The New-York Times.

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NEW-YORK VS. THE DRAFT

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS

Important Proceedings of the Board of Supervisors.

The Deficiency of the City Only 3,433 Men.

A NEW LOAN OF $1,000,000 AUTHORIZED.

Bounties to be Increased to One Thousand Dollars.

A Draft, to be Again Avoided Through Naval Enlistments.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, the Special Committee on Volunteering—Messrs. Blunt, Tweed, Purdy and Gunther—rendered a report, in which they claim credits for this city which, if allowed by the War Office, will leave us a deficiency only about 3,500 men. Provost-Marshal-General Fry requires of us 16,687 men under the last call for 300,000, as follows:

First District	2,686	Sixth District	1,345
Second District	4,995	Seventh District	859
Third District	2,061	Eighth District	——
Fourth District	1,258	Ninth District	——
Fifth District	961	Tenth District	2,163

The committee find, however, that the naval and other credits which they secured under the call for 500,000 men, have contributed more to save the country from draft in February next than they did on the call entsedent to the last. The great majority of the men whom we sent into the navy having enlisted for three years, and but one year for each volunteer having been credited on that call, leaving two years for each man to be credited on our quota under the call for 300,000, and reducing our actual deficiency to 4,433 men on the 20th of November last. The committee say:

"Your Committee desire to express their thanks to the War Department for the adoption of this method of filling the quota, whereby justice is done to every portion of the country without shunning the Government out of a single one of these three hundred thousand (300,000) men called for by the President. We would state that, though the demand upon us is for four thousand four hundred and thirty-three (4,433) men, that the number of men which we will be compelled to raise to satisfy the demand is only seven thousand five hundred (3,500) men. This discrepancy is caused by the fact that allowances has only been made by the War Department for men enlisted up to and including the 30th of November. Since that period, and up to this date, there has been raised army volunteers, re-enlisted men, naval recruits, substitutes in anticipation of the draft and representatives recruits, a total of about one thousand (1,000) men, and this number we are entitled to have deducted from the demand for four thousand four hundred and thirty-three (4,433) men, leaving only about three thousand four hundred and thirty-three (3,433) men to be raised. But to raise even this small number of men will be matter of much labor, and will require a very large expenditure of money. The quotas of the several districts being announced, every effort will at once be put forth by districts surrounding this county to raise their complement. As usual, this county will be the great recruiting ground where all will centre to obtain their men. It is also natural to suppose that very heavy bounties will be offered, as hitherto, to secure these men. Either this county must give up in despair of filling its quota without a draft, or it must offer a bounty sufficient to prevent the surrounding districts taking the men from us. Your committee are satisfied that a large bounty will be necessary to secure us the number of men needed to prevent a draft. There is now in the county treasury, to the credit of the volunteer fund, a sum sufficient only, we think, to cover expenditures in raising volunteers up to this time, and to pay the expenses of the gigantic work of correcting the enrollment. Your committee have therefore concluded to recommend and have appended hereto (marked A) an ordinance providing for the raising of the men demanded of us, and appropriating the sum of four million ($4,000,000) of dollars to cover the expenses thereof.

Appended to the report is an ordinance to provide for the procurement of volunteers for the armies of the Union as part and parcel of the quota of the City and County of New-York, under the call of the President, dated Dec. 20, 1864, for 300,000 men.

Section 1 authorizes the Comptroller to pay such sum of money as may be necessary to obtain acceptable volunteers for the United States service, either in the army or navy, not exceeding $1,000 for any one volunteer, provided such volunteer shall be credited and allowed on account of the quota of men required to be furnished by the county, under such call of the President.

Sec. 2. Provides for the prompt payment of the bounty, at the office of the Comptroller, to the recruit as soon as the satisfactory evidence of his enlistment and mustering in is presented.

Sec. 3. Authorizes the Comptroller to borrow and credit from time to time, on the faith of the county of New-York, a sum not exceeding so aggregate of four millions ($4,000,000) of dollars, in addition to all loans heretofore authorized under authority of the Legislature or otherwise, for the purpose of volunteering, which amount is hereby appropriated therefor.

Sec. 4. For the money so borrowed, the Comptroller is hereby authorized to issue bonds of the county, which shall be designated and known as the "Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds No. ," and the same shall be transferable at the pleasure of the soldier thereof, either in person or by attorney, only upon the books of the county, at the office of the Comptroller, and certificates of such transfers shall be indorsed thereon by the Stock Clerk.

Sec. 5. The said bonds shall be signed by the Comptroller, countersigned by the Mayor, sealed with the common seal of the board, and attested by the clerk of this board, and they shall bear interest at the rate not exceeding seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually.

Sec. 6. For the payment of the principal of said bond, and the interest to accrue thereon, the faith of the County of New-York, and the Board of Supervisors of said county, is hereby solemnly pledged, and the Comptroller is hereby authorized and required to redeem and cancel the same from time to time, at or before their maturity.

Sec. 7. The Mayor and Comptroller of the City of New-York, and the following-named members of this Board, that is to say, Elijah F. Purdy, Orison Blunt, William M. Tweed and William R. Stewart, are hereby designated and appointed a committee to procure the enlistment of the volunteers authorized by this ordinance, and to secure the counting of the volunteers raised under this ordinance upon the quota of this county.

After some debate, the report and ordinance were adopted, and were immediately signed by the Mayor.

Supervisor Ely offered a resolution increasing the salary of the Surrogate to $6,000. Supervisor Davis thought $5,000 was a sufficient salary for any official, and would support him and his family in a handsome manner. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 9 to 3.

A resolution raising the salary of the Chief Clerk of the Board to $5,000, and the Assistant Clerk to $3,000, was adopted.

The Comptroller was authorized to lease the rooms in the Times building now used by the Surrogate, for a further term of three years, at a rent not exceeding $6,000 per annum.

A resolution directing the legal adviser of the board to discontinue all suits brought by the board against the Commissioners of Record, was referred to a committee.

Resolutions were adopted complimenting the two retiring members of the board, Messrs. Little and Connae, and expressing the regret of their colleagues at losing their valuable services.

The board adjourned to noon on Tuesday next.

A Colossal Mail.

The steamship *Arago*, Capt. H. A. Gadsden, on her last trip from Port Royal brought up more than 200,000 letters from the victorious army of Gen. Sherman at Savannah. Not a stamp used in this transaction does amount of mail matter had been cancelled at the Post-offices in the Department of the South, and it required the steady labor of fifteen men for twenty-two hours to put the official cancelling blots upon the stamps. Twenty men were kept at the work of sorting, night and day, for the same length of time, and at 4½ o'clock, yesterday afternoon, the letters had been distributed and were on the way to their various destinations. This was the largest single mail, by great odds, that has ever been received at the New-York Post-office.

THE REMAINS OF MR. DAYTON.

Their Removal from New-York to New-Jersey.

Imposing and Mournful Reception in Jersey City.

Address of Mr. Collector Draper and Response of Governor Parker.

Yesterday morning our citizens visited the City Hall in large numbers, in spite of the snow-storm, to silently honor the memory of the late Hon. William L. Dayton, Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to the Court of France, by passing in mournful procession around the massive oak box in the Governor's Room, which contained the earthly remains of the distinguished dead. It is an unpleasant reflection, but it is nevertheless a fact, that the exceeding parsimony of the city admitted only of a flag to cover the coffin, not much larger than a boy's fly banner, and a hearse that might be classed among the shabby-genteel.

During the day several naval and military officers were present at the City Hall, among them Admiral Farragut, Admiral Paulding, Gen. Dix and Staff, and Cols. Cosklin and Hamilton. Among the distinguished civilians were Judge Daly, Collector Draper, Mayor Gunther, Superintendent Kennedy and A. A. Low, Esq. The features of the deceased were not exposed to view. The inner coffin, which was inclosed in a case of solid oak, bore a plate with the following inscription:

WILLIAM L. DAYTON,
Ambassador Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at the Court of France,
Died at the Legation at Paris, on the 1st December, 1864, in the 57th year of his age.

At 1 o'clock, at the request of Collector Draper, Rev. Mr. Cutler made an impressive prayer, after which the remains were borne to the hearse in front of the City Hall, when the procession was formed in the following order:

Police.
Seventh Regiment N. Y. S. N. G., Col. Clarke, Armed Reversed.
HEARSE.
Detachment of Regulars.
Carriages, with Naval and Military Officers.
Carriages, with the Mayor, Collector and Postmaster.

The procession commenced to move about 1.30, and soon reached the foot of Cortlandt-street. Here the remains of the much-lamented Senator, lawyer and diplomatist were met by crowds of gentlemen from New-Jersey, among whom was His Excellency Gov. Parker, who came over in the *D. S. Gregory* ferry-boat to join in the solemn *cortège* to Jersey City, where a special train was in readiness to convey them to Trenton. The *D. S. Gregory* arrived at 1:45 o'clock on the Jersey City side, at the New-Jersey Railroad Depot, at which hour a vast crowd of the of the State, members of the bar, and private gentleman were assembled. Amongst those were Hon. D. S. Gregory, A. O. Gabriskie, Hon. Mayor Cleveland, and members of the Common Council. Hon. D. S. Gregory, the intimate friend of the deceased, appeared to take a deep interest in the proceedings. F. W. Jackson, Esq., Secretary to the New-Jersey Railroad Company, and F. W. Woodruff, Assistant Superintendent, had every matter well arranged for the purpose of receiving the remains in a becoming manner. Capt. Charles A. Woolsey, Superintendent of the ferry, also performed his part well in setting the *D. S. Gregory* especially apart to convey the remains to Jersey City from New-York. The body of the deceased having been conveyed from the hearse to its place in the cars, the distinguished party retired to a private room, where all stood uncovered.

Mr. Collector Draper then spoke at follows:

Governor Parker and Gentlemen of the State of New-Jersey:—It becomes my solemn and painful duty to hand over to you the remains of your honored and much respected fellow-citizen. He was the faithful and fitting representative and Minister of this great country to foreign lands, and the intelligence of his demise, when it arrived here, cast a gloom in every family where it was known. That name had only to be known to be loved revered and respected. As a gentleman, a citizen, a scholar and diplomatist, he faithfully discharged his duties to his country, as well as to the State which gave him birth. While in the State of New-Jersey, his name had become a household word; it will be long remembered, and most honorably spoken of. In the performance of my duties toward the late popular Minister of the United States, and on behalf of the City at New-York especially, I and the citizens, with its Chief Magistrate, have performed the last honorable duties toward the remains of the much-lamented Wm. L. Dayton. Therefore, I assure you, Gov. Parker, and gentlemen, that any further remarks of mine could pass no fitting eulogy on the memory of departed worth than what you can yourselves testify, and which you all duly appreciate and acknowledge. To your safe keeping I now commit his remains, satisfied as I am, that you will do them the reverence and respect it is in your power to bestow. In conclusion, I may be allowed to say the remains of the late Wm. L. Dayton will be well attended to by you, and that they will be safely conveyed to his family and honorably interred.

The delivery of the above remarks appeared to affect many of the gentlemen present.

Response of Gov. Parker.

Mr. Draper and my Fellow-citizens of New-Jersey State: We have a sad and truly solemn duty to perform to-day. The remains of one, whose merits, talents, high character and public virtues had so honored his country, have been brought over the sea and are now delivered to us on the shores of his native State to be deposited in her bosom. This is not the occasion to pronounce a studied eulogy. As an able and distinguished Senator, a faithful and profound diplomatist, an exemplary citizen and warm friend, his name is the property of the whole nation. To the State of New-Jersey the name of the deceased has been a household word. She reared him and gave him to his country. In the prime of his manhood, in the nature of his constitution, she still felt that in the most responsible position, and under the most trying circumstances he would be equal to every occasion; and nobly has her much-lamented son fulfilled her expectations. Henceforth his name shall be enshrined amongst others of her distinguished dead. We now receive his remains with pious care, and sorrow, for the purpose of carrying them to their last resting-place. We shall also teach our children to honor his name and imitate the virtues of Wm. L. Dayton. To the authorities of the United States and the City of New-York, who have delivered to us this day all that is mortal of our late distinguished citizen, I tender the thanks of the people of New-Jersey, for the respect and honor they have shown to his memory.

The proceedings having terminated, the gentlemen composing the escort, headed by Gov. Parker, entered the special train and started for Trenton.

Business of the United States District Attorney's Office for 1864.

United States District Attorney, Hon. E. Delafield Smith; First Assistant, Ethan Allen, Esq.; Second Assistant, George P. Andrews, Esq.; Third Assistant, Henry H. Rice, Esq. Civil Clerk, Thomas B. Clerkson; Criminal Clerk, Joseph Bell; Engrossing Clerk, James Bell; Record Clerks, Ernest P. Brook, Henry Donne. Offices in United States Court Building, Chambers-street, (Burton's old Theatre.)

Prize Causes.—Number of condemnations, in all of which decrees of distribution have been entered, 32.

Trade with Rebels.—The condemnations procured in the cases of the British steamers *Peterhoff*, *Springbok* and *Stephen Hart*, have dealt a severe blow at trade with the rebels carried on through Nassau, Matamoras, and other intermediate ports, while several like forfeitures have followed to domestic ships and cargoes attempting to sail with the same destination and for similar purposes.

Revenue and other Business.—Revenue Collectors-cases, 97; seizures and forfeitures, 117; law and equity, 2; Internal Revenue, 39; criminal cases, 267. Among the important prosecutions of the year may be noted the Kornstamm fraud case, where the accused was sentenced to a term of ten years at Sing-Sing, and the case of John P. Andrews, the leader of the Riots of July, 1863, who was condemned to a like confinement at hard labor for five years. The recent conviction of the Port Jervis and East New-York counterfeits of United States notes and currency, have also attracted public attention.

Slave Trade.—The cases prosecuted by District-Attorney Smith, under the laws for the suppression of the African Slave-trade, including, particularly, the execution of Capt. Gordon, of the slaver *Erie*; the conviction of the merchant Albert Heap; the imprisonment of Rudolph Blumenthal, for perjury as a surgeon on the slave-ship *Orion*; the sentence of a number of mates; the condemnation of the *Kate*, the *Weathergauge*, the *Nightingale*, the *Sarah*, and the *Augusta*, together with the seizures of the Marshal and the new Treaty, have extirpated that trade from the city and port of New-York.

Examples have been made in cases of cruelties to seamen and assaults upon officers upon American ships.

Prosecutions for frauds upon the Revenue and Government have already decreased the number of complaints of this character. Convictions under the Internal Revenue Act have materially aided that branch of the national service.

To the wives of Union prisoners and the widows of deceased soldiers, the United States District Attorney has rendered services in promoting the payment of wages and pensions. No charge therefor is ever made or permitted by Mr. Smith.

FARRAGUT.

A Handsome New Year Present to the Brave Vice-Admiral.

$50,000 WORTH OF PUBLIC GRATITUDE.

The Presentation Address and the Admiral's Reply.

The patriotism, the gratitude and the good sense of the citizens of New-York, was displayed in a becoming manner yesterday, in the presentation of a substantial testimonial to the great naval hero of the age, Vice-Admiral Farragut. It was resolved about two weeks ago, to present him with some token of the regard and high estimation in which he was held by the community; and, in accordance with a suggestion from the Times, the committee having the matter in charge, determined to make the gift a useful and practicably valuable testimonial, which the recipient could enjoy in his lifetime, and hand down to his descendents in perpetuity. In pursuance of this plan, the magnificent sum of $50,000 was collected by voluntary contribution in the short space of ten days; the last dollar being subscribed on Thursday. The money was then invested in United States Seven-thirty bonds, and the Admiral was invited to meet the committee yesterday morning at the Custom-house.

At 11 o'clock, quite a number of well-known citizens, members of the committee or contributors, had assembled in the private office of Collector Draper. Among those present were: A. A. Low, Moses Taylor, William M. Vermilye, Charles H. Marshall, Augustus Schell, John C. Green, Prosper M. Wetmore, John J. Cisco, C. K. Garretson, Wilson G. Hunt, Paul Spofford, R. L. Cutting, Moses H. Grinnell, Alexander T. Stewart and Edward Minturn.

Shortly after 11 o'clock the Vice-Admiral entered, accompanied by Commodore Drayton, and was warmly greeted by many of the gentlemen whom he had met before. The meeting was then called to order by Moses Taylor, Esq., Chairman of the committee, who said that to him had been delegated the pleasing duty of presenting to Vice-Admiral Farragut a testimonial from his fellow-citizens, and with the testimonial he desired to offer an address, which he would read. The address, elegantly engrossed on a large sheet of parchment, and signed by the committee, was then read by Mr. Taylor, as follows:

A TESTIMONIAL OF PUBLIC GRATITUDE.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1864.

To Vice-Admiral David G. Farragut, Senior Flag-Officer of the United States Navy:

Dear Sir: It is but an act of duty on the part of the citizens of this commercial community to acknowledge the brilliant services you have rendered to the country in guarding its maritime interests, protecting its commerce, and maintaining the honor of its flag.

The gallantry displayed by the fleet, which, under your orders, opened the Mississippi from the Delta to the Crescent City, deservedly won the applause of a grateful people and sympathizer in the contest now waging for the restoration of the national authority and the possession of the forts and territory of the Union, your unparalleled skill and dauntless intrepidity in forcing the entrance of the Bay of Mobile, and capturing its defences, thrilled the hearts of your countrymen, and excited the admiration of every generous nation.

The deeds which illustrate alike your name and the naval history of the Republic have been fitly recognized in your promotion to a grade higher than has ever before been known in the American Navy; a rank fairly won in bloody conflict, justly bestowed by the Government, and gladly hailed by the American people.

The citizens of New-York can offer no tribute equal to your claims on their gratitude and affection.

Their earnest desire is to receive you as one of their number, and to be permitted, as fellow-citizens, to share in the renown you will bring to the Metropolitan City.

This desire is felt in common by the whole community, and, in the hope that it may be not inconsistent with your own views, the grateful duty has been confided to me of placing in your hands the accompanying Testimonial, and

We remain, with the highest respect and regard, faithfully your friends,

Moses Taylor, Chairman; Samuel Sloan, Secretary; John J. Cisco, Treasurer; Simeon Draper, A. A. Low, Isaac Bell, Minthorne Tompkins, Jr., J. A. Pullen, Wm. Hoge, R. L. Stewart, Francis Skiddy, J. Taylor Johnson, Wm. T. Blodgett, F. W. Wortb, Wm. B. Astor, Paul Spofford, Wm. H. Webb, A. C. Kingsland, O. de F. Grant, John Alstyne, Charles H. Marshall, S. B. Chittenden, Wm. M. Vermilye, Alex. T. Stewart, Marshall O. Roberts, Moses H. Grinnell, Washington R. Vermilye, Wm. E. Dodge, Richard Schell, Francis B. Cutting, R. H. McCurdy, Wm. H. Osborne, George Opdyke, John A. Stewart, James R. Place, H. T. Morgan, Prosper M. Wetmore, John C. Greene, Thos. T. Buckley, Samuel Wetmore, Geo. F. Nesbitt, H. M. Tabor.

Having finished the address, Mr. Taylor took from the table a large envelope, tied with red, white and blue ribbons, containing $50,000 in Government bonds, and placed the roll of parchment and the testimonial in the hands of the Admiral, who responded as follows:

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT'S REPLY.

Gentlemen: I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without making some reply to what you so kindly say of me in making the gift, although I reserve to myself the privilege of rendering a more fitting acknowledgment at some future time. I will now respond to a few of the points in the address, as I remember them. As to the duties you speak of that were performed by myself in command of the fleet in the South and Southwest, I have only to say, as I have repeatedly said before, that they were done in obedience to orders from the department at Washington. I have carried out the views of the department in accomplishing what I promised to endeavor to do. In opening and protecting commerce I have simply done my duty in the sphere to which I was called.

But when it comes to personal matters, I can only say, would that I had language to express the gratitude I feel for what you have done. From the moment, I may say, I made the entrance to this harbor, I have been the recipient of honors of every description, and it would be impossible for me, even if I were in the habit of making speeches, to express what I so heartily feel. As to becoming a resident of New-York, nothing would be more grateful to my feelings.

I came here, I can hardly say as a refugee; but being forced out of the South, where I had resided more than forty years, came naturally to this city, as the metropolis of the country, and made my resting-place on the banks of the Hudson. I have every reason to be grateful; you have always extended to me and my family the kindest treatment, and it would be but natural that we should feel a desire to be with you.

But, gentlemen, you know I am a public officer, and must go just where I am ordered.

Still it may be that, consistently with my obligations, I can be here; and I will endeavor to make such arrangements, if it appears that at the same time, I can perform my duty to my country. [Applause.]

This response was greeted with enthusiastic cheers.

Mr. Simeon Draper was then called upon for a few remarks. He said that he could not by any eloquence of his say or do anything that would adequately express the gratitude of the nation to the gallant Admiral, but as the representative of the Government and of those there who had called upon him to speak for him, he wished to say that this testimonial was but a token of what was felt by the Government and by the people. Mr. Draper was followed by Mr. Low, and the ceremonies were thus ended.

Sales of the Artists' Fund Pictures.

The sale at auction, on Friday evening, of the pictures belonging to the Artists' Fund Society, produced fair prices. We give the names and prices of the pictures which brought $50 and upward, without the frames:

The Fawn's Leap, by C. A. Sommer	$52 50
Moonlight on the Hudson, by Williamson	55 00
Scene on the Susquehannah, by T. A. Richards	67 50
The Village Club-Room, by G. G. Fish	65 00
In the Autumn, by Bristol	105 00
Lake George, by D. Johnson	180 00
Francoera Mountains, by J. F. Weir	57 50
Rockaway River, by Brevoort	65 00
Coast Scene, by Suydam	200 00
Valley River, by Sontagg	70 00
Mohawk Pond, by Calvin Locke	100 00
Frenchman's Bay, by C. Parsons	62 50
The Tea Party, by Morgan	50 00
Fishing Boats on the French Coast, by DeHaas	200 00
Twilight, by Cropsey	75 00
Departing Day, by S. Colman	240 00
The Truant, by S. LeClear	100 00
Mercy's Dream, by D. M. Carter	175 00
Manchester Beach, by Gifford	310 00
Sunny Moments, by J. F. Weir	150 00
Many Rapids, by W. H. Beard	155 00
Lake Scene, by Casilear	290 00
Skirmish in the Wilderness, by Horner	165 00
View near Newbury, Vt., by Hubbard	220 00
Rustic Sable, by Dana	175 00
Alone, by Hennessy	60 00
The Manger, by Hicks	150 00
A Hundred Years Ago, by Whittredge	260 00
So, Boy! by Guy	125 00
A Sultry Morning, by Cropsey	170 00
A Country Church, by Rossiter	140 00
Crossing the Stream, by J. G. Brown	130 00
Grand Canal, Venice, by Huntington	325 00
Sunny Hours, by L. Lang	165 00
On the Beverly Coast, by Kensett	450 00
Nest Hunting, by E. Johnson	505 00
Apple Blossoms, by Leutze	130 00
Landscape, by Bierstadt	475 00
Twickenham Church, by Mignot	325 00

The total amounts of the sale, including the frames, was nearly nine thousand dollars.

THE LATE WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES.

Meeting of the Bar in Respect to His Memory.

Speeches of Alexander W. Bradford, David Dudley Field, George Ticknor Curtis, Aaron J. Vanderpoel, James T. Brady, Wm. M. Evarts, and C. P. Kirkland, Esqrs.

The profound sorrow experienced in this community at the death of the eminent jurist and honored citizen, Wm. C. Noyes, found expression Friday in one of the most respectable meetings of the Bar ever held in this city, in point of station and numbers, which was called in the United States District Court-room. Among those present were the Justices of the Supreme and Superior Courts, the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, Judge Betts and Judge Shipman of the United States Court, and a very large number of the most distinguished members of the Bar.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. E. H. Owens, who nominated Judge Betts as presiding officer.

Mr. E. W. Stoughton nominated as Vice Presidents Judges Davies, Shipman, Leonard, Robertson, Daly and Mason; as Secretaries Samuel Nash and A. S. Vanderpoel.

Mr. Alex. W. Bradford, Chairman of the Committee on preparing Resolutions, said that to him had been assigned the duty of presenting resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the Bar on the decease of Mr. Noyes. He spoke of his connection with the deceased in the preparation of the Codes of this State, and bore witness to his fidelity and labors, to which he evinced the highest qualities of the judge and the legislator, breadth of philanthropy, and the most earnest regard for a pure, sound and enlightened system of jurisprudence. He labored more than all others upon the close of the work, and as it was just finished, he died.

The resolutions, which read as follows, were unanimously adopted:

William Curtis Noyes, a member of this Bar, a beloved friend and brother has, to the providence of God, been suddenly smitten by the stroke of death, to our great affliction and bereavement. For more than a quarter of a century he had largely participated in the practice and forensic discussions of our courts of all jurisdictions, and had justly attained a position of high eminence and distinction. His experience was various and extensive, his knowledge of the law and its history exact and comprehensive, his apprehension of legal distinctions clear and precise, and he was thoroughly furnished for every trial of strength in those conflicts of the Bar up on which the administration of justice most intimately depends. His public life was marked by integrity of character, firmness of purpose, and adherence to principle. In his social walks virtue and benevolence shed their radiance upon his way.

Thus commanding the respect of the community and the affections of a wide circle of friends by a blameless, useful and honorable life and having passed through a professional career of great success, at the zenith of his fame, and in the full possession of ripened intellectual powers, he been taken from us.

In the story of our departed brother, we make this record of our sense of his merits and of our loss; and

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the removal from his sphere of usefulness and honor, at the Bar of New York, of our beloved and distinguished member, William Curtis Noyes, by the hand of death, and regard the event as a calamity to his profession, to the interests, social and public, of the community in which he lived, to the State and to the country.

Resolved, That we entertain great satisfaction and pride in the memory of his wonderful attainments as a legal scholar and thorough lawyer, the laborious honors he gave voluntarily in the service of the State in the discharge of his duty as a Commissioner of the Code, the munificent spirit exhibited in the complete and splendid Library he collected, and freely opened to his brethren, the masterly skill and ability with which he performed his part in the profession he adorned, and the instructive lesson he left as a great and accomplished lawyer upon the bar of New-York.

Resolved, That we recognize among the traits which ennobled his character, his invincible principle and rectitude of purpose, his truth as a man, and his severity of conscience, all tempered by courtesy and illumined by the light of Christianity.

Finitum et tenacem proposuit virum
Non civium ardor prava jubentium
Non vultus instantis tyranni
Mente quatit solida
Si tracina labitur orbis
Impavidem ferient ruinæ

Resolved, That we sympathize most profoundly with the family of the deceased in their great distress and tribulation, and offer them our condolence and warmest prayers and wishes, conscious still that their highest consolation is in the greatness of their loss—in the history of a life well spent—a reputation without spot or blemish, and the celestial hopes which spring from the grave of the upright man.

I was voted that the resolutions be sent to the family of Mr. Noyes, and also transmitted to the Court of Appeals, to be entered on the minutes of the Court.

Mr. D. D. Field prefaced his remarks by a brief *resumé* of the history of Mr. Noyes. His parents were in such moderate circumstances that he had not those advantages of early culture which were the lot of most of his professional brethren. The lesson which we may learn from his life is, that the most solid professional fame is the result of slow advances. The massive structure which rises high into the air, rests upon foundations which are sunk deep into the earth, and is built up, stone carefully laid upon stone, till it appears at last in grand proportions and perfect symmetry. So is it with the fame of a great lawyer. It does not come from one great effort, nor from a few successful cases; not from flashing wit, nor from brilliant rhetoric; but from careful study, patient thought and ripe experience. When, in the Peace Conference of 1861, Mr. Noyes foresaw the terrible conflict that was impending, and while he braced himself strongly to meet it, he sought to avoid it by every means short of a surrender of what he believed to be the principle of eternal and immutable justice.

Mr. George Ticknor Curtis said it was due to the memory of the deceased, and to his own feelings, that he should say that, notwithstanding the very wide difference of opinion between them concerning many things which related to the welfare of the country, he was received by Mr. Noyes, when he sought a place at the Bar, with the greatest kindness, cordiality and good will. However, fundamentally, he differed with Mr. Noyes on great constitutional questions, he knew that he had no other desire than to establish the Republic, to strengthen its foundations, and perpetuate its government. Although, as had been stated, deprived of the advantages of an early collegiate education, he certainly was a man of large and liberal culture, besides being a great student of the law, a wise and efficient advocate, and an enlightened jurist. He had compared the codes of different States and nations more extensively, perhaps, than any American lawyer who has survived him, and the people of New-York have largely profited, and are still further to profit, by the result of his labors.

Mr. Aaron J. Vanderpool, of one who, for a time, pursued legal studies in the office of Mr. Noyes, bore tribute to his memory on behalf of the younger members of the bar. To say that Mr. Noyes, after he had taken a prominent position as a lawyer, was upon all occasions kind and courteous to the junior members of the bar, would but faintly express the truth; he sympathized with them as he witnessed their doubts and efforts. No young man ever entered his office with a desire to improve his opportunities, who did not from the first day feel that he had been placed in the charge of one who took an interest in his progress, and who was ready and willing at all times, to instruct, direct and encourage him by words and by example. In his professional career and his life, as a gentleman and a Christian, what better example could be presented to stimulate and encourage young men?

James T. Brady said that his relations with Mr. Noyes had not been as intimate as those of gentlemen who had preceded him. He did not remember a single instance in which he was associated with him professionally, and therefore could not give as just an estimate of his skill and prowess as one who had known him otherwise than as an opponent. He would say this, that Mr. Noyes was skillful in attack, never abandoning a position while it seemed at all tenable. His satire was "cool and virulent," nor often embittered, and never perhaps without justification. When used it was a thing to feel, and not easy to forget. Deprived of a collegiate education, he seemed to have been favored with the capacity to educate himself, and exercised it to the fullest extent. Mr. Brady adverted to the Huntington criminal trial, to which the defence was insanity, and said that the result of that trial might be attributed to one of the ablest efforts of the deceased, who was Mr. B's. opponent and acted as prosecuting counsel. Mr. Noyes was a man of exquisite literary taste. On one occasion while traveling with the speaker, he quoted the line:

"Life is the rose's hope, while yet unblown."

Beautiful and sad suggestion! It is so. We can imagine, looking through the medium of poetry, how, in its inception, the bud looks forward to the very moment when the sunlight shall flash upon its orthant tints, and all the sensations for which it is designed shall be gratified by its presence. And yet, beautiful as that flower may be, it must, in the established order of nature, fall and perish.

Mr. Noyes had a just estimate of the uncertainty of life, and understood that, ween we learn to live we also begin to die. With the sincere spirit of a Christian he had prepared himself for the other world, which none of us ought to fail to hold in view, especially in view of the suddenness with which death laid its hand on the departed brother.

Mr. Charles O'Conor paid a tribute to the strong sense of justice and the conscience that stimulated the deceased to the sacrifice of life's enjoyment to the fullest measure that necessity might require, for the purpose of performing to perfection, to its utmost fullness, the duty of the advocate. This temper made him a laborious student, and apparently an ambitious lawyer; but his character was better described by his simple term of a faithful and skillful advocate. Those whose champion he was, spoke of him in language of highest eulogy as a friend whose love to them was irrepressible and for the time at least appeared impossible to supply. The speaker had stood in a position of remarkable antagonism to Mr. Noyes. They were of opposite descent and race. They differed in blood, in creed, in political opinion, and on many great moral questions connected with social order which were supposed to underlie much of the difficulties and controversies that have existed in this country. And yet, deep and earnest as were those differences, in the long period of their association, in no measure of excitement, how ever great, did Mr. Noyes, when contending, depart even for an instant or in the slightest degree from the strictest courtesy and the utmost personal kindness. Amidst all things that might tend to create adverse feelings, he proved himself to be a thorough Christian and a thorough gentleman. We never met without a smile; we never parted without a congratulation. Peace to his ashes! He was an honor to the name of Christian and of gentleman, and his death is a loss to the profession and to the community.

Mr. Evarts said that perhaps the most conspicuous branch of the profession in which Mr. Noyes showed his great ability was that of an equity lawyer; yet they all knew that in all the diversities of jury trials, involving the passions and interests of this great community, he bore an elevated, almost an equal distinction as in the argument of equity cases. It had been said, and truly, that Mr. Noyes' life was one of labor and care and attention, and that a good part of his distinction and success sprung from this. But in the profession, as in every useful career of life, this is wholly true: "God has given nothing to sparta a in this life of much value without great labor." In the New Haven Railroad controversy, growing out of the Schuyler frauds, the bar presented the most singular scene. Speaking almost literally, Mr. Noyes was on one side and all the rest of us were on the other. It was a wonderful trial of a man's resources and of his temper; for when any one of us was exhausted, there was always a fresh one to take his place; but Mr. Noyes was the constant combatant of all of us in succession, and stood, as in some of the ancient conflicts of physical force, like Cocles, defending the bridge with his single arm against a host of adversaries. In the Rose Will case, he brought to its culmination the great research and valuable ideas that he had collected and worked out in the doctrine of "Charitable Uses," under our statutory and constitutional laws; and, as has been said of his brief in the case of Benson *vs.* Beekmen, so I had occasion to observe in that case, that there was nothing that he had not considered, and nothing that he did not know, that was practically and substantially valuable in the elucidation or determination of any of the doctrines of charitable uses.

Mr. Noyes early sought an association with the New-England Society. For a good while it had been desired that he should take the Presidency of the society, but he had declined upon his own suggestion, that he thought a native of New-England should be its head. But he continued on the roll of the Charity Committee during the whole period of his connection with the society. He exercised steadily, silently, faithfully, amid all the labors of his profession, the constant, sometimes tedious, sometimes annoying supervision of the affairs of that charity, and always of all conferences connected with the business of the society, his cheerful interest, his constant perseverance in this department of duty was conspicuous and admirable.

There was something touching in his relations to this society, connected with his life and with his death. It happened to him that the great misfortune of his life, the death of an only son, occurred some years ago, upon an anniversary—the 22d of December. We were constantly desirous that he should attend our meetings, and participate in the enjoyment, and give the grace and honor of his presence and his speech, to the occasion. But he had, without any obtrusion of his grief, steadily declined, saying that that day was not a day of joy for him. It was with great gratification that I heard, on the day before the last anniversary, that he had consented to assume its presidency, and was willing to be present at its festival. On that occasion he made a speech so animated, so eloquent, so altogether admirable, as to attract the attention of every hearer, as showing that he had the full force of his health, of his mind, of his genius and his affections; and the next morning, scarcely eight hours after, he lay with his eye wholly dimmed, his natural force wholly abated; his right hand had forgot its cunning, and his tongue had cleaved to the roof of his mouth."

Mr. Charles P. Kirkland followed, paying an eloquent tribute to the deceased, who by energy, perseverance and uprightness had won so deservedly distinguished a position. He considered him fortunate in his life, and fortunate in his death—being fully prepared to meet his Saviour; and it might be well said of him, as of another eminent man, that his lamp of life was still bright and burning, when the Great Lord of all came to say, "It is enough," and to call him gently to his rest.

The meeting then adjourned.

Letter from Chief-Justice Chase.

Washington, Thursday, Dec. 28, 1864.

My Dear Mr. Chittenden:

My grief for the loss of our great and good friend is increased by the circumstances you mention. His was ever generous. I know not in what way I can manifest my sympathy with the bar of New-York in their sorrow for the removal of one of its greatest lights, but I shall be glad to do so in any appropriate manner.

Sincerely your friend,

S. P. CHASE.

Commerce of the Port of New-York.

Mr. Andrew R. Trotter, the efficient Boarding Officer at the U. S. Revenue Barge office, White Hall, has kindly furnished us with the following totals of arrivals at this port from foreign ports during the past year, showing a decrease as compared with 1863, of 273 sail. We do not give the nationalities of the vessels arriving during 1864, for the reason that a large number of Americans are temporarily sailing under foreign flags:

Arrivals.	1863.	1864.
Steamships	364	402
Ships	774	588
Barks	1,238	1,143
Brigs	1,625	1,578
Schooners	1,011	1,098
Total	5,052	4,809

The number of passengers during the same periods arriving was, 1864, 198,312.

THE GOERCK-STREET POISONING CASE.

Coroner's Inquest—The Wretched Mother Held to Answer.

On Friday evening Coroner Wilder held an inquest upon the bodies of Georgs Henry and Margaret Dusenbury, the children who were poisoned on Thursday night by their mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Dusenbury. We give the testimony, as follows:

Elizabeth Dusenbury, sworn.—I live at No. 8 Goerck-street; yesterday (Thursday) afternoon I sent, by the man I hire my room of, for some rat poison, and he brought me a box of Parsons' make; this (Friday) morning, between 3 and 4 o'clock, I got up and dissolved the contents of the box in five separate portions of water, and gave a portion to each of my four children; each drank their portion, except the smallest, and he tasted it, but did not like it, or would he drink it; the youngest girl drank that portion as well as her own; after all the rest of the children were disposed of, I drank my portion; the eldest girl, (Margaret Ann,) began to vomit first, and then the eldest boy, (George Henry,) and then myself, in about ten minutes after I took it; there was no one but the children and myself present when the poison was administered; between 7 and 8 o'clock this (Friday) morning, my husband came home; we had ceased vomiting then, except George and Margaret; I told him what I had taken the poison, and he went for a Doctor; Dr. Johnson came, and gave me and the children med

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Operations of Gen. Foster's Forces—Gen. Sherman at Hilton Head—Incidents, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT ROYAL, Dec. 20, 1864.

OPERATIONS OF GEN. FOSTER'S COLUMN.

Since this column under Gens. HATCH and PORTER left Hilton Head, on the 28th of November, the men have fought three battles of more or less importance, besides skirmishing almost continually night and day. Of these three fights, I have forwarded accounts with complete lists of the casualties, and of whatever incidents seemed to demand special mention.

The action of Dec. 9 seemed to conclude for the present, at least, the efforts of the enemy to drive us from "Devaux's Neck"—as the natives write it—which is the South Carolinianish for Devau's Neck, probably. With the exception of those skirmishes which are inevitable when two opposing picket lines are drawn up in close proximity, and saving also the constant shelling of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad by our artillery, there has been no fighting since the date of my last letter. Indeed, we have depended almost as much upon intelligence of the movements of Gen. SHERMAN for the gratification of our inveterate craving for news, as have even you farmer-folk of the cooler North.

We have had no occasion to complain of nature for interfering with our military operations, for in the first place she provided us with a most delightful country through which to march and in which to fight, and she has also vouchsafed us such delicious weather as the dwellers north of Dixie only experience during the few dreamy days of "Indian Summer." So warm has it been, that overcoats have been a troublesome superfluity, blankets a nuisance, and anything approaching the nature of a fire, has been, save to cooks and colored people, but "a foretaste of immortal," not bliss exactly, but that other condition of things in the future, of which most of us care to know little, very hearsay.

In fact, the entire condition of the state of the climate, the "face of nature," and all things appertaining thereto, denote a tropical fatitude. Our skies, as we send them, with our compliments and best wishes, Jeff Davis-ward, go crashing through groves of live oak, cedar, pine, &c., cutting from them multitudes of branches, green and luxuriant with their varied foliage, as though it were midsummer instead of Christmas time. Ice is a frigid remembrance of the past, and snow a jovial genius boon of the Northern future. Were it not for the all-pervading, universal, phantom-like fog of the ever-present Spanish moss, which hangs in misty festoons across every shady avenue, and hangs its silvery locks to every bough of every palmetto, as if all the trees in Dixie had been stricken old and gray before their appointed time, there would be little in these Southern forests to remind one that he was not taking a pleasant Autumn walk in a Northern wood, save the spreading Palmetto, that starts up under foot at every shady step in all Southern climes.

Of these pleasant days, of the conformation of the country and the favorable constitution of the soil, our troops have taken admirable advantage; and, since my last communication was made, under the direction of able engineers, been busily and constantly employed in throwing up intrenchments and building batteries, so that our line of fortifications on Devau's Neck is now an impregnable position, if put merely to a defensive use, or if an advance be determined on and undertaken, becomes a haven and a sure place of refuge, in case a repulse should be met or a retreat decided on.

On the right front Lieut.-Col. AMES, the Chief of Artillery, has posted the Rhode Island Artillery, consisting of a battery of Parrott guns and some brass Napoleon guns. On the left centre is MARCHASSIN'S battery; on the left the Marine battery—all further to the left, and in the rear a battery of 30-pound Parrotts, besides other heavy guns which are distributed in such positions, as with those already mentioned, to make our position impregnable. From these a persistent shelling is kept up on the railroad, over which the rebels have been for days running heavy trains from Savannah, probably taking heavy material from the doomed city, probably machinery. They seem to be somewhat annoyed by our shelling, but I have as yet seen no proof that any train has been hit, though there have been countless rumors to that effect.

The "Johnnies" have made no offensive attack, and since the sharp fight of the 9th there has been no exciting event, save a small one which grew out of the enthusiasm caused by the news of the positive arrival of Gen. SHERMAN at a point on near Savannah, that his long perilous and fatiguing night fairly be set down as a most glorious success, was first received, I changed that night was fog-bound, at Gen. POTTER'S head quarters, and had an opportunity of witnessing the commencement of which a sleeping army may be roused from deepest slumber to witness enthusiasm. Indeed that night was a thing to be remembered; the excitement of previous days and years were mere reflex itself by comparison; those other days were but exercises, through which we could run, from the after-claim of a steamer, tell whether she had a bow-sprit or was cut in two amidships, etc. When, if you held your arm out to shake hands with a friend, you could only feel who it was by the sound of his voice; could only find his hand by feeling for it, as you might feel for a mouse-trap in a dark closet, and when you couldn't tell whether you hadn't lost your "good right hand" for good and all, until you had drawn it back and could feel it once more safely in your pockets—all these former fogs were as gauze veil to a dungeon door. Why this particular fog, of which I now write, was the great grandfather of all fogs—the concentrated, superlative quintessence of all obscurity and mistiness—hoti dowo KANT CARLYLE and RALPH WALDO EMERSON, and a fogginess might result that would dimly suggest, but by no means rival, the thick-darkness of that night. To be sure, the said fog was, perhaps, some persons might think, aggravated by the smoke of a hundred camp-fires, but they really did no more to add to the intensity of the darkness, than a streak of white chalk across the face of a Guinea negro makes him any blacker. It was not only *dark*, but it was *thick*; it had not merely *texture*, like a piece of broadcloth, but positive *solidity* like a white-oak door. You could drive a nail into it and hang your hat thereon. You could cut out slices with a mallet and a cold chisel; you could cut steps in it and walk up as every-three feet, and get a splendid view of the surrounding country. One of the boys of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts did so; when just as he had obtained a clear view of Gen. GUSTAVUS A. SMITH, sailing hard tack and salt pork with a pocket-knife, a detachment of engineers, under Lieut. EDWARDS, cut away the column of fog on which the men stood, thinking it to be a rebel signal station; the unhappy soldier fell and broke his collar-bone, and is now in hospital at Beaufort. A Sergeant of artillery sharpened one end of a cannon-rammer and stuck it into the fog to hang his satchel on. But the last best thing that came under my observation was that of a Lieutenant attached to Lieut. [illegible] battery of very vicious artillery horses, [illegible] across the men now, this said [illegible] not on his kick, I trow, I believe, for all he could [illegible] Without [illegible] the fog [illegible] instantly became firmly fastened, and the unfortunate animal remained for seven hours and forty-seven minutes with his three 30 inches high in his ears. When released he was as gentle as a jackass, and he has not ventured to raise his hind feet from the ground since; he walks as if he was trying to learn to skate.

Baron MARCHASSAN is *not* "radiviva."

Through this fog (by help of a detail of seventy pioneers with axes to cut the road,) Lieut. MORTAGUE, of Gen. HATCH'S Staff, found his way, and at half-past ten o'clock at night, reported to Gen. FOSTER at his Headquarters the glorious tidings that SHERMAN'S column had at last achieved its end and aim; that it was now securely intrenched within five miles of Savannah city, proper, and that to dispel every possible doubt, Gen. SHERMAN had himself visited the *Nemaha*, Gen. FOSTER'S flagship, and had then had a lengthy interview with Gen. FOSTER. In one minute Gen. FOSTER was wide awake, and grimly enthusiastic. In two minutes all his Staff were wider awake and more enthusiastic, though not so grim. In three minutes Commodore PERRY and the officers of the Naval Brigade were wide awake and in a fever of eager inquiry. In four minutes the first regiment on our right woke itself up in an ecstacy of excitement and relieved its feelings by a grand irregular chorus of triumphant howls. Every half minute added the voices of another regiment to the shout, and in less than ten minutes from the arrival of the Aid with the news the entire camp of thousands of men, extending for miles along the road, was ringing with cheers, shouts, howls and "tigers" innumerable. Each individual soldier seemed as glad as if he had had a toothache and found a silver dollar and conducted his vocal exercises accordingly. The Post Brass Band, too, were awakened and in a remarkably short time were discovered sweet music to the shouting multitude. No time was there for full dress. Every musician turned out in double quick time, seized his horn and began to blow. Seldom have so many horns of such size been taken at such short notice. Dressed? Bless you, no, not at all dressed; the A cornet had nothing on but a sock and a felt hat; the piccolo was attired in a pair of cavalry pants and a sword-belt; the cobalto had on a hat and a chemise, while the leader himself was hearing time frantically with a corn-silk, his only article of dress being a red blanket and one drumstick. The fog somewhat interfered with the music, as it did with everything else—some of the notes getting since in the air and not coming down for half an hour, while the last notes of the "Star Spangled Banner" did not come down till 6 30 o'clock the next morning. Meantime Col. CASS had opened with his heavy guns all along the lines, and for an hour or two the noise was tremendous. Seldom does an army go into such ecstacies of jubilation over successes with which they have had nothing to do. But the entire demonstration went to show that our gallant soldiers and sailors look for the success of the *cause*, and glory in a heavy blow dealt to the rebellion, no matter by whom, and that pettinesses of individual columns or commanders has very little place in the hearts of truly brave men.

The rejoicing was spontaneous, hearty, earnest, unbounded, and was one of the first of the many tributes that will be paid to the genius of SHERMAN, and one of the earliest of the great rejoicings that will be made over the hard-earned triumphs of his glorious army.

MISUNDERSTANDING ABOUT THE CAPTURA OF A FLAG.

During the action of Dec. 6, which took place near "Gregorie's Landing," and will doubtless take its name from that place, the battle-flag of the Fifth Georgia Reserves fell into our hands. As the color-bearer fell, in mid-victory after being fired on by the skirmish line of the entire brigade, which was made up of parts of several regiments of soldiers and of the same brigade, it is difficult, if not impossible, to say which regiment fired the shot that brought down the flag. A charge was at once made, and after the affair was over, it was discovered that the flag had been picked up and transmitted to Gen. POTTER, commanding the brigade. After some slight personal inquiry it was by him returned for safe keeping for the present, to the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh N. Y. V., (Mounted.) Lieut.-Col. STEWART L. WOODFORD commanding, it appearing to the General, on the slight investigation of the circumstances that he was able to give at the time, that the honor of capturing the trophy rested with that organization.

After the battle, a claim was put in by the Fifty-sixth United States Colored Troops, (Col. VAN WYCK,) who were on that day led by Major E. SMITH, to have flew. The two claimants, Col. WOODFORD and Major SMITH, by order of the General, made out their respective claims in writing, and the documents were submitted to a military commission, that the rights of the case might be ascertained, and the flag adjudged to those to whom the honor should seem justly due.

The One Hundred and Twenty-seventh claim that they fired upon the rebel flag, which fell at the instant, and that they instantly fixed bayonets and charged the enemy, driving him before them, and that the battle-flag was picked up by some person connected with a regiment which immediately followed them.

The Fifty-sixth, by Maj SMITH, claim that their fire on the color bearer was simultaneous with that of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh, and that, from their position in the advancing line, their shots probably struck him, and that as the flag was secured by one of their regiment, it fairly belongs to them.

It so happens that in this engagement there was but one flag captured, hence the facts connected with the affair take an interest that perhaps under circumstances other than these, would not fairly belong to them. The rival claims arise from no personal feeling between the two regiments, for both are too well known to deal that a brave and gallant soldier would by deliberate act unwillingly give the lie to the words that willingly they have uttered in their hours of death, or to him who at the Germantown fight, in all battle, at whatever magnitude, from a picket skirmish to a Waterloo, it may be remarked that "honor is dear, but life is dearer," of the "battle-flag," said most coveted of all trophies that may fall into the possession of the victors. Even batteries of large guns, or long lines of breastworks, that have mowed down in the bravest fashion whole ranks at a time, have at length been surrendered; with them all the munitions of war, and also provisions, even to horses and cattle, to the victorious hosts of the enemy. The Eagles, indeed, have been borne before the flag of the Lion. The Lion presents and symbolizes all and everything that is noble, lofty in the soldier—he is manly in the soldier—that is God-like in the man.

Under the folds of this flag the soldier is protected in all the love of home, be they of what nation, or of what hue soever, he courts out his blood and lays down his life—to his flag he swears; at its foot he dies—and him who while he has strength to go on, and the eyes his still conquering, he can go no more. It tells him the absent soldier of all that is dear in life, for it says of me to him wife, children, *home*—all that is dear, all that is honorable, and all for which man lives; for the color-sergeant to lose his flag is for him to die—to take from the enemy a color, is even to take it red with the blood of more than one who have died before its capture became possible. For a man to show an enemy's flag, won by his individual prowess, is a proof that he has done and dared everything and all that may become a man; for a regiment to show a capture is to exhibit a certificate of the deaths of some of its best and bravest, and to show that those who won it have been to the hottest fire and fiercest work of the whole action.

I fence the excusable anxiety for officers to fairly secure such a trophy for their men, and in a case like the present, when certain things are uncertain, and where there is a fair groundwork for the claim of either party, it is very possible for the whole affair to be conducted, (as it apparently has been in this case) without acrimonious feeling, and with only a desire that justice be done.

After Col. WOODFORD and Major SMITH had both presented their claims, it appeared that the white brigade skirmish line had fired at nearly the same time at the advancing rebel line, and that as the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh and Fifty-sixth Regiments occupied nearly the centre of our line, immediately opposite to where the flag fell, shots from either force might have killed the color bearer.

The papers submitting the case to the commission were drawn up in a spirit of kindness and courtesy on both sides—the concluding paragraph of Col. WOODFORD'S paper being as follows:

"I desire to bear testimony to the steadiness and gallantry of the battalion of the Fifty-sixth United States Colored Troops, who were upon our right on that day (Dec. 6,) and, should the flag be awarded to them, shall be happy that such brave men as they will have the trophy."

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, DEV. [illegible] N. S. C., Dec. 16 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS No 1.—A commission is to inquire into the circumstances of the capture of the "rebel battle flag" during the action of the 6th inst., and to decide as to which the credit of its capture belongs, to colors of the [illegible] Twenty-fifth United States Colored Troops, [illegible] Hundred and Forty-fourth New York Volunteers;

Lieut. James Lewis, One Hundred and Forty-fourth New York Volunteers;

Lieut. [illegible] of Nineteenth Twenty-fifth Ohio Veteran Volunteers;

and they are hereby ordered to examine the witnesses before the Headquarters of Brig.-Gen. [illegible] Commanding First Brigade, Dev. [illegible] Corps.

(Signed,) [illegible] Commanding.

W. C. NEWBERRY, Captain and A. A. G.

The battle-flag was captured at the spot first marked [illegible] Lieut. [illegible] Regiment, and the [illegible] Regiment, [illegible] Regiment, [illegible] Regiment,

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Christmas—Amusements in London—Mysteries—A Congratulatory Address to Mr. Lincoln—How the War Looks in England—How to Settle an Englishman.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 17, 1864.

We have a half inch of snow this morning to the delight of the boys and the astonishment of the sparrows. All England is preparing for Christmas. The shop windows are full of prize beef, geese and poultry, and presents of all kinds. The rich are spending great sums of money, which gets distributed among the poor. The beagers are out in droves, and for the time the police shut their eyes to open mendicancy. The great plum-puddings of three or four hundred weight are being prepared at the workhouses. All England will have one good meal and a jolly time of it. If England were divided into three great classes, the first would be composed of those who dine every day, the second of those who dine once a week, the third once a year.

The theatres close their season to-night to prepare for the pantomimes which open on the 26th. This is the last night of Mme. Menken Massepa et Astleys. Even she, the "darling and wonderful," must give place for a month to Harlequin and Columbine, though she has crowded the house and even the lobbies.

Gen. Tom Thumb, wife and baby, have been reluctantly compelled to pause in their tour to Italy, and return from Paris to London, to give a few farewell levées at the Crystal Palace—compelled by the universal demand of the whole British public. It is evident from the General's address, or proclamation, or general order, in the morning's papers, that he has consented to this step with great reluctance, but gratifinda to the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the former of whom he saw twenty years ago in petticoats, and with the latter of whom he has evidently been more smitten than he would like Mrs. Stratton to know, has compelled him to postpone his visit to the Eternal City.

The town talk of London, and tha country talk of England, continues to be the mystery of the Davenports. It is in the clubs and magazines, in society and on 'Change. The speech-makers find in it a new illustration, and the Christmas pantomimes will be full of it. The philosophers are afraid of it. Not being much of a philosopher, when I wish to very much astonish some conceited savant, I take him to a seance of the Davenports, just to rub off the sharp edge of his egotism.

I wish there was some political news to write. It is all postponed until after Christmas. The *Times* has given the poor Queen another lesson on good behavior. It is a monarch-book for monarchs, as well as Presidents and their potentates. For a wonder it commends Mr. Seward's answer to the bearer of Sir Henry Holloway's peace address, which it characterizes as a piece of officious intermeddling. It does not forget, however, to give the President a sly poke, for having received and formally replied to an address from the British working-men, of a different character; and Mr. Adams, the American Minister, has just received a deputation and address from the British Emancipation Society. But an address of compliment, commendation and congratulation is very different from impertinent intermeddling.

Speaking of mystifications, the attempt to burn New-York is a puzzle for the English. It was long odds that sixteen deliberate attempts at incendiarism should fail. Once, it would have been looked upon as a miracle, and palpable proof that Providence protected New-York. In this skeptical age it finds other interpretations.

It is not yet decided for us here whether Sherman has outdone all other Generals by a successful march through Georgia. We are waiting for the news of his expedition, and also for the result of the battle which seemed about to be fought for the possession of Nashville. The *Times* correspondent writes that a stringent conscription is about to be recommended to raise the men necessary to finish the war. To a distant looker-on it seems strange that enough men should not be put in the field to finish it in a single campaign. It seems to many Americans in Europe as if there was a disliking with the war; as if it were needlessly prolonged from motives difficult to imagine. I have met many a patriotic Union man in London for three years, who did not assure me that it required only one more good blow to finish the rebellion. The great body of the English have more feeling this, but their ideas of America are of the vaguest description, and the press, with a few remarkable exceptions, have gone with the current of public opinion.

Nine Englishmen out of ten bow with too humblest submission to authority. Dispute with one of them on any point, and you have always one argument in reserve which is sure to floor him. Tell him Lord Noodle is of your opinion, and his jaw falls, and he surrenders at discretion. I sometimes succeed in a mild case with a baronet. When Earl Russell said the North was fighting for empire and the South for independence, he settled the whole case for multitudes. Lord Brougham, though only a law lord, and therefore very inferior to a hereditary nobleman of an ancient family, had also a large influence. There are, no doubt, illustrious commoners who have their influence, but commend me to a lord. I am never in the company of one without feeling for days afterward as I imagine a piece of common steel must feel after being rubbed on a magnet. To sit in the presence of a noble lord or a noble lady; to sit at table next a countess, or ride in a carriage with an honorable miss, is the ideal of perfect bliss.

Of English matters of interest we have the Colenso case before the Privy Council. Certain High Church parties are trying to throw off the Queen's supremacy, so that such cases may be decided by Bishops and ecclesiastical authorities, instead of Her Majesty's Ministers, who are in some cases pretty hard Christians. But there are dangers in this. It is doubtful if the Church could hold together without the supremacy to regulate the warring factions. A clergyman of the Established Church was yesterday sentenced to a week's imprisonment for getting drunk and making a disturbance at Mr. Spurgeon's tabernacle. Railway accidents are more common here than in America. There were two yesterday, in which five persons were killed and many wounded. On Thursday eight men were drowned at a collision. The battle of peaceful life has its heavy lists of killed and wounded.

That the moral tone of England is lower in certain respects than in America, may be not unfairly judged from the indecencies of the divorce trials, which are published in full in the leading journals. Very rarely have such things been published in American newspapers. The frequency of indecent assaults in railway carriages and elsewhere is another sign of immoral character. I doubt if there is a civilized country in the world where women are treated who so little respect. I am far from denying that America has grave faults, but they do not lie in this direction. There used to be portions of New-York not over nice, but they are peace and purity compared with parts of London and Liverpool.

MONADNOCK.

OUR FOREIGN FILES.

From our late foreign files, the receipt of which has already been acknowledged, we make the following interesting extracts.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

MR. SEWARD AND MR. JOSEPH PARKES.

The London Times publishes Mr. Seward's letter to Mr. Joseph Parkes, the gentleman who brought over the famous peace address, and accompanies them with an editorial which opens thus:

Mr. Seward's communication here, as in rule, been so very disagreeable that it is with the greatest pleasure we publish this morning two letters from him which we can cordially approve.

Then after giving the circumstances and tone which Mr. Parkes visited the country, it says:

Mr. Seward is to be congratulated on the good sense of his decision. He has not, indeed, we fear, been always equally discreet. A similar address, only to an opposite effect, from some working men, was, it was said not mistaken, not only received by Mr. Seward, but answered by Mr. Lincoln. But Mr. Seward is none the less in this instance perfectly right, and we only hope he will always maintain the same principle. Mr. Joseph Parkes has no more right to demand an interview with President Lincoln, merely because he happens for once to agree with 350,000 people, than he has to ring at any gentleman's door and demand to see the master of the house in order to explain how he and his neighbors constitute the household ought to be managed. We all know these troublesome people who fancy they have a roving commission to enlighten the world in general. There is not a public man of any note who is not obliged in some way or other to guard himself against these intrusions. If his secretary or his porter did not protect him, his whole time might be consumed by these noisy pretenders of publicity. Such strict formality is still more necessary for the head of a great Government.

We are heartily glad, moreover, to see some rebuke at last administered to the gross impertinence, now so common, with which any knot of one-sided enthusiasts take upon themselves to speak in the name of a whole people. With what right or reason in the world does any one represent these 350 000 individuals as "the people of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland?" There is nothing to show that they are even any adequate example of the whole people of these Kingdoms. They may be "from the peer to the artisan" without representing either the peers or the artisans of this country. The question, is, not from what class they come, but whether they are fair and authorized examples at the class. In a constitutional country, at all events, the Government is the proper and the only representative of the whole people. To imply, as Mr. Joseph Parkes does, that a Government representative of a political party, because its composition is determined by the relation of parties, would make the whole system of representation impossible. If the Government varies with political parties, that is only to say that it changes as the nation does—that is, that it represents it. Whatever communications are to take place between two nations can only be properly conveyed—indeed, can only be conveyed at all—through their Governments.

Lastly, let us ask, what is the imaginable use of these officious addresses? What do they serve to communicate which is not already conveyed in innumerable other forms? This rejected address, for example, expatiates on the former happiness of the United States, on their great prospects, their large liberty, their wealth and peace, and contrasts with this picture their present condition of bloodshed, war, debt, and martial rule. If asks whether the end, even if it be attainable, is worth the sacrifice, and whether they can reconcile their behavior toward the South with the annual celebrations of the Fourth of July. Now, have not all these considerations been urged upon the Americans for the space of three years, until they must have become the most familiar of commonplaces? Is there an American who has not by bitter experience realized the sacrifices which these people dilate on from a distance? Mr. Joseph Parkes and his "masses" have made an new discovery, but have arrived at the stalest of truths. If, then, the Americans have deliberately made these sacrifices and endured these privations and miseries for three whole years, are they likely to pay more attention to them because they are introduced by Mr. Joseph Parkes in a sentimental address? The public of both nations ought to be much obliged to Mr. Seward for having administered to these people so complete and well-earned a snub.

A LETTER FROM KARL BLIND, THE GERMAN RADICAL.

The following letter has been received from Mr. Karl Blind:

LONDON, Dec 15.

Dear Sir: Though unable to take part in the praiseful on in which your cheering letter invites me, I am, with all my sympathies, on the side of the Union and Emancipation cause.

Had the secret favorers of the South carried the election, the onward course of the republican armies would have been checked by treacherous intrigues; and the result would probably have been a renewed compromise which principles which, from their very nature, ought forever to be placed out of the pale of humanity.

The sound sense and energetic will of the American people have nipped the intrigue in the bud. All true statesmen throughout Europe rejoice that free Government, free popular education, free labor, have carried the day. The representatives at multitudinous Germans in the United States have voted in this sense. A hundred thousand Germans have fought for the same cause on the Transatlantic battle-fields. Our native country at this moment rings with joy at the triumph of civilization and liberty over barbarism and aristocratic assumption. It trusts that the victory at the American Republic will prove an auspicious event for the emancipation of European nations.

"Let us hope that the powerful decision of Nov. 8 will imbue the American leaders with a resolution not to cease in their exertions until the very base of Southern society be changed by free colonization, and 'States rights,' that fatal line of defence of the oligarchs, be rejected by the superior rights of humanity.

Yours faithfully,

"KARL BLIND.

"F. W. Chesson, Esq., Hon. Secretary to the Emancipation Society."

HOW TO STOP THE WAR.

From the London Star.

Let the Southern leaders but proclaim that slavery shall cease to exist, and all other difficulties would instantly disappear. There would be no necessity to adjust boundary lines or the pretensions of rival Presidents; the war would come to an end as naturally as the ocean subsides after the tempest has spent its fury. In place, then, of contesting the military qualities of commanders, and wrangling over the probabilities of the campaign, would it not be a more worthy mode of endeavoring to promote peace, for the press and the statesmen of Europe to unite in an earnest and urgent appeal to the Southern leaders to abolish slavery, and thereby at once remove the cause of this desperate and sanguinary conflict?

BLOCKADE-RUNNERS.

THE BUSINESS AN INFRINGEMENT OF NEUTRALITY.

From the European Times, Dec. 16.

In the Court of Exchequer, on the 10th, Messrs. Ellison, merchants, of London, brought an action against Messrs. Jones and Nosti, of Leeds, for breach of contract to furnish a freight for a vessel. In the year 1862, the defendants agreed with the plaintiffs to send 200 or 250 tons of Manchester goods to Charleston by the *Tubal Cain*, and pay £15 per ton. Subsequently they refused to carry out the arrangement ostensibly because the vessel was not of the tonnage which they alleged the plaintiffs had represented but, really because they had found they could get freight at a cheaper rate. Mr. Baron Martin said that having looked at the correspondence he thought there was a contract, but his impression was that the jury could only give nominal damages, because the contract was *an illegal one directly opposed to the Queen's proclamation, and having a direct tendency to involve the country in war.* The Solicitor-General: If there had been a plea of illegality that difficulty might arise. Mr. Baron Martin: What I suggest is that you take the opinion of the court as to whether there is a contract; and if they think there is, then that they should appoint an arbitrator to assess the damages on such principle as they may direct. The Solicitor-General: I shall advise my client to agree to that. Mr. Baron Martin: I don't think that a person bringing an action upon an illegal contract of this nature can recover damages. The Solicitor-General again reminded his lordship that the plea of illegality had been withdrawn. Mr. Baron Martin: But neither that nor the fact of the parties choosing to treat the transaction as a matter of honor will blind me or the court above as to the nature of the contract. The Solicitor-General then stated that, in consequence of the defendants not performing their contract, Mr. Laporte, the owner of the *Tubal Cain*, brought an action against the present plaintiffs for this breach of faith. It was tried before Mr. Justice Willis, at Liverpool. Mr. Ellison was advised to set up every possible defence, and, among other pleas there was one of illegality; but Mr. Justice Willis held that it was not a good one, and the result was, that Mr. Laporte obtained a verdict of £1,865. The *Tubal Cain* was captured in running the blockade; but that did not signify, as evidence was given at the trial to prove that it was the custom at Liverpool and London, in this trade, that where toe freight was not expressly made payable until the conclusion of the voyage, the freight was earned the moment the vessel started. Mr. Mellish—The jury cut down the damages by one-half. Mr. Justice Willis said the damages ought to have been double the amount. The Solicitor-General: With regard to the question of damages, I may state that my client, in addition to the £1,800, had paid £186 for the costs of Mr. Laporte, and £95 for his own attorney's costs, and then has lost all the profits of the voyage. We say that he ought to recover as much as £2,707, or, upon another principle of calculation, £3,707. After some discussion between the parties, it was ultimately agreed that a verdict should be entered for the plaintiff, damages £2,707 6s. 10d., subject to a special case to be stated for the opinion of the court above. Mr. Baron Martin said it was worthy of observation that in this transaction, which had a direct tendency to involve this country in a war with the United States, not a single English name appeared except Brace, and the person who bore that name was the consignee of the goods in the Southern States, and probably he was an American. Mr. Hawkins: He is a Southerner. Mr. Baron Martin: Much blame is cast upon the English Government in respect of these transactions, which it is almost utterly impossible for them to stop. This transaction is conducted entirely by foreigners in this country, not a single Englishman having anything to do with it. Very likely that is the history of most others of the same kind. They come over here, and while enjoying the freedom of the country engage in transactions which have a direct tendency to involve us in war.

ON THE CLYDE.

From the Edinburgh Scotsman Dec. 13.

A small fleet of blockade runners has been passing up and down the Clyde during the last few days. Of these vessels, two sailed for their destination on the 13th, viz., the three-funnaled steamer *Flamingo*, of 800 tons burden, which has already figured as a smart blockade-runner, but which, receiving some damage in the trade, had come home for repair; and the new steamer *Florence*, of 1,100 tons, a sister to the well-known smart runner *Banshee*, and from which also good work is expected. Two other steamers are lying at Greenock ready to follow. They are the *Alice*, of 800 tons, and *Fanny* of 600 tons. These vessels have already distinguished themselves as blockade-runners, the latter having made fourteen trips. Both have had an extensive overhauling. Another new steamer has passed up the river, named the *Amy*, of 1,000 tons, and is also expected to sail this week. Several other new vessels are finishing and building for this trade, and up to the 13th the total number of vessels, almost all of which are new paddle steamers, that have sailed from the Clyde to run the blockade during the present year, amounted to 50. They averaged from 400 to 1,200 tons, and were manned with crews of from 20 to 50 men each. The total cost of these vessels would be close upon £500,000.

A LAUNCH.

From the Liverpool Post Dec. 14.

Shortly before noon yesterday two very handsome specimens of naval architecture were launched from the yard of Messrs. Jones, Quiggin & Co., Sefton-street. The first was a steel steamer, described by the builders as an "ocean going paddle steamer;" but rumor asserts that she will shortly be heard of in connection with blockade running; and the same authority gives as her owners the firm of Messrs. Edward Lawrence & Co. She is, we understand, to be furnished with engines of a power that will assure a high rate of speed. They are to be supplied by Messrs. J. Watt & Co., and will be 220 horse-power. The dimensions of the new steamer, which was christened the *Hornet*, are: Length, 250 feet; breadth of beam 28 feet; depth of hold, 10 feet 9 inches; tonnage, 972. Dimensions exactly the same as the famous blockade runner the *Georgia Bells*.

FROM RICHMOND.

Correspondence of the London Times.

RICHMOND, Thursday, Oct. 27, 1864.

I have just returned from a long ride along the Confederate lines upon the south side of the River James, which commence at Cheffin's Bluff, and run northward for many miles till they strike the Charles City road, immediately to the north of which lies the White Oak Swamp, a spongy morass, which occupies all the space between the Charles City road and the Chickahominy River. With a full experience of the hazards which await those who assume the proud mantle in relation to the future issues of war, I think I can venture to promise that against these lines no force at Federals is soon likely to prevail. During the fine autumnal days of October both sides have lately busied themselves in strengthening their earthworks, until it would be a difficult task for either party to surmount his opponent's lines, even though undefended by men. On the south side of the River James, and in front of Petersburgh, the Confederate lines are still stronger, inasmuch as the ditch in front of them is deeper, and the stockades, (consisting of pointed stakes stuck in the ground and sloping outward at an angle of 45 degrees,) are repeated, running in double, treble, and sometimes in quadruple lines. The language of an experienced Confederate artillery officer, in reference to Gen. Pickett's lines in front of Bermuda Hundred, was: "They are so strong that they could be held by a parcel of old a ole women." Upon the north side of the river there has existed lately, by tacit agreement, a kind of truce between the pickets, so that there is no difficulty in riding without molestation or danger along the whole length of the lines; but upon the south side the firing between the pickets is every day incessant and continuous, and it is impossible to show an inch of head above the works without the risk of a bullet through the brain. The firing is kept up on both sides with a view to prevent the possibility of desertion. There is in both armies such weariness of the war that desertions have been numerous during the last three months; but lately the influx of Federal has far exceeded the outflow of Confederate deserters.

* * * I am happy to report that Gen. Longstreet is at present quite free from the nervous sensibility in his right arm from which for some time he suffered. The nerves of motion are still entirely paralyzed, and the arm is almost useless, but he is able slightly to move the fingers, and it is the opinion of army-surgeons that he will regain plenary use of it before nine months or two years, when the nervous tissue shall have had time to repair itself. His general health and spirits are excellent, and his confidence in the ability of his soldiers to hold the Confederate lines, and to keep the enemy out of Richmond for an unlimited period, is unabated. It is a strong testimony to Gen. Longstreet's value as a soldier that each of the three great Captains of Secessia—Lee, Beauregard and Johnston—esteems him equally, and desires his presence by their side. Upon the 18th inst. Beauregard telegraphed from Jacksonville, in Alabama, soliciting Longstreet's company in the West, but it was decided that he could not be spared from his old army corps before Richmond.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OUR SECURITIES IN FRANKFORT.

From the London Times (City Article,) Dec. 16.

Advices from Frankfort state that the Bourse in that city, which was firm while the rate for money was on the increase everywhere, has become dull ever since the discount has been reduced by the Banks of England and France. The reasons assigned for this apparent anomaly are: First, the extent to which the absorption of capital in United States Stocks has been carried; and next, the unfavorable accounts about the Austrian Credit Bank, which have spread a gloom over the market and discouraged dealings in Austrian stock. American stocks remain firm, but the panic for them has decidedly ceased, and they now are always a fraction below New-York prices.

SHERMAN.

The *Army & Navy Gazette* remarks that Sherman must do something more than pass like a sword blade through the body of the States. He must hold his own at every point of the line, or the wound ceases to be vital. It thinks, however, that if he succeeds in gaining the coast a great point will be occupied between Charleston and Savannah, from which the whole of the Southern seaboard may be agitated; but it must be confessed that Sherman's avoidance of Augusta and Macon indicates weakness and a fear of the gathering of his enemies.

GENERAL NEWS.

ENGLAND.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE PRINCE CONSORT'S DEATH.

From the London Star, Dec. 15.

Wednesday being the third anniversary of the death of the late Prince Consort, the day was marked with much solemnity at Windsor. About 11:30 o'clock in the morning, Her Majesty the Queen, accompanied by the younger members of the Royal family, attired in deep mourning, repaired to the mausoleum, which is now in the course of erection in the grounds of Frogmore House, and where are interred the remains of the late Prince Albert. The mausoleum, which is a building of noble proportions, and is adorned with costly stones and marble, is approached by a flight of steps furnished with stone balustrading. At the top of the steps is an open portico of elegant design, within which is a door, having over it a cost of arms and the monogram "V. A." entwined on each side of it. Beneath the coat of arms is a brass tablet, with raised Latin insertion, recording the death of the late Prince, while the roof of the portico has been decorated with Venetian mosaics, representing a blue sky with golden stars and other ornaments. The interior of the mausoleum contains the tomb of the Prince, the remains, it is understood, being interred at present in a temporary sarcophagus till the building is finished, when they will probably be placed in the massive granite sarcophagus lately received from Scotland. On the tomb, which is approached by a flight of steps at the foot, lies the recumbent effigy of the Prince, while two small portable flights of steps, covered with black cloth, are placed on each side of the tomb, near the head. Above all is a carved wooden canopy, which yesterday, together with the tomb itself, was hung with wreaths and garlands, *immortelles*, white azaleas and evergreens, while a heap of wreaths of *immortelles* was lying at the foot of the tomb, near which was also a burning lamp, evidently placed for the purpose of throwing a light on the objects near at hand. Choice exotics were also disposed around the interior, giving it a very beautiful appearance, although yet in an unfinished state. By the gracious permission of Her Majesty, the servants of the royal household and the Queen's tradesmen, with their families, were allowed to visit the mausoleum between the hours of twelve and half-past three o'clock, and accordingly some hundreds availed themselves of the priviledge, there being a portion of the time set apart for the admission and constant stream of visitors passing through the upper part of the Long Walk to the Frogmore grounds on their way to the Prince's tomb. The public were excluded rigorously, the Mausoleum and its approaches being strictly guarded by the Royal household police, under Mr. Inspector Barse, who was compelled to refuse the numerous and constant applications for admittance to the grounds.

THE QUEEN.

The London *Times*, in a somewhat dictatorial style, having called upon the Queen to emerge from her seclusion, the *Morning Post* responds by condemning the violation of good taste by the *Times*, and by asserting that the Queen is happily regaining some of her former elasticity of spirit; and that however much her great sorrow is always present to her, she is, nevertheless, now more able to attend, and only to those absolute duties which she has always sacredly fulfilled, but also to the general courtesies of royal life.

BISHOP COLENSO.

The arguments in the appeal of Bishop Colenso against the action of the Bishop of Capetown, in depriving him of his See, were progressing before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

MR. COBDEN.

Mr. Cobden's health had greatly improved, and he was again able to leave his room.

One Hundred and Seventh New-York Volunteers.

List of commissioned and non commissioned officers and privates of Company K, One Hundred and Seventh New-York Volunteer Infantry, captured near Soc al Circle, Ga., Nov. 18, 1864:

Capt George W Reid,	Wm Donlen.
1st Sergt Wm L Bonney,	James Doyle,
Corp Charles L Johnson,	John F Earley,
Corp Sweet Brayton,	Jason J Greene,
Corp Jenison B Hadley,	Alonzo House,
Corp Levi B Overhiser,	Peter A Honse,
Stephen Arnold,	Albert F Jones,
George W Bennett,	Oscar H Knight,
John A Brinnell,	Wm H Lanphaer,
Delos H Brinnell,	Wm T Men,
David S Brinnell,	John A Nickelson,
Albert Carter,	Clark Preston,
Ed J Coleman,	James Pinch,
Wm N Cook,	R H Tobias,

Reported Disaster to a United States Gunboat.

HOLMES' HOLE, Thursday, Dec. 29.

The British berk *Springbok*, from Cape Heytien on the 15th inst., for Boston, has arrived here.

She reports: left at Cape Haytien United States gunboats *Galatea* and *Neptune*; also, the bark *Havre*, of Portland, discharged.

A report had come to Cape Heytien that a United States gunboat, with the mails, etc., was ashore on the Northeast part of Inagua.

FORECASTINGS OF THE WAR.

The Prospects of a Southern Confederacy Compared With Those of What is Called a "A Hopeless Minority."

NOTE INTRODUCTORY.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 19, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Reiterating my former thanks, I take the liberty of sending you the original MS. of an old article of mine, written at Washington in March, 1850, and with it a fair and accurate transcript for the use of the press, if you should think it worthy of publication. It has never been printed, for though a copy of this same original was sent soon after it was written to one of the New-York papers, I think the *Journal of Commerce*, it never appeared; and the copy retained by me, and now submitted to you, was but lately disinterred by me from a mass of my old papers. As it anticipated some events which have lately occurred, and predicted others which have not yet come to pass, you may consider the production sufficiently curious to merit a place in your columns. If so, I think the unfulfilled portion, which may ever yet be verified, before the end is reached, will be as interesting a subject of review as the rest. The prediction I allude to is that of a general European conflict and a world-wide revolution, resulting from a civil war in these States.

The article was read soon after it was written by the late Gen. J****, but I do not recollect of any witness in the oldness of its date who is now living; and on that point I have no proof save my own word and the antiquated appearance of the MS. I mention this because some of my friends have told me that the verification of some of its predictions might awaken in those who do not know me personally, a doubt as to the reality of the period assigned to its authorship. I trust, however, that it contains enough of false prophecy to relieve it from the charge of a false date.

I regret that among the things then foreseen there was no vision of the regeneration of Mexico, which monarchy seems now to be working out; but as I was then some years younger than I am now, I had not arrived at a true appreciation of that institution.

I am, Sir, most respectfully and truly, your obedient servant,

RUFINO M. DE ALFARRERO Y CAMPEON.

AN ARTICLE WRITTEN FOURTEEN YEARS AGO ON THE PROSPECTS OF A SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

Recent speeches from and out of Congress, as well as highly imaginative articles in various periodicals, have promulgated to the world a new vision of Utopia under the denomination of a Southern Confederacy. In this poetic revelation of the future we see the States of the South made powerful by being severed from two-thirds of the nation to which they belong, and made independent by being virtually annexed to Great Britain through treaties of commerce and alliance. In this vision all disquietude of the South about the safety of her domestic institutions is forever put to rest by converting the forger half of her own country into a rival and inevitable hostile nation; and not only is the commercial greatness of the South immeasurably augmented, but the dominion of the West Indies, the command of the Isthmus of Darien, and the control of our Pacific domains are secured to her by the process of divorcing her from the section in which most of our commercial enterprise, maritime skill and resource, and of our elements of naval power reside. The most miraculous thing, however, in this operation of enchantment is that it will be done peaceably. Two sections, which have to use in common the same channels of internal communication, and the same outlets for exterior trade, are to separate without convulsion, and the stronger become tributary to the weaker; for all collisions will cease when compact and compromise are destroyed, and the 'strong good sense of the people,' though unable to keep them united in a confederacy which has made them great and happy, will restrain them from hostility after it is rent in twain, on the principle, I presume, that an increased sense of mutual injury is the best cure for antagonism.

If the prosperity conferred on the South in this picture is edifying, the calamities it inflicts on the North are truly appalling. A section containing over twelve millions of Anglo-Americans, and bordered with but a mere fraction of our African population, with a domain, too, whose products could feed the continent, and comprising within itself, in the highest degree, that variety of production and of mental and physical resource which constitute the power of a nation,—this section is in sack at once and forever into a depth of weakness and misery only equaled by that to which Ireland has been reduced by the Power whose embrace the South would then seek. Yet the distress thus inflicted on the North by the South would awaken no resentment to mar the peace of separation, or blind the 'good sense' which is relied on for the continuance of quietude.

'Whom the gods doom they dement.'

That good sense, it seems, would be the only good quality remaining to the North. Energy and resource, as well as chivalry, would depart with the South. By industry, enterprise and ingenuity a free people can soon recover from tearful disasters, see thrive under heavy disadvantages; but those qualities, for which the North has been so distinguished, would evaporate with the Union. How else could it be supposed that the evil results of separation would accrue solely to that section.

I will not here controvert the opinion that the Union cannot be preserved by force, or that its rupture would be a calamity to the North; but I assert that peace cannot be preserved by disunion, and that dissolution would be ruin to the South.

As I have no access to any reasonable correspondence, I do not know what assurance prospective nullification has of British support, nor will I say to what extent any assurance given for it might be relied on; but when an alliance is sought by a democratic slaveholding community with a Government which has always been opposed to democracy, and for many years to domestic slavery, I think the assurance of support and the evidence of sincerity ought to be very strong before old ties should be sacrificed to new ones of this kind—before national power in its youth should be repudiated for a marriage with national power in its decrepitude. When democrats seek to league themselves with monarchists, and slaveholders with those who have heretofore been abolitionists, sincerity may exist in the contract, but no assurance can make us certain of its continuance. As well might we look for peace as the sequel of disunion, as to expect the harmonious combination of elements so discordant. Should the alliance be sincere, however, and the support strong and lasting, its tendency would be, not only to prolong an inevitable conflict, but to make its results more ruinous. Just in proportion to the extent of secession, and in the aid it would receive from without, would be the extent of its calamities.

A single State of the South might commit an act of nullification, as has been the case, and harmony be restored without resorting to war. The Southeastern States might possibly suspend their connection with the Union for a brief period, without the effusing of bloodshed, provided the partisan thus disconnecting did not any where border on the Free States nor on the Mississippi, so as not to cause collision by the escape of slaves, or by dispute touching the use of that river. Such a portion of the Union, if not joined by other States, would not long entertain the idea of forming a seperate Government; and if they should not themselves begin offensive operations, their return to the Union could be compelled without resorting to positive hostility.

Neither of those cases, however, would constitute disunion. The seperate nationalization, however, of all the Slave States, or of those south of the Ohio and its parallel, would bring the surest elements of hostility into operation. Every escape of a slave across the boundary would be liable to cause bloodshed and reprisal, and lead to extensive local collisions between the inhabitants of the opposite sides.

Tribute for the use of the Mississippi, we are told, is to be one of the great sources of wealth to a Southern Confederacy. God preserve us from such schemes of speculation. Any obstruction to the outlet of trade through that river, and, moreover, the collisions that would inevitably ensue from the attempt to use it in common, would rouse the whole Northwest to hostility. When the West was little more than a wilderness, collisions could not be prevented between its scanty population and the Spanish authorities of Louisiana. How would it be now that the same West is the abode of millions? Nor would causes of irritation be less rife in the Northeast. It is sentimental, and perhaps truly, by those who preach disunion, that from half to two-thirds of all the classes there engaged in commerce, manufacturing, and maritime pursuits, with the like proportion of capital invested in them, would be thrown out of employment by the secession of the South. This result of separation is no doubt one of the grounds for supposing it could be accomplished with so much tranquility. No management of any Government of ours, of a Government of any large portion of our people, could ever prevent war when the passions of the public generally were inflamed to a certain degree against a neighboring Power. That degree of popular irritation could be produced by less potent causes than those referred to. In the above event what would those men do who saw the products of their fields and shops become valueless, and their occupations gone? Fill the ranks of armies and man fleets. Revulsions in trade and in the avocations of labor may distress, but cannot paralyse a country of extensive resources; especially when its energies are restrung by some strong and general leading,—more especially still if that feeling takes a fanatical cast. But a fraction of the people of the Northern section are as yet truly fanatics; but in the event of disunion there would be myriads where there are now hundreds. Here is a vast country, with over twelve millions of the freest and most enterprising people on earth, who can make soundness more than their own bread, and produce within themselves every manufactured article, and most of the material they have need of,—navies, moreover, the greatest equalization of wealth, and being unsurpassed in versatility of personal resource, and susceptibility to that energetic unanimity which any strong pervading sentiment creates—and can it be supposed that such a people, under the circumstances referred to, would have to fear the prowess nor the skill to wage war—a wasting war—with a neighbor of but half their aggregate in numbers and general resources? No one whose brain is not mystified by faction or local prejudice can entertain such an idea.

Let either side, however, undertake the others' power of harm, for in both the contest would be terrible. As moral elements of mutual destruction, let chivalry as well as fanaticism, have full credit. The progenitors of these two sections once came in contact in our mother country—the Cavaliers and Roundheads of old England. Neither chivalry nor fanaticism had any reason to despise the others' prowess seen, nor would they now.

Civil wars have sometimes ended in reconciliation and a mutual recognition of rights. I will not utterly deny the possibility that this might follow after a war between the North and South, provided no foreign Power took part in it. Should Great Britain, however, become the ally of the South, it would then be an affair out of this Continent out at the world, and would, perhaps, benefit the rest of the world as much as it would lacerate our common country. A war between the North and South would tend to make the whole North fanatical, and, should Britain sustain the South, that fanaticism would diffuse itself through Christendom. The South would become the ally of the monarchical, and the North of the democratical principle, which have already commenced a progressive but faltering struggle against each other in the Old World. A rupture between the North and South, in which no transatlantic Power took part, would seem to the Liberals of the other hemisphere like a dissolution of the model republic, one would depress the hopes of freedom in Europe; but once Britain were to become the ally of the South against the North in a war for the extension of slavery, it would appear like a more definite separation of the elements of freedom and despotism, and a more positive and determined array of one against the other than has ever yet occurred. The extenuations which our system of domestic servitude admits of, and which the mass of the North yet acknowledge are not appreciated beyond seas, while the peculiar merits claimed for it by those who have been nurtured in its midst appear at the same distance absurd and atrocious. Hence the masses of Europe view it as a kind of oppression more iniquitous and baneful than that they endure themselves. They would, in the event of the contest and alliance just mentioned, view the North as the true and polluted Democracy of America, and the South as a remnant portion, incapable of union with it. Despotism could then no longer point to our domestic institutions, and say in their masses, 'Behold an insupportable element of Democracy,'—a reproach, which, however unjust or exaggerated, has materialized the force of our example abroad more than any other cause. We can imagine what an impulse it would give to the Democratic element in Europe to feel that it had the Anglo-American Republic for its ally in actual war; that fact, and the succession of events resulting from the contest would thrill the masses of Christendom more than any revolution that has occurred in their midst, and would bring on the final and world-wide struggle between thrones and multitudes. Its effect on the British people would perhaps be as great as on any other. Their colonies proper on this continent would soon shake from their dominion; and, at home, the shock might shake coronet, mitre and crown, and soon paralyze the great ally of the South. Should that ally, however, remain firm, some other Power would be found to take the opposite side. It might be a people triumphant over a throne, or a tottering throne, or an infirmly seated dynastic President, ready to prop itself on the threatening people. In either case, the great ally would probably have too much occupation in her own vicinity to become the arbiter of this continent. Steam has created a physical revolution on sea, as well as on land; and Britannia's wooden walls are not so impenetrable as they once were.

The contest between the two sections of our country thus becoming a part of the great war of principles, would share its duration and results, and could end only with the destruction of one party or the other.

Were it possible for separation to ensue without war, a Southern Confederacy would still contain seeds of dissolution, that, before any great lapse of time, would cause it to crumble and fall, with no shock from without. The Confederacy would be founded on the interest of a minority, who, to maintain their position, would have to impose on the majority such burdens as would alienate them. A large majority of the South are not slaveholders; and, though they are under the controlling influence of those who are, that must fall when stretched beyond a certain degree. This majority are interested in sustaining the domestic institutions of the localities where they live, because their subversion would involve that of the social state. More strongly still are they bound to such conservatism by adhesiveness to a class whose fine social traits prevent their difference of interest and its control from being felt. What it is sought, however, to impose those institutions on a distant community who do not desire them, the interest of the majority ceases, and adhesiveness must be weakened. Such of the majority as wish to emigrate to those distant communities have an interest of an opposite kind. A poor white man of the South, on going to California, could have no desire to be crowded out of his gold digging by the slaves of his rich neighbor, or to find his avocation degraded by sharing it with negroes. At home, he ought, on the same question, to feel more interest in the benefits of the Union than in merely raising the value of a kind of property which he does not own. That enhancement would be the real ground on which his slo would be involved in the cause of disunion (however disguised by obstruction,) should disunion be attempted on the present issue—carried away by the influence of others, and by manufactured public opinion, he might aid to a movement so opposed to his own interest; but the burdens it would bring would be apt to awaken reflection. His new Government would be one that would fear to lay aside the sword even when sheathed; and a large standing army would be a certain appendage to the Confederacy. Under the weight of taxation and conscription, the inquiry would naturally arise among the class referred to: 'For whose interest do we endure this—what have we gained by the change—what sufficient reason was there for making it—and how much do we owe to those who urged us to it?' Unless counteracted by the passions of war, this would sooner or later awaken a spirit of disaffection before which no Southern Confederacy could stand. It might even be awakened by an *attempt at disunion*; for certain it is that the non-slaveholders of the South will become a local party, whenever the exaction of sacrifices, or any other cause, makes them feel that they form a separate class, with an interest of its own, that is burdened for the support of another equally distinct. Let the controling minority observe well the distinction between the interests of their whole section and the privilege of a class within it, for if they do not, the majority will learn to do it.

When disunion is discussed, the difficulty of selecting a boundary is always a prominent topic; but once the selection were made a greater difficulty would occur—that of keeping the boundary where it might be placed. Slavery would recede from the line, and the line would follow it. From the insecurity of slave property in the Border States, even in peace, they would soon be rid of it. Every war, in such property would either emigrate further south with it, or dispose of it on such terms as he could, to persons moving thither. Those border States being thus deprived of the ties that held them to the South would pass over to the North. Whatever causes might for a while retard this effect of a settled tendency, it would be certain to take place in time, whether by the defections of States or of portions of them; even if slavery, to a moderate extent, at first existed on the line of the latitude, this operation of the radical cause would in the end work out the same results; and when it had created a new boundary, the same process of receding would commence anew. This tendency, with more certainty, perhaps, than that previously explained, would subvert a Southern Confederacy without the aid of the sword.

In all parallels drawn between our condition and that of the ancient republics in which domestic servitude existed, and in all deductions relative to the compatibility of a pervading system of domestic slavery with national strength, two things are invariably overlooked. One is, that those republics had to compete only with nations in which the same system existed, for it was universal; the other is, that the slaves of Greece and Rome were not negroes, but of a race with white skins and Caucassian heads, and not inferior by nature to that of their masters. The prospect of man

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, of Dec. 30, says: "Maj Gen. HOWARD is to take command of the Department of Missouri, and he will be succeeded in command of the Army of Tennessee by Maj Gen JOHN A LOGAN. The latter is now in New-York, whence he will proceed to Savannah. If any change of commanders is made in Kentucky, it is understood that Gen. BUTLER will be assigned to that department."

Senator SHERMAN has received a letter from Gen. SHERMAN, his brother, who writes on the 26th, that everything was working well, and that a large portion of his army was in motion.

From information received from Savannah, it is believed that Union prisoners South have been dispersed in various directions, in small nombers.

The rebels claim to have fifty thousand prisoners in their hands.

Returns received at the Provost-Marshal-General's office, show that recruiting is going on more rapidly than it has during a year past.

A dispatch to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, dated Dec. 29 at Columbia, Tenn., says: "It is understood that the bulk of Hood's army is still north of the Tennessee River. Hood first attempted to strike the river at Decatur, but Gen. GRANGER occupied the place in advance and headed him off. At the same time the gunboats came up the river and compelled him to abandon the point near Florence, where he had pontoons. Owing to the bad condition of the roads, the developments will not be rapid."

GENERAL NEWS.

Produce and merchandise were generally quiet and depressed on Saturday, the main exceptions having been Pork and Linseed Oil, which were in speculative request and decidedly dearer. The freight market was dull.

The Common Council testimonial to the late Archbishop HUGHES, consisting of resolutions, &c, was on Friday presented to Archbishop McCLOSKEY by Alderman FOX. Rev. Father STARRS received the testimonial on behalf of the Archbishop, who was absent in Boston.

The subscription to the testimonial to Vice-Admiral FARRAGUT, having reached the sum of $50,000, it was converted into Seven-Thirty United States bonds, and the presentation was made at the Custom-house at noon yesterday. Among those present were Collector DRAPER, MOSES H. GRINNELL, MOSES TAYLOR, A. A. LOW, CHARLES H. MARSHALL, SAMUEL SLOAN, and many others. Vice-Admiral FARRAGUT was accompanied by Capt. DRAYTON, of the *Hartford*. The presentation speech was made by MOSES TAYLOR. Vice-Admiral FARRAGUT responded in an appropriate manner, after which suitable remarks were made by Collector DRAPER and A. A. Low, Esq.

The Louisville *Journal* states that another distinguished Major General was in that city last week with orders to the front to supersede Gen. THOMAS. It seems, according to the *Journal*, that his policy was not understood, his retreat upon Nashville was thought to be wrong, and when he proceeded there he was too slow, and the people and authorities complained, so his recall was accelerated upon. His successor was appointed, and he left Louisville on his way to Nashville, just about when it was announced that Thomas had commenced his offensive. Furnished with fresh horses and made a sally on the left of the rebel line, and, in twenty-four hours, rolled Hood's divisions upon one another in a mass of entanglement. His gallant success, says the *Journal*, was clenched, for he is a skilful officer and courteous soldier, and deserves the highest credit of the rebels. He returns to Nashville. His name is said to be JOHN A. LOGAN.

In accordance with custom, His Honor the Mayor will receive the calls of his friends and fellow-citizens at the Mayor's office, City Hall, on Monday, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 1 P. M.

Acting under the advice of the Corporation Counsel, the Mayor has signed the note securing the Broadway Bank for advances of money to pay for street cleaning.

The Legislative bodies of the city and county governments completed their business for 1864, and adjourned *sine die* yesterday. Both boards of the Common Council passed the Avenue C Railroad grant anew, to perfect informalities of the first set of resolutions. They also adopted resolutions authorizing the City Inspector to proceed with the work of cleaning the streets and removing garbage, and directed the issuance of bonds to obtain money to meet the expense of the work. Both boards passed the customary resolutions of thanks to their Presidents and Clerks, and to the Reporters. The Councilmen, through Mr. JAQUES, presented to the President, JAMES HAYES, Esq., an order for one of CHICKERING'S best pianos, worth $900. The Common Council for 1865 will assist and organize at 12 M., on Monday, as required by law; but as it will be a holiday, the Mayor will defer sending in his annual Message till the succeeding meeting. The Supervisors received a very interesting report from the Executive Committee in regard to the quota of the county, and adopted an ordinance to raise $4,000,000 more for bounties, and giving the Volunteer Committee authority to increase the bounty for volunteers to $1,000 per man. The city has but 4,433 more men to enlist to fill the quota due in February next. An ordinance was also adopted creating a Bureau of Criminal Statistics, and appointing Ex Police Justice JAMES H. WALSH chief of it. The Board of Supervisors for 1865 will meet and organize at 12 M. on Jan. 10.

Hon. GEORGE M. DALLAS, Ex-Vice President of the United States, died at his residence, in Philadelphia, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. DALLAS was well enough to be about the day before.

The ceremonies attending the reception of the remains of Mr. DAYTON by the citizens of New-Jersey yesterday were solemn and imposing. The body was taken to Trenton for interment under proper military escort.

Admiral FARRAGUT was yesterday the recipient of a substantial New-Year's present in the shape of $50,000 from his friends and admirers in this city.

The Mayor of Brooklyn has vetoed the resolution of the Brooklyn Common Council authorizing the City Railroad Companies to increase the fare from five to seven cents. It is not likely that the Common Council will give the two-thirds vote necessary to overrule the veto.

SAMUEL H. GARDNER, Esq., Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of St. Louis, died, after a comparatively brief illness, at his residence, on Sixteenth-street, on Christmas day. The deceased was a native of the State of New-York, and prosecuted his law studies in Albany.

A FORECAST OF THE REBELLION.—We give place to-day to a communication, written fourteen years ago, in which our distinguished cosmopolitan correspondent, Don RUFINO M. DE ALFARERO Y CAMPION, shows how shrewdly he was able to forecast many of the great events which have transpired since the opening of the rebellion. Among the arguments most lucidly illustrated in our correspondent's letter, are those which show the impossibility of *securing Peace by Disunion*, and which make it apparent that a dissolution of the Union would be ruin of the South. There is admirable pertinence, too, in our correspondent's illustrations of the logical consequences of the South depending, for the establishment of a separate nationality, upon England.

There is good force too in the argument which is applied to the geographical aspects of a divided country. Much of the letter, of course, we cannot indorse; but there is so much that shows sagaciousness of thought in the general scope of the writer's observations, that we think they deserve to be reproduced now, when so many of the events foreshadowed have actually transpired.

The New Year—Retrospect and Prospect.

We begin the year with great strength and with most excellent prospects. Our veteran and triumphant army, our powerful and gallant navy, have operated on the great rebellion during the year with an effect which would assuredly prove mortal to it, even if they were henceforth to stand still in their career of conquest. GRANT holds and commands Virginia more even than LEE; SHERMAN is master of Georgia and the Carolinas; we control the Mississippi; we are masters of Tennessee; the key positions of the great central mountain range are in our hands; the seaboard is under our power. Our armies are able to march anywhere through the Confederacy, and demolish its resources at their leisure. Within the last few weeks we have had bodies, consisting merely of cavalry, operating at their convenience over the State of Mississippi. The body which started from Baton Rouge have scoured across the Southern part of the State; the body which started from Vicksburgh rode across the central part; and we operate at pleasure in the whole Northern section. We mention this, merely to show from it, as well as from SHERMAN'S march, the real weakness and hollowness of the Southern Confederacy. When SHERMAN started out from Atlanta in November, Lieut.-Gen. GRANT was in this city, and to a gentleman he made the remark: "The South is a mere shell; Gen. SHERMAN will soon prove it to you." Since then, SHERMAN has proved it, as he marched leisurely through Georgia, demolishing the railroads and supplies, capturing the State capital and its chief city, and doing, unmolestedly, whatever seemed to him wise and proper. South Carolina now lies open before him; and we do not suppose his experience there will differ greatly from what it was in Georgia.

Some may say that the mere covering of territory amounts to but little. But we ask, what will remain of the Southern Confederacy as a *de facto* power, when we possess all its chief cities, hold all its strategic lines and positions, control all its rivers and railroads, and can dispose of its main resources?

In this view we draw encouragement for the year that is before us. We do not, however, underrate the work we have to do. There is still a great and brave army confronting us; there is still a people with fierce passions and strong determination; there are still leaders of the most desperate character; there are still obstacles, military and moral, in the way of peace, more than we can enumerate.

We shall, therefore, yet, as a nation, require to brace up our moral courage, to call into activity all our energies. Then, without pride or boasting, and with a calm reliance upon Heaven, we can move onward, with hopeful assurance, in the path of trial and blood, in which we have been ordered by Providence to march.

English Precedents in International Law.

The letter which Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH addressed to the Boston *Advertiser*, and which was copied in one of our recent issues, conveyed, in the well-known nervous style of the author, a most just rebuke to a growing habit, both of our public men and our press. Whenever an irregular or unjust action is committed by our naval officers, or generals, or magistrates—when the only rational course for any sensible American is to at once confess that the thing was out of order, and must be redressed—there at once starts up some so-called "statesman," or industrious journalist, who amazes the public with an immense list of English precedents, with precisely the same odious, tyrannical or unjust character as the deed in question. The docile people are instructed that such actions are excusable or even right, because England has committed similar, and they leave the perusal of these clever briefs of their attorneys with the idea, that on the whole the American Republic is right if it does not do more or worse than its powerful ancester has done. When the *Trent* affair occurred, there was not a popular leader, so far as we remember, who recalled to the nation its own advanced and liberal position on international questions, and the noble traditions and precedents of its past, and its duty in taking a more enlightened and generous view of these matters than had been taken by the Old World. All that we had from our professed guides were appeals to the passions of the hour, and miserable citations from what GOLDWIN SMITH so happily calls, "the criminal records" of England.

The press were almost equally one-sided and attorney-like. If we are not mistaken, the columns of this journal were the only ones which recalled to the public mind the truly higher aspects of the case, and the duty which we owed to humanity and the cause of neutrals in all the future. Senator SUMNER, indeed, spoke well on the subject, and showed a far higher tone in discussing the question than did his recent letter in the Boston *Advertiser*, but, as is usual with most of our public men, his sound views came too late, when the question was already decided.

So with the recent case of the *Florida*. The only points for our Government to decide were what was justice, and then, when the wrong was admitted, what was the suitable reparation? It is not of the least importance to us, except in a *tu quoque* argument with English censors, what deeds of rapacity, tyranny and injustice on neutrals have been committed by Great Britain during the last hundred years. We may as well have it understood, once for all, that the American people do not recognize the foreign policy of the old English Government as in any way a model for us. We know that scarce any deed of cruelty, treachery and unjust use of arbitrary power has occurred, which cannot be justified by English precedents. But this Republic sets forth a nobler code of public morals. The decisions of our courts and our legislative action have become exemplars to the whole world, for strict regard to neutral rights and an advanced position in the matter of international justice. We profess to be the most humane, the most liberal and the most just Government in the world. Whatever stains the old pro-slavery administration of our affairs may have left on the public character of the nation, have been wiped away, and will be more obliterated by this war.

As we uphold the most advanced position in the assertion of popular rights, so we trust to manifest the strictest sense of justice in our regard for the rights of neutrals, and to illustrate to the world the most advanced and progressive opinions with respect to international relations. International law is simply the unwritten code, which is determined by common reason and common justice, regulating the relations of nations. We never accepted the arbitrary precedents of English practice, when they told in favor of an ancient ally, and in accordance with our own feelings; we do not mean any more to uphold them now, for the sake of temporary objects. Our contribution to the unwritten code of nations has been the example of justice and moderation. The English, we admit, has been mainly the opposite.

But the mass of our people, with all their excitement against the Anglo-rebel privateers, do not desire to imitate the English precedents. And, with the exception of the irregular action of individual officers in this war, we defy any one to point to one measure of the Government which has not been in accordance with our past traditions.

But we confess that our hope of similar moderation and justice in the future is much diminished, when we find public men befogging the popular mind with special pleadings and stale precedents, drawn from the criminal records of the most arbitrary and selfish of modern Governments. We trust every noble-minded American will do his utmost to inaugurate a higher code of international law than the past can give us.

Electoral Liberty and Juridictal Purity in France.

The cause of popular freedom in France has experienced another disaster. The appeal of the "Thirteen" to the Court Imperial has failed, and the sentence of the inferior court has been confirmed—that is, the accused must pay a fine of five hundred francs each or go to prison.

The original offence of these gentlemen was certainly not of a very heinous character. It consisted merely in their having presumed to form themselves into a committee, at the last Paris election, for the purpose of opposing certain government candidates, and promoting the interests of popular liberty. The spirit and the letter of the law justified their act, but what did that signify when it was distasteful to the Emperor? And so, despite the legality of their conduct, their domiciles were broken into and their professional and private papers seized by the minions of power. Then followed their indictment and condemnation before the tribunal of First Instance, and now they have just gone through the ordeal of a second trial and conviction for this new broached misdemeanor. The advocates of imperialism, however, have their justification. According to the Procureur-General, the Government was really so alarmed at the composition of said committee, in which all the old parties, and all the old adversaries of the established dynasty, seemed to be represented, that it could neither regard nor consent to treat this as an ordinary committee. Beside, continued he, the people need no committees, no guidance for the Empire, shining like the sun—the empire which has given France glory abroad, and prosperity at home, is all the light that the people require. Such being the case, the Procureur-General proceeded to distort law, and to trifle with facts, in order to maintain his ground against the counsel of the accused, and to induce the court to ratify the judgment already pronounced. He was replied to by M. BERRYER, the Nestor, and leader of the French bar, who demonstrated that if the committee was composed of the partisans of former *régimes*, they were held together by no political sympathy, but were merely combined in defence of that freedom of opinion which all alike revered. For fifty years, said he, there have always been electoral committees—for fifty years article 291 of the code has never been deemed applicable to electoral committees, but now the court is asked to pronounce a "regulating judgment"—to make a law which may serve as an arm for power against the small remnant of liberty which is yet left. The eloquence and arguments of BERRYER, however, availed as little as did those of DUFAURE, DEMAREST, PICARD and JULES FAVRE, who succeeded him in advocacy of the accused. The judge had made up his mind to give a courtly decision, and logic and rhetoric were equally thrown away on him. So disposed was he to accommodate the Procureur-General, that he did not even require that functionary to *prove* that the committee consisted of over twenty persons, but politely took his word in lieu of *evidence*. The committee was guilty because it had sought to influence the elections throughout France, and therefore the judgment of the lower court must be confirmed.

This sentence did not surprise any one, but it certainly did seem hard to some, that during its delivery, the greater number of the accused and their counsel should be excluded from court, under pretence that they were behind time. This arbitrary proceeding, however, was quite in keeping with the other proceedings of the Bench, and should have startled none. Yet despite the confirmation of the original sentences by the Court Imperial, the thirteen need neither pay the fine, nor go to prison at present. They may appeal to the Court of Correction, if they please, and give that highest of the French tribunals an opportunity of making them reparation, and of retrieving the character of the French judicature; but should this second and final appeal fail, then the thirteen must submit to the iniquitous sentence.

Bounties for Volunteers.

Certain responsible citizens connected with the Union League of Philadelphia have memorialized Congress on the subject of local bounties. They disapprove of local bounties altogether. They have had experience in the matter, and they tell us that, while the system was well enough as a stimulus to volunteering in the early stages of the war, its effect is to make the liability to military service an affair of bargain and sale, to lower the *morale* of the army, to deaden "all living interest in the war," to destroy all sense of personal responsibility, to make "dollars take the place of patriotism, and substitute paper credits for men." Much more in the same rhetorical vein occurs in the memorial. And then follow sundry recommendations. Among these are, that the President should be empowered to draft for one, two or three years during the war; to discourage offering local bounties; to have the Government bounty restricted to those who receive no local bounty, and generally to discourage volunteering by relying on an unconditional draft for the recruitment of the army.

There is more incongruity, we feel assured, in the reasoning employed to make this memorial hold water, than those who have given their names to it imagined. Neither Congress nor the Government have anything to do with local bounties. Therefore, it is as useless to ask them, in a ponderous memorial, to discourage such bounties, as to invite a sumptuary law to keep a recruit from accepting a flannel shirt from his grandmother.

The Government bounty is a fixed *bonus*, applicable to all sorts of recruits, whether they are drafted or volunteers. If Philadelphia feels indisposed to make this *bonus* a little bigger, by a special local assessment, well and good. But why should Philadelphia prevent New-York from supplementing the Government allowance by a local bounty? Or, to put the case more plainly, what have these venerable petitioners to do, at all, in the premises? What right have they to dictate to the rest of the community as to the way in which recruits shall be supplied or substitutes furnished? Since the days of the French Directory, no Government, republican, monarchical or autocratic, has denied the right of the citizen or subject to furnish a substitute for military duty. Are we going back to the days of the Directory? If not, we shall retain the substitute provision of the Conscript Act in full force. And if we retain that provision, we claim to retain, along with it, the privilege of paying substitutes a handsome *bonus* for their services.

Spanish Constitutionalism—The Narvacz Ministry.

Another governmental crisis has occurred in Spain. After a three-months' existence, the Narvaez Ministry has fallen—fallen, not because of their perfidious treatment of the press, not because of administrative delinquencies, during their brief term of office, not because a popular tempest had burst forth, but simply because Queen ISABELLA and their chief had differed on matters of foreign policy.

In the language of courts, the minister is the "servant" of his sovereign, and in countries where the power of the Crown is absolute, such is certainly the case. That language, however, gives a very erroneous idea of the position of a minister in a constitutional monarchy. *There*, the minister is the *counsellor*, not the "servant," of his sovereign, and as long as the minister is sustained by public opinion and the Parliament, it is the sovereign's duty to hearken to his counsel. Now, Spain is a constitutional country, and her Premier a constitutional Minister; so NARVAEZ did not conceive that he would be encroaching on his mistress' prerogatives by revealing to her his views touching sundry enterprises which his predecessor had initiated, and by advising her concerning them. He repaired to the palace, requested an audience of the Queen, and unbosomed his mind to her about Spain's aggressions on Peru and St. Domingo, telling her candidly that himself and his colleagues were unanimous in condemning both expeditions, as alike iniquitous, hazardous and impolitic, and that, with Her Majesty's permission, they would extricate themselves and the nation from the two difficulties as soon as possible. But ISABELLA took a different view of these schemes of conquest, and some of the absolutist blood of FERDINAND the Seventh being in her veins, she peremptorily refused to sanction the pacific project of her Cabinet. This contumelious treatment so nettled the pride of NARVAEZ, that he tendered his resignation on the spot. It was instantly accepted, and thus Spain is once more without a Ministry.

The conduct of the Spanish Queen in this affair was very reprehensible. If she was tired of the Narvaez Cabinet, and wished to get rid of it, she had a much better opportunity of doing so with credit, when M. GONZALEZ BRAVO, her late Minister of the Interior, addressed that circular to the "Fiscal of the Madrid Press," in which he openly avowed his intention of violating those pledges which he had given to Spanish journalists at the accession of his Government to office. When that circular was under consideration, why did not ISABELLA step forward as the champion of liberty, and constrain her Ministers to commit the disgraceful missive to the flames, or to make way for honest men? Then, if she had been instrumental in driving the Narvaez Cabinet from power, and averting oppression from the press, she would have entitled herself to a nation's gratitude. But now that she has forced that Cabinet to resign, because they wanted to pursue a prudent and honorable course, to withdraw the Spanish troops from St. Domingo, and the Spanish fleet from the Chinchas, and to preserve their country, in the future, from dangerous foreign wars, what has she merited by her conduct, save the condemnation of every lover of justice—of every Spanish patriot?

The retirement of NARVAEZ from office has made room for men who will be bound to persist in carrying out those iniquitous enterprises which O'DONNELL was so reckless as to enter on, and the consequences of which none can foretell. Whatever may have been the vices of the Narvaez Ministry, it must be admitted that a ministry which was disposed to pursue a pacific and equitable foreign policy, and to prevent all wasteful expenditure, must prove a loss to a country on the verge of bankruptcy, and unable either to pay its creditors, or to raise a *real* on any bourse in Europe.

Politics in Greece.

The King of the Greeks has taken the oath prescribed by the new Constitution, and the National Assembly has been dissolved. Before taking the oath, his Majesty addressed some admirable words to the Assembly: "Representatives," said he, "in taking the oath to observe the Constitution, I feel convinced that it is the duty both of governors and of the governed to observe with fidelity all its provisions, and to obey strictly all the laws of the State." This is a sentiment worthy the sovereign of a free people, and would be a guarantee for the stability of the Constitution if the power of the young monarch were equal to his good intentions. But this is far from being the case. GEORGE I. of Greece is bound to be swayed and controlled by his Ministers, like other constitutional Kings, and, as it is by no means certain that those functionaries will entertain their master's respect for the law, it would be rather unsafe to prognosticate the long life of the new Constitution because of the royal address.

Even already, the Cabinet has induced the King to sanction an illegal act. Emboldened by the prompt compliance of the late Assembly with the mandate of His Majesty's first message, KANARIS and his colleagues, being hard up for cash, obtained the consent of their Sovereign to press the National Assembly to vote the budget of 1865, prior to its dissolution. Now this was a power which the National Assembly, which was merely a Provisional Assembly, elected to frame the new Constitution, did not possess, and very properly declined to exercise, but their refusal to accede to an unlawful requisition, does not relieve GEORGE and his cabinet from the odium of having attempted to constrain them to yield to it. The fact is, that neither ruler nor people in Greece have hitherto manifested much practical respect for any law save martial law. Within a period of little more than forty years, Greece has had *five* constitutions, each of which has been in its turn desecrated and rejected, after a short trial. Whether the present constitution, which is the *sixth*, is destined to share the same fate as its predecessors, we cannot say, but the attempt of the Government to induce the Assembly to violate one of its most important provisions, almost as soon as it was completed, does not augur a very protracted existence for it, despite the assurance of the monarch.

The mere expression of the royal conviction that governors and governed ought to obey the Constitution, will certainly not be accepted by the new Legislature as a discharge in full of all the obligations of a King. His Majesty and his ministers will have to prove their genuine respect for that instrument by rigidly observing its provisions in spirit and in letter, even when doing so may place them at a disadvantage, or put them to inconvenience. If they pursue this wise and honest policy, they will overcome the distrust of the Assembly, impart vitality to the Constitution, and give stability to the throne; if they act otherwise, throne and Constitution will, after the lapse of a few years, vanish together.

The Prize Money for Special Service.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 29.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have been the recipient of several letters from officers attached to FARRAGUT'S squadron, in relation to prize-money due them for the capture and destruction of rebel steamers in the Mississippi River at the time of the capture of New-Orleans. I was attached to the United States mortar-schooner *Henry Janes*, and am therefore as much interested as my brother-officers now in the bay of Mobile. As our brave old Admiral is now at the North, I think he could enlighten us on the subject. I am sure it would be a great satisfaction to all hands if he could possibly give us his opinion through the columns of your paper. Hoping to be excused for trespassing on your time and space, I will subscribe myself,

Yours, truly, FORT JACKSON.

Income Tax "Secrets."

No. 923 BROADWAY, Thursday, Dec. 29.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In regard to the questions involved in your article to-day on the publicity of the Income Tax list, it is probable that an authoritative decision as to the rights and duties of all parties may soon be published, so that there may be no misapprehension or misconstruction on points of law or equity, or "gentlemanly" propriety. Meanwhile, as my name was casually introduced in the facetious article of the *Evening Post*, quoted by you, I would merely call your attention to the 19th section of the law itself, as last revised—making it the supervisor's "duty" of assessors to submit these lists "*to the inspection of any and all persons who may apply* for that *purpose*." This simple clause appears to me to be a full reply to your suggestion that a law should be passed positively *forbidding* what is now so positively *required* to be done.

If obedience to the law is incompatible with the functions and character of a "gentleman," it would seem that assessors (and collectors) must cease to obey the law under penalty of being no longer recognized (if indeed they are now) as "gentlemen."

Respectfully yours,

G. P. PUTNAM.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 31.

THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Col. SEXTON, after an active service of more than half a century, announces that after to-day the proprietorship and editorial management of the *National Intelligencer* will pass into other hands. JAMES C. WELLING also retires from the establishment.

COL. NORTH'S TRIAL.

The trial of Col. NORTH, New-York Military State Agent, and M. M. LEVI COHEN will be concluded on Tuesday. It has been pending before the Military Commission a month and a half.

SNOW IN WASHINGTON.

Snow commenced falling here at 1 o'clock this morning, and continued, with occasional interruptions, until 5 this afternoon. The fall of snow is not heavy.

FROM CITY POINT.

Passengers who left City Point yesterday report that picket firing was still going on at the front. Within two days one hundred and fifty deserters have come into our lines, among them five North Carolina conscripts. One of them says that four or five days ago a division of Gen. EARLY'S command was in Richmond preparing to move Southwest.

A GAMBLING-HOUSE SEIZED.

FARDON WORSLEY, the detective and spy, on whose information a number of merchants of Washington and Baltimore were arrested some weeks ago, charged with selling goods to the rebels, has made an affidavit before the proper authorities that, having played at a gambling-house in this city, he lost three thousand dollars in money belonging to the Government; consequently the premises have been placed in charge of a military guard, pending an investigation into the affair.

BIDS FOR CORN MEAL.

The Commissary of Subsistence has accepted a bid for furnishing the Government with corn meal at seven dollars and eighty-five cents a barrel.

PAYMENT OF PAROLED PRISONERS.

About four hundred thousand dollars has thus far been expended in paying to the paroled prisoners at Annapolis the commutation of rations due them while in the hands of the rebels. Up to yesterday, eight thousand had received their certificates.

NEWS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

THE RAID ON GORDONSVILLE.

REPORTED RETREAT OF GEN. TORBERT—LEE'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, Dec. 24, 1864.

Hon. James A. Seddon:

Gen. FITZ LEE reports that the force which attacked LOMAX yesterday consisted of two divisions of the enemy's cavalry, under Gen. TORBERT.

Gen. LOMAX was posted across the Madison turnpike, two and a half miles from Gordonsville.

The enemy was handsomely repulsed, and retired about 3 P. M., leaving some of his dead on the field.

He travelled too rapidly last night to engage his rear, having passed Jack's shop, twelve miles from Gordonsville, one hour after dark.

Thirty-two prisoners captured at Liberty Mills on the 22d, being unable to keep up on their retreat, were liberated.

Gen. LOMAX'S loss was slight. R. E. LEE.

GEN. BURBRIDGE'S RAID.

THE CAPTURE OF SALTVILLE—LEE'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, Dec. 24, 1864.

Hon. James A. Seddon, Secretary of War:

Gen. BRECKINRIDGE reports that the enemy, after having been roughly handled in the engagements of Saturday and Sunday, near Marion, many having been killed and wounded, gained possession of Saltville during the night of the 20th.

The garrison retreated up Rich Valley. His advance arrived at Chatfield on the 21st, and the enemy retired that night and the morning of the 22d through Hector's Gap.

They are being pursued. Our troops are bearing the fatigue and exposure with great cheerfulness.

The damage to the (salt) works can soon be repaired.

Many bridges and depots on the railroad have been burned. R. E. LEE.

JEFF. DAVIS ON THE CANADIAN RAIDS.

HE GIVES NOTICE THAT BENNETT G. BURLEY MUST BE TREATED AS A BELLIGERENT.

BY AUTHORITY—CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

Whereas, it has been made known to the rebel BENNETT C. BURLEY, an Acting Master in the Navy of the Confederate States, is now under arrest in one of the British North American provinces, on an application made by the Government of the United States for the delivery to that Government of the said BENNETT G. BURLEY, under the treaty known as the Ashburton Treaty, now in force between the United States and Great Britain; and whereas, it has been represented to me that the said demand for the extradition of said BENNETT G. BURLEY is based on the charge that the said BURLEY is a fugitive from justice, accused of having committed the crimes of robbery and piracy in the jurisdiction of the United States; and whereas, it has further been made known to me that the accusations and charges made against the said BENNETT G. BURLEY are based solely on the acts and conduct of said BURLEY, in the enterprise, made or attempted in the month of September last, (1864,) for the capture of the steamer *Michigan*, an armed vessel of the United States, navigating the lakes on the boundary line between the United States and the said British North American Provinces, and for the release of numerous citizens of the Confederate States, held as prisoners of war by the United States at a certain island called Johnson's Island; and whereas, the said enterprise of expedition for the capture of the said armed steamer *Michigan* and for the release of the said prisoners on Johnson's Island was a proper and legitimate belligerent operation, undertaken during the pending public war between the two Confederacies, known respectively as the Confederate States of America and the United States of America, which operation was ordered, directed and sustained by the authority of the Government of the Confederate States, and confided to its commissioned officers for execution, among which officers is the said BENNETT G. BURLEY.

Now, therefore, I, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of America, do hereby declare and make known to all whom it may concern, that the expedition aforesaid, undertaken in the month of September last, for the capture of the armed steamer *Michigan*, a vessel-of-war of the United States, and for the release of the prisoners of war, citizens of the Confederate States of America, held captive by the United States of America at Johnson's Island, was a belligerent expedition ordered and undertaken under the authority of the Confederate States of America, against the United States of America, and that the Government of the Confederate States of America assumes the responsibility of answering for the acts and conduct of any of its officers engaged in said expedition, and especially of the said BENNETT G. BURLEY, an Acting-Master in the navy of the Confederate States.

And I do further make known to all whom it may concern, that in the orders and instructions given to the officers engaged in said expedition, they were specially directed and enjoined to "abstain from violating any of the laws and regulations of the Canadian or British authorities in relation to neutrality," and that the combination necessary to effect the purpose of said expedition "must be made by Confederate soldiers and such assistance as they might (you may) draw from the enemy's country.

In testimony whereof I have signed this manifesto, and directed the same to be sealed with the seal of the Department of State of the Confederate States of America, and to be made public.

Done at the city of Richmond, on the 28th day of December, 1864. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President,
J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

Good News for the Street-Sweepers.

The laborers employed in cleaning the streets were made glad yesterday by the recession of Mayor GUNTHER from the ground he assumed respecting his refusal to sign the note upon the Broadway Bank, for the payment of their wages for the last nine weeks. The Mayor put his signature to the requisition by the advice of the Corporation Counsel. The strike of the street-cleaners is, therefore, at an end, and the danger that the city would be buried in ashes is, for the present at least, avoided. The Mayor's action was made known to the strikers in time for most of them to borrow money by "shaving" their claims, wherewith to keep the New-Year holiday.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY IN WILLIAMSBURGH.—Many capitalists of Williamsburgh are interesting themselves in the formation of a Mercantile Library Association in the Eastern District, similar to the institution of that name in this city. It is proposed to erect an ornate edifice in Bedford-avenue, fronting the Fountain.

PRESENT TO A WORTHY OFFICER.—Last evening, E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Esq., representing many citizens of the Eighteenth Ward, presented Capt. J. CAMERON a superb baton and belt, and a $500 United States five-twenty. Commendably brief and excellent-tempered speeches were made by Capt. CAMERON, Postmaster KELLY, Inspector CARPENTER, Capt. COPELAND, Senator LAIMBEER and others; after which a collation was served.

THE ECONOMICAL POLICY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

The "Commercial Advertiser," its Position—Immigration—Population—Policy of the Democratic Party on the Tariff—Its Failures, its Character—Statements of Mr. Gladstone—Their Mistakes—British Policy is Anti-American.

(The Brashes, December 1864.

Some friend has sent me the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, of Nov. 16, complaining some strictures on my article in the Times relating to the present condition of England and its economy. Solomon has mentioned two modes of treating the *Commercial*, but I shall take the most courteous, even at the risk of becoming like it. The burden of the *Commercial's* complaint against me is, that I prefer the American system of economy to that of the British; while the *Commercial* prefers the British; and in addition, believes the war is destroying and impoverishing the country, that immigration is of no particular use, and the exportation of gold is a most excellent thing. The *Commercial* is welcome to these opinions; but I deal in matters of *fact*, and most fortunately those facts are very obvious and striking. But, in advance, I must say to the reader, that I have read some of the political economists, and that in all human probability, I am quite as familiar with the mining, commerce, industry, and economy of the United States, as either Mr. Gladstone or the *Commercial*. And now to the facts in order. It says:

"We suppose he considers we are abundantly repaid for all our immense loss of capital and life, by the guns and cannon, the iron-clads and intrenchments, and the military glory we have acquired in exchange for them; and, therefore, he probably considers these productive investments. He says, the industry of the country is full of activity, but he does not think it worth while to add, to supply the waste and destruction of the war, supposing possibly that every one is aware of this."

The State of New-York has just given thousands of votes more than she did in 1863—in spite of thousands in the army who could not have voted—thus indicating a large increase of population. The same is true of other States. The idea that we are diminishing in strength by the war is nonsense. The "activity" of industry is very great, and that, not on the *Commercial* intimates, to "supply waste and destruction," but in all branches of machinery and agriculture. In the interior of the country, in the great agricultural States, thousands of houses, shops, steamboats, locomotives, &c., are building, which have no connection with the war. The *Commercial* thinks the annual addition of 250,000 people from Europe is of no great value. I think differently. I think it makes an immense difference whether a country is losing or gaining 250,000 people each year.

The *Commercial* has a great dislike to the American system of economy, and is greatly exercised at the triumph of the Administration, and the prevalence of American principles. It says:

"Thus it is that evil is constantly productive of good; and fortunately we have a Congress and an Administration so intelligent and so prompt of action, that they rarely fail to seize the opportunities that offer to inflict evil upon us for the sake of the good that inevitably follows."

I agree with the *Commercial* that it is fortunate that we have an Administration and Congress "so intelligent and so prompt of action," that they are not likely to accept the policy, either of the Confederates at Richmond, or of the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Gladstone. I rejoice in that fact. I rejoice that we have an American Administration, a loyal Administration, an Administration of civilians, not superseded by a mere popinjay from the army, or a demagogue from the Democracy. If the war has produced no other good, it has produced this. But let us return. We have tried the other policy. For twenty years this country was governed by the so-called Democratic party, which believed in the political economy of the *Commercial*. What was the result? It reduced the tariff, which increased ship-building in New-York and expanded labors. All went on swimmingly till, in 1854 and 1857, we had two of the severest commercial convulsions ever experienced in any country. Banks exploded, payments suspended, merchants failing, railroads arrested just at the very time when, according to the free trade economists, the country ought to be in a state of solid and enduring prosperity. We had tried the same experiment long before that, when the compromise tariff reduced the duties to 20 per cent., which Congress was compelled to raise to meet the ordinary payments of the Treasury. Such was the policy of the Democratic Party, which, in its dying moments, has manifested the same unprincipled disregard of American character and policy, by calling the war "a failure," and proposing an immediate "cessation of hostilities." The country could not have lived longer under its rule. It had debauched the public morals, compromised the cause of freedom, lowered the dignity of public office, and elevated depravity and ignorance to public station. If the country is to fall, as other nations have, it will fall,—not by the arms of rebels, or of enemies; but by the vices which make it a prey to the ambition of demagogues, and the depravity of parties.

The *Commercial* refers me to the speech of Mr. Gladstone. I think the proverb *ab hoste doceri*, is a good one, and wish our Generals had practiced on it. Mr. Gladstone is an able man, and is just now an expounder of free trade. Let us hear him. He can announce as many practical absurdities with as grave a face as any other demagogue of the times. He says:

"A marked effect of the adoption of freedom of trade upon which I may congratulate you is that, along with the extension of commerce, it has given far greater stability to commercial operations, whatever may be the inconvenience of the crises which we have now to undergo. I do not speak of such a case as the cotton famine, due to causes which are beyond our control, but of the crises which occur from time to time in the commercial world, in connection with the variation of harvests, the fluctuating supply of the respective articles of commerce, and the consequent state of the money market."

This is the most unparalleled audacity of statement which I have ever seen from a public man. He says, there is greater "stability of commercial operation"—of the "money market." When he was making his speech England was convulsed with one of those convulsions of which he was speaking; not, it is true, as bad as some others, but clearly indicative, to every intelligent commercial man, of a bloated and dangerous condition of commerce, a condition which must lead every man acquainted with the facts to expect a greater one at an early period. But there is a financial barometer in England, the accuracy of which no one disputes, that flatly contradicted Mr. Gladstone. The Bank of England was not of his opinion. It felt, it saw, the coming danger, and took all possible means to prevent it. The Bank of England rate of interest, at different periods in a twelvemonth, was:

December, 1863, 8 per cent.	May, 1864 ..... 9 per cent.
January, 1864 7	July, 1864 ..... 6 per cent.
March, 1864 6	October, 1864 ..... 9 per cent.

At one time this was 5 per cent, and at another 10 per cent.—thus presenting frequent, violent and extraordinary changes, utterly contradicting Mr. Gladstone's assertion that commerce and the money market had become more stable. It is well known that the bank regulates its rate of interest by the state of commerce and the money market.

Another statement of Mr. Gladstone is this:

"Nearly one-half of the essential food of the people of England—I mean grain—is cultivated and raised in other lands; and perhaps I might say, independently of food, nearly one-half—possibly, for aught I know, it may be more than the one-half—of the whole materials of the labor of the country are also produced in other lands. What is the condition of a country whose industry is distinguished by features like these? There is opened to us a vista almost interminable, because we are not only dependent, but we are unceasingly dependent, on foreign supply."

Here is a statement true, and most startling, and yet Mr. Gladstone seems to felicitate himself on the very happy state of affairs which leaves the United Kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland dependent for daily bread on the markets of New-York and Odessa! If Mr. Gladstone can persuade the people of England that this is a state of felicity and prosperity I can have no objections; nor can the people of the United States object to a state of things which is likely to enrich them and impoverish England. Mr. Gladstone probably does not recollect the scene at Rome, when the Emperor Augustus was about to commit suicide, because the corn of Egypt failed, and the people of Rome were about to starve. But we must not think that Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Cobden, or English statesmen generally believe any such stuff, as that a nation is really better off for depending on foreign nations for food. They defend what with them is a necessity. England began to fail in the supply of food half a century ago, and the deficiency has been constantly increasing. Instead of endeavoring to check the disease, their policy has increased it, till they are now compelled *to accept and defend a state of permanent disease*. England is a little island in the ocean, which was compelled by its position and nature to make commerce its principal object. Hence it built up an overwhelming navy and commenced a piratic career toward other countries. Look at its conquests in America and India. But this system has been continued till it can continue no longer. And now, England wants to persuade all other countries to adopt free trade and peace, that she may save her colonies and reduce other nations to the same condition with herself. It is simply an illustration of the old fable of the fox with his tail cut off, who very politely endeavored to persuade other foxes that it is best to have their tails cut off. I am of a different opinion. I think we, who are not on a little island of the ocean, but are gifted by God with a vast continent, and are to all respects self-dependent, should preserve all our natural appendages, cultivate our natural resources, and have as little to do as possible with the politics and economy of Europe.

A Veteran Observer.

Shall We Have Female Doctors?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have perused with much attention the several articles published in your edition of the 25th inst., in defence of the female medical students. I cannot agree with these various writers on the mooted question of their necessity, although I admire their courage and determination. It was not my intention to uphold any one in insult to women, but with my own experience of human nature, I do not believe that any educated man would insult an unprotected woman; their self-respect would forbid it, and there must be great provocation, attended with much exasperation, that would call forth ridicule or jeers. With such feelings, I incited my article in palliation of these students' conduct.

The several articles in defence of these female students do not, I think, express the general sentiments of a refined community. There are always to be found those who are ultra in all their views, who adopt every ism and will push any road that will bring them popularity or notoriety. Having a large circle of acquaintance among the *élite* of this city, I knew not one single family who would or does employ a female physician. Doubtless there is a strong repugnance to women doctors among the well-bred and refined. It is a mere mockery—a false delicacy—that shuns the rare and skilful male practitioner. I have have had dear children in many months "high unto death." I know some ladies' names—not with boldness—the night exercitation of their watching for the coming of the physicians. I have seen them in a variety of attitude, their hope, and their joy at recovery. Such duties as these, I cannot trust my confidence, or deem their lives safe, in the hands of a female accent. What every educated man or woman wants in their physician, is confidence and respect. These only men can inspire and command.

There may be a Madame Restell, a Lazzelfelds, a Harriet Hunt, or a Elizabeth Blackwell, but what are they among the thousands of women who need the best of medical advice. These women, if they plead the necessity of their practicing medicine, must confess to a similar necessity to be surgeons, for surgical cases will occur. Can they wield the knife or use the instrument? God forbid such an infringement of all a woman's delicacy! Think of women riding around to visit patients, going all over the country in the mud and slush; in the still hours of the night unaccompanied, seeking the house of some patient. In all winds and weather—with the thermometer at zero, when even man hesitates to leave his domicile, these women practitioners go on imaginary duty, and uncalled for sacrifice of self and time. How a woman can come to stand by the bedside of a patient whose life hangs on a thread, at such a critical moment, administer medicine without the advice of a male physician, is to me an inexplicable mystery. When I see my own family physician, who is connected with the Bellevue, and is of high repute, in the prime of manhood, often borne down with the fatigues and labors of his profession; when I have noticed his intense anxiety, his close observation of a difficult case; when I have beheld his able young assistant at the midnight hour weary and worn by his daily rounds, how can I, as a true woman, believe that my sex act under a strict sense of duty, thus to expose themselves to like anxieties and fatigues. Such must have iron constitutions and no nerves. There must be a transformation of the female organization—a peculiar adaptation of certain ones for this special purpose.

A great and serious detriment to their practice is that their dress is not suitable for the medical profession; and if practitioners, they will have to don the hideous costume, subject themselves to all the ridicule of appearing in apparel different from their sex and to be denounced women's rights "women."

"Mother of the New School" writes thus: "Men are too coarse for such sacred duties. They are naturally inclined to bustle and excitement." To reply, in justice to the sex, permit me to defend them from the imputation. I have seen men and gentlemen, also male nurses, in the hour of sickness as kind, as considerate as woman. From their lips fall the expressions of the warmest sympathy, the gentlest words, and it is a libel on man's nature to term him dishonest. The assertion was too wide-spread and unlimited. Regarding their "bustle and excitement" I have found them calm and free from the gossiping propensities and prurient curiosity of women. Neither does Mother of the New School appear to have a very high estimate of man's character, yet she seems to acknowledge equal rights, which contradicts her promises. Woman was to be man's helpmeet, not his master. They are equal in duty to God, to themselves and their country. In strength of body, in vigor of mind, to intensity of action, woman must confess her inferiority.

It is the diagnosis of a disease that is the stumbling-block to many a practitioner. Keen perception, a good judgment, with intelligence and caution as well as zeal are required in the management of patients. Ignorance may aid the female doctors, and undoubtedly will obtain for them patients, for the uninformed mind has little penetration or sagacity. If they fall victims to bad practice, they will not be able to perceive it, or even to suspect it. It is man's duty to prescribe, women to carry it out. Three years study at a medical college does not make physicians. After graduation it requires years of study and investigation, with the closest observation, to know how to baffle with disease, to ward it off, to conquer it.

To bring the subject of necessity still nearer home: how many mothers would permit their daughters to enter upon a course of medical study to become female doctors? What brother would wish a sister to be seen in the amphitheatre of Bellevue Hospital? How many of these daughters and sisters would relinquish the glowing aspirations of young womanhood, the bright hopes of love's imaginations? No. Like true women they prefer

"To be found untired,
Watching the ars enal by the bed of pain,
With a pale cheek, and yet brow inspired
And a true heart of hope, though hope be vain—
Meekly to bear with wrong, to bear decay
And to love through all things."

My opinions may be old-fashioned, as well as quaint, concerning the rights of women. Years have matured my mind and darkened my perceptions, yet I have a distant view of a bleeding country, of wounded soldiers, of wearied, homesick fathers and sons, all demanding, not female doctoring, but heartfelt sympathy and earnest works of love. Cannot the talents of these female medical students find here a wider field of usefulness? To this enlightened age, "this nineteenth century," there is no woman who will suffer from want of *female* medical attendance. I shall watch with eagerness the disposition of the momentous question. Shall we have female doctors?

Another of the Old School.

New-York, Dec. 30, 1864.

The Exchange of our Prisoners.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your valuable paper has always been foremost in exposing abuses and suggesting the remedy. In the name of humanity, of our suffering countrymen, held in horrible captivity, continue raising your voice in their behalf. Let no day elapse without speaking in favor of an wholesale exchange. The country should raise the cry day and night, and that cry should be, "Exchange! exchange!"

You possess influence in high places; for the sake of justice and mercy, urge on this sacred duty. Our President is humane and tender-hearted; he cannot continue deaf to the prayer for release from horrible suffering offered by 50,000 brave men, and echoed by a free and loyal North. Let Congress take up the subject; let every city send forth deputations of its most eloquent and influential citizens, who will ring it in the ears of those in power. The rebels, who are guilty of unheard-of atrocities toward brave and defenceless men, are no better than incarnate fiends; but if our authorities do not put an end to those atrocities, are they not also sharers in the guilt? Does not every influential man share it, if he fails to use his influence in the accomplishment of a general exchange? Yes; I have say that every woman, possessing power over some manly heart, shares it, if she fails to feel the fearful importance. What will be the verdict of history upon a nation who offers the sons, so bravely gone forth in defence of her very existence, to rot and starve in the enemy's charnel houses? Will not retribution overtake her; more stern, perhaps, for having been delayed. If she fails in so sacred a duty? With what heart and spirit can we urge on enlistments, when we so well know the cruel fate of prisoners of war? If the tear of strengthening the South with a new army, fattened and cared for in our midst, deters our authorities from an exchange, which gives to the enemy muscle and sinew, and to us living skeletons, let them bear in mind that the difference will be more than made up by the new spirit infused into volunteering; men whom tortured against a fate too horrible to be encountered, will willingly risk their lives for a country determined to protect them. Many a wife and mother will no longer oppose the departure of her loved ones if death is the worst foe they are to encounter, and the new already tottering rebel structure will soon crumble to stone under the weight of the powerful legions which will fall upon it and crush it.

A Woman.

The New German Republican Daily

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Like many others, who take an interest in the diffusion of genuine Republican principles among the German population of this country, we were pleased to read your recommendation of the plan in progress, to establish a new German Republican daily, and to notice the warm and conclusive manner in which you urge that the prospectus of this new enterprise "should command the respect and receive the support of patriotic American citizens throughout the country."

If, therefore, we take the liberty of addressing to you a few remarks in reference to this matter, we are guided by no other motive than a sentiment of justice and fairness toward the existing German daily organs of the Republican cause in this city. Whatever leads your commendatory article on the new German daily, without being familiar with the German Republican press of New York, must necessarily be led to believe that the new daily in prospect was to be the *first* and *only* Republican paper published in German in this city, as there is no mention made of the two German Republican daily papers that have worked here for years for the Republican cause. It is only fair, therefore, to apprise the readers of your journal that two German Republican daily papers have for many years been published in this city—one an evening, the other a morning paper. It is fair to state that the latter, the New-Yorker *Demokrat*, was the *first German paper*, which, nine years ago, adopted the platform and candidates of the then young Republican party, and has ever since stood out boldly and unwaveringly for this cause. It is fair to state that the New-York *Demokrat*, during the late Presidential campaign did essential service to the Union cause by consistently refusing to espouse the principles and policy of its radical friends and cotemporaries in the West, as well as in this city, and by firmly and unhesitatingly advocating the necessity of uniting all our forces upon one ticket, and avoiding a split in the array of the votes of all true Union men against the common foe. It is only fair to state that the New-York *Demokrat* is generally acknowledged as the most esteemed and influential organ of the German Republicans throughout the Union, and as such, can justly boast of a constantly increasing circulation, not only in this city, where it is to be found at all the places of resort to emigrants mentioned in your article, but also throughout the United States and Germany, where its large-sized weekly edition, as well as its Sunday paper, (the *Hudson Observer*,) is mailed in numerous copies.

Allow me to add, that every one of the gentlemen named in your article, among the members of the committee for the new journal, is well aware of the above stated facts, and will, we trust, if required to do so, be willing to give them a public acknowledgment.

I beg, in closing, to allude to the fact that your article, in expressing the belief that the Unionists did not secure more than 5,000 votes of the 20,000 German voters in this city, seems to underrate the services done to the Union by the German Republicans of New York, since a circular of the German Republican Central Committee, dated Dec. 12, states the fact, that it registered the names of 8,689 members during the last campaign.

Regretting, that we shall with pleasure every attempt to foster genuine republican sentiments among our German population, we beg to remind you of the ancient principle,

"Amicus Cato, magis amica."

VERITAS.

A Valuable Suggestion About Raising Troops

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

To speedily finish this war all that is necessary is to keep up our armies to their present strength. To do this let a certain number of wealthy men form an association, and take up some city regiment and agree to fill it up at least to the minimum, and keep it an during the war. Each city has one or more favorite regiments. They will have their names connected with the regiment.

Many of the large cities, such as New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, &c., could fill up one or more regiments. Smaller towns or neighborhoods could fill up and keep so, batteries or companies. Let such an appeal be made. Will a few of some of our patriotic men make a start?

Full regiments or companies are much more effective and less expensive than the same number of men distributed through more regiments. What city will make the move?

SHERMAN.

To bold Demetrios, Greece, in lark and ditties,
Ascribed the title "Capteran of the seas"
This is the appellation, Russians, Dimitreska bore,
"The Passes of the Mountains."
Despite of armies, guns, and all the awful of war—
Thou, who, like Leman-born impetuous Rhona,
Fed by far distant Alpine fountains,
Gorged by the furious Winter rains,
Roll'd through the Apalachian chain,
Would'st, turn through Georgia's bulwark zone,
And, in a surge of men, of cannon, steel and flame,
Burst like a pent up flood on Macon's fertile plains.
"He who breaks through the Allegheny" be thy name
"Atlanta's taker," Sherman. Expert in, Roman's game.

Not pipe, nor sweet recorder, nor yet Doric flageole,
Nor reedy hautboy shrill should swell the gladsome salute,
Which hails thy sloping like the Jovian bird of yore,
Bearing the lament lightnings in thy marked claw,
From the far inland mountains to Atlantic's shore:
All peaceful instruments be mute!
But sound the bold clarion's grand and startling note,
Such as the Saxon herald pour'd through war-not n's throat,
When Herman rose, and, in the Brunswick forest smote
The Roman legions' might, responsive in that roar;
Such be thy welcome, Sherman, to the Ocean bar!

Let kettle-drum and trump and cannon's shot join in,
With greetings for the wild mad magnificence of din,
Rivaling thunder.
Echo of thy flame-kindled, death-fraught charm of war;
The cloud-wrapp'd rebel ramparts rent asunder,
Barriers to Freedom never more!

No single coronal can thy great feats requite!
With the due unfoldings laurel, for Illium hast fight,
Must we the glossy circlet, oak leaf crown unite,
With grateful palm leaves intertwined,
To crown the brow that waits the mind,
Which, to preserve the North, the surest means divined;—
Whose prescient skill and will our Gordian knot untied,
No Alexander's falchion, long since, could divide;—
Who stemmed and turned the tide on Salkoa's doubtful field;
Who, charging, flashed the sword—retreating, proved the shield;
Whose onward march of duty knew nor check nor pause;
Who thought, fought, wrought alike, was pregnant with the cause;
Who, without courting praise, won the whole land's applause;
Thou thunderbolt of strategy in bronze and fire,
With a galvanic brain, flashing o'er nerves like wires,
All toe occasion needs, the battle's phase requires.
With mingled wonder and acclaim,
The voice of Freedom, Fatherland and all true man,
Sherman, to thee accord the fame,
Of Sweden's bold Gustavus, France's calm Turenne!
Tivoli, Dec. 12, 1864. ANCHOR.

* Dimitrios Zahalkanski—i. e., Passer of the Balkan Mountains.

† Henry, Prince de Leon, Duke de Rohan, the great Huguenot General-in-Chief of the seventeenth century, stands preëminent as a master and teacher of the science of mountain warfare.

TO JOHN BROWN.

BY DAVID BARKER.

[The following prophetic lines were written and printed in a local paper in Malden at the time John Brown was in prison at Charlestown, Va. The prophecy is being fulfilled with remarkable accuracy.]

Stand firm, John Brown, till your fate is o'er,
For the world with an anxious eye
Looks on, as it seldom has looked before,
While toe hour of your doom draws nigh.
Stand firm, John Brown.

Dread not the blow which the coward deals,
And fear not the tyrant's nod;
Doubt not that end of the work you would shape,
For you're shaping the work of God.
Stand firm, John Brown.

The outer John Browns they may torture and kill,
And tumble him into a grave,
But toe inner John Brown will trouble them still,
By his whisperings round with the slave.
Stand firm, John Brown.

Death nears you, John Brown, old outer John Brown,
And marks you as food for the worm;
But death, nor the worm, can harm inner John Brown,
Soldier John Brown, stand firm!

Counterfeit.—Officer Long, of the Seventeenth Precinct, arrested James Hughes for passing upon Karl Tuhs, of No. 6 Stuyvesant-street, a spurious five dollar bill, purporting to have been uttered by the Bank of Haverhill, of Haverhill, Mass. The prisoner was committed by Justice Shandley.

New-York Hospital.—The weekly report of Mr. Robert Roberts, Superintendent of the New-York Hospital, shows that there remained in that institution, Dec. 30, 253 patients; admitted during the week, 42; discharged, and cured or relieved, 56; died, 6.

Speaking of HOLIDAY GIFTS, the *Tribune* of 23d inst. says: "a Morton Gold Pen is a property in itself, and forms a very appropriate and useful Christmas present to all who write for profit or for pleasure."

Festivities at Savannah.—An officer of Sherman's army writes thus: "We are enjoying superb quarters, fish, oysters and innumerable other good things." We hope due care is taken by the soldiers to guard against the effects of the impure water of that region and that they don't eat so heartily of the luxuries as to risk indigestion and biliousness. We hope so because there has not yet been time to supply Savannah with HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. The great tonic and acclimating medicine will, however, soon be there and then there will be little further danger.

Sold everywhere. New-York office No. 59 Cedar-st.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER. Sold by druggists generally.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

New-Year's Calls.

Gentlemen who are about making preparations to carry out the time-honored Knickerbocker custom of making New-Year's calls, will find that absolutely necessary appendage to their toilet, a NEAT-FITTING BOOT, as well as every article of foot gear, at the establishment of E. A. BROOKS, No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Sneaud-Hall Safes.

In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale very cheap.
MARVIN & Co., No. 265 Broadway.

Facts for Soldiers.—Throughout the Indian and Crimean Campaigns, the only medicines which proved themselves able to cure the worst cases of Dysentery, Scurvy and Fever, were HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. Therefore, let every Volunteer see that he is supplied with them. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the druggist in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Darne's Catarrh Snuff.—The safe remedy for infant or aged, and all who have Catarrh or "cold in the head." Sold by Druggists.

MARRIED.

Southgate—Hutchinson.—At Zion Church, on Wednesday, Dec. 28, by Rev. John T. Elmsdorf, the Right Rev. Horatio Southgate, D. D., and Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of Hiram Hutchinson, New-York.

DIED.

Brower.—At sea, on Monday, Dec. 26, of diphtheria, Thomas McCarley Brower, Assistant Paymaster U. S. Navy.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Carver.—On Saturday evening, Dec. 31, R. F. Carver, Jr., only child of R. F. and Sallie C. Carver, aged 5 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the 5th-av. Hotel, this (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Chicago papers please copy.

Duff.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 29, John H. Duff, M. D., in the 32d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 203 Bridge-st., on Sunday, Jan. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Dickinson.—On Saturday morning, Dec. 3, after a painful illness, Isabella Dickinson, consort of the late Capt. Jeremiah J. Dickinson, aged 59 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 110 Sullivan-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Manchester and Liverpool, Eng., papers please copy.

Haight.—In New-Castle, on Seventh Day, 12th month, 31st, Borden Haight, widow of the late Ezra Haight, in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, on Third Day, 1st month, 3d, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Jones.—On Friday, Dec. 30, Olive Amanda, daughter of Jay Jarvis and Mary E. Jones, aged 2 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, Jan. 1, at 1½ P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 226 West 15th-st.

Jasome.—On Friday, Dec. 30, Addison G. Jasome, aged 53 years.

Funeral services on Sunday, at 2 P. M., at his late residence, No. 39 West 20th-st., to which family friends are invited, without further notice.

Lapham.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 29, Elizabeth Anna, daughter of Anson Lapham, of Skaneateles, N. Y., aged 25 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her uncle, Daniel C. Robbins, No. 29 Monroe place, Brooklyn, this day, (Sunday,) Jan 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

Ripley.—On Saturday, Dec. 31, Mary Kendall, infant daughter of Geo. S. and Mary Townsend Ripley.

Funeral this day (Sunday,) Jan. 1, from the residence of her grandfather, Wm. B. Townsend, Clifton, at 2 o'clock.

Rich.—On Saturday morning, Dec. 31, Crandell Rich, in his 53d year.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 217 East 51st-st., on Tuesday, Jan. 3, at 1 o'clock.

Smith.—At Ridgefield, Conn., on Friday, Dec. 30, Daniel Smith.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Jan 3, at 1 o'clock, from the New-Haven Railroad leave 27th-st. at 7 o'clock A. M., to connect with Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, and return at 4:30 P. M.

Townsend.—At Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y., on Friday afternoon, Dec. 30, Walter F. Townsend, in the 27th year of his age, formerly a resident of Staten Island.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES

complete, including the Sunday edition, from Dec. 1, 1860, to the present time. Apply to or address SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, *Times* office.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.

(Rev. H. W. Beecher.)

The pews in this Church will be publicly rented for one year, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 3d of January, 1865, commencing at 7 o'clock, and no postponement on account of the weather. By order of the Trustees.

LADIES' BELT BUCKLES,

New styles. Large size, just received from Paris. Gilt, Jet, Steel and Pearl. Two, three, four, five, six, eight, ten, fifteen, and twenty dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS.

New Styles—Just received. THREE, FIVE, SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS a set. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

Of all descriptions,
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

DIAMOND RINGS

Of all descriptions, from TWENTY-FIVE, FIFTY, SEVENTY-FIVE, ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR and FIVE HUNDRED to TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS each. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

SEAL RINGS FOR GENTLEMEN,

FINE GOLD—New Styles—SIX, EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE to ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' BREASTPINS—NEW STYLES.

TWO, THREE, FIVE, EIGHT, TEN to THIRTY-FIVE Dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SLEEVE BUTTONS—NEW STYLES,

Two, three, four, five, seven, eight, ten, fifteen, twenty twenty-five to seventy-five dollars a set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

A MEETING OF COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS was held at the St. Nicholas Hotel on Wednesday, Dec. 28, representing the interests of over one hundred and fifty business firms. Mr. J. H. Freil was elected temporary Chairman, and Messrs G. D. Carbozo and S. H. Lazarus, Secretaries, and Mr. Thos. Franklin, Treasurer. It was

Resolved, That we organize ourselves into a Mutual Benefit and Protective Association, for the better protection of the interest and relief of the Commercial Travelers.

Resolved, That a committee of twelve (12) be appointed to prepare a Constitution and By-laws, and that the following gentlemen constitute said committee:

D. W. Loyd, Conn.	E. T. Lombard, New-York.
E. H. Hinton, New-York.	J. S. Baker, Conn.
J. Perkins, Boston.	—— Steeles, Philadelphia.
R. Gardner, Conn.	P. E. Robinson, New-York.
H. H. Pitcher, Boston.	C. F. Baxter, New-York.
T. P. Hollingsworth, N. Y.	Walter Lipe, New-York.

J. H. Freil, ex-officio, New-York.

On motion, the meeting adjourned, to meet at the Lafarge House on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4, at 8, at 8 o'clock P. M.

J. H. FREIL, Chairman

G. D. Carbozo, } Secretaries.
S. H. Lazarus, }

Special Notice.—All Commercial Travelers are particularly requested to be present.

AN APPROPRIATE PRESENT.—ALBUMS fill ed with pictures of the good and the great are always acceptable. For an accurate phrenological and physiognomical description of character, would be a present both new and useful; to any gentleman or lady. Examinations, with written charts, given daily, by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE "TIMES" REVIEW OF McCLELLAN
BY WILLIAM SWINTON.
PRICE 15 CENTS.

A few copies of this valuable document, which has attracted so much attention, are for sale at the Times Office. Sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of 15 cents.

CHEAPEST BOOKSTORE IN THE WORLD.

10,000 Photographic Albums at your price. 100,000 magnificent Bibles and Prayer-books at your price. 5,000,000 Stereoscopic Picture Engravings, &c., at any price. Open on MONDAY MORNING.
LEGGETT BROTHERS,
No. 110 Nassau-st., just below Beekman.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A SERMON WILL BE PREACHED THIS EVENING before the Young Men's Association of St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., by Rev. Alexander H. Vinton, D. D., of St. Mark's. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

Rev. O. B. Frothingham preaches every SUNDAY MORNING at his church on 40th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. Service at 10½ o'clock. The subject of this sermon for next SUNDAY, January 1, will be "*New-Years Gifts of the Spirit.*"

Memorial Church, Hammond-st., corner Waverley-place. Rev. W. H. Benjamin, assistant Minister of the Church of the Holy Communion, will preach SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

Notice.—The Rev. Dr. Morgan, of St. Thomas' Church, will receive his parishioners and friends on NEW-YEARS' DAY, at the house of Henry Cogill, Esq., No. 174 5th-av., above 22d-st., between the hours of 11 A. M. and 6 in the evening.

Rev. J. S. Loveland, a Reformed Clergyman, will lecture at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The Moral Police Fraternity will meet at 10½ A. M., and will be addressed by Mr. Loveland. Seats free.

Church of the Holy Apostles—28th-st. and 9th-av. Sunday evening services at 7½ P. M. Seats free. Sermon on the first SUNDAY EVENINGS in each month on *The Book of Common Prayer.*

Bleecker-street Universalist Church, corner of Downing-st.—Rev. S. Cobb, of Boston, Mass., will supply the desk on SUNDAY. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

John-st. M. E. Church.—Rev. S. C. Kahler, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7 P. M. Seats free. Strangers are invited to attend. Sacrament after morning service.

Notice.—Rev. John De Witt will preach in the Presbyterian Church on University-place, (late Dr. Potts',) SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 3½ o'clock P. M.

Church of the Incarnation—Madison-av. and 35th-st. There will be divine service in this Church on SUNDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. Montgomery will preach.

Rev. J. C. Dutcher will preach SUNDAY, Jan. 1, in the Dutch Reformed Church, Market-st., corner of Henry, services commencing at 10½ in the morning and 7½ in the evening.

Rev. W. H. Benjamin, Assistant Minister of the Church of the Holy Communion, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

At Trinity M. E. Church, Thirty-Fourth-st., between 7th and 8th ave. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Alvred Cookman, 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M., SUNDAY, Jan. 1, 1865.

Rev. S. A. Corey will preach in the Murray Hill Baptist Church, corner of Lexington-av. and 33th-st., SUNDAY morning and evening.

Mount Olivet Baptist Church, Broadway and 47th-st. Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and at 1½ P. M., by Rev. C. C. Williams, of Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Morning and Evening Services at the Spring Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY next, Jan. 1, 1865. M. B. Anderson, LL. D., President of the University of Rochester will preach in the morning, at 10½ o'clock; Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., of New-York, in the evening, at 7½ o'clock. His subject will be to reference to the commencement of a new year.

Hanson-place M. E. Church, Brooklyn.—The Eighth Anniversary of the Hanson-place M. E. Church, Rev. G. W. Woodruff, Pastor, will be held on SUNDAY next. Preaching at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Wm. P. Corbit, of New-York; at 3 o'clock, by Rev. E. Y. Monroe, of Jersey City; and at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Professor Newhall, of the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.

Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, jr., Rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, will preach in the

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 31, 1864.

$8.00	U. S. 6s, '81 C.	t15	12	Del.& Hud. C'Co...	212⅜
5,000	do.....	116½	100	Cen. Coal C.....	5g
4,000	do.....	116¾	25	Pac. M. S.....	293
600	U. S.6s.5-20s R.	109⅜	200	Schuylkill Coal...	7¾
5,000	U. S. 6s.5-20s C.	109⅜	100	Quartz Hill Min...	7⅜
20,000	no.....	108¼	300	Erie Railway.....	83⅜
43,000	do...new iss.	108	800	do.....	83⅞
30,000	do. .new iss.	107⅞	400	do.....b10	84
10,000	do..n.is. b10	108	1300	do.....	84
30,000	do...new iss.	107⅞	1000	do.....s30	83⅜
500	U.S.5s,10-40s O.	102	100	do.....	84⅛
15,000	do.....	101⅞	200	do.....	84⅜
100,000	do.....	101⅜	400	do.....b30	84⅜
15,000	no.....	t01⅝	200	do.....s10	84
5,000	Trea. N. 7 3-10s. Ap. & Oct em	116	200	Hudson R. R.....	115⅛
500	U.S.6s, Org'n W. Loan, ½-yearly.	110	50	do.....	116
18,000	U.S.6s. 1yr. Cer.	87	100	do.....	t15⅜
1,000	Mo. State 6s.....	64⅜	100	Erie R. Pref.....	100⅜
2,000	do.....	64¾	300	Reading R.R.....	115
5,000	M.&s ins. to Pacific R.....	68	50	do.....	t17
25,000	O. & M. Cer.....	33	5	Mich. Cen. R.....	t17⅜
20,000	do.....	33¼	100	M. S. & N. I.....	71
10,000	do.....	33⅜	400	do.....	70⅞
1,000	Hud. R. 2d M..	110	200	Ill. Cen. R.....	t25⅜
1,000	Erie 5th M.....	104	1000	Ole. & Pitts.....	96
1,000	C.&N.W.1stM..	97	200	do.....s30	96¾
1,000	Mar. 1st M. B..	72	200	Cle., Col. & Cin. R.	180
5,000	do.....	73¼	800	Chi. & N. W.....	38
1,000	do.....	72	1000	do.....	38⅛
5,000	Am. Gold.....o	225	300	do.....	38⅜
5,000	do.....s30	223	200	do.....b30	38⅜
265	do.....	224⅜	200	Chi. & N. W. Pr.b10	69¼
15,000	do.....n10	226	400	do.....	69⅜
100	Cumb. Coal Pr..b10	44	25	do.....	70
50	do.....	43¾	260	do.....	69¾
100	Quick. Mi. Co.s30	t01	100	do.....	69⅜
250	do.....	102	100	Clev. & Tol.....	t09
200	do.....	101¾	100	Chi. & R. I. R....	103⅜
250	Mariposa M. C....	19	200	do.....	103⅞
100	do.....	18¾	100	do.....b5	104
600	do.....	19	35	Chi. Bur. & Q. R.	t17⅜
1000	N. Y. Cen. R..b30	114	200	P., Ft. W. & C...b30	103¾
50	do.....	114	300	do.....	t02⅜
300	do.....	113⅞	200	do.....	102⅞

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

100	Erie R.....s30	85	100	Olev. & Pitts.....	97
200	do.....	85¼	200	do.....s10	97¼
200	do.....s	85¼	200	do.....	97¾
200	do.....o	85¾	800	do.....	97¾
300	do.....s3	85¾	200	do.....	97⅝
200	do.....s5	85¾	2300	Chic. & R. I. b30	105¼
200	do.....s5	85¾	700	do.....s10	104⅝
200	do.....	85⅞	300	do.....	105
1200	do.....	85⅞	200	do.....	105
300	do.....o	85⅞	100	P., Ft. W. & C...s3	104¾
200	do.....	85⅞	200	do.....b3	105
400	Hud. Riv. R....s3	116	300	do.....s5	104¾
100	do.....s3	115¾	200	Chi. & N. W.....	39
200	Reading R.R.d....	t18	900	do.....	39⅜
200	do.....s5	t15	500	do.....s3	39⅜
500	do.....s5	t15¾	200	do.....s5	39⅜
200	M. S. & N. I.....	72	200	do.....	39⅝
300	do.....b3	72	50	do.....b3	40
400	do.....	72	200	do.....	39⅝
200	do.....b30	72¾	100	C. & N. W. Pr.s10	70¾
200	do.....s3	72¾	200	do.....	70⅜
200	do.....b5	72¾	50	do.....	70⅜
200	do.....b3	72¾	200	do.....	70⅛
200	do.....	72¾	100	do.....	70⅛
200	do.....	72¾	100	do.....s	70⅛
200	do.....	72¾	100	Cnm. Coal Co.....	46
200	do.....	72¾	500	Mar. Min. Co.....	20
100	Ill. Can. R....b30	127¾	300	do.....	20¼
200	do.....	127	100	do.....	20¼
100	do.....b30	127⅜	300	do.....b30	20
800	do.....b30	127¾	200	do.....	19⅜
300	Quick. M. Co.....	100⅜	100	do.....o	19⅜

SATURDAY, 4 P. M., Dec. 31—P. M.

The Old Year closes to-day on a steady market for Money at 7 ₩ cent. to the Brokers. The apprehension noticed on Friday of stringency next week on account of the closing up of the subscriptions to the 10-40 Gold Bearing Loan of the United States, is relieved this afternoon by the official announcement that the Treasury Office and National Banks are authorized to receive in payment of these subscriptions, in place of ordinary Greenback Currency, *all Legal Tender Notes bearing 5 per cent. interest, with accumulated interest to the date of payment*, whether due in 1865 or 1866, whether with coupons or without. The amount of such Notes on the last schedule of the Public Debt stood as follows:

One-year notes, due Spring, 1865	$43,5-5,000
Two-year notes, Spring, 1866	15,715,000
Two-year Coupon notes, Dec. 1, 1865	61,126,110
Together	$120,519,110
Less two-year coupons since taken up and canceled, say	15,000,000
Available for the 10-40 Loan	$105,519,110

The balance of this loan, not subscribed for at the close of the present week, and which remains open at par and interest from 1st September to Saturday, 7th of January, is believed to be short of $5,000,000. In order that large subscribers next week may have the opportunity of availing of the privilege of collecting and paying in the 5 ₩ cent. Legal Tenders with accrued interest, we have reason to believe that proper indulgence will be afforded to make the payments into the National Banks, and the Treasury Office by easy instalments.

The purpose of withdrawing the 5 per cent. Legal Tenders with the allowance of full interest to the date they are tendered in payment of the loan, is to substitute 3 years 6 per cent. compound interest Legal-tender, pursuant to the Act of Congress of July last, and to make uniform the issue of Legal-tender Notes bearing interest and at a rate of interest which will induce their early withdrawal from ordinary circulation, to be held as a three-year's investment, or until, like the 5 per cent. Notes, the Treasury shall offer to receive them with the accumulated compound interest in payment for Funded Loans.

The Stock Exchange at the first (and only) Board to-day was generally steady, and after the announcement that the Money market would not be disturbed by the 10-40 Loan, for reasons given above, the whole market was firmer on the Street, and left off about as follows, compared with Friday afternoon. The Gold Room was 226@224¼@227 ₩ cent. through the forenoon. The telegraph was not working well to and from Washington, and other points, and the Gold-Room was dull, from the absence of sensational rumors, until some enterprising speculator started a story that four millions of ten ₩ cent. Legal Tenders had been resolved upon at Washington—the news, it is presumed, coming over by *pigeon express*. The Gold export by the day's steamer was $530,689, making, for the week, $1,000,854.

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1881....	117	117	Pittsburgh.....	96	97¾
U. S. 5-20's.....	108¾	108¾	Northwest.....	38¼	40
N. Y. Certificates	96¾	97	N. West Pref....	69¾	70¾
N. Y. Central...	113¾	114¾	Rock Island....	103⅞	105
Erie	83¾	88	Fort Wayne.....	102¾	104⅝
Hudson.....	115⅜	116¾	Cumberland Coal.	44	46
Reading.....	115	115¾	Quicksilver.....	99½	101
Mich. Southern..	70¾	72	Mariposa.....	19	18¾
Illinois Cen.....	125¾	127	Ohio & M. Certs	32¾	33¾

It is understood that the Mariposa Stockholders adjourned their meeting, to-day, until next week. They are then to meet with the Bondholders in common consultation.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares. We understand that the Metropolitan Bank has taken the first step of its counseling stockholders about going into the National system. The Bank of Commerce has already filed its National organization at Washington:

New-York.....	115	Hanover.....	100
Mechanics'.....	116	Irving.....	100
Mechanics'.....	112¾	Metropolitan.....	126
Union.....	116	Market.....	102
City.....	155	Nassau.....	110
Phenix.....	110	Shoe and Leather.....	106
Mech. & Traders'...	130	Americ.....	105
Mercantile.....	125	Imp. and Traders'.....	104
American Exchange.	129¾	N. Y. Nat'l Exc. Bk.	110
Bank of the Republic	105	Central National....	101
Bank of N. Amer....	105	Fourth National.....	99¾

The following bids were made to-day for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.....	115	Ohio & N. W. S. F.....	107
Erie 1st mort. '68.....	104¾	Ohio & N. W. 1sts.....	96
Erie 2ds, '69.....	118	L. S. & W. Bonds.....	105
Erie 5th mort. '68.....	104	Ohio & Wab. 1sts.....	100
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1stm. '77.	104	Ohio & W. 1sts, Ext....	100¾
Ind. B. 1st m., '69.....	106	Ohio & Wab. 2ds.....	80
Hud. R. 7s, 2d m. s. f. '85.	110	Chi. & Tol. S. F.....	107¾
Ill. Central 7 p. c. '75...	111	New J. C. 2ds.....	114
Alton & T. H. 1sts.....	90	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts..	112
Alt. & T. H. 2ds. Pref..	85	Mil. & Mo. L. C. 1sts..	57
Al. & T. H. 2ds. Income	78	Chi. & Alt. 1sts.....	106

The week's imports of dry goods were to the value of only $497,023, against $1,326,826, same time last year.

The Customs revenue of the port, to-day, was $120,006.

Coudant of the Treasury.

From the New-York Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 30, 1864.

TREASURY AFFAIRS—ERRORS CORRECTED.

To serve to correct the miesprehension abont the conduct of the Treasury and the fioencial purposes of Mr. FESSENDAN, whtch have hsen created hy ths unprlncipled stock-jobbers in Washington, wno are permitted to shape the night telegrams to the New-York press, I will say that on this dev the circulation of Legal-teoders is oot one dollar over the amoont which was pnblished to the country last August. That it has not been increased ons dollar. That there is no bill in preperation in the Ways and Means Committss for the issue of more currency in any form whatever. That the subject of increasing the currsncy has not hesn mentioned hy Mr. Fassenden to any member of either branch of Congress, or hy any Congressman to Mr. FASSENDEN. That he has not suggested eren to any human heing any finaocial purpose coonected with legal-tender beyond what is contained in his publisbed report. That he expects the subscriptions to the seren-thirties will enshle him to meet the currsnt demands upon the Treasury, all requisitions—except a part payment of the army—up to Dec. 1, having been provided for. To correct bad tampered misstatements as to the withdrawal of the ten-forty loan, it had been nrged on the Secretary to take it off the market nn the private subscription of a certain amount. He properly declined to do this, for the reason that the arrangements must necessarily be private, that the public would be excluded from it, and the department subjected to the imputation of favoritism, or something worse. He decided to withdraw the loan on public nntice. The time for this then became a question. Sunday, the 31st of December, was suggested, and the form of a notice for that day was drafted for the Secretary's consideration. It was left nn his desk in his absence from his bureau, was probably seen there hy somebody, who ran off with the impression that he had got hold of a valuable financial secret, and went hnying ten-forties; hence the immny, and hence the subsequent disappointments.

The Secretary reflecting that the closing of the loan nn the 31st would bring the final subscriptions in to the heart of the holidays, decided not to give the notice for the 31st as had been suggested, but to extend the time beyond the holidays to the 7th of January.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ LAST CHANCE FOR THE TEN-FORTIES.

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 28, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Ten-forty Loan will be withdrawn on the 7th of January next. No subscription therefor will be received after that date.

W. P. FESSENDEN, Secretary Treasury."

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, NO. 149 BROADWAY, will receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds on the most liberal terms up to 5 o'clock on SATURDAY, the 7th inst., and, on the payment of five per cent. down, further payments may be postponed until the bonds are ready for delivery. All five per cent. Legal-tender Notes of the United States will be received with accumulated interest, whether with or without coupons.

This bank is in daily receipt of 7 3-10 Treasury Notes for sale on Treasury account. Three-eighths per cent. commission allowed, and the notes forwarded to banks and bankers free of expense.

S. C. THOMPSON, President.

JAMES CUSHMAN, Cashier.

☞ SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE 10 40 LOAN.

THE NATIONAL CURRENCY BANK, No. 2 Wall-st,

Fiscal Agent of the Government,

will receive subscriptions for this Loan during this week, giving to subscribers very liberal terms—among others, the receipt of all 5 per cent. Legal Tender Notes, with accumulated interest.

ALSO,

An ample stock of 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES on hand, for sale on Government account, at ½ commission discount; also, Revenue Stamps at 4, 4¼ and 4½ discount.

F. G. ADAMS, President.

E. SCOFIELD, Cashier.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Lafayette.....	Jan.	4.	New York.....	Havre
Africa.....	Jan.	4	Boston.....	Liverpool
Germania.....	Jan.	7.	New-York.....	Southton
City of Manchester	Jan.	7	New-York.....	Liverpool.
Britan	Jan.	7	New-York.....	Glasgow
Australasian	Jan.	11.	New-York.....	Liverpool.
City of London.....	Jan.	14	New-York.....	Liverpool.
Washington.....	Feb.	1	New-York.....	Havre.
FROM EUROPE.				
Louisiana.....	Dec.	6	Liverpool.....	New York
Kangaroo.....	Dec.	7.	Liverpool.....	New-York,
City of Dublin.....	Dec.	10.	Liverpool.....	New-York.
City of Manchester	Dec.	14.	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Australasian.....	Dec.	17	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Africa.....	Dec.	24	Liverpool.....	Boston.
United Kingdom ...	Dec.	28.	Glasgow.....	New York.
China.....	Dec.	31.	Liverpool.....	New-York.

For California.

North Star	Jan.	4.	New-York	Aspinwall.
Costa Rica.....	Jan.	13.	New-York	Aspinwall.

For the West Indies, New-Orleans, &c.

Corsica, via Nassau.	Jan.	2.	New-York.....	Havana.
Evening Star.....	Jan.	7.	New-York.....	N. Orleans
Yazoo.....	Jan.	12.	New-York.....	N. Orleans

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mail closes at.....5:30 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
West-rn and Southwestern Mails..5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island.....5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River.....3:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad.....3 P. M.
North Mails.....5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way.....5:00 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail et ....5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10 30 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the city to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

MARTIN OLSEN'S MANTEL MANUFACTORY,

No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn Long Island, N. Y.

TO MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE-ARMS.

The subscribers offer for sale the following, viz.:

2,500 second quality bayonets, for Springfield pattern muskets.

2,500 second quality butt plates, for Springfield pattern muskets.

10,000 second quality stock tips, for Springfield pattern muskets.

Also, eight milling machines and sundry tools for making bayonets, tips and butt plates.

PECK SMITH MANUFACTURING CO., Southington, Conn.

CALL AND SEE THE GREAT ELECTRIC GAS BRACKET, FOR SALE BY GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO., No. 561 Broadway.

NATURAL FLOWERS.—THOSE WISHING bouquets and baskets of flowers at New-Year's can be supplied in the best manner by W. FITZPATRICK, Florist, 29th-st. and Broadway. N. B.—A splendid assortment of baskets on hand to select from.

TO BE RAFFLED—THE STUFFED HIDES OF "Lady Suffolk" and "Black Hawk." The horses are now to be seen at Case's Fulton Hotel, 3d-av. and 18th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD BUSINESS ability desires a permanent situation; wholesale gent's furnishing preferred, having been in the latter trade. Also, by another person, a fine penman and accountant, any employment in the evening. Address Z., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AT CATSKILL WOOLEN MILLS Leeds, N. Y., a first-class carder; must be a man of sober, steady and industrious habits and moderate his business. Apply with references, to SAMUEL HANNA, No. 143 Chambers-st., or at the mill as above.

CLERK WANTED—ONE HAVING SOME knowledge of umbrellas and parasols preferred. Address with name and references, Box No. 1,763 Post-office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., N. Y. NO. 127 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.

Classes for gentlemen on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, in Brooklyn—on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York, at 8 o'clock.

Call for a circular.

HILLGROVE'S DANCING ACADEMY, Nos. 93 and 95 Sixth-av., opposite Eighth-st. New classes are now forming on Monday and Thursday afternoons; also, an evening class for ladies and gentlemen. Apply on school-days only. N. B.—A Soiree on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 5.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING Academy, No. 252 4th-av., near 23d-st. New classes forming for ladies and masters, at 4 o'clock; for gentlemen at 8 o'clock. Private lessons given every day.

FINANCIAL.

PETROLEUM

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA PETROLEUM COMPANY.

ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF NEW-YORK.

PROPERTY IN THE VERY HEART OF THE OIL REGIONS OF VENANGO COUNTY, PENN'A.

TRUSTEES:

FRANCIS A. PALMER, President Broadway Bank, New-York.
NATHAN RANDALL, Ex-President United States Telegraph Company, New-York.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, of Albert H. Nicoley & Co., Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 52 William-st., New-York.
EUGENE J. JACKSON, of Polhamus & Jackson, Bankers and Brokers, No. 43 Exchange-place, New-York.
EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary New-York Petroleum Stock Board, and Broker, No 30 Broad-st., New-York.
ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia.
ROBERT CLARKSON, of CLARKSON & OO., Bankers, No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.
FRANCIS A. GODWIN, Philadelphia.
JAMES M. CLARKE, Oil City, Pennsylvania.

PRESIDENT.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, New-York.

VICE-PRESIDENT.
ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia.

TREASURER.
A. V. STOUT, President Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY,
No. 52 WILLIAM-ST., New-York,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD-ST., Philadelphia.

CAPITAL STOCK . . . 300,000 SHARES, AT THE NOMINAL PAR OF $5 EACH—SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $3 PER SHARE.

Stock subject to no further assessment.

50,000 SHARES, OR $100,000, RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

A large majority of the stock of this company having been already taken in New-York and Philadelphia, the subscription books will remain open but a few days longer, at the offices named below.

NEW-YORK SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS.
FRANCIS A. PALMER, at Broadway Bank, No. 237 Broadway.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 52 William-st.
POLHAMUS & JACKSON, No. 43 Exchange-place.

☞ Maps and Prospectus can be obtained on application at the office of the Company.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS OF 1881.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 10-40 BONDS,
ONE YEAR CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS.

NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN USUAL COMMISSION ALLOWED.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS COLLECTED OR PURCHASED.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"1-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."
All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers and Dealers.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased, and on hand, for sale.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 66 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OHIO INTEREST 1865.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1865.

The interest due January 1, 1865, on the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund at No. 25 William-st., New-York, on and after the 3d proximo, and until the 14th, after which day payment will be made only at the office of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, in the city of Columbus, Ohio.

JAMES H. GODMAN, Auditor of State,
W. W. ARMSTRONG, Secretary of State,
L. R. CRITCHFIELD, Attorney General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

MARIPOSA COMPANY, NO. 34 WALL-ST.

The Stockholders of this Company are requested to meet at this office on SATURDAY, the 31st inst., at 12 o'clock, to confer with the Trustees respecting the present condition and wants of this Company.

W. TITUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the drawing this day made of twenty-five of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company for redemption, the following Bonds numbered 86, 115, 141, 242, 293, 319, 409, 451, 464, 552, 668, 682, 746, 757, 765, 842, 857, 945, 980, 1067, 1185, 1197, 1214, 1372, 1343, were drawn by lot, and that the same will be paid in Gold, on presentation at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of January next, the first day of the month being Sunday. The Bonds so drawn must be presented for payment within ten day of the 1st day of January next, under penalty of the forfeiture of the right of redemption under this drawing by order of the board.

DATED 5th Dec., 1864. W. TITUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

Notice is hereby given, that the Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company, falling due on the 1st day of January next, will be paid in Gold, on presentation at the office of the Company, on and after MONDAY, the 2d day of January next.

DATED 5th Dec., 1864. W. TITUS, Secretary.

GOODYEAR BROTHERS & DURAND,
BANKERS,
NO. 18 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

Interest allowed on accounts subject to check at sight, as with banks. Collections on all accessible points at the lowest rates.

ALL KINDS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, R. R. STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, &c., bought and sold on commission. Orders to Philadelphia and Boston executed without extra charge. Coupons and interest on United States registered bonds collected.

CHAS. GOODYEAR, Banker, Schoharie Co. Bank.
GEO. GOODYEAR, New-Haven, Conn.
GEO. C. GOODYEAR. HARVEY DURAND.

OFFICE OF M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1864.

COUPONS OF CHICAGO AND ALTON Railroad, first mortgage bonds.
COUPONS of Joliet and Chicago Railroad, first mortgage bonds.
COUPONS of Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, first mortgage bonds.
And COUPONS of Dubuque and Southwestern Railroad, preferred first mortgage bonds, due Jan. 1, 1865, will be paid at our office on and after the 3d day of January next, less Government tax.

M. K. JESUP & CO.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Aug 24, 1864.

COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, ON FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of Placerville and Sacramento Valley Railroad, will be paid at our office on and after Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1865.

Coupons of Gold Bonds will be paid in gold.
Coupons of Currency Bonds will be paid in currency.
Both subject to Government tax.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW SLUG STONE COMPANY,
MALDEN, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of nine Trustees and of three inspectors of Election, to serve for one year, will be held at the office of the company, Malden, N. Y., on the second MONDAY of January next, commencing at 1 o'clock and closing at 3 o'clock of that day.

H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SMITH AND PARMALEE GOLD CO.,
No. 24 Broad-st., New-York.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTees of the Smith and Parmalee Gold Company, will be held at the office of the Company in the city of New-York, on MONDAY, the 9th day of January, 1865, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M. The transfer books will close on the 6th January, and reopen 10th January.

WM. H. PENDLETON, Secretary.

SOCIETY FOR THE REFORMATION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Dec. 30, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the members, and an election for thirty managers, will be held at No. 515 Broadway, in this city, on FRIDAY, Jan. 6, 1865. The poll will continue open from 7 till 8 o'clock P. M.

ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE holders of the first Mortgage Bonds of the MARIPOSA COMPANY will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, Jan. 3, 1865, at 11 A. M.

W. TITUS, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF ELEVEN Directors, and for inspectors of Election of this association, will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election will be held on TUESDAY, the 10th of January next, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due Jan. 1, 1865, of the First Mortgage Bonds of the above company, will be paid on presentation, in gold coin, (less 3 per cent. U. S. tax,) at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

NOTICE.—COUPONS OF COLUMBUS AND INdianapolis, and Richmond and Covington Railroads, close January 1, 1865, will be paid at 56, Nicholas Bank on January 5. B. E. SMITH, President.

UNITED STATES COUPONS PURCHASED at the same rate as Gold, by F. F. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamented, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 868 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

FINANCIAL.

HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
NO. 44 PINE ST.,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
BUY AND SELL
QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND VOUCHERS,
5-20 BONDS,
1-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
7-30 LOAN, AND EVERY FORM OF U. S. SECURITIES.

We invite the attention of Banks and parties desiring short investments to our assortment of United States Six per Cent. Debt Certificates. We have them on hand due in every month of the year, at rates that pay better interest than any security in the market.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and are the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.

☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

SPECIAL PETROLEUM NOTICE.

"LITTLE KANAWHA AND ELK RIVER PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY," OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Geologists and practical men unite in their belief, and to report, "that the property of this company—62,660 acres of land, in fee—is in the very centre of the West Virginia Oil Region—has numerous oil and gas springs along the banks of its principal stream, (one of which vies with the famous Burning Spring itself,) and is surrounded by properties on every side that are unmistakable in their oil-bearing character.

The subscription for its purchase is now being made at the office of the undersigned. It contains the names of many of our prominent capitalists and business men, is already far advanced, and will be closed at an early day.

Prof. Richard—'s report and interesting report on the property, with circular attached, containing the conditions of the subscription, can any additional information, can be obtained at this office.

JAMES WADSWORTH & OO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

S. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,

Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.

We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s OF 1881,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS,
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81,
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

NOBLE AND DELAMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
Office No. 67 Wall-st.
100,000 Shares, Par Value $3. $300,0000.
Stock full paid, no future assessments.
This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.

OFFICERS:
John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenbos, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bemheimer, Trea. J. H. Kaicham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.

TRUSTEES.
John J. Morris, Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenbos, Henry Cohn,
Isaac Bemheimer, Smith Barker, Jr.
John H. Rhodes.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., CORNER OF EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1864.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—IN PURsuance of authority given at a meeting of the stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, held on the 21st day of April last, there will be apportioned among such persons as shall be stockholders in said Company on the 15th day of January next, twelve thousand five hundred shares of new stock, in the ratio of one share to every seven shares of stock then held by each stockholder; certificates of stock so apportioned will be ready for delivery to those entitled to the same, on and after the 1st day of February next, (same day on which the usual cash dividend will be paid.)

No scrip will be issued for fractions of a share, but the number of shares representing the aggregate of such fractions will be sold at public auction on the 20th day of January, and the net proceeds will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 1st day of February next, according to their respective interests.

The Government tax on the above-mentioned apportionment will be paid by the Company. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.,
New-York, Dec. 8, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of nine Directors and of three Inspectors of Election, to serve for one year, will be held at the Banking-house of this Bank, at Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 2d TUESDAY of January next, commencing at 12 o'clock at noon, and closing at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day.

The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 31 till after the election.

D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 67 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1864.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this company will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January, 1865. Polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS, DUE JAN. 1, will be paid on or after that date, on presentation at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers:
Chicago City Municipal Bonds,
Chicago City Water

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:
WASHINGTON..... 3,204 tons.... 900-horse power
LAFAYETTE..... 3,204 tons.... 900-horse power
EUROPE..... A float..... 900-horse power
FRANCE..... A float..... 900-horse power
NAPOLEON III..... Building.....1,100-horse power
Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. LOCARDE,
as follows:
FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Jan. 4
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Feb. 1
First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

STEAMSHIP LAFAYETTE, FOR HAVRE, will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on WEDNESDAY, 4th of January. Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Ceiling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building.....	3,612	.....
ONTARIO—building.....	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building.....	3,200	.....
ERIN.....	3,143	Grace.
LOUISIANA.....	2,136	Prowse.
VIRGINIA.....	2,866	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA.....	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
ERIN—Lewis..... Saturday, Jan. 7.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading having their value expressed therein are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:
EVENING STAR..... Bell..... Saturday, Jan. 7.
MORNING STAR..... Nelson..... Saturday, Jan. 21.
GUIDING STAR..... Knapp..... Saturday, Jan. 28.
EVENING STAR..... Bell..... Saturday, Feb 4.
MORNING STAR..... Nelson..... Saturday, Feb. 18.
GUIDING STAR..... Knapp..... Saturday, Feb. 25.
DAY STAR..... (Standing.)
At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, (Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
PASSAGE—Cabin, with stateroom, $75; $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.
The *Morning Star* is 1,500 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,775 custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those of any other steamers.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES B. TAYNOR, No. 16 Barclay-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COBH HARBOR;
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COBH HARBOR.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 7.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 14.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 21.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 28.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 11.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....60 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of the steamships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless Bills of Lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamships of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (limited) carry the U. S. mails, and are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF MANCHESTER..... SATURDAY..... Jan. 7
EDINBURGH..... SATURDAY..... Jan. 14
ERIN..... SATURDAY..... Jan. 21
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....Steerage.....$30
First Cabin (to London).....Steerage to London.....35
First Cabin to Paris.....Steerage to Paris.....40
First Cabin to Hamburg.....Steerage to Hamburg.....35
Passengers booked to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam and Antwerp, at very low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $65, $1 5 and $125. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SHIPPERS—
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING GIVEN TO ST. LOUIS AND ALL POINTS ON THE MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RIVERS, VIA NEW-ORLEANS.
THE ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Is now receiving freight at their Pier, foot of Canal-st., North River, for
NEW-ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND ALL POINTS ON THE MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RIVERS,
to which through rates will be given.
This company has the only first-class steamers running between New-York and New-Orleans carrying passengers, and the only ones that connect with the twenty first-class steamers running on the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers between St. Louis and New-Orleans, thus affording the only direct connection between New-York and St. Louis.
One of the steamers leaves New-Orleans daily, and by this line shippers are sure of the quickest dispatch.
For freight apply on board the steamers, foot of Canal-st., North River, or to
ON EACH, Agent,
No. 11 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA.
The first-class United States Mail Steamship
CITY OF NASSAU, N. B.
Captain [illegible], will leave her usual dock, foot of Canal-st., North River, for the above port, on MONDAY, Jan. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Passengers must be on board before 2 o'clock P. M.
No freight received after 12 o'clock on day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
[illegible], No. 4 Bowling Green.

PASSENGERS FOR CORSICA, FOR HAVANA and NASSAU, are requested to be on board at the company's wharf, Jersey City, at 8 o'clock on MONDAY MORNING, Jan. 2.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The first-class United States Mail Steamship
YAZOO,
GEORGE W. COLE, Commander,
having been thoroughly overhauled, will leave Pier No. 43 N. R. on THURSDAY, Jan 5, 1865, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New Orleans direct.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA
The following first-class sea-going steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3 North River:
Jan. 5..... NORTH STAR..... COLUMBUS.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN AGE.)
Jan. 13..... COSTA RICA..... TINSLEY.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
Jan. 23..... OCEAN QUEEN..... STANLEY.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)
For freight or passage, apply to
B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class U. S. Mail Steamship
FUN SHUEY,
Captain HILDRETH,
will leave Pier [illegible], North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 7, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
R. L. COGSWELL & CO., No. 56 West-st.
The GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow on Jan. 14, 1865.

FOR HAVANA—FIRST-CLASS NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP
MORRO CASTLE,
Captain ARAOZ,
Will leave Pier [illegible], North River, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4, at 3 o'clock precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage apply to
STANFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 2 Broadway.
The new and splendid steamship EAGLE, Lorman, Master, will follow the MORRO CASTLE, and leave on Jan. 11.

FOR HAVANA—DIRECT DISPATCH LINE.
The first-class [illegible] steamship
[illegible], Commander, having [illegible] to receive freight, will positively sail as above on SATURDAY, Jan. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M., sharp, having part of her cargo engaged. Has fine passenger accommodations.
For freight or passage apply to
[illegible], No. 129 Pearl-st.
Or to [illegible], Agent, Havana.
N. B.—Steamer [illegible] will follow on Jan. 14.

OPPOSITION TO THE OLD CAMPBELL LINE FOR NASSAU.
The Old Line [illegible] PIECES A WEEK. The Central American Transit Company will dispatch on the 1st day of every month from Pier No. 29 North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, D. S. BABCOCK, Master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars apply to D. N. TARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

FOR PORT ROYAL AND BEAUFORT, S. C.—Regular Line.—The steamship MELVILLE will sail as above on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4, 1865, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Jersey-st., East River.
For freight or passage, apply to
WHITNEY & HATHEWAY, No. 52 South-st.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. LEYS.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
From foot Murray-st., daily at 3¼ P. M., connecting with trains for Highlands, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Manchester, &c.
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.
Fare $2. Excursion tickets, $3—good for three days.
Steamer JESSE HOYT leaves Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, daily, (excepting Sundays,) at 8 A. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with express trains for Philadelphia, Tuckerton, Barnegat, Toms River, &c.
Returning, leave Vine-st. Ferry, Philadelphia, at 11½ A. M.
Travelers from the city of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line—the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with rail roads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Arcadia, Leighton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M. 2, 4 and 5 P. M.
Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9 15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Dec. 5, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and place-to North and West, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:30, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. All trains leave Chambers-st 20 minutes earlier than 30th-st. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st. Through freight train daily.
J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5 40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1:3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:3, 10:30 A. M., and 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, and 7 P. M. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock. TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, SUNDAY trains leave Hunter's Point at 10 A. M., 2, 5:30 and 7 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:00 P. M. Thu 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.
Nov. 1, 1864.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
Capt. LELAND,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.
These boats start from Pier No. 19 North River, foot of Cortlandt-st., and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."
Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
H. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains run this and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COMMONALTY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said city, relative to the acquisition of lands for a Reservoir and other purposes connected with the said city, between One Hundred and Seventh-street and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth-street and the Eighth-avenue and the Harlem River, in the said city, for the purpose of supplying such parts of said city with Croton Water as are not now supplied with the same.
The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said city, pursuant to chapter three hundred and fifty-seven of the laws of this State, passed April Seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and chapter two hundred and sixty-seven of the laws of this State, passed April Twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, do hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, parties or persons respectively entitled to or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said court, to be held at the City Hall of the city of New-York, on TUESDAY, the Twenty-third day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three commissioners of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter, pursuant to an act in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties and persons interested as aforesaid, to adjust and equitably ascertain and determine all those lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises so by law to be taken by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New-York, for the purposes of the Croton Aqueduct, which said lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises the said Croton Aqueduct Board deem necessary for the building a new reservoir and appurtenances thereto, in the city of New-York, for the purpose of supplying such parts of the city of New-York with Croton water as are not now supplied with the same, which said lands and premises are laid out and described and are of the extent following, that is to say: commencing at the point where the line between the lands of Eliza B. Jumel and of Richard F. Carman intersects the Croton Aqueduct land line, near the gate-house at High Bridge, in the Twelfth Ward of said city, and running thence north fifty degrees, twenty-eight minutes west on said Jumel and Carman's line, six hundred and forty-eight one-hundredths feet to the southeasterly corner of Tenth-avenue and the northeasterly corner of One hundred and Seventy-second-street, thence at right angles to the last line south fifty-six degrees east along the northerly line of One hundred and Seventy-second-street five hundred and eighty one-hundredths feet to land line of Croton Aqueduct, thence on said last mentioned land line north forty-seven degrees, sixteen minutes east three hundred and ninety-six one-hundredths feet, to the line also on said last-mentioned line, north twenty-five degrees, twelve minutes east one hundred and four five-tenths feet, thence also on said last-mentioned land line, north forty-six degrees, thirty three minutes east thirteen seven-tenths feet to the place of beginning, containing three hundred and five two hundred and six thirty-five one hundred square feet, or seven eight one thousandths acres.
Also commencing at a point where the line between the lands of Richard F. Carman and of Eliza B. Jumel intersects the westerly line of the Croton Aqueduct lands, near the gate-house on the Manhattan end of High Bridge, thence on the said line, between the said Croton Aqueduct lands and lands of Richard F. Carman, west forty-six degrees thirty-three minutes east forty six feet, thence on said line, between said Carman's land and land of Croton Aqueduct, south seventy-eight degrees thirteen minutes, east three hundred and thirty-five feet, more or less, to low water mark; thence north eleven degrees forty seven minutes east seventy-nine and five-tenths feet, thence north seventy-eight degrees thirteen minutes west three hundred and ninety-two and six-tenths feet, to a point near foot-bridge; thence south thirty-nine degrees thirty-two minutes, west to dividing line between the lands of said Carman and Jumel eighty-nine three-tenths feet thence north forty degrees, twenty-seven minutes, west eighty-two hundredths feet to the point of beginning, containing thirty-four hundred and seventy-four and fifty-four one-hundredths square feet, or seven hundred and ninety-eight one thousandths of an acre.
JOHN E. DEVLIN,
Counsel to Corporation.
DATED NEW-YORK, December 15, 1864.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible] FOR SALE.—[illegible] Also the second lease for the unexpired term of [illegible] in HARPER & BROTHERS' corner of Fourth and Plymouth-sts., four blocks above Catharine-ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., will be disposed of very reasonable, if applied for soon, and possession given on or about the 1st of Jan., 1865.

A GENTLEMAN, WHO HAS HAD CONSIDerable experience in commercial and banking business, both in this city and New-Orleans, and who speaks several languages, desires to form a connection with some mercantile or banking house in this city. Address, S. D., Box No. 2,9 5 Post-office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE WHOLESALE grocery business, with a capital of $30,000, to take the place of a party retiring. Address Box No. 4,0 3 New-York Post-office.

CONNECTION WITH THE DRUGGIST or patent medicine business is desired, or would buy out or rent a shop or the same, in a favored location. Address B. J. THOMAS, Box No. 1 6 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.
Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.
Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

ESTABLISHED IN 1823.
RAVEN & BACON,
PIANO MANUFACTURERS,
No. 33 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.
The musical profession having of late become quite prominent in connection with newspaper advertisements of four or five piano manufacturers in this city, each [illegible] for their instruments from the [illegible] of the same distinguished artists, we fear the innocent public, unacquainted with the tricks of the trade, may find themselves mystified as to where to select the best piano for their holiday gifts.
We would state that, among pianos have been favorably known in this market for nearly forty years. It has not been necessary for us to obtain the opinion of the profession in regard to their quality, the instruments speaking for themselves. We are continually introducing improvements in our pianos, and they are up to the age in every particular. Parties desiring pianos will do well to examine our stock and prices before making their selections.

STEINWAY & SON
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano forte makers (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 11th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

DECKER BROTHERS,
PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 91 Bleecker-st., (marble building, one block West of Broadway,) give attention to their new
PATENT PLATE PIANO-FORTES,
of which the New-York *Tribune*, April 23, 1864, said: "One of the simplest and most truly valuable improvements yet made in the pianoforte is that invented and patented by Decker Brothers."
WARRANTED FOR SEVEN YEARS.

MASON & HAMLIN RESPECTFULLY announce that they have now completed the occupation of their greatly enlarged factory, and effected other arrangements for the large increase of their manufacturing facilities. They therefore confidently expect to be able hereafter to supply orders for their CABINET ORGANS promptly, without that inconvenient delay to which purchasers have been subjected, from the fact that for more than a year past they have been continually several hundred instruments behind orders. An assortment of styles from $110 to $600 each may be found at their New-York warerooms, No. 7 Mercer-st.

FORTY PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS at wholesale or retail. New 7-Octave Pianos for $250. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains; prices from $80 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. 10,000 sheets of Music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos.
HORACE WATERS,
No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS FOR SALE.—An elegant 7⅓ octave, rosewood, iron-frame piano, richly carved in the Louis XIV. style, manufactured by Pirsson, as good as new, for half price. Also an excellent 6⅔ octave piano, of one of the best city makers. Also a good, second hand, iron-frame piano at very low prices, for sale at J. PIRSSON'S Warerooms, No 24 Howard-st.

FOR SALE.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, to suit all, situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 54 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HOUSE AND FULL LOT, No. 10 East 17th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. Also, a very convenient three-story house and lot, No. 65 East 4th-st.—a bargain—and a nice two-story house, with garden, available, etc., at Port Chester.
J. SMITH DODGE, No. 10 East 17th st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, SEVEN brown-stone houses—three-story, basement and under-cellar, 20x50, lot 100, on 43d-st., near 10th-av.; suitable for dwellings or tenements. Price $3,000 each. Well rented. Apply to WM. H. RAYMOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A PLACE AT Kingsbridge, Westchester county, five miles from Central Park 1½ acres, small cottage, outbuildings, &c. Addr ss Box 5,437 Post-Office.

FACTORY FOR SALE—IN NEWARK, NEW-Jersey, three-story brick, central, well lighted and suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply to A. H. MAWN, No. 317 Broad-st., Newark, New-Jersey.

TO LET.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.—A [illegible] building on a Broadway corner, near Canal-st., to let on lease. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A small farm with convenient house and barn-house, on the Post-River ten miles from the city. Rent only $50 and repairs a year. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT OVER N, TWO COMFORTable rooms, in a house with some land attached, within a short [illegible] of the city, and accessible by railroad. Address [illegible] particulars, to JOHN W. RUSSELL, No. [illegible] Broadway.

ROOM WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, WITH board. [illegible] at 7 o'clock. Address S., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM, SUITABLE for a gentleman or lady, to be obtained at No. 12 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.; terms $20 per week.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARlor, with one or two bedrooms to let, with board, in a private family, at No. [illegible] Broadway.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES MADE TO order and inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH and P. GOLDSMAN, (formerly employed by Boissonneau, Paris,) No. 449 Broadway, New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF A FIRM IN the dry-goods jobbing business in this city, will terminate in January. One of the partners desiring to withdraw, the other wishes to meet with an energetic man, experienced in the line of business, with $40,000 capital, to take his place, or for selling out the stock, fixtures and ease will be disposed of on satisfactory terms. The location is a first-rate one, rent reasonable; stock about $2,000; sales to present year $1.1 a million, for cash and 30 days, and can be increased indefinitely. Address Box No. 5,243 New-York Post-office.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WE, THE UNDER-signed, have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general commission business in Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold, under the name of MAXWELL & GRAVES,
Office American Exchange Bank Building, No. 85 Cedar-st.
JOHN MAXWELL,
HENRY GRAVES, Jr.,
J. ROGERS MAXWELL.
New-York, Jan. 2, 1865.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a co-partnership for the transaction of a general stock, bond and gold brokerage business, strictly on commission, under the name and firm of MUSGROVE, MORSE & CO., at No. 57 Exchange-place.
THOMAS B. MUSGROVE,
L. N. MORSE,
STEPHEN B. MUSGROVE.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1865.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of MORSE & ARMOUR, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
New-York, Dec. 17, 1864. DENNIS A. McCREDY,
PAUL J. ARMOUR.

THE FIRM OF E. S. JAFFRAY & CO., of No. 160 Broadway, having been dissolved by the death of one of the partners, Mr. Arthur W. Jaffray, the business of said firm will be continued at the same place by the subscribers, surviving partners, under the same firm name.
EDWARD S. JAFFRAY,
J. W. BARROW.
Dated New-York, Dec. 27, 1864.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THIS IS TO certify that the firm of PENDLETON & BINSON is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
W. H. ENDLETON,
B. ROBINSON, Jr.
New-York, Dec 23, 1864.

[illegible] No. 51 Pearl-st., New-York, and No. [illegible] Front-st., New-York, [illegible] JAY CLARK, [illegible] of our firm will, until the 1st of January, [illegible] under the name of DARNEY, MORGAN & CO.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.

THE INTEREST OF SAMUEL W. TRIBET in our firm expires THIS DAY, by limitation.
BLIVEN & MEAD.
Dec. 31, 1864.

PERSONAL.

TO PAROLED AND EXCHANGED PRISONERS.—Wanted information of Captain WILLIAM COPE, 9th U. S. C. T., who was taken prisoner the 18th of August last, while with the Army of the James before Richmond, and about a month later was removed from the Libby Prison to Salisbury, N. C., or some other place south of Richmond. Exchanged prisoners or others who can give any information about him will confer a favor on his friends by communicating with GEO. I. COOK, No. 81 Chambers-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS

A TRIBUTE OF RESPECT
TO THE
MEMORY OF
JAMES W. WALLACK.
At a meeting of managers of all the theatres and places of amusement in New-York, specially convened at the Everett House on Friday, Dec. 30, it was
Resolved, That as a tribute of respect to the memory of James W. Wallack, who did more than any one of his time to advance and elevate the drama, and who equally as a gentleman, a manager and an artist, was for so many years the bright particular ornament of our profession, and also as a mark of sincere sympathy and regard for his son, John L. Wallack, the worthy inheritor of his cultivated taste and refined feeling, the managers of all the other theatres in New-York will attend in a body at Wallack's Theatre, on Tuesday evening, Jan 3, being the first appearance of Mr. John L. Wallack in a position in which we feel assured he will preserve the traditional honors that surround his name.
W. STUART, Secretary.

WALLACK'S.
MONDAY.
First time this season, the elegant two-act historical comedy,
THE YOUTHFUL QUEEN.
Count D'Oxenstein, Prime Minister.....Mr. John Gilbert
Chevalier Steinberg.....Mr. Charles Fisher
Frederick de Bury, (a young officer,.....Mr. Whiting
Officer.....Mr. Pope
Christine, the Youthful Queen of Sweden,
Miss Madeline Henriques
Emme D'Oxenstein's niece.....Miss Mary Barrett
To conclude with, first night this season, the sterling two-act drama, by Charles Dance,
THE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.
Squire Broadlands.....Mr. Mark Smith
with the original song, "The Fine Old English Gentleman."
Horace.....Mr. Charles Fisher
George.....Mr Whiting
Sparrow.....Mr. Young
Guard.....Mr. Pope
Fanny Markhem.....Miss Ione Burke
Temperance.....Mrs. John Sefton
Alice.....Miss Green
Sophy.....Miss Mary Barrett
MR. LESTER WALLACK
will reappear
ON TUESDAY,
in Sir E. B. Lytton's fine Comedy of
MONEY.
WEDNESDAY—THE WIFE'S SECRET, THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE. Due notice will be given of the repetition of HOW SHE LOVES HIM, and ROSEDALE. A new drama is in preparation.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
ITALIAN OPERA BUFFA
EVERY EVENING.
L'ELISIR D'AMORE.
(The Elixir of Love.)
Miss Laura Harris, Sig. Mongiardini, Ardevini Fellini, Director of the Orchestra.....Sig. Rosa.
Admission $1. Reserved seats at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, 50 cents extra.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
1. Building sewer in Third-avenue, from Ninth to Tenth-street.
2. Building sewer in Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighth to One Hundred and Tenth-street.
3. Paving Thirty second-street, from Sixth to Seventh-avenue, with trap-block.
4. Paving Forty-first-street, from Madison to Fifth-avenue, with trap-block.
5. Paving Forty-third-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue, with trap-block.
6. Laying cross-walks in Sixth-avenue, from Forty-seventh to Fifty-seventh-street.
7. Flagging in Broadway, from Fiftieth to Fifty-second-street.
8. Building sewer in Forty-third-street, from Eleventh to Twelfth-avenue.
9. Regulating and grading Eighty-Second-street, from First to Second-avenue.
10. Paving Sixtieth street, from Broadway across Ninth avenue, with trap block.
11. Building a Sewer in Oliver-street, from Chatham-square to Madison street.
12. Setting curb and gutter, and flagging Fortieth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.
13. Setting back curb and gutter in Marketfield-street.
14. Sixteenth-street, from Avenue B to East River, setting curb and gutter.
15. Building a sewer in First-avenue, from Fifty-eighth to Sixtieth street, and in Fifty-ninth-str et, from First to Second avenue.
16. Setting curb and gutter, and flagging Forty-eighth-street, from Lexington to Sixth-avenue.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Twenty-second-street, to the extent of half the block from Fifth to Sixth avenues.
Also, all the lots on both sides of Fortieth-street, to the extent of half the block from Ninth to Tenth avenues.
Also, all the lots on both sides of Forty-seventh-street, to the extent of half the block from Third-avenue to Avenue A.
Also, all the lots on both sides of William-street to the extent of half the block from Fulton to John streets.
Also, all the lots on both sides of Forty-eighth-street, to the extent of one-half the block from Second and Third avenues.
All objections to the said assessments, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement new Court House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court-house, Dec 24, 1864.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
Paving Twenty-second-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue, with trap-block.
Paving Fortieth-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue, with trap-block.
Paving Forty-seventh-street, from Third-avenue to east side of First avenue, with trap block.
Paving William-street, from Fulton to John-street, with trap block.
Paving Forty-eighth-street, from Second to Third-avenue, with trap-block.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Twenty-second-street, to the extent of half the block from Fifth to Sixth avenues.
Also, all the lots on both sides of Fortieth-street, to the extent of half the block from Ninth to Tenth avenues.
Also, all the lots on both sides of Forty-seventh-street, to the extent of half the block from Third-avenue to Avenue A.
Also, all the lots on both sides of William-street to the extent of half the block from Fulton to John streets.
Also, all the lots on both sides of Forty-eighth-street, to the extent of one-half the block from Second and

ST. ALBANS RAIDERS.

Arrest at New-Haven of Four More Supposed to be Connected with the Gang.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Saturday, Dec. 31.

The *Palladium*, of this evening, contains the following:

The following facts, furnished by Capt. JAMES RICH, Provost-Marshal of the Conscript Camp, are very interesting, as they indicate that four of the St Albans raiders have been caught at the camp.

On Friday, the 23d inst., a detachment of recruits arrived from Windsor, Vt., in which were four men, evidently Southerners, and of good appearance.

Two of them soon after their arrival displayed a great deal of St. Albans money, and desired to know if the St. Albans Banks were redeeming their bills, and wanted to exchange them for other money. They shewed also bills on Georgia and South Carolina banks, and a quantity of Canadian silver.

They claimed to belong in Canada, and sent away money from the camp under different names from those under which they enlisted.

They also said that they came down from Canada with these same St. Albans raiders who went to Concord and enlisted and were caught after they came with them to White River Junction, where they parted company, their companions going to Concord to enlist, and they coming on to Windsor for the same purpose.

Provost-Marshal RICH, on these and other suspicions grounds, arrested the men on Thursday, Dec. 29. He then had them photographed and their pictures sent on to Gov. SMITH, of Vermont.

Gov. SMITH telegraphed to Capt. RICH to hold on to the men. Since the arrest of these men the two other Southerners were heard to say that they were present at the trial of the St. Albans raiders, and that they knew all about the case. They also appeared to be flush with Confederate and Canada money, and accordingly Capt. RICH has also had these two placed in confinement.

The first two arrested have appeared extremely anxious to have an interview with some friend whom they supposed to be in this city, and offered fifty dollars to the sergeant of Capt. RICH to help them to obtain such an interview.

The matter is held in abeyance for the present, to await further developments.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Thomas and His Losses—Biographical Sketch of Gen. Thomas—The Union Loss in the Campaign, 6,063—The Situation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SPRING HILL, Thursday, Dec. 22, 1864.

This is really a continuation of my last letter. You will recollect that my last subject was headed "Hood—His Losses." The messenger came in time to prevent me from writing about

THOMAS, AND HIS LOSSES.

From the moment the commencement of our "retrograde movement" took place, until a few days before the great battle of Nashville, I wrote you and telegraphed you that the Federal situation was perfectly satisfactory, many times, I believe. I could not say more, as I was requested not to. But I knew the whole programme, and would have staked my existence upon an overwhelming defeat of the enemy. The whole country are now conversant with the history of this last great national achievement.

A year ago, many who read of the man who stood the brunt of the fierce onset called "Chickamauga," knew little more about him than the fact that he had become a prominent General in the Southwest. There were others who remembered him as an able Indian fighter. Many years ago, when the Indians in New-Mexico occasioned the Government much trouble, Gen. GEO. H. THOMAS rendered the Government most efficient service in punishing them, and maintaining a degree of order on the border. The late rebellion, VAN DORN followed, Gen. THOMAS from the ordinary duties incident to an Indian campaign, and this laid the groundwork for many scurrilous attacks on the part of the rebel press, upon the "Inferior" of VAN DORN, which entirely ceased after the battle of Mill Spring.

Gen. T. was received a regular West Point education, and has never been out of the army. Previous to the war his rank was Major in the regular army, the same as VAN DORN's. The Government had the benefit of his services from the beginning of the rebellion; but he was brought before the public prominently about five months after the war began, when he was sent to the neighborhood of Somerset, Ky., to take command of the forces there, under Gen. SCHOEPF. He was very fortunate in having the command of troops who preferred fighting to eating. I doubt if there were better fighting material in our combined armies than those regiments who stemmed the rush at Somerset. Even the skeletons of those old regiments are enough to strike terror into the hearts of the rebels to-day. They scarcely seem to have recovered their breath since they received that shocking rap from the hands of three or four regiments of Western men, the force of which fell most severe upon the ladies and gentlemen of Nashville. If the people of the North sometimes forget that blow those of the South do not; to them it is ever present, for they date their ill luck in the West from this day they lost ZOLLICOFFER and a small army.

Gen. THOMAS commanded a division in the Army of the Ohio, up till its reorganization in the pursuit of BRAGG and SMITH, when he was placed in command of the Fourteenth Corps, the black body of men of this army, now at Savannah (Geo.), under the distinguished leadership of Gen. JEFF. C. DAVIS. The history of the Fourteenth Corps and its able Commander is partly told in the stories of "Stone River" and "Chickamauga." I recollect well the picture of Stone River. That awful Wednesday, when the right was nearly crushed, the Fourteenth Corps came nobly to the rescue. At Chickamauga—well, I won't tamper with the Fourteenth Corps and its Commander in this connection.

From Chattanooga to Atlanta, Gen. THOMAS and the Army of the Cumberland took an active part, and, curious to relate, the Fourteenth Corps was first in the fight before BUZZARD ROOST, and wound up the campaign at Jonesboro.

Look at the glorious career of GARRARD H. THOMAS! He won the first battle in the Southwest, which will ever be remembered as one of the cleanest battles on record. He is a hero of the last battle in the Southwest, which is one of the largest of the war.

From the time he left Columbia until his return, every move he has made has been according to programme, with the battle of Franklin thrown in. In the battle before Nashville, there was not a hank or a mistake; its conception of plan was only eclipsed by its brilliancy of execution. It was a field-fight, and as such, was the best-fought battle of the war. The victory is the completest of modern times.

In all the battles in which he has been engaged, Maj.-Gen. THOMAS has won the admiration of his country; always successful, always in hand, never excited, and perfectly at home in the thickest of the fight, he sits his steed like a grim old warrior whom neither disaster nor success can move. There can be no doubt of his exposing himself to danger; but he always does it in the strict line of duty.

A battery has to be looked after, or some regiment has misunderstood an important order, and he is excusable in galloping off, with his staff at his heels, to see for himself that the error is corrected. God bless him!—would we had more like him—and if you catch him smiling then, it was only involuntary, and the result of the shadow of a round shot, perhaps, which scattered his staff and filled their eyes with dirt. Gen. THOMAS is one of the most even-tempered men in the army, without doubt. The officers are proud of him; the men would die for him. So die for him. Everything goes on as in a clock-work in his corps. No irregularity, no procrastination, but every man is at his post at the proper time. And when he is whipped, (if ever that time should come,) the world may be assured that the result would have been the same, or worse, had any other man or equal number of men, occupied their place.

Gen. THOMAS is perhaps fifty years old, may be a trifle over, may be a trifle under. He is about five feet eleven inches, and weight nearly, if not quite, two hundred pounds—is a fine specimen of the physical man, graceful, easy and deliberate in all his actions, a splendid rider, thoroughly informed, and exceedingly courteous with *all* men, high and low. I have seen very excellent photographs of him. The illustrated newspapers, however, do not do him justice. His head is very well shaped, hair light and sprinkled with gray, gray whiskers and beard, full square face, fine forehead, full blue eyes expressive of kindness and at times twinkling with ill-restrained humor, large well-formed nose, large mouth, indicating benevolence and kindness, rather than resolution, but the last *is his peculiar quality*.

The following is a list of Federal losses during the late campaign. You will recollect that the known rebel loss is 16,500 men, 18 general officers, 51 cannon, 10,000 stands of arms, 30 battle-flags, including the division flags of JOHNSTON, JACKSON, CHALMER, WALTHALL and RUGGER, and over two hundred wagons and ambulances:

Killed at Franklin (official)	400
Wounded at Franklin (official)	1,800
Killed and wounded at Murfreesboro (official)	183
Killed and wounded on the 15th in front of Nashville	1,100
Killed and wounded on the 16th in front of Nashville	3,000
Killed and wounded subsequently, about	600
Total	6,983

We lost no prisoners, no cannon, no wagons, no battle-flags, and but two generals wounded—STANLEY and BRADLEY slightly.

I certainly believe that, before the rebel army reaches a place of safety, even if that should be their lot, without any exaggeration, Hood's loss will reach 20,000 men—just half of his army. He has already lost more than half of his general officers and three-fourths of his artillery.

Will Jeff. DAVIS urge an army again into Tennessee or Kentucky? I think not.

THE SITUATION.

Gen. THOMAS' headquarters will be removed to Columbia to-morrow. A portion of Hood's artillery equipage has been captured, and our cavalry harrass his left flank. Stragglers, prisoners and deserters, in squads, are coming in.

BENJAMIN C. TRUMAN.

HOOD'S ARMY.

The Rebel Forces Thought to be North of the Tennessee.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Dec. 31.

The *Commercial* has a special dispatch from Columbia, Tenn., which says:

"It is thought that the bulk of Hood's army is still north of the Tennessee River.

Rose first attempted to strike the river at Decatur, but Gen. GRANGER occupied the place in advance, and headed him off.

At the same time, the gunboats came up the river, and compelled him to abandon the point near Florence, where he had pontoons.

Owing to the bad condition of the roads, the developments will not be rapid.

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Dec. 30.

On Saturday last, Capt. SAMUEL TABOR, of the Home Guard of Harding County, and his nephew, fifteen years old, were surrounded at their residence by cavee of Capt. PRATT's rebel gang. Capt. TABOR and his nephew fired from the house, killing PRATT and three of his comrades. The remainder escaped with the loss of their horses and guns.

Acting-Major JOHN L. SNIDER, and Capt. R. M. NAWSAWWIEX, Acting Brigade Instructor of the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, were murdered in the parlor of Mr. GAITSKILL'S house, near Bardstown, Ky., to-day, by sixteen of MAGRUDER'S guerrillas.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

New Rebel Barreries—Deserters—Capture of a Rebel Spy.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 31.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac, 29th inst., says:

"Several shells were thrown by the enemy and some from batteries in entirely new positions. No damage resulted to our troops.

Picket firing is still maintained at intervals at several localities along the front, but it is not so general as a few days ago.

Desertions from the rebel army continue in about the same proportion as for some ten days past. Twelve deserters were reported at headquarters on the 27th.

A rebel spy was recently captured near City Point upon whose person elaborate drawings and descriptive sketches of our defences in this locality were found. It is stated that when taken, he was on his way to City Point to complete his mission by examining the inner line of works at that place.

From Bermuda.

HALIFAX, Friday, Dec. 30.

The steamship *Alpha*, from St. Thomas 22d, via Bermuda 27th inst., has arrived here.

Arrived at Bermuda, Dec. 18, brigs *Henrietta*, HODGSON, from New-York; 20th, *Chesapeake*, WHITE, from Baltimore for Demerara; 23d, steamers *Charlotte*, from Wilmington, with 1,024 bales of cotton; *Owl*, from Wilmington, with 700 bales of cotton; *Cot. Lamb*, from Wilmington, with 1,800 bales of cotton.

Sailed, Dec. 13, steamers *Acadia*, for Nassau; Dec 15, *Ruby*, for Nassau; brig *Devonshire*, for New-York.

At Bermuda, Dec. 21, brigs *T. H. A. Foot* and *Pendleton*, for New-York first fair wind; *Henrietta*, HODGSON, for New-York.

The British bark *Nieman*, from Hong Kong for New-York, put into Bermuda, Dec. 7, in distress, with loss of spars, &c., and remained on Dec. 27.

From Cincinnati.

THE MURDER OF THE ROOSA FAMILY—TEN NEW REGIMENTS.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Dec. 31.

The *Gazette* has a dispatch from Columbus, which says that a deserter named CHARLES KAVSA has been arrested there as the supposed murderer of the Roosa family.

The ten new regiments authorized by the War Department will be organized and ready for the field in six weeks.

Weather.

PORTLAND, Dec. 31—12:30 P. M.

Wind northwest. Thermometer 33°. Snowing.

MONTREAL, Dec. 31—8 A. M.

Weather cloudy, threatening slow. Thermometer 10° below zero.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Dec. 31.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 94; Reading Railroad, 57¾; Morris Canal, 94¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 64¾. Gold, 224¼. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

Obituary.

DEATH OF HON. GEORGE M. DALLAS.

Hon. GEORGE MIFFLIN DALLAS, Ex-Vice-President of the United States, died suddenly yesterday morning in Philadelphia. Mr. DALLAS was born in Philadelphia, July 10, 1792, and was, therefore, in his 74th year at the time of his death. In 1810, he graduated at Princeton College; studied law in his father's office, and was admitted to the bar in 1813. In that year he accompanied Mr. GALLATIN as his private secretary when that gentleman was sent as Minister to negotiate a peace under the mediation of ALEXANDER. In 1814 he returned home, and commenced the practice of law in Philadelphia. In 1817 he was appointed Deputy-Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, and, resigning, was elected Mayor of Philadelphia. In 1829 he was appointed United States District-Attorney, which post he held until 1831. In 1837 he was appointed, by President VAN BUREN, Minister to Russia, and on his return home, in 1844, was elected Vice President of the United States—Mr. POLK being elected President. At the expiration of his term of office in March, 1849, he returned to Philadelphia. In 1856, he was appointed by President PIERCE to succeed Mr. BUCHANAN as Minister to England. He was succeeded by Mr. ADAMS, the present Minister, and returned to Philadelphia, where he retired to private life

FROM SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

The Weather—Christmas—The Late Victory at Savannah—Return of Captured Officers—Personal Matters—A Timely Order.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WINCHESTER, Va., Monday, Dec. 26, 1864.

The crisp, sharp weather of the last two weeks, which nearly rendered all military movements impracticable, has been moderating since the commencement of the holidays, until rain commenced falling twenty-four hours ago, and to-day the snow has almost entirely disappeared. While in civil life the old as well as the young generally celebrate this season of the year, the soldier in this valley has but little to enjoy save the remembrance of other times. A few have been cheered by favors from the dear ones at home, and the occasion is seized upon by some to present swords, horses, accoutrements, and other tokens of good will, but the large majority see no difference in Christmas than any other week. Christmas evening was only remarkable for the small quantity of stimulants consumed, and ere "taps" had been sounded the camps were as quiet as on days not particularly designated as holidays. And yet the whole army is to-day rejoicing over the success at Savannah. The result of the assault there was announced officially in the different camps yesterday morning, and caused, as well may be supposed, general good feeling to prevail. One hundred guns were fired in honor of the event. Gen. SHERIDAN, very considerately, has a bulletin-board at his headquarters, upon which is published all official statements of all important news received from the armies of the Union elsewhere, and the same information is also transmitted to the headquarters of the different commands, so that all receive not only early but reliable information as to what is going on throughout the whole field of operations.

A large number of officers captured during the Summer and Fall campaigns have recently rejoined their commands in this military division. Among the number is Lieut. CATON, (since his return promoted to a Captaincy in the Sixth New-York Cavalry,) Aid on Gen. DEVINE'S staff, who was captured on the 28th September last near Port Republic, while carrying a dispatch. Capt. CATON, though fighting against odds, refused to surrender until he was wounded in the leg, another ball knocked off one spur, and the horse he rode was shot under him. He was severely injured by the horse falling upon him, and is now suffering from that injury as well as an unhealed wound. The dispatch did not fall into the hands of the enemy, as Capt. CATON had the presence of mind to destroy it.

Capt. GOLER and Lieut. BELL, (to-day promoted to a Captaincy,) of the Sixth New-York Cavalry, have also returned to duty, having been captured in a fight near Berryville, Sept. 4, last. Capt. HARRISON WHITE, of the same regiment, and Aid on Gen. DEVINS' staff, has just been promoted to a Majority for gallant conduct. Maj. WHITE'S friends in Brooklyn, N. Y., where he formerly resided, have presented him with a splendidly-mounted dress sword, silver scabbard, solid silver handle and heavy gilt trimmings; the recipient has richly earned this mark of respect by close attention to duty and gallant conduct in the field.

Capt. RUTHERFORD, Ninth New-York Cavalry, whose term of service expired in October last, at which time he was mustered out with his company, is again in the field, having again been commissioned by the Governor of the State of New-York to command another company in the same regiment. This case is one particularly worthy of emulation, showing disinterested devotion to the country and the national cause. Capt RUTHERFORD is a lawyer by profession and in comfortable circumstances. At the breaking out of the rebellion his patriotic zeal caused him to take an active part in inducing men to enlist, and when the day arrived for the departure of the Ninth New-York Cavalry, he decided to go along with it as a private soldier. He was at an early day appointed a sergeant, and has gradually moved up through the various grades to his present position—each promotion having been made for meritorious conduct in presence of the enemy. In the cavalry fight at Berryville in 1862, under Gen. STAHL, he was severely wounded through the right shoulder, and to this day has only partial use of the right arm. Foremost in the fight near Winchester on the 19th of September last, he was shot through the neck—the ball entering under the jugular vein and passing out near the vertebræ—and was left upon the field for dead. He was aroused to consciousness when the Johnnys were rifling his pockets, carried to Winchester, and while yet disabled from wounds received in the service of his country was mustered out—the time of his company having expired. It is such men as these for the most part the nation's enemies will have to meet in the future—men prompted to expose themselves by the loftiest patriotism, and not for sordid gain.

Col. SAMUEL GRAHAM, Fifth New-York Heavy Artillery, stationed at Harper's Ferry, and commanding Camp Hill, after fifteen months of continuous service, has received leave of absence for twenty days, during which time he will visit his home in Brooklyn, New-York. For several weeks past Col. GRAHAM has been acting as President of a General Court-Martial, of which Capt. EMMONS, same regiment, is Judge Advocate, and a large amount of business has been disposed of. Col. GRAHAM will be warmly welcomed by his old friends in Brooklyn.

No recent order from the War Department has given such general satisfaction as that which requires all of the "dead beat" officers to return to their posts in the field forthwith. Some of these gentlemen, though holding commissions for years, have never heard the whiz of an enemy's ball, and know comparatively nothing of hard tack, or that other dish, which shall be nameless, made out of the same material. It is high time that these gentlemen should be made to assume the responsibilities of the positions they have so long disgraced. Of course, the order referred to covers many—and perhaps a majority—of meritorious officers. But the one class is never mistaken for the other, particularly among those whose good opinions are worth having.

E. A. PAUL.

A Reconnoissance by the Cavalry in Gordonsville—Two Guns Captured—The Rumored Death of Mosby.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WINCHESTER, Va., Wednesday, Dec. 28, 1864.

The Second Cavalry Division, commanded by Gen. POWELL, after a nine days' tramp, during the most inclement weather of the season, returned to camp yesterday evening. No one can imagine the hardships and privations of a cavalry campaign at this season of the year, especially in such weather as we have had to this latitude during the present month, without a little experience. It is bad enough in the best of weather to travel without a commissary train and only such rations as each men carries tied to his saddle, but when this occurs in alternate cold and wet weather, every man sleeping upon the cold ground when opportunity occurs to sleep at all, without tent or any other covering save a blanket, the suffering of the men is sometimes next to intolerable; indeed, men not unfrequently sink under the hardships they endure under such circumstances. The poor dumb brutes of horses suffer equally as bad as their riders. The First Division, Gen. DAVIS commanding, which left at the same time as the Second Division, it is expected will return to-day. The whole command under Gen. TORBERT left on Monday, 19th, and, passing through Chester Gap, moved upon Gordonsville. At the Rapidan River, LOMAX'S cavalry was encountered, but they were forced to retire, leaving two guns behind. In the gap between that point and Gordonsville, KERSHAW'S division of infantry was met. A sufficient demonstration was made to compel the enemy to expose his whole force, when our cavalry, in obedience to instructions, retired, not having artillery to contend with such a force, even if it had been within the scope of instructions received.

The recent reconnoissences by the cavalry have developed the fact that the main force under the command of EARLY is still held within striking distance of this valley.

RUMORED DEATH OF MOSBY.

Several of MOSBY'S men captured on this expedition, assert that MOSBY was shot and mortally wounded a few days ago, at RECTOR'S Cross-roads, by a trooper from the Department of Washington. He was eating dinner at the time the shot was fired, the ball passing through his heart. Running into the yard he was shot again through the bowels; and the man who fired this shot pulled off MOSBY'S boots—he wore a very nice pair—but the man did not know who he was at the time. This report is confirmed by citizens and negroes, so the officers say, in the vicinity of where the transaction occurred, and simultaneously comes a published report from Washington, that the notorious guerrilla chief has at last met the fate he so richly deserved. I state the facts and circumstances as reported to me, without giving any opinion in relation to the matter, only that the officers of the different brigades make the same reports, and they believe that MOSBY is really dead.

A SHORT CAREER.

A man named GRADY, of the 7th Michigan Cavalry, who, for some time has acted as assistant mail carrier for the First Brigade, First Cavalry Division, was recently, through the agency of Capt. BRYANTS, C. S., discovered robbing money letters. He confessed his guilt and was put into the guard-house; during the last week, however, he succeeded in making his escape, and yesterday a letter was received from a person residing in Loudoun Valley, who states that GRADY came to his house and pretended to have been sent there as a safety guard, and that soon after several of MOSBY'S men came in and killed him for refusing to tell where SHERIDAN'S cavalry had gone. Annexed is an exact copy of the letter received:

LOUDEN VALLEY, Va., December, 1864.

MR. ENGRAP SIR I now sit down to let you now that your friend Garry come here to my house yesterd morning and said that he came here for a safety guard for me. I told him I was glad that he came and we sat down and eight breakfast and while we was sighting breakfast who should I see coming but five rebs I told him he had better hide he did sow but they found him and they asked him if he new whar gent Sheridans command had gone to he said he dident they told him that he lyed and then they boiled up their guns and shot him down and then went of but they dident kil him he lived three hours and then died and the last words he said to me was to tell peter to rite to my dear parents and tel them that I am goin to leav this world forever and em goin to meet them in heven I and mother and my little brother 11 years old Barid him under a aple tree per feiow! tell Bad for him. Yours, respectfully,

LISA. I. MCCUMBER

he gave me the directions to rite to you I will send them to yon in this letter E. A. PAUL.

THE FLORIDA CASE.

Correspondence Between Mr. Seward and the Brazilian Authorities.

It appears from official correspondence that on the 11th of November, Secretary SEWARD wrote to Minister WEBB that the Government had just heard of the capture of the *Florida* by the *Wachusett* at Bahia, and of the consequent hostilities adopted by the Brazilian forces in that port, and that in this stage of the matter, the President thought it proper that Mr. WEBB should inform the Minister for Foreign Affairs, that "we are not indisposed to examine the subject up to its merits carefully, and to consider whatever questions may arise out of it in a friendly and becoming spirit, if that spirit should be adopted by His Imperial Majesty's Government. On the 17th of December, Mr. BARROSA, Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*, addressed Secretary SEWARD a letter in reference to the seizure of the *Florida*, calling it an act of the most transcendent gravity, which involved a manifest violation of the territorial jurisdiction of the Empire, and an offence to its honor and sovereignty. He enters into the particulars of the seizure. He concludes by saying:

"On this occasion, remembering the United States, whose antecedents are well known and noted in history by the energetic defence of and respect for neutral rights, the undersigned cannot consider the event which occurred at Bahia otherwise than as the individual act of the Commander of the *Wachusett*, not authorized or approved by his Government, and that it will consequently give to the Government of His Majesty the Emperor, the explanation and reparation which, in conformity with international law are due to a power which maintains friendly and pacific relations with the United States. The just reclamation of the Imperial Government being thus presented, the undersigned awaits the reply of the Hon. Mr. SEWARD, and fully confiding in his exalted wisdom, and in the justice of the Government of the United States, he has not, even for a moment, doubted but that it will be as satisfactory as the incontestable right which aids the Empire, and the vast gravity of the offence which was done to it may require."

Secretary SEWARD, in his reply, says: "Jealousy of foreign intervention, in any form, and absolute non-intervention in the domestic affairs of foreign nations are cardinal principles in the policy of the United States. You have, therefore, justly expected that the President would disavow and regret the proceedings at Bahia. He will suspend Capt. COLLINS, and direct him to appear before a court-martial." The Consul at Bahia admits that he advised and incited the Captain, and was active in the proceedings. He will, therefore, be dismissed. The flag of Brazil will receive from the United States all the honor customary in the intercourse of friendly maritime powers. The Secretary says it is not to be understood, however, that this Government admits or gives credit to the charges of falsehood, treachery and deception brought against the Captain and Consul. These charges are decided on the authority of the officers accused. And the Secretary also takes occasion to say that this Government disallows the assumption that the functionaries of this country are a lawful naval belligerent; and on the contrary, it maintains that the ascription of that character by the Government of Brazil to the lawful citizens of the United States, who have hitherto been, and who still are, destitute of naval forces, ports and courts, is an act of intervention, in derogation of the law of nations; and unfriendly and wrong, as it is manifestly injurious to the United States. And after further remarks, he says: It does not, however, belong to the Captains of ships of war of the United States or to the Commanders of their armies, or to their Consuls residing in foreign ports, acting without the authority of Congress and without even Executive direction, to choose their own time, manner and occasion to assert the rights and redress the wrongs of the country. This power can be lawfully exercised only by the Government of the United States. Although the crew are enemies of the United States, and, as they contend, enemies of the human race, the offenders were nevertheless unlawfully brought into the custody of this Government, and therefore they could not lawfully be subjected here to the punishment which they have deserved. Nor could they, being enemies, be allowed to enjoy the protection of the United States. They will, therefore, be set at liberty to seek a refuge wherever they may find it, with the hazard of recapture when beyond the jurisdiction of this Government."

The entire correspondence will soon be officially promulgated.

Record of Crime for 1864.

GEORGE H. MACKAY, Esq., of the Coroners' office, sends us the following statement, showing that (including the three children of Mrs. DUSENBURY) there were precisely one hundred homicides in this city last year:

Name of Prisoner.	Name of Victim.	Coroner.
George Herod	Charles Murray	Wildey.
Unknown	Patrick Brady	Ranney.
— Costello	Jose de Souge	Naumann.
Sarah Dillon	Marg. Donndtree	Ranney.
Bridget Berry	Catharine Henry	Collin.
James Harvey	Patrick O'Brien	Ranney.
Unknown	Peter Myers	Ranney.
Unknown	John Breen	Wildey.
Robert C. Haines	Wm. H. Williams	Wildey.
Seneca Weeks	John Putnam	Wildey.
George Gassick	Dennis Lyons	Wildey.
John McCloskey, Chas Myers and 6 others	Albert Hull	Neumann.
Rufus J. Fairbanks	Michael Fitzpatrick	Collin.
Daniel Brooks	William Smith	Naumann.
Edward Hunter	Elizabeth Hunter	Ranney.
John B. Dennis	Anna Killeau	Ranney.
Thomas McKeuh	Mary Ann James	Wildey.
John A. Beckett	Richard Johnson	Naumann.
Unknown	Joseph Bradley	Ranney.
John B. Dennis	Charlotte Smith	Ranney.
Caths McCarty	Wm McCarty	Naumann.
Robert J. Gilbert	Patrick Kinsley	Wildey.
Dennis Kiley	Lizzy Moore	Ranney.
Unknown	Michael Gilfeather	Ranney.
George Evans	John Dell	Naumann.
Michael Barry	Bridget Barry	Naumann.
Thomas Doran	Michael Muller	Ranney.
Patrick Brennan	Thomas McGowan	Naumann.
Mary Bowman	John Bowman	Ranney
James Foley	Geo. W. Allen	Naomann.
Patrick Clarke	Wm. Henderson	Collin.
Thos. Geoghan	Edward Martin	Ranney.
Jas. Townley	James Bailey	Ranney.
Unknown	Edward Tuck	Ranney.
George Ridey	John C. Smith	Ranney.
Ir Woodward	Hannah Flanigan	Collin.
Henry Gibson	Peter McAdee	Wildey.
Francis McMurray	Mary McMoray	Ranney.
Martin McDevitt John Sullivan	Patrick Ganley	Wildey.
Pat McDermott Hugh Riley	Walter D Bell	Wildey.
Thos. M. Andrew	Timothy O'Brien	Michael Gould	Ranney.
Unknown	Geo W. Dwyer	Naumann.
Unknown 2	Mary Welsh	Wildey.
Horace C. Rigg	Patrick McGee	Wildey.
John Zeiter	Fredk Borchard	Wildey.
Wm. Thompson	Michael Murray	Naumann.
Owen Lynch	Eliza Dubois	Ranney.
Henry Hawker	John Brennan	Wildey.
Patrick Hitch	Emma Burgmann	Ranney.
Unknown	John Mahoon	Naumann.
Unknown	Patrick Kennedy	Ranney.
John Harmon	James Harmon	Ranney.
George Steiler	Rosan. McCawley	Ranney.
Dora Clinton	Mary Gerrily	Wildey.
Watson and Myers	William Butler	Naumann.
Henry and Barbara Getter	Louisa Wagner	Naumann.
Abel T. Hurd	John Fischer	Naumann.
Joseph Johnson	Elizabeth Johnson	Wildey.
— Manning	Jane Manning	Ranney.
Unknown	Michael Crane	Ranney.
Henry Leighton	Richard Tucker	Ranney.
Unknown	James Clary	Ranney.
James Brannigan	Henry Malley	Ranney.
Timothy Daily	W. R Travers and Co	Naumann.
John McGrath	John Collins	Ranney.
Cath. McCarthy	Male child	Naumann.
Peter Adenbach	John Peterson	Ranney.
Wm. Jenkins	Ernest Bewer	Ranney.
Unknown	Emma Russell	Collin.
Patrick Collins	Ellen Phalen	Naumann.
John Kennedy	Timothy Shea	Ranney.
Mary Duffy	Male child	Wildey.
Thomas Kehill	George Gardner	Wildey.
Frank Ferris	Mary Ferris	Naumann.
Anna Kelly	Margaret Collins	Ranney.
Philip Devereaux	Thomas Connelly	Collin.
Michael Buckley	Daniel Smith	Ranney.
John Karles	John O'Brien	Naumann.
Clinton Heating	Benj. H. Cogein	Ranney.
Mary Hammond	Sarah Bennet	Wildey.
Matthew T. Hall	Michael McGuire	Ranney.
Chris. P. Skelton	Ellen Hanley	Ranney.
—— Nolan	Bridget Nolan	Ranney.
Thomas Cliffin	John Gibson	Naumann.
Elizabeth Flood	Male Child	Collin.
Unknown	Bernard Boylan	Naumann.
C. F. Engstrom	Georgs Nickel	Naumann.
Ferdinand Eoil	John Ahern	Naumann.
Unknown	Charles Dalton	Collin.
Peter Landich	Morris Lyons	Wildey.
John Donovan	William Kennedy, James McDonald, William George	Naumann.
Elizabeth Spowcal	Mary Bean	Newman.
Peter McDonald	Edward Watson	Ranney.
Adam Potts	Thomas Scanlon	Collin.
Dennis Keating	Patrick Keating	Wildey.
Mrs. Dusenbury	Three children	Wildey.

It may be observed that in the foregoing ghastly mortuary record are included only the names of persons who are known to have died from unnatural causes. Two hundred and thirty-seven unknown persons were found dead.

Robberies, Burglaries, and Pocket-picking.

Late on Friday night Mr. AUGUST BECKMAN, of No. 178 Division-street, was knocked to the pavement in Roosevelt-street, and robbed by HENRY SCOTT, an English sailor, who personated an officer. SCOTT was arrested by Officer TOWNS, and committed by Justice HOGAN.....Detective SLOWEY arrested ELLEN KAVANAGH for stealing from her employer, Mr JULIUS MENDELSOHN, of No. 186 East Broadway, Treasury Notes, jewelry, furs, &c., valued at $300. Committed by Justice SHANDLEY.....Mr. JOHN C. CAVEN, of Morrisania, entered a Third-avenue car at Twenty-sixth-street, and before he had taken a seat, two thieves snatched his watch and chain, and sprang from the car. They were pursued by Mr. CAVEN. Officer WILSON arrested WILLIAM JOHNSON and GEORGE E. JONES, and they were committed by Justice DODGE. Mr. CAVEN'S watch and chain were restored to him, having been found in a gutter in Lexington-avenue, whither they had been thrown by the fugitives as they fled.....JOHN BURKE was arrested by Officer PEARSALL, of the Twenty-fifth Precinct, on complaint of REBECCA MOSAIS, of New-Rochelle, alleging that he had picked her pocket. Justice DODGE committed the accused in default of $1,500.....JAMES CUNDALL, a cripple, whose limbs are paralyzed below the thighs, and who uses a small wagon as a means of locomotion, was committed by Justice HOGAN, yesterday, for burglary. Some time ago CUNDALL was taken into custody for throwing bricks at Mr. MAURICE O'CONNALL, of No. 146 Liberty-street; he then threatened O'CONNALL, and, in pursuance of his threat, he sought to induce a youth named JOHN MOORE to join him in committing a burglary at O'CONNALL'S house, but young MOORE declined to become his partner in this crime, and thereupon CUNDALL resolved that he would make the attempt unaided; and on Friday night he ascended with a ladder, raised it, entered a second-story window, and was about to consummate his theft, when Officer MCDERMOTT, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, having been informed by young MOORE of CUNDALL'S intention, reached the spot and made the arrest. Justice HOGAN declined to accept bail for the prisoner.

Anniversary of Grammar School No. 19.

On Thursday evening last, the fifth anniversary of the opening of this school was celebrated at Cooper Institute. Commissioner JAMES L. MILLER, presided. The large hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, with the parents and friends of the scholars. The exercises were all well conducted and executed, and the exhibition proved an entire success. The tableaux were particularly beautiful. Miss Elliott represented "Hebe," Miss Alice Millar, "Margaretta," and the admirable manner in which she rendered the character, commanded great applause. Miss Jeanie Birnbaum, as the "Peasant Girl," and Miss Tillie Rullman as the "Goddess of Liberty," performed their parts in the tableaux in a very creditable manner. In the drama of "The Illustrious Stranger," Miss Brinkerhoof, and Masters Straus, Bernstan, Stein, Aims, Rodes and Powers old themselves credit. In the farce of "A Slight Mistake," Miss Josie Byrdsall, Kate Hill, Kate Tobin, Jeonia Dugan and Mary Price received much applause. In the Priestess of Nature, Misses Tobin, McDowell, Degan, Price, Hill, Coryell, Cogan, Hahn, Byrdsall and Broderick acquitted themselves in a manner truly creditable. Miss ELTON sang a cavetina, "Salut a la France," in a delightful manner. The tableau, representing views from the war, was excellent. Master PHILLIP STRAUS was much applauded in his declamation of "Von Britz on the War." The drill class went through the evolutions, very creditably. They have lately changed their name from that of the Seventeenth Ward Cadets, to that of the "Military Cadets of the Seventeenth Ward." During the evening a beautiful gold medal was presented by Commissioner MILLER to the select class of the female department of No. 19, and Miss JOSIE BYRDSALL was selected by a vote of her class to wear it for the first month, she having excelled in her studies for the past two months. Mr. JAMES E. MORRISON, who has recently been appointed to the position of tutor in the Free Academy, having been a graduate from No. 19, and a teacher for the past two years, was also the recipient of a beautiful Bible, presented to him by the Miller Cadets, through Commissioner MILLER, who alluded to Mr. MORRISON'S connection with the school in his usual earnest happy manner. Mr. MORRISON responded in a neat speech, in which he took occasion to highly compliment Commissioner MILLER for the interest he had taken in the schools of the Nineteenth Ward. He stated that he had been delegated by the Alumni of Grammar School, No. 19, to tender to Commissioner MILLER a vote of thanks for his labors since he had been a commissioner, and also, that he had been delegated by the Drill Class to tender him their thanks for the beautiful set of colors he had presented to them. Among the gentleman present were Provost-Marshal-Gen. HAYS, Inspectors James W. Gerard, Andrew Mills, Wm. Hubbard, School Trustees Slote, Cortney, Stutzman, Wagner McGrane, Seger, and many other well-known citizens.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SHERIFFALTY APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff elect, has made the following appointments: Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel, Counsel to the Sheriff; John J. V. Westervelt, Under Sheriff; Joel O. Stevens, Assistant Under Sheriff; Thomas H. Ferris, Deputy Sheriff; Bernard Reilly, Deputy Sheriff; William Dunham, Deputy Sheriff; Thomas Dunlap, Deputy Sheriff; Hugh Kelly, Deputy Sheriff; Joseph Cornell, Deputy Sheriff; Daniel Gillespie, Deputy Sheriff; Thomas S. Murphy, Deputy Sheriff; John Lyneh, Deputy Sheriff; Andrew L. Byrne, Deputy Sheriff; John McKeon, Deputy Sheriff; John Caffray, Deputy Sheriff; William Moore, keeper of County Jail; Isaiah Rynders, Deputy to convey prisoners to State Prisons; Benjamin Sperke, Deputy to convey prisoners to Blackwell's, Island; George Coffin and William Stevenson, Deputies for serving Jurors' Summons; John Lyst, Deputy to attend Marine Court; Jeremiah Deane, Deputy for returning records of Convictions; William Kenally, Auctioneer for sale of Real Estate; James B. Price, Clerk; John P. Cuming, Clerk; Michael Smith, Jr., Clerk; Michael J. Cody, Collector; Alexandar McGharery, Janitor.

INGENIOUS BUT NOT NEW FRAUD REVEALED.—CHARLES A. SCOTT, who is otherwise known as GEORGE W. SMITH, was arrested yesterday by Capt. THORNA'S men, and held

The New-York Times.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

The Reported Mission to Richmond.

The Cotton Captured at Savannah to be Sold for the Government.

An Agent Appointed to Superintend the Sale.

The Exchange of Prisoners to be Soon Resumed.

Col. Mulford to Visit Richmond.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 1.

MR. BLAIR'S REPORTED DEPARTURE FOR RICHMOND.

If FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Senr., has gone to Richmond, as reported in the papers, to-day, he has done so without the knowledge of high officials here.

THE COTTON CAPTURED AT SAVANNAH.

In reference to the cotton in the store-houses at Savannah, we have authority for stating that the Government has determined to sell it, and appropriate the proceeds of the sale. If the parties now claiming it can establish a valid claim, which can only be done through the proper court, and after tedious litigation, then the Government will reimburse them for it. It is reported that SIMEON DRAPER, Collector of New-York, has been appointed agent at Savannah, to superintend the shipment and sale of the cotton.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Hon. JOHN COVODE, who has been for several days in conference with the authorities about the exchange of prisoners, left for his home this evening. He had several interviews with the President, the Secretary of War and Col. MULFORD on the subject of an early resumption of the exchange, and received from them the assurance that, as soon as a few preliminaries could be arranged, the exchange would be immediately resumed. This will be welcome tidings to the country as well as to our suffering heroes in the South.

As soon as certain intelligence is received from Gen. SHERMAN, which is daily expected, Col. MULFORD will be sent to Richmond to complete the arrangements necessary to secure the exchange of all our prisoners.

Mr. COVODE visited Annapolis yesterday, and passed through all the hospitals there. He represents the great mortality, consequent upon their treatment in the South, continued among our returned prisoners.

RETURN OF KILPATRICK'S RAIDERS.

Intelligence received here this evening through rebel sources, and also by our authorities, state that the recent raiding party under KILPATRICK, sent out by SHERMAN, has returned to Savannah. The results of the expedition have not yet been developed.

HOW MOSBY WAS WOUNDED.

On the 20th of December, a scouting party, consisting of nine hundred men from the Eighth Illinois and the Sixteenth and Thirteenth New-York cavalry, started out to cooperate with two divisions of Gen SHERIDAN'S troops. On reaching White Plains, Dec. 23, the Thirteenth and Sixteenth, some six hundred men, were detached under the command of Major FRAZER, Thirteenth New-York Cavalry, to proceed to Salem and thence to Middleburgh. Skirmishing ensued through Salem and above Rector cross roads.

On proceeding at dark through a by-road, a short distance from the cross roads, firing took place at the head of the column from houses by the roadside. On entering the house, two prisoners were taken, and an officer discovered with drawn revolver. He fired three shots, and then dropped from a wound in the groin. He covered his face with his hands, and upon being lifted up, stated that he was Capt. WILLIAMS, of the Sixth Virginia Cavalry. The ladies of the house told the same story. Major FRAZER examined his wound, and pronouncing it mortal, ordered the house to be cleared. The wounded officer is undoubtedly MOSBY, and he will probably be allotted for service hereafter, even if his wound should not prove mortal.

This is the third time that MOSBY has been wounded by members of the Thirteenth New-York Cavalry. They have also captured from him six pieces of artillery.

A large scouting party, recently sent out by Gen. AUGUR to secure the wounded MOSBY, and bring him into our lines, yesterday returned without success.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 1.

CAPTURE OF BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

The Navy Department has received information of the capture of the schooner *Linwood* by the United States steamer *Chocura*, Capt. MEADE, of Velico, Texas, with 221 bales of cotton; also of the capture, by the United States steamer *Pembina*, off Brazos Santiago, Texas, of the Holland brig *Gezina*, of Helligonde, bound from Liverpool to Matamoras. The United States steamer *Mackinaw* captured at sea the schooner *Mary*, of Nassau, bound from Dow's Inlet, S. C., to Nassau with 77 bales of cotton, 50 boxes of tobacco, and some barrels of turpentine.

SMUGGLING.

Since the law, passed during the former Congress to prevent smuggling on the northern and eastern frontiers went into operation, several seizures have been made, and measures have been taken by NATHAN SARGENT, the Commissioner of Customs, after a personal inspection of the long line of coast, to more effectually secure the arrest and punishment of violators of the revenue laws. The addition of six steam cutters, for which an appropriation of one million dollars has recently been made, will enable the Treasury Department to act more efficiently against smuggling.

REBEL MILITARY PLANS.

Rebel deserters recently reported that the authorities at Richmond were discussing and maturing a movement which would astonish the world. This effect would doubtless be produced, if the following from the Alexandria (Va.) *Journal* is worthy of credit in connection with that subject, viz.:

"We learn from persons who seem to have been informed in regard to the secrets of the secession leaders, that a plan was seriously discussed by the rebel authorities for the sudden massing of all their available force in Virginia in the event of their affairs becoming desperate, and marching into the Northern States with the determination to conquer a peace or die in the attempt."

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Visit of Hons. Montgomery Blair and Francis P. Blair to the Army of the Potomac—Prisoners Captured at Wilmington—List of Officers Escaped from Rebel Prisons.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Dec. 30, 1864.

Hons. MONTGOMERY and FRANCIS P. BLAIR arrived here yesterday, and left at a late hour last night, on a visit to the army operating against Richmond, Va.

Two hundred and fifty of the "North Carolina Reserves," captured by Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, in the vicinity of Fort Fisher, disembarked from the steamship *Baltic* yesterday afternoon, en route to Point Lookout, Md. The condition of these prisoners was exceedingly wretched, many of them being without blankets and overcoats, and in some cases shoeless and hatless. Two-thirds of the number apparently had not yet reached the age of twenty-one years, while the remaining third of them ranged between the years of twelve and sixteen.

The following is a list of the officers who arrived here a few days since in the steamer *Arago*, from Port Royal, having made their escape from the rebel prisons in Columbia, S. C., by bribing the guard of old men and boys placed over them:

Maj A W McDonald, 106th N Y.	Capt L D Tyler, 106th Penn.
Adjt E P Brooks, 6th Wis.	Capt H B Audrews, 17th Mich.
Adjt P W McManus, 27th Mass.	Capt Coatz 85th N Y.
Adjt G H Gamble, 8th Ill.	Capt Singer, 30th Ohio.
Adjt H G Kendall, 50th Pa.	Capt Reynolds, 75th Ohio,
Adjt G Kings, 100th Ohio.	Capt Spencer, 82d Ind.
Capt W J Barnes, 23d N Y. Cav.	Capt Clark, 7th Mich Cav.
Capt A G Bliss, 16th N Y Cav.	Lieut J L Skinner, 27th Mass.
Capt J L Unthank, 11th Ky Cav.	Lieut W G Davis, 27th Mass.
Capt G Brady, 2d N Y Vols.	Lieut M C Fonote, A D C Gen Wessel's Staff.
Capt W A Collins, Wis.	Lieut J S Thompson, 10th Vt.
Capt Y J Ray, 49th Ohio.	Lieut D P Chubbard, 19th Mass.
Capt W B Micker, 25th Ohio.	O G Doughton, 100th Ohio.
Capt M Russell, 51st Ind.	J Crops, 77th Penn.
Capt J H Nubling, 27th Mass.	J J Crosby, 87th Peon.
Capt H Jenkins, 40th Mass.	Lieut H M Hubbard, 119th Illinois Cavalry.
Lieut J B Smith, 5th Va Cav	Lieut A N Thomas, 75th Ind.
Lieut T V Patterson, 21st Ohio Volunteers.	Lieut J H Crane, 104th N Y.
Lieut J H Updegrave, 72 Ind.	Lieut J L Brown, 72d Ind.
Lieut E R Roberts, — Ill.	Lieut J R Barres, 5th Mich Cavalry.
Lieut E Schurt, 7th N Y Heavy Artillery.	Lieut M T Williams, — Ky Cavalry.
Lieut J N Davidson, 95 Ohio Volunteers.	Lieut F Moore, 73d Penn.
Lieut A Allen, 16 Ill Cav.	Lieut F A Larkin, 15th Ind.
Lieut J C Price, 75th Ohio,	

DESERTIONS FROM OUR ARMY.

Execution of Deserters—Barnaby Jamping—The Enormity of the Evil—What Shall be Done to Correct It?

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY POINT, Va., Wednesday, Dec. 28, 1864.

Every few days, of late, the country has been shocked by the intelligence of three or four men at a time dying the death of dogs, in presence of their comrades in the army, for the crime of desertion; but good and loyal people, everywhere, would be horrified beyond measure, if they only knew through what a hideous mass of peculation and corruption, among officials in position of trust, the fate of each of these miserable wretches has culminated at the gallows. Thousands of those who are cheerfully pouring out their money like water for the vigorous prosecution of the war, and fondly imagining that all is going on correctly, will scarcely be induced to credit the enormity of the evil that has, at this late hour, reluctantly compelled the Lieutenant-General Commanding to commence that rigid course of punishment which it is to be hoped he will not now relax, until the army is thoroughly purged of the villainous distemper with which it has been so wickedly and willfully inoculated.

But, impressive as these horrible executions may be, it is to be feared that a complete cure must be sought deeper yet, and that no remedy can possibly be found effectual which does not strike at the utter uprooting of the ridiculous system of substitutes and large bounties which has become so prevalent of late, or, at any rate, so to modify and guard the working of the system that it shall no longer prove the source of disgrace, paralysis and demoralization to our armies, which it unquestionably has been ever since it began.

We hear of the President calling for a force of several hundred thousand men. The papers tell us gleefully of the rapidity with which enrollments are taking place; presently we hear every town and village boasting that it has "filled up its quota;" but *where are the soldiers?* The bounty money has been paid, the men enrolled, we will suppose, but *where are they?* That is the question—a question, too, fraught with such momentous interest to the nation, that it is to be hoped every loyal voice will keep shouting it at Congress until our lawgivers feel the necessity of looking into it more narrowly. Let people go and inquire of the noble fellows fighting in the field, and they will soon learn what has become of many of those dearly-purchased men in buckram—costing something like one thousand dollars each before they have lifted a finger in return.

As an illustration of how some of them disappear, here is the record of one single regiment among those that have come to my notice: Of three detachments of substitutes sent from Concord, N. H., to join the Fifth New-Hampshire Volunteers, amounting to 625 men, 137 *deserted on the passage*, leaving only 488 to arrive at the regiment. Of the 488 who got to the regiment and were assigned to companies, 82 deserted to the enemy from picket line; 36 deserted to the rear; 4 have been discharged as utterly worthless, their physical incapacity being so glaring, and of such long standing, that they must have been known at the time of enlistment; 5 have been sent back to Concord to have their cases of enlistment investigated, by order of the War Department; and 2 have been discharged by order of the War Department. Thus, out of 625 of these honor-tempted warriors sent to *one* regiment only since August last, there are only 359 left; and, as these have come to the army through the same venal influences, and probably gone through the same loose or fraudulent examination, it is impossible to tell how many more may follow suit, in spite of the death penalty before them. I use the term *fraudulent* advisedly; for, out of the four discharged as utterly worthless, one man had one leg several inches shorter than the other; one had hernia, that had made him a cripple for many years past; and the two others were such impracticable imbeciles, that any imbecile, without one particle of medical knowledge, must have seen at a glance that they were utterly incapable of any duty whatever, mental or physical. These are shameful revelations, but the sooner the public are made acquainted with the existence of such monstrous abuses, the sooner do we stand a chance of seeing them rectified.

And what a painful but unjust stigma is cast upon the fair name of many a noble veteran regiment, by having these vagabonds foisted upon them, like rotten sheep turned in to pollute a goodly flock. I presume that all of our fine regiments, more or less, have received a portion of this taint, but I have heard of none which have suffered more by it than that famous old Irish regiment, the Sixty-ninth New-York; the no less famous and gallant Sixty-first New-York, from whom thirty deserted in one night; and the Fifth New-Hampshire, to which belonged the three men executed on Friday last. Of the latter I must say a few words, for while no regiment has suffered more—perhaps so much—by the abuses inevitably attending the substitute and bounty system, there is not one which, from the commencement of the war to the present time, had justly earned a more brilliant and noble record. I write facetiously and knowingly on this subject, for I had the pleasure of being well acquainted with the Commander of this regiment, Col. EDWARD E. CROSS, who met a glorious death [illegible] Gettysburgh, and a braver heart than his never throbbed under the uniform of an officer of the United States.

The Fifth New-Hampshire was organized at Concord, N. H., on the 23d of October, 1861, under the command of Col. E. E. CROSS, and became part of EDWARD'S brigade, RICHARDSON'S First Division, of Second Army Corps, under Gen. E. V. SUMNER, in December, 1861. They were first under fire at the Rappahannock, and subsequently took part in the battles of Yorktown, Fair Oaks, (where Col. CROSS was first wounded,) Peach Orchard, Savage Station, Charles City, Malvern Hills, Antietam, Fredericksburgh, Chancellorsville, Gettysburgh, Cold Harbor, the engagements before Petersburgh on the 16th, 17th and 18th of June, 1864, the two fights at Deep Bottom, and finally at Reams Station, in all of which they acquitted themselves well, often brilliantly.

On the 15th September, 1862, it was the Fifth New-Hampshire which led the advance of the army from South Mountain to Antietam Creek, developing the enemy's position, unmasking his batteries, and capturing one hundred prisoners. At Fair Oaks they lost two hundred men and five officers, in killed and wounded. At Antietam they lost one hundred and twenty-five men and four officers, meeting successfully the attack of a rebel brigade, and capturing the colors of the Fourth North Carolina, thereby holding the left of SUMNER'S Corps and foiling the enemy in a great effort to outflank our forces. At Fredericksburgh they lost one hundred and seventy-one men, *and seventeen out of the nineteen officers they had, eight of them being killed outright, including the Major.* Col. CROSS was here wounded again. At Gettysburgh they lost seventy-five men and seven officers, including their lamented Colonel, who was killed. In the present campaign they lost, at Cold Harbor, two hundred men, in the charge of the 3d of June; and from its commencement until now, have lost in battle, skirmishes, &c., some three hundred and fifty men.

At the death of Col. CROSS, Col. CHARLES E. HARCOON succeeded in command, until wounded on the 16th June, at Petersburgh, and is mustered out of service, his term having expired. Major JAMES E. LARKIN then took the command until Oct. 13, when he was also mustered out for the expiration of his term Col. W. A. CRAFTS then succeeded in command, and still holds the position, having been remustered in for three years. This officer is thoroughly self-made man, having risen from the rank of a private in the Second New-Hampshire,) has grown with the Fifth New-Hampshire, and partaken of nearly every battle in which it has been engaged, was very seriously wounded at Fredericksburgh, so much as to imperil life; was taken prisoner at Charles City, and has ever proven himself one of the most devoted and efficient of officers. What must be the feelings of such a man, and of the gallant fellows who have shared so many dangers and glories with him, to find the dearly-earned fame of that regiment at last becoming tarnished, by sending forth food for the gallows.

To relate all the abuses now being perpetrated in the army, by the present application of the substitute and bounty system, will ha to pen what many may deem incredible; but there is nothing herein asserted which will not be found capable of mechanical proof. Will it be believed when I tell you that substitute brokers, aided, of course, by boards of enrollment, examining physicians, &c., (without whose guilty connivance they could not act,) have had the audacity to send as recruits to our army, cripples from birth; men partially blind; idiots from town farms; people with hernia of long standing; puny boys of fourteen or fifteen; men being constantly claimed as subjects of other Governments; graduates from the Five Points of New-York; escaped prisoners from the Dry Tortugas; rebel adventurers from Canada and elsewhere, some who have suffered by years of paralysis, and hundreds who cannot understand one word of the English language, and whom it is, of course, impossible to drill and instruct in the duties of a soldier? Indeed, it is to be feared that a large portion of the deserters from the rebel army, attracted by the large bounties offered, form no small part of the bounty-jumping element among us.

But it is far easier to find fault than to suggest a remedy, which latter is no part of my province. All I know is, that it is utterly impossible to conceive any system which works worse than the present one, whether we regard the enormous frauds practiced upon the Government, the deleterious effect upon our armies, the injustice it inflicts upon the real soldier who is battling devotedly for his country, or the cruel prolongation of the war, by frittering away whole portions of armies, which have been paid for in hard cash, but which are nowhere to be found when required.

One grand source of the evil appears to be this: The present law that the Government bounties shall be paid by *instalments*, is robbed altogether of its effect by the vicious system of paying over the money to assignees instead of the parties enlisting. The substitute, by receiving at the time of the enlistment, either at the hand of the broker or other interested trading-parties, the *whole* bounty down—both Government and State—and having no more to expect, except his monthly allowance, has no inducements to remain. This should be put an end to; the counties—if bounties we must have—being paid out by *instalments* to the soldier himself after enlisting and joining his regiment.

As to the cure of this growing and alarming evil, I have only heard two suggestions that seem at all to reach the subject. One is the total abolition of the substitute system, and to make each able-bodied man—under a graduated scale of exemption—take his chance of having to fight for the country that protects him. The other is, that if substitutes cannot be done away with, then to make each individual enrolled responsible to take the place of his substitute in case of default, and lay the broker under the heaviest responsibility. This law would soon make people select other then unprincipled adventurers and vagabonds to take their places in the army and drink up the life-blood of the nation. I have now laid before you a few of the leading features of this great evil, and I am sure there is no true soldier in our armies, from the highest to the lowest grade, but will corroborate all I have said. Let those see to the remedy to whom the duty belongs, and let that remedy be prompt, for the poison is circulating to an extent little dreamed of by those who have not watched it.

J. R. HAMILTON.

The Guerrilla, Hunter—The Cotton Market.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Dec. 31.

The notorious Missouri guerrilla, HUNTER, was recently arrested at Salt Lake City, while on his way to California with $200,000 in greenbacks, stolen from a bank in Bloomington, Mo., over a year ago. He was sent back by Gov. CONNESE, and will be taken to Huntsville and hung.

Cotton Market stronger. Middling, 110. Receipts, 110 bales. Corn, 5c. higher. Hogs firmer. Shoulders, 21c.; sides and halves, 23c. Whisky firm, a $2 15@$2 16.

The Obsequies of the Late Mr. Dayton.

TRENTON, N. J., Sunday, Jan. 1.

The remains of Hon. WM. L. DAYTON arrived here at 5 o'clock last night, and were escorted to the State-house by the Governor and city authorities, where they lay in state, with a detachment of troops as guard of honor. The funeral procession will move from the State-house Thursday morning at 11 o'clock.

The Peruvian Outward Bound.

PORTLAND, Sunday, Jan. 1.

The *Peruvian* sailed last night at 11:30 o'clock for Liverpool.

FROM WILMINGTON.

Return of the Transports—Admiral Porter Still Pounding away at Fort Fisher—Rebel Report that the Fleet has Withdrawn.

FORT MONROE, Friday, Dec. 30, 1864.

Nearly all the steamers composing the portion of the expeditionary fleet under the command of Major-Gen. BUTLER, which sailed from this port several weeks since, have returned in safety, notwithstanding the severe storm experienced along the coast, and while anchored off Wilmington.

The *Santiago de Cuba* and *Fort Jackson* have been the only vessels attached to the naval fleet which have as yet arrived from off Wilmington, and the latest advices received from Admiral PORTER represent him as subjecting Fort Fisher to a vigorous bombardment.

The Norfolk *Regime* of to-day contains the following correspondence from off Fort Fisher, dated the 27th inst.:

"The shore is strewn with broken boats, which have been wrecked in one way and another. They lie scattered along the beach from Fort Fisher to Masonboro.

"The North Carolina State Works, at Masonboro, were destroyed by fire last Saturday.

"Many of the vessels have withdrawn from these waters, and the bombardment may be said to have come to an end."

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BRAGG CONGRATULATES HIS TROOPS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 1—9:15 P. M.

Richmond papers of Saturday contain the congratulatory order of Gen. BRAGG to the rebel troops, for the gallant manner in which they defended Fort Fisher in the recent attack by PORTER and BUTLER upon that work.

A Tirade Against Butler.

From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 29.

If BUTLER were anything else than the beast he is, he would have been long since relieved of all command by his Government for the crime of ill luck. But in the eyes of his countrymen even his bad fortune is redeemed by his bad character. His method of administering an captured town, where the poor women and clergymen are left at his mercy; his eminence as a bully, thief and jailer, not only save him from disgrace in a service where the worst disqualification is to be a man of honor, but procure him high command over arduous enterprises, in all which he regularly fails. His failure in the mighty expedition against Wilmington is quite as signal as his failure to come to Richmond by the Petersburgh Railroad, or afterward to lay siege to Petersburgh itself. Yankee newspapers cannot now pretend that the vast Butler-Porter "Armada" sent to Wilmington did not go to take that place, but only by way of reconnoissance. That would be too absurd, after the amazing vaunts and mysterious foreshadowings of some crushing blow to be struck which accompanied the departure of the expedition. All the newspapers were filled with graphic descriptions of the vast fleet of ships of war and transports; how the great *Ironsides* and *Wabash* and *Colorado* were there; how the fleet sailed in five divisions, and how the ocean was covered far and wide with countless iron and wooden monsters, bearing the hopes of the nation, and destined to swoop down in a tempest of vengeance and destruction upon some "doomed" city of our coast, which, they never concealed, was Wilmington. If POSEYDON had thrown BUTLER overboard, perhaps no storm would have blown that fleet out to sea, and so tumbled and jumbled together horses, stores, guns and sore-sick landsmen for days and nights of peril and terror, as to derange the material as well as the political and the morale of the invincible armada. The truth is that BUTLER'S part of the forces, namely, the land troops destined to march upon Wilmington, being all unused to navigation, must have become so disgusting and abominable that it is a wonder PORTER was not tempted to pitch the whole of them, as well as their commander, overboard into the nearest sea. How many of the fleet may have been actually lost, how many of the men drowned, we are as yet unnoticed; but probably those losses did not contribute so much to derange the enterprise as total panic, confusion and dislocation caused by several days' rough weather in the accurate and perfect appointments of an armament on whose achievements the whole Yankee nation hung with so intense an interest.

So it befell that when three or four brigades were at length landed on the spit of sand near Fort Fisher, they were but half alive, felt the land rocking under them like a pitching deck, saw the fort reeling before their eyes like a monitor in a gale of wind, and after two or three feeble attempts made by the invincible armada, they were glad to avail themselves of the first calm weather and return from whence they came, sadder and wiser men. Yet it may well be presumed that not even this stroke of ill-fortune will diminish the confidence of the faithful Yankees in their own beloved Beast. In fact, they know he is born to fail in every military enterprise. That is not, properly speaking, what they keep him for; but as they are forever on the very point of marching triumphantly into all our cities, especially Richmond—when, of course, martial law, Provost-Marshals, oaths of allegiance, and ball and chain will have to come into play—they desire to have him near at hand that he may enter upon his own duties at once. He was probably regarded only as the nominal General of the troops sent against Wilmington, for all purposes of siege and storm, but the moment the town surrendered (of which there was no sort of doubt on the Yankee mind,) then were his operations to begin. For attacking a ball and chain in the white ankle of a delicate Southern woman there is none like BUTLER; none but he can so judiciously superintend the markets, so judiciously drag to light the plate and jewels which cunning householders hide under floors and behind panels; if any clergyman under cross-examination thinks by his artful causistry to baffle the acumen of BUTLER, and to save for himself some loop-hole or crevice where a menial reservation or *arrière pensée* may lurk, that clergyman has the wrong beast by the ear. The Major-General will lay bare the most secret thoughts of his reverence, and hold him up in all the dreadful deformity of "secesh." Then he not only goes to work on the fortifications or street crossings, but his wife also forfeits her spoons and table linen. These are the qualities which have endeared BENJAMIN BUTLER to the inmost soul of the Yankee nation. They love to read the long reports furnished by stenographers of his masterly confutation of Confederate preachers and biblical sermons on the criminality of resistance against the one God and the one Abraham. They are charmed by his system of setting negro guards over the houses of their late masters, with instructions to make the mistress cook for them and polish their military boots. Above all, they delight in his methods of stripping Confederate families bare, and sending them forth out of his lines more destitute than any other military commander of a captured town has ever done before.

There is another reason still for which his countrymen remain loud and faithful to this ill starred Major-General; it is that he is outlawed by us as a felon, thief and murderer, and that his foul name is banned and blasted by one unanimous execration wherever the story of our struggle is told among men—and this because he has served them as they would be served; because he is especially and preeminently a Yankee, and type of his race, a man whom they would all imitate if they could, and whom at least they can admire and reward. Therefore they have resolved to uphold him against all mankind; to thrust him down our throats as an agent of exchange; to place upon our neck (after we are conquered) the hoof BUTLER, and the hoof of no other man or beast. Because to be subjected to the orders of such a creature would be the most poignant and intolerable of all humiliations, therefore he is held in hand and vested with the special mission of giving law to city after city, but above all to Richmond—after it is taken. BUTLER'S countrymen, too, feel that he has been treated with some injustice lately. It is long since he has had a town to rob, a plate chest to pilfer, or a clergyman to hector. The trenches in front of Lee are no place for him. It is true that the Northern newspapers were lately "electrified," as they call it, by an announcement from BUTLER'S part of the lines, proclaiming "A Town Depopulated," "Whole Population Deported," with other such striking captions in large letters; and thousands of readers precipitated themselves to gloat over the usual scenes of his well-known administration. But the "town" was Darbytown; its population consisted of three ancient women, one wooden-legged invalid and an asthmatic patient, together with two cats. This was no game for such a sportsman—no theatre for the exercise of talents like his. For this reason he was sent to take charge of Wilmington; and people are eagerly opening their newspapers in the North country, expecting to read that he is even now inaugurating his rule in that city. The fact is that the return of that fleet "bootless home and weather-beaten back," is a grievous disappointment and a most costly and damaging failure. Yankee armadas will probably now give Cape Hatteras a wide berth till after the next equinox.

Custom-house Robbery.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Jan. 1.

It was reported on Friday night, that $20,000 had been stolen from the vault of the Custom-house. The keys of the Custom-house were missing on Saturday morning. A hole was broken in the side of the vault, when the robbery was discovered.

REPORTS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 1, 1865.

The following are extracts from Richmond papers of Friday, Dec. 30, just received at the bureau of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* in this city.

NEWS FROM BEAUREGARD.

From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 30.

Telegrams from BEAUREGARD last night report that the column of the enemy which proceeded as far as Altamaha Bridge, on the Gulf Railroad, had returned to Savannah. KILPATRICK was in that city Wednesday.

Gen. BEAUREGARD officially reports that he has not received any communication from Hood since the 3d inst.

BEFORE RICHMOND.

From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 30.

The lines of Richmond and Petersburgh are undisturbed, and the country has been converted into mud by the late continuous rains. The ground will scarcely be hard again until next May.

FROM WILMINGTON.

From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 30.

The official news received yesterday was confirmation of the announcement that the Yankee fleet had sailed from the offing at Wilmington, leaving only five blockaders in sight.

We may state, in addition, that since the departure of the fleet, three steamers, loaded with Government supplies and miscellaneous stores, have entered the port of Wilmington. If the Yankees are not aware of this fact, it is only because all hands on the blockading vessels were fast asleep when the steamers ran in.

The Wilmington *Journal* says the works around Wilmington and at the mouth of the river are believed to be strong, and no great fears are entertained concerning the naval operations of the enemy. Great confidence is felt that any land force that may be brought against us can be easily checked and driven back.

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. VANCE.

Gov. VANCE has issued the following proclamation, calling upon all men fit for service to rally to the defence of the State:

Whereas, The long-expected attack upon our only remaining seaport is now about to be made, and our State is also likely to be invaded at other points by an enemy to whom mercy and civilization are alike unknown and unregarded, and whereas all the organized forces of the State already ordered to the front, may still be insufficient to roll back the tide which threatens us with worse than death, and to drive from our doors a fate horrible to contemplate, now, therefore, I, ZEBALON VANCE, Governor &c., &c., &c. Let every man, physically able, then, hurry with his blanket to Wilmington, where arms and rations will be furnished, and let those left behind mount themselves and patrol their counties, looking after the women and children and preserving order. Your Governor will meet you at the front, and will share with you the worst.

Given under my hand and seal, RALEIGH, 20th Dec.

(Signed,) ZEBALON B. VANCE.

THE FALL OF SAVANNAH.

From the Augusta (Ga) Sentinel.

The following brief information is from a gentleman who left Savannah just before it was surrendered into the hands of the enemy. The works around the city were very strong, and the place, in all probability, would have been held had it not been for the fall of Fort McAllister. The usual garrison of Fort McAllister numbered about one hundred and twenty-five men. A day or two before its fall, however, six hundred more troops were sent to their aid. By its fall, we lost between 700 and 800 men. The fort was attacked on the north side, by SHERMAN'S forces. It is now known that if the fort had been as strong on the land side as it was on the water side, it never could have been captured.

After SHERMAN had captured the fort, he communicated with the fleet and procured a bountiful supply of ammunition. SHERMAN also transferred heavy guns from Fort McAllister to a position from which he could shell the city, in case he wished.

No demand was made for the surrender of the city till Saturday. On that day he demanded the unconditional surrender of the city. Gen. BEAUREGARD, in substance informed him that he knew the way to the city and could take it if he was able. BEAUREGARD left the city on Saturday. The residents of Savannah did not expect that the city would be captured, and they were totally unprepared for this result, and but very few of them succeeded in getting away. Those who did were obliged to leave most of their effects behind. The best order was maintained throughout the entire siege. All whisky was locked up, and the stills were all seized by the authorities. Four local companies were assigned to police duty, and kept lawbreakers quiet. One or two small fires occurred, but little property was damaged. All the rice on plantations in the vicinity of the city fell into the hands of the Yankees. Some estimate the amount at 500,000 bushels.

The Confederate Government succeeded in removing most of its stores. The main loss sustained by it was the loss of siege guns about the place and gunboats. The pontoon bridge across which our troops passed was built at the foot of one of the streets of the city. During the siege, several attempts to destroy our communication on the Carolina side were made, all of which proved futile.

Bishop ELLIOTT was in the city on Monday. Our informant does not know whether he left or not. A large portion of the Central Railroad cars were sent down the Savannah and Gulf Railroad before that line was interrupted. Both printing offices in the city fell into the hands of the Yankees. Both editors left before the capitulation. SNEAD, of the *Republican*, left early last week with the Government funds, of which he was the custodian. Mr. SMITH, of the *News*, did not leave until Monday night.

A REBEL VIEW OF HOOD'S CAMPAIGN.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Dec. 29.

We have not yet learned to rate Yankee news at its true worth. Our experience seems to go for nothing. We have not learned that disregard of the enemy's vauntings which our citizens who fall within their lines soon acquire. We know, indeed, how to ridicule them when assured of the real truth of the case through our own sources of information. But in the absence of this knowledge, even such braggarts as SHERIDAN and BUTLER, and THOMAS and SHERMAN, can inflict upon us a certain uneasiness.

Take a supposed case: Suppose we had had no intelligence of the desperate contests between GRANT and LEE last Spring and Summer, except what GRANT gave to the world, they would have appeared to us but a succession of terrible disasters, of which the end must be the speedy fall of Richmond. Take a real case: The bulletins of victory which the enemy published from Missouri, when PRICE was recently in that State, represented that double as many men had been killed and captured as PRICE really led. It was, indeed, difficult not to believe that he had met with terrible disasters—so persistent were the statements. We now know, however, that he brought out twice as many men as he carried in, besides immense trains of spoils, and that his total losses were only eight hundred. Listen, too, to the exultation of SHERMAN, scarring what he know to be false. He has marched across a part of Georgia, and robbed a number of hen roosts, and picked up some mules. He represents that it was a mere pleasure trip, in which he did not lose so much as a wagon; while we know that his forces were well whipped at Griswoldville, at Ocouee bridge, and at Waynesborough, and that besides his killed and wounded we picked up a large number of prisoners.

Of the recent operations of Gen. HOOD we have been informed only through Federal sources. Our people, untaught by such facts as we have above glanced at, have taken these Federal accounts with too much credit and too little scrutiny. Let us bring together a few of their figures and see how they look.

On the 15th of December the battle before Nashville was fought. According to the Federal official account HOOD'S left wing was pressed back, but his right stood firm. Their captures of prisoners they state at eight hundred to one thousand. The next day they tell us that HOOD fell back to the Brentwood Hills, and they claim to have made from him large captures while gaining that position. The day after—that is to say, the 17th—their only operation was a skirmish with HOOD'S rear-guard six miles beyond Franklin, at 6 P. M.; that is, after dark. Here they say they captured 250 prisoners. Their aggressive enterprise seems now to have ceased. From this it appears that that HOOD fell back from the 15th to the 17th 22 miles, or 11 miles per day. This does not much resemble either panic or flight, especially if it be remembered that SCHOFIELD fell back from Franklin to Nashville, 19 miles, in one night, after the battle of Franklin on the 20th of November.

But if HOOD moved slowly and cautiously in the first days of his retreat, and if after the first day THOMAS ventured no more than to harrass his rear guard with night attacks of his cavalry, the movement of our army since has been still more deliberate, self-confident and defiant. On the 20th HOOD is represented as being at Columbia, at which time and place he was joined by FORREST. From the 15th to the 17th inclusive, he had marched twenty-two miles; from the 17th to the 19th inclusive, he had marched nineteen miles, or about six miles per day. THOMAS, for his part, had his headquarters at last accounts at Spring Hill, about fifteen miles short of Columbia. On the morning of the sixth day after the battle of Nashville, an army which had been represented as routed, demoralized, scattered, panic-stricken and flying at top speed, was thus only forty-one miles from the battle-field, while the victorious THOMAS was fifteen miles behind, and had not ventured on anything above a skirmish since the second day. Surely men who could run from Franklin to Nashville in one night could not pretend inability to overtake HOOD, who marches nineteen miles in three days.

These figures tell their own story. They refute the falsehoods with which THOMAS has stuffed his dispatches. HOOD doubtless so far sustained a reverse as to render it inexpedient for him to remain in a position so advanced. The loss of so many general officers in the battle of Franklin must, to a considerable extent, have disorganized his forces. The drawn battle at Nashville increased his difficulties and decided him upon a retreat. In that retreat there is nothing of moment ever claimed as accomplished against him after the first day. The utter failure of further results stamps falsehood on THOMAS' statement of the disorder of HOOD'S retreat, or pours disgrace on THOMAS for not profiting by such an opportunity. The march of our troops was slow and, doubtless, orderly, and the column was kept well covered. THOMAS, who had probably suffered, to the full, as much as HOOD had done in the fight, was too much enfeebled and too much intimidated to seek further battle. He sent his cavalry forward to watch and to skirmish, while he followed at the safe distance of 15 miles, having made 28 miles in five days of what he yet represents as a vigorous pursuit.

The knowledge that FORREST joined HOOD at Columbia would relieve us of all uneasiness as to the latter, even if the collation of the enemy's figures had not sufficed. What may be HOOD'S further movements we know not. He is, however, master of them. The last reports of the enemy represent him as marching in the same deliberate, unmolested manner, upon Pulaski. This indicates a retirement to the Tennessee at Tuscumbia, (where HOOD has a pontoon bridge,) or possibly a movement on Chattanooga.

Our people have been too prompt to accept the enemy's story that HOOD has suffered a great disaster. We think the truth will yet tell that the carnage of the enemy was at least equal to ours. HOOD'S retreat does not necessarily prove more against him than a drawn battle, for in his advanced position victory was demanded. His deliberate march, and the enemy's slow and respectful pursuit, show that a drawn battle was all. We have not only been swift, too, to write down a disaster against HOOD, but to censure him with an extreme severity for failure to triumph. It is not in any General's power to command victory. He can only strive for it and deserve it. None of those who revile HOOD raise any question of the extraordinary courage and the fighting qualities of FORREST. Yet FORREST failed in Tennessee, too. If the reports of the enemy are to be received, the defeat of FORREST at Murfreesboro was more complete and disastrous than that of HOOD at Nashville, the respective numbers being considered. Nothing, however, that the enemy can say against FORREST disturb our opinion of the merits of that gallant officer. Shall HOOD, who is no less gallant, be condemned unheard on the same testimony? It is not just or generous. The boasts of the enemy are self-refuting—let that quiet us. When we learn the whole truth we shall be still more contented. If HOOD shall prove to have done as well as could have been done, we ought to thank him, though unsuccessful.

FROM SAVANNAH.

Occupation of the City—How Gen. Geary Entered It—Our Captures—Provisions Abundant.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAVANNAH, GA., Friday, Dec. 23, 1864.

Our National flag, after a lapse of nearly four years, floats over the city of Savannah. It was entered by the advance of Gen. SHERMAN'S army at 4 o'clock A. M. on the 21st instant. The division which first entered the city and had the honor of placing its banners upon the public buildings and arsenals, was the Second Division of the Twentieth Corps, commanded by Gen. JOHN W. GEARY. This vigilant officer, from his close proximity to the rebel lines on the river side, detected, or rather suspicioned, an intention on their part to abandon their position during the night of the 20th instant, as evinced by unusually heavy firing, as it to conceal a movement, and by certain sounds as if a large force were crossing the river on pontoon bridges. To ascertain the facts a strong skirmish line was advanced with the result as already announced. Gen. HARDEE'S rear guard was driven out of the river forts, and, without opposition, Gen. GEARY occupied them, capturing all their heavy ordinance uninjured. He immediately entered the city with his entire division, and sent parties to occupy Forts Jackson and Brown, and the river batteries south of Savannah; which was acc

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendars—TODAY.

SUPREME COURT—Short Causes.—3261, 1181, 948, 1875. *Part II.*—Adjourned without day. *Part III.*—Case on. No Calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—1743. 4617. 4093. 4613. 4361, 4368, 3313. 3781, 3783. 4639, 4539. 2655, 3751, 2593, 4001. *Part II.*—2914. 4338. 4348, 2574. 4678. 4410. 720, 4400. 4610, 450, 4614. 4358. 1956, 3128. 516.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—75, 229. 619, 600, 797, 179, 809, 98, 759. 813. 587. 740. 102, 576, 767. *Part II.*—682, 682. 583. 584, 708, 436, 450, 788, 295, 640, 683, 623, 732, 772, 492.

Payment of Marriage in Legal Tender Notes.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Potter.

James B. Brewster vs. *James J. Roosevelt.*—The plaintiff bought land in Flushing, L. I., and assumed, as a part of the purchase money, the payment of a mortgage for $11,000, made before the passage of the Legal Tender Act, payable in one year from date, and held by the defendant.

On the 20th day of June, 1864, the plaintiff tendered to the defendant in United States Legal Tendar Notes $10,140, which was the amount of principal and interest due that day upon the mortgage. The defendant received the money, but refused to execute the usual certificate of satisfaction, on the ground that the price of gold on that day being 198, he had received only fifty cents on the dollar, and that he was "not bound, either in morals or in law to put his name to what he considered to be an untrue statement, and in furtherance of what he believed to be a most unjust procedure." The defendant then offered to return the money, but the plaintiff refused to receive it, and brought this action to obtain from the defendant the usual certificate.

POTTER J.—I cannot distinguish between the principle in this case and the case of *Meyer* vs. *Roosevelt*, decided in the Court of Appeals. It is not alleged that the money loaned and secured by mortgage was paid in gold—the money tendered is to bind with that loaned, for aught that can be seen. If it were otherwise, the case decided in the Court of Appeals seems to cover this. Plaintiff must have decree as prayed for, with costs.

Joseph K. Murray, for plaintiff, James J. Roosevelt, defendant, in person.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 31, 1864.

$600	U. S. 6s, '81 C.	116	32 Del. & Hud. C Co... 212⅜
5,000	do	116⅜	90 Cen. Coal Co	59
2,000	do	116⅜	55 Pac. M. S. C	292
500	U. S. 6s, 5-20's R.	109⅜	50 Schuylkill Coal	7⅜
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C.	109⅜	100 Quartz Hill Min	7⅜
20,000	do	109⅛	50 Erie Railway	83⅜
43,000	do...new iss.	108	100 do	83⅜
30,000	do...new iss.	107⅜	400 do	84
10,000	do...new iss.	107⅜	200 do	84
30,000	do...new iss.	107⅜	1,000 do	84⅛
500	U. S. 5s, 10-40s C.	102	50 do	84⅛
18,000	do	101⅞	50 do	84⅜
100,000	do	101⅜	50 do	84⅜
15,000	do	101⅜	50 do	84
6,000	Treas. N. 7 3-10s.		50 Hudson R. R	115⅛
	Ap. & Oct	116	50 do	116
500	U. S. 6s, Org'n W. Loan, 3-yearly.	110	50 do	115⅝
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-yr. cer.	97	50 Erie R. Pref	100⅜
1,000	Mo. State 6s	64⅜	200 Reading R	115
2,000	do	64⅜	50 do	117
5,000	M. 6s iss. to Pacific R.	68	50 Mich. Cen. R	117⅜
25,000	O. & M. Cer	30	50 M. S. & N. I	71
20,000	do	30⅛	50 do	70⅞
10,000	do	30⅛	200 Cle. & Pitts	90
1,000	Hud. R. 2d M	110	200 do	b10 96⅜
1,000	Erie 5th M	104	200 Cle., Col. & Cin. R.	103
1,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	97	200 Chi. & N. W	38
1,000	Mar. Ist M. B.	72	100 do	38⅜
5,000	do	73⅛	500 do	38⅜
5,000	do	72	50 do	38⅜
8,000	Am. Gold	225	500 do	b30 38⅜
5,000	do	225	200 Chi. & N. W. Pr.	b10 69⅛
265	do	224⅜	100 do	69⅛
15,000	do	225	50 do	69⅛
100	Cum. Coal Pr	44	250 do	69⅛
50	do	43⅜	100 do	69⅜
100	Quick. Min. Co	101	200 Clev. & Tol	100
250	do	101	500 Chi. & R. I. R	103⅛
200	do	101⅛	100 do	103⅛
250	Mariposa M. C	19	500 do	b5 104
200	do	18⅝	235 Chi., Bur. & Q. R	111⅛
400	do	19	300 P., Ft. W. & C	b30 102⅜
100	N. Y. Cen. R	b30	50 do	102⅜
50	do	114	400 do	b30 102⅜
300	do	113⅞	200 do	102⅜

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.:

100	Erie R	s30 85	200 Clev. & Pitts	97
300	do	85⅜	200 do	s10 97⅛
200	do	c 85⅜	200 do	97⅛
200	do	85⅜	200 do	s10 97⅛
300	do	s3 85	200 do	97⅜
300	do	85	300 Chic. & R. I.	b30 105⅛
300	do	85⅜	200 do	105⅛
300	do	85⅜	200 do	c 105
200	do	c 85⅜	100 P., Ft. W. & C.	104⅝
200	do	85⅜	200 do	b3 105
400	Fud. Riv. R	s3 100	200 do	b5 104⅛
100	do	s3 100	200 Chi. & N. W	39⅛
200	Reading R	116	200 do	39⅜
200	do	s5	200 do	s3 39⅜
500	do	s5	200 do	s5 39⅜
200	M. S. & N. I	72	200 do	39⅜
200	do	72	200 do	b3 40
200	do	72	200 do	39⅜
200	do	b3 72	200 C. & N. W. Pr	s10 70⅜
200	do	s3 72	200 do	70⅜
200	do	72	200 do	70⅜
200	do	b5 72	200 do	70⅜
200	do	b3 72	200 do	70⅜
200	do	72	200 do	70⅜
200	do	72	200 do	c 70⅜
200	do	72	500 Cum. Coal Co	45
500	do	72	200 Mar. Min. Co	20
100	Ill. Cen. R	b30 125	500 do	20⅛
200	do	125	200 do	20⅛
100	do	b3 125	200 do	b30 20
500	do	b30 125	200 do	19⅝
200	Quick. M. Co	19	200 do	c

EVENING EXCHANGE.

$175,000	Amer. Gold	227⅛	400 Chi. & N. W	40
15,000	do	227⅛	100 do	40⅛
30,000	do	227⅛	200 do	s30 40
100	Erie R	s5	200 do	b30 40⅜
500	do	s5	200 do	s7 40⅜
100	do	s5	200 do	40⅜
100	do	85	200 C. & N. W. Pr	b5 70⅜
500	do	s5	200 do	s7 70⅜
100	do	85	200 do	b10 70⅜
100	Reading R	115⅞	200 do	s5 70⅜
200	do	s10 115	200 do	b30 70⅜
200	Mich. C. R	116⅛	200 P., Ft. W. & C	s3 104⅛
100	do	116⅛	200 do	104⅛
100	M. S. & N. I. R	71⅞	200 do	s3 104⅛
200	Pitts. Ft. W. & C	s10 97⅛	200 Quick. M. Co	19⅛
100	do	97⅛	200 do	19⅛
100	do	97⅛	200 Mar. Min. Co	b3 19⅜
100	do	b3 97⅛	200 do	19⅜
300	do	97⅛	200 do	s3 19⅜
100	do	97⅛	200 do	19⅜
500	do	s5 97⅛	200 do	19⅜

MONDAY, Jan. 2—A. M.

THE FOREIGN COMMERCE of the port of New-York for the calendar year 1864 has been declared officially from the Custom-house for only the first six months to June 30, but semi-official weekly returns have since been furnished. And the figures for these twenty-six weeks to the close of the year make our summary as nearly complete as we can hope to have it for some time.

The Imports of Foreign Merchandise for the calendar year 1864, exclusive of Foreign Specie, were as follows:

Official—By Months.		Official—By Months.	
In January	$6,180,536	In April	$25,893,000
In February	23,555,000	In May	23,315,000
In March	21,567,000	In June	23,750,000
Total, 6 months			$137,031,000
Semi-official.		Semi-official.	
July 9	$3,567,435	Oct. 8	$3,247,663
July 16	3,923,417	Oct. 15	2,161,598
July 23	3,415,891	Oct. 22	2,375,325
July 30	5,116,165	Oct. 29	3,139,656
Aug. 6	4,515,200	Nov. 5	1,310,979
Aug. 13	4,154,575	Nov. 12	3,227,571
Aug. 20	2,542,011	Nov. 19	1,870,791
Aug. 27	3,270,213	Nov. 26	2,068,334
Sept. 3	3,101,257	Dec. 3	1,501,810
Sept. 10	2,071,151	Dec. 10	2,014,994
Sept. 17	2,152,519	Dec. 17	1,442,710
Sept. 24	1,757,226	Dec. 24	2,727,179
Oct. 1	3,511,066	Dec. 31	2,375,440
Total 26 weeks, to Dec 31			$77,567,238
Add first 6 months as above			137,031,000
Total Import of year			$214,604,238
In 1863:			
First 6 months			$91,494,600
Last 6 months			95,137,030—187,631,000
Increased Import in '64			$27,173,238

The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Merchandise, including re-exports of Foreign,) exclusive of Specie, in 1864 were:

Domestic Produce.		Domestic Produce.	
In January	$11,446,000	In April	$12,284,000
In February	13,860,000	In May	14,610,000
In March	11,410,000	In June	17,996,000
Total six months			$80,586,000
Add Foreign re-exports			4,490,000
Total to June 30			$90,016,000
Semi-official.		Semi-official.	
July 6	$5,221,707	Oct. 5	$3,622,350
July 13	4,204,000	Oct. 13	5,451,800
July 19	7,277,020	Oct. 20	4,515,612
July 25	9,040,000	Oct. 27	2,728,519
Aug. 2	8,220,012	Nov. 2	3,391,398
Aug. 9	6,463,845	Nov. 9	1,874,605
Aug. 16	6,808,167	Nov. 18	3,938,161
Aug. 23	4,267,673	Nov. 23	4,845,104
Aug. 30	7,227,024	Nov. 30	1,860,333
Sept. 7	5,235,405	Dec. 7	3,998,385
Sept. 14	5,314,000	Dec. 14	3,441,898
Sept. 21	5,178,194	Dec. 21	5,112,579
Sept. 28	4,775,504	Dec. 28	1,619,706
Total 26 weeks to Dec. 28			$125,179,318
Add six months as above			90,586,000
Total			$215,262,318
Against 1863			170,711,000
Increased Exports			$44,541,318

The Exports of Specie from New-York for the Calendar Year 1864, were:

In January	$5,459,000	In April	$5,883,000
In February	3,015,000	In May	6,461,000
In March	1,801,000	In June	6,533,000
Total, six months			$29,153,000
Week.		Week.	
July 9	$486,339	Oct. 8	$287,758
July 16	307,694	Oct. 15	239,492
July 23	556,484	Oct. 22	625,000
July 30	401,312	Oct. 29	933,000
Aug. 6	90,111	Nov. 5	2,296,690
Aug. 13	341,883	Nov. 12	1,219,280
Aug. 20	44,000	Nov. 19	1,545,165
Aug. 27	148,000	Nov. 26	1,524,000
Sept. 3	445,000	Dec. 3	1,523,255
Sept. 10	425,000	Dec. 10	1,072,507
Sept. 17	669,773	Dec. 17	1,131,487
Sept. 24	1,288,551	Dec. 24	1,760,231
Oct. 1	694,000	Dec. 31	1,000,854
Total, 26 weeks			$2,966,746
Add 6 months, as above			29,153,000
Total for year			$50,118,746
Against 1863			49,754,000

The Customs Revenue (in gold) received through the New-York Custom house in 1864, was as follows:

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1864	vs.	1863.
January	$6,180,536		$4,127,607
February	7,474,228		3,590,714
March	6 659,771		4,554 461
April	13 982,556		3,857,198
May	3,885,187		3,873 866
June	3,311,148		3,738 934
July	3,583,848		4,912 718
August	6 237,364		6,332,334
September	4,084,492		7,270,543
October	3,670,188		6,238 943
November	3,455,156		5,075 846
December	3,467,368		6,248,189
Total	$56,993,842		$58,921,638

The Interest on the Funded Public Debt of the United States, paid from the above revenue, (in gold,) from the New-York Office af the Treasury of the United States was:

January	$3,156,904	July	$1,881,000
February	1,114,602	August	2,106,784
March	253,116	September	3,113,699
April	5,195,731	October	1,895,106
May	4,961,898	November	4,032,956
June	2,261,772	December	3,163,406
Total at New-York			$33,128,874
Gold interest not called for			5,231,726
Paid and appropriated at New-York			$38,358,600

NOTE.—The Gold Customs at all other ports than New-York, (where 75 per cent of the whole is received,) amounted to about $23,331,280, and the payments on Gold Interest at Washington and all other Treasury Offices than New-York, are estimated at about $10,000,000. The entire Gold Interest for the New Year is estimated at $33,000,000 as against $48,358,000 in 1864.

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1864.		1863.	
Jan. 6	$241,728	Jan. 3	$1,277,788
Jan. 18	365,608	Jan. 19	657,840
Jan. 29	324,863	Jan. 25	401,452
Feb. 6	365,538	Feb. 2	306,500
Feb. 19	452,975	Feb. 13	366,035
Feb. 28	407,057	Feb. 27	285,344
March 6	512,358	March 7	1,283,551
March 15	335,550	March 18	249,214
March 27	273,429	April 4	260,727
April 6	302 343	April 14	217,601
April 14	269,000	April 25	236,684
April 28	281,875	May 6	205,057
May 5	274,812	May 16	306,183
May 16	383,428	May 24	264,821
May 27	275,529	June 5	318,066
June 5	250,346	June 14	304,027
June 14	204.190	June 26	187,005
June 26	270.015	July 5	251,947
July 6	171,897	July 16	194 400
July 19	249,095	July 26	279,000
July 29	290,551	Aug. 5	284,915
Aug. 5	283,206	Aug. 13	313,464
Aug. 13	612,185	Aug. 26	223,000
Aug. 27	381,874	Sept. 6	279,043
Sept. 5	354,071	Sept. 14	193,584
Sept. 15	369,522	Sept. 26	277,651
Sept. 26	465,505	Oct. 6	268,282
Oct. 5	196,752	Oct. 15	296,705
Oct. 16	194,466	Nov. 4	251,133
Oct. 28	467.159	Nov. 16	231,910
Nov. 4	409,624	Nov. 26	229.478
Nov. 14	476 654	Dec. 11	302,000
Dec. 4	367,269	Dec. 17	299,899
Dec. 6	380,544	Dec. 29	254,239
Dec. 14	795,125	Total, 1863	$11,847,296
Dec. 26	662,741		
Total, 1864	$12,952,967		

The Old Year closed on a steady market for Money at 7 ℘ cent. to the Brokers. The apprehension noticed on Friday of stringency this week on account of the closing up of the subscriptions to the 10 40 Gold bearing Loan of the United States, was relieved on Saturday by the official announcement that the Treasury Office and National Banks are authorized to receive in payment of these subscriptions, in place of ordinary Greenback Currency, *all Legal Tender Notes bearing 5 per cent. interest, with accumulated interest to the date of payment*, whether due in 1865 or 1866, whether with coupons or without The amount of such Notes on the last schedule of the Public Debt stood as follows:

One-year notes, due Spring, 1865	$43,555,000
Two-year notes, Spring, 1866	15,748,000
Two-year coupon notes, Dec. 1, 1865	61,186,110
Together	$120,519,110
Less two-year coupons since taken up and canceled, say	15,000,000
Available for the 10-40 Loan	$105,519,110

The balance of this loan, not subscribed for at the close of the last week, and which remains open at par and interest from 1st September to Saturday, 7th of January, is believed to be short of $85,000,000. In order that large subscribers next week may have the opportunity of availing of the privilege of collecting and paying in the 5 ℘ cent. Legal Tenders with accrued interest, we have reason to believe that proper indulgence will be afforded to make the payments into the National Banks, and the Treasury Office by easy instellments.

The purpose of withdrawing the 5 per cent. Legal Tenders with the allowence of full interest to the dete they are tendered in payment of the loan, is to substitute 3 years 6 per cent. compound interest Legal-tender, pursuant to the Act of Congress of July last, and to make uniform the issue of Legal-tender Notes bearing interest and at a rate of interest which will induce their early withdrawal from ordiuary circulstion, to be held as a three-years' investmant, or until, like the 5 per cent. Notes, the Treasury shall offer to receive them with the accnmnlsted compound interest in payment for Funded Losns.

The Stock Exchange at the first (and only) Board Saturday was generally steady, and after the announcement that the Money market would not be disturbed by the 10-40 Loan, for ressons given above, the whole merket was firmer on the Street, and left off about as follows, compared with Friday afternoon. The Gold Room was 226@224¼@227 ℘ cent. through the forenoon. The telegraph was not working well to and from Washington, and other points, and the Gold Room was dull, from the absence of sensational rumors, until some enterprising speculator started a story that $400,000,000 of ten ℘ cent. Legal Tenders had been resolved upon at Washington—the news, it is preanmed, coming over by *pigeon* expres. The Gold export by the day's steamer was $530,689, making, for the week, $1,000,854.

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1881	117	117	Pittsburgh	96	97⅛
U. S. 5-20's	108⅜	108⅜	Northwest	38⅛	40
7. Certificates	96⅞	97	N. West Pref	69⅜	70⅜
N. Y. Central	113⅜	114⅛	Rock Island	103⅛	105
Erie	83⅜	86	Fort Wayne	102⅜	104⅛
Hudson	115⅜	115⅜	Cum'land Coal	44	46
Reading	115	115⅜	Quicksilver	101⅜	101
Mich. Southern	70⅛	72	Mariposa	19	19⅜
Illinois Cen	125⅛	127	Ohio & M. Certs	82⅜	83⅛

It is understood that the Mariposa Stockholders adjourned their meeting, Saturday, until Tuesday of this week. They are then to meet with the Bondholders in common consultation.

The following bids were made Saturday for the City Bank Shares. We understand that the Metropolitan Bank has taken the first step of its counseling stockholders about going into the National system. The Bank of Commerce has already filed its National organization at Washington:

New-York	115	Hanover	100
Merchants'	116	Irving	100
Mechanics'	112⅛	Metropolitan, x. d	126
Union	113	Market	102
City	155	Nassau	110
Phenix	110	Shoe and Leather	106
Mech. & Tradsrs'	130	Atlantic	105
Mercantile	125	Imp. and Traders'	104
American Exchange	129¾	N. Y. Nat'l Exc. Bk.	110
Bank of the Republic	105	Central National	101
Bank of N. America	105	Fourth National	99½

The following bids were made on Saturday for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	115	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	107
Erie 1st mort. '68	104⅛	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	96
Erie 2ds, '79	118	L. & W. Bonds	108
Erie 5th mort., '88	104	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	100
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1st m., '77	104	Tol. & W. 1sts, Ext	100⅜
Hud. R., 1st m., '69	106	Tol. & Web. 2ds	80
Hud. R. 7s, 2d m. s. f. '85	110	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	107⅜
Ill. Central 7 ℘ d. '75	111	New J. C. 2ds	114
Alton & T. H. 1sts	99	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	112
Alt. & T. H. 2ds, Pref.	85	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1sts	87
Al. & T. H. 2ds, Income	78	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	106

The Import Entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper amount to $2,375,440, against $2,407,142 the corresponding week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $1,619,706, against $3,424,351 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $1,000,854, against $1,332,000 same week last yaar. The Customs of the week, $712,000.

The Treasury Office in New-York received $176,000 for Loan and $120,000 for Customs. Total receipts, including credits to disbursing officers, $4,397,006; total payments, including transfers to disbursing officers, $6,642,022; balances, $20,712,133.

The business of the Treasury office in New-York, in the month of December, was:

In Receipts Customs	$3,467,368
For Loans	28,568 253
By Transfers	7,466 000
Miscellaneous	18,477,825
Together	$57,979,446
Balances at begining Dec	28,319,935
Together	$86,299,381
Disbursements of month	05,587,258
Balances Dec. 31	$20,712,123
Gold interest balance, Dec 1	8,045.133
Appropriated in Dec	350 000
Together	$8,395.133
Disbursed in Dec	3,163.406
Balance, Dec. 31	$5,231,727

The arrangement to receive 5 ℘ cent. Legal Tender Notes with accrued interest for the 10-40 Loan does not extend to other Loans of the United States, or to Deposits on interest in the Treasury.

Among the first of January changes in the Stock Exchange line, we notice that Mr. W. R. TRAVERS, late special partner with VAN SCHAICK & MASSETT, has returned to active business on his own account at No. 19 William-street, in partnership with Mr. JOHN D. PRINCE, under the style of W. R. TRAVERS & Co., and Messrs. STEPHEN and GEORGE H. MASSETT have established themselves at No. 19 Broad-street, under the style of MASSETT BROTHERS.

The death of Mr. ADDISON G. JEROME is announced, after a prolonged and painful illness. He was for many years an active Stock Broker in William-street, and warmly esteemed by a large circle of acquaintances, country as well as city.

The National Banks in this city are entering with much spirit upon the business of receiving subscriptions this week for the 10-40 Loan. The advertisements of the First, Ninth, and National Currency Banks, we have been requested to call attention to. The subscriptions to the 10-40s at the First National, on Saturday, were $400,000, and $445,000 during the week to the 7-30 ℘ cents. The Ninth National took $655,500 for the 7-30 ℘ cents.

The half-yearly Dividend of the Ninth National Bank is 5 ℘ cent., leaving an undivided surplus of 16 ℘ cent. to the capital of $1,000,000.

Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co. will pay the January Interest on the Indiana State 2½ ℘ cent. and 5 ℘ cent. Stocks; Kansas State 7 ℘ cent. Bonds; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, First and Second Mortgage Bonds; Indiana Central Railroad Second Mortgage Bonds; Indiana and Illinois Central Railway 7 ℘ cent. Bonds; Jackson County (Ohio) Bonds; City of Marietta (Ohio) Bonds. Also on Ross County (Ohio) 7 ℘ cent. Bonds; Washington County (Ohio) 7 per cent. Bonds; Town of Hamer 7 ℘ cents; and City of Chillicothe 7 ℘ cents.

The Hanover Fire Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of six ℘ cent.

The Progress of the Country in a Period of Civil War.

From Jerome, Riggs & Co.'s Circular, Dec. 31, 1864.

One of the most striking and gratifying facts in connection with the civil war which prevails, has been, during its process, the progress of the Northern States in population, in wealth, in commerce and manufactures, and in that peculiar development which is alone characteristic of the American people. And all this progress has been made with one-half of the country, with all its resources and trade suddenly cut off from the other, and while the North has constantly maintained a million of men in the field, has created a vast navy, has put in a complete state of defence a frontier line of many thousand miles, and has made steady and rapid advance in restoring the authority of the central Government over the whole of our wide domain.

At no time in our history has the great march of our people Westward been on a grander or more imposing scale. This movement has been greatly stimulated by the precious metals which have been discovered in the greatest abundence throughout mountain ranges which extend through our whole territory, from north to south, and which cover a breadth of fifteen hundred miles. Since the war commenced, Nevada has not only been peopled, but erected into a State, with its representatives in the Federal Legislature. Though an recent in its origin, it ranks, considering the amount of the precious metals it produces, as a State of first-rate importance. Each year only serves to swell the tide flowing to its mines. The Territory of Colorado, with a population sufficient to allow it to be received into the Union as a State, has been literally a creation of the last four years. It will produce the present year at least $15,000,000 in gold. The territory of Idaho contains 25,000 inhabitants, who will produce at least $6,000,000 in gold, although it is only a little over two years since the first discoveries were made. In the vast territory covered by the mountain ranges, and which embrace an area of nearly 500,000 square miles, the mineral wealth of California is many times repeated, and to numerous districts tides of emigration are now moving, rivaled only in magnitude by that which set in toward California when the reports of its mineral wealth literally startled the world. Within three years, three new States, Colorado, Nebraska and Idaho, probably a fourth, which will be added to the Union, and in place of what but a few years ago was a vast and uninhabited waste, will be populous, busy and thriving communities, adding, by similarity of origin, of ideas and of objects, to the prosperity and strength of the loyal States. At the same time have our people been spreading themselves, as rapidly as at any former period, over the fertile plains of the Mississippi.

Such are some of the achievements of our people in the midst of a civil war, which all, but themselves, believed to threaten their very existence as a people.

There has never been a period in which the internal commerce of the country made greater strides than since the rebellion broke out. This is fully proved by the increased tonnage of merchandise moving on our public works, which is twice greater than it was four years ago.

We have previously referred to the progress made in the past four years in agriculture, in the use of implements which have trebled the efficient value of labor in the grain-growing States, and which has essbled them to increase their products, with one-fourth of their able-bodied men in the armies of the Union. Had the rebellion broken out two years sooner, the West could not have contributed, in proportion to its population, one-quarter the strength it has now in the field.

The development of the mineral wealth of the country, other than that of the precious metals, the past four years, has been unexampled. We do not include Petroleum, which seems to have been cast to compensate for the loss of some of the Southern staples. The rock was smitten in our greatest necessity. The magnitude and volume of the discoveries of this article are really a marvel. In 1863 the quantity raised was 60,000,000 gallons; the present year it will probably exceed 80,000,000. The great portion of its value has, so far, been net profit. No limit can be set to the ultimate production, as there appears to be hardly any limit to the extent of the oil-bearing area. Though so recently discovered, it has come to be almost indispensable in the mechanic arts and for illumination, while it now forms one of the largest and most valuable of our articles of export.

The progress of our iron manufactures the past four years has been more rapid than that of any other branch of industry. Our works, with those which have been recently erected, have now a capacity equal to the entire consumption of the country. Upon the lakes, Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland and Chicago have recently become important seats for the manufacture of this indispensable article. At all these, and at numerous other places, the ores of Lake Superior are brought in connection with the mineral coals, so abundant upon the shores of the lower lakes. Equally rapid progress has been made in the manufacture of iron in the coal districts bordering the Ohio, and in Missouri, while in the East, great numbers of iron works have been erected, and both old and new are worked up to their full capacity.

Similar progress has been made in the development of our other mineral resources. The value of the product of the copper mines of Lake Superior for the present year will be ten millions. Taking the amount in the Anthracite districts in Pennsylvania as a test, the quantity of coal raised in the United States this present year will exceed by thirty per cent. that of any previous year.

An equally rapid progress has been made in nearly every other branch of manufacturing industry. The ability of our people to consume is constantly and rapidly increasing. The recent high duties are gradually driving out all articles that can be manufactured in this country. Capital at all times has been abundant for all the new works required, and though labor has been highly compensated, there has at no time been any lack of it. At the same time there has been the utmost tranquility in all the Free States. The channels of commerce have continued unbroken, and every avocation pursued without the fear of interruption.

Such is an inadequate picture of the state and prosperity of the North, at the same time that it has been carrying on a war of vast magnitude. We have grown stronger under its burdens. It has stimulated to new efforts and to new industries. We are daily more than repairing the daily waste. We are vastly increased the volume of our products since the war broke out. All that is now wanting is that our public finances shall be restored to a condition as sound as is that of the industries of the country, and we shall find that our burdens, great as they are, are not equal to half our strength.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 383 BROADWAY.

During this week subscriptions received for the Gold Loan called

TEN-FORTY.

Principal and interest payable in GOLD COIN.

Great pains will be taken to afford to the public all reasonable facilities to secure what they wish of these bonds.

All FIVE PER CENT. Legal-tender Notes will be received with the accrued interest.

These five per cent. notes are 1 Year Notes.

2 Year Notes.

2 Year Notes with coupons.

Also all National Bank Notes, Greenbacks and Checks on City Banks will be received.

The 7 3-10 Treasury Notes are also on hand for immediate delivery.

J. U. ORVIS, President.

JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

☞ LAST CHANCE FOR THE TEN-FORTIES.

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 28, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Ten-forty Loan will be withdrawn on the 7th of January next. No subscription therefor will be received after that date.

W. P. FESSENDEN, Secretary Treasury."

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, NO. 140 BROADWAY, will receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds on the most liberal terms up to 5 o'clock on SATURDAY, the 7th inst., and, on the payment of five per cent. down, further payments may be postponed until the bonds are ready for delivery. All five per cent. Legal-tender Notes of the United States will be received with accumulated interest, whether with or without coupons.

This bank is in daily receipt of 7 3-10 Treasury Notes for sale on Treasury account. Three-eighths per cent. commission allowed, and the notes forwarded to banks and bankers free of expense.

S. C. THOMPSON, President.

JAMES CUSHNEY, Cashier.

☞ SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE 10 40 LOAN.

THE NATIONAL CURRENCY BANK, No. 2 Wall-st.,

Fiscal Agent of the Government,

will receive subscriptions for this Loan during this week, giving to subscribers very liberal terms—among others, the receipt of all 5 per cent. Legal Tender Notes, with accumulated interest.

ALSO,

An ample stock of 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES on hand, for sale on Government account, at ½ commission discount, also, Revenue Stamps at 4, 4½ and 4¾ discount.

F. G. ADAMS, President.

E. SCOFIELD, Cashier.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL, $5,000,000.

FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York.

This bank has ready for sale (allowing the commission to purchasers) U. S. 7-10 Notes, which at maturity are convertible into a six per cent. gold-bearing loan; collects warrants, certificates, maturing loans and drafts, and attends to all financial business with Government. Parties wishing to avoid the delay and inconvenience of direct correspondence with the departments, are invited to apply at this bank.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.

D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

☞ WANTED—ANY PART OF 100 SHARES Columbia Marine Insurance Stock. Address, stating lowest cash price, A. J. JADDON'S SONS, No. 6 Broad-st.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.			
Lafayette	Jan. 4	New-York	Havre
Africa	Jan. 4	Boston	Liverpool
Germania	Jan. 7	New-York	Southton
City of Manchester	Jan. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Britannia	Jan. 7	New-York	Glasgow
Australasian	Jan. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
City of London	Jan. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Washington	Feb. 1	New-York	Havre.
FROM EUROPE.			
Louisiana	Dec. 9	Liverpool	New-York
Kangaroo	Dec. 7	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Dublin	Dec 10	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	Dec. 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Australasian	Dec. 17	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Dec. 24	Liverpool	Boston.
United Kingdom	Dec. 28	Glasgow	New-York.
China	Dec. 31	Liverpool	New-York.

For California.

North Star	Jan. 4	New-York	Aspinwall.
Costa Rica	Jan. 13	New-York	Aspinwall.

For the West Indies, New-Orleans, &c.

Corsica, via

McCool, Shandon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Negative—Aldermen Jeremiah—1.

Report of Committee on Salaries and Offices of the Board of Aldermen, with resolution increasing the salaries of the Police Justices' clerks to two thousand five hundred dollars per annum.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Negative—Aldermen Jones, Jeremiah—2.

Resolution increasing the salary of the general clerks to the Bureau of Arrears Department of Finance, Comptroller's office.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Negative—Aldermen Jones, Jeremiah—2.

Report of Committee on Finance in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Mary Green, and certain other blind persons, each for the sum of fifty dollars, upon their presenting proper and satisfactory evidence to him that they are the persons named in and designated by the resolution, the aggregate amount to be charged to the appropriation for Donations.

(By Board of Aldermen, December fourteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, amended by adding the names of Charles Terbell and Francis Carroll, and the following words: "and all other blind persons who have been resident in this city for the past year, and who are in needy circumstances.")

Alderman Kelly moved to amend by adding the following names: Dororhea Kroedel, Dominick Schmidt and Leonhard Ziegler.

Which was concerred io.

And the resolution as amended was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, the President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Negative—Alderman Jeremiah—1.

Alderman Jones moved to reconsider the above vote.

Which was carried.

He then moved to amend the resolution by striking out the amendment made at a previous meeting, and insert, (after the word "resolution,") the said amendment made at the former meeting.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Ryers moved to discharge the Committee on Finance from the further consideration of a resolution to grant use of land as a site for the Church of the Redeemer, Yorkville, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER RESUMED.

Report of Committee on Fire Department in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of William Crawford for the sum of four hundred and forty dollars twenty-nine cents, for extra work performed on the hooks of Engine Companies onmbers twenty-nine and thirty.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Kelly, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—11.

Negative—Aldermen Shannon, Jeremiah, Masterson—3.

Subsequently received and laid over.

Which was subsequently again taken up and adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Negative—Aldermen Jones, Jeremiah—2.

Resolution that the salary of the Superintendent of Fire Apparatus be increased to the sum of two thousand dollars per annum, the same to take effect from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Long—11.

Negative—Aldermen Ryers, Jeremiah, Ottiwell—3.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Which was subsequently taken up, and again lost on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Farley, Long—13.

Negative—Aldermen Jones, Jeremiah, Ottiwell—3.

Resolution that the salary of the Fourth Clerk in the Bureau of Arrears, Department of Finance, be increased to one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, and that it be increased from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and that the said increase be paid out of the fund appropriated for City Contingencies, or out of any other fund of the city having a surplus.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Negative—Aldermen Jeremiah—1.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for the erection of a house for the use of Engine Company number Fourteen, on the site recently purchased by the Comptroller for the use of said company.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Resolution providing for pay for extra services rendered to the Committee of the Board of Aldermen during the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

(By Board of Aldermen November fourteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, adopted.)

(By Board of Councilmen, December twelve, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, amended by including the Clerks to the several Committees of said Board.)

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryan, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Negative—Aldermen Jones, Jeremiah—2.

Resolution that the salary of the Superintendent Bureau of Street Improvements be increased to four thousand five hundred dollars, from and after the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and first Clerk to the Superintendent of Street Improvements to one thousand eight hundred dollars; second Clerk to the Superintendent of Street Improvements, to one thousand eight hundred dollars, third Clerk to the Superintendent of Street Improvements, to one thousand five hundred dollars, to take effect from and after the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, Ryers, Masterson, Farley, Long—9.

Negative—Aldermen Jones, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Ottiwell—6.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Resolution to have the debates in the Common Council of one thousand eight hundred and sixty three compiled.

Which was indefinitely postponed.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of M. A. Wells, first Directress of the Colored Home, for the sum of one thousand five hundred and twenty-five dollars and forty-seven cents, with interest from the date of confirmation of the assessment for regulating and grading First-avenue, from Thirty seventh to Ninety-first-street, the above amount, including interest, to be given to the said Colored Home as a donation, in order to enable the managers to pay the said assessment, the amonot to be charged to the account of Donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Negative—Aldermen Jones, Jeremiah, Masterson—3.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Which was subsequently taken up, and again lost on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Farley, Long—13.

Negative—Aldermen Jones, Jeremiah, Ottiwell—3.

Report of Committee on Streets in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in the matter of widening of Vesey-street.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Kelly moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Kelly, Long—6.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, McCool, Shannon, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley—8.

Paper subsequently laid over and resumed.

Report from Board of Councilmen, with resolution, making a donation to pay assessments in the Zion Church.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—15.

Report of Committee on National Affairs in pay bills incurred on the occasion of the reception of the Russian naval officers.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Kelly, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Negative—Aldermen Jeremiah, Masterson—2.

Report of Committee on Finance of the Board of Councilmen, with resolution, making a donation to the German Baptist Church, in West Forty-fifth-street, to enable them to pay an assessment.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—11.

Report of Committee on Assessments of Board of Aldermen with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Thos. Harpe for the sum of thirty-eight dollars and seventy-two cents, to be applied in payment of assessment on lot 1 Ward number forty-three, for flagging and setting curb and gutter stones to Fifty-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues, and charge the same to the account of Donations.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Kelly, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—11.

Negative—Aldermen Jones, Jeremiah, Masterson—3.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Resolution to increase the salary of the Superintendent of City Markets to one thousand five hundred dollars per year.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Farley, Long—13.

Negative—Aldermen Jeremiah, Ottiwell—2.

On motion the board adjourned, and the Chairman pro tem. announced that the board stood adjourned until to-morrow afternoon, twenty-ninth instant, at 1 o'clock.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S,

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDERWEAR,
RIBBONS AMD FRENCH FLOWER,
YANKEE NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS.
☞ ALWAYS ON HAND A FULL STOCK BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, 50 CTS. a pair under the regular prices.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

A LADY'S INDISPENSABLE PREPARATION FOR NEW-YEAR'S CALLS—One of Madame DEMOREST'S useful and convenient Dress Elevators. Do not fail to get one yourself, and peranade your friends to secure one. Price 75 cents and $1. Sold at No. 473 Broadway, No. 27 East 14th-st., No. 134 Pierpont-st., Brooklyn, and nearly all the trimming stores. Mailed free on receipt of the price.

PERSONAL.

TO PAROLED AND EXCHANGED PRISONERS.—Wanted information of Captain WILLIAM COOK, 9th U. S. C. T., who was taken prisoner the 16th of August last, while with the Army of the James before Richmond, and about a month later was removed from the Libby Prison to Salisbury, N. C., or some other place south of Richmond. Exchanged prisoners or others who can give any information about him, will confer a favor on his friends by communicating with GEO. I COOK, No. 81 Chambers-st., New-York.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES MADE TO ORDER and inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH and P. GOUGELMAN, (formerly employed by Boissonneau, Paris), No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N.Y.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, 4 Dey-st., works Paterson, N. J.: manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Tow, Oakum, Rope Machinery, Mill Gearing, Shafting, &c.

FOR SALE—A TWELVE-HORSE STEAM-ENgine, and a lot of machinery, saw-tables, &c., all in running order. W. H. ANDERSON, Yonkers, N. Y.

A MEETING OF COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS was held at the St. Nicholas Hotel on Wednesday, Dec. 28, representing the interests of over one hundred and fifty business firms. Mr. J. H. FRAIL was elected temporary Chairman, and Messrs. G. D. CARNOZO and S. H. LAZARUS, Secretaries, and Mr. THOS. FRANKLIN, Treasurer. It was

Resolved, That we organize ourselves into a Mutual Benefit and Protective Association, for the better protection of the interest and relief of the Commercial Travelers.

Resolved, That a committee of twelve (12) be appointed to prepare a Constitution and By-laws, and that the following gentlemen constitute said committee:

D. W. Boyd, Conn. E. T. Lombard, New-York.
E. H. Hinton, New-York. J. S. Baker, Conn.
J. Perkins, Boston. —— Sheplee, Philadelphia.
R. Gardner, Conn. P. E. Robinson, New-York.
H. H. Fletcher, Boston. G. T. Maxon, New-York.
T. P. Hollingsworth, N. Y. Walter Lipe, New-York.
J. H. Frail, (ex-officio,) New-York.

On motion, the meeting adjourned, to meet at the Lafarge House on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4, 1865, at 6 o'clock P. M.

J. H. FRAIL, Chairman.
G. D. CARNOZO, } Secretaries.
S. H. LAZARUS, }

SPECIAL NOTICE.—All Commercial Travelers are particularly requested to be present.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 6 Ludlow-st., and at the Stationers' generally. JESSE G. REYS.

McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—15.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Farley moved that when the board adjourns, it do adjourn to meet again to-morrow afternoon, twenty-ninth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

Resolution that the salaries of the Clerk and Deputy Clerk of Fulton Market, also the salaries of the clerks of Catherine, Essex, Clinton and Union Markets, be increased to the sum of one thousand dollars per annum.

Alderman Farley moved to amend by adding, "and also the salary of the Superintendent of Cleaning Markets be increased to one thousand five hundred dollars, to date back from January one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was carried.

Alderman Fox moved further to amend, by adding "that the salary of the Clerk of Franklin Market be increased to the sum of eight hundred dollars, to date from the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was also carried, and the paper was then laid over.

Resolved, That the salaries of the First and Second Clerks to the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, also the salary of the Foreman of the Yard, be increased from $1,500 to $2,000 per year.

Aldermen Jones moved to amend by adding the following: "Also, that the pay of the laborers be raised from $2 to $2 per diem."

Which was carried, and the resolution was then laid over.

Bill of John McMahon for coaches furnished for the reception of the Seventy-ninth and Sixty-sixth Regiments, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John McMahon for the sum of two hundred dollars for coaches furnished on the occasion of the reception of the Seventy-ninth and Sixty-sixth Regiments, as per bills hereunto annexed.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelley, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—13.

Resolution increasing the salaries of the book-keepers in the Finance Department.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Negative—Alderman Jeremiah—1.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Edward Van Ranst, for the sum of five hundred and nine dollars, for coaches furnished to the Committees of the Board of Aldermen, as per bill hereunto annexed.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Negative—Aldermen Jones—1.

Resolution to procure a hand engine for Engine Company number Twenty seven.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Resolution by Board of Aldermen, that the persons employed in the Department of the City Inspector as bell men be allowed the same compensation as is paid to the sweepers employed in said department.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—15.

Report of Committee on Finance in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Thomas McSorley, for the sum of one thousand two hundred and twenty eight dollars seventy-five cents, being the difference between the amount paid by him for property located in the Central Park and the amount allowed him by the Commissioners of Estimates and Assessments for the property taken by the City, and charge the same to the account of Donations.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen McCool, Shannon, Ryers, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Long—7.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Ottiwell, Farley—8.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Streets in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in the matter of widening of Vesey-street.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Kelly moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Kelly, Long—7.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, McCool, Shannon, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley—8.

Paper subsequently laid over and resumed.

Report from Board of Councilmen, with resolution, making a donation to pay assessments in the Zion Church.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—15.

Report of Committee on National Affairs in pay bills incurred on the occasion of the reception of the Russian naval officers.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Kelly, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Negative—Aldermen Jeremiah, Masterson—2.

Report of Committee on Finance of the Board of Councilmen, with resolution, making a donation to the German Baptist Church, in West Forty-fifth-street, to enable them to pay an assessment.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—11.

Report of Committee on Assessments of Board of Aldermen with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Thos. Harpe for the sum of thirty-eight dollars and seventy-two cents, to be applied in payment of assessment on lot 1 Ward number forty-three, for flagging and setting curb and gutter stones to Fifty-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues, and charge the same to the account of Donations.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Kelly, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—11.

Negative—Aldermen Jones, Jeremiah, Masterson—3.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Resolution to increase the salary of the Superintendent of City Markets to one thousand five hundred dollars per year.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Farley, Long—13.

Negative—Aldermen Jeremiah, Ottiwell—2.

On motion the board adjourned, and the Chairman pro tem. announced that the board stood adjourned until to-morrow afternoon, twenty-ninth instant, at 1 o'clock.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the city to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 336 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn
Long Island, N. Y.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.

Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

WATER-POWERS FOR SALE,
TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

We have lists of a great number of water-powers of both large and small capacity, some of them near this city. Persons in want of such property will find it to their interest to call.

Engineers skilled in making plans and estimates for buildings and machinery will be furnished when required. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

A very valuable and extensive water power in this State is now offered to the public. Stream never less than 3,000 horse power. Water beautifully clear, mostly from springs. Railroad communication with this city. Land lies convenient for mills and tenements. Prices low.

Cash advances in some cases made to aid in construction of buildings.

Apply at the office of TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

TO MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE-ARMS.

The subscribers offer for sale the following, viz.:
2,500 second quality bayonets, for Springfield pattern muskets.
2,500 second quality butt plates, for Springfield pattern muskets.
10,000 second quality stock tips, for Springfield pattern muskets.
Also, eight milling machines and sundry tools for making bayonets, tips and butt plates.
PECK SMITH MANUFACTURING CO.,
Southington, Conn.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AND OLD METALS.—White rags, 11 cents per pound; cottons and woolens, 4 cents; books and newspapers, 3 cents per pound; old brass, 25 cents per pound; copper and pewter, 35 cents; lead, 10 cents, at No. 15 New-Bowery, corner of Roosevelt-st.

NATURAL FLOWERS.—THOSE WISHING bouquets and baskets of flowers at New-Year's can be supplied in the best manner by W. FITZPATRICK, Florist, 291h-st. and Broadway. N. B.—A splendid assortment of baskets on hand to select from.

SHEET-IRON.—"ALAN WOOD & CO'S" BEST No. 1 "A" Patent Polished Imitation Russia Sheet-Iron, for sale by A. A. THOMPSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 228 Water-st.

TIN PLATES.—CHARCOAL AND COKE TIN and terne plates, for sale at the lowest market rates by A. A. THOMPSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 228 Water-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ICE.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until Jan. 25, 1865, for furnishing ICE to the Medical Department of the Army, during the ensuing year, at the points herein designated. The ice to be stored by the contractor in properly-constructed ice-houses at each point of delivery, on or before the 15th of April next; the ice not to be received for until its quality, the size of the ice-house, and the manner in which it is packed shall have been approved by a medical officer, and payment will be made only for the amount thus actually stored and receipted for.

The proposals will be made for the quantities indicated below as required at the respective places, with the proviso that, should more be needed at any time for the year's supply, it shall be furnished at the same rates and under the same conditions:

Quantity to be delivered at

Annhpolis, Md., ice house owned by the United States ..... 150 tons.
Point Lookout, Md., ice house owned by the United States ..... 200 tons.
Fortress Monroe, Va., ice-house owned by the United States ..... 200 tons.
Portsmouth, Va., ice-house not owned by the United States ..... 100 tons.
Newbern, N. C., ice-house not owned by the United States ..... 400 tons.
Hilton Head, S. C., ice-house owned by the United States ..... 450 tons.
Beaufort, S. C., ice-house owned by the United States ..... 300 tons.
Savannah, Ga., ice-house not owned by the United States ..... 400 tons.
Pensacola, Fla., ice-house not owned by the United States ..... 100 tons.
Mobile Bay, Ala., ice-house not owned by the United States ..... 100 tons.
New-Orleans, La., ice-house owned by the United States ..... 200 tons

Proposals will also be received for furnishing ice daily, by weight, for the year 1865—in such quantities as may be required by the Surgeons in charge—at United States General Hospitals, at the places enumerated above, and upon the following annual estimate, in and near—

Boston, Mass. ..... 10 tons.
Portsmouth Grove, R. I. ..... 130 tons.
New Haven, Conn. ..... 60 tons.
New York ..... 300 tons.
Newark, N. J. ..... 100 tons.
Philadelphia, Penn. ..... 1,000 tons.
Baltimore, Md. ..... 500 tons.
Frederick, Md. ..... 75 tons.
Washington, D. C. ..... 2,500 tons.

All additional amounts that may be required at these places until January 1, 1865, are to be furnished at the same rates.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

The undersigned proposes to furnish ——tons of first quality ice, carefully packed in substantial icehouses, at the within-named points, namely ——

——at the price per ton of two thousand pounds, namely: at ——tons at $—— per ton.

The ice to be subject to the inspection, measurement, and approval of a Medical Officer, or other properly-appointed inspector, before being receipted for.

Payment to be made from time to time upon duplicate bills certified to by the Medical Director.

(Signed) ——,
——.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

The undersigned proposes to furnish, daily or otherwise, all the ice required for the hospitals, upon approved requisitions of Surgeons in charge, at or near the within-named points, at the following price per hundred pounds, namely ——$—— cents per hundred pounds.

The ice shall be of the best quality, and subject to the approval of the Surgeon in charge, who will receipt for the actual amount delivered at each hospital.

Payment to be made from time to time upon duplicate bills, certified to by the Medical Director.

(Signed,) ——,
——.

The above form of proposals will be adhered to as closely as practicable. Other forms will be received by the Department and duly considered.

A proper guarantee that the bidder is able to fulfill the contract, certified to by the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or a United States District Attorney, must accompany the proposal, or it will be rejected.

An oath of allegiance to the United States Government must also accompany the proposal.

The contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible party or parties, who will be duly notified by mail or otherwise that their bid is accepted, and immediately required to enter into contract under bonds to the amount of $5,000. The bonds must be properly certified, and the post-office address of principals and sureties stated upon them.

Bidders may be present in person when the proposals are opened.

The post-office address of the parties proposing must be distinctly written upon the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to "Surgeon Charles Sutherland, U. S. Army, Medical Purveyor, Washington, D. C."

The department reserves the right to reject any and all bids deemed unsuitable.

CHARLES SUTHERLAND.
Surgeon U. S. A. and Medical Purveyor,
Washington, D. C.

Printed forms of proposals may be had at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR REVENUE STEAM CUTTERS ON THE LAKES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 24, 1864.

Proposals will be received at this department until 12 M. MONDAY, the 16th day of January next, for the construction of three or four revenue steam cutters (side wheel) for the Upper Lakes, and one or more for Lake Ontario.

Specifications in detail will be furnished bidders on application, in person or by letter, to this department, or to the Collectors of the Customs at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and the Collectors at the principal lake ports.

The proposals should be sealed and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, and indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Building Revenue Steam Cutters."

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 68 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 20, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE,

for the United States Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland and other ports on the coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C.; Savannah, Ga., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

E. D. CHAPMAN,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School officers of the Sixteenth Ward at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 16th day of January, 1865, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing the new Grammar school-house in course of erection in West 29th-st., and for additions and alterations to the furniture of Grammar School No. 45 in said Sixteenth Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and the School Officers reserve the right to reject all of the proposals offered if deemed for the public interest to do so

JOHN D'LAMATER,
JAMES CONDIE,
ALFRED MOORE, } Building Committee.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

SPECIAL PARTNERSHIP.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.

This is to certify that the undersigned have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of title 1, chapter 4, part 2, of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, and the several acts amendatory thereof, and that

1. The name of the firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is H. L. PARMELE.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the importing, buying and selling of coal, foreign and American, on the account of said firm, and also on commission.

3. That the name of the general partner is HOWARD L. PARMELE, whose place of residence is Clifton, in the County of Richmond and State of New-York; and that the name of the special partner is FREDERICK H. COSSITT, whose place of residence is the City, County and State of New-York.

4. That the amount of capital which the said special partner has contributed to the common stock, is the sum of fifteen thousand dollars in cash.

5. That the period at which said partnership is to commence, is the 12th day of December, 1864; and that the period at which the same is to terminate, is the 1st day of January, 1868.

HOWARD L. PARMELE,
FREDERICK H. COSSITT.

Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1864.

REMOVAL.

H. L. PARMELE has removed from No. 62 William-st. to No. 32 Pine-st., where he has for sale all kinds of American and Foreign anthracite and bituminous coals, and canuel by the cargo or single ton. For sale, to arrive, or delivered to any part of New-York or Brooklyn. Offices, No. 32 Pine-st., and No. 945 Broadway. Yards, West 23d-st., between 10th and 11th ave.; Brooklyn yard, corner Columbia and Baltic sts.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1864.

A CARD.

The undersigned having disposed of his interest in the coal business to H. L. PARMELE, would recommend him to his friends and customers, and to those of the old firm of Popham & Co.

R. C. POPHAM.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1864.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing, under the firm of BULKLEY, BROTHERS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, either partner will sign in liquidation.

EDWIN BULKLEY,
LEWIS D. BULKLEY,
WILLIAM C. DUNTON.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that EDWIN BULKLEY, WILLIAM C. DUNTON and CORNELIUS PERRY, who respectively reside in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York, and LEWIS D. BULKLEY, who resides in the City of New-York, have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, and the acts of the Legislature of said State of New-York, amendatory thereof, that the general nature of the business is the buying and selling of paper materials used in the manufacture of paper, and such other articles as are usually dealt in by wholesale commission paper warehouses in the City of New-York, at which place their principal place of business is situated, under the firm and name of BULKLEY, DUNTON & CO., in which partnership all the parties interested are the said EDWIN BULKLEY, WILLIAM C. DUNTON and CORNELIUS PERRY, who are the general partners, and the said LEWIS D. BULKLEY, who is the special partner; that the said LEWIS D. BULKLEY has contributed the sum of forty thousand dollars ($40,000) as capital stock toward the common stock, and that the said partnership is to commence on the first day of January, A. D., 1865, and is to terminate on the thirty-first day of December, A. D., 1866.

EDWIN BULKLEY,
WILLIAM C. DUNTON, } General.
CORNELIUS PERRY,
LEWIS D. BULKLEY, Special.

Dated New-York, 28th December, 1864.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of HAIGHT & CAHOONE is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

G. L. HAIGHT,
A. M. CAHOONE.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.—No. 51 Exchange-place.

A. M. CAHOONE will continue the business at No. 51 Exchange-place.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name of HAIGHT, ARCHER & CO., for the prosecution of a Stock Commission business, at No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

G. L. HAIGHT,
J. B. ARCHER,
EDMUND HILL, of Philadelphia.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1865.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNdersigned have this day associated themselves in business, under the firm name of MANGAM, JENKINS & CO., and have taken an office at No. 49 Wall-st. Particular attention will be given to the purchase and sale of Government securities and Commercial Paper. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at Brokers' Board on commission.

DARIUS R. MANGAM,
Late of Messrs. Garner & Co.
AUGUSTUS JENKINS,
Late of Messrs. J. S. Robbins & Son.
FRANKLIN MANGAM.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1865.

WOODLAWN HOTEL—ON BLOOMINGDALE road, between 106th and 107th sts. The old riders on the Bloomingdale Road, which are counted by thousands, will learn with pleasure that this once popular hotel, when under the administration of Capt. Wiley, is now offered to rent as a hotel. The house, billiard room, bar room, stables; sheds and poultry house have all been put in complete order; the grounds beautifying, and with the wood and river scenery it is one of the most desirable pieces on the island; it is seven miles from City Hall.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF CONKLIN, FENTON & MILLER is this day dissolved by limitation; the business will be settled by either of the partners, at Nos. 100 and 102 Reade-st.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864. W. L. CONKLIN,
AARON D. FENTON,
THEO. J. MILLER.

COPARTNERSHIP.—We have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of CONKLIN & MILLER, and will succeed CONKLIN, FENTON & MILLER in the CLOTHING business, at Nos. 100 and 102 Reade-st.

W. L. CONKLIN,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1865. THEO. J. MILLER.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF A FIRM IN the dry-goods jobbing business in this city, will terminate in January. One of the parteers desiring to withdraw, the other wishes to meet with an energetic man, experienced in the line of business, with $20,000 capital, to take his place; or failing to get such, the stock, fixtures and lease will be disposed of on satisfactory terms. The location is a first-rate one; rent reasonable; stock about $25,000; sales the present year half a million, for cash, and 30 days, and can be increased indefinitely. Address Box No. 5,242 New-York Post-office.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of MOTT, HILL & CO., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.

CHAS. ST. J. MOTT,
R. S. HILL,
GEO. H. MOTT.

A copartnership has this day been formed between CHAS. ST. J. MOTT & GEO. H. MOTT, under the name of MOTT BROTHERS, who will continue the business of the old firm at No. 30 Broad-st.

CHAS. ST. J. MOTT,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1865. GEO. H. MOTT.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WE, THE UNDERsigned, have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general commission business, in Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold, under the name of MAXWELL & GRAVES, Office American Exchange Bank Building, No. 85 Cedar-st.

JOHN MAXWELL,
HENRY GRAVES, Jr.,
J. ROGERS MAXWELL.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1865.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a co-partnership for the transaction of a general stock, bond and gold brokerage business, strictly on commission, under the name and firm of MUSGROVE, MORSE & CO., at No. 57 Exchange-place.

THOMAS B. MUSGROVE,
L. N. MORSE,
STEPHEN B. MUSGROVE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1865.

I HAVE THIS DAY TAKEN INTO PARTnership Mr. JOHN D. PRINCE, and shall resume the business of buying and selling stocks on commission. The name of the firm will be W. R. TRAVERS & CO.

W. R. TRAVERS,

No. 19 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1865.
W. R Travers will sign. W. R. TRAVERS & CO.
J. D. Prince will sign. W. R. TRAVERS & CO.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of McCREDY & ARMOUR, is

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 2, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
The price of the TIMES Daily is Four Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year.....$3 00
Two copies 1 year.....5 00
THE WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year.....$2 00
Three copies 1 year.....5 00
Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.
Payments invariably in advance.
We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or post office money orders wherever it can be done.
Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—PANORAMA 2,000 FEET LONG, THREE MAMMOTH FAT GIRLS, WEIGHING ONE TON! THREE GIANTS, TWO DWARFS, INDIAN WARRIORS, FRENCH ACTOMATONS, &c. DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENTS MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

WALLACK'S—THE YOUTHFUL QUEEN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—THE SECRETS OF NEW-YORK.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE LIVE INDIAN—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

NIBLO'S—ALL HALLOW'S EVE—NEW-YEAR'S FESTIVAL.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evenings.—This Evening—NOS ALLIEES.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

☞ As a necessary concession to the general observance of to-day as New Year's Day, no paper will be issued from this office to-morrow morning. Later editions of the TIMES will, however, appear in the afternoon as usual.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Nearly all the steamers composing that portion of the expedition against Wilmington which was under command of Gen. BUTLER have returned to Fortress Monroe. The *Santiago de Cuba* and *Fort Jackson* are the only vessels under the immediate command of Admiral PORTER which have returned from off Wilmington, and the latest advices received from the Admiral represent him as subjecting Fort Fisher to a very severe bombardment.

In reference to the reports of rebel deserters that Gen. LEE was maturing a plan that would astonish the world, the Alexandria (Va.) *Journal* says that it learns from persons who seem to have been informed in regard to the secrets of the secession leaders, that a plan was seriously discussed by the rebel authorities, for the sudden massing of all their available force in Virginia in the event of their affairs becoming desperate, and marching into the Northern States with the determination to conquer a peace or die in the attempt.

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, of Dec. 30, says: "Maj.-Gen. HOWARD is to take command of the Department of Missouri and he will be succeeded in command of the Army of Tennessee by Maj.-Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN. The latter is now in New-York, whence he will proceed to Savannah. If any changes of commanders is made in Kentucky, it is understood that Gen. BUTLER will be assigned to that department."

GENERAL NEWS.

The Stock Market closed firm on Saturday, and generally lighter than the day before. Gold at 224@224@227 ₱ cent. The Treasury gives notice that all the 5 ₱ cent. Legal Tender Notes due 1865 and 1866, can be used in paying for the 10-40 Loan, which remains open for this week only, allowance being made for the accruing interest on such notes to the day they are tendered in payment.

The United States steam transport *Cahawba* arrived at this port yesterday from New-Orleans Dec. 23. We are indebted to Purser J. W. COOPER, of the *Cahawba*, for the prompt delivery of our packages and for New-Orleans papers.

Capt. SHAW, of the transport *United States*, from Baltimore to this port, reports that on the 31st ult., when off the Delaware Light-ship, he saw two sunken vessels. Observing something at the main-topmast of one of them, he bore down to her, and discovered it to be a man, dead and lashed to the topmast. On his person were found a gold watch, a pocket-book containing a silver dollar, a three-dollar bank note and some copper coin, and also the vessel's papers, showing her to be the schooner *Water Witch*, Capt. THOMAS G. HULL, from Providence, with a cargo of iron bars, oats and hay, bound to Baltimore. The body was brought to this port, and is supposed to be that of the captain of the schooner.

We publish in other columns a number of interesting comments and reports in the trial of the Border thieves at Montreal. The chief feature of this summary is the extraordinary partisanship shown by the French Canadian officials and people, in favor of the robbers. It will be seen that Major-Gen. NAPIER, commanding at Toronto, has spoken with much good sense in his address to the volunteers that have been sent to the Niagara frontier. The action of the Montreal Council seems to incline decidedly toward the burglars, in its treatment of the policemen who shared the plunder with them.

The Collector has received advice of the issue of the necessary warrant for the payment of the employes of the Revenue Department.

The police returns, yesterday, reported four encounters, in which RICHARD BROWN, CHRISTIAN SCHLISSMAN, and WM. J. MERRICK were shot, and, in all probability, mortally wounded, and JAMES WELDON'S throat was cut from ear to ear.

THOMAS M DAY, Esq., for ten years past the editor and proprietor of the Hartford *Courant*, has laid aside his editorial responsibilities, which devolve upon his partner, A. N. CLARK, Esq., who has been connected with the paper during seventeen years.

In accordance with custom, His Honor the Mayor will receive the calls of his friends and fellow-citizens at the Mayor's office, City Hall, to-day, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 1 P. M.

The Mayor of Brooklyn has vetoed the resolution of the Common Council authorizing the City Railroad Companies to increase the fare from five to seven cents. It is not likely that the Common Council will give the two-thirds vote necessary to overrule the veto.

The total of arrivals at the port of New-York from foreign ports during the past year shows a decrease, as compared with 1863, of 273 sail. A large number of American vessels are temporarily sailing under foreign flags. The following is a comparative statement of the arrivals:

Arrivals.	1864.	1864.
Steamships	664	492
Ships	774	588
Barks	1,233	1,143
Brigs	1,695	1,578
Schooners	1,011	1,098
Total	5,082	4,809

The number of passengers arriving during the same periods was: 1864, 198,342.

GEORGE H. MCKAY, of the Coroners' office, reports that, including the three children of Mrs. DUSENBURY, there were precisely one hundred homicides in this city last year.

The ceremonies attending the reception of the remains of Mr. DAYTON by the citizens of New-Jersey, on Saturday, were solemn and imposing. The body was taken to Trenton for interment under proper military escort.

The sum of $20,000 was stolen last Friday night from the vault of the Philadelphia Custom-house.

The town of Swanzey in New-Hampshire is the home of GEORGE B. MATTOON, a young man only eighteen years old, who has served three years in the Union army, been in forty-three battles and twenty-seven skirmishes, had two horses shot under him, and during the whole time has not received a single injury, nor been absent from duty a single day.

The subscription to the testimonial to Vice-Admiral FARRAGUT, having reached the sum of $50,000, it was converted into Seven-thirty United States bonds, and the presentation was made at the Custom-house, on Saturday, at noon. Among those present were Collector DRAPER, MOSES H. GRINNELL, MOSES TAYLOR, A. A. LOW, CHARLES H. MARSHALL, SAMUEL SLOAN, and many others, Vice-Admiral FARRAGUT was accompanied by Capt. DRAYTON of the *Hartford*. The presentation speech was made by MOSES TAYLOR. Vice-Admiral FARRAGUT responded in an appropriate manner, after which suitable remarks were made by Collector DRAPER and A. A. LOW, Esq.

The Common Council testimonial to the late Archbishop HUGHES, consisting of resolutions, &c., was on Friday presented to Archbishop McCLOSKY by Alderman FOX. Rev. Father STARRS received the testimonial on behalf of the Archbishop, who was absent in Boston.

The steamer *Arago*, which arrived on Friday evening last, brought over 200,000 letters from Gen. SHERMAN'S army. As none of the stamps had been canceled, it required the labor of fifteen clerks in the post-office for twenty hours to do the work.

Saturday evening, E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Esq., representing many citizens of the Eighteenth Ward, presented Capt. J. CAMERON a superb baton and belt, and a $300 United States Five-twenty. Commendably brief and excellent-tempered speeches were made by Capt. CAMERON, Postmaster KELLY, Inspector CARPENTER, Capt. COPELAND, Senator LAIMBEER and others; after which a collation was served.

The True Military Policy—Its Great Results.

The secessionist partisans in Europe have begun to draw comfort from the sophistical attempt made by DAVIS in his last message to make it appear that the withdrawal of Union troops from any place which they had once occupied, was a proof that the North was not only making no progress, but positively retrograding. DAVIS sets forth the fact that there are now no Federal troops in Texas, and fewer than formerly in Louisiana, and Arkansas and Mississippi, as indicative of Federal exhaustion, and consequently giving ground for rebel hope and jubilation; and the London press echoes his boasts, with undisguised satisfaction.

This is all the more absurd, as this relinquishment of territory is the direct consequence of the adoption of the policy of concentration which European critics ridiculed us in the beginning of the war for neglecting. The great "anaconda plan," which was based on the theory that the Confederacy could be surrounded by an armed force, and gradually extinguished by compression, was adhered to until GRANT took the command-in-chief; and the result of the anaconda policy was a constant recurrence of checks and defeats, which were only prevented from being disasters by the indomitable spirit of the army and the public. Our line was so enormously long, that an enemy of less skill and vigor than the Confederates would have found little difficulty in breaking it at one point or another, or at several points in succession. And this was, after all, the least serious of its consequences. By making the occupation of territory the great end and aim of our strategy, we were constantly led to deprive ourselves of the means of striking effective blows at the great organized forces of the rebellion, for the empty glory of planting "the old flag" in some place which it had not reached before, the possession of which had no influence on the fortunes of the war, and which we were generally compelled to evacuate the minute the enemy chose to assail it. Abundant illustrations of all this may be found in the history of our operations along the coast and in Louisiana.

And it ought to be recorded for the honor of the press, that the absurdity and dangers of this policy, the folly of supposing that the rebellion could be overthrown by anything but the annihilation of the armies which support and defend it, was pointed out in the most emphatic terms by many of the newspapers long before the military authorities were convinced of it.

To Gen. GRANT is due the credit of giving up the "anaconda" scheme; of relinquishing the idea of "surrounding" a great continent, and of devoting the strength of the Government to the single task of destroying the armies which keep the Confederacy in existence. To do this he had to relinquish many posts and places, scraps of forest and sand bank, and to withdraw "the old flag" from the weeping gaze of many in various parts of the South.

But what has the result been? Why, that the Confederates have not achieved a single triumph since the battle of Chickamauga; that they have been defeated, with enormous losses, in battle after battle, generally on ground of their own choosing; that for the first time since the war began they have been reduced to a defensive policy over the whole theatre of operations; that LEE has been cooped up round Richmond, which he never was before, and compelled for the first time to confine himself, during the whole Summer, to the defence of Richmond against a *coup de main*; and that a large force under SHERMAN has been enabled to penetrate to the heart of the Confederacy, and is now playing havoc with the supplies and communications of the only Confederate army which can boast of having still preserved organization or *morale*.

Supposing LEE'S army and HOOD'S to be dispersed or destroyed in the next six months, the whole of the Slave States are ours, though we occupied at that moment nothing but the ground on which our armies were encamped. DAVIS, of course, knows this, as well as anybody, and his pretense of taking comfort in the spectacle of our concentration is as absurd and sophistical as most of the feats of ingenuity to which he has owed his political success. Any consolation he derives from it must be of the sort which a man, whose enemies have been backing at his legs, draws from seeing them preparing to stab him to the heart.

The Men of the South and the Men of the North.

The difference between democracy and aristocracy in their influence on the character and resources of the communities which live under them respectively, has been remarkably illustrated by the progress of the war. When hostilities began, the South was ready at all points. A leader of great ability and audacity was at once found in JEFFERSON DAVIS, and unanimously elected to head the revolution. Half a dozen Generals of very high reputation also came to the front—LEE, JACKSON, BEAUREGARD, the two JOHNSTONS, BRAGG, as well as others. Large armies were brought rapidly into the field in every direction, and confronted the National troops on every field. There was an abundant supply, too, of very good regimental officers, accustomed to command, and with a sense of self-respect and of social superiority, which were extremely useful in establishing and enforcing discipline. Europe was flooded with Southern diplomatists, official and unofficial, familiar with foreign languages and with foreign usages, with winning manners, great tact and adaptability.

The North, on the other hand, was unready, unprepared, phlegmatic and awkward. The President was a man of whom the country then knew little, who had but a very imperfect acquaintance with his duties, who had been elected before any one supposed that a civil war was possible, and who was, in the public eye, the very reverse of the popular ideal of a great statesman. There was no military man of any standing to take charge of the army, except a worn-out veteran, unfit for duty, and nobody knew where to look for one. The first batch of diplomatists it sent abroad contained CASSIUS CLAY, who, by way of creating a favorable impression of the new régime, proceeded to make "raids" into the countries committed to his colleagues, and to breathe out threatenings and slaughter against the very powers whose good will it was at that moment of great importance that we should retain.

The result was such as might have been expected. We lost our first battle, and our diplomacy was foiled by the rebels in every direction. During the whole of the year 1861, we were the laughing-stock of Europe, a bye-word and a shaking of the head among the nations. We succeeded in nothing, except in making ourselves ridiculous.

Four years have run by, and what is the state of affairs now? Aristocracy has, as usual, exhausted its strength in the first wild and impetuous burst; democracy, as usual, after much blundering and tribulation, has got warmed to its work, and is only beginning to display the tremendous capacity of its lungs, and the tremendous vigor of its heart, when oligarchy is already fainting by the wayside. The immense difference in the amount of vital force developed by the two systems is now seen in the events of each day.

All the good Generals the South possessed she brought to the front in the very first year of the war; none have appeared since of whom nothing was then known, and several have seen their reputation collapse under the tests which have been applied to them. LEE is still an officer of note, and JACKSON died in the full flush of his glory. But what a difference there is between the BEAUREGARD of the first Bull Run, and the BEAUREGARD who tried to save Georgia from SHERMAN the other day. What a difference there is between the JOHNSTON who held Richmond against the "Young Napoleon," and the JOHNSTON who tried to keep GRANT out of Vicksburgh and SHERMAN out of Atlanta. Contrast, also, the great BRAGG who confronted BUELL two years ago in Kentucky, with the unfortunate BRAGG who has just been making desperate efforts to save the Savannah and Charleston Railroad from FOSTER. Look at JEFFERSON DAVIS himself, who in the first year of the war was considered the great soldier as well as the great statesman of the Confederacy; compare his first plan of campaign in Virginia, with this last one of his, which poor HOOD has just been carrying out in Tennessee. Look, in short, at any leader of the rebellion, and we see the same descent, the same indications of exhaustion, of want of bottom, of deficiency of vitality in the social system which has produced them. They decline rapidly, and society throws up nothing better, nor as good, to take their places.

The Northern democracy, on the other hand, started without a single General of eminence, (not counting SCOTT, who was *hors du combat*,) and it fought the first of several campaigns without producing one with marked claims to high rank. But ever since the democratic soil has thrown up soldiers of the first order, as fast and faster than they are needed. We have GRANT, SHERMAN, SHERIDAN and THOMAS, who are universally acknowledged to stand among the foremost Generals of the world; and against these, after four years of incessant war, the South can only set off LEE. Very much the same result has been witnessed on our side in the navy; but as the South has no navy, this does not furnish any materials for comparison, although SEMMES' career was doubtless a very good sample of what that of her sailors would have been, if she had had one—full of promise, full of attempts at great brilliance, marked by that mixture of cunning and audacity which is the forte of aristocracies, and ending, on the first very severe test, in a most pitiful breakdown.

THE FRENCH CANADIANS.—It is a noteworthy fact that there is all but entire unanimity among the French of opposite parties in Lower Canada as to the right of the St. Albans robbers to a safe asylum in the Province. We publish to-day an article from the leading French newspaper of Montreal, which illustrates this perversion of sentiment in a very direct way. It is to the same partiality for the rebels that their discharge by COUSSOL (himself a French Canadian) is attributed, and it is this likewise, we are assured, that has protected the Montreal Chief of Police from a criminal prosecution by his employers for fraud and conspiracy.

Public Feeling in Georgia.

Perhaps the most remarkable and significant revelation made by SHERMAN'S march through Georgia, is not the internal weakness of the Confederacy, the want of military strength inside the "shell," but the entire absence of *desperation* on the part of that portion of the population which still remains at home. If the war were felt by them to be a national war, in the sense in which this phrase is ordinarily understood, a war in which everything that men hold dear was at stake, and in which death was preferable to submission, it is impossible to believe that their resistance to SHERMAN'S progress would have been so feeble. The proclamations of the leaders, of the Governor and Generals, of the Senators and Congressmen, and the articles in the newspapers, were couched in terms worthy of the occasion. They were just such as ought to have been issued by revolutionary chiefs to followers who were really and terribly in earnest. They called on the Georgians to "come in squads or come singly," to "bring such weapons as they could find," to "rise to a man in the invaders' path," "to bushwhack him without mercy." The planters were to shoot at him from behind fences; the negroes to be employed in cutting down trees across the road and breaking down bridges; and, last and greatest sacrifice of all, they were to lay waste everything before him, to drive off the cattle and horses, and burn and destroy what they could not convey away.

Nor were these appeals extravagant. Efforts as heroic as these here called for have been made in various ages by people, whom the appearance of an invader had wrought up to the highest pitch of patriotic excitement. Almost in our own day, both the Russians and Tyrolese have opposed just such obstacles to the progress of French armies of invasion, as the Georgians were asked to oppose to that of SHERMAN. They either rose *en masse* in their front, "bushwhacked" them along every mile of the road, from behind every rock and tree and fence, or else converted their line of march into a howling waste, and left them no better fruits of victory than desolated fields and charred ruins.

In Georgia, on the contrary, it appears well ascertained that the great majority of the inhabitants staid quietly at home, and awaited the invader's approach in respectable quiet. So far from destroying their property in order to deprive him of the means of subsistence, they did not even drive off their mules, horses or cattle, though this would have been one of the easiest and most obvious modes of damaging him. In fact, it is hard to see that any Georgian farmers, except those who joined the militia, made the smallest personal sacrifice in aid of the Confederacy, at the most important juncture in its history, and when they were most earnestly and solemnly entreated to make every sacrifice, by the men who are supposed to have, and who ought to have, if the concern were a sound one, their fullest confidence.

There is only one interpretation that can be put on this extraordinary apathy, and that is, that confidence in the success of the rebellion no longer exists anywhere outside of the official class and the army, if it exist there. The Governors of States who write the flaming appeals, whenever our raiders make their appearance, are, of course, as members of the oligarchy, closely allied in sentiment as well as interest with the Confederate leaders; but it appears of late plain that the farmers who have so far escaped the net of the conscription, either have grown tired of the contest, or despair of success, and that their great aim now is not to serve the rebellion, but to avoid sharing its fortunes.

Improper Exposures.

We said a few words a day or two ago about the necessity for greater secrecy on the part of assessors of the Income tax. Most of our remarks will apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to the Provost-Marshals. The newspapers are filled every day with appeals to the public to assist in correcting the enrollment-lists. Persons who are for any reason exempt from serving, are earnestly entreated to come in and prove their claims, so as to have their names removed from the books, and it is a constant subject of lamentation with the officials that so few respond to these appeals. Of course a large number refrain from doing so through sheer carelessness or unwillingness to give the necessary time to it. But of that very great class of persons, those who are disqualified by reason of physical disability, a large number are deterred from putting in their claims to exemption by the strong and most natural dislike to have their bodily ailments set down in black and white, in a book, which if not absolutely open to public inspection, nobody is under any obligation to keep private. There is, we believe, no restraint of any kind imposed on anybody connected with the conscription and recruiting service to keep anything he hears, sees or writes, secret or concealed. He may permit anybody he pleases to look over his list of exemptions, and ascertain the precise nature of the bodily infirmity which keeps any of his neighbors or friends from rushing to arms; or the Provost-Marshal may communicate it to him by word of mouth, or talk of it to his own acquaintances, not only without incurring any penalty, but without laying himself open to any imputation.

Now, there is nothing from which not only a sensitive man, but nearly all men, shrink with greater dread, than having bodily ailments, that are not apparent, made public; or having even those which are apparent put on public record. Why this is the case, it is not necessary to inquire. The fact is all that the Government, or the officials, had to take note of, and they ought to take note of it. To men of the smallest delicacy of feeling, and especially to invalids, it would be hard to conceive of a more trying ordeal than going to a public office to be stripped, clawed, and pommeled by a strange surgeon, who is often the whole time suspecting him of fraud; and to have not only to thrust his physical infirmities into the face of men who, to say the least, are far from sympathetic, but to have to dwell on them, and make them out as bad as possible. This is, in all conscience, hard enough, even if it ended here; but it is horribly aggravated by the reflection, that after he establishes the existence of his disability, it is all recorded in a book, the contents of which anybody may inspect, who is particularly anxious to do so, and that an ill of the flesh, which has perhaps made his life miserable for years, and which he has taken constant pains and precautions to conceal from his own friends, may be the next day matter of public notoriety.

In fact, with the actual mode of administering the Tax Law and the Conscription Law, for which Congress alone is responsible, a man may one and the same day have to make public in one end of the city the whole of his private affairs—how much income he receives, how he gets it, what rent he pays for his house, and how much his wife has—and at the other end be stripped, inspected, and have all his diseases made public. No wonder that people who are physically disqualified do not rush eagerly to have their names taken off the list. Worse humiliation than they suffer now they cannot suffer if they wait till they are drafted, while they may escape being drafted at all; so they not unnaturally prefer taking their chance.

The Operation of the Doctrine of State Rights in the South.

We doubt if it would have been possible for us to have discovered any means half so effectual of completely extinguishing the doctrine of State Rights, as the actual experiment of its working which the Confederacy is now making.

In the Union, we have really known nothing of it except from the talk of its upholders. It has been descanted upon in newspaper articles, pamphlets and speeches. Its perfect compatibility with all the requirements of our existence as a nation, and its necessity as a bulwark of our liberties, have been often demonstrated on paper and on the stump. The Calhoun school of political speculators have made themselves hoarse talking about it, and the "Society for the Diffusion of Political Information," now we believe defunct, has issued some touching monographs on the horrible consequences that are to result from its repudiation either by the people, or by the Government with the consent of the people. But we have never *tried* it. Its advocates, it is true, had against them both history and human nature, the two great bases of all sound reasoning in political science; but then their doctrines had something very plausible and even captivating about them, as they flattered one of the pettiest of weaknesses—local pride. So that its enemies might have argued against it for a thousand years, perhaps, without diminishing the number of its supporters, when the Confederates met opportunely submitted it to the test of actual experiment. They set up a political organization, based upon its recognition in its fullest extent, and at once subjected this organization to the strain of a fierce and bloody war—just such a strain, in fact, as any nation may be called upon to undergo, and which all political organizations must be strong enough to resist.

What has been the result? How long did the State Rights theory survive the application of the test? Not one year. At the opening of the second campaign the central rebel authority took the army out of the hands of the States, and organized and officered it in its own way, and ever since then have put in force a conscription more rigid and relentless than has ever been witnessed either in France or Russia, without the slightest reference to the State Governments. It has solved the question of taxation in precisely the same manner, impressing horses and supplies of all kinds, just as if it were the only source of power in existence.

The States still, however, preserved some traces of their independence, such as the control of the status of their slaves, the right to retain State officers exempt from conscription, the freedom of their press and religious worship. The most violent opponent of the State Rights doctrine in old times would, we believe, have conceded that these privileges could not possibly have militated against the creation and preservation of desirable national unity. But it now appears that its most furious Southern upholders are of opinion that a State cannot preserve even these things without danger to the Confederacy. It is proposed by JEFFERSON DAVIS himself to conscript even the State officials, to fill the pulpit and the editors' chairs with the soldiers of the central power, whom the scratch of his own pen can send to hard labor in the trenches; and even the slaves—a species of property for the preservation of which "State Rights" were supposed to be absolutely essential, whose condition was declared above all things else to be a matter for State jurisdiction exclusively—are now threatened with enforced emancipation by Confederate authorities for Confederate purposes.

We earnestly urge upon the declaimers at the North who, for the last three years, have been pestering us with their sermons about the dangers of our theory of the United States Government, to look at their own system as it is now in operation on the other side of Mason and Dixon's line, to mark its absurdity, its impracticability, its danger to any possible form of national existence; the flimsiness of the security which it offers for any rights, either State or individual, and the Confederate confession of the tremendous danger to any form of national organization which is involved in even the slightest recognition of it. The Southern engineers are being hoist before our eyes by their own petard. The cheap defence of freedom, which they were always preaching about here, has been thrown aside by them the minute they got the control of their own affairs; and they, the great champions of local independence, have established in four short years a centralization more complete and searching than LOUIS XIV. ever dreamed of. Even he never proposed to "detail" priests, literary men and mechanics.

BEAUREGARD AND HOOD.—It has hitherto been supposed that the strategy and movements of HOOD were in part subject to the control of BEAUREGARD. The conclusion, however, was not drawn inferentially from the results achieved by the rebel Commander in Tennessee. Most people, indeed, were agreed that such results could only be due to one military genius, and that genius, HOOD. But during the early part of December, it was sedulously given out by most of the southwestern as well as the Richmond rebel journals, that BEAUREGARD was moving mysteriously by HOOD'S side, or slightly in his rear; that the inspiration of the great rebel Engineer was continually available for the purposes of the invasion, and that the campaign would be made an assured success by the general superintendence of a military master spirit. One Georgia sheet, we believe, did admit that BEAUREGARD was at Macon on the 30th of November. But that left it open to be inferred, that he might be hovering around there to dash upon SHERMAN'S rear, and strike out toward Atlanta and Chattanooga in cooperating with HOOD.

It turns out, however, as will be seen from a dispatch from BEAUREGARD himself, which we publish this morning, that if that great strategist was at Macon on the 30th, he must almost immediately after have lost all track of HOOD. He lets it be known officially that he has heard nothing from HOOD since the 3d of December. A day or two after the battle of Franklin, then, which HOOD himself reported as a rebel victory, he ceased even to indicate his purposes to his senior, and then followed that disastrous series of engagements on the outskirts of Nashville which has ended in the overthrow of the whole invading army. It is significant to find BEAUREGARD hastening to disavow all intercourse with HOOD since HOOD'S misfortunes became alarming. It shows how thorough must have been the rebel discomfiture at Nashville.

THE BRAZILIAN DIFFICULTY.—There is nothing new developed in the *Florida* case by the additional items of official correspondence which have found their way into print. Mr. SEWARD has taken simply the ground with Brazil, that he has taken with England. He refuses to recede from his former stand-point, that the Government of the United States must continue to regard these English-built war-vessels as pirates; and that, if the Government finds it necessary for the time to accept the character assigned to them by the so-called neutral Powers, it does so under the strongest possible protest. As the pirates of the *Florida* were brought to the United States unlawfully, or rather by agents entirely unauthorized to make the capture, the prisoners will be given up to Brazil. The United States Consul is to be relieved from his post, and Capt. COLLINS will be tried by court-martial—both for overstepping the line of their duty; and the flag of Brazil will be saluted with the customary honors due to an independent Power.

The arrangement is altogether perfectly simple and proper. There can be no humiliation in a great Power like the United States disciplining its servants for a contravention of its own orders; nor can there be any degradation in making the fact known to His Brazilian Majesty in courteous and friendly terms.

THE SITUATION AROUND RICHMOND AND PETERSBURGH.—The Richmond *Examiner*, of Friday last, seeks to take comfort from the condition of the roads, in forming its estimate of the dangers which threaten the rebel capital. It places its reliance mainly upon Eastern Virginia mud, and predicts a suspension of hostilities in that quarter till May. This augury is hopeful enough for a journalist writing from the heart of a beleaguered city. But we take it that it leaves out of account the great risk of the mud drying up at sundry points where the communications and supplies of Richmond are likely to be cut off long before May day. The prediction of the Richmond journal, in short, looks exceedingly like an attempt to withdraw attention from some projected movement of LEE'S, having in view precisely this question of keeping his communications open.

Obsequies of Minister Dayton.

Saturday morning our citizens visited the City Hall in large numbers, in spite of the snow-storm, to silently honor the memory of the late Hon. WILLIAM L. DAYTON, Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to the Court of France.

During the day several naval and military officers were present, among them Admiral FARRAGUT, Admiral PAULDING, Gen. DIX and staff, and Cols. CONKLIN and HAMILTON. The features of the deceased were not exposed to view. The inner coffin, which was inclosed in a case of solid oak, bore a plate with the following inscription:

WILLIAM L. DAYTON,
Ambassador Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at the Court of France.
Died at the Legation at Paris, on the 1st December, 1864, in the 57th year of his age.

At 1 o'clock Rev. Mr. CUTLER delivered an impressive prayer in the Governor's Room, after which the remains were borne to the hearse in front of the City Hall, when the procession was formed in the following order:

Police.
Seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., Col. CLARKE, Arms Reversed.
HEARSE.
Detachment of Regulars.
Carriages, with Naval and Military Officers.
Carriages, with the Mayor, Collector and Postmaster.

At 1:30 the procession commenced to move, and soon after reached the foot of Cortlandt-street, where His Excellency, Gov. PARKER, of New-Jersey, joined in the solemn cortège.

The remains were taken to the steamer *P. S. Gregory*, and were conveyed to Jersey City, where they were placed on board the train which conveyed the mourners and friends to Trenton. The party then retired to a private room, when an eloquent address was delivered by Collector DRAPER and responded to by Gov. PARKER.

The proceedings having terminated, the gentlemen composing the escort, headed by Gov. PARKER, entered the special train and started for Trenton.

FROM ALBANY.

Members of the Legislature Arriving—A Ward is Regard to the Speakership of the Assembly—A Good Deal of Business in Prospect—Vigorous Preparations of the Lobby—The Railroad Committee to be Persecuted—A Counter-movement that ought to be made on the part of Members.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Saturday, Dec. 31, 1864.

Members of the Legislature from countiee remote from the Capital are arriving in this city. They could hardly reach here in time for preliminary operations on Monday evening and opening the session on Tuesday, without leaving their homes the present week, and spending a part of the holidays here. Among the arrivals of last evening, I notice the name of Mr. REDDINGTON, of St. Lawrence County, who will be recollected by all of those conversant with legislative business here. Mr. REDDINGTON's experience as a legislator has been thought to justify the use of his name in connection with the Speakership of the Assembly.

There is a prevailing impression that the business of the session will be even greater in amount than last session, crowded as the hundred days were last Winter. There are a great number of private schemes and local matters that will be pressed this coming session with unusual vigor. The lobby have prepared for an energetic campaign. Among those who will have much to suffer in consequence will be the Committee on Railroads. Some two months ago, in another State, I met a gentleman whom I knew to be somewhat unsophisticated, but by nature adroit, with whom negotiations had been opened to act as a campaigner here. He was at that date dale eglow with the brilliant schemes in prospect. Though inclined to accept for himself more certain emoluments, it was evident that he could not terminate the negotiations of which he spoke without casting a longing, lingering look behind, at the field which had opened temptingly before him in the New-York lobby.

In view of the mass of business which presses upon the attention of the Legislature, increasing in amount year by year, the exhortation will hear repeating, to bring forward public business early in the session, and, if possible, so far dispose of it then that it cannot become afterward inextricably involved with those projects which private enterprise or cupidity seeks to accomplish. It is well known that the first month of the session is uniformly characterized by carefulness and prudence, the second by doubt, vacillation and discussion, and the third by a rapidity of action bordering upon recklessness. Members ask, and with good reason, when the termination of the hundred days draws near, and they have about one thousand bills to be disposed of, what they are to do? There is then no time for debate. The legislative machine must be put in rapid motion, and the bills permitted to go through or they are lost. There is time to scrawl or reject, as the monotonous repetition of the roll call proceeds, but nothing more. The member is regarded as unreasonable who asks to be heard or requests investigation. Members, therefore, naturally rely upon one another, or upon any little hint that may aid them in passing up their minds upon the merits of a bill. When nothing is known of it, the rule practically is to observe how other members vote. Members are not altogether in fault for this. An average of ten bills per day is too much to dispose of in a deliberative body, where a majority of the members are new to the business. Yet, on considering at the outset how much has to be accomplished, it would seem as if some of the confusion and hasty work of the last few weeks of the session might be avoided.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Arrival of Members at Albany—Canvass for the Speakership.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE, }
ALBANY, Sunday, Jan. 1. }

Most of the Republican, and some of the Democratic members of the Assembly have already arrived, and in addition, a large number of outsiders. An active canvass for the Speakership is going on, but as yet, there is no certainty as to who will be the successful man. The prominent candidates are Messrs. R. R. Sanford, of Oswego; Collins, of Wayne; Col. Van Buren, of New-York; Gleason, of Suffolk; D. B. Wood, of Canandaigua, and Reed, of New-York. To-night, SANFORD and WOOD seem to be strongest.

Two or three names are mentioned for the Clerkship, but it is evident that JAMES B. CUSHMAN, of Oneida, the old clerk, will meet with little or no opposition.

The Democrats will most likely name Mr. WEAVER, of Oneida, or Mr. BOCKSTAVER, of Ulster, as their candidate for Speaker. The caucus will be held to-morrow evening.

Gov. FENTON will take the oath of office at noon to-morrow. He, accompanied by his Staff, will be received in the Assembly Chamber, where the inauguration ceremonies will take place by Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR, after which, for an hour or two, he will receive calls in the Executive Chamber. The Governor's Message will be sent by mail to all the papers in the State to-morrow evening.

Amusements.

We are not, it seems, to be wholly deprived of music during Mr. MAETZEL's sojourn in Boston. A new enterprise will at once be inaugurated at Niblo's Saloon. This is nothing else than an opera Soffa. The opening work is "L'Elisir d'Amore," and the initial effort will be made on Wednesday evening. The establishment is rather small for musical purposes, but it possesses the merit of complete elegance. The various rôles will be sustained by Miss LAURA HARRIS, Signor MONGINI, Signor ARDAVANI and Signor PATTINI, whilst the orchestre will be conducted by Signor ROSA.

There are but few changes to note at the various theatres. The ordinary bills are sufficiently attractive, and the attendence is so good that novelties are entirely unnecessary. At Wallack's the old comedies are being revived, and, generally, with marked success. We are glad to see that Mr. J. LESTER WALLACK makes his rentrée to-morrow evening, in BULWER's comedy of "Money." The occasion is rendered additionally interesting from the fact that the other managers have resolved to be present in a body, and so to signalize their good wishes to the gentleman who has now the entire management responsibility of the establishment upon his hands. To-night, two favorite pieces will be played at this house—the "Youthful Queen" and the "Old English Gentleman." At the Winter Garden Mr. EDWIN BOOTH continues his remarkable performance of *Hamlet*. To a larger and most intellectual audience in the city assemble there to witness it. At Niblo's there will be a new production to-night. It is a drama written expressly for Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS, and called the "Shemrock." Great care has been expended on the scenery and dresses, and the mechanical effects are said to be of a very startling character. At the Olympic the "Streets of New-York" is still drawing enormous houses. At the Broadway "Golden Shingle" and the "Live Indian" will receive calls. At Barnum's Museum a thousand natural curiosities invite the attention of strangers. To accommodate the numbers who throng the Museum from morning till night, Mr. BARNUM has made arrangements for giving four regular dramatic performances each day. On special occasions, such as the holidays, even this liberal allowance is increased. To-day there will be dramatic representations every hour, from 11 A. M.

Excellent entertainments are provided at the Hippotheatron—where the pantomime has achieved a distinct success—and at the Menagerie, which is one of the best zoological collections in the country; and at HALLAS's Selle Dieboldine, where that versatile genius is everything by turns and nothing long; and at VANNUCHI's Museum, No. 600 Broadway, where a company of 150 moving wax figures can be examined.

Fine Arts.

The collection of Dusseldorf pictures now on exhibition at the Crayon Gallery, has lately been increased by several importations of very sterling and admirable works. No one should miss the opportunity of visiting the Gallery. It is at No. 750 Broadway.

☞ We are requested to state that the sale of tickets and seats for the Italian opera buffa will take place to-morrow at BENZ & SCHIRMER's music-store, No. 701 Broadway.

NEW-YORK VS. THE DRAFT.

Proceedings of the Board of Supervisors—The Deficiency of the City Only 3,433 Men—A New Loan of $4,000,000 Authorized—Bounties to be Increased to One Thousand Dollars—A Draft to be Again Avoided Through Naval Enlistments.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors on Saturday, the Special Committee on Volenteering—Messrs. BLUNT, TWEED, PURDY and GUNTHER—rendered a report, in which they claim credits for this city which, if allowed by the War Office, will leave us deficient only about 3,500 men. Provost-Marshal-General FRY requires of us 16,887 men under the last call for 300,000, as follows:

First District	2,686	Sixth District	1,345
Second District	4,995	Seventh District	899
Third District	2,610	Eighth District	——
Fourth District	1,228	Ninth District	——
Fifth District	961	Tenth District	2,163

The committee find, however, that the naval and other credits which they sacured under the call for 500,000 men, have contributed more to save the county from draft in February next than they did on the call antecedent to the last. The great majority of the men whom we sent into the navy having enlisted for three years, and but one year for each volunteer having been credited on the last call, leaving two years for each man to be credited on our quota under the call for 300,000, and reducing our actual deficiency to 4,433 men on the 30th of November last. The committee say:

"Your Committee desire to express their thanks to the War Department for the adoption of this method of fixing the quota, whereby justice is done to every portion of the country without *choosing* the Government out of a single one of these three hundred thousand (300,000) men called for by the President. We would state that, though the demand upon us is for four thousand four hundred and thirty-three (4,433) men, that the number of men which we will be compelled to raise to satisfy the demand is only about three thousand five hundred (3,500) men. This discrepancy is caused by the fact that allowance has only been made by the War Department for men enlisted up to and including the 30th of November. Since that period, and up to this date, there has been raised army volunteers, re-enlisted men, naval recruits, substitutes in anticipation of the draft and representative recruits, a total of about one thousand (1,000) men, and this number we are entitled to have deducted from the demand for four thousand four hundred and thirty-three (4,433) men, leaving only about three thousand four hundred and thirty-three (3,433) men to be raised. But to raise even this small number of men will be matter of much labor, and will require a very large expenditure of money. The quotas of the several districts being announced, every effort will at once be put forth by districts surrounding this county to raise their complement. As usual, this county will be the great recruiting ground where all will centre to obtain their men. It is also natural to suppose that very heavy bounties will be offered, as hitherto, to secure these men. Either this county must give up in despair of filling its quota without a draft, or it must offer a bounty sufficient to prevent the surrounding districts taking the men from us. Your committee are satisfied that a large bounty will be necessary to secure us the number of men needed to prevent a draft. There is now in the county treasury, to the credit of the volunteer funds, a sum sufficient only, we think, to cover expenditures in raising volunteers up to this time, and to pay the expenses of the gigantic work of correcting the enrollment. Your committee have therefore concluded to recommend and have appended hereto (marked A) an ordinance providing for the raising of the men demanded of us, and appropriating the sum of four million ($4,000,000) of dollars to cover the expenses therefor.

Appended to the report is an ordinance to provide for the procurement of volunteers for the armies of the Union as part and parcel of the quota of the City and County of New-York, under the call of the President, dated Dec. 20, 1864, for 300 000 men.

Section 1 authorizes the Comptroller to pay such sum of money as may be necessary to obtain acceptable volunteers for the United States service, either in the army or navy, not exceeding $1,000 for any one volunteer, provided such volunteer shall be credited and allowed on account of the quota of men required, to be furnished by the county, under such call of the President.

Sec. 2. Provides for the prompt payment of the bounty, at the office of the Comptroller, to the recruit as soon as the satisfactory evidence of his enlistment and mustering in is presented.

Sec. 3. Authorizes the Comptroller to borrow and credit from time to time, on the faith of the county of New York, a sum not exceeding an aggregate of four millions ($4 000,000) of dollars, in addition to all loans heretofore authorized under authority of the Legislature or otherwise, for the purpose of volunteering, which amount is hereby appropriated therefor.

Sec. 4. For the money so borrowed, the Comptroller is hereby authorized to issue bonds of the county, which shall be designated and known as the "Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds No. ," and the same shall be transferable at the pleasure of the holders thereof, either in person or by attorney, only upon the books of the county, at the office of the Comptroller, and certificates of such transfers shall be indorsed thereon by the Stock Clerk.

Sec. 5. The said bonds shall be signed by the Comptroller, countersigned by the Mayor, sealed with the common seal of the board, and attested by the clerk of this board, and they shall bear interest at the rate not exceeding seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-eonually.

Sec. 6. For the payment of the principal of said bond, and the interest to accrue thereon, the faith of the County of New-York, and the Board of Supervisors of said county, is hereby solemnly pledged, and the Comptroller is hereby authorized and required to redeem and cancel the same from time to time, at or before their maturity.

Sec. 7. The Mayor and Comptroller of the City of New-York, and the following-named members of this Board, that is to say, ELIJAH F. PEABY, ORISON BLUNT, WILLIAM M. TWEED and WILLIAM R. STEWART, are hereby designated and appointed a committee to procure the enlistment of the volunteers authorized by this ordinance, and to secure the quantity of the volunteers raised under this ordinance upon the quota of this county.

After some debate, the report and ordinance were adopted, and were immediately signed by the Mayor.

Supervisor ELY offered a resolution increasing the salary of the Surrogate to $6,000. Supervisor DAVIS thought $5,000 was a sufficient salary for any official, and would support him and his family in a handsome manner. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 9 to 3.

A resolution raising the salary of the Chief Clerk of the Board to $5,000, and the Assistant Clerk to $3 000, was adopted.

The Comptroller was authorized to lease the rooms in the TIMES building now used by the Surrogate, for a further term of three years, at a rent not exceeding $6,000 per annum.

A resolution directing the legal adviser of the board to discontinue all suits brought by the board against the Commissioners of Record, was referred to a committee.

Resolutions were adopted complimenting the two retiring members of the board, Messrs. LITTLE and CONNER, and expressing the regret of their colleagues at losing their valuable services.

The board adjourned to noon on Tuesday next.

FARRAGUT.

A Handsome New Year Present to the Brave Admiral.

The patriotism, the gratitude and the good sense of the citizens of New-York, was displayed in a becoming manner on Saturday, in the presentation of a substantial testimonial to the great naval hero of the age, Vice-Admiral FARRAGUT. It was resolved about two weeks ago, to present him with some token of the regard and high estimation in which he was held by the community; and, in accordance with a suggestion from the TIMES, the committee having the matter in charge, determined to make the gift a useful and practicably valuable testimonial, which the recipient could enjoy in his lifetime, and hand down to his descendants in perpetuity. In puranance of this plan, the munificant sum of $50,000 was collected by voluntary contribution in the short space of ten days; the last dollar being subscribed on Thursday. The money was then invested in United States Seven-thirty bonds, and the Admiral was invited to meet the committee yesterday morning at the Custom-house.

At 11 o'clock, quite a number of well-known citizens, members of the committee or contributors, had assembled in the private office of Collector DRAPER. Among those present were: A. A. Low, Moses Taylor, William M. Vermilye, Charles H. Marshall, Augustus Schell, John C. Green, Presper M. Wetmore, John J. Cisco, C. K. Garretson, Wilson G. Hunt, Paul Spofford, R. L. Cutting, Moses H. Grinnell, Alexander T. Stewart and Edward Minturn.

Shortly after 11 o'clock the Vice-Admiral entered, accompanied by Commodore DRAYTON, and was warmly greeted by many of the gentlemen whom he had met before. The meeting was then called to order by Moses TAYLOR, Esq., Chairman of the committee, who said that to him had been delegated the pleasing duty of presenting to Vice-Admiral FARRAGUT a testimonial from his fellow-citizens, and with the testimonial he desired to offer an address, which he would read. The address, elegantly engrossed on a large sheet of parchment, and signed by the committee, was then read by Mr. TAYLOR.

Having finished the address, Mr. TAYLOR took from the table a large envelope, tied with red, white and blue ribbons, containing $50,000 in Government bonds, and placed the roll of parchment and the testimonial in the hands of the Admiral, who responded as follows:

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT'S REPLY.

GENTLEMEN: I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without making some reply to what you so kindly say of me in making the gift, although I reserve to myself the privilege of rendering a more fitting acknowledgment at some future time. I will now respond to a few of the points in the address, as I remember them. As to the duties you speak of that were performed by myself in command of the fleet in the South and Southwest, I have only to say, as I have repeatedly said before, that they were done in obedience to orders from the department at Washington. I have carried out the views of the department in accomplishing what I promised to endeavor to do. In opening and protecting commerce I have simply done my duty in the sphere to which I was called.

But when it comes to personal matters, I can only say, would that I had language to express the gratitude I feel for what you have done. From the moment, I may say, I made the entrance to this harbor, I have been the recipient of honors of every description, and it would be impossible for me, even if I were in the habit of making speeches, to express what I so heartily feel. As to becoming a resident of New-York, nothing would be more grateful to my feelings.

I came here, I can hardly say as a refugee; but being forced out of the South, where I had resided more than forty years, come naturally to this city, as the metropolis of the country, and made my resting-place on the banks of the Hudson. I have every reason to be grateful; you have always calended to me and my family the kindest trastment, and it would be but natural that we should feel a desire to be with you.

But, gentlemen, you know I am a public officer, and must go just where I am ordered.

Still it may be that, consistently with my obligations, I can be here; and I will endeavor to make such arrangements, if it appears that at the same time, I can perform my duty to my country. [Applause.]

This response was greeted with enthusiastic cheers.

Mr. SIMSON DRAPER was then called upon for a few remarks. He said that he could not by any eloquence of his say or do anything that would adequately express the gratitude of the nation to the gallant Admiral, but as the representative of the Government and of those there who had called upon him to speak for him, he wished to say that this testimonial was but a token of what was felt by the Government and by the people. Mr DRAPER was followed by Mr. LOW, and the ceremonies were thus ended.

An American Steamer Building for an English Company.

Messrs. JACOB A. WESTERVELT & SON, of this city, are building for the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, of Liverpool, England, a beautiful side-wheel steamer, to be called the *Favorita*, and from present appearances, she will probably be one of the fastest steamers of her length ever built in this city. The *Favorita* is intended for the route of the company on the west coast of South America. Capt. JAS. HALL, one of the company's officers, is here superintending the construction of the vessel. The *Favorita* is 200 feet long, 30 feet beam, and 9 feet depth of hold. She is being built of the best of material, and will be in every respect a first-class passenger and light-freight steamer. The Allaire Works are building the engines, which have a 56-inch cylinder and 11 feet stroke, and the power that can be developed will certainly tend, with her fine model, to make her a very fast vessel. No pains or expense will be spared to make her as attractive and comfortable as possible for a vessel of her small dimensions to be. The hull is thoroughly iron-strapped on the outside of the frame, the bolts or fastenings all clinched on the inside also of the timbers. She will have EMERSON's improved patent windlass and some other modern improvements. Capt. HALL was called to England by the directors of the company for the purpose of having the vessel built there. But the builders of all the company's steamers, Messrs. RANDOLPH, ELDER & Co., of Glasgow, having at the time three large steamers of over 2,000 tons each for the company, beside seven others for other parties, could not undertake to build the *Favorita* within the time named by the directors, and as the steamer was urgently wanted on her route, the directors decided to have her built in this country. The Pacific Steam Navigation Company have, within the last two years, sent into the Pacific four first-class steamships, all fitted up in the most expensive and comfortable manner, and fitted expressly for the coast trade, and to meet all the requirements of the passenger trafic. These ships are of the following sizes: *Peru*, 1,400 tons; *Chile*, 1,750 tons; *Quito*, 1,350 tons; *Payta*, 1,860 tons. The passages made by the above steamers from Liverpool to Valparaiso, were: *Peru* 35 days; *Chile*, 33 days; *Quito*, 36 days; *Payta*, 31 days. The three large steamers now building on the Clyde for the company will be the finest steamers yet sent into the Pacific. They will have every improvement that can add to comfort or safety, and are guaranteed a speed of 14 knots per hour. These steamers will leave Liverpool in September next. The *Favorita* will leave this city about first of March, making four more steamers sent out to the coast in less than one year.

Speaking of HOLIDAY GIFTS, the *Tribune* of 23d inst. says: "A Morton Gold Pen is a property in itself, and forms a very appropriate and useful Christmas present to all who write for profit or for pleasure."

"A Movement that will amaze the World is soon to be attempted by Gen. Lee." So says a deserter from Richmond. Perhaps the "movement is a proposition to give up the contest—who knows? The rebs might as well "come down" first as last, for we can subdue them just as surely as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS cure dyspepsia, debility and billiousness, and prevents the evil effects of cold damp weather and close confinement in workrooms and factories. Sold everywhere. New-York Office No. 59 Cedar-st.

The Holiday Present most acceptable to a Lady is a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine. This machine took all the first premiums at the fairs in the United States the past year. Salesrooms No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Second-Hand Safes.

In large numbers, of our own and other make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale very cheap.
MARVIN & Co., No. 265 Broadway.

Shafer's Coal and Iron Maps.—A few copies of these Maps remain unsold. Price of Anthracite Coal Map, embracing all the Anthracite Regions, in sheets, $1 25; in cases, $1 50; on rollers, $2 75. The Iron, Railroad and Coal Map of Pennsylvania, in sheets, $1 25; in cases, $1 50; and on rollers, $2 75. Will be sent by mail or express on the receipt of the above-named prices.

Terms of the *Miners' Journal*, $2 75 per annum in advance. The *Miners' Journal* for one year and one of the maps in sheets will be furnished for $3 75; in cases, $4; on rollers, $5 25. Address,
BENJAMIN BANNAN,
Editor *Miners' Journal*, Pottsville, Penn.

Facts for Soldiers.—Throughout the Indian and Crimean Campaigns, the only medicines which proved themselves able to cure the worst cases of Dysentery, Scurvy and Fever, were HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. Therefore, let every Volunteer see that he is supplied with them. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the druggists in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 25 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

A Private Class in Practical Phrenology will be opened at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 389 Broadway, SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, at 7½ o'clock, to be continued Tuesday and Saturday evenings. For terms, apply as above.

Law Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus,
BAKER, SMITH & CO., No. 183 Centre-st.

Artificial Limbs of Superior Quality and adaptability: Army and Navy furnished gratis with the best, per commission of Surgeon-General U. S. Army, by E. D. HUDSON, M. D., Astor-place, Clinton Hall, N. Y.

Old Eyes Made New.

A pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

Burdell's Arnica Liniment.—An infallible cure for Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Rheumatism, Inflammation, &c. A single application allays the pain from a burn the instant it is applied. No family should be without it. Depot No. 81 Barclay-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch and lock-stitch sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Brown's Bronchial Troches, when allowed to dissolve in the mouth, have a direct influence to the affected parts. The soothing effect to the mucous lining of the windpipe allays pulmonary irritation, and gives relief in coughs, colds, and the various throat affections to which public speakers and singers are liable.

It is well known that an important percentage of the ills that flesh is heir to, arise from poison taken into the stomach with food or more occasional refreshments. BURNETT'S FRUIT EXTRACTS are free from poisonous oils and acids, and are perfectly healthy.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Perry's
MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION.

Chloasma, or Moth Patches, Lentigo or Freckles, blemishes in the face called moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the face show more strongly on blondes than brunettes; but they contribute greatly to marring the beauty of either; and anything that will effectually remove them without injuring the skin in texture or color, would be considered a great achievement in medical science. Dr. B. C. PERRY, who has made diseases of the skin a specialty, has discovered an infallible remedy for the removal of moth, freckles and other discolorations from the face without injuring the skin in texture or color. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. For sale by all druggists. Call for Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion.
WEEKS & POTTER, No. 170 Washington-st., Boston, Wholesale Agents for New England.

A Card.

THE METROPOLITAN BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM,
No 575 Broadway.

E. A. BROOKS, having sold his store and stock of goods in Fulton-st., will continue to carry on his business as heretofore, at his old and commodious establishment in Broadway, where he is now prepared to offer for the inspection of his patrons, the most beautiful assortment of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers and Overshoes to be found in this city. His stock of goods comprise every variety of styles for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. The public are invited to call and examine at No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

A Card.

The undersigned is now prepared to sell his entire stock of English pocket and table cutlery, &c., at a liberal discount—in lots to suit purchasers—a portion having been partially damaged by water, occasioned by the recent fire in the building adjoining his store in Beekman-street.

The stock comprises an extensive assortment of Geo. Worstenholms & Sons' pocket cutlery and razors, Joseph Rodgers & Sons' cutlery and scissors, Wade & Butcher's razors, Ward & Payne's edge tools, Richard Groves & Sons' files, edge tools, saws, &c., as well as an extensive variety of cutlery, files, tools, &c., of his own brand and importation.

All goods not sold at private sale before the 15th of January, or thereabouts, will be closed out at auction.
JOHN H. SCOTT,
No. 57 Beekman-st., New-York.

Wm. Knabe & Co.,
Manufacturers of
GOLD MEDAL
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
BALTIMORE, MD

Certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, Satter and other leading artists EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

A full assortment of the above celebrated instruments at C. BAUER & CO.'S WAREROOMS, No. 544 BROADWAY, N. Y.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,

A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents table mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Burchelmr's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

ABBOTT—PRATT.—In New-Concord, on Tuesday, Dec. 27, at the residence of Heman Pratt, Esq., the father of the bride, by Rev. D. A. Jones, FRANK D. ABBOTT, of Valatia, and ISABELLA PRATT of New Concord.

DIED

ANTHON.—On Sunday, Jan. 1, GEORGE ANTHON, formerly of the U. S. Navy, in the 83d year of his age.

Funeral services at St. Mark's Church, on Tuesday, the 3d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

ALLEN.—On Sunday, Jan. 1, of consumption, E. W. ALLEN, aged 32 years.

The friends of the family, and those of his acquaintance, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, Woodhaven, L. I., at 1 o'clock P. M.

Ah, how vain we watched and loved him,
Unseen angels held his hand;
Led him from th a world of sinning,
Safely to the better land.

☞ Brattleboro, Vt., papers please copy.

BROWNE.—At sea, on board the U. S. steamer *A. D. Vance*, on Monday, Dec. 26, of diphtheria, THOMAS MCCARTY BROWNE, Assistant Paymaster U. S. Navy.

His friends, and those of the family of his father-in-law, Mr. Lewis Taylor, are requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 76th-st., west of 3d-av., on Tuesday, at 12 o'clock noon.

☞ Middletown, Conn., papers please copy.

BUEL.—At Litchfield, Conn., on Saturday, Dec. 31, MARY ANNE, wife of Henry W. Buel, M. D., and daughter of the late John Laidlew, of Brooklyn.

Funeral at Litchfield on Tuesday morning, Jan. 3.

COOPER.—On Sunday, Jan. 1, ANN VAN VORST, wife of Joseph Cooper.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 3d inst., at 10 o'clock P. M., at St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., near Christopher, without further invitation.

DICKINSON.—On Saturday morning, Dec. 31, after a painful illness, ISABELLA DICKINSON, consort of the late Capt. Jeremiah J. Dickinson, aged 59 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 110 Sullivan-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Manchester and Liverpool, Eng., papers please copy.

HAIGHT.—In New-Castle, on Seventh Day, 12th month, 31st, DORCAS HAIGHT, widow of the late Ezra Haight, in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, on Third Day, 1st month, 3d, at 21 o'clock A. M.

JOHNSON.—On Sunday, Jan. 1, ANNABELLA, wife of Thomas Johnson, No. 18 Wooster-st.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her brother, Oliver Marshall, and her brother-in-law, James G. Johnson, are respectfully requested to attend her funeral, from St. Patrick's Cathedral, where a solemn requiem will be offered up for the repose of her soul, on Tuesday, 3d inst., at 11 A. M. precisely. Her remains will be interred in Calvary Cemetery.

LABAN.—At Rahway, N. J., on Saturday, Dec. 31, HELEN L. LABAN, aged 17 years.

Funeral on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock, from St. Paul's Church.

MORRIS.—On Sunday, Jan. 1, of congestion of the brain, MARTHA SINCLAIR, youngest daughter of Catherine A. and the late Benjamin F. Morris, in the 13th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, 3d inst., at 2 o'clock, at the Hedding M. E. Church, Jersey City, Montgomery-st., between Barrow and Grove sts.

OWEN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 1, MICAH MOTT OWEN, in the 43d year of his age.

The relatives and friends, also the members of Hohenlinden Lodge No. 56, F. and A. M., and the members of Brooklyn Lodge of Perfection, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 4th inst., at 1 P. M., at his late residence, Oxford-st., near Myrtle-av. The fraternity in general are also respectfully invited to attend.

PALMER.—On Saturday evening, Dec. 31, Mrs. SARAH PALMER.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from Dr. Hutton's Church, on Washington-square, on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

PIGOT.—On Friday, Dec. 30, MARY, wife of Joseph Pigot, aged 65 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Jan. 3, at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 62 East Broadway.

ROBINSON.—On Saturday, Dec. 31, of pneumonia, JOHN F. ROBINSON, of Bermuda, W. I., aged 59 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Holland Lodge No. 8, F. and A. M., and of Jerusalem Chapter No 8, R. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. A. F. Brotherson, No. 95 West 32d-st., on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

RICH.—On Saturday morning, Dec. 31, CRANDALL RICH, in his 53d year.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 217 East 31st-st., on Tuesday, Jan. 3, at 1 o'clock.

SMITH.—At Ridgefield, Conn., on Friday, Dec. 30, DANIEL SMITH.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Jan. 3, at 1 o'clock. Cars of the New-Haven Railroad leave 27th-st. at 7 o'clock A. M., to connect with Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, and return at 6:30 P. M.

SATTERLEE.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Dec. 31, ALVRAD H. SATTERLEE, youngest son of the late John B. Satterlee, aged 20 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Jan. 4, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 122 Bergen-st., Brooklyn, without further invitation.

SCOFIELD.—On Sunday, Jan. 1, at Scarsdale, Westchester County, N. Y., at the residence of his uncle, James Chambers, Esq., EDGAR G. SCOFIELD, son of Augustus H. and Catharine C. Scofield, of Walden, Orange County, N. Y., in the 18th year of his age.

The remains will be taken to Walden, and the funeral services held in the Reformed Dutch Church, on Wednesday, Jan. 4, at 2 P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further invitation.

VEITCH.—On Sunday, Jan. 1, of convulsions, SARAH ANASTASIA, only child of Charles W. and Anastatia Veitch.

The funeral services will take place at the residence of her grandfather, Wm. Veitch, No 73 Bedford-st., on Tuesday evening, 3d inst., at 7½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Oak Hill Cemetery for interment, Rockland County.

WHITE.—On Sunday, Jan. 1, ELLEN WHITE, relict of Levi White, in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, No. 137 East 17th-st., on Wednesday, 4th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

AN ENTIRELY NEW INVENTION IN DENTISTRY.

The Public and Profession are invited to examine Dr. LEVETT'S "PATENT" in COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificial teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced, occupying but half the space in the mouth heretofore deemed indispensable, while its adhesion is perfect. No. 832 Broadway. Hours 9 till 5.

Can refer to patients of the highest respectability.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled Best Family. Genuine Castile, Toilet and other soaps constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.

CHEVALIER'S
LIFE FOR THE HAIR.

Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out in three days, keeps the head clean, cool and healthy, will not stain the skin, or soil the whitest fabric. The best hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; strengthens and promotes the growth of the weakest hair. *It is recommended and used by the first medical authority in New-York.* All are freely invited to examine this wonderful triumph of science. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, where advice as to the treatment of the hair will be gratuitously given. Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES complete, including the Sunday edition, from Dec. 1, 1860, to the present time. Apply to or address SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, *Times* office.

FANS, NEW STYLES, JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS.

TWO, THREE, FIVE, EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN to THIRTY DOLLARS EACH. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

EAGLE GAS STOVES,
FOR
HEATING AND COOKING.

Every stove warranted as represented.
Call or send for descriptive catalogues.
EAGLE GAS STOVE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 474 Broadway, New-York.

CLOTHING,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
SMOKING JACKETS,
AND
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
A fine assortment at greatly
REDUCED PRICES.
DEVLIN & CO.,
Broadway, corner Grand-st.,
Broadway, corner Warren-st.

SKATES! SKATES!! SKATES!!!

We have added to our establishment a salesroom for RETAILING SKATES only where we offer at reasonable prices a very complete assortment for men, women and children.

PATTERSON BROTHERS,
Importers of Hardware,
No. 37 Park Row.
Illustrated Price List furnished on application

THE NEW-YORK DAILY NEWS
Will be published TO-MORROW MORNING, at the usual hour.

ORIGINAL EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.
TO HISTORICAL SOCIETIES AND COLLECTORS OF LITERARY CURIOSITIES.

The Hon. Gerrit Smith, having generously given the original Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln, dated Sept. 1862, to the U. S. Sanitary Commission, they offer it for sale as a document of unsurpassed public and historical interest. The lowest bid that will be considered, must reach $1,000. Considering that the President's second proclamation of Jan. 1863 sold at Chicago for $3,000, we cannot doubt that the more valuable document we now offer for sale will sooner or later command a price as good, if not better.

Apply to the General Secretary, at the rooms of the Commission, No. 823 Broadway, in person, or by letter. By order of the Commission.
J. FOSTER JENKINS, General Secretary.

SAVE LABOR! SAVE YOUR COAL!

If you want a Heater, Range or Stove that will require but one lighting of fires in the season, give you a pure, moist atmosphere, consume less coal and give less trouble than any other, call at No. 270 Canal-st., a few doors east of Broadway. JOHN SUMNER.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLO

FINANCIAL.

PETROLEUM

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA PETROLEUM COMPANY.

ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF NEW-YORK.

PROPERTY IN THE VERY HEART OF THE OIL REGIONS OF VENANGO COUNTY, PENN

TRUSTEES

FRANCIS A. PALMER, President Broadway Bank, New-York.
NATHAN RANDALL, Ex-President United States Telegraph Company, New-York.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, of Albert H. Nicolay & Co., Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 52 William-st., New-York.
EUGENE J. JACKSON, of Polhamus & Jackson, Bankers and Brokers, No. 43 Exchange-place, New-York.
EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary New-York Petroleum Stock Board, and Broker, No 30 Broad-st., New-York
ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia.
ROBERT CLARKSON, of CLARKSON & CO., Bankers, No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.
FRANCIS A. GODWIN, Philadelphia.
JAMES M. CLARKE, Oil City, Pennsylvania.

PRESIDENT.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, New-York.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.
ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia.

TREASURER.
A. V. STOUT, President Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY,
No. 52 WILLIAM-ST., New-York,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD-ST., Philadelphia.

CAPITAL STOCK . . . 300,000 SHARES.
AT THE NOMINAL PAR VALUE OF $5 EACH—SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $2 PER SHARE.

Stock subject to no further assessment.
50,000 SHARES, OR $250,000, RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

A large majority of the stock of this company having been already taken in New-York and Philadelphia, the subscription books will remain open but a few days longer, at the offices named below.

NEW-YORK SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS.
FRANCIS A. PALMER, at Broadway Bank, No. 237 Broadway.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 52 William-st.
POLHAMUS & JACKSON, No. 43 Exchange-place.

☞ Maps and Prospectus can be obtained on application at the office of the Company.

V. K. MILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS OF 1881.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 6-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 10-40 BONDS.
ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES. LOAN USUAL COMMISSION ALLOWED.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS COLLECTED OR PURCHASED.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."
All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
of
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased, and on hand, for sale.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OHIO INTEREST 1865.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1865.

The interest due January 1, 1865, on the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund at No. 29 William-st., New-York, on and after the 2d inst., and until the 16th inst., on which day payment will be made only at the office of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, in the city of Columbus, Ohio.

JAMES H. GODMAN, Auditor of State.
W. W. ARMSTRONG, Secretary of State.
L. R. CRITCHFIELD, Attorney General.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA COMPANY,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the drawing this day made of twenty-five of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company for redemption, the following Bonds numbered 16, 141, 242, 243, 318, 376, 401, 404, 552, 606, 622, 745, 757, 765, 842, 857, 915, 986, 1087, 1185, 1210, 1314, 1372, 1373, were drawn by lot, and that the same will be paid in Gold, on presentation at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of January next, the first day of the month being Sunday. The Bonds so drawn must be presented for payment within ten days of the said day of January next, under penalty of the forfeiture of the rights of redemption under this drawing. By order of the Board.

DATED 5th Dec., 1864. W. TITUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

Notice is hereby given, that the Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company falling due on the 1st day of January next, will be paid in Gold, on presentation at the office of the Company on and after MONDAY, the 2d day of January next.

DATED 5th Dec., 1864. W. TITUS, Secretary.

GOODYEAR BROTHERS & DURAND,
BANKERS,
NO. 18 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK
Interest allowed on accounts subject to check at sight, as with banks. Collections on all accessible points at the lowest rates.
ALL KINDS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, R. R. STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, &c., bought and sold on commission. Orders in Philadelphia and Boston executed without extra charge. Coupons and Interest on United States registered bonds collected.
CHAS. GOODYEAR, Banker, Schoharie Co. Bank.
GEO. GOODYEAR, New-Haven, Conn.
GEO. G. GOODYEAR. HARVEY DURAND.

OFFICE OF H. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1864.

COUPONS OF CHICAGO AND ALTON Railroad, first mortgage bonds.
COUPONS of Joliet and Chicago Railroad, first mortgage bonds.
COUPONS of Dubuque and Southwestern Railroad, preferred first mortgage bonds, due Jan. 1, 1865, will be paid at our office on and after the 3d day of January next, less Government tax.

M. K. JESUP & CO.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 10, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN OF THE readiness of this department to redeem, on presentation, by payment in lawful money, or by conversion into bonds, as authorized by law, the Three-Years Treasury Notes, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per centum, issued under act of July 17, 1861. Interest will cease on all such Treasury Notes not so presented after three months from this date, at which time, under the law, the right of conversion ceases. Holders thereof will govern themselves accordingly.

W. P. FESSENDEN, Secretary of the Treasury.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Aug 28, 1864.

COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, ON FIRST MORT-gage Bonds of Placerville and Sacramento Valley Railroad, will be paid at our office on and after Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1865.

Coupons of Gold Bonds will be paid in gold.
Coupons of Currency Bonds will be paid in currency.
Both subject to Government tax.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

OFFICE OF THE BIOZLOW BLUE STONE COMPANY,
MALDEN, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of nine Trustees and of three Inspectors of Election, to serve for one year, will be held at the office of the company, Malden, N. Y., on the second MONDAY of January next, commencing at 1 o'clock and closing at 3 o'clock of that day.

H. EDGARDUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SMITH AND PARMELEE GOLD CO.,
No. 24 Broad-street, New-York.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTees of the Smith and Parmelee Gold Company, will be held at the office of the Company in the city of New-York, on MONDAY, the 9th day of January, 1865, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M. The transfer books will close on the 5th January, and reopen 10th January.

WM. H. PENDLETON, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 10th January next, at 12 o'clock M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

A. S. BARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE holders of the first Mortgage Bonds of the MARIPOSA COMPANY will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, Jan. 3, 1865, at 11 A. M.

W. TITUS, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF ELEVEN Directors, and for Inspectors of Election of this association, will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE SUSQ. AND WYOMING VALLEY RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY, TRINITY BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1864.

THE STATED ANNUAL MEETING OF Stockholders and election for Directors, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, January 24, at 2 P. M.

ELLIS POTTER, Secretary.

TRADESMAN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIREC-TORS and Inspectors of Election will be held on TUESDAY, the 10th of January next, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due Jan. 1, 1865, of the First Mortgage Bonds of the above company, will be paid on presentation, in gold coin, less 5 per cent. (U. S. tax,) at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

NOTICE.—COUPONS OF COLUMBUS AND INdianapolis, and Richmond and Covington Railroads, close January 1, 1865, will be paid at St. Nicholas Bank on January 3.

A. E. SMITH, President.

FINANCIAL.

HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
NO. 44 PINE ST.,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
BUY AND SELL
QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND VOUCHERS,

5-20 BONDS,
1-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
7-30 LOAN, AND EVERY FORM OF U. S. SECURITIES.

We invite the attention of Banks and parties desiring short investments to our assortment of United States Six per Cent. Debt Certificates. We have them on hand due in every month of the year, at rates that pay better interest than any security in the market.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.

☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

SPECIAL PETROLEUM NOTICE.

"LITTLE KANAWHA
AND
ELK RIVER
PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY,"
OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Geologists and practical men unite in their belief, and so report, that the property of this company—62,560 acres of land, in fee—is in the very centre of the West Virginia Oil Region—has numerous oil and gas springs along the banks of its principal streams, (one of which vies with the famous Burning Spring itself,) and is surrounded by properties on every side that are unmistakable in their oil-bearing character.

The subscription for its purchase is now being made at the office of the undersigned. It contains the names of many of our prominent capitalists and business men, is already far advanced, and will be closed at an early day.

Prof. Richardson's very able and interesting report on the property, with circular attached, containing the conditions of the subscription, and any additional information, can be obtained of this office.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

S. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.

We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s. OF 1881.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
Office No. 67 Wall-st.
100,000 Shares. Par Value $3. $300,0000.
Stock full paid, no future assessments.
This Company has an amole working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.

OFFICERS:
John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenbos, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bemheimer, Treas. J. H. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.

TRUSTEES.

John J. Morris,	Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenbosa,	Henry Cohn.
Isaac Bemheimer,	Smith Barker, Jr,
John H. Rhodes.	

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., CORNER OF EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1864.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—IN PURsuance of authority given at a meeting of the stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, held on the 21st day of April last, there will be apportioned among such persons as shall be stockholders in said Company on the 15th day of January next, twelve thousand five hundred shares of new stock, in the ratio of one share to every seven shares of stock then held by such stockholder; certificates of stock so apportioned will be ready for delivery to those entitled to the same, on and after the 1st day of February next, (same day on which the usual cash dividend will be paid.)

No scrip will be issued for fractions of a share, but the number of shares representing the aggregate of such fractions will be sold at public auction on the 28th day of January, and the net proceeds will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 1st day of February next, according to their respective interests.

The Government tax on the above-mentioned apportionment will be paid by the Company. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine st.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that this regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of nine Directors and of three Inspectors of Election, to serve for one year, will be held at the Banking-house of this Bank, at Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 2d TUESDAY of January next, commencing at 12 o'clock at noon, and closing at 1 o'clock P. M. of that day.

The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 31 till after the said election.

D. W. VAEGHAN, Cashier.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.

For sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 67 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1864.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this company will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January, 1865. Polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS, DUE JAN. 1, will be paid on or after that date, on presentation at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers:
Chicago City Municipal Bonds,
Chicago City Water Loan Bonds,
Albany City 6 per cent. Bonds.

Dec. 28, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1864

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this company, and for Inspectors, will be held at the company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th of January, 1865, commencing at 12 o'clock M., and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE MORTGAGE Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, due the 1st of January next, will be paid in coin at our office, less Government tax, No. 36 Wall-st., Dec. 27, 1864. EUGENE KELLY & CO.

OFFICE OF THE DAY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 202 11th-st., between Avenues C and D.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this company and three inspectors of the next election, will be held at this office, No 202 11th-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

A. B. HODGES, Secretary.

OFFICE SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK RAILROAD CO., SANDUSKY, Dec. 28, 1864.

THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF this Company are hereby notified that the interest warrants falling due on the first day of January, 1865, issued with bonds, will be paid at maturity at the office of E. T. H. Gibson, Esq., No. 54 William-st., New-York.

C. L. BOALT, President.

THE MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECT-ORS of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on MONDAY, the 9th day of January next. Polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed until after said election.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BOARD OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, No. 32 CHAMBERS-STREET.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that an additional One Per Cent. will be added on the 15th inst., to all taxes unpaid on that day. On the 1st of January following, interest at the rate of Twelve Per Cent. will accrue, to be calculated from the 10th day of October, 1864, to the date of payment.

JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 8 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1864.

THE COUPONS DUE JANUARY 1, 1865. from the bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, will be paid on and after January 3, on presentation at this office.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank and for three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the banking house, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next. The poll will open at 1 o'clock and close at 2 P. M. By order of the board

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Langdon Rolling Mill Company will be held at the office of the Company at Room No 63 Tribune Buildings, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing Trustees to serve for the ensuing year.

J. R. LAWRENCE, Treasurer and Sec'y,
New-York, Dec. 30, 1864.

CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 24, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1865, ON the Special Mortgage Bonds of this company, issued to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, will be paid at the Ocean Bank, New-York.

GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No 8, first door over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

THE RUSSELL FILE COMPANY.

Capital $500,000: divided into 25,000 shares, of $20 each.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $10 PER SHARE.

President.
GEORGE A. OSGOOD, Esq.
Vice-President,
I. A. WELLINGTON, Esq
Trustees,
Hon. SIDNEY P. INGRAHAM, Jr.,
HENRY R. MORGAN, Esq.,
F. S. HASTINGS, Esq.,
WILLIAM COX, Esq.,
CHARLES LEDIARD, Esq.
Bankers and Subscription Agents,
Messrs. POLHAMIUS & JACKSON,
No. 43 Exchange-place,
and
Messrs. MILLS, KNICKERBACKER & CO.,
No. 26 Broad st.
Treasurer,
WM. H. OSGOOD, Esq.

This company, having purchased the exclusive right of the recent invention for restoring worn-out files, instead erecting a suitable factory, and for that purpose, offer for sale, at their bankers, 5,000 shares of their capital stock, at $10 per share, par value being $20 per share. The company beg to inform the public that by this invention they will be able to restore and make, in a very respect, equal to new, 300 dozen of worn-out 12-inch files per day, at the trifling expense of 65 cents per dozen, and other sizes in proportion.

Everyone in any way connected or acquainted with any branch of mechanical industry, will at once appreciate the great value of such an invention, and the large field it offers for sure and profitable investment. The company beg to refer, for further particulars, to their prospectus, which can be obtained at their bankers, Messrs. MILLS, KNICKERBACKER & CO., No. 26 Broad-st., and
Messrs. POLHAMIUS & JACKSON, No. 43 Exchange place.

SINKING FUND.

DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—I am prepared to purchase Second Mortgage Bonds of the above Road to the extent of forty-five thousand dollars, ($45,000) amount due 1st of October last under the terms of the mortgage requiring an annual appropriation toward a Sinking Fund for the redemption and security of the Second Mortgage Bonds. I desire proposals for the sale of Second Mortgage Bonds for this Fund, in lots of forty five Bonds or less, by the 15th of January next. Address, at Lafayette Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio.

JOSEPH C. BUTLER, Trustee.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
NO. 52 WALL-ST.,
Will pay, Jan. 3, 1865, the interest due on the following named securities, viz.:
Indiana State 2½ per cent. and 5 per cent. stocks.
Kansas State 7 per cent. Bonds.
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, First and Second Mortgage Bonds.
Indiana Central Railroad Second Mortgage Bonds.
Indiana and Illinois Central Railway 7 per cent. Bonds.
Jackson County (Ohio) Bonds.
City of Marietta (Ohio) Bonds.

CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Central Petroleum Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before them, will be held at their office, No. 10 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, the 3d day of January next, at 12 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 30 to Jan. 4.

WED. W. CLARK, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1864.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, July 22, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236, Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, New-York City, an incorporated bank whose charter has expired, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and the Leather Manufacturers' Bank, New-York City. The outstanding notes of the said bank must be presented for redemption within six years of the date of this notice, and all notes not presented for payment and redemption within the time above specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS, DUE DEC. 31 and Jan. 1, will be paid on and after the above dates, on presentation at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., bankers
Chicago City Municipal Bonds.
Chicago City Water Loan Bonds.
Albany City Six Per Cent. Bonds.
Buffalo City Six Per Cent. Bonds, Dec. 31
Buffalo City Seven Per Cent. Bonds.
Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad First Funded Coupon Bonds.
Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad Bonds.
Missouri State Bonds. Issued to Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad
Hannibal and St. Joseph's Railroad Convertible Bonds.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the choice of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come legally before them, will be held at the Banking Rooms, No. 318 Broadway, on the 10th day of January next being the second Tuesday of the month, commencing at 10 A. M. and closing at 3 P. M.

W. H. FOSTER, Cashier.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of first mortgage bonds, series A, of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., on and after the third day of January, 1865.

Envelopes properly prepared to guard against errors, will be furnished on application.

C. BUTLER, President.

STATEMENT OF THE SIXTH NATIONAL BANK, under the 34th section of the National Currency Act:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$825,8..5 90
Average amount of specie and lawful money	225,8..5 71
Average amount of deposits	767,2?3 00
Average amount of circulation	1?3,0 0 00

JNO. W. B. DOSLER, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders and Trustees of the WESTMORELAND PETROLEUM COMPANY of New-Brunswick, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 11th of January, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Clark & Sumner, No. 10 Pine-st. Punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be transacted.

H. W. C. TWEEDLE, Secretary.

OFFICE BERKMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 10 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1864.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

E. H. CHESHIRE, Secretary.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 650 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECT-ORS of this bank will be held at the banking rooms, on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1865. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

NOTICE.—INTEREST ON ALL THE BONDS OF the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1865, will be paid on presentation at the Corn Exchange Bank, on and after Jan. 3.

GEO. T. M. DAVIS, Treasurer.

HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COM-PANY.—This Company has removed its offices from No. 10 Wall-st., to No. 140 Broadway.

A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

UNITED STATES COUPONS PURCHASED at the same rate as Gold, by
F. P. JAMES & CO., No 46 Wall-st.

ATHENS COUNTY COUPONS, DUE 1ST of January, 1865, will be paid at the office of WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share free from Government tax) has been declared on the capital stock of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on and after Tuesday, Jan 3, 1865, to those who shall be stockholders on the 24th day of December inst., when the transfer books will close, and reopen again on the 3d day of January next.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1864. W. BEMENT, Treas.

CENTRAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING CO.,
Room No. 51 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent., payable at the office of the Company, on and after the 15th day of January, 1865. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 5 to 15, inclusive.

F. P. WHITE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF H. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, COR BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec 22, 1864

THE QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE and three-quarters (1¾) per cent., free from Government tax, due Jan. 1, 1865, on Joliet and Chicago Railroad stock, and on Alton and St. Louis Railroad stock, will be paid on and after the 3d day of January next, by the United States Trust Co., No. 48 Wall-st., New-York.

M. K. JESUP & CO., Transfer Agents.

ATLANTIC BANK, BROOKLYN,
BROOKLYN, Dec. 24, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Six Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has this day been declared out of the profits of the six months ending the 31st inst., payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 3d day of January next. By order of the Board.

WM. C. RUSHMORE, President.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a semi-annual Dividend of five per cent., and an Extra Dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 3d day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed till the day of payment.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of five per cent., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 3d day of January next. The transfer book will be closed from this date until Jan. 3.

W. H. COX, Cashier.

ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared, out of the profits of the last six months, a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable to stockholders, free of Government tax, on and after Jan. 3, 1865. The book of transfer will be closed from Dec. 18 to Jan. 4. By order. R. W. R. FREEMAN, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 12, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of 15 Per Cent. and the Government tax out of the profits of the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 5th of January proximo. The business of this bank will be discontinued after the 31st of December inst., and be merged into the First National Bank of this city.

J. S. FOX, Cashier.

MILWAUKIE AND PRAIRIE DUCHIEN RAILWAY.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS.

Your Trustees hereby inform and notify you that the Company have made the payment due the Sinking Fund October 1, 1864, and that we have designated by lot for payment, as required by the trust deed, $50,500 of said Mortgage Bonds, numbered as follows, viz:

Nos. 48, 93, 101, 199, 221, 223, 255, 267, 300, 332, 336, 403, 420, 421, 479, 494, 495, 496, 508, 547, 630, 631, 685, 715, 716, 736, 763, 828, 907, 932, 944, 945, 977, 1104, 1184, 1238, 1242, 1253, 1278, 1286, 1379, 1388, 1402, 1451, 1605, 1631, 1666, 1711, 1855, 1883, 1901, 2011, 2110, 2305, 2316, 2316, 2322, of $1000 each and 2478, 2503, 2533, 2654, 2587, 2623, 2681, of $500 each.

The holders of the bonds thus designated for payment can receive their money at par and interest, upon surrendering the bonds to us at the office of W. Schall & Co., No. 58 Exchange-place, City of New-York.

The above bonds will not draw interest after Jan. 1, 1865. The next payment will be due April 1, 1865.

W. SCHALL,
By GORTTELLE, Att'y, } Trust'e.
N. A. COWDREY,

NORWICH AND WORCESTER R. R. CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, CONN.,
Dec. 28, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 11th proximo, to the stockholders whose names are on the stock ledger on the 4th day of January, 1865.

Dividend payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.'s Office, No. 55 Wall-st., New-York.

The transfer books will be closed from the 4th day to the 11th day of January, 1865.

Persons holding the bonds of this Company, payable June 1, 1864, are requested to present them for payment. No interest will be paid on them after that date.

Stockholders holding the Treasurer's orders for stock, to be placed to their credit on the books of the Transfer Agency, must surrender them before the books are closed, on the 4th proximo, to entitle them to receive the dividend.

Stockholders will please take notice of the following extract from the law, when they authorize the transfer of stock, or give an order for their dividend:

"Every corporation having capital stock divided into shares, shall register the names and residences of all its shareholders, and shall issue no certificate of stock to a shareholder or purchaser of a share, until he informs the corporation, or Transfer Agent, of his actual place of residence, and shall pay no dividend to a shareholder until he informs the corporation thereof."

G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.,
OFFICE No. 73 SOUTH 4TH-ST.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1865.

A Dividend of 18 per cent., on the common and preferred stock, clear of National and State taxes, has been declared payable in common stock, on 31st Dec. next, on all stock standing on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 5th proximo.

Stockholders whose names are registered on the New-York books, will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 56 Wall-st.

S. BRADFORD,
Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., PITTSBURGH, Dec. 15, 1864.

DIVIDENDS.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of 2½ per cent. free of Government tax, on the capital stock for the quarter ending Dec. 31 inst., and 3½ per cent., less the Government tax, on the guild mortgage bonds for the six months ending Dec. 31 inst., the latter in anticipation of those due April 1, 1865. Both payable on and after Jan. 17, 1865, at the company's office in this city, and by the transfer agents, WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, to the holders, as registered at the respective offices. The transfer books will close on the 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on the 17th day of January thereafter. By order of the board.

W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL MINING COMPANY,
No. 284 PEARL-ST., MARKET BANK BUILDING.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL MINING COMPANY, have this day declared a dividend of two dollars and a half ($2½) per share, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 16, 1865. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 5th to the morning of the 16th of January.

JAMES M. MILLS, Treasurer.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—HANOVER Fire Insurance Company.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st.

R. E. WALCOTT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan 2, 1865.

BANK OF NEW-YORK,
Dec. 16, 1864.

161ST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 3d of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 5th of January next.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 54 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1864.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st inst., and five (5) per cent. out of the earnings of steamers, all free from Government tax, to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th of January next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 27th of December until the morning of the 7th of January.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DI-RECTORS, held this day, it was resolved that a dividend of five per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, be paid on the first day of February next, to the holders of full-paid shares of this Company, registered the 20th day of January next, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 20th day of January, and opened on the 3d day of February.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1864.

**

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,2?4 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	Afloat)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	Building	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the WASHINGTON, A. DUDEZENE; LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Jan. 4.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Feb. 1.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines. (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. IBELIN & CO.

STEAMSHIP LAFAYETTE, FOR HAVRE, will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on WEDNESDAY, 4th of January. Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—bulilder	3,612	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,232	.....
HELVETIA—builder	3,279	.....
ERIN	3,?18	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,816	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
ERIN—Lewis.....Saturday, Jan. 7.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency; Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having their value expressed therein are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 21 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR	Bell		Saturday, Jan. 7.
MORNING STAR	Nelson		Saturday, Jan. 21.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp		Saturday, Jan. 28.
EVENING STAR	Bell		Saturday, Feb. 4.
MORNING STAR	Nelson		Saturday, Feb. 18.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp		Saturday, Feb. 25.
DAY STAR	(Building.)		

At 3 o'clock, P. M.
From Piar 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.

The *Morning Star* is 2,045 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,016, the *Day Star* 2,775, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. HAYNES, No. 10 Battery-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 7.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 14.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 21.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 28.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER..SATURDAY.....Jan. 7
ETNA.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 14
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 21
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	
First Cabin to London	$85	Sterling
First Cabin to Paris	$95	Sterling
First Cabin to Hamburg, &c.	$85	Sterling
Steerage	$30	

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $95. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New York.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

THROUGH BILLS LADING TO ST. LOUIS AND ALL POINTS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, VIA NEW-ORLEANS.

THE ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS,
JOHN J. ROE, President,
Is now ready to contract, and give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for shipment as above.

This Company now owns some twenty first-class steamers running between New-Orleans, St. Louis, and Louisville, and are now arranging connections between New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and New-Orleans.

One of their steamers will leave New-Orleans daily, and by judicious arrangements they are enabled to offer inducements to shippers in lower rates and quick dispatch. Average time of transit, eighteen days.

J. EAGER, Agent,
No. 41 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company's new steamer COSTILLA, Capt. La Mesquiera, will sail for the above ports from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Jan 2, and MONDAY, Jan. 30.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....$50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

Passengers must have passports.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

PASSENGERS PER CORSICA, FOR HAVANA AND NASSAU, are requested to be on board, at the company's wharf, Jersey City, at 9 o'clock on MONDAY MORNING, Jan. 2.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The first-class United States Mail steamship
YAZOO,
George W. Couch, Commander,
having been thoroughly overhauled, will leave Pier No. 23, N. R., on THURSDAY, Jan. 5, 1865, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New Orleans direct.

For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 55 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:

Jan. 4.....NORTH STAR.....Sloom.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN AGE.)
Jan. 10.....COSTA RICA.....Wallenstein.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
Jan. 23.....OCEAN QUEEN.....Seabury.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT
The new and first-class U. S. Mail Steamship
FUNG SHUEY,
Capt. J. B. HILDRETH,
will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 7, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow on Jan. 14, 1865.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP MORRO CASTLE,
Capt. ADAMS,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.

For freight or passage apply to
BPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The new and splendid steamship EAGLE, Lawrence, Master, will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave on Jan. 11.

FOR MATAMORAS—DISPATCH LINE.

The A 1 British steamship *Governor Bailey*, is now receiving cargo at pier No. 9 East River, and will positively sail on THURSDAY, Jan. 12, at 2 o'clock P. M., touching at Havana to land and receive passengers only.

NO BERTH SECURED UNTIL PAID FOR.

For freight or passage to Matamoras, or passage to Havana, with first-class steamship accommodations, apply to E. A. HUSSEY & CO., No. 116 Pearl-st.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA—SHORT ROUTE, LOW PRICES.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch, on the 20th of every month, from Pier No. 29 North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, D. S. Babcock, Master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars, apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

FOR PORT ROYAL AND BEAUFORT, S. C.—Regular Line.—The steamship DELVILLE will sail as above on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4, 1865, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier 6 East River.

For freight or passage, apply to
WHITNEY & HATHEWAY, No. 52 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. H. NONES, Notary Public.

SHIPPING.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, by
TAPSCOTT'S
favorite lines of LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so on the most favorable terms, by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South st.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

From foot Murray-st., daily at 2¾ P. M., connecting with trains for Highlands, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Manchester, &c.

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.

Fare $2. Excursion tickets $3—good for three days.

Steamer JESSE HOYT leaves Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, daily, (excepting Sundays,) at 8 A. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with express trains for Philadelphia, Tuckerton, Barnegat, Toms River, &c.

Returning leave Vine-st. Ferry, Philadelphia, at 11¾ A. M.

☞ Travelers from the city of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line—the state of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.

For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M., 2, 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9.15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Dec. 5, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:40, 5, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 5 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. All trains leave Chambers-st. 30 minutes earlier than 30th-st. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st. Through freight rain daily.

J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:3, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Hunter's Point at 10 A. M., 2, 5:30 and P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Nyack.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

Nov. 1, 1864.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 19 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxurious fully furnished state rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

M. B. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains north and east from New-Haven 11 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMMONALTY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said city, relative to the acquiring of lands for a Reservoir and appurtenances thereto in the said city, between One Hundred and Seventy-second and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth streets, and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River, in the said city, for the purpose of supplying such parts of said city with Croton Water as are not now supplied with the same.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said city, pursuant to chapter ninety-five of the laws of this State, passed April Seventh, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-three, and chapter two hundred and sixty-seven of the laws of this State, passed April Twenty-first, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-four, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, parties or persons respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the Twenty-third day of January, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-five, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter, to estimate in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties and persons interested as aforesaid, a just and equitable compensation for taking all those lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises as lie between One hundred and Seventy-second and One hundred and Seventy-fifth streets and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River in said city, which said lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises the said Croton Aqueduct Board deem necessary for the building a new reservoir and appurtenances thereto, in the city of New-York, for the purpose of supplying such parts of the city of New-York with Croton water as are not now supplied with the same, which said lands and premises are laid out and described and are of the extent following, that is to say: commencing at the point where the line between the lands of Eliza B. Jumel and of Richard F. Carman intersects the Croton Aqueduct land line, near the gate-house at High Bridge, in the Twelfth Ward of said city, and running thence north fifty degrees, twenty-eight minutes west on said Jumel's and Carman's line, six hundred and forty-nine two-tenths feet to the southeasterly corner of Tenth-avenue and One hundred and Seventy-second street, thence south thirty-four degrees, west five hundred and sixteen eight-tenths feet on the easterly line of Tenth-avenue to the north easterly corner of One hundred and Seventy-second-street, thence at right angles to the last line south, fifty-six degrees east along the northerly line of One hundred and Seventy-second-street five hundred and eighty one-tenth feet to land line of Croton Aqueduct, thence on said last-mentioned land line north forty-seven degrees, sixteen minutes east three hundred and forty-six hundredths feet, thence also on said last-mentioned land line, north twenty-five degrees, twelve minutes east one hundred and four five-tenths feet, thence also on said last-mentioned land line, north forty-six degrees, thirty three minutes east thirteen seven-tenths feet to the place of beginning, containing three hundred and five two hundred and six thirty-five one hundred square feet, or seven eight-one thousand acres.

Also, commencing at a point where the line between the land of Richard F. Carman and of Eliza B. Jumel intersects the westerly line of the Croton Aqueduct lands, near the gate-house, on the Manhattan end of High Bridge, thence on the said line, between the said Croton Aqueduct lands and lands of Richard F. Carman, west forty-six degrees thirty-three minutes east forty six feet, thence on said line, between said Carman's land and lands of Croton Aqueduct, south seventy-eight degrees thirteen minutes, east three hundred and thirty-five feet, more or less, to low water mark; thence north eleven degrees forty seven minutes; east seventy-nine and five-tenths feet, thence north seventy-eight degrees thirteen minutes; west three hundred and ninety-two and six-tenths feet, to a point near foot-bridge; thence south thirty-nine degrees thirty-two minutes, west to dividing line between the lands of said Carman and Jumel, eighty-nine three-tenths feet, thence south fifty degrees twenty-eight minutes, east eighty-two five-tenths feet, to the point of beginning, containing thirty-four thousand seven hundred and fifty-four seventy-nine one-hundredth square feet, or seven hundred and ninety-eight-one-thousandths of an acre.

JOHN E. DEVELIN,
Counsel to Corporation.

DATED NEW-YORK, December 15, 1864.

AUCTION SALES.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, JAN. 3, 1865,

At 10 o'clock A. M. at No. 138 Washington-st., between High and Sands sts., Brooklyn.

MORTGAGE SALE—Walnut parlor suits, bookcase, marble-top hat-stand, walnut and painted marble-top chamber furniture, mattresses, ex-table, chairs, tables, lounges, carpets, oil cloths, &c.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

CABINET PIANOS AT
SCHARFENBERG & LUIS,
No. 759 BROADWAY.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!!!
THE CALENBERG & VAUPEL NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES,
Unsurpassed for voluminant quality of tone, as well as EXTERIOR FINISH.

We are now prepared to meet all orders for Holiday Presents in this line, from the all plain, yet 7-octava Piano up to those of the richest finish. Prices moderate and unlimited warrentee given for six years.

Warerooms, Nos. 99 and 101 Bleecker-st., Corner Greene-st.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG, GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.

These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano.

STEINWAY & SON

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered toe best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano forte makers, (father and four sons,) who devote all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

DECKER BROTHERS,
PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 91 Bleecker-st., (marble building, one block West of Broadway,) invite attention to their new
PATENT PLATE PIANOFORTES,
of which the New-York *Tribune*, April 23, 1864, said: "One of the simplest and most truly valuable improvements yet made in the piano forte is that invented and patented by Decker Brothers."
WARRANTED FOR SEVEN YEARS.

MASON & HAMLIN RESPECTFULLY announce that they have now completed the occupation of their greatly enlarged factory, and effected other arrangements for the large increase of their manufacturing facilities. They therefore confidently expect to be able hereafter to supply orders for their CABINET ORGANS promptly, without that inconvenient delay to which purchasers have been subjected, from the fact that for more than a year past they have been continually several hundred instruments behind orders. An assortment of styles from $110 to $600 each may be found at their New-York warerooms, No. 7 Mercer-st.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND,
OFFICE NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Dec. 20, 1864.

IN CONFORMITY TO THE CHARTER, the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the election of President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at noon, on the THIRD WEDNESDAY (18th) of January next, at the office. Polls will be closed at 2 o'clock.

The transfer books will be closed on Jan. 8.

JAMES S. MACKIE, Secretary.

FORTY PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS at Wholesale or Retail. New 7-octava Pianos for $250. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains; prices from $10 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent allowed if purchased, monthly payments received for the same. 10,000 sheets of Music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos.

HORACE WATERS,
No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS FOR SALE.—An elegant, 7⅓ octave, rosewood, iron-frame piano, richly carved in the Louis XVII style, manufactured by Pirsson, as good as new, for half price. Also an excellent 6⅔ octave piano, of one of the best city makers. Also a good, second hand, iron-frame piano at very low prices, for sale at J. PIRSSON'S Warerooms, No. 25 Howard-st.

MELODEON OR CABINET ORGAN TUNERS WANTED.—MASON & HAMLIN will give immediate and permanent employment to a number of experienced and skillful tuners, at their cabinet organ manufactory, corner of Cambridge and Charles sts., Boston. None but those who are masters of their art need apply, but to such great inducement will be offered. Apply personally, or by letter.

SAWYER & THOMPSON'S NEW PIANOS, tone, touch and finish superb; warranted five years; prices moderate. Pianos and melodeons tuned, repaired or exchanged. SAWYER & THOMPSON, 765 Broadway, N. Y., and 59 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 34 Walker-st., New-York.

Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.

Every instrument guaranteed for five years

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS, —Sole depot for Peloubet's superior Harmoniums wholesale and retail. Prices $100 to $600. Instruments to let. J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, New-York

COTTAGE SQUARE PIANOS.—A FINE SYassortment of our carved pianos, warranted in all respects, without regard to time, at no greater than any first-class house. S. J. CHAMBERS, 739 B'way.

IMPROVED IRON FRAMES SQUARE PIANOS at REDUCED cash prices.
J. G. DAVIES, No. 467 Broome st.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANOFORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COLORED DOMESTICS FROM THE South and experienced Northern servants, at the Freedmen's Bureau, No. 16 Court-st. Entrance, Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

MALES.

A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD BUSINESS ability desires a permanent situation; wholesale goot's furnishing preferred, having been in the latter trade. Also, by another person, a fine penman and accountant, any employment in the evening. Address Z., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable man, as coachman in a private family; can bring the best of city reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability; has lived six years with his present employer. Apply at the stable, No. 67 10th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant man, with good city reference. Address A. B., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AT CATSKILL WOOLEN MILL, Leeds, N. Y., a first-class carder; must be a man of sober, steady and industrious habits and understand his business. Apply with references, to SAMUEL HANNA, No. 143 Chambers-st., or at the mill as above.

WANTED—IN NORTHERN NEW-YORK, AN English farmer and gardener, with or without family, who would be willing to act as coachman and at the same time direct the cultivation of 100 acres of land. Address R., Box No. 4,970 Post-office, for ten days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS NEW-YORK Life Insurance Company, having a large business, an agent for the city of Buffalo, N. Y.; one who has energy and perseverance and can give good reference, may address Box No. 811 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—IN AN INSURANCE OFFICE, A clerk from 18 to 21 years old, who is a good writer and quick at figures; one with experience in the business would be preferred; salary moderate. Address INSURANCE, Post-office, with references.

ENGINEER AND MACHINIST WANTED.—A steady, industrious man to take charge of an engine; one who thoroughly understands the business can find steady employment by applying to POMROY & SCHENCK, Nos. 7 and 9 Mott-st.

CLERK WANTED—ONE HAVING SOME knowledge of umbrellas and parasols preferred. Address with name and references, Box No. 1,763 Post-office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO BREWERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE of the lease and fixtures complete of the brewery now occupied by HOWARD & FULLER, corner of Jay and Plymouth sts., four blocks above Catharine ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y.; will be disposed of very reasonable if applied for soon, and possession given on or about the 1st of Jan., 1865.

**A GENTLEMAN, WHO HAS HAD CONSIDERable experience in commercial and banking business, both in this city and New-Orleans, and who speaks several languages, is desirous of forming a connection with some mercantile or banking house in this city. Address S. D., Box No. 2,915 Post-office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE WHOLESALE grocery business, with a capital of $30,000, to take the place of a party retiring. Address Box No. 4,003 New-York Post-office.

CONNECTION WITH THE DRUGGIST or patent medicine business is desired, or would buy out or rent a shop for the same, in approved location. Address B. J. THOMAS, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON—ASSORTED NUMbers, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 228 Water-st.

SHEET IRON.—COMMON "R. G." AND BEST Philadelphia charcoal refined iron for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 228 Water-st.

GALVANIZED SHEET IRON.—NOS. 12 TO 29, assorted widths and lengths, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 228 Water-st.

ANY ONE HAVING A MODERATE-SIZED parlor of good opera-glasses which they wish to dispose of cheaply, may find a purchaser by addressing L. W., Box No. 124 *Times* Office, stating price, &c.

AMUSEMENTS

A TRIBUTE OF RESPECT
TO THE
MEMORY OF
JAMES W. WALLACK.

At a meeting of managers of all the theatres and places of amusement in New-York, specially convened at the Everett House on Friday, Dec. 30, it was

Resolved, That as a tribute of respect to the memory of James W. Wallack, who did more than any one of his time to advance and elevate the drama, and who equally as a gentleman, a manager and an artist, was for so many years the bright particular ornament of our profession, and also as a mark of sincere sympathy and regard for his son, John L. Wallack, the worthy inheritor of his cultivated taste and refined feeling, the managers of all the other theatres in New-York will attend in a body at Wallack's Theatre, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 3, being the first appearance of Mr. John L. Wallack in a position in which we feel assured his will preserve the traditional honors that surrounded his name.

W. STUART, Secretary.

WALLACK'S.
MONDAY.

First time this season, the elegant two-act historical comedy,

THE YOUTHFUL QUEEN.

Count D'Oxanstein, Prime Minister.....Mr. John Gilbert
Chevalier Steinberg.....Mr. Charles Fisher
Frederick de Bury, (a young officer).....Mr. Whiting
Officer.....Mr. Pope
Christina, the Youthful Queen of Sweden, Miss Madeline Henriques
Emma D'Oxanstein's niece.....Miss Mary Barrett

To conclude with, first night this season, the sterling two-act drama, by Charles Dance,

THE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.

Squire Broadlands.....Mr. Mark Smith
with the original song, "The Fine Old English Gentleman."
Horace.....Mr. Charles Fisher
George.....Mr. Whitleg
Sparrow.....Mr. Youeg
Guard.....Mr. Pope
Fanny Markham.....Miss Ione Burke
Tamperance.....Mrs. John Sefton
Alice.....Miss Grean
Sophy.....Miss Mary Barrett

MR. LESTER WALLACK
will reappear
ON TUESDAY,
in Sir E. B. Lytton's fine Comedy of
MONEY.

WEDNESDAY—THE WIFE'S SECRET, THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE. Due notice will be given of the repetition of HOW SHE LOVES HIM, and ROSEDALE. A new drama is in preparation.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
ITALIAN OPERA BUFFA
WEDNESDAY, Jan 4.
L'ELIXIR D'AMORE.
(The Elixir of Love.)

Miss Lenra Harris, Sig. Mongiardini, Ardavini Fellini, Director of the Orchestra.....Sig. Rosa.

Admission $1. Reserved seats at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, 50 cents extra.

READINGS AND RECITATION—BY MISS SEDGWICK, Lecture-room of the Historical Society, on THURSDAYS of Jan. 5, 12 and 19, at 8 P. M. Admittance 50 cents.

FOR SALE.

BENEDICT & COIT'S
REAL ESTATE OFFICE, NO. 4 PINE-ST.

We offer for sale four elegant houses on 38th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., finished almost regardless of cost, with splendid rosewood doors, statuary mantels inlaid with variegated marble, black walnut finish in back parlor, butler's pantry, stairs and bathrooms, dumb waiter to fourth story; house heated by steam. The location of these houses are unsurpassed.

ALSO,

Three new first-class houses, on 36th-st.
Three new first-class houses on 39th-st.
One new first class house, with stable, on 43d-st.
One new first-class house, with stable, corner Lexington-av., 37th-st.
Two new first-class houses on 46th-st.

ALSO.

Furnished and unfurnished houses on Madison, Park and Fifth avs., and on 11th, 29th, 34th, 38th and other streets.

FOR SALE
AT A SARGAIN,

Twenty-seven acres, beautifully located, on Throggs' Neck, Westchester County, adjoining the late residence of Gov. Morgan; would be exchanged for property in Maryland. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LOT OF 67½ ACRES.—ONE of the most valuable timber lots in this state, within 3½ miles of canal and railroad, near toe head of Seneca Lake; easy of access, and surrounded by highly improved farms, worth from $50 to $60 per acre. The land is heavily timbered, and is of better soil and surface than any other similar body in the State. The property has on it a steam saw mill and shingle machine in running order, four dwellings and two barns. Title perfect; price $50 per acre. Very favorable terms will be made with a party who desires to lumber it, or it will be exchanged in part for other real estate property near New-York, or for well located Western lots at cash prices. W. L. BARNES, No. 3 2 Broadway, third floor, rear.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL MODERN BUILT country seat on Orange Mountain, adjoining Llewellyn Park, near the residences of Dr. Marcy and Geo. McClellan, unsurpassed for health and beauty of location; the house is in the finest architectural style, with 3½ acres in garden, fruit and shrubbery, carriage-house, stabling, &c., all in perfect order.

The furniture of the house of the best make and material. The carriages, stock and all the personal property may also be purchased.

The property is without incumbrance, and can be sold at terms to suit, or clear title will be given, part in part payment. BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT COUNTRY PLACE, located at Bolling Spring, on the Erie Railway, 25 minutes from New-York by the cars. The house is stone, large, roomy, and in good order. Grounds consist of about 7 acres, including garden and orchard, well stocked with fruit-trees. Extremely convenient for any one doing business in New-York. For particulars, apply to HENRY D. LAW, No. 24 Vesey-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 Williams-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

DELAWARE GAP.—AT A SACRIFICE, A farm of 75 acres, good buildings, fruit, &c.; especially adapted for an invalid.

JNO. H. POILLON, No. 132 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, SEVEN brown-stone houses—three-story, basement and under-cellar, 20

THE BORDER THIEVES.

How the British Military Regard the Raids.

General Napier on the St. Albans Burglaries.

THE LIBERAL PRESS ON THE SITUATION.

The French Canadians on the Side of the Rebels.

Trouble between the Colony and the Mother Country.

THE PASSPORT SYSTEM.

THE CANADA VOLUNTEERS.

On Thursday last, Gen. NAPIER, of the regular British army, addressed the Toronto Volunteers, on the eve of their departure from that place to the frontier:

VOLUNTEERS: I have come here for the purpose of seeing you before you leave for the frontier, which, I am told, you do to-morrow morning. I am very well pleased with your appearance, and with the condition of your arms and accoutrements. It is an erroneous idea that you are now called upon to defend Canada from invasion. You are not; you are going to the frontier to aid the civil authorities in preventing a set of miscreants and murderers, who, under the name of Confederate soldiers, have come into this Province for the purpose of invading the United States, carrying out their designs. I think no well of the Confederate army, as I do also of the Federal army, to suppose they can give their countenance to the proceedings of—cannot call them anything else than treacherous murderers. With regard to you, volunteers, I can only congratulate Canada on the way you have come forward. You have shown you are to be depended upon; you have done yourselves and your country the greatest credit, and you deserve the thanks of every Canadian. Only 200 volunteers have been called out from Toronto, and as there are 1,500 here, of course a great many must be left behind. But those remaining are fully entitled to as much credit as their more fortunate companions, for they were as ready to obey the call of His Excellency as you are. Let them, by constant drilling, prepare themselves, if they should be required, to give effective support to those who now leave. You have, no doubt, read the general order of the Commander-in-chief, wherein your duties are very clearly laid down, so clearly indeed that it would be useless for me to speak further of them. I have only to ask you to set up to them in letter and to spirit, and you cannot go wrong. Much forbearance will be required of you. If you are taunted by evil-disposed persons, do not listen to them. Obey your orders; obedience is the first rule; you can never be good soldiers unless obedient to your superior officers. I have no doubt you feel this, and that you will discharge your duty in an exemplary manner. I will not keep you longer now, because you have to be further inspected by Col. MOUNTAIN, but I hope to see you back again, and to thank you for the services you have then rendered. I repeat that the volunteers of Canada deserve the thanks of the country for the manner in which they have come forward. Not only two thousand, but twenty thousand could easily have been procured in a few days, I am sure, had they been wanted. Should war arise, at which I hope there is no danger, you may depend upon it, you have only to hold your position for a few hours, and the whole force, regulars, volunteers and militia, will come to your ratio. But I hope there will be no such necessity. I must to meet you all here after a few months are past, and to thank you for the way in which you have discharged your duties.

THE MONTREAL COUNCIL AND THE RAIDERS.

From the Montreal Witness.

It is with regret that we comment upon the nonintelligible disposition on the part of French Canadian members of the City Council to allow national prejudice to overcome all that is honorable and just in the matter of Mr. LAMOTAE's resignation; and our impression, judging from the fact, is that those members of the Council will be an determined to adhere together six months hence an they are now. In a case like the present, where, to say the least, there has been very great indiscretion on the part of a city officer, all the members of the Council should set aside every consideration, other than that of doing what is right. Let each French Canadian ask himself how he would feel if he had been robbed of a thousand dollars, and through some legal informality the chief escaped conviction, and the Chief of Police immediately, with hot haste, handed him back the thousand dollars. We hope our French Canadian fellow-citizens in the Council will show a disposition to act conscientiously and honorably in this matter.

We regret exceedingly to add that Mr. DORION, whom we have frequently held up as a model of patriotism and fairness, seems to be, in this instance, as clannish as the French Canadian Councillors.

THE FRENCH CANADIAN PRESS AND THE RAIDERS

From the Montreal Minerve.

"All this part of it" (Judge MORRISON's charge against the raiders) is remarkably impassioned, and the style is from having that calm tone, weighty and reserved, which is ordinarily met in a document of this nature. It is, not precisely an act of accusation. It is at least a warm pleading against his colleagues of the bench who may differ from him in opinion; and yet while he seems to insinuate against them an evil passion in favor of the South, the form of his address raises a doubt at the very outset whether he has not himself an extravagant admiration of, and devotion to the Federal Government. We do not, however, wish to bring against the learned Toronto judge an accusation of partiality; and the entire public will see in it rather the affect of the great excitement and general surprise caused by the judgment of M. CARON; but such views are not the less capable of giving a false bias to public opinion, and causing it to exercise a pressure, indirect it is true, but always dangerous upon the tribunals.

"The extradition treaty relates to assassins and robbers; and soldiers of war have never been comprised under any one or other of these denominations; thus it has always been believed that the question to be decided was simply whether the authors of the St. Albans expedition were Southern soldiers or not. Mr. Justice MORRISON in the first to say that this quality of soldiers will not prevent their being sent back to the United States. It is an entirely new opinion, and we do not believe that it will be adopted by the Canadian tribunals. It is in virtue of the treaty of extradition only that we can send back to the States those who have been guilty on the other side of the lines, of some one of the crimes mentioned in the treaty. The Governments of Canada and of the United States are too jealous of their respective jurisdictions not to interest in their narrowest sense the conditions of extradition, and from our tribunals can be sent back those only who are accused of crimes corresponding exactly with the terms of the treaty; for we have no right to send back others.

"If YOUNG and his companions were soldiers, they are not personally responsible for their acts, since they only followed the orders they received from their Government. They were obliged to obey the orders of their superiors, and the distant place they go to becomes a theatre of war, but it does not change the nature of their duties. They were not at liberty to discuss the legality of their conduct, since their Government took the responsibility of the act. Placed in this position, it is evident that their acts do not come under the Extradition Treaty. It is possible that these refugees may compromise us with our neighbors; that is an inconvenience inherent in the position of all the neighbors of belligerent powers, but it does not impose on us a loss of any of our rights so alter them in any manner. We are liable to receive on our soil a large number of refugees belonging to both the nations at war, and we may in consequence be looked upon with an unfavorable eye; but it would be to show very little dignity were we to allow ourselves to be influenced by fears so unanimous as they are dangerous and guilty."

THE LAW AND THE RAIDERS.

From the Montreal Globe.

The recent charge of Judge MORRISON to the Grand Jury respecting the raiders, and the speech of Maj.-Gen NAPIER at the dinner given to the volunteer officers on Tuesday evening, indicate correctly the current of opinion among intelligent men in Canada, on the important questions with which the country is called upon to deal. The Judge was unable to see that men making raids upon the territory of our neighbors—plundering banks and shooting peaceable and defenceless citizens in the streets, after the fashion of the gallant warriors of St. Albans, were anything better than "criminals of the deepest dye." The outspoken soldier commanding Her Majesty's troops in this Western District, without any circumlocution, called them "plunderers, robbers and murderers." Gen. NAPIER feels that if by some defect in the law they should escape the punishment justly their due, they deserve not the honorable appellation of soldiers. A British officer would scorn to be placed upon the same level with them, and would refuse the hand of the best among them as he would that of a convicted felon. And every man throughout the Province who prefers right to wrong, indorses the sentiment expressed by Judge and General alike. Despite the persistent efforts made to debauch public opinion, the vast majority of the public of Western Canada at least, have not yet been induced to bestow that approbation upon banditti which belongs only to the true and valiant soldier.

BRITAIN AND HER COLONIES.

From the Montreal Witness.

Britain is somewhat unfortunate with the colonies. All her fostering care and the expense she has incurred appear to be of no account with her offspring whenever they differ in opinion from her. Canada taxes her manufactures twenty per cent., giving her no advantage over foreign nations; and now, Australia slaps her in the face by (not only refusing to receive more convicts, which was all right, but) shipping back a cargo of convicts whose time had expired, as a measure of bravado and revenge. After this, can we expect that the connection between Britain and Australia will long continue?

We confess, we are very anxious also, to learn the effect upon Britain of Judge COURSOL and Chief LAMOTAE's conduct with respect to the St. Albans raiders and their booty.

AFFAIRS AT PRESCOTT.

PRESCOTT, Thursday, Dec. 29, 1864.

Communication between this point and Ogdensburgh continues without interruption; persons cross and recross without being questioned by the authorities. The most friendly spirit prevails on both sides. All parties seem desirous of preserving a good understanding, and preventing a breach of international obligations. The feeling here is that the Ogdensburgh authorities act liberally in imposing no restrictions.

Capts. TAYLOR and WELD's companies, from Montreal, arrived here by train this morning, and are quartered at the International and other hotels. The old block-house is being got ready, and they will take up their quarters there to-night.

The river here continues open, and the ferry-boat plies regularly.

THE SUPPOSED RAIDERS.

From the Toronto Leader, (Rebel Organ.)

Mr. BETTESWORTH, who was arrested at Point Levi, on suspicion of being one of the St. Albans raiders, and kept in confinement for more than a week, without information or warrant, was discharged on motion of counsel for the prosecution, and calls as a witness against the other prisoners—not in their defence, as stated in our dispatches yesterday. He intends to bring an action against the policeman who arrested him and Judge MACEHEN, of Quebec, for false arrest and imprisonment. Mr. WESTLAKE, who was arrested in Toronto, appears to have had no connection whatever with the raiders, and yet he was pounced upon by the police here and kept in prison for almost a whole day, without the shadow of warrant. Such irritating proceedings should not be permitted, and it would be well to punish them by "swinging damages."

The New-York TIMES says that the arrest of the raiders at Concord, after having enlisted in the Federal army, will place the prisoners in Montreal in an embarrassing position. When arraigned at Concord, they will have either to confess themselves "robbers" or claim to be belligerents. In the former case, they will be amenable to the punishment of imprisonment only, but should they declare themselves to be belligerents, they will be treated as spies, and render themselves liable to the penalty of death. The TIMES thinks this a dilemma from which it is difficult to escape. If they accept the plea of their counsel in Montreal, they will be executed. If they take the other horn, they will redress their comrades in Canada to the condition of common thieves, to be treated as such by the Canadian authorities. But we have yet seen no properly authenticated statement that the parties at Concord do belong to Lieut. YOUNG's band.

NEW-YEAR'S SERMONS.

The Dawn of a Glorious Era for the Nation.

DISCOURSE BY REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Plymouth Church was crowded yesterday morning to hear Mr. BEECHER's New-Year sermon. The reverend gentleman preached from the text found in Isaiah, chap. lx., verses 1 and 2:

"Arise, shine, for thy light is come and the glory of the Lord is risen upon thee.

For, behold, the darkness shall cover the earth, and gross darkness the people; but the Lord shall arise upon thee and his glory shall be seen upon thee."

Night is the period of sleep. Then cares cease, and weariness, and action, and cities and States, wrapped in darkness, silence all the clash and racket of business, and are as still as the very wilderness where no man is. And yet all do not sleep and all do not rest. Now prowl beasts of prey—in the forests wolves and feline beasts. Now fly bats and tender-eyed owls. Now squeak and jibber in holes and hiding-places villainous vermin. Now bacchanalian orgies indecently disturb the quiet; and evil men sneak about in shadowy ways, that dread the detecting eyes of men, and plot and execute mischief. Murder, robbery, and lewd pleasure, sleeping all along the heavy day, live wildly through the guilty night. Now, too, sorrow feels the weight of heavy hours. Sickness dreams horrors, and watchful love wears out the night into society. Besides its own proper quiet, how full is the night of fear, and sorrow, and weariness, and suffering, and guilt, and grim and various horror.

But when the first sharp lines of light foretell the morning, and birds begin to wake, and the cock to crow, and twilight spreads and darkness wanes, what hope and joy come to the watcher! The night is far spent—the day is at hand. As from the sword of the magistrate fly in precipitation the guilty crowd of evil doers, so, from the first broad flash of the sun, troop and run all the dreadful ills of darkness. Back to their dens, their caves, their cracks and partitions, their haunts, fly evil things and evil doers. Now shine the mountain tops; now flames the sea in long paths of undulating light; now the trees are golden-tipped, and from spire and roof flashes the growing light. Though all men had lit lamps and builded fires a few hours before, they could not have vanquished that darkness which filled the whole world and settled down upon the face of the hemisphere. Yet, when the time is come, without labor, by the clear shining of its own face, the sun puts it all to flight and rolls back its floods, and sends them tumultuous down the west forever flying, forever followed. And so it is in God's glorious kingdom. Deep darkness has its periods. Evil men are bold. Good men are timid. Wickedness abounds and triumphs; virtue walks sottly; vice treads long. Justice is old, and wrinkled, and decrepid. Craft is young and omnipotent. It is night! Omens multiply to good men. The faithful walk in the wilderness clothed in camel's hair, and testify almost in solitude. Resistance seems useless. Single men and societies that keep alive the divine light, but glimmer as watchers tapers by the sick. At length God remembers. The Redeemer throws his face upon Zion. Affairs towards begin to shine. The evil flies; the good awakens. Every hour scourges the feet of flying wickedness! And, at length, sweeter than all the birds that fill the fields, further reaching than trumpet, or ocean-roar, or thunder-voice, and yet, gentle as the falling dew, is heard the voice of God—"*Arise—shine—thy light is come, and the glory of the Lord is risen upon thee.*"

We enter, to-day, upon the year 1865. It is the year of Light! The beauty of the Lord is upon it! The night is rolled away! We see yet clouds—but the sun is chasing them. His feet tread them down beneath the horizon, fiery feet that scourge and devour them! Glorious clouds hang in the East—not such as storms breed, ascending for beneath murky and marsh-bred, but such clouds as descend from above, and bring the very whiteness of heaven, or all the colors of that rainbow which encircles the Eternal Throne.

If it is the year of Light! Let us become the children of Light! To us comes that voice, ARISE—SHINE! Because our light has come, it is our duty to shine forth! Never was it so easy and never so hard as to-day to be a christian! Never so much as now is God's hand to human affairs visible, and the glory of moral truths so resplendent, and the spirit of the age so congruous with gospel morality. Never, therefore, did being a christian imply such noble view, such heroic conduct, such eminent aspirations, such pure and entire consecration! It seems to me as if God has heard a hundred years of prayers in an hour, and let loose upon us answers to floods, saying: "I will pour water upon him that is thirsty, and floods upon the dry ground. I will pour my spirit on thy seed and my blessing upon thine offspring." Like the Israelites, this nation has escaped from the land of bondage through the Red Sea. Four harsh and dreadful years of war have been our Red Sea. But now we are across. It is the task-master whose wheels have come off, and upon whom now the floods are returning. So may the despots of the Nile, the Mississippi, and the Potomac perish together; while by the rivers of life, from the throne of God, let the trees grow whose leaves are for the healing of nations!

1. This is the year of making rough places smooth and crooked straight—the year of emancipation. Laws and Constitutions are to be changed. The whole Constitution, the organic law and common centre of national life, is surely to be purged. It is scarcely a matter of doubt, that before this year expires, the States will have decreed that slavery *shall not exist under the Constitution!* Then a wall will have been built up between liberty and oppression that no enemies friend, vanishing from perdition, shall overleap. A nation is born in a day, when that decree is established. The dead hand has been upon us for hundreds of years. Hell has had a mortgage upon the nation. We have paid in drops of blood, more precious than gold, the last farthing, and that black mortgage is lifted. The State is free! Now for schools and churches, instead of whips and cripples. Now for lifting up the poor, instead of trampling them down. Now for the Gospel bearing once more, not the dry and aktany skeleton of gaunt and merciless theology, without heart, or soul, or pity, but the living good news—the angels singing again, "Place on earth, *good will* to men!" *Good will*, kindness, love, philanthropy, justice, truth, fidelity. This is the joyful year indeed! Mark some of the fruits of this double freedom—theirs and ours—the African and the Saxon. He was to doubt which is most benefited—slave or owner—or which is most emancipated—servant or master. Both are blessed beyond all common measure, but the Saxon most. It did not belong to Saxon blood to be enslaved; neither could it hold slaves, except by violence, amounting to apostacy. Supposing it to be true that the African is benefited by the first stages of experience in slavery—yet at what a price. Whatever the African gained, the Saxon lost. It was barter between Christian and heathen; one gained a little civilization, and paid for it a great deal of barbarism. Now both are free and we have schools instead of plantations. The whole material growth of the nation, argued the speaker, from this year *is to be harmonious*, with differing interests and around a moral centre. Heretofore, commerce has been in an attitude to bribe principle. South Carolina has been able to make conditions with every producer in the North, but now craftsmen are to work for liberty and in harmony with it. National politics, too, may now be consistent with personal honor and integrity, while before those meddling with politics were only safe by having an angel to walk with them as did the holy children in the fiery furnace. Henceforth, we shall not have to explain, apologize for or defend our flag, which was to be the symbol of world-wide freedom. The year *determines the character of the continent.* What may be the *spirit* of the great Central Government must necessarily be the spirit of the nations north and south of it. Kings may build thrones and wear crowns, but this nation is to give *influence* and *ideas.* This people now has a greeting for the South American republics, and the magnificent empire of nature upon which the seasons and constellations have honored their selectest influences, along the Amazon, the La Plata and the Magdalena, is to be opened up to our ideas. Here are to be the nations yet, grander than any that built the Acropolis, that founded Rome, or that made Zion a name of beauty. To this coming time we had now a clean right hand to hold forth. Before our right hand was plague-spotted, and a woe to him who touched it.

Mr. BEECHER continued by saying that this nation was to begin this year its course of pure national ambition. He was not eager for its political supremacy, for *influence* is better than *power.* He was not eager for its military superiority, for the day of pride in the achievements of war was passing away. Nor was he eager for its commercial preëminence, for that was also a perishable glory. He was filled with a higher ambition. Let all arts and commerce thrive, but as servants of a Christian civilization, we have truths to spread, but no filibustering—principles to establish, but no revolutionary torches—nothing to *revenge*, but only the establishment of Right. We must gather up all the forces and influences of national life and pour them into the stream of Christian progress! Let the giant pulsations of the mighty heart of this nation be for the welfare of the world. Let this nation give meaning to the word brotherhood. He concluded Mr. BEECHER called upon his hearers to exhibit the style of christianity required by the Lord in this age and land and period. The great work of the future should be entered upon with a consecration commensurate to the times, and the present was a noble period to begin the new life of earnestness and labor.

At the conclusion of the discourse the sacrament was administered to at least one thousand communicants.

The Relation of Christianity to Law and Lawyers.

DISCOURSE BY REV. E. P. ROGERS.

Rev. E P. ROGERS, D. D., last evening delivered a sermon before the Young Men's Christian Association, at the church corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-first-street. The subject of his discourse was "The Relation of Christianity to Law and Lawyers." The speaker showed

1. That jurisprudence is indebted to the Bible for the first code of law, and that all the essential principles of modern law are derived from the Mosaic code; and he argued thence that legal science was in all respects under great obligations to the Bible.

2. That the nature of the legal profession obliged them to examine the evidences of Christianity. Evidence is everything with a lawyer, and Christianity only asks that her evidence be candidly examined. To do this should be the lawyer's business, and if he did it well and thoroughly he would certainly be a believer.

3. The Bible uses the profession of the law to illustrate some of its grandest revelations—for instance, the office of a judge and an advocate, and thus it honors and indorses the profession.

4. The confidential relations and duties of the lawyer to his clients reveal it needful that he should be a good man; no other should have power delegated for confidence given to him.

5. The temptations of the lawyer are numerous and the strongest possible kind, and require the strongest sort of virtue, such as religion only can furnish. Lastly, the speaker adduced some distinguished instances of eminent lawyers who were sincere Christians, and closed with an eloquent tribute to the late WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES. Said he, the inscrutable providence of God has recently removed from the bar of this city one who was himself a fine illustration of what I have just said. In the late lamented WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES there was olenced in a most remarkable degree the attainments of the jurist and the graces of the Christian. Devoted ardently to his chosen science, giving to it the ardor of early youth and the vigor of ripened manhood. Standing in the very front rank of the most illustrious of its disciples, and proving himself everywhere to be one "the law's whole thunder born to wield," he was yet a man of unswerving integrity, transparent truthfulness, simple goodness, broad philanthropy and earnest piety. For him the forum may well array itself in mourning, as for one of its brightest ornaments. Jurisprudence mourns for one of her most cultivated disciples, and the noble profession of the law sleigh for one who was worthy of her highest honors. But at his grave, philanthropy, patriotism and piety mingle their common sorrows over the loss of one who loved, with a pure and generous love, his fellow-men, his country and his God. The church is a mourner for his loss, for he paid at her altars his humble and sincere devotion. It was for him, with others like him, to rescue the noble profession of law from the stigma often cast upon it, that it is unfavorable to a high-toned integrity and a manly Christian virtue. No man could look at him and repeat this charge. In his ripe and vigorous manhood he has been suddenly called from the responsibilities and honors of his exalted position, leaving behind him a memory blessed indeed, as the memory of the just. And, among the honored names which will long have an illustrious place on the records of learning, patriotism and religion, be enenced with this city, will be the name of WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES.

The services were closed with singing and prayer.

Homicides.

SHOOTING IN A LAGER-BIER SALOON.—At about 1 o'clock yesterday morning CASPAR H. HINES, who is otherwise known as "Hicks, the Pirate," quarreled with CHARLES OPPERMANN, keeper of a lager-bier saloon in Tenth-avenue, near Forty-third-street, and at length HICKS fired upon the landlord, but missed aim. He then fled to the street, but again fired from the sidewalk, and CHRISTIAN SCHRAMMS, one of the bystanders, received in his breast a bullet, which entered beyond the reach of a probe. HICKS was taken into custody by Officers ROSARIS and COVARLL, and taken to the Yorkville Police Court, where he was committed by Justice DOPER. SCHRAMMA's wound was dressed by Dr. GRAHAM and he was subsequently taken home, where he lay, yesterday, in a critical condition.

SHOOTING IN BIRMINGHAM-STREET.—Before dawn yesterday morning, Mr. RICHARD BROWN, of No. 8 Birmingham-street, was shot while he was standing in front of his residence. A bullet entered his left arm, passed into the chest, pierced his lungs, and escaped through his left side. Mr. JAMES J. MURPHY, who was standing on the opposite sidewalk, sealed Mr. BROWN fell, took him into the house, and his wound, which is believed to be mortal, was dressed. Mr. MURPHY having seen a flash from a window at No. 5 Birmingham-street, Officer MAYNARD, of the Seventh Precinct, who reached the spot shortly after the occurrence, entered that building and apprehended WM. HARGERSON and THOMAS A. and FRANCIS HUTCHINSON. THOS. ROBINSON, who stood in front of No. 5 at the time of the shooting, was also taken into custody. The prisoners, who stoutly assert their entire innocence, were committed by Justice SHANDLEY.

SHOOTING IN SECOND-AVENUE.—Early last evening, JOHN MCCLARNON and WILLIAM J. MARRICK, who live at No. 127 Second-avenue, quarreled over their cups in a liquor store in Second-avenue, corner of Twenty-seventh street, and MCCLARNON shot MARRICK in the back, inflicting a wound from which he can hardly recover. MCCLARNON, seeing MARRICK fall, instantly fled to a place of concealment, but was found, half an hour subsequently, by Officer BRAND, of the Seventeenth Precinct, and taken to the police-station in the Seventeenth Ward. MARRICK was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

THAT TERRIBLE WEAPON, THE RAZOR.—Late on Saturday night, SAMUEL THOMAS and JAMES WALDEN fought in GEORGE W. FRANCIS' saloon, in Grand-street, near Wooster, and at length THOMAS drew a razor from his pocket and cut WALDON'S throat from ear to ear. A surgeon dressed the wound, and WALDON was taken to his home, No. 24 Clerk-street. He is not expected to live. Officer CORWIN, of the Eighth Precinct, arrested THOMAS, and the prisoner was committed by Justice DOWD.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.—On Saturday afternoon Capt. SMITH, of the sloop *Intrepid*, found in the dock at the foot of West Thirty-ninth street a body which is supposed to be that of Mr. C. C. BOWLEN, late a boarder at the Hoffman House. Under a permit from one of the Coroners, the Twentieth Precinct Police took the corpse to Bellevue Hospital, and there an inquest was held yesterday. Relatives may find at the Twentieth Precinct Police Station articles which were taken from the body.... LEWIS STANLY, a youth of 10 years, who was employed in SMITH'S confectionary, at No. 154 Greenwich-street, accidentally fell through an open hatch on the fourth floor, and when taken from the basement was found to have sustained mortal injuries. He died on Saturday evening, at his parents' abode, No. 98 Ridge-street.

Coroner WILDEY held an inquest.... On Saturday evening, Mr. A. W. SATHERLEE, of No. 122 Bergen-street, Brooklyn, slipped and fell while descending a staircase leading to a Broadway concert-saloon. He was unconscious when taken up, and while officers were taking him to the New-York Hospital he died. An inquest was held by Coroner GAMBLE.

SEPTUAGENARIAN CRIMINAL.—Recently, WILLIAM BAYLES purchased of Mr. JACKSON M. BOGERT, of No. 184 South street, a quantity of butter, tea and Santa Cruz rum, to the value of $290, and in payment he gave a check for $300 on the American Exchange Bank, and the goods were delivered, under his instructions, at No. 80 South-street. A day or two thereafter, Mr. BOGERT presented the check at the bank counter, and learned that BAYLES had no money on deposit there. He went to No. 80 South-street, and found that BAYLES had taken the goods thence and gone to New-Haven. Detectives NIVEN and TIEMANN went to that city, found BAYLES and the merchandise, returned with both, and reported to Justice HOGAN yesterday. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sent to the cells. BAYLES is a person of engaging address, and is 75 years of age.

POCKET PICKED.—Mr. J. H. GREGORY, doing business at No. 219 Washington-street, New-York, was relieved of his pocketbook, containing $943, while passing through the crowd at Fulton Ferry on Saturday evening last.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 31, 1864.

Receipts of Produce since our last, 8 bbls. Ashes, 5,266 bbls. Flour, 432 bbls. and 3,307 bags Corn Meal, 455 bushels Wheat, 1,509 bushels Corn, 35,705 bushels Oats, 525 bushels Malt, 9,674 packages Provisions, and 527 bbls. Whisky.

COTTON—Has been quiet and somewhat unsettled to-day. Middling, $1 18@$1 20 ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been inactive and depressed. Sales since our last amount to 4,800 obls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $9 55@$9 65; poor to choice Extra State at $9 95@$10 30, chiefly at $10 05@$10 20; Round-Hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, $11@$11 20 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 55 @$9 65
Extra State	9 95 @10 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 05 @12 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	11 00 @11 20
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 25 @13 00
Extra Genesee	10 40 @13 00
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	10 50 @15 00

Southern Flour is in fair request, but rather heavy. Sales since our last, 1,500 bbls., at $10 50@$11 65 for poor to good, and $11 70@$15 for good to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour favors buyers; sales 300 bbls. Extra, at $9 95@$12 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, including fine and superfine, at $6 25@$9 25 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues inactive, at $7 75 for Jersey, and $8 75 for Caloric, and $8 80 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiet and heavy; sales have been confined to 4,500 bushels White Canada, at about $2 60, and 750 bushels Amber Kentucky at $2 55 ₱ bushel. Corn has been very sparingly purchased at reduced prices; 2,500 bushels mixed Western changed hands at $1 07 ₱ bushel. Barley is inquired for; 8,000 bushels choice Canada Western were sold at $2 08 ₱ bushel. Of Barley Malt, 6,000 bushels State were disposed of at $2 12 ₱ bushel. Oats have been in less request at irregular prices; we quote Canada at $1 01@$1 02, Western at $1 08@$1 09, afloat and in store, and State at $1 06@$1 07 ₱ bushel. Included in the sales were 20,000 bushels Western, deliverable in January, at $1 12 ₱ bushel. Nothing new in Rye. We are indebted to Mr. WM. H. TRAFTON, publisher of the *Produce Exchange Reporter*, for the following comparative statement of the

Stocks of Breadstuffs in New-York Jan. 1.

	1863.	1864.	1865.
Western and State Flour	721,383	457,557	465,835
Canadian Flour	2,405	15,190	4,950
Southern Flour	28,500	35,100	37,163
Grand total	752,288	607,257	508,218
	1863.	1864.	1865.
Wheat bush	4,734,617	5,540,444	1,807,350
Corn, bush	4,223,113	1,731,320	464,414
Oats, bush	33,270	37,409	212,298
Rye, bush	90,966	854,700	304,104
Barley, bush	531,312	3,341,536	3,018,301

HAY—North River is in moderate demand at $1 40@$1 55 for Government and shipping, and $1 80@$1 90 for small lots for city use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New have been inactive at 25c.@52½c., according to quality, ₱ lb.

HIDES—Week's receipts, 9,735 Hides; sales, 20,200 Hides—the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & Co., 1,250 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21 lbs., 16c., gold, usual selection; 2,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22 lbs., 36c., cash, usual selection; 1,500 Dry Montevideo, 21 lbs., private terms; 4,000 Dry Rio Grande, 20 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Dry California, 21 lbs., 15c., gold, usual selection; 350 Dry Corrientes, 20 lbs., private terms; 650 Dry Mexican, 22 lbs., private terms; 200 Dry New-Orleans, 20 lbs., 17c., cash, as they run; 3,000 Dry Maracaibo, 21 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Dry Salted Maracaibo, 30 lbs., private terms; 300 Dry Salted Payta, 25 lbs., private terms; 500 Wet Salted West Indies, 50 lbs., 16c., usual selection; 2,900 Western Slaughters, 70 lbs., private terms; 1,000 City Slaughters, 70 lbs., 13½c., cash. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 378,100 (same time last year 236,300—year before, 200,700.) and 1,050 bales. The sales include 180,000 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, (hides and kips;) 50,000 Dry Rio Grande, (hides and kips;) 50,000 Dry Orinoco; 17,500 Dry California; 1,700 Dry Porto Cabello and Laguara; 8,000 Dry Central America, &c.; 7,500 Dry Mexican; Vera Cruz, &c.; 5,500 Dry Savanilla and Bogota; 3,500 Dry Bahia; 1,000 Dry West Indies, 34,000 Dry Arica, Lima Wet Salted Buenos Ayres; 1,500 Wet Salted California; 1,050 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The week's business in this line, Messrs. WEIZEL & WEISSMANN's review, thus: "*Hemlock Sole*—As usual at the close of the year, the inquiry has been only moderate at unaltered prices. Stock in dealers' hands well assorted. *Calf Sole*—The receipts from tanneries have been of fair extent. Stock moderate; prime grades of leather in small supply. The demand is limited. Week's Receipts of sole leather about 41,000 sides." We quote sale: Oak slaughter and salted, good light, 50c.@52c.; do. good middle, 52c.@54c.; do. good heavy, 52c.@54c.; do. light cropped, good, 54c.@56c.; do. middle cropped, good, 56c.@58c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 38c.@39c.; do., do., do., good middle, 40½c.@41½c.; do., good heavy, 42c.@43c.; do. California, good light, 38c.@39c.; do., do., good middle, 40c.@41c.; do., do., good heavy, 41c.@42c.; do. Orinoco, &c., good light, 36½c.@37½c.; do., do., good middle, 38c.@39c.; do., do., good heavy, 38c.@39c.; do., do., and B.A. damaged air weights; 35c.½@37½c.; do., do., do., poor do., 26c.@27c.; do. Slaughter to rough, 36c.@39c.; Oak, do., 48c.@54c., cash, ₱ lb.

OILS—Have been in more request at firmer prices, including Crude Whale, at $1 50@$1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 10@$2 15; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 65@$1 70; Unbleached Sperm, at $2 45@$2 50; Linseed at $1 50; No. 1 Lard at $2 10@$2 20 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in moderate request at 51c. for Crude; 72c. for refined, in bond, and 92c.@93c. free, ₱ gallon; sales 2,300 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in active demand, mainly on speculation, at decidedly firmer prices. Sales have been made of 9,850 bbls., at $40 50@$41 25, cash, and regular for 1863-4 Mess, closing at $41 12½, cash; $41 75@$42 50 for New Mess; $39 12½@$39 75 for New Prime Mess; $39 50 for Thin Mess; and $35 @$36 for New Prime ₱ bbl. Sales were also reported of 2,500 bbls. 1863-4 Mess, January delivery, buyer's option, part at $41; 6,250 bbls. New Mess, February delivery, seller's and buyer's options, at $42@$43; 1,500 bbls. New Prime Mess, all January and first half of February, at $40 @$40 25 ₱ bbl. Stock of Pork, 118,000 bbls. Cut Meats continue in fair demand at 17½c.@18½c. for Shoulders; 19c.@22c. (the latter rate for choice bagged) for Hams; sales equal to 340 pkgs.; also 50,000 lbs. Green Sides at 20c. ₱ lb. Bacon has been quiet, sales transpired since our last of 250 boxes, including Cumberland-cut, for immediate delivery, part at 21c.; short rib, on private terms ₱ lb. Dressed Hogs are in demand at 16½c.@17½c. for Western and City, ₱ lb. Lard favors sellers; sales 1,600 tcs. and bbls. at 20c.@24½c., and small lots of very choice at 24½c.@25c. ₱ lb. Beef is in request at $21 @$24 50 for New Extra Mess; $20@$23 for New Plain Mess; sales 1,500 bbls. Tierce Beef in quiet; sales 150 tcs Indian Mess, at $42 50; Beef Hams are unaltered; sales 50 bbls. at $26 50 ₱ bbl. Stock of Beef 156,000 tcs. and bbls. Butter is in moderate demand, at 46c.@55c. for poor to choice, and 58c.@60c. for fancy State, and 36c.@48c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese continues quiet at 15c.@24c for poor to very choice, ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Sales 35 bbls. Flax at $3 75 ₱ bushel.

TALLOW—Sales 290,000 lbs. at 17½c.@18½c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Sales 304 hhds. Kentucky, at 10c.@27c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 560 bbls., in lots, at $2 22@$2 23½ ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements include 60 tons Heavy Goods at 5s.; also, by steamer, 1,000 bxs. Cheese at 15s.; 100 bas. Bacon at 12s. 6d.; 300 tons Measurement Goods at 12s. 6d.@20s.; 5,000 feet Walnut, 35s. For London, 500 bbls. Oil Cake at about 1s.; 100 tcs. Beef at 3s. 6d.; 1,400 cases Spermaceti at 17s. 6d.; 25 toes Tallow at 17s. 6d.; 50 hhds. Tobacco at 27s. 6d.; 300 bxs. Cheese at 25s.; 200 tons Mahogany at 22s. For Glasgow, by steamer, 200 tcs. Beef at 48s.; 100 bbls. Pork at 2s. 9d.; 50 tons Tallow at 20s.; 2,800 bas. Cheese at 30s.; 30 tons Sperm Oil at 30s. For Cette, a bark, with staves, at $50 for extra heavy pipe, and $25 for do. do. bbls.; and bark, with salt, on private terms. For Demarara, a British brig, with staves, at $16.

[Advertisement.]

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FOR SKYLIGHTS, FOR STORES, FOR DWELLINGS,
Manufactured by
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Firm proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with BARRON & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

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The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 4143. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Inauguration of Governor Fenton.

VALEDICTORY OF GOV. SEYMOUR

Organization of the Legislature.

Hon. G. G. Hoskins, of Wyoming, Speaker of the Assembly.

Joseph B. Cushman, of Oneida, Clerk.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Comprehensive Exhibit of the Affairs of the State.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 2.

At noon to-day Gov. FENTON, accompanied by his Staff, proceeded to the Capitol under escort of the Zouave Cadets. They were received in the Executive Chamber by Gov. SEYMOUR and Staff, and thence proceeded to the Assembly Chamber, where Gov. SEYMOUR spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The office of Governor of New-York has always been one of labor and care. To act upon every law touching the varied interests of four millions of people; to see that those laws are faithfully carried out; to take care that the rights of the people are upheld; to listen each year to a thousand pleas for pardon, which are urged at all times and in all places where a hearing can be gained—for the sacred rights of misery and of suffering cannot be restrained by rules or maxims—has ever made the position one of anxiety and of toil.

The present war has added to these duties, until the position of Chief Magistrate of this State calls forth every energy of body and of mind. Within the past four years New-York has sent nearly 440,000 men to the armies and navies of the country. More than $0,000 military commissions have been given out by the Executive Department during the same period.

I therefore ask for my successor a liberal support in the position which he is to hold for the next two years. This is due as a matter of justice, of wise economy and of generous patriotism.

Whatever may be the course of the war, his labors will grow greater. In their nature they are accumulative. Each year adds to the use and the value of the records of the office, as they prove claims for pensions and bounties, show the quotas due from different towns and counties under the call for men, and will, in the end, be the proofs upon which the General Government must rely for vast sums of money.

I should be untrue to the position which I have held and unjust to him, who now takes that place, if I did not urge upon our people and our legislature, the duty of strengthening his hand by liberal appropriations, which will not only give to him a sufficient number of assistants, but which will also enable him to call to his support, by liberal compensation, men of ability and of experience in public affairs. I know this policy is demanded by enlightened economy and justice.

Mr. SEYMOUR then addressed Gov. FENTON:

To you, Sir, who now enter upon the duties of Chief Magistrate of this great State, I tender my sincere wishes for your successful administration.

You and I look upon public affairs from different stand-points, and we have held conflicting views and have reached differing conclusions, with regard to the methods, by which our country can best be saved from the perils which overhang it—but none the less, Sir, have you my best wishes for your personal welfare and success in all the affairs of public and private life. In those days, when we are called upon to confront problems so great, so vital, and so far-reaching in their effects, he who does not speak out his earnest convictions lacks manhood. And he who cannot treat with respect and forbearance the convictions of others, lacks sense and patriotism.

It is a source of pleasure to me that during the sharp political conflicts of the day, and the distinct antagonisms of our policies, our relations have been those of friendly courtesy.

In the performance of your great and varied duties you will encounter much that is painful, and many misapprehensions with regard to your conduct and your motives; but I do not doubt, Sir, that at the end of your official term, although (as those who have gone before you have done,) you may fall into errors, that you will be animated by the consciousness of having served your State with zeal, fidelity and integrity. The great duties and questions of the day will lift you above passing passions and prejudices, and you will be governed by the important objects of upholding the honor of New-York and saving the union of our States.

The spot upon which we stand inspires us with patriotic pride, for in this ancient city was held the first convention of delegates from the several colonies, at which, by FRANKLIN and others, was drawn up a plan for colonial union against foreign hostility and savage warfare. Acting upon the motto of the Hollanders who planted the first settlement upon the banks of the Hudson, that "Unity makes might," these delegates took here the first step, which ended in making these colonies and divided settlements into a great confederated power. The capital of New-York is the birthplace of our Union, and to-day New-York is the chief support of that Union, and we see vital principles here first set forth, and, beyond all other States, upholds by its armies and its treasures the power of its National Government which was inaugurated in its great emporium. There is no stain upon its history. From the time when, at this point, and at the mouth of the Hudson, colonies were planted by the Netherlands, who understood better than other people of that day the principles of civil and religious liberty, New-York has ever been foremost in giving a generous welcome to all nationalities and creeds, in its bold enterprises, its wise and comprehensive system of public education; its generous charities for the relief of all forms of suffering, and its great works of internal improvements, which have built up not only its own, but the national prosperity. By virtue of its wise and generous policy, it has outstripped all other States, and now stands first in the Union, in wealth, in population and in power. In your keeping are now placed its honor, its interests and its rights.

I shall not try to foretell the future. The events of the past four years have rebuked that pride of opinion which attempts to foretell results which rest with the wisdom of a power higher than that of men. But the duty of striving earnestly and hopefully to serve our country remains with us. In the future, as in the past, we may be led to follow different pathways, but may Almighty God grant that before the end of your term of office we may rejoice in common over a restored Union; over a return of peace and fraternal relationship throughout our land, and a renewal of that happiness and prosperity which heretofore marked us among the nations of the earth.

In reply, Governor FENTON said:

Gov. SEYMOUR, in taking the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of New-York, I am deeply conscious of the sacred obligation imposed, and I accept the Executive trust with a lively sensibility of the high honor conferred. I am aware, Sir, that it is an honor not unmixed with grave responsibilities. Your testimony to the intricate, difficult and arduous duties of the station, as well as my own observation, admonishes me to invoke the best wishes of all good men, to hope for their counsel and cooperation, and to seek strength and courage in the discharge of these duties from the Fountain of Divine Wisdom. I shall steadily strive to advance the material interests of our great State, to promote the welfare and honor of its people; and I will also, to the extent of my Executive authority and influence, faithfully maintain the national freedom and unity, and perpetuate the liberties of the people.

The progress of our arms, the determined patriotism of the people, their fidelity to the principles of free institutions, and their calm and hopeful resolve to defend, at whatever cost, the inheritance left us by our fathers, is cause for heartfelt congratulation, and gives assurance that the unquestioned supremacy of the Government will soon be established over every portion of the Republic.

I join you, Governor, in expressions of forbearance in political matters, and I thank you for assurances of friendly consideration and good wishes in coming to this ancient and renowned city of Albany, the capital of our noble commonwealth, to enter upon the duties of the position that the people have called me to occupy.

Subsequently Gov. FENTON returned to the Executive Chamber, and received the congratulations of crowds of citizens.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, Jan. 3, 1865.

To the Legislature:

Alike gratified and grateful at the evidences of the material prosperity of the State, as well as with the increasing manhood, self-reliance and patriotism of the people, as shown in the progress of our country, in its great struggle for nationality, I enter upon the discharge of the duties of the high station with which I have been clothed.

The Constitution makes it the duty of the Governor, to "communicate by message to the Legislature at every session, the condition of the State, and to recommend such matters to them as he shall deem expedient." In compliance with this requirement, I shall in this, my first communication to you, give the "condition of the State" as I find it, upon examining the various reports I have obtained from the different departments, and shall recommend only these matters for your action, which seem to me to be of greatest present importance, leaving for future attention such other measures as may from time to time claim consideration.

PUBLIC CHARITIES.

The munificent grants, from time to time, of preceding legislatures, made in a spirit of enlightened benevolence, aided in some instances by private endowments, have established a system of public charities in this State, to which we may point with becoming pride. To the subjects of almost every class of diseases, misfortunes and infirmities, are offered special asylums, where, with the best medical aid and superintendence, the greatest opportunity is offered for relief or cure.

I herewith transmit to you the reports of the Superintendents of the Asylum for the Insane, the Deaf and Dumb, the Blind, the Idiotic, and the Inebriate, showing the present condition and needs of each of these institutions.

The suggestion in the report of the Medical Superintendent of the State Lunatic Asylum, as to the propriety of repealing the law which provides for sending insane female convicts from the State prisons to that institution, is deserving of your consideration. It will be observed that the great rise in the price of articles of consumption, and for service performed, will necessitate increased appropriations to maintain these various institutions in their greatest efficiency.

The Legislature of 1864 directed an investigation into the condition of the insane poor confined in the various county poor houses. A report by Dr. S. D. WILLARD will be duly presented, showing the deplorable condition of this most unfortunate class. There are in fifty-five counties, not including New-York or Kings, thirteen hundred and forty-five lunatics confined in poor houses and poor-house asylums, nearly all of whom are incurable. Many have become, and others are fast becoming, incurable from inefficient care and treatment. The time has arrived when legislative provision for them should be made. The propriety of establishing an institution for incurables—an institution that shall relieve county authorities from the care of the insane, should be deliberately considered. More than one-fourth of this class of insane are capable of some labor. To what extent that labor, organized and systematized, might be made productive in the maintenance of an institution, under well-directed medical superintendence, is likewise worthy of consideration.

Let me also call your attention, as citizens and legislators, to the increasing demand for benevolent action, growing out of the great struggle in which the nation is engaged. The call of our country in its hour of need, has met with a noble response from the able-bodied, self-sustaining citizens, and there have been left a greater proportion than usual of women, children, aged and infirm, in a condition of indigence and helplessness. Their claims upon us for assistance are not those of charity alone, but they may rightfully demand our sympathy and aid in the name of that patriotism which inspired the sacrifices that deprived them of their natural protectors.

Notwithstanding the liberal provisions made by the Federal Government to those whose cases can be brought within the general rules by which its bounties and pensions are disbursed, there must be a large number of persons thrown directly from the camp and battle-field upon the charities of States, communities and individuals. These brave veterans are in poor condition to accept for all their sacrifices the simple honors of a nation's gratitude. They must be fed, clothed and warmed. Much has already been done in this direction. Vast sums of money have been contributed to the various soldiers' relief associations and in private charities, showing how thoroughly every Christian, philanthropic and patriotic impulse is enlisted, as well as how inexhaustible are our resources when the sympathies and interests of the people are awakened; and if only requires that these efforts should be organized to give them permanence, when they will become the crowning glory of our institutions.

The Military State Agency, and the Soldier's Home, established by act of the Legislature in 1863, may be regarded as military charities, and mentioned in this connection. I cannot speak authoritatively of what has been done, as no report of their operations has been received. But the public position which I have occupied since the present war began, has afforded me facilities for learning the value of such instrumentalities. The soldier does not easily, nor should he be allowed to, relinquish his state pride and ideas of local citizenship, and I can assure you, from personal observation, how grateful to the hearts of these brave, patriotic men, are these evidences on the part of the State of its appreciation of their services, and interest in their behalf. This field of operations is necessarily somewhat independent and varied, and perhaps the more the beneficent dispensations connected therewith are left to the Governor and his agents, the more wisely and efficiently can he reached the wide and changing necessities of the soldier in the camp and hospital, or on the battle-field, than if governed by fixed general rules. Fully alive to the consideration due those who brave exposure, sickness, wounds and death in maintaining the integrity of the nation, it shall be my special aim to give to these agencies their greatest efficiency.

BANKING AND CURRENCY.

The annual report of the Superintendent of the Banking Department shows that there were two hundred and ninety-five banks conducting the usual business of banking on the 30th of September, 1864, with an aggregate capital of $167,366,948, and that sixty-two banks were closing their business voluntarily and through insolvency.

The total amount of outstanding circulation issued by that officer at that date, was $40,118,635, of which sum $5,584,084 was issued to safety fund banks, under special acts of incorporation, and not required to be secured by any deposit in the Bank Department, and $34,534,551 was issued to banking associations and individual bankers, secured by

Bonds and Mortgages	$3,944,071 00
Stocks of State of New-York	16,063,740 10
United States Stocks	17,339,950 00
Stocks of the State of Illinois	227,400 00
Cash	96,362 95
Total	$39,303,524 05

There has been, during the year, an increase of United States securities of $3,042,100, and a decrease of stocks of our own State, $1,349,400; of bonds and mortgages, $918,626 47; of circulation, $736,103.

I am informed that there are now in existence, and in operation in this State, 102 National Banks, (77 of which were organized since Jan. 1, 1864,) with an aggregate capital of $21,113 800, and with an amount of circulation issued of $13,134,200; and also that the number of State banks that have changed to the national system, included in the above statement, is twenty-four.

The banking system inaugurated by this State, and perfected under its laws, has resulted in furnishing a currency of unquestioned safety. The essential features of this system have been adopted by Congress in the "Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Feb. 25, 1863. Thus the benefits which our own citizens have derived from a secured bank circulation will, under the more extended jurisdiction of Congress, be enjoyed by the people of other States. Numerous banks have already been established under the National Currency Act, and appearances indicate that the whole banking circulation of the country will be issued by institutions organized under that law and subject to its salutary provisions. The interests of our citizens cannot fail to be subserved by the introduction of a general currency based upon ample security, receivable for the public dues, and redeemable at convenient points. The fears and prejudices which were at first aroused by the extension of a general system of banking, under the auspices of Congress, seem to be rapidly passing away, and many of the banks organized under the laws of this State, are taking initiatory steps toward reorganizing under the National Currency Act. Under these circumstances, it would seem to be the dictate of wisdom on the part of the Legislature, to grant such facilities for the change, as shall be within its constitutional power. The existing laws are undoubtedly ample for the protection of the outstanding circulation issued by the late State institutions, but the change to National Banks cannot be effected save through a tedious process. An act that should throw the sanction of law over the transition from State to National institutions, and that should render the change more expeditious and with as little disturbance as practicable to business relations, would, it is confidently believed, be productive of beneficial results, not only as relates to the institutions to be affected thereby, but to the community at large. A law having in view the object to which I have averted, was passed at the last session of the Legislature, but failed of going into effect through the want of Executive approval. I commend the subject to your early attention.

FINANCES.

General Fund.—The Comptroller's report shows a deficiency in the revenue of the general fund on the 30th of September, 1864, of $863,814 67. This deficit is less than existed on the 30th day of September, 1863, by over $300,000, as will be seen below.

Deficiency in the Revenue, Sept. 30, 1863	$1,192,787 77
Payments of the year	7,458,963 46
Total	$8,651,751 23
Receipts	7,787,536 56
Deficiency 30th September, 1864	$863,214 67
Other Funds:	
Balance due the Treasury, Sept. 30, 1863	$334 289 16
Payment of loe year on account of all the funds except the Canal Fund	10,820,807 18
Total	$11,155,093 94
Receipts	11,270,003 17
Treasury overdrawn, Sept 30, 1864	$85,083 77
General Fund, State Debt:	
Amount of debt, Sept 30, 1863	$6,519,654 37
Stock redeemed during the fiscal year	240 700 00
Amount of debt, Sept. 30, 1864	$6,278,954 37

State Tax.—There was levied in 1864 a direct tax of 5¼ mills for the following purposes:

Three-fourths of a mill for schools; 1¼ mills for general purposes; 1 77 80 mill for bounties; 48 80 of a mill for canals, and 3 16 of a mill for the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad.

The aggregate proceeds of the State Tax levied in 1863, and payable during the last fiscal year, were $6,143,704 03, exclusive of the ¾ mill tax for school purposes.

CANALS AND CANAL FUNDS.

Statement for the fiscal year ending with the 30th of September, 1864, namely:

Receipts and Payments:

Balance in the Treasury and invested Oct. 1, 1863		$6,915,617 21
Received during the year		5,061,176 24
		11,976,793 45
Payments		4,809,231 97
Leaving a balance on Sept. 30, 1864, of		$7,167,561 48
Revenues for the Fiscal Year.		
Received from tolls	$1,306,781 20	
Received from rent of surplus waters and interest on current revenues, &c.	37,384 32	$1,346,265 52
Expenses.		
For collection, superintendence, and ordinary repairs		1,028,909 46
Surplus revenues		$3,317,356 06

The surplus revenues have been applied, under direction of the Constitution, as follows:

Transferred to the Sinking Fund, under Article 7, Section 1, of the Constitution	$1,700,000 00	
Transferred to the Sinking Fund, under Article 7, Section 2, of the Constitution	356.000 00	
Transferred to the Sinking Fund, under Article 7, Section 3, of the Constitution	1,116,242 66	
Transferred the remaining surplus to the Fund for support of Government	151,113 40	$3,317,356 06

Statement of the Canal Debt paying interest on the 30th September, 1864.

	Principal.	Ann. Int. of
Under art. 7, sec. 1 of the Constitution	$7,906,224 75	$434,253 48
Under art. 7, sec. 3 of the Constitution	11,736,000 00	696,800 00
Under art. 7, sec. 10 of the Constitution	442,865 49	24,629 28
Under art. 7, sec. 12 of the Constitution	2,243,000 00	134,580 00
Total	$22,327,810.25	$1,290,262 76

The gross earnings of the canals from the close of the fiscal year 1860 to Sept. 30, 1864, four years, were $17,722,384 64. After paying the expenses of superintendence, collection, and ordinary repairs for the same period, $3,279,976 44, there was a net balance of surplus revenues amounting to $14,442,408 40. From this sum there has been appropriated to the canal debt sinking funds, $10,824,570 14; to the funds for the extra repairs and improvements of the canals, for land damages, and other claims against the State, growing out of the enlargement and completion of the public works, $1,666,724 86; to the general fund, on account of interest on the general fund debt, and for the support of the Government, $1,951,113 40, making altogether $14,442,408 40.

The amounts carried to the credit of the sinking fund have been applied, so far as necessary, to the payment of the interest and principal of the canal stock debt. On the 30th September, 1864, the balance in all the sinking funds, in the aggregate, were $6,022,609 90, constitutionally pledged to the payment of the interest and principal of the canal debt. It is a matter of pride and gratification that since the close of the fiscal year in 1860, this debt has been reduced $4,779,511 23.

The Auditor of the Canal Department reports that there are now outstanding and unsatisfied claims against the State, including interest to the date when payment can be made from funds now to be provided by taxation, amounting to $486,329 58. These claims are founded upon awards by the Canal Appraisers for lands taken for public uses, and upon awards by the Canal Board, under special acts of the Legislature. I recommend that provision be made for the payment of these claims at the earliest period practicable.

The Auditor estimates that there will be a deficiency in the canal tolls the current fiscal year, owing to the very large sums needed for the repairs and maintenance of the canals, to an extent that will render additional aids to the sinking fund, under article VII, section 3 of the Constitution, necessary to enable the State to preserve the public faith toward its creditors. The claims upon the fund will be for interest upon the $12,000,000 debt for the next fiscal year, and whatever the deficiency may be, it must be supplied by deficiency loans upon the credit of the fund, or by equitable taxation.

We should not, in my judgment, borrow money to pay the interest on the public debt. The disposition and ability of the people to bear the burdens of the hour, and discharge occurring liabilities and demands upon them, is a gratifying evidence both of their patriotism and prosperity. The practice of paying debts, instead of borrowing to pay, should be observed by governments as well as by individuals, and especially should the rule of prompt payment of interest on debt from ordinary resources or taxation never be departed from except in unexpected emergencies. Notwithstanding the heavy burdens of taxation, the people in all the industrial pursuits exhibit a comparative increasing prosperity. It may not be improper to refer, at a time when so much solicitude is felt as to the strength and resources of the loyal States, and the prosperity of the people, to the share which New-York State has in making up the aggregate of those resources.

The contest forced on the people for national existence is severe, yet the magnitude of the means it has developed, and the strength it has shown the loyal States to possess, exceed all our calculations. We may, with just satisfaction, point to the leading facts of our prosperity, when the purpose to be served is to strengthen and encourage the patriotic impulses of the people, and to sustain them in the discharge of duties which often involve great hardships and trials. The sacrifices they are called on to make will not be considered in vain, when the national strength develops itself in such unexpected proportions, and seems to defy the demands of this gigantic war.

The geographical position of our State is such that it has at all times drawn to its ports, and carried over its interior lines of transportation, the greater share of the foreign commerce and of the interior exchanges of the United States. This concentration of trade has increased since the war began; in consequences of the closing of the Southern ports, and the stoppage of trade on the Mississippi, and not only has this tendency been more decided, but, in addition, the volume of all classes of trade, foreign and domestic, has been greatly enlarged, contrary to the predictions of enemies of the Union, and to the surprise of most of its friends, the chief seaport of the country has increased its business both in foreign and domestic commerce more rapidly than at any previous time, and the great lines of transportation have nearly doubled the quantities of produce carried through this State to the seaboard since 1859, and the greater proportion of the increase has been subsequent to 1860, or during the years of actual war.

The public works of the State, now more decidedly than ever before, indicate the wisdom of their founders, and the great railroad lines find their capacities taxed to the utmost with only occasional interference with the canals.

The report of the Auditor shows a falling off in the revenue of the canals for the fiscal year, but this may be the result of the anxiety of the people to reach the markets with their produce in the quickest possible time, while prices are ruling high. Oftentimes their interests will be promoted by paying the higher rates of railroad transit, with the view of seeking a market which to day is buoyant and to-morrow may be depressed. Hence, large quantities of produce have been diverted from the canal to these speedy lines of communication, thus swelling their business, as their annual reports exhibit. It is not doubted, however, that the transit of internal commerce will find its accustomed channel when the circumstances which have operated temporarily to control it, are at an end.

The tonnage of produce going eastward on the Erie canal, derived from the Western States and the Canadas, rose from 1,994,753 tons in 1859 to 2,594,637 in 1862. During the years from 1859 to 1864 inclusive, the two great railroad lines carried eastward the following agregates of both through and way freight:

Year.	Central Railroad. Tons.	Erie Railroad. Tons.
1859	570,987	
1860	739,389	
1861	881,926	527,807
1862	1,464,128	973,332
1863	1,044,259	1,068,109
1864	1,587,148	1,332,934

With such conditions attending the very crisis of the great national trial, as regards the activity of trade, and the quantities of staple articles produced in the interior and sent through and out of the State for exchange at the commercial centre, it is reasonable to assume the stability of the large interests confided to our charge within the State, and to place the most implicit reliance on the power of the country to sustain the exhaustion of war.

Turning from this internal movement to the foreign trade conducted at the port of New-York, we find it increasing during this critical period quite as rapidly. The exports more than doubled from 1859 to 1863, and the imports, which were previously greatly concentrated at that port, were fully maintained.

These facts are important and significant, as I before remarked, from their relations to the dangers in which the country is involved. They afford the amplest assurance, also, of the great and permanent value of the public works which are the property of the State, and that they may be relied on as a permanent and productive basis of revenue. The Western producing States are especially benefited and aided by the public works, and experience has fully shown that the great natural channel of the St. Lawrence River, though open to almost unrestricted use for United States produce shipments eastward, withdraws but a small percentage of this Western trade.

The increased business of the State in manufactures and other industrial pursuits has kept pace with the advance before described, but it cannot be made the subject of equally definite statement. The evidences of this manufacturing activity are everywhere abundant. It has caused an increased consumption of many products of the State, and by so much has had a tendency to create the appearance of decline in such products, when, in fact, a substantial increase occurred.

Such are the contrasts which encourage the people under the trials which they have by their patriotic energy controlled to their advantage, when it was asserted that the result would be the ruin of their industry and their commerce.

AGRICULTURE.

Everything which pertains to the cause of agriculture is of the utmost concern to all. The productions of the earth from tillage are the chief resource of our prosperity in times of peace, and upon their abundance the support and effectiveness of our armies is dependent in time of war. It is with great satisfaction, therefore, that I extract from the report of the Corresponding Secretary of the State Agricultural Society the information that the agricultural interest of the State is in a flourishing condition, and that the recruiting of the armies, which affects this interest more, perhaps, than any other, has not seriously diminished its productions, the introduction of labor-saving machinery having, in a great degree, compensated for the lack of men engaged in manual labor.

I am informed that an application will be made to you in behalf of the Agricultural College. This institution has been closed since 1861, for want of means to carry out the design of its foundation. A most generous offer of endowment has been recently made by a distinguished citizen of the State, on condition that the Legislature shall make a grant to it from the income of the public funds. I doubt not you will consider this offer and take such action thereon as the nature and importance of the subject may demand. It is certainly desirable that this institution may be speedily enabled to enter upon the appropriate and valuable sphere of usefulness.

CODIFICATION OF THE LAWS.

The codification of the laws of the State, which was initiated under the State Constitution of 1846, and pursued under various acts of the Legislature since that time, has been in charge of two Boards of Commissioners, who have cooperated in the task. I am informed that all the codes, as prepared by the commissioners, will be ready for examination and adoption during your present session. The Political and Penal Codes will be ready to submit immediately on your assembling, and the Civil Code very soon afterward.

COURT OF APPEALS.

I would also call your attention to the subject of the resolutions for an amendment of the Constitution, so as to create a Court of "Commissioners of Appeals," to aid the present Court of Appeals in disposing of the business which has accumulated in that court. Those resolutions have been passed by two successive Legislatures (see Session Laws of 1864, page 1,347,) and as set forth by the constitution, was passed by the last Legislature, but for some reason failed to receive the approval of my predecessor. It is true that under section 2, Article XIII of the constitution we may have a convention to revise the constitution in 1867, yet, with the present condition of the business now before that court, I think the commission should be created, as it will be confined in its action (as will be seen by the resolution,) to appeals pending when the amendments shall take effect, and hence will not be continued longer than to perform the unfinished business. I am informed that there is now five years' business, and by 1867, with the present organization alone, there would be seventy or eighty years' business in arrear upon the calendar of the Court. This delay is not attributable to any want of industry in the judges, as they have done all which man could do to dispose of the cases. It is owing, undoubtedly, to an insufficient judicial force. Long delays in the decision of legal controversies (especially commercial questions, which constitute a large portion of the business of the Court,) is not only annoying and injurious to the parties, but a reproach to free government. I renew the recommendation of my predecessor, for the passage of a law at the earliest day, submitting the above-mentioned resolutions to the people.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

I can do no more in this message than merely call your attention to the able report of the Metropolitan Board of Police of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, which is herewith submitted. It makes startling developments of the increase of crime, and the jeopardy of life and property in those great cities, and suggests much radical and emendatory legislation, to the end that justice and order may be more effectually promoted.

CENTRAL PARK.

The Central Park, in the City of New York, is approaching completion. Its management has been fortunate enough to secure the cordial support of the people of the city, and the results already developed have been such as justly to command it to the regard of citizens of all parts of the State. The benefits it displays, which are to be increased, indicate for it a marked influence upon the health and pleasure of the people of the city, and that it will be widely useful to the whole country for example and instruction in all the arts that are so well illustrated in its progress.

IMMIGRATION.

The number of alien emigrants who arrived at the port of New-York during the year, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, was 162,766, showing an increase over the year 1863 of more than 25,000, and being as large a number as for any year since 1854. The fund under the control of the Commissioners of Emigration is created by a per capita tax of two dollars for each alien, and, while during the year there was a great advance in the cost of all supplies required for the support of the emigrant institutions on Ward's Island over the preceding years, yet the economy with which the affairs of the board is administered, as well as the increased arrival of emigrants, has enabled the Commissioners to carry into effect a long cherished design in the erection of a series of new and improved hospital buildings. The cost of these buildings, which it is said will be ready for occupation in the Spring, will be about $360,000. For further information I refer you to the annual report of the board.

STATE PRISONS.

The Inspectors of State Prisons report that there has been a constant decrease in the number of inmates of these institutions. There were remaining on the 30th of September, 1864, in all the State prisons, including the female prison at Sing Sing, and the asylum for insane convicts at Auburn, 1,802 convicts, of whom 158 were females. There is an increase in female convicts, and the Inspectors state that the female prison has an excess of inmates, and recommend that the Legislature provide for the confinement of female convicts from the western part of the State, in some institution in that section. The cash receipts at all the prisons during the past year compares favorably with the previous fiscal year.

Amount received into the Treasury from Sing Sing	$176,826 98
Amount received into the Treasury from Auburn	119,350 65
Amount received into the Treasury from Clinton	43,074 50
Total	$278,962 06

The expenses during the same period have been:

At Sing Sing	$156,951 31
At Auburn	104,636 45
At Clinton	80,322 78
Total	$271,909 54

The high prices prevailing for all materials and supplies have caused the expenditures to be relatively larger than usual.

The Inspectors, in their annual report, discuss the question of discipline, labor, expenditure and other topics of interest, in connection with the prisons.

In regard to the Clinton Prison, they report that they have found it difficult to secure favorable contracts for the labor, and submit to the Legislature the question as to what shall be done with the prison, the convicts and the labor, in the event of there being no demand for work of this character at that place. The annual inventory shows the value of the property owned by the State at this prison to be $454,87½; of which a large per cent. is in machinery. It is desirable to make this property productive, and, if practicable, to meet the expectations of Northern New-York, by continuing to maintain the prison there. To meet the case, the Inspectors suggest that an immediate appropriation be made for procuring a stock of materials, to the end that the convicts may be kept profitably employed. As directly affecting the financial management of the prisons, however, and the general policy of the State with regard to them, I submit this, together with other important questions relating to the finances and discipline of the penal institutions of the State, to your early attention.

The Prison Association of New-York, which is not only authorized, but required, by its charter, to visit, inspect and examine all the prisons in the State, and annually to report their condition to the Legislature, has, during the past year, pursued its legislate work with extraordinary diligence. Special attention has been given to the county jails, and inquiry has been made into the general administration of penal justice, the sources of crime, and the relations of insanity to what would be criminal action in persons of sound mind, and results both interesting and instructive have been reached through their investigations.

The report of the association to be submitted to the Legislature, will present facts and suggestions touching the condition of our prisons, the working of our prison system, the methods and measure of the reforms needed therein, and the proper treatment of the criminal insane.

All these matters relating to prisons, prison discipline and reform, are worthy of your careful consideration.

CENSUS.

The Constitution of the State requires that a census shall be taken during the present year, and the Secretary of State will, at an early day, submit for your action his views of the changes necessary to be made in the existing law, to adapt it to the present condition of affairs. The results of the coming census will be awaited with interest, and it is believed the population of the State will be shown to have largely increased since the last enumeration. I think I am warranted in assuming this by the votes cast of the late election, as compared with previous years. Thus, in 1860, the whole number of votes was 675,156, while in 1864 the number was 730,712, with many soldiers and sailors absent from the State under circumstances precluding their exercise of the elective franchise. Estimating this number so absent at 20,000, the calculated excess of population in 1864 over 1860 is 427,000, an increase of over ten per cent. on the total of 1860, and it will be seen that the population of the State, calculated on the ratio of the increased vote, attains to 4,307,616, at the close of the year 1864.

EDUCATION.

The report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction shows our schools to have been, during the year, in a prosperous condition. Notwithstanding the extraordinary demands occasioned by the war, upon the effection and resources of our people, it is apparent (but there is no diminution in the interest manifested in the progress of public education, or in the fidelity of school officers in the discharge of their duties.

The following brief summary is gleaned from the records of the department, and from the Commissioner's report:

Receipts.

From Common School and United States Deposit funds	$320,000 00
Avails of the ¾ mill tax	1,090,841 11
Voluntary taxation in the school districts	2,668,079 29
Rate bills	429,892 52
Gospel and school lots	18,412 57
From other sources	56,031 99
Total	$4,583,257 48

Expenditures.

For supervision (rural districts)	$56,00) 00
For teachers wages	3,093,460 46
For libraries	26,890 51
For apparatus	137,613 49
For building and repairs	647,201 23
For colored schools	30,468 33
Miscellaneous	614,838 64
Total	$4,605,770,66

Number of children in the State between the ages of five and twenty-one years	1,307,822
Number of children who have attended school at any time during the year	861,144
Teachers employed at the same time for six months or more	15,801
Whole number of male teachers	4,707
Whole number of female teachers	21,754
Total number of school districts	11,459
Total number of school houses	11,457
Whole number of months' school	83,727
Number of months' school taught by qualified teachers	82,389
Average number of months' school	7¾
Number of volumes in district libraries	1,111,438
Number of pupils attending the Normal School during the year	280
Number of teachers instructed in Teachers' Institutes	7,349
Classes in academies	1,683

The amount of money to be apportioned by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, for the support of the common schools for the current fiscal year, is $1,445,749 90

The consolidated act in regard to public instruction, passed last May, is regarded favorably, and the mode therein provided for the apportionment of the public moneys, is causing a large increase in the number of pupils at the schools, and in the daily average attendance. To give full force and effect to that act, and to increase pecuniary collections for the proper instruction of the young, the propriety of making more ample provision for an annual supply of thoroughly qualified teachers is suggested. Creditable provision for the purpose has already been made in the Normal School, teachers' classes in the academies, teachers' institutes, and the Oswego Training School for primary teachers; but these, as now supported, are manifestly inadequate to supply so great a demand.

I desire to repeat the suggestion made by my predecessors, urging upon the public the duty of a proper recognition of the important services of the teachers, on whose intelligence and fidelity the welfare of the children in such great measures depends.

The higher institutions of learning are in a condition of continued prosperity. The report of the Regents of the University shows an increased attendance, both in the colleges and academies of the States, over that of the previous year. When we consider the number of young men who abandoned their studies at the call of the Government, and the great drain on the labor of the country, the result is most gratifying. The means of education were never more earnestly sought, or more liberally provided.

ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

I desire to call your attention to the importance of guarding and protecting the elective franchise by such laws and regulations for its proper exercise as will insure its purity and vigor. The Constitution gives to every American citizen, of proper age and qualifications, the right to the suffrage, and makes it the duty of the Legislature to pass such laws as may be necessary to ascertain, by "proper proofs," the persons entitled to enjoy it. The cardinal principle enunciated in the Declaration of Independence, that "all true Governments derive their power from the consent of the governed," can best be guaranteed and perpetuated by the healthful exercise of this most sacred privilege. While it is of the utmost importance that all who have a Constitutional right to exercise the elective franchise should have every facility for so doing, it is of equal consequence that those who have not this right, be debarred therefrom, and that frauds and abuses of all kinds should be detected and punished. The present law for the registration of voters has, no doubt, been of great utility in protecting the purity of the ballot box, but still I am persuaded it falls short of accomplishing the entire object for which it was framed. Coming, as you do, from all parts of the State, and each knowing the practices and abuses of his particular locality, the proper remedies will suggest themselves to your minds, and you will be able to adopt such measures as I hope will tend to do away with the existing evils, of which so great complaint has been made.

Before leaving this subject, I would call your attention to the act of last session, whereby citizens absent from the State in the military and naval service, were authorized to participate in our elections.

The object of this law meets my hearty approval. If there is one class of men to the country more than another whose right to the elective franchise should be protected, and to whom the greatest facilities in its exercise should be secured, it is that portion who exchanged the duties of home for the camp and the battle-field, and who are separated from the associations and interests so intimately and affectionately blended with the former, while watching over and guarding the public liberty and our individual safety in the hour of peril. While the purpose of the law referred to was undoubtedly to secure this high and just privilege to the persons in question, I am convinced that, in its practical operation, it is liable to great abuses. I recommend the subject to your most earnest attention, with entire confidence that your good judgments will suggest such amendments to the existing statute as shall put it beyond the power of evil-disposed persons to perpetrate fraud under it.

MILITARY.

During the past year, according to the Adjutant-General's Report, the State of New-York has sent 161,614 men into the field, and from the 15th of April, 1861, to the 1st of December, 1864, as appears from data supplied by my predecessor, the State furnished 437,701 men to the Government, including the credits under the draft of 1863; of this number, 409,426 entered the army and 28,275 the navy. I suppose, however, that the number of men reported as above to have been sent into the field includes the militia, who were called out for a brief period of service.

Quotas of 1864.

There were three calls for volunteers, by the President, in 1864. The quotas under those of February and March were filled before the first of July, and on that day there stood to the credit of the State an excess of 5,251 men, to apply on the subsequent call. The quota under that of July has also been filled, as is shown by the following general summary:

Quota under call of February 1, 1864	61,668
Quota under call of March 14, 1864	32,794
Quota under call of July 18, 1864	80,312
Total quota of the State for 1864,	204,106

To meet these are:

I. The excess of credits over all calls prior to 1864, as appears by the account current between the United States and the State of New-York, on Dec. 31, 1863	51,420	
II. Men sent into the field in 1864	128,161	
III. Naval enlistments prior to Feb 21, 1864	28,275	
IV. Deductions on quotas on corrections of enrollment, say		1,563—205,409
Leaving excess on credits, Dec. 1, 1864		1,301

The naval enlistments included above are of those who entered the sea service between April 15, 1861, and Feb. 24, 1864, but who were not previously credited on the quotas of the State, nor of townships.

I desire to say, in this connection, that I deem it of the utmost importance to the efficiency and good discipline of military bodies, that the commanding officers should be men of moral character and the best military attainments. The appointment of all commanding officers, up to and including the rank of colonel, devolves upon the Governor. In all cases where promotions become necessary, I shall make it a rule to appoint according to previous rank and meritorious services in the field.

Military Statistics.

The Bureau of Military Statistics, under the supervision of its able chief, has continued to pr

SEIZURE OF THE FLORIDA.

Official Correspondence Concerning the Capture—The Demands of Brazil—Reply of Mr. Seward—Official Papers.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. WEBB.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 11, 1864.
To James Watson Webb, Esq., &c., &c., &c., Brazil:

SIR: In the year 1862 and 1863 remonstrances were addressed by us to the Government of Brazil against its policy, different as it was from that of all other American States, in regard to the furnishing of shelter and a haven to pirates, who were engaged in depredating upon the peaceful commerce of the United States. The correspondence came to a close without having produced any satisfactory result, and not without leaving a painful presentiment that a continuance of measures so injurious to the United States would sooner or later affect the harmonious relations heretofore existing between the two countries.

We have just now heard of the capture of the *Florida* by the *Wachusett* at Bahia, and of the consequent hostilities adopted by the Brazilian forces in that port, but we have as yet particular information of the circumstances which preceded the collision, and our information concerning the transaction itself is incomplete. At the same time, we are absolutely without knowledge of any correspondence that it may have elicited between yourself and the Brazilian authorities.

In this stage of the matter, the President thinks it proper that you should inform the Minister for Foreign Affairs that we are not indisposed to examine the subject upon its merits carefully, and to consider whatever questions may arise out of it, in a becoming and friendly spirit, if that spirit shall be adopted by his Imperial Majesty's Government.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

MR. BARROZA TO MR. SEWARD.

[Translation.]
IMPERIAL LEGATION OF BRAZIL.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 12, 1864.

The undersigned, Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, has just received orders from his Government, to address himself without delay, to that of the United States of North America about an act of the most transcendent gravity done on the morning of the 7th day of October last, in the port of the capital of the province of Bahia, by the war steamer *Wachusett*, belonging to the navy of the Union, as set which involves a manifest violation of the territorial jurisdiction of the Empire, and an offense to its honor and sovereignty.

On the fourth day of the month referred to, there entered that port, where already had been lying for some days the *Wachusett*, the Confederate steamer *Florida*, for the purpose, declared by her commander to the President of the Province, to supply herself with alimentary provisions and coal, and to repair some tubes of her machinery.

The President, proceeding in accordance with the policy of neutrality which the empire resolved to adopt on the question to which unfortunately these States are involved, and in conformity with the instructions in this respect issued by the Imperial Government on the 23d June of the year last past, assented to the application of the commander of the *Florida*, and fixed the term of forty-eight hours for taking in supplies, and fixing, in dependence on the final examination by the engineer of the arsenal, the determination of the residue of the time, which, unadventure, should be decided indispensable for the completion of the repairs.

The same authority at once took, with the greatest impartiality, all the measures necessary to avoid any conflict between the two hostile steamers.

The *Florida* was placed under cover of the batteries of the Brazilian corvette *D. Januaria*, on the inshore side, at the request of her commander, who, reposing on the faith with which, without doubt, the chief authority of the Province could not fail to inspire him, considered himself sheltered from any attack of his adversary, and in his confidence not only stayed a night on shore, but gave liberty to a great part of the crew of his vessel.

It behooves me to say that as soon as the Confederate steamer entered the port of Bahia, the American Consul, WILSON, addressed to the President a dispatch claiming that the *Florida* should not be admitted to free pratique, and that, on the contrary, she should be detained, alleging for this that the vessel had, in concert with the *Alabama*, violated the neutrality of the empire by making captures, in 1863, near the island of Fernando de Noronha.

Such exaggerated pretensions, founded on facts not proven, which had already been the subject of discussion between the Imperial Government and the legation of the United States, could not be even listened to.

If the President should have refused the hospitality solicited by the commander of the *Florida*, he would have infringed, not only the duties of neutrality of the empire, but also those of humanity, considering that steamer, coming from Teneriffe, had been sixty-one days at sea, was unprovided with food, and with machinery in the worst condition.

Afterward, the President having stated to the same Consul that he hoped, from his honor and loyalty to a friendly nation, that he would settle with the Commander of the *Wachusett*, that he should respect the neutrality and sovereignty of the Empire, he was answered affirmatively, the Consul pledging his word of honor. Things were in this condition, the term of forty-eight hours being to expire at 1 o'clock of the afternoon of the 7th, between about dawn of that day the Commander of the *Wachusett*, suddenly leaving his anchorage, passed through the Brazilian vessels of war and approached the *Florida*. On passing across the bows of the Brazilian corvette *D. Januaria*, he was hailed from the board that he must anchor, but as he did not attend to this intimation, and continued to approach the *Florida*, at the same time firing a gun and some musketry, the Commander of the naval division of the Empire, stationed to these waters, sent an officer on board the *Wachusett* and tailor her Commander that the ships of the division and the forts would open fire upon her if she should attack the *Florida*.

The Brazilian officer was not allowed to make fast to the *Wachusett*, but the officer of the deck hailed him, saying he reply not to accepted the intimation given, that he would do nothing more, and that he was going to return to his anchorage. The commander of the Brazilian division then thought proper to ratify his intimation by firing a gun, upon which a complete silence followed between the two ships, *Wachusett* and *Florida*.

At the time this was passing on, the corvette *D. Januaria*, on board which the commander of division had hoisted his flag, by her head to flood, the steamer *Florida* anchored B. B. side by side of her, and quite close to the shore, and between her and the corvette the *Wachusett* stopped her wheels.

The commander of division then observing, notwithstanding the darkness of the night, that the *Wachusett*, from the position in which she was, kept moving toward and was passing ahead of the corvette, in a course E. B., became convinced that, in fact, she was steering for her anchorage, thus complying with the promise made.

But a few moments afterward, perceiving that the *Florida* was in motion, the commander discovered that the *Wachusett* was taking her off in tow by means of a long cable.

Surprised at such an extraordinary attempt, the commander immediately set about stopping this, and redressing, at the same time, as behoved him, the offence thus done to the dignity and sovereignty of the Empire. But, availing himself of the darkness of the night, and of other circumstances, the commander of the *Wachusett* succeeded in carrying his prize over the bay, and escaping the just punishment he deserved. The consul, WILSON, preferred to abandon his post, withdrawing on board the *Wachusett*.

The Government of his Majesty, as soon as it had official information of the event, addressed to the Legation of the United States at Rio Janeiro, a note, in which, giving a succinct exposition of the fact, it declared it had no hesitation in believing it would hasten to give to it all proper assurances that the Government of the Union would attend to the just reclamation of the empire as promptly and fully as the gravity of the case demanded.

In correspondence with this expectative note the worthy representative of the United States was prompt in sending his reply, in which he declares he is convinced that his Government will give to that of the Empire the reparation which is due to it.

Such are the facts to which the undersigned has received orders to call the attention of Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State of the United States.

The principles of international law which regulate this matter, and in respect of which there is not the least divergency among the most distinguished publicists, are common and known to all. The undersigned would fail to recognize the high intelligence of Hon. Mr. SEWARD if, perchance, he should enter, in this respect, into further developments.

He limits himself, then, only to recall a memorable example, in which these principles, invariably sustained by the United States, had entire application. In 1793, the great WASHINGTON then being President of the United States, and the illustrious JEFFERSON Secretary of State, the French frigate *L'Embuscade*, captured the English ship *Grange* in Delaware Bay; this violating the neutrality and the territorial sovereignty of the United States.

American Government remonstrated energetically against this violation, and required from the Government of the French republic not only the immediate delivery of the captured vessel, but also the complete liberation of all the persons on board. This reclamation was promptly satisfied. Much more grave, certainly, is the occurrence in the port of the province of Bahia, which makes the subject of the present note. By the special circumstances which preceded and attended it, this act has no parallel in the annals of modern maritime war.

The command of the *Wachusett* not only grossly offended the territorial immunities of the empire, passing beyond the laws of war by attacking treacherously, during the night, a defenceless ship, whose crew, much reduced, because more than sixty men were on shore with the commander and several officers, reposing unsuspectingly beneath the shadow of the protection which the neutrality of the Empire guaranteed to them; and, so open was the violation, so manifest the offense, that the enlightened American press was almost unanimous in condemnation of the inexcusable proceedings of Commodore CONNER.

On this occasion, remembering the United States, whose antecedents are well known and noted in history, by the apparent defence of and respect for neutral rights of those onshore principles, the undersigned cannot consider the event which occurred at Bahia otherwise than as the individual act of the Commander of the *Wachusett*, not authorized or approved by his Government, and that it will consequently give to the Government of His Majesty the Emperor the explanations and reparation which, in conformity with international laws, are due to a Power which maintains friendly and pacific relations with the United States.

The just reclamation of the Imperial Government being thus presented, the undersigned awaits the reply of Hon. Mr. SEWARD, and fully confiding in his exalted wisdom and in the justice of the Government of the United States, he has not even for a moment doubted but that it will be as satisfactory as the incontestible right which aids the empire, and the vast gravity of the offence which was done to it may require.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity of having the honor to reiterate to the Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD the protestation of his most distinguished consideration.

IGNACIO DE ALVELLAR BARROZA DA SILVA.
His Excellency the Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. BARROZA.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 26, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note, which sets forth the sentiments of the Imperial Government of Brazil concerning the capture of the *Florida* by the United States war steamer *Wachusett*, in the port of Bahia.

You will, of course, explain to your Government, that owing to an understanding between you and myself, your note, although it bears the date of the 12th of December, was not submitted to me until the 21st inst.

Jealousy of foreign intervention in every form, and absolute non-intervention in the domestic affairs of foreign nations, are cardinal principles in the policy of the United States. You have, therefore, justly expected that the President would disavow and regret the proceedings at Bahia. He will suspend Capt. COLLINS, and direct him to appear before a court-martial. The Consul at Bahia admits that he advised and incited the Captain, and was active in the proceedings. He will, therefore, be dismissed. The flag of Brazil will receive from the United States navy the honor customary in the intercourse of friendly maritime Powers.

It is, however, not to be understood that this Government admits or gives credit to the charges of falsehood, treachery and deception which you have brought against the Captain and the Consul. These charges are denied on the authority of the officers accused.

You will also be pleased to understand that the answer now given to your representation, rests exclusively upon the ground that the capture of the *Florida* was an unauthorized, unlawful and indefensible exercise of the naval force of the United States, within a foreign country, in defiance of its established and duly recognized Government.

The Government disallows your assumption that the insurgents of this country are a lawful naval belligerent, and, on the contrary, it maintains that the ascription of that character by the Government of Brazil to insurgent citizens of the United States, who have hitherto been, and who still are, destitute of naval forces, ports and courts, is an act of intervention, in derogation of the law of nations, and unfriendly and wrongful, as it is manifestly injurious, to the United States.

So, also, the Government disallows your assumption that the *Florida* belonged to the aforementioned insurgents, and maintains, on the contrary, that that vessel, like the *Alabama*, was a pirate, belonging to no nation or lawful belligerent, and, therefore, that the harboring and supplying of these piratical ships and their crews in Brazilian ports were wrongs and injuries for which Brazil justly owes reparation to the United States, as ample as the reparation which she now receives from them. They hope and confidently expect this reciprocity in good time, to restore the harmony and friendship which have so essential to the welfare and safety of the two countries.

In the positions which I have thus assumed the Imperial Government will recognize an adherence to rights which have been constantly assumed, and an enduring sense of injuries which have been the subject of earnest remonstrance by the United States during the last three years. The Government of Brazil is again informed that these positions of this Government are no longer deemed open to argument.

It does not, however, belong to the Captains of ships of war of the United States or to the Commanders of their armies, or to their Consuls residing in foreign ports, acting without authority of Congress, and without even Executive direction, and choosing their own time, manner and occasion, to assert the rights and redress the wrongs of the country. This power can be lawfully exercised only by the Government of the United States.

As a member of the family of nations, the United States protect order, not anarchy, as they always prefer lawful proceedings to aggressive violence or retaliation. The United States are happy to believe and to believe that Brazil entertains the same sentiments.

The authorities at Bahia are understood to have successfully employed force to overcome the *Wachusett* and rescue the *Florida*, and to have continued the chase of the offender beyond the waters of Brazil, out upon the high seas. Thus, in the affair at Bahia, subordinate agents, without the knowledge of their respective Governments, mutually inaugurated an unauthorized, irregular and unlawful war. In desisting from the war on her part, and in appealing to this Government for redress, Brazil rightly appreciated the character of the United States, and set an example worthy of emulation.

The disposition of the captured crew of the *Florida* is determined upon the principles which I have laid down. Although the crew are enemies of the United States, and, as they contend, enemies of the human race, yet the offenders were, unavoidably, unlawfully brought into the custody of this Government, and, therefore, they could not lawfully be subjected even to the punishment they have deserved. Nor could they, being enemies, be allowed to enjoy the protection of the United States. They will, therefore, be set at liberty to seek a refuge wheresoever they may find it, with the hazard of recapture where beyond the jurisdiction of this Government.

The *Florida* was brought into American waters, and was anchored under naval surveillance and protection at Hampton Roads. While awaiting the necessitation of the Brazilian Government, on the 28th of November, she sunk, owing to a leak which could not be seasonably stopped. The leak was at first represented to have been caused, or at least increased, by a collision with a war transport. Orders were immediately given to ascertain the manner and circumstances of the occurrence. It seemed to affect the army and the navy. A naval court of inquiry, and also a military court of inquiry, were charged with the investigation.

The naval court has submitted its report, and a copy thereof is herewith communicated. The military court is yet engaged. So soon as its labors shall have ended, the result will be made known to your Government. In the meantime, it is assumed that the loss of the *Florida* was a consequence of some unforeseen accident, which cast no responsibility upon the United States.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you, sir, the assurance of my high consideration.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.
Señor IGNACIO DE AVELLAR BARROZA DA SILVA, &c.

THE NEW CITY GOVERNMENT.

The Board of Aldermen for 1865 convened at the City Hall at 12 o'clock M., Monday.

On motion, Alderman FARLEY was elected President *pro tem*.

Mr. KELLY moved that the Board proceed to elect a President by ballot.

Mr. OTTERSON moved to amend, by declaring Mr. JOHN T. JONES President of the Board, by acclamation. The amendment prevailed. Mr. JONES took the chair, thanking the board for the honor they had done him, in electing him to preside over their deliberations, and called attention to the financial condition of the city, for which, he said, the Common Council was only partially responsible. A committee from the Board of Councilmen were announced, who informed the President that the board had organized, and were ready to receive any communication that the Board of Aldermen might have to make.

On motion, DAVID T. VALENTINE was elected Clerk of the Board; HENRY L. WEBSTER Sergeant-at-Arms, and WM. WATSON Assistant.

Committees were appointed to wait upon the Mayor and the Councilmen, and inform them of the organization of the board.

The Mayor shortly afterward communicated to the Board his pleasure at their having so easily and readily organized, and expressed his wishes for their happiness.

The board then adjourned to Monday next.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The board convened at 12 o'clock, P. M., on Monday. The newly-elected members took their seats. Upon the calling of the roll all the members responded.

Mr. STADON moved that Mr. RUSSELL be the temporary chairman. Carried.

Mr. HAGERTY submitted a resolution that JAMES HAYES, Esq., be the President of the Board for the present year. Carried.

On motion, JAMES M. SWEENEY was re-elected Clerk of the Board.

Mr. LENT moved that a committee of two be appointed to conduct the President to his seat. Carried, and Messrs. LENT and JOYCE were appointed such committee. Having conducted the President to his seat with the usual formalities, the committee retired. The President then returned his thanks for the high honor conferred upon him, and expressed his determination to exercise the duties of his office with impartiality.

Mr. LENT moved that a committee be appointed to wait upon the Mayor and announce that the board was adjourned and ready to receive any message he might desire to communicate. The President appointed Messrs. LENT, HAGERTY and O'CALLAGHAN such committee. A committee was then appointed to wait upon the Board of Aldermen, and inform that body that this board were organized and ready to receive any papers they might desire to have acted upon.

The committee appointed to wait upon the Mayor returned, and said that His Honor would communicate with the board in a few moments.

The Mayor immediately afterward sent in a short communication, congratulating the members upon their organization.

The rules of 1864 were then ordered to be the rules for 1865.

A committee from the Board of Aldermen have appeared, and informed the board that that board was organized and ready to receive any communications they might desire to send them.

The board then adjourned to Monday next, at 11 o'clock P. M.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 3, 1865.

$7,000	U. S. 6s, '81...O. ex-int	110	
1,500	U. S. 6s 5-30s, C.	106⅛	
20,000	do ...new iss.	106⅛	
5,000	U. S. 6s, 10-40s, C.	101⅝	
5,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer.	97	
11,000	Ill. Cent. R. ex-int	85⅝	
10,000	O. & M. Cer.	33¾	
20,000	do.	33¾	
40,000	do.	33¾	
2,000	do.	34	
7,000	Erie 2d M.	110¾	
8,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s,	100	
2,000	Mich. Cent. 8's, New Loan	120	
1,000	Ala. & T. R. 2d M. Preferred	66	
500	Ah & T. R. in.	70	
2,000	Mar. & M. R.	71¾	
1,000	do.	71	
1,000	do.	70¾	
100	C. & N. W. 1st M.	97	
50	B'k of Commerce	125	
200	Canton Co.	35¾	
15	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	215	
200	Amer. Coal Co.	84	
200	Quick. Mine Co.	180	
100	Cum. Coal Pr.	48½	
200	do.	48¾	
300	do.	49	
200	Marlboro M. C.	17¾	
400	do.	20	
500	Ashburton Coal	17	
50	N. Y. Gas	115	
100	do.	114⅜	
100	do.	115⅜	
40	do.	116	
100	do.	115	
100	do.	116	
100	P., Ft. W. & C.	85	
	ex div	102	
400	do.	101⅜	
100	do.	101⅜	
200	do.	101¾	

50	Erie Railway		86
100	do.	b60	86
150	do.	b60	86⅛
300	do.	b30	86
200	do.	s30	86⅛
500	do.		86⅛
800	do.		86⅝
400	do.		86⅝
1000	do.		86⅝
200	do.		86⅝
100	Cleve. & Pitts.		94⅛
200	do.	s3	85⅛
1200	do.		95⅛
50	Chi. & N. W.		40
200	do.		39½
100	Chic. & N. W. Pr.		70¾
200	do.	b12	70¾
100	Chi. & R. I. & P.	b30	105
200	do.		104¾
100	P., Ft. W. & C.	b10	101¾
	ex div		101¾
100	do.		101¾
100	do.		102
200	Reading R.		115¾
200	do.		116
18	Chi. Bur. & Q. R.		117½
30	do.		118
100	do.		117
100	M. S. & N. I.		71¾
200	do.		71½
200	do.	s10	71
200	do.		71
100	do.		70¾
100	do.	b40	71
100	Mich. Cen. R.		126
100	Cle. & Pitts.	b30	90
200	do.		90¾
200	do.		90¾
200	do.		90¾
100	Chi. & N. W.		39¾
100	do.	s30	39¾
200	do.	b10	39¾
100	Chi. & N. W. Pr.		70¾
100	do.	b10	70¾
100	do.	b10	70¾
200	do.	b10	70¾
100	Chi. & R. I. R.		104¾
100	do.		104¾
100	do.		104¾
200	do.	b30	105
200	do.	s30	104¾
100	do.	s10	104¾
100	Mil. & Pr. Du C.		49¾

SECOND BOARD.

$50,000	U. S. 6s, '81. O. Ex. int		110¾
10,000	do.		110¾
40,000	U. S. 6s, 5-30s, C. Now issue		106¾
18,000	do. new iss.		106¾
40,000	U. S. 6s, 10-40s, C		101⅝
35,000	do.		102
500	do.		102
50,000	U. S. 6s, '81. R.		111¾
12,000	O. & M. Cer.		33½
600	Canton Co.		35¾
100	Cum Coal Pref.	b10	48¾
500	Mar. M. Co.		17
300	N. Y. Cen.		117
100	Quick. Min.		90
100	do.		90¾
100	do.		90¾
100	do.		97½
200	do.		97
1000	Erie Railway		85¾
300	do.	b12	85¾
900	do.		85¾
50	Erie R. Pref.		100⅝
100	do.		100

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

300	Erie R.	s	85¾
800	do.	s5	86¼
200	do.	s	86¾
200	do.	s2	86¾
500	do.	s3	86¾
50	do.		86¾
200	do.	s2	86¾
100	Hud. Riv. R.		114¾
1000	do.		114¾
200	do.	s3	114¾
300	do.	s	114¾
100	do.	b10	114¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	s10	116
100	do.	s3	119
100	do.		119
150	Erie R.		86¾
200	do.		86
100	do.		86¼
200	do.	s3	86¾
200	do.		86¾
300	do.		86¾
400	do.	s3	86¾
500	do.		86¾
200	do.	s3	86¾
400	do.	b10	86¾
300	Chic. & N. W. R.		40
100	do.	s3	40
100	do.	b10	40¼

300	Clev. & Pitts.		99
400	Chic. & R. I.	s	104¾
200	do.	s	104¾
100	O. & N. W. Pr.	b5	70¾
200	do.		70¾
100	do.	s	70¾
100	P., Ft. W. & C.		101¾
100	Canton Co.	b10	36¼
100	Mar. Min. Co.		19
200	do.	s3	19
200	do.		18¾

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Hudson R. R.	b10	114¾
1200	do.	s10	114¾
300	do.		114¾
200	do.	b10	115
900	Reading R.	s-b15	118
100	M. S. & N. I.		73
200	do.	b3	73
100	Ill. Cen. R.		127¼
300	Cleve. & Pitts.	b3	101
200	do.		101¾
400	Chi. & R. I. R.		105¾
200	C. & N. W. Pr.		72
100	do.	b5	72½
100	Cum. Coal Co.		48¾
100	do.		48
500	Quick. M. Co.		97
100	do.		98¾

TUESDAY, Jan. 3—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the old Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Dec. 31, 1864, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous exhibit of Dec. 24, 1864:

Decrease in Loans	$4,067,124
Decrease in Specie	632 779
Decrease in Circulation	99 514
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	6,363,838

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, including also the Sub-Treasury balances at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Jan. 3, 1865.	Dec. 31, 1864.	Dec. 24, 1864.
Capital	$69,728,508	$69,186,762	$69,186,762
Loans	174,714,405	199,444,969	203,512,093
Specie	25,161,935	19,966,662	20,600 441
Circulation	6,103,381	3,283 832	3 383 346
Gross Deposits	199,877 416	241,649,921	252,695 265
Exchanges	60,125,558	94,207,650	98,689 351
Undrawn	139,751,858	147,442,071	153,805,909
In Sub-Treas'y	38,096,572	20,712,123	19,861,443

The Associated Bank return at the close of the Old Year, shows a large decrease from the previous Saturday in the lines of Loans and Deposits. The specie average is also down about six hundred thousand dollars. The aggregate stock of specie, however, in the Associated loco banks and the New-York Treasury Office, is larger by a million and a half dollars than at the close of November:

	Dec 1, 1864.	Jan. 1, 1865.
In Bank	$20,273,919	$19,906,662
Treasury Office	8,667,349	10,494,258
Total	$28,961,268	$30,460,920

Of the Gold and Silver balances in the Treasury Office at the close of the Old Year, $5,231,726 stood to the credit of Gold Interest due and ordered to be paid, but not called for by the holders of United States Coupons. The Treasury Office therefore comes into the New Year with an unappropriated balance of $5,262,532, and Interest appropriated, $5,231,726; total Gold in New-York Treasury Office, $10,494,258. Of the increase in December $1,000,000 came from the San Francisco Office, the remainder from Customs over and above the amount paid out for Gold Interest.

The Treasury will accord the subscriptions made to the 10-40 Loan on or before the close of the present week, to be paid for by instalments, where the subscription amount to at least $15,000, any one-third down, one-third in all next week, and one-third in all the week ending Jan. 21; the Interest to run from 1st September last to date of payments, at the rate of 7⅓ ₩ cent. Currency, or the equivalent of 5 ₩ cent. in Gold, with 50 ₩ cent. added to the value of the accumulated Gold Interest.

In all the month of December the Treasury received for Internal Revenue the sum of $20,349,953

And for 5-20 Loan 25,000,000

For 10-40 Loan 33,042,250

Together $88,392,203

And these receipts over the ordinary subscriptions to the 7-30 ₩ cent. Popular Loan, not only enabled the Department to pay off the audited requisitions standing over on the 30th November, *without adding a dollar to the Legal Tender Currency*—either on plain or interest bearing Notes—but to carry a balance of about $25,000,000 to the payment of the current accounts of the month of December.

The New Year opened with no decided spirit in the markets for Stocks or Money or Gold. The Gold Room ranged 226@228 ₩ cent. The rate of Money to the Brokers 7 ₩ cent., without pressure of demand. The Stock Exchange, after showing a tame feeling at the morning Board, was better on Governments and Railways in the afternoon, and there was rather a disposition to advance prices on several of the latter, notwithstanding a decided *Bearish* feeling on the general list.

At the close of dealings the general Stock Market was strong. The Gold Room 228@228¼ per cent. There was a large rise in New-York Central, closing price 119 per cent. Pittsburgh among the Western Stocks rose 3 per cent.

	Sat.	Tues.		Sat.	Tues.
U. S. 6s, 1881	117	*110⅜	Pittsburgh	97¼	100¼

U. S. Loans	106⅛	106⅜	
U. S. Certificates	97	97	
N. Y. Central	114¾	119	
Erie	86	86¾	
Hudson	115¾	114⅝	
Reading	115¾	117⅛	
Mich. S. & Northern	72	72⅜	
Illinois Cen.	127	127	
North West	46	46	
N. West Pref.	70⅜	70⅜	
Rock Island	105	105¾	
Fort Wayne	102⅜	102⅜	
Cumberland Coal	49	46½	
Quicksilver	37	36	
Mariposa	19¾	17	
Ohio & M. Certs	83½	83⅝	

*Ex-Dividend.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	112	Irving	100
Merchants'	115	Metropolitan	120
Mechanics'	112½	Peoples'	106
City	155	Market	102
North River	100	Corn Exchange	110
Commerce	117	Continental	97
Mechanics' Bk. Ass.	100	N. Y. Nat'l Exc. Bk.	110
American Exchange	129	Central National	104
Bank of N. Amer.	105	Fourth National	98

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	120	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	96
Erie 1st mort. '69	104	Del. L. & W. 1sts	111
Erie 7s, 2d mort. '59	114	Del. L. & W. 2ds	112
Hud. R. 1st m. '70	104	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	100
Mich. Cen. New 1sts '82	120	Tol. & W. 1sts. Ext	100
Pacific R. 7s, g. by Mo.	95	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	80
Ala. & T. H. 2ds, Pref.	66	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	107¼
Al. & T. H. 2ds, Income	78	Clev. & Pitts. 6ths	70
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	107	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1sts	56

The First National Bank of Paterson, New-Jersey, is about to enlarge its capital from $100,000 to $250,000, to accommodate the business of its locality. The line of Deposits on $100,000 capital is already $211,687.

Messrs. FRANK & GANS, heretofore active Street Brokers in all Government Securities, have established an office at No. 10 Wall-street, as dealers in Government, Gold and Stocks generally.

We direct attention to the programme, in our advertising columns, of the Russell File Company, (under the manufacturing laws of New-York;) Mr. GEORGE A. OSGOOD President, and ISAAC B. WELLINGTON, of Wellington, Cox & Co., Vice-President. The notice is for the deposit of 5,000 shares at $10 per share; the nominal par being $20; the subscribed shares not subject to future assessment.

Attention is also directed, where the reader is disposed to adventure in the Petroleum speculation, to the programme of the New-York Petroleum Company, No. 37 Park-row, represented to use as under very responsible management.

The week's exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous were to the value of $2,596,818, against $1,916,598 the corresponding week of last year.

We have been requested to call attention to the proposals for $200,000 New-York County Court-houses Stock, bids for which will be opened at the Comptroller's Office on Thursday, Jan. 5, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M. This stock is authorized by the Board of Supervisors and the Legislature of the State of New-York, and will bear interest at the rate of six per cent, payable half yearly. The principal will be redeemed in 1889 and 1890.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $3,383,605 33; for customs, $123,000; payments, $3,393,614 22; on account loan, $124,000; balance, $20,702,114 79.

The Commerce Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ₩ cent., free of Government tax.

Hoarding Gold Interest.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have just been reading the report of the Comptroller of the Currency, and one suggestion in it I must say, takes me by surprise. The suggestion I refer to is this: "The Banks ought to be compelled by law to retain a part, if not all the coin received by them for interest on their Gold-bearing bonds, in order that they may be prepared to lend their influence in favor of a return to specie payments, &c."

Now, I should think we had already had enough specimens of Congressional laws regulating the price of Gold, to satisfy any sane man that such matters are entirely beyond the power of Congress to control.

If such a law as the Comptroller suggests were passed by Congress, the Banks would be obliged to keep their Gold, taking so much from circulation, making the amount left for speculation still smaller than it is at present, and, of course, more easily controlled by speculators.

But, aside from that, the stockholders of the National Banks have rights which should be respected. No one can suppose for a moment that they have invested the large capital of $100,000,000 solely for the benefit of the Government, without any expectations of receiving some benefit for themselves in the way of dividends. Now, press such a law, and what kind of dividends would they receive? A National Bank is only allowed, and rightly, ninety per cent. to circulation on the bonds deposited as security, and that amount, let out at 7 per cent., I am thinking would afford but a small dividend after deducting the expenses, and this sum, with what little they can make on their deposits, which, in County Banks, does not average one-half of their capital, is all they would have left on which they could rely for the above purpose.

Now, would it not be better to allow them to sell their gold, and lay up a good surplus, that they may be able to meet the crisis which will surely come?

When the country is ready for specie payments gold will be plenty enough at par, and every bank in the country will buy it and place it in their vaults, but until that time does come, what is the use of Banks accumulating specie; surely not to pay it out at par. That, they would not do so long as gold was at a premium, and when gold comes down to par they can get all they desire.

Matters of this character are far better regulated by the natural laws of trade and commerce, than by any laws which legislatures can pass. BANK.

The Mariposa Speculation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice your remarks about "Mariposa," and think them well-timed and judicious. People who are running headlong into "Gold Stocks" should read their fate in this failure. Only a few years ago, the "Mariposa" property was esteemed the richest and most sure of anything in the market, and people caught at it with the same sort of enthusiasm, and "two per cent. a month" frenzy, as excites the crowds of eager speculators to-day. A magnificent province, of inexhaustible wealth, was here offered, and every assurance given that the returns would be rapid and enduring. But, alas! news comes that the wealth is *non est*, and the stock descends to a third of its original value.

Will not the fate of the "Mariposa" be also the fate of the greater part of the "Colorado" and other properties? Is it not fair to suppose that, if a property presenting such great advantages as the "Mariposa" cannot be made "to pay," that no gold property *can?* SUBSCRIBER.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

LAST CHANCE FOR THE TEN-FORTIES.

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 28, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Ten-forty Loan will be withdrawn on the 7th of January next. No subscription therefor will be received after that date.

W. P. FESSENDEN, Secretary Treasury."

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, NO. 140 BROADWAY, will receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds on the most liberal terms up to 3 o'clock on SATURDAY, the 7th inst., and, on the payment of five per cent. down, further payments may be postponed until the bonds are ready for delivery. All five per cent. Legal-tender Notes of the United States will be received with accumulated interest, whether with or without coupons.

This bank is in daily receipt of 7 3-10 Treasury Notes for sale on Treasury account. Three-eighths per cent. commission allowed, and the notes forwarded to banks and bankers free of expense.

S. C. THOMPSON, President.
JAMES CUSHNEY, Cashier.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

NO. 383 BROADWAY.

During this week subscriptions received for the Gold Loan called

TEN-FORTY.

Principal and interest payable in GOLD COIN.

Great pains will be taken to afford to the public all reasonable facilities to secure what they wish of these bonds.

All FIVE PER CENT. Legal-tender Notes will be received with the accrued interest.

These five per cent. notes are 1 Year Notes.

2 Year Notes.

2 Year Notes with coupons.

Also all National Bank Notes, Greenbacks and Checks on City Banks will be received.

The 7 3-10 Treasury Notes are also on hand for immediate delivery.

J. U. ORVIS, President.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE 10 40 LOAN.

THE NATIONAL CURRENCY BANK, No. 2 Wall-st.,

Fiscal Agent of the Government,

will receive subscriptions for this Loan during this week, giving to subscribers very liberal terms—among others, the receipt of all 5 per cent. Legal Tender Notes, with accumulated interest.

ALSO,

An ample stock of 7 3-10 TREASURY NOT

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN PERSON of the highest respectability, who is fully competent in the charge of children; a situation as nurse; prefers a young baby; can give the best of reference as to character and capability. Call for two days at No. 488 8th-av., between 29th and 30th-sts., Room No. 2.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as nurse; can take charge of an infant from its birth; is willing to do light chamberwork or plain sewing; has the best of city reference. Call or address, for two days, at No 179 East 30th st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A GOOD FAMILY SEAMSTRESS, a situation in a private family; has a knowledge of hairdressing, also of Grover & Baker's sewing-machine. Can be seen at No. 115 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; understands French finishing; has excellent city reference. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Agency, No. 128 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK, that thoroughly understands her business; a good washer and ironer; best of city reference. Can be recommended by her present employer, at No. 189 3d-av., between 13th and 14th sts., in the store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as plain cook, washer and ironer in a small private family, or general housework; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 91 Greenwich-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG, HEALTHY WOMAN, with a fresh breast of milk, a baby to nurse at her own residence. Call or address No. 142 East 21st-st., top floor, back room. None but a respectable party need apply.

WANTED — A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family as professed cook, in all its varieties, by a respectable woman, who has lately arrived from Europe, with unexceptionable recommendations. Can be seen for two days at No. 284 Bowery, between Prince and Houston sts.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOK, WITH excellent city reference, a situation in a private family or boarding-house; is an excellent baker; makes pastry; does the coarse washing; wages $10. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress, and assist with washing and ironing; best city reference given. Apply at No. 240 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMily as first-class cook; perfectly understands her business in all its branches, both English and French style making; has the best city reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 144 East 21st-st., between 3d and 3d avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's clothes, and is a first-class operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Call on her last employers, No. 49 East 30th-st., near Lexington-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE German woman as cook and laundress; understands cooking, baking, washing and ironing well; no objection to go to the country; has best of references. Call at No. 316 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN GIRL is a good dressmaker; can do all kinds of family sewing. Would go out by the day. Apply at No. 9 Lafayette-place, near 4th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as professed cook; understands game, soup, baking and pastry, all kinds of deserts; best of city reference. Call at No. 426 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman lately landed to do general housework. Call at No. 10 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXPERIenced and economical woman, in a private family, as cook; understands all kinds of baking; has the best of city reference. Call at No. 46 West 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED cook, first-class, who has the best of city references, in a family where her son (aged 15) might be required as waiter. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A RESpectable English woman; can take entire charge of an infant, and dry; good city reference. Can be seen at No. 199 West 21st-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do chamberwork and waiting or sewing; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; the best city reference. Call at No. 25 East 13th-st., near University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN CITY OR COUNtry, to do general housework or up-stairs work, by a young woman, that is a good worker. Apply at No. 163 West 6th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands soups, meats, game and pastry; city reference. Call at No. 202 East 13th-st., near University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as lone dress; understands French finting in all its branches; has the best of city reference to refer to. Apply for two days at No. 136 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH girl a situation as nurse and seamstress and ladies' maid; would wait on an invalid; seven years' reference from last place. Can be seen at No. 201 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a baby from its birth; good reference. Call for two days at No. 6 Depau-row, Bleecker, corner Sullivan-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl a situation to cook, wash and iron, or general housework, in a small family. Call, for two days, at No. 20 East 12th-st., in the rear, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as nurse; can take care of a baby from its birth; has the best of references. Call, for two days, at No. 149 East 32d-st., near Lexington-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN AS chambermaid or waitress; good reference. Can be seen at No. 287 Sixth-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, SEWING by the week or month. Can be seen at No. 10 Union-court, University-place, in 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SMART, TIDY girl, to do general housework in a plain family. Call at No. 123 Christie-st., for two days.

AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS, JUST gone to housekeeping, would like to get the washing of a few gentlemen, or family washing, at her own house, No. 379 4th-av., corner 23d-st.; can do up gentlemen's shirts in good style; also ladies fine things and French fluting; good reference.

COLORED DOMESTICS FROM THE South, and experienced Northern servants, at the Freedmen's Employment Bureau, No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn, entrance Joralemon-st.

MALES.

A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD BUSINESS ability desires a permanent situation; wholesale gent's furnishing preferred, having been in the latter trade. Also, by another person, a fine penman and accountant, any employment in the evening. Address Z., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS AGRICULTURIST and general manager, by a practical man, who is thoroughly experienced; understands farm work in all its branches, the cultivation and reclamation of waste lands, the working of machinery, planting and thinning of woods and plantations, fencing, laying out of walks, avenues, &c. Also, the buying, selling, rearing and stall-feeding of sheep and cattle; testimonials and references most satisfactory. Address M. B., Agriculturist at Mr. Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st., New-York, from 11 to 3 o'clock, where advertiser can be seen for three days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; understands the treatment of horses, carriages and harnesses; long experience in the business, and is about leaving his present employer; the best of city reference can be given; has no objection to the country. Address Z. C., Nos. 44 and 46 Oreas Jones-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN AND wife situations; the man as coachman and groom, the wife as laundress or chambermaid; good references as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Address Y. Z., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, SINGLE, A situation as coachman or assistant groom; has no objection to the country; can give good reference from his last employer; has no objection to make himself useful. Address, for two days, at McNICOL'S stables, Nos. 23 and 25 East 12th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY MAN AND WIFE; the man as gardener or coachman, wife as cook and laundress; both understand their business perfectly, and have good reference. Address, for two days, M. L., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, A situation as coachman; understands the care and management of horses; is a good careful driver; best of reference. Address for 3 days, J. W. S., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND Groom by a useful man; is a steady driver and an excellent hand with horses; willing and obliging; best of reference; wages moderate. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man who thoroughly understands his business; has no objection to the country, and has good recommendations. Apply at Campbell's harness-store, No. 50 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man of long experience with horses and carriages; the best of city references given. Address J. M., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a young man who understands green-house and florist business; has good reference. Address, for two days, C, Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man who thoroughly understands his business; can show some years of the highest city references. Address D. N., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER or assistant by a young man of several years' experience; salary moderate; references A No. 1. Address B. C., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman and groom, with a respectable private family. Address Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG UNMARRIED MAN, A situation as coachman or groom. Apply at No. 14 East 19th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant man, with good city reference. Address A. B., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN AN INSURANCE OFFICE, A clerk from 15 to 17 years old, who is a good writer and quick at figures; one with experience in the business would be preferred; salary moderate. Address INSURANCE, Post-office, with references.

WANTED — A BOOK-KEEPER.—A YOUNG man who is a good writer and expert in accounts by double-entry, may obtain a good permanent situation, by addressing MILTON, New-York Post-office, stating age, experience, salary expected, and reference.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, ONE who perfectly understands her business, and who can produce satisfactory references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—FEEDER BOYS.—TWO OR THREE good boys, accustomed to feeding and pointing on cylinder presses. Apply to BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, *Tribune* Buildings.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH OR GERMAN LAUNdress and chambermaid. Apply at No. 66 East 38th-st.

WANTED—A WAITRESS FOR A PRIVATE family; city reference strictly required. Apply at No. 36 Bond-st., between 9 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO WET nurse a child at her own house. Apply at No. 294 4th-av., near 23d st.

WANTED—A BOY IN A MERCANTILE OFFICE, down town. Address in own handwriting, with references. G. V. T., Box No. 2,503 Post-office.

LITHOGRAPHY.—TRANSFERERS WANTED at MAJOR & KNAPP'S, No. 419 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the city to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

MARTIN OLSEN'S,
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn Long Island, N. Y.

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.

Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

WATER-POWERS FOR SALE, TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

We have lists of a great number of water-powers of both large and small capacity, some of them near this city. Persons in want of such property will find it to their interest to call.

Engineers skilled in making plans and estimates for buildings and machinery will be furnished when required. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

A very valuable and extensive water power in this State is now offered to the public. Stream never less than 3,000 horse power. Water beautifully clear, mostly from springs. Railroad communication with this city. Land lies convenient for mills and tenements. Prices low.

Cash advances in some cases made to aid in construction of buildings.

Apply at the office of TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

COMSTOCK'S ROTARY SPADER.

Having disposed of the right to manufacture and vend Comstock's Rotary Spader throughout the United States, except the New-England and other Atlantic and Pacific States, we are now prepared to issue licenses to manufacture and vend this implement, upon the basis of a license fee of ten per cent upon sales of machines made and sold, to parties who will advance, in cash, the following sums, to be reimbursed from said per centage:

For the New-England States	$5,000
For the State of New-York	6,000
For the State of New-Jersey	3,000
For the State of Maryland	2,000
For the State of Delaware	1,000
For the State of California	10,000
For the State of Oregon	3,000
Or for the whole or any part	35,000

We would call the attention of manufacturers, capitalists, and parties forming joint stock companies, who may wish to secure a good thing cheap, to the following facts:

The merits of this invention have been fully proven.

With it, the preparation of the soil for seed is expedited, cheapened and improved.

It is capable of being constructed of all sizes, from one horse-power upward.

It is peculiarly well adapted to the application of steam power.

Samole machines can be had of J. C. BIDWELL, Esq., Pittsburgh, Penn.

Address COMSTOCK & GLIDDEN, Milwaukee, Wis; or C. COMSTOCK, care of J. C. BIDWELL, Esq., Pittsburgh, Penn.

TO MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE-ARMS.

The subscribers offer for sale the following, viz.:

2,500 second quality bayonets, for Springfield pattern muskets.

2,500 second quality butt plates, for Springfield pattern muskets.

10,000 second quality stock tips, for Springfield pattern muskets.

Also, eight milling machines and sundry tools for making bayonets, tips and butt plates.

PECK SMITH MANUFACTURING CO.,
Southington, Conn.

A MEETING OF COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS was held at the St. Nicholas Hotel on Wednesday, Dec. 28, representing the interests of over one hundred and fifty business firms. Mr. J. H. FRELL was elected temporary Chairman, and Messrs G. D. CARDOSO and S. H. LAZARUS, Secretaries, and Mr. THOS. FRANKLIN, Treasurer. It was

Resolved, That we organize ourselves into a Mutual Benefit and Protective Association, for the better protection of the interest and relief of the Commercial Travelers.

Resolved, That a committee of twelve (12) be appointed to prepare a Constitution and By-laws, and that the following gentlemen constitute said committee:

D. W. Boyd, Conn. E. T. Lombard, New-York.
S. H. Hinton, New-York. J. S. Baker, Conn.
J. Perkins, Boston. —— Shepley, Philadelphia.
R. Gardner, Conn. P. E. Robinson, New-York.
H. H. Pitcher, Boston. G. T. Mexon, New-York.
T. P. Hollingsworth, N. Y. Walter Lipe, New-York.
J. H. Frell, (ex-officio,) New-York.

On motion, the meeting adjourned, to meet at the Lafarge House on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4, 1865, at 8 o'clock P. M.

J. H. FRELL, Chairman.
G. D. CARDOSO, } Secretaries.
S. H. LAZARUS, }

SPECIAL NOTICE.—All Commercial Travelers are particularly requested to be present.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AND OLD METALS.—White rags, 11 cents per pound; cottons and woolens, 2 cents; books and newspapers, 2 cents per pound; old brass, 25 cents per pound; copper and pewter, 26 cents; lead, 10 cents, at No. 18 New-Bowery, corner of Roosevelt-st.

CLARK'S PATENT INDELIBLE PENCIL —improved for marking clothing; warranted superior to inks or stencil plate. Sold by E. Faber, Cutter & Tower, and at No. 76 John-st., No. 18 Beekman-st., No. 63 Nassau-st., and everywhere.

A LARGE OR SMALL INVESTMENT will pay 50 and 100 per cent. profit on an article that is universally needed, and must come into general use. For particulars, call on RICHARDSON & PLATT, No. 180 Broadway, first floor.

ANY ONE HAVING A MODERATE-SIZED pair of good opera-glasses which they wish to dispose of cheaply, may find a purchaser by addressing L. W., Box No. 124 *Times* Office, stating price, &c.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HOWARD'S GOLD CHART,

Complete for three years, now ready. Shows at a glance every day's price of gold for the last three years. Published and for sale by

ANDREWS & CO., No. 20 Cliff-st., New-York.
Price, $1 25; with covers, $2; framed, $5. Sent by mail, free, on receipt of price.

LOST AND FOUND.

MONEY LOST.—LOST, ON SABBATH MORNING last, in passing through 13th-st., from near 3d-av. to University-place, and by a Broadway car to the corner of 34th-st., between $100 and $130 in United States Treasury notes, mostly of the denomination of $10. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving them at No. 120 East 13th-st.

$400 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR the return of the books and jewelry left in a small 6th-av. car on Friday evening, or $100 will be paid and no questions asked for the return of the books to S. T. MEYER, No. 46 West 26th-st., or No. 401 Broadway.

LOST—A LADY'S LACE VAIL, NEAR THE CORner of 3d-av. and 11th-st. The finder will be rewarded on leaving it at No. 46 West 11th-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
THIRTY-SECOND COLLECTION DISTRICT, NEW-YORK.

UNITED STATES EXCISE SALE.

Public notice is hereby given that the following articles, to wit: Plug and cut tobacco, snuff and cigars, and other articles too numerous to mention, have been distrained upon for non-payment of taxes, and that the same will be sold at public auction, at the store of L. Appleby & Sons', No. 133 Water-st., New-York City, on the 17th day of January, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M. of that day. Catalogues ready on day of sale.—Dated New-York, Dec. 26, 1864.

SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector,
No. 136 Broadway, New-York.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, December 15, 1864.

THE FOLLOWING MERCHANDISE, viz.:—Two hundred and fifty-five tuns Kirkless Hall Cannel Coal, imported per ship *Constantine* from Liverpool December 14, 1863, having remained in store unclaimed beyond the period allowed by law, will be sold at public auction, by JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, on MONDAY, January 16, 1865, at 12 o'clock, M.

S. DRAPER, Collector.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE COMING DRAFT.

IMPORTANT NOTICE
TO ALL WHO ARE ENROLLED AS LIABLE TO DRAFT.

The New-York County Committee on Volunteering have reason to believe that a further call is likely soon to be made by the President for men.

Hitherto, great complaint has been made that the quotas demanded of the County of New-York have been excessive.

As all quotas are based upon the enrollment, it is evident that no relief can be expected except by a reduction of the enrollment to its proper standard.

Although appeals have hitherto been made to citizens to correct the enrollment, there has been little or no disposition shown by the public to discharge its duty in this particular.

It is evident that this duty must be performed by the public authorities, or it will not be performed at all.

By consent of the War Department, and the advice of the Governor, the New-York County Committee on Volunteering has determined to undertake the herculean labor of correcting the Enrollment of the County.

No means will be spared to make this correction thorough and satisfactory both to the people and the Government.

Our only object is to correct the enrollment and place it on a proper standard, and every citizen, press it alike to himself and his neighbor to assist in this work.

In addition to other means which will be brought into requisition for the accomplishment of this object, a complete copy of the existing enrollment of each Ward or Election District will be printed and furnished to every enrolled citizen of the Ward or Election District.

This will prevent the excuse which so many who are exempt have made, that they did not know they were enrolled, and hence did not attend to having their names taken from the roll.

It will also afford the opportunity for every man enrolled to see whether or not his neighbor is enrolled, and enable him to secure that those liable and not enrolled shall be put down.

Every person enrolled is requested to aid in the gigantic labor which we have undertaken, by complying with the following conditions:

I. Whenever a name appears of any person who is not enrolled but liable, notice of the fact should be given to the Provost-Marshal of the District, by any person who may be cognizant of the fact, in order that the same may be recorded.

II. Whenever a name appears of any person who has removed, notice of the fact should be given at the Provost-Marshal's office, that the name may be stricken from the roll of that District and recorded where it properly belongs.

III. Whenever a name appears which is known to be fictitious, or any one is aware that the person indicated is not a resident as described, notice should be given at the Provost-Marshal's office, that the name may be stricken from the roll.

IV. Whenever cause of exemption exists to any person, notice should be given to the Provost-Marshal of the District by the exempt person himself, that the name may be stricken from the roll.

The following are the recognized causes of exemption:

1. Over 45 years of age.
2. Under 20 years of age.
3. Being an alien, and never having voted.
4. Having furnished a substitute in anticipation of the draft.
5. Having been drafted and furnished a substitute.
6. Having been drafted and paid commutation.
7. Having been drafted and received a certificate of permanent physical disability.
8. Being permanently physically disqualified.
9. Having served two years in the Army or Navy during the present War, and being honorably discharged.

In addition to this, so far as possible, every enrolled man will be visited personally by authorized agents, deputed to ascertain the liability of all enrolled men, to have those improperly enrolled taken off, and to add those not on, but who should be enrolled.

As this is an effort to correct and not to increase the enrollment, it is to the interest of every person to give correct and true answers to any and all questions which may be put to them, and any person declining to answer or giving false answers renders themselves liable to arrest and imprisonment.

This is probably the last attempt which will be made to secure a correct Enrollment of the County of New-York. To be successful the cooperation of every resident of this city and county is absolutely required.

The Government officials have evinced a disposition to afford us every facility to attain the object in view. If, therefore, through the indisposition and apathy of the public, who are most concerned, this effort to correct the enrollment prove abortive, and further excessive quotas are demanded of us, because of the incorrectness of the enrollment, the people of this city and county will be themselves responsible, and they will have none but themselves to blame.

Dated New-York, Dec. 1, 1864.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
WM. M. TWEED, Supervisor.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
CORNELIUS CORSON, Chief of Enrolling Bureau.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman of Committee.

CONSTRUCTION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination, by all persons interested, viz.:

1. Building sewer in Third-avenue, from Ninth to Tenth-street.
2. Building sewer in Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighth to One Hundred and Tenth-street.
3. Paving Thirty second-street, from Sixth to Seventh-avenue, with trap-block.
4. Paving Forty-first-street, from Madison to Fifth-avenue, with trap block.
5. Paving Forty-third-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue, with trap-block.
6. Laying cross-walks in Sixth-avenue, from Forty-seventh to Fifty-seventh street.
7. Flagging in Broadway, from Fiftieth to Fifty-second-street.
8. Building sewer in Forty-third-street, from Eleventh to Twelfth-avenue.
9. Regulating and grading Eighty-Second-street, from First to Second-avenue.
10. Paving Sixtieth-street, from Broadway across Ninth-avenue, with trap block.
11. Building a sewer in Oliver-street, from Chatham-square to Madison-street.
12. Setting curb and gutter, and flagging Fortieth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.
13. Setting back curb and gutter in Marketfield-street.
14. Sixteenth-street, from Avenue B to East River, setting curb and gutter.
15. Building a sewer in First-avenue, from Fifty-eighth to Sixtieth street, and in Fifty-ninth-str et, from First to Second-avenue.
16. Setting curb and gutter, and flagging Forty-eighth-street, from Lexington to Sixth-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated as follows:

1. All the lots on the easterly side of Third-avenue, from Ninth to Tenth-street.
2. All the lots on Third-avenue and upon the intersecting streets, to the extent of one-half the blocks each side from One hundred and Eighth to One hundred and Eleventh-street.
3. All the lots on both sides of Thirty-second street, to the extent of half the blocks on the avenues from Sixth to Seventh-avenue.
4. All the lots on both sides of Forty-first street, from Madison to Fifth-avenue.
5. All the lots on both sides of Forty-third street from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.
6. All the lots in the westerly half of the blocks lying on the east side of Sixth-avenue, from Fifty-second to Fifty-eighth-street.
7. All the lots on both sides of Broadway from Fiftieth to Fifty-second-street.
8. All the lots on both sides of Forty-third street from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River.
9. All the lots on both sides of Eighty-second-street from First to Second-avenue.
10. All the lots on both sides of Sixtieth-street, from Broadway to the middle of the block between Ninth and Tenth avenues.
11. All the lots on both sides of Oliver-street, from Chatham-square to Madison-street.
12. All the lots on both sides of Fortieth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.
13. All the lots on both sides Marketfield-street, from Broad to Whitehall-street.
14. All the lots on both sides of Sixteenth-street, from Avenue B to East River.
15. All the lots in block numbers 174 and 175; also all the lots fronting First-avenue, in block numbers 88 and 86.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 30 Chambers-street, basement new court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice; and a hearing will be given to all such, on the 24th day of January next, at 12 o'clock at noon.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court-house, Dec. 24, 1864.

SPECIAL WAR TAX.

EIGHTH DISTRICT, (XVIIITH, XXTH AND XXIST WARDS.)

Notice is hereby given that the list of taxes, assessed in accordance with the provisions of the joint resolution of Congress, approved July 4, 1864, imposing a special tax of Five Per Centum upon the gains, profits or income for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, has been returned to me by the Assessor of the District, and that such taxes are now due and payable, and payment thereof is hereby demanded.

personal notice, demanding payment within ten days from its service, will be mailed to the address of each person on the list who shall omit to pay such tax for more than ten days from the date hereof, for which a fee of twenty cents will be added. And all persons who shall neglect to pay the sum so demanded within the time specified in such special notice, will be liable to pay *Ten Per Centum* additional, and a fee of twenty cents each for the service of the notice.

Office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

GEO. P. PUTNAM, Collector.

No. 923 Broadway, Dec. 19, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, 3D DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, 1ST, 2D AND 4TH WARDS CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 130 BROADWAY.

SPECIAL INCOME TAX.—NOTICE IS HEREby given, that the list of taxes assessed in accordance with the provisions of the joint resolution of Congress, approved July 4, 1864, imposing a special tax of five per centum upon the gains, profits or income for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, has been returned to me by the Assessor of the District, and that said taxes are now due and payable, and payment thereof is hereby DEMANDED.

A personal notice, by mailing, demanding payment within ten days from its service, will be mailed to the address of each person on the list who shall omit to pay such tax for more than ten days from the date hereof, for which a fee of twenty cents will be added. And all persons who shall neglect to pay the sum so demanded within the time specified in such special notice will be liable to pay *ten per centum* additional, and a fee of twenty cents each for the service of the notice. Office open from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M.

New-York, Dec. 12, 1864.

SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE association existing in the City of New-York, known as the Union League Club, intends to apply to the next Legislature of the State of New-York for an act of incorporation.—Dated New-York, Dec. 28, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

Mr. R. T. RENE, Mr. H. CREIGHTON, and Mr. W. F. WELLMAN have an interest in my business on and after this date, and will continue the IMPORTATION and MANUFACTURE of OSTRICH and FANCY FEATHERS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, &c., under the name and firm of

E. V. WELCH & CO.,
No. 42 WALKER-ST., New-York, and No. 26 Rue de L'Echiquier, Paris.
EDWIN V. WELCH.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1865.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of MURFEY & HARRIS, expires this day by limitation, and is dissolved. Mr. Murfey retiring from business. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

GEORGE S. MURFEY,
TRACY E. HARRIS.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP—NOTICE.

TRACY H. HARRIS, having associated with him JOSEPH W. HARTLEY, JEREMIAH BROUN, WARREN O. CRANE and LUCIUS S. KELLOGG, will continue the Dry Goods Jobbing business under the firm name of HARRIS, HARTLEY & CO., at the store occupied by the late firm of MURFEY & HARRIS, No. 488 Broadway.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1864.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of ROBINS, POWELL & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. EDWARD ROBINS and SOLOMON SHEPHERD retiring.

EDWARD ROBINS,
WILLIAM POWELL,
SOLOMON SHEPHERD,
THOMAS ROBINS, Jr.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1864.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of ROBINS, POWELL & CO., for the transaction of a general Banking business and for purchase and sale of stocks, bonds, United States Government securities, American gold and mercantile paper on commission, at No. 48 Wall-st.

THOMAS ROBINS, Jr.,
WM. POWELL,
FITCH W. SMITH,
Member New-York Stock Exchange.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1865.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the undersigned, under the name of STANTON, SHELDON & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner can sign in liquidation.

CHARLES STANTON,
HENRY SHELDON,
CHAS. McDOUGALL,
GILMAN W. PRICHARD.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of the Wholesale Grocery and Commission business, at No. 81 Front-st., New-York, under the firm of STANTON, SHELDON & CO.

CHARLES STANTON,
HENRY SHELDON,
GILMAN W. PRICHARD.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1864.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF WM. SHERWOOD & CO. is this day dissolved. The outstanding business of the late firm will be closed up by WILLIAM SHERWOOD, who is alone authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

WM. SHERWOOD,
H. W. LOCKWOOD,
W. E. SHERWOOD.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of SHERWOODS, SEAMAN & TUBBY for the continuation of the business of the late firm of Wm. Sherwood & Co., in Hides, Leather and Oil, at No. 40 Spruce-st.

WM. SHERWOOD,
V. H. SEAMAN,
J. T. TUBBY,
M. H. SHERWOOD.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1865.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of WM. J. STITT & CO., if this day dissolved by its own limitation. Either party will sign in liquidation.

WILLIAM J. STITT,
GEORGE SHERRILL.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name of WILLIAM J. STITT & CO., and will continue the coffee and spice business, at the Knickerbocker Mills, Nos. 173 and 175 Washington-st.

WILLIAM J. STITT,
SAMUEL J. BERRY, Jr.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1864.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of SEAMAN, ZINN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent—either partner will sign in liquidation.

ORO. C. T. SEAMAN,
WILLIAM G. ZINN.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1864. GEO. W. DORRANCE.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of conducting the Wholesale Dry Goods business in the firm name of ZINN, DORRANCE & CO., at the stores Nos. 80 and 82 Leonard-st.

WILLIAM G. ZINN,
GEO. W. DORRANCE,
RALPH E. BUSH.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1864.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of MOTT, HILL & CO., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.

CHAS. ST. J. MOTT,
R. B. HILL,
GEO. H. MOTT.

A copartnership has this day been formed between CHAS. ST. J. MOTT and GEO. H. MOTT, under the name of MOTT BROTHERS, who will continue the business of the old firm at No. 30 Broad-st.

CHAS. ST. J. MOTT,
GEO. H. MOTT.

New-York, Jan. 3, 1865.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNdersigned have this day associated themselves in business, under the firm name of MANNING & CO., and have taken the office at No. 40 Wall-st. Particular attention will be given to the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Commercial Paper. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at Brokers' Board on commission.

DARIUS R. MANGAM,
Late of Messrs. Garner & Co.
AUGUSTUS JENKINS,
Late of Messrs. J. S. & A. Robbins & Son.
FRANKLIN MANGAM.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1865.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent, HENRY T. MOORE retiring from the business. Either partners will sign in liquidation. (Signed,)

HENRY T. MOORE,
GEORGE G. MOORE.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1864.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of JOHN P. MOORE'S SONS, and will continue the business carried on by the late firm, at No. 204 Broadway.

GEORGE O. MOORE,
JOHN E. NAPIER.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1864.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the firm of WM. R. & CHAS. R. FOSDICK, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation of its outstanding affairs.

WM. R. FOSDICK,
CHAS. R. FOSDICK.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1864.

The undersigned will continue the business of the late firm on his own account.

CHAS. R. FOSDICK.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a co-partnership for the transaction of a general stock, bond and gold brokerage business, strictly on commission, under the name and firm of MUSGRAVE, MORSE & CO., at No. 57 Exchange-place.

THOMAS B. MUSGRAVE,
L. W. MORSE,
STEPHEN B. MUSGRAVE.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1865.

THE FIRM OF LEE, BLISS & CO. IS this day dissolved by limitation of copartnership. Mr. GORDON M. TAGOART retiring. WILLIAM H. LEE and JUSTIN A. BLISS, will sign in liquidation. Mr. JAMES TODD LEE becomes a partner from this date, the reading of the firm to continue as heretofore.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1864.

THE BUSINESS HITHERTO CONDUCTED under the name of CHARLES SCRIBNER will from this date be carried on by the undersigned, under the style and firm of CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO.

CHARLES SCRIBNER,
ANDREW C. ARMSTRONG.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1865.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of HYDE, COE & McCOLLUM expires this day, and is dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

J. B. HYDE,
L. C. COE,
ALEX. McCOLLUM.

Dec. 31, 1864.

HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH ME MR. GEORGE J. CLANARNALD, in plumbing and gas-fitting, the business of our firm will be continued under the name of ALEX. McKENZIE & CO.

ALEX. McKENZIE,
GEORGE J. CLANARNALD.

No. 35 WEST 4TH-ST.

JOHN F. SCOTT HAS AN INTEREST IN our firm from this date. The Merchandise-Brokerage business will hereafter be conducted under the name of WM. SCOTT & SONS.

WM. SCOTT & SON.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1865.

No. 43 WALL-ST., New-York, Jan. 2, 1865.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS THIS DAY associated with him in business Mr. ANTHONY W. DIMOCK. The name of the firm will be H. G. MARQUAND & DIMOCK.

H. O. MARQUAND.

MR. JOSEPH SOHER IS ADMITTED a member of our firm from this date.

E. MORRISON & CO.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1865.

MR. H. AMMIDOWN RETIRES FROM our firm, and Mr. ALBERT D. SMITH becomes a partner from this date. AMMIDOWN, LANE & CO.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1864.

JAMES D. W. CUTTING IS THIS

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 4, 1865

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS.

To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00

Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

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Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

Amusements This Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—PANORAMA 2,000 FEET LONG. THREE MAMMOTH FAT GIRLS, WEIGHING ONE TON! THREE GIANTS, TWO DWARFS, INDIAN WARRIORS, FRENCH AUTOMATONS, &c. DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENTS MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

WALLACK'S—THE WIFE'S SECRET.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE LIVE INDIAN—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

NIBLO'S—THE SHAMROCK.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evenings.

NIBLO'S SALOON—L'ELISIR D'AMORE.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gov. FENTON has issued a proclamation, vigorous and manly in its tone, urging the people of the State of New-York to use every exertion for the filling of the quota by the 15th of February, the day appointed for the draft.

At daylight on the morning of Dec. 31 the rebels made an attack on the picket line held by a part of the Ninth Corps. They charged upon our men, and drove them back within the intrenchments, killing two, wounding three and capturing thirty-five. The rebels then gathered the blankets, knapsacks, &c., which were left by our men at the picket posts, and retired to their own lines, without losing a man. The attack was so entirely unexpected, and the affair so quickly over, that the officers of our picket guard had not time even to give orders to the men with a view to resistance until they had fallen back upon the intrenchments.

A private letter from the fleet off Charleston says refugees from Charleston and other ports in South Carolina, state that all the inhabitants who could do so have removed into the country. Great distress prevails. Scarcely any flour and other necessaries can be obtained at any price. SHERMAN'S success occasions general alarm. Several blockade-runners in Charleston harbor are waiting an opportunity to escape. Many passengers for Nassau have already engaged berths. There is little business in Charleston, other than connected with blockade-running and war matters.

JOHN W. WATKINS, Jr., a citizen of Towsontown, Md., has been sentenced by a Military Commission now in session in Baltimore, to three years' imprisonment at hard labor, in the Albany Penitentiary, for tearing down a United States flag which was displayed from the dwelling of Mr. JOHN C. LONGNECKER, a loyal citizen of Towsontown. JAMES CASSIDY and WILLIAM GROVER, citizens, have also been sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the same penitentiary, for aiding and enticing soldiers to desert.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate was organized yesterday, Lieut.-Gov. THOS. G. ALVORD taking the Chair, and making a brief and pertinent address to the Senators. The Senate at once proceeded to business. Among the bills introduced were the following: To incorporate the Union League Club of New-York; to fix the compensation of members of the New-York Common Council; to forbid the payment of local bounties; to amend the Soldiers' Voting Law; to authorize the construction of a ship canal from Cayuga Lake to Lake Ontario; to provide for the appointment of Inspectors and Canvassers in the city of New-York. A resolution of thanks to our leading army and naval officers was laid over. The Governor's Message was read and 4,000 copies ordered printed. A report was read by Mr. FOLGER, giving the contested seat in the Ninth District to A. S. LOW.

The Assembly was organized by the election of Hon. G. G. HARKINS, of Wyoming, (Union,) Speaker, by a vote of 72 to 49 for A. B. WEAVER, of Oneida, (Democrat.) J. B. CUSHMAN, of Oneida, former clerk of the House was reelected. CHAS. E. YOUNG was elected Sergeant-at-Arms, HENRY A. ROGERS, Doorkeeper, and RICHARD S. STOUT and ALEXANDER FRIER Assistant Doorkeepers. The Governor's Message was then read. A resolution of thanks to Gov. SEYMOUR was laid on the table.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *New-York*, from Southampton Dec. 31, and the *Etna*, from Liverpool Dec. 21 and Queenstown Dec. 22, arrived at this port yesterday, bringing four days later news. The President's Message had been received and printed, and seriously commented on by the English press. Parliament would meet early in February. The coiling of the new Atlantic cable on board the ship *Amethyst* was proceeding. CHARLES COUTT, the Corsican, had been appointed private secretary to the French Emperor. The Ministerial crisis in Spain has come to an end. All efforts to form another ministry have failed. The Pope had issued a bull condemning all modern religious and political errors having a tendency hostile to the Catholic Church, and exhorting the Bishops to confute them. The bull was signed on the 8th of October last.

Capt. JAMES SENNOTT, of Black River (O.,) was shot and mortally wounded, at the U. S. recruiting office in Cleveland, Ohio, on Dec. 31, by Sergt. VICTOR, with whom he had an altercation. VICTOR claims that the shooting was accidental.

In the Circuit Court for Baltimore City, there were granted, during the last year, fifty divorces *a vinculo matrimonii*, and two divorces *a mensa et thoro*, and, in the Superior Court, four divorces *a vinculo matrimonii*. Total for 1864, 56. The number of divorces for the year 1863 was 42. Increase the past year, 14.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Stock Market yesterday, after a tame opening on the new year, closed with considerable firmness. The Gold Room ranged 226@228 through the forenoon, but after 'Change hours rose to 229@229¼ ₩ cent. Money market quiet.

The Live Stock Markets this week are very favorable for sellers, the weather being cool and fine, and the quantity of dressed meats in butchers' stalls being quite reduced. The Beef Cattle Market at Forty-fourth-street opened with a supply five hundred better than last week, and a sharp demand for prime cattle. Extra beeves sold at 24c.@25c. (Four very superior brought 26c. ₩ lb., estimated dressed weight.) Medium were plenty, at 15c.@17c.; and large lots of poor stock were crowded off, at 13c.@15c. The average of all sales was about 15c., and the yards very nearly cleared out last evening. The supply of Veals is very light; prices, 13c.@14c. At BROWNING & O'BRIEN'S, the supply of sheep and lambs was far less than the demand, and prices were advancing, much of the stock being very fine—the advance in prices fully 2c. ₩ lb. above last week's quotations. Prime lots bring 11c.@12½c.; Medium, 9c.@10½c. Live Hogs are in much larger supply than last week, but are in demand, at ½c. ₩ lb. advance—the pens being cleared as fast as stock comes in, prime lots bringing 14c.

Breadstuffs were quiet, but held more firmly yesterday. Provisions were in more demand, especially hog products, which were freely purchased on speculation at advanced prices. Cotton, Petroleum, Tallow, Lard and Linseed Oils were in request at buoyant rates. Transactions in foreign merchandise were limited, and prices were unsettled. The Freight market was inactive.

The inauguration of Gov. FENTON took place at Albany on Monday, the 2d inst. Precisely at noon, accompanied by his staff, he proceeded to the State Capitol, under escort of the Zouave Cadets. They were received in the Executive Chamber by Gov. SEYMOUR and staff, and thence proceeded to the Assembly Chamber, where Gov. SEYMOUR addressed Gov. FENTON in appropriate terms, tendering him his sincere wishes for his successful administration. In reply, Gov. FENTON expressed his consciousness of the weighty responsibilities he was about to assume; his purpose to strive steadily to advance the interests of this State, and to maintain the national freedom and unity. Subsequently Gov. FENTON returned to the executive chamber, and received the congratulations of crowds of citizens.

Pilot EDWARD HELIKER, whose death has been announced as having occurred by drowning, fell overboard from the brig *Hope*, which vessel he was piloting down the lower bay on the 22d of last November. The Captain of the *Hope* writes as follows from St. Vincent, under date of Dec. 9: "We were near the West Bank when Mr. HELIKER fell overboard, as he was passing forward. The vessel was hove to and a boat put out, but it immediately swamped. The brig then lay by all night, in hopes of meeting a pilot-boat to convey the intelligence to his family, but seeing none, and the wind freshening, was obliged to proceed." Should his body be found, any intelligence sent to the office of the New-York and Sandy Hook Pilots, No. 69 South-street, will be thankfully received.

Two young men, brothers, named G. B. and HENRY COGSWELL, were arrested yesterday in Jersey City, charged with keeping a them lottery in a second floor, room No. 60 Montgomery-street. Officer NUGENT and McDONOUGH made the arrests, and seized a printing press, types, &c., used for printing the schemes and tickets of the lottery, and a monthly paper called the Jersey *Courant*, containing flowing advertisements of drawings and prizes said to have been drawn. The receipts of the concern seem to have been from $40 to $125 per day, and it has been in operation about seven years. Recorder MARTINDALE held the accused each in $300 bail, for trial.

City Judge RUSSEL opened the Court of General Sessions yesterday morning for the January term, and a Grand Jury was impanneled, as follows: Charles H. Haswell, Foreman; Jehial S. Alling, William C. Barnes, Sesbury Brewster, David Douglas, Albert L. Eastman, William H. Fogg, Charles S. Francis, Charles Maile, James H. Pinkney, Emory Rider, Jeremiah Reeve and John Romer. After the delivery of the charge to the Grand Jury, the court adjourned, without the transaction of any other business.

The police reports show an unconscionable number of murderous assaults on New-Year's day and Monday, nearly all of them the fruit of immoderate indulgence in intoxicating liquors.

The Mozart General Committee met last evening at their room, No. 814 Broadway, and organized permanently by electing JOHN E. DEVLIN, Chairman; HARRIS BOGERT, Vice-Chairmen; VINCENT C. KING and PATRICK M'GRANE, Secretaries, and A. W. LOCKWOOD, Treasurer.

The friends of Rev. H. W. BEECHER, at Peekskill and vicinity, who were recently edified by that gentleman's enthusiastic eulogy of the apple as a fruit, made him a New Year's present of a huge apple-pie, two and a half feet in diameter, and cooked most deliciously.

About 9 o'clock last Monday night the steamship *George Washington*, of CROMWELL'S line of New York and New-Orleans steamships, was burned at Pier No. 9, North River. The vessel had on board a full cargo, consisting principally of cotton and flour. Loss about $500,000; insured for $148,000.

Mrs. ANNA C. DOUGLASS delivered a lecture last evening in the Cooper Institute, in behalf of a home for disabled soldiers.

About 4 o'clock yesterday morning, HARRY LAZARUS, a prize fighter, and the proprietor of the X-10-U. S., was murdered, as is alleged, by BARNEY FRIERLEY, a keeper of a saloon on Houston-street. The altercation which led to the murder grew out of a fight, during which it is said FRIERLEY cut LAZARUS' throat with a razor. FRIERLEY, and two men who were with him at the time the deed was committed, have been arrested. Coroner COLLIN will hold an inquest on the body of the deceased this morning. Yesterday morning officer DANIEL, while in the discharge of his duty, was twice shot at by ruffians on Thompson-street, the last ball taking effect in his left ear. The wound is slight. Monday afternoon, Officer THOMPSON was knocked down and badly beaten by rowdies, on Twenty-seventh-street. On Monday, Superintendent KENNEDY'S father-in-law, Mr. MATTHEW CRAWFORD, was attacked and beaten by ruffians in Twenty-sixth-street, near Sixth-avenue. During the day several other crimes of minor importance were committed in the city. Mr. RICHARD BROWN, who was shot while standing in front of his own door, last Monday morning, died yesterday morning at the New-York Hospital. The four young men who were arrested to await the result of Mr. BROWN'S injuries were released, the Coroner's jury finding that the deceased came to his death at the hands of some person unknown. Coroner COLLIN held an inquest yesterday on the body of JACOB PFEIFER, a soldier, who committed suicide at No. 166 Avenue A.

The residents of Hastings-upon-Hudson did themselves honor on Saturday last in honoring Vice-Admiral FARRAGUT with a public reception on the occasion of his return to his home in the village. In Union-square, adjacent to the railroad station, was a triumphal arch, decorated with evergreens and flags, from which floated a large national flag, with the inscription "Welcome to Admiral FARRAGUT." At another point there was also an arch with the words "New-Orleans," "Mobile," "St. Philip," "Jackson," "Gaines," and "Morgan," prominently displayed, and at the entrance to the residence of an artist citizen were the words "Honor to the Brave" over the initial letter "F" in an evergreen chaplet. The reception was held in the Reformed Dutch Church, the entrance to which was decorated with a beautiful canopy of evergreens, roses and flags. Escorting the Admiral from the railroad depot to the church was a long and joyous procession—in sleighs and on foot—moving to the music of the Washington Band of New-York. Mr. MILLS, of the Reception Committee, made the welcoming address, to which the Admiral feelingly responded, alluding to the fact that nearly four years since he came to the village, unknown and without means, a voluntary refugee from his home in Virginia, because he could not participate in measures hostile to the dictates of all loyal duty and to the associations of his life. The Admiral then underwent the torture of a general and enthusiastic hand-shaking with great good-nature, after which he and Mrs. FARRAGUT were conducted to their residence, over the entrance to which their fair neighbors had affixed in evergreen letters, "VIRGINIA L. FARRAGUT." The vast assemblage dispersed with three times three cheers for the gallant Admiral and three more for his lady. It was an occasion long to be remembered.

The annual renting of the pews and aisle seats of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, took place last evening in the church edifice. The premiums bid were much larger than ever before. The highest bid last year was $200; this year, $400, which, added to the pew rent, makes the largest total payment for the year for one pew $520. A large number of pews were sold at premiums ranging from $200 to $375, and the bids were at the same liberal figure throughout.

A serious accident occurred last evening, on the New-Jersey Railroad. The 7 o'clock through train for Washington left the Jersey City depot a few minutes behind time. When opposite the Grove-street crossing the boiler of the engine exploded, seriously injuring the engineers, named CAMMEL and HUTTON, and the fireman. A portion of a building opposite was torn down, and a little child injured. The road was cleared and in running order again by 10 o'clock.

SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., Collector of the Port of New York, left this city last night on the steamer *Cuyahoga* for Savannah. Before his departure, Mr. DRAPER filed a bond in the U. S. District Attorney's office, to the amount of $200,000, as Special Cotton Agent. It is understood that he will remain at Savannah until all the 30,000 bales of cotton captured by Gen. SHERMAN is removed.

Gov. Fenton's Message.

Gov. FENTON'S Message to the Legislature of New-York is exceedingly comprehensive. And the space it covers—although large—will scarcely be considered inordinate, when the importance of the questions which the Governor takes under review are carefully noted. The great social problems involved in our public charitable institutions necessarily occupy a considerable portion of the Message. And the Governor's statements, especially in regard to the large body of our insane population, now in a great measure uncared for, cannot fail to excite a deep feeling which ought to find practical expression by an immediate legislative provision. We are apt to forget, in comparing the liberality of the annual appropriations for charitable institutes in this country, with similar appropriations in other countries, that a large proportion of the benefactions which go to maintain the aged, the imbecile and the disabled in older communities, are the result of private and special bequests. Many years must elapse before the same class of charitable foundations—many of them laid centuries ago—can come into account here as great auxilliaries of the State. We must, therefore, be prepared to hear the painful statement that, outside of this city and its great suburb on the East River, there are between thirteen and fourteen hundred lunatics, growing more helpless in their misery each day, by reason of the inadequate provision made for their sustenance and relief. Attentive regard must also be paid to Gov. FENTON'S report of the increased demand made upon the charitable appropriations of the State, by the daily increasing population of military invalids which the war has thrown back upon our benevolence. The State has given its sons by the hundred thousand to the national service, and whatever may be the national provision made for the invalided, New-York cannot afford to see their wants unsupplied, where the pension fund may require to be supplemented.

In the matter of banking and finance the Governor's statements are sufficiently clear to be comprehensible by those who profess the least acquaintance with these subjects. After presenting the latest returns of the State and National Banks, he puts forward with admirable brevity, the prime, and indeed the only argument for the supercedure of a local by a national currency, when he says that, "the benefits which our own citizens (of New-York) have derived from a secured bank circulation will, under the more extended jurisdiction of Congress, be enjoyed by the people of other States;" and that, "the interests of our citizens cannot fail to be subserved by the introduction of a general currency, based upon ample security, receivable for the public dues, and redeemable at convenient points." The deficit in the revenue of the general fund, according to the State Comptroller's report, has been reduced within the past fiscal year, by a sum of over $300,000, leaving it at the close of the financial year at $863,814. The State debt is now $6,278,964, a reduction of nearly a quarter of a million within the year. The net Canal returns of the year are less satisfactory than they were last year, on account of the large appropriations for repairs.

The Governor recommends an appropriation to the Agricultural College. He promises that the State statutes, in their codified form will be laid before the Legislature during the session. He recommends the passage of a law submitting the resolutions for an amendment of the Constitution, creating a Court of "Commissioners of Appeals" to the people. Touching briefly on the "Central Park," the "Census," "Emigration," and the "State Prisons," the Governor presents a succinct record of the Educational progress of the year. The receipts, we regret to notice, do not come up to the expenditure by the sum of over $20,000; the former being $4,583,257, and the latter $4,605,770.

Gov. FENTON approves of the consolidated act of last session, providing for the appropriation of public moneys, as having a tendency to increase the number of pupils on the Public School Registers, as well as the daily average attendance. These objects are, certainly, deserving to be aimed at, for the record of the year shows that, with all the progress the State has made, there are nearly half a million of children still unregistered at the public schools within the State of New-York.

An amendment in the law for the registration of voters is strongly urged by the Governor; and following the discussion of the franchize generally the message supplies many valuable facts and suggestions on the subject of the military, the State quotas, State recruting, State bounties, the National Guard, and the thorough organization of the State Militia.

The message of our new Governor is altogether a thorough business-like report, which cannot fail to commend itself to every one who desires to get an intelligible view of our position at once, as an independent State and the chief member of a great national Commonwealth.

A SMALL-POTATO REBELLION IN LOWER CANADA.—Our Quebec advices of last evening are of lively interest. The French Canadians in the old District of Montmorenci are in arms against the local Government, in resistance to the militia draft for the maintenance of order on the frontier. It appears that nearly the whole French Canadian population sympathize with the raiders; that they are determined that the St. Albans gang shall escape justice, and that they will resist all attempts to coerce the *habitans* into service for the assertion of the Provincial municipal laws as against those who call themselves Confederates, whatever their character otherwise may be.

The incipient insurrection is not at this moment alarming. Several companies of Her Majesty's loyal volunteers have been detached to put it down, and in this immediate instance they will succeed without much waste of powder. But probably there is more in this rebellious movement than is allowed to appear in the face of it. The local Government at Quebec prevented the intelligence of the outbreak from being communicated by telegraph either to Montreal or to New-York. Its significance is well known in the councils of Lord MONCK. And whatever can be done will be done to prevent the real scope of the uprising among the *habitans* from becoming known abroad. Our intelligence to-day is confined mainly to the bare fact of organized resistance having been offered, and to the additional fact of an attempt being made to quell it by a local militia force. It seems, indeed, more than probable that these Provincial people—a large portion of whom have endeavored to countenance, in their little way, insurrection and national disruption here—will find themselves inflicted with the same scourge before they are much older.

The New Governor's Appeals to the People.

It is refreshing to read the appeals of Gov. FENTON to the patriotism of the Empire State. For two dreary years we have heard no such language. Nothing has been heard from the Executive Chamber at Albany in support of the war but cold, measured, perfunctory words. The only earnestness has been reserved for efforts to destroy the confidence of the people in the administration of the Government. All the influence which has emanated from that high position has gone to depress the popular spirit and unnerve the public arm. But now we hear a voice that stirs the blood like a trumpet—a voice that not only summons every man in the State to his duty, but animates him with a spirit to go straight on in its performance. The glad sense is brought home to all the true patriots of the State that they now have a leader worthy of the cause.

We have not a doubt that, under this new inspiration, the quota of the State in the new draft will be filled with a promptitude and cheerfulness not known since those early days of the war when Gov. MORGAN directed its patriotism. There is indeed a yet stronger reason why our people should respond with enthusiasm to the present call. In the beginning of the war, the ability of the Government to put down the rebellion was by no means certain. There was the most serious danger of foreign intervention, and another danger, even graver yet; that Northern faction would grow in strength until it should be able to block the wheels of the Government. There was no thoughtful patriot, however strong his moral faith, who did not see that duty was leading straight into a dark and perilous way. But now all that is behind us. Every danger has disappeared. It is now plain to everybody that the rebellion has spent its best strength, and is fast sinking exhausted. We have now nothing to fear, and everything to encourage. Give the Government promptly the new soldiers it has called for, and it is morally certain that no further call will be necessary. It is fortunate for the patriotism of the State that Gov. FENTON comes into power so soon after this new requisition has been made. Our great State will have an opportunity to show that the apparent reluctance and slackness which have sometimes attended its volunteering and drafting operations have not come from any unfaithful spirit in this great body of its people, but from inaction and mismanagement in its executive head. What has been wanted has been earnest and well-directed energy at Albany. We are to have that now, and with a plenitude no where exceeded. Under such new auspices, the closing days of the rebellion, we are sure, will see the Empire State vindicating its patriotism in a way that will challenge admiration.

Our Brazilian Relations—The Action of the Government.

The handsome apology made by Secretary SEWARD to Brazil, for the capture of the *Florida* in its waters, the ordering of Capt. COLLINS to a court-martial, the dismissal of the Consul at Bahia from his post, are acts which ought to make every American prouder of his Government. They attest to the world that the United States, in spite of all its hard trials and sore provocations, yet holds firm to its old character, as the nation preeminently respecting international law.

The credit of this action is all the more decided because of the comparative weakness of the power upon which the trespass was committed. It cannot be said that fear had any part in prompting the redress. Brazil has no power to harm us; while, with the spare ships of our navy, we might, if we pleased, inflict upon her great injury with very little effort. There is, we believe, no instance in history where England has made acknowledgment to a weak power that her officials were in the wrong, however flagrant their wrong might be. Her political course, in such cases, has been either to put in special pleas by way of exculpation, or to whistle the thing down as of no consequence. Her disposition to make apology and reparation depends largely upon the strength of the party offended. It is an honor to our Republic that, on the other hand, we are most ready to repair an injury where there is the least power to redress it.

There is an additional merit in this particular case, because our Government had previously held itself agrieved by the act of England and France, and also of Brazil and the smaller Powers, in according a belligerent character to our rebels, by virtue of which this *Florida* claimed protection in their neutral waters. From the beginning our Government has objected to this as needless and improper. But it generously recognizes that the prime responsibility for them rests on the leading maritime Powers, and forbears to make a point of it against Brazil. Nor has it sought to take advantage of the fact that the *Florida* was originally built, armed, and manned by Englishmen for the Confederacy in contravention of law, and was essentially piratical in its character. It is enough that Brazil did not so regard it, and that, in good faith, she gave protection to the *Florida* as a regular Confederate war vessel. Even though she be in error, it would ill beseem us to violate her sovereign jurisdiction on account of it, when we have refrained from doing anything of the kind toward England, which originated the wrong. Secretary SEWARD, indeed, notified the British Government, in one of his dispatches last Summer, that if the LAIRD rams were suffered to escape, our Government would order their capture, even though afterward found in the waters of England. But he took good care to base this threatened action solely on the ground that we had no other remedy—that we could not consent to be sacrificed by giving England the benefit of international law, which she persistently refused to observe toward us. Brazil has been no such offender, and, in her case, there has been no such necessity.

The elevated spirit of our Government in this case is all the more marked, because nothing would have been easier than to have cited British precedents in favor of captures within neutral waters. England again and again has committed hostile acts within neutral territory, with far less excuse than we could urge for this overstepping into Brazilian jurisdiction. But our Government scorns to plead British precedents in extenuation. They are not fit for any highminded nation to imitate. They carry with them no authority in the interpretation of international law. They are simply the acts of a Power which has always sought to make the law bend to its interests. They are of no more worth as legal authority than last year's burglaries. Our Government will have dishonored itself in appealing to British precedents. It cannot afford thus to trifle with its character. In this reparation it does simple justice—what is due to itself, as well as what is due to Brazil.

NEW-YORK AND THE DRAFT.

Patriotic Proclamation by Gov. Fenton.

An Appeal to the People to Fill the Quota Before Feb. 15.

The President of the United States has issued his proclamation dated the 20th day of December, 1864, calling on the people of the respective States for three hundred thousand recruits. These men are needed to strengthen the gallant armies now administering such effective blows to the rebellion, to assist those who are so fearlessly risking their lives for the life of the nation, to aid GRANT and SHERMAN, SHERIDAN and THOMAS, FARRAGUT and PORTER, in securing the fruits of the victories they have so bravely won. We cannot allow the enemies of the republic to triumph now, when they are so nearly vanquished,—when each successive assault is resulting so unsuccessfully to the cause of the Union and so disastrously to that of its adversaries. The war for its preservation must continue until the last enemy of the national supremacy shall be subdued. In the great contest in which the nation is unhappily involved, New-York has not been behind her sister States in earnest efforts and sacrifices; she will not be now. I do earnestly invite the people of this State to exercise the utmost diligence in filling the quota, which may be assigned them under the call of the President. Believing ourselves to be inspired by the same lofty sentiments of patriotism which animated our fathers, in founding our free institutions, let us continue to imitate their bright example of courage, endurance and faithfulness to principles in maintaining them. Let us be patient and persevere! Let there be a rally of the people in every city, village and town! Let all true patriots vie with each other in efforts to make up the numbers which may be required, so that when the 15th day of February arrives, our quota shall be completely filled, and by man who will be anxious, not to avoid the discharge of a solemn duty, but to participate in the closing of the great struggle, which is to result in settling the destinies of this Government upon a foundation firm as truth and righteousness.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the privy seal of the State, at the city of Albany, this 2d day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

(Signed.) REUBEN E. FENTON.

By the Governor,

B. BROOKWAY, Private Secretary.

Amusements.

NIBLO'S SALOON.—The new opera buffe commences operations here to-night—the work selected for the occasion being "L'Elisir d'Amore." Miss HARRIS sustains the principal rôle, supported by Signor TESTA, Signor ARDAVANI, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—An enthusiastic welcome was extended last evening to Mr. J. LESTER WALLACK, who, after an absence from the stage, the cause of which every one laments, returned to it in the play of "Money," sustaining his well-known part of *Alfred Evelyn*. The event was celebrated by various marks of favor, which those who were present could appreciate more delicately than we can record. All true kindliness, like sympathy, is unspoken. Suffice it that the house was crowded to its greatest capacity, and that Mr. J. LESTER WALLACK'S reception was so warm and significant that for a moment he was choked with an embarrassment, which, according to an old saying, brings the heart into the mouth. With a delicate geniality, which we cannot sufficiently admire, the proprietors and managers of all our principal places of amusement lent their presence to the occasion, extending, as it were, their hands—in a moment of mingled affection and consolation—to a comrade whom they have known long, and learnt to respect. The gentlemen referred to were Mr. STUART, of the Winter Garden; Mr. WHEATLEY, of Niblo's; Mr. GRAU, of the Italian Opera; Mr. FOX, of the Bowery Theatre; Mr. BARNUM, of the Museum; Mr. DAN BRYANT, of Bryants' Minstrels; and Mr. WOOD, of Wood's Minstrels.

The performance was in every respect admirable, and the satisfaction expressed was complete. We shall, on another occasion, refer to the distribution. We desire now merely to join the common voice of satisfaction that receives Mr. J. LESTER WALLACK as the new manager of the theatre that his late father has made honorable to art and memorable in the annals of the American stage.

PUBLIC READINGS.—Miss SEDGWICK, as will be seen by advertisement, is to give a series of three public readings and recitations at the lecture-room of the Historical Society—the first of the series to be given to-morrow night. We have no doubt that this entertainment will be worthy the attention and attendance of the cultivated classes.

REBELLION IN LOWER CANADA.

The French Refuse to Serve as Militiamen—Quebec in a Ferment—The Rebels in Strong Force at Montmorenci—The Loyal Volunteers in Arms—Strong Resistance to the Draft—

From the Quebec Daily News, Dec. 31, (Government organ.)

The most intense excitement prevailed in the city last evening, when intelligence reached town that the draft, which was to have taken place yesterday throughout the Province, according to the Act 27th Vic., cape 22 and 23, had been resisted in several of the counties in this district, and that the officers appointed to enforce it had been driven away at Chateau Richer, and their lives threatened. Deputy-Adjt.-Gen. DESALABERRY, acting under directions from the Executive Council, immediately ordered out four companies of the best and most effective of the Volunteer Active Militia, viz: Nos. 2 Volunteer Garrison Artillery, Capt MURRAY and Lieut. MONTSAMBERT; No. 4 Garrison Artillery, Capt. GRANT and Lieut. W. HOME; Capt. LAMONTAGNE'S field battery of artillery, (two guns,) and the Wellington Rifles, under command of Capt. GIBSONE. These four companies left the armory about 8 o'clock in carioles, each man provided with twenty rounds of ammunition, amidst the cheers of hundreds of spectators. It is scarcely possible that the *habitans* will attempt to resist such a force, although it was reported last night that over 200 ship-carpenters from St. Roch had gone down to cut the Montmorenci bridge, and prevent the troops from proceeding to Chateau Richer. The greatest excitement prevails in the city. The volunteer force is not expected to return to town before evening, after the draft is completed, unless they meet with determined resistance. The four companies are under command of Lieut.-Col. DE SALABERRY. Mr. Justice MACAULAY, accompanying the force in his official capacity. We will have news from the volunteer force this afternoon, which will be communicated to our readers by extra. The resistance of the draft in the rural districts was not unexpected, and has therefore not taken the authorities unawares; but that a force such as left the city last night should have been deemed necessary, has taken our citizens by surprise.

ADDITIONAL.

The *Journal*, of last evening, says: "We have just been informed at the instant, that the *Rouge* party have risen at Chateau-Richer against the execution of the militia law, and that the officers charged with the duty of putting it into effect have been obliged to take flight from the locality in order to save their lives. The rioters were all armed, and many of them appeared to be under the influence of liquor. This is sorry treatment of a law initiated by their own leader, Mr. DORION. We do not know what steps the Government intends to take under the circumstances; but, in the meantime, we cannot too strongly condemn violence and resistance to the law, from whatever side they come."

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 3.

THE RECEPTION AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The gala event of our New-Year's celebration was the annual reception of Mr. and Mrs. LINCOLN. The White House was thrown open at 12 o'clock, and the Cabinet Ministers, the Diplomatic Corps, the Judges of the Supreme Court and the Court of Claims, and the army and navy officers, paid, in the order of precedence, the compliments of the season to the President and his wife. At 1 o'clock the citizens at large were presented. The Marine Band during the hours of reception, discoursed excellent music, and the whole affair passed off with brilliancy, no less than five thousand people having gained admittance to the reception.

The President was in the best of spirits, and received the greetings of his friends in the most genial manner.

Mrs. LINCOLN was the centre of attraction, charming all by the richness of her toilet, and the ease and grace with which she received the numerous congratulations of her admirers. A heavy purple brocade silk, richly trimmed with black velvet; an exquisitely fine black lace shawl, gloves and headdress, with jewels to correspond, completed her superb toilet.

ROBERT LINCOLN, the eldest son of the President, was also present, having left the Harvard Law School to spend the holidays with his parents.

Next Monday evening, Mrs. LINCOLN will hold a drawing-room, the first of the season.

THE DUTCH GAP CANAL.

The bulkhead of the Dutch Gap Canal was blown out last Sunday, but the earth having fallen back into the cavity thus made, more dredging will be necessary to complete the canal.

THE RUMORED PEACE MISSION.

FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Sr., and MONTGOMERY BLAIR returned from the Army of the Potomac yesterday. They did not visit Richmond, neither had they the necessary passes for that purpose. Thus ends the latest peace mission which rumor only originated.

THE TAX BILL.

The Sub-Committee of Ways and Means will make their report on the Tax Bill to the Committee of Ways and Means on Thursday, when the whole subject will be matured and ready for reporting to the House. They will then take up the question of finance, and proceed with its consideration until disposed of. The views of Secretary FESSENDEN will not be transmitted to the Senate and House Committees before the 1st of next week.

COMMANDER COLLINS TO BE TRIED.

Commander COLLINS has been detached from the *Wachusett* and ordered to report at Washington. He is to be tried by a naval court.

THE PARROTT GUNS.

A naval court will meet here on Thursday to investigate the bursting of the Parrott guns on board of six of the gunboats which participated in the recent attack on Fort Fisher.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 3.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT'S COMMISSION.

The commission of Vice-Admiral FARRAGUT was forwarded last week in time to reach the Admiral on Sunday, as a New-Year's present.

MESSENGERS TO PORTER'S FLEET.

A special messenger left Fortress Monroe at the close of last week, with dispatches from the Government for Admiral PORTER.

PERSONAL.

The Secretary of State left Washington to-night. He will attend the funeral of GEORGE M. DALLAS, late Minister to England, which is to take place at Philadelphia, on Wednesday, and on Thursday he will attend the funeral of WILLIAM L. DAYTON, our late Minister to France, at Trenton. The Secretary is attended by WILLIAM HUNTER, Chief Clerk of the State Department, Mr. NICOLAY, the President's Private Secretary, and Mr. ROBERT LINCOLN, son of the President of the United States.

THE DUTCH GAP CANAL—THE BULKHEAD BLOWN OUT.

On Sunday afternoon the bulkhead of the Dutch-Gap Canal was blown out in part; but the mass of disturbed earth fell back into the water, the explosion thus failing of its object. Dredging will therefore become necessary, should the projector persevere in continuing the work. The sound produced was low and rumbling; but accounts differ as to the large amount of powder used on the occasion.

Obituary.

THE LATE COL. WILLIAM SILLIMAN, TWENTY-SIXTH UNITED STATES COLORED TROOPS.

The death at Beaufort, S. C., on Dec. 18, of Col. WILLIAM SILLIMAN, Twenty-sixth United States Colored Troops, in consequence of wounds received in action on Dec. 9, has already been reported in our columns. The remains arrived in this city on Friday last, and the funeral services will take place in the Presbyterian Church at Bloomfield, N. J., to-day, (Wednesday,) at 1 P. M. Those desirous of paying the last mark of respect to the memory of a gallant soldier, can do so by leaving this city via the Morris and Essex Railroad, from the foot of Barclay-street, at 11:30 A. M. Return trains will leave Bloomfield about 5 P. M., reaching this city soon after 6 o'clock.

The Court of Appeals Judgeship—Presentation to the Governor.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 3.

Gov. FENTON has appointed JOHN K. PORTER, of this city, a judge of the Court of Appeals, vice HENRY R. SELDEN resigned, and Mr. PORTER has accepted.

A number of the friends of Gov. FENTON have presented him with the celebrated Victoria dinner set, at a cost of $3,000

THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

(Continued from the First Page.)

but even encouraged and made possible the rebellion itself. It is certain, however, that a numerous well-disciplined militia, ready and prompt to act in any exigency, will hasten the time when the National Government may relieve itself from the burden, and the State from the danger, of large standing armies.

LOCAL LEGISLATION AND ECONOMY.

In these times of vast transactions, on the part of the National Government, in the products of almost every branch of industry, when every business enterprise is stimulated to an unprecedented degree, there is likely to develope in individuals and legislatures a tendency to extravagance and speculation. Under such stimulus a thousand fancies assume the appearance of reality and value, and legislative bodies are approached with the utmost honesty of purpose for their sanction and aid to schemes which, for the time, seem to promise the development of great resources, and to be of very general benefit. I hope the efforts of your bodies, forewarned by many disastrous precedents, will be directed to discourage this tendency. A spirit of speculation may be checked, as far as you can influence it, by discouraging special legislation, and confining your action to matters of undoubted general interest and established precedent. It is better that even a few meritorious subjects of local interest should lie in abeyance for a time, than that you should give way to the pressure, sure to follow, of numberless schemes, the real value of which it is impossible to determine in the present condition of things. I doubt not that you will be governed by a sense of that economy which requires the confining of your expenditures within the limits set by law and wholesome experience.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS.

The best criterion of a great people is their capacity for endurance. Mankind shew themselves heroic amid suffering and trial; so with our ancestors, so is it with us now. And, having resolutely determined to go thus far in the struggle, we shall not falter or hesitate when the rebellion reels under our heavy blows, when the victory, upon all the methods of human calculation, is so near.

It is hardly worth while to enter into a general discussion of the causes of the war which was forced upon us, or to speak of the duty of the people in the crisis. The flagitious character of the former is seen more and more clearly, and the latter is so obvious and readily accepted, that I could add nothing to its clearness or the spirit which animates it. In the years of peace and prosperity of our country, the Northern mind, as a general thing, reposed in the anticipation that slavery would be ultimately removed by methods, though peaceful, as imperative and inexorable as are the laws of population and the progress of Christian civilization. The like consideration or apprehension rendered the slaveholding class in the South politically desperate, and with the bitterest hatred toward free industry, finally led to the conspiracy against the Government. The slaveholder contemplated his own class, which, numerically, did not include more than one million and a half. He saw, on the other hand, that the preponderance of free labor, with its increasing power and right, would, in the future, govern the country. It was this view of the case which led the privileged portion of the South to enter upon the project of revolution, and which not only meant generation from the North, but also a change from a Democratic to an Aristocratic Government—to abrogate popular government in the South, and create another upon the roles of the old which should perpetuate slavery. It was a conflict over the fundamental principles of government. This is alike evident from the purposes of those forming and leading the revolt, and from the ready sympathy with which the treason has been greeted by the oppressors of popular government in Europe.

Whilst the patriotic masses of the Union who have struggled to uphold the nationality and save the life of the Republic have had the active sympathy of the humane and liberal people of Europe, we have found in the supporters of Anti-Democratic Governments abroad, the apologists, the advocates, and, to some extent, the aiders and abetters of the rebellion. So long as human bondage could be made a national stigma and dishonor to bring American democracy into disrepute, the organs of aristocracy in Europe were open in reviling slavery. But when slavery per se situation became the motive for overthrowing popular institutions in America, the rebellion was justified in the opinion of this class.

But we may reasonably expect, in view of transpiring events, and the recent expression of public opinion, that this institution which has been always been an element of weakness and dissension at home, and a source of reproach abroad, will be eradicated from the land. It seems to have been so ordered, by an ever-ruling Providence, that the mad ambition of those who sought to perpetuate slavery, at the expense of the Union and civil liberty, should not only have arrayed the armies of the North to overthrow its material power, but should have stimulated the moral consciousness of the people to a clearer view of its weakness and disloyalty, so as for the first time in our history to render its utter extinction feasible.

I may safely predict, as I earnestly hope, that an amendment to the Constitution will be speedily submitted to the people and adopted by them, which shall forever prohibit slavery within the free Republic of the United States of America.

The Constitution of the Union makes it the duty of the National Government to maintain for the people of all the States republican governments. It is no less the duty of each State to throw its whole weight and influence firmly on the side of this great fundamental requirement. This Government our fathers intended to establish and transmit as a legacy to posterity. Irrespective of the division into States, we are called upon to maintain and perpetuate the trust. Eighty years of Enterprise, prosperity and progress have not lessened our obligations, or checked our devotion to the great cause of civil liberty. It is not a mistake to assume that, whatever exigency may follow, whether domestic or foreign, the great body of the people will go forward to meet and overcome it with the same firm and irresistible energy which characterized our ancestors, and has marked the subsequent course of our civilization. In this patriotic determination of the people for unity, liberty and the Constitution, I shall, at all times, earnestly join.

REUBEN E. FENTON.

The Assembly Caucus.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 2.

The Republican Assembly caucus met in the the Assembly Chamber at 7 o'clock.

Hon. W. H. RICHARDSON, of Essex, was chosen chairman.

Hon. S. C REID, of New-York, and WM. P. ANGEL, of Cattaraugus, were chosen Secretaries.

An informal ballot was taken for Speaker, which resulted as follows:

O. G. Haskins	20	James Reddington	16
T. W. Collins	19	H. Bemis	4
H. B. Lord	11	T. B. Van Buren	1

Mr. BEMIS was withdrawn.

A formal ballot was then taken with the following result:

Haskins	29	Reddington	14
Collins	22	Lord	7

Mr. LORD was withdrawn.

The second formal ballot resulted as follows:

Haskins	43	Reddington	8
Collins	23		

On motion of Mr. OLCOTT, the nomination of GEO. G. HASKINS, of Wyoming, was made unanimous.

JOSEPH B. CUSHMAN, of Oneida, was nominated for Clerk by acclamation.

C. YOCUM, of Oswego, was nominated for Sergeant-at-Arms.

HENRY A. ROGERS, of Broome, was nominated for Doorkeeper; RICHARD G. STOUT, of Tioga, for First Assistant, and ALEXANDER FRIER, of Columbia, for Second Assistant Doorkeeper.

The following were appointed a committee to call future caucuses:

Messrs. GILBSON, of Suffolk; OLCOTT, of Steuben; BABCOCK, of Washington; HUNGERFORD, of Chautauque; and WEBBER, of Schuyler. Adjourned.

At the caucus of the Democratic members of the Assembly, the following nominations were made:

For Speaker—Mr. WEAVER, of Oneida.
For Clerk—FRANCIS HOOGSTALING, of New-York.
For Sergeant-at-Arms—A. V. B. DOREN, of Albany.
For Doorkeeper—PETER ALLABACH, of Albany.

Messrs. MATHEWS, CUTTING and INGRAHAM were appointed a committee to call future caucuses. Adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Organization of both Branches—Election of Speaker, Clerk, &c., in the Assembly.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 3.

The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock A. M. by Lieut.-Gov. ALVORD, who addressed the Senators as follows:

SENATORS: Taking the Chair as your President, I follow usage in asking your attention for a brief moment. Our own State claims our time and our best efforts in legislation for her local interests; but the also demands of us that we fail not to bring her great strength undivided to the aid of the Government of our country in this terrible crisis of her fate.

While all have claimed to desire the perpetuation of our threatened Union differences of opinion as to the policy of the Government, have heretofore weakened our efforts; but now the people, as signified through their recent action, have determined that armed rebellion must submit without concession or compromise to outraged nationality.

We have but to endure a little longer. The overruling hand of Divine Providence is working daily by the triumphant progress of the armies of freedom and the Union, the history of the rapid decline and ultimate sure extinction of the hopes and the power of traitors. Let us work, therefore, harmoniously together to restore and reestablish on a sure foundation the government of our fathers, showing that while as a people we claim to be one with our brothers of the loyal States, yet as a state we permit none to take from us in the great contest for freedom and humanity our proud title of "Excelsior."

You are well aware of the necessity of a strict adherence to the rules adopted for the guidance of your deliberations, to make it important for me to ask of you a ready obedience to their requirements, and I trust that I may administer the government of your body in a spirit of courtesy, kindness and impartiality, coupled, if necessary, with firmness.

It was then resolved to hold executive sessions on Wednesday of each week.

Bills were noticed to authorize the Manufacturers' Bank of Williamsburgh to change its name, and to make the terms of office of Justices of the District Courts in New-York to expire at the same time.

To incorporate the Union League Club of New-York.

To fix the compensation of members of the New-York Common Council.

To forbid the payment of local bounties.

To amend the soldiers voting law.

To authorize the construction of a ship canal from Cayuga Lake to Lake Ontario.

To provide for the appointment of Inspectors and Canvassers in the City of New-York.

Mr. HAVENS moved a resolution requesting Congress to submit to the Legislatures of the several States a proposition to amend the Constitution, prohibiting slavery in the United States forever. Laid on the table.

Mr. ANDREWS moved resolutions expressing the thanks of the State of New-York to Lieut.-Gen. Grant, Admiral Farragut, Gen. Sherman, Gen. Sheridan, Gen. Thomas and Commodore Winslow, for their brilliant and successful services in the cause of their country. Laid on the table.

The Governor's Message was then read, and 4,000 extra copies were ordered to be printed.

Mr. FOSTER presented a report from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, in favor of awarding the seat of the Ninth District, now held by A. C. NEVIN, to A. S. LEW, contested at the last session.

Mr. BAILEY submitted a report wherein the same conclusion was arrived at. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, January 3.

At 11 A. M. Mr. JOSEPH B. CUSHMAN, Clerk of the last House, called the Assembly to order.

The oath of office was administered to members by Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, Secretary of State.

The House then proceeded to elect a Speaker, with the following result:

GEORGE G. HASKINS	72
ABRAM B. WEAVER	49

Mr. GEORGE G. HASKINS, of Wyoming, was then declared duly elected Speaker. He addressed the Assembly as follows:

Gentlemen of the Assembly:

Accept my sincere thanks for the honor you have conferred in selecting me to preside over your deliberations.

We assemble at a time of profoundly terrible importance in the history of the nation. Events are rapidly occurring which will determine our whole future as a people. Upon our legislative action much of the character of that future will depend, representing as we do, various portions of the chief State in the Union.

I trust that we shall all deeply feel the responsibilities of our position, and discharge them beneficially to the State and the nation, creditably to ourselves and acceptably to our constituents.

The short duration of the session, practically limited as it is by the constitution to the period of about one hundred days, should admonish us to a diligent and prompt performance of the duties before us, so that as far as possible we may avoid that hasty, inconsiderate, and often injudicious legislation, which is so liable to occur amid the pressure of the closing hours of the session.

With but a limited experience in the duties of the Legislature, but with a deep sense of their responsibilities, I ask the aid and performance of all, pledging myself, in return, to an impartial discharge of the duties of the chair, a faithful administration of the rules you may adopt, and an earnest effort to maintain the rights of every member of the House.

Thanking you again, gentlemen, for the honor which you have conferred, we will now proceed with the business of the session.

The House proceeded to the election of a Clerk, with the following result:

JOSEPH B. CUSHMAN, 74; FRANCIS HOOGSTALING, 49.	

The Speaker declared JOSEPH B. CUSHMAN duly elected Clerk.

CHARLES E. YOUNG was elected Sergeant-at-Arms, HASEY A. ROORAS, Doorkeeper, and RICHARD S. STOUT and ALEXANDER FRIER Assistant Doorkeepers.

Mr. BOCKWAY, Private Secretary to the Governor, announced the annual message, which was read by the Clerk.

Mr. KEOGH offered the following:

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to tender the thanks of the people, through their representatives in this Assembly, to Ex-Gov. HORATIO SEYMOUR, for the faithful, diligent and patriotic manner in which he has performed for the past two years the duties of his office as Governor of the State of New-York.

On motion of Mr. REDINGTON the resolution was tabled.

Recess until 4 P. M., when members will draw for seats.

OUR ALBANY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Inauguration of Gov. Fenton—The Governor's Staff.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 2, 1865.

His Excellency REUBEN E. FENTON was to-day sworn into office as the Governor of the State of New-York.

At noon Gov. FENTON and Staff, escorted by the Zouave Cadets, were received by Gov. SEYMOUR and Staff at the Executive Chamber, where the two Governors, attended by their civil and military officers, together entered the Assembly Chamber.

Mr. DARLING, Secretary of State, amid profound silence administered the constitutional oath of office, and as the last cadence died upon his lips the booming of cannon in the front of the State Capitol announced to all within hearing distance, that the Empire State had changed its chief magistrate. The oath duly administered and taken, Gov. SEYMOUR in a courtley and felicious address turned over to his successor the reins of government. Gov. FENTON, in accepting the charge said that he felt the grave responsibilities as well as the high honor connected with the chief magistracy of the State, and that he should, with the assistance and cooperation of all good citizens, and relying upon Divine guidance, devote his entire energies to fulfilling the high trust reposed in him. Upon the conclusion of his remarks, the constitutional oath of office was administered to Lieut.-Governor THOMAS G. ALVORD, and the ceremonial was ended.

The Governor's Staff, as officially announced, is as follows:

WILLIAM IRVINE, Adjutant-General.
GEO. S. BATCHELDER, Inspector-General.
ALEXANDER W. HARVEY, Judge Advocate-General.
E. A. MERRITT, Quartermaster-General.
JAMES B. SWAIN, Engineer-in-Chief.
SYLVESTER D. WILLARD, Surgeon General.
SELDEN E. MARVIN, Paymaster-General.
GEORGE B. LINCOLN, Jr., } Aids-de-camp.
M. G. FARRELL, }

Subsequently to the inauguration the Governor, together with Mrs. FENTON and their daughters, received the congratulations of their friends and the citizens generally at the Executive Mansion.

FROM EUROPE.

Four Days Later—Arrival of the Etna and New-York at this Port—The President's Message in England—Comments of the London Press—The Rebel Pirate Sea King at Work—Interesting Continental News.

Steamship *New-York*, from Southampton on December 21, with three days later news from Europe, arrived at this port on Sunday.

The Inman steamer *Etna*, Capt. MCGUIGAN, which left Liverpool at noon on the 21st, and Queenstown on the 22d of December, arrived here yesterday morning.

The *Asia* reached Liverpool at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 19th of December.

The *Hibernian* arrived off Londonderry at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 21st.

The *Washington* arrived at Havre at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 20th.

The United States steamer *Sacramento* was at Lisbon on the 13th of December.

The *Daniel Webster* passed Deal December 20, for London.

The steamship *Edinburgh*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool Dec. 22.

The steamship *Bremen*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton Dec. 22.

Advices received in England from Bahia confirm the burning and capture of several vessels by the pirate *Sea King*.

The ship *Isabella*, from New-York for Bremen, has put into Foyal, leaky.

The steamship *Washington*, from New-York, arrived at Havre on the morning of the 20th.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

American affairs—more especially the President's message—receive great attention at the hands of the English press. The fact that Mr. LINCOLN repudiates the idea of negotiation and urges continued war had the effect of animating the Liverpool Cotton market, and causing an advance in prices. It also imported more buoyancy to the Manchester market—while in the London Stock Exchange the financial statement was regarded as unfavorable, and caused a slight general decline in American Securities.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

From the London Times, Dec. 19.

The summary of Mr. LINCOLN'S message to Congress received by the *Asia*, contains little from which the people of the North can derive encouragement or consolation. This the fourth year of the war, and the position of the Government, military and financial, is rapidly growing worse; yet the predictions so often made, and always falsified by the event are again hazarded with as much confidence as ever. The question between the South and North is one that can be tried only by war, and decided only by victory which must be in favor of the strongest. On this point the North never had the slightest doubt. The message effectually destroys any expectation of peace. BUTLER, it is supposed, spoke by official inspiration, but the message proves conclusively that BUTLER was not the oracle the public supposed.

As to confiscating estates, it is necessary first to obtain the power of doing so. This the Federal Government does not yet possess, and the mere threat of confiscation gives the South the strongest possible motive to resist to the last extremity. But, considering that Mr. LINCOLN can say no more of the Federal military achievements of the past year, than that the Northern armies have lost no position they held at the beginning of that period, the assumption of the power to inflict punishment on enemies who still defy the North, is rather ridiculous. The confident tone of the Message is far from being justified by the fortune of the Federal arms. If the military intelligence is unfavorable, the official Report of the state of the Federal finances is even more discouraging, or would be if anything could affect a people so deaf to the teaching of facts. Altogether the situation, even as depicted in the Message and the accompanying Reports, financial and military, renders it the most uncomfortable President's Address ever read to the American House of Representatives.

From the London Times, Dec 20:

"The only point of interest in President LINCOLN'S very bold message is the disappointment of the expectations which prevailed for some time before its delivery. In short, the message is chiefly remarkable as declaring that Mr. LINCOLN in his second Presidency will be precisely what he has been for the last four years. All we know is that he will abide by the "platform" set forth by his friends previous to his reelection. He was chosen to continue the war, and it will not cease so long as he has the ability to carry it on. So wail has British neutrality been maintained that there is only one point which concerns this Empire, in his message, directly. The resolution of the Federal Government to place an additional force on the great lakes is not to be complained of. So long as the war lasts it will be the object of the Confederates to make the British Provinces the basis of some kind of operations against their enemy. As regards the Canadian Authorities, we hope and believe they will not fail to take measures to prevent their territory being made the basis of incursions into a friendly State, and it is satisfactory to see that Mr. LINCOLN acquits them of being unjustly unfriendly toward the Republic. If by placing gunboats on Lakes Ontario and Erie he can impede these enterprises, he will only be engaged in an object in which the British authorities will be bound to assist him. But we sincerely trust that this increase of force is not meant to be permanent, for no measure has been more successful than the common disarmament of the two Powers on these inland waters, as it is probable that in a short time the military and naval defences of this great frontier will pass into the hands of the colonists themselves, we should see with regret the probability of new burdens being imposed on an infant State which desires only to pursue its peaceful way. Nor can we conceive what necessity there is that the occasional forays of a few adventurers should be brought into connection with "the question of continuing or modifying the rights of transit from Canada through the United States, as well as the regulation of imports, which was temporarily established by the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854."

As an experienced politician and a man of common sense, Mr. LINCOLN cannot believe anything so absurd as that President DAVIS keeps an unwilling people in rebellion to the North by authority. He feels that there is no hope of restoring the Union, except by a war so prolonged as to exhaust the South in men as well as material and money. And as he must prepare himself for such a war, he deals only in a general declaration of his unchanged views, and keeps as much as possible to himself the present state and future resources of the Northern armies."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Daily News* says that those who have followed the events of the last two months with minds unprejudiced, will find nothing surprising—nothing that was not to be fully expected in Mr. LINCOLN'S announcement that the war will go on, and it adduces arguments in support of this decision.

The *Morning Star* also thinks the Message, in so far as it does not in any way propose to make overtures to the South, is just what might have been expected. It applauds the President's firm attitude on the slavery question, and says that history does not record a more striking instance of retribution than has fallen upon the South in the matter of slavery.

The London *Times*, in its City Article, points out that, although contrary, apparently, to some expectations, the message of the President did not contain any announcement regarding the opening of treating relations with the South; it appears under date from Washington, the 2d of December, that negotiations for the purpose have been formally promulgated, and the *Times* explains what those negotiations are.

GENERAL NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The *Observer* says: Parliament will, most probably meet on the 7th or 9th of February.

The same journal says: Sir R. ALCOCK has not been recalled, but is ordered home in order to confer with Her Majesty's Government on the state of affairs in Japan.

On the 17th of December the coiling of the new Atlantic cable was commenced from the manufactory at Greenwich to the ship *Amethyst*, lent by the British Admiralty, for conveying the cable to the *Great Eastern* at Sheerness. The coiling was proceeding at the rate of two miles per hour.

The hearing of the appeal of Bishop COLENSO before the Privy Council had terminated. Judgment was reserved.

Cardinal WISEMAN was laboring under severe indisposition.

CONTINENTAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

A Paris telegram states that Mr. CHARLES COUTI, the Corsican, who voted against the Orleans dynasty and for the occupation of Rome, had been appointed the successor of M. MOCQUARD. It was reported at Paris that a conference was about to be held at the French Foreign Office, to consider the expediency of relieving Greece of part of her liabilities toward the guaranteeing Powers, so as to render it practicable to contract a new loan. Late advices from Tunis, received in Paris, report a renewed outbreak by the Arabs.

Prince NAPOLEON has gone to Switzerland for a few weeks.

The Paris papers publish a dispatch from Messina, announcing that disturbances had broken out in Zante, from political causes, and several persons had been wounded.

Prices were higher in the Paris Flour Market, but sales were difficult. Flour of the six marks was officially quoted at 47f. 50c. the sack.

The Paris Bourse was firm, and Rentes closed on Monday at 65f. 40 centimes.

SPAIN.

A dispatch from Madrid of Dec. 18 says:

The Ministerial crisis has come to an end. All endeavors to form another Ministry having proved futile, Gen. NARVAEZ will retain office, no change taking place in the Ministry.

The opening of the Cortes will take place on the 22d, and the Queen will deliver a speech from the throne.

Marshal CONCHA has been nominated President of the Senate.

A contract for a loan of 2,000,000 sterling to Spain had been signed by M. PEREIRA in Paris. The opening of the Cortes was to take place on the 23d of December. Marshal CONCHA had been nominated President of the Senate.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Tuesday Evening, Dec. 20.

All the markets closed flat to-day. No movement is looked for until after the end of the year.

Consols closed without animation, at 89¼@⅝.

There was a full discount demand at the Bank to day, and in the Stock Exchange advances were in request at 5@6 ₩ cent.

Confederate Loan closed ½ better—61@63.

French Rentes 66f. 20c.

Paris advices confirm the statement that the contract for the loan of £2,000,000 to Spain by M. PEREIRA was signed on Saturday.

American Securities unaltered.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 22.

Consols close at 89@89¼ for money.

American Stocks are steady.

MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Dec. 21—A. M.

COTTON—Under the influence mainly of the President's Message, on active demand sprung up and prices generally have advanced about ⅛d. ₩ lb., and in some instances, rather more for the better descriptions. The business of Monday and Tuesday adds up 20,000 bales, including 15,000 for speculation and export.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.—The market yesterday was steadier and more business was done at rather higher rates, especially for the better descriptions of cloth and yarn. Buyers, however, did not evince anything like anxiety for business.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., GORDON, BRUCE & Co., and others, report: Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat sold to a fair extent, yesterday, at full prices, 8s being paid ₩ 70 cents for fine Amber Iowa. Indian Corn firm and a shade dearer.

PROVISIONS—Messrs. BIGLAND, ATKYA & Co. and others report: Beef and Pork quiet at late rates. New Bacon dull and prices declining. Lard dull, but quotations unaltered. Tallow steady. Butter firm for good qualities.

PRODUCE—Ashes quiet; small sales of Pearls at 30s. @ 30s. 6d. Sugar firmer. Coffee steady. Rice unchanged. Linseed Oil quiet but steady. Resin and Spirits of Turpentine continue quiet. Petroleum remains firm at 1s. 6d. for fine refined.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS generally dull, but steady for fine qualities of both WHEAT and FLOUR. SUGAR quiet and unchanged. COFFEE in limited demand but holders firm. Tea quiet and unaltered. RICE steady. TALLOW slow. P. Y. C., 41s.

[*By Telegraph to Queenstown.*]

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Dec. 22.

COTTON—Sales for two days 25,000 bales, including 12,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is firm, with no advancing tendency.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS—The market is dull.

PRODUCE—Petroleum is firm.

Destruction of the Steamship George Washington by Fire.

THE CARGO A TOTAL LOSS—PROBABLE DAMAGE ABOUT $500,000.

At about 9 P. M. on Monday the steamship *George Washington*, of Cromwell's line of New-York and New-Orleans steamships, lying at Pier No. 9, North River, was discovered to be on fire.

The flames were first seen bursting forth from the forecastle. Thence they sprang into the rigging and soon covered the decks, and threatened other shipping which lay moored on the opposite side of the dock, but the firemen succeeded in getting several streams upon their rigging, and confined the fire to the *Washington*.

At midnight the fire had eaten its way into the cabin and lower hold of the steamship, and, it being evident that both vessel and cargo must be consumed, the firemen directed their efforts thenceforward solely to the saving of other property. Fortunately, there was no wind, else the fire must have been vastly more disastrous.

The *Washington* had about seven hundred bales of cotton, from two thousand to three thousand barrels of flour, and a cargo of assorted merchandise in her hold, all of which was consumed.

The *Washington*, which was owned by Messrs. CLARK & SEAMAN, was insured for $148,000 in the following-named marine insurance offices: Atlantic, Union, Mutual, Columbia, Great Western, Harmony, Phœnix, Delaware Mutual, Safety (of Philadelphia,) and North American, of (Philadelphia;) but by whom the cargo was owned or insured our reporter was unable to learn.

The ship lies water-logged and still burning in her berth, and must be nearly, if not quite, a total loss; but her machinery, it is thought, may be saved in a damaged state. She was one of the finest craft that sail between New-York and New-Orleans, and had been but a short time in service.

The aggregate loss on both ship and cargo is estimated at near $500,000.

Great News Close at Hand.—Mobile is doomed. The rebels know it. Every hour important information relative to the Granger expedition is looked for. It would be about as easy for the rebels to make head against our armies, as at present constituted and commanded, as for fever and ague, dyspepsia or bilious ness to resist the curative effect of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, which are now working wonders in all parts of the country as antidotes to a large class of diseases. Sold everywhere. New-York, No. 69 Cedar-st.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER. Sold by druggists generally.

Perry's MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION.

Chloasma, or Moth Patches, Lentigo or Freckles, blemishes in the face called moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the face show more strongly on blondes than brunettes; but they contribute greatly in marring the beauty on either; and anything that will effectually remove them without injuring the skin in texture or color, would be considered a great achievement in medical science. Dr. B. C. PERRY, who has made diseases of the skin a specialty, has discovered an infallible remedy for the removal of moth, freckles and other discolorations from the face without injuring the skin in texture or color. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. For sale by all druggists. Call for Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion.

WEEKS & POTTER, No. 170 Washington-st., Boston, Wholesale Agents for New England.

A Card.

The undersigned is now prepared to sell his entire stock of English pocket and table cutlery, &c., at a liberal discount—in lots to suit purchasers—a portion having been partially damaged by water, occasioned by the recent fire in the building adjoining his store in Beekman-street.

This stock comprises an extensive assortment of Geo. Worstenholms & Sons' pocket cutlery and razors, Joseph Rodgers & Sons' cutlery and scissors, Wade & Butcher's razors, Ward & Payne's edge tools, Richard Grove & Sons' files, edge tools, saws, &c., as well as an extensive variety of cutlery, files, tools, &c., of his own brand and importation.

All goods not sold at private sale before the 15th of January, or thereabouts, will be closed out at auction.

JOHN H. SCOTT,
No. 57 Beekman-st., New-York.

A Splendid Number.
THE JANUARY NUMBER
OF THE
UNITED STATES SERVICE MAGAZINE.
CONTAINS

A valuable Letter from Gen. Sherman.
A graphic Biography of Farragut, with Portrait.
The recent Campaign in Missouri.
The Romance of a Raid, and many other articles of the highest interest and value.
For sale by all news-dealers. Sent post-paid for 50 cents,
C. B. RICHARDSON, Publisher,
No. 441 Broadway, N. Y.

Second-Hand Safes.

In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale very cheap.
MARVIN & Co., No. 265 Broadway.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Facts for Soldiers.—Throughout the Indian and Crimean Campaigns, the only medicines which proved themselves able to cure the worst cases of Dysentery, Scurvy and Fever, were HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. Therefore, let every Volunteer see that he is supplied with them. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the druggists in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 62 cents, and $1 44 per box or pot.

Counterfeits! Counterfeits!! Parties dealing in my preparations are warned against purchasing any Pills and Ointment represented as being mine that do not have my private revenue stamp on each box or pot, and the words "Holloway, New-York," watermarked in the book of directions. The counterfeits are now offered for sale in this city. Any party who will detect them will receive a handsome reward by applying to the undersigned. THOS. HOLLOWAY,
No. 80 Maiden-lane.

Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus,
BAKER, SMITH & CO., No. 183 Centre-st.

Bardgall's Arnica Liniment.—An infallible cure for Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Rheumatism, Inflammation, &c. A single application allays the pain from a burn the instant it is applied. No family should be without it. Depot No. 81 Barclay-st., New-York.

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.—Also, SIDEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES, for silver plate, &c., of No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch and lock-stitch sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 265 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes.—THE BEST FIRE PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD. DEPOT No. 109 MAIDEN-LANE.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

BEERS—RAYMOND.—At St. John's Church, Hartford, on Monday, Jan. 2, by Rev. Wm. C. Doane, EDMUND S. Beers and ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of the late James H. Raymond, all of New-York. No cards.

WALDRON—HORAN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 1, by Rev. J. W. Diller, Mr. SAMUEL L. WALDRON and Miss MARTHA HORAN, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

WHITE—CONKLIN.—On Sunday, Dec. 25, by Rev. V. Bruce, JOHN WHITE, Justice of the Peace, and MARY J. C. CONKLIN, only daughter of Edward Conklin, all of Hoboken, N. J.

WATERBURY—PALMER.—By Rev. E. Harris, at the Parsonage, in Bedford, N. Y., on Monday, Jan. 2, Mr. JARED W. WATERBURY and Miss EMMA PALMER, both of Long Ridge, Conn.

DIED.

ALLEN.—On Sunday, Jan. 1, of consumption, E. W. ALLEN, aged 23 years.

The friends of the family, and those of his acquaintance, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, Woodhaven, L. I., on Wednesday, the 4th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

ANTHON.—On Sunday, Jan. 1, GEORGE ANTHON, formerly of the U. S. Navy, in the 83d year of his age.

Funeral services at St. Mark's Church, on Tuesday, the 3d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

BUEL.—At Litchfield, Conn., on Saturday, Dec. 31, MARY ANN, wife of Henry W. Buel, M. D., and daughter of the late John Laidlaw, of Brooklyn.

Funeral at Litchfield on Tuesday morning, Jan. 3.

BUTLER.—On Tuesday, Jan. 3, HENRY M., eldest son of Henry Butler.

His relatives and friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend the funeral services, at No. 414 West 23d-st., on Thursday afternoon, the 5th inst., at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to New-Haven for interment.

CHURCH.—On Monday morning, Jan. 2, PHOEBE CHAMPLIN CHURCH.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of Miss Harison, are requested to attend her funeral, from St. Paul's Church, this day, (Wednesday,) at 12½ o'clock.

CRIPMAN.—At White Plains, N. Y., on Sunday, Jan. 1, Rev. TAPPING REEVE CRIPMAN, in the 56th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. George's Chapel, Stuyvesant-square, New-York, this day, (Wednesday,) the 4th inst., at 10 o'clock.

CLARKE.—On Monday, Jan. 2, of pneumonia, aged 26 years, THOMAS EVANS CLARKE, of the late firm of Clarke & Brown.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 63 Irving-place, corner of 18th-st., on Thursday, at 2 P. M.

COCK.—At Westbury, first month, 2d, of paralysis, ELIZABETH HICKS, wife of William T. Cock, aged 59 years.

Her friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from Westbury Meeting-house, on Sixth Day, 1st month, 6th, at 10 o'clock A. M. Carriages will meet the 9 A. M. train (from James-slip) Long Island Railroad, at Westbury Station.

COMSTOCK.—On Tuesday, Jan. 3, JULIA M., wife of Andrew Comstock.

Funeral services will be held on Thursday next, at 3½ P. M., in the Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. Krebs, Madison-av., corner of 29th-st. The remains will be taken to New-Milford, Conn., for interment, on Friday next, by New-Haven 8 A. M. train.

DOUGHERTY.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, Jan. 2, GEORGE T. DOUGHERTY, M. D., aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from Christ Church, Bedford-av., near 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

GARDNER.—On Monday, Jan. 2, of dropsy, ISAAC GARDNER, aged 68 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 1½ o'clock, at No. 23 Kidridge-st. His remains will be taken to Beekman, Dutchess County, for interment.

☞ Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

HUNTINGTON.—At New-Rochelle, on Monday morning, Jan. 2, MRS. MARY HUNTINGTON, wife of the late James P. Huntington, in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) the 4th inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence.

KEMBLE.—On Sunday, Jan. 1, after a short illness, MARGARET C., wife of William Kemble, aged 66 years.

The funeral will take place this day, (Wednesday,) at 11 A. M., at Trinity Chapel, West 25th-st. The friends and relatives are invited to attend, without further notice.

LAW.—Suddenly, at Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, Dec. 28, WILLIAM W. LAW, of Meredith, Delaware Co., N. Y., and son of the late Samuel A. Law, of that place, aged 19 years and 6 months.

MOORE.—Monday, Jan. 2, at Port Richmond, Staten Island, JOHN F. MOORE, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Jan. 5, at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of his son-in-law, W. N. Hawkins, Church Road, Port Richmond. Boat leaves foot of Dey-st. at 12 o'clock, and returns at 4 P. M. Carriages in waiting.

MERRITT.—In Jersey City, on Monday, Jan. 22, after a brief illness, JACOB M. MERRITT, in the 54th year of

FINANCIAL.

PETROLEUM

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA PETROLEUM COMPANY.

ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF NEW-YORK.

PROPERTY IN THE VERY HEART OF THE OIL REGIONS OF VENANGO COUNTY, PENN

TRUSTEES:
FRANCIS A. PALMER, President Broadway Bank, New-York.
NATHAN RANDALL, Ex-President United States Telegraph Company, New-York.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, of Albert H. Nicolay & Co., Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 52 William-st., New-York.
EUGENE J. JACKSON, of Polhamus & Jackson, Bankers and Brokers, No. 43 Exchange-place, New-York.
EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary New-York Petroleum Stock Board, and Broker, No. 30 Broad-st., New-York.
ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia.
ROBERT CLARKSON, of CLARKSON & CO., Bankers, No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.
FRANCIS A. GODWIN, Philadelphia.
JAMES M. CLARKE, Oil City, Pennsylvania.

PRESIDENT.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, New-York.
VICE-PRESIDENT.
ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia.
TREASURER.
A. V. STOUT, President Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY,
No. 52 WILLIAM-ST., New-York.
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD-ST., Philadelphia.

CAPITAL STOCK . . 300,000 SHARES, AT THE NOMINAL PAR OF $5 EACH—SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2 PER SHARE.

Stock subject to no further assessment.
50,000 SHARES, OR $100,000, RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

A large majority of the stock of this company having been already taken in New-York and Philadelphia, the subscription books will positively close on Jan. 13

NEW-YORK SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS.
FRANCIS A. PALMER, at Broadway Bank, No. 237 Broadway.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 52 William-st.
POLHAMUS & JACKSON, No. 43 Exchange-place.

☞ Maps and Prospectus can be obtained on application at the office of the Company.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS OF 1881.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 10-40 BONDS.
ONE YEAR CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS.

NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN USUAL COMMISSION ALLOWED.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS COLLECTED OR PURCHASED.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."

All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased, and on hand, for sale.

T. L. TAYLOR & REED,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 5 Broad-st.

All descriptions of Government Securities, State and Railroad Bonds, Stocks and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States at the best rates. Deposits received subject to sight draft and interest allowed.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, THOS. REED.
Late Cashier of Hanover Bank.
SPECIAL PARTNERS.
JOHN MAXWELL, WILLIAM R. FINCH.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT at the drawing this day made of twenty-five of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company in redemption, the following Bonds numbered 38, 114, 243, 308, 310, 400, 451, 464, 552, 698, 745, 785, 843, 857, 945, 980, 1067, 1168, 1217, 1314, 1373, 1383, were drawn by lot, and that the same will be paid in Gold, on presentation at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of January next, the first day of the month being Sunday. The Bonds so drawn must be presented for payment within ten days of the 1st day of January next, under penalty of the forfeiture of the right of redemption under this drawing. By order of the Board.
DATED 5th Dec., 1864. W. TITUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

Notice is hereby given, that the Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company, falling due on the 1st day of January next, will be paid in Gold, on presentation at the office of the Company, on an after MONDAY, the 2d day of January next.
DATED 5th Dec., 1864. W. TITUS, Secretary.

GOODYEAR BROTHERS & DURAND,
BANKERS,
NO. 18 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

Interest allowed on accounts subject to check at sight, as with banks. Collections on all accessible points at the lowest rates.

ALL KINDS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, R. R. STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, &c., bought and sold on commission. Orders in Philadelphia and Boston executed without extra charge. Coupons and interest on United States registered bonds collected.

CHAS. GOODYEAR, Banker, Schoharie Co. Bank.
GEO. GOODYEAR, New-Haven, Conn.
GEO. G. GOODYEAR. HARVEY DURAND.

OFFICE OF M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1864.

COUPONS OF CHICAGO AND ALTON Railroad, first mortgage bonds.
COUPONS of Joliet and Chicago Railroad, first mortgage Bonds.
COUPONS of Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, first mortgage bonds.
And COUPONS of Dubuque and Southwestern Railroad, preferred first mortgage bonds, due Jan. 1, 1865, will be paid at our office on and after the 3d day of January next, less Government tax.
M. K. JESUP & CO.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 29, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236 Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes issued to the Seventh Ward Bank, late an incorporated bank located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed by the Superintendent of the Banking Department at par, at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter.

The outstanding notes of said bank must be presented, as aforesaid, for redemption within six years from the date hereof; and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the fund in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 64 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY
CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND,
OFFICE No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Dec. 20, 1864.

IN CONFORMITY TO THE CHARTER, the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the election of President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at noon, on the THIRD WEDNESDAY (18th) of January next, at this office. Polls will be closed at 2 o'clock.
The transfer books will be closed on Jan. 8.
JAMES S. MACKIE, Secretary.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 64 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1864.

COUPONS DUE JAN. 1 ON FIRST MORTgage Bonds of Placerville and Sacramento Valley Railroad, will be paid at our office on and after Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1865.
Coupons of Gold Bonds will be paid in gold.
Coupons of Currency Bonds will be paid in currency.
Both subject to Government tax.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

OFFICE OF THE BROKLOW BLUE STONE COMPANY,
MALDEN, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of nine Trustees and of three Inspectors of Election, to serve for one year, will be held at the office of the company, Malden, N. Y., on the second MONDAY of January next, commencing at 11 o'clock and closing at 2 o'clock of that day.
H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SMITH AND PARMELEE GOLD CO.,
No. 94 Broad-street, New-York.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTees of the Smith and Parmelee Gold Company, will be held at the office of the Company in the city of New-York, on MONDAY, the 9th day of January, 1865, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M. The transfer books will close on the 6th of January, and reopen 10th January.
WM. H. PENDLETON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF ELEVEN Directors, and for Inspectors of Election of this Association, will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors and Inspectors of Election will be held on TUESDAY, the 10th of January next, from 12 M. to 2 P. M. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due Jan. 1, 1865, of the First Mortgage Bonds of the above company, will be paid on presentation, in gold coin, (less 5 per cent. U. S. tax,) at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

NOTICE.—COUPONS OF COLUMBUS AND INdianapolis, and Richmond and Covington Railroads, due January 1, 1865, will be paid at St. Nicholas Bank on January 3. B. E. SMITH, President.

FINANCIAL.

HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
NO. 44 PINE ST.,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
BUY AND SELL
QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND VOUCHERS.

5-20 BONDS,
1-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
7-30 LOAN, AND EVERY FORM OF U. S. SECURITIES.

We invite the attention of Banks and parties desiring short investments to our assortment of United States Six per Cent. Debt Certificates. We have them on hand due in every month of the year, at rates that pay better interest than any security in the market.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.

☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

SPECIAL PETROLEUM NOTICE.

"LITTLE KANAWHA
AND
ELK RIVER
PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY,"
OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Geologists and practical men unite in their belief, and to report, "that the property of this company—62,500 acres of land, in fee—is in the very centre of the West Virginia Oil Region—has numerous oil and gas springs along the banks of its principal stream, (one of which vies with the famous Burning Spring itself,) and is surrounded by properties on every side that are unmistakable in their oil-bearing character.

The subscription fee its purchase is now being made at the office of the undersigned. It contains the names of many of our prominent capitalists and business men, is already far advanced, and will be closed at an early day.

Prof. Richardson's very able and interesting report on the property, with circular attached, containing the conditions of the subscription, and any additional information, can be obtained at this office.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,

Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.

Will buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s, OF 1881,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS,
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Coupons and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

NOBLE AND DELAMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Office No. 67 Wall-st.
200,000 Shares. Par Value $5. $000,000.
Stock full paid, no future assessments.

This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.

OFFICERS:
John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenbos, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bomheimer, Treas. J. H. Redeham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.

TRUSTEES:
John J. Morris, Isaac A. Quackenbos,
Isaac Bomheimer, Smith Barker, Jr.
John H. Rhodes.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, No. 59 WILLIAM-ST., CORNER OF EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1864.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—IN PURsuance of authority given by the stockholders at the annual meeting of the Company, held on the first day of April last, the Board will be authorized to increase the amount of the stock of the said Company, on the first day of January next, to fifteen thousand five hundred shares, of one hundred dollars each, in the ratio of one share to every seven shares of stock then held by each stockholder; certificates of stock so apportioned will be ready for delivery to those entitled to the same, on and after the 1st day of February next, (same day on which the usual cash dividend will be paid.)

No party will be issued for fractions of a share, but the number of shares representing the aggregate of such fractions will be sold at public auction on the 26th day of January, and the net proceeds will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 1st day of February next, according to their respective interests.

The Government tax on the above-mentioned apportionment will be paid by the Company. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the regular annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, for the election of nine Directors, and of three Inspectors of Election, to serve for one year, will be held at the Banking-house of this Bank, at Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 2d TUESDAY of January next, commencing at 12 o'clock at noon, and closing at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day.

The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 21 till after the said election.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS, DUE DEC. 31 and Jan. 1, will be paid on and after the above dates, on presentation at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., bankers:
Chicago City Municipal Bonds.
Chicago City Water Loan Bonds.
Albany City Six Per Cent. Bonds.
Buffalo City Six Per Cent. Bonds, Dec. 31.
Buffalo City Seven Per Cent. Bonds.
Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad First Funded Coupon Bonds.
Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad Bonds.
Missouri State Bonds, issued to Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.
Hannibal and St. Joseph's Railroad Convertible Bonds.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the choice of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come legally before them, will be held at the Banking Rooms, No. 325 Broadway, on the 10th day of January next (being the second Tuesday of the month), commencing at 10 A. M. and closing at 4 P. M. W. H. FOSTER, Cashier.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of first mortgage bonds, series A. of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of the company, No. 12 Wall-st., on and after the third day of January, 1865.

Envelopes properly prepared to guard against errors, will be furnished on application.
C. BUTLER, President.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this company, and for Inspectors, will be held at the company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th of January, 1865, commencing at 12 o'clock M., and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.
A. J. OLINTON, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE MORTGAGE Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, due the 1st of January next, will be paid in coin at our office, less Government tax, No. 36 Wall-st., Dec. 27, 1864. EUGENE KELLY & CO.

OFFICE OF THE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 202 11th-st., between Avenues C and D,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this company and three inspectors of the next election, will be held at this office, No. 202 11th-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
A. B. HODGES, Secretary.

OFFICE SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK RAILROAD CO., SANDUSKY, Dec. 29, 1864.

THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF this Company are hereby notified that the interest warrants falling due on the first day of January, 1865, issued with bonds, will be paid at maturity at the office of E. T. H. Gibson, Esq., No. 54 William-st., New-York.
C. L. BOALT, President.

THE MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on MONDAY, the 9th day of January next. Polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed until after said election.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 8 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1864.

THE COUPONS DUE JANUARY 1, 1865, from the bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, will be paid on and after January 3, on presentation at this office.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK,
New-York, Dec. 23, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTOR of this bank and for three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next. The poll will open at 1 o'clock and close at 2 P. M. By order of the board.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Logsdon Rolling Mill Company will be held at the office of the Company at Room No. 63 Trinity Buildings, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing Trustees to serve for the ensuing year.
J. R. LAWRENCE, Treasurer and Sec'y.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1864.

CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 24, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1865, ON the Special Mortgage Bonds of this company, issued to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, will be paid at the Ocean Bank, New-York.
GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

THE RUSSELL FILE COMPANY,
Capital $600,000; divided into 25,000 shares of $20 each.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $10 PER SHARE.

President,
GEORGE A. OSGOOD, Esq.
Vice-President,
I. B. WELLINGTON, Esq.
Trustees,
Hon. SIDNEY P. INGRAHAM, Jr.,
HENRY R. MORGAN, Esq.,
F. B. HASTINGS, Esq.,
WILLIAM COX, Esq.,
CHARLES LEDIARD, Esq.
Bankers and Subscription Agents,
Messrs. POLHAMIUS & JACKSON,
No. 43 Exchange-place,
and
Messrs. BILLS, KNICKERBACKER & CO.,
No. 26 Broad-st.
Treasurer,
WM. H. OSGOOD, Esq.

This company, having purchased the exclusive right of the recent invention for restoring worn-out files, intend erecting a suitable factory, and for that purpose, after fair sale, at their bankers, 5,000 shares of their capital stock, at $10 per share, par value being $20 per share. The company beg to inform the public that by this invention they will be able to restore and make, in every respect, equal to new, 300 dozen of worn-out 12-inch files per day, at the trifling expense of 65 cents per dozen, and other sizes in proportion.

Everyone in any way connected or acquainted with any branch of mechanical industry, will at once appreciate the great value of such an invention, and the large field it offers for safe and profitable investment. The company beg to refer, for further particulars, to their prospectus, which can be obtained at their bankers, Messrs. MILLS, KNICKERBACKER & CO., No. 26 Broad-st., and Messrs. POLHAMIUS & JACKSON, No. 43 Exchange place.

THE NEWARK PETROLEUM COMPANY,
Incorporated under the laws of New-York.
CAPITAL STOCK $130,000—SHARES $10 EACH.

Office No. 37 Park-row, Room No. 8.

Owns two hundred acres of land in fee simple, its entire product being the property of stockholders. Located in the heart of the most productive oil region, near Pathole Creek, three-quarters of a mile from the Alleghany, about forty rods from Cherry Run. It is surrounded with wells. Among them are the Reed, Amazon, Auburn, Gordon and Warren wells. The pipes transmitting oil from the last cross this territory. This Company offer special inducements for investment, not only in location, surroundings and intrinsic value, but in the fact that the capital of $130,000 is so small in proportion to its large and valuable territory, owned in fee simple. There is room for many wells, whose product will be divided on a small capital, promising large remuneration. Should the whole territory yield only an equivalent to one 40-barrel well, it would give a net of $120,000 per year to divide on its stock, or about 100 per cent. If the surrounding developments are any guide, it should yield several times that amount. The President is actually engaged in the work of development. The books will be open for subscription, for a short time, at the office, a limited amount of stock only being left.

WM. G. LORD, President.
JOHN McKILLOP, Vice-President.
W. H. MURPHY, Treasurer.
S. CHASE, Secretary.

WITHDRAWN AFTER 7TH JANUARY.

TEN-FORTY GOLD BOND,
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 Broadway,
Will receive subscriptions THIS WEEK ONLY for the above Bonds.
Payments may be made—
One-third 7th January,
One-third 14th January,
One-third 21st January,
All the 5 per cent. Treasury Notes received in payment and interest allowed to date of same.
A commission of ¼ per cent. returned to all persons subscribing for these Bonds, and attention is called to them as being the only bonds currently made by law the PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN GOLD.
D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. Brown, Cashier.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 52 WALL-ST.,
Will pay, Jan. 2, 1865, the interest due on the following named securities, viz.:
United States 6 per cent. and 5 per cent. Stocks.
United States 7-30 per cent. Bonds
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, First and Second Mortgage Bonds.
Michigan Southern Guaranteed Second Mortgage Bonds.
Indiana and Illinois Central Railway 7 per cent. Bonds.
Jackson County (Ohio) Bonds.
City of Marietta (Ohio) Bonds.

CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Central Petroleum Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before them, will be held at their office, No. 10 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, the 3d day of January next, at 12 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 30 to Jan. 4.
WED. W. CLARK, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1864.

NOTICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 2, 1865.

Notice is hereby given, that any subscriptions for 10-40 bonds made during the coming week, amounting to $15,000 and upward, may be paid in installments of not less than one-third on the 7th inst., not less than one-third on the 14th inst., and the balance on the 21st inst.

Each installment must be some multiple of $100.
W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, of the City of New-York, on the morning of Jan. 2, 1865:

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$250,000 00
Circulating Notes	250,000 00
Due Depositors	437,747 16
Due United States Treasurer	118,382 78
Due Banks	39,070 36
Dividend Unpaid	12,500 00
Profit and Loss	16,144 26
Total	$1,124,344 55

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$329,955 65
Real Estate		50,000 00
Furniture		3,166 65
Due from Banks		3,837 84
United States Bonds, deposited to secure circulating notes	$280,000 00	
United States Bonds deposited to secure deposits	50,000 00	
United States Bonds on hand	41,000 00	$371,000 00
Premium on United States Bonds		20,847 39
Specie and Legal Tender Notes	$347,477 84	
Notes of National and State Banks	5,985 00	
Other Cash Items	93,904 46	346,337 00
Total		$1,124,344 55

I, CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier of the Eighth National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this third day of January, 1865. WM. H. KIPP, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE MORNING OF Jan. 3, 1865, of the NINTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 363 Broadway, New-York:

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$1,000,000 00
Profits and Surplus	185,122 90
Dividends unpaid	44,668 20
Circulation	876,000 00
Deposits	8,273,774 91
Total	$10,359,524 20

ASSETS.

Loans and Discounts		$2,544,657 48
U. S. Bonds with Treasurer	$1,260,000 00	
Other U. S Securities	2,004,725 67	3,264,725 67
Furniture and Fixtures		10,000 00
Legal Tender Notes		1,817,892 00
Specie		55,054 26
Checks and Notes of other Banks		597,983 63
Due from other Banks		1,998,611 16
Total		$10,389,534 20

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 34 Wall-st.

AT AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE First Mortgage Bondholders of the Mariposa Company, held at the office of the company the 3d day of January, 1865, it was unanimously recommended that the bondholders do postpone the presenting of their coupons for twenty-five days, pending the examination of the affairs of the company by the Joint Committee of the bondholders and stockholders, to enable said committee to report what action is necessary to secure the best interest of the company.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders and Trustees of the WESTMORELAND PETROLEUM COMPANY of New-Brunswick, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 11th of January, 1865, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of Clark & Sumner, No. 10 Pine-st. Punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be transacted.
H. W. C. TWEDDLE, Secretary.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO. GENERAL OFFICE, No. 26 WILLIAM-ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company are closed until the morning of Friday, the 20th day of January, proximo.
By order of the Board of Managers.
A. L. ODELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE BERKMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 10 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1864.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock. S. H. OBESHIRE, Secretary.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 620 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking rooms, on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1865. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

NOTICE.—INTEREST ON ALL THE BONDS OF the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1865, will be paid on presentation at the Corn Exchange Bank, on and after Jan. 3.
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, Treasurer.

HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company has removed its offices from No. 76 Wall-st., to No. 146 Broadway.
A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE, No. 71 Broadway, corner of Rector-st., New-York. Books for subscription for membership now opened at the rooms. Terms $25 per annum.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage, in sums to suit applicants. WM. H. ANTHON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

DIVIDENDS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
JERSEY CITY, Dec 12, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of 15 Per Cent. and this Government tax out of the profits of the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 5th of January proximo. The business of this bank will be discontinued after the 31st of December inst., and be merged into the First National Bank of this city.
J. S. FOX, Cashier.

CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY.
NINTH MONTHLY DIVIDEND.

The directors of the Central Petroleum company have, this day declared a dividend of Ten per cent. upon their capital stock of $3,000,000, payable on the 15th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 10 Pine-st., New York. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 16th inst. WM. W. CLARKE, Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER R. R. CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, CONN.,
Dec. 28, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 10th proximo, to the stockholders whose names are on the stock ledger on the 4th day of January, 1865.

Dividend payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.'s Office, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

The transfer books will be closed from the 4th day to the 11th day of January, 1865.

Persons holding the bonds of this Company, payable June 1, 1864, are requested to present them for payment. No interest will be paid on them after that date.

Stockholders holding the Treasurer's orders for stock, to be placed to their credit on the books of the Transfer Agency, must surrender them before the books are closed, on the 4th proximo, to entitle them to receive the dividend.

Stockholders will please take notice of the following extract from the law, when they authorize the transfer of stock, or give an order for their dividends:

"Every corporation having capital stock divided into shares, shall register the names and residences of all its shareholders, and shall issue no certificate of stock to a shareholder or purchaser of a share, until he informs the corporation, or Transfer Agent, of his actual place of residence, and shall pay no dividend to a shareholder until he informs the corporation thereof."

G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.,
OFFICE No. 73 SOUTH 4TH-ST.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 3, 1865.

A Dividend of 1½ per cent., on the common and preferred stock, clear of National and State taxes, has been declared payable in common stock, on 31st Dec. next, on all stock standing on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 15th proximo.

Stockholders whose names are registered on the New-York books, will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No 56 Wall-st.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., PITTSBURGH, Dec. 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of 2½ per cent. free of Government tax, on the capital stock for the quarter ending Dec. 31 inst., and 3½ per cent., less the Government tax, on the third mortgage bonds for the six months ending Dec. 31 inst., the latter in anticipation of that due April 1, 1865. Both payable on and after Jan. 17, 1865, at the company's office in this city, and by the transfer agents, WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, to the holders, as registered at the respective offices. The transfer books will close on the 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on the 17th day of January thereafter. By order of the board.
W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL MINING COMPANY,
No. 294 FRANKLIN-ST., MARKET BANK BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL MINING COMPANY, have this day declared a dividend of two dollars and a half ($2 50) per share, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 16, 1865. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 6th to the morning of the 16th of January.
JAMES M. MILLS, Treasurer.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand, at their office, No. 49 Wall-st.
B. S. WALCOTT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1865.

BANK OF NEW-YORK,
Dec. 16, 1864.

161ST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 3d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 5th of January next.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 30 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1864.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st inst., and One (1) per cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 27th of December until the morning of the 7th of January.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, it was resolved that a dividend of five per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, be paid on the first day of February next, to the holders of full-paid shares of this Company, registered the 20th day of January inst., at which the transfer books be closed on the said 20th day of January, and opened on the 3d day of February.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FOUNTAIN OIL COMPANY,
No. 71 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 31, 1864.

DIVIDEND NO. 1.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of One Per Cent. on the capital stock, payable at the office of the company on the 16th inst. The transfer books will be closed on the 10th and opened on the 17th.
BENJAMIN NATHAN, Treasurer.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on and after Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1865, to those who shall be stockholders on the 24th day of December inst., when the transfer books will close, and reopen again on the 3d day of January next.
W. BEMENT, Treas.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1864.

CENTRAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING CO.,
Room No. 51 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent., payable at the office of the Company, on and after the 15th day of January, 1865. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 5 to 15, inclusive.
F. P. WHITE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, COR. BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1864.

THE QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE and three-quarters (1¾) per cent., free from Government tax, due Jan. 1, 1865, on Joliet and Chicago Railroad stock, and on Alton and St. Louis Railroad stock, will be paid on and after the 3d day of January next, by the United States Trust Co., No. 48 Wall-st., New-York.
M. K. JESUP & CO., Transfer Agents.

ATLANTIC BANK, BROOKLYN,
BROOKLYN, Dec. 23, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Six Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON..... 3,204 tons.... 900-horse power
LAFAYETTE..... 2,204 tons.... 900-horse power
EUROPE..... (About)..... 900-horse power
FRANCE..... (About)..... 900-horse power
NAPOLEON III..... (Building)..... 1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE,

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Jan. 4.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Feb. 1.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$125
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

STEAMSHIP LAFAYETTE, FOR HAVRE, will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on WEDNESDAY, 4th of January. Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building.....	3,612	.....
ONTARIO—building ...	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building...	3,200	.....
ERIN.....	3,318	Grace.
LOUISIANA.....	3,168	Prowse.
VIRGINIA.....	3,676	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA.....	3,273	Brocking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
ERIN—Lewis.....Saturday, Jan. 7.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Jan. 7.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Jan. 21.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Jan. 28.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Feb. 4.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Feb. 18.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Feb. 25.
DAY STAR.....(Building.)

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 45 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.

The *Morning Star* is 2,043 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,178, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 11.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 18.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 25.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 1.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 8.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 15.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER..SATURDAY.....Jan. 7
ETNA.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 14
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 21

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	31
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New York.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

THROUGH BILLS LADING TO ST. LOUIS AND ALL POINTS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, VIA NEW-ORLEANS.

THE ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS,
JOHN J. ROE, President,

is now ready to contract, and give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for shipment as above.

This Company now owns some twenty first-class steamers running between New-Orleans, St. Louis, and Louisville, and are now arranging connections between New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and New-Orleans.

One of their steamers will leave New-Orleans daily, and by judicious arrangement they are enabled to offer inducements to shippers in lower rates and quick dispatch. Average time of transit, eighteen days.

J. RAGER, Agent,
No. 41 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Jan 30, and MONDAY, Feb. 27.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....$50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

Passengers must have passports.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The first-class United States Mail steamship
GEORGE W. CHILDS,
Captain W. C. Comstock,

having been thoroughly overhauled, will leave Pier No. 13, N. R., on THURSDAY, Jan. 5, 1865, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New Orleans direct.

For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched, at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:

Jan. 4.....NORTH STAR.....SLOCUM,
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN AGE.)
Jan. 13.....COSTA RICA.....THELEPAUGH,
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
Jan. 28.....OCEAN QUEEN.....BARSTOW,
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)

For freights or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class U. S. Mail Steamship
FUNG-SHUEY,
Capt. J. B. HUBBERD,
will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 7, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & BRO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP MORRO CASTLE,
Capt. ADAMS,

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 10 Broadway.

The new and splendid steamship EAGLE, Lawrence, Master, will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave on Jan. 11.

FOR MATAMORAS—DISPATCH LINE.

The A 1 British steamship *Governor Bailey*, is now receiving cargo at pier No. 9 East River, and will positively sail on THURSDAY, Jan. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M., touching at Havana to land and receive passengers only.

FREIGHT SECURED UNTIL PAID FOR.

For freight or passage to Matamoras, or passage to Vera Cruz, with first-class steamship accommodations, apply to E. A. HUSSEY & CO., No. 115 East-st.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA—SHORT ROUTE—LOW PRICES.—The Central American Transit Company will dispatch, during each of every month, from Pier No. 20 North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, D. S. BISSELL, Master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars, apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

FOR PORT ROYAL AND BEAUFORT, S. C.—Regular Line.—The steamship MELVILLE will sail as above on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4, 1865, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier 9 East River.

For freight or passage, apply to
MURRAY & HATHEWAY, No. 82 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 129 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, and procurable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.

TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N.Y.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

From foot Murray-st., daily at 3½ P. M., connecting with trains for Highlands, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Manchester, &c.

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.

Fare $3. Excursion tickets $5—good for three days.

Steamer JESSE HOYT leaves Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, daily, (excepting Sundays,) at 9 A. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with express trains for Philadelphia, Tuckerton, Barnegat, Toms River, &c.

Returning leave Vine-st. Ferry, Philadelphia, at 2½ A. M.

☞ Travelers from the city of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line—the state of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

1:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M. 3, 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations. (ex cept Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.

A. KNAUSNER, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Dec. 5, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:40, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. All trains leave Chambers-st. 30 minutes earlier than 30th-st. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st. Through freight forwarded daily. J. M. TOUCEY, Asst Sup't.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.
Nov. 1, 1864.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT.
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains north and east from New-Haven 11 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ICE.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until Jan. 25, 1865, for furnishing ICE to the Medical Department of the Army, during the ensuing year, at the points herein designated. The Ice to be stored by the contractor in properly-constructed ice-houses at each point of delivery, on or before the 15th of April next: the ice not to be received for until its quality, the fitness of the ice-house, and the manner in which it is packed shall have been approved by a medical officer, and payment will be made only for the amount thus actually stored and receipted for.

The proposals will be made for the quantities indicated below as required at the respective places, with the proviso that more or less should be needed at any time for the year's supply, it shall be furnished at the same rates and under the same conditions:

Quantity to be delivered at

Annapolis, Md., ice house owned by the United States.....150 tons.
Point Lookout, Md., ice house owned by the United States.....200 tons.
Fortress Monroe, Va., ice-house owned by the United States.....280 tons.
Portsmouth, Va., ice-house not owned by the United States.....100 tons.
Newbern, N. C., ice-house not owned by the United States.....400 tons.
Hilton Head, S. C., ice-house owned by the United States.....450 tons.
Beaufort, S. C., ice house owned by the United States.....300 tons.
Savannah, Ga., ice-house not owned by the United States.....1000 tons.
Pensacola, Fla., ice-house not owned by the United States.....100 tons.
Mobile Bay, Ala., ice-house not owned by the United States.....100 tons.
New-Orleans, La., ice-house owned by the United States.....500 tons.

Proposals will also be received for furnishing ice daily, by weight, for the year 1865, in such quantities as may be required by the Surgeons in charge—at United States General Hospitals, at the points enumerated above, and upon the following annual contracts in said year—

Boston, Mass.....10 tons.
Portsmouth Grove, R. I.....130 tons.
New Haven, Conn.....50 tons.
New-York.....800 tons.
Newark, N. J.....100 tons.
Philadelphia, Penn.....1,300 tons.
Baltimore, Md.....500 tons.
Frederick, Md.....76 tons.
Washington, D. C.....2,000 tons.

All additional amounts that may be required at these places until January 1, 1866, are to be furnished at the same rates.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

The undersigned proposes to furnish——tons of first quality ice, carefully packed in substantial ice-houses, at the within-named points, namely:——at the following price per ton of two thousand pounds, namely: at——tons at $——

The Ice to be subject to the inspection, measurement and approval of a Medical Officer, or other properly-appointed inspector, before being receipted for.

Payment to be made from time to time upon duplicate bills certified to by the Medical Director.

(Signed.)

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

The undersigned proposes to furnish, daily or otherwise, all the ice required for the hospitals, upon approved requisitions of Surgeons in charge, at or near the within-named points, at the following price per hundred pounds, namely:——cents per hundred pounds.

The ice shall be of the best quality, and subject to the approval of the Surgeon in charge, who will receipt for the actual amount delivered at each hospital.

Payments to be made from time to time upon duplicate bills, certified to by the Medical Director.

(Signed.)

The above form of proposals will be adhered to as closely as practicable. Other forms will be received by the Department and duly considered.

A proper guarantee that the bidder is able to fulfill the contract, certified to by the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or a United States District Attorney, must accompany the proposal, or the bid will be rejected.

An oath of allegiance to the United States Government must also accompany the proposal.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible party or parties, who will be duly notified by mail or otherwise that their bid is accepted, and immediately required to enter into contract under bonds to the amount of $5,000. The bonds must be properly executed, and the post-office address of principals and sureties stated upon them.

Bidders may be present in person when the proposals are opened.

The post-office address of the parties proposing must be distinctly written upon the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to "Surgeon Charles Sutherland, U. S. Army, Medical Purveyor, Washington, D. C."

The department reserves the right to reject any and all bids deemed unreliable.

CHARLES SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon U. S. A. and Medical Purveyor,
Washington, D. C.

Printed forms of proposals may be had at this office.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES MADE TO ADORNS and inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH and P. GOUGELMAN (formerly employed by Boissonneau, Paris), No. 630 Broadway, New-York.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

STEINWAY & SON

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invest all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

DECKER BROTHERS,
PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 91 Bleecker-st., (marble building, one block West of Broadway,) invite attention to their new
PATENT PLATE PIANOFORTES,

of which the New-York *Tribune*, April 23, 1864, said: "One of the simplest and most truly valuable improvements yet made in the pianoforte is that invented and patented by Decker Brothers."

WARRANTED FOR SEVEN YEARS.

MASON & HAMLIN RESPECTFULLY announce that they have now completed the occupation of their greatly enlarged factory, and, effected other arrangements for the large increase of their manufacturing facilities. They therefore confidently expect to be able henceforward to supply orders for their CABINET ORGANS promptly, without that inconvenient delay to which purchasers have been subjected, from the fact that for more than a year past they have been continually several hundred instruments behind orders. An assortment of styles from $110 to $600 each may be found at their New-York warerooms, No. 7 Mercer-st.

FORTY PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS at wholesale or retail. New 7-Octave Pianos for $250. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains; prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. 10,000 sheets of Music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos. HORACE WATERS,
No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

MELODEON OR CABINET ORGAN TUNERS WANTED.—MASON & HAMLIN will give immediate and permanent employment to a number of experienced and skilful tuners, at their cabinet organ manufactory, corner of Cambridge and Charles-sts Boston. None but those who are masters of their art need apply, but to such great inducement will be offered. Apply personally, or by letter.

SAWYER & THOMPSON'S NEW PIANOS, tone, touch and finish superb; warranted five years; prices moderate. Pianos and melodeons tuned, repaired or exchanged. SAWYER & THOMPSON, 786 Broadway, N. Y., and 50 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—Sole depot for Peloubet's superior Harmoniums wholesale and retail. Prices $100 to $600. Instruments to let. J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, New-York.

IMPROVED IRON FRAMES SQUARE PIANOS at Ruppican cash prices.
J. G. DAVIES, No. 467 Broome-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $2,380,000
MORRIS & ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS,
OF $100, $500 AND $1,000,
REDEEMABLE IN FIFTY YEARS,
WITH COUPONS PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK,
AND PROVISION FOR A SINKING FUND FOR THEIR REDEMPTION AT MATURITY.

These Bonds are the ENTIRE BALANCE of the $3,500,000 of Bonds of the company which can be issued under the first mortgage, except for the second track, and extension to the Water Gap, and are now offered for sale for the purpose of completing the extension of the road from Hackettstown, the present terminus, to Phillipsburgh, opposite Easton; for building the branch road from Denville, via Boonton, to Newark—a very favorable line for the coal traffic—and for furnishing coal, freight and passenger cars and engines.

The Morris and Essex Railroad, when extended to Easton, will connect with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, with the Lehigh Canal Co.'s Road, now in the course of construction, and nearly completed, and with the East Pennsylvania Railroad, which is proposed to be extended from Allentown to Easton. This road will supply the Morris and Essex Railroad, immediately upon its completion, with an immense tonnage for transportation. And it must become one of the most important avenues for the transportation of coal from the Lehigh and Eastern Schuylkill regions: and will also form a part of the great through line to Cincinnati and Chicago, and the Great West generally; via Lehigh Valley, Allentown, Penn. Central and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

These bonds are secured by a first mortgage to James Brown and Peter Cooper, Trustees, upon the road completed and in the course of completion, and upon the branch from Denville to Newark, from the Hudson River at Hoboken to the Delaware River at Phillipsburgh, including all rights, real estate, rolling stock and other property of the company.

The capital stock of the company, amounting to $3,100,000, has all been called in and expended upon the road, which, in addition to the amounts received and to be received from the bonds applied and to be applied to the extension of the present road and the building of the branch road, afford an undoubtedly ample basis for the security of these bonds. This will be evident from the fact that the business on the local road from Newark to Hackettstown has always been sufficient to pay seven per cent. interest on the amount invested in it.

Sealed proposals for these bonds will be received until Friday, the 27th January next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the whole or any portion. Ten per cent. and the premium will be paid at the time of the awards of the bids, and ninety per cent. on the delivery of the bonds which will be in ten equal instalments every thirty days, and which extends the last payment to October 28, with the right of paying in full at any time. The interest accounts will be adjusted at the time of paying for the bonds. No bids under par will be accepted; but all bids at par and over will be awarded in the order of the premiums, and should there be an excess of bids at the lowest rates, then the bids will be awarded pro rata.

The bonds will be coupon with the right of registration, or by surrender of the coupons made transferable on the books of the company at the pleasure of the holders. Parties making proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, the denomination and price per one hundred dollars.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposal for the Morris and Essex Railroad Company Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to J. D. VANWINKLE, Esq., Merchants' Bank, New-York, or to the undersigned, Newark, N. J., either of whom will furnish printed copies of the mortgage, which contains full information.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS FOR $200,000
"NEW-YORK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE STOCK."

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until THURSDAY, the 5th day of January, 1865, at 12 M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any portion of the "New-York County Court-House Stock," authorized by the Board of Supervisors, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor, May 3, 1864.

The said stock is to provide additional means for the construction and completion of the New County Court-house, on Chambers-street. It will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows, viz:

One hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1889; and

One hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1890.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.

On proceeding to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for New-York County Court-house Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the county require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Dec. 28, 1864.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 60 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 29, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE,
for the United States Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland and other ports on the coast of Maine,
to
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C.; Savannah, Ga. and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

E. D. CHAPMAN,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School officers of the Sixteenth Ward at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until MONDAY, the 16th day of January, 1865, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing the new Grammar school-house in course of erection in the Sixteenth Ward, for additions to Alterations to the furniture of Grammar School No. 45 in said Sixteenth Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 96 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and the School Officers reserve the right to reject all or the proposals offered if deemed for the public interest.

JOHN D. KIMBER,
JAMES CONDIE,
ALFRED MOORE,
Building Committee.

AUCTION SALES.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.

MORTGAGE SALE OF VALUABLE MACHINERY at the Armory, No. 344 West 26th-st., near 10th-av., on FRIDAY, Jan. 6, at 11 o'clock. Milling machines, drill presses, lathes, planes, vices, shafting, pulleys, polishing frames, tools, &c., suitable for all machinists. Can be seen day previous.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S, WEDNESDAY.
Fourth time this season of Lovell's popular play
THE WIFE'S SECRET.
THURSDAY—THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.
FRIDAY—THE YOUTHFUL QUEEN and the OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.
SATURDAY—THE WIFE'S SECRET.
MONDAY—MONEY will be repeated.
The fine comedy of SECRETS WORTH KNOWING is in rehearsal.
HOW SHE LOVES HIM,
AND
ROSEDALE,
will shortly be reproduced, and a new drama is in preparation.
Open at 7½ o'clock; overture at 7¾.

HOLIDAY EVENINGS WITH SHAKESPEARE,
AT THE
WINTER GARDEN.
THE SENSATION OF THE SEASON.
BOOTH'S HAMLET,
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,
with its
SPLENDID CAST
and
SUPERB SCENERY.
"The stage in our time has witnessed no grander or more thrilling pageant."—*New-York Albion.*
Doors open at 6½; commences at 7¾.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
1865. HAPPY NEW YEAR! 1865.
ANOTHER COMIC SENSATION.
MR. JOHN E. OWENS'
great triple "hit" as
TOM BROWN, the Clever,
MISS CRINOLINE, a Manua-Maker,
KIN-NO-NE-KE-AW, a Live Indy
In the indescribably funny comicality,
THE LIVE INDIAN.
Received with roars of merriment by
VAST THRONGS NIGHTLY.
LAST NIGHTS OF SOLON SHINGLE
LAST NIGHTS OF SOLON SHINGLE!
For 110 nights past the great comic attraction of New-York.
Performance begins with SOLON SHINGLE.
In rehearsal PAUL PRY and COMEDY OF ERRORS.
SEATS SHOULD BE SECURED IN ADVANCE.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MAMMOTH MENAGERIE
AND GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION,
NOS. 539 AND 541 BROADWAY,
OPEN DAILY FROM 10 A. M. TO 10 P. M.,
with the largest and most complete collection of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS
ever brought together, either in Europe or America.
THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY,
at 11½, 3 and 8½ o'clock, introducing
ALL THE TRAINED ANIMALS,
which form so attractive a feature of the exhibition.
NEW ARRIVALS OF
RARE AND INTERESTING SPECIES
are constantly occurring at this institution, which, in the extent, variety and completeness of its collection
INFINITELY SURPASSES
anything of the kind hitherto seen in America.
ADMISSION ONLY 25 CENTS.
ADMISSION ONLY 25 CENTS.
ADMISSION ONLY 25 CENTS.
ADMISSION ONLY 25 CENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. COMMENCES AT 7½.
A HAPPY NEW YEAR.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT
DURING THE HOLIDAYS,
will be presented the local drama,
Five Tableaux and a prologue entitled
THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK,
which for the last three weeks has drawn
CROWDED HOUSES,
proving it
AN IMMENSE SUCCESS.
Seats secured
SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
ITALIAN OPERA BUFFA
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4.
L'ELISIR D'AMORE.
(The Elixir of Love.)
Mlle. Clandina Cairoli, Sig. Mongiardini, Ardavini
Fellini,
Director of the Orchestra.....Sig. Rosa.
Admission $1. Reserved seats at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, 50 cents extra.

LECTURES.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A free lecture will be delivered THIS EVENING in the new rooms of the Association, No. 161 5th-av., corner 23d-st., by FRANK W. BALLARD, Esq. Subject: "*Stewardship of Wealth*," as illustrated by the lives of the Lawrence Brothers. The public are invited.

GERRIT SMITH IS TO SPEAK AT Cooper Institute, on the Amending of the Constitution, and on LAW, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 4. Admittance free.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED
TO REPRESENT THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK IN THE ARMY.
BOUNTIES FOR THREE-YEAR RECRUITS:

County	$300
Government	300
Total	$600

FOR TWO-YEAR RECRUITS:

County	$200
Government	200
Total	$400

FOR ONE-YEAR RECRUITS:

County	$100
Government	100
Total	$200

HAND-MONEY OR PREMIUM:

For three-year recruits	$50
For two-year recruits	30
For one-year recruits	20

THE NEW YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE having filled all quotas under all calls up to his time, are now (under instructions of the Board of Supervisors) recruiting for the army, with a view to meeting any future demand for men. Recruits will be received as formerly at the several Provost-Marshals' offices, and at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., and on the Battery.

The following are the various Provost-Marshals' offices:

Fourth District—Capt. Joel B. Erhardt, No. 104 Liberty-st.

Fifth District—Capt. Henry P. West, corner of Broome and Crosby sts.

Sixth District—Capt. Cosler, corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirteenth-st.

Seventh District—Capt. Frak. C. Wagner, No. 48 Third-avenue.

Eighth District—Capt. Benj. F. Sanford, No. 1,303 Broadway.

Ninth District—Capt. William Dunning, corner of Forty-seventh-st. and Broadway.

All recruits will receive the County Bounty, cash down, in their own hands, immediately on being sworn in. The Government Bounty is paid in three installments: one-third when the recruit shall be received at Hart or Riker's Island; one-third at the expiration of one-half of the term of service; and the remaining one-third at the expiration of the whole term of service.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WM. M. TWEED, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor,
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
Committee on Volunteering.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 16 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.

I will purchase in open market, at this office, cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this city, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred

THE OPDYKE-WEED LIBEL SUIT.

Supreme Court—Trial Term.
Before Judge Mason.

George Opdyke vs. *Thurlow Weed.*—The trial of this case was resumed yesterday. The plaintiff called

Messrs. John J. Phelps, George Rusher, J. B. Warning, John A. Sshoeck, W. H. Armstrong, H. K. Sheldon and Chas. E. Jenkins, were examined briefly on the part of the plaintiff. The Counsel for the plaintiff then called Mr. Opdyke.

George Opdyke, sworn. Examined by Mr. Field.

Q.—When and how did you become connected with the armory in question? A.—My first connection with it was under a contract made in the name of Farley on one side and the patentees on the other, dated Dec. 18, 1861, Mr. Farley combining the interest of McNeil and myself; there had been a previous contract between the patentees and McNeil, in the name of Hendrickson, dated Dec. 13, 1861; the contract with Farley was five days later; it was to manufacture 10,000 Gibbs' breech-loading carbines for the Government; after McNeil had obtained the contract in the name of his friend Hendrickson, he, Farley and myself had conferences with regard to taking that contract, and to making a consistent contract with Marston, the gun manufacturer, to produce the arms for us.

Q.—What was the arrangement between you, Farley and McNeil? A.—The distinct understanding between us was that, after we had agreed upon the terms, first with the patentees, and secondly with the manufacturer, Marston—with the former at $21 50, and the latter at $17 50, leaving a profit on the two contracts of $4 per gun—McNeil should have $1 70, Farley 60 cents, and myself $1 70.

Q.—What was said and done between you? A.—McNeil informed us that in the obtainment of this contract he had made an advance of $7,500, which was to be repaid out of the first guns delivered, and he asked that I advance one half, or reimburse him one-half; he had given $5,000 in money and a draft on Hendrickson for $2,500, and he asked me to pay on the acceptance when due $1,250, and make up the one-half, which would be $3,750; then, in making the terms with Marston, he required an advance of $5,000; so it was agreed that McNeil should advance one-half and I the other; that Farley should attend to making up all the papers, bring a lawyer, and they should be made in his name; that he should take all the trouble of the contracts off our hands to be made in his name.

Q.—Was there any other advance between you and McNeil at that time agreed upon or contemplated? A.—That was the only advance contemplated; Marston said it was all he should require; it has appeared, from the testimony of Mr. Jones, that McNeil asked that Jones be a party; I peremptorily refused, and said we would have nothing whatever to do with it; and about the time the thing was consummated, McNeil informed me, for the first time, having previously stated that he had money enough to advance half that amount, but not the whole, that his money was his wife's, and he desired that the interest should be considered in her name; I don't think I asked him if he had judgment over him, but I inferred so from this information; had I known that at the time the negotiations began, I should never have gone into a joint interest with him. [Objected and excluded.]

Q.—After the first arrangement with Marston was any, and if so what, advances made by you to him? A.—Large advances were subsequently made to Marston; he had previously made guns mainly, if not exclusively, by hand, and was very much mistaken in the amount of capital required for making them by machinery; he called very rapidly for further advances, until the amount had perhaps doubled; I refused to go further on what I deemed insufficient security in a business with which I was not familiar and known to be hazardous, unless the contract was closed; he very cheerfully consented, and we made a new one, reducing the price for making the gun to $17, on condition of my advancing $15,000; I went on and advanced perhaps double that amount, and then again refused to go on, fearing that under his management the time of the contract might expire, and we would have the guns on our hands; I questioned him very closely about the time required, and he gave me assurance that with more money he would be able to get them out; I then agreed to advance $20,000 or $25,000, on condition that he would annul the contract, and make the guns for $16 50; McNeil also agreed to abate 25 cents from his interest; I went on until my advances reached nearly $70,000; the guns were not completed, and we became fearful that Marston would not be able to execute the contract in time; we therefore deemed it important that some change should be made; I asked Marston to find some other capitalist to take my place; he did not—perhaps could not find one; then I asked him as an alternative to sell the property to us; that if I should foreclose my chattel mortgage, the property should be sold to parties not engaged in manufacturing the gun, the machinery might bring very near its value, but the tools would bring very much less; and it might be ruinous, and I might fail to get back my money; Mr. Farley had gone around and consulted different experts in the business, and we were satisfied that with proper management the guns could be made at a profit, so rather than injure Mr. Marston and sacrifice any money ourselves, we agreed to purchase him out at a fair valuation of the property; thereupon appraisers were chosen, their decision not to be final, but if both were satisfied with it the sale was to be consummated.

Q.—What was the state of the contract at that time? A.—The profit was $5 per gun, of which Farley was to get 60 cents, McNeil $1 45, and the balance was to come to me. The appraisement was made, and McNeil, Farley and myself examined it carefully; some of the items struck us as being too high, but Colby and Knowlton, the appraisers, assured us that it was all right, and we finally agreed to accept the valuation and make the purchase; the payments were made by cancelling the notes given by Marston & McNeil, $2,500, and to me, amounting to nearly $70,000, and to pay a list of indebtedness representing property on the premises, not otherwise inventoried, amounting to $16,000; McNeil being apparently more anxious than others to consummate the purchase, agreed without my knowledge to pay $2,000 in addition; Farley and I obtained certain deductions for rent, coal, &c., and it was finally compromised by this agreement of McNeil; Marston afterward told me what he had done, and it was accompanied with a condition that I should discount the note at four or six months, which I agreed to do, and the sale was consummated.

Q.—By whom was the purchase made? A.—It was made in the name of Farley, in the joint interest of himself, McNeil and myself.

Q.—After that purchase, who carried on the business? A.—Mr. Farley was put in charge, and we employed as foreman Mr. Knowlton, who assured us that he would be able to finish up the equipment and tools, and turn out finished guns in time to execute the contract; he seemed to be an energetic man, and that was one of the reasons we were led to make the purchase; Knowlton remained until about the 1st of February, 1863; he failed to get on as rapidly as he promised, and we had some intimations that he was in collusion with some of the sub-contractors, making a commission on their contracts; I never knew whether it was true; McNeil said it was certainly so; at all events, it was sufficient to shake our confidence in him, together with his want of success, so we got another man, Mr. Keene, who proved to be a most capital workman, very energetic and very faithful; he went on, and early in May began to turn out guns, two or three a day, and increasing the number from day to day, till it reached, at the time of the fire, fifty per day.

Q.—How much were you at the armory? A.—I usually looked in about twice a week on my way down to the Mayor's Office; I would question Keene very closely about the progress, and make such observations as would occur to a mere layman not acquainted with machinery or tools; I saw the changes, and was satisfied with the progress.

Q.—On the 13th of July, 1863, what was the condition of the armory as regards prosperity or otherwise? A.—At that time we were very well satisfied with its condition; the works were finished, and the product was quite as large as we had expected; Mr. Keene said that some few machines and tools were required to bring it to its ultimate capacity, and he believed from that time forward he could produce fifty guns a day at a very fair profit; we were very much encouraged, so much so that some weeks previous to its destruction I suggested to my son-in-law and one of my sons who had a mechanical taste, that if they would take up the business I would become a special partner.

Q.—Did you make any estimate of the profit you expected to make out of it? A.—Having nearly $200,000 invested in it, according to my habit as a business man, I looked after my interest and obtained all the information I could from the most reliable sources, from the superintendent and employees, and arrived at the conclusion (objected to) that from that time we could make from $4 to $5 a gun, clear of royalty; I took a good deal of pains to ascertain the facts, and found, as I believed, that the gun was one that would be very desirable not only for the war, but for general sale at the West for men on Horseback.

Q.—Look at that statement (printed) of the account of the profit and loss on the armory as it appeared when the claim was presented to the Board of Supervisors, and also as the matter was finally closed, and say if it was correct? A.—Those two accounts are correct; the first was not made up in this precise form prior to the presentation of the claim; this is more accurate, being revised; the result of the last one is a balance against the concern of $1,556 34; the proceeds of the auction sale of debris do not appear here, they having been applied to the payment of debts which do not appear here; I have only Farley's statement for that.

Q.—Tell the jury whether, in the course of the riots, there was any design on your part to have your armory destroyed? A.—Not the slightest.

Q.—You omitted nothing and did nothing with that view? A.—Nothing whatever.

Q.—What did you do to suppress the riot and protect the property of citizens? A.—I arrived at the Mayor's office on the morning of the 14th, about a quarter before ten o'clock; I had been there not more than fifteen minutes before a messenger arrived, stating that there was a serious riot in the upper part of the city; in about five minutes more another messenger came, and said that they were demolishing the Provost-Marshal's office in the upper part of the town, that the police had been driven back, and Superintendent Kennedy was very seriously injured, and that they had set fire to the premises; thereupon I addressed a note to the President; or the Police Commissioners, also to Gen. Sandford, the Adjutant-General, and after some consultation on the lord came over, ... defenceless condition of the city, in consequence of the regiments having been sent to Pennsylvania to repel the invasion, said he would do the best he could; we mutually agreed that it was best it should be done immediately; that the only way to put down the riot was to meet it in its inception with vigor, and to use no blank cartridges; he at once went about that business; very soon Maj.-Gen. Wool came in, and he at once coincided with me, and ordered out what troops he had in the vicinity, and joined me in efforts to collect them from the adjoining country; was sent telegrams besides those sent here this morning; we sent a messenger to the Governor of New-Jersey, understanding that there were regiments at Newark; we sent to West Point and Utica and to Rochester, and to the eastward, for a regiment that had just passed through this city; meanwhile Commissioner Acton came into my office, some twenty minutes after Gen. Wool had left; I asked him to join in the requisition that I had made for the militia, telling him that it was desirable to have all possible unity of action; he declined, thinking, I presume, that the proper time had not arrived; I learned afterward that in the afternoon he did join in the requisition; about the time Gen. Sandford was leaving my office, Farley came in and said that he had come down from the armory in the morning, and while down town had heard of the riot, that he thought the armory would be very likely to be attacked, for the purpose of getting guns, in all of which we coincided; he then asked me if I would give him official authority to arm the workmen; I told him I had no doubt at all of the propriety, but as Gen. Wool was there I would consult him, which I did, and he coincided; so I gave him orders to arm his men, and told him to shoot down any one who attempted to break in, and to defend it to the last. Sometime in the afternoon Farley returned and stated that he had found the building in the possession of twenty-five or thirty policemen; that he had put arms and cartridges in their hands, and they felt entire confidence that they could protect the premises; I felt very much relieved, supposing that, with the workmen and the police, the premises were secure, the first attack having been repulsed. About four o'clock, having nothing more to detain me at the office, Gen. Wool having his head-quarters at the St. Nicholas, Gen. Sandford having gone to defend the arsenal on the west side of town and the Police Commissioner's office being near the St. Nicholas, at the suggestion of the Sheriff, made a third time, I went to the St. Nicholas, arriving there a little after four.

Q.—Was Governor Seymour there? A.—Governor Seymour was not in the city till the next day at eleven or twelve o'clock; all this time the alarm was very general; hundreds came to me saying that their premises were threatened; having no force to protect them, I stated to them very frankly that we had not police and military enough to meet the rioters actually at work, and it was therefore impossible to defend premises only threatened; about this time notices began to come demanding possession of property threatened, with a view to secure legal rights in case of destruction; those notices I sent to the Police Commissioners, who had joint control of the police and military forces; Gen. Wool was going to place Col. Nugent in command under him; I recommended Gen. Brown as an officer of more experience and capacity, and at the request of the Police Commissioners, he was stationed at their headquarters, to coöperate with them, being under the direction of Gen. Wool, who put himself under my direction; at the same time I went and asked the Police Commissioners to arm the police; up to eight or ten o'clock that evening we had failed to get the State militia under arms to the extent of more than 700 or 800 men, and there was some uncertainty whether they would be reliable, the thing threatening to assume a party aspect; the Commissioners felt unwilling to arm the police without the sanction of the Governor; I told them if they were unwilling to take the responsibility, I would make the requisition and provide them with arms; they were armed sufficiently at the arsenal; they declined however to do it during the afternoon; Mr. Jones has testified that he came to me and notified me that the police had been withdrawn; I assume that he is right, though I have no recollection of it, but I do know that sometime in the afternoon Mr. Brooks, who felt a great personal interest in the matter, in view of his royalty, told me that the police had been withdrawn, and I learned from other sources that they had concentrated at headquarters, ready to be sent out; I consulted with Gen. Wool whether it was possible to detail any force to defend the armory; he had none, and Gen. Brown was coöperating with the Police Commissioners; Brooks said there was artillery on Governor's Island, and if he could get it he would guarantee to protect the armory; Gen. Wool gave the requisition and Brooks went and got it; I learned that he arrived at the armory with his artillery after it had been fired; every possible effort was made by me to protect the property of every citizen; of course I could make no distinction between my own and the property of others. Meanwhile, during the afternoon my own dwelling was attacked, and there was no police force to protect it, but the ale-quesaca of some of our leading citizens dismayed the mob, and they went away; next morning it was again attacked; no police were there to defend it; I mention this because it has been stated that a force was sent there; my wife and youngest son were driven out and made their escape through the back door into the basement of a neighbor's house, they got into a carriage, were chased by the mob, who shouted murder after them, and came down to where I was.

Q.—What did you have to do with the claim for damages, upon what principle was it made and what did you think of it? A.—There was some debris left; my first case was in regard to that; my bookkeeper Paret, said the remains would probably bring something, and it was important to gather them or the boys would carry them away; so I went to the Comptroller and got his consent, and this authorized Paret to dispose of the debris; all the books being destroyed except the cash-book, in conferring with Mr. Farley, and, I think, Mr. Kean, as to how it would be possible to get at a correct inventory of such a multiplicity of articles and materials, we both agreed that it would be impossible to even approximate accurately; the suggestion occurred to me whether it would be proper to present the aggregate of the investment and liabilities, and deduct therefrom the receipts, waiving any claim for profit; but it at once occurred to me that that would not be a legal form, as the city authorities might assume that we had been doing a losing business, and would not know what property we had actually lost; casting about as to the best method; I having a large interest, being Mayor of the city, and, my situation being a delicate and embarrassing one, I was anxious to make the claim as accurate as possible; Mr. Jones came into the office and suggested that the most feasible and practicable method would be to charge for the machinery and tools as they existed, and for the guns at the contract price less the cost to finish them; he gave me as figures; he had a blank form in his hand—so many guns at such a price, less so much for finishing, or something in that way; the interview was short and the conversation very brief.

Q.—Did he make a statement of the expenditures and receipts, and the claims of Farley and McNeil and others? A.—Nothing of that sort; no remark whatever with regard to the rights of outsiders—merely as a proper method of making out the account; I told him I would consider the matter, and he might make the suggestion to Farley, and we would consider it; I afterward saw Farley and we carefully considered the question, and we decided that that was a proper, legal and correct method of presenting the claim; that if any profits had been made we were entitled to it; we hoped there had been some; we could not tell; I asked Farley to confer with Kean, to know whether we could get an accurate account made in that form; he did so with Kean and the book-keeper, and they thought they had sufficient data to get it up accurately in that way; I told Farley that if they felt confident of it, to authorize them to go on, and I enjoined the strictest accuracy, and that wherever a doubt existed, to give the city the benefit of it; not to charge a single item but what they were confident it was there; they were some weeks, I think, completing it; certainly from ten days to two weeks.

Q.—Did you believe that to be a fair, honest and true mode of making out the claim? (Objected to; allowed; exception.) A.—I believe it to be a fair, just and honest mode, and a fair, just and honest claim, made out less than the actual value of the property lost.

Q.—Have you any doubt about it? A.—Not the slightest; never had.

Q.—Was there any concealment? A.—No, sir. (Objected to.)

Q.—When this claim was being made up, was anything said at any time about the increased price of machinery, or its subsequent appreciation in value? A.—Yes; it was represented to me, by Mr. Farley and Mr. Kean, that material had advanced in price since the time the purchase was made; they felt that we were entitled to whatever it would cost to replace the same machinery and tools there; and they urged that it be charged at its then market value—what it would cost to replace it; I acquiesced in the justice of that form; but I felt it was a claim in which I had a large interest, and, as I was one of the city officials, I would prefer to waive that portion of my right, and put it in at cost, so as to prevent any future criticism; this claim was presented to the Comptroller, than to the Supervisors.

Q.—Had you any conference with any of the Supervisors in relation to this claim? A.—The only one I recollect speaking to, prior to the final consideration, was with Mr. Purdy, once, possibly twice, in my office; it was after the claim was examined by Mr. Blunt, and before it was acted upon; I said to Mr. Purdy that the claim which had been presented in Mr. Farley's name, and in which I was interested, was a large amount of money to lay out of, and if he could do anything in having it acted upon, I should be obliged, without doing injustice to the claim of others; that I wished no priority in its consideration, but if anything could be done as to expediting it, I would be gratified; I never had any conversation with any supervisor in relation to it, except him, and with him only as to the time.

Q.—When the matter came up before the committee finally, state whether you were sent for. A.—I had been frequently sent for by the committee to come up and be present at the examination of various claims; I was sent for on this occasion more than once; when I reached the room some small claim was under consideration; then the claim of Mr. Wakeman was taken up; that was gone through with, after various propositions in regard to reduction, and a liberal statement made from Mr. Farley's was taken up, and very soon after that was taken in hands, I said to the Supervisors, "I have a claim in which I have an interest, and I feel it is indelicate for me to be present; but before leaving I will say this; I enjoined Mr. Farley and the others who were making up this claim to be as accurate as possible, and to make the claim just; it is for you to judge whether they have done so or not; I have no knowledge of its details; but I notice by your proceedings that your rule is to treat these claims with a great deal of freedom, and I desire you to treat this with the same freedom; I desire no forbearance because I am interested; I desire you to treat it with the same rigor and freedom as the rest;" I was not there on the action of the committee; I was not at the meeting of the Supervisors.

Q.—Afterward the resolution came to you, with 42 other claims, for your approval? A.—Yes, Sir; may I state my reasons for approving? It came, I believe, in connection with some forty odd others, all in one resolution; I feared it might possibly misrepresent me to approve a claim in which I had an interest myself; I felt, on the other hand, a very clear conviction that the claim, instead of being too large, was too small; there were no good grounds for cutting it down; being convinced it was right, and being unwilling to delay other claims for ten days in getting their funds, I felt it was my duty to sign it, together with the others.

By the Court—Did you suppose that you could not refuse your assent to this claim and allow the others? A.—That I believe was the case; after the claim was paid I had a settlement with Brooks, the agent of the patentee; Mr. Farley informed me that Mr. Brooks claimed the whole of the royalty on the 6,000 unfinished guns, and threatened to prosecute his claim unless it was paid; I had a conference with Mr. Brooks at my house; I insisted that equity demanded a deduction; he offered to settle with the payment of an additional $10,000, having already received about $11,000—the claim being about $26,000—being an abatement of $10,000; I offered to settle with him by giving him $5,000 more, which would make an abatement on the whole of $10,000; this he refused, and left with the declaration that he would prosecute unless we paid him $5,000 more; subsequently $5,000 was paid him; the settlement with Remington was, as it appears, on the account.

Q.—State whether you made any offer to McNeil, and what it was? A.—After the city had settled this claim, and we had settled with the patentees, McNeil came to the Mayor's office and demanded a settlement with me; I told him I was prepared to settle with him just as soon as the account could be examined and adjusted; he claimed $2 a gun; I told him he had no such claim at all; that our interest was a joint one; that if there was a profit he was entitled to his proportion; that we had distributed from the city less than we were entitled to; that I was ready to settle with him on the basis of returning to him all the capital he had put in, with interest on it, and all the profits; that on a rough estimate the profits would net, perhaps, $2,000; he flew into a very violent passion, and said he would make an such settlement at all; that he must have $20,000, which was the amount he claimed; I endeavored to pacify him; he was very anxious that Mr. Williamson should have something to do in the matter; we met at my house with Mr. Williamson; I repeated my offer, which he declined, and subsequently a suit was commenced in the name of his wife.

Q.—Did McNeil say to you that the claim against the city was a great deal too small? A.—He did; he said that the claim was too small; that it should be much larger; that they were omitting many things; afterward met Mr. Hendrickson, the assignee; settled with him for $3,900 and odd; a check of $1,500 had been discovered by Mr. Farley, which it was supposed had been omitted from the advances by me, which was added to the profits, and Mr. Hendrickson settled with on the same basis I had proposed to McNeil; I said we should have a release from McNeil, as well as his wife, as he had sometimes claimed to be part owner, sometimes sole owner; Mr. Hendrickson said he would obtain a power of attorney to sign a release; than on thought there might be difficulty; either he or Mr. Williamson said it was not necessary that McNeil should know for what purpose the power of attorney was needed; I did not propose that; I insisted on having the release of McNeil as well as Mrs. McNeil; they obtained it in their own manner, with which I had nothing to do.

Q.—The libel says: "Opdyke disclaimed any interest in the gun claim." Did you, before the Supervisors, or anywhere else, to any human being, disclaim any interest in the gun claim. A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you or not sit in the committee investigating the claim of your son-in-law? A.—No; I left, as I stated.

Q.—Was the $25,000 received from the [Government forgotten in making up this claim against the city? A.—No, sir, not forgotten by myself, nor by any others making up the claim; it was not put in against the city because it ought not, but it appears on the cash-book and general accounts of receipts and disbursements.

Q.—Was any claim made against the city for the guns delivered to the Government? A.—None whatever; or for the material or expenditure on those guns.

Q.—In presenting the claim to the Supervisors, did you declare that you had no pecuniary interest in it or not? A.—I did not.

Q.—I will read again, "To qualify himself to act impartially and honestly for the tax-payers of New-York, he disclaims being interested in the gun claim." Did you disclaim being interested in the gun claim or not? A.—I did not.

Q.—Then again, "A partner, after calling the Ex-Mayor a swindler, prosecutes for a share of the profits, and in his defence Opdyke made oath that he owns the largest share of the contract which, before the claim was paid, as had repudiated;" had you ever made any once repudiation? A.—No.

Q.—Had you ever repudiated having an interest in that claim?

The Court.—It is most clear he never did.

Q.—Will you state whether or not you repudiated having an interest in the gun claim. A.—I never did.

Q.—Tell the jury all about this story they have got up about you having sold the office of Surveyor to the Port. A.—I certainly never sold the office of Surveyor.

Q.—Have you ever had any conversation with McNeil about getting Mr. Andrews appointed Surveyor? A.—None within my recollection, whatever.

Q.—Did you ever have any conversation with Williamson about getting Mr. Andrews appointed as Surveyor? A.—None within my recollection.

By the Court—You may state whether you ever made such a bargain as stated by them or not. A.—I never did.

Q.—Did McNeil ever say to you that Andrews would give or cause to be collected from the Custom-house $10,000 if you would go for Mr. Andrews for Surveyor of the Port of New-York? A.—Never.

Q.—Did you ever say to McNeil, "Won't he cheat me"—referring to Andrews? A.—I did not.

Q.—What were your relations with Andrews at the time he was appointed Surveyor? A.—They were friendly.

Q.—How long had they been so? A.—For nearly two years our political relations had existed, and had been very friendly during that time.

Q.—Will you state whether or not McNeil said to you, if you wanted anybody else to help do this, that is, make this arrangement with Andrews, you should pick your way, and they would go together? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you ever pick or choose Mr. Amor J. Williamson for any such purpose? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did McNeil afterward ask you if you had seen Mr. Williamson on that subject? A.—He did not.

Q.—Did he ask you if things were satisfactory, and you said they were? A.—The whole of that is a sheer fabrication.

Q.—Did you ever tell McNeil that you would drop Mr. Stanton? A.—Never.

Q.—Did you afterward meet McNeil in Washington, when he reminded you of any such transaction? A.—Never, to the best of my recollection; I never met him in Washington at all.

Q.—Will you tell me whether you met him and McAndrews there? A.—I think I never met him at all.

Q.—You heard this story about meeting him in Washington and being tapped on the shoulder? A.—That is like the other; that is a sheer fabrication, the whole of it.

Q.—Did Williamson ever go on any such errand for you, to make any such an arrangement, or to be a witness to any arrangement with Mr. Andrews? A.—He has not so stated.

Q.—Did he? A.—No, Sir, not to my recollection; perhaps, Mr. Field, I had better state my own recollection of those circumstances.

Q.—Did Williamson report to you, at your store, any conservation that he had with Andrews about your getting him appointed Surveyor of the Port of New-York? A.—He may have reported a conversation he had with Mr. Andrews, but not of that kind that was contained in his testimony.

Q.—Anything about your getting Mr. Andrews appointed Surveyor? A.—Nothing of the sort that I recollect; I was going to tell you that many political interviews between Williamson and myself, and McNeil and myself, had taken place, and some of them might have had relation to the office of Surveyor of the Port, possibly before, but certainly after the appointment; I didn't charge my mind with all the details that occurred on such occasions, but this I know, that I never did, directly or indirectly, with Mr. Williamson, or McNeil, or Mr. Andrews, make any such; I never did have a conversation with either of them that contemplated the selling of my influence in favor of Mr. Andrews for the consideration of his influence in raising money for the Mayoralty election; I would have had to change my nature entirely to do that.

Q.—Go on and state what you desired to state; about your connection with that office? A.—I and others had jointly recommended Henry B. Stanton, and there was another applicant advocated and recommended by others; that was Mr. Wakeman; it was understood the President favored Mr. Wakeman, and the Secretary of the Treasury, in whose department this office was, was in favor of Mr. Stanton; that controversy in relation to the appointment began immediately after the inauguration of the President, and remained in that position until shortly before the appointment of Mr. Andrews; I met him as he has stated, together with Mr. Ullman and Mr. Brewer, and according to my memory Dr. Price was with them also, but that may not have been so; in front of St. Paul's Church, Mr. Andrews said to me, "I am going to be Surveyor of the Port;" that is the first intimation I ever had that Mr. Andrews or his friends were applicants for that office; I expressed satisfaction that a friend of mine was to have that place.

Q.—What was said? A.—I said to Mr. Andrews, "I, as you know, have been a supporter, and am, of Mr. Stanton, for that appointment, but if he cannot get it I shall be gratified that another friend of mine gets it; it will be acceptable to me." Shortly after that I happened to meet Mr. Barney, and if it is competent to state the conversation which took place I will state that I said, I understood that Mr. Andrews has been appointed Surveyor of this Port; he says, "Yes, I believe that is so," and he says, "I Ha says, "Yes, ... that is so," and he says, "I intended to have told you about it, but arranged that he have not had an opportunity; it is ..." This was shall have it as a compromise candidate ... appointperhaps three or four days before the actual ... ment was made; I never took any part in ... to the best of my recollection or belief in his favor, stood as one of those who had recommended and supported Mr. Stanton for that place.

Q.—Did you ever say or do anything to withdraw Mr. Stanton? A.—According to the best of my knowledge and belief, I am confident I did not.

Q.—Did you go to Washington to get Mr. Andrews appointed? A.—I did not; to fortify my recollection, I had the book at Willard's examined; I believe I was not in Washington at all, and I am certain I was not on that errand; I never wrote a letter to any one for any such purpose; I never spoke to any one for any such purpose; the contribution at the Custom-house was set on foot after my nomination for Mayor; I have no recollection of ever asking Mr. Barney myself; it may be I suggested the propriety of getting on foot a contribution; it was very natural I should, but I have no recollection of it; the day of the election Mr. Keyzer came to me and said the money that had been promised the Republican organization, of which he was Treasurer, from the Custom house, had not been collected in a form to make the payments; he desired me to make an advance; I advanced $2,000; he said he would advance $1,000; I was told the Saturday preceding that the People's Organization had failed to get the promised $3,000, and it was represented that unless that money was advanced, the organization could not be brought out to the polls, and we would lose their support; I advanced $3,000; and I advanced various other sums on organizations; my aggregate expenditures during the canvass being a little over $20,000; all of which, I believe, was legitimately used by the organizations in the city that supported me; I got back $2 000 from Mr. Keyzer, and $5 000 through Mr. Churchill, and in about a month $1,480, making $8,480; the balance I was out of pocket.

Q.—Did you ever have any conversation with Mr. Andrews about collecting money at the Custom-house? A.—If I ever had any with him it was after my nomination; I desire to state generally, that I never had a pecuniary transaction with Mr. Andrews in my life; I never dreamt of making any such bargain as selling my interest in him in return for his getting a collection in the Custom-house, and it was not until after he entered upon his office that I had any interview with him in regard to the distribution of his patronage; I had previously supported Mr. Andrews for the office of United States District Attorney.

Q.—State what connection you have had with the sales of articles to the Government. A.—They have all been stated by witnesses.

Q.—Did you ever work in alliance with Philadelphia any blankets that were rejected in New-York? A.—I never did. We had a contract for 25,000 pairs of blankets, which were inspected as usual; about 100 pairs of these were rejected for different reasons, and were sold by us at private sale.

The witness was examined in relation to the cloth purchased of Spalding, out of which the 28,000 infantry coats were made, and went over the same subject as to the cloth not being a good indigo blue; owing to an error in treasuring the contracts, 4,000 coats too many were made, which were not accepted; the firm lost over $7,000 by the whole transaction, and Mr. Smith some $5,000.

Q.—Did you have any secret partnership for army cloth, blankets or gun contracts? A.—Not secret; Mr. Carhart has stated his connection with Opdyke & Co.; in consequence of delay in payment, the capital had to be very large, the profits were small and business vexatious; the next season we returned to our regular business, and I have had no interest in any government contract, direct or indirect, since, save this armory, if it can be called a contract; my individual interest was about one third (34 per cent.) of the $172,000 made by Opdyke & Co.; I never forestalled the market for cloths required by the Government, and never attempted to do so; there were a dozen houses in the trade larger than ours.

Q.—Did you ever remind Gen. Fremont that when he ran for the Presidency in 1856 he was weakened by pecuniary embarrassment? A.—No, Sir, I never had any political conversation with him personal to himself.

Q.—Did you say, that as his friends intended to run him again, it would be well to put his affairs into better shape? A.—I never told him any such thing.

The witness went into a statement in regard to the Mariposa matter, the same in effect with that given by Gen. Fremont. There were negotiations in relation to the perfecting of title and ascertaining the amount of liens; the whole affair was involved in almost inextricable confusion; so doubtful were the advantages of the arrangement, even when finally consummated, that the witness declined to take the whole share (one-third of the one-fourth of the estate) allotted to him, and one-fourth of his share was given to Mr. Crawford.

Mr. Field read in evidence some telegrams passing between Ketchum, Opdyke and Fremont in New-York, and Mr. Hay, when in California.

The cross-examination of Mr. Opdyke was reserved till to-morrow.

Francis C. Cross, called by plaintiff, sworn: I reside in New-York; am dealing in machinery; have been familiar with prices of woodworking, including milling machines; they differ in price according to construction and size; in 1861 they were in great demand, from $175 to $600, according to size and quality; in July, 1863, there had been such an advance that I could not make contracts; this was more in respect to milling machines than other machinery, in consequence of gun contracts; an engine lathe, seven feet bed compound rest, by Stover Machine Co., in July, 1865, would be worth $475 to $500; a six foot bed 50 cents less; 400 feet of shafting, 2½ inch, 5,000 pounds, in 1863 was 13½ cents a pound—$810; the hangers, couplings and pulleys, I can only approximate by seeing a similar factory; I should say it would amount to very nearly $2,000, at prices ruling at that time; putting up and adjusting counter-shafts of 65 machines I should think would be worth from $1,000 to $1,200; wrought anvils in July, 1863, were worth 14 to 16 cents per pound; cast anvil, 9 to 11 cents per pound; the market advance on machinery from December, 1862, to July, 1863, was 50 per cent; a greater demand for gun machinery than any other; it could be disposed of if in workable order; I know Mr. Stover; have dealt with him; have heard his character for truth and veracity spoken of.

Q.—What is his general moral character? A.—I never heard him spoken of otherwise than as a man lacking in veracity; his general character for truth and veracity, among those whom I have heard speak of him, is bad; I have heard twenty persons speak of him, and have avoided him on that account; I would not believe him under oath.

Cross-examined—[Mr. Henry D. Stover shown to witness.] I cannot swear him to be the Mr. Stover I have spoken of; he is somewhat changed, but I believe him to be the one; the one I speak of was in Fort Lafayette.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Annual Meeting of Pews of Plymouth Church.

Plymouth Church was well filled last evening with an audience who had assembled to attend the auction sales of the various pews and aisle seats of the church for the coming year. At about 7:30 o'clock Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Pastor of the church, briefly addressed the audience. He said he wished to congratulate and offer the compliments of the season to all present, and particularly to congratulate those who should be so fortunate as to secure the seats they wished, and to sympathize and condole with those who failed in so doing. Some dissatisfaction had been expressed by a few at this manner of disposing of the seats, but he thought it the only fair way than to dispose of them in public, before all who cared to attend, and by so doing giving an equal chance to all to secure their favorite seats. It was the intention of the Board of Trustees that one third of the best seats of the house, should pay at least two-thirds of the expenses of the house, so that the poorer members of the congregation might assure seats at the other end of the list, at prices within their reach. For years past through the generosity of the congregation this desirable result had been accomplished, and he hoped the same generosity would be again extended. He then introduced the Auctioneer, Mr. Pittenger, who immediately commenced the sale of the pews.

The highest premium last year was $200; this year it is $400, and the bids were in the same proportion to the last. The first bid for the first choice was $150; it speedily ran up to $400, and at that figure was awarded to H. B. Claflin. To this the pew rent of $120 must be added, making Mr. Claflin's total payment $520. He selected pew No. 80. The following pews were then sold at the prices marked below, which includes both premium and pew rents:

Pew Nos.		Pew Nos.	
27	Joseph P. Howe	$400	Mr. Beach	$360
28	E. S. Benedict	400	James Freeland	336
30	T. S. Arnold	400	John T. Howard	340
96	Mr. Dyke	445	Wm. Burton	340
100	E. T. H. Gibson	460	Mr. Blake	335
104	O. B. Camp	465	H. W. Day	340
102	Hunsted & Carl	460	Augustus Storrs	336
98	E. T. H. Gibson	460	Mr. Fitzgerald	320
120	R. R. Graves	430	Mrs. Jamieson	420
58	Lockwood & White	415	Mr. Lyon	316
60	H. G. Bowen	415	O. W. Grant	320
101	Aaron Claflin	415	N. Thompson	336
57	Mr. Gould	350	Mr. Collins	336
58	Mr. Judson	375	Mr. Boyce	300

A large number of pews were sold at premiums ranging from $150 to $200, and the sale was kept up till a late hour.

Evening Exchange.

$25,000	Amer. Gold	230	100	Hud. Riv. R.	b3 114¾
50,000	do.	230¼	100	do.	s3 114¾
20,000	do.	s3 230¾	1000	Cleve. & Pitts.	101
20,000	do.	230¾	100	Chi. & N. W.	40¾
5000	do.	230¾	100	Canton Co.	36
100	Erie R.	s3 86¼	100	Quick M. Co.	b30 91¾
100	do.	b4 86¾	200	do.	s3 91¾
300	do.	s10 86¾	100	do.	b30 90
400	do.	s3 86¼	100	do.	s3 91¾
100	do.	s10 86¾	500	Mar. Min. Co.	17¾
100	M. S. & N. I. R.	72¾	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	102¼

Stock market weak. Gold sold up to 231 after the call, and was selling at 230¾ at close of report.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court.—*Part I.*—Nos. 695, 1101, 1038, 697, 503, 770, 711. *Part II.*—800, 882, 872, 479, 878, 84, 196, 236, 250, 268, 270, 404, 460, 464, 480, 482, 495, 512, 535, 540. *Part III.*—Case on. No Calendar.

Superior Court—*Part I.*—1743, 4013, 3781, 3783, 4048, 2055, 2593, 3043½, 3690, 4007, 1975, 2777, 171, 4015, 3493. *Part II.*—4348, 3274, 4178, 4410, 728, 3128, 2540, 2522, 4142, 4016, 3402, 3944, 3998, 4016, 4024.

Heavy Punishment for Violation of Injunction.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.
Before Judge Shipman.

Albert Heuper was brought up this morning upon an attachment against him for violating the injunction of the court by selling sewing-machines, infringing the patents of the sewing-machine companies. It appeared that two attachments had been issued against him; that he gave bail, but forfeited it and was rearrested, and that he had been guilty of similar violation after the attachment for contempt was served upon him.

The court, considering it an aggravated case of willful disobedience to the injunction of the court, ordered him to be imprisoned for thirty days and to pay a fine of $1,000, and be imprisoned till the fine was paid, or till the further order of the court.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 3.

In the Court of Appeals—Day Calendar for Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1865—Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 13½ and 14.

[Advertisement.]

MARVIN'S SAFES.— NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1864.

Messrs. Marvin & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: Our store, with our entire stock of goods, was wholly destroyed in the fire of Friday night last: and all we saved was our books and papers in one of your safes, which you may be sure is especially gratifying to us. Even the loose bank-bills and papers were all of them well preserved.

Our safe was in the third story, and fell to the sub-cellar; and to be candid with you we had some fears of the result, but they proved entirely groundless. We shall want another as soon as we have a place to put it.

Yours truly, SAM'L GLENN & BRO.,
Late of No. 55 Beekman-st.

MARVIN'S PATENT ALUM AND DRY PLASTER SAFES are warranted never to mould their contents or corrode the iron. MARVIN & CO.,
Nn 265 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes,

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 4144. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FROM SAVANNAH.

Details of the Military Occupation.

JUDICIOUS ORDERS FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

Important Action of the Citizens.

They Resolve to Return to Their Allegiance.

SCARCITY OF FOOD IN THE CITY.

Revival of Trade and the Press.

Popular Feeling in the City—Strong Undercurrent of Unionism—Wife of Capt. Morris Sent North—Suffering Among the Poor—The Approaching Campaign—A Newspaper Transformation—Savannah Merchants Coming North.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, Dec. 31, 1864.

Quiet reigns in Savannah. With a good sense and judgment that contrasts favorably with the conduct of the New-Orleans Secessionists, when that city was first occupied by Gen. BUTLER, the citizens have submitted gracefully to the rule of the successful invaders, and from the first hour of the occupation by our troops till now, have wisely abstained from every kind of aggressive demonstration. To the praise of our soldiers, it should also be recorded that they have exhibited the utmost consideration toward the people of the city, and have, one and all, studiously refrained from every act that could be possibly construed as an affront to their sensitive and wounded pride. The natural consequence of this mutual forbearance is witnessed in the pleasant spirit of cordiality, and even fraternity, that begins to exist between the "invaders" and the citizens, and from which we hope for the best results in the future. It shows that the "undying Southern hate" for Yankees, which rebel papers love to prate about, is a ferocious delusion, that exists only in rebel print.

I would not be understood to say that the spirit of secession is wholly dead in Savannah, but only that a strong Union sentiment is gradually winning its way among the citizens. They have seen the folly of rebellion. The Sodom apples of secession have been pressed to their lips, and turned there to bitter ashes. The occupation of their city gives them the opportunity to repent, for which a large number have long sighed and looked with eager expectations. Of course, there are many individual cases of confirmed apostacy from the Union, and the worst of these it is deemed necessary to send out of the city. One of the most haughty and violent is the wife of the celebrated corsair MORRIS, commander of the late privateer *Florida*. This lady will go North by the next steamer, with the intention of proceeding to England, where she hopes to join her husband.

Savannah is suffering, just now, from a deplorable scarcity of provisions. There is an absolute want of the necessary means of subsistence. Rice abounds in immense quantities, and is almost the only kind of food within the reach of the great mass of the citizens. Of course, they cannot subsist entirely on rice; and they propose, I understand, to send an agent to New-York to barter a quantity of this commodity for other articles of food. The matter will be placed in the hands of Col. JULIAN ALLEN, who has been authorized by the Mayor of the city and by Maj.-Gen. SHERMAN, to proceed North for this purpose. It is to be hoped that he will be successful in his mission. Meanwhile, the military authorities are doing their utmost to alleviate the sufferings of the poor of the city, among whom the commissary stores left behind by the rebels, in their hasty evacuation of the city, will be judiciously distributed.

I have no active military operations to record; but on every side I see evidences of immense preparations of renewed activity. Gen. SHERMAN is not the man to rest on his laurels. Like a soldier of the true Christian stamp, he turns his back on the past, and presses forward to new fields of battle and conquest. Where and when he will strike his next blow at the power of the staggering rebellion, it is not in my power to inform you; but in the army every one talks of a grand and overwhelming march on Charleston, and every man is eager for the ensuing campaign to take this direction. Perhaps Gen. SHERMAN will not disappoint their expectations.

Admiral DAHLGREN'S men are busily engaged in the work of removing the obstructions in the Savannah River. These obstructions are quite formidable, especially those in the vicinity of Fort Jackson, and it may be a week or two before the communications will be open to vessels of heavy draught. They consist mainly of strong piles, against which have been sunk vessels loaded with stones. The rebels, in fact, made the "stone blockade" of their own port a great deal more effective than was the attempt of Secretary WELLES to close up Charleston Harbor by means of the famous "stone fleet." But under the efficient superintendence of Commander BALCH, of the *Pawnee*, these obstructions are being gradually removed. One of the monitors has already passed up, and has taken a position a short distance below the city.

Since the occupation of the city, the Savannah *Republican* has changed hands, and is now issued under the auspices of Mr. J. E. HAYES, of your city, who, it is stated, intends to establish himself in Savannah as a newspaper publisher. I regret that the new editor should have felt called upon to make a radical, and, it seems to me, an unwise change in the paper, which the fortunes of war has thrown under his control. The *Republican* is one of the oldest papers in the South, having been established more than sixty years; and it was neither in good taste nor was it good policy for the new editor to ignore at once all the past history of the paper, and to startle its old readers with *Vol. 1, No. 1*, in his first issue. The chief value of the paper, as an auxiliary to the Union cause, lay in its acquired influence over the minds of the Southern people; and any changes should have been made with tact and fine discrimination, and in suitable and decent regard to the sentiments of the people of the city. It is to be hoped that the present conductor of the *Republican* will in future exhibit a more considerate tone toward the citizens, and seek to soothe and conciliate rather than inflame the passions which the rebellion has enkindled.

That the people of Savannah are ready to receive their former brethren with those of their Northern brethren, I need not mention one circumstance only. A number of merchants, formerly largely connected with the business community of New-York, are making ready to proceed North by the next steamer, for the purpose of settling up old accounts, and starting anew on the old basis. They hope to win back the commerce of which the rebellion robbed their fair city, and to restore it to more than its former prosperity.

Cotton continues to be found secreted in various parts of the city and in the surrounding country. The quantity brought to light will prove astonishing, and will have immense influence on the market.

SAVANNAH.

The New Regime in Savannah—The Temper of the Citizens—Revival of Trade—The Cotton Question.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAVANNAH, GA., Wednesday, Dec. 28, 1864.

The reorganization of Savannah, under the recent impulse given by Gen. SHERMAN'S occupation, is progressing very materially, as may be reasoned from the character of the orders which have been issued by the army and post commanders.

The hopeful tone of these orders—their absolute recognition of the rights of quiet citizens to pursue their ordinary avocations unmolested—and the consequent relief afforded their minds from the fear that Atlanta's fate was to have been reënacted in Savannah, has produced a most happy effect, which may be seen, not only in the quiet and orderly aspect of the city, but, also, in the highly satisfactory action of the civil authorities, as evinced by the "Citizens' meeting," held this day at 12 o'clock, at Masonic Hall, pursuant to a call of a large number of the influential men of the city, for the purpose of taking into consideration "matters relating to the present and future welfare of the city."

In a perusal of the resolutions adopted by the meeting, perhaps many may not think them quite so strong as they might be; but it must be remembered that only a week has passed since the men, who thus unequivocally "accept the position" and seek to have peace by laying down their arms and "submitting to the national authority under the Constitution," were within Confederate jurisdiction and that they have evinced the greatest promptitude (far greater than shown by any other capitned city) in seizing the first opportunity to declare themselves for a withdrawal from the rebellion.

Perhaps the history of modern wars shows no more complete success than the occupation of Savannah, whether viewed from military or civil standpoints. In a military view of the case, the success was as perfect as was possible for success to be. With but trifling loss, our army entered the city so close upon the heels of the retreating foe, that he had no time to spike a single cannon, or demolish a single item of war's machinery contained in the place. Every gun was left in its embrasure with its ammunition close at hand. The shops and depots uninjured. The wood-yards and granaries full, and the mills in operating order. The picture is full as bright when viewed in the light of civil victory, as as may be seen by the report of the action of the citizens already given.

Tradesmen are about reopening their establishments, convinced of the protection promised them by Gen. SHERMAN. The Quartermaster's Department takes charge of all cotton, but all other articles are left at the disposition of the rightful owners.

Vigorous and effective measures are being taken to clear away the obstructions in the channel. About a dozen steamers landed, and left the wharves to-day. This circumstance—the appearance of commerce upon the long-unglacied waters of Savannah bay—the sight of goods landed on the old wharves, and the appearance of life on the piers and docks—do more to encourage the citizens to wish for the old order of things than anything else. Most of the merchants of Savannah have transacted no business since the war began.

The stores and warehouses on Bay-street, which runs parallel and close to the river front of the city, are the most commodious I have ever seen. Their arrangement is such that they front the street, which is placed on a terraced bluff, the terraces forming roads of equal height with the different floors of the warehouses, and connecting with the entrances by means of substantial bridges. The rear of these buildings open on the ground floors on the wharves, which form a continuous line for half a mile. Goods are received from the vessels to the lower floor; thence elevated to the stores from which they are delivered, at once, if necessary, to the wagons on the terrace road.

The stores are said to contain about thirty thousand bales of cotton, which, being seized by the Government, will be shipped North as soon as possible. The cotton business is suspended, for there is no means of obtaining it from the back country, save by expeditionary parties.

The attention of the Government will doubtless be called to the cases of many citizens—most of them the old merchants of Savannah—who are heavily indebted to Northern creditors, and who express a desire and an ability to liquidate all their liabilities, provided what cotton and rice they have is not taken from them. If the Government takes this property from them they are ruined, and the loyal Northern creditors lose their money. This question is the main one now agitating the minds of the old cotton-dealers of Savannah, many of whom have not identified themselves with the rebellion, and all of whom think themselves entitled to enough cotton to pay off old debts.

The army is resting from its late arduous campaign, and nerving itself for a new one, which Gen. SHERMAN says he has already projected.

HUGUENOT.

IMPORTANT ACTION OF THE CITIZENS OF SAVANNAH.

On Dec. 27 the following memorial was addressed to the Mayor of Savannah:

To Hon. R. D. Arnold, Mayor of the City of Savannah:

We, the citizens of Savannah, believing that the interests of the city demands that immediate action be taken to get the voice of the people upon matters relating to her present and future welfare, respectfully request that a meeting of the citizens be called on Wednesday, 28th inst., at 12 o'clock, in the Exchange Long Rooms, to give them that opportunity to express themselves in reference to the city's welfare: H. Brigham, John M. Cooper, J. G. Mills, A. Wilbur, Jas. M. Prentiss, C. H. Bulkley, James F. Cann, H. A. Richmond, J. T. Thomas, F. Grosciau, T. J. Walsh, S. W. Wight, John Treanor, P. McCahey, W. F. Sargeant, J. S. Rogers, J. V. Connerat, J. H. Peck, M. Tureer, Jas. E. Cope, E. J. Gowdy, A. S. Hartridge, Thos. Pepper, Martin Duggan, Michael Murry, John C. Durgan, Jas. Heegny, F. Gleeson, Jas. Sullivan, A. Sullivan, H. J. Glickerson, Robert Erwin, Thos. Lyon, John F. Hamilton, Simon Gersman, H. D. Jordan, Michael Larvin, R. Morgen, H. W. Lathrop, H. J. Bogardus, J. A. Douglas, S. H. Eckman, A. Emstelu, Wm. Luttimore, D. H. Baldwin, H. Meinherd, G. Brown, G. B. Lamar, John H. Depplah, John Daly, John G. Cook, S. M. Lafiteau, John R. McIntire, W. W. Wash, Walter O'Meera, Charles Ferrell, W. L. Vroom, Capt. J. McMahoe, Jno. Gemmell, J. W. Gleason, M. A. Cohen, Wm. H. Sterke, J. A. Gaudey, Alfred Heywood, Wm. S. Rockwall, J. George, Addison S. Clark, S. O. Potts, J. D. Rowland, E. J. Purse, Isaac D. Le Roche, Augustus Bonilluaau, C. C. Casey, Geo. W. Wylly, J. W. Coets, J. R. Thompson, Alex. White, E. Sheftall, W. H. McLeod, A. Freeman, T. R. Mills, and many others.

To this the Mayor has replied by publishing the following call:

To the Citizens of Savannah:

In conformity with the request of the Aldermen of the city, and of the citizens at large, I hereby call a meeting of the citizens, to take place at the Masonic Hall, on Wednesday, the 28th December, 1864, at 12 o'clock M.

R. D. ARNOLD,
Mayor of Savannah.

From the Savannah Republican, Dec. 29.

Pursuant to the call of Mayor ARNOLD a large meeting of influential citizens was held at the Masonic Hall at 12 M. yesterday, for the purpose of taking into consideration "matters relating to the present and future welfare of the city." On motion, Dr. ARNOLD was unanimously called to the chair, and addressed the meeting.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to report resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, viz.: Col. Rockwell, Alderman Llopman, Dr. Willis, Alderman Villaloega, Martin Duggan, J. G. Mills, W. D. Weed, Alderman Lachlison and Alderman O'Brynee, and after a brief absence, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, by the fortunes of war, and the surrender of the city by the civil authorities, Savannah passes once more under the authority of the United States; and, *whereas*, we believe that the interests of the city will be best subserved and promoted by a full and free expression of our views in relation to our present condition, we, therefore, the people of Savannah, in full meeting assembled, do hereby resolve,

That we accept the position, used in the language of the President of the United States, seek to have "peace by laying down our arms, and submitting to the national authority under the Constitution," "leaving all questions which remain to be adjusted by the peaceful means of legislation, conference and votes."

Resolved, That laying aside all differences and burying by-gones in the grave of the past, we will use our best endeavors to bring back the prosperity and commerce we once enjoyed.

Resolved, That we do not put ourselves in the position of a conquered city asking terms of a conqueror, but we claim the immunities and privileges contained in the proclamation and message of the President of the United States, and in all the legislation of Congress in reference to a people situated as we are; and while we owe on our part a strict obedience to the laws of the United States, we ask the protection over our persons, lives and property recognized by those laws.

Resolved, That we respectfully request His Excellency the Governor, to call a Convention of the people of Georgia, by any Constitutional means in his power, to give them an opportunity of voting upon the question whether they wish the war between the two sections of the country to continue.

Resolved, That Major-Gen. SHERMAN having placed as Military Commander of this post, Brig.-Gen. GRAAT, who has, by his urbanity as a gentleman, and his uniform kindness to our citizens, done all in his power to protect them and their property from insult and injury, it is the unanimous desire of all present that he be allowed to remain in his present position, and that for the reasons above stated, the thanks of the citizens are hereby tendered to him and the officers under his command.

Resolved, That an official copy of these resolutions be sent to the President of the United States, the Governor of Georgia, Gen. SHERMAN, and to each of the Mayor of Augusta, Columbus, Macon and Atlanta.

The Secretaries were directed to furnish Brig.-Gen. GRAAT with a copy of the resolutions.

PROVISIONS FOR THE PEOPLE OF SAVANNAH.

Col. JULIAN ALLEN has been sent north by the Mayor and Common Council of Savannah, and with the consent and authority of Gen. SHERMAN, to purchase for the city certain articles of food, to a certain amount, for distribution to the necessitous families. The city authorities of Savannah propose to barter a quantity of rice for these provisions. Col. ALLEN is stopping at the Astor House, where he can be seen. The following are copies of the commissions he brings from Gen. SHERMAN, the Savannah authorities, and the United States Treasury agent;

THE PROVISIONS NEEDED.

"SAVANNAH, Dec. 31, 1864.

"COL. JULIAN ALLEN—*Dear Sir*: You will please purchase for the city of Savannah, and ship to this port, the following-named articles of provisions, leaving to your discretion to make such changes as circumstances may direct, the city to reimburse by shipment of rice for the value thereof, or in case of any deficiency of that article, arrangements for reimbursement to be made satisfactory to Mr. ALLEN, the city hereby binding itself for the action of the Committee, as per resolution unanimously passed in Council on the 30th of December, 1864, as per records of the proceedings of Council, viz.:

50 hhds. bacon, 100 bbls. pork, 50 bbls. lard, 20 hhds. middling brown Sugar, 500 bbls. good Irish potatoes, 500 bbls. kiln dried corn meal, 25 bbls. white beans, 300 bbls. hard bread.

(L. S.) "R. D. ARNOLD,
Mayor of Savannah,
"H. C. FREEMAN,
"JNO. S. VILLAONGA,
"H. BRIGHAM,
Committee.

"Attest: JAS. GUGEL, Clerk of Council."

CERTIFICATE OF THE MAYOR OF SAVANNAH—ORN. SHERMAN'S AUTOGRAPH.

"SAVANNAH, Dec. 31, 1864.

"Whereas, Col. JULIAN ALLEN having offered his services gratuitously, this is to certify that he has been appointed special agent by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Savanesh to proceed to New-York for the purpose of negotiating the exchange of rice for other provisions for the use of the suffering and destitute inhabitants of this city.

[L. S.] "R. D. ARNOLD, Mayor of Savannah.

"Attest: JOS. GUGEL, Clerk of Council."

This certificate is indorsed as follows:

"TREASURY AGENCY, FIFTH SPECIAL DISTRICT,
SAVANNAH, Dec. 31, 1864.
Approved. ALBERT J. BROWNE,
"Supervising Special Agent, Treasury Department."

The document contains Gen. SHERMAN'S authorization, as follows;

"The bearer of this, Col. JULIAN ALLEN, is hereby authorized to proceed to New-York, under the above authority, and the Quartermaster may give him transportation in any chartered steamer. The Collector of the Port is also requested to grant clearance for provisions for the use of the people of Savannah, to any amount not exceeding $50 000 in value.

"W. T. SHERMAN,
"Major General Commanding."

AFFAIRS IN SAVANNAH.

REVIEW OF THE TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS.

A review of the Twentieth Army Corps took place in Savannah on December 30. The *Republican*, after briefly describing it, remarks:

"As the rear of the corps passed out of sight, Gen. SHERMAN was loudly cheered by both citizens and troops. The strict decorum of our soldiers during the four grand corps reviews which have taken place within the last week, deserves honorable mention. This is as it should be, and we rejoice heartily to see it, for it speaks louder than any pen eulogium can do the character of our soldiers. Soldiers that have won such unfading laurels by acts of Spartan heroism, should ever bear in mind that the true soldier is always the highest type of a gentleman.

"Frown down every act of discourtesy and violence, and by your personal example, you can defeat and put to shame the few ruffians that must ever be found in armies. The courteous manner in which the deceived citizens of Savannah have received you, demands that you more than reciprocate their reception by simply proving that politeness is one of the strongest traits of the brave men. It is characteristic of a polite man to be both generous and gallant to every sense of the word, for these two qualities are inseparably connected. Let the aim of every American soldier be, to win back the praise which four years of fratricidal war, and incourate misrepresentations, have, in a measure, stolen from us.

"The citizens of this city have, from the time of our *entrée* into the city, and its surrender by Mayor ARNOLD, manifested the traits of true gentility, by respecting our flag and its defenders. Let nothing but the language of Christian gentlemen fall from your lips. You are in a city, closely surrounded by women and children, and if you be esteemed gentlemen, even by those whom revenge leads to spurn you, be choice in your speech, one toward another. Try the cheap experiment; it will cost nothing."

CITIZENS AND THE AMNESTY OATH.

From the Savannah Republican Dec. 31.

We noticed, yesterday, a large number of citizens standing at the east door of the office of the Provost-Marshal of the Post in the Exchange building. On inquiry we ascertained that they were citizens who had been connected, in some manner, with the Confederate Government, and who were now voluntarily reporting themselves to the Provost-Marshal, and availing themselves of the President's Amnesty Proclamation. Most of them had been compelled to render an unwilling service to the rebel cause, and now gladly embrace the opportunity to atiest their lenity to the old flag. Others see that continued resistance is but bringing greater distress and suffering upon the South, and wish no longer to be accessories to it, and now seek "peace by laying down our arms and submitting to the National authority under the Constitution."

ARRIVAL OF A POSTMASTER.

From the Savannah Republican, Dec. 31.

Col. A. H. MARKLAND, Superintendent of the Mails of the United State Army, arrived yesterday from the North, and has taken possession of the Postoffice. He has made arrangements to open the office for general business in a few days; yet meanwhile none but soldier's letters will be received.

Postage stamps in any quantity can be obtained at the office windows to-day, Col. MARKLAND, whose experience and energy are already well known in this army, as in others, has taken hold of his work with a determination to offer to us the best mail facility possible, and we shall hereafter be placed in reliable and regular communication with the North.

Arrangements have been perfected to have a daily mail North in a short time.

THE SHAD SEASON.

From the Savannah Republican, Dec. 31.

The season has now commenced for catching this delectable fish in our waters. Our market can be supplied from the Savanesh and Little Ogeeches rivers. It is to be sincerely desired that Gen. GRAGY will permit those fishermen who are prepared with seines, to pursue their business. Who will have the first shad of the season? When shall the market be thronged with purchasers?

ORDER FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, SAVANNAH, GA.
Dec. 26, 1864.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS NO. 143.—The city of Savannah and surrounding country will be held as a military post and adapted to future military uses, but as it contains a population of some 20,000 people who must be provided for, and as other citizens may come, it is proper to lay down certain general principles, that all within its military jurisdiction may understand their relative duties and obligations.

I. During war, the military is superior to civil authority, and where interests clash, the civil must give way; yet where there is no conflict, every encouragement should be given to well disposed and peaceful inhabitants to resume their usual pursuits. Families should be disturbed as little as possible in their residence, and tradesmen allowed the free use of their shops, tools, &c. Churches, schools, all places of amusement and recreation should be encouraged, and streets and roads made perfectly safe to persons in their usual pursuits. Passes should not be exacted within the line of outer pickets, but if any person shall abuse these privileges by communicating with the enemy, or doing an act of hostility to the Government of the United States, he or she will be punished with utmost rigor of the law. Commerce with the outer world will be resumed to an extent commensurate with the wants of the citizens, governed by the restrictions and rules of the Treasury Department.

II. The chief quartermaster and commissary of the army may give suitable employment to the people, white and black, or transport them to such points as they choose, where employment may be had, and may extend temporary relief in the way of provisions and vacant houses to the worthy and needy until such time as they can help themselves. They will select, first, the buildings for the necessary use of the army; next, a sufficient number of stores to be turned over to the treasury agent for trade stores. All vacant storehouses or dwellings, and all buildings belonging to absent rebels, will be construed and used as belonging to the United States until such time as their titles can be settled by the courts of the United States.

III. The Mayor and City Council of Savannah will continue and exercise their functions as such, and will, in concert with the commanding officer of the post and the chief quartermaster, see that the fire companies are kept in organization, the streets cleaned and lighted, and keep up a good understanding between the citizens and soldiers. They will ascertain and report to the Chief C. S., as soon as possible, the names and number of worthy families that need assistance and support.

The Mayor will forthwith give public notice that the time has come when all must choose their course, viz: to remain within our lines and conduct themselves as good citizens, or depart in peace. He will ascertain the names of all who choose to leave Savannah, and report their names and residence to the chief quartermaster, that measures may be taken to transport them beyond the lines.

IV. Not more than two newspapers will be published in Savannah, and their editors and proprietors will be held to the strictest accountability, and will be punished severely in person and property for any libelous publication, mischievous matter, premature news, exaggerated statements, or any comments whatever upon the acts of the constituted authorities; they will be held accountable even for such articles though copied from other papers.

By order of Maj.-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN.
L. M. DAYTON, Aide-de-Camp.

Casualties in the Twentieth Army Corps, in Operations Before Savannah.

SEVENTY-THIRD PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

James Quinn, Co C—severe.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOURTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

1st Lieut Chas H Ahrnte, Co H—killed.
1st Sergt Levi O Fox, Co D—killed.
Albert Brown, Co E—slight.
Corp Reuben Cain, Co D—severe.
Hiram Gage, Co A—slight.
Barton Sherman, Co H—slight.
Sergt George Bradt, Co H—severe.
Corp Walter D Bons, Co A—slight.
John Schram, Co D—severe.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOURTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Corp Wm P Waight, Co E—captured.
Miles Peck, Co E—captured.
Clark E. Cyer, Co G—captured.
Wm P Nichols, Co C—severe.
Sergt Frank Bowen, Co I—slight.
Zeno Beecucker, Co I—severe.

THIRTY-THIRD NEW-JERSEY INFANTRY.

Francis Sweeney, Co D—slight.

SIXTIETH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Maj Thos Elliott—slight.
Lieut G G Cornish, Co H—severe.
E L Clark, Co A—severe.
Charles Moyer, Co C—severe
Henry Harris, Co D—slight.
Bennett Garmon, Co H—slight.

ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Capt O J Spaulding, Co K—slight.
Albert Fuller, Co K—slight.
James Kerr, Co H—slight
Laurence Blood, Co H—slight.
Wm H Meichal, Co H—slight
Timothy Talent, Co K—slight.
John Green, Co K—slight.
Corp Edward M Crege, Co K—slight.
Musician George Davis, Co K—slight.
Musician Watson Wyman, Co G—severe.
Isaac Carpenter, Co H—severe.
Jacob Helf, Co B—severe.
Andrew Crouse, Co I—severe
Eli Shults, Co D—severe.
Thos Sorahan, Co E—severe
Wm Dickerson, Co B—missing.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVENTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Sergt Christian Neff, Co A—killed.
Dufay J Eastman, Co G—severe.
Corp John Aiken, Co I—slight.
Jno Reynolds, Co B—severe
Henry E Sheelan, Co B—severe.
Jos D Brown, Co F—severe
Silas B West, Co F—severe.
Thos Brady, Co F—severe.
Joseph Loveless, Co F—severe.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Ezra Hall, Co H—severe.

TWENTY-NINTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Corp Charles Baker, Co E—killed.
Thomas Ridgeway, Co G—killed.
Capt Sykes Beanmont, Co E—severe.
James Early, Co F—severe.
Nicholas Cavanegh, Co B—slight.
Irvin Owens, Co B—severe.
George Free, Co B—severe.
Geo E Russell, Co C—severe

ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Thomas Brown, Co B—slight.

FIFTH OHIO VOLUNTEERS.

Corp Frederick Hoff, Co F—foot.

TWENTY-NINTH OHIO VOLUNTEERS.

John Cooper, Co E—thigh.
Maj Wynn T. Wright—foot.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

Levi S. Mathart, Co C—slight.
Lewis Harry, Co I—died.
Martin Sacks, Co F—mortally.

SIXTY-SIXTH OHIO VOLUNTEERS.

Joseph Powell, Co B—killed.
John A Atkinson, Co D—killed.
S E Johnson, Co A—killed.
S Kelbuer, Co I—severe.
Corp Elias Kyle, Co E—severe.
Samuel Crofford, Co D—slight.

FROM CANADA.

Demand for Passports—The Rebel Raiders Expectation of their Discharge—The Fenian Organization—The Case of Chief of Police Lamothe.

QUEBEC Wednesday, Jan. 4.

The demand for passports keeps the Governor and Provincial Secretary busily employed.

There has been no Cabinet meeting for several days.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, Jan. 4.

The decision of the court in the case of the raiders has not yet been given, but it is expected that it will in a day or two.

The general expectation is, that the prisoners will be discharged on the point raised. If so, they promise to submit to a trial on the merits of the case.

An extensive organization of the Fenian Brotherhood had just been discovered.

There was a meeting of the City Council last night to take into consideration the case of LAMOTHE, the Chief of Police, and especially his action in restoring the money taken from the St. Albans banks, to the raiders. There was much excitement and angry discussion between the French and English members in regard to the subject. A resolution was finally passed, censuring the Chief and accepting his resignation.

Personal.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, Jan. 4.

Secretary SEWARD arrived here to-night, to attend the funeral of Hon. WM. L. DAYTON, late Minister to France.

OUR ALBANY CORRESPONDENCE.

Equalizing Bounties to Volunteers—A Uniform State Bounty Proposed—A Bill to Nationalize State Banks—Investigation of New-York City Departments Proposed—Amendment of the Law for Registering Voters in New-York—A Contested Seat in the Assembly.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1865.

The proposition to equalize the bounties paid to volunteers throughout the State, is already brought prominently before the Legislature. One of the first bills noticed in the Senate had this object in view, and the desire to bring this subject immediately before the House, induced Mr. GLEASON, of Suffolk, this morning to ask unanimous consent to introduce a bill providing to pay a uniform State bounty of two, three and four hundred dollars, to one, two and three years' men, on condition that local bounties are not paid. This bill was introduced, ordered printed and referred to a select Committee. Members from all sections of the State are anxious to indicate to the people what course the Legislature will take with regard to this matter. There can be no doubt that there is a strong feeling here in favor of passing an act to regulate bounties; but I apprehend that this will not be done as speedily as the friends of such a measure desire. Wherever the subject of equalizing bounties is discussed it is found to be a very complicated one. It has many phases. In conversing with gentlemen, deeply interested in this matter, I find hardly two who agree, when they come to define precisely the remedy that should, in their opinion, be applied to cure the evils arising from unrestrained competition of localities in obtaining men to fill their respective quotas. Service in the army, without special reference to substitute or bounty brokerage, has become so much a matter of property, and is so far subject to the laws of supply and demand, that regulating the market in this respect by legislation is attended with some of the difficulties that embarrass attempts to control the price of regularly marketable commodities. As long as towns, counties and districts are required to furnish each its alloted quota, so long will there be competition which will be likely to attain its ends by the payment of money, whether the method of doing so be legalized, or private subscriptions have to be resorted to. If this Legislature speedily frames a law to equalize bounties, that shall prove effective and generally acceptable, its members will be deserving of great credit.

The bill providing for nationalising State banks, which passed both Houses last year, but was not signed by Gov. SEYMOUR, was again introduced in the House by Mr. BRANDRETH, of Westchester, to-day.

A proposition was made in the Senate to-day to appoint a Committee of three Senators to investigate the working of departments of New-York City Government. It is yet too soon to predict whether anything will grow out of it. Mr. REED, of New-York, gave notice of a bill in the House to-day to amend the registry law of 1859, so as to secure a more thorough, and an annual revision of the register of voters in the wards of New-York City, and to guard against illegal voting.

Mr SNOOK, (Republican,) Albany County, proposes to contest the seat in the House which has been taken by O. M. HOMESFORD, (Democrat.) His memorial, presented this morning, was referred to the Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections—the proposition to refer to a Select Committee being negatived by an emphatic vote.

The Inauguration of the Governor—Organization of the Legislature.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1865.

The inauguration of Gov. FENTON took place in the Assembly Chamber yesterday, Jan. 2, at 12 o'clock M. An hour before the time the chamber was densely packed with those who came to witness the ceremonial. A military guard kept back the crowd at the door, and prevented the pressure inside from becoming insupportable. At the hour appointed a passage was made through the crowd, and Gov. FENTON and Staff, accompanied by Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR and Staff, entered and took their places within the screen which seperated the desks of the Speaker and clerks from the desks of members. The Secretary of State, CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, administered the oath of office to Gov. FENTON. Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR then addressed, first, his "fellow-citizens" and then Gov. FENTON. In speaking to the former, he dwelt upon the cares, anxieties and labors attending a discharge of the duties of the office he was vacating, and urged that his successor would have need for the cordial co-operation of the people and the Legislature. In addressing Gov. FENTON he alluded to the wide difference that exists in their views of national and State affairs and policy, and expressed himself as tendering his best wishes to his successor notwithstanding these differences. Gov. FENTON, in his address, directed his remarks wholly to "Gov. SEYMOUR," in a manner which might be deemed almost personal. He informed Governor SEYMOUR that he was aware that he was assuming a very responsible position. Both his own observation and the testimony of his predecessor in office inclined him to believe that very arduous duties and many cares attached to the office. He was led by this consideration to invoke the best wishes of all good men, and hoped for their cordial cooperation. He further took occasion to inform Gov. SEYMOUR that he should use the power and influence resulting from his position as Chief Magistrate of the State to secure and perpetuate national freedom and the welfare of the State. This talking at each other on the part of the Governors was certainly courteous and polite. It was evident, however, from the applause which followed Gov. FENTON'S brief address, that the point of his remarks was clearly perceived and warmly appreciated by the audience. That members of the Assembly agree with the spirit of the address needs no proof; but the reception of a resolution offered to-day in relation to Gov. SEYMOUR'S Administration is worthy of note, as the first expression of this Legislature upon that subject. Mr. KEEGAN, of New-York, offered the resolution, the purport of which was, thanks to Gov. SEYMOUR for his able and faithful Administration. On motion of Mr. REDINGTON, of St. Lawrance, this resolution was immediately laid upon the table.

It is not impossible that it may be called up again, and may be used as a target for Legislative artillery practice, as the "message" was last year. Now that Gov. SEYMOUR has retired from the position where his influence was so widely felt, it is, perhaps, rather to be hoped and expected that members will content themselves with such rebukes to his administration as its connection with present affairs necessitates.

The organization of the Assembly, of which I send you a report herewith, was effected with entire unanimity of feeling among Union members. When they met in caucus last evening, it became at once evident that there had been up to that time very little of what is technically termed "wire pulling," or preconcerted arrangement. Without spending time in talk, one of the several gentlemen who were named as possessing the requisite qualifications for Speaker was selected. Since Mr. HASKINS, of Wyoming, has assumed the duties of the Chair, I believe it is the general conviction that no more suitable choice could have been made. The following is Mr. HASKINS' address on taking the chair:

GENTLEMEN OF THE ASSEMBLY: Accept my sincere thanks for the honor which you have conferred in selecting me as your presiding officer. We meet at a time of unparalleled importance in the history of our nation. Events are rapidly occurring which will determine our whole future as a people. Upon our legislative action much of the character of that future will depend. Representing, as we do, various portions of the chief State in the Union, I trust that we shall all deeply feel the responsibilities of our position, and discharge them beneficially to the State and nation, creditably to ourselves, and acceptably to our constituents. The short duration of the session, probably limited, as it is by the Constitution to the period of about one hundred days, should admonish us to a diligent and prompt performance of the duties before us; so that, as far as possible, we may avoid that hasty inconsiderate and often injudicious legislation, which is so liable to occur amid the pressure of the closing hours of the session. With but a limited experience of the duties of legislation, but with a deep sense of their responsibility, I ask the aid and forbearance of you all, pledging myself in return, to an impartial discharge of the duties of the chair, and faithful administration of the rules you may adopt, and an earnest effort to maintain the rights of every member at the House. Again thanking you, gentlemen, for the honor which you have conferred, we will now proceed to the business of the session.

I learn that Mr. HASKINS is a merchant of Wyoming County. He was a member of the Legislature of 1860.

JOSEPH E. CUSHMAN, of Utica, was reelected clerk, without opposition.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 4.

Mr. SHAVER submitted a minority report relative to the claim of HENRY R. LOW to the seat of the Ninth Senatorial District.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

To establish a military parade-ground in New-York.

To amend the charter of the United States Warehousing Company.

To prevent encroachments in the harbor of New-York, and for the completion of the Battery extension.

To amend the assessment laws so as to make them conform to the laws of Congress.

Relative to taxing banks.

For aid to the families of soldiers and sailors.

To incorporate a paid Fire Department in New-York.

To improve and build the wall for the protection of the Battery in New-York.

To facilitate the construction of the West Shore Railroad in Rockland County.

To provide for enfranchising to the people the constitutional amendment for the appointment of Commissioners of Appeals.

To amend the laws designating legal holidays.

To amend the Charter of Brooklyn.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To provide for filling the quota of the State by paying a State bounty of $600, $400 and $200 for three, two and one year's men. The paying of local bounties is prohibited.

To incorporate the Union League Club of New-York.

Mr. LAIMBEER introduced a resolution appointing Senators MUNGER, WHITE and HUMPHREY a committee to examine and investigate the affairs and management of the several city departments of the Government of New-York City. Tabled.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 4.

The Auditor's Financial report; also the report on Canal Expenditures, were presented.

BILLS NOTICED.

Relative to destitute Roman Catholic children in the City of New-York.

To amend the charter of the City Fire Insurance Company of New-York.

To alter the maps and plan of New-York.

To build a public market in New-York.

For a railroad in Avenue C and other streets in New-York.

To incorporate the Central Warehouse and Security Company.

To amend the Soldiers' Voting Law.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BRANDRETH—To perfect the amendment to the Constitution, providing for the appointment of five Commissioners of Appeals.

By Mr. GLEASON—To provide for the payment of the State bounty to volunteers.

By Mr. BRANDRETH—Authorizing banking associations to become National Banks.

Adjourned.

NEWS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 4.

From Southern papers of Monday, just received at the Philadelphia *Enquirer* office here, I extract the following:

THE WAR NEWS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 2.

Nothing of moment has occurred on the lines in front of Richmond and Petersburgh. Winter is upon the armies, and active operations for the present are out of the question. There was a report, which obtained extensive circulation on yesterday, that HOOD had turned on THOMAS and beaten him, killing 3,000 of his men, and taking 6,000 prisoners. This was a Sunday rumor, which, so that it might have a good run, was started early on Saturday evening. If there had been any battle out in Tennessee the Yankees would have mentioned it, and claimed a victory, no matter what had been the result. The Northern papers, on the contrary, announ

THE POLITICAL FUTURE.

A Naval Programme—Democratic Pronunciamento.

From the Albany Atlas and Argus, Dec. 29, 1864.

A CONTINENTAL POLICY FOR AMERICA.—When the Empress CATHERINE of Russia proposed to check the progress of revolutionary ideas by appealing to national passions, she showed wisdom beyond that of most statesmen. The national sentiment, aroused and invigorated by war, binds the people together, animates them with patriotic zeal, and strengthens them for sacrifices. It absorbs all other passions, and by the largeness of the ideas and the depth of sentiment it inspires, elevates national character. Civil war degenerates as well as divides a people, while a war in defence of nationality necessarily consolidates the people, and gives to them common objects of hope and desire, and motives for mutual love.

We believe we are to have a foreign intervention, and that the interposition of France and England will necessarily lead to war. Shall we await the blow? Shall we give to those powers an ally in the South, and make for ourselves an eternal enemy there? *Or will we not rather strike the first blow*, and proposing terms to the South, use her still great warlike power in our common cause? It is folly to await the decision of the European Powers, if we are convinced that it is to be hostile. We have a right to anticipate the blow at us. *We should seize upon the Colonies of an adversary. We should take Canada from Great Britain, and expel Maximilian from Mexico.* Canada was wrested from France principally by the American Colonists, and we but reclaim our own when we absorb her into our system. It was contemplated by the framers of our government that at some future day, Canada would come or be brought under it. In the Monroe doctrine we early laid down our theory in regard to the rest of the continent.

In the efforts to realize a continental policy, we would find ample room for the South. Peace offers no outlet to its armies or to ours, if it should come! The policy of "extermination" is as absurd as it is fiendishly wicked. Point out the vision of a Federation embracing all of North America and the West Indies, and the Southern leaders will gladly drop their suicidal struggle, which is now without hope or honor, and take their share in the contest for so glorious a prize. *We need not treat with the rebel President or his Congress; but with the Confederate Generals.* Lee and BEAUREGARD hold the destinies of the South in their hands. *Accept their allegiance, accept their armies, put in their hands the banner of Stars and Stripes*, (which they have not forgotten,) *and bid them march forward to the conquest of a continent.* Let them prove their loyalty at Quebec and Montreal. Let GRANT and SHERMAN march to Mexico, and expel the Austrian pretender!

This is not the language of passion, or the suggestion of the imagination! It will stand the test of a rigid scrutiny and of the coldest calculation. There is an army of 300,000 under Lee and his confederates. There is a negro population to draw from. There is occupation for our army and our navy, and a field for the energies of a great people and a future of national unity and extension, instead of a prospect of uncertain peace, founded upon division, a disintegrated people, and immense debts and onerous taxation, operating upon a diminished population and a declining prosperity.

We must go forward through some such course as we have pointed out, or go back. A war for the establishment of a great American policy, embracing all of North America (except the Russian possessions) and the West India Islands, would be a policy of freedom. The immense federation of States, governed by uniform laws, at peace with each other, having a commission of free trade, and all the laws of comity which make the intercourse of nations mutually beneficent, would be a great step in human progress. Once established, war and provocations of war would cease.

The ocean which seperates us from Europe would be an impassable barrier, except to the voluntary emigration of the masses, who would be attracted by the magnitude of our power, and the extent of our dominion. That emigration from Southern Europa which has been suspended for a century would flow anew. The regions of Europe that have contributed to our population for many years, are small indeed. There are other nations that are destined to pour their blood and their vigor into our veins. With the Canadas and Mexico added we would extinguish not only all the sectionalism that has long narrowed us and weakened us; but we would drown out the negro blood, and instead of diluting the vigor of the race with a merely barbaric infusion, we should reinforce it with that of the governing races of the new world. Freedom, too, would gain. We should have the counterpoise of great States and Confederations, those now existing north of us, and those to be developed south, to balance the tendency toward consolidation. We should have self-governing States, and a Federal power bounded to its strictest limit, and yet omnipotent within that range.

This is one future; what is the alternative? If there is intervention, the South becomes the ally of Europe. We will have enemies on all sides—Mexico, British America, and the Confederates. We shall lose the Pacific States. The Northwest will at last revolt at the exactions of New-England, and cut the ruinous connection, and put an end to a rule that will have been attended only with dishonor and disaster. With this catastrophe will come the end of representative Government; as, on the other hand, with the triumph of the American policy, and is established throughout the continent, will come the downfall of monarchical power and of the aristocracies that have governed Europe, and which propose to making of our calamity their opportunity. The question before us is, whether we shall thus advance the cause of free government, or, retrograding, abandon all that our fathers have gained for us and for mankind. We must decide before it is too late, for events are hastening.

The Late Col. Wm. Silliman, Twenty-sixth United States Colored Troops.

FUNERAL SERVICES AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

The funeral of the late Col. WILLIAM SILLIMAN, Twenty-sixth United States Colored Troops, who was mortally wounded in action on the Weldon Railroad, S. C., Dec. 9, was held in the Presbyterian Church, Bloomfield, N. J., yesterday afternoon. An eloquent and appropriate discourse was delivered by Rev. C. E. KNOX, pastor of the church. Rev. Mr. SHERWOOD, of Bloomfield, and Messrs. EDDY and GREGORY, of Cornwall, participated in the exercises. The music, which was selected with admirable judgment, was rendered with exquisite taste by the quartette choir of the church. At the close of the exercises the remains were deposited in the village cemetery, where a number of the near relatives of the deceased had, in years gone by, found their last resting-place.

Col. SILLIMAN was the only child of Rev. J. SILLIMAN, of Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y., and was born Oct. 18, 1837. During his course of academic studies, which he completed in his native town, he showed a peculiar aptitude for mathematics and civil engineering, but finally selected the legal profession, and spent one year at the New-Haven Law School, and a second at Albany, where he received his diploma in 1860. In both institutions he secured the highest respect of his instructors. Early in the Fall of 1860 Col. SILLIMAN commenced the practice of his profession in Newburgh, and after continuing it a year was induced to assist in the organization of a cavalry regiment, in which he held the position of First Lieutenant. For six months after his regiment was mustered into service, Lieut. SILLIMAN was stationed at Washington, and during that time gained a high reputation as a drill officer. In the Spring the regiment was mustered out of service under the famous order disbanding the "superfluous" cavalry force, and Lieutenant SILLIMAN returned to Newburgh and resumed the practice of his profession. Soon afterward a call was issued for increased forces, and an effort was made to raise a regiment in Orange county. Col. ELLIS was called to the command and he immediately applied to WM. SILLIMAN to be his adjutant. With his patriotic spirit, he could not refuse, and immediately entered on the performance of his duties. The regiment was soon formed, and as the One hundred and Twenty-fourth New-York Volunteers, it was soon in the front. The first severe service of the regiment was at the battle of Chancellorsville. There the regiment faced a whole brigade of the enemy; and, without flinching, kept it at bay till its ammunition was nearly expended and its lose in killed and wounded was about two hundred man. Col. ELLIS, in writing an account of this battle, speaks of the brave Capt. SILLIMAN as having done special service. In the fight at Brandy Station, the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth ragiment was one of those chosen to attend the cavalry in their sudden and successful attack upon the enemy. There Capt. SILLIMAN, called to command one of the battalions, did service for which he was especially commended. In the battle of Gettysburgh the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth regiment did special service. Stationed on the left, it met the enemy's triple line of battle with great bravery, finally making a charge in which it broke the first line of the enemy's advance. Here, by the fire of the second line, the Colonel and Major of the regiment were killed, and the Lieutenant-Colonel wounded. Capt. SILLIMAN was consequently called to command the regiment. In this battle, the regiment occupied the historically important position of Little Round Top, and assisted in maintaining it for hours, until reinforcements arrived. After the battle Capt. SILLIMAN was detailed to go to Riker's Island to obtain recruits for his regiment. Here he was much occupied in the drill and formation of the colored troops than gathering on the island. Such was his success in their rapid improvement, that it was proposed to him to seek a position as commander of these troops. He presented himself to the Examining Board in Washington, and, having been approved, he received his commission as Colonel of the Twenty-sixth Regiment United States Colored Troops when it will be remembered, was one of those organized by the Union League of this city. Ordered to Beaufort, S. C., he was called to occupy, with his regiment, the fort and batteries in that vicinity. By his diligence, his men soon became expert as gunners, and were highly commended for their improvement. Attending the expedition to Johnson's Island and vicinity, some months ago, he was ordered, with his regiment, to storm a battery. In executing this order he was prostrated by the passage of a shell, which, though not hitting him, made him senseless for a time, so that he was supposed to be dead. This casualty affected his health for some weeks, but recovering, he attended to the business of his station and took charge of the post while Gen. SAXTON was absent for several weeks on Morris Island. In this late expedition to get possession of the railroad between Charleston and Savannah, in which Col. SILLIMAN was wounded, he was called to the command of a brigade. While leading it into action he was struck in the right thigh by an explosive musket ball, and his leg was so badly shattered that amputation was rendered necessary. He survived the operation until the ninth day, when his strength suddenly failed him, and he died as already announced. Col. SILLIMAN leaves a wife to whom he had been united but a few months to mourn his loss. Providentially she went to Beaufort a few weeks ago to spend the winter with her husband, and thus had the melancholy satisfaction of being with him in his last hours.

An Appeal in Behalf of a Brave Man.

At our Christmas dinner for the soldiers and sailors, on Monday, at Nos. 50 and 52 Howard-street, one of our guests was the brave young sailor, RICHARD D. DUNPHY, who at the battle at Mobile lost both arms.

Admiral FARRAGUT, who, with Commodore DAYTON, did us the honor to look in upon us, gave us the particulars of the disaster, as the boy was in their command on the good ship *Hartford*.

The ladies of the association wish to secure something permanent for his future support, so that, with the pension of the United States Government, he may be placed above want.

We are too thoroughly experienced in the liberality of our patriotic friends to find it necessary to say more. We have ourselves made the first contribution toward the little fund, and if any one is disposed to aid us we shall be most gratified, and a brave, deserving boy, who has given more than life for his country, will have the assurance that he is not, in his helplessness, forgotten by them for whom he has suffered.

Any contributions for this object may be sent to Miss KATHARINE HOAR, our Treasurer, No. 24 West Nineteenth-street.

Mrs. GEO. T. M. DENIS, Secretary.
Mrs. JACOB LE ROY, First Directress.

A JUVENILE MUSICAL WONDER.—SWANEE is the name of a little negro boy who escaped from Virginia while Gen. BANKS was in command of the Mountain Department. He is a musical wonder, and possesses ventriloquial powers of an extraordinary character. He also plays the violin, and sings and dances in regular Old Virginia style. He will take his departure soon for Europe, but meanwhile can be seen at Barnum's Museum.

THE OPDYKE-WEED LIBEL SUIT.

Supreme Court—Trial Term.

Before Hon. Judge Mason.

George Opdyke vs. *Thurlow Weed.*—The trial of this cause was resumed yesterday, by calling *George Opdyke* for cross-examination by Mr. Everts.

—I came to this city in 1824; have resided in New-Orleans six years; Cleveland, Ohio, two years; and for some years had my residence in New-Jersey, while engaged in business here; returned here in 1853 or 1854; have resided here since that time; have had business here since about 1841.

Q.—When in Washington, did you exercise your influence to have Collector Barney removed? (Objected to; excluded.)

Q.—When this factory was destroyed, what did you do toward ascertaining what there was in it that was burned up? A.—I had no personal superintendence; I directed Mr. Farley to take early and proper steps to ascertain and make out as correctly as possible, through foreman and book-keeper, an inventory of what was lost; I have no inventory save the claim presented to the city; that was the ultimate results of the efforts to es ertain; I asked Mr. Farley to try and see if an inventory could be made no of the things that were in the factory when it was destroyed; finding that was impracticable, I conferred with him as to the propriety of making out the matter in the way it was; an intermediate suggestion was to make out total investments and deduct from it the total receipts; the first plan proceeded no further than by directing Mr. Farley to make out such a statement; he thought it impracticable; I have no recollection of any figures toward such a schedule; those to charge said it was impracticable, from the absence of books and papers which had been mainly destroyed, and multiplicity of articles from raw stets to finished article; these are all the difficulties I recollect; then my mind turned to the plan of finding the advances and outlays and receipts, to show the amount we were out of pocket by the transaction; the means of making that computation I had a perfect record of, knowing how much I and McNeil had advanced; if it had been presented in that form it would have been on the principle of returning to us the net balance of payments and liabilities over the receipts; that plan was abandoned as an illegal method, and the authorities could not make a settlement on that basis; do not recollect conferring with any one but Mr. Farley on that subject.

Q.—After that was abandoned were you without a plan until Jones stepped into your office and suggested one? We were still considering how we could get an accurate inventory of the property lost; we had not hit on anything definite that I remember; until Jones made the suggestion I think it had not occurred to me; it first came from him; his suggestion only related to the carbines, so far as I remember; Jones did not give the figures; he had confidence in; all the advances do not appear in the cash-book; during December and January, when I made advances of about $40,000, the cash-book shows only about $20,000—the balance having gone to pay Marston; that should have gone in the books; it enters into the sum stated as the amount paid Marston, but not entered in the books; not entered into the sum claimed against the city for machinery, &c.; Jones suggested the mode of charging the contract price of the guns less the amount it would take to complete them; that is the substance; of my own knowledge I do not know that Mr. Jones had any interest in making this suggestion; I do not think I asked him what advantage there could be in making up the claim in that way; the plan he suggested struck me as a just and proper method; that it would embrace not only the value of the articles out the profits, if any, that were earned.

Q.—You say that mode would embrace all the profits, as if the number of guns had been completed? (Objected to.) A.—So far as these guns were concerned it would, provided we had not allowed more than what was assumed to be the actual cost of completion; there was twelve and-a-half per cent. allowed in excess of the actual cost of completion.

Q.—That mode would include the materials in the guns, the labor spent on those materials, up to the stages to which they had gone, the royalty which would be payable on the guns, and the profit, if any, which would come to the parties interested? A.—I think that is correct, so far as those guns are concerned, always abating twelve and a half per cent, which was allowed in excess of what was assumed to be the actual cost of finishing.

Q.—What plan was there for selling out the property other than the carbines? A.—It was to make an inventory of the property itself, and the price was charged at the price it had cost the concern; the plan did not include all the outlay; it left out the current expenses of the establishment—rent, taxes, pay for superintendent, clerk hire, &c., and others that were not working on the particular contract; it left out the tools that had been made and broken, or were found inadequate, and others had to be made in their place; Mr. Kean told me there were many parts of guns and small things which there were no means of ascertaining.

Q.—Does the schedule profess to include any of the material that enters into the fabric of the guns? A.—I think not; I believe there is some steel.

Q.—Can you show in the cash-book, or any other record of outlay for the purposes of this business and this factory, any sum for material, for tools, and work and labor on tools, and keeping up machinery, that is not in the schedule? A.—I have not particularly examined the cash-book, and cannot say what is there.

Q.—You have stated, I believe, on direct examination, that the cash-book contained a statement of all the outlay and all the receipts of cash in this business? A.—You misunderstand me; I said the statement of profit and loss contained it all.

Q.—Will you point me to the entry in the cash-book which concerns or relates to the receipt of any money from the Government of the United States? A.—Here is one item on the debtor side of cash-book, page 20: "Jnne 29—Cash Dr. the United States Government. Received draft on the Sub-Treasury in New-York, dated Washington, June 27, No. 264, $15,379 50;" on the credit side, same page, is the entry: "Cash Cr. by G. O., loan account, $15,379 50;" I would like to explain that.

Q.—What amount of outlay appears subsequent to July 13? A.—The aggregate amount is over $6,000 or $7,000.

Q.—Can you state any greater difficulty in stating the material in the factory and the amount of labor that had been expended on this material in the unfinished carbines, than in stating the amount necessary to complete them? A.—I cannot see any difficulty that would exist greater in the one case than in the other.

Q.—You say you consider the principle on which the claim is made up, just and fair against the city. Why would not giving the material in the factory and the labor expended on the unfinished carbines in their various shapes, have been a proper mode? A.—The armory had been in existence nineteen months; was started for the exclusive purpose of producing Gibbs' breach-loading carbine; all the expenses for that time were made with the view of producing that result; it required a large amount of capital, employed in a hazardous business; we had just arrived at the condition of producing the guns—were just ready to produce the article we designed when we started; the time, money, labor, outlay, capital and hazard expended during the nineteen months to produce the guns was entitled to profit, if any were made, as far as we had gone; it could not be expected that the manufacturer who had changed the form of material from the raw to the finished article of utility should forego whatever profit existed; it would be entirely unjust; we felt what we were entitled to was to replace the establishment in the position in which it was.

Q.—What was the difference between the result of this mode and that which you had rejected, except that this included profits as outlay? A.—That was the difference; the one would be returning the capital simply, the other would embrace the profits, if any were earned.

Q.—I understand you to have said that in this carbine account there is a computation only for the 6,000 carbines, and not including any part of the 1,050 not delivered. Will you show how there was omitted from the preceding schedule of machinery, tools, &c., which foots up $97,000, anything that went for the cost of the machinery, tools, keeping up and replenishing tools, and cost of carrying on the concern, that was applicable to the production of the 1,000 that were delivered to the Government? A.—It is omitted from the claim against the city, for the reason that it had no business there; it would be a fraudulent claim to put it in.

Q.—What were your relations with Mr. Williamson in 1861 and prior? A.—I became acquainted with him during the Charter election in 1854, if not prior; he was a political friend and supporter of mine; our relations subsequent to 1861 have been less intimate and cordial, for reasons that he may know better than I do.

Q.—When did you become acquainted with McNeil? A.—He was introduced to me by Williamson, I think, during the Charter election of 1859, as an active member of the American party; he seemed to be a very active supporter of ma through the canvass; in 1861 he still professed to be my supporter politically, and he seemed to be very active; I had learned at that time not to place any great confidence in him; he often called on me—seldom at my house, until after the gun matter.

Q.—When did you become acquainted with Mr. Andrews? A.—In 1859, I think; he was my supporter in 1859 and 1861.

Q.—When did you become acquainted with Mr. Stanton? A.—I knew him politically about the same time; he and I belonged to what was called the radical wing of the party.

Q.—What did you do toward Mr. Stanton's support? A.—I cannot remember precisely what I did; while at Washington I, in conjunction with other friends, pressed him to the favorable consideration of the President, either through the Secretary of the Treasury or else upon both; I do not remember any active efforts of mine after that; I cannot say whether I wrote letters on the subject; nor do I remember going on again to support him; I may have urged him while there; but I have no recollection.

Q.—When, during 1861, did plans begin to be laid for your nomination? A.—My own recollection is that it was not till about the time of the State convention, in October, that I consented to permit my name to go in; many of my friends had urged upon me to let my name go into the canvass; having been run and defeated in 1859, they felt that it was desirable to the party and to myself that I should consent to be a candidate again; I never had any desire for the office, never wanted it, and it was with great reluctance that I consented to run, either the first or the second time; after receiving my nomination I withheld my acceptance for a considerable time, I think more than a week.

Q.—Did you take an active part in the distribution of offices in the Custom-house, after Barney was appointed? A.—I took an active part in what I considered to be deserving appointments; some of the applicants were not my friends, but were active, deserving members of the party.

Q.—Do you recollect a conversation concerning the appointment of Surveyor, in which you expressed the opinion that Mr. Chase would not make the appointments without conferring with you? A—I have no recollection of such a conversation, though I frequently saw McNeil; they can scarcely be called conferences; I recollect Williamson being at my office that Summer, as he had been at the prior canvass several times but the precise subject of conversation or conference I cannot remember, though I have canvassed the matter over and tried to remember; McNeil had a son, a clerk in our store, and frequently came to see him.

Q.—When did you first inquire whether collections were made at the Custom-house in behalf of your election? A.—I think not till after my nomination; I may have seen Mr. Barney before, but I have no distinct recollection; I knew some of my political friends had, and that they desired to have funds raised; I think the first authoritative distinct information I had on the subject of money being raised was from Messrs. Churchill and Cowdin.

Q.—Did they not go at your request to the Custom-house? A.—My own impression is that they went there of their own volition, but their impression is otherwise; you may assume it either way; I think I expected aid from the Custom-house from the time of my nomination, which was from ten to fourteen days before the election.

Q.—In July, 1861, how frequently did you see McNeil and Williamson? A.—I was out of the city a portion of the Summer, and the occasions could not have been very frequent; I think they were both urgent that I should be a candidate for Mayor, and that the matter of patronage at the Custom-house was spoken of, as well as all subjects of political interest at that time; I presume the subject of the Surveyorship was spoken of, if they called on me before the appointment was made; I knew Andrews to be a capable and active man, and that Mr. Dennison never participated very actively in politics; Mr. Barney had to a considerable extent.

Q.—Did you regard Mr. Barney as a managing politician? (Objected to and excluded.)

Q.—You were in Washington in July, 1863? A.—According to my best recollection, fortified by a note from Mr. Willard, I was not; I remember seeing Andrews there once, after he was Surveyor, at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, during the Winter; I think he usually stops at Brown's Hotel; I do not remember seeing him there with Charles Cooper and McNeil: my impression is pretty strong that I never saw McNeil in Washington at all; he took some samples of blankets from our firm to sell at a stated price; he went twice, I think; how long he remained I do not know.

Q.—You say that you recollect nothing about Williamson's interview on the subject of Andrews? A.—I recollect nothing about his saying it was satisfactory; and I do not believe it ever occurred, because he connects it with the declaration that I had employed him as agent to negotiate a bargain with Andrews: I to give my political influence toward his appointment, and he to raise or cause to be raised from the Custom-house a sum of money for my election, all of which is utterly ungrounded.

Q.—You consider the conversation between Williamson, yourself and McNeil on the question of contribution from the Custom-house through Andrews' appointment as without foundation? A.—The essential portion of McNeil's testimony on the matter of bargain being entirely and unquestionably untrue; I take it for granted that all the details and complements are also untrue; Williamson has only testified to a single interview on the subject; he don't remember the words that he or I used, he simply relates the substance; now if he meant to convey the idea that a bargain was consummated on the part of himself, McNeil and Andrews, such as was stated, that is untrue.

Q.—Suppose he said that if Andrews was appointed, you might rely on his support, with the patronage and money of the Custom-house? A.—The matter of money, I am certain, was not referred to at all; something may have been said about patronage, either before or after Andrews' appointment; and his being a compromise appointee, whether he would throw it in favor of the radical or the conservative party on the party a day or two before election; Williamson, McNeil and others of the People's Union party, became very resolve because the money promised for that organization was not forthcoming, so as to enable them to bring out their boxes and men at the election; and I remember hearing Williamson express disappointment, and I think unkindly feelings toward Andrews.

Q.—Do you remember complaining to Williamson at your store that the Custom-house had only raised $7,000? A.—No; I could not have claimed that, because they raised more; I may have said that the promise was to the committee of citizens $10,000 or $12,000, and it turned out only $9,500, involving, therefore, a larger expenditure on my part than I expected, but I have no distinct recollection of ever saying anything to him on the subject; probably I would not remember it if I had; it was an immaterial point.

Q.—Have you thought of any other contracts with the Government than those already stated by the witnesses in which you had an interest? A.—I have thought of none other.

Q.—Were you interested in contracts for arms from abroad? A.—Never.

Q.—What contracts were open in the name of yourself or your firm? A.—We had two or three with Col. Vinton; one for infantry cloth, and one for flannels; two or three for blankets, all open; those are all I now remember.

Q.—Did you become surety for any of the contracts that have been spoken of? A.—I did in the contracts with Smith Brothers & Carhart, and also in many in which we had no interest.

Q.—Did you declare, before the 25th of September, or on that day, or after that day, in the year 1863, to any person or persons that you had no Government contracts, or any business connected with the Government of any kind, direct or indirect, except in this latter? A.—I have no recollection of having made that declaration, but I might have made it with entire truthfulness.

Q.—When did this Government contract for guns, in which you were interested, by its own terms, expire? A.—The period I cannot designate without having the contract before me; but I believe, from reading the contract and from Mr. Farley's assertions, that there was nothing obligatory on the part of the contractor to continue the business, or to deliver a single gun longer than he desired; and, immediately on the destruction of the factory, I gave notice to Mr. Farley that I would have no further connection with it; at the rate we were turning out guns (fifty a day) it would have taken about six months to complete the contract; the money was paid on the average about six or seven weeks after delivery; the last payment on clothing contracts was, I believe, as Mr. Corbett stated, in July or August, 1863.

Q.—You say if you had stated to people that you had no interest in Government contracts, it would have been true. In what respect would it have been true—that your contracts had ceased? A.—It would have been true in the present tense, as this letter was written.

Redirect.—The ledger which has been produced was brought to the Mayor's office, after the claim against the city had been made out, and is our best recollection, after it had been settled, by a poor woman; she appeared confused, and unwilling to answer inquiries, from which I supposed some of the rioters had taken it.

Q.—If the $28,000 received from the Government had been put on the credit side of that account, would there not have been a debit of the guns themselves, as manufactured, in as delivered? A.—Undoubtedly so; the two would have balanced each other; neither of them had any right in the claim against the city.

Q.—Was, or was not the wear and tear of the machinery and tools in the construction of the guns delivered to the Government actually included in the claim? A.—I have already stated on cross-examination that I knew of no abatement that was made on account of the wear and tear; but the first 550 guns delivered to the Government were charged at $3 each more than was charged to the city.

Q.—Was or not the $16,000 allowed in Brooks for rents, all profit? A.—He had invested nothing in the factory; I do not know what the patent cost him.

Plaintiff's closed, reserving the right to produce a record sent for to Washington, under commission, if it arrived.

Robert C. Hutchins, Andrew Blakely, George W. Quinterd, Rev. Aaron H. Burlingham, H. J. Monroe and G. W. Walgrove were called upon miner points.

Hezekiah J. Monroe, of Staten Island, states he had been acquainted with Mr. Stover about six years; as far as he had heard, his reputation was good; would believe him under oath.

George W. Walgrove, of No. 17 Suffolk-street, clothier, called on the same subject; knew little more of Mr. Stover than that he had made his clothes and he paid for them.

Mr. Field—It is suggested that this gentleman, having made his clothes, knows his *habits*. In which flash of wit and the laughter occasioned, the witness retired, and the testimony closed.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow, when Judge Pierrepont will speak for the defence.

Criminal Business.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russell.

Very little was done in this court, yesterday, owing to the absence of counsel, witnesses or other causes leading to the postponement of cases. Isaac H. Williams, a young lad indicted for grand larceny, plead guilty and was sent to the House of Refuge. William Smith was brought up for trial on a charge of robbery in the first degree.

After privately examining the complaint, and only witness against the prisoner, His Honor said that it would be useless to take up the time of court and jury as the complainant was unwilling to swear against him. Smith was consequently discharged and the court adjourned until this morning at eleven o'clock.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned till Monday, 9th inst. *Part II.*—800, 882, 872, 678, 480, 899, 969, 972, 840, 940, 572, 004, 006, 610, 022, 034, 640, 642, 644, 646. *Part III.*—Case on no calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—1743, 4049, 2593, 3946¾, 989, 4406, 3453, 3337, 4409, 3449, 4637, 4511, 4641, 4325, 2545. *Part II.*—4345, 4016, 4440, 4000, 3756, 3050, 4438, 4366, 4532, 3782, 4514, 2208, 4360, 1496, 3312.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 4, 1866.

	Tues.	Wed.
$1,000 U. S. 6s, '67	134⅜	110
1,000 U. S. 6s 5-20s C.	109	108⅜
10,000 do new iss.	108⅜	108⅜
30,000 do new iss.	108⅜	108⅜
30,000 do new iss.	108⅜	108⅜
10,000 do n.is. b5	108⅜	108⅜
5000 do new iss.	108⅜	108⅜
10,000 U.S.5s,10-40s.C	102½	102
20,000 do b5	102⅜	102⅜
200,500 do	102	102
500 do	102⅜	102⅜
1,500 Treas. N. 7-30s. April & Oct...	119	119
5,000 U.S.6s, 1 yr. Cer.	100	100
4,000 Ill. 20s. Bs. '77.	100	100
2,000 Mo. State 6s	65	65
1,000 M.6s iss. to Pacific R.	69	68
2,000 O. & M. Cer.	34⅜	34
20,000 do	34	34
10,000 do b10	34⅜	34
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	102	100
1,000 N. Y. C. R. 6s	110	110
1,000 N.Y.C. Sob. Bs.	100	100
5,000 Erie 3d M.	111	110
1,000 Erie 4th M.	104	100
5,000 Alt. & T. H 2d M. Preferred	86	100
1,000 Al. & T. H. In.	73	100
1,000 Mar. 1st M. B.	74	100
4,000 do	74	100
900 Amer. Gold	232	200
18 Bank of America.	134	100
100 Canton Co	33⅜	800
200 Penn. Coal Co.	158⅜	300
50 Del. & Hud. C Co.	219	400
200 Cum. Coal Pr.	46¾	400
400 do	48⅜	200
100 Amer. Coal Co.	84	50
100 Quick. Min. Co.	96½	200
100 do	96	200
200 Mariposa M. C.	17	300
200 do	18	300
25 Pac. M. S. C.	300	50
500 Wyom. V. Coal	70	100
800 Ashburton Coal	17	100
200 Chi. & R. I. R.	105⅜	105
200 do	105	400
300 do	104⅜	100
100 do	104⅜	400

	Tues.	Wed.
6 N. Y. Cen.	119	
do	118⅜	
do	118	
do b10	118	
do 30	118	
do b30	118⅜	
Erie Railway	86	
do	86⅛	
do	86⅛	
do	86⅜	
do	86⅝	
do	86⅜	
do s10	86⅜	
do	86⅜	
do b10	86⅜	
do	86⅞	
25 Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	102	
do s30	101⅝	
200 do	101⅝	
400 Hudson R. R.	114	
do b10	114⅜	
do	114⅝	
50 Erie R. Pref.	100⅜	
do	101	
600 Reading R.	118⅝	
15 Mich. Cen. R.	113⅜	
500 do	118⅝	
100 do	117⅜	
100 do b30	118⅝	
100 do b30	118	
500 M. S. & N. I.	73	
200 do b10	73	
200 do b15	73	
200 do	72½	
200 Ill. Cen. R. s30	128⅜	
100 do s60	129	
800 Cle. & Pitts.	100	
do	100⅜	
do	100⅛	
do s10	100⅜	
do	101	
do	100⅜	
do b10	101	
do	100⅜	
200 Clev. & Pitts.	99	
do b15	99	
do b10	99	
do	98⅜	
do	98⅜	
50 Chi. & N. W.	39⅜	
do	39⅜	
do b10	39⅜	
do	39⅜	
do	39⅜	
500 Chic. & N. W. Fr. s60	70	
do	70⅜	
do b15	70⅜	
do b30	70⅜	
800 Quick. M. Co.	101⅜	
do s3	101⅜	
200 Mar. Min. Co.	16⅜	
do	17	
do	17	
do b30	17	
do b30	101⅜	
do s30	101⅜	
do	101⅜	

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81..C.	103⅜	50 Reading R.	118
9,000 do	103⅜	500 do	117⅜
16,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s C.	106⅜	100 do	117
70,000 do new iss.	108⅜	500 M. S. & N. I.	72
1,500 do new iss.	108⅜	300 do b10	72
70,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s. C	102	100 Ill. Cen. R. nwk	127⅞
500 do	102⅜	100 Mil. & Pr. Du C.	49
9,000 C. & M. Cer.	33⅜	200 Cleve. & Pitts.	99
100 Cum Coal Pref.	47	200 do b15	99
150 do b5	47	200 do b10	99
200 do b5	47⅛	400 do	98⅜
300 do b10	47⅛	500 do	98⅛
300 Quick. Min.	99	50 Chi. & N. W.	39⅜
100 do	98½	100 do	39⅜
200 do	100	100 do b10	39⅜
300 Mar. M. Co.	16	500 do	39⅜
200 do	15⅜	200 do	39⅜
25 Pac. M. S. Co. s10	300	500 Chic. & N. W. Fr. s60	70
200 N. Y. Cen.	118	400 do	70⅜
100 do	117⅜	500 do b15	70⅜
500 do s30	117	100 do b30	70⅜
100 Erie Railway	84⅜	100 Chi. & R. I. R. b15	104
300 do	84⅜	100 do	103⅜
600 do	84⅛	100 do b10	104
300 do b30	84⅜	100 do b30	104⅜
200 do	84	25 Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	102
100 Erie R. Pref.	100⅜	100 do s30	101⅜
500 Hudson Riv. R.	114	200 do	101⅜
100 Mich. Cen. R. b30	117		

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$90,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s. Old issue	108⅜	200 Clev. & Pitts.	101
50,000 U. S. 10-40s. C	102	1000 do s2	100⅜
30,000 O. & Miss. C	33⅜	1600 do	100⅜
15,000 do s3	33⅜	200 do s3	100⅜
10,000 do b10	34	200 do s10	100⅜
15,000 do	33⅞	100 Chic. & R. I.	104
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	118⅜	200 do	103⅝
100 do s3	115⅜	100 do	103⅜
700 Erie R. s3	86	100 do	103⅜
1100 do	86	200 do b4	103⅜
200 do o	86	100 C. & N. W. Fr.	70⅜
200 do s4	86	100 do	70⅜
400 do b4	86	500 do b4	70⅜
300 do s5	86	400 Chi. & N. W.	39⅜
500 do s0	85⅞	100 do	39⅜
1800 do	85⅞	100 do s4	39⅜
600 do s5	85⅞	200 do	39⅜
1100 do	85⅞	200 do	39⅜
100 Ill. Cen. R. s3	128	50 do	39⅜
1100 Reading R. x-d. b10	119	200 Quick. M. Co. s10	97
200 do b10	118⅜	100 do	97
200 do o	118⅜	100 do s3	97⅜
100 M. S. & N. I.	72⅜	200 do s6	97
600 do	72⅜	400 do b30	96
100 do s3	72⅜	100 Cum. Coal s3	46⅜
200 do	72⅜	100 do	46¾
100 do e	72⅜	300 do b3	46⅜
200 P., Ft. W. & C.	101⅜	300 do b3	46⅜
500 Mar. Min. Co.	16⅜	100 do b3	47

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$5,000 U. S. 10-40s. C	102	300 N. Y. Cen. R.	117⅜
900 Erie R.	82⅝	100 Chic. & N. W. R. b3	39⅜
200 do s3	82⅝	200 do	39
2100 do	82⅝	300 do s3	39
1300 do	82⅜	100 C. & N. W. Fr. b10	70
1200 do b3	82⅜	600 do b4	70
400 Hudson R. R.	113	100 do s10	69⅞
100 do b3	118	300 P., Ft

Australasian	Jan. 11.	New-York	Liverpool.
City of London	Jan. 14.	New-York	Liverpool.
Washington	Feb. 1.	New-York	Havre.

FROM EUROPE.

Louisiana	Dec. 9.	Liverpool	New-York.
Kangaroo	Dec. 9.	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Dublin	Dec 10.	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	Dec. 14.	Liverpool	New-York.
Australasian	Dec. 17.	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Dec. 24	Liverpool	Boston.
United Kingdom	Dec. 28.	Glasgow	New-York.
China	Dec. 31.	Liverpool	New-York.

For California.

North Star	Jan. 4	New-York	Aspinwall.
Costa Rica	Jan. 13.	New-York	Aspinwall.

For the West Indies, New-Orleans, &c.

Corsica, via Nassau	Jan. 2	New-York	
Evening Star	Jan. 7	New-York	N. Orleans
Yazoo	Jan. 12.	New-York	N. Orleans

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at.....8 30 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails. 5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island.....5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River.....3:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad.....3 P. M.
North Mails.....6 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way.....6:00 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at.....5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT CLEARING SALE.
AT NO. 280 BOWERY.
IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICES.
We will offer our immense stock of
FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS
AT
A REDUCTION OF 30 PER CENT.
during this month, in order to
CLOSE OUT THE ENTIRE STOCK.
ALSO
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF FALL
AND WINTER DRESS-GOODS,
consisting of
RICH PLAIDS AND PLAIN POPLINS,
WOOL PLAIDS MERINOES,
ALPACAS, DELAINES, &c.,
all of which will be closed out at a like reduction.
500 PAIRS OF REAL WHITNEY BLANKETS,
SHIRTING AND SHEETING MUSLINS
of the best brands and all widths, at less than manufacturers' prices. The entire stock must be closed out.
OWING TO EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS IN OUR PREMISES.
CARTAN, PLUNKETT & McCULLOUGH,
NO. 280 BOWERY.

E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.,
NO. 360 BROADWAY,
have added to their assortment three new departments, as follows:
DOMESTID GOODS,
under the management of Mr. JAMES C. GIFFORD, assisted by Mr. O. S. ROOT.
WOOLLENS,
under the management of Mr. CHAS. K. WELLS, assisted by Mr. THOS. HUGHES.
YANKEE NOTIONS,
under the management of Mr. JOSEPH E. DALLON.
All the former departments will be continued on as large a scale as previously. They are as follows:
DRESS GOODS,
WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
SHIRTS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACE GOODS,
RIBBONS,
CRAPES,
SHAWLS and
CLOAKS
E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.

AT R. H. MACY'S,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDERWEAR,
RIBBONS AND FRENCH FLOWERS,
YANKEE NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS.
ALWAYS ON HAND A FULL STOCK OF BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, 50 CTS. a pair under the regular prices.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., corner 14th-st.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A VERY respectable woman, in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; city reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 402 5th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, or to wait on a lady, by a very respectable Protestant girl; is of genteel appearance, and fully experienced in the cutting and fitting of ladies' dresses, as also the care of children; first-class references. Apply at CHRISTOPHER'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—SITUATIONS FOR GOOD COOKS, laundresses, general housework'rs, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, &c., in city or country. Apply at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 103 West 3 third-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. J. E. WEIR, Proprietor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook and assist in washing, in a private family; best city reference, three years' from her last place. Call, for two days, if not engaged, at No. 47 East 26th-st., between 4th and Madison avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook and assist in washing and ironing; has no objection to go a genteel boarding-house; wishes a home, preferable to high wages; has good references. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 119 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, to take care of children and do plain sewing, or chamber work and sewing; has good city reference. Call for two days at her last employer's, No. 11 East 8th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid, and assist with the washing, or do plain sewing; has good city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 91 Grove-st., near Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid or parlormaid; would have no objection in assisting in the care of children; can give the best of city references. Call for two days at No. 191 25th-st., in the rear, between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, in a small private family; would have no objection to the country; by a Scotch girl; the best of references can be given. Call, for one day, at No. 249 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid and seamstress or chambermaid and laundress; has the best of city reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 130 East 29th-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, by a young widow lady who understands all about housekeeping; is from the country, and will do her best to please. highest references. Address Mrs. F., for three days, Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young men as coachman; he thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; best of reference. Call at 744 Broadway, Mr. Trainor's harness store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL, LATELY landed, as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 126 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN AS plain cook, washer and ironer; the best of city reference. Can be seen, for two days, by applying at No. 114 7th-av., third floor.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, by a young widow lady, to superintend the domestic affairs of a widower's family; best of reference given. Call at 15 Lee av., opposite Taylor-st., Williamsburgh.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands soups, meats, game and pastry; city reference. Call at No. 10 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, that understands her business thoroughly; the best of city reference can be given. Inquire at No. 87 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, with excellent city reference, a situation as cook and assist with the washing and ironing; a good baker, and makes pastry; wages $7. Call at 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS seamstress; is willing to do part of the chamber-work; can cut and fit children's dresses; the best of city reference. Call at 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as professed cook; understands game, soup, baking and pastry, all kinds of desserts; best of city reference. Call at No. 426 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXPERIenced and economical woman, in a private family, as cook; understands all kinds of baking; has the best of city reference. Call at No. 46 West 41st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl a situation to cook, wash and iron, or general housework, in a small family. Call, for two days, at No. 20 East 12th-st., in the rear, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation either as nurse, chambermaid, waitress or laundress; she is capable of filling any of the above situations. Apply at No. 86 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A VERY RESpectable young woman to do chamberwork and waiting, or as child nurse. Can be seen at the residence of her last employer, No 41 West 34th-st., from 10 to 1.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD ENGlish housekeeper and cook, or cook; experienced assistance in the kitchen required; wages $20 per month. Apply to A. B., No. 209 Canal-st.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, WHO IS thoroughly accomplished in all its branches, and late'y commenced to go out by the day, a few more customers. Address DRESSMAKER, No. 121 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress, or sewing; can work on Wheeler & Wilson's Machine; city reference. Call at No. to Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, as cook, washer and ironer; good city references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 7 Desbrosses-st., in the rear.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as cook or waitress; has lived to her last place three years. Apply at No. 98 Charlton-st., where every satisfaction can be given.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL, A SITUATION as general servant; washes and irons well; or as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to a boarding-house; wages, $8. Call at No. 193 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do housework in a small family; has no objections to go in the country. Call at No. 126 8th-st., near 6th-av., fourth floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY ONE who thoroughly understands her business; will assist with the washing and ironing; the best of city reference. Call at No. 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress, a Protestant woman; has the best of city reference. Call at No. 189 East 35th-st., second floor.

MALES.

A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD BUSINESS ability desires a permanent situation; wholesale gent's furnishing preferred, having been in the latter trade. Also, by another person, a fine penman and accountant, any employment in the evening. Address Z., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a man who thoroughly understands his business; has good city reference from his last and former situations. Call or address S. T., at C. Waters' saddlery, No. 240 Broadway.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman and gardener; understands his business in all its branches; in a first-class private family. Can be seen or addressed, J. K., No. 9 John-st., in the seed-store, for three days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN AND wife situations; the man as coachman and groom, the wife as laundress or chambermaid; good references as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Address Y. Z., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AB COACHMAN, BY a young man, who thoroughly understands his business; can give several years of the highest city recommendations. Call or address M. CAMPBELL, harness-store, No. 50 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN MAN, A SITUATION as gardener; also, to take charge of horses and cows; will make himself generally useful. Address R. D., at Henderson & Fleming's, No. 87 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a man of long experience; the best of reference given; will be found willing and obliging. Address J. C., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, as clerk in a grocery or provision-house; understands book-keeping; can give good city reference. Address V., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; best of reference. Call or address, No. 397 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG UNMARRIED MAN, A situation as coachman or groom. Apply at No. 14 East 19th-st., near Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN NORTHERN NEW-YORK, AN English farmer and gardener, with or without family, who would be willing to act as coachman and at the same time direct the cultivation of 100 acres of land. Address R., Box No. 4,979 Post-office, for ten days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS NEW-YORK Life Insurance Company, having a large business, an agent for the city of Buffalo, N. Y.; one who has energy and perseverance and can give good reference, may address Box No. 871 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A YOUNG, SINGLE MAN, WHO IS A thorough druggist, as an assistant in a large establishment in a Western city; those having first-class testimonials as to character and capacity, may address, in own handwriting, Box No. 1,860 Post-office.

WANTED—A BOY, ABOUT 17 YEARS OF AGE, to write wrappers in a weekly newspaper office; must write a plain and rapid hand. Address, with reference, in handwriting of applicant and wages expected, Box No. 2,398 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A WEIGHMASTER.—WANTED, AN intelligent, sober, industrious man as weighmaster in a manufacturing establishment; one correct in figures, may address Box No. 1,602 Post-office, New York, in his own hand-writing, with references.

WANTED—FOR FOUR FAMILIES, TWELVE servants—two chambermaids, three seamstresses, four cooks and three first-class waiters; Protestants preferred. Apply at No 45 3d-av., for one week.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS NURSE —one who perfectly understands her business; English or Scotch preferred. Apply, with best monials, at BEOELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE BUSINESS, A boy from 15 to 18 years of age who is a good writer and correct at figures, to assist at the desk. Address Box No. 3,631 New-York Post-office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN ABOUT 18 YEARS of age, in a wholesale and retail hardware store; one with some experience preferred. Address Box No. 3,147 Post-office.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT SEXTON, IN AN up-town church. Salary, $250 per annum. Apply from 7 to 8 o'clock in the morning at No. 73 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS; city reference required. Apply at No. 12 East 34th-st.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH OR GERMAN LAUNdress and chambermaid. Apply at No. 66 East 36th-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

VICK'S
ILLUSTRATED ANNUAL CATALOGUE
OF
FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS,
AND
GUIDE TO THE FLOWER GARDEN,
FOR 1865,
IS NOW PUBLISHED.
It contains ACCURATE DESCRIPTIONS of the leading Floral treasures of the world, with full directions for SOWING SEED, TRANSPLANTING and CULTURE, making a work of over SIXTY PAGES, beautifully illustrated, with about
THIRTY FINE WOOD ENGRAVINGS,
AND
TWO COLORED PLATES.
This Annual is published for the instruction of my customers, and to such it is sent free as soon as published. To all others, price 10 cents, including postage, which is much less than the actual cost.
Address JAMES VICK,
Rochester, N. Y.

NEW SONG JUST OUT.—WM. HALL & SONS, No. 543 Broadway. "SUNSET," "SUNSET," "SUNSET." By STEPHEN MASSETT. A charming and most bewitching melody. Go and get it.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., N. Y.
NO. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.
Classes for gentlemen on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, in Brooklyn—on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York, at 8 o'clock.
Call for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING CLASSES—AT the Academy of Physical Culture, No. 59 West 14th-st. Ladies, misses and masters on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 4 P. M. Private classes for ladies and gentlemen at 8 P. M. New classes forming.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING Academy, No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st. New classes forming for ladies and masters, at 4 o'clock; for gentlemen at 8 o'clock. Private lessons given every day.

MEETINGS.

SOCIETY FOR THE REFORMATION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Dec. 30, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the members, and an election for thirty managers, will be held at No. 518 Broadway, in this city, on FRIDAY, Jan. 6, 1865. The poll will continue open from 7 to 8 o'clock P. M.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK INFIRMARY FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, will be held at the Infirmary, No. 126 2d-av., on FRIDAY EVENING, January 6, at 8 o'clock. The friends of the Institution are cordially invited to attend.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION—Where the Nitrous Oxide originated, and no charge is made for extracting where pain is caused. The best teeth inserted; no "cheap work." Office No. 19 Cooper institute.

DR. WAIT, SR., NO. 263 4TH-AV., CORner 31st-st., guarantees to extract teeth without pain or danger. Teeth plugged and inserted in the most tasteful and substantial manner, on moderate terms.

DR. VAN VLECK, NO. 47 BOND-STREET.—The cheapest Dentist in New-York. Call and see fine specimens of dental skill. Extracting without pain.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.
Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N.Y.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, 4 Dey-st., works, Paterson, N. J.; manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Tow, Oakum, Rope Machinery, Mill Gearing, Shafting, &c.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES MADE TO ORDER and inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH and P. GOUGELMAN, (formerly employed by Boissonneau, Paris), No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of MURFEY & HARRIS, expires this day by limitation, and is dissolved, Mr. Murfey retiring from business. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
GEORGE S. MURFEY,
TRACY H. HARRIS.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP—NOTICE.

TRACY H. HARRIS, having associated with him JOSEPH W. HARTLEY, JEREMIAH BROUN, WARREN C. GRANS and LUCIUS S. KELLOGG, will continue the Dry Goods Jobbing business under the firm name of HARRIS, HARTLEY & CO., at the store occupied by the late firm of MURFEY & HARRIS, No. 288 Broadway.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1864.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1865.
WE HAVE THIS DAY AUTHORIZED Mr. CLARENCE S. BROWN to sign for us, by power of attorney. BROWN BROTHERS & CO

FOR SALE.

BENEDICT & COIT'S
REAL ESTATE OFFICE, NO. 4 PINE-ST.
We offer for sale four elegant houses on 38th-st., between 5th and Madison ave., finished almost regardless of cost, with splendid rosewood doors, stationary mantels inlaid with variegated marble, black walnut finish in back parlor, butler's pantry, stairs and bathrooms, dumb water to fourth story; house heated by steam. The location of these houses are unsurpassed.
ALSO,
Three new first-class houses, on 36th-st.
Three new first-class houses on 39th-st.
One new first class house, with stable, on 43d-st.
One new first-class house, with stable, corner Lexington-av., 37th-st.
Two new first-class houses on 46th-st.
ALSO,
Furnished and unfurnished houses on Madison, Park and Fifth avs., and on 14th, 20th, 34th, 38th and other streets.

FOR SALE,
CENTRAL PARK LOTS.
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

ALLEN & BROWN,
JONATHAN W ALLEN,
JOSIAH W. BROWN, } No. 96 BROADWAY,
Offer the following HOUSES and LOTS for SALE:

West 23d-st	$50,000	Lexington-av	$18,000
Madison-av	40,000	Lexington-av	22,000
East 34th-st	55,000	Lexington-av	17,000
West 36th-st	50,000	East 34th-st	46,000
East 39th-st	55,000	East 34th-st	30,000
West 37th-st	40,000	West 44th-st	18,000
West 38th-st	40,000	West 38th-st	25,000
West 45th-st	17,500	West 23d-st	14,500
West 46th-st	30,000	West 39th-st	22,500
West 46th-st	33,000	East 28th-st	7,750
West 47th-st	30,000	West 31st-st	16,000
Lexington-av	32,500	West 34th-st	35,000

Also, a number of other HOUSES and LOTS in desirable locations.
Wanted to purchase, a piece of Bowery property.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.
One with 200 acres, an elegant place.
One with 18 acres, fine house.
One with 20 acres, good house.
One with 3½ acres, large house.
One with 2 acres, new house.
One with 9 acres, large house.
All the above places have an abundance of fruit and shade, and some of them water and gas.
S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE SELECTION OF FARMS —no better in the market. Parties wishing to purchase as an investment, or for a home, will examine my list. I have several homestead farms in Somerset County that cannot be equaled. Farms near Somerville, Boundbrook, Millstone, Rocky Hill, Plainfield, Rahway, Metuchin, and New-Brunswick.
JAQUES, No. 151 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT, 50 acres near Elizabeth; also, one of 17 acres—27 trains per day; also, at Morristown, Scotch Plains, Milburn; 10 acres, fine house, at Summit, only $4,000; a gem at Elizabeth—fine grounds, well fruited—only $2,500; fine large house, containing 16 rooms, fine garden, at Somerville—splendid place for a boarding-house. Full particulars.
GEO. R. JAQUES, No. 151 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID FARM, CHOICE FRUIT, buildings complete, 100 acres, $10,500; beautiful place on the banks of the Raritan, the residence of the late Ex-Gov. Vroom, 140 acres, $14,000; 80 acres choice land, new buildings, $7,000; 80 acres, new buildings, 1,000 peach trees in bearing, $4,500; 140 acres, $10,000; 120 acres, $10,000; 100 acres, fine buildings, 1,000 peach trees, $14,000; 100 acres, $10,000; 68 acres, $4,500; 200 acres, $10,000. GEO. R. JAQUES, No. 151 Broadway. Farms wanted.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT COUNTRY PLACE, located at Bolling Sorter, on the Erie Railway, 30 minutes from New-York by the cars. The house is stone, large, roomy, and in good order. Grounds consist of about 7 acres, including garden and orchard, well stocked with fruit-trees. Extremely convenient for any one doing business in New-York. For particulars apply to HENRY D. LAW, No. 24 Vesey-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY S. BLACKWELL, No. 5 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 6 P. M.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON 47TH-ST., Albion-place, 25x90 feet, four-story, basement and under-cellar; built in the very best manner; lot 100 feet. Also, a four-story and basement brick house, on north side of 17th st., between Broadway and 5th av.
S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ENTIRE FRONT ON 5TH-AV., south of the Central Park—"10 lots" in the immediate vicinity of first class improvements.
For particulars, apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No 96 Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS, (AND NEATLY FURNISHED) four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house, in perfect order, 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. A bargain. Others, $10,000 to $35,000 and upward, some with coach-houses.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY BROWN-STONE front stable on 38th-st., near 4th-av.; well built, with immediate possession; size, 25x38; lot, 25x98. For particulars, apply to
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE VERY HANDSOME RESIdence, corner of Broadway and 101st-st., with 20 lots of land, at a great bargain. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—PLEASANT HOMES FOR MECHANICS.—Pretty cottages, from $600 to $2,000, near the city, by railroad; cheap fare. GEORGE R. JAQUES, No. 151 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS DWELLING ON 39th-st., near Madison-av.; full front and high stoop. For particulars, apply to JOHN McCLAVE, 44 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, TWO lots on Wooster-st., and one on Grand, adjoining. These lots are close to Broadway and Canal-st.; a valuable location. Address MAJOR THOMPSON, Station 1, New-York City.

TO LET, WITH STEAM POWER,—On Canal-st., near Broadway, a room newly celled and painted, in perfect order, one to five horse. Apply to P. J. INSLEE, Engineer's Office, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A small farm with cottage-house and barn-house, on the East River, ten miles from the city. Rent only $300 and repairs, a year. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A SUBSTANTIAL double house and lot on 6th or Madison avs., or in the streets adjacent; would prefer one with a stable attached.
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

WANTED—TO RENT OR BUY, TWO COMFORTable dwelling houses, with some land attached, within a short distance of the city, and accessible by railroad. Address, with full particulars, to JOHN W. RUSSELL, No. 110 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A CAREFUL AND RESPONSIble tenant, a commodious furnished house in the vicinity of Union-square; must have modern improvements and comfortably but not expensively furnished. Address Box No. 3,091 New-York Post-office, or call at No. 44 Barclay st.

WANTED—TO RENT, PART OF A FURNISHED house, in a pleasant part of the city, below 14th-st. preferred. Address Box No. 4,775 Post-office, or apply personally at No. 72 Malden-lane.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN AN eligible situation, not far from Montague-st., in Brooklyn. Apply at No. 89 Malden-lane. New-York.

ROOM WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, WITHout board; please state terms. Address S., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE and child five years old, in a private family, where the comforts of home may be found; location convenient to 4th-av. preferred. Address A. B. C., Box No. 106 *Times* Office, for three days, stating price, &c.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO COMFORTABLE rooms and board for a gentleman, lady and two children, in some pleasant location in this city or Jersey City. Address Post-office Box No. 4,773, or apply at No. 72 Malden-lane.

WANTED—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY for an elderly man; plain board, with strictly moral or religious family, required. Inquire of W. S., No. 22 Dey-st.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED room, to a lady and gentleman; board for the lady only. Apply at No. 155 East 35th-st.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARlor, with one or two bedrooms, to let, with board, in private family, at No. 251 West 42d-st.

FOR SALE—3,000 POUNDS OF FRESH BUFFAlo meat, just arrived by express from Kansas.
J. B. COOK, No. 209 Washington-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

Mr. R. T. BENE, Mr. H. CREIGHTON, and Mr. W. P. WELLMAN have an interest in my business on and after this date, and will continue the IMPORTATION and MANUFACTURE of OSTRICH and FANCY FEATHERS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, &c., under the name and firm of
E. V. WELCH & CO.,
No. 52 WALKER-ST., New-York, and No. 26 Rue de L'Echiquier, Paris.
EDWIN V. WELCH.
New-York, Jan. 2, 1865.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of SCHIEFFELIN BROTHERS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent; all outstanding accounts will be settled by Samuel B. Schieffelin, James L. Schieffelin, Joseph H. Westerfield or William A. Gellatly, either of whom are duly authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
Dated New-York, Jan 4, 1865.
(Signed.) SAMUEL S. SCHIEFFELIN,
JAMES L. SCHIEFFELIN,
SIDNEY A. SCHIEFFELIN,
BRADHURST SCHIEFFELIN,
JOSEPH H. WESTERFIELD,
WILLIAM A. GELLATLY,
WILLIAM HENRY SCHIEFFELIN.
The business of the late firm of SCHIEFFELIN BROTHERS & CO. has been transferred to, and will be continued by W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, JOSEPH H. WESTERFIELD, WILLIAM A. GELLATLY, WILLIAM HENRY SCHIEFFELIN, WILLIAM N. CLARK, Junior, JAMES L. SCHIEFFELIN, SIDNEY A. SCHIEFFELIN and BRADHURST SCHIEFFELIN, have, pursuant with Statute of the State of New-York, in such cases made and provided, formed a limited partnership; that the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., and that their principal place of business is in the City of New-York.
That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership is importing and buying and selling drugs, medicines, fancy goods, perfumery, and other merchandise on their own account and on commission.
That the names of the general partners are Joseph H. Westerfield, who resides in the City, County and State of New-York; William A. Gellatly, who resides at Orange, Essex County, New-Jersey; William Henry Schieffelin, who resides at the City of New-York aforesaid, and William N. Clark, Jr., who resides at Morrisania, Westchester County, and State of New-York.
That the names of the special partners are James L. Schieffelin, who resides at the City of New-York aforesaid; Sidney A. Schieffelin, who resides at Harrison, Hudson County, New-Jersey, and Bradhurst Schieffelin, who resides at the City of New-York aforesaid.
That the amount of capital contributed to the common stock of said partnership by the special partner, James L. Schieffelin, is forty thousand dollars.
That the amount of capital contributed to the common stock of said partnership by the special partner, Sidney A. Schieffelin is forty thousand dollars.
That the amount of capital contributed to the common stock of said partnership by the special partner, Bradhurst Schieffelin, is twenty thousand dollars.
That said partnership is to commence on the fourth day of January, in the year 1865, and is to terminate on the thirty-first day of December, in the year 1869.
In witness whereof we have set our hands to this certificate this fourth day of January, in the year 1865.
JOSEPH H. WESTERFIELD,
WILLIAM A. GELLATLY,
WILLIAM H. SCHIEFFELIN,
WILLIAM N. CLARK, Jr.
JAMES L. SCHIEFFELIN,
SIDNEY A. SCHIEFFELIN,
BRADHURST SCHIEFFELIN.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of ROBINS, POWELL & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. EDWARD ROBINS and SOLOMON SHEPHERD retiring.
EDWARD ROBINS,
WILLIAM POWELL,
SOLOMON SHEPHERD,
THOMAS ROBINS, Jr.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1864.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of ROBINS, POWELL & CO., for the transaction of a general Banking business and the purchase and sale of stocks, bonds, United States Government securities, American gold and mercantile paper on commission, at No. 48 Wall-st.
THOMAS ROBINS, Jr.,
WM. POWELL,
EDWIN W. SMITH,
Member New-York Stock Exchange.
New-York, Jan. 2, 1865.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the undersigned, under the name of STANTON, SHELDON & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner can sign in liquidation.
CHARLES STANTON,
HENRY SHELDON,
CHAS. McDOUGALL,
GILMAN W. PRICHARD.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of the Wholesale Grocery and Commission business, at No. 51 Front-st., New-York, under the firm of STANTON, SHELDON & CO.
CHARLES STANTON,
HENRY SHELDON,
GILMAN W. PRICHARD.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1864.

THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING BETWEEN the undersigned, under the firm name of D. S. ARNOLD & CO., is this day dissolved by its own limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
D. S. ARNOLD,
MADISON MIXTER,
LAWSON ARMS,
T. J. ROBERTS.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1864.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of D. B. ARNOLD & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm at No. 28 Warren-st.
O. S. ARNOLD,
MADISON MIXTER,
LAWSON ARMS,
T. J. ROBERTS,
M. BRIDGMAN.
New-York, Jan. 3, 1865.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNdersigned have this day associated themselves in business, under the firm name of MANGAM, JENKINS & CO., and have taken an office at No. 40 Wall-st. Particular attention will be given to the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Commercial Paper. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at Brokers' Board on commission.
DARIUS R. MANGAM,
Late of Messrs. Carner & Co.
AUGUSTUS JENKINS,
Late of Messrs J. S. Robbins & Son.
FRANKLIN MANGAM.
New-York, Jan. 2, 1865.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent. HENRY T. MOORE retiring from the business. Either partners will sign in liquidation. (Signed.) HENRY T. MOORE,
New-York, Dec. 31, 1864. GEORGE G. MOORE.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of JOHN P. MOORE'S SONS, and will continue the business carried on by the late firm, at No. 204 Broadway. GEORGE G. MOORE,
New-York, Dec. 31, 1864. JOHN E. NAPIER.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of KITCHEN, COX & SMITH, for the purpose of importing and jobbing of woolens, and have taken the old stand of Kitchen, Montross & Wilcox, Nos. 360 Broadway and 67 Franklin-st.
Z. H. KITCHEN, of Kitchen, Montross & Wilcox.
JAMES COX, of No 28 Reade-st.
W. HORACE SMITH, from Abernathy & Co.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1865.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A copartnership under the firm of WILLARD & STRUTHERS, for the transaction of a commission business in stocks, bonds, gold coin, &c., and have taken an office at No. 4 Wall-st. EDWARD K. WILLARD,
of the New-York Stock Exchange.
JAMES STRUTHERS.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a co-partnership for the transaction of a general stock, bond and gold brokerage business, strictly on commission, under the name and firm of MUSGRAVE, MORSE & CO., at No. 57 Exchange-place.
THOMAS B. MUSGRAVE,
L. W. MORSE,
STEPHEN B. MUSGRAVE.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1865.

THE FIRM OF LEE, BLISS & CO. IS this day dissolved by limitation of copartnership. Mr. GORDON M. TAGGART retiring. WILLIAM H. LEE and JUSTIN A. BLISS, will sign in liquidation. Mr. JAMES TODD LEE becomes a partner from this date, the trading of the firm to continue as heretofore.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1864

THE BUSINESS HITHERTO CONDUCTED under the name of CHARLES SCRIBNER will from this date be carried on by the undersigned, under the style and firm of CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO.
CHARLES SCRIBNER,
ANDREW O. ARMSTRONG.
New-York, Jan. 2, 1865.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of HYDE, COE & McCOLLUM expires this day, and is dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation. J. B. HYDE,
L. C. COE,
Dec. 31, 1864. ALEX McCOLLUM.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all business connection between me and SALOMON LEVY, No. 8 Mercer-st., ceases from this date, and all persons are cautioned against trusting said SALOMON LEVY on faith that I will indorse or be otherwise liable for any such debt. EUGE. POTTIER,
New-York, Jan.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 5, 1865

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS.
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Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—PANORAMA 2,000 FEET LONG, THREE MAMMOTH FAT GIRLS, WEIGHING One Ton! THREE GIANTS, TWO DWARFS, INDIAN WARRIORS, FRENCH AUTOMATONS, &c. DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENTS MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

WALLACK'S—THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE LIVE INDIAN—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

NIBLO'S—THE SEA ROCK.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evenings.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The steamship *Fulton*, from Port Royal Jan. 1, arrived at this port yesterday morning, bringing news from Savannah to Dec. 31. The city was perfectly quiet and the best feeling prevailed. Gen. SHERMAN had reviewed his entire army by corps, and was vigorously preparing for another offensive movement. He had issued a very judicious order with reference to the government of the city, which authorized the Fire Department, the water and gas companies, to continue their operations as usual, guards being furnished for their protection when necessary. Trade was reviving, and the docks once more presented a busy appearance. The obstructions in Savannah River were being rapidly removed by the navy. An important meeting of the citizens of Savannah was held on Dec. 28, presided over by the Mayor, at which resolutions were passed expressing a desire to accept the terms of the amnesty proclamation of the President, and promising a faithful return to their allegiance. The call for the meeting was signed by many of the prominent citizens of Savannah. Measures are being taken to procure a supply of food from the North for the destitute families of Savannah.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writing from Columbia, Tenn., says: "News from the army of Gen. THOMAS hereafter will be received from another direction. Marching orders have been issued, and the whole army is in motion. All the sick and wounded have been sent to Nashville."

The United States steamer *Saginaw* has arrived at San Francisco with the seven rebel pirates of HOGG'S party, who were arrested on the steamer *Salvador* off Panama in November, and whose transmission across the Isthmus was prevented by the authorities of Granada. They are confined in Fort Alcatraz, and will be tried in February.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Both branches of the Legislature have proceeded promptly to business. In the Senate, yesterday, notice was given of bills to incorporate a paid Fire Department in New-York; to improve and build the wall for the protection of the Battery in New-York; to facilitate the construction of the West Shore Railroad in Rockland County; to provide for submitting to the people the constitutional amendment for the appointment of Commissioners of Appeals; to amend the laws designating legal holidays. Among the bills introduced was one to provide for filling the quota of the State by paying a State bounty of $600, $400 and $200 for three, two and one year's men. The paying of local bounties is prohibited. To incorporate the Union League Club of New-York. Mr. LAIMBEER introduced a resolution appointing Senators MUNGER, WHITE and HUMPHREY a committee to examine and investigate the affairs and management of the several city departments of the Government of New-York City, which was tabled. Adjourned.

In the Assembly, notice was given of a bill to amend the Soldiers' Voting Law; to build a public market in New-York, and for a railroad in Avenue C and other streets in New-York. Bills were introduced to provide for the payment of the State bounty to volunteers, and authorizing Banking Associations to become National Banks. Adjourned.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool, via Queenstown, Dec. 25, arrived at Halifax yesterday morning, bringing three days later news from Europe. The *Shipping Gazette* says that advices from Nantes confirm the report that JUAREZ had issued letters-of-marque to Americans against French ships. The *Army and Navy Gazette* takes a very appreciative view of Gen. SHERMAN'S march. The Pope has replied to the rebel manifesto, and expressed himself in favor of peace. VICTOR EMANUEL has decreed the occupation of convents in Florence for the service of the State. The Queen of Spain, in her speech to the Cortes, admits that the general condition of the monarchy is not satisfactory. The majority of the Polish prisoners on trial at Berlin have been acquitted.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Liverpool, via Londonderry, Dec. 23, arrived at Portland yesterday morning. Her mails will reach this city in the course of the morning.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Gold Room advanced yesterday to 233¾ ₱ cent., and then fell back to 231 ₱ cent. Government Stocks in demand and firm at the close. The Railway Shares, following a freeb decline in Erie, left off dull and lower.

Business in produce and merchandise was rather more active yesterday, and prices generally favored sellers. The freight market was much depressed.

Yesterday afternoon, the Special Committee on Volunteering held a meeting, and resolved not to increase the present bounties. The ordinance lately adopted by the Board of Supervisors leaves it discretionary with the committee as to whether they shall pay $1,000 bounties or less. The following are the present rates: $300 for three years, $50 hand-money; $200 for two years, $30 hand money; $100 for one year, $20 hand money. These bounties apply either to the army or navy.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, a boy named ISAAC WILLIAMS plead guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the House of Refuge. WILLIAM SMITH was brought up for trial on a charge of robbery, but there being no evidence against him, he was discharged.

The testimony in the Weed-Opdyke libel suit was brought to a close yesterday—Mr. Opdyke's cross-examination occupying the greater part of the day. Nothing throwing much additional light on the controversy was elicited. Ex-Judge PIERREPONT and Ex-Judge EMOT will sum up today—to be followed by Mr. EVARTS and Mr. FIELD.

Le Nord, (Paris,) Dec. 20, gives the report that M. BOURAEE, French Minister at Lisbon, is to change places with the Marquis DE CHATEAURENARD, who was some time back appointed French Minister to the United States.

Coroner COLLINS held an inquest yesterday afternoon at the Fourteenth Precinct Police Station, in the case of HENRY LAZARUE, the prize-fighter, who was murdered in his house on the morning of the 2d inst. The jury found a verdict against BERNARD TRIBBY, and he was committed to the Tombs. The principal witnesses were sent to the House of Detention.

The Rev. JOHN THOMSON, D. D., pastor of the Presbyterian Church, corner of Grand and Crosby streets, was the recipient of the handsome sum of $1,100 on Monday last, as a New Year's gift from the more wealthy portion of his charge. The presentation was quite a surprise to the worthy minister, and the affair was full of good feeling to all concerned.

Before the Board of Commissioners of Metropolitan Police, yesterday, Officer JAMES TANNANT was tried for an alleged attempt to shoot Capt. HART, of the Nineteenth Precinct; but the testimony being conflicting, no result was reached, the Commissioners reserving their decision.

Sandwich Islands advices of Dec. 2 announce the arrival at Honolulu of fifty-five whalers, forty-five from the Arctic and ten from the Okotsch Sea, the former bringing 20,898 barrels of oil and 20,900 pounds of bone, and the latter 8,912 barrels of oil and 121,500 pounds of bone, which shows a smaller average than last season.

The Haytian Government has passed a law reserving to authors and artists the monopoly of selling their own works, and extending the privilege to their heirs for twenty years after their death. Spurious editions of books are to be treated much like counterfeit money, and the book counterfeiter will be obliged to pay to the original author the price of three thousand copies of the original edition. This curious law extends to photographs, lithographs and engravings.

The steamship *Costa Rica*, from Aspinwall Dec. 26, arrived at this port yesterday with mails, passengers and treasure. The news from the Pacific coast is of little importance. The *Costa Rica* brought $1,148,000 in gold, half a million of which was for the United States Assistant Treasurer.

A meeting of Commercial Travelers of this and other cities was held last evening, at the LaFarge House. The object was to form themselves into a Mutual Benefit and Protective Society, for the protection of the interests and relief of the Commercial Travelers. Spirited addresses were made by a number of gentlemen, and numerous views given, after which the meeting adjourned, without taking any definite action.

Hon. GERRIT SMITH delivered an able address last evening, at Cooper Institute, before a moderately large audience on the subject of Amending the Constitution so as to prohibit Slavery by Law. Mr. SMITH contended that slavery was originally prohibited by the Constitution, that it never was law, and as such could not be brought before the United States Supreme Court.

Wilmington.

The attempt upon Wilmington has failed and everybody is disappointed. Disappointed, because, like ripe fruit, the works were expected to fall into our hands with the first shake of the tree. Disappointed, because no such naval force was ever before sent from a Northern port. Disappointed, in fact, because everything was hoped for—nothing apprehended or anticipated that could stay the fast-running current of our late good fortunes. But we have learned to accept these disappointments with equanimity and patience—convinced that the fruit will duly ripen as the days pass by, until it may even fall to the ground without a shake.

But why did the attempt fail? Admiral PORTER effected all that a naval force could possibly effect. We are satisfied none could have done more, or better. We have no occasion to find fault here. The military forces did not accomplish what was expected. And that too much was expected seems to have been decidedly the opinion of Gen. WEITZEL, the only responsible military mind of the expedition.

It may be stated, as a general rule, that the direct assaults of this war, by whichever side made, have been failures. The long-range rifle has changed greatly the character of the defence. In the hands of resolute men, sheltered by comparatively trifling breastworks, it annihilates, demoralizes, or disorganizes the assailants long before they can reach the parapet. When, in front of the defending embankment, obstacles are interposed—abattis, palisades, chevaux-de-frise, wet ditches, &c.—and men are detained by them under a deadly fire, it is almost hopeless to expect a direct attack to succeed. Success has always resulted: from flank attacks; from insufficient defence; from demoralized garrisons, or from other exceptional causes. Vicksburgh, Port Hudson, Secessionville, Fort Saunders, Mine Run, Petersburgh—the history of the war is full of illustrations of the rule.

Of combined army and navy attacks there have been few. Many of the earlier successes in capturing works were due to the exaggerated dread entertained by new and inexperienced troops of the fire of vessels, and to imperfect preparation of such shelter as was required. The Port Royal forts thus fell under a naval attack alone. Fort Pulaski was not assaulted; it surrendered after a very inefficient defence. Fort Macon surrendered without assault, because, being besieged closely, resistance was useless. The Mississippi forts fell without assault—the forcing of the passage having rendered them comparatively valueless. And the forts at Mobile (Fort Gaines) was surrendered also without assault, for much the same causes as Fort Macon.

The only case that can now be cited as throwing the light of experience upon the Wilmington affair is that of Fort Wagner. Like Fort Fisher, it was a sandwork. On July 18, 1863, it was attacked by a fleet of iron-clads (the *Ironsides* among them) and wooden vessels, till then seldom surpassed in weight of metal. They were placed at the most efficient distance from the fort—from 500 to 1,500 yards—in perfectly smooth water, and with every possible advantage as to accuracy of fire. The land forces had established batteries of some twenty rifles and fifteen mortars at from 1,200 to 1,800 yards distance. From 8 A. M. until sunset of a long Summer's day, Fort Wagner was pounded by this terrible fire. It scarcely gave a shot in return. Its garrison wisely retired to the bomb-proof, because to have remained outside would have been needless destruction. At sundown an assault was made. Our troops had to pass over 1,500 yards of smooth beach, a mere strip of sand, in order to reach the fort. There were no obstructions of any kind whatever; the ditch was scarcely ankle deep, and the instant our vessels ceased their fire the garrison came forth from their shelter, swarmed the parapet, opened from half a dozen heavy guns with torrents of grape and canister, and defended their work as effectively as if no shot had that day been hurled against it. In fact, the fort had not been more than scarred by all this hammering.

The particulars of this assault—probably the most violent of the war—have not been made known. The official reports have never been published. Of course, there were sufficient reasons why it should have failed—and the public mind is not so obtuse as to disdain some clear and positive information on this, as well as on the other failures that our arms have experienced. But truth is too precious to be wasted, and when it can be discovered amid the heaps of rubbish in which the human mind delights to hide it, it is a jewel too rare to be exposed to the common gaze. We only know that not one, but several hundred, of our men, forced their way into the fort—that for an hour or more they gallantly and gloriously held a part of it—that no supports were sent up to complete the possession, although a fine brigade remained in reserve, the advance of which would have been decisive of success. Why it was not ordered forward—and whose the fault that it was not—is more than we know, as yet. The assaulting party was withdrawn, and the whole affair was a failure. The work finally fell into our hands as the result of a siege operation, and because its obstinate defence was not considered of such vital importance as to require the full energy of which the defence was capable.

At Fort Fisher the guns were silenced, as at Wagner. In other words, the garrison quietly retired to the shelter prepared for this very emergency. Two or three guns were disabled, accidentally, of course, because no firing from a vessel in a rolling sea can be so accurate, at even five hundred yards, as to dismount guns otherwise. It could not be done at Wagner under vastly more favorable circumstances. And, as at Wagner, no essential or disabling damage to the defences could have been accomplished. No naval attack can expect to effect more against an earthwork, rightly constructed and garrisoned by good troops, than to drive the men to their shelter. They can afford to stay there just as long as the vessels can afford to fire. Night must come, and with it relief, or relaxation and repair. The garrison may be poor, and may yield—it may run away; but if it neither runs nor yields, it will probably fight, and the instant the naval fire ceases it will be prompt to repel the assault that cannot take place otherwise. To keep the garrison down by naval fire until the assaulting columns reach the parapet, may be considered impracticable, if not impossible, since these men run quite as much risk from our own exploding shell as would the garrison; and to explode a shell within an hundred yards of any desired point is not attainable yet, even by the more accurate fire of guns planted on firm ground. The question then becomes one of obstacles—of detention under fire—of close use of the rifle, and the rule already enunciated will probably prevail.

Our skirmishers were within a short distance of Fort Fisher, (several hundred yards) —so close that some were hurt by fragments of our own missiles. But skirmishers do not often capture forts. A mass of men—a swarm—must do that sort of work. With a smooth road and a fair run they may press in—provided they are not stopped. At Wagner they were only repelled by the fire of six or eight cannon and the rifles of the garrison. We do not know what the stoppages were before Fort Fisher, but we are told there were fifteen to twenty heavy guns; and, without doubt, Gen. WHITING (who was one of the ablest of our able West Point engineer graduates) had so far benefited by the experience of Fort Wagner as to have amply provided every impediment known in the military vocabulary. These Gens. WEITZEL doubtless found, and found unharmed. He was on the spot, and saw and decided for himself. He was perfectly justified in not risking the great loss inseparable from a repulse. His lines, delayed and disordered by hindrances not visible from the fleet, would have been swept away by the fire of twenty cannon, if by nothing else. Men are not yet iron-clad. That a brave man steals to the parapet is no proof that a column could have followed; and without overpowering force an assault was frivolous.

There were, doubtless, other weighty motives, to be found in the increasing roughness of the sea, indicating loss of communication with the transports, and in the certainty of an attack from Wilmington; but these are only suggested as reasons for withdrawing after it was decided that an assault was impracticable.

Rather than have attacked and failed, it was certainly better not to have attacked at all. An experienced General, on the spot, is the best judge of the probabilities of success, and Gen. WEITZEL'S judgment (although adverse to our expectations and desires) may be accepted as the very best and soundest decision that could have been made.

THE MEXICAN PRIVATEERS.—There may be some reason to question the truth of the report, which we publish this morning, respecting the issue of letters-of-marque by JUAREZ, the President of Mexico. The news comes from Europe by the *Asia*, through the London *Shipping Gazette*. The story was told in a loose circumstantial form, several weeks ago. But now, we have it positively asserted that President JUAREZ "has issued letters-of-marque to Americans against French ships, and especially against the steamers of the French Transatlantic Company." To this is added the statement that one of these steamers was convoyed from Vera Cruz by a French man-of-war, as a protection against the expected Mexican cruisers.

These reports may be—most probably are—concocted entirely in the interest of the rebels. But it is not the less incumbent upon us to remember that while the United States Government still regard MAXIMILIAN and JUAREZ as belligerents, the leading Powers of Europe recognize MAXIMILIAN as the ruler, *de facto* and *de jure*, of the Empire of Mexico. The privateers sailing under JUAREZ'S letters-of-marque would be shut out of the European and colonial ports, and treated as pirates.

The Attempted Blair Mission.

Mr. BLAIR'S olive branch, it seems, was a private affair altogether. He went to Gen. GRANT'S lines without authority from Washington, at his own instance solely; and Gen. GRANT declined to pass him through, simply because he did not deem it meet to facilitate any such irresponsible errand.

There has been no time when the loyal people of the North were less inclined than now to abate one iota from the claim to an unconditional submission of the rebels to the Constitution and the laws. While this intrinsic right remains the same as ever, the power to enforce that right has been made doubly certain—first, by the proof afforded by the recent Presidential election that section cannot divide the North—and second, by the fact that the "Confederacy" has now no army, worthy of the name, left, save that which Gen. GRANT keeps cribbed in Richmond. It is the universal belief of all loyal people that the war, though it may linger for months, is in its last stage, and that the blood and treasure which have yet to be expended bear but a small proportion to the sacrifices already made. It is but natural that the very magnitude of their past sacrifices shall deepen their determination not to barter away the glorious results, after having suffered so much. They would consider it the height of folly to purchase exemption from the few trials that are left, by any concession. The fortunes of war have given us a new claim to the absolute submission to the law of the land which we originally demanded as a matter of right; and now less than ever will we take anything short of that.

It is probably true that most Southern people egregiously mistake the designs of the North. They sincerely believe that we are bent on subjugating and degrading them. They do not comprehend at all that we are fighting only for the same constitutional authority over them that we recognize as equally binding upon ourselves. This misunderstanding is deplorable, but we are not responsible for it, nor can we remove it. President LINCOLN has, from the beginning, officially certified in his Messages that this war had no other object than the maintenance of the Constitution, and that the rebels could have peace at any time by submission thereto. The Southern people have preferred to put faith in the falsehoods of their own leaders. There has been no misrepresentation too gross for them to credit, and their minds are filled with the most perverted ideas concerning the temper and purposes of our Government. But no mission to Richmond, either public or private, can correct this. Such a mission could only have communication with the rebel authorities, and these have always known the real truth. They have falsified, not because they did not know better, but because they could live only by deception. A mission to Richmond, dealing only with the rebel authorities, could do nothing toward undeceiving the people. That can be done only by actual contact with the people, when no longer subject to Confederate control. Our armies are the only effective propagators of the truth.

Savannah now presents a capital illustration of what our armies can accomplish in this line. Within one week after Gen. SHERMAN'S occupation of the city, a public meeting called by the Mayor and a large number of influential citizens, including many members of the city government, unanimously pass resolutions declaring their readiness to submit to the national authority under the Constitution, and to claim the privileges and immunities contained in the Proclamation and Message of the President of the United States. A few days of personal intercourse with Gen. SHERMAN, his officers and soldiers, have wrought a wonderful change of feeling. Dread and abhorrence have given way to a generous trust; and there is now every prospect that Savannah will soon become a thoroughly loyal city. As Gen. SHERMAN turns northward toward Richmond, the same popular enlightenment will go with him. Every day's march will tell more in the interests of peace than all the peace plans or peace missions that ever have or ever will be projected.

COMMERCE WITH SAVANNAH.—Col. ALLEN, a citizen and resident of Savannah, is here, as will be seen by our news report, for the purpose of purchasing supplies for the poor of that city. Gen. SHERMAN sanctions the mission of the Savannah agent, and on grounds alike of humanity and public policy, we have reason to wish it success.

As a temporary expedient, this authorized supply for a large city, which is now entirely cut off from all island supplies, will serve a most important object. It is well, however, that we should not lose sight of the greater point of having Savannah opened up without unnecessary delay, not only to local industry and the general prosperity of business, but to commerce, so that its population may thus be enabled to obtain for themselves, by their own efforts, the means of subsistence.

Amusements.

NIBLO'S SALOON.—A company, styling itself the Italian Opera Buffa, commenced a "season" here last evening. There is no reason why such an enterprise should not succeed. Light opera is pleasant at any establishment except the Academy of Music, where the conditions of its performances render pleasure almost impossible. It is, perhaps, going to the other extreme to anticipate it at Niblo's Saloon. In that not over-large apartment, mimic life is colossal. An ordinary individual becomes a giant and a chorus a crowd. This, however, has, in a measure, been overcome by M. JUIGNET'S French artists. Their natural tact and knowledge have enabled them to accommodate themselves to a limited sphere of operations. We cannot say the same for the members of the Italian Opera Buffa. Although this description of work requires the best of acting, it was obvious, last evening, that most of the artists were at least inexperienced, and better disposed to look at the audience than to consult the interchanges and necessities of the scene. We do not propose to criticise the performance in a musical point of view. The artists were evidently laboring under indisposition, and it would be unjust to suppose that they did their best. There was a small but good orchestra, which accomplished its object satisfactorily. The chorus was as large as the stage could accommodate, but it did not by any means accommodate itself to the stage. For its numbers, it was as bad as could be expected. We hope, on some future occasion, to say more of a speculation which, if successfully conducted, would add to the enjoyments of city life. The cast of the of the opera last evening was as follows: *Adina*, Mme. CAVIOLI; *Nemorino*, Signor MONDARDINI; *Dulcamara*, Signor ARDAVNI; *Belcore*, Signor FALLINI; *Gianetta*, Mme. PIOKANESER. It will be repeated on Friday.

READINGS AND RECITATIONS.—Miss SEDGWICK, a lady of cultivation and literary ability, will give a series of readings and recitations in the lecture-room of the Historical Society, commencing to-night. We are assured that Miss SEDGWICK possesses rare qualifications for the task she has undertaken, and that those who attend will be amply gratified and rewarded with an evening of true intellectual enjoyment.

DODWORTH'S SALOON.—It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that Mr. FITZ HUGH LUDLOW—already known as a picturesque and glowing writer, and a gentleman of varied attainments—intends shortly to give a series of three lectures at this establishment. The first takes place on Saturday next, the 7th, and is called "Across the Continent." The lecturer will describe his personal impressions and experience among the folks of the plains, the miners, hunters, Mormons, &c., infesting and inhabiting the territory traversed in an overland journey to California. The first lecture is devoted to a general survey of these subjects, and will unquestionably be eminently interesting.

SYMPHONIE-SOIREE.—Mr. THEODORE THOMAS will give his second Symphonie-Soiree at Irving Hall on Saturday. The orchestral pieces are SCHUMANN'S symphony No. 2, in C; TOCCATA in F, by BACH, (arranged for orchestra by ESSER,) and WEBER'S overture to Euryanthe. We need scarcely add that these works will be interpreted in the very best manner by an orchestra of sixty performers under Mr. THEODORE THOMAS' direction. The soloists for the occasion are Mr. CARL WOLFSOHN, a pianist of distinction from Philadelphia, and Mme. VAN ZANDT, the charming cantatrice. The programme could hardly be improved. It is admirable.

THE TEN-FORTY QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 2, 1865.

The *Evening Post*, a few days since, in an article entitled, "A Phenomenon Explained," attributes the rise in the price of gold, in face of the late brilliant victories of SHERMAN in Georgia and THOMAS in Tennessee, to the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in placing on the market an additional one HUNDRED MILLIONS of Ten-Forty gold interest-bearing bonds.

In alluding to the act of March 3, 1864, authorizing the issue of $200,000,000 bonds, bearing five per cent. interest in gold, payable either in ten or forty years, and known in Wall-street as "ten-forties," the writer in the *Post* states that the "Secretary of the Treasury directed one hundred millions of these bonds to be subscribed for," and that "the subscription was taken up with alacrity, *under the supposition that no attempt would be made to extend the subscription to the other hundred millions.*"

Now, whatever may have been the "supposition" in regard to the Secretary's intentions in this matter, it is certain that Mr. FESSENDEN gave out no intimation of any such intention as is here intimated; and the very "alacrity" displayed by the public to take up the first $100,000,000 of these bonds was to him a sufficient guarantee that the whole amount authorized by law could readily be disposed of.

And here, I think, is the proper place to introduce the explanation of *another* "phenomenon" quite as curious as that elucidated by the *Post*, and which has the advantage (which that had not) of resting on a solid substratum of fact. On the completion of the subscriptions to the first $100,000,000 ten-forties, a combination was formed in Wall-street, with the view of inducing the Secretary of the Treasury to withdraw all further issues of these bonds. The obvious result of the adoption of this policy would have been to enhance the price of all gold interest-bearing bonds of the Government. It is equally obvious that the enhanced value caused by such action would have gone *into the pockets of the gentlemen of the Wall-street combination, without in the least benefiting the Treasury*. Mr. FESSENDEN, I may state, was waited upon by a delegation from this Wall-street combination, but flatly refused to lend himself to any such stock-jobbing operation. *Hinc illæ lachrymæ*. Hence the wrath of the stock-jobbers—a wrath so sincerely shared by the writer in the *Post*, as to inspire the suspicion that it was not altogether disinterested.

The course taken by Secretary FESSENDEN in this matter was the course indicated to him, both by considerations of sound financial policy and by the dictates of duty. The act of March 3, 1864, authorized him to raise two hundred millions of money by the issue of bonds bearing five per cent. interest in gold. He had also authority to raise money by the issue of 7 3-10 currency interest-bearing bonds. But until the full amount of bonds authorized had been disposed of, it became doubtful whether or not the currency loan could be made a success.

Had the gold interest-bearing loan been withdrawn, as the writer in the *Post* and the Wall-street combination desired, and a resort been had to the seven three-tenth per cent. currency loan as the sole source for raising the money needed by the Government, would the latter have been readily taken to any needed amount, as the *Post* so confidently asserts? It is doubtful. Is it not more likely that the Secretary would have been importuned by the same combination to induce Congress to grant him authority to raise money for his wants at a higher rate of interest—say six per cent.? There is no doubt they would have done so. *And it is equally certain that they would have based their argument on the fact that the 7 3-10 per cent. loan could not be made to meet the exigencies of the Government.*

The Secretary has taken the best possible course open to him: He has placed the full amount of the "Ten-Forties" on the market, without giving any undue advantage to "combinations" in Wall-street or elsewhere, and I am sure that the country—or at least that portion of it that regards more official integrity than the interests of stock-jobbers—will support him in his straightforward and independent action.

The readiness with which the public took up the first hundred million "ten-forties" appeared to be the result of a popular demand for such securities; and when parties came to the Secretary and asked him to withdraw the remaining one hundred millions, he declined to do so, as it would have justly exposed him to the imputation of stopping the subscription, when he found the people willing to take them freely. Had the Secretary withdrawn the loan, the effect would have been to enhance their value, and create an appearance that the Secretary was a party to the "combination."

I cannot see that any shock has been given to the public credit by the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in this matter. It is the Wall-street combination, and not the credit of the Government that has had the "wet blanket," whereof the *Post* speaks, thrown upon it.

The placing of the balance of the "ten-forties" on the market, and the notice of its withdrawal on the 7th inst., was calculated to put gold down rather than advance the price, and until the exact policy of the Government in regard to its finances is made public, no immediate or past action of the present Secretary of the Treasury can warrant any contrary inference.

The only other assertion brought forward by the *Post*, on which to base the attack on Mr. FESSENDEN, is the "further issue of legal-tender notes." This statement is equally void of truth. Since the commencement of the withdrawal of the second hundred million Ten-forty Bonds, *no further issues of legal-tenders have been made, nor has there been any occasion for such measures.*

In proof of this statement, it is sufficient to refer the candid reader to the last monthly exhibit of the Treasury Department.

Trusting this new reading of "the Phenomenon Explained" will be satisfactory to the *Post*, I may be pardoned for asking its explanation of another "phenomenon," much more mysterious. How can loyal journals, at a time when the Secretary of the Treasury is bending all his energies to the solution of a problem of unexampled magnitude and portentous difficulty, reconcile it with their patriotism, to do nothing but sap the foundations of the public credit, distract and disturb the public mind, and by a factious opposition render the task of the Secretary of the Treasury an hundred-fold more difficult?

W. S.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 4.

THE EXAMINATION OF THE IRON-CLADS.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War, who went North to make an examination of the iron-clads building in the several Navy-yards, have completed their labors. Their report will show that there will be a loss of over $15,000,000 to the Government by the construction of these vessels. They entered fully into the subject, as their report will prove, adducing all the evidence to the possession of the Government and its constructors.

MR. FESSENDEN'S POLICY.

Considerable speculation is indulged in regard to the forthcoming views of the Secretary of the Treasury, which are to be communicated to the Finance Committees of both Houses. The Secretary is, however, exceedingly reticent, as several leading financial men from New-York can amply testify, as they have tried in vain every means to obtain an inkling of his policy.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

The daily and monthly receipts of the Internal Revenue Department are exceeding, to a considerable degree, the estimates.

GOV. JACOBS ANXIOUS TO RETURN HOME.

Mr. JACOBS, the exiled Lieutenant-Governor of Kentucky, who is now in Richmond, has written a letter to the President, which was handed to him yesterday by Gen. H. PARNICS, in which he asks permission to return to his home in Kentucky.

REBEL DESERTERS.

Within the past six days three hundred and twenty rebel deserters from the Army of the Potomac and the James have arrived in this city. A number of them have been employed in the Quartermaster's Department, while others have been provided with transportation northward.

GOOD SLEIGHING.

There has been very good sleighing here all day. Price, $20 an hour.

THE MARINE CORPS.

The Marine Corps, now under command of Col. ZEILIN, is full, and now numbers three thousand men. The corps is, however, not large enough to meet the wants of the navy, and an effort will be made this session to increase it to five thousand members.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 4.

CUSHING ON BLOCKADE-RUNNERS.

Dispatches received from Admiral PORTER report that Lieut.-Commander CUSHING, commanding the gunboat *Monticello*, had just gone on shore and destroyed a new English blockade-runner. He is as hard on the English as on the rebels.

COURT-MARTIAL RECORDS.

The record of a court-martial just officially promulgated contains the following:

Capt. HOOD A. MCDONALD, of the First Pennsylvania Cavalry, tried for uttering false and counterfeited bank-notes upon the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, of Bucks County, Penn., was found guilty of the charge, and sentenced to be cashiered from the service of the United States, and to be forever disqualified from holding any office of honor, trust and profit in the United States, and that he be imprisoned with hard labor for a term of ten years, in the Albany State Penitentiary, and pay a fine of five thousand dollars, and that the charges and this sentence be published in at least three newspapers in the State of Pennsylvania.

Capt. GOTTLIEB C. ROSS, for aiding and promoting a challenge, and Capt. HANSON for sending a challenge, and Capt. GEBA for accepting one, all of the Fourth Missouri Cavalry, have been cashiered.

THE RAILROAD PROPERTY AT SAVANNAH.

Gen. MACAULEY, Director and General Manager of Military Railroads, has been ordered to dispatch a party of officers and operatives to take charge of the railroad stock and property captured at Savannah, and in conjunction with the officers of the Quartermaster's Department in the Department of the South, make all arrangements necessary for their efficient repair and use in the operations in South Carolina and Georgia.

THE BURSTING OF THE PARROTT GUNS.

The Board recently appointed to examine into the cause of the bursting of the Parrott rifled cannon on board Admiral POARTA'S fleet, are expected to enter upon their duties to-morrow. It is stated that we have at present upward of one thousand such guns on our vessels of war, and a hundred of them in use in the army. Heretofore their record has been good, and one employed against Charleston has been fired more than three thousand times.

VIOLATIONS OF THE REVENUE ACT.

The distillers in the city of New-York and neighborhood heretofore charged with violation of the Internal Revenue Law, are now, it is understood, paying the pecuniary penalties to which they are liable; and so of other establishments in various parts of the country.

LOSSES IN THE REVENUE.

If, considering the extensive machinery of the Internal Tax system, the losses in the Treasury by evasion or fraud have, so far as has been discovered, been comparatively small, the experience acquired by the assessors and collectors enables them to guard the public interests with more efficiency than when this mode of taxation went into operation.

ARREST OF MR. B. A. OSBON.

Mr. B. S. OSBON, naval reporter, No. 2 Dey-street, New-York, and correspondent of the English *Army and Navy Gazette*, has been arrested by order of the President, and ordered to be put on trial for furnishing to the public press and requesting the publication of the details of the Wilmington expedition, thereby causing the enemy to reinforce the works at Federal Point. Mr. OSBON is now in the Old Capitol Prison.

LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS.

The President has appointed Mr. AINSWORTH R. SPOFFORD, Librarian of Congress, to succeed Dr. J. G. STEVENSON, resigned. Mr. SPOFFORD to-day entered upon the duties of his office.

THE SAVANNAH COTTON.

The question as to the proper disposition of the twenty-three thousand bales of cotton recently captured at Savannah, and the additional supplies which may be expected to be gathered in Georgia and elsewhere, now engages the attention and consideration of prominent officials. The *Chronicle* recommends the exportation to Europe of the cotton captured at Savannah, and estimates that a million of bales or more may be obtained with in the rebel lines. This policy, it states, would transfer the balance of trade and course of exchange to this country, and turn the tide of the precious metals in this direction.

A FRENCH OR ENGLISH SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY—WHICH?

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 24 inst., in reply to the *Sentinel*, opposes an appeal to the protection of France and England in the present weakness of the South, and intimates that the article in the *Sentinel*, recommending such a policy, emanated from JEFFERSON DAVIS and from a panicky mind. It says if the alternative were presented to them of being the subjects of those foreign Powers, or returning to the United States, they would choose the former.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Asia at Halifax—Mexican Letters-of-Marque—Sensible Opinion About Sherman's March—The Pope's Reply to the Rebel Manifesto—General Continental News.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Jan. 4.

The steamship *Asia*, Capt. MOODIE, from Liverpool at 3:30 o'clock on the afternoon of the 24th, via Queenstown on the 25th of December, arrived here this morning. Her dates are three days later than those already received.

The *Asia* has 30 passengers for this port and 29 for Boston.

The steamship *China*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown at 4 A. M. on the 24th of December.

The steamship *City of Baltimore* was advertised to leave Liverpool on the same day as the *Asia*, but was withdrawn.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The *Shipping Gazette* says that advices from NANTES confirm the report that Ex-President JUAREZ had issued letters-of-marque to Americans against French ships, and especially against the steamers of the French Transatlantic Company. One of these vessels having £200,000 sterling in specie on board, was convoyed from VERA CRUZ by a French man-of-war.

SHERMAN'S MARCH.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says:

"There is not the smallest pretext for saying that SHERMAN was obliged to leave Atlanta, or that he could not have turned northwards and eastwards and joined GRANT without opposition had he been so minded."

MR. SEWARD AND THE REBEL PRISONERS.

The London *Times* has an editorial on the letter of Secretary of State, SEWARD, in reply to Lord WHARNCLIFFE'S application to distribute aid among rebel prisoners. It says, that it is no slight testimony to the course taken by her Majesty's Government in its dealings with Federal America, that Mr. SEWARD, with an animus he cannot conceal, is driven to make the most of the opportunity offered him by a person wholly irresponsible as a representative of the British nation. His letter indicates that he is prepared to make the most of the least official slip that might be made on the part of the British Cabinet or any of its representatives. Mr. SEWARD must be hard driven when he finds it necessary to express so much indignation on so trifling an affair. The *Times* questions the wisdom and good taste of Lord WHARNCLIFFE'S offer, but it repudiates Mr. SEWARD'S charges against the British people, and concludes by saying that: "It is known that in every one of the questions raised by the existing civil war we are only moving in the lines already laid down for us by the lawyers, statesmen, the conscience and public opinion of the United States. We are in the same case as they are, and whatever abuse Mr. SEWARD chooses to lavish on us simply recoils on the heads of his own people."

REPLY OF THE POPE TO THE MANIFESTO OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

The reply of the Papal Government to the recent manifesto of the Commissioners and Congress of the Confederate States, addressed to European Powers, is published.

It is dated Rome, Dec. 2, and is signed by Cardinal ANTONELLI.

After acknowledging the receipt of the letter of the Confederate Commissioners, and the manifesto of the Congress of the Confederate States, Cardinal ANTONELLI says:

"The sentiments expressed in the manifesto, tendings, as they do, to the cessation of the most bloody war which still rages in your country, and to putting an end to the disasters which accompany it by proceeding to negotiations for peace, being entirely in accordance with the disposition and character of the august Head of the Catholic Church. I do not hesitate a moment in bringing it to the notice of the Holy Father.

His Holiness, who has been most deeply afflicted by the accounts of the frightful carnage of this obstinate struggle, has heard with satisfaction the expression of the same feelings and sentiments. Being Vicar on Earth of that God who is the Pastor of Peace, he yearns to see these wrecks appeased and peace restored.

In proof of this, he wrote to the Archbishops of New-York and New-Orleans as far back as October, 1862, inviting them to exert themselves in bringing about this holy object.

You may thee, honorable gentlemen, feel well assured, that whenever a favorable occasion shall present itself, His Holiness will not fail to avail himself of it to hasten so desirable a result, as it is his most earnest wish that all nations may be united in the bonds of charity, peace and love."

FRANCE.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France exhibit an increase of cash on hand of nearly twelve and a half million of francs.

The Bank of France has reduced its rate of discount from 5 to 4½ per cent.

The *Progress*, of Lyons, announces that the cotton crisis is drawing to a close in the department of the Rhone, where considerable arrivals of the raw material have revived that branch of industry.

The Paris Bourse on the 23d was flat. The rentes were easier and closed at 65f 50@20c.

ITALY.

The King has issued a decree ordering, as a measure of public utility, the occupation of convents, seminaries and other establishments in Florence, necessary for the service of the State.

SPAIN.

The Cortes opened on the 22d of December.

The Queen's speech announces the hope of a prompt solution of the Peruvian question, but is silent on the subject of St. Domingo. It says that Spain has not ambitious projects upon the South American republics. It announces bills regulating financial questions, and measures for a modification of the laws in reference to the Press.

As regards Mexico, the speech says that the official communication of MAXIMILIAN'S accession to the Throne of Mexico, is the commencement of a new era in the political relations between Spain and Mexico, hitherto unfortunately interrupted.

Another paragraph in the speech is as follows:

"I am bound to state that the general condition of the monarchy, considered in all its extent, is not very satisfactory, and to remedy this I shall lay before you a bill of great importance." This is supposed to refer to San Domingo.

PRUSSIA.

Judgment has been delivered at Berlin in the cases of the Polish prisoners indicted for high treason. The majority were acquitted. The others were found guilty of acts tending to the commission of high treason, but, under extenuating circumstances, sentences were not pronounced.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Cape of Good Hope mails to Nov. 20 have been received.

The Governor of the Cape had given a decision, in a case of arbitration, in favor of the free States as against the Moshesh.

War was considered imminent between the free States and the Moshesh.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Dec. 24—P. M.

The markets are all closed to-day for the Christmas holidays. They will reopen again on the 27th.

The news to-day is quite unimportant.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of Cotton for the week were 78,000 bales, including 34,000 bales to speculators and 5,500 bales to exporters. The market is firmer, with an advance of ⅛d. on American and ¼d @ ½d. on other descriptions. The sales on Friday were 10,000 bales, the market closing firm at the following quotations:

	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans	27½d.	26d.
Mobile	27½d.	26¾d.
Uplands	27¾d.	26¾d.

Stock in port, 355,000 bales, including 9,000 bales of American.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The Manchester market is firm, and prices of Goods and Yarns were still advancing.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs market is firmer, with a slight advance on all qualities. Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. and others report: FLOUR firm; Extra State, 21s @ 24s. WHEAT firmer, and advanced 1d. @2d. Western and the finer qualities: Red Western, 7s. 10d. @8s. 4d.; White Western, 8s. @9s. 6d. CORN active and advanced 3d. @ 6d. per quarter; Mixed, 28s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market is dull. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., GORDON, BAUCH & Co. and others report: BEEF quiet and steady. PORK quiet. BACON—The market has a downward tendency for new. BUTTER firm, with an upward tendency. LARD very dull and declined 3d. @1s. CHEESE has advanced 6d. @1s for good. TALLOW steady.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES easier at 29s. 9d. @30s. 6d. for Pots and Pearls. SUGAR unchanged at an advance of 6d. COFFEE quiet. RICE has an upward tendency. LINSEED CAKES active at £9 @ £9 12s 6d. LINSEED OIL steady. SPERM OIL quiet and steady. RESIN flat. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 60s. @ 61s. PETROLEUM—Messrs. BOULT, ENGLISH & BRANDON report the market steady; sales of refined at 2s. ½ gallon; no sales of Crude.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS quiet and steady. IRON dull. SUGAR heading upward. COFFEE steady. TEA—Common Congou is steady. Green Teas are lower. RICE firm. TALLOW dull. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady. PETROLEUM quiet, at 2s 8d for ornde, and 2s. 1d for refined.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on Sunday night at 89¼ @89¾, for money.

The Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £155,000.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

There have been no sales of American Securities, and quotations are nominal.

United States five-twenties are quoted at 41¾ @42¼.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Costa Rica—Affairs in Central and South America.

The steamship *Costa Rica*, from Aspinwall Dec. 26, with mails, passengers and treasure, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

SPECIE LIST.

Order	$18,045 92	Uhlfelder & Cohn	30,300 00
Duncan, Sherman & Co	34,284 51	A. Belmont & Co	49,589 00
T. Strauss Bros & Co	70,000 00	Wells, Fargo & Co	177,020 48
Schalle Bros	30,000 00	Lees, Waller & Co	115,000 00
H. Cohn & Co	55,400 00	J. A. Stuart, Asst Treas. U. S.	500,000 00
J. H. Coghill & Co	5,000 00	Total	$1,147,740 11
J. B. Newton & Co	45,000 00	FROM ASPINWALL.	
DeWitt, Kittle & Co	17,000 00	To Order	1,000 00
		Total	$1,148,850 11

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, Dec. 26, 1864.

The British mail steamship *Peru* arrived at the Island of Taboga on the 20th instant. Her dates from the Southern Republics are to the 13th instant. She brings $37,000 in specie, most of which is for England, passengers and a cargo of coast produce. Among her passengers is the celebrated Admiral PINARE, now relieved by Admiral PAREJA.

PERU.

The Spanish question has been the object which has almost exclusively engaged the attention of the Government. Disgust must be the feeling uppermost in the mind of any one interested in Peru and waiting for tidings of some settlement of the Spanish-Peruvian question.

In accordance with the resolution of Congress dated Nov. 26 last, the Peruvian Government was preparing to take the offensive against the Spanish forces stationed off the Chincha Islands, although the military preparations were not as yet finished.

It is now said that the South American Congress have interfered to prevent war till they have tried what they can do by further negotiations, and here the matter rests.

The Republics represented in the American Congress are also animated with the same feeling. Even Ecuador, with regard to which auspicions were before entertained, has adopted decidedly the same views; and her Plenipotentiary in the Continental Congress occupies, it seems, an important position in the Spanish question.

The Senate has disapproved the project of the Minister of the Treasury, in which he asked to be authorized to negotiate a loan of six millions of dollars with the guano consignees, provided the granted prorogations were respected.

The news of the burning of the Admiral ship *Triunfo*, off the Chincha Islands, is confirmed.

Exchange on London, 37½d.

CHILE.

From Chile there is no news of importance.

The solution of the Spanish-Peruvian question is most anxiously waited for, that it may be known how the country stands—whether we are to have a war, or, which will be most humiliating, an unsatisfactory peace, to which Peru will be forced.

The new Customs regulations, which came into operation on the 19th November, do not give general satisfaction, and the merchants of Valparaiso are preparing a protest against the new import duties.

A new Government bill has been approved by the Chambers for raising in this country, within two years, a loan of three millions of dollars. This amount is required in addition to the loan presently attempted to be raised in Europe.

EXCHANGES—On London, 60@90 days, 44½d. @45d.; Paris, 4 70@4 75.

BULLION—Bar Silver, per marc, fine, $10 62½; Hard Dollars, 8½ ₱ cent. premium.

FLOUR—Per bag, 100 lbs., $2 37½@$2 50.

WHEAT—Per fanegs, 155 lbs., $2 37½@$2 50.

BAR COPPER—Per quintal, 100 lbs., $17 25.

NITRATE—Per quintal, 160 lbs., $1 93, deliverable here or at loading ports on the coast.

COALS—(Welch binding,) delivered on the coast, per ton, 2,240 lbs., $10; (Steam, $9.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Guatemala*, from San Jose de Guatemala, arrived at this port Dec. 15. Her dates are: San Jose, Dec. 5; Acajutla, Dec. 6; Libertad, 7; La Union, 10; Realejo, 11; Punta Arenas, 13. Following is the freight list of the *Guatemala*:

For Southampton—1,795 cerroons indigo, 22 cerroons cochineal. 1 parcel samples.

For Liverpool—299 cerroons indigo, 31 cerroons cochineal, 119 bales cotton, 51 bales India rubber, 2 cases plants, 3 pkgs sundries.

For New-York—80 cerroons indigo, 21 bales deer skins, 36 bags silver ores, 4 bags pepper, 489 hides, 1 parcel samples.

For South Pacific—63 cerroons indigo, 30 bags coffee, 20 pkgs sugar, 14 cases segars, 48 pkgs sundries.

For Aspinwall—20 cerroons indigo.

For Panama—36 cerroons indigo, 6 bags rice, 3 cases segars, 35 pkgs silver ores, 64 pkgs sugar, 4 bags coffee, 20 pkgs sundries.

Specie for England—$32,430 50; specie for New-York, $500; specie for Panama, $3,031 07. Total—$36,961 57.

The only news of importance from Central America, is the almost universal complaint of the destruction of the cotton-plant by worms. It is now stated that the yield will be comparatively small, and that their only hope left to proprietors of estates to make good their losses, rests on the chance of the second crop, which is gathered in April. There is little dependence to be placed in the people of Central America in regard to coming crops of any kind, more especially so if the present yield of cotton. One month ago reports were generally favorable, while at present the very reverse is the result.

In regard to the would-be pirates, we learn that the man BRADSHAW, alias JOHNSON, the chief of the gang, when he found the plot was discovered, divulged many of the plans. On being asked what they expected to do for coal, he replied that some time ago he had purchased for $2,000 the Island of San Elmo, which they had made a depot for coal and guns. The island of San Elmo is one of the group of Pearl Islands in this bay. It is well located for such a purpose, but the assertion of BRADSHAW that it had been made a depot for guns and coal, is not correct. BRADSHAW also stated that although they had failed in the attempt to seize the *Guatemala*, they had not yet given up all hope of securing the ship.

On the 3d instant, BRADSHAW with his gang left Acajutla for Belize on the Atlantic. Before leaving they had a general fight amongst themselves, in which empty bottles were the weapons, and bruised and broken heads the result. Some of the gang had threatened the life of BRADSHAW, and at his request the Government of Salvador furnished him with a small guard of native soldiers to protect him from violence on the journey. As a matter of course Capt. DAVENPORT and his guard of six men from the *Lancaster*, who went up in the *Guatemala*, in hopes of receiving the pirates from the Government of Salvador, have returned without having accomplished their object.

The political news from the five Republics is of little importance.

GAUTEMALA.

The House of Representatives began its sessions on the 25th of last month. The President's Message is a lengthy document, entering into the relations of Gautemala with foreign countries, and the material and intellectual progress visible within the limits of the republic. The expressions of the President in regard to the Spanish-Peruvian question are wise and guarded, showing sympathy for the sister republic, but, at the same time, not forgetting the friendship existing between Gautemala and Spain. Principally interesting is the part of the message referring to the neighboring Empire of Mexico, and the relations of Gautemala and Central America in general, with the same. The President acknowledges that he is glad an able and firm government has been established in Mexico, and that it is necessary for Central America to come in very close contact with it, but he repudiates the idea of a formal annexation, with the abandonment of the republican form of government and of their sovereignty, as neither necessary nor desired by him or his people.

SALVADOR.

The elections for President of the Republic and for Congress have already begun; the belief is generally entertained that the present provisional President, Sr. DUEÑAS, will be reelected by a large majority.

The country's prosperity is progressing favorably. The forthcoming cotton crop is valued at $1,000,000; and the fair of San Miguel, held on Nov. 21, by the great activity and the abundance of money, gave a proof of the sound condition of agriculture and commerce.

HONDURAS.

President MADINA is showing great regard to the Government of both Gautemala and Salvador, thus refuting the rumors that had been assiduously spread about his having formed a league with BARRIOS. Equally unfounded are those speaking of CABRERA'S and DUEÑAS' intentions to overthrow MADINA and put XATRUCH in his place.

COSTA RICA.

The investigations and enquiry made for the purpose of ascertaining if Calderas or any other point on the Pacific would make a better harbor than Punta Arenas, have shown that the latter port is undoubtedly preferable. It will therefore remain the principal port of the republic on this side, and, by order of the Executive, receive some highly necessary improvements.

Income Tax Secrets.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

MR. PUTNAM'S article on income tax "secrets," in your issue of the 1st inst., is a vindication of his acts, which honors with the law, and Mr. FESSENDEN'S first official notice, headed, "The Special Income TAX—Regulations for its Assessment and Collection." Mr. FESSENDEN states, in reference to the law referred to by Mr. PUTNAM, that it is the duty of the assessors to seek the cooperation of all tax-paying citizens to prevent frauds. That is to say, the lists must be open to the public, and the assessors must call in the aid of other tax-payers, to watch their neighbors and acquaintances. The law in other respects is also faulty.

AN INCOME TAX-PAYER OF 1863.

POPULAR LECTURES.—MONS. DUBOIS, the popular humorous lecturer, who has been giving entertainments in the Eastern cities in behalf of the National Sailors' Fair, the Soldiers' Relief Society, and other benevolent associations, has come to this city, where he proposes shortly to give an exhibition of his wit and humor.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in WRAPPERS, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates. Payments invariably in advance.

For Coughs and Throat Disorders, use "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," having proved their efficacy by a test of many years.

"I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, excepting to think yet better of that which I began thinking well of."—*Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.*

It is well known that an important percentage of the ills that flesh is heir to, arise from poison taken into the stomach with food or more occasional refreshments. BURNETT'S FRUIT EXTRACTS are free from poisonous oils and acids, and are perfectly healthy.

Speaking of HOLIDAY GIFTS, the *Tribune* of 28d inst. says: "A Morton Gold Pen is a property in itself, and forms a very appropriate and useful Christmas present to all who write for profit or for pleasure."

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Wm. Knabe & Co.,
Manufacturers of
GOLD MEDAL,
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
BALTIMORE, MD

Certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, J. Satter and other leading artists. EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

A full assortment of the above celebrated Instruments at C. BAUER & CO.'S WAREROOMS, No. 544 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Second-Hand Safes.

In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes, for sale very cheap.
MARVIN & Co., No. 265 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Old Eyes Made New.

A pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address DR. B. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

Facts for Soldiers.—Throughout the Indian and Crimean Campaigns, the only medicines which proved themselves able to cure the worst cases of Dysentery, Scurvy and Fever, were HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. Therefore, let every Volunteer see that he is supplied with them. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the druggists in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Counterfeits! Counterfeits!! Parties dealing in my preparations are warned against purchasing any Pills and Ointment represented as being mine that do not have my private revenue stamp on each box or pot, and the words "Holloway, New-York," watermarked in the book of directions. The counterfeits are now offered for sale in this city. Any party who will detect them will receive a handsome reward by applying to the undersigned. THOS. HOLLOWAY,
No. 80 Maiden-lane.

Bardsall's Arnica Liniment.—An infallible cure for Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Rheumatism, Inflammation, &c. A single application allays the pain from a burn the instant it is applied. No family should be without it. Depot No. 81 Barclay-st., New-York.

Knitting Machines—For Plain or Fancy Knitting; different sizes and gauges; the best in use. DALTON KNITTING MACHINE CO., 537 Broadway

Miller's Hair Dye, better in quality, more in quantity, cheaper in price (75 cents) than any dye. Try it. Sold by all druggists. Depot No. 56 Dey-st.

Trusses.—Dr. RIGGS' Hard Rubber Truss, Varicocele Truss, Supporters, Suspensories, etc., etc. No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch and lock-stitch sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

BIRMINGHAM—KELLOGG.—At Oatskill, N. Y., on Monday, Dec. 12, by Rev. G. H. Howard, J. E. BIRMINGHAM and Miss FANNY S. KELLOGG.

MORRIS—SIMPSON.—At St. Ann's Church, this city, on Wednesday, Jan. 4, by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, JAMES E. MORRIS and Miss ELIZA G. SIMPSON, all of this city.

DIED.

BUTLER.—On Tuesday, Jan. 3, HENRY M., eldest son of Henry Butler.

His relatives and friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend the funeral services, at No. 414 West 22d st., on Thursday afternoon, the 5th inst., at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to New-Haven for interment.

CLARKE.—On Monday, Jan. 2, of pneumonia, aged 26 years, THOMAS EVANS CLARKE, of the late firm of Clarke & Brown.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 63 Irving-place, corner of 18th-st., on Thursday, at 2 P. M.

COCK.—At Westbury, first month, 2d, of paralysis, ELIZABETH HICKS, wife of William T. Cock, aged 59 years.

Her friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from Westbury Meeting-house, on Sixth Day, 1st month, 6th, at 10 o'clock A. M. Carriages will meet the 9 A. M. train (from James-slip) Long Island Railroad, at Westbury Station.

COMSTOCK.—On Tuesday, Jan. 3, JULIA M., wife of Andrew Comstock.

Funeral services will be held on Thursday next, at 3½ P. M., in the Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. Krebs, Madison-av., corner of 29th-st. The remains will be taken to New-Milford, Conn., for interment, on Friday next, by New-Haven 8 A. M. train.

CAHILL.—In Chicago, on Friday, Dec. 30, of pneumonia, THOMAS CAHILL, of Yonkers, in the 60th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from St. Mary's Church, Yonkers, on Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

DOUGHERTY.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, Jan. 2, GEORGE T. DOUGHERTY, M. D., aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from Christ Church, Bedford av., near 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

DUMONT.—Suddenly, in this city, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 3, of disease of the heart, Rev. A. H. DUMONT, D. D., of Newport, R. I., in the 57th year of his age.

☞ Providence and Boston papers please copy.

HARTT.—On Sunday morning, Jan. 1, Capt. EDWARD B. HARTT, late of Company A, 3d Regiment Excelsior Brigade, N. Y. Volunteers, aged 36 years.

His remains were interred in Greenwood on Tuesday morning.

HUNTER.—On Wednesday, Jan. 4, MARY HUNTER, adopted daughter of Dr. Galee and Jane E. Hunter, aged 3 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, at the house of Dr. J. W. RAMSEY, on Friday next, the 6th inst., at 11 o'clock, at No. 3 Lamartine-place, 28th-st.

MCGEE.—On Monday, Jan. 2, at Port Richmond, Staten Island, JOHN B. MCGEE, in the 96th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Jan. 5, at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of his son-in-law, W. N. Hawkins, Church Road, Port Richmond. Boat leaves foot of Dey-st. at 12 o'clock, and returns at 4 P. M. Carriages in waiting.

MILLEN.—On Tuesday, Jan. 3, ALVINA, wife of Wm. B. Millen, and daughter of C. Y. Kerr, aged 22 years, 10 months and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 71 2d-st.

MINDLEBROOK.—In Wilton, Conn., on Monday, Dec. 26, GEORGE S. MINDLEBROOK, aged 8 years. On Thursday, Dec. 29, WILLIAM S. MINDLEBROOK, in the 7th year of his age, children of Samuel D. and Sarah L. Middlebrook.

REDFIELD.—On Wednesday, Jan. 4, HENRY KIERSTED, infant son of P. M. W. and Augusta K. Redfield.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at the residence of his parents, Broadway and 143d-st., on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

SEIPMAN.—In New-Haven, Conn., on Tuesday, Jan. 3, WILLIAM HENRY SEIPMAN, son of the late Charles K. Shipman, aged 46 years.

Funeral will take place this day, (Thursday,) Jan. 5, at 3 P. M., from No. 26 Oliva-st., New-Haven.

STUYVESANT.—On Wednesday, Jan. 4, AUGUSTA VAN HORNE, infant daughter of Robert R. Stuyvesant.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, from St. Mark's Church, corner of 2d-av. and 10th-st., on Friday morning, the 6th inst., at 11 o'clock.

SULLIVAN.—On Wednesday, Jan. 4, FLORENCE, only son of James and Mary Sullivan.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, at 2 P. M., without further notice, from the residence of the parents, No. 90 Division-st.

TUCKER.—On Tuesday, Jan. 3, WM. TUCKER Jr., in the 21st year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 32 Macdougal-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

TURNAY.—At Astoria, on Wednesday, Jan. 4, ANNIE G., wife of Paschal W. Turnay, of this city.

Her remains will be taken to Jamaica Plains, Mass., for interment.

VAN BANSCHOTEN.—On Wednesday, Jan. 4, after a short illness, WM. H. VAN BANSCHOTEN, in the 38th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral in to-morrow's paper.

WOOD.—On Wednesday, Jan. 4, CATHARINE AMELIA, youngest child of Frederick P. and Mary A. T. Wood.

Her remains will be taken in Tarrytown, on Friday morning, for interment.

WHEELER.—On Wednesday, Jan. 4, HELEN S. A., daughter of the late John M. Wheeler.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. Newcomb, 54th st., corner of Lexington-av., on Friday, at 9 o'clock A. M. Remains to be taken to the old homestead at North East.

WALKE.—On Monday, Jan. 2, THOMAS WALKE, native of Plymouth, Devonshire, Eng., aged 68 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 34 West 24th st., on Tuesday, Jan. 5, at 1 o'clock P. M.

WALTON.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Jan. 3, MARIA L., wife of Alfred L. Walton, and daughter of Abrm. Fowler, aged 28 years.

The funeral will take place on Thursday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from the Presbyterian Church at Tubby Hook. Trains leave Chambers-st. at 11:30 A. M.

☞ The funeral of the late THOS. F. BOLL will take place at Trinity Church, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 5, at 10½ o'clock. His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED,
WET DAYS AT EDGEWOOD,
By the author of "Reveries of a Bachelor." 1 vol. 12mo. Uniform with "My Farm of Edgewood." Price $2.

"This book is really an unique one, filling a niche in literature which has hitherto been vacant. * * * Brief as these sketches are, they gather the cream of the old agricultural lore, as well as much that is quaintest, raciest and most picturesque in pastoral poetry. * * * In his simple relish for nature, and in his native expression of delight in homely rural pursuits and pleasures, he sometimes brings good old Isaac Walton to our mind, and a little quiet gossip with him, in these days of fierce excitements, is as refreshing as the over-wrought nervous system, as the smell of new-mown clover or the music of a farm-yard."—*Providence Press.*

Copies sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price by the publishers. C. SCRIBNER & CO.,
No. 124 Grand-st., New-York.

THE "TIMES" REVIEW OF McCLELLAN
BY WILLIAM SWINTON.
PRICE 15 CENTS.

A few copies of this valuable document, which has attracted so much attention, are for sale at the TIMES Office. Sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of 15 cents.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY REVIEW
will appear on SATURDAY, Jan. 7.
PRICE 10 CENTS.
C. B. SEYMOUR, Editor.
THOMAS HAGEN, Publisher.
Office 7 Mercer-st. Wholesale agency, American News Co.

AN ENTIRELY NEW INVENTION IN DENTISTRY.

The Public and Profession are invited to examine Dr. LEVETT'S "PATENT" in COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificial teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced, occupying but half the space in the mouth heretofore deemed indispensable, while its adhesion is perfect. No. 832 Broadway. Hours 9 till 5.

Can refer to patients of the highest respectability.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES complete, including the Sunday edition, from Dec. 1, 1860, to the present time. Apply to or address SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, *Times* office.

EAGLE GAS STOVES,
FOR
HEATING AND COOKING.
Every stove warranted as represented.
Call or send for descriptive catalogues.
EAGLE GAS STOVE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 474 Broadway, New-York.

LADIES' BELT BUCKLES,
New styles. Large size, just received from Paris. Gilt, Jet, Steel and Pearl. Two, three, four, five, six, eight, ten, fifteen, and twenty dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS,
New Styles—Just received. THREE, FIVE, SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS a set. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
Of all descriptions,
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

DIAMOND RINGS
Of all descriptions, from TWENTY-FIVE, FIFTY, SEVENTY-FIVE, ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR AND FIVE HUNDRED TO TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS each. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st

SEAL RINGS FOR GENTLEMEN,
FINE GOLD—New Styles—SIX, EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE to ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS, NEW PATTERNS.
ONE, TWO and THREE HUNDRED to ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS each. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 41 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

EXPRESS TO SAVANNAH, GEO.
FOR SOLDIERS' PACKAGES ONLY.
THE HARNDEN EXPRESS, No. 66 Broadway, is prepared to send parcels to the soldiers in General Sherman's army, with dispatch.

AN APPROPRIATE PRESENT.—ALBUMS filled with pictures of the good and the great are always acceptable, but an accurate phrenological and physiognomical description of character, would be a present both new and useful to any gentleman or lady. Examinations, with written charts, given daily, by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway.

IVORY EAR RINGS AND PINS—NEW styles—Black, White and Red—THREE, FOUR and FIVE DOLLARS a set—for sale by G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

CITY RAILROADS.—A TICKET OFFICE FOR the different lines has been opened at the store of P. F. SMITH & FOWLER, No. 3 Park-row.

DISEASES OF THE

THROAT AND LUNGS.

Editor of New-York Times:

Permit me to call the attention of your readers to the fact that I have retired from general practice, and will in future devote my time and attention exclusively to the treatment of the diseases of the

RESPIRATORY ORGANS,

by my peculiar system of

SPECIFIC TOPICAL MEDICATION.

An extensive and constant practice of over thirty years, during which a large share of my studies, time and attention have been devoted to the treatment of diseases of the THROAT and LUNGS, have enabled me to introduce most important improvements both in the examination and treatment of these organs, by the means of which I have obtained results that attracted the attention of the medical world both in this country and in Europe. By means of the system as practiced by me, remedial agents are conveyed directly to the affected parts, in a manner not attained by any other known method, in connection with such general treatment as each individual case requires and an extensive experience in that class of diseases suggests. It has proved itself of the greatest value in the following diseases:

CHRONIC CATARRH,
THROAT AFFECTIONS,
LARYNGITIS,
AFFECTIONS OF THE VOICE,
DYPHTHERIA,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS,
CONSUMPTION,

and all the various diseases of the lungs.

The reputation of my peculiar system does not depend upon future experiments, upon paid-for newspaper puffs, or upon the result obtained in a few selected favorable cases, but has been tested in an extensive practice of over thirty years, both in Europe and this country, in a large number of cases of every description, with the most gratifying results.

Living witnesses of the highest respectability residing here and elsewhere, whose names and residence will be cheerfully furnished at the office, will substantiate beyond all doubt the complete success of my treatment. In retiring from the extensive general practice in which I have been engaged for upward of thirty years, and in concentrating my efforts exclusively upon the treatment of the respiratory organs—a class of diseases so prevalent in this country, and so inimical to life, I yield only to the constantly increasing demand made upon my time by office practice, and in departing from the strict rules of medical ethics, so far as to avail myself of the press as a medium for the introduction of my system to the public at large, I discharge a duty which I owe to those to whom my varied and extensive experience and acknowledged skill might be of vital importance, and who could not be reached through any other channel.

Well knowing the prejudice existing by a portion of the community against specialists, particularly (and frequently justly so) against advertising ones, I think it due to myself to state that I am a regularly educated physician, and have been engaged in the general practice of medicine for upward of thirty years, the

FINANCIAL.

GOODYEAR BROTHERS & DURAND

OFFER FOR SALE

$200,000

OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE COUPON BONDS OF THE BROADWAY AND SEVENTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, DATED JUNE 1, 1864; DUE 1884, BEARING INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SEVEN PER CENT., PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY AT THE BROADWAY BANK.

These Bonds are part of an issue of the First Mortgage Bonds on the franchise of the road, its track, cars, horses, real estate and other corporate property.

This company owns the most valuable franchise in the City of New-York, having two branches, both commencing at Seventh-avenue—one runs down Seventh-avenue to and through Greenwich-avenue and Thompson-street, to Canal—the other runs down Broadway to Fourteenth-street, thence through University-place, &c., to Barclay-street, tapping Broadway at present at Broome and Barclay streets, with the privilege of tapping at Park-place and Duane-street.

Parties desiring a first-class security on one of the best city roads, are requested to call at our banking-house.

GOODYEAR BROTHERS & DURAND,
No. 18 Broad-st.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS OF 1881.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 10-40 BONDS.
ONE YEAR CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS.

NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN USUAL COMMISSION ALLOWED.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS COLLECTED OR PURCHASED.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED
TO JAN. 7 FOR
"10-40" U. S. BONDS.
¼ PER CENT. COMMISSION ALLOWED.
Payments may be made:
One-third, Jan. 7,
One-third, Jan. 14,
One-third, Jan. 21.
Five per cent. Treasury Notes taken in payment, and accrued interest allowed.
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st.,
New-York.
U. S. Government and Loan Agents.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."
All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased, and on hand, for sale.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

Office of the Mariposa Company,
No. 34 Wall-st, New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the drawing this day made of twenty-five of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company for redemption, the following Bonds numbered 80, 116, 141, 242, 293, 319, 400, 451, 464, 552, 608, 612, 748, 757, 785, 842, 857, 945, 960, 1087, 1168, 1217, 1314, 1372, 1383, were drawn by lot, and that the same will be paid in Gold, on presentation at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of January next, the first day of the month being Sunday. The Bonds so drawn must be presented for payment within ten days of the 1st day of January next, under penalty of the forfeiture of the right of redemption under this drawing. By order of the Board.
Dated 6th Dec., 1864. W. TITUS, Secretary.

Office of the Mariposa Company,
No. 34 Wall-st, New-York.

Notice is hereby given, that the Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company, falling due on the 1st day of January next, will be paid in Gold, on presentation at the office of the Company, on an after MONDAY, the 2d day of January next.
Dated 5th Dec., 1864. W. TITUS, Secretary.

GOODYEAR BROTHERS & DURAND,
BANKERS,
NO. 18 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.
Interest allowed on accounts subject to check at sight, as with banks. Collections on all accessible points at the lowest rates.
ALL KINDS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, R. R. STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, &c., bought and sold on commission. Orders in Philadelphia and Boston executed without extra charge. Coupons and interest on United States registered bonds collected.
CHAS. GOODYEAR, Banker, Schoharie Co. Bank.
GEO. GOODYEAR, New-Haven, Conn.
GEO. G. GOODYEAR, HARVEY DURAND.

Office Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway,
New-York, Oct. 26, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

Treasury Department, Dec. 10, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN OF THE readiness of this department to redeem, on presentation, by payment to lawful money, or by conversion into bonds, as authorized by law, the Three-Years Treasury Notes, bearing Interest at the rate of Six and three tenths per centum, issued under act of July 17, 1861. Interest will cease on all such Treasury Notes not so presented after three months from this date, at which time, under the law, the right of conversion ceases. Holders thereof will govern themselves accordingly.
W. P. FESSENDEN, Secretary of the Treasury.

Office Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway,
New-York, Aug 25, 1864.

COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, HEREIN, OF MORTgage Bonds of Placerville and Sacramento Valley Railroad, will be paid at our office on and after Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1865.
Coupons of Gold Bonds will be paid in gold.
Coupons of Currency Bonds will be paid in currency.
Both subject to Government tax.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

Office of the Bigelow Blue Stone Company,
Malden, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of nine Trustees and of three Inspectors of Election, to serve for one year, will be held at the office of the company, Malden, N. Y., on the second MONDAY of January next, commencing at 1 o'clock and closing at 3 o'clock of that day.
H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

Office of the Smith and Parmalee Gold Co.,
No. 24 Broad-street, New-York.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUStees of the Smith and Parmalee Gold Company will be held at the office of the Company in the city of New-York, on MONDAY, the 9th day of January, 1865, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M. The transfer books will close on the 6th January, and reopen 10th January.
WM. H. PENDLETON, Secretary.

Saint Nicholas Bank, No. 7 Wall-st.,
New-York, Dec. 23, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 10th January next. Polls open at 12 o'clock M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Office of the Susq. and Wyoming Valley Railroad and Coal Company, Trinity Building,
New-York, Dec. 22, 1864.

THE STATED ANNUAL MEETING OF Stockholders and election for Directors, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, January 24, at 2 P. M. ELLIS POTTER, Secretary.

St. Mark's Fire Insurance Company,
Office No. 67 Wall-st.,
New-York, Dec. 21, 1864.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this company will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January, 1865. Polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

Mercha[illegible] New-York, Dec. 27, 1864.

THE ANNU[illegible] LECTION OF ELEVEN Directors and [illegible] ctors of Election of this association, will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, the 10th day of [illegible] next. Polls open from [illegible] to 1 P. M.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

Traders's Bank, New-York, Dec. 24, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors and Inspectors of Election will be held on TUESDAY, the 10th of January next, from 12 M. to 2 P. M. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

NOTICE.—COUPONS OF COLUMBUS AND Indianapolis, and Richmond and Covington Railroads, close January 1, 1865, will be paid at St. Nicholas Bank on January 3.
B. E. SMITH, President.

HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company has removed its offices from No. 10 Wall-st., to No. 140 Broadway.
A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE, No. 71 Broadway, corner of Rector-st., New-York. Books for subscription for membership now opened at the rooms. Terms $25 per annum.

WANTED—3,000 SHARES OF "MONTEZUMA COPPER MINING STOCK" of Santa Fe, New-Mexico. Address T. J. D., Box No. 140 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

PETROLEUM

THE DUTCHMAN RUN OIL COMPANY
HAVE PURCHASED
2,000 ACRES OF OIL LANDS in Western Virginia for $100,000. $10,000 of this sum only remains to be taken, and can be subscribed for at our office.
IN SUMS OF NOT LESS THAN $1,000.
The lands are situated on Hughes River and Dutchman Run, in the best oil region of Western Virginia.
THE DUTCHMAN RUN OIL COMPANY
will be formed under the laws of the State of New-York, and purchasers of the land will receive $8,000 IN STOCK FOR EVERY $1,000 SUBSCRIBED.

Those who have signified their intention to subscribe must do so by signing the subscription lists at our office at once, as the books will be closed on or before the 15th of January, 1865.

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON OIL COMPANY,
President HENRY LAMBERT, Boston
100,000 SHARES, PAR VALUE $5.....$500,000
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $3.
Producing lands on Cherry Run, Oil Creek, and in Western Virginia. TWO PER CENT *per month guaranteed.*
FIRST DIVIDEND, JANUARY 20, 1865.

Subscription books for both Companies now open at our office.
WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIOS,
No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA
PETROLEUM COMPANY,
NO. 52 WILLIAM-STREET,
New-York, Jan. 4, 1865.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

As the greater part of the stock of the New-York and Philadelphia Petroleum Company has already been taken by the first citizens of New-York, Philadelphia and elsewhere, and owing to its great demand as a permanent investment, the Trustees desire to give notice that only a limited number of shares can now be obtained at $2 each, and that the subscription books will positively close on
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18, 1865,
after which time no stock will be sold at the subscription price.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, President.
A. V. STOUT, Treasurer.
E. C. STEDMAN, Secretary.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s, OF 1881.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7.30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
Office No. 67 Wall-st.
100,000 Shares. Par Value $3. $300,0000.
Stock full paid, no future assessments.
This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.
OFFICERS:
John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenboss, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bemheimer, Trea. J. H. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.
TRUSTEES.
John J. Morris, Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenboss, Henry Cohn,
Isaac Bemheimer, Smith Barker, Jr.
John R. Rhodes.

CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Central Petroleum Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before them, will be held at their office, No. 10 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, the 3d day of January next, at 12 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 30 to Jan. 4.
WED. W. CLARK, Secretary.
New-York, Dec. 28, 1864.

NOTICE.
Treasury Department, Jan 2, 1865.
Notice is hereby given, that any subscriptions for 10-40 bonds made during the coming week, amounting to $15,000 and upward, may be paid in installments of not less than one-third on the 5th inst., not less than one-third on the 11th inst., and the balance on the 21st inst.
Each installment must be some multiple of $100.
W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Office of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place, New-York, Dec. 20, 1864.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—IN PURsuance of authority given at a meeting of the stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, held on the 21st day of April last, there will be apportioned among each person as shall be stockholders in said Company on the 12th day of January next, twelve thousand five hundred shares of new stock, in the ratio of one share to every seven shares of stock then held by each stockholder; certificates of stock so apportioned will be ready for delivery to those entitled to the same, on and after the 1st day of February next, items day on which the semi-annual dividend will be paid.
No scrip will be issued for fractions of a share, but the number of shares representing the aggregate of such fractions will be sold at public auction on the 26th day of January, and the net proceeds will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 1st day of February next, according to their respective interests.
The Government tax on the above-mentioned apportionment will be paid by the Company. By order of the Board. ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.,
New-York, Dec. 8, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the regular annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, for the election of nine Directors and of three Inspectors of Election, to serve for one year, will be held at the Banking-house of this Bank, at Nos 27 and 29 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 2d TUESDAY of January next, commencing at 12 o'clock at noon, and closing at 3 o'clock P. M. of that day.
The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 31 till after the said election.
D. W. YAUGHAN, Cashier.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS, DUE DEC. 31 and Jan. 1, will be paid on and after the above dates, on presentation at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., bankers:
Chicago City Municipal Bonds.
Chicago City Water Loan Bonds.
Albany City Six Per Cent. Bonds.
Buffalo City Six Per Cent. Bonds, Dec. 31.
Buffalo City Seven Per Cent. Bonds.
Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad First Funded Coupon Bonds.
Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad Bonds.
Missouri State Bonds, issued to Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.
Hannibal and St. Joseph's Railroad Convertible Bonds.

The Central National Bank of the City of New-York, New-York, Dec. 8, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the choice of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come legally before them, will be held at the Banking Rooms, No 318 Broadway, on the 10th day of January next (being the second Tuesday of the month), commencing at 10 A. M. and closing at 4 P. M. W. H. FOSTER, Cashier.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of first mortgage bonds, series A, of the St Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of the company, No. 12 Wall-st., on and after the third day of January, 1865.
Envelopes properly prepared to guard against errors, will be furnished on application.
C. BUTLER, President.

Office of the Eagle Fire Company,
New-York, Dec. 23, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this company, and for inspectors, will be held at the company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th of January, 1865, commencing at 12 o'clock M., and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

Office of the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company,
No. 202 11th-st., between Avennes C and D,
New-York, Dec. 29, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this company and three inspectors of the next election, will be held at this office, No. 202 11th-st. on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
A. B. HODGES, Secretary.

The Market Bank, New-York, Dec. 27, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on MONDAY, the 9th day of January next. Polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed until after said election.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

Transfer Office of the Chicago and North Western Railway Co., No. 8 Wall-st.
New-York, Dec. 29, 1864

THE COUPONS DUE JANUARY 1, 1865, from the bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, will be paid on and after January 3, on presentation at this office.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

Butchers and Drovers' Bank,
New-York, Dec. 29, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank and for three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next. The poll will open at 1 o'clock and close at 2 P. M. By order of the board
R. P. PEBRIN, Cashier.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Langdon Rolling Mill Company will be held at the office of the Company at Room No. 63 Trinity Buildings, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing Trustees to serve for the ensuing year.
J. R. LAWRENCH, Treasurer and Sec'y.
New-York, Dec. 30, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders and Trustees of the WESTMORELAND PETROLEOM COMPANY of New-Brunswick, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 11th of January, 1865, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Clark & Sumner, No. 10 Pine-st. Punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be transacted.
R. W. C. TWEEDLE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—INTEREST ON ALL THE BONDS OF the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1865, will be paid on presentation at the Corn Exchange Bank, on and after Jan. 3.
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

PETROLEUM

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CONSOLIDATED
PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY,
CAPITAL $1,500,000, DIVIDED INTO 300,000 SHARES.
PAR VALUE, $5.
SUBSCRIPTION: PRICE ONE DOLLAR.
NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT OR CALL ON THE SUBSCRIBERS, AS 50,000 SHARES ARE RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

President—J. S. CLARK, of New-York.
Vice-President—R. H. WISHART, New-York.
Treasurer—H. F. DEVOE, New-York.
Secretary—J. CONKLIN, New-York.
DIRECTORS:
R. V. R. KETCHUM, Baltimore, Md.
O. KING, Baltimore, Md.
J. H. GOULD, Philadelphia, Penn.
W. WOODRUFF, Baltimore, Md.
R. H. WISHART, New-York.
H. F. DEVOE, New-York.
A. CLARK, Tarr Farm, Penn.
H. P. CLARK, Oil City, Penn.
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENTS:
J. S. CLARK, New-York.
A. CLARK, Tarr Farm, Penn.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Penn.
OFFICES:
No. 71 BROADWAY, New-York.
Nos. 612 AND 614 CHESTNUT-ST., Philadelphia,
And BALTIMORE, Md.

This company is organized under the laws of the State of New-York. The principal office is No. 71 Broadway, with branch offices in Philadelphia and Baltimore, for the convenience of subscribers, where the certificates of stock will be issued to subscribers as soon as scrip-books are ready, without delay. The property, embracing upwards of six hundred and thirty-five acres, has been selected with great care during the last three years, by those of the Directors who have been constantly operating on Oil Creek, and throughout the entire oil region of Pennsylvania, as well as Western Virginia, and was not selected to sell, but for the purpose of development and producing oil, having now some ten wells under contract, and being bored with vigor. Every acre of this company's property is bottom, and the best of boring land, much of it on Oil Creek, Cherry Run, Cherry Tree Creek, Walnut Bend, Allegany River, and other streams where the lands are being developed with good success.
OFFICE IN NEW-YORK, where prospectus and every information can be obtained,
No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

SPECIAL PETROLEUM NOTICE.

"LITTLE KANAWHA
AND
ELK RIVER
PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY,"
OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Geologists and practical men unite in their belief, and so report, "that the property of this company—62,860 acres of land, in fee—is in the very centre of the West Virginia Oil Region—has numerous oil and gas springs along the banks of its principal streams, (one of which vies with the famous Burning Spring itself,) and is surrounded by properties on every side that are unmistakable in their oil-bearing character.

The subscription for its purchase is now being made at the office of the undersigned. It contains the names of many of our prominent capitalists and business men, is already far advanced, and will be closed at an early day.

Prof. Richardson's very able and interesting report on the property, with circular attached, containing the conditions of the subscription, and any additional information, can be obtained at this office.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

BOOKS CLOSING!

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA
PETROLEUM COMPANY.
PROPERTY IN THE VERY HEART OF THE OIL REGIONS OF VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.
OFFICERS:
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, President.
ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Vice-President.
ANDREW V. STOUT, Treasurer.
EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary.
SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, Bankers.
WILLIAM H. ANTHON, } Counsel.
ADAM O. ELLIS, }
TRUSTEES.
FRANCIS A. PALMER, President Broadway Bank, New-York; NATHAN RANDALL, Ex-President United States Telegraph Company, New-York; ALBERT H. NICOLAY, of Albert H. Nicolay & Co., Stock Auctioneers and Brokers, No. 62 William-st., New-York; EUGENE J. JAUDON, Of Jaudon, Shipsmins & Jackson, Bankers and Brokers, No. 43 Exchange-place, New-York; EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary New-York Petroleum Stock Board and Broker, No. 30 Broad-st., New-York; ANDREW MEHAFFER, Philadelphia; FRANCIS A. GODWIN, Philadelphia; ROBERT CLARKSON, of Clarkson & Co., Bankers, No. 11 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; JAMES M. CLARK, Oil City Pennsylvania.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY.
No. 52 William st., New-York.
No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

CAPITAL STOCK..... 300,000 SHARES.
NATIONAL PAR VALUE..... $5 EACH.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE only..... $2 PER SHARE.
Stock not subject to any further assessment. Fifty thousand shares or $100,000 reserved for working capital to develop this splendid oil property.
The great advantages that this company possesses over many is, that all its magnificent oil territory has a water front, being situated on the famous Oil Creek and the Alleghany River. The coal lands of the company are also of the greatest importance, as money works are now idle for the want of fuel. The company is now vigorously prosecuting its work, and the very extensive working capital of $100,000 is alone a sufficient guarantee that large and regular monthly dividends may be expected at an early day, which will cause the stock to rapidly rise in value.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The greater part of the Stock of this Company having been already taken in New-York, Philadelphia and other places, the Trustees give notice that the subscription books will positively close on
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18, 1865,
after which time no stock can be obtained at the subscription price.
SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS:
F. A. PALMER, 81 Broadway Bank, No. 237 Broadway, New-York.
POLHAMIUS & JACKSON, No. 43 Exchange-place, New-York.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 52 William-st., New-York.
CLARKSON & CO., No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.
MELLEN, WARD & MOWER, Bankers, No. 20 Congress-st., Boston.
STUART & CO., Bankers, Washington, D. C.

JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 11 BROAD-ST., NEAR WALL,
DEALER IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
NO. 44 PINE ST.,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES!
BUY AND SELL
QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND VOUCHERS,
5-20 BONDS,
1-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
7-30 LOAN, AND EVERY FORM OF U. S. SECURITIES.

We invite the attention of Banks and parties desiring short investments to our assortment of United States Six per Cent. Debt Certificates. We have them on hand one in every month of the year, at rates that pay better interest than any security in the market.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.
☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

AT A MEETING OF THE EXCELSIOR PETROLEUM COMPANY, held at their office, No. 6 Broadway, the following Officers and Trustees were elected for the ensuing year:
AUGUSTUS EMBURY, President.
ARTHUR T. HURD, Secretary and Treasurer.
TROSTEES.
J. C. Dayton, Wm. A. Fowler,
Augustine Embury, Jno. D. Wing,
Smith Fancher, A. W. Baker,
Frederick Lacey, E. F. Patchin,
Arthur T. Hurd.
The office of the Company will be at No. 74 Broadway, on and after 16th of January.

Sixth National Bank, New-York, Dec. 10, 1864.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING for election of directors will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1865, from 10 to 11 A. M.
C. DARLING, President.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

CORNWALL.—FOR SALE, SEVERAL BEAUtiful places with from one to thirty acres. Inquire of JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, N. Y.

WANTED—ANY PART OF 100 SHARES COLUMbia Marine Insurance Stock. Address, stating lowest cash price, A. J, JAUDON'S SONS, No. 6 Broad-st.

FINANCIAL.

REMOVAL.

THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

have removed to No. 156 Broadway, between Liberty-st. and Maiden-lane.

THE PHILLIPS PETROLEUM COMPANY
SHARES, 250,000—PAR VALUE, $10.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $4.
This company has a large interest in the celebrated Coquette and Jersey Wells, and owns in fee a large undeveloped oil property on Oil Creek and Pit Hole Creek. These properties were selected by the Phillips Brothers, the originators of the great Maple Shade Company, now paying from 14 to 15 per cent. per month. The present net income from the above two running wells alone is from $20,000 to $25,000 per month. A limited number of shares may be subscribed for at the banking house of JEROME, RIGGS & CO., No. 46 Exchange-place, New-York.
TRUSTEES.
Hon. WASHINGTON HUNT, Lockport, N. Y.
DAVID M. HUGHES, President St. Paul and Milwaukee Railroad.
ELISHA RIGGS, of Jerome, Riggs & Co.
DANIEL PACKER, of Daniel Packer & Co., New-York.
Hon. WILLIAM BIGLER, Clearfield, Penn.
EDWARD A. QUINTARD, No. 9 Pine-st.
JAMES W. GERARD, Jr., of Platt, Gerard & Buckley.
RUSSELL O. ROOT, of R. C. Root, Anthony & Co.
THOMAS W. PHILLIPS, Newcastle, Penn.
COUNSEL.
PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY, No. 45 William-st., New-York.

Office of the Mariposa Company,
No. 34 Wall-st., Jan. 4, 1865.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES, held this day, SMITH OLIFT, Esq., was unanimously elected a Trustee, in place of E. B. KETCHUM, resigned. W. TITUS, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Mechanics and Traders' Bank,
Jersey City, Dec. 12, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of 15 Per Cent. and the Government tax ont of the profits of the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 5th of January proximo. The business of this bank will be discontinued after the 31st of December inst., and be merged into the First National Bank of this city.
J. S. FOX, Cashier.

SIXTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL	$163,000 00
SURPLUS	130,724 72
	$293,724 72

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., and the Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
FRANCIS P. FURNALD, President.
CHAS. BURKHALTER, Vice-President.
JOHN W. CHESEBY, Secretary.
January 3, 1865.

DIVIDENDS.
THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY.
The Directors of the Quicksilver Mining Company have THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE DOLLARS per share in UNITED STATES GOLD COIN, payable on the Fifteenth day of February, 1865, to Shareholders of Record, January 31, 1865.
Transfer books will be closed from February 1 to 15, inclusive.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Secretary.
New-York, Jan. 4, 1865.

16TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
Office of the Jersey City Insurance Company,
No. 1 Montgomery-st.,
Jersey City, Jan. 3, 1865.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
S. PAULMIER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors of the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, of New-York, have this day declared a Dividend of TEN PER CENT upon the Capital Stock, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after Jan. 7, 1865. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.
New-York, Jan. 3, 1865.

CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY.
NINTH MONTHLY DIVIDEND.
The directors of the Central Petroleum Company have this day declared a dividend of Ten per cent. upon their capital stock of $5,000,000, payable on the 15th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 10 Pine-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 16th inst. WED W. CLARKE, Secretary.

Norwich and Worcester R. R. Co.,
Treasurer's Office, Norwich, Conn.,
Dec. 18, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 15th proximo, to the stockholders whose names are on the stock ledger on the 24th day of January, 1865.
Dividend payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.'s Office, No. 58 Wall-st, New-York.
The transfer books will be closed from the 4th day to the 11th day of January, 1865.
Persons holding the bonds of this Company, payable June 1, 1864, are requested to present them for payment. No interest will be paid on them after that date.
Stockholders holding the Company's orders for stock, to be placed to their credit on the books of the Transfer Agency, must surrender them before the books are closed, on the 4th proximo, to entitle them to receive the dividend.
Stockholders will please take notice of the following extract from the law, when they authorize the transfer of stock, or give an order for their dividend:
"Every corporation having capital stock divided into shares, shall register the names and residences of all its shareholders, and shall issue no certificate of stock to a shareholder or purchaser of a share, until he informs the corporation, or Transfer Agent, of his actual place of residence, and shall pay no dividend to a shareholder until he informs the corporation thereof."
O. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co.,
Office No. 73 South 4th-st.,
Philadelphia, Nov. 30, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, and end reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1865.
A Dividend of 15 per cent., on the common and preferred stock, clear of National and State taxes, has been declared payable in common stock, on 31st Dec. next, on all stock standing on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 15th proximo.
Stockholders whose names are registered on the New-York books, will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No 58 Wall-st.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

Office of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Co., Pittsburgh, Dec. 15, 1864.

DIVIDENDS.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of 2½ per cent, free of Government tax, on the capital stock for the quarter ending Dec. 31 inst., and 3½ per cent., less the Government tax, on the third mortgage bonds for the six months ending Dec. 31 inst., the latter in anticipation of that due April 1, 1865. Both payable on and after Jan. 17, 1865, at the company's office in this city, and by the transfer agents, WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, to the holders, as registered at the respective offices. The transfer books will close on the 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on the 17th day of January thereafter. By order of the board.
W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

Office of the Central Mining Company,
No. 284 Pearl-st., Mariner Bank Building.
New-York, Dec. 29, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL MINING COMPANY, have this day declared a dividend of two dollars and a half ($2½) per share, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 16, 1865. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 5th to the morning of the 16th of January.
JAMES M. MILLS, Treasurer.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—HANOVER Fire Insurance Company.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 40 Wall-st.
B. S. WALCOTT, Secretary.
New-York, Jan. 2, 1865.

Bank of New-York,
Dec. 16, 1864.

161ST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 3d of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 6th of January next.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Office of the Panama Railroad Company,
Tontine Buildings, No. 88 Wall-st.,
New-York, Dec. 24, 1864.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st inst., and One (1) per cent. on the earning of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 9th of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 27th of December until the morning of the 7th of January.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

Office of the Fountain Oil Company,
No. 74 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 3, 1865.

DIVIDEND NO. 1.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of One Per Cent. on the capital stock, payable at the office of the company on the 16th inst. The transfer books will be closed on the 10th and opened on the 17th.
BENJAMIN NATHAN, Treasurer.

Central Coal Mining and Manufacturing Co.,
Room No. 51 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway,
New-York, Dec. 23, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent., payable at the office of the Company, on and after the 16th day of January, 1865. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 5 to 15, inclusive.
F. P. WHITE, Secretary.

Atlantic Bank, Brooklyn,
Brooklyn, Dec. 23, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Six Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has this day been declared out of the profits of the six months ending the 31st inst., payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 3d day of January next. By order of the Board.
WM. C. RUSHMORE, President.

Importers' and Traders' Bank,
New-York, Dec. 21, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. OUT of the earnings of the past six months, free from Government tax, will be paid to the Stockholders of this bank on and after the 3d day of January next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the board. JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE No. 27 WALL-ST.,
New-York, Jan. 3, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. (free from Government tax,) payable on and after TUESDAY, 10th inst. WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT PER CENT., payable on and after MONDAY, January 9, at its office, No. 52 Wall-st.
HENRY T. DROWNE, Secretary.
New-York, January 3, 1865.

Broadway Bank,
New-York, Dec. 21, 1864.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Ten (10) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, has this day been decl

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Jan. 4.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Feb. 1.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	.....
ERIN	3,316	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
ERIN—Lewis.....Saturday, Jan. 7.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other lines.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Jan. 7.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Jan. 21.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Jan. 28.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Feb. 4.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Feb. 18.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Feb. 25.
DAY STAR	(Building)	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Cabin state-rooms, $60 to $100, according to location of state-room. Second cabin, $50.

The *Morning Star* is 2,016 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 11.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 18.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 25.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 1.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 8.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 15.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER...SATURDAY.....Jan. 7
ETNA.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 14
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 21

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$36
First Cabin to London.....$85 | Steerage to London.....34
First Cabin to Paris.....$90 | Steerage to Paris.....40
First Cabin to Hamburg.....$90 | Steerage to Hamburg.....37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at low daily rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $95. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New York.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.
THROUGH BILLS LADING TO ST. LOUIS AND ALL POINTS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, VIA NEW-ORLEANS.
THE ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS,
JOHN J. ROE, President,
is now ready to contract, and give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for shipment as above.

This Company now owns some twenty first-class steamers running between New-Orleans, St. Louis, and Louisville, and are now arranging connections between New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and New-Orleans.

One of their steamers will leave New-Orleans daily, and by judicious arrangements they are enabled to offer inducements to shippers in point of speed, quick dispatch. Average time of transit, eighteen days.

J. EAGER, Agent,
No. 41 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MASURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Jan 30, and MONDAY, Feb. 27.

Passage money to Nassau.....$15
Passage money to Havana.....$50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

Passengers must have passports.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The first-class United States Mail steamship
YAZOO,
GEORGE W. COUCH, Commander,
having been thoroughly overhauled, will leave Pier No. 13, N. R., on THURSDAY, Jan. 5, 1865, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New Orleans direct.

For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be despatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:

Jan. 13.....COSTA RICA.....TINKLEPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
Jan. 23.....OCEAN QUEEN.....SEABURY.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)
Feb. 3.....NORTH STAR.....SLOCUM.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN AGE.)

For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT
The new and first-class U. S. Mail Steamship
FUNG SHUEY,
Capt. J. B. HITCHCOCK,
will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 7, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR MATAMORAS—DISPATCH LINE.
The A 1 British steamship *Governor Bailey*, is now receiving cargo at pier No. 9 East River, and will positively sail on THURSDAY, Jan. 12, at 2 o'clock P. M., touching at Havana to land and receive passengers only.

NO BERTH SECURED UNTIL PAID FOR.

For freight or passage to Matamoras, or passage to Havana, with first-class steamship accommodations, apply to E. A. HUSSEY & CO., No. 116 Pearl-st.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP
EAGLE,
Capt. LAWRENCE,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The new and splendid steamship COLUMBIA, Bacon, Master, will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on Jan. 16.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, by
TAPSCOTT'S
favorite lines of LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so on the most favorable terms, by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA—SHORT ROUTE, LOW PRICES.—The Central American Transit Company will dispatch, on the 20th of every month, from Pier No. 29 North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, D. S. BABCOCK, Master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars, apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

FOR NORFOLK, VA.—REGULAR LINE.—The steamship SAXON, LAVANDAR, Master, will sail as above, on MONDAY, Jan. 9, 1865, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 21, North River. For freight or passage, apply to
WHITNEY & HATHEWAY, No. 82 South-st.

FOR PORT ROYAL AND BEAUFORT, S. C.—REGULAR LINE.—The steamship CERES, SHERWOOD, Master, will sail as above on THURSDAY, Jan. 12, from Pier No. 21 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, apply to
WHITNEY & HATHEWAY, No. 82 South-st.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
From foot Murray-st., daily at 3½ P. M., connecting with trains for Highlands, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Manchester, &c.

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.
Fare $2. Excursion tickets $3—good for three days.
Steamer JESSE HOYT leaves Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, daily, (excepting Sundays,) at 8 A. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with express trains for Philadelphia, Tuckerton, Barnegat, Tom's River, &c.
Returning leave Vine-st. Ferry, Philadelphia, at 11½ A. M.

☞ Travelers from the city of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line—the state of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30, A. M. 3, 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M. for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hammond and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Dec. 5, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:40, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. All trains leave Chambers-st. 30 minutes earlier than 30th-st. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st., through freight only daily.
J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:16 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.
Nov. 1, 1864.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT.
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
H. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains north and east from New-Haven 11 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMMONALTY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said city, relative to the acquiring of lands for a Reservoir and appurtenances thereto in the said city, between One Hundred and Seventy-second and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth streets, and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River, in the said city, for the purpose of supplying such parts of said city with Croton Water as are not now supplied with the same.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said city, pursuant to chapter ninety-five of the laws of this State, passed April Seventh, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-three, and chapter two hundred and sixty-seven of the laws of this State, passed April Twenty-first, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-four, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, parties or persons respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said court, to be held at the City Hall, of the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the Twenty-third day of January, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-five, at the opening of the court on that day or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter, to estimate in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties and persons interested as aforesaid, a just and equitable compensation for taking all these lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises as lie between One hundred and Seventy-second and One hundred and Seventy-fifth streets and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River in said city, which said lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises the said Croton Aqueduct Board deem necessary for the building a new reservoir and appurtenances thereto, in the city of New-York, for the purpose of supplying such parts of the city of New-York with Croton water as are not now supplied with the same, which said lands and premises are laid out and described and are of the extent following, that is to say: commencing at the point where the line between the land of Elias B. Jumel and Richard F. Carman intersects the Croton Aqueduct land line, near the gate-house at High Bridge, in the Twelfth Ward of said city, and running thence north fifty degrees, twenty-eight minutes west on said Jumel's and Carman's line, six hundred and forty-nine two-tenths feet to the southeasterly corner of Tenth-avenue and One hundred and Seventy-fourth street, thence south thirty-four degrees, west five hundred and sixteen eight-tenths feet on the easterly line of Tenth-avenue to the north easterly corner of One hundred and Seventy-second-street, thence at right angles to the last line south, fifty-six degrees east along the northerly line of One hundred and Seventy-second-street five hundred and eighty one-tenth feet to land line of Croton Aqueduct, thence on said last-mentioned land line north forty-seven degrees, sixteen minutes east three hundred and forty-six nine-tenths feet, thence also on said last-mentioned land line, north twenty-five degrees, twelve minutes east one hundred and four five-tenths feet, thence also on said last-mentioned land line, north forty-six degrees, thirty three minutes east thirteen seven-tenths feet to the place of beginning, containing three hundred and five two hundred and six thirty-five one hundred square feet, or seven eight-one thousand acres.

Also, commencing at a point where the line between the land of Richard F. Carman and of Elias B. Jumel intersects the westerly line of the Croton Aqueduct lands, near the gate-house, on the Manhattan end of High Bridge, thence on the said line, between the said Croton Aqueduct lands and lands of Richard F. Carman, west forty-six degrees thirty-three minutes east forty six feet, thence on said line, between said Carman's land and lands of Croton Aqueduct, south seventy-eight degrees thirteen minutes, east three hundred and thirty-five feet, more or less, to low water mark; thence north eleven degrees forty seven minutes east seventy-nine and five-tenths feet, thence north seventy-eight degrees thirteen minutes; west three hundred and ninety-two and six-tenths feet, to a point near foot-bridge; thence south thirty-nine degrees thirty-two minutes, west to dividing line between the lands of said Carman and Jumel, eight-nine three-tenths feet, thence south fifty degrees twenty-eight minutes, east eighty-two five-tenths feet, to the point of beginning, containing thirty-four thousand seven hundred and fifty-four seventy-nine one-hundredth square feet, or seven hundred and ninety-eight-one-thousandths of an acre.

JOHN E. DEVELIN,
Counsel to Corporation.

DATED NEW-YORK, December 15, 1864.

SUPREME COURT—STEUBEN COUNTY.—SAMUEL F. CURTIS against ANN E. HALLETT, Ellen Hallett, Margaret K. Hallett, Robert L. Hallett, S. Irving Hallett, Marcellus Massey, Joseph Pettit, Jr., Stephen K. Rathbone, Receiver of the Bank of the Republic, Amos Robbins, Eli Robbins, David C. Hertshorne The President, Directors and Company of the Seneca County Bank, Bartholomew Skaats, The Bridgeport City Bank, David O. Bradley, Thomas S. Beals, as Executor of &c. of Thomas Beals, deceased, Addison G. Jerome, William C. Enrdick, Constant Cook, William H. Nichols, Elias Fritz, John Cochrane, Attorney-General of the State of New-York, S. Josephine McDowell, Charles B. Curtis, Alfred W. Davison, The President, Directors and Company of the Nagawam Bank, The Nautilus Pearl Fishing Company, United States Internal Revenue Stamp 50 cents, and cancelled.) To the above named Defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of Samuel F. Curtis, plaintiff, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of Steubeo County, State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber at Bath, in said County, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, or the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

W. B. RUGGLES,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Bath, N. Y.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in Steuben County Clerk's office, Oct. 14, 1864.
W. B. RUGGLES, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank-Book Dealers,
No. 13 Fulton-st.
Orders respectfully solicited.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the New Scale CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTE has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

CABINET PIANOS AT
SCHARFENBERG & LUIS,
No. 759 BROADWAY.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!! !
THE CALENBERG & VAUPEL NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES,
Unsurpassed for volume and quality of tone, as well as EXTERIOR FINISH.

We are now prepared to meet all orders for Holiday Presents in this line, from the all plain, yet 7-octave Piano up to those of the richest finish. Prices moderate and unlimited warrantee given for six years.
Warerooms, Nos. 99 and 101 Bleecker-st., Corner Greene-st.

STEINWAY & SON
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG, GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.

These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano.

DECKER BROTHERS,
PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 91 Bleecker-st., (marble building, one block West of Broadway,) invite attention to their new
PATENT PLATE PIANOFORTES,
of which the New-York *Tribune*, April 23, 1864, said: "One of the simplest and most truly valuable improvements yet made in the pianoforte is that invented and patented by Decker Brothers."
WARRANTED FOR SEVEN YEARS.

MASON & HAMLIN RESPECTFULLY announce that they have now completed the occupation of their greatly enlarged factory, and effected other arrangements for the large increase of their manufacturing facilities. They therefore confidently expect to be able henceforward to supply orders for their CABINET ORGANS promptly, without that inconvenient delay to which purchasers have been subjected, from the fact that for more than a year past they have been continually several hundred instruments behind orders. An assortment of styles from $110 to $600 each may be found at their New-York warerooms, No. 7 Mercer-st.

FORTY PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS at wholesale or retail. New 7-Octave Pianos for $250. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains; prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. 10,000 sheets of Music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos.
HORACE WATERS,
No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 34 Walker-st., New-York.

Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.

Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

SAWYER & THOMPSON'S NEW PIANOS, tone, touch and finish superb; warranted five years; prices moderate. Pianos and melodeons tuned, repaired or exchanged. SAWYER & THOMPSON, 765 Broadway, N. Y., and 59 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

COTTAGE SQUARE PIANOS.—A FINE SUPERIOR assortment of our unrivaled pianos, warranted in all respects, without regard to time, at lower prices than any other first-class house. S. J. CHAMBERLIN, 739 B'way.

INSTRUCTION WANTED ON THE MELODEON for two young ladies. Address, personally or by letter, A. CHRISTIE, No. 234 West 45th-st.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANOFORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the city to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 226 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn Long Island, N. Y.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.
Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

WATER-POWERS FOR SALE,
TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.
We have lists of a great number of water-powers of both large and small capacity, some of them near this city. Persons in want of such property will find it to their interest to call.

Engineers skilled in making plans and estimates for buildings and machinery will be furnished when required. TALCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway.

TO MANUFACTURERS.
A very valuable and extensive water power in this State is now offered to the public. Stream never less than 3,000 horse power. Water beautifully clear, mostly from springs. Railroad communication with this city. Land lies convenient for mills and tenements. Prices low.

Cash advances le some cases made to aid in construction of buildings.

Apply at the office of TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

COMSTOCK'S ROTARY SPADER.
Having disposed of the right to manufacture and vend Comstock's Rotary Spader throughout the United States, except the New-England and other Atlantic and Pacific States, we are now prepared to issue licenses to manufacture and vend this implement, upon the basis of a license fee of ten per cent. of gross sales of machines made and sold, to parties who will advance, in cash, the following sums, to be refunded from said per centage:

For the New-England States	$5,000
For the State of New-York	6,000
For the State of New-Jersey	3,000
For the State of Maryland	2,000
For the State of Delaware	1,000
For the State of California	10,000
For the State of Oregon	3,000
Or for the whole to one party	25,000

We would call the attention of manufacturers, capitalists, and parties forming joint stock companies, who may wish to secure a good thing cheap, to the following facts:

The merits of this invention have been fully proven.

With it, tha preparation of the soil for seed is expedited, cheapened and improved.

It is capable of being constructed of all sizes, from one horse-power upward.

It is peculiarly well adapted to the application of steam power.

Samule machines can be had of J. C. BIDWELL, Esq., Pittsburgh, Penn.

Address COMSTOCK & GLIDDEN, Milwaukee, Wis; or C. COMSTOCK, care of J. C. BIDWELL, Esq., Pittsburgh, Penn.

IMPORTANT TO GROCERS.
Consult your own and the interest of your Customers, and have for sale the
LONDON FAMILY WASHING SOAP,
Being a highly concentrated compound of the most select materials used in soap-making, whereby great economy is manifested by using less in quantity and doing the work more effectively. The properties claimed for it are, that it readily takes hold of the dirt in linen, cleansing, whitening and making the articles washed to be of a soft and ductile appearance.
Sole Agents—
MOORE & LE BRETON,
Produce Merchants,
No. 69 Broad-st.,
New-York.

TO MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE-ARMS.
The subscribers offer for sale the following, viz.:
2,500 second quality bayonets, for Springfield pattern muskets.
2,500 second quality butt plates, for Springfield pattern muskets.
10,000 second quality stock tips, for Springfield pattern muskets.
Also, eight milling machines and sundry tools for making bayonets, tips and butt plates.
PECK SMITH MANUFACTURING CO.,
Southington, Conn.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SHOODY! SHODDY!! SHODDY!!!
10,000 to 15,000 pounds new dark blue army clippings, kersey and flannels. A. P. HARD,
Wholesale Paper Dealer, No 44 Beekman-st.

THE TERRIBLE POISONING CASE IN Goerck-st., has sent a thrill of horror through the community. And yet, poisoning on a wholesale scale is continually going on in our midst, and we take no note of it. Multitudes die from the effects of adulterated liquors. How strange; when we all have within our reach a pure, harmless and agreeable vegetable tonic and alterative, which sustains the strength, braces the constitution, and protects the system against the assaults of disease. These are the admitted properties of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the great army and navy restorative.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AND OLD METALS.—White rags, 11 cents per pound; cottons and woolens, 4 cents; books and newspapers, 9 cents per pound; old brass, 25 cents per pound; copper and pewter, 35 cents; lead, 10 cents, at No. 15 New-Bowery, corner of Roosevelt-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS STORE FIXTURES, consisting of drawers, shelving, gas fixtures, &c., &c. Inquire at No. 36 Cortlandt-st., up-stairs, of BURGHARD, WHITNEY & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S, THURSDAY.
Second time this season, Garrick & Colman's standard comedy,
THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.
FRIDAY—THE YOUTHFUL QUEEN and the OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.
SATURDAY—THE WIFE'S SECRET.
MONDAY—MONEY will be repeated.
TUESDAY—The fine comedy of SECRETS WORTH KNOWING.
HOW SHE LOVES HIM and ROSEDALE,
will shortly be reproduced.
A new drama is in preparation.
Open at 7½ o'clock; overture at 7¾.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
ITALIAN OPERA BUFFA
FRIDAY, Jan. 6.
L'ELISIR D'AMORE.
(The Elixir of Love.)
Mlle. Claudina Cairoli, Sig. Moegiardini, Ardavini Fellini,
Director of the Orchestra.....Sig. Rosa.
Admission $1. Reserved seats at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, 50 cents extra

HOLIDAY EVENINGS WITH SHAKESPEARE,
AT THE
WINTER GARDEN.
THE SENSATION OF THE SEASON.
BOOTH'S HAMLET,
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,
with its
SPLENDID CAST
and
SUPERB SCENERY,
"The stage in our time has witnessed no grander or more thrilling pegeant."—*New-York Albion.*
Doors open at 6½; commences at 7½.

BROADWAY THEATRE,
1865. HAPPY NEW YEAR! 1865.
ANOTHER COMIC SENSATION.
MR. JOHN E. OWENS'
great triple "hit" as
TOM BROWN, the Clayer,
MISS CRINOLINE, a Mantua-Maker,
KIN-NO-NO-NE-AW, a Live Indian.
In the indescribably funny comicality,
THE LIVE INDIAN.
Received with roars of merriment by
VAST THRONGS NIGHTLY.
LAST NIGHTS OF SOLON SHINGLE!
LAST NIGHTS OF SOLON SHINGLE!
For 110 nights past the great comic attraction of New-York.
Performance begins with SOLON SHINGLE.
In rehearsal PAUL PRY and COMEDY OF ERRORS.
SEATS SHOULD BE SECURED IN ADVANCE.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MAMMOTH MENAGERIE
AND GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION,
NOS. 539 AND 541 BROADWAY,
OPEN DAILY FROM 10 A. M. TO 10 P. M.,
with the largest and most complete collection of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS
ever brought together, either in Europe or America.
THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY,
at 11½, 3 and 8½ o'clock, introducing
ALL THE TRAINED ANIMALS,
which form so attractive a feature of the exhibition.
NEW ARRIVALS OF
RARE AND INTERESTING SPECIES
are constantly occurring at this institution, which, in the extent, variety and completeness of its collection
INFINITELY SURPASSES
anything of the kind hitherto seen in America.
ADMISSION ONLY 25 CENTS.
ADMISSION ONLY 25 CENTS.
ADMISSION ONLY 25 CENTS.
ADMISSION ONLY 25 CENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. COMMENCES AT 7½.
A HAPPY NEW YEAR.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT
DURING THE HOLIDAYS,
will be presented the local drama,
Five Tableaux and a prologue entitled
THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK,
which for the last three weeks has drawn
CROWDED HOUSES,
proving it
AN IMMENSE SUCCESS.
Seats secured
SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

15,000 SUBSTITUTES WANTED
FOR THE ARMY,
IN PLACE OF THE FOLLOWING CLASSES OF CITIZENS:

First—For citizens enrolled and liable to draft.

Second—For citizens not liable to draft, because of unfitness, or non-liability from age or other causes.

TO SUBSTITUTES.

The following advantages are offered for the enlistment of Substitutes:

BOUNTY, DEPOSITED BY PERSONS REQUIRING SUBSTITUTES, CASH DOWN,

For One Year	$200
For Two Years	400
For Three Years	511

PREMIUM, CASH DOWN.

For One Year Man	$20
For Two Years' Man	30
For Three Years' Man	50

TO THOSE DESIRING UBSTITUTES.

Inasmuch as the authority existing for the enlistment of Substitutes for such persons as may desire to be relieved from any apprehensions of a future Draft, as also for such citizens as are not liable to Draft, because of unfitness or non-liability from age or other causes, THE COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE have resolved in addition to their business of raising Recruits, to enlist such substitutes as may be desired.

Those desiring Substitutes may deposit with the Committee the whole of either of the following sums:

For One Year	$220
For Two Years	430
For Three Years	650

No portion of the money paid for Substitutes will be paid from the County funds.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor,
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
WM. M. TWEED, Supervisor, Com. on Volunteering.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

Rooms of Committee on Volunteering, City Hall Park, corner Broadway and Chambers-st. Nov. 1, 1864.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.
CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., New-York, July 27, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this city, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.
GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.

THE POLICE.

Report of the Board of Metropolitan Police for 1864.

To the Governor of the State of New-York:

The Board of Metropolitan Police, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 403 of the Laws of 1864, section 39, respectfully transmit the following

REPORT:

The condition of the station-houses of the department has been but little changed since the date of the last report of this board. The Legislature, at its last session, provided the sum of $35,000 for purchasing and fitting up a station-house for the Twenty-seventh Precinct. The cost of real property is so great in that part of the city, that no suitable premises can be purchased for that sum of money. An additional provision of $15,000 will be required to secure suitable premises.

The sum of $25,000 is in the hands of the Comptroller applicable to rebuilding the station-house of the Eighteenth Precinct, which was fired and destroyed by the mob in July, 1863. A contract has been entered into with responsible parties to construct a proper building within the sum mentioned. They are about to enter upon the work, and have undertaken to complete it by the first day of May, 1865.

The prison was but partially burned, and has been completely repaired.

There is pressing need of provisions for a station-house in the Twenty-ninth Precinct. The premises now in use are inconvenient and insufficient. They are leased property, on short lease.

It would be cheaper for the city to build a station-house than to depend upon the precarious measure of leasing. Provision to the extent of $50,000, ought to be made for that purpose.

Since the date of the last report, provision has been made for the Twenty-eighth Precinct, by leasing for the term of five years from the 1st of May next the premises now occupied as the station-house.

The station-house of the Twenty-third Precinct was fired and destroyed by the mob, during the riot of July, 1863. Provision has been made for that precinct by leasing and fitting suitable premises for five years.

At the date of the last report, measures were in progress for securing a station-house by purchase for the Thirty-second Precinct. These measures have resulted in securing an excellent property, and fitting up a station-house well located and adapted to the service of that quarter of the city. This Precinct consists of the upper portion of New-York Island, and is covered by the Mounted Police. The premises consists of two lots, situated on the corner of Tenth-avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-second-street, (in Carmansville,) each 25x100 feet, with a well-built and well-finished brick station-house, 25x60 feet, three stories high, and a stable for horses 25x50 feet. The whole has cost $12,500. A prison for persons arrested, and lodging-rooms for vagrant and disorderly persons, is needed to complete the accommodations for this Precinct. There being no prison or lodging-house, all persons arrested and required to be retained are from necessity taken to the adjoining Precinct. A sum of $5,000 is required immediately for this purpose.

There has been no material changes in the condition of station-houses in Brooklyn since the report of last year, though the demand for improvement is pressing. If the "Contracting Board" of that city continues to disregard the welfare of the police force in this respect, this board will be compelled to appeal to the Legislature to authorize the needed expenditures, independent of municipal action.

INCREASED DUTIES.

Patrolmen, in the regular routine of duty, pass over every portion of the graded streets of the city each hour of the day and night, and in the thickly settled streets much more frequently. It is their duty to become acquainted with every tenement or their respective beats, and to know the habits, business and character of the permanent inhabitants. For performing this duty they are paid an ample compensation. It is obvious that a large class of official duties now supposed to be performed by other paid officials could be efficiently performed by the police without increased cost to the public.

The duties of Health Warden, street inspection, every form of sanitary inspection, including inspection of weights and measures, and indeed many other duties, are in their very nature police duties. The police could without increase of cost be charged with the inspection and supervision of places of amusement, houses of entertainment, houses of assignation and prostitution, gambling houses, lottery or policy offices and dance-houses.

There is a large class of occupations which from their nature furnish opportunities for practices so injurious to the public welfare, when prosecuted by unworthy persons, or in an improper manner, that the law has made their pursuit the subject of licenses from municipal authorities, as, for instance, those of keepers of hotels, restaurants, dram-shops, theatres and places of amusement, pawnbrokers, junk-shop keepers, vendors, auctioneers, carmen, hackmen, and omnibus and car drivers.

The police must, in all cities, be the arm relied on to shield the public from the wrongs and depredations too apt to be practiced in these several callings. The police of New-York are, however, well nigh powerless in the premises. They may indeed arrest for offences if committed within their view. But even in such cases punishment is not sure to follow the arrest of the guilty party. Conviction does not even abrogate the license. If the Board of Police were charged with granting such licenses, and abrogating them when the party should be detected in serious violations of law, the same thorough discipline which they apply to offending and delinquent members of the police force, would soon rid the licensed classes of unworthy men, and suppress a large amount of wrong and outrage to which the public is now subjected.

MORGUE.

The suggestion made in the report of 1864, that a Morgue be established, where the remains of the unknown dead could be exposed for identification, is renewed, and commended to the consideration of the Legislature.

RECEIVERS OF STOLEN GOODS.

Robbery, burglary and larceny are pursued by a large class of remarkably acute persons. It is in vain to expect to wholly suppress or seriously diminish the extent of these offances so long as these operations are safe and profitable.

The professed thief or robber is not restrained by the disrepute attached to his calling, nor does the apprehension of punishment exert a restraining influence, so long as detection is difficult and conviction uncertain. Robberies and larcenies would be hazardous and unprofitable if there did not exist safe facilities for converting plundered property into money. Unfortunately such facilities are abundant. They are furnished by pawnbrokers and receivers of stolen goods. The pawnbrokers lose money upon the articles without inquiring into the honesty of the applicant's possession, and without informing the police in suspicious cases.

The thief never claims his pledge, and after the lapse of time prescribed by law the property is sold by and for the benefit of the pawnbroker. The receivers of stolen goods purchase the stolen property absolutely. They are equally indifferent as to how it was obtained, and equally silent in relation to suspicious cases.

The profits of pawnbrokers and receivers realized from stolen property are very large. The inducement to secrecy is proportionate. The craft of the pawnbroker is sustained upon the argument that they afford needed facilities to poor persons pressed for the immediate use of small sums of money. While there may be doubt of the soundness of this argument, except in isolated cases, there can be none as to the mischief resulting from their business, as an inducement and a shield to crime. The professional thieves seek the receivers of stolen goods, the unprofessional, as a general rule, resort to the pawnbrokers, to realize upon their larcenies.

Neither gives voluntary information or aid in the detection of the criminals. A pawnbroker in good standing recently received from a young negro girl a diamond pin worth $700, in pledge for a loan of $2 50. On a late occasion five other pawnbrokers in good standing were found to have received from one thief thirty-one gold and silver watches, each in the original leather case in which it was imported, in pledge for trifling sums compared with their value. In neither case was any information volunteered by the pawnbroker. All are still "carrying on business at the old stand," under municipal license. The police have detected hundreds of instances of stolen property pawned. No doubt thousands of instances have occurred undetected, yet few can be named where a pawnbroker has informed on a thief. These circumstances, though they may not show that there should be no pawnbrokers, go far toward proving that the system should be so revised as to prevent them from being, innocently or otherwise, aids or shields to robbery and larceny.

The power to license pawnbrokers, judiciously exercised, would compel them to report all suspicious cases, and have the effect to separate them from the business of receiving stolen goods. A like beneficial effect would result from a proper exercise of the licensing power applied to other classes.

Receivers of stolen goods can only be reached by discovery. Conviction and punishment measures tending to that desirable result will be referred to hereafter.

A state of war is a school of violence and crime. The fruits of its instruction exhibit themselves mainly in cities, and most of all in the metropolis.

It has been observed that during the war there has been a marked tendency to crimes of violence toward persons, and other crimes of a graver character, while petty offences have not increased in proportion.

Probably in no city in the civilized world, not the theatre of actual war, is human life so lightly prized, and subjected to as great hazards from violence, as in New-York and Brooklyn. In no other such cities does the machinery of criminal justice so signally fail to restrain or punish serious and capital offances. This is a startling proposition, but it is seen and felt by all classes of prudent and sober-minded people.

There were arrested by the Metropolitan Police, for crimes of violence of a serious character, in 1863 and 1864 respectively, as follows:

	1863.	1864.
For felonious assault	343	462
For assaults on policeman	19	35
For attempt at rape	23	29
For insulting females in the street	33	68
For murder	79	48
For maiming	6	6
For manslaughter	1	10
For rape	24	34
For threatening life	12	30
Total	537	742

A small portion of this mass of high crime has received the punishment provided by the laws. The fault, if any exist, is somewhere beyond the power of the police.

During the year ending the 30th of November, five members of the police force have met their deaths by violence from the hands of desperate ruffians, great numbers of whom infest the city.

The names of the policemen killed are GEORGE W. DUNPHY, JOHN O'BRIEN, JOSEPH NULTY, CHARLES CREEDY and AUSTIN EASTERBROOK.

Thirteen have been seriously injured and wounded by collision with the same violent class. The names of the wounded are James Kleman, William Delemater, Ellsworth T. Hesgland, James Leary, John H. Polley, Robert Thompson, John H. Arnonx, Wm. P. Teller, Thomas Hawkins, James McGowan, James Carmon, Thomas Sweeney and Stephen Shea. A much larger number not reported have received injuries of a less serious character. This has occurred during the year which has not been marked by any serious riot or mob.

The city of New-York ought to be not only as healthy and attractive a residence as any city in the world, but it should be as safe for both persons and property; yet its property is fearfully menaced by fires and robberies, and persons are in startling peril from criminal violence.

This lamentable state of things is due in a great measure to a tardy and inefficient administration of justice, aggravated by the existing state of war. Moreover, these causes are likely to continue for some years, even if the most favorable state of circumstances which can be reasonably anticipated shall occur.

Concert and energy on the part of all good citizens and honest officials, to resist and subdue these elements of violence and crime, are urgently demanded.

As our institutions and laws, as administered do not afford adequate protection to persons or property, some remedy must be found and applied, or life in our metropolis will drift rapidly toward the conditions of barbarism.

It would contribute to the desired result, if adequate movements were presented, to induce informations from all classes of persons, against criminal offences, and especially such information as should tend to the conviction of receivers of stolen property and persons guilty of arson, homicide and felonious assaults.

In this view rewards for their conviction would be most useful.

REWARD FUND.

A fund for the purpose indicated could be accumulated by investing from the sums deducted from the pay of policemen, on account of lost time, say at the rate of 50 cents per month to each member of the force, to which should be added all voluntary contributions from fire insurance companies and from citizens.

Such a measure would directly produce a fund, the income of which would suffice to pay all required rewards for the conviction of receivers of stolen property and other offenders referred to.

The proposal of such rewards would, it is believed, set on foot an interested activity hostile to these great depredators upon the public, which could not fail to produce valuable results.

"The Association of Banks for the Suppression of Counterfeiting," operating by means of rewards, has realized great benefits, not only to the banks, but to the public.

TRUANT AND VAGRANT CHILDREN.

The subject of truant children noticed in the report of last year continues to be one of great interest. It appears from the report of Capt. LORD of the Sanitary Police Company herewith submitted, that during the year, the number of truant children reported by teachers to the Police was.....4,033

The Police visited	4,333	
Home not found	300	4,633
Found to have been absent from good cause	2,000	
Homes not found	300	
Reformed so as to attend school regularly	1,750	
Arrested and taken to school	83	
Sent to Juvenile Asylum	148	
Remaining truants	275	4,633

"The evil is great and is increasing. The existing law is defective and inadequate.

There is no proper institution which has capacity to provide instruction and discipline for these unfortunate children, nor has the police department clearly defined powers in the premises. The Act of April 12, 1853, "to provide for the care and instruction of idle and truant children" authorizes the creation of such an institution by municipal authority, but it has not been carried into effect. An amendment to render it practically effective would be the means of conferring great benefits upon these unfortunates of the rising generation, and upon society. The streets of our city are filled with truant and vagrant children, offspring of misery and misfortune; they are in training to recruit the terrible armies of vice and crime, which are already so numerous as to threaten the welfare of society and the very existence of Government. The Rev. Dr. SILLIMAN IVES, in a public address, with great force and it is believed truth, says:

"After all the efforts made by the benevolent in this great city to protect destitute children, (and few cities can boast more,) the vast multitudes of little ones whose wants still cry for protection, is enough of itself, I will not say to justify this new effort, but to exact it of us as a stern and sacred duty. The organized asylums are nearly all said to be full, at least the Catholic asylums are, and still the lanes and byways of our city are. Never in the history of our city has infant wretchedness stalked forth in such multiplied and humiliating forms. I speak not from hearsay, but of what my own eye has seen, and my own heart felt. For the last ten years have I been a close observer of what has passed among the rising generation in this great metropolis, and I cannot suppress the humiliating conviction that even pagan Rome, in the corrupt age of Augustus, never witnessed a more rapid and frightful declension in morals, or witnessed among certain classes of the young, a more utter disregard of honor, of truth and piety, and even the commonest decencies of life."

MILITARY BRIGADE.

No city or municipality is secure against the occurrence of circumstances requiring a resort to the military power to suppress violent proceedings. The law recognizes and provides for such exigencies even in the rural districts of the State. In the Metropolitan District there are likely to be frequent occasions for resort to the military force. The process of notifying and mustering the militia is quite too slow for such exigencies, and is calculated to increase the excitement and panic incident to such occasions, and to aggravate the danger of collisions, calling out the militia is attended with great expense. It is a serious interruption of the business avocations of the members of the corps. The citizen soldier ought to be relieved as far as is consistent with the public welfare from the hard duty of using firearms upon a citizen mob. These and other considerations combine in support of the suggestion that a brigade of the police force, say five hundred in number, (of the existing force) be organized into military form and instructed in he manual of arms, and in evolutions adapted to service in cities. This brigade to be used as a military force only under such grave circumstances as now authorize the Board of Police to call out the military of the district in aid of the civil authority. Such a force well drilled, accustomed to act together, at all times ready for duty, capable of being called out without adding to the public excitement, and without the knowledge of the hostile parties, would, it is believed, be able to defeat or arrest in their inception violent attempts to disturb the peace of the city.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

One of the most important duties devolved upon municipal government is to provide adequate means to protect the property of the citizen from destruction by fire. In execution of this duty, the most effective known measures for that purpose ought to be adopted. As a principal element toward such efficiency, the services of firemen, which are arduous and dangerous, should be compensated like those of other public servants. No sound reason can be adduced why the protection of the public peace, the administration of criminal and civil justice, the sanitary welfare of the people, the cleanliness of the streets and the adornment of the public places should be maintained at the public charge, while the protection of all the property of the city from devastation by fire should be left to the care of unrewarded and voluntary labor. No public servant is more deserving of compensation than the honest and devoted fireman. The Fire Department of the City of New-York is strong in its number of man and machines and in its outfit of apparatus. All that a vast expenditure of money merely can do, has been done to render it equal to the greatest exigencies. If it were properly organized—if it acted under inducements of compensation, and was subjected to the disciplines that would attend a paid Department—it would be the most powerful organization of its kind in existence.

There is, however, a growing and now very general belief that it is not as effective as our exigencies demand, because it is a volunteer organization, and the services of its members are uncompensated. The present department consists of 3,960 members; they have in charge and operate with 29 steam and 18 hand fire-engines, 54 hose companies with 55,000 feet of hose, and the vehicles and implements of 18 hook and ladder companies. With its permanent style of buildings and admirable supply of water, and its apparently powerful Fire Department, New-York ought to be better guarded against fires than any other city, but it is not. The rates of insurance is the sure test of the relative safety of property in different cities. Measured by this standard, the City of New-York ranks low in the scale of safety.

In 1858, a comparison of rates showed that New-York rates of insurance were much higher than Cincinnati; nearly double that of Boston, and four times as much as those of London. The superiority of steam over hand engines is no longer a question. It has been demonstrated by the experience of other cities so completely, that even the present organization in New-York no longer contest it. Indeed, the present department operates with 29 steam engines, and others are in the course of construction, to replace the hand machines still in use. That horse-power is superior to man-power for the rapid movement of engines, cannot be seriously contested.

It is believed that the paid system has the advantage of the volunteer system, even in the element of expense. It is not easy to obtain information of the annual cost of the present Fire Department. We are assured, however, by parties supposed to be well informed, that the total annual cost reaches the enormous figure of $400,000. It is probable that a department composed of the requisite number of steam-engines and hose-carriages, hook-and-ladder carriages and implements manned by a proper number of paid men, and all moved by horses, would cost less money and be much more effective inasmuch as a large portion of the benefits resulting from the service of an efficient Fire Department accrue to Fire Insurance Companies, holding policies on property in the city, a contribution by these companies, at some uniform rate, to the fund for the support of the Fire Department, would seem to be equitable. It is understood that many of the Insurance Companies have expressed their approval of such a measure.

It will appear, by reference to the last report of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, that of the 3,960 members, over 1,000 report themselves as residing at the several engine-houses. A large number have no other home and no other employment than volunteer firemen. Such a course of life is fatal to the men and fearfully mischievous to society.

Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Cincinnati formerly possessed Fire Departments organized on the voluntary principle. It is understood that the rowdyism and violent practices fostered in these organizations became intolerable, and led to the adoption of the paid system as the only remedy. The reports of the Departments of these cities claim that a most valuable reform has resulted from the change. This city has experienced the same evil in no small degree, and would, no doubt, realize a like improvement from a similar change. Believing that the character of the Department would be improved, its efficiency enlarged, and the public relieved of a source of disorder and apprehension by the measure, this Board urge the adoption of the pay system for firemen, the substitution of steam-engines for hand machines, and horses instead of men to move fire apparatus.

CONCEALED DEADLY WEAPONS.

Since the commencement of the civil war, the practice of carrying concealed deadly weapons by the violent and vicious classes of the city, has become common. The practice of taking human life on slight or no provocation, has fearfully increased. Affrays which, if the parties were not armed, would end in assault and batteries, are likely to result in murders or homicides, where deadly weapons are present. The fire members of the Police who are mentioned as having been killed by violence, were all shot by pistols in the hands of ruffians whom they were attempting to arrest, and several of those who are reported as badly wounded were assaulted with fire-arms and knives, and other deadly weapons. It would greatly condnce to the good order of society and to the personal safety of the citizen, if a law were passed rendering it a crime to carry concealed deadly weapons.

HEALTH OF THE FORCE.

The amount of time lost by sickness by patrolman and doormen during the year ending Nov. 1, 1863, was 24,672 days; for the year ending Nov. 1, 1864, 24,311 days; decrease, 361 days.

The amount of time lost in 1863 was increased by the unusual number wounded by the riots of that year. During the last year there has been no riot and no epidemic, yet the amount of sick time has not been largely reduced. It is probable that there will continue from year to year to be an increase in the sick time resulting from ordinary causes. The members are appointed for life; their exposures of health are above the average of out door employments. They became subjects of chronic diseases, or are disabled by injuries. The number now permanently disabled is so large as to effect the efficiency of the force. The total lost time is equal to 67 years, or 67 men disabled so as to perform no duty. Of the lost time for 1864 14,050 were paid for, at a cost at present rates of $38,306; the number of days not paid for was 10,261.

The maintenance of the efficiency of the force, as well as proper regard for economy, will require the adoption of some measure to prevent the increase of the number of permanently disabled members.

The Board have the power, it is supposed to dismiss a member for incompetency, whether mental or physical; but in a case where the disability occurs after years of faithful service, and especially where it is the result of exposures to the service, dismissal would be a hard and unjust measure. Such a remedy has never yet been applied, and ought to be avoided. The Board have now the power to retire upon pensions such members at shall have become permanently disabled while in the actual discharge of duty, and such as shall become superannuated after ten years of membership, but the pension is restricted by law to $150. This sum is quite insufficient. The Board, feeling the inequity of the measure, will hesitate to retire a disabled meritorious member upon so scanty a support, and therefore leave him on the force, doing no service, drawing half pay. As the law now is, even this small pension is not applicable to a member who becomes superannuated before he has been ten years a member. The number of this class is likely to be considerable.

The law ought to be amended so as to allow disabled and superannuated members to be retired on pensions, the maximum amount of which should be $250, and so as to allow them to be retired at any time, without regard to their time of service.

The reports of the Board of Surgeons and the Sanitary Police Company No. 627, relate chiefly to the sanitary condition of the Metropolitan Police District. The statistics and suggestions concerning that most important subject are worthy of special observation. By order of the Board of Metropolitan Police. THOS. C. ACTON, President.

S. C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

THE HOUSTON-STREET TRAGEDY.

Inquest by Coroner Collin on the Body of Henry Lazarus.

BERNARD FRIERY, THE MURDERER, COMMITTED TO THE TOMBS, AND THE WITNESSES SENT TO THE HOUSE OF DETENTION.

On Tuesday afternoon, Officer DWYER, of the Twenty-third Precinct, assisted by Officers PEACHEA and MELD, of the Twelfth, found, in a lager-bier saloon, in Third-avenue, near One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, BARNEY FARRAY, the murderer of HENRY LAZARUS, and JAMES MCDENALE and JAMES CLARK, the persons who were with him at the time of the murder. The officers held their prisoners until eight fall, and, under instructions from the Coroner, lodged them in cells at Police Headquarters, in Mulberry-street, to await further developments.

No further facts concerning the murder having transpired, Coroner COLLIN summoned a jury, yesterday afternoon, at the Fourteenth Ward Police Station, and at 1 o'clock opened a formal inquest.

"Sporting men," and the friends of both the prisoner and the deceased, appeared in large numbers at the Station-house, and were eager listeners to the testimony; but, in common decency, it should be said that the peculiar class of "sporting men" who were there congregated, bore not the most remote resemblance to the gentlemen of means and leisure who once bore the title. There was a long catalogue of rough-visaged, one-eyed, heavy-shod and hard-fisted bruisers, pimps, gamblers and thieves among the motley crowd, and one defeated candidate for Councilmanic honors—who has achieved a kind of distinction as a prize-fighter, and who recently escaped from Blackwell's Island—was present. This class of our population, so well known to our Detective Policemen, have for months frequented the two adjoining drinking-houses that were kept by young LAZARUS and FARRAY; and when, in these two rival houses, the gang has been assembled under the roof of either landlord, conversation has been carried on in the occult tongue of the Rogues' Lexicon, and for an honest citizen to enter with a hundred dollars in his possession was ever, at least, extra hazardous.

We give testimony below bearing on the case in question, and show by conclusively that FRIERY was the murderer of LAZARUS:

HENRY CONNELL, sworn—Reside at the Prescott House, in Houston-street; am bar-keeper for HARRY LAZARUS; between 3:30 and 4 o'clock, on the morning of the 3d inst., HARRY was talking about going home; I told him that he had better go; I was outside the bar, and HARRY was playfully trying to kick me on the shins; BARNEY FARRAY then came in, with four or five more; think there were only myself and deceased in the saloon at the time; I did not know the persons who were with FRIERY, except one called "California Jack;" as soon as HARRY saw them coming, he stopped playing with me, and started back in surprise at seeing them; "California Jack" was the first man who spoke; he said, "I'll bet a hundred dollars that I've got a man here who can whip any man in the house;" he then asked FRIERY his weight; I did not hear the reply which FRIERY made; they then ordered cigars; "California Jack" offered to bet $10 that a man there could take HARRY'S pistol from him; HARRY, having no pistol, would not bet; I spoke to two of FRIERY'S companions, and begged them to avoid having difficulty in the house; they said there would be row; FRIERY advanced to deceased and desired to shake hands with him, but HARRY shook his hand, and said "No, I don't want to shake hands with you;" FRIERY addressed obscene language to the deceased, and styled him a "sucker and loafer;" HARRY had his right hand bandaged with a handkerchief; putting this off, he said to FRIERY, "I'll fight you; there's no 'cow' blood in me," CLARK and myself endeavored to stop the fight; as I turned neck to the counter I saw FRIERY drawing a knife out of HARRY'S neck, under his ear, and drew it back a second time; everybody then in the house ran out; deceased staggered over the table, and I caught him; I got a towel and bound it around HARRY'S neck; as I was doing this FRIERY was just going out of the door; he was the last one to go out; as he was leaving he said, "HARRY, you're a good little man, but I think I've fixed you;" HARRY tried to walk across to the door; I held him up until he got half-way across the room, when his hands dropped to his side, his jaw fell and he was dead; I laid him on the floor; I ran to Broadway for a policeman, and saw one CHRISTOPHER RICHARDS coming with an officer; when I reached our door I saw a sleigh standing between our door and FRIERY'S; FRIERY and his companions drove off; the policeman reported for assistance; several officers came; I gave HARRY'S personal effects to an officer; the body was removed about an hour afterward.

CHRISTOPHER RICHARDS, of No. 168 West Nineteenth-street, JAMES MCDONALD, of Nineteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, Officer JOHN DWYER, of the Twenty-third Precinct, and JOHN RILEY, of No. 105 West Twenty-seventh-street, gave testimony not unlike the foregoing.

ISRAEL LAZARUS, father of the deceased, testified that he last saw his son about 12 o'clock on Monday night last, at his house, No. 223 Centre-street; he was then in good humor, and, in passing the compliments of the season, kissed his parents; at about 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning the daughter of witness called him, saying "There are men at the door who tell me that HARRY has been much hurt." Witness and his son JOHN went to HENRY'S saloon, No. 12 Houston-street, and found him dead.

Dr. THOMAS REMINGTON testified that the body was one of fine muscular development and physical beauty, the cuticle being as white as that of a woman. It was the doctor's opinion that death was caused by hemorrhage, consequent upon the severing of the external carotid and interior maxillary arteries.

The case was then given to the jury, and five minutes thereafter, they returned a verdict "that HENRY LAZARUS came to his death by a stab-wound of the neck, inflicted by BARNEY FARRAY on the morning of Jan. 3, 1865."

Coroner COLLIN then propounded the usual questions to the prisoner, and he said: "My name is BERNARD FRIERY; I am 21 years of age; was born in New-York; reside at No. 14 East Houston-street; keep a bar; concerning the charges that have been preferred against me, I have nothing to say at present."

FRIERY was then given over to an officer and taken to the Tombs, and the principal witnesses were committed to the House of Detention.

Young LAZARUS was a native of England, aged about 26 years. He is said to have borne a fair character in his own circle—the most that has been said against him being that he had been a prize-fighter, and kept a drinking-house which was the resort of a dangerous class.

THE QUOTA OF NEW-YORK.

Action of the County Committee on Volunteering in Regard to Bounties—The Old Bounty of $300 to be Continued, with $50 Hand-Money—Three Thousand Five Hundred Men to be Raised to Fill the Quota.

At a meeting of the Special Committee on Volunteering of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, held Jan. 4, 1865, at 12 o'clock Noon, at their office in the Park; present, Supervisor ORISON BLUNT, Chairman, presiding; Supervisor ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor WILLIAM M. TWEED, His Honor the Mayor, C. G. GUNTHER, and Hon. M. T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

The following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Board of Supervisors at their meeting held Dec. 30, 1864, adopted an ordinance entitled

"An ordinance to provide for the procurement of Volunteers for the Armies of the Union as part and parcel of the quota of the City and County of New-York, under the call of the President, dated Dec. 20, 1864, for three hundred thousand (300,000) men,"—the first section of this ordinance provides as follows:

"SECTION 1. For the purpose of securing the additional number of men required of the county of New-York, under the call of the President of the United States, dated December 20, 1864, for three hundred thousand (300,000) men, the Comptroller is hereby authorized and directed to pay, as hereinafter provided, such sum and sums of money as may be necessary to obtain acceptable volunteers for the United States service, either in the Army or Navy, *not exceeding one thousand dollars for any one Volunteer*, provided such Volunteer shall be credited and allowed on account of the quota of men required to be furnished by the county, under such call of the Presidents."

And, whereas, such ordinance does not decide that the Committee shall pay any increased bounty, but leave it discretionary with the Committee on Volunteering to increase said bounty; and

Whereas, In the opinion of this Committee, the sum of $300 is a sufficient sum to pay for a three years volunteer, and a proportionate sum for a shorter term of service; and

Whereas, The number of men to be raised to fill the present quota is about three thousand five hundred; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Committee deem it inexpedient to increase the amount paid for volunteering, but will continue, as heretofore, to pay the sum of $300 to the volunteer, and $50 hand money for three year men; $200 to the volunteer, and $30 hand money for two year men; and $100 to the volunteer and $20 hand money for one year men.

CORNELIUS CORSON,
Clerk of County Committee on Volunteering.

New-Hampshire Union State Convention.

CONCORD, N. H., Wednesday, Jan. 4.

The Union State Convention assembled here to-day.

Hon. N. G. UPHAM, of Concord, was chosen President of the convention.

Hon. FRED. SMITH, of Manchester, was nominated for Governor on the first ballot.

MILAN W. HARRIS, of Dublin, was nominated for Railroad Commissioner.

Hon. J. H. PATTERSON was unanimously nominated by acclamation for Congress in the third District.

Evening Exchange.

$90,000	Amer. Gold	229¾	100	N. Y. Cen. R.	b3 117⅜
10,000	do	229	500	Cleve. & Pitts.	s3 98¾
25,000	do	229⅝	100	do	98
10,000	U. S. 5-20s, New issue	108¼	1000	do	s30 99
			100	do	b3 99
10,000	C. & Mis. Cer.	33¾	500	do	s60 98
400	Erie R.	82¾	200	do	s3 99
500	do	s3 82¾	600	do	b5 99¼
100	do	b3 82⅞	200	Chi. & R. I. R.	103¾
100	do	b3 82⅜	100	do	b3 103¾
300	do	82⅜	200	Chi. & N. W.	s8 39¾
100	do	s3 82⅜	100	C. & N. W. Pr.	b4 70⅝
100	do	b3 82⅜	200	do	s5 70⅜
100	Hud. Riv. R.	b10 113¾	100	do	70⅝
300	do	113¾	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	s5 101⅜
100	do	113⅞	100	Quick M. Co.	101
100	do	e10 113	500	do	b3 101
100	do	s3 113¼	100	Mar. Min. Co.	19¾
100	do	113¼	200	do	19
200	M. S. & N. I. R.	71¾	100	do	s30 19
300	do	71¾	200	do	b3 19

[Advertisement.]

A Fragrant Breath and Pearly Teeth are easily attained, and those who fail to avail themselves of the means should not complain when accused of gross neglect. The SOZODONT will speedily eradicate the cause of a foul breath, beautifying and preserving the teeth to the oldest age.

Sold by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

CONSUMPTION! CONSUMPTION!—INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.—There is not a medicine discovered that has so much power to dissolve the thick mucus that stops up the wind passages of the lungs, as the Pine Tree Tar Cordial, which subdues the fever and inflammation that destroy the power and vitality of the lungs, and consign the patient to the grave. We say to all whose lungs are affected, use Dr. WISHART'S Pine Tree Tar Cordial with great confidence, as it has restored thousands of cases to health that were hopelessly given up to die.

Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART'S office, No. 16 North Second-street, Philadelphia. Sold at HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE, next Metropolitan Hotel, and by druggists everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

In proof that "Epileptic Fits" can be cured, read the article in THIS DAY'S issue (Thursday, Jan. 5,) of HENRY WARD BEECHER'S paper, the INDEPENDENT, and be convinced.

[Advertisement.]

DIABETES.—It is a satisfaction for those who are afflicted with diabetes, inflammation of the kidneys, gravel, &c., to know that investigation and science has produced an invaluable article of medicine, known as Constitution Water. From a case coming under our observation, we are pleased to certify to the efficacy of the Constitution Water, and we cheerfully recommend it to those who may be unhappily suffering from gravel or any of its kindred difficulties. Messrs. MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-street, are the General Agents.—*N. Y. Illustrated News.*

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HAIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HARING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

WINDOW SHADES, FOR SKYLIGHTS, FOR STORES, FOR DWELLINGS, Manufactured by G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR cures burns, scalds, and inflammations almost instantly. 25 cents a box. For sale at Depot, No. 43 Liberty-st.

Passengers Sailed.

JAN. 4—*In steamship Lafayette, for Havre*—Chas. J. Martin, Mrs. Martin and 3 children, Miss Martin, New-York; W. J. Townsend, New-Haven; Mme. Penchon, Mr. da Rossard, French Army, Mexico; Mrs. M. E. Austin, Mrs. O. Douglass, New-York; Francis J. Troubat, Paris; J. Blumenthal, New-York; Capt. A. Roble, France; Paul R. G. Pery, Bordeaux; Jules Guerin, New-York; Mme. Domtilde, France; Mme. Dingeon, Mlle. Dingeon, Mme. Callon, New-York; Mr. Rabin, Paris; Mr. Hoffenbach, Mrs. Hoffenbach and child, New-York; Chas. Peiret, Louis E. Reichenbach, Mrs. Reichenbach and child, Mrs. Alfred Juglas, France; A. O. Sunnwald, Pennsylvania; M. Robert, New-York; Mr. Lerow, Ed. Mayer, Mr. La Pertois, Imperial Navy.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 25 | Sun sets..... 4 46 | Moon sets..12 57

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 1 21 | Gov. Island.. 2 20 | Hell Gate.. 4 23

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4.

Cleared.

Steamships North Star, Slocum, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen; Empire City, Bartd, New-Orleans; Lafayette, (Fr.,) Boccande, Havre, George Mackenzie; Star of the South, Woodhull, Port Royal.

Steamer E. C. Knight, Gallagher, Philadelphia, W. J. Taylor & Co.

Bark Reindeer, Wellington, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Schooner Cetnam, (Br.,) Coalfleet, Mayaguez, Brett, Sce & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Fnitoe, Wotton, Port Royal, S. C., Jan. 1, with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Jan 3, at 2 o'clock, 38 miles to the northward of Cape Henry, passed steamship Arago, bound S.

Steamship Costa Rica, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall Dec. 26, with mails, passengers and treasure to D. B. Allen.

Steamer Clarion, Morse, Wiscasset, via Newport, to Brett, Sen & Co.

Bark Idaho, (new,) Chapman, New Bedford, in ballast to J. F. Joy. Is intended for the Aspinwall trade.

Brig Feverlite, (of New-Haven,) Prindell, Demerara 21 ds, with molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Jan. 3, lat. 36, lon. 73 30, spoke a Hamburg brig, from Rio Janeiro for New-York; it was blowing very heavy at the time, and we could not ascertain her name.

Schr. White Sea, Lee, Newburyport, with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

WIND—Sunset, N. W.

SAILED—Steamships Lafayette, Morro Castle, North Star, Carolina.

Below.

Ship Arkwright, Cankins, Liverpool Nov. 3.

Ship Confidence, from New-Orleans.

Also one bark and one brig unknown.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 4—Arr. steamer Fredonia, from Halifax; bark J. C. Nickels, from New-Orleans; brigs M. Shepard, from Truxillo; Wm. Mason, from Grand Turk; schrs. Hattie Baker, from Malaga; Ann Carlet, from Nenvitas.

Also arr. bark E. Dwight, from Sarinam; brigs Opee Sea, Philadelphia; Sarah Peters, do.; Caroline E. Kelly, Havana. Below—Brigs Hampden, Philadelphia; M. A. Wheeler.

PORTLAND, Jan. 4—Cld. bark Sarah B. Hall, Cardenas; brigs Wm. A. Dresser and Charlena, Havana.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL—In port Dec. 26, brig Caroline Searles, hence, arr. 22d. Sid. 18th, bark Magdalena, Day, for New-York; 23d, brig Costa Rica, Peel, for do.

At Demerara, Dec. 14, brig Robert Mowe, Hotchkiss, for New-York soon.

[PER ASIA.]

Arr. from New-York Nov. 2, Klewitter, at Buenos Ayres; 20th, Arrandale, at Pernambuco; 28th, Flora, at do.; Oct. 30, Maria, at Maranhem; 31st, John Northrop, at do.; Nov. 1, Amigos, at do.; Dec. 13, Sir George Seymour, at Gibraltar; 17th, D. Drebert, at Trieste.

Arr, from Philadelphia, Dec. 21, Philadelphia, at Li

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 4145. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

ITS DOOM DRAWING NIGH.

Hastening Signs of Its Dissolution.

The Moral Strength of the Rebellion Failing.

Startling Proposition of the Rebel Leaders.

A EUROPEAN PROTECTORATE PROPOSED

The Abolition of Slavery the Price of Foreign Recognition.

A EUROPEAN PROTECTORATE—ITS PRICE, THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Jan. 2.

It becomes us coolly and calmly to look into the circumstances of our conditions, and adopt with firmness and energy such a policy as wisdom may point out and our necessity constrain. It is childish to whine under misfortunes. It is cowardly to sink under it. It is absurd to be enfeebled by it. A brave man struggling with adversity is worthy of special admiration—a spectacle for gods and men.

We think that our late reverses have done much toward preparing the minds of our people for the most extreme sacrifices if they shall be adjudged necessary to the successes of our cause. And in truth they are not sacrifices at all when compared with our situation. If subjugated, it is a question simply whether we shall give for our own uses, or whether the Yankee shall take for theirs. Subjugation means emancipation and confiscation.

All our servants and all our property yielded up to assist in the defence of our country would mean no more, but it would be far more glorious to devote our means to our success than to lose them as spoils to the enemy. Our situation, too, stripped of our property, but master of the Government, would be infinitely better than if despoiled by the enemy and wearing his bonds.

These views have long received the theoretical assent of our people. They are now our practical realizing conviction. *A thousand prejudices, a thousand consecrated dogmas, are now ready to be yielded at the bidding of necessity.* Any sacrifice of opinion and sacrifice of property, any surrender of prejudice, if necessary to the defeat of our enemies, is now the watchword and reply. Subjugation is a horror that embraces all other horrors, and adds enormous calamities of its own. The people see this. They have a vivid perception of it. They are ready on their part for the duties which it implies. Now our authorities, State and Confederate, rise to the level of the great occasion.

Troublesome times are upon us. Great exigencies surround us. We need all our strength and our wisdom. Let there be a conference of all our wise men. Let there be a calm investigation of our wants and a catalogue of our resources. Then, by common consent, let all obstacles to the employment of these resources be removed. So long as we have a man or a dollar, and the man or dollar be needed, let the call be honored.

We must not raise difficulties; it is no time for that. Shall we withhold our sons and thus reserve them as servants for the Yankees? Shall we send our sons, and deny our negroes? Shall we spend our blood and refuse our money? Shall we withhold anything from our country when we should be but saving it for our foe? It is a disgrace to a garrison to surrender before its ammunition is exhausted.

It would be adding disgrace to our misery if we were overcome without having first exhausted every resource of defence. It would be doubly bitterness to us, because, with contributions to our defence equal to the spoliations we should suffer if conquered, our success would be assured. We should come out of the contest at least with that which would be worth more than all the rest, our liberties and our country. If we had thrown overboard the cargo, we should thereby have saved the ship.

Let the Government determine what it needs and what it can use, and if it be our lands, our houses, our negroes, our horses, our money, ourselves, it must have them. Strange that we should cling most tenaciously to what is of least moment! Strange that we should give ourselves and grudge our property! Our patriotism must lay aside such selfishness.

It must be generous as well as brave. Our authorities *must do more.* They must take care, whatever befall us, to save us from the Yankees. *If adverse gales and devouring billows should constrain our storm-tost ship into some port, let it be no Yankee port. If an unpropitious Providence should condemn us to a master, let it not be a Yankee master.* Of all the people on earth, we should have most reason to loathe and to dread them. *Any terms with any other would be preferable to subjugation to them.*

This is the sentiment of our people. This is their conviction, and it is a wise conviction. Let our rulers remember it and heed it. Our Constitution was made as the development of our national life. It may not provide for all the various exigencies of war; questions of State may arise in our experience, as they have arisen in the experience of almost every other nation, when our best welfare will require of our rulers the exercise of a bold responsibility.

The acquisition of Louisiana in 1803 was justified only as a question of State, something over and above the Constitution. If in times of peace statesmen have sometimes thus to throw themselves upon the intelligence of their countrymen, and seek their advantage by irregular methods, such occasions may well be presumed more likely to arise during a struggle for life with a powerful, unscrupulous and ferocious enemy.

The clouds that have thickened over us admonish us of the possibility that the time may come when statesmanship, if it cannot deliver us, must at least secure to us the utmost palliation of our misery. If it cannot save, it must at least save us from the Yankees.

We lately published from a thoughtful correspondent a suggestion that, in the event of being unable to sustain our independence, *we should surrender it into the hands of those from whom we wrested or purchased it,* into the hands of Britain, France and Spain, rather than yield it to the Yankees.

From the favor with which this suggestion has been received, we are sure that in the dread event which it contemplates, *our people would infinitely prefer an alliance with European nations on terms as favorable as they could desire, in preference to the dominion of the Yankees.* We speak of them not out of gloomy forebodings, *but simply as a man in health speaks of his will.*

What we ask now, in the name of the people, is that the Government strain every energy and develop every resource for the public defence. Remember that to hold back anything is not to save it. The only question is, shall we have the use of it, or shall our enemies. Such a question leaves no room to hesitate. Upon such efforts and such devotion heaven will surely send its blessing. But, if misfortune should still pursue us, and our hopes all fail, let us have the election of throwing ourselves into the hands of those who are cold and indifferent rather than to fall under the yoke of malignant enemies raising the wolf's howl for our blood.

We could not have avoided the struggle into which the North has forced us. Long ago LINCOLN declared that no Republic could not exist half free and half slave. In various forms the people of the North pressed the issue upon us. Our enemies nedged us round, and finally drove us to the wall. The worst that can happen to us is prosecuting our defence is the best that they designed for us in the beginning, and far better than they will accord as if they triumph in their arms. Providence has marked out our path, and both led and urged our steps. It has been to us the inevitable path of duty.

If in pursuing it we fail, this were to fail as nations never failed before. Providence will not suffer us to go down if we show a proper devotion, a proper wisdom, and a proper courage. Let our wise men plan, let our brave men fight, and let our good men pray. God will open up a way of escape for us, and will disappoint our enemies. Let our faith fail not.

SLAVERY TO BE SACRIFICED—EUROPEAN AID INVOKED.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Jan. 2.

A decent respect for the opinions of mankind required our ancestors, when about to dissolve their political bonds with Great Britain, to declare the cause which compelled them to the separation. That high, noble precedent was not followed by those States, "when in the course of human events it became necessary for us to seperate from the United States."

The absence of such a declaration has enabled our enemies to misrepresent our cause, and to place us before the world as a nation seeking not self-government, but the perpetuation and extension of slavery. "Why," said Mr. COBDEN, in his recent speech at Rochdale, "Is there no such declaration? Because they have but the grievance that they want to consolidate, perpetuate and extend slavery."

Thus the occasion of the war has been misunderstood and misrepresented, for its causes and the righteous noble object of self-government, for which we are fighting, kept out of view, and slavery perpetually paraded before the world as the cornerstone of the Confederate States.

Can we any more than our forefathers effect to disregard the opinion of mankind. The opinion of mankind as ascertained in France and England, and throughout Europe, is that of anti-slavery; and was it to be expected that that opinion would revolutionize itself merely to divide and dissever the United States.

The right of self-government was as much at stake in the denial of our equal rights in the Territories as that of our forefathers was in the tax on tea. But the enlightened opinion of the world does not understand our cause. The violent anti-slavery discussion that has for thirty years preceded the dissolution of the Union, and which as often predicted civil war, very naturally led the world to understand our war as solely undertaken for the perpetuation and extension of slavery.

Perhaps the time has passed for any such declaration of grievances to be either proper or profitable; but a manifesto of objects and purposes, setting forth clearly the reasons that induced us to resort to war; the manner in which that war has been conducted; the declaration and acts of vengeance leveled against our persons and property; the confiscation of all estates; the establishing of negro superiority over our people by the enemy; the threat of their Congress, through WILLIAM L. CHANDLER, to wage the war for "extermination;" and the beginning of that extermination, as evidenced in the devastation ordered by Lieut.-Gen. GRANT and executed by Maj.-Gens. SHERIDAN and SHERMAN, together with an avowal that slavery shall not be permitted to prejudice our recognition as a nation, would, we believe, secure our recognition, and, perhaps, induce an intervention.

These States ask recognition from the nations of the world: these States believe they are justly entitled to that recognition as a right, but the nations of Europe will not yield us that recognition, because they believe we have rushed into war merely for negro slavery. This is the belief of the great mass of the European people.

There are many wise statesmen who understand our cause properly, but they cannot openly advocate it, because of the anti-slavery prejudice that besets it among their people. There are a few men who defeed us despite that prejudice, but their influence expends itself fruitlessly upon that rock of prejudice. The Emperor of the French correctly understands our system of slavery, but he will not jeopard this dynasty by doing violence to the anti-slavery sentiment of his people. The ministry in England are anti-slavery in sentiment, and hence they will not aid or recognize a nation which they believe founded upon negro slavery.

The heroism and endurance of our struggle, despite this prejudice against slavery, has won for our people the undisguised admiration of the world, but has not and will not mollify that prejudice, or dispose the nation to recognize us with slavery, as they understand our cause, the corner-stone of our system.

If we would reap the rich blessings to which our heroic struggle entitles us, if we would crystallize that admiration into acts of aid and comfort, *we must convince the world that we are fighting for the self government of the whites, and not for the slavery of the blacks;* that the war has been forced upon us by our enemy, for the purpose of spoliation and subjugation; that the freedom of the negro was no part of the purpose of our enemy, but that commercial vassalage and dependence prompted and impelled this cruel war.

If it be necessary to convince the world that we are fighting for the self-government of the whites, that we should liberate the negroes, and if that liberation can be made to secure our recognition and the gratitude of England and France to our independence, we believe that the people of these States would not hesitate to make the sacrifice. In such a light only do we understand the declaration of the Richmond *Sentinel.*

If we have given our contemporary a broader interpretation than the writer designed, we do not believe we have misrepresented the determination of our people. *The consequences of emancipation would fall upon the unfortunate negro, and God would hold responsible those who had forced upon us the act.* It is one of necessity, not choice. An act taken against our judgments and our convictions, *but to save us from the horrors of a prolonged war, and the disgrace, ruin and destruction involved in the success of our enemy.*

If France and England will enter into a treaty with these Confederate States, recognizing our nationality and guaranteeing our independence upon the abolition of slavery in all these States, rather than continue the war, we should be prepared to urge the measure upon our readers. We believe such a proposition would be favorably regarded and acted upon by those nations, and it ought to be made to them.

THE FAILING MORAL STRENGTH OF THE SOUTH—A MILITARY DICTATORSHIP.

From the Richmond Examiner.

Several persons have employed themselves lately in preparing statistical tables of the wealth, food, and fighting men, remaining in the Confederacy subject to the command of the Government. They prove conclusively that the amount of all these things is still very great—enormous—sufficient to support far greater efforts than the Confederacy has yet made. To question the accuracy of their facts is far from our purpose; indeed their truth has been so long and so well known to all who have examined the subject, that the proof and tabular exposition seem to them quite superfluous, and even uninteresting.

Material exhaustion is not yet felt by the mass of the nation; not felt in the slightest or most distant degree. It will never be felt. *But the nation may soon suffer from moral exhaustion.* The country will never be unable, if willing, to supply the wants of its Government, but it may easily become unwilling, and then no pressure of legislation will be of much value. Pressure will obtain only those few drops which trickle from the squeezed orange, and soon get nothing at all.

These Southern States are Lands of Goshen. A hot Summer and a fertile soil will always produce a superabundance of bread and meat. They contain five millions of the most fighting people of the world, and can always supply three hundred thousand armsbearing men in the prime of life. The extent of their territory is so great, that its real occupation by the armed forces of two or three such nations as that we are fighting is inconceivable. The enemy is perfectly aware of the fact, and does not base his hope of subjugation on the practical application of main strength, *but upon the submission of the will and consequent inability to contend in the last extremity,* which he expects to see at some time spread over the land.

That is, in fact, the only contingency on which the States are in no danger so long as the spirit of the people is what it has hitherto been; *but let us not be blind to the truth, that there is such a thing possible as decay of national confidence and a death of national spirit. There is such a thing as heart-break for nations, as for individuals. There are such things as hopelessness and despair, lethargy and apathy. A conviction that all that it will do must come to nought, all sacrifices it can make be rendered vain, by an irremediable cause—a conviction resting on rational grounds, both of reflection and experiment, will produce this state of feeling in any nation, however heroic and however obstinate.*

No people have ever or anywhere displayed more patient courage, more constancy in misfortune, or a greater magnanimity toward its Government than the Southern people. Neither SIDNEY JOHNSON'S evacuation of Nashville, nor LOVELL'S of New-Orleans; neither Murfreesboro or Missionary Ridge, or Vicksburgh were sufficient to damp their energy or their hope. Armies lost have been replaced by other armies. Resources squandered have been only the signal for the production of new treasures. No single calamity will dishearten them, nor twenty, nor a hundred, if, by any ingenuity, they can persuade themselves that they are the chances of war and accident, and not the necessary consequences of unfailing causes, which must produce the like again and again and again forever.

But it is impossible to bear up under such a weight as that painful conviction; and the conduct of the Government is likely enough to produce it in the end. The unparalleled absurdity of that management which sent HOOD to Nashville and SHERMAN to Savannah, has produced a certain gloomy impression upon the public mind, too deep and strong to be removed by an ordinary anodyne. Words are now useless. Eloquent appeals, manifestoes, high-spirited resolutions, theories, nostrums of all kinds, will now be thrown away. Nothing will remove the cloud—or rather the *ill-omened light*—which now rests on the future, but measures that touch the root of our evil.

Such a measure there is. A remedy for all discontent has suggested itself to the mind of every man who thinks, and has been advised by a thousand mouths in the same breath. *It is the creation of a new officer—a new Commander-in-Chief—who shall exercise supreme control over the armies and military affairs of the Confederacy,* and the appointment of Gen. LEE to be that officer. Such an act, if made in good faith, and solemnly guarded against counteracting influences, would restore public confidence, and give the country heart for a new effort equal to that which it has hitherto made. It would do more to bring down the price of gold and restore faith in the currency than any law Mr. TRENHOLM can devise, however wise in principle and however ingenious in detail.

The people would be satisfied that their means would not be thrown away; that the best use of their blood and property would be made that could be made. The adoption of such a measure would be the new birth of the Southern Confederacy. But it must be the real, substantial measure, guaranteed by the representatives of the nation; not a sham, not a duplex general order, cresting another Beauregard or Johnson "Department under the control of the President." And it must be adopted in time—that is to say, NOW. We utter the general opinion, but confess that we see little encouragement to suppose that this present Congress has the decision of character necessary to give it force.

DESPONDENCY.

From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 2.

We are not ready for the yoke, and that our enemies will find to their cost. We have still within us, to a greater extent than we ever had before, the elements of war and victory. We have the men and the *material,* and the men have the heart to use the *material.* When we warn our countrymen against submission, we by no means mean to imply that there is any danger of it. We merely wish to remind them that our enemies will be satisfied with nothing less, and that, therefore, it is useless to repine.

What is there to make us more despondent at this moment than we have been for the last year? We have already taken occasion to show that, so far as territory is concerned, the Yankees hold much less than they did at that time—that, so far as victory is concerned, the balance is largely in our favor—that the Yankees have, during the campaign, lost between three and four hundred thousand men—that they have only gained Savannah, while they given up all the country between Tennessee and the Gulf of Mexico.

We will do our people the justice to say that even in their hours of darkest despondency they have never dreamed of submitting. They cannot afford to do it, and therefore they never think of it. What we would now impress upon them is the folly of suffering themselves to be depressed by any amount of bad fortune, since, bad or good, they must play out the play in which they are engaged.

So far, then, from despondingly we ought to enter upon the new year with feelings of more than usual cheerfulness. The Yankees have tried their best, and we have not succumbed. If they could not subdue us with such a force as they had this Summer, there is no reason to fear that they will ever subdue us at all. Our people have not yet felt the extremity of war as other people have. We have not yet been driven out of all our cities, or even all our seaports.

But were we expelled from them all, it would still be no reason for despairing. Many people have been driven to the forest and the mountains, and yet have succeeded in the end. We must make up our minds to endure everything, and to count as so much clear gain all that we are not stripped of. Then will we be prepared for all that may happen, let it come when it may. At present we have hardly been touched. Our people, recovered from the lethargy into which they were thrown by the events of the latter part of last year, estimated all this properly. They have made their minds up and will not back out.

MR. SEWARD AND THE REBEL MANIFESTOES.

Special Dispatch to the Philadelphia Inquirer.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 3.

The remarkable editorial from the Richmond *Sentinel* has been deemed by Secretary SEWARD of such importance, and so truly representing the condition of the South and JEFF. DAVIS' own intentions, that he has ordered copies of it to be sent to our foreign ministers, to show that the rebel Government is admitted by their own leaders to be a failure, and that already exhausted and worn out, they are seeking for some port of refuge: and this being the case, that they be no longer considered as "belligerents." Those most familiar with JEFF. DAVIS and his writings, declare this to be from his pen.

THE STONEMAN-BURBRIDGE RAID.

The Great Destruction of Railroads and Supplies—The Ruin of Lead and Salt Works—Captures by Our Forces.

From the correspondence of the Cincinnati *Commercial,* descriptive of the great raid into Southwestern Virginia, we make the following extracts:

The command left Knoxville Dec. 10, and entered Bristol, Va., on the 13th, making extensive captures, and putting themselves, at one stroke, entirely in the rear of VAUGHN, who was still below Jonesboro. The prisoners captured numbered nearly three hundred and fifty.

Among the other captures at Bristol, was a train loaded with two hundred fat hogs, destined for Lee's army, five locomotives, and several large trains of cars, all heavily loaded with Quartermaster and subsistence stores, which were destroyed.

On the morning of the 15th, they passed through Abingdon, where they captured and destroyed immense quantities of Government supplies, stores of all kinds, clothing, ammunition, a gun, one locomotive, with a train, &c.

VAUGHN'S command got by BURBRIDGE'S flank, but was put to rout by GILLEM at Wytheville, dispersing his command in all directions, and capturing about two hundred and fifty of them. At Wytheville, Gen. GILLEM made extensive captures, consisting of eight pieces of artillery, twenty extra caissons, filled with ammunition, one thousand pack-saddles, several millions of rounds of ammunition for small arms, twenty-five thousand rounds of artillery ammunition, a supply-train of about two hundred and fifty wagons, and immense quantities of ordinance, quartermaster and subsistence stores, worth, even to us, millions of dollars, and to the rebels, almost priceless.

DESTRUCTION CONTINUED.

Gen. GILLEM now made through the work of devastation he had begun. Unopposed by any considerable body of rebels, he pushed his desolating columns far into the interior—as far as Max Meadows. All the bridges, railroad bridges, public buildings, manufactories, &c., were entirely destroyed. Between Zollicoffer and Max Meadows, a distance of nearly one hundred miles, all bridges, tanks, culverts, wood-houses, depots and warehouses were burned on the railroad, and at least one-half the track was ripped; the rails bent, and the ties burned. The road was swept as with the very besom of destruction, end of burning, leveling and blasting the men took their fill. It is estimated that there were over twenty important bridges destroyed within that space.

LEAD MINES BLOWN UP.

At the same time that Gen. GILLEM was occupied beyond Wytheville, Col. BUCKLEY was sent with his brigade to destroy the works at certain lead mines, situated a few miles south of Wytheville. These mines were of almost incalculable value to the rebels. Citizens of that part of the country stated that Lee's army received a great portion of its lead from this source. In this connection it will be well for the reader to recall to mind the order published by BARCKINRIDGE some time since, enjoining his men to shoot rusted leads into the sand in order to save the bullets, and in every possible way to husband their supply of lead. These mines were ruined as thoroughly as the nature of the case permitted. All machinery, buildings, apparatus and stores were broken and burned, and the entrances of the mines were blasted with powder. The expedition returned from this mission without having suffered any loss.

FIGHT AT MARION.

On the 18th the main battle of the campaign took place at this point. For a cavalry battle, it was severe. The rebels resisted stubbornly, and their loss was severe. Our loss was about fifty killed and wounded. The fight continued for thirty-six hours, including the preliminary skirmishing and manœuvering.

The rebels held their position until toward the morning of the 19th. Finding that they were waging an unequal and hopeless conflict, they withdrew under cover of the darkness, and the morning light showed them on the retreat. They passed out by a road running athwart our left flank, and moving boldly off, escaped toward North Carolina. Gen. STONEMAN did not pursue, since the main purpose of the expedition did not require it, and they were, besides, several hours in advance. The much coveted, much-fought-for, but hitherto impregnable saltworks, were now ready to drop into his hands like a full-ripe pear, and there was no reason why he should delay longer to stretch forth his arm and seize the prize.

OCCUPATION OF THE WORKS.

It was on the night of the 20th that our troops finally entered Saltville. The garrison made but a slight resistance. Timid and tottering old men, and frightened boys, what could they do? They scattered like a flock of goats upon the sides of the mountain when the crack of the hunter's rifle hurtles among the rocks and trees. Our men captured fully one-half of them, paroling them on the spot. The Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry, Col. STAGEY, performed a feat of singular daring. Dashing at full gallop up the side of a steep hill, without taking the usual precaution to dismount, they leaped their horses over the ditches, and o'er the parapets, and actually rode into Fort Breckinridge.

THE CONFLAGRATION.

The town was occupied about 3 o'clock P. M., and at 8 the public buildings were wrapt in flames. On top of the high hill, here stood Fort Breckinridge, were gathered Gen. STONEMAN and his Staff, and many others, who crowded together to behold the wrathful wild scene that followed. The darkness was appalling. The bleak wind shrieked in fitful blasts about them, scattering far and wide the showers of sparks which rose from the blazing ruins, and hurling the columns of thick, black smoke, rifted with glaring light, away into the sombre blackness of the night. The faces of the men, as they gazed in silence glowed with an unequal brilliancy; and as they moved silently about among the scattered and leafless trees, their shadows were projected into the neighboring forests, like huge goblins treading the murky air. The flames leaped and ran upon the buildings in the valley like satyrs. From a mill close at their feet, they communicated to the wood-work of the race, and, seizing upon the wheel, fed upon it until the gates were burned and broken away, and poured a flood of water upon it, thus mingling the very elements in a tumultuous warfare.

THE SALT-WORKS.

These were on the most extensive scale, and capable of making a vast yield. It is estimated that there were at the time they seized them 150,000 bushels of salt, ready to be shipped to market. It was of the finest quality. This they could not destroy, except to trample it in the mud and expose it to the rain. They destroyed over 2,000 great kettles used for evaporating it. These were manufactured at the Tredegar Iron Works, at Richmond, and were, on the bottom, nearly three inches in thickness. There are but four wells, and these all stand within a space of sixty square feet. Repeated attempts have been made, on all sides of them, to strike other veins, so that nearly the whole surface has been bored over, but nothing has been found. The wells are 250 feet deep; three of them are four and a half inches in diameter, one five and a half. These are lined with copper tubes, and into these were dropped shells and shot which fitted closely, and the spaces filled up with bullets and shreds of iron. Railroad iron was also dropped in. The chief engineer of the works, who was captured and retained, gives as his opinion, that it will be easier to bore new wells than to clear these. The immense loss which this will be to the Confederacy, can be readily conceived.

RESULTS.

Our forces captured during the expedition nineteen pieces of artillery, twenty extra caissons of ammunition, over 800 prisoners, besides the militia paroled, and destroyed 250 wagons filled with supplies and ammunition, 15 locomotives and near 200 cars, about ninety two miles of railroad track, and depots, bridges, buildings, manufactories, machinery and military supplies to the value of many millions of dollars. They discomfited and scattered two armies, numbering about 3,000 men, and with a loss to themselves of not above 250 men.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 5.

The Senate reassembled at 12 o'clock, Vice-President HAMLIN in the chair.

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain, Mr. BOWMAN, of Indiana.

The journal of Thursday, Dec. 22, 1864, was read by JOHN W. FORNEY, Secretary of the Senate.

There were twenty-seven Senators present, twenty-five being a quorum.

COMMUNICATION FROM NEVADA.

The Chair presented a communication from the Governor and Legislature of Nevada, asking that Congress take no action on the bill to tax the mineral lands of that State until the newly-elected Senators from Nevada take their seats. The communication was ordered to lie upon the table.

THE ORGANIC LAWS OF NEW-MEXICO.

The Chair laid before the Senate copies of the organic laws of the Territory of New-Mexico.

NO REPORT FROM GEN. HERON.

A communication from the Secretary of War, in reply to a resolution calling for the report of Gen. HEARN upon the condition of military affairs in Arkansas, was read, stating that the report has not yet been made.

REPORT OF THE COAST SURVEY.

A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury was read, stating that the Report for the Coast Survey for 1864 was ready.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) twelve hundred copies of the report were ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate, and three thousand for distribution from the office of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey.

THE NORTHERN BORDER.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Union,) presented two petitions from citizens of border counties in Ohio, asking for the passage of the resolution of Mr. CHANDLER, to organize a corps for the defence of the Northern border.

The petitions were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

PETITIONS FROM ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

Various petitions from officers of the army and navy, asking for increased compensation, were presented by Messrs. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Union,) and WILSON, and were referred to the Military and Naval Committees.

PETITION FROM COLORED PERSONS.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts (Union), presented a petition from colored persons in New-York, asking for the abolition and prohibition of slavery in the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Slavery.

BRIDGE OVER THE OHIO.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky (Dem.), presented a memorial from the President and Directors of the Louisville and Nashville and the Jeffersonville Railroads, asking for a modification of the law of Congress authorizing the construction of bridges across the Ohio River.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. CONNESS, of California (Union), presented a petition for the better organization of Indian affairs in California, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

SALARIES OF STEAMBOAT INSPECTORS.

Mr. CONNESS also introduced a bill to regulate the salaries of steamboat inspectors on the Pacific coast, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

AN EXTENSION OF MILEAGE PRIVILEGES.

Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, (Dem.,) presented a bill to allow mileage to Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Messrs. FOSTER and SHERMAN thought it should go to the Committee on the Judiciary, and it was so referred.

STATEMENT OF THE TREASURY CLERKS.

Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, (Dem.,) presented a statement from the clerks in the Treasury Department, asking for an increase of compensation, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

TELEGRAPHIC SCHEME.

Mr. RAMSAY, of Kansas, (Union,) presented a bill to aid in the construction of a telegraph line from St. Cloud, Minnesota, to the British Possessions, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

NAVAL CREDITS.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Union,) presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to inform the Senate the number of men enlisted in the naval service of the United States, that have been credited in the military quotas of the respective States, and upon what principle, and in what manner, and upon what evidence such credits were made.

THE PROCEEDS OF THE SAVANNAH COTTON.

Mr. FOSTER offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to distribute the proceeds of the sale of cotton, etc., captured in Savannah, among the soldiers and sailors of Gen. SHERMAN'S army, upon the same principle that naval prizes are distributed among officers and men of the navy.

THE PENSION APPROPRIATION BILL.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) the Pension Appropriation Bill was taken up.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior was read recommending the supply of the deficiency in the appropriations under the acts of 1818 to 1853, $65,000, and under the acts of 1858 and 1862, $3,500,000. During five months of the present fiscal year $2,929 165 have been drawn, leaving but $164,457 unexpended, which will scarcely suffice for the expenditures to the middle of the present month.

The bill was then passed.

THE FAMILIES OF NEGRO SOLDIERS.

The Senate next proceeded to the consideration of Mr. WILSON'S joint resolution to make free the slaves and children of slaves who enlist in the army of the United States. The question was upon the reference to the Judiciary Committee moved by Mr. DAVIS.

Mr. WILSON hoped the resolution would be passed to-day. He had received letters from officers of the army engaged in the recruiting service, and they all indorsed and approved this measure. He did not wish to detain the Senate by discussing the proposition. If Senators would refer to the *Globe* of last session they would find it was debated for hours. He hoped now for action.

Mr. DOOLITTLE favored the motion to refer the resolution to the Committee on the Judiciary, on the ground that while many Senators might doubt the power of the Senate to pass the resolution, no one could doubt the constitutionality of the proposed amendment of the Constitution, which was sure to pass Congress, and thus dispose of the whole question of slavery.

Mr. WILSON was opposed to the reference of the resolution, as the amendment, if it passed, could not take effect for many months.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Democrat,) opposed the resolution. He asserted that Congress had neither power to free the wives and children of slave volunteers, nor even to force the volunteers themselves.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) supported the resolution, on the ground that the Government cannot be so improvident as to attempt to obtain the services of the slave without securing to him the boon of freedom for himself and his family. He concluded as follows:

There is no argument, whether of reason or of humanity, for the enfranchisement of the soldier which does not plead equally for that of his family. Nay, more. I know not how we can expect a blessing on our arms while we fail to perform this duty. I cannot close what I have to say without adding that, in my opinion, Congress, at this moment, is complete master of the whole question of slavery everywhere in the United States. Even without any Constitutional amendments, it can sweep it all out of existence, precisely as it can remove any other obstruction to the national defence, and all this by virtue of a power as indisputable as the power to raise armies or to suspend the habeas corpus. Future generations will read with amusement that a great people, when their national life was assailed, hesitated to exercise a power so simple and beneficent; and this amazement will know no bounds, as they learn that Congress higgled for months on the question whether the wife and children of the colored soldier should be entitled to freedom.

The question was then taken on the reference of the resolution, and it was decided in the negative, yeas 15, nays 19.

At the request of Mr. SAULSBURY, who wished to debate the proposition, further consideration of this subject was postponed.

ALIENS IN THE ARMY.

Mr. WILSON called up a bill to permit aliens who have served one year in the army to become citizens of the United States.

Mr. SHERMAN offered the following as an amendment: That no alien who had resided in the United States for five years continuously before the 19th of April, 1861, shall be naturalized under the laws of the United States, after the first day of April, 1865, anything in any act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. SHERMAN explained the object of this amendment. There were a great many aliens in the United States who would not become naturalized so as to keep from liability to military service.

Pending the consideration of this subject, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 5.

THE COMMUTION OF RATIONS.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Union, introduced a bill to increase the commutation value of rations at general and post hospitals. This was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE BURSTING OF THE PARROTT GUNS.

On motion of Mr. HORNBLOWER, of Connecticut, (Union,) it was resolved that the Secretary of the Navy be requested to communicate, as far as his knowledge, what number of guns were burst in the recent bombardment of Fort Fisher; on what ships; the cause of the failure; the number of persons killed and wounded, and whether any of the guns were of wrought-iron construction.

ANOTHER LIEUTENANT-GENERAL.

Mr. BLAIR, of Maine, (Union,) asked leave to introduce the following resolution, but Mr. COX objected;

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the appointment by law of another Lieutenant-General, to be selected from the list of Major-Generals now in the service, whose rank shall be inferior to the Lieutenant-General Commanding, and superior to all other officers in the service.

DISABLED SEAMEN AND SOLDIERS AS CLERKS.

Mr. A. W. CLARK, of New-York, (Union,) introduced a joint resolution providing that all vacancies in the clerical force in the several departments of the Government shall be filled by soldiers and sailors disabled by wounds, who shall be competent to perform such duty or easily instructed therein, and requiring the heads of departments and bureaus to appoint wounded soldiers and sailors as speedily as changes can be made without detriment to the public service. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

TEMPORARY GOVERNMENT FOR WYOMING.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, (Union,) introduced a bill to provide a temporary Government for Wyoming, which was referred to the Committee on Territories.

INCREASE OF OFFICERS' AND SOLDIERS' PAY.

Mr. ROSS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) introduced a bill to increase the pay of officers and soldiers, and also of pensioners 25 per cent., and it was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE NATIONAL TELEGRAPH UNION.

On motion of Mr. MORRIS, of Ohio, (Dem.,) a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee for the District of Columbia to report a bill incorporating the National Telegraphic Union.

THE RELIEF OF REFUGEES.

On motion of Mr. LAW, of Indiana, (Dem.,) a resolution was agreed to, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire whether any, and, if so, what legislation is necessary to afford relief to the distressed women and children who have taken refuge from the rebel States within our own.

NAVAL RECRUITS.

Mr. PIKE, of Maine, (Union,) offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War to furnish to the House a copy of the rules adopted for appointing naval recruits among enlistment districts.

This was adopted, with an amendment suggested by Mr. STEVENS, asking in what provision of the law a man enlisted for three years is made to count as three men for one year.

BOUNTIES TO WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

A resolution was also adopted instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire whether bounties accorded to wounded soldiers, but who die before receiving the same, should not be given to their heirs.

RECRUITING BROKERS.

On motion of Mr. MORRIS, of New-York, (Union,) a resolution was adopted providing by law for dispensing with the services of recruiting brokers, and prohibiting them from receiving pay for any such pretended services.

THE INCREASE IN CITY RAILROAD FARES.

Mr. HERRICK, of New-York, (Dem.,) offered a preamble setting forth that the railroads in the city of New-York charge an addition of twenty per cent. on the pretence that there is no other way of collecting from passengers the internal tax of two and a half per cent. imposed on the gross receipts. Therefore

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means inquire into the expediency of repealing so much of the internal revenue act as empowers the railroad companies to increase their rates beyond those established by local laws, or to amend the act so that it will not be construed to authorize the collection of higher of fare than those the State of New-York or the ordinances of the city warrant.

THANKS TO GEN. SHERMAN AND HIS ARMY.

Mr. COLE, of California, (Union,) introduced a joint resolution tendering the thanks of the people and the Congress of the United States to Major-Gen. SHERMAN, and the officers and men under his command, for their gallantry and good conduct in passing through Georgia, and that the President be requested to cause a copy of this resolution to be engrossed and transmitted to Gen. SHERMAN. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

CREDITS OF ENLISTED OR DRAFTED MEN.

Mr. BALDWIN, of Massachusetts, (Union,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill, which cannot be misinterpreted, requiring that all men enlisted or drafted shall be credited to the city, ward, town, or district to which they belong, provided they have a legal residence in any enrollment district.

A REPORTER FOR STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Union,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, authorizing the speaker to appoint a competent stenographic reporter, whose duty shall be to report in shorthand for any Standing or Special Committee such matters as may be necessary, which shall be properly indexed, and such reporter shall receive the annual compensation now allowed by the regular ones for reporting court-martial proceedings.

BILL TO PREVENT SPECULATION IN COIN.

Mr. STEVENS introduced a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of bringing in a bill to prevent combinations being formed, to raise the price of coin and depreciate the value of lawful money of the United States. He said it would be recollected that the Secretary of the Treasury called attention to the combinations of men to enhance the price of gold, and asked Congress to provide some remedy. It would also be recollected that on the second day of this session he had the honor to introduce a bill, which was designed to accomplish that object. The next morning, as soon as the journal was read, his excellent friend from Maine, (BLAINE,) in an alarmed and excited manner, informed the House that the bill did mischief to the best interest of the country. The gentleman said it contained a provision to prohibit the exportation of gold—a slight mistake—and fraught with all the evils of Pandora's box. The gentleman said it was a most unheard-of bill, and that it was absurd. The House, partaking of the magnetic manner of his friend, and wishing to escape the evils of this gunpowder plot, laid the bill upon the table, without its being printed. He remembered the gentleman said the very announcement of the introduction of the bill raised gold 12 per cent. Many observations had been made in ridicule of the bill, among them that they might as well undertake to guide the planets or control the course of the moon, and a *sotto voce* remark was uttered, that they might as well make the mercury in the thermometer regulate the weather as to attempt to restrain gambling in gold by such a measure. But all these things made no impression upon him. But it was due to the respectable gentlemen who voted with him that he should lay some facts before the House and country to rescue them from the imputation of utter ignorance. He then proceeded to give a short history of the legislation of England bearing upon the subject, showing that after England, in 1793, had declared war against France, combinations were formed to enhance the price of gold, and that, in view of this fact, laws were passed by Parliament to remedy the evil.

Mr. BLAINE, replying to Mr. STEVENS, stated that according to his reading of English history, the prohibitive legislation of the British Parli

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining Unclaimed in the New-York Post-office, Friday, Jan. 6, 1865.

☞ To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for "*advertised letters*," *give the date of this list*, and pay one cent for advertising.

☞ If not called for within *one month*, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

LADIES' LIST.

A

Abbey Mary Mrs
Adams Mary
Adams K K Mrs
Adams Maria
Andrean Louisa
Alberton Maria
Allen Frank Mrs
Ames Bettia
Alexander James Mrs
AlexanderFrances W
Ames Alice E
Anderson Eliza
AndersonAmanda
Arnburster Peter Mrs
Abiney E D Mad
Attincle C Mrs
Atkins Cornelia
Aubit Madame

B

Baker Ada E
Baker Anna B
Baker John E Mrs 2
Backs Caroline
Ballentine D
Ballou Ann A
Ballou C A Mrs
Baldwin J P Mrs
Bail James M Mrs
Blakesley Miss
Blacks Adalina Mrs
Brandner Maria Mrs
Brady Nellis
Brady Amelia
Brady Catharina
Brady Annie
Bramson S Mrs
Bradley Ann Mrs
Bradford Mrs 40th-st
Branch Hannah Mrs
Brand A P Mrs—3
Branes G L Mrs
Barley F
Barton Bell
Barton Lissie
Bartlett Mary
Barry Mary Mrs
Barry Mary Ann
Barclay Emma
Bastine Anna E
Basanta Valentine
Bartlin Mrs. E 27th-st
Beasty H Mrs
Beatty C Mrs
Beach Sophy Mrs
Beach S P Mrs
Beck Robt Mrs
Bedall Georgiana
Beirs J Mrs
Beggly Julia
BellmontMaryMrs
Bem Mary O
Benson Cath
Bentman Addie
Bennett Emma
Berry Anna A
Breen Catharine
Bice George Mrs
Brien Mary Mrs
Britz Alla
Bridges Jane
Brigge Ann F
Britton W B Mrs
Brown Jane Mrs
Brown Sarah Mrs
Brown Lucy
Brown Jennie
Brown Clara
Brown Mrs
Brown Susan
Bogart Mary S Mrs
Bonner Andrew —2
Boorh Sarah W Mrs
Bowt B Mrs
Bork Miss
Boyle Annie
Brooks Nellis
Brougham Mary Mrs
Bucking C P Mrs
Bullard Penelope Mrs
Burns Anna
Burns Florence
Burns Sarah Mrs
Bunt Mary A B
Burton Wm Mrs
Butler John Mrs
Butler M A Mrs
Butler Mary
Butler Cecilia
Butler Ellen
Byree Mrs
Byree Francis Mrs
Brust Annia
Bruce Ella H
Bruce Jane C
Bruce Mary E
Breidenbach Wilhelm Mrs
Bryen Mary Jane
Bosworth Mrs
Bowen Mrs (10th-street)
Bontinghon Kate
Bowell Alice
Bowe Mary Mrs
Howard Jennette Mrs
Bourne Caroline
Bushnell Lucette
Bryant Ellen
Bull Eliza
Bugbee Mrs
Bugbee Mrs
Bugbee Mrs

Oats have been inactive and depressed. We quote Canada at $1 02, Western at $1 08@$1 08½, afloat and in store, and State at $1 07 ₱ bushel. Rye is dull and nominal.

HAY—North River continues in fair demand at $1 40@$1 60 for Government and shipping, and $1 80@$1 90 for small lots for city use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New continue in request at 28c.@52½c., according to quality, ₱ lb.

LIME—Has been inactive and nominal.

OILS—Have been in moderate demand. Including Crude Whale at $1 47½@$1 52½; Crude Sperm at $2 10@$3 15; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 65@$1 70; Unbleached Sperm, at $2 45@$2 50; Linseed at $1 53@$1 55; No. 1 Lard at $2 05@$2 15 ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed and prices have declined, closing heavily. Sales have been made of 5,500 bbls., at $42@$12 50 cash and regular for 1863-4 Mess, closing at $42 12½ cash; $43@$43 50, closing at $43 25 cash, for New Mess; $40@$40 50 for New Prime Mess; $40@$40 50 for Thin Mess; and $35 50@$36 25 for New Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales were also made of 2 000 bbls. New Mess, buyer and seller's option, Feoruary, at $44 25@$44 50; 3,500 bbls. New Prime Mess, buyer, January and Fabruery, at $41@$41 50, and $42, respectively, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in request at 17¾c.@18¾c. for Shoulders; 19c.@22c. (the latter rate for choice bagged) for Hams; sales eqnal to 250 pkgs. Bacon has been in active demand; sales transpired since our last of 1,800 boxes Western Cumberland, long and short rib, for immediate and future delivery, at 21c.@21½c., and 21¾c.@22c. ₱ lb. Dressed Hogs are in less demand at 16½c.@17¼c. for Western and City, ₱ lb. Lard tends downwards; sales 1,200 tcs. and bbls. at 20¾c@24¼c. ₱ lb. Beef is in less request at $21@$24 50 for New Extra Mess; $20@$23 for New Plain Mess; sales 500 bbls. Tierce Beef is quiet. Beef Hams are in fair demand; sales 420 bbls., at $25@$27 ₱ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand at 46c.@50c. for poor to choice, and 58c.@60c. for fancy State, and 36c.@48c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese is inquired for at 15c.@24c. for poor to very choice, ₱ lb. Messrs. M. W. Stearns & Co. notice the week's business in Butter and Cheese, thus:

The holiday-week has been a blank in the produce trade, and, as is usual, both buyers and sellers avoiding transactions until the first of January was passed. The market for Butter opened with great firmness in the face of a strong and persistent effort to break down market rates. The strength of the market lays in the known short quantity to come to this market, and the fact is now so clear that it cannot be ignored. The receipts of Butter at this point for the year ending January 1 are larger than those of the preceding year, according to the most reliable statistics, while it is well known that in addition to the short make of Butter, caused by the great number of Butter dairies that were absorbed by the newly-established cheese factories, an unprecedented drouth prevailed throughout the State and adjoining States for about seven weeks, during which but little Butter was made. It is also well known that the West is comparatively bare of Butter, and we are informed by a highly-respected Produce house of Boston, that the supplies of Butter of the home make of the Eastern States is consumed, instead of having the usual reserved stock, and that larger supplies than usual will have to be drawn from other sections. The stock of fine butter now on this market is not as large as that of the same period of last year, and from the largest dairy districts of this State and Pennsylvania, we are credibly informed, and believe, that the bulk of the stock is on the way to, and in, this market. Therefore, regardless of gold quotations or export demand, the prospect for lower prices for fine Butter is not very flattering during the present season.

Orange and Sussex Co., Dairies—firkins, ₱ lb..	45@60
Orange and Sussex Co—half firkin tubs, ₱ lb..	50@65
Fine State Dairies—firkins, ₱ lb..	54@56
Fair to Good State Dairies—firkins, ₱ lb..	49@52
Fine State—half firkin tubs, ₱ lb..	54@56
Fair to Good State—half firkin tubs, ₱ lb..	50@52
Fine State Dairies—Welch tubs, ₱ lb..	51@53
Fair to Good State Dairies—Welsh tubs, ₱ lb..	48@50
Fine Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ₱ lb..	50@52
Fair to Good Penn. Dairies—firkins, ₱ lb..	45@48
Fine Western Reserve—firkins, ₱ lb..	45@48
Fine Wisconsin, Michigan, &c.—firkins, ₱ lb..	42@45
Fine Fresh New-York State—firkins, ₱ lb..	—@56
Fair Ordinary Western—firkins, ₱ lb..	35@37
Common Western—firkins, ₱ lb..	30@34
Roll Butter, Fine State, ₱ lb..	—@50
Roll Butter, Fine Western, ₱ lb..	—@49

The market for Cheese has ruled dull and heavy until the close of the week's trade, when an active demand sprang up, caused by more favorable European advices and an advance in sterling exchange. The closing transactions for export were quite heavy. Our quotations are unchanged.

State Dairies—factory made—fine..	22¾@24¾
State Dairies—factory made—fair to good..	21 @22
State Dairies—extra quality..	22 @23¾
State Dairies—fair to good..	20 @21
Western Reserve—good to prime..	17 @19
English Dairy—Eastern..	23 @26
English Dairy—Western..	20 @22
Pine-Apple..	24 @28
Orange County—flat skimmed..	14 @15

TALLOW.—Sales 150 000 lbs. at 17¾c.@18c., and 10,000 lbs. City Steamed at 23c. ₱ lb. The week's business in Tallow, Messrs. Kruger & Sons notice thus: "Since our last report, there has been a stagnation in the market, owing to the demand being small, as is usually at the close of the year. Last week the transactions were mostly of a retail nature. Since Tuesday there has been a better demand both for export and for home consumption. To-day there was quite an active inquiry for prime lots, but sellers did not offer much on the market, but preferred holding for higher prices. The transactions to-day were made at 18¾c.@18¾c., for strictly prime in hds. and barrels. The arrivals of Western have been very meagre, and from all accounts the amount to come forward is exceedingly small. The price of wool having advanced considerable since Monday, there appears to be quite an active demand for strictly prime in all styles of package. The supply of other soap stock is scarcely any, and manufacturers are compelled to supply their stock from tallow only, which tends to keep the market firm. The yield of slaughtered cattle is small. To closing we would remark, that from all prospects the supply of tallow will be very small. We quote prime city, 18¾c.; Eastern, 18¾c.; Western, 18@18¾c. Prices this day—1858 10c.; 1859 10¾c.; 1860, 10¾c.; 1861, 9¾c.; 1862, 9¾c.; 1863, 10¾c.; 1864, 12c. ₱ lb."

WHISKY—Sales to day, 500 bbls., in lots, at $2 24@$2 21½ per gallon, closing heavily.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engegements were confined to 90 tons Logwood, at 10s. Also, by steamer, 18 000 bush. Wheat, at 2d.@3d., in ship's bags, and 150 hhds. Tobacco and 2,000 bxs. Cheese, at 15s. For London—100 tons heavy goods, at 12s. 6d. For Bristol—60 tons Oil Cake, at 20s. For Antwerp—150 tons Heavy Goods, at 22s. 6d.

DRY GOODS.

E. S. JAFFRAY & CO,,
NO. 350 BROADWAY,
have added to their assortment three new departmenis, as follows:
DOMESTIC GOOOS,
under the manageament of Mr. JAMES C. GIFFORD, assisted by Mr C. S ROOT.
WOOLLENS,
under the manageamect of Mr. CHAS. K. WELLS, assisted by Mr. THOS. HUGHES,
FANCY AND KNIT GOODS,
under the management of Mr. JOSEPH E. DALLON.
All the former departments will be continued on as large a scale as previously. They are as follows:
DRESS GOODS,
WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
SHIRTS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACE GOODS,
RIBBONS,
CRAPES,
SHAWLS and CLOAKS
E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.

AT R. H. MACY'S,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDERWEAR,
RIBBONS AMD FRENCH FLOWER,
YANKEE NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS.
☞ ALWAYS ON HAND A FULL STOCK BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, 50 CTS. a pair under the regular prices.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT, North of Ireland young woman, in city or country, as laundress, or as cook and laundress; is an excellent washer, ironer and cook. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GOOD MEAT and pastry cook; would assist with the washing; no objection to the country; good references. Call for two days at No. 143 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, in city or country, as down-stairs servant for general housework; is a good cook and an excellent laundress. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD ENGlish housekeeper and cook, or cook; experienced assistance in the kitchen required; wages $20 per month. Apply to A. B., No 200 Canal-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to cook, wash and iron, or do the housework of a small family; best of city reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., between 23d and 24th sts., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl, a situation as lady's maid or seamstress. Call at 2d-av., between 47th and 48th-sts.

MALES.

A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD BUSINESS abillity desires a permanent situation; wholesale gent's furnishing preferred, having been in the latter trade. Also, by another person, a fine penman and accountant, any employment in the evening. Address Z., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TELLER IN A bank, or a position with some banker and broker, by a young man who has had five years banking experience; references unexceptionable. Address B. H. S., Box No. 118 *Times* Office

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN young man a situation as assistant bartender, express driver, or any respectable business; salary moderate. Address LUKE L. GIBNEY, No. 544 Broadway, Room No. 6, or No. 337 5th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man who thoroughly understands his business, and can give the best of city references. Address N. D., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN a situation as first-class coachman in a private family; has several years of recommendations from his last employer. Call or address No. 108 West 16th-st., Room No. 18.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YGUNG MAN employment in a foundry; has been four years at the fine and false corad moulding. Address H. W., Post-office, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD, USEful English Protestant servant, in a private family or hotel; salary no object. Address, for two days, JAS. WHITE, Box No 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a Protestant man, who has long city refereoce, six years from one family and others. Address C. B., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; best of reference. Apply for two days at No. 51 East 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A YGUNG UNMARRIED MAN, A situation as coachman or groom. Apply at No. 14, East 19th-st., near Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

FOREMAN WANTED.—AN INTELLIGENT, energetic, industrious, middle-aged man, with a good English education, conversant with the management of men and business usages, as foreman in an iron establishment in this city. None but those possessing the above requirements, with satisfactory references, need address, in own handwriting, stating age, when and where an interview may be had, A. N, D., Station B, Post-office.

WANTED—A YOUNG, SINGLE MAN, WHO IS A thorough druggist, as an assistant in a large establishment in a Western city; those having first-class testimonials as to character and capacity, may address, in own handwriting, Box No. 1,560 Post-office.

HARDWARE.—WANTED IN A WHOLESALE hardware-store an active, intelligent young man, of good business education. Address, in own writing, with references, age, qualifications and compensation, HARDWARE, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A WEIGHMASTER.—WANTED, AN intelligent, sober, industrious man as weighmaster in a manufacturing establishment; one correct in figures, may address Box No. 1,602 Post-office, New-York, in his own hand-writing, with references.

WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS DOMESTIC commission-house, a smart, intelligent boy, from 15 to 17 years old. Apply, with references, to Box No. 1,125 Post-office

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer; very best city references required. Call between 8 and 12 at No. 312 Lexington-av., between 39th and 40th sts.

WANTED—IN A PUBLISHING OFFICE, A LAD of 16 or 17 years, who writes a good hand. Salary $3 to $5 per week, according to capacity. Address, with reference and salary expected, Post-office Box No. 4,574.

WANTED—AS NURSE, A SCOTCH OR GERMAN woman; also, a good cook. Good references required. Apply at No. 8 East 14th-st., from 9 to 11.

WANTED—A BOY IN THE OFFICE OF A FIRST-class wholesale house; salary first year, $150; promotion sure to a good boy. Apply at No. 11 Murray-st.

WANTED—A MAN WHO HAS HAD EXPERIence in packing fancy goods; none other need apply. HOWARD, SANGER & CO., No. 105 Chamber-st.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS; city reference required. Apply at No. 12 East 34th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF HORSES AND COUPE.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, Jan. 7, at 12 o'clock, in front of their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a pair of well-matched black HORSES, about 15 hands high, believed to be perfectly sound, kind and gentle in all harness, and under the saddle. Very free and stylish drivers.

Also, ROCKAWAY COUPE, built to order, by one of our best city makers, and in good condition. Also, a set of silver-plated Harness, city made, first-class.

Also, a dark brown HORSE, 15¾ hands high, 6 years old, sound and kind in harness, and a good saddle horse for lady or gentleman. Also, a shifting-top buggy, but little used; city made. Also, Harness, made by Lowery, a Dress Blanket, &c., &c.

The above were the property of the late R. J. Smith. Can be seen at the Mansion Stables, 42d-st. and 7th-av.

M. H. SMITH, Administrator.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

The subscriber is prepared to give his personal attention to the selling of REAL ESTATE STOCKS, &c., at auction. Parties can have their property offered on favorable terms, and will find this the most ready and advantageous method of disposal.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.
Office No. 14 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL on SATURDAY, Jan. 7, 1865, in front of our store, No. 93 Liberty-st., a pair of Pennsylvania gray horses, about 16½ hands high, pleasant drivers, perfectly gentle in harness, long tails; sold as the owner has no further use for them. Also a four-seat carriage, shifting front, in good order. Also a double harness, silver-plated. Also four very superior lama skin robes.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.

MORTGAGE SALE OF VALUABLE MAchinery at the Armory, No. 344 West 24th-st., near 10th-av., on FRIDAY, Jan. 6, at 11 o'clock. Milling machines, drill presses, lathes, clamps, vices, shafting, pullies, polishing frames, tools, &c., desirable for all machinists. Can be seen day previous.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$2,000 TO $3,000—WANTED, A GENTLEman with this amount to join the advertiser in forming a company of a novel character. The business has been in successful operation in England for 12 years, and is paying large annual profits. First-class references given and required. Address J. R., Box No. 466, Post-office, New-York.

TO BREWERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE the lease and fixtures complete of the brewery now occupied by HOWARD & FULLER, corner of Jay and Plymouth sts., four blocks above Catharine ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., will be disposed of very reasonable if applied for soon, and possession given immediately.

A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS A PARTIAL knowledge of law, and who speaks French, Spanish, and Italian, is desirous of forming a coonection with some attorney, or attorneys, in active practice. Address W. S., Post-office.

PARTNER WANTED.—A GOOD MAN, WITH $500, may call and examine a neat, honorable and profitable office business, at No. 699 Broadway, Room No. 51, top floor, front stairs.

TO GLASS MANUFACTURERS.—FOR sale—the lease of the glass-works in Degraw-st., near Van Brunt, South Brooklyn. Inquire on the premises.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON—ASSORTED NUMbers, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 223 Water-st.

SHEET IRON.—COMMON "R. G." AND BEST Philadelphia charcoal refined iron for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 223 Water-st.

GALVANIZED SHEET IRON.—NOS. 12 TO 29, assorted widths and lengths, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 223 Water-st.

FURNITURE.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSes, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest, at SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Call and save money. Goods warranted, and delivered free. Extension table cheap

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES MADE TO ORDER and inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH and P. GOUGELMAN, (formerly employed by Boissonneau, Paris), No. 449 Broadway, New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of MURFEY & HARRIS, expires this day by limitation, and is dissolved. Mr. Murfey retiring from business. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

GEORGE S. MURFEY,
TRACY H. HARRIS.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP—NOTICE.

TRACY H. HARRIS, having associated with him JOSEPH W. HARTLEY, JEREMIAH BROUN, WARREN C. CRANE and LUCIUS S. KELLOGG, will continue the Dry Goods Jobbing business under the firm name of HARRIS, HARTLEY & CO., at the store occupied by the late firm of MURFEY & HARRIS, No. 388 Broadway.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1871.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the firm of WILLIAMS & HOAG, is this day dissolved by its own limitation. The outstanding business of the late firm will be settled by F. M. HOAG at No. 14 Warren-st., who will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS,
F. M. HOAG,

New-York, Dec. 31, 1864.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of SNYDER & NARAMORE is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will use the firm name in settlement.

T. L. SNYDER.
New-York, Jan. 3, 1865. G. H. NARAMORE.

No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, NOV. 15, 1864.

HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH US MR. CHARLES H. DABNEY, the business of our firm will, from this date, be continued under the name of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1865.

WE HAVE THIS DAY AUTHORIZED Mr. CLARENCE S. BROWN to sign for us, by power of attorney. BROWN BROTHERS & CO

FOR SALE.

BENEDICT & COIT'S
REAL ESTATE OFFICE, NO. 4 PINE-ST.

We offer for sale four elegant houses on 38th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., finished almost regardless of cost, with splendid rosewood doors, statuary mantels inlaid with variegated marble, black walnut finish in back parlor, butler's pantry, stairs and bathrooms, dumb waiter to fourth story; house heated by steam. The location of these houses are unsurpassed.

ALSO,

Three new first-class houses, on 36th-st.
Three new first-class houses on 39th-st.
One new first class house, with stable, on 43d-st.
One new first-class house, with stable, corner Lexington-av., 37th-st.
Two new first-class houses on 46th-st.

ALSO,

Furnished and unfurnished houses on Madison, Park and Fifth avs., and on 14th, 20th, 34th, 38th and other streets.

FOR SALE,
CENTRAL PARK LOTS,
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO., NO. 3 Pine-st., the following desirable country seats:
Cornwallville, 5½ acres, fine building site.
Dobbs' Ferry, mansion and 2½ acres.
Elizabeth, N. J., several very desirable places.
Eastridge, N. J., dwelling and 50 acres.
Fort Washington, dwelling and 32 lots.
Hyde Park, two desirable places.
Islip, L. I., dwelling and 50 acres.
Huntington, L. I., dwelling and 60 acres.
New-Lots, L. I., an elegant residence.
Oraoge, N. J., a number of fine residences.
Also, a number of fine country seats on Staten Island, and in other localities.
Full particulars at No. 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.

One with 200 acres, an elegant place.
One with 18 acres, fine house.
One with 20 acres, good house.
One with 3¾ acres, large house.
One with 2 acres, new house.
One with 9 acres, large house.
All the above places have an abundance of fruit and shade, and some of them water and gas.

S. EDDY, No 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LOT OF 670 ACRES.—ONE of the most valuable timber lots in this State, within 3½ miles of canal and railroad, near the head of Seneca Lake; easy of access, and surrounded by highly improved farms, worth from $50 to $60 per acre. The land is heavily timbered, and is of better soil and surface than any other similar body in the State. The property has on it a steam saw mill and shingle machine in running order, four dwellings and two barns. Title perfect; price $50 per acre. Very favorable terms will be made with a party who desires to lumber it, or it will be exchanged in part for other first-class property near New-York, or for well located Western lands at cash prices. W. L. BARNES, No. 342 Broadway, third floor, rear.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY, HIGH-STOOP, brown-stone front house and lot on 38th-st., near 5th-av. The house is in perfect order, being painted and frescoed throughout. The furniture can be purchased if desired.

For permi. and particulars apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No 96 Broadway.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A THREE-STORY high-stoop house, about twenty-two feet front, located above 57th-st., and between 5th and 6th aves; must be good neighborhood and in good order, and contain all modern improvements. Address S. W. JOHNSON, No. 381 Canal-st., stating particulars and lowest cash price.

FOR SALE—A SUBSTANTIAL-BUILT FIVE-story, basement and cellar, white marble store and lot, No. 99 Liberty-st., near Broadway; size of lot 28×110, store 25.6x110.

Apply to ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

$5,250.—FOR SALE—AT CLIFTON, S. I., near the ferry, a cottage in the English rural style, suitable for a Winter or Summer residence. Possession may be had Feb. 1. Terms easy. Apply to W. H. ANTHON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY HOUSE AND BASEment in 82d-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; 11 rooms; $4,300; lot, 26x102; one adjoining for $3,000. Four houses and stores on 3d-av; one corner Market and Henry; also one on Henry, Eldridge, and Bayard. P. ZEGLIO, No. 12 Centre-st., corner Chamber.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON 47TH-ST., Albion-place, 25x60 feet, four-story, basement and under-cellar; built in the very best manner; lot 100 feet. Also, a four-story and basement brick house, on north side of 17th-st., between Broadway and 5th av.

S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ENTIRE FRONT ON 5TH-AV., south of the Central Park—"10 lots" in the immediate vicinity of first class improvements.

For particulars, apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS FARMS, that cannot be equaled—parties desiring to locate, will never have a better opportunity; the most fastidious can be accommodated, from one acre to 200, varying in price from $400 to $30,000. Call on GEO. R. JAQUES, No. 151 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE VERY HANDSOME RESIdence, corner of Broadway and 101st-st., with 20 lots of land, at a great bargain. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS DWELLING ON 30th-st, near Madison-av. full front and high stoop. For particulars, apply to JOHN McCLAVE, 44 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—A LARGE FACTORY, COVERING TWO lots, up town, with steam power, rendering tanks, large desiccating ovens, drying floors, and other apparatus, suitable for melting-house, distillery, drying grain, &c.; tubular boiler, engine, steam-pump, and other machinery for sale. Address LOCKWOOD & EVERETT, No. 77 John-st.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, TWO lots on Wooster-st., and one on Grand, adjoining. These lots are close to Broadway and Canal-st., a valuable location. Address MAJOR THOMPSON, Station I, New-York City.

TO LET, WITH STEAM POWER.—ON Canal-st., near Broadway, a room newly ceiled and painted, in perfect order, one to five horse. Apply to P. J. INSLEE, Engineer's Office, No. 102 Walker-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A SUBSTANTIAL double house and lot on 5th or Madison ave., or in the streets adjacent; would prefer one with a stable attached.

ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

WANTED—TO RENT OR BUY, TWO COMFORTable dwelling houses, with some land attached, within a short distance of the city, and accessible by railroad. Address, with full particulars, to JOHN W. RUSSELL, No. 110 Broadway.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN AN eligible situation, not far from Montague-st., in Brooklyn. Apply at No. 89 Maiden-lane, New-York.

ROOM WANTED—BY A YGUNG MAN, WITHout board; please state terms. Address S., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

TWELFTH NIGHT.—THERE WILL BE THE usual Epiphany service at the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 6th-av. and 20th-st., THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. Dr. MUHLENBERG, of St. Luke's Hospital, and a collection made in behalf of Foreign and Domestic Missions.

EPIPHANY NIGHT.—REV. S. H. TYNG, JR., will preach in St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., corner of Grove, FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 6. Services commence at 7½ o'clock. Collection made for Foreign Missions.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

Mr. R. T. BENE, Mr. H. CREIGHTON, and Mr. W. P. WELLMAN have an interest in my business on and after this date, and will continue the IMPORTATION and MANUFACTURE of OSTRICH and FANCY FEATHERS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, &c., under the name and firm of

E. V. WELCH & CO.,
No. 52 WALKER-ST., New-York, and No. 26 Rue de L'Echiquier, Paris.

EDWIN V. WELCH.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1865.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of SCHIEFFELIN BROTHERS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent; all outstanding accounts will be settled by Samuel B. Schieffelin, James L. Schieffelin, Joseph H. Westerfield or William A. Gellatly, either of whom are duly authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation

Dated New-York, Jan 4, 1865.

(Signed.) SAMUEL B. SCHIEFFELIN.
JAMES L. SCHIEFFELIN.
SIDNEY A. SCHIEFFELIN.
BRADHURST SCHIEFFELIN.
JOSEPH H. WESTERFIELD.
WILLIAM A. GELLATLY.
WILLIAM HENRY SCHIEFFELIN.

The business of the late firm of SCHIEFFELIN BROTHERS & CO., has been transferred to, and will be continued by W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, JOSEPH H. WESTERFIELD, WILLIAM A. GELLATLY, WILLIAM HENRY SCHIEFFELIN, WILLIAM N. CLARK, Junior, JAMES L. SCHIEFFELIN, SIDNEY A. SCHIEFFELIN and BRADHURST SCHIEFFELIN, have, pursuant with Statute of the State of New-York, in such cases made and provided, formed a limited partership; that the name or firm under which such copartnership is to be conducted is W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., and that their principal place of business is in the City of New-York.

That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership is importing and buying and selling drugs, medicines, fancy goods, perfumery, and other merchandise on their own account and on commission.

That the names of the general partners are Joseph H. Westerfield, who resides in the City, County and State of New-York; William A. Gellatly, who resides at Orange, Essex County, New-Jersey; William Henry Schieffelin, who resides at the City of New-York aforesaid, and William N. Clark, Jr., who resides at Morrisania, Westchester County, and State of New-York.

That the names of the special partners are James L. Schieffelin, who resides at the City of New-York aforesaid; Sidney A. Schieffelin, who resides at Harrison, Hudson County, New-Jersey, and Bradhurst Schieffelin, who resides at the City of New-York aforesaid.

That the amount of capital contributed to the common stock of said partnership by the special partner, James L. Schieffelin, is forty thousand dollars.

That the amount of capital contributed to the common stock of said partnership by the special partner, Sidney A. Schieffelin is forty thousand dollars.

That the amount of capital contributed to the common stock of said partnership by the special partner, Bradhurst Schieffelin, is twenty thousand dollers.

That said partnership is to commence on the fourth day of January, in the year 1865, and is to terminate on the thirty-first day of December, in the year 1869.

In witness whereof we have set our hands to this certificate this fourth day of January, in the year 1865.

JOSEPH H. WESTERFIELD,
WILLIAM A. GELLATLY,
WILLIAM H. SCHIEFFELIN, } General Partners.
WILLIAM N. CLARK, Jr.
JAMES L. SCHIEFFELIN,
SIDNEY A. SCHIEFFELIN, } Special Partners.
BRADHURST SCHIEFFELIN.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of ROBINS, POWELL & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. EDWARD ROBINS and SOLOMON SHEPHERD retiring.

EDWARD ROBINS,
WILLIAM POWELL,
SOLOMON SHEPHERD,
THOMAS ROBINS, Jr.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1864.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of ROBINS, POWELL & CO., for the transaction of a general Banking business and the purchase and sale of stocks, bonds, United States Government securities, American gold and mercantile paper on commission, at No. 48 Wall-st.

THOMAS ROBINS, Jr.,
WM. POWELL.
FITCH W. SMITH,
Member New-York Stock Exchange.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1865.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of HAIGHT & CAHOONE is this day dissolved by mutual consent

G. L. HAIGHT,
A. M. CAHOONE.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.—No. 61 Exchange-place.

A. M. CAHOONE will continue the business at No. 61 Exchange-place.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name of HAIGHT, ARCHER & CO., for the prosecution of a Stock Commission business, at No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

G. L. HAIGHT,
J. R. ARCHER,
EDMUND HILL, of Philadelphia.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1865.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNdersigned have this day associated themselves to business, under the firm name of MANGAM, JENKINS & CO., and have taken an office at No. 40 Wall-st. Particular attention will be given to the purchase and sale of Government securities and Commercial Paper. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at Brokers' Board on commission.

HARUS R. MANGAM,
Late of Messrs. Garner & Co.
AUGUSTUS JENKINS,
Late of Messrs. J. S. Robbins & Son.
FRANKLIN MANGAM.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1865.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent. HENRY T. MOORE retiring from the business. Either partners will sign in liquidation.

HENRY T. MOORE.
(Signed.) GEORGE G. MOORE.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1864.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of JOHN P. MOORE'S SONS, and will continue the business carried on by the late firm, at No. 204 Broadway.

GEORGE G. MOORE,
New-York, Dec. 31, 1864. JOHN E. NAPIER.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of ROWE, WOODRUFF & CARTER, has expired by limitation. Either party will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

PETER ROWE.
GEORGE O. WOODRUFF,
JACOB S. CARTER.

The subscribers will continue the Wholesale Grocery and Commission business at No. 281 Washington-st., under the firm name of WOODRUFF & CARTER.

GEORGE D. WOODRUFF,
New-York, Jan. 3, 1865. JACOB S. CARTER.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF A FIRM IN the dry-goods jobbing business in this city, will terminate in January. One of the partners desiring to withdraw, the other wishes to meet with an energetic man, experienced in the line of business, with $20,000 capital, to take his place; or failing to get such, the stock, fixtures and lease will be disposed of on satisfactory terms. The location is a first-rate one; rent reasonable; stock about $25,000; sales the present year half a million, for cash and 30 days, and can be increased indefinitely. Address Box No. 5,242 New-York Post-office.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of KITCHEN, COX & SMITH, for the purpose of importing and jobbing of woolens, and have taken the old stand of Kitchen, Montross & Wilcox, Nos. 360 Broadway and 67 Franklin-st.

Z. H. KITCHEN, of Kitchen, Montross & Wilcox.
JAMES COX, of No. 28 Reade-st.
W. HORACE SMITH, from Abernetty & Co.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1865.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A copartnership under the firm of WILLARD & STRUTHERS, for the transaction of a commission business in stocks, bonds, gold coin, &c., and have taken an office at No. 4 Wall-st.

EDWARD K. WILLARD,
of the New-York Stock Exchange.
JAMES STRUTHERS.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a co-partnership for the transaction of a general stock, bond and gold brokerage business, strictly on commission, under the name and firm of MUSGRAVE, MORSE & CO., at No. 57 Exchange-place.

THOMAS B. MUSGRAVE,
L. W. MORSE,
STEPHEN B. MUSGRAVE.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1865.

THE FIRM OF LEE, BLISS & CO. IS this day dissolved by limitation of copartnership. Mr. GORDON M. TAGGART retiring. WILLIAM H. LEE and JUSTIN A. BLISS, will sign in liquidation. Mr. JAMES TODD LEE becomes a partner from this date, the trading of the firm to continue as heretofore.

New-York, Dec 31, 1864.

THE BUSINESS HITHERTO CONDUCTED under the name of CHARLES SCRIBNER will from this date be carried on by the undersigned, under the style and firm of CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO.

CHARLES SCRIBNER,
ANDREW O. ARMSTRONG.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1865.

HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH ME MR. GEORGE J. CLANRANALD, in plumbing and gas-fitting, the business of our firm will be continued under the name of ALEX. McKENZIE & CO.

ALEX. McKENZIE,
GEORGE J. CLANRANALD.

No. 35 WEST 4TH-ST.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH me Mr. JAMES E. ROGERS, JR., and will continue the specie and banking business at No. 52 Wall-st., under the firm name of F. T. BAKER & CO.

F. T. BAKER.

New-York, Jan. 3, 1865.

JOHN F. SCOTT HAS AN INTEREST IN our firm from this date. The Merchandise-Brokerage business will hereafter be conducted under the name of WM. SCOTT & SONS. WM. SCOTT & SON.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1865.

MR. JOSEPH SOHER IS ADMITTED a member of our firm from this date.

E. MORRISON & CO.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1865.

JAMES D. W. CUTTING IS THIS DAY admitted as a member of our firm.

E. L. CUTTING & CO., No. 19 William-st.

JAN. 2, 1865.

MR. GEORGE H. DUNHAM IS ADMITTED as partner in our firm from this date.

LESHER & WHITMAN.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 6, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year.....$3 00
Two copies 1 year.....5 00
THE WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year.....$2 00
Three copies 1 year.....5 00
Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.
Payments invariably in advance.
We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or post office money orders wherever it can be done.
Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—PANORAMA 2,000 FEET LONG, THREE MAMMOTH FAT GIRLS, WEIGHING ONE TON! THREE GIANTS, TWO DWARFS, INDIAN WARRIORS, FRENCH AUTOMATONS, &c. DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENTS MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

WALLACK'S—THE YOUTHFUL QUEEN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—THE STUARTS OF NEW-YORK.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE LIVE INDIAN—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

NIBLO'S—THE SHAMROCK.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evenings.

NIBLO'S SALOON—L'ELISIR D'AMORE.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A dispatch from Decatur, Ala., dated Jan. 4, says that Gen. STEEDMAN'S cavalry has overtaken HOOD'S pontoon train south of the Tennessee, at Russellville, and had captured it, together with 600 mules, 100 horses and 200 hogs. It was reported that HOOD has been ordered to fall back upon Tuscaloosa to reorganize his army.

HOOD crossed at Loog's Ferry, five miles above Florence, where the water is quiet and only three-fourths of a mile wide. Some portion crossed at Cheatham's Ferry, which is below Florence. HOOD came into Tennessee across three pontoons, one of them a hundred yards above the piers of the old bridge at Florence; the second at Long's Ferry, five miles above, and above the shoals; a third at Decatur. On his retreat, he had issued orders for the sick and wounded and stragglers, to cross at Decatur, while the main army was to cross below. A rebel Lieutenant, captured, states that HOOD in an official statement, says that he lost at Nashville sixty-three cannon; between Nashville and Franklin, three; at Duck-run, 6; and at Murfreesboro', two. The rebels carried with them, across the Tennessee, about 1,500 Union prisoners. Of these, only thirty-five were officers, and none above a Captain. The rebels were not a little chagrined at this fact. Of the Forty-eighth North Carolina Regiment, three-quarters are Union men. Gen. LORING and other high officers strongly denounced HOOD and his policy.

The latest accounts of the wounded Col. MOSBY, obtained by our scouts, are as follows: "The ball by which he was wounded has been extracted, it having passed around his abdomen and lodged in his right thigh. On New-Year's day he was being conveyed in an ambulance from Salem toward Warrenton Pike. Several persons who saw him report him as spitting blood; and the belief that he cannot live appears to be general."

The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist*, of a recent date, says it is informed that the Georgia Railroad, running from Augusta to Atlanta, will be completed to Social Circle by the 15th of January. But it adds, "from that point to Atlanta miles, 50 per cent. of the iron, with all the rolling stock of every other description, have been destroyed, or rendered unfit for use; *and the company are utterly powerless to prosecute the work and complete it in anything like a reasonable time*, without the necessary assistance from the Government, and we regret to learn that the Government has not yet entered upon it with a full appreciation of its great importance, as it should."

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday petitions were offered from citizens of Ohio, asking for the passage of Mr. CHANDLER'S resolution to organize a corps for the protection of the northern frontier, and from officers of the army and navy, asking for increased compensation. A resolution was offered and adopted asking for information from the Secretary of War in regard to naval credits. A resolution was adopted to inquire into the expediency of appropriating the proceeds of the sale of cotton captured at Savannah to the benefit of Gen. SHERMAN'S army. Mr. WILSON'S resolution, to free the families of negro soldiers, was debated but not acted on. The bill to permit aliens who have served one year in the army to become citizens of the United States was called up and an amendment offered by Mr. SHERMAN, pending the consideration of which the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. STEVENS offered a resolution, instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to prevent combinations being formed to raise the price of coin and depreciate the value of lawful money of the United States. After a lengthy debate, Mr. STEVENS withdrew the resolution. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the President's Message, and at 3½ o'clock adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Judiciary Committee favorably reported the bill for a uniform system of State bounties. Notice was given of a bill to prevent encroachments on the Battery in New-York; to appropriate $4,000,000 for the payment of the interest and principal of the canal debt. The resolutions of Mr. ANDREWS, complimentary to Gens. GRANT, SHERMAN, THOMAS and SHERIDAN, and Admiral FARRAGUT, were called up and adopted. The Ninth Senatorial District contested case was then called up, and debate arose, which was continued till the hour of adjournment.

In the Assembly notice was given of a bill to authorize the erection of a new capital; to amend the Registry Law; bills were introduced to amend the act in relation to building a public market in the city of New-York; to authorize the construction of a railroad in Sixth-avenue and other streets in the city of New-York. The Committee on Railroads were increased from five to seven members.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Gold Room was 5 per cent. weaker yesterday than on Wednesday. Government Stocks firm and in demand. The Railways better. Money in active demand from the Brokers. The Erie Railway Company have declared the customary half-yearly Dividend of 4 per cent. on the Common Stock.

Business in Produce and Merchandise was restricted yesterday, the reaction in Gold having been discouraging to buyers. Prices of Breadstuffs, Provisions, Whisky, Tallow and Petroleum favored buyers slightly. Light freight engagement were reported.

The mails by the *North American*, including files to Dec. 22, one day later than those previously received, reached this city yesterday. They contain no news.

The *Independent* appears this week in a new dress, which adds greatly to its typographical beauty.

The first grand "carnival" of the season came off yesterday, on the Washington Skating-pond, Fifth-avenue, corner of Sixth-street, Brooklyn—Messrs. CUSHY, SKINNER & Co., proprietors. The Assumption String Band was in attendance throughout the afternoon and evening. About six thousand persons were present. The entertainment was closed at 10½ o'clock, by a grand display of fireworks.

The occupation of the City of Savannah by our troops was quickly followed by the establishment of an express depot in that city, in connection with the Harnden Express. It is expected that in a short time the commercial relations between the two sections will render the full resumption of this line necessary. At present only soldiers' parcels are sent.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Westchester, yesterday, Messrs. CAULDWELL, KNOX and HUNT were appointed a committee to petition the War Department to correct certain errors of enrollment, under which Westchester County is required to supply more than her fair quota of men. According to the Supervisors figures, the county is deficient only 162 on the last call.

Arguments to the jury in the Weed-Opdyke Libel Suit were made yesterday by Ex-Judge PHAERPONT for the defendant, and Ex-Judge EMOT for the plaintiff. There was a large audience outside the bar. Mr. EVARTS and Mr. FIELD are to be heard to-day.

The essential portion of the test of a dispatch addressed by Mr. CUADWELL, British Colonial Secretary, to Lord MONCK, on the subject of Confederation, is in the following words: "Her Majesty's Government have given to your dispatch, and to the resolutions of the conference, their most deliberate consideration. They have regarded them as a whole, and as having been designed by those who have framed them, to establish a complete and perfect an union of the whole into one Government, as the circumstances of the case, and a due consideration of existing interests would admit. They accept them, therefore, as being, in the deliberate judgment of those best qualified to decide upon the subject the best framework of a measure to be passed by the Imperial Parliament for settling that most desirable result."

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, held yesterday afternoon, the Committee to whom the communication from the merchants of Babia was referred, report at length. They say that these merchants who request that the Chamber "will suspend any act that might tend to reward the" captors of the *Florida*, in order to prevent any "detriment that might occur to the commerce of New-York," have given assistance to, and watched complacently the destruction of our shipping until it has diminished to one-tenth of what it was before the breaking out of the rebellion. The committe conclude their report by recommending a vote of thanks to Capt. COLLINS, of the *Kearsarge*. An encouraging report was received from the committee appointed to consider the subject of emigration. Col. ALLEN, agent from Savannah, being present, was called to the stand, and in a brief speech, stated the object of his mission to this city.

The Bremen steamer, which arrived on Tuesday, brought for VAN AMBURGH & Co.'s Menagerie three Bactrian camels, that are said to be the only specimens of the double-humped camel which have been in this country for at least thirty years. These rare animals have been landed, and are now on exhibition at the Menagerie.

Yesterday, as the noon train out on the Erie Railroad was passing through the Bergen Tunnel it ran into a car that had become detached from a train of the Morris and Essex road, which had immediately preceded it, killing a passenger therein and probably fatally injuring another. The deceased were young men, brothers, named SCHENCK.

Comptroller BRENNAN yesterday opened proposals for the final issue of the new Court-house stock authorized by the Legislature last Winter. The amount called for was $200,000, for which there were only nine bids, amounting to $66,500. Premium bids of 2 per cent. and upward only were accepted, reaching but $25,500. One bid was for $10,000 at 6 per cent. The balance of the loan, which is to bear 6 per cent. interest and extend twenty-five years, probably will be disposed of to private bidders, but not at a rate less than 2 per cent. premium. Government stocks, at higher rates of interest than our 6 per cent. stocks, are quite in the shade just now.

The Comptroller was enjoined yesterday from paying the street-sweepers their last month's wages, on the advances of the Broadway Bank, upon the note for $108,000 recently signed by the Mayor, Comptroller and City Inspector, and notice of suit was given, by JOHN HECKER, Esq., for the recovery to the city of the $651,000 obtained by judgments, by the President of the Broadway Bank, for advances made to pay for street cleaning during last year. The Mayor, City Inspector, Counsel to the Corporation, City Chamberlain, and Mr. F. A. PALMER, President of the Broadway Bank, are also enjoined and made parties to the suit. Judge BARNARD granted the injunction, and the hearing upon it is appointed for the first Monday in February.

Dr. GEORGE B. BOUTON, who for three years acceptably filled the office of Deputy to Coroner WILDEY, has resigned and moved to Westport, Conn., and Dr. WOOSTER BEACH, Jr., takes the post which Dr. BOUTON vacated. Dr. JOSEPH G. SHAW becomes Coroner GAMBLE'S deputy; Dr. JOHN BEACH is to be deputy for Coroner GOVER; Dr. THOMAS ROBINSON still clings fast as a brother to Coroner COLLIN. GEORGE H. MACKAY, Esq., retains the clerkship at the Coroner's office, No. 4 Centre-street.

Miss EMMA BALDWIN, of Canal-street, corner of the Bowery, and Miss MARGARET MCBRIDE, of No 228 Bowery, were burned to death on Wednesday evening, their wearing apparel having taken fire while they were standing too near a hot stove.

Before the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, yesterday, Officers TERCHER, KIERNAN and LINGATE were tried for alleged improprieties in making arrests of persons who were blowing tin horns on Christmas Eve. The officers having made it clear that they exercised their functions discreetly, the complaints were dismissed.

Rev. J. HAZARD, of Buffalo, delivered a lecture last evening in the Church of the Redeemer, Brooklyn, before a large audience. Subject, "The Law of Progress."

Mr. JOSEPH NOBLE, of the firm of NOBLE, CANWELL & Co., of this city, died suddenly yesterday forenoon, in Brooklyn, while on business at the corner of South Eighth and Fourth-street, E. D. The body was taken to the late residence of the deceased, corner of Broadway and Gates avenue, where the Coroner held an inquest. Verdict, apoplexy.

The annual ball of the American Club took place last evening at the Academy of Music. It was one of the most brilliant balls of the season. The hall was very beautifully decorated and was crowded to its utmost extent, with as merry a party as was ever gathered within its walls. The arrangements were perfect. Messrs. WM. M. TWEED, JAMES L. MILLER, CHAS. N. HALL and other gentlemen of the committee, used their best efforts to add to the comfort and enjoyment of their guests, and to them much of the credit for the success of the ball is due.

RESPECT FOR COURTS.—We published, a few mornings since, a report of the punishment of several persons by the United States Circuit Court in this city, for violation of the injunction of the court against infringements upon the sewing-machine patents. The punishments in those cases were not very severe, but in a similar case which we published on Tuesday, the court felt itself called upon to inflict a much more serious penalty. The infringer was sent to prison for thirty days, and, besides, ordered to pay a fine of $1,000, and be imprisoned until he paid it, or till the court should otherwise order.

The punishment seems perhaps severe for selling a sewing machine, and if it had been the first case, doubtless no such penalty would have been inflicted. But there have been a great many of these cases. We doubt if the injunction of this court has ever been so persistently violated as it has been by the surreptitious makers of sewing-machines; and since it seemed that they would not learn to obey the order of the court as long as it used only mild measures, there remained no other way but for the court to "try the virtue of stones."

If we are to be and remain a people governed by law, the first requisite is obedience to the mandates of the law and to the officers of the law. The example which the United States Court has thus felt itself called upon to make of one who persisted in disobedience to it, ought to be a wholesome lesson.

The New Call for Troops—How to Fill Quotas and Ruin our Army.

We cannot help directing attention to the following passage in a letter from our correspondent at City Point, published on Monday last:

"Here is the record of one single regiment among those that have come to my notice: Of three detachments of substitutes sent from Concord, N. H., to join the Fifth New-Hampshire Volunteers, amounting to 625 men, 137 *deserted on the passage*, leaving only 488 to arrive at the regiment. Of the 488 who got to the regiment and were assigned to companies, 82 deserted to the enemy from picket line; 36 deserted to the rear; 4 have been discharged as utterly worthless, their physical incapacity being so glaring, and of such long standing, that they must have been known at the time of enlistment; 5 have been sent back to Concord to have their cases of enlistment investigated, by order of the War Department; and 2 have been discharged by order of the War Department. Thus, out of 625 of these bounty-tempted warriors sent to one regiment only since August last, there are only 359 left; and, as these have come to the army through the same venal influences, and probably gone through the same loose or fraudulent examination, it is impossible to tell how many more may follow suit, in spite of the death penalty before them. I use the term *fraudulent* advisedly; for, out of the four discharged as utterly worthless, one man had one leg several inches shorter than the other; one had hernia, that had made him a cripple for many years past; and the two others were such impracticable imbeciles, that any imbecile, without one particle of medical knowledge, must have seen at a glance that they were utterly incapable of any duty whatever, mental or physical. These are shameful revelations, but the sooner the public are made acquainted with the existence of such monstrous abuses, the sooner do we stand a chance of seeing them rectified."

The testimony of officers in the Army of the Potomac and of the James is all but unanimous in affirming that a somewhat similar story may be told of the "quotas" sent forward from a vast number of places in the Eastern States. A very large proportion of the substitutes are wretched vagabonds, depraved in morals or decrepid in body, without courage or self-respect or conscience; and so far from adding to the strength of the army they weaken it, and greatly increase the labor and anxiety of the officers. They desert when put on picket duty, they skulk in action, and are dirty, disorderly, thievish, and incapable in camp, and pass most of their time on barrels, tied up to trees, or bucked and gagged.

It is high time to speak of this matter in the terms which it deserves, and to tell the towns and cities, which care so little *how* they fill their quota, as long as they supply the requisite number of recruits, that so far from aiding the national cause, this material they send to the front not only helps to prolong the war, but to exhaust our resources and dishearten the army. It is impossible to expect the old troops to fight with their accustomed energy, when they find that their friends at home take so little interest in them and in their task, that the reinforcements they send forward are the very scum of the population, not soldiers, or even *simulacra* of soldiers, or material of which soldiers can ever be made. And the expense of recruiting, equipping and transporting this rubbish, is, of course, even greater than that which would have to be incurred on behalf of the best troops; thus adding to the local as well as the national burdens, without helping in the least to forward the object for which all these burdens are incurred.

If these practices are persisted in; if individuals, as well as officials, do not bring some conscience, some sense of duty to bear on this business of filling quotas, we have no difficulty in predicting what the consequence will be. The Government will be forced into abolishing the whole system of substitutes, and, as a last resort, dictated by an imperative regard for the national safety, forcing every drafted man to take his place in the ranks. It is desirable on every account that this should be avoided as long as possible. We are not of the number of those who think we ought to imitate the action of the South, and convert our whole territory into a camp. We are satisfied that we owe a large portion of the ease with which the Northern States have so far supported the burdens of the war, to the pains which have been taken to protect our social system and our business relations from all avoidable disturbance; and we think it highly desirable that we should persist in these precautions as long as possible, and avoid, as long as we can, all desperate courses. But there is, of course, a limit to our powers of carrying on war by ordinary means, and if anything could hasten the resort to extraordinary measures, it would be the persistence of towns and counties in practically evading compliance with the President's call for men, by furnishing cripples, idiots and ruffians to the army. The surgeons who assist in these practices, and the Supervisors, Select-men and Provost-Marshals who wink at them, and the individuals who carry them on, are worse, and far meaner and more despicable traitors, than JEFF. DAVIS or any of his followers; and we have no hesitation in saying that there are numbers of men at work to-day with a ball and chain to their legs, who deserve their fate far less than the persons who are thus instrumental in defrauding our soldiers of the help which is their due.

We think Congress will only do its duty, if it at once amends the Enrollment Act, by adding a provision making each principal liable for the physical or moral defects of his substitute, and forcing everybody who sends a cripple, or an idiot, or a diseased man, or a drunkard, or a blackguard of a pronounced type, to the army as his representative, to take his place, on the discovery and proof of the fact.

Aid for Savannah—The Way to Restore Fellowship.

The movement to relieve the suffering people of Savannah deserves the support of every patriotic and every humane man. The simple statement of Gen. SHERMAN is proof enough that great need exists. The military authorities are doing what they well can to abate it, but their available means are very limited. Something will be realized from the shipments of rice made by the municipal authorities of Savannah to be exchanged for other articles of food. But much will yet remain to be supplied from other sources. It is an opportunity which not only appeals to every Christian feeling, but which can be turned to most excellent advantage.

The point above all others most important just at this time, is to show the Southern people that we cherish no malice, and are ready again to give the hand of fellowship. They have been made to believe us possessed with the spirit of savages. It has been told them from the beginning that there is no degree of oppression, or form of outrage, which they would not have to undergo if they ever surrendered. The manifesto of TOOMBS, COBB, and others, three years ago, to the people of Georgia, in which the English language was racked for words strong enough to describe the terrors and humiliations of a "Yankee invasion" of the State, was only a variation on a little higher key of the usual tirade employed by every Southern demagogue. That address reads strangely enough in the light of events actually realised. "Let every woman," it screeched, "have a torch, every child a firebrand—let the loved homes of our youth be made ashes, and the fields of our heritage be made desolate. Let blackness and ruin mark your departing steps, if depart you must, and a desert more terrible than Sahara welcome the Vandals. Trust wife and children to the sure refuge and protection of God—preferring even for those loved ones the charnel house as a home than loathsome vassalage to a nation already sunk below the contempt of the civilized world." We again hear the same tone in the article which we copy this morning from the Richmond *Sentinel*, said to have been inspired by JEFF. DAVIS himself: "If an unpropitious Providence," it says, should condemn us to a master, let it not be a Yankee master. Of all the people on earth, we should have most reason to loathe and dread them. Any terms with any other would be preferable to subjugation to them." The constant reiteration of such atrocious libels for a series of years by leaders long trusted, and who were supposed to have some sense of moral responsibility, could not but have a powerful effect upon the imaginations of the people. We must undo that effect, if we would bring the war to a speedy close; and the only way to undo it is to evince our good will, both by words and by acts, at every opportunity.

It is fortunate that the people of Savannah are manifesting a spirit that we can respect and easily fraternize with. Considering how their pride must have suffered by the almost bloodless victory gained over them, it is, indeed, remarkable that they should adapt themselves to their changed fortunes with such good grace. This could have come only from the fact that they have learned wisdom from bitter experience, and have a reviving sense of the blessings of the old flag. Let us meet them like brothers, and make them a standing illustration before the Southern people of the brotherhood we would extend to all of them, if they would but cease resistance to the Constitution and the laws. Of course, we invoke no such generosity toward their leaders, whose ambition and perfidy started this rebellion. For them no punishment can be too severe. The broadest difference should be made between their treatment and that given to the people whom they deceived and betrayed.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND THE COLONIAL UNION.—We publish, to-day, Mr. CARDWELL'S dispatch announcing the approval, by the Imperial Government, of the British-American Union scheme in its general features. Mr. CARDWELL, taking his cue from the comments of the New-York TIMES, points out to the Governor-General of the Colonies that their proposal to constitute a second Legislative Chamber by nomination of the Crown, limited as to the number of members, will not work harmoniously with the elective Chamber. Otherwise, the scheme is commended. The Colonial Secretary pledges the whole influence of the Government to secure the passage of the necessary measures to give the new Colonial Constitution effect.

Collision in Bergen Tunnel—One Person Killed and a Number Injured.

A serious accident occurred in the Bergen Tunnel at noon yesterday, in consequence of a Morris and Essex train of cars being run into by a New-York and Erie Railway train, by which one person was killed and several more seriously injured.

The Morris and Essex train, consisting of freight and passenger cars, left Hoboken at 11:45 A. M., and passed through the tunnel to the west end, and there made the usual stop, as required, before crossing the Erie Railroad track. Upon starting again, a car coupling broke, thus leaving part of the train in the tunnel, which fact became known to the engineer by the breaking of the bell-cord, and a signal was at once given to back up. A brakeman on the rear car was sent back with torpedoes and lamps, to warn any approaching train, and after going the required distance, he placed the torpedoes on the rails and remained near by with a signal-lamp. In a very short time an Erie train came along, and, it is stated, did not appear to notice the danger signals, although the torpedoes exploded and were heard by persons in the rear car; and the brakeman threw his lamp at the engineer to attract his attention. A moment after the engine struck the rear car, almost completely demolishing it, killing a boy named SCANCA, and severely injuring four or five others. Among the injured was Mr. L. S. HASKELL, of Llewellyn Park, Orange, N. J., who was injured internally. A young man, about 19 years of age, named ROBINSON, son of Gen. ROBINSON, had his arm completely cut off. A brother of young SCANCA had his foot badly crushed. Others were more or less injured, but their names could not be ascertained. The deceased young SCANCA, together with two brothers, whose parents reside in Fifth-avenue, New-York, were on their way to Bloomfield, where they were attending school.

The injured persons were conveyed to the hospital at Newark. An inquest will be commenced to-day, by Coroner HANLAN, of Hudson City.

The engine on the Erie train was damaged to a considerable extent.

THE LEGISLATURES.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Message of Gov. Curtin—The State Debt.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, Jan. 4.

Gov. CURTIN'S message was read in the Legislature to-day. He says that the year closes with a train of brilliant successes, inspiring the hope that the rebellion will soon be crushed and peace restored. The public debt has been reduced nearly $117,000, leaving it on the 1st of December $39,379,603, with railroad bonds received for the sale of the public works amounting to $10,300,000. He says that the quota of the State for the new call for volunteers is 66 939, and alluding to the President's statement that the call is chiefly to supply deficiencies in former calls, expresses surprise at the deficiency, and can only account for it by the assumption that the men never reached the army, although enlisted and mustered in after the payment of large bounties by the localities sending them. He estimates that the people of the State have in this way been robbed of twelve millions of dollars, not including money fraudulently taken from men who actually entered the army. The troops sent into service from Pennsylvania during 1864 were 91,706, including 17,876 re-enlisted men. The whole number of troops from Pennsylvania since the commencement of the war, including the ninety days' militia, is 336,444, besides 25,000 militia furnished in 1862. The gallantry of our soldiers in the field sheds lustre on the Commonwealth, and that their merit is appreciated, is shown by the continued liberality with which the men and women of the State contribute the means for their comfort and welfare. May the blessings of God be on these brave men, who have stood by the country in the dark hours of her trial.

MAINE LEGISLATURE.

Message of Gov. Cony—Condition of State Affairs.

AUGUSTA, Me., Thursday, Jan. 5.

Gov. CONY was inaugurated to-day. His message is a lengthy and comprehensive document.

The whole debt of the State, as represented by loans, is $5,337,000, and has been created the past year. To provide for the liquidation of this debt, the Governor suggests the establishment of a sinking fund, by setting apart a fixed sum annually.

The loss of revenue to Maine by existing State banks surrendering their charters by quitting the field, or transferring themselves into National Banks, will not be less than eighty thousand dollars per annum.

He recommends the assumption, by the United States, of all the State debt incurred for the National defence.

Referring to enlistments, the Governor says that Maine has contributed the past year to the service of the Government 16,994 men, and since the commencement of the war, one-tenth of the population of the State, or more than 61 000 of her sons have been in the military and naval service.

After considering the great abuses which characterize the bounty system, the Governor opposes its continuance, and recommends a new policy.

Fugitives from the draft, he says, should be perpetually disfranchised.

The necessity of an organized State militia is urged.

The abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty with Great Britain is approved, it having proved detrimental to two of the leading interests of the State—her lumber and her agriculture, in which so large a portion of her population are engaged.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

Gov. Bradford's Message—Free Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 5.

The Maryland Legislature completed its organization to-day.

Gov. BRADFORD'S message was read. It congratulates the members on the passage of the new Constitution and the consummation of emancipation. He says there is scarcely a State in the Union possessing such guarantees of prosperity as Maryland; yet, from some cause, she has hitherto in population, productions and many other evidences of public thrift, fallen far behind others inferior to her in their advantages. Slavery has not been the sole cause of this tardy progress, but it has been, unquestionably, the most prominent, if not the only feature distinguishing her from the other States which have outstripped her in the race. The immediate results of the extinction of slavery, and the question of how the advantages expected from it can be best realized and its temporary inconveniences obviated, are subjects that will undoubtedly challenge your earliest attention. That so complete and immediate a revolution in a system long interwoven with our social life and habits can be accomplished without some personal inconvenience, is not to be expected. But judicious legislation may do much toward a remedy.

MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

Message of Gov. Blair—The United States Senatorship.

DETROIT, Thursday, Jan. 5.

The Michigan Legislature convened at Lansing yesterday. GILBERT E. RAUN, of Kalamazoo County, was elected Speaker. Gov. BLAIR'S message shows an encouraging condition in the State finances. The total funded and fundable debt of the State was $3,500,000. The balance in the Treasury was $450,000. Since the commencement of this war, upward of eighty thousand men have been placed in the field from the State, of which thirty-five thousand have been raised since January, 1863. The State has now in service thirty regiments of infantry, eleven of cavalry, one of light artillery, one of engineers and mechanics, two independent batteries, and fifteen companies in various arms of service.

Hon. JACOB M. HOWARD, the present incumbent, received the Republican caucus nomination for United States Senator last night.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

Organization of the House—A Dead-Lock to the Senate.

INDIANAPOLIS, Thursday, Jan. 5.

The Indiana Legislature convened to-day. The House organized by electing JOSH N. PETIT, (Union,) Speaker. The Senate, after electing its Chief and Assistant Secretaries, came to a dead-lock on choosing the remaining officers. The Senate is composed of an equal number of Democrats and Republicans.

The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor will be inaugurated on Monday next, when the casting vote of the Lieutenant-Governor will give the Republicans in the Senate a majority. The partial organization of the Senate was effected by one of the Republican members having been previously pledged to support the Democratic nominees for Secretaries.

ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

Gov. Yates Elected Senator.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Thursday, Jan. 5.

The Legislature in joint session to-day elected ex-Gov. YATES, United States Senator, on the first ballot. The vote stood: For Gov. YATES, 64; for JAMES C. ROBINSON, 43.

Kentucky Legislature.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Jan. 5.

The Kentucky Legislature assembled here yesterday.

There was no quorum in the House. The Senate organized by the election of J. B. BAUNESS as Speaker *pro tem.*, in the absence of Lieut.-Gov. JACOBS.

Missouri Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Jan. 4.

JOHN THOMPSON, a member of the lower House of the Missouri Legislature, was expelled yesterday for disloyalty.

An Injunction and Suit Against the Mayor, Comptroller, City Inspector, Corporation Counsel, City Chamberlain and President of the Broadway Bank.

Comptroller BRENNAN intended, yesterday, to pay the street-sweepers, and ash and dirt cartmen, their dues for the past month, but was stopped in his operations, much to the disappointment of the workmen in waiting for her pay, by an injunction, issued by Judge BARNARD, and served upon the Mayor, Comptroller, City Inspector, Counsel to the Corporation, City Chamberlain, and FRANCIS A. PALMER, Esq., President of the Broadway Bank, enjoining them from using any more of the city funds for street-cleaning purposes, and citing them to appear in chambers to a suit instituted by JOHN HECKER, Esq., in behalf of the city, as a *cestui que trust*, as set forth in a special clause of the City Tax Law of 1864, to recover for the city the several amounts obtained by judgments against it during last year for street-cleaning, and amounting in all to $651,000. The first of these judgments, and the largest of the lot, was obtained on the 17th of last June, for $202,000. The last one was obtained Dec. 12. The hearing on the matter is set down for the first Monday in February, before Justice BARNARD.

The affidavits upon which the writ is based minutely set forth the *modus operandi* by which the street-cleaning work was paid for and judgments obtained for the money. They state, what is very generally known, that the Mayor, Comptroller and City Inspector jointly gave promissory notes to Mr. PALMER, as collateral security for his advances, and that after the payments had been made by the Comptroller, and he had obtained assignments of the claims of the men to PALMER, the gentlemen obtained judgments against the city for the aggregate sums, and upon the satisfaction of the judgments, the promissory notes were returned to the drawers—the judgment in each case being permitted by the Corporation Counsel to be obtained by default and no defence to the claim on his part for the city, in accordance with a pre-arranged plan between all the official parties concerned. The most noticeable allegation of Mr. HECKER is, that the moneys advanced by PALMER, and upon which he charged interest of three and four per cent., were not his, but belonged to the city, being temporarily taken from the Broadway Bank, which is the depository selected by the City Chamberlain for the safe keeping of the funds of the Corporation.

SECRETARY STANTON.

Official Trip of the Secretary Down the Coast—Important Matters to Receive His Attention—The Exchange of Prisoners—The Blockade of Savannah.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 5.

To the Associated Press:

The Secretary of War has gone to Fortress Monroe, Hilton Head and Savannah to consult with Gens. GRANT, FOSTER and SHERMAN on important matters relating to the service. The supplies and exchange of prisoners; the organization of colored troops; raising the blockade of Savannah and opening it to free trade; the seizure of rebel property and products, will be among the subjects of consideration.

[No signature.]

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 5.

REASSEMBLING OF CONGRESS.

Contrary to general expectation, a quorum of Members were present at noon to the House. Mr. ASHLY, of Ohio, announced his intention to call up to-morrow the motion to reconsider the vote by which the Constitutional amendment for the abolition of slavery was defeated last session. Several members have expressed a desire to speak upon the subject, and he will not press a vote until they have been able to do so, but he now expects to demand the previous question on Tuesday next. The motion to reconsider will of course prevail, and it is believed that the requisite two-thirds vote will be obtained to adopt the resolution as it passed the Senate. Several members from the Border States have already intimated their willingness to yield to manifest destiny on the subject, and the most factious opposition will come from those Northern Democrats who have no personal or political interest in the solution of the question.

THE PARROTT GUN QUESTION.

The Board of Naval Officers met and organized today, at the Navy Department, to inquire into the cause of the bursting of the Parrott guns in the recent Wilmington expedition, by which greater destruction of life and property ensued to us than to the enemy.

A resolution was offered in the House to-day to institute a more thorough and public inquiry into this subject than is likely to result from the meeting of the above-mentioned Naval Board, which consists of Commodore R. B. BIRNEY, long Inspector of Ordnance at West Point foundry, Commodores HENRY and MISSROON, Capt. JEFFERS and Capt. ALLEN, Assistant Chief of Ordnance.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The Senate Finance Committee had under consideration, to-day, the Deficiency Bill, which passed the House before the recent adjournment. Owing to the large amount of deficiency, some $92,000,000, the committee are disposed to scrutinize this bill closely.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The Ways and Means Committee were wholly occupied, to-day, with the different Appropriation Bills.

THE ALBANY BRIDGE.

The House Post-office Committee have before them the question of making the Albany Bridge a post-route. The committee have called for the proceedings on this subject in the courts of New-York, with the view of fully ascertaining the facts in the case before they take definite action.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

Considerable pressure is being brought to bear in the Senate to defeat the bill for the abrogation of the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty. Senator SUMNER will probably call up his resolution on the subject either to-morrow or Monday.

THE LOYALTY OF SAVANNAH.

Official dispatches show that the people of Savannah are more loyal than those of any rebel city yet occupied by our troops. The brother of Gen. HARDEE, a resident of Savannah, is said to be decidedly in favor of the restoration of the Union.

LIEUT.-GOV. JACOBS TO RETURN HOME.

President LINCOLN has decided to allow Lieut. Gov. JACOBS to return to his Kentucky home.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 5.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The cases now before the Supreme Court of the United States are:

The People of the State of New-York *ex rel.* the Bank of the Commonwealth and the Bank of Commerce, plaintiffs in error, *vs.* The Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments of the City and County of New-York.

The argument of these causes was commenced by Messrs. BRADFORD and SILLIMAN for the plaintiffs, and continued by Messrs. DEVELIN and BRADY for the defendants.

NEWS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

The Raid in Alabama—Sherman after Hardee—Damage to the Salt-works.

REBEL DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 5.

The Richmond papers of Wednesday contain the following items:

FROM GEN. BEAUREGARD.

The following official dispatch from Gen. BEAUREGARD was received yesterday by the War Department:

CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, Jan. 2.

The Federal raiders are reported to have returned from the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, going westward. They have left forty wounded. Gen. GUSTON is badly wounded. The damage to the railroad will be repaired in about ten days.

[Signed,] G. T. BEAUREGARD.

FROM GEN. HARDEE.

The subjoined dispatch from Geo. HARDEE, received yesterday afternoon by the Secretary at War, gives us the latest news from South Carolina:

CHARLESTON, Monday, Jan. 2.

The enemy are landing in force on the South Carolina side of the Savannah River, and are driving our pickets toward Hardeeville.

(Signed,) W. G. HARDEE.

An official report of the damage down to the salt works, states that the piping, cisterns, &c., are uninjured. The sheds are all destroyed.

There are seven hundred and eighty-eight kettles broken, and twelve-hundred and eighty good kettles remaining. The total amount of salt at the works is 90,000 bushels, damaged slightly by the fire. The wells are not seriously damaged.

SKATING CARNIVAL.—The skating at the Fifth-avenue Pond was in a delightful condition yesterday—affording full enjoyment to the many thousand patrons who visit that pond. A fine band of music was in attendance in the afternoon and evening. Many of the older ones, who were not favored with the privileges of skating in former days, visited the pond in their carriages, and enjoyed the invigorating and healthful Winter sport fully as much as the participators. If the weather continues as favorable as during the present week, the proprietors of this fashionable Winter resort—Messrs. OATMAN & VAN DYKE—will announce their regular skating carnival for the season.

OUR ALBANY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Standing Committees—The Assembly Committee on Railroads Increased—Follies of the Lobby—The Contested Seats in the two Houses.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 5, 1864.

The event now looked forward to in the Assembly is the appointment of the standing committees. It would not require much prescience to foretell where some of the chief prizes will fall; but any definite statement would, I think, be premature before the committees are actually announced by the Speaker. The pressure that it is understood will be brought to bear upon the Committee on Railroads has made it an object to increase the number of members on that committee. The Assembly accordingly this morning adopted a resolution changing five, the usual number, to seven.

Some smoke is raised in regard to the supposed triumph which the lobby has gained already in the organization of the Assembly. An assumption of this kind may have a tendency to mislead those not versed in legislative legerdemain. It is to the point here to observe that no possible issue of affairs could have been reached which determined theorists would not have construed into a triumph or a defeat of those advocating certain schemes and corrupt principles. There is a poor demented female who has for several Winters wandered harmlessly through the rooms of the Capitol, imagining herself the presiding genius of the Government, and interpreting every measure passed or rejected as the accomplishment or defeat of her projects, and as rebellion against or obedience to her commands. This female is, in an exaggerated sense, a representative of a class who have "lobby on the brain," and imagine that the Legislature is controlled wholly by machinations of swindlers, and interpret every action of members, honest or dishonest, as having reference to these plans.

The Senate are occupied to-day in discussing the question of the contested seat, in which Messrs. Low and Niven are specially interested. The report made by the committee who investigated the matter very thoroughly last session, stands two against one in favor of Judge Low. The dissenting member of the committee, Senator Shafer, has the floor to-day, and is presenting at length his commentary upon the mass of evidence taken, and the points of law involved in the case. It is hardly probable that the Senate will act upon the report sooner than Wednesday or Thursday next. Little or no doubt is entertained that the Senate will approve and adopt the report of the majority of the Committee. In regard to the contested seat in the House, I learn that an effort will probably be made to have a thorough, and perhaps extended, investigation.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 5.

The Judiciary Committee reported favorably on the bill for a uniform State bounty, and prohibiting local bounties.

BILLS NOTICED.

To confirm certain ordinances of the New-York Supervisors, and to provide for the redemption of the bonds therein specified.

To amend the Quarantine law.

To amend the charter of the New-York Gearnety and Indemnity Company.

To prevent encroachments in the harbor of New-York, and for the completion of the Battery extension.

Appropriating $4,000,000 for the payment of the principal and interest of the Canal debt.

The resolutions of Mr. ANDREWS, complimentary to Gens. GRANT, SHERMAN, THOMAS and SHERIDAN, and Admiral FARRAGUT, were called up and adopted, Messrs. BEACH and NIVEN voting against the first.

The Ninth Senatorial District contested case was then called up, and on a motion to disagree with the report of the minority, awarding the seat to HENRY R. LOW, debate arose, which was continued till the hour of adjournment.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 5.

The Speaker presented the annual report of the Superintendent of the Banking Department; also the report of the State Treasurer; also the report of the Canal Commissioners.

BILLS NOTICED.

To authorize the erection of a new Capitol.

To organize the City of Albany and the villages of West Troy and Cohoes under the control of a Police Department.

To incorporate the Home Trust Company of Brooklyn.

To amend the charter of the ferries between Sag Harbor and Greenport.

To amend the Registry Law.

To enable the Comptroller of New-York to pay salaries to employes.

To amend the revised statutes in relation to divorces.

For the better protection of seamen in New-York.

For a police district in Buffalo.

To close a portion of the Second-avenue, Brooklyn.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. SALMON—To amend the act in relation to building a public market in the City of New-York.

By Mr. LYONS—To authorize the construction of a railroad in Sixth-avenue and other streets in the City of New-York.

By Mr. INGRAHAM—To close Observatory-square or place in the City of New-York.

By Mr. INGRAHAM—To amend the charter of the City Fire Insurance Company of New-York City.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. HUMPHREY moved that the Committee on Railroads be increased from five to seven members. Adopted.

Mr. MESSERAU moved that a committee of three be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, to make an investigation relative to the rocks purchased by ISAAC V. VANDERPOEL, late State Treasurer, for the Supreme Court library at Binghamton. Adopted.

Mr. CARAMER introduced the following:

Resolved, That if the Senate concur, the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State, be requested to take such action as will amend the Constitution of the United States, by abolishing the present Electoral College system of electing a President and Vice-President.

The resolution was laid on the table. Adjourned.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Interesting Reports—Speech of Col. Allen, of Savannah.

A regular meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, President Low in the Chair. HARVEY FARRINGTON and JAMES KELLY were elected members of the Chamber. A report was received from the Executive Committee, concurring in the recent action of the Philadelphia Board of Trade relative to the exaction of duties on exports, and to the memorialization of Congress on the subject.

Mr. S. B. RUGGLES offered a resolution, urging Congress to so amend the Constitution as to abolish such duties. After addresses by Messrs. OPDEN, BLOODGOOD and BLUNT on the subject, the report was accepted. Mr. RUGGLES' resolution was laid over until the next meeting.

The President stated that $1,000 was still wanting to complete the *Kearsarge* fund.

The committee to whom the communication from the merchants of Behia was referred, acy in their report, that of the "thirty-three signers of the paper, eighteen are British, nine German, one French and four Portuguese or Brazilian."

Of these merchants, the committee say:

"To their lamaot, they join a request that the Chamber of Commerce of this city will 'suspend any act that might tend to reward the captors (capturers) until a committee has appointed to investigate the subject closely, and inform them of the precise means by which the seizure was accomplished, and the detriment thereby accruing to the commerce of New-York!'"

The committee further remark in their report, "for two years these merchants of Bahia, who deplore the 'sad occurrence' as detrimental to American commerce with Brazil had watched with silent complacency the ravages this Anglo-rebel pirate had wrought upon American shipping—till the number of our vessels visiting the ports of Brazil, in consequence of this devastation, had diminished to one-tenth what it was prior to the breaking out of the rebellion; and till our large trade with that empire, amounting to twenty-five or thirty millions of dollars, had passed almost entirely into English and German hands. Yet they uttered not a word of regret; nor did they remonstrate with the authorities of Brazil against the use of Brazilian ports by the piratical craft that waylaid our ships in their passage along the coast."

The committee close their report with a recommendation that the thanks of the Chamber be tendered to Capt. COLLINS, and that they will cheerfully acquiesce in any course the Government may pursue.

The committee appointed in April last to consider the subject of immigration to this country, although reporting at length, confine themselves mainly to the "effects of emigration on the emigrants themselves." They give a very encouraging view of the prospects for foreigners in this country, and state that since the war, the inducements for emigrants to come to the United States had increased. They say

"The advance in wages has kept steady pace with the depreciation of our currency, and notwithstanding this depreciation, labor was never better paid or more independent than now."

The committee conclude as follows:

"The letter from Hon. C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor of New-York, addressed to JOHN WILLIAMS, Esq., General Agent of the "American Emigrant Company," the answer to which, from Mr. WILLIAMS, is hereto appended, has been used abroad in a manner prejudicial, as your committee think, to the best interests of the country, and which your committee have read with surprise. It lacks that expression of faith in the integrity of the Government of the United States, and respect for the laws of Congress, which patriotism enjoins and authority should enforce.

The worth of the declaration 'that immigration, under ordinary circumstances, is a source of wealth and prosperity to a people, and its encouragement a duty,' is impaired by a series of statements that can only be explained as emanating from an opponent of the existing Administration, in a season of intense party excitement.

The author, himself of foreign descent, has attained the fortune and station in a city where the alien and the native born, out of a successful life, are willing or unwilling witnesses of the value of our all-embracing institutions.

The report on the *Florida* seizure was accepted. A motion to send a copy of the report to the Brazilian merchants was lost, but a motion to send a copy to Capt. COLLINS, of the *Wachusett*, prevailed. On motion, the report of the Committee on Emigration was accepted, and ordered to be printed, and copies, under the direction of the committee, sent abroad. A report on the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada was presented by Mr. BLOODGOOD, and ordered to be laid over until the next meeting. Judge MARVIN, the delegate appointed to attend the International Commercial Congress at Berlin, presented a report, which was accepted.

Mr. BLUNT offered a resolution appointing a committee to memorialize the Legislature to have the Battery extension completed, and the rent of the same applied to the revenue of the city. Carried.

The President remarked that Col. JULIAN ALLEN, the agent from Savannah to this city to purchase necessary food for the distressed people of Savannah, was present, and if it was the pleasure of the meeting he would address them. Col. ALLEN was then introduced. He said:

GENTLEMEN: It will be well to explain the circumstances under which I appear before you. You have likely read in this morning's *Herald* a statement of circumstances which was not altogether correct. A great many gentleman have been mistaken as to the object of my mission to this city. From the reading of the article they presume that I have come here prepared to sell rice for the purpose of purchasing provisions for the citizens of Savannah with the proceeds. My answer to several who have called has been, that I have come to buy provisions but not to sell rice. Some of the gentlemen who called on me evidently labored under the impression that I had rice for sale, and that there was a chance for speculation. I will state that I offered my services gratuitously to the people of Savannah. I wished to make no commission myself, or allow others to do so. The citizens of Savannah, 20,000 at least, are suffering for the common necessities of life, and these comprise not merely the poor, but also the rich; that is, the rice in property which they have no opportunity of selling, and even if they had money they could not buy provisions, because there are none here. Gen. SHERMAN gave the citizens a quantity of rice, and they at a subsequent meeting agreed to send the rice north, and with the proceeds buy provisions more immediately necessary for the wants of the suffering people, who have lived very sparingly for four years. I offered them my services, saying that I would write to New-York, advance the money, send the provisions, and receive their rice when they were ready to give it to me. They accepted of my services and finally obtaining the sanction of Gen. SHERMAN, I concluded to go to New-York myself by his authority; but knowing the generosity of the citizens of New-York and the Chamber of Commerce, I have no doubt that you will give the citizens of Savannah the requisite provision, and tell them to keep their rice. As I said before, I am ready to advance the money for the object in view. I have heard some gentleman remark that he was perfectly willing to assist Union people, but he did not believe in giving that to the rebels which was intended for Unionists. I assure you that it gave me great pleasure to hear the remark, as it gives me an opportunity to explain. The meeting in Savannah referred to was attended solely by private citizens, not a military man being present. The citizens in whose behalf the present assistance is requested to remain in Savannah, and are only too happy to feel that they are going to have the protection of their old flag. Such views were mentioned at the meeting and were received with three times three, and the name of Mr. LINCOLN was also received with three times three. The resolutions passed were rather weak, but the Mayor told me that they wished to make them stronger, but were deterred on account of considerations for their fellow-citizens outside of the city, but that they were sure the State of Georgia would be once more in the Union and not many days distant. [Applause.]

The following resolutions were offered by Mr. S. B. CHITTENDEN:

Whereas, It has to-day become known to the citizens of New-York, through the arrival of Col. JULIAN ALLEN, and the documents in his possession, presented to this meeting, that the people of Savannah are suffering for the necessaries of life, and it appears from the proceeding of a public meeting, held in that city on the 20th ultimo, that the citizens of Savannah "accept the position," and owing a strict obedience to the laws of the United States, ask protection for their lives, persons and property under those laws.

Resolved, That this Chamber accepts the reciprocal obligations imposed upon the citizens of New-York by this voluntary act of the citizens of Savannah.

Resolved, That in the judgment of the Chamber, the call for provisions for the sufferers at Savannah affords the merchants an opportunity to send needed aid to those who are in want of the necessaries of life, and that the opportunity is most welcome.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to receive contributions in money or provisions, to be placed in the charge of Col. ALLEN, and distributed by the Mayor of Savannah and his associates of the committee, in accordance with the directions of the General commanding.

The resolutions were adopted, and the following gentlemen appointed the committee; F. S. Lathrop, James M. Browne, Wm. H. Guion, C. H. Marshall, Simeon De Witt, J. J. Low, John M. Knider, Henry M. Tater, Thos. Dunham, Archibald Baxter, M. H. Grinnell, G. W. Blunt, Hiram Walbridge, Wm. A. Booth, S. F. Wiestoe, P. M. Wetmore, Jonathan Sturges, S. D. Babcock, A. T. Stewart, Shepard Gaedy, A. C. Richards, A. G. Stevens, Geo. W. Lane, Horace Gray, Jr., Ezra Nye, A. B. Baylis, Duncan Duer, S. C. Cowdin, R. H. McCurdy, J. S. Williams, Wm. Bryce.

On motion of Mr. LOW, Mr. CHITTENDEN was added to the Committee.

Mr. BAXTER said that Col. ALLEN's visit had been canvassed at the Corn Exchange that morning, and some fears had been expressed as to the genuineness of the movement on the part of the citizens of Savannah, as the call for the meeting was signed by LAMAR, a noted Secessionist. He mentioned the matter, as Col. ALLEN could thus have an opportunity to explain.

Col. ALLEN said, in reply, that LAMAR's name was signed to the call for the first meeting of the citizens, which was of a promiscuous character; but LAMAR had nothing to do with the subsequent meeting of the citizens, who made the call for provisions.

After the transaction of further business, of minor importance, the meeting adjourned.

THE PIRATE SHENANDOAH.

Seizure of Her Recent Exploits—Full Description of the Vessel—The Shenandoah and Sea King Identical.

Capt. S. J. GILMAN, of the schooner *Charter Oak*, of and bound to San Francisco, from Boston, called at our office yesterday, and gives us information respecting the capture of his vessel by the rebel pirate *Shenandoah*, in lat. 7° north, lon. 27° 30' west. The *Charter Oak* had a cargo of coals and hardware, furniture and preserved fruits. On the 5th of November, about 5 A. M., when the wind was very light from the southwest, saw a large ship (looking for all the world like a clipper) astern, which ship the Captain, a half-hour later, discovered was getting up steam and making for the schooner. At 6 A. M. the stranger ran up alongside to the windward, flying the English flag, having fired a gun for him to heave to, which the *Charter Oak* did, when the steamer ran up the Confederate flag. A small boat with an officer and several men, all armed, then came up alongside, and told Capt. GILMAN that the schooner was a prize to the Confederate States steamer *Shenandoah*. The Captain and crew were then ordered on board the small boat, and taken to the steamer, the former being allowed to gather up and carry with him his papers, &c. He was conducted to the cabin of the steamer, and introduced to the Captain, WADDELL, who after duly examining his schooner's papers, gravely informed him that nothing could save the schooner, and that after taking what he wanted from her, he should burn her. After removing a few things from the schooner she was set on fire, the pirate remaining in sight until she was dismantled and nearly burned to the water's edge. Capt. GILMAN and his crew remained on the *Shenandoah* seven days, during which time she burned the bark *D. Godfrey*, of Boston, Capt. HALLETT, bound to Valparaiso, and sunk the brig *Susan*, of New-York, bound to Rio Grande, S. A. The course of the *Shenandoah* was, of course, very erratic; but her principal cruising-ground seems to have been from 26 to 32 W. lon.; it is probable, however, that by this time she has crossed the line, following the Brazil coast, and cutting across to the Cape of Good Hope. (Capt. GILMAN comes to this conclusion from the fact that the pirate-chief took his chart, which was the first and only one he ever had, giving this course, and seamed to be highly delighted at obtaining it.) On the seventh day Capt. GILMAN and his crew were put on board the ship *Kate Prince*, of Portsmouth, N. H., Capt. H. LIBBY, bound to Bahia or St. Salvador, Brazil, where they arrived on the 23d of November. The *Kate Prince* was bonded for $40,000, which would seem rather strange were the fact not known that her cargoes (consisting chiefly of coal) was English. Capt. HALLETT, of the bark *D. Godfrey*, of Boston, and Capt. STAPLES, of the bark *Helena*, (captured eight days before the *Charter Oak*,) were put on board a Danish brig and sent to Rio Janeiro. Capt. GILMAN and his crew reached this city on Sunday last, in the bark *Grace*. His crew was as follows: Zairil Burges, mate; Charles E. Bunce, second mate; Jno. M. Sampson, Manuel Tratus, John Eamis and Frank Rogers.

THE SHENANDOAH,

formerly the *Sea King*, of the Bombay trade, was built at Glasgow in 1863, by STEPHENS & Son, has an iron frame, planked with teak wood; 220 feet length deck, 33 feet beam, and 22 feet hold; is a full-rigged ship, carrying three royals; iron lower-mast, topmast, bowsprit, lower and topsail yards; wire standing riggings; a very high poop, which runs about ten feet forward of the mizzenmast; topgallant forecastle, six feet from her foremast. She is what is called an auxiliary steamer, having a telescopic smokestack six feet abaft the mainmast, capable of being lowered so that it will be only six feet above the rail. Her propellor can be hoisted so as to clear the water whenever not used. She is capable of steaming about 7½ knots an hour, hot, with steam and sail, can make 11 knots, though never 12. Her propellor has two flues, and her engine is about 250-horse power. Her bulwarks are of white pine, an inch and a quarter thick, and therefore easily penetrated. The outside of the vessel is painted black. Her armament consists of four smooth-bore 68s, two rifled 32s, and two smooth-bore 12-pounders; but she has only one shot for the two 12-pounders.

The *Shenandoah* was purchased (Capt. WADDELL stated) in England for £45,000, which was an enormous price, with the understanding that she was to be a pirate. She was taken to Madeira by her Captain, and delivered to Capt. WADDELL, who came thither with his officers in the *Laurel*, an English steamer, chartered by the rebels, it is supposed, to bring her officers, guns, &c. The following were some of the officers and men: Capt. WADDELL, First Lieut. WITTELL, lately a prisoner at Fort Warren, having been captured on the Mississippi River; Second Lieutenant, name forgotten, of Charleston, S. C., formerly of the *Alabama*; Third Lieut. LEE, a nephew of Gen. Lee; Master BULLOCK, also late of the *Alabama*; and First and Third Engineers, names forgotten, also of the *Alabama*. At the time Capt. GILMAN left her she had 43 men; seven from the bark *Helena*, all of the *D. Godfrey's* crew, except the officers, and three from the brig *Susan*. Capt. GILMAN is confident that the *Shenandoah* was formerly the *Sea King*; the hub of the wheel had this name engrossed upon it, as also the locks of her two twelve-pounders and one of her bells.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 5.

In the Court of Appeals, Day Calendar for Friday, Jan. 6, 1865: Nos. 26, 27, 28, 28½, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned till Monday, 9th inst. *Part II.*—Short Causes—Nos. 1092, 940, 1211, 1054, 1497, 1476, 1477, 1268, 1405, 1406, 1447, 1443. *Part III.*—Case on—no calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 4409, 1743, 4649, 4669, 3449, 4721, 9805½, 4741, 4742, 4747, 4749, 4753, 4755, 4757, 4759. *Part II.*—Nos. 4360, 726, 4438, 4454, 4630, 4636, 4638, 4640, 4644, 4646, 4648, 4650, 4654, 4656.

Evening Exchange.

$10,000	Amer. Gold...	226⅜	300	M. S. & N. I. R..s3	72¾
115,000	do.....	227	200	do.....	72¾
26,000	do.....	227½	100	do.....b10	73
20,000	do.....	227¾	100	do.....s30	72¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R...s10	118⅜	300	Chi. & N. W.....	38¾
100	do.....	119	100	do.....s5	38¾
700	do.....s10	118⅜	230	C. & N. W. Pr....	70
1500	Erie R.....b3	84⅜	100	do.....s3	70
2800	do.....b3	84⅜	100	do.....b5	70
500	do.....b8	84⅜	500	do.....s10	70
200	do.....s3	84⅝	100	do.....	59⅜
200	do.....	84⅜	400	Chi. & R. I. R....	103
500	do.....s10	84½	100	P., Ft. W. & C. b6	100¾
500	do.....b10	84½	200	Cumb. Coal.....	45¾
100	do.....s3	84⅝	230	do.....b10	45¾
200	do.....	84½	400	do.....b10	46
200	do.....	84⅜	300	Mar. Min. Co....	15¾
100	Rnd. Riv. R.....	112⅜	100	do.....	16
100	Harlem R.....	75	300	do.....	15⅞
100	Reading R.....	117⅜	200	do.....b10	16
200	do.....b10	117⅜	400	do.....	16

Stocks heavy and irregular. Gold, after the call, 227⅛.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Important to Mothers.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately, depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States.

Price 35 cents a bottle.

Perry's

MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION.

Chloasma, or Moth Patches, Lentigo or Freckles, blemishes in the face called moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the face show more strongly on blondes than brunettes; but they contribute greatly in marring the beauty an either; and anything that will effectually remove them without injuring the skin in texture or color, would be considered a great achievement in medical science. Dr. B. C. PERRY, who has made diseases of the skin a specialty, has discovered an infallible remedy for the removal of moth, freckles and other discolorations from the face without injuring the skin in texture or color. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. For sale by all druggists. Call for Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion.

WEEKS & POTTER, No. 170 Washington-st., Boston, Wholesale Agents for New England.

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The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Second-Hand Safes for Sale.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

AT NO. 109 MAIDEN-LANE.

Facts for Soldiers.—Throughout the Indian and Crimean Campaigns, the only medicines which proved themselves able to cure the worst cases of Dysentery, Scurvy and Fever, were HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. Therefore, let every Volunteer see that he is supplied with them. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the druggists in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Counterfeits! Counterfeits!! Parties dealing in my preparations are warned against purchasing any Pills and Ointment represented as being mine that do not have my private revenue stamp on each box or pot, and the words "Holloway, New-York," watermarked in the book of directions. The counterfeits are now offered for sale in this city. Any party who will detect them will receive a handsome reward by applying to the undersigned. THOS. HOLLOWAY,

No. 80 Maiden-lane.

Burdsall's Arnica Liniment.—An infallible cure for Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Rheumatism, Inflammation, &c. A single application allays the pain from a burn the instant it is applied. No family should be without it. Depot No. 81 Barclay-st., New-York.

Trusses.—Dr. RIGGS' Hard Rubber Truss, Varicocela Truss, Supporters, Suspensories, etc., at No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

Speaking of HOLIDAY GIFTS, the *Tribune* of 23d inst. says: "a Morton Gold Pen is a property in itself, and forms a very appropriate and useful Christmas present to all who write for profit or for pleasure."

The terrible Poisoning Case in Gaeck-street, has sent a thrill of horror through the community. And yet, poisoning on a wholesale scale is continually going on in our midst, and we take no note of it. Multitudes die from the effects of adulterated liquors. How strange; when we all have within our reach a pure, harmless and agreeable vegetable tonic and alterative, which sustains the strength, braces the constitution, and protects the system against the assaults of disease. These are the admitted properties of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the great army and navy restorative.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.

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ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

Sold by druggists generally.

Second-Hand Safes.

In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale very cheap.

MARVIN & Co., No. 265 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch and lock-stitch sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus, BAKER, SMITH & CO., No. 183 Centre-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

BIRDSALL—PETTIT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 5, by Rev. Lawrence H. Mills, Mr. JOHN BIRDSALL and Miss JANE M. PETTIT, daughter of the late Robert Pettit, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

GAGE—ALLEN.—At Dover, N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 29, by Rev. B. C. Megie, Gideon Gage, Esq., of Morristown, and Miss MAGIE LOUISE, daughter of J. L. Allen, Esq., of Dover. No cards.

JONES—LOTTIMER.—On Wednesday, Jan. 4, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., of Trinity Church, FRANK W. JONES and ELIZA GARDNER, daughter of William Lottimer.

MURRAY—BEARS.—At St. Luke's Church, on Monday, Dec. 26, by Rev Dr. Tuttle, JAMES MURRAY, Jr., and MARIA ELIZABETH, only daughter of Samuel Beers, Esq., all of this city.

MAYNE—WOOD.—At San Francisco, Cal., on Wednesday evening, Dec. 7, by Rev. C. B. Wyatt, Rector of Trinity Church, Mr. JAMES O. MAYNE and Miss S. ANNIE WOOD, daughter of A. Wood, Esq., of Chittenango, Madison County, N. Y.

RODIER—LA BAW.—At Jersey City, on Thursday, Jan. 5, by Rev. Wm. Tunison, WILFOAD S. RODIER and MARIE H. LA BAW, only daughter of George W. La Baw, Esq. No cards.

WILSON—CARLIAT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 6, by Rev. Wm. McAllister, Mr. GEORGE WILSON and Mrs. ELIZABETH CARLEY, both of Brooklyn.

WHEELER—GAY.—At Bangor, Me., on Sunday, Jan. 1, by Rev. Geo. W. Field, DANIEL WHEELER, Esq., of Bangor, and Mrs. MARY J. GAY, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—In Green Bay, Wis., on Friday, Dec. 30, JAMES KIP ANDERSON, eldest son of the late Abel T. Anderson, of this city.

BALDWIN.—Suddenly, on Thursday morning, Jan. 5, EVELYN FRANCES, third daughter of Charles A. and Emily W. Baldwin, aged 15 years, 2 months and 3 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 55 Bowery, to-day (Friday,) at 1 o'clock P. M. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

DENART.—In this city, on Thursday, Jan. 5, Mrs. SUSAN DENART, in the 66th year of her age.

Funeral on Saturday, the 7th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., at her late residence, No. 259 3d-av.

DAVIS.—After a lingering illness, on Thursday morning, Jan. 5, FREDERIC LLEWELLYN, son of B. W. and L. A. Davis, in the 20th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, Jan. 8, at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 14 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

JONES.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 5, Mrs. SARAH JANE JONES, aged 32 years.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the house of her sister, Mrs. J. A. Briggs, on Saturday, Jan. 7, at 1 o'clock, corner of Marcy and Putnam avs., Brooklyn.

LUERS.—At Hackensack, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 4, HENRY G. LUERS, aged 31 years and 1 day.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from St. Paul's Church, corner of 15th-st. and 4th-av., on Saturday, the 7th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

LATOURETTE.—At Bergen Point, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 4, Capt. DAVID LATOURETTE, in the 77th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Saturday next, the 7th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot on the arrival of the 11 o'clock train from Pier No. 2, North River.

MANNING.—On Thursday, Jan. 5, after a severe illness, OSCAR FITZ-ALLEN, youngest son of J. K. and Susie F. Manning, aged 2 months and 18 days.

MCKINNON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 5, JULIA A., widow of the late John McKinnon, aged 54 years.

Her remains will be taken to Fishkill for interment on Saturday. Train leaves Chambers-st. at 11 A. M.

RANNEY.—On Wednesday, Jan. 4, ADALINA E. RANNEY, wife of Dr. L. Ranney, aged 41 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at No. 14 West 32d-st., on Saturday morning, Jan. 7, at 11 o'clock.

☞ Massachusetts and Vermont papers please copy.

ROFIELD.—On Wednesday, Jan. 4, HENRY KIRKSTON, infant son of P. M. W. and Augusta E. Redfield.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

SCHENCK.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Jan. 5, PETER, youngest son of Wm. J. and Julia Schenck, in the 14th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, the 7th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation, from the residence of his father, No. 323 5th-av., New-York.

STUYVESANT.—On Wednesday, Jan. 4, AUGUSTA VAN HORNE, infant daughter of Robert R. Stuyvesant.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, from St. Mark's Church, corner of 2d-av. and 10th-st., on Friday morning, the 6th inst., at 11½ o'clock.

SULLIVAN.—On Wednesday, Jan. 4, FLORENCE, only son of James and Mary Sullivan.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, at 2 P. M., without further notice, from the residence of the parents, No. 90 Division-st.

TAYLOR.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 3, HORACE S., only child of James N. and Nanoie E. Taylor, aged 3 years, 2 months and 25 days.

Funeral this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from parents' residence, No. 624 Pacific-st. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

THOMAS.—On Sunday, Dec. 25, on board steamer *Arago*, at Hilton Head, CORNELIA GAILLARD, daughter of the late Rev. Edward Thomas, of South Carolina.

TURNAY.—At Astoria, on Wednesday, Jan. 4, ANNIE G., wife of Paschal W. Turney, of this city, and eldest daughter of the late Rev. George Whitney, of Jamaica Plains, Mass.

Her remains will be taken to Jamaica Plains, Mass., for interment.

VAN BENSCHOTEN.—On Wednesday, Jan. 4, after a short illness, WM. H. VAN BENSCHOTEN, in the 38th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday afternoon, the 6th inst., at 3½ o'clock, from the Collegiate Dutch Church, Lafayette-place, corner of 4th-st.

CHEVALIER'S

LIFE FOR THE HAIR.

Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out in three days, keeps the head clean, cool and healthy, will not stain the skin, or soil the whitest fabric. The best hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; strengthens and promotes the growth of the weakest hair. It is recommended and used by the first medical authority in New-York. All are freely invited to examine this wonderful triumph of science. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, where advice as to the treatment of the hair will be gratuitously given. Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

EAGLE GAS STOVES,

FOR

HEATING AND COOKING.

Every stove warranted as represented.

Call or send for descriptive catalogues.

EAGLE GAS STOVE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

No. 474 Broadway, New-York.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Hamburg, per steamer SAXONIA; and for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF MANCHESTER, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 7th day of January, at 10¾ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; C and D, 9¾ A. M.; E and F, 9½ A. M.; G, 9 A. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MR. SALA'S NEW NOVEL.

HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW-YORK,

PUBLISH THIS DAY,

QUITE ALONE.

A NOVEL.

BY

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

8vo., Paper, 75 cents.

HARPER & BROTHERS

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:

DICKENS' NEW CHRISTMAS STORY: Mrs. LIRRIPER'S LEGACY. 8vo., Paper, 10 cents.

CAPT. HALL'S ARCTIC RESEARCHES AND LIFE AMONG THE ESQUIMAUX. Arctic Researches and Life among the Esquimaux; being the Narrative of an Expedition in Search of Sir John Franklin, in the years 1860, 1861 and 1862. By CHARLES FRANCIS HALL. With Maps and 100 Illustrations, beautifully engraved from Designs by Charles Parsons, Henry L. Stephens, Sol. Eytinge, W. S. L. Jewett and Granville Perkins, after Sketches by Mr. Hall and Photographs. 8vo., Cloth, $4 50; Half Morocco, $6 50.

FINANCIAL.

GOODYEAR BROTHERS & DURAND

OFFER FOR SALE

$200,000

OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE COUPON BONDS OF THE BROADWAY AND SEVENTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, DATED JUNE 1, 1864; DUE 1884, BEARING INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SEVEN PER CENT., PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY AT THE BROADWAY BANK.

These Bonds are part of an issue of the First Mortgage Bonds on the franchise of the road, its track, cars, horses, real estate and other corporate property.

This company owns the most valuable franchise in the City of New-York having two branches, both commencing at Seventh-avenue—one runs down Seventh-avenue to and through Greenwich-avenue and Thompson-street, to Canal—the other runs down Broadway to Fourteenth-street, thence through University-place, &c., to Barclay-street, tapping Broadway at present at Broome and Barclay streets, with the privilege of tapping at Park-place and Duane-street.

Parties desiring a first-class security on one of the best city roads, are requested to call at our banking-house.

GOODYEAR BROTHERS & DURAND,
No. 18 Broad-st.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS OF 1881.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 10-40 BONDS.
ONE YEAR CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS.

NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN USUAL COMMISSION ALLOWED.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS COLLECTED OR PURCHASED.

SOBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED
TO JAN. 7 FOR
"10-40" U. S. BONDS.
¼ PER CENT. COMMISSION ALLOWED.
Payments may be made:
One-third, Jan. 7,
One-third, Jan. 14,
One-third, Jan. 21.
Five per cent. Treasury Notes taken in payment, and accrued interest allowed.
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st.,
New-York.
U. S. Government and Loan Agents.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York,
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."
All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased, and on hand, for sale.

NOTICE,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 2, 1865.
Notice is hereby given, that any subscriptions for 10-40 bonds made during the coming week, amounting to $10,000 and upward, may be paid in installments of not less than one-third on the 7th inst., not less than one-third on the 14th inst., and the balance on the 21st inst.
Each installment must be some multiple of $100.
W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the drawing this day made of twenty-five of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company for redemption, the following Bonds numbered 80, 116, 141, 242, 293, 319, 400, 451, 464, 527, 6, 9, 52, 148, 265, 642, 857, 945, 950, 1087, 1164, 1217, 1314, 1372, 12-3, were drawn by lot, and that the same will be paid in Gold, on presentation at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of January next, the first day of the month being Sunday. The Bonds so drawn must be presented for payment within ten days of the 1st day of January next, under penalty of the forfeiture of the right of redemption under this drawing. By order of the Board.
DATED 5th Dec., 1864. W. TITUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
Notice is hereby given, that the Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company, falling due on the 1st day of January next, will be paid in Gold, on presentation at the office of the Company, on and after MONDAY, the 2d day of January next.
DATED 5th Dec., 1864. W. TITUS, Secretary.

GOODYEAR BROTHERS & DURAND,
BANKERS,
NO. 18 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.
Interest allowed on accounts subject to check at sight, as with banks. Collections on all accessible points at the lowest rates.
ALL KINDS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, R. R. STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, &c., bought and sold on commission. Orders in Philadelphia and Boston executed without extra charge. Coupons and interest on United States registered bonds collected.
CHAS. GOODYEAR, Banker, Schoharie Co. Bank.
GEO. GOODYEAR, New-Haven, Conn.
GEO. G. GOODYEAR. HARVEY DURAND.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.
TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS,
For sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE STONE COMPANY,
MALDEN, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1864.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of nine Trustees and of three Inspectors of Election, to serve for one year, will be held at the office of the company, Malden, N. Y., on the second MONDAY of January next, commencing at 1 o'clock and closing at 3 o'clock of that day.
H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1864.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the choice of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come legally before them, will be held at the Banking Rooms, No. 318 Broadway, on the 10th day of January next (being the second Tuesday of the month), commencing at 11 A. M. and closing at 4 P. M.
W. H. FOSTER, Cashier.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of first mortgage bonds, series A, of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of the company, No. 12 Wall-st., on and after the third day of January, 1865.
Envelopes properly prepared to guard against errors, will be furnished on application.
C. BUTLER, President.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, and for inspectors, will be held at the company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th of January, 1865, commencing at 12 o'clock M., and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 202 11th-st., between Avenues C and D,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this company and three inspectors of the next election, will be held at this office, No. 202 11th-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next. Polls will be open from 12 M, to 1 P. M.
A. B. HODGES, Secretary.

THE MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for three Inspectors at the ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on MONDAY, the 9th day of January next. Polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed until after said election.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE SMITH AND PARMELEE GOLD CO.,
No. 24 Broad-street, New-York.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUstees of the Smith and Parmelee Gold Company, will be held at the office of the Company in the city of New-York, on MONDAY, the 9th day of January, 1865, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M. The transfer books will close on the 6th January, and reopen 10th January.
WM. H. PENDLETON, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF ELEVEN Directors, and for Inspectors of Election of this association, will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election will be held on TUESDAY, the 10th of January next, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company has removed its offices from No. 10 Wall-st., to No. 146 Broadway.
A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE, No. 71 Broadway, corner of Rector-st., New-York. Books for subscription for membership now opened at the rooms. Terms $25 per annum.

FINANCIAL.

BOOKS CLOSING!

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA
PETROLEUM COMPANY.
PROPERTY IN THE VERY HEART OF THE OIL REGIONS OF VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.
OFFICERS:
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, President.
ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Vice-President.
ANDREW V. STOUT, Treasurer.
EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary.
SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, Bankers.
WILLIAM H. ANTHON, } Counsel.
ADAM C. ELLIS, }
TRUSTEES.
FRANCIS A. PALMER, President Broadway Bank, New-York; NATHAN RANDALL, Ex-President United States Telegraph Company, New-York; ALBERT H. NICOLAY, of Albert H. Nicolay & Co., Stock Auctioneers and Brokers, No. 52 William-st., New-York; EUGENE J. JACKSON, of Polhamius & Jackson, Bankers and Brokers, No. 43 Exchange-place, New-York; EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary New-York Petroleum Stock Board and Broker, No. 30 Broad-st., New-York; ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia; FRANCIS A. GODWIN, Philadelphia; ROBERT CLARKSON, of Clarkson & Co., Bankers, No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; JAMES M. CLARK, Oil City Pennsylvania.
OFFICES OF THE COMPANY.
No. 52 William-st., New-York.
No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.
CAPITAL STOCK.....300,000 SHARES.
NATIONAL PAR VALUE.....$5 EACH.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE only.....$2 PER SHARE.
Stock not subject to any further assessment. Fifty thousand shares or $100,000 reserved for working capital to develop this splendid oil property.
The great advantages that this company possesses over many is, that all its magnificent oil territory has a water front, being situated on the famous Oil Creek and the Alleghany River. The coal lands of the company are also of the greatest importance, as many works are now idle for the want of fuel. The company is now vigorously prosecuting its work, and the very extensive working capital of $100,000 is alone a sufficient guarantee that large and regular monthly dividends may be expected at an early day, which will cause the stock to rapidly rise in value.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
The greater part of the Stock of this Company having been already taken in New-York, Philadelphia and other places, the Trustees give notice that the subscription books will positively close on
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18, 1865,
after which time no stock can be obtained at the subscription price.
SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS:
F. A. PALMER, at Broadway Bank, No. 237 Broadway, New-York.
POLHAMIUS & JACKSON, No. 43 Exchange-place, New-York.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 52 William-st., New-York.
CLARKSON & CO., No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.
MELLEN, WARD & MOWER, Bankers, No. 20 Congress-st., Boston.
STUART & CO., Bankers, Washington, D. C.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.
☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
NO. 44 PINE-ST.,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
BUY AND SELL
QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND VOUCHERS,
5-20 BONDS,
1-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
7-30 LOAN, AND EVERY FORM OF U. S. SECURITIES.
We invite the attention of Banks and parties desiring short investments to our assortment of United States Six per Cent. Debt Certificates. We have them on hand due in every month of the year, at rates that pay better interest than any security in the market.

OFFICE OF THE
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA
PETROLEUM COMPANY,
NO. 52 WILLIAM-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1865.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
As the greater part of the stock of the New-York and Philadelphia Petroleum Company has already been taken by the first citizens of New-York, Philadelphia and elsewhere, and owing to its great demand as a permanent investment, the Trustees desire to give notice that only a limited number of shares can now be obtained at $2 each, and that the subscription books will positively close on
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18, 1865,
after which time no stock will be sold at the subscription price.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, President.
A. V. STOUT, Treasurer.
E. C. STEDMAN, Secretary.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s, OF 1881.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Office No. 57 Wall-st.
100,000 Shares. Par Value $3. $300,0000.
Stock full paid, no future assessments.
This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.
OFFICERS:
John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenboss, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bemheimer, Trea. J. H. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.
TRUSTEES.
John J. Morris, Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenboss, Henry Cohn,
Isaac Bemheimer, Smith Barker, Jr.
John H. Rhodes.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., CORNER OF EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1864.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—IN PURsuance of authority given at a meeting of the stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, held on the 21st day of April last, there will be apportioned among such persons as shall be stockholders in said Company on the 12th day of January next, twelve thousand five hundred shares of new stock, in the ratio of one share to every seven shares of stock then held by each stockholder; certificates of stock so apportioned will be ready for delivery to those entitled to the same, on and after the 1st day of February next, (same day on which the usual cash dividend will be paid.)
No scrip will be issued for fractions of a share, but the number of shares representing the aggregate of such fractions will be sold at public auction the 25th day of January, and the net proceeds will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 1st day of February next, according to their respective interests.
The Government tax on the above-mentioned apportionment will be paid by the Company. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1864.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the regular annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, for the election of nine Directors and of three Inspectors of Election, to serve for one year, will be held at the Banking-house of this Bank, at Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 3d TUESDAY of January next, commencing at 12 o'clock at noon, and closing at 3 o'clock P. M. of that day.
The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 31 till after the said election.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS, DUE DEC. 31 and Jan. 1, will be paid on and after the above dates, on presentation at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., bankers:
Chicago City Municipal Bonds.
Chicago City Water Loan Bonds.
Albany City Six Per Cent. Bonds.
Buffalo City Six Per Cent. Bonds, Dec. 31.
Buffalo City Seven Per Cent. Bonds.
Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad First Funded Coupon Bonds.
Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad Bonds.
Missouri State Bonds, issued to Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.
Hannibal and St. Joseph's Railroad Convertible Bonds.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 8 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1864.
THE COUPONS DUE JANUARY 1, 1865, from the bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, will be paid on and after January 3, on presentation at this office.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank and for three inspectors of the next election will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next. The poll will open at 1 o'clock and close at 2 P. M. By order of the board
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Langdon Rolling Mill Company will be held at the office of the Company at Room No. 63 Trinity Buildings, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing Trustees to serve for the ensuing year.
J. R. LAWRENCE, Treasurer and Sec'y.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1864.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1864.
THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING for election of directors will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1865, from 10 to 11 A. M.
C. DARLING, President.

FINANCIAL.

SPECIAL PETROLEUM NOTICE.

"LITTLE KANAWHA
AND
ELK RIVER
PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY,"
OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Geologists and practical men unite in their belief, and so report, "that the property of this company—62,860 acres of land, in fee—is in the very centre of the West Virginia Oil Region—has numerous oil and gas springs along the banks of its principal streams, (one of which vies with the famous Burning Spring itself,) and is surrounded by properties on every side that are unmistakable in their oil-bearing character.

The subscription for its purchase is now being made at the office of the undersigned. It contains the names of many of our prominent capitalists and business men, is already far advanced, and will be closed at an early day.

Prof. Richardson's very able and interesting report on the property, with circular attached, containing the conditions of the subscription, and any additional information, can be obtained at this office.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

THE PHILLIPS PETROLEUM COMPANY
SHARES 250,000—PAR VALUE, $10.
The property of this Company will comprise a large interest in the celebrated COQUETTE and JERSEY Wells, and in fee, a large undeveloped oil property on Oil Creek and Pit Hole Creek. These properties were selected by the Phillips Brothers, the originators of the great Maple Shade Company, now paying from 14 to 15 per cent. per month.
The present net income from the above two running wells alone is from $28,000 to $25,000 per month. New wells are proposed to be immediately sunk on the undeveloped lands.
A limited number of shares, issued to the proprietors in payment for the above property may be obtained at the office of JEROME RIGGS & CO., No. 46 Exchange-place, New-York, at FOUR DOLLARS a share.

REMOVAL.
THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
have removed to No. 156 Broadway, between Liberty-st. and Maiden-lane.

THE RUSSELL FILE COMPANY.
Capital $500,000: divided into 25,000 shares, of $20 each.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $10 PER SHARE.
President.
GEORGE A. OSGOOD, Esq.
Vice-President.
L. B. WELLINGTON, Esq.
Trustees,
Hon. SIDNEY P. INGRAHAM, Jr.,
HENRY R. MORGAN, Esq.,
F. B. HASTINGS, Esq.,
WILLIAM COX, Esq.,
CHARLES LEDIARD, Esq.
Bankers and Subscription Agents,
Messrs. POLHAMIUS & JACKSON,
No. 43 Exchange-place,
and
Messrs. MILLS, KNICKERBACKER & CO.,
No. 26 Broad-st.
Treasurer,
WM. H. OSGOOD, Esq.
This company, having purchased the exclusive right of the recent invention for restoring worn-out files, intend erecting a suitable factory, and for that purpose, offer for sale, at their bankers, 5,000 shares of their capital stock, at $10 per share, par value being $20 per share. The company beg to inform the public that by this invention they will be able to restore and make, in every respect, equal to new, 300 dozen of worn-out 12-inch files per day, at the trifling expense of 65 cents per dozen, and other sizes in proportion.
Everyone in any way connected or acquainted with any branch of mechanical industry, will at once appreciate the great value of such an invention, and the large field it offers for safe and profitable investment. The company beg to refer, for further particulars, to their prospectus, which can be obtained at their bankers, Messrs. MILLS, KNICKERBACKER & CO., No. 26 Broad-st., and
Messrs. POLHAMIUS & JACKSON, No. 43 Exchange place.

THE NEWARK PETROLEUM COMPANY,
Incorporated under the laws of New-York.
CAPITAL STOCK $130,000—SHARES $10 EACH.
Office No. 37 Park-row, Room No. 8.
Owns two hundred acres of land in fee simple, its entire product being the property of stockholders. Located in the heart of the most productive oil region, near Pithole Creek, three-quarters of a mile from the Allegheny, about forty rods from Cherry Run. It is surrounded with wells. Among them are the Reed, Amason, Auburn, Horton and Warren wells. The pipes transmitting oil from the last cross this territory. This Company offer special inducements for investment, not only in location, surroundings and intrinsic value, but in the fact that the capital of $130,000 is so small in proportion to its large and valuable territory, owned in fee simple. There is room for many wells, whose product will be divided on a small capital, promising large remuneration. Should the whole territory yield only an equivalent to one 40-barrel well, it would give a net of $120,000 per year to divide on its stock, or about 100 per cent. If the surrounding developments are any guide, it should yield several times that amount. The President is actually engaged in the work of development. The books will be open for subscription, for a short time, at the office, a limited amount of stock only being left.
WM. G. LORD, President.
JOHN McKILLOP, Vice-President.
W. H. MURPHY, Treasurer.
S. CRANE, Secretary.

JOHN B. MURRAY,
NO. 11 BROAD-STREET, NEAR WALL, NEW-YORK, offers for sale in Bonds of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000, either Coupon or Registered, the following United States Loans:
FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.
A Six per Cent. Gold Loan, payable at the option of the Government after five years from February, 1862, redeemable 1882. Interest 1st of May and November *in gold.*
TEN-FORTY LOAN.
A Five per Cent. Gold Loan, payable at the option of the Government after ten years from February, 1864, redeemable 1904. Interest 1st of March and September, *in gold.*
NEW LOAN OF 1861.
A Six per Cent. Gold Loan, payable 1881. Interest 1st of January and July, *in gold.*
SEVEN-AND-THREE-TENTHS LOAN.
A Currency Loan at Seven and Three-tenths per Cent. per annum, (equal to two cents per day on every one hundred dollars,) payable in 1867. Interest payable 15th of August and February, in legal-tenders. At the expiration of the Loan, the holder is entitled to change them into Five-Twenty Six per Cent. Gold Bonds, without charge.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, $1,000 EACH,
payable in one year, with interest at Six per Cent., in legal-tenders. A desirable temporary investment.

STATEMENT OF THE SIXTH NATIONAL BANK, on the morning of the 2d of January, 1865:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts	$728,224 17
Furniture and Fixtures	1,764 68
U. S. Bonds, with Treasurer of United States	322,500 00
Other United States Securities	97,056 88
Specie and lawful money	313,804 73
National and State Bank Notes, &c.	7,727 36
Due from Banks	383,994 25
Revenue Stamps and other items	3,037 37
Total	$1,856,018 79
LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock	$200,000 00
Profits and Surplus	9,368 32
Deposits	1,485,650 47
Circulation	193,000 00
Total	$1,858,018 79

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders and Trustees of the WESTMORELAND PETROLEUM COMPANY of New-Brunswick, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 11th of January, 1865, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Clark & Sumner, No. 10 Pine-st. Punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be transacted.
H. W. C. TWEDDLE, Secretary.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO. GENERAL OFFICE, No. 35 WILLIAM-ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company are closed until the morning of Friday, the 20th day of January, proximo.
By order of the Board of Managers.
A. I. ODELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE BEAKMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 10 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1864.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
E. H. CHESHIRE, Secretary.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 650 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking rooms, on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1865. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

CORNWALL.—FOR SALE, SEVERAL BEAUtiful places with from one to thirty acres. Inquire of JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

PETROLEUM.

RAIGHT, ARCHER & CO., NO. 71 BROADWAY, New-York, offer for sale very valuable tracts of land in oil-producing territories, now in the hands of original owners. Agents for THE TIONESTA OIL, LUMBER and MINING COMPANY, VENANGO COUNTY, PENN., who are now offering for sale a portion of their very valuable oil territory on Tionesta Creek, at a low price.

DIVIDENDS.

THE QUICKSILVER
MINING COMPANY.
THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY.
The Directors of the Quicksilver Mining Company have THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE DOLLARS per share in UNITED STATES GOLD COIN, payable February 15, 1865, to Shareholders of Record, January 31, 1865.
Transfer books will be closed from February 1 to 15, inclusive.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1865.

SIXTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL	$153,000 00
SURPLUS	130,224 72
	$283,224 72

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., and the Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
FRANCIS P. FURNALD, President.
CHAS. BURKHALTER, Vice-President.
JOHN W. CHANAY, Secretary.
JANUARY 3, 1865.

16TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST.,
JERSEY CITY, Jan. 3, 1865.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
S. PAULMIER, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR PETROLEUM CO.
THIRD DIVIDEND.
The Trustees of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable January 15, free of Government tax, at their office, No. 6 Broadway. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst., inclusive.
ARTHUR T. HURD, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1865.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 156 BROADWAY.
A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per (5) Cent. has been declared payable on and after the 9th inst., free of Government tax. J. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1865.

DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors of the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, of New-York, have this day declared a Dividend of TEN PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after Jan. 7, 1865.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1865.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER R. R. Co.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, CONN.,
Dec. 28, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 10th proximo, to the stockholders whose names are on the stock ledger on the 4th day of January, 1865.
Dividend payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.'s Office, No. 58 Wall-st, New-York.
The transfer books will be closed from the 4th day to the 11th day of January, 1865.
Persons holding the bonds of this Company, payable June 1, 1864, are requested to present them for payment. No interest will be paid on them after that date.
Stockholders holding the Treasurer's orders for stock, to be placed to their credit on the books of the Transfer Agency, must surrender them before the books are closed, on the 4th proximo, to entitle them to receive the dividend.
Stockholders will please take notice of the following extract from the law, when they authorize the transfer of stock, or give an order for their dividend:
"Every corporation having capital stock divided into shares, shall register the names and residences of all its shareholders, and shall issue no certificate of stock to a shareholder or purchaser of a share, until he informs the corporation, or Transfer Agent, of his actual place of residence, and shall pay no dividend to a shareholder until he informs the corporation thereof."
G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.,
OFFICE No. 73 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17, 1864.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1865.
A Dividend of 15 per cent., on the common and preferred stock, clear of National and State taxes, has been declared payable in common stock, on 31st Dec. next, on all stock standing on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 15th proximo.
Stockholders whose names are registered on the New-York books, will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No 56 Wall-st.
S. BRADFORD,
Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., PITTSBURGH, Dec. 15, 1864.
DIVIDENDS.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS has declared a Dividend of 2¾ per cent. free of Government tax, on the capital stock for the quarter ending Dec. 31 inst., and 3½ per cent., less the Government tax, on the third mortgage bonds for the six months ending Dec. 31 inst., the latter in anticipation of that due April 1, 1865. Both payable on and after Jan. 17, 1865, at the company's office in this city, and by the transfer agents, WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, to the holders, as registered at the respective offices. The transfer books will close on the 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on the 17th day of January thereafter. By order of the board.
W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD CO., WATERTOWN, Dec. 21, 1864.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Five per cent. and Government Tax, payable on the 15th day of January next, to stockholders of record at the close of busines on the 31st inst., from which date until the date of payment the transfer books will be closed.
Dividends on stock registered in New-York will be paid at the MERCANTILE BANK. Scrip for the new stock will be delivered at the same time, on the surrender of the receipts held by the subscribers thereto.
R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL MINING COMPANY,
No. 284 PEARL-ST., MARKET BANK BUILDING.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL MINING COMPANY, have this day declared a dividend of two dollars and a half ($2½) per share, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 16, 1865. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 5th to the morning of the 16th of January.
JAMES M. MILLS, Treasurer.

CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY.
EIGHTH MONTHLY DIVIDEND.
The directors of the Central Petroleum Company have this day declared a dividend of One per cent. upon their capital stock of $5,000,000, payable on the 15th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 10 Pine-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 16th inst.
WED W. CLARKE, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—HANOVER Fire Insurance Company.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st.
B. S. WALCOTT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1865.

BANK OF NEW-YORK,
Dec. 16, 1864.
161ST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 3d of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 5th of January next.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONNELE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1864.
THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st inst., and One (1) per cent. out of the earning of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 27th of December until the morning of the 7th of January.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1864.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, it was resolved that a dividend of five per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, be paid on the first day of February next, to the holders of full-paid shares of this Company, registered the 20th day of January next, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 20th day of January, and opened on the 3d day of February.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FOONVAIN OIL COMPANY,
No. 74 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1865.
DIVIDEND NO. 1.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS Company have to-day declared a dividend of One Per Cent. on the capital stock, payable at the office of the company on the 16th inst. The transfer books will be closed on the 10th and opened on the 17th.
BENJAMIN NATHAN, Treasurer.

CANNEL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING CO.,
Room No. 51 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent., payable at the office of the Company, on and after the 15th day of January, 1865. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 5 to 15, inclusive.
F. P. WHITE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC BANK, BROOKLYN,
BROOKLYN, Dec. 23, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Six Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has this day been declared out of the profits of the six months ending the 31st inst., payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 3d day of January next. By order of the Board.
WM. C. RUSHMORE, President.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1864.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. OUT of the earnings of the past six months, free from Government tax, will be paid to the Stockholders of this bank on and after the 3d day of January next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the board.
JAMES BURLL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE No. 27 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on and after TUESDAY, 10th inst.
WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT PER CENT., payable on and after MONDAY, January 9, at its office, No. 52 W

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Jan. 4.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Feb. 1.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,613	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,203	.....
ERIN	3,318	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,168	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,878	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

ERIN—Lewis.....Saturday, Jan. 7.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Jan. 7.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Jan. 21.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Jan. 28.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Feb. 4.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Feb. 18.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Feb. 25.
DAY STAR.....(Building).....

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,

From Pier 45 North River, 361 feet above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin stateroom, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.

The *Morning Star* is 2,043 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 19 Barclay-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 11.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 18.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 25.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 1.
CITY leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 8.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 15.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER..SATURDAY.....Jan. 7
KENA.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 14
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 21

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	31
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $15. Steerage, $20. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New York.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

THROUGH BILLS LADING TO ST. LOUIS AND ALL POINTS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, VIA NEW-ORLEANS.

THE ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS,

JOHN J. ROE, President,

Is now ready to contract, and give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for shipment as above.

This Company now owns some twenty first-class steamers running between New-Orleans, St. Louis, and Louisville, and are now arranging connections between New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and New-Orleans.

One of their steamers will leave New-Orleans daily, and by judicious arrangements they are enabled to offer indncements to shippers in lower rates and quick dispatch. Average time of transit, eighteen days.

J. EAGER, Agent,
No. 41 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LA MASSURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Jan 30, and MONDAY, Feb, 27.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....$50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

Passengers must have passports.

No freight received on board before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The first-class United States Mail steamship
YAZOO,
GEORGE W. COUCH, Commander,

having been thoroughly overhauled, will leave Pier No. 13, N. R., on THURSDAY, Jan. 5, 1865, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New Orleans direct.

For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:

Jan. 13.....COSTA RICA.....TINKHAM.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
Jan. 23.....OCEAN QUEEN.....SEABURY.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)
Feb. 3.....NORTH STAR.....STOCUM.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN AGE.)

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT

The new and first-class U. S. Mail Steamship
FUNG SHUEY,
Capt. J. B. HILDRETH,

will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 7, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 56 West-st.

FOR MATAMORAS—DISPATCH LINE.

The A 1 British steamship *Governor Boiley*, is now receiving cargo at pier No. 9 East River, and will positively sail on THURSDAY, Jan. 12, at 2 o'clock P. M, touching at Havana to land and receive passengers only.

NO BERTH SECURED UNTIL PAID FOR.

For freight or passage to Matamoras, or passage to Havana, with first-class steamship accommodations, apply to E. A. HUSSEY & CO., No. 115 Pearl-st.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP
EAGLE,
Capt. LAWRENCE,

Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The new and splendid steamship COLUMBIA, Barton, Master, will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on Jan. 18.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA—SHORT ROUTE, LOW PRICES.—The Central American Transit Company will dispatch, on the 20th of every month, from Pier No. 29 North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, D. S. BABCOCK, Master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars, apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

FOR NORFOLK, VA.—REGULAR LINE.—The steamship SAXON, LAVENDER, Master, will sail as above, on MONDAY, Jan. 9, 1865, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 21, North River. For freight or passage, apply to
WHITNEY & HATHEWAY, No. 52 South-st.

FOR PORT ROYAL AND BEAUFORT, S. C.—REGULAR LINE.—The steamship CERES, Shawcon, master, will sail as above on THURSDAY, Jan. 12, 1865, from Pier No. 21 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, apply to
WHITNEY & HATHEWAY, No. 52 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A GOLD PENCIL. THE OWNER CAN have by proving property. Call at B. P. & CO., No. 255 Canal st.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

From foot Murray-st., daily at 3½ P. M., connecting with trains for Highlands, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Manchester, &c.

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.

Fare $2. Excursion tickets $3—good for three days.

Steamer JESSE HOYT leaves Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, daily, (excepting Sundays,) at 6 A. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with express trains for Philadelphia, Tuckerton, Barnegat, Tom's River, &c.

Returning leave Vine-st. Ferry, Philadelphia, at 11½ A. M.

☞ Travelers from the city of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line—the state of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD

Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M. 2, 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Dec. 5, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:40, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. All trains leave Chambers-st 30 minutes earlier than 30th-st. Sunday train, 5 P. M. from 30th-st. Through freight train daily. J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 8:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

Nov. 1, 1864.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE.
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."

The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

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FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains north and east from New-Haven 11 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMMONALTY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said city, relative to the acquiring lands for a Reservoir and appurtenances thereto in the said city, between One Hundred and Seventy-second and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth streets, and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River, in the said city, for the purpose of supplying such parts of said city with Croton Water as are not now supplied with the same.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said city, pursuant to the provisions of the twenty-five of the laws of this State, passed April Seventh, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-three, and chapter two hundred and sixty-seven of the laws of this State, passed April Twenty-first, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-four, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, parties or persons respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, as a special term of said court, to be held at the City Hall, of the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the Twenty-third day of January, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-five, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter, to estimate in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties and persons interested as aforesaid, a just and equitable compensation for taking all those lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises as lie between One hundred and Seventy-second and One hundred and Seventy-fifth streets and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River in said city, which said lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises the said Croton Aqueduct Board deem necessary for the building a new reservoir and appurtenances thereto, in the city of New-York, for the purpose of supplying such parts of the city of New-York with Croton water as are not now supplied with the same, which said lands and premises are laid out and described and are of the extent following, that is to say: commencing at the point where the line between the land of Eliza B. Jumel and of Richard F. Carman intersects the Croton Aqueduct land line, near the gate-house at High Bridge in the Twelfth Ward of said city, and running thence north fifty degrees, twenty-eight minutes west on said Jumel's and Carman's line, six hundred and forty-nine two-tenths feet to the southeasterly corner of Tenth-avenue and One hundred and Seventy-ninth street, thence south thirty-four degrees, west five hundred and sixteen eight-tenths feet on the easterly line of Tenth-avenue to the north east erly corner of One hundred and Seventy-second street; thence at right angles to the last line south, fifty-six degrees east along the northerly line of One hundred and Seventy-second-street five hundred and eighty one-tenth feet to land line of Croton Aqueduct, thence on said last-mentioned land line north forty-seven degrees, sixteen minutes east three hundred and forty-six nine-tenths feet, thence also on said last-mentioned land line, north twenty-five degrees, twelve minutes east one hundred and four five-tenths feet, thence also on said last-mentioned land line, north three-six degrees, thirty-three minutes east thirteen seven-tenths feet to the piece of beginning, containing three hundred and five two hundred and six thirty-five one hundred square feet, or seven eight-one thousand acres.

Also, commencing at a point where the line between the land of Richard F. Carman and of Eliza B. Jumel intersects the westerly line of the Croton Aqueduct lands, near the gate-house, on the Manhattan end of High Bridge, thence on the said line, between the said Croton Aqueduct lands and lands of Richard F. Carman, west forty-six degrees thirty-three minutes east forty-six feet, thence south said line, between said Carman's land and lands of Croton Aqueduct, south seventy-eight degrees thirteen minutes, east three hundred and thirty-five feet, more or less, to low water mark; thence north eleven degrees forty seven minutes; east seventy-nine and five-tenths feet; thence north seventy-eight degrees thirteen minutes; west three hundred and ninety-two and six-tenths feet, to a point near foot-bridge; thence south thirty-nine degrees thirty-two minutes, west to dividing line between the lands of said Carman and Jumel, eighty-nine three-tenths feet, thence south fifty degrees twenty-eight minutes, east eighty-two five-tenths feet to the point of beginning, containing thirty-four thousand seven hundred and fifty-four seventy-nine one-hundredth square feet, or seven hundred and ninety-eight-one-thousandths of an acre.

JOHN E. DEVELIN,
Counsel to Corporation.

DATED NEW-YORK, December 15, 1864.

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PATENT PLATE PIANOFORTES,

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CAUTION.—CHLORODYNE—IN CHANCERY.—It was clearly proved before Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood, by affidavits from eminent hospital physicians in London, that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—*See Times*, Jan. 12, 1864. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, which is affirmed by medical testimonials to be the most efficacious medicine ever discovered for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spasms, Rheumatism, &c. None but the genuine without it. Sold by DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., London, sole manufacturer. Observe particularly, none genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Stamp. Agent, New-York, Mr. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

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Mlle. Clandina Cairoli, Sig. Mongiardini, Ardavini Fellini,

Director of the Orchestra.....Sig. Rosa.

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THE SENSATION OF THE SEASON.
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KIN-NE-NO-NE-AW, a Live Indian.
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Performance begins with SOLON SHINGLE.

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DURING THE HOLIDAYS,
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IN PLACE OF THE FOLLOWING CLASSES OF CITIZENS:

FIRST—For citizens enrolled and liable to draft.

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BOUNTY, DEPOSITED BY PERSONS REQUIRING SUBSTITUTES, CASH DOWN,

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For Three Years	511

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For One Year Man	$20
For Two Years' Man	30
For Three Years' Man	50

TO THOSE DESIRING UBSTITUTES.

Inasmuch as the authority axi for the enlistmantof Substitutes for such persons as may desire to be relieved from any apprehensions of a future Draft, as also for such citizens as are not liable to Draft, because of unfitness non-liability from age or other causes, THE COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE have resolved in addition to their business of raising Recruits, to enlist such substitutes as may be desired.

Those desiring Substitutes may deposit with the Committee the whole of either of the following sums:

For One Year	$220
For Two Years	430
For Three Years	650

No portion of the money paid for Substitutes will be paid from the County funds.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER,

THE WEED-OPDYKE LIBEL SUIT.

Supreme Court—Trial Terms.
Before Hon. Judge Mason.

ARGUMENTS OF COUNSEL—MR. PIERREPONT FOR DEFENDANT AND MR. EMOT FOR PLAINTIFF.

George Opdyke vs. *Thurlow Weed.*—There was a large attendance in court yesterday, to hear the argument of counsel. Judge Pierrepont, on opening his remarks, paid a tribute to the court and jury. It is with sorrow that any right-minded man feels himself compelled to prosecute his fellow-man for crime of any kind. But there comes a time in the life of every man when he must choose between being a coward for his case, or a brave man for the right. This controversy is the culmination of a feud of somewhat ancient date. As you have seen from the evidence quoted from the libels themselves, as well as from other evidence in the case, Mr. Weed was the party upon whom the attack first was made. He was assailed as "like father of the lobby," the "corrupter of public morals," the "contriver of various corrupt schemes," a "coarse fellow," as engaged in the fraudulent charter of the steamer *Cefalina*, all which, and much more, was reiterated in the public newspapers, barking and snapping continually, until Old Thurlow turns, and with one snap of his whip sends his assailant whining to the court of justice, in search of a greenback plaster to cover his smarting wounds. Is that a manly way to which to act, when worsted in a political feud? But this course involves a higher question; a question of public morality; a question of political responsibility. Whether the corruptions of men in office can be exposed; the freedom of the press, the greatest question that ever came before the world—whether our free institutions shall continue, or corruption shall destroy them, and liberty perish from off the face of the earth. This, gentlemen, is a time of civil war, and do you suppose there can be a great civil war which will not shake the very foundations of the nation? The war on battle-fields, will, in a few months, be over; but the war of ideas has just begun; and when the bells shall ring in the joyful news of peace, beware lest they ring in a peace without liberty. The charge which the court shall give you will be of more moment than the order any Major-General has issued; and your verdict will be vaster in its consequences than the issue of any battle. The instinct of the people tells them so; and even the march of Sherman and the attack on Wilmington were not able to direct the attention of the people from this issue. It has even excited the attention of the religious community, so much so that it has been spoken of in the churches. [The counsel was about to read a report of some pulpit remarks, when Mr. Field interposed, and it was ruled out as irregular.] Gentlemen, the counsel for the plaintiff has stated to your presence that the *World* newspaper was sued for the same libel, and the damages are laid at $50,000. the same sum that Mr. Weed is sued for; so that, if successful, Mr. Opdyke will make money by these suits almost as fast as out of his secret contract with the Government, or out of Mariposa stock, or out of his fraudulent gun claim on the city. In Mariposa it is shown he did not invest a dollar, and he has made $600,000 or $900,000. Now same men do not act without motive. Perhaps personal feeling had something to do with it; but the great motive for this suit was the love of money. If not for the sake of money, why drag Mr. Weed into a civil court, instead of having him punished in a criminal court? Let these suits prevail, and tell me how much of civil liberty the people have left? Counsel went into a consideration of the wrongs often unavoidably committed on the liberty of individuals in a time of civil war. The tree of liberty is not growing very vigorously just now. Give a verdict which will muzzle the press, and you will find next year it is dead. You may water it with your tears, but it will not survive. This is a public question. Is it not right to expose the frauds of men in public places? If it is right to expose them, then it is wrong that Mr. Weed should be punished for exposing them. He ought to have a monument, rather. The only tribunal before whom such offenders can be brought, is that of public opinion; and the only instrument we can use is the public press. Will you destroy that? The question has been asked a thousand times: "How dare Mr. Opdyke bring this suit?" Why, the evidence was all his own, in his own possession; the witnesses we had to call were in his interest; Mr. Blunt was his friend; he did not believe the thing could be proved; and it is a miracle that they have been proved, and more than proved. He did not think he ran any risk. But when a man is engaged in a fraud, he always runs a risk, and sooner or later it will be revealed. Now, I call your attention to the first part of the article complained of as libelous. "Mr. Opdyke may enlarge the field of inquiry and look into this alleged sale of the Surveyorship of the port of New-York." Suppose there was no truth in this statement, taken in connection with what precedes, ought there to have been a suit about it? But it is true, in substance and in fact; and if one of the parties did clear a little, by keeping back part of the price, it does not alter the fact of the sale. When this suit was brought, gentlemen, the plaintiff must have had in mind the old saying: "The greater the truth the greater the libel." But his friend Orison Blunt, who is a lawyer, should have informed him better—that there has been no change in the law—that the old adage does not prevail—and that when a man has proved the truth of the libel, he is protected. Counsel went into a review of the testimony on this point. Could it be believed that McNeil, who had been a member of the Legislature, had been engaged in political life, and a friend of Mr. Opdyke, had concocted all the story which he related. As a counterfeit bill was detected by its appearance, so could the jury tell by the manner of a witness on the stand, whether he was telling the truth. McNeill was the friend of Mr. Opdyke, and desired his election as Mayor. Mr. Andrews was also his friend, and himself was looking for the Surveyorship. What more natural than that he should go to McNeil and tell him he wanted Opdyke's influence—that he wanted him to drop Stanton and support him? McNeil says, "How will it be to Mr. Opdyke's interest?" Andrews replies, "I will have $10,000 collected in the Custom-house to help his election as Mayor." McNeil reports this to Opdyke next day. Opdyke seems contented with it, but says, "Will he not cheat you?" "I think not," says McNeil, "but pick your men and we will go and meet him, and have the thing fixed." Says Opdyke, "Suppose you take Amos J. Williamson?" Agreed. Next day they see Andrews; make an appointment in an eating-house on 5th July, in a private room, where Andrews says there was a "spread." How happened there to be a "spread?" The bargain is there made. Both McNeill and Williamson tell you the same thing; that when they sat down McNeil says, "Well, Andrews, let us go to business." That Andrews uttered into the arrangement; when leaving McNeil says to Williamson "Are you satisfied?" he being Opdyke's picked man. He says he is satisfied. That they went to Opdyke, who expressed himself satisfied. Do you think they have both contrived this story? Andrews, after he gets the office, thanks McNeil and Williamson both for aiding him. Had Williamson and McNeil any motive to be liars in this narration? You cannot conceive of any. Go to the Custom-house and see what they do to carry out that bargain. Mr. Barney says he never heard of any money being raised in the Custom-house on a Mayoralty election before this. No one ever did. Federal officers do not hold under the Mayor. Why was this assessment made? It was made to carry out the arrangement between Andrews and Opdyke. Barney tells you he was opposed to the whole thing. He had no knowledge of this secret contract between Andrews and Opdyke, to assess the Custom-house for $10,000. And what died of a thing was that for George Opdyke, a man of great wealth, to enter into? to get $10,000 out of the poor laboring clerks of the Custom-house; to do what? to make him Mayor of the City of New-York. In Heaven's name, if he wanted to be Mayor of the city, why not pay the expenses out of his own money—money got out of the Government and his vast trade. You are told it was all "voluntary." Of course it was very voluntary. A circular issued by the head of the department. Ah! if any of you were a clerk in the Custom-house, you would find out what a "voluntary" subscription means. If it is not responded to, it will not be long before you receive a "voluntary" note, stating "voluntarily" that your services will be no longer required. Yes, Mr. Opdyke "may enlarge the field of inquiry, so as to embrace the enlarged sale of the office of Surveyor of the port of New-York." We have made a brief examination of it, and find it pretty satisfactory. Counsel reviewed the testimony of Mr. Andrews himself, as, on close inspection, tending to show the truth of the matter he sought to deny. The next libel was in relation to the Mariposa estate; that Opdyke, Ketchum and Hoy obtained $2,400,000. The fact proved was, that they received $2,500,000. No one of them but Mr. Opdyke had sued for libel. When Mr. Fremont was asked whether any advantage was taken of him, his answer was: "Any unfair advantage? I (hesitating) think not." The business was urgent, the pressure was great, and he wisely took his hand out of the flow's mouth. Gen. Fremont was willing to give two and a half millions to adjust difficulties, and Opdyke and the other gentlemen got each $800,000 or $900,000 for nothing. Mr. Fremont was required to give, in addition to his first agreement, $700,000, out of which Mr. Field got his counsel fees, and then to give a proxy for a large amount of his own stocks, and at last to sell 5,000 shares at $25 a share, when it was worth about double in the market. Then Fremont commenced an action about $180,000 of bonds, which he afterward adjusted. The next libel was in regard to secret partnerships. It was proved that he made $173,000 out of one batch in a very few months. William Churchill sold to Opdyke three distinct contracts with the Government for clothing, for which Opdyke paid him 12½ cents per coat. Churchill could not get the goods except of Opdyke. Mr. Spaulding sold Opdyke a quantity of cloth which was so bad, as the plaintiff claimed, that it would not take an indigo blue dye, but somehow or other they did "work it in." Then there was the contract with the State for military clothing. Mr. Carhart produced a list of contracts in his own name, amounting to $4,500,000, in which Opdyke was interested and or the same time greatly, making an his share $172,000. In September, 1863, Opdyke says it was true that he had no contracts in the present tense. But when a man states so equally ungrounded is the charge that I have any interest in Government contracts: I have none direct or indirect, and they exist only in Mr. Weed's imagination," do you not understand that he means I have had no contracts? In regard to the guns, if there was a ground in presenting the claim, it was to be laid to the charge of the Mayor of the city in 1863. It was hoped that a wealthy Mayor would be proof against corruption. But we find him secretely interested in contracts. Instead of guarding the City Treasury he took money illegally from the city and pocketed it. Opdyke went into a contract for making guns, a hazardous business, with which he was entirely unacquainted. Marston, who is making them, requires more and more money, until Opdyke advances $65,000. Then Opdyke buys out the establishment in the name of Farley. He was then willing to get out of the business at a loss of $10,000 or $20,000. At length his advances amounted to $185,000, when he said he would be willing to sell out at a loss of $25,000 or $30,000. Then came the destruction of the armory. A great effort had been made to show that Opdyke did not connive at the destruction of his establishment. No such charge had been made in the opening. The only thing that he (Mr. Pierrepont) said, was that when it was found that the factory was going to be destroyed, the plaintiff felt very quiet about it, knowing that the city would have to pay for it, and that his ruinously losing and bankrupt concern would be better paid for by the city. Now all an insurance company would have to pay would be the actual value of the property destroyed, not any prospective profit. While Opdyke was thinking how to make up his claim, Lorein Jones came in and suggested to charge the contract price, less the cost of furnishing the goods, that would protect the patentees and all. Opdyke had been thinking that he might claim what he had paid out; but he says, "he thought that would be highly illegal," so he adopted the suggestion of Jones, by which he gets all he put in, with all the prospective profits besides. That would not be illegal. Now Jones swears that he could duplicate all the machinery and tools for $40,000, thus showing an overcharge of $63,000. The cash-book showed that Jones had told the truth in regard to the matter. Only $15,000 had been received from the Government until the 11th of September, so that the balance of the $28,000 was kept out. The $15,000 balances itself in the books. In making up the account they had to estimate the value of the materials for unfinished guns. The value of the different parts of the guns was proved accurately on this trial. Now if they had put in an exact account of the materials destroyed, it would have reduced the claim $63,000. Supervisor Blunt, who had dismissed riot claims with a five minutes, hearing, takes up the claim of Opdyke into his own choice keeping, and in a few days he is nominated for Mayor in Opdyke's place. Mr. Fields, on behalf of the Corporation, was not allowed to cross-examine witnesses, or hear the testimony. Supervisor Purdy resigned the very day the claim was passed. Counsel reviewed the testimony of Mr. Farley before the Supervisors, in which he stated that the articles were charged at the prices they cost to make them, and points out several discrepancies in the items as compared with the inventory, among others, $3,000 for the model gun, which cost only $500. The great question for the jury to decide was, whether a man who, in office, had been undertaking to get, by indirection, and by means which the law regards as fraudulent, money out of the city, when he himself was its trustee and guardian. If the jury should say that that was right, then corruption had overridden justice, fraud triumphed over honesty, the day of our destruction was near. Gentlemen, the responsibility that rests upon you is the gravest that has been cast upon you in a lifetime. All I ask is, that you shall do your duty in a way that, when you go out from here, you may feel that you have done right, and may be able to tell your fellow-citizens why it is right.

ARGUMENT OF EX-JUDGE EMOT.

Judge Emot said: I should be glad if I were able to come at once to the marrow of this controversy, to the real issue between these parties. I know you have no time and I have no strength to waste after so protracted and exhausting a trial. But there are some things which must be said to clear the path by which we must approach the truth in this case. The extraordinary manner in which this cause was opened for the defence, and in which that defence has been conducted, compels me to advert to some things which do not belong to the issue which you are to try, at least sufficiently to tell you what the issue is. I am the more bound to advert to the manifesto with which the defence began, its promises and their performance, because it was studied, deliberate, wilful. I have heard or read somewhere that a certain learned counsellor of this court was once applied to by a deputation of citizens for advice as to the manner in which they should cast their suffrages at an approaching election. His advice was that they should go into their closets, fall upon their knees before their maker, and ask Divine guidance and follow that direction. No better advice could be given in politics, or in morals, or in law. But I fear if we had seen the learned gentleman on his knees, in preparation for this speech which he composed and delivered to the public three weeks ago, we should have found suggested close by his ear a tempter to the form of T. W. The opening of counsel for defendant was marked by the same vindictive malice which dictated these libels. It was a libel more outrageous than they. It was marked, too, by all the conning and shrewdness which belong to the author of these libels. I tell you *advisedly*, said the counsel, this trial is to be the beginning of a revolution—and it might be a bloody one. Who is to be the Robespierre, the Marat, the Danton, the Barere of this new revolution. Its victims, its intended victims, we ever see grouped together in those letters of its great apostle, given to the world last June, Mr. Opdyke, Mr. Ketchum, Mr. Hoey, the distinguished lawyer who is my associate in this cause, Mr. Parke Godwin and the *Evening Post*, Mr. Greeley and the New-York *Tribune*, are these all to be crushed for political corruption? Mr. Weed struck his blows to punish men whom he hated because they had been in his way. I know nothing of his private schemes or of his personal feeds. But I do know that the truest friends of the men and the principles he preferred to support deplored, more than all others, his malignant, persistent efforts to drag his personal animosities into great public questions, and to use the leading paper of the State to gratify personal spleen. How did the counsel dare to say that Mr. Opdyke had climbed up from the lowest walks of life and spurned the ladder by which he rose? What are the lowest walks of society in the gentlemen's estimate? Are they your pursuits or mine, are they the callings of the mechanics or the tradesman that he means? Who told him that Mr. Opdyke was ashamed of any such calling? He has risen by energy, capacity and integrity to wealth and public respect—you know and the defendant knows it. No man before this Mr. Opdyke comes here to the bar of public justice to vindicate his character. He may thank God that he has done it completely, and I know that for that object he will cheerfully pay all that the duty has cost in money, as he has patiently borne all it has brought of renewed insult, and that he will not touch one dollar of the largest verdict you can give him. He does not need Mr. Weed's money; there are charities in this city that do. Mr. Opdyke knew the wary, netting, unscrupulous antagonist with whom he most grapple. He knew the facts—just what he had done and designed—the men he dealt with—the whole case. Do you think he would have come here, invited these men to spread the whole map of his life before you, if he had not known that he had nothing to fear from the truth, and that a jury could not be made to believe a lie? The defendant complains that he is not indicted. It is a strange complaint from him. If he had been on trial as a criminal, he would long since have been convicted; for the issue now is not whether this is a libel and a false libel, but how much shall the libeler pay for uttering it. We chose to submit that to you, and not to leave it to the court, as it would have been left on a criminal prosecution. The gentleman on the other side in their hearts do not complain of this. Their hope, their purpose, is to prevail on you to give a small verdict for a few hundred or a few thousand dollars, and to use that to blast the man they defame and hate. They look for a small verdict, to say that George Opdyke's character is worth nothing; that is what they call mitigation. We ask for a verdict that shall forever close their mouths. Let there be no trickery of getting a small verdict on one ground, and using it for another. But this is not all the difference to the parties between this and a trial in a criminal court. There Mr. Weed would stand with his mouth closed. He could not testify. The plaintiff has always intended to be himself a witness, and he offered the same privilege to his adversary. Mr. Weed could have told you on oath, how pure and free from malice his motives were, how nothing but public duty impelled him. He could have testified to the efforts which he made to get at the truth, and the information which led him to believe Opdyke so bad. He has declined to attempt it.

Counsel proceeded to state the various libels, and his view of the law in regard to them. The rule required the justification to be complete as to all the charges.

The court stated that he coincided with that view. He was inclined to think in regard to the charge of making money out of Government contracts that, in some steps of society, it might not be libalous, and, therefore, it was a question for the jury to determine whether it was.

Mr. Emot claimed that the defendant, having admitted in his answer both the publication and the meaning of the articles, he was precluded from controverting the sense as much as the publication.

The Court—That would hardly be admitted by innuendo.

Mr. Emot cited several authorities for the law on the subject of libel, and among them the case of Waed *vs.* Foster, in which the libel was "paying $5,000 for receiving the appointment of Inspector of the Port by Gov. Seward." A demurrer was put in, and Judge Harris (now Senator) held it was libelous. The defendant here sought to justify by proving that McNeil and Gibbs said there was a swindle. If a man should print that Smith said that Jones was a thief, could he justify by bringing out Smith, and making him swear that he did say so? The fact, and not the statement, must be proved. There was no evidence of any unfair dealings on the part of the plaintiff. The libel in regard to the gun contract was, first, that there was a swindle in it. Counsel would show that less was claimed than was legally due from the city. A base and cowardly attempt was made to impute to the plaintiff connivance at the destruction of the armory. It was left to counsel, with less responsibility and more boldness, not to say affrontery, to do that, and he could not escape from it by any apology. The counsel sought to make it appear that the armory was a losing concern, and that Opdyke was willing to sell out at a great loss. Such was not the case after Kean had taken hold of the factory. It was then an entire success, and the arms that they were making were such as they had good reason to believe would be in request for other use than that of the Government. Counsel contended that by reason of a riot the city was not merely in the place of an insurer, but was put in the place of the party who destroyed the building, and the sufferer could recover whatever damage he had suffered, including the profits that would have been made had the contract been completed. (Philadelphia and Wilmington Railroad case, 13 How., 307; White and Moseby, 8 Pickering, 246; 7 Cushing, 616; 3 Duer, 406.) Mr. Opdyke, then, had a right to claim against the city the full price he would have received from the Government less the expense it would take to complete the guns. Had he stood on his right and continued the action commenced against the city, he could have recovered the whole amount on the true construction of the law, that whatever the rioters would have been bound to pay, if sued, and responsible, the city had a right to pay. Great fault was found with the cash-book, for what reason he could not see. It showed the facts, and all the facts there were at the time the entries were made. The plaintiff could have left this gun claim upon the statement of the witnesses as to their proper motives, upon the fact that no profit had been made out of the city. It was enough to satisfy the jury that Mr. Opdyke *honestly believed* he was entitled to the amount he claimed. As to the proceedings before the committee, it had been attempted to prove that there was something wrong in passing upon this claim, because Mr. Thomas C. Fields was not consulted and had no opportunity of examining witnesses. Well, the jury would probably be able to estimate what value the services of Mr. Thomas C. Fields would have been to the committee, and come to the same conclusion that Mr. Blunt had. The next charge in the libel was that the son-in-law of Mr. Opdyke made a claim for the destruction of the gun factory; that Mr. Opdpke, by virtue of his office, was a member of the committee before whom the claim was made; that he disclaimed (to the committee) any interest in that claim; investigated the claim, and at an early day received a check. And this, they urged, was not libelous! Now, there was not only no proof that Mr. Opdyke disclaimed his interest, but it was not even concealed. All over the city it was known as Opdyke's gun factory. Everyone knew that he had an interest in it, although not its extent or character. It was as well known as that Weed had an interest in the *Evening Journal*, or that Horace Greeley was editor of the *Tribune*. Mr. Opdyke was not a member of the committee. He did not take any part in the passage of the claim, but on the contrary, retired. Next came the charge that Mr. Opdyke had sold the office of Surveyor of the Port of New-York for $10,000. He would not stop to ask if this was libelous. The principal witness to justify this libel was Mr. McNeil, who was held up as a member of the Legislature, and therefore to be believed. Well, perhaps some people might consider that was not such a high recommendation. Much had taken place in the Legislature of this State that did not prove the members immaculate. It had been suggested, indeed, that perhaps, if this suit could be kept going for the whole Winter, the legislation this session might be improved. The story of McNeil was absurd on its face. Did any one suppose that if Mr. Opdyke and Mr. Andrews wished to enter into the bargain alleged, they would have got McNeil to make it, and send Amor J. Williamson as a witness? Was that the way politicians made bargains they were ashamed of—to call in two witnesses? Did any one suppose Thurlow Weed ever made a bargain in that way? But the testimony was full and explicit that Mr. Opdyke had nothing to do with the appointment of Mr. Andrews; had not urged it, or aided it in any way. Counsel then came to consider the libelous charge against the plaintiff in relation to the Mariposa stock. That Mr. Opdyke and others had reminded Gen. Fremont, that when running for a candidate in 1856, he was weakened by pecuniary embarrassment, pressed him to put his affairs in better shape; and, "in treating Gen. Fremont for the Presidential course, his grooms received a gratuity of $2,600,000." Now, Gen. Fremont showed himself on the stand to be one who fully and clearly understood his own interests; so much so as to elicit a well-deserved tribute from the counsel for the defendant. He had shown that the Mariposa property was so hampered with debts and difficulties, that the best offer he could get, prior to this arrangement with Messrs. Ketchum, Opdyke & Hoy, was to settle the claims against it for one-half the property. Under the urgent pressure of claims against the property, Gen. Fremont made the arrangement with these gentlemen to have the debts paid, for one-quarter of the estate. He had explicitly denied any exaction or extortion on the part of these gentlemen; said that he was more anxious to perfect the arrangement than they were; that he saw he must either close the bargain, or the estate would all be lost. There was no pressure—no cajoling upon his Presidential aspirations. Mr. Opdyke had much doubt of the profitableness of the arrangement, that he refused to receive the whole of the share allotted to him.

It being 5 o'clock, the court adjourned till to-morrow; when Mr. Emot will be allowed fifteen minutes on the question of damages, to be followed by Mr. Evarts and Mr. Field.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING & PARKS' Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

A CLASS IN PRACTICAL PHRENOLOGY—For the instruction of ladies and gentlemen, will be opened at the rooms of FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, Saturday evening, Jan. 7, at 7 o'clock.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 5, 1865.

$19,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C.	110⅝	600	N. Y. Cen.	b10 117
20,000	do.	110⅝	100	do.	117
28,000	do.	110⅜	100	do.	s10 116⅛
500	U. S. 6s 5-20s. C	108⅛	100	do.	s30 116⅛
11,500	do.	108⅜	100	do.	s10 116⅛
1,500	do. new iss.	108⅛	100	do.	c 117⅛
40,000	do. new iss.	108⅜	800	Erie Railway.	83
215,000	do. new iss.	108⅛	100	do.	b10 83
100,000	do. new iss.	108⅛	300	do.	s10 82¾
18,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s. C.	102	300	do.	b30 83
110,000	do.	102⅛	200	do.	82⅝
10,000	do.	b10 102⅛	500	do.	82⅝
500	do.	102⅛	200	do.	s10 82⅛
2,000	U. S. 6s, 1yr. Cer.	96⅞	200	do.	b10 82⅜
9,000	Brooklyn City 6s, Water Loan.	105	300	do.	82¾
5,000	Tono. 6s, '90.	56	50	Chi. Bur. & Q. R.	118¼
7,000	M. 6s ins. to Pacific R.	69	25	do.	118⅝
10,000	O. & M. Cer.	33⅜	100	Erie R. Pref.	100
5,000	do.	33⅜	300	Hudson R. R.	112⅝
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s.	103	500	do.	112⅜
3,000	do.	103¼	100	do.	112¼
9,000	do.	105	400	Reading R.	117¾
1,000	Erie 1st M. Bs.	104⅜	350	Mich. Cen. R.	116
8,000	Erie 3d M.	112	100	M. S. & N. I.	71½
2,400	B., N. Y. & E. 1st.	106	400	do.	71¾
6,000	C. & N. W. S. F. B.	107	100	do.	b10 71⅝
1,000	C. N. W. 1st M.	97	400	Ill. Cen. R.	s10 126
2,000	Mich. S. S. F. Bs.	105	100	do.	126¾
35,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d.	90	600	Cle. & Pitts.	b10 99
3,000	McG. & W. 1st.	79¾	1000	do.	99
5,000	Amer. Gold.	227½	200	do.	s30 98
10,000	do.	s30 226	400	do.	98¾
15	Am. Ex. Bank.	130	200	do.	b10 98¾
15	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	210	600	Chi. & N. W.	38⅛
228	do.	210	100	do.	38⅜
900	Cum. Coal Pr.	47	400	do.	38¾
200	do.	s60 48⅛	500	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	b15 70¾
400	do.	b10 47⅜	100	do.	70¾
200	do.	b3 47⅜	200	do.	70¾
300	Quick. Min. Co.	101	100	do.	s10 70
100	do.	b30 101	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	103
100	do.	b18 101⅛	400	do.	b10 103
175	do.	101	1000	do.	102⅝
200	do.	b10 100	100	do.	102⅝
200	do.	99⅜	700	do.	s3 102⅜
1500	Mariposa M. C.	18	50	Clev. & Tol.	109
400	do.	17⅜	100	M. & P. Du C. R.	49
100	Wyom. V. Coal.	70	600	P., Ft. W. & C.	b30 101½
100	Quarts Hill Min.	6	100	do.	b10 101¾
160	Ashburton Coal.	16	500	do.	101
100	Pac. M. S. C.	s10 303	400	do.	s10 100⅝
60	do.	301⅜	300	do.	100⅜
50	do.	300			

SECOND BOARD.

$36,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s. C	102¼	200	N. Y. Cen.	118
100,000	U. S. 5s, 5-20s. C.	108⅛	300	do.	118
	New Issue.	108⅜	1600	Reading R.	118
20,000	do.	108⅜	200	do.	117⅝
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81. R.	111	100	do.	117½
13,000	U. S. 6s, '81. C.	110⅜	200	Chi. & R. I. R.	103⅜
10,000	O. & M. Cer.	33	1500	M. S. & N. I.	72
100	Quick. Min.	99	100	do.	72¼
200	do.	98⅜	500	do.	72⅜
200	do.	b30 99⅜	200	do.	b30 73¾
300	Mar. M. Co.	16⅜	1000	Cleve. & Pitts.	98
500	do.	15	400	do.	98⅛
100	Erie R. Pref.	106⅜	200	do.	s60 97¾
100	Erie Railway.	s60 64	550	Chi. & N. W.	39
400	do.	85¾	100	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	70⅜
150	do.	b15 85¼	500	do.	b15 71
500	do.	85	600	do.	70¾
1000	do.	84⅜	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	101¾
50	Mich. Cen. R.	116⅜	100	do.	100⅜

THURSDAY, Jan. 5—P. M.

The demand for Money, for temporary use, continued quite active to-day among the Brokers. Some of the heavy Banks were calling in their demand Loans, while others were large creditors on the morning exchanges through the Clearing-house, and were comparatively busy with their Stock Exchange dealers. The Gold Room felt the influence of the California arrival of yesterday and the good news (politically) from Savannah, and the rates fell off 5@6 ℔ cent. from the highest sales of yesterday. The range of the forenoon was 226½@226½@229 ℔ cent.

The public continue free buyers of Government Gold-bearing Stocks by way of re-investing their January Dividends, and prices were not adversely influenced by the pressure for money to carry over other Stocks. The business of the day in these Securities was large, both at the Stock Exchange Board and on Wall-street. The 10-40 Loan is 102@102¼ per cent., which is still a fraction easier to the buyer than the subscription cost. It is not, at present, expected that any considerable subscriptions, on speculation, will be made on the closing of the Loan on Saturday. Some of the National Banks and the Wall-street Money firms, who make a special business of Government, will probably provide liberally the last day for the wants of their City and Country dealers for investment, after this last of the Gold-bearing Loans is withdrawn from subscription. They will have two weeks allowed to them to pay up for the Stock they have taken.

The Stock Exchange was relieved of the Erie Dividend agitation, which had been made to effect, injuriously, the entire Railway list for a week or more, by the announcement of the regular 4 per cent. half-yearly division on the Common, and 8½ ℔ cent. on the Preferred Stock, from the Erie Board of Management, who met this forenoon and determined the question. The doubt thrown over the question appears to have been mainly a Stock Jobbing affair, and would probably have been powerless for mischief, but for the countenance which the rumor is said to have received directly, or by information, from day to day, from one or more of the so-called Wall-street, (or Stock Jobbing,) Directors. At the Second Board the stock was higher, and the general market rather better. The extremes of the day on Erie were 82½@87 ℔ cent.

At the close of dealings, at 4 o'clock, the following quotations were made as compared with the same hour yesterday. The Railway market was strong on New-York Central, but otherwise closed tame; Erie a fraction better than at the close of the Second Board. Gold 227½ ℔ cent.

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 6s, 1881	110⅛	110⅜	Pittsburgh	90	97¾
U. S. 5-20's	108⅜	108⅜	North-west	38½	38⅝
T. Certificates	97	97	N. West Pref.	76	69¾
N. Y. Central	117⅜	119	Rock Island	103	103⅜
Erie	82⅜	85¼	Fort Wayne	100¾	101
Hudson	112⅜	112⅝	Cum'land Coal,	46	45⅜
Reading	116¾	117⅜	Quicksilver	101¼	98⅜
Mich. Southern	71¾	72⅛	Mariposa	17¾	16¾
Illinois Cen	127⅜	127⅜	Ohio & M. Certs	33¾	33⅜

The First National Bank to-day received subscriptions to the 7-30 ℔ cents. $123,000, and to the 10-40 Loan $210,000.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	112	Bank of N. Amer.	103
Mercuants'	115	Heenver	102
America	125	Irving	102
City	155	Metropolitan	126
North River	105	Peoples'	106
Dry Dock	100	Market	102
Commerce	117	Shoe and Leather	106
Mechanics' Bk. Ass.	100	Marine	160
Ocean	92	Atlantic	106
Mercantile	125	Central National	102
American Exchange	120	Fourth National	98
Bank of ree Republic	105		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	105	Ill. Central 7 ℔ c. '75	114
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	108	Alton & T. H. 1sts	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Real Es.	100	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	106⅜
N. Y. C. 6s, Subscript.	100	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	97
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	116	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	98½
Erie 1st mort. '68	104⅜	Del. L. & W. 1sts	111
Erie 7s, 3d mort. '83	107	Oel. L. & W. 2ds	111
Erie 7s, 4th mort. '80	104	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	100
Erie 7s, 5th mort., '88	104	Tol. & W. 1sts. Ext	100⅜
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1sts., '77	106	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	109
Hud. R. 7s, 1st m., '69	106¾	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	100
Harlem 1sts., '69 & '72	105¾	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3ds.	91
Harlem 3ds. '68	97	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	78
Mich. S. 2ds. 7 ℔ c.	90	Chi. & Aft. 1sts	102
Nor. Ind. G. L., '68	100	Peninsular R. R. B.	85

Mr. E. C. STEDMAN has associated with Mr. T. M. NEWBOULD in the Stock Brokerage at No. 30 Broad-street, under the style of E. C. STEDMAN & Co. They advertise to buy and sell on commission all Government Securities and Railway Stocks and Bonds.

Earnings of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad line, from Cincinnati to St. Louis, for November:

	1864.	1863.
Eastern Division	$202,590 35	$153,437 29
Western Division	142,652 60	115,528 69
Total	$345,242 95	$268,965 98
Increase		$77,276 97

Jan. 1 to Nov. 30:

	1864.	1863.
Eastern Division	$1,787,366 63	$1,522,482 75
Western Division	1,247,757 98	1,048,992 89
Total	$3,035,126 61	$2,572,475 14
Increase		$462,651 47

The earnings of the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company for the month of December, 1864, were: $222,851 16
Same time in 1863: 96,203 70
Increase: $126,647 46
Earnings for the year 1864: $2,008,018 80
Earnings for the year 1863: 1,424,862 50
Increase: $583,156 20

The day's business at the office of the Assistant-Treasurer was as follows: Total Receipts, $3,020,125 60; for Customs, $201,100; Payments, $2,436,720 65; on account of Loan, $413,200; Balance, $22,237,927 78.

The following is an exhibit of the earnings of the New-York and Erie Railroad:

Earnings 11 months to Nov. 30, 1864		$11,983,866 77
Earnings estimated for December		1,216,133 23
Earnings for year 1864		$13,200,000 00
Expenses to Oct. 31	$7,091,408 87	
Expenses November and December	1,708,591 13	8,800,000 00
Nett earnings		$4,400,000 00
Int. on mortage bonds	$1,256,173	
Rents, taxes, &c.	1,060,597	2,416,770 00
Total		$1,983,230 00
Dividends July 1, 1864	$925,992 50	
January div. on preferred	298,470 50	1,224,469 00
Surplus		$758,761 00
Four per cent. on $16,393,100 of common stock is		655,724 00
Surplus after paying dividends		$103,037 00

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

LAST CHANCE FOR THE TEN-FORTIES.

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 28, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Ten-forty Loan will be withdrawn on the 7th of January next. No subscription therefor will be received after that date.

W. P. FESSENDEN, Secretary Treasury."

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, NO. 140 BROADWAY, will receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds on the most liberal terms up to 5 o'clock on SATURDAY, the 7th inst., and, on the payment of five per cent. down, further payments may be postponed until the bonds are ready for delivery. All five per cent. Legal-tender Notes of the United States will be received with accumulated interest, whether with or without coupons.

This bank is in daily receipt of 7 3-10 Treasury Notes for sale on Treasury account. Three-eighths per cent. commission allowed, and the notes forwarded to banks and bankers free of expense.

S. C. THOMPSON, President.

JAMES CURPHEY, Cashier.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE 10 40 LOAN.

THE NATIONAL CURRENCY BANK, No. 2 Wall-st., Fiscal Agent of the Government,

will receive subscriptions for this Loan during this week, giving to subscribers very liberal terms—among others, the receipt of all 5 per cent. Legal Tender Not

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4146. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Hood's Final and Disastrous Escape.

WHAT IS LEFT OF HIS ARMY.

He Crosses the Tennessee with Only Two Batteries.

The Rebel Army Retiring upon Meridian, Mississippi.

The Difficulties of the Pursuit.

OPENING OF A NEW CAMPAIGN.

General Thomas' Army Again in Motion.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1864.

The Tennessee campaign is at an end. The last of Hood's army crossed the Tennessee River, near Brown's Ferry, on the 29th ult., with eight pieces of artillery and about eighteen thousand men. He left Macon with 35,000 men, and was reinforced with Fosgate's cavalry and a portion of Dick Taylor's corps, swelling his force to fully 40,000 men and 110 pieces of artillery. With this force he marched upon Nashville. After the battle of Nashville both armies floundered in mud for ten days. Great exertions were made by Gen. Thomas to capture the whole rebel army, but the elements and the fleetness of Hood's infantry, and the valor of Forrest's cavalry foiled them. From the 17th until the 29th Wilson and Forrest were continually skirmishing, the weight of the successes being in our favor. The infantry, in the meantime, would crowd away a short distance every night, and the cavalry oppose us boldly during daylight. On the 27th, Gen. Steadman was sent across the river at Decatur, but Hood retired by the Florence and Lawrenceburgh roads to the north. Here the gunboats would have materially injured Hood, but the latter suddenly went to the left, and succeeded during the night in crossing the river. It is believed that Hood has buried and thrown into the river at least 30 pieces of artillery, as we have 68 pieces, and it is known that he got away with but two batteries. It is also known that he had 110 pieces in front of Franklin. Hood abandoned a large number of wagons and ambulances, the horses being needed to assist in the movement of his pontoon bridge. Rhoddy's cavalry brought up the rebel rear guard, and on the morning of the 27th had a brilliant encounter with Gen. Wilson's forces, in which the former lost over five hundred prisoners. Our official list of prisoners, at the Provost-Marshal's office, not including the last five hundred, is 9,700. Over 900 deserters have also reported. Hood is going down to Minden, where he will, no doubt, endeavour to reorganize his forces. There can be no question but that his army has sustained the most crushing defeat and rout of the war. The chase has been abandoned in force, although Steadman is across the river with orders to harass him and capture as much material as possible. I will state that a new campaign has been already projected, and the respective corps of Wood, Smith and Schofield are already moving. The Tennessee campaign, however, is ended. BENJAMIN C. TRUMAN.

A New Base for Operations South of the the Tennessee—Selma and Montgomery—How and When Hood Escaped—The Remnant of His Army.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Dec. 28, 1864.

Tennessee is now perfectly safe; no future attempts will be made by the rebels to occupy and hold it. Therefore, a new base of supplies will be found. The line of railroad from Nashville, south, is very long, and hence requires the detachment of a great number of troops to guard it, and from this point north, the Louisville Railroad is often cut, and the Cumberland River is only navigable in Winter. I believe, though, that Nashville will soon cease to be of much importance as a military centre. A strong guard will be left here, and the base of supplies will be changed to Florence. Of this I have no doubt.

The Tennessee is navigable for small boats from Chattanooga to its mouth, at all seasons, and for large ones from Florence to its mouth in high water, the only exception being between Decatur and Bainbridge, over the muscle shoals. Around these there is a railroad of only forty-five miles in length, and this could be kept open with comparatively few men. About the shoals there are numerous boats, which run to Chattanooga, and there are also several small gunboats to keep the river open.

We shall then have the advantage of a water base and a river line of defence. I have often wondered that this has not been before adjusted; but I feel certain that it will now be employed as a base. With an efficient cavalry force, properly supported by infantry and light artillery, Selma and Montgomery will speedily fall into our hands. Those towns would be no further from Florence than Nashville is from Louisville; and Louisville was our base in 1861-2; and Florence is to-day more securely ours than Louisville was then.

In cavalry, we still have at least sixty thousand mounted men to operate in the Gulf States. Every mile of railroad shall be destroyed, every foundry and mill burned, every bridge broken down, and every horse and mule taken. The rebels are now beaten and crushed in the West; everything which would enable them to recuperate should be taken away.

Hood has escaped. He crossed the river on the 23d, on pontoons, at Bainbridge, eight miles from Florence. Steadman, of whose expedition I gave a full account in my last, reached Decatur on the 24th, and immediately commenced reconnoitering on both sides of the river, when the fact of Hood's escape was discovered.

The rebel army, when it left Tennessee, including cavalry, consisted of from 17,000 to 18,000 men, being less than half its strength when it made its entry. The number of deserters is enormous. Of the 2,000 man he succeeded in conscripting, he did not get 100 across the river—all the remainder escaped in the melee; and of the 6,000 Tennesseeans—old soldiers—who marched North, not a thousand are to-day south of the river. The city is full of stragglers; even Gen. A. O. P. Nicholson, of Nicholson-letter notoriety, has returned to his home in Columbia, declaring the Confederacy a failure and his determination to aid it no more.

I have conversed with those who are in position to know something of the matter, and they estimated that there were at present only 1,600 Kentuckians and 4,000 Tennesseeans in the whole rebel army. The two States have furnished at least 75,000; where are they now? At least half of them are in their graves, and the remainder have deserted. The rebel army between the Mississippi and the Savannah Rivers, has ceased to exist as a formidable organization. If all the scattered commands were called in, not more than 12,000 cavalry and 15,000 infantry could be brought together. Ten thousand well mounted men could now traverse the country, from Vicksburgh to Savannah; and though they might not be able to capture a few of the most strongly fortified places, they would meet no serious resistance outside of these towns; and the remaining rebel railroads could be destroyed.

FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Arrival of a Steamer with Dispatches from Gen. Sherman—The Army Preparing for a Move.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 6.

The steamer *California*, from Hilton Head, arrived at Fortress Monroe yesterday, with Col. Ewing, bearer of dispatches from Gen. Sherman. The army were resting and preparing for another great campaign. Kilpatrick was actively watching Hardee's movements.

Sherman Preparing for a New Campaign—Kilpatrick Watching Hardee.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Jan. 6.

The steamer *California* arrived here this afternoon, from Hilton Head, S. C., with Col. Ewing on board, bearer of important dispatches from Gen. Sherman.

Gen. Sherman's army, since the capture of Savannah, has been quietly resting upon their laurels, and no aggressive movement has, as yet, been undertaken.

Gen. Kilpatrick, with his cavalry, was constantly on the scout, keeping a watchful eye over Hardee's forces. The army was rapidly recovering from the effects of its long and fatiguing march through Georgia, and was being reorganized and refitted, preparatory, it is said, to the commencement of a campaign, which would be as remarkable as its last great exploit.

GUERRILLAS ON THE POTOMAC.

Guerrillas Becoming Troublesome---Mail Carrier Wounded--Attack on a Cavalry Camp--After Him Recent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 6.

Major Andrews, who commands the guard picketing the Potomac River, from the Great Falls to the mouth of the Monocacy, says that the guerrillas who infest the banks of the river there have become very troublesome of late, and that hardly a night passes without their firing upon our pickets, or making an attempt to cross the river at some point or other.

On Monday night, while the mail-carrier of Major Andrews was conveying a mail from the camp to Poolesville, he was fired upon from the Virginia shore, and a ball passed through his hand, shattering it in a frightful manner.

On the same night, the camp of the First Delaware Cavalry was fired upon by bushwhackers, on this side of the river, who appear to be operating with the guerrilla, White, by signalling to him from the Maryland side, in the vicinity of Rockville.

On Wednesday night a party of rebels, numbering fifteen, crossed the Potomac on a raft, in the vicinity of Poolesville. They were evidently very hungry, for they were on a chicken stealing expedition, and they managed to get some eight miles from the river before they were discovered. They were then pursued, and finally overhauled, and ten of them taken prisoners.

Expedition on the Rappahannock—Destruction of Rebel Powder and Torpedoes—Arrival of Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 6.

A detachment of men from the Potomac flotilla, under Acting Master Toll, landed on the Rappahannock River on Wednesday, about six miles above its mouth, and destroyed two barrels of powder and two torpedoes, which the rebels had there collected.

The mail boat this morning from City Point brought up seventy-five rebel prisoners and deserters, who have all taken the oath of allegiance.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Opinions on Sherman's March—The Pope's Letter—The Pirate Shenandoah.

The mails by the *Asia*, covering dates to Dec. 25, reached this city yesterday.

SHERMAN'S MARCH.

HE WAS NOT COMPELLED TO LEAVE ATLANTA.

From the British Army and Navy Gazette, Dec. 24.

It is impossible to decide whether the Northern or the Southern journals are the more unsafe guides in an attempt to get at the truth respecting the enemy. If the Confederate papers had proved true prophets, Sherman had been, to use their own language, "gobbled up" by this time. By latest accounts he was halting at Milieu and resting his army, apparently ignorant of or indifferent to his fate. Before writing a word about his audacious march, we must at once dispose of the oft-repeated figment, that Sherman was forced to move because his communications were cut off. The truth is, that Sherman could have moved northward or northeastward, just as readily as he could have moved southward, and that at no time were his communications permanently destroyed. After Hood moved round him and took some of his chain of posts, Sherman sent a corps northward, which restored every post that had been taken and strengthened all the others, and Hood was so little able to prevent it, and was so fearful of attack, that he moved off westward and seemed to be making for Memphis till he heard Sherman had left Atlanta and was striking across Georgia. There is not the smallest pretext for saying Sherman was obliged to leave Atlanta, or that he could not have turned northward and eastward and joined Grant without opposition, had he been so minded. But the Northern people expected something more from the western army than the capture of Atlanta and an inglorious return "on their tracks." Macon, Augusta, Savannah, Mobile, were open to him, and he probably turned his face toward the Atlantic because his march across Georgia in that direction would be attended with the largest amount of damage to the enemy, and might be productive of the most decided results to the Federals. We do not mean to assert that the line between Atlanta and Chattanooga was severed, but we do very plainly assert that Sherman could have restored communication with the utmost facility had he laid stress in doing so. But he had nothing to gain by staying at Atlanta; he rested there to preen his wings and prepare for another flight. Whether he designed to take Macon and Augusta, or to effect a descent on any of the seaboard towns, when he launched out into air, we know not, and probably will never learn; but it is certain that the destruction of Macon and of Augusta would have caused great injury to the Confederates, and would have produced intense pleasure at Washington and in the North.

A FRENCH OPINION.

Referring to this military event, the *Independance Belge* says: "The Southern journals praise the when Sherman approaches the coast, the Confederate troops will manœuvre so as to prevent him from approaching Savannah; but this is mere brag. The facility with which the Northern army has traversed Georgia, indicates that the militia of that country is powerless to stop his passage; and we should not be astonished to learn by an early mail, that Savannah, so long impregnable by sea, has fallen into his power."

THE POPE AND THE REBELS.

ANSWER TO THE CONFEDERATE MANIFESTO.

The *Index* publishes the subjoined reply of the Pope to the manifesto of the Confederate States:

Honorable Gentlemen: Mr. Soutrar has handed me your letter of Nov. 11, with which, in conformity to the instructions of your Government, you have sent me a copy of the manifesto issued by the Congress of the Confederate States and approved by the most honorable President, in order that the attention of the Government of the Holy See, to whom, as well as to the other Governments, you have addressed yourselves, might be called to it. The sentiments expressed in the manifesto, tending as they do to the cessation of the most bloody war which still reges in your countries, and to the putting an end to the disasters which accompany it by proceeding to negotiations for peace, being entirely in accordance with the disposition and character of the angust head of the Catholic Church, I did not hesitate a moment in bringing it to the notice of the Holy Father. His Holiness, who has been deeply afflicted by the accounts of the frightful carnage of this onatinate struggle, has heard with satisfaction the expression of the same sentiments. Being the vicar on earth of that God who is the author of peace, he yearns to see these wrathe appeased and peace restored. In proof of this he wrote to the Archbishops of New-York and New-Orleans, as far back as Oct. 18, 1862, inviting them to exert themselves in bringing about this holy object. You may, then, honorable gentlemen, feel well assured that whenever a favorable occasion shall present itself, His Holiness will not fail to avail himself of it, to hasten so desirable a result, and that all nations may be united in the bonds of charity. In acquainting you with this benignant disposition of the Holy Father, I am pleased to declare myself, with sentiments of the most distinguished esteem, truly your servant, G. Card. ANTONELLI.

ROME, Dec. 2, 1864.

Messrs. A. Dudley Mann, J. M. Mason and John Slidell, Commissioners of the Confederate States of America, Paris.

THE PIRATE SHENANDOAH.

From the Manchester Examiner, Dec. 24.

A private letter, received in Liverpool yesterday, states that the American brig *Kate Price*, arrived at Bahia, spoke the new Confederate cruiser *Shenandoah* on the 12th of November, in latitude 12° 30' N., longitude 25° 35' W. The *Kate Price* was captured and bonded for $40,000, and the crew of the *Charter Oak*, of San Francisco, captured and burnt on the 5th of November, in latitude 7° N., longitude 28° W., was put on board of her. The *Shenandoah* had previously captured and burnt the *Susan*, of New-York, and the barques *Helena* and *E. Godfrey*, of the same port, their crews being placed on board a Danish brig bound for Rio Janeiro. It will be remembered that the *Shenandoah*, under the name of the *Sea King*, left London a few months since, and was met at Madeira by the steamer *Laurel*, from Liverpool, from which vessel, it is supposed, that she received a portion of her crew and armament. A number of the men, finding that the *Shenandoah* was going to be a Confederate cruiser, refused to join her, and were sent back to Liverpool in the West African mail steamer. They reported most positively that Capt. Semmes, of the *Alabama*, was the commander of the *Shenandoah*; but they were evidently misinformed, as Capt. Semmes is now in the Confederate States. Shortly after this, it was reported that the *Shenandoah* had been lost near Madeira; but this report, set afloat in the Gibraltar *Chronicle*, was evidently a ruse to throw the Federal merchants and Government off the scent. The view is confirmed by our Liverpool correspondents, who, from private information, had reason to believe that the *Shenandoah* would soon be heard of in the scene of her recent exploits.

THE SHANGHAE.

From the Shipping Gazette, Dec. 24.

The *Shanghae* steam corvette, which was built at Nantes for the Confederate States, but which the French Government refused to allow to be given up to them, and which, consequently, was ter some time detained at St. Nazaire, sailed from that port four days back for a destination which was not indicated, but which was understood to be England. It is affirmed that she has been purchased by the Peruvian Government, and she certainly had Peruvian officers on board.

OUR ALBANY CORRESPONDENCE.

Equalizing Bounties of Volunteers—Proposition to Amend New-York City Charter.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 6, 1864.

In the Senate the contested seat case occupies time and attention, to the exclusion of all other business. Senator Shafer still has the floor, and has consumed the day in reviewing the voluminous testimony bearing upon the question. He discusses the facts and the law in regard to the several ballots contested. Each of these ballots, or votes, it will be seen, constitutes a case by itself. Bills for equalizing the bounties paid to volunteers, in regard to which many Senators and members have desired to gain immediately an expression of the policy that will be pursued, are, therefore, for the present pushed aside. Mr. Shafer, who may be regarded as the defence in the contested seat case, insists that having been pushed into a discussion, with a view to coming to a decision at this time, he ought not now to be expected to give way for the transaction of other business. In the Assembly, also, nothing has yet been done with regard to the bounty bills. According to custom that body adjourned over this morning to Monday evening, to give the Speaker time to make up the standing committees. When, on coming together next week these committees are announced, time must still be allowed to bring bills before them, and have these considered and reported. In the meantime projects in regard to this matter will be increasing in number, and the subject will become more complicated. It would seem that local interested in enlisting men to fill their respective quotas will not do well to delay under the impression that their work will be materially modified by any action on the part of the Legislature. I think it entirely safe to act upon this as a conclusion, and if possibly an early agreement of views and a speedy enactment should be reached, it can hardly be retrospective in its effect, in any disadvantageous sense, to localities that now show themselves prompt in filling their quotas. As I have been speaking of delay, it may be proper to add that much has been accomplished by the Legislature, considering the time it has been in session. Its organization, properly regarded as the most important, and sometimes the most difficult duty of the session, has been effected with a promptness and wisdom worthy of special commendation. Public matters of great importance also have been introduced, and are first to awaken a deep interest in the minds of members. Those who have hoped for or expected *immediate* indications or action upon important subjects, do not, I think, consider the difficulties inherent in the subjects themselves, or the nature of deliberative bodies.

I would not omit to notice one of the propositions that will soon be introduced for the reformation or improvement of the New-York City Government. Mr. Cranmer, of New-York, has given notice of a bill providing for the election of Councilmen by Assembly Districts, rather than by Senatorial Districts, as now practiced. This will, of course, involve as important amendment of the city charter. The friends of the measure believe that by reducing the number of Councilmen from twenty-four to seventeen, as this will do, and by voting for them separately, instead of six at a time on a general ticket, better men will be elected, and corruption to some extent avoided.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 6.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To provide for a review of the Supreme Court decisions.

To confirm an ordinance of the New-York Supervisors relative to bounties.

Requiring mortgage liens on lands sold for taxes to be revoked in the Comptroller's office.

To amend the charter of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company.

A resolution directing the Canal Committee to inquire as to the expediency of prohibiting work on the canals on Sunday, was also introduced.

The Ninth Senatorial District contested seat case was then taken up.

Mr. Shafer argued in favor of the right of the sitting member (Mr. Niven) to the seat until the hour of adjournment. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 6.

The Speaker announced the following committee on the purchase of books for the Binghamton Law Library: Messrs. Meracreau, Bonham and Weed.

BILLS NOTICED.

To extend Ingraham-avenue, Brooklyn.

To incorporate the Brooklyn Ellsworth Club.

To divide the Eighth Ward and create a new ward in Brooklyn.

To amend the charter of New-York.

To authorize the City of Syracuse to borrow money for the relief of the families of volunteers.

Adjourned to 7½ A. M. Monday.

From Japan and China.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Jan. 6.

Advices from Yakobeme, Japan, to Nov 30, report the murder by the Japanese of two British officers. The British Minister had demanded the arrest and punishment of the assassins, and would take measures to compel it. The Japanese authorities show a disposition to comply with the demand.

North China advices announce the wreck of the British gunboat *Racehorse*, Nov. 4, in the Bay of Hangman, and a loss of 80 of her officers and crew.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 6.

TOBACCO ON HAND.

Mr. Stevens introduced a bill in amendment of the Revenue Law, which requires all persons having tobacco on hand to make immediate return of quality and kinds to the district assessor, and forbids removal without permit of the assessor. It permits the establishment of bonded warehouses in the Cities of New-York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Louisville, Paducah, St. Louis and other places, under the custody of an officer of the Treasury. Permits may also be obtained for private warehouses under the Treasury regulations. The bill allows tobacco to be exported without payment of tax, or packed and prepared for market by the grower on his own premises, or sold on the premises without payment of tax; but it may not be manufactured until it has been stored in a bonded warehouse. The taxes to be imposed on manufactured tobacco are left in blank. The bill was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

DEATH OF GEN. STERLING PRICE.

A telegram from City Point says Richmond papers announce the death, by paralysis, of Gen. Sterling Price.

THE CONSUL AT BANGKOK.

The Senate to-day, in Executive session, confirmed the nomination of James L. Hood, of Illinois, to be Consul at Bangkok, Siam.

THE DUTY ON PAPER.

The following is the joint resolution introduced by Representative Kasson to-day, and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means:

Resolved, That as long as the current rate of premium for exchange on London, when bought at New-York with any lawful money of the United States, shall exceed sixty dollars per centum, paper for the printing of books, periodicals and newspapers may be admitted at any custom port of the United States, from any foreign country, free of duty; and the rate of exchange shall be ascertained and declared, for the purposes of this resolution, by the Secretary of the Treasury.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 6.

The Senate assembled at the usual hour, Vice-President Hamlin in the chair.

THE SALE OF INDIAN LANDS.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication giving information in relation to the sale of Indian lands, which was called for by the resolution adopted some time since.

PETITION FOR INCREASE OF PAY.

Mr. Foster, of Connecticut, (Union,) presented the petition of officers of the Connecticut Second Light Artillery, asking for an increase of the rations issued to soldiers. They state that the allowance of rice, potatoes and bread is too small.

The petition was referred to the Military Committee.

Petitions from officers of the army asking for an increase of pay, were presented by Messrs. Pomeroy and Wilson.

AN ANTI-SLAVERY PETITION.

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, (Union.) presented the petition of citizens of Worcester, Mass., asking for the abolition of slavery, which was referred to the Committee on Slavery.

PETITIONS REPORTED BACK.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Union,) from the Finance Committee, reported back the petition of army officers asking an increase of pay, and asked that the committee be discharged, and the petition referred to the Military Committee.

The request of Mr. Sherman was acceded to.

THE REQUEST OF THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.

Mr. Sherman, from the Committee on Finance, reported back a petition asking for a remission of the duties paid on material used in the manufacture of dresses worn by the Sisters of Charity, and asked that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the same. And it was so ordered.

PENSION AGENTS.

Mr. Talbuell offered a resolution, which was passed, calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for information as to the number of pension agents employed by the Government, how many in each State, under what law employed, etc., etc.,

PROCEEDINGS IN CRIMINAL CASES

Mr. Turnbull, of Connecticut, (Union,) called up the bill to regulate proceedings in criminal cases, relating especially to the punishment of the crime of treason, which was passed.

It provides that where the offence charged be treason, and is a capital offence, the defendant shall be entitled to twenty, and the United States to five, peremptory challenges; on a trial for any other offence, the United States shall be entitled to two peremptory challenges and the defendant to ten. Where any person convicted of an offence against the United States shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a period longer than one year, it shall be lawful for the court by which the sentence is passed, to order the same to be executed in any State prison or Penitentiary within the district or State where such court is held, the use of which prison or penitentiary is allowed by the Legislature of such State for such purpose, and the expense attending the execution of the sentence shall be paid by the United States. The act takes effect on the first of June, 1865.

UNEMPLOYED ARMY OFFICERS.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, (Union,) called up the bill to drop from the rolls unemployed officers of the army.

The report of the Military Committee on this subject, recommending that the bill do not pass, was read.

Mr. Wilson moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Trumbull was sorry that the Committee on Military Affairs had come to such a conclusion. He was not prepared to controvert the soundness of the position assumed by the committee, or to deny that the Executive has competent authority to dismiss officers from the service. But it was an authority which the Executive would be very slow to exercise. He believed it had always been customary in the history of the Government for Congress to legislate for the disposition of army officers. It was done in the war of the Revolution and in 1812. If the precedent proposed by the committee were adopted, and the power left in the President's hand, Congress would have to surrender up its authority to reduce the army and discharge the officers at the close of the present war. He would like to inquire of the Chairman of the Military Committee whether there had not always been legislation to get rid of supernumerary officers that would not be necessary in time of peace. An act of Congress was passed to muster out such officers in 1816 or 1817.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, (Union,) said that during the last war, several regiments of the line were established. At the expiration of the war, it became necessary to reduce the army. That required legislation, but the volunteer officers went out of commission at the expiration of the war.

Mr. Trumbull could see no difference between regulars and volunteers in such a time as this. If it was necessary, after the war of 1812, to legislate on this subject, it was equally so now.

Mr. Grimes said there was no parallel between the cases.

Mr. Trumbull understood that the report of the committee was upon the ground entirely that the President had authority to relieve the country of this evil of idle officers receiving pay from the Government, and rendering no service. Would the Senator from Iowa tell the Senate and the country why, it in 1815 or 1816, legislation was necessary to get rid of unnecessary officers, it was not so now?

Mr. Grimes stated, in reply to Mr. Trumbull, that Congress created fifteen or twenty regiments in the last war with Great Britain, and their officers were appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. It was necessary to legislate, in order to disband these regiments at the close of the war. That was not the case now. It was now proposed to step in and interfere with the prerogative of the President. He was opposed to this.

Mr. Lane, of Indiana, (Union,) spoke in favor of the report of the Committee, and hoped the Senate would act upon its recommendation.

Messrs. Conness, Powell, Howe, Davis, and Hendricks addressed the Senate on the subject under consideration.

Mr. Trumbull resumed the floor on this subject. He advocated the passage of the House bill, on the ground that justice to the officers in the army required it. There were now one hundred and sixty-two Colonels commanding brigades in the army. They could not be promoted because there were no vacancies, and could not be while so many Brigadier-Generals were on the rolls, though unemployed. He called attention to the law mustering out of the service the officers of the war of 1812, and said that such a law was as necessary now as then.

Mr. Wilson said the responsibility of dismissing officers was now with the President of the United States, and he ought to exercise it. Several officers had been mustered out of the service during the past year; some, he thought, within the last four or five weeks. They had either been mustered out, or had resigned, knowing they would be mustered out. The facts in relation to every officer could be put into the possession of the President, and he could act upon them, and take the responsibility. He (Mr. Wilson) did not want the responsibility shifted upon the Congress of the United States. If the bill was passed as it came from the House it would leave it in the power of any commanding officer to secure the dismissal of his subordinates. By the reorganization of brigades in divisions officers might be thrown out of the service at the expiration of three months under this bill. There was more intrigue in the army among officers than in the most exciting political canvasses among politicians. There was no comparison between the rivalries and jealousies of army officers and of ambitious men in the civil service; and he (Wilson) thought Congress ought to do nothing to increase the means for carrying out this rivalry, as it would by passing the House bill. When a General was out of service, it was the duty of the Executive to see to the cause of his being unemployed. If he was out of service for cause, he ought to be dismissed. But if, as was frequently the case, he was out because of the jealousy or rivalry of a superior officer, the President should so act as to do justice to this officer, and at the same time take care of the interests of the country. We ought to suppose that officers will be justly dealt with by the President, and that the public good would be promoted by the judicious exercise of the authority vested in him. Some officers, not in employment now, ought to be dismissed; others ought not. The mere mention of names would satisfy the Senate on the subject. If this rule of the House bill was adopted, it would give to superiors the power to crush out inferiors whom they did not like, by suspending them from duty under some pretext, knowing that at the expiration of three months they would be dropped from the rolls. This power of dismissing inferior officers by superiors was very great, and ought to be exercised by corps and army commanders in the field, and only then very rarely. There were able officers not in the public service to-day, or if in the service, in a subordinate capacity, because of a difference of opinion or rivalry with officers who were once their inferiors, but have been more fortunate than they for a couple of years. He did not believe justice or the good of the service would be promoted by the passage of the law from the House.

Mr. Wilson desired to say that the committee admitted that incompetent officers ought to be dismissed. He did not think the fact of any officer being out of employment for a few weeks was any evidence that he ought to be dismissed. There were officers in the field to-day who ought not to be in the service. The committee's opinion was that unworthy officers ought to be dismissed, whether employed or unemployed, but that the President ought to have the power to dispose of them in any case. The act of 1862 authorized and requested the President to dismiss from the service any officer for any cause which in his judgment was sufficient and for the good of the service. It was not only an authority but a request, and if there was an officer in commission unworthy of the place he held, the responsibility was with the President. Let him exercise that according to his sense of public duty. He (Wilson) understood that a dozen or fifteen officers who were believed to be unworthy would be dismissed before long. It was not proposed to reduce the number of officers in the army. There were now seventy Major-Generals and two hundred and seventy-five Brigadier-Generals in the army.

Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, (Union,) wished the bill postponed for thirty days. If the President should not before the end of that time dismiss unworthy officers to make room for men of merit. He thought therefore that Congress ought to pass such a bill as came from the House.

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, (Dem.,) referred to a case in which Gen. Jackson removed from the rolls of the army an officer who had given him a personal insult. There could be no doubt, since the passage of the act of 1862, that the President had full power to dismiss any officer, and he thought the passage of the proposition before the Senate would be an interference with the prerogative of the President. There was not much analogy between the law passed in 1814 and that proposed now.

Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, (Union,) inquired if the act of 1816 did not constitute a board composed of officers of the army to pass upon cases of dismissal.

Mr. Johnson replied that he did not think it would be necessary in Congress to say to the President, as it would by the passage of the resolution before the Senate, that he was keeping in the service a lot of incompetent officers. If he believed that the President knowingly kept in the service incompetent officers, and he (Johnson) were a member of the House of Representatives, he would impeach him.

Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, (Union,) thought that if it was an offence in the President to allow unworthy officers to remain in the service, it was also an offence in the Senate to do so. He did not believe the resolution before the Senate reflected upon the President in any way. He did not believe any reflection was intended. The fact was, we were paying a great deal of money to men who gave no service for what they received. The service was rendered, it was true, but not by men who received the pay always.

The yeas and nays were demanded on the motion to indefinitely postpone, resulting in yeas 20, nays 8, so the House resolution was indefinitely postponed.

DUTIES ON TOBACCO.

Mr. Sherman introduced a bill, levying internal duties on tobacco.

It provides for a tax of 20 cents per pound on leaf tobacco, tobacco-stems and scraps, and 30 cents on tobacco in twists or strips; and requires all tobacco-growers, before the 1st of August, to notify the Assistant Assessor of their respective districts of the number of acres planted in tobacco, on the pain of forfeit of $500 for each acre; and also before its removal, when grown, to give notice to the Assistant Assessor, who shall cause it to be weighed, marked and branded and numbered, the owners to pay the cost of such service. It provides further that such tobacco may be removed to a bonded warehouse, and withdrawn therefrom for exportation or manufacture without payment of duty, or for consumption on payment of duty, and prescribes fines of $500, and imprisonment for one year, for tampering with brands or marks. It requires returns to be made of all unmanufactured tobacco in hand on the 1st of July next to the Assistant Assessor. Unmanufactured tobacco may be removed from the place of production, and producers or manufacturers may establish bonded warehouses under the regulations prescribed by the Commissioners of Internal Revenue, and tobacco may be withdrawn from warehouse, manufactured and returned to the warehouse again, under similarly prescribed regulations. It also provides a duty on cavendish, plug and twist, of 10 cents; on tobacco twisted by hand, 10 cents; on smoking tobacco with stems in, and, on fine cut shorts, 5 cents; on fine cut chewing tobacco, 10 cents; on smoking tobacco made of stems, 5 cents; on snuff flour, 15 cents; on snuff not pickled or scented (if the duty on the leaf has been paid), 15 cents; on snuff prepared or pickled, 40 cents, when no tax has been paid on the leaf tobacco or snuff flour of which it is made; on scraps or refuse of cigars, 5 cents; on all cigars, $10 per thousand; on cheroots or cigarettes in paper wrappers, sold for not over $15 per thousand, including the tax, $5 per thousand.

Mr. Sherman said the above bill was prepared by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. He moved its reference to the Committee on Finance, and it was so referred.

THE RESOLUTION OF THANKS.

The House joint resolution, tendering the thanks of Congress to Maj.-Gen. Sherman and his army, was reported to have passed the House.

Mr. Lane, of Indiana, (Union,) moved to take up the above and pass it immediately.

Mr. Trumbull suggested that it should be referred to the Military Committee. He was in favor of the resolution, but he desired its reference because such a course had been pursued in relation to other officers—Gen. Grant and Admiral Farragut.

Mr. Johnson was opposed to the reference. He thought the success of Gen. Sherman's expedition was so signal as to entitle his Commander and its soldiers to the thanks of Congress and of the nation. It had done a great deal, as he saw by the reports from Savannah, toward suppressing the rebellion and restoring the Union. It gave great cause for hope.

Mr. Clarke, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) said that Gen. Sherman, in cutting loose from Atlanta and marching through Georgia, had disregarded all military laws and requirements; and he (Mr. Clarke) was in favor of disregarding the practice and precedents of the Senate, to thank him and the army for what they had done.

The question was then put on referring the resolution, and the Senate decided not to refer it.

The resolution then passed without a dissenting voice.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 6.

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE.

The House passed the Senate bill repealing so much of the act incorporating the Smithsonian Institute as requires two of the Regents to be appointed from members of the National Institute, the latter having ceased to exist.

THE NEW DELEGATE FROM MONTANA.

Mr. Samuel McLean, Delegate from the new Territory of Montana, appeared, qualified and took his seat.

THANKS TO GEN. SHERMAN AND HIS ARMY.

Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, (Union,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the following joint resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the people and the Congress of the United States are due, and are hereby tendered to Major-Gen. Sherman, and through him to the officers and men under his command, for their gallantry and good conduct in their march from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and their triumphal march through Georgia to Savannah, and the occupation of the latter city, and that the President cause a copy of this resolution to be engrossed and transmitted to Major-Gen. Sherman.

A COMMITTEE ON THE SUBJECT OF TAXATION.

Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, (Union,) offered a resolution, which was agreed to, that the Committee on Ways and Means consider the expediency of providing for a commission of members of the Senate and House, with leave to sit during the vacation of Congress, to examine and report on a system of taxation, bearing equally on the property and industry of the country, and that said commission report, by bill or otherwise, at the commencement of the Thirty-ninth Congress.

THE DUTIES ON IMPORTED PAPER.

Mr. Kasson introduced a bill for the promotion of knowledge by the suspension of duties on imported paper.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PROVIDING JUSTICE FOR ARKANSAS.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, (Union,) introduced a bill providing for a term of the Judicial District Court of Arkansas, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL STANDING COMMITTEES.

On motion of Mr. Wilson a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on the Rules to inquire into the expediency of creating two additional Standing Committees, one on internal revenue and the other on the national currency; and also into the expediency of a standing instead of a special committee on the Pacific Railroad.

THE AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Senate joint resolution, having in view the amendment of the Constitution to abolish slavery throughout the country.

Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, (Union,) indorsed the words of President Lincoln, namely: "If slavery is not wrong, nothing is wrong." The proposition whether this universal wrong should be considered or abolished was now before the House. If slavery had never been known in the United States, and any member should introduce a measure to enslave any portion of the people, he would be looked upon as an enemy of the human race. He did not believe such a measure could receive a single vote in this House, yet it was known votes had been cast here to keep in slavery men who, under the laws of God and nature, are as much entitled to freedom as the white race. The framers of the Constitution were not guilty of making an instrument which could be fairly interpreted to deprive any one of justice, liberty and happiness. If for the last thirty years statesmen had ruled the country—if they had been men who had not defended and made concessions to slavery—this war would not have resulted. He argued that Congress had the constitutional right to make the amendment, and he anticipated the most favorable results from such legislation.

Mr. Orth, of Indiana, (Union,) spoke of the duty and destiny of the American people. The feeling exhibited throughout our struggle and in the recent election proves our ability and willingness to serve the nation. The rebellion must be subdued, without regard to cost or sacrifice. This was the imperative duty. Slavery, the cause of all our troubles, is dying, but we must, by a constitutional amendment, provide against its future existence. In the reconstruction of the Government great care must be exercised. No State must be readmitted into the Union until thoroughly purged of treason and able to sustain civil authority and free institutions. The intermeddling of France and England demand our serious attention. These nations must be held to an account for their conduct, and the Monroe doctrine strictly enforced, even at the hazard of a foreign war. These duties discharged, our destiny is fixed, and in process of time our Government will be the only Power recognized on the continent of North America.

Mr. Scofield spoke of slavery and its intolerant and belligerent character. If the war should end without a division of the Union, or if the rebellion should collapse, we should still have this question to distract our counsels. Slavery in the end must die. It had cost the country too much suffering and precious blood to be permitted to live. So the only question was: Shall it die now by constitutional enactment, or shall it linger in party warfare for a quarter or half of a century longer, producing acrimonious cabals and patchwork legislation. In advocating the power, as said the question was presented to the people last Autumn, and they had decided it in favor of emancipation. Mr. Scofield replied to the remarks heretofore delivered by

Mr. Brooks, who, rising, said when the gentlemen (Scofield) speaks of the city I in part represent, I am bound to say an effort was made by the Federal Government last Autumn to control the election in New-York by sending there a bold robber in the person of a Major-General of the Army of the United States; the robber of public treasure who dared not exercise the power, or attempt to control those whom the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Scofield) had called thieves and robbers. I can stand any amount of personal attack upon myself, but when my constituents are called thieves and robbers, I leave it to the gentleman, after making such an imputation, to say whether propriety and decency do not require he should give me an opportunity to defend the million of people whom I in part represent?

Mr.

THE OPDYKE-WEED LIBEL SUIT.

Supreme Court—Trial Term.
Before Hon. Judge Mason.

ARGUMENT OF WM. M. EVARTS, ESQ., FOR THE DEFENDANT.

George Opdyke vs. *Thurlow Weed.*—At the opening of the court, Mr. Emott resumed his argument in relation to the alleged fraud in the omission of the $28,000 received from the Government. There was not the slightest evidence to support the allegation. Mr. Farley did not exhibit to the Board of Supervisors the statement of profit or loss which he had given in evidence on this trial, but he was examined on the subject by Mr. Blunt, and stated the result to which that calculation led him, and in that calculation he was compelled to take into account the $28,000. The item of $15,000 that appeared in the cash-book was balanced and it had nothing to do with the claim, which was for machinery, tools and material. In regard to damages, counsel insisted that a small verdict at the end of such a trial and against such a libel would be a reputation of the slander.

Counsel then cited authorities on the law of libel and closed by submitting numerous requests to charge, the last of which was that the reiteration of the charges in the counsel's opening were also evidences of malice to be submitted to the jury.

ARGUMENT OF MR. EVARTS.

Mr. Evarts followed on behalf of the defendant. He said that much of the time on this trial had been occupied in overthrowing charges and difficulties which were not made and did not present themselves. Take out from the list of witnesses Messrs. Blunt, Farley, Andrews and Opdyke, and you will have exhausted all who have spoken to the cause,—all who used any light upon the relation of the parties, on the subject of the controversy, or the right or wrong of the alleged libels, or alleged misconduct of the plaintiff. The disclosures of this trial have been felt, by all the honest and high-minded, as tending to public good, and by all the corrupt men, as a blow at them in the person of the plaintiff. This action was brought to recover $50,000, not for any pecuniary damage, but to inflict punishment for a public offence. It had been intimated that the plaintiff did not intend to appropriate any of the proceeds of the verdict, but to apply them to charitable uses. The idea of Mr. Opdyke being the almoner of Mr. Weed's means was ludicrous. If Mr. Weed could become the almoner of Mr. Opdyke's resources, he would, doubtless, make charitable use of large sums of Mr. Opdyke's money, as he had done with his own. But the counsel said that the expenses of this suit would hardly be more than met by a verdict to the full amount. Did the plaintiff intend to deduct those expenses before he applied the money? Counsel dwelt at some length on the subject of the liberty of the press and the law of libel, showing the great progress made in jurisprudence on these questions, all of which was gained by the instincts of the people against the maxims of power and authority. In advertising to one of the earliest trials for libel in this country, where the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty, which was answered by three cheers from the people outside the court, counsel stated that in consequence of that result, the freedom of the city was voted to Alexander Hamilton, counsel for the defendant, and there was no Mayor Opdyke to veto that resolution. [Here there was an outburst of applause in the court-room, which was censured by the Judge.] Counsel then referred to the last great libel suit of Littlejohn *vs.* Greeley, where only one of the jury was in favor of substantial damages. The necessary comments on the conduct of public men permits the invasion of their private affairs, though not of their domestic relations. A good men never, except by mischance, appeared in a legal tribunal for protection in such cases. The case at *Fry vs. Bennett* was a peculiar one, where the private affairs of the plaintiff were invaded persistently. Mr. Opdyke had been wholly occupied in the pursuit of gain, and he stepped out into public life from that pursuit, which one had never for a moment abandoned. There were village Opdykes in every hamlet throughout the land. Mr. Weed's career had been the opposite of Mr. Opdyke's. He had avoided public office and yet he had had power. How did he get it? It came from what he had done for others, and not from what others had done for him. His thoughts were occupied with matters of great public interest, whilst those who could not appreciate him imagined that he was brooding over private and selfish matters. Hence they sought to drown him with aspersion. The organs of the party to which Mr. Weed belonged opened upon him, and sought to drive him out of the position of public influence which he had enjoyed for half a century. The slander to regard to the steamer *Catalina* was exploded. Then he undertook to unmask his defamers, and among them this plaintiff, who was presented here rather in the attitude of a defendant. This alleged libel was aimed at a whole tribe. It was a familiar suggestion, that the presumption always was that the plaintiff in a libel suit had just cause. But that presumption was unfounded. It was more likely to be the fact that he sought to escape from the presumed truth of the charges, by getting a nominal verdict? It was because there were no epithets, no abuse, no adjectives in the simple statement of the points in Mr. Opdyke's public conduct, that it was felt. Were Sancho Panza got sorely beaten in one of his master's encounters, Don Quixote consoled him by saying: "The reason thou feelest that pain all down thy back is, that the stick with which thou wast flogged was of that length." The articles claimed to be libelous are both in reply to prior attacks. The first article is headed, "The New-York *Evening Post*." The *Post* had called Mr. Weed a bungler in the matter of the *Catalina*. Mr. Weed refuted the *Catalina* libel by the statements of all the parties connected with it. Then he proceeded to "unmask" his defamers. He charges this plaintiff with getting up that *Catalina* slander, and with having assisted him at Washington and elsewhere. Then comes the present alleged libel; it must be taken in connection with the rest. There was no charge of getting up contracts corruptly; but, "this man who brings these charges against me has made more money out of secret partnerships than any fifty shermers, Jew or Gentile," not "smarter" in the vulgar sense, but in the primary meaning, according to Webster, viz.: "A shrewd man in making bargains." The secondary meaning was: "Cheating in bargains, or in gaming." The statement in regard to the Mariposa affair was not a libel, unless it was contained in its final words, that "there were other exactions and extortions during the negotiation that would make Jews blush." In other words, Gen. Fremont had to submit to the loss of larger slices of his property before the matter was brought to a successful conclusion. The article then turns upon the *Tribune*, and closes with an avowal on Mr. Weed's part of his disinterested support of the Government, and the causes of his hostility and opposition to the radical wing of the party. The second article was headed "The *Evening Post*, Messrs. Opdyke, Field, Greeley," &c., &c. It alludes to Mr. Opdyke's appeal to the law, refers to the answer in the McNeil suit, and then speaks of what may be called the Gibbs' swindle by way of parenthesis. Then it says that Mr. Opdyke may enlarge the field of his inquiry by embracing the alleged sale of the office of Surveyor for $10,000. Of course Opdyke had no office to dispose of, and it was his influence that was referred to. Then, as a sort of appendage, shoddy blankets are mentioned rejected in New-York, but worked in subsequently at Philadelphia. Now, strange to say, not a single witness had been examined as to what shoddy means. Undoubtedly it means inferior blankets, and you have the evidence of the plaintiff's trying, after one rejection, to put them in. Then the germans made of inferior cloth, were finally thrown into the contemptuous of the army. There was no imputation that the plaintiff corrupted any of the officers of the Government. The jury were to put on violent construction upon the language, but take it in its natural force of the words. The article then replies to the *Evening Post* about the navy agency, and to Mr. Field's response in the newspapers to the *Tribune*, and again to the *Evening Post's* sneer about Mr. Weed's representing our public interests abroad. Then, with modesty and truthfulness, Mr. Weed disclaims any special fitness for that or any other post, and states his constant refusal to accept high places. All these alleged libels are responsive to attacks in which Opdyke had joined, and they are limited to statements of fact in temperate language, in strong contrast to the expressions "burglar," and "fellow," and "disreputable," that had been heaped upon him by the confederates in this combined attack. Now, the jury, in construing these libels, were to regard them as a part of an animated newspaper controversy, in which recriminations were involved on both sides. During the recent political campaign men were denounced on one side as traitors and on the other as miscegenators. A barroom controversy must be regarded in a different light from an obtrusion into a gentleman's parlor by vehement aspersion. Now, to regard to the proof, counsel might pass over, as already sufficiently discussed, the Mariposa affair, and leave to the jury whether the $2,400,000, the $700,000, and the $500,000, that was taken from Gen. Fremont, had not been fully shown, and whether those were not pretty large slices out of his estate, and enough to satisfy the exactions and extortions of anybody. The estate had already produced $3,000,000 in gold, and was supporting a numerous population. The embarrassment grew out of the inability of Fremont to wield it under its debts and the exhausting rate of interest. Owning five-eighths of the property, three-eighths being owned by lawyers in California, he is ready to give one-quarter of the whole, or two-fifths of all he owes, to Messrs. Ketchum, Opdyke and Stevens, to secure the rest. Out of 62,000 shares he is to have at least 37,000. His proposition to Stevens is that Stevens should have but 25,000 shares to deal with. When Stevens comes to Ketchum and Opdyke they tell him they want but 25,000 shares themselves, so they send him back to get out of Fremont's 37,000 something more. Here begins the departure from Gen. Fremont's munificent proposition. Stevens says to Fremont: These people are going to take the whole 25,000, so you must give me enough to pay the lawyers' fees, &c. Finally, Fremont agrees to give him 7,000 shares more. Now, it is claimed, as a sufficient answer in regard to Mr. Field's tne, that it was not exacted out of Fremont, but out of Stevens' 7,000 shares. But it was necessary to include the 2,000 in the 7,000 shares. I find no fault with Mr. Field's fee, but I do find fault with his saying that it was not worked with any exaction or increased extortion upon Gen. Fremont. Now we have got to Fremont's giving up 62,000 out of 62,000—more than half his property. They say to him, "You have got 35,000 left; you must put 25,000 into our hands to secure our control." That made 37,000 shares in their hands, leaving Fremont 5,000. One would suppose that all this involved a considerable amount of concession to the necessities of his situation, and his eagerness for settlement. I agree that it was good advice on the part of his friends that he should get his property back. Why didn't he get it back, except that a new occasion was made for taking more shares out of him? They said, "We will give you back 20,000 shares, (why not 25,000?) but only on condition that you will sell us 5,000 at $25 a share." And yet it was selling for $55. So they succeed in getting him to part with 500 additional shares, for which they pay him only half what it was worth. Now Mr. Field's ten is none of my business, but yet it must be a subject of comment publicly. We don't object to the amount, but we do object to his not admitting it to be a large fee. [Laughter.] We never have had any such fear, and never expect to have. The difficulty with all this matter is, that $200,000 is not anything, $2,500,000 is not anything, and $700,000 is not anything. If separated they are not anything. Then any child knows that when added together, they are not anything. So we have this owner of 62,500 shares coming out with something like 20,000. It is nothing; he is lucky to get so much. He has got these man's money in his pocket—money that they have left him, and which they ought to have had; and now that he is clear of the concern, he is asked whether they took anything more than they required, and he says he thinks they did not. [Laughter.] Well, I believe they didn't take anything more than they asked for, and I don't think they took anything less. Is a sheep any the less fleeced by the clipping because before his shearers it is dumb? [Laughter.] That is the whole of this story. It is for the jury to say whether there was not a little exaction in it. In examining Fremont, I asked him who paid him for the 500 shares. He said Mr. Hoy. I inquired, "Did't Opdyke hear a part of it?" This was objected to. I supposed there might have been 3 checks, but it turned out that both the checks were Hoy's. So we telled then to connect Opdyke with the transaction. Then we sent for Hoy into the enemy's camp. We put him on the stand and asked him, "Did you pay for that stock?" "Yes." "With your own checks?" "Yes." "Who contributed to that payment?" Here my friend interrupted and said it was due to the administration of justice to protect the witness against this inquiry into his private affairs. But the Court said he might answer, and the witness said "one-third was paid by Ketchum, one third by Opdyke, and one-third by himself." That was a problem of his private affairs that alarmed my friend, who knew what his answer was to be. You don't need to set a whole loaf to find out that it is sour, nor to take out all the spots or injured portions of cloth to ascertain whether it is shoddy. Now we come to the contracts. We are not talking about Mr. Stewart's having contracts. He is not an eminent public character, has not gone into public service, has is not a seeker after nominations, or a candidate for public offices. He is a plain dry-goods merchant. But here is a patriot, a statesman, an inveigher against corruptions and charters of Catalines, who, in 1863, said he had no connection, direct or indirect, with contracts or business with the Government, and that any supposition to the contrary was pure imagination. This man goes to work to find fault with Mr. Weed for having, at an early stage of the war, had some connection with chartering a steamboat. The question is whether, for personal gain and advantage, Opdyke has large dealings with the Government. There is only one way for a tolerably honest and honorable man, and that is he sure that every contract with the Government is in his own name; so proposed, so understood, so known to his political friends and opponents. Mr. Opdyke, as Mayor of the city, divided his conscience between the acquisition of private gain and the concealment that would injure his public reputation and influence. When a man undertakes to serve God and the devil, he must expect to be criticised for it. When a man thanks God that he is not like these other republicans and sinners, and is exposed, people will have their judgment about him. He must choose whether he will go back to his counter and increase his fortunes, or forswear sack and live cleanly. Now, what do we show? Enormous transactions. In twenty months, from September, 1861, to May, 1863, a long list of contracts to the name of a single man, Carnait, to the amount of five millions of dollars, out of which Mr. Opdyke's firm makes $172,000. But to this we have too same answer, "It is nothing." There is the same monstrous, arrogant, offensive disregard of all our common place, every-day notions of honest gains; of our old-fashioned rules and requisitions against public men; our old-fashioned ideas of moderate and sober accumulations of fortune. In answer to the statement that these parties did not make large fortunes out of Gen. Fremont, but out of Mariposa stock, it came to this—that if they did not make it out of Gen. Fremont they made it out of the public. What was there in this view of Mr. Opdyke's conduct to be approved, or to enhance damages for exposing him, in the avowal that ten millions was out out as a mine, a spring, a net to catch unwary customers with? And then all the purchasers to sell out and retire, and "Mariposa" stand at 15 instead of 75—and that is true value. Then we come to the Surveyorship. That is "a short horse and soon curried." There are only four persons who knew anything about it—Andrews, Opdyke, McNeil and Williamson. If that become a matter of rumor that there was a bargain of this kind; that Opdyke was to give his influence to Andrews to secure the Surveyorship, in return for which Andrews was to use his place to raise $10,000 for Mr. Opdyke's election. Every one knew that Mr. Opdyke had received the $10,000 from the Custom-house; every one knew that no assessment had previously been made for a Mayoralty election; and people wondered how Opdyke came to that rock, and this stream of money rushed out. Now, the two disinterested witnesses, McNeil and Williamson corroborated each other as to the whole matter of this bargain. Was it to be expected that the parties to this arrangement, when they appeared on the stand, would confess what they had done, especially when one of these was, as Mr. Opdyke had very truly remarked, a "practical politician," and a lawyer to boot.

Counsel reviewed the testimony of Andrews to show that the circumstances of his interviews with McNeil and Williamson, as elicited on cross-examination, flatly contradicted the testimony of those witnesses, and [illegible] with Opdyke. The whole arrangement was a [illegible] and could be said not to be shunned to [illegible] written contract. The case of these political friends was, "You boost me into Surveyorship and I will put you into the Mayoralty. And the difficulty with Mr. Opdyke has been that all these things were disclosed and commented upon in broad, trenchant light, the true character of the transaction, to wit: a sale of his influence to help himself to office, did not occur to him. On the says it was done for the public good—to get a bad Mayor out and put a good Mayor in! Well, the interest which the city took in the matter was shown by a contribution of $2 500 while the candidate, as he says, advanced $20 000 only a portion of which he succeeded in getting back by this levy on custom-house officers. There are men quite willing to bear their share of party contributions for public purposes, without a personal object? That is a public use of private money, honorable, and if properly expended in conducting our Government by the [illegible] beneficial. I have known men quite willing to contribute to the election of others, who would cut off their right hands, before they would contribute one dollar of their own money in an election to which they were to have a suffrage. You can understand that distinction? But it was too nice a distinction for Mayor Opdyke to appreciate. Next we come to the Government contract? Mr. Opdyke, after becoming Mayor of the city, entered into a gun contract, which perhaps was unwise and unprofitable. The factory, in which he had the principal, almost the whole interest, was destroyed by floters, and undoubtedly he was entitled to indemnity from the city. But whist, under these circumstances, should an honorable man, determined to keep his name free from reproach or imputation, have done? It was no longer a question whether he should conceal his connection with the United States Government. It was now turned into a claim against the city of New-York. He should have said, "It will not do for me, the Mayor of the city, to go on in this nominal way—to have my interest appear in an obscure or doubtful manner, or another name. If I am going to recover from the city of New-York—I, being Mayor—will do it in my own name, so that there may be no misconstruction, and that my fellow-citizens will see it is my claim." But what have we? Mayor Opdyke, instead of presenting the claim in his own name, for the whole amount, treating it as his own, according to his own evidence, only spoke of his interest in it on one occasion; and that to Mr. Purdy, a Supervisor, urging that it was a large sum of money to the out of, and it it could be urged forward he would feel gratified. The condemnation, as taken from his own lips, was complete. He concealed, he suppressed, he left in doubt the fact of his paramount interest, and left it to be supposed that Farley was the party in interest. In the newspaper accounts of the day, in the record of the evidence, there is not anything to show that Mayor Opdyke ever had a claim or interest in a claim against the City of New-York. He appears before the committee, speaking of his interest as if it were an indeterminate one; leaving the inference that Farley, his son-in-law, was the owner of the claim; and then he says to them, "I have told Farley to be very careful and accurate; I do not know anything about the details." Although here he acknowledges that, as to the only question in dispute, he knew all about the principal of including profits, and disguising the form of it. Yet this was not concealing, suppressing and aiding along the claim, under his high character as Mayor! He has to do as his own story and given as his own measure of the dignity and propriety due to his character. I never saw a witness of greater courage or better judgment. He takes the responsibility up to the very verge of safety in regard to those matters where there is no counter evidence. On the gun claim, everything being proved, he accepts it, and puts it upon the ground that it was all right and proper. Now the question was not whether the claim against the city were a proper one, merely,—but the manipulation and way of presenting it. Suppose for a moment that it was right to include profits, as well as capital advanced,—why was not that claim brought squarely and fairly before the committee? Why conceal the question of profits under the cloak of charging for the guns at Government prices, less the cost of completing them? Mr. Blunt, than whom no man knew more about guns, was deceived by this acute means of getting at profits and patentee fees on guns that never were finished. Would it not have been more fair and honorable to state it to the committee exactly as it would be stated before a jury, stating the question whether profits should, or should not be allowed? Then Mr. Blunt, who says he dismissed the claims of poor man, who claimed for prospective profits in the shape of labor, in less time than it took to sell it, might have known what he was doing, and dismissed this claim, or said, "Mr. Opdyke, we will allow your prospective profits on these guns—take your check for $199,000." But this was not a proper or allowable basis on which to make a claim against the city. It was made up on the principle of having dollar for dollar on an investment that (as Mr. Blunt stated) sank 90 per cent. of capital, and then getting full profits that would have been made had the guns been completed. As well might the druggist who was burned out, make up his claim on the basis of charging for what his pills would have brought when made up into shoes and boots, and then deduct the cost of labor.

The remarks of Mr. Evarts were brought somewhat abruptly to a close, by Mr. Hawley Hazat, a juror, rising and stating to the court that he hoped the law was not going to make him break his religion as a Jew, by requiring him to sit any later.

Judge Mason said he was not aware of anything in the Divine or human law that made the Sabbath commence at 4 o'clock.

Mr. Harris repealed somewhat excitedly that he was a Jew—that he had always kept his Sabbath, and he would not break it for any law; that he would leave, whether the court gave him permission or not.

Judge Mason said that while he had every respect for the religious opinions of members of the Jewish persuasion, and had given up sessions on Saturday to accommodate them, yet this trial had been so often broken in upon, and so much prolonged, and as there was nothing in the Mosaic law or the statutes fixing this hour, he should insist upon the juror taking his place until the adjournment. If he left without permission of the court he would be compelled to fine him, and commit him to the Tombs.

Mr. Emot angrily said that the juror did not mean disrespect to the court; but that the Jewish Sabbath commenced at sundown, and it was now so near that time, they might, perhaps, as well adjourn.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock on Monday.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 6, 1865.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81 .C.	110¾	180	Erie R. Pref.....	100
10,000	do.....	110¾	200	do.....	99
1,300	U. S. 5-20's..C.		200	Hudson R. R.....	112
	Small.....	108½	200	do.....	111¾
4,500	do.....	108¾	100	do.....h10	112
1,000	do.....	108¾	200	Reading R.....	117½
31,000	do...oew iss.	108¾	100	do s10	117½
20,000	do...new iss.	108½	300	do.....b30	116
20,000	do.....b15	108¾	400	do.....s10	117
21,000	U.S.6s,10-40s C.	102½	300	do.....	117
500	do.....	102¾	55	Mich. Cen. R.....	116¾
30,000	U.S.6s, 1yr. Cer.	99⅞	100	do.....b30	116¾
17,000	do.....	97	200	do.....b5	116¾
2,000	Mo. Stets 8s....	68½	42	H. & St. J. R. Pref...	47¾
20,000	O. & M. Cer.....	32¾	80	Warren R.....	108
4,000	do.....	32¾	700	M. S. & N. I.....	72½
10,000	Erie 6th M.....	101¾	100	do.....s30	72½
1,200	B., N. Y. & E. 1st.	105	100	do.....s10	72¾
1,000	do.....	107	100	do.....s10	72¾
1,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	96	400	do.....	72¾
6,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d		100	do.....s10	72¾
	Ex. int.....	101	100	Ill. Cen. R.....s30	126
2,000	At. & G. W. 1st M.		50	do.....	127
	Ohio Div.....	97	50	Cle. & Pitts.....	97
41	B'k of Commerce..	117	100	M. S. & N. I. G....	145
100	Cum. Coal Pr....	45⅞	550	Chi. & N. W.....	38¾
50	Quick. Min. Co....	8⅝	50	do.....b30	38
200	do.....	8⅞	100	do.....b10	38¾
50	Amer. Coal Co....	8½	100	do.....	38¾
100	Min. Mining Co...	22	1000	do.....s60	38¾
200	Mariposa M. C. ..	15¾	400	do.....s30	38⅝
400	do.....	s30	15¾	800	do.....	38⅞
100	do.....	15¾	300	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	b30	70¾
150	do.....	16	250	do.....b30	70¾
1100	do.....	s30	16	500	do.....	70¾
300	do.....	16	100	do.....	70¾
800	do.....	16¾	200	Clev. & Tol.....	100¾
100	Schuylkill Coal...	7½	200	do.....	101
190	Ashburton Coal...	17	500	Chi. & R. I. R....	102¾
300	N. Y. Cen.....	s10	115	1000	do.....	102¾
5	do.....	119	25	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	119
500	do.....	c 118¾	21	P., Ft. W. & C.	b30	100¾
200	do.....	s10	118¾	100	do.....	100¾
50	Erie Railway....	83⅝	100	do.....s30	100
100	do.....b30	84	100	do.....s10	100
1800	do.....	83⅜	100	do.....	100⅝
200	do.....s10	83¾	600	do.....	100
300	do.....b30	83⅝	100	Alt. & T. H.....	43
300	do.....	83¾	25	do.....	40
100	do.....b15	83⅝			

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s. C	102¾	100	Mich. Cen. R.....	111¾
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81 .C.	108¾	30	M. S. & N. I.....	72¾
40,000	U. S. 5-20s .C.		500	do.....b60	72¾
	New issue.....	108¾	100	do.....	72¾
10,000	U. S. 1 yr. Cer.	97	5.0	do.....b30	73
5,000	Mo. State 6s	68¾	50	Cleve. & Tol.....	100
6,000	Tenn. 6s, '90....	56	50	Pitts. Ft. W. & C....	100
2,000	O. & M. Cer.....	32¾	35	Ill. Cen. R.....	127¾
100	Stocton C.....	34¾	100	do.....	127
100	Quick. Min.....	8¾	100	do..... s10	125¾
600	do.....	8¾	100	do..... s10	125¾
200	Mar. M. Co.....	16	200	Cleve. & Pitts.....	94¾
100	do.....	16¾	550	Chi. & N. W.....	38
200	Hudson Riv. R. s30	113	500	do.....b10	38⅝
450	Erie Railway...b10	83⅝	200	do.....b30	38⅜
500	do.....	83¾	800	do.....s10	38¾
300	do.....	83⅞	500	Chic. & N. W. Pr....	69
1500	do.....	83¾	200	do.....	69⅜
100	do.....	83⅝	700	do.....b30	69⅝
400	Reading R.....	118	200	Cleve. & Pitts.....	94¾
200	do.....s30	118⅜	700	do.....	95
200	do.....	118½	100	do.....b10	95
550	do.....	118¾	100	do.....	95⅛

OPEN BOARD—½ P. M.

$10,000	U. S. 10-40s C	102	100	Mich. C. R.....	115⅜
500	Erie R..... c	82	200	Clev. & Tol. R	1 7⅜
100	do.....	82⅜	100	Chic. & R. I ...s3	10⅜
700	do.....	82⅜	100	do.....	70⅜
500	do.....b5	82	100	do.....	70⅜
400	do b4	82	100	do..... c	102⅜
300	do.....b3	82	100	do.....	102⅜
100	do..... s3	82	100	Chi. & N. W	38
1000	do.....	82⅛	100	do.....s10	38
300	do.....	82⅛	200	do.....	38⅛
500	do.....b3	82⅛	100	do.....b3	38⅛
500	do.....b5	82⅜	100	do.....	38⅜
300	Hud. riv. R....	112⅜	200	do.....s5	38⅜
300	do.....b10	112⅜	200	C. & N. W. Pr s10	69⅜
200	do.....	112⅜	1300	do.....	69⅜
100	Reading R.....	117	200	do.....	69⅜
400	M. S. & N. I.....	72⅜	200	do.....s60	69⅜
200	do.....	72⅜	100	do.....b10	69⅜
200	do.....	72⅜	200	P., Ft. W. & C.....	99⅜
100	do.....b3	72⅜	300	do.....	99⅜
200	Clev. & Pitts.....	95	100	do.....	99⅜
600	do.....	94⅜	100	do.....s10	99⅜
200	do.....	94⅜	700	Quick. M. Co.....	8⅞
1200	do.....	94⅜	100	do.....c	9⅛
200	do.....b15	94⅜	200	Mar. Min. Co.....	15⅞
500	do.....s10	94⅜			

OPEN BOARD—¾ P. M.

$10,000	U. S. 10-40s..C	102¾	200	Reading R.....	116¾
15,000	do..... b3	102⅞	200	Ch. & R. I. R....	102⅞
100	Erie R.....	82⅜	500	do.....	102⅜
700	do.....	82⅜	100	Chic. & N. W. R s10	87⅜
700	do.....b3	82⅜	900	do.....	87⅜
200	do.....b3	82⅜	100	do.....	87⅜
100	do.....s3	82⅜	100	C. & N. W. Pr....	69⅜
200	Hudson R. R.....	113⅞	300	do.....	69
100	do.....b3	113⅞	100	P., Ft. W. & C....	100¾
100	do.....	113⅞	1000	do.....	100⅞
5000	M. S. & N. I....s10	72⅜	100	do.....	101⅛
100	do.....s10	72⅜	300	Mar. Min. Co.....	15⅜
200	do.....	72⅜	100	do.....s3	15⅜
800	Cleve. & Pitts....	95⅜	200	do.....	15⅜
200	do.....	95⅜			

FRIDAY, Jan. 6—P. M.

The demand for Money continued sharp at 7 ℘ cent. from the Brokere to-day, and at the close of this third day of extreme activity, the special cause or causes for the advance turn in the market, so unusual after New-Yeer, appeared to be no little understood on the Street as on Wednesday. A number of the heavy Banks were unable or unwilling to accommodate borrowers, even on a day's notice, but this was not generally the case, nor were private lenders reluctant to meet the demend to this extent of their New-Year balances.

The spirit of Gold gambling in the Gold Room was rather less to-day, after the reaction of yesterday morning. The Export and Custom-House demands are scarcely equal, this week, to the disbursements from the Sub-Treasury. The demand for Bills on England for Saturday's steamer, is supplied on the basis of 109½@109⅝, Gold, for first-class Bankers' bills.

There continues a good request from the public for all the Gold-bearing Government Stocks, amounting, in the aggregate, on the Street and at the Exchange Board, to a large business, mostly of an investment nature. Prices have rather stiffened since the sharp market for Money, now operating against nearly all other Stocks. There is no talk of speculative subscriptions to the 10-40 Loan to-morrow, (the last day,) but as remarked yesterday, the National Banks and some of the large Money Brokers will probably take a fair amount for redistribution to their deniers in the next fortnight. The Final National took subscriptions to-day for $520,000, and also for $210,000 to the 7-30 ℘ cents. There was a demand for the 10-40s at the Stock Board and on the Street, at 102@102¾ ℘ cent., which is a small fraction easier than subscription cost.

The Railway list at the Stock Exchange was active to-day, but on the downward scale. The speculators against the market operate with apparent confidence in still lower prices, though some of the number, as usual under a considerable fall, avail of the opportunity to buy in their *Shorts*. The price of Erie fell back to 82¼ ℘ cent. The parties who confidently hoped to defeat the January Dividend by way of ruining the Stock as a steady investment, now proclaim that the Stock is ruined by reason of the Dividend. They pretend that Mr. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, the Director who last January insisted upon a regular rate of dividend, or such rate as each year's earnings would justify, and also upon the creation of new Stock under an act to be had from the Legislature, (which act was subsequently granted,) to extend the second track and increase the equipment of the road, is *now* opposed to further dividends, in common with Mr. DANIEL DREW, though confessedly in a minority. The other New-York stocks and the Western Bonds were weak in the afternoon, and, indeed, through the whole day where they were pressed for cash.

At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with the same time yesterday. Gold 227½ ℘ cent.

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
U. S. 6s, 1881....	110¾	110¾	Pittsburgh'.....	97¾	96¾
U. S. 5-20's.....	108¾	108¾	Northwest.....	38¾	37¾
T. Certificates..	97	97	N. West Pref....	69¾	69
N. Y. Central...	119	117¾	Rock Island....	103¾	102¾
Erie	85¼	82¾	Fort Wayne.....	101	100¾
Hudson.....	112¾	113¾	Cum'land Coal..	45¾	45⅝
Reading.....	117¾	115¾	Quicksilver.....	98¾	97¾
Mich. Southern..	72¾	72¾	Mariposa.....	16¾	15¾
Illinois Cen.....	127¾	127	Ohio & M. Certs	33¾	32¾

The Bank of Commerce has declared a half-yearly Dividend of 5 ℘ cent., payable on or after 30th January. The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'.....	115	Bank of N. Amer....	105
Union.....	118	Hanover.....	105
America.....	135	Peoples'.....	108
City.....	110	Nassau.....	106
North River.....	105	Shoe and Leather...	106
Merchants' Exchange	98	Corn Exchange.....	108
Commerce.....	117	Continental.....	106
Mechanics' Bk. Ass..	100	Commonwealth.....	106
Ocean	93	N. Y. Nat'l Exc. Bk.	105
American Exchange.	129¾	Central National....	103½
Bank of the Republic	104		

And the following bids were made for the Railway Mortgegee:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.....	f02	Ill. Central 7 ℘ c. '75	.114
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '75.....	116	Al. & T. H. 2ds, Income	78
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76.	120	Chic. & N. W. 1st M.	95
Erie 1st mort. '66.....	104½	Chi. & N. W. 1sts.....	86
Erie 7s, 3d m rt. '83....	111	Chi. & N. W. 2ds.....	98
Erie 7s, 4th mort., '80...	104	Tol. & Wab. 1sts.....	100
Erie 7s, 5th mort., '88...	100	Tol. & W. 1sts. Ext....	100¾
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1stm., '77.	105	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	100¾
Hud. R. 7s, 1st m., '69 .	107	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths....	76
H. R. 7s, 2ds, M. S. F. '85.	100	Miss. & Mo. 1. G. 1sts .	55
Hudson R. 7's, 3d m. '76.	101	Chi. & Alt. 1sts.....	103
Harlem 1st m. '69 & '72.	105	Peninsular R. R. B....	85
Mich. S. 2ds, 7 ℘ c.....	94	Mil. & St. Paul 1sts....	80
Nor. Ind. G. L., '68....	100		

The Annual Report from the Bank Department at Albany recommends to the Legislature the passage of an enebling Act for the transfer of State to National organizations for Banking, where the majority of shareholders elect to make the change. It also recommends the receipt of United States Stocks exclusively as a basis of circulation under the local system of New-York, where the Bank or Bankers prefer to continue under this system with the additional privilege. The figures of the report in regard to the Banking movement of the past year have already been embodied in the Governor's Message and given to the public. The amount of capital and circulation of the State Banks, at the close of each fiscal year, Sept. 30, since 1854, was as follows:

	Capital.	Circulation.
1854.....	$83,773 288	$43 962,535
1855.....	85,589 590	41,159,794
1856.....	97 806,301	43,492,485
1857.....	107,507,659	41,243,922
1858.....	109 996 550	35 607,180
1859.....	110,997 140	36 581,276
1860.....	111 834 347	38,034 860
1861.....	102,982,324	36,606 140
1862.....	108 606 062	42 289 836
1863.....	109,258,147	42,122,645
1864.....	107,366,948	40,116,635

The securities deposited in trust for the redemption of the circulation of the State Banks was as follows at the close of tha fiscal year. The securities thus deposited were composed of the following items, viz.:

Bonds and Mortgages.....	$2 914 071
New York State Stock.....	16 193 740
United States Stock.....	17,839 957
Cash and Miscellaneous.....	810,052
Total.....	$37,658,420

Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & Co. will hold their regular auction sale of Stocks and Bonds to-morrow, Saturday, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

The United States Trust Company have declared a half-yearly Dividend of 5 ℘ cent., payable Jan. 12.

The following is the quarterly report of the condition of the First National Bank of New-York on the morning of January 1, 1865:

MISCELLANEOUS.

STEEL.

As our stock of English Steel must positively be sold before the 1st of May next, we are now prepared to make sales to consumers and others at much less than the present cost of importation—which consists of Extra, Best Cast Machinery, Blister Spring, &c., &c., equal to any make in this market, and warranted.

D. LITTLEJOHN & CO., No. 24 Cliff-st.

QUICKSILVER FLASKS WANTED.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY will contract for the manufacture of any number, not exceeding 100,000 WROUGHT-IRON QUICKSILVER FLASKS, delivery to commence within ninety days, and to continue at not less than 4,000 flasks per month. Payment will be made on delivery in gold coin. For particulars, inquire at the office of the Company,

No. 21 NASSAU-ST., New-York.

J. S. RANDOL, Secretary.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the city to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 336 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn
Long Island, N. Y.

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.

Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

WATER-POWERS FOR SALE.

TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

We have lists of a great number of water-powers of both large and small capacity, some of them near this city. Persons in want of such property will find it to their interest to call.

Engineers skilled in making plans and estimates for buildings and machinery will be furnished when required. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

A very valuable and extensive water power in this State is now offered to the public. Stream never less than 3,000 horse power. Water beautifully clear, mostly from springs. Railroad communication with this city. Land lies convenient for mills and tenements. Prices low.

Cash advances in some cases made to aid in construction of buildings.

Apply at the office of TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

COMSTOCK'S ROTARY SPADER.

Having disposed of the right to manufacture and vend Comstock's Rotary Spader throughout the United States, except the New-England and other Atlantic and Pacific States, we are now prepared to issue licenses to manufacture and vend this implement, upon the basis of a license fee of ten per cent of gross sales of machines made and sold, to parties who will advance, in cash, the following sums, to be reimbursed from said per centage:

For the New-England States	$5,000
For the State of New-York	6,000
For the State of New-Jersey	3,000
For the State of Maryland	2,000
For the State of Delaware	1,000
For the State of California	10,000
For the State of Oregon	3,000
Or for the whole to one party	25,000

We would call the attention of manufacturers, capitalists, and parties forming joint stock companies, who may wish to secure a good thing cheap, to the following facts:

The merits of this invention have been fully proved.

With it, the preparation of the soil for seed is expedited, cheapened and improved.

It is capable of being constructed of all sizes, from one horse-power upward.

It is peculiarly well adapted to the application of steam power.

Sample machines can be had of J. C. BIDWELL, Esq., Pittsburgh, Penn.

Address COMSTOCK & GLIDDEN, Milwaukee, Wis; or C. COMSTOCK, care of J. C. BIDWELL, Esq., Pittsburgh, Penn.

ROUND CORNERED PLAYING CARDS.

All playing cards with the old style of sharp pointed corners, *until split* almost immediately they are put in use, thus producing one or more *imperfect or recognized* cards in the pack. The U. S. Internal Revenue Stamp Tax on these goods renders them so expensive as to induce the subscribers and inventors to offer to the public these new and improved cards, which will be found to remain perfect, and outwear four packs of the best sharp-pointed cards ever made. For sale by all Stationers and Fancy Goods Dealers.

SAM. HART & CO.,
No. 546 Broadway.

TO MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE-ARMS.

The subscribers offer for sale the following, viz.:

2,500 second quality bayonets, for Springfield pattern muskets.

2,500 second quality butt plates, for Springfield pattern muskets.

10,000 second quality stock tips, for Springfield pattern muskets.

Also, eight milling machines and sundry tools for making bayonets, nose and butt plates.

PECK SMITH MANUFACTURING CO.,
Southington, Coon.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS

WHEREAS—THE EAST NEW-YORK BOOT, Shoe and Leather Manufacturing Company has recently met with a severe loss to the death of their Secretary, Mr. EDGAR WALTAS ALLEN, who has so long and faithfully served them; therefore,

Resolved, That we, as Trustees, and in behalf of the Company, do deeply feel his loss, and take this occasion to testify to his high integrity and moral worth, his strict rectitude in all business transactions and amiable qualities as a man.

Resolved, That we realize how largely his peculiar qualifications for the office he has held, and his close attention to tha interests of the Company, have conduced to its almost unparalleled prosperity.

Resolved, That we cannot let this occasion pass without expressing how fully we appreciated his life and character, and how deeply we sympathize with his wife and family in their bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to his family.

LEVI B. HOWE,
F. E. PITKIN,
C. D. BIGELOW,
A. TRASK,
W. H. PITKIN.

New-York, Jan. 6, 1865.

GREAT PRUSSIAN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION of the products of all nations, will be held at Stettin, (Prussia,) from the 15th of May to the 30th of June, 1865, under the patronage of His Royal Highness, the Crown Prince of Prussia, including an International Agricultural Exhibition, under the auspices of the Prussian Agricultural Society, in which the citizens of the United States are invited to participate. Inventors and manufacturers will find this a most favorable opportunity to introduce their inventions and articles to the great markets of Russia and Central Europe. For information apply to AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., proprietors of the American European Express, No. 72 Broadway, New-York, sole agents for the Prussian exhibition in the United States.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., No 72 Broadway.

ELOCUTION.—A DECIDED IMPROVEMENT IN style and delivery guaranteed to clergymen, public speakers and others, by J. B. BROWN, Professor of Elocution. Apply at Room No. 17 Clinton Hall. Hours from 10 to 4. First-class references.

FOR SALE—A BILLIARD ROOM, CONTAINING five of Phelan & Collender's tables, handsomely fitted up, five years' lease, now doing a splendid business, located on the 8th-av. For particulars, apply to A M. SEE, No. 916 Broadway.

SHEET-IRON.—"ALAN WOOD & CO.'S" BEST "A" Patent Polished Imitation Russia Sheet-Iron, for sale by A. A. THOMPSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 228 Water-st.

TIN PLATES.—CHARCOAL AND COKE TIN and terne plates, for sale at the lowest market rates by A. A. THOMPSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 228 Water-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF A FIRM IN the dry-goods jobbing business in this city, will terminate 10 January. One of the partners desiring to withdraw, the other wishes to meet with an energetic man, experienced in the line of business, with $20,000 capital, to take his place; or failing to get such, the stock, fixtures and lease will be disposed of on satisfactory terms. The location is a first-rate one; rent reasonable; stock about $25,000; sales the present year half a million, for cash and 30 days, and can be increased indefinitely. Address Box No. 5,242 New-York Post-office.

TO BREWERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE the lease and fixtures complete of the brewery now occupied by HOWARD & FULLER, corner of Jay and Plymouth sts., four blocks above Catharine ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., will be disposed of very reasonable if applied for soon, and possession given immediately.

A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS A PARTIAL knowledge of law, and who speaks French, Spanish, and Italian, is desirous of forming a connection with some attorney, or attorneys, in active practice. Address W. S., Post-office.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.

TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N.Y.

FOUR S-HORSE POWER PORTABLE Engines now ready to deliver at the lowest prices.

STEVENS, BROTHER & CO.,
No. 223 Pearl-st., New-York.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, 4 Dey-st., works, Paterson, N. J., manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Tow, Oakum, Rope Machinery, Mill Gearing, Shafting, &c.

PRINTING.

TO PRINTERS.—AN ADAMS MEDIUM AND Hebrock Quarto, together with about 2,000 pounds body and fancy type, scarcely soiled, with cases, stands, &c., forming a complete printing office, for sale very cheap. A. N. KELLOGG, No. 76 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE.

BENEDICT & COIT'S
REAL ESTATE OFFICE, NO. 4 PINE-ST.

We offer for sale four elegant houses on 38th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., finished almost regardless of cost, with splendid rosewood doors, statuary mantels inlaid with variegated marble, black walnut finish in back parlor, butler's pantry, stairs and bathrooms, dumb water to fourth story; house heated by steam. The location of these houses are unsurpassed.

ALSO,

Three new first-class houses, on 36th-st.
Three new first-class houses on 39th-st.
One new first class house, with stable, on 43d-st.
One new first-class house, with stable, corner Lexington-av., 37th-st.
Two new first-class houses on 46th-st.

ALSO,

Furnished and unfurnished houses on Madison, Park and Fifth avs., and on 14th, 20th, 34th, 38th and other streets.

ALLEN & BROWN,
JONATHAN W. ALLEN, JOSIAH W. BROWN, } No. 96 BROADWAY,
Offer the following HOUSES and LOTS for SALE:

West 23d-st	$50,000	Lexington-av	$16,000
Madison-av	40,000	Lexington-av	22,000
East 34th-st	55,000	Lexington-av	17,000
West 36th-st	50,000	West 14th-st	45,000
East 39th-st	45,000	East 14th-st	30,000
West 37th-st	40,000	West 14th-st	16,000
West 37th-st	60,000	West 18th-st	25,000
West 45th-st	17,500	West 23d-st	14,500
West 46th-st	30,000	West 28th-st	22,500
West 46th-st	33,000	East 29th-st	7,750
West 47th-st	30,000	West 31st-st	16,000
Lexington-av	32,500	West 34th-st	35,000

Also, a number of other HOUSES and LOTS in desirable locations.

Wanted to purchase, a piece of Bowery property.

FOR SALE—BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO., NO. 3 Pine-st., the following desirable country seats:

Carmansville, 5½ acres, fine building site.
Debbs' Ferry, mansion and 20 acres.
Elizabeth, N. J., several very desirable places.
Eastridge, N. J., dwelling and 50 acres.
Fort Washington, dwelling and 32 lots.
Hyde Park, two desirable places.
Islip, L. I., dwelling and 20 acres.
Huntington, L. I., dwelling and 60 acres.
New-Lots, L. I., an elegant residence.
Orange, N. J., a number of fine residences.

Also, a number of fine country seats on Staten Island, and in other localities.

Full particulars at No. 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.

One with 200 acres, an elegant place.
One with 15 acres, fine house.
One with 120 acres, good house.
One with 33½ acres, large house.
One with 2 acres, new house.
One with 9 acres, large house.
All the above places have an abundance of fruit and shade, and some of them water and gas.

S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FARM OF 100 acres, in Broome County, N. Y., 2½ miles from the village of Binghamton; 70 acres of fine woodland; large house, 40x50; barn, carriage-house and other outbuildings all in good order; good orchard and fruit of all kinds; good water and well fenced; on high ground and fine views; can cut 50 tons of hay per year. For particulars apply to A. M. SEE, No. 916 Broadway, $2,500 can remain on bond and mortgage.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT COUNTRY PLACE, located at Solling Spring, on the Erie Railway, 35 minutes from New-York by the cars. The house is stone, large, roomy, and in good order. Grounds consist of about 7 acres, including garden and orchard, well stocked with fruit-trees. Extremely convenient for any one doing business in New-York. For particulars, apply to HENRY D. LAW, No. 24 Vesey-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A THREE-STORY high-stoop house, about twenty-two feet front, located above 20th-st., and between 5th and 9th avs.; must be good neighborhood and in good order, and contain all modern improvements. Address S. W. JOHNSON, No. 381 Canal-st., stating particulars and lowest cash price.

FOR SALE—FOUR ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS four story brown stone front houses black walnut doors stairs, blinds, enameled plate glass, narrowest flooring, &c., on Murry Hill, northwest corner of Lexington-av. and 38th-st. Apply to GEO. J. HAMILTON, No. 297 Lexington-av., opposite.

FOR SALE—AN IRON BUILDING SUITABLE for a blacksmith's shop, or other purposes. Dimensions, 20 feet long, 16 feet wide, and 10 feet 6 inches high, and cost before the war, $1,900. Will be sold for less than one-fourth this sum; must be removed at once. Apply to C. W. WHITNEY, No. 142 Greenwich-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON 47TH-ST., Albion-place, 25x80 feet, four-story, basement and under-cellar, built in the very best manner; lot 100 feet. Also, a four-story and basement brick house, on north side of 17th st., between Broadway and 5th av.

S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—Vacant lots on 76th-st., near 2d-av.; also, a lot near Englewood, N. J., convenient to line of Northern Railroad. Apply to JAMES CAMPBELL, No. 61 William-st.

FOR SALE—MODERN FOUR STORY, STONE front, high stoop house, gas fixtures and mirrors; lot 25x100; $16,500. 11th-st.

JOHN H. POILLON, No. 132 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE VERY HANDSOME RESIdence, corner of Broadway and 101st-st., with 26 lots of land, at a great bargain. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO STORES, No. 193 Chambers-st. and No. 185 Reade-st., running through from street to street. Apply to S. W. BLOOM, Attorney, &c., No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 33.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS DWELLING ON 30th-st., near Madison-av., full front and high stoop. For particulars, apply to JOHN McCLAVE, 44 Pine-st.

CORNWALL.—FOR SALE, SEVERAL BEAUtiful places with from one to thirty acres. Inquire of JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, N. Y.

TO LET.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, TWO lots on Wooster-st., and one on Grand, adjoining. These lots are close to Broadway and Canal-st.; a valuable location. Address MAJOR THOMPSON, Station I, New-York City.

BROADWAY LOFTS TO LET—SPLENDID large lofts, with side lights, 50 by 200, No. 596 Broadway. Apply to I. O. FOWLER, No. 96 Nassau-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT OR BUY, TWO COMFORTable dwelling houses, with some land attached, within a short distance of the city, and accessible by railroad. Address, with full particulars, to JOHN W. RUSSELL, No. 110 Broadway.

ROOM WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, WITH front board: please state terms. Address S., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, SUITABLE for one or two gentlemen, may be obtained at No. 42 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; terms $20 per week for one person or $30 per week for two persons.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THOMAS' RIFLED ORDNANCE.

A practical treatise on the application of THE PRINCIPLE OF THE RIFLE to guns and mortars of every calibre, to which is added a new theory of the initial action and force of fixed gunpowder.

By LYNALL THOMAS, F. R. S. L.
One vol., 8vo. cloth, $2.
D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher,
No. 192 Broadway.

*** Copies sent free by mail on receipt of price.

THE MARRIAGE GUIDE, OR NATURAL History of Generation, for the use of married persons. Illustrated with colored plates. Price, $1 25. Sent by mail, to any address, on receipt of $1 25. Address T. W. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York.

LOOK OUT FOR THE N. Y. WEEKLY REVIEW. Figaro's Feuilleton is in it, and many spicy articles.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., CORNER 28TH-ST., N. Y.
NO. 127 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.

Classes for gentlemen on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, in Brooklyn—on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York, at 8 o'clock.

Call for a circular.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 33 SCHERMERHORN-ST., BROOKLYN.

Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular. Just published, a pamphlet containing a complete description of the fashionable quadrilles and 80 figures of the German cotillion. Remit 25 cents for a copy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY—NO. 561 8th-av. Classes WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS and MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 4 P. M. FERRERO'S rooms to let for sociables and other private entertainments.

DE GARMO'S DANCING CLASSES—AT the Academy of Physical Culture, No. 59 West 14th-st. Ladies, misses and masters on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 4 P. M. Private classes for ladies and gentlemen at 8 P. M. New classes forming.

A NEW DANCING CLASS TO-DAY, AT GOMO'S, No. 59 West 14th-st.
AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock.
EVENING at 8 o'clock.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING Academy, No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st. New classes forming for ladies and masters, at 4 o'clock; for gentlemen at 8 o'clock. Private lessons given every day.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of MURFEY & HARRIS, expires this day by limitation, and is dissolved, Mr. Murfey retiring from business. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

GEORGE S. MURFEY,
TRACY H. HARRIS.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP—NOTICE.

TRACY H. HARRIS, having associated with him JOSEPH W. HARTLEY, JEREMIAH BROUN, WARREN C. CRANE and LUCIUS S. KELLOGG, will continue the Dry Goods Jobbing business under the firm name of HARRIS, HARTLEY & CO., at the store occupied by the late firm of MURFEY & HARRIS, No. 388 Broadway.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1864.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF CONKLIN FENTON & MILLER is this day dissolved by limitation; the business will be settled by either of the partners, at Nos. 100 and 102 Reade-st.

W. L. CONKLIN,
AARON D. FENTON,
THEO. J. MILLER.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP.—We have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of CONKLIN & MILLER, and will succeed CONKLIN, FENTON & MILLER in the CLOTHING business, at Nos. 100 and 102 Reade-st.

W. L. CONKLIN,
THEO. J. MILLER.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1865.

JAMES LAWSON, JR., IS THIS DAY ADmitted a partner in our business.

LAWSON & WALKER.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1865.

LAWSON & WALKER, while continuing their business of Adjusters of Average, now offer to their friends their services as

INSURANCE BROKERS,

and are prepared to effect insurances in the best companies of New-York, Boston or Philadelphia.

They trust that their long experience will be accepted as a guarantee that policies procured by them will cover all risks against which their friends should seek indemnity.

NOTICE—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing, under the name and firm of MORGAN, QUACKENBUSH & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation. CHARLES E. QUACKENBUSH is authorized to use the name of the late firm in liquidation.

HENRY A. MORGAN,
ASM QUACKENBUSH, JR.
CHARLES E. QUACKENBUSH.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1864.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of QUACKENBUSH, TOWNSEND & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm of MORGAN, QUACKENBUSH & CO., at No. 20 Cortlandt-st.

ABM. QUACKENBUSH, JR.
W. B. TOWNSEND.
CHARLES E. QUACKENBUSH.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1865.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of SEAMAN, ZINN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent—either partner will sign in liquidation.

GEO. C. T. SEAMAN,
WILLIAM G. ZINN.
GEO. W. DORRANCE.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of conducting the wholesale Dry Goods business in the firm name of ZINN, DORRANCE & CO., at the stores Nos. 80 and 82 Leonard-st.

WILLIAM G. ZINN,
GEO. W. DORRANCE,
RALPH E. BUSH.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1864.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of A. N. KELLOGG & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

ANSEL N. KELLOGG,
GEO. C. BATTERMAN.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1864.

The undersigned, successors to A. N. KELLOGG & CO., will continue the printing business at No. 75 Fulton-st., under the firm name of J. W. PRATT & CO.

JAMES W. PRATT,
GEO. C. BATTERMAN.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1865.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of BOYDEN, DITMARS & CO., is dissolved this day by mutual consent. CLIFFORD, MILSPAUGH, or JOHN M. ROMME will sign in liquidation. GEORGE A. BOYDEN, OSCAR G. DITMARS, CLIFFORD MILSPAUGH, JOHN M. ROMME. Dec. 31, 1864.

GEORGE A. BOYDEN has formed a copartnership under the style of WATROUS, BOYDEN & FAY, No. 376 Broadway.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNdersigned have this day associated themselves in business, under the firm name of MANGAM, JENKINS & CO., and have taken an office at No. 40 Wall-st. Particular attention will be given to the purchase and sale of Government securities and Commercial Paper. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at Brokers' Board on commission.

DARIUS R. MANGAM,
Late of Messrs. Garner & Co.
AUGUSTUS JENKINS,
Late of Messrs. J. S. Robbins & Son.
FRANKLIN MANGAM.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1865.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent, HENRY I. MOORE retiring from the business. Either partners will sign in liquidation. Signed,

HENRY I. MOORE,
GEORGE G. MOORE.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1864.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of JOHN P. MOORE & SONS, and will continue the business carried on by the late firm at No. 204 Broadway.

GEORGE G. MOORE,
JOHN E. NAPIER

New-York, Dec. 31, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of KITCHEN, COX & SMITH, for the purpose of importing and jobbing of woolens, and have taken the old stand of Kitchen, Montross & Wilcox, Nos. 360 Broadway and 57 Franklin-st.

T. H. KITCHEN, of Kitchen, Montross & Wilcox.
JAMES COX, of No. — Reade-st.
W. HORACE SMITH, from Abernethy & Co.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1865.

JOHN F. SCOTT HAS AN INTEREST IN our firm from this date. The Merchandise-Brokerage business will hereafter be conducted under the name of WM. SCOTT & SONS.

WM. SCOTT & SON.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1865.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF TYLER & CO. IS THIS day dissolved by the withdrawal of C. NICHOLS BEACH. The business will be continued by the undersigned, in Philadelphia and New-York, under the same name as heretofore.

GEORGE F. TYLER,
LEWIS BUCKMAN,
WILLIAM Y. AGAND,
WILLIAM M. DAVIDSON.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1864.

I HAVE THIS DAY TAKEN INTO PARTnership Mr. JOHN D PRINCE, and shall resume the business of buying and selling stocks on commission. The name of the firm will be W. R. TRAVERS & CO.

W. R. TRAVERS.

No. 19 William-st., New-York, Jan. 2, 1865.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of McCREDY & ARMOUR, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partners will sign in liquidation.

DENNIS A. McCREDY,
PAUL J. ARMOUR.

New-York, Dec. 17, 1864.

THE FIRM OF E. S. JAFFRAY & CO., of No. 350 Broadway, having been dissolved by the death of one of the partners, Mr. Arthur W. Jaffray, the business of said firm will be continued at the same place by the subscribers, surviving partners, under the same firm name.

EDWARD S. JAFFRAY,
J. W. BARROW.

Dated New-York, Dec. 27, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP.—PAUL SPOFFORD, SURviving partner of the firm of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., which has been dissolved by the death of Mr. THOMAS TILESTON, has associated with him PAUL N. SPOFFORD, CLINTON HUNNER and JOSEPH L. SPOFFORD, for the purpose of continuing said business under the firm name of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1864.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the firm of WILLIAMS & HOAG, is this day dissolved by its own limitation. The outstanding business of the late firm will be settled by F. M. HOAG at No. 14 Warren-st., who will sign the name of the firm to liquidation.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS,
F. M. HOAG.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1864.

MR. GEORGE E. STONE IS ADMITTED as partner in the house of HENRY A. STONE & SON, from Jan. 1, 1865.

HENRY A. STONE,
WILLIAM S. NICHOLS,
JOS. FOULKE STONE.
GEORGE E. STONE.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of SNYDER & NARAMORE is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will use the firm name in settlement.

T. L. SNYDER,
G. H. NARAMORE.

New-York, Jan. 3, 1865.

No. 63 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1864.

HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH US MR. CHARLES H. DABNEY, the business of our firm will, from this date, be continued under the name of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.

I HAVE ASSOCIATED WITH ME RICHARD H. COWPERTHWAITE, and will continue business under the name of THOMAS H. MAGHEE & CO.

T. H. MAGHEE.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1864.

THE BUSINESS HITHERTO CONDUCTED under the name of CHARLES SCRIBNER will from this date be carried on by the undersigned, under the style and firm of CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO.

CHARLES SCRIBNER,
ANDREW C. ARMSTRONG.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1865.

No. 43 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan 2, 1865.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS THIS DAY associated with him in business Mr. ANTHONY W. DIMOCK. The name of the firm will be H. G. MARQUAND & DIMOCK.

H. G. MARQUAND.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1864.

MR. AUGUSTUS JENKINS, WHO HAS hitherto represented us in our business transactions, retires from our firm this day.

G. S. ROBBINS & SON.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—MR. CHARLES G. LANDON, late of the firm of George Bliss & Co., becomes a partner of our house from and after the 1st day of January, 1865.

BENKARD & HUTTON.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1864.

E. C. WHEELOCK RETIRES FROM OUR firm, and WILLIAM SPEIDEN is admitted a partner from this date.

SAM. MULLIKEN & CO.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

Mr. R. T. BENE, Mr. H. CREIGHTON, and Mr. W. P. WELLMAN have an interest in my business on and after this date, and will continue the IMPORTATION and MANUFACTURE of OSTRICH and FANCY FEATHERS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, &c., under the name and firm of

E. V. WELCH & CO.,
No. 52 WALKER-ST., New-York, and No. 26 Rue de L'Echiquier, Paris.

EDWIN V. WELCH.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1865.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of SCHIEFFELIN BROTHERS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent; all outstanding accounts will be settled by Samuel B. Schieffelin, James L. Schieffelin, Joseph H. Westerfield or William A. Gallatly, either of whom are only authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

Dated New-York, Jan 4, 1865.
(Signed.)
SAMUEL B. SCHIEFFELIN.
JAMES L. SCHIEFFELIN,
SIDNEY A. SCHIEFFELIN.
BRADHURST SCHIEFFELIN.
JOSEPH H. WESTERFIELD.
WILLIAM A. GELLATLY.
WILLIAM HENRY SCHIEFFELIN.

The business of the late firm of SCHIEFFELIN BROTHERS & CO., has been transferred to, and will be continued by W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, JOSEPH H. WESTERFIELD, WILLIAM A. GELLATLY, WILLIAM HENRY SCHIEFFELIN, WILLIAM N. CLARK, Junior, JAMES L. SCHIEFFELIN, SIDNEY A. SCHIEFFELIN and BRADHURST SCHIEFFELIN, have, pursuant with Statute of the State of New-York, in such cases made and provided, formed a limited partnership: that the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., and that their principal place of business is in the City of New-York.

That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership is importing and buying and selling drugs, medicines, fancy goods, perfumery, and other merchandise on their own account and on commission.

That the names of the general partners are Joseph H. Westerfield, who resides in the City, County and State of New-York; William A. Gellatly, who resides at Orange, Essex County, New-Jersey; William Henry Schieffelin, who resides at the City of New-York aforesaid; and William N. Clark, Jr., who resides at Morrisania, Westchester County, and State of New-York.

That the names of the special partners are James L. Schieffelin, who resides at the City of New-York aforesaid; Sidney A. Schieffelin, who resides at Morrisania, Hudson County, New-Jersey, and Bradhurst Schieffelin, who resides at the City of New-York aforesaid.

That the amount of capital contributed to the common stock of said partnership by the special partner, James L. Schieffelin, is forty thousand dollars.

That the amount of capital contributed to the common stock of said partnership by the special partner, Bradhurst Schieffelin, is twenty thousand dollars.

That said partnership is to commence on the fourth day of January, in the year 1865, and is to terminate on the thirty-first day of December, in the year 1869.

In witness whereof we have set our hands to this certificate this fourth day of January, in the year 1865.

JOSEPH H. WESTERFIELD,
WILLIAM A. GELLATLY,
WILLIAM H. SCHIEFFELIN,
WILLIAM N. CLARK, Jr.,
} General Partners.

JAMES L. SCHIEFFELIN,
SIDNEY A. SCHIEFFELIN,
BRADHURST SCHIEFFELIN.
} Special Partners.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of ROBINS, POWELL & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. EDWARD ROBINS and SOLOMON SHEPHERD retiring.

EDWARD ROBINS,
WILLIAM POWELL,
SOLOMON SHEPHERD,
THOMAS ROBINS, Jr.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1864.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of ROBINS, POWELL & CO., for the transaction of a general Banking business, and the purchase and sale of stocks, bonds, United States Government securities, American gold and mercantile paper on commission, at No. 48 Wall-st.

THOMAS ROBINS, Jr.,
WM. POWELL,
FITCH W. SMITH,
Member New-York Stock Exchange.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1865.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A copartnership under the firm of WILLARD & STRUTHERS, for the transaction of a commission business in stocks, bonds, gold coin, &c., and have taken an office at No. 4 Wall-st.

EDWARD WILLARD,
of the New-York Stock Exchange.
JAMES STRUTHERS.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general stock, bond and gold brokerage business, strictly on commission, under the name and firm of MUSGRAVE, MORSE & CO., at No. 57 Exchange-place.

THOMAS B. MUSGRAVE.
L. W. MORSE.
STEPHEN B. MUSGRAVE.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1865.

THE FIRM OF LEE, BLISS & CO. IS this day dissolved by limitation of copartnership. Mr. GORDON MCCABE retiring. WILLIAM H. LEE and JESSE A. BLISS will settle in liquidation. No. 64 JAMES SLIP, Brooklyn, will be continued from this date, the business and name of the firm to continue as heretofore.

New-York, Dec 31, 1864

MR. JOSEPH SOHER IS ADMITTED a member of our firm from this date.

D. MORRISON & CO.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1865.

JAMES B. W. CUTTING IS THIS DAY admitted as a member of our firm.

H. L. CUTTING & CO., No. 15 William-st.

Jan. 2, 1865.

MR. GEORGE B. DUNHAM IS ADMITTED as partner in our firm from this date.

LESHER & WHITMAN.

New-York, Jan 2, 1865. New-York, Jan. 2, 1865.

WE HAVE THIS DAY AUTHORIZED Mr. CLARENCE S. BROWN to sign for us, by power of attorney.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO

PUBLIC NOTICE.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.
THIRTY-SECOND COLLECTION DISTRICT, NEW-YORK.

UNITED STATES EXCISE SALE.

Public notice is hereby given that the following articles, to wit: Plug and cut tobacco, snuff and cigars, and other articles too numerous to mention, have been distrained upon for non-payment of taxes, and that the same will be sold at public auction, at the store of JAMES APPLEBY Sons', No. 133 Water-st., New-York City, on the 17th day of January, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M. of that day. Catalogues ready on day of sale.—Dated New-York, Dec. 29, 1864.

SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.
No. 130 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, 32D DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, 1ST, 2D AND 6TH WARDS CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 139 BROADWAY.

SPECIAL INCOME TAX.—NOTICE IS HEREby given, that the list of taxes assessed in accordance with the provisions of the joint resolution of Congress, approved July 4, 1864, imposing a special tax of five per centum upon the gains, profits or income for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, has been returned to me by the Assessor of the District, and that said taxes are now due and payable, and payment thereof is hereby demanded.

A personal notice by mailing, demanding payment within ten days from its service, will be mailed to the address of each person on the list who shall omit to pay such tax for more than ten days from the date hereof, for which a fee of twenty cents will be added. And all persons who shall neglect to pay the sum so demanded within the time specified in such special notice will be liable to pay *ten per centum* additional, and a fee of twenty cents each for the service of the notice. Office open from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M.

SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.

New-York, Dec. 12, 1864.

COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on the 14th January, 1865, I shall proceed to draw panels of jurors for the following courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York on the 6th day of February, 1865:

Two panels, of 100 petit jurors each, for a Supreme Court Circuit—Parts 1 and 2.

Two panels, of 104 petit jurors each, for a Court of Common Pleas—Parts 1 and 2.

Two panels, of 104 petit jurors each, for a Superior Court—Parts 1 and 2.

A panel of 36 grand jurors, and a panel of 150 petit jurors, for a Court of General Sessions.

WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
New-York, Jan. 4, 1865.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INterest on the Bonds and Stocks of the City and County of New

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 7, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS.
To Mail Subscribers, per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year.....$3 00
Two copies 1 year.....5 00

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year.....$2 00
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Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or post-office money orders wherever it can be done.

Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—PANORAMA 2,000 FEET LONG, THREE MAMMOTH FAT GIRLS, WEIGHING ONE TON! THREE GIANTS, TWO DWARFS, INDIAN WARRIORS, FRENCH AUTOMATONS, &c. DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENTS MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE LIVE INDIAN—THE PACHA'S LAWYER.

NIBLO'S—THE SHAMROCK.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evenings—BACCHUS SABRA CESAR.

EVERETT HALL—(Broadway and 34th-st.)—CREATION AND THE DELUGE.

TURKISH HALL, (No. 720 Broadway)—Afternoon—MATINEE—Evening—ORIENTAL ENTERTAINMENT.

WALLACK'S—THE WIFE'S SECRET.

DODWORTH'S HALL—LECTURE.

IRVING HALL—GRAND CONCERT.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our special correspondent, writing from Huntsville on the 2d inst., says HOOD made his final escape across the Tennessee, at Bainbridge, on the 24th ult. He also gives a very clear *résumé* of the inception, location and result of the late campaign, from which it is clear that Gen. THOMAS is now complete master of the situation. It is believed HOOD will retire upon Meridian, Miss., to reorganize his army. In the meantime, THOMAS is on the alert, and already in motion for a resumption of the campaign from a new point, the direction of which will shortly appear.

A special dispatch from Cairo states that Gen. DANA'S raid on the Mobile and Ohio Rail road was completely successful. Twenty-five bridges were burned, four thousand carbines, a large amount of ammunition, and three hundred army wagons were captured. Many officers and men were taken prisoners, and thirty-two rail-cars were destroyed.

A letter from the North Carolina coast, dated at Beaufort, 28th inst., says: "The United States steamer *Lillian* (lately the captured blockade-runner by that name) has just arrived here for coal, and reports having fallen in with the pirate *Olustee*, that vessel having run out of Wilmington on the night of the 25th of December, at the western bar, while the naval fleet was engaged with Fort Fisher. On the morning of the 26th, the *Lillian* discovered black smoke to seaward, and gave chase, coming within gunshot of the supposed blockade-runner. The vessel did not seem disposed to heave to. The *Lillian* accordingly opened upon the stranger with her forward pivot gun, and fired two guns. Upon nearing the stranger it was discovered that she had flying at her masthead the rebel ensign and carried five large guns. As the *Lillian* carries but two small guns, it was wisely considered prudent not to fight the rebel. The *Lillian* then put about and stood in for the fleet. The rebel followed for some distance, but finding that the gallant little *Lillian* was far outdistancing her, and that she was approaching the blockading fleet, the rebel changed her course and started in another direction.

Lieut.-Col. BADEAU, Military Secretary to Gen. GRANT, replies as follows to inquiries made by the Gov. of Vermont: "I am directed by Lieut.-Gen. GRANT to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 29th ult., and to state that all supplies intended for our soldiers held as prisoners of war, should be forwarded to Lieut.-Col. MUDFORD, Assistant Commissioner of Exchange, to whom the matter has been committed, and who will be instructed to make application to the rebel authorities for the appointment of one of our officers (prisoners) to receive such supplies. As Col. MULFORD'S address is not permanent, it will be necessary to apply for it at any particular time to the War Department."

A Washington telegram in yesterday's *Tribune*, signed "H. G.," (HORACE GREELEY,) says: "It appears that Secretary STANTON did not obstruct nor in any manner interfere with FRANCIS P. BLAIR'S proposed visit to Richmond, nor did the President. So much is certain. Mr. BLAIR'S failure to visit Richmond is attributable neither to Gen. GRANT nor to any member of our Government. So much is in justice to them. Further and interesting developments must await their proper time. Mr. COX'S allusion to the matter in the House, to-day, was marred by the introduction of party slang concerning "nigger equality," but seemed to indicate a sincere desire on his part to second any earnest effort for an honorable peace."

The steamer *California* arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 5th from Hilton Head, bringing advices from SHERMAN'S army to Jan. 2. The army was rigorously prepering for the commencement of a new campaign. KILPATRICK was closely watching the movements of HARDEE.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, several petitions were presented from army officers, asking for an increase of pay. The petition of the Sisters of Charity, asking for the remission of the duties paid on the material used in the manufacture of their uniforms, was reported back from the Committee on Finance, who were discharged from further consideration of the subject. A resolution was passed calling for information in regard to the number of pension agents employed by the Government. The bill to regulate proceedings in criminal cases, relating especially to the crime of treason, was called up and passed. The bill to drop from the rolls unemployed officers of the army was then called up. Mr. WILSON moved that it be indefinately postponed. After a long animated debate this motion prevailed. A resolution of thanks to Gen SHERMAN and his army was passed.

In the House a joint resolution of thanks to Gen. SHERMAN and his army was unanimously adopted. A bill was introduced providing for a term of the Junicial District Court of Arkansas. Referred to the Judiciary Committee. A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on the Rules to inquire into the expediency of creating two additional Standing Committees. After a lengthy debate on the proposed amendment to the Constitution, the House adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, bills were introduced to confirm the ordinance of the New-York Supervisors in relation to bounties. Requiring mortgage liens on lands sold for taxes to be revoked in the Comptroller's office. A resolution directing the Canal Committee to inquire as to the expediency of prohibiting work on the canals on Sunday, was also introduced. The Ninth Senatorial District contested seat case was then taken up and argued until the hour of adjournment.

In the Assembly several bills of minor importance was introduced; also a bill to amend the charter of New-York with regard to the manner of electing Councilmen. To authorize the City of Syracuse to borrow money for the relief of the families of volunteers. Adjourned to 7½ A. M. Monday.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Gold Room was dull yesterday, and Railway Stocks lower on a continued sharp Money market. Government Stocks steady.

A moderate inquiry prevailed, yesterday, for the principal kinds of produce, at generally declining prices. Transactions in foreign merchandise were on a limited scale, owing partly to the firmness of holders. Moderate freight engagements were reported at low rates.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before JUDGE RUSSELL, DANIEL MALONE and PATRICK CARNEY were tried for robbery in the first degree. It seemed that the prisoners belonged to a gang of youths, organized for the purpose of thieving, and that they, with five others, attacked a gentlemen in Monroe-street, on the 11th of December last, and robbed him of his watch. The complainant only recognized two of them, the prisoners above-named, who were both convicted on his evidence. MALONE was sentenced to the State Prison for four years and six months. MARY BARNWELL plead guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

The General Term of the Supreme Court has decided, in the case of VON VOLKENBURG *vs.* The Mayor, &c., that the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature, in 1860, to purchase sites for a court-house and prison in the Third Police District, are not agents of the city—the city not having consented thereto. Upon this ground the action of the plaintiff to compel the city to accept deeds was dismissed. The case has been before referred to in the law column of this paper, and will be remembered.

Mr. EVARTS occupied the greater part of yesterday in an able argument on behalf of Mr. WARD, in the WADO-OPDYKE libel suit. He took the ground that Mr. OPDYKE was, in truth, the defendant, and had failed to clear himself before the bar of public opinion.

A steam boiler on board the wrecking schooner *John Curtis*, at Pier No. 8 North River, exploded yesterday morning, and HAMILTON MERRITT was instantly killed. Capt. ISRAEL MERRITT, General Agent of the Board of Underwriters, and several seamen, were seriously scalded.

On Tuesday morning BENJAMIN FAIRBY murdered HENRY LAZARUS; on Wednesday he was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury; on Thursday an indictment was found, and yesterday he was arraigned before City JUDGE RUSSELL. He pleaded not guilty, and Monday, Jan. 16, was named as the day of trial. He is to be defended by JOHN SEDGWICK, Esq. JOHN GALLEN, otherwise known as "California Jack," one of the party that accompanied FRIERY on the morning of the Lazarus murder, was taken into custody yesterday.

The Executive Committee appointed at the last meeting of the Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of devising some means for the relief of the suffering citizens of Savannah, met yesterday. Mr. R. H. MCCURDY presided. After considerable discussion as to the merits of the case, a special committee was appointed to report information on Monday next.

The Sigma Phi Fraternity celebrated their fortieth anniversary Thursday evening by an assembly at their Club Rooms and a dinner at the Maison Dorée. The attendance was large and a most agreeable evening was passed by the assembled brethren of this society, which is one of the oldest and most flourishing of the college societies in the country.

On Thursday night, Mr. WILLIAM BEEKE was found in Bleecker-street, suffering from a gunshot wound. Who fired upon him he was unable to say. PHILIP DASIERES, an Italian, shot ANN LYNCH, of No. 49 Mott street, inflicting what is believed to be a mortal wound in the abdomen. Justice DOWLING committed HENRY FRANCIS for threatening to shoot Mr. BERNARD SIMON, of No. 13 Harrison-street. OWEN EARLY was arrested for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and a loaded revolver having been found in his pocket, Justice DOWLING sent him to Blackwell's Island.

Spurious five dollar United States Treasury Notes are in circulation. WM. SAVAGE was arrested for attempting to pass one last evening.

Capt. JOHN J. WILLIAMSON, of the Fourteenth Precinct Police, was the recipient of a massive silver and $700 in United States 5-20s, which were presented last night by CHAUNCEY SHAFFER, Esq., in behalf of citizens of the Fourteenth Ward.

At the business meeting of the Plymouth Church Society, on Thursday evening, the salary of the pastor, Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, was raised from $7,500 to $12,500 for the current year. Messrs. STOKES, ARNOLD and GIDDON were elected Trustees.

The regular distribution of coal to the poor of this city, by the Commissioners of Charities, has just commenced, and already the number of applications is very large. Mr. KELLOCK, the Superintendent of Outdoor Poor, under whose immediate supervision the coal is distributed, has employed a number of special detectives, who are making searching inquiries into every case, so as to prevent frauds on the city.

OHIO AND MASSACHUSETTS—THEIR ANNUAL STATE RECORD.—With the exception of New-York, there are, probably, no States in the Union that have shown a more patriotic record than Ohio and Massachusetts, since the opening of the rebellion—whether we regard the number of soldiers they have contributed to the national armies, the class of men which represent them in these armies, the readiness with which responses have been made to the calls of the General Government, or the nobility of the efforts made to afford relief to the sick and the wounded through special State agencies. Yet, in spite of these self-imposed taxes upon the industry of both these Commonwealths, it is a fact, which may be pointed to at once with pride and gratitude, that at no period of its previous history, was either State more prosperous in its financial resources, or better able to meet the future demands upon its liberality for local or general expenditures.

The gross Treasury receipts in Ohio for the year amounted to $8,679,996, and the expenditures to $6,679,006, leaving over $2,000,000 to the credit of the State at the end of the fiscal year. On the revenue account of the year, the State has also a balance in its favor of nearly four hundred thousand dollars. And yet the State has increased its expenditures within the year, for charitable purposes, for the equipment of militia, and for kindred objects, by a sum approaching a quarter of a million of dollars—at the same time reducing its home and foreign debt to the tune of three hundred and sixty odd thousand dollars. We can comprehend, in a practical way, when we look at these returns, why such a State should refuse to be represented by the Vallandigham, the Coxs, the Longs, and the Pendletons, whose policy has been to make the State a commercial and political dependant upon the rebel Confederacy.

Turning to Massachusetts, the record is perhaps still more striking. After reducing the nine-months' volunteers to correspond with the three-years' men, the State figures on the army list for a credit of 125,437 soldiers. Including some six thousand hundred-day men, the old Commonwealth has sent to the army during the past twelve months recruits at the rate of one thousand for each week in the year. Yet, with all this enormous industrial tax, the State shows an ordinary revenue of $5,840,317, or a surplus over all expenditures of more than seven hundred thousand dollars. And we desire to call special attention to Governor ANDREW'S words when he says: "The script hitherto issued by Massachusetts she is bound to pay, *and she will pay*, both interest and principal in gold, to all holders with the cheerfulness which becomes her spotless honor, and the promptness of an industrious, economical and thrifty Commonwealth."

Retrenchment—The Duty of Congress.

We regret that we do not hear as yet of the appointment of any special committee by Congress for the sole purpose of discovering means of reducing expenditures.

The Congress and the people also have apparently come to the conclusion, that the wealth of this country is boundless, and as our cause is the most noble possible, there can be no harm in spending to the utmost for the purpose of success.

The unfortunate feature of this syllogism is, that the major premise is not quite correct. The resources of this country are, without doubt, almost beyond estimate, but the wealth or capital which can be reached by any system of taxation we may be able to devise, is quite within estimate, in fact, is not astoundingly large. Our debts must be paid either from the labor of today or the mortgaged labor of the future. The labor of to-day—the production of these years of war—can and will be taxed heavily, and yet there are obvious limits to this taxation. Duties on foreign products are only available up to a certain point; when carried beyond that, consumers cease to demand the commodities. Taxes on labor and capital at home, may finally become so burdensome as to diminish production or to create so great discontent as to ultimately threaten the security of our whole funded debt. A vast deal of the property of the country cannot be taxed directly; a large proportion, if it were taxed, would not yield revenue enough to pay the expense of collection. The property of a nation is not precisely and accurately the measure of its ability to pay its debts.

We are aware that one large class of producers—the agriculturists—have not yet been burdened with their fair proportion of the national taxation. But as they are, *par excellence*, the source of the national wealth, it was wise to spare them as long as possible. Still, even with what taxation may yet be laid on the farming interest, we are *approaching the limit* of feasible and profitable taxation.

The loans from the future must inevitably diminish in value, and expenses increase as we increase currency. No possible taxation and no loans which we can probably place, can pay all the current expenses of this tremendous struggle. We are forced continually to resort to paper, which is reducing the wealth of the nation faster than the most oppressive taxation.

The only feasible course now for our Government to meet the financial storm approaching, is, not to borrow more, but to save.

We must act as any sensible merchant would in vast enterprises which were expanding beyond his means; not give them up, but call in all possible expenditures. The nation has spent thus far with prodigal hand, because it knew that whatever was done in putting down the rebellion, must be done promptly, and therefore expensively. Had we waited and saved, foreign nations would have recognized the Confederacy, our people have become discouraged, and the war at length died out from the very slowness of our progress.

Now, however, we have reached a point, when in the first place we must retrench or fall into fearful embarrassments, and secondly when we can afford less expenditure.

We are persuaded that immense sums can now be saved by close investigation into the outlays for our army and navy. With the most honest administration there must be in such vast expenditures, great leakages. They need incessant supervision by competent and critical outside investigators. Many and many a supernumerary officer, many a useless garrison, many an expensive vessel or commissioned transport now out of service, many a "job" unknown to our officials, can, doubtless, be discovered, and cut off by vigilant committees. The cry of *save!* must be heard through all the departments. ECONOMY must be given out to the whole public service as the order of the day. We trust that the displacement of Senator HALE as Chairman of the Naval Committee of the Senate means no shirking of his vigilant investigations and criticisms of the Navy Department. They ought to be continued with the utmost rigor. Equally so with the War Department and all others. We hope that our Government charities will be strictly examined, and, if not absolutely necessary, unsparingly cut off.

The people must insist through their representatives on the most exact economy, and every possible retrenchment.

Let us have from one end of the service to the other a strict *régime* of economy, and we may be able to weather this financial storm. There is no doubt in any foreseeing mind of the fall of the Confederacy; but the problem for Congress is to prevent its dragging with it our own bankruptcy.

THE POPE AND THE CONFEDERACY.—The full text of His Holiness the Pope's response to the manifesto of the "Confederate Commissioners," is a most inadequate fulfillment of the promise given of its significance in the telegraphic abstract. Cardinal ANTONELLI, so far from indulging in political disquisition, confines himself to a sober, sacerdotal invocation of peace. He tells the "Commissioners," in very appropriate and pointed phrase, that the Pope is a priest, that his mission is to see "wrath appeased and peace restored," everywhere. And for the attainment of this great object, he urges the clergy everywhere to offer up prayer and supplication. There can be nothing more proper than this. It is precisely the object sought for by the United States Government, and it will be attained just as soon as the employes of this "Confederate Commission" choose to lay down their arms of rebellion. They began the strife, and persist in it. If they were wise, they would take the Pope's advice, and become peaceable citizens.

The Spirit of the South—The New Manifestations.

For the first time during the last four years, or since the great Southern rebellion began, we now begin to see some indications of that for which we have always looked so anxiously and so vainly—some indications that the imperious, defiant, rebellious spirit of the Southern people is beginning to break. It is not merely in the measures of policy adopted by the rebels that we see this; for the grounds, the import, the bearing, the purpose and the effect of their measures may often be misjudged by us; and for more than two years past they have very often acted in a way that can be characterized as no other than desperate or despairing. But under it all, in all circumstances and amid all fortunes, the popular temper, so far as we could judge it through its exponent, the press, has been unyielding in its devotion to the rebellion, and unflinching in faith of its final success. There has been temporary despondency often enough, but there is a great difference between despondency and its indications, and the indications of despair. As might have been expected, and as is natural, the most constant and extreme assertions of this unbending spirit of the rebellion have been from the press of Richmond.

It is this very Richmond press, not one journal but all of them—the *Sentinel*, the special organ of JEFF. DAVIS, as well as the *Examiner*, his most vigorous critic—that now come to us filled with articles such as we have not had from any Southern source since the war began. They speak openly of the fact that the spirit of the South has of late been giving way; they acknowledge that the moral strength of the rebellion is breaking down; they do not attempt to conceal the failing off of popular devotion, the sinking of public faith, the departing of hope, the advance of despair. The *Whig*, to make some show, has been publishing a series of articles to prove that there is superabundance of military power yet left in the South, that there are still hundreds of thousands of men, according to the census, who can be compelled to take up arms; but the *Examiner* very pertinently asks what all this amounts to, if the spirit and energy of the people are passing away?

While we find on every hand these confessions of hopelessness in their success, the rebels have not yet reached the point of talking of submission. That we do not expect to hear. The other is quite as much as can be expected of them, or of human nature, under the circumstances; and is an indication that deserves to be studied and valued. Instead of speaking of submission or reunion, they are giving the most awful histories of their horrors, and earnestly and loudly proclaim that either abolitionism or colonial vassalage to a European Power would be preferable. The fact that they have got to the point of seriously proposing and urging such extraordinary measures, is in itself an evidence of their despairing condition of mind, only less striking than their confessions of despair.

The treatment that Gen. SHERMAN has extended to the people of Savannah, will furnish to the now reflecting Southern people the best answer possible to rebel declamations about the unutterable horrors of submission to the power of the Union. In this view, as in many others, we rejoice over it; and the great body of the Southern people may be assured, that when they lay down the arms of their rebellion and submit to the laws and Constitution, they will find the Government and people of the North dealing with them with leniency and generosity and justice.

Crime and Criminals, Law and Justice in New-York.

The statistics of crime in this city, as exhibited in the annual report of the Police Commissioners, are well worthy of general consideration; while the vast discrepancy between the number of *arrests* for high crimes, and the number of *convictions* for such offences in the courts, is truly alarming. After enumerating seven hundred and forty-two cases of arrest, during the year 1864, for violence against the person, including forty-eight for murder and ten for manslaughter, the Commissioners say: "A small portion of this mass of high crimes has received the punishment provided by the laws. The fault, if any exist, is somewhere beyond the power of the police."

When life and property are in daily peril from lawless ruffians, and it is safer to take a stroll on the picket-lins of the James than to walk through some of the streets of New-York after nightfall, it becomes a matter of importance to our citizens to know where that "fault" does exist. Perhaps the leisure moments of some of the eminent counsel connected with the Citizens' Association could not be better employed than in the investigation of this matter. We are willing to concede the activity of the police department in making arrests; and a criminal, after arrest, is usually indicted; but in too many instances that is the last that we hear of him until, perhaps, he is again arrested for another crime.

The fault in such cases lies in the lax administration of justice in the courts; and not so much with the Judges as in the loose manner in which the business of the District-Attorney's office is conducted. Out of fifty-eight arrests for homicide during the year past, only thirty-two have been disposed of in the criminal courts; and while more than *forty indictments* have been found for murder, there was *only one conviction* for that crime, in 1864. In the Court of Sessions there were 466 cases disposed of during the last year. Yet, for various crimes triable there, the Grand Jury of that Court found 998 indictments, more than half of which appear to have been smothered in the District-Attorney's office. It is a growing custom with the District-Attorney to accept a plea of guilty of a minor offence from a party indicted for a high crime. For instance, a man is indicted for murder in the first degree, the penalty upon conviction of which is death. His counsel informs the prosecuting officer that the prisoner is willing to plead guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree, the punishment for which is a few months, or at most two years, imprisonment; and that official, ostensibly to save the time of court and jury, accepts the plea. The murderer is sentenced, as in two cases that we remember, to a few days' confinement in the City Prison, and then goes on his way through the world ready to kill the next man that crosses his path. It is this pernicious practice that holds forth to the assassin and robber an almost certain chance of escape from the full meed of punishment; and we are confident that until this, among other abuses, is stopped, the activity of the police cannot prevent the increase of crime. Not only the Commissioners of Police, but every resident of the city, has cause to complain when an inefficient administration of law, combined with injudicious executive clemency, turn upon the community forty or fifty murderers annually. The many chances which a felon always has of escape are so increased from these causes, that they hesitate at nothing in the accomplishment of their objects of gain or revenge. We cease to be startled at the frightful record of bloody affrays or violent robberies which the daily papers present, when we see that criminals seldom receive the punishment due to their crimes, but are let loose to tell their comrades how easy it is to escape justice in New-York.

Amusements.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—A new Irish drama called the "Shamrock," is the present attraction at this establishment and the latest novelty offered to the public by the popular favorites, Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS. The work has been in preparation for some time, and has been produced with all the scenic splendor and liberal stage appointments that characterize Mr. WALLACK'S management. Mr. J. B. HOWE is the author, and we freely confess that his inventive powers somewhat overtax our powers of analysis. He has succeeded, however, in presenting a story which is not only intensely but exciting. The difficulty of accomplishing this in any new form need not be dwelt upon, for Mr. HOWE has not attempted a new form. He has illustrated once more this old story of a virtuous peasantry and a vicious landlordism. The materials have been used a hundred times, but the phases of common life permit frequent repetition. Some of the situations are remarkably striking, and keep the audience in breathless suspense. The piece is acted with spirit by the company, and with special ability by Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS. It will be repeated every night until further notice.

DODWORTH'S HALL.—Mr. FITZ-HUGH LUDLOW will deliver his lecture, "Across the Continent," tonight. It is the fruits of a long journey performed last year, and will, we are certain, be most interesting and instructive. From the regions described by Mr. LUDLOW, we seldom have accurate information, and it is rarer still that the little that is known about them is conveyed in a picturesque and vivid way. We anticipate much pleasure from Mr. LUDLOW'S lecture.

SYMPHONIC SOIREE.—Mr. THEODORE THOMAS' second Symphonic Soiree takes place to night at Irving Hall. We have already published the programme, (it can be found in another column,) and simply desire to say that these soirees are, by far, the most important and delightful of the season.

ARTISTS' SALE AT THE OLD DUSSELDORF GALLERY.—The collection of pictures now on exhibition consists of a large number of works by C. P. CRANCH, J. O. B. TURNER, and OTTO SOMMER, in conjunction with several other artists. It is very varied, being composed of views in Venice, Rome, Switzerland, France, and America; studies of fruit and flowers, figures and animals. Among the contributors are Messrs. Hower, Baker, Cropsey, Yowell, Frank Howland Nehlis, Perry, R. H. Park, sculptor, and Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Gray. These works will be exhibited until the evening of the 11th of January, when they will be sold by Messrs. LEAKE & MINER, exclusively for the benefit of the artists.

Note from the Rebel Gen. Page.

FORT LAFAYETTE, Tuesday, Dec. 27, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

From a recent issue of your journal I take the inclosed paragraph:

"The rebel Gen. PAGE, captured near Fort Morgan, applied by letter lately to his old classmate, Commodore ROGERS, for assistance in getting exchanged. The reply was: "I can do nothing for you. You neither defended your post like a man, nor surrendered like an officer."

It does me great injustice, and though a prisoner of war in the hands of your Government, I do not hesitate so far to presume on your sense of right as to solicit a correction of the mis-statements involved in the aforesaid paragraph.

The facts of the case are just these: Some time ago, while ill and sufferlog, I sent a private note to Commodore JOAB RODGERS, an old comrade and former friend, requesting him, if he thought proper, to second an application I had addressed to the Federal authorities, for a parole or a transfer to a warmer climate—which transfer, I may add in parenthesis, the Surgeon of the Post had stated to be essential to my health. To this communication I have never received any reply, written or verbal, nor has any ever passed through the official channel of correspondence with the inmates of this prison.

As to whether the fort of which I had command was properly fought or defended, this is a question on which it becomes me not to speak. My own Government and they with whom I shared the perils of the fight are alone competent to pronounce on the matter. I am content to abide their opinion. Immediately after the capitulation of Fort Morgan, certain false and injurious reports were circulated, imputing some irregularity and unfairness on my part in the surrender of the work. By a council of war, ordered by Gen. CANBY, and composed of officers of the Federal army and navy, I was, after a most searching and protracted investigation, promptly and entirely acquitted of all and every of these imputations. The opinion and findings of this council were officially published in the New-Orleans papers, and it would have been agreeable to my desire to have had the whole "proceedings" laid before the public, which I yet hope at some future day may be done. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. L. PAGE,
Brig.-Gen. C. S. Army.

The Canadian Draft and Riot.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of this day, I observe an error contained in your article on the late riot in Canada East, arising out of the draft ordered by the Government of that province, in order to fill the "Service Militia."

The writer of the article states, (in other words,) that the draft is being made, to fill a militia force for the maintenance of order on the frontier. That is not correct. A force of some 2,000 men, formed into three "administrative" battalions, is already on the line of the frontier to guard against raids upon United States territory.

The draft now being made is to fill the roll of 112 battalions of the force called the "Service Militia," and this force, which will number (in round numbers) 100,000 men, is designed for defence in the event of a war, which, of course, is to be deprecated by everyone. The law which authorizes this force allows it *only six (6) days drill during the year*, at any time that the Governor-General may see fit to call the body out. From this you will see that the force, for which a draft is now being made, will be very little more than on organization, and is in no way meant for service at present, nor at any future time, if happily the relations should remain friendly between this country and the great colony to the north of it, which is the wish of your obedient servant.

A CANADIAN.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Message of Gov. Andrew.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 6.

The message of Gov. ANDREW was delivered to the Legislature to-day. It is a lengthy and comprehensive document.

The finances of the State are in a sound condition, the ordinary revenue of the year amounting to $5,840,317, and the disbursements to $5,102,257 75.

The total debt of the State, funded and unfunded is $22,693,972 56, and the resources, including rail way mortgages and sinking funds, $17,857 211 30.

The Governor says there is nothing in the present or probable indebtedness of the State to excite apprehension.

The script hitherto issued by Massachusetts she is bound to pay, and she will pay with interest and principle, in gold, to all holders with the cheerfulness which becomes her spotless honor, and the promptness of an industrious, economical and thrifty commonwealth.

The Governor recommends the funding of the residue of the floating debt, but thinks that hereafter, when money is borrowed at home, it would be better to conform to the familiar transactions of the home market.

Of the debt $14,372,935 has been added during the war, much the larger part being held by our own citizens.

To say nothing of any other increase of wealth, the increased deposits in our savings institutions, for 1864 over 1860, are more than three millions in excess of the war debt.

The offering of considerable bounties, paid in advance, is not considered needful nor desirable for the procurement of real soldiers and honest service.

The bounty of the Government ought to be reserved for liberal pensions to the disabled soldier, to the widows and children of the dead who have fallen in battle, and for the relief of families during the progress of the war.

The amount of deposits with the savings banks is $62,558,664, which is a larger sum than the entire banking capital and deposits of the State, when the bank commission was established in 1851.

Of the 181 banks in the State, fifty-two have become National Banking Associations and forty-seven have signified their intention to become National, leaving eighty-two which have as yet taken no steps toward making a change.

The number of new National Banks is twenty-five.

The coast and harbor defences are discoursed upon, and as part of the system of coast defence, the Cape Cod Railroad is mentioned, and the Legislature is invited to adopt measures to promote the immediate extension of the road to the extremity of the Cape.

The number of men actually furnished by Massachusetts to the army and navy of the United States during the rebellion, up to Dec. 24, 1864, including the nine months' men, at only one-fourth of the actual number, and reducing the number enlisted in the navy to the same term of three years, is 125,437, making a surplus over all calls of 7,813.

The Commonwealth has furnished during the last year to the army alone 45,446 men, besides 6,670 one hundred days' men, who are not credited to the quota of the State.

Massachusetts has sent more men into the service than are now to be found in the State between the ages of 18 and 45, and 20,000 more men than are now in the State liable to do military duty.

The number of colored troops credited to Massachusetts, during the war, including the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Infantry, and Fifth Cavalry, and their recruits, is only 4,731.

The Massachusetts Senatorship.

BOSTON, Friday Jan. 6.

The Massachusetts Legislature has assigned Wednesday next for the election of United States Senator.

Michigan United States Senatorship.

DETROIT, Mich., Friday, Jan. 6.

Hon. JACOB M. HOWARD was re-elected to-day United States Senator, to serve six years from the 4th of March next.

The Indiana Legislature.

INDIANOPOLIS, Friday, Jan. 6.

The Governor's Message was delivered to-day to the Legislature, in joint convention. The message was very long, relating principally to State affairs. The number of soldiers furnished from Indiana is over 165,000.

The Missouri Constitutional Convention.

St. LOUIS, Friday, Jan. 6.

The Constitutional Convention met at Library Hall, to-day, and effected a temporary organization with Col. ARNOLD KRECKEL, of St. Charles, in the Chair, and Maj. FOSTER, Secretary. After the appointment of Committees on Credentials, Permanent Organization and Rules, the Convention adjourned till to-morrow. Judge CLOVER, of St. Louis, will prossibly be permanent President of the Convention.

Maine State Officers.

AUGUSTA, Friday, Jan. 6.

The following State officers were chosen by the Legislature to-day:

Adjutant General—John L. Hodsdon.
Secretary of State—Ephraim Flint, Jr.
Land Agent—Isaac R. Clark.
Attorney General—John A. Peters.

The Christian Commission.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 6.

The annual business meeting of the United States Christian Commission, is to be held in Washington on Thursday, Jan. 26, at 10 o'clock in the morning. The anniversary of the Committee will be held in the same city on Sunday evening, Jan. 29. An anniversary meeting will also be held in this city on Tuesday evening, Jan. 31.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 6.

The following is the calendar of the Court of Appeals for Jan. 7, 1865: Nos. 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38 and 39.

Trial Trip of Mr. R. B. Forbes' New Steamship Meteor—A Great Success.

On Thursday the officers of the navy subjected to trial a splendid man-of-war steamer, built in Boston by R. B. FORBES, Esq., called the *Meteor*, and the results were highly satisfactory. The ship is of the same size as the larger sloops-of-war of the *Tuscarora* class, measuring about 1,400 tons, having a midship cross-section immersed of about 485 square feet. Her boilers are of the horizontal tubular variety, having 204 square feet of grate surface only, without blowers, and the cylinders are 62½ inches in diameter and three feet stroke, with an independent cut-off, cutting off at about one third of the stroke. The safety valves were set so as to blow off at 22 pounds' pressure, and although the boilers were tested up to 53 pounds, the valves could not be loaded heavier on the trial, on account of their location, so that the test had to be made with much less steam than the machine is entitled to carry. The trial was made under the direction of Capt. BOGGS and Chief-Engineer W. W. WOOD, with the assistants, and the ship was run four times over the two measured knots now used as a race course in the lower bay. The result was that a uniform speed of sixty-three revolutions a minute could be maintained on a twenty-three pitch, now driving the ship twelve knots, or fourteen miles an hour; while at the same time the tubes were furnishing more steam at the limited pressure than could be used by the engine. If the pressure had been increased to 35 lbs., as it could have been with a heavier load on the safety valves, the speed would have gone up to about thirteen and a half knots, as the engineer said. Capt. COMSTOCK, who was one of the company, said that it was the fastest time he had ever known made by any propeller on a trial on measured distance, and to all others said: "This is the sort of ship to send after the *Shenandoah*."

DEATH OF J. FRANCIS WALTON, ESQ.—We publish to-day, under the usual head, the death notice of J. FRANCIS WALTON, senior partner of the law firm of Messrs. WALTON, SHERMAN & REDFIELD. The deceased was well known in this city as among our most promising young lawyers. He graduated a few years since at Columbia College with the highest honors, and immediately applied himself to the study of his profession. Steady of purpose, courteous in manner, a thorough scholar, and with a strong ambition to excel in his profession, he has been cut down at the early age of 29 years by consumption. His many friends will read of his death, for it is but a short time since he was among them with the best prospects for a healthy and long future. His remains will be placed in Greenwood from No. 291 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Important to Mothers.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at auce and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately, depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States.

Price 35 cents a bottle.

Throat Affections.—A physician writing from Newfane, New-York, speaking of the beneficial effects resulting from the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches," says: "For alleviating that horrid irritation only felt by those who have suffered from any bronchial affection, and for hoarseness and sore throat too, I am free to confess (though I am an M. D.) they answer all you claim for them."

It is well known that an important percentage of the ills that flesh is heir to, arise from poison taken into the stomach with food or more occasional refreshments. BURNETT'S FRUIT EXTRACTS are free from poisonous oils and acids, and are perfectly healthy.

Brant's Indian Pulmonary Balsam.—THE BEST REMEDY EXTANT FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Has been used for 25 years, and during all that time been highly approved, producing wonderful cures, as can be seen by the many certificates in "Brant's Magazine."

BRANT'S INDIAN PURIFYING EXTRACT,
THE MOST CERTAIN PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD EVER DISCOVERED. It is purely a vegetable alterative, and permanently cures scrofula, fever sores, erysipelas, salt rheum, rheumatism, pimples and blotches on the face, cancer and cancerous ulcers, dyspepsia, and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. For sale by all druggists.

See "Brant's Magazine" for important testimonials of cures. Furnished gratuitously by druggists.

DIXON, CLARKE & HALLETT,
Proprietors, No. 149 Chambers-st.

One Hundred Murders were Committed in the city of New-York during the past year, to say nothing of two hundred and thirty-seven persons found dead, many of them under suspicious circumstances. This is a fearful list; but who shall compute the number of persons who have fallen victims to liver disease, dyspepsia, remittent fever, nervous prostration and premature decay, seven-eighths of whom would now be alive and well had they forestalled disease by strengthening, regulating and purifying their systems with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

Ladies Using Wheeler & Wilson's, and OTHER SEWING MACHINES.

[*From the Boston Traveller, Nov. 18, 1864.*]

"The interest manifested in connection with the Barnum's 'Self Sewer' at the Sailor's Fair, indicates that it supplies a want long felt, as it guides the work itself, relieves the operator from close application, avoids bending, and obviates the necessity of hastiug, on a large amount of work. It enhances the value of the sewing-machine itself. You will often hear the remark in front of Barnum's stand, 'Now I am prepared to buy a sewing-machine.' The Wheeler & Wilson, for which there is a very extensive call, awards itself of this improvement, and has them for sale at its office in Washington-st., Boston. The Florence Company apply them to *all* their machines. The 'Self Sewer' is working on the Wilcox & Gibbs, Wheeler & Wilson and Grover & Baker, unaided by the hands, and for sale for *all* machines on 2d floor of Barnum's Museum $1 50, with directions. Sent by mail. Inventor's office, No 508 Broadway, New-York.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phaloe's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalou's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phelon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Read the Biography of Ferragut,
(with steel Portrait,)
In January number of the
UNITED STATES SERVICE MAGAZINE.

It contains also an important letter from Gen Sherman, &c., &c., and is a number of unusual interest and value. For sale by all newsdealers. Sent postpaid for 50 cents.

C. B. RICHARDSON, Publisher,
No. 441 Broadway, New-York.

Wm. Knabe & Co.,
Manufacturers of
GOLD MEDAL
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
BALTIMORE, MD

Certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, J. Satter and other leading artists. EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

A full assortment of the above celebrated instruments at C. BAUER & CO.'S WAREROOMS, No. 544 BROADWAY, N. Y.

President Petroleum Company.

President, Venengo Caunty, Penn.,
Office No. 71 Broadway, New-York, having valuable oil boring lands on Alleghany River, Hemlock and Porcupine Creeks and McCrea Run, of ten miles in extent, invite proposals for leasing portions for oil-boring purposes.

AMORY EDWARDS, President.

Batcheior's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Facts for Soldiers.—Throughout the Indian and Crimean Campaigns, the only medicines which proved themselves able to cure the worst cases of Dysentery, Scurvy and Fever, were HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. Therefore, let every Volunteer see that he is supplied with them. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the druggists in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 25 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Counterfeits! Counterfeits!! Parties dealing in my preparations are warned against purchasing any Pills and Ointment represented as being mine that do not have my private revenue stamp on each box or pot, and the words "Holloway, New-York," watermarked in the book of directions. The counterfeits are now offered for sale in this city. Any party who will detect them will receive a handsome reward by applying to the undersigned. THOS. HOLLOWAY,
No. 80 Maiden-lane.

Burdsall's Arnica Liniment.—An infallible cure for Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Rheumatism, Inflammation, &c. A single application allays the pain from a burn the instant it is applied. No family should be without it. Depot No. 21 Barclay-st., New-York.

Old Eyes Made New.
A pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address
B. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

Knitting Machines—For Plain or Fancy Knitting; different sizes and gauges; the best in use.
DALTON KNITTING MACHINE CO., 537 Broadway

Miller's Hair Dye, better in quality, more in quantity, cheaper in price (75 cents) than any dye. Try it. Sold by all druggists. Depot No. 56 Dey-st.

Artificial Limbs of Superior Quality and adaptability. Army and Navy furnished gratis with the best, per commission of Surgeon-General U. S. Army, by E. D. HUDSON, M. D., Astor-place, Clinton Hall, N. Y

Second-Hand Safes,
In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale very cheap.
MARVIN & Co., No. 265 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch and lock-stitch sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Snuff.—The safe remedy for Infant or aged, and all who have Catarrh or "cold in the head." Sold by Druggists.

Speaking of HOLIDAY GIFTS, the *Tribune* of 23d inst. says: "A Morton Gold Pen is a property in itself, and forms a very appropriate and useful Christmas present to all who write for profit or for pleasure."

MARRIED.

ADAMS—HOWARD.—On Wednesday evening, Jan. 4, at No. 156 East 40th-st., by Rev. James Thompson, Mr. JOHN ADAMS and Miss JANNIE HOWARD, both of New-York City.

KIP—OSTROM.—On Tuesday, Jan. 3, in the Reformed Dutch Church, at Stuyvesant Falls, N. Y., by Rev. Francis M. Kip, D. D., Rev. ISAAC L. KIP and CORNELIA N., daughter of Alfred Ostrom, Esq.

VAN OZSDALE—RIKER.—At Harlem, N. Y., on Wednesday, Jan 4, by Rev. EZRA H. Gillett, D. D., Mr. JOHN VAN OZSDALE, of Marethan, Cortlandt County, and Miss MARY JANE, eldest daughter of the late James Riker, Esq., of Harlem, N. Y.

DIED.

BRINCKERHOFF.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 5, JOHN C., Jr., eldest son of John C. and Jeannette Brinckerhoff, aged 3 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Jan. 7, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, Bedford av., next to corner of Willoughby-av., Brooklyn.

BARNES.—In Southeast, Putnam County, N. Y., on Thursday, Jan. 5, JOHN C., son of James T. and Mary Ann Barnes, aged about 26 years.

CASWELL.—In this city, on Friday morning, Jan. 6, NATHAN CASWELL, aged 62 years.

His friends, and those of his family, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 130 East 16th st., on Sunday, the 8th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

COLES.—On Friday morning, Jan. 6, WILLIAM F. COLES, in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 22 East 22d-st., on Sunday, the 8th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

CREGIER.—In Yorkville, on Friday afternoon, Jan. 6, after a lang illness, MARY W., youngest child of John and Anna Cregier, aged 2 years, 9 months 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, at 1 o'clock, from 87th-st., second house west of 3d-av.

GUION.—At Gambier, Ohio, on Tuesday, Jan. 3, THEO. H. GUION, eldest son of the late Rev. Dr. Thomas T. and Catherine E. Guion, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DEAN.—In this city, on Thursday, Jan. 6, Mrs. SUSAN DEAN, in the 60th year of her age.

Funeral on Saturday, the 7th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., at her late residence, No. 759 3d-av.

DAVIS.—After a lingering illness, on Thursday morning, Jan. 5, FRANCIS LLEWELLYN, son of B. W. and L. A. Davis, in the 20th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, Jan. 8, at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 11 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

KINASTON.—On Thursday, Dec. 29, at Catskill, Miss SARAH M., daughter of Luke Kierstead, aged 37 years.

KENNEDY.—On Friday, Jan. 6, JAMES LAMOX KENNEDY.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, at the First Presbyterian Church, corner of 5th-av. and 12th-st., without further invitation.

KNIGHTON.—Suddenly, on Friday, Jan. 6, SAMUEL KNIGHTON, aged 47 years, 2 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at his late residence, No. 440 West 25th-st., this day, (Saturday,) at 8 P. M., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Paterson, N. J., on Sunday morning, by the 8½ o'clock train, for interment.

LUBAS.—At Hackensack, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 4, HENRY G. LUBAS, aged 51 years and 1 day.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from St. Paul's Church, corner of 15th-st. and 6th-av., on Saturday, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

LATOUARTTA.—At Bergen Point, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 4, Capt. DAVID LATOUARTTA, in the 77th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Saturday next, the 7th inst., at 12½ o'clock, without further invitation. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot on the arrival of the 11 o'clock train from Pier No. 2, North River.

MCCORMICK.—At the 6th-av. Hotel, on Friday, Jan. 6, ROBERT FAWLSA, infant son of Cyrus H. and Lattie F. McCormick, of Chicago, Ill., aged 1 year and 4 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Presbyterian Church in 6th-av., corner of 19th-st., without further invitation.

MILNOR.—On Thursday, Jan. 5, ELEANOR, widow of the late Rev. James Milnor, D. D., aged 85 years.

Notice of the funeral in to-morrow's paper.

MCKINNON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 5, JULIA A., widow of the late John McKinnon, aged 54 years.

Her remains will be taken to Pinkhill for interment on Saturday, Jan 7, Train leaves Chambers-st. of 11 A. M. Funeral service at St. Anna's Church, Matteawan, at 2½ o'clock.

ROMAINE.—On Friday evening, Jan. 6, GRACE B., relict of the late Samuel B. Romaine, at this city.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son-in-law Horatio J. Lawrence, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. Clement's Church, Amity-st., on Monday, the 9th inst., at 10 A. M., without further invitation.

RANNAY.—On Wednesday, Jan. 4, APALINA E. RANNAY, wife of Dr. L. Ranney, aged 41 years

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at No. 14 West 52d st., on Saturday morning, Jan 7, at 11 o'clock.

☞ Massachusetts and Vermont papers please copy.

SCHENCK.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Jan. 5, PETER, youngest son of C. M. J. and the late Julia Schenck, in the 14th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend this funeral, on Saturday, the 7th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation, from the residence of his father, No. 325 5th-av., New-York.

SHERMAN.—At Natchez, Miss., on Saturday, Dec 17, after a brief illness, EDWARD SHERMAN, of the firm of Shermau Brothers, of this city, in the 27th year of his age.

WALTON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 5, of consumption, J. FRANCIS WALTON, son of William and Helen M. Walton, aged 29 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 291 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Hamburg, per steamer SAXONIA; and for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF MANCHESTER, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 7th day of January, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; C and D, 9½ A. M.; E and F, 9¼ A. M.; G, 9 A. M.
JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

CITY RAILROADS.—A TICKET OFFICE FOR the different lines has been opened at the store of P. F. SMITH & FOWLER, No. 3 Park-row.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THERE IS ONE
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Several sheets, *called* SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS, are published in this city, but the only one that justly deserves the name is the

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which, because of its comprehensive character and admitted superiority over every contemporary, now enjoys a circulation three times greater than that of all the rest combined. To the BUSINESS MAN, it is a medium of publicity which yields an ample equivalent for his money; while to the READING PUBLIC it presents more attractions than were ever before associated in any weekly or daily newspaper, either here or abroad. The GENERAL NEWS it contains is later than that published in any other paper, and its final

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS

on Sunday morning, are OFTEN ONE WHOLE DAY IN ADVANCE of the entire press of the country—Sunday, of course, being a *dies non*. PIERCE EGAN, Esq., who has hundreds of thousands of admirers in the New World, has just contributed a new story for its columns, bearing the name of "THE FAIR LILLAS; OR, LIFE IN DEATH," the first installment of which will appear in the

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Its independent EDITORIALS discuss with vigor all the leading questions of the day, and its LITERARY DEPARTMENT challenges comparison with that of any newspaper extant, not excepting the London weeklies.

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true to its mission of engaging in every department of current literature the
HIGHEST ORDER OF TALENT,
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PIERCE EGAN, ESQ.,
for the advance-sheets of a new story, upon which he was then engaged, and will inaugurate the year by publishing the opening chapters of his latest effort, entitled

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OR,
LIFE IN DEATH,
IN THE SUNDAY MERCURY OF TO-MORROW.

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LIFE IN DEATH.

The opening chapters of the romance are now in the printer's hands, and will appear in the

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MOST MASTERLY WORK

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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Secretary of the Treasury.

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Dated 5th Dec., 1864. W. TITUS, Secretary.

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Notice is hereby given, that the Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company, falling due on the 1st day of January next, will be paid in Gold, on presentation at the office of the Company, on and after MONDAY, the 2d day of January next.
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Interest allowed on accounts subject to check at sight, as with banks. Collections on all accessible points at the lowest rates.
ALL KINDS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, R. R. STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, &c., bought and sold on commission. Orders in Philadelphia and Boston executed without extra charge. Coupons and interest on United States registered bonds collected.
CHAS. GOODYEAR, Banker, Scoharie Co. Bank.
GEO. GOODYEAR, New-Haven, Conn.
G. & O. G. GOODYEAR. HARVEY DURAND.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO &, CO., No. 84 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.
TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO.
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1864.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the choice of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come legally before them, will be held at the Banking Rooms, No. 318 Broadway, on the 10th day of January next (being the second Tuesday of the month), commencing at 10 A. M. and closing at 4 P. M.
W. H. FOSTER, Cashier.

ST LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of first mortgage bonds, series A, of the St Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of the company, No. 12 Wall-st., on and after the third day of January, 1865.
Envelopes properly prepared to guard against errors, will be furnished on application.
C. BUTLER, President.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company and for Inspectors, will be held at the company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th of January, 1865, commencing at 12 o'clock M., and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 282 11th-st., between Avennes C and D,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this company and three inspectors of the next election, will be held at this office, No. 262 11th-st, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
A. B. HODGES, Secretary.

THE MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on MONDAY, the 9th day of January next. Polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed until after said election.
A. OILBERT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE SMITH AND PARMELEE GOLD CO.,
No 24 Broad-street, New-York.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTees of the Smith and Parmelee Gold Company, will be held at the office of the Company in the city of New-York, on MONDAY, the 9th day of January, 1865, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M. The transfer books will close on the 6th January, and reopen 10th January.
WM. H. PENDLETON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SUSQ. AND WYOMING VALLEY RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY, TRINITY BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1864.
THE STATED ANNUAL MEETING OF Stockholders and election for Directors, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, January 24, at 2 P. M.
ELLIS POTTER, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF ELEVEN Directors, and for Inspectors of Election of this association, will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec 24, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election will be held on TUESDAY, the 10th of January next, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company has removed its offices from No. 10 Wall-st., to No. 140 Broadway.
A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE, No. 71 Broadway, corner of Rector-st., New-York. Books for subscription for membership now opened at the rooms. Terms $25 per annum.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

COAL MINES OWNED BY CONSUMERS.
COAL SUPPLIED AT ACTUAL COST.
THE CONSUMERS' BENEFIT COAL COMPANY
Is now organizing upon the mutual plan, and presents the same features that have resulted so successfully in Philadelphia and Boston. This is the pioneer company in New-York.
Cash capital..... $600,000
Number of shares..... 60,000
Par value (to be full paid)..... $10
Each share entitles the holder to receive annually and perpetually
ONE TON OF COAL AT ACTUAL COST,
and semi-annual cash dividends of the profits of the sales of surplus Coal, after supplying the shareholders. It is confidently expected that the profits to the shareholders will more than repay the original cost of each share within two years. Very few enterprises can offer equal advantages, combined with benevolence in furnishing an article used by all at the least possible cost.
The Directors have secured a perpetual lease of the celebrated
ANDENRIED IMPROVEMENT AND COAL COMPANY'S MINES,
improvements, personal property, &c., in full and successful operation at Wilkesbarre, Penn.
The quality of the Coal, (for domestic and manufacturing purposes, being the great Baltimore veins,) the facilities and economy of mining, are unsurpassed by that of any mines in the United States.
There are six steam-engines, pumps, breakers and shaft, (each 1,600 tons daily capacity,) slope, mine roads, cars, tools, implements, miners' houses, powder and all houses, carpenter and blacksmith' shops, horses, mules, &c., complete.
One hundred thousand tons of Coal is now ready for removal, and with complete facilities by railroads and canals, a supply of 100,000 to 200,000 tons can be annually taken out and delivered, commencing immediately upon the organization.
Shareholders may order their Coal in any of the usual sizes,
STOVE,
BROKEN,
LUMP,
EGG, or
NUT.
MANUFACTURERS', REFINERS' AND LARGE CONSUMERS' COAL DELIVERED IN CARGO.
The colliery, with present machinery, is now capable of turning out from 1,000 to 1,600 tons daily; and Coal will be delivered at any place within the Cities of New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and other adjacent cities, on the rivers or railroads centering therein, at the actual cost of mining, transportation and delivery.
Consumers are invited to subscribe for this stock, (at least as many shares as they use tons of coal per annum,) and make this the pioneer company.
DIRECTORS.
JOHN ANDERSON, late Tobacconist.
Col. A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-Pres't Home Ins. Co.
Hon. O. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor of New-York.
Hon. ALFRED M. WOOD, Mayor of Brooklyn.
Hon. ORESTES CLEVELAND, Mayor of Jersey City.
Hon. SAMUEL MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, Ex-Mayor and M. C., Brooklyn.
CHARLES JENKINS, President East River Bank.
O. H. DELAMATER, Delamater Iron Works.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary Merchants' Ins. Co.
C. H. APPLEGATE, C. R. Apolegate & Bro.
C. V. B. OSTRANDER, President Merchants' Ins. Co.
JAS. H. WHEATLEY, Finkin & Wheatley.
COUNSEL.
BARNEY, BUTLER & PARSONS, Trinity Building.
Books of Subscription are now open at the following places:
Office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway, (Room No. 58, Empire Building, back room, second story.)
East River Bank, No. 580 Broadway.
C. H. Applegate & Bro., No. 364 Broadway.

BOOKS CLOSING!

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA PETROLEUM COMPANY.
PROPERTY IN THE VERY HEART OF THE OIL REGIONS OF VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.
OFFICERS:
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, President.
ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Vice-President.
ANDREW V. STOUT, Treasurer.
EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary.
SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, Bankers.
WILLIAM B. ANTHON, } Counsel.
ADAM C. ELLIS, }
TRUSTEES.
FRANCIS A. PALMER, President Broadway Bank, New-York; NATHAN RANDALL, Ex-President United States Telegraph Company, New-York; ALBERT H. NICOLAY, of Albert H. Nicolay & Co., Stock Auctioneers and Brokers, No. 52 William-st., New-York; EUGENE J. JACKSON, of Polhamius & Jackson, Bankers and Brokers, No. 43 Exchange-place, New-York; EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary New-York Petroleum Stock Board and Broker, No. 30 Broad-st., New-York; ANDREW MEHAFFER, Philadelphia; FRANCIS A. GODWIN, Philadelphia; ROBERT CLARKSON, of Clarkson & Co., Bankers, No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; JAMES M. CLARK, Oil City Pennsylvania.
OFFICES OF THE COMPANY.
No. 52 William-st., New-York.
No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.
CAPITAL STOCK.....300,000 SHARES.
NATIONAL PAR VALUE..... $5 EACH.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE only..... $2 PER SHARE.
Stock not subject to any further assessment. Fifty thousand shares or $100,000 reserved for working capital to develop this splendid oil property.
The great advantages that this company possesses over many is, that all its magnificent oil territory has a water front, being situated on the famous Oil Creek and the Alleghany River. The coal lands of the company are also of the greatest importance, as many works are now idle for the want of fuel. The company is now vigorously prosecuting its work, and the very extensive working capital of $100,000 is alone a sufficient guarantee that large and regular monthly dividends may be expected at an early day, which will cause the stock to rapidly rise in value.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
The greater part of the Stock of this Company having been already taken in New-York, Philadelphia and other places, the Trustees give notice that the subscription books will positively close on
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18, 1865,
after which time no stock can be obtained at the subscription price.
SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS:
F. A. PALMER, at Broadway Bank, No. 237 Broadway, New-York.
POLHAMIUS & JACKSON, No. 43 Exchange-place, New-York.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 52 William-st., New-York.
CLARKSON & CO., No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.
MELLEN, WARD & MOWER, Bankers, No. 20 Congress-st., Boston.
STUART & CO., Bankers, Washington, D. C.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.
☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
NO. 44 PINE ST.,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES!
BUY AND SELL
QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND VOUCHERS,
5-20 BONDS,
1-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
7-30 LOAN, AND EVERY FORM OF U. S. SECURITIES.
We invite the attention of Banks and parties desiring short investments to our assortment of United States Six per Cent. Debt Certificates. We have them on hand due in every month of the year, at rates that pay better interest than any security in the market.

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Office No. 61 Wall-st.
100,000 Shares. Par Value $3. $300,0000.
Stock full paid, no future assessments.
This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.
OFFICERS:
John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenboss, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bemhelmer, Tres. J. H. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.
TRUSTEES.
John J. Morris, Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenboss, Henry Cohn,
Isaac Bemhelmer, Smith Barker, Jr.,
John H. Rhodes.

BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank and for three inspectors of the next election will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next. The poll will open at 1 o'clock and close at 2 P. M. By order of the board
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Langdon Rolling Mill Company will be held at the office of the Company at Room No. 63 Trinity Buildings, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing Trustees to serve for the ensuing year.
J. R. LAWRENCE, Treasurer and Sec'y.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1864.

BIRTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1864.
THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING for election of directors will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1865, from 10 to 11 A. M.
C. DARLING, President.

$15,000 WANTED, IN FOUR SUMS, 7 per cent, city property. Bondsman undoubted. N. B.—Brooklyn house, $4,750. Inquire of JOHN R. POILLON, No. 132 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

SPECIAL PETROLEUM NOTICE.

"LITTLE KANAWHA
AND
ELK RIVER
PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY,"
OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Geologists and practical men unite in their belief, and so report, "that the property of this company—62,360 acres of land, in fee—is in the very centre of the West Virginia Oil Region—has numerous oil and gas springs along the banks of its principal streams, (one of which vies with the famous Burning Spring Itself,) and is surrounded by properties on every side that are unmistakable in their oil-bearing character.

The subscription for its purchase is now being made at the office of the undersigned. It contains the names of many of our prominent capitalists and business men, is already far advanced, and will be closed at an early day.

Prof. Richardson's very able and interesting report on the property, with circular attached, containing the conditions of the subscription, and any additional information, can be obtained at this office.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

THE PHILLIPS PETROLEUM COMPANY
SHARES 250,000—PAR VALUE, $10.
The property of this Company will comprise a large interest in the celebrated OOQUETTE and JERSEY Wells, and in fee, a large undeveloped oil property on Oil Creek and Pit Hole Creek. These properties were selected by the Phillips Brothers, the originators of the great Maple Shade Company, now paying from 14 to 16 per cent. per month.
The present net income from the above two running wells alone is from $20,000 to $25,000 per month. New wells are proposed to be immediately sunk on the undeveloped lands.
A limited number of shares, issued to the proprietors in payment for the above property may be obtained at the office of JEROME RIGGS & CO., No. 46 Exchange-place, New-York, at FOUR DOLLARS a share.

EMPIRE CITY PETROLEUM CO.,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO 74 BROADWAY.
TRUSTEES:
J. C. DAYTON, of J. C. Dayton & Co., No. 107 Front-st.
HENRY K. SHELDON, of Sheldon, Hoyt & Co., No. 43 Chambers-st.
EBEN BARTON, of Wm. E. Bird & Co., No. 61 Front-st.
WM. M. PARKS, No. 19 Broad-st.
WM. A. FOWLER, No. 74 Broadway.
AUGUSTUS EMBURY, No. 107 Front-st.
JACOB STANWOOD, Boston.
R. S. CUSHMAN, of R. S. & P. Cushman, Albany.
FRANKLIN EDSON, of Edson & Co., Albany.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER: JAMES M. WESTERVELT.
PRESIDENT: J. C. DAYTON.
The property of the Company consists of about 360 acres of the best oil territory, (in fee simple,) on OHERBY RUN and ALLEGHANY RIVER, with eighteen interests in leases, principally on Cherry Run, Venango County, Pennsylvania, which has been selected by competent judges of oil property. The producing interests are now yielding TWO PER CENT. PER MONTH on the capital stock; and when wells which are rapidly being put down are completed, large increase of yields are expected.
The CAPITAL of the Company is ONE MILLION DOLLARS, divided in 200,000 SHARES, PAR VALUE, $5 each.
$100,000 WORKING CAPITAL.
The books are now opened for a limited number of subscriptions at the following offices:
In New-York City—Messrs. J. C. DAYTON & CO., No. 107 Front-st., WM. M. PARKS, Esq., No. 19 Broad-st., WM. A. FOWLER, Esq., No. 74 Broadway, and at the office of the Company, No. 74 Broadway.
In Boston—JACOB STANWOOD, Esq., No. 9 North Market-st., and JOHN S. JOY, Esq., No. 190 Hanover-street.
In Albany—R. S. & P. CUSHMAN, Broadway, and EDSON & CO., Hudson-st.

PETROLEUM

THE DUTCHMAN RUN OIL COMPANY
HAVE PURCHASED
2,000 ACRES OF OIL LANDS in Western Virginia for $100,000, $10,000 of this sum only remains to be taken, and can be subscribed for at our office,
IN SUMS OF NOT LESS THAN $1,000.
The lands are situated on Hughes River and Dutchman Run, in the best oil region of Western Virginia.
THE DUTCHMAN RUN OIL COMPANY
will be formed under the laws of the State of New-York, and purchasers of the land will receive $8,000 IN STOCK FOR EVERY $1,000 SUBSCRIBED.
Those who have signified their intention to subscribe must do so by signing the subscription list at our office at once, as the books will be closed on or before the 10th of January, 1865.
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON OIL COMPANY,
President HENRY LAMBERT, Boston
100,000 SHARES, PAR VALUE $5.....$500,000
Producing lands on Cherry Run, Oil Creek, and in Western Virginia. TWO PER CENT *per month guaranteed.*
FIRST DIVIDEND, JANUARY 20, 1865.
Subscription books for both Companies now open at our office.
WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS,
No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA
PETROLEUM COMPANY,
NO. 52 WILLIAM-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1865.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
As the greater part of the stock of the New-York and Philadelphia Petroleum Company has already been taken by the first citizens of New-York, Philadelphia and elsewhere, and owing to its great demand as a permanent investment, the Trustees desire to give notice that only a limited number of shares can now be obtained at $2 each, and that the subscription books will positively close on
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18, 1865,
after which time no stock will be sold at the subscription price.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, President.
A. V. STOUT, Treasurer.
E. C. STANMAN, Secretary.

H. J. MESSENGER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s, OF 1881.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., CORNER OF EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1864.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—IN PURsuance of authority given at a meeting of the stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, held on the 21st day of April last, there will be apportioned among such persons as shall be stockholders in said Company on the 12th day of January next, twelve thousand five hundred shares of new stock, in the ratio of one share to every seven shares of stock then held by each stockholder; certificates of stock so apportioned will be ready for delivery to those entitled to the same, on and after the 1st day of February next, (same day on which the usual cash dividend will be paid.)
No scrip will be issued for fractions of a share, but the number of shares representing the aggregate of such fractions will be sold at public auction on the 20th day of January, and the net proceeds will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 1st day of February next, according to their respective interests.
The Government tax on the above-mentioned apportionment will be paid by the Company. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1864.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the regular annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, for the election of nine Directors and of three Inspectors of Election, to serve for one year, will be held at the Banking-house of this Bank, at Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 2d TUESDAY of January next, commencing at 12 o'clock at noon, and closing at 3 o'clock P. M. of that day.
The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 31 till after the said election.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

TREASURER'S OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 8 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1864.
THE COUPONS DUE JANUARY 1, 1865, from the bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, will be paid on and after January 3, on presentation at this office.
JAMES B. YOUNG, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
EMPIRE CITY PETROLEUM COMPANY,
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The Empire City Petroleum Company is a corporation, organized under the laws of the State of New-York, with a capital of $1,000,000, divided into 200,000 shares, of the par value of $5 each, the shareholders of which are exempt from all personal liability. One hundred thousand dollars working capital.
The books are now opened for a limited number of subscriptions, at the following offices:
"*In New-York City,*" Messrs. J. C. DAYTON & CO., No. 107 Front-st.; WM. M. PARKS, Esq., No. 19 Broad-st.; WM. A. FOWLER, Esq., No. 74 Broadway, and at the office of the Company, No. 74 Broadway.
"*In Boston,*" JACOB STANWOOD, Esq., No. 9 North Market-st., and JOHN S. JOY, Esq., No. 190 Hanover-st.
"*In Albany,*" R. S. & P. CUSHMAN, Broadway, and EDSON & CO., Hudson-st.
TRUSTEES.
J. C. DAYTON, Esq., firm J. C. Dayton & Co., No. 107 Front-st., New-York.
HENRY K. SHELDON, Esq., firm Shelden, Hoyt & Co., No. 43 Chambers-st., New-York.
EBEN BARTON, firm Wm. Edgar Bird & Co., New-York.
WM. M. PARKS, Esq., No. 19 Broad-st. New-York.
WM. A. FOWLER, No. 74 Broadway, New-York.
JACOB STANWOOD, Boston.
R. S. CUSHMAN, Albany.
AUGUSTUS EMBURY, New-York.
FRANKLIN EDSON, Albany.
President—J. C. DAYTON.
Secretary and Treasurer—JAMES M. WESTERVELT.
The property of this company has been selected, with care, by merchants of this city, aided by practical judges of oil property. The interests which are now actually developed are producing $714 per day, or over 2 per cent. per month on the capital; and this, it is to be remembered, is the present income from the wells of the company; and it is confidently expected that the yield will be quadrupled as soon as the wells now going down are completed. This company consider of vital importance the good management of its affairs as the wells, and its business at that point shall be administered with faithfulness and energy.
FEE SIMPLE INTERESTS.
NO. 1.
112 acres on Cherry Run, about 5 miles from Oil City, running straight from the Reed Well to Walnut Bend, 190 rods in the Run. Competent judges assert this to be the best of all the oil regions, lying directly between the great oil basins of Cherry Run and Walnut Bend. Should one well prove good, of which there is scarcely a doubt, this property will prove of great value. Good houses are being offered by oil men for leases on this property.
NO. 2.
One hundred and sixty acres on Big Hickory Creek, Alleghany River, within 1½ rods of the River, has several small streams of water running through it, and a large portion of it is excellent boring land. A number of wells are now going down in the neighborhood of this property, and with good promise of oil.
NO. 3.
¼ undivided interest of 119 acres, on Sugar Creek, two miles below Cooperstown. Oil worth $22 per bbl, is found here. One well down now, about being tested, and two more wells going down at once.
LEASED INTERESTS.
NO. 4.
¼ of the working interest in Lot No. 10, Lamb Farm, Cherry Run. This is a fine site, right on the Creek, and only half a mile above the celebrated Reed Well, now flowing 300 bbls. per day. There is a well now going down on this property.
NO. 5.
¼ working interest in one acre, Lot No. 1, Lamb Ferm, Cherry Run, well now going down, night and day; has fine 16 horse-power engine, entirely new, and all appurtenances. Creek runs directly through it.
NO. 6.
½ working interest in Fannee Well, lease No. 19 Smith Farm, Cherry Run, next lease to the Auborn Well, with entire engine and all appurtenances. Well pumping 40 bbls. per day, and another well going down in which we have the whole working interest, as well as the entire interest in the balance of the lease.
NO. 7.
Whole working interest in Lease No 7, on Schafer Farm, Alleghany River, at mouth of Pithole Creek, for ⅝ of all the oil. Lease of 49 years, and 1½ acres of land.
NO. 8
Whole working interest in Lease No. 23, Keister Farm; half an acre Cherry Run, lying on the bank of the creek, only a short distance from large wells. Lease for twenty years. One well now being put down.
NO. 9.
15-16 working interest, which is half of all the oil, for 99 years, on Lease No 16, McKale Farm, Cherry Run. Same interest in new two-horse power engine, tools, &c. Well now being put down with all possible dispatch
NO. 10.
1-16 working interest in Fee Well No. 2, Lease No. 9, Smith Farm, Cherry Run; lease for 20 years. Well is just being tested; pumping about 30 bbls. per day, and is expected to become a flowing well, most of the wells around it having come in from four to five more wells. Same interest in engine and all appurtenances. Another well going down, in which this company has a free interest of 1-16th
NO. 11.
½ working interest (?) of the oil in Rural Well No. 2 and lease, 150 rods on Thornplanter Island, Oil Creek; well just being tested, 611 feet deep, and second lease from 200 bbls. well just struck.
NO. 12.
½ Free interest in Lease No. 21, Smith Farm, Cherry Run, well just struck, and pumping 50 bbls. per day. This promises to be a well of very large yield, inasmuch as all the wells in this neighborhood have largely increased in production; and the advantage of this lease is that the oil is entirely free from all expense of working, which is paid by the working interest. Another well to be started in a month, in which we have the same free interest.
NO. 13.
1-6 working interest in Lease No. 6, Smith Farm, Cherry Run, well down 500 feet, and with good show of large yield, adjoining the Yankee Well Lease, which well flows 100 bbls. per day.
NO. 14.
5-32 working interest in Lease No. 7, Smith Farm, Cherry Run; one well down and now pumping 40 bbls. per day. This is a new well, and not yet fully tested. Same interest in all appurtenances.
NO. 15.
Whole working interest in Lot No. 22, Keister Farm, Cherry Run, about half an acre and one-half of all the oil. One well now going down, and a valuable site. Near large wells. Lease for 20 years.
NO. 16
1-16 working interest in Lease No. 26, Smith Ferm, Cherry Run; one well now down, and pumping 35 barrels per day. This is expected to become a flowing well. Near the Reed and Auborn wells.
NO. 17.
⅛ the working interest in Lease No. 10, Smith Farm, Cherry Run; well just tubed, and is now pumping 50 bbls. per day. Good judges expect this to be as good as the Baker Well, flowing 150 bbls. Same interest in all the appurtenances.
NO. 18.
4-32 working interest in Lease No. 12, Smith Ferm, Cherry Run; one well down, now pumping 30 barrels per day.
NO. 19.
7-32 working interest in the Auborn Well, Cherry Run. This is a "flowing well," now producing 10 barrels per day to this interest, and is one of the best wells on Cherry Run.
NO. 20.
1-16 working interest in Lease No. 31, Smith Farm, Cherry Run. There is on this lease a new well just finished, and now being tested, pumping 35 to 40 barrels daily, and increasing.
NO. 21.
1-8 working interest in the Great Baker Well, Cherry Run. This well is now flowing 150 barrels. Is a new well, and constantly increasing in yield. It promises to be one of the largest wells in that section. This adjoins the lease of the Great Reed Well.
RECAPITULATION OF THE PRESENT PRODUCT OF THE COMPANY.

From "Fannee Well".....	13 bbls. per day.
From "Auborn Well".....	10 bbls. per day.
From "Baker Well".....	10 bbls. per day.
From wells on Smith Farm leases.....	29 bbls. per day.
Total present product per day.....	62 bbls.,

which, at $12 per bbl., is $744 per day, or $22,320 per month, which is over 2 per cent. per month on the capital.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, on SATURDAY, the 31st day of December, 1865:

RESOURCES.

1. Loans and Discounts.....		$596,239 23
2. Overdrafts.....		
3. Due from Banks.....		24,167 60
4. Due from the Directors of the Bank.....	$36 719 00	
5. Due from Brokers.....		50,000 00
6. Real Estate.....		7,563 00
7. Specie.....		153,706 23
8. Cash Items.....		
9. Stocks, $124,500 00; Promissory and United States 7 3-10 Notes and Indebtedness Certificates, —.....		124 500 00
10. Bonds and Mortgages.....		980 00
11. Bills of Solvent Banks.....		
12. Bills of Suspended Banks.....		
13. Loss and Expense Account.....		
14. United States Notes.....		70,205 00
Total.....		$1,027,351 15

LIABILITIES.

1. Capital.....		$200,525 00
2. Circulation Registered.....	$113,630 00	
Circulation not Registered.....		
Total.....	$113,630 00	
Less Notes on hand.....	66 00	113,764 00
3. Profits.....		85,183 99
4. Due to Banks.....		
5. Due to Individuals and Corporations, other than Banks and Depositors.....		
6. Due Treasurer of State of New-York.		18,205 63
7. Due Depositors, on demand.....		638,849 55
8. Amount due, not included under either of the above heads.....		4,732 98
Total.....		$1,027,351 15

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss: CHARLES JENKINS, President, and WM. S. CAMAN, Cashier, of the East River Bank, a bank located and doing business at the City of New-York, in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 31st day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.
CHARLES JENKINS, President.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 6th day of January, 1865.
JOHN VAN NORDEN, Notary Public.

FINANCIAL.

REMOVAL.

THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

have removed to No. 156 Broadway, between Liberty-st. and Maiden-lane.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
RANDALL SILVER MINING COMPANY.
The above-named corporation, pursuant to Section 12 of the Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 17, 1848, respectfully submit the following report:
The amount of the Capital of the said Company is $500,000.
The full amount of the said capital stock has been actually paid in, as appears by certificate of such payment, filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, Nov. 2, 1864.
There are no debts existing against the said Company.
—Dated Jan. 2, 1865.
[Signed] WM. C. FRY, } President.
J. T. RAPLEE, }
S. J. BURRELL, } Trustees.
C. W. MERRITT, }
City and County of New-York, ss.—SAMUEL J. BURRELL sworn, says that he is the Secretary of the Randall Silver Mining Company; that the statements contained in the said report are true.
SAML. J. BURRELL.
Sworn before me this 2d day of January, 1865.
[Stamp 5 cents.] ANDREW COMSTOCK,
Notary Public N. Y. City and County.

T. L. TAYLOR & REED,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 5 Broad-st.
All descriptions of Government Securities, State and Railroad Bonds, Stocks and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States at the best rates. Deposits received subject to sight draft and interest allowed.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, THOS. REED.
Late Cashier of Hanover Bank.
SPECIAL PARTNERS.
JOHN MAXWELL, WILLIAM R. FINCH.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.
Agreeably to the provisions of the trust mortg

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT.,
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX,
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st,
CHARTERED 1854.

BANK OPEN DAILY, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 P. M.

SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all enme from $1 to $1,000, free from Government tax.

All moneys deposited on or before Jan. 11 will draw interest from the 1st.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.
No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.
OPEN DAILY.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW will draw interest from JANUARY 1.

LUTHER C. CARTER, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, have ordered that interest (free of Government tax) be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, as follows: On sums of $500 and under, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding $500, at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday the 16th inst. The interest will be placed to the credit of the depositors as principal. WM. H. MACY, President.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1865.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK,
OPEN DAILY.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made now, or on or before January 20, will draw interest from Jan 1.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer,
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 283 SOWERY.—Six Per Cent. Interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under: Five Per Cent on larger sums. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. The January dividend will be paid, free from Government tax. Money deposited on or before Jan. 10, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF HORSES AND COUPE.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, Jan. 7, at 10 o'clock, in front of their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a pair of well-matched black HORSES, about 15 hands high, believed to be perfectly sound, kind and gentle in all harness, and under the saddle. Very free and stylish drivers.

Also, ROCKAWAY COUPE, built to order, by one of our best city makers, and in good condition. Also, a set of silver-plated Harness, city made, first-class.

Also, a dark brown HORSE, 15½ hands high, 6 years old, sound and kind in harness, and a good saddle-horse for lady or gentleman. Also, a shifting-top buggy, but little used; city made. Also, Harness, made by Lowery, a Brass Blanket, &c., &c.

The above were the property of the late R. J. Smith. Can be seen at the Mansion Stables, 42d-st. and 7th-av.

M. H. SMITH, Administrator.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

The subscriber is prepared to give his personal attention to the selling of REAL ESTATE STOCKS, &c., at auction. Parties can have their property offered on favorable terms, and will find this the most ready and advantageous method of disposal.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.
Office No. 14 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINTHY WILL SELL on SATURDAY, Jan. 7, 1865, in front of our store, No. 93 Liberty-st., a pair of Pennsylvania gray horses, about 16¾ hands high, pleasant drivers, perfectly gentle in harness, long tails; sold as the owner has no further use for them. Also a four-seat carriage, shifting front, in good order. Also a double harness, silver-plated. Also four very superior lama skin robes.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 62 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedy for diseases of a private character. In 28 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Writing Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. Syphilis is soon conformed to obedience. By his special experience in this branch of the Medical Science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured to a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few days, permanently and specially cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 62 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Three hours is sufficient. This life-giving remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are instantaneous. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body de-troying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $3 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and 162 Chambers-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions: address Box 2,589 N. Y. P. O.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st., N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of the Diseases of Women, informs ladies that "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION" is for every lady, but more particularly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., and No. 1 Vesey-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, stricture, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 42 5th av., between 10th and 11th sts. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, for no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read the list of reliable certificates of cures made within the last three years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES MADE TO ORDER and inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH and P. GOUGELMAN, (formerly employed by Boissonneau, Paris), No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

PERSONAL.

THE PERSON WHO TOOK A PARCEL containing books and diamond jewelry from a small 6th-av. car, on Friday evening, Dec. 30, may retain the jewelry, and no questions will be asked, if they return the books, to S. T. MEYER, No. 48 West 39th-st., or No. 401 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DONGEOIS; LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE,

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Feb. 1.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....March 1.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,200	.....
ERIN	3,313	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,186	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,575	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

ERIN—Lewis.....Saturday, Jan. 7.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Jan. 7.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Jan. 21.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Jan. 28.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Feb. 4.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Feb. 18.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Feb. 25.
DAY STAR	(Building.)	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 45 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.

The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,116, the *Day Star* 2,078, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COBK HARBOR
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 11.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 18.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 25.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 1.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 8.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 15.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL.—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 7
ETNA.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 14
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 21

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	31
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Bills from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

THROUGH BILLS LADING TO ST. LOUIS AND ALL POINTS IN THE VALLEY OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, VIA NEW-ORLEANS.

THE ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS.

JOHN J. ROE, President.

Is now ready to contract, and give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for shipment as above.

The company now runs some twenty first-class steamers running between New-Orleans, St. Louis, and Louisville, and are now arranging connections between New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and New-Orleans.

One of their steamers will leave New-Orleans daily, and by judicious arrangements they are enabled to offer inducements to shippers in lower rates and quick dispatch. Average time of transit, eight days.

J. EAGER, Agent,
No. 41 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Jan 30, and MONDAY, Feb. 27.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....$60

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

Passengers must have passports.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:

Jan. 13.....COSTA RICA.....VINCENT LEAVENWORTH.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
Jan. 23.....OCEAN QUEEN.....STANBURY.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)
Feb. 3.....NORTH STAR.....BLOCUM.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN AGE.)

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, DIRECT
The new and first-class U. S. Mail Steamship
FUNG SHUEY,
Capt. J. B. HITNARD,
will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 7, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR MATAMORAS—DISPATCH LINE.

The A 1 British steamship *Governor Bailey*, is now receiving cargo at pier No. 9 East River, and will positively sail on THURSDAY, Jan. 12, at 2 o'clock P. M., touching at Havana to land and receive passengers only.

NO BERTH SECURED UNTIL PAID FOR.

For freight or passage to Matamoras, or passage to Havana, with first-class steamship accommodations, apply to E. A. HUSSEY & CO., No. 115 Pearl-st.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP
EAGLE,
Capt. LAWRENCE,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The new and splendid steamship COLUMBIA, BARTON, Master, will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on Jan. 16.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, by
TAPSCOTT'S
favor to lines of LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so on the most favorable terms, by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA—SHORT ROUTE, LOW PRICES.—The Central American Transit Company will dispatch, on the 24th of every month, from Pier No. 29 North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, D. S. BABCOCK, Master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars, apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

FOR NORFOLK, VA.—REGULAR LINE.—The steamship SAXON, LAWRENCE, Master, will sail as above, on MONDAY, Jan 9, 1865, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 21, North River. For freight or passage, apply to
WHITNEY & HATHEWAY, No. 52 South-st.

FOR PORT ROYAL AND BEAUFORT, S. C.—REGULAR LINE.—The steamship CERES, SHERWOOD, master, will sail as above on THURSDAY, Jan. 12, 1865, from Pier No. 21 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, apply to
WHITNEY & HATHEWAY, No. 52 South-st.

NOTICE.—BRITISH STEAMSHIP ERIN, GRACE, Commander, for Liverpool, will leave Pier No. 47 North River, on SATURDAY, the 7th inst., at 12 M. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11 A. M. Letters received at the office of the subscribers until 11½ A. M.
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY REVIEW.
PUBLISHED THIS MORNING.
To be had of all newsdealers.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

From foot Murray-st., daily at 8½ P. M., connecting with trains for Highlands, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Manchester, &c.

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.

Fare $2. Excursion tickets $3—good for three days.

Steamer JESSE HOYT leaves Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, daily, (excepting Sundays,) at 8 A. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with express trains for Philadelphia, Tuckerton, Barnegat, Toms River, &c.

Returning leave Vine-st. Ferry, Philadelphia, at 11½ A. M.

☞ Travelers from the city of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line—the state of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Marshall, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

7:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Bay Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Oakdale, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Sayville at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Steamboats connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington. For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M., 3, 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Dec. 5, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and place North and West at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:00, and 10:30 P. M. Superior cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. All trains leave Chambers-st. 30 minutes earlier than 30th-st. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st. Freight train daily.

J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

Nov. 1, 1864.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE,
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."

The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st., and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 16 Washington-st., Boston.

H. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 5:15 P. M. Trains north and west from New-Haven 11 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COMMONALTY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said city, relative to the acquiring of lands for a reservoir and appurtenances thereto in the said city, between One Hundred and Seventy-second and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth sts. and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River, in the said city, for the purpose of supplying such parts of said city with Croton Water as are not now supplied with the same.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said city, pursuant to chapter ninety-five of the laws of this State, passed April Seventh, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-three, and chapter two hundred and sixty-seven of the laws of this State, passed April Twenty-first, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-four, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, parties or persons respectively entitled thereto, or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said court, to be held at the City Hall of the city of New-York, on MONDAY, the Twenty-third day of January, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-five, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter, to estimate in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties and persons interested as aforesaid, just and equitable compensation for taking all those lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises as lie between One Hundred and Seventy-second and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth streets and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River in said city, which said lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises the said Croton Aqueduct Board deem necessary for the building a new reservoir and appurtenances thereto, in the city of New-York, for the purpose of supplying such parts of the city of New-York with Croton water as are not now supplied with the same, which said lands and premises are laid out and described and are of the extent following, that is to say: commencing at the point where the line between the lands of Elisa D. Jumel and Richard F. Carman intersects the Croton Aqueduct land line, near the gate-house at High Bridge, in the Twelfth Ward of said city, and running thence north fifty degrees, twenty-eight minutes west on said Jumel and Carman's line, six hundred and forty-nine two tenths feet to the southeasterly corner of Tenth-avenue and One hundred and Seventy-fourth street, thence south thirty four degrees, west five hundred and sixteen eight-tenths feet on the easterly line of Tenth-avenue to the north easterly corner of the hundred and Seventy-second-street, thence at right angles to the last line south fifty-six degrees east along the northerly line of One hundred and Seventy-second-street five hundred and eighty one-tenth feet to land line of Croton Aqueduct, thence on said last mentioned land line north forty-seven degrees, sixteen minutes east three hundred and forty-six nine-tenths feet, thence also on said last-mentioned land line, north fifty degrees, twelve minutes east one hundred and four five-tenths feet, thence also on said last-mentioned land line, north forty six degrees, thirty three minutes east thirteen seven-tenths feet to the place of beginning, containing three hundred and five two hundred and six thirty-five one hundred square feet, or seven eight-one thousand acres.

Also, commencing at a point between the said line between the land of Richard F. Carman and of Eliza D. Jumel, intersecting the westerly line of the Croton Aqueduct lands, near the gate-house, on the Manhattan end of High Bridge, thence on the said line, between the said Croton Aqueduct lands and lands of Richard F. Carman, west forty-six degrees thirty-three minutes east forty six feet, thence on said line, between said Carman's land and lands of Croton Aqueduct, south seventy-eight degrees thirteen minutes, east three hundred and thirty-five feet, more or less, to low water mark; thence north eleven degrees forty seven minutes east seventy-nine and five-tenths feet, thence north seventy-eight degrees thirteen minutes; west three hundred and ninety-two and six-tenths feet to a point near foot-bridge; thence south thirty-nine degrees thirty-two minutes, west to dividing line between the lands of said Carman and Jumel, eighty-nine three-tenths feet, thence south fifty degrees two seventy-eight minutes, east eighty-two five-tenths feet, to the point of beginning, containing thirty-four thousand seven hundred and fifty-four seventy-nine one-hundredth square feet, or seven hundred and ninety-eight-one-thousandths of an acre.

JOHN B. DEVELIN,
Counsel to Corporation.

DATED New-York, December 15, 1864.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—TWO PAIRS OF WELL-MATCHED PLEASURE HORSES, in fine condition for immediate use; one pair of browns aged, brisk drivers; pony build, 15¾ hands high: one pair of sorrels, 6 and 7 years old, brothers, free drivers, and well calculated for coach horses. A true description and satisfactory trial can be had by applying to L. G. MORRIS, Fordham, Westchester Co., N. Y.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—JOHN C. HAM offers his entire stock of carriages, consisting of clarences, coaches, six-seat phaetons, coupes and coal rockaway, and ex seat Germantowns; also, 20 second-hand carriages. All of the above will be sold at very reduced prices before the 16th of February next, previous to moving. Every carriage warranted. 620 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

TWELFTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to the plan of reorganization of the Union party in the City and County of New-York, adopted under the directions of the State Central Committee, I do hereby call a meeting of the Union Association of the XIIth Ward, at Washington Hall, Harlem, on MONDAY EVENING, 9th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

H. P. ALLEN, President-elect.
G. B. TUNISON, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
SATURDAY.

Fifth time this season, the popular play, in five acts, by Lovel, author of "Love's Sacrifice" and the "Trial of Love,"

THE WIFE'S SECRET.

MONDAY—MONEY.
TUESDAY—First time this season, the fine comedy of SECRETS WORTH KNOWING.
WEDNESDAY—MARRIED LIFE.
THURSDAY—MASKS AND FACES.
FRIDAY—THE WIFE'S SECRET.
SATURDAY—SECRETS WORTH KNOWING.

HOW SHE LOVES HIM and ROSEDALE will shortly be reproduced.

A NEW DRAMA,
of powerful interest and effects, is in active preparation.

Open 7¼ o'clock; Overture 7¾.

HOLIDAY EVENINGS WITH SHAKESPEARE,
AT THE
WINTER GARDEN.
THE SENSATION OF THE SEASON.
BOOTH'S HAMLET.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,
with its
SPLENDID CAST
and
SUPERB SCENERY,

"The stage in our time has witnessed no grander or more thrilling pageant."—*New-York Albion.*

Doors open at 6¾ commences at 7¾.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

1865. HAPPY NEW YEAR! 1865.
ANOTHER COMIC SENSATION.
MR. JOHN E. OWENS'
great triple "hit" as
TOM BROWN, the Clever,
MISS CRINOLINE, a Manten-Maker,
KIN-NE-KO-NE-AW, a Live Indian.
In the indescribably funny comicality,
THE LIVE INDIAN.
Received with roars of merriment by
VAST THRONGS NIGHTLY.
LAST NIGHTS OF SOLON SHINGLE!
LAST NIGHTS OF SOLON SHINGLE!

For 110 nights past the great comic attraction of New-York.

Performance begins with SOLON SHINGLE.

In rehearsal PAUL PRY and COMEDY OF ERRORS.

SEATS SHOULD BE SECURED IN ADVANCE.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MAMMOTH MENAGERIE
AND GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION,
NOS. 539 AND 541 BROADWAY.
OPEN DAILY FROM 10 A. M. TO 10 P. M.,
with the largest and most complete collection of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS
ever brought together, either in Europe or America.
THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY,
at 11½, 3 and 8½ o'clock, introducing
ALL THE TRAINED ANIMALS,
which form so attractive a feature of the exhibition.
NEW ARRIVALS OF
RARE AND INTERESTING SPECIES
are constantly occurring at this institution, which, in its extent, variety and completeness of its collection
INFINITELY SURPASSES
anything of the kind hitherto seen in America.
ADMISSION ONLY 25 CENTS.
ADMISSION ONLY 25 CENTS.
ADMISSION ONLY 25 CENTS.
ADMISSION ONLY 25 CENTS.

IRVING HALL. GRAND CONCERT.
THEODORE THOMAS'
SECOND SYMPHONY SOIREE,
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, at 8 o'clock.
SOLOISTS:
Mrs. JENNIE VAN ZANDT,
(By kind permission of Mr Max Maretzek.)
Mr. CARL WOLFSOHN, Pianist.
(His first appearance in New-York.)
AND A GRAND ORCHESTRA OF SIXTY.
Tickets $1 50 each.

Can be had at Steinway & Sons', Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.; at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at Hall & Sons', No. 543 Broadway; at Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway; and at Schuberth & Co.'s.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. COMMENCES AT 7½.
A HAPPY NEW YEAR,
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT
DURING THE HOLIDAYS,
will be presented the local drama,
Five fathoms and a prologue entitled
THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK,
which for the last three weeks has drawn
CROWDED HOUSES,
proving it
AN IMMENSE SUCCESS.
Seats secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

GRAND ORIENTAL ENTERTAINMENT.
TURKISH HALL, No. 720 Broadway.
EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 6¾. Curtain rises at 7¾.
Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats $1.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE FIRST NUMBER of the N. Y. WEEKLY REVIEW.
By all means, get a copy. Only 10 cents.

SKATING—INSTRUCTIONS, SO AS TO BE able to skate on the ice after a few lessons, to ladies and children, at the Skating Hall of Mr. GEBHARD, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

CABINET PIANOS AT
SCHARFENBER

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

RELIEF FOR SAVANNAH.

Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

Yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, the Executive Committee, appointed at the last meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, met, to make arrangements for receiving subscriptions for the purchase of supplies to be forwarded to the destitute of Savannah. Mr. R. H. McCURDY presided, and JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS was chosen Secretary.

Mr. McCURDY, on taking the chair, said that he regretted that some other person had not been appointed to fill the position he held as Chairman of the committee. He was ready to perform any duty that might be imposed on him by which good might be accomplished, and in the present case he thought an opportunity presented itself to do an act of charity which would result in benefit to the whole country, as it would satisfy the people of the South who had been misled and led their feelings embittered against the North by aspiring and ambitious demagogues. It would show the South that we entertain for them no vindictive feelings, but that all we ask is their submission to the same laws which we obey, and when that is done they will be entitled, with us, to the same protection and participation in the enjoyment of our common country. This, continued the Chairman, is a meeting of the committee appointed under resolution of the Chamber of Commerce to take measures to send aid to the sufferers in Savannah, and it is for the committee to say what action shall be taken.

Capt. C. H. MARSHALL wished to know what authentic information the Chair had concerning the merits of the case.

The Chairman said that he had not investigated the matter, and consequently had no information of a definite character, except such as he, in common with others, had received from Col. ALLEN.

Mr. P. M. WETMORE did not see what action the committee could take in the matter before receiving further information. Mr. WETMORE commented rather severely on the appearance of Col. ALLEN in this city, when, as he (Mr. W.) understood, the Colonel was attached to the Treasury Department of the Government in Savannah. It was said the Colonel was a soldier. If such was the case, the Colonel was out of his element here. The people of New-York could extend aid when they saw fit to do so, but they should act on clear and distinct information.

Mr. HIRAM WALBRIDGE offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a sub-committee of five from this committee report, at a subsequent meeting, what steps should be taken, if any, to carry out in the most practicable and efficient manner, the recommendation of the Chamber of Commerce to furnish supplies to the suffering Unionists of the City of Savannah.

Mr. G. W. BLUNT did not believe in feeding rebels to intend them that may be strong enough to fight us again.

Mr. A. BAXTER did not see the necessity of cooperating with Col. ALLEN. He thought as the work had been commenced it ought to go on. Even if a few rebels were fed a great deal of good might be done.

Capt. MARSHALL said the people of New-York were always disposed to be charitable, but they wanted the objects of their charity to be worthy people. When our soldiers were investing Savannah, the citizens of that place permitted them to almost starve, and yet as soon as the city was taken they sent North for relief. The speaker expressed himself as not being satisfied with Col. ALLEN's credentials.

Mr. WISNOR approved the resolution of Mr. WALBRIDGE. There seemed to be a doubt in the minds of some of the committee as to the propriety of future action in the matter under existing circumstances. He wished to say that the people of Charleston, when our prisoners arrived at that city, offered them food and clothing, but were prevented from carrying into execution their charitable designs by rebel bayonets. Mr. WISNOR argued that this was an evidence that the masses were favorably disposed toward Union soldiers.

Mr. BUNHAM read a letter from Mr. BURD, of Savannah, which spoke of the sufferings of the people of that city.

Mr. MARSHALL wanted to know if the sufferers had not been rebels.

Mr. DUNHAM thought they had; but he believed that when people had given up to a superior force, and were suffering, it was a duty to assist them.

Mr. MARSHALL did not want to be understood as being in opposition to the movement for the relief of the citizens of Savannah. He simply wished to understand the matter before further action was taken.

Mr. BABCOCK thought that action should be taken at once. Col. ALLAN had come well recommended, and he did not see how the committee could disregard his credentials. He thought if we could send aid to England, we certainly ought to be willing to send relief to a city belonging to the United States.

After some further remarks by Messrs. LATHROP, MARSHALL and CONKLIN, (the latter gentlemen not being disposed to bring the rebels back by reconciliation, but willing to send relief to Sevenesh,) the resolution of Mr. WALBRIDGE was adopted, and the following gentlemen—Messrs. E. C. COWDEN, Archibald BAXTER, Capt. Ezra NYE, F. S. LATHROP and S. D. BABCOCK—appointed the Special Committee. The meeting then adjourned.

LETTER FROM GEN. ANDERSON.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some of Col. JULIAN ALLEN's friends think it important that the statement unintentionally made in your notice of his mission here, that he is a resident of Savannah, should be corrected. The Colonel has been a resident of this city, I am informed, for many years; his place of business is No. 130 Water-street, and his name will be found in the directory. I feel, personally, the warmest interest in the Colonel, as he was the first who sent comfort—in the shape of boxes of cigars and tobacco—to my men in Fort Sumter. Will you be kind enough to correct this little mistake, and, believe me, yours truly,

ROBERT ANDERSON, Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.

THE COLLISION IN BERGEN TUNNEL.

Coroner's Inquest—The Verdict Concerning the Morris and Essex Railroad Company.

The inquest on the body of PETER SCHENCK, of No. 323 Fifth-avenue, New-York, who lost his life by the collision in the Bergen Tunnel on Thursday noon, was held yesterday afternoon by Coroner HANLEY, at Hudson City. The body was identified by JOHN F. SCHENCK, brother of deceased, who was in the train at the time of the accident.

ISAAC CASSIL, engineer on the Erie train, testified that he left Long-dock, Jersey City, at noon on Thursday, and on arriving at the east end of the tunnel the flagman kept him there five minutes, by using his signal as if something was ahead; he then proceeded with his train through the tunnel, at a little less than eight miles an hour, and on approaching the west end he heard the explosion of a torpedo, and only had time to blow the whistle once when the engine ran into the Morris and Essex train. SOLOMAN C. DODD, fireman, and HENRY HUNTER, conductor, corroborated the above evidence.

Edward Baldwin, brakeman on the Morris and Essex train, deposed that he was on the platform of the rear car; they left Hoboken at a quarter to 12 o'clock, noon; he had two red lights and a white one on the rear platform; he put on the brake at the west end of the tunnel, before crossing the Erie track, to make the usual stop; upon steering again the cars became detached, when he immediately took a red light and two torpedoes and started back, placing the torpedoes on the track, about 230 feet distant, upon hearing the Erie train approaching, he then proceeded a little further, and commenced waving the red light until the locomotive came opposite, and then threw his light on to the locomotive to attract the attention of the engineer; the engine passed on until it exploded one of the torpedoes, when the whistle was blown once; he then returned and saw the cars all jammed together.

C. F. R. MOORE, conductor on the Morris & Essex road, deposed that he had a mixed train of five passenger cars and from twenty to twenty-five freight cars, with two engines ahead; he stopped at the west end of the tunnel, at the usual place, and in starting again a bolt that connects the cars broke, he immediately sent a light and torpedoes back into the tunnel, and then proceeded to connect the train; while in the act of doing this he heard a train approaching and gave a signal to go ahead, but before the train had moved the collision occurred; all this occurred in about five minutes. The testimony of two or three other witnesses was taken but without adding any material facts. The jury, after being out nearly two hours, rendered the following verdict:

"That deceased, PETER SCHENCK, came to his death by a collision between the Morris and Essex train and the Erie Railway train. Further, that the Morris and Essex Railroad Company are to blame for gross negligence, in running their train in so careless a manner by attaching a passenger train to a heavy freight train, thereby endangering the lives of so many passengers."

The wounded by this accident as far as has been ascertained, are as follows: Mr. L. S. HASKELL, of Llewellyn Park, Orange, N. J.; a young man named ROBINSON, son of Gen. ROBINSON, and a brother of young SCHENCK who was killed. We learn that Mr. HASKELL, whose injuries are internal, was much worse last evening, suffering much pain, and fears were expressed that he would not survive.

Sigma Phi Fraternity Reunion.

Under the auspices of the New-York Sigma Phi Club, the Fraternity held their annual reunion Thursday evening. It was the fortieth anniversary of the society, which is one of the oldest and most prosperous among the college societies in this country, and numbers in the list of its members many of the most eminent men of the nation. The brethren assembled at the rooms of the New-York Club, St. Germain Hotel, and adjourned to dinner at the *Maison Dorée*. A most sumptuous entertainment, elegant in all its appointments, awaited the guests, who filled nearly all the seats at the table. G. M. SPRIE, Esq., President of the New-York Sigma Phi Club, presided, assisted by Dr. LEWIS A. SAYER. After the cloth was removed, and the brethren had listened to an eloquent address from the President, the regular toasts were announced and responded to with much eloquence and good taste. We can give but two:

The Sigma Phi: Heaven hath built the temple, and cemented the pillars; Friendship hath fashioned the wonderful dome, and Love has set the corner-stone in the rock forever.

Our Brothers of the Sword: Brave in the field, fearless in the main, nobly responding to the battle-cry—symbolic of our Order—the name of our mother-union.

Sentiments in honor of the various chapters of the Order in New-York, Massachusetts, Vermont, Michigan, and New-Jersey, were fittingly responded to by C. P. Shaw, Rev. B. W. Dwight, C. A. Davidson, Dr. Sayre, J. H. Post, V. H. Kyle, H. S. Knox, and Chas. S. Spencer, and H. H. Anderson answered in eloquent terms for the Central New-York Club. Maj. Z. K. Pangborn represented the Press, Capt. Dean for the army, and Mr. Oscaeyon for the fair sex. A poem from E. W. Corlies was read, and many interesting letters from absent members, among them from Hon. Thos. Bonle, of Maryland, the oldest and their first member of the fraternity; Rev. Dr. Keeeedy, of Troy, Hon. A. W. Bradford, Hon. C. B. Sedgewick, and Judge Wm. W. Campbell, of the Court of Appeals. The exercises were enlivened with music and songs of the order, and at a late hour the company separated with blessings of the Sigma Phi.

CITY NOTES.—Every consumer of coal would do well to investigate the inducements held out by the "Consumer's Benefit Coal Company," for furnishing this indispensable article at low rates. The organization claims to operate upon a cash capital of $600,000, limiting the shares to $60,000 at a par value of $10 each. Each share entitles the holder to one ton of coal at the actual cost, and dividends from surplus sales are to be made semi-annually in cash. The directors have procured a perpetual lease of the Anderson Improvement Coal Company, at Wilkesbarre, Penn. An advertisement elsewhere gives the details of the organization.... Divine service will be held at the rooms of the New-England Relief Society, No. 194 Broadway, to-morrow, at 3½ P. M., by Rev. A. R. THOMPSON, when a sermon commemorative of MATTHEW ANN, late of the Eighth New-Hampshire Volunteers, will be preached.... A discourse will be delivered to-morrow evening, at the request of the Young Men's Christian Association, by Rev. T. RALSTON SMITH, in the Seventh Presbyterian Church, Broome-street, corner of Ridge.

Evening Exchange.

$40,000	Amer. Gold	227¾	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	93¾
10,000	do.	227¾	200	do.	93¾
10,000	do.	227¼	300	do.	93¾
100,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, New Issue	108¾	400	do.	93¾
20,000	U. S. 6s, 10-40s	102¼	300	Chi. & N. W.	37¾
100,000	do.	102¼	100	do.	37¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	118¾	100	do.	37¾
300	Erie R.	83	200	do.	37¾
1800	do.	83¼	100	Ch. & N. W. Pref.	69
2000	do.	83¼	200	do.	69¼
2500	do.	83	100	do.	69
1100	do.	83½	100	do.	69
700	do.	83¼	100	do.	69½
400	do.	83¼	100	do.	69¾
100	Hnd. Riv. R.	113¾	50	do.	69¾
50	Reading R.	115¾	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	100¾
100	do.	116¾	100	do.	100¾
600	M. S. & N. I. R.	12¾	100	Cumb. Coal	46
200	do.	12¾			

Stocks heavy. Gold sold, after the call, at 227¾. Governments strong.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 6, 1865.

Receipts of Produce since our last, 52 bbls. Ashes, 8,785 bbls. Flour, 156 bbls. and 2,970 bags Corn Meal, 1,047 bushels Wheat, 2,692 bushels Corn, 123 bushels Rye, 13,242 bushels Oats, 577 bushels Malt, 2,707 packages Provisions, and 280 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are dull and unsettled.

BEESWAX—Sales, 1,800 lbs. Western Yellow on private terms.

CANDLES—Are in request and are steady in price.

COFFEE—Has been in limited demand at about former rates.

COTTON—Is moderately inquired for at somewhat irregular prices. Middlings, $1 20@$1 21 per lb.

FISH—The market has been inactive, but quoted firm. Stock, light.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in limited demand at drooping prices. Sales since our last amount to 8,200 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $9 65@$9 95; poor to choice Extra State at $10 15@$10 50, chiefly at $10 20@$10 35; Round-Hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $11 15@$11 25 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 96	@$9 95
Extra State	10 15	@10 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 25	@13 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	11 15	@11 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 40	@13 00
Extra Gaesee	10 50	@13 00
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	10 70	@15 00

Southern Flour is heavy and drooping. Sales since our last 700 bbls., at $10 70@$11 75 for poor to good, and $11 50@$15 for good to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is declining; sales 00 bbls. Extra, at $10 15@$12 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive including fine and superfine, at $8 25@$9 25 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, at $7 75 for Jersey, and $8 75 for Calorie, and $8 80 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales, 150 bbls.

FRUIT—The demand has been limited at former rates.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more sought after and quoted firmer. Sales, since our last, 63,000 bushels, including Amber Western (Winter) at $2 54@$2 58—the latter an extreme price; Red do. at $2 35@$2 50; choice Amber Spring at $2 37; Chicago Spring at $2 29@$2 32 ₱ bushel. Corn has been inactive at $1 87@$1 90 for Mixed Western, in store and afloat, ₱ bushel. Rye and Barley have been neglected. Oats have been dull and heavy. We quote: Western at $1 06@$1 06½; State at $1 05@$1 06; Canada at $1 02@$1 03, ₱ bushel. Beans have been selling, in lots, at $3@$3 12½ for medium, and $3 30@$3 50 for Marrowfat, ₱ bushel. Nothing new in Peas.

HAY—North River is in moderate demand at $1 40@$1 60 for Government and shipping, and $1 80@$1 90 for small lots for city use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New are in request, partly for export, at 28c. @52½c., according to quality, ₱ lb.

HIDES—Are quiet, but quoted firm. From the annual review of the trade, by Messrs. HULL & Co., we derive the following comparative statement of the

Imports of Hides into New-York.

FOREIGN.	1863.	1864.
Buenos Ayres and Montevideo Dry	650,888	674,777
Buenos Ayres and Montevideo Salted	5,846	10,878
Rio Grande Dry	167,101	179,840
Rio Grande Salted	12,533	18,671
Rio Grande and Buenos Ayres Horse	1,582	1,630
Orinoco	140,988	134,443
Porto Cabello, Laguayra, &c.	33,186	19,017
Savanilla, Carthagena, &c.	25,020	15,196
Rio Hache, Curacoa, &c.	7,063	8,877
Maranham, Para, Pernambuco and Bahia	74,340	50,198
Maracaibo	12,861	12,650
Tamoico, Vera Cruz, &c.	56,582	68,916
Central American, San Juan, &c.	108,131	113,166
Port Au Platt, West Indies, &c.	36,433	20,158
Africans	66,204	101,806
European Ports	61,389	12,910
Other descriptions	6,928	1,631
Total Foreign	1,477,046	1,439,364
COASTWISE.		
California Dry	137,208	246,420
California Salted	26,944	33,212
Texas, Southern, &c.	11,226	25,146
Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, &c.	133,245	43,778
Total Coastwise	308,623	348,556
Grand total Foreign and Coastwise	1,785,669	1,787,920

LEATHER—Business in this line has been on a moderate scale recently at very firm prices. Of the movements in Leather, during the past year, Messrs HULL & Co. say: "*Hemlock Sole*—The year opened with an active demand, a small stock on hand, and prices firm with an upward tendency. A fair general demand has prevailed throughout the year, with only occasional periods of great activity or quietude, and in the aggregate about an average year's business has been done, with, perhaps, a greater proportion of profit. Prices, considering the violent fluctuations the currency has undergone, have ruled remarkably steady, and throughout the year have been relatively higher than those for the raw material. The quotations on the first of the year were 31c.@32c. for Middle-weight Buenos Ayres, and during January advanced to 32½c.@33½c., at which they ruled firm till about the middle of April, when they again began to advance, and continued to do so till near the close of July, when 47c.@47½c. was readily obtained for the same description, and about ½c. more for prime Over-weights. From this time till October, quotations gradually receded, when 37c.@38c. was the figure for prime Middle-weights; and since that time, the course has been upward, the quotation at the close of the year being 41½c.@42c½c. for a similar quality. During the last half of the year, owing to their comparative scarcity, Overweights have commanded a higher rate than other descriptions, though fluctuating with them in value. The production of Leather has been about equal to that of last year, and is very nearly up to the average annual manufacture prior to the commencement of the rebellion, and nearly the entire receipts for the year have entered into consumption. It was estimated that before the secession of the South, nearly one-half of the entire production of Hemlock Leather was consumed by that section of the Union, and during the first year of the war, it was feared by many that this important branch of industry must greatly suffer from the loss of so large a market. So great, however, has been the prosperity of the North, while carrying on the most gigantic war of modern times, that not only the large supply on hand, and in course of manufacture, at the breaking out of the rebellion, has been consumed; but, especially during the last two years, the tanning facilities of the country have been hereby able to supply the demand. It is fair to remark, though, that those facilities have been considerably reduced by the great drain the war has made on the laboring classes, and this, with the heavy Government tax, has more than doubled the cost of production. The augmented consumption of Hemlock Leather by the Northern States, though owing in a measure to the increased population, is partly attributable to the great demand for Oak Tanned for various army purposes, very nearly the whole production of that description being used by Government contractors. The year on the whole has been one of great prosperity to tanners and leather dealers generally, while the almost universal adoption of the cash system in all the ramifications of the business, and the prospective excess of the demand over the supply, give hopes of even a more profitable trade for the future. *Oak Tanned Sole.*—For this description the demand has ruled steady and fair throughout the year, at prices fluctuating in a great measure with those for Hemlock. The stock at no time has been excessive, and the supply for the year has been barely sufficient to fill the demand, which has been principally for army purposes.

METALS—Have been rather more sought after at buoyant prices.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet and depressed.

NAVAL STORES—Have been inquired for to a moderate extent at about previous prices. Isoluoleg Resin, at $21@$36 per 280 lbs.; and Spirits Turpentine at $2 10@$2 15 ₱ gallon.

OILS—Have been rather inactive, yet quoted generally steady, including Crude Whale, at $1 47½@$1 52½; Crude Sperm at $2 10@$2 15; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 65@$1 70; Unbleached Sperm at $2 45@$2 50; Linseed at $1 55; No. 1 Lard at $2 05@$2 15 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in demand at 52c. for Crude; 74c.@75c. for refined, in bond, and 95c. for do., free, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS.—Pork has been heavy and lower, to-day, closing irregularly. Sales since our last comprise 5,800 bbls., in lots, at $42 75@43 12½ for New Mess; $41 25@$41 75, closing at $41 50 for 1863-4 Mess; $40@40 50 for New Prime Mess; $40@40 50 for Thin Mess; and $35 50@$36 for New Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales were also made of 3,500 bbls. New Mess, January delivery, buyer's option, at $43@$43 50; 1,500 bbls. do., February, part seller's option, at $43 25; 1,500 bbls. do., March, buyer's option, at $43 75@$44 ₱ bbl. Cut meats continue in request at 17½c.@18½c. for shoulders; 19c.@22c. (the latter rate for choice bagged) for Hams; sales equal to 230 pkgs. Bacon has been in moderate demand; sales transpired since our last of 250 boxes Western Cumberland at 21c., and long clear at 22½c. ₱ lb. Dressed Hogs are in demand at 16¾c.@17¾c. for Western and City, ₱ lb. Lard is steady; sales 1,400 tcs. and bbls. at 20¾c.@24¾c. and very choice at 25c. ₱ lb. Beef is in request at $21@$24 50 for New Extra Mess; $20@$23 for New Plain Mess; sales 740 bbls. Tierce Beef is inactive. Beef Hams are in demand; sales 170 bbls., at $26@$27 50 ₱ obl. Butter continues in moderate demand at 46c.@56c. for poor to choice, and 58c.@60c. for fancy State, and 36c.@48c. for Western ₱ lb. Cheese is stiable and steady at 15c. @24c. for poor to very choice ₱ lb.

RICE—Has been inactive, and somewhat nominal in price.

SALT—Sales, 3,000 bushels St. Martin's, at 70c. ₱ bushel.

SEEDS—Have been quiet, but held firmly.

SPICES—Have been inactive, at irregular prices.

SUGARS—A moderate inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, at steady prices. Sales, since our last, 430 hhds. Cube, &c., at 18¾c.@22½c. ₱ lb. Refined have been in request, at 24¾c.@28¾c ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last, 187,000 lbs., at 17c. @18c.; 15,000 lbs. Grease, at 17¼c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been less sought after, at previous quotations.

WHISKY—Sales, since our last, 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $2 22½@$2 24 for State and Western, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 334 tons Logwood, at 8s. @10s.; 25 tons Tallow and 400 bus. Becon at 7s. 6d.; 15 toes Mahogany at 20s.; also, by steamer, 20 bales Wool at ½d. For London, 100 bales Hops at 3-16d.; 200 toes Oil Cake at 13s. 9d.; 25 hhds. Tobacco at 30s.; 75 toes Mahogany at 30s.; and 250 bbls. Shoe Pegs at 1s. 6d. For Glasgow, by steamer, 100 tcs. Beef at 4s.; 1,000 bxs. Cheese at 25s., and 100 tons Logwood at 15s. For Bremen, 400 hhds. Tobacco at 27s. 6d.

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A CLASS IN PRACTICAL PHRENOLOGY—For the instruction of ladies and gentlemen, will be opened at the rooms of FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, Saturday evening, Jan. 7, at 7 o'clock.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 25 | Sun sets..... 4 48 | Moon sets.. 3 07
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 8 37 | Gov. Island.. 4 16 | Hell Gate.. 5 38

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Jan. 6.

Cleared.

Steamship Saxonia, (Hamb.) Trentman, Hamburg
Knoherdt & Co.

Steamer John Gibson, Geohegan, Philadelphia, W. J. Taylor & Co.

Ships Roger A. Heirn, (Br.,) Stewart, Matamoras, Smith & Vining; George Peabody, Paine, San Francisco, W. T. Coleman & Co.; Francis P. Sage, Spencer, Port Royal.

Barks Ellen Morrison, McCarty, Barbados, D. Trowbridge & Julie, (Belg.,) Plasch, Antwerp, Ruger Bros.; P. C. Warwick, (Br.,) Chisholm, Baltimore, Pendergast Bros. & Co.; Henry Trowbridge Dunnie, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Son.

Brigs Annie Collins, (Br.,) Shaw, Falmouth, Jam., A. Smithers & Co; Cuba, (Br.,) Mecker, Matanzas, Jas. E. Ward & Co.; Covadonga, (Br.,) Thomoson, St. John, P. R., Bargons & Co.; Suchetil, Petersen, Rio Grend de Sul.

Schooners R. H. Dexter, (Br.,) Baxter, Halifax, D. R. De Wolf; Evelyn, Pelmer, Stamford; Bob, (Br.,) Bethel, Turks Island, R. E. Hutchinson & Co.; Tigris, (Br.,) Porter, Curacoa, D. R. De Wolf; Scranton, Dayton, Fortress Monroe, Baker & Dayton.

Sloop Wm. H. Bowen, Jackson, Providence; Rebecca Merritt, Bonrne, Matamoras, Lunt Bros.

Arrived.

U. S steam transport Haze, Spencer, Fortress Monroe, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Trade Wind, Babbidge, Fortress Monroe 30 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Oriental, Gardner, Boston, to Alex. K. Laing.

Ship Endeavor, Doana, Foo Chow Sept. 24, with teas, &c., to Francis Hathaway. Passed Cape of Good Hope Nov. 19, crossed the equator in the Atlantic Dec. 15, in lon. 29. Oct. 10, in the China Sea, spoke Br. barq Western, from Norfolk for London, 34 ds. out. Oct. 11, in the China Sea, spoke Br. ship Sam Bird, from Shields for Shanghai.

Bark Agnes Fraser, (of Picton, N. S.,) Fraser, Matanzas 11 ds., with molasses to McColl & Frith. Dec. 30, lat. 32 04, lon. 77 30, was boarded by U. S. gunboat Quaker City, cruising, all well.

Barkentine, (of Barbadoes,) Cummins, Matanzas Dec. 14, via Delaware Breakwater, where she put in for orders, with sugar to master. Dec. 27, passed the mainboom of a vessel, with sail attached, also a lot other spars and wreckad stuff.

Bark Zulma, (of Barbados,) Hewitt, St. Martin's 16 ds., with salt to Jones & Lough. Sld. in co. with brig Matilde, from St. Barts for Philadelphia.

Bark R. H. Knight, (of St. Stephen's, N. B.,) Weed, Cienfuegos 25 ds., with sugar, molasses, etc., to Peck & Church. Has had heavy E. to S. W. gales nearly the entire passage; sprung foremast, and is leaking considerably.

Bark Carmen, (Hamb.,) Carballo, Laguna 16 ds., with logwood, fustic, etc., to master. Has had heavy weather from N. W. to S. during the passage; sprung a leak and carried away the martingale. Left no vessels.

Bark Washington Butcher, White, Neuvitas 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to Brett, Son & Co. Has had heavy weather.

Bark Sunshine, Edwards, Cow Bay, C. B., 20 ds., with coal to Edmiston Bros.

Barkentine Ilva, (Br.,) Berry, Maracaibo 21 ds., with fustic, etc., to Maitland, Phelps & Co. Been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras with heavy N. W. and N. gales. Left no vessels.

Brig Harvest Queen, (of Bermuda,) Hollis, Matamoras 23 ds., with cotton to Middleton & Co. Jan. 2, 160 miles S. E. from Sandy Hook, spoke brig Aurora, hence for Cienfuegos, who supplied us with fire wood. Sld. in co. with brig Hedley Vicars and schr. Mary Clinton, for New-York.

Brig Henry & Anbery, (of Pugwash, N. S.,) Dart, Pictou, N. S., 26 ds., with coal to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf. Has had heavy westerly gales; stove cabin skylights and windows, boat, water-casks, bulwarks, and had decks swept.

Brig Sie Freres, (of Quebec,) Michon, Halifax 26 ds., with fish to Thos. Watermac. Has had heavy westerly gales; lost and split sails.

Brig Devonshire, (of Bermuda,) Marsters, Bermuda 19 ds., in ballast to Geo. Peniston. Has had heavy westerly weather.

Brig Nellie, Staples, St. Thomas 13 ds., with cotton, old iron, etc., to Boche Bros. & Coffey. Has had heavy weather.

Brig Prince of Wales, (of Prince Edward's Island,) Brown, Matamoras 21 ds., with cotton to E. A. Hussey.

Brig Sophia, (Hamb.,) Trimm, Rio Janeiro 62 ds., with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schr. Volant, (Br.,) Keene, Great Harbor, L. I., Dec. 17, with salt to T. A. R. Webster & Co. Has had heavy gales the entire passage; was twice blown off, often being in 16 fathoms of water; off Bermuda, lost 2 jibs and split sails; been 11 ds. N. of Hatteras. Left no vessels.

Schr. Osceola, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Deal, Halifax 17 ds., with fish to master.

Schr. Harvest Queen, (of Cornwallis, N. S.,) Conoor, Cornwallis, N. S., 25 ds., with potatoes to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. H. E. Brooks, Hodgkins, Bangor, for Georgetown.

Schr. Richard Bulwinkle, French, Boston.

Schr. John Jones, Ward, New-London.

Schr. J. Randolph, Manning, Black Rock, with nails.

Schr. Torpedo, Robinson, Boston, for Fortress Monroe.

Schr. Jacob Kleugle, Lake, Providence.

WIND—At sunset, N. E., with rain and fog.

Below.

Brig Iris, ——.
Brig Northern Light.

Sailed.

Bark J. L. Steward,
Brigs Northern Light, Oriental, Edwin Rowe.
Schooners J. W. Hatfield, Nellie Brown.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 6—Arr. barks Trinity, New-Orleans; Rosamond, Elizabethport; brig Chief, Havana; Selma, Philadelphia; Louisa, Feral; schrs. Carrie M Rich, Port au-Prince; Pomona, Cape Haytien.

Below—Bark Jane, from Algoa Bay.

Miscellaneous.

The brig Arrabelle, Capt. Price, bound for Aspinwall, with a general cargo, was totally lost Nov. 23, at 1:15 A. M., by running on a reef on the N. W. point of Miraguana, during a violent storm of wind and rain. Her cargo will be saved in a damaged condition, and taken to Jeagua the nearest port of entry.

The schr. Kate Brigham, (3-masted,) Capt. Pieter, from New-Orleans, which was ashore on Wardell's Beach, about one mile south of the Highlands, has been got off, and towed to the city.

Spoken, &c.

Constitution—brig, from Porto Rico for Yermouth, N S., Dec. 28, lat. 37 57, lon. 62 48.

Erxas—brig, bound to Jamaica, Dec. 30, lat. 38 10, lon. 73 24.

Mary—Br. brig, from Shanghai for New-York, 83 ds. out, Nov. 19, lat. 34 30 S., lon. 24 E.

Marianne—Prus. bark, from Matanzas for Falmouth, Eng., Dec. 20, lat. 31 11, lon. 76 48.

Napoleon 3d—Br ship, from Shanghai for London, 42 ds. out, Oct. 29, lat. 20 35 S., lon. 72 E.

Ocean Empress—Br ship, from Manila for Cork, 65 ds. out, Nov. 4, lat. 24 S., lon. 62 30 E.

Susan Jane—bark, of St. Johns, running S., Dec. 30, lat. 38 10, lon. 73 28.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Martins, Dec. 21, brigs Enreka and Isadora, for New-York; Polly Jones, do.; Triton, for Prince Edward's Island; schr. Thrasher, for New-York.

At St. Thomas, Dec. 24, bark Lima, Knight, from Shanghai for New-York, in distress, and others, as before.

At Nuevitas, Dec. 26, brig Thomas Owen, Pettingill, for New-York in 12 ds.; schr. ——, of Cambridge, for do. in 10 days.

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The demand for this book in advance of publication is greater than that of the famous
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The publishers had prepared an Edition which they considered large enough to supply the demand for a new book EVEN BY THIS FAMOUS AUTHOR, and had intended to issue it in the middle of December; but the orders being so much more numerous than was expected, they have been obliged to postpone in order to make paper and print the second LARGE EDITION, which it is hoped will be ready EARLY THIS MONTH.
Large, the size of the $2 books.
On account of the great sales anticipated, it will be sold for $1 75. J. E. TILTON & CO.,
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The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4146. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 8, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS

HOOD'S RETREAT.

A Very Important Expedition.

Gen. Grierson in the Rear of Hood's Army.

The Mobile and Ohio Railroad being Thoroughly Destroyed.

HEAVY DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

The Road to be Destroyed to Meridian.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Toesdey, Jan. 3, via CAIRO, Friday, Jan. 6.

Gen. DANA has rceeived informatioo from his esvalry force sent out from here on the 21st of December. They struck the Mobile aod Ohio Railroed five miles below Corleth, aod had, na the 27th, utterly destroyed it to below Oakslooa. Twenty-oine brioges, a greet deal of trestle work, thirty-two railroad cers, three hundred army wagons and four thousano carbines were destrored.

FORREST'S comp of dismoanted men at Everona was dispersed. Six officers and twenty men were eaptured. The expeditioo did not tose a man. Gen. GRIERSON has orders to destroy tha road as tar as Meridian, and release our prisoners at Cslowede if possible.

STONEMAN'S GREAT RAID.

Details of the Great Raid into East Tennessea and Southwestern Virginia.

From Our Own Correspondent,
NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1865.

STONEMAN, with the essistance of Gens. GILLEM aod BURBRIDGE, has certaioly estebiished his tuthority and stending as tha grest rsider. The expeditioa through Esst Tennessee and into tha neart of Southwastarn Virginia has been ona of the most, if not *the* most, successful of the wer.

Gee. STONEMAN, soon after arriving et Knoxville, nade op his mind to captnre the Selt Works, sed on the 11th inst. had concentrated two brissdes, unier Gen. BURBRIDGE and one brigade onder Gea. GILLEM, and was moving on the enemy.

The rebel torces consisted of three brigades, rapectively commaeded by Gen. VAUGHAN, and Cols. BASIL DUKE and DICK MORGAN—all under BRECKINRIDGE. MORGAN'S forces were at Greeaville, VAUGHAN'S were at Jonesboro, and DUKE'S were et Rogersville. BRECKINRIDGE'S headquarters were et Saltville.

Our own eod the enemy's forces were asch aboat 1,500 strong. GILLEM'S command was composed of he Eighth Teanessee, (Col. PATTEN,) Nisth Taeaessee, (Col. PARSONS,) and the Thirteenth Teonssee, (Col. STACEY,) aumbering in all 1,600 men. This was the same brigade that wes overpowered by BRECKINRIDGE a short time ago, efter wiaoieg two brilliee! victories. Just before startieg, Gen. GILLEM, who, by the way, is an old friead of STONEMAN'S, ead a class-mate, I believe, requested that he might have the advance during tha entire expeditioe, addieg that he waeted to wipe out Russellville. This Gen. STONEMAN permitted, and in less than two days after the brigade skirmished at Jonesboro, ninety-eight miles from KNOXVILLE. It was the rear guard of VAUGHAN. Col. PATTEN led the charge into town, driving the rebel cavalry in coosiderabla confasion.

Jonesboro is the oldest town in East Taaeessea, and a place of some historic interest. Here the first log court-housa in the State was hewn out of the virgin forest, in which justica was dispeosed to the hardy pioneers. Here, too, tha forest soldiers and statesmeo conveoed, to devise plans of war and policy against the commoo enemy, and when triumpbeat success had awarded their valor, they met again—in factioas, msogliegs and fights—to dispose of their new-found indepeadence. Near Jonesboro, to the valley of Boone's Creek, still remains a venarable beech trea, upoa which is eograves this peculiar—but, to some, doubtful—record of primitive doings:

D. Booa
CHIED A BAR oo
a Tree
Io ThE YEAR
1760.

Jonesboro was named after ona WILLIE JONAE, of Halifax. It is tha capital of Washingtoa Cauoty, and presents an old-fashioned, substaotial air, as if he people who built it inteaded to live there for the rest of their days. Tha towa is snugly and modestly sestled in a beautiful valley, which is abondaatly tupplied with water, while the adjaceot hills ara crowded with neat private residences and several academies of some architectural pretensions. Before the war it had a population of nearly 2,000.

Arriving at Kiegsport, which is soma distaoce from the railroad, Gen. GILLEM found tha enemy, under DUKE and MORGAN, posted on tha south bank of a cedar bluff. Toe Eighth Teanessee, Col. PATTEN, wes sent up the Holston River, aad crossed on the ice, with orders to attack at a given time. After waiting a sufficient time for the Eighth to cross aad take its position, Gen. GILLEM, with the Ninth aad Thirteenth Tenaessee, crossed the river and charged the bluff, and drove the eoemy nine miles, killed aad wounded 34, and captured 86 prisoners, iacluding DICK MORGAN, the last of that stock. The affair is represeoted as being brilliant in the extreme. Io a short time Gen. BURBRIDGE'S command came up, and gave cheers for GILLEM, aod rent the air with their acclamations. Our troops lost but oine men, killed aod wounded in the charge. We also captured at Kingsport eight wegons and e brigade camn aad garrison equipage. Kingsport is a frightful one-horse towo, contains at preseat less than a hundred inhabitants, and is not worth describing.

Col. BROWN'S brigade, of BURBRIDGE'S commend, now came up to GILLEM'S assistance. Col. WADE'S brigade, ot tha same commaad, being held in reserva. Gen. STONEMAN made a forced maroh to Bristol, situated on the railroad, ona huodred and thirty miles east of KNOXVILLE. This occurred early on the morning of the 14th, and was a cleso surprise. Not a man was injured on either side, but we captured nearly 300 prisoaers, including ona Colonal, ona Major, one Captain and four Lieutenants, and the following notorious scoundrels: J. C. RAMSEY, Confederate States Attorney-Generel for tha State of Tennessee. This persoo was particularly instrumental in causing the imprisonment and death of many Unioo man; J. A. SPERRY, editor of the Knoxville *Register*, oaa of tha most malicious and nopriacipled fellows unhuog. The *Register* office was burned, tyoe and all destroyed, right before tha ayes of the unfortunate SPERRY; ROBERT FOX, keeper of tha Knoxville prison, and better known as "Castle Fox," from tha fact of his having built a sort of prison-castle in tha above-named city, a short time before its occupation by tha Federal forces. He once made his boast that he would make himself itch off of the rations intended for tha Union prisoners under his charge; JOHN S. GOPORTH, (who will not go forth immediately, if Parson BROWNLOW hes his say,) superintendent of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad; SAMUEL BOYD, a merchant of Knoxville, who advised the personal mutilation of bridge burners and the general clipping off of ears from the heads of those men who would not acknowladge the Confederate authority; one vagabond, MAHONEY, and several others of tha same stamp. Beside at Bristol, there were captured seven thousand hogs, fit companions for tha above-named worthies, eleven locomotives, several trains of cars, and at least a million dollars' worth of stores. The sorprise was complete. Gen. BRECKINRIDGE came very near being captured. As soon as the town was surrounded, some person went into the telegraph office and sent a dispatch to Gen. BRECKINRIDGE at Saltville, saying: "Send down the trains of troops, and tha enemy is ours," and signed "Vaughan." The train, with BRECKINRIDGE on board, came within a half a mile of our troops, but owing to rebel informstion were turned back. An officer, who participated in this expedition, and who furnished me with portions of my information, gives me tha following sketch of Bristol, which was written a few years ago by that curious aod very entertaining artist-travsler, "Porte Crayon:"

"A straggling, half finished village, which has lately sprung up at the termious of tha Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, lying partly in Virginia, and nerly in Teeeessee. The locality was formerly called King's Meadows, aod was owned by Gee. EVAN SHELBY, heroic huntieg-shirt soldier and statesmae, whose house and tomb are both to be seen at a short distance from tha Magnolia Hotel. SHELBY'S dwelling was a rude log buildieg, characteristic of tha times in which he lived, and the tomb, which, with two others, occupies a little eminence shaded by a group of trees, coesists of e coffin-sheped slab of iron, with the iescriptioo, 'Gee. EVAN SHELBY; died Dec. 14, 1794, aged 74.' (The date there given is evioeotly wroeg, and was inteeded for 1804.) So much for the historic associations of Bristol. There is, however, nothieg particularly romantic in its nresent conoition. There are now to be seea straggling railway tracks, trains of emoty ano loaded cars, engiaes puffing and tuming, vast piles of wood, mechins-shops and taverns. There are warehouses full ot wheat and corn, great hards of grunting, unsmnitious swine, aboot to travel la the cars for the first tima in their lives. There are crowds of busy men, drinking 'bold-tsce' and chewing tobacco; speculators in land and pork, insolvent (superseded) sisge-drivers, gaping country folks, babbling politicians and careless negroes, who, if they had seea enough, would laugh at their masters, but wanting that, laugh their fill at one another."

Gen. STONEMAN did not stop long in any one place, and, after sending tha prisoners and hogs to the rear, and destroying all kinds of other Confederate property, the whole command moved upon Abingdon, Va., fifteen miles distaat from Bristol. Here BURBRIDGE had a skirmish, resulting in the esptnre of twenty odd prisoeers, one piece of artillery, a train of cars and a wgon train, besides several thousand dollars' worth of rebel stores. Information was received here that Gen. VAUGHAN had gone to the left of Bristol. At his own request, GILLEM started in pursuit, and, after a forced march of twenty-nine miles, came upon VAUGHAN at Marion, where he was intrenching. GILLEM charged upon the rebel command with his entire force, and, after a hot fight, succeeded in routing the whole commead, killing Col. GILLESPIE and twenty others, woonding a considereble number, and captoring 309 prisoaers aed eight pieces of artillery. Overjoyed with success, the brigade went in pursuit of the eaemy, and drove him in great coafusioa to Wytheville, a distaace of thirty miles. Gee. VAUGHAN made another staad at the lead mines, from which more than nine-tenths of all the Coelederate lead was taken, fifteen miles east of Wytheville; bnt soon our forces again dashed into his command, capturing a few prisoners and a large wegoo trale, which was burned immediately afterward. The destruction of the lead works, aad all tha buildings aad machieery, was made complete, when our forces retired towsrd Sevee-Mile Ford, where they arrived oa the 18th.

Abingdoo, Va., is 145 miles from Keoaville; is the ospital of Washiogion County, and is pleasantly situsted in a valley, midway between the forks of Holston River, about seven miles from each. The town is well built, aad has some excellent macadamized roads. Seven-Mile Ford is 167 miles from Knoxville, located in Smythe County, a district named in honor of Gen. ALEXANDER SMYTHE, formerly a Member of Congress from the "Old Dominion." Marion is 174 miles east of Knoxville, sao is situated oa the middle fork of Holston River. It was a well-known point oo tha old turnpike from Baltimore to Nashville. Smythevilla is the modern title of an old stoppieg-placa known as Evershsm, oo the old Baltimore and Nashville turnpika. It is located among the Alleghany Mountains, in an elevated valley or plateau, and bids fair before the close of the wer ol becoming a place of some prominence.

It will be seea that ap to th's time the salt-works were avoided by Gen. SHERMAN, a portion of his commsod having been sent to tha right and a portion to tha left. A portion of Gen. BURBRIDGE'S command, however, were located between Glade Spring and Saltvilla. Oo tha 17th, Gea. BASCOM RIDGE, who had no doabt learned of BURBRIDGE'S proximity, with a much smaller force than his own, moved out with his whole force, aad attacking our troops, repulsed them with considerable confusion. At this juocture GILLEM came up with his three regiments, and charged both forts protecting the works, capturing eleven places of artillery, two hundred prisoners, ninety-three wagoos and BASCOMRIDGE'S headquarters.

Just as the Federal troops were about to abandon their work of destraction, a negro made his appearaace at STONEMAN'S headquarters, and informed the Geoeral that about two miles to tha right of tha works were secreted 150 negroes and 200 teams. A detachment of troops wata immediately sent to the spot, and tha mules eno oegroes were takeo and brought in, aad the wagoas burned.

While the fight at tha works was progressing a portioo of BURBRIDGE'S command pursued the retiring columns of BASCOMRIDGE, driving his whole command into the moootains of North Carolina. They returned just in time to take part in the dastruction of tha salt-works, the scene of which, according to all accounts, baffles description.

This was one of the completest, largest and most celebrated manufactories of salt in tha world, turning out some six thousand bushels of the article a day. There were over three thousand kettles kept in constant operation, most of which were destroyed, by having their bottoms punched out. All the vats, engines, boilers, &c., &c., were demolished, some of tha walls were filled up, while others were dastroyed by having shells thrown into them. When the destruction of the works were pronounced complete, tha town was burned and abandoned.

Saltville is situated on a branch railroad nine miles from Glade Spring, the latter place being 158 miles east of Knoxville. Tha town of Saltvilla was composed, in tha way of inhabitants, of merely tha workmen of the wells, and their families. The town is located near tha north fork of the Holston River, and claims a romantic existence amidst a chain of conical hills at the head of the celebrated Salt Valley.

In general results, this is one of the most extensive raids of the war. Besides the almost total destruction of tha lead mines and salt works, there were captured and brought away nine hundred prisoners, and eight thousand head of hogs, many cattle, a few sheep, two hundred mules, and about the same number of negroes.

Eleven foundries, ninety flouring and saw mills, and thirty bridges were destroyed. Thirteen locomotives and about a hundred cars also met the same fate. There were twenty pieces of artillary captured, nineteen of which were taken by Gen. GILLEM. These, with the exception of two, were spiked and deprived of their trunions. The two brought away were a brace of Napoleons, lost by GILLEM at Russellville two months ago. The total loss to the rebels of Confederate stores alone will amount to two millions of dollars. Immense quantities were discovered at Bristol, Abingdon, Wytheville, and all along the line east of the former place. The men proved themselves to be heroes, every one of them. GILLEM'S command marched four hundred and sixty-four miles in eighteen days.

Gen. STONEMAN speaks of Gen. GILLEM in the highest terms, and calls him a noble fellow. His desperation and zeal since his disaster at Russellville knew no bounds. He led the advance during the whole campaign, at his own request, or demand, really, and the results are chronicled above. I have met two special correspondents connected with the Burbridge wing of the expedition, and they join in giving the weight of the glory to GILLEM and his little brigade.

This, however, does not injure BURBRIDGE in the least, whose sagacity and sleteamanship lo dealing with unarmed rebels and guerrillas, is only exceeded by his valor and intrepidity in the field.

The multiplicity of successes of our troops under Geo. GILLEM, in East Tennessee, during the past four months, almost completely envelop the Russellvilla disaster. He has thrown his whole spirit into the campaign since its commencement. After participating in eight skirmishes, he fell upon JOHN MORGAN'S forces near Greenville, killed and wounded two hundred, killed the General and took one gun aod three hundred prisoners. Skirmishing was kept up another month, when, on the 18th of October, Gen. GILLEM fell upon VAUGHN, whipped and routed him, driving him forty miles with a loss of three hundred killed and wounded, three hundred prisoners, six pieces of artillery, a wagon-train, &c., &c. A few weeks after, BRECKINRIDGE'S entire command pounced down upon GILLEM'S small brigade, composed of three regiments, and took five pieces of artillery and all his wagons. The affair took place in the night; which fact alone urges the belief that GILLEM escaped with a loss of only two hundred men. Although Gen. GILLEM had not been officially blamed, the event annoyed him, and he resolved to "wipe out Russellville" at the earliest opportunity. Hasn't he done it?

CHICKAMAUGUA.

FROM SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

The Experiance of a Correspondent in Search of Information—A Snow-storm—Guerrillas—The Loyal Men of Loudon County—Deserters from Dixie—Gen. Devin.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LOUDON COUNTY, Va., Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1865.

There being a drouth of news in the Shenandoah Valley, a few days ago I was tempted to cross to the east side of the Blue Ridge, in quest of and expectioo to find something in the sensation line, with which to fill a letter for the TIMES; but, aside from some disagreeable personal experience, and a few general matters, the trio proved to be unproductive of great results, and I, therefore, can only give soma incidents by the way.

THE START.

Leaving Winchester Friday noon, the 30th ultimo, and riding over one of the most indescribable roads—covered with a mixture of mud, slush and gravel, to the depth of several inches, through which cropped out, here and there, small boulders, just large enough to cause horses to flinch or stumble when encountered—toward nightfall a camping ground was reached, near the Opequan River, five miles distant (west) from Smithfield—a spot rendered historical by having been tha scene of several cavalry fights during last Summer and Fall—ground consecrated by the blood of some of the noblest spirits that ever drew a sabre in defence of True Government. Alighting from our horses—for, of course, I had companions—we were preparing a frugal repast, when a heavy snow-storm set in, accompanied by a chilling wind from a northerly direction, which made all feel as if feather beds, clean sheets, and dry woolen blankets, under the roof of a house, the most desirable luxuries ever enjoyed, by man. Notwithstanding the storm, the wet blankets, and the condition of the ground, every man slept soundly, and arose before daylight on the following morning, as much refreshed, no doubt, if not more than those who were quartered in more desirable locations. It is next to impossible to realize, when one is snugly ensconced, as I am now, under a roof and before a cheerful wood fire, how few our real wants are in this life. Saturday morning, the 31st ultimo, long before old Sol made his appearance to greet us, we were on the march in one of the heaviest snow storms ever known in this section of country; the wind, which chilled man and horse the night before, had died away, and we tried to make each other believe that the weather was warmer than the day before; but there were a few men, professionally weather-wise, who insisted that it was only so in imagination; but cold as all felt it to be in the extremities, there was still some excitement, some enjoyment along the road. Under such circumstances, the least little incident is provocative of the most hilarious mirthfulness, particularly if a horse by a misstep pitches his rider head-over-heels into a creek while fording it; or an animal gets so hobbled by ice, that, when spurred on for slipping, he flounders and falls, throwing his inexperienced master sprawling at full length in the snow. These and similar mishaps frequently occur, and the unfortunate victims, as they scramble into their saddle again, wet and cold, and of course out of temper with themselves, and everybody and everything around them, meet with no expression of sympathy from their companions; on the contrary, these incidents excite the risibles of the lookers-on, and the unfortunates are made the subject of ridicule until something else happens to change the current in another direction. Even the appearence of men and horses were made the subject of ironic remarks; grotesque figures men meka when covered with the fleecy element. Slouched hats are made cone-shaped by ice and snow, and the heat evolving from the person causes the snow to melt, and dripping from the rim of a hat, forms icicles the same as are seen on the eaves of a house sometimes. Rev. JOHN PIERREPONT has called particular attention to the beautiful in a snow-flake, but I have yet to learn who has faithfully delineated the romantic beauties of a snow storm; the appearance of surrounding objects enveloped in a pure white covering, and especially the weird like grandeur of a forest of leafless trees, every limb, branch and twig rounded up into lines of beauty. Such scenes can only partially be enjoyed when looking out from a well-heated room; there is an absence then of that romance—inspiration, if you please to call it—which a person feels when traveling through a wild region; an atom, as it were, in the vast spectre-like scene. In this light, this day was full of interest, and called into play the loftiest ideas of the truly beautiful. Passing through the little village of Smithfield, distinguished as having as residents an unduly large number of good-looking marriageable girls, a majority of whom are loyal to the Union cause, to the credit of their good sense be it said, and in the streets and near which town a cavalry fight took place last August, Charlestown was reached at about 10 o'clock A. M.

SUPPOSED GUERRILLAS.

Having enjoyed to our fill the pleasures of sleeping in an open field in a snow-storm, seven others besides myself decided to contrast it by sleeping under a roof one night, at least; so off the small cavalcade started for Harper's Ferry and a warm dinner. The snow continued to fall in large fleecy flakes, and our progress was not so rapid as could have been wished under the circumstances, as possibly it might be necessary to run away from some of the numerous aspirants for MOSBY'S questionable honors. Indeed, while this topic was uppermost in the minds of all, there suddenly appeared on the road in our front, when midway between Charlestown and Halltown, a detachment of twenty-five or thirty men, who, after taking a good look at us, dashed off through a piece of woods at the roadside. Their actions indicated clearly that they were afraid of us; but if enemies, why run from so small a party? Matters looked a little mixed; but our party moved on cautiously, looking out for ambuscades, or other strategic efforts, on the part of the supposed enemy. Reaching the point where the detachment had crossed the pike, a man in a white coat was overtaken. He proved to be a negro, and the answers to questions put to him were not very satisfactory; so, putting spurs to our horses, we dashed forward toward Halltown, the nearest picket post; gaining half a mile, horses were reined up, and with a kind of "who's afraid" air, we took a look after the enemy. There he was, to be sure, half a mile distant, drawn up ready to charge, behind a piece of woods through which he had so suddenly disappeared. Whoever they were, they were evidently as afraid of us as we were of them, and a suggestion from a fighting Adjutant, that we could capture the whole party, met with some favor; but a majority took a different view of the matter, and so we jogged quietly along, keeping a good lookout all the time, to avoid being surprised. Reaching Halltown in safety, our astonishment was well be imagined, upon learning that the cavalry seen had been sent out from that vicinity on a patrolling expedition!

HARPER'S FERRY.

Harper's Ferry was reached in time for an early dinner. With appetites well whetted, it is needless to say that the meal was heartily enjoyed, though a very poor one, when compared with some others I have assisted at. Appetites appeased, we sallied out to see the sights, and at nightfall entered a kind of place, dignified by the name of a boarding-house, to obtain food and lodging. If the landlords and landladies in this place know nothing else, they know how to charge. Seventy-five cents for meals and fifty cents for lodging are the prevailing prices. The meals are bad enough, but the lodging accommodations are still worse, and any poor unfortunate, who is compelled to visit this place, I should advise to bring along a pair of blankets and a lunch, so as to board and lodge himself, unless he has a penchant for disagreeable things—one of the least of which may happen to be paying fifty cents for the privilege of sleeping in a room 12x12, with a dozen other persons, strangers, representing different nationalities, and only differing in the want of cleanliness by degrees from the positive up along to the so-so-ish. But even these accommodations are obtained as favors. If you don't like the appearance of things, the proprietors do not care. "Do better if you can!" is the indifferent retort to all complaints. Of all the towns on the border, I know of none where a good hotel is wanted more than at Harper's Ferry. An establishment well conducted would pay a handsome profit on the investment.

AROUND LOUDON HEIGHTS.

SUNDAY, Jan. 1, 1865.

The rest of our party having reached town, we crossed the Shenandoah on a pontoon bridge, taking the circuitous road around the abutment of the Blue Ridge, where it is washed by the waters of the Potomac. Loretsville, nine miles distant, was our destination, and such a ride we had of it, may I never experience the like again. One mile so hour was the average distance made, and on one of the coldest and most disagreeable days of the season. Slow traveling is irksome enough in the best of weather; yet here, too, we improved our time, and while trying to keep up the animal heat, admired the stupendous grandeur of the scenery, and feasted on nature's works around us. I have read many interesting descriptions of the scenery around Harper's Ferry, where the waters of the Potomac and Shenandoah unite and burst through the Blue Ridge; these were all fair weather scenes—written when the air was balmy and agreeable; but to see the place in all its sublimity, one must be there on just such a day as Sunday last; when the cloud-capped mountains were enveloped in a white windieg-sheet; a biting wind blowing the dry snow in fitful gusts and in every direction. The road itself at the base of the mountain is a curiosity in its way; we were wedged in behind a stalled train and had plenty of leisura to study its peculiarities. For four miles this road is only wide enough for one army wagon—with an occasional wider space known as "turnouts." To made this road, a little has been stolen from the river and a good deal from the mountain side. At some points the river enforces its preemption claim and actually holds and possesses the road; at others the mountain, smarting under the encroachments upon its rocky sides, o'erhangs the road as if about to sink down and occupy its own; at others, Cyclopean columns of rock, rise in the air hundreds of feet above your head, apparently nicely balanced on a very frail-looking pedestal. When halting under such places, and a blast of wind sweeps through, I have seen hundreds of men instinctively look up as if expecting these monster rocks to fall and crush them for their impertinence for being there. But the rocks did not fall, neither did the mountain or river assert their ancient rights; so after six hours toil, the breaking down of three wagons and the upsetting of one, the teamsters opened the gates and allowed us to pass through this four-mile stretch. As much as I admire everything grand in nature, I think when I ride through this pass again, it will not be behind a wagon-train;—rest assured of that much.

TO LOVETTSVILLE.

As the sun was sinking behind the Blue Ridge we reached the village of Lovettsville. As there are not houses enough in the town to accommodate the whole of the party, and with the exception of the miseries of sleeping in a house between dirty sheets, at Harper's Ferry, still fresh in our minds, a majority took to the woods, and prepared to make themselves as comfortable as possible, and another good night's rest was obtained. Next day, Monday, another location was selected, and the work of erecting more permanent quarters was commenced.

REBEL SCOUTS.

Of course, in this vicinity, it is necessary to throw out pickets, and as an indication of the thorough watchfulness of the enemy it is only necessary to state that their scouts ran upon our pickets within a few hours after they had been posted. But a new day—one long looked for by the people—has dawned upon London County. Never more will Johnny Reb roam at will over their fair fields.

This county, it will be remembered, was visited a few weeks ago by our cavalry for the purpose of destroying property that could be of any use to the enemy; the end of the county on the Potomac was not so thoroughly devastated as the remaining portion of it. Knowing a large number of Union men had suffered by the enforcement of this order, I felt anxious to learn what the effect had been upon them, and that chiefly was my business in coming here. For several days I have rambled about somewhat extensively, and have had a good opportunity to judge of the tone and temper of the people.

In the early days of the rebellion, when thousands of good Union men were swept off into the whirlpool of secession to save their property, the revolution, as it was called then, apparently being an accomplished fact, there were men then who though residing in the so-called Confederate States, remained true to the Union—loyal in heart, and in acts, so far as it was possible for them to be so. So far as I have been able to ascertain, it is of just such stuff that a majority of the citizens in this portion of Loudon County are made; men who loved the Union for the sake of the Union. Some of them were the largest sufferers by the recent raid, and, in one locality, as I am credibly informed, of the property destroyed on twelve farms, nine were owned by staunch Union men. It is asserted that, through some influence or other, in some localities, the property of men steeped to the lips in treason, was protected, while that of their loyal neighbors was destroyed.

It costs something to be a Union man in rebeldom, and it is not to be wondered at that, after nearly four years of patient suffering—hoping against hope, at times, of a restoration of the good old times,—such men complain when their friends come in upon their premises, and, in a few brief hours, destroy the result of a season's, and, perhaps—as has been the case in some instances—of the labor of years. And these men, while complaining most bitterly of the treatment received at the hands of the Federal troops, are true as the needle to the pole to the Union cause, they are loyal still—believing that others know better than themselves what is for the best interests of all, and rely upon justice being done them at some future time by the General Government. It is refreshing to find such unalloyed patriotism in Virginia.

A large quantity of hay escaped destruction in the northern portion of this county, most of which has been sold and delivered to agents of the Government.

REPORT OF DESERTERS.

In my perambulations I came across two deserters from the rebel army, who had just reached our lines. Each has been in the service more then three years—one, an Englishmen by birth, formerly belonging to the Seventh Louisiana, and the other, a resident of Petersburgh, formerly a member of the Thirty-fourth Virginia—both of whom were, a few months ago, transferred to the rebel *naval* service, as they ironically said, and since which time they had been on duty in Richmond and on the James River. They have been endeavoring to escape for months, so as to enter our lines near Petersburgh; but no favorable opportunity presenting itself, they decided to try the underground railroad toward the north pole—a road traveled more to-day than ever before in the history of the nation—and immediately after the news of Hood's disaster in Tennessee had been received, they bid good bye to Richmond and are now safe within our lines. Only once during the whole trip did any one attempt to turn them back. Near Gordonsville a conscript officer meeting them in the road, he demanded their passes, as they had told him, as many others before, that they were going on a visit home. Having no passes, the officer said he was compelled to take them into custody; the men not only refused to surrender, but furthermore told the scoundrelly Captain that life in rebeldom was not worth living for, and if he attempted to arrest them they certainly would kill him, and he allowed them to pass on. They were near Gordonsville when Gen. TOMBERT was in that vicinity last month with his cavalry, out knew nothing of the force the enemy had, except the understanding that some infantry was stationed there. In their opinion LEE had between sixty and seventy thousand men about Richmond and Petersburgh; thirty thousand old experienced troops, and the balance new men, mostly boys from 14 years of age up along, and old men, some of them 70 years of age. The new levies, never having served in the field, have all the peculiarities of fresh soldiers; and, believing the "situation" to be as hopeful as represented in the Richmond papers, are as hopeful and enthusiastic, and talk as contemptuously of the Yankees, as their predecessors and compatriots in arms did during the first year of the war. But with old troops the case is far different. They have, as a general thing, given up all hope of success, and to a certain extent are demoralized, and are constantly deserting. To use the expressive language of one of these men: "They believe the thing is played out, and the tried veterans never can be made to fight as they have fought heretofore." Richmond is strongly fortified, and every fortification bristles with cannon. GRANT could, in their opinion take the place with one hundred thousand men, but there would be a terrible slaughter; it is their last hold. What is most feared is, that GRANT will obtain troops enough to cut off their lines of communication and starve them into an unconditional surrender. That in the opinion of these men, would be the easiest way to take Richmond. The statement in regard to short rations is reiterated. For several months past, the rations issued have been, half pound flour and one-fourth pound bacon to each man, per day; nothing else. In their opinion—whatever that may be worth—"the Jeff. Davis Confederacy is on its last legs," and a few more Union successes will cause DAVIS and his satellites to leave the country. DAVIS, long ago, advised the abandoning of Virginia, but was opposed by LEE, because no retreat in that case could be placed in Virginia troops. Those who do remain true to their colors now are impelled to do so more as a matter of pride than any real hope of final success.

GEN. DEVIN.

Brig.-Gen. DEVIN, commanding Second Brigade, First Cavalry Division, after an almost continuous service in one of the hardest campaigns during the war, in which he fairly won, and now gracefully wears a star, left yesterday on a fifteen days' leave of absence to visit his friends in New-York. He should receive a cordial welcome. E. A. PAUL.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Spirit of the Rebel Press—The Proposal to Submit to Great Britain—The War in Georgia.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

THE PANIC-MAKING OPPOSITION.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Jan. 4.

How comes it that we meet with so many gloomy and despondent individuals at a time when there is nothing in the position of our affairs to justify such gloom and despondency? The enemy, after a most vigorous, and, on their part, far the most bloody campaign of the war, do not occupy half as much of Confederate territory as they had one year ago. Their currency has depreciated and their debt increased much more rapidly than during any other year of the war. They are almost entirely cut off from supplies of gold from California, and without gold they cannot sustain the war.

Their men fight only for money, for specie, or its equivalent; ours for liberty and independence. We could carry on the war without money. They must cease to fight when the money fails, and fail them it will so soon as all confidence is lost in their paper currency. The depreciation of that currence during the last year leaves no room for doubt that the day is not very distant when it will no longer serve the purpose of buying up a million of necessaries required for the prosecution of the war.

It is true that the depreciation of the currency does not proceed so rapidly as we hoped and expected, but it is going on fast enough to satisfy every considerate man that the day of their national bankruptcy is not far distant. Bankruptcy cannot carry on a great and costly war, but bankruptcy national and individual, arms with increased courage, and thirst of revenge and desperation a people fighting as we do for property, life, liberty and independence.

Should they put a larger army into the field the present year than in any former year, it would but increase their debt more rapidly and hasten on their bankruptcy. Even without such a larger army, their debt is increasing in geometrical ratio, for food, ammunition, clothing and all expenses of outfitting and sustaining an army are more than double what they were when the war began. Indeed, it would be nearer the truth to say that the average prices at the North are now three times as great as when the rebellion commenced, and these prices are daily rising as their currency depreciates and their debt increases.

Nobody now volunteers at the North, and to purchase the enlistment of soldiers will cost them more this year than any other year heretofore; besides the interest of their debt is not paid by them, but the greater part of it is anonally converted into principal. All of these considerations are obvious enough to everybody, and should inspire us with confidance and cheerfulness.

That they do not do so, is entirely owing to the gross misrepresentations of the panic-makers' opposition, who, by continually decrying the Administration, and the Generals, and other officers appointed by the Administration, have succeeded, in some degree, in destroying confidence in its wisdom and efficiency, prevented enlistments, and stimulated desertions from the ranks of our armies. They daily and hourly tell people, in effect, through the press, or by paid letter-writers, and in conversation, that the President is weak, obstinate, capricious, and wholly incapable of performing the duties of his office; that his Cabinet are imbeciles, and that the officers of the army whom he appoints are wholly unfitted for their commands. Having to fight Yankees encouraged, abetted and aided by these false, malignant and treacherous panic-makers and slanderers within our own ranks, the success of our own arms is truly wonderful. That this continued success should give assurance to our people, that with such men as we have had at the head of the affairs of the State and Confederacy since the war began, we can and will win our independence despite of the Federal armies, though insidiously and industriously encouraged and aided by an intestine folly and treachery.

Enough men will enlist in our army and remain in the ranks to secure the ultimate, though tardy triumph of our arms, despite the tendency of the peace-making opposition to prevent such enlistments and to encourage desertion. They may, and will, delay our triumphal success, but cannot altogether prevent it. Abuse, vilify, misrepresent and slander the officers of our army because they are all the appointees of the President, as they may, those officers will continue to secure and maintain the confidence of all good soldiers, of all honest and pure patriots, and excite the admiration and applause of whatever is respectable throughout Christendom.

Has Europa looked on with an impartial eye at the conduct of affairs, civil and military, in the Confederacy, and pronounced with singular unanimity, the opinion that never were such affairs managed with more ability, more wisdom, more patriotic devotion, more courage or with more success, against such fearful odds.

People, cheer up, and no longer heed the slanders of the opposition panic-makers.

SUBMISSION TO ENGLAND.

From the Richmond Whig.

Three of our cotemporaries seem to be engaged in a controversy as to whether it would or would not be better to return as colonists to Great Britain than to submit to the Yankees. We have not paid to this controversy the attention which we possibly accord to suggestions to our neighbors, for the simple reason that we can conceive of nothing more unprofitable at this moment, and, in our circumstances, England cannot recolonize us if she would, and we think it pretty certain that she would not if she could.

In the beginning of this war, if she had recognized us as she should have done, and declared her determination to compel a strict observance of the rules of blockade laid down by herself at Paris, and subscribed by all the maritime Powers of Europe, she might easily have put an end to the struggle before it had been six months old.

The Yankees at that time held her in mortal terror. They were ignorant of their own strength, and held that of England in an awe approaching superstition. She might have dictated her own terms, and they would have subscribed to them without hesitation. But Yankeedom has now a most unique opinion of its own strength and contempt for the strength of England, warranted only by the cowardly policy her Cabinet has thought fit to pursue.

Any interference of England would be resented as an insult, and she has not the power to enforce any line of hostile policy she may adopt. She has allowed the Yankees to put their own coasts into such a state of defence as to render them unassailable by her fleets.

She has no ships that could encounter the Yankee monitors with any prospect of success, and although it is easy enough for her to build such, yet the probability is that they would not be able to cross the ocean. Monitors are made for coast defence and not for ocean navigation. She could not, then, in all probability even break up the blockade of our ports, far less send an army and fleet here to assist us in driving away the Yankees preparatory to returning to colonial vassalage.

We think it, therefore, hardly worth while to inquire into the expediency of returning to the arms of Old England, seeing Old England could not receive us, if she would. We must fight it out with the Yankees. The alternative presented is death or slavery. We hope our people have not yet come to that point that they hesitate in their choice.

Great Britain has been guilty of a great blunder, in overlooking the claims of the Confederacy to her notice, and in truckling, as she has done, to the Yankees. She has neglected an opportunity of certainly humbling too most formidable rival that she has in the world, and has thrown upon us the entire burden of a war in which she is quite as much interested as we. If the Yankees could succeed in subjugating us the doom of Great Britain would be sealed. Before the year 1900, she would have lost all her ships and all her colonies. Ireland would be torn from her grasp, and she might tremble for her supremacy even in England itself.

She cannot avoid the war which Yankeedom is determined to force upon her by yielding and succumbing. That is not the way to preserve peace. That is not the way that NAPOLEON III. prevents all Europe in a body from falling upon him. He is always ready to strike, and it is for that reason that he seldom has occasion to do it. So far from taking us back as colonists with the encumbrance of such a war as we should bring along with us, England, if the cowardly counsel of the London *Times* be worthy of notice, is ready to give up Canada as soon as the Yankees make a formal demand. The Confederate States alone have the courage to face the whole power of Yankeedom. It seems more as though England should one day become our colony, than that we should ever become hers.

WILMINGTON.

THE TERRIBLE FIRE OF PORTER'S FLEET.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 4.

WILMINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 25—8 P. M.

The Federal fleet, which had been lying off this port for some days, and which consisted, it was supposed, chiefly of transports, was loued to be composed of over fifty ships-of-war, including two monitors, several armored vessels, and a large proportion of heavily-armed frigates and sloops. This formidable fleet stood to at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and at twenty minutes to one it opened a furious fire upon Fort Fisher, the principal work at the mouth of the Cape Fear. An English naval officer who was with Sir CHARLES NAPIER in the Baltic, and at Sebastopol, *says the fire exceeded anything he had ever seen.* It was maintained with unabated vigor until half past five, when the fleet drew off. The enemy's shot averaged thirty to ten minuts, being nine thousand for the five hours he engaged the fort. The space above the fort was filled with white puffs of smoke from bursting shells, many of which were of frightful size. Some of these monster projectiles passed entirely over the fort and fell in the river beyond. And this, too, notwithstanding the fleet, with the exception of the iron-clads, stood off at long range.

The fort replied slowly and deliberately; but with what effect is not known, though Col. LAMB, commandant of the work, telegraphs that he is confident the enemy suffered more than he did. There were twenty-three men wounded on our part—one mortally, three severely, and nineteen slightly. Two guns were dismounted, not by the fire of the enemy, but by unskillful management on our part. No other damage worth naming was sustained.

But fearful as the bombardment was yesterday, it was but the prelude to the infernal fire of to-day. The attack was renewed at ten o'clock, and raged with tremendous violence until six this evening. *Such a rain of shot and shell never before fell upon any spot of earth since gunpowder was invented.* But the Confederates stood to their

THE COTTON QUESTION.

Complications Between the Military Authorities and the Treasury Agents.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 17, 1864.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE COTTON CONFLICT.

The great question which now excites equal interest with the experiments of free labor, and promises to involve the military and civil authorities of the West Mississippi Department in equal difficulties, is that which has grown out of the new regulations for the cotton trade with the rebels. I wrote you, a few days since, that Gen. CANBY had issued his order to carry into effect the Executive order of the President, and the orders of the War and Treasury Departments, opening the trade so long anticipated. I then remarked upon the strong opposition of Gen. CANBY to the policy which permitted any sort of trade, of whatever nature, across the lines of the army. These indications of serious difficulties which might be presumed would ultimately ensue, have at length proved to be symptoms of an explosion, which involves both the Treasury agents and the military authorities in complications that can be decided only by an appeal to the President. Mr. CUTTER, the special Treasury agent here, will forward by this steamer, to the department at Washington, a statement of his grievances, which will show what is no doubt claimed to be an unwarrantable interference on the part of Gen. CANBY. On Wednesday Mr. CUTTER made the first public sale of COTTON—thirty-one bales—which was bought at $1 12½ per pound. Another lot of over three hundred bales, I learn, was seized by order of Gen. CANBY, and I was told to-day that all the cotton which has thus far been brought in under the direction of Mr. CUTTER has been seized by military authority. It is said that Gen. CANBY has refused to recognize the blank forms sent from Washington to the Treasury agent, and claims the power of furnishing such forms as he directs. If this be so, it affords an additional cause of discomfiture to the enterprising Treasury agent, who is not put in a very amiable mood or in a very pleasant position. Under this state of things, the cotton trade with the insurgent States may be said to exist only nominally. The functions of the Treasury agent are in fact suspended, for if he attempted to execute the duties of his office to their full extent, I fear that he would not find the rations provided at the parish prison quite so agreeable as the table d'hote of the St. Charles. The restrictions imposed by Gen. CANBY on articles of merchandise permitted to be exchanged for cotton, are about equivalent to prohibition. Provisions, in limited quantities, calicos, cloth and woman's apparel are the only articles which have, in fact, free ingress as articles of trade, and these may be prohibited as "contraband," or under the reserved proviso, that the trade itself "interferes with military operations. In sections Nos. 7 and 20, the Commanding-General of this Division," has the authority to regulate these matters as he may see fit, and as Gen. CANBY is inflexibly determined to make the operations of the Treasury agent in his department completely under the control of the military rule, and being rigidly opposed, personally, to the trade policy, it is not to be supposed that he will be very liberally-disposed toward these representatives of Mr. FESSENDEN. I would have sent you Gen. CANBY'S General Order No. 80, if it was not such a voluminous document. It bids fair to give the General's administration of this division a celebrity which, if it shows nothing else, will at least mark the Commanding General as a soldier of the most invincible will, of most inflexible purpose, as well as of irreproachable integrity of character. I believe Gen. CANBY to be honest. He has that reputation with his most inveterate opposers. There are parties here who have the signature of much higher authority than Gen. CANBY affixed under the permission to trade in cotton across the lines. But Gen. CANBY could not see it. The man who had the keenness to detect and the honesty to prevent the realization of a most unjust little operation near Mobile, involving $10,000,000, more or less, had the moral courage to refuse to recognize the authority of the highest in the land when not exercised in proper form.

It is impossible to foresee what will be the result of these difficulties between the military and civil officials. There will be but very little trade, however, for some time. There are hundreds here prepared to make fortunes before Spring, and to spend them next Summer at Newport and Saratoga. But they'll get rid of many greenbacks here in New-Orleans before they have the chance of getting cotton out of the "Confederacy."

Trade with Insurrectionary States—Views of Major-Gen. Canby.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 5.

Maj.-Gen. CANBY, in a letter on the subject of trade with the insurrectionary States, says, if it is carried on in the manner and to the extent claimed by the speculators who now control it, the inevitable result, in his judgment, will be to add strength and efficiency to the rebel armies east and west of the Mississippi equivalent to an addition of 50,000 men, and will stimulate into active opposition to the successful prosecution of our operations, at least ten thousand men within our own lines. Cotton speculators in the Mississippi Valley have a prospective hope to have an actual interest in every bale of cotton within the rebel lines. They know that expeditions into the enemy's country are followed by the capture of cotton, or its destruction by the rebels to prevent its falling into our hands. Hence it is to their interest to give information to the rebels of every contemplated movement. He has not sent an expedition to the enemy's lines without feeding agents of this character in communication with the rebels, giving them information regarding our movements, and nearly every expedition has been foiled to some extent in some of its objects by information so communicated. He has now several speculators, captured in the enemy's country, awaiting trial for giving information to the enemy, but the punishment of these men is no compensation for the evil they have occasioned, and will not secure us from future disasters from the same cause. The rebel armies east and west of the Mississippi River have been supported mainly during the past twelve months by the unlawful trade carried on upon that river. The City of New-Orleans, since its occupation by our forces, has contributed more to the support of the rebel army, more to the purchase and equipment of privateers that are preying upon our commerce, and more to maintain the credit of the rebel Government in Europe, than any other portion of the country, with the single exception of Wilmington. Gen. CANBY makes this statement from evidence.

He does not doubt many of the persons engaged in traffic of the produce of the insurrectionary States are loyal and honorable men, but he does know that many of the intermediate agents employed are either rebels or unprincipled men, or actuated only by the instincts of gain. He now has papers in relation to the contracts made by English houses in Mobile for the exportation of 200,000 bales of cotton, by the way of New-Orleans, the condition of the sale requiring the payments to be made in supplies in gold or in foreign exchange. The net profits of these transactions are estimated by the contractors themselves at $10,000,000, and it is easy to see how much zeal will be evoked by profits of this magnitude.

He cites this as one of many instances which have come under his observation, and to show the character of the transactions in the Mississippi Valley, indicating the means by which our laws are evaded, and how the amount due the rebel Government is converted into foreign exchange.

A numerous class follow in the track of the army, traffic in its blood, and betray the cause for which it is fought with all the baseness of Judas Iscariot, but without his remorse." The letter, of which the above is an abstract, was to-day referred to the House Committee on Military Affairs, which has the entire subject under consideration.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEN. J. K. BARNES.—This fine new hospital transport arrived from Hilton Head on Friday morning. Assistant Surgeon THOS. MCMILLIN, United States Army, in charge. She brings about four hundred sick and wounded soldiers from Gen. SHERMAN'S army. Two deaths on the passage—ISAAC J. EDWARDS, Company K, Fifty-third Indiana Regiment; J. MOTT, Company G, Fifty-third Indiana Regiment. They were brought to this city and buried, by Mr. A. J. CASE, in the Cypress Hill Cemetery. A number of the men belonged to the Ninetieth Illinois Regiment and the Twenty-fifth Ohio. A small number only belong to the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh New-York. The colored troops were mostly from the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Regiments. The men were transferred to the hospital transport *Thomas P. Way*, and all taken to the De Camp General Hospital, David's Island, where they were kindly received by Surgeon WASSER, and where they will be well cared for.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Holiday Festivities—Grand Spirits of Our Troops—General Confidence in a Speedy End of the War—Canvassing Again the the Rule—Deserters, and Who They Are—Plain Statements.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS, Saturday, Dec. 31, 1864.

To-morrow will be New-Year's Day, and great preparations are going on to celebrate the natal day of what the soldiers generally believe will be the last year of the war. On Christmas Day, jollity and mirth was the order of the day, and right royally was it obeyed. Evergreen wreaths, emblematic arches and trophies, could be seen everywhere, and while camps decorated with planted shrubs, and many similar modes and typical signs were observable.

The sutlers provided immense numbers of turkeys and chickens, and one could not but acknowledge that our Christmas festival was far ahead of the Thanksgiving dinner, of which so much was expected, and so little accomplished. Now, those who wish their festival dinner, can procure it at a very reasonable expense; and those who do not care to use their money in dainties, must satisfy themselves as best they can. Few, however, but did have some sort of a festive repast, and the boys generally managed to have some nice and appetizing treat. Some of the luckier ones received their express-boxes in good condition, and some out quite brilliant in consequence.

To-morrow, the rude sports and pastimes of the camp, an absence of drill and parade, and their natural and inexhaustible flow of elastic spirits, will enable the men who are so coolly covering themselves the comforts and pleasures of home, to fight for their beloved land, to enjoy the day in camp quite pleasantly.

During a recent and hurried visit North, I found it considered humbug by many that our army was in good health, that they were hopeful, or that they considered the war practically at an end. I was asked repeatedly if the soldiers were confident of a speedy or successful close of the war; if they were devoted to the cause, or if all people read was not mere buncombe, written by correspondents merely to tickle the palate of the dear and gullible public.

It has been often said by writers that the heroism endurance, and calm and patient hope of our armies would not be fully known until the war over and the troops disbanded. How true this is, I never realized so forcibly until now. I sometimes wish that the readers of the TIMES could witness the scenes my humble pen has endeavored to portray, and watch like I have done the rank and file of this army under hardship and amidst peril. If they could see the troops quietly, cheerfully—nay, *eagerly* plunge into the fiery tide of battle, to do and dare for the Union and their faded but glorious flags, there would be no necessity for such puerile and humiliating queries.

I find that those who utter such foolish and ignorant questions, seldom, if ever, have a relative in the serial ranks of our glorious armies. If they had had they would know better. Who ever saw a melancholy or despairing letter from a soldier? It would be a curiosity indeed.

In reply to such queries what could I say? Merely to repeat by word of mouth what I have repeatedly written with the pen. What could I say but that our troops were never so confident as now; that their hopes of a speedy return home were never higher; that their determination to do their duty was never stronger; that their courage was never greater, and that their health, spirits and soldierly conduct never gave better promise of a still more glorious record in the future, as they have already proved in the brilliant past.

The men who carry the musket and fix the bayonet are confident. The officers who unsheath the sword are confident. The Generals who plan and direct military movements are confident. They, one and all, confide in each other. The General lays his plans with the confidence that his troops will do all that men *can* do to make them successful. The men go into the fight with the confidence that their Generals will do all that is possible to overcome the enemy and obtain a victory. The officers lead their men into the deadly charge, with the confidence that their men will follow to the death their leadership and the sacred banner of their country. Confidence permeates the entire army. Again, out here you never hear complaint; you never witness despair; and you fail to observe the faintest sign of discontent. I know I speak earnestly on this subject, but as I was once a soldier myself, I know the army feel humiliated at the thought that some of the people are so forgetful of the traits of our American people as to doubt the courage and hopes of our soldiers. I often observe that such doubting gentry seldom miss an opportunity to call attention to the dogged and persistent resistance of the rebels. They forget that they are like *Mrs. Malaprop*—every other word they utter is on the wrong side of their argument. Once, for all, allow me again to say, that the *army is hopeful, is confident; and never more so than at the present moment.*

Yesterday and to-day, and in fact for the past week, we have repeatedly enjoyed a midnight serenade, or afternoon matinée. The sounds are not as musical as is generally the case with you in New-York, but yet there is melody in the sound. The sharp and withering volleys are admirably toned by the booming columbiads, and as though to give manner to the measure and point to the tune, the bugle-note of some neighboring camp, or the solemn bark of the mortars, come into play with an agreeable effect. I need not say that the cannonading has occurred in the vicinity of Forts "Hell" and Rice, nor that, as usual, no great importance is attached to such sounds. In all probability our artillerists to-morrow will drop a few visiting cards to their quondam friends, the Johnnies. The new year will be ushered in with dreadful clangor from the cannon's mouth. Let us hope that its end will prove a peaceful one, and the glad cry of peace will echo to the thunders of to-day.

Unlucky Friday has of late been the occasion of the dreadful death of misguided deserters. Yesterday four miserable men suffered the extreme penalty of the law by being hanged. It is dreadful to reflect that men can be so far misguided by the shameful hope of gain as to commit the terrible crime of desertion. I say the hope of gain, for it is a notorious fact that nine out of ten of our deserters come from the ranks of the bounty-jumpers and substitutes. What an extraordinary laxity is observable in our system of recruiting. How often are our gallant volunteers—heroes of a hundred battles—insulted by the fresh arrival of a batch of thieves or jail-birds. Many a man, who, believing himself doing his duty in sending a substitute, has let loose among the veterans who have so nobly upheld our country's cause its darkest hour, an unmitigated scamp that it were a mercy to hang. This man comes out with his life blood priced and paid. His, bulging pocket-book renders him restless. He wants to enjoy the money, and generally the proximity of the enemy's lines affords him a ready excuse. Very seldom a drafted man deserts. The thousand dollar substitutes are the recreants. Lately, one of the men hung for deserting to the enemy and taking up arms against us, was an *unassigned recruit*. He had never known his regiment, but had deserted from the squad *en route* for his command. It is about time that the present abominable system of *paying* bounties was changed. Give your bounties if you will, but pray do not tempt weak and diseased minds by first filling their pouches with greenbacks and then pushing them into the ranks of the army. If a proper prudence had been observed in filling up former drafts, the present call would never have been issued. It is a well-known fact, that at least *ten out of a hundred recruits never see the army*. How often do we hear of men being arrested after jumping five or six bounties. If a man procures a substitute, make him responsible for his good conduct. If the man deserts, hang him if he is caught, and place the principal in his position in the ranks. Substitute-brokers are generally lazy, indolent, heavish sharpers—gamblers, thieves, and men about town. The profits are immense, the risk nothing, and the labor light and exciting. Make them responsible for their men, and the brokers will soon disappear. I know of a case, where a colored man stole six or seven hundred from his employer. The money was gone, and the employer shrewdly made a bargain with the confessed thief. The negro was to enlist, get the $300 bounty, and not only pay it over to his boss, but he was to enter as a "draft substitute," and thus enable his employer to get clear of all drafts for three years. The offer was bit, however, for no sooner had the sable scoundrel been sworn and mustered into the United States service, than he refused to pay the bounty, knowing that, as a soldier, he could not be tried for theft as a citizen. If that negro deserts, ought not the white man who compounded with him be compelled to take his place? To my mind the case is clear.

Let us have no more of this tomfoolery. Fill our armies with *men*, not hireling thieves and scoundrels. Do not disgust honest men by accepting such gentry, for they have been taken in the past in the full knowledge that the men could not be trusted. Cheat not Uncle Sam, and you will be richer in the end. GEO. F. WILLIAMS.

POSTSCRIPT.—I have just learned the reason of the firing this morning, over to our left. At early daylight a sudden attack was made by the enemy on our picket line near the Halifax Road, between that portion of our lines situated between Forts Wadsworth and Howard, and occupied by the First (Gen. WEAVER'S) Division of the Sixth Corps. The charge was an impetuous one, and they succeeded in driving in our men to our reserves. Some 300 rebels formed the attacking party, who came on with yells and the peculiar howl that possessed the celebrated Southern cheer. They evidently were after our men's kits rather than prisoners or the possession of our lines.

The attack was entirely unexpected, and resulted, so-far, in a success to the rebels. They held momentary possession of this line, and captured a goodly number of blankets, overcoats and knapsacks. As soon as our reinforced pickets came back to retake the position, the rebels were found to be scattering off as fast as they could go.

Our line has, of course, been reëstablished, and quiet has been restored. No other incident worth mentioning has occurred. The weather continues horrible. G. F. W.

FROM CITY POINT.

Improvements at City Point—Lee's Great Movement—A Visit to the Ordnance Department—Its Fine Condition—Deserters from the Rebels—Sherman's Contrabands.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY POINT, Va., Thursday, Jan. 5, 1865.

The great movement of Gen. LEE, which is to "astonish the world," has, I am happy to say, not developed itself enough yet to astonish anybody in this neighborhood, nor could I meet a single soul who seems to feel any apprehension on the subject.

Even if any immediate move were contemplated by either of the contending armies before Richmond, the weather is just now of a nature to prevent it. We had our first heavy fall of snow last night, which, when melted, will add no little to the difficulties of our already abominable Virginian roads.

The improvements at City Point, of which I have spoken before, are going on here to an amazing extent. In fact, each month produces so great a change that a local description written to-day would be quite inapplicable thirty days hence. The levee, in its whole immense length, is already one continuous range of solid and substantial frame buildings; the levee itself, in length and width, being of proportions enough to remind one almost of the one at New-Orleans, while the ever-increasing net-work of railway tracks, crossing and re-crossing each other, the new jetseys being flung out to meet the river in every direction, would not disgrace a San Francisco or Chicago in the wildest days of their youth.

I yesterday had quite an interesting trip, in company with Lieut. E. V. ANDREWS, of the Ordnance Department, among the various barges and other craft belonging to that Department. It is one of the great sights of City Point, now that, under the excellent management of Lieut. J. P. FARLEY, every thing has been brought under such admirable order and system.

As we went from barge to barge, had the huge hatches removed, and dived down among the infernal cargo, I confess the thought was not agreeable as to what *might* happen if a stray spark from some chimney or cigar, or even the spark from a pair in one's boot, should accidentally come in contact with a little sprinkling of powder no larger than a pinch of snuff. But I need not tell you there were no chimneys, cigars, or spilled powder in any of those dangerous regions. We walked among galleries walled in on each side with light bound cases, high over head, containing every conceivable material of destruction that Pandemonium itself could turn out for enabling mortals to blow each other to atoms. Here was to be found every possible variety of field ammunition, in abundance enough, it seemed to me, to blow all the Richmonds to nothing, even if there were six of them in the field. Here were your Hotchkiss and Schenkel's shells and projectiles, vieing with each other for the honors of being able to annihilate the greatest number of people at the greatest distance; Parrotts, Absterdam, Spherical case shot, canister, round shot, Dupont's F. F. V. powder, for mining, and all sorts of other purposes, in terrible suggestive quantities, and a multitude of other names of projectiles famous in war, but which I could not pretend to remember, unless I go and take a few lessons of my friends in the Ordnance Department.

This department has, just now, several barges and schooners loaded with all this precious material, constantly being used, and as constantly replenished. On the wharf they have a fine commodious storeroom and office, under the care of the chief receiving and issuing clerk, Sergeant WM. BOUTON, in which are collected heaps of Burnside's carbines, Spencer rifles and carbines, Springfield muskets, Enfield muskets, Sharp's rifles, Sevee shooters, all sorts of Colts and Remington's revolvers, every variety of sabre, and every weapon, in short, that is best calculated to add to the terrible efficiency of war. In one place a clerk is there expressly to issue clothing but infantry accoutrements, and there attends to the distribution of those of the cavalry and artillery, and there is also a receiver of unserviceable stores from the army, with which vessels are being constantly loaded and sent off to Washington. A railroad has been formed expressly for running down to the wharf, by which cannon are retouched from the vessels and sent directly to the front.

Besides the order, cleanliness and discipline which I noticed on this occasion, I could not help contrasting the great precautions used against the possibility of accident, with the incredible carelessness I had often noticed elsewhere. I had occasion, while at Fort Monroe some two years ago, to complain frequently of men pouring out gunpowder, like water, from barrels on the open wharf, while people were continually passing to and fro smoking their pipes and cigars, within *two or three feet*, while derkies were hammering nails in the filled barrels, one spark from which would have blown the whole fort itself clean over to the Rip Raps. On another occasion I found myself on the upper deck of a steamer coming down the Pamonkey River to Fort Monroe. On the open deck immediately below me were three or four horses surrounded by loose straw, and in the midst of this straw *eight kegs of gunpowder, without any covering or protection whatever!* Seeing that many around me were leaning over the railing and freely smoking their pipes and cigars immediately over the loose straw, it occurred to me that a stray spark *might* fall among that straw, and that flaming straw was not the best thing to see in contact with eight kegs of gunpowder on board a boat crammed full of people. Impelled by this novel and ingenious idea, I at once sought the Captain of the vessel to impart it to him; but all I got for my pains was the answer, in very emphatic and somewhat angry Anglo-Saxon: "Let 'er blow up and be d—d," I did not immortalize this brave skipper at the time, simply because I forgot it, and I have often since been sorry that I did.

I give these anecdotes merely as hints to the very different state of things existing here, under pure military *régime*. To avoid the possibility of disaster, the Ordnance Department occupies one extreme end of the wharf, away from all other buildings, and the barges containing their combustible material are anchored at a safe distance in the stream, none being allowed near the wharf at all. As a practical precaution, the various projectiles, ammunition, &c., instead of being all kept separate, are so blended in each barge that in case of any accident to one, the service would not be deprived of any *one* kind of material, that may be of inestimable value at the time. In short, every measure is taken in the Ordnance Department that can insure order, safety and efficiency.

Deserters are still coming over to us in abundance from the enemy. Thirty took the oath of allegiance two days ago, and the average number of them amounts to three hundred weekly. They all bring the same stories, so often repeated, of thorough dissatisfaction in the rebel army, disgust at the war and all belonging to it, and a readiness to come back to the Union or anything to escape the grinding despotism of DAVIS and his satellites.

Gen. SHERMAN'S splendid haul of contrabands came just in time. I understand that an officer of Gen. GRANT'S staff has gone to import one thousand of them here. We have plenty for them to do.

J. R. HAMILTON,

BLOCKADE-RUNNING.

A Cruise for Blockade-Runners—Incidents of the Sail.

From Our Own Correspondent.

U. S. S. SANTIAGO DE CUBA, AT SEA, Sunday, Dec. 18, 1864.

We left Beaufort Harbor, N. C., at 2 P. M. on the 16th inst., with a view of taking a short cruise in search of blockade-runners. We were prevented extending the time at sea beyond three days, in consequence of the anticipated attack on the Cape Fear defences, and the desire manifested by Admiral PORTER that our vessel should be present in the engagement. The course taken was in a southeasterly direction, which was maintained until we had passed over a distance of one hundred and fifty miles. That brought us to a point directly on the route usually pursued by blockade-runners in going between Wilmington and Nassau. The weather was as pleasant as one could desire, not only when we weighed anchor, but during the continuance of the cruise. The wind was always favorable, and the sea remained perfectly calm. In fact, the ship steamed along so easily and steadily, that Capt. GIBSON denied the remark this morning that all the old women in the country might have been aboard without experiencing the slightest sensation of sea-sickness. Had the wind been more frolicksome, and the sea more inclined to spit in our faces, the result of the three days' navigation, perhaps, would have been the reverse of that which it really was. In rough weather the runners make less speed than in a calm, while with the large cruisers in pursuit the difference is hardly worth noticing. We were urged to the belief that our chances for failing in with "black smoke" were more than ordinarily good, for the reason that the moon did not rise till 9 or 10 P. M., thus giving the Wilmington Captains five hours to clear the coast: also, because it was highly probable the rebels had become aware of the intended fight, and would naturally run a heavy risk to get their vessels out of Cape Fear River rather than allow them to fall into the possession of the fleet, should the attack prove a success. How many runners, if any, came out of the inlet while our vessel was on her errand we know not, but we are convinced that none came within sight of us. But the *Santiago de Cuba* cannot expect to live on clover all of the time. Within the past six months she has seen some lively days, and the boys on board have indulged in lively fun—paying fun, too. Even the Captain's colored steward has been a participator in the amusement to the extent of five thousand dollars. Mind you, that amount was paid him for simply grinning while the boys were overhauling a prize. It is not every ship in the North Atlantic Squadron that can boast of having captured two prizes, besides picking up thousands of pounds of floating cotton. This ship can do it, though. It was she that captured the *A. D. Vance*, over the loss of which the rebels shed a deluge of tears, and would not be comforted. Built expressly for running on the Clyde, she was doubtless the most valuable craft that has engaged in the blockade traffic. Her model is faultless, and her machinery and engines are skillfully constructed of the very best metal. She is steel-clad, and when forced to her maximum speed, will outstrip nearly every vessel in the squadron. The *Santiago de Cuba* has indeed been a lucky ship; but the Government played possum when they gave her only $120,000 for the *Vance*. Her engines were worth more than that, and had the vessel been sold to private parties who wanted to purchase, the prize-money would have been vastly more than it was.

Of course we all were disappointed at not meeting with a runner—one of the kind that carry a thousand or more bales of cotton. The excitement of the chase would have been enough in itself, and when you come to count the profits, the task is rendered exceedingly agreeable, not to say fascinating. Not having my name on the ship's register, I could not hope to share any of the profits of the cruise, therefore, just after leaving port, I magnanimously presented my pecuniary interest to the officers. They did not make a sou out of it. It will be interesting to many to know that on a cruiser it is customary for the officers to make up a purse of fifty dollars, to be given to the man who first descries a vessel that turns out to be a prize. That was an enterprise in which I thought I could safely engage. Some people are always seeking enterprises that are as likely to end in loss as in profit, but when I know myself, I invariably incline toward those transactions which sympathise heartily with profit. It is a good rule to follow. I took a station on the forward deck, and commenced business. I looked off, first from the starboard end then the port-bow, and, although I looked very searchingly, I saw nothing that I thought would cut fifty dollars into my pocket. In one or two instances I tried to persuade myself that a remote cloud was a sail; it was never nothing more than a cloud. At last, a fellow in the topsail whom I had not seen before shouted "sail, ho!" Sure enough, in a few minutes we on the deck could make out a sail in the bow for some ten miles off. We steered for the stranger until satisfied that he was on legitimate service, and then struck off in another direction. Becoming convinced that I could do nothing in opposition to two men aloft—one on each mast—I concluded to drop "watch" and leave that duty to others, who could lay claim to experience. From the time first to the last of our cruise we sighted about a dozen sail. Only one steamer came within view, the *Maratanza*, a blockade-runner to Beaufort. An officer who has been in the blockade service for a reasonable length of time seldom mistakes a blockade-runner for any other class of vessels. They invariably have a suspicious appearance in their build, are queer in their movements, and in nearly every instance burn soft coal, which emits a black, pitchy smoke. The smoke is sometimes discovered at a distance of fifteen miles. That is a signal for a chase, and away goes the cruiser in the direction of the anticipated prize. The chase may last only for three or four hours, and it may continue for a couple of days, according to the speed of the vessels. Out of a dozen vessels sighted, perhaps but one or two will be captured. The chased are built expressly for speed, the average of them making fourteen and fifteen knots an hour, and it will be readily seen that when they once get ten or twelve miles the start in a race, it is impossible for a cruiser of like speed to gain any advantage. The *Santiago de Cuba* has often come up so close as to put a shot into the side of the chased, and make her pitch overboard a large portion of her cargo. The runners are often indebted to darkness for their escape. Many a time has it happened that one hour more of daylight would secure a vessel a prize.

It must not be supposed that blockade-running is all done hap-hazard. The phases of the moon, the weather, the tide and other particulars are carefully watched and acted upon. Dark, cloudy or stormy nights are sure to bring out one or more runners. On the morning following such a night our vessels seldom fail to have a chase. For the past three nights the rebels have been favored with four and five hours of darkness, and why they have not ventured out is a wonder. Perhaps they caught sight of too many of our cruisers off the inlet. Standing off Fort Fisher a few miles we can see every vessel that comes down the Cape Fear River. They anchor down during the day, remain near the fort till night, and then watch their chances to run through the fleet. As we spoke the *Maratanza* to-day, an officer informed us that four vessels laden with cotton were at the mouth of the river awaiting an opportunity to get to sea. Possibly they may try their luck to-night. Should they do so it will be a pity if some one or more of them are not boarded on.

The crews of the blockade-runners vary in numbers, some carrying as few as thirty men, while others have a hundred and thirty, and even more. Not unfrequently they show a good passenger list. Parties tired and disgusted with rebeldom, convert their property into cotton, ship it on board a vessel, take passage themselves, and pray for a good wind to take them to Nassau. As the sequel shows, many of them are a long time in reaching Nassau. The crews, for the most part, are foreigners—mainly Englishmen. In their conversation they express little or no interest as to the progress of the war, and, seemingly, are unconcerned about the matter and manner of its termination, only so far as it may affect their business and pockets. They confess the inducements to run the blockade are irresistible. One successful trip will yield them a goodly amount, and if they can make a half dozen safe trips, their fortunes are amassed. The other day an English Captain told one of our officers that he had run the gauntlet fifteen times, and had received one hundred thousand dollars for his services as commander.

At this writing the *Santiago de Cuba* is on her way to join the remainder of the fleet at the rendezvous specified in directions received from Admiral PORTER.

The following are her officers:

Captain, Or S. GIBSON; Lieutenant, N. H. FARQUHAR; Acting Masters, J. A. HANNUM, F. H. WITKES; Passed Assistant Surgeon, A. S. OBERLY; Acting Assistant Surgeon, J. D. MURPHY; Assistant Paymaster, A. S. KEENY; Acting Ensigns, Timothy DELANO, E. C. BOWERS, C. H. PIERCE; Acting Chief Engineer, S. FARRER; Acting Second Assistants, C. R. WEAVER, F. W. H. WHITAKER; Acting Third Assistants, George Barnard, R. E. Hurley, C. A. Merrill, Joseph Jordoe, George A. Bernard; Acting Master's Mates, Richard Lyons, S. W. Kempston, E. C. Fenney, R. S. Shepard; Captain's Clerk, O. S. Gibson, Jr.; Acting Gunner, Jno. W. Irwin.

WHIT.

FROM MISSOURI.

The Change of Commanders—The Provost-Marshal—Policy of the New Commander—Rebel Loss in the Battle of Pilot Knob—Gen. Pleasonton.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Jan. 2, 1865.

The most eventful year in the current history of the State has closed, and she enters upon a new career of industry and progress under the fostering influences of freedom and the rights of man. Slavery exists in her borders only technically, but before this meets the eyes of all the readers for whom it is printed, the telegraph may announce the obliteration of "the institution" from the statute-book it has so long blackened and disgraced. Everything around indicates this; even the retiring semi-disloyal, pro-slavery Gov., WILLARD P. HALL, granted a pardon to three citizens confined in the penitentiary at Jefferson City for aiding slaves to escape, and the act is "accounted to him for righteousness."

THE CHANGE OF COMMANDERS.

Many are the surmises as to the cause of ROSECRANS removal, but the only thing which seems certain about it was its sudden and unexpected occurrence. It is useless now to discuss the matter, for the people have become accustomed to such changes, and as long as the cause of the nation is not injured by them they are ready to acquiesce in the policy of their rulers.

The present commander, Maj.-Gen. G. M. DODGE, is the ninth since the war commenced, and it is hoped he will be the last. He is young, being but thirty-four years old, a native of Iowa, and was a Democrat before the war. He was not such an one, however, as MCCLELLAN, who, in the haste of a sycophant, told the people of Virginia, upon his assuming command there, that he would "put down insurrection with an iron hand," but rather like LOGAN, of Illinois, who declared himself ready and willing to make use of "*every means* to crush this infernal rebellion."

The Department of the Missouri at the present time possesses little or no military interests, having been almost entirely drained of troops, and leaving little else to be done than a mere Provost-Marshal's duty; but this is, by no means the least important of any military department or district. Under the late acting Provost-Marshal-General, Col. JOSEPH DARR, Jr., Missouri became the most interesting, and promised to become the most orderly of any State under military rule, for the simple reason that he *punished sympathy with rebellion*. He took hold of rebel sympathisers with a vigor and promptness equaled or excelled only by BENJAMIN BUTLER, and taught them that it was useless to attempt to show their preference for the South, while they continued to enjoy the peace and prosperity of the North. He knew nobody, nor recognized nothing save his duty, and with the strict performance of that he rested nor stopped until it was finished. His resignation was made on the removal of Gen. ROSECRANS, because he was part of that commander's power, influence and glory, having been his personal friend, and sharing with him the duties of the field since the first campaigns of Western Virginia.

Upon assuming command here Maj.-Gen. DODGE was at some loss to supply the want of a Provost-Marshal-General, but the onerous and important duties of the office were carried on temporarily by Lieut.-Col. C. W. DAVIS, of the Fifty-first Illinois Volunteers, until Gen. DODGE decided a few days ago to give the place to Col. J. H. BAKER, of the Tenth Minnesota, in command of this post for over a year past. Col. BAKER was Secretary of State in Ohio while Chief Justice SALMON P. CHASE was Governor, and held the same position in Minnesota previous to the opening of the war, at which time he raised his regiment and went with it through the Indian campaign of 1862-3. Col. BAKER is thoroughly alive to the vital principles at stake in the war, and has been true to the highest interests of the nation from the first. An ardent advocate of freedom, he brought to the duties of the field an enthusiasm which inspired his men with the highest motives for which the sword can be drawn, freedom and universal humanity, and he has carried influence for good all along as he went, until its course and conduct fitted and ripened him for the high position he now holds in this department.

His appointment is one of the indications by which the future policy of the present Commander is judged. Gen. DODGE has given assurance already that sympathy with rebellion will meet no more toleration under him than it did under ROSECRANS. His prompt execution of ULA, the rebel mail-carrier, spy and agent, last week, shows that he is determined to punish it, too, when it takes the shape of overt act. So confident was the rebel sympathizers of St. Louis become of executive clemency, that they openly boasted that no more military executions could take place here, but Gen. DODGE was determined to show them how much they could be mistaken, and he ordered the execution of ULA, already tried, found guilty and sentenced, to be executed, the morning succeeding the day on which a committee of rebel sympathizers waited on him and made their boast at his headquarters. So while a messenger was dispatched to Washington to besiege President LINCOLN, the hangman dispatched ULA to his long account. Let it be remarked here that the rebel sympathizers did not deny the guilt of ULA; on the contrary they admitted it, and said that he had done enough to hang ten men, but they would show whether military orders or their influence at Washington were the stronger.

BRIG.-GEN. THOMAS EWING.

In the TIMES of the 13th December, appears a correspondence from the Far West, dated at Leavenworth, Kansas, Dec. 9, in which reference is made to the battle of Pilot Knob. The writer disposes of that affair thus:

"Much has been said about the battle at that point. Gen. THOMAS EWING defended it most gallantly against odds, but the attacking force has been greatly overrated. Prisoners captured by us, both officers and men, with whom I conversed, affirm that this engagement was fought by a detached column under Gen. CABELL, numbering about 2,000, that their loss was 150 men killed, and as many wounded, that the object was to divert attention from the main rebel column, then moving around St. Louis to the centre of the State."

If no better authority can be quoted as to the rebel loss at that battle than the affirmation of rebel officers and men captured by us, it might be well enough for a writer for a loyal and influential journal to speak with less assurance, especially if he claims to be candid, and to serve the cause of truth and justice which every writer should. The *facts* in the case were furnished to the TIMES in the present correspondence at the time, but I deem it simply just to Brig.-Gen. EWING to repeat here that I saw all the official reports of the killed and wounded at the battle of Pilot Knob, and transcribed again such portions of them as are relevant.

Lieut.-Col. MAUPIN, of the Forty-seventh Missouri reported:

Buried by the enemy on 27th, about	200
Buried by citizens and soldiers since	450
Died of mortal wounds	175
Disabled by wounds, but surviving	300
Slightly wounded	400
Total	1,525

Surgeon T. W. JOHNSON, United States Army, in charge of the hospitals at the place, reported:

"A few days after the battle, and while the rebel burying parties were in active operation, a rebel non-commissioned officer in charge of the work, showed a list of those already buried. That list contained the names of (385) three hundred and eighty-five already buried, since which time many more of their dead were brought in from Shepard's Mountain and Pilot Knob. In their hospitals they were dying at the rate of from five to eight per day. The rebel officers admitted their loss in killed to have been (400) four hundred, and enlisted man placed it even higher." He then reports that he found (250) two hundred and fifty rebel wounded at the Iron hospitals alone, and that all the wounds of these were dangerous. Maj. H. H. WILLIAMS, Tenth Kansas Veteran Volunteers, adds his testimony, if a report may be called such, and says: "I am of opinion that (300) three hundred killed, and (1,200) twelve hundred wounded, and one thousand missing, is a correct estimate of the rebel loss."

I might add more testimony to the fact that the rebel loss at Pilot Knob was fifteen hundred killed and wounded, if it were necessary, but the matter is settled here to the satisfaction of every intelligent mind, and it is only on account of the apparent unfairness of the Kansas estimate of Gen. EWING'S achievement at Pilot Knob that this state statement is made.

Maj.-Gen. PLEASONTON is on a visit East for the holidays. The Military Commission failed to sustain his charges of incompetence and disobedience of orders against Brig.-Gens. BROWN and MCNEIL. In the case of Gen. BROWN, PLEASONTON was undoubtedly right, for a man more incompetent could not hold a commission; but the probability is, that the prejudice existing against an Eastern officer in a Western command did more to save him than the merits of his case. No one supposes for a moment that Gen. BROWN has any ability whatever, and no one can deny that PLEASONTON has. Better far for the service that good officers, like PLEASONTON, were sustained in their action, especially when it is directed against good-for-nothing officers, such as Brig.-Gen. BROWN. Of Gen. MCNEIL'S case, little or nothing has been made known to the public, but he is in better repute than BROWN, who never should have been commissioned. B.

THE DUTCH GAP CANAL.

How the Work was Commenced and Prosecuted—The Blowing Out of the Bulkhead.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES, Jan. 1, 1865.

The general direction of operations, with the command of the entire force to be employed, whether for digging or other purposes, was intrusted to Brig.-Gen. B. S. LUDLOW, while Maj. PARAN S. MICHIE was assigned to the post of Chief Engineer. The selection of officers promised well for the success of the enterprise. On the 10th day of August a force was thrown across the river, and the task commenced. The protection of the men from the enemy's fire claimed immediate attention. Earthworks had to be erected at exposed points, and batteries placed in the proper positions to return the enemy's compliments, and somewhat limit the extent of their civilities.

Work was commenced under the shelter of the declivity at the lower side of the Isthmus, the men burrowing their way across in a number of small parallel ditches, which, as they advanced, they took care to keep deep enough to afford them all possible protection from rebel shells or bullets. Gradually, as these were deepened, the dividing walls of earth left standing between them were removed and the several small ditches merged into one. At the upper end the bank was not cut through, but a thick bulkhead left, which served to conceal the exact location of the cut, and afforded partial protection from the enemy's fire.

The force at Gen. LUDLOW'S disposal comprised about seven hund

STATE FINANCES.

Annual Report of Comptroller Robinson.

The third annual report of LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller of the State of New-York, was laid before the Legislature to-day.

RECAPITULATION OF WAR EXPENDITURES.

The following is a brief statement of the principal payments made on account of the war, or directly occasioned by it, since its commencement:

Under the act of April 16, 1861	$3,000,000 00
Bounties, 1862 and 1864 inclusive	9,076,373 41
Arms and equipments for State troops	841,197 19
Militia, N. G.	553,424 53
Sick and wounded soldiers	182,284 68
Harbor and frontier defence	4,979 42
Bureau of Military Statistics	20,403 22
Claims of State troops	183,134 28
Adjutant-General's office, Muster-roll Department	6,292 45
Volunteer militia, chap. 421, laws of 1862	84,586 36
On account of United States direct tax	400,000 00
Total	$14,353,085 54

In Mr. ROBINSON'S judgment, nearly one-half of this amount is practically wasted—particularly the sums paid for bounties since 1862. These expenditures have some excuse from the motives prompting them; but he asks:

"What apology can be made for the taxes levied upon the whole people, in a time like this, to construct works of improvement purely local in their character, and of no benefit to a majority of the people who are compelled to pay for them? If such legislation is to be persisted in, it will be in vain to make any suggestions for the improvement of our finances until extravagance shall have been arrested by ruin.

"A heavily depreciated currency inflicts a tax upon the community more severe than all others, by unsettling values and increasing immensely the cost of living. The irregularities in public expenditures arising from this cause, as well as from the large and unprecedented appropriations made by the Legislature, render it difficult to estimate with much precision the receipts and expenditures for any coming year."

RECEIPTS.

In his last annual report, Mr. ROBINSON estimated the receipts into the Treasury from taxation, etc., to be $8,650,895, and the expenditure, $8,513,690 91. The actual receipts were $7,787,536 50, and the payments $8,651,351 23—a deficiency of $863,814 67, instead of a surplus. This falling off was because the State tax from this city had not been received; and, indeed, it is not yet collected, nor will it be till the Winter of 1865-6.

ESTIMATES.

The Comptroller estimates the receipts into the General Fund for the support of the State Government for the fiscal year ending next September, at $9,713,824 72; payments for the same time $9,314,711 15.

THE STATE DEBT.

The entire debt of the State, at the close of the fiscal year, was as follows:

Canal Debt	$22,141,770 25
General Fund Debt	6,218,954 37
Total	$28,720,724 62

The policy of paying the principal of the debt as fast as it becomes due, continues to be pursued. Within the last four years it has been reduced to the extent of $4,892,251 23.

THE CANALS.

An abstract of the financial condition of the canals for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1864, was given in the letter of our Albany correspondent on Saturday last. It will also be found in the Auditor's report. The revenues have fallen off from the previous year, $772,235 83; and fail to meet the requirements of the constitution by $48,866 60.

The old canal debt is	$7,966,224 76
The new canal debt	11,736,600 00
Temporary loans	442,585 49
The special debt legalized in 1859	2,243,900 00
Total	$22,327,810 25

PROJECT OF A NEW CANAL ENLARGEMENT.

In this connection Mr. ROBINSON calls especial attention to the continued decrease in the canal revenues, the large increase in the expenditures, and the probable necessity of a resort to further taxation to meet the constitutional requirements in regard to the Sinking Fund. These facts, he thinks, "should at least moderate the zeal of those who have been in favor of commencing a new enlargement of the canals, and engaging in other new enterprises, on the assumption that the unprecedented revenues of those years were to increase instead of diminish."

THE STATE FUNDS.

The Canal Fund is under the personal management and direction of the Auditor of the Canal Department. The following funds are devolved by law upon the Comptroller:

The General Fund, the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund, the Common School Fund, the United States Deposit Fund, the Literature Fund, the College Land Scrip Fund, and certain trust funds of small amount.

The general fund is now derived principally from direct taxation. Its deficiency, Oct. 1, 1863, was $1,192,787 77, warrants drawn for the year, $7,417,-101 91; payments of interest to other funds, $39,592-61; to New-Paltz Academy, $1,140; warrants unpaid, $386 91—total, $8,651 351 23.

The receipts have amounted to $7,785 069 51; transfer fee from the Common School Fund, amounts unpaid Oct. 1, 1864, $518 65—in all, $7,787 536 56.

This leaves a deficiency in the revenue at the commencement of the present fiscal year, Oct. 1, 1864, of $863,814 67.

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

At the beginning of the fiscal year there was a remainder due from the counties amounting to $534,-289 14. The warrants drawn on account of the general fund amounted to $10,820,138 87; to which adding $668,291 of unpaid warrants, we have $11,-355 496 94.

The amount received into the Treasury during the last fiscal year was $11 269,575 12, to which adding $518 65 of unpaid warrants, we have $11,270 093 17. This leaves the Treasury overdrawn, on the 30th day of September last, $85,003 77.

ESTIMATED REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES.

The Comptroller gives the following estimate of revenue to be obtained during the present fiscal year:

Four and one-half mill tax (exclusive of the ¾ mill tax for common schools,) viz.: for support of government, 1¾ mill; for bounties, 1 77-80 mill; for canals, 48-80 of a mill; for the Albany and Susquehanna railroad, 3-16 of a mill	$6,754,499 44
Balances due from county treasurers on account of the State tax levied in 1863	2,189,736 88
Auction duty	135,000 00
Salt duty	85,000 00
State Prison earnings	275,000 00
Arrears and interest of non-resident taxes	70,000 00
Fees of the public offices	4,000 00
Peddlers' licenses	500 00
Tolls of the Cayuga lake inlet	175 60
Interest on treasury deposits	18,000 00
Interest on bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York	18,000 00
Tax on foreign insurance companies	1,500 00
Sales of Natural History of New-York	300 00
Sales of lands	1,000 00
From the surplus revenues of the canals, appropriated by article 7, section 2, of the constitution, "to defray the necessary expenses of the Government"	151,113 40
Total	$9,703,824 72

Taking for his guide the General Appropriation bill of 1864, the Public Charity act, the Hudson River Navigation act of 1864, the Susquehanah Railroad bill, the Bounty bills, Soldiers' Voting law, Chemung, Champlain and Genesee Valley Appropriation bills, &c., adding the deficiency of last year, Mr. ROBINSON makes the current expenses of the State for the present fiscal year, to be $9,314 711 15. This leaves a surplus of $389 113 57, which it is safe to predict the next annual supply bill will dissipate.

GENERAL FUND STATE DEBT.

The amount of the General Fund State debt is $6,-278 954 37. Of this amount $53,010 68 is due on demand, and $175 000 falls due on July next. Besides, there is an amount of $2 258,082 65 redeemable at pleasure; after which come other amounts, payable in 1866, 1868, 1870, 1875 and 1881. There is also a contingent State debt of $338,000 for State stocks, issued and loaned to railroad companies.

THE COMMON SCHOOL FUND.

The capital of the common school fund amounts to $2,734 213 15. The revenue for the last year and balances amounted to $382,291 26; and the appropriations to $325,485 76, leaving a remainder on the 30th of September last of $56,805 50.

The revenue for the present year is estimated at $157 561 27; to which is to be added $165 000 from the income of the United States Deposit Fund. The payments to be made from it are $320,000 to common schools and $4,000 to Indian schools.

LITERATURE FUND.

The amount of the literature fund is $269,952 19; revenue, $50,600 03; of which $41,243 91 was paid out again to educational institutions. The revenue for this year is estimated at $12,367 02, and $28,000 from the income of the United States deposit fund. The payments to be made are $40,000 to academies and $3,000 for scientific apparatus.

UNITED STATES DEPOSIT FUND.

The United States deposit fund amounts to $4,014,-520 71; and its revenue last year amounted to $260,-965 91, of which $260,267 91 was paid out by appropriations. The revenue this year is estimated at $257,109 35, and payments to $261,000.

THE MINOR FUNDS.

The other funds are as follows: The Tonawanda Railroad Company Sinking Fund, $75,079 41; the Tioga Coal, Iron Mining and Manufacturing Company Sinking Fund, $9,823 58; the Long Island Railroad Sinking Fund, $4,264 41; the Mariners' Fund, $11,331 57; the Soldiers' Allotment Fund, $5 496; the College Land Scrip Fund, $64,762 40; Indian Annuities, $7,361 67.

Having posted his ledger, Comptroller ROBINSON proceeds to plan next official duty, that of making suggestions, as follows:

AUCTION DUTIES.

The receipts from auction duties continue to increase. They have nearly doubled in amount since the appointment of the present efficient agent. For the year ending 30th September last, they reached the sum of $154,425 86.

SALT DUTIES.

The report of the Superintendent of the Onondaga Salt Springs shows the amount of duties received during the year to have been $80,989 08. The expenses were $43,662 60. The Superintendent suggests the importance of an increased appropriation for the ensuing year. Such an increase, if made, should, in Mr. ROBINSON'S opinion, be accompanied by an increase of duties.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

The law authorising interest to be charged upon sums retained by county treasurers has a very beneficial effect. Payments have been made with unusual promptness. The only counties in arrear to any considerable amount on the 24th day of December, 1864, were as follows:

Montgomery county	$1,884 93
New-York county	591,192 37
Rensselaer county	75,622 82
Rockland county	13,656 61

STATE PRISONS.

The high prices have heavily increased the expenses at our state prisons; the appropriation has been exhausted, and there is a considerable deficiency.

SALARIES.

"No class of the community," says Mr. ROBINSON, "suffer so severely from the condition of the currency as those who depend upon fixed salaries. They receive less than one-half in value of what was originally provided, and are compelled to pay as heavy a per centage of tax upon what they so receive, as the merchant or the army contractor, whose prices rise as the currency depreciates." He accordingly advises the legislature to relieve this hardship to some extent, where it has the power. The laws by which they are fixed should be changed.

TAXES FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

The deficiency in the General Fund at the close of the fiscal year, September 30, 1863, was $1,192,787 77. On the 30th of September, 1864, it was $863,814 67. This has been substantially extinguished by the receipt of taxes from the City of New-York since that date, consequently it will not be necessary to make provision for any deficiency, unless it be for one to be created by unnecessary and unexpected appropriations. With proper prudence and caution in this respect, the State tax for the ensuing year may be largely reduced. The equalized valuation of real and personal estate for the year is, in the aggregate, $1,500,999,877. For the ordinary expenses of Government, a tax of 1⅝ mills will be sufficient. There will then be required for schools, ¾; for canals, under chapter 271, laws of 1859, ¼; for the extension of Chenango Canal, under chapter 185, laws of 1861, unless that act shall be repealed, 3 16. Total, 2 11-16, against 5¾ for the current fiscal year. There is no good reason why the tax should exceed the rates named.

THE COLLEGE LAND SCRIP FUND.

Since the receipt of scrip from the General Government for lands granted for the benefit of colleges giving instruction in agriculture and the mechanic arts, seventy-six thousand four hundred and forty dollars has been sold, and sixty-four thousand four hundred and forty dollars realized. The sales have since ceased, other States having reduced the price to a lower scale. Mr. ROBINSON is in favor of holding the residue of the land till sales can be made at fair rates. The money received awaits investment. The People's College, to which the whole income of the fund was appropriated, has not applied for any part of it, and has not, it is understood, as yet complied with the conditions upon which the appropriation was made.

QUARANTINE LANDS.

The Quarantine lands remain unsold, except the property at Seguine's Point. The expenses of Quarantine have been very heavy.

MILITARY EXEMPTION AND CLAIMS.

Mr. ROBINSON considers the Militia Law of 1862 "an expensive failure." He declares that "large sums have been paid for arms and uniforms, but the new regiments exist mainly on paper." If half the money so spended had been laid out on the old regiments, it would have answered a much better purpose.

The appropriations asked last winter was $200,000; and $550,000 were made. There is apt to be a strong disposition to spend all that is appropriated. Provision should be made for the careful auditing of military accounts. All that is now required in most cases is the Governor's approval, and it is impossible for him to examine them. He has got to take them on trust, or withhold approval, risking the squandering of the public money or the embarrassment of honest creditors. All such accounts should be required to be thoroughly examined and audited in the Inspector-General's department, and to be duly certified by that officer before payment and before receiving the Governor's approval. The Comptroller should also have authority finally to investigate them, if he deems it necessary, before drawing his warrant, and to reject them for any sufficient cause.

The Legislature has made ample provision for the investigation and payment of all just claims against the State arising from the exigencies of the war, by means of a competent board of officers established by chapter 397, laws of 1862, and chapter 409, laws of 1863. Two claims presented to that board have received, as is believed, full and fair examination, and when allowed the amounts have been promptly paid. This would protect the State against old and groundless claims which never fail to be manufactured by industrious lobby agents for many generations after the existence of a war.

THE TAX LAWS.

The Assessors throughout the State have evidently been brought to a more thorough performance of their duties by the pressure of taxation. Although immense amounts of personal property have been withdrawn from taxation by investments in stocks of the United States, yet, through the vigilance of the Assessors, the valuations have been much increased over former years. The aggregate equalized valuation of real and personal estate for 1863 was $1,454,-454,817. For 1864 it is $1,500,999,877, being an increase of $46,545,060. The returns now coming in upon which the equalization of 1865 will be made show a very large increase in the valuations of personal estate in almost every county.

Mr. ROBINSON accordingly thinks it inexpedient to change radically the tax laws, but recommends that personal property be placed on the same footing as real estate, making no deductions for indebtedness.

TAX SALES.

There has been no sale of lands for unpaid taxes since 1859. In the present condition of the law a holder of non-resident land can prevent a purchaser at such a sale from obtaining a title. Before 1862 it was otherwise. If the law is to remain in its present condition, the effort to collect taxes on non-resident lands may as well be abandoned. Above half a million dollars of such taxes are now due. The attention of the Legislature is imperatively called to the subject. The act of 1862 positively abolishes their collection at all.

GENERAL TAXATION FOR LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS.

True to his former declarations, Mr. ROBINSON assails vehemently the levying of taxes upon the whole for improvements that benefit only a part. "All our leading statesmen of all parties have, until recently, repudiated the idea of levying taxes for local improvements. Upon this point CLINTON and SEWARD and RUGGLES were as emphatic as VAN BUREN and WRIGHT and HOFFMAN. Gov. SEWARD, in his Message to the Legislature in 1839, stated the position in these exhicit words: "Taxation for purposes of internal improvements is happily unnecessary as it would be unequal and oppressive." It was an evil hour when this plain principle of justice was violated. The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, with its strong claims upon public sympathy, led the way in 1863. What followed in 1864 with he seen and felt by the people who, with all their other burdens, are now paying the taxes embraced in the following list:

For Schools, ¾ of a mill, per law of 1856	$1,125,749 91
For general purposes, 1¼ of a mill, per laws of 1864	1,876,249 85
For general purposes (deficiency,) ⅜ of a mill, per laws of 1864	750,499 91
For bounties, 1 77-80 of a mill, per laws of 1864	2,965,712 20
For canals, ¾ of a mill, per laws of 1859	375,249 97
For extension of Chenango Canal, 3-16 of a mill, per laws of 1864	281,437 47
For Champlain Canal, 1-10 of a mill, per laws of 1864	150,099 99
For Genesee Valley Canal, 1-16 of a mill, per laws of 1861	93,812 49
For Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, 3-16 of a mill, per laws of 1863	281,437 47
Total	$7,850,249 35

"It is amazing that such expenditures should have been ordered in the midst of a war which is loading the people with burdens almost insupportable. The portion of the national debt which will fall upon the people of this State, together with the State, county, town and city debts, mostly incurred for military purposes, cannot be fairly estimated at less than $500,000,000. The taxes, national, State and local, to be paid by the people of this State during the present year, will undoubtedly exceed $150,-000,000. Is not that enough? Must the agents of the people elected to guard their interests, seek to increase the heavy load by imposing new and unnecessary burdens for the prosecution of visionary schemes of local improvement? And what is yet worse, must the course of legislation be corrupted by combinations between various local projects for the plunder of the many in order to fill the pockets of a few? If this is not to be done, if any effort is to be made to arrest this downward tendency, it is respectfully suggested that all such laws as those above referred to be at once repealed, and that no more like them be passed."

TAXING HOLDERS OF STOCK IN NATIONAL BANKS.

"The act of Congress establishing the national banks exempts those institutions from taxation by State or local authority, but it declares that the stockholders shall be liable to such taxation upon the amount of stock held by them respectively, as for personal property, at the place where the bank is located and not elsewhere. As the Assessment laws of this State require all persons to be taxed for their personal property in the town or ward where they reside, the Assessors have been much embarrassed in assessing the holders of stock in national banks who did not reside at the place where the bank is located. In most cases it is understood that they have assessed them as provided in the act of Congress at the places where the banks are located, without regard to their places of residence. It is necessary that an act should be passed defining the duties of assessors in this respect for the future, and confirming their proceedings hitherto where they have acted in good faith in accordance with the National Banking law. There being a discrepancy between that law and the laws of this State, the assessors have taken the only course which they could take, relying upon the legislature to confirm their acts."

Trade and Business of the United States.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE AGENCY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1865.

In our annual review of the condition of the Mercantile, Manufacturing and Trading interests of the country, we are warranted in congratulating subscribers and friends upon the general existent healthy state of affairs. Our record, during the past year, shows only 510 failures, with liabilities amounting to $8 579,700, which, by comparison, exhibits a remarkably healthy state of the trading community. The number and liabilities and failures for the past eight years are as follows:

	Number.	Liabilities.
Total Northern States..1857	4,257	$265,818,000
Total Northern States..1858	5,113	73,6 8,747
Total Northern States..1859	2,950	51,314,000
Total Northern States..1860	2,733	61,739,474
Total Northern States..1861	5,935	178,682,170
Total Northern States..1862	1,652	89,949,300
Total Northern States..1863	495	7,899,000
Total Northern States..1864	510	8,579,700

In submitting these figures, we call attention to the fact of a large diminution in the amount of annual failures since the rebellion broke out. This we attribute mainly to that rigid caution which has obtained in our business community in dispensing credits, and to the increased value of stocks on hand.

The immense and general prosperity of all branches of agriculture has augmented the wealth of the trading classes, and the scarcity of labor, suitable to the requirements of the mechanical interests, has tended to increased wages, and enhanced receipts of the operating classes. These, the principal consuming interests, on account of their vast number, and constituting, as they do, the material wealth of the country, have created an unusually large expenditure through the channel of the retail trade, and yielded returns that enabled this class of merchants to meet their obligations promptly to the jobber. The latter has, therefore, been prompt with the importer and commission merchant. Hence, the natural conclusion must be that each, acting in harmony with the other, has produced a more satisfactory result than could have been anticipated by even the most sanguine.

Satisfactory as trade for the past few years has proved itself to be, we cannot but think that merchants should continue rigidly to follow out the course they have of late adopted, and thus avert any impending crisis that even the most conservative of our merchants think may yet be in store for us. We make this suggestion from the statistics furnished by our records, which clearly prove, that while never merchants have deserted from the strict rules of a conservative system of credit, based upon a well-founded pecuniary security, and the closest scrutiny as to character and business experience, they have often the sufferers.

The deep interest we have felt in striving at correct statistics, to submit to the judgment of our subscribers, has induced us to make the most rigid and careful research of our records, at this particular juncture, in order to present to them, at a glance, an estimate of the wealth of the mercantile, manufacturing and trading interests in the loyal States. This estimate is not obtained by averaging the whole number of traders, but by a *specific examination of each name or firm*. It has been the work of months, both with us and our associate offices throughout the country, and the result is shown in the appended table, arranged by States and the principal cities. The States of Missouri, Kentucky, Louisiana and Kansas having been made the theatre of war, thereby disorganizing trade, are, consequently not fully represented in this estimate; and California, as it will be observed, is entirely omitted. Still, without them, the aggregate shows 168,925 business houses, representing a wealth of $4 944,766,000, mostly invested in personal property. It is generally conceded that the average profits of trade range from 12 to 15 per cent., but assuming the low figures of 10 per cent., we have $494,476,600 as the accrued gain the present year on the business interests spoken of. This, in view of the unprecedented expenditure necessarily incurred, both by heavy taxation and in otherwise sustaining the Government, exhibits the self supporting character of our people, and but one element of the strength of the country, which, when added to the other immense resources not brought into our estimate, as real estate, agricultural, mining and other interests, should inspire the most hopeful confidence in our future growth and permanent prosperity.

Faithfully yours, R. G. DUN & CO.

Dun & Co.'s Statistical Table,

SHOWING THE ESTIMATED WEALTH OF THE MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS AND TRADERS THROUGHOUT THE NORTHERN STATES.

States and Principal Cities.	Business Houses.	Wealth.
Connecticut	5,332	$154,500,000
Delaware	1,151	21,500,000
District of Columbia	1,283	17,000,000
Illinois	12,215	247,500,000
Indiana	8,512	131,250,000
Iowa	5,072	38,500,000
Kansas	1,000	10,000,000
Kentucky	1,723	20,000,000
Louisiana, (New-Orleans only)	812	50,000,000
Maine	4,992	99,250,000
Maryland	14,475	$13,000,000
Baltimore	3,605	102,750,000
Massachusetts	12,765	$35,000,000
Boston	4,017	514,857,000
Michigan	5,934	83,000,000
Minnesota	3,263	27,000,000
Missouri	959	14,000,000
New-Hampshire	2,851	30,000,000
New-Jersey	5,910	90,250,000
New-York	26,187	$412,191,000
N. Y. City	10,815	1,235,010,000
Ohio	17,005	310,725,000
Pennsylvania	15,195	$279,430,000
Philadelphia	7,456	353,859,000
Rhode Island	2,487	115,704,000
Vermont	2,414	17,500,000
Wisconsin	5,319	53,775,000
Total	168,925	$4,944,766,000

* These States, in consequence of the disorganized state of trade caused by the rebellion, are not fully represented.

FROM ARKANSAS.

The New Department Commander—Visit of Gen. Gilmore—All Quiet at Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Thursday, Dec. 22, 1864.

Gen. REYNOLDS arrived last evening, and this morning formally assumed command of the Department of Arkansas and Seventh Army Corps. Gen. Q. A. GILMORE, of Charleston fame, accompanied Gen. REYNOLDS as inspector of the fortifications of this place, which, after visiting to-day, he pronounced very good and highly creditable to Gen. STEELE. One fort, named after the latter General, is quite equal to the finest forts built south of the Potomac for the defence of Washington.

The Seventh Army Corps has not been idle. During its occupation of Arkansas, long lines of communications have been kept open and five fortifications erected, which are the admiration of all engineers. These have cost much labor and expense.

Just previous to the departure of Gen. STEELE, he was presented with a beautiful sword, sash and belt by the enlisted men of his command, each giving one day's wages, to the amount of twelve hundred dollars. The brave men could give no better expression of their love and esteem for their departing Commanding General. Gen. REYNOLDS is welcome to us, for he is a soldier, a gentleman and a brave man, and we welcome him as one soldier welcomes another who has borne the brunt of battle and withstood the heat of the day.

No change has yet been made in any of the corps staff officers, but whatever change is to be made Col. GREEN, Assistant Adjutant-General, and Col. BENHAM, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, are to be retained, as we are informed. This will be highly gratifying to their numerous friends, and exceedingly complimentary to the gentlemen themselves, which they well deserve.

The weather is quite cold, the ground frozen hard, the river and small streams are very high, and however anxious Gen. REYNOLDS may be, no forward movement can be made until Spring. G. W. W.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 7, 1865.

$22,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C.	110¾	50	Erie R. Pref.	93
5,000	do	110⅞	200	Hudson R. R.	113
10,000	do	111	200	do	b10 113
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C.	106⅛	100	do	c 112¾
30,000	do. new iss.	106⅛	100	do	c 112¾
48,000	do. new iss.	106⅜	300	Reading R.	116
1,000	U. S. 6s, '71. R.	105	100	do	116¼
100,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s. C.	102⅝	200	do	s30 116
50,000	do	b10	102¾	200	Mich. Cen. R.	114
20,000	do	s10	102⅜	200	do	114¾
5,000	U. S. 5s, '74 C.	105	300	do	s10	113¾
21,500	U. S. 6s, 1yr. Cer.	97⅜	50	Chi. & Alt. R. Pr.	94⅜
1,000	Ind. St. 5s	86	94	M. S. & N. I.	71¾
5,000	Mo. State 6s	68	200	do	72¼
2,000	do	68⅛	200	do	72⅜
2,000	M. & Miss. to Pacific R.	69¾	100	do	s60	72
8,000	N. Car. 6s	68	100	Cle. & Pitts	95
20,000	O. & M. Cer.	32¾	200	do	h10	95
10,000	do	b15	33⅛	200	do	c	94¾
10,000	do	b10	33	50	do	b3	95
40,000	Erie 4th M	104⅜	1500	Chi. & N. W.	37
10,000	Al. & T. H. 1o	78	50	do	s10	39⅞
5,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	95	3000	do	s30	37⅜
1,957	Amer. Gold	226⅜	300	do	38
500	Cum. Coal Pr.	46	300	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	50	64⅜
200	Amer. Coal Co.	81⅜	400	do	64⅝
100	Quick. Min. Co.	91⅞	300	do	65⅛
200	do	b10	99⅞	300	do	65¾
300	do	99⅜	500	do	h10	66
100	Mariposa M. C.	16⅞	100	do	s10	65⅜
800	do	15⅜	200	Clev. & Tol.	108
100	do	16	400	Chi. & R. I. R.	102¾
100	Ashburton Coal	17	200	do	s10	102⅜
200	N. Y. Cen.	s10	117½	200	do	s10	102⅝
100	do	s30	117	100	do	102⅝
100	do	s15	117⅜	500	do	103
400	do	118	200	do	b30	103⅛
600	Erie Railway	82⅜	200	do	b30	103¾
500	do	82⅜	300	P., Ft. W. & C.	100½
100	do	b30	83	200	do	100¾
200	do	s10	82⅜	100	Alt. & T. H.	43
200	do	s10	82⅜	50	Alt. & T. H. Pref.	70
300	do	b30	82½			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000	U. S. 10-40s	C.	103¾	200	Cleve. & Pitts	96¼
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	116¾	200	do	b3	96¼
300	Erie R.	83¾	100	Chic. & R. I.	s3	103
1900	do	84	100	do	103¾
200	do	b3	84	100	do	s3	103¾
200	do	c	84	100	do	c	103¾
1000	do	s30	84	100	do	b2	103¾
1000	do	84	500	do	b15	104
200	do	b3	84¾	100	C. & N. W. Pr.	h15	69¾
500	do	84¾	500	do	69¾
200	do	c	84¾	200	do	69¾
400	do	84¾	200	do	s10	69¾
800	do	b10	84¾	500	do	69¾
100	Hud. Riv. R.	113¾	100	do	c	69¾
200	do	s3	113¾	200	do	s3	69¾
100	do	c	113¾	200	do	s10	69¾
200	Reading R.	116¾	100	Chi. & N. W.	38¾
200	do	116¾	100	do	38¾
200	do	117	100	do	s3	38¾
200	M. S. & N. I. R.	73¾	1000	do	38¾
300	do	73¾	100	do	s3	38¾
200	do	s3	73¾	100	do	b5	38¾
500	do	73¾	100	do	39¼
400	do	s10	73¾	10,000	Ohio & M. C.	33¼
800	do	73¾	100	Cumb. Coal	46
200	do	s10	73¾	100	do	46¼
300	do	73¾	200	Quick. M. Co.	s3	98
500	do	73¾	300	do	s3	98¾
500	do	73¾	200	Mar. Min. Co.	o	16¾
200	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	b3	101¾	300	do	o	16¾
100	do	101¾	400	do	s	16¾
300	do	s3	101¾	300	do	s3	16¾
100	do	s3	101¾			

SATURDAY, Jan. 7—P. M.

The week closes with less pressure upon the Money market than for the previous two or three days. The supply to the Brokers is not yet easy, but there is less difficulty in making up their wants. It would seem that several of the Banks have been reserving their legal Tender strength to come in, at the last day, for the 10 40 Loan. In other instances the drafts made upon the Country Bank balances in this city have been unexpectedly heavy. If we add to these circumstances, the fact that the public who drew their January dividends this week are free buyers of Government Gold-bearing stocks, or else liberal subscribers to the 10-40 and 7-30 loans, we have a fair explanation of the unexpected turn against the Money market since Wednesday. The chances are that the stringency will be over by Monday or Tuesday. The demand for Governments, however, continues to absorb a large amount of outside balances, and the closing subscriptions to the 10-40 Loan, because of this demand, will be larger than they promised on Thursday and Friday, though not of a character to further disturb the Money market. The subscriptions on Friday at all points are reported from Washington as $2,500,000. The amount in this city to-day, including $2,000,000 by the Bank of Commerce through the Sub-Treasury Office, will probably reach $13,000,000 to $15,000,000.

The Gold Room was again very tame to-day, and the speculative spirit for higher rates less confident than at any time during the week. The export demand for this day's steamers amount to $466,748, making for the whole week $594,353, as against $1,148,850 received from California Exchange on London closed dull at $109¼ @$109⅜ in Gold for 60 day bills.

The Stock Market was firmer than yesterday on the Government and Railway lists. After the First (on only Saturday) Boards, Erie Sheres sold as high as 85@84¾ ₩ cent., but fell back to 84¼ as against 82¼ on Friday afternoon. The general quotations at 3 o'clock on the Street were as follows: Gold 226¾ ₩ cent.

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1881	110⅝	111	Pittsburgh	95¼	96⅝
U. S. 5-20's	106¾	107¼	Northwest	37⅝	38
T. Certificates	97	97⅛	N. West Pref.	69	70
N. Y. Central	117⅝	118⅛	Rock Island	102⅝	103⅛
Erie	82½	84¼	Fort Wayne	100⅜	101⅜
Hudson	113¾	113⅝	Cumberland Coal	45¾	46
Reading	116¼	117	Quicksilver	97⅜	98
Mich. Southern	72⅛	73⅛	Mariposa	15¾	15
Illinois Cen.	127	127	Ohio & M. Certfs	34½	33⅝

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'	115	Bank of the Republic	105
Mechanics'	112¾	Bank of N. America	106
Union	120	Hanover	100
America	135	Irving	100
City	155	Metropolitan	120
North River	105	Peoples'	108
Commerce	112	Market	100
Mechanics' Bk. Ass.	100	Central National	103¾
Ocean	94	Fourth National	91
Mercantile	125	First National	200
American Exchange	120		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	103⅜	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '61	104	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	89⅝
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	115	Del., L. & W. 1sts	111
Erie 7s, 2d m. rt. '59	102	Del. L. & W. 2ds	102
Erie 7s, 4th mort. '80	104⅜	Tol. & Wab. 1sts, m	100
Hud. R. 7s, 1st m. '63	102	Tol. & W. 1sts, ext	100
Ill. R. 8's, M. S. & F. '85	107	Mil. & P. du Ch. 1sts	101
Hudson R. 7's, 2d m. '75	102	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	106
Hud. R. 6's bonds '67	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	110
Harlem 1sts., '69—'72	105	Pitts, Ft. W. & C. 2ds	100
Nor. Ind. G. L., '58	100	Clev. & Pitts. 4th s.	78
Ill. Central 7 ₩ c. '75	115	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1sts	55
Alt. & T. H. 2ds. Pref.	85	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	101
Alt. & T. H. 2ds, Income	78	Chi. & Alt. Income	90
Chi. & N. W. int. B.	90	Ohio & Miss 1sts	80

A quarto weekly journal, devoted exclusively to Internal Revenue and Excise Laws of the United States, and the rates, duties and decisions relating thereto, has been started in this City by Messrs. PIERCE V. R. VAN WYCK & Co., No. 3 Spruce-street, (cost twelve cents each number,) which deserves extensive circulation for its timely, faithful and thoroughly intelligent devotion to the subject affecting every tax-payer.

From the Circular of Jerome, Riggs & Co.

REVIEW OF 1864—WHAT HAS BEEN GAINED.

In the present state of the country, a review of its material condition and progress for the year, which its close naturally suggests, would be most unsatisfactory and incomplete did it not take fully into account the social and political changes that in the mean time have taken place.

Four years ago the nation was free from the burden of debt. Its disruption forced the Government to create one, reaching at the present time $2,000,-000,000, and which must still be largely increased. All this was not only a new experience with our people, but the whole burden had, in the outset, to be borne by the loyal States, in vindication of the nationality, and to the restoration of the political integrity of the country. Large as the debt is, and rapidly as it increases, it has always been, thanks to the loyalty of our people, and to a generous confidence in their strength, and in their final success, a favorite subject for investment. Into the public securities have been converted a very large portion of the accumulated capital of the country. They represent that not only of Savings Banks but those of discount. In them are invested the funds of charitable, literary and public institutions, and of persons who depend upon income from capital for support, now a very large class in the United States. Whatever adds to or diminishes the value of these securities, is consequently a matter of transcendent importance. But this is not all, the Government has assumed what no other ever undertook to supply, a circulating medium for the people consisting of its own promises to pay. The value of such promises measures that of every particle of property that is bought or sold. There was never an instance in history in which the interests of Government and people became so completely fused. Society itself is based upon the public faith. The standard of values is the degree of credit that Government enjoys. All are enriched or impoverished in ratio as that is strengthened or impaired. The loss or destruction of that credit is a calamity too frightful to contemplate, for it would be

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JAN. 8, 1865.

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The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A dispatch from Memphis, dated Jan. 3, says Gen. DANA has received information from an expedition under Gen. GRIERSON, sent out Dec. 21, to destroy the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. They struck the road five miles below Corinth, and by Dec. 27 had utterly destroyed it to a point below Okalona, burning 29 bridges, much trestle-work, and capturing 32 cars, 300 wagons and 4,000 carbines. The expedition would continue its work to Meridian. As this is the line by which Hood's army has received its supplies, this work is of great importance.

Previous to the capture of Savannah, LEE drew large supplies of meat from Florida, the cattle being transported on the Albany and Gulf road to that city, and thence sent northward. Through this channel over eleven thousand head were sometimes forwarded per week. It is now effectually closed up.

Our dispatches from Washington announce that a rumor is current in that city to the effect that Gen. SHERMAN has communicated to the President that the Georgia State authorities have applied to come back into the Union, and that Secretary STANTON'S visit to Savannah has doubtless some connection with the subject. This rumor is doubtless only rumor.

The President on Friday sent to the Senate the nomination of a large number of military officers, including SHERMAN, MEADE, SHERIDAN and THOMAS, for Major-Generalships in the regular army; HANCOCK and others for Brigadier-Generalships in the regular army, and about forty Major-Generals and Brigadier-Generals of Volunteers.

Gen. THOMAS has been appointed Major General in the regular army, *vice* JOHN C. FREMONT, resigned, to date from Dec. 15, the day of his great victory over HOOD. The appointment is said to have been made at the request of Gen. GRANT. Brevet Major-Gen. GEORGE CROOK has been made full Major-General of Volunteers.

Admiral PORTER will be summoned before the Committee on the Conduct of the War as soon as he can be spared from his fleet. His testimony is desired on some points of the Red River campaign.

CONGRESS.

The Senate was not in session yesterday.

The House met as usual. On motion of Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) the Secretary of War was directed to inform the House why he has not communicated the information relative to the filling up of new regiments, asked for in December last, and further directing him now to send in the same. The House then resumed the consideration of the Senate's proposition for the amendment of the Constitution so as to abolish slavery. Mr. BLISS, of Ohio, (Dem.,) argued against such a change as improper and destructive to the rights guaranteed by the Constitution. Mr. ROGERS, of New-Jersey, (Dem.,) also spoke against the constitutionality of such an amendment. Mr PAVIS, of New-York, (Union,) argued in favor of the amendment. Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, (Union,) gave notice that he should move the previous question on Monday or Tuesday next, in order to get a vote on the resolution.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate was in session yesterday. Notice was given of a bill to appropriate $200,000 for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers from this State in the service of the United States. Also to appoint a commission to revise the tax laws of the State and report at the next session. For want of a quorum, the Senate then adjourned until Monday morning. The Assembly was not in session, having adjourned from Friday to Monday evening.

GENERAL NEWS.

In view of numerous serious assaults with the knife and revolver recently, our Police Justices have resolved to deal summarily henceforth, with any person who may be apprehended for disorderly conduct and carrying concealed weapons. Bail in $1,000 is to be required, and in default the prisoner is at once to be sent to Blackwell's Island; and to the end that there may be no delay, the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections have promised to keep a vehicle constantly in readiness to take prisoners on their involuntary journey.

Coroner GOVER committed PETER THOMPSON, as principal, and MICHAEL WHITE and THOMAS KERRIGAN, as accessories in the murder of JOHN TONER, in a thieves' street fight in Chatham-square, on Tuesday night last, the testimony before a jury having shown that THOMPSON struck TONER on the head and fractured his skull with a cart-rung.

PATRICK RILEY, of No. 128 East Houston-street, died at Bellevue Hospital, having been run over and fatally crushed by Third-avenue car No. 114, which he attempted to enter by way of the front platform while the car was in motion. Coroner COLLINS' jury exonerated both conductor and driver.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer is to be opened to-morrow, by Judge BARNARD, for the January term.

Mr. JOHN HECKER, who got out an injunction against the Comptroller and others, restraining them from paying the street sweepers, has consented to have the injunction modified, so that all claims which Mr. HECKER'S counsel and the committee appointed by the Citizen's Association may consider to be just, can be discharged.

The latest Charlottetown (P. E Island) papers bring news of a crisis in Prince Edward Island, Col. JOHN HAMILTON GRAY, Prime Minister, has resigned his seat in the Executive Council, and the Lieutenant-Governor has accepted the resignation. Col. GRAY is at some pains to give his reason for retiring from office. The substance of his statement is that he could not continue to sit in Council with Mr. EDWARD PALMER, the Attorney-General of the Province, after the conduct of that gentleman respecting the Confederation scheme.

At about 11:30 o'clock last night, a fire was discovered in the rear of No. 87 Centre-street, near GALLAGHER'S foundry. The flames were speedily extinguished, not, however, before considerable damage had been done by water to several tenament-houses in Centre and Leonard streets, and to Messrs. HOWE & WHITMORE'S law-office, Centre-street, corner of Leonard. Damage $2,000.

At about 10 o'clock the Fire Department were called out to quench a fire in Mr. FREDERICK CONFER'S room, on the third story of No. 46 Hudson-street, corner of Thomas. Damage trifling.

Gov. ANDREW, in his annual message, calls attention to the excess of women in Massachusetts, and to the surplus of men in Oregon, California and other remote Western communities. In Oregon, having 52,160 inhabitants, according to the census of 1860, there were 19,961 males over fifteen years old, and only 9,878 females above that age. Its population is now estimated at over 100,000—this disproportion yet remaining. In Massachusetts there were 257,833 males between the ages of fifteen and forty, and 287,000 females, or a surplus of 29,166. The excess, the Governor says, of women of all ages above fifteen years, was 38,846. The absorption of men by the military and naval service during the intervening four years has aggregated this disproportion. And it is a disastrous one; it disorders the market for labor; it reduces woman and men to an unnatural competition for employment fitted for men alone, tends to increase the number both of men unable to maintain families, and of women who must maintain themselves unaided. In civilized, and refined society, it is the office and duty of man to protect women, to furnish her a sphere, a support, a home. In return, she comforts, refines and adorns domestic life, the family, and the range of social influences. This is also the plainly providential order. Where women are driven to the competitions of the market with man, or where men are left unsolaced and unrefined by the presence of women, society is alike weakened and demoralized. He recommends the adoption of some practical way by which young women may be enabled to emigrate to useful fields of employment in the Western States.

The passport order of Mr. SEWARD is occasioning considerable excitement on the frontier. The Toronto papers are much vexed at the embarrassment to travel which follows, and plead for its withdrawal. At Detroit there is also considerable excitement, and the mercantile community are taking measures to modify the difficulty. A meeting was held on Wednesday, and a committee appointed to confer with the Canadian authorities for the purpose of obtaining some concert of action by which the necessity of such regulations may hereafter be avoided. The committee were in Toronto on Friday, on their way to Quebec. The Toronto *Globe* of Friday, says: "We have no doubt that our Government will remonstrate at Washington against the passport nuisance, but we do not see how anything else can be done by our people in the matter. We shall not go down on our marrow-bones to Mr. SEWARD or anybody else. The Washington authorities must take their own course. They are hurting their own people as much as us."

Capt. WADDEL, of the pirate *Shenandoah*, is a native of North Carolina, and was appointed to the Naval Academy from that State. After he graduated, he married a daughter of JAMES IOLEHART, a wealthy merchant of Annapolis. His wife has visited him in Europe since the war began, and now resides in Baltimore.

In regard to Bishop BROWNELL, who is lying dangerously ill at Hartford, the Hartford *Courant* of Saturday says: "Bishop BROWNELL has taken no food for several days, and no stimulant except a spoonful of brandy each day. He retains full possession of his mental faculties."

The Quebec *Mercury* of Thursday evening last says: "We regret to learn that His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec was in such a low state last evening that the last rites of the Church were administered to him; and that he is not expected to survive many hours. Monseigneur TURGEON has now reached the age of 79 years, and has been unable to attend to the chief duties of his important office for a period of some ten years, so that his departure will be but a long-looked for relief from suffering."

The President has removed the disability in the case of Lieut. W. A. E RYAN, of the One Hundred and Thirty-second New-York Infantry, for writing and publishing comments on the neglect of the sick and wounded soldiers in the Ladies' Home Hospital in this city, under the charge of Dr. MOTT.

Hopeless Expedients in the Councils of Rebeldom.

It is surprising to find how fertile in expedients for averting the final overthrow of the Confederacy the rebel journalists have become. The arming and emancipation of the slaves, an appeal to France and England for a joint protectorate, backed up with an offer of unlimited supplies of cotton, a return to a condition of colonial vassalage, an alliance offensive and defensive with the new Emperor of Mexico, are a few of the more noticeable theories that are now daily urged on the consideration of the rebel people. But none of them come up in point of originality to a device of the editor of the Richmond *Enquirer*. This popular instructor proposes to threaten the Emperor of France with an alliance between what remains of the rebel soldiers and the army of the United States for the express purpose of driving the French invaders out of Mexico. We must quote textually, as the scheme can only be perfectly described in the words of its propounder. Says the editor of the *Enquirer*:

"NAPOLEON might be startled with another phenomena upon peace between the North and the South. *It might not be impossible that a portion of the troops now engaged in deadly conflict might unite under the same banner and march upon the invasion of Mexico.* We forbear to extend this suggestion, but it is borne out by the history of almost all nations who have fought with each other. The people continue hostile; soldiers will fraternize in common enterprise."

We take it, that reduced to a less strictly diplomatic form, this language means that Mr. SLIDELL is to intimate to the French Emperor that unless the Confederacy is recognized by his Imperial Majesty, LEE and HOOD will cast their fortunes with GRANT and SHERMAN in a tremendous raid into the heart of Mexico. The people North and South will keep up their mutual antagonism, but as the soldiers serving on both sides will be drawn off to fight a common foe on a foreign soil, there will be a practical restoration of peace within the territory of the United States. Such things have been done elsewhere, says the editor,—which is undoubtedly true. And, although he refrains from giving any instances, he doubtless referred to the fact that the quondam rebellious Highlanders of 1745, were many of them foremost in the ranks of WOLFE'S army a decade and a half later, at the storming of Quebec.

Here, now, we take it, in a most sagacious proposition—to come of a Richmond Editor. The question is, what would become of the Benjamins, the Davisee, the Slidells and the Masons, who have no position in the rebel army? SLIDELL'S occupation in Paris would at last be gone. Equally so would DAVIS' at Richmond. Perhaps the editor of the *Enquirer* expects they would be provided for in Mexico, by giving them sundry of the civil posts now held in that country by French newspaper editors, and by Austrian or Belgian adventurers. Be this as it may, it is clear that neither JEFF. DAVIS nor any of his great civil subordinates are to be allowed to stand in the way of a scheme which will either compel the recognition of the Confederacy by France, or result in the discomfiture of all the plans of the French in Mexico, and in the practical restoration of peace to the United States; besides perhaps bringing an addition to its territory of one of the richest political divisions of the world.

It will be interesting to learn how so far-reaching a project as this will be relished at the Tuileries; whether Mr. SLIDELL will have the courage to put it before the Emperor, how it will operate on the Imperial mind, and react generally throughout Europe.

The Rebel Negro Auxiliaries.

The recent letter of our Tennessee correspondent, an eye-witness of the battle before Nashville, is another evidence, if any were needed, of the fighting qualities of the negro troops. The colored brigades are described by this trustworthy observer, as charging at the double-quick up a hill, down whose sides was pouring a storm of grape and canister, capturing the fort and a fine field battery within it with a considerable number of prisoners, and thus materially aiding the victory in one part of the line. That the battery was not taken by any cowardice of the defenders, is shown by the fact, that every horse was killed and caisson exploded, and thirty-two out of the seventy rebel gunners were killed or wounded.

This is only one fact out of many, constantly coming to light, proving that the negroes make soldiers. We believe no regular army officer doubts it, as indeed no person at all acquainted with history ever should have doubted it. The most unbiased opinion seems to be that they are best for a sudden *dash*, but are not good in a great disaster—not having the moral stamina to see long the horrible effects on the human body which shell or round shot produce—as witness their confusion and panic in the trenches after the explosion of the great mine at Petersburgh. This is what we should expect from a subject race. Something of it is also due to want of experience and discipline; for, it should be borne in mind, the great body of colored troops have had no more experience of war than our volunteers had in the first years of the struggle.

Our most intelligent officers find them also endowed with less physical ability than the white troops. This might be expected, for—contrary to the old theory—it is now generally acknowledged that the more civilized races have greater physical power than the uncivilized. They are strong enough and brave enough, however, for the duties we demand of them.

As the war goes on, their number on our side will continually increase, and they will become an important element of our strength.

But the great question of questions for us and for the Confederates, is, "will they fight for their rebel masters?" We have had no doubt, since JEFF. DAVIS' message on the subject, that he meant to use them as soldiers. He said distinctly that he must arm them, and that it is the last card of the Confederacy. Negroes, slavery, freedom, lawn, and the lives of a whole generation, are nothing with him, compared with success. He strikes for victory, and whatever promises that, he will use, in his desperation, if it made the whole South a negro empire.

But will they fight? Every day is hastening the answer to this all-important question. The forty thousand negroes voted by the Confederate Congress, are no doubt now under process of drill in Virginia or North Carolina. They will soon appear mingled in white brigades, at Wilmington, Petersburgh, Lynchburgh, or wherever the rebel troops are massed. When one thinks what a battle is—how little any one ever sees of the enemy; how terrible the swords and revolvers of the officers near at hand are; how like a machine the soldier fires his musket at he knows not what; how the instinct of fighting and defence may make a crowd of unwilling conscripts defend a post under attack; how like a law of nature the force of military discipline works on individuals who have no love for the cause, we may well be apprehensive for the first effect of this new army of blacks, added to the worn-out rebel ranks, and placed under the experienced officers of LEE'S army. No serious opposition need ever be expected from the rebel soldiery to these auxiliaries. Gen. LEE, of course, desires them. The slaveholders will be the resisting class, and will, no doubt, form a powerful organization against DAVIS and the Confederate Government. But, in our judgment, DAVIS, LEE and the army can despise and trample on the aristocracy as much as they have done on the democracy. The Southern Confederacy is simply now a military despotism.

If these forty thousand negroes shall do good service, and the *Confederacy have time to drill and organize them*, fifty thousand more will be incorporated into the rebel armies, and the war be greatly lengthened.

But we still hold to our early opinion, that the black rebel army will be but a broken reed, if not a spear in the side, for the rebel cause.

Events can not at once change the feelings and the relations of a race. No present promise or necessity of the slaveholders will outweigh the centuries of wrong and insult they have heaped on this unhappy race. The memories of lash and chain and blow, of years of unrequited toil, of children sold from mothers, and brothers from sisters, of wives dishonored in the presence of husbands—of all that nameless and horrible history of agony and suffering, and oppression, which has been going on these many years in Southern slave-pens, cannot be swept away by sudden proclamations or the messages of the President and Congress of the Confederate States.

Nor, on the other hand, can all the hopes and affections of the race—its ideals of liberty and almost its religion—as centering in the Union and the blessed "Father ABRAHAM," all the stories of freedom and kind treatment for the runaways which have passed like telegrams through the rapid and mysterious links of communication of the Southern Slave Society, all that their relations have gained and all we have done and promised, be at once wiped away by a sudden promise, forced after four years of war from the evident fears of the rebel Government.

No, we believe the power of race and the stream of providential events too strong for the Confederacy to save itself, even by emancipation.

The last expedient of the rebels—arming their slaves—has come too late, and will only hasten their fall.

The Tenant-Right Question in Ireland—Its New Phases.

The tenant-right question in Ireland has entered on another stage. The existing state of the law has been treated by Judge LONG, of the Encumbered Estates' Court—one of the most accomplished jurists in the kingdom—in a very able address delivered before the Dublin Statistical Society, and he has made certain recommendations which, coming from such a quarter, will possibly produce some effect on the House of Commons, though the experience of the past course of that body on this question, does not warrant much hope. To agitation by the tenantry simply, the only body which has any interest in agitating at all, it is clear that no assemblage composed in the main of landlords or connections of landlords, will ever pay the slightest attention.

Judge LONG'S suggestions are, that the landlord be deprived of the right of summary distress for nonpeyment of rent, and be left to recover his dues by legal process, like any other creditor. The right to distrain without the authority of a court of law is one which could only have been conferred by a class legislating for its own benefit, and that it should seem so natural as it does in the eyes of this generation, shows how strong is the influence still retained by feudal ideas. Judge LONG'S strongest objection to it, as exercised in Ireland, is that it renders the landlord careless, and even reckless, as to the character of the person to whom he lets his land.

Knowing that he can at any moment swoop down on him and take whatever he has for arrears of rent, in precedence of all other creditors, he is utterly indifferent as to his credit, his antecedents, or his possession or non-possession of capital. Take away this power, and he would exercise as much care and discretion in letting his land as a merchant in selling his goods on credit, and the self-respect of the tenant would be fostered by delivery from subjection to arbitrary power in a very odious form.

In England the landlord makes all the necessary improvements, keeps buildings and drains and fences in good order, just as the owner of a house in a city. In Ireland a landlord does nothing. He lets his land, and the tenant may make improvements if he likes; but if he does, it is at his peril. He may be ousted, and receive no compensation for them; or his rent may be raised on account of them, at the expiration of his lease, if he have one. Incredible as it may seem, this last form of outrage has always been and is still common in Ireland. Thousands of cases occur every year in which unfortunate men reclaim bog, or waste land, by months or years of arduous toil, only to find themselves compelled to pay rent for it, assessed on the value which they themselves have given it.

This, Judge LONG proposes to remedy by giving the tenant the power, whenever he wishes to make an improvement, to compel the landlord to agree to it, in case he refuses to do so, by summoning him before the Quarter Sessions, and establishing to the satisfaction of the court the reasonableness of his proposal. The improvement once made, the landlord must pay for it, at a fair valuation, on the expiration of the tenancy, and, in case he refuses to do so, the tenant or his representative is to be entitled to a further lease of thirty-one years, at the same rent.

Simple and reasonable as these changes seem, their adoption by the Legislature would affect a social revolution in Ireland of the most valuable and fruitful kind. Not that the results would be immediately visible. It would take long years, perhaps two or three generations, of such protection as this for the fruits of industry to efface the horrid coloring which centuries of oppression have worked into the very texture of Irish society, and which has left scars that seem almost indelible, at least in Ireland, on the character of the Irish peasantry. But the desired consequences would show themselves eventually, and the confessions which the English Liberals are constantly making of the wrong-doing toward Ireland of which England has been guilty, will be considered by the civilized world as the veriest cant and hypocrisy, if they do not at once unite in an effort to have Judge LONG'S suggestions, or some modification of them, embodied in legislation.

OUR MINISTER IN ENGLAND.—A factious journal of this city is indignant because Mr. Minister ADAMS chose to return a civil answer to the address of a number of Englishmen of high social and intellectual standing, who have been from the beginning ardent sympathizers with the Government of the United States in its efforts to restore the National supremacy. The argument is that if a number of Englishmen had the right to be listened to by the American Minister, when they tendered him their friendly congratulations on the success of the national cause, they had the same right to approach him with a remonstrance against the policy adopted by President LINCOLN in putting down the rebellion. And in illustration of its reasoning, the factious organ proceeds to contrast the conduct of Mr. SEWARD, in rejecting the English peace address, with that of Mr. ADAMS, who gives a welcome reception to an address equally impertinent. It is hardly necessary, we presume, to defend Mr. SEWARD from the questionable compliments which it is thus intended to thrust upon him. It in only necessary to recall the fact, no far as the Secretary of State in concerned, that he has been repeatedly the President's organ since the rebellion broke out, to convey to liberal associations, both in England and the Continent of Europe, the thanks of the Executive for friendly addresses. The Swiss address, for example, could not have been forgotten, when Mr. ADAMS was assailed for deviating from the policy marked out by his superiors. The peace address of the English rebel sympathizers was rejected by the President, because it was an insulting appeal to the United States Government to prostrate itself before the starving conspirators of Richmond. The congratulations of a body of liberal and intelligent Englishmen on the progress of the National arms, and the complete vindication of the National policy, are accepted in the President's name by our Minister at St. James, because these congratulations establish the community of feeling which everywhere prevails among the friends of human freedom and the progress of mankind. Such addresses, however slightly, are not necessary to sustain the Government of the United States in the course it has marked out for itself. But they may fairly be accepted as a counterpoise to British opinion which has been so sedulously manufactured in the interest of the rebels for the past four years. Doubtless, the rebel organs here would prefer more peace addresses to an address like that presented to Mr. ADAMS. Their indignation is natural.

A Case for the Consideration of Blockade-Runners.

A trial has recently come off in the English Court of Exchequer, the decision of which will have a peculiar interest for the whole fraternity of blockade-runners.

The case was brought before that court by an appeal from an inferior court, and its most prominent facts are these: The parties to the suit are Messrs. ELLISEN, ship-owners, of London, and Messrs. JOBSS & NORTH, of Leeds, general merchants. In 1862 Messrs. JOBSS & NORTH, the defendants, agreed to send 200 or 250 tons of goods to Charleston in one of the plaintiffs' vessels, and to pay them £15 per ton freight. Subsequently, however, the former refused to carry out their agreement under pretence that the vessel was not of the tonnage alleged, but really because they found that they had made a hard bargain, and would do better elsewhere. For this breach of contract, the plaintiffs commenced an action in one of the Liverpool courts, and obtained a verdict for some £2,000; to effect the reversal of which verdict, the defendants presently made the appeal that led to the recent trial. But in the second instance the proceedings were not so favorable to the shipowners as in the first. Mr. Baron MARTIN, who presided in the Exchequer Court, admitted indeed, that there had been a breach of contract, on the part of Messrs. JOBSS & NORTH, yet he gave it as his opinion that the original plaintiffs were only entitled to *nominal* damages, because the contract was an "*illegal one, directly opposed to the Queen's proclamation, and having a direct tendency to involve the country in war.*" The Baron's declaration does not, however, finally settle the matter. In so important a case his Honor would not venture to rely altogether on his own opinion, and suspended judgment till he should obtain the opinion of the judges in the Court of Queen's Bench, touching the legality or illegality of the contract. The decision of those veteran jurists has not been rendered yet, and perhaps it would be hazardous to assume that a majority of those luminaries will be all as sensible and upright as Baron MARTIN, but if this should turn out so and that their decision should coincide with his, then the verdict in favor of the Messrs. ELLISEN will be set aside, and the business of blockade-runners in general will receive "a heavy blow and great discouragement." The Messrs. ELLISEN, in that case, will be more than ordinary sufferers. The vessel in which the 250 tons of goods were to be conveyed to rebeldom, has been captured, and should the amount of damages for which they obtained a verdict in the Liverpool court be reduced to a nominal sum, both ship and freight will be totally lost to them.

It is in its general bearing, however, that such a decision will be most important. The effect it will have on the interests of the owners of contraband commodities and blockade-runners will be of the most blighting nature. The seeds of mutual distrust will be sown by its promulgation in the hearts of each. Henceforward their contracts will be mere debts of honor which a man may abide by or not as he pleases, and, therefore, the ship owner, in order to make the thing sure, will insist in getting his freight from the merchant in advance. When the original plaintiffs in the present suit desire again to ship a cargo of goods south, they will have no loophole left through which they can escape from their bargain, but will have to pay down their £15 per ton on the spot. Verily, if Baron MARTIN'S opinion becomes a rule of the courts, the occupation of blockade-runners will be about gone.

Affairs in New-Zealand.

The situation of affairs in New-Zealand is altogether unsatisfactory. The anticipations of the colonial press touching the close of the rebellion have not been realized. The few native chiefs who submitted and made a surrender of their lands to Sir GEORGE GREY, did not represent the feelings and wishes of the mass of the natives. The body of the Waikatoes are still in arms; they have retired indeed from the frontier portion of their territory, and the war is for the moment suspended, but they have evidently retired with the determination of renewing the conflict next season, and attempting to recover possession of the abandoned districts. Nor would this enterprise prove difficult of execution were the Imperial Government, as is threatened, to withdraw most of its troops from New-Zealand, and leave the colonists to deal with the enemy single-handed, for, in that case, the Maories would meet but feeble opposition from the scattered settlers of the border, and would speedily become again masters of the confiscated territory.

It certainly seems highly improbable that the British Government will follow any such course as that above indicated, yet the feud between Sir GEORGE GREY, its representative, and the Provincial Government and Legislature, has acquired so much bitterness, that if the latter persist in their obstinacy, some sharp mode of bringing them to reason will ere long be adopted. The journals which support the views of Ministers and the Legislature, assail poor Sir GEORGE with unmeasured severity. Whatever mischance or disaster happens is charged to his account. He it was who excited the British Parliament and people against the colony. He it was who caused the inaction that preceded the outrage at Yatauimaka, and the rashness that followed it. By his timidity the Waikatoes were encouraged to revolt—by his vacillation the plans of Gen. CAMERON have been half neutralized. His "sickly sentimentality" renders of no effect the stern practical work that needs to be done, and to his base connivance the Maories, who were prisoners, owe their escape. If all these high crimes and misdemeanors could be fairly substantiated against the luckless Governor of New-Zealand, they would form an excellent ground for his arrest and impeachment. The most heinous of his offences, however, in the estimation of the colonial press and colonial authorities, is doubtless that "sickly sentimentality" which leads him to sympathize with the aborigines, and to refuse countenance to the wholesale confiscation scheme. But, unfortunately for the "powers that be" in New-Zealand, the "sickly sentimentality" is shared, in this instance, by the British Home Government, and while that is so, the Queen's viceroy at the antipodes will hardly abandon his own humane policy in order to carry out the "root and branch" one of his opponents. Nevertheless, there is a better way of bringing those stiff-necked Provincials to terms than that of withdrawing the British troops from the island, and leaving the agricultural settlers at the mercy of the foe. The resources of the colony are beginning to fail, and the general impression is that the present rate of expenditure cannot be much longer sustained. Now, if this apprehension is well founded, the colonists will shortly be under the necessity of concluding a disgraceful peace with the Maories, or of applying to the mother country for pecuniary aid to continue the contest. When that day comes Sir GEORGE GREY and the Imperial Government will have their colonial adversaries on the hip, and by withholding the coveted aid till the Provincial authorities have succumbed, they will find themselves masters of the situation, and in a position to offer whatever terms they please to the natives.

THE PEOPLE AND THE SENATE.—The re-election of Senator HOWARD, of Michigan, and the election of Gov. YATES, of Illinois, and the virtual election of Mr. Secretary FESSENDEN in Maine, are solid, practical and cumulative proofs, not only that the loyal States, East and West, desire to sustain President LINCOLN'S Administration, but that they are anxious to see men of eminent discretion, experience and moderation, filling the seats of the highest legislative body during the great crisis of reconstruction. The time is upon us when partisanship must give way before a broad and liberal statesmanship, if the legislation which the termination of hostilities will render necessary, in not to create new sectional evils as bitter in their fruits, as those that have produced the present rebellion. To the Senate, especially, the country will look for calmness and deliberation, for temperateness of decision, and for a complete disavowal of narrow and sectional purposes. These elections to the Senate mean this if they mean anything. And we record them with satisfaction.

PERSONAL.—Brig.-Gen. CHAS. K. GRAHAM is at present in town on a furlough of twenty days, having just returned from the Wilmington expedition, where the army gunboats, commonly known as the "Naval Brigade," did efficient service under his command in landing and embarking troops before Fort Fisher. Gen. GRAHAM is a well-known New-Yorker, who relinquished a lucrative profession early in the war, to take command of a regiment in the "Excelsior Brigade." He served with distinction in McCLELLAN'S Peninsula campaign, and was severely wounded at Gettysburgh in 1863, where he was captured and suffered a long confinement in Libby Prison. He was released in time to take part in the active movements of the year just closed, although still suffering from his wounds. Having been assigned by Gen. BUTLER to the command of the flotilla of army gunboats, on account of his experience in the naval service of which in his early manhood he was an officer, he led the advance up the James River, moving ahead of Admiral LEE'S squadron, capturing the rebel signalman, and covering the landing of Gen. BUTLER'S forces at Bermuda Hundred.

In all the subsequent operations of the campaign, both on the James and Appomattox, Gen. GRAHAM'S brigade has taken a gallant and conspicuous part, and in the attack on Fort Clifton, near Petersburgh, one of his gunboats, the *Brewster*, was sunk while engaging with the other vessels of the flotilla the rebel work at short range. Through the vigilance of the flotilla, also, is mainly due the fact that the James River was kept open to our supply vessels by breaking up gangs of "torpedo-planters" from Richmond, and frustrating their infernal schemes.

Gen. BUTLER has recommended Gen. GRAHAM to the Secretary of War for promotion to a full Major-Generalship; and both in the army and out of it, as well as in the navy, an opinion prevails that the honor has been fairly earned and is eminently merited.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

Restrictions Upon Trade Removed — Gov. Bramlette's Message—Gradual Emancipation Recommended.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Jan. 7.

Gen. BURBRIDGE has removed his restrictions upon trade in Kentucky.

Resolutions were introduced into both houses of the Kentucky Legislature yesterday, declaring for the immediate abolition of slavery.

Gov. BRAMLETTE in his message recommends the gradual emancipation and ultimate removal of the slaves; rejoices over and thanks Gens. SHERMAN and THOMAS for their victories; denounces the unwarranted arrest of Col. WOOLFORD and Lieut.-Gov. JACOB; says that his object in attempting to regulate the enlistment of slaves was not to save the institution, but the people of Kentucky from an unnecessary burden in its accomplishment, and declares that Kentucky has furnished nearly seventy-six thousand soldiers to the United States Army.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 6.

AN IMPORTANT RUMOR.

It is rumored that Gen. SHERMAN has communicated to the President that the Georgia State authorities have applied to come back into the Union, and that Secretary STANTON's visit to Savannah has doubtless some connection with this subject. It is also believed that Secretary STANTON's visit to SHERMAN will result in the inauguration of a new policy in SHERMAN's command in reference to treatment of negroes who may come into his lines hereafter. Such negroes will be armed and allowed to do effective service in the Union ranks.

NOMINATIONS.

The President to-day sent to the Senate upward of a thousand military nominations of various grades for confirmation. They were referred, in executive session, to the Military Committee, where they will undergo a thorough overhauling.

Just before the adjournment of the session of the Ways and Means Committee to-day, Secretary FESSENDEN sent them a letter, in which he recommends a reorganization of the Internal Revenue Department. He is of opinion that this important bureau of the Government, having assumed a permanent basis, should have a more complete organization, and advises an increase of salaries of officers of this department.

THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.

Maj.-Gen. FRANKLIN was examined to-day by the Committee on the Conduct of the War in regard to the Red River Expedition. He gave a full statement of his connection with it.

COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT.

The House Military Committee had under consideration to-day a bill reorganizing the Commissary Department, the provisions of which are similar to those of the bill reorganizing the Quartermaster's Department.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The vote on the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, if it is said by those who have canvassed the House, will be very close. Several Democrats are understood to be in favor of this important measure. In the event of its failure the President is determined to call an extra session of Congress immediately after adjournment.

RECEPTIONS.

The receptions by the Cabinet Ministers will be held on Wednesday evenings, and of Speaker COLFAX on Friday evenings. Cards are out for Senator HARRIS's receptions of next week and the week following.

THE PARROTT GUNS, ETC.

The Naval Board have been engaged to-day in examining a record of all the Parrott guns in service, inquiring the number of rounds which have been fired from each one, the time of service, &c. The board has no particular information about guns which burst in PORTER's fleet, and are therefore not likely to arrive at any important conclusion. It is not their intention to examine any new theories connected with the construction of ordnance, or to listen to the opinions of experts or private manufacturers of ordnance, relating to the cause of the failure of this class of guns.

PRICE DEAD.

The rebel Gen. STERLING PRICE is announced in Richmond papers as having died of paralysis.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 7.

THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Mr. CHARLES O'NEILL, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) introduced a bill to extend the boundaries of the port of Philadelphia, so as to include Richmond on the north and Greenwich on the south.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THE DISTRICT INSANE ASYLUM.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, (Union,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill, which was passed, amending the law establishing an Insane Asylum in the District of Columbia, for Navy and Army Officers, so as to admit insane civilians in the Quartermaster and Subsistence Departments of the army on the order of the Secretary of War.

THE NEW REGIMENTS.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) introduced a preamble setting forth that the House in December last adopted a resolution directing the Secretary of War to furnish copies of the order issued in December, 1863, that recruits to fill up old organizations should be mustered out of the service with such regiments, and also directing him to furnish a copy of the letter addressed to Gov. ANDREW, and asking the Secretary of War to say whether the principle therein contained has been applied to all soldiers mustered in to fill up old regiments, and whereas the resolution has not been complied with; that

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to inform the House why the information has not been furnished, and that he be directed to furnish the same.

The resolution was adopted.

RELATING TO EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Mr. MORRIS, of Ohio, (Union,) introduced a bill authorizing express and other transportation companies to sell unclaimed freight.

This was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

THE MOTHERS OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Kentucky, (Union,) introduced a bill providing that the mothers of illegitimate children who die in the military service, or fall in battle, shall be entitled to receive arrearages of pay and bounty the same as other mothers.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

EXCLUDING INTERESTED TESTIMONY.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Union,) a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to exclude the testimony of parties in interest, in suits where administrators, executors and guardians are parties.

RELATING TO CONSCRIPTS.

Mr. GRINNELL, of Iowa, (Union,) introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to report, at an early day, on the expediency of a law to confiscate so much of the property of conscripts who have failed to report for duty as will secure soldiers in their stead.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Senate resolution proposing the amendment of the Constitution, so as to abolish slavery throughout the United States.

Mr. BLISS, of Ohio, (Dem.,) spoke of the impolicy and unconstitutionality of amending the Constitution in the manner designed. Changes, he considered, could be made only on the basis of compromise. The subjugation of the South and sway over it could be accomplished by no other means than by a standing army, and in his opinion we could not afford the blood and treasure which would be required for that purpose.

Mr. ROGERS, of New-Jersey, (Dem.,) said that there was not power in the Government, by any act of legislation, to interfere with the domain of any State to control slavery or any other institution, the control of which was not delegated to the General Government. The institution of slavery, he repeated, belonged to the State, and no combination of men can by legislative enactment abolish it therein.

Mr. DAVIS, of New-York, (Union,) said that the argument of Mr. ROGERS was that civil liberty consisted in the right of one people to enslave another. So far from this being true, nature made all men free and entitled them to all civil rights before the law, and on this principle the Government must stand, and sooner or later it will be the recognized principle throughout the world. Slavery should find no apologist and defender among those who represent the free States, and slavery should die because it is incompatible with freedom, and has undertaken to destroy our Government and subvert our institutions. He would ask the South to come back with free institutions, because freedom only could make the Union perpetual.

Mr. HIGBEE, of California, (Union,) in his speech said that the people, by a majority of 400,000 votes, at the late Presidential election, had indorsed the emancipation policy. The Senate at the last session passed the joint resolution now under discussion by more than a three-fourths majority, and although a vote of two-thirds was not obtained for it in the House, there was a majority of thirty more than those who voted against it. He alluded to these and other facts to show that the duty of Congress was clear and well understood by the nation.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, (Union,) gave notice that he would on Monday or Tuesday ask a vote on the pending question. Adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 7.

BILLS NOTICED.

To appropriate $200,000 for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers from this State in the service of the United States.

Also to appoint a commission to revise the tax laws of the State, and report at the next session.

Mr. BELL introduced a bill authorizing the manufacture of iron and articles therefrom at Clinton Prison by the State.

For want of a quorum the Senate then adjourned until Monday morning.

The Question of Lady Doctors.

VIEWS OF A REGULAR PHYSICIAN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The public discussion in the columns of the TIMES, in regard to the alleged maltreatment of the lady students attending Bellevue Hospital, and the merit of the movement toward thorough female medical education now so successfully inaugurated in this city, is indeed one fraught with interest to a large number of your readers.

Your correspondent of the 1st inst., oddly enough, makes this surprising confession—"My opinions may be old-fashioned, as well as quaint, concerning the rights of women. Years have obtused my mind and darkened my perceptions, yet, &c.,—seems to have here caught a faint conception of the very amusing spectacle presented in her contributions on this subject.

Happily life, we believe, to most young women of our day does not mean a mere romance of love—a holiday butterfly week—a wasteful blank. "The bright hopes of love's imaginations" are only kindled with a ten-fold more radiant beauty by the inspiration of a life of the highest usefulness—an ardent desire to do good. Every woman may not become a FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE or a Miss DIX; but who can doubt that if the philanthropic labors of these noble women had been guided by proper medical acquirements, they would not have shone all the more lustrous and been of greater efficiency to those to whom they ministered.

As to the necessity, she impugns, of ladies studying and practising medicine, I, as a regular physician, with most of my colleagues in the profession, freely admit its urgency as of *present* vital moment to mankind. The more refined mankind becomes, the more pressing the need.

Volumes might be filled with the testimony of eminent writers, whose eyes have been opened to the glaring evils and the fearful havoc of the present system.

Prof. MEIGS, confessedly one of the very best authorities says, in his treatise on the "Diseases of Females:"

"The relations between the sexes are of so delicate a character that the duties of the medical practitioner are necessarily more difficult when he comes to take charge of any one of the great host of female complaints than when he is called to treat any of the more general disorders. So great indeed is the embarrassment, that I am persuaded that much of the ill success of treatment may be traced thereto. * * All these evils of medical practice spring, not in the main, from any want of competency, in mediocre or in medical men, but from the delicacy of the relations existing between the sexes, and in a good degree from a want of information among the population in general as to the importance and meaning, and tendency of disorders manifested by a certain train of symptoms.

It is, perhaps, best, upon the whole, that this great degree of modesty should exist, even to the extent of putting a bar to researches, without which no very clear and understandable notions can be obtained of the sexual disorders. I confess I am prpud," he continues, "to say, that in this country, generally, certainly in many parts of it, there are women who prefer to suffer the extremity of danger and pain rather than waive those scruples of delicacy which prevent their maladies from being fully explored. I say it is an evidence of the dominion of a fine morality in society. Can anything be done to obviate the perpetuity of this evil—can that has existed for ages? Is there any resource by which the amount of suffering endured by women may be greatly lessened?"

The remedy is perfectly natural and self-evident. Let us have properly qualified lady physicians. This demand the "Medical College for Women" is doing its utmost to meet.

Says the *National Quarterly Review*, of England, in arguing the necessity of a thorough medical education for women: "We believe women to be the most efficient and proper practitioners with their own sex." The late THOMAS H. BARNES remarked, "I think a matron physician should be attached to every seminary for the education of girls. Their own knowledge and experience would tell them when to make inquiries; and their matherly character would enable them to draw out revelations, before it should be too late, on which future health, or life itself, might depend."

"Mother of the Old School" asks what family would like to employ a lady as physician. Fortunately this question will regulate itself. The public governs the profession, not the profession it. Who in our day is obliged by law to employ any particular person as his physician! If, however, the medical colleges and hospitals are closed to women seeking instruction, the people will be absolutely compelled by the iron handed law of necessity to employ those whom they otherwise would not. It is true that because of the great demand in this direction, and the fact that our medical schools have been closed to women, some have ventured to practise with only a limited store of knowledge, thus bringing the cause into distrust. These have done some good as well as, doubtless, harm. Having by legislative charter and provision, established a high scientific school, there will be no excuse for the continuance of such ignorance. The interests of the people will be at once protected and enhanced by it. If women are to practice medicine, and who can prevent it, it is not only right but safe that they should be thoroughly qualified.

It is not right either to fasten on women tasks and employments for which she has no taste, or is unwilling to accept. If the extended practice of medicine prove too wearing, let her make it less so. If she do but little here, she will accomplish much.

Nor does this question involve that of women's rights, so called, nor the wearing of Bloomer costume, as is assumed. There is no good reason why lady physicians should not grace and refine any society in which they may move, by their superior endowment and the force of their noble nature. Indeed, many of these among us do already possess not only a highly honorable and remunerative practice, but are esteemed for their ever active philanthropy and generous self-sacrifice. OBSERVER.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 6, 1865.

VIEWS OF A LADY PHYSICIAN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

After the complete refutation of the main arguments and assertions recently advanced in the TIMES by "Mother of the Old School," it was hoped that in her second public appearance she would have manifested a greater regard for consistency by avoiding statements equally unjustifiable and erroneous. She, however, still sadly misconceives, and therefore misrepresents the high position and character, not only of our students but of all our sex, by unlimited detraction of the noblest qualities, the most sacred and beautiful endowments everywhere conceded to be the peculiar attribute of refined womanhood.

According to her view, we ought to be debarred collegiate medical instruction and the art of healing, though thousands of our suffering sisters, stretching out their hands piteously imploring our aid, perish alas beneath our own gaze.

This touching appeal of woman for help, woman alone may hear and feel, and alone can remedy. It will be heard and felt so long as purity and modesty are the crowning excellencies of women's character.

This she confidently affirms rises from a "mock-modesty, a false delicacy, that shuns the care and aid of a male practitioner."

Arraigned thus summarily before a self-constituted tribunal who reverses the decisions of all time, and accused of a morbid sensibility—a whimsical notion—we are expected to meekly submit to the enforcement of the harsh sentence pronounced by one of our own number, bear indignities, suffer martyrdom, loss of life itself, and the loss of those more dear than life; or,

"Pale about the fountain
Of their ancient freedom wait,
Till the angel move the waters
And avenge their stricken state."

Does your correspondent desire to express her very high estimate of the character of her own sex, by proclaiming her belief in the "gossiping propensities and prurient curiosity of women?" Does she think that our sex would, were we consulted, confide our fair fame to such keeping, or that we would judge that from her lips fall "the expression of warmest sympathy" for us?

Does she fancy, when she appeals to the unfair instincts of masculine jealousy, by the uncharitable remark that "woman was to be man's help-meet, not his master," that she proves that the woman who, in obedience to the call of Christian duty, the highest impulse of the heart, asks the prerogative of an equal education, and is earnestly devoting herself to the salvation of her sex, is, by so doing, any the less "man's help-meet," or aspires to be his master?

Is not this continual assertion of man's superiority and woman's inferiority, quite as tiresome as it is useless in a cultivated community? Can the stream rise higher than its source?—manhood become elevated while woman is ignorant and degraded? Are not the interests of both inseparably linked together by the eternal laws of God?

When "Mother of the Old School" irreverently asks: "How dare feeble women to assume the awful responsibility of dealing with the lives of men?" she betrays ignorance of the plainest fact, that women have, willingly or unwillingly, the care of the human family, from the first dawn of existence to the last. Aye, more; she is the mother of the race. If she herself be sickly and imbecile, her offspring suffer the penalty. Why should she fold her hands and render herself or "her lot to bear, to nurse, to rear, to love, and then to lose," when by a little self-instruction and effort she can save those dear objects of her solicitude and care?

What means it, that, according to our statistics of mortality, almost one-fourth of the human race die before attaining the age of one year? That before the age of five years, more than one-third of all who have been born have died, and one-half are supposed to have perished before attaining adult life?

Of those who survive to adult life, the sick and invalid are a ceaseless host; it is rare to find any person entirely free from all organic or functional disease. The most competent authorities agree that this fearful mortality is due in the physiological ignorance of wives and mothers.

This state of things, we claim, can and will be remedied by the success of our movement more than by any and all other means.

The noblest men and women in our midst bid us "God speed." The public, the culpit, and the press are on our side. Our own hearts assure us that God's own hand is opening all the way before us.

LADY PHYSICIAN.

NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, No. 724 Broadway, Jan. 7, 1865.

The Pay of Government Clerks.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The application of the Government clerks for a temporary increase of salaries, meets with quite general approval. The numerous friends of the THOMAS here are gratified to see that it favors so just and necessary a measure. There are those, however, who are not in favor of the increase, as there always will be opposers to any public measure, no matter how just it may be. I have not seen or heard of but one objection to the increase. All admit that the cost of living has more than doubled since the war began. I could demonstrate, if it were necessary, that the aggregate expenses of supporting a family in Washington have increased more than one hundred and fifty per cent. since 1860, but this fact is too patent to require proof. The objection which is made to the increase of salaries is that enough persons stand ready to take the places of the present incumbents for the salaries now paid.

Now it is submitted that this objection does not meet the case at all. The clerks ask for a temporary increase of pay, because, owing to the greatly increased price of all the necessaries of living, *their salaries are insufficient to support their families.* Is it any answer to the stubborn truth that other persons are ready to place themselves in the same necessitous condition? If the present employes cannot live on the salaries, how are new comers going to be able to do so? The necessity for an increase of pay would be as pressing were every position in the departments to-day filled by new men as it now is; the fact that clerks cannot live in Washington on their salaries, while the present high prices continue to prevail, will still remain.

Will it be asked, why then are there so many applicants for clerkships? The reply is that to persons at a distance the salaries appear large; they have no adequate knowledge of the cost of supporting a family in Washington, and think they can save some money here. If they knew the salaries were inadequate to their reputable support, their applications for clerkships would be withdrawn; and yet this is absolutely true. No other view can be taken, for surely no man who is fit to fill a clerkship would desire a position that does not afford him a living, and possibly a small profit, directly or indirectly.

But why should Congress hesitate to grant the increase? It has, in two instances, temporarily increased these salaries. On the 3d of March, 1837, (Statutes at Large, vol. 5, p. 157,) and again on the 31st of August, 1852, (vol. 10, p. 97,) Congress added ten and twenty per cent. to the salaries. There was no such necessity for an increase either in 1837 or 1852 as exists now. There has never before been so great a need for this relief since the departments were organized.

The pay for labor in every other department of industry has been increased to meet in some measure the greatly increased cost of living. Is the Government under the necessity of being less just toward its employes than private individuals or corporations? Suppose clerks could be found who are willing to come here and live in garrets and cellars, and subsist on corn bread and water, would it redound to the credit or advantage of the Government to have its affairs administered by men compelled to live in that way? I believe it is an admitted principle of public policy that Government looses nothing by paying its public servants enough to enable them to live, not in extravagant idleness, but in decent respectability.

Government clerks have had to pay a tax of from $48 to $128 on their salaries for the year 1863, and it is probable the taxes will have to be increased this year. They do not object to this, but will cheerfully bear their proportion of the burden of taxation to any extent which may be necessary to sustain the Government in its struggle with an infamous rebellion; but when they do not receive enough to support their families, the embarrassment in having to pay a heavy tax upon their salaries, which is, in fact, no income, is quite manifest. It is confidently believed that Congress will deal justly with this matter, and grant a temporary increase of salaries.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 20, 1864. J. H. H.

An Impracticable Scheme.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is not probable that any State in rebellion would at present accept any terms of peace, if offered, which contemplate an abandonment of the Confederacy and a return to the Union. But it has occurred to me that an arrangement might be effected with one or more of the rebel States, less odious to them than to return to the Union now, but which would ultimately lead to that result. Let the President, for instance, offer to the State of Georgia a proposition, of which the following is an outline: That Georgia shall recall her troops from the Confederate armies, and for one year from the first of February next, neither aid the Confederacy, nor oppose the United States. In return, the United States shall withdraw our troops from her soil, and during the year neither interfere with her territory, citizens, nor property, and, the blockade excepted, carry on no act of war against the State. This arrangement to be made without prejudice to the existing status of slaves under the President's Proclamation, and without prejudice to the course to be pursued either by the State or United States at the end of the year.

Is not such an arrangement possible and practicable? It would be of immense advantage to us, and no less to the State entering into the arrangement. A year of peace, with its consequent prosperity, would disincline the people of the State to further war, and lead them to find in a return to the Union a continuance of peace. Meanwhile the war could be pushed with greater vigor against the rest of the rebellious States, and of course with less resistance from them. What is suggested with reference to Georgia could be proposed to such other States or parts of States as the President might deem practicable. If the people of any State feel compelled to return to the Union, they will find it less humiliating to come back by easy steps at intervals than by a single step at once. L.

SCHENECTADY, Dec. 27, 1864.

Our Soldiers in the City.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A short time since the attention of the benevolent public was called to the uncomfortable condition of our returning soldiers as they pass through this city on the Sabbath. I hoped some measures would be taken to afford them shelter and warmth during the long hours waiting for the cars. But each week as I pass to church I see them standing, singly and in companies, without protection from cold, rain and snow, striking their hands and feet together for some little comfort, in their most uncomfortable condition. Such neglect does not exist in Philadelphia or Boston. Is there not in this rich city money enough to pay for a room and fuel in the neighborhood of the Twenty-seventh-street Depot where these noble suffering men, some on crutches, others sick, can be cheered with a fire while waiting for transport to their homes? Is there not some kind-hearted man who will move in this matter before another cold Sunday comes? I can promise that nee woman, if no more will aid in the work, where her services may be needed, if an intimation is given through the papers of the inauguration of a soldier's resting place. CHARITY.

JAN. 1, 1865.

Death of Samuel Walden Cooke.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Of the sudden deaths which, within the last three weeks, have startled and shocked our community, few have been more keenly felt by a very wide circle of friends than that of SAMUEL WALDEN COOKE, a member of the senior class of Columbia College, and son of the Rev. Dr. COOKE, of St. Bartholomew's Church. The respect paid to his memory in so many forms, and the estimates of his worth and promise which have found expression in so many ways—from the old as well as the young—indicate most clearly the fact, that these few lines are demanded by the many readers of our public journals, who so much admired and loved him.

Although he had not attained to full years, there was such a development of character, in its leading forms, that he was regarded with singular attention and interest. One of our most prominent and respected citizens, in whose family he was a frequent guest, remarked of him, that he was as much a companion for him as he was for his sons and daughters. While all, with whom he came in contact, felt his strong traits, there was, at the same time, that soundness of character, which led his friends to question what it was that they admired the most—his religious, moral and intellectual life, seemed to be equally full.

With the highest ideas of Christian duty his walk and conversation as a communicant of the Church was of that pure and chastened character which indicated the highest principles and devotion; with a measure of strength and grace which lifted him above the common weaknesses and infirmities which often overcome us. Without the slightest ostentation or profession, he was always for the pure, the true, the good in thought and word and act. Kind and gentle in his manner, self-denying, willing to sacrifice himself for others' good, and rejoicing in all that was praiseworthy end successful in others, he held the hearts of those who knew him best in a willing and double bondage of respect and affection. They all knew him to be above anything that was small or selfish, while his judgment and taste end strong good sense led them almost to revere him as one who was able and worthy to be a guide. His fine social qualities thus tempered by all that is lovely and of good report, made him almost the idol of a very large circle of young friends in this city, who highly valued his friendship and society.

His mental endowments were high and marked. To fine natural abilities he added the most patient culture, and secured by his scholarship, and by his varied and almost vast acquisitions, the high confidence and respect of those who were his seniors in the life of study and of mind. It was his chief delight to deal with the higher themes of literature; and while ever forsaking a duty or neglecting a prescribed study, his mind ranged through the vast realm of thought and was ever gathering in for present pleasure and for future use, the stores which were there to be found. He had great taste for and love of composition, and his powers in this respect were marked and brought out in frequent productions, both of prose and verse. His gifts as a public speaker, in his range of college life, made him the brilliant young orator in whose powers his young companions took great delight.

They were ever ready to award him the highest meed of praise for his uncommon gifts, and while they felt his nobility of mind, they also felt the nobility of his moral and religious character. Said one of them: "If he had a fault, I do not know what it was;" while his most intimate friend remarked that he never heard him utter a sentence that could not with propriety have been repeated in any place or presence.

To his own home-circle he was, in all the lovely attributes of his character, much more than he was to the world—more than any words can express. The loss here is irreparable.

Had he lived he would have become a minister of Christ—his character from his youth ever pointing in that direction, and bearing with it the promise of distinction and usefulness. As one of ripe knowledge and experience said of him: "Had he lived no doubt but that the world would have beheld a great and good man, and the Church been illuminated by a holy one."

But his manly eagerness to take his place and assume his burden has been more than gratified.

The influence of a character which such a death has already consecrated, the encouragement which the recollection of such a nature gives, are now his divine valedictions to his companions, and to all a power more touching and more true than the sweetest and most earnest words which God might hereafter have inspired him to utter. T. W.

Capt. Lefevre.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

In your issue of the 27th December is a communication signed on behalf of the officers returned from a long imprisonment in the South, and signed by Capt. W. A. ROBINSON, of the Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment, most unjustly censuring and casting reproach upon Capt. LEFEVRE, of the steamer *Northern Light*. In a long experience in carrying passengers, Capt. LEFEVRE has always been popular, and a favorite in this particular voyage. He always, and at all times, has expressed the utmost sympathy for and the kindliest feelings in regard to the sufferings of the unfortunates confided to his charge. The remarks having been complimentary to me, I beg leave to observe that no attention, no kindness on my part was any more than the carrying out of and in furtherance of his orders, and, I only hope, in the cause of humanity end of the glorious cause in which those poor fellows suffered that any end all who may be yet returned may fall into the hands of a Captain as kind and considerate as Capt. LEFEVRE.

S. H. RICH, Chief Officer *Northern Light*.

JAN. 4, 1865.

The Late Collision in Bergen Tunnel.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a frequent traveler over the Morris end Essex road, and a passenger on the train at the time of its latest disaster in the Bergen Tunnel, causing the instant death of one person, the horrible mutilation and crushing of two others, and the agonizing and fearful forebodings in the minds of many women and children, particularly in the rear car, I may here say, that it appears to have been the direct result of gross negligence on the part of those whose duty it was to give the signal of danger to the approaching train, as well as the very natural consequence of a defective regulation with regard to the passing of trains through the tunnel, and the lack of those safeguards that prudence and humanity dictate, and a little common sense would supply. And unless the combined direction of the Morris & Essex and Erie roads have sufficient capacity to devise and adopt such measures as will ensure the safe transit of trains through that dark, dismal and suggestive hole, the public will do well to avoid traveling on their route as much as possible. L. J.

Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr.

"Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr., having yielded to the wishes of the vestry and congregation, has resigned from this date the rectorship of the Church of the Mediator, and for the present will confine himself to the duties of the Church of the Holy Trinity, the Unitarian Church in Fortieth-street, the editing of the *Christian Times* and the Chaplaincy of the Twelfth Regiment."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some evil-disposed person inserted the above among the "Religious Notices" in your paper of Saturday last. We are authorized to state that its publication was without the knowledge or consent of the late rector or vestry of the Church of the Mediator; that it is at variance with the facts, and does great injustice to Rev. Mr. TYNG, and to the vestry and congregation of that church.

JOHN MUMFORD,
No. 76 East Twenty-seventh-street, member of the vestry.
A. F. WARBURTON,
No. 140 East Thirty-fifth-street.

Steamship Sunk.

CAIRO, Friday, Jan. 6.

The steamer *Odd Fellow* was sunk by ice at Columbus to-day. She went down in 100 feet of water and will be a total loss. She was valued at from $15,000 to $20,000. No insurance.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Jan. 7.

About twelve inches of snow fell last night, interrupting railroad communications.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 7.

The following is the calendar of the Court of Appeals for Monday, Jan. 9, 1865: Nos. 30, 40, 11, 42, 42½, 44, 45, 47, 48 and 50.

There is no session of the court this afternoon, which has adjourned until 9.30 o'clock Monday morning.

The Summing up of the Opdyke Case has occasioned a great sensation, and the public await on tiptoe the result. How different this state of doubt from the absolute certainty in relation to the results of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. For twelve years this peerless tonic, alterative and depurative, has never failed in cases of dyspepsia, intermittent fever, general debility and nervousness, and therefore its salutary effects in all cases are a foregone conclusion.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Electricity applied by Dr. Chamberlin, No. 50 Bond-st., in all its various forms, for the cure of acute and chronic diseases.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Batcheler's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Second-Hand Safes.
In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale very cheap.
MARVIN & Co., No. 265 Broadway.

Trusses.—Dr. RIGGS' Hard Rubber Truss, Varicocele Truss, Supporters, Suspensories, etc., etc. No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

Burns's Catarrh Snuff.—The safe remedy for infant or aged, and all who have Catarrh or "cold in the head." Sold by Druggists.

DIED.

CARPENTER.—On Friday, Jan. 6, IRVING, second son of James and Mary B. Carpenter, aged 16 months and 8 days.

Friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her father, T. H. Treadwell, Monroe-st., third door west of Bedford-av., this (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

COLWELL.—Suddenly, on Saturday morning, Jan. 7, JOSEPH K., youngest son of Joseph and Jane Colwell, aged 4 years, 8 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 256 West 20th-st., on Sunday, 8th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

GUION.—At Gambier, Ohio, on Thursday, Jan. 5, THOS. H. GUION, eldest son of the late Rev. Dr. Thomas T. and Catherine E. Guion, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HODGSON.—On Saturday, Jan. 7, HELLEN HODGSON, wife of Joshua Hodgson, aged 54 years.

Notice of funeral will be given hereafter.

HOWE.—On Saturday morning, Jan. 7, of bronchitis, FANNY, youngest child of Charles H. and Grace Howe, aged 1 year and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, 8th inst., at 1 o'clock, from No. 127 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

MCCORMICK.—At the 5th-av. Hotel, on Friday, Jan. 6, ROBERT FOWLER, infant son of Cyrus H. and Hettie F. McCormick, of Chicago, Ill., aged 1 year and 3 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Presbyterian Church in 5th-av., corner of 19th-st., without further invitation.

MILLS.—At Smithtown, L. I., on Friday, Jan. 6, WILLIAM WICKHAM MILLS, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, on Tuesday at 1 o'clock.

MILNOR.—On Thursday, Jan. 5, ELEANOR MILNOR, relict of Rev. James Milnor, D. D., in the 86th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Monday, 9th inst., at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 79 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

RENNIE.—On Friday, Jan. 6, at 11 P. M., Mrs. JAMES RENNIE.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 9th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., from St. James' Church, Hamilton-square.

ROMAINE.—On Friday evening, Jan. 6, GRACE B., relict of the late Samuel B. Romaine, of this city.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son-in-law, Horatio J. Lawrence, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. Clement's Church, Amity-st., on Monday, the 9th inst., at 10 A. M., without further invitation.

SHERMAN.—At Natchez, Miss., on Saturday, Dec. 17, after a brief illness, EDWARD SHERMAN, of the firm of Sherman Brothers, of this city, in the 37th year of his age.

WALTON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 5, of consumption, J. FRANCIS WALTON, son of William and Helen M. Walton, aged 29 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 291 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WELCH.—On Saturday, Jan. 7, ELLA, only daughter of Jeremiah and Emily J. Welch, aged 1 year, 5 months and 7 days.

Notice of funeral in Monday's papers.

EAGLE GAS STOVES,
FOR
HEATING AND COOKING.
Every stove warranted as represented.
Call or send for descriptive catalogues.
EAGLE GAS STOVE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
No. 474 Broadway, New-York.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,
ONE OF THE OLDEST
AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDIES
IN THE WORLD FOR
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS,
And all diseases of the THROAT, LUNGS and CHEST.
It does not dry up a cough and leave the seeds of consumption in the system, but loosens it and cleanses the lungs of all impurities. Price one dollar a bottle.
FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New-York.
S. W. FOWLE & CO., No. 18 Tremont-st., Boston.
AND BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SEAL RINGS FOR GENTLEMEN.—FINE Gold, new styles—Eight, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen, Twenty-five to One Hundred and Fifty Dollars each. For sale by G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

THE UNIVERSAL SAFETY MATCHES CONTAIN NEITHER SULPHUR OR PHOSPHORUS, AND IGNITE ONLY ON THE BOX.
J. P. DINSMORE, State Agent, No. 491 Broadway.

WANTED—A COMPLETE FILE OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES for the year 1861. Address C. L. T., Box No. 2,625 Post-office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE "TIMES" REVIEW OF McCLELLAN.
BY WILLIAM SWINTON,
PRICE 15 CENTS.
A few copies of this valuable document, which has attracted so much attention, are for sale at the TIMES office. Sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of 15 cents.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER—GREENE-av., near Carleton-av., Brooklyn. Rev. L. J. HARTZELL, Pastor. Rev. L. HARTZELL, of Buffalo, will preach SUNDAY, morning and evening.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. DR. CHEEVER will preach SABBATH EVENING, in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, on *Godly Sincerity in Mr. Carnal Security's Parlor*, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. J. S. LOVELAND, A REFORMED Methodist minister, will lecture before the Friends of Progress, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

NOTICE.—"THE SUBSTANTIAL UNITY OF ALL TRUE CHRISTIANS," subject of Prof. SWING'S sermon THIS EVENING at Clinton Hall, Mercantile Library Building, Astor-place, near Broadway.

MEMORIAL CHURCH OF THE REV. PHINEAS ANYON, D. D., West 46th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. THOMAS A. JAGGAR, Rector. Services every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH at his church on 40th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Loving Spirit of Wisdom.*

SAMUEL B. BELL WILL PREACH (D. V.) in the 56th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, Jan. 8, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Between Broome and Spring sts. Special service will be held SUNDAY, in commemoration of the completion of the recent effort to pay off the debt of the church. Rev. CHARLES FLETCHER will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS, a former pastor, at 7 o'clock P. M. Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M. Former pastors, members and friends, are cordially invited. Seats free. Preaching, followed by a prayer-meeting, every evening next week except Saturday.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINER'S CHURCHES. Preaching by the Pastor, D. D. MURPHY, corner Catherine and Madison sts., on SUNDAY, 8th instant, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Also preaching by the Pastor, corner Madison and Gouverneur sts., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., and preaching corner Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M. Seamen and friends cordially invited. All seats free.

AMITY-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH—REV. WM. R. WILLIAMS, D. D., Pastor. The Sabbath services of this church will be held regularly hereafter in the rooms of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, Mortimer's Building, corner of 6th-av. and 22d-st., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., RECTOR of the Church of the Holy Trinity, will preach in the Unitarian Church, 40th st., between 5th and 6th avs., on every SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Morning and afternoon service at Rutger's Chapel Institute, 5th-av., between

FINANCIAL.

GOODYEAR BROTHERS & DURAND

OFFER FOR SALE

$260,000

OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE COUPON BONDS OF THE BROADWAY AND SEVENTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, DATED JUNE 1, 1864; DUE 1884, BEARING INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SEVEN PER CENT, PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY AT THE BROADWAY BANK.

These Bonds are part of an issue of the First Mortgage Bonds on the franchise of the road, its track, cars, horses, real estate and other corporate property.

This company owns the most valuable franchise in the City of New-York, having two branches, both commencing at Seventh-avenue—one runs down Seventh-avenue to and through Greenwich-avenue and Thompson-street, to Canal—the other runs down Broadway to Fourteenth-street, thence through University-place, &c., to Barclay-street, topping Broadway at present at Broome and Barclay streets, with the privilege of tapping at Park-place and Duane-street.

Parties desiring a first-class security on one of the best city roads, are requested to call at our banking-house.

GOODYEAR BROTHERS & DURAND,
No. 18 Broad-st.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
U.S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS OF 1881.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 10-40 BONDS.
ONE YEAR CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS.

NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN USUAL COMMISSION ALLOWED.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS COLLECTED OR PURCHASED.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York,
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."
All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
of
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased, and on hand, for sale.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

PROSPECTUS FOR THE PURCHASE, BY SUBSCRIPTION, OF 100,000 ACRES, IN FEE SIMPLE, OF PETROLEUM, COAL, SALT, IRON, TIMBER, AND MINERAL LAND IN THE OIL BELT OF WEST VIRGINIA.—Title indisputable, having been adjudicated by the United States courts $90,000 each working fund. The ownership divided into 650 parts or interests of $1,500 each. No personal liabilities. No subscription binding till all the parts are taken. No payments required until 15 days after all the parts shall be subscribed for, then to be made in trust to JOHN P. YERTER, Esq., President of the Bank of North America, New-York. Applications for parts of interests prior to the organization of one or more stock companies, and for reports, maps, &c., &c., may be made to

C. V. B. OSTRANDER, President Merchants' Insurance Company, No. 106 Broadway.
AMOS F. HATFIELD, President Pacific Insurance Company, No. 474 Broadway.
S. C. HARRIOT, President Greenwich Insurance Company, No. 8 Pine-st.
JOSEPH WILDE, of Samuel Wilde's Sons, Nos. 9 and 11 Duane-st.
ISAAC BERNHEIMER, of Bernheimer Brothers, No. 320 Broadway, corner of Pearl-st.
EBEN B. CROCKER, firm of Crocker & Warren, No. 148 Pearl-st.
S. M. EDWARDS, of Boards & Cummings, 128 Pearl-st.
H. H. IRVING, No. 114 Maiden-lane.
H. P. TOWNSEND, No. 131 Chambers-st.
JOHN J. MORRIS, No. 57 University place.
Messrs. BEARDSLEE & PRICE, 180 West 10th-st.
C. CHARLES DE VOISE, No. 27 Vesey-st.
JAMES W. UNDERHILL, No. 79 Dey-st.
Messrs. PACKER & SNAPE, 258 Washington Market.
Messrs. BOWERS & SINCLAIR, 260 West Washington Market.
A. HOLBROOK, Clerk, Globe Insurance Company, corner of Wall and Water-streets.
The present Directors, namely, CUMMINS, ALEXANDER & GREEN, No. 241 Chatham-square.

CITY OF NEW-YORK INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the meeting this day of twenty-five of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company for redemption, the following Bonds numbered 99, 116, 141, 242, 263, 319, 400, 401, 511, 555, 606, 625, 757, 765, 842, 857, 945, 960, 1087, 1164, 1177, 1214, 1272, 1313, were drawn by lot, and that the same will be paid in Gold, on presentation at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of January next, the Interest on the said Bonds ceasing. The Bonds so drawn must be presented for payment with a ten days of the 1st day of January next under penalty of the forfeiture of the right of redemption under this drawing. By order of the Board.
DATED 5th Dec., 1864. W. TITUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
Notice is hereby given, that the Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company, falling due on the 1st day of January next, will be paid in Gold, on presentation at the office of the Company, on and after MONDAY, the 2d day of January next.
Dated 5th Dec., 1864. W. TITUS, Secretary.

GOODYEAR BROTHERS & DURAND,
BANKERS,
NO. 18 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.
Interest allowed on accounts subject to check at sight, as with bankers. Collections on all accessible points at the lowest rates.
ALL KINDS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, R. R. STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, &c., bought and sold on commission. Orders in Philadelphia and Boston executed without extra charge. Coupons and interest on United States registered bonds collected.
CHAS. GOODYEAR, Banker, Schoharie Co. Bank.
GEO. GOODYEAR, New-Haven, Conn.
GEO. G. GOODYEAR, HARVEY DURAND.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1864.
TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1864.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the choice of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come legally before them, will be held at the Banking Rooms, No. 318 Broadway, on the 10th day of January next, being the second Tuesday of the month, commencing at 10 A. M. and closing at 1 P. M.
W. H. FOSTER, Cashier.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of first mortgage bonds, series A, of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of the company, No. 12 Wall-st., on and after the third day of January, 1865.
Envelopes properly prepared to guard against errors, will be furnished on application.
C. BUTLER, President.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, and for Inspectors, will be held at the company's office, No. 41 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th of January, 1865, commencing at 12 o'clock M., and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DEP. DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 252 11th-st., between Avenues C and D,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this company and three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at this office, No. 252 11th-st., on TUESDAY, the 6th day of January next. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
A. B. HODGES, Secretary.

THE MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on MONDAY, the 9th day of January next. Polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed until after said election.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE SMITH AND FARMALEE GOLD CO.,
No. 22 Broad-street, New-York.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTees of the Smith and Farmalee Gold Company, will be held at the office of the Company in the city of New-York, on MONDAY, the 9th day of January, 1865, between the hours of 11 and 1 P. M. The transfer books will close on the 6th January, and reopen 10th January.
WM. H. PENDLETON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of Election, of this association, will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election will be held on TUESDAY, the 10th of January next, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

THE WORLD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company has removed its offices from No. 40 Wall-st., to No. 110 Broadway.
A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

THE PHILLIPS PETROLEUM COMPANY

SHARES 250,000—PAR VALUE, $10.

The property of this Company will comprise a large interest in the celebrated OOQUETTE and JERSEY Wells, and in fee, a large undeveloped oil property on Oil Creek and Pit Hole Creek. These properties were selected by the Phillips Brothers, the originators of the great Maple Shade Company, now paying from 14 to 15 per cent. per month.

The present net income from the above two running wells alone is from $20,000 to $25,000 per month. New wells are proposed to be immediately sunk on the undeveloped lands.

A limited number of shares, issued to the proprietors in payment for the above property may be obtained at the office of JEROME RIGGS & CO., No. 46 Exchange-place, New-York, at FOUR DOLLARS a share.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and give the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.
☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

BOOKS CLOSING!

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA PETROLEUM COMPANY.
PROPERTY IN THE VERY HEART OF THE OIL REGIONS OF VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.
OFFICERS:
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, President.
ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Vice-President.
ANDREW V. STOUT, Treasurer.
EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary.
SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, Bankers
WILLIAM H. ANTHON, } Counsel.
ADAM O. ELLIS, }
TRUSTEES.
FRANCIS A. PALMER, President Broadway Bank, New-York; NATHAN RANDALL, Ex-President United States Telegraph Company, New-York; ALBERT H. NICOLAY of Albert H. Nicolay & Co., Stock Associators and Brokers, No. 52 William-st., New-York; EUGENE J. JACKSON, of Pothamius & Jackson, Bankers and Brokers, No. 43 Exchange-place, New-York; EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary New-York Petroleum Stock Board and Broker, No. 30 Broad-st., New-York; ANDREW MEHAFFER, Philadelphia; FRANCIS A. GODWIN, Philadelphia; ROBERT CLARKSON, of Clarkson & Co., Bankers, No. 11 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; JAMES M. CLARK, Oil City Pennsylvania.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY.
No. 52 William st., New-York.
No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.
CAPITAL STOCK.....300,000 SHARES.
NATIONAL PAR VALUE.....$5 EACH.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE only.....$2 PER SHARE.
Stock not subject to any further assessment. Fifty thousand shares or $100,000 reserved for working capital to develop this splendid oil property.
The great advantages that this company possesses over many is, that all its magnificent oil territory has a water front, being situated on the famous Oil Creek and the Alleghany River. The coal lands of the company are also of the greatest importance, as many works are now idle for the want of fuel. The company is now vigorously prosecuting its work, and the very extensive working capital of $2,000 is alone a sufficient guarantee that large and regular monthly dividends may be expected at an early day, which will cause the stock to rapidly rise in value.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
The greater part of the Stock of this Company having been already taken in New-York, Philadelphia and other places, the Trustees give notice that the subscription books will positively close on
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18, 1865,
after which time no stock can be obtained at the subscription price.
SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS:
F. A. PALMER, at Broadway Bank, No. 237 Broadway, New-York.
EUGENIUS & JACKSON, No. 43 Exchange-place, New-York.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 52 William-st., New-York.
CLARKSON & CO., No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.
MELLEN, WARD & MOWER, Bankers, No. 20 Congress-st., Boston.
ST. CLAIR & CO., Bankers, Washington, D. C.

HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
NO. 44 PINE ST.,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES!
BUY AND SELL
QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND VOUCHERS,
5-20 BONDS,
1-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
7-30 LOAN, AND EVERY FORM OF U. S. SECURITIES.
We invite the attention of Banks and parties desiring short investments to our assortment of United States Six per Cent. Debt Certificates. We have them on hand due in every month of the year, at rates that pay better interest than any security in the market.

OFFICE OF THE
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA
PETROLEUM COMPANY,
NO. 52 WILLIAM-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1865.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
As the greater part of the stock of the New-York and Philadelphia Petroleum Company has already been taken by the first citizens of New-York, Philadelphia and elsewhere, and owing to its great demand as a permanent investment, the Trustees desire to give notice that only a limited number of shares can now be obtained at $2 each, and that the subscription books will positively close on
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18, 1865,
after which time no stock will be sold at the subscription price.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, President.
A. V. STOUT, Treasurer.
E. C. STEDMAN, Secretary.

JOHN B. MURRAY,
NO. 11 BROAD-ST., NEAR WALL, NEW-YORK,
offers for sale in Bonds of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000, either Coupon or Registered, the following United States Loans:
FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.
A Six Per Cent. Gold Loan, payable at the option of the Government after five years from February, 1862, redeemable 1882. Interest 1st of May and November in gold.
TEN-FORTY LOAN.
A Five Per Cent. Gold Loan, payable at the option of the Government after ten years from February, 1864, redeemable 1904. Interest 1st of March and September, in gold.
NEW LOAN OF 1881.
A Six Per Cent. Gold Loan, payable 1881. Interest 1st of January and July, in gold.
SEVEN AND THREE-TENTHS LOAN.
A Currency Loan at Seven and Three-tenths Per Cent. per annum, (equal to two cents per day on every one hundred dollars,) payable in 1867. Interest payable 15th of August and February, in legal tenders. At the expiration of the Loan, the holder is entitled to change them into Five-Twenty Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds, without charge.
UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, $1,000 EACH,
payable in one year, with interest at Six Per Cent., in legal tenders. A desirable temporary investment.

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
Office No. 67 Wall-st.
100,000 Shares. Par Value $3. $300,0000.
Stock full paid, no future assessments.
This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.
OFFICERS:
John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenboss, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bemheimer, Treas. J. H. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.
TRUSTEES.
John J. Morris, Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenboss, Henry Cohn,
Isaac Bemheimer, Smith Barker, Jr.,
John H. Rhodes.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1864.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the regular annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, for the election of nine Directors and of three Inspectors of Election, to serve for one year, will be held at the Banking-house of this Bank, at Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 10th TUESDAY of January next, commencing at 12 o'clock at noon, and closing at 3 o'clock P. M. of that day.
The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 31 till after the said election.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank and for three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next. The poll will open at 1 o'clock and close at 2 P. M. By order of the board
R. P. PEERIN, Cashier.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Langdon Rolling Mill Company will be held at the office of the Company at Room No. 63 Trinity Buildings, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of January next, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing Trustees to serve for the ensuing year.
J. R. LAWRENCE, Treasurer and Sec'y.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the FIBRE DISINTEGRATING COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 29 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18, 1865, at 12 o'clock M.
W. P. ARNOLD, Secretary.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1864.
THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING for election of directors will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1865, from 10 to 11 A. M.
O. DARLING, President.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

SPECIAL PETROLEUM NOTICE.

"LITTLE KANAWHA
AND
ELK RIVER
PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY,"
OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Geologists and practical men unite in their belief, and so report, "that the property of this company—62,360 acres of land, in fee—is in the very centre of the West Virginia Oil Region—has numerous oil and gas springs along the banks of its principal streams, (one of which vies with the famous Burning Spring itself,) and is surrounded by properties on every side that are unmistakable in their oil-bearing character.

The subscription for its purchase is now being made at the office of the undersigned. It contains the names of many of our prominent capitalists and business men, is already far advanced, and will be closed at an early day.

Prof. Richardson's very able and interesting report on the property, with circular attached, containing the conditions of the subscription, and any additional information, can be obtained at this office.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

EMPIRE CITY PETROLEUM CO.,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO 74 BROADWAY.
TRUSTEES:
J. O. DAYTON, of J. C. Dayton & Co., No. 107 Front-st.
HENRY K. SHELDON, of Sheldon, Hoyt & Co., No. 43 Chambers-st.
EDEN BARTON, of Wm. E. Bird & Co., No. 61 Front-st.
WM. M. PAGE, No. 19 Broad-st.
WM. A. FOWLER, No. 74 Broadway.
ACOUSTUS EMBURY, No. 107 Front-st.
JACOB STANWOOD, Boston.
R. S. COSHMAN, of R. S. & P. Cushman, Albany.
FRANKLIN EDSON, of Edson & Co., Albany.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER: JAMES M. WESTERVELT. PRESIDENT: J. C. DAYTON.

The property of the Company consists of about 300 acres of the best oil territory, (in fee simple,) on CHERRY RUN and ALLEGHANY RIVER, with eighteen interests in leases, principally on Cherry Run, Venango County, Pennsylvania, which has been selected by competent judges of oil property. The producing interests are now yielding TWO PER CENT. PER MONTH on the capital stock; and when wells which are rapidly being put down are completed, large increase of yields are expected.

The CAPITAL of the Company is ONE MILLION DOLLARS, divided in 200,000 SHARES. PAR VALUE, $5 each.

$100,000 WORKING CAPITAL.

The books are now opened for a limited number of subscriptions at the following offices:

In New-York City—Messrs. J. C. DAYTON & CO., No. 107 Front-st., WM. M. PARKS, Esq., No. 19 Broad-st., WM. A. FOWLER, Esq., No. 74 Broadway, and at the office of the Company, No. 74 Broadway.

In Boston—JACOB STANWOOD, Esq., No. 9 North Market-st., and JOHN S. JOY, Esq., No. 100 Hanover-street.

In Albany—R. S. & P. CUSHMAN, Broadway, and EDSON & CO., Hudson-st.

☞ REMOVAL.

THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

have removed to No. 156 Broadway, between Liberty-st. and Maiden-lane.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s. OF 1881.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., CORNER OF EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1864.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—IN PURsuance of authority given at a meeting of the stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, held on the 21st day of April last, there will be apportioned among such persons as shall be stockholders in said Company on the 14th day of January next, twelve thousand five hundred shares of new stock, in the ratio of one share to every seven shares of stock then held by each stockholder; certificates of stock so apportioned will be ready for delivery to those entitled to the same, on and after the 1st day of February next, (same day on which the usual cash dividend will be paid.)
No scrip will be issued for fractions of a share, but the number of shares representing the aggregate of such fractions will be sold at public auction on the 26th day of January, and the net proceeds will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 1st day of February next, according to their respective interests.
The Government tax on the above-mentioned apportionment will be paid by the Company. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders and Trustees of the WESTMORELAND PETROLEUM COMPANY of New-Brunswick, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 11th of January, 1865, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of Clark & Sumner, No. 10 Pine-st. Punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be transacted.
H. W. C. TWEDDLE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE No. 27 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on and after TUESDAY, 10th inst.
WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

GREAT BASIN OIL COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NOTICE NO. 3111
The Directors of this company have declared a Dividend of Two per Cent. on their capital stock for December, payable to New-York stockholders on and after the 15th instant, at the office of James B. Peck, Room No. 25, at No. 20 Exchange-place. Transfer books will close on the 10th instant. G. W. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT PER CENT., payable on and after MONDAY, January 9, at its office, No. 52 Wall-st.
HENRY T. DROWNE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, January 3, 1865.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INS. CO., No. 156 BROADWAY,
A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per (5) Cent. has been declared payable on and after the 9th inst., free of Government tax.
J. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1865.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec 28, 1864.
A REGULAR QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of Two per Cent. upon the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on and after the 20th day of January, 1865, to the holders of stock on the 30th inst.
Stockholders in the City of New-York will receive their dividend checks of John Horner, No. 148 Broadway; in Philadelphia, of H. H. Shillingford; in Albany, of C. S. Cutler; in Buffalo, of C. S. Jones; in Cincinnati, of D. Davenport; in Cleveland, of J. H. Wade; in Louisville, of T. R. Boyle; in St. Louis, of E. O. Bush; in Detroit, of G. W. Baleh; in Chicago, of Emory Cobb.
O. H. PALMER, Treasurer.

BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1864.
THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Ten (10) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, has this day been declared from the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 3d day of January, 1865.
By order of the Board,
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA.—DIVIDEND.—THE President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the current six months, free from Government tax, payable on and after TUESDAY, Jan. 3, 1865.
The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of FRIDAY, Jan 6, 1865.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FOUNTAIN FIRE COMPANY,
No. 74 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1865.
DIVIDEND NO. 1.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of One Per Cent. on the capital stock, payable at the office of the company on the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed on the 10th and opened on the 17th.
BENJAMIN NATHAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE OHIO PETROLEUM COMPANY.—The Ohio Petroleum Company will pay a Dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. on its capital stock for the month of December, payable at the office of the company, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York, on and after the 5th of January, 1865.
WM. A. SHREVE, President.
ALLEN D. VOICE, Secretary.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of five (5) per cent, free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 9.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

THE QUICKSILVER
MINING COMPANY.
THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY.
The Directors of the Quicksilver Mining Company have THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE DOLLARS per share in UNITED STATES GOLD COIN, payable February 15, 1865, to Shareholders of Record, January 31, 1865.
Transfer books will be closed from February 1 to 15, inclusive.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1865.

SIXTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL.....$153,000 00
SURPLUS.....130,224 72
$283,224 72
The usual Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., and the Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
FRANCIS P. FURNALD, President.
CHAS. BURKHALTER, Vice-President.
JOHN W. CHANAY, Secretary.
JANUARY 3, 1865.

16TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST.,
JERSEY CITY, Jan. 3, 1865.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
S. PAULMIER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors of the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, of New-York, have this day declared a Dividend of TEN PER CENT upon the Capital Stock, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after Jan. 7, 1865.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1865.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER R. R. Co.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, CONN.,
Dec. 15, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 16th proximo, to the stockholders whose names are on the stock ledger on the 4th day of January, 1865.
Dividend payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.'s Office, No. 36 Wall-st, New-York.
The transfer books will be closed from the 4th day to the 11th day of January, 1865.
Persons holding the bonds of this Company, payable June 1, 1864, are requested to present them for payment. No interest will be paid on them after that date.
Stockholders holding the Treasurer's orders for stock, to be placed to their credit on the books of the Transfer Agency, must surrender them before the books are closed, on the 4th proximo, to entitle them to receive the dividend.
Stockholders will please take notice of the following extract from the law, when they authorize the transfer of stock, or give an order for their dividend:
"Every corporation having capital stock divided into shares, shall register the names and residences of all its shareholders, and shall issue no certificate of stock to a shareholder or purchaser of a share, until he informs the corporation, or Transfer Agents of his actual place of residence, and shall pay no dividend to a shareholder until he informs the corporation thereof."
G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD Co.,
OFFICE NO. 73 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1864.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1865.
A Dividend of 15 per cent., on the common and preferred stock, clear of National and State taxes, has been declared payable in gold on and after the 16th day of December next, on all stock standing on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 15th proximo.
Stockholders whose names are registered on the New-York books, will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 56 Wall-st.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., PITTSBURGH, Dec. 15, 1864.
DIVIDENDS.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of 2½ per cent. free of Government tax, on the capital stock for the quarter ending Dec. 31 inst., and 3½ per cent., less the Government tax, per annum on the Funded Interest Bonds for the six months ending Dec. 31 last, the latter in anticipation of that due April 1, 1865. Both payable on and after Jan. 17, 1865, at the company's office in this city, and by the transfer agents, WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, to the holders, as registered at the respective offices. The transfer books will close on the 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on the 17th day of January thereafter. By order of the board.
W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY.
NINTH MONTHLY DIVIDEND.
The directors of the Central Petroleum Company have this day declared a dividend of One per cent. upon their capital stock of $5,000,000, payable on the 15th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 10 Pine-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 16th inst.
WED W. CLARKE, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—HANOVER Fire Insurance Company.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st.
B. S. WALCOTT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1865.

BANK OF NEW-YORK,
Dec. 16, 1864.
161ST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 3d of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 5th of January next.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1864.
THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st inst., and One (1) per cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 27th of December until the morning of the 7th of January.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

CENTRAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING CO.,
Room No. 61 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent., payable at the office of the Company, on and after the 16th day of January, 1865. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 5 to 15, inclusive.
F. P. WHITE, Secretary.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1864.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. OUT of the earnings of the past six months, free from Government tax, will be paid to the Stockholders of this bank on and after the 3d day of January next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the board.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JAN. 5, 1865. A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1865.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven Per Cent., payable on demand.
W. E. ORARY, Secretary.

PHŒNIX BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1864.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. (free of Government tax,) has been declared this day, payable on and after JANUARY 3, 1865, until which date the Transfer Books are closed.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 41 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, Jan. 3, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of eight per cent. (net,) has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of five per cent., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 3d of January next. The transfer book will be closed from this date until Jan. 3.
W. H. COX, Cashier.

OFFICE GUARDIAN LIFE INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK,
Jan. 4, 1865.
AN INTEREST DIVIDEND TO THE stockholders of this company will be due and payable on and after Monday, Jan. 9, 1865.
The transfer books will be closed to that date.
By order,
H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TRUST CO. OF NEW-YORK,
No. 49 WALL, CORNER WILLIAM-ST., Jan. 5, 1865.
THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., on which the company assumes the Government tax, payable on the 12th inst., until which date the transfer book will be closed.
WM. DARROW, Secretary.

IRVING BANK—TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—On and after the 30th day of December, by order of the Board of Directors, a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, will be paid the stockholders of this bank. Transfer books are closed to that day.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1864.

TRADESMAN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1864.
A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., FREE of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 3d day of January.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 67 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1865.
A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT., (FREE of Government tax,) is payable on demand.
E. R. WALTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1865.
THE UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
WASHIN

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	Afloat	900-horse power
FRANCE	Afloat	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Feb. 1.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....March 1.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	
ONTARIO—building	3,212	
HELVETIA—building	3,209	
ERIN	3,318	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

ERIN—Lewis.....Saturday, Jan. 7.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Jan. 21.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Jan. 28.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Feb. 4.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Feb. 18.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Feb. 25.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, March 4.
DAY STAR.....(Building.)

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.

The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX, N. S., AND CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 11.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 18.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 25.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 1.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 8.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 15.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$133 33
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

ERIN.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 14
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 21
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 28

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	31
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $106. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New York.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

THROUGH BILLS LADING TO ST. LOUIS AND ALL POINTS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, VIA NEW-ORLEANS.

THE ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS,
JOHN J. ROE, President,

is now ready to contract, and give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for shipments as above.

This company now owns some twenty first-class steamers running between New-Orleans, St. Louis, and Louisville, and are now arranging connections between New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and New-Orleans.

One of their arrangements they are enabled to offer inducements to shippers in lower rates and quick dispatch. Average time of transit, eighteen days.

J. EAGER, Agent,
No. 41 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LA MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Jan 30, and MONDAY, Feb. 27.

Passage money to Nassau.....$15
Passage money to Havana.....$20

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

Passengers must have passports.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:

Jan. 13.....COSTA RICA.....TINKELPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
Jan. 23.....OCEAN QUEEN.....SEABURY.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)
Feb. 3.....NORTH STAR.....SLOCUM.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN AGE.)

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR MATAMORAS—DISPATCH LINE.

The A 1 British steamship *Governor Bailey*, is now receiving cargo at pier No. 9 East River, and will positively sail on THURSDAY, Jan. 12, at 2 o'clock P. M., touching at Havana to land and receive passengers only.

NO BERTH SECURED UNTIL PAID FOR.

For freight or passage to Matamoras, or passage to Havana, with first-class steamship accommodations, apply to E. A. HUSSEY & CO., No. 115 Pearl-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA HAVANA.

The United States Mail Steamers of this line leave Pier No. 13, North River, as follows:

YAZOO, Geo. W. Cotes, Commander, Saturday, Jan. 14.
CREOLE, JOHN THOMPSON, Commander, Saturday, Jan. 21.

For freight or passage, apply to
G. HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP EAGLE,
Capt. LAWRENCE,

Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The new and splendid steamship COLUMBIA, Barron, Master, will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on Jan. 18.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA—SHORT ROUTE. LOW PRICES.—The Central American Transit Company will dispatch, on the 20th of every month, from Pier No. 29 North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, D. S. Bascoom, Master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars, apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AUSTRALASIAN.—Owing to the *Australasian* has to sail at daylight on WEDNESDAY, 11th inst. Passengers can go on board the ship up to 7 o'clock on Tuesday evening, or can embark from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, at 6 o'clock on Wednesday morning.
E. CONARD, Bowling Green.

FOR NORFOLK, VA.—REGULAR LINE.—The steamship SAXON, LAVENDER, Master, will sail as above, on MONDAY, Jan. 9, 1865, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 21, North River. For freight or passage, apply to
WHITNEY & HATHEWAY, No. 52 South-st.

FOR PORT ROYAL AND BEAUFORT, S. C.—REGULAR LINE.—The steamship CERES, Seawood, master, will sail as above on THURSDAY, Jan. 12, 1865, from Pier No. 21 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, apply to
WHITNEY & HATHEWAY, No. 52 South-st.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N.Y.

FOUR 8-HORSE POWER PORTABLE Engines now ready to deliver at the lowest prices.
STEVENS, BROTHER & CO.
No. 222 Pearl-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

From foot Murray-st., daily at 3½ P. M., connecting with trains for Highlands, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River Manchester, &c.

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.

Fare $2. Excursion tickets $3—good for three days.

Steamer JESSE HOYT leaves Wall-st. ferry, Brooklyn, daily, excepting Sundays, at 8 A. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with express trains for Philadelphia, Tuckerton, Barnegat, Toms River, &c.

Returning leave Vine-st. Ferry, Philadelphia, at 11½ A. M.

☞ Travelers from the city of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line—the state of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

B. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 2 P. M. Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Wavsriay and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10,30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M. 3, 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hammestead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Dec. 5, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:45, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleepers carried attached to the 8 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. All trains leave Chambers-st. 30 minutes earlier than 30th-st. Sunday train, 8 P. M. from 30th-st. Tarough freight train daily.

J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Nyack.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

Nov. 1, 1864.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMON WEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

M. B. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains north and east from New-Haven 11 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMMONALTY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said city, relative to the acquiring of lands for a Reservoir and appurtenances thereto in the said city, between One Hundred and Seventy-second and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth streets, and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River, in the said city, for the purpose of supplying such parts of said city with Croton Water as are not now supplied with the same.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said city, pursuant to chapter ninety-five of the laws of this State, passed April Seventh, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-three, and chapter two hundred and sixty-seven of the laws of this State, passed April Twenty-first, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-four, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, parties or persons respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said court, to be held at the City Hall of the city of New-York, on MONDAY, the Twenty-third day of January, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-five, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter, to estimate in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties and persons interested as aforesaid, a just and equitable compensation for taking all those lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises as lie between One hundred and Seventy-second and One hundred and Seventy-fifth streets and the tenth-avenue and the Harlem River in said city, which said lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises the said Croton Aqueduct Board deem necessary for the building a new reservoir and appurtenances thereto, in the city of New-York, for the purpose of supplying such parts of the city of New-York with Croton water as are not now supplied with the same, which said lands and premises are laid out and described and are of the extent following, that is to say: commencing at the point where the line between the farm of Eliza B. Jumel and of Richard F. Carman intersects the Croton Aqueduct land line, near the gate-house at High Bridge, in the Twelfth Ward of said city, and running thence north fifty degrees, twenty-eight minutes west on said Jumel's and Carman's line, six hundred and forty-nine two-tenths feet to the southeasterly corner of Tenth-avenue and One hundred and Seventy-second street, thence south thirty-four degrees, west five hundred and sixteen eight-tenths feet on the easterly line of Tenth-avenue to the north easterly corner of One hundred and Seventy-second-street, thence at right angles to the last line south, fifty-six degrees eastalong the northerly line of One hundred and Seventy-second-street five hundred and eighty one-tenth feet to land line of Croton Aqueduct, thence on said last mentioned land line north forty-seven degrees, sirteen minutes east three hundred and forty-six nine-tenths feet, thence also on said last-mentioned land line, north twenty-five degrees, twelve minutes east one hundred and four five-tenths feet, thence also on said last-mentioned land line, north forty-six degrees, thirty three minutes east thirteen seven-tenths feet to the place of beginning, containing three hundred and five two hundred and six thirty-five one hundred square feet, or seven eight-one thousand acres.

Also, commencing at a point where the line between the land of Richard F. Carman and of Eliza B. Jumel intersects the westerly line of the Croton Aqueduct lands, near the gate-house, on the Manhattan end of High Bridge, thence on the said line, between the said Croton Aqueduct lands and lands of Richard F Carman, west forty-six degrees thirty-three minutes east forty six feet, thence on said line, between said Carman's land and lands of Croton Aqueduct, south seventy-eight degrees thirteen minutes, east three hundred and thirty-five feet, more or less, to low water mark; thence north eleven degrees forty seven minutes; east seventy-nine and five-tenths feet, thence north seventy-eight degrees thirteen minutes; west three hundred and ninety-two and six-tenths feet, to a point near foot-bridge; thence south thirty-nine degrees thirty-two minutes, west to dividing line between the lands of said Carman and Jumel, eighty-nine three-tenths feet, thence south fifty degrees twenty-eight minutes, east eighty-two five-tenths feet, to the point of beginning, containing thirty-four thousand seven hundred and fifty-four seventy-nine one-hundredth square feet, or seven hundred and ninety-eight-one-thousandths of an acre.

JOHN E. DEVELIN,
Counsel to Corporation.

DATED NEW-YORK, December 15, 1864.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, STABLE &C., FOR SALE—A new brick stable near Murray Hill, 2 to 40 feet lot of same size, two stories high, part of upper loft fitted up for a coachman's family, all the modern improvements, gas, water, &c. A pair of first-class carriage horses, either of them pleasant drivers, both perfectly honest and sound. 1 Westchester rockaway, 1 coupé rockaway, 1 light wagon, 1 Albert phaeton, all built by first-class makers, and nearly new. Double and single harness, whips, balls, &c. Will be sold entire, at a moderate price. None need apply, except for the entire establishment. Address B. Box No. 2,706 Post-office.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—JOHN C. HAM offers his entire stock of carriages, consisting of clarences, coaches, six-seat pheatons, coupes and cope rockaway, and six-seat Germantowns; also, 20 second-hand carriages. All of the above will be sold at very reduced prices before the 15th of February next, previous to moving. Every carriage warranted as represented. 620 Broadway.

PERSONAL.

IF PHILLIP THORNTON, ALIAS HENRY BROWN, of Chatham, England, who came to this country per steamship *North American*, via Portland, will call with or send his address to N. C., No. 89 French's Hotel, in this city, he will hear of something to his advantage.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of MURFEY & HARRIS, expires this day by limitation, and is dissolved. Mr. Murfey retiring from business. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

GEORGE S. MURFEY,
TRACY H. HARRIS.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP—NOTICE.

TRACY H. HARRIS, having associated with him JOSEPH W. HARTLEY, JEREMIAH BROUN, WARREN C. CRANE and LUCIUS S. KELLOGG, will continue the Dry Goods Jobbing business under the firm name of HARRIS, HARTLEY & CO., at the store occupied by the late firm of MURFEY & HARRIS, No. 393 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF CONKLIN & FENTON & MILLER is this day dissolved by limitation; the business will be settled by either of the partners, at Nos. 100 and 102 Reade-st.

W. L. CONKLIN,
AARON D. FENTON,
THEO. J. MILLER.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP.—We have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of CONKLIN & MILLER, and will succeed CONKLIN, FENTON & MILLER in the CLOTHING business, at Nos. 100 and 102 Reade-st.

W. L. CONKLIN,
THEO. J. MILLER.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1865.

JAMES LAWSON, JR., IS THIS DAY ADMITTED a partner in our business.

LAWSON & WALKER.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1865.

LAWSON & WALKER, while continuing their business of Adjusters of Average, now offer to their friends their services as

INSURANCE BROKERS,

and are prepared to effect insurances in the best companies of New-York, Boston or Philadelphia.

They trust that their long experience will be accepted as a guarantee that policies procured by them will cover all risks against which their friends should seek indemnity.

NOTICE—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing, under the name and firm of MORGAN, QUACKENBUSH & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation. CHARLES E. QUACKENBUSH is authorized to use the name of the late firm in liquidation.

HENRY A. MORGAN,
ABM. QUACKENBUSH, JR.
CHARLES E. QUACKENBUSH.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of QUACKENBUSH, TOWNSEND & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm of MORGAN, QUACKENBUSH & CO., at No. 29 Cortlandt-st.

ABM. QUACKENBUSH, JR.
W. H. TOWNSEND.
CHARLES E. QUACKENBUSH.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1865.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of SEAMAN, ZINN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent—either partner will sign in liquidation.

GEO. T. SEAMAN,
WILLIAM G. ZINN.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864. GEO. W. DORRANCE.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of conducting the Wholesale Dry Goods business in the firm name of ZINN, DORRANCE & CO., at the stores Nos. 40 and 42 Leonard-st.

WILLIAM G. ZINN,
GEO. W. DORRANCE,
RALPH E. BUSH.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of BOYDEN, DITMARS & CO., is dissolved this day, by mutual consent. CLIFFORD, MILSPAUGH, or JOHN G. JEROME will sign in liquidation. GEORGE A. BOYDEN, OSCAR G. DITMARS, CLIFFORD MILSPAUGH, JOHN M. ROMME. Dec 31, 1864.

GEORGE A BOYDEN has formed a copartnership under the style of WATROUS, BOYDEN & FAY, No. 375 Broadway.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day associated themselves in business, under the firm name of MANGAM, JENKINS & CO., and have taken an office at No. 40 Wall-st. Particular attention will be given to the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Commercial Paper. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at Brokers' Board on commission.

DARIUS R. MANGAM,
Late of Messrs. Garner & Co.
AUGUSTUS JENKINS,
Late of Messrs. J. S. Robbins & Son.
FRANKLIN MANGAM.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1865.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent, HENRY T. MOORE retiring from the business. Either partners will sign in liquidation.

(Signed.) HENRY T. MOORE.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864. GEORGE G. MOORE.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of JOHN P. MOORE'S SONS, and will continue the business carried on by the late firm, at No. 204 Broadway.

GEORGE G. MOORE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864. JOHN E. NAPIER.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of KITCHEN, COX & SMITH, for the purpose of importing and jobbing of woolens, and have taken the old stand of Kitchen, Monroes & Wilcox, Nos. 360 Broadway and 67 Franklin-st.

Z. H. KITCHEN, of Kitchen, Monroes & Wilcox.
JAMES COX, of No. 28 Reade-st.
W. HORACE SMITH, from Abernetty & Co.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1865.

THE FIRM OF BOOTH, TUTTLE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by CHARLES H. BOOTH, JOHN T. PULTZ, and GEORGE T. HALL, under the firm of CHARLES H. BOOTH & CO., who will settle the business of the late firm.

CHARLES H. BOOTH,
CHARLES TUTTLE,
GEORGE T. HALL,
JOHN T. PULTZ.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1865.

JOHN F. SCOTT HAS AN INTEREST IN our firm from this date. The Merchandise-Brokerage business will hereafter be conducted under the name of WM. SCOTT & SONS. WM. SCOTT & SON.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1865.

NOTICE—THE FIRM OF TYLER & CO. IS THIS day dissolved by the withdrawal of C. NICHOLS BEACH. The business will be continued by the undersigned, in Philadelphia and New-York, under the same name as heretofore.

GEORGE F. TYLER.
LEWIS BUCKMAN,
WILLIAM Y. AGAND,
WILLIAM M. DAVIDSON,

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.

I HAVE THIS DAY TAKEN INTO PARTNERSHIP Mr. JOHN D PRINCE, and shall resume the business of buying and selling stocks on commission. The name of the firm will be W. R. TRAVERS & CO.

W. R. TRAVERS.

No. 19 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1865.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of McCREDY & ARMOUR, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partners will sign in liquidation.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1864. DENNIS A. McCREDY,
PAUL J. ARMOUR.

THE FIRM OF E. S. JAFFRAY & CO., of No. 350 Broadway, having been dissolved by the death of one of the partners, Mr. Arthur W. Jaffray, the business of said firm will be continued at the same place by the subscribers, surviving partners, under the same firm name.

EDWARD S. JAFFRAY,
J. W. BARROW.

Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP.—PAUL SPOFFORD, SURviving partner of the late firm of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., which has been dissolved by the death of Mr. THOMAS TILESTON, has associated with him PAUL N. SPOFFORD, CLINTON HUNTER and JOSEPH L. SPOFFORD, for the purpose of continuing said business under the firm name of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A copartnership under the firm of WILLARD & STRUTHERS, for the transaction of a commission business in stocks, bonds, gold coin, &c., and have taken an office at No. 4 Wall-st. EDWARD K. WILLARD.
of the New-York Stock Exchange.
JAMES STROTHERS.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a co-partnership for the transaction of a general stock, bond and gold brokerage business, strictly on commission, under the name and firm of MUSGRAVE, MORSE & CO., at No. 57 Exchange-place.

THOMAS B. MUSGRAVE,
L. W. MORSE,
STEPHEN B. MUSGRAVE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1865.

MR. GEORGE E. STONE IS ADMITTED as partner in the house of HENRY A. STONE & SON, from Jan. 1, 1865.

HENRY A. STONE,
WILLIAM S. NICHOLS,
JOS. FOULKE STONE,
GEORGE E. STONE.

No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1864.

HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH US MR. CHARLES H. DABNEY, the business of our firm will, from this date, be continued under the name of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.

I HAVE ASSOCIATED WITH ME RICHARD H. COWPERTHWAITE, and will continue business under the name of THOMAS H. MAGHEE & CO.

T. H. MAGHEE.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.

THE BUSINESS HITHERTO CONDUCTED under the name of CHARLES SCRIBNER will from this date be carried on by the undersigned, under the style and firm of CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO.

CHARLES SCRIBNER,
ANDREW C. ARMSTRONG.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1865.

No. 43 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1865.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS THIS DAY associated with him in business Mr. ANTHONY W. DIMOCK. The name of the firm will be H. G. MARQUAND & DIMOCK.

H. G. MARQUAND.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.

MR. AUGUSTUS JENKINS, WHO HAS hitherto represented us in our business transactions, retires from our firm this day.

G. S. ROBBINS & SON.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—MR. CHARLES G. LANDON, late of the firm of George Bliss & Co., becomes a partner of our house from and after the 1st day of January, 1865.

BENKARD & HUTTON.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.

E. C. WHEELOCK RETIRES FROM OUR firm, and WILLIAM SPEIDEN is admitted a partner from this date.

SAM. MULLIKEN & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1865.

AMUSEMENTS.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of SCHIEFFELIN BROTHERS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent; all outstanding accounts will be settled by Samuel B. Schieffelin, James L. Schieffelin, Joseph H. Westerfield or William A. Gellatly, either of whom are duly authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1865.

(Signed.) SAMUEL B. SCHIEFFELIN.
JAMES L. SCHIEFFELIN.
SIDNEY A. SCHIEFFELIN.
BRADHURST SCHIEFFELIN.
JOSEPH H. WESTERFIELD
WILLIAM A. GELLATLY.
WILLIAM HENRY SCHIEFFELIN.

The business of the late firm of SCHIEFFELIN BROTHERS & CO., has been transferred to, and will be continued by W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, JOSEPH H. WESTERFIELD, WILLIAM A. GELLATLY, WILLIAM HENRY SCHIEFFELIN, WILLIAM N. CLARK, Junior, JAMES L. SCHIEFFELIN, SIDNEY A. SCHIEFFELIN and BRADHURST SCHIEFFELIN, have, pursuant with Statute of the State of New-York, in such cases made and provided, formed a limited partnership: that the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., and that their principal place of business is in the City of New-York.

That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership is importing and buying and selling drugs, medicines, fancy goods, perfumery, and other merchandize on their own account and on commission.

That the names of the general partners are Joseph H. Westerfield, who resides in the City, County and State of New-York; William A. Gellatly, who resides at Orange, Essex County, New-Jersey; William Henry Schieffelin, who resides at the City of New-York aforesaid; Sidney A. Schieffelin, who resides at Harrison, Hudson County, New-Jersey, and Bradhurst Schieffelin, who resides at the City of New-York aforesaid.

That the amount of capital contributed to the common stock of said partnership by the special partner, James L. Schieffelin, is forty thousand dollars.

That the amount of capital contributed to the common stock of said partnership by the special partner, Sidney A. Schieffelin is forty thousand dollars.

That the amount of capital contributed to the common stock of said partnership by the special partner, Bradhurst Schieffelin, is twenty thousand dollars.

That said partnership is to commence on the fourth day of January, in the year 1865, and is to terminate on the thirty-first day of December, in the year 1865.

In witness whereof we have set our hands to this certificate this fourth day of January, in the year 1865.

JOSEPH H. WESTERFIELD,
WILLIAM A. GELLATLY. } General Partners.
WILLIAM H. SCHIEFFELIN.
WILLIAM N. CLARK, Jr.
JAMES L. SCHIEFFELIN.
SIDNEY A. SCHIEFFELIN. } Special Partners.
BRADHURST SCHIEFFELIN.

THE FIRM OF LEE, BLISS & CO. IS this day dissolved by limitation of copartnership. Mr. GORDON MOTAGGART retiring. WILLIAM H. LEE and JUSTIN A. BLISS, will sign in liquidation. Mr. JAMES TODD LEE becomes a partner from this date, the business and trading of the firm to continue as heretofore.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.

MR. JOSEPH SOHER IS ADMITTED a member of our firm from this date.

E. MORRISON & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1865.

JAMES D. W. CUTTING IS THIS DAY admitted as a member of our firm.

R. L. CUTTING & CO., No. 19 William-st.

JAN. 2, 1865.

MR. GEORGE H. DUNHAM IS ADMITTED as partner in our firm from this date.

LESHER & WHITMAN.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1865. NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1865.

WE HAVE THIS DAY AUTHORIZED Mr. CLARENCE S. BROWN to sign for us, by power of attorney.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

STEINWAY & SON

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Ex

SOUTHERN NEWS.

[*Continued from the First Page.*]

The Yankee navy in watching blockade runners on the Atlantic and Gulf coast of the Confederate States, their close attention has amounted to comparatively little. Setting aside all that has been imported on State and individual account, the proceeds of the blockade have been very great. The restrictions imposed upon foreign commerce by the act of Congress of last session prohibiting, absolutely, during the war, the importation of many articles not necessary for the defence of the country—namely, wines, spirits, jewelry, cigars and all the finer fabrics of cotton, flax, wool, or silk, as well as all other merchandise serving only for the indulgence of luxurious habits—has not had the effect to reduce the number of vessels engaged in blockade running; but, on the contrary, the number has steadily increased within the last year, and many are understood to be now on the way to engage in the business.

The President, in a communication to Congress on the subject, says that the number of vessels arriving at two ports only from the 1st of November to the 6th of December was forty-three, and only a very small proportion of those outward bound were captured. Out of 11,796 bales of cotton shipped since the 1st of July last, but 1,272 were lost—not quite eleven per cent.

The special report of the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the matter shows that there have been imported into the Confederacy at the ports of Wilmington and Charleston, since Oct. 26, 1864, 8,632,000 pounds of meat, 1,967,000 pounds of lead, 1,933,600 pounds of saltpetre, 546,000 pairs of shoes, 316,000 pairs of blankets, 520,000 pounds of coffee, 69,000 rifles, 97 packages of revolvers, 2,639 packages of medicine, as can be seen, with a large quantity of other articles, of which we need make no mention. Besides these, many valuable stores and supplies are brought by way of the Northern lines into Florida, by the port of Galveston and through Mexico, across the Rio Grande.

The shipment of cotton made on Government account since March 1, 1864, amount to $5,295,000 in specie. Of this, cotton to the value of $1,500,000 has been shipped since the 1st of July and up to the 1st of December.

It is a matter of absolute impossibility for the Federals to stop our blockade-running at the port of Wilmington. If the wind blows off the coast, the blockading fleet is driven off. If the wind blows landward, they are compelled to heel off to a great distance, to escape the terrible sea which dashes on a rocky coast, without a harbor within three days' sail. The shoals on the North Carolina coast are from five to twelve miles wide, and they are, moreover, composed of the most treacherous and bottomless quicksands. The whole coast is scarcely equaled in the world when for danger and fearful appearance, particularly a strong easterly wind meets the ebb tide.

It is an easy matter for a good pilot to run a vessel by out to sea or into port; but in the stormy season, from October to April, no blockading vessel dare at anchor in safety off the Carolina coast. Their more supplies will be brought in, despite the keen watchfulness.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE VIRGINIA SALINES.

From the Lynchburgh Virginian.

SALTVILLE, Dec. 26, 1864.

Lieut.-Col. Robt. Smith, Commanding Post:

COLONEL: We the undersigned, having been appointed by you to examine the various salt furnaces of this place, and make an estimate of the amount of salt on hand, and also to state the condition of the works as left by the enemy on the 23d inst., respectfully report the following:

We find the wells not seriously damaged. Mr. MENAS. WHITE, the mechanic in charge, thinks they may be put in full operation in less than one month. All the ploughs, cisterns, &c., are uninjured. As to the furnaces, the masonry remains as it was, but the sheds are all destroyed by fire. We find, by actual count, 1,820 good kettles, and 788 broken by the enemy, the North Carolina, Georgia and River Works (State of Virginia,) suffering about the entire loss.

We find the entire amount of salt at the furnace to be about 92,000 bushels, damaged slightly by fire.

Of this salt, 23,000 bushels belong to Stuart, Buchanan & Co., manufactured for North Carolina; 17,000 bushels to McClungs & Jaques, for Tennessee and Alabama; 8,000 bushels to J. W. Clerkson, for State of Virginia; 5,500 bushels to State of North Carolina; 3,500 bushels to Bingham & Cox, Georgia; 3,500 bushels to Planters' Salt Manufactory, Georgia; 8,500 bushels to Thomas R. Friand; 2,000 bushels to State of Alabama; 3,000 bushels to Cox, Annan & Sexton; 2,000 bushels to R. Goolsby & Co. The remainder belongs to numerous small furnaces worked on private account. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. D. PIERCE,

Engineer in charge of Saltville Defences.

SAMUEL L. GRAHAM,
Captain comdg Co. B, 13th Bat. Va. Reserves.
Approved; R. SMITH,
Lieut.-Col. Commanding Saltville.

News from Richmond Papers of Jan. 6.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 7.

Richmond papers of the 6th inst. furnish the following items:

ATLANTA, Thursday, Jan. 5.

KILPATRICK has not crossed the Altahama, but he is supposed to be on the Carolina side of the Savannah River.

Western Virginia papers report that Gen. FORREST has been killed by one of his own men.

The Yankees have made a raid on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. They tore up some miles of track near Verona.

A private letter says that Gen. PRICE is not dead. It is currently reported here that Gen. HOOD is dead.

CHARLESTON, Thursday Jan. 5.

No further movements of the enemy are reported to-day. His force is still concentrating and assembling between Herdersville and the Savannah River. There is no truth in their reported advance on Grahamville.

The reported deaths of Generals HOOD and FORREST are not confirmed.

From Savannah we learn that Gen. SHERMAN is pursuing a very conciliatory policy, and has issued a proclamation permitting planters to bring in their produce as usual, and holds out inducements for them to do so. This looks as if he felt perfectly secure and meant to make all the friends he could.

The Charleston *Mercury* understands that Sherman has given the citizens of Savannah fifteen days to settle up their bank and other accounts which are to be balanced in Confederate treasury notes, if this be true, there will be but few open accounts in Savannah after the fifteen days' truce expires. Everybody and everybody's relations will be eager to square up at once.

Gen. HOOD being now safely across the Tennessee River beyond all doubt, we await, with some interest, for details of his future movements. Gen. THOMAS will endeavor by all practical means to arrest him if possible, but delay him at all events, from proceeding to Charleston, or any other point in the prosecution of SHERMAN'S march. Whether it be the object of Hood to march to the defence of Charleston remains to be seen. Whatever his destination we may anticipate more severe fighting between the rival armies of the Tennessee.

Meanwhile SHERMAN'S march northward from Savannah does not appear to be making very rapid headway. The weather has been unpropitious or other and more important causes have combined to impede his advance upon Charleston.

THE ST. ALBANS RAIDERS.

THEY ARE HELD FOR TRIAL.

The Court Decides that it Has Jurisdiction — The Case to Proceed.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Jan. 7.

The question of the jurisdiction of the court in the rebel raiders rearrested, which has been under deliberation for some days past, was to-day decided. The decision was that the court had jurisdiction. The case will, therefore, proceed.

Gen. Sheridan's Army.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 7.

A letter from Loudon County, Va., dated the 3d inst., says:

"A cavalry force from Gen. SHERIDAN'S army visited the neighborhood of Upperville and Middleburg on the 27th ult., and destroyed and carried away a considerable amount of property belonging to Secessionists in that neighborhood.

A few days ago another party of Union cavalry entered the county from Fairfax, and made several arrests of disloyal residents.

A brigade of cavalry and artillery has been stationed near Leesteville. Gen. DEVIN is in command of the brigade.

Winter quarters are being erected, and it is probable this force will remain in the neighborhood of Leesteville during the Winter."

Movements of the Rebels in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday Jan. 7.

J. WALKER TAYLOR'S rebel forces occupied Owensburgh until Friday, conscripting citizens and firing upon steamers, when they left.

The New-Albany *Ledger* says that rebel guerrillas have possession of Owensburgh, Howesville, Davenport and Hendersen.

The Lebanon train was captured by a band of Magruder's guerrillas, near Lebanon Junction, yesterday afternoon. The passengers were robbed and the cars burnt. The rebels brutally murdered four discharged soldiers of the 15th Kentucky.

TAYLOR has established his headquarters at Howesville, and the citizens are fleeing across the Ohio to avoid conscription.

The Case of Mrs. Hutchins.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 8.

As extensive publicity has been given to the account of the arrest of Mrs. HUTCHINS, the following may prove of interest:

City of Fitchburgh, County of Worcester, State of Massachusetts, ss.:

I, SARAH L. HUTCHINS, of Baltimore City, in the County of Baltimore, State of Maryland, do hereby acknowledge that the act for which I have been tried, convicted, and am under sentence, was a wrongful act on my part; and do give my word of honor that henceforth I will be of good behavior toward the Government of the United States, and do no act to aid or comfort its enemies, and will hold no intercourse with them, and will conduct myself as a loyal citizen of the United States, and I do solemnly swear that to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully conduct myself as a good and loyal citizen of the United States, so help me God.

(Signed,) SARAH L. HUTCHINS.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts, ss.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this twenty-third day of December, 1864.

(Signed,) GEORGE A. TORREY,
Justice of the Peace.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 7.

The subscriptions to the loans yesterday, as recorded at the Treasury Department, were as follows; To 10-40s, $2,566,000, and to the 7-30s, $1,000,649.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

Slow Progress of Recruiting—An Extra Bounty for Hancock's Corps.

Since the announcement that the quota of New-York was only about 3,500 on the last call, the people seem to have folded their hands in content and dismissed from their minds all fear of conscription. If this apathy continues until the 15th of February, the deficiency will be but little reduced by enlistments. The County Volunteer Committee only received ninety-two men during the week just past, hardly as many as they formerly had in a single day, and the prospect for this week is not very encouraging. The action of the Board of Supervisors in voting $4,000,000 for the payment of bounties, and the proposal to pay $1,000 to recruits, with the subsequent action of the Volunteer Committee declining to increase the bounty, has almost stopped recruiting in this county. The men, who are willing to go look around for the highest bounty offered, and finding that New-York is the lowest bidder, go elsewhere. Those who went to enlist here are holding off with the expectation that the county will be compelled to raise the bounty to $1,000, as recently proposed by the Supervisors. The committee have the money now, and if their efforts to fill the quota are seconded by the people, there will be no draft. And while engaged in the laudable endeavor of avoiding a conscription, they can also obtain first-class men in abundance, if their efforts are put forth in the proper direction. This paper has once before suggested the offer of a special bounty to veterans, of whom it is believed there are some 15,000 in the city. It is well known that the Government is raising a corps composed exclusively of this class, and has offered unusual inducements to men enlisting in it, without any marked success. Let the Volunteer Committee give $1,000 bounty to all veterans who will enlist in HANCOCK'S corps, and be credited to this county, and with the cash Government bounty of $300, each man will receive $1,300 as soon as mustered in. Certainly this will bring out the veterans, fill the quota of the city, and fill it not with limping imbeciles, or too active bounty-jumpers, but with the best class of trained soldiers. Patriotism and interest both call upon the committee to take this course.

The Street Sweeper's Pay.

THE INJUNCTION TO BE MODIFIED—A CARD FROM MR. HECKER.

The street sweepers yesterday again congregated around the Comptroller's and Mayor's offices in large numbers, and a deputation visited the Comptroller and begged him to endeavor to do something to relieve them. They assured him that many of them had not tasted food that day, and that their wives and families were starving. The Comptroller expressed sympathy for their condition, but informed them that the injunction issued by Judge BARNARD on the complaint of Mr. JOHN HECKER, left him powerless in the matter. As the argument as to making the injunction perpetual or setting it aside will not be heard until the 7th of next month, Mr. HECKER has in the mean time at the solicitation of the Citizens' Association, consented to modify the injunction, and has issued the following card:

It having been alleged that several persons whose names are on the pay-rolls of the City Inspector's Department are entitled, justly, to their pay, and the Citizens' Association having appointed a committee to investigate their claims, I hereby give notice that I will cause the injunction granted upon my application to be so modified, immediately upon the ascertainment of the justice of the account, as to remove any obstacle on my part to their immediate payment. I have this day given my attorney the requisite authority for this purpose.

I wish to state to all the honest claimants, that I have been actuated, in bringing my suit, by a desire for the public good, and have no desire to prevent any poor men from receiving the just reward of his labor. JOHN HECKER.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1865.

The pay-rolls, requisitions, &c. have all been sent to the Mayor's office for examination by Mr. HECKER'S counsel and the committee of the Citizens' Association; but as all the claims are of precisely the same character, it is not easy to see how the investigation can lead to any solution of the difficulty.

Messrs. Dorman B. Eaton, James R. Whiting, Adam W. Spies, Peter McMartin, John McKesson, Charles Tracy, Wm. H. Neilson, John Vanderpoel and J. A. Bartlett, constitute the Investigating Committee appointed by the Citizens' Association.

American Bible Society.

The stated meeting of the Board of Managers was held at the Bible House, Astor-place, on Thursday, the 5th inst., at 3:30 P. M., BENJ. L. SWAN, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair, assisted by FRANCIS HALL and WILLIAM WHITLOCK, Jr., Esqs., Vice-Presidents. Rev. Dr. DE WITT read part of the 119th Psalm, and offered prayer. Two new auxiliaries were recognized, one in West Virginia, the other in Ohio. Communications were received from Mr. ANDREW M. MILNE, the society's agent in the Argentine Confederation, stating his removal from Rosario to Santa Fé, and his success in both places, in distributing the Scriptures; from Rev. A. J. MCKIM, Lima, Peru, relating the distribution of books granted by this society; from Rev. WM. CLARK, Milan, showing the happy effect of the Scriptures on persons in that city, and expressing thanks for a grant of funds for Bible work in Engadine; from Rev. Dr. PERKINS, Oroomiah, in regard to translation of the Scriptures into the Azurbijan Turkish language; from Rev. I. G. BLISS, Constantinople, with encouraging accounts of the labors of a Bible colporteur of this society in Syria, and of the sale of Armenian Scriptures printed at the Bible House, at Tocat and elsewhere; from Dr. S. WELLS WILLIAMS, Pekin, and Rev. A. P. HAPPER, Canton, in regard to Bible distribution in China, and from Rev. Dr. MARTIN, Pekin, in regard to printing the Scriptures in the Mandarin colloquial. The entire number of books granted at this meeting was 8,127. They were for the army and military hospitals, for prisoners of war at Fort Delaware and Elmira, and for freedmen. Of these 56,000 were for the United States Christian Commission; several grants to feeble auxiliaries; 266 to Captains of vessels sailing to foreign ports; and four volumes, in raised letters, for the blind. In addition to the above, books to the value of $1,350 were granted, of which $1,000 were for the use of the agent in the Argentine Confederation. Some valuable books were presented to the Library, among which were two pocket Tamil Bibles, printed with the funds of this society at Madras, India; and the Psalms in Urdu, printed for this society at the Methodist Mission press in India. Over fifteen volumes, in the languages of Northern Europe, were brought by Rev. W. H. BARNELL from St. Petersburgh, and presented to this society.

Lecture on the Law of Progress.

A lecture was delivered on this subject in the Church of the Redeemer, Brooklyn, by Rev. J. HAZARD HARTSEL, of Buffalo, on Thursday evening. This was the closing lecture of an independent course, the first of which was given by Rev. Dr. CHAPIN, of this city. Mr. HARTSELL'S lecture showed great study and extensive reading in its preparation, and was received by the audience with marked interest and delight. The lecturer, after a brilliant exordium, stated that the law of progress was change; it was the passing from the primary to the secondary, from the simple to the complex, from the homogeneous to the heterogeneous, with new forces and with new combinations. When there is no change the world is sapped of its mental vigor, robbed of its inherent pulsations, and nearly ready for the sepulchre. Change is an essential prerequisite to all advancement in nature and civilization. The old is removed and the new is established amid the clamor of excitement and agitation. Antiquated notions and customs are overturned by the mighty currents of thought, which bid defiance to all opposition. The lesson is contrasted with the true. Oppression is brought in juxtaposition with freedom, and the millions see and the million feel. There is a change in the atmosphere of public opinion; the sea of life is fretted and tossed; the waves of feeling are swelling into billows of excitement, and the black ships of falsehood and evil go down! Let no one be startled or frightened when a new truth or a valuable discovery is announced. Remember that it is by successive differentiations that progress is made and civilization advanced. We must pass from the old to the new; from the homogeneous to the heterogeneous, and these we obey the law of progress which is the expression of the infinite. In all advancement there must be innovation and collision, and finally a destruction of our false idols. But in their place we shall receive those of greater beauty and a higher influence, and then we shall find ourselves not only reconciled, but pleased with the ways of God. The ideas here advanced were elaborated in a masterly manner, which showed the speaker's familiarity with most eminent artists, famous scholars and distinguished philosophers. The various illustrations of the subject were fresh, vigorous and telling, and his words in favor of the advancement of learning, liberty and humanity were most eloquent. It is seldom we listen to a speaker of such gorgeous imagery and sparkling genius. Mr. HARTSELL, though a young man, may be regarded as one of the most popular and eloquent lecturers in the field.

Annual Ball of the American Club.

On Thursday evening last, the occasion of the annual ball of the "American Club," the Academy of Music presented a most brilliant appearance. The decorations furnished by MAXIMILIAN, under the direction of Mr. JAMES L. MILLER, the Chairman of the Committee on Decoration, were most elaborate and tasteful. The first tier of boxes was dressed with varied colored feathers beautifully arranged, the second tier with garlands and wreaths of artificial flowers, and the third tier with a profusion of red, white and blue bunting, and a groundwork of orange studded with gold stars. The floor extended from the dress circle in front of the house over the parquet and stage to the extreme rear of the building. The stage was covered with an immense canopy in the form of a tent. At its rear was erected a beautiful balcony, ornamented with vases and baskets of flowers, a painting of AMERICUS VESPUCIUS, and another symbolical of commerce. An excellent plaster cast of a tiger's head—the crest of the club—was fastened to the centre of the balcony, and under it was placed a large stuffed tiger, both of which attracted much attention. Over the balcony was arranged a large gas fixture, which blazoned forth in numerous jets the name of the

AMERICUS CLUB.

The selections of music were on a grand scale, and were ably rendered by a quadrille band of thirty-five instruments and a military band of twenty-five instruments, under the direction of the celebrated GRAFULLA, the Seventh Regiment Band master, Mr. DAWES calling out the figures for the dance. Among the selections was the "Quadrille Americus," published by GRAFULLA and dedicated to the Club; it is comprised of selections of favorite airs, as sung at the convivial meetings of the club by its popular Treasurer, and created quite a sensation among those who associated its convivial spirit with its Terpsichorean adaptation.

The attendance was excellent. The ladies were all beautiful and graceful, and their dresses in point of richness and taste will compare favorably with any ever displayed at any ball given in this city for years past. Diamonds were worn in great abundance, and sparkled almost as brightly as he eyes of their fair owners. The gentlemen were the most gallant and attentive, and among them were many of our most prominent and responsible citizens.

Prominent among those who not only thoroughly enjoyed themselves, but also exerted themselves to assist their guests in their enjoyment of the night, were Messrs. WILLIAM M. TWEED, the popular President of the club, whose fine portly figure and jovial face could always be seen where the greatest amount of fun was going on; JAMES L. MILLER, smiling and good-humored as ever, and, as usual, particularly attentive to the ladies; CHARLES H. HALL, continually busy assisting others, and seeing that all had a chance to dance; WM. B. DUNLEY, and many other well-known members of the club.

The Chairmen of the principal committees were: Reception Committee, blue rosette, Mr. JAMES L. MILLER; Floor Committee, white rosette, Mr. CHAS. H. HALL; Police Committee, red rosette, Mr. EDWARD JACOBS. The ball was opened about 9 o'clock, under the immediate direction of Mr. TWEED, as floor-manager. The origin of the club was with many prominent members of American Fire Engine, known as "Big Six," located in Henry-street, near Gouverneur, of which Mr. W. M. TWEED was long the popular foreman. The members were in the habit of passing some of the Summer months at small ports on Long Island Sound, but in 1852 here permanently located at Soulan Harbor, Conn., under their present title, where they have built a club house of two stories high and sixty feet square, complete with every convenience for members or visitors during the season, 5,000 having been entertained last year, between the 4th of July, when the season opened, and the middle of September, when it closed. A steward is retained to keep the house open all the year, if any of the members desire to take a trip there; but, for the regular season of yachting, fishing and hospitality (which is largely participated in by the country neighbors, as well as visitors from New-York and other localities,) extra attendants are employed, and the regulations and arrangements assume the style and proportions of the New-York Yacht Club and other similar organizations, on a grand scale; indeed, there is no limit to the ability, as well as disposition of the members of the club—as was evident at the splendid ball on Thursday night—to extend their hospitality to their many friends.

The officers of the club—which consists of but one hundred members—are: Mr. WM. M. TWEED, President; Coroner JOHN COLLIS, First Vice-President; Mr. F. A. BOOLE, Second Vice-President; Mr. JOHN SCOTT, Third Vice-President; Mr. J. L. MILLER, Fourth Vice-President; Mr. Edward Jacobs, Fifth Vice-President; Mr. Charles H. Hill, Secretary; Mr. William B. Dunley, Treasurer.

Among the prominent gentlemen present, were His Honor Mayor GUNTHER, Comptr CORNER, Comptroller BRENNAN, and several members of the Boards of Commissioners of Police and Supervisors, as well as the Presidents of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen, and many members of the Board of Education and Fire Department.

Board of Commissioners of Metropolitan Police.

TRIAL OF OFFICER TENNANT FOR ATTEMPTING TO SHOOT CAPTAIN HARTT.

Officer JAMES TENNANT, of the Twenty-first Precinct, was taken before President ACTON and Commissioners BERGEN and MCMURRAY, for trial upon a complaint alleging that he had attempted to shoot Capt. HARTT, of the Nineteenth Precinct. According to the testimony of Sergeant LOCKWOOD, Officer TENNANT had been a Ward detective under Capt. HARTT, and frequently interfered with the officers of the Nineteenth Precinct after he had been transferred to the Twenty-first, and his interference having given annoyance, complaint had been entered at Superintendent KENNEDY'S office, and TENNANT had been reprimanded. This reprimand from the Chief of Police seems to have given TENNANT excuse again to call upon Capt. HARTT, to make explanation, he said. The Captain ordered him from the house, and as he did not appear disposed to obey, means were taken to eject him; whereupon, it is alleged, he aimed a pistol at Capt. HARTT, but was promptly seized and disarmed by officers in attendance, and by them sent below to the cells. Here he raved like a madman, tore up the floor and benches, and was about to commit further violence, when the Captain deemed it prudent to iron him—a task of no little difficulty. When, at length, the officers had secured him and gone from the spot, he made a determined effort to cast off the handcuffs, and in so doing sprained his wrist.

Officer TENNANT, having no witnesses at hand to testify in his behalf, was called upon to make his own statement. He complied, and said that he was guiltless of any intention to shoot Captain HARTT; that he went to the station-house seeking an explanation; and, having been ordered out, was about to go, when, pulling forth his pocket handkerchief, he drew out his pistol also; that the drawing of the pistol was purely accidental; that he did not take aim at Capt. HARTT, but that when he put a hand on the weapon to return it to his pocket, Capt. HARTT'S officers seized him, prostrated him, took the pistol from him, and at once hurried him to a cell.

The Commissioners reserved their decision.

OTHER TRIALS.

Officer TERENCE KIERNAN, of the Seventeenth Precinct, was required to meet a charge which was preferred by BENJAMIN CALLAN, keeper of a liquor-store at No. 264 East Twelfth-street, alleging that on Sunday evening, December 25, the defendant, being grossly intoxicated, arrested the complainant and a female inmate of his house and took them to the Seventeenth Precinct Police Station, they having committed no offence. The officer explained to the Commissioners that, in pursuance of Capt. BROWER'S orders, he had cautioned CALLAN, whom he had found creating a disturbance in the public streets; that CALLAN indulged in profane and insulting language and defied him, and that, at length, he conceived it to be his duty to make an arrest; that when he attempted to take CALLAN into custody the latter raised a wine-measure, and was about to strike him, and thereupon he used his official baton and brought the man to terms; and that he then took CALLAN, with a girl who had undertaken to interfere, to the Police Station. Moreover, the officer added, both CALLAN and the girl were taken to Essex Market Police Court, and there, after a hearing, fined $10 each. Sergeant WEIRA, of the Seventeenth Precinct, testified that Officer KIERNAN was perfectly sober when he reported at the Seventeenth Precinct Station with the prisoners. The evidence being clearly in favor of their officer, the Commissioners dismissed the case.

Officer LUNDATA, of the Fifteenth Precinct, having been instructed to execute the General Superintendent's order concerning the blowing of tin horns on Christmas eve, apprehended BRITTON W. WAGONER, No. 301 Henry-street, CHARLES L. FAY, WILLIAM MULLOCK and WALLACE LOWE, and they were taken to the Fifteenth Police Station, and incarcerated for the night. Mr. WAGONER appeared yesterday as complainant, and alleged that the officer assaulted and maltreated his prisoners, and declined to reveal his number when called upon to do so. The officer was happily able to show that he had acted discreetly in the discharge of his duty; but upon his own admission that he had omitted to state his official number when his prisoners demanded it, the Commissioners were constrained to administer a reprimand.

Proposals for County Court-house Stock.

At 2 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, Comptroller BRENNAN opened the bids which had been received in response to a well-advertised call, for the final issue of new Court-house stock, as authorized by the supplemental law relative to this loan, passed by the Legislature last Winter. The first law authorized an issue of stock to the amount of $1,000,000, and a supplemental law, passed soon afterward, authorized a further issue of $200,000. The proposals opened yesterday were for the latter sum. The bonds are to be redeemed, one-half in twenty-five years and one-half in twenty-six years, and bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in May and November. There were only nine bids for the bonds. The following shows the names of the bidders, the amounts bid for and at what rates, and the awards made by the Comptroller:

Name.	Amount.	Rate.	Accepted.
John P. Coffin	$5,000	Par.	
David B. Crane, executor	4,000	$100.05	
F. Massa	1,000	102 00	$1,000
John Goufd	2,000	100.25	
B. H. Cowan	500	100.00	500
Benj. H. Field	5,000	Not stated.	
Ward & Co	4,000	104 00	4,000
De Rham & Co	25,000	Par.	
Cammann & Co	10,000	106.00	10,000
Cammann & Co	10,000	105.51	16,000
Total amount of bids	$66,500	Total	$26,500

The bids accepted, it will be observed, were those at and above 2 per cent. premium. A day or two ago the Comptroller was offered a liberal premium for the whole sum, but he was not at liberty to dispose of the stock on a private offer. Now he has no other resort to obtain the money than by disposing of the stock on the best obtainable terms, which will not, however, be at a rate less than two per cent. premium. Owing to the general disposition to invest in the higher interest-paying Government loans, the Comptroller has found it somewhat difficult to obtain premiums for six per cent. county and city loans, and it was with this fact in view that the Supervisors gave him option, in the new $4,000,000 Bounty Fund ordinance, to offer seven per cent. interest, if necessary to do so to raise the money.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MURDER IN CHATHAM-SQUARE.—Coroner GOVAN held an inquest at No. 23 First-avenue, upon the body of JOHN TOSER. The testimony of several witnesses was taken, showing that late on the night of the 3d inst., TOSER was among a gang of thieves who had gathered near WM. VARLEY'S drinking saloon in Chatham-square, and there created a disturbance; that Peter THOMPSON, having been struck and very seriously wounded, entered VARLEY'S, where he was acquainted, and took thence a cart-rung; that he then returned to the street and engaged the fellows in a free fight; that he prostrated two or three, and that, on re-entering the liquor-store, he remarked: "I'm laid two of them out!" Shortly after this occurrence, Officer MAHONEY, of the Fourth Precinct, appeared on the scene and dispersed the gang, not, however, until he had apprehended THOMAS VARLEY and PETER THOMPSON. The prisoners were held until Wednesday morning, and then, no complainant appearing against them at the Halls of Justice, they were dismissed; but, subsequently, TOSER falling rapidly, and being evidently at the threshold of death, they were rearrested. After listening to the testimony of several witnesses, the jury rendered a verdict as follows: "We find that JOHN TOSER came to his death by compression of the brain, the result of blows on the head with a club, at the hands of Peter THOMPSON, on the night of Jan. 3, 1865, at the corner of East Broadway and Chatham-square. We further believe Officer Irish Tom and MICHAEL WHITE to be accessories." The Coroner required THOMPSON to find $1,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury, and the police authorities were directed to find WHITE and THOMAS KERRIGAN, *alias* "Irish Tom." The latter were accordingly taken into custody. TOSER was a native of this city, aged 27.

THE QUOTA OF THE EIGHTH DISTRICT FULL—A SALUTE IN HONOR OF IT.—The citizens of the Eighth Congressional District, under the direction of Col. HENRY BERRY, fired a salute of twenty-five guns, at Madison-square, on Wednesday afternoon, in honor of the quota under the last call of the President being full in that district. Once before that district had its quota full when the call was issued. This fact shows that very much is due to Capt. BENJ. F. MANIERRE, the efficient and capable Provost-Marshal, seconded by the patriotic people of the district. Many of the citizens not liable to the draft, among whom are PETER COOPER and WILLIAM and JAMES O'BRIEN, have furnished representatives, thus setting a noble example to our merchants, bankers, and others. Mr. COOPER has furnished two representatives within the last thirty days. Those furnishing representatives will have the satisfaction of knowing that each one will count upon any future call, and help save the district, in all probability, a third time from the draft. We therefore advise all to call upon Capt. MANIERRE as soon as possible.

THE AIR-GUN NUISANCE.—For some time our citizens have been suffering from an infliction of the old air-gun nuisance, which, several years since, was prohibited by law, and is still "against the statute in such cases made and provided." Park-row, the City Hall Park, the Battery, and many other thoroughfares, are infested by targets, clustering around which are usually found a crowd of ragged urchins and a few drunken vagabonds. The proprietor, holding in his hand an air-gun, loaded with a steel spike, invites the passers-by to try a shot—"three for five cents." Some fellow, having nothing else to do, invests five cents, and takes a shot at the target. If he misses the mark, the spike is usually lost to the proprietor, unless it may no driven into the body of some person who may be passing. Of late, several serious accidents have resulted from the reckless use of air-guns, and as the nuisance cannot exist without the consent of the Mayor, it is to be hoped he will revoke his permission to engage in it.

ANOTHER CAPTAIN OF THE OLD EXCELSIOR BRIGADE GONE.—Capt. EDWARD B. HARNETT, formerly an officer of the Supreme Court, and who, upon the breaking out of the rebellion, promptly went out as Second Lieutenant of Company A, Seventy-second New-York Volunteers, Excelsior Brigade, died on New-Year's day, of disease of the throat and lungs, contracted while in the service. Capt. HARNETT was dangerously wounded at the battle of Williamsburg, and was in the second battle of Malvern Hill, at Fredricksburgh, Second Bull Run, Bristow Station, Gettysburgh, and a number of other battles and skirmishes, and, for meritorious conduct, was passed from Second Lieutenant to the rank of Captain. He leaves a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn his loss.

LIGHT GUARD BALL.—The annual ball of the Light Guard is announced for January 23. It seems almost superfluous to call attention to this fact, as the reunions of this corps have become such a necessity in the fashionable world, that little mention need be made of them. If elaborate preparation in every detail is any criterion from which to judge, it may be safely said that the coming ball will surpass in point of elegance any of the former balls of the corps. The demand for private boxes for the evening of the ball is such that the company has been compelled to advertise them for sale of erection, as will be seen by the advertisement in another column.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE JEWS' HOSPITAL.—On the 1st of January, 1864, there remained in the Jews hospital, No. 138 West Twenty-eighth-st, 86 patients. During the year there were 385 applications for admission of which 364 were admitted, besides 310 out-door patients, making a total of 712 treated. Out of 402 treated in the hospital there were discharged cured 280 improved, 56 not improved, 7 died and 30 remaining on the last of December 29, making an average of 7⅓ of deaths. Fifty accidents brought by the police were admitted and treated, and 113 surgical operation performed, 53 United States soldiers were treated.

CRIMINAL COURTS—GENERAL SESSIONS.—The calendar for to-morrow is as follows: Josephine Muller, Catharine Schubert, Ellen Wilson, Jane McNulty, Ellen Shipman, Margaret Mooney, Robert Thompson and Thomas Harris, for grand larceny; Phillip Smith and William Anderson, for burglary; Robert Thompson, for bigamy; Edward Johnson, for sending a threatening letter; Rose Kelly and Walter M. Livingston, for false pretenses, and Abraham Siegel, for receiving stolen goods. OYER AND TERMINER.—Henry Hawker, *for murder*; Thomas Hadden, for kidnapping, and Ira Garadier, for forgery.

LARCENIES.—Yesterday afternoon, Mr. ADOLPH GIVEN, clerk in Messrs. TIFFANY & Co.'s jewelry warehouse, in Broadway, caught BENJAMIN LEVI, a little boy, in the act of stealing a gold watch which is valued at $675. The youthful shoplifter was taken before Justice DOWLING and committed for trial..... BARBARA GROSCH, servant, was apprehended by Officer GASS, of the Eleventh Precinct, for stealing $82 worth of cloth from Mr. JOSEPH STEIN, of No. 340 Fourth-street, tailor. It having been shown that the cloth had been found in the prisoner's trunk, she was committed by Justice MASSMILL.

COMMENDABLE ACTION OF OUR POLICE JUSTICES.—At a meeting of the Police Justices of the City and County of New-York, held in the hall of the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, the magistrates resolved that henceforth, whenever policemen appear before either of them with a person of bad character who has been taken into custody for disorderly conduct and carrying concealed weapons, $1,000 bail shall be demanded, and in default thereof the prisoner shall be summarily sent to Blackwell's Island. The Commissioners of Charities and Correction have volunteered to keep a vehicle in readiness to transport the prisoners.

COMMITTED FOR THREATENING VIOLENCE.—WILLIAM BOUCHER, a youth of 19, entered HENRY BUSCHMAN'S saloon in Howard-street, and, after engaging in a dispute with the landlord, drew a pistol and threatened to shoot him in the head. The landlord summoned Officer MCGRADE, of the Fourteenth Precinct, and young BOUCHER was taken to the Halls of justice. Justice DOWLING required the prisoner to give $1,000 bail to keep the peace, and in default promptly consigned him to the Penitentiary.

AVOID FRONT PLATFORMS OF THE HORSE-CARS.—PATRICK RILEY, of No. 128 East Houston-street, an employe in the Manhattan Gas-works, attempted to enter car No. 114, of the Third-avenue line, by leaping to the front platform. Slipping, he fell and was crushed under the wheels. He died on Thursday at Bellevue Hospital. Coroner COLLIN held an inquest, and the jury exonerated both conductor and driver. RILEY was a man of family, aged 24 years.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—There were in this institution, yesterday, 253 patients. During the week 47 were admitted, 37 were discharged as cured or relieved, and 10 died.

LAW REPORTS.

Important Post-Office Case.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Shipman and a Jury.

Charles Meige was put on trial, charged with embezzling a letter, he being employed in the Post-office, in February last. Mr. Andrews, the Assistant District-Attorney, opened the case to the jury.

William E. McDonough was called as a witness.—He testified: I am a clerk in the Post-office; was employed formerly at Station D, in this city, in the Bible House; Meige was superintendent of that station. Being shown a letter, he identified it, and said: I saw the envelope at the lower Post-office; Mr. Gaylor had it; I think it was on the morning of February 9, 1864; I next saw it when it came up in the regular mail to Station D; when it arrived, agreeably to instructions from Gaylor, I examined it, and found it but slightly sealed; I opened it and examined the contents, but not the writing.

The contents, three one dollar bills, were identified by the witness.

I immediately sealed it up securely and placed it in the box for Mr. Haggerty, one of the carriers; I sealed it coarsely and carefully; I next saw it two days after in a box which we usually kept for letters to be returned to the lower Post-office; when I next saw it was on the morning of the 11th; I heard Haggerty call out "a letter for No. 126 East 26th-street;" he was at his desk where he sorted his letters; Meige was among the carriers, and I saw Haggerty hand Meige some letters; in two or three minutes Meige came behind the railing and distributed letters; this letter was put in the box for return letters for the lower Post-office; I recognized the letter as the one I saw Gaylor have; it lay on top; Meige walked out and went to the washbasin and washed his hands; I sat down at the table so that my back was to the box where the letter had been placed; after Meige had washed him, he came behind the railing and took the keys of the water-closet and went out of the door; I got up and went to the box and found the letter gone; I left the office and went to the main entrance of the Bible House, met Gaylor and told him the letter had disappeared; No. 126 East Twenty-sixth-street is not on the route for which Station D is the station, but Station F; the regular usage as to such letters which come there would, if they are unpaid, to put them in the box of letters to be sent to the lower Post-office; if they are paid, they are put in the box belonging to the station where it ought to go; this letter was paid; I was paying special attention to the matter; my instructions were not to lose sight of that letter; it was a quarter to eleven o'clock when I saw Haggerty give the letter to Meige, and it was only three or four minutes after that I saw it in the box, and saw it gone; I can't say whether a practiced eye would have detected money in it; the letter was a decoy letter.

William Haggerty testified that he was a letter-carrier from Station D; first saw the letter, which he identified, at Station D, on Feb. 10; put it in his breast pocket and carried it to James Crawford, to whom it is addressed, who is his father-in-law, and told him if he got it not to open it; kept it till Feb. 11, and then gave it to Meige with four others for different carriers; told Meige it did not belong to

The New-York Times.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. Francis B. Blair's Journey to Richmond.

Various Rumors of Negotiations with the Rebels.

Authoritative Statements from the Treasury Department.

The Verdict on the Petersburgh Fiasco.

Latest Intelligence from Southern Journals.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 8.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE REBELS—MR. F. P. BLAIR.

Mr. BLAIR, Senr., left for City Point yesterday. It is said that a pass from the rebel Secretary of War is in waiting for him, allowing him a safe conduct to the rebel capital. It is understood now that he goes without any official authority.

OTHER REPORTS.

It is rumored that Gen. SHERMAN has communicated to the President that the Georgia State authorities have applied to come back into the Union, and that Secretary STANTON's visit to Savannah has some connection with this subject. It is also believed that Secretary STANTON's visit to SHERMAN will result in the inauguration of a new policy in SHERMAN's command in reference to treatment of negroes who may come into his lines hereafter. Such negroes will be armed and allowed to do effective service in the Union ranks.

LEGAL TENDER NOTES.

We are authorized to state that Secretary FESSENDEN has not issued, as reported, any legal tender notes since he assumed the duties of his office. New legal tenders have been issued by the Treasury Department, but only for the purpose of replacing defaced notes withdrawn from circulation.

AN UNFOUNDED REPORT.

The report circulated on Saturday that the Treasury Department was issuing one hundred millions six per cent. compound notes is wholly without foundation, and originated solely among gold operators for their own special purposes.

MR. FESSENDEN'S LETTER.

Mr. FESSENDEN's letter on finance will probably be communicated to-morrow or next day to the Finance Committee of Congress. As soon as received, it is their intention to take the matter up and dispose of it at once.

LEE'S ARMY.

The City Point correspondent of the TIMES, writes under date of January 5:

"The great movement of Gen. LEE, which is to 'astonish the world,' has, I am happy to say, not developed itself enough yet to astonish anybody in this neighborhood, nor could I meet a single soul who seems to feel any apprehension on the subject.

Even if any immediate moves were contemplated by either of the contending armies before Richmond, the weather is just now of a nature to prevent it. We had our first heavy fall of snow last night, which, when melted, will add no little to the difficulties of our already abominable Virginia roads.

Deserters are still coming over to us in abundance from the enemy. Thirty took the oath of allegiance two days ago, and the average number of them amounts to three hundred weekly. They all bring the same stories, so often repeated, of thorough lassitude in the rebel army, disgust at the war and all belonging to it, and a readiness to come back to the Union or anything to escape the grinding despotism of DAVIS and his satellites."

THE VERDICT ON THE PETERSBURGH FIASCO.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War, which lately investigated the Petersburgh mine affair, will soon publish their report. The testimony taken is exceedingly voluminous, and exhausts the whole subject.

The verdict will show a divided responsibility falling upon Gens. BURNSIDE and MEADE, and the General who led the assault; nor does Gen. GRANT hold himself entirely blameless in the matter, especially for having permitted the selection of the officer to lead the assaulting column to be made by lot.

THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.

Lieut. GEORGE B. DRAKE, Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department of the Gulf, gave in his testimony, yesterday, before the Committee on the Conduct of the War on the Red River Expedition.

THE GOLD MEDAL FOR GEN. GRANT.

The gold medal authorized by Congress to be struck for Gen. GRANT, after the fall of Vicksburgh, is finished and has reached this city.

THE HUDSON BAY COMMISSION.

The commission under the Hudson Bay Company Treaty met yesterday, and formally organized. They will continue daily sessions until the business for which they have met is completed.

VICE-ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

Vice-Admiral FARRAGUT, in company with Secretary WELLES, called upon the President yesterday. To-morrow he will visit Congress, and enjoy the privileges of the floors of both houses.

NOMINATIONS.

The President has sent to the Senate upward of a thousand military nominations of various grades for confirmation. They were referred, in executive session, to the Military Committee, where they will undergo a thorough overhauling.

INTERNAL REVENUE AND COMMISSARY DEPARTMENTS.

Just before the adjournment of the session of the Ways and Means Committee on Saturday, Secretary FESSENDEN sent them a letter, in which he recommends a reorganization of the Internal Revenue Department. He is of opinion that this important branch of the Government, having assumed a permanent basis, should have a more complete organization, and advises an increase of salaries of officers of this department.

The House Military Committee had under consideration to-day a bill reorganizing the Commissary Department, the provisions of which are similar to those of the bill reorganizing the Quartermaster's Department.

THE TAX ON TOBACCO.

A delegation of tobacco manufacturers were before the Committee of Ways and Means on Saturday. They hold that the construction of the tax law of last session, by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, was but fair and just, and that any additional increase of tax would be burdensome.

The Committee will hear other delegations during the week, after which the tax bill will be reported.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The vote on the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, it is said by those who have canvassed the House, will be close. In the event of its failure the President is determined to call an extra session of Congress immediately after adjournment.

SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS.

Richmond papers of the 6th and 7th, in addition to what was telegraphed last night, have the following:

The reports of SHERMAN having crossed the Savannah are confirmed. He is believed to be moving on Grahamsville.

OUR PRISONERS IN RICHMOND.

The *Examiner*, of the 6th, says: Yesterday a commission from GRANT's lines arrived at Varina, under flag of truce, with 1,500 blankets for distribution among the Federal prisoners in Richmond, in addition to 1,000 received last week. Of the fifty odd thousand Yankee prisoners held in the South, not over 2,000 are confined in Richmond, and more than half of these are in the hospital. For a year past the great body of them have been shifting South. Richmond is hard pressed to feed its superabundant population, and the large armies defending its gates is relieved from the incubus of an overstocked prison pent in its midst.

A BRIGADE ALMOST ANNIHILATED.

At the battle of Franklin the Missouri Brigade went into the fight 688 strong, and had 109 killed, 242 wounded and 96 captured, making a loss of 447. Gen. COCKERELL was wounded three times, but not seriously. Col. GATES was also wounded. Col. GALLAND and Major PARKER, with a long list of Captains and Lieutenants, were among the killed.

FIGHT WITH REBEL DESERTERS.

We learn, says the Raleigh *Confederate* of the 3d inst., that on the 22d of December, a fight took place at Shoemaker's Gap, between Capts. W. PRICE, Rose and GARTHELL's companies, and some deserters, tories and robbers. They attacked our forces from ambush, but were speedily routed, and severely chastised. They lost fourteen killed, and four wounded, and four were taken prisoners. We lost none in killed and wounded. The woods were fired during the engagement, which caused the discharge of a considerable number of guns which had been thrown away by the enemy. Capt. PRICE was in command of the battalion, and distinguished himself by coolness and bravery, as did his entire command.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. HILL.

The Columbia *Carolinian* says Gen. D. H. HILL passed down the South Carolina Railroad yesterday, under orders to report to Gen. BEAUREGARD, at Charleston.

GALVANIZED YANKEES.

The *Rebel* notices the arrival at Selma, Ala., on the 20th ult., of a detachment of four or five hundred "galvanized Yankees," under the charge of Capt. CLARK and Rice and Adjt. SEYMOUR, of the Tenth Tennessee, on their way to the front. They are (says the *Rebel*,) strong, able-bodied soldiers, mostly foreigners, embracing almost every European nationality, with only a slight mixture of genuine Yankees. Capt. CLARK informed us that almost any number could have been obtained, but that only those were accepted who had no families in the North, and few ties to attach them to that section. They will be distributed through the Irish regiments of the Army of the Tennessee, and fill up their depleted ranks.

VIOLENT TORNADO IN ALABAMA.

"A violent tornado passed over Middle Alabama on the 27th of December, killing fifteen persons, demolishing a large number of houses, and destroying the railroad bridge on the Montgomery and West Point Railroad, twenty miles east of Montgomery. The amount of damage done was immense."

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 8.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE JAMES.

A letter from the Army of the James dated Friday, says: "All is quiet in the department. A severe rain storm has prevailed all day, making the roads almost impassable."

RECONSTRUCTION.

It is known that a bill is pending in the House of Representatives for the reconstruction of the States, the Governments of which have been converted or overthrown by rebellion, thus establishing a rule applicable to them all. Representative WILSON has introduced a substitute for the bill providing that no representatives shall be received from any such State until by act or joint resolution of Congress, approved by the President or passed notwithstanding his objection, it shall be declared that the State has formed a just local government. Republican in form and entitled to representation in Congress. In other words, the substitute proposes to deal with each State separately on its own merits, without establishing a system of readmission applicable to them.

COLUMBIAN TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

The Columbian Typographical Society last night celebrated by a supper its fiftieth anniversary. Among the invited guests were Speaker COLFAX, Representatives, Baldwin, of Massachusetts, Brooks, and Ambrose W. Clark, William Faxon, Chief Clerk of the Navy Department, J.G. Nicoly, the President's Private Secretary, ex-Post-master-General Horatio King, Ben. Perley Poore and other gentlemen, who like themselves have a practical knowledge of printing, who severally responded to the regular toasts, much to the delight of the large assemblage of the craft.

THE NATIONAL LOAN.

The subscriptions to the 10-40 loan, yesterday, amounted to $4,169,000, and to the 7-30 loan, nearly $1,000,000.

Later from New-Orleans.

CAIRO, Ill., Saturday, Jan 7.

The steamer *Henry Ames*, from New-Orleans on the 31st of December, has arrived here with the mails for the North and 34 bales of cotton for St. Louis and 30 for Cincinnati.

The steamship *Creole*, from New-York, had arrived at New-Orleans; also the United States naval transport *Union*, with $4,000,000 for the disbursing officers.

Gen. HURLBUT had issued an order prohibiting officers and soldiers from attending theatres, billiard rooms, drinking saloons, and other places of amusement on the Sabbath day, denouncing the habit as dishonorable and contrary to the duties which soldiers owe to themselves and to the country.

Col. DAVIS, of the First Louisiana Cavalry, has been appointed Brigadier-General, and ordered to report to Gen. CANBY.

A Matamoras paper gives an account of the wreck of the steamer *R. E. Lee*, from Matamoras, off the Rio Grande. Twenty-two of the crew were drowned, and others were picked up on cotton bales by the French bark *Carteliene*.

The same paper also notices the destruction of 600 bales of cotton belonging to merchants in Metamoras.

Middling cotton was selling at Matamoras at 36c.@ 38c.; crushed sugar 16c.@18c., and brown at 9c.@ 10c.

There was little inquiry for cotton at New-Orleans. Floor was firm at a slight advance.

Refugees from Arkansas.

CAIRO, Sunday, Jan. 8.

The steamer, *Lockwood*, from Little Rock, has arrived with 500 refugees, and 50 orphans in a destitute condition. Many of them are sick, and several of them died on their way up. Three other boat loads are coming.

The St. David Outward Bound.

PORTLAND, Sunday, Jan. 8.

The steamer *St. David* sailed at 8:30 o'clock last night, for Londonderry and Liverpool.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Important Expedition under Gen. Grierson.

A Successful Raid on the Rebel Line of Supply.

RESUME OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Particulars of the Pursuit and Escape of Hood.

Detailed Statement of the Union and Rebel Losses.

A NEW CAMPAIGN PROJECTED.

Tennessee Entirely Free from Rebels.

UNION CONVENTION AT NASHVILLE.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Tuesday, Jan. 3, via CAIRO, Friday, Jan. 6.

Gen. DANA has received information from his cavalry force sent out from here on the 21st of December. They struck the Mobile and Ohio Railroad five miles below Corinth, and had, on the 27th, utterly destroyed it to below Oakalona. Twenty-nine bridges, a great deal of trestle work, thirty-two railroad cars, three hundred army wagons and four thousand carriages were destroyed.

FORREST's camp of dismounted men at Everona was dispersed. Six officers and twenty men were captured. The expedition did not lose a man. Gen. GRIERSON has orders to destroy the road as far as Meridian, and release our prisoners at Cotowada if possible.

The New Campaign—Union Convention—Tennessee Clear of Rebels.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, Jan. 5.

All is comparitively quiet in THOMAS' army. The Army of the Cumberland takes a hand in sending Christmas presents, and tenders the President and the people of the United States 10,000 rebel prisoners, and sixty-eight pieces of artillery. The Federal loss in killed and wounded is small. During Hood's campaign, we lost but three locomotives and nineteen cars. Gen. THOMAS was in communication with all parts of his army, and no place of any geographical or military importance fell into the possession of the rebels. There are forty-nine blockhouses on the railroad, between this city and Chattanooga, only four of which were destroyed. The trains ran from here to Chattanooga in eight days after the battle of Nashville. Not a blockhouse upon the Memphis and Charleston road, between Stevenson and Huntsville, was injured, neither did the road sustain the slightest damage whatever. But eight block-houses on all the roads were destroyed. There are one hundred and forty-four in all. These blockhouses are artillery proof. WHEELER threw one hundred and eighty-four shot and shell at one of these institutions during his raid last summer, and failed to bring about a surrender. These blockhouses are estimated to be worth about three thousand dollars, although the cost to the Government is only about four hundred, from the fact that the wood and labor costs nothing.

The last heard from Hood was that portions of his army passed through Jacinto and Rienzi, on the Mobile and Ohio road, and that he was making with all possible speed in the direction of Okalona, Miss. The railroad is cut south of him, and he is without railroad and telegraphic communication from any point of the compass.

In the meantime Gen. THOMAS' superb army is preparing for the new aggressive campaign. Our new base will be upon the Tennessee River, probably at East-port, a small town in Mississippi, about 28 miles north of Florence. This will deprive Nashville of much of its vast importance. The military eye will at a glance comprehend the magnificence and strength of the situation of the Northwest. Florence, Tuscumbia, Iuka and Corinth are all in our possession, and the telegraph will be in operation between these places this week, and railroad communication will speedily follow. This will give us a "belt" of territory with Memphis on the right and Chattanooga and Knoxville on the left.

The entire State of Tennessee, for the first time during the war has been thoroughly cleaned out, and no rebels in arms occupy any of its territory. Gen. THOMAS has officially informed Gov. JOHNSON of this fact, and adds that the State must now keep itself, as his army may soon be operating elsewhere.

There will be a convention of Union men held in this city on Thursday next, for the express purpose of starting the State machinery. This convention will devise some means for the immediate abolition of slavery, and for the election of a Governor. PARSON BROWNLOW will be selected as the candidate for this office. The next regular election in Tennessee, according to the laws of the State, should come off next August. If the abolition of slavery arrested the action of the Legislature, in due process, it could not be brought about in less than four years. The calling of a convention is strictly legal, and remedies this. Governor JOHNSON is determined to have Tennessee all right before he is called upon to perform the duties of Vice-President of the United States.

Whatever the rebels may say, the late expedition into East Tennessee and Northwestern Virginia was a sorry affair for them. Citizens who came away with GILLEM, and who have arrived here, say that the Salt Works cannot again be put in operation.

BENJAMIN C. TRUMAN.

RESUME OF THE CAMPAIGN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Wednesday, Jan. 4.

RETROSPECTIVE.

Although I have furnished the readers of the TIMES full, and, as has been proved, reliable information concerning Hood's campaign, and the battles fought in Tennessee, in winding up, I deem it proper to give a brief retrospective view of the drama from its first inception. Hood, it will be remembered, left Macon early last Fall with 25,000 veteran troops for the express purpose of cutting SHERMAN's communications, and forcing him to evacuate Atlanta. He made his first appearance in our rear upon the railroad between Big Shanty and the Alatoona range. Here FRANCE's division of STEWART's corps was whipped and driven off after it had succeeded in tearing up a few miles of track; however, Gen. SHERMAN withdrew from Atlanta all of his forces except the Twentieth Corps, and went in pursuit of Hood. By this time Hood had made his appearance before Resaca, but could not either bully or fight the Federal commander out of this stronghold. At Dalton he succeeded in tearing up four miles of track, and in capturing eight hundred colored troops. This is all the damage the rebel commander done the Federal communication in Georgia. By this time Gen. SHERMAN was pressing the enemy close in Lookout Valley, and SCHOFIELD was watching him at Ringgold. Our advance skirmished with the rebel rear, and Hood rushed his army, believing that SHERMAN was at his heels, post haste, through Northern Alabama, hardly stopping until he arrived at Florence. Portions of his army even crossed the river, and went as far as Corinth. Here Hood discovered that no pursuit had been made, and later, the fact that SHERMAN had gone back to Atlanta became apparent. In due time SHERMAN's projected campaign through Georgia became known, and the chagrined HOOD, to redeem himself, commenced his Tennessee campaign. The history of this campaign is fresh in the minds of the public. How he was reinforced by portions of DICK TAYLOR's forces and FORREST's cavalry, and how he marched upon Franklin with 40,000 men and was whipped by 17,000, and how he was subsequently whipped, routed and almost annihilated by Gen. THOMAS in front of Nashville, are events of the day.

The campaign has ended. Hood has managed to escape with about 18,000 men and 12 pieces of artillery. My last letter was dated at Spring Hill, Tenn. As I have been an eye-witness of the whole affair, I will make its history complete, by transmitting you the intelligence of what has transpired since the 17th ult.

THE TERMINATION OF THE CAMPAIGN.

On the night of the 18th ult., Hood and most of his infantry struck Pulaski. In the meantime Gen. THOMAS had hardly been out of the saddle, and his fatigued army had seen no rest for three days and three nights, so enthusiastic were they over the results of the two days' battle in front of Nashville, and so anxious were they to finish the thing up with the annihilation of the army that had so long confronted and opposed them.

To annihilate Hood's army would have been a magnificent thing to be sure, and the feasibility of such a performance was canvassed to a lively degree. But the elements were against us certainly. From the 16th to 26th, it rained incessantly, and all operations were performed in a sea of mud. Had this not been the case, the rebel army of Tennessee would long ago ceased to exist. As it is, Hood's army still boasts of an organization, and is composed of men of excellent fighting qualities.

On the 19th Gen. THOMAS' headquarters was at Columbia, his infantry at Pulaski, having with some difficulty crossed Richland Creek, and our cavalry advance had entered Lawrenceburgh, about forty miles to the northwest. After leaving Columbia, CRUFTHAM's corps moved directly south for a distance of some twenty miles, carrying the belief that Hood was striking for Decatur. But Lee and Stewart moved their fragmentary columns upon the Mount Pleasant and Lawrenceburgh roads, the whole rebel rear being protected by FORREST's cavalry, the extreme rear guard, composed of RODEY's command, being manoeuvred by Gen. FORREST himself. This was the fifth day of the movement, and our troops were still buoyed up with the hope of bagging the one-legged chief and his army. On account of the muddy state of the roads, made still more furious by the use of the rebels in their retreat, it was next to impossible to move our artillery and trains. I cannot well describe the scene. The reader must picture to himself one vast avalanche of mud, in which the army floundered—the cavalry up to their horses bellies, the infantry up to above their knees, while the only glimpse one could get of the artillery was an occasional view of the guns and the tops of the wheels. For miles all that was visible of the wagon trains were the canvas-tops.

The general reader may think this an idle story or an exaggerated sketch. But, upon my honor, as a man and an eye-witness, these things are true. I saw a company of artillery at work nearly two hours extricating a twelve-pound Napoleon. They would not have abandoned it quicker than they would have forsaken their fathers and mothers. The equipage was "stalled," the horses were worn out, and it required the entire strength of the company to urge their pet "screech owl" along. Besides, cannonading could be heard "at the front," and they wanted to have a hand in. All this time, as I have stated in a special dispatch, Hood was making his way toward the Tennessee River upon their roads. Portions of his wagon and ambulance train could be seen all along the Lawrenceburgh road, while here and there might be seen cast aside and forever forsaken the truthful serviceable cannon, which, upon many occasions, have hurled death and destruction into the ranks of Father Abraham's patriots. But we struggled on, and the dismal, stormy morning of the 20th finds the victorious, but dirty and hungry army of THOMAS south of Pulaski. Headquarters were pitched in town, and the infantry took a half day's rest, the greater portion of the cavalry being engaged in harrassing the disordered columns of the fleeing enemy.

Gen. STEADMAN, on the 18th, had really cut loose from the main body of THOMAS' army and struck out for a point midway between Decatur and Huntsville. Hood had our right of infantry, with nearly all of WILSON's cavalry on his flank. On this day FRANK CRAIGHEAD very suddenly left the old Decatur road, and threw his corps on the Lawrenceburgh road, and subsequently moved upon the Lexington road, which lies between the two highways above mentioned, it being the direct communication with Bainbridge and Brown's ferry. Up to the 26th headquarters remained at Pulaski, and operations were very slow. Despite all our efforts the runaways gained upon us, and on the evening of this day a portion of LEE's corps, under command of Gen. STEADMAN, had crossed the river at Brown's ferry. This is just nine miles above Florence, and seven miles above the foot of Muscle Shoals. The retreat of Hood and his selection of this place for crossing his army, is the only proof we have that he possessed an atom of sagacity.

Had he attempted to cross his army at Florence, our gunboats would have materially interfered with his designs. STEADMAN, this day, struck near, and crossed the river at Decatur, and passed rapidly toward Florence. Hood had spanned the river with three pontoons, although he used but one, owing to the fact that one was swept away and another rendered unserviceable from its incompleteness. Early on the morning of the 29th the last of the remains of Hood's almost ruined columns crossed the river.

STEADMAN, when last heard from, was near Courtland, Ala., with the main body of his command, while a portion of his forces were at Tuscumbia and South Florence. STEADMAN sent word to-day that Hood was moving rapidly down the Ringl and Brownville roads, and that FORREST's cavalry had wholly disappeared. This latter item, in regard to FORREST, is conclusive that Hood deemed what was left of his infantry safe.

I almost forgot to mention that on the 27th and 28th Gen. WILSON crowded the enemy uncomfortably close, bringing about several engagements in consequence. On the 28th he had a fierce encounter with Gen. RODEY, and at one time there were sixteen thousand cavalry engaged. The contest lasted about an hour, when the rebels suddenly wheeled around, leaving two guns, over 200 killed and wounded, and 400 prisoners in our hands. We lost about 200 killed and wounded.

It is a curious fact that in my figures given heretofore regarding the respective losses in the battle in front of Nashville, I made the Federal loss too large and the rebel loss too small. I have got together all the official facts and figures I could, and the following table is accurate enough to depend upon. I put down 68 pieces of artillery; 56 pieces were taken in battle, the balance were abandoned cannon, which, of course, came into our possession.

There are still 30 pieces of artillery *somewhere* on this side of the Tennessee. Hood came with 110 pieces, and left with less than one-tenth of that amount. It is believed that he buried or drowned it. The reader, in looking carefully over these figures—and they are nearly accurate—will get an idea of what has been done in this campaign. The reader will also be likely to find out who General H. THOMAS is—the man who never lost a battle.

FEDERAL LOSS.

Killed and wounded before the battle of Franklin (about)	100
Killed and wounded at the battle of Franklin (official)	2,100
Killed and wounded at the battle of Nashville, Dec. 15 and 16, (official)	2,900
Killed and wounded since the 16th, (about)	1,000
Total killed and wounded	6,100
Missing before the battle of Franklin, (about)	300
Missing at the battle of Franklin, (official)	360
Missing in the battle of Nashville	200
Missing since—none.	
Total missing	860
Total killed and wounded	6,100
Total missing	800
Total	6,900

As is well understood, we lost no cannon or wagons, coming out of the campaign with all of our paraphernalia of war as complete as when we entered it. No general officer was injured except STANLEY and BRADLEY, both slightly—STANLEY in the neck and BRADLEY in the arm.

Gen. ROUSSEAU lost over a hundred men in his battle near Murfreesboro, which swells our loss to 7,000 strong. Now glance at the

REBEL LOSS.

Killed and wounded before the battle of Franklin, about	100
Killed and wounded at the battle of Franklin	7,000
Killed and wounded at Murfreesboro	100
Killed and wounded in battles of Nashville	2,500
Killed and wounded since battle of Nashville	1,000
Total killed and wounded	10,700
Prisoners taken before the battle of Franklin, (official)	100
Prisoners taken at battle of Franklin, (official)	842
Prisoners taken at Nashville, first day's fight, (official)	2,002
Prisoners taken second day's fight, (official)	4,440
Prisoners taken since	2,000
Total prisoners	9,384
Provost-Marshal GOODWIN's books show an official roll of 8,900 names, but this does not include the last batch captured by WILSON, near Brown's Ferry.	
Total killed and wounded	10,700
Total prisoners	9,384
Total rebel loss	20,084
Total Federal loss	7,000
Total	13,084

Col. PARKHURST has administered the oath and sent to Nashville 900 odd deserters. Hundreds are coming in, and hundreds of men belonging to this section of Alabama, Northern Mississippi and Tennessee have escaped to their homes. Hood didn't conscript a thousand men in all, and they all got away from him. The total loss of the rebels in this campaign will not fall a man short of 22,000. There were two rebel Generals wounded at the battle of Nashville, whose names I have not mentioned before—LEE and BUFORD—swelling the list as follows:

Rebel general officers killed	6
Rebel general officers wounded	8
Rebel general officers captured	5
Total	19
Cannon captured at Murfreesboro	2
Cannon captured in first day's fight at Nashville	18
Cannon captured in second day's fight at Nashville	31
Cannon captured since battle of Nashville, during action	5
Total captured in battle	56
Abandoned by the enemy in their retreat, and sent to the rear	12
Total	68

The reader can well imagine, after reading these figures, what an immense loss the rebels have sustained in the way of wagons, caissons, small arms, &c., &c. I could not do this thing well in attempting to elaborately enumerate in this particular, and comment thereon, therefore I leave it to the reader.

I wish to state once more that the battle of Nashville was a magnificent affair. Everything worked like machinery. All parts of the Federal line moved according to orders, the performance of which reminded one of the putting together of a dove-tailed box. Gen. THOMAS got Hood right where he wanted him, and then put his hands upon him. That good old soldier, A. J. SMITH, arrived just in time, with his 12,000 veteran troops. He entered Nashville from the north, just as SCHOFIELD and STANLEY entered it by the South. Gen. THOMAS, after fourteen days incessant work, most of which time was occupied in organizing and strengthening his cavalry force, on the morning of the 25th ult., arranged his soldiers "all in a row," and moved upon Hood's works—without even proposing to do so. The results are concollated in the figures above.

A NEW CAMPAIGN.

A new campaign is projected, and the army is in motion, the new base of which will be nearer Corinth, Miss., than Nashville. Gen. THOMAS' headquarters will be on the Tennessee River, near Eastport, in a few days.

BATTLE INCIDENTS.

I will give you a few incidents which I have not had an opportunity of mentioning before, in connection with the battle of Nashville.

I was near Gen. THOMAS upon one occasion, when a shower of bullets rained in among his staff—the whole assemblage being less than half a mile from the rebel line. "Why," says the General, "I believe the scoundrels are shooting at me." He did not vacate the premises, however, until duly called him to another part of the field.

Early in the morning of the 16th ult., I saw the following cluster of luminaries on the Granny White Pike, near a neat white residence about half a mile from the rebel line, Gens. THOMAS, SMITH, WEBSTER, MCARTHUR, WILSON, TOWER and WHIPPLE. A shell came directly over their heads, and it is a curious fact that business called some of them elsewhere. Whenever the rebels get to throwing shells quite lively, you ought to see how much open space immediately presents itself. I have often helped to make that space myself.

Just before dark on the 16th, when the result of SMITH's and SCHOFIELD's performance at Bentwood Hills became known, one of SMITH's staff officers rode up to Gen. THOMAS, and said: "Gen. SMITH presents his compliments, General, and requests me to say that the last charge was a grand success. He drove the enemy at all points, captured three general officers, two thousand prisoners and thirty pieces of artillery." "Hurrah!" "Hi! hi!" shouted the staff, and the grim old Commander-in-Chief chuckled, and sent back a world of thanks to Gen. SMITH. The ubiquitous KELLY handed the General a bottle, and he took a square drink. Presently SMITH came up. Gen. THOMAS tapped him on the shoulder, and said: "Thank you, General, thank you. That finishes the battle of Nashville." And it did. All this time the rain was falling in pelting torrents.

I watched the colored troops with a good deal of interest. In company with Capt. BOYD, of Gen. MILLER's staff, and Lieut. BURROUGHS, of Gen. THOMAS' staff, I went up close enough to see the whites of their eyes. As I have stated in my description of the battle, they sustained three temporary repulses. Little Col. THOMPSON, a favorite with all, commanding one of the colored brigades, rode along the line after the third check, and said to his men. "Boys, you must take that hill this time." It was Overton Hill, the most difficult and dangerous to assault of any eminence that was carried, and four brass howitzers (STANFIELD's battery) were pouring a most destructive fire into our ranks. Word came from STEADMAN to take the hill. The colored men were sandwiched between the brigades of white troops, and the column dashed up the hill with a most awful yell. The roar of musketry commenced, and lasted about twelve minutes, and over into the works go the whole command, the colored troops getting inside first. After the hill was taken, the white troops halted, but the colored men went in pursuit, driving the enemy four miles, and capturing three hundred prisoners. Capt. BOYD and myself rode up into the works, half a minute after they fell, and while the guns were hot. To do credit, I must say that in a second after, up rode DOUGHERTY, of the Louisville *Journal*, and Hood, of the Chattanooga *Gazette*. Every one was talking of the charge, and praising the "niggers" in the same breath. Ten minutes after the capture of the hill, whites and blacks were running around together, gathering up the scalps. I'm glad I saw that fight. I'm a living witness of the black man's valor. Three hundred of the poor fellows kissed the earth during the charge, while eighteen of their officers were killed and wounded.

I wish the men that composed STANFORD's battery had been engaged in a worthier cause. They worked their guns until they and their guns were captured. Out of seventy men, forty were killed and wounded. All the commissioned officers were killed. The Commander of the battery was the handsomest man I ever saw. He was shot in the heart, and fell, straight as an arrow, beside one of his guns. He had the prettiest hand and foot I ever saw. He had on a fine pair of boots. Some soldier remarked: "I'll bet those boots were stolen from some of our fellows." "By G—!" says Capt. BOYD, "you haven't got a man in your brigade who can wear that pair of boots." I guess he hit it, too. He had a fine diamond ring on his left little finger, which I reckon isn't there now.

It was growing dark when Capt. BOYD and myself left the front for Nashville. When within a few hundred yards of Overton Hill, we saw a colored soldier walking along the road. I thought he was drunk. On coming up to him, we discovered that he was wounded. How do you suppose he was wounded? First, he was shot right through the body; a second bullet had taken four fingers from his left hand. He was also shot in the leg, arm and shoulder. These bullets all hit him at the same time. And yet he was trying to walk. BOYD halted an ambulance and had him put into it.

Notwithstanding the rain, our own and the enemy's killed and wounded were all cared for in one short half hour after the battle. This shows how complete our hospital and ambulance corps is.

All the prisoners captured by the colored troops were sent to the rear under the "escort" of colored soldiers. Two thousand of the negroes in this fight were born and raised in the vicinity of the battle.

STRAGGLERS.

It beats all how stragglers accumulate in the rear of a field of action. Notwithstanding the battle was not half so severe as Stone River, there were seven thousand stragglers picked up a day or two after the battle. This is one plan of straggling: Three men get together; the one in the middle feigns lameness, and the other two "assist him" along. There are hundreds of other practices, but this is the most common one.

I could relate more incidents, but will leave off with those which I consider most interesting.

BENJAMIN C. TRUMAN.

THE CHANCES FOR A DRAFT.

Important Order Respecting Quotas—300,000 Men Actually to take the Field Under the Last Call—Slow Progress of Recruiting, &c.

Gen. HAYS has received instructions from Washington not to fix the quotas of sub-districts in accordance with the order issued by Provost-Marshal-General Fry, already published, and has been directed to report to the Department all the enlistments up to the 31st day of December. The object of this call for information is probably to arrange new quotas on the basis of the enlistments up to that date. It will be seen, by the order printed elsewhere, that the Government intends to have 300 000 men in the field as the proceeds of the last call in addition to all credits heretofore allowed. No credits will be allowed for officers or invalids, or men enlisted in the navy upon papers, and assigned previous to the 19th day of December, or for anything but able-bodied enlisted men—a very judicious determination on the part of the Government. The contemplated change in the quotas, it is to be hoped, will not deprive New-York of any of the credits which have been so justly awarded to her. Supervisor BLUNT went to Washington last night to see that the interests of the county are protected, and to make the proper representations to the Department. In view of this new order from the Department, and the uncertain position of districts, it will be well for every man who can spare the amount necessary for a substitute, to deposit the money for that purpose at once with the Volunteer Committee. There are now plenty of substitutes offering, and no substitute money in the hands of the committee.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2, 1865.

CIRCULAR No 1.—The attention of Acting Assistant Provost-Marshals-General of States, and Boards of Enrollment, is called to the fact that the quotas assigned under the call of Dec. 19, 1864, for 300 000 men, *must not be reduced* except by actual *enlistments* in the army, navy and marine corps *since the 19 h ult.*

JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

Since the announcement that the quota of New-York was only about 3,500 on the last call, the people seem to have dismissed from their minds all fear of conscription. The County Volunteer Committee only received ninety-two men during the week just past, hardly as many as they formerly had in a single day, and the prospect for this week is not very encouraging. The action of the Board of Supervisors in voting $4,000,000 for the payment of bounties, and the proposal to pay $1,000 to recruits, with the subsequent action of the Volunteer Committee declining to increase the county, has almost stopped recruiting to this county. The men, who are willing to go look around for the highest bounty offered, and finding that New-York is the lowest bidder, go elsewhere. Those who want to enlist here are doubting off with the expectation that the county will be compelled to raise the bounty to $1,000, as recently proposed by the Supervisors. The committee have the money now, and if their efforts to fill the quota are seconded by the people, there will be no draft. And while engaged in the laudable endeavor of avoiding a conscription, they can also obtain first-class men in abundance, if their efforts are put forth in the proper direction.

Railroad Accident.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sunday, Jan. 8.

A sleeping car attached to the train due here at noon to-day, was thrown from the track at Vanderburgh's Bay, two miles above Strattsburgh, the car tumbling in the river. The car contained thirty-five or forty passengers, who were all more or less injured by the shock, and cut with glass by breaking out the windows in endeavoring to escape death from drowning. A brakeman, named KNAPP, was badly hurt. A regular passenger car was also thrown from the track, but did not go into the river. Superintendent TOUCEY's gang of men cleared the rubbish, and the road is all right again. The accident was caused by the breaking of a wheel.

THE BANKS OF NEW-YORK.

Annual Report of the Superintendent of the Banking Department.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Dec. 21, 1864.

To the Honorable the Legislature, of the State of New-York:

During the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1864, three incorporated banks, whose charters expired on the 1st of January last, have reorganized as associations, under the General Banking Law, with an aggregate capital of $1,150,000. One new association, with a capital of $100,000, and one individual banker, have also commenced business within the same period.

BANKING CAPITAL.

The banking capital of the State on Sept. 26, 1863, as shown by the quarterly report of that date, was.....$109,258,147
By the quarterly report of Sept. 24, 1864.. 107,366,048

Apparent decrease with the year..... $1,951,199

This result has been produced by the extinction of one incorporated bank through the expiration of its charter (Seventh Ward Bank)—by the reduction of the capital of another through legislative permission (Rochester City Bank)—by the relinquishment of business under the state System by several associations, and by the reduction of reported capital on the part of several individual bankers, in view of anticipated taxation. It should be borne in mind in this connection, that whilst the law requires every banking association to have a capital of not less than $100,000, paid or secured to be paid, individual bankers are not required to have any specific amount of capital, as the whole property of the banker is made liable for the debts he may incur. But, preliminary to the commencement of the business of banking, associations are required to deposit securities in the department to the amount of $100,000, and individual bankers to the amount of $50,000. Such deposit, however, is rather a matter of form than substance, since the securities may subsequently be reduced to an amount equal to the circulating notes received from the department.

The whole amount of circulating notes issued and outstanding on the 30th of September, 1864, was $40,118,635. This sum was divided as follows:

To banking associations and individual bankers.....$34,514,116
To incorporated banks.....5,601,519

Total circulation issued.....$40,118,635

Of the notes thus furnished, there was on the 24th of September, 1864, the sum of $7,179,174 in the vaults of the institutions to which it was issued. Thus leaving in actual circulation, at that period, $32,939,461.

The total amount of circulating notes issued and outstanding on the 30th of September, 1863, was.....$42,192,645
On the 30th of September, 1864, it was.....40,118,635

Decrease of circulation within the year.... $2,074,010

The following table will show the progress and variation in the capital and book-note circulation of the State during a series of years:

	Capital.	Circulation.
September, 1854	$83,713,288	$43,962,535
September, 1855	85,899,590	41,159,794
September, 1856	97,896,301	43,492,465
September, 1857	107,502,559	41,343,929
September, 1858	109,963,650	35,407,180
September, 1859	111,997,048	36,581,376
September, 1860	111,834,347	38,934,809
September, 1861	109,982,324	36,606,140
September, 1862	109,668,042	42,299,838
September, 1863	109,258,147	42,192,645
September, 1864	107,366,948	40,118,635

The circulation above stated consists of the whole amount issued and outstanding on the books of this department at the close of each fiscal year. Of course, the amount in actual circulation was at all times less by several millions of dollars, being held on hand or by the banks to which it had been issued.

The effect of the severe financial revulsion which marked the close of 1857, is shown in the largely diminished circulation of the years 1858 and 1859; while the commencement of the civil war in which we are still engaged, is shown in the falling off in 1861. But it is interesting to note that at no time during the era of prodigal issue of paper money, which has distinguished the present suspension of specie payments, have the banks of this State abused the privilege accorded to them. On the contrary, it is conclusively shown that with largely increased capital and resources, their circulation has not risen to what it was in 1854 and 1856; and that it is now less by three millions eight hundred and forty-three thousand nine hundred dollars than it was ten years ago. The charge of excessive issues of currency, which has been so sedulously urged against State banks, is shown to be groundless in respect to the well-managed institutions of New-York.

SECURITIES HELD IN TRUST.

The securities held in trust for the redemption of the notes issued to banking associations and individual bankers, at the close of the fiscal year, were $37,303,524 05, to cover a circulation of $34,514,116. It will be borne in mind that incorporated banks do not deposit securities in this department, except in a few cases where additional circulation has been issued to them under special laws. The amount thus held is $284,896 93. The securities held for trust companies amount to $100,000. It will thus be seen that the total value of the securities held in trust at the period mentioned was $37,688,420 98.

The securities thus deposited were composed of the following items, viz.:

Bonds and mortgages	$2,644,071 00
New-York State stock	1,793,40 10
United States stock	17,889,9 0 00
Illinois State stock	327,400 00
New-York and United States stock held for the regular banks	22 000 00
Cash held for incorporated banks	262,896 93
Auburn City stock held for United States Trust Company	100,000 00
Cash in deposit for closing said failed associations and Buffalo Trust Company	94,362 96
Total	$37,688,420 98

In bonds and mortgages there has been a decrease during the fiscal year of $315,026 47. They are no longer received as security for circulating notes. There has also been a decrease of New York State stock during the same period of $1 249 400; of Illinois stock, $23 543, and an increase in United States stock of $2,142,140.

INCORPORATED BANKS AND BANK FUND.

The charters of all incorporated banks of the State, (with the exception of the Bank of the Manhattan Company and the Bank of the New-York Dry Dock Company, which are unlimited,) will expire on the 1st of January, 1866. The Rochester City Bank surrendered its charter in October last, by a vote of its stockholders, in accordance with legislative permission granted in chapter 10, laws of 1864. The six remaining banks, whose charters will expire on or before stated, have a capital of $3,5 0,000, and are authorized to circulate $2 775 000. Thus, with the exception of the two institutions above named, the year 1865 will witness the extinction of the system of incorporated banking within this State. When the contributions to the bank fund, due Dec. 31, 1865, shall have been paid, there will remain a balance to the credit of the fund, after providing for all outstanding stock issued on its behalf, of about $85 000. The fund thus accumulated was designed to secure the redemption of the notes of insolvent safety fund banks. But the successful issue of several insolvent institutions, and the failure of others, exhausted the contributions on hand, and mortgaged those of the future to such an extent that the fund ceased to be regarded as a means of redemption; and, consequently, the outstanding issues of the Lewis County Bank, Yates County Bank, and Bank of Orleans, have been left in the hands of the community, save so far as they have been absorbed by the receivers appointed to administer upon the effects of the defunct institutions. According to the latest returns there would seem to be still outstanding, or in the hands of receivers, $168 043 of the notes of the aforesaid banks. As a considerable period has elapsed since their failure, very little of this circulation is still in first hands, and much of it has probably been destroyed in view of its regarded worthlessness. Whether the fund on hand shall be applied in the redemption of notes, and if so, in what order, or what disposition is to be made of it eventually, should be indicated either by legislative or judicial action. An adjustment of the question in some authoritative form seems in every way desirable.

It appears from the report of the Comptroller of the Currency, made to Congress at the opening of the present session, that one hundred associations have been organized in this State under the act of Congress to provide a national currency, with an aggregate capital of $20,599,175 03, and having a circulation of $12 584,950. Of this number, more than nine-tenths are original organizations, and to this extent an addition to the banking capital of, and institutions doing business within, the State. Whether required by the necessities of the community, or whether the capital can be profitably employed in this branch of business, time and experience can alone determine. The system has in some measure the attraction of novelty, and is buoyed up by the gratuitous bestowment of currency, the receipt and payment of these notes in all governmental operations, and the prospect of deposits by the collectors and disbursers of public revenue. Few seem to take cognizance of the fact that it comes into existence on a wave of public expenditure such as has never been witnessed in this, and, with a single exception, in no other country; that it is floated upon an ocean of irredeemable paper, whose ebb and flow no human intellect can regulate, or whose currents and whirlpools no intelligence can fully determine. Without waiting for the return of the business of the country to its normal condition—ignoring the lessons taught by the great revulsion which followed the war of 1812-'15, and which has crowded every bankable expansion of paper credit—our people having striped at the conclusion that the Congressional system of banking promises profitable results, rush into it with all the impetuosity inherent in our national character. As a paper currency system it unquestionably possesses great advantages over the unsecured circulation which has prevailed in other States. The essential features are transcripts from the banking laws of New-York, applied to a wider theatre of operations, and doing for other States what our own experience has wisely suggested for this. But in so far as it stimulates the creation of banks of issue, and increases the already exaggerated amount of currency, its effect is to be deprecated. It is enough, however, for our present purpose, to show that the system adopted by Congress has taken a strong hold upon the public mind, and bids fair to become the settled policy of the country. In many respects it has been materially amended since its first adoption, and it is to be hoped that other improvements suggested by experience will be as readily engrafted by Congressional action. It is also desirable that this should be done as early as practicable, before diverse interests shall have ripened into opposition, and thus render emendation difficult of attainment.

Regarding the national system as an established fact, what should occur action in view of the circumstances? To me it seems obviously proper that the laws of the State should be so amended as to recognize and legalize the subscriptions organized under the act of Congress, so that there may exist no apparent conflict of jurisdiction between the general and State Governments. At present no banking organizations are allowed within the State, except as formed and regulated under legislative authority. While I am still of the opinion that Congress has no constitutional power to establish corporations within the States, there are others, far more capable of judging, and higher in position, who find ample warrant in the constitution for the action taken in authorizing banking associations within our borders. With the popular feeling strongly in favor of the system, and with an hundred institutions in operation under the Congressional law, it is difficult to perceive any practical good that can result from antagonism, whilst its continuance may be productive of unnecessary litigation. In this spirit it seems to me that policy as well as courtesy call for the abolition of such parts of existing statutes as render the establishment of national organizations for banking purposes unlawful within the State.

Fifteen banking associations have given notice of their intention to close the business of banking under the State laws. The most of these have done so as a preparatory step toward reorganization under the law of Congress. Many others are known to be perfecting arrangements for a similar transition. There are many considerations which render it desirable that the intended change should be rendered as expeditious, and with as little disturbance to existing business relations, as practicable. The only method now open is through the tedious process of winding up the State institution, dividing its assets amongst the stockholders, and organizing an institution *de novo*. It must be quite obvious even to casual reflection, that if a bank should carry over to the new system its extra means, with its established relations intact, it will add a strength and stability to that system which it could not derive from a mere addition of new capital. If the banks are to be denuded of their accumulated profits, their specie dissipated by sale and consequent dispersion, with other disadvantages resulting from liquidation, it is the community, rather than the stockholders, who would suffer from such a weakening of the banking resources of the State. Not that I subscribe in the notion that it is within the power of the Legislature to force an individual stockholder into a new contract, not subscribed to by himself, under the jurisdiction and with liabilities diverse from those into which he originally entered. But the Legislature may unquestionably provide for the transfer of existing property and liabilities to the new organization, on the consent of the stockholders of the original association; and for ascertaining the value of pecuniary interests, (with a view to an equitable adjustment with those who prefer to retire,) without resort to actual liquidation. Upon no point is the State constitution more authoritative and explicit than upon the duty of the Legislature to provide for the redemption of bank notes in specie. Under the speculative price which now pertains to that representative of value, there is the strongest temptation for banks to sell their coin and trust to fortuitous circumstances in the future for the means of meeting their obligations in specie.

The progress of this depletion will be best appreciated by observing the amount of specie held by the banks of this State at the following periods, viz:

September, 1862	$19,283,981
September, 1863	31,01,,58
September, 1864	20,473,633

The following loss of more than *ten and a half millions of dollars in specie* within the last year.

The National Currency Act requires the associations formed under it to keep on hand certain reserves in "lawful money of the United States;" but all understand that, under existing law, this designation applies as much to legal-tender notes as to specie. Hence it is to be feared that instead of carrying over to the new system the specie now in the vaults of State institutions, and thus preparing for the earliest possible resumption of specie payments, they may be forced by mercenary individuals into denuding themselves of the only means of fulfilling their constitutional obligations. It would seem to be the dictate of sound policy in the Legislature to obviate such a result, so far as it can be done consistently with the rights of individuals and the interests of the whole community. An Enabling Act, having for its object the transfer of banks from State to National jurisdiction, was passed at the last session of the Legislature. It seemed to me defective in scope as well as in details, but having in a measure learned that "unasked advice is, usually, unwelcome advice," I did not feel myself authorized to intrude my views in the premises. The bill failed to go into effect through lack of Executive approval. Time having more fully demonstrated the requirements of the case, I doubt not your Honorable Body will do all that is requisite to subserve the public interests. Whilst nothing should be allowed to impair the safety of the bill-holder, provision might be made for the substitution of cash deposit, and the withdrawal of securities after a certain proportion of the outstanding circulation shall have been returned and destroyed. This can be done now, after the return of 90 per cent. of the circulation outstanding at the time of the notice to the Superintendent, of intention to close business as a State bank. In many cases the circulation has been already so reduced prior to notice, that it will be quite impossible to return the required 90 per cent.; and yet, till this point is attained, an equivalent amount in stocks must be held in the department, whilst a deposit of cash would be equally available in the redemption of the notes, and would allow the bank to dispose of its stocks, should it deem such course preferable. I think that 75 or 80 per cent. of redemption might be adopted as the point at which the substitution of a cash deposit might be allowed without detriment to the public. Experience has demonstrated that six years is not too long a period wherein to allow the return of notes for final redemption. Even then a considerable sum is frequently left unredeemed; and if the period was shortened, the loss to the community would be much more serious.

STATE BANKS.

While the Legislature may with propriety smooth the way for the transition of such institutions as may desire to change from State to national banks, there will still remain many of the most useful and stable banks who prefer to maintain their allegiance to the State system. Whatever may be their ulterior course, they are, for the present, to remain where they are—being satisfied with their privileges, and desirous of seeing the national system tested by the financial crisis which looms up in the future, before committing themselves irrevocably to its pressure and prosperous conditions. It is within the power of Congress to thwart these reasonable wishes by oppressive legislation, which shall leave to State banks no alternative but to go out of existence altogether or merge themselves in the national system. Already the taxes imposed are exceedingly onerous, but so long as they are not of a discriminating character as between the two systems, they will be cheerfully borne as a contribution to the necessities of the country. But whilst Congress favors the national banks by giving credit and circulation to their notes, and while the Government bestows largesses upon them in the shape of gratuitous engraving, printing and paper, as well as deposits without interest—it would seem equally the duty of the State Legislature to protect and foster the institutions that have come into existence under its mandate, and that have so well sustained the interests of the business community and the commercial reputation of the State. It would in some measure relieve the State banks if the present restriction upon the deposit of securities in this department were removed. By the existing law, one-third of the aggregate amount of stock held for the redemption of circulation issued, must be New-York State stock. Now this stock, bearing for the most part an interest of five and six per cent., has for a long time borne a high premium, and has thus settled to the purchaser a very small rate of interest. Its continued diminution has made it difficult of attainment; so that when any portion of the loan has reached maturity, and the stock has been withdrawn from the department for payment, the banks have found it difficult and expensive to obtain more New-York stock to replace that which has been canceled. There was extinguished during the year 1864 $1,600,000 of the canal debt, and $1,789 000 will be paid during the year now at hand. In view of this continued curtailment of the stock of the State, I respectfully submit that no evil would result from allowing the deposit of either New-York or the United States stock as the basis for bank circulation, at the option of the parties making the deposit. Even if such course should result in lessening the premium now demanded on our State stocks, the character of the loan must always make it a favorite investment with capitalists, savings banks, executors, &c., who look more to the ultimate safety of the investment than the amount of interest realized. Besides, there are many banks that would still prefer to retain their New-York stocks as security for the redemption of their notes, leaving little ground of apprehension that any injurious results would flow from granting to the banks and bankers of the State the option to which I have adverted. At any rate, whilst the public would still be protected by the capital and profits of a well-managed business, as well as by the stocks deposited in the Bank Department, the banks would be placed on more of a footing of equality with rival institutions, who are required to deposit only the securities of the General Government for the ultimate redemption of their notes.

STATE TAXATION.

The burdens imposed upon our citizens by the struggle through which the country is passing are felt through all the ramifications of society. Not only is it perceived in the enhanced price of the means of subsistence, but the taxes, direct and indirect, on every species of business and property, bear heavily on the community. The great desideratum to be aimed at is equality in the imposition of these burdens. The most formidable and threatening danger to the public credit will be found to arise from inequality, real or fancied, in the distribution of the weight of taxation which the country will for many years be called to bear. The rich men, out of his plenitude, may be able to bear these exactions with comparative ease, for he will still have a remainder upon which he can securely rest. But the man of limited resources, whose energies are strained to attain the means of subsistence for himself and family, upon his shoulders, must bear a painfully sensible portion of every succession of the weight under which he struggles. Unhappily, the class of capital too often finds the means of evading the due share of responsibility to the Government, and of throwing upon the less fortunate fellow-citizens burdens which legitimately belong to himself. It is so much easier to hide a thousand dollars than it is to hide one's sense, that it is scarce to be wondered at that so much property escapes taxation, or that so many individuals should be found making false returns of the amount of annual income received by them.

The attention of the public is chiefly directed to the overshadowing public debt accumulating against the National Government, to the payment of the accruing interest, and to the collection of a revenue in some degree commensurate with the vast expenditures entailed by the existing war. Enormous as is this drain upon the resources of the country, these are amply sufficient to meet the demand, if the weight to be borne be distributed through a proper series of years, and if the present exactions be appropriated with a wisdom suitable to the occasion. But when we see a committee which is supposed to embody the highest financial, commercial and statistical information of the House of Representatives spend six months in *perfecting* a revenue bill, and then offer three hundred and fifty amendments to the bill thus perfected, and pass them, without allowed debate or scrutiny, under the previous question, the public confidence must be strong indeed which is not shaken in view of the results. The necessity for efficient action on the part of our State authorities is enhanced by the fact, that not only must New-York contribute most largely to the necessities of the general government, but she must also meet an enormous increase of domestic debt, resulting from local bounties to volunteers, as well as the enhanced military and civil expenditures of the State. In many sections the tax for the first-named object, voluntarily imposed, has fallen with almost crushing effect on many citizens; and while to this shall be added State and county taxes, it will require both patriotism and patriotism to meet the exactions, without inflicting an outcry that shall be distinctly heard in the halls of legislation. In view of these circumstances, it seems to me the first and highest duty which the Legislature owes to its constituents *thoroughly to revise the laws of taxation*—making them far more searching and effective than they are at present. It is to be regretted that the exigencies of the nation should have induced Congress to anex to the stocks issued by the United States an *exemption from State and municipal taxation*. It would seem to be quite enough that the fortunate holders of these securities should receive their interest in gold, (thus getting from twelve to fifteen per cent. per annum in currency,) without finding in them a refuge from taxation also to the extent of investments therein. On this subject I adopt, as expressive of my own sentiments, the following extracts from a report made by a majority of the Committee on Banks to the last Assembly:

"In view of the taxation which must necessarily follow in the train of national, State and local debt, already incurred, it becomes of the highest moment that the burdens to be imposed should be justly distributed. Even if all the property in the community should be reached, the exactions will fall upon many with a severity to which any history hitherto furnishes no parallel. That under any system which may be devised, there will be inequalities, is quite certain; but care should be taken to guard against evasions, and to make the imposition as imperative against the movements of the rich as against the lesser but more apparent possessions of the middling classes. It was the exemption of the wealthy, navy and judges from taxation, which overbuilt largely the French revolution; whilst the public debt of England is borne with comparative cheerfulness, from a general conviction that the burdens which it imposes are equally distributed among all classes and interests. Least of all will the community be found to tolerate a privileged class, either of corporations or individuals, who, more deeply interested in the maintenance of public order and free government than any other, shall shrink from contributing equally to the cost imposed in the protection of the rights and liberty of the nation. It is deeply to be regretted that Congress has carried the immunity annexed to investments in the stocks and securities of the United States so far as to exempt them from "taxation by or under State or municipal authority." The primary effect of this exemption is more particularly evident in the case of corporations. The banks of this State hold United States stocks to an amount far beyond their aggregate capital stock. Could this exemption, therefore, be made operative in their case, *it would at once remove one hundred and nine millions of dollars from the track of State and local taxation*, and throw the accumulated burden upon property in other forms. When it is borne in mind that the aggregate amount of the national debt already exceeds *two thousand millions of dollars*, and that an equivalent amount of property is to be withdrawn from taxation, the cause for apprehend dissatisfaction results to the public faith and credit from such an extension of the exemption principle."

It will scarcely be contended that if private capitalists use as much their property from taxation by investment in Government securities, that corporations may not with equal propriety avail themselves of the same immunity. But it would be especially unjust to deny this privilege to our own banks, if the rival institutions authorized by Congress are to escape taxation under this cover. On this point the report to which I have already adverted justly observes:

"Short-sighted must that person be who fails to discern in the not distant future a crisis that will put to too severe test all representatives of financial values. In view of the approaching exigency, is it not the dictate of sound policy to shield the institutions which have stood the test of experience, and to preserve to the people of the State the system of banking which practical sagacity has rendered safe, free and adapted to the necessities of the business community? The attainment of this end must be secured, if it is to be reached at all, not by exemption from the burdens incident to property in other forms, but by placing all on an equal footing in this respect: by subjecting rival institutions doing business within the State to the same extent of taxation as the banks which derive their rating from Legislative authority. The law under which the State now collects payment of taxes, irrespective of their investment in United States securities, be not sufficient to reach all property invested in moneyed corporations, regardless of their origin, then its provisions should be enlarged and offered until justice in this respect is attained. Although the public mind has been assiduously cultivated into the belief that the action of Congress is omnipotent, and that its fiat cannot be questioned by State authority, there are those who believe its efficiency is circumscribed within certain limits, and that outside of these it is within the province of State authority to clip the wings of Congressional assumption, even though backed by all the patronage of the Treasury Department."

Over twenty millions of dollars have already been invested in the capital of National Banks in this State, and the ratio of increase promises to be much greater for the year to come. So obviously just is it that this property should contribute its share to the burdens of the State in which these institutions are located, that Congress, at its last session, in its amendment to the National Currency Bill, provided "that nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent all the shares in any of the said associations, held by any person or body corporate, from being included in the valuation of the personal property of such person or corporation in the assessment of taxes imposed by or under State authority, at the place where such bank is located, and not elsewhere, but not at a greater rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of such State: Provided, further, that the tax so imposed under the laws of any State upon the shares of any of the associations authorized by this act shall not exceed the rate imposed upon the shares in any of the banks organized under authority of the State where such association is located."

To make this provision operative, an amendment of the tax laws becomes imperative. Originally the method above indicated prevailed in this State for the taxation of bank stock; but at present the laws recognize and assess the capital in gross, or rather on an aggregate valuation equal to the capital of each bank, association or moneyed corporation and their surplus earnings (less real estate, &c.) (if such surplus). Nor do our laws recognize the taxation of personal property save at the place where the persons possessed may reside. These discrepancies should be obviated by the adoption of a law fully covering the whole subject, and, I think, should be made uniformly applicable to all the corporations and associations within the State. It may be urged that under such system the stock belonging to foreigners, or the citizens of other States would escape taxation. But this can be guarded against by providing that the cashier of each institution shall, in the case stated, deduct from the first dividend accruing after the imposition of a tax an amount equal to its payment. Such, if I mistake not, is the method adopted in some, if not all, of the States where the taxation of corporate shares prevails. With such a method made applicable to State and National banks, no reasonable ground of complaint could exist, as the burdens and advantages would be equally shared.

As to individual property invested in United States stocks, Congress has set the example of taxing the income therefrom, though at a less per centage than is imposed on income derived from other sources. But as the public faith is pledged against taxation of the principal thus invested, Congress will eventually be forced to the adoption of an alternative whereby the public faith may be protected and justice done to the other property interests of the country. Fortunately, the right has been reserved to discharge the greater portion of the stocks to which this immunity attaches, at the end of five and ten years. It will then be within the legitimate power of Congress to replace the present stock with one free from the attribute which cannot fail to become odious in the eyes of the community. So long as the struggle for national life continues, the momentous issues involved will serve the people of the loyal States up to any sacrifice, and bold in subjection all popular clamor, however strongly evoked. But when this pressure is removed, when nothing diverts the public mind from the call for heavy, incessant payment, no party or administration will be able to stand which does not recognize to the fullest extent the fair, just, equal distribution of the public burdens. The germ of repudiation, if it ever inscribes (which may God forbid) will be found imbedded in the exemptions of which capitalists and corporations are now so eager to avail themselves. Would that a wise forecast on the part of all concerned might enable us to escape this greatest danger to the credit and honor of our country.

CONCLUSION.

The amount of securities transferred from this department, and countersigned by the Treasurer, during the past year, has been of

Stocks	$6,417,856 00
Bonds and mortgages	216,976 47
Total	$7,394,832 47

The names and compensation of the persons employed in this department will be found among the tables appended to this report. Under the increased cost of all the necessaries of life, and in accordance with the action of the Legislature, in increasing the compensation of the clerks in the various offices of the State Departments, I asked and obtained the addition of dollars to the salary of each book-keeper and register for the present year. I thought it to be only a reasonable precaution, preferable to a premature increase of salary, which remains after the occasion for it has passed away. The unfinished business, consequent upon the changes in progress on the part of banks, will render necessary the present number of registers, and the force will be materially reduced from the 1st of January proximo.

Trusting that the action of the Legislature upon the subjects presented in this report may be productive of satisfactory results, both to the banks and the community, it is respectfully submitted.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28, 1864.

10 o'clock P. M.

The board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—James Hayes, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtaling, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

This minutes of the meeting held December twenty-four were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Brophy—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Messrs. Byrnes & Cooper to place a sign in front of their premises, number one hundred and sixteen East Broadway, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Brophy—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Henry Devlin to place a sign in front of his premises, number four hundred and forty-seven Pearl-street, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Jaques—

Resolved, That the following protest of Councilman Jaques be received and entered on the minutes:

The undersigned does protest against the action of the Board of Councilmen, on the twenty-seventh of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, on the twenty-six resolutions and ordinances, being General Orders numbers two hundred and eighty-eight, two hundred and eighty-nine, two hundred and ninety, three hundred and sixty-six, three hundred and thirty-seven, three hundred and thirty-eight, three hundred and forty, three hundred and forty-seven, three hundred and forty-eight, three hundred and forty-nine, three hundred and fifty-one, three hundred and fifty-two, five hundred and ninety-seven, six hundred and twenty-four, six hundred and twenty-six, six hundred and twenty-nine, six hundred and thirty, six hundred and thirty-one, six hundred and thirty-two, six hundred and thirty-three, six hundred and thirty-four, six hundred and thirty-five, six hundred and thirty-seven, six hundred and thirty-eight, six hundred and fifty-nine, six hundred and sixty-four, six hundred and sixty-five, on the following grounds:

1. That the same were acted on together, and not singly, the Ayes and Noes being called once only on the passage of all.

2. A division of the question being called for, Councilman Jaques was refused, in violation of rule fourteen of the rules of this board.

3. The passage of two or more distinct resolutions or ordinances by one vote is an unparalleled violation of parliamentary rules and the rights and privileges of members.

D. R. JAQUES.

Councilman Hagerty moved that said resolution be laid upon the table.

Which was carried.

By Councilman Webster—

Whereas, This board has heard of the decease of Augustus Purdy, late Clerk of Arrears in the Finance Department; and

Whereas, It is eminently fit and proper that the Common Council should manifest their respect to the memory of a public officer, who always faithfully discharged the duties of every public position by him held, and express their deep regret at the great loss sustained by the public in the decease of one whose peculiar qualifications eminently fitted him for the performance of those trusts which conduced to the public welfare.

Whereas The deceased Augustus Purdy, whose genial nature made every man his friend, whose probity of conduct and integrity of character won him the esteem of all, the devoted husband and the loving father, his loss is an irreparable one to his family and friends; therefore

Resolved, That the Common Council hereby tender to the sorrow-stricken and bereaved family of the deceased their sincere sympathy for them in the affliction which on all-wise Providence has seen fit to impose upon them, and commend them to Him who is a father to the fatherless and the orphans' friend.

Resolved, That a properly engrossed copy of this preamble and resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

BILLS.

By Councilman Jaques—

Bill of Thomas Tiers, amounting to ten dollars, for filling up election poll of Eighth District, Sixteenth Ward.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Councilman Repper—

Bill of C. Burns, amounting to ten dollars, for filling up election poll of Fifteenth District, Seventeenth Ward.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Councilman Repper—

Bill of Henry Cogan, amounting to ten dollars, for filling up poll of Tenth Election District, Seventeenth Ward.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of A. Norris, Treasurer of the St. Luke's Hospital, for the sum of two thousand and eighty-seven dollars and sixty-two cents, to enable him to pay an assessment against the St. Luke's Hospital, for opening Madison-avenue from Forty-second to Eighty-sixth-street, amounting to one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars; also for paving Fifth-avenue, from Forty-ninth to Sixty-first street, for the sum of nine hundred and thirty-seven dollars and sixty cents; the amount to be charged to the account of "Donations."

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Patrick McNamara, for the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars, for loss of horse on the eleventh day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and charge the same to the appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the following-named persons for services, &c., rendered to the Committee appointed to celebrate the Fourth of July:

W. R. Whitford, for ringing bell	$2 25
W. G. Wilson	2 50
Sunday Times, for advertising	21 75

—and charge the amount to the account of City Contingencies.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health with resolution, that the low and sunken lots on the south side of Seventy-eighth-street, between First and Second avenues, be filled in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Assessments, with resolution, that the Comptroller be authorized to draw his warrant in favor of Thomas P. Cummings, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, for the sum of five hundred dollars, to be applied by said Cummings in payment of the taxes assessed upon the "New Sailors' Home" for the years 1863 and 1864, and charge the same to the account of "Donations."

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Ryan moved that the Committee on Sewers be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Sewers of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from the Sixth-avenue to and through Manhattan-street, to the intersection of Tenth-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

Councilman Ryan moved that the Committee on Sewers be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Sewers of the Board of Aldermen, with resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Seventy-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

Councilman Ryan moved that the Committee on Sewers be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Sewers of the Board of Aldermen, with resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Eighty-third-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

Report of Special Committee of the Board of Councilmen on Archbishop Hughes' Memorial, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Benjamin F. Brady, for the sum of three thousand dollars, in payment for the memorial prepared by him for the Corporation of this city, relative to the death of the late John Hughes, Archbishop of the Diocese of New-York, and that the said amount be taken from the appropriation of "City Contingencies," or any other appropriation having an unexpended balance requisite to meet the same.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATION.

A communication was received from the Clerk of the Board, transmitting the complete figures of the Canvass of the November and December elections, one thousand eight hundred and sixty four.

Which was received, and the usual number of copies directed to be published in document form.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant to the order of James Macdonough, for the sum of four hundred and twenty dollars, for music and a collation furnished at the reception of the Fifty-first Regiment.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative — Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Mrs. Rohn, for music furnished the Sixty-ninth Regiment, on the occasion of the funeral of General Michael Corcoran, by Rohn's brass band, for the sum of one hundred and fifty-five dollars, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Hough talin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandeu, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—20.

Negative—Councilman Jaques—1.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that the vacant lots bounded by Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, Broadway and Seventh-avenue, be fenced in, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was recommitted to Committee on Public Health.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that the sidewalks on the southerly side of Twenty-second-street, between First and Third avenues, be flagged and relaged where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the vacant lots bounded by Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, Broadway and Seventh-avenue, be fenced in, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was recommitted to Committee on Public Health.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that the sidewalks on the southerly side of Twenty-second-street, between First and Third avenues, be flagged and relaged where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the vacant lots on the south side of Thirty-fourth-street, between the Seventh-avenue and Broadway, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

Report of Committee on Public Health of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the vacant lots on the south side of Thirty-fifth-street, and on the westerly side of Broadway, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth-streets, the northerly side of Fifty-fourth street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, and on the easterly side of Eighth-avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

Report of Committee on Public Health of Board of Aldermen, with resolution, that the low and sunken lots numbers four hundred and thirty-two, four hundred and thirty-four and four hundred and thirty-eight West Forty-second-street, be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefore be adopted.

Which was recommitted to Committee on Public Health.

Communication from the Comptroller, with draft of ordinance, making additional appropriations for one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was recommitted to the Committee on Finance.

Report of Committee on Public Health in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the vacant lots on the northeast corner of Twenty-third-street and Fifth-avenue be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the sidewalks in Fifty-first-street, between Third and Lexington avenues, be flagged and relaged where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was recommitted to the Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the sidewalks in Fifty-first-street, between Third and

dustrial schools and lodging-houses of said society, the same to be charged to the account of Charities and Donations.

Which was laid over.

Councilman Keenan moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that the sidewalk on the east side of the Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets, and in Thirty-ninth street, between Fourth and Lexington avennes, be flagged and reflagged where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Hagerty—

Resolved, That the Clerk be and he is hereby directed to publish the complete proceedings of this Board in the New-York Daily News in the same manner as now published by the Tribune.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—18.

Negative—Councilmen Hagerty, Jaques—2

Report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be empowered to pay to the heirs of Lawrence Weisborn, deceased, the sum of ninety dollars, being the amount due him for services as Janitor to the Assistant Treasurer of the Sixth Senatorial District, rendered during the months of January and February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and that he pay the same out of the present appropriation for the "Volunteers' Soldiers' Family Aid Fund."

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—18.

Report of Committee on Salaries and Offices, in favor of adopting resolution that the Board concur with the Board of Aldermen in ordering paid the bill of Charles Rourke, amounting to twenty dollars, for distributing reports of Committee on Finance of the Board of Aldermen.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—18.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Bridget Mulhare, the mother of John Mulhare, for the sum of three hundred dollers, as a donation for injuries received during the riot in July last, and charge the same to the account of "Donations."

Councilman Brandon moved to amend said resolution, by striking therefrom the word "Donations," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "City Contingencies, or other unexpended appropriations."

Which was carried.

The resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilman Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

Negative—Councilmen Hagerty, Jaques—2.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, relative to remunerating George Smith, Foreman of Hose Company number four.

Which was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Mrs. Cochran, Treasurer of the Sick Assistance Society, for the sum of five hundred dollars, as a donation in aid of the funds of said society, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of donations.

Councilman Repper moved that the paper be referred to Committee on Finance.

Which was carried.

MOTION.

Councilman Keenan moved that when the board adjourns, it do so to meet on Thursday, December twenty-nine, at one o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals and contract for building a pier at the foot of Forty-first-street, North river, forthwith.

Which was recommended to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Russell moved that the Committee on Salaries and Offices be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Salaries and Offices in favor of adopting resolution, that the salary of the Engineer of the new Court-house (Fourth District Court) be increased to the sum of one thousand dollars per annum, the same to take effect from the date of the passage of this resolution.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman Brice moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President pro tem. declared that the Board stood adjourned to Thursday, 29th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Australasian	Jan. 11.	New-York	Liverpool.
Etna	Jan. 14.	New-York	Liverpool.
City of London	Jan. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Jan. 18	Boston	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	Jan. 21.	New-York	Liverpool.
China	Jan. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Washington	Feb. 1.	New-York	Havre.
Canada	Feb. 1	Boston	Liverpool.
Cuba	Feb. 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Feb. 15.	Boston	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Australasian	Dec. 17	Liverpool	New-York.
Nova Scotian	Dec. 22	Liverpool	Portland.
Asia	Dec. 24	Liverpool	Boston.
United Kingdom	Dec. 28.	Glasgow	New-York.
Edinburgh	Dec. 28.	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Dec. 31	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Jan. 7.	Liverpool	Boston.
Virginia	Jan. 10	Liverpool	New-York.
Cuba	Jan. 14.	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Jan. 21	Liverpool	Boston.
Australasian	Jan. 28.	Liverpool	New-York.

For the West Indies, New-Orleans, &c.

Eagle	Jan. 11.	New-York	Havana.
Yazoo	Jan. 12.	New-York	N. Orleans
Morning Star	Jan. 21.	New-York	N. Orleans
Guiding Star	Jan. 28.	New-York	N. Orleans

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at.....6:30 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails..5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island.....5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River.....3:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad.....3 P. M.
North Mails.....5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way.....8:00 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at.....5 A. M., 4:30, 5 and 10:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.,
NO. 350 BROADWAY,
have added to their assortment three new departments, as follows:
DOMESTIC GOODS,
under the management of Mr. JAMES O. GIFFORD, assisted by Mr. C. S. ROOT.
WOOLLENS,
under the menagement of Mr. CHAS. K. WELLS, assisted by Mr. THOS. HUGHES.
YANKEE NOTIONS,
under the managements of Mr. JOSEPH E. DALLON.
All the former departments will be continued on as large a scale as previously. They are as follows:
DRESS GOODS,
WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
SHIRTS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACE GOODS,
RIBBONS,
CRAPES,
SHAWLS and CLOAKS
E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.

AT R. H. MACY'S,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDERWEAR,
RIBBONS AMD FRENCH FLOWER,
YANKEE NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS.
☞ ALWAYS ON HAND A FULL STOCK BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, 50 CTS. a pair under the regular prices.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

AT MME. E. G. EDWARD'S, NO. 75 3D-AV. near 12th-st., French embroideries to order, initials for handkerchiefs and table linen, in an elegant style Braiding and silk embroideries, stamping done perfectly

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES MADE TO ORDER and inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH and P. GOUGELMAN, (formerly employed by Boissonneau, Paris), No. 809 Broadway, New-York.

PROPOSALS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 20, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE,
for the United States Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland and other ports on the coast of Maine,
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C.; Savannah, Ga., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
E. D. CHAPMAN,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ICE.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until Jan. 28, 1865, for furnishing ICE to the Medical Department of the Army, during the ensuing year, at the points herein designated. The Ice to be stored by the contractor in properly-constructed ice-houses at each point of delivery, on or before the 15th of April next; the ice not to be receipted for until its quality, the fitness of the ice-house, and the manner in which it is packed shall have been approved by a medical officer, and payment will be made only for the amount thus actually stored and receipted for.

The proposals will be made for the quantities indicated below as required at the respective places, with the proviso that, should more be needed at any time for the year's supply, it shall be furnished at the same rates and under the same conditions:

Quantity to be delivered at

Annapolis, Md., ice-house owned by the United States	150 tons.
Point Lookout, Md., ice-house owned by the United States	200 tons.
Fortress Monroe, Va., ice-house owned by the United States	280 tons.
Portsmouth, Va., ice-house not owned by the United States	100 tons.
Newbern, N. C., ice-house not owned by the United States	400 tons.
Hilton Head, S. C., ice-house owned by the United States	450 tons.
Beaufort, S. C., ice-house owned by the United States	300 tons.
Savannah, Ga., ice-house not owned by the United States	400 tons.
Pensacola, Fla., ice-house not owned by the United States	100 tons.
Mobile Bay, Ala., ice-house not owned by the United States	100 tons.
New-Orleans, La., ice-house owned by the United States	500 tons.

Proposals will also be received for furnishing ice daily, by weight, for the year 1866—in such quantities as may be required by the Surgeons in charge—at United States General Hospitals, at the places enumerated above, and upon the following annual estimate, in and near—

Boston, Mass	10 tons.
Portsmouth Grove, R. I	120 tons.
New Haven, Conn	60 tons.
New-York	900 tons.
Newark, N. J	100 tons.
Philadelphia, Penn	1,300 tons.
Baltimore, Md	500 tons.
Frederick, Md	75 tons
Washington, D. C	2,580 tons.

All additional amounts that may be required at these places until January 1, 1866, are to be furnished at the same rates.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

The undersigned proposes to furnish ——tons of first quality ice, carefully packed in substantial ice-houses, at the within-named points namely:——

——at the following price per ton of two thousand pounds, namely: at $—— per ton.

The ice to be subject to the inspection, measurement, and approval of a Medical Officer, or other properly-appointed inspector, before being receipted for.

Payment to be made from time to time upon duplicate bills certified to by the Medical Director.

(Signed) ——.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

The undersigned proposes to furnish, daily or otherwise, all the ice required for the hospitals, upon approved requisitions of Surgeons in charge, at or near the within-named points, at the following price per hundred pounds, namely: ——$—— cents per hundred pounds.

The ice shall be of the best quality, and subject to the approval of the Surgeon in charge, who will receipt for the actual amount daily stored at each hospital.

Payment to be made from time to time upon duplicate bills, certified to by the Medical Director.

(Signed,) ——.

The above form of proposals will be adhered to as closely as practicable. Other forms will be received by the Department and duly considered.

A proper guarantee that the bidder is able to fulfill the contract, certified to by the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or a United States District Attorney, must accompany the proposal, or it will be rejected.

An oath of allegiance to the United States Government must also accompany the proposal.

The contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible party or parties, who will be duly notified by mail or otherwise that their bid is accepted, and immediately required to enter into contract under bonds to the amount of $5,000. The bonds must be properly certified, and the post-office address of principals and sureties stated upon them.

Bidders may be present in person when the proposals are opened.

The post-office address of the parties proposing must be distinctly written upon the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to "Surgeon Charles Sutherland, U. S. Army, Medical Purveyor, Washington, D. C."

The department reserves the right to reject any and all bids deemed unsuitable.

CHARLES SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon U. S. A. and Medical Purveyor,
Washington, D. C.

Printed forms of proposals may be had at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR $2,380,000

MORRIS & ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS,
OF $180, $500 AND $1,000,
REDEEMABLE IN FIFTY YEARS,
WITH COUPONS PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK,
AND PROVISION FOR A SINKING FUND FOR THEIR REDEMPTION AT MATURITY.

These Bonds are the ENTIRE BALANCE of the $3,500,000 of Bonds of the Company which can be issued under the first mortgage, except for the second track, and extension to the Water Gap, and are now offered for sale for the purpose of completing the extension of the road from Hackettstown, the present terminus, to Phillipsburgh, opposite Easton; for building the branch road from Denville, via Boonton, to Newark—a very favorable line for the coal traffic—and for furnishing coal, freight and passenger cars and engines.

The Morris and Essex Railroad, when extended to Easton, will connect with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, with the Lehigh Canal Co.'s Road, now in the course of construction, and nearly completed, and with the East Pennsylvania Railroad, which is proposed to be extended from Allentown to Easton. This road will supply the Morris and Essex Railroad, immediately upon its completion, with an immense tonnage for transportation. And it must become one of the most important avenues for the transportation of coal from the Lehigh and Eastern Schuylkill regions; and will also form a part of the great through line to Cincinnati and Chicago, and the Great West generally; via Lehigh Valley, Allentown, Penn., Central and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads.

These bonds are secured by a first mortgage to James Brown and Peter Cooper, Trustees, upon the road completed, in the course of completion, and upon the branch from Denville to Newark, from the Hudson River at Hoboken to the Delaware River at Philipsburgh, including all rights, real estate, rolling stock and other property of the company.

The capital stock of the company, amounting to $3,100,000, has all been called in and expended upon the road, which, in addition to the amounts received and to be received from the bonds applied and to be applied to the extension of the present road and the building of the branch road, afford undoubtedly ample basis for the security of these bonds. This will be evident from the fact that the business on the local road from Newark to Hacketstown has always been sufficient to pay seven per cent. interest on the amount invested in it.

Sealed proposals for these bonds will be received until Friday, the 20th January next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the whole or any portion. Ten per cent. and the premium will be paid at the time of the awards of the bids, and ninety per cent. on the delivery of the bonds which will be in ten equal installments every thirty days, and which extends the last payment to October 28, with the right of paying in full at any time. The interest account will be adjusted at the time of paying for the bonds. No bids under par will be accepted; but all bids at par and over will be awarded in the order of the premiums, and should there be an excess of bids at the lowest rates, then the bids will be awarded pro rata.

The bonds will be coupon with the right of registration, or by surrender of the coupons made transferrable on the books of the company at the pleasure of the holders. Parties making proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, the denomination and price per one hundred dollars.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposal for the Morris and Essex Railroad Company Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to J. D. VERMILYE, Esq., Merchants' Bank, New-York, or to the undersigned, Newark, N. J., either of whom will furnish printed copies of the mortgage, which contains full information.

By order of the Board of Directors.
ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 BROADWAY.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18, 1865, 11 o'clock A. M.:

For furnishing gas to and lighting all the public lamps in the City of New-York, lying south of a line commencing at the East River, at the foot of Grand-street, and running through Grand-street to Sullivan-street, through Sullivan-street to Canal-street, and through Canal-street to the Hudson River, for the term of one year.

For furnishing gas to and lighting all the public lamps in the City of New-York lying north of a line commencing at the East River, at the foot or Grand-street, and running through the middle of Grand-street to Sullivan-street, and through Sullivan-street to Canal-street, and through Canal-street to the Hudson River, and south of a line commencing at the East River, at the foot of Thirty-fourth-street, and running through the middle of Thirty-fourth-street to the Hudson River, for the term of one year.

Also, for furnishing gas to and lighting all the public lamps in the City of New-York lying north of the middle of Thirty-fourth-street, and south of the middle of Seventy-ninth-street, from the East River to the Hudson River, for the term of one year.

Also, for furnishing gas to and lighting all the public lamps in the City of New-York, lying north of the middle of Seventy-ninth-street, from the East River to the Hudson River, for the term of one year.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, Jan. 7, 1865.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School officers of the Sixteenth Ward at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 16th day of January, 1865, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing the new Grammar school-houses in course of erection in West 20th-st., and for additions and alterations to the furniture of Grammar School No. 45 in said Sixteenth Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and the School Officers reserve the right to reject all of the proposals offered if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JOHN D'LAMATER,
JAMES CONDIE,
ALFRED MOORE, } Building Committee.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1865.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on THURSDAY, the 12th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz:

1,000 barrels NEW MESS or EXTRA MESS BEEF, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two brass hoops; bidders will state the brands, and will exhibit samples when practicable.

The beef to be received at such inspection-yards as as shall be agreed to by the and reigned.

20,000 pounds SMOKED BEEF HAMS, in set; THOROUGHLY DRIED.

1,000,000 pounds first quality THOROUGHLY SMOKED new BACON SIDES.

The smoked beef hams and bacon to be delivered in bulk for inspection and packing, at such points in the City of New-York as may be designated.

3,800 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids. The barrels to be in good shipping order, with round hoops, full head lined and bungs sealed.

500 barrels first quality kiln-dried CORN MEAL, one-half to be manufactured from white flint corn; samples of same to accompany proposals.

1,000,000 pounds of first quality PILOT BREAD, to be made of good sound Extra Ohio or other equally good *side-branded* flour; crackers to be thoroughly baked and perfectly dried before being packed, and in size, thickness, openness, &c., to conform to standard heretofore established; to be packed in boxes of 66 pounds bread to each box; boxes to be made of fully seasoned wood, of such kinds as will impart no taste or odor to the bread; bottom and top of single pieces, or, if of two pieces, tongued and grooved together. Boxes to be strapped with light straps of suitable wood. The flour bread will also be examined by the inspector, who will reject all that in the quality of the flour, or in any other respect, is inferior to the standard samples. Bidders to state the location of their bakeries, when they can begin their deliveries, and how much bread they can deliver daily.

300,000 pounds prime NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry; to be packed in good, bright, well-coopered flour-barrels, to be full head-lined.

20,000 pounds first quality SPLIT PEAS, to be packed in sugar barrels.

10,000 pounds of RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels. *like samples to be shown at this office.*

100,000 pounds first quality white flint corn HOMINY, also No. 3 and 4, in well-coopered, head-lined flour-barrels.

500,000 pounds of clean, dry, BROWN SUGAR; barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

5,000 pounds PEPPER, (Black) in original bags. Bidders will please state the variety of pepper, as Sumatra, Singapore, Penang, &c., furnishing samples.

Bids for Sugar and Pepper may be made *in bond or duty paid.*

40,000 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half barrels of 32 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered, and the kind of package.

100,000 pounds best quality of ADAMANTINE CANDLES, to be 16 ounces to the pound, one-half sixes, the remainder twelves.

200,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made by boiling and only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass or other adulteration, to have no caoleseant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

200,000 pounds of good, clean, dry fine SALT, in strong, tight barrels of 280 pounds, adapted to the purpose, with full headed lining; sixty pounds to the bushel.

5,000 gallons good MOLASSES or SYRUP, in barrels or cypress hall-barrels with pine heads, and at least four iron hoops.

10,000 gallons of superior BOURBON WHISKY; barrels to be of good seasoned white oak staves and heads; to have twelve woodan and four strong iron hoops, bead and iron hoops painted. Returns required from a gauger and inspector to be named by the undersigned.

200,000 gallons of RECTIFIED WHISKY, to be full first proof, according to the United States Custom-house standard. Barrels to be of good seasoned white oak staves and heads; to have twelve wood and four strong iron hoops, heads and iron hoops painted. Returns required as above.

100,000 pounds of crushed SUGAR; barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

200,000 pounds of ROASTED AND GROUND RYE, to be packed in good strong barrels made of seasoned oak, paper lined. The rye to be a good, sound, thoroughly cleaned article; to be inspected and accepted before roasting. Sample of the rye in the natural state as well as in the roasted and ground form, to be sent in with the proposals.

40,000 pounds best quality SPERM CANDLES, to be 16 ounces to the pound.

100 barrels of SAUER KRAUT.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable; bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.

Separate proposals, in duplicate, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of Beans, Sugar, Rice, Candles, R. and G. Rye, Peas, Hominy and Pepper must be in neat boxes of card-board or tin, fully labeled, *and not in paper parcels.*

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the aforesaid be accepted it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks and brands obliterated. All boxes to be strapped with green hickory straps.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for the meat, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition and the immediately preceding inspection. The meat will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, inspector on the part of the United States.

The flour will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be required.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished.

Payment will be made in currency, or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to bring their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and C. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

CLOTHING BUREAU, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of Army Clothing and Equipage, New-York City, until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 12th inst., for furnishing by contract at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, New-York,

Scrap-bottoms, No. 12 and No. 13.
Drum-heads, butter.
Drum-heads, snare.
Books, brigade letter.
Books, brigade order.
Books, brigade letter record.
Books, brigade memoranda and endorsements.
Chevrons, Quartermaster Sergeant, cavalry.

All of the above-named articles to be like and equal in all respects to the standard samples in this office.

Bidders will state the number they will furnish, and the shortest time in which they can commence and complete the quantity bid for.

All proposals should be accompanied with a proper guarantee for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing (here insert the name of the article bid for)" and addressed to

Brevet Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
D. Q. M. Gen., New-York City.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

CLOTHING BUREAU, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Office of Army Clothing and Equipage, New-York City, till 12 o'clock, M., on TUESDAY, the 17th inst., for furnishing, by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, New-York City:

GREAT-COATS, foot, like standard sample.
GREAT-COATS, mounted, like standard sample.

Bidders will state the number they wish to furnish, how soon they can commence, and the number they can deliver monthly; and will submit a sample of the Kersey of which they propose to make the coats.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, signed by at least two responsible parties, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party making the bid, that he or they will at once execute the contract, and give bonds for the proper fulfillment of the same.

The right is reserved by the United States to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

The awards will be subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General.

The supplies must be delivered in Regulation Packing-Boxes.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Great-Coats," and addressed to

Bt. Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
D. Q. M. Gen'l, U. S. A.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTANCE, No. 2 Bridge-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE,) to be indorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef," will be received at the undersigned at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., TUESDAY, the 10th instant, for furnishing Fresh Beef for six months from the 18th of January, 1865, to the troops and others in the service of the United States, who may be in the city of New-York or its vicinity, and not otherwise provided for.

The fresh beef is to be of good marketable quality, with due proportions of fore and hind quarters, cost (necessharily and kidney tallow to be excluded,) and furnished in such quantities, times and places as may be required, *at the expense of the contractor.*

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Written contracts are to be made, with adequate bonds, within two days after parties are notified of the acceptance of their bid.

No bid will be entertained that is not made by a regular butcher, who must state his present place of business.

The Government reserves the right to reject any bid which seems unreasonable or disadvantageous to it.

Payments to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

F. H. MOORE, Captain and C. S. V.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

SPECIAL WAR TAX.
EIGHTH DISTRICT, (XVIIITH, XIXTH AND XXIST WARDS.)

Notice is hereby given that the list of taxes, assessed in accordance with the provisions of the joint resolution of Congress, approved July 4, 1864, imposing a special tax of Five *Per Centum* upon the gains, profits or income for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, has been returned to me by the Assessor of the District, and that such taxes are now due and payable, and payment thereof is hereby demanded.

A personal notice, demanding payment within ten days from its service, will be mailed to the address of each person on the list who shall omit to pay such tax for more than ten days from the date hereof, for which a fee of twenty cents will be added. And all persons who shall neglect to pay the sum so demanded within the time specified in such special notice, will be liable to pay *Ten Per Centum* additional, and a fee of twenty cents each for the service of the notice.

Office open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

GEO. P. PUTNAM, Collector.

No. 923 BROADWAY, Dec. 19, 1864.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.—OFFICE OF the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, No. 32 Chambers-st., New-York, January 7, 1865.

Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of the real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York, for 1865, will be open for inspection and review from and after MONDAY, January 9, 1865, and will remain open till the 20th day of April, 1865, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period above-mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of the real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of the personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, and if, in his or their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the city.

C. W. ALLEN,
G. H. PURSER,
C. B. WOODRUFF,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, THIRTY-SECOND COLLECTION DISTRICT, NEW-YORK.

UNITED STATES EXCISE SALE.

Public notice is hereby given that the following articles, to wit: Plug and cut tobaccos, snuff and cigars, and other articles too numerous to mention, have been distrained upon for non-payment of taxes, and that the same will be sold at public auction, at the store of L. Appleby Sons', No. 133 Water-st., New-York City, on the 17th day of January, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M. of that day. Catalogues ready on day of sale.—Dated New-York, Dec. 29, 1864.

SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.

No. 130 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, 3RD DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, 1ST, 2D AND 4TH WARDS CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 130 BROADWAY.

SPECIAL INCOME TAX.—NOTICE IS HEREby given, that the list of taxes assessed in accordance with the provisions of the joint resolution of Congress, approved July 4, 1864, imposing a special tax of five per centum upon the gains, profits or income for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, has been returned to me by the Assessor of the District, and that said taxes are now due and payable, and payment thereof is hereby demanded.

A personal notice, demanding payment within ten days from its service, will be mailed to the address of each person on the list who shall omit to pay such tax for more than ten days from the date hereof, for which a fee of twenty cents will be added. And all persons who shall neglect to pay the sum so demanded within the time specified in such special notice will be liable to pay *Ten per centum* additional, and a fee of twenty cents each for the service of the notice. Office open from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1864.

SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.

COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on the 16th January, 1865, I shall proceed to draw panels of jurors for the following courts, to be held to and for the City and County of New-York on the 6th day of February, 1865:

Two panels, of 100 petit jurors each, for a Supreme Court Circuit—Parts 1 and 2.

Two panels, of 104 petit jurors each, for a Court of Common Pleas—Parts 1 and 2.

Two panels, of 104 petit jurors each, for a Superior Court—Parts 1 and 2.

A panel of 36 grand jurors, and a panel of 150 petit jurors, for a Court of General Sessions.

WM. O. CONNER, Clerk.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, December 15, 1864.

THE FOLLOWING MERCHANDISE, VIZ:—Two hundred and fifty-five tons Kirkby Hall Cannel Coal, imported per ship *Constantine* from Liverpool, December 15, 1863, having remained in store unclaimed beyond the period allowed by law, will be sold at public auction, by JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, on TUESDAY, January 17, 1865, at 12 o'clock, M.

S. DRAPER, Collector.

FOR SALE.

BENEDICT & COIT'S
REAL ESTATE OFFICE, NO. 4 PINE-ST.

We offer for sale four elegant houses on 38th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., finished almost regardless of cost, with splendid rosewood doors, statuary mantels inlaid with variegated marble, black walnut finish in back parlor, butler's pantry, stairs and bathrooms, domb water to fourth story; house heated by steam. The location of these houses are unsurpassed.

ALSO,

Three new first-class houses, on 36th-st.
Three new first-class houses on 39th-st.
One new first o'ass house, with stable, on 43d-st.
One new first-class house, with stable, corner Lexington-av., 37th-st.
Two new first-class houses on 46th-st.

ALSO,

Furnished and unfurnished houses on Madison, Park and Fifth avs., and on 14th, 20th, 34th, 38th and other streets.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.

One with 200 acres, an elegant place.
One with 18 acres, fine house.
One with 20 acres, good house.
One with 3¼ acres, large house.
One with 2 acres, new house.
One with 9 acres, large house.
All the above places have an abundance of fruit and shade, and some of them water and gas.

S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LOT OF 574 ACRES.—ONE of the most valuable timber lots in this State, within 3½ miles of canal and railroad, near the head of Seneca Lake; easy of access, and surrounded by highly improved farms, worth from $50 to $60 per acre. The land is heavily timbered, and is of better soil and surface than any other similar body in the State. The property has on it a steam saw mill and shingle machine in running order, four dwellings and two barns. Title perfect; price $50 per acre. Very favorable terms will be made with a party who desires to lumber it, or it will be exchanged in part for other first-class property near New-York, or for well located Western lands at cash prices. W. L. BARNES, No. 362 Broadway, third floor, rear.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID FARM OF 80 ACRES, new house, beautifully located; 191 acres, fine buildings, magnificent view; 100 acres, residence of late Ex-Gov. Vroom; 138 acres, buildings large and plenty of them, fine apple orchard, peach orchard of 2,500 trees; the above are as good farms as the sun ever shone on; all in Somerset County, the garden of New-Jersey. GEO. R. JAQUES, No. 151 Broadway. Good farms wanted.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY, HIGH-STOOP, brown-stone front house and lot on 38th-st., near 5th-av. The house is in perfect order, being painted and frescoed throughout. The furniture can be purchased if desired.

For permit and particulars apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

$4,000—FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY, attic and basement house, filled in with brick, marble mantels, gas, water, &c.; size 25x34; lot, 100. Also, one for $4,000, with two lots, situated on High-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton.

WELLING & DRURY, No. 14 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL COUNTRY SEATS—AT Morristown, Summit, Milburn, Orange, Scotch Plains, Elizabeth and Rahway. Also, valuable property at Elizabeth, to exchange for Wisconsin, Illinois or Iowa lands. Several small well located cottages for sale.

JAQUES, No

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 9, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year.....$3 00
Two copies 1 year.....5 00
THE WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year.....$2 00
Three copies 1 year.....5 00
Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.
Payments invariably in advance.
We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or post office money orders wherever it can be done.
Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—PANORAMA 2,000 FEET LONG. THREE MAMMOTH FAT GIRLS. WEIGHING ONE TON! TERRA GIANTS. TWO DWARFS, INDIAN WARRIORS. FRENCH AUTOMATONS, &c. DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENTS MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE LIVE INDIAN—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

NIBLO'S—THE SHAMROCK.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evenings.

EVERETT HALL—(Broadway and 34th-st.)—CREATION AND THE DELUGE.

TURKISH HALL, (No. 720 Broadway)—Afternoon—MATINEE—Evening—ORIENTAL ENTERTAINMENT.

WALLACK'S—MONEY.

DODWORTH'S HALL—LECTURE.

IRVING HALL—GRAND CONCERT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LIGHT GUARD BALL.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Mr. BLAIR, Senior, left Washington for City Point, on Saturday. It is reported that a pass from the rebel Secretary of War is in waiting for him, allowing him a safe conduct to Richmond. It is understood now that he goes without any official authority.

It is rumored that Gen. SHERMAN has communicated to the President, that the Georgia State authorities are prepared to come back into the Union, and that Secretary STANTON'S visit to Savannah has some connection with this subject. It is also said that hereafter negroes coming into Gen. SHERMAN'S lines will be armed and allowed to do effective service in the Union ranks.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 6th inst., says that the reports of SHERMAN having crossed the Savannah are confirmed, and that he was believed to be moving on Grahamsville.

A dispatch from Memphis, dated Jan. 3, says Gen. DANA has received information from an expedition under Gen. GRIERSON, sent out Dec. 21, to destroy the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. They struck the road five miles below Corinth, and by Dec. 27 had utterly destroyed it to a point below Oksiona, burning 29 bridges, much trestle-work, and capturing 32 cars, 300 wagons and 4,000 carbines. The expedition would continue its work to Meridian. As this is the line by which HOOD'S army has received its supplies, this work is of great importance.

Previous to the capture of Savannah, LEE drew large supplies of meat from Florida, the cattle being transported on the Albany and Gulf road to that city, and thence sent northward. Through this channel over eleven thousand head were sometimes forwarded per week. It is now effectually closed up.

Our dispatches from Washington announce that a rumor is current in that city to the effect that Gen. SHERMAN has communicated to the President that the Georgia State authorities have applied to come back into the Union, and that Secretary STANTON'S visit to Savannah has doubtless some connection with the subject.

The President on Friday sent to the Senate the nomination of a large number of military officers, including SHERMAN, MEADE, SHERIDAN and THOMAS, for Major-Generalships in the regular army; HANCOCK and others for Brigadier-Generalships in the regular army, and about forty Major-Generals and Brigadier-Generals of Volunteers.

Gen. THOMAS has been appointed Major General in the regular army, *vice* JOHN C. FREMONT, resigned, to date from Dec. 15, the day of his great victory over HOOD. The appointment is said to have been made at the request of Gen. GRANT. Brevet Maj.-Gen. GEORGE CROOK has been made full Major-General of Volunteers.

Admiral PORTER will be summoned before the Committee on the Conduct of the War as soon as he can be spared from his fleet. His testimony is desired on some points of the Red River campaign.

An important order has just been issued by Provost-Marshal General FRY, announcing that under the recent call for 300,000 troops, issued on the 19th of last month, the numbers specified must actually be placed in the field. No credits are, therefore, to be allowed for any recruits under this call who were in the United States service at the date above-mentioned, and a thorough revision of the quotas of the various districts must now take place.

CONGRESS.

The Senate was not in session Saturday.

The House met as usual. On motion of Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) the Secretary of War was directed to inform the House why he has not communicated the information relative to the filling up of new regiments, asked for in December last, and further directing him now to send in the same. The House then resumed the consideration of the Senate's proposition for the amendment of the Constitution so as to abolish slavery. Mr. BLISS, of Ohio, (Dem.,) argued against such a change as improper and destructive to the rights guaranteed by the Constitution. Mr. ROGERS, of New-Jersey, (Dem.,) also spoke against the constitutionality of such an amendment. Mr DAVIS, of New-York, (Union,) argued in favor of the amendment. Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, (Union,) gave notice that he should move the previous question on Monday or Tuesday next, in order to get a vote on the resolution.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate was in session Saturday. Notice was given of a bill to appropriate $200,000 for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers from this State in the service of the United States. Also to appoint a commission to revise the tax laws of the State and report at the next session. For want of a quorum, the Senate then adjourned until Monday morning. The Assembly was not in session, having adjourned from Friday to Monday evening.

GENERAL NEWS.

In view of numerous serious assaults with the knife and revolver recently, our Police Justices have resolved to deal summarily hereafter, with any person who may be apprehended for disorderly conduct and carrying concealed weapons. Bail in $1,000 is to be required, and in default the prisoner is at once to be sent to Blackwell's Island; and to the end that there may be no delay, the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections have promised to keep a vehicle constantly in readiness to take prisoners on their involuntary journey.

Coroner GOVER committed PETER THOMPSON, as principal, and MICHAEL WHITE and THOMAS KERRIGAN, as accessories in the murder of JOHN TONER, in a thieves' street-fight in Chatham-square, on Tuesday night last, the testimony before a jury having shown that THOMPSON struck TONER on the head and fractured his skull with a cart-rung.

PATRICK RILAY, of No. 128 East Houston-street, died at Bellevue Hospital, having been run over and fatally crushed by Third-avenue car No. 114, which he attempted to enter by way of the front platform while the car was in motion. Coroner COLLINS' jury exonerated both conductor and driver.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer is to be opened to-day, by Judge BARNARD, for the January term.

Mr. JOHN HECKER, who got out an injunction against the Comptroller and others, restraining them from paying the street sweepers, has consented to have the injunction modified, so that all claims which Mr. HECKER'S counsel and the committee appointed by the Citizen's Association may consider to be just, can be discharged.

The latest Charlottetown (P. E Island) papers bring news of a crisis in Prince Edward Island, Col. JOHN HAMILTON GRAY, Prime Minister, has resigned his seat in the Executive Council, and the Lieutenant-Governor has accepted the resignation. Col. GRAY is at some pains to give his reason for retiring from office. The substance of his statement is that he could not continue to sit in Council with Mr. EDWARD PALMER, the Attorney-General of the Province, after the conduct of that gentleman respecting the Confederation scheme.

About 11:30 o'clock Saturday night, a fire was discovered in the rear of No. 87 Centre-st., near GALLAGHER'S foundry. The flames were speedily extinguished, not, however, before considerable damage had been done by water to several tenement-houses in Centre and Leonard streets, and to Messrs. HOWE & WHITMORE'S law-office, Centre-street, corner of Leonard. Damage $2,000.

Gov. ANDREW, in his annual message, calls attention to the excess of women in Massachusetts, and to the surplus of men in Oregon, California and other remote Western communities. In Oregon, having 52,160 inhabitants, according to the census of 1860, there were 19,961 males over fifteen years old, and only 9,878 females above that age. Its population is now estimated at over 100,000—this disproportion yet remaining. In Massachusetts there were 257,833 males between the ages of fifteen and forty, and 287,000 females, or a surplus of 29,166. The excess, the Governor says, of women of all ages above fifteen years, was 38,846. The absorption of men by the military and naval service during the intervening four years has aggregated this disproportion. And it is a disastrous one; it disorders the market for labor; it reduces women and men to an unnatural competition for employment fitted for men alone, tends to increase the number both of man unable to maintain families, and of women who must maintain themselves unaided. In civilized, and refined society, it is the office and duty of man to protect women, to furnish her a sphere, a support, a home. In return, she comforts, refines and adorns domestic life, the family, and the range of social influences. This is also the plainly providential order, Where women are driven to the competitions of the market with men, or where men are left unsolaced and unrefined by the presence of women, society is alike weakened and demoralized. He recommends the adoption of some practical way by which young women may be enabled to emigrate to useful fields of employment in the Western States.

Nearly twenty millions were subscribed in this market to the United States 10-40 Loan on Saturday, being the closing day before the withdrawal of the Loan from further negotiation. The other Gold-bearing U. S. Stocks left off firm, and ½@¾ ₩ cent. better than on Friday. The Railways were also better. Gold 226¼@227¾ per cent. Money less difficult to be had by the Brokers.

The demand for most kinds of Produce and Merchandise on Saturday was limited. Prices of Breadstuffs, Cotton, Petroleum, Provisions and Tallow favored purchasers. The freight market was firmer, but not active.

Coroner COLLIN held an inquest yesterday, at Bellevue Hospital, upon the body of WILLIAM BERSE, otherwise known as WILLIAM FITZGERALD, a soldier who, with several convivial companions, created a disturbance in HENRY ECHHORN'S lager-bier saloon, at No. 169 Hester-street, on Tuesday evening last, and received therein a mortal bullet-wound at the hands of a member of his own party. The landlord, ECHHORN, was also seriously wounded.

Fire-engine Companies Nos. 2 and 31 fought at the Centre-street fire, yesterday morning, and several firemen received severe bruises from trumpets and bludgeons. A platoon of Sixth Ward policemen fought and conquered them, and apprehended THOMAS BUHN, PATRICK H. STEWART and WILLIAM LYNCH, and the prisoners were committed by Justice DOWLING.

PATRICK COMER, of No. 17 Vandewater-street, a member of Engine Company No. 13, was seized with sudden illness at the fire in Centre-street, yesterday morning. He was taken to Messrs. HOWE & WHITMORE'S law-office, where he died.

RICHARD GRAGHTY, having shot a stranger with whom he had engaged in a wrangle in PATRICK LYNAUGHT'S grocery, in Pearl-street, at about 1:30 yesterday morning, surrendered to Capt. JOURDAN, and was taken before Justice DOWLING and held to bail to answer any complaint that may be made.

JOHN SULLIVAN hanged himself yesterday afternoon at his abode, No. 9 Jay-street. He was 60 years of age.

There has been quite a little tempest in a teapot, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, during the past week, resulting out of a reduction of the wages of the employes in some of the departments. The painters have been cut down seventy-five cents per day, and the coopers and sailmakers in like proportion. The workmen do not take kindly to the reduction, and have ventured to protest to the authorities at Washington. They have sent a special messenger to look after their interests, but the result of his mission has not yet been disclosed.

The late WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES has devised his magnificent and valuable library, which was one of the largest and most complete in this country, to the Hamilton College, in this State.

JOHN A. GILMER, formerly a member of the Federal Congress from North Carolina, and now a member of the rebel Congress from the same State, publishes in the Richmond *Whig*, Jan. 4, a letter on the "position and duties of Virginia in the existing state of political matters." He favors State action and interposition in bringing about peace, and argues that Virginia is at liberty to take such action without consultation with the rest of the Confederacy. He declares against the emancipation of slaves in the army, and says "Confederate emancipation is worse than Federal or coerced emancipation."

The loyal men of Philadelphia have subscribed and raised a fund with which to purchase and present to the wife of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, a new first-class residence, furnished from top to bottom. Mrs. GRANT has been officially notified of the gratifying fact. It was her New-Year's present. The cost will be nearly $50,000. The widow of the deceased Gen. BIRNEY has also been presented with a house costing $10,000, and an additional $20,000 have been invested for her benefit.

A COINCIDENCE OF SENTIMENT.—We copied, a day or two since, an article from the Albany *Atlas & Argus*, proposing that the officers of the Union and rebel armies should unite their forces in seizing Canada, and driving the French out of Mexico. This was urged as the best possible mode of arousing the national sentiment in both sections, and of thus restoring the Union. The pith of the article was in the following paragraph:

"Point out the vision of a Federation embracing all of North America and the West Indies, and the Southern leaders will gladly drop their suicidal struggle, which is now without hope or honor, and take their share in the contest for so glorious a prize. *We need not treat with the rebel President or his Congress; but with the Confederate Generals,* LEE and BEAUREGARD hold the destinies of the South in their hands. *Accept their allegiance, accept their armies, put in their hands the banner of Stars and Stripes,* (which they have not forgotten,) *and bid them march forward to the conquest of a continent.* Let them prove their loyalty at Quebec and Montreal. Let GRANT and SHERMAN march on Mexico, and expel the Austrian pretender!"

Whether this was intended to foreshadow, or feel the way toward a new policy for the Democratic party in the loyal States, we have no means of judging. The article, however, was too elaborate and too emphatic in its tone to have been simply the individual speculation of a newspaper writer.

By a curious coincidence, a similar suggestion was at about the same time thrown out by a leading organ of the rebel Government at Richmond. The *Enquirer* of that city, the special champion of JEFF. DAVIS, had an article on the Monroe Doctrine, in the course of which occurs the following:

"NAPOLEON might be startled with another phenomenon upon peace between the North and South. It might not be impossible that a portion of the troops now engaged in a deadly conflict *might unite under the same banner and march upon the invaders of Mexico.* We forbear to extend this suggestion; but it is borne out by the history of almost all nations who have fought with each other. *The people continue hostile; soldiers will fraternize in common enterprise.*"

During the first year of the war the Administration, and especially Mr. SEWARD, was very freely charged with intending to involve the country in war with England for the purpose of uniting public sentiment at home. How utterly false this accusation was has been conclusively shown by the events of the last three years. The same policy then ascribed to the Administration seems, however, now to have been taken up in a very different quarter.

The Foreign Protectorate.

The recent proposal in the columns of the Richmond *Sentinel*, for a European Protectorate or defensive alliance, was evidently semi-official. That is, it was a "feeler" by the Confederate Government to sound the public opinion of the South on this desperate measure. As such, it is believed to be regarded by our own Department of State. It is not a matter to be dismissed, as only the despairing talk of the rebels, feeling themselves in the last extremity. It is a most important diplomatic proposal, and should be carefully considered on this side of the line. Whether, if accepted by the European Powers, it would also be ratified by the masses of the Southern States, we will not here discuss. It is enough at present to know that it is seriously deliberated upon by the Confederate authorities and that these authorities are, militarily, absolute. The great question for us is, "How would the European Powers, or, more distinctly, England and France, receive such an offer from the Confederacy, accompanied with the promise of emancipation?"

There can be no doubt, we think, to any reasonable mind, that England would reject it. It is true, most tempting offers could be made her of exclusive export of cotton and exclusive trade, as well as a seaport on the Southern coast. It would exceedingly gratify her governing classes, to have the Union at length permanently broken. The majority of her aristocratic and middle classes sympathize with the South. She needs cotton and a consumer of her manufactures. But, on the other side, England dislikes war, and she knows well what such a war would be: a war on every ocean, the absolute destruction of her commerce, millions of treasure and rivers of blood poured out in her Canadian provinces, distress and discontent among her operatives at home, taxation and debt, and wasting of her resources, for what?—for at least very distant and doubtful advantages. The policy of England is now decidedly toward peace and against colonial acquisition, and she might reasonably conclude that even cotton could be paid for too dearly. No doubt, too, the large party among her working classes in our favor, would deter her statesmen from such rash and dangerous measures.

But France—what would her answer be to such a proposal from the Confederates? The conclusion is by no means obvious as to her policy. JEFF. DAVIS could hold out some most tempting baits to the French Emperor. He could offer Texas, for instance, as a bastion for his newly-erected Empire of Mexico—a province as large as France and Belgium, able to supply all Europe with cotton, worth half a dozen Mexicos to its possessor. He could lay at the feet of "the man of ideas," the emancipation of a race—an idea for which French sentiment might gladly make a crusade; or he could offer the ancient province of France, the beautiful Louisiana, with its French city, New-Orleans, the key to the mighty empire above, and its boundless wealth in sugar and cotton. Much meaner prizes than these, have tempted far less ambitious rulers than NAPOLEON, to wars of years. The great French nation might be proud to have, at the same time, broken the chains of two millions of slaves, and won some of the fairest provinces of the New World. But on the other side are certain counteracting considerations.

LOUIS NAPOLEON is a cautious man, over fifty years of age, at that time of life when men do not willingly undertake hazardous and vital enterprises. He knows that the French people do not like distant wars and increase of taxation; he may possibly have some faint conception of the life and money which would be poured out by France in such a struggle. He has been in America; he is a Frenchman, and understands the power of Democracy, and can imagine the fire of enthusiasm and passion which would flame through this country, when it was known that a foreign Power had thrown its mailed glove into this struggle with our rebellious States. He, remembering the great days of France at the end of the last century, can understand that *revolutionary pitch* to which a whole Democracy may be brought by foreign interference, when the united wealth and lives of a generation are poured as dross into the furnace of war, and the most powerful opponents may be trampled and crushed under foot. Besides, he would ask himself, what he could practically do to aid his new allies?

Thirty or forty thousand men might, indeed, be brought by transports from Mexico to Texas, though he must have seen how dangerous and uncertain are these military-naval expeditions on our coast, even when our fleet opposes.

Our fleet is well known now to be the best defensive squadron—whatever may be thought of its offensive qualities—in the world. Nothing could equal the monitors for harbor defence. We are near our base, and hardened by the experience of four years of war. The French must bring supplies and men from a vast distance, and meet us on an element, in which the Anglo-Saxon has never shown himself inferior.

Moreover, if the thirty thousand men reached our shores safely, what are they in such a war as this?

We have no reason to suppose the French veterans superior to American veterans. No soldiers in the world have fought half so many battles as ours. As the London *Times* has said, a single battle fought on the scale and with the desperation of LEE'S and GRANT'S battles, would use up the whole thirty thousand.

Neither is it at all certain that the French could practically raise the blockade. Wilmington or some smaller ports, might be temporarily opened by a French squadron, but the most of the rebel ports are now closed by forts as well as blockade ships. Furthermore, even the emancipated slaves, whom DAVIS might offer to French "sentiment," would not be at all certain to fight on the desired side; and last, and most serious, the very fact that the rebels could offer such rich baits for foreign aid, would show to NAPOLEON'S mind how desperate were their fortunes, and that assistance now given would probably come too late.

All these considerations would be weighed by this cool and cautious ruler, and we have no doubt, that if such an offer is made by the rebel leaders, it will be rejected.

But if it were not rejected, we do not believe that the whole power of France would change a jot the inevitable issue of this war.

Sherman and Thomas—The New Campaigns in the Cotton States.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of Friday last, says it is confirmed that SHERMAN'S troops have crossed the Savannah River and are believed to be marching toward Grahamsville, in the direction of Charleston. The rebels are now as much puzzled in regard to the nature and direction of the next campaign of SHERMAN as they were about his last campaign at the time of its inauguration and during its progress. They know that it must be eastward and northward, as there is no enemy in the whole region west of the Savannah worthy of his attention. But is he going to strike first for Augusta, or for Branchville, or for Charleston? Or, will he adopt his Georgia policy and move his forces so as to appear to be striking for several places in one direction, while his real objective is another place in a different direction? It will be as hard for the rebels to find out as it would be for us to tell; but as the Unionist dispatches from Savannah a few days since announced that "SHERMAN'S army was being rapidly reorganized and reëquipped, preparatory to the commencement of a campaign as remarkable as its last," and, as the rebel dispatches are already beginning to report movements on SHERMAN'S part, of a singularly incomprehensible character, we think it not unlikely that before the close of the present month, they will find out the whole secret of his puzzling plans.

THOMAS' army, almost simultaneously with SHERMAN'S, has completed its great campaign. Though it has just finished this severe campaign, the most disastrous one the rebel army has ever suffered, it is now actually twice as strong in numbers, as it was when the campaign began in December. Hood entered Tennessee with forty thousand troops and one hundred and ten pieces of artillery—at which time THOMAS had less than twenty thousand troops in hand; but THOMAS, after having routed Hood's army out of Tennessee, and reduced its force to eighteen thousand men and twelve pieces of artillery, now finds himself on the Tennessee River with forty thousand victorious veterans. The reinforcement by SMITH'S corps, and the drawing in of various garrisons, gave him this great increase. In the meantime, Hood, with his wreck of an army, has got to, or is getting to Meridian in, Mississippi, doubtless with the intention of covering Mobile and as much as possible of the States of Alabama and Mississippi. But how does poor Hood know that the gallant THOMAS may not suddenly march across the cotton State of Mississippi with his forty thousand veterans, as SHERMAN has just marched across Georgia, and after driving Hood's host into the defences of Mobile, capture it in mass, as SHERMAN came near capturing HARDEE? The rebels will certainly find it much harder to get out of Mobile, after they get in there, than they found it to get out of Savannah.

It is very fine weather for campaigning in the Cotton States, and the two eminent Union Generals in command in those States seem fully determined to take advantage of the opportunity, and of the terrible straits in which the rebels find themselves.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.—The Bankrupt Bill is still before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate. There are but little more than seven weeks remaining to the present Congress, to finish up the business it has on hand. It would be too much to expect that in all the details of the Bankrupt Bill passed by the House, the Senate should entirely agree. The measure, therefore, may be expected to be thrown back for revision, either in the House or in a Conference Committee of both Houses. In view of this, is it too much to hope from the Senate promptness of action in the preliminary steps it has to take before the measure comes up again for open debate? There are few questions so really pressing, so entirely practical, so universally regarded with interest. It will be a most serious discouragement if it is not brought to a final solution before Congress closes its labors.

Custom-House Abuses.

We publish in another column, to-day, a communication from an authoritative source, drawn out by our recent article on Custom-house abuses. In that article we pointed out two alleged grievances suffered by importers; one the abstraction of merchandise from packages in the bonded warehouse, and the other, unnecessary delay in the delivery of goods from Custom-house store, as the penalty of refusal by merchants to pay illegal fees to Custom-house employes. In response to the inquiry made by "S," we have to say that the "delays" referred to by us were in obtaining the necessary withdrawal permits. If correctly informed, these delays have sometimes, within the last few months, amounted to a week or more, in a given instance, and not a few hours only, and this at a time when foreign merchandise was hourly in danger of large depreciation by reason of the violent fluctuations in gold. No merchant can do business safely in such a state of things.

In calling the attention of Collector DRAPER to these complaints, we made no charges against any individual. It is not our duty to ferret out the wrong, and convict and punish the culprit. Statements made by respectable and, as we believe, truthful parties, have led us to fear that there is room for marked reform in the direction suggested. We have fulfilled our duty in calling attention thereto. It is for the Collector and other officers of the revenue to devise means for entrapping those who are guilty of the wrong. At the same time we commend to importers who believe themselves unjustly dealt by, to try the experiment of frank complaint to the proper officers, when their business is improperly delayed, or when they have reason to believe that black-mail is sought to be levied upon them. Let them lay aside the fear that they will be made to suffer for their frankness. If their fears shall prove well grounded, they have still an appeal to Washington, where their representations will not be unheeded; and to the judgment and active support of public sentiment through the press, if that shall be found necessary to secure justice. This, however, we do not anticipate. There may be here and there an underling in the public service disposed to corruptly avail of his position for improper purposes. But the Customs officials, as a body, we believe are entirely above such conduct, and we are equally confident that a frank reliance upon that assumption, and a bold and respectful claim of his rights preferred by a merchant who believes they have been encroached upon, will secure him entire satisfaction, and the good will rather than resentment of those officials who hold the reins of power.

Several communications have been addressed us in reply to the allegation that goods are sometimes abstracted while in bond. These strangely insist that a warehouse keeper *must* be honest because he is responsible, and is compelled to give bonds! By parity of reasoning no defaulting official, who had given bonds for the faithful performance of his duties, could ever have been guilty of any wrong, from SWARTWOUT down. In fact, we have an impression that a man whose honesty is dependent upon the bonds he has given, or any other "incentive" than innate appreciation and love of right, is unworthy of trust, no matter how good his securities. Besides, the most respectable warehouse man may be a very bad judge of character, and have a bred knave in his employ without knowing it. In our former article we mentioned a particular case that had come to our knowledge, in which the facts, (not given to us, let us remark, with a view to their publication,) seemed to fix responsibility upon a bonded warehouse. We have heard since that a statement of them was made to the Collector in writing some time ago, and we presume he will give the case attention, as soon as the pressure of other business will permit. In the meantime we indulge the belief that our efforts to direct the Collector's attention to the alleged abuses will have had the effect of checking them in greater or less degree.

While on the subject we cannot refrain from calling attention to another tax upon importers, which at times seems a needlessly burdensome one. We refer to what is sometimes called the "sampling abuse," the exercise of which, if we mistake not, led to an entire change in the *personelle* of the Appraiser's Department at San Francisco a year or two since. By law the appraisers are entitled to take a certain percentage of merchandise to the appraisar's store for examination. They are not *compelled to retain* this quantity from the owner, though they are to retain whatever they find necessary to test the honesty of the invoice. A large discretion is necessarily left to them. It is noticeable that this discretion sometimes leads them to withhold a much larger percentage of champagne and other fine wines, than of less palatable articles, like castor oil, for instance. There is naturally a suspicion that the *good taste* of the appraiser in this instance, is a stronger motive than the conscientious desire to discharge his duty to the Revenue Department. Surely, now that the duty upon champagne, for example, is *specific*, as applied to nearly every case imported into the United States, there is no necessity for entirely withholding three or four quart bottles from a single case sent to the appraiser's store, out of a small invoice of a dozen or two. If this practice is a proper perquisite to the appraiser's office, it ought to be so declared by law. In the meantime, if the officers persist in abusing their discretion, merchants should, and we trust will, unite in such representations at Washington as will secure radical redress. In the San Francisco case, the Executive could not understand the necessity for retaining wines "for examination," in appraiser's store, and letting them remain there *unopened*, until wanted for home use or for presents to friends. It is not probable that the department will view the same conduct differently at New-York.

Amusements.

Whenever the weather is decent, and it occasionally happens that it is so, all our places of amusement are crowded to their greatest capacity. There is absolutely no occasion for change, and hence the various programmes for to-night look very much like those for last week. At Wallack's Theatre it is the "Wife's Secret;" at the Winter Garden "Hamlet;" at Niblo's (Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS) the "Shamrock;" at the Olympic the "Streets of New-York;" and at the Broadway *Sol's Shingle* and the "Live Indian." It is not probable that this scheme will remain the same for some weeks to come.

Mr. BARNUM'S spectacle called the "Ring of Fate" enters on its third week to-night. It is the delight and wonder of the crowds who assemble there on all possible occasions to witness its performance. Its success is merited, for, apart from the text, it has been placed upon the stage with unusual care, and is in every sense a careful and remarkable show piece. During the present week the spectacle will be played twice a day, preceded by a farce. We notice that Mr. BARNUM has added some curiosities to his already extensive collection. Among them a mammoth fat woman, weighing 700 pounds, and her sponse, who certainly must suffer by contrast, inasmuch he weighs but 67 pounds. A rare and curious animal, called the Grill, has been obtained by Mr. BARNUM. It comes from Savannah, and was formerly the property of Gen. BEAUREGARD.

Mr. ROBERT HELLER'S programme, No. 4, is now in excellent working order. The tricks go off with a click, and the jokes play round the *sallé* like lightning. One of the pleasures of Mr. HELLER'S delightful little establishment is undoubtedly to be found in his colloquial passages with the audience. It is always agreeable to be talked to by a man of wit, even if you do know he is humbugging you all the while. The pantomime, by the way, runs very smoothly, and is a funny and diabtig affair.

Mr. FITZ-HUGH LUDLOW will deliver his second lecture at Dodworth Hall to-night. The subject is "The Scientific and Practical Wonders of the American Continent, as Exhibited in an Overland Journey." To-morrow Mr. LUDLOW pursues the subject; the section being the "Wild Life of the Continent," with especial reference to sportsmen and tourists.

The grand pantomime continues to attract overflowing houses to the Hippotheatron, where it is played every night, and at the matinées on Wednesday and Saturday. It is really an extraordinary production, and must have sorely taxed the ingenuity of the management. Nothing of the sort has ever before been attempted in a circus. The usual equestrian and acrobatic performances at this establishment introduce many of the best artists in the profession.

Several important additions have just been made to VAN AMBURGH & Co.'s Mammoth Menagerie—which we again take the opportunity of describing as an admirably conducted establishment. Three Bactrian camels, an Arabian dromedary, a drove of six camels, and a monster Hamadryas baboon, are amongst the number. The latter is a huge animal and it is stated that in its native country the species roam in numerous droves, driving the inhabitants from villages, and spreading devastation wherever they go.

Mr. THEODORE THOMAS gave his second symphonic *soirée* at Irving Hall on Saturday evening. The night was thoroughly unpleasant, but the very large attendance proved that there is a wide and general interest in these fine entertainments, and that Mr. THOMAS' weather-beaten 'patrons are proof against the inconstant heavens. SCHUMANN'S symphony No. 2 in C, opened the concert. It is less known than the one in D minor, or even than that in B, but it is a singularly rugged and strong work, not always pleasing, perhaps, but large and individual in its characteristics. It was finely played by the orchestra, and applauded by the audience. The Toccata in F, by BACH, was the next orchestral piece. It has been newly instrumented by ESSER, and without, as it seems to us, adding to its effectiveness. The organ is grand enough for such productions. For that instrument, the Toccata is striking, quaint and pleasing. The overture to "Euryanthe" closed the evening, and left an impression of thorough delight upon the audience.

Mr. THEODORE THOMAS was assisted by Mme. VAN ZANDT and Mr. CARL WOLFSOHN. The lady sang "Di Piacer," from "La Gazza Ladra," with skill, and subsequently "Qui la Voce," from "I Puritani." Both pieces brought down the house. The *encore* hailed ("Coming through the Rye,") was entirely spoiled by a superfinity of common-place runs and flourishes which were out of place and tawdry to the last degree. Mr. CARL WOLFSOHN is a pianist from Philadelphia, with whose name we are all more or less acquainted. We were not prepared, however, to hear a gentleman of such remarkable technical ability, or one who was so capable of giving a truly poetic interpretation to BEETHOVEN'S superb Concerto in E flat. The nicest feeling pervaded Mr. WOLFSOHN'S delivery of this work. Every note was distinct and delicate; every phrase clear and intelligent; every passage fluent and connected; and, withal, a rare wholeness of conception. If the work has grown on the gentleman's fingers it could not have seemed more easy and natural than it did. We have seldom enjoyed it so thoroughly, and only regret that the general public—to whom its length is an objection—will not have an early opportunity of hearing it repeated. Mr. WOLFSOHN'S second piece was the very difficult "Robert le Diable Fantasia," by LISZT, which he played with fine technical skill, but without the reserved strength and clear purpose that characterized the rendering of the concerto.

NEW LITERARY PAPER.—The new literary enterprise in this city, the New-York *Weekly Review*, is an exceedingly elegant, valuable, sprightly and attractive journal. Its first issue came out on Saturday last, and its success in every respect was proved at once. The lighter topics in literature, in art, especially in music, and in theatrical gossip and general affairs, are treated with ability and vivacity. It gives evidence that there is abundant talent in this city for the conduct of a journal of its cast, as we are sure there is sufficiently large community of the right kind to give it a handsome support. We have said this is the first issue of the journal, but the *Weekly Review* is really a continuation, in a new form and character, of the old and popular *Musical Review*. In giving the latter greater scope and making it of wider interest as an organ of general literature, it will by no means lose sight of its old specialty of music, as is shown in the present issue. We hope this will supply the want that has long existed in New-York for a literary journal, and that by its high tone and character it will merit the support it is sure to receive. Mr. C. B. SEYMOUR is its editor, and he is aided by a large corps of writers.

The Missouri Constitutional Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Jan. 8.

The Constitutional Convention effected a permanent organization yesterday by selecting Col. ARNOLD KRETCHELL, of St. Charles County, President; CHARLES D. DRAKE, of St. Louis, Vice-President; Maj. A. S. FOSTER, of Franklin County, Secretary.

The St. Albans Raiders.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Jan. 7.

The question of the jurisdiction of the court in the rebel raiders rearrested, which has been under deliberation for some days past, was to-day decided. The decision was that the court had jurisdiction. The case will, therefore, proceed.

The Distress at Savannah.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Jan. 8.

A meeting of the citizens is called for Tuesday, to take measures to alleviate the distress of the people of Savannah.

Arrest of a Newspaper Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Jan. 8.

HENRY M. FLINT, ("Druid,") the correspondent of the New-York *World*, has been arrested here by the military authorities, on the charge of disloyalty. He is now in custody.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

Progress of the Army in the South—Sherman to Go on—Comments of the Rebel Press—Union Sentiment—Deficiency of Men—Arming the Slaves—All Unavailing.

THE BERCHES, January, 1865.

Events in the Southwest have justified my anticipations (frequently stated in the TIMES) of the important consequences to flow from the advance of our armies from the West. It would have rejoiced the nation to heve taken Richmond at any time during the war; but at no time could it have been of half the importance of a continuous march from the West—cutting off the Southwestern States, destroying the lines of communication, practically annihilating the principal resources of the Confederacy, and reducing, not merely Richmond, but what Richmond holds, the rebel Government, to the last extremity. This process has been begun, and partly accomplished, by SHERMAN'S victorious march through Georgia. But it will be far more apparent in what is to follow, if SHERMAN pursues his course, with the military sagacity which has heretofore guided him. His march on the single line of railroad through Branchville, (at any point on it which he may select,) his march on the railroads of North Carolina, and thence on the Roanoke, (at Danville,) utterly destroying all communication between LEE and his supports, are matters of course, unless the rebels can throw an army across his path stronger than that of LEE. How probable that is, we may know by reference to some obvious facts.

Leaving SHERMAN to pursue his career, let us turn to the rebel hopes and resources. What means have they of resistance? What are their ideas? A calm review of the facts of their condition, as disclosed by themselves, will give us a more exact picture of their situation than we can decide from the march of armies. The Richmond editors and the rebel Congress are undoubtedly the silliest gebblere which the country has produced; but their gabble is not without a meaning. It discloses some facts we could not know without it. For example, a writer in the *Sentinel* takes five columns to prove that the Union ought not to be *reconstructed*. The rebel Congress pass a resolution that they are independent about every third day; the North Carolina Legislature barely fail to pass peace resolutions, and in one word, they disclose to us negatively that there is a great body of people in the midst of the rebellion, who are for peace and reunion. The value of this fact is not in hastening reunion, which can only be the result of destroying their armies, but in the more important result, that when their military force is destroyed, *we shall have no difficulty in a perfect reunion*. Just as New-Orleans fell, at once and cheerfully, into the position of a Union city, so will all the South, when their military force is broken. And, until then, what is the use of bills, and plans, and theories of reconstruction?

We can govern the South quite as well as they can, until they are willing to submit to the laws of the Union; and we have from rebel papers and Legislatures full evidence that the great body of the people will be willing to submit and be reunited the moment their military despotism is destroyed. Three years since, I said, in the TIMES, that one of two words must express the end of the rebellion—*submission* or *destruction*. And what is the history of the war in the South since but the history of *destruction*, and what else can it be but *destruction to the end?* So long as the people of the South suffer the usurpation and military despotism of DAVIS to continue, so long will they be crushed between the upper and nether millstone, till the last man and the last home is destroyed. They have now what they never had before, a Winter campaign, in which their forces are destroyed and their country desolated, with a rapidity never known before. HOOD, ordered to advance on Nashville by the lunacy of his master, (DAVIS,) and no less lunatic himself, has half his army destroyed, with no earthly prospect of making a successful stand again. Even such raids as STONEMAN'S and DAVIDSON'S prove destructive to them, and in mid-Winter the avalanche of Union armies is crushing them at every point. If they wait till Summer, the war, which only began, properly, in 1864, will carry destruction to every door—men and cattle, horses and food, will disappear before the avenging swords of SHERIDAN and SHERMAN, THOMAS and KILPATRICK. No more will the hand of destruction be averted by any considerations of mercy or humanity.

Now, let us look at the other side. By what means do the traitors at Richmond hope to avert such a catastrophe? If they will not submit, how do they propose to prevent destruction? We are quite willing to look at their side of the case with calmness and fairness. We want to know what they can do. We want to prepare our means for the work to be done. Well, what do the rebel chiefs say? Let us hear what they think of themselves. First, the readers of the TIMES have just heard what DAVIS said in Georgia—what the Richmond press boasted, and the long rigmarole of silly trash about THOMAS' march. We were to be driven back to the Ohio—HOOD was to take Nashville—SHERMAN was *escaping*. All this is over, and now we have a new programme, and what is it? The Richmond *Whig* has made an elaborate calculation of how many able-bodied men they had between '17 and '50. Well, let us submit this to the test, the *experimentum crucis*. The *Whig* makes out that Georgia had about 130,000 able bodied men. Now, suppose that were true, *where were these men when Sherman invaded Georgia?* Suppose HOOD had been in the heart of Ohio, what would you have seen? From every hill and every vale hundreds of thousands of men would have rushed to arms, and, without any art or discipline, their very weight would have crushed the foe. What did you see in Georgia? The most furious and impassioned appeals were made from Richmond, and Augusta, and Macon, to turn out *en masse*, and who came? *Nobody*. A few militia, with the scattered brigades of BEAUREGARD and HARDEE attempted a vain and useless resistance. SHERMAN *lived on the country, and marched his army through as regularly as if they were on parade*. Now, the Richmond *Whig* has proved one of two things conclusively; either that the men *are not there*, or that they *are not willing to fight for the Confederacy*. Either alternative is fatal. Now, in the absence of white men, what is left? Gen. LEE says, *arm the slaves*. Well, I don't doubt the slaves will make good soldiers, and with their masters for officers, will remain some time. But there are three things which will end that dream at an early day. First, half the slave country is in our possession, or cut off from the rebel Government; consequently they can get but a comparatively small number of able-bodied men slaves. They will not get as many as we do, and it will require several months to discipline them. Secondly, as fast as their slaves are taken prisoners, or can get within our lines, *they will never return*. Thirdly, the arming of the slaves by the Confederacy will end the last doubt or question upon LINCOLN'S Proclamation of freedom. Slavery is, by the confession and consent of the rebels, ended forever. Then, let them be armed by the South, that the jubilee of freedom may come, and this continent ring with the shouts of universal freedom! Let no man mistake this matter. If the rebels arm slaves, *every negro on this continent is free*. Nor is this all. We shall sweep the South with the besom of destruction. We shall put such an end to the war that slavery, and Southern rights, and State sovereignty shall be heard of no more in this land. And this was the end to which we were destined from the beginning. Liberty and Union, one and inseparable. A great country cannot be governed and sustained by the miserable dogma of State rights. The country must have a strong Government, founded on the representative principle, centralizing the power of a great nation, and extending its arm of protection to every individual within its vast embrace.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

The New-York Custom-house—The Warehouse Frauds.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 23, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg to inclose herewith a notice just issued under the direction of the Collector. It was gratifying to find, from your article of yesterday, that you keep pace with all movements tending to reform the practices which have grown up in the administration of the revenue laws, and to promote the interests and protect the rights of the mercantile community. That there should be inaccuracies in such an article, was unavoidable; but its general statements were discriminating and correct. In one particular, however, I could not clearly interpret its meaning. I refer to the subject to which you especially invoke the attention of the Collector, viz: the delay in obtaining delivery of warehoused goods. Do you refer to delays in completing the withdrawals and procuring the permits for delivery? or to the delays at the warehouses in receiving the goods after presentation of the permits? In either case, your statement is the first intimation of complaint which we have received. It is true that for a short time during the months of September and October, the pressure of business upon the desks where withdrawal entries are passed was so great as to cause a few hours' delay in some instances, but I have never heard the good faith, industry or honesty of the clerks called in question. It is a standing rule, intended to be strictly enforced, that all work upon each desk must be finished before the close of the day's business. I cannot believe that any requirement for bribery can exist, or that any pecuniary inducement to do what every clerk is compelled to do, without pay, can ever be made.

As to the delay at warehouses, we are equally uninformed. If any case of the kind to which you allude shall be brought to my notice, the Collector will make an example of the offending party. But while we are without information of the wrong, we can hardly be expected to apply the remedy. With much respect, your obedient servant, S.

NOTICE.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, }
WAREHOUSE BUREAU, Dec. 18, 1864. }

The Collector having directed that all laws, rules and regulations defining the responsibilities and duties of the proprietors of Bonded Warehouses be strictly enforced, and that all cases of grievance be promptly redressed, importers and their agents are requested to communicate to the Deputy Collector, or Chief Clerk of the Warehouse Department, all such delinquencies or grounds of complaint in the warehouse business as require the interposition of the Collector for their remedy.

J. H. STEDWELL, Deputy-Collector,
Third Division.

Stonewall Jackson and our Prisoners.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Making allowance for the debasing and intoxicating effect of Slavery on the slaveholder, in an age when it has found bold apologists in Christians, for the first time since the Christian era—allowing for the vengeful and implacable hatred into which baffled pride swiftly turns, even in angels—it yet remains, as a simple psychological fact, inexplicable, how men, apparently under the influence of our common religion and civilization, can have become such fiends as the rebels have shown themselves by the treatment of our soldiers when captured by them. The bloodhounds, the calculated starvation, the loathsome cruelty, systematically and hauntingly practised on our men, the abandonment of truth, as well as of the last spark of honor, with the knowledge of the fair and loyal treatment which their prisoners receive when in our hands, are more revolting, and can be less readily accounted for, than the cruelties of the Inquisition in the days of ferocious bigotry. The moralist can only say, so it is; so quickly can man relapse. Let us take to heart this unspeakably painful example.

The most startling instance of this psychologic convulsion is given us in the life of Stonewall JACKSON, a man of singular power of concentration of mind and faith, of perfect truthfulness to himself, and of great directness of thought and action, but also of that indomitable pride which mistakes its own suggestions for the commands of a hating God, and the fervency of his own dark devotion for a fire kindled by the Most High.

Professor R. L. DABNEY, D.D., of Richmond, Va., has published *The Life of Lieut.-Gen. Thomas J. Jackson.* (*Stonewall Jackson.*) London: 1865.

The reverend author, a great admirer, and fu intimate friend of JACKSON, a justifier of Slavery, of secession—indeed everything that a rebellious citizen could wish for—informs us that, when the crisis appeared, the subject of his biography was one of those who tried to unite "the Christian people," North and South, in an effort to stop the war, and, having failed in this, maintained that "it was the true policy of the South to take no prisoners," as "*the war was an offence against humanity so monstrous that it outlawed those who shared its guilt beyond the pale of forbearance.*"

The italicized words are the author's, but not the italicizing. It is necessary to be minute in matters of such magnitude, and regarding words which are like keys in the hands of the inquirer who has long wished to open a locked door.

Those ominous words, then, present to us:

An individual of fervent, and even grim devotion, undertakes to decide for himself whether a war (mark, it is the war he speaks of, and not any acts done by the enemy) so outrages all humanity that it outlaws those who share in it, as if civilization had not established the law of war for the very purpose of preventing people from acting on this idea, which, as a matter of course, has always been maintained by many in every war.

We have a man who, once conceiving this idea, leaps over centuries of toilsome progress into those ages when all the law of war consisted pretty much in the two words, *vae victis*. And he makes this fearful bound into barbarity, after having wrestled with himself for a long time in the tryieg doubt which side he should take. A leading man like JACKSON considers himself freed from all obligations of fairness and humanity toward a hated enemy. What can be expected from the many?

And we have a key to the present cruelty. For, laying down that every prisoner ought to be killed, because he is an outlaw (and he *is* an outlaw because he fights for his established Government!) on the one hand; and treating him with studied cruelty, if he be allowed, nevertheless, to live, on the other hand, are twin-thoughts; they are correlatives in the logic of sinister passion. The ancients argued in a similar way. The victor, they said, may kill his captive; if he does not, the prisoner belongs to the victor, who *gave* him his life; therefore he may ill-treat him, he may yet kill him, he may sell him.

No doubt, many Southerners who torture their captured men think they ought to have been killed anyhow; they are an accursed burden to us.

What a relapse into darkness and barbarity! What an appalling admonition! L.

South Carolina.

From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 5.

Gov. MAGRATH, of South Carolina, has issued a proclamation in which he says:

"The Legislature of South Carolina has declared, that all free white men, between the ages of 16 and 60 years, not already in the Confederate service, shall be liable for militia service. The City of Charleston requires for its defence all within its limits who are between these ages. This service is for the defence of our homes. All will come forth. We must come forth. The free proffer of service is what the State desires. The service not proffered will be demanded in this service. There are no exemptions. None can be allowed, except under special circumstances. Certificates of disability or other causes, in consequence of which exemption has been hitherto granted, will not be regarded unless renewed. Exemption from this service is what no one will ask who is true to the State. If there are any not true to our State they have no proper place beside those who now prepare for its defence."

GOVERNMENT DRY DOCK.—Mr. BURGESS, of Jersey City, is constructing a sectional dry dock for the Brooklyn Navy-yard, to be completed about the first of May. It will be in five sections, and when put together will be 200 feet in length by 100 wide. The cost will be about $200,000.

Speaking of HOLIDAY GIFTS, the *Tribune* of 23d inst. says: "a Morton Gold Pen is a property in itself, and forms a very appropriate and useful Christmas present to all who write for profit or for pleasure."

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These distressing complaints, is now made known in a Treatise on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations, published by Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN. The prescription was furnished him in such a providential manner, that he cannot conscientiously refuse to make it known, as it has cured everybody who used it, never having failed in a single case. It is equally sure in cases of Fits as of Dyspepsia; and the ingredients may be found in any drug store. Sent free to all on the receipt of five cents to pre-pay postage. Address Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, New-Jersey.

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Chloasma, or Moth Patches, Bentigo or Freckles, blemishes in the face called moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the face show more strongly on blondes than brunettes, but they contribute greatly in marring the beauty on either; and anything that will effectually remove them without injuring the skin in texture or color, would be considered a great achievement in medical science. Dr. B. C. PERRY, who has made diseases of the skin a specialty, has discovered an infallible remedy for the removal of moth, freckles and other discolorations from the face without injuring the skin in texture or color. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. For sale by all druggists. Call for Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion.
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MARRIED

BRAINARD—BOIES.—On Thursday morning, Jan. 5, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Mr. Gaston, Dr. TEOS. C. BRAINARD, U. S. A., and MARIA L. BOIES, daughter of Joseph M. Boies, of Saugerties, N. Y. No cards.

STETSON—SICKLES.—In the Harlem Methodist Episcopal Church, on Thursday, Jan. 5, by Rev. John Emory Corkman, JOAN L. STETSON and SARAH E. SICKLES, all of Harlem.

DIED.

ALLEN.—At Ravenswood, L. I., on Sunday, Jan. 8, 1865, TALTRAM ALLEN, aged 47 years.

The friends of the family and of his brother in-law, Willy Wallack, are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

Boat leaves James-slip at 12 o'clock, and 34th-st. every 10 minutes, for the accommodation of those who may be waiting to convey friends to the house.

BAKER.—On Sunday, Jan. 8, MARY SARAH BAKER, widow of the late Rev. Thomas Baker, of New-York, in the 70th year of her age.

The funeral services will take place at the house of her son-in-law, Samuel Osborn, No. Elizabeth, N. J., this (Monday) afternoon, Jan. 9, at 3 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Cypress Hill Cemetery on Tuesday morning, for interment.

GALSTAFF.—On Sunday, Jan. 8, ELIZABETH, relict of James Halsey Imple, in the 83d year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family, and those of her sons, William, Alexander and John, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No 23 Hammond-st., on Tuesday, 10th inst., at 1 o'clock P.M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

GREEN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 8, 1865, at the residence of his brother, James H. Green, No. 118 Bridge-st., CHARLES GREEN, aged 24 years, late of Bridgeport, Conn.

Notice of the funeral in Tuesday morning's papers.

☞ New-Haven and Bridgeport papers please copy.

GUION.—At Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, Tuesday, Jan. 3, THOMAS HOLMES, eldest son of Catharine E. and the late Rev Dr. Thos. T. Guion, of Brooklyn, aged 21 years and 8 months.

His funeral will take place from St. John's Church, corner of Washington and Johnson sts., Brooklyn, this day, at 1½ o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further invitation.

HODGSON.—On Saturday, Jan. 7, HELLEN HODGSON, wife of Joshua Hodgson, in the 54th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, in 1st-av., near 58th-st., on Tuesday next, at 11 o'clock.

☞ Montreal papers please copy.

KENNEDY.—On Friday, Jan. 6, JAMES LENOX KENNEDY.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, at the First Presbyterian Church, corner of 5th-av. and 12th st., without further invitation.

LLOYD.—At Klenvoi, Natal, South Africa, on Monday, Oct. 31, MARY E. LLOYD, only child of Rev. Charles H. and Katharine C Lloyd, aged 1 year and 8 months.

MCCORMICK.—At the 5th-av. Hotel, on Friday, Jan. 6, ROBERT FOWLER, infant son of Cyrus H. and Hettie F. McCormick, of Chicago, Ill., aged 1 year and 3 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Presbyterian Church in 5th-av., corner of 12th-st., without further invitation.

MILLS.—At Smithtown, L. I., on Friday, Jan. 6, WILLIAM WICKHAM MILLS, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, on Tuesday at 1 o'clock.

MILNOR.—On Thursday, Jan. 5, ELEANOR MILNOR, relict of Rev. James Milnor, D. D., in the 86th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Monday, 9th inst., at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 79 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

RENNIE.—On Friday, Jan. 6, at 11 P. M., Mrs. JAMES RENNIE.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 9th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., from St. James' Church, Hamilton-square.

ROMAINE.—On Friday evening, Jan. 6, GRACE B., relict of the late Samuel B. Romaine, of this city.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son-in-law, Horatio J. Lawrence, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. Clement's Church, Amity-st., on Monday, the 9th inst., at 10 A. M., without further invitation.

ROWE.—At Fort Washington, on Friday, Jan. 6, of congestion of the brain, KATE LIVINGSTON, only child of Thomas P. and Kate L. Rowe.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 10th inst., at 1 o'clock, Train leaves Chambers-st. depot at 11:30 A. M.

SPENCER.—In Brooklyn, Sunday, Jan. 8, Miss ANNA SPENCER, in the 24th year of her age.

The funeral will take place at the Stanton-st. Baptist Church, New-York, on Tuesday, Jan. 10, at 11 o'clock A. M.

WELCH.—On Saturday, Jan. 7, ELLA, only daughter of Jeremiah and Emily J. Welch, aged 1 year, 6 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Jan. 10, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 45 Orchard st

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DISEASES OF THE
THROAT AND LUNGS.

Editor of New-York Times:

Permit me to call the attention of your readers to the fact that I have retired from general practice, and will in future devote my time and attention exclusively to the treatment of the diseases of the

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An extensive and constant practice of over thirty years, during which a large share of my studies, time and attention have been devoted to the treatment of diseases of the THROAT and LUNGS, have enabled me to introduce most important improvements both in the examination and treatment of these organs, by which I have obtained results that attracted the attention of the medical world both in this country and in Europe. This system enables me to convey remedial agents directly to the affected parts, in a manner not attained by any other known method. These are applied in connection with such general treatment as each individual case requires and an extensive experience in that class of diseases suggests. It has proved itself of the greatest value in the following diseases:

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In retiring from the extensive general practice in which I have been engaged for upward of thirty years, and in concentrating my efforts exclusively upon the treatment of the respiratory organs—a class of diseases so prevalent in this country, and so inimical to life, I yield only to the constantly increasing demand made upon my time by office practice, and in departing from the strict rules of medical ethics, so far as to avail myself of the press as a medium for the introduction of my system to the public at large, I discharge a duty which I owe to those to whom my varied and extensive experience and acknowledged skill might be of vital importance, and who could not be reached through any other channel.

Well knowing the prejudice existing by a portion of the community against specialists, particularly (and frequently justly so) against advertising ones, I think it due to myself to state that I am a regularly educated physician, and have been engaged in the general practice of medicine for upward of thirty years, the last half of which has been spent in this city. I am not only a member of various medical societies, but have the honor to be the founder of several of them, and have, since the commencement of my professional career, constantly contributed the result of my observations to some of the best medical journals of the day.

The proofs of each and every statement here put forth can be readily substantiated, and will cheerfully be exhibited to those interested. This course is rendered necessary by the fact that public confidence has been sadly undermined by some of the medical mountebanks who infest our city, who have *advertised* in various papers throughout the country, fictitious biographies of themselves, the statements of which differ as widely from their known antecedents as truth differs from falsehood. In order to find new dupes these gentry have to resort to new dodges, and the eye of the public is consequently often greeted with the startling announcement of some new mechanical and pretended scientific contrivance, which, for a more complete mystification, is endowed with some strange-sounding Greek name, as unintelligible to the invantor as it is to the general reader.

The mischief done by these empirics, who usually lack the very first rudiments of a medical education, is truly deploring. They not only frequently injure their victims by improper treatment, but also discourage them by their ocasional failures to perform what they promised from making more judicious efforts for their recovery.

In respectfully inviting the critical scrutiny of a discriminating public into my past record, I feel confident it will fully sustain all I have deemed it necessary to state, to avoid being confounded with that class of impostors to whom I have above referred. Hoping sincerely that your readers will not regard me as egotistical, even though I have spoken in a strain seemingly so, I remain

Yours, respectfully,

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is derived from the Greek word Aisoptikos, which, in its literal acceptation, signifies pertaining to the senses the theory or philosophy of tastes, the science of sensations, or that which explains the cause of mental pain or pleasure. Neuralgicon is a compound of the two Greek words, *neuron*, a nerve, and logas, a discourse with the suffix con. The meaning conveyed by the term is, that it is an instrument or machine devised on philosophical principles with a thorough knowledge of the nervous system.

In describing the matter more at length to show its uses, that it might be better understood by the general sufferer, we give a simpler explanation. The nervous system is the source of many diseases.

All physicians admit this, and all profess at least to be able to apply a remedy. The Allopathic, Homœopathic and Hydropathic, by prescribing opiates, anodynes, &c., may, and do, alleviate the pain arising from impaired or diseased nerves, but this does not restore the nerve. It is only temporary relief—a relief, too, to some one nerve at the expense of the entire system. The Æsthetico-Neuralgicon of Dr. VON EISENBERG not merely allays the irritation, but restores the nerve to its normal condition. The Doctor's theory is, that each nerve has a specific office, and has its own peculiar susceptibility. Thus, for example, the nerve of vision is insensible to touch, and, on the other hand, the nerve of touch is insensible to light, and so on through the whole system. The great excellence of this æsthetical instrument is, that it can be applied not on guess-work principles, which are no principles at all, but that it can be applied with accuracy and certainty to any nerve or nerves that are weakened or impaired, to the different nerves of motion, or sensation, to the eye, the ear, or the touch, as in paralysis.

To those, therefore, who are in any way afflicted with loss of sight or hearing, with catarrh, bronchitis, chest or lung diseases, we earnestly suggest a visit to the consulting apartments of Dr. VON EISENBERG. There he will be speedily made to know the possibility of a cure in even complicated cases, and thus be encouraged to proceed until he is discharged thoroughly renovated and cured.

The reader, on perusing what we have here presented him, touching the beauty, complexity, costliness, teaching the various uses to which the Æsthetico-Neuralgicon can be applied, may be induced to believe that to the warmth of our commendations we have exceeded the sober truth as to its utility, but we know we have not exceeded the limits of common sense in our description We care not how prejudiced any one may be against it, he cannot, when it is thoroughly explained to him—and that the inventor is prepared to do at any time to those who call upon him—but be convinced it is all that it is claimed for it, namely, the most perfect mechanical contrivance for the exhibition of spiritualized and etherealized medical preparations now in existence. He will even confess, if he be justly minded, that in many respects it is destined to bring about an entire revolution in certain departments of science, and that it is what is in vention, with reason, holds an apparatus that will do more to mitigate human suffering than anything that, in all the past to this time, has been afforded to the world.—*New-York Evening Express, Sept. 28, 1864.*

NEW TESTIMONIALS.
**Catarrh C

FINANCIAL.

GOODYEAR BROTHERS & DURAND

OFFER FOR SALE

$200,000

OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE COUPON BONDS OF THE BROADWAY AND SEVENTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, DATED JUNE 1, 1864; DUE 1884, BEARING INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SEVEN PER CENT, PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY AT THE BROADWAY BANK.

These Bonds are part of an issue of the First Mortgage Bonds on the franchise of the road, its track, cars, horses, real estate and other corporate property.

This company owns the most valuable franchise in the City of New-York, having two branches, both commencing at Seventh-avenue—one runs down Seventh-avenue to and through Greenwich-avenue and Thompson-street, to Canal—the other runs down Broadway to Fourteenth-street, thence through University-place, &c., to Barclay-street, tapping Broadway at present at Broome and Barclay streets, with the privilege of tapping at Park-place and Duane-street.

Parties desiring a first-class security on one of the best city roads, are requested to call at our banking-house.

GOODYEAR BROTHERS & DURAND,
No. 18 Broad-st.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS OF 1881.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 10-40 BONDS.
ONE YEAR CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS.

NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN USUAL COMMISSION ALLOWED.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS COLLECTED OR PURCHASED.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."
All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased, and on hand, for sale.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

PROSPECTUS FOR THE PURCHASE, BY SUBSCRIPTION, OF 100,000 ACRES, IN FEE SIMPLE, OF PETROLEUM, COAL, SALT, IRON TIMBER AND AGRICULTURAL LAND IN THE OIL BELT OF WEST VIRGINIA.—This indisputable, having been adjudicated by the United States courts $30,000 cash working fund. The ownership divided into 650 parts or interests of $1,538 each. No personal liabilities. No subscription binding till all the parts are taken. No payments required until 15 days after all the parts shall be subscribed for, then to be made in trust to JOHN P. YELVERTON, Esq., President of the Bank of North America, New-York. Applications for parts of interests prior to the organization of one or more stock companies, and for reports, maps, &c., &c., may be made to

C. V. B. OSTRANDER, President Merchants' Insurance Company, No. 105 Broadway,
AMOS F. HATFIELD, President Pacific Insurance Company, No. 474 Broadway.
S. C. HARROD, President Greenwich Insurance Company, No. 9 Pine-st.
JOSEPH WILDE, of Samuel Wilde's Sons, Nos. 9 and 11 Dutch-st.
ISAAC BERNHEIMER, of Bernheimer Brothers, No. 320 Broadway, corner of Pearl-st.
EBEN B. CROCKER, firm of Crocker & Warren, No. 148 Pearl st.
S. M. BEARDS, of Beards & Cummings, 129 Pearl-st.
H. H. IRVINE, No. 113 Maiden-lane.
R. P. TOWNSEND, No. 13 Chambers-st.
JOHN C. MORRIS, No. 59 University-place.
Messrs. BEADLESTON & PRICE, 169 West 10th-st.
CHARLES D. BEVOISE, No. 50 Vesey-st.
JAMES W. UNDERHILL, No. 78 Dey-st.
Messrs. PACKER & KNAPP, 280 Washington Market.
Messrs. COMBES & NIX, 380 West Washington Market.
And EDGAR E. HOLLEY, Globe Insurance Company, corner of Fulton and Greenwich-sts.
Reference is also made to Messrs. CUMMINS, ALEXANDER & GREENE, No. 20 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the drawing this day made of twenty-five of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company for redemption, the following Bonds numbered 80, 116, 141, 243, 268, 319, 400, 451, 464, 552, 606, 612, 748, 757, 765, 842, 857, 945, 990, 1137, 1168, 1217, 1314, 1372, 13-3, were drawn by lot, and that the same will be paid in Gold on presentation at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of January next, the first day of the month being Sunday. The Bonds so drawn must be presented for payment within ten days of the 1st day of January next, under penalty of the forfeiture of the right of redemption under this drawing. By order of the Board.
Dated 5th Dec., 1864. W. TITUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
Notice is hereby given, that the Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company, falling due on the 1st day of January next, will be paid in Gold, on presentation at the office of the Company, on and after MONDAY, the 2d day of January next.
Dated 5th Dec., 1864. W. TITUS, Secretary.

GOODYEAR BROTHERS & DURAND,
BANKERS,
NO. 18 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.
Interest allowed on accounts subject to check at sight, as with banks. Collections on all accessible points at the lowest rates.
ALL KINDS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, R. R. STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, &c., bought and sold on commission. Orders in Philadelphia and Boston executed without extra charge. Coupons and interest on United States registered bonds collected.
CHAS. GOODYEAR, Banker, Schoharie Co. Bank.
GEO. GOODYEAR, New-Haven, Conn.
GEO. G. GOODYEAR. HARVEY DURAND.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1864.
TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, New-York, Dec. 5, 1864.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the choice of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come legally before them, will be held at the Banking Rooms, No. 318 Broadway, on the 10th day of January next (being the second Tuesday of the month), commencing at 10 A. M. and closing at 4 P. M.
W. H. FOSTER, Cashier.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of first mortgage bonds, series A, of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of the company, No. 12 Wall-st., on and after the third day of January, 1865.
Envelopes properly prepared to guard against errors, will be furnished on application.
O. BUTLER, President.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
New-York, Dec. 26, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, and for Inspectors, will be held at the company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th of January, 1865, commencing at 12 o'clock M., and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 282 11th-st., between Avenues C and D,
New-York, Dec. 29, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this company and three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at this office, No. 282 11th-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
A. B. HODGES, Secretary.

THE MARKET BANK, New-York, Dec. 27, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on MONDAY, the 9th day of January next. Polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed until after said election.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE SMITH AND PARMELEE GOLD CO.,
No. 34 Broad-street, New-York.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTees of the Smith and Parmelee Gold Company, will be held at the office of the Company in the city of New-York, on MONDAY, the 9th day of January, 1865, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M. The transfer books will close on the 6th January, and reopen 10th January.
WM. H. PENDLETON, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' BANK, New-York, Dec. 27, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF ELEVEN Directors, and for Inspectors of Election of this association, will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, New-York, Dec. 24, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election will be held on TUESDAY, the 10th of January next, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company has removed its offices from No. 10 Wall-st., to No. 140 Broadway.
A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

THE PHILLIPS PETROLEUM COMPANY
SHARES 250,000—PAR VALUE, $10.
The property of this Company will comprise a large interest in the celebrated COQUETTE and JERSEY Wells, and in fee, a large undeveloped oil property on Oil Creek and Pit Hole Creek. These properties were selected by the Phillips Brothers, the originators of the great Maple Shade Company, now paying from 14 to 16 per cent. per month.
The present net income from the above two running wells alone is from $28,000 to $28,800 per month. New wells are proposed to be immediately sunk on the undeveloped lands.
A limited number of shares, issued to the proprietors in payment for the above property may be obtained at the office of JEROME RIGGS & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York, at FOUR DOLLARS a share.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.
☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

BOOKS CLOSING!
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA PETROLEUM COMPANY,
PROPERTY IN THE VERY HEART OF THE OIL REGIONS OF VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.
OFFICERS:
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, President.
ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Vice-President.
ANDREW V. STOUT, Treasurer.
EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary.
SHUE AND LEATHER BANK, Bankers.
WILLIAM H. ANTHON, } Counsel.
ADAM O. ELLIS, }
TRUSTEES.
FRANCIS A. PALMER, President Broadway Bank, New-York; NATHAN RANDALL, Ex-President United States Telegraph Company, New-York; ALBERT H. NICOLAY, of Albert H. Nicolay & Co., Stock Auctioneers and Brokers, No. 52 William-st., New-York; EUGENE J. JACKSON, of Polhamius & Jackson, Bankers and Brokers, No. 43 Exchange-place, New-York; EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary New-York Petroleum Stock Board and Broker, No. 30 Broad-st. New-York; ANDREW MEHAFFER, Philadelphia; FRANCIS A. GODWIN, Philadelphia; ROBERT CLARKSON, of Clarkson & Co., Bankers, No. 111 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; JAMES M. CLARK, Oil City Pennsylvania.
OFFICES OF THE COMPANY.
No. 52 William-st., New-York.
No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.
CAPITAL STOCK.....300,000 SHARES.
NATIONAL PAR VALUE.....$5 EACH.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE only.....$2 PER SHARE.
Stock not subject to any further assessment. Fifty thousand shares or $100,000 reserved for working capital to develop this splendid oil property.
The great advantages that this company possesses over many is, that all its magnificent oil territory has a water front, being situated on the famous Oil Creek and the Alleghany River. The coal lands of the company are also of the greatest importance, as many works are now idle for the want of fuel. The company is now vigorously prosecuting its work, and the very extensive working capital of $150,000 is alone a sufficient guarantee that large and regular monthly dividends may be expected at an early day, which will cause the stock to rapidly rise in value.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
The greater part of the Stock of this Company having been already taken in New-York, Philadelphia and other places, the Trustees give notice that the subscription books will positively close on
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18, 1865,
after which time no stock can be obtained at the subscription price.
SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS:
F. A. PALMER, 44 Broadway Bank, No. 237 Broadway, New-York.
POLHAMIUS & JACKSON, No. 43 Exchange-place, New-York.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 52 William-st., New-York.
CLARKSON & CO., No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.
MELLEN, WARD & MOWER, Bankers, No. 20 Congress-st., Boston.
STUART & CO., Bankers, Washington, D. C.

HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
NO. 44 PINE ST.,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
BUY AND SELL
QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND VOUCHERS,
5-20 BONDS,
1-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
1-30 LOAN, AND EVERY FORM OF U. S. SECURITIES.
We invite the attention of Banks and parties desiring short investments to our assortment of United States Six per Cent. Debt Certificates. We have them on hand one in every month of the year, at rates that pay better interest than any security in the market.

OFFICE OF THE
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA
PETROLEUM COMPANY,
NO. 52 WILLIAM-STREET,
New-York, Jan. 4, 1865.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
As the greater part of the stock of the New-York and Philadelphia Petroleum Company has already been taken by the first citizens of New-York, Philadelphia and elsewhere, and owing to its great demand as a permanent investment, the Trustees desire to give notice that only a limited number of shares can now be obtained at $2 each, and that the subscription books will positively close on
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18, 1865,
after which time no stock will be sold at the subscription price.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, President.
A. V. STOUT, Treasurer.
E. C. STEDMAN, Secretary.

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Office No. 67 Wall-st.
100,000 Shares. Par Value $5. $500,000.
Stock full paid, no future assessments.
This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.
OFFICERS:
John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenboss, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bembeimer, Trea. J. H. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.
TRUSTEES.
John J. Morris, Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenboss, Henry Cohn,
Isaac Bembeimer, Smith Barker, Jr.
John H. Rhodes.

PETROLEUM.
KNIGHT, ARCHER & CO., NO. 71 BROADWAY, New-York, offer for sale very valuable tracts of land in oil-producing territories, now in the hands of original owners. Agents for THE TIONESTA OIL, LUMBER and MINING COMPANY, VENANGO COUNTY, PENN., who are now offering for sale a portion of their very valuable oil territory on Tionesta Creek, at a low price.

EXCELSIOR PETROLEUM CO.
THIRD DIVIDEND.
The Trustees of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable January 15, free of Government tax, at their office, No. 52 Broadway. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst., inclusive.
ARTHUR T. HUMD, Treasurer.
New-York, Jan. 5, 1865.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, July 22, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236, Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, New-York City, an incorporated bank whose charter has expired, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Leather Manufacturers' Bank, New-York City. The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented for redemption within six years of the date of this notice; and all notes not presented for payment and redemption within the time above specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.,
New-York, Dec. 6, 1864.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the regular annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, for the election of nine Directors and of three Inspectors of Election, to serve for one year, will be held at the Banking-house of this Bank, at Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 2d TUESDAY of January next, commencing at 12 o'clock at noon, and closing at 3 o'clock P. M. of that day.
The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 31 till after the said election.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK,
New-York, Dec. 29, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank and for three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next. The poll will open at 1 o'clock and close at 2 P. M. By order of the Board.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Langdon Rolling Mill Company will be held at the office of the Company at Room No. 63 Trinity Buildings, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing Trustees to serve for the ensuing year.
J. R. LAWRENCE, Treasurer and Sec'y.
New-York, Dec. 30, 1864.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK, New-York, Dec. 10, 1864.
THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING for election of directors will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1865, from 10 to 11 A. M.
C. DARLING, President.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 3, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

SPECIAL PETROLEUM NOTICE.
"LITTLE KANAWHA
AND
ELK RIVER
PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY,"
OF WEST VIRGINIA.
Geologists and practical men unite in their belief, and to report, "that the property of this company—62,860 acres of land, in fee—is in the very centre of the West Virginia Oil Region—has numerous oil and gas springs along the banks of its principal streams, one of which vies with the famous Burning Spring itself,) and is surrounded by properties on every side that are unmistakable in their oil-bearing character.
The subscription for its purchase is now being made at the office of the undersigned. It contains the names of many of our prominent capitalists and business men, is already far advanced, and will be closed at an early day.
Prof. Richardson's very able and interesting report on the property, with circular attached, containing the conditions of the subscription, and any additional information, can be obtained at this office.
JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

REMOVAL.
THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
have removed to No. 156 Broadway, between Liberty-st. and Maiden-lane.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s. OF 1881,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS,
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

THE NEWARK PETROLEUM COMPANY,
Incorporated under the laws of New-York.
CAPITAL STOCK $130,000—SHARES $10 EACH.
Office No. 37 Park-row, Room No. 6.
Owns two hundred acres of land in fee simple, its entire product being the property of stockholders. Located in the heart of the most productive oil region, near Puthole Creek, three-quarters of a mile from the Allegheny, about forty rods from Cherry Run. It is surrounded with wells. Among them are the Reed, Amason, Auburn, Horton and Warren wells. The pipes transmitting oil from the last cross this territory. This Company offer special inducements for investment, not only in location, surroundings and intrinsic value, but in the fact that the capital of $130,000 is so small in proportion to its large and valuable territory, owned in fee simple. There is room for many wells, whose product will be divided on a small capital, promising large remuneration. Should the whole territory yield only an equivalent to one 40-barrel well, it would give a net of $120,000 per year, or dividends on its stock, or about 100 per cent. If the surrounding developments are any guide, it should yield several times that amount. The President is actually engaged in the work of development. The books will be open for subscription, for a short time, at the office, a limited amount of stock only being left.
WM. G. LURD, President.
JOHN McKILLOP, Vice-President.
W. H. MURPHY, Treasurer.
S. CRANE, Secretary.

E. C. STEDMAN & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,
No. 30 Broad-st., New-York.
All kinds of Government Securities, Railway Stocks and Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Interest allowed on all deposits.
Attention is given to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks at the Petroleum Exchange. Philadelphia orders given and received.
E. C. STEDMAN,
THOS. M. NEWBOULD.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, on SATURDAY, the 31st day of December, 1864:

RESOURCES.		
1. Loans and Discounts		$1,131,125 69
2. Overdrafts		
3. Due from Banks		41,337 83
4. Due from the Directors of the Bank	$78,500 00	
5. Due from Brokers		
6. Real Estate		30,000 00
7. Specie		20,460 00
8. Cash Items, viz.: Checks, &c., in deposit the previous day		232,353 24
United States Legal-tender Notes		242,000 00
9. Stocks		95,000 00
10. Bonds and Mortgages		
11. Bills of Solvent Banks		
12. Bills of Suspended Banks		
13. Loss and Expense Account		15,950 75
Total		$1,848,667 54
LIABILITIES.		
1. Capital		$300,000 00
2. Circulation Registered	$4,400 00	
Circulation not Registered		
Total	$4,400 00	
Less Notes on hand	34 00—	4,366 00
3. Profits		85,782 01
4. Due to Banks		58,588 42
5. Due to Individuals and Corporations, other than Banks and Depositors		
6. Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		
7. Due Depositors, on demand		1,399,825 11
8. Amount due, not included under either of the above heads, unpaid dividends		106 00
Total		$1,848,667 54

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.: EDWARD ROWE, President, and SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier, of the Grocers' Bank, an associated bank, located and doing business at New-York, in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith that the foregoing is in all respects a true stated ment of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 31st day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief: and that the business of the said bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.
LUCIUS HOPKINS, President.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 7th day of January, 1865.
B. E. WATSON, Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, on SATURDAY, the 31st day of December, 1864.

RESOURCES.		
1. Loans and Discounts		$3,336,774 06
2. Overdrafts		
3. Due from Banks		312,126 14
4. Due from the Directors of the Bank	$15,500	
5. Due from Brokers	650,000	
6. Real Estate		200,000 00
7. Specie		285,163 86
8. Cash Items: Checks and Drafts received on deposit the day previous		863,876 24
Stocks, $54,000 do.; Promissory and United States 7-3-10 Notes and Indebtedness Certificates, $118,315		172,315 00
10. Bonds and Mortgages		3,818 37
11. Bills of Solvent Banks		5,625 00
12. Bills of Suspended Banks		
13. Loss and Expense Account, including U. S. Tax to Dec. 2		30,510 34
Total		$5,744,115 00
LIABILITIES.		
1. Capital		$1,500,000 00
2. Circulation Registered	$135,000	
Circulation not Registered		
Total		
Less Notes on hand	75,915—	59,085 00
3. Profits		277,918 24
4. Due to Banks		298,548 43
5. Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Depositors		
6. Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		
7. Due Depositors, on demand		3,604,330 83
8. Amount Due, not included under either of the above heads, Dividends unpaid		4,232 50
Total		$5,744,115 00

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—LUCIUS HOPKINS, President, and JAMES BUELL, Cashier of the Importers' and Traders' Bank, located and doing business at New-York in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 31st day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief: and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.
LUCIUS HOPKINS, President.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 7th day of January, 1865.
JONATHAN W. MARSHALL,
Notary Public in and for the County of New-York.

OFFICE OF THE WYOMING ROCK OIL COMPANY,
No. 117 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1865.
AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES OF this company, held this day, the resignation of WILLIAM A. JOWETT, Esq., as Secretary was accepted, and Mr. JAMES W. RAYNOR was appointed to fill the vacancy.
The office of the company is removed from No. 6 Broadway to No. 117 Broadway.
WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER, President.

VIRGINIA AND OHIO OIL REGIONS.—A counsellor at law and conveyancer of much experience will spend some time in the oil districts of West Virginia and Ohio. He will undertake any business connected with his profession, in searching and perfecting or procuring titles, making contracts, &c. Satisfactory references given. Call Monday and Tuesday, 11 to 2, at No. 79 Cedar-st., Room No. 20, or address note as above, to M. H.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders and Trustees of the WESTMORELAND PETROLEUM COMPANY of New-Brunswick, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 11th of January, 1865, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Clark & Sumner, No. 10 Pine-st. Punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be transacted.
H. W. C. TWEDDLE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

EMPIRE CITY PETROLEUM CO.,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO 74 BROADWAY.
TRUSTEES:
J. C. DAYTON, of J. C. Dayton & Co., No. 107 Front-st.
HENRY K. SHELDON, of Sheldon, Hoyt & Co., No. 43 Chambers-st.
ESAU BARTON, of Wm. E. Bird & Co., No. 61 Front-st.
WM. M. PARKS, No. 19 Broad-st.
WM. A. FOWLER, No. 74 Broadway.
AUGUSTUS EMBURY, No. 107 Front-st.
JACOB STANWOOD, Boston.
R. S. CUSHMAN, of R. S. & P. Cushman, Albany.
FRANKLIN EDSON, of Edson & Co., Albany.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER: JAMES M. WESTERVELT. PRESIDENT: J. C. DAYTON.

The property of the Company consists of about 300 acres of the best oil territory, (in fee simple,) on CHERRY RUN and ALLEGHANY RIVER, with eighteen interests in leases, principally on Cherry Run, Venango County, Pennsylvania, which has been selected by competent judges of oil property. The producing interests are now yielding TWO PER CENT. PER MONTH on the capital stock; and when wells which are rapidly being put down are completed, large increase of yields are expected.
The CAPITAL of the Company is ONE MILLION DOLLARS, divided in 200,000 SHARES. PAR VALUE, $5 each.
$100,000 WORKING CAPITAL.
The books are now opened for a limited number of subscriptions at the following offices:
In New-York City—Messrs. J. C. DAYTON & CO., No. 107 Front-st., WM. M. PARKS, Esq., No. 19 Broad-st., WM. A. FOWLER, Esq., No. 74 Broadway, and at the office of the Company, No. 74 Broadway.
In Boston—JACOB STANWOOD, Esq., No. 9 North Market-st., and JOHN S. JOY, Esq., No. 190 Hanover-street.
In Albany—R. S. & P. CUSHMAN, Broadway, and EDSON & CO., Hudson-st.

PETROLEUM
THE DUTCHMAN RUN OIL COMPANY
HAVE PURCHASED
2,000 ACRES OF OIL LANDS in Western Virginia for $100,000. $10,000 of this sum only remains to be taken, and can be subscribed for at our office.
IN SUMS OF NOT LESS THAN $1,000.
The lands are situated on Hughes River and Dutchman Run, in the best oil region of Western Virginia.
THE DUTCHMAN RUN OIL COMPANY
will be formed under the laws of the State of New-York, and purchasers of the land will receive $6,000 IN STOCK FOR EVERY $1,000 SUBSCRIBED.
Those who have signified their intention to subscribe must do so by signing the subscription list at our office at once, as the books will be closed on or before the 16th of January, 1865.

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON OIL COMPANY,
President HENRY LIMBERT, Boston
100,000 SHARES, PAR VALUE $5.....$500,000
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $3.....$300,000
Producing lands on Cherry Run, Oil Creek, and in Western Virginia. TWO PER CENT *per month guaranteed.*
FIRST DIVIDEND, JANUARY 20, 1865.
Subscription books for both Companies now open at our office.
WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS,
No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

PETROLEUM.
SHREVE FARM OIL COMPANY.
CAPITAL.....$500,000
100,000 shares at $5 each.
10,000 shares only for sale at $2 each.
For further developments of this property, at the office No. 20 Pine-st., room No. 6.
The property of this Company consists of eighty acres of land in fee simple, situated in Venango County, on the Alleghany River and Tionesta Creek, having a frontage of 93 rods on the river and 60 on the creek, and is located in what is now considered the most promising oil territory in Pennsylvania. A large flowing well has just been developed a few miles above this property on the creek. Machinery has been forwarded, and it is expected that at least two wells will be completed by Spring.
TRUSTEES:
ELY HOPPECK, C. V. B. OSTRANDER,
AMOS F. HATFIELD, LEVI AGGAR,
BENJAMIN LEVERICH, ELIJA BROOKS,
HENRY BRUNER, JOHN C. TUCKER,
ERASTUS S. BROWN, EDGAR P. STARR,
LORING L. LOMBARD.
ELY HOPPECK, President.
T. F. JERSMIAH, Secretary and Treasurer.

IMPORTANT TO MINING COMPANIES.
The UNITED STATES DISINTEGRATING ORE COMPANY have secured a process, amply protected by Letters Patent, whereby the heretofore most unmanageable argentiferous, auriferous and other ores are thoroughly desulphurized and oxydized.
This first ordeal for separating (chemical and mechenical) is comparatively inexpensive, and the assay is fully reached, or say ninety-five per cent of it.
Parties interested in mining operations are invited to call at the temporary office of the Company, No. 74 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 14 and 16.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS.
Western Union Telegraph,
Western Union Extension Telegraph,
American Telegraph,
United States Telegraph,
Adams' Express Company,
} WANTED
BY
GEO. C. DUNBAR,
Dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks,
No. 46 PINE-ST.

HARLEM CHEMICAL WORKS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an election of five Trustees, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, in Harlem, on TUESDAY, Jan. 19, 1865, at 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN PAIGE PEPPER, President.
Dec. 5, 1864.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 650 BROADWAY,
New-York, Dec. 16, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking rooms, on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1865. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the FIBRE DISINTEGRATING COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 29 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18, 1865, at 12 o'clock M.
W. P. ARNOLD, Secretary.

PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE, No. 71 Broadway, corner of Rector-st., New-York. Books for subscription for membership now opened at the rooms. Terms $25 per annum.

$125,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND mortgage, on city property, at six per cent. for a term of years. Apply to C. L. WILLIS, No. 27 Nassau-st., basement.

DIVIDENDS.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE No. 27 WALL-ST.
New-York, Jan. 3, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on and after TUESDAY, 10th inst.
WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

GREAT BASIN OIL COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NOTICE NO. 3111
The Directors of this company have declared a Dividend of Two per Cent. on their capital stock for December, payable to New-York stockholders on and after the 15th instant, at the office of James B. Post, Room No. 26, at No. 20 Exchange-place. Transfer books will close on the 10th instant.
G. W. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT PER CENT., payable on and after MONDAY, January 9, at its office, No. 52 Wall-st.
HENRY T. DROWNE, Secretary.
New-York, January 3, 1865.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 156 BROADWAY.
A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per (5) Cent. has been declared payable on and after the 9th inst., free of Government tax. J. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.
New-York, Jan. 5, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., CORNER OF EXCHANGE-PLACE, New-York, Dec. 20, 1864.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—IN PURsuance of authority given at a meeting of the stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, held on the 21st day of April last, the Board will appoint among such persons as shall be stockholders in said Company on the 12th day of January next, twelve thousand five hundred shares of new stock, in the ratio of one share to every seven shares of stock then held by each stockholder; certificates of stock so apportioned will be ready for delivery to those entitled to the same, on and after the 1st day of February next, (same day on which the usual cash dividend will be paid.)
No scrip will be issued for fractions of a share, but the number of shares representing the aggregate of such fractions will be sold at public auction on the 26th day of January, and the net proceeds will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 1st day of February next, according to their respective interests.
The Government tax on the above-mentioned apportionment will be paid by the Company. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1864.
A REGULAR QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of Two per Cent. upon the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on and after the 20th day of January, 1865, to the holders of stock on the 20th inst.
Stockholders in the City of New-York will receive their dividend checks of John Horner, No. 145 Broadway; in Philadelphia, of H. H. Shillingford; in Albany, of O. S. Cutler; in Buffalo, of C. S. Jones; in Cincinnati, of O. Davenport; in Cleveland, of J. H. Wade; in Louisville, of T. R. Boyle; in St. Louis, of E. C. Bush; in Detroit, of G. W. Balch; in Chicago, of Emory Cobb.
O. R. PALMER, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

THE QUICKSILVER
MINING COMPANY.
THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY.
The Directors of the Quicksilver Mining Company have THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE DOLLARS per share in UNITED STATES GOLD COIN, payable February 15, 1865, to Shareholders of Record, January 31, 1865.
Transfer books will be closed

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,224 tons	800-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	(About)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(About)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DOCHASNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Feb. 1.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....March 1.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,200	.....
ERIN	3,313	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

ERIN—Lewis.....Saturday, Jan. 7,
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Will sail as follows:

MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Jan. 21.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Jan. 28.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Feb. 4.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Feb. 11.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Feb. 25.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, March 4.
DAY STAR	(Building.)	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,

From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $76 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.

The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,016, the *Day Star* 3,778, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT NEW-YORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 11.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 18.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 25.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 1.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 8.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 15.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—

Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 14
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 21
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 28

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage to London	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Hamburg	37
First Cabin to Hamburg	90		

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $95. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New York.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

THROUGH BILLS LADING TO ST. LOUIS AND ALL POINTS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, VIA NEW-ORLEANS.

THE ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS,

JOHN J. ROE, President,

is now ready to contract, and give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for shipment as above.

This company now owns some twenty first-class steamers running between New-Orleans, St. Louis, and Louisville, and are now arranging connections between New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and New-Orleans.

One of their steamers will leave New-Orleans daily, and by judicious arrangements they are enabled to offer inducements to shippers in lower rates and quick dispatch. Average time of transit, eighteen days.

J. EAGER, Agent,
No. 41 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Jan 30, and MONDAY, Feb. 27.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....$50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

Passengers must have passports.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:

Jan. 13.....COSTA RICA.....TIMBLEPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
Jan. 23.....OCEAN QUEEN.....SEABURY.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)
Feb. 3.....NORTH STAR.....SLOOUM.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN AGE.)

For weight or passage, apply to

D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR MATAMORAS—DISPATCH LINE.

The A 1 British steamship *Governor Bailey*, is now receiving cargo at pier No. 9 East River, and will positively sail on THURSDAY, Jan. 12, at 2 o'clock P. M., touching at Havana to land and receive passengers only.

NO BERTH SECURED UNTIL PAID FOR.

For freight or passage to Matamoras, or passage to Havana, with first-class steamship accommodations, apply to E. A. HUSSEY & CO., No. 115 Pearl-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA HAVANA.

The United States Mail Steamers of this line leave Pier No 13, North River, as follows:

YAZOO, Geo. W. COUCH, Commander, Saturday, Jan. 14.
CREOLE, JOHN THOMPSON, Commander, Saturday, Jan 21.

For freight or passage, apply to

G. HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP EAGLE.

Capt. LAWRENCE,

Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 39 Broadway.

The new and splendid steamship COLUMBIA, Barton, Master, will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on Jan. 18.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA—SHORT ROUTE, LOW PRICES.—

The Central American Transit Company dispatch on the 20th of every month, from Pier No. 29 North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, D. S. Babcock, Master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars, apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AUSTRALASIAN.—Owing to the Christmas

has to sail at daylight on WEDNESDAY, 11th inst. Passengers can go on board the ship up to 7 o'clock on Tuesday evening, or can embark from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, at 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

E. CUNARD, Bowling Green,

FOR NORFOLK, VA.—REGULAR LINE.—

The steamship SAXON, LAWRENCE, Master, will sail as above, on MONDAY, Jan. 9, 1865, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 21, North River. For freight or passage, apply to

WHITNEY & HATHEWAY, No. 82 South-st.

FOR PORT ROYAL AND BEAUFORT, S. C.—REGULAR LINE.—The steamship OSSEE,

Seawood, master, will sail as above on THURSDAY, Jan. 12, 1865, from Pier No. 21 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, apply to

WHITNEY & HATHEWAY, No. 82 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU,

No. 263 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

PERSONAL.

IF PHILLIP THORNTON, ALIAS HENRY BROWN, of Chatham, England, who came to this country per steamship *North American*, via Portland, will call with or send his address to N. C., No. 29 French's Hotel, in this city, he will hear of something to his advantage.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

From foot Murray-st., daily at 3½ P. M., connecting with trains for Highlands, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Manchester, &c.

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.

Fare $2. Excursion tickets $3—good for three days.

Steamer JESSE HOYT leaves Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, daily, (excepting Sundays,) at 8 A. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with express trains for Philadelphia, Tuckerton, Barnegat, Tom's River, &c.

Returning leave Vine-st. Ferry, Philadelphia, at 11½ A. M.

☞ Travelers from the city of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line—the state of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD

Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10.30 A. M. 3, 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Dec. 6, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:40, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 9 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. All trains leave Chambers-st. 30 minutes earlier than 30th-st. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st. Through freight train daily.

J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 9:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

Nov. 1, 1864.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT.
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 15 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous rappers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

H. B. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains north and east from New-Haven 11 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMMONALTY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said city, relative to the acquiring of lands for a Reservoir and appurtenances thereto in the said City, between One Hundred and Seventy-second and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth streets, and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River, in the said city, for the purpose of supplying such parts of said city with Croton Water as are not now supplied with the same.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said city, pursuant to chapter ninety-five of the laws of the State, passed April Seventh, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-three, and chapter two hundred and seventy-seven of the laws of this State, passed April Twenty-first, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-four, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, parties or persons respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said court, to be held at the City Hall of the city of New-York, on MONDAY, the Twenty-third day of January, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-five, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter, to estimate in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties and persons interested as aforesaid, a just and equitable compensation for taking all these lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises as lie between One hundred and Seventy-second and One hundred and Seventy-fifth streets and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River in said city, which said lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises the said Croton Aqueduct Board deem necessary for the building a new reservoir and appurtenances thereto, in the city of New-York, for the purpose of supplying such parts of the city of New-York with Croton water as are not now supplied with the same, which said lands and premises are laid out and described and are of the extent following, that is to say: commencing at the point where the line between the land of Eliza B. Jumel and of Richard F. Carman intersects the Croton Aqueduct land line, near the gate-house at Highbridge, in the Twelfth Ward of said city, and running thence south fifty degrees, twenty-eight minutes west on said Jumel's and Carman's line, six hundred and ninety-nine two-tenths feet to the southeasterly corner of Tenth-avenue and One hundred and Seventy-second street, thence south thirty-four degrees, west five hundred and sixteen eight-tenths feet on the easterly line of Tenth-avenue to the north easterly corner of One hundred and Seventy-second-street, thence at right angles to the last line south, fifty-six degrees east along the northerly line of One hundred and Seventy-second-street five hundred and eighty one-tenths feet to land line of Croton Aqueduct, thence on said last-mentioned land line north forty-seven degrees, sixteen minutes east three hundred and forty-six nine-tenths feet, thence also on said last-mentioned land line, north twenty-five degrees, twelve minutes east one hundred and four five-tenths feet, thence also on said last-mentioned land line, north forty-six degrees, thirty-three minutes east thirteen and two-tenths feet to the place of beginning, containing three hundred and five ten hundred and six thirty-five one hundred square feet, or seven eight-one thousand acres.

Also, commencing at a point where the line between the land of Richard F. Carman and of Eliza B. Jumel intersects the westerly line of the Croton Aqueduct lands, near the gate-house, on the Manhattan end of High Bridge, thence on the said line, between the said Croton Aqueduct lands and lands of Richard F. Carman, west forty-six degrees thirty-three minutes east forty six feet, thence on said line, between said Carman's land and lands of Croton Aqueduct, south seventy-eight degrees thirteen minutes east three hundred and thirty-five feet, more or less, to low water mark; thence north eleven degrees forty seven minutes east seventy-nine and five-tenths feet, thence north seventy-eight degrees thirteen minutes west three hundred and ninety-two and six-tenths feet, to a point near foot-bridge; thence south thirty-nine degrees thirty-two minutes, west to dividing line between the lands of said Carman and Jumel, eighty-nine three-tenths feet, thence south fifty degrees twenty-eight minutes, east eighty-two five-tenths feet, to the point of beginning, containing thirty-four thousand seven hundred and fifty-four seventy-nine one-hundredth square feet, or seven hundred and thirty-eight-one thousandths of an acre.

JOHN E. DEVLIN,
Counsel to Corporation.

DATED NEW-YORK, December 15, 1864.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 13 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1865.

I will purchase, in open market, all horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables on 35th-st., near 10th-av., until further notice, as follows:

Cavalry horses, 5 to 10 years old, 15 to 16 hands high.

Artillery horses, 6 to 10 years old, 15½ hands high, and over 1,100 pounds, and dark color.

Price for cavalry horses, $165. Price for artillery horses, $185. Payable in such funds as may be furnished by the Government.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and A. Q. M.

TOWN QUOTAS FILLED.

Having furnished nearly (4) four thousand men for the army and navy, without a single complaint, we tender our services with confidence for the filling of town quotas and procuring substitutes.

BISHOP, WILSON & BALDWIN,
No. 186 Broadway, Room No. 14.

SHELDON & LEFFERTS,

NO. 40 PARK-ROW, (TIMES BUILDING) NEW-YORK MILITARY AND NAVAL BANKERS

and Collectors; Bureau of Army and Navy Information. Officers' pay rolls, soldiers' pay, seamen's pay, State and United States bounties collected. Clearances for officers obtained, &c.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

MR. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

STEINWAY & SON

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano forte makers (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

Is admitted the best Piano-forte made, because the maker, besides being a practical mechanic of long experience, is also a thorough musician, thus combining advantages possessed by no other manufacturer in the United States. Such is the testimony of S. B. Mills, Robert Heller, Geo. F. Bristow, Wm. Mason, C. Jerome Hopkins, Charles Fradel, Max Maretzek, Carl Aeschnitz, John Zundle, Maurice Strakosch, Giovani Sconeia, and every good musician in the United States. All musical ears at once admit their great superiority. Warerooms No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

DECKER BROTHERS,

PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS,

No. 91 Bleecker-st., (marble building, one block West of Broadway,) invite attention to their new

PATENT PLATE PIANOFORTES,

of which the New-York *Tribune*, April 23, 1864, said: "One of the simplest and most truly valuable improvements yet made in the pianoforte is that invented and patented by Decker Brothers."

WARRANTED FOR SEVEN YEARS.

MASON & HAMLIN RESPECTFULLY

announce that they have now completed the occupation of their greatly enlarged factory, and effected other arrangements for the large increase of their manufacturing facilities. They therefore confidently expect to be able henceforward to supply orders for their CABINET ORGANS promptly, without that inconvenient delay to which purchasers have been subjected, from the fact that for more than a year past they have been continually several hundred instruments behind orders. An assortment of styles from $110 to $600 each may be found at their New-York warerooms, No. 7 Mercer-st.

FORTY PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS at wholesale or retail. New 7-Octave Pianos for $250. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains; prices from $50 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. 10,000 sheets of Music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos.

HORACE WATERS,
No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

A VERY NICE PIANOFORTE FOR SALE, cheap. The owner wants money. Splendid seven-octave, rosewood, carved legs, case, &c., overstrung bass; has manufacturer's guarantee; cost $450, for nearly half price. Apply at No. 28 Third-st.

SAWYER & THOMPSON'S NEW PIANOS,

tone, touch and finish superb; warranted five years; prices moderate. Pianos and melodeons rented, repaired or exchanged. SAWYER & THOMPSON, 765 Broadway, N. Y., and 59 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS,

&c.—Sole depot for Peloubet's superior Harmoniums wholesale and retail. Prices $100 to $600. Instruments to let. J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, New-York.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS AT greatly reduced prices. A second-hand piano for $150, at No. 726 Broadway.

CUMMINGS & JENNYS.

IMPROVED IRON FRAMES SQUARE PIANOS at Reduced cash prices.

J. G. DAVIES, No. 467 Broome st.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 82 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he can guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment self-cured. Medicines sent to all parts of the world by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? If so, POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. CORBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 26 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genito-urinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness and gonorrhœa, fee of ten per cent. of gross sales of machines made and sold, to parties who will advance. In cash, the following sums, to be reimbursed from said per centage:

For the New-England States	$5,000
For the State of New-York	6,000
For the State of New-Jersey	3,000
For the State of Maryland	2,500
For the State of Delaware	1,000
For the State of California	10,000
For the State of Oregon	3,000
Or for the whole to one party	25,000

We would call the attention of manufacturers, capitalists, and parties forming joint stock companies, who may wish to secure a good thing cheap, to the following facts: The merits of this invention have been fully proven.

With it, the preparation of the soil for seed is expedited, cheapened and improved.

It is capable of being constructed of all sizes, from one horse-power upward.

It is peculiarly well adapted to the application of steam power.

Samples machines can be had of J. C. BIDWELL, Esq., Pittsburgh, Penn.

Address COMSTOCK & GLIDDEN, Milwaukee, Wis; or C. COMSTOCK, care of J. C. BIDWELL, Esq., Pittsburgh, Penn.

TO MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE-ARMS.

The subscribers offer for sale the following, viz.:

2,500 second quality bayonets, for Springfield pattern muskets.

2,500 second quality butt plates, for Springfield pattern muskets.

10,000 second quality stock tips, for Springfield pattern muskets.

Also, eight milling machines and sundry tools for making bayonets, tips and butt plates.

PECK SMITH MANUFACTURING CO.,
Southington, Conn.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 6 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.

JESSE G. REYS.

GREAT PRUSSIAN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION of the products of all nations, will be held at Stettin, (Prussia,) from the 15th of May to the 30th of June, 1865, under the patronage of His Royal Highness, the Crown Prince of Prussia, including an International Agricultural Exhibition, under the auspices of the Prussian Agricultural Society, in which the citizens of the United States are invited to participate. Inventors and manufacturers will find this a most favorable opportunity to introduce their inventions and articles to the great markets of Russia and Central Europe. For information apply to AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., proprietors of the American European Express, No. 72 Broadway, New-York, sole agents for the Prussian exhibition in the United States.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., No. 72 Broadway.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AND OLD METALS.—White rags, 11 cents per pound; cottons and woolens, 4 cents; books and newspapers, 2 cents per pound; old brass, 25 cents per pound; copper and pewter, 35 cents; lead, 10 cents, at No. 15 New-Bowery, corner of Rose veil-st.

CLARK'S PATENT INDELIBLE PENCIL—Improved for marking clothing; warranted superior to inks or stencil plate. Sold by E. Faber, Cotter & Town, and at No 75 John-st., No. 18 Beekman-st., No. 83 Nassau-st., and everywhere.

NEW-YORK DISPENSARY.—The annual election for thirteen trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the Trustee's Room, on the corner of White and Centre sts., on MONDAY, Jan. 9. The polls will open at 4 and close at 5 o'clock P. M.

ROBT. B. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

MARBLE MANTELS.—A LARGE STOCK always on hand at lower prices than at any other establishment in the city. H. KLABER'S Mantel Works, No. 189 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

HENRY HILTON, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, late Judge of New-York Common Pleas, has resumed the general practice of his profession. Office, No. 283 Broadway, corner Warren-st.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON—ASSORTED NUMbers, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 217 Water-st.

SHEET IRON.—COMMON "R. G." AND BEST Philadelphia charcoal refined iron for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 217 Water-st.

GALVANIZED SHEET IRON.—NOS. 12 TO 26, assorted widths and lengths, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 217 Water-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO BREWERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE the lease and fixtures complete of the brewery now occupied by HOWARD & FULLER, corner of Jay and Plymouth sts., four blocks above Catharine ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y. will be disposed of very reasonable if applied for soon, and possession given immediately.

A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS A PARTIAL knowledge of law, and who speaks French, Spanish and Italian, is desirous of forming a connection with some attorney, or attorneys, in active practice. Address W. S., Post-office.

$20,000 TO $30,000, USE OF, WANTED on produce. Jobbing and commission house, with established connections. Address B. L. H., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

A CARD.—DR. LEWIS HAS NO CONNECTION whatever with any other office in this city; his old established private medical institute is only at No. 7 Beach-st., three doors from West Broadway, where the Doctor himself can be consulted as usual, from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M. Established 1840.

THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lists of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that have had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 56 pages, gratis.

MISCELLANEOUS.

QUICKSILVER FLASKS WANTED.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY will contract for the manufacture of any number, not exceeding

100,000 WROUGHT-IRON QUICKSILVER FLASKS,

delivery to commence within ninety days, and to continue at not less than 4,000 flasks per month. Payment will be made on delivery in gold coin. For particulars, inquire at the office of the Company,

No. 21 NASSAU-ST., New-York.

J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

STEEL.—AS OUR STOCK OF ENGLISH STEEL must positively be sold before the 1st of May next, WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO MAKE SALES TO CONSUMERS AND OTHERS AT MUCH LESS THAN THE PRESENT COST OF IMPORTATION—which consists of Extra Best Cast Machinery, Blister Spring, &c., &c., equal to any make in this market, and WARRANTED.

D. LITTLEJOHN & CO., No. 24 Cliff-st.

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.

Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description, and name to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

WATER-POWERS FOR SALE.

TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

We have lists of a great number of water-powers of both large and small capacity, some of them near this city. Persons in want of such property will find it to their interest to call.

Engineers skilled in making plans and estimates for buildings and machinery will be furnished when required. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

A very valuable and extensive water power in this State is now offered to the public. Stream never less than 3,000 horse power. Water beautifully clear, mostly from springs. Railroad communication with this city. Land lies convenient for mills and tenements. Prices low.

Cash advances in some cases made to aid in construction of buildings.

Apply at the office of TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the city to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,

No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn Long Island, N. Y.

COMSTOCK'S ROTARY SPADER.

Having disposed of the right to manufacture and vend Comstock's Rotary Spader throughout the United States, except the New-England and other Atlantic and Pacific States, we are now prepared to issue licenses to manufacture and vend this implement, upon the basis of a license fee of ten per cent. of gross sales of machines made and sold, to parties who will advance, in cash, the following sums, to be reimbursed from said per centage:

For the New-England States	$5,000
For the State of New-York	6,000
For the State of New-Jersey	3,000
For the State of Maryland	2,500
For the State of Delaware	1,000
For the State of California	10,000
For the State of Oregon	3,000
Or for the whole to one party	25,000

We would call the attention of manufacturers, capitalists, and parties forming joint stock companies, who may wish to secure a good thing cheap, to the following facts: The merits of this invention have been fully proven.

With it, the preparation of the soil for seed is expedited, cheapened and improved.

It is capable of being constructed of all sizes

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Murder in a Hester-street Lager-Bier Saloon.

A SOLDIER AND THE LANDLORD SHOT—INQUEST BEFORE CORONER COLLIN.

Coroner COLLIN held an inquest, yesterday, at Bellevue Hospital, upon the body of WILLIAM BEEBE, (or FITZGERALD,) a soldier, who, after fifteen months' service in the army, was recently furloughed, and who, accompanied by several convivial companions, went to HENRY EICHBORN'S lager-bier saloon, on Tuesday evening last, and there received a mortal wound, from which he died on Saturday. BEEBE was a native of Philadelphia, aged 23 years. Two years or longer ago he lived in Northport, Conn., and was there known as WILLIAM FITZGERALD; but, becoming warmly attached to the gentleman with whom he resided, he adopted his patron's name, and was thereafter known as BEEBE. The circumstances under which he received his death wound are to be found in the following testimony, which is from a mass of affidavits that were taken before the Coroner's jury:

Henry Eichhorn, sworn—I am proprietor of the saloon No. 159 Hester-street; on Tuesday night last, at about 9 o'clock, four men entered my saloon and had drinks; they tendered a spurious two-dollar bill, which I would not take; one of them then gave me twenty cents; an old gentleman told them they ought to be ashamed to give a bad bill; one of them then struck the old man; they then went out and returned in three quarters of an hour; one of them seized me by the back of the neck and whiskers, and two others stood at the door; one of them fired at me with a revolver six times; one of the balls took effect in the right side of my neck, and another in the left shoulder; the man who had hold of me received a shot in the head and fell; he told those at the door to stop, and they then went out; two of my friends, Henry Kruger and Bernard Hagmen, went to the hospital, yesterday, and recognized deceased as the one who had hold of me, and who was shot; I am confined to my bed in consequence of my wounds.

Henry Kruger sworn—I reside at No. 185 Hester-street; on the night in question I came into Mr. Eichhorn's saloon, at about 8 o'clock; about half an hour later, three men entered and asked for a drink; one of them presented a counterfeit $2 bill; the landlord ejected him, and another of the party paid; an old gentleman, named Schaffer, who stood by the bar, told them they ought to be ashamed of attempting to pass a bad bill; one of them then knocked the old gentleman down; the assailant was a nice-looking man, wearing a moustache; I came up to Bellevue Hospital on Friday last; and recognized the deceased as one of the party; it was not the deceased who struck the old man; after he had been struck, the three men went out, and in about half an hour, when his saloon had become quiet, they returned with another man; the landlord was coming from the back room, and one of the men went to him and caught him by the back of the neck, and another by the whiskers; two of the men were standing by the door, and one of them fired a pistol; as soon as the first shot had been fired, the one who had hold of the landlord's whiskers let go, and went by the other man; the deceased had hold of the landlord by the neck; when the first shot had been fired, I ran back into the saloon, and while I was going back, five other shots were fired by the men at the door; I cannot say whether one or two men at the door fired the shots; I went out to the back room; I saw deceased fall just as he was going out at the door; I did not know whether he had been shot or not, until he told me; I then went for a physician, but could not find one; the landlord told me that he had been shot; I then returned to the saloon, and two other men started for a physician; I then went to the station-house and reported what had taken place, and the police came down.

Bernard Hagemann, of No. 156 Hester-street, corroborated the foregoing testimony, and added that the party entered the place with revolvers in their hands; one of them placed a revolver at the head of witness; deceased was the person who aimed the pistol at me.

Ellen Fitzgerald, sworn—I reside at No. 69 West Twenty-fifth street; I recognize the deceased, William Beebe, as my son, William Fitzgerald; the last time I saw him alive was in October last; he was in the army, and had then come home on furlough; he was in hospital in Philadelphia; I heard, through my sister, of his death, but know nothing of the circumstances attending it.

Annie Beebe, of No. 192 Bleeker-street, sworn—I am the wife of the deceased; I never knew him by any other name than that of Beebe; was married to him under that name in Philadelphia, nearly a year ago; he was then a private in the army; since November last deceased has resided in New-York; I came on here about three weeks ago; he told me he was in the substitute business; last Tuesday evening, about 9:30 o'clock, he came home where I boarded; he came into the bedroom and sat down; he had his head bound up; I asked him what was the matter and he said, "nothing"; he seemed faint; I undressed him and put him to bed, and he then commenced crying; he said if he was taken dangerously ill, no one was to know anything, or else I should call in a physician, and tell him that he had been shot; that he and three of his companions entered a lager-bier saloon up-town, and one of the party was intoxicated; that in the saloon were three Germans, playing cards; the intoxicated one fell against one of the Germans, and one of the latter then called him a name; whereupon one of his other companions struck the German, and knocked him down, and a fight ensued; one of the Germans pulled out a pistol, and shot him (deceased) in the head, and another man in the breast and shoulder; he did not say who the other man was; he was then taken to a drug-store, where his wound was dressed; he then became crying; he said if he was taken dangerously ill, no one was to know anything, or else I should call in a physician, and tell him that he had been shot; that he and three of his companions entered a lager-bier saloon up-town, and one of the party was intoxicated; that in the saloon were three Germans, playing cards; the intoxicated one fell against one of the Germans, and one of the latter then called him a name; whereupon one of his other companions struck the German, and knocked him down, and a fight ensued; one of the Germans pulled out a pistol, and shot him (deceased) in the head, and another man in the breast and shoulder; he did not say who the other man was; he was then taken to a drug-store, where his wound was dressed; he then said he had told me enough; the next morning, at 9 o'clock, he went out, and was gone two hours; he returned, and fainted on the bed; he was not sensible after that time; on Thursday, he was sent to Bellevue Hospital, where he died.

Dr. R. B. Brownell, House Surgeon at Bellevue Hospital, who made a post-mortem examination, gave testimony, and the case was then given to the jury, who rendered a verdict as follows:

"We find that deceased came to his death by a pistol-shot wound at the hands of some person or persons, whose names are at present unknown."

The deceased's companions on the night of the affray escaped, and are yet at large.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE BERGEN TUNNEL.—Some errors have been made in giving the names of those injured in the recent collision on the Bergen Tunnel. PETER SCHENCK, who was killed, was a son of W. J. SCHENCK of No. 323 Fifth-avenue. RENSEN SCHENCK, a brother of the deceased, was slightly injured in the left leg below the knee. ANDREW PAUTH, who lost his left arm, is a son of Mayor FRANCIS PAUTH of Albany. VICTOR WILSON, a son of A. L. WILSON, of Norwalk, Conn., had his foot crushed. All these young men were on their way to school in Bloomfield, Conn. Mr. L. S. HACKELL, whose injuries it is feared may prove fatal, was a permanent citizen of Orange. Young ROBERTSON, son of Gen. ROBERTSON, who was reported injured, was not on the train.

SKATING AT THE FIFTH-AVENUE POND AND CENTRAL PARK.—The thaw of Saturday morning and the subsequent severe frost of that evening and throughout Sunday has rendered the ice both at the Central Park and Fifth-avenue ponds in fine condition for skating, and doubtless thousands will avail themselves of the opportunity for enjoying this invigorating amusement. At the Fifth-avenue pond, which is largely patronised by the elite of the skating world, who desire more privacy than the Central Park affords, the ice is in superb condition, and yesterday it looked like a solid sheet of clear plate glass. The skating will begin this morning and continue the entire week, if the weather holds good. At the Fifth-avenue pond an efficient band of music will be in attendance every afternoon and evening, and at night the pond will be brilliantly illuminated.

THE LATE DISASTER TO THE NORTH AMERICA.—The late fatal disaster to the United States transport *North America*, which resulted in the loss of 194 lives, mostly of sick and wounded soldiers, has called forth many suggestions as to means of precaution against such terrible sacrifices. The Government have, in view of these facts, taken the matter into consideration, and have furnished many of the United States transports with the new patent life-preserving mattresses and pillows, which, being made of prepared cork, are not only cool and pleasant to those suffering from fractures and shot wounds, but are also valuable as a judicious and humane precaution by which many, if not all, lives could be saved in similar disasters at sea.

ANOTHER FIREMEN'S FIGHT.—Engine Companies Nos. 2 and 31, banded words while on their way to fire in GALLAGHER'S brass-foundry, in Centre-street, yesterday morning, and after reaching the fire they engaged in a fierce fight, making use of trumpets, brickbats and hindgeons, and wounding one another severely. A platoon of the Sixth Precinct Police, interfering, were roughly handled; but they fought bravely, and came victorious from the field with three prisoners, namely: PATRICK H. STEWART, WILLIAM LYNCH, and THOMAS BOHN. Justice DOWLING required each of these to give $300 bail to keep the peace six months, and in default, committed them to the Tombs.

SHOOTING IN A LIQUOR STORE.—RICHARD GERAGHTY, engaged in a wrangle with two strangers in PATRICK LYNAUGHT'S grocery, No. 480 Pearl-street, at about 1:30 yesterday morning, and to intimidate the men, as he says, he drew a revolver which accidentally exploded, sending a bullet into the leg of one of his antagonists. The two men then fled, and GERAGHTY went to the Sixth Precinct Police Station and there surrendered to Capt. JOURDAN. He was taken before Justice DOWLING, and held to bail to answer any charge that the wounded unknown may prefer.

SUDDEN DEATH AT A FIRE.—At the fire in Centre-street, early yesterday morning, Mr. PATRICK COMAN, of No. 17 Vandewater-street, a member of Engine Company No. 13, was suddenly taken ill and rendered helpless. Members of his company took him to Messrs. HOWE & WEITMORE'S law office, and summoned a physician; but their efforts were expended before medical aid could be rendered. Deceased was a native of Ireland, aged 25 years. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest, and the Jury rendered a verdict of "Death from disease of the lungs."

HANGED HIMSELF.—Yesterday afternoon, Mr. JOHN SULLIVAN, of No. 9 Jay-street, committed suicide by hanging, in his room. No cause is assigned. He was a native of Ireland, aged 60 years.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

SUICIDE OF A MARINE.—A private of the Marine Corps, on board the receiving ship *North Carolina*, lying off the Navy-yard, named JEREMIAH P. GROVE, committed suicide on Sunday morning, by shooting himself with his musket. He had been placed on guard upon Cobb Dock, and when the relief came, at 9:15 o'clock, he was found weltering in blood. He had pulled off his right boot, and, placing the muzzle of the gun under his chin, discharged the piece with his toe. His head was completely shattered. Deceased had been in the service ten months, was a native of Maryland and 33 years of age. The Purser of the *North Carolina* has $250 of his money in the safe, on board. Grove showed occasional evidences of insanity, and it is supposed that he put an end to his existence while laboring under one of these fits. Coroner LYNDS held an inquest, and a verdict of suicide was rendered.

THE BROOKLYN BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—The board will meet this evening and organize by the election of presiding officer, and making the usual appointments. From present appearances, Ald. DANIEL D. WHITNEY, of the First Ward, will be elected President. The board stands eleven Democrats to nine Republicans.

THE BROOKLYN COURTS.—The January term of the City Court, for the trial of Jury Causes, will commence this morning at 10 o'clock before Judge REYNOLDS. The first twenty causes on the calendar will be called. A special term of the Supreme Court will be held to-day, in the City Hall, by Judge LOTT. There are twenty-three causes on the calendar.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.—The special committee on enlistment, of the Common Council of Jersey City have decided to offer $500 bounty for volunteers and substitutes for three years' men.

ANOTHER THROAT CASE.—Dr. ROWE, of No 16 West Fourteenth-street, is gaining a world-wide reputation for his successful treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, throat and catarrh. As another instance of his successful treatment of the throat, we may mention the case of Madam WARCOURT, the celebrated milliner of No. 774 Broadway, who has been cured of a very bad throat, caused from ostrich, which had affected her swallowing to such an extent that it was with difficulty she could eat, and it had so affected her hearing in one ear as to cause her many sleepless nights.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 7, 1865.

$22,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C.	110¾	98
5,000	do.	110¾	300
12,500	do.	111	200
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C.	108½	100
30,000	do. new iss.	108½	400
48,000	do. new iss.	108¾	800
1,000	U. S. 5s, '71. R.	106	100
100,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C	102¾	200
60,000	do.	b10	102¾
20,000	do.	s10	102¾
5,000	U. S. 6s, '74. C.	105	200
21,000	U. S. 5s, 1yr. Cer.	97¾	50
1,000	Ind. St. 6s.	86	94
5,000	Mo. State 6s.	68	700
2,000	do.	68¾	200
2,000	M. & Ins. to Pacific R.		400
		69¾	100
5,000	N. Car. 6s.	58	400
30,000	O. & M. Cer.	33¾	200
10,000	do.	b10	33¾
10,000	do.	b10	33
40,000	Erie 6th M.	104¾	500
10,000	Al. & T. H. In.	78	3000
5,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	98	300
1,967	Amer. Gold.	228½	300
500	Cum. Coal Pr.	46	300
200	Amer. Coal Co.	61¾	400
100	Quick. Min. Co.	97¾	300
200	do.	b60	98¾
300	do.	97¾	600
100	Mariposa M. C.	15¾	100
800	do.	15¾	300
100	do.	16	400
100	Ashburton Coal.	17	200
200	N. Y. Cen.	s10	117¾
400	do.	s30	117
100	do.	s15	117¾
400	do.	116	200
600	Erie Railway.	82¾	300
900	do.	82¾	300
100	do.	b30	83
2000	do.	s10	82¾
200	do.	s10	82¾
100	do.	b30	82¾

OPEN BOARD—1½ P.M.

$10,000	U. S. 10-40s C.	103	300
300	N. Y. Cen. R.	118¾	300
300	Erie R.	83¾	100
1900	do.	84	100
200	do.	b3	84
200	do.	c	84
1000	do.	s30	84
1000	do.		84
200	do.	b3	84¾
500	do.		84¾
200	do.	c	84¾
400	do.		84¾
800	do.	b15	84¾
100	Hud. Riv. R.		118¾
100	Reading R.	s5	117
100	P., Ft. W. & C.	b5	101¾
100	do.		101¾
10,000	O. & M. Cer	b5	33¾
100	Mar. Min. Co.	b10	15¾
300	do.		15¾
100	Clev. & Pitts.		96¾
300	do.	b3	96¾
100	do.		96¾
200	Rock Island.		104
200	do.	b3	104
500	Chi. & N. W.		38¾
300	Ch. & N. W. Pref.		73¾
500	do.		73¾
100	do.	s10	70¾
100	do.	s10	70¾
100	do.	s10	70¾
100	do.	b5	70¾
100	Clev. & Tol.		108
100	Chi. & R. I. R.		102¾
100	do.	s10	102¾
100	do.		102¾
100	do.		103
100	do.		103¾
100	do.		103¾
100	do.	c	103¾
100	do.	b3	103¾
500	do.	h15	104
100	C. & N. W. Pr	h15	69¾
500	do.		69¾
100	do.		69¾
100	do.	s3	69¾
200	do.	s10	69¾
100	Chi. & N. W.		38¾
100	do.		38¾
100	do.	s3	38¾
100	do.	b5	38¾
100	do.		38¾
10,000	Ohio & M. C.		33¾
100	Cumb. Coal.		46
100	do.	b5	46¾
200	Quick. M. Co.	s3	96
300	do.	s3	96¾
200	Mar. Min. Co.	o	16¾
100	do.	c	16¾
300	do.		16¾
300	do.	s3	16¾

EVENING EXCHANGE.

$17,000	Amer. Gold.	227½	200
62,000	do.	227½	200
10,000	do.	227¾	200
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. New issue.	109¾	200
20,000	do.	109¾	200
18,000	U. S. 10-40s.	h10	102¾
300	N. Y. Cen. R.		118¾
200	do.	b3	118¾
500	Erie R.		83½
500	do.		84¾
100	do.		84
16,000	do.	s2	84
100	do.	b3	84¾
800	do.	b2	84
200	do.	b5	84
100	do.	b10	84
100	do.	s3	83¾
300	Hud. Riv. R.		118
100	Reading R.	s5	117
100	P., Ft. W. & C.	b5	101¾
100	do.		101¾
15,000	O. & M. Cer	b5	33¾
100	Mar. Min. Co.	h10	15¾
200	do.		15¾
200	Tol. & Wab. R.		100
200	M. S. & N. I.	b3	73¾
200	do.		73¾
200	do.		73¾
200	do.	s5	73¾
500	do.		73¾
200	do.		73¾
200	do.		73¾
200	do.		73¾
200	do.		73¾
200	do.	b5	73¾
200	do.	b3	73¾
200	do.		73¾
200	do.		73¾
200	do.	b5	74
100	Clev. & Pitts.		96
200	do.		96¾
200	Rock Island.		104
200	do.	b3	104
200	Chi. & N. W.		38¾
300	Ch. & N. W. Pref.		73¾
500	do.		73¾
100	do.	s10	70¾
100	do.	s10	70¾
100	do.	b5	70¾

MONDAY, Jan. 9—A. M.

The Subscriptions to the last of the Gold-bearing Loans of the United States, offered from the United States Treasury, were closed on Saturday night, and the 10-40 years' 5 ₩ cent. Loan withdrawn from market. The Treasury will continue before the public the popular 7-30 ₩ cent. Currency Loan, *with the convertible privilege of a 6 ₩ cent. Gold-bearing Stock, 5-20 years*, at the end of three years from the 15th of August last, or 30 months from the ensuing 15th of February coupon. This privilege, with 5-20 year Stock, at 110@115 ₩ cent. in the market, within which points it will probably soon range, together with the 7-30 Currency interest for three years, will make the investment almost as desirable as the Gold-bearing Stocks themselves, though making interest on the latter, in the meantime, because of their limitation until August, 1867, a safe and easy change upon the Customs Revenue in Gold.

The Secretary of the Treasury estimates $70,000,000 for his Gold Customs the current Fiscal Year, ending 30th June, 1865. His first quarter's official receipts were $19,271,091, or at the rate of $79,084,365 for the whole year. We are now able to make up the Gold Interest charges, for the Fiscal Year, upon these Gold Revenues, assuming the closing subscriptions, all over the country last week, to the 10-40 Loan, as $30,000,000, the same as the previous new subscriptions:

GOLD INTEREST—FIRST SIX MONTHS.

	Principal.	Interest.
Sept. 1, '64—On 10-40s.	$81,684,000	$2,042,000
Nov. 1, '64—On 5-20s.	619,756,000	15,227,707
Jan. 1, '65—On old 6 ₩ cents.	19,339,592	580,187
Jan. 1, '65—On old 5 ₩ cents.	29,074,808	726,850
Jan. 1, '65—On 6s of 1881.	*282,538,700	8,476,161
Total first 6 months.	$923,389,192	$27,152,905

GOLD INTEREST—SECOND SIX MONTHS.

	Principal.	Interest.
March 1, '65, on 10-40's.	$148,684,000	$3,542,600
May 1, '65, on 5-20's.	600,756,000	17,427,707
July 1, '65, on old 6 per Cents.	19,338,592	580,187
July 1, '65, on old 5 per Cents.	27,072,808	675,850
July 1, '65, on 6s, 1881.	*282,538,700	8,476,161
Total second six months.	$1,048,337,192	$30,701,905
Add first as above.		27,152,905
Total Gold Interest, Fiscal year.		$57,854,510

* Including remnant of old 7-30 per cents. to be converted before 15th March or paid off in currency.

For the calendar year 1865, or 1st January Interest, 1866, inclosive, the Gold Interest charge will be $61,403,210, in place of $63,000,000 as assumed in our annual review of last week on the contingency that the 10-40 Loan might be run up to $200,000,000.

The following closing subscriptions to the 10-40 Loan were made in this market on Saturday. The list is not complete:

AT U. S. TREASURY OFFICE.

For Bank of Commerce	$2,000,000
For other parties	946,400
Together	$3,016,400

AT FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

For the Bank	$1,500,000	E. P. Hoyt	$10,000
Fisk & Hatch	1,250,000	Coffin & Kenworthy	10,000
F. P. James & Co.	70,000	Williamsport	10,000
C. R. Marvin & Co.	60,000	Soles, Rude & Co.	12,500
A. D. Williams	30,000	Franklin Bank	10,000
T. T. Hinmehrey	25,000	Bank of Utica	50,000
Eogane Kelley	40,000	Briggs' Pet	20,800
R. S. Chapel	20,000	Exchange Bank of Springfield	10,000
W. A. Brown	15,000	Highland Bk. Newburgh	30,000
A. D. Bennett & Co.	18,000	Chernly & Hatch	10,000
Alonzo Melville	10,000	Zophar Mills	10,000
Holmes, Booth & Co.	15,000	Wm. Bogardus	12,000
W. J. Campere	10,000	John J. Dooe	10,000
A. Raymond	10,000	R. J. Powers	10,000
Chas. H. Griffin	10,000	Atlantic Bank	10,000
Clark, Dodge & Co.	1,000,000		
E. Sage	100,000		
Total			$5,256,500

AT NINTH NATIONAL BANK.

Vermilye & Co., M. Y.	$250,000	Kellogg, Granger & Co.	1,500
Lockwood & Co.	218,000	Wyoming Co. Bank	1,500
North Bank, Boston	150,000	A. Burtis & Coostant	2,000
Butchers' & Drovers'	100,000	T. R. Morgan, Cash	5,000
German Savings	100,000	Geo. Hegar	6,000
Edward Lambert	100,000	Wooster Sherman	4,000
Fulton Bank	104,800	J. S. Chandler	4,000
A. D. Hope, Pres	100,000	B. V. French, Cash	4,000
C. M. Davison, Cash	100,000	A. H. Hart & Co.	5,000
Edward Schell	100,000	H. Bacherach & Co.	2,000
U. S. Penfield	50,000	E. S. Gillett, Cash	2,200
N. D. Wendell	50,000	A. A. Goodell, Cash	4,300
Thos. Symonds, Pres.	60,000	F. S. Bailey	5,000
James Morrell, Cash	30,000	Kiggins & Bellogg	7,000
Lord & Taylor	30,000	R. H. & Coleman	4,000
W. S. Morrell, Cash	25,000	Ward & Brother	7,000
B. R. Smith	25,000	A. E. Bertlett	2,500
H. P. Espy	25,000	M. Arthur & Son	1,000
E. D. Jones, Cash	20,000	H. O. Southworth	5,000
F. W. Anderson, Cash	21,000	H. N. Clemans, Cash	5,000
Murray Shipley	25,000	Worthington & Smith	2,000
Wm. H. Day	20,000	Albert Hall	3,500
A. J. Smith	20,000	Wm. R. Johnston	5,000
N. D. Wendell	10,000	A. R. Belmont	3,000
A. B. Comstock, Cash	10,000	Lawton & White	9,000
Geo. R. Spalding	10,000	Chas. Crary	1,000
Stamford Savings	10,000	C. E. Upton, Cash	60,000
Dani. G. Fort, Cash	10,000	G. F. Sims, Cash	5,000
Virgil Bull, Cash	10,000	Max Heranell	6,000
Henry H. Elliott	10,000	Bonnson & Ogden	25,000
Nat. C. Greenville	10,000	S. C. Parkhurst	50,000
W. T. Seymour, Cash	10,000	W. C. Anthes	250,000
Stamford Bank	13,000	Lockwood & Co	100,000
E. H. Learned	12,000	C. W. Levlogs, Cash	10,000
Thos. Gross, Jr., Cash	15,000	S. Newton, Cash	20,000
Baker & McKenny	10,000	S. W. Johnson	3,000
G. W. Peck	4,000	Bank of Lansingh'b.	15,000
Thomas Nooney	2,000	Chas. H. Mosley	2,000
L. K. Parker	2,000	E. Kinney & Co.	20,000
George W. Thorne	5,000	R. C. Brown	2,000
William Whitlock	5,000	Nassau Bank	10,000
Prescott Wellington & Co.	7,500	Major & Knapp	3,000
N. D. Woodell, Cash	5,000	J. J. Cummings, Cash	5,000
Mills, Knickerbacker & Co.	100,000	Ninth Nat. Bank	1,000,000
		Aaron Close	2,000
		Sundry small	126,000
Total			$4,024,000

AT NATIONAL CURRENCY BANKS.

Willard & Struthers	$200,000	Penn. Coal Co.	$100,000
W. Bennett	230,000	J. I. Spink, Cashier	60,000
Augustus Belknap	120,000	H. Lynde, Esq.	45,000
E. Scofield, agent	100,000	L. P. Hulburd	40,000
A. W. Greenleaf	100,000	Sundry	926,000
W. A. Woodbridge	100,000		
Total			$2,011,100
Total reported as above			$13,990,000
Livermore, Clewes & Co.			2,000,000
Fourth National, ney			2,000,000
Central National			1,000,000
Third National			1,000,000
Total			$19,990,000

The week closed with less pressure upon the Money market than for the previous two or three days. The supply to the Brokers is not yet easy, but there is less difficulty in making up their wants. It would seem that several of the Banks have been reserving their legal Tender strength to come in, at the last day, for the 10-40 Loan. In other instances the drafts made upon the Country Bank balances in this city have been unexpectedly heavy. If we add to these circumstances, the fact that the public who drew their January dividends this week are free buyers of Government Gold-bearing stocks, or else liberal subscribers to the 10-40 and 7-30 loans, we have a fair explanation of the unexpected turn against the Money market since Wednesday. The chances are that the stringency will be over by to-day or Tuesday. The demand for Governments, however, continues to absorb a large amount of outside balances, and the closing subscriptions to the 10-40 Loan, because of this demand, will be larger than they promised on Thursday and Friday, though not of a character to further disturb the Money market. The subscriptions on Friday et ell points are reported from Washington as $2,566,000. The amount in this city on Saturday, including $2,000,000 by the Bank of Commerce through the Sub-Treasury Office, will probably reach $19,000,000 to $20,000,000.

The Gold Room was again very tame Saturday, and the speculative spirit for higher rates less confident then at any time during the week. The export demand for the day's steamers amount to $466,748, making for the whole week $594,353, as against $1,148,850 received from California. Exchange on London closed dull at $109½@$109¾ in Gold for 60 day bills.

The Stock Market was firmer than on Friday on the Government and Railway lists. After the First (and only Saturday) Boards, Erie Shares sold as high as 85@84¾ ₩ cent., but fell back to 84¼ as against 82¾ on Friday afternoon. The general quotations at 3 o'clock on the Street were as follows: Gold 226¾ ₩ cent. The Evening Exchange was 1 ₩ cent. higher on Gold and ¼ ₩ cent. higher on Governments.

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1881	110¾	111	Pittsburgh	90¾	90½
U. S. 5-20's	108¾	108¾	Northwest	37¾	38
T. Certificates	97	97¼	N. West Pref	69	70
N. Y. Central	117¾	118¾	Rock Island	102¾	103¾
Erie	82¾	84	Fort Wayne	100¾	101¾
Hudson	113¾	113¾	Cum'land Coal	45¾	46
Reading	116¾	117	Quicksilver	97½	98
Mich. Southern	72¾	73½	Mariposa	15¾	15
Illinois Cen	127	127	Ohio & M. Certh	32¾	33¾

The following bids were made on Saturday for the City Bank Shares:

Mercnants'	115	Bank of the Republic	105
Mechanics'	112½	Bank of N. Amer	106
Union	120	Hanover	100
America	135	Irving	100
City	155	Metropolitan	125
North River	106¾	Peoples'	108
Commerce	112	Market	100
Mechanics' Bk. Ass.	100	Central National	103¾
Ocean	94	Fourth National	90
Mercantile	125	First National	290
American Exchange	129		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	106½	Chi. & N. W. 1ms	96
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '67	104	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	93¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	115	Del., L. & W. 1sts	111
Erie 7s, 3d mort, '83	112	Del. L. & W. 2ds	112
Erie 7s, 4th mort, '80	104¾	Tol. & Wab. 1sts. m	100
Hud. R. 7s, 1st m., '69	107	Tol. & W. 1sts, ext	100
H. R. 7s, 2ds, M. S. F. '85	105	Mil. & P. dn Ch. 1sts	104
Hudson R 7's, 3d m. '75	102	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	106
Rud. R. 7s bonds '67	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	110
Harlem 1stm., '60—'72	105	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	100
Nor. Ind. G. L., '68	100	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	70
Ill. Central 7 ₩ c. '75	115	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1sts	88
Alt. & T. H. 2ds. Pref.	85	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	104
Al. & T. H. 2ds, Income	78	Chi. & Al. Income	90
Chi. & N. W. int. B.	90	Ohio & Miss 1sts	90

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $2,032,821, against $5,431,554 same time last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $2,596,818, against $1,916,598 same week last year. The export of Specie amounts to $594,353, against $1,216,000 same week last year. The Customs for four days (Saturday not yet reported) amounted to $675,000.

The following are the semi-official weekly Custom-house returns of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York since the 1st July, 1864, the beginning of the current Fiscal or Treasury year—the small entries of Foreign Specie not included:

Week.		Week.	
July 9	$3,567,436	Oct. 15	$2,964,598
July 16	3,923,737	Oct. 22	2,375,225
July 23	3,445,986	Oct. 29	3,139,696
July 30	5,716,165	Nov. 5	1,960,679
Aug. 6	4,545,260	Nov. 12	3,227,571
Aug. 13	4,154,575	Nov. 19	1,833,791
Aug. 20	2,842,641	Nov. 26	2,088,331
Aug. 27	3,256,313	Dec. 3	1,566,810
Sept. 3	3,404,252	Dec. 10	2,014,894
Sept. 10	3,901,454	Dec. 17	1,402,778
Sept. 17	2,672,618	Dec. 24	2,172,179
Sept. 24	2,717,226	Dec. 31	2,375,440
Oct. 1	3,571,066	Jan. 7	2,032,821
Oct. 8	3,247,663		
Total since July 1			$79,607,059
Against same date, 1864			101,358,554
Decrease since July 1			$21,768,495

The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles re-exported, have been as follows since the Current Fiscal Year, from New-York, by the weekly semi-official returns:

Week.		Week.	
July 9	$5,224,707	Oct. 15	$5,451,800
July 16	4,294,000	Oct. 22	4,615,612
July 23	7,879,020	Oct. 29	3,728,519
July 30		Nov. 5	3,391,398
Aug. 6		Nov. 12	1,574,666
Aug. 13	8,238,012	Nov. 19	5,938,161
Aug. 20	6,463,546	Nov. 26	4,845,104
Aug. 27	4,267,873	Nov. 30	1,890,303
Aug. 30	7,267,124	Dec. 7	3,858,585
Sept. 7	5,286,408	Dec. 14	3,444,886
Sept. 14	5,134,589	Dec. 21	5,112,979
Sept. 21	5,148,484	Dec. 28	1,619,706
Sept. 28	4,587,504	Jan. 4	2,596,818
Oct. 5	3,622,356		
Total since July 1			$127,773,138
Against same time, 1864			80,465,816
Increase since July 1			$26,307,316

The Exports of Specie from New-York since July 1, 1864, have been:

Week.		Week.	
July 9	$180,933	Oct. 10	$238,492
July 16	397,594	Oct. 22	625,000
July 23	556,464	Oct. 29	931,000
July 30	401,312	Nov. 5	2,296,000
Aug. 6	96,111	Nov. 12	1,219,280
Aug. 13	341,183	Nov. 19	1,545,165
Aug. 20	41,900	Nov. 26	1,521,000
Aug. 27	148,000	Dec. 3	1,523,255
Sept. 3	445,000	Dec. 10	1,072,507
Sept. 10	425,000	Dec. 17	1,121,487
Sept. 17	669,773	Dec. 24	1,760,231
Sept. 24	1,258,

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4148. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

An Incident of the Chickahominy Campaign.

The Wives and Children of Colored Soldiers to be Free.

Debate in the House on the Constitutional Amendment.

PROBABLE PASSAGE OF THE RESOLUTION

Bold Words from War Democrats.

SLAVERY FOREVER DEAD.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 9.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The vote on the constitutional amendment will, by arrangement, be taken late to-morrow evening. The speech of to-day, made by Mears F. Odell, of New-York, was a convincing argument in favor of this measure, and an able appeal to the Democratic party to throw aside all partisan feeling and sustain it, thereby setting at rest forever the subject which has caused so much agitation and excitement in our national counsels.

Mr. Yeaman, giving voice to the aspirations of loyal Kentucky, made a powerful and eloquent appeal in behalf of the amendment. The indications are this evening that several Democratic members will be brought into line on this question, and there is well grounded hope for the passage of the bill.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

Secretary Fessenden, in his forthcoming letter to the Finance Committees, will ask that existing laws may be so modified as to allow him to make a further issue of seven-thirty bonds, the first two millions having been already exhausted. This will be all the legislation necessary at present. At a later period of the session he will communicate his views in detail, and indicate the necessary financial legislation for the next fiscal year.

THE LOUISIANA ELECTION.

The House Committee on elections had under consideration to-day the Louisiana case. It is understood that the committee will report in favor of the admittance of the New-Orleans members only, the others not having received a sufficient number of votes to entitle them to seats in the House.

THE WEST POINT CADETS.

The Senate Military Committee had under consideration to-day Senator Wilson's bill, increasing the number and efficiency of West Point Cadets. No definite action was taken.

APPROPRIATION DEFEATED.

The committee rejected the proposition which had been submitted to them for an appropriation of $50,000 for a national monument at Gettysburgh.

PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE TAX BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee had a number of revenue officers before them to-day, asking for certain changes and modifications in the present tax bill which would insure the more speedy collection of taxes.

THE TAX ON TOBACCO.

The committee had laid before them additional facts on the subject of tobacco taxation. Quite a contest has arisen out of this subject between growers and manufacturers, the former maintaining that no tax should be put upon the raw material, while the latter insist that the tax on manufactured tobacco is already very heavy.

THE RECEPTION.

The reception at the White House was largely attended this evening.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 9.

INTERVIEW WITH HOWELL COBB.

The President to-day, in answer to a resolution of the House, communicated the report of Col. Thomas M. Key, giving an account of the interview between himself and Gen. Howell Cobb, on the 14th of June, 1862, on the banks of the Chickahominy. The report is addressed to the Secretary of War. Col. Key says:

"I am instructed by Major-Gen. McClellan to report to you the substance of an interview held by me with the Hon. Howell Cobb, now acting as a Brigadier-General in the rebel army at Richmond. I was ordered to proceed with a flag of truce to the bridge, crossing the Chickahominy, on the Mechanicsville road, where I would be met by Gen. Cobb for the purpose of a conference with regard to an exchange of prisoners; my instructions being to learn the views of the rebel government and report to Maj.-Gen. McClellan making arrangements for a second meeting. I also received permission to converse with Gen. Cobb upon the general subject of the existing contest, informing him, however, that all such conversation was purely personal, and not in any respect of an official representative character.

I went to the place appointed and was met on the bridge by Gen. Cobb. We availed ourselves, as suggested by Gen. McClellan, of the shelter of a little hut made by our pickets, a few feet from the bridge, and talked together for several hours, the conversation being carried on chiefly by him.

In regard to the exchange of prisoners, he exhibited written authority from Gen. Lee, commander of the whole army of the Confederate States, giving him full power to make any convention on the subject as to any or all prisoners of war wherever captured. He expressed a readiness to make an agreement, embracing all prisoners now held on either side, or including only those taken by the respective armies now confronting each other before Richmond, and to make such agreement applicable either to existing prisoners, or also to those hereafter captured. He stated that he would sign any cartel which was based upon the principles of entire equality; and he proposed that exchanges should take place according to the date of capture; but, however, exhausting the best of officers; the scale of equivalents to be any one which we might present, which would operate equally; for instance, the one exhibited to him by Gen. Wool at a conference between them, and which was taken from a cartel between the United States and Great Britain in 1812; the exchanged prisoners to be conveyed by the captors at the captor's expense to some point of delivery convenient to the other party; the rule of exchange to operate uniformly without any right of reservation or exception in any particular case. He professed ignorance of any complaint against his Government in any matter of exchanging prisoners, and pledged himself for the removal of any cause of complaint upon representation being made. He suggested the propriety of releasing upon parole any surplus of prisoners remaining on hand after the exchange had exhausted either party."

THE TAX UPON SPIRITS.

The bill introduced by Representative Ward today, which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, provides for the repeal of so much of the act to increase the internal revenue, passed March 7, 1864, as imposes a tax of 40 cents per gallon upon spirits distilled from grain or other materials, imported prior to the passage of that act; and also, so much of section 173, of the act of June 30, 1864, to provide internal revenue, &c., as continues in force any fine, liens, penalties and forfeitures, and authorizing the carrying out and completing all proceedings that have been or may be commenced to enforce such fines, penalties and forfeitures, so far as relates to the collection of the tax. The Secretary of the Treasury is directed to refund to the proper parties the taxes collected under the provisions of the seventh section.

THE FORT LEAVENWORTH CASE.

The Supreme Court of the United States pronounced an opinion to-day in the case of Stoma vs. the United States, affirming to the latter the title to the Southern part of the Fort Leavenworth Reservation.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate, in executive session, confirmed the nomination of Alexander S. Johnson, of New-York, as Commissioner for the settlement of the Hudson's Bay and Puget Sound Agricultural Company, vice Daniel S. Dickinson, declined.

THE SCHELDT DUES.

The President has sent a message to Congress, asking that an appropriation be made for the portion of money to be paid by the United States, under the treaty with Belgium, for the capitalization of the Scheldt dues.

THE NATIONAL LOANS.

The subscriptions to the 10-40 Loan for the 6th and 7th inst. amounted to $25,075,550, and to the 7-30 Loan, nearly $4,500,000.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

The items in the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation Bill, reported to-day, are heavier than heretofore. The appropriations for the Government Printing Bureau amount to nearly a million and a half, the paper alone being $629,000. The total amount for the Agricultural Department, including the purchase and distribution of seed and for the propagating and experimental garden is $160,000.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 9.

The Senate assembled at the usual hour, with Vice-President Hamlin in the Chair.

NAVAL DEPOT FOR THE WESTERN STATES.

Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, (Union,) presented the memorial of the Board of Trade, of Racine, Wis., in relation to the establishment of a naval depot on the Western lakes.

PETITIONS FOR INCREASE OF PAY.

Petitions were presented for an increase of the pay of army officers, by Messrs. Morrill and Wade, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE REFUGEE RELIEF COMMISSION.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Union,) presented the memorial of the President of the Refugee Relief Commission of Ohio, asking for an appropriation of money for the support of Southern refugees.

Mr. Sherman said there were thousands of loyal refugees in the cities of Cincinnati, St. Louis and Louisville, and their condition was deplorable. Not less than a hundred thousand white people had been rendered homeless and scattered through the South by the fortunes of war. He thought Congress ought to do something in the matter, but he did not believe an appropriation of money would be the most judicious means of relieving them. He thought the Government ought to give them work to do for the army—the manufacture of clothing, &c.; or a law might be passed giving them the use of lands subject to confiscation. He wished the memorial to be referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and it was so referred.

THE SAVANNAH COTTON.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Military Committee, reported back the resolution to distribute the proceeds of the cotton captured at Savannah among the officers and soldiers of Gen. Sherman's army, with the unanimous recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed, and it was so ordered.

THE GOODYEAR INDIA RUBBER PATENT.

Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, (Union,) offered the remonstrance of the National India Rubber Company against the extension of the Goodyear patent, which was referred to the Committee on Patents.

SALARY OF OUR CONSUL AT HALIFAX.

Mr. Hale, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of increasing the compensation of the American Consul at Halifax, N. S., which was passed.

TREATMENT OF THE INDIANS.

Mr. Doolittle, offered a joint resolution directing inquiry into the treatment of Indian tribes by the civil and military authorities, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. Doolittle called attention to a letter from an officer stationed in Colorado, in reference to the alleged brutality of Col. Chivington toward certain Indians, stating that he wantonly slaughtered them, plundered them, &c.

EXTRA SESSIONS AND THE SIXTY DAYS' NOTICE.

Mr. Pomeroy, of Kansas, (Union,) offered a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what legislation was necessary to enable the President to call an extra session of the Thirty-ninth Congress, without giving the sixty days' notice now required. Which was adopted.

THE WIVES AND CHILDREN OF COLORED SOLDIERS.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the joint resolution freeing the wives and children of colored soldiers was taken up.

Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, (Dem.,) spoke against the resolution. He denied the authority of Congress to pass such a resolution. Congress had no right even to free the slaves enlisted in the army. It had no right to legislate on the subject of slavery, although it had done so and contemplated doing so in the amendment to the Constitution. There was no necessity for passing such a resolution, for all slaves were practically free, according to the party in power. He denied the right to capture and carry away slaves, especially in States that had never been in revolt. This doctrine was held by John Quincy Adams in 1820, who wrote that a nation at war with another has no more right to capture negroes and free them than to murder prisoners in cold blood. He opposed the measure before the Senate on the grond of policy and of humanity, and because it was opposed to the legitimate rules of war. This policy proposed by the party in power was abhorrent to Napoleon. Gen. Scott had expressed his opinion against the right of Congress to interfere with slavery in the States.

Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) moved to amend the resolution so as to make the notion prospective only, and not retrospective and prospective, as reported by the Military Committee. He regarded the resolution as a violation of the Constitution; but if it must pass, he did not see that freeing the wives and children of those already in the service would promote enlistments, and he, therefore, hoped that it would be made to operate only in the cases of those who should hereafter enlist.

Mr. Clark, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) hoped the amendment would not be adopted, and spoke briefly against it.

Mr. Pomeroy spoke in favor of the resolution.

Mr. Brown, of Missouri, (Union,) said he intended, in a short time, to call up the resolutions in relation to slavery introduced by him at the last session, but he did not wish this to prevent the passage of the resolution now before the Senate.

Mr. Hendricks, of Indiana, (Dem.,) argued against the proposition before the Senate, though he believed that a vote for it would be a vote in favor of the slave-owners, because, as the male slaves had all been put in the army, it would be for the interest of the slave-owners to be relieved from the care of the woman and children.

Mr. Wade, of Ohio, (Union,) thought the proposition before the Senate was as plain that it needed no argument. It ought to have been passed when Congress decided to take colored men into the army. He denied that the Republican party, in a time of peace, ever attempted to interfere with slavery in the States, but when the war broke out and slavery tried to kill the Government, the case became different. Slavery was unorganized rebellion, and he hoped there would be no peace until it was abolished. The war was in the commencement strictly defensive, but now he hoped it would continue for thirty years, if necessary, or until the nation was bankrupt, rather than that it should end before the abolition of slavery. He was glad the South had held out, and he hoped they would hold out in their blindness until they necessitated the only thing that would give us lasting peace.

Mr. Davis resumed, in opposition to the resolution. He and his constituents were slaveholders, and their rights were guaranteed by the laws of their State and of Congress. The crusade against slavery was unjust, fanatical and piratical, like all other crusades.

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, (Dem.,) disputed the authority of Congress to pass such a resolution. There was no doubt of the authority of Congress to enlist slaves, or of its right to amend the Constitution so as to abolish slavery. He (Johnson) did not believe that the fact of a slave being called into the service of the United States made him free, though he believed it to be the duty of Congress to provide for the freedom of all such man by compensating their masters, or by some other constitutional means. There had been no difficulty experienced in getting colored soldiers. In Maryland, especially, he knew that nearly all the male slaves had been taken into the service, either forcibly or of their own volition. He (Johnson) disliked the institution of slavery as much as Mr. Wade or any body else. He believed it to be a dire evil, but he could not indorse Mr. Wade, when the latter said he wanted the war to continue for thirty years if necessary rather than end without the abolition of slavery. Slavery was already mortally wounded and could not survive even if peace without its abolition was declared to-morrow. He believed the rebels had good reason to believe that England and France would aid them to achieve their independence if they would abolish slavery as they unquestionably had a right to do. What would the Senator from Ohio do then? Would he submit to the dissolution of the Union, provided the South should abolish Slavery? He (Johnson) was happy to know that the President did not concur in the views of Mr. Wade. During the last political canvass, a paper known by its title of "To whom it may concern" was circulated. One of the considerations of peace named in it was the abolition of slavery, but the friends of the President took good care to explain this away before the people and tell them that it did not mean exactly what appeared on its face. He was happy to see also that the President in his message had averred the restoration of the Union to be the only object of the war. Mr. Johnson dwelt at some length upon the President's declaration that the war would cease on the part of the Government as soon as it should have ceased on the part of those who commenced it. He was in favor of this settlement, but opposed to the views of Mr. Wade.

Mr. Wade said the opinions of the President had no more weight than those of any other man on this subject. He had his own views on the question of slavery, and had nothing to abate of what he had said on it. He did not fear the bugaboo of foreign intervention. He feared nothing for this country but injustice. Let us clear our own skirts of injustice and wrong, and then we shall have little to fear from any other source. The Senator from Maryland had depicted the evils of slavery, and yet he feared to walk up to the way of its abolition. The convention that nominated Mr. Lincoln laid down the principle that slavery should be eradicated, and Mr. Lincoln consented to it. Would the Senator from Maryland say that Mr. Lincoln had backed out of this, and would consent to the return of the Southern States whenever they laid down their arms? If the Southern States would abolish slavery in order to become the vassals of European powers, he (Wade) would make them do that very thing to submit to the authority of the Federal Government. We had a right under the laws of war to abolish slavery. When the South lay down their arms and sue for peace, they must do so with clean hands. They cannot beg for mercy while Slavery exists among them. There can be no peace while Slavery exists. There cannot be a free nation that Slavery is not at war with. We have paid too dearly already to permit Slavery to exist. And this was the sentiment of the Baltimore platform. There must be no peace while there was a slave on American soil, and he (Wade) did not fear Great Britain or France. Let us stand honestly by our principles, and trust in God. We shall come out all right. France and England were only limited in their aggressions against this country by their fears. They were doing us all the harm they could. They were looking just now to see how they could defend themselves against the principles of the American Government, which threatened their existence more than any armed force. The proclamation "To whom it may concern" was the true doctrine, and was the only doctrine upon which Mr. Lincoln ought to have been elected. If the President backed out of this now, he would be the most infamous man that was ever put into office by false pretences. He (Wade) knew that the abolition of slavery was the only condition upon which the President could consent to peace. The radical men were the men of principle. They go deeply down for principle, and could not be diverted from their grand purpose. The principle he now contended for he had contended for ten years ago, in a miserably minority, and when he and his radical friends walked up the avenue, they were in danger of being beset by the minions of slavery. Where were the miserable conservatives now? Did they suppose the radicals would abandon all they had gained, and come back again under the yoke? If it was true that the President was not for the abolition of slavery as an indispensable condition to peace, so much the worse for the President. The people were better than any President, and they were right.

Mr. Wilson next took the floor in advocacy of the resolution, which, he said, would emancipate from seventy-five to one hundred thousand women and children.

The amendment of Mr. Davis was then voted down.

Mr. Powell of Kentucky, (Dem.,) offered an amendment that the owner of the slaves emancipated under the provisions of the resolution should be compensated.

Mr. Powell spoke against the resolution. He reviewed the cause of the war, and the policy of the Administration, after which the question was taken on the adoption of his amendment.

The yeas and nays were demanded, resulting as follows: Yeas, 7; nays, 30. The amendment was lost.

Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, offered an amendment excepting from the operations of the resolution all States that have not attempted to secede from the Union.

The Senate refused to adopt Mr. Saulsbury's amendment.

Mr. Carlile, of Virginia, (Dem.,) spoke against the resolution, and denied the right of the Government to conscript either whites or blacks for the army. He denied the right to put a slave in the army in any capacity. He believed slavery to be a civil and political blessing, and thought the negro was made to be a slave to the white men.

The joint resolution was then passed—Yeas, 27; nays, 10.

The Senate then went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 9.

DEBATE ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The House resumed the consideration of the Senate's joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, by which to abolish slavery throughout the country.

Mr. Yeaman, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) said the country had rejected as impracticable the scheme for the reconstruction of the rebel States, presented during the last session. A similar bill was now before the House, but he could not support it, because, in his opinion, no States could be organized under its provisions. After much consideration, he had come to the conclusion to vote for the Senate's resolution, which, if responded to by a Constitutional majority of the States will forever settle the vexed question of slavery, and he had come to this conclusion as a national man from the Kentucky stand-point. The passage of this joint resolution did not determine the matter, but only referred it to the people. It demanded the earnest respect of the people and a profound regard for our system of Government. Seeing that the people have determined to abolish slavery where it now exists, let the agony be over and the rubbish be cleared away. If he desired the resolution to be passed, merely as an anti-slavery measure, he might quote to his support Southern men, such as Washington, Jefferson and Clay. This question, however, was decided four years ago, one-half of the jurors being the old friends of slavery. It is notorious that the rebel authorities have resolved to put their negroes in the fight, and all citizens of Kentucky knew that that meant anti-slavery. As the loyal people of the North had resolved on a general abolishment of slavery, and as the leaders of the rebellion are pursuing a course, which will have the same result, our children would say, if we fail to perform our duty or hesitate in our course that we had committed more than a crime—a blunder. As the leaders of the rebellion supposed by their act they would establish their Confederacy, we, by ours, will checkmate them in the game of diplomacy. By the course which he now took he might lose friends, but by it he would satisfy his conscience. When this amendment to the Constitution shall be passed, let the rebels lay down their arms and obey the laws of the land, when we shall treat them with justice. The rebellion must be overthrown by the anti-slavery power, which is a characteristic of modern civilization. By the passage of the amendment to the Constitution, politicians of both sections would be deprived of their means of agitation, and the best interests of the Union served. The amendment was competent and binding. It had been objected that it would not affect States which did not ratify it. But this is not a case of Congressional legislation. It is the action of the people in their sovereign capacity amending their governmental compact, and what might have been done in the first instance can now be done by amendment.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, (Union,) said the proposition should receive the vote of every lover of his country. It was no time for passion. Now was the moment for unequivocal action. It admitted of no commentary. To his surprise, there was reluctance on the part of some of the members of this House even to submit the proposition to the people for their determination. There was not the slightest doubt of the constitutional power to pass this resolution, nor any irregularity of proceeding. He repeated it was merely proposed to give the people of the States to say by the required three-fourths vote whether or not they will forever extinguish slavery in this country. If the question shall not be now determined, it will be hereafter, being only a question of time. But let the question be now forever put at rest. Slavery is wrong. It has so been recognized by the civilized world, and can therefore claim no immunity as a right. We owe it to the country and to the world to close up the quarrel so that it may never be reopened. If we can close it by a constitutional provision, what better mode can be devised. He made further remarks in advocacy of the passage of the resolution.

Mr. Odell, of New-York, (Dem.,) said, if the people shall indorse this proposed amendment, it will give to four millions of human beings now held in bondage, the blessings of freedom. Its influence will not only be felt for good now and hereafter, but both the white and the black races will participate in its blessings. It will be beneficial to the non-slaveholders of the North, who will no longer struggle with and be degraded by contact with slave labor. They will share in the blessings enjoyed by the honest workingmen of the North. Let the evil of slavery be removed by constitutional amendment. Let it be done effectually and legally so as to command the respect of this country and of the civilized world. We, of the Democratic party, here stood by the South in all their troubles, and have yielded our prejudices to them in our national conventions only to submit to new demands to extend their system of slavery. The South did not regard this as an evil to be temporarily endure, but to be continued through out all time. But I, in common with the North, have always believed slavery to be wrong, and an evil which ought to be abolished. With this conviction of right, when my name is called, I shall vote in favor of the resolution. The South have absolved the North from all obligations to support its chief cornerstone, slavery. The rebel leaders are placing negroes in the field for our destruction, and have declared their willingness to abolish slavery in order to receive the recognition of foreign powers. It were better, therefore, for us to break down the physical forces used in the rebellion. Slavery had lifted its hydra-head above the country. The time has come when we, as a party, ought to unloose ourselves from its influence. We should turn our backs on the dark past, and our eyes on the bright future.

Mr. Ward, of New-York, (Dem.,) said it was not his intention to discuss the wrongs which had inaugurated the rebellion; that it was enough for him to know that a sacrilegious attempt had been made to break up the wisest Government that human wisdom ever devised; to feel that it was his duty to join in the effort to chastise the perpetrators of the crime. If the heresy of secession were to be recognized as a canon of political faith, there would be an end to all government. He then proceeded to show if pure patriotism and the maintenance of the supremacy of the Constitution had been the rule of action with both branches of the Government, the war would have been ended long before this. He regretted that no generous and conciliatory spirit had been evinced toward the misguided people of the seceded States, but that all our legislation on the subject had been characterized by a spirit of vindictiveness and oppression unworthy of a Christian nation. He was opposed to the re-admission into the Union, with the rights of slave property of any State which our triumphant armies had subjected, but he was not willing to prolong the war longer than was necessary to effect its legitimate object. After denouncing the policy of certain legislators, who acted throughout that the people would only be made to do right by deceiving them, and dwelling at length upon the reasons which compelled him to vote against the proposed amendment of the Constitution, he concluded by stating that if the war should be brought to a close within a reasonable time, this great Republic, with its immense resources, would spring into new life, and under the blessed reign of peace, would ultimately shake off its burdens to repose, queen-like, among the nations of the earth.

Mr. Mallory, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) said gentlemen might say what they chose about this joint resolution, but no one could deny that it proposed a radical change in the Government of the United States. It was not an expedient to end the rebellion and restore peace; but it was a blow aimed at the foundations of the Government of which we had so long been proud. In fact it was to take from the States of the Union the power to regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way. He denied the power to do this even by an amendment to the Constitution. We are engaged in war to enforce the rebels to come back into the Union; and how can we expect them to return under a Constitution so essentially and radically amended. We shall be guilty of a breech of faith in taking this step. He differed from the views taken by his colleague, (Mr. Yeaman) and contended that the adoption of the amendment would only serve to augment the difficulties surrounding us.

Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, (Dem.,) said that by this time everyone here must see that the existence of slavery does not depend in any degree whatever on the enactment of the pending amendment to the Constitution. The fate of war will assume control of the system of slavery. The President, by his declarations, has committed the blood and treasure of the country to the overthrow of the institution. If our arms triumph, who was so dull as not to see the liberation of the slaves without a change of the Constitution? Suppose, on the other side, the rebellion becomes a success, and the Southern Confederacy lifts its head amid the desolation of war, slavery there will be beyond our reach and the amendment will only be applicable to a foreign Power. He thought he saw the relinquishment of slavery by the South itself. He held that the question of slavery was rapidly diminishing in importance, whether for good or evil; it was passing away. He however held that it was an improper time to amend the fundamental law. This should be done not in the passion of war, but in the calmness of peace. The Constitution did not authorize amendments to be made by which any State could be divested of any acquired right or political franchise. The States have certain rights which no external power can take away. But whatever was done he hoped would redound to the interests and honor of the country.

Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, (Union,) opposed the resolution, arguing that such an attempt should not be thrown into our councils. We have no right to touch property without just compensation, and cannot do even that unless the slaves thus taken are for public uses. He did not believe that in Kentucky there was a solitary press not under duress; and by dictation ned by power it was sought to change the fundamental law. He said he had been called a rebel because he would not bow the knee to power. But so help him God, he would never vote for what he considered wrong. You will never make a man love your laws by oppressing him, and plundering and robbing him of his rights, as has been done in Kentucky. And the passing of this constitutional amendment will be an outrage and breach of faith against that State. The dominant power is carrying out the very policy which the rebels have charged. These points he elaborated.

THE PENSION APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendment to the Pension Appropriation Bill.

THE TAXES ON SPIRITS.

Mr. Ward introduced a bill, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to refund the taxes collected on spirits prior to March 7, 1864, and for other purposes. Which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The house at 4:30 o'clock adjourned.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Secretary Stanton's Visit—Steamer.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Jan. 8.

Secretary Stanton accompanied by Maj.-Gen. Meade and other members of the Departments in Washington, left here yesterday afternoon in the steamer *Nevada* for Hilton Head and Savannah.

The small steamer *Dictator* did not arrive here from Washington yesterday until 8 P. M., in consequence of the storm and fog on the bay, where she was compelled to come to anchor the whole day. Her captain reports having seen two miles this side of Smith's Light an unknown steamer sunk.

The Missouri Convention, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Jan. 9.

The Convention to-day decided to completely reorganize the constitution, and passed resolutions for the appointment of eleven committees, to whom shall be referred the different articles, and whose duty it shall be to report such amendments as may be advisable.

Fort Smith and Van Buren, Ark., have been evacuated by order of Gen. Reynolds. It is understood, however, that the President has revoked the order at the instance of the officers of that section.

The New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, Monday, Jan. 9.

The Legislature meets to-morrow. There are 13 Democrats and 8 Republicans in the Senate, and 30 of each party in the House. There will be a compromise made in the organization of the House. A joint meeting to elect a United States Senator cannot be held unless the House consents.

Release of "Druid" on Parole.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Jan. 9.

Mr. Flint, the correspondent of the *World*, has been released from arrest on parole by Gen. Wallace.

OUR ALBANY CORRESPONDENCE.

The New-York Underground Railroad Again—Nationalizing State Banks—Military Statistics.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 9.

In the Senate, this morning, notice was given of intention to introduce the New-York city underground railroad bill; also, bill providing for continuing improvements on Hudson River.

The following is an accurate copy of Mr. Branch's bill for nationalizing State Banks.

SEC. 1. Any bank, banking association, corporation or individual incorporated by or under the laws of this State, at the time of the passage of the act of Congress, approved the 25th day of February, in the year 1863, entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United State stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," may, at any time within two years after the passage of this act, become an association under the provisions of said act of Congress; provided that the owner of two-thirds of the capital stock consent thereto; and when the directors have procured the authority of the owners of two-thirds of the capital stock to make the certificate of association as required by said act of Congress, the cashier shall publish notice thereof in some newspaper published in the city or county where such bank, banking association, corporation or individual, incorporated aforesaid, is located, for at least thirty days: should no newspaper be published in such city or county, such notice shall be published as the Comptroller of the Currency of the United States shall direct. Such cashier shall send like printed notice by mail to the Superintendent of the Banking Department of this State and to each stockholder.

SEC. 2. Any banks, banking associations or individuals incorporated as aforesaid, who shall avail themselves of the provisions of the first section of this act, and the income dividends, property thereof, shall be liable to assessment and taxation under the laws of the State, after the same shall have been organized in pursuance of said section, to the same extent and with the same force and effect as they or any of them are now.

SEC. 3. Nothing contained in this act shall be construed as releasing such association from its obligations to pay and discharge all the liabilities incurred before becoming such associations; and it shall be continued a body corporate for the term of three years after having become an association under the laws of the United States, for the purpose of prosecuting and defending suits by and against it, and to enable it to close its concerns and to dispose of and convey its property, but not for the purpose of continuing under the laws of this State the business for which it was established.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

Examining reports made to the Bureau of Military Statistics up to this date, I obtain the following results: The best estimate that can be made of local bounties paid in this State during the year 1864, fixes the amount at sixty-five millions of dollars. This estimate is based upon accurate returns received from two hundred thousand inhabitants, and partial returns from nearly half the State. More full returns may very materially modify this estimate. The least estimate that can be made of *all* bounties paid in the State since the beginning of the war, fixes the total amount at not less than eighty millions of dollars. The average estimates of those received and making up statistics in tables, is that the above results as I have stated them will be exceeded some ten millions of dollars, if accurate items can be obtained.

It is a matter of regret that authority has been conferred only to *request*, and not require returns to be made to the Military Bureau. It is owing to this fact that no record of military statistics which shall be complete and reliable, in regard to the past, can be obtained. In very many cases no record has been preserved.

The Vacancy in Congress—Incongruity in the Appointment.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 9.

Attorney-General Cochrane has given his opinion that the vacancy occasioned in Congress by the resignation of Gov. Fenton, can only be filled at the next general election; therefore no special election will be ordered.

Col. Townsend has received orders to suspend action under the last call for men in this division of the State, because of alleged inaccuracy in the apportionment of the quota.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 9.

BILLS NOTICED.

To amend the laws in relation to unlawful marriages and incest.

To incorporate the Home for disabled soldiers.

To make Monday a holiday, whenever it succeeds Christmas, New Year's day or the Fourth of July.

To incorporate the Metropolitan Railway, of New-York, known as the underground railway.

To appropriate $120,000 to continue the improvement of the navigation of the Hudson River.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To confirm the acts of Town Auditors and Supervisors in raising bounties.

To provide means for the payment of awards made by canal appraisers and the Canal Board.

To incorporate the Cayuga and Ontario Ship Canal Company.

The Senate then adjourned until to-morrow morning for want of a quorum.

ASSEMBLY.

EVENING SESSION.

REPORT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

The Speaker presented the annual report of the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. McDonald—Relative to collecting rent for gas-meters in New-York.

By Mr. Lyons—For railroad in the Eleventh-avenue and other streets in New-York.

By Mr. G. Parker—The New-York and Brooklyn Passenger Bill.

By Mr. Pratt—For a railroad from Cold Spring to Huntingdon.

HOUSE FOR THE MINISTER FROM VENEZUELA.

The Governor transmitted the correspondence between Secretary Seward and the Minister from Venezuela, relative to the purchase by the latter and transfer, when he deemed proper, of a house in New-York. The passage of a special act is recommended.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Wreck of the Steamer Knickerbocker in Chesapeake Bay—Probable Loss of the Crew and all on board.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 9.

The Captain of the steamer *Thomas Collier* reports that in the severe gale of Friday last, on the Chesapeake, the large side-wheel steamer *Knickerbocker*, Capt. Mayhew, went down between Smith's Lighthouse and Smith's Point. Having been driven in towards the shore, she, doubtless, knocked a hole in her bottom by running against a snag. All on board the vessel are supposed to have been lost, as nothing has been heard of her crew, although they may have been saved, for a steamer was seen to go toward the *Knickerbocker* just as she sank.

It is believed by the river men that the *Knickerbocker* is a total loss, and, as she is an old vessel, it is feared that the northeast winds will knock her to pieces. She now lies submerged, with the exception of her upper deck and smoke-stacks. The vessel was light when she went down, and had come around for the purpose of obtaining a Government charter. She belonged to the People's Line of steamers, owned by Acker & Co., of New-York.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 9.

Bark *Hadley*, Capt Seow, from Baltimore for Boston, put into Holmes' Hole Saturday, leaking 600 strokes per hour.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Jan. 9.

Two steamers (unknown) are ashore on Smith's Point, Chesapeake Bay. There was a terrible gale in the Bay Saturday night.

The Africa Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Monday, Jan. 9.

Sailed, on the morning of the 6th inst., steamship *Africa*, Addeson, from Boston for Liverpool.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

MESSAGE OF MAYOR GUNTHER.

The Political, Financial and Physical Condition of the City.

Various Suggestions and Hints for Reform, &c.

THE COMPTROLLER'S BUDGET.

$14,000,257 37 Required for City and County Purposes.

The Site of the Colored Orphan Asylum to be Sold.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

The following message from the Mayor was presented to the Common Council yesterday afternoon:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1865.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with the requirements of the Charter, I lay before your Honorable Body this communication, relative to the government, finances and improvements of the city.

Serious objections have been urged against the form of the City Government, and I submit whether it is not fundamentally defective. While experience has amply approved the utility of two legislative bodies in the affairs of States and nations, municipal and private corporations have succeeded best with a single deliberative body for the dispatch of business. The functions and importance of the Common Council have been year by year abridged and diminished, and new corporations, as it were, under the title of Commissions, have been carved out of the original frame, until the larger portion of the public interests of the city is transacted by other agencies than its Corporation proper. Various causes have contributed to this result, but the inconveniences growing out of the division of the Common Council are prominent among them. The feature of a single board gives efficiency to the County organization, and has added to the importance of the Board of Supervisors in comparison with that of the City Legislature.

The powers of the Mayor are practically very circumscribed. The limited check he holds over improper legislation amounts to nothing more than the publication of his objections in the corporation newspapers, to cause a few days' delay and excite the contempt of the members, who have determined to carry their measures in spite of his remonstrances. It is notorious that combinations have existed for years in our legislative bodies in this city, for the most shameful and mercenary ends that selfishness could prompt or corruption carry out. Is it worse that these should exist, or that the Executive should be armed with an absolute veto to crush the projects of private gain, and render powerless and hopeless all such disgraceful cabals as have been engendered in the darkness and secrecy of these speculative operations? The Mayor, being singly responsible, would not care to oppose a just and wholesome measure passed by the Common Council, while he could not initiate an improper one.

In one notable particular, the analogy between a State organization and that of our municipality fails—it is in the almost entire independence of the heads of departments of the control of the Mayor. No unprejudiced mind can for a moment hesitate to conclude that it is preferable, that the power of removal should be placed in the hands of an officer on the spot rather than in those of the Governor, whose varied duties can scarcely enable him to give timely attention to charges of corruption, negligence or misconduct. The result of the changes made in the charter, depriving the Mayor of this control, has not benefited the city, whatever has been their influence in securing the tenure of office to fortunate possessors. It is sufficient that the Mayor is responsible for his official acts to a higher authority, without casting him of what so clearly appears to be his proper jurisdiction over subordinates. A magistrate thus stripped of real authority is exposed first to the opposition of nominal inferiors and next to be blamed as inefficient and negligent because of this very powerlessness.

The Common Council and the Mayor, as the direct representatives of the people of the city, should be the source of all authority and control over its municipal affairs, and it is an evident anomaly to find so many officers whose selection is beyond the popular will, and who are irresponsible to the magistrates of its choice. The citizen of New-York may count numbers of such officials, supported by his toil and disposing his interests, in whose elevation he had no participation, who are not amenable to his representatives, and are alike indifferent to his censure or approval.

FINANCES.

The debt of the city, considering the amount of property pledged for its redemption, and the ample revenues set apart for the payment of the interest, rests on as solid a basis as any public securities within the limits of the United States. The wealth, commerce, industry and natural advantages of New-York invite investment and give complete assurance to its creditors.

CITY DEBT.

The city debt is divided into three classes:

First—That which is redeemable from the Sinking Fund, consisting principally of debts contracted for the construction of the Croton Aqueduct and works connected therewith, and for the purchase of lands and improvement of the Central Park. In the property thus acquired the city holds an amount exceeding the debt, these two items being together less than $20,000,000. Another indebtedness of $1,133,437 arose from the compromise of the title of the State and its lessee to West Washington market for the purchase of the Fort Gansevoort property.

Secondly—That portion of the debt which is redeemable from taxation, and to be thence paid when each separate issue becomes due. Under this head the largest items are the stocks issued for funding the floating debt in 1860, and those issued for the relief of the soldiers' families.

Thirdly—The bonds which have been issued to pay for opening and improving streets, and for the reimbursement of which the city holds liens on the property. These can hardly be considered in the light of debts as the city holds ample security for repayment.

The following were the amounts of each class on the 31st of December, 1864:

I. Debt redeemable from the Sinking Fund:	
Croton Water Stocks	$10,349,800 50
Central Park Stocks	9,089,571 00
Fire Indemnity Stock	402,766 00
Building Loan Stocks	190,600 00
Real Estate Bonds (West Washington Market, &c.)	1,138,437 50
Total	21,166,576 50
Amount held by Commissioners of

amounting to about thirty-two and a half millions, the city possesses the Croton Aqueduct and reservoirs, the central and other parks, hundreds of lots and edifices, markets and sites of markets, besides the wharves and shore line, worth, at the least valuation, from forty to fifty millions of dollars, while the county holds no inconsiderable property.

The large increase in the Croton Water Rents, devoted to the Sinking Fund for interest, led to the passage of an act, whereby the surplus is now turned into the General Fund, and rendered available for the payment of ordinary expenses, thus diminishing the amount to be raised by taxation. This surplus with the gradual paying off of the debt, and the increase of the revenue must steadily advance.

It will be perceived that the war has caused a large increase, both in the city and county debt. It became necessary to provide aid for the families of soldiers in the Federal service, and over four millions have been dispersed out of the proceeds of bonds authorized to be issued for that purpose, during the continuance of the war, and to be redeemed from the proceeds of taxation, at the rate of half a million in each successive year. No expense connected with the war will be more cheerfully borne than this, which alleviates the sufferings of destitute families, whose natural protectors are absent, and enable to provide for the wants their labor supplied under more happy circumstances.

TAXES.

The Comptroller will present, now or very shortly, to your honorable body, an estimate of the approximate amounts necessary to support the City Government during the current year, based on returns received from the various branches of its administration, and the public bodies supported from its treasury. Those that can be reduced, should be brought down to the lowest sum, and in doing so, I entertain the hope, both for the honor of the city and the satisfaction of the citizens generally, that in place of disagreement between the two branches of the Common Council, virtually excluding the Mayor from any participation in this important measure, it will be presented to the Legislature as the act of the Corporation, not as the discordant and opposing opinions of bodies, apparently so intent on subserving private interests as to be unable to agree. A want of harmony in the Common Council in the settlement of the items of the TAX-LEVY, not only justifies, but really compels the Legislature to interpose and determine the amounts to be raised for each specific object of municipal expenditure. I would also respectfully recommend that the Common Council afford a fair and reasonable opportunity for citizens to present their views on this subject, and thee, after a thorough, open and judicious scrutiny of all the items of taxation, apply to the Legislature for its sanction.

The necessity which exists for the issue of large amounts of Revenue Bonds during the year, would be to a great extent avoided if the tax-books could be placed in the hands of the Receiver of Taxes at an earlier day. The consideration of the estimates should be taken up as soon as possible, and though it is hardly to be expected that the Legislature will depart from the custom, so prevalent in such bodies, of postponing all important matters to the closing days of the session, we should endeavor to give no pretext for delay. It has been suggested to bring the commencement of the fiscal year nearer to the time when the taxes are received than at present; this has its inconveniences, and I am of opinion that if the assessment books were prepared earlier, the Board of Supervisors might take measures to complete the levy soon after the annual meeting for that purpose. This, though the essential and peculiar function of that Board, is purely a matter of computation, founded on the data furnished by the Assessors, and the expediting of the clerical labors connected with the work would save considerably in the interest paid on Revenue Bonds.

JUDGMENTS.

The last Legislature prohibited the diversion of funds from one branch of expenditure to another, or the incurring of any expense beyond the amounts authorized. Provision was, however, made for the payment of judgments recovered against the Corporation, and thus the object of the restrictions of the Legislature has been evaded. During ten past year about a million of dollars has been thus collected. The practice of obtaining money in this way is fraught with danger.

SALARIES.

Justice demands that the various employes of the Corporation should receive an adequate compensation for their services. The burden of taxation falls with disproportionate severity on the class receiving fixed salaries. The paper money system, adopted as the financial policy of the Federal Government, involves all in its consequences, but those depending on salaries are most affected. It is difficult to provide for payment, with reference to any other standard than the variable one, which forms the general currency, in which the taxes are collected and expenditures of all descriptions discharged. The fluctuations are so rapid and the elements of disturbance so difficult to be foreseen, that a mere approximation to an equitable compensation to all that can be attained. The Common Council recently advanced the salaries of many officers, some of the resolutions I was obliged by a sense of duty to veto, others I returned, knowing that my remonstrances would be of no avail. I could have wished that the advances had been made throughout, in accordance with the responsibilities assumed and the services performed by the parties, in order to justify an approval, which I would then have been happy to accord.

STREET DEPARTMENT.

Although a portion of the management of the streets, from its connection with the distribution of water and building of sewers, devolves on the Aqueduct Board, the Street Department controls the larger share of the public works and improvements of the city. The regulating, grading and flagging of the streets, the care of the public parks and places, with the exception of the Central Park and Manhattan Square adjacent, the lighting of the city, the repairing of the wharves and dredging of slips, the building and reparation of public edifices, the supervision of fire apparatus and the furnishing of supplies to the city offices, refrain in the Street Department. The annual cost, exclusive of local improvements, forms an expense of about a million and a half annually.

LIGHTING STREETS.

There are four Gas Companies that supply gas for the streets throughout the improved portions of the island. The enhanced price of the material used has compelled one of the companies to ask for an increase in the rates allowed for this service. Considering the importance of well-lighted streets, and the comfort and security thence derived, the proposition that the rates of compensation should be readjusted, so as to secure the stockholders from actual loss, seems to me equitable.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

The operations of grading the streets, and reddering them suited for the erection of permanent buildings, are carried on under this department. These works commenced under the authority of the Common Council, and, at the instance generally of the property-owners, are let out in convenient portions to contractors, the expense falling eventually on the property, the Collector of Assessments receiving the same from the individual owners.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The apparatus of the Fire Department is under the supervision of the Street Commissioner, together with the numerous houses for its accommodation. No city in the world possesses a more complete fire organization, in the number of engines, the effectiveness of the recently-introduced steam-machines, the copious supply of water, or the gallant army of volunteers that direct these means for the preservation of property. No one appreciates more highly than myself the generosity and public spirit of our firemen, and nothing can efface the glorious records of their past history, so full of instances of heroism during and unselfish toil. Many of its friends are of opinion that the system so admirably adapted to a small city is not suited to a metropolis, and that economy as well as the new machinery will compel a change. No one will cling to the old associations more firmly than myself, or surrender them with more reluctance; and nothing but the welfare of the city, and especially of that class with whom our firemen are recruited, would reconcile me to the adoption of new ideas.

MILITARY PARADE GROUND.

The Common Council of last year appropriated Hamilton-square as a Parade Ground for the First Division. It comprises an area of about twenty acres, admirably suited for the purpose indicated from its position and easy access. As this ground is in the immediate vicinity of the Central Park, justly regarded as one of the chief ornaments and attractions of the city, and as it was designed originally that the Park should embrace such a parade, I would suggest the propriety of intrusting the supervision of Hamilton-square to the Commissioners of the Central Park, to be improved and laid out as proposed, and so as to conform, as far as possible, to, and harmonize with, the general plan of the Park.

WHARVES.

I renew the recommendation made in my former message on this subject, that the piers should be constructed of stone in the most substantial manner, and that application be made to the Legislature to authorize the issuing of stock to carry out this plan. It is surprising that the merchants of New-York, so enlightened and energetic, have not long ago secured what is so necessary for the full development of our commercial advantages.

REPAIRS AND SUPPLIES.

The repairs of the numerous buildings occupied for city purposes, such as engine houses, fire towers, markets and public offices, and the supplies of stationery and furniture, involve a large yearly expenditure. I would recommend the Common Council to adopt a plan that these supplies be furnished and the repairs made by contract to the lowest bidders, as far as practicable, and also to prevent the continual drain caused by the employes of the city calling for new articles before those to be replaced are half worn out.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.

The general condition of this department is such as to merit the confidence of the community. Its duties are mostly to supervise the execution of work done under contract, and the disbursements are confined mostly to repairs of street pavements, laying pipes, and cleaning and repairing sewers, in order to guard against all contingencies, and afford an unfailing supply of water for any future demands of our increasing population, I recommend that authority be asked for to issue stock for the construction of a series of storage reservoirs near the sources of the Croton River, in accordance with the plan proposed by the Chief Engineer.

The receipts for water rents have increased with the growth of the city, and reached last year the sum of.....$395,612 72

The other collections of the Department, consisting of sums received for penalties and permits, including sales of worn-out materials, were.....50,233 07

Total.....$945,845 79

UPPER RESERVOIR.

Connected with the improvement of the elegant suburb be the narrow and elevated ground known as Washington Heights, is a plan to construct a reservoir near the High Bridge, to supply the locality with water. As the expense attending the elevation and distribution of the water will be proportionately greater here than in the rest of the city, the charges should be also increased so as to cover at least the cost of raising the water, if not interest on the construction of the reservoir.

BROADWAY PAVEMENT.

I regret that a satisfactory mode of obviating the slippery character of the Broadway pavement has not been applied. Hundreds of valuable horses are annually lost, or permanently injured, by falling, especially in frosty weather. The community have a right to expect that attention will, at an early day, be directed to this subject.

TRAP-BLOCK PAVEMENT.

It is conceded that this is the best form of street pavement, and I renew the recommendation that all the business streets be repaved in this manner. It would save a large amount every year in the facilitation of trade, if this change were effected, and be eventually much cheaper to the city by saving the constant repairs required by the present cobble-stone pavement.

SEWERS.

A perfect system of sewer-drainage is much needed. The example of the City of London may stimulate our efforts. Ten years ago, the accumulations of filth discharged into the Thames had poisoned that stream, converting it into a vast open sewer, contaminating the atmosphere and spreading the seeds of pestilence among the inhabitants. The system now adopted has remedied this evil, and the authorities of New-York owe it to those whose lives are now in this respect in their keeping, to employ all the resources of skill and science to devise a plan equally effective.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT.

During the last year, I was constrained by a sense of official obligation to exercise the power vested in me by the Charter, as it regards the head of this department. A committee of the Board of Aldermen was appointed to examine into the causes assigned in the message transmitted to the Common Council on the subject. The counsel for the City Inspector objected to the jurisdiction of the committee, on the ground that the witnesses would not be subject to conviction in case of false swearing. And thus the examination was postponed. I do not intend to discuss the legal questions involved in assuming a power which, if denied, dissolves all responsibility of inferior officers to the Mayor, but I do claim that the Common Council have ample authority to investigate charges against an officer, whether his suspension be valid or not. Otherwise, there is no practical check on the grossest official misconduct of the heads of executive departments, and the control of the Governor exists, indeed, in theory, but can rarely be exerted for want of evidence to bring it into action.

STREET CLEANING.

The Legislature, at its last session, authorized the streets to be cleaned by contract for a period of five years, for a sum not to exceed $300,000 per annum. I am satisfied that if the measure and all the refuse of the streets were given to the contractor, and water and suitable dock accommodations were offered by the city, a contract could be entered into with responsible parties for a sum not to exceed $400,000, perhaps for $300,000 per annum. The reservation of manure to the city is a very trifling benefit to the taxpayers. In 1850 it yielded over $50,000, but for the last three years it has hardly netted $10,000, against which the salaries of Manure Inspector at $3 a day, amounting last year to $11,286, may be placed as an offset.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

The attention of the Common Council is called to the vexatious suits brought against merchants for goods in transit on the sidewalk. Half the resolutions now passed are to permit citizens to do what is their legal right, or to enable them to violate an ordinance with impunity. The numerous applications for permissions to receive and deliver goods on the sidewalk, to exhibit merchandise on the avenues and streets of retail trade, to place show-cases on the walk, or to hang out signs beyond the limit prescribed by the ordinance, plainly reveal, if such evidence were wanting, the annoyances which give rise to these burdens on the time of the Common Council. The suits, however, bring in little revenue to the city, and the returns made by the officer charged with the prosecution, are far from satisfactory, and if made in accordance with the ordinances, the latter should be amended, so as to compel more complete information.

THE MARKETS.

The market sites and buildings used for market purposes are probably worth over three millions of dollars, and if sold with the privilege to be thus employed, the city abandoning the policy of erecting new ones, would bring much more. The revenue from fees and rents is about $175,000 per annum, a sum derived mainly from the large business transacted at Washington and West Washington Markets, the wholesale depot for the supply of this and the neighboring cities. All the sites now employed for market purposes are situated below Fourteenth-street, which may be assumed is not very far from the dividing line of the population. This deficiency in public markets in the upper section is supplied by private markets, meat shops and groceries, where provisions and vegetables are sold. These are mainly drawn from West Washington Market. The establishment of similar wholesale markets for the upper portion of the city is greatly needed. An attempt was made to establish a market on a small scale on the site, known as the Lowber property, on the East River, and a contract was awarded for the construction of the same during the past year. The papers were presented by the contractor to the Comptroller, but the work has not yet been commenced, in consequence perhaps of this fact, that the Common Council of last year did not incorporate the amount to be raised in the tax levy. It is to be hoped no long period will elapse before suitable market accommodations, will be afforded to this vicinity, where a dense population is congregated. The same reasons apply to the corresponding locality on the west side of the city.

RAILROADS.

I would recommend a revision of the ordinances on the subject of City Railroads, with reference to the form of the rail used by some of the companies, and also relative to the nuisance which is created, when three or more tracks are laid in the streets and avenues common to several lines. In the narrow streets only a single track should be laid, and in the avenues not more than two, no matter how many companies may use them.

I am happy to state that an ordinance was passed nearly at the close of last year, forbidding the pernicious practice of salting the tracks. It is maintained by eminent medical authority, that dangerous forms of disease are produced or greatly aggravated by the intense cold, and it is well known that the hoofs of horses are injured by the same means. A trifling additional expense in hiring laborers to shovel off the track will secure all the convenience of salting. An ordinance should also be passed, requiring companies to remove the snow in the narrow streets through which their tracks may pass, instead of crowding it into the gutters and on the sidewalks.

I would also call the attention of the Common Council to the fact that these companies very generally refuse to take out licenses for their cars, claiming that their contracts or charters render them in this respect independent of the Corporation. The question is now before the Courts, and as these taxes are pledged for the redemption of the City Debt, it is a matter of good faith that the collection should be insisted on, unless the companies are exempted by a judicial decision in their favor.

CARTS AND TRUCKS.

A revision of the ordinances regulating vehicles and the rate of charges and licenses is called for. The increasing number of large one and two-horse trucks, which, under the present regulation, only pay the same amount as carts, requires a judicious system of rules and license fees.

It may become necessary, also, to permit vehicles to back up on the sidewalk to receive and deliver goods along the railroad streets. This necessity might be obviated if the owners of stores would alter them so as to admit carts and drays into the interior, to be there loaded and unloaded. With the general introduction of the trap-block pavement the sweeping from the streets and rise of the numerous obstructions, and the enforcement by the police of proper regulations for the movements of carts, trucks and railroad cars, most of the existing inconveniences would be remedied.

POLICE.

A guardian jealously has existed with reference to the police. As great efficiency as is consistent with the liberties of the citizen should be given to that agency which is intrusted with the protection of the public peace. The department should have authority to check all practices injurious to the health and comfort of the people. We pay nearly two millions annually for the maintenance of the police, and while doing so it seems absurd to limit the duties they are called on to discharge, because of prejudices relative to the manner in which the organization was formed. The police might very properly perform all the duties of health-wardens, inspectors of meats, and similar functions, which they would discharge far more efficiently than the present officials, and save the city a great and very needless expense.

ELECTIONS.

It would diminish the expense about one-half, or $50,000, if the Charter Election were held at the same time as the General Election in November. If the object of the separation is to exclude local matters from the influence of State and general politics, it is notoriously a failure; if to abandon the City Government to the control of a smaller constituency, the end is attained; but why is this desirable? Certainly the benefits are not found in practice answerable to the cost. If, however, it be deemed expedient to hold a separate Charter Election, then it should take place in the Spring.

EDUCATION.

The recent modification in the law relative to the Boards of Commissioners, Inspectors and Trustees of Common Schools, will, I think, meet with general approval. I have endeavored in the nominations made by me, under the new provisions, to select from the best class of our citizens, men of activity and intelligence, friends of education, identified with the interests of the city, and willing to bestow a reasonable share of their time on an object so connected with the advancement of our people in happiness and virtue.

CONCLUSION.

Firm in the conviction that this will be my last general message, I implore you, and all with whom I may come in contact, to assist me in the discharge of my official duties, and give satisfaction to the community which we represent. There is needed and is room for many improvements, which can all be accomplished by the abatement of existing extravagances and abuses.

The consciousness of the impossibility of suiting all interests, should not deter us from the determination of legislating for the general good to the best of our judgment. The responsibility of measures of a doubtful character, which you can divide among yourselves, and which falls but lightly, by reason of the division, on each, you must bear in mind, cannot be so easily assumed by myself; and you may be assured that, however easily you may overcome the effect, you cannot prevent the expression of my disapprobation. That no such disagreements may take place during our official intercourse, but that we may labor harmoniously, for the good of the city, is my sincere desire.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

Board of Aldermen.

THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE—THE CITY BUDGET—ORDINANCE IN RELATION TO ENLISTING VOLUNTEERS—MR. JOHN HECKER CLAIMS A SEAT IN THE BOARD.

The Board met at 1 P. M., yesterday, the President, Mr. JONES, in the chair.

Mr. JOHN HECKER, a member of the Citizens' Association, who ran for Alderman in the Fourth District, but in which district no election had been ordered, entered the chamber and, addressing the President, claimed a seat in the board as aldermanic representative of the Fourth District, and stated that he had certificates and affidavits to show that he had been duly elected.

The President informed him that his proper course was to address a petition to the board.

Mr. HECKER expressed his intention of doing so.

A communication was received through the Mayor from the Westchester County Railroad Company, accepting the terms contained in the resolution lately adopted by the Common Council, permitting them to extend their track through the city to the Southerly.

The City Budget, as prepared by the Comptroller, was then read, and 2,000 copies ordered to be printed. From this document it appears that the expenses of the City for the current year will be:

For General expenses of the City Government	$3,862,904 45
For the Board of Education	1,648,5.8 58
For Department of Public Charities and Correction	838,450 00
For Care and Maintenance of Central Park	150,000 00
For Interest on the City Debt	865,172 82
For Redemption of the City Debt	202,420 69
For Interest on and Redemption of Debt for War Purposes	766,633 37
Total	$8,534,089 91
The estimated income from the General Fund of the corporation, which is applicable to the payment of appropriations, is estimated at	$1,250,000 00
AMOUNT TO BE RAISED BY TAXATION.	
The estimated amount for which appropriations are required to be made, is	$8,534,089 91
The amount of the General Fund, as above estimated, is	1,250,000 00
Estimated amount to be raised by tax for city purposes	$7,284,089 91

Of this amount the Board of Supervisors, under general laws, are empowered to raise by tax, for the various purposes included in the foregoing estimates, the sum of $4,597,428 90, leaving $3,936,661 01 (less the revenues of the general fund) yet to be provided for by special law.

ESTIMATED TAXATION FOR ALL PURPOSES IN 1865.

The whole amount to be raised in this county by taxation in the year 1865, for State, county and city purposes, estimated as follows:

For State purposes		$3,024,000 85
For county purposes, viz.:		
Support of the Metropolitan Police	$2,211,556 50	
Interest on county debt	685,300 01	
General expenses of the county, including amounts for the various asylums and institution for the Blind	894,000 00	
Total	$3,760,875 01	
Deduct amount of specially revenue not otherwise specially appropriated by law, estimated at	68,700 00	—3,692,165 61
For city purposes		7,284,089 91
Total		$14,000,256 37

The Mayor's Clerk presented the Annual Message from His Honor, which was read, and will be found at length in another part of the TIMES.

Mr. FARLEY presented a communication from the County Volunteer Committee, containing a copy of the ordinance imposing a heavy penalty on all persons enlisting volunteers in this city for other localities. The communication states that from the want of such an ordinance the city is daily robbed of from forty to fifty men. The papers were laid over.

The annual reports of the Croton Aqueduct Department and the Street Commissioner were presented and ordered to be printed.

The President then announced the standing committees for this year, and the board adjourned to 1 P. M., on Monday next.

Board of Councilmen.

THE SITE OF THE COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM TO BE DISPOSED OF.

This board met at 2 P. M., yesterday, President HAYES in the chair. Mr. KEENAN presented a resolution authorizing the Comptroller to sell at auction the site formerly occupied by the Colored Orphan Asylum in Fifth-avenue, near Forty-fourth-street, and to place the amount obtained to the credit of the Sinking Fund; and further authorizing the Comptroller to select a suitable site for the asylum on land belonging to the city, above One Hundred and Tenth-street, and report to the Common Council for their approval. The resolution was adopted.

The Mayor's Message was received and read, and the board adjourned to 2 P. M. on Monday next.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 9, 1865.

$15,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C.	111¾	55	Reading R.	116¾
22,000	do.	111¾	300	do.	s10 116¾
20,000	do. new iss.	109¾	50	do.	113
10,000	do. h10	109¾	100	do.	112¾
6,000	U. S. 5-20s, R.	109¾	1000	do.	s10 117¾
10,000	U. S. 5-20s, C.	109¾	200	Mich. Cen. R.	114
20,000	do. new iss.	109¾	50	do.	113¾
30,000	do. new iss.	109¾	50	do.	113
10,000	do. h10	109¾	100	do.	112¾
5,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	102¾	100	Alt. & T. H. Pref.	71½
8,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer.	97¼	100	do.	73
50,000	O. & M. Cer.	32¾	400	P., Ft. W. & C	b30 102
1,000	C. & N. W. Int. Bs	96	100	do.	s10 101½
1,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	96	100	do.	s10 101¾
1,000	P., Ft. W. & O. 1st	106¾	500	M. S. & N. I.	76¾
5,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	101	100	do.	h10 73¾
1,000	Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	105	400	do.	h10 73¾
26,000	Mar. 2d M. Bs.	20	300	do.	78½
10,000	Amer. Gold	225¾	300	do.	73¾
100	Man. & Mer. Bank	100	100	do.	73¾
100	Quick. Min. Co.	97¾	100	do.	b30 74
300	do.	98	500	do.	74
250	Mariposa M. C.	13½	200	do.	s30 73¾
100	do.	h18	16¾	100	do.	s10 74¼
300	do.	15¾	100	M. S. & N. I. G.	144¾
30	Panama R.	x d	260	200	Clev. & Pitts.	95¾
200	Ashburton Coal	17	200	do.	h10 95
100	do.	18¾	200	do.	b15 95
100	N. Y. Con.	s10 118	200	do.	95¾
10	do.	119	1900	Chi. & N. W.	38¾
500	Erie Railway	83¾	400	do.	38¾
100	do.	83¾	2500	do.	s10 38¾
300	do.	b30 83¾	500	do.	b10 38¾
2500	do.	83¾	200	do.	38¾
1700	do.	83¾	300	do.	s10 38¾
200	do.	s30 83¾	200	do.	38¾
100	do.	s30 83¾	100	do.	38¾
200	do.	s30 83	200	do.	39
300	do.	s60 82¾	1200	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	71¾
100	Hudson R. R.	112¾	200	do.	71¾
100	do.	112¾	400	do.	71
200	do.	112	200	Clev. & Tol.	108
100	do.	b30 112	50	M. & F. Du C. R.	46
100	do.	111¾	1100	do.	45
100	do.	111¾	100	Chi. Bur. & Q. R.	120
700	do.	111	300	Alt. & T. H.	43
200	do.	110¾	100	Chi. & Alt. R. Pr.	94¾

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C.	111	1800	M. S. & N. I.	78
14,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C.		200	do.	74¾
	New issue	109¾	500	do.	74¾
14,000	U. S. 6s, 10-40s, C	102¾	1000	do.	b30 75¾
16,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer.	97¼	500	do.	b18 75¾
2,000	do.	97¾	200	M. S. & N. I. G.	145
55	Canton Co.	34½	100	Mil. & Pr. Du C.	46
100	Quick. Min.	98¾	100	Ill. Cen. R.	s15 128
150	Mar. M. Co.	15	700	do.	128
200	do.	s10 15	700	Clev. & Pitts.	96
264	N. Y. Cen.	118	200	do.	95¾
5	Erie R. Pref.	89	800	do.	95¾
100	do.	88	500	Chi. & N. W.	39
200	Reading R.	118¾	200	do.	h10 38¾
50	Erie Railway	84	200	do.	b5 39½
500	do.	83¾	700	do.	39¾
500	do.	83¾	400	do.	39¾
100	do.	b30 84¼	200	do.	b10 40
200	do.	s10 83¾	800	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	71¾
500	Hudson Riv. R.	111	300	do.	71½
200	do.	110¾	300	Clev. & Tol.	108¾
100	do.	110¾	1500	do.	108¾
300	Mich. Cen. R.	113¾	300	P., Ft. W. & C.	101¾
100	do.	b30 113¾	100	do.	101¾

OPEN BOARD—1½ P.M.

200	N. Y. Cen. R.	118¾	100	Chic. & R. I.	c 108¾
1000	Erie R.	s3 84¾	200	do.	108¾
1000	do.	84¾	100	do.	b3 103¾
600	do.	84¾	100	do.	b5 104
200	do.	b3 84¾	100	do.	104
100	do.	b3 84¾	100	do.	104¾
100	Hud. Riv. R.	s3 111¾	400	do.	104¾
100	do.	s3 111¾	100	do.	s3 104¾
200	Reading R.	117¾	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	101¾
200	Mich. C. R.	113	200	Chi. & N. W.	b3 39¾
600	Clev. & Pitts.	s3 96	800	do.	39¾
200	do.	96	100	do.	39¾
100	do.	96¾	100	do.	39¾
500	M. S. & N. I. R.	74¾	200	do.	h10 39¾
500	do.	74¾	800	do.	s3 39¾
200	do.	s3 74¾	200	C. & N. W. Pr.	h10 71¾
200	do.	s5 74¾	100	do.	71¾
200	do.	b3 74¾	100	do.	b30 71¾
400	do.	s3 74¾	600	do.	71¾
400	do.	74¾	980	do.	s10 71
60	do.	74	100	do.	b3 71¾
50	do.	74¼	200	Quick. M. Co.	26½
200	do.	b5 74¾	800	do.	b3 99
1200	Mar. Min. Co.	15	100	do.	b30 100
100	Cumb. Coal	46¼			

MONDAY, Jan. 9—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the old Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Jan. 7, 1865, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous exhibit of Dec. 31, 1864:

Decrease in Loans	$4,400,282
Increase in Specie	421,230
Decrease in Circulation	100,306
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	379,630

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, including also the Sub-Treasury balances at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Jan. 9, 1864.	Jan. 7, 1865.	Dec. 31, 1864.
Capital	$69,722,506	$69,186,762	$69,186,762
Loans	173,009,701	195,044,587	199,444,869
Specie	23,122,002	20,152,892	19,666,662
Circulation	6,032,546	3,183,926	3,283,832
Gross Deposits	209,453,013	254,638,625	241,649,921
Exchanges	64,591,036	107,011,734	94,207,850
Undrawn	134,861,977	147,821,891	147,442,071
In Sub-Treas'y	28,847,028	25,782,065	20,712,123

The old Associated Bank return this afternoon shows a further considerable curtailment of Loans, but, withal, a steady line of Deposits. The Specie average is also up about half a million of dollars. The Deposit statement would seem to indicate rather an easier supply of Money for the present week. The market to-day worked smoothly among the brokers at 7 per cent, and is not, apparently, effected by the payments making on the 10-40 Loan, a large share of which is in 5 per cent. Legal Tenders.

The Stock Exchange to-day was steady on the Government Stocks, a large retail or investment business being in which is constantly doing since the new year with the leading Money Brokers on Wall-street. At the afternoon Stock Board the 5-20s were not quite so firm as in the morning. The New-York and Western Railway shares are gradually recovering from the Erie effair of last week. Erie Common Stock itself is higher than on Saturday, and the understanding on the Street is that about all the new stock of the Company which the Act of the Legislature of last Spring authorized has been sold and delivered on the market.

The following quotations were made at 4 o'clock—the Railway market disposed to firmness, though not decided in its character—Hudson River depressed. The Gold-Room has scarcely varied 1 ℔ cent. throughout the day. It stands about 226¾@227 ℔ cent.:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 6s, 1881	111	111	Pittsburgh	96¾	96
U. S. 5-20's	108¾	109¾	Northwest	38	40
T. Certificates	97¾	97¾	N. West Pref	70	74¾
N. Y. Central	118¾	118	Rock Island	103¾	104
Erie	84	84¾	Fort Wayne	101¾	101½
Hudson	113¾	109¾	Cum'land Coal	46	46
Reading	117	117	Quicksilver	98	98¾
Mich. Southern	73½	74¾	Mariposa	15	15
Illinois Cen.	127	128	Ohio & M. Certs	33¼	33¼

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'	112	Irving	105
Mechanics'	112¾	Peoples'	108
America	135	Shoe and Leather	108
City	160	Core Exchange	108
Tradesmens'	118	Commonwealth	101
Commerce	115	Ceatral National	103¾
Bank of N. Amer.	103	Fourth National	98

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	105	Ill. Central 7 ℔ c. '76	114
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	100	Alton & T. H. 1sts	96
N. Y. C. 6s, Subscript.	100	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bs	85
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	116	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	121	Col. & N. W. 2ds	98
Erie 7s, 3d mort. '83	111	L. & W. Bonds	105
Erie 7s, 4th mort. '80	103¾	Del. L. & W. 1sts	110
Hud. 7s, 1st m. '90	107	Del. L. & W. 2ds	111
H. R. 7s, 2d, M. & F. '85	105	Tol. & Wab. 1sts. m	100¾
Harlem 1stm., '69	72½	Tol. & W. 1sts. Ext	100¾
Harlem 3ds, '68	97	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	82
Mich. Cen. New 1sts. '62	119	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	105
Mich. S. 2ds, 7 ℔ c.	93	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	119¾
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℔ c.	104	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	100¾
Pacific R. 7s, g. by Mo.	85	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	105

Mr. LEMUEL W. MORSE, for several years past in the Stock Exchange business, has associated himself with Messrs. T. B. and S. B. MUSGRAVE, under the style of MUSGRAVE, MORSE & Co., Commission Stock Brokers. Office No. 19 Broad street.

The subscriptions to-day to the 7-30 ℔ cents. at the First National Bank amount to $314,000.

The Fifth National Bank, according to the *Evening Post*, participated in the 10-40 Loan, on account of the Bank and its dealers, to the amount of $1,153,000.

The new Union Trust Company of this city have taken a Banking Office at No. 73 Broadway, next below Trinity Church, and, with a capital of $1,000 000, advertise to accept the usual trusts and deposits committed to concerns like the old New-York Life and Trust and United States Trust Companies. Mr. ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM, of this city, is the President, and Mr. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, of Albany, the Vice-President. The Trustees are Merchants and Bankers of the highest character in the city and in the interior of the State.

We understand that Mr. SHERMAN SHOOK, the Internal Revenue Collector for the lower (Wall-street) U. S. Collection District, has not yet called upon all the Stock and Bullion Brokers for their tax upon sales, which tax has been running since 1st July last. The fault is not altogether with the Brokers, most of whom, as members of the regular Stock Exchange, keep a strict account with the Government for the taxes collected on sales for their customers. We thus publicly direct Mr. Collector SHOOK'S attention to the subject, which is one of great importance to the Treasury, because nearly or quite four months elapsed after the passage of the Tax Bill, last Summer, before *any* of the Brokers, as far as we are advised, were notified for their returns or called upon for payments. We were volunteerily informed, a day or two since, by one of our Stock and Bullion firms, that about $25,000 stood to the credit of the Government, on their books, awaiting the call of the proper official, being one-twentieth of one per cent. on their sales of Stocks and Gold since the 1st July. It may be, however, that they have overlooked their own duty under the law, though this should not excuse the Collector, whose business it is, with the list of all licensed Brokers before him, to know that they have complied with the law in regard to the tax upon their sales.

We also learn that some of the Gold-Room Brokers are endeavoring to escape more than half the tax upon their sales by returning the par in place of the Currency proceeds, as directed by the Commissioner of Revenue at Washington. But this infringement of the law will probably soon be looked after, as well as the abuse of buying and selling Gold without a Broker's license and without any return of sales to the Collector. It is due as well to the honest and systematic tax and license payers of the Stock Exchange and Gold-Room, as to the Government, that all these abuses and irregularities should be looked into and corrected. And in this connexion we may refer to the delay on the part of the Collectors in the up-town Districts in collecting the extra Income Tax, levied in October last. The fault, as we understand the matter, is chiefly with the Collectors, the whole party of whom deserve to be suspended at Washington, without political fear or favor, unless their duties are more promptly administered.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant-Treasurer was as follows: Total Receipts, $7,170,213 97; for Customs, $174,000; Payments, $6.719,227 73; on account of Loans, $215,000; Balance, $26,233,051 59.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 9, 1865.

Receipts of Produce since our last, 29 bbls. Ashes, 10,025 bbls. Flour, 1,280 bbls. and 3,884 bags Corn Meal, 4,357 bushels Corn, 150 bushels Rye, 29,042 bushels Oats, 2,420 packages Provisions, and 130 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Dull and nominal.

COTTON—Has been inactive and quite heavy. Middlings, $1 16@$1 18 ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in limited demand, at generally unchanged prices. Sales since our last amount to 6,250 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $9 60@$9 95; poor to choice Extra State at $10 15@$10 50, ch

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wishes employment as seamstress, by the day or week; can be highly recommended; also a respectable Protestant girl wishes a situation as nurse and plain sewing, or chambermaid and waitress; can be well recommended. Call at No. 124 West 27th-st., Room No. 17.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT Scotch woman, as seamstress and to care for children; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes and all kinds of plain sewing; good city references. Apply at No. 33 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR GOOD COOKS, laundresses, general housewarkers, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, &c., in city or country; Apply at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 118 West 26th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. J. E. WEIR, Proprietor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; can give the best of city reference. Can be seen at No. 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th-sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PLAIN COOK, and also willing to do the washing and ironing; can give good reference, having been 4½ years in one family. Can be seen at No. 92 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., at her present employer's.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELL-RECOMmended, willing and obliging woman, in city or country, as down-stairs' servant; is a good cook and baker, first-rate washer and ironer; no objections to do general housework. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as an excellent plain cook, and is a good washer and ironer; city reference can be given. Call at No. 143 29th-st., in the store, near 2d-av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE A home in a good family to take care of children and make herself useful; can give ten years' reference from one family; the care of a baby preferred, on a bottle or otherwise. Apply for two days at No. 16 East 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL, WITH EXCELlent city reference, a situation as general servant; washes and irons well, or as chambermaid and waitress; kind and attentive to children; wages $7. Call at No. 193 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothing; has good city reference. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Agency, No. 126 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK OR waitress, in a private family; has lived three years with her last employer; fully accomplished in every respect. Call at No. 56 Charlton-st., where every satisfaction can be given.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY Protestant woman; is a good plain cook, an excellent washer and ironer; city reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 20 East 12th-st., near University-place in the rear.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A situation in a gentleman's family as housekeeper, assist in the charge of children, and make herself generally useful; references given. Can be seen for three days as No. 301 West 26th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A FIRST-CLASS private family, by a German woman, as professed French cook and pastry cook; perfectly understands jellies, ices, creams and confectionery, as well as English and American cooking; best of City references. Address Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION by a young lady from the country, in some good respectable family; she professes to understand housekeeping thoroughly; best references given. Address M. V., Box No. 214 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT GIRL, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a private family. Call at No. 99 Hester-st., frame house, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer and ironer; best of city reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 234 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and laundress, or chambermaid and waitress, by a Protestant young woman, well recommended. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st., near Broadway, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SALESWOMAN in a fancy dry goods store by a young woman; good references given, if required. Call at No. 159 East 31st-st., for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as waitress; has no objection to assist in chamberwork; has city reference. Call at No. 16 West 28th-st., corner Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT girl to do general housework, chamberwork and fine washing; no objections to go to the country; good reference. Call for two days at 55 8th-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON (HE washing of a few gentlemen, or would be willing to do a nice family washing; has the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 328 1st-av., third floor room, No. 14.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITuation in a private family; understands her business, has best of city reference. Call at No. 55 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl a situation to cook, wash and iron; call for two days at No. 20 East 12th-st., in the rear, up stairs; city reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A LADY, TO superintend a household, educate young children, or take a position as companion to an invalid. Address E. M., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, understands soups, meats, game and pastry; city reference. Call at No. 10 Union-court, University-place near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COOK IN A private family; understands all kinds of pastry and dessert, and hooling and lading; best city reference. Call at No. 210 West 25th-st., bet. 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook; satisfactory reference if required. Call for two days at No. 124 3d av., in the confectionery store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GENERAL housework of a small family, or care of children, and be useful; will go to the country; city reference. Call at No. 411 2d av., near 24th-st., 2d floor.

WANTED—BY A GOOD, USEFUL PROTESTANT servant, lately landed, a situation in a private family or hotel. Address for two days, JAMES WHITE, Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation for chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and fine washing; city reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and washing. Call at No. 95 East 11th-st.; can be seen for two days. Good city reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or as nurse and chambermaid, by a most competent girl, with good city reference. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A Protestant young woman, who is a good cook and highly recommended. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st., near Broadway, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SCOTCH WOman, as cook; no objection to assist in washing; good city reference. Please call at No. 236 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress, or sewing; can work on Wheeler & Wilson machine. Call for two days at No. 10 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as laundress; the best of city reference. Call at No. 35 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS, OR chambermaid and waitress, by a young woman with good city reference. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st., near Broadway, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do general housework in a small family. Apply at No. 228 East 13th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN AMERICAN girl, 15 years of age, to attend children. Address M. E., Station B, for one week.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as cook, washer and ironer; has two years' city reference. Call at 430 7th-av., between 36th and 37th-sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO wet nurse a baby at her own house; last her own child. Address No. 173 East 26th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN girl, 15 years of age, to attend children. Address M. E., Stat on B, for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as nurse, chambermaid and waitress. Call at No. 558 West 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER and seamstress, to engage by the day, week or month. Inquire at No. 351 7th-av., near 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as laundress or chambermaid. To be seen for two days at No. 13 East 19th-st.

TO EMPLOYERS IN CITY AND COUNTRY.—WANTED, situations for a large number of respectable, competent and well-recommended girls of all nations and professions, Protestants and others, as first-class cooks and competent nurses and seamstresses, and smart girls as chambermaids and waitresses; also, good laundresses, understand ironing, and a number of smart girls for general housework; also, good plain cooks, washers and ironers, all with good references, and will be found willing and obliging; good situations more of an object than high wages for the Winter. Employers can be well supplied by favoring us with a call, as MRS. WESLEY'S SELECT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

L. RAYMOND HAS REMOVED FROM No. 61 Bleeker-st. to Bookham's, No. 339 6th-av., where employers can be suited with competent servants, for the city or country. English, Irish, Scotch, American, &c.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER BY A married man with a small family; is a first rate vegetable gardener or coachman; can furnish good city reference; is afraid of no work. Address PORTER, Box No. 212 *Times* Office, for one week.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD BUSINESS ability desires a permanent situation; wholesale gent's furnishing preferred, having been in the latter trade. Also, by another person, a fine penman and accountant, any employment in the evening. Address Z., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, 21 years old, of good moral character and habits, in a wholesale mercantile establishment, to assist in writing, book-keeping, &c., &c.; is accomplished in both English and German languages; is a good penman. Salary no object; best of references. Address L. J. S., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AND WIFE on a farm; the man an energetic practical agriculturist, as farm manager, understands the management of stock, the drainage of soil, rotation of crops, and keeping of farm books; the wife would, if required, take charge of house or dairy. Address B. M., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROTestant man who has lately arrived from the Old Country, to take care of horses, or would be willing to work on a farm; has no objections to going a short distance in the country; will be found willing and obliging. Call at No. 319 6th-st. Good references.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A single man, who thoroughly understands greenhouse, hot-house, grapery, flowers, vegetables, and all sorts of fruits. Call or address M. C., at the store of ALEX. REED Florist, No. 737 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as first-class coachman in a private family; understands the care of horses in every manner possible; best of city reference from his last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 106 West 18th-st., Room 18.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AND HIS wife, lately landed; he is a good farmer and plain gardener, and handy with harness; she is a good general housemaid; salary not so much an object as a home. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE, ABOUT 18 miles from the city—the woman as cook, washer and ironer, the man as groom and gardener; must understand their business. Address, with wages and reference, A. B., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK IN A wholesale fancy goods, glassware house, or railroad ticket office, or conductor on a steam railroad; best of references given. Address G., No. 286 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, L. I.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as coachman and gardener, who thoroughly understands his business; sober and steady; references unexceptional. Apply or address EDWARD McCAULEY, No. 8 Chatham-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable young man, in a private family. Understands his business thoroughly. Address, three days, "W. A. F.," Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman or groom; has no objection to the country; best of city references. Call at No. 50 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A MAN OF STEADY HABITS, a situation as coachman; fully understands the care and management of horses, carriages and harness, and can come well recommended from his last place. Address F. Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man who thoroughly understands his business, and can give the best of city reference. Address N. D., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A man, who thoroughly understands his business, and can give the best of references from his last place. Address J. C., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant married man, who understands his business perfectly and can be highly recommended. Address J. F., Box No. 192 *Times* Office, for this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family, by a respectable English servant, just landed. Address C., Box No 213 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

BOOKBINDING.—WANTED, A RESPECTABLE youth, not over 16 years of age, as an apprentice to the business; he must have had a fair education, and reside with his parents in the city or near to it. Inquire of S. WALKER & SONS, No. 114 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A SALESMAN BY A WHOLESALE notion and hosiery house, in a first-class Western city, to commence about Feb. 1; terms liberal to an able man, with good experience in this department of trade and undoubted references. Address immediately, stating terms, &c., G., Box No. 1,983 Post-office.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS WAITress, and to assist in the washing, to go about ten miles from the city, on the North River. Apply TUESDAY MORNING, Jan. 10, at No. 16 5th-av., from 9½ to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A WAITRESS AND CHAMBERmaid, with good recommendations; one but Scotch, German or Welch need apply at No. 46 West 26th-st., between 11 and 1 o'clock, Wednesday.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS, ONE who understands all kinds of family sewing, and is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Apply, with recommendations, at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av. Protestant preferred.

WANTED—A FRENCH NURSE AND SEAMstress; good recommendations required. Apply at No. 46 West 26th-st., between 11 and 1 o'clock, on Wednesday.

WANTED—AT FRENCH'S HOTEL, A GOOD smart family washer and ironer, also a smart chambermaid. None others need apply.

WANTED—A FRENCH PROTESTANT WOMAN as seamstress, and to wait upon children. Call, between 9 and 11 A. M., at No. 25 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A DRUGGIST OR DRUG CLERK. Apply at No. 170 Spring-st., from 11 to 1, or 4 to 5 P. M.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE HOUSE, A smart, active lad of about 16; son of a deceased soldier preferred. Address S. & J., Box No. 3,667.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FIRESIDE SERIES—NO. 1.

We will publish this day:

THE LIGHT DRAGOON.

A TALE OF THE BATTLE-FIELDS OF MEXICO.

BY HARRY HAZEL.

The above will be the first of a series of choice, twenty-five-cent novels, one of which will be issued each month.

It is intended to present in this series

TALES OF THE WAR, LOVE AND ADVENTURE.

All will be gotten up in superior style, and each will contain about 112 pages, handsomely printed, on good paper, with

BEAUTIFUL ILLUMINATED COVERS,

PRINTED IN THREE COLORS.

As these works will be published regularly, dealers are requested to give us standing orders, as they do for magazines, &c. Those ordering 100, or more,

WILL HAVE THEIR IMPRINT PUT ON THE COVER.

*** Mailed free of postage on receipt of price.

THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY,

No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.,

NO. 260 BROADWAY,

have added to their assortment three new departments, as follows:

DOMESTIC GOODS,

under the management of Mr. JAMES C. GIFFORD, assisted by Mr. C. S. ROOT.

WOOLLENS,

under the management of Mr. CHAS. K. WELLS, assisted by Mr. THOS. HUGHES.

YANKEE NOTIONS,

under the management of Mr. JOSEPH E. DALLON.

All the former departments will be continued on as large a scale as previously. They are as follows:

DRESS GOODS,
WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
MEN'S FURNISHING OOODS,
SHIRTS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACE GOODS,
RIBBONS,
CRAPES,
SHAWLS and
CLOAKS

E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.

AT R. H. MACY'S,

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDERWEAR,
RIBBONS AND FRENCH FLOWERS,
YANKEE NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS.

ALWAYS ON HAND A FULL STOCK BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, 50 CTS. a pair under the regular prices.

R. H. MACY,

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!

AND FANCY GOODS.

M. P. BROWN, Importer,

No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ROOM WANTED BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, with or without board, in some refined Christian household, between 14th and 34th sts., between 3d and 9th avs.; a family of ladies preferred. Address GENTLEMAN, Box No. 145 *Times* Office, with particulars and price, which must be moderate.

TO LET—A PLEASANT HALL BEDROOM, with good board, in a small family. Apply at No. 16 East 19th-st.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, JAN. 6, 1865.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on THURSDAY, the 12th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

1,000 barrels NEW MESS or EXTRA MESS BEEF, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops; bidders will state the brands, and will exhibit samples when practicable.

The beef to be received at such inspection-yards as as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

20,000 pounds SMOKED BEEF HAMS, in sets THOROUGHLY DRIED.

1,000,000 pounds first quality THOROUGHLY SMOKED new SACON SIDES.

The smoked beef hams and bacon to be delivered in bulk for inspection and packing, at such points in the City of New-York as may be designated.

3,500 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids. The barrels to be in good shipping order, with round hoops, full head lined and hoops sealed.

500 barrels first quality kiln-dried CORN MEAL, one-half to be manufactured from white flint corn; sample of package to accompany proposals.

1,000,000 pounds of first quality PILOT BREAD, to be made of good sound Extra Ohio or other equally good *side-branded* flour; crackers to be thoroughly baked and perfectly dried before being packed, and in size, thickness, openness, &c., to conform to standard heretofore established; to be packed in boxes of 50 pounds brand to each box; boxes to be made of fully seasoned wood, of such kinds as will impart no taste or odor to the bread; bottom and top of single pieces, or, if of two pieces, tongued and grooved together. Boxes to be strapped with light straps of suitable wood. The flour bread will also be examined by the inspector, who will reject all that in the quality of the flour, or in any other respect, is inferior to the standard samples. Bidders to state the location of their bakeries, when they can begin their deliveries, and how much bread they can deliver daily.

200,000 pounds prime NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry; to be packed in good, bright, well-coopered four-barrels, to be full head-lined.

20,000 pounds first quality SPLIT PEAS, to be packed in suitable barrels.

10,000 pounds of RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, *like samples to be shown at this office.*

150,000 pounds first quality white flint corn HOMINY, size No. 3 and 4, in well-coopered, head-lined flour-barrels.

500,000 pounds of clear, dry, BROWN SUGAR; barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

5,000 pounds PEPPER, (Black) in original bags. Bidders will please state the variety of pepper, as Sumatra, Singapore, Penang, &c., furnishing samples.

Bids for Sugar and Pepper may be made *in bond or duty paid.*

40,000 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength. The Vinegar or Vinegar making stock to give grains by carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered, and the kind of package.

100,000 pounds best quality of ADAMANTINE CANDLES, to be 16 ounces to the pound, one-half sixes, the remainder tens.

200,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made by boiling and only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

200,000 pounds of good, clean, dry fine SALT, in strong tight barrels and half barrels, adapted to the purpose, with full head-lining; sixty pounds to the bushel.

5,000 gallons good MOLASSES or SYRUP, in barrels or cypress half-barrels with nine heads, and at least four iron hoops.

10,000 gallons of superior BOURBON WHISKY; barrels to be of good seasoned white oak staves and heads; to have twelve wooden and four strong iron hoops, heads and iron hoops painted. Returns required from a gauger and inspector to be signed by the consignee.

20,000 gallons of RECTIFIED WHISKY, to be full first proof, according to the United States Custom house standard. Barrels to be of good seasoned white oak staves and heads; to have twelve wood and four strong iron hoops, heads and iron hoops painted. Returns required as above.

100,000 pounds of crushed SUGAR; barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

250,000 pounds of ROASTED AND GROUND RYE, to be packed in good strong barrels made of seasoned oak, paper lined. The rye to be a good, sound, thoroughly cleaned article; to be inspected and accepted before roasting. Sample of the rye in the natural state as well as in the roasted and ground form, to be sent in with the proposals.

40,000 pounds best quality SPERM CANDLES, to be 16 ounces to the pound.

2100 barrels of SAUER KRAUT.

The gunls to be furnished as soon as practicable; bidders are required to state the time when they can deliver.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of beans, Sugar, Rice, Candles, B. and G. Rye, Peas, Hominy and Pepper must be in neat boxes of card-board or tin, fully labeled, *and not in paper parcels.*

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible parties, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should any part of the above bid be accepted it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also that a written contract, with bonds in the amount of one fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated. All boxes to be strapped with light straps of suitable wood.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors *other than a party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for the meat, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition and the immediately preceding inspection. The meat will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, inspector on the part of the United States.

The flour will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be required.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished.

Payment will be made in currency, or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and C. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

CLOTHING BUREAU, QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of Army Clothing and Equipage, New-York City, until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 12th inst., for furnishing by contract at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, New-York,

Sewed bootees, No. 12 and No. 13.
Drum-heads, tenor.
Dram-heads, snare.
Books, brigade letter.
Books, brigade order.
Books, brigade letter record.
Books, brigade memoranda and endorsements.
Chevrons, Quartermaster Sergeant, cavalry.

All of the above-named articles to be like and equal in all respects to the standard samples in this office.

Bidders will state the number they will furnish, and the shortest time in which they can commence and complete the quantity bid for.

All proposals should be accompanied with a proper guarantee for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing (here insert the name of the article bid for," and addressed to Brevet Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
D. Q. M. Gen., New-York City.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

CLOTHING BUREAU, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Office of Army Clothing and Equipage, New-York City, till 12 o'clock, M., on TUESDAY, the 17th inst., for furnishing, by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, New-York City:

GREAT-COATS, foot, like standard sample.
GREAT-COATS, mounted, like standard sample.

Bidders will state the number they wish to furnish, how soon they can commence, and the number they can deliver monthly; and will submit a sample of the Kersey of which they propose to make the coats.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, signed by at least two responsible parties, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party making the bid, that he or they will at once execute the contract, and give bonds for the proper fulfillment of the same.

The right is reserved by the United States to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

The awards will be subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General.

The supplies must be delivered in Regulation Packing-Boxes.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Great-Coats," and addressed to

Bt. Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
D. Q. M. Gen'l, U. S. A.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 2 Bridge-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE,) to be indorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef," will be received or the undersigned at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., TUESDAY, the 10th instant, for furnishing Fresh Beef for six months from the 15th of January, 1865, to the troops and others in the service of the United States, who may be in the city of New-York or its vicinity, and not otherwise provided for.

The fresh beef is to be of good marketable quality, with due proportions of fore and hind quarter meat (no ankles and kidney tallow to be extended), and furnished in such quantities, times and places as may be required, *at the expense of the contractor.*

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Written contracts are to be made, with adequate bonds, within two days after parties are notified of the acceptance of their bid.

No bid will be entertained that is not made by a regular butcher, who must state his present place of business.

The Government reserves the right to reject any bid which seems unreasonable or disadvantageous to it.

Payments to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

F. E. MOORE, Captain and C. S. L.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $2,350,000

MORRIS & ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS, OF $100, $500 AND $1,000, REDEEMABLE IN FIFTY YEARS, WITH COUPONS PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK, AND PROVISION FOR A SINKING FUND FOR THEIR REDEMPTION AT MATURITY.

These Bonds are the ENTIRE BALANCE of the $3,500,000 of Bonds of the company which can be issued under the first mortgage, except for the second track and extension to the Water Gap, and are now offered for sale for the purpose of completing the extension of the road from Hackettstown, the present terminus, to Phillipsburgh, opposite Easton; for building the branch road from Denville, via Boonton, to Newark—a very favorable line for the coal traffic—and for furnishing coal, freight and passenger cars and engines.

The Morris and Essex Railroad, when extended to Easton, will connect with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, with the Lehigh Canal Co.'s Road, now in the course of construction, and nearly completed, and with the East Pennsylvania Railroad, which is proposed to be extended from Allentown to Easton. This road will supply the Morris and Essex Railroad, immediately upon its completion, with an immense tonnage for transportation. And it must become one of the most important avenues for the transportation of coal from the Lehigh and Eastern Schuylkill regions; and will also form a part of the great through line to Cincinnati and Chicago, and the Great West generally; via Lehigh Valley, Allentown, Penn., Central and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads.

These bonds are secured by a first mortgage to James Brown and Peter Cooper, Trustees, upon the road completed and in the course of completion, and upon the branch from Denville to Newark, from the Hudson river at Hoboken to the Delaware River at Phillipsburgh, including all rights, real estate, rolling stock and other property of the company.

The capital stock of the company, amounting to $3,100,000, has all been called in and expended upon the road, which, in addition to the amounts received and to be received from the bonds applied and to be applied to the extension of the present road and the building of the branch road, afford an undoubtedly ample basis for the security of these bonds. This will be evident from the fact that the business on the local road from Newark to Hackettstown has always been sufficient to pay seven per cent. interest on the amount invested in it.

Sealed proposals for these bonds will be received until Friday, the 20th January next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the whole or any portion. Ten per cent. and the minimum will be paid at the time of the awards of the bids, and ninety per cent. on the delivery of the bonds which will be in ten equal installments every thirty days, and which extends the last payment to October 20, with the right of paying in full at any time. The interest account will be adjusted at the time of paying for the bonds. No bids under par will be accepted; but all bids at par and over will be awarded in the order of the premiums, and should there be an excess of bids at the lowest rates, then the bids will be awarded pro rata.

The bonds will be coupon with the right of registration, or by surrender of the coupons made transferable on the books of the company at the pleasure of the holders. Parties making proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, the denomination and price per one hundred dollars.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposal for the Morris and Essex Railroad Company Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to J. D. VANMILTY, Esq., Merchants' Bank, New-York, or to the undersigned, Newark, N. J., either of whom will furnish printed copies of the mortgage, which contains full information.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

CLOTHING BUREAU, QUARTERMASTER-GEN'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of Army Clothing and Equipage, New-York City, until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the 17th inst., for furnishing by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, New-York City—

Uniform Coats, Infantry, standard.
Artillery Jackets, standard.
Trowsers, Infantry, standard.
Sack Coats, Lined, standard.
Sack Coats, Unlined, standard.
Shirts, Dornet Flannel, standard.
Drawers, Canton Flannel, standard.
Stockings, standard.
Booties, Sewed, standard.
Boots, Cavalry, Sewed, standard.
Blankets, India Rubber, standard.
Ponchos, India Rubber, standard.
Knapsacks, standard.
Haversacks, standard.
Canteens, standard.
Camp Kettles, standard.
Mess Pans, standard.
Axes, Felling, standard.
Pick-axes, standard.
Hatchets, standard.
Blades, standard.
Shovels, standard.
Garrison Flags, standard.
Tents, Hospital, standard.
Tents, Shelter, 8 oz. Cotton Duck, standard.
Great Coat Straps, standard.

Further information may be had, and samples of the above articles may be seen at the office of Army Clothing and Equipage, New-York City.

Bidders will state the number they propose to furnish, how soon they can commence, and the number they can deliver weekly, and will submit samples of the articles or of the material of which they are to be made, and when a textile fabric, at least one yard should be furnished.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, signed by at least two responsible persons, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party making the bid, that he or they will at once execute the contract and give bonds for the proper fulfillment of the same. The right is reserved by the United States to reject any part or the whole of the bid, as may be deemed for the interest of the service. Awards will be subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General of the Army. The supplies must be delivered in regulation packing boxes. Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing (here insert the name of the article bid for," and addressed to Brevet Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
D. Q. M. Gen., New-York City.

PROPOSALS FOR $234,000.

CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until SATURDAY, the 21st day of January, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and thirty-four thousand dollars of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock, authorized by chapter 85 of the laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, April 25, 1864.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov 1, 1876.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the city the sums awarded to them respectively.

On receipts to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Dec. 23, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR REVENUE STEAM CUTTERS ON THE LAKES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 24, 1864.

Proposals will be received at this department until 12 M. MONDAY, the 16th day of January next, for the construction of three or four revenue steam cutters (side wheel) for the Upper Lakes, and one or more for Lake Ontario.

Specifications in detail will be furnished bidders on application, in person or by letter, to this department, or to the Collectors of the Customs at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and the Collectors at the principal lake ports.

The proposals should be sealed and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, and indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Building Revenue Steam Cutters."

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 BROADWAY.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18, 1865, 11 o'clock A. M.

For furnishing gas to and lighting all the public lamps in the City of New-York, lying south of a line commencing at the East River, at the foot of Grand-street, and running through Grand-street to Sullivan-street, through Sullivan-street to Canal-street, and through Canal-street to the Hudson River, for the term of one year.

For furnishing gas to and lighting all the public lamps in the City of New-York lying north of a line commencing at the East River, at the foot of Grand-street, and running through the middle of Grand-street to Sullivan-street, and through Sullivan-street to Canal-street, and through Canal-street to the Hudson River, and south of a line commencing at the East River, at the foot of Thirty-fourth-street, and running through the middle of Thirty-fourth-street to the Hudson River, for the term of one year.

Also, for furnishing gas to and lighting all the public lamps in the City of New-York lying north of the middle of Thirty-fourth-street, and south of the middle of Seventy-ninth-street, from the East River to the Hudson River, for the term of one year.

Also, for furnishing gas to and lighting all the public lamps in the City of New-York, lying north of the middle of Seventy-ninth-street, from the East River to the Hudson River, for the term of one year.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

United Street Department, New-York, Jan. 7, 1865.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 20, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE,

for the United States Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland and other ports on the coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C.; Savannah, Ga., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

E. D. CHAPMAN,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.

Certificate 13,263, for one hundred shares Erie Railway Company Stock, in the name of George K. Sistare. The transfer has been stopped, and all parties are notified not to negotiate the Certificate. The finder will return it to WHITEHOUSE, MOBISON & CO., No. 29 William-st.

$4 REWARD TO THE FINDER O

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 10, 1865

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning editions, $12.
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year.....$3 00
Two copies 1 year.....5 00
THE WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year.....$2 00
Three copies 1 year.....5 00
Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.
Payments invariably in advance.
We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or post office money orders wherever it can be done.
Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

Amusements This Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—PANORAMA 2,000 FEET LONG, THREE MAMMOTH FAT GIRLS, WEIGHING ONE TON! THREE GIANTS, TWO DWARFS, INDIAN WARRIORS, FRENCH AUTOMATONS, &c. DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENTS MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE LIVE INDIAN—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

WALLACK'S—SECRETS WORTH KNOWING.

NIBLO'S—THE SHAMROCK.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evenings—LA CAGNOTTE.

EVERETT HALL—(Broadway and 34th-st.)—CREATION AND THE DELUGE.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Secretary STANTON and Gen. MEIGS arrived at Fortress Monroe at a late hour Friday evening, from Washington, D. C., on the revenue cutter *Northerner*. Mr. SIMEON DRAPER, Mr. HENRY MINTURN, and several attaches of the Customhouse in New-York, arrived on Friday forenoon, and sailed for Savannah, Ga., at noon Saturday, on the steamer *Grenada*.

The rebel Gen. LYON, who has been rampaging through Kentucky with 800 men, passed through McMinnville, Tenn., on his retreat, capturing a company of Tennessee (Federal) cavalry. He then crossed the Chattanooga Railroad below Tullahoma, tore up a few of the rails, and moved on his way to join FOREST at Russellville, Ala.

Advices from Little Rock represent the military situation without change. Hon. WM. D. STEWART was elected on the 30th ult., United States Senator from Arkansas, for six years from the 4th of March next, receiving a two-thirds vote of both Houses on the first ballot. The Arkansas Legislature has passed the $300,000 loan bill.

The Detroit *Tribune*, of the 6th, chronicles the arrest in that city of one of the persons believed to be connected with the plot to burn the hotels of this city. The individual was living at one of the first-class hotels, at which place it was thought he had been maturing plans for a repetition of the New-York affair. He was taken into custody, and evidence found upon his person that it is thought will be sufficient to insure his conviction. He gave his name as COBB. Although it was previously ascertained that he had registered himself at New-York as SIDNEY STAUNTON, he is a Southerner, and is bold enough to attempt no disguise.

In reply to a statement made by JEFF DAVIS that out of 11,796 bales of cotton shipped since last July from rebeldom, but 1,272 were lost the Washington *Republican* shows that 7,834 bales have fallen into the hands of Federal cruisers during the time named.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, petitions were presented relative to the establishment of a naval depot for the Northern lakes; for an increase of the pay of army officers, and for an appropriation of money for the support of Southern refugees. The resolution to distribute the proceeds of the Savannah cotton among the officers and soldiers of Gen. SHERMAN'S army was indefinitely postponed. The resolution to free the wives and children of colored soldiers was taken up and debated with great animation. Several amendments were rejected, and the resolution was then passed.

The House resumed the consideration of the Senate joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, by which to abolish slavery throughout the country. The debate on the resolution was animated and earnest on both sides, but no definite action was taken.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, notice was given of a bill to incorporate a Home for Disabled Soldiers; to make Monday a legal holiday, whenever it succeeds New-Year's, Fourth of July or Christmas; to incorporate the Metropolitan Railway, of New-York, known as the underground railway; to appropriate $120,000 to continue the improvement of the navigation of the Hudson River. Among the bills introduced was one to confirm the acts of town Auditors and Supervisors, in raising bounties. The Senate adjourned till to-day, for want of a quorum.

The Assembly met at 7:30 o'clock P. M., and, after transacting a small amount of business, adjourned until this morning, at the usual hour.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Money Market worked smoothly in Wall-street yesterday. A large business done in Government Stocks, and the Railway Shares better than on Saturday. The Gold Room tame, 226¼@227.

Breadstuffs, Cotton, Whisky, Oil, Metals, Naval Stores, Laths, Fish and Fruit were quiet and heavy yesterday. Provisions attracted more attention, especially Pork, which was purchased freely on speculation, at firmer prices, but which closed tamely, with a downward tendency. Groceries were inactive. A limited Freight business was reported.

Coroner WILDEY made an investigation, yesterday, of the circumstances under which a steam boiler exploded, on Friday last, on board the schooner *John Carten*, killing HAMILTON MERRITT, the engineer, and severely scalding the Captain, ISRAEL MERRITT. The jury recommended a more general and thorough inspection of all steam boilers.

A formal offer was yesterday afternoon submitted to the Mayor by the New-York Sanitary and Chemical Compost Manufacturing Company to clean the streets for $300,000 per annum.

GULDENFUSS, the Prussian forger, whose case on application of the Government of Prussia for his extradition, occupied the United States Commissioner a few weeks ago, was sent back on Saturday. The warrant for his extradition reached the United States Marshal on Friday, and he immediately placed his prisoner at the disposal of the Prussian Consul. GULDENFUSS left on the *Saxonia*.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, HENRY HAWKER, indicted for the murder of JOHN BRENNAN in June last, plead guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree, and was remanded for sentence. The case of IRA GARADIER, one of the Bank of Commerce forgers is set down for trial in this court this morning.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, ELIZABETH N. LEWIS pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months. JANE MCNULTY, a dishonest servant-girl, charged with stealing $45, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year. MARGARET MOONEY, a hall thief, charged with stealing a black-cloth overcoat from WM. H. DEVOE, of West Thirty-seventh-street, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to the State Prison for two years. MARY BLAUVELT and BARBARA SCHUBERT were tried and convicted of petit larceny, in stealing a doll from a toy shop in Grand-street. They were sent to the Penitentiary for six months, and fined $50 each, His Honor remarking that they were professionally shoplifters, and, therefore, the punishment was severe, although the offence was a minor one. ROSE KELLY pleaded guilty to obtaining money by false pretenses, but sentence was suspended and the prisoner discharged. ROBERT THOMPSON, a practical follower of the Mormon doctrines of polygamy, was indicted for bigamy. The evidence of the marriage certificates of several clergymen who had married him to several different women, at several different times, and angry testimony of the deluded females, was too much for the prisoner, and he pleaded guilty of bigamy. He was sentenced to the State prison for four years and six months.

At the meeting of the Common Council yesterday, the Mayor's annual Message was presented. It gives interesting information in regard to nearly every department of the City Government and suggests some valuable reforms. The city budget for the present year was sent in by the Comptroller, from which it appears that $7,284,089 91 will be required to be raised by taxation for city purposes during the year. An ordinance making it a penal offence to enlist men in this city for other localities was laid over. Mr. JOHN HECKER, who ran for Alderman in the Fourth District, but in which district no election was ordered, made a formal claim for his seat, and was informed by the President that he must address a petition on the subject to the Board. The President of the Board of Aldermen announced the standing committees for the year. A resolution was adopted by the Board of Councilmen authorizing the Comptroller to sell the site of the Colored Orphan Asylum, in Fifth-avenue, place the proceeds to the credit of the Sinking Fund, and select another site for the asylum on city property, above One Hundred and Tenth-street. Both Boards adjourned to Monday next.

In the WEED-OPDYKE libel suit, yesterday, Mr. EVARTS closed for the defance, and Mr. FIELD commenced to sum up for the plaintiff—touching on the two points of the "gun claim" and alleged bargain for the Surveyorship of the port. The case will close to-day.

Mr. L. S. HASKELL, of Llewellin Park, Orange, N. J., who was so seriously injured by the smashup of the Morris and Essex train, is much better, and his physicians now think there is no doubt of his recovery.

A correspondent of a Western paper gives the following as the facts regarding the alleged movement to supersede Gen. THOMAS, just before the battles at Nashville: "GRANT telegraphed THOMAS that he was rather slow in moving, and ordered him to attack HOOD. THOMAS sent back a reply to GRANT, saying that he was not ready to move, and could not move until his plans were completed, and if GRANT had any man that he had more confidence in than himself, to send him at once to relieve him, and he would take a subordinate position. GRANT replied, that there was not a general in the army that he had more confidence in, and to go ahead and do what he thought was best. GRANT said, probably the distant view he had taken was wrong, and thus the matter rested."

Gov. FENTON has received authority from the War Department to organize in this State, under the last call of the President, five regiments and fifty detached companies of infantry. Orders for their recruitment will be issued from the Adjutant-General's office as soon as they can be prepared.

Mr. HUGH RIDDLE, of Port Jervis, late Superintendent of the Delaware Division, has been appointed General Superintendent of the Erie Railroad Company, in place of MINOT, resigned. The Elmira *Advertiser* says the position was tendered him by the unanimous vote of the Board of Directors, and he enters upon his duties with the entire confidence of every officer and employe of the Company.

Col. ISTELLE, of Detroit, has received instructions from the Secretary of State to enforce rigidly the passport order. No person will be permitted to enter the United States from Canada without a passport from the State Department, or the American Consuls residing abroad. Mr. HOBART, of Maine, United States Consul located at Windsor, has just arrived at the latter place, and will issue passports to those entitled to them. The price of passports is $6, which is substantially non-intercourse.

The street-cleaners held a large meeting yesterday morning at the Apollo Rooms on Prince-street, to take action concerning pay from the city for their labor. A resolution was adopted to the effect that the association did not recognize, nor would not receive their pay from the Citizens' Association. A committee was appointed to wait on the Comptroller and the City Inspector, when the meeting adjourned.

The Albany correspondent of the Troy *Times* says: "The 1st of January occurring this year on the Sabbath, it became a question whether—as the office of Governor never becomes vacant—Mr. SEYMOUR would not remain *de facto* Chief Magistrate until Monday. Some of the wise ones put their heads together on the subject. Under all the circumstances, it was deemed best to have Mr. FENTON sworn. Accordingly, Judge PLATT POTTER, who happened to be in town, administered the oath some days ago, and he became Governor when the midnight bells tolled in the New Year. The oath, administered by Secretary of State DEPEW, was therefore merely a compliance with the custom which has prevailed in reference to inauguration ceremonies, and not a necessity of the case."

Gen. MCCLELLAN was invited to assist the Keystone Club of Philadelphia celebrate the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans. In his letter excusing himself for non-attendance, he said: "I will venture to express my gratification at the gallant manner in which the Keystone Club bore its part in the recent contest. I am confident that its members will ever remain true to the cause of the Union and Constitutional liberty, that they will ever prove by word and deed their loyalty and devotion to our country, and that, when the due course of time brings on the next great political contest, they will render to whoever may then be honored with the proud position of the standard bearer of the party the same honorable and zealous support that has filled my heart with pride and gratitude that can never be effaced."

The Union Convention held at Frankfort, Ky., on the 4th inst., already reported briefly by telegraph, was a large and enthusiastic gathering of the Union men of the State. Dr. P. S. BELL, Chairman of the Union State Committee, called the convention to order, and the following gentlemen were appointed a committee on the future organization of the Union party in the State: Hon. F. T. Hord, E. W. Smith, B. F. Bristow, George D. Blakeley, Capt. Fiddler, B. F. Sandford, D. S. Goodloe, C. F. Burnam, T. C. Campbell and Tucker Woodson. Resolutions were adopted in favor of the abolition of slavery by an amendment to the National Constitution; that the slave code of Kentucky should be revised, modified or repealed; approving of the vigorous measures of retaliatory warfare against guerrillas; that the steadfast loyalty of the mountain counties entitles them to greater protection than they now receive from either State or Federal Governments; thanking the soldiers and sailors, and feeling particularly grateful for having just escaped, through their bravery, the horrors of another rebel invasion.

Yesterday afternoon the annual meeting of the Marine Society was held in the United States Hotel, Fulton-street. CHARLES H. MARSHALL, Esq., presided. The report for the past year was read, and on being put for adoption, was unanimously approved. The election of officers for the present year was a principal item in the proceedings, and the former officers were reelected. The financial department is in a prosperous state, of which the following is a statement: Amount vested in bonds and mortgages, $41,800; Government securities, $9,000; value of house in Williamsburgh, $4,000; ditto in Brooklyn, $3,200; amount loaned in securities, $4,000; amount of cash in Treasury, $1,710 60; total amount, $63,710 60.

Col. CHAS. MCDOUGALL, who has ably filled the position of Medical Director of the Department of the East during the past two years, has been relieved by order of the Secretary of War, and assigned to duty as Medical Purveyor at Philadelphia. Surgeon WM. J. SLOAN, U. S. A., is Dr. MCDOUGALL'S successor.

A very pleasant sociable was given last evening by the officers of the Military Post on Hart's Island. At five o'clock in the afternoon a steamer left the Government dock at Castle Garden, having on board the guests from this city, and, after a pleasant trip up the river, reached the island in time for the amusements of the evening. The entertainment was what might have been expected of the officers of the post—a very elegant and pleasant affair.

A special meeting of the Executive Committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to procure provisions for the relief of the destitute of Savannah met yesterday to hear the report of the sub-committee. An appeal was read, calling upon all charitably disposed persons to notify the committee of the amounts they were willing to give. A communication was received from the New-York and Washington steamship company tendering gratuitously their transport *Rebecca Clyde* for the use of the committee.

At the Live Stock Markets, the supply of beef cattle is in less quantity and poorer in quality than last week. Owners appear anxious to hurry off their stock, and the simple prices, a little below the previous market, for the second and third grades, while the few first quality bullocks offered are quickly taken up at full rates, or 22c.@23c. ℔ lb. for the estimated dressed weight. Prime cattle bring 20c.; fair 16c.@18c., and the poorer grades run from 15c. down to 12c., according to quality, the average of all sales yesterday scarcely equaling 15c., owing to the excess of poor animals. Trade was quite active, but considerable numbers were left over for to-day's sales, and several hundred head of fresh cattle are looked for. Sheep are in rather short supply so far, and the best bring 11c. ℔ lb., live weight, from which figures the rates run down to 7½c.@8c. for the poorer. Live hogs are arriving pretty freely, but with good packing weather the demand is brisk, and rates a little up. Cows and veals about as last week.

The Brooklyn Common Council commenced yesterday and organized by the election of officers. The annual message of Mayor WOOD, setting forth the condition and requirements of the city was received. The Kings County Board of Supervisors was also in session, and passed resolutions in relation to the excessive quota of the county, protesting against the action of Provost Marshal General FRY, and appointing a committee to inquire into the matter. The Board also passed resolutions directing the County Treasurer to advertise for proposals for the purchase of all the county bonds in his possession, prepared for the purpose of sale, the proceeds of which are to go toward redeeming outstanding certificates of indebtedness issued for moneys obtained and used in paying bounties to volunteers. Another resolution was passed directing the Comptroller to advertise for proposals for the seven per cent. loan authorized by the Board. These resolutions were referred to a committee.

Last evening the Young Mens' Christian Association held a grand reception to celebrate the opening of their new rooms, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-second-street. The rooms are very beautiful and commodious, and are profusely ornamented with paintings, by several distinguished artists, among whom are Messrs. BIERSTADT, E. LEUTZE, S. R. GIFFORD, S. COLEMAN, Jr., J. A. SUYDAM, and many others. The attendance was excellent. The rooms were formally opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. ADAMS, after which addresses were made by Rev. Dr. OSGOOD and WM. E DODGE, Esq. Some excellent music was given by the members of various church choirs in the city.

The law regulating prize money applicable to the case of the crew of the *Kearsarge* is two hundred dollars a head for each person on board the *Alabama*. This will give the crew a little over thirty thousand dollars. Had the *Alabama* been brought into port and not sunk, the whole value of her, by the prize law, would have belonged to the crew, which, as she cost fifty-eight thousand pounds, would be nearly three hundred thousand dollars. It will be seen by this that it is rather a losing business to sink ships at sea, and when he learns the recent law made he will be reading it that he must put his shot in above the water line, and never below. We learn that the amount raised to be equally divided among crew and officers of the *Kearsarge* is something less than twenty-five thousand dollars in New-York, and about eight thousand dollars in Boston. The draw had a letter read to them, when in the channel, from the Secretary of the Navy, that it was the intention of the President to ask Congress to appropriate a sum equal to the full value of the *Alabama* for distribution as prize money, as it was judged that the service rendered to the country fully warranted it.

The Blair Mission.

We trust there is no truth in the renewed rumor that Mr. F. P. BLAIR has gone to Richmond for the purpose of talking with the rebel authorities about peace. No good can possibly come of such a mission, and it may interfere more or less injuriously with the natural progress of events toward a substantial and a lasting peace. The Government has up to this time held precisely the right position in refusing to have anything whatever to do with the Confederate authorities, or their agents, which should involve, directly or indirectly, any recognition of their claim to represent the people of the Southern States. We trust it will hold this position to the end. Peace, when it comes, must not come as a concession from JEFF. DAVIS, or through him as the agent of an organized community. To admit his rightful power to make peace, is to admit his rightful power to make war, and this is substantially and to all practical intents and purposes a recognition of the nation of which he claims to be the Executive head. None but national authorities can wage war or make for peace; and the moment we enter into negotiations with the rebel Government for terms of peace, that moment we have actually and legally conceded everything for which they have been making war.

Hitherto the Government has dealt solely and exclusively with the rebels as individuals, and that is the only relation which they can justly, constitutionally, and safely be regarded as holding to the Government of the United States. As individuals they were bound by their allegiance to our Government; as individuals they have rebelled against it, and it is only as individuals that they can be punished or pardoned for their crimes. Their State authorities may speak for them whenever they have anything to say to the National Government, for they are recognized by that Government as legitimate and component elements of our Federal Union. When the people in any State are tired of their rebellion and disposed to cease their warfare, their State Government may very properly present their views and wishes to the national authorities. We can properly and wisely treat with *State* authorities for a restoration of their old relations under the Union; but with DAVIS and his confederates we cannot treat for peace any more than we can treat for independence.

This is one reason why we are opposed to Mr. BLAIR'S alleged mission to Richmond. Another is, that we are now on the high road to peace by means of vigorous and successful war, and it seems to us a bad time to be diverted from that track. GRANT, SHERMAN and THOMAS are doing all that can be done toward ending the war, by destroying the ability of the rebels to continue it; and if they are not interfered with, but supported vigorously by the Government and people of the Union, they will speedily induce the people of every Southern State to imitate the example of the citizens of Savannah, and accept as a fixed fact the re-established supremacy of the National flag. This is the peace we want, and this is the way to get it.

But above all we are opposed to all sorts of volunteer and unaccredited diplomacy. We have had enough of it already to disgust the country. We have had it in all shapes, and with all degrees of respectability. There are probably ten thousand men at this moment thoroughly convinced that if they could only have a good talk with JEFF. DAVIS, they could readily persuade him to stop fighting. Some have tried it, and their failure has only satisfied the rest that *they* could have done better. From the ubiquitous and irresponsible JEWETT to the zealous JAQUES and the credulous philanthropist of the *Tribune*, they are all convinced that if things only could be managed as *they* would have them, grim-visaged war would speedily smooth his wrinkled front, and Richmond and the whole South become the abode of turtle doves and beatified, because enfranchised, slaves. All these delusions are natural and harmless, so long as they are not suffered to interfere with the proper functions and duties of the Government. But to allow these or any other private individuals to run into the enemy's camp and gossip, *ad libitum*, with the enemy's leaders, is simply undignified and mischievous. If there is any diplomacy to be done, let the Government do it.

Mr. BLAIR is a man of ability and some experience in public affairs; but his confidence in both is somewhat greater than is strictly warranted by either. His propensities are decidedly meddlesome. He cannot get over the notion that he still lives in the days of the Kitchen Cabinet. His efforts to persuade Mr. EVERETT to go abroad as a representative of the Government before the Government had asked him; his suggestions to MCCLELLAN to decline the Chicago nomination and take a command in the field, are among the indications he has already given of a somewhat overweening estimate of his personal position. We do not believe he could enlighten Mr. DAVIS very much as to his duty or interest in the present emergency, or persuade him, much faster than the logic of events is working in his mind the conviction, that he must soon seek protection from the wrath of the people whom he has misled to their ruin. It is not worth while to convince Mr. DAVIS of the folly of the rebellion, before it is seen and felt by the great community he has so nearly destroyed. The Government might wisely enough send discreet agents to representative men among the Southern *people*; but it is not called on to send missionaries to DAVIS and the Sanhedrim he has called around him.

The Mayor's Annual Message.

Mr. Mayor GUNTHER has doubtless surprised his friends and disappointed the public generally, by inditing a message characterized by a very fair share of common sense. The document is pertinent as to the subjects it embraces, and contains sundry recommendations which, in the absence of any radical reform in the charter, would be found of no slight value.

The total amount of the different descriptions of our City debt proper is $21,722,175; the County debt $10,804,900, making altogether about thirty-two and a half million dollars. Against this the Mayor reckons that the City, exclusive of all County property, can show an estate, in lands, buildings, wharves, &c., of between forty and fifty million dollars in value. And looking to the financial position of the city, apart from the question of economy in the disbursement of its annual revenue, we think the Mayor is fully justified in concluding, that the amount of property pledged for the redemption of our municipal debt, and the revenues set apart for the payment of interest, show that our securities rest on as solid a basis as any within the limits of the United States.

The Mayor gives his special approval to the appropriations made for the relief of families of soldiers. He hopes for such concord of action between himself and the Council on the question of reducing the estimates for the current year, as that the measure may be presented to the Legislature as the united act of the Corporation. He further invites the Common Council to afford a fair chance for citizens to present their views on the subject of retrenchment, so that a scrutiny of all the items in the budget may be thorough, open and judicious.

On the matter of salaries, the Mayor vindicates his disagreement with the Council by pointing out the lack of discrimination in the increase of remuneration as applied to the various classes of public officers; and herein we are sure every citizen who has paid the least attention to the subject, will thoroughly agree with his Honor. The Street Department is touched on cursorily, as are also street improvements, and the Fire Department, which the Mayor desires to see maintained under its present organization. He recommends the occupation of Hamilton Square (opposite the lower portion, and east, of Central Park,) as a military parade ground. He revives, and with good reason, his recommendation to have the harbor piers constructed of stone, and urges that application should be made to the Legislature to authorize the issue of stock for that purpose. For the construction of public buildings and for their repair, he thinks the work should be done by contract. The Croton Aqueduct management Mr. GUNTHER thinks deserving of public confidence. The Broadway pavement and the city drainage receive a passing notice; the latter with the recommendation that the example of London should be followed, in diverting the sewers from the river. How this undertaking is to be attempted on an island a few miles square—already almost filled with buildings—His Honor does not stop to tell us. Our sewerage has either to go to the river—East or North—or it has to be carted out of the corporation limits.

Mr. GUNTHER goes briefly over the well-worn story of his quarrel with Inspector BNOLS, and repeats some of the main facts as to the extravagance of the Inspector's Department.

On the question of the public markets the Mayor is less explicit than we could wish. Every one will agree with him that the management of the principal markets down town is a disgrace to the city; that their location is inconvenient; and that the upper districts in the matter of market accommodation are shamefully neglected. But we can hardly suppose that, for the mere sake of a lump sum of money in hand, any large portion of the citizens would be willing to see our most valuable market property handed over to private speculators, and the Corporation honnd by the same bargain to abandon the business altogether. On the subject of railroads, the Mayor speaks with tolerable good sense. And if we cannot express any profound regret that his Honor gives the assurance that this message will be his last, we can, at least, honestly say that it is the most creditable production that has emanated from his office during his incumbency.

Gen. Thomas' Army and Its Work.

Gen. THOMAS, we learn, is concentrating his magnificent army at Eastport, in the northeastern corner of the State of Mississippi, near the point where the railroad to Mobile crosses the Memphis and Chattanooga road. He will thus have the most convenient base of supplies that our Western army has had since GRANT fought the battle of Shiloh—his line of communication being by water, on the Tennessee River. He has not only driven the rebels entirely out of Tennessee, but has put the State in a perfect condition of defence, so that he may be free, at his convenience, to enter on his new campaign southward.

The public were probably surprised at the information which we gave, on the very best authority, that THOMAS' army is this day twice as strong as it was when he began his late great and glorious campaign against Hood; that he had been so reinforced, and had so concentrated the troops in his department, that he has now in hand forty thousand veterans, and a splendid cavalry force. This army is almost as great as that with which SHERMAN marched across Georgia to Savannah, and, as is natural after such signal successes, is in the very finest condition and highest spirits, and eager to be led to further work.

It has no enemy but Hood; it has no line of march but southward, through the two great cotton States of Mississippi and Alabama, to Mobile. The only military work of magnitude now to be done in that section is to secure possession of Mobile and Montgomery and the control of the great rivers which penetrate the State of Alabama. If this were done, the war in all the great region west of the Savannah River would at once assume the character it has in Arkansas and Missouri. There would be minor spasmodic outbreaks and occasional demonstrations of bodies of rebels; but as all the great strategical lines, the centres of population, the rivers and railroads, would be under our control, all the efforts of the rebels would amount to little or nothing.

In suggesting yesterday that the direction of Gen. THOMAS' campaign would now be through these two cotton States to the chief Confederate port on the Gulf of Mexico, we suggested only what was perfectly self-evident, and what the rebels are powerless to prevent. The white population of Mississippi through which Gen. THOMAS would march, is little less than half as great as that of Georgia, through which Gen. SHERMAN has just triumphantly marched; and it has no fighting population worthy of notice, beyond that which is attached to the wreck of an army under HOOD.

In the light that it would put definitely and finally under our flag and control all the rich and important region between the Savannah and Mississippi rivers, this pending campaign will be one of great importance; and, in the hands of a soldier who has never lost a battle, from his first at Mill Springs, to his last at Nashville, its success may be considered assured in advance.

SIMPLIFIED INFANTRY TACTICS.—New-York; D. VAN NOSTRAND, Broadway.

The experience of our armies in the field has shown that we had, at the commencement of the war, too much uniform, too much equipment, too much red tape, too much ceremony, and too much *tactics*. No instances of any importance are recorded, where the square or any double line movement, as taught in the old systems, have been employed with advantage. *Simplicity* in all matters is of the greatest importance. Gen. MORRIS, who has served with the army of the Potomac since its organization, has recently written a complete system of "Infantry Tactics," embodying all the movements now in use, resulting from experience and necessity. Two small volumes contain everything requisite for any force of infantry. He has preserved the grain, and blown away the immense amount of chaff in the form of intricate and spectacular evolutions. Gen. MORRIS is deserving of special commendation for preparing this practical work, the only system which contains the movements as executed *in the field*, so easily comprehended and so greatly increasing the efficiency of troops in the field. His command has long been celebrated for the celerity of their movements.

The Artists' Sale.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the notice of the pictures on exhibition at the old Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 548 Broadway, to be held on Wednesday next, there were a few names of artists misprinted, which I beg leave to have corrected. The names of the contributors are as follows: C. P. Cranch, J. O. B. Inmae, O. Sommer, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Gray, J. F. Cropsey, Frank Howland, George H. Yewell, V. Nehlig, Perry, Terry, Homer, D. Johnson, Williamson, R. H. Park and others. Yours, truly, AN ARTIST.

From San Francisco, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Jan. 9.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company advertise for 5,000 men to work on the grade of the road over the Sierra Nevada Mountains. They expect to have fifty-two miles in running order by August.

The weather is fine. There have been no arrivals.

Arrivals in the City.

Major-Gen. Hancock and family arrived at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, yesterday, from Washington. The General was accompanied also by Maj. W. P. Wilson, of his Staff.

Gen. G. A. Caldwell, of the U. S. Army, left the Everett House, yesterday, for Boston.

Drafted Soldiers, Quotas, Frauds and Desertions.

HEADQUARTERS DRAFT RENDEZVOUS, HART ISLAND, N. Y. H., 3d January, 1865.

To Adjutant-General United States Army, War Department, Washington, D. C.

GENERAL—I would respectfully call the attention of the Department to the subject of the frauds committed upon the Government, the army and the country, by the enlistment of persons totally unfit for service, by the enlistment of deserters and criminals, and by desertions, which evils have so increased in magnitude as to demand the serious attention of those who are vested with the power, and whose duty it is to preserve the armies from depletion and disgrace and the people from utter demoralization.

Whole communities are exerting themselves, and contending with others to their utmost capacity, and lavishing their wealth in a salutary measure, to secure the filling of quotas with men whom they can obtain by any means of bargain, deception or fraud, with which to liquidate upon paper, their old obligations to the Government, regardless alike as to whether the men so obtained are fit for soldiers, or whether they contribute to the increase of our armies, or those of the enemy, so long as the quota of the district is filled and themselves exempted from the draft.

The people being but too willing to evade the service due from themselves to the country, at any cost of money or sacrifice of principle, and ever ready to avail themselves of defects in the *laws* to satisfy their own moral obligations to contribute to the increase of the army and the actual support of the Government, have delegated the duties of filling quotas and obtaining substitutes, to brokers and others, usually the vilest men of the community, who are governed by no principle and frequently collude with the recruit himself to perpetrate the intended fraud, to prevent the consummation of which the community at large interpose no objection, because it would render the filling of quotas more difficult, and hence the result.

Felony is compounded and crime condoned by magistrates, that criminals may be sent into the army to stain its fair fame, imperil its success, and dishonor its faithful soldiers, or desert its banners to join the enemy, enlist again in some other locality, consummating a double fraud—all to fill the quotas.

Drunkards, useless for any purposes of life, are anhorned to defend the Government and country, by enlisting as soldiers—to fill the quotas.

Rebel spies, refugees, and fugitives from justice, are assisted to enlist in our armies, from which they pass with well-filled pockets, directly into the "Confederacy,"—but it fills the quotas.

Imbeciles and lunatics are cajoled to enlist, and defrauded of their bounty by designing knaves, but no one appears to object—for it fills the quotas.

Men are cooped up, drugged, or stupefied with intoxicating liquors, and coerced to enlist under assumed names, which oftentimes they themselves are unable to remember, and so one detects the fraud until they become sobered at the general rendezvous, because every one is entirely engrossed—in filling the quotas.

Soldiers from our own armies are assisted, if not persuaded, to desert, and are concealed until they can be conducted to some remote locality to enlist again, by the extensive combination of runners and brokers whose connections reality the whole country to such an extent that a regular system is created of depleting our armies—to fill the quotas.

Boys, whose immaturity, and old men, whose senility, unfit them for all the duties of a soldier; cripples and invalids, unable to perform the slightest degree of manual labor, are openly persuaded, or deceived into enlisting, by representing to them that they can be credited to a sub-district, get the local bounty, and will be rejected when they arrive at the general rendezvous; and in many cases the town or county agent, broker, runner, and recruit, combine in the employment of every artifice to conceal the defects and incapacity of the recruit before enlistment, and after the credit has been obtained, and the bounty divided, assist him to magnify his disabilities, and wrongs, that he may be discharged, and thev permitted to use him again—to fill the quotas.

At this post alone, during the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1864, forty-five recruits were discharged upon examination by a "Board of Inspectors," for utter worthlessness, to wit: 17 for immaturity, 3 for old age, 7 for chronic diseases, 2 for deformities, 3 for hernia, 8 for epilepsy, 3 for asthma, and 2 for insanity. A large number of others were, for similar causes, evidently unfit for the duties of a soldier in active service, but were retained and sent to their regiments, because it was probable they might be of some service to the Government in some capacity, and to prevent their again enlisting to fill some quota.

From long and varied experience with the class of recruits obtained under the present system, and from close personal observation at recruiting offices, mustering offices and general rendezvous and in the field, of the operations of the system during the last eighteen months, I am convinced that fully three-fourths of all the enormous contributions of States, counties and towns for local bounties, &c., goes directly into the hands of the agent, broker, middleman, runner, or deserter, and not more than one-fourth is ever received by soldiers who render *bona fide* service in the armies of the nation, and from practical tests in the localities where I have had experience, it is evident that scarcely more than fifty per cent. of the number of recruits credited to districts become effective soldiers in the army.

The restraint to which it has become necessary to subject recruits in transit from the recruiting office to the front, the humiliations and confinement now of necessity imposed upon all who enter the service, because of the difficulty of distinguishing the honest soldier from the dishonest, and the gathering of criminals and drunkards into the ranks, has already wrought its deleterious results upon our service, by preventing our young men of pride, ambition and character, of which the army has been and always ought to be composed, from entering its ranks in company with disreputable characters, and voluntarily subjecting themselves to the humiliating process and mortifying restraints now required.

To remedy this enormous and increasing evil, no severity of punishment of delinquents, no rigor of administration of the laws, no strictness of enforcement of rules by enlisting, mustering, and forwarding officers, is adequate. The evil is of too great a magnitude to be *ruled*; it lies in the system, which can only be improved by the adoption of such measures as shall secure the interest, the pecuniary and personal interest of the people in obtaining recruits for the army, rather than to fill quotas merely.

Whenever a recruit is discharged for disability existing before enlistment, or shall desert the service, or shall prove to be a deserter from the service, the term of service yet due from such recruit should be added to the amount of service due from the district to which he was credited, and to be filled up by draft, and if such recruit be a substitute, his principal should be held for the term of service yet due from such discharged or deserted recruit.

If this rule could be adopted, the whole system of brokerage and fraud would be at once broken up. The drafted man would make certain of the character and honesty of his substitute, before he enlisted him, and hence would do his business himself, and secure some worthy person whom he knew, rather than purchase a stranger of some knave, without seeing him and without knowing or caring whether he was fit for a soldier or not, as at present. Town and country authorities would labor to seduce their own trustworthy citizens to enlist and receive their magnificent bounties, rather than flock, as they do at present, to the metropolis to purchase a sufficient number of worthless men, to fill the quotas, from the brokers and runners whose facilities for inducing men to desert, obtaining deserters, criminals, and rebels, are the greatest.

By the adoption of this rule every person in the community would become directly or indirectly interested in detecting deserters and bringing them to justice. Criminals would no longer be in demand for recruits, and the young men of the land would no longer feel it a personal degradation to enter the ranks of the army, whose morale and character would be restored and improved, and a stronger and better re-enforcement of our victorious armies in the field would soon be obtained from the best blood of the land.

I request that these suggestions may be submitted to the attention of the Honorable Secretary of War, as the result of no inconsiderable experience and observation in the duties pertaining to the present system of recruiting.

I have the honor to be, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

EDW. W. HINKS,
Brig. Gen. U. S. Vols., Com'g.

Susquehanna River Navigation Retarded.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Jan. 8.

The ice in the Susquehanna has seriously obstructed the trains on the Philadelphia Railroad yesterday and to-day. The train which left New-York yesterday morning, did not get through here till afternoon. The New-York papers of yesterday were not received till 6 o'clock this evening. The trains from here, yesterday afternoon, had to return, and last evening's trains did not go out. Trains, however, went out to-night, as usual, with a prospect of getting through in good season.

The Missouri Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Jan. 8.

The State Senate yesterday passed a joint resolution for the appointment of a committee of eight to memorialize the Secretary of War to establish a garrison of protection near the southwest corner of the State.

Both Houses have passed a bill authorizing the Board of Public Schools to provide for the education of colored children in this city, the present law forbidding the same.

RELIEF FOR SAVANNAH.

The committee appointed to procure aid for the destitute people of Savannah, met yesterday morning in the hall of the Chamber of Commerce, JOHN McCready, Esq., presiding. Mr. ELLIOT C. COWDIN, Chairman of the Sub-committee, submitted a report containing the following recommendations to procure aid:

1.—That a public appeal be made to the citizens of New-York, for contributions, either of money or of provisions.

2.—That books for subscriptions, with suitable headings, be prepared and furnished to each member of the committee.

3.—That the following special committees for soliciting subscriptions be appointed:

Fire Insurance Companies.—Mr. James M. Brown, Mr. Dan'l Drew, Mr. S. D. Babcock, Mr. Simeon De Visser and Mr. Horace Gray, Jr.

Brokers.—Mr. A. B. Baylis, Mr. Henry Clews, Mr. Robert L. Cutting, Mr. Henry G. Stebbins and Mr. Wm. M. Vermilye.

Insurance Companies.—Mr. F. S. Lathrop, Mr. Moses H. Grinnell, Mr. F. S. Winston, Mr. T. G. Churchill and Mr. P. M. Wetmore.

Shipping.—Mr. Charles H. Marshall, Mr. William H. Guion, Mr. George W. Blunt, Mr. Henry M. Taber and Mr. J. Austin Stevens, Jr.

Dry Goods and Hardware.—Mr. Alex. T. Stewart, Mr. S. B. Chittenden, Mr. William H. Lee, Mr. A. C. Richards and William Bryce.

Corn Exchange.—Mr. Archibald Baxter, Mr. Ezra Nye, Mr. Thomas Dunbem, Mr. Hiram Walbridge and Mr. John S. Williams.

Grocers.—Mr. Jonathan Sturges, Mr. Josiah O. Low, Mr. John D. McKenzie, Mr. Shepperd Gendy and Mr. Geo. W. Lane.

4. That Mr. SAMUEL D. BABCOCK be appointed Treasurer, and that he be requested to acknowledge in the papers of the day the contributions received.

5.—That in soliciting provisions the committee especially invite contributions of bacon, pork, lard, sugar, potatoes, kiln dried corn meal, white beans, hard bread and flour, the articles particularly needed at this time.

6.—That suitable arrangements be immediately made to receive such contributions.

A communication was received from the New-York and Washington Steamship Company, tendering the free use of their transport, *Rescued Clyde*, to convey provisions to Savannah. The proffer was accepted and called forth a vote of thanks. After the reading of a long appeal calling on all who had means at their disposal to give liberally toward the charitable object of relieving the people of Savannah, the meeting adjourned.

The Savannah Sufferers.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, Jan. 5, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is the general opinion that the appeal of the people of Savannah has not been properly met by the Chamber of Commerce, and that, as the appeal is made to the citizens of New-York, a public meeting should be called to take measures to respond to it.

With few exceptions, the people of this city consider that not only is it our duty to aid our repentant fellow-countryman, but that this appeal affords an opportunity to show the people of the Southern States that they have but to lay down their arms and they will be received with friendship and forgiveness by the magnanimous liberal people of the North.

Let a public meeting be called by some of the prominent citizens of this city, to carry out the friendly wishes of our people.

Truly yours, AN ABOLITIONIST.

Aid for Savannah.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 9.

A large number of merchants and leading men of Boston met in Faneuil Hall to-day, to inaugurate measures for sending food and other necessary supplies to the people of Savannah. Mayor LINCOLN presided. Resolutions were adopted to effect the object of the meeting, and a committee was appointed to receive contributions. Addresses were made by Mayor LINCOLN, Col. JULIAN ALLEN, EDWARD EVERETT and others. Hearty sympathy with the purpose of the gathering was manifested throughout the proceedings, and at the adjournment three cheers were given for Savannah and SHERMAN.

The Marris and Essex Railroad.

The late collission in the Bergen Tunnel has revived the uneasiness felt by those compelled to travel over the Morris and Essex Railroad at the alleged lack of proper vigilance to guard against accidents, and yesterday morning a meeting of passengers, presided over by Mr. W. J. BEERS, was improvised on board the ferry-boat *Hoboken*, as she was making her trip to this side the river. After brief and spirited speeches a committee of five commuters was appointed to take the matter in charge, and to urge upon the managers of the road the necessity of immediately adopting certain precautions. The manner in which the ferry-boats have frequently been over-crowded has lately given rise to considerable excitement. A committee of passengers appointed to remonstrate against this abuse, waited upon the Superintendent of the Ferry a short time ago, and were answered that the matter should be looked after and that teams should not be allowed to trespass upon the space set apart for passengers. A few mornings since, however, upon the deck hands of the ferry-boat attempting to override this pledge, the passengers took the business into their own hands, and as they were armed with umbrellas, presented such a serried array to the teams as they attempted to pass on board the boat, that they easily and effectually recalled their advance. The occurrence caused quite a stir, although it has not effectively remedied the evil complained of. A larger number of boats, that more frequent trips may be made, are imperatively demanded by the increased travel which the change of the terminus of the Morris and Essex Railroad to Hoboken has thrown upon this ferry. The two ferrymasters should be regularly detailed to attend the gates during those hours of the day when the largest number of passengers are crossing, as individuals are frequently baleted in consequence of the inability of one ferrymaster to take the tickets.

Facts about the Internal Revenue.

CHEERFUL RESPONSE OF THE PEOPLE—THE COLLECTORS ENTHUSIASTIC—INTERESTING FIGURES—THE HIGHEST TAX IN THE THIRD DISTRICT, $17,515 96, AND THE LOWEST, SIX CENTS.

The new law, in spite of its crudities and imperfections, and the embarrassments which lie in the way of its complete enforcement, is nevertheless augmenting the resources of the Federal Treasury, and strengthening the hands of the Government in a most encouraging ratio.

With such amendments in some of its provisions as are conceded to be wise and practical, and such improvements in the machinery of its operations as are necessary and feasible, it will fully meet the reasonable expectations of the country, and prove "more terrible to its foes" than an "army with banners."

The people meet its acknowledged requirements with that cheerfulness and alacrity, which are mainly inspired by an unwavering faith in the certain triumph of the Government in its struggle with treason and rebellion, and a determination to uphold and perpetuate that nationality to which, in the spirit of the fathers, they have pledged "their lives and fortunes." They welcome from all sources evidences of the success of those measures which have been devised to meet the exigencies of the time, and to rescue the Government from that financial peril incident to the present fearful crisis in its career and destiny. There is much practical utility in those occasional bulletins from the Treasury, which make their way through the press to the patient tax-paying public, giving them assurances from time to time of the happy fruits of their self-sacrificing patriotism. Of such is the announcement that on the 3d inst., the Internal Revenue receipts at Washington, amounted to upwards of $4,000,000. It affords an illustration of the improved working of the new law, and a most cheerful augury for the future. We are furnished with another illustration as significant and encouraging, nearer home.

The Thirty-second District, embracing only the First, Second and Fourth Wards of this city, furnishes a record for the last month, (December,) of which both the district and the Government have reason to be proud. The amount assessed for said month exceeds $2,000,000. The amount collected and accounted for to the department amounts to the handsome total of $1,015,000, of which only about $30,000 is found under the head of "Special Income." The collections for the corresponding month of last year, (1863,) under the old law, were less than $300,000. If certain amendments which are now being urged with the best hopes of success, should be engrafted upon the law at the present session of Congress, there will be no risk in estimating the revenue from this district alone at $40,000,000 for the current year.

This would be an exceedingly "healthy" result, taken in connection with the fact that the entire receipts of the Internal Revenue Bureau at Washington, during the first six months of its existence, was under $12,000,000.

For the same period ending December 31, 1864 the receipts of the Bureau at Washington was $97,000,000, and for the month of December alone the amount exceeded $22,000,000. In this city a spirit of happy rivalry exists among the several collectors to make their returns to the Department at Washington as speedily as possible, and present indications are the revenue derived from assessments in New-York for the last quarter will be an increase of nearly ten per cent over the receipts of the preceding quarter.

The annual report of the United States Assessor, for the Third Congressional District of Brooklyn, is now nearly completed for the year ending May, 1864. The report shows a total amount of taxes assessed in the district to be nearly three millions of dollars. The amount has nearly all been collected, and the cost of its collection, it is said, will not exceed between two and three per cent. The highest income-tax paid by any citizen in the district, is that of Mr. HORACE B. CLAFLIN, which amounts to $17,515 96, and the lowest is that of Mr. JOSHUA COOKE, which amounts to the sum of six cents. The total amount realized from gold plate is only $2; while silver plate brings in the sum of $3,309 09.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

BOILER EXPLOSION AT THE GEORGE WASHINGTON FIRE—INQUEST BEFORE CORONER WILDEY.—On Friday last a steam boiler exploded on board the wrecking schooner *John Curtin*, at Pier No. 9, North River, and HAMILTON MERRITT, the engineer, was killed and blown overboard, and his brother, Capt. ISRAEL MERRITT, special agent of the Board of Underwriters, was severely scalded. Coroner WILDEY impanneled a jury on Saturday, and yesterday several witnesses were examined, among them Mr. JOSEPH C COFFIN, of No. 56 Barclay-street, Chief of the Boiler Inspection Bureau. Mr. COFFIN, having heard several statements, examined the *Curtin's* boiler, and expressed the opinion that at the time of the explosion the boiler was carrying a far too great pressure of steam, there being, probably, from 100 to 125 pounds to the square inch, when only about 75 pounds pressure could be carried with perfect safety. Other testimony showed that the engineer threw a pailful of water into the furnace with a view of quenching the flames, and that the explosion followed. The jury found a verdict accordingly, and, in view of the fact that the schooner's boiler had been five years in use without inspection, recommended that hereafter all steam boilers be inspected frequently under direction of the proper authorities.

MEETING OF STREET CLEANERS.—Yesterday morning a largely attended meeting of cartmen and laborers employed in street cleaning was held in the Apollo Rooms, to take action in reference to getting pay for their labor. THOMAS LYNCH, President of the Cartmen's and Laborers' Association, occupied the Chair and stated the object of the meeting. Considerable discussion ensued and much indignation was manifested against the Citizens' Association for what was termed their "interference" in the matters between them and the City Inspector. On motion of Mr. JOHN HANLON it was unanimously resolved not to recognize the Citizens' Association or receive pay from them for their labor. A committee was appointed to visit the Comptroller, who informed them he could do nothing, and suggested that they call on the Corporation Counsel. The committee then visited the City Inspector's office, where they were received by Mr. L. H. BOOLS, Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, who informed them that checks had been drawn for the amounts due, and would be handed to them in a few days.

CITY NOTES.—Resolutions of respect for the memory of the late JAMES LENOX KENNEDY, who was Treasurer of the New-York Institution for the Blind, have been adopted by the Board of Managers. The resolutions are signed by AUGUSTUS SCHELL, President, and T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.... Prof. J. N. POMEROY will commence a course of free lectures on "Constitutional Law" to-morrow (Wednesday) evening, at the New-York University.... Prof. W. S. HOCHINGS, the famous lightning calculator, and JAMES MURPHY, the giant boy, arrived from California on Saturday last in the steamer *Golden Rule*.... Miss LAURA HARRIS, the young *debutante*, who was to have appeared as prima donna in WARTENHORA'S italian opera "Buffa," last week, and was prevented by illness, announces a grand concert in this city on Monday, the 23d inst.... Hon. HORACE GREELEY will lecture this evening before the Horticultural Association of the American Institute, at their rooms in the Cooper Union Building. Subject—"Trees."

HAVE CORPORATIONS SOULS?—We believe the law answers in the negative. Yet the Secretary of the new Bureau of Employment at No. 35 Chambers-street, Col. C. C. NOTT, informs us that a large railroad corporation is the first person who has offered a disabled officer the position of a first-class book-keeper. Employers with souls must remember that officers are now discharged more quickly than privates; that sixty days disability turns them out of service, and that many a good book-keeper comes back shorn of a limb or arm, to find his old stool occupied and no new place vacant.

THE SKATING SEASON.—The ice was superb yesterday everywhere, and greatly enjoyed by thousands. On Thursday there will be a grand fancy dress carnival at the Fifth-avenue Pond, for which great preparations are being made.

From the Army of the Potomac—Execution of Deserters.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday, Jan. 7.

There is nothing new to report on the lines in front of Petersburgh. Some shelling took place near the Appomattox yesterday morning, but without any important result.

Four deserters were executed yesterday. One was hung, and three were shot. The first was W. THORNTON, of the One Hundred and Seventy-ninth New-York, for having deserted to the enemy. The others were: JOHN BENSON, Fifth New-Hampshire; PETER M. COX, Fourth New-Jersey; and MICHAEL WOOL, One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania.

Some fifteen deserters from the enemy came in this morning, four of them being cavalrymen, with their horses and equipments.

A party of poor whites, numbering about 25, said to be lately inmates of a poorhouse in Prince George County, came into the lines yesterday, and were sent north to-day. They were forced to leave on account of the scarcity of food in the district where they had lived, and looked as though they had suffered for the bare necessaries of life for some time.

W. D. McGREGOR.

Evening Exchange.

$45,000 Amer. Gold		226¾	100 Cleve. & Pitts	s3	95
100 N. Y. Cen. R.		118	400 do	s3	95¾
100 Erie R.	b3	84	200 do	b5	96
200 do	s3	84	50 Ch. & R. I. R.		104
300 do		84	100 do		104¼
100 Hudson R. R.		109	900 Chic. & N. W. R.		40¾
100 do	s10	109	100 do	b3	40¾
100 M. S. & N. L.		74½	100 C. & N. W. Pr.		71¾
200 do	b3	74½	100 Quick M. Co.	b3	99
700 do		74½	100 Mar. Min. Co.		14¾
100 do	s3	74½			

Aesthetics and Pugilism.

"From Brooklyn Eagle."

If we do not become wiser and better as the world advances, it is not for a lack of fresh discoveries and new inventions. Within the last quarter of the present century, science and art have achieved great distinctions. No sooner has curiosity been satisfied with the result attained by the application of some new principles, than we are called upon to examine some fresh discovery or some invention—probably more astonishing than its predecessor. These discoveries and inventions are not confined to one or two departments—but belong to almost every branch—and of all of them may it be said—that they tend to increase the material wealth and comfort of the masses. In some departments, it is true, the results have not been so satisfactory as in others; and it may, at first view, seem strange that the results have been least in that department which would most tend to the benefit of humanity—we mean medicine. Physicians differ widely, not only as to nature, but the cure of diseases. The Allopathist sneers at the infinitesmal globules and frillets of the Homeopathist. The Homeopathist in turn characterizes the practice of the Allopathist as legalized butchery, while the Hydropathist gives the cold shoulder, and throws cold water on both systems. Thus doctors differ. It is not, however, to be inferred that the science of medicine is not based on principles or that it is mere guess work. Facts numerous, well-established—classified in regular order—have been carefully collected, and from these conclusions, logically drawn, have served to form theories, but the difference alluded to among doctors, which has become proverbial, arises from the application of remedial agents in effecting a cure, particular departments, too, of medical science, results, fixed and determinate, can be obtained, and in some of these departments, too, which were least understood by the profession generally. These remarks naturally suggest themselves on the examination of a machine which, we think, is destined to relieve many a sufferer, as well as to reward the ingenious and learned inventor. The inventor and owner of this complicated instrument is the renowned Doctor Von Eisenberg, a gentleman who holds high rank in our city as an Oculist and Aurist. He studied at two of the most renowned medical schools on the Continent of Europe, under competent authorities, and was led, at a comparatively early part of his career, to devote his attention more particularly to the diseases of the Eye and Ear. Continued and successful practice, close application, and, we may add, enthusiasm in these special branches of medical and surgical science, has rendered his name famous as a Benefactor to sufferers in Europe and in America. The result of his labors is the Aestheticon auralgicon, his new instrument, the means of which suffering may be alleviated and life prolonged. This scientific machine is an invention of great importance to mankind. A number of the most intelligent members of the medical science have already pronounced it to be invaluable for the cure by inhalation of Chronic Catarrh, pulmonary diseases and Asthma, and for the removal of the unhealthy collection of mucus which frequently induce lung and throat affections. Taste and smell are often impaired, or even temporarily destroyed by an inflammatory state of the mucous membrane. A common cold is sufficient to cause this, and when neglected they are permanently destroyed, much to the regret of the sufferer, who can now find relief by means of the Dr. Von Eisenberg Invention.

WAS IT LEGERDEMAIN?—The following amusing letter respecting the magical effects of the nitrous oxide gas is published by permission of the author:

PORTCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1864.

Mr. Thomas Woodward:

MY DEAR "TOM:" Some sixty-odd years ago, we, then lads, were at times much amused by the *vocal music of the barn*, where our happy fellows were wont to indulge in singing ballads of a very primitive character; and among them there was one that pleased us more than all the others, which jingled off somewhat after this manner: "Adam was laid in a slumber, while *a rib* was removed from his side; and, when he awoke in *wonder*, he beheld a *most beautiful bride*." I know you must remember it, for we have laughed at it scores of times since we became men. We were most tickled by what *we deemed* the extreme hyperbolic character of the whole song. But, "Tom!" I *now think* that there was no hyperbole, exaggeration, or any manner of fiction in it, and that it was but a true, simple recital of facts. A little while ago, you know, there was a fellow they called "Anderson, the Wizard of the North," who kept the world "agape" by his necromancy. We have a greater wizard than he, and, as I think, more useful, and not less wonderful, who makes people gape, indeed, and gape to some purpose. I yesterday went to this wizard, (Dr. COLTON, No. 19 Cooper Institute, whom I saw there,) and asked him if he was the magician who took teeth out by legerdemain or witchcraft? "Yes, Sir." Then, please go on with your hocus-pocus, and out with these six teeth of mine, that have of late become a nuisance to me. Then I was bidden to open my mouth (gape,) I did, and it was propped open by a cork. A *bag of wind* was handed to me, out of which I filled my lungs, and then was "laid in a slumber;" and when the doctor, or magician, or whatever he be, gave me a gentle shake to rouse me up, I awoke, and then I was kindly assured that my teeth were out; and, but for such assurance, I should not presently have known it. I was at no time conscious of anything being done in a mechanical way, or indeed in any way, during the time I lay in a "slumber," and I, as Adam had, awoke in a "wonder," under the belief—to which belief I still adhere—that no resort at all was had to any of the appliances usual in extracting teeth, and that the Doctor is *in reality* in *league* with the *evil one*.

God bless you. Your brother as ever,

GEORGE WOODWARD.

Mr. THOMAS WOODWARD, New-York.

—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and convenient classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Colds and Coughs.—Sudden changes of climate are sources of *Pulmonary and Bronchial affections*. Experience having proved that simple remedies act speedily when taken in the early stage of disease, take at once "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," let the Cold, Cough or irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off.

Dr. T. Merwin, of Boston, was cured of baldness of seven years' standing, by the use of BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

"All's well that ends well," and if you would be well and keep well, invigorate the stomach, and tone and regulate the liver and bowels with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. So shall you escape the ailments of this inclement season, and look back in the Spring well pleased to have avoided, by so simple a means, the many perils of the Winter season.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name, manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Read the Biography of Farragut,
(with steel Portrait,)
in January number of the
UNITED STATES SERVICE MAGAZINE.

It contains also an important letter from Gen. Sherman, &c., &c., and is a number of unusual interest and value. For sale by all newsdealers. Sent postpaid for 50 cents.

C. B. RICHARDSON, Publisher,
No. 441 Broadway, New-York.

Wm. Knabe & Co.,
Manufacturers of
GOLD MEDAL
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
BALTIMORE, MD

Certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, Satter and other leading artists. EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
A full assortment of the above celebrated instruments at C. BAUER & CO.'S WAREROOMS, No. 544 BROADWAY, N. Y.

President Petroleum Company.
President, Venango County, Penn.,
Office No. 71 Broadway, New-York, having valuable oil boring lands on Allegheny River, Hemlock and Porcupine Creeks and McCreas Run, of ten miles in extent, invite proposals for leasing portions for oil-boring purposes.
AMORY EDWARDS, President.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Second-Hand Safes.
In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale very cheap.
MARVIN & Co., No. 265 Broadway.

Weed Sewing Machine Co.'s Highest Premium, Lock Stitch Machines, No. 506 Broadway, N. Y.

Bardsall's Arnica Liniment.—An infallible cure for Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Rheumatism, Inflammation, &c. A single application allays the pain from a burn the instant it is applied. No family should be without it. Depot, No. 81 Barclay-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch and lock-stitch sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silks elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Old Eyes Made New.
A pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

Trusses.—Dr. RIGGS' Hard Rubber Truss, Varicocele Truss, Supporters, Suspensories, etc. etc. No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

Important to Mothers.
Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately, depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States.

Price 35 cents a bottle.

Counterfeits! Counterfeits! Parties Dealing in my preparations are warned against purchasing any Pills and Ointment represented as being mine that do not have my private revenue stamp on each box or pot, and the words "Holloway, New-York," water-marked in the book of directions. The counterfeits are now offered for sale in this city. Any party who will detect them will receive a handsome reward by applying to the undersigned. THOS. HOLLOWAY,
No. 80 Maiden-lane.

We Assert it Boldly.—There are no other medicines so reliable, effectual and convenient as HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, always ready for use. They are invaluable to the soldier exposed to wounds, sores, fevers and bowel complaints. They never fail. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Dailey's Magical Pain Extractor.—No family can do without this invaluable remedy. It allays the agony of burns almost instantly; it is a certain cure for piles, and reduces the most violent inflammations. For cuts, bruises, chilblains, corns and rheumatism, it is a never failing remedy, healing even small-pox and burns without scar. Wholesale and retail at depot No. 43 Liberty-st. 25 cents a box.

Artificial Limbs of Superior Quality and adaptability: Army and Navy furnished gratis with the best, per commission of Surgeon-General U. S. Army, by E. D. HUDSON, M. D., Astor-place, Clinton Hall, N. Y.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes.—THE BEST FIRE PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD, DEPOT No. 100 MAIDEN-LANE.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, black or brown, reliable. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists.

MARRIED

McLEAN—WEANS.—On Thursday, Dec. 22, by Rev. R. S. Foster, ROBERT McLEAN and JANE WOODIE, both natives of Scotland.

DIED.

ALLEN.—At Ravenswood, L. I., on Sunday, Jan. 8, 1865, TRI-TRAM ALLEN, aged 47 years.

The friends of the family and of his brother-in-law, Willy Wallack, are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

Boat leaves James-slip at 12 o'clock, and 34th-st. every 10 minutes, for Hunter's Point, where carriages will be in waiting to convey friends to the house.

BACON.—On Sabbath morning, Jan. 8, at South Orange, N. J., MARY ALEXANDER, daughter of Francis and Anna H. Bacon, aged 2 years and 5 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of E. Pollock, Esq., South Orange, on Wednesday, 11th inst., at 3:30 P. M. Train by Morris and Essex Railroad leaves foot of Barclay-st. at 2 P. M., returning same afternoon at 5 P. M.

BROWNING.—At Madison, N. J., on Sabbath evening, 8th inst., MASON B. BROWNING.

His relatives and friends and those of his father-in-law, John H. Brower, are invited to attend his funeral services, on Wednesday, 11th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, at Rev. Mr. Van Dyke's Church, corner of Clinton and Remsen sts., Brooklyn.

CLARK.—Suddenly, on Monday, Jan. 9, of scarletina, IDA W. CLARK.

The friends and members of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, 11th inst., at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 21 Hamilton-st. The members of Lodge No. 23, U. O. of O. F. and Boarding Masters' Association, are also invited to attend.

DALRYMPLE.—On Sunday, Jan. 8, ELIZABETH, relict of James Dalrymple, in the 83d year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family, and those of her sons, William, Alexander and John, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 23 Hammond-st., on Tuesday, 10th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

GUION.—On Monday, Jan. 9, THEODORE GUION, eldest son of the late Leonard Guion, aged 33 years, 9 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 321 East 45th-st. The remains will be conveyed to New-Rochelle on Thursday morning for interment.

☞ California papers please copy.

HOLT.—On Monday, Jne. 9, of scarlet fever, SOPHIA, youngest child of Constance and Robert S. Holt, in the 4th year of her age.

HODGSON.—On Saturday, Jan. 7, HELEN HODGSON, wife of Joshua Hodgson, in the 54th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, in 1st-av., near 85th-st., on Tuesday next, at 11 o'clock.

☞ Montreal papers please copy.

MILLS.—At Smithtown, L. I., on Friday, Jan. 6, WILLIAM WICKHAM MILLS, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, on Tuesday at 1 o'clock.

ROWE.—At Fort Washington, on Friday, Jan. 6, of congestion of the brain, KATE LIVINGSTON, only child of Thomas P. and Kate L. Rowe.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 10th inst., at 1 o'clock. Train leaves Chambers-st. depot at 11:30 A. M.

TURNER.—On Monday, 9th inst., after a brief illness, EDITH L. TURNER, only daughter of the late Dr. William Turner and Louisa W. Turner, aged 15 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday afternoon, 12th inst, at 2½ o'clock, from No. 105 East 31st-st.

WATSEMAN.—In this city, on Sunday, Jan. 8, JOSIAH WATSEMAN, in the 41st year of his age.

WELCH.—On Saturday, Jan. 7, ELLA, only daughter of Jeremiah and Emily J. Welch, aged 1 year, 6 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Jan. 10, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 45 Orchard-st.

AN ENTIRELY NEW INVENTION IN DENTISTRY.

The Public and Profession are invited to examine Dr. LEVETT'S "PATENT" in COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificial teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced, occupying but half the space in the mouth heretofore deemed indispensable, while its adhesion is perfect. No. 832 Broadway. Hours 9 till 5.

Can refer to patients of the highest respectability.

EAGLE GAS STOVES,
FOR
HEATING AND COOKING.

Every stove warranted as represented.

Call or send for descriptive catalogues.

EAGLE GAS STOVE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
No. 474 Broadway, New-York.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,
ONE OF THE OLDEST
AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDIES
IN THE WORLD FOR
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS,
And all diseases of the THROAT, LUNGS and CHEST.

It does not dry up a cough and leave the seeds of consumption in the system, but loosens it and cleanses the lungs of all impurities. Price one dollar a bottle.

FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New-York.
S. W. FOWLE & CO., No. 18 Tremont-st., Boston.
AND BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

FANS, NEW STYLES, JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS.

TWO, THREE, FIVE, EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN to THIRTY DOLLARS EACH. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LIFE INSURANCE.—A NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE is in want of a general agent for the State of Illinois or for Chicago alone. A liberal arrangement can be made with a party thoroughly experienced in the Life Insurance business and competent in all other respects for the position. None others need apply. Address Box No. 774, City Post-office.

PAPER COLLARS—$1.50 PER HUNDRED, 10 for 15 cents: a first-class article in every respect. A sample sent by mail for 5 cts. 100,000 for sale at P. F. SMITH & FOWLER'S retail department, No. 3 PARK-ROW.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE "TIMES" REVIEW OF McCLELLAN
BY WILLIAM SWINTON.
PRICE 15 CENTS.

A few copies of this valuable document, which has attracted so much attention, are for sale at the TIMES Office. Sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of 15 cents.

DISEASES OF THE

THROAT AND LUNGS.

Editor of New-York Times:

Permit me to call the attention of your readers to the fact that I have retired from general practice, and will in future devote my time and attention exclusively to the treatment of the diseases of the

RESPIRATORY ORGANS,

by my peculiar system of

SPECIFIC TOPICAL MEDICATION.

An extensive and constant practice of over thirty years, during which a large share of my studies, time and attention have been devoted to the treatment of diseases of the THROAT and LUNGS, have enabled me to introduce most important improvements both in the examination and treatment of these organs, by which I have obtained results that attracted the attention of the medical world both in this country and in Europe. This system enables me to convey remedial agents directly to the affected parts, in a manner not attained by any other known method. These are applied in connection with such general treatment as each individual case requires and an extensive experience in that class of diseases suggests. It has proved itself of the greatest value in the following diseases:

CHRONIC CATARRH,

THROAT AFFECTIONS,

LARYNGITIS,

AFFECTIONS OF THE VOICE,

DYPHTHERIA,

ASTHMA,

BRONCHITIS,

CONSUMPTION,

and all the various diseases of the lungs.

The reputation of my peculiar system does not depend upon future experiments, paid-for newspaper puffs, or upon the result obtained in a few selected favorable cases, but has been tested in an extensive practice of over thirty years, both in Europe and this country, in a large number of cases of every description, with the most gratifying results. Living witnesses of the highest respectability residing here and elsewhere, whose names and residence will be cheerfully furnished at the office, will substantiate beyond all doubt the complete success of my treatment.

In retiring from the extensive general practice in which I have been engaged for upward of thirty years, and in concentreting my efforts exclusively upon the treatment of the respiratory organs—a class of diseases so prevalent in this country, and so inimical to life, I yield only to the constantly increasing demand made upon my time by office practice, and in departing from the strict rules of medical ethics, so far as to avail myself of the press as a medium for the introduction of my system to the public at large, I discharge a duty which I owe to those to whom my varied and extensive experience and acknowledged skill might be of vital importance, and who could not be reached through any other channel.

Well knowing the prejudice existing by a portion of the community against specialists, particularly (and frequently justly so) against advertising ones, I think it due to myself to state that I am a regularly educated physician, and have been engaged in the general practice of medicine for upward of thirty years, the last half of which has been spent in this city. I am not only a member of various medical societies, but have the honor to be the founder of several of them, and have, since the commencement of my professional career, constantly contributed the result of my observations to some of the best medical journals of the day.

The proofs of each and every statement here put forth can be readily substantiated, and will cheerfully be exhibited to those interested. This course is rendered necessary by the fact that public confidence has been sadly undermined by some of the medical mountebanks who infest our city, who have *advertised* in various papers throughout the country, fictitious biographies of themselves, the statements of which differ as widely from their known antecedents as truth differs from falsehood. In order to find new dupes these gentry have to resort to new dodges, and the eye of the public is consequently often greeted with the startling announcement of some new mechanical and pretended scientific contrivance, which, for a more complete mystification, is endowed with some strange-sounding Greek name, as unintelligible to the inventor as it is to the general reader.

The mischief done by these empirics, who usually lack the very first rudiments of a medical education, is truly deploring. They not only frequently injure their victims by improper treatment, but also discourage them by their blatant failures to perform what they promised from making more judicious efforts for their recovery.

In respectfully inviting the critical scrutiny of a discriminating public into my past record, I feel confident it will fully sustain all I have deemed it necessary to state, to avoid being confounded with that class of impostors to whom I have above referred. Hoping sincerely that your readers will not regard me as egotistical, even though I have spoken in a strain seemingly so, I remain

Yours, respectfully,

B. SEGNITZ, M. D.,

NO. 123 NINTH-STREET,

Eighth Door West of Broadway.

☞ Office hours from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000.
DIVIDED INTO 200,000 SHARES.
AT..... ....$5 PER SHARE.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE,
TO A LIMITED NUMBER OF SHARES.
$2 50 PER SHARE.
STOCK ISSUED FULL PAID.
$50,000 CASH APPROPRIATED AS A WORKING CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT. ISAIAH LUKENS.
VIC

FINANCIAL.

GOODYEAR BROTHERS & DURAND

OFFER FOR SALE

$200,000

OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE COUPON BONDS OF THE BROADWAY AND SEVENTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, DATED JUNE 1, 1864; DUE 1884, BEARING INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SEVEN PER CENT., PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY AT THE BROADWAY BANK.

These Bonds are part of an issue of the First Mortgage Bonds on the franchise of the road, its track, cars, horses, real estate and other corporate property.

This company owns the most valuable franchise in the City of New-York, having two branches, both commencing at Seventh-avenue—one runs down Seventh-avenue to and through Greenwich-avenue and Thompson-street, to Canal—the other runs down Broadway to Fourteenth-street, thence through University-place, &c., to Barclay-street, tapping Broadway at present at Broome and Barclay streets, with the privilege of tapping at Park-place and Duane-street.

Parties desiring a first-class security on one of the best city roads, are requested to call at our banking-house.

GOODYEAR BROTHERS & DURAND,
No. 18 Broad-st.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS OF 1881.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 10-40 BONDS.
ONE YEAR CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS.

NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN USUAL COMMISSION ALLOWED.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS COLLECTED OR PURCHASED.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.

Agreeably to the provisions of the trust mortgage, securing said bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned, at Boston, until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 6th day of February, prox., for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of ninety-seven ($7) of the one thousand dollar bonds of said company, or any portion thereof, payable July 1, 1883; also, for any other bonds of said company, or of the Chicago and Aurora, or the Central Military Tract Railroad Company, for the sinking fund.

JOHN N. DENISON,
Boston, Jan. 5, 1865. Chairman.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."
All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased, and on hand, for sale.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the drawing this day made of twenty-five of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company for redemption, the following Bonds numbered 80, 116, 141, 242, 293, 319, 400, 521, 564, 552, 606, 612, 748, 787, 765, 842, 857, 945, 960, 1187, 1198, 1217, 1314, 1372, 1353, were drawn by lot, and that the same will be paid, in Gold, on presentation at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of January next, the first day of the month being Sunday. The Bonds so drawn must be presented for payment within ten days of the first day of January next, under penalty of the forfeiture of the right of redemption under this drawing. By order of the Board.

DATED 5th Dec., 1864. W. TITUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

Notice is hereby given, that the Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company, falling due on the 1st day of January next, will be paid in Gold, on presentation at the office of the Company, on and after MONDAY, the 2d day of January next.

DATED 5th Dec., 1864. W. TITUS, Secretary.

GOODYEAR BROTHERS & DURAND,
BANKERS,
NO. 18 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.
Interest allowed on accounts subject to check at sight, as with banks. Collections on all accessible points at the lowest rates.
ALL KINDS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, R. R. STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, &c., bought and sold on commission. Orders in Philadelphia and Boston executed without extra charge. Coupons and Interest on United States registered bonds collected.
CHAS. GOODYEAR, Banker, Schoharie Co. Bank.
GEO. GOODYEAR, New-Haven, Conn.
GEO. G. GOODYEAR. HARVEY DURAND.

AT A MEETING OF THE EXCELSIOR PETROLEUM COMPANY, held at their office, No. 6 Broadway, the following Officers and Trustees were elected for the ensuing year:
AUGUSTUS EMBURY, President.
ARTHUR T. HURD, Secretary and Treasurer.
TRUSTEES.

J. C. Dayton,	Wm. A. Fowler,
Augustus Embury,	Jno. D. Wing,
Smith Fengher,	A. W. Baker,
Frederick Lacey,	E. F. Patchen,
	Arthur T. Hurd.

The office of the Company will be at No. 74 Broadway, on and after 18th inst January.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND,
OFFICE No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Dec. 20, 1864.

IN CONFORMITY TO THE CHARTER, the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the election of President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at noon, on the THIRD WEDNESDAY (18th) of January next, at this office. Polls will be closed at 2 o'clock.
The transfer books will be closed on Jan. 8.
JAMES S. MACKIE, Secretary.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, New-York, Dec. 8, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the choice of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come legally before them, will be held at the Banking Rooms, No. 318 Broadway, on the 10th day of January next (being the second Tuesday of the month), commencing at 10 A. M. and closing at 4 P. M.
W. H. FOSTER, Cashier.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of first mortgage bonds, series A, of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of the company, No. 12 Wall-st., on and after the third day of January, 1865.
Envelopes properly prepared to guard against errors, will be furnished on application.
C. BUTLER, President.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 10th January next. Polls open at 12 o'clock M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, and for Inspectors, will be held at the company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th of January, 1865, commencing at 12 o'clock M., and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.
A. J. OLINTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DAY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 282 11th-st., between Avenues C and D,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this company and three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at this office, No. 282 11th-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
A. B. HODGES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SUSQ. AND WYOMING VALLEY RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY, TRIBUNE BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1864.

THE STATED ANNUAL MEETING OF Stockholders and election for Directors, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, January 24, at 2 P. M.
ELLIS POTTER, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Langdon Rolling Mill Company will be held at the office of the Company at Room No. 63 Trinity Buildings, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing Trustees to serve for the ensuing year.
J. R. LAWRENCE, Treasurer and Sec'y.
New-York, Dec. 30, 1864.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF ELEVEN Directors, and for Inspectors of Election of this association, will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election will be held on TUESDAY, the 10th of January next, from 12 M. to 3 P. M.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

THE PHILLIPS PETROLEUM COMPANY
SHARES 250,000—PAR VALUE, $10.

The property of this Company will comprise a large interest in the celebrated COQUETTE and JERSEY Wells, and in fee, a large undeveloped oil property on Oil Creek and Pit Hole Creek. These properties were selected by the Phillips Brothers, the originators of the great Maple Shade Company, now paying from 14 to 16 per cent. per month.

The present net income from the above two running wells alone is from $30,000 to $35,000 per month. New wells are proposed to be immediately sunk on the undeveloped lands.

A limited number of shares, issued to the proprietors in payment for the above property may be obtained at the office of JEROME RIGGS & CO., No. 46 Exchange-place, New-York, at FOUR DOLLARS a share.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.
☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

BOOKS CLOSING!

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA PETROLEUM COMPANY.
PROPERTY IN THE VERY HEART OF THE OIL REGIONS OF VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.
OFFICERS:
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, President.
ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Vice-President.
ANDREW V. STOUT, Treasurer.
EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary.
SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, Bankers.
WILLIAM H. ANTHON, } Counsel.
ADAM O. ELLIS, }
TRUSTEES.
FRANCIS A. PALMER, President Broadway Bank, New-York; NATHAN RANDALL, Ex-President United States Telegraph Company, New-York; ALBERT H. NICOLAY, of Albert H. Nicolay & Co., Stock Auctioneers and Brokers, No. 52 William-st., New-York; EUGENE J. JACKSON, of Polhamius & Jackson, Bankers and Brokers, No. 43 Exchange-place, New-York; EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary New-York Petroleum Stock Board and Broker, No. 30 Broad-st., New-York; ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia; FRANCIS GODWIN, Philadelphia; ROBERT CLARKSON, of Clarkson & Co., Bankers, No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; JAMES M. CLARK, Oil City Pennsylvania.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY.
No. 52 William-st., New-York.
No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

CAPITAL STOCK.....300,000 SHARES.
NATIONAL PAR VALUE.....$5 EACH.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE only.....$2 PER SHARE.

Stock not subject to any further assessment. Fifty thousand shares or $100,000 reserved for working capital to develop this splendid oil property.

The great advantages that this company possesses over many is, that all its magnificent oil territory has a water front, being situated on the famous Oil Creek and the Alleghany River. The coal lands of the company are also of the greatest importance, as many works are now idle for want of fuel. The company is now vigorously prosecuting its work, and the very extensive working capital of $100,000 is alone a sufficient guarantee that large and regular monthly dividends may be expected at an early day, which will cause the stock to rapidly rise in value.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The greater part of the Stock of this Company having been already taken in New-York, Philadelphia and other places, the Trustees give notice that the subscription books will positively close on
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18, 1865,
after which time no stock can be obtained at the subscription price.

SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS:
F. A. PALMER, at Broadway Bank, No. 237 Broadway, New-York.
POLHAMIUS & JACKSON, No. 43 Exchange-place, New-York.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 52 William-st., New-York.
CLARKSON & CO., No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.
WELLMAN, WARD & MOWER, Bankers, No. 20 Congress-st., Boston.
STUCART & CO., Bankers, Washington, D. C.

HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
NO. 44 PINE ST.
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES!
BUY AND SELL
QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND VOUCHERS,
5-20 BONDS,
1-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
7-30 LOAN, AND EVERY FORM OF U. S. SECURITIES.

We invite the attention of Banks and parties desiring short investments to our assortment of United States 6½ per Cent. Debt Certificates. We have them on hand due in every month of the year, at rates that pay better in interest than any security in the market.

PETROLEUM.
SHREVE FARM OIL COMPANY.
CAPITAL.....$500,000
100,000 shares at $5 each.
10,000 shares only for sale at $2 each.

For the further development of this property, at the office, No. 20 Pine-st., room No. 5.

The property of this Company consists of eighty acres of land in fee simple, situated in Venango County, on the Allegheny River and Tionesta Creek, having a frontage of 93 rods on the river and 60 on the creek, and is located in what is now considered the most promising oil territory in Pennsylvania. A large flowing well has just been developed a few miles above this property on the creek. Machinery has been forwarded, and it is expected that at least two wells will be completed by Spring.

TRUSTEES:

ELY HOPPOCK,	C. V. B. OSTRANDER,
AMOS F. HATFIELD,	LEVI APGAR,
EBEN'R BEADLESTON,	ELISHA BROOKS,
HENRY BRUNER,	JOHN C. TUCKER,
ERASTUS S. BROWN,	EDGAR P. STARR,
LORING L. LOMBARD.	

ELY HOPPOCK, President.
T. F. JARRIMAN, Secretary and Treasurer.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS.
Western Union Telegraph,
Western Union Extension Telegraph,
American Telegraph,
United States Telegraph,
Adams' Express Company,
} WANTED
BY
GEO. C. DUNBAR,
Dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks,
No. 44 PINE-ST.

OFFICE OF THE
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA
PETROLEUM COMPANY,
NO. 52 WILLIAM-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1865.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

As the greater part of the stock of the New-York and Philadelphia Petroleum Company has already been taken by the first citizens of New-York, Philadelphia and elsewhere, and owing to its great demand as a permanent investment, the Trustees desire to give notice that only a limited number of shares can now be obtained at $2 each, and that the subscription books will positively close on
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18, 1865,
after which time no stock will be sold at the subscription price.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, President.
A. V. STOUT, Treasurer.
E. C. STEDMAN, Secretary.

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Office No. 67 Wall-st.
250,000 Shares. Par Value $3. $300,000.
Stock full paid, no future assessments.
This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.
OFFICERS:
John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenboss, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bemhelmer, Tres. J. H. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Morrison, Counsel.
TRUSTEES.
John J. Morris, Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenboss, Henry Cohn,
Isaac Bemhelmer, Smith Barker, Jr.
John H. Rhodes.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the regular annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, for the election of nine Directors and of three Inspectors of Election, to serve for one year, will be held at the Banking-house of this Bank, at Nos 27 and 29 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 2d TUESDAY of January next, commencing at 12 o'clock at noon, and closing at 3 o'clock P. M. of that day.
The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 31 till after the said election.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders and Trustees of the WESTMORELAND PETROLEUM COMPANY of New-Brunswick, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 11th of January, 1865, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Clark & Sumner, No. 10 Pine-st. Punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be transacted.
R. W. C. TWEDDLE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the FIBRE DISINTEGRATING COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 29 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18, 1865, at 12 o'clock M.
W. P. ARNOLD, Secretary.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK, New-York, Dec. 10, 1864.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING for election of directors will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1865, from 10 to 11 A. M.
C. DARLING, President.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

THE
RUSSELL FILE
COMPANY.

Capital $500,000; divided into 25,000 shares, of $20 each.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $10 PER SHARE.

President,
GEORGE A. OSGOOD, Esq.
Vice-President,
I. B. WELLINGTON, Esq.
Trustees,
Hon. SIDNEY P. INGRAHAM, Jr.,
HENRY R. MORGAN, Esq.,
P. B. HASTINGS, Esq.,
WILLIAM OOX, Esq.,
CHARLES LEDIARD, Esq.
Bankers and Subscription Agents,
Messrs. POLHAMIUS & JACKSON,
No. 43 Exchange-place,
and
Messrs. MILLS, KNICKERBACKER & CO.,
No. 26 Broad-st.
Treasurer.
WM. H. OSGOOD, Esq.

This company, having purchased the exclusive right of the recent invention for restoring worn out files, intend erecting a suitable factory, and for that purpose offer for sale, at their bankers, 5,000 shares of their capital stock, at $10 per share, par value being $20 per share. The company beg to inform the public that by this invention they will be able to restore and make, in every respect, equal to new, 300 dozen worn-out 12-inch files per day, at the trifling expense of 65 cents per dozen, and other sizes in proportion.

Everyone in any way connected or acquainted with any branch of mechanical industry, will at once appreciate the great value of such an invention, and the large field it offers for safe and profitable investment. The company beg to refer for further particulars, to their prospectus, which can be obtained at their bankers, Messrs. MILLS, KNICKERBACKER & CO., No. 26 Broad-st., and
Messrs. POLHAMIUS & JACKSON, No. 43 Exchange-place.

REMOVAL.

THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

have removed to No. 156 Broadway, between Liberty-st. and Maiden-lane.

PETROLEUM

THE DUTCHMAN RUN OIL COMPANY
HAVE PURCHASED
2,000 ACRES OF OIL LANDS in Western Virginia for $100,000. $10,000 of this sum only remains to be taken, and can be subscribed for at our office.
IN SUMS OF NOT LESS THAN $1,000.

The lands are situated on Hughes River and Dutchman Run, in the best oil region of Western Virginia.

THE DUTCHMAN RUN OIL COMPANY will be formed under the laws of the State of New-York, and purchasers of the land will receive $8,000 IN STOCK FOR EVERY $1,000 SUBSCRIBED.

Those who have signified their intention to subscribe must do so by signing the subscription list at our office at once, as the books will be closed on or before the 16th of January, 1865.

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON OIL COMPANY.
President HENRY LAMBERT, Boston
100,000 SHARES, PAR VALUE $5.....$500,000
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $3.

Producing lands on Cherry Run, Oil Creek, and in Western Virginia. TWO PER CENT *per month guaranteed.*

FIRST DIVIDEND, JANUARY 20, 1865.

Subscription books for both Companies now open at our office.

WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS,
No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

BROOKLYN PETROLEUM COMPANY.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
100,000 SHARES AT $5 PER SHARE
OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
NO. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
OFFICERS
ALEXANDER McCUE, Esq., President.
WILLIAM H. WALLACE, Esq., Vice-President.
WILLIAM A. FOWLER, Esq., Treasurer.
CHARLES LOWRY, Esq., Counsellor.
TRUSTEES:
ALEXANDER McCUE, Esq., No. 341 Fulton st., Brooklyn.
WM. H. WALLACE, Esq., No. 121 Washington-st., New-York.
ANDREW CARRIGAN, Esq., President of the Emigrant Savings Bank, Chambers-st., New-York.
WILLIAM A. FOWLER, Esq., No. 74 Broadway, New-York.
EDWARD R. JONES, Esq., corner Broome and Lewis sts., New-York.
EDWARD F. PATCHEN, Esq. (Messrs. T. Ketcham & Co.), No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.
CHARLES LOWRY, Esq., Montagne-st., Brooklyn.
A. C. BURKE, M. D., No. 142 Union-st., Brooklyn.
WILLIAM M. LITTLE, Esq., (of Wyckoff & Little), Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.

The property of this Company consists of 182 acres of good boring territory, in FEE SIMPLE, situate in the heart of the Oil Region, in Venango County, Pennsylvania, together with leases in wells, which are now producing a net product of nearly FORTY BARRELS PER DAY, sufficient to pay at once regular monthly dividends on the capital stock.

It also owns the ENTIRE WORKING INTEREST in two wells which are being bored with every indication of being fine producing wells.

It also owns interest in nine wells, now being sunk, which, when completed, will largely increase its revenue.

The Trustees are determined to make it rank among the best petroleum companies yet formed.

The subscription books, for a limited number of shares, are now open at the offices of Messrs. T. Ketchum & Co., No. 68 Wall-st.; Wm. H. Wallace, Esq., No. 121 Washington-st.; Wm. A. Fowler, Esq., No. 74 Broadway; E. R. Jones, Esq., City Mills, corner Broome and Lewis-sts., in the city of New-York; and Messrs. Wyckoff & Little, Montague-st., near Court; D. K. Ducker, Esq., No. 33 Fulton-st.; D. B. Powell, No. 77 Myrtle-av., in the City of Brooklyn; or of either of the Trustees.

A. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
NO. 17.
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s, OF 1881.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at low rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BUTCHER'S AND DROVER'S BANK, on SATURDAY, 31st day of December, 1864.
RESOURCES.

1. Loans on Discounts		$1,298,196 21
2. Overdrafts		530 91
3. Due from Banks		86,563 00
4. Due from the Directors of the Bank	$89,412 89	
5. Due from Brokers		
6. Real Estate		50,000 00
7. Specie		103,674 68
8. Cash Items, viz., Checks on other Banks.		196,640 96
9. Stocks and Indebtedness Certificates		1,072,246 50
10. Bonds and Mortgages		1,500 00
11. Bills of Solvent Banks and Legal-tender Notes		186,266 00
12. Bills of Suspended Banks		
13. Loss and Expense Account		38,803 56
Total		$2,985,414 02

LIABILITIES.

1. Capital		$800,000 00
2. Circulation Registered	$231,000	
Circulation not Registered		
Total	231,000	
Less Notes on hand	124,154	106,846 00
3. Profits		217,000 09
4. Due to Banks		297,968 31
5. Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Depositors for Dividends		2,102 50
6. Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		
7. Due Depositors, on demand		1,561,497 12
8. Amount Due, not included under either of the above heads, Dividends unpaid		
Total		$2,985,414 02

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—B. Lewis, Jr., President and ROBERT F. PARRIS, Cashier of the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, a Banking Association located and doing business at New-York in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 31st day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.
B. LEWIS, Jr., President.
R. F. PERRIN, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 9th day of January, 1865.
G. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THERE will be a meeting of the stockholders of this company on the 23d day of January inst., at noon, at the office of the company, to take into consideration the present condition of the company's affairs, and to express their wishes in respect to its future management.
Transfer Books will be closed from the evening of the 17th to the morning of the 24th inst.
DATED Jan. 9, 1865. W. TITUS, Secretary.

COAL AND OIL LANDS.—WE HAVE LEFT with us, for sale, sixteen thousand acres of coal lands in Elk County, Pennsylvania, lying near the Clarion River, supposed to be good oil lands. Also, about sixty-five acres of excellent oil territory on the Alleghany River, below Franklin. MEYLERS & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.

PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE,
No. 71 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST.

NOTICE.—THE SECRETARY OF THE PUBLIC Board, for the sale of Petroleum Stocks, will attend daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., at the Rooms of the board, No. 71 Broadway, corner of Rector-st., for the purpose of receiving subscriptions thereto.

FINANCIAL.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
EMPIRE CITY PETROLEUM COMPANY,
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The Empire City Petroleum Company is a corporation, organized under the laws of the State of New-York, with a capital of $1,000,000, divided into 200,000 shares, of the par value of $5 each, the shareholders of which are exempt from all personal liability. One hundred thousand dollars working capital.

The books are now opened for a limited number of subscriptions, at the following offices:

"*In New-York City,*" Messrs. J. C. DAYTON & CO., No. 107 Front-st.; WM. M. PARKS, Esq., No. 19 Broad-st.; WM. A. FOWLER, Esq., No. 74 Broadway, and at the office of the Company, No. 74 Broadway.

"*In Boston,*" JACOB STANWOOD, Esq., No. 9 North Market-st., and JOHN S. JOY, Esq., No. 120 Hanover st.

"*In Albany,*" R. S. & P. CUSHMAN, Broadway, and EDSON & CO., Hudson-st.

TRUSTEES.

J. C. DAYTON, Esq., firm J. C. Dayton & Co., No. 107 Front-st., New-York.
HENRY K. SHELDON, Esq., firm Sholden, Hoyt & Co., No. 43 Chambers-st., New-York.
EBEN BARTON, firm Wm. Edgar Bird & Co., New-York.
WM. M. PARKS, Esq., No. 19 Broad-st. New-York.
WM. A. FOWLER, No. 74 Broadway, New-York.
JACOB STANWOOD, Boston.
R. S. CUSHMAN, Albany.
AUGUSTUS EMBURY, New-York.
FRANKLIN EDSON, Albany.
President—J. C. DAYTON.
Secretary and Treasurer—JAMES M. WESTERVELT.

The property of this company has been selected, with care, by merchants of this city, aided by practical judges of oil property. The interests which are now actually developed are producing $744 per day, or over 2 per cent. per month on the capital; and this, it is to be remembered, is the present income from the wells of the company; and it is confidently expected that the yield will be quadrupled, as soon as the wells now going down are completed. This company consider of vital importance the good management of its affairs at the wells, and its business at that point shall be administered with faithfulness and energy.

THE SIMPLE INTERESTS.
NO. 1.

112 acres on Cherry Run, about 6 miles from Oil City, running straight from the Reed Well to Walnut Bend, 160 rods in the Run. Competent judges assert this to be the best of all the Oil regions, lying directly between the great oil basins of Cherry Run and Walnut Bend. Should one well prove good, of which there is scarcely a doubt, this property will prove of great value. Good bonuses are being offered by oil men for leases on this property.

NO. 2.

One hundred and sixty acres on Big Hickory Creek, Alleghany River, within 160 rods of the river, has several small streams of water running through it, and a large portion of it is excellent boring land. A number of wells are now going down in the neighborhood of this property, and with good promise of oil.

NO. 3.

¼ undivided interest of 119 acres, on Sugar Creek, two miles below Cooperstown. Oil worth $22 per bbl., is found here. One well down now, about being tested, and two more wells going down at once.

LEASED INTERESTS.
NO. 4.

¼ of the working interest in Lot No. 10, Lamb Farm, Cherry Run. This is a fine site, right on the Creek, and only half a mile above the celebrated Reed Well, now flowing 300 bbls. per day. There is a well now going down on this property.

NO. 5.

¼ working interest in one acre, Lot No. 1, Lamb Farm, Cherry Run, well now going down, night and day; has fine 16 horse-power engine, entirely new, and all appurtenances. Creek runs directly through it.

NO. 6.

½ working interest in Faunce Well, lease No. 19 Smith Farm, Cherry Run, next lease to the Anborn Well, with entire engine and all appurtenances. Well pumping 40 bbls. per day, and another well going down in which we have the whole working interest, as well as the entire interest in the balance of the lease.

NO. 7.

Whole working interest in Lease No 7, on Schafer Farm, Allegheny River, at mouth of Pithole Creek, for ⅔ of all the oil. Lease of 49 years, and 1½ acres of land.

NO. 8

Whole working interest in Lease No. 23, Keister Farm; half an acre Cherry Run, lying on the bank of the creek, only a short distance from large wells. Lease for twenty years. One well now being put down.

NO. 9.

15-16 working interest, which is half of all the oil, for 99 years, on Lease No 16, McFate Farm, Cherry Run. Same interest in new ten-horse power engine, tools, &c. Well now being put down with all possible dispatch.

NO. 10.

1-18 working interest in Fee Well No. 2, Lease No. 9, Smith Farm, Cherry Run; lease for 20 years. Well is just being tested; pumping about 30 bbls. per day, and is expected to become a flowing well, most of the wells around it having done so. Room for two more wells. Same interest in engine and all appurtenances. Another well going down, in which this company has a free interest of 1-18th.

NO. 11.

½ working interest (½ of the oil) in Rural Well No. 2 and lease, two rods on Cornplanter Island, Oil Creek; well just being tested, 611 feet deep, and second lease from 200 bbl. well just struck.

NO. 12.

½ Fee interest in Lease No. 21, Smith Farm, Cherry Run; well just struck, and pumping 50 bbls. per day. This promises to be a well of very large yield, inasmuch as all the wells in this neighborhood have largely increased in production; and the advantage of this lease is that the yield is entirely *free* from all expense of working, which is paid by the working interest. Another well to be started in a month, in which we have the same *free* interest.

NO. 13.

1-16 working interest in Lease No. 6, Smith Farm, Cherry Run; well down 540 feet, and with good show of large yield, adjoining the Yankee Well Lease, which well flows 100 bbls. per day.

NO. 14.

5-32 working interest in Lease No. 7, Smith Farm, Cherry Run; one well down and now pumping 40 bbls. per day. This is a new well, and not yet fully tested. Same interest in all appurtenances.

NO. 15.

Whole working interest in Lot No. 22, Keister Farm, Cherry Run, about half an acre and one-half of all the oil. One well now going down, and a valuable site. Near large wells. Lease for 20 years.

NO. 16.

1-16 working interest in Lease No. 26, Smith Farm, Cherry Run; one well now down, and pumping 35 barrels per day. This is expected to become a flowing well. Near the Reed and Anborn wells.

NO. 17.

¼ the working interest in Lease No. 16, Smith Farm, Cherry Run; well just tubed, and is now pumping 60 bbls. per day. Good judges expect this to be as good as the Baker Well, flowing 150 bbls. Same interest in all the appurtenances.

NO. 18.

4-32 working interest in Lease No. 12, Smith Farm, Cherry Run; one well down, now pumping 30 barrels per day.

NO. 19.

7-32 working interest in the Anborn Well, Cherry Run. This is a "flowing well," now producing 16 barrels per day to this interest, and is one of the best wells on Cherry Run.

NO. 20.

1-16 working interest in Lease No. 31, Smith Farm, Cherry Run. There is on this lease a new well just finished, and now being tested, pumping 35 to 40 barrels daily, and increasing.

NO. 21.

1-8 working interest in the Great Baker Well, Cherry Run. This well is now flowing 150 barrels, is a new well, and constantly increasing in yield. It promises to be one of the largest wells in that section. This adjoins the lease of the Great Reed Well.

RECAPITULATION OF THE PRESENT PRODUCT OF THE COMPANY.

From "Faunce Well"	13 bbls. per day.
From "Anborn Well"	10 bbls. per day.
From "Baker Well"	10 bbls. per day.
From wells on Smith Farm leases	29 bbls. per day.
Total present product per day	62 bbls.,

which, at $12 per bbl., is $744 per day, or $22,320 per month, which is over 3 per cent. per month on the capital.

EMPIRE CITY PETROLEUM CO.,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 74 BROADWAY.
TRUSTEES:
J. C. DAYTON, of J. C. Dayton & Co., No. 107 Front-st.
HENRY K. SHELDON, of Sheldon, Hoyt & Co., No. 43 Chambers-st.
EBEN BARTON, of Wm. E. Bird & Co., No. 51 Front-st.
WM. M. PARKS, No. 19 Broad-st.
WM. A. FOWLER, No. 74 Broadway.
AUGUSTUS EMBURY, No. 107 Front-st.
JACOB STANWOOD, Boston.
R. S. CUSHMAN, of R. S. & P. Cushmen, Albany.
FRANKLIN EDSON, of Edson & Co., Albany.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER: JAMES M. WESTERVELT.
PRESIDENT: J. C. DAYTON.

The property of the Company consists of about 300 acres of the best oil territory, (in fee simple,) on CHERRY RUN and ALLEGHANY RIVER, with eighteen interests in leases, principally on Cherry Run, Venango County, Pennsylvania, which has been selected by competent judges of oil property. The producing interests are now yielding TWO PER CENT. PER MONTH on the capital stock; and when wells which are rapidly being put down are completed, large increase of yields are expected.

The CAPITAL of the Company is ONE MILLION DOLLARS, divided in 200,000 SHARES, PAR VALUE, $5 each.

$100,000 WORKING CAPITAL.

The books are now opened for a limited number of subscriptions at the following offices:
In New-York City—Messrs. J. C. DAYTON & CO., No. 107 Front-st., WM. M. PARKS, Esq., No. 19 Broad-st., WM. A. FOWLER, Esq., No. 74 Broadway, and at the office of the Company, No. 74 Broadway.
In Boston—JACOB STANWOOD, Esq., No. 9 North Market-st., and JOHN S. JOY, Esq., No. 120 Hanover-street.
In Albany—R. S. & P. CUSHMAN, Broadway, and EDSON & CO., Hudson-st.

FINANCIAL.

SPECIAL PETROLEUM NOTICE.

"LITTLE KANAWHA
AND
ELK RIVER
PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY,"
OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Geologists and practical men unite in their belief, and so report, "that the property of this company—62,860 acres of land, in fee—is in the very centre of the West Virginia Oil

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE FOUNTAIN OIL COMPANY, No. 74 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1865.

DIVIDEND NO. 1.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of One Per Cent. on the capital stock, payable at the office of the company on the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed on the 10th inst opened on the 17th.
BENJAMIN NATHAN, Treasurer.

CENTRAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING CO., Room No. 61 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent., payable at the office of the Company, on and after the 15th day of January, 1865. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 5 to 15, inclusive.
F. P. WHITE, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 17 THIRD-AVENUE.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The Semi-annual Dividend, free from Government tax, at the rate of Six Per Cent. Per Annum on all sums from $5 to $500, and Five Per Cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 21st of January, 1865. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The usual semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $500, and five per cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 16th day of January, 1865.

Bank open DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on THURSDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 o'clock.
WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.,
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX,
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st,
CHARTERED 1854.

BANK OPEN DAILY, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 P. M.

SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000, free from Government tax.

All moneys deposited on or before Jan. 11 will draw interest from the 1st.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York,
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST ALLOWED.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW will draw interest from JANUARY 1.
LUTHER C. CARTER, President.
HARRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, have ordered that interest (free of Government tax) be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, as follows: On sums of $500 and under, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding $500, at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday the 16th inst. The interest will be placed to the credit of the depositors as principal.
WM. H. MACY, President.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1865.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK,
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made now, or on or before January 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer,
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 293 BOWERY.—Six Per Cent. interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; Five Per Cent. on larger sums. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, No. 73 (Third) Av., NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.

JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1865.—THE Board of Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of Five per cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, and of Four per cent. per annum on deposits over five hundred dollars, free from Government tax, be allowed to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 16, 1865.

All interest not drawn will draw interest from Jan. 1, as principal.
E. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, } Secretaries.
JAMES BETTS, }

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 427 and 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick.
Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY evenings, from 5 to 7. SIX PER CENT interest free from Government tax, allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE per cent. on larger sums. Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1.
EBER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—
No. 11 THIRD-AV.

Deposits will draw interest from the 1st January.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 16. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 18 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1865.

I will purchase in open market all horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables on 35th-st., near 10th-av., until further notice, as follows:
Cavalry horses, 5 to 10 years old, 15 to 16 hands high.
Artillery horses, 6 to 10 years old, 15½ hands high, and over 1,100 pounds, and dark color.
Price for cavalry horses, $165. Price for artillery horses, $180. Payable in such funds as may be furnished by the Government.
GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and A. Q. M.

TOWN QUOTAS FILLED.
Having furnished nearly 14) four thousand men for the army and navy, without a single complaint, we tender our services with confidence for the filling of town quotas and procuring substitutes.
BISHOP, WILSON & BALDWIN.
No. 195 Broadway, Room No. 16.

SHELDON & LEFFERTS,
NO. 40 PARK-ROW, (TIMES BUILDING) NEW-YORK
MILITARY AND NAVAL BANKERS
and Collectors; Bureau of Army and Navy Information. Officers' pay rolls, soldiers' pay, pensioners' pay, State and United States bounties collected. Clearances for officers obtained, &c.

PRISONERS OF WAR
Wife and widowed mother of all prisoners of war can be paid by application to our office. Also pensions, bounties, pay and prize money collected.
L. BROWN & CO.,
Military and Naval Collecting Office,
No. 2 Park-place, under Broadway Bank.

SUPERVISORS AND TOWN COMMITTEES
can have their quotas filled in a few days, at the lowest rates, by the Union Representative Association, No. 25 Chambers-st. References from bankers and merchants of highest standing given.

ARMY OFFICERS, MUSTERED OUT OR
resigned can obtain through us speedy settlement of their ordance and quartermaster account.
L. BROWN & CO., No. 2 Park-place.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$2,500 TO $3,000 A YEAR.—A GOOD chance to make money.—An agent is wanted in every town in the Union to manufacture and sell an article of daily consumption in every family; can be manufactured in the agent's dwelling; it is entirely new, secured by copyright; sale as permanent as flour; no fitting up to be done; any person wishing a paying business will do well to improve this chance. For full particulars address, with stamp inclosed for return,
LOUIS COBLENTZ, Middletown, Md.

TO BREWERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE, the fixtures of brewery now occupied by HOWARD & FULLER, corner Plymouth and Jay sts., Brooklyn, in whole or part, consisting of boiler, engine, pumps, vats, Baudslot cooler, troughs, puncheons, &c. The premises will also be to let. Suitable for manufacturing purposes. Possession immediately.

A HIGHLY PROFITABLE OFFICE BUSIness is this day offered at a great bargain to any one having a moderate capital. Call early at Room No. 10 No. 119 Nassau-st.

$20,000—TO $30,000, USE OF, WANTED—By special or general partnership, in a produce, jobbing and commission house, with established connections. Address B. L. H., Box No. 160 Times Office

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION—Where the Nitrous Oxide originated, and no charge is made for extracting when pain is caused. The best teeth inserted; no "cheap work." Office, 19 Cooper Ins.

DR. WAIT, SR., NO. 263 4TH-AV., CORner 21st-st., guarantees to extract teeth without pain or danger. Teeth plugged and inserted in the most tasteful and substantial manner, on moderate terms.

DR. VAN VLECK, NO. 47 BOND-ST.—THE cheapest Dentist in New-York. Superior work or better material is not known. Call and be convinced.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.
Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of SCHIEFFELIN BROTHERS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent; all outstanding accounts will be settled by Samuel B. Schieffelin, James L. Schieffelin, Joseph H. Westerfield or William A. Gellatly, either of whom are duly authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan 4, 1865.
(Signed.) SAMUEL B. SCHIEFFELIN.
JAMES L. SCHIEFFELIN.
SIDNEY A. SCHIEFFELIN.
BRADHURST SCHIEFFELIN.
JOSEPH H. WESTERFIELD.
WILLIAM A. GELLATLY.
WILLIAM HENRY SCHIEFFELIN.

The business of the late firm of SCHIEFFELIN BROTHERS & CO., has been transferred to, and will be continued by W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.
This is to certify that we, the undersigned, JOSEPH H. WESTERFIELD, WILLIAM A. GELLATLY, WILLIAM HENRY SCHIEFFELIN, WILLIAM N. CLARK, Junior, JAMES L. SCHIEFFELIN, SIDNEY A. SCHIEFFELIN and BRADHURST SCHIEFFELIN, have, pursuant with Statute of the State of New-York, in such cases made and provided, formed a limited partnership: that the name of firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., and that their principal place of business is in the City of New-York.

That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership is importing and buying and selling drugs, medicines, fancy goods, perfumery, and other merchandise on their own account and on commission.

That the names of the general partners are Joseph H. Westerfield, who resides in the City, County and State of New-York; William A. Gellatly, who resides at Orange, Essex County, New-Jersey; William Henry Schieffelin, who resides at the City of New-York aforesaid, and William N. Clark, Jr., who resides at Morrisania, Westchester County, and State of New-York.

That the names of the special partners are James L. Schieffelin, who resides at the City of New-York aforesaid; Sidney A. Schieffelin, who resides at Harrison, Hudson County, New-Jersey, and Bradhurst Schieffelin, who resides at the City of New-York aforesaid.

That the amount of capital contributed to the common stock of said partnership by the special partner, James L. Schieffelin, is forty thousand dollars

That the amount of capital contributed to the common stock of said partnership by the special partner, Sidney A. Schieffelin is forty thousand dollars.

That the amount of capital contributed to the common stock of said partnership by the special partner, Bradhurst Schieffelin, is twenty thousand dollars.

That said partnership is to commence on the fourth day of January, in the year 1865, and is to terminate on the thirty-first day of December, in the year 1869.

In witness whereof we have set our hands to this certificate this fourth day of January, in the year 1865.

JOSEPH H. WESTERFIELD, } General
WILLIAM A. GELLATLY, } Partners.
WILLIAM H. SCHIEFFELIN. }
WILLIAM N. CLARK, Jr. }
JAMES L. SCHIEFFELIN. } Special
SIDNEY A. SCHIEFFELIN. } Partners.
BRADHURST SCHIEFFELIN. }

NOTICE—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing, under the name and firm of MORGAN, QUACKENBUSH & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation. CHARLES E. QUACKENBUSH is authorized to use the name of the late firm in liquidation.
HENRY A. MORGAN,
ABM. QUACKENBUSH, JR.
CHARLES E. QUACKENBUSH.
NEW-YORK, DEC. 31, 1864.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of QUACKENBUSH, TOWNSEND & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm of MORGAN, QUACKENBUSH & CO., at No. 20 Cortlandt-st.
ABM. QUACKENBUSH, JR.
W. H. TOWNSEND.
CHARLES E. QUACKENBUSH.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1865.

THE FIRM OF BOOTH, TUTTLE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by CHARLES H. BOOTH, JOHN T. PULTZ, and GEORGE T. HALL, under the firm of CHARLES H. BOOTH & CO., who will settle the business of the late firm.
CHARLES H. BOOTH,
CHARLES TUTTLE,
GEORGE T. HALL,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1865. JOHN T. PULTZ.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF TYLER & CO. IS THIS day dissolved by the withdrawal of C. NICHOLS BEACH. The business will be continued by the undersigned, in Philadelphia and New-York, under the same name as heretofore.
GEORGE F. TYLER.
LEWIS BUCKMAN.
WILLIAM Y. AGAND.
WILLIAM M. DAVIDSON.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of McCREDY & ARMOUR, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1864. DENNIS A. McCREDY,
PAUL J. ARMOUR.

THE FIRM OF E. S. JAFFRAY & CO., of No. 350 Broadway, having been dissolved by the death of one of the partners, Mr. Arthur W. Jaffray, the business of said firm will be continued at the same place by the subscribers, surviving partners, under the same firm name.
EDWARD S. JAFFRAY,
J. W. BARROW.
Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1864.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of BOYDEN, DITMARS & CO., is dissolved this day, by mutual consent. CLIFFORD, MILSPAUGH, or JOHN M. ROMME will sign in liquidation. GEORGE A. BOYDEN, OSCAR C. DITMARS, CLIFFORD MILSPAUGH, JOHN M. ROMME. Dec. 31, 1864.

GEORGE A BOYDEN has formed a copartnership under the style of WATROUS, BOYDEN & FAY, No. 375 Broadway.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of E. & W. COCK & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
WILLIAM E. COCK will continue the General Dry Goods business on his own account
Jan. 5, 1865.
EFFINGHAM COCK,
WILLIAM E. COCK,
GEORGE E. COCK.

THE FIRM OF LEE, BLISS & CO. IS this day dissolved by limitation of copartnership. Mr. GORDON McTAGGART retiring. WILLIAM H. LEE and JUSTIN A. BLISS, will sign in liquidation. Mr. JAMES TODD LEE becomes a partner from this date, the business and reading of the firm to continue as heretofore.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general stock, bond and gold brokerage business, strictly on commission, under the name and firm of MUSGRAVE, MORSE & CO., at No. 57 Exchange-place.
THOMAS B. MUSGRAVE,
L. W. MORSE,
STEPHEN B. MUSGRAVE.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1865.

MR. GEORGE E. STONE IS ADMITTED as partner in the house of HENRY A. STONE & SON, from Jan. 1, 1865.
HENRY A. STONE.
WILLIAM S. NICHOLS,
JOS. FOULKE STONE,
GEORGE E. STONE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of NICHOLS & BATCHELLER, is this day dissolved by limitation. C. F. NICHOLS is alone authorized to sign in liquidation, collect all debts, and settle all claims.
C. F. NICHOLS,
G. C. BATCHELLER.
No. 18 CORTLANDT-ST., Jan. 1, 1865.

No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1864.
HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH US MR. CHARLES H. DABNEY, the business of our firm will, from this date, be continued under the name of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.

I HAVE ASSOCIATED WITH ME RICHARD H. COWPERTHWAITE, and will continue business under the name of THOMAS H. MAGHEE & CO.
T. H. MAGHEE.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.

THE BUSINESS HITHERTO CONDUCTED under the name of CHARLES SCRIBNER will from this date be carried on by the undersigned, under the style and firm of CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO.
CHARLES SCRIBNER.
ANDREW O. ARMSTRONG.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1865.

No. 43 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1865.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAS THIS DAY associated with him in business Mr. ANTHONY W. DIMOCK. The name of the firm will be H. G. MARQUAND & DIMOCK.
H. G. MARQUAND.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.

MR. AUGUSTUS JENKINS, WHO HAS hitherto represented us in our business transactions, retires from our firm this day.
G. S. ROBBINS & SON.

E. C. WHEELOCK RETIRES FROM OUR firm, and WILLIAM SPEIDEN is admitted a partner from this date.
SAM. MULLIKEN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1865.

WE HAVE THIS DAY AUTHORIZED Mr. CLARENCE S. BROWN to sign for us, by power of attorney.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., N. Y.
NO. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.

Classes for gentlemen on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, in Brooklyn—on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York, at 8 o'clock.
Call for a circular.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 33 SCHERMERHORN-ST., BROOKLYN.

Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular. Just published, a pamphlet containing a complete description of the fashionable quadrilles and 60 figures of the German cotillion. Remit 25 cents for a copy.

DE GARMO'S DANCING CLASSES AT THE Academy of Physical Culture, No. 59 West 14th-st., on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 4 to 6 o'clock, and from 6 to 10 P. M. New classes are now open; quarter commences at the date of entry.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING Academy, No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st. New classes forming for ladies and masters, at 4 o'clock; for gentlemen at 8 o'clock. Private lessons given every day.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN OF WEALTH AND UNdoubted respectability wishes to marry. Essentials on the lady's part are wealth, amiability and determination to make home happy. Address S. D, D., Station D.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

CABINET PIANOS AT
"SCHARFENBERG & LUIS,
No. 759 BROADWAY.

STEINWAY & SON
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
Is admitted the best Piano-forte made, because the maker, besides being a practical mechanic of long experience, is also a thorough musician, thus combining advantages possessed by no other manufacturer in the United States. Such is the testimony of S. B. Mills, Robert Heller, Geo. F. Bristow, Wm. Mason, C. Jerome Hopkins, Charles Fradel, Max Maretzek, Carl Anschutz, John Zundle, Maorice Strakosch, Giovani Sconcia, and every good musician in the United States. All musical ears at once admit their great superiority. Warerooms No. 156 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG, GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.

These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano.

DECKER BROTHERS,
PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 91 Bleecker-st., (marble building, one block West of Broadway,) invite attention to their new
PATENT PLATE PIANOFORTES,
of which the New-York Tribune, April 23, 1864, said: "One of the simplest and most truly valuable improvements yet made in the pianoforte is that invented and patented by Decker Brothers."
WARRANTED FOR SEVEN YEARS.

MASON & HAMLIN RESPECTFULLY announce that they have now completed the occupation of their greatly enlarged factory, and effected other arrangements for the large increase of their manufacturing facilities. They therefore confidently expect to be able henceforward to supply orders for their CABINET ORGANS promptly, without that inconvenient delay to which purchasers have been subjected, from the fact that for more than a year past they have been continually several hundred instruments behind orders. An assortment of styles from $110 to $600 each may be found at their New-York warerooms, No. 7 Mercer-st.

FORTY PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS at wholesale or retail. New 7-Octave Pianos for $250. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains; prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. 10,000 sheets of Music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos.
HORACE WATERS,
No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

A MAGNIFICENT CARVED SEVEN-OCTAVE rosewood piano-forte for sale, at No. 690 6th-av., (old number 576,) near 39th-st.; full, sweet tone, rich carved legs, overstrung bass, celebrated city makers, fully warranted; is replete with all modern improvements and a parlor gem; cost $550; price, $375; an object made for cash. If applied for immediately. Used four months.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 34 Walker-st., New-York.
Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

COTTAGE SQUARE PIANOS.—A FINE SYassortment of our unrivaled pianos, warranted in all respects, without regard to time, at lower prices than any other first-class house. S. J. CHAMBERS, 739 B'way.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANOFORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS AT greatly reduced prices. A second-hand piano for $150, at No. 726 Broadway.
CUMMINGS & JENNYS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

QUICKSILVER FLASKS WANTED.
THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY
will contract for the manufacture of any number, not exceeding
100,000 WROUGHT-IRON QUICKSILVER FLASKS,
delivery to commence within ninety days, and to continue at not less than 4,000 flasks per month. Payment will be made on delivery in gold coin. For particulars, inquire at the office of the Company,
No. 21 NASSAU-ST., New-York.
J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

STEEL.—AS OUR STOCK OF ENGLISH STEEL must positively be sold before the 1st of May next, WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO MAKE SALES TO CONSUMERS AND OTHERS AT MUCH LESS THAN THE PRESENT COST OF IMPORTATION—which consists of Extra Best Cast Mechinery, Blister Spring, &c.. &c., equal to any make in this market, and WARRANTED.
D. LITTLEJOHN & CO., No. 24 Cliff-st.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED,
Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

WATER-POWERS FOR SALE,
TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.
We have lists of a great number of water-powers of both large and small capacity, some of them near this city. Persons in want of such property will find it to their interest to call.
Engineers assisted in making plans and estimates for building, and machinery will be furnished when required. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway.

TO MANUFACTURERS.
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PEALS OF LAUGHTER AND APPLAUSE.
THE UNEXAMPLED SPLENDOR
of the mise-en-scene, costumes and appointments, and the novelty of the tricks and transformations, which are admitted to
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in the pantomimic world, and are the marvel of
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THE CROWDED AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES
Who have nightly thronged the Olympic for
THE PAST FOUR WEEKS,
It will be repeated
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SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

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At 8 o'clock.
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IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of

THE OPDYKE-WEED LIBEL SUIT.

Supreme Court—Trial Term.
Before Judge Mason.

ARGUMENT OF WM. M. EVARTS FOR DEFENDANT,
(CONCLUDED.)

George Opdyke vs. *Thurlow Weed.*—At the opening of the court, yesterday morning, Mr. Everts, before resuming his consideration of the topics which he was examining at the adjournment on Friday, made some suggestions as to the legal rule governing the claims of parties against the city for property destroyed by rioters. The claim of the owners of the armory, destroyed on 13th July, 1863, against the City of New-York, was based on the statute of 1855; and the measure of such claim is the actual value of the specific property destroyed at the time of its destruction, and in its mere quality as property, without any allowance for use and enjoyment, or for gains expected or accruing. The relation of the county is that of an insurer or indemnitor. (2d Phillips, p. 56, citing Laurentus, Chatham Ins. Co., 1 Hall, 41.) Addressing the jury, Mr. Evarts resumed his consideration of the "Gun Claim" against the city, and passed to the machinery and tools. There were no difficulties in presenting a complete account of the tools and machinery, the material and the articles in an unfinished state; for those elements had to be considered in making up the claim in its present shape. The proper way was to set down the schedule of machinery and tools, and giving its value as it stood at the time of its destruction. Setting down the articles of their value, they would thee come to the portion of the cashines which had a fixed erice, then the labor expended, and thus the claim would have been made distinct and clear, beyond the material and labor, of over $20,000 for contingencies, gun carriages that had never been completed, and also the profits expected on future construction of the guns. But how does the claim for machinery and tools appear to have been made? The principle and result, as exhibited in the schedules, was not to give values, but, dollar for dollar, all that had been expended by the capitalists and speculators on the subjects contained in the schedules. In the statement of the claim before the Board of Supervisors there was no suggestion that the cost of 1,050 guns delivered to the Government was not included. An opportunity of explanation was offered to Mr. Farley and Mr. Opdyke, and they failed to give it. All the expenditures were considered at the cost of making the 6,000 guns, and in that view there was an absolute suppression and exaggeration of the claim by what appeared in the general expenditures and outlay as attributable to the 1,050 carbines being carried to swell the cost of the 6,000. Suppose certain machines had been sold, would it not have been dishonest not to have deducted the product of their secondary sale? The $185,000 should have had a reduction by the $15,000 received from the Government, but which being balanced in the cash-book does not appear as a reduction. Counsel adverted to the attempted impeachment of Mr. Stover. Of course it would not have been attempted had his testimony been unimportant. But the witnesses who were brought to impeach him were not much equalled with him, and the attempted impeachment was a failure. Mr. Globs said that is the claim as presented, to the Board of Supervisors there was a large swindle. Was there not an artifice in the presentation of that claim? It was a deliberate artifice on the confession of the plaintiff, Al. ths sums put in were put in as cost and not profit. There was not a lisp of the money got from the United States Government, nor of the portion that was to go to the patentees, nor of the profit to the owners. And when the claim was paid the patentee was kept out of its portion on the principis of "equity." The testimony before the Board of Supervisors was taken down, read over to the witnesses, and by them signed, and now the plaintiff wanted you to read it all backward with this end that interpolated, Mr. Weed based his allegations upon ths testimony as it was rendered, and for so doing he was held for accountability at this tribunal. The question was, has injustice been done by the defendant to the plaintiff, by the narratives which appeared in the public prints? The evidence showed that Mr. Weed was the assailed party, and that he undertook to unmask his assailants, among whom was the plaintiff. And from the testimony drawn from the friends, employes and dependents of Mr. Opdyke, the facts upon which the charges rested, had been abundantly shown. The plaintiff had overlooked the fact of his public relations. He had put himself on the level of Farley, McNeil and Jones in the gun contract, and treated himself as under no obligation of strict official duty, of honor, of dignity, of public spirit, of public character, toward this community. So, likewise, in regard to the Mariposa matter; Mr. Opdyke had treated himself as a private individual, and not in his assumed position of devotion to the public interests and the public good. So, too, in regard to the Surveyorship; he put himself on the level of the common plotters to secure office by means of money, political management and strategy. His never had been a subject of comment by the defendant, except in the light of his public relations, and of his ostentatious and paraded claim that he had no connection with these kinds of pursuits since he became a public man. And what was his justification? That he was not a thief, a robber, a forger, an escaped felon? If a man displays himself for admiration, he must run the risk of admiration. If he is afraid of the glare of the footlights, let him shoot the pit. Diogenes sought for an honest man with a lantern. We, in our joy at the discovery, have placed two lanterns at the doors of our Mayors, and Fernando Wood and George Opdyke are the latest illustrations of our success. [Laughter.] They come, one after the other, from opposite parties, so that we can feel no disappointment of party feeling. We made them, and we must stand by them and share their fate. How much came from placing rich men in office? Principle, character, moderation, self-control, are the test whether a man be rich or poor. Many a poor man has remained poor because he has been shifting, vacillating, and either actually dishonest, or so near it that he never was trusted. These evil habits are quite as likely to grow upon what they feed upon as to become eager from abstinence. It was out of a crowded harem that King David desired Uriah's wife. This case is already decided. The evidence has been impartially displayed by the press and promulgated all over the land. The question is not so much what the evidence or conclusion is, but whether you and I, and all of us have virtue enough of our owe to put a true standard of measurement upon this transaction. We have a maxim in our law that when the guilty escapes, the tribunal that tries him is convicted. So it will be with us to-day. It is the measure of our judgment that is asked for. You have that issue in your hands. You have the keeping of the public fame, public character and public safety. Now, if you like this kind of public men, or public conduct, and think that evil has been done to this community by the comments and denunciation of the defendant, clothe the plaintiff, as he asks you, in the purple and fine linen of your applauding judgment, put the golden chain of your favorable verdict about his neck, carry him from this court-room on your Ajax shoulders, blow your sychophantic trumpets for him, and proclaim, until it shall ring through the land, as my friends say, "Thus shall it be done to the man that the people delight to honor."

Sound him victorious!
Long to reign over us,
Opdyke the glorious! [Laughter.]

Or rather, excuse me for a wild imagination as to a verdict that could be looked for only from a jury impaneled in a mad house. All know that the lapsing virtues and sinking fortunes of this community rest in your hands. Know and teach that the freedom of the press is the death of sham patriotism and the grave of public corruption, and that there is nothing to be looked for in a verdict of a jury that shall withdraw from this death lie at ug.ged rob this grave of its victory. [Applause.]

The Court—We must have no more of this in the court-room; it is not the place for plaudits.

ARGUMENT OF D. D. FIELD, ESQ.

Mr. FIELD addressed the Court and Jury for the plaintiff:

This trial has lasted so long, it is so important to the parties, it has excited so much interest out of doors, and, more than all, it is of such consequence in its relation to the administration of justice, that I shall not conceal my solicitude for the result. I have no doubt whatever that the plaintiff is altogether blameless, in word and deed, in respect to every transaction brought before you, properly or improperly, in this long and discursive trial. I have as little doubt that the defendant is a wanton and malignant defamer, who has assailed the plaintiff for being in the way of his own evil deeds and evil purposes, but I am to leave by your verdict what vigor yet remains to the law, and how far a libeler can be restrained and punished. Your office, gentlemen, is the greatest that can be placed in human hands. An English historian has written that he last machinery of the English Government ended at last in putting twelve men in the jury box to decide upon their oaths. This is as true of America as of England. Even this titanic conflict which shakes this continent from sea to sea, had for its purpose and end the execution of the laws. The purity and dignity of the tribunals, the learning of the judges, the wisdom and firmness of juries, are the aim as they are the proof of our civilization. If any extraneous influences were permitted to enter the courts of Justice, any pressure from without or any claim within, it matters little what may be the form of government. Here we are to hear nothing and know nothing but the law and the testimony. The duty of the jury was never better told than in that ancient formula of the law, with which they were addressed when they were impaneled: "Good men and true stand together, and hearken to the evidence." You are gathered together to perform a great public duty, never, probably, to be assembled again. The act which you are to perform will live in its effect upon the public, will live in the memories of men, not only long after you shall have separated, but long after you have all been gathered to your fathers. The libels for which this action is brought are two in number—one published in the Albany *Evening Journal* on the 16th of June, 1863, and the other in the same paper on the 25th of the same month. [Counsel read the libels.] To the complaint for these successive libels, put forth with great deliberation, under the defendant's signature, in a journal of large circulation and influence, the defendant muses in his written answer three defences, or what he claims to be defences—first, that the statements are true; second, that he was provoked to make them, and third, that he made them upon due investigation. Of these three defences, set forth with all gravity, there is not a particle of evidence as to the two last. The defendant was not able to produce any legal evidence of provocation, and he did not venture even to offer himself as a witness to prove that he made any investigation or inquiry to ascertain the truth of his charges before he made them. The only questions that remain, therefore, are the truth of the charges, and if they are untrue, what damages the defendant shall suffer for having made them. Let us, then, take them up and compare them with the proof. They may be divided into four classes: 1. The alleged misconduct in respect to the claim against the County of New-York for the damages caused by the rioters in the destruction of the armory. 2. The alleged misconduct in respect to the appointment of Mr. Andrews to the office of Surveyor. 3. The alleged extortion and extortion from Gen. Fremont. 4. The alleged frauds on sales of army clothing to the Government. We will begin with the claim for damages caused by the destruction of the armory.

It would not be easy to crowd into the same number of words a greater number of falsehoods than are contained in the part of the libel relating to the armory. Let us read it again and compare it with the proof. It, Weed says that "Mayor Opdyke was by virtue of his office a member of the committee before which this claim was allowed." This is untrue, every word of it. The Mayor was not by virtue of his office a member of the Board of Supervisors or of any of its committees; he was not a member at all. 2. Weed says "that Opdyke disclaimed any interest in the gun claim." This is false. Mr. Opdyke never, at any time, or under any circumstances, disclaimed an interest in it; on the contrary, he proclaimed it on all proper occasions. The armory was called Opdyke's Armory for months before the riots; it was designated as his in the account of its destruction given by the newspapers the day after; the nature of the claim and his interest in it was published in the *Evening Post* by authority of Mr. Opdyke himself; the day the claim was presented, Mr. Purdy, one of the Supervisors, was informed of it, while the claim was pending before the committee, and when it was called up, Mr. Opdyke being invited to attend, came into the room and excused himself from remaining by informing the whole committee there assembled that, having an interest in the claim, he could not with propriety remain. 3. Weed says that "Opdyke sat on the committee investigating the claims of his own claw." Every word of this is false. 4. Weed says that "Mr. Opdyke refused to divide profits fairly, and Mr. McNeil, member of the present Legislature, commenced a suit against George Opdyke for a sixth part of the $190,000." Here are three falsehoods in one sentence. Mr. Opdyke did not refuse to divide profits fairly—he offered all the profits. McNeil, member of the Legislature, did not commence a suit. Mrs. McNeil commenced one. It was not for a sixth part of $190,000, but for about $19,000. I will not stop to observe, as an avidance of the recklessness with which Weed wrote this libel, that though the documents showed the amount received from the city to be $199,700, he cared so little for accuracy as to put it at $190,000. 5. Weed says that "in presenting this claim to the Supervisors, Opdyke declared that he had no pecuniary interest in it." This is every word of it false. Mr. Opdyke, never made any such declaration, and indeed never presented the claim to the Supervisors. 6. Weed says that, in answering McNeil's complaint, Mr. Opdyke "avers himself the owner of the share claimed by the plaintiff." Mr. Opdyke did nothing of the kind. A copy of the answer seems to have been given to Weed, and he therefore knew better. 7. Weed says "this therefore is Mayor Opdyke's position, to qualify himself to act impartially and honestly for the taxpayers of New-York, on a committee he disclaims being interested in the gun claim." This is false, like the rest. Mr. Opdyke did not qualify himself, nor attempt to qualify himself, to act on the committee; it has already been shown that he did not disclaim being interested in the claim. 8. Weed says, that before the claim was paid, Mr. Opdyke had repudiated "his ownership of the largest share." This too is utterly false. Driven by these proofs of his falsehoods the defendant retreats to the claim itself, cries out, well, if I did make all these false accusations, nevertheless the claim was unjust. This would not protect him if it were true. A defendant cannot justify eight false accusations by showing that the fifth is true. We will, however, pursue him into this retreat, and see that will shelter him. What he says is the libels about the claim itself, is contained in these two sentences, one in the first libel and the other in the second: "It is alleged that $25,000 received from the Government on the contract was forgotten in making up the claim against the city;" and "Mr. Gibbs, the cashier, assures, says that, in the claim submitted to the Supervisors, on which $196,000 was paid, there is a large swindle." You may observe, by the way, that he has got the amount a little larger now, though he does not even yet succeed to state it correctly. At first he gave it as $190,000; a week after he gave it as $196,000. Perhaps in the next libel, if he ventures upon one, he will get up to $199,700. Here are two sentences, one of which puts the defamation in this form: "It is alleged that $25,000 was forgotten," and the other in this: "Gibbs says there is a large swindle." These charges are not to be justified by proving that somebody alleges one thing and Gibbs says another. The law does not allow a man to libel another in this cowardly manner. The truth of the thing alleged must be proved. Thus regarding these charges, I will consider them together. They both charge a fraud. The forgetfulness mentioned in the first sentence is intentional forgetfulness. The defendant is obliged, therefore, to prove that the claim is illegal, unjust and fraudulent. A "swindle" is a gross cheat, accomplished by artifice. The defendant must convince you that the claim is not only illegal and unjust, but that the plaintiff knew that it was so, and procured its allowance by gross artifice. I might content myself with reminding you that every person interested in the claim; every person concerned in getting it up; every person voting upon it, supposed it was legal and just. Jones, one of the defendant's principal witnesses, suggested it, and declared on oath that he thus considered it, and does still consider it legal and just, and made upon the correct theory. Kane, another of the defendant's witnesses, gives the same opinion, and says he would swear to it till his was blue. The book-keeper who made it up swears the same thing. Mr. Farley and Mr. Opdyke both affirm upon oath the same opinion. Would it not, therefore, be unjust and cruel to fix upon the plaintiff the stigma of having designed the perpetration of fraud, even if the claim should be pronounced unreasonable? But I will not stop here. I will accept the challenge of the defendant's counsel, to try this claim as if it were a suit against the city to recover it, and I undertake to show, not only that the claim was all of it recovable, but that it was less by a large amount than might have been justly demanded and recovered. To this point, divested of all other circumstances, I now invite your attention. The purchase from Marston was made on the 1st day of December, 1862; the property was appraised by two appraisers, one of whom was Mr. Colby, a member of the well-known firm of R. M. Hoe & Co. It amounted to $92,135 02, which was about $10,000 less than it had cost Mr. Marston; Mr. Farley paid $91,154 06 for the whole. Of this property there remained at the time of the fire, $87,093 31 in value, estimating it at the same price which had been paid to Mr. Marston. Between the 1st of December, 1862, and the 13th of July, 1863, the time when the property was destroyed, there had been added machinery, tools, fixtures, &c., purchased or manufactured, amounting to $30,836 38. These two sums made $97,929 69, which are put down as the total value of the property exclusive of the carbines manufactured and in process of manufacture. The number of manufactured carbines was 500, and these put at the price for which they were sold to the Government, that is, $24 70, amounted to $12,350. There were 5,500 carbines in the process of manufacture at its different stages, some of them, the most advanced, with all their parts complete and ready to put together, and others, the least advanced, all forged and inspected but not machined. The principle upon which the claim for these unfinished carbines was made out, was to charge them at the price which the Government had contracted to pay for them, less what it would cost to finish them. Thus estimated, they amounted to $98,215. The claim, therefore, consisted of these four elements:

The machinery and tools bought of Marston	$87,093 31
The machinery and tools subsequently required	30,836 38
The 500 finished carbines	12,350 00
The 5,500 unfinished carbines	98,215 00
Total	$208,494 69
Deduction: proceeds of the sale of damaged machinery	$2,214 98
And adding 696 bullet moulds	783 00— 1,431 98
Left the total claim at	$207,062 71
The Supervisors reduced the amount by taking off	7,362 71
And awarded	$199,700 00

This claim has been attacked in two respects, first, in respect to the value of the tools and machinery, and, second, in respect to the value of the unfinished carbines. It has not been alleged that there was any error in the number and kind of the articles charged as destroyed; but in the values affixed to them. Here let it be observed, at the outset, that the libel assailed only the claims for the unfinished carbines. The defendant's article spoke of the claim for "damages sustained in the destruction of guns in the process of manufacture." He could, therefore, have had no idea, at that time, that there was anything wrong in the residue of the claim. And even down to the trial, neither he nor his counsel appears to have had any such ideas. The junior counsel, in his opening that monstrous tissue of aggravated libel, took occasion to say, expressly, that the transaction between Mr. Opdyke and Mr. Marston was "an honest, fair and just one." It seems to have been reserved to the brilliant genius of Stover to discover and convince Weed and his counsel that the transaction was dishonest unfair and unjust. But let us examine it for ourselves, and in detail. First as to the tools: Mr. Colby valued according to his excellent judgment all the tools purchased of Marston, and he testifies to the correctness of the value put upon them. He also testifies that the machinery was valued at its cost, the bills being exhibited to the appraisers, and the different articles verified as on hand, and in good order. His testimony, in this respect, is corroborated by that of Marston. To disprove it, the defendant brought forward Stover, whose testimony on this point failed altogether. He declared that eight different articles of the machinery were bought by Marston of him at prices less than those charged, the difference as the whole being $228. This bills, however, were produced the next day, and they showed that Stover's testimony was utterly false. He notified further that certain other articles, which he did not sell to Marston, were overcharged. He could not know what they were sold for, since he did not sell, but his estimation of the prices were proved to be false. His estimate covered only eleven items out of several hundred, and seven of the eleven, if his testimony were reliable, would make only a difference of $566. This should be enough to put the value of the things in the stocking-room beyond dispute. Another of the four items is for main shafting, including pulleys and hangers, which is charged at $1,681 16, which Stover says should have been charged at $640. But it appears that he himself sold less than half of it, and Mr. Marston, Mr. Colby and Mr. Farley all testify that the whole cost $1,681 16. The third item is for putting up and adjusting counter-shaft of sixty-five machines, which is charged at $1,495, but which Stover says should have been charged at $8 a machine, making, according to his computation $450. His estimate is as false as his arithmetic, according to the testimony of Marston, Colby and Farley. There can, therefore, be no doubt that all the tools and machinery purchased and manufactured from Dec. 1, 1862, to July 13, 1863. It will be remembered that all the books and papers of the establishment, except the cash-book and a ledger since found, were burned in the fire. Mr. Farley, the proprietor, Mr. Kean, the Superintendent, and Mr. Paret, the book-keeper, were therefore obliged to make out the list, partly from memory and partly from the charges in the cash-book. They did so. Everyone of them said he did it conscientiously, with all the accuracy and minuteness that was practicable, and at the cost expended upon the cash-book. Stover, however, obtrudes himself also into this schedule. He says that the charge for 29 tool hands is too large; that instead of 29, there ought only to have been 2. He of course did not know how many there were in the establishment; he infers or guesses that two were enough. On the other hand Mr. Kane, Mr. Paret and Mr. Farley all testify that they made up the charge from their own knowledge; they called the tool hands by name and counted them, and they were all fully employed. It is suggested, however, rather than attempted to be proved, that these hands were employed to repairing as well as making tools, and that the cost of repairs ought not to enter into the price of the thing repaired. The answer is two-fold, first, that there were no repairs but ordinary ones, and those of very small account; and second, that the cost of repairing, from ordinary wear and tear, does enter into the cost and value of a manufacturing establishment. The amount of ordinary breakage in many kinds of business, that of dealers in crockery, for instance, enters into the price of the articles sold. Without estimating that, and putting it upon the unbroken articles, the dealer would soon find himself in a losing business. It thus appears that the machinery purchased of Merston, and the machinery and tools afterward purchased or manufactured were put down at their actual cost, and that the tools purchased of Marston were not down at their actual value as estimated by the appraisers, of whom Mr. Colby was one. The attacks made upon these two schedules, therefore, fall entirely. Their amounts are $97,929 69. An attempt, however, has been made to show that these tools and machinery ought not to have been charged at their cost, but at a depreciation, because they had been used. They had been in use but a short time. The establishment had been worked only about five weeks, and had just begun to turn out its full complement of guns—fifty a day. Under these circumstances, every witness who has testified on both sides, affirms that the tools and machinery were better, not worse, for the use thus made of them. Some of the witnesses do indeed say that if scattered and sold to third persons, they would not have brought as much as when new, but that is not the test on its value; what was their pecuniary value to the owner at the time of their destruction, is the true test. They had, in the present instance, increased largely in price, in common with all other gun machinery, for two causes, one, the great demand for guns arising out of the war, and the other the depreciation of the currency. The witnesses generally say the increase had been from 25 to 50 per cent. Taking it at 30, and we have the real value of the tools and machinery which the rioters destroyed, not $97,929 69, but upward of $127,000. The next charges were for the finished and the unfinished carbines. So far as the finished carbines are concerned, there is no complaint, but there is a great outcry against the charge for those which were unfinished. Why there should be an outcry against it I have never been able to discover, except in the disposition of a libeler to raise a cloud, under cover of which to escape the consequences of his defamation. The carbine question was a peculiar arm; nobody else had a right to make it; nobody else could make it. The Government had contracted for 10,000 of them, and there was a fair prospect of its taking more; 1,054 had been delivered and paid for, 500 more were finished, ready for delivery, and would have been delivered that day; 5,500 more were unfinished in different stages of this proceeds of manufacture, and would have been completed at the rate of $50 a day, the whole 5,500 in 110 days. As fast as finished and delivered, the Government was to pay for them, the price of the whole 5,500, amounting to $135,850. It would cost $1 97 a gun to finish the first 500, $3 40 the first 1,000, $5 57 the second thousand, $7 38½ the third 1,000, $9 46 the fourth 1,000, and $10 83 the fifth 1,000; that is to say, it would have cost $37,635 to finish the whole, and on finishing, the proprietor would have been entitled to $135,850. They were therefore nearly three-quarters finished. Under these circumstances the defendant's counsel advance the strange, and as it seems to us, preposterous proposition, that Mr. Farley was entitled only to the value of the separate parts of these carbines, separately valued, and the different values added together. Thus, for example, they take the five hundred unfinished carbines, all the parts of which were completely formed, and which only required to be brought together, assembled as it is called, to make the complete gun at an expense of $1 97. They say, we should value the barrel by itself, the lock by itself, and so of each of the other sixty parts, and add their values together to get the amount to be claimed. We say, we should take the price of the carbine, as the Government was to pay for it, which was no more, as all the witnesses say, than its fair value, and deduct the cost of bringing the parts together. Is not ours the true mode? No other will compensate the manufacturer; less than this is not an indemnity. If our mode is not the true one, then this result would follow—that while the owner of a complete gun can recover its full value from a trespasser who destroys it, yet if the owner has, perchance, taken it in pieces and sold the parts each by itself, to clean them, and they are all in that state destroyed, he can only recover of the trespassers the aggregate value of the separate parts, as scarcely valued. The principle may be also illustrated by reference to another instrument of war, the iron-clad *Dunderberg*, now lying unfinished in Mr. Webb's shipyard. The rioters sought its destruction. It was, however, saved. If it had been destroyed, what would have been the measure of Mr. Webb's claim against the city? Would it have been the price at which it would sell in its incomplete state? That would be very little, probably not a hundredth part of what it cost. No merchant would have bought it. For purposes of commerce it would not have been worth a dollar. There would have been no market for it. The fair value of the structure is its value to Mr. Webb for purposes of sale to the Government; that is, the Government price, less the cost of finishing it.

The court here stated that he had been impressed with the force of the counsel's argument, in assuming a certain price for the guns and deducting the expense of finishing them. But the difficulty in his mind was, whether the plaintiff had a right to charge the city the price the Government was to pay, or the actual value of the guns. He had more doubt in regard to that. The Government might fail, or refuse to take the arms, and then they might not bring so much in the market.

Mr. Field said that he had questioned two of the witnesses, at least, whether the Government price was the fair value of the gees, and they said it was.

The court thought the evidence showed, rather, that the guns had no market value.

Mr. Field referred to the testimony, to show that it was as he stated. Then, turning to the jury, said: If there is a doubt in the mind of the court, and he asks for authorities on this question, then there was certainly no swindle in presenting the claim on this basis; thus was the claim made up. When it came before the Supervisors, the examining Supervisor directed his attention chiefly to another mode of estimating the value of the unfinished carbines, and that was their actual cost. Though that was not as we suppose the true mode of estimating the value, it so happened that the amount claimed and the actual cost were nearly coincident. Whichever way the calculation was made, the result was the same. The elements of both calculations were stated in the testimony taken by the Supervisors. For the purpose therefore of silencing cavil, and disarming prejudice by reason of any supposed profit of the proprietor, I will now show the financial condition of the establishment. It will then appear that the carbines actually cost all that was claimed and more, and that when Mr. Bluet drew his conclusions from the cost, he drew them just as accurately as if he had drawn them from the price calculated by the Government. Here is the profit and loss account, from which you see that I am justified in all I say. The claim of Mr. Farley thus made up amounted to $207,062 71. Mr. Opdyke did not make it up; he assisted into none of its details; he was informed of the principle according to which the unfinished carbines were charged, and approved it; he rejected an item which would have swelled it, the only instructions or advice which he gave, was a caution to Mr. Farley to put in nothing doubtful, and to err, if at all, in favor of the city, and beyond this, he had no part in the making up, presentation, or proof of the claim. It was presented to the name of Mr. Farley, because he was the legal owner; the property stood in his name; he alone sued for it; he alone could have sued forfeit; his receipt and release was the one and the only one which could protect the city against a second claim. The interest of Mr. Opdyke, however, was well known; the armory had gone by the name of Opdyke's Armory long before the riot; the violence of the mob against it was on that account; its destruction was announced in the newspapers of the next day as the destruction of his property, and when, on the 9th of September, the claim was presented, it was announced in the *Evening Post* of the 10th of September, upon the information of Mr. Opdyke himself, that he was interested in it and its payment was stated, with all the items for the carbines, furnished and unfurnished, set forth at length. Notwithstanding his large pecuniary interest, Mr. Opdyke refrained from urging it personally upon the Supervisors; he was not a member of the committee, or off the board, and when upon the occasion of their final action, he was requested to attend before the committee, he came after three successive messages, to their room in the hall, on the floor above the Mayor's office, he stated to them, that as he was interested in the claim he could not remain, and only desired them to treat it as they would that of any other. After he left, it was considered and allowed at $199,700. The notion that the $28,000 received from the Government was forgotten or suppressed in making up the other claim is the strangest of all the strange fancies which this cause has engendered. The claim embraced nothing which had been delivered to the Government, and therefore credited nothing which had been, nor was to be received from the Government. Has it ever occurred to my learned friends, that if this claim was improperly allowed, the Supervisors and the Comptroller of the city are equally culpable with the Mayor? They, and especially the Comptroller, are the guardians of the city treasury. The Mayor had merely a supervising veto. The Supervisors Committee were only advisory. The Comptroller was bound to examine every claim himself. He did so examine, and in many instances, reduced or refused claims allowed by the Supervisors. The Corporation Counsel was also bound to be vigilant. He was paid for his vigilance. His close relations with the defendant are well known. The defendant was then at open enmity with the Mayor. If there was anything wrong in the claim, why did the Counsel to the Corporation connive at it? The defendant's libel, though a thrust at the plaintiff, is really a stab at the Supervisors, the City Comptroller, and the City Counsel. But there was nothing wrong in the claim, and that is the reason why it was passed. I will here take occasion to say that, in the opinion of my associate and myself, the claim presented was not only a legal and just one, but considerably less than it might have been made. The profits that would have accrued from the remaining carbines which the Government contract called for, from the 2,946 not yet forged, were, as we think, properly chargeable. The defendant has endeavored to prove that the carbines might have been duplicated in the establishment at from $14 to $16 48. Taking the letter as the true cost, and adding the tariff to the patentee, $3 50, the profit on each of the 2,946 would have been $4 72, which would have amounted on the whole to $13,905 12. Mr. Kane testified that there were in the building materials for 200 to 300 carbines, beyond those charged for. There might, therefore, have been justly added to the $207,062 71
30 per cent. advance in price on the tools and machinery $9,378 90
Materials for 250 carbines at half price 6,175 00
Prospective profits on 2,946 carbines 13,905 12
Total $236,521 73
Interest from July 13 to Oct. 23, 1863 ..... 5,087 68
Total $241,609 41
Amount actually received 199,700 00
Total $41,909 41

These, gentlemen, are our views and the views of our client respecting this claim. We are confident that he got, not too much, but too little; that he has not received adequate indemnification for the loss inflicted upon him by the rioters. The city has never completed that too much was paid. It is Weed, an interloper, not one of our citizens, who thrusts himself in between the plaintiff and the city, saying to the Comptroller and the Supervisors, "You were faithless guardians of the County Treasury." If the plaintiff's arguments cover any of these gentlemen let them act upon them—we are ready to accept the challenge. My client authorizes me to say that if the city will reinstate the suit of Mr. Farley, and go to trial upon its merits, and pay any excess of the money over the amount received, he will stipulate with sufficient sureties, to return any deficiency. Here is a chance for you, gentlemen. The Corporation Comptroller is the plaintiff's political opposite, the Corporation Counsel is the defendant's particular friend. Persuade them, if you can, to abide by this test; tender them your services to prove their case. Do this, or cease your clamor. I have thus gone step by step over the charges of this libel in respect to the claim for the destruction of the armory, and over everything which the defendant has been able to gather from all quarters, creditable and discreditable, against its accuracy, and everything which the defendant or his counsel have been able to say, or to insinuate against it, and I submit to you, that every statement in the libel is shown to be a gross, malignant falsehood, and that the whole fabric created during these long months to justify it has been scattered in pieces. Having thus disposed of the libel concerning the armory, I come to that concerning the office of Surveyor of the Port of New-York. The complaint alleges the meaning of this libel to be "that the plaintiff had corruptly sold the office of the Surveyor of the Port of New-York, or had received the sum of $10,000 for or on account of the appointment of some person to the said office," and this allegation not being denied, must be taken to be admitted. If the meaning had not been thus alleged and admitted, it would nevertheless have been apparent. The language and the context clearly indicated that the defendant intended to charge upon the plaintiff the selling of the office for $10,000. Counsel reviewed the testimony of McNeil and Williamson, criticising the three stories told by McNeil, all of which, he stated, were contradictory, and inconsistent with each other. The only interview pretended to have been had with Mr. Opdyke, was one by McNeil, and another by Williamson, each separately. They did not together go to Mr. Opdyke at any time. McNeil gives three different accounts of his interview; Williamson two different accounts of his. McNeil's word was not worth a straw. His manner was enough to destroy all confidence in his accuracy. He had the craven swagger of a political bully, not the subdued and decorous manner of a witness under oath. His language is a singular mixture of precision in one expression and looseness in all others. Thus, he is almost always careful when speaking of the office to be appointed, to call him Surveyor of the Port of New-York. This is the language of the libel, which he seems to have studied. Yet it is not creditable that two men, speaking of this office, should in all instances add the supplementary and unnecessary words, "Get him, however, out of the port of New-York, and he is as loose as possible." "You may have it, Charley, if you think it better." And, "I think I will." Q.—If what? A.—If things were arranged to his satisfaction, of course. McNeil is convicted of falsehood by Williamson. He is asked if Mr. Opdyke did not make him an offer of settlement before suit was brought. He answers, "No, Sirree." Williamson testified that the offer was made to McNiel himself in Williamson's presence. McNeil is also contradicted by both Mr. Opdyke and Mr. Andrews in respect to an interview at Washington. He says he met them there in the Winter of 1862, and had a conversation with them about the alleged bargain for the Surveyorship. Both of them testify, not only that there was no such conversation, but that they did not meet him in Washington at all. We may, therefore, leave McNeil and all his stories aside, as not even a makeweight in the scale of evidence. Mr. Williamson's testimony of his interview with Mr. Opdyke is too vague for any reliance to be placed upon it. He went to Mr. Opdyke's office and said something to him. His language is, "I said that I had been to see Andrews about the matter, by his request; that the matter was entirely satisfactory; that I believed Andrews would carry out in good faith what he had proposed." He cannot recollect a single word used in that conversation. Q.—What did Mr. Opdyke say to that? A.—He made no reply that I recollect now. I don't recollect that he did make any reply; he simply acquiesced in it. Now, to convict Mr. Opdyke of complicity in any bargain, it is necessary to show that he understood Williamson's language to relate to such a bargain. Williamson does not testify that he stated the terms of a bargain, or that there was a bargain at all about getting Andrews the office. Truly Mr. Andrews would not want McNeil to "intercede" for him; nor would Mr. Opdyke want Williamson as a witness to Mr. Andrews' promise. Again, Mr. Andrews had already been announced in the papers as the successful candidate. Then Andrews could have no possible motive to enter into such a bargain. Even if the bargain were made, it was utterly without performance on the part of Mr. Opdyke.

Counsel having disposed of this part of the libel, the court adjourned to 10 o'clock to-day, intimating that the case must positively go to the jury then.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned to Monday, Jan. 10. *Part II.*—678, 480, 793, 849, 946, 572, 648, 402, 1258, 670, 674, 682, 688, 690, 694, 700, 708, 712. *Part III.*—Case on. No Calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—989, 1743, 3449, 4741, 4743, 4747, 4749, 4753, 4755, 4757, 4759, 4098, 3465, 3453, 3449. *Part II.*—4360, 726, 4630, 4636, 4646, 4178, 4406, 4440, 3992, 4676, 4678, 4680, 4684, 4656, 4688.

[Advertisement.]

FALSE DELICACY.

The friends of those who are troubled with bad breath, and, through over-squeamishness, dislike to refer to it, commit a positive and cruel mistake, especially if they are aware of the merits and great efficacy of the Fragrant Sozodont. This is the true and only remedy for the difficulty; there is no valid excuse for a bad breath now.

Sold by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. W. H. Gregg:

DEAR SIR: I have been suffering for a long time with what physicians call disease of the *Prostate Gland*, and *Retention of Urine*, and was unable to obtain any relief until I used CONSTITUTION WATER, which began to produce its curative effect after taking one or two doses, and no man can be more grateful than I at the results, having suffered all that a man could suffer and live; and rather than be deprived of the medicine, I would be willing to pay *Fifty Dollars* a bottle for it.

It has not only cured me, but several other officers in my district have been cured by it, and I would recommend everybody suffering from any diseases of the kidneys to use Constitution Water.

RICHARD LUSH,
Sergeant Ninth Ward Police.

New-York, Dec. 30, 1861.

Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-st., and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HARRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Liberty, from Havana—Jos. Drysdale, Thos. Drysdale, L. G. Dart, Julien Fabyra, Miss S. D. Stetson, Miss H. R. Thompson, Albert Auer, Francisca Rodenyas, N. Fabyanis, A. Dunn, J. Gaghill, Col. E. Gardis Medis, M. Lopez, J. Forrest, Jose Dominquis, M. Miss H. Watson, Corp. Thos. Leach, Jos. Herron, Dr. J. Villabos, lady and 2 servants, Dr. Claudis Sabousen, lady and 4 children, M. Siddell, J. Gonaves, Baron N. W. De Weddenstedt, Capt. Crowell, Don R. De Mertinez, Wm. Fortier, Dr. C Banduro, Geo. Sullivan, John McCall, George Brown.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 7 24 | Sun sets.. 4 51 | Moon sets.. 5 59
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 0 26 | Gov. Island.. 7 09 | Hell Gate.. 8 31

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Jan. 9.

Arrived.

Steamer Rebecca Clyde, Willets, Washington, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamship Liberty, Wilson, Havana Jan. 4, with mdse. and passengers to Hargous & Co.

Steamship E. C. Knight, Gallagher, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. J. Taylor & Co.

U. S. steamer Queen, Farr, Fortress Monroe, to U. S. Navy Department.

Ship Escort, Flitner, Liverpool Nov. 1, with mdse. and 126 passengers to Jas. Stewart. Experienced heavy westerly gales, split sails, stove bulwarks and hatch-house, flooded between decks.

Ship Albion, (of Liverpool,) Locke, Liverpool Nov. 4, with mdse. and 65 passengers to Tapscott & Bros. Had heavy westerly gales this entire passage: split sails, etc.

Bark Martin W. Brett, Thurlow, Cow Bay, C. B., 15 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co. Experienced heavy westerly gales most of the passage. Dec. 30, lat 42 56, lon. 64 20, 11 A. M., fell in with the schr. Susan R. Lane, of Vinalhaven, Smith, from Glace Bay, C. B., for New-York, with bowsprit and both masts gone, decks swept of everything, and the sea making a clean breach over her. A heavy gale blowing at the time, we were unable to get a boat out, but lay by her until 6 A. M. next day, when the gale moderated; we got out a boat and took off the Captain and crew and two passengers, 11 in number, and brought them to this port.

Bark Queensland, (Sr.,) Young, Foo Choo Sept. 1, passed Angier Oct. 9, Cape Good Hope Nov. 29, with teas to R. W. Cameron. On Sept. 7, 8 and 9 experienced a heavy typhoon and lost some sails. Was off Cape Hatteras Dec. 31, since which have experienced a succession of heavy gales, split sails; was off the Highlands 7th inst., but in consequence of a thick fog was unable to get a pilot. Nov. 14 put into Table Bay for water, and sailed again 16. Nov. 19, 8 P. M., passed a schooner-rigged steamboat, steering S. E. Crossed the Equator Dec.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4149. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Financial Measures of Secretary Fessenden.

A New Issue of $200,000,000 of Seven-Thirties Proposed.

A Guess about the New Peace Sensation.

THE NAVAL FORCE ON THE LAKES.

Shall the Treaty of 1817 be Abrogated?

The Constitutional Amendment Still Discussed in the House.

NO VOTE YET REACHED.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 10.

MR. FESSENDEN'S LETTER.

Secretary FESSENDEN to-day communicated his letter to the Committee of Ways and Means. As we intimated, in our dispatches of last evening, he asked for a modification of the present law to enable him to issue two hundred millions more of seven-thirty bonds. The committee postponed its consideration until to-morrow, when it will probably be reported immediately back and put upon its passage, as the Secretary indicates that speedy action should be taken upon it.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The vote on the constitutional amendment will be postponed for several days, in order to give the subject a full and fair discussion.

THE REVENUE LAW.

The Committee had before them for upwards of an hour, Mr. ORTON, Revenue Officer from New-York. He laid before the Committee some very interesting and important matters connected with the present revenue law. He showed conclusively that by the proper administration of the present law, the Government would derive all the revenue necessary from that source without an increase of taxation.

THE TOBACCO TAX.

Additional tobacco delegations were heard to-day by the Committee.

THE STEAMSHIP IDAHO.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs to-day authorized the chairmen to report a bill instructing the Secretary of the Navy to pay to Mr. FORBES, of New-York, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars out of the reserve funds of the navy, for the completion of the steam sloop-of-war *Idaho*. It appears that the contract for this vessel was given before the rise in material, and alterations since adopted by the Navy Department in the construction of the vessel, rendered this additional compensation just.

OFFICERS IN HANCOCK'S CORPS

The following additional appointments of officers have been made in Gen. HANCOCK'S new corps: Major, Geo. H. Otis, Captains, S. W. Jackson, Daniel Quick, Andrew J. Welsh, B. Hottman, Joseph M. Leeper, Charles H. Ford, S. H. King; First-Lieutenants, O. E. Eames, Thomas S. Campbell, Norman N. Hill, Sylvanus Bartlett; Second-Lieutenants, John C. Turrell, N. Raodon, Lemuel Rossiter, C. P. Wilson, M. K. Thorp, F. C. Potlock, C. G. Strong.

AIR-LINE RAILROAD TO NEW-YORK.

A bill has been prepared, and will be shortly introduced in Congress, for an air-line railroad to New-York. There is a strong feeling here in favor of some legislation on this subject.

THE TREATY OF 1817.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations had under consideration to-day the important question of giving notice to Great Britain of the termination of the treaty of 1817, which allows each Government to keep but one armed vessel on the lakes. Without coming to any definite decision the subject was postponed to the next meeting, when the committee will undoubtedly decide in favor of such notifications.

MILITARY NOMINATIONS.

The Senate Military Committee have a special meeting to-morrow, for the purpose of considering military nominations. They were printed and laid to-day upon Senators' desks in secret session. It is anticipated that a thorough sifting of these nominations will ensue.

A BRILLIANT RECEPTION.

Senator HARRIS' reception this evening was a brilliant affair, being attended by the cabinet and foreign ministers, senators, representatives and distinguished citizens.

SENATOR WILSON'S CONGRATULATION.

Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, received this evening the congratulation of his many friends upon his almost unanimous reëlection to the Senate by the Lower House of the Massachusetts Legislature. Advices are received indicating the concurrence of the Senate in this action to-morrow.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

The report of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy shows that there is want of care in the enaction of candidates for that institution, and also that the standard of scholarship for admission is by far too low, and not such as would result from comparative examination. This institution graduates annually less than twenty-five members, at an average expense to the Government of fifteen thousand dollars for each graduate.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 10.

THE PEACE MISSION.

The present speculations about peace movements, which have been the subject of comment both in loyal and rebel newspapers, rest on a weak foundation. It is safe to say that no person, either authorized or unauthorized, has lately left Washington for the front on an errand of peace, or with a view to consult the rebel authorities, concerning the existing difficulties.

CREW OF THE KNICKERBOCKER SAVE.

Capt. MARTIN, of the steamer *Knickerbocker*, which was lost in the gale on Friday last, off Smith's Light-house, has arrived here, and reports that the crew of the *Knickerbocker* were saved, having been taken off by the gunboat *Mercury*, and sent up to this city on the tugboat *Champion*. They, however, had a narrow escape from capture by rebel guerrillas, who, as soon as they saw the steamer in distress, came down to the river shore in droves, but, fortunately, a dense fog set in, and they were unable to make any demonstration.

REINSTATED.

Maj. GEORGE ABBOTT has been reinstated Provost-Marshal of the Twelfth District of Illinois.

THE PORT OF ST. ALBANS.

The President has issued a proclamation that the port of St. Albans, Vt., is entitled to all the privileges in regard to the exportation of merchandise in bond to the British North American Provinces, as extended to other ports.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 10.

Vice President HAMLIN was in the chair.

THE NAVY PAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Union,) introduced a bill for the better organization of the Pay Department of the navy; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

LIST OF GENERALS.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) presented a resolution calling upon the Adjutant-General for a list of the names of regular and volunteer Major-Generals and Brigadier-Generals in the army on the 1st of January, 1865, and where and how employed, &c.; which was passed.

INVENTORY OF ARSENALS.

Mr. WILSON presented a resolution authorizing and directing an inventory of all articles in the arsenals of the United States, which was referred to the Military Committee.

RECRUITING IN REBEL STATES.

Mr. BUCKALEW, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) introduced a bill to repeal the act to authorize recruiting for the United States Army in the rebel States, which was referred to the Military Committee.

RESOLUTION OF INQUIRY.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) said some days ago he offered a resolution directing the Secretary of War to inform the Senate under what authority he called into the public service volunteers for thirty and ninety days. He has not replied to that resolution; I hold that the Secretary of War, as a member of the Cabinet, is in every sense subject to an order of the American Senate. And I now move that he be again directed to inform the Senate under what authority he called into the public service volunteers for thirty and ninety days.

The chair directed Mr. SAULSBURY to draw up a resolution embracing the object aimed at, and he did so.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) objected to the resolution, and it lies over.

THE DISTRICT INSANE ASYLUM.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported the House bill extending the benefits of the insane asylum of the District of Columbia to persons in the employ of the Government, with an amendment restricting the provisions to the continuation of the war. This was passed.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) said he had intended to call up to-day the resolution repealing the reciprocity treaty, but at the request of Mr. HOWE, who wished to debate it, he would not call it up till to-morrow.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) from the Finance Committee, reported the House bill to supply deficiencies in last year's appropriations, making several additions and striking out the appropriations for increasing the salaries of capital employes. Also the Consular Appropriation Bill, which latter was taken up.

THE CONSULAR BILL.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) wished the Consular Bill postponed till Friday. There was a proposition before the Committee on Commerce to increase the compensation of the Consul at Halifax, and he wished a decision on this subject before acting on this bill. The Consul at Halifax was not paid sufficiently since the war broke out. That point had been most important to the rebels as a depot of supplies, and our Consul had to be extraordinarily vigilant. There was more work to be done by him there than by the Minister at London, and he got but $2,000 a year.

Mr. SHERMAN said an attempt was made last year to have the salary of the Halifax Consul increased, and it was not successful. He did not believe it would be successful this year.

Mr. MORRILL was opposed to the increase.

On motion of Mr. HALE, the bill was postponed till Friday.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

On Motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the Deficiency Bill was taken up.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Union,) offered an amendment, appropriating $6,000 to pay the expenses of GEORGE A. WRIGHT to Brussels, to attend an international fair.

Mr. SHERMAN said he had no doubt Mr. WRIGHT had rendered good service to the country, but Congress had refused last year to compensate him.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, (Dem.,) said Mr. WRIGHT went to Europe with the distinct understanding that no compensation would be allowed.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Connecticut, (Union,) inquired by whom the appointment of Mr. WRIGHT was made.

Mr. SUMNER said the appointment was made by the President, and the President recommended the payment of Mr. WRIGHT.

Mr. SUMNER said he had great respect for Mr. WRIGHT, and had no doubt he rendered excellent service in Europe. He had made an interesting report on the subject, but he (SUMNER) could not forget that the mission was one of a private citizen. He (SUMNER) had twice introduced a resolution to compensate him, but the Senate had voted it down. Since that time, however, he had seen that the mission was a private one. The President had no right to make such an appointment and call upon the Senate to pay for it.

Mr. HARLAN was very sorry that such opposition to a measure in which the agricultural interests of the country were so largely involved, should be made by Senators who had asked and obtained such large appropriations for the advancement of commercial interests.

Mr. SUMNER had voted for immense sums to build light-houses, but was opposed to spending a few thousand dollars for the benefit of agriculture. He (SUMNER) was sorry to hear Mr. HARLAN accuse him of being indifferent to the agricultural interests of the country. He would go hand in hand with him (HARLAN) in anything for the real benefit of agriculture, but he could not vote for an appropriation not sanctioned by law.

Messrs. HOWE, CONNESS and COLLAMER spoke in favor of the appropriation, and Messrs. DAVIS, SAULSBURY and POMEROY spoke against it.

On this question the vote was, yeas 8, nays 29. So the amendment was not adopted.

The bill was then passed.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

The report of the Naval Academy was laid before the Senate, and ordered to be printed.

A SECOND ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to authorize the appointment of a Second Assistant Secretary of War, which was referred to the Military Committee.

The Senate went into Executive session, and soon afterward adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 10.

ARRESTS BY MILITARY AUTHORITY.

Mr. KERNAN, of New-York, (Dem.,) offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire and report what legislation or action, if any, is necessary to secure to persons arrested and imprisoned by the military authorities, a prompt examination into the cause of their arrest, and their discharge if there is no cause for their detention, and a speedy trial to those who are detained for cause.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The House resumed the consideration of the Senate's joint resolution, proposing a change of the Constitution for the abolishment of slavery.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, (Union,) in reply to Mr. MALLORY'S remarks delivered yesterday, said that new lights and influences had been brought to bear in favor of the adoption of the amendment. The Union Convention, which assembled in Baltimore last June, challenged the entire nation to its consideration by declaring that the best interests of the country required that it shall be adopted, and when the gentleman's friends met at Chicago they did not dare to take up the issue, and presented no counter statement, and he (KASSON) held that there was sufficient argument, and justification, and testimony of the Democratic fathers to show the proposition now pending was a measure of just statesmanship. Democracy was obedience to the will of the people constitutionally expressed, and it would not be denied that a large majority of the people have so decided. The fundamental principle of the constitution was the extension of civil and religious liberty. At the very inception of the constitution, this very subject of slavery was considered a legitimate subject for consideration. Mr. KASSON maintained that the uniform rule had been emancipation without compensation, and it was a modern heresy that a slave is property as much as your horse, your ox or your ass. But this was not the doctrine of the fathers and the judicial authorities of the country as administered in early times. He proceeded to show that Congress has a right to deal with the subject and amend the Constitution, provided it be done according to the provisions, and argued to show that the amendment proposed was consistent at this time with sound policy, and necessary for the purpose of consolidating the Union, and banishing the evil which has so seriously interfered with its peace and prosperity.

Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana, (Dem.,) called the attention of the gentleman to the fact that the Republican majority heretofore passed a resolution declaring that the Federal Government has no power to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States.

Mr. KASSON replied that it was time that such a declaration was made, but now they proposed by amending the Constitution, to lay the foundation for the exercise of the power. He then gave his views on the Constitutional right to make the amendments.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) said he conceded the power to amend the Constitution, and said two-thirds of the States could even erect a monarchy. But he was opposed to the pending amendment, because it sought to consolidate the powers of the States, and tended toward monarchy and despotism.

Mr. KASSON asked whether the gentleman would afford this people an opportunity to pass upon it.

Mr. COX—I would give them the opportunity if I did not believe—

Mr. KASSON, interrupting—They would pass it. [Laughter.]

Mr. COX repeated that he would afford them the opportunity if he did not believe it would tend to disturb the balance of power between the States, and destroy our peculiar representative system.

Mr. KASSON replied that modern democracy distrusted the instincts of the people, while ancient democracy trusted the people. The proposition now before them did not appeal to the war power, but to the peaceful means of amending the Constitution in the manner designated in that instrument itself. He made additional remarks in favor of the amendment.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, of New-York, (Dem.,) discussed at length the want of power and impolicy of amending the Constitution in the way proposed. He said he should on a future occasion speak upon the condition of the country, and attempt to elucidate the following propositions: First, a tribute to the intense spirit of nationality which pervades all classes at the North; second, sympathy with the Northern people, and a review of his efforts in behalf of their prosperity and happiness, and his struggles to prevent civil war and its consequent horrors; third, a reiteration of his belief that the South cannot be conquered or his compatriot to submit to a sectional Northern Government, and that even if reduced to a guerrilla warfare, which is not probable, they can hold the Southern country, and render it valueless for at least half a century; fourth, an expression of the Jeffersonian principles of the Democracy, which cannot be too often repeated to the people, that they may see how smoothly, how harmoniously the machinery of the grand fabric of the fathers would move on, if their teachings were not ignored and forgotten; fifth, that the Democracy still behold in the proud banner of the Union the symbol of peace, and still labor for a cessation of hostilities, determined, if possible, to rescue the sweet spirit of Union ere it perished amid the carnage and vengeance of civil war; sixth, that if the Southern States will return to the Union, the Northern States or people will in turn recognize the constitutional amendment, the sovereignty and independence of the Southern States over all questions not expressly delegated to the General Government; seventh, and last thereupon the Northern and Southern people shall pledge themselves to a hearty support of measures peaceable or forcible, for the acquisition of Canada, Mexico and Cuba, and the freedom of Ireland.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, (Democrat,) briefly gave the reasons why he could not vote for the amendment, arguing that it was one of the reserved rights of the States to control and manage their peculiar institutions in their own way and destroy the balance of power. He doubted the power to amend the Constitution in the particular proposed. He was not aware that the fathers of the Constitution claimed that one fourth of the States could be stripped of all their rights and property at the pleasure of the other three-fourths. The adoption of the amendment would afford the rebel leaders another topic to arouse the passions, raise additional armies and prolong the war. Let all amendments be made in time of calmness, in a fraternal spirit and with kindness, with a view to the establishment of the peace of the Union in all its parts.

Mr. KING, of Missouri, (Dem.,) said if anything was left undone which should be done, in order to restore peace to the country, he was prepared to help to do it now. Slavery had been the cause of disturbance for the last thirty years, and if it must perish, slaveholders could not complain, as they had been the architects of their own ruin. Slavery has been the means by which the Southern leaders have wheeled into the line of insurrection, and for this reason, it has lost the support and sympathy it once possessed. Slavery had been a constant source of irritation, and in order to secure the blessings of peace, the great question of its further continuance should be submitted to the people for their decision. He reviewed the political history of the country for the past generation, to show the progress of the slavery question, and the aggressive advances of the advocates and friends of slavery.

Mr. GRINNELL, of Iowa, (Union,) said he was happy to follow in debate a gentleman from a slave State, (Mr. KING) and, he believed, a slaveholder, in advocating an amendment to the Constitution by the adoption of which slavery is to be abolished throughout this land. He denied that there was property to man, slavery not having the sanction of justice or harmony and standing here an outlaw.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, (Union,) replied to the charges of a want of constitutional power to pass this amendment. They came from the wrong side when used by those opposed to the proposition. There never was a nighwaymen who did not regard the law which punished him as unjust. There was no statute in any State establishing slavery. It had grown up by stealth in the body politic, and by usage had become familiarized. That which was robbery and injustice in the beginning, cannot by lapse of time become just and honorable.

Mr. MCBRIDE discussed the constitutional power to amend the Constitution. As to the duty of putting an end to slavery, there was one patriotic answer—in the affirmative. Slavery, too long prevailed its criminal practices, demanded sentence and execution, without benefit of clergy.

The House adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 10.

BILLS NOTICED.

To provide for the regulation and government of the Central Park, New-York.

To amend the tax law by placing personal on the same footing as real property.

To incorporate the Studio Building Association of New-York.

To extend the Second-avenue Railroad, New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To provide a parade-ground for the military of New-York.

To fix the compensation of the members of the New-York Common Council at $2,500 per annum.

To provide additional means of relief for sick and wounded soldiers of this State in the service.

To provide for the appointment of five Commissioners of Appeals.

RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. COLE—That County Treasurers be required to report to the Bureau of Military Statistics, by the 25th of January, the amounts expended in their respective counties for bounties and other objects connected with enlistments. Adopted.

By Mr. LAIMBEER—That the Commissioners for building a public market in New-York report within ten days the amount thus far expended by them, and for what purpose. Adopted.

By Mr. ANDREWS—That the President be requested to waive in the interest of the minority all non-essential questions, and promptly direct an exchange of all prisoners upon equitable terms. Adopted.

The resolution appointing Messrs. MUNGER, WHITE and HUMPHREY a committee to investigate into the affairs and management of the several departments of the New-York City Government was adopted.

The Ninth Senatorial District contested case was then taken up and argued until the recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The bill to pay a State bounty to volunteers was taken up as the special order, and, after discussion, the following amendment was adopted:

"No bounty to volunteers shall be offered to be paid, or shall be hereafter paid to this State, except from the State Treasury, which shall be a State bounty, and no local bounty under the present or any future call shall be paid any county, town or city."

Progress was then reported. The bill was referred to a select committee, and the subject was made the special order for Thursday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 10.

The speaker announced the following Standing Committees:

Ways and Means—Collins of Wayne; Reddington of St. Lawrence; Lord of Tompkins; Brandreth of Westchester; Crandell of Albany; Weaver of Oneida, and Ingraham of New-York.

Commerce and Navigation—Van Beren of New-York; Kimball of Franklin; Godfrey of Erie; C. L. Smith of New-York, and Penfield of Oneida.

Canals—Wood, of Oseodega; Post, of Chemung; Rankin, of Monroe; Lawrence, of Oswego; Barckley, of Washington; Cutting and Salmon, of New York.

Railroads—Stanford, of Schenectady; L. H. Hangerford, of Chautauque; Wenber, of Schuyler; Worth, of Kings; Shipland, of Tioga; Lontrel, of New-York; W. H. Clark, of Fulton and Hamilton.

Federal Relations—Reed, of New-York; Bemis, of Steuben; Topham, of Warren; Spoor, of Washington; Sherwood, of Putnam; Weaver, of Oneida.

Banks—Root, of Oswego; Olcott, of Steuben; L. H. Hungerford, of Chautauque; Murray, of New-York; McNiel, of Queens.

Insurance Companies—Brandreth, of Westchester; Hasbronck, of Rensselaer; Tootill, of Cattaraugus; E. J. Burdett, of Otsego; Lynas, of New-York.

Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties—Palmer, of Jefferson; Leferan, of Ulster; J. W. Brown, of Genesee; Turner, of Queens; Nicholson, of Rockland.

Academies and Schools—Sandford, of Oswego; Oliver, of Delaware; E. S. Smith, of Yates; Whitman, of Kings; McConville, of Monroe.

Two-thirds and Three-fourths Bills—Pitt, of Orleans; Carpenter, of Columbia; Reed, of New-York; McConville, of Monroe; Vedder, of Kings.

Grievances—Andrus, of Monroe; Hulse, of Orange; A. A. Browne and Hallenbeck, of Greene; Geoghan, of New-York.

Privileges and Elections—Gleason, of Suffolk; Wood, of Onondaga; Edwards, of Saratoga; Bookstaver, of Ulster, Vedder, of Kings.

Petitions of Aliens—Benns, of Steuben; McCall, of Livingston; O. M. Hungerford, of Albany; McDonald, of New-York; Howard, of Dutchess; Root, of Oswego; Shew, of St. Lawrence; Seebacher, of New-York; Sammons, of Montgomery.

Claims—Rouse, of Oneida; Lewis, of Alleghany; Lee, of Herkimer; P. C. Tallman, of Westchester; Chapman, of Saratoga.

Public Health—Richardson, of Essex; E. L. Smith, of Yates; H. P. Tallman, of Onondaga; Cooper, of Orange; Boswell, of Kings.

State Charitable Institutions—Morey, of Livingston; Grene, of Onondaga; Marserau, of Broome; Bookstaver, of Ulster; and Mr. Keegan, of New-York.

Cities—Perry, of Kings; Angel, of Cattaraugus; Hollis, of Otsego; Morey, of Livingston; Stewart, of New-York; Ward, of New-York; Robertson, of Albany.

Villages—Reddington, of St. Lawrence; Crowell, of Chautauqua; Bruesoe, of Ontario; Platt, of Suffolk; Eloridge, of Schoharie.

Salt—Green, of Onondaga; Humphray, of Niagara; Closn, of Cayuga; Burns, of Kings; Penfield, of Oneida.

Trade and Manufactures—Post, of Chemung; Andrus, of Monroe; Carpenter, of Columbia; Stewart, of Erie; Hayees, of Kings.

State Prisons—Angel, of Cattaraugus; J. L. Parker, of Cayuga; Kellogg, of Jefferson; Lockwood, of Westchester; Weed, of Clinton.

Engrossed Bills—Edgerton, of Ontario; J. L. Packer, of Cayuga; Squires, of Cortland; Keegan, of New-York; Boswell, of Kings.

Militia—G. Parker, of St. Lawreece; Stafford, of Chenango; Bidolecom, of Jefferson; Lockwood, of Westchester; Davids, of Seneca.

Roads and Bridges—Edwards, of Saratoga; Pickard, of Niagara; N. Clark, of Lewis; Creamer, of New-York; McNiel, of Queens.

Public Lands—Lefevre, of Ulster; Sherman, of Delaware; Tillinghast, of Herkimer; Fonda, of Rensselaer; Longyer, of Erie.

Indian Affairs—Close, of Cayuga; Topliff, of Cattaraugus; H. P. Tallman, of Onondaga; Platt, of Suffolk; Maloney, of New-York.

Charitable and Religious Societies—Lord, of Tompkins; Strong, of Herkimer; Rodgers, of Wayne; Weller, of Ulster; Noian, of Albany.

Agriculture—Rankin, of Monroe; McCall, of Livingston; Webster, of Schuyler; Vanderzee, of Albany; Shultz, of Columbia.

Printing—Hasbrouck, of Rensselaer; Squires, of Cortland; Humphrey, of Niagara; W. N. Clark.

Expenditures of the Executive Department—Lyman, of Chenango; Shaw, of St. Lawrence; Crowell, of Chautauqua; Mathews, of Sullivan; J. S. Smith, of New-York.

Expenditures of the House—Crendell, of Allegany; Senford, of Oswego; G. Parker, of St. Lawrence; P. C. Tallman, of Westchester; Murray, of New-York.

Judiciary—Boeham, of Steuben; Gleason, of Suffolk; Pitts, of Orleans; Sumner, of Chenango; Wisner, of Dutchess; Canting, of Erie; Mathews, of Sullivan.

Joint Library—Olcott, of Steuben; Cole, of Oneida; Ridgeway, of Richmond; Ingraham, of New-York, and Edgerton.

Select Committee on the Bill to Provide for a Uniform State Bounty to Volunteers—Sanford, of Oswego; Giesnoo, Kimbell, Mathews, Longver, of Erie.

BILLS NOTICED.

To amend the Brooklyn Water Act.

To incorporate the New-York Sharpshooters' Club.

To reenlate the sale of leaf tobacco.

To incorporate the New-York Tom Moore Association.

To incorporate the National Glee Club, of New-York.

To limit appeals to the Court of Appeals.

To incorporate the National Loan and Insurance Company.

To amend the charter of the Grand Hotel Company, of New-York.

To incorporate the Army and Navy Savings Bank, of New-York.

Authorizing the consolidation of the Hudson River and Harlem Railroad Companies.

To amend the charter of the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company.

Authorizing the Second-avenue Railroad to construct a new track.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

In relation to the payment of officers and clerks in the various departments of the New-York City Government.

For a railroad in the Eleventh-avenue.

Adjourned.

MAJ.-GEN. B. F. BUTLER.

His Removal from Command.

CITY POINT, Monday, Jan. 9.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BUTLER is dethroned—ordered to report at Lowell, and Gen. ORD takes his place. R. J. H.

Dispatch to the Herald.

CITY POINT, Sunday, Jan. 8, 1865.

The news of the President's Order No. I, series of 1865, removing Maj.-Gen. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER from the command of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, is causing much comment, but, so far as I can learn, little or no animadversion.

The ostensible grounds for depriving him of his command are undoubtedly his recent *fiascos* of Wilmington and Dutch Gap. But a mountain of dissatisfaction has been accumulating against him for months on account of alleged illegal and arbitrary arrests, imprisonments and punishments. It is said that many cases of glaring injustice have come to light, and many others are expected to be developed by his supersedure.

Maj.-Gen. BUTLER is ordered to turn over his command, all moneys and Government property, and the civil fund in his possession, to the person named by Lieut.-Gen. GRANT as his temporary successor, and to proceed to Lowell, Mass., and to report to the War Department by letter.

Maj.-Gen. EDWARD OTHO CRESSAP ORD, commanding the Twenty-fourth Army Corps, has been named the temporary successor of Gen. BUTLER, and will at once take charge of the department.

A SERENADE.

Honor to Gens. Hancock, Dix, Hays, Hunt, and Cols. Howe, Lippitt, and Others.

The band of the First Brigade, Third Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, which has been home to Wisconsin on a short furlough granted its members by Gen. SHERMAN, is now stopping at the New-England Rooms, en route to rejoin SHERMAN'S army.

Monday evening they paid a visit to the Gramercy Park Hotel, where they complimented Col. FRANK E. HOWE with a serenade, discoursing some exceedingly fine music. After an entertainment provided by Col. HOWE had been discussed, the band was taken by the Colonel to the Union League Club Rooms, where Major-Gen. HANCOCK, Major-Gen. BUTTERFIELD, Brig.-Gens. HAYS, HUNT and other distinguished military and civil officials were present. Major-Gen. HANCOCK and the other army officers were here serenaded, receiving many warm eulogiums for the repetition of many of the scenes which had enlivened the late victorious march of Gen. SHERMAN'S army through Georgia.

Under escort of Col. HOWE and several other members of the club, the band then repaired to the residence of Maj.-Gen. DIX, who responded to the serenade tendered him by throwing open his doors and entending the hospitalities of his mansion to his midnight guests.

Col. LIPPITT, of Rhode Island, Col. ALMY and others, were then serenaded, after which the band partook of hospitalities at the Gramercy Park Hotel, and returned to the New-England Rooms.

THE LAST PEACE SENSATION.

Spicy Comments of the Richmond Journals.

THE BLAIR MISSION.

"SOMETHING WICKED THIS WAY COMES."

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 6.

We would not be superstitious, but we seem to perceive in the air a taint of sulphuric odors of Washington.

"By the prickles of your thumbs
You can tell when something wicked this way comes!"

It is not yet clear, but will, probably, soon be plain enough, what particular piece of Yankee villainy and treachery lurks under the unofficial visit of BLAIR, Sr., and BLAIR, Jr., within our lines.

This is an exact repetition of the performances of KIRKE and JAQUESS, two spies, who were entertained at our expense in the Spotswood, were closeted with the President, and afterwards went home and published all they saw and heard, by way of a campaign document for LINCOLN'S election. Mr. DAVIS had deep respect, it seems, for the character of those spies, and pressed their hands "with effusion." It is true, our Secretary of State was obliged to make an issue of veracity with the rogues, but which version of the story, that of the rogues or Secretary was most generally believed by the discerning public, we have no means of learning.

These two fresh spies (for Yankee spies go in pairs like Nisus and Euryalus,) arrived some time since at GRANT'S headquarters, and have, no doubt, applied, as the first pair did, for leave to visit Richmond, not that they are commissioned by anybody or have anything whatever to say in the slightest degree bearing upon public affairs.

In one respect this pair differs from KIRKE and JAQUESS—whereas the latter were quite unknown, the BLAIRS are well known, and what is known of them is decidedly unfavorable. Herein JAQUESS had the advantage. These Messrs. BLAIR are, and have been—to serve them up in one word—a pair of regular Washington politicians, speculators in elections, and jobbers in public moneys. It is impossible to conceive any two Yankees in all the North more unlikely to have an honest mind in coming to Richmond at this day.

Any given couple of Hebrew blockade-runners would be more welcome visitors, because they would at least smuggle in to us certain useful commodities. It is not possible just yet to say what snare lies hid under this expedition, or what object of disunion and treason is to be served by it. But of one thing we are very sure: these men, not being commissioners authorized to open negotiations between the Government of the United States and the Confederate Government, are spies. Will the Government authorize their visit, or has it already done so?

The question is really not put vexatiously, nor with any view to embarrass the Government. Indeed, said Government will embarrass itself very little by reason of anything we may say upon the subject. Yet it is no very small matter that any Yankee novel-maker, or colonel, or newspaper editor, or Washington lobby member, who may choose to come here and look about him, and thrust himself into the cabinets and closets of the President and heads of departments, and take notes all the while which may be serviceable to his Government in their plan of conquering us—can get full permission and *carte blanche* so to do. It is no light matter by any means.

We have all of us a very considerable interest in the successful prosecution of the present struggle—no less than the interest of life or death for us and ours. A deep interest, also, in the maintenance of the dignity of this country and of the Government which we have created to guide it. We desire to see our Government, of course, receive commissioners to treat of peace if they be sent, but not to see it fraternize with individual enemies who may wander hither, or entertain spies as the honored guests of the Confederacy.

We can very well guess beforehand what are to be the topics of discourse with the BLAIRS, both father and son, in case they are granted an audience. They have nothing to propose, but will merely give us an idea of their private opinion that unconditional surrender, the abolition of slavery, destruction of the Confederate Government, army and debt, might still save us from utter annihilation; that LINCOLN is full of compassion and loving kindness, having no pleasure in the death even of rebels, and that true repentance and amendment of life may still move him to spare our lives, or at least some of our lives, not that they can promise anything.

THE BLAIRS SPIES.

From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 6.

The mission, it appears, would succeed better if directed to Raleigh instead of Richmond, yet the Confederate Government resides at Richmond. The President, who alone, with the advice and consent of the Senate, can act, is here, and the Senate is here.

The mission, therefore, is not for the settlement of terms by the only partners who can settle them. Its great object is to break up the Confederacy by alienating the States separately. Else why not go to Raleigh? In other words, the Blairs are spies, and come here avowedly to sow dissensions. We wish they would go to Raleigh. They both richly deserve hanging; and if they go there upon such a mission as that, without first obtaining the consent of the military authorities, which they never can obtain, they will get what they richly deserve to a certainty.

The cool impudence of the proposition is absolutely delightful. They tell all whom it may concern beforehand, the President among them, that they are coming here to sow dissension among us and break up the Confederacy if they can, and they seek permission from the authorities to prosecute their mission. Was there ever any proposition so unblushingly Yankee. The Southern people are to be undeceived by the BLAIRS. They are to be assured that subjugation and dominion over them, and that devastation and spoliation are not intended. They are coolly to be asked to disbelieve the evidences of their own senses, and when GRANT tells too world that the crow cannot fly over the valley without carrying its own rations, he meant merely to propagate one of those grim Yankee jokes in which Yankeedom so much delights. That when SHERMAN says he has burned two thousand barns in the valley, he is deceiving his Government. When SHERMAN cut wood sixty miles long through Georgia, burning, murdering and plundering as he goes, he is merely letting off a little extra gas.

The Yankees do not mean spoliation—the thousands of spoons the Yankees have stolen, and the tens of thousands of horses and cattle they have driven off or killed, the pianos, pictures, table linen, women's dresses, &c., to the value of millions of dollars which they have appropriated. These are not objects of spoliation.

The kind, affectionate Yankees, who are so anxious to bring us to our duty, that they may murder us by scores whenever they pass through our country, mean none of these things. What they do mean is an abolition crusade. Permit them to set free all the negroes; let them strike dead the thousand millions of property in the South, and they will be satisfied.

The *Tribune* confesses that the object of the mission is not to obtain peace, but political advantage. It saw the fatal effects of peace negotiations last Summer, and it hopes to derive like advantages from a similar course at present. It knows that there are Legislators and Governors of States always seeking to assail the Government on this side, and it wishes to ferment this disposition. We hope, being thus forewarned of their object, the BLAIRS will not be allowed to come within our lines.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Sentinel* says editorially: "We shall, notwithstanding this warning of the *Tribune*, not pronounce upon the authority and the precise object of their mission until they shall have presented their credentials and stated their errand. We do not suppose that such an embassy as that of JAQUESS and GILMORE would be entered upon. The Messrs. BLAIR, if they expect to be received, will surely come in frank character if not upon a frank errand. If these citizens, high in position and in the confidence of President LINCOLN, are come to tender us the olive branch of peace, and to denounce, in behalf of the Washington Government, that war which has been so malignant and so cruelly waged against us, nothing could be more grateful. If they come, however, as mere will and strategy hunters, then they will but add fresh insult, and attempt a treachery unworthy of men of honor. We will stand on our guard and await developments."

The *Examiner*, in treating on the same subject, ridicules the BLAIRS, and calls old BLAIR "an officious busybody in a state of second childhood," and recalling his attempt to get McCLELLAN out of LINCOLN'S way, argues that he is on just such another fool's errand.

A REBEL PEACE FLURRY.

VICE-PRESIDENT STEPHENS SAID TO HAVE GONE NORTH ON A PEACE MISSION.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Sentinel, Jan. 2.

It was rumored in town, last evening, that Hon. A. H. STEPHENS had gone to Washington on a peace mission. Many believe that the rumor is a correct one. We doubt it, however.

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 6.

The above is all bosh. Mr. STEPHENS is in Richmond.

The Massachusetts Senatorship.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 10.

The House, to-day, voted for United States Senator, with the following result: HENRY WILSON, 207; GOV. ANDREW, 12; R. C. WINTHROP, 4.

The Weather.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Jan. 10.

A severe snow-storm prevails, which is likely to impede travel.

THE BANK FORGERIES.

The Trial of Ira Garadier for Forgery—His Conviction and Sentence.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Justice Barnard.

The People vs. *Ira Garadier.*—The prisoner in this case was one of the gang recently arrested, charged with forging the name of Mr. Richard D. Lathrop to a check for $25,000, upon which they obtained $25,000 in Seven-Thirty Bonds from the Bank of Commerce. Mr. Hall, the District-Attorney, appeared for the People, and ex-Judge Stuart, with Mr. Spencer, for the defence.

Before calling his first witness, the District-Attorney asked if Mr. Vail and Mr. Moore, of the Bank of Commerce, were present. Not answering, he asked the Court for an attachment against them, saying that it was always your Citizens' Association man, your solid business men, who obstructed the wheels of justice by neglecting to obey the mandates of the Court when required as witnesses. The attachment was granted.

James McLauchlan, sworn for the prosecution.—I am 17 years of age, and have been a clerk in a Real Estate office; I was not in that office in September last; I was looking for a situation then. I never saw the prisoner before September 21; I saw him on that day at the Park Hotel, corner of Ezekman and Nassau-street; he was sitting on a chair outside; he asked me if I would take a letter to the Bank of Commerce; I said I would; I took it and waited for an answer; Mr. Vail gave me the answer, and I took it back to Weed, corner of Beekman and Nassau; he asked me to meet him again at the same place the next day; the letter was addressed to Mr. Vail, of the Bank of Commerce; I knew where the Bank was; he asked me if I was working, and I said no; he said he was opening a place down town and wanted a boy; he told me to meet him the next day and he would hire me for $4 a week; he gave me 25 cents; the next day, about twelve, I went to the same place but did not see Mr. Weed; I did not see him for a month afterward, and then it was at the Police Headquarters in Mulberry-street; this is the man now s

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 10, 1865.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81 .C.	111⅛	50	Erie R. Pref.....	97⅛
10,000	do.....b30	111⅜	53	do.....	97
18,000	U. S.6s, 5-20s C.	109⅛	410	Lindson R. R.....	107
13,000	do.....	109⅛	300	do.....	106⅜
79,000	do...new iss.	109⅜	100	do.....b30	107⅜
145,000	dn...new iss.	109	300	do.....	106⅝
	500 U. S.6s,10-40s.C.		200	do.....s10	106⅝
	Small.....	104⅝	100	do.....s10	106⅝
1,500	do.....	102¾	200	do.....	107¼
15,000	do.....	102⅞	700	Reading R.....	115⅜
2,000	Mo. State 6s....	67⅜	1700	do.....s30	115⅜
2,000	Ill. War Loan..	98	400	do.....	115⅝
5,000	Brooklyn City 6s, W'r L'n x-Int.	107	40	Sixth-Av. R.....	112
t0,000	O & M. Cer..b30	33	300	Mich. Cen. R....	112⅜
3,000	Mich. S. S.F.Bs.	103	200	do.....h10	112⅜
6,000	Al. & T. H.In..	80	100	do.....	112⅝
2,000	Dl..Lac.& W 2d.	112	50	M. S. & N. I.....	74⅜
3,000	Cl. & To.S.F.B.	106	100	do..... s60	73¾
20,000	Mer. 2d M. B.s.	20	100	Ill. Cen. R.....s10	127¾
2,500	Amer. Gold.....	225	100	do.....	127⅜
28	Shoe & Leath.B'k.	110	100	do.....s10	127
40	Mechanics' Bk....	115	100	do.....	127¼
50	Man. Gas. Co....	185	200	Clev. & Pitts.....	95⅜
100	Peon. Coat Co....	1⅛	200	do.....	95¼
400	Nio. Transit	6	400	do.....	95⅛
t00	Cum. Coal Pr....	45⅜	100	do s10	95⅛
800	dn.....	46	100	do.....s60	94⅜
40	Del.& Hnd.C.Co...	289	1000	do.....s10	95
t00	Quick. Min.Co....	98¾	300	Chi. & N. W.....	39¾
t00	do.....	98	800	do.....	40
900	Copake Iron M....	4¼	300	do.....	40¾
100	Ashburton Coal...	18	100	Chi. & N.W.Pr....	70⅝
100	N. Y. Cen.....s16	116⅜	100	do.....b30	71
100	do.....h10	117⅜	200	do.....	70⅝
100	do.....	117⅝	200	Chi. & R. I. R....	103⅜
100	Erie Railway.....	83⅛	200	do.....s30	103⅜
600	do.....	83⅜	50	Chi.,Bur,&Q.R....	119⅛
600	do.....s60	83⅜	300	do.....	120
100	do.....s30	83⅛	125	M. & P.Du C.R....	45
200	do.....s60	82⅝	100	do.....	45¼
500	do.....	83⅛	100	do.....	45⅜
100	do.....	83⅜	100	do.....b30	46
56	Buff.&StateLineR	200	100	dn.....b30	45⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000	U. S.6s,5-20s.C. New issue.....	109⅜	1400	Erie Railwey....	84
1,000	do.....	109⅜	100	do.....h10	84
t0,000	U. S.6s,10-40s.C.	102⅜	1500	do.....	84⅛
t0,000	Treas. N., 7-30s. April & Oct...	119	100	do.....h10	84¼
1,000	U. S.6s,1yr.Cer.	97⅜	100	do.....e5	84
3,000	Mo. State 6s....	67	100	do.....s5	84⅛
80,000	Am. Gold.....	222⅜	1000	do.....	84⅜
200	Canton Co.....	34⅜	500	do.....	84⅜
100	Mar. M. Co.....	14⅛	250	Hudson Riv. R....	107⅜
800	Cum Coal Pref.b20	45⅜	100	To. & Wab.R....	51
200	N. Y. Cen.....	117	10	Mich. Cen. R....	114
300	do.....	116⅜	100	do.....	113
500	Cleve. & Pitts....o	94⅜	100	do.....	112⅝
500	do.....s10	54⅜	100	do.....	112⅜
t000	do.....b30	95¼	200	M. S. & N. I.....	74
500	Chi. & N. W.....	39⅜	20	M. S. & N. I G....	147
4300	do.....	39⅛	100	Chi. & R. I. R....	103⅜

OPEN BOARD—1½ P.M.

$30,000	U. S.6s,5-20s.C. Old issue.....	109⅛	100	Chi. & N W.....	40⅛
800	N. Y. Cen. R....	117	350	de.....	40
100	do..... c	117	200	do.....	39⅝
1860	Erie R.....s3	83⅛	100	do.....b10	39⅝
100	do.....c	83⅜	100	do.....s30	39⅜
1300	do.....	83¼	300	dn.....	39⅜
1400	do.....b3	83⅜	700	do.....	39⅜
100	do.....c	83⅛	200	do.....s5	39⅛
100	do.....	83⅛	100	do.....h5	39⅛
500	do.....s3	83⅜	100	do.....s3	39⅜
100	Hnd. Riv. R....s3	107⅜	500	do.....	39⅝
700	do.....	107⅜	200	Chic.&N.W.Pr....	70⅜
100	do.....b3	107⅜	100	do.....c	70⅜
100	do.....s3	107⅜	100	do.....s3	70⅜
900	do.....	107⅜	500	do..... s5	70⅜
200	do.....	108	200	do..... o	70⅜
300	M. S. & N. I. R....	74	100	do..... s5	70⅛
100	do.....h3	74	100	do.....b4	70⅛
100	do.....s3	73⅞	100	Pitts.,Ft.W.&C....	100⅜
100	do.....	73⅛	50	do.....s3	101
400	do.....s3	72⅛	200	Mar. & Min. Co....	14⅜
80	do.....h10	74	200	do.....b3	14⅜
200	do.....c	72⅜	100	do.....c	14⅜
100	do.....	73⅛	200	do.....s3	14⅜
400	Clev. & Pitts....h3	94⅜			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

300	Erie R.....	84⅝	100	Hnd. Riv. R....b3	t09⅜
t200	do.....	84⅜	100	do.....	109
100	do.....s10	84⅜	100	do.....	108⅜
500	do.....s3	84⅜	200	do.....	110
00	M. S. & N. I.....	74⅜	100	do.....	110⅛
900	do.....	74	100	do.....	110⅛
800	do.....h10	74⅜	100	Cleve. & Pitts..s30	95
00	Chi. & R. I. R...s3	103⅜	400	do.....	95⅛
00	Chi. & N. W.....	39⅜	100	do.....	96⅛
00	do.....e10	39⅜	100	do.....b3	95

TUESDAY, Jan. 10—P. M.

We learn that the Government at Washington has open policies of insurance with the Marine underwriters in this City to cover Cotton from Savenneh, to be immediately shipped by the Collector of the port of New-York, now at Savenneh, to his own addrese as Special Agent of the Government. The Cotton will be inveotoried at Savannah far whom it may concern, and then shipped to tbia market to be promptly sold, either to Domestic or Export buyers. The probability is that nesrly the whole 25,000 or 30,000 bales will come by steam-traneports, and if taken up on arrival for Export and the tranehipmeots for Liverpool should also be made by steam, the Cotton will be laid down in England in three weeks from the date of its movement from Savannah.

The Gold Room fell off 2@3 ℔ cent. to day, tha speculators either getting tired of the tameoess of their transactions for the past five or six days, between 226@227½ ℔ cent., or else ... hensive of the Savannah Cotton movement. Exchange on London was dull for the *Australasian* at 100½ ℔ cent. for Gold.

The Money market is fully restored to a steady supply to the Brokers at 7 ℔ cent. It is understood that the Treasury will afford all proper time and facilities for paying up the subscriptions of Saturday to the 10-40 Loan; so that the National Banks, for themselves and their constituents who subscribed through them, may avail of the privilege of collecting and paying the 5 ℔ cent. Legal Tender Notes with the accumulated interest. It is not likely that any important drafts will be made upon them for Greenbacks to disturb the Money market or retard subscriptions to the Popular 7.30 ℔ cent. Loan, which are now rapidly on the increase.

Owing to the rain-storm, business in Wall and William streets to-day has been generally dull. At the Stock Exchange, the Brokers operating for a further fall in the Railways would seem to be in the majority, and a large *Bear* interest is being created in the New-York and Western Roads. Hudson River was weakest to-day among the former, and Michigan Central among the latter.

The Government Stocks were steady at the early Board, and gained strength on Wall-street after the Board. There continues to be a large investment business in parcels of $1,000 to $5,000@$10,000, and a good many orders on speculation since the withdrawal of the 10-40 Loan from enbscription. Later in the day there was an increased demand for the 6 ℔ cents. of 1881, which went up to 111½ ℔ cent. ex coupon; for the 5-20s at 109⅞@½, and for the 10-40s at 102⅛@ 102⅜ ℔ cent.

There was also a decided improvement in Erie shares, under a large demand, at and after the Second Board. The intimation in our report of yesterday that the market has already taken pretty much the whole of tbe 50,000 new shares created under the Act of the Legislature of 1864, whether originally sold for or borrowed upon by the Company, has given more confidence to buyers, who had previously hesitated, in dread of the great weight of the last 25,000 or 28,000 shares of this new Equipment Stock, understood to have been advanced upon by Mr. DREW, one of the Directors of the Company, and a large Stock Jobber on his own account. The use of the Stock by Mr. D. is, of course, not final, nor do we learn that his advances to the Company cover more than two-thirds of its value, if so much. There was some talk on tha Street this afternoon, to the effect that at least a portion of the other Directors are inclined to insist upon an early settlement of this large and singularly loose transaction, but whether the Executive, Mr. BERDELL, or Vice-President, Gen. DIVEN, are of the number, we could not learn.

The following quotations were made at the close of business, at 4 o'clock. Among the Railways, Hudson River recovered 4 ℔ cent. from the extreme decline. Gold about 224 ℔ cent.

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 6s, 1881....C.	111⅛	111⅜	Pittsburgh.....	96	96
U. S.5-20's.....	109⅛	109⅜	Northwest.....	40	40
T. Certificates..	97⅜	97⅜	N. West Pref....	71½	70⅜
N. Y. Central...	118	117	Rock Island.....	104	103⅜
Erie.....	84⅜	84⅜	Fort Wayne.....	101⅜	101
Hudson.....	109⅜	110	Cnm'land Coal..	46	45½
Reading.....	117	118	Quicksilver.....	98⅜	98⅛
Mich. Southern..	74⅞	74½	Mariposa.....	15	14⅛
Illinois Cen.....	128	127	Ohio & M. Certs	33¼	32⅛

The First National Bank received to-day $238,000 for the popular 7-30 ℔ cent. Loan.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York.....	112	Bank of N. Amer....	105
Merchants'.....	113	Hanover.....	100
Union.....	120	Irving.....	105
America.....	135	Peoples'.....	108
City.....	160	Merket.....	100
Commerce.....	110	Shee and Leather..	109
Mech's' Bk'g. Asso..	100	Corn Exchange	110
Marcantile.....	125	Commonwealth	101
American Exe.....	129¾	Central National....	104
Bank of the Republic.	105		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.....	104	Alt. & T. H. 2ds. Pref..	85
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.....	102	Al. & T. H. 2ds. Income	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.....	112	Chi. & N. W. 1st.B....	94⅛
Erie 1st mort. '68.....	103	Chi. & N. W. 1sts.....	95
Erie 7s, 3d mort. '83..	112	L. & W. Bonds.....	104
Erie 7s, 4th mort, '80..	100	Tol. & Wab. 1sts. m....	100
Erie 7s, 5th mort., '88	100	Tol. & W. 1sts. Ext....	100
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1stm., '77	106	Tol. & Wab. 2ds.....	82
Hnd. R. 7s, 1st m., '69	107	Tol. & Wab. Int. bonds.	85
H. R. 7s, 2ds, M. S. F. '85,	103	Clev. & Tol. S. F.....	105
Bud. R. 7s bonds '67....	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts.	109⅜
Harlem 1stm., '63—'72.	108	Pitts, Ft. W. & C. 2ds.	100⅛
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1sts.	114	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths.....	79⅝
Mich. S. 2ds, 7 ℔ c....	84	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1sts .	56
Nor. Ind. G. L., '68.....	100	Chi. & Alt. 1sts.....	102
M. S. & N. I. S.F. 7 ℔ c.	103	Peninsular R.R.B.....	85
Alton & T. H. 1sts.....	96¾		

The Merchants' Fire Insurance Company have declared their usual half-yearly Dividend of Ten per cent., being the sixteenth consecutive division of profits at the same rate. The Continental Fire has declared a half-yearly Dividend of 7 per cent.

The transfer of the Erie Company will close on the 16th instant, (next Monday,) and the Illinois Central on the 20th instant, for their February Dividends.

Mr. EDWARD K. WILLARD of the New-York Stock Exchange has established, with Mr. JAMES STRUTHERS, a new Stock firm, at No. 4 Wall-street (lately occupied by the First National Bank,) under the style of WILLARD & STRUTHERS.

The old Middletown Bank of Orange County has declared its forty-eighth regular half yearly Dividend of 4 ℔ cent, Currency; an extra Dividend of 4 ℔ cent. Currency, and an extra Dividend of 8 ℔ cent in Gold, and will soon pass into the National system.

The following table is taken from the Annual review of the *American Railroad Journal:*

RAILWAY COST AND PROGRESS IN THE UNITED STATES.

States.	Mileage Total.	Completed.	Cost of Road and Equipm't.
Maine.....	640.59	509 37	$18,297,635
New-Hempshire....	687.73	659 32	22,572,830
Vermont.....	586.17	586.17	23.841,120
Massachusetts.....	1,348.55	1,280.93	58.979,200
Rhode Island.....	151.74	119.24	4,571 496
Connecticut.....	715.07	635.07	22,697.496
New-Ynrk.....	3.570.92	2,869.47	135 623,240
New-Jersey.....	1,001.25	836.27	38 964.372
Pennsylvania.....	4,323.01	3,610 29	169.184.691
Delaware.....	182.59	126 90	4.548,650
Maryland & D.of C.	699.40	407.30	23,847.123
West Virginia.....	361.50	361.50	22,126 393
Kentncky.....	698 40	564.20	20,877,180
Ohio.....	3,954.33	3,389.65	121.147,588
Michigan.....	1 614.50	874.22	36,130.367
Indiana.....	2.482.50	2,199.40	71.318.673
Illinois.....	3,600.70	3,119.40	117,375,533
Wisconsin.....	1.449.70	1,045.20	41.880,302
Minnesota.....	1,564.00	161.00	7.700.000
Iowa.....	2 037.10	804.80	27,715,052
Missouri.....	1.412.39	925.75	51,187,275
Kansas.....	360.00	40.00	1,400,000
Cellnrnia.....	628 98	147.30	7,870,000
Oregon.....	19.50	19.50	500,000
To'l in loyal Sieles	34,310.62	25.372.25	$1,050,356,406
Virginia.....	2,054.48	1,378.70	$45.146,643
North Carnline.....	1.352.42	977.30	19.308,018
South Carolina.....	1,072.93	988.93	22 423 690
Georgia.....	1,635.23	1,421.22	29,169,513
Florida.....	566.50	401.50	8,626,000
Alabama.....	1.434.70	891.16	21,351,102
Mississippi.....	1.072.12	867.12	24.112,567
Tennessee.....	1,392.49	1,317.78	33,977,478
Arkensas.....	701.33	3.850	3,800,000
Louisiana.....	838.00	335.75	13.027,664
Texes.....	2 787.00	451.50	16.509,772
To'l in rebel States.	14.927.20	9,069.46	$237.054 587
Grand total....	49,237.82	34,441.71	$1,287,310,993

The Cleveland and Pittsburgh Company have declared a half-yearly Divident of 5 ℔ cent. The earoings, in gross, of the Road were:

1864.....	$2.512 315 50
...penses.....	1.505 636 54
Net increase.....	$t,006,678 96

The week's exports of domestic produce and miscellaneons goods have been to the value of $1,905,726, against $2,474,055 the corresponding week of last year.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant-Treasurer was as follows: Total Receiote, $4,124,169 33; for Cuatoms, $88,200; Payments, $6,921,999 11; on account of Loan, $743,900; Balance, $23,435,221 81.

At the annual election, held Jan. 10, 1865, of the Ninth National Bank, of the city of New-York, No. 363 Broadway, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected directors for the ensuing year: William A. Kobbe, Thomas A. Vyse, Jr., Geo. A. Wicks, Barnet L. Solomon, Geo. A. Fellows, Solomon L. Hull, Chas. Minzesheimer, J. O. Whitehouse, Joseph U. Orvis. Mr. Orvis was unanimously reelected President. Total votes cast for each, 6,054

The Whale Fishery in 1864.

From the interesting review of the trade of the year 1864, given in the **New-Bedford** *Shipping List*, we glean the following statistics:

The number of vessels and amount of tonnage employed in the whale fishery, since 1844, have been as follows:

	Ships & Barks.	Brigs.	Schrs.	Tonnage.
Jan. 1, 1865.....	227	5	44	79,690
Jan. 1, 1864.....	258	5	41	88,785
Jan. 1, 1863.....	301	10	42	103,146
Jan. 1, 1862.....	372	10	41	125,405
Jan. 1, 1861.....	459	14	41	156,746
Jan. 1, 1860.....	508	19	42	176,842
Jan. 1, 1859.....	661	19	45	195.115
Jan. 1, 1858.....	587	18	49	203,148
Jan. 1, 1857.....	593	22	40	204,209
Jan. 1, 1856.....	585	21	29	199,141
Jan. 1, 1855.....	584	20	34	199,842
Jan. t, 1854.....	602	28	38	208,399
Jan. 1, 1853.....	599	30	32	200.286
Jan. 1, t852.....	558	27	35	103,990
Jen. 1, t851.....	502	24	27	171,971
Jan. 1, 1850.....	510	20	13	171,484
Jan. 1, 1849.....	581	21	12	196,110
Jen. 1, 1848.....	621	22	16	210,663
Jan. 1, 1847.....	670	31	21	230,218
Jen, 1, 1846.....	678	35	22	233.189
Jan. 1, 1845.....	643	35	17	218,655
Jan. 1, 1844.....	595	41	9	200,147

VESSELS EMPLOYED IN THE WHALE FISHERY, JANUARY 1, 1865.

	Ships and Barks.	Brigs.	Schs.	Tonnage.
New-Bedford.....	173	..	2	58,042
Fairhaven.....	5	1	1	1,703
Westport.....	10	..	..	2,497
Dartmouth.....	4	..	..	1,118
Mattapoiesett.....	2	..	..	343
Sippican.....	..	..	2	221
Dist. of N. Bedford..	194	1	5	03,923
Edgartown.....	0	..	..	2,288
Nentucket.....	6	..	1	2,037
Holmes' Holo.....	1	..	..	257
Boston.....	..	..	3	424
Beverly.....	..	1	1	238
Salem.....	..	1	..	159
Provincetown.....	..	..	23	2.630
New-London.....	11	2	11	6,376
Warren.....	1	..	..	351
Sag Harbor.....	8	..	..	2.007
Total, Jan. 1, 1865..	227	5	44	79,690

Showing a diminution of 31 ships and herks, an addition nl 3 snhnonars, and a total diminution of 9,093 tons.

IMPORTS FOR 1864.

	Bbls. Sp.	Bbls. Wh.	Lbs. Bone.
New-Badford.....	48,172	35,883	224,250
Fairhaven.....	1,278	711	600
Westport.....	2,241	32	—
Dartmouth.....	500	525	—
Mattapoieett.....	851	4	700
Sippican.....	t55	0	—
District of N. Bedford.	53,227	37,164	225,550
New-London.....	915	5,091	149,400
Nantucket.....	76	18	—
Provincetown.....	1,850	1,742	2,600
Salem.....	90	20	—
Edgartown.....	153	1,525	15,650
Falmouth.....	931	232	1,700
Sag Herbor.....	1.133	605	3.700
Boston.....	3.894	9.611	159,000
New-York.....	2,101	12.955	202,650
Total.....	64,372	71,863	760,450

IMPORTS FROM 1846 TO 1865.

Imports of	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whals.	Lbs. Bone.
1864.....	64,372	71,863	760,450
1863.....	65,055	62,974	488,750
1862.....	55 641	100.478	763 500
1801.....	68.932	133.717	1,038.450
1860.....	73.708	140,005	1,337,650
1859.....	91.408	190.411	1.923.850
1858.....	81.941	162,223	1,540,600
1857.....	78.440	230.941	2.058,900
1856.....	80,941	197 690	2 592 700
1855.....	72.649	184.015	2,707,500
1854.....	76,696	319,837	3.445.200
1853.....	103 077	260,114	5,652 300
1852.....	78.872	84.211	1,259,900
1851.....	99.591	328.483	3 966 500
1850.....	92,892	200.608	2,869,200
1849.....	100,944	248.492	2.281.100
1848.....	107,976	280 656	2.003.000
1847.....	120.753	313.150	3,341,680
1846.....	95.217	207.493	2.276,930
1844.....	157.917	272,730	3,167,142

EXPORTS OF SPERM OIL, WHALE OIL AND WHALEBONE FROM THE UNITED STATES.

1864.....	45,000	12,000	530.000
1863...A.....	18.366	11.297	279,394
1862.....	27.976	68.583	1,004,981
1861.....	37,547	49,969	1,145.018
1860.....	32.792	13,007	911.226
1859.....	52,207	8,179	1,707,929

Averages prices of Sperm and Whale Oil, and Whalebone, for 1864.

	Sperm Oil.	Whale Oil.	Whalebone.
January.....	162	110	150
February.....	163	110	150
March.....	159	104	160
April.....	162	109	147
May.....	171	113	151
June.....	195	121	163
July.....	214	141	206
August.....	227	153	193
September.....	205	152	198
Ooleher.....	200	138	225
Novsmber.....	205	140	222
Decembar.....	212	146	218

Average price of Sperm Oil for 1864, 178 cents ℔ gal.
Average price of Whale Oil for 1864, 128 cents ℔ gal.
Average price of Whalebone for 1864, 180 cents ℔ lb.

Stocks of Oils and Whalebone in the United States Jan. 1, 1865.

	Bbls. Sp.	Bbls. Wh.	lbs. Bone.
New-Bedford.....	17,752	5,179	25,150
Westport.....	1.400	—	—
Boston.....	950	1,000	—
Dartmouth.....	—	500	—
Mattapoisett.....	50	—	—
Edgartown.....	250	—	—
New-York.....	—	—	145,000
Total.....	20,352	6,679	175,150

Stock of Oil and Bone on hand on the 1st of January, in the last Seven Years.

	Bbls. Sp.	Bbls. Wh.	lbs. Bone.
1865.....	20,382	6.679	170,150
1864.....	31,200	9,344	148.980
1863.....	16.038	23.019	91.500
1862.....	16.132	58.378	205 600
1861.....	15.838	80.469	488,700
1860.....	t3.429	96.480	380,600
1859.....	17,176	82,876	400,000

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL, $5,000,000.
FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York.

This bank has ready for sale (allowing the commission to purchasers) U. S. 7-30 Notes, which at maturity are convertible into a six per cent. gold-bearing loan; collects warrants, certificates, maturing loans and drafts, and attends to all financial business with Government. Parties wishing to avoid the delay and inconvenience of direct correspondence with the departments, are invited to apply at this bank.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1865.

Receipts of Produce since our last, 26 bbls. Ashes, 4,150 bbls. Flour, 221 bbls. and 2,943 bags Corn Meal, 300 bushels Wheat, 7,467 bushels Corn, 150 bushels Rye, 40 bushels Barley, 37,611 bushels Oats, 1,704 bushels Malt, 1,850 packages Provisions, and 50 obls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue dull and nominal.

COFFEE—Has been in less demand, including Java at 50c.@52c.; Rio at 42½c.@47½c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 44c.@46c., and St. Domingo at 41¾c.@42c. ℔ lb. Stock to-day, 151,824 packages of all kinds.

COTTON—Is in limited demand at drooping prices. Middlings, $1 15@$1 15 ℔ lb.

FISH—The market has been inactive, and prices have been somewhat nominal, though, in view of the light stocks, holders are generally very firm.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active, and prices have declined about 10c. ℔ bbl. Sales since our last amount to 6,500 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $9 50@$9 85; poor to choice Extra State at $10 10@$10 45, chiefly at $10 15@ $10 25; Round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, $11 05@$11 25 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western.....	$9 50	@$9 85
Extra State.....	10 10	@10 45
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 t5	@13 00
Extra Ohio, round-hnon.ebp'g brands.	11 05	@11 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.	11 30	@13 00
Extra Geneses.....	10 50	@13 00
Poor to choice Extra Missouri.....	10 60	@15 00

Southern Flour is quiet and heavy. Sales since our last, 900 bols., at $10 65@$11 75 for poor to good, and $11 80@$15 for good to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour steadily fevore buyers; sales 400 bbls. Extra, at $10 10@$12 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues very quiet, including fine and superfine, at $8 25@$9 25 ℔ obl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand, at $7 75 for Jersey, and $8 75 for Calnrie, and $8 80 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Sales, 280 bbls.

FRUIT—All kinds have been quiet at former prices.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quite heavy at slightly reduced prices. Sales since our last, 14,500 bushels, including Amber Western at $2 33, and Chicago Spring at $2 30 ℔ bushal. Corn has been inactive today, at $1 88@$1 90 for Mixed Western, and $1 80@ $1 82 for New Yallow Jersey, ℔ bushel; Rye and Barley are also inactive; Oats are in limited demand at steady prices; we quote: Western at $1 07@$1 08; State, at $1 05; Canada, at $1 02@$1 03 ℔ bushel. The movements in Breadstuffs during the past fortnight Mr. EDWARD BILL reviews thus: "The Flour market remains quiet and inactive, theoglog slightly in value with the variations in Gold, but chiefly affected by the want of an active demand. Prices are without any material change, although the receipts from the West are gradually falling off as the railroad freights advance. Holders are firm and the daily sales are light, being mostly for the consumptive demand of the city. In wheat the general tone is that of firmness based upon a very light stock and the improving aspect of the English market. There has been rather more doing of late, and a few thousand bushels sold for export. The clearances for the fortnight past show a great falling off in that branch of the trade, having been only 22,802 bushels. Oats are in better demand at the close with a slight improvement. Rye has ruled quiet. Indian Corn of the *new* crop is more plenty, but with our moderate stock of old, prices are without much variation."

HAY—North River is in demand at $1 40@$1 65 for Government and shipping, and $1 80@$1 90 for small lots for city use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New continue in fair request, partly for export, at 28c @52½c., according to quality, ℔ lb.

LATHS—Have been inactive and nominal in price.

METALS—Have been generally quiet and unsettled.

MOLASSES—Has been in moderate demand at uniform rates.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in request, including Resin, at $2 50@$3 50 ℔ 280 lbs.; Spirits Turpentine at $2 15 ℔ gallon.

OILS—Have been in limited demand, including Crude Whale, at $1 47½@$1 52½; Crude Sperm at $2 10@$2 15; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 65@$1 70; Unbleached Sperm, at $2 45 @$2 50; Linseed at $1 55; No. 1 Lard at $2 10@ @$2 20 ℔ gallon.

NEW BEDFORD MARKET, week ending Jan. 9.—The market is dull, and the only transactions in this market are sales of 50 bbls. Sperm at $2 12, and 50 do. do. at $2 20 ℔ gallon for manufacturing, and 480 bbls. South Sea Whale at a price not transpired. In New-York, we learn of sales of two parcels Sperm amounting to 170 bbls., at $2 10 ℔ gallon.—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—Has been quiet to-day, at 51c. for Crude; 73c. for refined, in bond, and 93c. for do., free, ℔ gallon. Sales, 1,100 obls. The week's business in Petrolaum, Mr. C. J. TURNER notices thus: "The market during the former part of the week under review ruled quiet but firm; toward the close, however, buyers showed more disposition to operate, and a fair business was done at 73½c.@74c. for bondsd on the spot, and 75c.@76c. B. O. all this month. Crude, 51½c.@52c., with fair demand, and fres refined quiet at 94c.@95c. The following are the receipts at, and the exports from, New-York, of Petroleum, for the week and since Jan. 1:

	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1864.
Receipts of Petroleum, bbls....	10,673	10,073	5,317
Exports of Petroleum, bbls....	1,045	—	4,592

Exports of Petroleum from the United States in

	1863. Gallons.	1863. Gallons.	1864. Gallons.
From New-York.....	6,720,273	19,547,604	21,335,784
From Boston.....	1,071,100	2,049,431	1,696,307
From Philadelphia...	2,800,978	5,369,738	7,700,148
From Baltimore.....	174,830	915,856	929,971
From Portland.....	120,250	342,082	70,762
Grand total export.	10,887,701	28,250,721	31,792,972

The following table, carefully prepared by the editors of the *Shipping List*, of this city, may be found sufficiently accurate to furnish same guide to those interested:

Stock at New-York, Jan. 1, 1864, of all kinds..	bbls. 82,709
Received in 1864.....	720,100
Total supply.....	bbls. 802,809
Deduct export from New-York to 1864. bbls.	533.394
And Stock Jan. 1, 1865.....	27,228–560,622
Taken for consumption in 1864.....	hhds. 242,187
Taken for consumption in 1863.....	314,481

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence since our last, 20,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 3,000 pieces, 60x68, 26c.; 5,000 do.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR FOUR COMPETENT Scotch and English cooks; also, four Protestant chambermaids and waiters, and first-class laundresses; understands fluting, &c.; and four first-class seamstresses and nurses; understands operating and all kinds of family sewing; all have good references and will be found willing and obliging. Call through this week at Mrs. WESLEY'S Office, No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman; would like general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer, and a first-rate baker; has no objections to laundry work in a small private family; has first-rate reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 241 1st-av., corner 15th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR GOOD COOKS, tanndresses, general housewor sers, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, &c., in city or country. Apply at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 108 West 26th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. J. E. WEIR, Proprietor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, to do washing at her own place; understands fluting, and will be reasonable in her price and punctual in her attendance. Call at No. 142 East 21st-st., rear house, Room No. 5.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, CAPable girl, to do cooking or general housework; is a trustworthy servant; on excellent washer and ironer, and very willing and neat; best references given; city or country. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as plain cook, washer and ironer, or general housework, in a small private family; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 91 Greenwich-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCEd women as nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a baby from its birth, or bring it up on the bottle; has the best of city reference. Can be seen at No. 73 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, by a young American lady, to superintend the domestic affairs of a widower's household. Call at or address, for two days, C. H., No. 15 Lee-av., opposite Taylor-st., Williamsburgh.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL would like a situation as lady's maid and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; best of city reference. Call for two days at No. 392 3d-av, third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; is a good baker; willing to assist with the washing; city reference. Call, for two days, at No. 25 East 12th-st., near University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook, washer and ironer or would do housework for a small family; city references. Can be seen for two days at No. 7 Deshrosses-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED SEAMstress, with excellent city references, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid, or as nurse and seamstress; a good operator; wages $10. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, ACTIVE man, in any capacity; is not afraid of work. Call or address P. DEVINE, No. 252 7th-av.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND BOARDING-houses promptly supplied with female help of all nations, who are competent to do the different branches of housework; also, coachmen, gardeners, farm hands, porters, waiters, servants, &c. Apply at the Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.

MALES.

A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD BUSINESS ability desires a permanent situation; wholesale gent's furnishing preferred, having been in the latter trade. Also, by another person, a fine penman and accountant, any employment in the evening. Address Z., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, 21 years old, of good moral character and habits, in a wholesale or retail dry goods establishment, to assist in writing, book-keeping &c., &c. Is accomplished in both English and German languages; is a good penman. Salary no object, best of references. Address L. J. S., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

WANTED — BY A FIRST-CLASS FLOWER, fruit and vegetable gardener, (German,) a situation in a respectable private family; is also a good horseman and driver, willing to make himself useful. Address J. K., for three days, at Henderson & Fleming's, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—BY AN EXPErienced book-keeper, ten years with his present employer who is declining the business, a permanent situation in the grocery, tea or produce trade. Unexceptionable references. Address BOOK-KEEPER, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man, as coachman or groom; understands his business thoroughly. Can furnish first-class testimonials as to sobriety and industry. No objections to be useful. Address for two days, R. D., 241 West 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom; is a competent carriage driver, and can give the best of references as to character and sobriety. Call or address for two days, J. C., No. 122 West 27th-st., New-York, Room No. 15.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK IN A wholesale fancy goods, glassware house, or railroad ticket office, or conductor on a steam railroad; best of references given. Address G., No. 23 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, L. I.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable young man, in a private family. Understands his business thoroughly. Address, three days, "W. A. F.," Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable young man; has good city references; no objection to the country. Address J. C., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A single man, (German,) understands all the branches of gardening; has the best of references. Apply at Young & Elliott's seed-store, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man, who thoroughly understands his business, can give several years of the highest city recommendations. Address M. P., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GOOD, USEFUL PROTESTANT servant, lately landed, a situation in a private family or hotel. Address for two days, JAMES WHITE, Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family, by a respectable English servant, just landed. Address C., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN EXCELLENT SEAMSTRESS, one who can cut and fit, and will make herself generally useful in a small family. She must be sufficiently intelligent to travel with and wait on an elderly lady. Call at No. 19 East 37th-st., any day this week, before 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE, ABOUT 12 miles from the city—the woman as cook, washer and ironer, the man as groom and gardener; must understand their business. Address, with wages and reference, A. B., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS BOOK-KEEPER, and to attend the business of a coal office; any one that is not a good writer, and very quick at figures, will please not trouble himself to reply; liberal salary will be paid. Address Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BUYER AND salesman of carpets; one competent to take the entire charge of a first-class retail department. Address S. L., Box No. 1,444 Post-office, with reference.

WANTED—A FRENCH NURSE AND SEAMstress; good recommendations required. Apply at No. 46 West 26th-st., between 11 and 1 o'clock, on Wednesday.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH OR SCOTCH CHAMbermaid and waitress; neat, kind, capable and honest, with the best credentials. None else need apply at No. 82 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, Wednesday and Thursday, between 11 and 3.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK. APPLY, with recommendations, to-day, (Wednesday,) after 11 o'clock, at No. 132 West 14th-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BOOK-KEEPER and cashier. BENNETT & FIELD, No. 336 Broadway.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS SALESMAN IN a gentlemen's furnishing store; salary moderate. Address, with reference, G., Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, STABLE &C., FOR SALE—A new brick stable near Murray Hill, 20x40 on a lot of same size, two stories high, part of upper loft fitted up for a coachman's family, all the modern improvements, gas, water, &c. A pair of first-class carriage horses, either of them pleasant drivers, both perfectly honest and sound. 1 Westchester rockaway, 1 coupé rockaway, 1 light wagon, 1 Albert phaeton, all built by first-class makers, and nearly new. Double and single harness, whip, bells &c. Will be sold entire, at a moderate price. None need apply, except for the entire establishment. Address B, Box No. 2,706 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUPE, BUT A short time used, together with harness and horse, neither of which can be excelled for beauty and quality. Can be seen at the private stable, No. 47 West 44th-st., between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock A. M.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF BAY CARRIAGE horses, 5 years old, 16 hands high, sound and gentle. To be seen for three days at WILSON'S Stable, in 10th-st., between 5th-av and University-place. Price $1,000.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME CARRIAGE, INtended for one or two horses. Can be seen at the stable, No. 96 East 22d-st.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AND OLD METALS.—White rags, 11 cents per pound; cottons and woolens, 4 cents; books and newspapers, 9 cents per pound; old brass, 26 cents per pound; copper and pewter, 35 cents; lead, 10 cents, at No. 15 New-Bowery, corner of Roosevelt-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

No. 63 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1864.

HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH US MR. CHARLES H. DABNEY, the business of our firm will, from this date, be continued under the name of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of SCHIEFFELIN BROTHERS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent; all outstanding accounts will be settled by Samuel B. Schieffelin, James L. Schieffelin, Joseph H. Westerfield or William A. Gelly, either of whom are duly authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

Dated New-York, Jan. 4, 1865.

(Signed.) SAMUEL B. SCHIEFFELIN.
JAMES L. SCHIEFFELIN.
SIDNEY A. SCHIEFFELIN.
BRADHURST SCHIEFFELIN.
JOSEPH H. WESTERFIELD.
WILLIAM A. GELLATLY.
WILLIAM HENRY SCHIEFFELIN.

The business of the late firm of SCHIEFFELIN BROTHERS & CO., has been transferred to, and will be continued by W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, JOSEPH H. WESTERFIELD, WILLIAM A. GELLATLY, WILLIAM HENRY SCHIEFFELIN, WILLIAM N. CLARK, Junior, JAMES L. SCHIEFFELIN, SIDNEY A. SCHIEFFELIN and BRADHURST SCHIEFFELIN, have, pursuant with Statute of the State of New-York, in such cases made and provided, formed a limited partnership; that the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., and that their principal place of business is in the City of New-York.

That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership is importing and buying and selling drugs, medicines, fancy goods, perfumery, and other merchandise on their own account and on commission.

That the names of the general partners are Joseph H. Westerfield, who resides in the City, County and State of New-York; William A. Gellatly, who resides at Orange, Essex County, New-Jersey; William Henry Schieffelin, who resides at the City of New-York aforesaid, and William N. Clark, Jr., who resides at Morrisania, Westchester County, and State of New-York.

That the names of the special partners are James L. Schieffelin, who resides at the City of New-York aforesaid; Sidney A. Schieffelin, who resides at Harrison, Hudson County, New-Jersey, and Bradhurst Schieffelin, who resides at the City of New-York aforesaid.

That the amount of capital contributed to the common stock of said partnership by the special partner, James L. Schieffelin, is forty thousand dollars.

That the amount of capital contributed to the common stock of said partnership by the special partner, Sidney A. Schieffelin is forty thousand dollars.

That the amount of capital contributed to the common stock of said partnership by the special partner, Bradhurst Schieffelin, is twenty thousand dollars.

That said partnership is to commence on the fourth day of January, in the year 1865, and is to terminate on the thirty-first day of December, in the year 1869.

In witness whereof we have set our hands to this certificate this fourth day of January, in the year 1865.

JOSEPH H. WESTERFIELD, } General
WILLIAM A. GELLATLY, } Partners.
WILLIAM H. SCHIEFFELIN, }
JAMES L. SCHIEFFELIN, } Special
SIDNEY A. SCHIEFFELIN, } Partners.
BRADHURST SCHIEFFELIN. }

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

This is to certify that the undersigned have this day formed a limited partnership, pursuant to title 3, chapter 4, part 2, of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, and the several acts amendatory thereof, and that

1. The name of the firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is H. L. PARMELE.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the importing, buying and selling of coal, foreign and American, on the account of said firm, and also on commission.

3. That the name of the general partner is HOWARD L. PARMELE, whose place of residence is Clifton, in the County of Richmond and State of New-York; and that the name of the special partner is FREDERICK H. COSSITT, whose place of residence is the City, County and State of New-York.

4. That the amount of capital which the said special partner has contributed to the common stock, is the sum of fifteen thousand dollars in cash.

5. That the period at which said partnership is to commence, is the 12th day of December, 1864; and that the period at which the same is to terminate, is the 1st day of January, 1868.

HOWARD L. PARMELE,
FREDERICK H. COSSITT.

Dated New-York, Dec. 12, 1864.

REMOVAL.

H. L. PARMELE has removed from No. 62 William-st. to No. 32 Pine-st., where he has for sale all kinds of American and Foreign anthracite and bituminous coals, and cannel by the cargo or single ton. For sale, to arrive, or delivered in any part of New-York or Brooklyn. Offices, No. 32 Pine-st., and No. 945 Broadway. Yards, West 23d-st., between 10th and 11th avs.; Brooklyn yard, corner Columbia and Baltic sts.

New-York, Dec. 26, 1864.

A CARD.

The undersigned having disposed of his interest in the coal business to H. L. PARMELE, would recommend him to his friends and customers, and to those of the old firm of Popham & Co.

R. C. POPHAM.

New-York, Dec. 14, 1864.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing, under the firm of BULKLEY, BROTHERS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, either partner will sign in liquidation.

EDWIN BULKLEY.
LEWIS D. BULKLEY.
WILLIAM C. DUNTON.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1864.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that EDWIN BULKLEY, WILLIAM C. DUNTON and CORNELIUS PERRY, who reside and especially reside in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York, and LEWIS D. BULKLEY, who resides in the City of New-York, have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, and the acts of the Legislature of said State of New-York, amendatory thereof, that the general nature of the business is the buying and selling of paper materials used in the manufacture of paper, and such other articles as are usually dealt in by wholesale commission paper warehouses in the City of New-York, at the place their principal place of business is situated, under the firm and name of BULKEY, DUNTON & CO., in which partnership all the parties interested, are the said EDWIN BULKLEY, WILLIAM C. DUNTON and CORNELIUS PERRY, who are the general partners, and the said LEWIS D. BULKLEY, who is the special partner; that the said LEWIS D. BULKLEY has contributed the sum of forty thousand dollars ($40,000) as capital stock toward the common stock, and that the said partnership is to commence on the first day of January, A. D., 1865, and is to terminate on the thirty-first day of December, A. D., 1868.

EDWIN BULKLEY,
WILLIAM C. DUNTON, } General.
CORNELIUS PERRY,
LEWIS D. BULKLEY, Special.

Dated New-York, 28th December, 1864.

THE FIRM OF BOOTH, TUTTLE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by CHARLES H. BOOTH, JOHN T. PULTZ, and GEORGE T. HALL, under the firm of CHARLES H. BOOTH & CO., who will settle the business of the late firm.

CHARLES H. BOOTH,
CHARLES TUTTLE,
GEORGE T. HALL,
JOHN T. POLTZ.

New-York, Jan. 7, 1865.

THE FIRM OF CORNELL, WILLIS & CAREY is dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Sidney Cornell retiring from the firm. The business will be continued by the undersigned under the firm of WILLIS, CORNELL & CAREY.

JOHN R. WILLIS.
SIMEON B. CAREY.
THOMAS L. CORNELL.
JOHN E. SEARLES, JR.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1865.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of McOREDY & ARMOUR, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partners will sign in liquidation.

New-York, Dec. 17, 1864. DENNIS A. McCREDY,
PAUL J. ARMOUR.

THE FIRM OF L. S. JAFFRAY & CO., of No. 350 Broadway, having been dissolved by the death of one of the partners, Mr. Arthur W. Jaffray, the business of said firm will be continued at the same place by the subscribers, surviving partners, under the same firm name.

EDWARD S. JAFFRAY,
W. BARROW.

Dated New-York, Dec. 27, 1864.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of E. & W. COCK & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

WILLIAM E. COCK will continue the General Dry Goods business on his own account.

Jan. 5, 1865. EFFINGHAM COCK,
WILLIAM E. COCK,
GEORGE E. COCK.

THE FIRM OF LEE, BLISS & CO. IS this day dissolved by limitation of copartnership. Mr. GORDON McTAGGART retiring. WILLIAM H. LEE and JUSTIN A. BLISS, will sign in liquidation. Mr. JAMES TODD LEE becomes a partner from this date, the business and trading of the firm to continue as heretofore.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1864

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a co-partnership for the transaction of a general stock, bond and gold brokerage business, strictly on commission, under the name and firm of MUSGRAVE, MORSE & CO., at No. 57 Exchange-place.

THOMAS B. MUSGRAVE,
L. W. MORSE,
STEPHEN B. MUSGRAVE.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1865.

MR. GEORGE E. STONE IS ADMITTED as partner in the house of HENRY A. STONE & SON, from Jan. 1, 1865.

HENRY A. STONE,
WILLIAM S. NICHOLS,
JOS. FOULKE STONE,
GEORGE E. STONE.

THE FIRM OF COX & WRIGHT IS THIS day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner is authorized to use the name of the late firm in liquidation.

H. H. COX,
WM. WRIGHT.

New-York, Jan. 10, 1865.

I HAVE ASSOCIATED WITH ME RICHARD H. COWPERTHWAITE, and will continue business under the name of THOMAS H. MAGHEE & CO.

T. H. MAGHEE.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1864.

No. 43 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1865.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS THIS DAY associated with him in business Mr. ANTHONY W. DIMOCK. The name of the firm will be H. G. MARQUAND & DIMOCK.

H. G. MARQUAND.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1864.

MR. AUGUSTUS JENKINS, WHO HAS hitherto represented us in our business transactions, retires from our firm this day.

G. S. ROBBINS & SON.

E. C. WHEELOCK RETIRES FROM OUR firm, and WILLIAM SPEDEN is admitted a partner from this date.

SAM. MULLIKEN & CO.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1865.

WE HAVE THIS DAY AUTHORIZED Mr. CLARENCE S. BROWN to sign for us by power of attorney.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1865.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on THURSDAY, the 12th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz:

1,000 barrels NEW MESS or EXTRA MESS BEEF, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops; bidders will state the brands, and will exhibit samples when practicable.

The beef to be received of such inspection-yards as are shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

20,000 pounds SMOKED BEEF HAMS, in sets THOROUGHLY DRIED.

1,000,000 pounds first quality THOROUGHLY SMOKED new BACON SIDES.

The smoked beef hams and bacon to be delivered in bulk for inspection and packing, at such points in the City of New-York as may be designated.

3,800 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids. The barrels to be in good shipping order, with round hoops, full head lined and hoops sealed.

500 barrels first quality kiln-dried CORN MEAL, one-half to be manufactured from white flint corn; sample of package to accompany proposals.

1,000,000 pounds of first quality PILOT BREAD, to be made of good sound Extra Ohio or other equally good *side-brushed* flour; crackers to be thoroughly baked and perfectly dried before being packed, and in size, thickness, openness, &c., to conform to standard heretofore established; to be packed in boxes of 50 pounds bread to each box; boxes to be made of fully seasoned wood, of such kinds as will impart no taste or odor to the bread; bottom and top of single pieces, or, if of two pieces, tongued and grooved together. Boxes to be strapped with light straps of suitable wood. The flour bread will also be examined by the inspector, who will reject all that in the quality of the flour, or in any other respect, is inferior to the standard samples. Bidders to state the location of their bakeries, when they can begin their deliveries, and how much bread they can deliver daily.

200,000 pounds prime NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry; to be packed in good, bright, well-coopered flour-barrels, to be full head-lined.

20,000 pounds first quality SPLIT PEAS, to be packed in sound barrels.

10,000 pounds of RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, *like samples to be shown at this office.*

100,000 pounds first quality white flint corn HOMINY, (see No. 3 and 4, in well-coopered, head-lined flour-barrels.

500,000 pounds of clean, dry, BROWN SUGAR; barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

5,000 pounds PEPPER, (Black) in original bags. Bidders will please state the variety of pepper, as Sumatra, Singapore, Penang, &c., furnishing samples.

Bids for Sugar and Pepper may be made *in bond or duty paid.*

40,000 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half barrels of 32 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered, and the kind of package.

100,000 pounds best quality of ADAMANTINE CANDLES, to be 16 onoces to the pound, one-half sixes, the remainder twalves.

200,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made by boiling and only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

200,000 pounds of good, clean, dry fine SALT, in strong tight barrels and half barrels, adapted to the purpose, with full head-lining; 200 pounds to a barrel.

5,000 gallons good MOLASSES or SYRUP, in barrels or cypress half-barrels with pine heads, and at least four iron hoops.

10,000 gallons of superior BOURBON WHISKY; barrels to be of good seasoned white oak staves and heads; to have twelve wooden and four strong iron hoops, heads and iron hoops painted. Returns required from a gauger and inspector to be named by the undersigned.

20,000 gallons of RECTIFIED WHISKY, to be full first proof, according to the United States Custom-house standard. Barrels to be of good seasoned white oak staves and heads; to have twelve wood and four strong iron hoops, heads and iron hoops painted. Returns required as above.

100,000 pounds of crushed SUGAR; barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

20,000 pounds of ROASTED AND GROUND RYE, to be packed in good strong barrels made of seasoned oak, paper lined. The rye to be a good, sound, thoroughly cleaned article; to be inspected and accepted before roasting. Sample of the rye in the natural state as well as in the roasted and ground form, to be sent in with the proposals.

40,000 pounds best quality SPERM CANDLES, to be 16 onnces to the pound.

100 barrels of SAUER KRAUT.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable; bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to thereto. Samples of Beans, Sugar, Rice, Candles, B. and G. Rye, Peas, Hominy and Pepper must be in neat boxes of card-board or tin, fully labeled, *and not in paper parcels.*

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby goarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed if required."

The sealed proposals, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated. All boxes to be strapped with green hickory straps.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for the meat, certifying on the part of the seller their presence during and condition and the immediately preceding inspection. The meat will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, inspector on the part of the United States.

The flour will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be required.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished.

Payment will be made in currency, or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment. *Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."*

R. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and C. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

CLOTHING BUREAU, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Office of Army Clothing and Equipage, New-York City, till 12 o'clock, M., on TUESDAY, the 17th inst., for furnishing, by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, New-York City

GREAT-COATS, foot, like standard sample.

GREAT-COATS, mounted, like standard sample.

Bidders will state the number they wish to furnish, how soon they can commence, and the number they can deliver monthly; and will submit a sample of the Kersey of which they propose to make the coats.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, signed by at least two responsible persons, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party making the bid, that he or they will at once execute the contract and give bonds for the proper fulfillment of the same. The right is reserved by the United States to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

The awards will be subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General.

The supplies must be delivered in Regulation Packing-Boxes.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Great-Coats," and addressed to

Bt. Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
D. Q. M. Gen'l, U. S. A.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 287 BROADWAY.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18, 1865, 11 o'clock A. M.:

For furnishing gas to and lighting all the public lamps in the City of New-York, lying south of a line commencing at the East River, at the foot of Grand-street, and running through Grand-street to Sullivan-street, through Sullivan-street to Canal-street, and through Canal-street to the Hooson River, for the term of one year.

For furnishing gas to and lighting all the public lamps in the City of New-York lying north of a line commencing at the East River, at the foot of Grand-street, and running through the middle of Grand-street to Sullivan-street, and through Sullivan-street to Canal street, and through Canal-street to the Hudson River, and south of a line commencing at the East River, at the foot of Thirty-fourth-street, and running through the middle of Thirty-fourth-street to the Hudson River, for the term of one year.

Also, for furnishing gas to and lighting all the public lamps in the City of New-York lying north of the middle of Thirty-fourth-street, and south of the middle of Seventy-ninth-street, from the East River to the Hudson River, for the term of one year.

Also, for furnishing gas to and lighting all the public lamps in the City of New-York, lying north of the middle of Seventy-ninth-street, from the East River to the Hudson River, for the term of one year.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, Jan. 7, 1865.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 20, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE,

for the United States Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland and other ports on the coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C.; Savannah, Ga., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

E. D. CHAPMAN,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $2,380,000

MORRIS & ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS, OF $100, $500 AND $1,000. REDEEMABLE IN FIFTY YEARS. WITH COUPONS PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK. AND PROVISION FOR A SINKING FUND FOR THEIR REDEMPTION AT MATURITY.

These Bonds are the ENTIRE BALANCE of the $3,500,000 of Bonds of the company which can be issued under the first mortgage, except for the second track, and extension to the Water Gap, and are now offered for sale for the purpose of completing the extension of the road from Hackettstown, the present terminus, to Phillipsburgh, opposite Easton; for building the branch road from Denville, via Boonton, to Newark—a very favorable line for the coal traffic—and for furnishing coal, freight and passenger cars and engines.

The Morris and Essex Railroad, when extended to Easton, will connect with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, with the Lehigh Canal Co.'s Road, now in the course of construction, and nearly completed, and with the East Pennsylvania Railroad, which is proposed to be extended from Allentown to Easton. This road will supply the Morris and Essex Railroad, immediately upon its completion, with an immense tonnage for transportation. And it must become one of the most important avenues for the transportation of coal from the Lehigh and Eastern Schuylkill regions: and will also form a part of the great through line to Cincinnati and Chicago, and the Great West generally; via Lehigh Valley, Allentown, Penn., Central and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads.

These bonds are secured by a first mortgage to James Brown and Peter Cooper, Trustees, upon the road completed and in the course of completion, and upon the branch from Denville to Newark, from the Hudson River at Hoboken to the Delaware River at Phillipsburgh, including all rights, real estate, rolling stock and other property of the company.

The capital stock of the company, amounting to $3,100,000, has all been called in and expended upon the road, which, in addition to the amounts received and to be received from the bonds applied and to be applied to the extension of the present road and the building of the branch road, afford an undoubtedly ample basis for the security of these bonds. This will be evident from the fact that the business on the local road from Newark to Hackettstown has always been sufficient to pay seven per cent. interest on the amount invested in it.

Sealed proposals for these bonds will be received until Friday, the 20th January next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the whole or any portion. Ten per cent. and the premium will be paid at the time of the awards of the bids, and ninety per cent. on the delivery of the bonds which will be in ten equal instalments of thirty days, and which extends the last payment to October 28, with the right of paying in full at any time. The interest account will be adjusted at the time of paying for the bonds. No bids under par will be accepted; but all bids at par and over will be awarded in the order of the premiums, and should there be an excess of bids at the lowest rates, then the bids will be awarded pro rata.

The bonds will be coupon with the right of registration, or by surrender of the coupons made transferable on the books of the company at the pleasure of the holders. Parties making proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, the denomination and price per one hundred dollars.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposal for the Morris and Essex Railroad Company Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to J. D. VANMILVA, Esq., Merchants' Bank, New-York, or to the undersigned, Newark, N. J., either of whom will furnish printed copies of the mortgage, which contains full information.

By order of the Board of Directors.

ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

CLOTHING BUREAU, QUARTERMASTER GEN'L'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of Army Clothing and Equipage, New-York City, until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the 17th inst., for furnishing by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, New-York City—

Uniform Coats, Infantry, standard.
Artillery Jackets, standard.
Throat-latches, Infantry, standard.
Sack Coats, Lined, standard.
Sack Coats, Unlined, standard.
Shirts, Dorset Flannel, standard.
Drawers, Canton Flannel, standard.
Stockings, standard.
Bootees, Sewed, standard.
Boots, Cavalry, Sewed, standard.
Blankets, India Rubber, standard.
Ponchos, India Rubber, standard.
Knapsacks, standard.
Haversacks, standard.
Canteens, standard.
Camp Kettles, standard.
Mess Pans, standard.
Axes, Felling, standard.
Pick-axes, standard.
Hatchets, standard.
Spades, standard.
Shovels, standard.
Garrison Flags, standard.
Tents, Hospital, standard.
Tents, Shelter, 8 oz. Cotton Duck, standard.
Great Coat Straps, standard.

Further information may be had, and samples of the above articles may be seen at the office of Army Clothing and Equipage, New-York City.

Bidders will state the number they propose to furnish, how soon they can commence, and the number they can deliver weekly, and will submit samples of the articles or of the material of which they are to be made, and when a textile fabric, at least one yard should be furnished.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, signed by at least two responsible persons, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party making the bid, that he or they will at once execute the contract and give bonds for the proper fulfilment of the same. The right is reserved by the United States to reject any part or the whole of the bid, as may be deemed for the interest of the service. Awards will be subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General of the army. The supplies must be delivered in regulation packing boxes.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing (here insert the name of the article bid for)," and addressed to

Brevet Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-Gen., New-York City.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

CLOTHING BUREAU, QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of Army Clothing and Equipage, New-York City, until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 12th inst., for furnishing by contract at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, New-York,

Sewed bootees, No. 12 and No 13.
Drum-heads, tanner.
Drum-heads, snare.
Books, brigade letter.
Books, brigade letter record.
Books, brigade memoranda and endorsements.
Chevrons, Quartermaster Sergeant, cavalry.

All of the above-named articles to be like and equal in all respects to the standard samples in this office.

Bidders will state the number they will furnish, and the shortest time in which they can commence and complete the quantity bid for.

All proposals should be accompanied with a proper guarantee for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing (here insert the name of the article bid for)" and addressed to

Brevet Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
D. Q. M. Gen., New-York City.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School officers of the Sixteenth Ward at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 16th day of January, 1865, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing the new Grammar school-house in course of erection in West 20th-st., and for additions and alterations to the furniture of Grammar School No. 45 in said Sixteenth Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and the School Officers reserve the right to reject all of the proposals offered if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JOHN D'LAMATER,
JAMES CONDIE,
ALFRED MOORE, } Building Committee.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

From foot Murray-st., daily at 3¼ P. M., connecting with trains for Highlands, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Manchester, &c.

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.

Fare $3. Excursion tickets $3—good for three days.

Steamer JESSE HOYT leaves Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, daily, (excepting Sundays,) at 8 A. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with express trains for Philadelphia, Tuckerton, Barnegat, Tom's River, &c.

Returning leave Vine-st. Ferry, Philadelphia, at 11½ A. M.

☞ Travelers from the city of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line—the state of New-Jersey having granted to the

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WECNESDAY, JAN. 11, 1865

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year.....$3 00
Two copies 1 year.....5 00
THE WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year.....$2 00
Three copies 1 year.....5 00
Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.
Payments invariably in advance.
We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or post office money orders wherever it can be done.
Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—PANORAMA 2,000 FEET LONG, THREE MAMMOTH FAT GIRLS, WEIGHING One Ton! THREE GIANTS, TWO DWARFS, INDIAN WARRIORS, FRENCH AUTOMATONS, &c. DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENTS MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE LIVE INDIAN—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

WALLACK'S—MARRIED LIFE.

NIBLO'S—THE SEABROOK.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evenings.

EVERETT HALL—(Broadway and 34th-st.)—CREATION AND THE DELUGE.

DERBY GALLERIES—PAINTINGS.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The City Point correspondent of the *Herald* states that General Order No. 1,, for 1865, issued by the President, relieves Major-Gen. BUTLER of his command, and orders him to report at Lowell, Mass. Gen. ORD has been designated by Gen. GRANT as Gen. BUTLER'S successor.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Post* says Gen. BURNSIDE has tendered his resignation.

The Montreal *Gazette*, of Jan. 9, has this paragraph: "Judge SMITH gave a decision in the case of the raiders on Saturday, in the opposite sense to that pronounced by the Judge of Session. A new point was then raised by the counsel for the prisoners, and argued at great length. It is pretended that the act 24th Victoria does not give jurisdiction, as that of the 12th Victoria did, over offences subject to the jurisdiction of the separate States of the Union, but only over those committed within the jurisdiction of the 'United States' generally, and that that means only within the legal or judicial jurisdiction of the Federal or State Courts. Now, these offences are only cognizable by the courts of the State of Vermont, and not by the Federal Courts. Those are confined to the seas, Federal forts or navy-yards, and District of Columbia. It is contended on the other side, that this is a mere quibble, that the offences were committed within the political or treaty-making 'jurisdiction' of the United States."

The Montreal *Gazette*, of Jan. 9, learns that Mr. POTTER, U. S. Consul-General in that city, has given notice to the Managing Director of the Grand Trunk Railway, that, on Monday next, a file of Federal soldiers will be placed at Rouses Point, and another at Moer's Junction, to see that passport regulations are strictly enforced, and that all passengers not properly supplied will be sent back into Canada. The transit of American through Canada, says the *Gazette*, is now completely stopped. Both the Great Western and Grand Trunk trains west of Toronto are running nearly empty.

A meeting was held at Philadelphia yesterday to aid the people of Savannah. A committee of seven was appointed to raise subscriptions to send a ship-load of provisions to that city.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. WILSON presented a resolution, which was passed, calling upon the Adjutant-General for a list of the names of regular and volunteer Major-Generals and Brigadier-Generals in the army on the 1st of January, 1865, and where and how employed. A resolution was offered by Mr. SAULSBURY, directing the Secretary of War to inform the Senate under what authority he called into the public service volunteers for thirty and ninety days. Objection was made, and the resolution lies over. The Deficiency Bill was taken up on motion of Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, offered an amendment, which was rejected, appropriating $6,000 to pay the expenses of JOSEPH A. WRIGHT to Brussels, to attend an international fair. The bill was then passed. A bill to authorize the appointment of a second Assistant Secretary of War, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. After a brief executive session, the Senate adjourned.

In the House the discussion of the constitutional amendment was resumed. Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, (Union,) and Mr. KING, of Missouri, (Dem.,) spoke in favor of the amendment. The debate did not end yesterday, as many gentlemen desire to be heard on the subject.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, notice was given of a bill to provide for the regulation and government of the Central Park; to extend the Second-avenue Railroad in New-York. Among the bills introduced was one to provide a parade-ground for the military of New-York; to fix the compensation of members of the New-York Common Council at $2,500 per annum; to provide for the appointment of five Commissioners of Appeals; a resolution appointing Messrs. MUNOER, WHITE and HUMPHREY a committee to investigate into the affairs and management of the several departments of the New-York City Government, was adopted; a resolution was also adopted requesting the President to waive all non-essential questions, and promptly direct an exchange of prisoners on equitable terms.

In the Assembly the Speaker announced the Standing Committees. Mr. COLLINS, of Wayne, is Chairman of the Ways and Means; Mr. STANROES, of Schenectady, of the Committee on Railroads; REID, of New-York, on Federal Relations; ROOT, of Oswego, on Banks; PERRY, of Kings, on Cities; VAN BUREN, of New-York, on Commerce; BRANDRETH, of Westchester, on Insurance Companies; BONHAM, of Steuben, on Judiciary; PARKER, of St. Lawrence, on Militia. Among the bills noticed was one to authorize the consolidation of the Harlem and Hudson River Railroad Companies; amending the charter of the Grand Hotel Company of New-York; authorizing the Second-avenue Railroad Company to construct a new track. A bill was introduced to expedite the payment of the officers and clerks in the employ of the Government of New-York City.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Money market worked easy yesterday. Business was generally dull on Wall-street owing to the rain-storm. At the Stock Exchange, the Railways were irregular through the forenoon, and, with few exceptions, weaker than on Monday. There was a steadier feeling in the afternoon. Government stocks steady or partially better. The general market, later in the day, closed firm. Gold down two or three per cent.

Breadstuffs were inactive and oppressed yesterday, as were likewise Cotton, Petroleum, Oils and Tallow. A moderate demand prevailed for Groceries, Hides, Leather, Hay, Hops, Salt, Tobacco and Whisky. Provisions were less active and tending downward. Freights were quiet.

The OPDYKE-WEED libel case was submitted to the jury yesterday afternoon by Judge MASON. In his charge the learned Judge left all the alleged libels to the interpretation of the jury, except that charging Mr. OPDYKE with being a member of the Auditing Committee sitting on the armory claim, disclaiming his interest and so aiding in its passage. This he decided to be libelous in law. The jury retired, with directions to bring in a sealed verdict in the morning.

Coroner ROBERT GAMBLE has been chosen President, and Coroner WILLIAM C. GOVER Secretary, of the Board of Coroners for the ensuing three years.

The Board of Supervisors, yesterday, rescinded the ordinance authorising a loan of $4,000,000 for the payment of bounties to volunteers at the rate of $1,000 per man, and passed a new ordinance authorizing a loan of $2,000,000 and leaving the amount of bounty to the discretion of the Committee on Volunteering. The new ordinance was immediately signed by the Mayor.

In the Court of Sessions, yesterday, THOMAS H. HARRIS pleaded guilty of petit larceny from the person, and was remanded for sentence. LEWIS BARRY pleaded guilty of grand larceny, and was sent to the State Prison for two years. This man was a notorious junk thief and had been in the habit of stealing iron boilers from the docks. WILLIAM ANDERSON pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary, and was remanded. WILLIAM JOHNSON and GEORGE JONES were arraigned for picking the pocket of a Mr. CRUGER on the Fourth-avenue cars. They plead guilty, and were sent to the State Prison for three years and six months. The community is by this sentence well rid of two of the notorious pick-pockets that infest the city railroad cars.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, IRA GARADTER was tried for forgery. The prisoner was one of the gang charged with defrauding the Bank of Commerce of $25,000 in Government bonds, by means of a forged check on the Mechanics' Bank of this city. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and the Court sentenced him to the State Prison for three years and eight months.

The deaths in this city for the week ending Monday last, numbered 431—an increase of 3 over the preceding week, and 56 less than the corresponding week of 1864. Two hundred and seventeen of the number were under 5 years of age. The principal causes of death were: Consumption, 63; inflammation of the lungs, 53; smallpox, 25; scarlet fever, 21; convulsions, 20; bronchitis, 17; typhus fever, 13; dropsy in the head, 16; croup, 15; disease of the heart, 11. Among the children who died, 30 were born of Americas and 221 of foreign parents.

Mr. JOHN HECKER called on the Mayor yesterday and desired to be sworn in as Alderman of the Fourth District. His Honor declined to administer the oath, as Mr. HECKER could not show a certificate of election from the Board of City Canvassers.

The arrival of the *Liberty* from Havana Jan. 4, brings intelligence of the continued ill success of Spain in Santo Domingo. The opinion that Spain ought to abandon the conquest is gaining in strength. The news of the continued successes of the Union armies was making many new converts to the Union cause in that city.

Says the Boston *Advertiser* of the 10th inst.: "The meeting of yesterday recalls the memory of another 'general meeting,' held now nearly a century ago, when the people of Savannah showed their interest in our common country by their contributions to the necessities of Boston. When the 'Port Bill' reduced Boston to the state almost of a besieged town, so that the mechanics and seamen had no means of earning their bread, the people of Savannah, with those of all the rest of the country, came to her relief. On the 10th of August, 1774, at a general meeting of the Inhabitants of Georgia at Savannah, a committee was appointed to 'receive subscriptions for the suffering poor of Boston.' A letter dated Sevenneh, Dec. 9, 1774, says: 'There are large donations of rice for the sufferers in Boston, and had we the means of sending it to them, with very little trouble much more would be collected and sent. Few have subscribed less than ten tierces of rice.' The rice was sent to New-York, sold there, and the proceeds, £216 0s. 5d., were remitted to the Boston committee, and by them applied to the relief of the poor here. The oligarchy at Richmond which has held Savannah out in the cold for four years, is a Government as oppressive to her and as foreign as was that of Lord NORTH which tried to starve the Boston of 1774. It would be easy to follow along the parallel between the condition of Boston then and that of Savannah before she was relieved by SHERMAN."

A very interesting lecture was delivered last evening at Cooper Institute before the Horticultural Society, by Hon. HORACE GREELEY. He gave some excellent advice to farmers as to the management of their land, and spoke at length on the value of trees and forests.

At the Live Stock Markets yesterday there were considerable arrivals of beef cattle that were detained beyond Albany too late to come down by Saturday's freight train, and butchers who had held back on Monday came in as free buyers. They were obliged to take up with poor grades, there being few first-class bullocks offered. The rain-storm had less effect than usual, and the yards were pretty well cleared out before night. The best bullocks offered, but none so good as on Monday, were at about 19c. ₩ lb., estimated dressed weight; and from this figure the prices run all the way down to 11c., according to the quality...The Milch Cow Market is very dull, but few fresh animals being sent in, and fewer called for. The limited number of good milkers sold, bring $70 to $80; the highest rate paid was for a pair of extras with their calves, which were together at $175. Sheep arrive slowly, and generally of poorer quality than usual. The sales on Monday were at 10c.@11c. ₩ lb live weight for good sheep; fresh arrivals and bad weather lowered the market 1c.@1½c. yesterday. Veal Calves were rather scarce and higher on Monday, but lower yesterday, 11c.@13½c. ₩ lb live weight being the range of the market for common to extras. Live hogs advanced ¼c. on Monday but fell back to last week's rates yesterday. Good corn-fed sold at 13¼c.@13½c. gross.

The New-Jersey Legislature met yesterday. The Senate organized by appointing the old officers, Democrats. The House balloted for Speaker, which resulted in 30 for TAYLOR, Democrat, and 30 for CROSSWELL, Republican. The House then adjourned until to-day.

Our special dispatch from Albany states that at the session of the Senate last evening, it was demonstrated that that body would soon pass a bill for the payment of a regular State bounty to all recruits, and the prohibition of all local bounties. The Assembly, it is believed, will concur in the bill.

THE REBELS GETTING MORE OF THE TRUTH.—We were glad to quote from the Richmond *Sentinel*, a fortnight ago, an article taking back one of the innumerable atrocious falsehoods which the rebels saw proper to circulate, regarding the conduct of SHERMAN'S troops in their march through Georgia. The *Sentinel* was kind enough to deny the falsehood, which had been circulated for the purpose of "firing the Southern heart," that our troops had "desecrated the graves" of Georgia, and was enabled to state, on the authority of a reliable gentleman from Atlanta, that no such thing had been done. We said, when we quoted that retraction of the worst of their accusations, that we hoped they would be kind enough, as quickly as possible, to take back other of their false accusations. We are pleased to see that they are doing this; and they properly continue their course by now taking back the next worst of their stories. The Richmond *Whig*, of Friday last, contains the following:

"The editor of the Fayetteville *Observer* has seen a letter from a clergyman in Savannah, written three days before the evacuation of that place, in which he was requested to correct the story of Yankee outrages on ladies in Milledgeville whilst SHERMAN held that place. The writer had been assured by Gen. WAYNE that he had letters from ladies in Milledgeville stating that no such violence had been attempted; and that Gen. BEAUREGARD, who was there after SHERMAN, has stated that it was not true that such atrocities had been committed. The writer says that the story is unquestionably false, intended to excite public feeling against the enemy. He naturally concludes that a contradiction will relieve those who have friends in Savannah. It is one of the disgraceful incidents connected with this amazing march of SHERMAN through Georgia, that the world has been treated to lies of all sorts by the people of that State."

Now let the rebels own up the entire truth, by confessing and publishing to the world the fact, that during the whole march, the troops of SHERMAN'S army acted toward the population of Georgia in the most soldierly manner, in every respect; and, as we said before, let them concede—what is the truth—that there never was a military march conducted more purely on strictly military principles, or one in which as great regard was had to the principles of civilization and order, or one in which as great kindness or as true chivalry was exhibited for the population amid which the march was made. It will be prettier for them to do this all at once, than to arrive at the same thing piecemeal.

The Great Military Choice.

That must have been an exciting moment to the great leader of our campaigns, when, in his tent on the James, he sent forth the silent message which was to launch fifty thousand veterans, either toward the East or the South, and in effect determine the issue of the struggle. His distinguished Lieutenant, almost an associate in his fortunes, had just returned on his line of communications from Atlanta, and probably, to the great surprise of both, had discovered that his spirited enemy was abandoning the whole South and East to his advance. When that fact was communicated by Gen. SHERMAN to Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, the latter must have seen at once that the time for the grand blow of the war had come. He knew the ability of Gen. THOMAS, and what powerful reinforcements could be concentrated in Nashville, and what a formidable line the Cumberland and the fortresses between Nashville and Chattanooga are; and he saw that for the first time in the struggle we had a large army unopposed to hurl upon any portion of the enemy's territory he desired.

In thirty days he could pour Gen. SHERMAN'S forces through the defiles of East Tennessee, and put fifty thousand men at Lynchburgh, in the rear of Gen. LEE and of Richmond. He could, by the very threat of the manœuvre, compel LEE to evacuate Richmond and fall back to a new line in Southern Virginia or North Carolina. The glory would have all rested on his shoulders, and the shallow and foolish critics who now carp at GRANT'S campaign as "unsuccessful," would have been obliged to own that he had gained his end and forced LEE and DAVIS from Virginia. But had this been attempted, we should have merely had a Winter campaign with LEE'S lines further South, and a new position quite as strong as his present, and with most lengthened and difficult lines of supply to our armies.

Fortunately for the country Lieut.-Gen. GRANT has no petty personal ambition. He aims at the best thing on the whole, not at his own particular advantage or purse. His other choice was to send SHERMAN right through an undefended country, wasting supplies, cutting communications and destroying railroads, and producing a deep moral effect upon the rebels,—to form a new base on the sea and operate by a slow advance northward—thus destroying the vitals of the Confederacy and bringing about a certain but distant result. Wisely, yet providentially, he chose the latter.

As in so many events of the war, our leaders, both in their disasters and successes, seem to be but straws in the grand slow-moving current of Providence—often doing what they least intended, and undoing what they most desired to retain—so have Lieut.-Gen. GRANT'S and Gen. SHERMAN'S decision carried with it what history will pronounce the great end and issue of this war—the destruction of slavery, and the *entire renovation of the South*. Even had the war terminated by SHERMAN'S and GRANT'S concentration in Virginia, (which we do not believe,) the heart of the Slave-Confederacy would have been untouched; her wealthiest aristocracy almost uninjured; two millions of her slaves yet in bondage; the head and source of this most accursed rebellion hardly scathed by the fires of war; and the great rice and cotton region as peaceful and safe as if no tornado of flame had been sweeping over the land. But Heaven willed it otherwise. The kernel of the Slave-Confederacy is to feel the probe of steel. Secession is to reap its whirlwind, of which it has been sowing the seeds so long and diligently. South Carolina is to be swept by that awful storm which she has invoked on the nation, and as her pride will not permit her to stoop or ask for favor, so will the cup be drunk by her to its dregs. The States which most of all have wrung their wealth from the blood of the slaves; which beyond any communities of modern history, have degraded and trampled on humanity in the form of the laborer, and exalted the rich; which have but consistently carried out their barbarism by starving and murdering their helpless prisoners—are now to be harried and wasted and trampled by the indignant army of the most relentless warrior who ever guided the storm of war on this continent.

From Savannah to Richmond there is to be a track of war, a broad trail of desolation, if resistance be offered, and of utter and entire upturning to the slave system of the South. SHERMAN, in the hands of the Power Above, is to be the great Abolitionist and Revolutionist of the South. And when finally SHERMAN and GRANT cross hands over the defeat or capitulation of LEE, it will be when war with its retributive justice, its reforms and the freedom it bestows, has searched every nook and corner of the rebellious Slave States.

Crime in New-York—What Shall be Done?

The number of homicides committed in this city, during the past year, is officially reported as one hundred. The number of unsuccessful attempts to kill we have not ascertained, but we are satisfied that if we set them down at four hundred, we shall be under the mark. So that it may be safely said that, since the 1st of January, 1864, five hundred attempts to kill, successful or unsuccessful, have been made. During the last week, five men were mortally wounded—three in drinking saloons, and one while standing at his own door, by a shot from the window of a house on the opposite side of the street; and within the same period there were nine attempts to kill.

In fact, it may be alleged with safety that there are but few parts of the civilized world in which crime runs less risk of speedy punishment, or innocence more risk of prolonged vexation and anxiety, than in New-York at the present moment. The state of our criminal code and of its administration is such, that not only are the most serious crimes against the person but rarely punished, but when a conviction is obtained, it comes so long after the offence, that its moral effect, either on the culprit or the public, is completely lost. In the MATHEWS' murder case it did not come for, we believe, three years after the commission of the crime.

In the meantime, crimes against the person, in this city, at least, are greatly on the increase. In 1860, there were sixty-nine homicides; in 1861, the first year of the war, there were only sixty-six; in 1862 there were only twenty-nine; in 1863, the year of the riots, the number of which the Coroners got cognizance, though a very large number of deaths were no doubt kept secret, was ninety-one; but in 1864 we have had one hundred deaths by violence; and it is a terrible commentary on the way in which justice is administered among us, that in 1863 there was not a single conviction for murder, and only four for manslaughter.

In fact, human life seems to be every day held in less and less respect by our dangerous classes. That this is greatly due to the war, we think, there can be little question. An increased readiness to shed blood, among the ignorant and vicious, is always one of the *sequelæ*, or concomitants, of prolonged hostilities. What with daily familiarity with reports of slaughter, and the return to their old haunts of large numbers of the ruffians who were tempted into joining the army at the outset, but, with the usual aversion of this class to real risks, have managed to survive the bloodiest frays, there is apparent among the rowdies an increasing disposition to use deadly weapons, either in deciding their quarrels, or in aiding their robberies, or merely in gratifying their destructiveness.

This is a serious matter, and we seasonably call the attention of the Legislature to it, not for the purpose of getting a bill amending the revised statutes patented by somebody who never drew one before, discussed by men who have not the least idea of the existing state of the law, and passed within two days of its introduction. We have had enough of this sort of thing. But we believe the Code Commissioners have completed their report on the Criminal Code. Is it not high time to think of adopting it in legislation?

We offer no opinion as to what the punishment for the crime of murder ought to be; but we maintain there ought to be some punishment which, whatever its nature, is sure to be inflicted. At present there is none. Nominally anybody who willfully kills another is liable to be hanged; but the chances are ninety to one hundred against the infliction of any such penalty, owing to the immense difficulty of getting a conviction, and the uncertainty surrounding the amount of discretion lodged in the hands of the Governor regarding the issue of the warrant. The penalty of imprisonment for life is, in the opinion of many persons, amply sufficient to deter, as far as laws can deter, from the crime of willful homicide; but supposing it to be so, everybody will admit that, to make it efficacious, it must be certain that when sentence is once passed; it will be fully carried out. At present there is no certainty whatever about it, and there never will be as long as the Governor is allowed to pardon, without giving reasons, or is, in fact, allowed to pardon at discretion at all. Governors are but men; and there is hardly ever a murderer convicted before our courts, who may not fairly hope, after a few years have rolled over, and the memory of his offence has grown faint, to bring some influence to bear on the Executive sufficiently powerful to secure his release. On the extent to which this pardoning power may be and is abused, we have often commented in strong terms. There is but one remedy for the gross perversion of the gubernatorial prerogative of mercy, and that is to take it away altogether; or, at all events, to take it away in all cases of imprisonment for life. This has been tried in Georgia, and, we believe, in some other States, with excellent results.

THE NEW-YORK UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.—The bill introduced before the Legislature last session, providing for the construction of an underground railway from Bowling-Green to the north end of Manhattan Island, has been renewed before the Senate by petition. It was defeated last year in the railway committee, by a vote of two to three, whether justly or not we cannot undertake to determine. What we know is, that a *through* railway line, built either under or over ground, is one of the prime necessities of the island at this moment. Until such a road is built, we shall neither escape the exorbitant demands of landlords, nor the overcrowding of the existing railroads.

The St. Albans Robbers—The Passport System and Colonial Grievances.

The telegraph occasionally conveys to us the substance of facts erroneously interpreted. It is an incidental weakness for which no one can possibly be considered responsible.

The Montreal Judge who has the St. Albans robbers in hand, has *not*—although our Sunday's telegram read differently—agreed to try the prisoners on the merits of the evidence. He has decided that it does not need a special warrant from the Governor-General to arraign a robber or murderer for crime committed within United States territory. On *that* point this new *Dogberry* is perfectly satisfied, in his own legal mind, and is enabled to conclude that an ordinary warrant may issue against robber or murderer, if his crime has been committed within the territory of any State with which Great Britian has concluded an extradition treaty. But this luminous decision, so far from determining the right of jurisdiction in the case of the St. Albans robbers, has simply brought the presiding justice up standing, on the new and still more profound question, whether there is any Extradition Treaty between the State of Vermont and Great Britain!

We do not misrepresent the case in the slightest degree. The counsel for the St. Albans robbers, on finding that the warrant for the arrest and trial of the prisoners was altogether sufficient in the first instance as it was on their rearrest, now raises the point that crimes committed within the United States merely mean crimes committed in the District of Columbia, and in the forts, dock-yards, arsenals, &c., belonging to the General Government. Startled by this view of the case, Mr. Justice SMITH, it seems, has taken the matter *en délibere* anew, in order to arrive at a conscientious and satisfactory conclusion as to whether Vermont is really a substantive part of the United States.

Those of our readers who are disposed to doubt whether this sort of *Dogberry* justice can still prevail in the chilly colonial regions north of us, may consult the leading Montreal newspaper of Monday, in which we read as follows:

"The lawyers who were sent to this city on the part of the Federal Government and the State of Vermont, in the matter of the St. Albans raiders, returned, we understand, with a very low opinion of the fairness toward the United States of our courts; and we believe all attempts from those quarters to appear, directly or indirectly, in this international case, are at an end. *The whole responsibility of fulfilling its treaties is left where it properly belongs, with our own Government.* It will not raise our reputation for fairness to see the quibble, 'taken *en délibere*,' that our law only refers to persons who have committed crimes in the District of Columbia, or some of the forts, dock-yards, or arsenals of the United States, and not to crimes committed in any of the States."

It is surely not only due to their own self-respect that the legal representatives of the State and Federal Governments should retire for good from the Montreal courts, but due to the Government they represent, that they should refuse to have *its actual existence* taken up as a matter *en délibere* by a third-class Provincial judge. The knave who could raise the question whether Vermont was United States territory in the sense of an international treaty, and the judge who could so far insult our legal representatives as to hold the matter open for future deliberation, are probably doing the duty assigned to them. But it is right that we should cut the matter short as soon as possible by another road. These unhappy colonists are now whining over the difficulties caused by the passport system. Do they wish that system made a permanent institution? These so-called judicial trials in Montreal would seem to give an affirmative answer, if they do not forebode something still worse.

Fine Arts.

A NEW FRUIT PIECE BY ROSIE.—All our tasteful readers, who relish every choice thing in art, will find new gratification at SOEAUS' gallery, No. 749 Broadway, where a new fruit piece, just finished by ROSIE, of Brussels, is now on exhibition. ROSIE'S high rank in this line of painting is conceded by critics, and his productions fully appreciated. This new work can only add to his fame. Though the artist has handled his brush with remarkable freedom, his fidelity to nature is complete. The canvas is unusually large for a fruit piece, the subjects being natural size, and the truthfulness and depth of color and shading is most exquisitely done.

OUR ALBANY CORRESPONDENCE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1865.

The prophets who confidently foretold who were to compose the standing committees of the Assembly, were somewhat nonplussed this morning when the committees were announced. They explained their erroneous vaticinations, by affirming that the tables had been in some way completely turned and the "slate broken." The general impression is, that the Speaker has, with commendable independance, discharged the most delicate duty of his office, without reference to any pressure that may have been brought to bear, unless he has chosen in some degree to act in opposition to it. Mr. COLLINS, of Wayne, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, is one of those who was a prominent candidate for the Speakership. Mr. BONHAM, of Steuben, Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, has had experience to some extent as a legislator, and has been esteemed a man of sound judgment, but has not been prominent in debate or otherwise. As a member of the important Railroad Committee, from which so much is expected this year, I notice the name of Mr. LOUBAL, of New-York, whose experience as a legislator will render his services of special value.

The business of the session is now coming in rapidly. Notices have been given of several New-York City railroad bills to-day, and other matters of interest relating to the city. Mr. CERANKE offered a resolution, with special reference to New-York, providing to instruct the Committee on the Judiciary to report a bill forthwith making it punishable by imprisonment to carry concealed firearms and other dangerous weapons. In the Senate, the resolution in regard to investigating the working of the departments of New-York City Government, was adopted after some amendment. This resolution was offered by Senator LAIMBEER. It empoints Senators MUNGER, WHITE and HUMPHREY a committee to make this investigation. As the resolution was originally drawn, it required the city to pay the expense of the investigation; but as adopted no such requirement is made. A bill was introduced in the Assembly authorizing the Comptroller of New-York to pay clerks and others holding office under or in the employ of the city and county governments the salaries fixed by existing laws and ordinances whenever the same become due and payable, on and after passage by the Common Council, or Board of Supervisors, respectively, of the ordinance making the annual appropriation for the same, — that is, without subjecting such clerks to the inconvenience, of delaying until the Legislature acts in regard to the city tax-levy. Among bills of which notice has been given in the Assembly, is one for consolidating the Harlem and Hudson River Railroad Companies, a bill permitting the Second-avenue Railroad Company to lay a new track, a bill authorizing the construction of a road through Eleventh-avenue and certain other streets of New-York.

As was anticipated, additional propositions in regard to the general bounty question are coming to. If the Senate can dispose of their contested seat case, however, soon, their bill will probably be the one that will serve as a test question. Senator SHARPE concluded his argument on the case this forenoon, and Senator FOLGER now has the floor. It is hoped that the case may be disposed of to-morrow.

To-morrow evening Senator HAVENS proposes to speak on the resolution requesting our members in Congress to favor an amendment of the Constitution of the United States in regard to slavery.

Mr. RAAB, of New-York, who is Chairman of the Assembly Committee on Federal Relations, offered a resolution to-day, granting the use of the Assembly Chamber to the Committee on Federal Relations at some early day to listen to an argument from Hon. HIRAM WALBRIDGE, upon this same resolution, or the subject involved in it. The resolution was adopted.

UNIFORM STATE BOUNTY.

Consideration of the Question by the Senate—A Speedy Passage of the Bill Probable.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 10—11 P. M.

The Senate held a special session this evening, to consider the Bounty Bill. Although nothing definite was done, there was sufficient to show that the Senate will pass a bill providing for a State bounty, and prohibiting local bounties. There is no doubt the Assembly will concur, and that the principle of State bounties will be carried.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 10.

The following is the calendar of the Court of Appeals for Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1865: Nos. 60, 61, 62, 14, 25, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 26¾.

The Late William Curtis Noyes, Esq.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 10.

In the Court of Appeals to-day, Hon. B. W. BONNEY, of New-York, announced the death of WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES, and read the report of the proceedings of the New-York bar in relation thereto. After which Ex-Judge COMSTOCK and Judge DENIO paid earnest and eloquent tributes to the memory of the deceased.

Facts About the Internal Revenue.

NEARLY FIFTY PER CENT. OF THE INCOME TAX COLLECTED WITHOUT NOTICE—THE ASSESSMENT OF LICENSES.

The cheerful response of our citizens to the calls of the tax-gatherer is one of the surest evidences of the prosperity of New-York. In many districts, over fifty per cent. of the Income Tax has been collected without the necessity of notice. Men permanently settled in business prefer this course, as it avoids confusion and the possible miscarriage by mail of the notice. In cases of removals, it becomes a matter of importance to those who are liable to pay income tax to settle the same before removing, as the notice will be left at their last place of residence, and the warrant issued after assessment will follow the party anywhere in the United States; and when the amount is collected, it will be a very considerable increase over the original sum demanded.

The payment of licenses due the city, especially where the same due were small, have been frequently contested, and sometimes successfully so, by the Liquor Dealers' Association: in fact, it has grown to be a custom among small retail dealers in some of the lower wards to defy the city license laws, and fall back for protection on the association. This was attempted with the Government Collectors, but the question was settled by the Supreme Court of this State, who held that a writ of replevin would not lie against goods distrained by Government. Since this decision, the Collectors have met with but little resistance. In cases where they meet with opposition to the law, they place the matter in the hands of the United States District-Attorney.

Probably the most perplexing questions that arise under the Internal Revenue law, are those springing from the reassessment of licenses under section 79 and 80 of the act of June 30, 1864. In many kinds of business the manner of collecting and the amounts to be collected are materially changed. In some instances the reassessments have been made before the expiration of former assessments; but it seems that in every case where the amount demanded is less than that formerly required, there is no disposition on the part of Collectors to deduct from the excess of the old assessment over the new, although the former assessment is virtually acknowledged in the reassessment, to or in excess of the demands of the old laws. This is peculiarly the case in the license of lottery-ticket dealers, which was formerly $1,000, but has now been reduced to $100 per annum—the Commissioner of Internal Revenue holding that he is not authorized by law to refund the excess. It would, therefore seem that a license is rendered useless if granted under the old law, if the business for which it was taken out is liable to reassessment. Under the original act dealers in liquors and other merchandize were required to procure separate licenses; but by the Act of 1864 persons licensed as wholesale liquor-dealers are construed to be, first, those whose annual sales of liquors, at retail or wholesale, including the sales on the same premises of all other merchandise, shall exceed $25,000; second, those who sell liquors exclusively in quantities of more than three gallons at one time to the same person irrespective of the amount of annual sales; and third, those whose sales of liquors, at retail exclusively, shall exceed $25,000 per annum. In cases where the annual sales are less than $50,000, the license fee is $50; in excess of $50,000, the assessment will be at the rate of one dollar per thousand.

Between wholesale and retail liquor dealers the lines are drawn so nicely that a person not familiar with the law might be disposed to think, in some instances, that there is a distinction without a difference. The old idea of what shall constitute a wholesale and what a retail dealer, still rests upon the inevitable three gallons; hence, under the reassessment of licenses, a retail liquor dealer is determined to be a person whose sales exclusively of liquors of three gallons or less, or whose aggregate sales of liquors including other merchandise, do not exceed $25,000 per annum. But in any case where the amount of sales under a retail license exceed $25,000, the person holding the license becomes a wholesale dealer. A question has arisen which has not yet been decided by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, whether a person merging from a retail dealer into a wholesale dealer must take out a new license as a wholesale dealer, or be re-assessed on his retail license. The best authorities incline to the latter opinion.

Banks which, under the old law, were exempt, are now required to take license from July 1, 1864. A banker's license takes out from that date covers a broker's business, but monthly sales as such must be made by bankers doing brokers' business. All firms of physicians, lawyers, conveyancers, claim agents, dentists, horse dealers and cattle drovers doing business under a copartnership licences, are required to take individual licenses from July 1, 1864. Under approval of the Collector of the district, an unexpired firm license may be transferred to one of the members of the firm. In the case of hotels, inns and taverns the amount of license is determined by the valuation of the yearly rental. Where the rental does not exceed $200, the license is $10, and for each additional hundred, or fractional part of a hundred, $5. This law is understood to apply to all public establishments where travelers are received.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Bounties to Volunteers—Only $2,000,000 Required—Amount of Bounty to be Left to the Discretion of Volunteer Committee.

This board met at noon yesterday, Mr. TWEED in the chair.

Mr. BLUNT offered a resolution which was adopted, requesting the Commissioners of Internal Revenue to inform the board whether a stamp is required on affidavits attached to exemption papers. A communication was received from the Comptroller suggesting that the ordinance lately passed by the board authorizing a loan of $4,000,000 for the payment of bounties of $1,000 to volunteers be amended. The Comptroller says that as it is generally admitted the war is drawing to a close, and that more men cannot possibly be required, he thinks a loan of $2,000,000 will suffice. The bounties he suggests should not exceed $300 per men. He calls to the attention of the Board the fact that the county has already expended $8,000,000 in raising volunteers, and reminds them of the necessity of economy.

Mr. BLUNT offered a resolution, in accordance with the Comptroller's suggestions, rescinding the former ordinance, authorizing the loan of $2,000,000, paying seven per cent. interest and redeemable in 1870; but leaving the amount of bounty at the discretion of the Volunteer Committee. The new ordinance was signed by the Mayor as soon as it had passed the board.

The board then adjourned to 2 P. M. on Tuesday next.

THE SAVANNAH SUFFERERS.

Efforts of Speculators to Open Trade with the City—The Secretary of the Treasury Refuses his Sanction—First Shipment of Provisions by a Savannah Merchant—The Case of Col. Julian Allen.

Gen SHERMAN'S Christmes gift to the nation, of the City of Savannah, not only brought greet joy to the people at large, but filled with elation a limited class, who saw at once, in the capture, a splendid chance for filling their pockets, by supplying the needy inhabitants with the good things of life, to which, for weary months, rebellion has made them comparative strangers. During the past two weeks, hundreds of applications have been made to the customs authorities for information, permits, &c., from merchants and speculators, who are anxious to make shipments, and particularly from the swarm of sutlers and hucksters at Hilton Head and Beenfort, who would like to "change their base" of operations to the more extended market thos opened to their wares. To all these applications the invariable answer was given, that no clearances could be granted without the special authority from the Treasury Department at Washington.

Five or six tradesmen from Port Royal last week presented themselves at the Custom-house with papers approved by the supervising Special Agent of the Treasury in the Department of the South, asking permission to send cargoes and parts of cargoes to Savannah direct via Beaufort, S. C. The subject was laid before the Treasury Department by the Deputy Collector in charge of clearances from this port, and has solicited the following response from Mr. FESSENDEN:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1865.

George W. Embree, Deputy Collector:

The rules of the blockade apply to Savannah. commissary and quartermaster's stores may be shipped on government account, as provided by request of Secretary of War, per telegrams of December 17 and 19, 1862, and January 22, 1863. Grant no clearance for shipments on private account without special authority in each case from this Department.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

From the above it will be seen that the blockade restrictions are still in force and Savannah is not yet a port of entry. One shipment of provisions has already been made to Savannah by Dr. WILLIS, a resident of that city, who come here a few days since. Dr. WILLIS has obtained from the Treasury Department, on a certificate of the War Department, it is understood, an authorization from the military authorities at Savannah, giving the necessary permission to make this small shipment. It consists of sugar, coffee, cheese, mustard, hams, butter, and other groceries. The clearance is granted on condition, among others, that all persons concerned in the shipment shall first have taken the prescribed oath of allegiance, and that a bond shall be required that none of the articles conveyed shall be used, with the consent or knowledge of the shippers, or their agents, to give aid or comfort to the insurgents.

At the recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, where the question of collecting funds for the relief of the people of Savannah was under consideration, some discussion was had respecting Col. JULIAN ALLEN'S authority to receive the funds. The temper of the committee on that occasion has drawn out from Col. ALLEN the following letter:

BOSTON, Sunday, Jan. 8, 1865.

A. A. Low, Esq., President of the Chamber of Commerce, New-York:

SIR: Having read in the public newspapers of your city the uncalled-for and out of place debates of your committee appointed by you under resolutions kindly offered by Mr. CHARLES DAVENS and unanimously adopted by the Chamber of Commerce, it becomes my duty to make this communication.

Your committee seemed to have acted under a misunderstanding of the facts, they brought up matter not at all connected with those resolutions.

To the question who I am and what I am:

I was appointed to proceed to New-York by the Mayor and Council of Savannah for the purpose of negotiating an exchange of rice for a variety of provisions.

In the belief that the people of New-York would rather give the required provisions, and not take the rice from the suffering people of Savannah—they will need it all—I expressed these views to my friend, Hon. ALBERT G. BROWN, Supervising Special Agent of the Treasury, who concurred in the opinion Mr. BROWN a kindly gave me a letter of introduction to you, which brought me before the Chamber of Commerce by your invitation.

Now, Sir, it is very painful to be placed, by others' mistakes, before the public in the light I have been by certain persons of your committee.

In the first place, the poor and suffering people of Savannah, just delivered from oppression and despotism of the worst kind the world ever knew, by Gen. SHERMAN and his noble army, do not ask or beg for aid, and I disclaim having asked or begged for them. I merely made my statement, and you, Sir, only acted with other of your members, though the Chamber of Commerce passed specific resolutions, a part of your committee seemed to ignore them and enter entirely into another matter.

I have fulfilled my obligation to the citizens of New-York, and hope to be able by to-morrow to see the feelings of Boston expressed.

I shall be in New-York on Tuesday, and accept the steamer offered by the War Department to carry the provisions to Savannah, and dedicate her at an early day next week, and trust you, Sir, will withdraw my name from any further action connected with the resolutions offered by Mr CHARLES DAVENS.

I intend to give the citizens of New-York at large an opportunity to act in the matter, but shall not suspend my action in buying and forwarding the required provisions.

There is no question of the right of the Chamber of Commerce acting and tendering of my services, and if they see fit to send their donation to Gen GRANT for distribution, I consist consistently have any connection in such preference. Although having the highest esteem and considerations for hem. GRANT, it would be a reflection upon the Mayor and authorities of Savannah, in whom I have confidence, and have any funds for the purchase of provisions, and to them alone I am authorized to deliver by Gen SHERMAN and Mr. BROWN.

Your obedient servant, JULIAN ALLEN.

Propositions for Cleaning the Streets.

The following propositions for cleaning the streets has been submitted to the Mayor and Common Council. The company express themselves as being willing to engage the labors now employed by the city, and pay them every two weeks.

OFFICE NEW-YORK SANITARY AND CHEMICAL COMPOST MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan 9, 1865.

To His Honor the Mayor, the Comptroller, and the City Inspector of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned New-York Sanitary and Chemical Compost Manufacturing Company of the City of New-York offers to take the contract for cleaning the streets of said city, in accordance with the offer and specifications submitted to you by D. D. Badger, on the 4th of June, A. D. 1864, for the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, as provided by the act of the Legislature. Respectfully submitted.

New-York Sanitary and Chemical Compost Manufacturing Company. D. D. BADGER,
President.

The Mercantile Bank Defalcation.

ARREST OF THE ABSCONDING TELLER IN LONDON.

CHARLES WINDSOR, formerly paying teller of the Mercantile Bank of this city, sailed for England on the 29th of October last, taking with him $284,000 in gold and currency, which sum, it is alleged, he embezzled from the bank. On the 6th of December last, a writ, with copy of a summons and complaint, was issued by the Court of Queen's Bench, at the instance of the attorneys representing the interests of the Mercantile Bank in London, and directed to the coleriff of, CHARLES WINDSOR, citing him to appear and answer to the plaintiff's claim of £25,900, for debt. Soon after the service of the writ, WINDSOR was arrested on another process, founded upon an affidavit of the keepers of the Hotel de Provence, and taken into custody as an absconding debtor. His baggage was searched, and in one of his trunks was found about $2 (50. At last accounts, WINDSOR'S counsel was making an effort to secure his release. The suit for the amount of the abstracted funds is set down for to-day.

A suit for embezzlement is in progress against WINDSOR in this city.

The Death of Mr. J. Kennedy.

At a special meeting of the New-York Institution for the Blind, held on the 7th of January, the following resolutions were passed:

Whereas, The Board has heard with profound sorrow of the death of its late member and treasurer, JAMES LENOX KENNEDY,

Resolved, That by this sudden dispensation of Providence we are called to mourn the loss of one who was endeared to us by the highest sentiments of respect and esteem; one whose social relation toward us were of the most genial character, and whose faithful discharge of his duties as treasurer and member of this Board rendered him one of our most efficient coöperators.

Resolved, That this affliction is rendered the more poignant, following as it does, so closely upon his own recent family bereavements, and by the suddenness of his removal from our midst, where so lately he stood in the highest enjoyment of physical health; and that it behooves us to take to heart the lesson which it teaches, that "in the midst of life we are in death."

Resolved, That as members of this Board we attend the funeral of our late associate and friend, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family to whom we offer our sincere sympathies in this our common affliction.

AUGUSTUS SOHELL, President.
T. BALLY MYERS, Secretary.

CITY NOTES.—Supervisor BLUNT has returned from Washington, and expresses himself with great faith that his interview with Provost-Marshal Gen. Fry, and others, on draft matters, will result in the allowance to New-York of her full credits on recent enlistments.... Col. JULIAN ALLEN will address the merchants at the Produce Exchange, at 12½ o'clock to-day, on behalf of the people of Savannah.... The up-town tendency of the dry-goods jobbing trade is further illustrated by the recent removal of the old house of LATHROP, LUDLOROW & Co., to the store No. 374 Broadway.

Ritchen Cabinet Meddling.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An innate love of mischief, or lack of something better to say, prompts many decent gentlemen connected with the newspaper press to give ready currency to all the idle tales and small gossip concerning the hapless family at the White House, which must abound in a city like Washington, where pro-slavery secesh circles concoct slanders for circulation by better men. Here is a choice paragraph, published in the telegraphic news column of the *Tribune* of Jan. 2:

"The time-honored and universally known doorkeeper of the White House, domestically called EDWARD, publicly named "Jimmy," who has been in office since Gen. JACKSON'S day, was discharged by Mrs. LINCOLN on Saturday."

If the malicious busybody, who was at the bronhia of telegraphing that from Washington to New-York, had, before parading the private griefs of "Edward" before the public, inquired into all of the facts concerning this momentous affair, is it not possible that he might have found that insolence, carelessness or drunkenness might have been the cause for the dismissal of a servant "who has been in office since Gen. JACKSON'S day?" Newspaper man sometimes complain of their doubtful social status; what ought it to be when they stoop to exploit the relations between a respectable lady and a discharged servant?

COLUMBIAN.

Passport Regulations.

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS FROM WASHINGTON.

From the Buffalo Express, Jan. 7.

Collector METZ received circulars from the State and Treasury Departments at Washington, yesterday, relative to the regulations of the passport system, by giving publicity to which we shall furnish interested persons with all the information upon the subject which they require for directing their proceedings. The circular from the Treasury Department, after reciting the original passport order by Secretary SEWARD, lays down the following rules:

1. Passports are issued for one year, and need not be surrendered within that period.

2 Citizens of the United States, desirous of visiting Canada, may take out their passports either from the United States Consulates, or from this Department.

3. United States Consular Agents are not authorized to issue passports; they may, however, vise those of foreigners.

4. Travelers making transit through Canada, from one American port to another American port, must procure passports.

5. Persons residing near the line, who desire to cross and recross daily, in pursuit of their usual avocations, are "travelers" in the contemplation of the order, and must provide themselves with passports.

6. Females and minor children, traveling alone, are included in the order. When, however, husband, wife, and minor children travel together, a single passport for the whole will suffice. For any other persons in the party, a separate passport will be required.

7. Should any person, native or foreign, clandestinely enter the United States, in derogation of the order, the fact should be reported to the military authorities of the district.

These rules, added to the standing instructions on the subject, are believed to cover all ordinary cases. Should difficulty or doubt arise, you will communicate with this department.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The instructions from the State Department referred to above, which are those generally relating to passports for American citizens traveling in foreign countries, and which bear toe date of July, 1864, contain only the following additional particulars which bear upon the present case:

When the applicant (to the State Department for a passport) is a *native citizen of the United States*, he must transmit an affidavit of this fact, signed by him, stating his age and place of birth, and sworn to by himself and one other citizen of the United States named therein, to whom he is personally known, and to the best of whose knowledge and belief the declaration made by him is true. This affidavit must be attested by a Notary Public, under his signature and seal of office. When there is no Notary in the place, the affidavit may be made before a Justice of the Peace, or other officer authorized to administer oaths.

If the applicant be a *naturalized* citizen, his certificate of naturalization must be transmitted for inspection. It will be returned with the passport. The widow or the children of the naturalized citizen must transmit the certificate of the naturalization of the husband or the father, stating under oath that they are such widow or children.

The application should be accompanied by a description of the person, stating the following particulars, viz: Age; —— years. Stature: —— feet —— inches (English measure.) Forehead:——. Eyes:——. Nose:——. Mouth:——. Chin:——. Hair:——. Complexion:——. Face:——.

When the applicant is to be accompanied by his wife, children or servants. It will be sufficient to state the name and ages of such persons, and their relationship to the applicant.

Persons who leave the country expecting to obtain passports whilst abroad from the diplomatic or consular agents of the United States, are liable to disappointment, inasmuch as it is the duty of those agents not to grant documents of that character, except to persons who are certainly known to be entitled to them; and it is sometimes difficult, if not impracticable, to procure proof of this fact in a foreign country.

Five dollars tax, as imposed by law, will be required, in United States currency, with each application.

The oath of allegiance to the United States, as prescribed by law, will be required in all cases.

Wet Feet, and the Sudden Changes of weather we are now experiencing, usually result in a large increase of coughs, colds and pulmonary disorders, which may be promptly cured by Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a remedy which has maintained its reputation for quarter of a century.

Perry's
MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION.
Chloasma, or Moth Patches, Bentigo or freckles, blemishes in the face called moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the face show more strongly on blondes than brunettes; but they contribute greatly to marring the beauty on either; and anything that will effectually remove them without injuring the skin in texture or color, would be considered a great achievement in medical science. Dr. B. C. PERRY, who has made diseases of the skin a specialty, has discovered an infallible remedy for the removal of moth, freckles and other discolorations from the face without injuring the skin in texture or color. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. For sale by all druggists. Call for Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion.
WEEKS & POTTER, No. 170 Washington-st., Boston, Wholesale Agents for New England.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Second-Hand Safes.
In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale very cheap.
MARVIN & Co., No. 265 Broadway.

Counterfeits! Counterfeits! Parties Dealing in my preparations are warned against purchasing any Pills and Ointment represented as being mine that do not have my private revenue stamp on each box or pot, and the words "Holloway, New-York," water-marked in the book of directions. The counterfeits are now offered for sale in this city. Any party who will detect them will receive a handsome reward by applying to the undersigned. THOS. HOLLOWAY,
No. 80 Maiden-lane.

We Assert it Boldly.—There are no other medicines so reliable, effectual and convenient as HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, always ready for use. They are invaluable to the soldier exposed to wounds, sores, fevers and bowel complaints. They never fail. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 68 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Burdsall's Arnica Liniment.—An infallible cure for Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Rheumatism, Inflammation, &c. A single application allays the pain from a burn the instant it is applied. No family should be without it. Depot, No. 81 Barclay-st., New-York.

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.—Also sideboard and parlor safes, for silver plate, &c. At No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch and lock-stitch sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silks elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Knitting Machines—For Plain or Fancy Knitting; different sizes and gauges; the best in use. DALTON KNITTING MACHINE CO., 537 Broadway

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, black or brown, reliable. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists.

Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus, BAKER, SMITH & CO., No. 183 Centre-st.

Brant's Indian Pulmonary Balsam—THE BEST REMEDY EXTANT FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Has been used for twenty-five years, and during all that time been highly approved, producing wonderful cures, as can be seen by the many certificates in "Brant's Magazine."

BRANT'S INDIAN PURIFYING EXTRACT,
THE MOST CERTAIN PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD EVER PRODUCED. It is purely a vegetable alterative, and permanently cures scrofula, fever sores, erysipelas, salt rheum, rheumatism, pimples and blotches on the face, cancer and cancerous ulcers, dyspepsia, and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. For sale by all druggists.

See "Brant's Magazine" for important testimonials of cures. Furnished gratuitously by druggists.
DIXON, CLARKE & HALLETT,
Proprietors, No. 149 Chambers-st.

"All's well that ends well," and if you would be well and keep well, invigorate the stomach, and tone and regulate the liver and bowels with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. So shall you 'scape the ailments of this inclement season, and look back in the Spring well pleased to have avoided, by so simple a means, the many perils of the Winter season.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

President Petroleum Company.
President, Venango County, Penn.,
Office No. 71 Broadway, New-York, having valuable oil boring lands on Alleghany River, Hemlock and Porcupine Creeks and McCreas Run, of ten miles in extent, invite proposals for leasing portions for oil-boring purposes. AMORY EDWARDS, President.

MARRIED.

FOOTE—TYLER.—In Boston, Tuesday, Jan. 10, by Rev. Dr. Gannett, EDWARD FOOTE, of this city, and MARY O. A. TYLER, of Boston.

RANSOM—DAYTON.—On Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1865, by Rev. Dr. Hiscox, Mr. J. HENRY RANSOM and Miss SUSIE D., daughter of Samuel Dayton, Esq., all of this city.

☞ Southern papers please copy.

DIED.

BACON.—On Sabbath morning, Jan. 8, at South Orange, N. J., MARY ALBERTSON, daughter of Francis and Anna H. Bacon, aged 2 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of E. Pollock, Esq., South Oranga, on Wednesday, 11th inst., at 3:30 P. M. Train by Morris and Essex Railroad leaves foot of Barclay-st. at 2 P. M., returning same afternoon at 5 P. M.

BROWNING.—At Madison, N. J., on Sabbath evening, 8th inst., MASON B. BROWNING.

His relatives and friends and those of his father-in-law, John H. Brower, are invited to attend his funeral services, on Wednesday, 11th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, at Rev. Mr. Van Zorke's Church, corner of Clinton and Remsen sts., Brooklyn.

CHALMERS.—At Minneapolis, Minnesota, on Monday, Jan. 9, JAMES G., eldest son of Thomas and Catharine W. Chalmers, of this city.

FROST.—In this city, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 10, at the residence of her son, Stephen A. Frost No. 41 East 26th-st., MARGARET, widow of the late Jacob Frost, in the 76th year of her age.

GUION.—On Monday, Jan. 9, THEODORE GUION, eldest son of the late Leonard Guion, aged 33 years, 9 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 321 East 4th-st. The females will be conveyed to New-Rochelle on Thursday morning for interment

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

Her remains will be taken to Glen Cove, L. I., for interment.

GOMEZ.—On Monday, Jan. 9, HETTY, widow of Aaron L. Gomez, of this city, in the 64th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from No. 82 Amity st., on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

HITCHCOCK.—At Poughkeepsie, on Sunday, Jan. 8, in the 17th year of her age, CAROLINE S., eldest daughter of Julius S. and Elizabeth C. Hitchcock, of Sag Harbor, L. I.

The remains will be taken to Sag Harbor for interment.

KINGSLAND.—On Tuesday, Jan. 10, ELIZABETH, widow of the late John Kingsland, aged 67 years, 5 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from No. 419 West 47th-st., on Thursday, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

KITCHEN.—On Tuesday, Jan. 10, JOHN C. KITCHEN, aged 26 years, a private in the 2d Regiment N. Y. Cavalry, of wounds received at the battle of Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864, Col. J. HOWARD KITCHING, Sixth New-York Artillery, aged 28 years.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Christ Church, Brooklyn, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock.

KETCHAM.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1865, JOHN KETCHAM, aged 39 years, 11 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 89 Schermerhorn-st., on Friday, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

MEEKER.—On Tuesday morning, JAS. R. MEEKER.

Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Holy Innocents, 37th-st., near Broadway, Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock.

MYERS.—At Lake City, Fla., about the 1st of November, 1864, in the 21st year of his age, MATTHEW RAWDON MYERS, eldest son of Col. Robert Myers, formerly of Apalachicola, Fla.

MUNSON.—At Madison, N. J., on Monday, Jan. 9, HALSEY MUNSON.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the First Presbyterian Church, at Elizabeth, N. J., at 1 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, the 12th inst. Conveyances will be at the depot.

NICHOLS.—At North Orange, N. J., of pneumonia, on Tuesday, Jan. 10, Miss LOUVISA NICHOLS, aged 80 years, 10 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of Joseph W. Stickler and Wm. H. Wilson are invited to attend her funeral, from the house of Joseph W. Stickler, at North Orange, on Thursday, the 12th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

PASKINS.—In Georgetown, D. C., on Friday, Jan. 6, Major D. D. PERKINS, U. S. Army, aged 38 years.

ROWE.—On Tuesday morning, Jan. 10, WILLIAM ROWE, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, 12th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, south-west corner of 2d-av. and 58th-st., without further invitation.

RENSEN.—At Brookville, L. I., on Tuesday, Jan. 10, DEBORAH, wife of Abraham Remsen, aged 64 years.

Funeral on Thursday, 12th inst., from the Methodist E. Church, at Norwich, at 2 o'clock P. M.

RHODES.—On Monday evening, Jan. 9, of congestion of the brain, WILLIS WALLACE, youngest child of William W. and Kate A. Rhodes, aged 8 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 132 East 25th-st., on Thursday afternoon, the 12th inst., at 1 o'clock.

THOMPSON.—On Thursday, Jan. 5, at his residence, Howell, N. J., RALPH THOMPSON, in the 92d year of his age. The deceased was a native of Northumberland Co., Eng., and came to this city in the year 1794. His long walk through life was marked by those virtues which make the useful citizen and the Christian gentleman.

THURSTON.—Suddenly, in this city, JOSEPHINA REYNOLES, of Somerstown, Westchester Co., wife of Samuel H. Thurston, aged 24 years.

The friends of the family are invited to accompany the remains, from her late residence, No. 278 4th-av., to Mt. Kisko Station, on Thursday morning, at 7½ o'clock A. M., without further notice.

CHEVALIER'S
LIFE FOR THE HAIR.

Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out in three days, keeps the head clean, cool and healthy, will not stain the skin, or soil the whitest fabric. The best hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; strengthens and promotes the growth of the weakest hair. *It is recommended and used by the first medical authority in New-York.* All are freely invited to examine this wonderful triumph of science. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, where advice as to the treatment of the hair will be gratuitously given. Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

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ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled Best Family, Gannino Castile, Toilet and other soaps constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.

EAGLE GAS STOVES,
FOR
HEATING AND COOKING,
Every stove warranted as represented.
Call or send for descriptive catalogues.
EAGLE GAS STOVE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 474 Broadway, New-York.

SLEEVE BUTTONS—NEW STYLES,
TWO, THREE, FOUR, FIVE, SEVEN, EIGHT, TEN, FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE to SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS a set. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for OLD NEWSPAPERS, PAMPHLETS, BOOKS and WASTE PAPER of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st., One door west of Nassau-st.

PAPER COLLARS.—$1,50 PER HUNDRED. 10 for 15 cents; sample sent by mail for 5 cents. A first-class article in every respect. For sale at P. F. SMITH & FOWLER'S retail department, No. 3 Park-row.

DISEASES OF THE
THROAT AND LUNGS.

Editor of New-York Times:

Permit me to call the attention of your readers to the fact that I have retired from general practice, and will in future devote my time and attention exclusively to the treatment of the diseases of the

RESPIRATORY ORGANS,

by my peculiar system of

SPECIFIC TOPICAL MEDICATION.

An extensive and constant practice of over thirty years, during which a large share of my studies, time and attention have been devoted to the treatment of diseases of the THROAT and LUNGS, have enabled me to introduce most important improvements both in the examination and treatment of these organs, by which I have obtained results that attracted the attention of the medical world both in this country and in Europe. This system enables me to convey remedial agents directly to the affected parts, in a manner not attained by any other known method. These are applied in connection with such general treatment as each individual case requires and an extensive experience in that class of diseases suggests. It has proved itself of the greatest value in the following diseases:

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THROAT AFFECTIONS,
LARYNGITIS,
AFFECTIONS OF THE VOICE,
DYPHTHERIA,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS,
CONSUMPTION,

and all the various diseases of the lungs.

The reputation of my peculiar system does not depend upon future experiments, paid-for newspaper puffs, or upon the result obtained in a few selected favorable cases, but has been tested in an extensive practice of over thirty years, both in Europe and this country, in a large number of cases of every description, with the most gratifying results. Living witnesses of the highest respectability residing here and elsewhere, whose names and residence will be cheerfully furnished at the office, will substantiate beyond all doubt the complete success of my treatment.

In retiring from the extensive general practice in which I have been engaged for upward of thirty years, and in concentrating my efforts exclusively upon the treatment of the respiratory organs—a class of diseases so prevalent in this country, and so inimical to life, I yield only to the constantly increasing demand made upon my time by office practice, and in departing from the strict rules of medical ethics, so far as to avail myself of the press as a medium for the introduction of my system to the public at large, I discharge a duty which I owe to those to whom my varied and extensive experience and acknowledged skill might be of vital importance, and who could not be reached through any other channel.

Well knowing the prejudice existing by a portion of the community against specialists, particularly (and frequently justly so) against advertising ones, I think it due to myself to state that I am a regularly educated physician, and have been engaged in the general practice of medicine for upward of thirty years, the last half of which has been spent in this city. I am not only a member of various medical societies, but have the honor to be the founder of several of them, and have, since the commencement of my professional career, constantly contributed the result of my observations to some of the best medical journals of the day.

The proofs of each and every statement here put forth can be readily substantiated, and will cheerfully be exhibited to those interested. This course is rendered necessary by the fact that public confidence has been sadly undermined by some of the medical mountebanks who infest our city, who have *advertised* in various papers throughout the country, fictitious biographies of themselves, the statements of which differ as widely from their known antecedents as truth differs from falsehood. In order to find new dupes these gentry have to resort to new dodges, and the eye of the public is consequently often greeted with the startling announcement of some new mechanical and pretended scientific contrivance, which, for a more complete mystification, is endowed with some strange-sounding Greek name, as unintelligible to the invantor as it is to the general reader.

The mischief done by these empirics, who usually lack the very first rudiments of a medical education, is truly deploring. They not only frequently injure their victims by improper treatment, but also discourage them by their blatant failures to perform what they promised from making more judicious efforts for their recovery.

In respectfully inviting the critical scrutiny of a discriminating public into my past record, I feel confident it will fully sustain all I have deemed it neccessary to state, to avoid being confounded with that class of imposters to whom I have above referred. Hoping sincerely that your readers will not regard me as egotistical, even though I have spoken in a strain seemingly so, I remain

Yours, respectfully,

B. SEGNITZ, M. D.,

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Continuation of the Romance of LILLIAN'S LOVERS.
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For persons who desire to procure the remains of their relatives and friends buried at City Point, we have annexed the following schedule of prices as a guide to the cost for exhuming, preparing, and expressing bodies, (if privates or noncommissioned officers) to the following points:

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The company is organized under the laws of the State of New-York. The principal office is No. 71 Broadway, with branch offices in Philadelphia and Baltimore, for the convenience of subscribers, where the certificates of stock will be issued to subscribers without delay. The property, embracing upward of 635 acres, has been selected with great care during the last three years, by those of the directors who have been constantly operating on Oil Creek, and throughout the entire oil region of Pennsylvania, as well as Western Virginia, and was not selected to sell, but for the purpose of development and producing oil, having now some ten wells under contract, and being bored with vigor, besides those already completed and producing, making in all 13 wells now on the property. Every acre of this Company's property is bottom, and the best of boring-land, much of it on Oil Creek, Cherry Run, Cherry Tree Creek, Walnut Bend, Allegheny River, and other streams where the lands are being developed with good success and prospects of a very large product of oil.

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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY, } New-York, Oct. 26, 1864.
TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 29, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236 Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes issued to the Seventh Ward Bank, late an incorporated bank located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed by the Superintendent of the Banking Department at par, at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter.
Thoouutstanding notes of said bank must be presented, as aforesaid, for redemption within six years from the date hereof; and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the fund in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, } OFFICE No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, } Dec. 20, 1864.
IN CONFORMITY TO THE CHARTER, the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the election of President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at noon, on the THIRD WEDNESDAY (18th) of January next, at this office. Polls will be closed at 2 o'clock.
The transfer books will be closed on Jan. 8.
JAMES S. MACKIE, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of first mortgage bonds, series A, of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of the company, No. 12 Wall-st., on and after the third day of January, 1865.
Envelopes properly prepared to guard against errors, will be furnished on application.
C. BUTLER, President.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY, } No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THERE will be a meeting of the stockholders of this company on the 23d day of January inst., at noon, at the office of the company, to take into consideration the present condition of the company's affairs, and to express their wishes in respect to its future management.
Transfer Books will be closed from the evening of the 17th to the morning of the 24th inst.
DATED Jan. 9, 1865. W. TITUS, Secretary.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO. GENERAL OFFICE, No. 36 WILLIAM-ST. } New-York, Dec. 31, 1864.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company are closed until the morning of Friday, the 20th day of January, proximo.
By order of the Board of Managers.
A. I. ODELL, Treasurer.

PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE, } No. 71 BROADWAY, Corner of RECTOR-ST. }
NOTICE.—THE SECRETARY OF THE PUBLIC Board, for the sale of Petroleum Stocks, will attend daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., at the Rooms of the board, No. 71 Broadway, corner of Rector-st., for the purpose of receiving subscriptions thereto.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, } New-York, Dec. 22, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTors of this company, and for Inspectors, will be held at the company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th of January, 1865, commencing at 12 o'clock M., and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

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SHARES 250,000—PAR VALUE, $10.

The property of this Company will comprise a large interest in the celebrated OQUETTE and JERSEY Wells, and in fee, a large undeveloped oil property on Oil Creek and Pit Hole Creek. These properties were selected by the Phillips Brothers, the originators of the great Maple Shade Company, now paying from 14 to 16 per cent. per month.

The present net income from the above two running wells alone is from $20,000 to $25,000 per month. New wells are proposed to be immediately sunk on the undeveloped lands.

A limited number of shares, issued to the proprietors in payment for the above property may be obtained at the office of JEROME RIGGS & CO., No. 48 Exchange-place, New-York, at FOUR DOLLARS a share.

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have removed to No. 156 Broadway, between Liberty-st. and Maiden-lane

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NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA PETROLEUM COMPANY.
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ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Vice-President.
ANDREW V. STOUT, Treasurer.
EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary.
SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, Bankers.
WILLIAM H. ANTHON, } Counsel.
ADAM C. ELLIS, }
COUSTEES.
FRANCIS A. PALMER, President Broadway Bank, New-York; NATHAN RANDALL, Ex-President United States Telegraph Company, New-York; ALBERT H. NICOLAY, of Albert H. Nicolay & Co., Stock Auctioneers and Brokers, No. 52 William-st., New-York; EUGENE J. JACKSON, of Polhamius & Jackson, Bankers and Brokers, No. 43 Exchange-place, New-York; EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary New-York Petroleum Stock Board and Broker, No. 30 Broad-st., New-York; ANDREW MEHAFFER, Philadelphia; FRANCIS A. GODWIN, Philadelphia; ROBERT CLARKSON, of Clarkson & Co., Bankers, No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; JAMES M. CLARK, Oil City Pennsylvania.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY.
No. 52 William-st., New-York.
No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

CAPITAL STOCK.....300,000 SHARES.
NATIONAL PAR VALUE.....$5 EACH.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE only.....$2 PER SHARE.

Stock not subject to any further assessment. Fifty thousand shares or $100,000 reserved for working capital to develop this splendid oil property.

The great advantages that this company possesses over many is, that all its magnificent oil territory has a water front, being situated on the famous Oil Creek and the Allegheny River. The coal lands of the company are also of the greatest importance, as many works are now idle for the want of fuel. The company is now vigorously prosecuting the work, and the very extensive working capital of $100,000 is alone a sufficient guarantee that large and regular monthly dividends may be expected at an early day, which will cause the stock to rapidly rise in value.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
The greater part of the Stock of this Company having been already taken in New-York, Philadelphia and other places, the Trustees give notice that the subscription books will positively close on
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18, 1865,
after which time no stock can be obtained at the subscription price.
SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS:
F. A. PALMER, at Broadway Bank, No 237 Broadway, New-York.
POLHAMIUS & JACKSON, No. 43 Exchange-place, New-York.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 52 William-st., New-York.
CLARKSON & CO., No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.
MELLEN, WARD & MOWER, Bankers, No. 20 Congress-st., Boston.
STEUART & CO., Bankers, Washington, D. C.

HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
NO. 44 PINE ST.,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES!
BUY AND SELL
QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND VOUCHERS.
5-20 BONDS,
1-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
7-30 LOAN, AND EVERY FORM OF U. S. SECURITIES.
We invite the attention of Banks and parties desiring short investments to our assortment of United States Six per Cent. Debt Certificates. We have them on hand due in every month of the year, at rates that pay better interest than any security in the market.

PETROLEUM.
SHREVE FARM OIL COMPANY.
CAPITAL $500,000
100,000 shares at $5 each.
10,000 shares only for sale at $2 each.
For the further development of this property, at the office, No. 20 Pine-st., room No. 4.
The property of this Company consists of eighty acres of land in fee simple, situated in Venango County, on the Allegheny River and Tionesta Creek, having a frontage of 93 rods on the river and 60 on the creek, and is located in what is now considered the most promising oil territory in Pennsylvania. A large flowing well has just been developed a few miles above this property on the creek. Machinery has been forwarded, and it is expected that at least two wells will be completed by Spring.
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EBEN'R BEADLESTON, ELISHA BROOKS,
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ERASTUS S. BROWN, EDGAR P. STARR,
LORING L. LOMBARD,
ELY HOPPOCK, President.
T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary and Treasurer.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 120 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s. OF 1881.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
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Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and individuals received on favorable terms.

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Western Union Telegraph,
Western Union Extension Telegraph,
American Telegraph,
United States Telegraph,
Adams' Express Company,
} WANTED
BY
GEO. C. DUNBAR,
Dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks,
No. 48 PINE-ST.

OFFICE OF THE
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA
PETROLEUM COMPANY,
NO. 52 WILLIAM-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1865.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
As the greater part of the stock of the New-York and Philadelphia Petroleum Company has already been taken by the first citizens of New-York, Philadelphia and elsewhere, and owing to its great demand as a permanent investment, the Trustees desire to give notice that only a limited number of shares can now be obtained at $2 each, and that the subscription books will positively close on
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18, 1865,
after which time no stock will be sold at the subscription price. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, President.
A. V. STOUT, Treasurer.
E. C. STEDMAN, Secretary.

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Office No. 67 Wall-st.
100,000 Shares. Par Value $3. $300,0000.
Stock full paid, no future assessments.
This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.
OFFICERS:
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Isaac Bemheimer, Treas. J. H. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.
TRUSTEES.
John J. Morris, Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenboss, Henry Cohn,
Isaac Bemheimer, Smith Barker, Jr.
John H. Rhodes.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders and Trustees of the WESTMORELAND PETROLEUM COMPANY of New-Brunswick, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 11th of January, 1865, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Clark & Sumner, No. 10 Pine-st. Punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be transacted.
R. W. C. TWEDDLE, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over the Bank.

FINANCIAL.

EMPIRE CITY PETROLEUM CO.,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 74 BROADWAY.
TRUSTEES:
J. C. DAYTON, of J. C. Dayton & Co., No. 107 Front-st.
HENRY K. SHELDON, of Sheldon, Heyt & Co., No. 43 Chambers-st.
EBEN BARTON, of Wm. E. Bird & Co., No. 61 Front-st.
WM. M. PARKS, No. 19 Broad-st.
WM. A. FOWLER, No. 74 Broadway.
AUGUSTUS EMBURY, No. 107 Front-st.
JACOB STANWOOD, Boston.
R. S. CUSHMAN, of R. S. & P. Cushman, Albany.
FRANKLIN EDSON, of Edson & Co., Albany.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER: JAMES M. WESTERVELT. PRESIDENT: J. C. DAYTON.

The property of the Company consists of about 300 acres of the best oil territory, (in fee simple,) on CHERRY RUN and ALLEGHANY RIVER, with eighteen interests in leases, principally on Cherry Run, Venango County, Pennsylvania, which has been selected by competent judges of oil property. The producing interests are now yielding TWO PER CENT. PER MONTH on the capital stock; and when wells which are rapidly being put down are completed, large increase of yields are expected.

The CAPITAL of the Company is ONE MILLION DOLLARS, divided in 200,000 SHARES, PAR VALUE, $5 each.

$100,000 WORKING CAPITAL.

The books are now opened for a limited number of subscriptions at the following offices:

In New-York City—Messrs. J. C. DAYTON & CO., No. 107 Front-st., WM. M. PARKS, Esq., No. 19 Broad-st., WM. A. FOWLER, Esq., No. 74 Broadway, and at the office of the Company, No. 74 Broadway.

In Boston—JACOB STANWOOD, Esq., No. 0 North Market-st., and JOHN S. JOY, Esq., No. 190 Hanover-street.

In Albany—R. S. & P. CUSHMAN, Broadway, and EDSON & CO., Hudson-st.

PETROLEUM

WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS,
No. 71 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 29,
OFFER FOR SALE
OIL STOCKS.

EXCELSIOR, CLIFTON,
McKINLEY, BUCHANAN,
BERGEN COAL AND OIL, CONSOLIDATED,
OCEANIC, HIGHGATE,
LYND FARM, FOUNTAIN,
GREAT WESTERN CONSOLIDATED.

All of which we can recommend as good investments at present prices. Subscriptions can be made to any of the Oil Companies now being organized, at original prices, through us, free of charge.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
RANDALL SILVER MINING COMPANY.

The above-named corporation, pursuant to Section 12 of the Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 17, 1848, respectfully submit the following report:

The amount of the capital of the said company is $500,000.

The full amount of the said capital stock has been actually paid in, as appears by certificate of such payment, filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, Nov. 2, 1864.

There are no debts existing against the said company.—Dated Jan. 2, 1865.

Signed,)
WM. C. JOY, President.
J. T. RAPLEE,
S. J. BURRELL, } Trustees.
C. W. MERRITT,

City and County of New-York, ss: SAMUEL J. BURRELL sworn, says that he is the Secretary of the Randall Silver Mining Company; that the statements contained in the said report are true. SAML. J. BURRELL.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of January, 1865.
(Stamp 5 cents.) ANDREW COMSTOCK.
Notary Public New-York City and County.

T. L. TAYLOR & REED,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 5 Broad-st.
All descriptions of Government Securities, State and Railroad Bonds, Stocks and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States at the lowest rates. Deposits received subject to sight draft and interest allowed.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, THOS. REED.
Late Cashier of Hanover Bank.
SPECIAL PARTNERS
JOHN MAXWELL, WILLIAM R. FINCH.

JOHN B. MURRAY,
NO. 11 BROAD-ST., NEAR WALL,
DEALER IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, on SATURDAY, the 31st day of December, 1864.

RESOURCES.

United States Stocks, &c.	$1,104,000 00	
1. Loans and Discounts	2,435,912 81	$3,619,912 81
2. Overdrafts		
3. Due from Banks		116,296 69
4. Due from the Directors of the Bank	$114,300 00	
5. Due from Brokers	400,000 00	
6. Real Estate		100,853 17
7. Specie		137,818 41
8. Cash Items, viz. Checks and Bank Notes received on deposit the day previous		774,475 30
9. Stocks, New-York and United States, with Comptroller		635,000 00
10. Bonds and Mortgages		
11. Bills of Solvent Banks		
12. Bills of Suspended Banks		
13. Less and Expense Account		8,718 51
Total		$5,888,674 89

LIABILITIES.

1. Capital		$1,500,000 00
2. Circulation Registered	$597,300 00	
Circulation not Registered		
Total	$597,300 00	
Less Notes on hand	393,027 00	204,273 00
3. Profits		145,223 70
4. Due to Banks		896,109 20
5. Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Depositors		
6. Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		
7. Due Depositors, on demand		2,641,416 99
8. Amount Due, not included under either of the above heads, Unpaid Dividends		2,652 00
Total		$5,388,674 89

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—A. V. STOUT, President, and W. A. KISSAM, Cashier, of the Shoe and Leather Bank, located and doing business at New-York in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the thirty-first day of December, and the said eight hundred and sixty-four, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.
A. V. STOUT, President.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 10th day of January, 1865.
W. H. BARKER, Commissioner of Deeds.

ST. MARKS FIRE INSURANCE CO., } NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1865. }
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD this day at the office of the Company, No. 67 Wall-st., the following gentlemen were elected directors of the company for the ensuing year:

JOHN M. FERRIER,	CHARLES JENKINS,
JOSEPH W. GREENE,	RICHARD KELLY,
RICHD. L. SCHIEFFELIN,	RICHARD WIGHT,
BENJ. T. SEALEY,	ABRAHAM P. MAYBIE,
MATHIAS H. HOWELL,	GEORGE FULTON,
DAVID BANKS, JR.,	JAMES W. NASH,
HENRY A. KERR,	DAVID WAGSTAFF,
FRANCIS S. BANKS,	ELIJAH SITES,
JOSEPH N. JENNINGS,	SAMUEL FROMLY,
RICHD. BULLWINKLE,	CHARLES COOPER,
ELIAS P. WILLIAMS,	SAMUEL B. POTTER,
AMOS WOODRUFF,	CHAS. H. O'HARA,
DANL. B. WAGNER,	ELNATHAN THORN,
STEPHEN H. PLUM,	CHARLES BANKS,
THOMAS CRANE,	JAMES ROSS,
JONATHAN W. ALLEN,	JNO. W. CHAMBERS,
EBENEZER WILSON,	REUNE MARTIN,
LINUS STUDDER,	ALFRED P. ARNOLD,
JOSEPH HENLETT,	RICHD. H. BOWNE,
ALEXANDER MILNE,	OLIVER W. WOODFORD,
EDWARD A. FRASER,	JOHN W. SAGANAN,
CHARLES STERLING,	EIDE F. HOPKE,
DAVID BANKS,	AARON ADAMS,
WILCOME V. R. ARNOLD,	E. ELLERY ANDERSON,
BENEZ'R CAULDWELL,	THOMAS NORTON.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JOHN M. FERRIER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the Company.
WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 240 BROADWAY, } NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1865. }
AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, the following persons were elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year:

J. T. Sanger,	Albert G. Lee,
E. L. Fancher,	N. K. Rosenfeld,
John Elliott,	Charles G. Barrett,
Lewis Klustein,	Edwin F. Knowlton,
John Falconer,	Jacob H. Dater,
Henry I. Baker,	Daniel L. Ross.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, Daniel L. Ross was unanimously re-elected President.
JOHN H. STOUT, Cashier.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of this association will be held at their bank, No. 5 Nassau-st., on the 14th day of February next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said bank. C. N. JORDAN, Cashier.
Dated New-York, Jan. 10, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the FIBRE DISINTEGRATING COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 29 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18, 1865, at 12 o'clock M. W. P. ARNOLD, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY.—REMOVAL.—This company has removed its office from No. 2 Wall-st. to the new marble building, No. 158 Broadway. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

A FEW FACTS
FOR THOSE INTERESTED,
OR ABOUT
BECOMING INTERESTED,
IN
OIL COMPANIES.

THE
COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA,
OWNS, IN FEE SIMPLE,
OVER
FOUR SQUARE MILES
OF TERRITORY,
In the best Oil Region of Pennsylvania,
BEING
TWO SQUARE MILES IN WARREN COUNTY, PENN.,
On the line of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad,
AND
TWO SQUARE MILES ON THE
North Salmon Creek, Forrest County,
immediately adjoining Venango County, Penn.

The intrinsic value of their territory is greater than that of any other Oil Company now before the public, with the same amount of capital.

THERE WILL BE BUT
SIXTY THOUSAND SHARES
of the capital stock sold at the subscription price, $2 50 per share, and not a single share above that number will be sold at any price whatever until the territory is developed. This the Secretary will indorse on the back of each receipt for stock if desired.

A competent Superintendent is rapidly developing the property; he has two engines on the ground, two wells already started, and three more will be in operation as soon as the engines are completed.

There is a valuable saw mill on the Cotter Farm, and timber on the whole of the territory sufficient to give a profit of $400 per day for twenty years, or $400 daily for ten years; there is also a large amount of coal on the two square miles in Forrest County. The timber and the coal will give to the Company a handsome dividend, independent of the oil.

The market value of the territory owned by the Company has increased to such an extent that it is at present worth
THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILLION OF DOLLARS.

The amount of capital that will be raised by the sale of the
60,000 SHARES
WILL BE ONLY
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Were the company to sell out either of their properties at the present time, it would realize more than double the amount they will obtain by sale of the above number of shares. No better evidence of the stability of the company, or of the value of their stock, as an investment, can be offered.

The Directors invite all who desire investing in oil stocks to call at their offices and examine prospectus, drawings, etc., where they cannot fail to be satisfied that the
COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY
ranks among those companies that will stand when all others fail, and that it is on such a basis that stockholders cannot fail to realize a handsome profit aside from the question of oil altogether.

The books for subscription will be open for a short time longer at the offices of the company,
NO. 42 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
and Nos. 23 and 24 Washington Building, third door below Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

SPECIAL PETROLEUM NOTICE.
"LITTLE KANAWHA
AND
ELK RIVER
PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY,"
OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Geologists and practical men unite in their belief, and to report, "that the property of this company—62,860 acres of land, in fee—is in the very centre of the West Virginia Oil Region—has numerous oil and gas springs along the banks of its principal streams, (one of which vies with the famous Burning Spring itself,) and is surrounded by properties on every side that are unmistakable in their oil-bearing character.

The subscription for its purchase is now being made at the office of the undersigned. It contains the names of many of our prominent capitalists and business men, is already far advanced, and will be closed at an early day.

Prof. Richardson's very able and interesting report on the property, with circular attached, containing the conditions of the subscription, and any additional information, can be obtained at this office.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BROADWAY BANK, on SATURDAY, the 31st day of December, 1864.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$4,349,088 81
Overdrafts		1,502 94
Due from Banks		226,177 13
Due from the Directors of the Bank	$140,681 81	
Due from Brokers	$35,000 00	
Real Estate		175,000 00
Specie		328,188 96
Cash Items, viz., principally checks in Exchange		768,761 43
Stocks, $1,729,000; Promissory U. S. notes and indebtedness certificates, $1,469,129 92		3,198,129 92
Bonds and Mortgages		
Bills of Solvent Banks		62,878 00
Bills of Suspended Banks		
Loss and Expense Account		49,816 49
Total		$9,189,492 68

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$1,000,000 00
Circulation Registered	$43,000 00	
Less Notes on hand	$12,094	30,906 00
Profits		1,049,233 54
Due to Banks		285,072 63
Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Depositors		
Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		
Due Depositors, on demand		6,771,821 31
Amount Due, not included under either of the above heads—Unpaid Dividends		2,450 00
Total		$9,139,492 68

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss:—FRANCIS A. PALMER, President, and JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the Broadway Bank, an Association, located and doing business at New-York, in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 31st day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.
F. A. PALMER, President.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 9th day of January, 1865.
(Stamp.) WILLIAM B. ROCKWELL, Notary Public.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., CORNER OF EXCHANGE-PLACE. NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1864.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—IN PURSUANCE of authority given at a meeting of the stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, held on the 21st day of April last, there will be apportioned among such persons as shall be stockholders in said Company on the 12th day of January next, twelve thousand five hundred shares of new stock, in the ratio of one share to every seven shares of stock then held by each stockholder; certificates of stock so apportioned will be ready for delivery to those entitled to the same, on and after the 1st day of February next (scrip only on which the usual cash dividend will be paid.)
No scrip will be issued for fractions of a share, but the number of shares representing the aggregate of such fractions will be sold at public auction on the 26th day of January, and the net proceeds will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 1st day of February next, according to their respective interests.
The Government tax on the above-mentioned apportionment will be paid by the Company. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON IRON COMPANY, } HUDSON, N. Y., Jan. 9, 1865. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF the Hudson Iron Company, have this day declared a dividend of thirty per cent. on the capital stock, payable at their office in this city on and after Friday, the 20th day of January, 1865, to the stockholders whose names shall, on the 20th inst., stand in the books of said Company as Stockholders. By order of the Board.
S. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

THE QUICKSILVER
MINING COMPANY.
THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY.

The Directors of the Quicksilver Mining Company have THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE DOLLARS per share in UNITED STATES GOLD COIN, payable February 15, 1865, to Shareholders of Record, January 31, 1865.

Transfer books will be closed from February 1 to 7 inclusive.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1865.

CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY.
NINTH MONTHLY DIVIDEND.
The directors of the Central Petroleum Company have this day declared a dividend of One per cent. upon their capital stock of $5,000,000, payable on the 15th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 10 Pine-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 16th inst. WED W. CLARKE, Secretary.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE No. 27 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on and after TUESDAY, 10th inst. WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

16TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST., } JERSEY CITY, Jan. 3, 1865. }
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand.
S. PAULMIER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors of the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, of New-York, have this day declared a Dividend of TEN PER CENT upon the Capital Stock, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after Jan. 7, 1865. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1865.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INS. CO., } No. 156 BROADWAY, }
A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per (5) Cent. has been declared payable on and after the 9th inst., free of Government tax. J. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1865.

EXCELSIOR PETROLEUM CO.
THIRD DIVIDEND.
The Trustees of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable January 15, free of Government tax, at their office, No. 6 Broadway. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst., inclusive. ARTHUR T. HUED, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1865.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, } TREASURER'S OFFICE, } ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec 28, 1864. }
A REGULAR QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of Two per Cent. upon the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on and after the 20th day of January, 1865, to the holders of stock on the 30th inst.
Stockholders in the City of New-York will receive their dividend checks of John Horner, No. 145 Broadway; in Philadelphia, of H. H. Shillingford; in Albany, of B. Cantier; in Buffalo, of C. S. Jones; in Cincinnati, of C. Davenport; in Cleveland, of J. H. Wade; in Louisville, of T. R. Boyle; in St. Louis, of E. C. Bush; in Detroit, of G. W. Baleh; in Chicago, of Emory Cobb. O. H. P

FOR SALE.

BENEDICT & COIT'S
REAL ESTATE OFFICE, NO. 4 PINE-ST.

We offer for sale four elegant houses on 38th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., finished almost regardless of cost, with splendid rosewood doors, statuary mantels inlaid with variegated marble, black walnut fleish in back parlor, butler's pantry, stairs and bathrooms, dumb water to fourth story; house heated by steam. The location of these houses are unsurpassed.

ALSO,

Three new first-class houses, on 36th-st.
Three new first-class houses on 39th-st.
One new first-class house, with stable, on 43d-st.
One new first-class house, with stable, corner Lexington-av., 37th-st.
Two new first-class houses on 46th-st.

ALSO,

Furnished and unfurnished houses on Madison, Park and Fifth avs., and on 14th, 20th, 34th, 35th and other streets.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LOT OF 674 ACRES.—ONE of the most valuable timber lots in this State, within 3½ miles of canal and railroad, near the head of Seneca Lake; easy of access, and surrounded by highly improved farms, worth from $50 to $60 per acre. The land is heavily timbered, and is of better soil and surface than any other similar body in the State. The property has on it a steam saw mill and shingle machine in running order, four dwellings and two barns. Title perfect; price $50 per acre. Very favorable terms will be made with a party who desires to lumber it, or it will be exchanged in part for other first-class property near New-York, or for well located Western lands at cash prices. W. L. BARNES, No. 362 Broadway, third floor, rear.

COLLIERY LOTS FOR SALE OR LEASE.—THE GEORGES CREEK COAL AND IRON COMPANY have for sale or lease FOUR COLLIERY LOTS, as follows:

Lot 1, containing 225 acres.
Lot 2, containing 475 acres.
Lot 3, containing 209 acres.
Lot 4, containing 190 acres.

These lots are on Georges Creek, in Allegany County, Md., fronting immediately upon the line of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad, and are almost entirely underlaid by the FOURTEEN FEET VEIN OF COAL. They have been laid out so as to present unsurpassed facilities for mining and delivering coal.

For further information inquire in person or by letter at the office of the company, No. 19 SOUTH-ST., Baltimore. W. ALEXANDER, Treasurer.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.

One with 200 acres, an elegant place.
One with 15 acres, fine house.
One with 20 acres, good house.
One with 3½ acres, large house.
One with 2 acres, new house.
One with 9 acres, large house.
All the above places have an abundance of fruit and shade, and some of them water and gas.

S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BRICK, FULL front, all modern conveniences. West 23d-st., 7th and 8th avs., handsome pier mirrors; price $22,000. Three-story, high-stoop, brown-stone front, lot 20 by half the block, West 31st-st., $13,500. Three-story, high-stoop, brick, lot 22 by half the block, West 30th-st., 8th and 9th avs., $10,500. Full lot of land West 48th-st., $6,000. Three-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, West 48th-st., $11,000. Three-story, high-stoop, brick, East 27th-st., Lexington and 4th avs., $12,000, and a large number of others. Apply to SMITH & MEAD, No. 354 8th-av.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY, HIGH-STOOP, brown-stone front house and lot on 38th-st., near 8th-av. The house is in perfect order, being painted and frescoed throughout. The furniture can be purchased if desired.

For permit and particulars apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—SPLENDID FARMS, NO BETTER. 106, 135 and 191 acres, fine buildings, abundance of fruit, and well located. Beautiful country seats at Elizabeth, Rahway, Morristown, 10 acres at Summit, only $3,000; splendid farms at Rhinebeck and Poughkeepsie; Abingdon plantation near Washington, 600 acres. JAQUES, at No. 151 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 57 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, cottage at Vanderbilt Landing, Staten Island, three minutes' walk of steamboat landing; a very comfortable house, with library, two parlors and dining-room on first floor, marble mantels. Sold in consequence of the owner's death in the West Indies. Price $3,000. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ON CARLETON-AV., Brooklyn, a two-story, basement and extension frame house, eleven rooms, gas and water; also, four lots on Ryerson and Houston-sts. Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 15 Wall-st., New-York, and No. 150 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN NEWARK, N. J., A VERY desirable frame house, containing 10 rooms, pleasantly located in a superior neighborhood, only five minutes' walk from Chestnut station depot. Will be sold at a bargain. DILLENBECK, BARNES & CO., No. 17 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON 47TH-ST., Albion-place, 25x100 feet, four-story, basement and under-cellar, built in the very best manner; lot 100 feet. Also, a four-story and basement brick house, on north side of 47th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.

S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE—NEAR RAHWAY, N. J., containing 90 acres, unwalling new, large and commodious containing 13 rooms, barn and other out-buildings, also new, situation elevated and healthful. Distance from the depot two miles, trains running hourly to New-York. Apply to the owner, H. E. MUNDY.

$5,250.—FOR SALE—AT CLIFTON, S. I., near the ferry, a cottage in the English rural style, just built for a Winter or Summer residence. Possession may be had Feb. 1. Terms easy. Apply to W. H. ANDREWS, No. 9 Exchange place.

WANTED TO HIRE—AN UNFURNISHED country place of five acres or more, with water privileges, on the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Address, with particulars, L. J. W., No. 43 West 35th st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and under-cellar house, No. 57 Jane-st., in first rate order throughout, and has water. Premises shown from 10 to 4 every day. W. A. COIT, No. 4 Pine-st., 11 to 3.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 35 ACRES OF LAND, near White Plains, Westchester County, with house, barns, and such improvements. Apply to JOHN M. CHAVE, No. 41 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—PRICE $10,000—A NEAT ENGLISH basement house on a wide street, a first-class location, in perfect order. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 642 8th-av., near 50th-st.

FOR SALE.—AVOID HIGH PRICED HOUSES and high rents by purchasing a neat, pretty cottage near New-York, by rail, low fares. 50 cottages from $6,0 to $3,000 each. JAQUES, No. 151 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—TWO LOTS ON EIGHTH-AV., BETWEEN 141st and 142d-sts. For particulars apply to PRICE BROTHERS, No. 588 Eighth-av.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house, No. 218 West 39th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs. Inquire of J. J. RITCHIE, No. 61 West 25th-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, FROM the 1st of May next, the four upper floors of the marble front first-class building, Nos. 48 and 50 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway; size, about 50 feet front by 90 feet deep, containing double stair and hoistways, and suitable for any large mercantile business. Apply on the first floor of the premises to WILSON, PHINNEY, BLAKEMAN & CO.

TO LET—A LARGE FACTORY, COVERING TWO lots, up town, with steam power, rendering tanks, large desiccating ovens, drying floors, and other apparatus, suitable for melting-house, distillery, drying grain, &c.; tubular boiler, engine, steam-pump, and other machinery for sale. Address LOCKWOOD & EVERETT, No. 77 John-st.

BUSINESS PROPERTY TO LET AND LEASE.—We are prepared, by increased facilities in our business, to pay particular attention to the letting and leasing of stores and business property.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT OR BUY, TWO COMFORTable dwelling houses, with some land attached, within a short distance of the city, and accessible by railroad. Address, with full particulars, to JOHN W. RUSSELL, No. 110 Broadway.

WANTED TO RENT—ON OR BEFORE FEB. 1, an office and one storeroom, suitable for the fertilizer business, storage capacity of about one hundred tons. Address DANIEL BAUGH, New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A LARGE SECOND FLOOR, OR first and second, near Barnum's Museum, suitable for a publishing house. Address or apply to GEO. K. JAQUES, No. 151 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—A PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM, suitable for a single gentleman; house convenient to cars and stages; dinner at 6 o'clock. No. 34 West 39th-st.

BOARDING—WANTED FOR A GENTLEMAN and his wife, within a few blocks of Madison-square. Address Box No. 215 New-York Post-office.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.

TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N.Y.

MACHINERY.—WANTED, ONE OR TWO MAchine planers, bed not less than 14 feet long and 3 feet wide. Address J. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO., No. 129 Centre-st., New-York.

FURNITURE.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSes, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Call and save money. Goods warranted and delivered free. Extension table shown.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE COMING DRAFT.
IMPORTANT NOTICE
TO ALL WHO ARE ENROLLED AS LIABLE TO DRAFT.

The New-York County Committee on Volunteering have reason to believe that a further call is likely soon to be made by the President for men.

Hitherto, great complaint has been made that the quotas demanded of the County of New-York have been excessive.

As all quotas are based upon the enrollment, it is evident that no relief can be expected except by a reduction of the enrollment to its proper standard.

Although appeals have hitherto been made to citizens to correct the enrollment, there has been little or no disposition shown by the public to discharge its duty in this particular.

It is evident that this duty must be performed by the public authorities, or it will not be performed at all.

By consent of the War Department and the advice of the Governor, the New-York County Committee on Volunteering has determined to undertake the herculean labor of correcting the Enrollment of the County.

No means will be spared to make this correction thorough and satisfactory both to the people and the Government.

Our only object is to correct the enrollment and place it at a proper standard, and every citizen owes it alike to himself and his neighbor to assist in this work.

In addition to other means which will be brought into requisition for the accomplishment of this object, a complete copy of the existing enrollment of each Ward or Election District will be printed and furnished to every enrolled citizen of the Ward or Election District.

This will prevent the excuse which so many who are exempt have made, that they did not know they were enrolled, and hence did not attend to having their names taken from the roll.

It will also afford the opportunity for every man enrolled to see whether or not his neighbor is enrolled, and enable him to secure that those liable and not enrolled shall be put down.

Every person enrolled is requested to aid in the gigantic labor which we have undertaken, by complying with the following conditions:

I. Whenever a name appears of any person who is not enrolled but liable, notice of the fact should be given to the Provost-Marshal of the District, by any person who may be cognizant of the fact, in order that the same may be recorded.

II. Whenever a name appears of any person who has removed, notice of the fact should be given at the Provost-Marshal's office, that the same may be stricken from the roll of that District and recorded where it properly belongs.

III. Whenever a name appears which is known to be fictitious, or any one is aware that the person indicated is not a resident as described, notice should be given at the Provost-Marshal's office, that the name may be stricken from the roll.

IV. Whoever cause of exemption exists for any person, notice should be given to the Provost-Marshal of the District by the exempt person himself, that the name may be stricken from the roll.

The following are the recognized causes of exemption:

1. Over 45 years of age.
2. Under 20 years of age.
3. Being an alien, and never having voted.
4. Having furnished a substitute in anticipation of the draft.
5. Having been drafted and furnished a substitute.
6. Having been drafted and paid commutation.
7. Having been drafted and received a certificate of permanent physical disability.
8. Being permanently physically disqualified.
9. Having served two years in the Army or Navy during the present War, and being honorably discharged.

In addition to this, so far as possible, every enrolled man will be waited upon personally by authorized agents, deputed to ascertain the liability of all enrolled men, to have those improperly enrolled taken off, and to add those not on, but who should be enrolled.

As this is an effort to correct and not to increase the enrollment, it is to the interest of every person to give correct and true answers to any and all questions which may be put to them, and any person declining to answer or giving false answers renders themselves liable to arrest and imprisonment.

This is probably the last attempt which will be made to secure a correct Enrollment of the County of New-York. To be successful the cooperation of every resident of this city and county is absolutely required.

The Government officials have evinced a disposition to afford us every facility to attain the object in view. If, therefore, through the indisposition and apathy of the public, who are most concerned, this effort to correct the enrollment prove abortive, and further excessive quotas are demanded of us, because of the incorrectness of the enrollment, the people of this city and county will be themselves responsible, and they will have none but themselves to blame.

Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1864.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
WM. M. TWEED, Supervisor.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
CORNELIUS CORSON, Chief of Enrolling Bureau.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman of Committee.

SPECIAL WAR TAX.
EIGHTH DISTRICT, XVIIITH, XXTH AND XXIST WARDS.)

Notice is hereby given that the list of taxes, assessed in accordance with the provisions of the joint resolution of Congress, approved July 4, 1864, imposing a special tax of five Per Centum upon the gains, profits or income for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, has been returned to me by the Assessor of the District, and that such taxes are now due and payable, and payment thereof is hereby demanded.

A personal notice, demanding payment within ten days from its service, will be mailed to the address of each person on the list who shall omit to pay such tax for more than ten days from the date hereof, for which a fee of twenty cents will be added. And all persons who shall neglect to pay the sum so demanded within the time specified in such special notice, will be liable to pay *Ten Per Centum* additional, and a fee of twenty cents each for the service of the notice.

Office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

GEO. P. PUTNAM, Collector.

No. 923 BROADWAY, Dec. 19, 1864.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
THIRTY-SECOND COLLECTION DISTRICT, NEW-YORK.
UNITED STATES EXCISE SALE.

Public notice is hereby given that the following articles, to wit: Plug and cut tobacco, snuff and cigars, and other articles too numerous to mention, have been distrained upon for non-payment of taxes, and that the same will be sold at public auction, at the store of Appleby Sons', No. 133 Water-st., New-York City, on the 17th day of January, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M. of that day. Catalogues ready on day of sale.—Dated New-York, Dec. 29, 1864.

SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector,
No. 130 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, 32D DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, 1ST, 2D AND 4TH WARDS CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 130 BROADWAY.

SPECIAL INCOME TAX.—NOTICE IS HEREby given, that the list of taxes assessed in accordance with the provisions of the joint resolution of Congress, approved July 4, 1864, imposing a special tax of five per centum upon the gains, profits or income for the year ending Dec 31, 1863, has been returned to me by the Assessor of the District, and that taxes are now due and payable, and payment thereof is hereby demanded.

A personal notice by mailing, demanding payment within ten days from its service, will be mailed to the address of each person on the list who shall omit to pay such tax for more than ten days from the date hereof, for which a fee of twenty cents will be added. And all persons who shall neglect to pay the sum so demanded within the time specified in such special notice will be liable to pay *ten per centum* additional and a fee of twenty cents each for the service of the notice. Office open from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1864.

SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.

COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on the 14th January, 1865, I shall proceed to draw panels of jurors for the following courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York on the 6th day of February, 1865:

Two panels, of 100 petit jurors each, for a Supreme Court Circuit—Parts 1 and 2.

Two panels, of 104 petit jurors each, for a Court of Common Pleas—Parts 1 and 2.

Two panels, of 104 petit jurors each, for a Superior Court—Parts 1 and 2.

A panel of 36 grand jurors, and a panel of 150 petit jurors, for a Court of General Sessions.

WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, December 15, 1864.

THE FOLLOWING MERCHANDISE, VIZ.—Two hundred and fifty-five tens Kirkless Hall Cannel Coal, imported per ship *Constantine* from Liverpool, December 15, 1863, having remained in store unclaimed beyond the period allowed by law, will be sold at public auction, by JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, on TUESDAY, January 17, 1865, at 12 o'clock, M.

S. DRAPER, Collector.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Association existing in the City of New-York, known as the Union League Club, intends to apply to the next Legislature of the State of New-York for an act of incorporation.—Dated New-York, Dec. 20, 1864.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 33 SCHERMERHORN-ST., BROOKLYN.

Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular. Just published, a pamphlet containing a complete description of the fashionable quadrilles and 80 figures of the German cotillion. Remit 25 cents for a copy.

A NEW DANCING-CLASS TO-DAY,
At DE GARMO'S, No. 59 West 14th-st.
Ladies, Misses and Masters at 4 P. M.
Ladies and Gentlemen at 8 P. M.

DE GARMO'S DANCING CLASSES AT THE Academy of Physical Culture, No. 59 West 14th-st., on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 4 to 6 o'clock, and from 8 to 10 P. M. New classes are now open; quarter commences at the date of entry.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING Academy, No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st. New classes forming for ladies and masters, at 4 o'clock; for gentlemen at 8 o'clock. Private lessons given every day.

PERSONAL.

IF PHILLIP THORNTON, ALIAS HENRY BROWN, of Chatham, England, who came to this country per steamship *North American*, via Portland, will call with or send his address to N. C., No. 89 Peach's Hotel, in this city, he will hear of something to his advantage.

TAYLOR'S SALOON, SATURDAY EVENING, the 6th, lady with black and white plaid silk dress. By sending her address to "B," Station F, will hear of an old friend.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.—THE Forty-first Annual Meeting of this Society will be held at the rooms of the American Bible Society, 4th-av., near Astor-place, on THURSDAY EVENING next, 12th inst., at 8 o'clock. All members of the society are invited to attend.

S. HASTINGS GRANT,
Recording Secretary.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

MR. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

STEINWAY & SON

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

DECKER BROTHERS,
PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS,

No. 91 Bleecker-st., (marble building, one block West of Broadway,) invite attention to their
PATENT PLATE PIANOFORTES,

of which the New-York *Tribune*, April 23, 1864, said: "One of the simplest and most truly valuable improvements yet made to the pianoforte is that invented and patented by Decker Brothers."

WARRANTED FOR SEVEN YEARS.

MASON & HAMLIN RESPECTFULLY announce that they have now completed the occupation of their greatly enlarged factory, and effected other arrangements for the large increase of their manufacturing facilities. They therefore confidently expect to be able henceforward to supply orders for their CABINET ORGANS promptly, without that inconvenient delay to which purchasers have been subjected, from the fact that for more than a year past they have been continually several hundred instruments behind orders. An assortment of styles from $110 to $600 each may be found at their New-York warerooms, No. 7 Mercer-st.

FORTY PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS at wholesale or retail. New 7-Octave Pianos for $250. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains; prices from $50 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. 10,000 sheets of Music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos.

HORACE WATERS,
No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

SAWYER & THOMPSON'S NEW PIANOS, tone, touch and finish superb; warranted five years; prices moderate. Pianos and melodeons tuned, repaired or exchanged. SAWYER & THOMPSON, 765 Broadway, N. Y., and 69 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—Sole depot for Peloubet's superior Harmoniums wholesale and retail. Prices $100 to $600. Instruments to let. J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, New-York.

PIANO-FORTE.—A SECOND-HAND PIANOforte, used but very little, and in perfect order, and almost as good as new, will be sold very low. Inquire of G. BERGQUIST, No. 44 West 15th-st.

IMPROVED IRON FRAMES SQUARE PIANOS at REDUCED cash prices.

J. G. DAVIES, No. 467 Broome st.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS AT greatly reduced prices. A second-hand piano for $150, at No. 726 Broadway.

CUMMINGS & JENNYS.

LECTURES.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS WILL LECTURE for the Ladies' Union Nazaar Association, in aid of sick and wounded soldiers, at Cooper Institute, FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, 1865, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. To be had at P. A. White's drug-store, No. 105 Gold-st.; Dr. J. McCune Smith's, No. 55 West Broadway; James Miller's, No. 522 Broadway; Miller & Matthews', corner 8th-st. and Broadway; Horace Waters' music store, Broadway. Four other lecturers are to follow for the above-mentioned object and association. Rev. Bella Martin and John M. Langston are to be the next in order.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.—A COURSE OF free lectures on Constitutional Law and Civil Polity, will be commenced by Prof. JOHN NORTON POMEROY, at the Law Department of the University, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 11, at 7½ o'clock, and will be continued on each Wednesday evening thereafter until finished. The public are invited.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED
TO REPRESENT THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK IN THE ARMY.

BOUNTIES FOR THREE-YEAR RECRUITS:

County	$300
Government	300
Total	$600

FOR TWO-YEAR RECRUITS:

County	$200
Government	200
Total	$400

FOR ONE-YEAR RECRUITS:

County	$100
Government	100
Total	$200

HAND-MONEY OR PREMIUM:

For three-year recruits	$50
For two-year recruits	30
For one-year recruits	20

THE NEW YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, are now (under instructions of the Board of Supervisors) recruiting for the army, with a view to meeting any future demand for men. Recruits will be received as formerly at the several Provost-Marshals' offices, and at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., and on the Battery.

The following are the various Provost-Marshals' offices:

Fourth District—Capt. Joel B. Erhardt, No. 104 Liberty-st.

Fifth District—Capt. Henry P. West, corner of Broome and Crosby sts.

Sixth District—Capt. Coster, corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirteenth-st.

Seventh District—Capt. Fred. C. Wagner, No. 63 Third-avenue.

Eighth District—Capt. Benj. F. Manierre, No. 1,303 Broadway.

Ninth District—Capt. William Dunning, corner of Forty-seventh-st. and Broadway.

All recruits will receive the County Bounty, cash down, in their own hands, immediately on being sworn in. The Government Bounty is paid in three installments: one-third when the recruit shall be received at Hart or Riker's Island; one-third at the expiration of one-half of the term of service; and the remaining one-third at the expiration of the whole term of service.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WM. M. TWEED, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor,
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
Committee on Volunteering.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1864.

CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 18 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1865.

I will purchase in open market all horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables on 35th-st., near 10th-av., until further notice, as follows:

Cavalry horses, 5 to 10 years old, 15 to 16 hands high.
Artillery horses, 6 to 10 years old, 15½ hands high, and over 1,100 pounds, and dark color.

Price for cavalry horses, $165. Price for artillery horses, $180. Payable in such funds as may be furnished by the Government.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and A. Q. M.

TOWN QUOTAS FILLED.

Having furnished nearly (4) four thousand men for the army and navy, without a single complaint, we tender our services with confidence for the filling of town quotas and procuring substitutes.

BISHOP, WILSON & BALDWIN,
No. 195 Broadway, Room No. 16.

SHELDON & LEFFERTS,

NO. 40 PARK-ROW, (TIMES BUILDING) NEW-YORK MILITARY AND NAVAL BANKERS

and Collectors; Bureau of Army and Navy Information. Officers' pay rolls, soldiers' pay, pensioners' pay, State and United States bounties collected. Clearances for officers obtained, &c.

SUPERVISORS AND TOWN COMMITTEES can have their quotas filled in a few days, at the lowest rates, by the Union Representative Association, No. 25 Chambers-st. References from bankers and merchants of highest standing given.

VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES.—Parties wanting volunteers and substitutes can be furnished with dispatch. Apply at No. 403 Pearl-st., corner of Vandewater-st.

WM. HILT.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GREAT LIBEL CASE
OF
OPDYKE against WEED,

is now closed, and a full report of proceedings, including speeches of counsel, testimony, &c., may be had on Friday next, of all newsdealers, for FIFTY CENTS, or will be sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of price, by the publishers.

THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY,
No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOLIDAY EVENINGS WITH SHAKESPEARE.
AT THE
WINTER GARDEN.
THE SENSATION OF THE SEASON.
BOOTH'S HAMLET,
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,
with its
SPLENDID CAST
and
SUPERB SCENERY.

"The stage in our time has witnessed no grander or more thrilling pageant."—*New-York Albion.*

Doors open at 6½, commence at 7½.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. COMMENCES AT 7½.
FIFTH WEEK.
THE GREAT SENSATION OF THE SEASON,
In Five Tableaux and a prologue, entitled
THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.
Having achieved one of the most genuine
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESSES
ever known on the New-York stage, as testified by
THE CROWDED AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES
Who have nightly thronged the Olympic for
THE PAST FOUR WEEKS,
it will be repeated
EVERY NIGHT TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

GRAND EXHIBITION
OF THE CREATION AND DELUGE,

at Everett Hall, Broadway. Entrance on 34th-st., this evening. Tickets 25 cents; Children 15 cents.

Doors open at 7 o'clock.

AUCTION SALES.

A. JOURNEAY, AUCTIONEER.
AUCTION AND COMMISSION
Office, No. 8 Pine-st.

Real estate, stocks, bonds, &c., at public and private sale.

Sales of furniture at residences, and out-door sales.

Executors', trustees', and other sales solicited, to which personal attention will be given.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF HORSES AND COUPE.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction on Thursday, Jan. 12, at 12 o'clock, in front of their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a pair of well-matched black HORSES, about 15 hands high, believed to be perfectly sound, kind and gentle in all harness, and under the saddle. Very free and stylish drivers.

Also, ROCKAWAY COUPE, built to order, by one of our best city makers, and in good condition. Also, a set of silver-plated Harness, city made, first-class.

M. H. SMITH, Administrator.

Also, a dark brown HORSE, 15¾ hands high, 6 years old, sound and kind in harness, and a good saddle-horse for lady or gentleman. Also, a shifting-top buggy, but little used; city made. Also, Harness, made by Lowery, a Dress Blanket, &c., &c.

The above were the property of the late R. J. Smith. Can be seen at the Mansion Stables, 42d-st. and 7th-av.

The above sale was postponed from Tuesday, Jan. 10. Sale positive and without reserve.

T. R. MINTORN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, JAN. 20, AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON, at storehouse No. 40 Commercial Wharf, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

(By order Robert Murray, U.S. Marshal.)

The cargo of the prize steamer "EMMA HENRY," consisting of

COTTON:

582 bales cotton.
12 bags sea island cotton.

PROVISIONS:

3 kegs provisions, 1 barrel flour, 2 kegs rice.

The catalogues and samples will be ready three days previous to sale at No. 115 Pearl-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at the old Dusseldorf Galleries, No. 548 Broadway, a select collection of paintings by American artists. This will be exclusively a sale for American artists, and will comprise about 100 works of art of a variety of subjects, of the latest and best works of Messrs. C. P. Cranch, J. O. B. Inman, O. Pommer, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Gray, F. Rowland, W. Homer, D. Johnson, C. W. Schrig, J. F. Cropsey, G. L. Brown, G. H. Durrie, R. H. Parke, Williamson, Perry, Case, Terry, Warren, Sewell, and others, embracing views of American, Roman, Venetian, and general European scenery, fruit and flower pieces, &c., &c. They will be on exhibition on and from WEDNESDAY, 4th inst., until evening of sale, and the two evenings preceding sale, until 10 o'clock.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

AUCTION SALE OF FINE CUSTOM-MADE FURS.—MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction on THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Jan. 10, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, a general assortment of fine custom-made furs, being the balance of goods remaining from sales of December 21 and 31, 1864. Comprising Hudson's Bay sables, mink, royal ermine, Fitch and French marten, &c., &c. Also, robes, hoods, collars, gloves, &c.

Sale positive and without reserve.

JOSEPH HAGSMAN, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, JAN. 12, AT 10 A. M., AT No. 75 Columbia-st., corner Orange-st., Brooklyn, mahogany, walnut, and painted marble-top parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture; mattresses, bedding, pier glasses, velvet and Brussels carpets, stoves, oil-cloth, china, &c.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 61 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 20 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure this most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young men, are you subject to that secret and body destroying disease, secret bad habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBLETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genito-urinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and 162 Chambers-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, address Box 2,359 N. Y. P. O.

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IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, informs ladies that "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION" is for every lady, but more particularly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., and No. 1 Vesey-st.

A CARD.—DR. LEWIS HAS NO CONNECTION whatever with any other office in this city; his old established private medical institute is only

THE OPDYKE-WEED LIBEL SUIT.

Supreme Court—Trial Term.

Before Hon. Judge Mason.

CONCLUSION OF MR. FIELD'S ARGUMENT, AND CHARGE OF THE COURT—THE VERDICT TO BE RENDERED TO-DAY.

George Opdyke vs. Thurlow Weed.—At the opening of the court, Mr. Emott presented his views to His Honor in reference to the measure of damage against the city for the cerbines destroyed—citing authorities to show that the true standard of value was that which was allowed, viz: the Government price of the carbines, (including profit and patentee's fees,) less the cost necessary to finish them.

The court stated that he did not agree with the counsel for the plaintiff as to the true ground of damage against the city. In his view, however, this question was not very material in the present action. If a man brings a suit and claims a wrong rule of damages, if it does not bear evidence of bad faith, no imputation is to be cast upon him. That will be a question for the jury.

ARGUMENT OF MR. FIELD CONCLUDED.

Mr. Field resumed:

The libel in relation to Gen. Fremont is a tissue of falsehoods. The point of it is that Mr. Opdyke worked upon Gen. Fremont's political ambition to deprive him of his property. A more wanton, wicked and cruel libel was never published. It is at once base and baseless. The whole transaction between Mr. Opdyke and Gen. Fremont was simply a matter of business resulting from a negotiation begun by Gen. Fremont, in which he made an offer that was accepted and performed. No political consideration entered into it, or was even suggested or surmised. Gen. Fremont finding his estate embarrassed, and unavailable, offered one quarter to capitalists to extricate it and him. The debts had been created in defending the title against the Government and in developing the estate. He had never before been able to get any one to agree to take it for less than half. He now offered a quarter to Mr. Stevens, who offered it to Mr. Ketchum, who brought in Mr. Opdyke. This is all of Mr. Opdyke's connection with the matter. He received no more than he was offered. He performed what he promised. The asking of Gen. Fremont to let twenty-five thousand shares remain in Mr. Ke chum's name, in trust for him, was only a proper and usual precaution to keep the stock out of the market for a limited time, and prevent the control of the company from passing into other hands. The counsel has seen fit to allude to the present embarrassments of the company. There was nothing about them in the evidence, and this is not the place to explain them. If he intended thereby an imputation upon the good faith of the capitalists who formed it, an abundant answer is found in the dispatch which appears in the evidence, which was transmitted by the principal bankers of San Francisco eight days before the formation of the company, contaiaing the substance of the report just made by the most eminent mining geologists of California, by which it was estimated that a gross monthly product of the estate might be counted upon of two hundred thousand dollars in gold at a cost of forty thousand, which would give a yearly revenue of $1,920,000 in gold, capable of extinguishing the debt in less than a year, and then giving a yearly dividend of over forty per cent. in our currency. The defendant attempts to fasten upon Mr. Opdyke the charge of making a hard bargain with Gen. Fremont when these twenty-five thousand shares were loosed from the trust and about to be thrown on the market. The plaintiff was not the trustee and had nothing to say about the discharge of the trust. He joined Mr. Roy in the purchase of five thousand shares. There is no evidence that the same number of shares could have been sold for a larger price than Mr. Roy gave, or that Mr. Opdyke made anything from the purchase, but whether it was so or not, the purchase was made between parties competent to contract, and neither complains of it. The intrusion of Weed into the company is a piece with his character; he was invited by neither of the parties, and is equally offensive to both of them. It has pleased the defendant and his counsel to drag my name into this controversy. There was for this neither necessity nor excuse. I was not responsible for any act of Mr. Opdyke's, nor was he responsible for any act of mine. I received nothing from him and he nothing from me. A client who wanted, or thought he wanted my advice and assistance, offered me for certain services a certain compensation, amounting in value to one fiftieth of the estate which was to be extricated from the embarrassments with which it was covered all over, and from which it might or might not ever be disentangled. The offer was accepted, the services performed, the compensation paid, and both parties were then, are now, and have ever since been satisfied. Why Mr. Weed, or Mr. Evarts, or Mr. Pierrepont need concern themselves with it I do not know. One's own business is in general society considerably enough for one's own attention. My friend Pierrepont need not waste his thoughts upon it, for nobody will ever make him such an offer, and he would not earn so much were he to live a hundred years. My friend Evarts would not accept such an offer if it were made. He would tell his client that he overestimated the value of his services; he could not accept so much for them; he would be happy to do more work for less pay. He would not take a large fee, not he. His honest soul rebuts at it, as it rebuts at one man helping another to an office, upon any understanding, express or implied, that his friend shall remember him. Now I propose this compromise with him. If he will make oath that when he went to Washington to procure the appointment of his friend to a certain lucrative office in this city, there was no understanding that he should receive the counsel fees which the office could bestow, I will promise not to cross-examine him. If he will then sit down with me and compare the fees which he has received from the public treasury with those which I have received from my private client, I will promise to make no public inquiry into the amount he has received, and we will both cry quits and be even. But to be serious, this inquiry into the fees which my private clients see fit to give me is sheer impertinence. Weed knows no better. His education, his associations, his habits, his instincts, have taught him no better. My learned brethren, Evarts and Pierrepont, however, know better. They have been educated as gentlemen; they have been trained as lawyers; and, although on one occasion during this trial Mr. Evarts gave it as his opinion, as I understood him, that when a lawyer comes into court he sinks the gentleman in the lawyer—an opinion, by the way, which shocked and amazed me when it was expressed; yet I take leave to remind him and his associates that neither as lawyer nor gentleman has either of them any concern with my private affairs. Now, gentlemen of the jury, before I lay it aside, let me read this part of the libel again. "More than a year ago, Mayor Opdyke and others reminded Gen. Fremont that when a candidate for President in 1856 he was weakened by pecuniary embarrassments." This is false. Mr. Opdyke never reminded Gen. Fremont of any such thing. Again: "That as his friends intended to run him again, it would be well to put his affairs into better shape." This is false. Nothing of the kind was ever said. Again: "These friends formed themselves into a Mariposa Mining Company, &c. But new difficulties arose, which, however, were adjusted by the payment by Gen. Fremont of $2,400,000 in Mariposa stock," &c. This also is false. No new difficulties were adjusted; no new difficulties had arisen. The first act of Gen. Fremont had been, as his first offer was, to convey one-fourth of the estate to Mr. Kalchom, and the company was formed long afterward. The libel is false in its whole scope and meaning. It charges extortion from Gen. Fremont by first working upon his ambition and then leading him into difficulties, all of which you have seen is as false as false can be. This is not the place nor the occasion for a eulogy upon Gen. Fremont. The gentleman may think it befits their case to represent him as a weak and timid man, the easy prey of designing capitalists, and afraid to utter his opinions in this hall. It is well one of the counsel said he had never seen him before; for if he had he would not have been wholly ignorant of his character. Gen. Fremont evidently thinks that disaster is not a proof of strength, and that the quiet demeanor of a gentleman is compatible with the loftiest courage of a soldier. In his checkered life he has passed through many vicissitudes. Rightly surnamed the Pathfinder, he was the first to explore the passes of the mountains of the furthest West. Returning from Europe to fight the battles of his country, he was the first General to beat Stonewall Jackson in fair battle at the East. He sustained the contest for the Mariposa estate with the same courage and tenacity with which he encountered the enemies of his country. He maintained his title and his possession against hostile claimants and lawless intruders, and, after many years of anxiety and labor, has reaped from it as ample fortune. His name will live in the history of his country so long as the country endures. No man will ever cross the plains to our Pacific empire—whether he passes with the long caravan of emigrants seeking a home in the West, or by that future railway which is certain yet to thread the gorges of the mountains—as man will ever look down from the Sierra Nevada upon the golden land of California without thinking of Fremont. I pass now to a new subject, that of army clothing: the libel on this subject are as follows: "This man has made more money by secret partnership in army cloth, blankets, clothing and gun contracts, than any fifty sharpers, Jew or Gentile, in the City of New-York." And again, "Mr. Opdyke can, if he pleases, enlarge the field of inquiry, so as to embrace * * * the shoddy blankets that were rejected in New-York and subsequently worked in at Philadelphia." The meaning attributed in the complaint is, that Mr. Opdyke "made money unjustly through fraudulent, corrupt or extortionate contracts with the Government, and that he corruptly and fraudulently procured the acceptance of imperfect blankets by some officers of the Government in Philadelphia, after they had been rejected by the Government in New-York." This is the real meaning of the exonerations, the sense in which the defendant used them, the sense in which he meant them to be understood. His whole articles are bitter and vindictive. He means everything in an unfavorable sense, and intends that it shall be so understood. For these aspersions there is not a particle of justification in the evidence. There were never any blankets sold or received at Philadelphia after having been rejected in New-York. The whole charge in that respect is a pure invention. There was never any contract made with the Government which was not fairly made and fairly executed. Nothing of the kind commonly known as shoddy was ever received by the Government or offered to it. The Spalding cloth was of substantial material; the only objection to it was the difficulty of coloring some of it; but the spotted parts were left out in the making up, and the garments delivered to the quartermaster and accepted by the inspectors, were good both in material and color. But, says the defendant's counsel, with loud voice and great emphasis, here is a public men, Mayor of a city, interested in contracts for the supply of the army. Is that a fault? The army must be supplied. Cannot honest men engage in supplying it? Must Weed and his friends have a monopoly of the business? If that be so, Heaven help the country! When complaint was made to Luther that secular airs were played in the churches, the great reformer replied that the devil must not have all the good music. So we modestly ask, must the devil alone supply the army? Must our brave soldiers be fed and clothed by thieves? No, no, no. The furnishing of supplies to the army and navy on contracts fairly obtained and fairly executed is an honest and patriotic act. Perrott, and Ames, and Ericsson, and Stewart, and Sturges are helpers of their country as truly as he who leads a battalion, or digs in the trench, or mounts the parapet in a storm of fire and leaden hail. The Mayor of a city, however, ought not to do it, say the gentlemen. Why not? If it be a good thing and patriotic, why should he refrain from it? If he has something which the Government wants, ought he to refuse it, or ought he to resign before he lets the Government have it? Must he give up private business when he takes a public office? Is it not of the vices of our times that so many of those who hold office have no other business, no other means of livelihood? They live on the public. The offices are their patrimony; their trade is politics; their traffic is in public employments. Some of the purest and best of our Mayors have thought their public office and their private business quite compatible. Mr. Revemeyer did not abandon his sugar refinery; Mr. Westervelt did not give up his shipyard; Mr. Tieman did not assign over his pellet factory. If a successful merchant be chosen Mayor for two years must his firm be dissolved, or must it pursue a different line of business from what it would have pursued if he had not been elected? But I have said enough on this subject, and I will say no more lest I weary you. Such, gentlemen, are the facts in relation to these charges. The charges themselves are gross; such as no man could rest under without a stain upon his name. What was the plaintiff to do? Should he inflict personal chastisement? That is the first impulse of a wronged man, just as it was the first impulse of my client when the opening counsel of the defendant charged him with a lie in the Harris letter, to cleave him instantly to the floor. But the law forbade. The Judge, whatever he thought of the provocation or the vengeance, would have been obliged to punish it. So, if the plaintiff or his friends had sought the defendant and broken every bone in his body, they would have done to the defendant no wrong, but they would have violated the law and wronged society. A civilized community cannot maintain itself if it allows private vengeance for private wrongs. Personal revenge was, therefore, not to be thought of. What, then, I rejoin, was to be done? Would you have the plaintiff content himself with a reply in the newspapers? That is palpably insufficient. There is a Chinese proverb that a lie will travel round the world while truth is putting on its boots. You cannot follow the libel with a contradiction into all the newspapers in which it is published. Many persons will read one and not see the other. Some will believe one and disbelieve the other. A contradiction is, therefore, insufficient. What, then, I repeat again, was the the plaintiff to do? He was constrained to take the redress which the law gave him, such as it was, whether it was perfect or imperfect. That was the dictate of the law—our law, your law, the law of the land. He had two courses open to him, one to prefer an indictment, the other to bring a civil action. His first desire was to do both. There were reasons, however, which made him finally decide, in the first instance, for the latter. One was, that in a criminal prosecution the defendant could not be a witness, and a climax might be raised that he wished to shut the defendant's mouth. There are other reasons, which any one acquainted with our political history, and who has seen what has been going on in this court-room will readily understand. The civil action is undoubtedly an imperfect remedy; but it is the best the law affords. The only reparation which it offers to the plaintiff, the only punishment it threatens to the defendant is in pecuniary damages. If, after passing upon the truth or falsehood of the charges, the jury could themselves fix the measure of reparation; could require the defendant to publish a recantation, or fasten upon him a stigma that should not be misunderstood, it would be more consonant with the ideas of modern society. But that has not been done. The lawgiver has left no other means of reparation than the amount of damages. The plaintiff seeks your verdict, and a large verdict, because that alone will mark your sense of the injustice which he has suffered. A small verdict will signify that the plaintiff has been wronged, but that it is of little consequence whether he has been wronged or not. It is for that reason, and that alone, that he seeks a verdict which the defendant shall feel. The defendant's counsel tells you it is avarice that prompts this demand. It is not avarice; but a proper self-respect. They thought it very funny that he should give it to a public charity. The two was probably in the idea that any of Weed's money should go to a public charity. We tell you that not a dollar of the recovery shall be used for any private purpose. Seeing, therefore, that you can only express your sense of the wrong done to the plaintiff by the amount of the verdict, the question arises what are the reasons or principles by which that should be determined. It is not the pecuniary loss which the plaintiff may have sustained by which you are to judge. That may not be known to the plaintiff himself; it may be incapable of proof. It is compensation for the disgrace and the injurious effect it may have upon his social and political relations. The defendant's counsel, in all the authorities cited, an aggravation of the original libel. The record of an attempted justification is the clearest evidence of malice. But if that little silent piece of paper contains such evidence, how much more does the oral slander of counsel contain it. Both the counsel have indulged in it, far beyond their duty or their privilege; but the opening speech of the junior counsel was so gross in its language, so monstrous in its perversions, so outrageous in its abuse, that, for the sake of the defendant, whom it insulted; for the sake of the court, which it contemned; for the sake of the community, which it offended, it ought to be visited by your displeasure. The profession of the law is one of the noblest than can employ the faculties of man. To be a defence to the weak, a speaker for the ignorant, an adviser to the doubtful, a bulwark against power, an interpreter of the laws, a helper to justice, is an office and a function, for having which any man may feel himself exalted. The profession is rich to overflowing in its histories and its traditions. The greatest men of all ages have illustrated its annals. Orators, philosophers, statesmen, have reaped its emoluments and borne its honors. The judiciary of every free country is recruited from its ranks. The Chief Justice of the United States is second only to the President; the Lord Chancellor of England takes precedence of all the nobles—such is our profession. But if it is to be perverted, as it has been perverted here, it must lose its character and its influence. If there be many whom a fee can induce to rise in a court of justice, and under cover of the privileges, villify a party, as my client has been villified outside of the evidence in this cause, than I can only say that the name of lawyer will soon be a by-word and a hissing, and will come to be accounted *hostis humani generis*—an enemy to the human race, fit only to be hooted from the world. Who is George Opdyke? A New-York merchant, counted to all his engagements, honorable in all his dealings, sensitive to that which is the life of this mercantile community—mercantile honor; whom no man reproached, or dared to approach, if he was set upon by thieves. Ask those who have dealt with him. Ask those who have lived with him. In private life without a stain, in every relation exemplary, whether as son, husband, father, friend, citizen; in public life devoted to his duties. From the time when he took the office of Mayor, he gave it all his days and nights, saving only three hours a week to his private business. He defied, resisted, and, to a great extent, defeated, during his Mayoralty, the robbers about the City Hall. That is the secret of their hostility to him. Mr. Purdy tells you that he saved millions to the City Treasury. He resisted the measure, passed by the Common Council, for giving, or rather wasting, three millions for draft exemptions, and defeated it; he resisted the Court-houses jobs and the Fort Gansevoort job, as long as resistance was possible. Is such a man to be hunted down? Who is Thurlow Weed? I should not have dragged his character into this trial, if his counsel had not done it. Being here he must be treated as he deserves. I acquiesce, if I do not dissent. I am bound therefore to say that he is, in my opinion, and in that, I believe, of most of his countrymen, a leader of that band of profligate men who surround and disgrace Congress, the Legislature and the Common Council, seeking grants of franchises, lands, offices, and jobs; corrupting, bribing, soliciting, misleading; living upon the country; public plunderers. Shall such a man go unpunished? What is a libeler? He is a man who publishes of another a malicious falsehood, tending to injure and degrade him. To talk of such a man as entitled to any immunity by reason of the liberty of the press is to disparage your understanding. The liberty of the press, that liberty for which wise and good men struggled for ages, which we have so securely obtained as to have enshrined it in our constitution, is the liberty to tell the truth. The liberty to lie was never given, and never intended to be given, and never can be given. All society is resolved into its elements. "Thou shalt not bear false witness" is one of the commandments; "Thou shalt not steal" is another. One may just as truly strive for the liberty to steal as the liberty to lie. If character is worth anything we must protect it. It is of priceless value. Next to the approval of God and your conscience, the greatest incentive to good actions is the approval of your fellow-men. Instead of holding one up to censure for having vindicated his character through the law, applaud him for his confidence in himself, his confidence in you, his confidence in the laws. And let your verdict be the answer to all the calumnies and all the sophistries which, during these four weeks, have been uttered in this hall.

JUDGE MASON'S CHARGE TO THE JURY.

Judge Mason, after a few preliminary remarks to the jury, paying them a deserved compliment for their patience and attention to the case, and defining the duty of the jury and of the court, spoke of the law applicable in the case. As the law now stands with us in this State, the defendant, when arraigned for a libel, may give the truth in justification; and if he sustains before the court and jury the truth of the libel, he stands wholly acquitted of the publication, without stopping to inquire into his motives, whether the truth was published with good motives and for justifiable ends or not. A different rule obtains where the prosecution is by indictment. The libel gives a civil action; it also gives an indictment. The latter is given upon the idea that libelous publications tend to a breach of the peace, and therefore concern the public interest, and that the libeler may be punished by indictment, in behalf of the people, to preserve the public peace. When the trial comes up on an indictment, then the defendant has to establish not only the truth of the libel, but he is to satisfy the jury before whom it is tried that he published the truth for good motives and justifiable ends. There may be cases where a man may publish the literal truth in a libel, and yet he should be punished just as severely as though he had justified a falsehood, for in some cases which can be put the aggravations would be even greater. A man may publish through the public press some secret physical infirmity of his neighbor, unknown to the world, which will wound the feelings and sting to the quick the sensibilities of the man who is libeled, and yet the libels may all be true. In this, a civil action for damages, the law allows the defendant to give in evidence the truth of the libel, and if he establishes that truth, then he stands fully acquitted. Before proceeding to the case, allow me to state another particular, in reference to which there has been some controversy—in reference to which the laws of this State stand in direct collision with the courts in England at this day. If I were presiding in a court in England, I should be obliged to say to you: Gentlemen, the law makes you the judges, in this civil action, both of the law and the fact, so as to determine the question whether the article is libelous or not. They hold the rule there that the Judge must charge the jury what constitutes a libel, and leave it to the jury to say whether this is a libel. Well, they have had some rich experience under this new rule in England, which shows the folly of the rule itself. A case came before a court there, and the Judge alleged the law of libel correctly, and the jury retired and brought in their verdict. Then came a rule to show cause why a new trial should not be had, for the jury had found that not to be a libel which was a libel. The case was argued, and counsel conceded that the Judge had charged the law of libel correctly; but the jury, who, under the law as administered in England, had a right to say whether the matter charged was a libel or not, had found that to be no libel which was a libel, and the rule was made absolute, and the verdict set aside. Not a year from that time, came another case from the Court of Exchequer on a rule to show cause why a verdict should not be set aside, and there it was

The New-York Times.

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VERY IMPORTANT.

MORE RUMORS ABOUT PEACE.

Reported Appointment of Fifteen Commissioners by the Rebel Congress.

PROMINENT PEACE MEN SELECTED.

Alex. H. Stephens and Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina, Among Them.

THE COMMISSIONERS TO PROCEED NORTH

Significant Proceedings in the Rebel House of Representatives.

Special Disatpch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 11.

It will be recollected that a proposition was submitted to the rebel Congress, some weeks ago, to appoint a commission of fifteen to confer with an equal number on our side, upon the enbject of peace.

It now appears that the rebels have adopted the proposition, and have appointed fifteen commissioners, among whom are Vice-President STEPHENS; Judge WHITE, of Georgia; Messrs. BOCOCK and ORR, of South Carolina; LEECH and GILLMORE, of North Caroline; Reeves, of Virginia; and SMITH and SINGLETON, of Mississippi.

REBEL PEACE PROPOSITION.

Discussion on the Préparation to Appoint Commissioners in the Rebel House of Representatives.

[The following are the resolutions and proceedings of the rebel Congress, referred to in the dispatch given above.]

Among the proceedings in the rebel House of Representatives, on Saturday, Dec. 17, were the following:

The question recurring upon the resolutions offered by Mr. BARKSDALE as a substitute for those offered by Mr. TURNER, Mr. MCMULLEN, who was entitled to the floor, offered the following resolution as a substitute for those offered by Mr. BARKSDALE:

Whereas, According to the Declaration of Independence of the United States and the Constitution of the Confederate States, the people of each of said States, in their highest sovereign capacity, have a right to alter, amend or abolish the Government under which they live, and establish such other as they may deem expedient; and

Whereas, The people of the several Confederate States have thought proper to sever their political connection with the people and Government of the United States for reasons which it is not needful here to state; and

Whereas, The people of the Confederate States have organized and established a distinct Government for themselves; and

Whereas, because the people of the Confederate States have thus exercised their undoubted rights in this respect, the people and Government of the United States have thought proper to make war upon; and

Whereas, There seems to be a difference of opinion on the part of the respective Governments and people as to which of the contending parties is responsible for the commencement of the present war; therefore

Resolved, That while it is not expedient, and would be incompatible with the dignity of the Confederate States, to send commissioners to Washington City, for the purpose of securing a cessation of hostilities, yet it would be, in the judgment of this body, *eminently proper that the House of Representatives of the Confederate States should dispatch, without delay, to some convenient point, a body of Commissioners, thirteen in number*, composed of one representative from each of said States, *to meet and confer with such individuals as may be appointed by the Government of the United States*, in regard to all outstanding questions of difference between the two Governments, *and to agree, if possible, upon the terms of a lasting and honorable peace*, subject to the ratification of the respective Governments and of the sovereign States respectively represented therein.

Mr. MCMULLEN proceeded to address the House at considerable length, urging the policy and the propriety of the Government proposing some terms of peace to the United States Government. He believed this to be an unholy, encivilized, barbarous war, and thought that the Government should exhaust all means consistent with its honor for the attainment of a speedy peace.

Mr. ATKINS, of Tennessee, said he would like to know of the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. MCMULLEN,) if he or any other member of the House had one iota of information or intimation that propositions for peace would be entertained or even received by the United States Government.

Mr. MCMULLEN said *that he did have information of a very important character. He had information from Bishop Lay that Gen. Grant had signified to him that any Commissioners appointed by the Confederate Government would be received by the United States authorities at any point they might designate.* And that an equal number of Commissioners or persons would be appointed on the part of the South to meet them, to have a free and full interchange of views upon the subject of peace. Mr. MCMULLEN proceeded to urge that our Government should take some initial steps looking to bringing the war to a termination. Gov. BROWN and Vice-President STEPHENS had said that we were unwilling to open negotiaes with the enemy for securing a peace. Let the Government open negotiations for peace. Let Congress dispatch its Commissioners into the enemy's lines; let us show to the world that we are willing to accept an honorable peace, and the mouths of Gov. BROWN and his friends will be stopped.

Without Mr. MCMULLEN concluding his remarks, the morning hour expired, and the consideration of the subject was postponed.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Another Attack on our Picket Line—Surprise of some of our Vedettes.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Monday, Jan. 9, 1865.

The rebels made another attack on our picket line this morning, just before daylight, and captured a few vedettes on the right of the Second Division of the Sixth Corps.

The morning was very dark, and the attacking party approached cautiously behind an old abattis until they were almost at our line ere our pickets were aware of their coming.

The men fired their pieces and ran back toward the reserves, but the rebels were so close to them, and being dressed in our uniform, could not be distinguished from our own men, and consequently were not fired upon as they otherwise would have been.

Not more than two shots were heard during the attack. The rebels retreated, taking nine men with them, and wounding one of the Forty-ninth New-York.

The object of the rebels seemed to be to obtain food and clothing, as they at once demanded the knapsacks and blankets of our soldiers, few of which they got, however.

Our men go on picket for twenty-four hours, and only carry one day's rations with them, taking no knapsacks or blankets. The rebels, therefore, only succeeded in getting a few haversacks.

To-day, one of the haversacks was held up by a rebel, to show our boys that they had gained some of them.

Our boys swear vengeance against the raiders, and are anxiously awaiting for an opportunity to pay them back double.

On the other part of the line not a gun has been fired for some days.

The weather has again changed from being very cold to rain, and the prospect to-night is that we shall have nothing but mud for a week to come.

Among the promotions lately made, are those of Major SAM MCCONIHE, of the Ninety-third New-York, to be Colonel, and Capt. BUMPUS, of the Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. These gentlemen have well merited the honors bestowed upon them, having taken an active part in every important engagement of last Summer's campaign, and this recognition of their gallantry gives unusual satisfaction in their several commands.

GEN. BUTLER'S REMOVAL.

His Farewell Order—Handsome Tribute to His Command—Butler's Reason for His Removal.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, ARMY OF THE JAMES, Sunday, Jan. 8, 1865.

Soldiers of the Army of the James:

Your Commander, relieved by order of the President, takes leave of you. Your conduct in the field has extorted praise from the unwilling. You have endured the privations of the camp and the march without a murmur. You have never failed to attack when ordered. You have stormed and carried works deemed impregnable by the enemy. You have shown the positions to be so by holding them against his fiercest assaults in the attempt to retake them. Those skilled in war have marveled at the obstacles overcome by your valor. Your line of works has excited the wonder of the officers of other nations, who have come to learn defensive warfare from the monuments of your skilled labor. Your deeds have rendered your name illustrious. In after times, your General's proudest memory will be to say, with you, "I, too, was of the Army of the James." To share such companionship, is pleasure; to participate in such acts, is honor; to have commanded such an army, is glory. No one could yield it without regret. Knowing your willing obedience to orders, witnessing your ready devotion of your blood in your country's cause, I have been chary of the precious charge confided to me. I have refused to order useless sacrifices of the lives of such soldiers; and I am relieved from your command. The wasted blood of my men does not stain my garments. For my action I am responsible to God and my country.

To the Colored Troops of the Army of the James:—In this army you have been treated, not as laborers, but as soldiers. You have shown yourselves worthy of the uniform you wear. The best officers of the Union seek to command you. Your bravery has won the admiration even of those who would be your masters. Your patriotism, fidelity, and courage have illustrated the best qualities of manhood. With the bayonet you have unlocked the iron-barred gates of prejudice, opening new fields of freedom, liberty, and equality of rights to yourselves and your race forever.

Comrades of the Army of the James, I bid you farewell, farewell!

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, Maj.-Gen.

From the Army of the James.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 11.

A letter from the Army of the James, dated Jan. 9, says the weather is mild and clear. All is quiet to-day.

Maj.-Gen. ORD has taken command of this department, to succeed Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 11.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

It is to-day feared that there is no hope of the passage in the House of the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery.

THE RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

When the Reconstruction Bill comes up in the House for discussion, Judge KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, will propose an amendment, and support it by an elaborate speech, favoring the extension of the elective franchise to all such citizens of the rebellious States, without regard to color, as may be able to read.

The House Military Committee to-day had under consideration the amendments to the Conscription Act. No radical changes will be made in the present law, but it will be so amended as to make it more efficient in its operations. The subject is made the special order before the committee, and will continue so until entirely disposed of.

MR. FESSENDEN'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Ways and Means Committee to-day informally considered Secretary FESSENDEN's letter. It appears that the committee are not unanimous in favor of the Secretary's recommendation of a further issue of Seven-Thirties.

PROPOSITION TO REIMBURSE MISSOURI.

The Senate Military Committee did not take up the military appointments, being occupied with the proposition to pay the State of Missouri four millions of dollars for moneys disbursed in raising troops in that State.

THE LOUISIANA ELECTION.

The Senate Judiciary Committee, resumed the consideration of the Louisiana Senator subject. Gen. BANKS submitted his report in the case, which is very elaborate, in favor of admission of the Senators. No decision however was arrived at by the Committee.

THE ALBANY BRIDGE CASE.

Secretary SEWARD argued, to-day, before the Supreme Court in the Albany Bridge case, on the part of the objectors to the bridge. It is evident that the Bridge Company are fearful that the court will decide against their interests, as in the celebrated Wheeling Bridge case, for the reason that they have already brought a petition before Congress, which is now before the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, asking to have the bridge legalized as a Post route. This is precisely the course which was pursued by the Wheeling Bridge Company in their case. A special meeting of the committee is called for to-morrow to consider the question.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 11.

THE LOUISIANA ELECTION.

Maj.-Gen. BANKS has submitted to the Senate Committee on the Judiciary some suggestions relative to the recent elections in Louisiana. He says he did not assume in his proclamation of June 11, 1864, inviting the people of Louisiana to participate in an election, to say whether slavery was or was not an institution recognized by law, as the condition of the State was such that that no laws for the enforcement of the rights of the master could be executed without disturbance of the peace, and they could not be enforced by the army or navy, such intervention being forbidden by Congress. This declaration was generally acceptable to the people. There were three candidates. The canvass was spirited, and 11,400 votes were cast, out of from 15,000 to 16,000 formerly polled as an average in the parishes voting, the highest vote ever given being 21,000. He expresses the belief that 500 persons voted in that election who were not citizens of the State previous to the rebellion, and every candidate had been from fifteen to twenty years identified with the interest of the State. He declared unhesitatingly that two-thirds, if not three-quarters, of the voting population of the State participated in the election. There were in the State from 15,000 to 16,000 persons registered as entitled by the Constitution and laws of Louisiana as voters. He holds that any criticism on this election suggesting a departure from the statute provisions, rests on the impossibility of exact compliance therewith. Of the diminished vote on the ratification of the new Constitution, he says there was no material opposition to it, public or private, and that some failed to participate from apprehensions that Congress would not ratify the form of government. The majority, he asserts, had a contest been made by the opponents of emancipation, would have been 15,000; and he declares that the influence of the officers of the Government, civil and military, was indifferent, if not hostile, to the organization. The Registrar of Votes has stated that in one department of the Treasury office only 25 out of 200 persons voted either for or against the abolition of slavery. He disclaims in unqualified terms the imputation of attempts to influence the election by the military authorities. The actual vote polled is claimed to have been more than one-third of the average vote of the entire State for ten years previous to the rebellion. It is claimed that the population of the State has been reduced by enlistments in the rebel army, by removal to the North and to Europe, and by the appalling mortality of the blacks reaches from 708,000 to 450,00. Of 40,000 men enlisted in the rebel army, it is reckoned that not more than 7,500 are now living. Probably three-fourths of the population of the State are in the lines of our army. He asserts that he has never been governed in the administration of affairs in Louisiana, by the fact that a person had taken the oath of allegiance never accorded any privilege on that ground, that public opinion has a more substantial and permanent basis.

Gen. BANKS refers to the significant Mexican movements of NAPOLEON, and claims that he would, upon a convenient pretext, plant the French flag upon the west banks of the Mississippi; and hence the great importance of supporting the United States Government in Louisiana by every possible means, not only by force of arms, but by the sympathy of the people; and all sections and interests of the country, political and commercial, have an equal interest in maintaining the power of the Government in this controlling and important point of the country.

LETTER FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

Maj.-Gen. SHERMAN, in a letter to Quartermaster-General MEIGS, dated Savannah, says: "You may use my name in any circular addressed to the Quartermasters of the army, to the effect that every part of the Southern country will support their armies by a judicious system of foraging. More animals are lost to your department while standing idle, hitched to their wagons, than during the long and seemingly hard marches into the interior." Gen. MEIGS adds that during the remarkable march the cavalry and train found an abundance of forage and of remounts: and the Chief Quartermaster, Brevet Brig.-Gen. EASTON, reports from Savannah that the transportation is even in a better condition than when the march commenced—better than he had ever before seen. No horses or mules are required from the Northern depots to refit this army, after a march of three hundred miles through a hostile district.

GEN. BUTLER'S FAREWELL ORDER.

Various members of Congress to-day received from Gen. BUTLER himself, through the mail, printed copies of his farewell to the Army of the James.

REBEL DESERTERS.

Every boat reaching here from City Point brings a large number of rebel deserters. This morning about sixty reached Washington, including a number of cavalrymen, who came into our lines with their horses and equipments.

DISMISSED THE SERVICE.

Commissioner F. W. BLACKFORD, late of the Board of Enrollment of the District of Columbia, who was tried before Gen. BRAGG's court-martial on the charge of conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, has been dismissed the service.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Supreme Court has before it the case of FANNAHICK M. COLMAN, Appellant, vs. The Hudson River Bridge Company at Albany.

The President has approved the joint resolution tendering the thanks of the people and Congress to Major-Gen. WM. T. SHERMAN, and the officers and soldiers of his command, for their gallant conduct in the late brilliant movement through Georgia.

The annual meeting of the United States Agricultural Society took place to-day at the Capitol. Members of the society from the different States were present. The meeting adjourned to the 2d of March, when there will be discussions on various agricultural topics of great interest.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 11.

Vice-President HAMLIN in the chair.

THE POSTAL LAWS.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Union,) introduced a bill relating to postal laws, which was referred to the Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads. It provides for the payment of postages, registration fees and box rents exclusively, or postage stamps; requires the return to the writers of all unpaid or partly paid letters, if the deficiency is more than one postage; demands prepayment after January next of all publications sent by publishers to subscribers; extends relief to post-masters who have met losses by rebel incursions; allows compensation for advertising letters uncalled for at the rate of two cents each; gives the special agent for the Pacific States $2,000 per annum salary, and not exceeding five dollars per diem for expenses; authorizes the appointment of one additional and two special agents for railway service at the same rates; and appropriates $10,000 for preparing and publishing post route maps, with statistics, and $10,000 to meet any deficiency in the money order system.

CLERKSHIPS IN THE POST-OFFICE.

Mr. COLLAMER also introduced a bill relating to clerkships in the Post-office, which proposes the appointment of Chief Clerks for each of the three Assistant Postmaster-Generals, and nine clerks in lieu of the temporary clerks now employed, appropriating $18,000 for the payment of their salaries. The bill was referred to the Postal Committee.

PETITIONS FOR INCREASE OF PAY.

Petitions for an increase of pay of army officers were presented by Messrs. WILSON, TAUMBULL and HARRIS, and were referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Union,) presented the petition of a number of Department clerks, asking an increase of pay, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

SHIP CANAL ROUND NIAGARA FALLS.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Union,) presented a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce of Milwaukee, on the subject of canal navigation around the Falls of Niagara, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

WANT A TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) presented the petition of citizens of Virginia, asking that a Territorial Government be substituted for their present State Government, which was referred to the Committee on Territories.

COMPENSATION FOR THE SPECIAL SESSION.

Mr. BUCKALEW, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) presented a resolution authorizing the Committee on Finance to report a bill or joint resolution providing compensation for members of the Senate at the Special Session convened for the purpose of confirmations, etc., after the 4th March next. Passed.

BILL TO INCORPORATE AN INSURANCE COMPANY.

Mr. RAMSEY, of Minnesota, (Union), presented a bill to incorporate the National Protection and Insurance Company of the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

PENSIONS.

Mr. FOSTER, of Conn., (Union,) from the Committee on Pensions, reported a bill providing that no person shall be allowed to draw a pension who is on the pay-roll of the Invalid Corps. Passed.

SECOND-ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Military Committee, reported a bill to authorize the appointment of a Second Assistant Secretary of War, which was passed.

It provides for the appointment, from officers now connected with the War Department, for the term of one year, of a person to be Second Assistant Secretary of War, at a salary of $3,000 per year, his duties to be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

LINE OFFICERS OF THE NAVY.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Union,) called up the House bill to advance line officers of the navy fifty numbers in rank for special merit. Passed.

BILL TO REIMBURSE ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY.

Mr. VAN WINKLE of Western Virginia (Union) called up a bill to reimburse Adams Express Company for losses sustained by the sinking of a steamer at New Orleans, having on board a safe containing government Treasury notes. After some discussion it was referred to the Committee on Claims.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

The resolution to repeal the Reciprocity Treaty was then taken up.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) was sorry the Senate contemplated the repeal of the treaty. He regarded it as a step in the wrong direction. The treaty had been productive of good to both parties to it, and to repeal it could effect no good. If the object in repealing it was to benefit our commercial and financial interests he would not object to it, but it had come from the Committee on Foreign Relations, and no report had been made as to why action should be taken. It had been said that the treaty operated all one way, and that it was not reciprocal at all. The reasons assigned by those who urged its abrogation were vague and unsatisfactory. He (HALE) had an interest in the commercial prosperity of the country, and he had taken the trouble to look at the operation of the treaty in gross. Some special pleader might make out a case against it on a particular point, but its general operation had been unquestionably beneficial. Mr. HALE read a statement from a letter of the Secretary of the Treasury to show that under the operations of the Reciprocity Treaty, the exports to Canada had been increased in a few years from six to twenty-five millions of dollars. Both free goods and duty-paying goods had increased. He had been told that Canada had altered her tariff so as to make it burdensome to American commerce. The rates had not risen more than two per cent., and in the last year they had decreased. In 1861 they were nineteen per cent., only a half per cent. larger than in 1850. The statement that there had been unfair advantage taken in the way of duties was therefore a mistake. In 1853 the exports to Canada were $7,000,000; in 1854, $15,000,000; in 1856, $22,000,000, and in 1863, $28,000,000. The imports had increased from $490,000 to $20,000,000. Mr. HALE was sorry the Senate was about to act so soon upon this matter. The Chamber of Commerce of New-York had taken the matter under consideration, and would soon report. He understood the Chamber of Commerce of Chicago was adverse to the repeal of the treaty. He thought we ought not to strike a blow at commerce when we needed the sinews of war so much. In conclusion, Mr. HALE said the abrogation of the treaty would be regarded in Canada and in England as retaliation for wrongs which the people of the United States rightly imagined they had sustained, but he was sure the people of Canada were willing now to do anything they could to repair the wrongs that had been committed lately, and to prevent their repetition. He believed it would strengthen the rebels and weaken the Union cause to repeal the treaty. Suppose it true that the repeal of the treaty would impoverish Canada. He did not believe it would be wise to do so. We ought to wish our neighbors rich, and prosperous, and enterprising, able to buy from us and help our commerce. In reducing them to poverty we would injure ourselves; but he had no hope of preventing the passage of the resolution. This was a time when men took counsel of their passions rather than of the welfare of the country. The treaty had been wise and salutary, and under it commerce had grown up and improved. Until some gentlemen could point out some great injury that had been done, he hoped the Senate would pause. He hoped the merchants of New-York would have an opportunity to be heard from on the subject.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union).—The reciprocity treaty has a beautiful name. It suggests at once equality, exchange, equity; and it is because it was supposed to advance these ideas practically, that this treaty was originally accepted by the people of the United States. If, however, it shall appear that while organizing exchange, it forgets equality and equity in any essential respect, then must a modification be made in conformity with just principles. I mean to be brief; but I hope, though brief, to make the proper conclusion apparent. It is a question for reason, not for passion or sentiment; and in this spirit, I enter upon the discussion. The treaty may be seen under four different heads. It concerns the fisheries, the navigation of the St. Lawrence, the commerce between the United States and the British Provinces, and the revenue of the United States. The fisheries have been a source of anxiety throughout our history. Even from the beginning, and for several years previous to the Reciprocity Treaty, they had been the occasion of mutual irritation, verging at times in positive outbreak. The treaty was followed by entire tranquility, which has not been for a moment disturbed. This is a plain advantage, which cannot be denied; but, so far as I have been able to examine official returns, I do not find any further evidence showing the value of the treaty in this connection, while opinions even among those most interested in the fisheries are divided. There are partisans for it in Gloucester, Mass., and partisans against it in Maine. If the treaty related exclusively to fisheries, I should not be willing to touch it; but the practical question is whether the seeming advantage in this respect is sufficient to counterbalance the disadvantages in other respects.

Next comes the navigation of the St. Lawrence; but this possible concession has proved to be but little more than a name. It appears that during the first six years of the treaty, only forty American vessels, containing 12,550 tons, passed seaward through the St. Lawrence; and during the same time only nineteen vessels, containing 5,446 tons, returned by the same open highway. These are very petty amounts when we consider the value of the commerce on the lakes, which, in 1856 was $58,797,320, or when we consider the carrying trade between the United States and the British Provinces. Take the years 1857 to 1862, inclusive, and we shall find that during this period, the shipping of the United States which cleared for the British Provinces was 10,607,239 tons, and the foreign shipping which cleared during this same period was 7,391,399 tons, while the shipping of the United States which entered at our Custom-houses from the British Provinces, was 10,056,183 tons, and the foreign shipping which entered was 6,453,520 tons. I mention these things by way of contrast. In comparison with these grand movements the business which we have been able to do on the St. Lawrence seems to be trivial. It need not be considered as an element in the present discussion.

The treaty may be seen next in its bearings on the commerce between the two countries. This has increased immensely, but it is difficult to see how much of this increase is due to the treaty, and how much is due to the natural growth of population and the facilities of transportation in both countries. If it could be traced exclusively, or in any large measure to the treaty, it would be an element not to be disregarded; but it does not follow from the occurrence of this increase after the treaty that it was *on account of* the treaty. The census of the United States and of the British Provinces will show an increase of population which must not be disregarded in determining the origin of the increase of commerce. There are also railroads furnishing prompt and constant means of intercommunication, which have gone into successful operation only since the treaty. It would be difficult to exaggerate the influence these have exercised in quickening and extending commerce. I cannot doubt that the railroad system of the two countries has been of itself a reciprocity treaty more comprehensive and equal than any written on parchment. The extent of trade before and after the treaty may be shown in a few figures. In the three years immediately preceding the treaty, the total exports to Canada and the other British Provinces were $48,216,518, and the total imports were $22,588,577, being of exports to imports in the proportion of 100 to 46. In the ten years of the treaty the total exports to Canada and the British Provinces were $256,350,931. The total imports were $200,399,786. According to these amounts, the exports were in the proportion of 100 to 78. If we take Canada alone, we shall find the change in their proportion greater still. The total exports to Canada in the three years immediately preceding the treaty were $31,866,865, and the total imports were $6,587,674, being in the proportion of 100 to 52; while the whole exports to Canada alone during the ten years of the treaty were $176,371,911, and the total imports were $16,474,347, being in the proportion of 100 to 94. I present these tables to simply lay before you the extent and nature of the change in the commerce between the two countries. But I forbear embarking on the much debated inquiry as to the effect of a difference between the amount of exports and imports, involving as it does, the whole perilous question of the balance of the trade. In the view which I take on the present occasion, it is not necessary to consider it. The Reciprocity Treaty cannot be maintained or overturned, on any contested principle of political economy.

I come in the last place to the influence of the treaty on the revenues of the country, and here the Custom-house is our principal witness. The means of determining this question will be found in the authentic tables which have been published from time to time on the reports of the Treasury, and especially in the report made to Congress at this session, which I have in my hands. Looking at these tables we find certain unanswerable points. I begin with an estimate founded on the trade before the treaty. From this, it appears, that if no treaty had been made and the trade had increased in the same ratio as before the treaty, Canada would have paid to the United States in the ten years of the treaty at least $16,373,800, of which sum has been relieved. This sum has actually been lost to the United States. In return Canada has given up $2,650,890, being the amount it would have collected if no treaty had been made. There is a vast disproportion to the detriment of the United States. Here is another illustration derived from the tables. During the ten years of the treaty, the United States have actually paid in duties to Canada $16,802,962, while, during the same period, Canada has paid in duties to the United States the very moderate sum of $930,447. Here again is a vast disproportion, to the detriment of the United States. The same inequality may be seen in another way. During the ten years of the treaty, dutiable products of the United States have entered Canada and the other Provinces to the amount of $83,337,019, while during the same period dutiable products of Canada and the other provinces have entered the United States only to the amount of $7,750,482. During this same period free products of the United States have entered Canada and the other Provinces to the amount of $118,853,972, while free products of Canada and the other Provinces have entered the United States to the amount of $178,500,184. Here, again, is a vast disproportion to the detriment of the United States. Mr. SUMNER then quoted from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury showing that the treaty had released from duty a total sum of $42,333,257, in value of goods of Canada more than of goods the product of the United States. From these various considerations it was clear to him that the revenue of the United States had suffered by this treaty and that in this important particular its advantages had not been equally shared by the two countries.

Messrs. RAMSEY and HOWE spoke against the repeal of the treaty, and Messrs SHERMAN and COLLAMER spoke in favor of it.

Pending the consideration of the resolution the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 11.

PARTIES TO AN ACTION AS WITNESSES.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Union,) reported from the Committee on the Judiciary a bill to amend the Civil Appropriation Act by adding a proviso that in any action by or against any executors, administrators or guardians, in which judgment may have been rendered for or against them, neither party shall be allowed to testify against the other on any transaction, unless called to testify by the opposite party or by the court. The bill was passed.

RELIEF OF CHAMBERSBURGH.

Mr. COFFROTH, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) offered a resolution, which passed, requiring the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill for the relief of the people of Chambersburgh, Penn.

POST-OFFICE APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the service of the Post-office Department for the year ending with June, 1866; which was made the special order for Wednesday next.

THE AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The House resumed the consideration of the proposed anti-slavery amendment to the constitution.

Mr. CHILTON A. WHITE, of Ohio, (Dem.,) believed in the qualified sovereignty of the States, and argued that there was no power in the constitution to affect the states of slavery, as its regulation and management were within the province of the States themselves where the institution existed. No legislative action can exceed delegated powers and interfere with reserved rights.

Mr. SMITHERS, of Delaware, (Union,) was satisfied the pending measure was both constitutional and beneficial, and the mode of amendment so distinctly designated as to preclude all evil. He showed that nowhere did slavery exist in a milder form than in Delaware, and said the people of that State would hail with joy the passage of this great measure of justice and humanity.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of New-York, (Dem.,) opposed to vote against the amendment. He contended that the deduction from the argument of the last few days was that those who did not vote for the amendment to the Constitution, were enemies of the Union and supporters of slavery. On the part of his constituents and himself, he denied any such conclusion.

The Clerk read the Crittenden Resolutions, at his request.

Mr. TOWNSEND said on the basis of those resolutions his constituents were at the beginning of the war, and there they were to-day. In the tumult of civil discord the laws of society lose their force, and are seldom supplied by those of humanity. The ardor of contention, the pride of victory, the memory of past injuries, the fear of future dangers, all contribute to influence the mind and render it incapable of forming, much less of changing, the organic form of a constitution which all mankind unite in proclaiming the greatest monument of human wisdom. He would therefore record his vote against the amendment.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) said this amendment could not be adopted without being followed by more radical measures. If in the judgment of our fathers slavery was inconsistent with a Republican form of government they would have abolished it. The Democratic party was opposed to the amendment, because they want the constitution preserved as it is. He denied that because of slavery our country had been a hissing and a reproach. On the contrary it had grown in population and wealth, and commanded the respect of the world, nor had its destinies been unduly controlled by Southern men. The constitution had been the source of the nation's prosperity, and was the only ark of our safety.

Mr. CRAVENS, of Indiana, (Dem.,) believed slavery would finally die, if gentlemen but addressed themselves to putting down the rebellion. He believed the war would have been over before now if they had said nothing about slavery. He thought this was not a proper time to make so radical an amendment, and opposed it on the grounds of policy, expediency and justice.

Mr. BROOMALL, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) contended that this question had been passed upon by the people in the late Presidential election. They had given their verdict, and it must be carried out, either by this or by the next Congress. The object of the Constitution as declared in its preamble was to preserve the liberties of the people.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Dem.,) maintained that the right of amendment was limited in two ways: 1st. By the letter of the Constitution itself, and 2d, by the spirit, intent and scope of the instrument and the ideas upon which it was founded. It was not an abstract question, but a question of compact. A change could not be made subverting the Constitution and encouraging a monarchy, because Republicanism was at the base of our system, and to overthrow it is not to amend, but to subvert the Constitution. If three-fourths of the States pass such an amendment, and they find that Rhode Island alone should be the dissenting State, she would have the right, and it would be her duty, to resist by force, and her cause would become sacred in the eyes of just men and sanctified by God. Such an amendment would not be binding in the moral law, and would therefore be illegal and void; and it could be enforced only by those who had the power of the sword. It was not in the power of three-fourths of the States to determine the character of the institutions of the other fourth. We cannot contravene the letter and spirit of the Constitution; we cannot subvert republicanism and destroy liberty, and decide the status of the citizens of the States. If this is imposed by force it will become a right to resist by force, and to arm all the powers which may make resistance effective. He would stand by the Constitution through good and evil report. He would stand by it as he understood it to the end. He loved his whole country, North and South, and it was because he loved it that he would do no act to retard the restoration of peace and the reconstruction of the Union.

Mr. JENCKES, of Rhode Island, (Union,) said he understood the gentleman to say that in future the cause of rebellion would be traced to others than those now in arms. He would ask the gentlemen to say at whose door the sin lay, and by whom committed.

Mr. PENDLETON replied that he was not surprised that the gentleman was somewhat touched by what he had said. It might be that the gentleman had misteken the exact force of his language, but there possibly might have been, in the neighborhood of the gentlemen, and in his own State, and in all the free States, those who would infract the Constitution. He (Mr. PENDLETON) had said, let the gentlemen be more careful how they pushed their doctrine, lest it would be found that the compact of the Confederation had first been broken elsewhere than in the South. In conclusion, he declared that he was not influenced by any sectional or partisan feeling, but solely by a regard for the character and perpetuity of our free institutions.

Mr. JENCKES expressed his astonishment that Mr. PENDLETON called this a compact of confederation: He asked, if we are not a nation, what are we? He called upon the gentleman, and all of his school, to frame an indictment out of the charge which had been made, that Northern men had infracted the Constitution. He maintained that slavery had made the battle, and chosen its own battle-field. Now that slavery was about to die, let us bury it quickly, and with as little ceremony as was due to the occasion.

The House then adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 11.

The following petitions were presented:

For the relief of the Sheepshead Bay Railroad Company.

Of the New-York pilots for relief.

Of the New-York Dispensary for relief.

Favorable reports were made on the following bills:

For the improvement and regulation of the Central Park, New-York.

To provide a parade ground for the military of New-York.

To incorporate the Home for disabled soldiers.

To amend the charter of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company.

BILLS NOTICED.

To legalize the acts of the Erie County Supervisors.

To increase the tolls for plank and turnpike roads in Erie county.

To regulate the compensation of the Erie County Supervisors at extra sessions.

To enable the Trustees of the Seamen's Fund and Retreat to borrow money.

To amend the act making appropriations for certain charitable institutions.

To aid the National Government in providing for the defences of the Northern Lakes.

To repeal the fare restriction clause in the railroad consolidation act of 1853.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To incorporate the Studio Building Association of New-York.

To authorize the Second-avenue Railroad Company to construct new tracks.

To amend the assessment laws.

The joint resolution urging President LINCOLN to adopt measures for the early exchange of all our prisoners of war was adopted.

The argument in the Ninth Senatorial District contested seat case was then resumed by Mr. FOLGER in behalf of Mr. LOW, the contestant.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. HAVENS called up and spoke at length on the resolution requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote for the abolition of slavery, and it was adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Ames, Angell, Bailey, Bell, Cornell, Dutcher, Feiger, Hastings, Havens, Hoyt, Hobbe, Juliand, Laimbeer, Strong, White—21.

NAYS—Messrs. Cozans, Fields, Smith—3.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 11.

The Speaker presented the annual report of the State Engineer on Canals; also, a statement of the unclaimed deposits in the Manhattan Bank, New-York.

BILLS NOTICED.

To provide against damage from explosive materials in Brooklyn.

To amend the charter of Brooklyn.

To amend the charter of the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

To amend the charter of the International Fire Insurance Company.

By Mr. MURRAY—For a railroad on Thirty-fourth-street and Sixth-avenue.

For a paid Fire Department in New-York.

By Mr. TALLMAN—For a Broadway Railroad.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. ANGEL—To consolidate the Hudson River and Harlem Railroad Companies.

By Mr. KEEGAN—Relative to the Society for the Protection of Roman Catholic Children in New-York.

By Mr. REED—To amend the charter of the International Fire Insurance Company.

By Mr. J. L. SMITH—To incorporate the New-York Sharpshooters.

By Mr. SALMON—To incorporate the "Theatrical Union."

By Mr. STEWART—To amend the charter of the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company.

By Mr. RIDGEWAY—To limit appeals to the Court of Appeals.

By Mr. G. PARKER—The New-York and Brooklyn Passenger and Baggage Bill.

Adjourned.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Message of Gov. Parker—Healthy State of New-Jersey Finances.

TRENTON, N. J., Thursday, Jan. 11.

The House met this morning, when a resolution requiring a majority of all the members to elect officers was adopted. The House then adjourned without taking any other vote. Efforts are still being made to effect a compromise.

The Senate being in session, the message of Gov. PARKER was read.

The message gives a complete account of the affairs of the State. The finances are in a most healthy condition. The receipts for the fiscal year from the usual sources were $535,683 25, and the disbursements for the same period $496,410 28, leaving a balance on hand of $139,273.

The State is out of debt.

The total amount of available school funds is $511,439 29.

The balance in favor of the war fund is $324 516 75.

The whole amount of bonds issued by the State for the war fund is $2,590,600.

The State has paid, or will pay, this year, on interest and to extinguish bonds, $252,000.

The premiums on the sale of State bonds amounted to over $50,000.

The State claims for its advances to the United States Government, a balance of $940,037.

The Governor thinks that there would be a much better state of feeling if the one million eight hundred thousand voters in the loyal States, who expressed their dissent from the policy of the National Administration, if it was generally understood that they could oppose the policy of the Administration, and still be firm friends of the Government, and steadfast supporters and defenders of the Union.

He thinks that the mode of reconstruction by a tithe of the people in very small parts of some of the States in rebellion, and elections for President of the United States in them, an act of great injustice to the loyal States, destroying that equality of representation in the Electoral College and Congress which is the foundation of republican government. This is argued at length.

The Governor says that if we continue to believe that the war will not exhaust men and money, we shall not be in a frame of mind to consider the question of peace.

He then proceeds to argue that the war is a national calamity, bringing in its train innumerable evils and a crushing weight of debt.

He thinks that the war ought to cease whenever the rebels lay down their arms and return to their allegiance to the Constitution of the United States. Subjugation and conquest will lead to endless war. We should not only seek to overthrow the rebel Government by force, but also to conciliate and win back the rebel masses over whom it exercises despotic control.

The

THE COMPTROLLER'S BUDGET.

Interesting Statistics for Tax-Payers—$14,000,956 37 to be Raised by Taxation.

The Comptroller's Budget, laid before the Common Council on Monday last, contains estimates of the amounts required by each department of the City Government during the present year. The total amount is rather less than was expended last year, but the amount to be raised for city and county purposes combined exceeds the expenditures of last year by about half a million of dollars. The following are the figures as compiled by the Comptroller:

THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Advertising for the Common Council	$30,000 00
City Contingencies	60.000 00
City Dispensaries	7.000 00
Donations	50,000 00
Election expenses	40,000 00
Printing for the Common Council	75,000 00
Salaries—Legislative Department	42,800 00
Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents	8,000 00
	$312,800 00

THE MAYORALTY.

Contingencies—Mayor's Office	$10,000 00
Salaries—Mayor's Office	25.250 00
	$35,250 00

The Department of Finance.

Cleaning Markets	$16.000 00
Contingencies—Comptroller's Office	14,000 00
Charges on Arrears of Taxes	5,000 00
Charges on Arrears of Assessments	5,000 00
Old Claims	20,000 00
Opening new streets—expenses of	7,300 00
Real Estate Expenses	50,000 00
Real Estate—Purchases of	20,000 00
Rents	45,000 00
Salaries—Department of Finance	157.380 00
Total	$339,880 00

The Street Department.

Contingencies—Street Department	$12,000 00
Diamond Reef—Blasting and Removing	4,438 00
Fire Machines and Apparatus	160,000 00
Lamps and Gas	537,760 00
Lands and Places	40,000 00
Printing for Department	30,000 00
Public Buildings, Construction and Repairs	225,000 00
Roads and Avenues	75,000 00
Salaries—Street Department	118,990 00
Stationary and Blank Books	40,000 00
Street Improvements	10.000 00
Supplies for and Cleaning Public Offices	80,000 00
Wharves, Piers and Slips	200,000 00
Working Eighth-avenue, from One Hundred and Fortieth to One Hundred and Fifty-ninth street	15,000 00
Total	$1,548,188 00

The Croton Aqueduct Department.

Aqueduct—Repairs and Improvements	$58,200 00
Contingencies—Croton Aqueduct Board	5,000 00
Salaries—Croton Aqueduct Department	101,842 00
Sewerage System—Surveys	5.000 00
Sewers—Repairing and Cleaning	60,000 00
Streets—Repaving and Repairs	100.000 00
Water-pipes and Laying	200,000 00
Wells and Pumps—Repairing and Cleaning	3,500 00
Total	$533,542 00

The Department of Public Charities and Correction.

Public Charities and Correction	$838,450 00

The Law Department.

Contingencies—Law Department	$25,000 00
Salaries—Law Department	41,579 24
Total	$66,579 24

The City Inspector's Department.

Cleaning Streets	$500,000 00
Contingencies—City Inspector's Department	20,000 00
Removing Night-soil, Offal and Dead Animals	34,500 00
Salaries—City Inspector's Department	137,909 00
Total	$692,409 00

The Board of Metropolitan Police.

Police Station-houses	$35,000 00
Police Telegraph	6.500 00
Total	$41,500 00

The Board of Education.

Public Instruction	$1,848,508 58
The Board of Health	$6,000 00

Commissioners of Health.

Salaries	$5.345 00

The Fire Department.

Fire Alarm Telegraph	$7,500 00
Salaries—Fire Department	50.500 00
Total	$58.000 00

Board of Assessors.

Salaries	$7,277 85

The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park.

Central Park—Maintenance and Government of	$150,000 00

The Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments.

Salaries—Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments	$3,000 00

The City Courts.

Salaries—City Courts	$213,133 36
Grand total	$6,699,563 03

REDEMPTION OF THE CITY DEBT.

The amount required to be raised by taxation for the payment of installments falling due on the principal of the city debt, in the year 1865, is as follows:

Floating Debt Fund Stock of 1678 (Annual Installment.)	$130,763 33
Public Building Stock, No. 3 (Annual Installment.)	50,000 00
Public Education Stock of 1673 (Annual Installment.)	4,657 36
Public Stock for Rebuilding Tompkins Market (Annual Installment.)	17[illegible] 00
Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 4	500 000 00
Total	$702,420 69

The interest on the city debt during the year will amount to $1,131,506 19; the total amount to be raised by taxation for city purposes will therefore be $8,534,089 91; less income, $1,250,000—$7,284,089 91. The city and county expenses combined will amount to $14,000,256 37.

The total expenditures of city account during past years have been as follows:

In 1861	$6,733,570 49	In 1863	$7,234,950 04
In 1862	6,908,096 36	In 1864	8,770,972 45

INCOME.—The income of the city is derived from the following sources:

COMMISSIONS—On administration of Intestate Estates by the Public Administrator	$500 00
COMMON SCHOOLS FOR CITY—For the proportion of the City and County of New-York for the three quarter mill State Tax, and of the income of Common Schools and United States Deposit Funds	250,000 00
INTEREST ON TAXES—For interest on unpaid taxes of previous years, to be collected and received during the year 1865	200,000 00
INTEREST ON REDEMPTIONS—Of lands purchased by the Corporation at public sales for unpaid taxes and assessments	1.500 00
LICENSES—For receipts for licenses granted for various purposes	23,000 00
PERMITS FOR CONNECTION WITH SEWERS AND DRAINS	15,000 00
MISCELLANEOUS	5,000 00
Total	$500,000 00
SURPLUS REVENUE—Of the Sinking Fund for payment of interest on the City Debt	750.000 00
Total	$1,250,000 00

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 11, 1865.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '68	135	
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	111½	
1,000	do	111¾	
3,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	109¾	
1,000	do	109¾	
130,000	do...new iss.	109¾	
37,000	do...new iss.	109¾	
70,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s...C.	102¼	
1,000	Treas. N. 7 3-10s, Apl. & Oct.	119	
6,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	103¾	
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	116¾	
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76, Convertible	118	
1,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	95	
1,000	Clev. & P. 4th M.	80	
20,000	Am. Gold	222½	
10,000	do	222¼	
750	do	222	
48	Ocean Bank	95	
100	Canton Co	b30	35
300	N. Y. Cen	s10	116¾
400	do		116
1000	do	s10	116
100	Amer. Coal Co		82
20	Panama R		262
20	Del. & Hud. C. Co		288
10	do		206
100	do	b60	205
120	do		205
200	Cum. Coal Pr		45¾
100	do	b30	45¾
200	Mar. Min. Co		12
100	do		12¾
100	do		12¾
100	do	s3	12¾
500	do		12
100	Chi. & R. I. R		103¾
100	do	b30	103¾
100	do	c	103¾
200	M. & P. Du C. R		40
100	do	b30	46
300	P., Ft. W. & C		100¾
4,000	Mo. State 6s		67
18,000	O. & M. Cer		32¾
10,000	do		32¾
100	Canton Co		34¾
1000	Erie Railway		83¾
100	do	b10	83¼
200	Quick. Min. Co		98
100	do		97½
300	do		97¾
500	Mar. & M. Co		11
400	do		10¾
300	do		10¼
100	N. Y. Cen	s30	115¾
100	Ill. Cen. R	s30	126
200	dn		126¼

OPEN BOARD—1½ P.M.

1100	Erie R	s3	84½
300	do	s60	83¾
400	do	b30	84¾
300	do		84¾
700	do	s3	84¾
300	do	b3	84½
300	do	s3	84
100	do	c	84
500	Clev. & Pitts	s3	94¼
200	Reading R	c	116¾
600	M. B. & N. I. R		73¾
300	do	b3	73¾
1000	do	b30	74
500	do	s3	73¾
100	do	b5	73¾

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	N. Y. Cen. R	s3	116
100	Erie R		83¾
800	do	s3	83¾
300	do		83¾
400	do		83¾
400	do	s5	83¾
500	do	s3	83¾
200	do	b3	83¾
200	do	s3	83¾
200	do	b5	83¾
200	do	s3	83¾
100	Hud. Riv. R	b3	108¾
100	do		108
100	do		108¼
1200	Mariposa Min		10
200	do		9¾
300	do	s3	10

Wednesday, Jan. 11—P. M.

The market works easy for money to-day, at 7 per cent. The Gold-room is down 2½ per cent. from yesterday, making six per cent. decline in two days, with decressed confidence among the speculators in higher rates as the Winter advances. Various political, military and commercial reasons are alleged as the cause of the fall. The expert demand for the Cunard steamer to-dey is $556,000.

The Government Gold-bearing Stocks and the Treasury Certificetes of Indebtness are advancing, and the subscriptions to the Popular 7-30 ₱ cent. Loen on the Increase. The holders of 6 ₱ cents. of 1881, and of the 5-20 6 ₱ cents., are not anxious sellers at the advance, and at the Stock Exchange, the market this afternoon was quite sensitive to the smallest orders to huy; 110 psid for the 5-90s, and 112@112¼ fer the 1881s. The 10-40s also begin to rise above the recent subscription cost.

The Railway list at the Stock Exchange was fairly steady at the early Board, hut in the afternoon fell off in sympsthy with the Pesce rumors which were circulating in the Gold Room. New-York Central was much weaker ihen yesterdey, and the speculation in North West Common gevs way 1½ ₱ cent. At 4 o'clock, the quotations were ee follows: Gold, 221½ ₱ cent. The Railwaya heavy.

	Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 6s, 1881	111¾	112¾
U. S. 5-20's	109¾	110
T. Certificates	97¼	97½
N. Y. Central	117	115
Erie	84¾	83½
Hudson	110	108½
Reading	118	115¾
Mich. Southern	74½	72¾
Illinois Cen	127	126¾
Pittsburgh	95	95
Northwest	40	38¾
N. West Pref	70¾	69
Rock Island	103¾	103¾
Fort Wayne	101	99¾
Cum'land Coal	45½	44¾
Quicksilver	98¾	97¾
Mariposa	14¾	10
Ohio & M. Certh	32½	32¼

The First National Bank took $252,000 today for subscriptions to the popnlar 7-30 ₱ cent. Loan.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Sheres:

Naw-York	112	Bank of the Republic	105
Merchants'	115	Bank of N. Amer	105
City	160	Hanover	100
North River	105	Irving	102
Tradesmen's	120	Shoe and Leather	108
Dry Dock	110	Corn Exchange	110
National	110	Commonwealth	101
Commerce	115	Park	140
Mech's' Bk'g. Asso	100	N. Y. Nat. Ex. Bk	110
Ocean	94½	Central National	104
American Exc	129½	Fourth National	99
Chatham	105		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	104	Pacific R. 7s, g. by Mo.	55
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	103¾	Ill. Central 7 ₱ c. '75	114
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	116	Alt. & T. H. 2ds	85
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	114	Alt. & T. H. 2ds, Income '78	
Erie 7s, 3d m. rt. '83	112	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	95
do 7s, 4th mort. '80	103¾	Del. L. & W. 1sts	110
do 7s, 5th mort., '88	102	Tol. & Wab. 1sts, m	100¾
Hud. R. 7s, 1st m., '69	109	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	82
H. R. 7s, 2ds, M. S. F. '85	106	Pitts, Ft. W. & C. 2ds	100¾
Hudson R. 7s, 3d m. '76	102	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	80
Harlem 1stm. '69	72	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1sts	56¾
Harlem 3ds, '68	98	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	100
Mich. S. 2ds, 7 ₱ c	94	Alt. & G. W. 1sts	85

The Michigan Southern Company have declared their half-yearly Dividend of 3½ ₱ cent. on the Common Stock, peyshle March 1, and 5 ₱ cent. on the Guaranteed Stock, (now reduced to $2,100,000,) payaole 1st February. An extra Dividend of 30 ₱ cent. in Common Sheres is contemplated in favor of the holders of the Gnaranteed Stock, in full aatisfaction of all disputed erreers for Dividend during the financial difficulties after 1857. We heer, unofficially, thet at least 15,000 out of 21,000 shares of the Guaranteed Stock are ready to be assented to this arrangement.

The earnings of the Rock Ieland road the first week in January is $79,000, or at the rate of about $350,000 for the month. The road, last year, earned the first week in January only $14,000, owing to the blockede of husiness hy e snow-atorm.

The annual report of the Reading Railroad Company represent that the traffic over tbs roed has been increased moie than fifty ₱ cent. during the last year, end has more than doubled within two yeere. The report contains the following comparative figures:

	1863.	1864.
Receipts	$6,252,902	$9,269,341
Expenses	2,916,159	4,961,191
Net profits	$3,336,743	$4,308,150

The net proceeda have gone to tbe improvement of the property and lte railway and depot connections, end to ths reduction of the funded dsht, which is now down to $6,675,300, of whlch only $624,500 remain convertible into the Stock. The scrip dividend on the year's business wes 15 ₱ cent. on a Capital of $17,454,000, being only ahout tbree-fifths of the epparent net earnings of the yeer as stated above.

We direct the attention of parties disposed to advsrtise in Petroleum propertles, to the advertisement on another page, to the Cotter Farm Oil Company, whose shares are now open for subscription, under the agency of Mr. U. W. IRELAND, No. 42 Pine-street.

The annual election for Directors of the Fourth National Bank, yesterday, resulted, without organized opposition, in the choice of Messrs. Morris Ketchum, Edwin Hoyt, Joseph Stewart, John M. Furman, C. L. Anthony, T. G. Churchill, Joseph B. Hoyt, Henry Swift and P. C. Calhoun.

We learn that the sales of Lands hy the Illinois Central Compeny in 1864, amounted to 264,422 acres for.....$2 898 980
And the Cash collections from Land Sales.. 2,451,911

Applied to:

Purchase Land Mortgage Bonds	$1,440,090
Cremli of Interest Fund	1,011,821 $2,451,911

The interest on the Funded Debt during the year 1864 was $1,000,027. The interest charge in 1865 will be $164,360 less than 1864, being the interest at 7 ₱ cent. on $1,667,000 Bonds paid in 1864, and $681,000 of the $3,000,000 Bonds called in at 20 ₱ cent., but still outstanding, though the interest ceased on the 13th October. The demand for the Lands of the Company continue on a large scale, and the Company have been readily enabled to raise their first cash installment on new sales to 20@25 ₱ cent.

We are requested to state that the subscriptions at $2 ₱ share to the New-York and Philadelphia Petroleum Company will positively close at the office of Messrs. A. H. NICOLAY & Co., No. 52 William-street, on the 18th January.

The Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Company have declared a half-yearly Dividend of 5 ₱ cent.; the Pacific Fire, 6 ₱ cent.; the Citizens', 10 ₱ cent.; Nassau, 5 ₱ cent.; Market, 3½ ₱ cent.; Relief, 7 ₱ cent., and Long Island 8 ₱ cent.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant-Treasurer was as follows: Total Receipts $980,183 71; for Customs, $152,000; Payments, $2.900,289 46; on account of Loen, $109,000. Balence, $21,515,116 06.

The Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Company's semi-annual dividend is 5 ₱ cent., frse of Goverament tax.

The Franklin Savings Bank, corner Forty-second-street and Eighth-avenne, has declared the usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 ₱ cent., peyable on and after Mondey, the 16th.

It is announced that the East River Bank will immediately organize as a National Bank, with the capital increased to $500,000, and having a surplus of over 40 ₱ cent., will lssne to present stockholders a stock-dividend of 25 ₱ cent. The remainder of the surplns will be participated in hy the new stock. Ths subscription hook is now open at the bank.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1865.

Receipts of Produce since our last, 2 bbls. Ashes, 5,769 bbls. Flonr, 157 bbls. and 1,008 bags Corn Meal, 150 bushels Wheat, 2,290 bnshels Corn, 160 bnshels Rye, 5,017 bnshels Oats, 1,277 bnshels Malt, 3,186 packages Provisions, and 182 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, since our last, 30 bbls. Pearls at $13 12½ ₱ 100 lbs. Market quiet and nnsettled, generally.

COTTON—Is dull and heavy. Middling, $1 13@$1 15 ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flonr has been quiet and oanressed to-day. Sales since our last amennt to 7,100 bbls., lncluding very inferior to ehnice Superfine State and Western, at $9 50@$9 85; poor to choice Extra State at $10 05@$10 45, enlefly at $10 15@$10 25; Reund-hoop Extra Ohio, inferier to very good shipping brands, $11 05@$11 25 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 50 @$9 85
Extra State	10 05 @10 45
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 15 @13 00
Extra Ohio, reund-hoop, shp'g brands	11 05 @11 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 30 @13 00
Extra Genesee	10 50 @13 00
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	10 60 @15 00

Southern Flour continues quiet and heavy. Sales since our last, 650 bbls., at $10 65@$11 75 for poor to good, and $11 80@$15 for good to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is oecliniog; sales 250 bbls. Extra, at $10 10@$12 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flonr is quiet, including fins and superfine, at $8 25@$9 25 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues in modarate demand, at $7 75 for Jersey, and $8 75 for Caloric. $8 80 for Brandywine, and $11 for White Atlantic, ₱ bbl. Sales 150 bbls.

FURS—Business has been on a limited scale lately, but prices nava been very firm. The St. Paul (Minn.) *Press*, noticing tha Northwestern trade of the year 1864, says: "While the amount paid for Furs the past year hv enr dealers orobably exceeds that of any previous year, the number of Skins bought shows a considerable falling off. This is partially accounted for by the fact that the Red River carts did not bring down their nsual qnantities, as the 15 ₱ cent. duty imposed by Congress caused them to sell to the Hudson's Bay Company instead. Their total sales here amounted to about $50,000, one-half of which was in robes. Their shipments through here amounted to about as much more, making an aggregate of $100,000 worth which they brought down. The price of Mink has risen from $2 ₱ Skin in 1858 to $4 50@$5 50 in 1864; and Fox Skins have gone up from $1 50 to $4 50. The following table shows the growth of the Fur trade in twenty years:

1844	$1,400	1858	$161,022
1845	3,000	1859	150,000
1846	5.000	1860	186.165
1850	15,000	1861	198 000
1855	40,000	1862	202,000
1856	97,253	1863	250,000
1857	182,491	1864	300,000

GRAIN—Wheat has been dull and nominal today. Corn has been in more demand to-day, at $1 90 for Mixed Western, and $1 80@$1 82 for New Yellow Jersey, ₱ bushel; sales, 15,000 bushels. Barley is inactive. Oats are in more demand at firmer prices. We ouote: Western at $1 07½@$1 08½; State, at $1 06@$1 07; Canada, at $1 03 ₱ bushel. Rye is heavy; sales, 7,000 bushels Western at $1 68 ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River continues in demand at $1 40@$1 65 for Governmant and shipping, and $1 80@$1 90 for small lots for city use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New are salable and firm, at 28c.@52½c., according to quality, ₱ lb.

OILS—Continna in limited demand, including Cruda Whale, at $1 47½@$1 52½; Cruda Sperm at $2 10@$2 15; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 65@$1 70; Unbleached Sperm, at $2 45@$2 50; Linseed at $1 55; No. 1 Lard at $2 10@$2 20 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been inactive to-day, at 51c. for Cruda; 73c.@73½c. for refined in bond, and 93c.@93½c. for do. free, ₱ gallon. Sales 1,200 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more demand and quoted firmer to-day. Sales, since our last, 6,100 bbls., in lots, at $42 87½@$43 25 New Mess; $42@$42 25, closing at $42 12½, cash, for 1863-4 Mess; $40@$40 50 for New Prime Mess; $40@$40 50 for Thin Mess; and $34 50@$34 75 for New Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales were also made of 1,500 bbls. 1863-4 Mess, deliverable in January, buyer's option, at $42 62½@$42 75; 2,250 bbls. New Mess, February, seller and buyer's options, at $44@$44 50; 800 bbls. New Mess, March, buyers, reported at $44 75; 1,000 bbls. Prime Mess, January, February and March delivery, at $41 50@$42 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in more request, at 17¾c.@18¾c. for Shoulders; 19c.@22c. (the latter rat for choice bagged) for Hams; sales equal to 325 pkgs. Bacon is in good demand; sales transpired since our last of 500 boxes, including Cumberland, at 21¾c.; short rib at 22¾c., ₱ lb. Dressed Hogs are in fair demand, at 17c.@17¾c. for Western, and 17¾c.@17¾c. for City, ₱ lb. Lard is in moderate demand; sales 1,200 tcs. and bbls. at 20c.@24½c., and small lots at 24¾c., ₱ lb. Beef is inquiral for, at $21@$24 50 for Extra Mess; $20@$22 for New Plain Mess; sales 450 bbls. Tierce Beef is unchanged. Beef Hams continue in demand; sales 550 bbls., at $26@$27 ₱ bbl. Butter is salable and steady, at 46c.@50c. for poor to choice, and 58c.@60c. for fancy State, and 36c.@48c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese is in request, at 15c.@24c. for poor to very choice, ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been quiet, and prices have hean quoted depressed. Sales since our last 285 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 18¾c.@24c. ₱ lb. Refined continue in request, at 24¾c.@29c. ₱ lb. From the annual report of the Sugar Trade of the United States, just published hy the editors of the New-York *Commercial List and Price Current*, it appears: "That the total receipts of foreign raw Sugar into the United States (not including the States of the Pacific coast) for the year ending Dec. 31, 1864, were 214,099 tons, against receipts in 1863 of 243,137 tons; in 1862, 247,015 tons; in 1861, 242,908 tons; and in 1860, 341,532 tons; and that the consumption of foreign in 1864 was 192,660 tons, against a consumption of foreign in 1863 of 231,308 tons; in 1862, 241,411 tons; in 1861, 241,420 tons; in 1860, 296,060 tons; while the total consumption of foreign and domestic Cane Sugar in 1864 was 220,660 tons, against a total consumption in 1863 of 284,308 tons; in 1862, 432,411 tons; in 1861, 363,819 tons; and in 1860, 415,281 tons; being a decrease in the total consumption of 1864 as compared with that in 1863 of 63,548 tons, or over 22¾ ₱ cent. We have no reliable data from which we can arrive at the consumption of raw sugar in California and Oregon, but we estimate it the past year at 10,500 tons; a considerable portion of the consumption of those States is in refined descriptions, received from this port and Boston, though the establishment of Refineries in San Francisco will probably interfere to some extent with shipments from the Atlantic Ports." The report further shows, "That the direct receipts at this port of Foreign Sugar for the year anding Dec. 31, 1864, were 140,447 tons, against receipts in 1863 of 164,205 tons; in 1862, 166,920 tons; in 1861, 176,797 tons; in 1860, 224,215 tons; in 1859, 177,312 tons; in 1858, 163,134 tons; in 1857, 161,492 tons; and in 1856, 171,156 tons; and the consumption of this description in 1864 was 128,331 tons, against a consumption in 1863 of 195,164 tons; in 1862, 166,234 tons; in 1861, 171 544 tons; in 1860, 199,432 tons; in 1859, 159,627 tons; in 1858, 159,272 tons; in 1857, 143,892 tons; and in 1856, 161,455 tons; while the total consumption of Foreign and Domestic Sugar in 1864 was 142,047 tons, against a total consumption in 1863 of 195,164 tons; in 1862, 219,336 tons; in 1861, 183,855 tons; in 1860, 213,535 tons; in 1859, 190,135 tons; in 1858, 185,601 tons; and in 1857, 177,710 tons; being a falling off in the consumption of 1864, as compared with that of 1863, of 53,117 tons, or 27 1-5 ₱ cent., and a smaller quantity than has been taken since 1861. The receipts of Foreign into the United States the past year were 214,099 tons, of which 140.447 tons entered at this port, being over 65¾ ₱ cent. of the whole import."

Consumption of Foreign and Domestic Cane Sugar for the year ending December 31.

YEAR.	Foreign, tons.	Domestic, tons.	Total, tons.
1864	192,660	28,000	220,660
1863	231,308	53,000	284,308
1862	241,411	184,600	432,411
1861	241,420	122,399	363,810
1860	296,950	118,331	415.281
1859	239,034	192,150	431,184
1858	244,758	143,634	388,492
1857	241,765	39,000	280,765
1856	253,292	123 468	376,760
1855	192,804	185,148	377.752
1854	156,854	234.444	386,298
1853	200,610	172,379	373.989
1852	195,558	116,659	315,217

TOBACCO—Sales, since our last, 1,078 hhds. Kentucky at 10¾c.@33c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last, 111,000 lbs., at 17c.@17¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, since our last, 1,500 bbls., in lots, at $2 25@$2 27, and some lots reported as high as $2 28.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements were confined to 100 bxs. Bacon, at 10s.; 1,000 bbds. Tobacco, at 13s.; also, by steamer, 1,000 pkgs. Butter and Cheese, at 30s., and 20 tons Provisions, at 20s. For London, 1,100 bxs. Cheese, at 12s. 6d. For Bremen, 70 hhds. Tobacco, at 27s. 6d. For Havana, an Austrian bark, (4,000 bbls. capacity) on private terms.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—FRIDAY, Dec. 30, 1864.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Fox, McCool, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Kelly, Farley, Long.

The minutes of December twenty-eight were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Jaremiah—

Resolved, that the Governor's Room be and hereby is tendered as a place of temporary dspesit to the persons in charge of the remains of the late William L. Dayton, United States Minister at the Court of France.

Which was adopted.

Bent to Board of Counsellman for concurrence.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Long moved that when the board adjonrn, it do so to meet to-morrow, at twelve M.

Alderman Farley moved, as an amendment, that when this board adjourns, it adjourns sine die.

Which was lost.

Whereupon the motion of Alderman Long was put and carried.

Alderman Farley moved that the board de now adjourn.

Alderman Ryers moved, as an amendment, that the board take a recess for fifteen minutes

Which was carried.

AFTER RECESS.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President; Aldermen Jones, McCool, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Masterson.

The roll having been called, and a quorum not appearing, the President announced that the board stood adjourned until to-morrow, at 12 o'clock M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—FRIDAY, Dec. 30, 1864. 2 o'clock P. M.

The board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. sixteen City Hall.

Present—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Hooghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald—21.

The President being absent at roll call, Councilman Keenan moved that Councilman Hagerty take the chair.

Which was carried.

The minutes of meeting held December twenty-eight were read and approved.

Councilman Keenan moved that the reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting be dispensed with.

Which was carried.

RESOLUTION.

By Councilman Riley—

Whereas, Brevet Major-General Thomas W. Egan, of the United States Army, is now in this city under treatment for wounds received during the series of battles before Petersburgh, Virginia: and,

Whereas, General Egan represents in a particular manner the characteristics of the American soldier, for bravery, endurance and persistent energy, having steadily advanced from the position of Quartermaster of the Fortieth Mozart Regiment to that of Lieutenant-Colonel, again Colonel; afterward to the position of Brigadier-General, and on the twenty-seventh of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, Brevet Major-General, for bravery and soldierly bearing at the battle of Boynton Roads, in the memorable charge on that occasion, which prevented one of the most disastrous defeats of this war; and,

Whereas, The noble hero now sojourning among us has taken part in the following battles, viz: Siege of Yorktown, Williamsburgh, Seven Pines, Fair Oaks, Harrison's Landing, Savage Station, Glendale, Charles City Cross-roads, Malvern Hills, Turkey Bend, Manassas Plains, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, Fredericksburgh, Chancellorsville, Gettysburgh, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and the battles of the campaign of Lieutenant-General Grant, and was severely wounded at the battle of Boynton Roads, October twenty-seven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this Common Council, the municipal representatives of this City, on behalf of its people, and in their individual capacity, express their sentiments of regard and esteem of the brave soldier, the noble patriot, and accomplished gentleman, Brevet Major-General Thomas W. Egan, the glory of whose fame will ever gild the bright annals of our country's history, and shed instre upon the City of New-York, which has given so noble a man to the cause of Liberty and Union.

Resolved, That the use of the Governor's Room be and is hereby tendered to General Egan, in which to receive the congratulations of his friends and our citizens generally, whenever he may signify his desire so to do.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be only attested and presented to General Egan, as a mark of the high esteem in which he is held by his fellow-citizens and the authorities of this city.

Which was adopted.

BILLS.

By Councilman Brophy—

Bill of Thomas McNulty, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Sixth Election District of Sixth Ward, for December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Councilman Ryan—

Bill of Patrick Leady, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Eighth Election District of Eighteenth Ward, for December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

INVITATIONS.

An invitation was received from the M. T. Brennan Hose Company, number Sixty, to attend their annual ball, at Irving Hall, December thirty.

Which was accepted.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution, that the use of the Governor's Room be and hereby is tendered as a place of temporary deposit to the persons in charge of the remains of the late William L. Dayton, United States Minister at the Court of France.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Cornelius Farley for fitting up poll of Eighth District, Nineteenth Ward, amounting to ten dollars.

By Board of Aldermen, December twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, referred to the Comptroller, with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of John Brennan, for fitting up Sixth District, Fourth Ward—amounting to ten dollars.

(By Board of Aldermen, December 29, 1864, referred to the Comptroller, with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that the Committee on National Affairs be directed to procure a stand of colors for the Thirty-seventh Regiment, New-York National Guard.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the salary of the Superintendent of Street Improvements be increased to the sum of four thousand dollars per annum, said increase to date from the first day of January, 1864.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Assessments, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Patrick Brannan for the sum of sixty-seven dollars and ninety-one cents, being the amount illegally assessed against the property of said Brennan, situated on the corner of Eighty-fourth-street and Broadway, and charge the same to the appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Report of Committee on Sewers of the Board of Aldermen, with resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and enverts, be built in Seventy-eighth-street, between Second and Third avennes, under the direction of the Croton Aqnednct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald—21

Report of Committee on Public Health of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the low and sunken lots on the south side of Seventy-eight-street, between First and Second avennes, be filled in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald—21

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Tre

FOR SALE.

BENEDICT & COIT'S
REAL ESTATE OFFICE, NO. 4 PINE-ST.

We offer for sale four elegant houses on 36th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., finished almost regardless of cost, with splendid rosewood doors, statuary mantels inlaid with variegated marble, black walnut finish in back parlor, butler's pantry, stairs and bathrooms, dumb waiter to fourth story, house heated by steam. The location of these houses are unsurpassed.

ALSO,

Three new first-class houses, on 36th-st.,
Three new first-class houses on 35th-st.
One new first class house, with stable, corner Lexington-av., 37th-st.
Two new first-class houses on 46th-st,

ALSO,

Furnished and unfurnished houses on Madison, Park and Fifth avs, and on 14th, 20th, 34th, 38th and other streets.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.
One with 200 acres, an elegant place.
One with 18 acres, fine house.
One with 20 acres, good house.
One with 3½ acres, large house.
One with 2 acres, new house.
One with 9 acres, large house.
All the above places have an abundance of fruit and shade, and some of them water and gas.
S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF Boston, 5 miles from State-st., a genteel residence consisting of about 8 acres, very tastefully laid out and ornamented with a great variety of fruit and shade trees. The house is modern, with the modern conveniences. There is a commodious stable and separate carriage house. The place is well known in the neighborhood as the late residence of Hon. Geo. T. Curtis. The price is very low, considering the quantity of land, and its capability for the sale of house lots without injury to the residue of the property.
For terms and other information apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ABOUT 50 ACRES OF UNIMproved land, in one of the largest and most prosperous cities on the Western lakes, of about $10,000 value; or the owner, now residing in this city, would be willing to exchange for property in or near New-York, or any merchandise except spirituous liquors. If a larger amount of property should be offered than the value of the above, the difference will be adjusted in cash. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT COUNTRY PLACE, located at Boiling Sorion, on the Erie Railway, 35 minutes from New-York by the cars. The house is spacious, roomy, and in good order. Grounds consist of about 7 acres, including garden and orchard, well stocked with fruit-trees. Extremely convenient for any one doing business in New-York. For particulars, apply to HENRY D. LAW, No. 24 Vesey-st.

NEWARK PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A well built and convenient house, containing 12 finished rooms, with modern improvements. Lot 52x100 feet; garden stocked with choice vines and fruit trees; neighborhood unexceptionable, within five minutes walk of Chestnut-st. depot. For further particulars inquire of T. STILLMAN, No. 248 Greenwich-st., New-York, or on the premises, No. 33 South-st., corner of Orchard.

ON MURRAY HILL—FIRST-CLASS, HIGH stoop, full front, brown-stone house, and fine stable, with or without the new and elegant furniture, at a bargain: also one 30th, 34th, 37th, 36th, 36th, 31th, 32d, 31st, 27th and 17th sts, between 4th and 6th avs., on 5th, Madison-park and Lexington avs. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN IRON BUILDING, SUITABLE for a blacksmith's shop or other purposes; dimensions, 20 feet long, 16 feet wide and 10 feet 6 inches high, and cost, before the war, $1,980. Will be sold for less than one-fourth this sum; must be removed at once. Apply to C. W. WHITNEY, No. 142 Greenwich-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—FOUR ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS four story brown stone front houses black walnut doors, stairs, blinds, embossed plate glass, marble fronts, &c., on Murry Hill, northwest corner of Lexington-av. and 38th-st. Apply to GEO. J. HAMILTON, No. 297 Lexington-av., opposite.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—A THREE-story English basement house. In perfect order, with gas fitting, heater, and all modern improvements, located in Hamilton-st., near Greene-av., Brooklyn. Price $4,250. Apply to
WHARTON BROTHER, No. 132 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 56 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Mulberry-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN NEWARK, N. J., A VERY desirable frame house, containing 10 rooms, pleasantly located in a superior neighborhood, only five minutes' walk from Chestnut-st depot. Will be sold at a bargain. DILLENBECK, BARNES & CO., No. 17 Nassau-st.

WANTED TO HIRE—AN UNFURNISHED country place of five acres or more, with water privileges, on the line of the New York and New Haven Railroad. Address, with particulars, L. J. W., No. 43 West 36th-st.

WANTED—A COUNTRY PLACE, OF 5 TO 50 acres, with substantial house and outbuildings, a water view and good neighborhood, within three hours of New-York; the Hudson preferred. Address H. M. S., Station D, New-York City.

FOR SALE—IN 20TH-ST, BETWEEN BROADway and 4th-av., a superior four-story, high-stoop modern brick brown-stone house, 26.8x70, lot 96.9; first-class in every respect, and in good and unexceptionable, price $35,000. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO SMALL NEAT brown-stone houses, also two or three good tenant houses; good for investment. Apply to HENRY MAXWELL, No. 128 East 35th-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and under-cellar house, No. 37 Jane-st., in first-rate order throughout, gas and water. Premises shown from 10 to 4 every day. W. A. COLT, No. 4 Pine-st., 11 to 3.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 35 ACRES OF LAND, near White Plains, Westchester County, with house, barns, and other improvements. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—PRICE $10,000—A NEAT ENGLISH basement house on a wide street, a first-class location, in perfect order. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av., near 34th-st

WESTCHESTER COUNTY FARMS AND country seats, large and small, well located on different parts of the country, for sale, (some at old prices,) by CARTER & BERTINE, No. 79 East 25th-st.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN A DEsirable locality. Possession immediately. Also, a first-class house near Madison-av. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine st.

AT REAL ESTATE OFFICE OF DIGBY & CO., No. 544 Broadway.—City residences, stores, hotels and stands; also, farms, mineral, coal and oil lands bought and sold on commission.

FARMS FOR SALE AT JAMAICA, L. I.—10 acres, $6,500; 57 acres, $9,000. Country seats, 10 acres, $15,000. Village residence, 8 acres, $25,000. GEO. SKIDMORE, No. 18 Nassau-st. Hours 10 to 1.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, brown-stone house on Lexington-av.; also, one on Murray Hill, with immediate possession. P. C. ANTHONY, No. 34½ Pine-st, from 11 to 3 o'clock

FOR SALE—BROOKLYN PROPERTY—FOUR desirable houses, well located, $5,000 to $8,000; three houses in 33d-st, $10,000. PARSONS & WARD, No. 81 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY SUPERIOR FIRST-CLASS, modern-built, four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house, desirably located, in East 20th-st.; 26x76; lot 28x100; price $35,000. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, 8 Pine-st.

CORNWALL.—FOR SALE, SEVERAL BEAUtiful places with from one to thirty acres. Inquire of JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, N. Y.

TO LET.

TO LEASE—FOR FIVE YEARS, FROM MAY 1, the store and premises on the southeast corner of Grand and Crosby sts., one block from Broadway. Apply to FANNING'S, No. 225 Bowery.

TO LET—LOFTS IN NEW FIRE-PROOF STORE No. 262 Canal-st., near Broadway, well lighted and finished. Apply to P. H. FROST, No. 31 Crosby-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT OR BUY, TWO COMFORTable dwelling houses, with some land attached, within a short distance of the city, and accessible by railroad. Address, with full particulars, to JOHN W. RUSSELL, No. 110 Broadway.

WANTED TO RENT—ON OR BEFORE FEB. 1, an office and one storeroom, suitable for the fertilizer business; storage capacity of about one hundred tons. Address DANIEL BAUGH, New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED OFFICE WANTED—CONVEnient to Wall-st. Address B. F. J., Box No. 330 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom, with bath-room, &c. attached, in a central location, between 4th and 6th avs. and 27th and 34th sts. The entire second floor of a first-class house would answer. To a private family desiring to reduce expenses this affords a good opportunity to make a desirable arrangement; best of references given; boarding-house keepers need not reply. Address G., Box No. 172 Times Office, giving full particulars as to price with and without board, location, &c. All communications will be considered strictly confidential.

A GENTEEL PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING more room than they require, will accommodate two or three gentlemen, with or without board. Location central, near Broadway. Apply at No. 164 Elm-st., between Broome and Grand sts.

WANTED—FURNISHED BEDROOM, FIRE AND gas, third floor, with breakfast and tea daily, and dinner on Sundays, for one person. State terms and particulars to E. C., Box No. 1,967 Post-office, New-York.

A SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET WITH board to one or two families in a first-class house; none but parties of respectability need apply, 2d-av., third house below 56th-st.

BOARDING—A PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM, suitable for a single gentleman; house convenient to cars and stages; dinner at 6 o'clock. No. 34 West 26th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF HORSES AND COUPE.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction on Thursday, Jan. 12, at 12 o'clock, in front of their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a pair of well-matched black HORSES, about 15 hands high, believed to be perfectly sound, kind and gentle in all harness, and under the saddle. Very free and stylish drivers.

Also, ROCKAWAY COUPE, built to order, by one of our best city makers, and in good condition: Also, a set of silver-plated Harness, only made, first-class.

M. B. SMITH, Administrator.

Also, a dark brown HORSE, 15¾ hands high, 6 years old, sound and kind in harness, and a good saddle-horse for lady or gentlemen. Also, a shifting-top buggy, but little used; city made. Also, Harness, made by Lowery, a Dress Blanket, &c., &c.

The above were the property of the late R. J. Smith. Can be seen at the Mansion Stables, 42d-st. and 7th-av.

The above sale was postponed from Tuesday, Jan. 10. Sale positive and without reserve.

AUCTION SALE
OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND VALUABLE WORKS OF ART, COST OVER $12,000.
SALE POSITIVE AND PEREMPTORY.
THIS AFTERNOON, AT 2 O'CLOCK,
at the elegant residence, No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., comprising the entire rich parlor, chamber, dining-room and nursery furniture of the house. Over eight hundred yards of velvet and tapestry carpets, superb mirrors, four rosewood and walnut suites in brocatel and French reps, silver, china, cut glass, &c. Catalogues at house. Sale, rain or shine, without reserve.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6, 1865.

AUCTION SALE OF HIDES AND TALLOW, &c.

Will be sold at auction, at the 6th-st. Wharf, on THURSDAY, Jan 19, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M.,

5,149 Salt Beef Hides.	118 Dry Hides.
28 Calf Skins.	1,152 Sheep Skins.
11,499 POUNDS OF TALLOW. (BEEF.)	
342 pounds Tallow, (Mutton.)	248 gallons Neats-foot Oil.
1,653 pairs of Horns.	5,000 Flour Barrels, more or less.

Terms, cash in Government funds, to be paid at the close of the sale. G. BELL, Lieut.-Col. and C. S.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, Jan. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.:

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MEDICAL LIBRARY, scales and weights, removed to our salesroom for convenience of sale. The furniture is nearly new and consists of velvet, Brussels, and Axminister carpets, rosewood carved suite in reps.; do. centre table with marble top, gilt-frame pier mirror with cornices and base, rosewood marble-top side table, elegant damask and lace curtains.

DINING-ROOM, in oak; consisting of extension dining table, buffet, chairs, side tables, lace curtains, porcelain and china dinner sets, tea do., etc.

BED-ROOMS; rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, do. marble-top dressing bureaus, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, oak bookcases, oak lounges, etc., all nearly new, with kitchen furniture, etc.

Also, a valuable Medical Library, comprising about 150 volumes, very costly editions and fine binding.

Also, at 12 o'clock

a set of druggist's brass scales and weights, pill machine and other articles appertaining to a druggist's establishment; also, about 700 dozen assorted size medicine bottles. Also, one child's buggy, made to order, either suitable for a dog or goat.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS FOR INVESTMENT. SALES BY H. NICOLAY & CO. will be held at their regular auction sales of stocks THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Jan. 12, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesrooms, No. 59 William-st. The list will embrace a variety of first-class stocks and bonds, including Firemen's Fund, Firemen's Trust, Exchange, International, Colombian, Marine, Long Island, Grocer's, Etna, American Exchange and New-Amsterdam Fire Insurance Companies' Stocks. Also, Ninth National Bank Stock, Delaware, Lackawana and Western, Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred, Broadway and 7th-av. and Grand and 42d-st. Railroad Companies' Stocks; Metropolitan and Citizens' Gas-light Stocks: Cincinnati, Portsmouth and Ohio Railroad and Broadway and 5th-av. Railroad Bonds, &c., &c.

REGULAR STOCK SALES MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS. ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Stock Auctioneers and Brokers.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, JAN. 20, AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON, at storehouse No. 49 Commercial Wharf, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

(By order Robert Murray, U. S. Marshal.)

The cargo of the prize steamer "EMMA HENRY," consisting of

COTTON:

582 bales cotton.
12 bags sea island cotton.

PROVISIONS:

3 kegs provisions, 1 barrel flour, 2 kegs rice.

The catalogues and samples will be ready three days previous to sale at No. 115 Pearl-st.

OFFICE OF SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORTATION FOR U. S. N., No. 73 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1865.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of February, 1865, at the Navy-yard, New-York, the U. S. side-wheel steamer MOBILE, with engines, boilers, &c., as she now stands: Length, 215 feet; breadth, 33 feet 9 inches; depth of hold, 11 feet 3 inches; height from lower to main deck, 7 feet 3 inches; height from chain to hurricane deck, 7 feet 6 inches. One beam engine. Diameter of cylinder, 74 inches; stroke, 9 feet; iron paddle-wheels, &c.

ALSO,

1 lot old Manila rope, 1 lot oakum shavings, 50 to 175 bales oakum dust, 1 lot condemned leather hose, a lot coal cinders.

JOSEPH HEDAMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, JAN. 13, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

Two rosewood parlor suites, pier-glasses, curtains, centre and extension tables, chairs, bureaus, bedsteads, mattresses, sewing-machines, stoves, carpets, &c., &c.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, JAN. 12, AT 11 o'clock, within the store.

MALAGA RAISINS, 2,000 packages prime, part new fruit.
TRIESTE CURRANTS, 150 barrels.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$2,500 TO $3,000 A YEAR.—A GOOD chance to make money—An agent is wanted in every town in the Union to manufacture and sell an article of daily consumption in every family; can be manufactured in the agent's dwelling; it is entirely new, secured by copyright; sale as permanent as flour; no fitting up to be done; any person wishing a paying business will do well to improve this chance. For full particulars address, with stamp inclosed for return,
LOUIS COBLENTZ, Middletown, Md.

TO BREWERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE, the fixtures of brewery now occupied by HOWARD & FULLER, corner Plymouth and Jay sts., Brooklyn, in whole or part, consisting of boiler, engine, pumps, vats, Baudelot cooler, troughs, puncheons, &c. The premises will also be to let. Suitable for manufacturing purposes. Possession immediately.

DRUG-STORE.—FOR SALE, AN EXCELLENT little store on the best avenue in New-York, connected with a good practice; a most desirable opening for a young physician; a rare chance, and will be sold low. Address BADENACH, Box No. 21 Post-office, N. Y.

$20,000 TO $30,000, USE OF, WANTED —By special or general partnership, in a produce, jobbing and commission house, with established connections. Address B. L. H., Box No. 180 Times Office

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES MADE TO ORDER and inserted by Drs. F. BAROH and P. GOUGELMAN, (formerly employed by Boissonneau, Paris), No. 589 Broadway, New-York.

POLITICAL.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION ASSOCIATION,
EIGHTEENTH WARD.

A special meeting of the above association will be held at Headquarters, rooms of the Central Committee, corner Broadway and 22d-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of completing the organization. JOHN D. OTTIWELL, President.
WM. DAUMOND, MORRIS A. TYNG, Secretaries.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A meeting of the First Assembly District Union Association will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, inst., at 7½ o'clock, at No. 8 Frankfort-st. Punctual attendance is particularly requested, as business of importance is to be transacted.
J. G. ASBE, President.
D. H. PAINTUP, Recording Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting of this association will be held FRIDAY, 13th inst., at 7½ P. M., in Room No. 8, Cooper Institute, basement. By order,
R. H. BOWNE, Vice-President.
HORATIO EAGLE, Secretary.

NINETEENTH WARD CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.—This association will meet on THURSDAY, Jan. 12, at 7½ P. M., at Livingston Hall.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Secretary.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this Association to complete the organization will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, at 7½ o'clock, at the Hall Nos. 93 and 95 6th-av. SALEM T. RUSSELL, President.
W. J. COLES, Secretary.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N.Y.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, 4 Dey-st., works, Paterson, N. J.; manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Tow, Oakum, Rope Machinery, Mill Gearing, Shafting, &c.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.

Certificate 13,363, for one hundred shares Erie Railway Company Stock, in the name of George E. Sistare. The transfer has been stopped, and all parties are notified not to negotiate the Certificate. The finder will retain it to WHITEHOUSE MOBISON & CO., No. 20 William-st.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,904 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,304 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE; LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANOR;
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Feb. 1.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....March 1.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $30

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	.....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Applitt.

Leave Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
VIRGINIA—Lewis.....Saturday, Feb. 4.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Jan. 21.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday Jan. 28.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Feb. 4.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Feb. 18.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Feb. 25.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, March 4.
DAY STAR	(Building.)	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin state-rooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.

The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,412, the *Day Star* 2,178, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 11.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 18.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 25.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 1.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 8.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 15.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the same expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA	SATURDAY	Jan. 14
EDINBURGH	SATURDAY	Jan. 21
CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY	Jan. 28

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	31
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New York.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.
THROUGH BILLS LADING TO ST. LOUIS AND ALL POINTS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, VIA NEW-ORLEANS.
THE ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS,
JOHN J. ROE, President,
is now ready to contract, and give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for shipment as above.

This Company now owns some twenty first-class steamers running between New-Orleans, St. Louis, and Louisville, and are now arranging connections between New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and New-Orleans.

One of their steamers will leave New-Orleans daily, and by judicious arrangements they are enabled to offer inducements to shippers in lower rates and quick dispatch. Average time of transit, eighteen days.
J. EAGER, Agent,
No. 41 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam-packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. La Mesurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Jan 30, and MONDAY, Feb. 27.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....$50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.
Passengers must have passports.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:

Jan. 13.....COSTA RICA.....TIMALAPAGOH.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
Jan. 23.....OCEAN QUEEN.....SEABURY.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)
Feb. 3.....NORTH STAR.....BLOCUM.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN AGE.)

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA HAVANA.

The United States Mail Steamers of this line leave Pier No 13, North River, as follows:

YAZOO, Geo. W. Conch, Commander, Saturday, Jan. 14.
CREOLE, JOHN THOMPSON, Commander, Saturday, Jan. 21.

For freight or passage, apply to
G. HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA, Captain BARTON, Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The new and splendid steamship MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Master, will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on Jan. 25.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, by
TAPSCOTT'S
favor to lines of LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so on the most favorable terms, by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA—SHORT ROUTE, LOW PRICES.—The Central American Transit Company will dispatch, on the 20th of every month, from Pier No. 29 North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, D. S. BABCOCK, Master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars, apply to D. N. CABRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE—No. 41 Chambers-st. Passports from the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, Room 28.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, STABLE &C., FOR SALE—A new brick stable near Murray Hill, 20x40 (on a lot of same size,) two stories high, part of upper loft fitted up for a coachman's family, all the modern improvements, gas, water, &c. A pair of first-class carriage Horses, either of them pleasant drivers, both perfectly honest and sound. 1 Westchester rockaway, 1 coupé rockaway, 1 light wagon, 1 Albert phaeton, all built by first-class makers, and nearly new. Double and single harness, whips, bells &c. Will be sold entire, at a moderate price. None need apply, except for the entire establishment. Address B, Box No. 2,706 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF BAY CARRIAGE horses, 6 years old, 15 hands high, sound and gentle. To be seen for three days at WILSON'S Stable, in 10th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place. Price $1,000.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME CARRIAGE, INtended for one or two horses. Can be seen at the stable, No. 96 East 22d-st.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

From foot Murray-st., daily at 3½ P. M., connecting with trains for Highlands, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Manchester, &c.

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.

Fare $2. Excursion tickets $3—good for three days.

Steamer JESSE HOYT leaves Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, daily, (excepting Sundays) at 8 A. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with express trains for Philadelphia, Tuckerton, Bernegat, Tom's River, &c.

Returning leave Vine-st. Ferry, Philadelphia, at 11½ A. M.

☞ Travelers from the city of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line—the state of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD

Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 28th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Paveola Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

8:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Dec. 5, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:40, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. All trains leave Chambers-st 30 minutes earlier than 30th-st. Sunday train, 8 P. M. from 30th-st. Through freight rain daily.
J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M. 2, 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations. (Except Hempstead and Syosset.). Excursion tickets sold for this train.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.
Nov. 1, 1864.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON,
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains north and east from New-Haven 11 P. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing in the City of New-York, under the name of STONE, STARR & CO., is dissolved this day by limitation.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1864.

LIMITED COPARTNERSHIP.—We, the undersigned, being desirous of forming a limited partnership, pursuant to title 1, chapter 4, part 2, of the revised statutes, and the several acts amending the same, do hereby certify

That the firm name under which such partnership is to be conducted, is BUTLER, BROOME & CLAPP.

That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted, is the importing, buying and selling of merchandise in the City of New-York.

That the names of the general partners interested in said business are

HENRY L. BUTLER, who resides in the City of Brooklyn and State of New-York.

JONATHAN J. BROOME, who resides in the City, County and State of New-York.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 12, 1865

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year.....$3 00
Two copies 1 year.....5 00

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year.....$2 00
Three copies 1 year.....5 00
Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.
Payments invariably in advance.
We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or post office money orders wherever it can be done.
Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—PANORAMA 2,000 FEET LONG, THREE MAMMOTH FAT GIRLS, WEIGHING ONE TON! THREE GIANTS, TWO DWARFS, INDIAN WARRIORS, FRENCH AUTOMATONS, &c. DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENTS MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE LIVE INDIAN—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

NIBLO'S—THE SHAMROCK.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evenings.

EVERETT HALL—(Broadway and 34th-st.)—CARNATION AND THE DALCOR.

DERBY GALLERIES—PAINTINGS.

WALLACK'S—MASKS AND FACES.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND—GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.

DODWORTH HALL—THE FUNNY FRENCHMAN.

CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS—BALL.

LECTURE-ROOM, HISTORICAL SOCIETY—READINGS BY MISS SEDGWICK.

MUSEUM—No. 539 Broadway—OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

An important report reaches us from Washington to the effect that the rebel House of Representatives, in compliance with a resolution introduced several weeks ago, has appointed a board of fifteen commissioners to proceed to "some convenient point" for the purpose of negotiating terms of peace. Among the commissioners thus appointed are several who are well known as being desirous of bringing about a cessation of hostilities—Vice-President STEPHENS, Messrs. BOYCE, of South Carolina, and LEACH and GILLMORE, of North Carolina.

The rebels made another attack on the picket line of the Army of the Potomac, on the morning of the 9th, just before daylight, and captured a few videttes on the right of the Second Division of the Sixth Corps. The morning was very dark, and the attacking party approached cautiously behind an old abattis until they were almost at our lines era our pickets were aware of their coming. Not more than two shots were heard during the attack. The rebels retreated, taking nine men with them, and wounding one of the Forty-fourth New-York. The object of the rebels seemed to be to obtain food and clothing, as they at once demanded the knapsacks and blankets of our soldiers, few of which they got, however. Our men go on picket for twenty-four hours, and only carry one day's rations with them, taking no knapsacks or blankets. The rebels, therefore, only succeed in getting a few haversacks.

Gen. LUTHER P. BRADLEY, who was wounded in one of the recent battles in Tennessee, has arrived in New-Haven, and is for the present the guest of LUCIUS GILBERT, Esq. His wound is yet quite painful, but his full recovery, it is believed, is only a work of time.

One hundred sailors were selected at Portsmouth, N. H., to be sent to Baltimore on Saturday in the steamer *De Soto*. Upon being searched most of them were found to be dressed in citizen's clothing under their outer dress, and were armed—with the intention, probably, of making their escape upon a convenient opportunity. Many of them are desperate characters. They were sent into the hold of the U. S. ship *Vandalia*, and the hatches fastened down.

Gen. GRANT, on hearing that the citizens of Ohio were prepering a suitable testimonial for Gen. SHERMAN, ordered the sum of $500 to be subscribed for him toward that object.

That ferocious she-guerrilla, SUE MUNDY, with another murderous band, on the night of the 5th inst., murdered five members of the Fifteenth Kentucky Infantry, near Lebanon, Ky. The guerrillas, after committing the foul deed, turned their attention to the destruction of the rolling stock of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. A number of box-cars, which were stationed on the side-track, were set on fire and nearly consumed.

Richmond papers say the last accounts from South Carolina state that SHERMAN'S forces were still in front of Hardeeville.

Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, in relinquishing the command of the Army of the James, issued an eloquent farewell order, which we publish this morning. He intimates in it that he was relieved from command for declining to shed the blood of his troops in assaults which he deemed useless.

Richmond papers of the 10th inst., report a very destructive fire at Charlotte, N. C., by which an immense quantity of Government stores was destroyed. They also state that Gen. SHERMAN was sending the Seventeenth Corps to Beaufort, to cooperate with Gen. FOSTER. Gen. WOOD report from Tupelo, under date of January 6, that he lost fifty guns at the battle near Nashville.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. COLLAMER introduced a bill relating to postal laws, which was referred to the Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads. Mr. COLLAMER also introduced a bill relating to clerkships in the Post-office, which was referred to Postal Committee. Various petitions for increase of the pay of army officers were presented by Messrs. WILSON, TRUMBULL and HARRIS, and were referred to the Military Committee. Mr. DOOLITTLE presented a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce of Milwaukee, on the subject of canal navigation around the Falls of Niagara, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. A bill was reported and passed providing that no person shall be allowed to draw a pension who is on the pay-roll of the Invalid Corps. A bill was passed to authorize the appointment of a Second Assistant Secretary of War. The House bill to advance line officers of the navy fifty numbers in rank for special merit was also passed. The Reciprocity Treaty was taken up and debated at some length. Messrs. HALE, RAMSEY and HOWE spoke strongly against the repeal of the treaty, and Messrs. SUMNER, SHERMAN and COLLAMER spoke in favor of it.

In the House, a bill was passed providing that in any action by or against any executors, administrators or guardians, in which judgment may have been rendered for or against them, neither party shall be allowed to testify against the other on any transaction, unless called to testify by the opposite party or by the court. A resolution was passed requiring the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill for the relief of the people of Chambersburgh, Penn. The Post-office appropriations for the year ending June, 1866, were made the special order for Wednesday next. The House then resumed the consideration of the proposed amendment to the Constitution. Messrs. WHITE, of Ohio, TOWNSEND, of New-York, PENDLETON, of Ohio and others, spoke against the amendment. Messrs. SMITHERS, of Delaware, BAXTER, of Pennsylvania, and JENCKES, of Rhode Island, made able arguments in its favor.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bills for the improvement of the Central Park; to incorporate a home for disabled soldiers; to provide a military parade-ground in New-York; were favorably reported. Notice was given of a bill to aid the National Government in providing defences on the lakes, and to repeal the fare restriction clause in the railroad consolidation act of 1853. Bills were introduced to incorporate the Studio Building Association of New-York; and to amend the assessment law; the joint resolution urging President LINCOLN to adopt measures for the early exchange of all our prisoners of war was adopted. The argument in the Ninth Senatorial District contested seat case was resumed by Mr. FOLGER in behalf of Mr. LOW, the contestant.

In the Assembly notice was given of bills to amend the charter of Brooklyn; for a railroad on Thirty-fourth-street and Sixth-avenue; for a paid Fire Department in New-York; for a Broadway Railroad. Bills were introduced to consolidate the Hudson River and Harlem Railroad Companies; to incorporate the New-York Sharpshooters; to incorporate the "Theatrical Union;" to limit appeals in the Court of Appeals; the New-York and Brooklyn Passenger and Baggage Bill.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Moravian*, from Liverpool 29th, via Londonderry on the 30th ult., arrived at Portland at noon yesterday, with five days later news. The steamships *Hansa* and *Bavarian*, from New-York, arrived out on the 28th. The political news is unimportant, as also the commercial advices, owing to the inactivity caused by the holidays. The order of General DIX to pursue rebel raiders into Canada attracted much attention, and the leading journals hope it will not be acted upon, as trouble might ensue. The papers generally disconntenance the idea of being driven into unfriendly relations with the United States, and the *Times* says that the rebels could desire nothing better. The news of the successes of SHERMAN and THOMAS caused a decline of three per cent. in the rebel loan, and American securities were more buoyant.

GENERAL NEWS.

Mayor GUNTHER yesterday addressed a letter to the New-York Sanitary and Chemical Compost Company, suggesting that they modify their offer for cleaning the streets, so that the Street Cleaning Commission may be enabled to accept it. The offer of the company is merely to sweep the streets for the sum of $300,000 per annum, but they say nothing about removing the ashes and garbage. The removal of the ashes and street sweepings would entail a further expense on the city of some $300,000—making $600,000 in all.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, STEWART PATTERSON and GEORGE HOWARD plead guilty to indictments charging them with passing five-dollar counterfeit bills on the Buffalo City Bank, of this State. They were remanded for sentence, and the Court adjourned.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday the case of WALTER G PATERSON was called for trial, but was postponed, owing to the absence of SIMEON DRAPER, who is a witness for the defence. PATERSON is one of the Bank of Commerce forgers, now to be tried for another forgery alleged to have been committed in 1861. He is to be defended by quite an array of distinguished counsel, among whom are ORLANDO STEWART, Esq., and DAVID PAUL BROWN, of Philadelphia. ORLANDO STEWART, who was the Republican candidate for City Judge, at the last election, resigned his position as Assistant District Attorney when he accepted the nomination. He has now returned to the practice of his profession in this city, and as he is one of the most able criminal lawyers in the State, he will fill a much needed place at the bar of this city.

A meeting of the members of the Produce Exchange was held yesterday afternoon, at the Exchange Building, for the purpose of raising subscriptions to procure food for the destitute people of Savannah. An address was delivered by Col. ALLEN, resolutions appropriate to the object of the meeting were passed, and a sub-committee appointed to solicit subscriptions.

The Washington *Chronicle* authoritatively denies the story that Col. L. C. BAKER, Chief of the detective force of the War Department, has been sentenced to three year's confinement for the arrest of Dr. GWIN. It says that "Col. BAKER is the full exercise of his authority, and has never been of more use to the Government, and more active in carrying out the orders of his superiors, than at the present moment."

In the Opdyke-Weed libel suit, the jury, having been out twenty-four hours, came into court, stating that they could not agree. The court having charged the jury that upon one point of the publication it was libelous in law, and undefended, the jury upon that point were divided between six cents damages and some other sum. At one time seven, and at another time nine of the jurors were for six cents. Upon the announcement of the result, many of the citizens in attendance crowded around Mr. WEED and his counsel with congratulations.

Breadstuffs, Cotton, Petroleum and Groceries were lightly dealt in at drooping prices. A fair demand prevailed for Provisions, Hay, Hops, Tobacco, Wool and Leather. Freights were very quiet.

We are indebted to Mr. SIDNEY BARSTOW, Captain's Clerk of the United States supply steamer *Union*, for favors.

The St. Louis *Republican*, of Friday, says that the Typographical Union of that city on the day previous passed a resolution, with but few dissenting votes, permitting the printers to go to work wherever they might find employment. This is regarded as tantamount to the breaking of the Union in St. Louis, since it is well known by this time that no member of that body are received into the newspaper offices there. An application for work by one of the striking printers signifies that his connection with the Typographical Union is dissolved.

Brig.-Gen. JOHN EWEN, who has commanded the Fourth Brigade, since its organization in 1846, has resigned his commission. Col. MAIDHOF, of the Eleventh Regiment, assumes temporary command of the brigade, while Maj KREUMEL takes command of the Eleventh Regiment.

The Opdyke-Weed libel case was concluded yesterday. The jury, being unable to agree, were discharged. It is understood that seven of the jury were in favor of giving the plaintiff six cents damages, and five in favor of giving higher damages.

The railroads in the loyal States, as reported in the *Railroad Journal*, have a length of 25,372 miles, constructed at a cost of $1,050,356,407. Those of the eleven rebel States have a length of 9,069 miles, and cost $237,054,387. The aggregate is 34,441 miles, costing $1,287,310,993.

The market worked easy yesterday for Money, and 2½ ₩ cent. lower for Gold. Government Stocks again went up, and all descriptions were in request. The Railway list fell off in the afternoon, in sympathy with peace and other rumors circulated in the Gold Room.

The Halifax papers announce the death of Hon. ALEXANDER STEWART, Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court of Nova Scotia, a position he had held sixteen years. It was before him that the case of the steamer *Chesapeake*, captured by rebel pirates on the passage from New-York to Portland, was tried, and he gave a decision restoring the vessel to the owners.

A telegraph message was sent, a few days since, from City Point to Chattanooga, with but a single repetition, and that at Pittsburgh. The distance is about 2,000 miles.

The ladies of Cincinnati have had a "donation supper," at which—since it yielded $10.000 to the soldiers—there must have been a good deal eaten.

The publication of the incomes in Chicago has begun. The list of those whose incomes are over $3,000, is quite large. The following are the names of those whose income exceeds $100,000: POTTER PALMER, $333,485; JOHN V. FARWELL, $197,152; PETER SCHULTZE, $108,731. Those whose income is over $50,000, and less than $100,000, number nine; over $40,000, and less than $50,000, three; over $30,000, and less than $40,000, eighteen; over $20.000, and less than $30,000, fifty-one; over $10,000, and less than $20,000, one hundred and thirty-one; under $10,000, and over $3,000, five hundred and ninety-one.

A correspondent of a Boston paper writes from this city that Gen. MCCLELLAN leaves for his European tour the first week in February. He has declined the offer of the private vessel tendered by his friends. He leaves in the steamer *China*, and will be gone a couple of years. He is made perfectly easy in pecuniery matters. He will make a thorough study of the military science in Europe.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, before Justice DODGE, yesterday afternoon, JAMES IRVING appeared as complainant against LOUIS BEIBAL, MATTHEW H. MOORE, BARNARD FAIRY and OWEN GROGHOHAN, for felonious assault upon him on the night of December 29, in the bar-room of Tammany Hall. In the absence of several witnesses whose testimony is important, the hearing was adjourned to Tuesday afternoon next at two o'clock.

The Board of Education organized for 1865, last evening, by the unanimous reëlection of Messrs. JAMES M. MCLEAN and THOMAS BOESS as President and Clerk.

Our Police Commissioners have resolved that officers of the Metropolitan Police shall not, hereafter, be the recipients of presents from members of the force, nor shall policemen solicit contributions from citizens for such purpose.

Yesterday afternoon JOSEPH HAMBLE, a child of two years, was burned to death at No. 215 East Houston-street, his clothing having accidentally taken fire from a hot stove.

Hon. W. P. FESSENDEN was yesterday elected to the United States Senate from Maine, for six years from the 4th of March next.

In pursuance of a resolution which was recently adopted by the Board of Police Justices, Justices HOGAN and DODGE, yesterday, committed OWEN CAMERON and JOHN EGAN for felonious assaults with pistols.

Detective Officers GOLDEN and DURANBURY apprehended SAMUEL WOLFE, of No. 240 Grand-street, and ABRAHAM GOLDBERG, of Suffolk-street, and they were committed on suspicion of having knowledge of the robbery of Messrs. MEYER & Co.'s store, at No. 408 Broadway.

A telegram from San Francisco instructed Detective Officers FARLEY and EUSTACE to take into custody one JOHN J. WIGGINS, *alias* Higgins, and on the arrival of the steamship *Golden Rule* WIGGINS was apprehended, and in his possession the officers found a gold watch and $193 in gold, which he is alleged to have stolen from Mrs. ELIZABETH CRAM, of San Francisco.

The Galt House, at Louisville, Ky., one of the largest and best hotels in the West, was totally destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. It was owned by SILAS F. MILLER, Esq. One person is supposed to have been burned to death. The entire loss is nearly a million of dollars.

The promenade concert of the Fourteenth Regiment Veteran Society took place last evening at the Academy of Music. The members were present in full uniform, and presented a fine appearance. The receipts amounted to about $3,000, which is to be added to the charity fund of the society. The music was furnished by the regimental band, under the leadership of Mr. GEORGE A. CONNER.

Major-Gen. HANCOCK visited the enrolling department, situated in City Hall Park, yesterday afternoon, in company with Supervisor BLUNT, and received three hearty cheers from the clerks of that department.

The steamship *Columbia*, from Havana, Jan. 6, arrived at this port yesterday. The news is unimportant. The blockade-runner, *R. E. Lee* had been wrecked at sea, after running out of the Rio Grande with a cargo of cotton. Six of her crew were lost.

The New Peace Rumors.

In addition to the dispatches and rumors about the Blair mission to Richmond, with which the public have been entertained for the last week, we have now a statement, by telegraph from Washington, that a proposition has passed the rebel Congress at Richmond for the appointment of a commission of fifteen members to hold conference on the subject of peace with an equal number of Commissioners to be appointed from the North. The dispatch is greatly deficient in greatly-needed details; and up to two o'clock this morning, we were unable to obtain anything more than the bald statements to be found in our telegraphic columns.

The dispatch refers to a certain proposition which was introduced, in the shape of a preamble and resolution, into the rebel House of Representatives by Mr. MCMULLEN, of Virginia, on the 17th of last December, which preamble and resolution we give elsewhere. No action was taken upon them at that time, and, if the present report is true, they would seem to have been changed in some points. It will be seen that MCMULLEN'S resolutions proposed the appointment of one Commissioner from each of the Confederate States to "confer with such individuals as may be appointed by the Government of the United States in regard to all outstanding questions of difference *between the two Governments*, and to agree, if possible, upon the terms of a lasting and honorable peace, subject to the ratification of the *respective Governments and of the sovereign States* respectively represented."

We certainly would not advise any one to place any sanguine hopes of peace, or of negotiations for peace, upon the present rumor or report. JEFFERSON DAVIS is the President of the Southern Confederacy, and the leader of the rebellion; and we should like to know who there is that thinks *he* is prepared to negotiate for peace on the fundamental basis of reunion. On any other condition than the Union, peace is out of the category of things possible. The likelihood is, that all these sweet whisperings of peace will now very soon be hushed by the rude blasts of most terrible war.

Relief for the People of Savannah.

It would be ungracious to undervalue in any degree the efforts of the great mercantile community represented by the Chamber of Commerce and in the Produce Exchange, for the relief of the poor of Savannah. But we think we have a right, looking to the lengthy discussions which have taken place in the first named body, as well as to the elaborate resolutions passed in the Corn Exchange yesterday, to suggest that prompt action, accompanied with less verbiage, is exceedingly desirable.

We are quite aware that, if certain members of the commercial body were not permitted to give vent hourly to their patriotic impulses, they would burst. But this Savannah business is not one for high-blown orations. It is a matter of humanity. These people at Savannah are in no position at this crisis, either to help the public enemy of the United States or to help themselves. If they formed the community of a Southern inland town, there might be a chance left them, if they were evil-minded—to pervert what good we sent them to disloyal uses. As it is, they are as effectually cut off from connection—commercial, social or political—with the rest of rebeldom, as if they were inhabitants of the Feejee Islands.

The prime question is this, that some twenty thousand people, residents of our common country, occupying a town with which New-York maintained, for long years, the most intimate commercial and social relations, are now short of food—mainly by reason of a war which not five in a thousand of them probably had any hand in originating. Even if they were a rebellious community today, they have the claim of a subjugated people upon us, unless this war is one of absolute extermination.

The prime duty of Col. ALLEN, the Savannah agent, we take it, was to repeat here in a few soldierly words what Gen. SHERMAN authorized him to say. Having done this, his mission was explained, and in response thereto the duty of the merchants of New-York became so simple that ponderous resolutions and labored speeches were altogether thrown away.

The Futility of the Blair Mission.

Mr. Blair, in going to Richmond on a private peace mission, of course goes to confer with JEFF. DAVIS and his friends. He would not be admitted, through the rebel lines into Richmond, with any other purpose, any more than our own Government would admit a rebel through its own lines, into its capital, to have communication with its Northern opponents, instead of itself. This single fact is enough to settle that the errand will be hootless.

The Jeff Davis Government is precisely that element of the rebellion which will hold out to the last extremity sooner than submit. This comes from various causes. First, the men who make up that Government were the original planners and engineers of the rebellion, and possess a rebel spirit of peculiar intensity and malignity. Again, the lust for power always grows by what it feeds upon; and the four years during which these men have enjoyed power must have made them more averse than ever to surrender it. Yet again, the certainty that submission would entail upon them personal punishment for their treason, in the shape of death or exile, and would make their names forever black in history, impenetrably steels their mind, against every thought of it. When JEFF. DAVIS declared to Col. JAQUES last Summer that the South would have either independence or annihilation, he spoke his own mind. The alternative takes precisely that shape to him, however false it may be intrinsically. It means that he will either secure the independence of the South, or perish in the attempt. That, we may rely upon it, is his unchangeable determination.

It does not answer to assume that the situation of the rebel chief is already so desperate that he must be thinking of submission. There are expedients he has not yet tried. His organs are now boldly canvassing them. They are of two kinds—those calculated to strengthen the rebellion at home, and those designed to make stronger friends abroad.

It is proposed to increase the domestic strength of the Confederacy by heavily recruiting its armies from the slave population. It is proposed to increase its strength abroad by making an end of slavery, which has been in Europe the most unpopular feature of the Confederacy; by offering to enter into colonial or other subordinate relations with England or France; or, in default of this, by changing the Confederate Government into a monarchy, so that all the dynasties of Europe will feel the strongest possible inducement to side with it, in order to get clear of the popular institutions of this continent, which are gradually sapping their life.

Now it is needless for us in the North to discuss what chance these various methods would give to the Jeff. Davis Government. It is enough to know that that Government finds hope in them, and that it is even now making all haste to put some of them to the test. So long as such expedients are in reserve, however extreme we may deem them, the rebel Government will not look toward submission. It will try every desperate measure sooner than face that.

We say, then, that, for the present, it is absolutely useless to expect the slightest encouragement from the Jeff. Davis Government that it will open the way for a return of the South to the Union. That large portion of the Southern people who are willing to come back must be met in some other direction. If, as a telegraphic dispatch from Washington represents, they have at last coerced their representatives in Richmond to appoint a peace commission, our Government will undoubtedly grant them a hearing. Though the resolutions on which that commission was appointed professed to have in view only a peace which shall recognize the independence of the Confederacy, yet the fact that the majority of the commission are men who are known to be least attached to JEFF. DAVIS, indicates that it is not expected that this claim to independence will be pressed by them, and that they will be at liberty to confer concerning a resumption of the old relations of the South to the Union. Of course, on the essential point of unconditional submission to the Constitution and laws of the United States, our Government will not depart one iota from its uniform demand from the beginning. But there are many subordinate questions upon which Southern men, who are favorably disposed, may reasonably seek to be informed—many minor obstacles which our Government may fairly be asked to assist in removing. Our Government would fail in its duty if it should neglect any of the openings or facilities that might thus tend to an early peace on constitutional ground. We are sure it has no such disposition. But negotiation with JEFF. DAVIS, either directly or indirectly, as the Executive of the Confederate Government, will not be attempted. In effect, negotiation with him would be as futile, in principle, as the recognition of his official authority would be fatal.

The Vagrant Children—Mr. Acton's Report.

Again "the cry of the children" comes up to us—this time through the President of the Police—telling us of those unfortunate exceptions to our civilization who throng the poor alleys, the docks, the markets and the tenement houses of our great city—the uncared-for children of the vagrant poor. We hardly need the reminder of the police that they exist; they meet us at every street-crossing, and before all places where pity or habit can extract some pennies for their relief. Those thin faces and shivering little forms, and the begging hands held out with such piteous requests, are the bane of our city to every kind-hearted man, and make him glad to escape where poverty is not forever reminding him of her sad woes.

The President of the police tells us that "the streets of our city are filled with truant and vagrant children, offspring of misery and misfortune; they are in training to recruit the fearful armies of vice and crime, which are already so numerous as to threaten the welfare of society and the very existence of Government."

It would have been gratifying to the intelligent public, if this officer had given some statistics of the number of this unfortunate class. The rhetorical statement of a Roman Catholic clergyman is indeed quoted, from which the only definite fact gained, is that the asylums of that denomination for abandoned children are full, but which is not quite the accurate information necessary in an official document.

We are happy, however, to learn from the reports of the Sanitary Police, that the Police visited 4,333 truant cases, and reclaimed 1,750, and arrested and sent to the Juvenile Asylum 145 others. Only 275 are reported as remaining truants, 2,000 being absent from school from good causes. The great difficulty, according to Mr. ACTON, is that no House of Detention and Instruction is provided for these truant children. Our own impression is, however, that the wording of the act would justify the formation of a "Truant Home" by the Commissioners of Charity.

But in our judgment this is not the chief difficulty, so far as the prevention of juvenile vagrancy is concerned. The truants of the city number but a small part of the young vagrant population—those who attend no school and live on their wits. What is needed is such a wording of the act of April, 1853, as will give the police discretionary power to arrest children apparently vagrant, and to commit them temporarily to some definite house of detention, such as the Juvenile Asylum, or some other to be hereafter provided by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. Then their cases could come before the courts, and the young outcast either be returned to his parents or be committed to the House of Refuge or the Juvenile Asylum.

We trust that the earnest warning of the head of the Police Board will call forth no unreflecting and spasmodic action by the community or the Legislature. But little legislative action is necessary. We have the impression that the public institutions for children are by no means full. The thing most needed is a slight increase of power in the hands of the police, though here, we admit, it is extremely difficult to define by law the exact nature of juvenile vagrancy, as so many nominal trades exist among these children which are a cover for idleness and thievery.

We have most confidence in the existing voluntary institutions which need only be liberally supported and enlarged to sweep the city clean of childish vagrancy and poverty. The Children's Aid Society alone is sending out to their rural homes over one hundred a month of these little unfortunates; the industrial schools and newsboys and girls' lodging-houses are training and improving thousands; the "Five Points" and other missions are reaching still other hundreds and hundreds; the Home for the Friendless is doing a large and beneficent work among this miserable class, and so with other institutions. Let our citizens increase and widen the field of these agencies, and we shall see vast improvements among the juvenile poor of New-York.

THE WAR IN MISSISSIPPI.

Particulars of Grierson's Raid.

Extensive Destruction of Rebel Property.

Four Hundred Prisoners Captured—The Rebel General Holcomb Killed.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Jan. 11.

The Vicksburgh *Herald*, of the 5th inst., has a full account of GRIERSON'S recent raid in Mississippi.

The expedition left Memphis on the 21st ultimo, 3,000 strong, consisting of the Second New-Jersey, Fourth Missouri, and Seventh Indiana Cavalry; First Mississippi Mounted Rifles, and Third and Fourth Iowa, Tenth Missouri, Second Wisconsin and Fourth and Eleventh Illinois Infantry, and Third U. S. Colored Regiment.

At Egypt, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, a considerable force of the enemy was encountered, and a sharp fight ensued, in which quite a number of the enemy were killed and wounded, and 500 prisoners were taken. Gen. HOLCOMB, who commanded the rebels, was among the killed.

From Egypt, GRIERSON struck westward, crossing the Mississippi Central Railroad below Grenada, destroying 30 miles of it, several locomotives and 50 cars.

GRIERSON also destroyed at Grenada several extensive cloth and shoe factories.

The expedition brought in a few horses and mules and a number of contrabands.

Among the prisoners captured are one Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel, and 25 line officers.

A number of our men, to escape the horrible treatment of our prisoners at Andersonville, had joined the rebel army.

On the night of the 26th of December ENSIGN BLUMER, of the steamer *Virginia*, cut out from Galveston the schooner *Dallie*, from Nassau, with 120 bales of cotton on board. The schooner, when captured, was within 500 yards of the rebel guard-ship, close in shore, and protected by the shore batteries, and had to pass out directly under the guns of two forts.

OUR ALBANY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Senate on the Bounty Question—A State Bounty to be Paid—Carrying Concealed and Deadly Weapons—Broadway Railroad Project Again—Important Bills.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1865.

The Senate spent last evening in trying to express an opinion upon the bounty question. Supervisors and others especially interested, in various sections of the State, are urging upon Senators and members the importance of speedily defining the policy that the Legislature will pursue upon this subject, and the legislature have an adequate sense of the responsibility resting upon them in this matter. The position of the Legislature in regard to the subject was pretty well stated last evening by Senator ANDREWS. He stated that the Legislature are very much in the dark as to precisely what is required to be done under the last call, and in regard to the precise form which an enactment upon the part of the State should take. Time for ascertaining facts and for harmonizing opinions to some extent, must be given, before it was possible to act discreetly upon the subject. The people demanded, however, and the Legislature *ought to give*, an expression of its general policy. Upon this representation of Senator ANDREWS, the Senate did attempt, in various ways, to express its opinion. A resolution was proposed, declaring it to be the sense of the Senate, that a State bounty should be paid and local bounties prohibited; also, that localities paying bounties under the last call should have the money refunded by the State, when the Bounty Bill shall be perfected and passed, to an extent equal to the State bounty, but not more. It was conceded that this was the opinion of the majority of the Senate, but Senators thought it not worth while to thus explicitly commit themselves, as the whole subject was so much in the dark. It was finally agreed that favoring, in Committee of the Whole, the main section of the Bounty Bill, which declares that a State bounty shall be paid, would be as much an expression of opinion as the Senate could venture upon, or perhaps as good an expression as any other. So the Senate, in Committee of the Whole, approved of this section, after amending it so as to accord in substance with the resolution noticed above. In the course of the discussion by which this conclusion was reached, several amendments and amendments to amendments, &c., were offered to the original Bounty Bill; also, one entire substitute for it was offered by Senator BELL. The Senate sent all of these to a Select Committee of five, of which Senator FOLGER is Chairman, with instructions to draw up a Bounty Bill. The subject is made the special order by the Senate for Thursday evening next. Meanwhile Senators would like to have it understood that they have expressed an opinion in favor of paying a State bounty and prohibiting local bounties. It may be material to notice in regard to the above discussion and proceedings, that Senator FIELDS, with a view of getting a test vote, called for the yeas and nays on the question of granting the Committee of the Whole leave to sit again to consider the Bounty Bill. No one but Senator FIELDS voted against granting leave, and he declared himself opposed to paying a State bounty, expressing the opinion that limiting local bounties to a uniform rate would be more just, especially to the City and County of New-York.

To aid those who are interested in filling quotas, in coming to a conclusion, as to what course it is expedient to pursue in view of prospective legislation that may be hoped for, I would notice that three points seem to be pretty well settled; first, that the Legislature now favor paying a State bounty and prohibiting local bounties; second, that action upon the subject will be dilatory; third, that the amount of State bounty favored is some two or three hundred dollars for one year's men; four or five hundred dollars for two years' men, and six or seven hundred dollars for three years' men. To about this extent localities may anticipate that the State will refund bounties that may be paid by them under the last call, when the Bounty Law shall be perfected and passed. It still seems to be the wisest policy for localities to act independently of expectations of what the Legislature will do. Yet there can be little doubt that in the end *the principle of paying a uniform State bounty will prevail.*

In the Assembly this morning Mr. CAZAMER called up his resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to report a bill making it punishable by imprisonment to carry concealed deadly weapons. He spoke briefly and pertinently in support of the resolution, referring to the facts in regard to crime, appearing in the recent report of the Metropolitan Police. With some modification giving discretion to the committee, the resolution was adopted. An interest has yet to be awakened upon this subject of criminal statistics, &c., among the majority of members. The Broadway Railroad project has again made its appearance in the House. Mr. TALMAN, of Westchester, gave notice this morning that he would, on some future day, introduce a bill providing for operating a railroad in Broadway and other streets of New-York. What its fashion and style will be is not announced. Mr. MURRAY also gave notice of a bill for a railroad in Thirty-fourth-street and Sixth-avenue. Mr. VAN SCHAICK gave notice of a bill to organize a paid fire department in New-York City. A bill of importance was introduced, bearing upon the business of the Court of Appeals. This bill provides that no case shall go to the Court of Appeals in civil suits where the interest involved, exclusive of costs, does not exceed one thousand dollars. Mr. KINGSWAY, who introduced this bill, states that if it becomes a law, it will cut off at least one-half of the appeals made to the Court of Appeals under the existing law.

The Senate are busy to-day with the contested seat case, and it may yet be continued at some length, as I learn that several Senators intend to speak when Mr. FOLGER shall have concluded his argument.

The North American to Call at St. Johns.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, Jan. 11.

The steamship *North American*, which sails from here on Saturday, will call at St. John's N. F., for passengers. She will be due there about Tuesday night. Later news and commercial dispatches for Europe will reach her there.

OUR ARMIES IN THE FIELD.

Views of a Union General.

LEE AS SOUTHERN DICTATOR—ITS EFFECT ON THE WAR—DRAFTING, VOLUNTEERING AND DODGING IN THE NORTH—THE SUBSTITUTES WE SEND TO THE ARMY—THE DUTY OF PATRIOTIC PEOPLE TO THEIR COUNTRY.

IN THE FIELD, BEFORE PETERSBURGH, Sunday, January 1, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

From the straws that have been blown to the North in the blasts of Southern journals, we may infer that JEFFERSON DAVIS, the first President of that sinful conspiracy against human liberty—the Confederacy—may soon voluntarily yield the overwhelming responsibilities of his thankless and dangerous position to ROBERT E. LEE. The failing health of DAVIS, his still more rapidly failing popularity, the constant and increasing dissatisfaction at the unvarying current in the present tide of Southern affairs, may well induce him to pause—even to step aside, and permit his most able and successful General to take his place.

But it cannot be as President that LEE can assume this prominency; it must be by the consenting action of the rebel Congress; and we can well imagine that to some such step as this Mr. FOOTE recently alluded in his disaffected speech before the rebel Senate. The South inaugurated this war, not more for seperation from the North than to effect an entire change in the nature of its Government. We have often heretofore declared our conviction that *republicanism* was entirely hateful to the leaders of secession. Their aim was to change existing forms into monarchy, in some shape or other. They have succeeded perfectly in organizing the most complete military despotism the world ever saw. The Southern people are no longer their own masters, or they would long since have overthrown their oppressors; their very slaves are now more free than they. Yet Mr. DAVIS' despotism has not sufficed for the accomplishment of its avowed end—the procurement of Southern independence. It has not been able even to subdue entirely every expression of dissentient opinion, or to compel to its control every possible element of Southern strength. To effect these, constitutional rights must be put aside, and the fact must be practically enunciated that no dweller within the limits of rebel authority has any longer any rights whatever. This much Mr. FOOTE has foreseen and declared—and he has not been alone in these sentiments.

Hence the possible, if not probable, abandonment of the present form of the Confederate Government, in favor of still greater absolutism.

LEE is by far the most popular man now before the Southern people; he has their perfect respect and confidence; they will look upon him whom their soldiery lovingly style "Uncle ROBERT," with an affection that will go far toward reconciling them to his extreme supremacy, no matter by what name it may be called.

In such an hypothesis we can see no reason to hope for an earlier peace. It is a measure looking rather to a more energetic prosecution of a game upon which the South has staked its all, and will be played until human passion and human folly shall have been exhausted from the Southern heart. Continually the declaration is reiterated that complete separation is the only and undying aim of the Southern people. Every hope of foreign aid, however slight, has passed away, and they have manfully supported the bitterness of their disappointment. Every prospect of active sympathy from Northern Secessionists has faded from the horizon; yet there is but little practical evidence of despair, and for all material purposes the South is just as resolute, at this moment, as on the day she opened her guns upon Fort Sumter.

There can, indeed, be no peace until the grand design of Providence that underlie all human agencies are fully effected. If this design is not that slavery shall be extirpated, root and branch, we have ill followed the indications of the Almighty will. Slavery is fast perishing from the land, as much by the hands of its own supporters and worshippers as by those of its most bitter enemies. And it would appear that Providence is meeting out to the American nation, North and South, the severest plagues of war as a just punishment for ever having permitted the foul and accursed thing among them. So the war must go on until, in the Divine sight, the great end is attained. And we may safely infer that no such change in the Governmantal *status* of the Confederacy, as is apprehended, can be for the purpose of bringing about a peace. The South is rather girding up her loins for another trial of strength. That strength will be better employed—certainly with the more cordial confidence and cooperation of the people—under LEE than any other leader of whom rebeldom can boast. A soldier is what the South wants. No State craft can do it service. Its best General should be at the head of its affairs, so long as its policy is purely warlike.

And, indeed, the South has no small reason to hope for some change of fortune as the result of Northern mismanagement. We have no particular claims to glorification on account of any superior wisdom, or energy, in the conduct of our side of the problem. Our enemies have been successful on more than one field, on which Northern blindness or stupidity, or politics, or personal influence, or lack of numbers, have combined to forbid the fulfillment of our hopes. And at this very day, in point of unity and determination, and hearty support of our Government, we are but where the South stood when four years ago she began unfolding her rebellious and piratical flags. In some essential respects, far from equaling, we have not yet even imitated the excellence of her military efficiency. The war had scarcely continued a year before all the corruptions and rascalities of the ruinous system of bounties and substitutes were forcibly but wisely thrust aside, and the most thorough drafting instituted in its stead. Volunteering became a thing unknown—and a compulsory service, the only possible manner in which a State can exert its full strength, was the law of the land. Under such rule the South has put forth efforts that would have been glorious, indeed, had they been exerted in any other cause.

And for four years the Northern people have voluntarily subjected themselves to the most inefficient and costly method of raising its armies—much to the satisfaction, doubtless, of those who stay at home, but infinitely to the disgust of those who, being in the field, are even more deeply interested than the most patriotic of us in those measures that are intended to bring the war to an end. Our armies are composed of our best citizens—none the less citizens because they are soldiers; of our dearest friends; of our nearest relatives. When we think of the war it is with fervent prayers for their safety as well as for the triumph of their arms. We pray that our cause may prosper, and that those who are dear to us may be spared to see its prosperity. But do we often enough reflect that triumph must be written in their blood, that we ourselves, the people, have such responsibilities in their sacrifices as we should never forget? If—twenty millions to five—we stand by and coldly see our people slaughtering each other, when we might, by taking sufficient part in the fray, compel a peace—then, have we not the stain of their blood upon our own hands?

A new draft of 300,000 men has indeed been ordered. It is well to remember that it is occasioned solely by our own short-coming as a people. Had the order of July last, for 500,000, been honestly complied with, the rebellion would now have been dead. But, with the fatuity of human weakness, we, as a people, interposed every possible obstacle to its success. Not more than 120,000 men were actually realized for field service. New-York entirely escaped the draft—thanks to Mr. ORISON BLUNT—and citizens vote him a testimonial, or desire to vote him one, "for saving them" from the performance of the only service that can save the country. There are doubtless many such cases—the more shame to us. The evil is too widely spread. But if we are wise we shall correct it. And it is an undoubted result of this suicidal error that we are to see the war linger on still another year, with all its anxieties, its burdens of taxation and high prices, all its passionate and bloody struggles. Many thousands more of those, on both sides, who are our best citizens, must be slaughtered, as an atonement for our remissness. Shall we act any more wisely now than last July? It is for ourselves alone to determine. The perfect and ready compliance with this draft will enable us to accomplish, this coming Summer, all that our armies have left yet undone. Every delay will cost us, the people, dear. Every useless or inefficient man sent to our armies by us, will retard by just so much our success. No chain is stronger than its weakest link. And we have already sent enough of such men to the field. Our Generals and our soldiers exclaim loudly against the trash that unthinking or dishonest authorities at home permit to represent them. Some States have disgraced themselves—if, indeed, humanity is sensible to shame on such a point—by the manner in which they have raked up the scum and offscourings of the world, and, buying it at so much per pound, has packed it off to sustain the honor of the State and the glory of the Nation. Bounty-jumpers and substitutes have been paid ruinous prices, and have almost inveriably deserted the first time they could elude the vigilance of their officers. The rebel "underground route" to Canada has been thronged by a ceaseless travel. And while it is perfectly true that such men are far better out of armies than in them, we are not a whit the less responsible for the demoralizing influences that are worked by such means. Some of our failures are undoubtedly due to this, and other inferior material that we give to our Generals. Officers and soldiers alike protest against this injurious and depreciating element. Complaints that do not come to the public ear are loud enough among those who are fighting for us.

Do we not yet suspect that we, at home, may all be doing a great wrong in this matter—wrong to ourselves, as good citizens and honest men—wrong to those in the field—wrong to our country's best interests? Will any brave-hearted men buy a vagabond to take the place that he should himself fill? Will he encourage those already under arms by sending such a substitute? Can a nation hope to be long free that buys and sells the most honorable right of a citizen?

It is quite time for our people to be undeceived. The folly and wickedness of which we have been guilty, we should not continue. And we trust that we shall soon see the day when it will be a stinging and ineffaceable disgrace to any American citizen to offer or claim money for those services he should be proud to render, and that the country has an undisputed right to demand, if a country can demand aught of its citizens.

We earnestly submit, therefore, that if the people desire this war to terminate, every possible effort be made to get our best citizens to fill this draft, and in the full numbers called for by the President. There is no other sure means of success. Moral forces are well; but the force of arms is all we have to do with now; we can rely upon no other; and, although we should be abundantly happy to believe that LEE would play the *rôle* of Gen. MONK, we can see not the slightest cause of self-congratulation in these indications of his becoming Dictator. It means war, not peace.

We have the battle to fight; tha people must fight it. Let us then cease shirking and dodging; give to our armies not only the men they need, but our most reliable class of men; and we need then have no apprehension but that, having done our own duty well, our Generals will fully accomplish theirs.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE COLD WEATHER ON THE COAST.—The brig *Argyle*, from Maitland, Nova Scotia, Capt. SMITH, loaded with salt, arrived here on Tuesday and put in at Coegress-street. The crew, consisting of colored man, were all frost-bitten. One of them, known as "Alfred," was killed by the falling of a spar during the storm on the 7th inst. The body of the deceased was brought on shore and an inquest was held by Coroner LYNCH. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered. The crew belong to Philadelphia, and all went on to that place yesterday.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF ASSESSORS.—The Supervisors representing the city wards met yesterday for the purpose of selecting an Assessor in the Eastern District in place of THOMAS GRIFFIN, and one in the Western District in place of JOHN F. HENNESSY. The names of THOMAS W. FIELD, for the Eastern District, and JOAB ROSS, for the Western District, were presented. A ballot was taken, but neither received a majority of the votes and the board adjourned over to the call of the Mayor.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT VETERAN SOCIETY.—The promenade concert of the Fourteenth Regiment Veteren Society took place at the Brooklyn Academy of Music last evening. The members were present in full uniform and presented a first-rate appearance. There was a large attendance, and the receipts reached somewhere about $3,000, which is to be added to the Charity Fund of the society. The regimental band, under the leadership of Mr. GEORGE A. CONNER, furnished the music. The promenade occupied two hours, after which the dancing commenced and was kept up until morning.

CITY TELEGRAPHIC FACILITIES.—Mr. HENRY WARD, who has been appointed Superintendent of the city lines of the American Telegraph Company, has inaugurated a system of direct through connections of the wires, at the Fifth-avenue and other hotels, and the various city telegraph stations, so that the public can hereafter avail themselves of this important connection to telegraph direct from all these stations to Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Boston, and all other parts of the country. The same facilities are also extended to all the down stations of the city lines of the American Telegraph Company.

TOBACCO EXCHANGE.—The following dispatch, relating to the establishment of a tobacco warehouse in this city, was received by an old-established tobacco house here this morning. A large meeting is expected here to-day to organize the institution permenantly:

"ST. LOUIS, Monday, Jan. 9.

Meeting of tobacco manufacturers and merchants here, strongly in favor of a tobacco exchange in New-York. They passed resolutions requesting their correspondents in New-York to go for it."

Ladies will find a variety of useful information in *Burnett's Floral Handbook*, for 1865, embracing, among other things, the most complete dictionary of the language of flowers ever published.—*Boston Journal.*

Important to Mothers.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately, depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States.

Price 35 cents a bottle.

Every Citizen should read

THE JANUARY NUMBER OF THE UNITED STATES SERVICE MAGAZINE.

It contains a biography of Farragut, with portrait, an important letter from Gen. Sherman, and is filled with the most valuable and interesting information.

Sold by all news dealers. Sent, post-paid, for 50 cents.

O. B. RICHARDSON, Publisher.
No. 441 Broadway, New-York.

Dr. T. Merwin, of Boston, was cured of baldness of seven years' standing, by the use of BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

"All's well that ends well," and if you would be well and keep well, invigorate the stomach, and tone and regulate the liver and bowels with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. So shall you 'scape the ailments of this inclement season, and look back in the Spring well pleased to have avoided, by so simple a means, the many perils of the Winter season.

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Office No. 71 Broadway, New-York, having valuable oil bearing lands on Allegheny River, Hemlock and Porcupine Creeks and McCreas Run, of ten miles in extent, invite proposals for leasing portions for oil-boring purposes. AMORY EDWARDS, President.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world; the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Second-Hand Safes.
In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale very cheap.
MARVIN & Co., No. 265 Broadway.

Counterfeits! Counterfeits! Parties Dealing in my preparations are warned against purchasing any Pills and Ointment represented as being mine that do not have my private revenue stamp on each box or pot, and the words "Holloway, New-York," water-marked in the book of directions. The counterfeits are now offered for sale in this city. Any party who will detect them will receive a handsome reward by applying to the undersigned. THOS. HOLLOWAY,
No. 80 Maiden-lane.

We Assert it Boldly.—There are no other medicines so reliable, effectual and convenient as HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, always ready for use. They are invaluable to the soldier exposed to wounds, sores, fevers and bowel complaints. They never fail. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the druggists in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Bordsall's Arnica Liniment.—An infallible cure for Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Rheumatism, Inflammation, &c. A single application allays the pain from a burn the instant it is applied. No family should be without it. Depot, No. 81 Barclay-st., New-York.

At Old Prices—Wedding, Visiting and Ball Cards, EVERDELL'S elegant styles; also silver Door Plates, Seals and Presses, &c. No. 302 Broadway, corner Duane-st.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch and lock-stitch sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Miller's Hair Dye, better in quality, more in quantity, cheaper in price 75 cents than any dye. Try it. Sold by all druggists. Depot No. 56 Dey-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silks elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, black or brown, reliable. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists.

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A pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

Dyspepsia Tablets Cure Indigestion, Heartburn, &c. Prepared by S. G. Willing, No. 571 Broadway. 50 cents per box.

Trusses.—Dr. RIGGS' Hard Rubber Truss, Varicocele Truss, Supporters, Suspensories, etc., etc. No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

AMES—PRATT.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, Jan. 11, by Rev. John Milton Holmes, JAS. HERVEY AMES and LUCIA PRATT, No cards.

CROFOOT—DRESSER.—At Englewood, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 20, by Rev. H. M. Simpson, WALLINGTON CROFOOT to OCTAVINA DRESSER, both of Preble, N. Y.

FISH—JARNEGAN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 10, by Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., HENRY B. FISH and MARY JARNAGAN, daughter of Hon. J. L. Jarnegan. No cards.

KIRK—SMALLAN.—At Englewood, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 28, by Rev. H. M. Simpson, THOMAS KIRK to MARGARET SMALLAN, both of Englewood.

MOSMAN—HILL.—At the residence of the bride's father, on Tuesday, Jan. 10, by Rev. H. F. Pease of Brooklyn, assisted by Rev. L. P. Perry, N. A. MOSMAN, M. D., to MARY E., daughter of Eben. Hill, both of Norwalk, Conn. No cards.

DIED.

AGAR.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 11th inst., suddenly, of membraneous croup, MARTHA JANE, youngest child of Alexander and Martha Jane Agar, aged 2 years and 19 days.

Her funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 181 Washington-av., on Friday, 13th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

ADAMS.—At Springfield, Mass., Jan. 8, very suddenly, Mrs. ELIZABETH LAB ADAMS, wife of Hon. J. T. Adams, of Norwich, Conn.

BROWN.—On Tuesday, Jan. 10, WM. B. BROWN, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the Church of the Annunciation, in 14th-st., near 7th-av., this (Thursday) afternoon at 1½ o'clock.

☞ California and Nevada papers please copy.

COGWIN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 11, ISABELLA, only daughter of Charles F. and Corinna Corwin, aged 16 years 7 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 172 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—At Morristown, N. J., Jan. 10, ELIZABETH M., wife of C. J. Cook.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from St. Peter's Church, Morristown, on Friday morning, 13th inst., at 11 o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

DYER.—On Wednesday, Jan. 11, ANSON PHELPS, son of Samuel O. and Emma Dyer, in the 14th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 101 Cumberland-st., on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

FROST.—In this city, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 10, at the residence of her son, Stephen A. Frost, No. 41 East 29th-st., MARGARET, widow of the late Jacob Frost, in the 78th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Glen Cove, L. I., for interment.

KETCHAM.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1865, JOHN KETCHAM, of the firm of Litchfield & Ketcham, aged 39 years, 11 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 89 Schermerhorn-st., on Friday, 13th inst., 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

KISSING.—On Tuesday, Jan. 10, at Dobbs' Ferry, Westchester Co., N. Y., of inflammation of the brain, ALPHONSE LEA EUGENE, eldest son of Ludwig and Henriette Marx, aged 3 years and 9 months.

His funeral will take place to-day, at 1 o'clock, from No. 20 8th-st., near 6th-av. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

NICHOLS.—At North Orange, N. J., of pneumonia, on Tuesday, Jan. 10, Miss LOUISA NICHOLS, aged 80 years, 10 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of Joseph W. Stickler and Wm. H. Wilsoe are invited to attend her funeral, from the house of Joseph W. Stickler, at North Orange, on Thursday, the 12th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

PEARSON.—In Portland, Me., on the 1st inst., Mrs. NANCY PEARSON, widow of the late Charles Pearson, of that city, and mother of Capt. R. H. Pearson, aged 75 years.

☞ Brooklyn, New-York and California papers please copy.

ROWE.—On Tuesday morning, Jan. 10, WILLIAM ROWE, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, 12th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, southwest corner of 2d-av. and 59th-st., without further invitation.

RAMSEN.—At Brookville, L. I., on Tuesday, Jan. 10, DASCOAH, wife of Abraham Remsen, aged 64 years.

Feneral on Thursday, 12th inst., from the Methodist E. Church, at Norwich, at 2 o'clock P. M.

ROLSTON.—On Wednesday, Jan. 11, MATHEW ROLSTON, aged 23 years and 31 days.

Funeral on Friday, 13th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 118 West 33d-st.

RECKGABER.—At Staten Island, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 11, CALESTINE V., wife of Max Reckgaber, in the 29th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, from St. Mary's Church, Clifton, where Requiem High Mass will be celebrated. Carriages will be at the Quarantine Landing for the 9 o'clock boat from the city.

SPINNEY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, 11th inst., FRANK MELES, only child of Joseph S. Spinney, aged 9 months and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his grandfather, Jas. Hart, Esq., No. 8 Gallatin-place, on Friday, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

UNDERHILL.—At East Chester, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 11, after a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, PHEBE F., the wife of Richard A. Underhill, aged 23 years 11 months and 4 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, the 14th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her mother-in-law, at East Chester. Carriages will meet the 10½ train from 26th-st., New-York, at Williamsbridge.

WHALAN.—At Pleasantville, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Tuesday, Jan. 10, OAVILLE P. WHALEN, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, Jan. 13, at 1 o'clock, at the house of his brother-in-law, Charles Miles, No. 46 West 34th-st., New-York City.

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This is a volume of poems by one who has, by his fertile fancy and abundant humor, made his *nom du plume* a thing of world-wide celebrity. Amid his sarcasm and the abandon of mighty fun there has ever been discerned a serious vein, taking the form of pathos and tender song, that have seemed by the contrast like the notes of a bird in a tempest. These have been gathered and published, led by one of rare melody:

THE PALACE BEAUTIFUL,

—which gives the title of the volume.

From the Philadelphia Press.

It does not surprise us to find that a humorist of the first-class writes serious poetry with marked ability and success. Burns, Byron, Moore, Hood, and our own Dr. O. W. Holmes, are notable instances of the fact that the best authors of serious and passionate poetry have also used song to express wit, humor and merry satire. Many of the lyrics in this volume are "beautiful exceedingly," like the lady in Coleridge's "Christabel." * * Among the pieces here which have most interested us is the sketch of "Aspasia," "Alone," in its grave simplicity, almost quaint, would have done credit to Kingsley's pen. There is fancy and there is pathos in "The Soldier's Epitaph," as there is motion in that Southeyan poem of "The Falls."

From the Mercury.

The imagery of some of them (the poems) is light and delicate as frostwork, and the atmosphere often weird as the soft haze of Indian Summer, or bewildering as the mirage in a Kentish vapor. He who reads these poems will be like the listener to the Marseillaise, whose feelings vibrate in order from the pathos of tears to demonstrations of high and heroic enthusiasm. * * * * Of the emotional poems, we may note 'The Man of Feeling' and "The Perfect Husband." Of a more sensuous character are "Aspasia" and "Leonore;" the latter in its execution rivaling Praed's "Josephine" and the former in conception, being as abominably chaste as Byron's characterization of "The Bride of Sardanapalus."

CARLETON, Publisher, New-York.

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FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New-York.
S. W. FOWLE & CO., No. 18 Tremont-st., Boston.
AND BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

EAGLE GAS STOVES,
FOR
HEATING AND COOKING.
Every stove warranted as represented.
Call or send for descriptive catalogues.
EAGLE GAS STOVE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 474 Broadway, New-York.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
Of all descriptions,
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

LADIES' BELT BUCKLES,
New styles. Large size, just received from Paris. Gilt, Jet, Steel and Pearl. Two, three, four, five, six, eight, ten, fifteen, and twenty dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LYONS' PREMIUM CALORIC-PRESSED RYE COFFEE.
Recommended by all the best physicians in the city. Manufactured at No 146 Chatham-st., New-York. For sale, wholesale and retail.

PAPER COLLARS—$1,50 PER HUNDRED, 10 for 15 cents; sample sent by mail for 5 cents. A first-class article in every respect. For sale at P. F. SMITH & FOWLER'S retail department, No. 3 PARK-ROW.

DISEASES OF THE

THROAT AND LUNGS.

Editor of New-York Times:

Permit me to call the attention of your readers to the fact that I have retired from general practice, and will in future devote my time and attention exclusively to the treatment of the diseases of the

RESPIRATORY ORGANS,

by my peculiar system of

SPECIFIC TOPICAL MEDICATION.

An extensive and constant practice of over thirty years, during which a large share of my studies, time and attention have been devoted to the treatment of diseases of the THROAT and LUNGS, have enabled me to introduce most important improvements both in the examination and treatment of these organs, by which I have obtained results that attracted the attention of the medical world both in this country and in Europe. This system enables me to convey remedial agents directly to the affected parts, in a manner not attained by any other known method. These are applied in connection with such general treatment as each individual case requires and an extensive experience in that class of diseases suggests. It has proved itself of the greatest value in the following diseases:

CHRONIC CATARRH,

THROAT AFFECTIONS,

LARYNGITIS,

AFFECTIONS OF THE VOICE,

DYPHTHERIA,

ASTHMA,

BRONCHITIS,

CONSUMPTION,

and all the various diseases of the lungs.

The reputation of my peculiar system does not depend upon future experiments, paid-for newspaper puffs, or upon the result obtained in a few selected favorable cases, but has been tested in an extensive practice of over thirty years, both in Europe and this country, in a large number of cases of every description, with the most gratifying results. Living witnesses of the highest respectability residing here and elsewhere, whose names and residence will be cheerfully furnished at the office, will substantiate beyond all doubt the complete success of my treatment.

In retiring from the extensive general practice in which I have been engaged for upward of thirty years, and in concentrating my efforts exclusively upon the treatment of the respiratory organs—a class of diseases so prevalent in this country, and so inimical to life, I yield only to the constantly increasing demand made upon my time by office practice, and in departing from the strict rules of medical ethics, so far as to avail myself of the press as a medium for the introduction of my system to the public at large, I discharge a duty which I owe to those to whom my varied and extensive experience and acknowledged skill might be of vital importance, and who could not be reached through any other channel.

Well knowing the prejudice existing by a portion of the community against specialists, particularly (and frequently justly so) against advertising ones, I think it due to myself to state that I am a regularly educated physician, and have been engaged in the general practice of medicine for upward of thirty years, the last half of which has been spent in this city. I am not only a member of various medical societies, but have the honor to be the founder of several of them, and have, since the commencement of my professional career, constantly contributed the result of my observations to some of the best medical journals of the day.

The proofs of each and every statement here put forth can be readily substantiated, and will cheerfully be exhibited to those interested. This course is rendered necessary by the fact that public confidence has been sadly undermined by some of the medical mountebanks who infest our city, who have *advertised* in various papers throughout the country, fictitious biographies of themselves, the statements of which differ as widely from their known antecedents as truth differs from falsehood. In order to find new dupes these gentry have to resort to new dodges, and the eye of the public is consequently often greeted with the startling announcement of some new mechanical and pretended scientific contrivance, which, for a more complete mystification, is endowed with some strange-sounding Greek name, as unintelligible to the inventor as it is to the general reader.

The mischief done by these empirics, who usually lack the very first rudiments of a medical education, is truly deploring. They not only frequently injure their victims by improper treatment, but also discourage them by their constant failures to perform what they promised from making more judicious efforts for their recovery.

In respectfully inviting the critical scrutiny of a discriminating public into my past record, I feel confident it will fully sustain all I have deemed it necessary to state, to avoid being confounded with that class of imposters to whom I have above referred. Hoping sincerely that your readers will not regard me as egotistical, even though I have spoken in a strain seemingly so, I remain

Yours, respectfully,

B. SEGNITZ, M. D.,

NO. 125 NINTH-STREET,

Eighth Door West of Broadway,

Office hours from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000.
DIVIDED INTO 200,000 SHARES.
AT.....A. ....$5 PER SHARE.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE,
TO A LIMITED NUMBER OF SHARES,
$2 50 PER SHARE.
STOCK ISSUED FULL PAID
$50,000 CASH APPROPRIATED AS A WORKING CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT, ISAIAH LUKENS. VICE-PRESIDENT WM. M. STEWART.
TREASURER, WM. D. SMITH. SECRETARY, E. J. HARRISON.
DIRECTORS.
ISAIAH LUKENS, ROBERT SMITH, W. D. SMITH, B. TALMAGE CUSHMAN, W. M. STEWART.

THE PROPERTY OF THE COMPANY CONSISTS OF THE FOLLOWING.

1. The *fee simple* of 1,366 acres, known as the "Cotter Farm," on Big Broken-Straw Creek, and on the line of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, one and a half miles west of Garland, Pittsfield Township, Warren County, Pennsylvania. This land is situated in one of the best localities in the neighborhood. It takes in the whole of the valley for over a mile in extent, giving a frontage on the Broken-Straw Creek of over two miles. It also extends northward over the bluff, and takes in a considerable portion of the Blue Eye Run, a tributary of the Broken-Straw. Broken-Straw Creek takes its rise from the east side of the bluff, which gives rise to the celebrated Oil Creek, on the west side. It is navigable from the Cotter Farm to the Alleghany River, a distance of ten miles, and thus affords facilities for transportation by boat to Pittsburgh. As mentioned before, *the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad runs directly through the property on the bank of the creek, and thus it is brought in direct communication with the great oil markets, New-York and Philadelphia.* The bluffs rise from 400 to 600 feet, and in some places very abruptly. There is a dam built across the creek about midway on the property, giving immense water power to one of the finest and best constructed saw-mills in the country. This mill at present saws 6,000 feet of lumber per day with one single upright saw. A gang of saws can be added at a small cost, and the mill be made capable of yielding a revenue to the company at once equal to an ordinary producing well. The bluffs abound with pine, hemlock, etc., in each quantity as to keep the mill running for several years. In addition to the mill there is a very substantial and large frame house, several smaller ones, barns, stables, blacksmith shop, carpenter shop, etc.; in short, everything that an experience of a twenty years' residence taught the late owner to be necessary. The bottom land on the flat is good farming land, is cleared for the purpose, and is from 150 to 200 acres in extent. The farm abounds with choice spots for drilling, and with facilities for the purpose, such as few other lands possess. The ravines which intersect and form breaks between and through the hills, and which are favorite localities for wells, have fine streams, which will give sufficient water power to enable the company to immediately commence sinking several wells, thus saving the expense and delay in obtaining engines. A derrick can be built near the saw-mill, and gearing attached, thus making the mill to answer a double purpose. The "shows" of oil are equal, and, in many places, superior and more numerous, to those observed in what has proved to be the best localities in Oil Creek. About two miles from the farm, over the bluffs, the Hosmer Oil Company, of Philadelphia, are drilling two wells on the Hosmer Run, which empties into the Broken-Straw at Garland. These wells are giving the most gratifying evidence of the existence of oil in great quantities, and have established its presence in that region beyond a doubt. The Cotter Farm is situate about ten miles nearly due north of the now celebrated Tideonte, on the Alleghany River.

2. The *fee simple* of 1,167 acres on the North Salmon Creek, Tionesta Township, Forrest County, Penn., just over the border of Venango County. This land, as in the case of the Cotter Farm, takes in the valley as well as the bluffs on both sides, and is traversed by numerous ravines and little streams running into the Salmon Creek. The evidences of oil cannot be excelled—in fact, are so marked, and the formation of the land is so favorable to the existence of o

FINANCIAL.

SPECIAL PETROLEUM NOTICE.

"LITTLE KANAWHA
AND
ELK RIVER
PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY,"
OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Geologists and practical men unite in their belief, and so report, "that the property of this company—62,860 acres of land, in fee—is in the very centre of the West Virginia Oil Region—has numerous oil and gas springs along the banks of its principal streams, (one of which vies with the famous Burning Spring itself,) and is surrounded by properties on every side that are unmistakable in their oil-bearing character.

The subscription for its purchase is now being made at the office of the undersigned. It contains the names of many of our prominent capitalists and business men, is already far advanced, and will be closed at an early day.

Prof. Richardson's very able and interesting report on the property, with circular attached, containing the conditions of the subscription, and any additional information, can be obtained at this office.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

PETROLEUM

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND BALTIMORE CONSOLIDATED
PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY.
CAPITAL, $1,500,000, DIVIDED INTO 300,000 SHARES.
PAR VALUE, $5.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $1 PER SHARE.
NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT OR CALL ON THE SUBSCRIBERS, AS 50,000 SHARES ARE RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT—J. S. CLARK, of New-York.
VICE PRESIDENT—R. H. WISHART, New-York.
TREASURER—H. F. DEVOE, New-York.
SECRETARY—J. CONKLIN, New-York.
DIRECTORS:
R. V. R. KETCHUM, Baltimore, Md.
O. KING, Baltimore, Md.
J. H. GOULD, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. WOODRUFF, Baltimore, Md.
R. H. WISHART, New-York.
Pr. T. S. RING, New-York.
A. CLARK, Tar Farm, Pa.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Pa.
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENTS:
J. S. CLARK, N. Y. A. CLARK, Tar Farm, Pa.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Pa.
OFFICES:
No. 71 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
Nos. 612 and 614 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILA.,
No. 147 BALTIMORE-ST.,
BALTIMORE, MD.

The company is organised under the laws of the State of New-York. The principal office is No. 71 Broadway, with branch offices in Philadelphia and Baltimore, for the convenience of subscribers, where the certificates of stock will be issued to subscribers without delay. The property, embracing upward of 635 acres, has been selected with great care during the last three years, by those of the directors who have been constantly operating on Oil Creek, and throughout the entire oil region of Pennsylvania, as well as Western Virginia, and was not selected to sell, but for the purpose of development and producing oil, having now some ten wells under contract, and being pushed with vigor. Six are already completed and producing, making in all 13 wells now on the property. Every acre of this Company's property is bottom, and the best of boring-land, much of it on Oil Creek, Cherry Run, Cherry Tree Creek, Walnut Bend, Allegheny River, and other streams where the lands are being developed with good success and prospects of a very large product of oil.

OFFICE IN NEW-YORK, where Prospectus, Maps and every information can be obtained,
No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
RANDALL SILVER MINING COMPANY.

The above-named corporation, pursuant to Section 12 of the Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 17, 1864, respectfully submit the following report:

The amount of the capital of the said company is $500,000.

The full amount of the said capital stock has been actually paid in, as appears by certificate of such payment, filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, Nov. 2, 1864.

There are no debts existing against the said company.—Dated Jan 2, 1865.

(Signed.) WM. C. JOY, President.
J. T. RAPLEE,
S. J. BURRELL,
C. W MERRITT, } Trustees.

City and County of New-York, ss: SAMUEL J. BURRELL sworn, says that he is the Secretary of the Randall Silver Mining Company; that the statements contained in the said report are true.

SAML. J. BURRELL.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of January, 1865.
(Stamp 5 cents.) ANDREW COMSTOCK,
Notary Public New-York City and County.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS OF 1881.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 10-40 BONDS.
ONE YEAR CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS.

NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN USUAL COMMISSION ALLOWED.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS COLLECTED OR PURCHASED.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."
All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased, and on hand, for sale.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY
RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.

Agreeably to the provisions of the trust mortgage, securing said bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned, at Boston, until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 6th day of February, proximo, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of ninety-seven (97) of the one thousand dollar bonds of said company, or any portion thereof, payable Jan. 1, 1883; also, for any other bonds of said company, or of the Chicago and Aurora, or the Central Military Tract Railroad Company, for the sinking fund. JOHN N. DENISON,
Boston, Jan. 6, 1865. Chairman.

MANGAM, JENKINS & CO.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, MERCANTILE PAPER, STOCKS, BONDS, &c.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.
U. S. 10-40 Bonds. U. S. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. 6s of '81 Bonds. U. S. 7 3-10th Treasury Notes.
U. S Certificates of Indebtedness bought and sold at market rates.
Stocks and other securities bought and sold at Brokers' Board oo commission.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CHATHAM BANK, no SATURDAY, the 31st day of December, 1864,

RESOURCES.

1. Loans and Discounts		$1,454,998 97
2. Overdrafts		430 98
3. Due from Banks		70,067 13
4. Due from the Directors of the Bank	$52,337 28	
5. Due from Brokers	100,000 00	
6. Real Estate		5,746 71
7. Specie		26,508 37
8. Cash Items, viz: Bills and Checks on other Banks and U. S. Legal Tender Notes		437,340 81
9. Stocks, $460,900; Promissory and United States 7 3-10 notes and indebtedness certificates		460,900 00
10. Goods and Mortgages		10,000
11. Bills of Solvent Banks		
12. Bills of Suspended Banks		
13. Loss and Expense Account		25,986 16
Total		$2,490,839 15

LIABILITIES.

1. Capital		$450,000 00
2. Circulation Registered	$16,000 00	
Circulation not Registered		
Total	$16,000 00	
Less Notes on hand	2,236 00	7,764 00
3. Profits		185,156 73
4. Due to Banks		172,696 44
5. Due to individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Depositors		
6. Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		
7. Due Depositors, on demand		1,674,220 43
8. Account Due, not included under either of the above heads, Unpaid Dividends		1,092 50
Total		$2,490,839 15

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—NATHANIEL HAYDEN, President, and M. SCHREINER, Cashier, of the Chatham Bank, a banking association located and doing business at New-York in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 11th day of January, 1865.

NATH'L HAYDEN, President,
M. SCHREINER, Cashier.
CHAS. RUSTON, Commissioner of Deeds.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

FINANCIAL.

THE PHILLIPS PETROLEUM COMPANY
SHARES 250,000—PAR VALUE, $10.

The property of this Company will comprise a large interest in the celebrated COQUETTE and JERSEY Wells, and in fee, a large undeveloped oil property on Oil Creek and Pit Hole Creek. These properties were selected by the Phillips Brothers, the originators of the great Maple Shade Company, now paying from 14 to 16 per cent. per month.

The present net income from the above two running wells alone is from $20,000 to $25,000 per month. New wells are proposed to be immediately sunk on the undeveloped lands.

A limited number of shares, issued to the proprietors in payment for the above property may be obtained at the office of JEROME RIGGS & CO., No. 46 Exchange-place, New-York, at FOUR DOLLARS a share.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.
☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

REMOVAL.

THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
have removed to No. 156 Broadway, between Liberty-st. and Maiden-lane

BOOKS CLOSING!

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA
PETROLEUM COMPANY.
PROPERTY IN THE VERY HEART OF THE OIL REGIONS OF VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.
OFFICERS:
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, President.
ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Vice-President.
ANDREW V. STOUT, Treasurer.
EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary.
SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, Bankers.
WILLIAM H. ANTHON, } Counsel.
ADAM C. ELLIS, }
TRUSTEES.
FRANCIS A. PALMER, President Broadway Bank, New-York; NATHAN RANDALL, Ex-President United States Telegraph Company, New-York; ALBERT H. NICOLAY, of Albert H. Nicolay & Co., Stock Auctioneers and Brokers, No. 52 William-st., New-York; EUGENE J. JACKSON, of Polhamius & Jackson, Bankers and Brokers, No. 43 Exchange-place, New-York; EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary New-York Petroleum Stock Board and Broker, No. 30 Broad-st., New-York; ANDREW MEHAFFER, Philadelphia; FRANCIS A. GOOWIN, Philadelphia; ROBERT CLARKSON, of Clarkson & Co., Bankers, No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; JAMES M. CLARK, Oil City Pennsylvania.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY.
No. 62 William-st., New-York.
No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

CAPITAL STOCK.....300,000 SHARES.
NATIONAL PAR VALUE.....$5 EACH.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE only.....$2 PER SHARE.

Stock not subject to any further assessment. Fifty thousand shares or 100,000 reserved for working capital to develop this splendid oil property.

The great advantages that this company possesses over many is, that all its magnificent oil territory has a water front, being situated on the famous Oil Creek and the Alleghany River. The coal lands of the company are also of the greatest importance, as many works are now idle for the want of fuel. The company is now vigorously prosecuting its work, and the very extensive working capital of $100,000 is alone a sufficient guarantee that large and regular monthly dividends may be expected at an early day, which will cause the stock to rapidly rise in value.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The greater part of the Stock of this Company having been already taken in New-York, Philadelphia and other places, the Trustees give notice that the subscription books will positively close on
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18, 1865,
after which time no stock can be obtained at the subscription price.

SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS:
F. A. PALMER, at Broadway Bank, No. 237 Broadway, New-York.
POLHAMIUS & JACKSON, No. 43 Exchange-place, New-York.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 62 William-st., New-York.
CLARKSON & CO., No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.
MELLEN, WARD & MOWER, Bankers, No. 20 Congress-st., Boston.
STEUART & CO., Bankers, Washington, D. C.

HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
NO. 44 PINE-ST.,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES!
BUY AND SELL
QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND VOUCHERS,
5-20 BONDS,
1-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
7-30 LOAN, AND EVERY FORM OF U. S. SECURITIES.

We invite the attention of Banks and parties desiring short investments to our assortment of United States Six per Cent. Debt Certificates. We have them on hand due in every month of the year, at rates that pay better interest than any security in the market.

PETROLEUM.
SHREVE FARM OIL COMPANY.
CAPITAL.....$500,000
100,000 shares at $5 each.
10,000 shares only for sale at $2 each.
For the further development of this property, at the office, No. 20 Pine-st., room No. 5.
The property of this Company consists of eighty acres of land in fee simple, situated in Venango County, on the Alleghany River and Tionesta Creek, having a frontage of 93 rods on the river and 60 on the creek, and is located in what is now considered the most promising oil territory in Pennsylvania. A large flowing well has just been developed a few miles above this property on the creek. Machinery has been forwarded, and it is expected that at least two wells will be completed by Spring.

TRUSTEES:
ELY HOPPOCK, C. V. B. OSTRANDER,
AMOS F. HATFIELD, LEVI APGAR,
EBEN'R BEADLESTON, ELISHA BROOKS,
HENRY BRUNER, JOHN O. TUCKER,
ERASTUS S. BROWN, EDGAR P. STARR,
LORING L. LOMBARD.
ELY HOPPOCK, President.
T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary and Treasurer.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 6s, OF 1881.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS.
Western Union Telegraph,
Western Union Extension Telegraph,
American Telegraph,
United States Telegraph,
Adams' Express Company,
} WANTED
BY
GEO. C. DUNBAR,
Dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks,
No. 46 PINE-ST.

OFFICE OF THE
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA
PETROLEUM COMPANY,
NO. 52 WILLIAM-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1865.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

As the greater part of the stock of the New-York and Philadelphia Petroleum Company has already been taken by the first citizens of New-York, Philadelphia and elsewhere, and owing to its great demand as a permanent investment, the Trustees desire to give notice that only a limited number of shares can now be obtained at $2 each, and that the subscription books will positively close on
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18, 1865,
after which time no stock will be sold at the subscription price. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, President.
A. V. STOUT, Treasurer.
E. C. STEDMAN, Secretary.

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Office No. 67 Wall-st.
100,000 Shares. Par Value $3. $300,0000.
Stock full paid, no future assessments.
This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.
OFFICERS:
John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac Quackenbosa, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bemheimer, Treas. J. H. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.
TRUSTEES.
John J. Morris, Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenbosa, Henry Cohn,
Isaac Bemheimer, Smith Barker, Jr.
John H. Rhodes.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders and Trustees of the WESTMORELAND PETROLEUM COMPANY of New-Brunswick, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 11th of January, 1865, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Clark & Sumner, No. 10 Pine-st. Punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be transacted.
H. W. O. TWEDDLE, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, first floor near Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

THE
RUSSELL FILE
COMPANY.

Capital $560,000; divided into 28,000 shares, of $20 each.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $10 PER SHARE.

President,
GEORGE A. OSGOOD, Esq.
Vice-President,
I. B. WELLINGTON, Esq.
Trustees,
Hon. SIDNEY P. INGRAHAM, Jr.,
HENRY R. MORGAN, Esq.,
F. B. HASTINGS, Esq.,
WILLIAM COX, Esq.,
CHARLES LEDIARD, Esq.
Bankers,
Messrs. POLHAMIUS & JACKSON,
No. 43 Exchange-place,
and
Messrs. MILLS, KNICKERBACKER & CO.,
No. 26 Broad-st.
Treasurer,
WM. H. OSGOOD, Esq.

This Company having purchased the exclusive right for the United States and the Canadas of the valuable invention for restoring worn FILES, purpose erecting a suitable factory for putting the same into immediate operation. The invention has been thoroughly tested by the most competent judges, and has in every case given perfect satisfaction. It will require but a plain and simple statement of facts to convince the public of the profitable character of the enterprise, as affording opportunity to capitalists for safe and largely remunerative investment.

Very few people, unconnected with mechanical branches of industry, can possibly form any estimate of the extent to which Files are used, and what an important item this article forms of our list of importations, and also of our manufactures. It is, therefore, wall for the information of the uninitiated, to state that no less than from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000 worth of Files are annually imported into the United States, and from $5,000,000 to $6,000,000 worth annually manufactured here, and yet this supply, large as it may appear, does not exceed, nay, it often fails to satisfy the demand. One would naturally suppose that the manufacture of so important an article of industry would have derived aid in its development from the use of machinery, yet such is not the case, it having, after numerous attempts, been fully demonstrated, that no machine can be produced to take the place of the manual labor now solely employed in the manufacture of files. The want of skilled labor in this branch of business, both here and in Europe, is so great, that it taxes the utmost energies of the manufacturers to supply the constantly increasing demand of the trade, and also tends to continually enhance the cost of production. It should be stated here, that in ordinary machine shops, it requires a file of the very best make and quality to last a good workman one single day, and but few files, in fact, accomplish this result; and it may further be added, that some of the large iron works, as well as the Government and railroad machine shops, use from $50,000 to $100,000 worth of files each per annum. This will explain the enormous consumption of files, and renders further enlargement on this subject unnecessary. The system of resetting files is practiced, but here again the want of skilled labor is encountered, and occasions the same difficulty as in the primary manufacture, the same process having to be pursued in resetting as in making a new file, and the high price charged, together with the fact that the files are lessened in weight, and the temper of the steel destroyed, renders the process under which this company will work, not only ten times cheaper in amount, but also vastly superior, as its process does not perceptibly decrease the weight, whilst it materially improves the temper of the steel.

An unlimited supply of old files can, at all times, be procured at from 3½ to 4 cents per pound, and the Company could, at once, lay in a whole year's supply at these prices. From estimates made with great care, the Company, with its factory in complete working order, will be able to reset about 36,000 dozen 12 inch files per annum, and other sizes in proportion, which, as will be seen by the calculation below, would only cost the Company, when ready for market, $1 13 per dozen. According to certificates from the proprietors of the best and most respectable machine shops of the country, these files are in every respect equal to new, and can, as experience has amply proved, be readily disposed of, both to the home and foreign trade, at prices which will leave a net profit to the Company of over $300,000. Aside from this, a large source of revenue is available from the sale of rights, should the Company deem it proper to dispose of any.

The Company have only 5,000 shares left to dispose of, at $10, par value being $20 per share, which can be subscribed for at their bankers, Messrs. POLHAMIUS & JACKSON, No. 43 Exchange-place, and Messrs. MILLS, KNICKERBACKER & CO., No. 26 Broad-st., where, also, specimens of files restored by the company may be seen.

1 ton of old files, weighing 2,000 lbs., at 4 cents per lb	$80 00
(A 12 inch file weighs a trifle less than a pound which would 'give 166⅔ dozen files per ton.)	
166⅔ dozen files at 48 cents per dozen	80 00
And cost of restoring, labor and packing for market, at 65 cents per dozen, gives a total of $1 13 per dozen 12-inch file; and other sizes in proportion.	

EMPIRE CITY PETROLEUM CO.,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 74 BROADWAY.
TRUSTEES:
J. C. DAYTON, of J. C. Dayton & Co., No. 107 Front-st.
HENRY K. SHELDON, of Sheldon, Hoyt & Co., No. 43 Chambers-st.
EBEN BARTON, of Wm. E. Bird & Co., No. 61 Front-st.
WM. M. PARES, No. 19 Broad-st.
WM. A. FOWLER, No. 74 Broadway.
AUGUSTUS EMBURY, No. 107 Front-st.
JACOB STANWOOD, Boston.
R. S. CUSHMAN, of R. S. & P. Cushman, Albany.
FRANKLIN EDSON, of Edson & Co., Albany.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER: JAMES M. WESTERVELT.
PRESIDENT: J. C. DAYTON.

The property of the Company consists of about 300 acres of the best oil territory, (in fee simple,) on CHERRY RUN and ALLEGHANY RIVER, with eighteen interests in leases, principally on Cherry Run, Venango County, Pennsylvania, which has been selected by competent judges of oil property. The producing interests are now yielding TWO PER CENT. PER MONTH on the capital stock; and when wells which are rapidly being put down are completed, large increase of yields are expected.

The CAPITAL of the Company is ONE MILLION DOLLARS, divided in 200,000 SHARES. PAR VALUE, $5 each.

$100,000 WORKING CAPITAL.

The books are now opened for a limited number of subscriptions at the following offices:

In New-York City—Messrs. J. C. DAYTON & CO., No. 107 Front-st., WM. M. PARKS, Esq., No. 19 Broad-st., WM. A. FOWLER, Esq., No. 74 Broadway, and at the office of the Company, No. 74 Broadway.

In Boston—JACOB STANWOOD, Esq., No. 9 North Market-st., and JOHN S. JOY, Esq., No. 190 Hanover-street.

In Albany—R. S. & P. CUSHMAN, Broadway, and EDSON & CO., Hudson-st.

WM. C. GILMAN,
NO. 48 PINE-ST.
Buys and Sells MARINE and FIRE INSURANCE SCRIP.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK, on the morning of the first Monday of January, 1865:

Notes and Bills Discounted		$971,486 83
Rent. Furniture. Fixtures.		
Current Expenses and Taxes	33,556 86	
Due from other Banks	77,614 43	
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation	1,836,000 00	
U. S. Bonds to secure Deposits.	300,000 00	
Other U. S. Securities	364,300 00	
Legal Tenders and lawful money	819,059 68	$3,502,011 82
CR.		
Capital Stock paid in	$1,000,000 00	
Circulating Notes received from Comptroller.	915,600 00	
Deposits	1,458,859 74	
Profit	127,633 08	$3,502,011 82

I, J. H. STOUT, Cashier of the Tenth National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.
State of New-York, }
County of New-York. }
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 5th day of January, 1865. WM. H. BARKER, Notary Public.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1865.

ELECTION.—AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION for fifteen directors of this bank, and for three inspectors of the next election held this day, the following gentlemen were duly elected directors:

WILLIAM R. FOSDICK, D. HENRY HAIGHT,
CALEB BARSTOW, ALBERT O. PARMELEE,
J. LEE SMITH, ANDREW COMSTOCK,
JOHN H. EARLE, JOSEPH WILLETS,
WILLIAM D. THOMPSON, CHARLES DIMON,
PETER DURYEE, WILLIAM PARKER,
JAMES M. BILLINGS, HUMPHREY H. SWIFT,
HENRY M. TABER.

Inspectors: WILLIAM HARSELL, MARTIN BATES and ALBERT WARD.

Subsequently at a meeting of the Board of Directors, WILLIAM R. FOSDICK, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE,
No. 71 BROADWAY, Corner of Rector-st.

NOTICE.—THE SECRETARY OF THE PUBLIC Board, for the sale of Petroleum Stocks, will attend daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., at the Rooms of the board, No. 71 Broadway, corner of Rector-st., for the purpose of receiving subscriptions thereto.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS ON THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the New Albany and Salem Railroad, due 1st April, 1860, and 1st May, 1860, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, No. 36 Wall-st., on and after the 16th inst.
D. D. WILLIAMSON, Trustee.

FINANCIAL.

PROSPECTUS OF THE
BROOKLYN PETROLEUM COMPANY.
PROPERTY IN
VENANGO COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY NO. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL $500,000.
100,000 SHARES AT $5 PER SHARE.
RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL, $100,000.

OFFICERS:
ALEXANDER McCUE, Esq., President.
WILLIAM H. WALLACE, Esq., Vice-President.
WILLIAM A. FOWLER, Esq., Treasurer.
CHARLES LOWREY, Esq., Counselor.

TRUSTEES:
ALEXANDER McCUE, Esq., No. 341 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
WILLIAM H. WALLACE, Esq., No. 121 Washington-st., New-York.
ANDREW CARRIGAN, Esq., New-York.
WILLIAM A. FOWLER, Esq., No. 74 Broadway, New-York.
EDWARD R. JONES, Esq., corner Broome and Lewis sts., New-York.
EDWARD F. PATCHEN, Esq., Messrs. T. Ketcham & Co., No. 58 Wall-st., New-York.
CHARLES LOWREY, Esq., Montague-st., Brooklyn.
A. C. BURKE, M. D., No. 142 Union-st., Brooklyn.
WILLIAM M. LITTLE, Esq., of Wyckoff & Little, Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.

The Brooklyn Petroleum Company is a corporation organized under the State laws of the State of New-York, with a capital of $500,000, divided into 100,000 shares of the par value of $5 each, the shareholders of which are exempted from all $100,000 reserved for working capital.

The subscription books, for a limited number of shares, are now open at the offices of Messrs. T. Ketcham & Co., No. 58 Wall-st.; Wm. H. Wallace, Esq., No. 121 Washington-st.; Wm. A. Fowler, Esq., No. 74 Broadway; R. Jones, Esq., City Mills, corner Broome and Lewis sts., in the City of New-York; and Messrs. Wyckoff & Little, Montague-st., near Court; D. K. Ducker, Esq., No. 38 Fulton-st.; D. B. Pewell, No. 77 Myrtle-av., in the City of Brooklyn; or of either of the Trustees.

The property of this Company consists of 182 acres of good boring territory in fee simple, situate in the very heart of the oil territory. The developed interests have been selected with great care, and are considered among the best in the oil region. They are prudently divided, so as to avoid risk as much as possible.

The Trustees are determined that no efforts will be spared to make this Company rank among the best Petroleum Companies yet formed.

UNDEVELOPED TERRITORY.

No. 1.—Fee simple of 100 acres on Hunter's Run, Alleghany River, running up from Tionesta. Fine all boring territory.

No. 2.—Fee simple of 82 acres on Tionesta Creek, at the mouth of Salmon Creek. This adjoins the property of the Buffalo Company, who have found oil which sells for 85c. per gallon at the wells. Another well is being put down within ten rods of the boundary of this farm.

All flat and boreable lands. Finest site within miles.

DEVELOPED INTERESTS.

No. 3.—Whole of working interest one-half of all the oil in lease No. 15, Schafer Farm, Alleghany River, at ten mouth of Pit Hole Creek. Lease for 49 years. On it is one well, down 316 feet, which is full of oil, and now about being tested.

A new 8-horse power engine and all appurtenances go with interest. Lease of 1½ acres.

No. 4.—The working interest in the noted Anborn Well, on Cherry Run, just above the Reed Well, which is flowing 200 bbls. a day. The interest to this Company is TEN BARRELS per day and increasing. 99 years lease.

No. 5.—¼ working interest in lease on McFate Farm, Cherry Run. Well now being drilled night and day. New engine, and ⅜ an acre, with room for two more wells. Large wells all around it.

Same interest in engine and appurtenances. Lease for 20 years.

No. 6.—1-20 FREE INTEREST of all the oil in 15 rods front of the Alleghany River, Walnut Bend, with THREE WELLS being bored, and two of them are ready to test. The Hope Oil Company say they believe them to be 100-bbl. wells. 2 acres of land. Lease for 99 years.

No. 7.—4-32 working interest in the new Baker Well, on lease adjoining the Reed Well. This well is considered the next best to the famous Reed Well on Cherry Run. The interest to this Company is TEN BARRELS per day.

No. 8.—1-6 free interest of all the oil in 39 rods front on Alleghany River, at Walnut Bend. One well nearly finished. Nearly 3¾ acres in this lease. 99 years to run.

No. 9.—1-18 working interest (⅔ of all the oil to the interest) on Cornplanters' land, Oil Creek. About ⅜ an acre. One well new 610 feet deep and being tested, with fine show of oil. Also the new 200-bbl. well just struck on next lease had four weeks since.

Same interest in engine, &c. Well named the Rural Well No. 1.

No. 10.—8-32 working interest in the Colby Well, on Smith Farm, Cherry Run. Just struck. Pumped 154 bbls. oil in the first three days it was worked. Ten interest of this Company is six barrels per day.

No. 11.—4-32 working interest in the Bradley Well No. 1, which is a new well on Cherry Run, and shows that it will be a flowing well of large size. The present yield to the interest of this Company, from this well, is five barrels per day.

No. 12.—1-16 of all the oil lease in lease of 11 rods (front and 46 rods back, being about 3½ acres on the Alleghany River, Henry Bend. One well now being drilled. One of the finest locations on the River.

No. 13.—1-16 working interest (which is half the oil) in Bradley Well No. 2, on the Smith Farm, Cherry Run, between the Reed and Anborn Wells. Just being tested. Now pumping 35 to 40 bbls. daily, but will soon flow.

Lease for 20 years, and room for two more wells.

No. 14.—8-32 working interest in the new Faunce Well, adjoining the Anborn Well, which flows and pumps, and will soon flow continually.

The interest to this company is five barrels per day.

No. 15.—Whole working interest. ⅜ of all the oil in lease No. 6, Alleghany River, Schaefer Farm, at mouth of Pithole Creek, containing 1¾ acres of land, one well going down now 310 feet; lease of 47 years.

GOODYEAR BROTHERS & DURAND,
BANKERS,
No. 18 BROAD-STREET, N. Y.
ALL KINDS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, RAILROAD STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, &c., bought and sold on commission. Interest allowed on accounts.
CHAS. GOODYEAR, Banker, Schoharie Co., N. Y.
GEO. GOODYEAR, New-Haven, Conn.
GEO. G. GOODYEAR, HARVEY DURAND.

REFERENCES:
Hon. JOHN J. CISCO, late Asst. U. S. Treasurer, N. Y.
JACOB RUSSELL, Cashier U. S. Treasury, New-York.
H. T. MORGAN (of H. T. Morgan & Co.,) New-York.
MORRIS FRANKLIN, Pres. N. Y. Life Insur. Co., N. Y.
W. H. REARD, Actuary, New-York Life Insurance Co.
Hon. EGBERTUS COMING, Albany, N. Y.
RUFUS H. KING, President N. Y. State Bank, Albany.
THOS. OLCOTT, Pres. Mec. and Farmers' Bank, Albany.
H. H. MARTIN, Cashier Albany City Bank, N. Y.
A. B. JOHNSON, Utica, N. Y.
JAY COOKE & Co., Washington.
BANK OF WASHINGTON, Washington.
BENJ. E. BATES, Pres. Nat. Bank of Commerce, Boston.
JOHN DENNISTON, Pres. Eliot National Bank, Boston.
L. CANDEE, President New-Haven Co. Bank, Conn.
E. D. TIFFANY, Pres. First National Bank, Hartford, Ct.
E. G. HOWE, Esq., Hartford, Conn.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, HELD Jan. 10, 1865, of the Ninth National Bank of the City of New-York, No. 363 Broadway, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:
WILLIAM A. KOSEE,
THOMAS A. VYSE, JR.,
GEO. A. WICKS,
BARNET L. SOLOMON,
GEO. A. FELLOWS,
SOLOMON L. HULL,
CHAS. MINZESHEIMER,
J. O. WHITEHOUSE,
JOSEPH U. ORVIS.
Total votes cast for each, 6,064.
MR. ORVIS was unanimously reelected President.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 240 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1865.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, the following persons were elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year:

J. T. Sanger,	Albert G. Lee,
E. L. Fancher,	N. K. Rosenfeld,
John Elliott,	Charles G. Barrett,
Lewis Einstein,	Edwin F. Knowlton,
John Falconer,	Jacob H. Dater,
Henry L. Baker.	Daniel L. Ross.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, Daniel L. Ross was unanimously re-elected President.
JOHN H. STOUT, Cashier.

AT A MEETING OF THE EXCELSIOR PETROLEUM COMPANY, held at their office, No. 6 Broadway, the following Officers and Trustees were elected for the ensuing year:
AUGUSTUS EMBURY, President.
ARTHUR T. HURD, Secretary and Treasurer.
TRUSTEES.

J. C. Dayton,	Wm. A. Fowler,
Augustus Embury,	Jno. D. Wing,
Smith Fancher.	A. W. Baker,
Frederick Lacey,	E. F. Patchen,
	Arthur T. Hurd.

The office of the Company will be at No. 74 Broadway, on and after 15th of January.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of first mortgage bonds, series A, of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of the company, No. 12 Wall-st., on and after the third day of January, 1865.
Envelopes properly prepared to guard against errors, will be furnished on application.
C. BUTLER, President.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THERE will be a meeting of the stockholders of this company on the 23d day of January inst., at noon, at the office of the company, to take into consideration the present condition of the company's affairs, and to express their wishes in respect to its future management.
Transfer Books will be closed from the evening of the 17th to the morning of the 24th inst.
DATED Jan. 9, 1865. W. TITUS, Secretary.

11,000.—GOLD PROPERTY—ONE HUNdred and ten Gold Mining claims—eleven thousand feet, some of it now paying richly. Two thousand feet developed by shafts. Also, a good Quartz Mill. Rare chance for organizing a first-class company. Maps, specimens, description, &c., No. 12 Pine-st., second floor. C. P. SYKES.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY.—REMOVAL.—This company has removed its office from No. 2 Wall-st. to the new marble building, No. 158 Broadway. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

MERCHANTS'
AND
BANKERS'
PETROLEUM
COMPANY.

CAPITAL, $400,000.

PAR, $5 PER SHARE.

ORIGINAL SUBSCRIPTIONS
$2 50 PER SHARE.
NO FURTHER ASSESSMENTS.

10,000 SHAR

DIVIDENDS.

GREAT BASIN OIL COMPANY.

DIVIDEND NOTICE NO. 3!!!

The Directors of this company have declared a Dividend of Two per Cent. on their capital stock for December, payable to New-York stockholders on and after the 15th instant, at the office of James B. Post, Room No. 25, at No. 20 Exchange-place. Transfer books will close on the 10th instant. G. W. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

N. B.—By a resolution of the Board, dividends will hereafter be paid quarterly

SIXTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....$153,000
SURPLUS.....130,224 72
$283,224 72

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., and the Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

FRANCIS P. FURNALD, President.
CHAS. BURKHALTER, Vice-President.
JOHN W. CHENEY, Secretary.
JANUARY 3, 1865.

CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY.

NINTH MONTHLY DIVIDEND.

The directors of the Central Petroleum Company have this day declared a dividend of One per cent. upon their capital stock of $5,000,000, payable on the 15th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 10 Pine-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 16th inst. WED W. CLARKE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors of the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, of New-York, have this day declared a Dividend of TEN PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after Jan. 7, 1865. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1865.

EXCELSIOR PETROLEUM CO.

THIRD DIVIDEND.

The Trustees of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable January 15, free of Government tax, at their office, No. 8 Broadway. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst., inclusive. ARTHUR T. HURD, Treasurer.

New-York, Jan. 5, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., CORNER OF EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, DEC. 20, 1864.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—IN PURSUANCE of authority given at a meeting of the stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, held on the 21st day of April last, there will be apportioned among such persons as shall be stockholders in said Company on the 12th day of January next, twelve thousand five hundred shares of new stock, in the ratio of one share to every six shares of stock then held by each stockholder; certificates of stock so apportioned will be ready for delivery to those entitled to the same, on and after the 1st day of February next, (same day on which the usual cash dividend will be paid.)

No scrip will be issued for fractions of a share, but the number of shares representing the aggregate of such fractions will be sold at public auction on the 26th day of January, and the net proceeds will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 1st day of February next, according to their respective interests.

The Government tax on the above-mentioned apportionment will be paid by the Company. By order of the Board. ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

CENTRAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING CO., Room No. 51 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent., payable at the office of the Company, on and after the 16th day of January, 1865. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 5 to 15, inclusive. F. P. WHITE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON IRON COMPANY, HUDSON, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF the Hudson Iron Company, have this day declared a dividend of thirty per cent. on the capital stock, payable at their office in this city on and after Friday, the 20th day of January, 1865, to the stockholders whose names shall, on the 30th inst., stand in the books of said Company as Stockholders. By order of the Board.

S. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 107 NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a *Semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent.* free of Government tax, payable on and after Monday, the 16th instant.

The transfer books will be closed until that day.

B. D. SKIDMORE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1865.

THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY DECLARED a Dividend of Seven per Cent. upon its capital, payable to its stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after Thursday, 12th instant.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 47 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of six (6) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 11th inst. THOMAS F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, free of Government tax, payable on demand.

JAN. 5, 1865. A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1865.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven Per Cent., payable on demand. W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

PHŒNIX BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. (free of Government tax,) has been declared this day, payable on and after JANUARY 3, 1865, until which date the Transfer Books are closed.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 41 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, Jan. 3, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF eight per cent. (net,) has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand.

WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INS. CO., No. 140 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company has declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

ALEX. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi annual Dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 30. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1864.

161ST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 31 of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 5th of January next.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1865.

THE UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

WASHINGTON RITTER, Secretary.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND—THE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has declared the semi-annual Dividend of SEVEN per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

New-York, Jan. 6, 1865.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1865.

The depositors are hereby notified that interest, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on all sums of five dollars and upwards, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors, payable on or after MONDAY, 16th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the By-laws.

Also, an extra dividend, at one-half of the rates above named, will be allowed and paid in the same manner.

Interest not called for will remain as principal; drawing interest from 1st inst.

The bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 6 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery.

By order of the Trustees.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COOGESHALL, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place,

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1865.

The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest on dep sits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $5.0, and five per cent over $500, (free from Government tax) will be paid on and after MONDAY, January 16.

Interest not drawn will be credited as principal, and draw interest from January 1.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WOODALL, Secretary,
PETER CUMMINS, Accountant.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK.

No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST,

NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The usual semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $500, and five per cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 16th day of January, 1865.

Bank open DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on THURSDAY EVENING from 5 to 7 o'clock.

WM. H. SLOOUM, President.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK,
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made now, or on or before January 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer,
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 263 BOWERY.—Six Per Cent.

interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; Five Per Cent. on larger sums. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

CHAS. PECK, President.

BENAY O. FISHER, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 427 and 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY evenings, from 6 to 7. SIX PER CENT interest, free from Government tax, allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE per cent. on larger sums. Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1.

EDEB V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT.,

FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 58 BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.

1865—JANUARY INTEREST. The regular semi-annual Interest at the rate of six and five per cent. per annum, free from Government tax, will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, on and after FRIDAY, Jan. 20.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to the original deposit, and draw interest the same as the principal.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from the 1st of January.

Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY from 5 to 7 P. M.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCH, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.,

FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st,
CHARTERED 1854.

BANK OPEN DAILY, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 P. M.

SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000, free from Government tax.

All moneys deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 82 NASSAU-ST., N. Y.

OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY and THURSDAY, from 6 to 7 P. M.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

JAMES O. STONEALL, President.
HENRY B. CONKLIN, Secretary.
WILLIAM VANNAME, } Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES COOPER, }
THOMAS W. COWDIN, Treasurer.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The Semi-annual Dividend, free from Government tax, at the rate of Six Per Cent. Per Annum on all sums from $5 to $500, and Five Per Cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 21st of January, 1865. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 7 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M., and WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 1 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. interest allowed, free from Government tax. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

THOS. CHRISTY, President.

R. H. BULL, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, No. 73 6th-av., NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.

JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1865.—THE Board of Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of Five per cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, and of Four per cent. per annum on deposits over five hundred dollars, free from Government tax, be allowed to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 16, 1865.

All interest not drawn will draw interest from Jan. 1. as principal. B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.

JOHN S. DICKERSON, } Secretaries.
JAMES BAYCE, }

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—

No. 1 THIRD-AV.

Deposits will draw interest from the 1st January.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 16. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

QUICKSILVER FLASKS WANTED.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY

will contract for the manufacture of any number, not exceeding

100,000 WROUGHT-IRON QUICKSILVER FLASKS, delivery to commence within ninety days, and to continue at not less than 4,000 flasks per month. Payment will be made on delivery in gold coin. For particulars, inquire at the office of the Company,

No. 21 NASSAU-ST., New-York.

J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

STEEL.—AS OUR STOCK OF ENGLISH STEEL must positively be sold before the 1st of May next, WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO MAKE SALES TO CONSUMERS AND OTHERS AT MUCH LESS THAN THE PRESENT COST OF IMPORTATION—which consists of Extra Best Cast Machinery, Blister Spring, &c., &c., equal to any make in this market, and WARRANTED.

D. LITTLEJOHN & CO., No. 24 Cliff-st.

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.

Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

WATER-POWERS FOR SALE.

TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

We have lists of a great number of water-powers of both large and small capacity, some of them near this city. Persons in want of such property will find it to their interest to call.

Engineers skilled in making plans and estimates for buildings and machinery will be furnished when required. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the city to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn
Long Island, N. Y.

TO MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE-ARMS.

The subscribers offer for sale the following, viz.:

2,500 second quality bayonets, for Springfield pattern muskets.

2,500 second quality butt plates, for Springfield pattern muskets.

10,000 second quality stock tips, for Springfield pattern muskets.

Also, eight milling machines and sundry tools for making bayonets, tips and butt plates.

PECK SMITH MANUFACTURING CO.,
Southington, Conn.

WEATHER STRIPS

AT HALF THE FORMER PRICE.
Depot No. 540 Broadway.
E. BROWN & CO.,
Agents wanted.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 9 Lindow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

OFFICIAL.—DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHington, Jan. 7, 1865.—Information has been received at this department from Mr. John E. Newport, the Consul of the United States at Turk's Islands, of the death, on the 12th day of December last, at Grand Turk, T. I., of JAMES RICE, late master of the British schooner *Anna Sophia*, represented to be a citizen of the United States, and resident of the State of New-York.

The legal representatives of the deceased may obtain further information by addressing this department.

ADOPTION.—A GIRL FROM 15 TO 18 YEARS OF age, accustomed to good society, may hear of a pleasant home in a respectable family, by addressing, with reference and statement of attainments and circumstances, E. F. G., Brooklyn, N. Y.

A YOUNG MEN'S BIBLE-CLASS, UNDER the direction of Rev. JOSEPH T. DURYEA, is held on THURSDAY EVENINGS, at the new rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st., at 8 o'clock. All young men are invited.

CLARK'S PATENT INDELIBLE PENCIL—Improved for marking clothing; warranted superior to inks or stencil plate. Sold by E. Faber, Cutter & Towen, and at No. 78 John-st., No. 18 Beekman-st., No. 83 Nassau-st., and everywhere.

GREEN TURTLE SOUP AND STEAKS.—WM. P. DENMAN, Ex-President of the Hoboken Turtle Club, (and now caterer,) has soup and steaks at all times, at No. 221 6th-av., near 14th-st. Families supplied.

MARBLE MANTELS.—A LARGE STOCK always on hand at lower prices than at any other establishment in the city. H. KLABER'S Mantel Works, No. 109 East 13th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Out this out.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A SET OF SECOND-hand cards and spinning-jack; must be in good working order. Address Box No. 2,479 Post-office.

SLOTE & JANES, Stationers, Printers and Blank-Book Dealers, No. 63 Fulton-st.

Orders respectfully solicited.

SAFE WANTED—MUST BE BURGLAR AND fire-proof, 4 feet wide, and by a good maker. Address Box No. 3,782 Post-office.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

CABINET PIANOS AT,

SCHARFENBERG & LUIS,
No. 750 BROADWAY.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

Is admitted the best Piano-forte made, because the maker, besides being a practical mechanic of long experience, is also a thorough musician, thus combining advantages possessed by no other manufacturer in the United States. Such is the testimony of S. B. Mills, Robert Heller, Geo. F. Bristow, Wm. Mason, C. Jerome Hopkins, Charles Fradel, Max Maretzek, Carl Anschutz, John Zundle, Maurice Strakosch, Giovani Sconcia, and every good musician in the United States. All musical ears at once admit their great superiority. Warerooms No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

STEINWAY & SON

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,

OVERSTRUNG, GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

No. 9 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.

These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano.

DECKER BROTHERS,
PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS,

No. 91 Bleecker-st., (marble building, one block West of Broadway,) invite attention to their new

PATENT PLATE PIANOFORTES,

of which the New-York *Tribune*, April 23, 1864, said: "One of the simplest and most truly valuable improvements yet made in the pianoforte is that invented and patented by Decker Brothers."

WARRANTED FOR SEVEN YEARS.

MASON & HAMLIN RESPECTFULLY announce that they have now completed the occupation of their greatly enlarged factory, and effected other arrangements for the large increase of their manufacturing facilities. They therefore confidently expect to be able henceforward to supply orders for their CABINET ORGANS promptly, without that inconvenient delay to which purchasers have been subjected, from the fact that for more than a year past they have been continually several hundred instruments behind orders. An assortment of styles from $110 to $600 each may be found at their New-York warerooms, No. 7 Mercer-st.

FORTY PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS at wholesale or retail. Now 7-Octave Pianos for $250. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains; prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. 10,000 sheets of Music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos.

HORACE WATERS,
No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

PIANO-FORTE.—A SECOND-HAND PIANO-forte, used but very little, and in perfect order, and almost as good as new, will be sold very low. Inquire of G. BEBGQUIST, No. 44 West 16th-st.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 34 Walker-st., New-York.

Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.

Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

COTTAGE SQUARE PIANOS.—A FINE SYsortment of our unrivaled pianos, warranted in all respects, without regard to time, at lower prices than any other first-class house. S. J. CHAMBERS, 739 B'way.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANOFORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS AT greatly reduced prices. A second-hand piano for $150, at No. 726 Broadway. CUMMINGS & JENNYS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMMONALTY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said city, relative to the acquiring of lands for a Reservoir and appurtenances thereto in the said city, between One Hundred and Seventy-second and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth streets, and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River, in the said city, for the purpose of supplying such parts of said city with Croton Water as are not now supplied with the same.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said city, pursuant to chapter ninety-five of the laws of this State, passed April Seventh, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-three, and chapter two hundred and sixty-seven of the laws of this State, passed April Twenty-first, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-four, hereby give notice to all persons, parties or persons respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said court, to be held at the City Hall, of the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the Twenty-third day of January, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-five, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter, to estimate in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties and persons interested as aforesaid, a just and equitable compensation for taking all those lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises as lie between One hundred and Seventy-second and One hundred and Seventy-fifth streets and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River in said city, which said lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises the said Croton Aqueduct Board deem necessary for the building a new reservoir and appurtenances thereto, in the city of New-York, for the purpose of supplying such parts of the city of New-York with Croton water as are not now supplied with the same, which said lands and premises are laid out and described and are of the extent following, that is to say: commencing at the point where the line between the land of Eliza B. Jumel and the land of Richard F. Carman intersects the Croton Aqueduct land line, near the gate-house at High Bridge, in the Twelfth Ward of said city, and running thence north fifty degrees, twenty-eight minutes west on said Jumel's and Carman's line, six hundred and forty-nine two-tenths feet to the southeasterly corner of Tenth-avenue and One hundred and Seventy-fourth street, thence south thirty-four degrees, west five hundred and sixteen eight-tenths feet on the easterly line of Tenth-avenue to the north easterly corner of One hundred and Seventy-second-street, thence at right angles to the last line south, fifty-six degrees east along the northerly line of One hundred and Seventy-second-street five hundred and eighty one-tenth feet to land line of Croton Aqueduct, thence on said last-mentioned land line north forty-seven degrees, fifteen minutes east three hundred and forty-nine-tenths feet, thence also on said last-mentioned land line, north twenty-five degrees, twelve minutes east one hundred and four five-tenths feet, thence also on said last-mentioned land line, north forty-six degrees, thirty-three minutes east thirteen seven-tenths feet to the place of beginning, containing three hundred and five two hundred and six thirty-five one hundred square feet, or seven eight-one thousand acres.

Also, commencing at a point where the line between the land of Richard F. Carman and of Eliza B. Jumel intersects the westerly line of the Croton Aqueduct lands, near the gate-house, on the Manhattan end of High Bridge, thence on the said line, between the said Croton Aqueduct lands and lands of Richard F. Carman, west forty-six degrees thirty-three minutes east forty-six feet, thence on said line, between said Carman's land and said Croton Aqueduct lands, south seventy-eight degrees thirteen minutes, east three hundred and thirty-five feet, more or less, to low water mark; thence north eleven degrees forty seven minutes: east seventy-nine and five-tenths feet; thence north seventy-eight degrees thirteen minutes; west three hundred and ninety-two and six-tenths feet, to a point near foot-bridge; thence south thirty-nine degrees thirty-two minutes, west to dividing line between the lands of said Carman and Jumel, eighty-nine three-tenths feet, thence south fifty degrees twenty-eight minutes, east eighty-two five-tenths feet, to the point of beginning, containing thirty-four thousand seven hundred and fifty-four seventy-nine one-hundredth square feet, or seven hundred and ninety-eight-one-thousandths of an acre.

JOHN E. DEVELIN,
Counsel to Corporation.

DATED NEW-YORK, December 15, 1864.

SUPREME COURT—STEUBEN COUNTY.—SAMUEL F. CURTIS against ANN E. HALLETT, Ellen Halliot, Margaret K. Hallett, Robert L. Hallett, S. Irving Hallett, Marcellus Massey, Joseph Pettit, Jr., Stephen K. Rathbone, Receiver of the Bank of the Republic, Amos Robbins, Eli Robbins, David C. Hertshorne The President, Directors and Company of the Seneca County Bank, Bartholomew Skaats, The Bridgeport City Bank, David O. Bradley, Thomas S. Beals, as Executor of &c. of Thomas Beals, deceased, Addison G. Jerome, William C. Burdick, Constant Cook, William H. Hutchins, Elias Fritz, John Cochrane, Attorney-General of the State of New-York, S. Josephine Mores without the Chastes B. Ourtiss, Alfred W. Davison, The President, Directors and Company of the Agawam Bank, The Nautilus Pearl Fishing Company.—[United States tuternal Revenue Stamp 50 cents, and cancelled.] To the above named Defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of Samuel F. Curtis, plaintiff, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of Steuben County, State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber at Bath, in said County, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, or the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

W. B. RUGGLES,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Bath, N. Y.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in Steuben County Clerk's Office, Oct. 14, 1864.

W. B. RUGGLES, Plaintiff's Attorney.

GREAT PRUSSIAN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION of the products of all nations, will be held at Stettin, (Prussia,) from the 15th of May to the 30th of June, 1865, under the patronage of His Royal Highness, the Crown Prince of Prussia, including an International Agricultural Exhibition, under the auspices of the Prussian Agricultural Society, in which the citizens of the United States are invited to participate. Inventors and manufacturers will find this a most favorable opportunity to introduce their inventions and articles to the great markets of Russia and Central Europe. For information apply to AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., proprietors of the American European Express, No. 72 Broadway, New-York, sole agents for the Prussian exhibition in the United States.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., No. 72 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

THURSDAY.

The favorite three-act comedy, by Tom Taylor and Charles Reade,

MASKS AND FACES.

FRIDAY—THE WIFE'S SECRET.
SATURDAY—SECRETS WORTH KNOWING.
MONDAY—THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.
TUESDAY—First time in two years, Boucicault's comedy, THE IRISH HEIRESS.
WEDNESDAY—SECRETS WORTH KNOWING.
THURSDAY—MARRIED LIFE.

HOW SHE LOVES HIM and the Drama of ROSEDALE will shortly be reproduced.

A NEW DRAMA, of powerful interest and effects, is in active preparation.

Mr. Falkner's fine comedy,

MEN OF THE DAY,

is in rehearsal, and will be shortly performed, first time in six years.

Open 7¼ o'clock; Overture 7¾.

HOLIDAY EVENINGS WITH SHAKESPEARE,
AT THE
WINTER GARDEN.
THE SENSATION OF THE SEASON.
BOOTH'S HAMLET,
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,
with its
SPLENDID CAST
and
SUPERB SCENERY.

"The stage in our time has witnessed no grander or more thrilling pageant."—*New-York Albion.*

Doors open at 6½; commences at 7¾.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. COMMENCES AT 7¾.
FIFTH WEEK.
THE GREAT SENSATION OF THE SEASON,
In Five Tableaux and a prologue, entitled
THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.
Having achieved one of the most genuine
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESSES
ever known on the New-York stage, as testified by
THE CROWDED AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES
Who have nightly thronged the Olympic for
THE PAST FOUR WEEKS,
It will be repeated
EVERY NIGHT TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

GRAND EXHIBITION
OF THE CREATION AND DELUGE,
at Everett Hall, Broadway. Entrance on 34th-st., this evening. Tickets 25 cents; Children 15 cents.

Doors open at 7 o'clock.

LECTURES.

FREDERICK DOUGLAS WILL LECture for the Ladies' Union Bazaar Association, in aid of sick and wounded soldiers, at Cooper Institute, FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, 1865, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. To be had at P. A. White's drug-store, No. 105 Gold-st.; Dr. J. McCune Smith's, No. 55 West Broadway; James Miller's, No. 522 Broadway; Miller & Matthews', corner 8th-st. and Broadway; Horace Waters' music store, Broadway. The other lecturers are to follow for the above-mentioned object and association. Rev. Selia Martin and John M. Langston are to be the next in order.

JOHN P. KRECHTING WILL DELIVER his popular lecture on *Germany*, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, at 7½ o'clock, at the lecture room of the North Dutch Church, corner Fulton and William sts.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 62 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 81 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH Restored in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that solitary body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 81 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. 80th edition 400 pages, nearly 100 anatomical illustrations—upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All should purchase this original work of the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1 50, or consult the doctor, No. 173 Broadway, up-stairs, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. "We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review.*

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Malden-lane, Albany, N. Y

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, Who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours. If of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and 162 Chambers-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, address Box 2,359 N. Y. P.O.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing in their own for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, 81 Franklin-st., N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED.—DR. A

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Moravian at Portland.

The News of Sherman's and Thomas' Successes in England.

Excitement on the Canada Question.

COMMENTS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, Jan. 11.

The steamship *Moravian*, Capt. ARTON, from Liverpool at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 29th, via Londonderry on the evening of the 30th of December, arrived here at 12 o'clock noon to-day.

The dates per the *Mornvian* are five days later than those already received.

Purser McDONALD reports: Passed, on the afternoon of Jan. 1, a steamer supposed to be the *Hibernian*, in latitude 54° 55', longitude 22° 06', bound east.

The steamship *Hansa*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 28th of December.

The steamship *Bavarin*, from New-York, also arrived at Southemptoe on Dec. 28.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

The news from America of the success of Gens. SHERMAN and THOMAS, caused much gratification among the friends of the North, and the Confederate Loan declined three per cent., while there was a slight improvement in Federal securities.

The item of news, however, which claimed most attention, was the order of Gen. DIX to pursue rebel raiders into Canada, if necessary.

The London *Times* remarks that if the American Government is so ill advised as to send its troops across the Canadian frontier, a very serious misunderstanding between the two countries may be the consequence.

The London *Daily News* hopes that the order of Gen. DIX to pursue the raiders across the Canadian frontier, will be disavowed by the superior civil authorities of the Washington Government. It says: "The plea which could alone warrant such a course, the refusal of the Canadians to administer justice and observe the duties of allies, has, happily, no foundation in fact."

The London *Star* condemns the hasty action of Gen. DIX, and the uncalled for resolutions which were introduced in the House of Representatives in reference to Canada, as tending to complicate a position already sufficiently embarrassing.

The London *Morning Post* thinks that the promptitude of the Canadian Government in ordering the rearrest of the raiders is substantial testimony to its owe good faith, and will have a reassuring effect in Washington and New-York.

The New-York correspondent of the *Times* points out that the Federal Government gave notice in October of its intention to increase its armament on the lakes, and it will, therefore, be able, long before the opening of navigation in the St. Lawrence, to have as many new war ships on the lakes as it can buy, construct or transport in the interim, and that the British Government, unless it should have material for building ships and arming and equipping them on the Canadian shores, will find itself about the 15th of April with only one vessel upon each lake to oppose the Federal war vessels.

The *Daily News* publishes a letter from Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH, asserting his conviction that the sinking of the *Florida* was entirely accidental. He defends the language of the American press on the subject, and finally asserts that he left America, assured of the loyalty of the people to their institutions, convinced of their power and determination to achieve the gigantic undertaking, and hopeful of their destinies as a nation.

The *Times* publishes a letter from Lord WHARNCLIFFE, in response to Mr. SEWARD'S refusal to allow the Liverpool Bazaar Fund to be distributed to Southern prisoners. WHARNCLIFFE quotes Northern papers to disprove Mr. SEWARD'S statement that the prisoners were not suffering unusual privations. He denies that the funds were mainly contributed by those trading with the South, saying the movement was almost entirely carried out by Southern ladies in England, and that the refusal will not practically affect the distribution of the fund. The latter of Mr. ADAMS, communicating briefly Mr. SEWARD'S refusal, is published. In it Mr. ADAMS expresses regret that he has to close the correspondence.

The *Times* has an editorial complimentary to Messrs. WHARNCLIFFE and ADAMS, and, by inference, the reverse to Mr. SEWARD.

The *Daily News* justifies Mr. SEWARD'S course, and shows that WHARNCLIFFE deserved rebuke.

La France points to Gen. FREMONT as the late Mr. DAYTON'S successor.

FRANCE.

Bourse firm; Rentes, 65f. 50c.

AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

Reductions of the armies are to be effected on a grand scale by Austria and Italy. It is said the Italian reduction will be 85,000 men.

INDIA.

An official telegram, dated Calcutta, Dec. 12, announces that the fortress of Dalimkote, Bhootan, was captured by the British with the small loss of two officers and fifty men. The position was very strong. Three officers and seven men were subsequently killed by the accidental explosion of gunpowder.

ITALY.

The Russian Ambassador had returned to Rome.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Wednesday, Dec. 28.

A stringent press law has been promulgated. The Porte has granted its concession to the construction of a railway from Jeffa to Jerusalem.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Thursday, Dec. 29.

Private dispatches from Petersburgh state that the Prince GORTSCHAKOFF seriously contemplates retiring from office. Baron BERGER is mentioned as his successor.

It is said that M. WALDEW, Minister of the Interior, will have the French mission, and be succeeded by Gen. MULTZOW, and that Admiral KRABLE, Minister of Marine, will resign and be succeeded by Admiral GRASSHOFF.

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, Saturday, Dec. 13.

Shirtings are a shilling a piece higher.

BOMBAY, Sunday, Dec. 14.

Import prices are firm with a tendency to advance. Exchange on England has slightly advanced.

CHINA.

CANTON, Saturday, Nov. 26.

Exchange, 4s. 9d. Tea unchanged.

SHANGHAI, Sunday, Nov. 27.

Tea dull. Silk advancing. Exchange, 6s. 5d.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

[Per Moravian.]

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—28TH, P. M.

The sales of cotton for two days reach 20,000 bales, including 7,000 bales to speculators and importers. The market is firm at unchanged quotations.

TRADE REPORT.

The Manchester market is firm and quiet.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET—28TH, P. M.

The Breadstuffs market is generally quiet and firm. No regular corn market has been held since the sailing of the *Asia* for Halifax. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report the Breadstuffs market as generally firm, but without any transactions of importance, in consequence of the celebration of the holidays.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Market for Provisions is inactive. Lard dull, for old; new is scarce. TALLOW steady. BUTTER, stock scarce. CHEESE firm at an advance of 1s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

SUGAR quiet, and steady. COFFEE steady. RICE quiet, but firm. ASHES firmer at 29s. 9d. @30s. for both Pots and Pearls. LINSEED OIL steady. RESIN inactive. SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet at 60s @61s. PETROLEUM firm.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS firmer. GROCERIES firm but inactive owing to the holidays. TALLOW steady. SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet at 62s. 6d.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 29.

CONSOLS 89¼ @89¾, for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—Illinois Central Railroad 51@52 discount.

LATEST PER MORAVIAN VIA GREENCASTLE.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Dec. 30.

COTTON—Sales for four days 44,000 bales, including 12,000 bales to speculators and 7,000 bales to exporters. The market opened with an upward tendency and closed easier, with a partial advance of ⅛d. on American. Quotations are:

Fair Orleans	28⅛d.
Fair Mobile	27⅞d.
Fair Uplands	27⅝d.
Middling Orleans	27d.
Middling Mobile	26⅞d.
Middling Uplands	26⅜d.

The actual stock in port on the 30th amounts to [illegible] bales, being 115,000 bales in excess of estimates. The stock of American is 23,000 bales, being 13,500 bales above the estimates.

The sales of cotton to-day (Friday) were 8,000 bales, the market closing dull at a decline of ⅛d. @⅛d. ₩ pound, owing to the excess in stock.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS—The market is quiet. Lard has an upward tendency.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 30.

Consols closed at 89¼ @89¾ for money. The Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £207,000.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—Illinois Central Railroad 50⅛ @ 51⅛ discount; Erie Railroad 37@39.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Funds on the 28th were firm. Consols were again fractionally higher. There was a full discount demand at the bank at 6 ₩ cent. In open market there were exceptional transactions at 5¾ ₩ cent., but the supply was not abundant. Sespensions was announced of three sugar-refining houses in Glasgow, viz.: JOHN REID, JR., & Co., BAIRD & PATTERSON, and BAIRD, NELSON & Co., for about £80,000 each. SALVESTHWAITE'S Circular says: "In consequence of the holiday season, very few transactions took place in American securities until the 28th, when on the receipt of news of important Federal victories, an active demand sprung up for 5-20 bonds, which rapidly rose to 44¾, closing at 44¾. Illinois and Erie seow an advance of $1 per share in the week.

LATEST VIA GREENCASTLE.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 30.

The *Times* contrasts the frank and temperate language of President LINCOLN, in his recent message, with the proclamation of Gen. DIX and the resolutions offered in the Federal Senate by Mr. CHANDLER. It says:

"In Congress we are charged with complicity in assassination and pillage, while a military commander threatens our territories with invasion, but the Chief of the Republic does justice to both Canada and England, and we gladly receive his views as those which time and reason will commend to the American people. War between America and England would be simply the most formidable intervention in behalf of the South which Mr. DAVIS could desire." The *Times* especially recommends this point to the consideration of the Americans.

It adds: "It has been long surmised that the Confederate agents, in their various operations, have been rather allured than deterred by the prospects of international embroilment arising out of their schemes. If, besides escaping with a cruiser and plundering a bank, they could bring a powerful enemy on the back of their foe, it would be an enormous gain to them. Perhaps some of them now, looking to the St. Albans raid, have hopes of this kind. It is much wiser to disappoint them then to play their game. The Federals may assure themselves that not even the capture of Nashville nor the defeat of SHERMAN, would gratify the South half as much as a rupture with this country, which certain Northern politicians are incessantly advising.

The London *Post* says that neither the English nor the Federals will allow themselves to be driven into unfriendly relations by the buccaneering exploits of a third party, whose object is sufficiently manifest. It will no doubt be found necessary to the interest of both nations to maintain an effectual military police both on the shore and lakes, with the view of preventing a recurrence of recent depredations.

The *Herald* says we must take care and give them no reasonable grounds for provocation; that if the war should commence it may be their fault, not ours.

The *Star* believes that the feeling in the United States about the release of the St. Albans robbers would, doubtless, subside as soon as the course of the Canadian Government was known.

The *Times'* City Article says the funds were rather less firm yesterday, consequent upon the demand for money at the close of the year, also in connection with the foreign and share settlement now in progress. The American news caused some little depression in Canadian securities, although the only importance attached to the fresh example of national weakness, furnished by the last New-York intelligence, is that the order of Gen. DIX and wildness of the political press, should lead some irresponsible persons to violate Canadian territory, and thus place the Washington Government, against their anxious desire, in a position as disagreeable, both to the people of England and the respectable classes of the United States, as was occasioned by Commodore WILKES, and the vote of the House of Representatives in the Trent affair.

VERY LATEST PER MORAVIAN.

(Via Greencastle.)

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 30.

The English journals continue to comment upon the Canadian difficulty, which has caused a slight depression in Canadian funds. The papers generally discountenance the idea of the English Government being driven into unfriendly relations with the United States.

The *Times* shows that the rebels could desire nothing better for their cause than such a result.

THE OPDYKE-WEED LIBEL SUIT.

The Jury Disagree and are Discharged.

Seven for Six Cents Damages, and Five for a Higher Amount.

Supreme Court—Trial Term.

Before Hon. Judge MASON.

At the opening of court this morning, there was a dense crowd, to learn to what decision the jury had come; and on hearing that they had been locked up all night, without agreeing, the expression was general: "I thought so; I was sure they would not agree."

When brought into court, the jury looked as if they had not suffered much from the night's confinement.

The CLERK—Gentleman of the jury, have you agreed upon your verdict?

FOREMAN—We have not.

Judge MASON—Are you not able to agree?

FOREMAN—No, sir.

Judge MASON—Is there no probability of it?

FOREMAN—Not the slightest, I think, sir.

Judge MASON—There is one branch of the case, under my charge, on which I confidently expected the jury might be able to agree, however they might disagree on the rest, for there was but little responsibility left to the jury. As to the charge which was imputed to Mr. OPDYKE of sitting on the Auditing Committee, I charged you it was libelous, and that it was undefended. And yet there is a point where your province may allow you not to disagree, even as to this; that is, merely on the question of damages. All the other charges I have nothing to say about. You might disagree in regard to them. I should infer, from what your foremen has said, that you are not able to agree.

FOREMAN—Such is my understanding, after a conference with my associates on the jury.

Judge MASON—Gentlemen, you are discharged.

Quite a crowd gathered round the jury to know how they stood. The foreman was understood to state that they stood, on one ballot seven for six cents damages, to five for a higher amount; then nine to three, and ten to two. That, under the charge they would have agreed on one point for the plaintiff, for nominal damages, but split as to the amount.

In closing our report of these protracted proceedings, we would express the thanks of our reporter to Mr. JAMES GIBBONS, the clerk, for his attention in providing accommodations for the numerous representatives of the press.

Diversions of the Democracy.

AN EMEUTE IN TAMMANY HALL.

The examination of LOUIS BEIREL, MATTHEW MOORE, OWEN GROGHEGAN and BARNEY FRIERY, for a felonious assault upon JAMES IRVING, on the evening of the 29th ult., at Tammany Hall, was set down for yesterday afternoon, before Justice DODGE, of the Jefferson Market Police Court. Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER appeared for IRVING, and Mr. GEORGE M. CURTIS for the defendants. It having been announced that a complete revelation of the Tammany Hall General Committee's doings and secrets was to be made, a choice circle of gentlemen of the price-ring, politicians, and others who have achieved a kind of eminence from the frequent repetition of their names in the newspapers, assembled, and seemed deeply interested in the proceedings. The entertainment of the afternoon did not, however, yield those Tammany secrets which the spectators desired to learn, only two witnesses being examined, as follows:

James Irving sworn: On Thursday evening, December 29, the night of the call of the Democratic General Committee, in the bar-room and hall of Tammany Hotel, Louis Beirel said, "There is the son of a —— now; I was on my way through the hall-way to the General Committee Room; I had not before seen the defendants, Beirel and Moore, that evening; Mathew H. Moore, Barney Friary, and others entered at the moment when Beirel addressed this offensive language to me; this language first attracted my attention, and I then observed a crowd pressing upon me; I warned them to stand off; they then repeatedly used obscene and abusive language, and threatened to shoot me; they would blow holes in me, have my blood, &c.; Friery, Beirel, Macdonald, and others made these threats; they desired me to fight; I said that I could not contend with all of them; I retreated to the wall; they drew pistols upon me, half a dozen; Beirel presented a pistol and said he would blow holes in me; Macdonald and others had pistols and knives, and all were armed; Col. Daniel E. Delevan, Douglass Taylor, Bartholomew Ward, Fitzpatrick and John Merphy, of the Twenty-first Ward, Peter Larkin and other witnessed the onset; the threatening was continued fifteen or twenty minutes, and they pursued me into a rear room, the door of which I closed; they dared me to fight; I demanded whether they designed to assassinate me; they replied, bidding me go to ——; no person was with me; I can show by a witness that Beirel, one of the defendants, had previously threatened to take my life; did not see Owen Geoghaghe when the assault was first made, but subsequently saw him in the bar-room; I had a pistol in my possession; so many drew pistols on me that I am able to particularize only Beirel as having held a pistol to my head; I said to him that the gang had come to murder me, but that if he wanted to fight he must go aside with me alone; he then, foaming at the mouth, so intense was his rage, threatened to shoot me; the defendants do not belong to the Tammany General Committee; I remarked to Moore that I did not went to be murdered there; he asked why I didn't fight; Beirel wanted me to engage in a ring fight; I said to Moore, "You're the squarest men of the party—these assassins intend to murder me."

Mr. Irving, on leaving the stand, gave the defendant Beirel the comforting assurance that he would at any time be prepared to meet him alone, and would like nothing better than a single-handed hostile encounter with that person.

Peter Larkin, sworn: I live at No. 43 Amity-street; was at Tammany Hall on the evening of the difficulty; was standing at the bar, taking a drink with a friend; heard loud talk, and, looking around, saw Irving entering; he stepped to my side and said that the crowd intended to murder him; heard Beirel say he could whip Irving or any son of a —— that would take his part; Irving warned the crowd to keep away, as he did not wish to fight.

At this stage of the proceedings, Mr. Spencer, several of whose witnesses had not arrived, moved an adjournment until Tuesday afternoon, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock, and Mr. Curtis and Justice Dodge consenting, the hearing was so adjourned.

RELIEF FOR SAVANNAH.

Meeting of the Produce Exchange—Remarks of Col. Allan—Correspondence Between the Chamber of Commerce and the Produce Exchange.

A meeting of the members of the Produce Exchange was held yesterday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, at the Exchange Building, to take action in reference to the relief of the suffering citizens of Savannah. Mr. Gaseon D. CRAGIN, President of the Exchange, presided, and introduced Col. JULIAN ALLEN, who said it gave him great pleasure to find that the people of the North were so ready to respond to the call in aid of the destitute of Savannah. He believed the people of Savannah were worthy of all the sympathy that had been expressed for them, and he was glad to know that something of a substantial character was about to be added for the relief of their wants. He did not come to beg for the citizens of Savannah. He had here seen on a far different mission. Anything given willingly and neasked for, to the poor and suffering, was a noble charity. It did his heart good to find the North taking this view of the matter. The people of Savannah, as a general thing, were loyal; but if only a few of them were true to the Union, the case was not altered. It was better that ten guilty rebels should be fed than one loyal man die of starvation. The enemy had left the people of Savannah in an exceedingly destitute condition. When, as has been remarked, Gen. SHERMAN found himself accidentally in the city and Gen. HARDEE accidentally out of the city, the people had nothing to eat. The speaker believed that the Union sentiment was not confined to Savannah, but extended throughout the State. He spoke of the meeting of citizens after the occupation of the city by Gen. SHERMAN, and said that hearty cheers were given for the Union and the President of the United States. It must not be thought, because many of the former residents of Savannah were in the rebel ranks, that the people were not at heart loyal. Those who were in JEFF. DAVIS' army were conscripts, and were compelled to fight under the rebel flag. Col. ALLEN concluded with an eloquent appeal to the citizens of New-York to send immediate relief to the destitute of Savannah. The Chairman said a letter had been received from the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, which had been answered by the officers of the Exchange. The following is the correspondence:

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 9, 1865.

To Messrs. President and Directors of the New-York Produce Exchange.

GENTLEMEN: At a meeting of the committee recently appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to send needed relief to the sufferers of "Savannah, Georgia," the undersigned were appointed a sub-committee to solicit subscriptions from the intelligence, philanthropic and influential commercial body which you represent.

The known liberality of the members of the Produce Exchange, and their generous and patriotic donations whenever they have been called on to relieve suffering, forbid the undersigned from taking any measures except to call the attention of the president and directors to the desired contributions, and to request they will communicate the same to the members of that body, in order that they may take such public action as in their opinion is proper, and as becomes the great interest they represent, when an appeal is made to them on behalf of any portion of their countrymen in distress.

We desire only to add that the banner of the Union again floats in triumph over Savannah, we trust never more to be furled. But while we rejoice at this auspicious result, let us not forget those of her citizens whose sufferings entitle them to a just share of the patriotic munificence of the great City of New-York.

ARCHIBALD BAXTER,
THOMAS DUNHAM,
EZRA NYE,
BIRAM WALBRIDGE,
JNO. S. WILLIAMS.

REPLY.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE, Jan. 10, 1865.

To Messrs. Baxter, Nye, Dunham, Walbridge and Williams, Committee:

Your favor of yesterday, apprising us of the action of the Chamber of Commerce and soliciting the concurrent action of the members of the Produce Exchange in behalf of the sufferers in the City of Savannah, has been duly received. You do but simple justice to the members of that body when you refer to their accustomed and generous liberality whenever they have heretofore been called on to relieve suffering; and we doubt not the appeal in behalf of the destitute citizens of Savannah will meet with that generous response characteristic of that portion of the commercial community represented at the New-York Produce Exchange.

A meeting for the purpose of securing concerted action in the premises, will be called immediately after 'Change to-morrow.

Whenever the members of this body have had an opportunity, they have contributed with alacrity their proportion toward sustaining the cause represented by the national flag that again floats over Savannah; and we are confident they will not now be unmindful of the distress of their countrymen in that city whose sufferings have awakened such universal sympathy.

Yours, sincerely,
GEO. D. CRAGIN,
President Commercial Association.

Mr. HERRICK, also, was appointed Secretary, and read the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The members of the New-York Produce Exchange have learned, by the proceedings of the first public demonstration of the people of Savannah since its reoccupation by the Federal authority, convened to give expression to their sentiments and views, and that they "accept the situation," and in the language of the President of the United States, seek peace by laying down their arms and submitting to the national authority under the Constitution; and

Whereas, The Mayor of said city, in calling said meeting to order and designating its objects under the new condition of public affairs, there stated "that said city contains twenty thousand inhabitants, without food, without fuel, and without any remunerating industrial pursuits, and without any place of refuge;" be it therefore unanimously

Resolved, First—That the action of the citizens of Savannah, Georgia, in again recognising the authority of the Federal Government, comes emphatically to us as glad tidings; and we heartily rejoice that their patriotic course must soon restore that city to those cordial business, commercial and political relations with the City of New-York which marked their former intercourse previous to the breaking out of the existing rebellion.

Resolved, Second, That the members of the New-York Produce Exchange, in common with their fellow-citizens, have learned with the profoundest sorrow of the suffering necessities of many of the citizens of Savannah, and in order to manifest our sympathy and contribute as far as possible to their relief, we recommend the appointment of a Committee of Seventeen to cooperate with the committee already appointed by the Chamber of Commerce on behalf of the sufferers of Savannah, so that the entire commercial community of the City of New-York may extend that aid which their own munificence and the distress of the sufferers demand.

Resolved, Third, That said committee be authorized to take such action as shall in the most prompt, practical and efficient manner secure the objects desired, and they are further authorized to depute one of their own number, or some member of the Produce Exchange, to jointly accompany any person designated by the Chamber of Commerce, to Savannah, to deliver the articles forwarded to the Mayor of said city, for distribution to accordance with such regulations as the military commander there may adopt.

Resolved, Fourth, That the President of the Produce Exchange be requested to unite with the President of the Chamber of Commerce in requesting the President of the United States to give the requisite authority for the admission into the port of Savannah of whatever articles of food and clothing, not contraband of war, may be gratuitously furnished and forwarded by the ship already generously offered by the citizens of New-York to the suffering people of Savannah.

The following committee was appointed:

Hiram Walbridge, Thomas Dunham, Ezra Nye, J. S. Williams, Archibald Baxter, J. J. Marvin, Lewis Roberts, Edward Cromwell, F. F. Abbott, E. W. Coleman, R. J. Randolph, William H. Harris, E. H. Laimbeer, G. D. Cragin, S. A. Sawyer, A. E. Orr, E. S. Brown and Edwin Wilson.

Mr. WALBRIDGE was appointed Chairman of the committee, but declined to serve. Mr. G. D. CRAGIN was nominated and elected. The meeting then adjourned.

Contributions for the suffering people of Savannah will be received and forwarded, free, in a Government steamer, leaving Saturday or Sunday. Each lot must have an invoice accompanying it. All contributions directed to JULIAN ALLEN, No. 130 Water-street, New-York, will be acknowledged.

Board of Education.

At the meeting last evening the board organized for 1865, by the unanimous reelection of Mr. JAMES M. MCLEAN as President and Mr. THOMAS BOSSA as Clerk. A full board was present, as follows:

Thomas McSpadon, James L. Hestis, Francis Lieber, Benjamin P. Fairchild, James B. Dolgnac, John Hayes, James W. Farr, John F. Turner, S. Weir Roosevelt, James M. McLean, William Hitchman, Patrick Meher, James F. Horan, Edward B. Heath, Arthur O'Doenell, James M. Tuthill, Timothy Brennen, Wilson Small, Walter W. Adams, Jacob C. Begert, Charles Perley, Jr., Thomas Brown, Henry P. West, Washington Murray, Samuel B. H. Vance, James L. Miller, William H. Neilson.

The Board of School Inspectors was made up as follows: For one year—George Deroche, of the First District; Jesse J. Keyes, of the Second; Geo. F. Merkins, of the Third; Bernard P. Woods, of the Fourth; Robert Ennever, of the Fifth; David W. Alleh, of the Sixth; and Henry Clawsen, of the Seventh. For two years—John Otterson, of the First; Robert Fair, of the Second; Alfred Moore, of the Third; Edward M. Perley, of the Fourth; J. Crosby Brown, of the Fifth; Adolphus C. Rau, of the Sixth; and John G. Tiedjen, of the Seventh.

It was voted that the Clerk of the board and his employes be granted an advance of salary of 25 per cent., the increase to date from Jan. 1, 1865.

After empowering the Clerk to take steps to bring before the Legislature the city's claims to an appropriation for the support of a Normal School, the board adjourned to Wednesday evening next.

No More Presentations.

The following General Order of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners explains itself:

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 300 MULBERRY-STREET, Jan. 11, 1865.

The following resolution was this day adopted by the Board of Police:

Resolved, That, hereafter, presents and testimonials by members of the force to any of the officers of the force will not be allowed, nor will any member of the force be allowed to collect money from citizens for the purpose of presenting testimonials to any member of the force.

THOMAS C. ACTON, President.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CITY NOTES.—FREDERICK DOUGLASS will lecture at Cooper Institute to-morrow (Friday) evening, in behalf of the Union Bazaar Association. The funds realized from the admission fee of 25 cents are to be devoted to the relief of sick and wounded soldiers.... Miss EDGEWICK will give the second of her course of readings this (Thursday) evening, in the lecture-room of the Historical Society.... Private MILES O'REILLY, Forty-seventh Regiment New-York Volunteers, has written a remarkable book, called *Bounty Swindling as a Fine Art, and Bounty Jumping as One of the Exact Sciences*. It will contain richly humorous illustrations, and all its material allegations will be supported copiously by official reports, affidavits and documents, turning this whole matter of iniquity inside out, and placing the responsibility where it belongs. CARLETON is the publisher.... Monsieur DEGEIS, who is known as the "Funny Frenchman," announces that he will lecture at Dodworth Hall this evening and to-morrow evening. The Boston journals say that his budget of French and English blunders are so witty and ludicrous that the most solemnly inclined persons are provoked to laughter.

A FEAT IN LAW REPORTING.—Messrs. UNDERHILL and CROSBY, the stenographers of the Supreme Court Circuit, in this city, who have furnished the official reports of the proceedings in the case of OPDYKE *vs.* WEED, have performed a feat that has rarely, if ever, been accomplished. Each day's proceedings amounted to from 100 to 200 pages of legal cap paper, was transcribed and duplicated four times for the court and counsel, and, with one or two exceptions, the whole delivered on the evening of the day on which the notes were taken. One several days over a thousand pages of manuscript were thus prepared. To accomplish this, they employed a large force of amanuenses and copyists, most of whom were young ladies.

GRAND CARNIVAL DAY AT THE FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.—A grand fancy dress carnival will take place this afternoon, commencing at 1 o'clock, on the Fifth-avenue Skating Pond. Two fine bands have been engaged. In the evening, the pond will be brilliantly illuminated, and every arrangement has been made to add to the comfort and convenience of visitors. The proprietors wish it further understood, that those participating in the festivities to-day are not necessarily required to appear in fancy costume, that particular feature being optional with all.

CALIFORNIAN ARRESTED.—Last week Mr. GEO W. CRAM, of the Howard House, received a telegram from his mother, Mrs. ELISABETH CRAM, of San Francisco, informing him that one JOHN J. WIGGINS, or HIGGINS, had stolen her gold watch and $550 in gold, and fled therewith by steamer to New-York. Mr. CRAM consulted the detective police, and on the arrival of the steamship *Golden Rule*, detective officers FARLEY and EUSTACE apprehended the accused, and found in his possession the watch and $193 in gold coin. The prisoner was committed by Justice DODGE.

RECOVERY OF STOLEN GOODS.—Recently the fancy-goods warehouse of Messrs. MEYER & Co., at No. 408 Broadway, was entered by means of false keys, and about $600 worth of fancy goods were stolen. Information having been lodged with detective Officers GOLDEN and DUSENBURY, they made search, and yesterday arrested SAMUEL WOLFE, of No. 240 Grand-street, ABRAHAM GOLDBERG, of Suffolk-street, in whose possession several lots of the goods were found. The accused were committed by Justice HOGAN.

VISIT OF MAJ.-GEN. HANCOCK TO THE PARK BARRACKS.—Yesterday afternoon, Maj.-Gen. HANCOCK visited the Enrolling Department, situated in the City Hall Park, in company with Supervisor BLUEY, Chairman of the County Volunteer Committee. The General was warmly received by the clerks of this department, who greeted him with three hearty cheers.

BASE BALL ON SKATES.—A game of base ball on skates will be played at the Capitoline Pond, Brooklyn, to-day, between the Atlantic Club and a nine selected from the New-York Skating Club. Game called at 10 A. M.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned to Monday, Jan. 16. *Part II.*—678, 972, 646, 1258, 690, 700, 576, 918, 929, 1478, 479, 447, 899, 750, 969, 720, 722, 726, 730, 738.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—1743, 3485, 3291, 4617, 3783, 3946½, 4765, 4539, 3337, 4637, 980½, 3651, 4769, 4771, 4773. *Part II.*—4360, 4630, 4648, 2574, 3128, 3782, 1490, 4710, 4712, 4714, 4716, 4718, 4720, 4722, 4724.

Circumstantial Evidence of Damage by Riots—Not Sufficient.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

Ross vs. the Mayor, &c.—This was an action brought to recover a claim of some $15,000 for damages alleged to have been sustained by reason of the destruction of the plaintiff's house and pork packing establishment, Nos. 566 and 568 Washington-street, by the riots of July 13, 1863.

The evidence showed that there was a riot in Clarkson-street, a few blocks from the premises of the plaintiff, on the night of the 13th, at which time a negro was hanged by the rioters, that the rioters threatened to burn the lumber yard of Baker, Wells & Co., which immediately adjoined the plaintiff's premises—in consequence of Baker, Wells & Co. having in their employ a number of negro hands; that all that evening the same or a portion of the rioters were engaged in assaulting people and bullioings, (particular negro tenements,) in that neighborhood, and that just prior to the fire which destroyed the premises, they attacked premises of negroes and others within two blocks of the plaintiff's place, and repeated their threat to burn the premises of Baker, Wells & Co., and that they were traced within a block of the premises within fifteen minutes from the time the fire broke out; that the fire commenced in the lumber yard, and was evidently incendiary; that ten or twelve men resembling the rioters were discovered by the firemen within five minutes from the breaking out of the fire, looking on, and when the firemen approached threatened to cut their hose, and were only deterred from so doing from the superior numbers and resoluteness of the firemen.

It was also shown that assaults were made the same evening upon the negroes and residences of negroes employed by Baker, Wells & Co. The complaint was dismissed without being allowed to go to the jury; it not being decided that the fire was actually kindled by the rioters.

George W. Parsons for plaintiff; John H. Hackett for Corporation.

Satisfaction of Mortgage on Lands Devised or Inherited—Presumption as to Statutes of Another State.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Robertson, Monell and Garvin.

John S. Wright vs. *Wm. R. Holbrook, Executor and another.*—The complaint in this case was upon a promissory note made by the defendants' testator for $8,000, dated at Boston, Jan. 12, 1856, and payable at 12 months from date.

The answer stated the consideration for the note, viz.: That it was given in payment for lands in Massachusetts, which the plaintiff had contracted to sell to deceased, and the answer, by settleg up the agreement of sale, showed that the plaintiff reserved the right, upon default in the payment of the note, to resell the land and apply the proceeds to the payment of the note; and the answer also showed that the plaintiff held stock as collateral security for the note, and that, by agreement with the testator, the plaintiff had the right, upon non-payment of the note, to sell the stock, and apply the proceeds of that also upon the note. The answer did not allege that the lands were ever conveyed to deceased, nor that, if they were, they descended from him or were devised by him to any one. For did it allege that the plaintiff ever sold the stock held by him in pledge, or that he has ever received anything for the same.

At the trial, judgment was rendered for the plaintiff on the pleadings. From that judgment defendants appealed, relying mainly upon the following provision of the Revised Statutes:

"Whenever any real estate subject to a mortgage executed by an ancestor or testator, shall descend to an heir, or goes to a devisee, such heir or devisee shall satisfy and discharge such mortgage out of his own property, without resorting to the executor or administrator, unless there be an express direction in the will of such testator, that such mortgage be otherwise paid."

Counsel contended that the effect of this provision was to throw the payment of the mortgage in the first instance on the land as the primary fund or security, so that the holder of the mortgage must exhaust his remedy upon the land before resorting to the personal estate. The land becomes the principal, and the personal estate the security. In the absence of proof, the presumption was that the statutes of Massachusetts contained like provisions. The respondents claimed that the presumption was that the Massachusetts statute was the same as the common law. The judgment was affirmed after argument, the court sustaining the view of the respondents.

Beckham, Vee Cott and Bangs for plaintiff. A. G. & A. Bradford and A. W. Bredford for defendants.

Stock Operations, Brokers and their Customers.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Leonard.

George W. Morgan against A. S. Peabody, et al.—This action was to recover the value of 300 shares Quicksilver Mining Company stock, alleged by the plaintiff to have been illegally sold by the defendants as stock-jobbers. It appeared in evidence that the defendants purchased the stock under an agreement that the plaintiff should place in their hands ten per cent. of the par value of the stock as security against a decline in the market, and keep that amount deposited with defendants, including all depreciations in the market value; that the market declined and the defendant did not keep his margin good; that defendants notified the plaintiff several times in writing between the 24th of December, 1863, and January 9, 1864, to make his margin good, or that they would be compelled to sell the stock, and finally sold it for the plaintiff's account at the board, and immediately notified the plaintiff of the sale. The defendants also proved that the plaintiff stated he could not make his margin good, and directed the sale as made; that three months after the sale he called and received his account, and accepted his balance of $68 81. The defendant testified that he did not consent to the sale, but admitted that he received his account from defendants, and accepted his balance, remarking that he was surprised that it was so small, but making no objection to it.

The amount claimed by the plaintiff was the par value of the stock, $30,000. The defendants paid for the stock ostensibly with their own funds, and purchased it in their own names, as was the custom in like cases, and contended that the defendants had no interest in or title to the stock, and he could not recover as for a conversion. That they also had the right to sell the stock at the Brokers' Board, they having given the defendant several days' notice of their intention so to do, unless the agreed amount was deposited; that the stock was fluctuating in its character and dangerous to hold. That the sale at the board, upon the notices given, was irregular or illegal, that the plaintiff having assented to the sale and ratified it by receiving his balance without objection, the plaintiff ought not to recover. The court charged the jury, that if they found plaintiff's margin was not kept good, and the defendants duly notified him of the sale, the defendants were entitled to a verdict, and if they found the plaintiff had kept good his margin, and the defendants were to carry the stock at plaintiff's notice, the plaintiff was entitled to recover $14,600, the difference between the amount at which the stock was sold and the highest market price to the time of trial. The jury gave a verdict for plaintiff for $1,000, and the defendants obtained a stay of proceedings for ten days, with leave to move for a new trial upon the court's minutes, and set aside the verdict as against evidence.

Fuller and Deyton for plaintiff; Wheeler and Armstrong and Edgar F. Brown for defendants.

Evening Exchange.

$10,000	Amer. Gold	218	300 Reading R. s3 114⅝
16,000	do s3	218	100 Clev. & Tol 108⅜
100,000	do	217⅞	100 Chi. & R. I. R ..s3 103
40,000	do	217⅞	300 do s3 103
40,000	do b3	217⅞	500 do b3 103
20,000	do	217⅞	300 do s2 102⅝
15,000	do	218⅛	700 Chio. & N. W. R ... 38
20,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s. C. Old issue	110	800 do s3 38
20,000	do b3	110	200 do s3 37⅝
10,000	do ..new iss.	103⅜	600 do s5 38
10,000	U. S. 6s 10-40s. C.	103⅜	600 do s5 37⅞
20,000	O. & M. Cer	32⅜	200 do s10 37⅞
20,000	do s30	33⅛	200 C. & N. W. Pr. s10 68⅜
10,000	do s30	33⅛	500 do 69
100	N. Y. Cen. R	116⅜	100 do b2 68⅞
2000	Erie R	83⅛	900 do s3 68⅜
1200	do b3	83	100 do b3 68⅜
1500	do s3

The New-York Times.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

Reported Return of the F— Francis P. Blair, Sr.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

Probable Failure of the Measure.

The Wilmington Affair to be Investigated.

Passage of the Anti-Reciprocity Resolution.

The Financial Wants of Mr. Fessenden.

HONORS TO VICE-ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 12.

REPORTED RETURN OF FRANCIS P. BLAIR, SEN.

It is reported in town this evening that FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Sr., has arrived in town from Richmond.

THE WILMINGTON FAILURE.

The causes of the failure of the recent Wilmington expedition will be immediately investigated. Gen. BUTLER has been summoned to appear before the Committee on the Conduct of the War as a witness. The object of this investigation will be to ascertain the cause of Gen. BUTLER'S removal.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Sensible men in Congress begin to feel that the debate on the Constitutional amendment is dragging out to a quite unprofitable length; every day's discussion will be likely to diminish the prospects of its passage.

GEN. BUTLER'S REMOVAL.

The removal of BUTLER developed a surprisingly small amount of feeling.

LOUISIANA ELECTION.

The House Committee on Elections resumed the consideration of the Louisiana elections, and after a discussion of an hour and a half, failed to reach a definite conclusion. The subject has proved a very knotty one to the committee, owing to the fact that its adoption establishes a new principle for the admission of rebel States.

VICE ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

A distinguished compliment was paid Vice-Admiral FARRAGUT in the Senate to-day, by that body taking a recess in order that the Senators might be introduced to him personally on the floor of the Senate. After the introduction he was escorted to the House by Senator GRIMES, Chairman of the Naval Committee, and was introduced to members by Representative RICE, Chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs.

THE MILITARY NOMINATIONS.

Of the list of military nominations recently sent into the Senate by the President, the Military Committee of the Senate, have considered and agreed to report for confirmation the following in the regular army: Maj.-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, to date from Aug. 12, 1864; Maj.-Gen. G. G. MEADE, to date from Aug. 18, 1864; Maj.-Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN, to date from Nov. 8, 1864; Maj.-Gen. G. H. THOMAS, to date from Dec. 15, 1864; Brig.-Gen. HANCOCK, to date from Aug. 12, 1864; Col. BENJ. S. FISHER, to be Chief of Signal Corps, to date from Dec. 3, 1864. None of the other nominations have yet been considered in Committee.

THE FINANCES.

The Ways and Means Committee, after disposing of the Appropriation Bill under consideration, took up the proposition of Secretary FESSENDEN, in reference to a further issue of seven-thirty bonds, but did not arrive at any conclusion. They are hearing daily the several delegations on leaf and manufactured tobacco. It will be some little time before they are ready to report the amendment to the tax bill.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 12.

SIXTY DAYS' NOTICE NOT REQUIRED.

Several days ago, on motion of Mr. POMEROY, the Committee on the Judiciary was instructed to inquire if any further legislation was necessary to enable the President to call an extra session of Congress, to meet the necessity of any public emergency, without the delay of giving sixty days' notice to the members elect. The committee was to-day discharged from the consideration of the subject, as no law could be found requiring the President to give any notice whatever.

It will be recollected that Congress having adjourned without passing the army appropriation bill, President PIERCE issued a proclamation calling for an immediate extra session. Some of the members had left the city on their way home, but returned to Washington on the Executive summons.

The sixty days' notice has usually been given to afford an opportunity to fill vacancies, and to enable far-distant members to reach Washington.

THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

Since the ten-forty loan closed on Saturday, returns have been made to the Treasury amounting to about $32,000,000. This would leave outstanding about $40,000,000 of the $200,000,000 loan. But, as other returns are to be made, the amount unsubscribed will be still further reduced.

THE NAVAL FORCE ON THE LAKES.

The Senate to-day received a message from the President in reply to a resolution requesting information concerning an arrangement limiting the naval armament on the Northern lakes. An enclosure from the Secretary of State refers for its history to the American State papers, showing that the limitations of force to be maintained was sought by this Government, and that though the connection with Great Britain was somewhat informal as published in the Revised Statutes, yet it appears on consulting the original papers to have been duly approved by the President, ratified by the Senate, and proclaimed by law. The arrangement was made between RICHARD RUSH, Acting Secretary of State, and CHARLES BAGOT, British Envoy Extraordinary.

PREPARED TO SPEAK.

At least six members of the House have prepared themselves to speak on the anti-slavery constitutional amendment, in addition to those who have already expressed their views. The vote will probably be taken this week. The indications are that it will probably be a close one. Its friends are not yet satisfied that its result will be favorable to them.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE

The bi-monthly report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for November and December says:

"However great the loss of farm labor has been, especially in the Western States, the usual amount of wheat, rye and barley has been sown. The weather has been unusually favorable for putting these crops in, and, hence the labor of the country has had a longer time during which to operate. It has been equally as favorable for the growth of these crops, and should they escape freezing out, the Spring will open with the promise of an undiminished yield of these important staples."

DESERTERS FROM THE REBEL GUNBOAT RICHMOND.

In the party of rebel deserters who arrived here to-day from City Point, were several of the crew of the rebel gunboat *Richmond*, who report that that craft is lying near Chapin's Bluff on the James River, with scarcely a sufficient complement of men to work her, as the desertions among her men had been so numerous within a month past.

FERNANDO WOOD ON PEACE RUMORS.

During his speech in the House to-day, Mr. COX, of Ohio, alluded to the various rumors in regard to peace, and to the reports in circulation of persons going to Richmond in behalf of peace, but remarked that the gentleman behind him, FERNANDO WOOD, of New-York, had just said there was no truth in them.

COAL MEASUREMENT.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that, in States where the number of bushels for a ton of coal is specified by the State law, the officers of the internal revenue will adopt the provisions of the law in the assessments of the tax.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in executive session, to-day, confirmed the following nominations by the President:

JOHN WILSON, of Illinois, to be Third Auditor of the Treasury.

STODDARD B. COLBY, of Vermont, to be Register of the Treasury.

ELIJAH SELLS, of Iowa, to be Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-office Department.

ROBERT S. RANTOUL to be Collector of Customs for the district of Salem and Beverly, Mass., *vice* PHILIPS, resigned.

CHAUNCEY HASKIS to be Postmaster at Elizabeth, N. J.

CHARLES MCCUTCHINS to be Postmaster at Peekskill, N. Y.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 12.

THE NAVAL FORCE ON THE LAKES.

The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President, giving information as to an agreement between the United States and Great Britain, concerning the naval force on the lakes, which was ordered to be printed.

THE PAY OF FEMALE CLERKS.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) presented the petition of Mrs. JANE SWISHELM, asking for an increase of pay for female clerks, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

NOTICE FOR AN EXTRA SESSION NOT REQUIRED.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Union,) from the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred a resolution instructing that committee to inquire if further legislation was necessary to authorize the President to call an extra session of Congress without giving sixty days notice, reported and asked to be discharged. Mr. TRUMBULL said they could find no law requiring the President to give sixty days' notice. No notice whatever was required by law.

BRIDGING THE OHIO.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.) from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the petition of certain railroad committees, asking permission to build a bridge across the Ohio River at Louisville. He asked that the petition be referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, and it was so ordered.

THE FEES TO ATTORNEYS AND SOLICITORS.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the Heads of the several Departments for information as to the amount paid by each for attorneys and solicitors.

THE PRICE OF INDIAN LANDS.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Union,) called up a resolution in relation to the sale of Indian lands, limiting the price of the same, which was passed.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the resolution to repeal the Reciprocity Treaty.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, (Union,) took the floor in opposition to the repeal of the Treaty.

RECESS.

At 1:30 o'clock Mr. GRIMES interrupted Mr. HOWE by asking that the Senate take a recess of ten minutes, to allow its members to pay their respects to Vice-Admiral FARRAGUT, who was upon the floor.

The recess was taken.

THE WILMINGTON FAILURE.

Mr. WILSON offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Conduct of the War be directed to inquire into the causes of the failure of the late expedition to Wilmington, N. C., and to report back to the Senate.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY AGAIN.

Mr. HOWE resumed the floor on the Reciprocity Treaty.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, (Union,) succeeded Mr. HOWE, and advocated the repeal of the treaty, which, he said, had been unfavorable to the interests of the people of New-England. He argued to show that the treaty had been unequal in its operations, and that the advantages of it had been reaped by Canada to a greater extent than by the United States.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Union,) favored the repeal of the treaty. The Board of Trade of Detroit did not represent the people of Michigan when they opposed its repeal. They represented only the interests of merchants; but the farmers of Michigan were not in favor of the treaty. The people of Canada had been in sympathy with the rebellion ever since it commenced, and this was another reason why the action recommended by the Committee on Foreign Relations should be taken.

Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, (Union,) could see no occasion for protracting a debate on a question on which there could hardly be, he said, a divided opinion in Congress or in the country. While the treaty had proved highly beneficial to the interests of the people in Canada, it had proved prejudicial to the interests of the people of the United States. It was reciprocal only in name.

Mr. HALE, of New Hampshire, (Union,) argued against the repeal of the treaty, stating that its advantages had been reciprocal, and not one-sided, as stated by many Senators. Mr. HALE, after some further remarks against the repeal of the treaty, moved to refer the subject to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Union,) explained why he should vote for the resolution. The new revenue system of the Government demanded the abrogation of the treaty.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) said he had prepared an amendment, that instead of repealing the treaty, a commission be appointed to make a new treaty.

Further remarks on the subject were made by Messrs. CONNESS, RINGLE and HENDRICKS, the two former in favor of the repeal of the treaty, and the latter against it.

A motion to refer the subject to the Judiciary Committee was lost.

The yeas and nays were then called on the passage of the resolution, which was adopted by Yeas, 31; Nays, 8.

Those voting in the negative were Messrs. Buckalew, Dixon, Hale, Hendricks, Hicks, Howe, Ramsay and Van Winkle.

THE ALLEGED MISCONDUCT OF COL. CHIVINGTON.

Mr. HARLAN offered a resolution, instructing the Secretary of War to suspend all pay and allowances of the officers of the command of Col. CHIVINGTON, of Colorado, until an investigation of the conduct of Col. CHIVINGTON, in the late attack on an Indian camp, shall take place; and that all articles taken from the Indians by his command shall be returned.

The resolution was ordered to be printed.

The Senate then went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 12.

REORGANIZATION OF THE REBEL STATES.

Mr. ELLIOTT introduced a substitute for the bill to reorganize the rebel States, providing that none of them shall be allowed to resume their political relations until the loyal citizens organize a government, republican in form, and forever prohibiting involuntary slavery, and further providing that Louisiana shall resume her political relations under her constitution adopted in April, 1864. The substitute was ordered to be printed.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The House resumed the discussion of the proposed constitutional amendment.

Mr. SMITH, of Kentucky, (Union,) felt it to be his duty to lay aside all personal considerations and act

LEE'S ARMY.

Rumors About Lee—His Projected Movement—Grant Prepared.

CITY POINT, Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1865.

All remains quiet in front, although rumors begin to float about that LEE is contemplating some movement or other, but what that movement is no outsiders can imagine. Perhaps it is the one which is to "astonish the world." Whatever it be, I think LEE will find GRANT prepared. R. J. H.

FROM GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

Deserters—The Rebel Cavalry—Repairing the Weldon Road.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. Monday, Jan. 9.

Several rebel deserters came in to-day, besides a large number of contrabands. All were in the most wretched condition imaginable. They had traveled a long distance in the rain, and were objects of pity to all who saw them.

They report that the rebel cavalry have withdrawn to Hickford, on the Weldon Railroad, where they have gone into Winter quarters. They were compelled to fall back to this point, owing to the lack of forage between there and Reams' Station, and also for the lack of transportation, owing to the destruction of the railroad in that district by Gen. WARREN. They, however, picket as far as Reams' Station, and on the west side of Hatcher's Run, with a Division of Gen. HILL'S Corps, located on the Boydstown plank road.

The rebels have been very busy preparing the railroad north of Hickford for the relaying of the rails, but as yet none have been put down, probably because they do not possess them.

A beautiful flag was recently presented to the One Hundred and Sixth New-York Volunteers by the ladies of St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties, New-York. It is a handsome and costly flag, and is inscribed with the battles in which the regiment has been engaged. It is a well merited tribute to their bravery and gallantry.

W. D. McGREGOR.

Bad Weather—Confidence and Readiness of the Army—Quietude and Preparation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS. Monday, Jan. 9, 1865.

The wretched weather that has of late afflicted this army has rendered any aggressive or progressive movement utterly impossible. The men keep at work making themselves comfortable, repairing damages to their huts and works, and going through the dull and monotonous round of camp duty. Supplying themselves with wood, digging wells for good water, and trenches for their better health and greater comfort, and drilling and doing the inevitable guard and picket duty, they thus pass the weary hours and days, in the calm consciousness that at no distant day the glorious campaign that is still being carried on with so much vigor and success elsewhere, will be again resumed in front of Richmond. They know that the present lull and seeming calm only awaits the proper season and time to break forth with still greater force and irresistible fury. Each man feels the coming struggle calls for his utmost energy, and that when next the Army of the Potomac assumes the offensive, it will do so for the last time. All realize the fact that the incoming season of Spring and activity forms the closing scenes in this tremendous drama of war.

We have had but little to disturb the silence of the scene, for soldiers are but men after all, and discipline makes them quiet. Hence the absence of the accustomed roar and rattle of our pickets and belligerent forts. Now and then a solitary rifle gives shrill voice, and the sharp sound of its discharge echoes and reechoes until it becomes dead and lost from mere inanition. A columbiad sometimes utters a hoarse protest against the unwonted silence, but it fails to disturb the army from its listless life.

During the past few days the clerk of the weather has been merciful, and vouchsafed us the enjoyment of a brief space of fine and brilliant weather. The mud is somewhat hardened by a slight frost, the air is quite bracing and delightful, but it is doubtful if we have a very long continuance of our present enjoyable spell of weather.

Last Friday several deserters were executed. I witnessed the shooting of one in the Second Corps, but I will not trouble your readers with any of the details. The men took the matter very coolly.

GEO. F. WILLIAMS.

AN IMPORTANT RUMOR.

Call for a Convention of the Rebel States to Revolutionize the Revolution.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 12.

A gentleman in Washington, who has been the Richmond *Enquirer* of Tuesday last, says that paper mentions the following:

"A call is out for a Convention of the Confederate States. The intention of the authors of the call is to revolutionize the revolution, to depose Mr. DAVIS, wipe out the Confederate Congress, appoint a dictator in his stead, and perhaps surrender to the enemy."

Wisconsin Legislature—The Governor's Message.

MADISON, Wis., Thursday, Jan. 12.

The Legislature of Wisconsin organized yesterday, the Senate electing F. M. STEWART, Clerk, and —— WILLIAMS, Sergeant at Arms, and the Assembly electing W. W. FIELD, Speaker; JOHN E. DEAN, Clerk; and A. WILCOX, Sergeant at Arms, all Unionists.

The Governor's message was delivered in joint convention of the two Houses to-day. It presents a comprehensive view of the state of public affairs. The State debt is $2,500,000, all but $100,000 of which was incurred for war purposes, mainly for extra pay to the families of volunteers, for which $615,694 were expended last year. The total receipts are $2,550,648, and the disbursements, $2,443,028. Very little of the contingent fund for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers has been expended. Wisconsin has furnished 75,133 men to the army, besides hundred days troops, and has now in the service 42,162. The amendment of the militia laws, the disfranchisement of those who flee from the draft, and the extension of the soldiers' suffrage law, and the taking of the census are recommended. The State benevolent institutions are all in a flourishing condition. The Message concludes with an argument in favor of the abolition of slavery, and just and patriotic remarks on the war, its causes and consequences.

The Execution of Green, the Maiden Murderer, Deferred—Aid for Savannah.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 12.

To-morrow was the day assigned for the execution of GREEN, the Malden murderer; but it is understood that the Governor has withheld his signature from the warrant, and that the execution of the sentence is deferred for action by the next Executive Council.

The fund for the relief of Savannah already amounts to $25,000. The steamer *Greyhound* will be dispatched on Saturday to Savannah with provisions.

Senator WHITE took occasion, to-day, to speak of his own position with regard to the investigation. He stated that he should enter upon the duty assigned in the interest of no party, but with what he esteemed to be broad and liberal views, and should endeavor to gain all the knowledge that could be obtained under the circumstances, in a limited time.

Some matters of general interest are progressing. The Committee on the Judiciary reported to the House this morning, the bill providing to submit to the people the question of amending the Constitution of the State, so as to provide for the appointment of five Commissioners or additional Judges of the Court of Appeals. Mr. BRANDRETH urged the passage of the bill immediately, and it was so passed, under a suspension of the rules. As the bill now stands, the time fixed for the people to vote upon the question is the second Tuesday of February next. Notice was given on a bill to reduce the minimum of the time for which criminals may be sentenced to State Prison. This is a proposition presented by Mr. RIDGWAY, and is intended to meet those criminal cases where it is felt that the prisoner, though technically guilty, should not suffer the full penalty of the law. A bill was introduced by Mr. REED, of New-York, providing that the Governor may appoint a historian to gather up and record for publication facts of interest in regard to regiments of New-York volunteers, and instances of special bravery, &c.

A new point of order was made in the House today. A vote was taken yesterday authorizing the Committee on State Prisons to visit the prisons and report their condition, &c. To-day reconsideration was moved by a person not voting yesterday. The point of order was raised that a member not voting yesterday could not move consideration, according to parliamentary law—not having voted in the affirmative. The Speaker ruled the point of order not well taken. An appeal was taken from this decision, and the House refused to sustain it by a vote of 53 to it to 58 against it. According to previous practice, the Speaker was clearly right, and the House wrong. The point of order involved excited and still excites much discussion.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 12.

Mr. FOLGER reported the State Bounty Bill from the Select Committee.

It allows $300 for one year men, $400 for two years' men, and $500 for three years' men, and prohibits all local bounties.

The majority of the committee favor the raising of the whole of the indebtedness thus to be created this year by taxation.

The minority of the committee favor borrowing the amount of money required, the same to be paid within eighteen years.

BILLS NOTICED.

To amend the Charter of the Transit Life Insurance Company.

For the repayment of certain moneys collected by the Health Department.

To amend the charter of the Home for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Concerning certain public records in New-York.

To repeal the fair restriction in the Central Railroad Consolidation Act.

To facilitate the acquisition of lands by the Croton Aqueduct Board.

RESOLUTIONS.

To proceed to the election of a Regent of the University on the 18th of January, in place of JAMES S. WADSWORTH deceased. Laid over.

That the opinion of the Attorney-General be requested as to the constitutionality of creating State indebtedness for the purpose of encouraging enlistments. Adopted.

A telegram from the Gov.. of Missouri to Gov. FENTON announcing that free Missouri greets New-York, was read by Mr. FOLGER and received with applause.

Mr. FOLGER then resumed and concluded his argument in the contested seat case in favor of Mr. LOW.

The Senate then took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate held a special session this evening to consider the State Bounty Bill, which provides a bounty of $300 for one-year men, $400 for two-year men, and $600 for three-year men, and prohibits all other bounties except such as an individual may give to a substitute.

It appropriates thirty millions of dollars, to be raised by tax this year and apportioned among the several counties, towns and cities, in proportion to the number of men required from each.

Mr. COOK suggested as an amendment that every locality that has raised men under the present call be allowed $600 per man for town, and that the tax be levied according to the valuation of its taxable property.

This proposition was advocated by Messrs. ANDREWS, AMES and COOK, and was strenuously opposed by Messrs. STRONG, FIELDS, LAIMBEER and COZANS, who argued that the adoption of such a proposition would be equivalent to saying that the City of New-York should not only raise its own quota, but assist largely in raising the quotas of the rural districts.

No action was taken on this proposition.

On motion, the clause providing for the raising of the money by direct taxation this year was stricken out by a vote of 16 to 10.

Mr. FOLGER then moved an amendment, providing that the money shall be raised on bonds, falling due, one-third in six years, one-third in twelve years and one-third in eighteen years, the loan to be first submitted to the people at a special election on the 15th of August, in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution in regard to creating State debt.

Pending this motion, progress and the bill was made the special order for to-morrow evening.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS NOTICED.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 12.

To authorize the Board of Supervisors of New-York to raise money by tax.

To incorporate the New-York and Brooklyn Ferry Railroad Company.

By Mr. Edwards—For a railroad in Broadway, New-York.

To incorporate the Soldier's Home for Southern New-York.

To increase the fees of county clerks.

To incorporate the Cosmopolitan Railroad Company.

To regulate the price of gas in Brooklyn.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

For the erection of a new capitol.

To amend the Brooklyn Water Act.

To incorporate the New-York Union Yacht Club.

To authorize the Second-avenue Railroad Company to lay a new track.

In relation to the Croton Aqueduct.

To preserve records of the services of volunteers from this State.

Relative to taxes and assessments in New-York.

For a railroad in Thirty-fourth-street and Sixth-avenue, New-York.

To incorporate the New-York Cosmorama of Music.

The Speaker then presented the annual report of the Commissary-General of Ordnance; also, the annual report of the Adjutant-General.

The Speaker announced the following additions to the standing committees:

Roads and Bridges—Messrs. Lewis and A. A. Brown.

Militia and Public Defence—Messrs. Colin and Latham.

Mr. BOSHAM reported the bill to amend the Constitution for the appointment of Commissioners of Appeals, and it was immediately passed.

The Speaker then announced the reception of the following communication:

JEFFERSON CITY, Jan. 11, 1864.

To Gov. Fenton:

Free Missouri greets you.

F. C. FLETCHER,
Governor of Missouri.

FREE MISSOURI.

Pennsylvania to Missouri.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Thursday, Jan. 12.

The following dispatch was received by Gov CURTIN this morning:

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 11, 1865.

To the Governor of Pennsylvania:

Free Missouri greets her oldest sister.

T. C. FLETCHER, Governor of Missouri.

Gov. CURTIN sent the following reply:

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Jan. 12, 1865.

To His Excellency the Governor of Missouri, Jefferson City:

Pennsylvania, first born of freedom, welcomes her disenthralled sister State of Missouri. Redeemed in the agony of the nation and amid the throes of wanton rebellion, her offering to liberty comes hallowed in her richest blood, and will be accepted by a faithful and free people as one of the crowning tributes to their matchless heroism, and their sacrifices to preserve and perpetuate our common nationality.

A. G. CURTIN, Governor of Pennsylvania.

From the Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Jan. 12.

The California Art Union, lately organized in this city, opens its first exhibition to-day, with one hundred and thirty paintings, many of which are by resident artists. The enterprise bids fair to be a success.

GRIERSON'S LAST RAID.

Forty Miles of Railroad Destroyed.

SEVEN HUNDRED PRISONERS CAPTURED.

The Rebel Brig.-Gen. Gholson Among Them.

CAVALRY CHARGE ON A STOCKADE.

CAIRO, Thursday, Jan. 12.

The following further particulars of GRIERSON'S recent raid are from a reliable source. They brought in 700 prisoners, including two Colonels and a number of other officers, 1,000 able-bodied negroes and 1,000 horses. They killed and wounded 150 men. Among the prisoners is Brig.-Gen. GHOLSON.

A fortification called Egypt, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, was carried by assault, and the garrison of 500 rebels captured, whilst Gen. GARDNER was in sight with 2,000 infantry, which Gen. GRIERSON held at bay, while Col. KARGE'S brigade charged the stockade on horseback.

The whole country was in arms by this time, and forces were even brought from Macon, Ga.

Hampered by the large number of prisoners, and opposed by greatly superior forces, GRIERSON could not go to Cohowbe to release our prisoners, as directed by Gen. DANA, but struck for Grenada, and then for Vicksburgh.

Forty miles of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad are so badly damaged that HOOD'S whole army cannot repair it in months. New pontoons, new wagons, and a large amount of supplies, en route to HOOD, were destroyed in the cars.

Besides the factories, a large amount of cloth, wool, leather and shoes were destroyed at Hackston.

The railroad and public property were destroyed at Nevada, and also 300 wagons and 500 new English carbines for FORREST, and large quantities of ammunition.

GRIERSON'S loss was twenty-five killed and eighty wounded.

The steamer *Armada*, from Evansville, reports Uniontown, Ky., in possession of guerrillas, who were firing into passing steamers.

LARKIN W. RAY, who murdered Surgeon D. G. SANDLER, was hung at Baton Rouge on the 30th ult.

FORREST is reported to be concentrating a large force at Paris, Tennessee. A great number of his men are hovering around their homes in Tennessee and Kentucky, conscripting, robbing and murdering Union men.

Rumors prevail of a force being organized to attack Paducah again.

One hundred and seventy-two rebel officers, prisoners from Johnson's Island, have arrived here, en route to New-Orleans, for exchange.

NEWS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

SHERMAN'S RULE IN SAVANNAH—A REBEL ACCOUNT.

The Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel* of the 4th inst. publishes a number of news items, derived from gentlemen who left Savannah on the 1st inst.

The most perfect order is maintained in the city. No soldier is allowed to interfere with the citizen in any particular. A citizen was arrested by a drunken soldier a few days since. The citizen knocked the soldier down. The officer of the guard, as soon as he arrived, said nothing to the citizen, but had the soldier taken to the barracks, gagged and soundly whipped for his misbehavior.

A drunken soldier who undertook to create a disturbance recently, and who refused to allow himself to be arrested, was shot down at once by the guard.

One or two of the insurrence companies of Savannah are considering a project of establishing a National Bank, for the issue of "greenbacks."

The Custom-house and Post-office are being cleaned and repaired, preparatory to the commencement of business again.

The soldiers are not allowed, under any circumstance whatever, to enter private residences.

The negroes, in most cases, are orderly and quiet, remaining with their owners, and performing their customary duties.

One store, with goods from the North, has already been opened.

Nothing but "greenbacks" are in circulation.

The churches, on Sundays, are well filled with ladies. On week days, however, but few of them are seen on the streets.

A majority of the male population have remained in the city.

The families of most of the men who have left still remain.

A majority of the citizens have provisions for some time to come, but there is a scarcity of wood, but Gen. SHERMAN has supposed that he will soon remedy this last difficulty by getting wood, via the Gulf Railway, and handing it to the citizens.

No pass is allowed to any male person to go toward the city.

All females who are caught going toward the city are thoroughly searched.

Eleven hundred loaves of good baker's bread, which had been collected for the soldiers of SHERMAN'S army but for which authorized agents did not call, were on Thursday turned over to the Poor Association of Savannah by the committee acting in behalf of the soldiers' dinner, and were yesterday distributed to the poor of the city.

It was truly a kind and providential gift for the city is entirely out of breadstuffs of every kind, and for days past have been unable to issue a pound of meal or flour to the hundreds who were sorely in need of it.

The *Whig* says: "We are glad to hear through the *Virginian* of the arrival of Col. MOSBY at his father's residence to Amherst. His wound is doing well, and he expects to be able to return to duty to a short time. The Yankees will have another account to settle when he gets back."

BATTLE OF NASHVILLE—GEN. HOOD'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Jan. 9.

The following official dispatch was received at the War Department on Saturday evening, from Gen. BEAUREGARD:

MACON, Jan. 7, 1865.

To Gen.. S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector-General:

Gen. Hood reports from Spring Hill, Dec. 27, 1864, that on the morning of the 15th instant, in front of Nashville, the enemy attacked both flanks of his army. They were repulsed on the right with heavy loss, but toward evening they drove in his infantry outposts on the left flank.

Early on the 16th the enemy made a general attack on his entire line. All their assaults were handsomely repulsed with heavy loss until 6 30 P. M., when a portion of our line to the left of the centre suddenly gave way, causing our lines to give way at all points, our troops retreating rapidly. Fifty pieces of artillery and several ordnance wagons were lost by us on that day. Our loss in killed and wounded heretofore small—in prisoners not ascertained. Maj.-Gen. EDWARD JACKSON, and Brig.-Gens. T. B. SMITH and H. R. JACKSON are captured.

G. T. BEAUREGARD, General.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. BEAUREGARD.

A dispatch received at the War Department from Gen. BEAUREGARD, dated Macon, Ga., says:

"Hood reports from Tupelo, Jan. 6, that THOMAS appeared to be moving up the Tennessee River until 9 A. M. on the 4th.

Six gunboats and sixty transports had passed Savannah, Tenn., going toward Eastport, loaded with troops and supplies.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

GEN. SHERMAN'S ADVANCE.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Jan. 6.

The enemy, in unknown force, crossed New River, on the road to Grahamsville, this morning. Our forces burned the bridge across New River. The whole body of the enemy is still believed to be in the neighborhood. Gen. WHEELER is watching his movements, which are not yet fully developed.

Grahamsville is seventy miles from Charleston, and thirty-four from Savannah, on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining Unclaimed in the New-York Post-office, Friday, Jan. 13, 1865.

☞ To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for *Advertised Letters* within the date of this list, and pay one cent for advertising.

☞ If not called for within *one month*, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

LADIES' LIST.

A

Aren A J Mrs
Alexander Margtte Mrs
Abbott Jane Mrs
Allen Isabell
Allen Eugene A M.s
Allen S A Mrs
Almoo Mrs
American Josie
Anderson Rebecca
Annie a Mollie
Arland Sarah
Arbogast Madam
Archbold MaryMrs
Atwood J B Mrs
Austin Mary Elizabeth Mrs
Auser Chas E Mrs
Avery Mary
Ayres Wm W Mrs

B

Babin Adolphine
Bachman Ann
Augusta
Bauer Eliza
Baker Emma Mrs
Baker Bridget
Baker Abner Mrs
Bailey Judith
Baney Sarah H Mrs
Ballew Henry S
Bamman & Mrs—2
Baldwin & Mrs
Bamberger Anne
Banks Francis
Banfield Julia
Bandinder Mrs
Bandinder Phebe
Barker Eliza
Barnett Louisa
Barnum Maggie
Barry Clarinne
Bartholde Mary
Bassett & Mrs
Bassett Lizzie S
Bazzett Lydia
Beaton Lena
Beaman Capt John
Beaman Anna
Beaseen Mrs
Beaman Mrs
Beaman Maria T
Beaman Cath
Beaman Mary
Beaman Jane Mrs
Beaman Sarah
Beaman Cath—2
Beaman Mary Mrs
Bay Amy
Barran Sarah
Bailey Ellen
Bailey Mary Mrs
Bagan Martha
Bagan Ellen Mrs
Bagan Mary
Baining Catharine
Blackman Annie
Blanchard Mary
Blanchard Polly Mrs
Blanchard Sarah
Blanchard Mrs
Blanchard Cath
Blanchard Jane Mrs
Blanchard Mary
Blanchard Margret
Blanchard Ellen
Blanchard Mrs
Blanchard Mrs
Blanchard Mrs

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Thursday, Jan. 12, 1865.

Receipts of Produce since our last, 15 bbls. Ashes, 8 425 bbls. Flour 120 obls. and 4,902 bags Corn Meal, 697 bushels Wheat, 3,750 bushels Corn, 4 097 bushels Oats, 1 912 bushels Malt, 4,981 packages Provisions and 200 obls. Whisky.

COTTON—Has been depressed and unsettled; demand very limited. Middlings, $1 10@$1 12 ₱ lb.

LOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very limited request at a further reduction of 5c.@ 10c. ₱ bbl. Sales since our last amount to 6 500 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $9 50@$9 80; poor to choice Extra State at $10@$10 40, chiefly at $10 05@$10 15; Round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, $11@$11 15 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 50 @$9 80
Extra State	10 00 @10 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 10 @13 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	11 00 @11 15
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 20 @13 00
Extra Genesee	10 45 @13 00
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	10 50 @15 00

Southern Flour is depressed and lower. Sales since our last, 950 bbls., at $10 60@$11 75 for poor to good, and $11 80@$15 for good to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is steadily receding; sales 350 bbls. Extra, at $10 05@$12 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet, including fine and superfine, at $8 25 @$9 25 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in limited demand, at $7 75 for Jersey, and $8 75 for Calorin, $8 80 for Brandywine, and $11 for White Atlantic, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiet doll at a nominal decline of 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel. Corn has been in limited demand and lower, el $1 90 for Mixed Western, and $1 80@$1 85 for New Yellow Jersey, ₱ bushel. Barley continues inactive. Oats are quiet at former prices. Wheats: Western at $1 07½@$1 08½; State, at $1 06@$1 07; Canada, at $1 03 ₱ bushel. Rye continues heavy at $1 68@$1 70 ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River is in moderate request at $1 40@ $1 65 for Government and shipping, and $1 80@$1 90 for small lots for city use. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are continue saleable and firm, at 28c.@ 53½c., according to quality, ₱ lb.

HIDES—Have been in less request and rather heavy in price.

LEATHER—Has been in moderate demand and steady.

MOLASSES—Has been inactive and depressed.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet and rather unsettled.

OILS—Have been in limited request, including Crude Whale at $1 47½@$1 52½; Crude Sperm, at $2 10@$2 15; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 65@$1 70; Undleached Sperm, at $2 45@$2 50; Linseed at $1 55@$1 60; No. 1 Lard at $2 10@$2 20 ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active and oheaper. Sales since our last, 3,500 bbls., in lots, at $42 75@$43 for New Mess; $41 75@$42,clos ing at $42, cash, for 1863-4 Mess; $40@$40 50 for New Prime Mess; $30@$40 50 for Thin Mess; and $34@$34 25 for New Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales were also made of 1,500 bbls. New Mess, January, February, seller and buyer's options, at $43 50@$43 75, and 1 000 bbls. New Mess, March, seller, at $44 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in request, at 17½c.@18½c. for Shoulders; 19c.@22c. (the latter rate for choice bagged) for Hams; sales equal to 250 pkgs. Bacon is in fair demand; vet steady. Dressed Hogs are in less demand, at 17c.@17½c. for Western, and 17½c.@17½c. for City, ₱ lb. Lard is heavy; sales 1,200 tcs. and bbls. at 20c @24½c., ₱ lb. Beef is in fair request at $21@$24 50 for Extra Mess; $20@$22 for New Prime Mess; sales 650 bbls. Tierce Beef is unchanged. Beef Hams continue in demand; sales 250 bbls., at $26@$27 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is quiet to-day, at 46c.@56c. for poor to choice, and 58c.@60c. for fancy State, and 36c. @48c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese is in less request, at 15c.@24c. for poor to very choice, ₱ lb. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. M. W Beakin & Co., notice thus; "The Butter market has shown more activity during the past week, and a considerable demand has prevailed both for Europe and California. Our latest advices from the English markets, show that their own short make of Butter is now being fed, and that fine Butter is actually required. Many exporters have been holding back for the arrival of the enormous quantities of Butter, reported to be in the hands of dairymen, by parties whose interest has been to break down the market, but the non-arrival of the goods has placed the matter in a different aspect, and the export trade is slowly reviving. Advices from California are of a favorable character, and the demand for that market is good. Home trade is fairly active, and the consumption of fine goods is unusually large. The following comparative statement of the export of Butter to Liverpool and London may prove of interest: To Liverpool, during December, 6,905 packages, 100 lbs.; same month last year, 13,670 packages, 100 lbs.; from May 1 to Jan. 1, to Liverpool, 62,285 packages, 100 lbs.; same time last year, 103,690 packages, 100 lbs.; to London during December, 3,480 packages, 100 pounds; same month last year, 21,208 packages, 100 lbs.; from May 1 to Jan 1, to London, 93,20 packages, 100 lbs.; same time last year, 78,551 packages, 100 lbs. We note the export from this market to California as follows. For the year ending Jan 1, 1864, 55,548 firkins; for the year ending Jan 1, 1865, 5,423 firkins. The stock of fine Butter now in this market is not a surplus over the average of former years, notwithstanding a falling off in the export of nearly 9 000 firkins, and our view in regard to the stock in the dairy districts are unchanged. The market close firmly, and out quotations are unchanged:

Orange and Sussex Co. fabrics—firkins, ₱ lb.	.55 @60
Orange and Sussex Co—half firkin tubs, ₱ lb.	60 @65
Fine State Dairies—firkins, ₱ lb.	64 @66
Fair to Good State Dairies—firkins, ₱ lb.	49 @52
Fine State—half firkin tubs, ₱ lb.	54 @58
Fair to Good State—half firkin tubs, ₱ lb.	50 @53
Fine State Dairies—Welsh tubs, ₱ lb.	51 @53
Fair to Good State Dairies—Welsh tubs, ₱ lb.	48 @50
Fine Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ₱ lb.	50 @52
Fair to Good Penn. Dairies—firkins, ₱ lb.	45 @48
Fine Western Reserve—firkins, ₱ lb.	45 @48
Fine Wisconsin, Michigan, &c.—firkins, ₱ lb.	42 @45
Fine Fresh New-York State—firkins, ₱ lb.	— @56
Fine Fresh Canada—firkins, ₱ lb.	42 @45
Ordinary Canada—firkins, ₱ lb.	35 @37
Fair Ordinary Western—firkins, ₱ lb.	35 @37
Common Western—firkins, ₱ lb.	30 @34

The activity in the demand for Cheese for export, noted in our last report, has relieved the market of its surplus stock. The demand during the present week has been quite moderate, but the stock is light, and good to fine dairies are firmly held. Our quotations are unchanged:

State Dairies—factory made—fine	22¾@23½
State Dairies—factory made—fair to good	21 @22
State Dairies—extra quality	22 @23½
State Dairies—fair to good	20 @21
Western Reserve—good to prime	17 @19
English Dairy—Eastern	23 @26
English Dairy—Western	20 @22
Pine-Apple	24 @26
Orange County—flat skimmed	14 @15

TALLOW—Sales, to-day, 110.000 lbs., at 17c.@ 17¾c.; and 25,000 lbs. Stearine at 23c. ₱ lb. The week's business in Tallow, Messrs Knight & Sons notice thus: "Since our last report the market has been in a very unsettled state, there being but little disposition on the part of buyers to operate at the current rate, and an equal in disposition on the part of sellers to make sales to meet the views of buyers. The stock of strictly prime Tallow is small, and the arrivals are exceedingly light. The high rates of freight from the West make it impossible to bring Tallow from there to cover cost at the present current price here. Soap and candlemakers are supplying themselves exclusively with low grades of Tallow, owing to the extreme prices of all kinds of grease, which is bought up by all pressers. The weak good market causes exporters to hold off from filling orders expecting a still lower rate. Taking a general view of the market, stock, arrivals and consumption, there is nothing to indicate at present much lower prices. The sales for the week ending to-day have been very small, and the prices we give above are nominal, as any choice lots could not be bought at less than 18c. The supply of city rendered is a little larger than last week. Prices this day—1858. 10c.; 1859, 10¾c.; 1860, 10¾c.; 1861, 10c.; 1862, 9¾c.; 1863, 11c., 1864, 12¼c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 900 bbls., in lots, at $2 25@$2 26, chiefly at $2 25; also, 500 bbls., buyer's option, 30 days, at $2 30 ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, engagements were confined to 250 tns. Bacon at 15s., and 500 tns. Cheese at 12s. 6d.; also, by steamer, 700 tns. Cheese at 30s. For London, 150 tons Measurement Goods at 12s. 6d.; 100 tcs. Beef at 3½. For Bremen, 250 hhds. and 300 tcs. Tobacco at 25s.@27s. 6d., and 17s. 6d., respectively. For Bordeaux, an Austrian ship, with heavy pipe staves, at $51.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

YANKEE NOTIONS
FOR FEBRUARY
OUT THIS DAY,
Chuck full of Fun. Price 15 cents
T. W. STRONG, Publisher,
No. 98 Nassau st.
American News Company General Agents, No. 121 Nassau-st.

MESSRS. FOWLER & WELLS, NO. 389 Broadway, New-York, Publishers, have all works on

PHRENOLOGY,	HYDROPATHY,
PHYSIOLOGY,	PHONOGRAPHY,
PHYSIOGNOMY	PSYCHOLOGY.
ANATOMY,	MEDICINE,

and on the Natural Sciences generally. Agents wanted. Send a stamped envelope for catalogues.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.
Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N.Y.

FOR SALE—A LOW-PRESSURE BOILER, suitable for a cylinder 28x72; a double oscillating engine, 12x36; one band wheel, 18 inch face, 14 feet diameter. For particulars inquire of FINNEY & HOFFMAN, No 167 Water-st., Brooklyn, or A. LISTER & BRO., Newark, N. J.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION—Where the Nitrous Oxide originated, and no charge is made for extracting when pain is caused. The best teeth inserted; no "cheap work." Office, 19 Cooper Ins

DR. WAIT, SR., NO. 263 4TH-AV., corner 21st-st., guarantees to extract teeth without pain or danger. Teeth plugged and inserted in the most tasteful and substantial manner, on moderate terms.

DR. VAN VLECK, NO. 47 BOND-ST.—The cheapest Dentist in New-York. Superior work or better material is not known. Call and be convinced.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG LADY in a fancy store; good references given. Address S., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL, WHO WORKED in a gentleman's family in Ireland, a situation as chambermaid and nurse; works for a lady and child; or as waitress in a private boarding-house; quick at her needle; wages $8. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS, by chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and laundress, by a Protestant young woman, well recommended. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st., near Broadway, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG girls, situations; one as first-class cook and good family baker, the other as waitress or chambermaid; the best of city reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at the bookstore, No. 40 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COOK OR laundress, by a Protestant young woman, who is an excellent cook, first-rate laundress, and highly recommended. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as waitress; thoroughly understands her business, and can give undoubted references. Can be seen at her present employer's, 39 West 26th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY RESpectable Scotch Protestant woman, a seamstress; understands cutting and fitting; has unexceptional city recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to cook, wash and iron; the best city reference given. Inquire at No. 129 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS and dressmaker, to engage by the day, week or month. Inquire at No 257 7th-av., near 26th-st.

ON DEMANDE—UNE FRANCAISE PROTESTante, comme couturière, et pour soigner des enfants. S'adresser, entre 9 et 11 heures, a No. 25 East 22d-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A MIDDLE-AGED LADY of experience, well qualified to take charge of a gentlemen's house, would like the position of housekeeper; can exceptional references given and required. Address Box No. 5,509 Post-office.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man, as coachman or groom; understands his business thoroughly. Can furnish first-class testimonials as to sobriety and industry. No objections to be made. Address for two days, R. D., 241 West 35th-st.

PETROLEUM.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a young man who has been three months on Oil Creek, as superintendent, manager, or assistant; good references. Apply to or address S., No. 20 Broad-st., Room No. 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN a private family. By a married man; he can give the best of references. Can be seen at the Ieddington's, No. 22 East 11th-st, or address a note to F. H., Box No. 256 *Times* Office.

WANTED, A YOUNG MAN OF TWENTY wishes to find permanent employment in a wholesale store or counting-house, where there is an opportunity for promotion, if deserved; refers to former employers. Address G. S. B., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble young man as a first-class coachman, in a private family; has several years' city reference from his last employer. Call at, or address Mr. CAMPBELL, No. 54 4th-av.

A DISCHARGED DISABLED OFFICER, aged 25, (rank Colonel,) desires employment as assistant book-keeper, salesman or general clerk in a wholesale or commission house. Address MORTIMER, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, JOB WORK for four hours daily, to clean plate and furniture, or gentlemen's wardrobe; good reference. Address J. W., Union-place Post-office.

WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY MAN, (A Protestant,) a situation as coachman or groom; he understands his business well, and can forward the best of reference. Address S. D., Box No. 220 *Times* Office, or No. 314 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER or assistant by a young man of several years' experience; salary moderate; references A No. 1. Address B. D., Box 128 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT single man, as coachman, gardener, &c.; first-class reference. Call on or address S. TYRRELL, No. 9 City Hall-square.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young man, as coachmen; he thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; best of reference. Call at No. 744 Broadway, Mr. Trainer's.

HELP WANTED.

TO THE INDIA-RUBBER TRADE.—A MANufacturer is wanted by an old established English firm in the India Rubber trade, to undertake the management of their factory near London. He must be an experienced manufacturer and have an intimate and practical knowledge of the manufacture in all its branches, viz. for mechanical purposes, fabrics, the hard state, goloshes, &c., &c., and must be thoroughly acquainted with the various processes, so as to conduct the manufacture from beginning to end. Applications, stating salary and references, to be made by letter to D. MARTIN, Box No. 477 Post-office, Newark, N. J.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY LIVING A SHORT distance in the country, a middle aged Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress. To a person competent to take entire charge of two children, and teach them to read, and bringing good reference, liberal wages will be given. Apply by letter to Box No. 3,732, New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE and seamstress, must take charge of two children (aged 7 years, and three months) and attend to their clothing; must be fully competent. Apply at No. 34 Pine-st., Room No. 4, back office, or address Box, No. 1,176.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GERMAN man, as vegetable and fruit gardener; is willing to take care of cows, &c., and make himself generally useful. Address E. D., at Henderson & Fleming's, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—TWO CARPENTERS AND TWO boiler makers, four mechanics and machinists, two firemen and six landsmen, to go in United States Navy. Bounty $600. THOS. NEWTON, No. 6 Wall-st., first story, rear office.

UNE BONNE FRANCAISE DESIRE TROUver une place dans une famille privé pas prendre soin des enfants; elle peut donner de bonnes recommandations. S'adresser par corit à un Bureau de Journal pour deux jours J. B., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

TWO OR THREE EXPERIENCED SALESmen, that have a good cash trade, wanted in a wholesale fancy goods house. Also, three or four boys, about 16 years of age, to learn the business. Address, with references, S. W., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GOOD NURSE AND SEAMstress; none need apply but those capable of taking the entire charge of a child four weeks old. Apply at No. 59 East 27th-st.

WANTED—A LADY ARTIST TO COLOR PHOtographs; ladies wishing to learn after 24 lessons in two weeks work given out; painting taught free. G. KONIOSBERG & CO., No. 713 Broadway, Room No. 19.

A MANUFACTURER OF UMBRELLAS and Parasols wants a competent salesman. Address Box No. 1,763 New-York Post-office, stating salary required, with name, age and reference.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN SEAMstress, with good references. Apply, before 12 o'clock, at No. 350 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A DRY-GOODS COMMISSION house, a smart, active boy. Address, in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 587 New-York Post-office.

DRY GOODS.

LATHROP,

LUDINGTON

& COMPANY,

DEALERS IN FOREIGN

AND

DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

CLOTHS,

DRESS GOODS,

WHITE GOODS,

HOSIERY AND YANKEE NOTIONS,

HAVE REMOVED

to the store lately occupied by Myers & Co.,

NOS. 326, 328 AND 330 BROADWAY.

They invite attention to their large and attractive STOCK, which will be disposed of by the piece or package

AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer.
No. 180 Pearl-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDERWEAR,
RIBBONS AND FRENCH FLOWERS.
YANKEE NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS.
☞ ALWAYS ON HAND A FULL STOCK OF BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, 50 CTS. a pair under the regular prices.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

A. JOURNEAY AUCTIONEER.
AUCTION AND COMMISSION,
Office No. 8 Pine-st.
Real estate, stocks, bonds, &c., at public and private sale.
Sales of furniture at residences and out-door sales: executors', trustees, and other sales solicited, to which personal attention will be given.

HENRY H. LEARS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEARS & MINER WILL sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Jan. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.: Household furniture, consisting of velvet, Brussels and Axminster carpets, rosewood carved suites in reps, marble top centre tables, gilt frame pier mirrors, elegant damask and lace curtains, extension dining tables, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, rosewood and mahogany bureaus, with marble tops, porcelain and china dinner sets, hair mattresses, feather beds, pillows, bolsters, &c.
ALSO,
Medical Library, comprising about 150 volumes very costly editions and fine binding.
ALSO, AT 12 O'CLOCK,
a set of druggist's brass scales and weights, pill machine and other articles appertaining to a druggist establishment. Also, about 100 dozen assorted-size medicine bottles. Also, one child's buggy. Also, immediately after the sale of furniture, an invoice of jewelry to be sold by order of an Administrator.

T. R. MISTORN, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, JAN. 20, AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON, at storehouse No. 49 Commercial Wharf, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.
(By order Robert Murray, U. S. Marshal.)
The cargo of the prize steamer "EMMA HENRY," consisting of

COTTON:

582 bales cotton.
12 bags sea island cotton.
PROVISIONS:
3 kegs provisions, 1 barrel flour, 2 kegs rice.
The catalogues and samples will be ready three days previous to sale at No. 115 Pearl-st.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF FURNITURE, CARPETS, Mirrors, Parlor Suites, Bedroom and Basement Furniture, Sewing Machines, &c., &c.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) Jan. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 724 Broadway, above 4th-st., the entire furniture of a family, comprising in part of several parlor suits, book-cases, wardrobes, 20 carpets, French plate mirrors, pianos, sewing machines, bureaus, mattresses, Iron bedsteads, kitchen furniture, together with many articles not enumerated. Sale will be peremptory, to close the invoice.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
ATTENTION IS INVITED TO THE PEREmptory sale, under foreclosure of mortgage, of valuable improved property, four houses and lots, on 11th-av. and northeast corner of 35th-st., by JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer, at the Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, Jan. 16, 1865.
R. A. ADAMS, Attorney, &c., No. 75 Nassau-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

QUICKSILVER FLASKS WANTED.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY
will contract for the manufacture of any number, not exceeding
100,000 WROUGHT-IRON QUICKSILVER FLASKS,
delivery to commence within ninety days, and to continue at not less than 4,000 flasks per month. Payment will be made on delivery in gold coin. For particulars, inquire at the office of the Company,
No. 21 NASSAU-ST., New-York.
J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

STEEL.—AS OUR STOCK OF ENGLISH STEEL must positively be sold before the 1st of May next, WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO MAKE SALES TO CONSUMERS AND OTHERS AT MUCH LESS THAN THE PRESENT COST OF IMPORTATION—which consists of Extra Best Cast Mechipery, Blister Spring, &c., &c., equal to any make in this market, and WARRANTED.
D. LITTLEJOHN & CO., No. 24 Cliff-st.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.
Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

WATER-POWERS FOR SALE.
TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.
We have lists of a great number of water-powers of both large and small capacity, some of them near this city. Persons in want of such property will find it to their interest to call.
Engineers skilled in making plans and estimates for buildings and machinery will be furnished when required. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the city to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 236 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn Long Island, N. Y.

WEATHER STRIPS
AT HALF THE FORMER PRICE.
Depot No. 540 Broadway.
E. BROWN & CO.,
Agents wanted.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 7 Ludlow-st. and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

CLEANLINESS!—A STOVE MOST BRILliantly polished in two minutes for less than one farthing. W. C. NIXEY'S celebrated registered Black Lead. A new domestic discovery. Cannot be wasted.
The advantages of this elegant chemical preparation are great saving of time, cleanliness of application, smallness of quantity required, and the prevention of waste, dust, and its destructive consequences. Further, it ultimately produces a pure metallic coating of a high degree of brilliancy and durability, reflecting both light and heat.
(See specimen on the sides of each block.)
Sold everywhere, in Solid Blocks, 1d., 2d., 4d. and 1s.
Works No. 13 Soho square, London.

GREAT PRUSSIAN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION of the products of all nations, will be held at Stettin, (Prussia,) from the 15th of May to the 30th of June, 1865, under the patronage of His Royal Highness, the Crown Prince of Prussia, including an International Agricultural Exhibition, under the auspices of the Prussian Agricultural Society, in which the citizens of the United States are invited to participate. Inventors and manufacturers will find this a most favorable opportunity to introduce their inventions and articles to the great markets of Russia and Central Europe. For information apply to AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., proprietors of the American European Express, No. 72 Broadway, New-York, sole agents for the Prussian exhibition in the United States.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., No. 72 Broadway.

ADOPTION.—A GIRL FROM 15 TO 18 YEARS OF age, accustomed to good society, may hear of a pleasant home in a respectable family, by addressing, with reference and statement of attainments and circumstances, E. F. G., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CLARK'S PATENT INDELIBLE PENCIL.—Improved for marking clothing, warranted superior to inks or steel plate. Sold by E. Faber, Cutter & Tower, and at No. 76 John-st., No. 13 Beekman st., No. 83 Nassau-st., and everywhere.

GREEN TURTLE SOUP AND STEAKS.—Wm. P. Denman, Ex-President of the Hoboken Turtle Club, (and now caterer,) has soup and steaks at all times, at No. 221 6th-av., near 14th-st. Families supplied.

MARBLE MANTELS.—A LARGE STOCK always on hand at lower prices than at any other establishment in the city. H. KLABER'S Mantel Works, No. 108 East 13th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Cut this out

HENRY HILTON, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, late Judge of New-York Common Pleas, has resumed the general practice of his profession. Office, No. 262 Broadway, corner Warren st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME CARRIAGE, INtended for one or two horses. Can be seen at the stable, No. 26 East 22d-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A SET OF SECOND-hand cards and spinning-jack; must be in good working order. Address Box No. 2,470 Post-office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO BREWERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE, the fixtures of brewery now occupied by HOWARD & FULLER, corner Plymouth and Jay sts., Brooklyn, in whole or part, consisting of boiler, engine, pumps, vats, Bandelot cooler, troughs puncheons, &c. The premises will also be to let. Suitable for manufacturing purposes. Possession immediately.

FOR SALE—NEW AND SECOND-HAND STORE fixtures, consisting of desks, office railings, show cases, glass doors, brackets, shelving, signs, bank fixtures, &c.; must be sold to make room. Merchants wishing stores fitted, or shelving removed in a hurry, will find it to their advantage to call on JAS. HODGE, No. 35 Jane-st., corner 8th-av.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A RETAIL GROcery establishment, with a moderate but complete assorted stock of goods, doing a first-class business, and located on one of the great thoroughfares, being an old and well established concern. The present owners desire to retire from the business. Will be sold on favorable terms. Address A B. C., Box No. 3,238, New-York Post-office.

$20.000—TO $30.000, USE OF, WANTED By special or general partnership to a produce, jobbing and commission house, with established connections. Address B. L. H., Box No. 160 *Times* Office

FOR SALE.

WORTH-ST. NEAR BROADWAY.
FOR SALE,
A frontage of fifty feet on Worth-st., Near Broadway.
Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.
One with 200 acres, an elegant place.
One with 18 acres, fine house.
One with 20 acres, good house.
One with 3¾ acres, large house.
One with 2 acres, new house.
One with 9 acres, large house.
All the above places have an abundance of fruit and shade, and some of them water and gas.
S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, BY ALLEN & BROWN.
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN, } No. 96 Broadway,
the following brown-stone front HOUSES AND LOTS:

Corner on Fifth-av., with extra stable lot	$85,000
Corner on Madison-av., with stable attached	60,000
Corner on Lexington-av., with stable attached	35,000
Corner on Fifth-av	56,000
Corner on Madison-av	35,000
West Thirty-eighth-st.	$40,000
West Thirty-eighth-st.	36,000
West Forty-sixth-st.	30,000
West Forty-seventh-st.	20,000
East Twenty-third-st.	60,000
East Thirty-eighth-st.	60,000
West Twenty third-st	44,000
West Twenty-seventh-st	38,000
West Forty-second-st	60,000
West Fifty-second-st.	26,000
East Thirty-fourth-st.	55,000
East Twenty-ninth-st	30,000

Also a number of other houses and lots in desirable location. For permits and particulars apply as above.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LOT OF 674 ACRES.—ONE of the most valuable timber lots in this State, within 8½ miles of canal and railroad, near the head of Seneca Lake; easy of access, and surrounded by highly improved farms, worth from $50 to $60 per acre. The land is heavily timbered, and is of better soil and surface than any other similar body in the State. The property has on it a steam saw mill and shingle machine in running order, four dwellings and two barns. Title perfect; price $50 per acre. Very favorable terms will be made with a party who desires to lumber it, or it will be exchanged in part for other first-class property near New-York, or for well located Western lands at cash prices. W. L. BARNES, No. 352 Broadway, third floor, rear.

FOR SALE—AT YONKERS, ON PALISADE avenue, a handsome country seat, house double walls, heated by steam, hot and cold water, bath rooms and water closets, gas, burglar alarm; about 1½ acre ground, fruit and shade trees, grapery with choicest and rare vines, ice house and stable all in perfect order. Views unsurpassed, commanding fine village, Palisades, Hudson River, New-York Jersey City, and Staten Island. For particulars inquire of BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st., New-York, or of JAMES YOUMANS, No. 4 Dock-st., Yonkers.

NEWARK PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A well built and convenient house, containing 12 finished rooms, with modern improvements; lot 22x100 feet; garden stocked with choice vines and fruit trees; neighborhood unexceptionable, within five minutes walk of Chestnut-st. depot. For further particulars inquire of T. STILLMAN, No. 244 Greenwich st., New-York, or on the premises, No. 33 South-st., corner of Orchard.

COTTAGES AND SMALL FARMS FOR SALE—At East New-York and vicinity. Cottage and five rooms at $900; dwelling and one acre, $1,200; small house and two acres, $1,600. Also, twenty cottages and country seats, with one lot to 10 acres each. CHARLES R. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York, or No. 9 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, from 1 to 5 o'clock.

FOR SALE—AN IRON BUILDING, SUITABLE for a blacksmith's shop or other purposes; dimensions, 20 feet long, 16 feet wide and 10 feet 6 inches high, and cost, before the war, $1,900. Will be sold for less than one-fourth this sum; must be removed at once. Apply to C. W. WHITNEY, No. 142 Greenwich-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—A THREE-story English basement house, in perfect order, with gas fittings, heater, and all modern improvements, located in Hamilton-st., near Greene-av., Brooklyn. Price $4,250. Apply to
WHARTON BROTHER, No. 132 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FINE HOMEstead, with farm of seventy-five or a hundred acres, on New-York and New-Haven Railroad, near depot and village; must have fruit, buildings in perfect order, land of first quality. Address, with terms, WM. THOMPSON BACON, Woodbury, Conn.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AT BLOOMfield, N. J., near depot, for sale, containing six acres of land, fruit, two neat houses and barn, all in order and pleasantly located, 11 miles from New-York.
A. SERGEANT, No. 35 Wall-st.

WANTED TO HIRE—AN UNFURNISHED country place of five acres or more, with water privileges, on the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Address, with particulars, L. J.-W., No. 43 West 36th-st.

$5,250—FOR SALE—AT CLIFTON, S. I., near the ferry, a cottage in the English rural style, suitable for a Winter or Summer residence. Possession may be had Feb. 1. Terms easy. Apply to W. H. ANTHON, No. 16 Exchange place.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 35 ACRES OF LAND, near White Plains, Westchester County, with house, barns, and other improvements. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, brown-stone house on Lexington-av., also one on Murray Hill, with immediate possession. P. C. ANTHONY, No. 315 Pine-st., from 11 to 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE—BROOKLYN PROPERTY—FOUR desirable houses, well located, $5,000 to $8,000, three houses in 33d-st. $10,000. PARSONS & WARD, No. 81 Cedar-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE—12 lots on 74th-st., 100 feet from 8th-av. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, FROM the 1st of May next, the four upper floors of the marble front first-class building, Nos. 48 and 50 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway; size, about 50 feet front by 80 feet deep, containing double steir and hoistways, and suitable for any large mercantile business. Apply on the first floor of
IVISON, PHINNEY, BLAKEMAN & CO.

TO LET—LOFTS IN NEW FIRE-PROOF STORE No. 262 Canal-st., near Broadway, well lighted and finished. Apply to P. H. FROST, No. 31 Crosby-st.

BROADWAY LOFTS TO LET.—SPLENDID large lofts in the new marble building, No. 596 Broadway. Apply to J. O. FOWLER, No. 596 Nassau-st.

ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER TO LET—At No. 115 East 29th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—ON OR BEFORE FEB. 1, an office and one storeroom, suitable for the fertilizer business; storage capacity of about one hundred tons. Address DANIEL BAUGH, New-York Post-office.

WANTED—ON WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY, between Cedar and Chambers-st., an the first floor, an office or part of an office or store, for manufacturing company. Address A. B. C., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom, with bath-room, &c. attached, in a central location, between 4th and 6th avs. and 27th and 34th sts. The entire second floor of a first-class house would answer. To a private family desiring to reduce expenses this affords a good opportunity to make a desirable arrangement; best of references given; boarding-house keepers need not reply. Address G., Box No. 172 *Times* Office, giving full particulars as to price with and without board, location, &c. All communications will be considered strictly confidential.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, BY A SINGLE gentleman, for the purpose of giving lessons on the piano-forte, a suite of rooms, (with board located in the 15th Ward, Brooklyn, vicinity of Lee or Bedford avs; private family preferred; security will be given if required. Address, stating particulars, TEACHER, Box No. 5,122 New-York Post-office.

ROOMS, WITH BOARD, AT NO. 33 EAST 28th-st.: one small hall bedroom and large room for gentleman and lady, or two single gentlemen; references exchanged. Dinner at 6 P. M.

A SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET WITH board to one or two families in a first-class house; none but parties of respectability need apply. 2d-av., third house below 58th-st.

BOARDING—A PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM, suitable for a single gentleman; house convenient to cars and stages; dinner at 6 o'clock. No. 24 West 9th-st.

OFFICIAL.—DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHington, Jan. 7, 1865.—Information has been received at this department from Mr. John E. Newport, the Consul of the United States at Turk's Islands, of the death, on the 13th day of December last, at Grand Turk, T. I., of JAMES RICE, late master of the British schooner *Anna Sophia*, represented to be a citizen of the United States, and resident of the

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 13, 1865

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES,
One copy 1 year.....$3 00
Two copies 1 year.....5 00
THE WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year.....$2 00
Three copies 1 year.....5 00
Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.
Payments invariably in advance.
We have no authorized Traveling Agents. Remit in checks or post office money orders wherever it can be done.
Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—TWO MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, LIVING SKELETON, DWARF, LEARNED SEAL, GRAND SPECTACLE, FAIRIES, &c.—Day and Evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

BELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

BIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE LIVE INDIAN—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

NIBLO'S—THE SHAMROCK.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evenings.

EVERETT HALL—(Broadway and 34th-st.)—CESSATION AND THE DELUGE.

DERBY GALLERIES—PAINTINGS.

WALLACK'S—THE WIFE'S SECRET.

MUSEUM—No. 389 Broadway—OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

SYLVAN LAKE, Afternoon—SKATING MATCH.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

It was reported in Washington, last evening, that FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Sr., had returned from Richmond.

The Washington *National Republican*, of the 10th, says in reference to the removal of Gen. BUTLER: "In the last edition of the *Republican*, yesterday, we announced that Maj.-Gen. BUTLER was relieved as Commander of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina. It is perhaps proper to add that this was done at the instance and by the particular request of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, the General-in-Chief of the Army of the United States."

The Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel* of Jan. 4, contains a very interesting and apparently truthful account of Gen. SHERMAN'S rule in Savannah, as seen through rebel eyes. It says the most perfect order is maintained; no sooner is allowed to interfere with the citizens; two insurance companies propose to open a national bank; the custom house and post-office are being cleaned and repaired, preparatory to being re-opened. The soldiers are not allowed, under any circumstances whatever, to enter private residences. The negroes, in most cases, are orderly and quiet, remaining with their owners, and performing their customary duties. Nothing but "greenbacks" are in circulation. The churches, on Sundays, are well filled with ladies. On week days, however, but few of them are seen on the streets. A majority of the male population have remained in the city. A majority of the citizens have provisions for some time to come, but there is a scarcity of wood; but Gen. SHERMAN has announced that he will soon remedy this last difficulty, by getting wood via the Gulf Railway and hauling it to the citizens. No pass is allowed to any male person to go toward the city. The soldiers of SHERMAN'S army had contributed eleven hundred loaves of bread for the poor of the city.

A dispatch from Washington announces that the Richmond *Enquirer* of the 10th has the following paragraph: "A call is out for a convention of the Confederate States. The intention of the authors of the call is to revolutionize the revolution, to depose Mr. DAVIS, wipe out the Confederate Congress, appoint a dictator in his stead, and perhaps surrender to the enemy."

The late failure at Wilmington is to be investigated by the Committee on the Conduct of the War, and Gen. BUTLER is to be summoned as a witness.

The President is to nominate Gen. T. D. COX for a Major-Generalship.

Major-Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN has gone to Savannah to retake command of his old corps, now led by Gen. OSTERHAUS.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a message from the President was read, and ordered to be printed, in relation to the agreement between the United States and Great Britain concerning the naval force on the lakes. The committee appointed to inquire if legislation was necessary to enable the President to call an extra session of Congress without giving sixty days' notice, have discovered that no notice is required. A resolution of inquiry into the cause of failure at Wilmington was adopted. The resolution to repeal the Reciprocity Treaty was taken up and debated. Messrs. HOWE, of Wisconsin, HALE, of New-Hampshire, and others spoke against, and Messrs. MORRILL, FOOTE and DOOLITTLE in favor of, the motion to repeal. A motion to refer the matter to the Judiciary Committee was lost. The yeas and nays were then called on the passage of the resolution, which was adopted by a vote of 31 to 8. A resolution was adopted to investigate the charges against Col. CHIVINGTON, who is accused of extreme cruelty toward the Indians in Colorado.

In the House, a substitute for the bill to reorganize the rebel States was introduced, and ordered to be printed. The House then resumed the discussion of the proposed constitutional amendment. Speeches in favor of the amendment were made by Messrs. SMITH of Kentucky, WOODBRIDGE of Vermont, and THAYER of Pennsylvania. Mr. COX argued against making such a radical amendment while the country was in a state of war, although he did not question the power to make it.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. FOLGER reported the State Bounty Bill. It allows $300 for one-year men, $400 for two-years' men, and $600 for three-years' men, and prohibits all local bounties. The majority of the committee favor the raising of the whole of the indebtedness due to be created this year by taxation. The minority of the committee favor borrowing the amount of money required, the same to be paid within eighteen years. The opinion of the Attorney-General on the legality of this proposed indebtedness was ordered to be obtained. The bill to repeal the fare restriction in the Railroad Consolidation Act was introduced. The argument in the contested seat case was then resumed, and continued until the recess.

In the Assembly, yesterday, notice was given of bills to authorize the Board of Supervisors of New-York, to raise money by tax: for a railroad in Broadway; and to regulate the price of gas in Brooklyn. Bills were introduced for the erection of a new capitol; for a railroad in Thirty-fourth-street, New-York. The reports of the Adjutant-General and of the Commissary-General of Ordnance were received. The bill to amend the Constitution with reference to the appointment of Commissioners of Appeals, was reported and passed. A dispatch was then read from Gov. FLETCHER, of Missouri, to Gov. FENTON, announcing Missouri as a Free State.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Gold Room was 3@4 ₱ cent. lower yesterday than on Wednesday. Sales 219@216¼@219¼ ₱ cent. Money easy. Government Stocks in demand. The Railways lower on Pesca rumors.

General business was depressed, yesterday, by the decline in Gold. Breadstuffs, Provisions, Cotton, Petroleum and Tallow were heavy and cheaper. Whisky was in moderate demand. Groceries were quiet. Light Freight engagements was reported.

In the Court of Over and Terminer, yesterday, ELIZABETH SAVOKOA was arraigned upon an Indictment for murder. Her counsel offered a plea of manslaughter in the third degree, which was accepted, and the prisoner was remanded for sentence. WILLIAM ACKERMAN, indicted for grand larceny, was called up for trial, but failed to appear, and his bail was forfeited.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, CHARLES KELLINO, indicted for an assault of CHARLOTTE FISHER, in throwing vitriol upon her clothing, was tried and acquitted. DAVID DUFF pleed guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, and was discharged. HUGH DENOW plead guilty to an assault, and was remanded for sentence.

The Hecker injunction against the Street Department came up yesterday, before Justice INGRAHAM, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, for argument on the motion to modify and dissolve. The proceedings were, however, interrupted for some little time by the attack of the mob on Mr. HECKER, as he was about to enter the court-house. Mr. HECKER was roughly handled, but finally escaped without serious injuries. The particulars are given in the law column.

The street sweepers yesterday assaulted Mr. JOHN HECKER, as he was passing through the Park on his way to court, knocked him down and cut his face and played at foot ball with his hat. Mr. HECKER was rescued by his friends and was afterward driven home.

The mails of the *Moravian*, from Portland, including files to the 30th ult., reached this city yesterday. The comments of the English press on the success of SHERMAN and THOMAS are both curious and interesting. Our files also contain the Pope's "Encyclical" letter in full.

From the report of the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection it appears that the cost of removing ashes, manure and rubbish from the city during the past year has been $318,716, exclusive of the cleaning of the Twelfth Ward, where the work has been done by the day. This expenditure does not include the sweeping of the streets.

The steamship *Arizona* will be launched from Mr. STERN'S yard, Greenpoint, at 11 A. M. tomorrow.

The Street Cleaning Commission met in the Mayor's office yesterday. The offer of the New-York Sanitary and Chemical Compost Company to clean the streets for $300,000 per annum was presented. The Commission decided that they had no power to accept it, as it was not sufficiently specific. Mr. WILLIAMSON, on behalf of the Company, said the offer had been misunderstood, and that the Company intended to remove the dirt, ashes and garbage, as well as sweep the streets. He also said that on Monday next the Company would submit amended specifications, and that for a somewhat larger sum than $300,000 they would not only sweep the streets, but empty the sinks and remove all dead animals beyond the city limits.

Postmasters are obliged to receive all Treasury notes for stamps and postages, if clearly genuine, no matter how torn or defaced they may be, provided *one-twentieth* part thereof be not missing—and fractional currency, if not *one-tenth* part be missing. Such notes and currency received as are unfit for reissue should be kept separate and distinct, and returned, as occasion requires, to the Treasurer of the United States, Washington, in sums of not less than three dollars, to be exchanged for new.

Before the Metropolitan Police Commission, yesterday, a large number of patrolmen were tried upon various complaints; but there was no specially noteworthy trial, except that of Officer MESSINGER, of the Fifteenth Precinct, for intoxication and making an unwarrantable arrest. Officer TENNANT, whose trial for drawing a pistol upon Capt. HART, of the Nineteenth Precinct, was noticed in last Sunday's TIMES, has been dismissed from the Department.

The Denver City *News* reports that Col. KIT CARSON, with a few of the companies of the First New-Mexico Cavalry, lately ran against a band of 1,000 Indians, Kiowas and Camanches, on Red River, south of the road from Fort Union to the States, and was badly repulsed. He had to fight his way back.

The new three-cent fractional currency will soon be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury.

By the bark *Rechabite*, Capt. LEEMAN, which arrived here yesterday, news was received of the total loss of the steamship *Melville*, bound from this port to Hilton Head. ALBERT L BAYDON, one of the passengers on the steamer, was picked up at sea by Capt. HILTON, on the 8th inst. BAYDON has saved himself by clinging to a portion of the wreck. It appears from his statement that the vessel foundered on the 7th inst., with sixty-five passengers on board and a crew numbering sixteen. The brig *Hornet* also arrived last evening, with three of the ship's crew on board. All the rest are supposed to have perished. Vessel and cargo together were valued at $110,000.

The *Australasian* got afloat at 8½ o'clock Wednesday evening, and anchored at the Southwest Spit. She crossed the bar yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, bound for Liverpool.

Hon. THOMAS SWAN and Hon. C. C. COX, Governor and Lieutenant-Governor elect of Maryland, were duly inaugurated at Annapolis on the 11th, in conformity with the provisions of the new Constitution. The new Governor, however, does not enter upon his duties until January next, the expiration of the period for which Gov. BRADFORD was elected. The Lieutenant-Governor enters at once on his duties as President of the Senate.

A committee of the Brooklyn Board of Supervisors, who proceeded to Washington for the purpose of procuring a reduction of the quota, returned yesterday morning, with the assurance that the quota will be assigned according to the corrected enrollment lists.

A letter from E. A. ROLLINS, Deputy Commissioner of the Internal Revenue, announces, for the guidance of assessors, that the law requires the Income lists to be kept open for the purpose of public inspection.

By an arrival from New-Orleans, yesterday, we have late files of papers, but they contain little or no news. Everything was quiet in the Department of the Gulf.

Rev. ARTHUR CLEVELAND COXE, D. D., was consecrated on the 4th inst., at Geneva, to the Office of Assistant Bishop of the Diocese of Western New-York.

The Eighth Annual Ball of the New-York Caledonian Club took place last evening, at the City Assembly Rooms. The rooms were dressed with American flags, the banners of the club, and the war-worn colors of the veteran Seventy-ninth Regiment Highlanders. The rooms were also well filled. The members of the club appeared in the national costume. Enjoyment was everywhere visible, and the festivities were kept up until a late hour.

THE POPE'S NEW BULL.—By the European mail which arrived yesterday we have the text of a Bull which has just been issued from the Vatican at Rome, under the sign and seal apostolic of His Holiness the Pope. The letter denounces the pernicious writings of those who seek to overturn the foundations of the Catholic religion. Addressing the Bishops and clergy throughout the world, His Holiness reminds them that the promulgation of evil doctrines have excited "a horrible storm." He refers to former encyclical letters and allocutions in which he felt bound to denounce "the monstrous opinions which particularly predominate in the present day;" but as these letters and allocutions have not produced the desired effect, His Holiness makes this new appeal. Especially does he dwell with fervor on what he considers the false prevailing notions as to the relation of civil Government to the Church. Thus, he says, for example, that,

"There are many who do not hesitate to affirm 'that the best condition of society is that in which the power of the laity is not compelled to inflict the penalties of law upon violators of the Catholic religion, unless required by considerations of public safety.' Actuated by an idea of social government so absolutely false, they do not hesitate further to propagate this erroneous opinion, very hurtful to the safety of the Catholic Church and of souls, and termed delirium by our predecessor, GREGORY XVI., of excellent memory, viz: 'Liberty of conscience and of worship is the right of every man, a right which ought to be proclaimed and established by law in every well constituted State; and that citizens are entitled to make known and declare, with a liberty which neither the ecclesiastical nor the civil authority can limit, their convictions, of whatever kind, either by word of mouth or through the press, or by other means.' But in making these rash assertions, they do not reflect, they do not consider that they preach the liberty of perdition, (St. Augustine, Epistle 105, al. 166;) and that 'if it is always free to human conviction to discuss, men will never be wanting who dare to struggle against the truth, and to rely upon the loquacity of human wisdom, when we know by the example of our Lord Jesus Christ how faith and Christian sagacity ought to avoid this very culpable vanity.'"

The prevalence of such beliefs as the Pope herein denounces, no one with his eyes open can doubt. It has become an exceedingly hard task, even in Italy, to "inflict the penalties of the law upon violators of the Catholic religion." It is a harder task still, we believe, on this continent, not even excluding Mexico, where the brother of the "Eldest Son of the Church" is making quite free already with what remains of the property of the Jesuists and other religious orders. A large portion of the letter is occupied with denunciations of those who dare to secularize the property of the Church; and secular pamphlets, journals and books are promiscuously condemned. But, in spite of all the superabounding evil, the letter proceeds thus toward the conclusion:

"By these letters, emanating from our Apostolic authority, we grant to all and each of the faithful of both sexes throughout the universe, a plenary indulgence during one month, up to the end of the year 1865, and not longer."

The Question of Negotiation.

The idea of JEFFERSON DAVIS negotiating himself out of existence, or allowing himself to be negotiated out of existence, as President of the Southern Confederacy, is one which must be hard of entertainment by those who comprehend his character, or who have studied his rebellious career as it has appeared in his speeches, proclamations and deeds during the last four years; or who have noted the desperate expedients and projects he himself has set forth within a short time. If DAVIS has any prominent characteristics, they are self-possession, determination, energy—a self-possession not to be affected by any event or circumstance, or course of events or combination of circumstances—a determination which will scruple at nothing whatever to compass its ends—an energy remorseless and unflagging, capable of executing, under any circumstances, whatsoever is dictated by necessity or his judgment. In the greatest stress of fortune, he has never given any sign of the least yielding; and, whoever among the rebels might at any moment be discouraged, he has always stood imperious and firm, hurling maledictions and defience, and backing up his most desperately ferocious words by still more fiendishly ferocious deeds. He has had concentrated in his hands all the power that exists in the South; and over and again has he sworn that to the end, and to the last extremity, would he use all that power for the accomplishment of the purposes for which this great rebellion was projected, and has been for four years prosecuted. He has wielded and now wields those powers with a skill which even his enemies must pronounce consummate.

It is true that those powers are rapidly being exhausted. But we need not deceive ourselves by fancying that they are not still great. SHERMAN bears witness in the dispatch from him which we gave yesterday, that there are abundant supplies for armies in all parts of the Confederacy; and of the magnitude of the main army under LEE, and of the numerous troops and garrisons he has elsewhere, we have too many proofs. He has tried many desperate expedients; but the proposition he has just made to arm the negroes shows that he has still other expedients left. While things are thus, we expect to receive neither propositions for the surrender of his army, or the existence of the Confederacy, or his own power.

If there is any one thing, however, which JEFFERSON DAVIS might be supposed at this moment to desire above all other things, it is a brief cessation of the storm of war. We have just closed two campaigns more destructive to him than any former campaigns of the war—campaigns which have destroyed his Western army and cut off all his territory beyond the Savannah. And yet both these campaigns have ended with the great armies of SHERMAN and THOMAS in such a state of strength that each of them is ready to enter on other campaign. Hostilities were never carried on with greater vigor and activity than in the last two months, and the next three bid fair to show equal energy, and promise equal success. There is nothing so important to us as that this activity should undergo no diminution—that the rebels should not be granted their usual annual respite; and there is nothing so important to DAVIS' rebellion, as that he should secure a respite such as other Winters have given him. They have always used it hitherto to gather up their stragglers and deserters, reorganize their armies, enforce their conscriptions, accumulate stores at their depots, issue clothing to their men, and fortify their roads and towns; so that we have generally found that in Spring they had things in order for offence or defence. We do not believe that, were they given the opportunity, these devices would prove sufficient to avert the doom of the Confederacy; but they might prove effectual in postponing it; they might give us another Summer's fighting to do, cause the loss of a great many valuable lives, and the addition of one or two hundred millions to the national debt.

If the Richmond rebels have really and seriously concluded to have a conference on peace at this time with us, we may be sure that the first condition they would demand would be a temporary "cessation of hostilities," pending the issue of negotiations; and we may be equally sure that they would make good use of their opportunity. Let us not waste time, but let GRANT, SHERMAN and THOMAS prosecute the work they have in hand; and we but agree with Gen. GRANT in believing that, under these terms, a few more months will give us complete success and peace.

The Loss of the Steamer Melville—Disasters at Sea.

Following close upon the loss of the transport *North America* and its two hundred passengers, we have to chronicle to-day another disaster scarcely less heart-sickening, in the foundering of the steamship *Melville*, bound hence for Hilton Head. In both cases the record is the old stereotyped story of the boats being either launched too late, launched too hurriedly, or monopolized by the crew, to the utter and total disregard of the lives of the men, women and children registered as passengers.

To emphasize these horrible reports seems almost a waste alike of words and of newspaper space. But we will venture to give the story of the *Melville* wreck in a digested form, so that those who care to think at all on the subject of maritime casualties may count the risks they undergo in a sound coasting steamer, supposed to be well commanded, well manned, well provisioned, thoroughly provided with long boats, small boats, and life boats, and to be in every respect a safe conveyance.

The transport *Melville* cleared from New-York on the 5th inst., for Hilton Head, and made her way with moderate ease against strong head winds until the 7th. About 9 on the evening of that day (Saturday last) the *Melville* was struck by a heavy sea, which stove in her bows. The Captain immediately ordered a boat to be lowered. Into that boat he himself was the first to get, along with the Chief Engineer, the cook of the vessel, a seaman, and such of the more hardy of the passengers as could venture after them. This boat was swamped. Probably, the brave Captain and his Chief Engineer—the two officers who should have been the last to leave the disabled steamer, were lost with it. At all events, the passengers were left to shift for themselves on the wreck, as best they could, with such of the subordinate officers and seamen as either volunteered to remain on board, or were unable to follow their master. By strenuous and apparently undirected exertions, the passengers seem to have succeeded in keeping the ill-fated vessel afloat during the whole of that terrible night, which even here on land our citizens will remember as one of the stormiest for many months. Bailing with buckets, and using every expedient which their desperate situation suggested, they kept the hulk afloat till eleven o'clock on Sunday morning. At that hour a metallic life-boat, which still remained to them, was lowered, and a few of the male passengers, with one or two females, seem to have got into it; but the most of the ladies and children, unable to help themselves, were left to their fate, which was suddenly determined. The life-boat had not parted from the steamer before the latter tumbled over and went down like a lump of lead, carrying all on board with it, and at the same time upsetting the life-boat.

The survivor who tells the tale is one of those who were in the life-boat, but escaped by clinging to a piece of the wreck. He professes to believe that he saw three passengers, two gentlemen and one lady, in the boat after it righted. But this part of his story is not peculiarly clear. We would fain believe, indeed, that there may be mitigating features in the case which the relator was either unwilling or unable to depict. But we can see no reason to doubt the main statement, that the Captain of the *Melville* and the Chief Engineer treacherously deserted the vessel; and left those intrusted to their care to the chances that might befall them.

Such cases are becoming of far too common occurrence. Sufficient small boat provision is seldom, if ever, made in these coasting steamers, looking to the number of passengers they carry. And week after week we are reminded that even where the means of rescue from a wreck are sufficient, the absence of discipline, the heartlessness of a commander, and a variety of inexcusable acts of different degrees of criminality, interfere with everything like an honest provision for the public safety. The evil is one which calls loudly for thorough and efficient action. It is needless to point to the number of commanders of high standing in the transport and merchant steamship service. The very fact that good men can be had is the most damning evidence against those who employ an irresponsible and reckless set of skippers. Surely there ought to be some cognizance taken of these recurring horrors. Is there no one to be brought to account?

CARRYING CONCEALED WEAPONS.—The thanks of the community will be due to the Police Justices if they carry out the resolution to which, it is said, they have come, of dealing summarily with persons carrying or attempting to use concealed weapons. This practice is at the bottom of most of the cuttings, shootings and murders of which we now present nearly every day such an odious and disgraceful record. Policemen now make every arrest, for even trifling offences, at the risk of their lives; and it is impossible to resent, even in words, any outrage or insolence committed by the great army of ruffians with which the metropolis abounds, without exposing one's self to instant assassination. And, what is less to be regretted, a quarrel hardly ever occurs between the thieves and hullies of the grog-shops, which does not end in a homicide. It is very rare, indeed, to hear of a life being taken in a city with such apparent coolness and unconcern and such complete apparent indifference to consequences, as that of HARRY LAZARUS, who, though one of a class whose very existence is a danger to our civilization, was still under the protection of the law.

What renders the necessity for prompt measures of repression all the greater, is, that we do not see all the consequences of these disorders in the list of homicides and felonious assaults. The effect of this incessant bloodshed on the imagination of the young; and of the ignorant, is far greater than most respectable people imagine. Not one of these sanguinary brawls occurs that does not lead dozens of boys to procure pistols and knives, and render dozens of ruffians readier and more eager than ever to take part in a fray of the same kind. The value of human life is thus lowered in popular estimation, and the popular sense of decency and humanity is blunted, and the seed is sown broadcast for future harvests of crime.

IMPORTANT TO AMERICANS NATURALIZED IN BRITISH COLONIES.—The British Government has caused it to be officially announced through the Embassy at Washington that Americans, who have become naturalized subjects of the Queen in the colonies, are not entitled to British protection beyond the provincial lines. This is not an unexpected decision. But its operation at this crisis of affairs might produce some queer results. The Queen has one or two American denationalized citizens in her Councils to-day. One of them is Treasurer of all the Crown moneys in the neighboring Province. If he came here, and were to be drafted, what then? A Crown Minister high private in front of Petersburgh! And why not?

A "SOLDIERS' REST" AT THE NEW-HAVEN DEPOT.—The necessity of providing some means for making comfortable the soldiers who have to spend long, weary hours in waiting for the train at the New-Haven Railroad Depot, has induced some of our philanthropic citizens to make an effort to supply this want. Col. GEORGE BLISS, Jr., informs us that a convenient building has been engaged, and an association of experienced ladies are ready to take charge of it as soon as it is fitted up. Contributions for this object may be sent to Col. BLISS, whose well-known character is a sufficient guarantee for their proper application.

☞ In discussing the administration of criminal justice in this State, a few days ago, we fell into the error of overlooking the repeal of the statute which gave the Governor discretionary power in the issue of death-warrants. It is no longer in existence, and the law now stands as it did previous to 1860.

HUMOROUS LECTURE.—Prof. DUBOIS, the "Funny Frenchman," gave the first of his entertaining entertainments last evening, and gives another to night at Dodworth Hall, Broadway. The Professor is probably the funniest man or Frenchman extant. His account of the difficulties which a Gaul finds in his efforts to speak our barbarous language, is not only amusing, but instructive; and his narrative of the "tribulations, vexations, mortifications and humiliations" he suffered in speaking broken English in America, would make the listener weep if he could possibly stop laughing. The lecturer very nearly succeeds in making the faces of all his hearers as rotund and jovial as his own—which is saying a good deal; and thereby they get their money's worth.

FROM CITY POINT.

Continued Influx of Rebel Refugees—Extraordinary Party of Them—A Meg Merrilies—Gross Ignorance and Delusions—Another Deserter Hung—Ex-Gov. Brown, of Massachusetts—Irregularity in the Mails—Rumors about Lee.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY POINT, Va., Sunday, Jan. 8, 1865.

I don't know whether or not it is a studied scheme of the Richmond autocrat to send all his useless people out of his lines to be fed by us, but certainly the large number of helpless women and children who have, for a long time past, been leaving Petersburgh and Richmond, and who continue still to pour in upon us, tend to give a strong coloring to the suspicion.

Yesterday the mail took off, bound to Baltimore a number of the most wretched, poverty-stricken, degraded looking set of creatures that my eyes ever rested on, in the shape of human beings, accustomed though one's sight has necessarily become to human misery in almost every shape that can be engendered by the horrors of war. It appears that these unfortunate people were located in the Poorhouse of Prince George County, a place so awkwardly situated between the two lines, that although we have literally kept them from famishing for months past, our rations could only be so precariously supplied that they actually ran the risk of starvation. Knowing that, as they were not capable of being made food for gunpowder, they might stay and rot there before they would receive any care from the rebel authorities, Brig.-Gen. PATRICK, our Provost-Marshal, with the proper feelings of humanity, had them brought into our lines and forwarded to the almshouses of the North.

This party consisted of seven women, five children and two young men,—one of the latter a disgusting-looking idiot. Of the seven women, three were totteling under extreme old age, and two were perfectly idiotic. As these people, in a cold drenching rain, reached the boats of the United States Sanitary Commission—(the hospitable refuge of every one in need, from the weather-bound General or weary-footed soldier to the timid refugee just escaped from the toils of his oppressors)—the scene they presented, as they eagerly clustered, in their dripping garments, around the gleaming stove, was worthy of the moral pencil of a HOGARTH. One figure among them—that of a tall, gaunt, raw-boned, idiotic woman, in ragged skirts high above her monstrous ankles and elephantine feet, and whose sex it was at first difficult to determine,—was so truly extraordinary, that the cry of "Meg Merrilies!" simultaneously escaped two or three present. And, sure enough, even SCOTT himself never imagined such a portrayal of the character he has immortalized, nor did CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN ever approach it in representation, as that haggard creature did who set there, crouching and warming her long masculine fingers before the fire, scowling around at the people about her, and gibbering from her huge livid mouth: "I'm most froze, gie me a pipe, somabody." A pipe was brought her, which she commenced smoking eagerly, and shortly afterward, on being offered some chewing tobacco, she thrust a quantity of the latter into her mouth, chewing and smoking vehemently at the same time, and squirting the brown juice in showers around her. The picture was as pitiful as it was disgusting. When they sat down to feed, like a pack of famishing wolves, this same woman, as if almost maddened by the sight of plentiful food, commenced by seizing a lot of crackers in both hands and concealed them in her bosom, as if afraid of not getting enough at table.

One would imagine that to such wretches the contrast between the life they have hitherto led and that into which they are now beneficently placed, would appear as great as that between hell and Heaven. Wonderful to relate, it does not so impress them. So steeped are they in the brutal ignorance that has surrounded them through a whole life-time, that a nameless horror seemed to seize them at the bare thought of going further north among the "Yankees;" and in spite of all the kindly faces around them, the physical comforts being showered upon them in exchange for the misery they had just left, and all the other evidences of being safely among friends, some still cling to the notion of going back to die in "Ole Virginey," because the Yankees "would treat them bad and take their children from them." All expostulations and assurances were useless in dispelling this strange illusion, and when the hour came for them to depart by the mail-boat, the scene was truly affecting. Had these poor, deluded creatures been going to mount the scaffold, they could not have exhibited more anguish and trepidation than in crossing the gang-plank from the wharf to the deck. The women all sobbed aloud; those with children clung despairingly to them, as if some monster were about to wrench them, even then, from their grasp, and the most aged among them seemed hardly able to gather strength enough to take, what doubtless they had been well taught to believe, this final leap into everlasting perdition.

I said the scene was affecting; but one feature completely redeemed it in my sight. There were little children—God bless them!—in that crowd. They, too, were sad and suffering, because their elders were; but as I gazed upon their innocent little faces—(by the way, it is quite remarkable what pretty and intelligent countenances most of these children have, in spite of the gross stock from which they spring)—I could not help thinking to myself, in substance: "Ah, little ones, whatever poor ignorant parents may think of the matter, the time will come when you will thank God and bless the good, kind people who sent that dreadful boat to carry you away from your benighted and slavery-polluted old shanty in Virginia, to train your yet untainted young hearts and minds in the genial atmosphere of honest labor and free institutions."

Another deserter, a private of the Fifth New-Hampshire, was hung to-day, and several more are on trial, their crimes, unfortunately, but too capable of proof, and who will, necessarily, meet the same horrid fate. It is so recently since I gave my views in full, respecting the abominable system which has its natural termination in these baleful and disgraceful results, that I need not at present enlarge upon the subject. Every day, however, convinces me more and more that the country cannot be too alive to the abominable practices now going on in the enlistment of soldiers, upon the substitute and bounty system, and it is to be earnestly hoped that the loyal press of the country everywhere will take up the question, and give it a thorough ventilating. Nobody can imagine the monstrous villainies that are being daily perpetrated in connection with the system, but those who have taken the trouble to inquire into the working of it; and now that it is proposed to increase the already enormous bounties offered, if is not at all unlikely that existing abuses will increase instead of diminish.

EX-GOV. SIMEON BROWN, of Massachusetts, is here on a tour of inspection respecting the working of the Sanitary Commission among the army. He has had abundant opportunities afforded him for a thorough and careful examination of all connected with the institution, and expresses himself delighted with all he has witnessed.

Owing to the frost in the Potomac, and other causes, the utmost irregularity has recently prevailed in the mail connections between this and Washington. At the early part of the week, we were two days in succession without any mails or papers from New-York, and if we hear from your village every other day, we shall begin now to feel very contented. This very unpleasant state of things is laid all on the weather. I only hope the weather is not receiving more blame in the matter than it justly deserves.

All remains quiet to front, although rumors begin to float about that LEE is contemplating some movement or other, but what that movement is no outsiders can imagine. Perhaps it is the one that is to "astonish the world." Whatever it be, I think LEE will find GRANT prepared. J. R. HAMILTON.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

The Cultivation of Cotton—Interesting Statistics.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Dec. 28, 1864.

Business with this Department is quite lively just now. Three months since the planters were requested to make returns of the amount of wages due the conscripts taken from their plantations, but the army-worm has made such havoc with the princely fortunes which all cotton-speculators had in prospect that a new phase has been developed in the character of many who have hitherto been considered paragons of honor, and letters from the Superintendent of the Bureau and an order from the Provost-Marshal General became measures of necessity to recover the just claims of the conscript. Since the distribution of this order there has been a general movement of funds toward the grand centre of deposit, and by the 1st of January it is expected that all the accounts now remaining due will have been settled, and the money earned by the drafted laborers who are now bearing the musket for their country, will be paid to them by the Superintendent of this Bureau to due season.

The orders of Gen. BANKS upon the labor system necessary to close the accounts for the year, are being rigidly enforced. In settling with the conscripts the Superintendent has accepted no accounts made out for less than half the wages for the time worked and the same rule will be observed in the final settlement with the laborers at the close of the year.

The number of plantations worked under the new regulations is 1,073, and all admit that had it not been for the devastations of the army-worm, the value of the cotton that would have been received at this port this year would have exceeded that of the entire agricultural products of the whole State for any year in the past.

The following statistics, taken from the records of this office may be interesting to your readers: Number of hands reported, 18,189; number of hands not reported, 6,811; probable number working for part of the crop and otherwise, 10,000. Total, 35,000. Number of first-class hands, at $8 per month, 8,000; number of second-class hands, at $6 per month, 6,000; number of third-class hands, at $5 per month, 5,500; number of fourth-class hands, at $3 per month, 5,500; number interested in the crop and otherwise, 10,000. Average pay per men per month, $5 72; amount of wages per month, $201,200; amount of wages per year, $2,414,400.

This estimate of wages earned by the laborers for the year is based upon the supposition that there has been no lost time. The returns thus far received show that the average amount of lost time will not exceed one-third. Deducting from $2,414,400 one-third of the same, $804,800, there remains $1,609,600, which is the sum earned by the freedmen of this department for the present year. In addition to this they have been furnished with quarters, food and clothing for themselves and their families, with medicines and medical attendance, and have had parcels of land to cultivate on their own account, and instances have come under my own observation where, from the proceeds of the crop raised upon the land allotted for their own use, the freedmen have realized from $100 to $300 each. Besides all this, nearly 8,000 colored children are now enjoying the benefits of the schools established by General Orders No. 38.

What will the enemies of our system of compensated labor at the North, who asserted "that the little earned would never be paid," now say in view of these stubborn facts? W. B. S.

The Income Lists.

THE LAW REQUIRES THEM TO BE OPEN TO INSPECTION.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, 1864.

SIR: Yours of the 29th inst., asking permission to inspect the income lists in the possession of Assessors for the purpose of publication has been received.

In reply, I have to say that by the provisions of the law the lists of income tax must be open to the inspection of any and all persons applying for that purpose. I have, therefore, instructed those Assessors seeking information on this subject, that it was their duty to afford every facility which was consistant with the proper discharge of the business of their offices for the examination of such lists for the purpose of publication. Very respectfully,

E. A. ROLLINS, Deputy Commissioner.

JOSEPH KELLY, Esq., No. 113 Fulton-street, New-York.

The Ship Albatross Foundered.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 12.

The ship *Albatross*, of Boston, from Cardiff for Malta, foundered at sea Dec. 5. Crew saved and landed at Liverpool Dec. 26.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the Moravian's Mail—Comments on the Successes Achieved by Sherman and Thomas.

The mails by the *Moravian*, comprising files to Dec. 29, five days later than previously received, came to hand yesterday morning.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

THE FORTUNE OF THE WAR IN FAVOR OF THE FEDERALS.

From the London Times Dec. 29.

In the American contest the fortune of war has again favored the cause of the Federals. The year is likely to end with one of those successes which keep up the spirits of the Northern people and urge them to persist in the task they have undertaken. Where SHERMAN will come out is no longer a matter of doubt. With no little skill and daring he has pushed across the State of Georgia, and made his way to its chief city. * * * * * *

Fort M'Allister stands on the Sound, and its possession was, no doubt, aimed at by SHERMAN through a belief that it would enable him to isolate the city as he pleases. The capture of this place is the last piece of authentic news which we have received, but there is a rumor more important still—namely, that after a battle which lasted eight hours SHERMAN had captured Savannah itself, with 11,000 prisoners. If this be true it is undoubtedly a serious blow to the Confederates, not only depriving them of one of their remaining coast cities, but as opening the way for the most cherished enterprise of the North, the capture of Charleston. The resistance of the Georgians to this invasion has not been sufficient to prevent its success. It may not be possible to hold down so vast a tract, for Georgia in itself is as large as England and Wales, and this immense extent of the territory to be occupied is the standing difficulty of the Federal plan of conquest; but the North will at least have shown to the world that its armies are able to traverse at their will the most populous and long-settled regions of the Confederacy, and this conviction must have a powerful effect in inducing a zealous prosecution of the war. If Savannah be not yet taken, it will be besieged, and the operations before it will probably give rise to the most important military incidents of the Winter. * * * * * *

From Tennessee, also, there is news unfavorable to the Confederate cause, though we cannot think it equal in importance to that from Georgia. Gen. Hood, who in spite of his late defeat had pressed upon the Federals and shut up their army in Nashville, has, according to Northern accounts, been defeated with great loss by his opponent, Gen. THOMAS. That commander reports that he attacked the Confederates, and drove them a considerable distance, capturing from 3,000 to 5,000 prisoners and from 30 to 40 cannon. Hood's army, it is said, was routed. We must wait some days longer before we can judge of the true value of this victory. It will be remembered that the battle of Franklin, which was also described as a Federal victory, did not prevent Gen. Hood pressing on his opponent till he took refuge behind his works at Nashville. The last battle may as more effective against the Confederates, but for this to be the case it must at least drive them from the neighborhood of the chief town of Tennessee. As long as Hood is strong enough to maintain a position there, the region, which is strongly Southern in feeling, cannot be looked upon as gained to the Northern cause. But on the whole the events of the last month show that though the North is wofully short of men to occupy and hold down the South, the Confederates in some parts are scarcely able to oppose even these diminished levies. We shall hear of new expeditions and new marches through the Southern country, but whether these will have such permanent military consequences as to overcome the obstinacy of Southern resistence is a matter which time must show.

What concerns us most nearly in the news just received is the tone which the Americans have assumed toward Canada, and the acts of their Government with respect to the late disorders on the frontier. With respect to these mischievous and fruitless expeditions there can be but one opinion in England. It is the duty of the Canadian Government to prevent any such outrages, and to bring the offenders to justice; and we rejoice to learn that the Attorney-General has ordered the rearrest of the St. Albans "raiders," on the ground that the decision of the Montreal Court was wrong. But a failure of justice on tecunical grounds does not authorize such military orders as those of Gen. Dix, who commands his officers to violate the Canadian territory, nor such language as that used by the American press, and, seemingly, by American society. The outrage at St. Albans was barbarous in the extreme, and we are sure there is not one person in a hundred in England or Canada who would not be glad to see the perpetrators dealt with according to their deserts. But the threats of the Americans will not aid in producing this result. Mere boasting we need not notice, but if the Federal Government is so ill-advised as to send its troops across the Canadian frontier, very serious misunderstandings between the two countries may be the consequence.

THE SUCCESS OF SHERMAN AND THE ROUT OF HOOD—CANADA.

From the London News, Dec. 29.

The American intelligence contained in our columns this morning may be considered, as regards the questions which for the last month have been of most pressing interest, as of a decisive character. It reports at once the admitted safety, if not yet the success of SHERMAN, and the rout of HOOD. * * *

That these achievements should have altogether turned away the attention of the public from the result of the liberation of the "raiders" in Canada, was, however, not to be expected. There is, in the comments of the American papers on this subject, some of that hasty generalization of which our own press has not been guiltless, in which the unauthorized and unapproved act of an individual is imputed to the nation and to the Government. Gen. DIX, who is in command of the military defence, has reissued a formal order, authorizing his troops to shoot any persons who may attempt to make again such an attempt, and if they should escape, to pursue and seize them in Canada. The former part of the order we are not concerned with, though we may observe that it is one fully justifiable if the "raiders" are regarded as belligerents, but quite contrary to law and custom if they are looked upon as mere robbers. The second part of the order we may hope will not be sanctioned by the superior civil authority. That plea which could alone warrant—the refusal of the Canadian Government to administer justice and observe the duties of allies—has happily no foundation in fact. The Ministry has, on the contrary, lost no time in disavowing the decision of Judge Coursol. The Attorney-General has issued fresh warrants, and the police are again endeavoring to arrest the discharged criminals. The Government is reported to have already appointed stipendiary magistrates on the frontier, expressly to take cognizance of the breaches of international law, and to have furnished them with sufficient police force to support their authority. The Legislature has also been summoned to meet on the 19th of January. These measures will probably, as soon as they are known in the American public, suffice to remove a natural irritation. But we must repeat that their vigorous execution is a duty we owe in ourselves even more than to our neighbors. We are bound to show the example of doing as we would be done by, and as we have in former times uttered keen remonstrances, and even resorted to actual force, when an enemy used neutral soil to prepare machinations against us, it is imperative that we should now vindicate our fair dealing and maintain our friendly character by prohibiting absolutely the abuse of our protection for the purpose of directing treacherous violence against the inhabitants of a bordering and allied State. We should expect France to do thus much for us if we were unhappily at war with America, and Americans plotted and directed from Calais expeditions to sack Brighton or burn Hastings. And it is clear that what we should regard as the duty of France in such a case, would be still more her duty if the war were made upon our seaboard, not by a foreign nation, but by our own subjects in revolt. This is an American coast at present, and there must be no hesitation in our doing to them the justice which we should look for from every friendly Power if the case were our own.

THE POPE'S ENCYCLICAL.

ROME, Wednesday, Dec. 21.

The following is the full text of the Pope's Encyclical Letter of the 8th inst.:

To our venerable brethren all the Patriarchs, Primates, Archbishops, and Bishops in communion with the Apostolic See, we, Pius IX., Pope, send greeting, and our apostolic blessing:

You know, venerable brethren, with what care and what pastoral vigilance the Roman Pontiffs, our predecessors—fulfilling the charge entrusted to them by our Lord Jesus Christ himself in the person of the blessed Peter, chief of the apostles—have unfailingly observed their duty in providing food for the sheep and the lambs, in assiduously nourishing the flock of the Lord with the words of faith, in imbuing them with salutary doctrine, and in turning them away from poisoned pastures; all this is known to you, and you have appreciated it. And certainly our predecessors, in affirming and in vindicating the august Catholic faith, truth, and justice, were never animated in their care for the salvation of souls by a more earnest desire than that of extinguishing and condemning by their letters and their constitutions all the heresies and errors which, as enemies of our Divine faith, of the doctrines of the Catholic Church, of the purity of morals, and of the eternal salvation of man, have frequently excited serious storms, and precipitated civil and Christian society into the most deplorable misfortunes. For this reason our predecessors have opposed themselves with vigorous energy to the criminal enterprise of those wicked men, who, spreading their disturbing opinions like the waves of a raging sea, and promising liberty when they are slaves to corruption, endeavor by their pernicious writings to overturn the foundations of the Christian Catholic religion and of civil society; to destroy all virtue and justice; to deprave all minds and hearts; to turn away simple minds, and especially those of inexperienced youth, from the healthy discipline of morals; to corrupt it miserably, to draw it into the meshes of error, and finally to draw it from the bosom of the Catholic Church.

But as you are aware, venerable brethren, we had scarcely been raised to the chair of St. Peter above our merits, by the mysterious designs of Divine Providence, than seeing with the most profound grief of our soul the horrible storm excited by evil doctrines, and the very grave and deplorable injury caused specially by so many errors to Christian people, in accordance with the duty of our apostolic ministry, and following in the glorious footsteps of our predecessors, we raised our voice, and by the publication of several encyclicals, consistorial letters, allocutions, and other apostolical letters, we have condemned the principal errors of our sad age, reanimated your utmost episcopal vigilance, warned and exhorted upon various occasions all our dear children in the Catholic Church to repel and absolutely avoid the contagion of so horrible a plague. More especially in our first encyclical of the 9th November, 1846, addressed to you, and in our two allocutions of the 9th December, 1854, and the 9th June, 1862, to the consistories, we condemned the monstrous opinions which particularly predominate in the present day, to the great prejudice of souls and to the detriment of civil society—doctrines which not only attack the Catholic Church, her salutary instruction, and her venerable rights, but also the natural, unalterable law inscribed by God upon the heart of men—that of sound reason.

But although we have not hitherto omitted to proscribe and reprove the principal errors of this kind, yet the cause of the Catholic Church, the safety of the souls which have been confided to us, and the well-being of human society itself absolutely demand that we should again exercise our pastoral solicitude to destroy new opinions which spring out of these same errors as from so many sources. These false and perverse opinions are the more detestable as they especially tend to shackle and turn aside the salutary force that the Catholic Church, by the example of her Divine author and his order, ought freely to exercise until the end of time, not only with regard to each individual man, but with regard to nations, peoples, and their rulers, and to destroy that agreement and concord between the priesthood and the Government which have always existed for the happiness and security of religious and civil society. For as you are well aware, venerable brethren, there are a great number of men in the present day who, applying to civil society the impious and absurd principle of naturalism, as it is called, dare to teach that the perfect right of public society and civil progress absolutely require a condition of human society constituted and governed without regard to all considerations of religion, as if it had no existence, or, at least, without making any distinction between true religion and heresy. And, contrary to the teaching of the Holy Scriptures, of the church, and of the fathers, they do not hesitate to affirm that the best condition of society is that in which the power of the laity is not compelled to inflict the penalties of law upon violators of the Catholic religion unless required by considerations of public safety. Actuated by an idea of social government so absolutely false, they do not hesitate further to propagate the erroneous opinion, very hurtful to the safety of the Catholic Church and of souls, and termed "delirium" by our predecessor Gregory XVI. of excellent memory, viz.: "Liberty of conscience and of worship is the right of every man—a right which ought to be proclaimed and established by law in every well-constituted State, and that citizens are entitled to make known and declare, with a liberty which neither the ecclesiastical nor the civil authority can limit, their convictions, of whatever kind, either by word of mouth or through the press, or by other means." But in making these rash assertions they do not reflect, they do not consider, that they preach the liberty of perdition, (St. Augustine, Epistle 105, Al. 166,) and that "if it is always free to human conviction to discuss, men will never be wanting who dare to struggle against the truth and to rely upon the loquacity of human wisdom, when we know by the example of our Lord Jesus Christ how faith and Christian sagacity ought to avoid this culpable vanity." (St. Leon, Epistle 164, Al. 133, sec. 2, Boll. Ed.)

Since also religion has been banished from civil government, since the doctrine and authority of divine revelation have been repudiated, the idea immediately connected therewith of justice and human right is obscured by darkness and lost sight of, and in place of true justice and legitimate right brute force is substituted, which has permitted some, entirely oblivious of the plainest principles of sound reason, to dare to proclaim "that the will of the people, manifested by what is called public opinion or by other means, constitutes a supreme law superior to all divine and human right, and that accomplished facts in political affairs, by the mere fact of their having been accomplished, have the force of law." But who does not perfectly see and understand that human society, released from the ties of religion and true justice, can have no further object than to acquire riches, and can follow no other law in its actions than the indomitable wickedness of a heart given up to pleasure and interest?

For this reason, also, these same men persecute with so relentless a hatred the religious orders, who have deserved so well of religion, civil society, and letters. They loudly declare that the orders have no right to exist, and in so doing make common cause with the falsehoods of the heretics. For, as taught by our predecessor of illustrious memory, Pius VI., "the abolition of religious houses injures the state of public profession, and is contrary to the counsels of the Gospel. Injures a mode of life recommended by the Church and in conformity with the Apostolic doctrine, does wrong to the celebrated founders whom we venerate upon the altar, and who constituted these societies under the inspiration of God." (Epistle to Cardinal DE LA ROCHEFOUCAULD, March 10, 1791.)

To their impiety these same persons pretend that citizens and the Church should be deprived of the opportunity of "openly receiving alms from Christian charity," and that the law forbidding "servile labor on account of divine worship" upon certain fixed days should be abrogated, upon the fallacious pretext that it is opportunity and this law are contrary to the principles of political economy. Not content with abolishing religion from public society, they desire further to banish it from families and private life. Teaching and professing those most fatal errors of Socialism and Communism, they declare that "domestic society, or the entire family, derives its right of existence solely from civil law, whence it is to be concluded that from civil law descend all the rights of parents over their children, and above all, the right of instructing and educating them." By such impious opinions and machinations do these false spirits endeavor to eliminate the salutary teaching and influence of the Catholic Church from the instruction and education of youth, and to infect and miserably deprave by their pernicious errors and their vices, the pliant minds of youth. All those who endeavor to trouble sacred and public things, to destroy the good order of society, and to annihilate all divine and human rights, have always concentrated their criminal schemes, attention and efforts upon the manner in which they might above all deprave and delude unthinking youth, as we have already shown. It is upon the corruption of youth that they place all their hopes. Thus they never cease to attack the clergy, from whom have descended to us in so authentic manner the most certain records of history, and by whom such desirable benefit has been bestowed in abundance upon Christian and civil society and upon letters. They assail them in every shape, going so far as to say of the clergy in general—"that being the enemies of the useful sciences, of progress, and of civilization, they ought to be deprived of the charge of instructing and educating youth."

Others, taking up wicked errors many times condemned, presume with notorious impudence to submit the authority of the Church and of this Apostolic See, conferred upon it by God himself, to the judgment of civil authority, and to deny all the rights of this same Church and this See with regard to exterior order.

They do not blush to affirm that the laws of the Church do not bind the conscience if they are not promulgated by the civil power; that the acts and decrees of the Roman Pontiffs concerning religion and the Church require the sanction and approbation, or, at least, the assent, of the civil power, and that the Apostolic constitutions condemning secret societies, whether these exact, or do not exact, an oath of secrecy; and branding with anathema their secretaries and promoters, have no forces in those regions of the world where these associations are tolerated by the civil Government. It is likewise affirmed that the excommunication launched by the Council of Trent and the Roman Pontiffs against those who invade the possessions of the Church and usurp its rights, seek, in confounding the spiritual and temporal orders, to attain solely a terrestrial object; that the Church can decide nothing which may bind the consciences of the faithful in a temporal order of things; that the law of the Church does not demand that violations of sacred laws should be punished by temporal penalties; and that it is in accordance with sacred theology and the principles of public law to claim for the civil Government the property possessed by the churches, the religious orders, and other pious establishments.

And they have no shame in avowing openly and publicly the thesis, the principle of heretics from whom emanate so many errors and perverse opinions. They say:—"That the ecclesiastical power is not of right divine, distinct and independent from the civil power; and that no distinction, no independence of this kind can be maintained without the Church invading and usurping the essential rights of the civil power." Neither can we pass over in silence the audacity of those who, insulting sound doctrines, assert that "the judgments and decrees of the Holy See, whose object is declared to concern the general welfare of the Church, its rights, and its discipline, do not claim the acquiescence and obedience under pain of sin and loss of the Catholic profession, if they do not treat of the dogmas of faith and manners."

How contrary is this doctrine to the Catholic dogma of the full power divinely given to the sovereign Pontiff by our Lord Jesus Christ, to guide, to supervise, and govern the universal church, no one can fail to see and understand clearly and evidently.

Amid so great a diversity of depraved opinions we, remembering our apostolic duty, and solicitous before all things for our most holy religion, for sound doctrine, for the salvation of the souls confided to us, and for the welfare of human society itself, have considered the moment opportune to raise anew our apostolic voice. And therefore do we condemn and proscribe generally and particularly all the evil opinions and doctrines specially mentioned in this letter, and we wish that they may be held as rebuked, proscribed and condemned by all the children of the Catholic Church. But you know further, venerable brothers, that in our time insulters of every truth and of all justice and violent enemies of our religion have spread abroad other impious doctrines by means of pestilent books, pamphlets, and journals which, distributed over the surface of the earth, deceive the people and wickedly lie. You are not ignorant that in our day men are found who, animated and excited by the spirit of Satan, have arrived at that excess of impiety as not to fear to deny our Lord and Master Jesus Christ, and to attack his divinity with scandalous persistence. We cannot abstain from awarding you well-merited eulogies, venerable brothers, for all the care and zeal with which you have raised your episcopal voice against so great an impiety.

In the present letter, therefore, we speak to you with all our heart—to you who, called to partake our cares, are our greatest support in the midst of our very great grief, our joy and our consolation by reason of the excellent piety of which you give proof in maintaining [illegible], and the marvelous love, faith and discipline with which, united by the strongest and most affectionate ties to us and this Apostolic See, you strive to valiantly and accurately fulfil your grave episcopal ministry. We ought, then, to expect from your excellent pastoral zeal that, taking the sword of the spirit—that is to say, the Word of God—and strengthened by the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, you will watch with redoubled care that the faithful committed to your charge "abstain from evil pleasures, which Jesus Christ does not cultivate, because it was not sown by His Father." (St. Ignatius, M. ad. Philadelph., S. Lent., Epist. 156, Al. 126.) Never cease, then, to inculcate in the faithful that all true felicity proceeds for the men of our august religion, from its doctrine and practice, and that that people are happy who have the Lord with them. (Psalm 143.) Teach "that kingdoms rest upon the foundation of the faith (St. Celest, Lett. 22 and Syn. da Eph.,) and that nothing is so mortal, so prompt to engender every ill, so exposed to danger for those who think that it can alone suffice, as the free will which we received at birth, if we ask nothing further from the Lord—that is to say, if, forgetting our Author, we abjure His power, to show that we are free." And do not omit to teach "That the royal power has been established, not only to exercise the government of the world, but, above all, for the protection of the Church (S. Lent, Epist. 156, Al. 125,) and that here is nothing more profitable and more glorious for the Sovereigns of States and Kings than to leave the Catholic Church to exercise its laws, and not to permit any to attack it liberty. As our most wise and courageous predecessor, St. Felix, wrote to the Emperor ZENO: "It is certain that it is advantageous for the Sovereigns, when the cause of God is in the question, to submit their royal will, according to the establishment made, to the priests of Jesus Christ, and not to impose their will upon them." (Pius VII., Epist. Encycl. Diu-salis.—15th May, 1800.)

It is always, but especially at present, your duty, venerable brothers, in the midst of the numerous calamities of the Church and of civil society—in view of the terrible conspiracy of our adversaries against the Catholic Church and our Apostolic See, and the great accumulation of errors—it is your duty, I say, before all, to go with faith to the Throne of Grace to obtain mercy and find fitting succor. We have, therefore, judged the moment to have come to excite the piety of all the faithful, in order that with us, and with you all, they may pray without ceasing to the Father, supplicating and beseeching him, fervently and humbly, for instruction and mercy, to order, also, that in the plenitude of their faith they may seek refuge in our Lord Jesus Christ, who has redeemed us with His divine blood; that by their multiplied efforts they may obtain from that burning heart, victim of its charity for us, the gift of drawing all by the bonds of His love; of inspiring all men inflamed by His holy love with the desire of living according to His heart, pleasing God in all things and fruitful in all good works.

But as there is no doubt that the prayers most agreeable to God are those of the men who approach him with a heart pure from all stain, we have thought it good to open to Christians, with a truly apostolical liberality, the heavenly treasures of the church confided to our disposition, so that the faithful, more strongly drawn toward true piety and purified from the stain of their sins by the sacrament of penance, may more confidently offer up their prayers to God and obtain His mercy and grace.

By these letters, emanating from our apostolic authority, we grant to all and each of the faithful of both sexes, throughout the universe, a plenary indulgence during one month, up to the end of the year 1865, and not longer, to be carried into effect by you, venerable brethren, and the other legitimate ordinaries, in the form and manner laid down at the commencement of our Sovereign Pontificate, by our apostolic letters, issued as a brief, upon the 20th November, 1846, and sent to the whole Episcopate of the world, commencing with the words, "*Arcano Divine Providentiæ consilio*," and with the faculties given by us in those same letters. We desire, however, that all the prescriptions of our letters shall be observed, saving the exceptions we have declared admissible. We have come to this determination notwithstanding all which might be ordered to the contrary by special and individual mention, and which might be worthy of departure from that occasion; but in order that every hesitation and difficulty should be removed, we have ordered that a copy of our letter should be again forwarded to you.

Let us implore, venerable brethren, from the bottom of our hearts and with all our souls, for the mercy of God. He has encouraged us so to do by saying: "I will not withdraw my mercy from them. Let us ask, and we shall receive, and if there is slowness or delay in its reception, because we have gravely offended, let us knock, because He opens to those who knock; for prayers, groans and tears, by means of which we must persist and remain, knock at the door." &c. (St. Cyprian, Epistle 11.) But in order that God may accede more easily to our prayers and our wishes, and to those of all his faithful servants, let us employ in all confidence as our mediatrix with Him the Virgin Mary, who has destroyed all heresies throughout the world, and who, the well-beloved mother of us all, is very gracious * * * and full of mercy, * * * allows herself to be touched by all, shows herself very clement toward all, and takes under her loving care all our miseries with unlimited affection (St. Bernard, Germ. de duodecim prerogativis B. M. V. in verbis Apocalypti), and who, "sitting as Queen upon the right hand of her Son, our Lord Jesus Christ, in a golden vestment shining with various adornments, knows nothing which she cannot obtain from the Sovereign Master. Let us implore, also, the intervention of the blessed Peter, chief of the Apostles, and of his co-Apostle Paul, and of all those saints of heaven, who, having already become the friends of God, have been admitted into the celestial kingdom, where they are crowned and bear palms, and who, henceforth certain of immortality, are entirely devoted to our salvation."

Lastly, let us ask of God from the bottom of our heart the abundance of all His celestial benefits for you. We ourselves bestow upon you, venerable brethren, and upon all clergy and faithful of the laity committed to your care, our apostolic benediction from the most loving depths of our heart, in token of our charity toward you. PIUS IX., Pope.

Given at St. Peter's, in Rome, this 8th December, 1864, the 19th anniversary of the definition of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary, the Mother of God.

A Very Meritorious Object.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 12, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Public attention seems to be pretty generally called to the necessity of some additional means of making comfortable the soldiers who leave or arrive in this city by the New Haven Railroad. Apart from the fact that on Sunday, the depot is closed, and sick and wounded men are kept waiting for hours in the street—a grievance which it would seem to be the duty of the Railroad Company to remedy—there is a great need of some place where the soldiers, while waiting, can have a quiet resting-place, where they can get simple food, and receive the attentions that many of them need. In a word, a Soldiers' Rest is wanted. All who have had their attention drawn to this matter, agree that the need is imperative. It is the one point at which our arrangements for the soldiers are defective. The New-England Rooms, and other similar institutions, meet nearly or quite all other wants.

Though attention has been directed to the matter, nothing has been done to remedy the evil. At a gathering of gentlemen last evening, some hundreds of dollars were raised in a few minutes, and an association of experienced ladies stand ready to take charge of the Soldiers' Rest, if fitted up for them. In the belief that all that is required is for some one to move in the matter, I beg to ask contributions of the funds necessary to carry out the object. All sums received will be acknowledged through the papers, and I trust that in a few days a responsible, active committee will be formed, to which the public and myself can turn over the whole matter. The want is, however, so pressing, that I make this direct appeal now. I trust it will not seem egotistical.

Meantime, finding after careful examination that there was but a single place near the depot suitable for the purpose, which could be obtained, and that that was sought for other purposes, I have taken the responsibility of engaging it, though possession cannot be had for a few days.

Contributions may be sent to me to Box No. 1,820 Post-office, or to my office, No. 45 William-street.

GEORGE BLISS, Jr.

It is thought that the sales of *The Three Scouts* will amount to forty thousand copies. This is the new book by the author of *Cudjo's Cave*, which has already sold over twenty-five thousand.—*Boston Journal.*

Bardsall's Arnica Liniment.—An infallible cure for Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Rheumatism, Inflammation, &c. A single application allays the pain from a burn the instant it is applied. No family should be without it. Depot, No. 61 Barclay-st., New-York.

The Hermetical Barrel Company is ready to grant licenses for the use of the Hermetical Barrel, "Robbins' Patent." Apply at the Company's office, No. 153 Broadway.

WARREN LAZELL, Treasurer.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch and lock-stitch sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, will form a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or newssummary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

"All's well that ends well," and if you would be well and keep well, invigorate the stomach, and tone and regulate the liver and bowels with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. So shall you 'scape the ailments of this inclement season, and look back in the Spring well pleased to have avoided, by so simple a means, the many perils of the Winter season.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

Sold by druggists generally.

Perry's

MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION.

Chloasma, or Moth Patches, Bentigo or Freckles, blemishes in the face called moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the face show more strongly on blondes than brunettes; but they contribute greatly in marring the beauty on either; and anything that will effectually remove them without injuring the skin in texture or color, would be considered a great achievement in medical science. Dr. B. C. PERRY, who has made diseases of the skin a specialty, has discovered an infallible remedy for the removal of moth, freckles and other discolorations from the face without injuring the skin in texture or color. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. For sale by all druggists. Call for Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion.

WEEKS & POTTER, No. 170 Washington-st., Boston, Wholesale Agents for New England.

President Pretrolenm Company.

President, Venango County, Penn.,

Office No. 71 Broadway, New York, having valuable oil boring lands on Allegheny River, Hemlock and Porcupine Creeks and McCreas Run, of ten miles in extent, invite proposals for leasing portions for oil-boring purposes.

AMORY EDWARDS, President.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Second-Hand Safes.

In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale very cheap.

MARVIN & Co., No. 265 Broadway.

Army and Navy Officers

Returning from active service, will find it advantageous to call upon WHITE, the hatter, before purchasing their outfit. WHITE, No. 216 Broadway, under the Museum.

Counterfeits! Counterfeits! Parties Dealing in my preparations are warned against purchasing any Pills and Ointment represented as being mine that do not have my private revenue stamp on each box or pot, and the words "Holloway, New-York," water-marked in the book of directions. The counterfeits are now offered for sale in this city. Any party who will detect them will receive a handsome reward by applying to the undersigned. THOS. HOLLOWAY,

No. 80 Maiden-lane.

We Assert it Boldly.—There are no other medicines so reliable, effectual and convenient as HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. They are ready for use. They are invaluable to the soldier exposed to wounds, sores, fevers and bowel complaints. They never fail. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the druggists in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 40 per box or pot.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Dyspepsia Tablets Cure Indigestion, Heartburn, &c. Prepared by S. G. Willing, No. 571 Broadway. 50 cents per box.

Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus, BAKER, SMITH & CO., No. 182 Centre-st.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, black or brown, reliable. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all Druggists.

Second-hand Safes for Sale, cheap for cash, at No. 160 Maiden-lane.

MARRIED.

BARNET—LORILLARD.—On Thursday, Jan. 12, by Rev. Dr. Taylor, HENRY I. BARLEY and MARY, daughter of P. LORILLARD, Esq.

FULLER—VINCENT.—At New-Brighton, S. I., on Thursday, Jan. 12, by Right Rev. W. H. Odenheimer, D. D., GEORGE FULLER and ELLEN MILNOR, daughter of Frederick Vincent.

HAIGHT—GOULD.—At Newark, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 12, by Rev. Jas Demarest, Dr. THEODORIAN HAIGHT and JOSEPHINE, youngest daughter of J. Gould, Esq., of the former place.

KEELER—CONKLING.—At Creek Side, town of Hamptonburgh, Orange Co., N. Y., on Wednesday, Jan. 11, by Rev. Daniel Hiby, Mr. FRANK H. KEELER, of Newburgh, to Miss MATTIE A. CONKLING, of the former place. No cards.

LOVELL—BECK.—On Wednesday, Jan. 11, at the residence of Clement Jewett, Esq., by Rev. O. B. Frothingham, J. GORHAM LOVELL, of Boston, and Miss ANNIE BECK, of New-York City.

ROGERS—STETSON.—At Roxbury, Mass., by Rev. Dr. Putnam, Mr. H. B. ROGERS, Jr., of New-York City, and Miss M. FRANCES STETSON, of Roxbury.

WEAVER—COFFIN.—On Wednesday, Jan. 11, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Capt. Oliver Coffin, of New-Rochelle, by Rev. Dr. Miley, JOHN H. WEAVER, of Williamsburgh, and BOADICEA COFFIN, of New-Rochelle.

DIED.

AGAR.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 11th inst., suddenly, of membranneous croup, MARTHA JANE, youngest child of Alexander and Martha Jane Agar, aged 2 years and 19 days.

Her funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 181 Washington-av., on Friday, 13th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

BURCHSTED.—On Thursday, at the residence of James Masso, in the 80th year of her age, Mrs. SIDNEY S. BURCHSTED, widow of Henry Burchsted, of Hudson, N. Y., and sister of the late John Mason.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at St. Luke's Church, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

BROTHERTON.—On Thursday, Jan. 12, JAMES H. BROTHERTON.

Funeral on Saturday, Jan. 14, at St. Nicholas Hotel. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

☞ Cincinnati papers please copy.

BUAS.—In Williamsburgh, on Thursday morning, Jan. 12, JOHN BUAS, aged 62 years, 1 month and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Gothic M. E. Church, corner of Grand and Ewen sts.

CORWIN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 11, ISABELLA, only daughter of Charles F. and Corinna Corwin, aged 16 years 7 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 122 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—At Morristown, N. J., Jan. 10, ELIZABETH M., wife of C. J. Cook.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from St. Peter's Church, Morristown, on Friday morning, 13th inst., at 11 o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

CUNNINGHAM.—On Thursday, Jan. 12, JOHN CUNNINGHAM, aged 59 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 14th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 22 Cameron-st., without further invitation.

DE BRAKELEER.—On Thursday, Jan. 12, of diphtheria, MARY THERESA MARGARET, eldest child of Alphonse and Mary Ann De Brakeleer, aged 5 years, 1 month and 19 days.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, at 11 o'clock, from No. 73 East 40th-st. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

EWAN.—On Thursday evening, Jan. 12, after a long, protracted illness, DANIEL EWAN, in the 69th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

EMERSON.—At Pittsfield, Mass., Dec. 23, CHARLES, aged 5 years and 3 months, and on Dec. 27, JEANNIE, aged 3 years and 10 months, children of Charles N. Emerson, U. S. Assessor, 10th Massachusetts District.

KETCHAM.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1865, JOHN KETCHAM, of the firm of Litchfield & Ketcham, aged 39 years, 11 months and days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 38 Schermerhorn-st., on FRIDAY, 13th inst., 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

KITCHING.—On Tuesday, Jan. 10, at Dobbs' Ferry, of wounds received at the battle of Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864, Col. J. HOWARD KITCHING, Sixth New-York Artillery, aged 26 years.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Christ Church, Brooklyn, on Friday morning, at 11 o'clock.

PARSONS.—In New-York, on Wednesday evening, ROBERT CLARENCE, only son of Robert B. and Mary M. Parsons.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at the house of his father, at Flushing, on Saturday, at 3½ o'clock.

PEARSON.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, Jan. 11, WILLIAM C. PEARSON, in the 64th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Friday, 13th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., at his late residence, No. 157 Grove st., Jersey City. The remains will be taken to Providence, R. I., for interment.

SPINNEY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, 11th inst., FRANK MEIGS, only child of Joseph S. Spinney, aged 8 months and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his grandfather, Jos. Hart, Esq., No. 8 Gelston-place, on Friday, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

SIMONTON.—On Wednesday, Jan. 11, after a lingering illness, CATHARINE M., widow of the late Wm. H. Simonton, aged 51 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 131 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WATKINS.—On Wednesday evening, Jan. 11, of chronic diarrhœa, WALTER A. WATKINS, aged 34 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 47 Concord-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock.

WHITLOCK.—On Thursday evening, Jan. 12, MARGARET T., wife of Augustus Whitlock.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WHEELER.—At Pleasantville, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Tuesday, Jan. 10, OBYILLE P. WHEELER, in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, 13th inst., 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

EAGLE GAS STOVES,

FOR

HEATING AND COOKING.

Every stove warranted as represented.

Call or send for descriptive catalogues.

FINANCIAL.

SPECIAL PETROLEUM NOTICE.

"LITTLE KANAWHA
AND
ELK RIVER
PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY,"
OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Geologists and practical men unite in their belief, and so report, "that the property of this company—62,860 acres of land, in fee—is in the very centre of the West Virginia Oil Region—has numerous oil and gas springs along the banks of its principal streams, (one of which vies with the famous Burning Spring itself,) and is surrounded by properties on every side that are unmistakable in their oil-bearing character.

The subscription for its purchase is now being made at the office of the undersigned. It contains the names of many of our prominent capitalists and business men, is already far advanced, and will be closed at an early day.

Prof. Richardson's very able and interesting report on the property, with circular attached, containing the conditions of the subscription, and any additional information, can be obtained at this office.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

PETROLEUM

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND BALTIMORE CONSOLIDATED
PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY.
CAPITAL, $1,500,000, DIVIDED INTO 300,000 SHARES.
PAR VALUE, $5.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $1 PER SHARE.
NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT OR CALL ON THE SUBSCRIBERS, AS 50,000 SHARES ARE RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

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Dr. T. S. RING, New-York.
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H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Pa.
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENTS:
J. S. CLARK, N. Y. A. CLARK, Tar Farm, Pa.
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No. 147 BALTIMORE-ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

The company is organized under the laws of the State of New-York. The principal office is No. 71 Broadway, with branch offices in Philadelphia and Baltimore, for the convenience of subscribers, where the certificates of stock will be issued to subscribers without delay. The property, embracing upward of 62,860 acres, has been selected with great care during the last three years, by those of the directors who have been constantly operating on Oil Creek, and throughout the entire oil region of Pennsylvania, as well as Western Virginia, and was not selected to sell, but for the purpose of development and producing oil, having now some ten wells under contract, and being bored with vigor, besides those already completed and producing, making in all 13 wells now on the property. Every acre of this Company's property is bottom, and the best of boring-land, much of it on Oil Creek, Cherry Run, Cherry Tree Creek, Walnut Bend, Allegheny River, and other streams where the lands are being developed with good success and prospects of a very large product of oil.

OFFICE IN NEW-YORK, where Prospectus, Maps and every information can be obtained,
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WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS,
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OFFER FOR SALE
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All of which we can recommend as good investments at present prices. Subscriptions can be made to any of the Oil Companies now being organized, at original prices, through us, free of charge.

BROOKLYN PETROLEUM COMPANY.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
100,000 SHARES AT $5 PER SHARE
$100,000 RESERVED FOR A WORKING CAPITAL.
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CHARLES LOWRY, Esq., Counsellor.
TRUSTEES
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WM. H. WALLACE, Esq., No. 121 Washington-st., New-York.
ANDREW CARRIGAN, Esq., Chambers-st., New York.
WILLIAM A. FOWLER, Esq., No. 74 Broadway, New-York.
EDWARD R. JONES, Esq., corner Broome and Lewis sts., New-York.
EDWARD F. PATCHEN, Esq. (Messrs. T. Ketcham & Co.), No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.
CHARLES LOWRY, Esq., Montague-st., Brooklyn.
A. C. BURKE, M. D., No. 142 Union-st., Brooklyn.
WILLIAM M. LITTLE, Esq., (of Wyckoff & Little), Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.

The property of this Company consists of 182 acres of good boring territory, in FEE SIMPLE, situate in the heart of the Oil Region, in Venango County, Pennsylvania, together with leases in wells, which are now producing a net product of nearly FORTY BARRELS PER DAY, sufficient to pay at once regular monthly dividends on the capital stock.

It also owns the ENTIRE WORKING INTEREST in two wells which are being bored with every indication of being fine producing wells.

It also owns interest in nine wells, now being sunk, which, when completed, will largely increase its revenue.

The Trustees are determined to make it rank among the best petroleum companies yet formed, and have reserved a working capital of $100,000.

The subscription books, for a limited number of shares, are now open at the offices of Messrs. T. Ketchum & Co., No. 68 Wall-st.; Wm. H. Wallace, Esq., No. 131 Washington-st., Wm. A. Fowler, Esq., No. 74 Broadway; E. R. Jones, Esq., City Mills, corner Broome and Lewis-sts., in the city of New-York; and Messrs. Wyckoff & Little, Montague-st., near Court; A. C. Burke, Esq., No. 142 Union-st.; D. B. Powell, No. 77 Myrtle-av., in the City of Brooklyn; or of either of the Trustees.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
No. 44 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS OF 1881.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 5-20 BONDS,
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ONE YEAR CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS.

NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN USUAL COMMISSION ALLOWED.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS COLLECTED OR PURCHASED.

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BANKERS,
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
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All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.

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UNITED STATES SECURITIES,
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DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, MERCANTILE PAPER, STOCKS, BONDS, &c.,
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U. S. 10-40 Bonds. U. S. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. 6s of '81 Bonds. 7-3-10 Treasury Notes.
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness bought and sold at market rates.
Gold and other securities bought and sold at Brokers' Board on commission.

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NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.
TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY to CALIFORNIA and OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
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For sale by
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STOCK BROKERS,
No. 9 Broad-st., New-York.
Act as Brokers in Government Securities, Railway Stocks and Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Interest allowed on all deposits.
Also, prompt attention given to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks at the Petroleum Exchange. Philadelphia orders given and received.

E. C. STEDMAN,
THOS. M. NEWSOULD.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO. GENERAL OFFICE, No. 36 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company are closed until the morning of Friday, the 20th day of January, proximo.
By order of the Board of Managers.
A. L. ODELL, Treasurer.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States.—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 3, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

EMPIRE CITY PETROLEUM CO.,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 74 BROADWAY.
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AUGUSTUS EMBURY, No. 107 Front-st.
JACOB STANWOOD, Boston.
R. S. CUSHMAN, of R. S. & P. Cushman, Albany.
FRANKLIN EDSON, of Edson & Co., Albany.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER: JAMES M. WESTERVELT.
PRESIDENT: J. C. DAYTON.

The property of the Company consists of about 300 acres of the best oil territory, (in fee simple,) on CHERRY RUN and ALLEGHANY RIVER, with eighteen interests in leases, principally on Cherry Run, Venango County, Pennsylvania, which has been selected by competent judges of oil property. The producing interests are now yielding TWO PER CENT. PER MONTH on the capital stock; and when wells which are rapidly being put down are completed, large increase of yields are expected.

The CAPITAL of the Company is ONE MILLION DOLLARS, divided in 200,000 SHARES. PAR VALUE, $5 each.

$100,000 WORKING CAPITAL.

The books are now opened for a limited number of subscriptions at the following offices:

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In Boston—JACOB STANWOOD, Esq., No. 9 North Market-st., and JOHN S. JOY, Esq., No. 199 Hanover-street.

In Albany—R. S. & P. CUSHMAN, Broadway, and EDSON & CO., Hudson-st.

BOOKS CLOSING!

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA
PETROLEUM COMPANY.
PROPERTY IN THE VERY HEART OF THE OIL REGIONS OF VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.
OFFICERS:
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ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Vice-President.
ANDREW V. STOUT, Treasurer.
EDWARD C. STEDMAN, Secretary.
SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, Bankers.
WILLIAM H. ANTHON, } Counsel.
ADAM C. ELLIS, }
TRUSTEES.

FRANCIS A. PALMER, President Broadway Bank, New-York; NATHAN RANDALL, Ex-President United States Telegraph Company, New-York; ALBERT H. NICOLAY, of Albert H. Nicolay & Co., Stock Auctioneers and Brokers, No. 52 William-st., New-York; EUGENE J. JACKSON, of Polhamius & Jackson, Bankers and Brokers, No. 43 Exchange-place, New-York; EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary New-York Petroleum Stock Board and Broker, No. 30 Broad-st., New-York; ANDREW MEHAFFER, Philadelphia; FRANCIS A. GODWIN, Philadelphia; ROBERT CLARKSON, of Clarkson & Co., Bankers, No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; JAMES M. CLARK, Oil City Pennsylvania.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY.
No. 52 William-st., New-York.
No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

CAPITAL STOCK.....300,000 SHARES.
NATIONAL PAR VALUE.....$5 EACH.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE only.....$2 PER SHARE.

Stock not subject to any further assessment. Fifty thousand shares or $100,000 reserved for working capital to develop this splendid oil property.

The great advantages that this company possesses over many is, that all its magnificent oil territory has a water front, being situated on the famous Oil Creek and the Alleghany River. The coal lands of the company are also of the greatest importance, as many works are now idle for the want of fuel. The company is now vigorously prosecuting its work, and the extensive working capital of $100,000 is alone a sufficient guarantee that large and regular monthly dividends may be expected at an early day, which will cause the stock to rapidly rise in value.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The greater part of the Stock of this Company having been already taken in New-York, Philadelphia and other places, the Trustees give notice that the subscription books will positively close on
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18, 1865,
after which time no stock can be obtained at the subscription price.

SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS:
P. A. PALMER, at Broadway Bank, No. 837 Broadway, New-York.
POLHAMIUS & JACKSON, No. 43 Exchange-place, New-York.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 52 William-st., New-York.
CLARKSON & CO., No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.
MELLEN, WARD & MOWER, Bankers, No. 20 Congress-st., Boston.
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NO. 44 PINE ST.,
DEALERS IN
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BUY AND SELL
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5-20 BONDS,
1-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
7-30 LOAN, AND EVERY FORM OF U. S. SECURITIES.

We invite the attention of Banks and parties desiring short investments to our assortment of United States Six per Cent. Debt Certificates. We buy them on hand due in every month of the year, at rates that pay better interest than any security in the market.

PETROLEUM.
SHREVE FARM OIL COMPANY.
CAPITAL.....$500,000
100,000 shares at $5 each.
10,000 shares only for sale at $2 each.

For the further development of this property, at the office, No. 20 Pine-st., room No. 5.

The property of this Company consists of eighty acres of land in fee simple, situated in Venango County, on the Allegheny River and Tionesta Creek, having a frontage of 93 rods on the river and 60 on the creek, and is located in what is now considered the most promising oil territory in Pennsylvania. A large flowing well has just been developed a few miles above this property on the creek. Machinery has been forwarded, and it is expected that at least two wells will be completed by Spring.

TRUSTEES:
ELY HOPPOCK, C. V. B. OSTRANDER,
AMOS F. HATFIELD, LEVI AGOAR,
EBEN'R BRADDOCK, ELISHA BROOKS,
HENRY BRUNER, JOHN O. TUCKER,
ERASTUS S. BROWN, EDGAR P. STARR,
LORING L. LOMBARD.
ELY HOPPOCK, President.
T. F. JARMAIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s, OF 1881,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS,
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

OFFICE OF THE
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA
PETROLEUM COMPANY,
NO. 52 WILLIAM-STREET,
New-York, Jan. 4, 1865,

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

As the greater part of the stock of the New-York and Philadelphia Petroleum Company has already been taken by the first citizens of New-York, Philadelphia and elsewhere, and owing to its great demand as a permanent investment, the Trustees desire to give notice that only a limited number of shares can now be obtained at $2 each, and that the subscription books will positively close on
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18, 1865,
after which time no stock will be sold at the subscription price.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, President.
A. V. STOUT, Treasurer.
E. C. STEDMAN, Secretary.

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.
Office No. 61 Wall-st.
100,000 Shares. Par Value $3. $300,0000.
Stock full paid, no future assessments.

This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.

OFFICERS:
John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenboss, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bemheimer, Treas. J. H. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.
TRUSTEES.
John J. Morris, Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenboss, Henry Cohn,
Isaac Bemheimer, Smith Barker, Jr.
John H. Rhodes.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS ON THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the New Albany and Salem Railroad, due 1st April, 1860, and 1st May, 1860, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, No. 56 Wall-st., on and after the 16th inst.
D. D. WILLIAMSON, Trustee.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, DUBUQUE, Iowa, Jan. 11, 1865.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Co. will be held at the office of the Company in Dubuque, Iowa, on MONDAY, Feb. 13, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing four directors for the term of two years. LOUIS SOISOT, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY.—REMOVAL.—This company has removed its office from No. 2 Wall-st. to the new marble building, No. 158 Broadway. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

A FEW FACTS
FOR THOSE INTERESTED,
OR ABOUT
BECOMING INTERESTED,
IN
OIL COMPANIES.

THE
COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA,
OWNS, IN FEE SIMPLE,
OVER
FOUR SQUARE MILES
OF TERRITORY,
In the best Oil Region of Pennsylvania,
BEING
TWO SQUARE MILES IN WARREN COUNTY, PENN.,
On the line of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad,
AND
TWO SQUARE MILES ON THE
North Salmon Creek, Forrest County,
immediately adjoining Venango County, Penn.

The intrinsic value of their territory is greater than that of any other Oil Company now before the public, with the same amount of capital.

THERE WILL BE BUT
SIXTY THOUSAND SHARES
of the capital stock sold at the subscription price, $2 50 per share, and not a single share above that number will be sold at any price whatever until the territory is developed. This the Secretary will indorse on the back of each receipt for stock if desired.

A competent Superintendent is rapidly developing the property; he has two engines on the ground, two wells already started, and three more will be in operation as soon as the engines are completed.

There is a valuable saw mill on the Cotter Farm, and timber on the whole of the territory sufficient to give a profit of $400 per day for twenty years, or $400 daily for ten years; there is also a large amount of coal on the two square miles in Forrest County. The timber and the coal will give to the Company a handsome dividend, independent of the oil.

The market value of the territory owned by the Company has increased to such an extent that it is at present worth
THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILLION OF DOLLARS.

The amount of capital that will be raised by the sale of the
60,000 SHARES
WILL BE ONLY
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Were the company to sell out either of their properties at the present time, it would realize more than double the amount they will obtain by sale of the above number of shares. No better evidence of the stability of the company, or of the value of their stock, as an investment, can be offered.

The Directors invite all who desire investing in oil stocks to call at their offices and examine prospectus, draughts, etc., where they cannot fail to be satisfied that the
COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY
ranks among those companies that will stand when all others fail, and that it is on such a basis that stockholders cannot fail to realize a handsome profit aside from the question of oil altogether.

ISAIAH LUKENS, Esq., President.
WM. M. STEWART, Vice-President.
WM. D. SMITH, Treasurer.
E. J. HARRISON, Secretary.

The books for subscription will be open for a short time longer at the offices of the company,
NO. 42 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
and Nos. 23 and 25 Washington Building, third door below Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

REFERENCE
P. L. GILBERT, Esq., Albany, N. Y.
E. F. CUSHMAN, Esq., Troy, N. Y.

FISK & HATCH
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.
☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

REMOVAL.

THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
have removed to No. 156 Broadway, between Liberty-st. and Maiden-lane

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1865.
THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF THE affairs of the Company is published in conformity with the requirements of section 12 of its Charter:

Outstanding Premiums, January 1, 1864.....$189,747 71
Premiums Received from January 1 to December 31, 1864, inclusive.....698,461 25
Total amount of Marine Premiums.....$888,208 96
This Company has issued no Policies, except on Cargo, and freight for the voyage.
No risks have been taken upon time or upon hulls of vessels.
Premiums marked off as earned, during the period as above.....$636,772 68
Paid for Losses and Expenses, less savings, &c. during the same period.....$424,901 83
Return Premiums.....27,485 22
The Company has the following Assets:
Cash in Bank.....$104,821, 08
United States, New-York City Banks, and other Stocks.....488,611 50
Loans on Stocks, Drawing Interest.....44,655 21—
$634,087 82
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable.....$36,441 41
Subscription Notes in advance of Premiums.....76,901 25
Scrips of sundry Mutual Ins. Companies, Re-Insurance, and other Claims due the Company, estimated at.....46,999 41
Total Assets.....$1,140,528 89

The Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a Dividend of Interest of six per Cent. in cash on the outstanding certificates of profits, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 7th day of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and cancelled.

Also, resolved, that a Dividend in Scrip of Thirty-seven and one-half per Cent., free of Government tax, be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending Dec. 31, 1864, for which certificates will be issued on and after TUESDAY, the 4th of April next.

By order of the Board,
ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WILLIAM LECONEY, Vice-President.
THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE No. 18 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1865.
TO THE GUARANTEED STOCKHOLDERS.—A Dividend of Five Per Cent., less Government tax, will be paid to the holders of Guaranteed Stock, at this office, on the 1st day of February next.

In order to reconcile conflicting interests in dispute growing out of a claim made by a portion of the guaranteed stockholders for back dividends, this company has consented, as a compromise, to accept of a proposition made by parties owning and representing a large majority of the guaranteed stock, (and by parties who have heretofore brought suits for back dividends against this company, which suits are now, on this settlement, withdrawn. The company deems it but just to offer the same terms of settlement to the remaining stockholders as have been accorded to the majority above-named, viz.:

In addition to the Five Per Cent. Cash Dividend, payable on the 1st day of February next, this company is ready to issue to the guaranteed stockholders common stock at par to the extent of 30 per cent. of the guaranteed stock held by them, in full payment of all claims for dividends and interest accruing prior to February 1, 1865, indorsing such payment upon the face of the guaranteed stock certificates. All common stock so issued prior to the closing of the common stock books, on the 15th of February prox., will be entitled to the Three and a half Per Cent. Dividend on common stock, payable March 1, 1865. HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 660 BROADWAY,
New-York, Jan. 16, 1865.
AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:
BENJAMIN LODER, WILLIAM S. CORWIN,
CHAS. G. CORNELL, THOS. McLELLAND,
BENJ. T. SEALEY, JOHN S. MARTIN,
CONRAD BRAKER, Jr., ROBERT DUNLAP,
EDWARD C. ROBINSON.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, EDWARD C. ROBINSON, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE
METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 106 BROADWAY,
New-York, Jan. 10, 1865.

STATEMENT OF THE BUSINESS AND CONDITION OF THE COMPANY ON THE 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1864.

Unearned Premiums, Jan. 1, 1864.....$167,139 80
Premiums received in 1864, as follows:
On Marine Risks.....$483,318 46
On Fire Risks.....437,235 04—936,548 50
Total premiums.....$1,097,688 30
Premiums marked off as earned from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1864.....$778,026 34
Less Return Premiums.....50 402 56
Net Earned Premiums.....$721,566 78
Losses paid during the year:
On Marine Risks.....$346,156 54
On Fire Risks.....2064-n 43
Total Losses.....$377,225 17
Reserved for Losses Unadjusted.....20,025 18
Expenses, Reinsurance, Commission and Taxes, (less interest received).....198,293 12—$596,043 47
Net profits.....$125,522 31
The capital of said company actually paid up in cash is.....$300,000 00
The surplus on the first day of January, 1865.....458,321 84
Total amount of capital and surplus.....$758,321 84

ASSETS JANUARY 1ST, 1865.
Amount of cash on hand and in Bank.....$106,741 10
Amount of cash in hands of Agents and in course of transmission.....41,746 56
Amount of U. S. and N. Y. City Stocks and Bonds.....187,029 50
Amount of Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien of record on Unincumbered Real Estate.....185,550 00
Amount of Loans on Collateral, payable on demand.....92,375 00
Amount of other Miscellaneous Items.....20,560 00
Amount due for Premiums on Policies issued at office.....19,167 77
Amount of Bills Receivable for Premiums on Marine Risks.....91 455 70
Interest due and accrued, but not yet payable.....13,756 13—$758,321 84

The Board of Directors have this day resolved to pay a dividend of
SIX PER CENT.
on the outstanding Certificates of Profits, to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, the 20th of February next, and also a dividend of
TEN PER CENT.
on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable in cash on demand; also a dividend of
FIFTY PER CENT.,
in scrip, on the net earned Premiums of the company for the year 1864, for which Certificates will be issued on and after the 20th day of March next.

DIRECTORS.
JAS LORIMER GRAHAM, DANIEL PARISH,
ROBT M. C. GRAHAM, DUDLEY B. FULLER,
EDW. A. STANSBURY, HENRY V. BUTLER,
JOSEPH B. VARNUM, GILBERT L. BECKMAN,
BOWES R. McILVAINE, CHARLES P. KIRKLAND,
FREDK H. WOLCOTT, JOS. B. VARNUM, Jr.,
WILLIAM K. STRONG, WATSON S. CASE,
JOHN C. HENDERSON, LORRAIN FREEMAN,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER, EDWARD MACOMBER,
MARTIN BATES, Jr., J. L. GRAHAM, Jr.,
PASCHAL W. TURNEY, S. D. BRADFORD, Jr.,
FRANKLIN H. DELANO, GEO. W. HATCH.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
ROBERT M. C. GRAHAM, Vice-President.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, 2d Vice President.
JOHN C. GOODRIDGE, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF THE
GREAT WESTERN
MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1864, AS RENDERED TO THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Premiums on outstanding risks Dec. 31, 1863.....$347,050 82
Premiums received on Marine Risks from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec. 31, 1864.....2,569,372 24
Total.....$2,916,423 06
Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec. 31, 1864.....$2,355,967 30
Losses paid during same period.....1,034,564 93
Returns of premiums and expenses.....573,816 76
The Company has the following Assets:
Cash in Bank and in English Banks.....$1,857,137 66
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise.....326,125 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages.....309,5-3 86
United States, City, Bank, and other Stocks.....344,486 00
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable, and other claims due Company.....990,883 65
Total amount of Assets.....$3,970,956 17

SIX PER CENT. interest on the Outstanding Certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the seventh of February next.

A Cash Dividend of TWENTY PER CENT. will be paid to Stockholders, on and after the 2d of January inst.

After reserving over Two MILLION DOLLARS, Capital and Surplus, the balance of the Outstanding Certificates of the Scrip-Issue of 1859, the whole of 1860, and FIFTY (50) PER CENT. of the Scrip-Issue of 1861, will be redeemed, and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the seventh of February next; from which date all interest on the respective portions indicated will cease.

A Scrip Dividend of FORTY PER CENT. is declared on the net earned participating premiums of the Company, for the year ending December 31, 1864, for which Certificates will be issued, on and after the first day of April next.

The Stock Transfer Books will be closed until the 23d of January inst.

The Scrip Transfer Books will be closed until the 7th of February next.

By order of the Board,
W. H. CROCKWOOD, Secretary.

New-York, Jan. 11, 1865.

DIRECTORS.

W. C. Pickersgill,	John R. Gardner,
William B. Guion,	Wm. M. Evarts,
Samuel D. Babcock,	Robert Spedding,
James M. Brown,	J. B. Johnston,
N. Ohandler,	Fred'rick C. Gebhard,
George W. Hennings,	Samuel S. Caldwell,
W. Butler Duncan,	Wilson G. Hunt,
Henry F. Spaulding,	John J. Crane,
John L. Aspinwall,	J. Pierpont Morgan,
John Allen,	George W. Bee,
Chas. G. Landon,	William Wright,
Douglas Robinson,	Emil Reinmann,
Daniel P. Sellar,	Thomas Slocomb,
Oliver K. King,	George A. Phelps, Jr.,
Gustavus Kutter,	M. A. Sorchao,
L. H. Brigham,	E. Von Der Haydt,
John A. Mecke,	Jacob de Neufville,
John P. Schepeler.	

RICHARD LATHERS, President.
JOHN A. PARKER, Vice-President.
ALEX. MACKAY, Second Vice-President.

WILLIAM C. GILMAN,
NO. 46 PINE-ST.,
BUYS AND SELLS
MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE SCRIP.

ST. MARKS FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
New-York, Jan. 16, 1865.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD this day at the office of the Company, No. 67 Wall-st. the following gentlemen were elected directors of the company for the ensuing year:

JOHN M. FERRIER, CHARLES JENKINS,
JOSEPH W. GREEN, RICHARD KELLY,
RICH'D L. SCHIEFFELIN, RICHARD WIGHT,
BENJ. T. SEALEY, ABRAHAM P. MAYBI
MATHIAS H. HOWELL, GEORGE FULTON,
DAVID BANKS, JR., JAMES W. NASH,
HENRY A. KERR, DAVID WAGSTAFF,
FRANCIS B. BANGS, ELIJAH SCITES,
JOSEPH H. JENNINGS, SAMUEL B. TREMBLY,
RICHD. BULLWINKLE, CHARLES COOPER,
ELIAS P. WILLIAMS, SAMUEL B. POTTER,
AMOS WOODRUFF, CHAS. H. O'HARA,
DANL. S. WAGNER, ELNATHAN THORN,
STEPHEN H. PLUM, CHARLES BANKS,
THOMAS CRANE, JAMES ROSS,
JONATHAN W. ALLEN, JNO. W. CHAMBERS,
EBENEZER WILSON, WAYNE MARTIN,
LUKE SCUDDER, ALFRED P. ARNOLD,
JOSEPH HEWLETT, RICHD. H. BOWNE,
ALEXANDER MILNE, OLIVER W. WOODFORD,
EDWARD A. FRASER, JOHN W. SAGEMAN,
CHARLES STIRLING, EDE F. HOPKE,
DAVID SANDS, AARON ADAMS,
WELCOME R. ARNOLD, E. ELLERY ANDERSON,
EBENEZER CALDWELL, THOMAS MORTON.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JOHN M. FERRIER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the Company.

WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
New-York, Jan. 10, 1865.
AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, at the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.
JOHN W. MERSEREAU, JOSEPH BRITTON,
PETER F. RANDOLPH, HENRY A. POLHAMUS,
STEPHEN HYATT, JOHN N. MAYWARD,
BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., JAS. C. BALDWIN,
DENTON PEARSALL, GEO. W. QUINTARD.
And JOHN C. CHAMBERLAIN, in place of George Bell, Esq., who declined a reelection.

Hiram Rayner, John McKesney, and Wm. Hibbard, were elected Inspectors of the next annual election.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of this association will be held at their bank, No. 5 Nassau-st., on the 16th day of February next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said bank. C. M. JORDAN, Cashier.
Dated New-York, Jan. 16, 1865.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.—At an election for Directors, held at the office of the Company, on the 10th inst., George C. Collins, William H. Slocum, Charles M. Church, John J. Dortic, and Lynds L. Jones, whose term expiring, were reelected. At a subsequent meeting of the board, held this day, GEORGE A. JARVIS was unanimously reelected President of the company for the ensuing year.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THERE will be a meeting of the stockholders of this company on the 23d day of January inst., at noon, at the office of the company, to take into consideration the present condition of the company's affairs, and to express their wishes in respect to its future management.

Transfer Books will be closed from the evening of the 17th to the morning of the 24th inst.
DATED Jan. 9, 1865. W. TITUS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 240 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1865.
AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, the following persons were elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year:

J. T. Saeger, Albert G. Lee,
E. L. Fancher, N. K. Rossefield,
John Elliott, Charles G. Barrett,
Lewis Einstein, Edwin F. Knowlton,
John Falconer, Jacob H. Dater,
Henry I. Baker, Daniel L. Ross.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, Daniel L. Ross was unanimously re-elected President.
JOHN H. STOUT, Cashier.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE No. 18 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1865.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS FOR THE guaranteed stock of this company will be closed on the 17th inst., and reopened on the 2d day of February next. The transfer books for the common stock of this company will be closed on the 14th day of February, and reopened on the 2d day of March next.
D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

11,000.—GOLD PROPERTY—ONE HUNdred and ten Gold Mining claims—eleven thousand feet, some of it now paying richly. Two thousand feet developed by shafts. Also, a good Quartz Mill. Rare chance for organizing a first-class company. Maps, specimens, description, &c., No. 12 Pine-st., second floor. C. P. SYKES.

DIVIDENDS.

THE QUICKSILVER
MINING COMPANY.

The Directors of the Quicksilver Mining Company have THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE DOLLARS per share in UNITED STATES GOLD COIN, payable February 15, 1865, to Shareholders of Record,

SAVINGS BANKS.

6½ PER CENT.,

FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 58 BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.

1865—JANUARY INTEREST. The regular semi-annual interest at the rate of six and five per cent. per annum, free from Government tax, will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, on and after FRIDAY, Jan. 20.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to the original deposit, and draw interest the same as the principal.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from the 1st of January.

Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY from 6 to 7 P. M.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 82 NASSAU-ST., N. Y.

OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY and THURSDAY, from 6 to 7 P. M.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

JAMES C STONEALL, President.
HENRY R. CUNKLIN, Secretary.
WILLIAM VANNAME, } Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES COOPER, }
THOMAS W. COWDIN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M., and WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 1 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. Interest allowed, free from Government tax. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

THOS. CHRISTY, President.
B. H. BULL, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK,
OPEN DAILY.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made now, or on or before January 20, will draw interest from Jan 1.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH F. COOPER, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 427 and 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY evenings, from 5 to 7. SIX PER CENT interest, free from Government tax, allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE per cent. on larger sums. Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1.

EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 16. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

CLOTHING BUREAU, QUARTERMASTER GEN'L OFFICE, } WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of Army Clothing and Equipage, New-York City, until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the 17th inst., for furnishing by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, New-York City:

Uniform Coats, Infantry, standard.
Artillery Jackets, standard.
Trowsers, Infantry, standard.
Sack Coats, Lined, standard.
Sack Coats, Unlined, standard.
Shirts, Dorset Flannel, standard.
Drawers, Canton Flannel, standard.
Stockings, standard.
Socks, Sewed, standard.
Boots, Cavalry, Sewed, standard.
Blankets, India Rubber, standard.
Poochos, India Rubber, standard.
Knapsacks, standard.
Haversacks, standard.
Canteens, standard.
Camp Kettles, standard.
Mess Pans, standard.
Axes, Felling, standard.
Pick-axes, standard.
Hatchets, standard.
Spades, standard.
Shovels, standard.
Garrison Flags, standard.
Tents, Hospital, standard.
Tents, Shelter, 8 oz. Cotton Duck, standard.
Great Coat Straps, standard.

Further information may be had, and samples of the above articles may be seen at the office of Army Clothing and Equipage, New-York City.

Bidders will state the number they propose to furnish, how soon they can commence, and the number they can deliver weekly, and will submit samples of the articles or of the material of which they are to be made, and when a textile fabric, at least one yard should be furnished.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, signed by at least two responsible persons, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party making the bid, that he or they will at once execute the contract and give bonds for the proper fulfillment of the same. The right is reserved by the United States to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interest of the service. Awards will be subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General of the army. The supplies must be delivered in regulation packing boxes. Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing (here insert the name of the article bid for)," and addressed to

Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-Gen., New-York City.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

CLOTHING BUREAU, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S } OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1865. }

Sealed proposals will be received at the Office of Army Clothing and Equipage, New-York City, till 12 o'clock, M., on TUESDAY, the 17th inst., for furnishing, by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, New-York City:

GREAT-COATS, foot, like standard sample.
GREAT-COATS, mounted, like standard sample.

Bidders will state the number they wish to furnish, how soon they can commence, and the number they can deliver monthly; and will submit a sample of the kersey of which they propose to make the coats.

Proposals must be accompanied by proper guarantee, signed by at least two responsible parties, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party making the bid, that he or they will at once execute the contract, and give bonds for the proper fulfillment of the same.

The right is reserved by the United States to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

The awards will be subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General.

The supplies must be delivered in Regulation Packing-Boxes.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Great-Coats," and addressed to

Bt. Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
D. Q. M. Gen'l, U. S. A.

OFFICE OF THE SEWER COMMISSIONER, } No. 127 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS. — PROPOSALS. INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18, 1865, 11 o'clock A. M.:

For furnishing gas to and lighting all the public lamps in the City of New-York, lying north of a line commencing at the East River, at the foot of Grand-street, and running through the middle of Grand-street to Sullivan-street, and through Sullivan-street to Canal-street, and through Canal-street to the Hudson River, and south of a line commencing at the East River, at the foot of Thirty-fourth-street, and running through the middle of Thirty-fourth-street to the Hudson River, for the term of one year.

Also, for furnishing gas to and lighting all the public lamps in the City of New-York, lying north of the middle of Thirty-fourth-street, and south of the middle of Seventy-ninth-street, from the East River to the Hudson River, for the term of one year.

Also, for furnishing gas to and lighting all the public lamps in the City of New-York, lying north of the middle of Seventy-ninth-street, from the East River to the Hudson River, for the term of one year.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, Jan. 7, 1865.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, } No. 237 BROADWAY.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18, 1865, 11 o'clock A. M.:

For furnishing gas to and lighting all the public lamps in the City of New-York, lying south of a line commencing at the East River, at the foot of Grand-street, and running through Grand-street to Sullivan-street, through Sullivan-street to Canal-street, and through Canal-street to the Hudson River, for the term of one year.

For furnishing gas to and lighting all the public lamps in the City of New-York lying north of a line commencing at the East River, at the foot of Grand-street, and running through the middle of Grand-street to Sullivan-street, and through Sullivan-street to Canal-street, and through Canal-street to the Hudson River, and south of a line commencing at the East River, at the foot of Thirty-fourth-street, and running through the middle of Thirty-fourth-street to the Hudson River, for the term of one year.

Also, for furnishing gas to and lighting all the public lamps in the City of New-York, lying north of the middle of Seventy-ninth-street, from the East River to the Hudson River, for the term of one year.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, Jan. 7, 1865.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School officers of the Sixteenth Ward at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 16th day of January, 1865, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing the new Grammar school-house in course of erection in West 20th-st., and for additions and alterations to the furniture of Grammar School No. 45 in said Sixteenth Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 24 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and the School Officers reserve the right to reject all of the proposals offered if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JOHN D'LAMATER,
JAMES CONDIE,
ALFRED MOORE, } Building Committee.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $234,000.

CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until SATURDAY, the 21st day of January, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and thirty-four thousand dollars of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock, authorized by chapter 55 of the laws of 1859, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, April 25, 1859.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov 1, 1876.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the city the same awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, } COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Dec 23, 1864.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE } DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CANAL-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 20, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE,

for the United States Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland and other ports on the coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C.; Savannah, Ga., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

E. D. CHAPMAN,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE COMING DRAFT.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

TO ALL WHO ARE ENROLLED AS LIABLE TO DRAFT.

The New-York County Committee on Volunteering have reason to believe that a further call is likely soon to be made by the President for men.

Hitherto, great complaint has been made that the quotas demanded of the County of New-York have been excessive.

As all quotas are based upon the enrollment, it is evident that no relief can be expected except by a reduction of the enrollment to its proper standard.

Although appeals have hitherto been made to citizens to correct the enrollment, there has been little or no disposition shown by the public to discharge its duty in this particular.

It is evident that this duty must be performed by the public authorities, or it will not be performed at all.

By consent of the War Department and the advice of the Governor, the New-York County Committee on Volunteering has determined to undertake the herculean labor of correcting the Enrollment of the County.

No means will be spared to make this correction thorough and satisfactory both to the people and the Government.

Our only object is to correct the enrollment and place it on a proper standard, and every citizen owes it alike to himself and his neighbor to assist in this work.

In addition to other means which will be brought into requisition for the accomplishment of this object, a complete copy of the existing enrollment of each Ward or Election District will be printed and furnished to every enrolled citizen of the Ward or Election District.

This will prevent the excuse which so many who are exempt have made, that they did not know they were enrolled, and hence did not attend to having their names taken from the roll.

It will also afford the opportunity for every man enrolled to see whether or not his neighbor is enrolled, and enable him to secure that those liable and not enrolled shall be put down.

Every person unrolled is requested to aid in the gigantic labor which we have undertaken, by complying with the following conditions:

I. Whenever a name appears of any person who is not enrolled but liable, notice of the fact should be given to the Provost-Marshal of the District, by any person who may be cognizant of the fact, in order that the same may be recorded.

II. Whenever a name appears of any person who has removed, notice of the fact should be given at the Provost-Marshal's office, that the name may be stricken from the roll of that District and recorded where it properly belongs.

III. Whenever a name appears which is known to be fictitious, or any one is aware that the person indicated is not a resident as described, notice should be given at the Provost-Marshal's office, that the name may be stricken from the roll.

IV. Whenever cause of exemption exists to any reason, notice should be given to the Provost-Marshal of the District by the exempt person himself, that the name may be stricken from the roll.

The following are the recognised causes of exemption:

1. Over 45 years of age.
2. Under 20 years of age.
3. Being an alien, and never having voted.
4. Having furnished a substitute in anticipation of the draft.
6. Having been drafted and furnished a substitute.
8. Having been drafted and paid commutation.
7. Having been drafted and received a certificate of permanent physical disability.
8. Being permanently physically disqualified.
9. Having served two years in the Army or Navy during the present War, and being honorably discharged.

In addition to this, so far as possible, every enrolled man will be waited upon personally by authorized agents, deputed to ascertain the liability of all enrolled men, to have those improperly enrolled taken off, and to add those not on, but who should be enrolled.

As this is an effort to correct and not to increase the enrollment, it is to the interest of every person to give correct and true answers to any and all questions which may be put to them, and any person declining to answer or giving false answers renders themselves liable to arrest and imprisonment.

This is probably the last attempt which will be made to secure a correct Enrollment of the County of New-York. To be successful the co-operation of every resident of this city and county is absolutely required.

The Government officials have evinced a disposition to afford us every facility to attain the object in view. If, therefore, through the indisposition and apathy of the public, who are most concerned, this effort to correct the enrollment prove abortive, and further excessive quotas are demanded of us, because of the incorrectness of the enrollment, the people of this city and county will be themselves responsible, and they will have none but themselves to blame.

Dated New-York, Dec. 1, 1864.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
WM. M. TWEED, Supervisor.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
CORNELIUS CORSON, Chief of Enrolling Bureau
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman of Committee.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, THIRTY-SECOND COLLECTION DISTRICT, NEW-YORK. }

UNITED STATES EXCISE SALE.

Public notice is hereby given that the following articles, to wit: Plug and cut tobacco, snuff and cigars, and other articles too numerous to mention, have been distrained upon for non-payment of taxes, and that the same will be sold at public auction, at the store of L. Appleby Sons', No. 133 Water-st., New-York City, on the 17th day of January, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M. of that day. Catalogues ready on the day of sale.—Dated New-York, Dec. 29, 1864.

SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector,
No. 130 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, 3D DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, 1st, 2d AND 4th WARDS CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 130 BROADWAY.

SPECIAL INCOME TAX.—NOTICE IS HEREby given, that the list of taxes assessed in accordance with the provisions of the joint resolution of Congress, approved July 4, 1864, imposing a special tax of five per centum upon the gains, profits or income for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, has been returned to me by the Assessor of the District, and that said taxes are now due and payable, and payment thereof is hereby DEMANDED.

A personal notice by mailing, demanding payment within ten days from its service, will be mailed to the address of each person on the list who shall omit to pay such tax for more than ten days from the date hereof, for which a fee of twenty cents will be added. And all persons who shall neglect to pay the sum so demanded within the time specified in such special notice will be liable to pay *ten per centum* additional, and a fee of twenty cents each for the service of the notice. Office open from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1864.

SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.

COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on the 14th January, 1865, I shall proceed to draw panels of jurors for the following courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York on the 6th day of February, 1865:

Two panels, of 180 petit jurors each, for a Supreme Court Circuit—Parts 1 and 2.

Two panels, of 104 petit jurors each, for a Court of Common Pleas—Parts 1 and 2.

Two panels, of 104 petit jurors each, for a Superior Court—Parts 1 and 2.

A panel of 36 grand jurors, and a panel of 150 petit jurors, for a Court of General Sessions.

WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, December 15, 1864.

THE FOLLOWING MERCHANDISE, VIZ:—Two hundred and fifty-five tons Kirkless Hall Cannel Coal, imported per ship *Constantine* from Liverpool, December 15, 1863, having remained in store unclaimed beyond the period allowed by law, will be sold at public auction, by JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, on TUESDAY, January 17, 1865, at 12 o'clock, M.

S. DRAPER, Collector.

COAL.

COAL $7 50 PER TON.

Subscribe for as many shares as you use tons of coal, and get your coal at cost. Call and get a circular at the office of the Consumers' Benefit Coal Company, No. 71 Broadway, Empire Building, Room No. 50; or of C. H. APPLEGATE, No. 384 Broadway, or at East River Bank, No. 681 Broadway.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES MADE TO ORDER and inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH and P. GOUGELMAN, (formerly employed by Boissonneau, Paris), No. 600 Broadway, New-York.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

MR. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

STEINWAY & SON

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

DECKER BROTHERS,
PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS,

No. 91 Bleecker-st., (marble building, one block West of Broadway,) invite attention to their new

PATENT PLATE PIANOFORTES,

of which the New-York *Tribune*, April 23, 1864, said: "One of the simplest and most truly valuable improvements yet made in the pianoforte is that invented and patented by Decker Brothers."

WARRANTED FOR SEVEN YEARS.

MASON & HAMLIN RESPECTFULLY announce that they have now completed the accompetion of their greatly enlarged factory, and, affected other arrangements for the large increase of their manufacturing facilities. They therefore confidently expect to be able henceforward to supply orders for their CABINET ORGANS promptly, without that inconvenient delay to which purchasers have been subjected, from the fact that for more than a year past they have been continually several hundred instruments behind orders. An assortment of styles from $130 to $600 each may be found at their New-York Warerooms, No. 7 Mercer-st.

FORTY PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS at wholesale or retail. New 7-Octave Pianos for $250. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains; prices from $50 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. 10,000 sheets of Music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos.

HORACE WATERS,
No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

SAWYER & THOMPSON'S NEW PIANOS, tone, touch and finish superb; warranted five years; prices moderate. Pianos and melodeons tuned, repaired or exchanged. SAWYER & THOMPSON, 765 Broadway, N. Y., and 59 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS. —Sole depot for Pelenbet's superior Harmoniums wholesale and retail. Prices $100 to $600. Instruments to let. J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, New-York.

IMPROVED IRON FRAMES SQUARE PIANOS at Ranney cash prices.

J. G. DAVIES, No. 467 Broome st.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS AT greatly reduced prices. A second-hand piano for $150, at No. 726 Broadway.

CUMMINGS & JENNYS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMMONALTY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said city, relative to the acquiring of lands for a Reservoir and appurtenances thereto in the said city, between One Hundred and Seventy-second and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth streets, and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River, in the said city, for the purpose of supplying such parts of said city with Croton Water as are not now supplied with the same.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said city, pursuant to chapter ninety-five of the laws of the State, passed April Seventh, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-three, and chapter two hundred and sixty-seven of the laws of this State, passed April Twenty-first, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-four, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, parties or persons respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said court, to be held at the City Hall, of the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the Twenty-third day of January, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-five, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter, to estimate in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties and persons interested as aforesaid, a just and equitable compensation for taking all those lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises as lie between One hundred and Seventy-second and One hundred and Seventy-fifth streets and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River in said city, which said lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises the said Croton Aqueduct Board deem necessary for the building a new reservoir and appurtenances thereto, in the city of New-York, for the purpose of annulling such parts of the city of New-York with Croton water as are not now supplied with the same, which said lands and premises are laid out and described and are of the extent following, that is to say: commencing at the point where the line between the land of Eliza B. Jumel and of Richard F. Carman intersects the Croton Aqueduct land line, near the gate-house at Hian Bridge, in the Twelfth Ward of said city, and running thence north fifty degrees, twenty-eight minutes west on said Jumel's and Carmeo's line, six hundred and forty-nine two-tenths feet to the southeasterly corner of Tenth-avenue and One hundred and Seventy-fourth street, thence south thirty four degrees, west five hundred and sixteen eight-tenths feet on the easterly line of Tenth-avenue to its north easterly corner of One hundred and Seventy-second-street, thence at right angles to the last line south, fifty-six degrees east along the northerly line of One hundred and Seventy-second-street five hundred and eighty one-tenth feet to land line of Croton Aqueduct, thence on said last-mentioned land line north forty-seven degrees, sixteen minutes east three hundred and forty-six nine-tenths feet, thence also on said last-mentioned land line, north twenty-five degrees, twelve minutes east one hundred and four five-tenths feet, thence also on said last-mentioned land line, north forty-six degrees, thirty three minutes east thirteen seven-tenths feet to the place of beginning, containing three hundred and five two hundred and six thirty-five one hundred square feet, or seven eight-one thousand acres.

Also, commencing at a point where the line between the land of Richard F. Carman and of Eliza B. Jumel intersects the westerly line of the Croton Aqueduct lands, near the gate-house, on the Manhattan end of High Bridge, thence on the said line, between the said Croton Aqueduct lands and lands of Richard F. Carmen, west forty-six degrees thirty-three minutes east forty six feet, thence on said line, between said Carman's land and lands of Croton Aqueduct, south seventy-eight degrees thirteen minutes, east three hundred and thirty-five feet, more or less, to the line of lands of Eliza B. Jumel, north two degrees forty seven minutes east seventy-nine and five-tenths feet, thence north seventy-eight degrees thirteen minutes, west three hundred and ninety-two and six-tenths feet, to a point near foot-bridge; thence south thirty-nine degrees thirty-two minutes, west to dividing line between the lands of said Carman and Jumel, eighty-nine three-tenths feet, thence south fifty degrees twenty-eight minutes, east eighty-two five-tenths feet, to the point of beginning, containing thirty-four thousand seven hundred and fifty-four seventy-nine one-hundredth square feet, or seven hundred and ninety-eight one-thousandths of an acre.

JOHN E. DEVELIN,
Counsel to Corporation.

DATED NEW-YORK, December 16, 1864.

POLITICAL.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION ASSOCIATION,

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

A special meeting of the above association will be held at Headquarters, rooms of the Central Committee, corner Broadway and 23d-st, on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of completing the organization. JOHN D. OTTIWELL, President.

WM. DRUMMOND, } Secretaries.
MORRIS A. TYNG, }

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A meeting of the First Assembly District Union Association will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, inst., at 7½ o'clock, at No. 5 Frankfort-st. Punctual attendance is particularly requested, as business of importance is to be transacted.

J. G. ABBE, President.

D. H. PRINTUP, Recording Secretary.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this Association, "to complete the organization," will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, at 7½ o'clock, at the Union Reading Rooms, No. 436 4th-av.

THOMAS MURPHY, President.

J. SOLIS RITTERBAND, } Secretaries.
EUGENE POMNOT. }

TWENTIETH WARD.—THE UNION ASsociation of the Eleventh Assembly District will meet (according to the recommendation of the State Central Committee) on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, corner of 8th-av., and 33d-st.

THEREN R. BUTLER, President.

KNOX MCAFEE, Secretary. —5

SEVENTEENTH WARD CITIZENS' ASsociation.—A regular meeting of this association will be held FRIDAY, 13th inst., at 7½ P. M., in Room No. 5 Cooper Institute, basement. By order,

B. H. BOWNE, Vice-President.

HORATIO EAGLE, Secretary.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this Association "to complete the organization" will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, at 7½ o'clock, at the Hall Nos. 93 and 95 6th-av. SALEM T. RUSSELL, President.
W. J. COLES, Secretary.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 33 SCHERMERHORN-ST., BROOKLYN.

Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular. Just published, a pamphlet containing a complete description of the fashionable quadrilles and 80 figures of the German cotillion. Remit 25 cents for a copy.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.

NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., N. Y.
NO. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.

Classes for gentlemen on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, in Brooklyn—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y., at 3 o'clock. Call for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING CLASSES AT THE Academy of Physical Culture, No. 69 West 14th-st., on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 4 to 6 o'clock, and from 8 to 10 P. M. New classes are now open; quarter commences at the date of entry.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

FRIDAY.

Sixth time this season, the popular play, in five acts, by Lovel, author of "Love's Sacrifice" and the "Trial of Love," the

THE WIFE'S SECRET.

SATURDAY, second time in two years, Morton's comedy of SECRETS WORTH KNOWING.

MONDAY—THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.

TUESDAY—First time in two years, Boucicault's comedy, THE IRISH HEIRESS.

WEDNESDAY—SECRETS WORTH KNOWING.

THURSDAY—MARRIED LIFE.

FRIDAY—THE WIFE'S SECRET.

HOW SHE LOVES HIM and ROSEDALE will be reproduced.

A NEW DRAMA is in preparation.

Mr. Feltner's fine comedy,

MEN OF THE DAY,

is in rehearsal, and will be shortly performed, first time in six years.

Open 7½ o'clock; Overture 7¾.

HOLIDAY EVENINGS WITH SHAKESPEARE, AT THE

WINTER GARDEN.

THE SENSATION OF THE SEASON.

BOOTH'S HAMLET

TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,

with its

SPLENDID CAST

and

SUPERB SCENERY.

"The stage in our time has witnessed no grander or more thrilling pageant."—*New-York Albion.*

Doors open at 6½; commences at 7¾.

MUSEUM OPEN AND FREE.—MESSRS. FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists, No. 389 Broadway, give written charts of character day and evening.

LECTURES.

MECHANICS' SOCIETY LECTURE.

J. R. GILMORE, Esq., (Edmund Kirk,) will lecture THIS EVENING at Irving Hall, Irving-place, to commence at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Jeff. Davis at Home during the Siege of Richmond.*

FREDERICK DOUGLASS WILL LECture for the Ladies' Union Bazaar Association, in aid of sick and wounded soldiers, at Cooper Institute, FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, 1865, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. To be had at P. A. White's drug-store, No. 106 Gold-st.; Dr. J. McCune Smith's, No. 55 West Broadway; James Miller's, No. 522 Broadway; Miller & Matthews', corner 8th-st. and Broadway; Horace Waters' music-store, Broadway. Four other lecturers are to follow for the above-mentioned object and association, Rev. Selle Martin and John M. Langston are to be the next in order.

MEDICAL.

SAMARITAN'S GIFT! SAMARITAN'S GIFT!

Cures in from two to four days. Balsam Copavia and Mercury discarded. Only ten pills to effect a cure; purely vegetable. Price $2. DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row; DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, No. 218 Race-st., Philadelphia.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 62 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, in the discovery of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 26 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive a prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

CAUTION.—CHLORODYNE.—IN CHANCERY.—It was clearly proved before Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood, that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was the first physicians in London, that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—*See Times*, Jan. 12, 1864. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, which is affirmed by medical testimonials to be the most efficacious medicine ever discovered for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spasms, Rheumatism, &c. No home should be without it. J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., London, sole manufacturer. Observe particularly, none genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Stamp. Agent, New-York, Mr. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 40 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 1 City Hall-place. From Dr. C being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genito-urinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours. In short obstructing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and 162 Chambers-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions; address Box 2,359 N. Y. P. O.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st., N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, informs ladies that "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION" is for every lady, but more particularly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-

AWFUL MARINE DISASTER.

Foundering of the Port Royal, S. C., Steam Packet Melville.

Only Four Survivors Known to be Saved Out of Eighty-one Souls on Board.

LIST OF THE PASSENGERS

DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSEL.

Bark *Rachabite*, of New-Glasgow, Capt. LEHMAN, from Ragged Island, Dec. 27, with salt to BERRY, Son & Co., arrived yesterday morning. On the 4th inst., in lat. 32° long. 73°, she picked up one bale of cotton. No date, lat. 30° 42', long. 72° 55', she spoke schooner *J. Smith*, ORLANDO, from Fortress Mouroe for Wilmington, with sails split and loss of foreboom; supplied her with twine. On the 8th inst., lat. 38° long. 74°, about 3 A. M., the Captain reports that his attention was attracted by calls from the water. He ley to and lowered a boat, and after some searching discovered a piece of hurricane deck, part of a wreck, floating upon which was a man named ALBERT L. BAYNON, BAYDON stated that he had taken passage on board of one of WHITNEY & HATHAWAY'S steamers, the *Melville*, which sailed from New-York on the 5th inst., bound to Hilton Head, and had encountered heavy southwest winds, with a heavy sea, until the 7th, when at about 9 P. M. the steamer's bows were stove in by the sea. The captain ordered a boat lowered, when he, the chief engineer, the first cook and one seaman, with several others, were swamped in it. The passengers, by bailing with buckets, were enabled to keep the vessel afloat until about 11 o'clock the next day, (Sunday morning,) when the remaining boat was lowered—a metelic life-boat—but before we could get the lady passengers into it, the *Melville* went down, port bow first, upsetting the life-boat. There was a vessel in sight from about 12 o'clock at night, which was seen often until we foundered, when she was seen no more. I saw a great many perish, and many clinging to pieces of the wreck. I was in company with the life-boat, and within hailing distance of her until about sunset. She was then free of water, and had only three persons in her—I think two men and one lady: they answered my call, but kept clear of me. We were in sight of portions of the wreck until sunset. The boats' crew made no efforts to save any who were still clinging to the wreck. We even burned our mail, consisting of three newspaper bags and one letter bag, with all the matrasses and every combustible thing on board, to signalize the vessel in sight. We had about sixty-five passengers, five of them ladies, and about sixteen officers and crew.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The *Melville* was an iron vessel of about 500 tons, built at Hartlepool, England, in 1857. Just before her last fatal trip, her owners expended $15,000 in improving her machinery. She was originally a blockade-runner, and had made several successful voyages to Mobile, before she was purchased by Messrs. MELVILLE & HATHAWAY, who ran her for two years to Matamoras. Capt. WATTLEY, her Commander, resides in Brooklyn, where he leaves a family. The Chief Engineer was MATHEW T. LEVY. The value of the vessel is estimated at $60,000, and of the cargo at $50,000, all of which is insured. The passengers, of whom a list is given below, were nearly all residents of Port Royal.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

Wm M Millor,	M Shurtleff,
E M Edwardly,	Jas G Barr,
R Fitsch,	R H Battell,
W H Hoyt,	C H Hainsbore,
J W Buggy,	M Donald,
A P Peacock,	Miss A J Bishop,
Miss M J Bishop,	W W Bishop,
R L Lee,	Mrs Johnson,
W D Benham,	W Mann,
F Alfred Welton,	Wm H Judd,
Edw Riggs,	Dsu V Brown,
Horatio Hawkes,	Fred J Taylor,
Jas McMath,	Geo B Laeg,
Beru K Les and wife,	Jos Holmes,
Geo A Rlatesn,	Sam Browulee,
Hy Eppstein,	Isaac Eppstein,
Josise Merrall,	J M Fairfield,
John O'Roerke,	H K Simpson,
T Osborn,	C H Brown,
R L Green,	John Cowdry,
L Beyden,	E P Bellows,
M A Bellows,	J D Strong,
J L Strong,	Thos A Cobb,
John Campbell,	W C Gray.

SHIPPERS OF CARGO.

F H Stevens,	Lehmans Bros,
J W Croker,	Lstorop, Luddington & Co
H B Claflin & Co.,	Kamp, Day & Co.,
S H Moore,	John O'Rourke,
Vanderveer, Thorn & Bellows,	Thompson & Tettee, Cehill & Co.,
R H Hamlin,	J J Watson.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRIG HARRIET—THREE MORE SURVIVORS PICKED UP.

The brig *Harriet*, of Halifax, BATHABY, from Porto Cabello, twenty-one days, arrived here last evening, and reports that on the 8th inst., lat. 38° 10', lon. 74° 05', was hailed by a boat containing the mate, third engineer and one passenger of the steamship *Melville*, hence for Hilton Head, and foundered at sea on the 5th inst. Took them on board, and brought them to this port. Also took on board the boat. They reported having left New-York on the 5th inst., and on the 5th, at noon, foundered, she having the day previous had her bows stove in by a heavy sea, which was occasioned by a heavy northerly gale that commenced on the 7th inst., at 3 P. M., and lasted until 4 A. M., when it moderated. When she went down there was a heavy cross sea on, and she sank very suddenly. The Captain, WATTLEY, was lost the night previous by the swamping of one of the boats, while launching. At that time the gale was very violent, and a bad cross sea before we left. Most of the passengers were drowned. At 6 P. M., passed a mae on a portion of the upoer deck of the steamer, and at 10 P. M. was taken on board of the brig *Harriet*. Capt. BATHABY then says:

"I ran to the north some little distance and then hauled off to the south southeast, having a light breeze from the south, and tacked to the westward, keeping as near the position as possible, and remaining till daylight, and seeing nothing from the masthead, with a glass, kept on our course, and at 9:30 of the 9th spoke the schooner *Lucy Walsh*, who had seen nothing of the wreck."

The names of those taken on board the *Harriet* are: A. B. PEACOCK, passenger, of Philadelphia; JOSEPH M. KENNEY, mate; WM KENNEY, third engineer.

The commander, Capt. WATTLEY, was a resident of Brooklyn, where he leaves a family. MATTHEW T. LEVY was the chief engineer.

Mr. BELLOWS, a passenger, was of the firm of VANDERVEER, THORN & BELLOWS. Among the passengers, who were mostly business men of Port Royal, were an entire family named BISHOP, Col. STRONG and SON, and others.

Mr. O'ROURKE, who figures in the passenger list, shipped a large amount of furniture. The value of the vessel is estimated at $60,000; that of the cargo, which consists of every possible article of merchandise, at $50,000, all of which is insured.

Assault on Mr. Hecker by Street Sweepers.

About noon yesterday, as Mr. JOHN HECKER was crossing the City Park with his counsel, for the purpose of attending court, where his injunction is to be argued, he was attacked by a number of street sweepers, who surrounded him and hustled him upon the steps leading to the Supreme Court chambers. One of the sweepers struck Mr. HECKER on the back of the neck and knocked him down, causing a cut on his face by the fall against the steps. Several gentlemen came to Mr. HECKER'S assistance, and he retired into the court room while the doughty street sweepers vented their rage on his hat which had dropped off, and which was kicked about the Park until it was destroyed. Capt. THOMAS and a strong force of police took possession of the passage ways leading to the court room, and removed all who had no business there. Mr. HECKER was taken into the Judge's private room, where he remained until the afternoon, when Mr. JOHN E. DEVLIN, the Corporation Counsel, came out on the court-room steps and requested the crowd to retire quietly to their homes; and informed them that probably by Saturday next all disputes about their pay would be settled.

The sweepers answered that this was all very well, but that in the mean time many of them might die of starvation. While Mr. DEVLIN was speaking on the front steps of the court-room, Mr. HECKER was taken out by the back way, placed in a carriage, and driven home.

Resignation of Gen. Ewen.

Brig.-Gen. JOHN EWEN, who, since 1846, has been in command of the Fourth Brigade, has resigned his commission, and has been honorably discharged. His retirement from the service is a serious loss to the division. By order of Gen. SANDFORD, Col. MAIDHOFF, of the Eleventh Regiment, assumes command of the brigade. The following is Col. MAIDHOFF'S first general order:

In pursuance of Special Order No. 3 emanating from Maj.-Gen. CHAS. W. SANDFORD, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the brigade. The brigade headquarters are established at No. 402 Broadway. The Commandants of the regiments of this brigade will report for the transaction of business at these headquarters. The officers of the Brigade Staff of Gen. JOHN EWEN are requested to report for duty in person at these headquarters. Maj. KAANER will assume command of the Eleventh Regiment until further orders.

By order of Col. J. MAIDHOFF,
Commanding Fourth Brigade.
F. F. CRAIG, A. D. C.

Eighth Annual Ball of the New-York Caledonian Club.

The Eighth Annual Ball of the New-York Caledonian Club took place last evening, at the City Assembly Rooms. The ball-room was very neatly decorated. The balcony at the west end of the room was hung with the American colors and the club flag, and on the balcony at the opposite end of the room were displayed the tattered and war-worn colors of the veteran Seventy-ninth Regiment Highlanders. The Quadrille and Promenade band furnished some excellent music; and two bagpipes, played by the pipers of the club, gave forth their peculiar sounds, to the evident gratification of the merry Scotchmen. The members of the club were dressed in their national costume, and their numerous plaids and bright jewels contrasted beautifully with the exquisite dresses of the ladies. The rooms were very well filled, and all present seemed to enter fully into the enjoyment of the evening. At the sound of the bugle the couples took their places promptly on the floor, and the dancing was conducted with great spirit throughout. There was no lack of partners, and the ladies needed no urging.

About 1 o'clock an excellent supper was served, after which the company returned to the ball-room. Dancing was resumed and kept up right merrily until the grey streaks of early dawn came stealing in through the windows and warned the happy dancers that it was time to stop.

The balls of this club have always been quite popular, and the members may congratulate themselves that this one was, if possible, a greater success than any they have ever given.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

RELIEF FOR SAVANNAH—DONATIONS RECEIVED.—The *Rebecca Clyde* is now loading with provisions for Savannah at Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-street. All goods should be directed to ARCHIBALD BAXTER, Chairman of Chamber of Commerce Committee. Yesterday the following donations were received and shipped on board the *Clyde*: 147 bbls. of flour; 200 bbls. salt meat; 75 bbls. corn meal; 180 sacks of salt; 50 bbls. of beans; 5 bbls. beef hams; 10 drums codfish; 28 boxes crackers; 5 tierces hams; 3 bbls. lard. About 1,000 bbls. flour are expected for shipment by to-morrow-night.

ALLEGED LARCENIES.—Justice HOGAN committed EDWARD CHESTER, upon complaint of MARY MEADS, of No. 112 Spring-street, alleging that the accused entered her room at eight, and, after administering chloroform to her, stole a fur collar and cape, which she valued at $40. MARY BLAKE, of No. 79 Mercer-street, preferred a like charge.... MARGARET CASAR, engaged as a servant for Mrs. ANN MARTIN, of No. 4d East Broadway, and a day or two subsequently ran away, taking $115 worth of Mrs. MARTIN'S property. Officer DAESTAER apprehended the accused, and she was committed, yesterday, by Justice SHANDLEY.

CITY NOTES.—A complimentory hop will be given this evening by the officers at the Grant United States General Hospital, Willett's Point, New-York Harbor.... The skating yesterday was superb everywhere. The Fifth-avenue pond, in particular, was crowded all day, and far into the night. Two bands of music contributed greatly to the enjoyment of all, and a brilliant display of fire-works took place in the evening.... OSCANYAN continues his very interesting and amusing entertainments at Hope Chapel.

LAUNCH OF THE STEAMER ARIZONA.—The steamship *Arizona*, built by Mr. HENRY STEERS for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's line, will be launched from Mr. STEERS' yard at Greenpoint on Saturday morning next, at 11 o'clock.

SICK AND WOUNDED COLORED SOLDIERS.—FREDERICK DOUGLASS will deliver a lecture this evening at Cooper Institute, for the benefit of sick and wounded colored soldiers.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE QUOTA OF KINGS COUNTY.—The committee of the Board of Supervisors who were authorized to proceed to Washington for the purpose of procuring a reduction of the quota, if possible, returned yesterday morning, and report that they were favorably received, and the assurance given that the quota would be fixed upon the basis of the number of men reported by the Supervisors. The committee, therefore, recommend that the correction of the enrollment lists be completed by Saturday next. If this is accomplished by that time, there will be a considerable reduction and no further trouble. It is understood that credits are also to be given for enlistments made previous to the 1st of December last.

BROKEN UP.—A disorderly house at No. 23 Jemos-street, kept by Mrs. JOHANNA O'CONNOR, was broken up on Thursday night, and all hands, consisting of nine females, were taken into custody and forced up to await examination before Justice PERRY.

BROOKLYN POLICE JUSTICES' COURT.—The total number of cases before the Justices' Court during the year 1864, was 5,316, the greater part for assault and battery and drunkenness.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—Friday, Jan. 13.—Nos. 23, 10, 11, 67, 74.

From Mexico.

MAXIMILIAN AND THE CHURCH PROPERTY.

Mexico, Tuesday, Dec. 27, 1864.

MY DEAR MINISTER ESCUDERO:—In order to smooth the difficulties which have arisen on account of the reform law, we propose to adopt a means which, while satisfying the just requirements of the country, should reëstablish peace in the minds and tranquility in the conscience of all the inhabitants of the empire. For this purpose, when we were at Rome, we opened negotiations with the Holy Father, as universal chief of the Catholic Church.

The Papal Nuncio is now in Mexico; but to our extreme surprise, he has declared that he is without instructions, and has to await them from Mexico.

The unnatural situation in which we have continued, with difficulty, during seven months, admits of no more delay. It demands an immediate solution. We consequently charge you at once to propose suitable measures in order that justice may be administered without consideration of personal station; that legitimate interests created by these laws may rest secure; correcting the excesses and injustices committed in their name; to provide for the maintenance of public worship and protection of other sacred matters placed under the safeguard of religion; and, finally, that the sacrements may be administered and other functions of the sacred ministry be exercised throughout the empire without cost or charge to the people.

To this end, you will, before anything else, propose to us the revision of the operations of the mortmain and nationalization of ecclesiastical property, shaping it on the basis that legitimate transactions executed without fraud, and according to the laws which decreed such amortization, shall be ratified. Labor, in fine, according to the principle of free and ample toleration, keeping in view that the religion of the State is the Roman Catholic and Apostolic.

MAXIMILIAN.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—*Part I.*—Adjourned to Monday, 16th inst. *Part II.*—Short causes—Nos. 827, 1259, 1211, 1054, 1168, 1238, 1345.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1749, 2391, 4617, 3780, 3996½, 4761, 4637, 3651, 4771, 4775, 4777, 4779, 4781, 4783, 4785. *Part II.*—Nos. 4646, 4630, 2574, 4444, 4726, 4728, 4730, 4732, 4734, 4736, 4738, 4740, 4742, 4744, 4746.

Cauvictian for Manslaughter.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Barnard.

The People vs. *Elizabeth Sarokoa.*—The prisoner was indicted for murder in the first degree, and brought up for trial. The circumstances of the case are familiar to the public, she being the negress who assaulted and killed an aged Irish woman in the Sixth Ward Station-house. Her counsel offered a plea of manslaughter in the third degree, which was accepted by the District-Attorney, and the prisoner was remanded for sentence.

William Ackerman, indicted for an attempt at grand larceny, was called up for trial, but failed to appear and his bail was forfeited.

His Honor refused to grant an application for delay in this case, saying that the administration of justice in this city was getting to be a farce. A criminal ought to be tried, and if guilty, sent to the State Prison twenty-four hours after he was arrested. No other cases being ready the Court adjourned.

Criminal Business.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russell.

Charles Kellings was tried for an assault and battery on Charlotte Fisher, on the 29th of October last. The prisoner was one of the German Tailors' Association, at that time on a strike, and the woman was employed as a tailoress. It was charged and shown by the evidence, that while complainant was crossing Broadway near Eighth-street, she felt a burning sensation on her arm, and discovered that vitriol had been thrown on her clothing and person. On looking up she saw the prisoner near her, with something in his hand. She found out who he was, and had him arrested. The evidence of the complainant was not essentially corroborated, and the jury acquitted the prisoner.

Hugh Darrow plead guilty to a felonious assault, and was remanded for sentence.

David Duff, indicted for forgery in the third degree, plead guilty to forgery in the fourth degree. Prisoner had been employed by the firm of Matthew Morgan's Sons, as a clerk, and forged their name to a check for $15,000. On the solicitation of the Messrs. Morgan, sentence was suspended and prisoner was discharged.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 12.

The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Friday, Jan. 13: Nos. 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 12, 1865.

$600	U. S. 6s, '81	R. 111¾	650	Hudson R. R.	107¾
8,000	do	111¾	400	do	s30 107¾
30,000	U. S. 6s, '61. C.	112¾	100	do	s30 107¾
10,000	do	110¾	450	Reading R.	114⅝
12,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s C.	109⅞	50	do	114
50,000	do	110	250	Mich. Cen. R.	110
60,000	do new iss.	109⅝	60	do	b30 111
18,000	do new iss.	110	100	do	109
10,000	do	b10 110⅝	200	do	108¾
218,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s. C	102¾	100	do	b10 108⅝
20,000	do	b10 102⅝	300	do	108
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. R.	110¾	100	do	107
1,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer.	97⅜	100	do	s30 106
4,000	U. S. 6s, '70	101	100	do	106
8,000	M. & Iss. to Pacific R.	70	200	do	s30 105⅜
20,000	O. & Miss. C.	31¾	10	Panama R.	265
30,000	do	32	100	Chi. & Alt.	92¾
10,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	108	300	do	92
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	118¾	100	M. S. & N. I.	71¾
2,000	Erie 4th M.	104¾	600	do	71¾
1,000	Hud. R. 2d M.	108	500	do	72
500	C. & N. W. 1st. Bs	96	150	Ill. Cen. R.	s10 125
2,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	94	100	do	125¾
2,000	P. Ft. W. & C 1st	109	200	do	125¾
6,000	Big Sandy Coal & M Co of Ky. 7s, 1st M. Bs.	117	100	do	s16 125
5,000	Am. Gold	s30 218	100	do	s16 124¾
1000	Mar. Min. Co	6	1000	Olev. & Pitts.	92¾
400	do	9¾	1600	do	h10 93
200	do	10	3000	do	92¾
200	do	10¾	200	Chi. & N. W.	93
100	do	16¾	500	do	37¾
200	Cum. Coal Pr.	43	1200	do	37¾
100	do	b10 43¾	400	do	s5 37¾
3000	do	42	400	do	37¾
100	do	b10 41¾	500	do	37⅞
200	do	41	30	do	38
100	do	40¾	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	68¼
100	Quick. Min.	96	800	do	68
100	Del. & Had. C. Co.	206½	1100	do	67¾
50	do	205	400	do	b30 68¾
400	Wyoming V. C. Co.	57	300	do	s5 67¾
100	N. Y. Cen.	s10 114¾	100	do	s5 67¾
167	do	114	300	Chi. & R. I. R.	101¾
200	do	114¾	400	do	102
165	do	116	200	do	102¼
100	do	s10 114¾	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	98
1000	Erie Railway	82¾	300	do	s60 98
2300	do	82¾	500	do	98¾
100	do	82¾	1600	do	s30 98¾
300	do	s10 82¾	400	do	98¾
100	do	b10 82¾	100	do	98¾
100	Erie B. Pref.	98	300	do	b30 99
200	Chi. Bur. & Q. R.	c 119	500	do	b10 99
200	Del., L. & W. R.	223	100	T. H. & A. 1st Pref.	70

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000	U. S. 6s, '81. C.	112⅝	200	Hudson Riv. R.	108
2,000	do	112	400	do	108¼
18,000	do	112¾	100	do	s60 107¾
30,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C.	109⅞	100	do	s10 107¾
10,000	do new iss.	109¾	200	Reading R.	113¾
25,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s. C.	102¾	60	do	111
15,000	do	102⅝	300	Mich. Cen. R.	109
3,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	56⅝	100	do	108¾
20,000	O. & M. Cer.	31⅞	100	do	s30 108¾
10,000	Am. Gold	s30 216	50	do	s10 108⅝
200	Canton Co	34	100	M. S. & N. I. G	145
100	do	33½	500	M. S. & N. I.	72½
100	Cum Coal Pref.	b30 42	400	do	72⅝
200	do	41¾	100	Ill. Cen. R.	124¾
500	do	41¾	400	Cleve. & Pitts.	93¾
300	do	s60 41¾	100	do	53
400	Mer. M. Co.	12	500	do	36⅛
100	do	12½	500	do	36¾
200	N. Y. Cen.	115¾	1300	do	37
800	Erie Railway	82⅞	500	do	37¾
100	do	b16 83	1400	Ch. & N. W. Pref.	67
500	do	b30 83¼	100	do	67¾
500	do	82⅝	100	do	b30 67¾
200	do	b15 82⅞	200	Cleve. & Tol.	109
200	do	82¾	200	do	108¾
83	Erie R. Pref.	98	300	Chi. & R. I. R.	102
40	P., Ft. W. & C.	99	400	do	s10 102
100	do	98¾	100	Quick. Min. Co	97

OPEN BOARD—1½ P.M.

100	N. Y. Cen. R.	b3 116	100	Ch. & R. I. R.	c 102¾
200	Erie R.	83¼	100	do	b4 102¾
1100	do	s5 83¼	200	do	s10 102¾
300	do	83¾	100	do	s3 102¾
200	do	s5 83¼	200	Chi. & N. W.	37¾
400	do	83¾	500	do	s5 37¾
100	do	c 83¾	300	do	s3 37¾
100	do	b5 83¾	200	do	s3 37¾
200	do	b5 83¾	100	do	s30 37¾
100	do	s3 83¾	100	do	c 37¾
200	Hud. Riv. R.	s3 108	300	do	37¾
200	do	108	500	do	38
300	do	s3 107¾	300	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	68
300	do	107¾	1900	do	s5 68
400	Reading R.	s3 113¾	100	do	s30 68
400	do	113¾	300	do	b3 68¼
200	do	b3 113¾	800	do	s10 68
200	do	113¾	500	do	68¼
700	M. S. & N. I. R.	72⅝	200	do	b4 68¾
100	do	s3 72⅝	200	do	b5 68¾
100	Mich. C. R.	108¾	700	P., Ft. W. & C.	98¾
100	Ill. Cen.	125	100	do	s3 98¾
200	Clev. & Pitts.	93¾	300	Cum. Coal Co.	c 41¾
700	do	bnw 93¾	200	do	b30 42
100	Mar. Min. Co	11¾	100	do	h10 41¾
200	do	11¾	200	do	41¾
100	do	b3 12			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Erie R.	s3 83¾	100	Chic. & R. I.	102¾
100	do	83	800	C. & N. W. Pr.	b3 67
600	do	83¼	100	do	s30 67
100	Hud. Riv. R.	108¾	270	do	s10 67
100	do	108¾	400	do	s5 67
200	do	109	200	do	67
300	Reading R.	113¾	100	do	s7 66¾
200	M. S. & N. I.	72¾	400	Cumb. Coal	42
300	Cleve. & Pitts.	93¾	600	Mariposa Min.	13¾
100	Chi. & N. W.	36¾	100	do	s3 13¾
400	do	s5 88¾	400	do	14
200	do	s3 36⅞	500	do	s3 13⅞
200	do	s3 36⅞	200	do	13⅞
100	do	s5 36¾	300	do	s3 13¾
700	do	s5 36¾			

EVENING EXCHANGE.

$80,000	Amer. Gold	220	400	Chic. & N. W. R.	34¾
35,000	do	220¼	200	do	33⅞
35,000	do	220¼	1800	do	33¾
10,000	do	220⅝	600	do	33¾
35,000	do	220¾	100	do	s3 33¾
20,000	do	221	500	do	s3 33⅞
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C. New issue	h10 109¾	100	do	33⅝
200	Erie R.	82⅝	2300	do	34
300	do	82⅝	200	do	33½
600	do	s3 83	100	do	34⅛
500	do	b3 82	3000	do	s5 34
2 0	do	s60 82½	200	do	b10 34
300	do	82½	500	do	s3 34⅞
100	do	b3 83¼	200	do	s5 33
360	Reading R.	s3 113¾	200	do	b5 34
600	do	113¾	100	C. & N. W. Pr.	s3 64¾
200	M. S. & N. I.	72⅝	200	do	65
200	do	s3 72⅝	600	do	b3 64¾
200	do	72⅞	200	do	b5 64¾
200	do	s3 72⅞	100	do	b3 64¾
200	do	72⅞	100	do	64¾
500	do	s5 72⅞	100	do	s5 64¾
100	Ill. Cen. R.	124¾	100	do	s8 64
200	Cleve. & Pitts.	93¾	400	Mar. Min. Co.	16
300	do	93¾	100	do	14¾
200	do	93¾	200	do	14
100	Chi. & R. I. R.	s3 102¾	200	do	s30 14¾
200	do	s3 102	100	do	s30 13¾
100	P., Ft. W. & C.	s3 98¾	100	do	s30 13
200	Cum. Coal	42¾			

Stocks were excited, but not very strong on the call; after the call the market improved. There was great excitement in North Western and Mariposa. Gold was firm on the call; after the call it stood at 221¾, and at the close at 222.

THURSDAY, Jan. 12—P. M.

The following are the official figures of all Legal Tender Notes of the United States outstanding on 31st October, 1864, and 10th January, 1865:

	Oct 31.	Jan. 10.
Greenback circulation	$433,160,669	$433,160,669
One year 5 ₰ cents., legal tender	43,885,006	41,235,568
Two year 5 ₰ cents., legal tender	15,748,000	13,981,031
Two years coupon, 5 ₰ cents., legal tender	51,156,110	50,308,450
Three years compound 6 ₰ cents., legal tender	102,329,650	111,478,370
Total	$646,008,350	$650,164,988
Decrease since Oct. 31		$5,754,371

We presume that the above statement will be accepted by the occasional croakers against our Greenback and other Legal Tender Currency as conclusive against their gratuitous assumption, some weeks ago, that the Secretary of the Treasury favors an increase of this circulation, either as a matter of choice or necessity.

The market for Money continues to manifest a restored ease in the supply both at Bank and from private lenders. The surplus balances of the public are rapidly passing into Government Securities. The Gold-bearing Stocks are again higher to-day, and the subscriptions to the Popular 7-30 ₰ cent. Loan, convertible into 6-20s after two and a half years, are daily growing in amount. The public are also taking the 10-40 Bonds from the recent subscribers at an advance of ¼@1 ₰ cent. on the cost from the Government. They stand to-day in market value 102⅞@102¾ ₰ cent., which is still 1@1¼ ₰ cent. below the accrued interest since Sept. 1, counting Gold at 218@220 ₰ cent.

The Gold Room had another fall of 3@4 ₰ cent., to-day, making over 10 ₰ cent. decline in three days. The Room has been filled with peace rumors for the last eight-and-forty hours, said to come from private sources at Washington, where it may be they are manipulated, as rumors of a directly opposite bearing frequently have been, for special temporary effort in the Gold Room. But as they have a certain measure of support in the dispatches to the morning papers, and in the present position of the Southern cause and the onward course of our own military successes, there is more or less credence or importance given to them on the Street and at the Stock Exchange.

The Railway list was sold down at the early Stock Exchange Board to-day, in sympathy with the above-mentioned Peace feeling. The *Bear* interest operated with much confidence, and considerable sales of the New-York and Western Roads were made, on the calculation of a further decline in prices. Between the Boards, the market improved nearly 1 ₰ cent., and at the Second Board, 2@3 ₰ cent. was paid in some cases on the lowest sales of the morning.

At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with the same hour on Wednesday. The Railway market steady. Matiposa 13½, after selling down to 9 ₰ cent. in the morning. Gold 219@219½ ₰ cent:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 6s, 1881	112¾	112¾	Pittsburgh	95	93¾
U. S. 5-20's	110	109⅞	Northwest	38¼	36⅜
Certificates	97¾	97⅝	N. West Pref.	69	67¾
N. Y. Central	115	115¾	Rock Island	103¼	102¾
Erie	83½	83⅜	Fort Wayne	99¾	98⅜
Hudson	108¾	109	Cum'land Coal	44¾	42
Reading	115¾	113¾	Quicksilver	97¾	97⅜
Mich. Southern	72¾	72¾	Mariposa	10	13¾
Illinois Cen	126½	124¾	Ohio & M. Certh	32¾	32½

Ship Republic, (Brem.) Schmidt, Bremen 30 ds., with mdse. and 56 passengers to Unkart & Hoffman. Has had some heavy weather. 4th inst., off Sable Island, saw ship Western Empire, bound W.

Ship Logan, Marsh, Antwerp Nov. 4, and Plymouth Dec. 10, in ballast, to Wm. Whitlock, Jr.

Ship Hudson, Pratt, London end Isle of Wight Nov. 30, with mdse. and 100 passengers to E. E. Morgan & Co.

Bark Martha R. Lockhart, (of Windsor,) Lockhart, Havana 18 ds., with sugar, to D. B. De Wolf. Been 13 dys. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. W. gales.

Bark Albico, ——, New-Orleans 13 ds., with mdse. to Thos. Dunham.

Brig E. Wright, Jr., Linneken, New-Orleans 13 ds., with flour to Chas. Cerow. Has had heavy weather.

Brig Albatross, Wade, Para 27 ds., with rubber, &c., to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Harriet, (of Halifax,) Batraby, Porto Cabello 21 ds., in ballast to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf. 6th inst., lat 38 10, lon. 74 05, was hailed by a boat containing the Mate, 3d Engineer and one passenger of the steamship Melville, hence for Hilton Head, and foundered at sea on the 5th inst.; took them on board, and brought them to this port; also took on board the boat. They reported having left New-York on the 5th inst., and on the 6th, at noon, foundered, she having, the day previous, had her bows stove in by a heavy sea, which was occasioned by a heavy northerly gale, that commenced on the 7th inst., at 3 P. M., and lasted until 4 A. M., when it moderated. When she went down there was a heavy cross sea on, and she sank very suddenly. The Captain (Wattley) was lost the night previous, by the swamping of one of the boats while launching. At that time the gale was very violent, and a bad cross sea before we left. Most of the passengers were drowned. At 6 P. M., passed a man on a portion of the upper deck of the steamer, and at 10 P. M. was taken on board the brig Harriet. Capt. Batraby then says that in the N. goe a little distance, then hauled off to E. S. E., having light breezes from S., and tacked to the W., keeping in near the position as possible, and remained lying till daylight, and seeing nothing from the masthead with a glass, kept on our course and at 9:30 of the 9th, spoke the schr. Lucy Walsh, who saw nothing of the wreck." The names of those taken on board the Harriet are: A. B. Peacock, passenger, of Philadelphia; Joseph M. Kenney, Mate; Wm Kennedy, 3d engineer.

Brig Fleetwing, (of Liverpool, N. S.) Park, Malaga, via Gibraltar, 48 ds., with fruit to John E. Devlin. Has had heavy weather; lost and split sails, stove bulwarks, and started the vessel leaking.

Brig Martha, Hudson, (one foiet 10 ds., in ballast to master. Had heavy weather on the coast.

Bark Recuabite, (of New Glasgow,) Seamao, Ragged Island, Dec. 27, with salt to Berry, Son & Co. Jan. 4, lat. 32, lon. 73, picked up one bale of cotton. No date, lat. 30 42, lon. 72 55, spoke schr. J. Smith, Orlando, from Fortress Monroe for Wilmington, with sails split and loss of foreboom; supplied her with twine.

Bark Rambler, Packard, Fort Jackson, Mississippi River, 15 ds., in ballast to Metcalf & Duncan.

Bark Union, (of Liverpool, N. S.) Sparks, Glace Bay, C. B., via Straits of Canso, 32 ds., with coal to Brait, Sou & Co.

Brig A. B. Patterson, Hoecker, Porto Cabello Dec. 27, in ballast to Dallett & Bliss. Since 3d inst., to the northward of lat. 23, had three heavy gales.

Brig Alice Smith, (of Nassau,) Miner, Matamoras 15 ds., with cotton to Smith & Dunning.

Brig Calmuck, (of Portland,) Pettengill, Sagua 14 ds., with sugar to Thompson & Hunter. Sld. in co. with brig Alice Franklin, for New-York.

Brig Catharine, (of Prince Edward's Island,) Pillmae, Matamoras 22 ds., with cotton to C. H. Trumbull. Has had heavy weather; lost and split sails, etc.

Schr. Julia, (of Harringtou,) Coffie, Curacoe 21 ds., with salt and hides to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. L. P. Hallock, Cranmer, Great Egg Harbor, with wood.

Schr. H. A. Weeks, Godfrey, Philadelphia, with coal.

Schr. TwiLight, Price, Great Egg Harbor, with wood.

Schr

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4152. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WHERE AND HOW TO EDUCATE OUR SONS.

PRACTICAL POPULAR EDUCATION FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS.

From the New-York Independent (Editorial.)

In the beautiful city of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on the Hudson, has grown up an institution of learning that has acquired such wide-spread reputation, and whose merits are so well established, that it deserves more than ordinary notice. We refer, of course, to EASTMAN NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE. The influence this Institution is exerting upon the nation, and the growing favor of PRACTICAL, USEFUL EDUCATION, which is not to be overlooked, will cause the report in this paper to be read by young men, parents and educators in general.

In point of success this College may be classed among the first in the country, if not really first, as it enjoys a regular attendance in all the departments of more than twelve hundred students, representing every loyal State in the Union; and, notwithstanding the large patronage, such is the government and superior management of the entire College, and such is the discipline and good order that prevails at all times in the study departments and in the boarding-houses, as to cause general remark and commendation from citizens and patrons. The great success of this institution may be attributed entirely to its judicious management and the energy and ability of the President, Prof. EASTMAN, in introducing and carrying out a GREAT PRINCIPLE of actual business training, COMBINING THEORY AND PRACTICE. This novel and preëminent mode of instruction is entirely original with him, and is claimed by him and the many friends of the College to possess merits over every other system ever devised for developing the business capacity of young men and preparing them for active life.

We have had our leaders in every other department of education, and it is gratifying to know that we have one in commercial science.

It is clear to every reflecting mind that our general systems of education have been wanting in that practical character which fits a man for the active duties of every-day business life, and it has been unfortunate that this matter has remained so long neglected. To secure this much-needed reform no man has worked so effectually as Prof. EASTMAN, through the great Business College he represents.

He has instructed hundreds of young men every year with great success, repudiating, as far as wisdom dictated, old systems, and constantly improving upon the new methods, until he has brought out a system of PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION which will work a revolution in this department of education.

As might be expected, imitators of his system of Actual Business Training are springing up in some of the cities, but the various forms and blanks used in giving instruction, are so well secured to him by law, through copy-rights, that they can never meet but with indifferent success—and in no place could it be introduced and carried out so perfectly as here, under the supervision of its author.

The institution is patronized very largely by our most eminent merchants, and not a few of the leading business houses here are indebted to it for valuable assistants in the capacity of accountants, book-keepers, or salesmen. Two young men from this office, who have just received their diplomas there, will enter upon responsible duties in business houses this week, and thus put in practice at once the valuable information they have acquired during their course there. Having watched their progress, we are enabled to indorse the institution understandingly, and commend its superior advantages to parents who have sons to educate. The terms are reasonable, and the student can enter upon a course of study any day in the year.

The reader will have a fair idea of this institution if he can picture to himself Wall-street, with its banks and insurance offices, its exchanges and commercial houses, and the Board of Brokers, the Commercial Exchange, the markets, the telegraphs, transferred to the beautiful banks of the Hudson, and alive with young men, instead of thoughtful men of middle life, and older men still riper in experience.

All necessary information desired may be had by addressing Prof. EASTMAN, the President, at Poughkeepsie.

NOTE.—We give the following, being one of many such testimonials we have received from the large number of Graduates of the College now engaged in the Government Departments at Washington:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 18, 1864.

Professor H. G. Eastman, President National Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.:

MY DEAR SIR: It is with pleasure that we herewith present you this Testimonial of our high appreciation for the interest you manifested in our behalf, and for the uniform courtesy extended to us while students of your excellent Institution. We are all enjoying honorable and lucrative situations in the different departments of Government in this city, the results of the sound, Practical Business Training received there. We urge most earnestly upon those now in attendance at the College, to give their undivided attention to the principles involved in your Practical Course of Instruction, for that course well mastered, (and they bearing your indorsement,) will insure for them the confidence of the business community, and make their success sure and lasting.

Again thanking you most kindly, and wishing you continued success in your great sphere of Educational Improvement, we remain yours faithfully:

E. I. BOORAEM, Treasury Department of the United States.

W. O. DOUGLASS, Treasury Department of the United States.

C. C. STEVENS, Treasury Department of the United States.

L. H. COLE, Treasury Department of the United States.

LEE LOVERIDGE, Treasury Department of the United States.

C. C. DOUGLASS, Treasury Department of the United States.

WILLIAM BEHRENS, Treasury Department of the United States.

THOS. E. WOODS, Quartermaster's Department of the United States.

A. J. DOUGLASS, Quartermaster's Department of the United States.

H. H. WHITE, Paymaster's Department of the United States.

BENJ. HAYWOOD, Paymaster's Department of the United States.

R. C. BESSAN, Post-office Department of the United States.

F. A. JOHNSON, Post-office Department of the United States.

L. H. BRUMMELL, Adjutant-General's office of the United States.

JAMES WRIGHT, Navy Department of the United States.

WILMINGTON.

GEN. BUTLER'S OFFICIAL REPORT

The Operations of the Land Forces Against Fort Fisher.

WHY THE EXPEDITION FAILED.

Correspondence between Grant and Butler.

SINGULAR AND INTERESTING DISCLOSURES.

Full Details of the Inception and Execution of the Expedition.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, CITY POINT, Va., Jan. 7, 1865.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: Herewith I have the honor to forward Major-Gen. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER'S and subordinates' reports of the expedition against Fort Fisher, N. C.

As the report of Rear-Admiral D. D. PORTER has been published in the papers, I would respectfully request that Gen. BUTLER'S report, with all the papers accompanying it, be also given to the public. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, ARMY OF THE JAMES, IN THE FIELD, Jan. 3, 1865.

Lieut.-Gen. U. S. Grant, Commanding Armies of the United States:

GENERAL: On the 7th of December last, in obedience to your orders, I moved a force of about sixty-five hundred (6,500) effective men, consisting of Gen. AMES' division of the Twenty-fourth Corps, and Gen. PAINE'S division of the Twenty-fifth Corps, under command of Maj.-Gen. WEITZEL, to an encampment near Bermuda.

On the 8th the troops embarked for Fortress Monroe.

On the 9th, (Friday,) I reported to Rear-Admiral PORTER that the army portion of the conjoint expedition directed against Wilmington was ready to proceed.

We waited there Saturday, the 10th; Sunday, the 11th; and Monday, the 12th.

On the 12th, Rear-Admiral PORTER informed me that the naval fleet would sail on the 13th, but would be obliged to put into Beaufort, to take on board ammunition for the monitors.

The expedition having become the subject of remark, fearing lest its destination should get to the enemy, in order to divert from it all attention, on the morning of Tuesday, the 13th, at 3 o'clock, I ordered the transport fleet to proceed up the Potomac during the day to Mathias Point, so as to be plainly visible to the scouts and signal men of the enemy on the Northern Neck, and to retrace their course at night and anchor under the lee of Cape Charles.

Having given the navy thirty-six hours' start, at 12 o'clock noon of the 14th, (Wednesday,) I joined the transport fleet off Cape Henry and put to sea, arriving at the place of rendezvous off New Inlet, near Fort Fisher, on the evening of the 15th (Thursday.)

We there waited for the navy, Friday, the 16th, Saturday, the 17th, and Sunday, the 18th, during which days we had the finest possible weather and the smoothest sea.

On the evening of the 18th Admiral PORTER came from Beaufort to the place of rendezvous. That evening the sea became rough, and on Monday, the 19th, the wind sprang up freshly, so that it was impossible to land troops, and by the advice of Admiral PORTER, communicated to me by letter, I directed the transport fleet to rendezvous at Beaufort. This was a matter of necessity, because the transports, having coaled and watered for ten days, had already waited that time, to wit: from the 9th (the day on which we were ready to sail) to the 19th.

On the 20th (Tuesday), the 21st (Wednesday), 22d (Thursday), and 23d (Friday) it blew a gale. I was occupied in coaling and watering the transport fleet at Beaufort. The *Baltic*, having a large supply of coal, was enabled to remain at the place of rendezvous with a brigade on board of twelve hundred men, and Gen. AMES reported to Admiral PORTER that he would cooperate with him.

On the 23d, I sent Capt. CLARKE, of my staff, from Beaufort, on the fast-sailing armed steamer *Chamberlain*, to Admiral PORTER, to inform him that on the evening of the 24th, I would again be at the rendezvous, with the transport fleet, for the purpose of commencing the attack, the weather permitting.

At 4 o'clock on the evening of the 24th, I came in sight of Fort Fisher and found the naval fleet engaged in bombarding it, the powder vessel having been exploded on the morning previous, about 1 o'clock.

Through Gen. WEITZEL, I arranged with Admiral PORTER, to commence the landing, under cover of the gunboats, as early as 8 o'clock the next morning if possible—as soon as the firing of the Half Moon and Flag Pond Hill batteries had been silenced. These are up the shore some two or three miles above Fort Fisher.

Admiral PORTER was quite sanguine that he had silenced the guns of Fort Fisher. He was then urged, if that were so, to run by the fort into Cape Fear River, and then the troops could land and hold the beach, without the liability of being shelled by the enemy's gunboats, the *Tallahassee* being seen in the river.

It is to be remarked that Admiral FARRAGUT never had never taken a fort, except by running by and cutting it off from all prospect of reinforcement, as Fort Jackson and Fort Morgan, and that no easemated fort had been silenced by a naval fire during the war; that if the Admiral would put his ships in the river the army could supply him across the beach, as we had proposed to do FARRAGUT at Fort St. Philip; that at least the blockade of Wilmington would be effectual even if we did not capture the fort.

To that the Admiral replied that he should probably lose a boat by torpedoes, if he attempted to run by. He was reminded that the army might lose five hundred men by the assault, and that his boat would not weigh in the balance, even in a money point of view, for a moment, with the lives of these men. The Admiral declined going by, and the expedition was deprived of its essential element of success.

At 12 o'clock noon of the 25th, (Sunday) Capt. GIBSON, commanding the covering division of the fleet, reported the batteries silenced and his vessels in position to cover our landing. The transport fleet following my flagship stood in within eight hundred yards of the beach and at once commenced debarking. The landing was successfully effected. Finding that the reconnoitering party just landed could hold the shore, I determined to land a force with which an assault might be attempted. Brevet Brig.-Gen. CURTIS, who deserves well for his gallantry and conduct, immediately pushed up his brigade within a few hundred yards of Fort Fisher, centering the Half Moon Battery and men, who were taken off by the boats of the navy. This skirmish line advanced to within seventy-five yards of the fort, protected by the glacis which had been thrown up in such form as to give cover, the garrison being completely kept in their bomb-proofs by the fire of the navy, which was very rapid and continuous, shells bursting over the work with very considerable accuracy. At this time we lost ten men wounded on the skirmish line by the shells from the fleet. Quitting my flagship, I went on board the *Chamberlain*, and run in within a few hundred yards of the fort, so that it was plainly visible. It appeared to be a square, bastioned work, of very high relief, say fifteen feet, surrounded by a wet ditch some fifteen feet wide. It was protected from being enveloped by an assaulting force by a stockade, which extended from the fort to the sea on the one side, and from the marshes of the Cape Fear River to the ocean on the other.

No material damage to the fort, as a defensive work, had been done. Seventeen guns bore up the beach, protected from the fire of the navy by traverses eight or ten feet high, which were undoubtedly bomb-proofs. It was easy to maintain the position, but the vaults of the navy, which kept the enemy in their bomb-proofs, would keep my troops out. When these ceased firing, the parapet was fully manned.

Lieut. WALLING, of the One Hundred and Forty-second New-York, pressed up to the edge of the ditch, and captured a flag which had been cut down by a shell from the navy.

It is a mistake, as was at first reported to me, that any soldier entered the fort. An orderly was killed about a third of a mile from the fort and his horse taken.

In the meantime, the remainder of Ames' division captured 216 men and ten commissioned officers of the N. C. Reserves and other prisoners. From them I learned that KIRKLAND'S and HAGOOD'S brigades of HOKE'S division had left the front of the army of the James near Richmond, and were within two miles of the rear of my forces, and their skirmishers were then actually engaged, and that the remainder of Hoke's division had come the night before to Wilmington, and were then on the march. I also learned that these troops left Richmond on Tuesday, the 20th. Knowing the strength of Hoke's division, I found a force opposed to me outside the works larger than my own. In the meantime the weather assumed a threatening aspect. The surf began to roll in so that the landing became difficult.

At this time Gen. WEITZEL reported to me, that to assault the works, in his judgment and in that of the experienced officers of his command, who held a skirmish line, with any prospect of success, was impossible. This opinion coincided with my own; and much as I regretted the necessity of abandoning the attempt, yet the duty was plain. Not so strong a work as Fort Fisher had been taken by assault during this war; and I had to guide my experience of Fort Hudson with its slaughtered thousands in the repulsed assault and the double assault of Fort Wagner, where thousands were sacrificed in an attempt to take a work less strong than Fort Fisher, after it had a continued and fully as severe a fire; and in neither of the instances I have mentioned had the assaulting force in its rear, as I had, an army of the enemy larger than itself.

I therefore ordered that no assault should be made and that the troops should reëmbark. While superintending the preparation of this, the firing of the navy ceased. Instantly the guns of the fort were fully manned, and a sharp fire of musketry, grape and canister swept the place over which the column must have advanced, and the skirmish line was returning. Working with what diligence we could, it was impossible to get the troops aboard before the sea ran so high as to render further embarkation, or even the landing supplies ashore impossible. I lay by the shore until 11 o'clock the next day, Monday, the 26th, when, having made all proper dispositions for getting the troops on board, I gave orders to the transport fleet, as fast as they were ready, to sail for Fort Monroe, in obedience to my instructions from the Lieutenant-General.

I learned from deserters and prisoners captured, that the supposition on which the Lieutenant-General directed the expedition, that Wilmington had been denuded of troops to oppose Gen. SHERMAN, was correct; that at the time when the army arrived off Wilmington there was less than 400 men in the garrison of Fort Fisher, and less than 1000 within twenty miles; but the delay of three days of good weather, the 16th, 17th and 18th, waiting for the arrival of the navy, and the further delay from the terrible storm of the 21st, 22d and 23d, gave time for troops to be brought from Richmond, three divisions of which were either there or on the road.

The instructions of the Lieutenant-General to me did not contemplate a siege. I had neither siege trains nor supplies for such a contingency. The exigency of possible delay, for which the foresight of the Commander of the armies had provided, had arisen, to wit: the large reinforcement of the garrison, with the fact that the navy had exhausted their supply of ammunition in the bombardment, left me no alternative but to return with my army to the Army of the James.

The loss of Friday, Saturday and Sunday, the 16th, 17th and 18th of December, was the immediate cause of the failure of the expedition. It is not my province even to suggest blame to the navy for their delay of four days at Beaufort. I know none of the reasons which do or do not justify it. It is to be presumed they are sufficient.

I am happy to bring to the attention of the Lieutenant-General the excellent behavior of the troops, officers and men, which was all that could be desired. I am under especial obligations to Capt. GIBSON, of the Santiago de Cuba, for the ship and effectual manner in which he covered our landing; to Capt. ALDEN, of the Brooklyn, for his prompt assistance, and the excellent gunnery with which the Brooklyn cleared the shores of all opposers. At the moment of debarkation, Lieut. FARQUHAR, of the navy, having in charge the navy-boat which assisted in the landing, deserves great credit for the energy and skill with which he managed the boats through the rolling surf. Especial commendation is due to Brig.-Gen. GRAHAM, and, the officers and men of his naval brigade for the organization of his boats and crews for landing, and the unstinting energy and industry with which they all labored in reëmbarking the troops during the stormy night of the 7th and the day following. For this and other meritorious service during the campaign, since the 1st of May, which have heretofore been brought to the notice of the Lieutenant-General in my official reports, I would respectfully but earnestly recommend Gen. GRAHAM for promotion.

The number of prisoners captured by us was three hundred, including twelve officers, also two heavy rifled guns, two light guns, and six caissons. The loss of the army was one man drowned, two men killed, one officer captured, who accidentally wandered through our pickets, and two more wounded while upon the picket lines, by the shells of the navy.

Always chary of mentioning with commendation the acts of my own personal staff, yet I think the troops who saw it will agree to the cool courage and during of Lieut. SIDNEY B. DEKAY, A. D. C., in leading on the night of the 25th, and remaining and aiding in the reëmbarkation on the 27th. For the details of the landing, and the operations, I beg leave to refer you to the reports of Major-Gen. WEITZEL, commanding the troops, and Brig.-Gen. AMES, commanding the division landed, which are hereto appended.

Trusting my action will meet with the approval of the Lieutenant-General, this report is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) BENJ. F. BUTLER, Major-General.

REPORT OF MAJOR-GEN. WEITZEL.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIFTH ARMY CORPS, IN THE FIELD, VIRGINIA, Dec. 31, 1864.

Brig.-Gen. J. W. Turner, Chief of Staff, Department of Virginia and North Carolina:

GENERAL: In accordance with orders, I moved on the evening of the 7th inst., with about 7,000 men of Gen. AMES' Second Division, Twenty-fourth Corps, and Gen. PAINE'S First Division, Twenty-fifth Corps, to the river of the left of our lines at Burmuda Hundred, and bivouacked for the night at the signal-tower. During the night I received an order from the General commanding to move my command at daylight next morning to Bermuda Hundred, and embark it on transports that would be furnished, and then rendezvous at Fortress Monroe. This was done. We lay there until the 23th inst., waiting for the navy to get ready and the weather to improve.

At 3 o'clock A. M. on the 13th, the transport fleet, by direction of Gen. BUTLER, moved up the Chesapeake Bay and Potomac River to Matthias Point, and returned the next day and proceeded to sea, arriving off the rendezvous at Masonboro Inlet on the evening of the 15th. We lay there until the evening of the 18th, when Admiral PORTER arrived. The weather during sixty hours of this period had been perfectly calm and the sea smooth. But on the evening of the 18th there was quite a rough sea, making it impossible for the troops to be landed on the beach. Admiral PORTER was therefore requested to delay his attack until the sea became smooth so that we could cooperate with him. The weather became more stormy, the sea rougher, and on the 20th, 21st, 22d and 23d it blew a gale, compelling most of the vessels of the transport fleet to seek shelter in Beaufort harbor and get a fresh supply of coal and water.

On the 24th, at as early as hour as possible we left Beaufort harbor for New Inlet, and found, upon our arrival just before dark, the navy engaged in shelling Fort Fisher. Shortly after dark, by direction of the Commanding General, I proceeded on board of the flag-ship in company with Lieut.-Col. COMSTOCK, A. D. C.; on Gen. GRANT'S Staff, and learned from Admiral PORTER that the powder vessel had exploded at 1.40 A. M., that day, close to Fort Fisher, and that he had commenced the attack at daylight, firing his first shot after 12 M., and that the rebels had replied with little or no spirit to his fire, and he seemed ignorant of an easy capture of the work. I reported this to Gen. BUTLER upon my return, and I was then directed to land a reconnoitering party of about 500 men on the following day, to push as close as possible to Fort Fisher, ascertain its true condition, and to report so that if it were found practicable to assault, all the troops could be landed and the assault made. At half-past six the next morning I saw Admiral PORTER, and arranged with him the details of covering the landing, and also for landing the troops. As soon as all the transports arrived and the preparations were ready, 500 men of the Fourteenth New-York Volunteers and about 50 men of the One Hundred and Seventeenth New-York Volunteers of Gen. CURTIS' brigade of AMES'S division, all under the command of Brevet Brig.-Gen. CURTIS, were landed on the beach about three miles above Fort Fisher, I also accompanied this body of men in person.

We were covered in our landing by a division of twelve gunboats, under the command of Capt. GIBSON, United States navy, and the sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, Capt. ALDEN commanding. We were assisted by the boats of these vessels and those of the other vessels. As soon as the landing was made I directed Gen. CURTIS to put his command down the beach as far as he could go. He pushed his skirmish line within a few yards of Fort Fisher, passing, on his way, the surrender of the garrison at Flag Pond Hill Battery. The flag of this battery and the garrison were taken possession of by the navy, immediately after the white flag was raised and before our men, moving at a double-quick, could get up to it. I proceeded in person, accompanied by the One Hundred and Forty-second New-York Volunteers, within about 800 yards of Fort Fisher, a point from which I had a good view of the work. From what I saw there and before that time, and from what I had heard from what I considered reliable sources, I believed the work to be a square bastioned work. It has a high relief, a wide and deep ditch, excepting on the sea front a glacis, has casemates and bomb-proofs sufficiently large to hold its garrison. I counted seventeen guns in position, bearing up the beach, and between each pair of guns there was a traverse so thick and so high above the parapet that I have no doubt they were all bomb-proofs. A stockade run from the northeast angle of the counterscarp of the work to the water's edge, on the sea side. I saw plainly that the work had not been materially injured by the very excellent shell-fire of the navy; and having a distinct and vivid recollection of the bombardment of Fort Jackson, of Vicksburgh, of Charleston, and of Fort Wagner, in all of which instances an enormous and well directed shell-fire has done but little damage; and having a distinct and vivid recollection of the two unsuccessful assaults on Fort Wagner, both of which were made under four times as favorable circumstances as those under which we were placed, I returned, as directed to the Major-General commanding. FOUND him on the gunboat *Chamberlain*, within easy range and good view of the work, and promptly reported to him that it would be butchery to order an assault on that work under the circumstances. After assembling it himself carefully he came to the same conclusion, and directed the troops to be reëmbarked. This was accomplished by Tuesday morning. In the interval between my leaving Gen. CURTIS' command and their reëmbarkation, Gen. CURTIS performed several operations, resulting in the capture of seven officers and 220 privates, making a total of nearly 300 prisoners.

Lieut. W. H. WALLING, One Hundred and Forty-second New-York Volunteers, is reported as having gone on the parapet of Fort Fisher and captured its flag. He deserves prompt promotion for this act of personal gallantry.

Gen. CURTIS, personally, and his whole command were under my eye, and they all behaved splendidly and deserve commendation.

Lieut.-Col. R. H. JACKSON, Inspector-General and Chief of Artillery on my staff, remained on the skirmish line near Fort Fisher until after dark, and deserves reward for his gallantry.

I would respectfully refer to the accompanying reports of Gens. AMES and CURTIS, for further details.

From these you will see that our total loss was one officer captured, one man wounded in reëmbarking, and fifteen men wounded—nearly all the latter by our own naval fire.

The garrison of Flagpond Hill Battery belonged to KIRKLAND'S brigade, of HOKE'S division, and consciously reported that they left Richmond on the Tuesday previous. From some of these and other prisoners we learn that KIRKLAND'S and HAGOOD'S brigades had already arrived, and that the remainder of HOKE'S division was on the way.

Brig.-Gen. GRAHAM, with his command, had charge of our boats and landing materials, and deserves the greatest credit for his industry and energy, in getting these into system and organizing them, and for his efficient services he and his command rendered during the disembarcation and re-embarkation of the troops. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

(Signed,) G. WEITZEL, Major-Gen. Vol.

REPORT OF BRIG.-GEN. AMES.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, TWENTY-FOURTH CORPS, Dec. 28, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements of this division since the 7th:

At sunset on the 7th this command, numbering about 3,500 officers and men, left its camp and marched to the left of our lines near the Appomattox River. Early the next morning it moved to Bermuda Hundred, where it embarked in ocean transports.

The First Brigade commanded by Bravet Brig. Gen. A. M. CURTIS, was put on board the steamers *C. Thomas* and *Wyboussett*; the Second Brigade, commanded by Col. G. A. PENNIPACKER, on board the steamers *Parrit*, *L. Moore* and *Idaho*, and the Third Brigade, commanded by Col. L. BELL, on board the *Baltic* and *Haze*; the Sixteenth New-York Battery, Capt. LEE, on the steamer *Starlight*.

At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 13th the transport fleet sailed from Fortress Monroe for Methies Point. Arriving at this point about dark, it turned about and directed its course for Cape Henry. Before getting to sea, it was intercepted and ordered to anchor near the eastern shore. It remained here until about mid-day, when it got under way and went to sea.

We arrived at the rendezvous, 20 miles east of Masonboro Inlet, on the evening of the 15th. Here we remained until the evening of the 20th, when a storm commenced, which caused most of the transports to put into Beaufort, N. C., for safety. On the morning of the 24th, the fleet, under Admiral PORTER, moved in toward New-Inlet. Hearing that the navy was to open fire on Fort Fisher, I reported to Admiral PORTER that I had with me about 1,000 or 1,200 men, and was ready and anxious to cooperate with him.

On the morning of the 25th all four vessels anchored near the shore about two and a half miles north of Fort Fisher, and immediately began preparations for landing. Brevet Brig.-Gen. CURTIS and 500 of his brigade were the first to land.

During the landing of my Second Brigade I went ashore. Shortly after my arrival the enemy opened a slight infantry fire. This was quickly suppressed by our own skirmishers. Soon after a deserter came in and reported that KIRKLAND'S Brigade of HOKE'S Division was in our front. This men I sent at once to the Major-General commanding the Department.

As soon as Col. BELL'S brigade had landed, I moved with it along the shore to the support of Brevet Brig.-Gen. CURTIS, leaving in the troops then ashore and to those rapidly coming, the task of repulsing any attack the enemy might make. Reports indicated a heavy force of the enemy near at hand. It was dusk when I reached the front. I there heard that the First Brigade was to remain where it was until further orders, and that if an attack was made on the fort, the responsibility would rest with the officer in immediate command. At this time I did not know that it had been decided not to attack the fort, and that the troops were to reëmbark upon the report of Brevet Brig.-Gen. CURTIS, that he could take the fort. I sent his brigade forward to make the attempt. By the time he reached his position, it was dark, and the navy had almost entirely ceased its fire. The troops which, during the day, had sought shelter, now boldly manned their guns. Had the attack been made it would have failed. It was not made. An order reached me at this time to return and reëmbark. All returned to the transports except a part of the First Brigade, which, owing to the surf, was forced to remain on shore till the 27th, when the sea had sufficiently subsided to allow its reëmbarkation.

I cannot speak in too high terms of the officers and men, not only while uncomfortably crowded on shipboard, but when on shore in contact with the enemy. Lieut. H. WALLING, of the One Hundred and Forty-second New-York Volunteers, took from the parapets of Fort Fisher its flag. He deserves some adequate reward. Gen. CURTIS recommends that Lieut. WALLING be brevetted Major. I heartily approve it. Col. DAGGETT, commanding the One Hundred and Seventeenth New-York Volunteers, captured some 220 prisoners. I inclose Brevet Brig.-Gen. CURTIS' report.

The command is deeply indebted to the Naval Brigade for efficient and unassisted service in taking the troops from the shore through a heavy surf.

We lost one officer, who, by accident, passed through our pickets into the enemy's, and a soldier drowned in the surf. Some ten or fifteen men were wounded. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

A. AMES, Brigadier-General Volunteers.

Capt. WHEELER, A. A. G.
To Gen. WEITZEL.

PRELIMINARY INSTRUCTIONS AND CORRESPONDENCE.

(Indorsement.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, CITY POINT, Va., Jan. 7, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded. To avoid publicity of the time of sailing and destination of the expedition against Fort Fisher, my orders to Gen. BUTLER to prepare it were given verbally, and the instructions to the commanding officers of the expedition were made by him and submitted to me. I append to the report a copy of Gen. BUTLER'S instructions to Gen. WEITZEL, together with copies of my dispatches, and instructions to Gen. BUTLER, relative to the expedition. It will be perceived that it was never contemplated that Gen. BUTLER would accompany the expedition, but that Maj.-Gen. WEITZEL was especially named as the commander of it. My hopes of success rested entirely on our ability to capture Fort Fisher, and I had even a hope of getting Wilmington before the enemy could get troops there to oppose us. I knew that the enemy had taken nearly the entire garrison of Wilmington and its dependencies to oppose SHERMAN. I am inclined to ascribe the delay which has cost us so dearly to an experiment. I refer to the explosion of gunpowder in the open air. My dispatches to Gen. BUTLER will show his report to be in error where he states that he returned, after having effected a landing, in obedience to my instructions. On the contrary, these instructions contemplated no withdrawal, or a failure, after a landing was made.

U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-Gen.

GEN. BUTLER'S INSTRUCTIONS TO GEN. WEITZEL.

[Confidential.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, ARMY OF THE JAMES, IN THE FIELD, Dec. 6, 1864.

Major Gen. G. Weitzel, Commanding the Fifth Corps:

GENERAL: The Major General Commanding has intrusted you with the command of the expedition about to embark for the North Carolina coast. It will consist of about 6,500 infantry, two batteries of artillery and 50 Cavalry. The effective men of Gen. AMES'S division, of the Twenty-fourth Corps, and Gen. PAINE'S division of the Twenty-fifth Corps, will furnish the infantry force, Gen. PAINE is under your orders, Gen. AMES will be ordered to report to you in person immediately.

You will confer with these officers and arrange details, instruct them to select their best men, making your total force about 6,500 men. The chief of artillery, in conference with you, will designate the artillery to be taken. The horses of the batteries, except one horse for each officer and chief of piece, will be left. Take one set of wheel harness. Fifty men of the Massachusetts cavalry will be ordered to report to you. Forty ambulances, (two-horse,) with the necessary medical stores, have been selected for the expedition, which will be distributed on at least two boats. Take sixty rounds of ammunition on the men, one hundred rounds in boxes to be distributed through the fleet. If your divisions trains do not furnish the necessary amount, the balance required will be furnished by the Chief of Ordnance at the point of embarkation. Three hundred rounds of artillery ammunition per gun will be taken. So much of it as is not contained in limber boxes and caissons will be loaded in boxes at the point of embarkation. Let each regiment draw and take with it on transport five days' rations, three days' cooked meat; twenty days' additional will be taken in at Fortress Monroe, distributing it through the fleet. Field-rations only will be taken. Two pack-mules for division and brigade headquarters will be allowed. Mounted officers will take but one horse for personal use.

The Chief Quartermaster has been instructed to furnish 150 mules' harness. It is expected to obtain the animals from the enemy country. The Chief Quartermaster will also furnish a party of wharf-builders and a small amount of material for a landing, &c. Thirty launches will be taken on board at Fortress Monroe. The Chief Signal Officer has been instructed to order signal officers and men to report to you. Lieut. PARKER, with a company of engineer soldiers, will report to you. Five hundred shovels, 250 axes and 100 picks have been prepared. It is expected that the necessary transportation will be ready to-morrow at Deep Bottom.

You will report in person to the Major-General Commanding for further instructions. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

(Signed,) JOHN W. TURNER, Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

H. C. CLARK, Capt. and A. D. C.

[Indorsement.]

Respectfully forwarded to Lieut.-Gen. GRANT for his information, and with the earnest request that he will make any suggestions that may occur to him in aid of the engagement.

(Signed,) B. F. BUTLER, Major-General Commanding.

[Official.]
T. S. BOWERS, A. A. G.

GEN. GRANT URGES HASTE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, CITY POINT, Nov. 30, 1864.

Major-Gen. Butler:

I have files of Savannah and Augusta papers, by Col. MULFORD, from which I gather that BRAGG has gone to Georgia, taking with him, I judge to be, most of the forces from about Wilmington. It is therefore important that WEITZEL should get off during his absence, and if successful in effecting a landing, he may, by a bold dash, succeed in capturing Wilmington. Make all the arrangements for his departure, so that the navy will not be detained one moment for the army.

Did you order PALMER to make the move proposed yesterday? It is important that he should do so without delay. U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-Gen.

Official: T. S. BOWERS, A. A. G.

ANXIETY TO SEE THE EXPEDITION OFF.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, CITY POINT, Va., Dec. 4, 1864.

Major-Gen. Butler:

I feel great anxiety to see the Wilmington Expedition off, both on account of the present fine weather, which we can expect no great continuance of, and because SHERMAN may now be expected to strike the seacoast any day, leaving BRAGG free to return. I think it advisable for you to notify Admiral PORTER, and get off without delay, with or without your powder-boat.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-General.

WHERE THE TROOPS SHOULD EMBARK.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, CITY POINT, Va., Dec. 6, 1864.

To Major-Gen. B. F. Butler, Commanding Army of the James:

I had sent you a cypher dispatch before receiving your instructions to Gen. WEITZEL. I think it advisable that all embarkation should take place at Bermuda. The number of intrenching tools, I think should be increased three or four times.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

(Official.)
S. T. BOWERS, A. A. G.

THE OBJECT OF THE EXPEDITION.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, CITY POINT, Dec. 6, 1864.

Maj.-Gen. Butler, commanding Army of James:

GENERAL: The first object of the expedition under Gen. WEITZEL is to close to the enemy the port of Wilmington. If successful in this, the second will be the capture of Wilmington itself. There are reasonable grounds to hope for success, if advantage can be taken at the absence of the great part of the enemy's forces, now looking after SHERMAN in Georgia. The directions you have given for the number and equipment of the expedition, are all right except in the unimportant one of where they embark, and the amount of intrenching tools to be taken. The object of the expedition will be gained by effecting a landing on the main land between Cape Fear river and the Atlantic north of the north entrance to the river. Should such landing be effected, whether the enemy hold Fort Fisher or the batteries guarding the entrance to the river, the troops should intrench themselves, and by cooperating with the navy, effect the reduction and capture of those places. These in our hands, the navy could enter the harbor, and the port of Wilmington would be sealed. Should Fort Fisher and the point of land on which it is built fall into our troops, immediately on landing it will be worth the attempt to capture Wilmington by a forced march and surprise. If time is consumed in gaining the first object of the expedition, the second will become a matter for after-consideration. The details for the execution are intrusted to you and the officer immediately in command of the troops. Should the troops under Gen. WEITZEL fail to effect a landing at or near Fort Fisher, they will be returned to the army operating against Richmond without delay.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-General.

Official—S. T. BOWERS, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, CITY POINT, Va., Dec. 7, 1864.

Maj.-Gen. Butler:

Let Gen. WAITZEL get off as soon as possible. We don't want the navy to wait an hour.

(Signed,) U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-General.

(Official.) T. S. BOWERS, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, CITY POINT, Va., Wednesday, Dec 11, 1864.

Maj.-Gen. Butler, Fortress Monroe:

Richmond papers of the 10th show that on the 7th SHERMAN was east of Ossachan, and within 25 miles of Savannah, having marched 18 miles the day before. If you do not get off immediately you will lose the chance of surprising a weak garrison.

(Signed,) U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-Gen.

Official: T. S. BOWERS, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, CITY POINT, Va., Dec. 14, 1864.

Major-Gen. Butler, Fortress Monroe:

What is the prospect for getting your expedition started? It is a great pity we were not ten or twelve days earlier. I am confident it would have been successful. Have you heard from PALMER? The Richmond papers give no account of any Federals on the Roanoke or Weldon road south of Weldon.

(Signed,) U. S. GRANT Lieutenant-General.

Official: T. S. BOWERS, A. A. G.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA.

The Royal Mail steamer *China*, Capt. ANDERSON, which left Liverpool at 10:30 on the morning of Dec. 31, and Queenstown on the evening of Jan. 1, arrived here yesterday morning.

Later news from America was most anxiously awaited in England, on account of the doubt which existed as to SHERMAN'S operations at Savannah, and the state of affairs in regard to the St. Albans raiders. The Confederate loan continued flat, at a decline of about six per cent. since the receipt of the news by the *Hansa*. At the close, however, it was firmer.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The American News—The Difficulty With Canada—Nevada—Petroleum—Railroad Traveling.

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 30, 1864.

Our news from home comes down to the arrival of SHERMAN before the fortifications of Savannah and the defeat of HOOD at Nashville. During the progress of the remarkable march of SHERMAN through Georgia, the rebel organs at Paris and London have continued to argue that it was a forced retreat, that Atlanta was unlessable because HOOD had broken up SHERMAN'S communications, (you will have seen these extraordinary assertions even in the columns of the London *Times*,) and adopting the gasconade of the Richmond papers, they have promised their readers that the army of SHERMAN was rapidly melting away as it marched along, that it was being destroyed by guerrillas, famine and desertion, and that it would never arrive in sight of the Federal fleet on the Atlantic coast. Now that we see that this march was but a sort of pleasure excursion, or, as the French say, a "military promenade" through the enemy's country, these papers find nothing better to say in extenuation of the imposition they have been practicing on their readers than that "SHERMAN seems to have done nothing more than to march through Georgia without accomplishing any military feat on the way." When a mighty work is being attempted they predict its failure, and when it is accomplished they proclaim it of no importance.

Full accounts of the difficulty between the United States and Canada have been published here, and from such indications as we have seen thus far in the press and elsewhere, it would appear that the Can

more than all with America. As I have heretofore explained, it would be disastrous to commerce, destructive to manufactures, and might be ruinous altogether. But it has been the prevailing opinion here for three years, that war with England would be in some way the termination of the war in America. There is a powerful party here that would ask nothing better. They believe in the power and resources of the British Empire, and that a "short, sharp and decisive" war between England and America would secure peace and independence to the Southern Confederacy. The *Times*, which, more than any other paper, speaks the real feeling of the Government and governing classes in England, says in effect: "If you want war with England, go ahead. We will do nothing to provoke it; but if you are fools enough to do so, we are ready, and whatever else may result from it, it will secure Southern independence."

Here is a little at the old traditional blasler, no doubt; but a fair pretext for intervention, and striking a blow for the South would be welcomed with joy by thousands. Canada might be lost or not as it happened, out, except as a question of honor and prestige, Canada is of no account. Canada has her own destiny in her own keeping. England will not desert her in the hour of need, but England would not raise a finger to coerce her to remain a colony or appendage of the crown. The loss of Canada, therefore, is not a matter of enough consequence to be a motive for peace. I believe that in spite of the terrible costs of war to England, it could be brought about, and I judge so from the tone of the most friendly Pro-Northern, as well as the most violent Pro-Southern papers. Invade British territory, in accordance with the orders of Gen. DIX, and war would be begun. I do not know the nature of the dispatches sent to Canada by the last steamer, but there is not a British Minister would dare to face Parliament, if they were not in accordance with the instincts and traditions of John Bull.

The last news from America, after all the whittling down of which it was capable, was a terrible shock. SHERMAN safe, Hood defeated, Savannah taken! It was too much for one day. Of course Savannah was safe enough, and HOOD had fallen back for strategic reasons; but that SHERMAN had been allowed to reach the Atlantic was sufficiently aggravating. Confederate stocks tumbled down eight pounds in three days. It was enough to make the Southern press belligerent. If a newspaper article could be a *casus belli*, the review of the war in the *Times* this morning would be as good a one as ever was offered.

Our mid-Winter in England is occupied with feastings and festivities, pantomimes and jollity, while the papers are filled with appeals for the poor, accounts of starvation, and evidences of distress on every side. Enormous as is the expenditure in pauperism and charitable establishments, there is such an utter want of organization that every Winter brings, even in the most prosperous times, a terrible amount of suffering. The genius for organization is wanting, and immense sums are wasted in paying useless officials, and distributed to undeserving objects. Thousands of lazy cormorants fatten on public charity, while the poor are left to starve. All this goes on year after year. There is protest, complaint, agitation, but the old machine moves on in the old ruts, and nothing comes of it. A sweeping revolution now and then would be better than all this impracticable conservatism.

The stars of the drama are back again. Next week we have BOUCICAULT and Miss BATEMAN. Let me advise any American actor or actress, or performer of any kind, who proposes to come to England for glory and gain, not to be versatile. Let them give their whole powers to doing one thing, playing one part, better than any one else can do it, and success is certain. Division of labor is the great thing. Seem to do one thing well, and stick to it like ARTHUR SKREECAKY, for instance, who has told one story six times a week for a year; like SOTHERN, who played one part for two years; like Miss BATEMAN, who opens again in *Leah*, &c., &c. One good performance of almost any kind is enough. It is only in small communities that a performer must study variety. A London actor, who plays a trifling part in a stupid farce through a whole season, who has nothing to do except for one hour in the evening, is a strong coatrast to the poor utility in a one-horse town, compelled to study, rehearse and play three or four new parts a week, on a small and doubtful salary.

If there is to be war, try and send us Miss KELLOGG before it begins. As you will have all the fighting to do on that side, we should like the music on this.

MONADNOCK.

GENERAL NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A meeting had been held at Dublin for the purpose of forming an association for the reform of the law of landlord and tenant, and for obtaining the abolition of the Church establishment. The Lord Mayor presided, and there was a large number of Catholic clergy. A disturbance had been anticipated, but with some slight exceptions tee proceedings were quiet and orderly.

The London papers of the 31st review at great length the events of the year 1864. The *Times* speaks of it as another year of tranquil prosperity, added to the most undisturbed period of English history.

The *Daily News* observes that the year which began in anxiety and apprehension, ends with peace and apparent security.

The Board of Trade returns for November show the exports to have been 5¾ per cent. less than in November, 1863, but larger by 23 per cent. than those of the same months in 1862. The exports for the eleven months are 16 per cent. over 1863.

THE ST. ALBANS RAIDERS.

From the Morning Post—(Official.)

That these "raiders" really come within the terms of the extradition treaty there can, we conceive, be no manner of doubt; although an attempt was made to release them from custody, before the pretext of the badness of the warrants had been set up, on the ground that they were recognized belligereots, whereas the articles of the treaty spoke only of ordinary depredations. Such a pretence will not hold for a moment. The Federals, indeed, quite as much as ourselves, have recognized the Confederates to be belligereats; and they have invariably acknowledged them to be entitled to the rights of war as against the Federals themselves; but war is only wer when it is waged either from the open sea, or from territory belonging to the attacking belligerents. If, in the course of the recent Danish war, Prussians had secreted themselves on the shores of Norfolk with the view of making an attack upon Jutland, or vice *versâ*, Danes had proposed an attack upon Prussian seeports from Yarmouth or Hull, we should certainly have arrested them without any special treaty of extradition. Quite irreso ectively of this treaty, therefore, we should have been justified in seizing and holding in custody these Confederate "raiders" as disturbers both of International and municipal law. The misdemeanor would be complete without the help of any convention between the two Governments. It is inconceivable, therefore, that the "raiders" should have been set at liberty, if only inasmuch as they had committed a misdemeanor at common law. The treaty, however, was also former, and provided for the surrender of deoerdators to the Government at Washington. It never, of course, contemplated such a case as this arising when it was signed, but, nevertheless, it is certain all belligerents lose their belligerent character from the moment that they seek the asylum of neutral States. They are then amenable to the municipal laws of such States; and this condition appears clearly to bring them in the present instance under the Extradition Treaty.

In the meantime the vague accounts we receive of the Federal Congress having ostentatiated these grievances in as acrimonious spirit must be taken with a great deal of reserve. That they should have referred the question to the Committee at the Senate for Foreign Affairs is natural enough, for this committee is the only diplomatic authority in the Congress; and questions of this kind are referred to it almost as a matter of course, without indicating any opinion being arrived at on the part of the House of Representatives. The committee, however, it may be presumed, are to a great extent in the hands of the Washington Government. Both they and ourselves are equally anxious to prevent a recurrence of such breaches of the peace, as the long and extensive frontier of the two countries, and also to have justice done in the present case. The promptitude of the Canadian Government in ordering the re-arrest of the Confederate raiders, is a substantial testimony to its own good faith; and the next mail will, doubtless, bring us the re-assuring effect at Washington and New-York of this act of justice and energy on the part of Lord MONCK.

FRANCE.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease in the cash in hand of four millions francs.

The *Moniteur* publishes a note stating that the extraordinary budget of 1866, which amounts to a higher figure than the previous year, will be entirely balanced, without having recourse to any extraordinary financial measures.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Herald* says that 120,000 soldiers of the French army are to be placed on the reserve.

The French journals are largely occupied with the extraordinary encyclical letter of the Pope, and most of them condemn it. The French Government is said to be greatly annoyed by the letter.

The Bourse continued very firm. Rentes closed on the 30th at 68f.

RUSSIA.

It is asserted that Prince GORTSCHAKOFF seriously contemplates retiring from office, and that Baron de BRUNOW was likely to be his successor. Sundry other diplomatic changes were spoken of.

SWITZERLAND.

All the persons accused of having taken part in the recent riots at Geneva have been acquitted.

ITALY.

A rather desperate encounter had taken place between French troops and a band of brigands near Veroli in the Papal States. Seven brigands were captured and several French soldiers wounded. The *Giornale de Roma* seizes the occasion to proclaim that the Pontifical Government does not encourage, but is rather the victim of brigandage.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail of Dec. 14 has reached Suez Private telegrams from Bombay of that date report a firm market for imports, and an advance of 20 rs. in the price of cotton. Freights had advanced 5s. per ton to Liverpool. Exchange on London 2s. 1¾d. Shirtings were 8 annas dearer.

CALCUTTA, Tuesday, Dec. 13.

Shirtings fully 1s. per piece higher. Exchange 2s. 1¾d.

THE BRAZILS.

The mails had reached Lisbon, whence the following is telegraphed:

RIO, Thursday, Dec. 8.

Exchange on London 25⅜@26⅛. Coffee—good firsts 5,700@5,900 reis. Shipments since last mail 84,311 bags.

At Bahia exchange was at 27.

At Pernambuco exchange 27⅛. Sugar, white, 3,400; brown, 2,100 reis. Cotton 24,000 reis.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds on the 30th were dull, but steady. Consols closed at 89¾@⅞. The demand for discount was very heavy at the close of the year, and in the open market the rate was not below 9 per cent.

The demand for gold for the Continent was stronger.

BARING BROTHERS & Co., quote Bar Silver, 5s. 1⅛d.; Dollars, 5s. 4½d.; Eagles, 76s. 3d.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England exhibit a decrease in the bullion of £206,786; and in the reserve of notes of £284,070.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co., say: The business is very insignificant this week, but U. S. 5-20-bonds have risen to 43¾@44¼, and Illinois Shares are quoted 51¾.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Dec. 31—A. M.

COTTON.—The Brokers' Circular says: "The business in the Cotton Market this week has been compressed into four days, owing to the holidays. The market, which was quiet but steady on Friday last, reopened on Tuesday with more animation, and a considerable extent of business was transacted at prices rather against the buyer. On Wednesday, the advices from New-York caused a quieter feeling, and the week closed on Thursday evening with scarcely any quotable change from last week's rates. American has been in fair demand, and being sparingly offered, has commanded a partial advance of ⅛d. ₩ lb. The week's business has been 43,890 bales, including 11,960 to speculators, and 6,960 to exporters. The actual stock of Cotton on hand was taken and declared yesterday morning. It amounts to 468,300 bales—which is about 115,000 in excess of the estimates. This excess arises chiefly in East India and China descriptions. The stock of American is 28,210 bales—or 12,930 above the estimates. These figures had a depressing effect on the market yesterday (Friday), and the business of the day was restricted to 3,000 bales—including 1,000 for speculation and export. Prices of superior descriptions were ⅛d. @1d. ₩ lb. lower.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Dec. 31—Evening.

COTTON.—Sales to-day 8,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is quiet, with a rather better tone.

BREADSTUFFS—The market quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS.—The market is steady.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

The market is firm from the absence of stock, but business yesterday was checked by the result of the stock-taking in Liverpool.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WAGNFIELD, NASH & Co., and others, report Flour in fair demand, and in some cases a shade dearer. Wheat generally steady, but rather more freely offered; Winter Red, 7s. 9d.@8s. 6d.; White, 8s. @10s. per cental. Corn quiet and generally 3d.@6d. easier than last week; Mixed, 5s. 6d.@5s. 9d. per 480 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., GORDON, BARCA & Co. and others report: Beef quiet but holders firm. Pork dull but steady at 60s.@70s. Bacon firm, and in some cases 1s. dearer. Hams firmer. Shoulders dull. Cheese firm at full rates. Butter steady at 108s. @113s. for prime. Lard very dull at 49s.@51s. 6d. more inquiry at the close. Tallow in fair demand at 40s.@42s. for North American.

PRODUCE.—The Brokers Circular reports Sugar quiet and steady. Coffee dull and easier. Rice very firm and 3d.@6d. dearer. Ashes in fair request at 29s. 6d.@30s. for Pots and 29s. 6d. for Pearls, but holders now demand 30s. for the latter. Bark—Small sales of Baltimore at 6 ₩ cwt. Linseed firm and more active. Linseed Cake—Limited sales at £9 5s. ₩ ton for American. Oils—Covered steady at 50s. ₩ cwt. Fish Oils inactive. Sperm £67 10s.@£68. Linseed Oil in fair request at 34s. 6d. Resin very quiet at 25s. 6d.@26s. for clear common. Spirits of Turpentine in limited demand at 40s. for French.

Messrs. BOULT, ENGLISH & Co., report Refined Petroleum firm but quiet at 2s. Crude nominally at £15 10s.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROS. & Co. say: "The colonial and foreign produce markets are closed for the Christmas holidays, and we have very little business to report. BREADSTUFFS quiet and nominally unchanged. SUGAR—Welsh dull at £6 15s. for bars and rails; Scotch Pigs, 49s 7½d. cash. SUGAR steady. COFFEE firm. TEA—Rather more inquiry for Congou, at 1s. 3½d.@1s. 4d. LINSEED—Prices rather in favor of buyers. LINSEED CAKE—In good demand; best new in bids. £11; bags, £10@£10 5s. LINSEED OIL firm at 33s. 3d.@33s. 6d. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE offered at 63s for French. CRUDE PETROLEUM, £17; Refined, 2ls. 1½d. ₩ gallon. AMERICAN SPERM OIL, £63; COD, £53. TALLOW steady; P. Y. C., 41s. 3d."

LONDON, Dec. 31—Saturday Evening.

Consols closed 89¾ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS—Illinois Central shares 51@52 disc.; Erie 37@39.

VERY LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, Jan. 1.

Steamships *Glasgow* from New-York, and *Damascus*, from Portland, arrived to-day.

PARIS, Sunday, Jan. 1.

The Bourse yesterday closed firmer. Rentes 66 fr. 25c.

LONDON, Sunday, Jan. 1.

The political news is unimportant.

The ship *Crest of the Wave* is reported at Valparaiso with eleven of the crew dead.

The Ship *Radama*, from Shields for Havana, is at Harwich, leaky.

The ship *Isabel*, New-York for Bremen, is at Feyal leaky and discharging.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 13, 1865.

$4,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	112⅛	100	Erie Railway	83⅜
500	do	112⅜	1600	do	83⅝
10,000	U. S. 5-20s C.	109¾	100	do	83⅜
10,000	do...new iss.	109⅜	100	do	83⅜
55,000	do...new iss.	109⅜	100	do	83⅞
10,000	U. S. 5s, '74...C. indorsed	102	6	Erie R. Pref.	99
67,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s. C	102⅜	300	Hudson R. R.	109
500	do	102⅜	200	do	108⅜
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s R.	109⅛	100	Reading R.	112¾
15,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer.	97⅜	50	Del., L. & W. R.	223
1,000	Mo. State 6s	67¾	200	Mich. Cen. R.	110
5,000	M. & Isa. to Pacific R.	70	200	do	109¾
30,000	U. & Miss. C.	31¾	250	do	109⅜
25,000	do	31¾	200	do	s60 109
35,000	do	31	100	do	109
8,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '65	103	400	M. S. & N. I.	72¾
500	N. Y. Cen. 6s	105	100	do	72¾
10,000	Al. & T. H. 1o	78	100	do	s7 72¾
2,000	Del., Lac. & W. 2d	112	100	Ill. Cen. R.	s60 123⅜
1,000	Harlem 1st M.	106¾	100	do	s60 124
1,000	Had. R. 2d M.	107	200	do	s15 124⅜
10,000	Del., Lac. & W. 1st	112	100	do	125
10,000	Mar. 1st M. Ba.	60	600	Clev. & Pitts.	93¾
50	Merchants' Bk	116	100	do	s10 66
100	Canton Co.	b30 34	650	Chi. & N. W.	83¾
10	Del. & H. C. Co.	x-d 170	100	do	35¾
100	Penn. Coal Co.	195	100	do	s3 68
50	Cum. Coal Pr.	41¾	900	do	66¼
1100	do	s60 41¾	100	do	s3 66¾
600	do	42	100	do	66¾
700	Quick. Min.	97⅜	100	do	b3 66¾
100	do	b10 97⅜	100	do	s3 66¾
400	Mar. Min. Co.	14	700	Chi. & R. I. R.	102¾
500	do	s30 13¾	500	do	102¾
500	do	13¾	200	M. & P. Du O. R.	b30 45
400	do	s10 13¾	100	do	44
500	do	14¼	500	P., Ft. W. & C	s30 98
200	N. Y. Can	116⅜	100	do	b30 98¾
100	do	117	1100	do	98¾
			400	do	98⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$500	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	112¾	500	Erie Railway	s30 83⅜
4,000	do	112⅜	200	do	s30 83⅜
3,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s R.	110	100	do	83¾
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C.	109¾	1300	do	b60 84
25,000	do...new iss.	109⅜	500	do	83¾
10,000	do...new iss.	109⅜	1250	do	84
20,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s. C.	102⅜	100	do	s10 83¾
25,000	do	102⅜	100	Erie R. Pref.	98
500	do	102⅜	100	Hudson Riv. R.	108¾
15,000	U. S. 6s, '81...R.	111⅜	400	do	109
10,000	Treas. N. 7-30s. April & Oct.	116⅜	500	Reading R.	113¾
10,000	O. & M. Cer.	31	100	Mich. Cen. R.	109¾
30,000	do	30⅝	200	M. S. & N. I.	72
100	Cum Coal Pref.	42⅜	100	do	72¾
300	do	43	400	Ill. Cen. R.	s30 124⅜
100	Quick. M. Co.	87⅜	50	Chi. & N. W.	36
100	Mar. M. Co.	12⅝	600	do	s10 35¾
500	do	13⅛	500	do	35⅝
100	do	12⅜	200	do	35⅝
700	do	13	200	Ch. & N. W. Pref.	66¾
500	do	s10 12	100	do	66¾
100	N. Y. Cen.	117⅜	550	do	67
100	do	117¾	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	102¾
100	P., Ft. W. & C.	98⅜	600	do	102⅝

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

200	N. Y. Cen. R.	117⅜	100	Reading R.	113⅝
700	Erie R.	84	100	Chi. & N. W.	35
500	do	84⅛	900	do	35¼
200	do	s3 84	200	do	35¼
200	do	s3 83⅞	100	do	s6 35¼
200	Hud. Riv. R.	s30 83⅞	200	do	s10 35
300	do	108¾	200	do	s5 35
100	do	o 108	100	do	b5 35
200	do	108	100	do	s30 35
100	do	107⅞	200	do	35¼
200	do	e 107⅞	200	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	s6 66
600	Ch. & R. I. R.	101¾	100	do	s10 66
100	do	102	100	do	s3 66
100	do	s3 101¾	900	do	66¼
100	do	101¾	400	do	b3 66¾
100	do	101¾	100	do	s3 66¾
100	Mich. C. R.	110	500	do	b3 66¾
100	M. S. & N. I. R.	e 72¼	200	P., Ft. W. & C.	s3 98¼
100	do	s3 72¾	100	do	98¼
100	do	b3 72¾	100	do	o 98
200	do	72¾	300	Mar. Min. Co.	s3 12¾
200	do	s4 72¾	200	do	12¾
200	do	s3 72	200	do	s30 12¾
100	do	72	500	do	13⅛

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

300	N. Y. Cen. R.	s10 117⅛	100	Chic. & R. I.	b5 102¾
300	Erie R.	s3 83⅞	100	do	102⅝
1600	do	83⅞	100	Ill. Cen.	s30 123⅜
1100	do	b10 83⅞	700	Chi. & N. W.	s6 36
200	do	b3 83⅞	200	do	36
500	do	s3 83⅞	200	do	36⅛
100	Had. Riv. R.	b3 110	100	do	s3 36
500	do	110	300	do	s3 35⅝
200	Reading R.	114	200	do	35⅞
100	M. S. & N. I.	72⅛	200	do	s6 35⅝
200	Cleve. & Pitts.	s10 93⅞	100	C. & N. W. Pr.	67
100	do	b10 93⅝	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	s3 98⅛
100	Mariposa Min	12⅜			

FRIDAY, Jan. 13—P. M.

The Gold-Room discredited the most exaggerated Pesce rumors of yesterday, and ranged higher by 2@3 ₩ cent. in the forenoon, but subsequently relapsed to 218½@219 ₩ cent. Exchange on London in fair request at 109@109¾ ₩ cent. for Gold.

The market for Money works easy at 7 ₩ cent., although the second instalment on the recent 10-40 subscriptions will fall due to-morrow. Some considerable payments on this account were anticipated early in the week.

There was a steady demand for the Government Gold-bearing Stocks to-day, and further liberal subscriptions were made through the National Banks to the 7-30 ₩ cent. Popular Loan. The 10-40 ₩ cent. Bonds were a fraction easier than yesterday.

At the Stock Exchange the Railway list was firmer and upward in prices. The *Bear* interest in the market, however, is quite formidable, and some parties connected with it made a special drive at Chicago and Northwestern, last night and this forenoon, on rumors of litigation with the old Galena stockholders, which on inquiry we find to be so nearly groundless, as to amount to little or nothing in their influence elsewhere than on the Stock Exchange. The company hold about 58,000 out of the 60,000 shares of the old Galena Stock, for which they have exchanged their own, on the terms of consolidation last Summer, and two-thirds the small remainder are held abroad or in the rebel States, or by Trustees and Guardians who have not yet obtained the proper legal authority to accept the exchange. The New-York lines were better than yesterday, and there was a steady feeling generally at the afternoon Board.

At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made, as compared with the same hour yesterday. Gold 119½@½—same as yesterday at the close:

	Thurs.	Frid.		Thurs.	Frid.
U. S. 6s, 1881	112¾	112⅝	Pittsburgh	93¼	93⅜
U. S. 5-20's	109⅝	109¾	North West	36⅜	35⅝
Certificates	97⅜	98	North West Pref.	67¾	68
N. Y. Central	115¾	117⅜	Rock Island	102⅜	102⅜
Erie	83¼	83⅞	Fort Wayne	98⅜	98¾
Hudson	109	109⅜	Cam'lood Coal	42	43½
Reading	113¼	113¾	Quicksilver	97½	97⅝
Mich. Southern	72⅜	72⅛	Mariposa	13⅛	13⅜
Illinois Cen.	124⅜	124⅜	Ohio & M. Certs	32¾	30⅜

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	112	Manuf. & Marchants'	110
Merchants'	116	Central National	104
Mechanics'	112½	Fourth National	100
America	130	Mechcs' Bk., Brook.	100
City	160	Chatham	105
North River	105	Bank of the Republic	106
Fulton	160	Bank of N. Amer.	105
National	110	Hanover	100
Merchants' Exchange	94	Irving	105
Commerce	113	East River	110
Mech's' Ba'g. Asso.	100	Market	102
Mercantile	122	Shoe and Leather	106
American Exc.	129	Corn Exchange	112

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	105	Altoa & T. H. 1sts	96½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	104	Al. & T. H. 2ds. Income	76
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Ext.	102	Del. L. & W. 1sts	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	115	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	98½
Erie 7s, 3d mort. '83	112½	Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	90
Erie 7s, 4th mort. '80	103⅜	Lack. & W. Bds	106
Hud. R. 7s, 1st m., '69	109	L. & W. Bonds 2nds.	112
H. R. 7s, 2ds M. S. F. '86	106	Tol. & Wab. 1sts. m.	100⅜
Harlem 1st m. '69-'72	106	Clev & Tol. S. F.	105
Harlem 3ds. '68	97⅜	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	108¾
Mich. Cen. New 1sts '82	118	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	100¾
Chi. & R. I. 6 ₩ c. 1st	94	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	77
Pacific R. 7s, g. by Mo.	85	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1sts	56
Ill. Central 7 ₩ c. '75	113	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	102½

The Great Western Marine Company divide 40 ₩ cent. in scrip on the earned premiums of 1864, and they advertise to pay off the whole of the scrip of 1859 and 1860, and one-half the scrip of 1861. The interest of 6 ₩ cent. on all scrip is also to be paid, and at the rate of 7 ₩ cent. ₩ annum on the subscribed Stock of the Company, both, it is said, in Gold, though not so advertised. We presume, the United States Tax upon these Gold Dividends, evidently made in place of the larger Currency Dividends, (a new and questionable precedent for as on their Currency value at the time. An extra Currency Dividend of 20 ₩ cent. is also to be paid on the subscribed Capital of $1,000,000.

The Pacific Marine Company declare 37½ ₩ cent. in Scrip on the earned premiums of 1864. They also pay off the Scrip of 1861, and 6 ₩ cent. interest on all Scrip.

The Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company show a gross business of 1864 for.....$930 548
Earned Premiums..... 721,565
Losses, Expenses and Taxes..... 596,043
Surplus on Capital to Jan. 1, 1865..... 458,321

They pay 6 ₩ cent. on all outstanding Certificates of profits to policy-holders, 10 ₩ cent. to their subscribed shareholders, and 50 ₩ cent. Scrip on the earned participating profits of 1864.

The Excelsior Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of five ₩ cent., payable on demand.

The following are the monthly traffic returns of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company:

	Passengers, Mails, &c.	Freight.	Total.
January	$38,615	$168,683	$207,296
February	50,189	178,852	229,041
March	60 518	166.215	226,733
April	63 992	133,275	197,267
May	57,193	157,486	214,679
June	73.654	240.867	314,521
July	82 665	249,433	$32,098
August	95.077	310,999	406 076
September	135.502	310.542	446,044
October	108,121	288,726	396,847
November	107,814	273 996	381,810
December	105,837	251,719	357,556

The following table shows the official receipts by the canals at tide-water during the years named:

Years.	Boards and Sawing, Feet.	Shingles, M.	Timber, Cubic Feet.	Staves, Pounds.
1850	425,096,400	1,868,100	1,666,300	202,225,000
1851	427,038,600	47,900	4,237,800	155,304,0 0
1852	542,428,800	62,300	4,003,900	145.703,700
1853	587,516,900	38,200	6,234,300	158,163,100
1854	304,794,600	32,800	3,234,300	178,668,000
1855	242,068,200	67,600	2,494,500	199,818,000
1856	2 0,431,200	61,800	2,987,600	162,856,000
1857	189,648,000	86,900	1,801,600	251,783,000
1858	238,637,400	54,600	1,269,400	202,244,000
1859	352,329,600	177,000	1,454 300	260,926,000
1860	377,668,600	63,400	1,289,800	282,910,000
1861	301,607,000	45,200	1,190,000	264,228,000
1862	412,105,800	49,600	2,506,800	351,030 000
1863	466,324,600	36,100	6,560,600	2-2,479 000
1864	495,267,400	30,832	4,121,000	286,250.000

Giving these data as to the stock on hand, probable supply and demand, with the fluctuations of gold last year, we leave to those interested, prognostications as to the probable prices and the prospect for profitable business in lumber during 1865.

MOLASSES—Continues inactive and depressed.

NAVAL STORES—Have been lightly dealt in at irregular prices.

OILS—Continue in limited request, including Crude Whale, at $1 47½@$1 52½; Crude Sperm at $2 10@$2 15; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 65@$1 70; Unbleached Sperm, at $2 45@$2 50; Linseed at $1 60; No. 1 Lard at $2 10@$2 20 ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in more demand at 51¾c @52c. for Crude; 72c. for refined in bond, and 92c. for do. free, ₩ gallon. Sales since our last 3,700 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in rather more request, mainly on speculation, opening more firmly, but closing heavily, and irregularly. Sales since our last, 7,400 bbls., in lots, at $42 75@$43 for New Mess; $41 67½@$42 25, closing at $42, cash, for 1863-4 Mess; $40 for New Prime Mess; $40 for Tala Mess; $34@$34 25 for New Prime, and $36 25 for Extra do., ₩ bbl. Sales were also made at 1,000 bbls. 1863-4 Mess, January delivery, at $42 50@$42 75; 4,300 bbls. New Mess, February, seller and buyer's options, at $43 @$43 75; 1,000 bbls. New Mess, March, buyer at, in part, $44 25, and 1,000 bbls. New Prime Mess, February, seller and buyer, at $41 25@$42, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continue in request, at 17¾c. @18¾c. for Shoulders; 19c.@22c. (the latter rate for choice begged) for Hams; sales equal to 400 pkgs. Bacon is in demand; sales 250 boxes, including Cumberland at 21¾c., and Short Rib at 22½c. Dressed Hogs are also in demand, at 11c.@11¾c. for Western, and 17¾c.@17¾c. for City. ₩ lb. Lard is unaltered; sales 1,700 tcs. and bbls. at 20c.@24½c., ₩ lb. Beef is in good request at $21@$24 ₩ bbl. for Extra Mess; $20@$23 for New Plain Mess; sales 900 bbls. Tierce Beef continues unchanged. Beef Hams are in fair demand; sales 390 bbls., at $26 25@$27 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is inquired for at 46c. @56c. for poor to choice, and 56c.@60c. for fancy State, and 36c. @48c. for Western, ₩ lb. Cheese is in request, at 15c.@24c. for poor to very choice, ₩ lb. The movements in Provisions in Milwaukee, week ending with Jan. 11, Messrs. JONES & Co., review thus:

"The receipts of hogs by railroad to date this season amount to 40,681 live and 45,989 dressed, against 47,903 live and 55,350 dressed to same date last year. The receipts reported for the east week aggregate 28 live and 7,525 dressed, against 160 live and 2,128 dressed for corresponding period last year. The receipts for past 24 hours sum up 1,018 dressed, against 60 live and 389 dressed for corresponding day last year. The packing this season to date amounts to about 50,000. The hog market during the past week has felt the influence of a close money market, and prices most of the time have favored buyers. All the packers have continued at work, but none to their full capacity. The market closes steady at $14 50@$15 for dressed for lots dividing on 200 lbs. There has been a fair demand for hog products during the past week, but prices toward the close have grown rather easier. Clear Pork has sold at $41, but closes at $40. Mess Pork was quite active a few days ago at $38 50 for present delivery, and a sale was also made for February delivery, buyer's option, at $40 50. At the close there are sellers for present delivery at $38 50, but no buyers. Prime Mess is selling at $36 for lots iron-hooped packed, 200 lbs. Extra Prime closes at $36. Pork barrels have declined to $1 40@$1 50. Middles have been quiet. Cumberlands offered at 18¾c. Short Rib at 18¾c. Long Cut Hams offered at 18½c. packed. Sweet Pickled Hams have sold pretty freely at 17½c., in barrels and tierces. Dry Salted Shoulders held at 16c. packed. Prime Lard has sold at 22½c., but closes quiet at 22c. No. 1 quiet at 21c.@21¾c. Freights on fourth class to New-York $1 60 ₩ 100 lbs."

SALT—A moderate demand prevails for the principal kinds at former prices.

SEEDS—Have been inactive, yet held firmly.

SPICES—Have been quiet at irregular prices.

SUGARS—Have been rather more sought after, at uniform rates. Sales since our last include, 580 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 18¾c.@22½c. ₩ lb. Refined are inquired for at 24¼c.@25¾c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last, 136,000 lbs., at 17c. @17¾c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—Have been quiet, yet quoted firm.

WHISKY—Sales since our last, 800 bbls., in lots, at $2 26@$2 27 per gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagement included 100 bbls. Pork, at 1s. 3d.; 600 tcs. Beef at 2s.; 20 tons Tallow at 10s.; 30 tons Dirt Divi, 15s.; 100 tcs. Lard, at 12s. 6d.; also, by steamer, 1,500 prs. Butter and Cheese, at 30s.; and 250 bxs. Bacon, at 20s. For London, 300 hhds. Tobacco, at 25s. For Bristol, 20 tcs. Lard, at 20s. For Bremen, 1,000 hhds. and 700 cases Tobacco, at 27s. 6d.@30s., and 17s. 6d. For Bristol, 20 tons Lard, at 20s. For Antwerp, 50 tons Heavy Goods, at 22s. 6d.; 5,000 feet Black Walnut, at $11. For Amsterdam, 40 casks Ashes, at 27s. 6d. For Havana, liberal shipments of assorted merchandise are being made at ⅜c. ₩ lb. and $1 ₩ bbl., by sailing vessels, and 1¼c. ₩ lb. by steamer, all payable in gold; and for Matamoras, at $1 ₩ bbl. and 20c. ₩ cubic foot, also payable in gold.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Friday, Jan. 13, 1865.

Receipts of Produce since our last, 77 bbls. Ashes, 11,674 bbls. Flour, 110 bbls. and 4,242 bags Corn Meal, 6,147 bushels Corn, 7,526 bushels Oats, 2,436 bushels Malt, 1,990 packages Provisions, and 77 bbls. Whisky.

COFFEE—The main inquiry is for Rio, of which 5,700 bags have been reported sold since our last on private terms.

COAL—Has been held

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.—The Treasurer acknowledges the following receipts since Nov. 26, 1864: H. W. Smith, N. Y., $100; J. White, through J. L. Bacon, Belle Isle, N. Y., $5; North 5th-st., Brooklyn, M. E. Ch., thro' Rev. W. Colclough, $77; Churches of Van Deusenville, Mass., by Rev. Penniman, $71; Citizens of Oregon, by Henry Failing, in gold and premium, $10,119 40; Princeton Theological Students in service of Sani'y Comm'n, during the Summer vacation, thro' Dr. Joseph Parish, $18 50; Christ Ch., Poughkeepsie, by Rev. Saml Buel, $75 62; United Congregations of Presbyterian and Methodist Churches, Buttermilk Falls, N. Y., H. G. Parry, Esq., $46 37; Belshalesa Ch., Saratoga Springs, by Rev. J. C. Wainwright, Rector, $32; Unitarian Ch., Syracuse, N. Y., by Rev. S. J. May, $60; Paul B. Yale, Hounsville, $5; Great Bend Presbyterian Ch., Susq. Co., Pa., by Rev. J. S Hanna, $16; Trinity Ch., Elizabeth, N. J., by Rev. D. F. Warren, $11 20; St. John's Ch., Elizabeth, N. J., by Rev. Sam'l A. Clark, $56 58; Tabernacle Baptist Ch., by A. T. Holmes, $42 77; Church at Norwalk, Huron Co., Ohio, by Rev. A. Newton, $25; Union Meeting, Depeau, N. Y., by C. H. Delong, $25; 1st Congregational Ch., New-Bedford, by Rev. W. T. Potter, $464 16; Congregational Ch., Jaffrey, N. H., by G. D. Phelps, M. D., $9; St. Luke's Ch., Catskill, N. Y., by I. M. Donnelly, Esq., $50; Baptist Churches, Newmarket, Middlesex Co., N. J., by Rev. J. N. Hill, $21 40; St. Paul's Ch., Columbus, O., by Rev. G. Seabury, $13 50; Unitarian Ch., Augusta, Me., by Rev W. Brown, $41 50; Mrs. F. H. Delano, $50; St. Timothy's Ch., R. Gear. Rec., by G. N. Hurd, Tr., $55 13; E. P. Benedict, Paterson, New-Jersey, $17; Gerrit Smith, additional, $250; Cash, thro. Dr. Bellows, D. D., $2; Ch. of Ascension, N. Y., by Jas. S. Aspinwall, Treas'r, $256 54; Universalist and Methodist Churches, Whitesville, N. Y.; thro. J. S. Crandall, $26 28; United Societies, Congregational, Methodist and Baptist, Malone, N. Y., by H. Wheeler, $25 25; Presbyterian Ch., Goshen, N. Y., by Rev. W. D. Snodgrass, $71 80; Christ Ch., New-Brighton, by F. R. Heath, Treas'r, additional, $7; Ch. of Holy Communion, N. Y., $266; Citizens of Syracuse, N. Y., by Rev. Henry Gregory, $3; Collection at Union meeting of Presbyterian and M. E. Chs., Smyrna, N. Y., thro. Rev. W. Hunter and Rev. S. Brown, $10; German Lutheran Trinity Ch., by Rev. Dr. Berghen, Washington, $13; Chaplain McFalls, Washington, $5; Methodist Episcopal Church, Mamaroneck, N. Y., by Rev. N. Stevens, $100; New-England Congregational Church, Williamsburgh, by E. B. Kingsbury, $64 00; Collection at Havenstraw, N. Y., by Rev. A. S. Freeman, $61; Methodist Chapel, Bethany, Wayne Co., Mass., by P. Bushnell, $17; Methodist and Presbyterian Chs., Sodus, N. Y., by L. H. Clark, $5; Great Bend Village, Penn., by J. S. Hanna, $1; Congregational Ch., Southport, Conn., by F. Marquand, $35; Citizens of Atwater, Portage Co., Ohio, by H. E. Brush, Treas., $25; Members of Ch. of the Transfiguration, N. Y., by Rev. G. H. Houghton, $72; Dutch Reformed Ch., Middlebush, N. J., by P. S. Brokaw, $25 96; Cash handed to a circle of young Ladies, by Lincoln Club of New Castle, Pa., by J. P. Cooper, Esq., $10; Orange Valley Ch., N. J., by D. L. Stone, Esq., $125; E. G. Dinsmore, $2; Trinity Ch., Athens, N. Y., by Rev. J. Coe, $31 43; Christ Church, Coxsackie, N. Y., by Rev. J. Coe, $9 82; Unitarian Ch., Washington, by Rev. W. H. Channing, $77 50; J. Riebel Philadelphia, $1; St. Paul's Ch., East Saginaw, Michigan, by W. A. Butler & Co., Detroit, $20 30; Churches at Meredith, Delaware Co., N. Y., through Geo. R. Butler, $10 50; First Congregational Ch., Oswego, by Rev. H. G. Ludlow, $62 07; Ch. at Fairhaven, by C. Y. De Normandie, Esq., $53 55; Charles P. Merrill, $4; F. Hammond, N. Y., additional, $60; H. E. Pierpont, Brooklyn, $30; Peter J. Nevins, $50; S. A. Nuthup, Clark's Green, Pa., $3 25; Presbyterian Ch., Chestertown, N. Y., by Rev. C. D. Flagler, $6 50; Thanksgiving Collection, Whitestone, L. I., by Rev. E. L. James, $10; Mrs. Fanny A. Meddangh, Sistersville, Tompkins Co., N. Y., $7; Unitarian Ch., Veroon, N. Y., by Rev. W. H. Fisk, $21; Christ Ch., Montpelier, Vt., by Rev. F. W. Shelton, $67 21; Samuel Hall's Son & Co., N. Y., $100; Baptist, Methodist and Congregational Societies, Mannsville, Jefferson county, N. Y., through Rev. Charles Jones, $23 65; A Friend, $50; George W. Wright, $100; Congregation of Trinity Chapel, $46 15; Thanksgiving collection in Ch. at Georgetown, Madison county, by J. R. Christian, $17 87; Unexpended balance of funds in hands of Committee of Arrangements for Grand Meeting, held by Carl Schurz, Mayor, Colomar's, $183 66; A. P. Andrews, Laporte, Ind., for tobacco for soldiers, $100; Further proceeds of Metropolitan Fair, by J. H. Gourlie, chairman, $3,500; Further proceeds of Metropolitan Fair, by J. H. Gourlie, chairman, $174,651 68; First Congregational Ch., Westford, Mass., Rev. G. M. Rice, by Dr. S. G. Howe, $20 35; A. P. Marvin, Winchendon, Mass., by Dr. S. G. Howe, $4 50; Ladies' Sanitary Aid Society, Glenville, N. Y., $23 50; Christian Chapel, by Rev. J. Caldwell, Rector, $6; Grace Ch., West Farms, N. Y., by W. Simpson, N. Y., $16 35; Thanksgiving Collection, Ortego, N. Y., thro. Mrs Arnold, $12; Jno. Y. Wood, $15; St. Mary's Ch., Washington, D. C., by Rev. N. Alig, $6 15, 1st Congregational Sunday School, Paterson, N. J., thro. A. G. Campbell, $15; Mrs. Montaigne, $2; A Friend (of Titusville, Pa.,) $2 50; Greek Ch., Hadderfield, N. J., by W. S. Hallowell, pastor, $5; Collection at Troy, Davis Co., Iowa, by Rev. J. C. Sharp, $13 50; Methodist, Episcopal and Ref. Dutch Chs., Roxbury, Delaware Co., N. Y., by Dr. S. S. Cartwright, $21; St. Paul's Ch., Burlington, Vt., by B. G. Cook, $26 70; Patients in Clifton Springs Water Cure, by Gen. B. Germ. Bapt. M. D., $20; Methodist and Baptist Churches, Port Jefferson, L. I., by L. Stewart, pastor, $12; First German Baptist Church, Williamsburgh, by Christian Ehrgott, $10; Presbyterian Church, Cannonsville, N. Y., by Rev. J. J. Hough, $25 50; Sands Creek Sunday School, by Rev. J. J. Hough, $5 35; First Presbyterian Church, Collamer, N. Y., through Rev. Dr. Caulfield, Syracuse, $41 80; Blooming Grove Ch., Orange Co., N. Y., by Rev. Austin Craig, $10; Epiphany Parish, Washington, D. C., by Rt. Rev. W. R. Whittingham, Bish., $15 44; St. Andrew's Ch., Walden, Orange Co., by Rev. Jas. W. Stewart, $21; Unitarian Ch., Toledo, Ohio, by Rev. S. B. Camp, $56; New-Bedford Congregational Society, by Joel Hathaway, treasurer, $32 50; Church at Lisle Broome Co., N. Y., by S. A. Schoneld, pastor, $20; M. Epis. Ch., Falls Village Ct., by Rev. W. E. Clark, pastor, $42; 1st Unitarian Ch., Portland, Me., by Rev. E. C. Bolles, $80 70; Mrs. Rachel Allen and others, members of the "Boarding Circle," Bridgewater, Massachusetts, by Rev. E. Douglas, $5 70; Oregon Branch, by H. Failing, Esq., in gold currency and premium, $1,855 00; W. B. Musgrave, Sag Harbor, $41; St. John's Ch., Colocs, N. Y., by Rev. J. H. Brown, Rector, $24 23; M. Epis. Ch., Barre, Mass., by Rev. F. Woods, $40; Soldiers' Aid Society, Nile, Allegany Co., N. Y., by E. Lamb ear, Chairman, $65; German Dutch Ref'd Ch., Newtown, L. I., by Rev. J. Weimsh, $10; Balance of Volunteer and Substitute Fund, Waddington, N. Y., $24; Sixth-street Baptist Church, N. Y., by Rev. A. F. Mason, $66; Editors "The Prairie Chicken," Tilton, Vermilion Co., Ill., $10; Presbyterian Church, Washington Heights, N. Y., by Rev. A. Wheelock, $60; Congregational Society, Sandisfield, Mass., by Aaron Pickett, $21; Pompkin Hrair, Stuttsburgh, Dutchess County, N. Y., $2; St. John's Church, Stamford, by Rev. Walter Mitchell, $30; Jas. Maurice, additional, $25; St. Mark's Ch., Orange, N. J., by Rev. J. A. Williams, $42 76; Congregational and Methodist Societies, Union Centre, Broome Co., N. Y., $20 85; M. E. Ch., Fishkill Landing, by Rev. C. K. True, $6; Unitarian Society, Chicopee, Mass., by J. Wells, $18 80; St. Luke's Epis Ch., Scranton, Pa., by E. H. Throop, $8 10; Oregon Branch, by H. Failing, Esq., in gold and premium, $3 cts,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 14, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—TWO MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, LIVING SKELETON, DWARF, LEARNED SEAL, GRAND SPECTACLE, FAIRIES, &c.—Day and Evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—THE STRANGE OF NEW-YORK.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE LIVE INDIAN—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

NIBLO'S—THE SHAMROCK.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evenings—MOLLE DE LA SEIGLIERE.

EVERETT HALL—(Broadway and 34th-st.)—CREATION AND THE DELUGE.

DERBY GALLERIES—PAINTINGS.

WALLACK'S—SECRETS WORTH KNOWING.

MUSEUM—No. 539 Broadway—OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

ARMORY, (14th-st.)—CONCERT.

TUSKISH HALL—OSCANIAN.

IRVING HALL—CONCERT

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We print this morning Major-Gen. BUTLER'S official report of the naval and military expedition to Wilmington, together with the instructions issued to Gen. WEITZEL, the correspondence between Lieut.-Gen. GRANT and Maj.-Gen. BUTLER. It will be seen, from this correspondence, that the Lieutenant-General intended that Gen. WEITZEL, and not Gen. BUTLER, should command the military forces of the expedition.

We learn from Gen. GRANT'S army that the recent heavy rains have swollen the James River to an unprecedented height, and that its banks are flooded to such a degree that travel in that vicinity has become very difficult. The flood, however, has broken a channel through the debris of the bulkhead of the Dutch Gap Canal, through which the water flows with great rapidity. The pontoon bridges at Aiken's Landing and Deep Bottom were temporarily injured by the flood, but have been repaired.

Deserters from Richmond say that forces have been sent from the rebel capital to South Carolina, to oppose the onward march of Gen. SHERMAN.

The garrison at Beverly, West Virginia, was attacked, on the morning of the 11th inst., by a force of the enemy under Gen. ROSSER. The town, and a large portion of the force defending it, were captured. A later dispatch states that the enemy had retreated.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a petition was presented in behalf of the soldiers captured in the Streight raid into Georgia. It was referred to the Military Committee. A resolution was offered, and referred to the Military Committee, instructing the Secretary of War to report to the Senate the number of men furnished by the loyal States under the call of the President in July last for 600,000 men. The Consular Appropriation Bill was taken up, and after being amended by inserting the words "Republic of," before the word Mexico, was passed. After some debate, the resolution of HARLAN, relative to charges against Col. CHIVINGTON, was adopted. The Senate then adjourned until Monday.

In the House a memorial was presented from Mr. WILKINSON, Washington correspondent of the New-York *Tribune*, in reference to the censorship over the telegraph. He prays the passage of a law making the telegraph as accessible as the mails. The petition was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The debate on the Constitutional Amendment was continued. A bill was introduced appropriating $20,000 for a geological survey of the Black Hills of Dacotah. The House then adjourned until Monday.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. LAIMBEER presented a petition numerously signed by wealthy citizens of New-York, asking for an immediate investigation into the affairs of the city departments. Bills were reported favorably to confirm the Bounty Act of the New-York Supervisors; to incorporate the Studio Building Association of New-York; to amend the law relative to the assessment of bank stock. Bills were introduced, providing for the repayment of moneys illegally collected by the Health Commissioners of New-York; authorizing the Trustees of the Seaman's Fund and Retreat to borrow $30,000; making appropriations to the New-York Dispensaries; to enable qualified voters of this State in the military service of the United States to vote in the field, and whenever ten or more are together, they to choose their own Election Judges.

In the Assembly, the concurrent resolutions of thanks to Gens. GRANT, SHERMAN, SHERIDAN, THOMAS and Admiral FARRAGUT were adopted by yeas, 113; nays, 1. Mr. ANGEL offered a concurrent resolution of thanks to Major-Gen. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, which was laid on the table under the rule. Notice was given of bills in relation to taxes in New-York; for a railroad in One Hundred and Twenty fifth-street, New-York, and to legalize certain resolutions of the Common Council of New-York. Bills were introduced to incorporate the New-York and Brooklyn Railroad and Ferry Company, and to amend the charter of the Savings Bank of New-York.

FROM EUROPE.

The Cunard steamship *China*, with dates to the 1st inst., arrived here yesterday morning. The situation of SHERMAN in front of Savannah was the subject of most anxious expectation, as also the St. Albans robbery trials. The rebel loan had declined 6 per cent, under the pressure of the news received. A great meeting had been held at Dublin, on the subject of tenant rights and the Irish Protestant establishment. There was no disturbance. The British export trade shows an increase of 16 per cent for eleven of the months of 1864, against the same period of 1863. From France there is a report that 120,000 men of the Imperial army are to be put in the reserve force. The French papers generally severely criticise the Pope's Bull. It is said to be exceedingly offensive to the French Government. Our Paris letter, which we publish this morning, is of unusual interest. The Inman steamer *Edinburgh*, Capt. ROSKELL, which left Liverpool at 10:30 on the morning of the 28th, and Queenstown on the 29th December, arrived here last night. Her news is anticipated.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Gold-room closed yesterday about the same as on Thursday P. M. The early sales of the day were at an advance of 2@3 ₩ cent. The Railways were better. Governments steady. Money easy.

From affidavits taken in Liverpool, and published in the *Post* of that city, it appears that the *Shenandoah*, late the *Sea King*, of London, is now a regular Confederate cruiser, and that her outfit was obtained in the way described in the newspapers at the time. The steamer *Laurel* cleared from Liverpool with guns, powder, stores, men, and officers on board. The *Sea King* at the same time cleared from London for Bombay, in ballast. Both, of course, were under the British flag. The vessels rendezvoused off Madeira, the armaments from the *Laurel* were transferred to the *Sea King*, the latter was rechristened the *Shenandoah*, hoisting at the same time the Confederate flag, and setting forth on her mission to prey on the commerce of the United States. Such is the history, as told by two men who were offered an engagement on board the *Shenandoah*, but who declined it, and came home to tell the story of the transformation. They say that a bucketfull of sovereigns was brought on the deck of the cruiser to tempt the men.

Gen. GROSCE B. MCCLELLAN and his family are now on a visit to his relatives in Philadelphia, previous to their departure for Europe.

A dispatch from Nashville to the Philadelphia *Ledger* states that "there is said to be great excitement at Mobile, owing to the fact that the city was being threatened on all sides, while the garrison for its defence was believed to be largely inefficient. If the fleet had a dozen light draft boats the city would soon be in our possession; but as it is, the work will have to devolve upon the land forces. There is a rumor that a part of Hood's forces are *en route* for the city."

The following correspondence tells its own story: Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 11, 1865. Governor of New-York: Free Missouri greets you. F. C. FLETCHER, Governor. Executive Department, Albany, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1865. Gov. FLETCHER, Jefferson, Mo.: God bless free Missouri! R. E. FENTON.

The New-Bedford *Mercury* states that the appraisers of the steamer *Georgia*, Messrs. ROBERT B. FORBES, E. SIMPSON and H. LOSING, held a meeting in Boston, on Wednesday, but the result they reached has not transpired. The *Georgia* will be bonded, and taken into the Government service.

There was a heavy calendar in the Court of Sessions yesterday. Assistant District-Attorney ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS appeared for the people, and disposed of a number of cases. On Monday, the case of BARNEY FRIERLY, for the murder of HARRY LABARUS, will be tried.

The contributions of our citizens for the relief of the destitute people of Savannah are most liberal. The steam transports *Rebecca Clyde* and *Daniel Webster*, the former generously placed at the disposal of the Relief Fund Committee by the New-York and Washington Transportation Company, the latter under the control of Col. ALLEN, are receiving their cargoes, and will probably be ready for sea the early part of next week. When the vessels sail they will take out not less than $100,000 worth of provisions.

Justice DOOLE committed RICHARD BLAKE and DANIEL MCCORMICK to the penitentiary, one of the prisoners—the complainant does not know which—having drawn a revolver upon Mr. AUGUST TRAUTMAN, in his saloon, at No. 344 West Thirty-ninth-street.

DANIEL CAMPBELL, of No. 95 Baxter-street, junk-dealer, was required to find $1,000 bail, to answer a charge of purchasing $200 worth of books, that had been stolen from Grammar School No. 30.

CHARLES C. MARSH, clerk, was committed for stealing $700 worth of goods from his employers, Messrs. LORD & TAYLOR, of Grand-street, and selling the same to JOHN B. WHITE, of Columbia-street, druggist. WHITE, who resold the goods to FRANK W. HARRIS, of No. 220 East Fifty-third-street, was also imprisoned, and HARRIS was admitted to bail in $2,000. Officer KING, of the Tenth Precinct, who arrested the accused, found $500 worth of the goods in their possession.

Justice SHANDLEY required Dr. JOHN FRENDRICK, of No. 327 Water-street, to give bail to answer for an alleged forgery of labels and wrappers and selling a spurious article purporting to be Holloway's pills.

The Overland Mail to California has been suspended for the present, or until Gen. CURTIS can disperse the hostile Indians of the Plains, who recently captured and robbed an overland coach, near Julesburgh, and murdered two of the Overland Mail Company's employes, and who at present threaten the route from Fort Kearney to Denver City. A severe skirmish is reported as having occurred between our troops and the Indians.

Mail overland has been thrice interrupted within three years. During the Winter of 1862-3 the coaches went through on time, distancing the steamers; but in the Winter of 1863-4, the roads were blocked with snow in February, and in August last the Cheyennes and Sioux made an attack like that near Julesburgh last week. The service is to be resumed as soon as the route can be rendered safe. The telegraph is intact, dispatches from San Francisco having come through to ——

The sixty-second anniversary of the Philolexian Society was celebrated last evening at the Academy of Music. The attendance was large, and the exercises very interesting.

Cooper Institute was well filled last evening to hear the lecture to be delivered by FREDERICK DOUGLASS before the Ladies' Bazaar Association. He argued strongly in favor of giving negroes the right to vote, and putting them on an equality as citizens. He asked the people to give them a trial, and if they failed then to do well, let them go. His lecture was quite interesting, and was listened to attentively to the end.

MICHAEL CARRIGAN, a boiler maker, was suffocated yesterday morning by entering a still filled with noxious gases, at the tar factory at Hunter's Point. Three of the fellow workmen of the deceased, who went into the still at the same time, narrowly escaped a similar fate, and their condition is still precarious.

Hon. HENRY S. FOOTE, member of the rebel Senate from the State of Tennessee, who recently declared his intention of leaving the Confederacy, has been endeavoring to carry out his purpose. He left Richmond a few days ago, in company with his wife, and succeeded in reaching a place about fifteen miles southeast of Alexandria. Here he was overtaken by rebel cavalry, and compelled to return to the rebel capital. His wife was allowed to come within our lines.

A brutal and bloody affray occurred last night at No. 31 Mercer-street, between EDWARD BRENNAN, the landlord, and DAVID SULLIVAN, a soldier, and both combatants were seriously wounded by bottles and slung-shots, the weapons employed. BRENNAN'S skull was fractured. An inmate of the house summoned Officer GLYNN, of the Eighth Precinct, and the men were taken to the Police Station of the Eighth, where there wounds were dressed by Surgeon BLIVIN.

EDWARD G. SMITH, of No. 8 Howard-street, took EUGENE BRENNAN, an alleged deserter from the First Massachusetts Cavalry, to the Eighth Ward Police Station, and subsequently was met and assaulted in the French Hotel, at No. 6 Wooster-street, and assaulted by HYPOLITE BARTOU, JULES FOVO and HENRY C. PUCCINI, friends of BRENNAN. SMITH fled to the street, pursued by his assailants, one of whom threatened to fire upon him; but Officer VAN BENSCHOTEN interfered and took the party to the Eighth Ward Station-house. On the way thither BARTOU attempted to strike the officer with a loaded cane.

HONORING THE BRAVE.—A bill has been introduced into the Assembly by Hon. SAMUEL C. REID, of this city, having for its object the preservation in the State archives, of the records of service in the field of all the New-York regiments. A work of this nature, properly collated, will be a patriotic legacy to posterity. The record of the New-York regiments, made during this war, is eminently brilliant and heroic, and one of which all our citizens may well be proud. In taking measures to prepare these regimental histories for publication and preservation, the Legislature obeys the dictates of the popular heart, and shows that New-York is among the first to officially recognise the bravery of her sons, as well as among the foremost to place them in the ranks for Union and Liberty.

The Constitutional Amendment and State Rights.

The favorite argument of the Democrats in the House, who have thus far spoken against the Constitutional amendment prohibiting slavery, is, that it is a violation of the inherent sovereign rights of the States; that, though it may not conflict with the bare letter of the Constitution, it is yet a usurpation by the majority of the States over a minority such as was never contemplated by the framers of the Constitution, and such as would have kept many States from acceding to the Constitution, had it ever been anticipated.

We are free to say that this argument would have great force, were slavery guiltless of the present rebellion. It has been declared in the course of the debate that three-fourths of the States have an absolute right to amend the Constitution at their pleasure—that they might even transform the republic into a monarchy. This is false. The Constitution, indeed, specifies but one limitation of the power of amendment—that which forever prohibits any change in the equal representation of the States in the Senate. But, nevertheless, there is a principle of implied good faith which is as binding as any positive language. The States cast their fortunes together under the Federal Constitution, with the moral assurance that the cardinal principles of that organic law would be perpetuated. Should three-fourths of the States become so degenerate as to desert these principles, and introduce radical changes, it would unquestionably be a violation of the Constitution—a violation of its spirit and essence, and just as criminal as any violation of the letter.

But while we concede all this, we are none the less positive that the proposed amendment is perfectly justifiable. Though it is an unprecedented innovation upon the reserved rights of the States, it is one which is required by the peace and stability of the republic, and therefore is entitled to the support of every loyal man. The right to strike down slavery with the Constitution, comes from the demonstrated fact that slavery cannot live in harmony with the Constitution. Its virtue lies in its defensive, not its aggressive, character.

DE TOCQUEVILLE, the most philosophic of all observers of our institutions, said, over thirty years ago: "I could easily prove that almost all the differences which may be remarked between the characters of the Americans in the Southern and Northern States, have originated in slavery." The variance between the two sections from this cause had strongly developed itself, even at that day, when abolition was almost an unknown word. Since then it has constantly increased, until finally it resulted in that terrible rupture, the bloody effects of which we are now witnessing. The institution of slavery yearly made the South a more and more distinct people from the free-labor North, and generated a constantly increasing tendency to separate. Social laws are always stronger than any civil enactments; and it was no more possible to prevent this "irrepressible conflict" by Congressional compromises than to chain the tides. ABRAHAM LINCOLN never uttered a sager word than when he declared years ago, in his great canvass with DOUGLAS, that this Union must finally be made up of States all slave, or all free.

But the time has passed when it was necessary to reason upon this subject from general principles and tendencies. We have been for the last four years, and still are, face to face with slavery in the very work of treason. Every man in his senses may see it for himself. It was a strange spectacle, that of the other day, when Mr. BROOKS, of this city, stood up in his seat in Congress and made a plea for slavery from sacred Scripture. Such a perversion of the understanding and of the moral sense in this enlightened period is most extraordinary. Yet it admits of explanation. There are some natures over which the past has an almost irresistible fascination. There was a man in London a few years since who used to sacrifice bulls to Jupiter because the Romans did. It is the same impulse that makes this New-York representative throw incense before his hideous idol. We can understand that. But we cannot understand how any man can seriously maintain, in the presence of living history, that slavery is reconcilable with our national security. We can't conceive how it is possible for a sane man to repel lessons of political science so stupendously, so terribly, demonstrated. It seems like unfiring the cannon of Mississippi, unmaking the laws of Kepler, unlearning the Inductive Philosophy.

It is no longer possible for any Government in modern civilization to obtain security without conformity to justice. Our own is no exception. It was this injustice of slavery, as shafted deep into the base of our civil fabric, that shook it again and again, and has finally made it reel almost to the dust. It is idle to discuss proximate causes. Beneath all lies this prime agent of ruin. It makes rest and security impossible—just as impossible as it is to reconcile human bondage with human rights. Our fathers were not ignorant of that. Fresh from the principles of the immortal Declaration, they never meant that slavery should have a permanent place in the foundations of the Republic. They looked for its speedy falling away, and carefully adjusted the Constitution so that its disappearance should disturb nothing. Contrary to their expectations, it did not disappear; it became imbeded deeper than ever. There was a persistent effort to make it even the corner-stone. From the day that began, agitation was inevitable. Every moral element was against it. No sort of compromise, no consideration of material expediency, could secure repose. It will be so to the end. It is only because we believe that slavery is to be annihilated that we have any hope of the stability of the republic. The Government once again on its original principles—the "certain inalienable rights" with which "all men are endowed by their Creator,"—it will stand on a rock, and may defy the ages.

History of a Peace Rumor.

It was remarked two thousand years ago "how great a matter a little fire kindleth," and probably it was remarked long before that. There are illustrations of the saying often enough. We had one yesterday, when the following startling dispatch from the Associated Press was published in all the journals of the city:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—A gentleman in Washington who has seen the Richmond *Enquirer* of Tuesday last says that paper mentions the following:

"A call is out for a convention of the Confederate States. The intention of the authors of the call is to revolutionize the revolution, to depose Mr. DAVIS, wipe out the Confederate Congress, appoint a Dictator in his stead, and perhaps surrender to the enemy."

It was a delightful bit of gospel—an item of news which everybody was anxious to believe, and which was only discredited by those who know something about affairs in rebeldom. Unfortunately, however, we cannot now credit it in the least, because we know exactly "how it happened." And it was in this wise.

On Monday last that great sensational rebel paper, the Richmond *Examiner*, which daily regales its readers with some new and tremendous scheme, had one of its peculiar slashing editorial articles, discussing the bad and sad state of affairs in the Confederacy, and trying to invent some new remedy for it. The *Enquirer* had got ahead of the *Examiner*, and had taken the wind completely out of its sails in proposing the arming of the negroes, in proposing the foreign protectorate, and various other schemes; so the *Examiner* had to get up something else on its own account. It set out by boldly proclaiming that the Confederacy was on the "sloping descent to perdition," and the *Examiner's* grand method to prevent its getting there was not negro aid or foreign aid, but a "convention." It iterated and reiterated its great and novel idea:

"Yes, there is one remedy; conventions of the several States; and to begin with, a convention of Virginia, here in Richmond. All men say that a General-in-Chief is needed, but when the law is proposed, it is assumed that Congress has not the power to make it. Well, a convention has full powers. The Constitution is interposed. Well, conventions make Constitutions. Let us have a convention—a convention of full powers—the convention of Virginia first of all. The Legislature of Virginia is in session—let it call a convention of the State."

It bitterly denounced conventions which looked to a "breach of faith and base abandonment of allies in the very crisis and agony of war for our common independence," and set forth as the object of its proposed convention "to consider the present and past conduct of the war, and to recommend some measures to the central agency (which is the creature of the States) with a view to its speedy and triumphant success."

This entirely original scheme of the *Examiner* of course annoyed the *Enquirer* as much as the *Enquirer's* scheme had previously annoyed the *Examiner*; and so the *Enquirer* of the following day came out with a sarcastic article, intended to disparage and upset the *Examiner's* great novel and sensational scheme,—which disparaging article of the *Enquirer* opened by misrepresenting the *Examiner's* scheme as follows:

"Since Secretary SEWARD and Gen. GRANT have made the editorials of the Richmond papers the sources of information and opinion for their politics and dispatches, the public will not be surprised to learn from the next United States papers that dispatches have gone to Europe from SEWARD to announce the final caving in of the rebellion, as foreshadowed in a call for conventions—of separate States and of all the States—to revolutionize the revolution, to depose Mr. DAVIS, wipe out Congress, appoint a Dictator, and, perhaps, surrender to the enemy."

Now, if the reader will turn back to the Washington telegraphic dispatch of yesterday, which we first quoted, and upon which some credulous people based hopes of a speedy peace, he will find that the "gentleman in Washington who had seen the Richmond *Enquirer* of Tuesday last," has simply taken the latter and sarcastic part of the opening sentence of the *Enquirer's* article, copied immediately above, and had attached it to the sensational suggestion of the *Examiner*, and out of the twain had concocted a statement that had really no foundation whatever, we are sorry to say. As the "gentleman"—we must suppose him *intelligent*—had only "*seen*" the *Enquirer*, perhaps had only had a momentary and hasty glimpse at its badly-printed columns, we must suppose that he either misapprehended the article, or that his memory failed him when he rushed off to recite its statements before the electro-magnetic telegraph.

In thus tracing this matter up to the little fire which kindled it, we would put our readers on their guard against *canards* of this kind—absurd enough in themselves, but still liable to deceive for the moment.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 12.

The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Saturday, Jan. 14: Nos. 76, 77, 79, 80, 81, 81½, 82, 83, 84, 85.

Cape Race Telegraph Closed till Spring.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Friday, Jan. 13.

The telegraph office at Cape Race has been closed until the opening of navigation in the Spring.

Death of Bishop Brownell.

Bishop THOMAS C. BROWNELL, of Connecticut, presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America, died at his residence in Hartford, Conn., on Friday morning, in the 86th year of his age.

FROM THE BRITISH PROVINCES.

The Case of Burleigh.

TORONTO, C. W., Thursday, Jan. 12.

BURLEIGH was again before the court to-day. DAVIS' manifesto was objected to because it did not bear the seal of the so-called Confederate States. Decision was reserved till Tuesday.

Gen. Jim Lane Elected U. S. Senator.

LEAVENWORTH, Friday, Jan. 13.

Gen. JIM LANE was, to-day, elected United States Senator for six years, by a vote of 82 to 17.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 13.

HENRY S. FOOTE ATTEMPTS TO ESCAPE FROM RICHMOND.

It appears that HENRY S. FOOTE, Member of the rebel Senate from the State of Tennessee, who recently declared his intention of leaving the Confederacy, and "going to some sequestered spot, where he could enjoy a little repose and be free from taxation," has been endeavoring to carry out his purpose.

A few days ago he left Richmond, in company with his wife, and started for this city. When he reached Occoquan, a place about 15 miles southwest of Alexandria, he was arrested by rebel cavalrymen, and compelled to return to Richmond.

His wife was left by the rebels at Occoquan, and our Government, being advised of her whereabouts, immediately sent an escort to give her safe conduct into our lines. She reached Alexandria this morning.

Mr. FOOTE is doubtless by this time in Richmond; and it is believed here that he will fare hard with the rebel authorities, after so energetic an attempt to desert the Confederacy in this hour of her trouble.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Mrs. HENRY S. FOOTE, the wife of the rebel Senator FOOTE, of Tennessee, arrived at Alexandria, this morning, from Richmond by way of Fairfax Court-house. She states that her husband is now under arrest in Richmond, on account of his speech in the rebel Senate denunciatory of the rebel authorities.

THE PETERSBURGH MINE FIASCO.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War began, to-day, the examination of the Petersburgh mine affair. The Colonel who fired the mine was before the committee for some time, and gave all the details connected with that explosion.

ARMY AND NAVY CANNON.

The committee also had under consideration a subject referred to them some time ago—an inquiry into the merits of army and navy cannon. Mr. AMES, the inventor of wrought iron guns, was before them, and gave a history of his guns, together with reports made upon it by different officers in the service.

THE ALBANY BRIDGE CASE.

The House Post-office Committee had a protracted session again to-day, over the Albany Bridge case, but arrived at no conclusion. The subject will be resumed by them on Monday next.

THE BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION.

Admiral SMITH, of the Bureau of Construction, was before the Ways and Means Committee to-day, for the purpose of explaining items in the appropriation, which is very large, for his bureau. The Committee also heard additional delegations on subjects connected with the Tax Bill.

GEN. BUCHANAN.

Gen. BUCHANAN and Staff arrived in Washington to-day, under orders from the War Department to report here.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 13.

OPERATIONS AGAINST BLOCKADE-RUNNERS.

Information has been received at the Navy Department of the capture of the schooner *Flash*, on the coast of Mexico, on the 27th of November, by the *Princess Royal*. Her cargo was an assorted one.

Lieut.-Commander BROWN, of the United States gunboat *Itasca*, off Point Cabello, Texas, reports that on the 29th of December he chased and run a schooner ashore, of about 100 tons, and subsequently so disabled her by shells that she has been dismantled and abandoned as useless.

On the 30th ult., the *Itasca* captured the schooner *Carrie Weir*, while attempting to violate the blockade of the Texas coast.

On the morning of the 8th of December the *Itasca* chased and run ashore the sloop *Mary Ann*, of Galveston. She could not be hauled off. Her cargo of twenty-one bales of cotton was removed to the *Itasca*, and the sloop destroyed.

LIGHTHOUSE VESSELS.

The Lighthouse Board has ordered the light vessels, removed some time since from Upper and Lower Cedar Points in the Potomac, to return to their respective stations, and yesterday the *Leslie* towed them from Alexandria. The removal of these boats was ordered some weeks ago on account of the danger to be apprehended from ice; but their removal resulted in many boats and vessels losing much time they having to lay over at these points, there being no lights to guide them.

GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

The James River Unusually High—Opening Forced Through the Bulkhead of the Dutch Gap Canal—Wide and Deep Channel Forming—Rebel Forces Sent from Richmond to Oppose Sherman.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Wednesday, Jan. 11.

The heavy rains which have fallen for the past week have swollen the James River to several feet above the usual height, and the low grounds along the banks of the river are flooded, making travel in the vicinity anything but pleasant.

The river is full of floating débris, a great deal of which come from above the canal.

I learned last evening that these high tides had caused an opening in the bulkhead of the canal, and that a stream of water now flows through it, some eight or ten feet wide and several deep—the elements thus combining to accomplish what engineering skill had failed to do.

The pontoon bridges at Aiken's Landing and Deep Bottom were both torn from their mooring, yesterday, and travel was thus interrupted most of the day, but toward evening they were replaced and travel resumed.

This morning the mailboat struck the bridge at Deep Bottom, carrying away a portion of it, but doing no damage to the boat.

There were no Richmond papers obtained yesterday, the rebels refusing to exchange, owing, it is believed, to their containing news which they did not relish.

About thirty deserters came in yesterday. They represent that rebel forces have been sent from Richmond to South Carolina to meet SHERMAN.

W. D. McGREGOR.

Attack on Beverly, West Virginia—Retreat of the Rebels.

WHEELING, West Va., Friday, Jan. 13.

We learn that the garrison at Beverly, West Va., was attacked on the morning of the 11th instant by a force of the enemy under Gen. ROSSER. The town and a large portion of the force defending it were captured. The numbers of the enemy are not stated.

A later dispatch confirms the above, but states that the enemy has again retreated from whence they came.

FROM PORT ROYAL.

Arrival of the Arago.

The U. S. transport *Arago*, HENRY A. GADSDEN commanding, from Port Royal, S. C., at 3 P. M. Monday, Jan. 9, *via* Wilmington Blockading Squadron, 10th inst.

Consigned to Quartermaster U. S. Army, New-York. Arrived at midnight, Jan. 12. During the first part of the passage, she experienced strong south-westerly gales; and in latter part strong north-easterly gales, heavy weather continuing the whole passage.

The following steamers arrived at Port Royal Jan. 9: "*Star of the South*," *Grenada*, *Idaho* and *Mariposa*; *Western Metropolis* Jan. 10. Off Frying Pan shoals passed the steamer *Calhoun*, with a schooner in tow, bound southward.

We are indebted to Purser ELY for prompt delivery of our newspapers.

NEWS FROM SAVANNAH.

Grand Review of the Fifteenth Corps—Savannah Under the New Regime—Local Affairs of the City—The Seventeenth Corps Sent to Beaufort—Wheeler's Cavalry Disbanded—The Theatres Closed—All Quiet.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Jan. 9, 1865.

The *Arago*, Capt. GADSDEN, which arrived at Port Royal on the 7th inst., brought us Maj.-Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN, from his visit to the North. On the following day Gen. SHERMAN reviewed his famous old corps—the Fifteenth—which is now under the command of Gen. LOGAN. In the General's absence the corps has been commanded by OSTERHAUS. The day was remarkably fine, and a large number of spectators, military and civilians, were attracted to the spot. Gens. SHERMAN, GRABY, LOGAN and OSTERHAUS were present, the troops being under the immediate command of Gen. OSTERHAUS. The men marched past in splendid order and with true soldierly bearing, each man striving to do his best for the credit of his corps. They were evidently pleased by the return of their old Commander, and nothing but military discipline prevented their cheering him as he rode on the field. The Seventeenth Corps has been sent by Gen. SHERMAN to Beaufort to cooperate with Gen. FOSTER. Federal prisoners, escaped from the prison at Columbia, report that while passing through the swamps they met upward of two thousand of WHEELER'S cavalry, who said they had deserted and had given up their arms and accoutrements to the negroes. They were in the most wretched condition, more than half starved, hatless, bootless, and with barely as much clothing on their persons as decency demands. They declared they had seen enough of war, and were now on the way to their homes, which they were determined to reach at all hazards. Our new post-office has just been opened, Col. MARKLAND acting as mail agent. Such an institution had of course become a necessity, and the rush to obtain postage stamps was kept up all day. Provost-Marshal SEYMOUR has notified the newspapers to withdraw all notices of amusements from their columns, and to publish no more without Gen. GRABY'S permission. The disorderly conduct of the soldiers during the last performance at the Athenæum has been the cause of this order being issued. The Provost-Marshal has also regulated the prices of all articles of common use. From the published tariff it appears that a pair of boots are worth from $15 to $25—Federal currency of course; rubber coats, $20; shirts, $5; gloves, $3, while among the edibles butter can be had for 75c. per pound; cheese for 50 cents; can of peaches, $1; preserved meats, $1 per one; poultry, $1 50; lobsters, $1. These prices are not extravagant, and will not much more than pay freight and other expenses. The *Palmetto Republican* has changed its name to the *Savannah Republican*. We have had a number of arrivals of distinguished military personages during the last few days. Among them are Major-Gen. HOWARD, Brig.-Gen. HAZEN and Gen. FOSTER. There is a dearth of military news, and, indeed, of news of all kinds. The citizens appear to take kindly to the new order of things, and the city assumes its wonted aspect. There is considerable suffering here, as you are well aware by this time, among the colored people and the poor whites, and the arrival of food and other necessaries from the North is anxiously looked for.

SAVANNAH.

NEWS FROM SAVANNAH.

The Savannah *Republican* furnishes us the following items of news:

SHERMAN VS. JEFF. DAVIS.

Gen. SHERMAN is reported to have said when one of the rebel Episcopal divines called upon him to ascertain if he would be allowed to pray for JEFF. DAVIS. "Pray for JEFF. DAVIS, why certainly! You ought to pray for him every day, for JEFF. DAVIS has led—I mean praying for very much."

THE CITIZENS' MEETING AT THE MASONIC HALL.

We take this occasion to state that not an officer or private was admitted to the hall during the Citizens' Meeting. Our object in stating this is to disabuse the public mind of any suspicions they may have that the military authorities were interested, or in any way connected with the meeting. Beyond furnishing a guard to keep out all officers from the hall, nothing whatever was done; not so much as a suggestion to hold such a meeting came from the military authorities. Copperhead papers will, no doubt, ridicule this meeting, and style it "another abolition farce," endeavoring to deceive the loyal people, and encourage the allies of rebellion North. The whole affair was a citizens' meeting, and was controlled and arranged exclusively by them. It was a spontaneous and voluntary expression of public sentiment upon the condition of affairs.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SAVANNAH.

We understand that there are now in this city several gentlemen, representing a large capital at the North, who contemplate starting the First National Bank of Savannah. As soon as the Port of Savannah is declared opened, it is the determination of several of the largest first-class commercial houses in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, to establish branch houses in this city.

MEETING OF THE FREEDMEN.

Yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, a large meeting of the black people of Savannah was held in a Colored Baptist Church, on the corner of Montgomery and St. Julian streets. The attendance was extremely interested and interesting. Several colored speakers, well-known among their brethren, made intelligent addresses, and the whole meeting, led by the excellent choir of the church, joined in singing the famous Liberty Hymn of the slaves and todays.

Rev. Mr. FRENCH, of the Staff of Gen. SAXTON, and a leading worker in the enterprise of emancipation at Beaufort, then addressed them.

Mr. FRENCH was followed by Rev. Mr. ALVORD, Secretary of the Tract Society, in a few remarks, impressing upon his hearers their present duties to themselves, their masters, and the cause to which they should work.

THE POST-OFFICE.

The post-office, opened but a few days ago by Col. MARKLAND, as General Agent of Mails for the Army, is now in vigorous operation, and, excepting the army itself, is thus far the great feature and institution of the city. Mail boats have left every day for Port Royal, and the number of letters already dispatched to the North would furnish interesting statistics. The rush for postage stamps has been unparalleled. Over $10,000 worth have been sold since the arrival of Col. MARKLAND in the city. The immediate opening of the post-office shows the great enterprise which follows the army as well as leads it.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—Major-Gen. HOWARD and Staff arrived in our city yesterday morning, (Jan. 5,) on board the steamer *Enoch Dean*, from Beaufort, N. C.

—We notice in this city several recruiting agents from Hilton Head. They are in quest of freedmen. Savannah presents a good field for their operations, and all who enlist are doing us a blessing by relieving us of the necessity of feeding them while such a great strain is made upon our supplies and subsistence.

—Brig.-Gen. W. B. HAZEN, commanding Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, whose glorious exploit at Fort McAllister has won for him and his gallant command fresh laurels, arrived in this city late last evening with his troops, who are now encamped in the suburbs of the town.

—Gen. FOSTER arrived in this city Jan 5, on board the steamer *W. W. Coit*, from Hilton Head.

—Horse-thieves appear to be prosecuting their nefarious business with considerable success, of late, in this city, as will be seen by reference to our advertising columns.

—Q. K. Philander Doesticks, P. B., (MORTIMER THOMPSON,) will tickle the ribs of our citizens shortly by delivering his famous and highly-amusing lecture on "Pluck," at the theatre. Due announcement will be made of the lecture in the *Republican*.

NOTICE.

Oyster dealers are hereby notified that the price of oysters in the shell, sold on the wharf, is laid down at $1 per bushel. Any one charging more will be arrested and duly punished.

JNO B. SEYMOUR,
Captain and Provost Marshal.

ADVANCE OF CIVILIZATION.

In front of the Court House in this city there has been for many years a number of tables which were used by negro brokers as auction-blocks for the display and sale of slaves. The stands have disappeared with the advance of civilization (Sherman's army), and have been used for firewood to warm Abolition bodies. What a slim prospect there is to-day for the calling of that "slave-roll on Bunker Hill" which Bob Toombs once informed a Boston audience he would live to do. By the time the first of January, 1866, rolls around, there will be but few spots on this fair heritage where the atmosphere will be polluted with slavery.

Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 13.

The extensive dye-house in Watertown, owned by ADOLPH LEWANDO, with its dwelling adjoining, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $50,000, which is insured $10,000.

Every Citizen should read

THE JANUARY NUMBER OF THE

UNITED STATES SERVICE MAGAZINE.

It contains a biography of Farragut, with portrait, an important letter from Gen. Sherman, and is filled with the most valuable and interesting information.

Sold by all news dealers. Sent, post-paid, for 50 cents.

O. B. RICHARDSON, Publisher.
No. 441 Broadway, New-York.

Coughs.—The administration of medicinal preparations in the form of a *lozenge*, is of all modes the most eligible and convenient, more especially as regards a Cough Remedy. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES or Cough Lozenges allay irritation, which induces Coughing, giving instant relief in Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Influenza, and Consumptive and Asthmatic complaints.

Wet Feet, and the Sudden Changes of weather we are now experiencing, usually result in a large increase of coughs, colds and pulmonary disorders, which may be promptly cured by Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a remedy which has maintained its reputation for quarter of a century.

Brant's Indian Pulmonary Balsam—THE BEST REMEDY EXTANT FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Has been used for twenty-five years, and during all that time has been highly approved, producing wonderful cures, as can be seen by the many certificates in "Brant's Magazine."

BRANT'S INDIAN PURIFYING EXTRACT, THE MOST CERTAIN PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD EVER PRODUCED. It is purely a vegetable alterative, and permanently cures scrofula, fever sores, erysipelas, salt rheum, rheumatism, pimples and blotches on the face, cancer and cancerous ulcers, dyspepsia, and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. For sale by all druggists.

See "Brant's Magazine" for important testimonials of cures. Furnished gratuitously by druggists.

DIXON, CLARKE & HALLETT,
Proprietors, No. 149 Chambers-st.

"All's well that ends well," and if you would be well and keep well, invigorate the stomach, and tone and regulate the liver and bowels with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. So shall you 'scape the ailments of this inclement season, and look back in the Spring well pleased to have avoided, by so simple a means, the many perils of the Winter season.

Dr. T. Merwin, of Boston, was cured of baldness of seven years' standing, by the use of BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Wm. Knabe & Co.,
Manufacturers of
GOLD MEDAL
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, J. Satter and other leading artists. EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS
A full assortment of the above celebrated instruments at G. BAUER & CO.'S WAREROOMS, No. 544 BROADWAY, N. Y.

President Petroleum Company.

President, Venango County, Penn.,
Office No. 71 Broadway, New York, having valuable oil boring lands on Allegheny River, Hemlock and Porcupine Creeks and McCreas Run, of ten miles in extent, invite proposals for leasing portions for oil-boring purposes. AMORY EDWARDS, President.

Special Notice.

Railroad Agents, and others appointed to sell the new book by the author of "Cudjo's Cave,"
THE THREE SCOUTS,
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The following is a complete synopsis of the same, indicating the all-absorbing interest and vivid action with which the tale is crowded:

SUMMARY.

CHAPTER I.

Rothbury Towers, a fine old baronial residence, situated on a hill not far from Ilderton, in Northumberland, England, is the residence of a proud, reserved Baronet, named Sir Dudley Ellingham. Death has made dreadful ravages in his family, and melancholy denies him the enjoyments of society. Misfortune seems to pursue him relentlessly, and those whom he would benefit partake of his evil lot; so that at last he is known as Sir Dudley the Unlucky—whose friendship or whose hatred alike is fatal. Consequently, the wretched Baronet confines himself a prisoner at large to his house and his surrounding estates, and only reconciles himself to live by the enjoyment of the love of the remnant of the relatives still left to him, and who dwell in the silent and gloomy chambers of Rothbury Towers. The first in his heart is his own and only child, Lilias, an exquisitely fair, golden-haired girl of six summers, of delicate form and graceful mien, one of twins, her sister having been stolen from the cradle without apparent motive, and without a clue to discovery. The Baronet's wife had died, in consequence of a painful accident, when Lilias was in her second year. The next nearest relative, and second in Sir Dudley's affection, is the son of an only and younger brother, whom he had greatly loved, who was killed while hunting, and whose wife survived the shock but a short time. This orphan-boy is a handsome, high-spirited lad, named Arden; about three years the senior of Lilias, and fondly attached to her. There is also a third relative dwelling at Rothbury Towers—a young and strikingly-beautiful girl, Helena Cbudleigh, the orphan-daughter of Sir Dudley Ellingham's first and only cousin. She had been left—though born of high connections—a penniless dependent upon Sir Dudley's bounty. Twelve or thirteen years older than Lilias, and about nine or ten in advance of Arden, she is eighteen, tall, graceful, well-formed, with a patrician contour; but there is a peculiar weird expression in her face which seems to repel with fear those whom her beauty inspires with tenderness and her superior gifts with admiration. Heiena, by reason of her age and position, assumes the control of the household arrangements of Rothbury Towers, and strives to make herself a fit companion for the taciturn Sir Dudley, to whom she is continually offering thanks for his fatherly care over her, and trying in every way to further his comfort. She reads with Sir Dudley in the library, argues with him in his study, always, by the way, confessing that she has the worst of the argument; or, when fatigued with discussion, plays and sings to him in the music-room. As she gradually occupies more of his attention, so Lilias and Arden shares less. Still comparatively a young man, and Helena young and beautiful, only too fascinating and attractive, he begins to experience a delight in finding her white arms twining about his neck, and feeling her warm, fragrant breath playing upon his cheek. But the dull routine of Rothbury Towers is broken by the arrival of a distant relative of Helena's, Lord Ravenscraft, a young man of fashion and of fashionable vices, whose engaging manners and handsome person make a great impression on the inexperienced orphan. They seemingly become mutually attached, and their parting at the end of the visit is lover-like. The visit is repeated, with a like result. Sir Dudley perceives the impression the young Lord has made on his ward, and in future declines the usual lavish attentions she tries to bestow on him, after her lover's departure. In self-communion, when alone, Sir Dudley ejaculates: "Pardon me, sainted Lilias, if for a weak, brief interval my thoughts betrayed from thy dear memory. The temptation is past, and I am thine own again, until it pleases the Almighty to remolte us, never more to be parted." The Baronet summonses his ward to his presence, and as though the coming and going of Lord Ravenscraft had influence over her, she resumes her former lovingness of manner, which the Baronet repels gravely. He gazes steadfastly at her face for a minute or more before he speaks. He notices the curious eldrich light in her eyes which, at times, seem absolutely to corruscate, and make her appear like a lovely demon sent on earth to tempt man to perdition; but he believes it a visionary fancy of his own, and discards it as absurd. At last he says: "Nell, I regard you as one of my children." A crimson flush spreads itself like lightning over her face and neck, but disappears as quickly, and leaves her face whiter than Parian marble. "O my darling guardy," she murmurs, as ready tears spring into her eyes; "you are my only friend in the world, always so kind to—" "Never mind these expressions of gratefulness," he interrupts; "you are, as I have many times hinted, too grateful to me. But to the point. Soon after the arrival of Lord Ravenscraft here, I saw that he was much attracted by your personal charms; and that his handsome face, and the silvery tones of his very musical voice, were not without their natural influence upon you. So I instituted inquiries. Lord Ravenscraft is a beggar, who has mortgaged and spent not only all he had or could obtain, but every expectation likewise. He is mixed up with a fraternity of fashionable blacklegs, and his expressions of affection for you have been uttered by him a thousand times to only too many of your sex, some of whom have had bitter cause to repent ever having listened to him. He has decided that you will marry him, and that a third of my possessions will belong to you, and he has already commenced to raise money on this prospect—" "O Sir, can this be true?" she ejaculates, pressing her hands together. "So true, that I have taken the following steps respecting him and you," replies Sir Dudley, almost sternly. "I have caused to be invested, for your behoof, seventeen thousand pounds, which will yield an income of five hundred pounds per annum. This income I have left you in my will, to become yours at my death, or when you marry—unless you should marry Lord Ravenscraft. In that case, the income intended for you will be added to the portion which it is my intention to leave my nephew, Arden, and you will receive from me nothing whatever. The fellow is a scoundrel, and you must forget him: nay, not only forget him, but return thanks to Heaven for having escaped the misery of being tied to such a villain. You will find, when I am gone, that it is not a mere pittance I have left you. It will keep you in comfort if you remain a single woman—it will be sufficient for as a respectable jointure, if you marry some decent and estimable person." Something between a moan and a sob escapes from the lips of Helena: but she bows her head so that the Baronet cannot read, by the expression of her eyes, what is passing in her mind. Sir Dudley further informs her, that when his daughter Lilias attains maturity she will probably become the wife of the Duke of Chesviot, who will marry her for the sake of the estates to which she is heiress, and that Arden will become possessor of the Baronet's unentailed property, together with the lands and moneys left him by his grandfather. Meantime, Sir Dudley recommends his daughter to Helena's immediate care, assuring his niece that Lilias will repay her with affection, and acknowledge her services as they deserve. An expression of minaled hate and scorn passes over her features as she bows her head, but restraining herself, she asks, with apparent simplicity: "Dear guardian, what will become of all the estates in the event of the death of Lilias before marriage?" "The property would go to Arden, her cousin, as next of kin." "And if Arden were to die unmarried!" she asks. "To you—you, Nell: you are the very next of kin, and you would inherit the vast property of both, if both were to die young to oblige you. Leave me—leave me, girl," he exclaims, in a tone of suffering. "You have touched a chord which has inflicted torture upon me." "Dear gerdy," she says, in a sorrowful tone, "I do not mean—" "No, Nell, no—I am aware of that; but leave me. Not a word, but leave me." She caught his hand and kissed it; then she ran to her room and sank down in a chair, and hurled her face in her hands. When she retires that night to her chamber, Helena Chudleigh paces it in sleepless, restless disorder, repeating to herself: "If both were to die young the whole of the vast property devolves to me—to me, with a Duke for a suitor. Not a 'decent, estimable person,' but a Duke, if they both die young to oblige me! If they both die young!" She starts. She hears the thrilling, ominous tick of the deathwatch. It is the dead hour of the night, and fearful thoughts are running through her brain. She shudders and turns livid. "If they both die young!" whispers an unearthly voice. She tears off her habiliments and seeks her bed. She covers her head with the bedclothes. "If they both die young!" hisses the voice in her ear. Toward morning, she sinks exhausted to sleep, and dreams that Lilias and Arden are both dead, and that she sees them in their windingsheets.

CHAPTER II.

Sir Dudley places his daughter Lilias under the care of her cousin Helena, who superintends her education. They are seldom a waking hour separate, and the little heiress becomes much attached to her cousin, who seems bent on making her physically as well as mentally adept and accomplished. Helena learns her to climb rocks, and stoop over frightful precipices and deep pools in search of flowers and curiosities. In consequence, Lilias becomes high-spirited, agile and daring, seeking dangerous localities merely for the excitement or to please the tastes of her cousin Helena, who seems to long especially for botanical specimens that grow in dangerous places. But the little gazelle always comes back safe. Arden, returning from school, is alarmed when he sees the feats performed by his playfellow, and represents the danger thereof to his uncle, Sir Dudley, who sternly forbids their repetition. Helena becomes moody and despondent. Sometimes she wishes that Sir Dudley had never revealed to her that two lives only, after his own, stand between her and rank and wealth. Then she gives way to violent paroxysms of passion, and curses him with bitter imprecations, while virulent froth bubbles on her lips. "My descent is nobler than his own," she mutters, between her teeth; "and pauper that I am, he would marry me to a decent person. O ipsuit most bitter, most dire, most foul! Shall I not avenge it! I will. I will be a Duchess—ay, a Duchess, though my portion hereafter be eternal perdition!" This state of affairs continues till Lord Ravenscraft presents himself at Rothbury Towers and is denied admittance. Helena contrives to meet him secretly. At the latter view, she coquettishly leaves him on to dominations of unbounded affection, then upbraids him with duplicity and profligacy, and raising money on her prospects in the event of their marriage. She also informs him that her uncle leaves her a small fortune, on condition that she shall never become Lady Ravenscraft. The young Lord curses Sir Dudley, and vows vengeance, but swears that he loves Helena, and will sacrifice everything for her, and asks what the friends to do. Her pale face becomes of an unearthly white, and lurid flash darts from her eyes, and an expression passes over her features, which, but for the delicacy of her beauty, would make them appear demoniac, as she says, with slow and deliberate emphasis: "I hide my time!" "I do not comprehend you," he says. "Explain." She fastens her strangely-gleaming eyes upon his. "Listen, Ravenscraft," she rejoins, in slow, measured tones. "At Sir Dudley's death, Lilias and Arden inherit. If Lilias dies before marriage, the whole of her property will fall to Arden; and if both were to die young after Sir Dudley's death, those towers, these vast estates, the whole inheritance, would devolve to—to" She pauses. "To whom?" he asks, hoarsely and eagerly. "To me!" she replies, in a tone which defies description, but which thrills him to the marrow. After a pause, he says slowly: "I comprehend you now; but it might never come to pass." She lays both hands upon his shoulder, and rests her soft cheek upon her hands. "You know," she says, in a tone and with a look that makes his blood leap and bubble in his veins, "that if these enormous estates, and all the great wealth of Sir Dudley Ellingham, become mine, I shall be my own mistress. Ravenscraft—I can give my hand with my heart—I can reward faithful service and patient faith. What would you counsel?" He bends his face down to hers, and whispers: "Helena, I would barter my soul to Satan for you, but I cannot advise you now—I cannot think. I will send Dr. Vargas to you. You may trust your heart's dearest secret with him, although the gibbet for you were to be the penalty of his treachery. You will find him at your elbow when no one else is near. He will convey my thoughts to you, and will tender his own counsel. Farewell." Helena then returns to Rothbury Towers, Lord Ravenscraft gazing after her and muttering: "She is heiress to the whole place, only two lives intervening. She must be mine, and all the estates too. It is a daring and desperate scheme she hints at; but I am a hounded beggar, and I must be done. If I sell my soul to the devil for her, O, but I will be Lord of Rothbury Towers!" He plunges into a thicker part of the wood by a narrow path, and disappears. Immediately from the brushwood rises the figure of a tall woman, whose form is hidden by a dingy cloak, which envelops it, and conceals all the lower part of her face. "A fitting aid to complete my work of vengeance," she murmurs between her teeth. "Why, let her scheme; she shall level the shaft, but I must point it. Woe to you, Lord of Rothbury Towers, so long as one pulse of life throbs in your bosom! Woe to you, Lord of Rothbury Towers! woe! woe!" She tosses up her hands toward the building, as one who utters a malediction, and then she glides away into the gloom of the wood.

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Well knowing the prejudice existing by a portion of the community against specialists, particularly (and frequently justly so) against advertising ones. I think it due to myself to state that I am a regularly educated physician, and have been engaged in the general practice of medicine for upward of thirty years, the last half of which has been spent in this city. I am not only a member of various medical societies, but have the honor to be the founder of several of them, and have, since the commencement of my professional career, constantly contributed the result of my observations to some of the best medical journals of the day.

The proofs of each and every statement here put forth can be readily substantiated, and will cheerfully be exhibited to those interested. This course is rendered necessary by the fact that public confidence has been sadly undermined by some of the medical mountebanks who infest our city, who have *advertised* in various papers throughout the country, fictitious biographies of themselves, the statements of which differ as widely from their known antecedents as truth differs from falsehood. In order to find new dupes these gentry have to resort to new dodges, and the eye of the public is consequently often greeted with the startling announcement of some new mechanical and pretended scientific contrivance, which, for a more complete mystification, is endowed with some strange-sounding Greek name, as unintelligible to the inventor as it is to the general reader.

The mischief done by these empirics, who usually lack the very first rudiments of a medical education, is truly deploring. They not only frequently injure their victims by improper treatment, but also discourage them by their constant failures to perform what they promised from making more judicious efforts for their recovery.

In respectfully inviting the critical scrutiny of a discriminating public into my past record, I feel confident it will fully sustain all I have deemed it necessary to state, to avoid being confounded with that class of imposters to whom I have above referred. Hoping sincerely that your readers will not regard me as egotistical, even though I have spoken in a strain seemingly so, I remain

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W. M. STEWART.

THE PROPERTY OF THE COMPANY CONSISTS OF THE FOLLOWING.

1. The *fee simple* of 1,366 acres, known as the "Cotter Farm," on Big Broken-Straw Creek, and on the line of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, one and a half miles west of Garland, Pittsfield Township, Warren County, Pennsylvania. This land is situated in one of the best localities in the neighborhood. It takes in the whole of the valley for over a mile in extent, giving a frontage on the Broken-Straw Creek of over two miles. It also extends northward over the bluff, and takes in a considerable portion of the Blue Eye Run, a tributary of the Broken-Straw. Broken-Straw Creek takes its rise from the east side of the bluff, which gives rise to the celebrated Oil Creek, on the west side. It is navigable from the Cotter Farm to the Alleghany River, a distance of ten miles, and thus affords facilities for transportation by boat to Pittsburgh. As mentioned before, *the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad runs directly through the property on the bank of the creek, and thus it is brought in direct communication with the great oil markets, New-York and Philadelphia.* The bluffs rise from 400 to 600 feet, and in some places very abruptly. There is a dam built across the creek about midway on the property, giving immense water power to one of the finest and best constructed saw-mills in the country. This mill at present saws 6,000 feet of lumber per day with one single upright saw. A gang of saws can be added at a small cost, and the mill be made capable of yielding a revenue to the company at once equal to an ordinary producing well. The bluffs abound with pine, hemlock, etc., in such quantity as to keep the mill running for several years. In addition to the mill there is a very substantial and large frame house, several smaller ones, barns, stables, blacksmith shop, carpenter shop, etc.; in short, everything that an experience of a twenty years' residence taught the late owner to be necessary. The bottom land on the flat is good farming land, is cleared for the purpose, and is from 150 to 200 acres in extent. The farm abounds with choice spots for drilling, and with facilities for the purpose, such as few other lands possess. The ravines which intersect and form breaks between and through the hills, and which are favorite localities for wells, have fine streams, which will give sufficient water power to enable the company to immediately commence sinking several wells, thus saving the expense and delay in obtaining engines. A derrick can be built near the saw-mill, and gearing attached, thus making the mill to answer a double purpose. The "shows" of oil are equal, and, in many places, superior and more numerous, to those observed in what has proved to be the best localities in Oil Creek. About two miles from the farm, over the bluffs, the Hosmer Oil Company, of Philadelphia, are drilling two wells on the Hosmer Run, which empties into the Broken-Straw at Garland. These wells are giving the most gratifying evidence of the existence of oil in great quantities, and have established its presence in that region beyond a doubt. The Cotter Farm is situate about ten miles nearly due north of the now celebrated Tideoute, on the Allaghany River.

2. The *fee simple* of 1,167 acres on the North Salmon Creek, Tionesta Township, Forrest County, Penn., just over the border of Venango County. This land, as in the case of the Cotter Farm, takes in the valley as well as the bluffs on both sides, and is traversed by numerous ravines and little streams running into the Salmon Creek. The evidences of oil cannot be excelled—in fact, are so marked, and the formation of the land is so favorable to the existence of oil, that every oil-man visiting the region says, "Salmon Creek is bound to equal the world-renowned Oil Creek," and the speculating public have shown their faith in it by leasing or buying every acre of land from this company's territory to the mouth of the creek—about five miles—as well as up and down the Tionesta River for several miles. This property is situate about ten miles east of the Alleghany River. It abounds with the best description of timber—pine, cherry, hemlock, &c.—which can be made to yield a handsome revenue. There are also large deposits of Bituminous Coal, which can be worked, and will increase the profits of the company very materially. The development of the country is rapidly progressing. A well is being sunk half a mile from the property, two others two miles from it, and the Tionesta River is lined with them on each side for miles—one, at the mouth of Salmon Creek, now yielding oil, and all of them giving such indications while drilling that have heretofore only accompanied the sinking of the best wells on Oil Creek. In addition to this, the counties surrounding Forrest County—north, south, east and west—are all yielding oil, and give great strength to the supposition that Forrest County is in the centre of an immense basin of oil underlying that whole region of country.

A competent Superintendent—MR. FRANK O. EVANS, who has had four years' experience in the business—has been appointed, and has commenced operations on the lands of the company.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF SHARES

will be sold at the abovementioned subscription price,

$2 50 PER SHARE,

which will be full paid, and $50,000 applied *immediately* to the development of the property, which is being rapidly pushed forward. Engines are already on the ground, and five wells are to be immediately sunk on the property, by the most experienced hands the region can produce, under competent superintendence.

From the above Prospectus it will be seen that the

"COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY"

offers unusual inducements to those wishing to invest in Oil Stocks. The extent of the property owned by them,

OVER FOUR SQUARE MILES,

the well-known productiveness of the surrounding region, and the facilities possessed by them for the immediate development of their territory at not more than two-thirds the usual cost, warrant the Directors in asserting that the "Cotter Farm Oil Company" will soon place itself among the first dividend-paying oil stock companies in the country.

This Company has declined to purchase *small interests in producing wells*, for the purpose of making it a "dividend-paying company," as the commencement, *as many others have*, and therefore, have precluded all possibility of a decrease of their stock from a partial or total cessation of the production of the wells, as so often occurs by the close proximity of neighboring companies in their operations.

Subscription books are opened, and subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the COMPANY received at their

OFFICES:

Nos. 42 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, and
23 and 24 WASHINGTON BUILDINGS,
Third-st., below Walnut, Philadelphia.

REFERENCES—P. L. GILBERT, Esq., Albany, N. Y.
E. F. CUSHMAN, Esq., Troy, N. Y.

ÆSTHTEICO-NEURALGICON.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S

NEW INVENTION

FOR THE CURE

OF THE MOST COMPLICATED

DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF

SIGHT,

HEARING,

AS WELL AS

CHRONIC CATARRH,

DISEASED THROAT,

AND ANY DISEASE WHERE THE MUCOUS MEMBRANE IS DESTROYED

OR IMPAIRED.

As the meaning of the name given by Dr. VON EISENBERG to his new Invention may not be

FINANCIAL.

SPECIAL PETROLEUM NOTICE.

"LITTLE KANAWHA AND ELK RIVER PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY," OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Geologists and practical men unite in their belief, and so report, "that the property of this company—62,860 acres of land, in fee—is in the very centre of the West Virginia Oil Region—has numerous oil and gas springs along the banks of its principal streams, (one of which rises with the famous Burning Spring itself,) and is surrounded by properties on every side that are unmistakable in their oil-bearing character.

The subscription for its purchase is now being made at the office of the undersigned. It contains the names of many of our prominent capitalists and business men, is already far advanced, and will be closed at an early day.

Prof. Richardson's very able and interesting report on the property, with circular attached, containing the conditions of the subscription, and any additional information, can be obtained at this office.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

THE PHILLIPS PETROLEUM COMPANY

SHARES 250,000—PAR VALUE, $10.

The property of this Company will comprise a large interest in the celebrated COQUETTE and JERSEY Wells, and in fee, a large undeveloped oil property on Oil Creek and Pit Hole Creek. These properties were selected by the Phillips Brothers, the originators of the great Maple Shade Company, now paying from 14 to 16 per cent. per month.

The present net income from the above two running wells alone is from $26,000 to $28,000 per month. New wells are proposed to be immediately sunk on the undeveloped lands.

A limited number of shares, issued to the proprietors in payment for the above property may be obtained at the office of JEROME RIGGS & CO., No. 46 Exchange-place, New-York, at FOUR DOLLARS a share.

PETROLEUM

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND BALTIMORE CONSOLIDATED

PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY.

CAPITAL, $1,500,000, DIVIDED INTO 300,000 SHARES.
PAR VALUE, $5.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $1 PER SHARE.
NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT OR CALL ON THE SUBSCRIBERS, AS $0,000 SHARES ARE RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT—J. S. CLARK, of New-York.
VICE PRESIDENT—R. H. WISHART, New-York.
TREASURER—H. F. DEVOE, New-York.
SECRETARY—J. GONKLIN, New-York.
DIRECTORS:
R. V. R. KETCHUM, Baltimore, Md.
O. KING, Baltimore, Md.
J. H. GOULD, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. WOODRUFF, Baltimore, Md.
R. H. WISHART, New-York.
Dr. T. S. RING, New-York.
A. CLARK, Tar Farm, Pa.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Pa.
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENTS:
J. S. CLARK, N. Y. A. CLARK, Tar Farm, Pa.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Pa.
OFFICES:
No 71 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Nos. 612 and 614 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILA.,
No. 147 BALTIMORE-ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

The company is organized under the laws of the State of New-York. The principal office is No. 71 Broadway, with branch offices in Philadelphia and Baltimore, for the convenience of subscribers, where the certificates of stock will be issued to subscribers without delay. The property, embracing upward of 635 acres, has been selected with great care during the last three years, by those of the directors who have been constantly operating on Oil Creek, and throughout the entire oil region of Pennsylvania, as well as Western Virginia, and was not selected to sell, but for the purpose of developement and producing oil, having now some ten wells under contract, and being bored with vigor, besides those already completed and producing, making in all 13 wells now on the property. Every acre of this Company's property is bottom, and the best of boring-land, much of it on Oil Creek, Cherry Run, Cherry Tree Creek, Walnut Bend, Allegheny River, and other streams where the lands are being developed with good success and prospects of a very large product of oil.

OFFICE IN NEW-YORK, where Prospectus, Maps and every information can be obtained.
No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

BROOKLYN PETROLEUM COMPANY.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

100,000 SHARES AT $5 PER SHARE

$100,000 RESERVED FOR A WORKING CAPITAL.
OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
NO. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
OFFICERS
ALEXANDER McCUE, Esq., President.
WILLIAM H. WALLACE, Esq., Vice President.
WILLIAM A. FOWLER, Esq., Treasurer.
CHARLES LOWRY, Esq., Counsellor.
TRUSTEES
ALEXANDER McCUE, Esq., No. 341 Fulton st, Brooklyn.
WM. H. WALLACE, Esq., No. 121 Washington-st., New-York.
ANDREW CARRIGAN, Esq., Chambers-st., New York.
WILLIAM A. FOWLER, Esq., No. 74 Broadway, New-York.
EDWARD R. JONES, Esq., corner Broome and Lewis sts., New-York.
EDWARD F. PATCHEN, Esq. (Messrs. T. Katcham & Co., No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.
CHARLES LOWRY, Esq., Montague-st., Brooklyn.
A. C. BURKE, M. D., No. 142 Union-st., Brooklyn.
WILLIAM M. LITTLE, Esq., (of Wyckoff & Little), Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.

The property of this Company consists of 182 acres of good boring territory, in FEE SIMPLE, situate in the heart of the Oil Region, in Venango County, Pennsylvania, to gether with leases in wells which are now producing a net product of nearly FORTY BARRELS PER DAY, sufficient to pay at once regular monthly dividends on the capital stock.

It also owns the ANTIRA WORKING INTEREST in two wells which are being bored with every indication of being fine producing wells.

It also owns interest in nine wells, now being sunk, which, when completed, will largely increase its revenue.

The Trustees are determined to make it rank among the best petroleum companies yet formed, and have reserved a working capital of $100,000.

The subscription books, for a limited number of shares, are now open at the offices of Messrs. T. Kechum & Co., No. 68 Wall-st.; Wm. H. Wallace, Esq., No. 131 Washington-st.; Wm. A. Fowler, Esq., No. 74 Broadway; E. E. Jones, Esq., Corner Broome and Lewis-sts., in the city of New-York; and Messrs. Wyckoff & Little, Montague-st., near Court; D. K. Ducker, Esq., No. 38 Fulton-st.; D. B. Powell, No. 77 Myrtle-av., in the City of Brooklyn; or of either of the Trustees.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.

Agreeably to the provisions of the trust mortgage, securing said bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned, at Boston, until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 6th day of February, prox., for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of ninety-seven (97) of the one thousand dollar bonds of said company, or any portion thereof, payable Jan. 1, 1883; also, for any other bonds of said company, or of the Chicago and Aurora, or the Central Military Tract Railroad Company, for the sinking fund. JOHN N. DENISON,
BOSTON, Jan. 6, 1865. Chairman.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS OF 1881.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 10-40 BONDS.
ONE YEAR CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS.

NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN USUAL COMMISSION ALLOWED.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS COLLECTED OR PURCHASED.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York,
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."
All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased, and on hand, for sale.

MANGAM, JENKINS & CO.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, MERCANTILE PAPER, STOCKS, BONDS, &c.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.
U. S. 10-40 Bonds. U. S. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. 6s of '81 Bonds. U. S. 7 3-10th Treasury Notes.
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness bought and sold at market rates.
Stocks and other securities bought and sold at Brokers' Board or commission.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK Oct. 26, 1864.
TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 2, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

EMPIRE CITY PETROLEUM CO.,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 74 BROADWAY.
TRUSTEES:
J. C. DAYTON, of J. C. Dayton & Co., No. 107 Front-st.
HENRY K. SHELDON, of Sheldon, Hoyt & Co., No. 43 Chambers-st.
EBEN BARTON, of Wm. E. Bird & Co., No. 61 Front-st.
WM. M. PARKS, No. 19 Broad-st.
WM. A. FOWLER, No. 74 Broadway.
AUGUSTUS EMBURY, No. 107 Front-st.
JACOB STANWOOD, Boston.
R. S. CUSHMAN, of R. S. & P. Cushman, Albany.
FRANKLIN EDSON, of Edson & Co., Albany.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER: JAMES M. WESTERVELT.
PRESIDENT: J. C. DAYTON.

The property of the Company consists of about 300 acres of the best oil territory, (in fee simple,) on CHERRY RUN and ALLEGHANY RIVER, with eighteen interests in leases, principally on Cherry Run, Venango County, Pennsylvania, which has been selected by competent judges of oil property. The producing interests are now yielding TWO PER CENT. PER MONTH on the capital stock; and when wells which are rapidly being put down are completed, large increase of yields are expected.

The CAPITAL of the Company is ONE MILLION DOLLARS, divided in 200,000 SHARES, PAR VALUE, $5 each.

$100,000 WORKING CAPITAL.

The books are now opened for a limited number of subscriptions at the following offices:

In New-York City—Messrs. J. C. DAYTON & CO., No. 107 Front-st., WM. M. PARKS, Esq., No. 19 Broad-st., WM. A. FOWLER, Esq., No. 74 Broadway, and at the office of the Company, No. 74 Broadway.

In Boston—JACOB STANWOOD, Esq., No. 9 North Market-st., and JOHN S. JOY, Esq., No. 100 Hanover-street.

In Albany—R. S. & P. CUSHMAN, Broadway, and EDSON & CO., Hudson-st.

BOOKS CLOSING!

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA PETROLEUM COMPANY.
PROPERTY IN THE VERY HEART OF THE OIL REGIONS OF VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.
OFFICERS:
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, President.
ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Vice-President.
ANDREW V. STOUT, Treasurer.
EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary.
SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, Bankers.
WILLIAM H. ANTHON, } Counsel.
ADAM C. ELLIS, }
TRUSTEES.
FRANCIS A. PALMER, President Broadway Bank, New-York; NATHAN RANDALL, Ex-President United States Telegraph Company, New-York; ALBERT H. NICOLAY, of Albert H. Nicolay & Co., Stock Auctioneers and Brokers, No. 52 William-st., New-York; EUGENE J. JACKSON, of Polhamius & Jackson, Bankers and Brokers, No. 43 Exchange-place, New-York; EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary New-York Petroleum Stock Board and Broker, No. 30 Broad-st., New-York; ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia; FRANCIS J. GOWEN, Philadelphia; ROBERT CLARKSON, of Clarkson & Co., Bankers, No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; JAMES M. CLARK, Oil City Pennsylvania.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY.
No. 52 William-st., New-York.
No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

CAPITAL STOCK.....300,000 SHARES.
NATIONAL PAR VALUE.....$5 EACH.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE only.....$2 PER SHARE.

Stock not subject to any further assessment. Fifty thousand shares or $100,000 reserved for working capital to develop this splendid oil property.

The great advantages that this company possesses over many is, that all its magnificent oil territory has a water front, being situated on the famous Oil Creek and the Allegheny River. The coal lands of the company are also of the greatest importance, as many works are now idle for the want of fuel. The company is now vigorously prosecuting its work, and the very extensive working capital of $100,000 is alone a sufficient guarantee that large and regular monthly dividends may be expected at an early day, which will cause the stock to rapidly rise in value.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The greater part of the Stock of this Company having been already taken in New-York, Philadelphia and other places, the Trustees give notice that the subscription books will positively close on

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18, 1865,

after which time no stock can be obtained at the subscription price.

SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS:
F. A. PALMER, at Broadway Bank, No. 237 Broadway, New-York.
POLHAMIUS & JACKSON, No. 43 Exchange-place, New-York.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 52 William-st., New-York.
CLARKSON & CO., No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.
MILLEN, WARD & MOWER, Bankers, No. 20 Congress-st., Boston.
STUART & CO., Bankers, Washington, D. C.

HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
NO. 44 PINE ST.,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES!
BUY AND SELL
QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND VOUCHERS,
5-20 BONDS,
1-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
7-30 LOAN, AND EVERY FORM OF U. S. SECURITIES.

We invite the attention of Banks and parties desiring short investments to our assortment of United States Six per Cent. Debt Certificates. We have them on hand due in every month of the year, at rates that pay better interest than any security in the market.

PETROLEUM.

SHREVE FARM OIL COMPANY.
CAPITAL $500,000
100,000 shares at $5 each.
10,000 shares only for sale at $2 each.

For the further development of this property, at the office, No. 20 Pine-st., room No. 5.

The property of this Company consists of eighty acres of land in fee simple, situated in Venango County, on the Allegheny River and Tionesta Creek, having a frontage of 93 rods on the river and 60 on the creek, and is located in what is now considered the most promising oil territory in Pennsylvania. A large flowing well has just been developed a few miles above this property on the creek. Machinery has been forwarded, and it is expected that at least two wells will be completed by Spring.

TRUSTEES:
ELY HOPPOCK, C. V. B. OSTRANDER,
AMOS F. HATFIELD, LEVI APGAR,
EBEN'R BEADLESTON, ELISHA BROOKS,
HENRY BRUNER, JOHN C. TUCKER,
ERASTUS S. BROWN, EDGAR P. STARR,
LORING L. LOMBARD, ELY HOPPOCK, President.
T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary and Treasurer.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 129 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 6s, OF 1881.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and individuals received on favorable terms.

OFFICE OF THE
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA
PETROLEUM COMPANY,
NO. 52 WILLIAM-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1865.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

As the greater part of the stock of the New-York and Philadelphia Petroleum Company has already been taken by the first citizens of New-York, Philadelphia and elsewhere, and owing to its great demand as a permanent investment, the Trustees desire to give notice that only a limited number of shares can now be obtained at $2 each, and that the subscription books will positively close on

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18, 1865,

after which time no stock will be sold at the subscription price. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, President.
A. V. STOUT, Treasurer.
E. C. STANDAR, Secretary.

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Office No. 67 Wall-st.
100,000 Shares, Par Value $3. $300,0000.
Stock full paid, no future assessments.
This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.
OFFICERS:
John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenbos, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bernheimer, Treas. J. C. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.
TRUSTEES.
John J. Morris, Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenbos, Henry Cohn.
Isaac Bernheimer, Smith Barker, Jr.
John H. Rhodes.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS ON THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the New Albany and Salem Railroad, due 1st April, 1860, and 1st May, 1860, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, No. 56 Wall-st., on and after the 16th inst.
D. D. WILLIAMSON, Trustee.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, DUBUQUE, Iowa, Jan. 11, 1865.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Co. will be held at the office of the Company in Dubuque, Iowa, on MONDAY, Feb. 13, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing four directors for the term of two years. LOUIS BOISOT, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY.—REMOVAL.—This company has removed its office from No. 2 Wall-st. to the new marble building, No. 158 Broadway. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

THE

RUSSELL FILE

COMPANY.

Capital $600,000; divided into 25,000 shares, of $20 each.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $10 PER SHARE.

President,
GEORGE A. OSGOOD, Esq.
Vice-President,
I. B. WELLINGTON, Esq.
Trustees,
Hon. SIDNEY P. INGRAHAM, Jr.,
HENRY R. MORGAN, Esq.,
F. B. HASTINGS, Esq.,
WILLIAM COX, Esq.,
CHARLES LEDIARD, Esq.
Bankers,
Messrs. POLHAMIUS & JACKSON,
No. 43 Exchange-place,
and
Messrs. MILLS, KNICKERBACKER & CO.,
No. 26 Broad st.
Treasurer,
WM. H. OSGOOD, Esq.

This Company having purchased the exclusive right for the United States and the Canadas of the valuable invention for restoring worn FILES, purpose erecting a suitable factory for putting the same into immediate operation. The invention has been thoroughly tested by the most competent judges, and has in every case given perfect satisfaction. It will require but a plain and simple statement of facts to convince the public of the profitable character of the enterprise, as affording opportunity to capitalists for safe and largely remunerative investment.

Very few people, unconnected with mechanical branches of industry, can possibly form any estimate of the extent to which FILES are used, and what an important item this article forms of our list of importations, and also of our manufactures. It is, therefore, well for the information of the uninitiated, to state that no less than from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000 worth of FILES are annually imported into the United States, and from $5,000,000 to $6,000,000 worth annually manufactured here, and this supply, large as it may appear, does not exceed, nay, it often fails to satisfy the demand. One would naturally suppose that the manufacture of so important an article of industry, would have derived aid in its development from the use of machinery, yet such is not the case, it having, after numerous attempts, been fully demonstrated, that no machinery can be produced to take the place of the manual labor now solely employed in the manufacture of files. The want of skilled labor in this branch of business, both here and in Europe, is so great, that it taxes the utmost energies of the manufacturers to supply the constantly increasing demand of the trade, and also tends to costlessly enhance the cost of production. It should be stated here, that in ordinary machine shops, it requires a file of the very best make and quality to last a good workman one single day, and but few files, in fact, accomplish this result; and it may further be added, that some of the large Iron works, as well as the Government and railroad machine shops, use from $50,000 to $100,000 worth of files each per annum. This will explain the enormous consumption of files, and renders further enlargement on this subject unnecessary. The system of resetting files is practiced, not here again the want of skilled labor is encountered, and occasions the same difficulty as to the primary manufacture, the same process having to be pursued in recutting, with each new file, and files of high price charged, together with the fact that the files are lessened in weight, and the temper of the steel destroyed, renders the process under which this company will work, not only ten times cheaper in amount, but also vastly superior, as its process does not perceptibly decrease the weight, whilst it materially improves the temper of the steel.

An unlimited supply of old files can, at all times, be procured at from 3½ to 4 cents per pound, and the Company could, at once, lay in a whole year's supply at these prices. From estimates made with great care, the Company, with its factory in complete working order, will be able to restore about 50,000 dozen 12 inch files per annum, and of other sizes in proportion, which, as will be seen by the calculation below, would only cost the Company, when ready for market, $1 12 per dozen. According to certificates from the proprietors of the best and most respectable machine shops of the country, these files are to every respect equal to new, and can, as experience has amply proved, be readily disposed of, both to the home and foreign trade, at prices which will leave a net profit to the Company of over $30,000. Aside from this, a large source of revenue is available from the sale of rights, should the Company deem it proper to dispose of any.

The Company have only 6,000 shares left to dispose of, at $10, par value being $20 per share, which can be subscribed for at their bankers. Messrs. POLHAMIUS & JACKSON, No. 43 Exchange-place, and Messrs. MILLS, KNICKERBACKER & CO., No. 26 Broad-st., where, also, specimens of files restored by the company may be seen.

1 ton of old files, weighing 2,000 lbs., at 4 cents per lb.	$80 00
1A 12 inch file weighs a little less than a pound which would give 1663 dozen files per ton.)	
1663 dozen files at 48 cents per dozen	80 00
And cost of restoring, labor and packing for market, at 65 cents per dozen, gives a total of $1 13 per dozen 12-inch file; and other sizes in proportion.	

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.
All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

REMOVAL.

THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

have removed to No. 156 Broadway, between Liberty-st. and Maiden-lane.

T. L. TAYLOR & REED,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 5 Broad-st.
All descriptions of Government Securities, State and Railroad Bonds, Stocks and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States at the best rates. Deposits received subject to sight draft and interest allowed.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, THOS. REED.
Late Cashier of Hanover Bank.
SPECIAL PARTNERS
JOHN MAXWELL, WILLIAM R. FINCH.

GOODYEAR BROTHERS & DURAND,
BANKERS,
No. 18 BROAD-STREET, N. Y.
ALL KINDS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, RAILROAD STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, &c., bought and sold on commission. Interest allowed on accounts. CHAS GOODYEAR, Banker, Schonarie Co., N. Y.
GEO. GOODYEAR, New-Haven, Conn.
GEO. G. GOODYEAR, HARVEY DURAND.
REFERENCES:
Hon. JOHN J. CISCO, late Asst. U. S. Treasurer, N. Y.
JACOB RUSSELL, Cashier U. S. Treasury, New-York.
H. T. MORGAN (of H. T. Morgan & Co.) New-York.
MORRIS FRANKLIN, Pres. N. Y. Life Insur. Co., N. Y.
W. H. BEERS, Actuary, New-York Life Insurance Co.
Hon. ERASTUS CORNING, Albany, N. Y.
RUFUS H. KING, President N. Y. State Bank, Albany.
THOS. OLCOTT, Pres. Mec. and Farmers' Bank, Albany.
H. H. MARTIN, Cashier Albany City Bank, N. Y.
A. B. JOHNSON, Utica, N. Y.
JAY COOKE & Co., Washington.
BANK OF WASHINGTON, Washington.
BENJ. E. BATES, Pres. Nat. Bank of Commerce, Boston.
JOHN DEMERITT, Pres. Eliot National Bank, Boston.
L. CANONA, President New-Haven Co. Bank, Conn.
E. D. TIFFANY, Pres. First National Bank, Hartford, Ct.
E. G. HOWE, Esq., Hartford, Conn.

ANNUAL STATEMENT AND REPORT OF THE RICHIE COUNTY, VIRGINIA, OIL COMPANY.
Amount of Capital Stock.....$600,000 00
The whole amount of the Capital Stock has been issued in payment of property necessary for the business of, and which has been conveyed to the company.
Total amount of indebtedness on the 31st day of December, 1864.....$19,028 68
Dated New-York, Jan. 10, 1865.
C. W. DURANT, President.
TRUSTEES.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, RICHARD W. KING,
THOMAS B. MUSGRAVE, W. S. WILLIAMS,
HORACE E. BROWNE, EDMUND TABER.
City and County of New-York, ss.—Charles W. Durant being duly sworn, says that he is the President of the Richie County, Virginia, Oil Company, and that the facts stated in the foregoing statement and report are true. C. W. DURANT, President.
Sworn before me this 10th day of January, 1865.
C. H. VAN BRUNT, Notary Public.

AT A MEETING OF THE EXCELSIOR PETROLEUM COMPANY, held at their office, No. 6 Broadway, the following Officers and Trustees were elected for the ensuing year:
AUGUSTUS EMBURY, President.
ARTHUR T. HURD, Secretary and Treasurer.
TRUSTEES.
J. C. Dayton, Wm. A. Fowler,
Augustus Embury, Jos. D. Wing,
Smith Fancher, A. W. Baker,
Frederick Lacey, E. F. Patchen,
Arthur T. Hurd.
The office of the Company will be at No. 74 Broadway, on and after 16th of January.

PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE,
No. 21 BROADWAY, Corner of RECTOR-ST.
NOTICE.—THE SECRETARY OF THE PUBLIC Board, for the sale of Petroleum Stocks, will attend daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., at the Rooms of the Board, No. 21 Broadway, corner of Rector-st., for the purpose of receiving subscriptions thereto.

OFFICE OF BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 158 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1865.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at their office, No. 158 Broadway, on TUESDAY, 24th inst. Polls open from 12 M. until 1 o'clock P. M. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THE YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 16th inst.

FINANCIAL.

MERCHANTS'
AND
BANKERS'
PETROLEUM
COMPANY.

CAPITAL, $400,000.

PAR, $5 PER SHARE.

ORIGINAL SUBSCRIPTIONS
$3 50 PER SHARE,
NO FURTHER ASSESSMENTS,

10,000 SHARES RESERVED
FOR
WORKING CAPITAL.

This company is incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania, by bankers and merchants of the highest standing in New-York, Philadelphia and Boston, for the purpose of developing and working tracts of the richest oil territory in Venango County, Pennsylvania.

PROPERTIES:

No. 1.—43 forty-three) acres in fee on East Oil Creek, all boreable territory, very rich, and room for fifty wells; leases to be made and wells to go down at once. Reports from experienced oil operators to be seen at our office.

No. 2.—The celebrated Ralph lease on Oil Creek. One well now pumping oil. Company receives three-quarters of all the oil.

No. 3.—Well down five hundred and fifty feet; tubed and all ready to test; splendid show of oil; opposite to the Miller Farm, on Oil Creek.

No. 4.—Two and a half acres of land, (see prospectus,) all flat, boreable territory, on Oil Creek, opposite the Miller Farm. Quarter interest in all wells now going down, or hereafter to be put down.

No. 5.—Leasehold. (Very valuable.) Richest part of Cherry Run. One-half the oil.

No. 6.—Leasehold. Cherry Run, One-half the oil.

No. 7.—3d Lease (99 years.) Cherry Run. Half the oil.

No. 8.—3d Lease (99 years.) Cherry Run. Half the oil.

The Merchants' and Bankers' Petroleum Company have no hesitation in promising early dividends to the shareholders from their valuable properties, some of which is not over a mile from the Maple Shade, the regular dividends of which is four per cent. per month, with twelve per cent. additional last month from the profit of a single well. Also the same distance from Noble and Delamater, whose dividends are ten per cent. per month regularly. Our leaseholds belong on Cherry Run, just over the hill, to a direct line from the last-named well, and we do not doubt being able to strike good wells in this rich vein.

The small amount of capital is another inducement, besides the company's valuable properties, for original subscribers to take the stock thus offered as the best investment.

The books are now opened at our offices and counting-rooms, for original subscriptions, and when closed, the stock will be placed upon the regular boards in Philadelphia, New-York and Boston, when it is expected largely to advance.

☞ On application, prospectuses can be had, and further particulars learned, of the undersigned, at No. 66 Beaver-st.

MELLEN, WARD & MOWER,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Congress-st., Boston.

SEWALL, RADDIN & SON,
No. 37 Pearl-st., Boston.

U. & A. DE COMEAU,
No. 66 Beaver-st., New-York.

STATEMENT OF THE
GREAT WESTERN
(MARINE)
INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1864, AS REQUIRED BY CHARTER.

Premiums on outstanding risks Dec. 31, 1863	$347,050 82
Premiums received on Marine Risks from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec. 31, 1864	2,669,372 24
Total	$3,016,423 06
Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec. 31, 1864	$2,555,967 30
Losses paid during same period	1,034,564 93
Returns of premiums and expenses	573,816 78
THE COMPANY HAS THE FOLLOWING ASSETS:	
Cash in Bank and with English Bankers	$1,867,137 66
Loans secured by Stock and otherwise	325,125 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	369,503 96
United States, City, Bank, and other Stocks	394,465 00
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable, and other claims due Company	990,688 95
Total amount of Assets	$3,876,985 57

SIX PER CENT. interest on the Outstanding Certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the seventh of February next.

A Cash Dividend of TWENTY PER CENT. will be paid to Stockholders, on and after the 23d of January inst.

After reserving over TWO MILLION DOLLARS, Capital and Surplus, the balance of the Outstanding Certificates of the Scrip-issue of 1863, the whole of 1860, and FIFTY 50) PER CENT. of the Scrip-issue of 1861, will be redeemed, and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the seventh of February next; from which date all interest on the respective portions indicated will cease.

A Scrip Dividend of FORTY PER CENT. is declared on the net earned participating premiums of the Company, for the year ending December 31, 1864, for which Certificates will be issued, on and after the first day of April next.

The Stock Transfer Books will be closed until the 23d of January inst.

The Scrip Transfer Books will be closed until the 7th of February next.

By order of the Board.
WM. T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1865.

DIRECTORS.

W. C. Pickersgill,	John R. Gardner.
William H. Goloo,	Wm. M. Evarts,
Samuel D. Babcock,	Robert Spedding,
James M. Brown,	J. B. Johnston,
N. Chandler,	Frederick C. Gebhard,
George W. Heoniogs,	Samuel B. Caldwell,
W. Butler Duncan,	Wilson G. Hunt,
Henry F. Spaulding,	John J. Crane,
John L. Aspinwall,	J. Pierpont Morgan,
John Allen,	George W. Bee,
Chas. G. Landon,	William Wright,
Douglas Robinson,	Emil Heloman,
David P. Sellar,	Thomas Slocomb,
Oliver K. King,	George A. Phelps, Jr.,
Gustavus Kotter,	M. A. Sorchao,
L. H. Brigham,	E. Von Der Heydt,
John A. Meeke,	Jacob de Neufville,
	John P. Schepeler.

RICHARD LATHERS, President.
JOHN A. PARKER, Vice-President.
ALEX. MACKAY, Second Vice-President.

WILLIAM C. GILMAN,
NO. 48 PINE-ST.,
BUYS AND SELLS
MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE SCRIP.

JOHN B. MURRAY,
NO. 11 BROAD-ST., NEAR WALL,
DEALER IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of this association will be held at their bank, No. 6 Nassau-st., on the 14th day of February next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said bank. C. N. JORDAN, Cashier.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1865.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 2 WALL-ST.—At an election for Directors, held at the office of the Company, on the 10th inst., George C. Collins, William H. Slocom, Charles M. Church, John J. Dortic, and Lynds L. Jones, whose term expiring, were reelected. At a subsequent meeting of the board, held this day, GEORGE A. JARVIS was unanimously reelected President of the company for the ensuing year.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THERE will be a meeting of the stockholders of this company, on the 23d day of January inst., at noon, at the office of the company, to take into consideration the present condition of the company's affairs, and to express their wishes in respect to its future management.
Transfer Books will be closed from the evening of the 17th to the morning of the 24th inst.
PAYNE AUG. 2, 1865. W. TITUS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 WALL-ST.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIS Company, held on the 21 inst., the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

THOMAS MORTON,	TIMOTHY H. BURGER,
HENRY DAVID,	CHAS. JENKINS,
M. M. VAN BUREN,	J. W. BROWN,
EDWARD E. COWLES,	WM. MILES,
ARCHIBALD PARK,	ABM. WAKEMAN,
DANL. S. DUNHAM,	EDWARD SCULLY,
HARRISON P. LISCOMB,	NELSON SAMMIS,
CHAS. C. WHITE,	NATHAN WORLEY,
M. A. MAYERHAU,	DANIEL D. WHITNEY,
CLEMENT B. PARSONS,	DAVIS COLLAMORE,
ISAAC C. LAWRENCE,	B. McFEELEY,
W. B. SMITH, Jr.,	JOSIAH M. WHITNEY,
J. WINSMULLER,	THOS. PESSENDEN,
HAL. SLOSBURG,	GEORGE TUONOT,
SAM'L SLOSBURG,	R. G. RATFIELD,
CYRUS H. COUTREL,	W. H. MONTANYEA,
JOHN A. BAUSS,	ADDINGTON REED,
WM. VAN NAME,	THOMAS WEBB,
G. G. C. JEFFRIES,	S. S. WYCKOFF,
M. A. GHILDS,	J. C. WINANS.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, J. C. WINANS was unanimously elected President, and JAMES GILMORE Secretary of the Company.
JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF ERIE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 3 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1865.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, HELD this day, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz:

James Irwin,	J. Green Pearson,
John H. Macy,	C. W. H. Wilmerding,
H. W. Howes,	John McKesson,
Gideon Pott,	Francis Brown,
Jas. H. Pinkney,	James L. Todd,
Francis Tomes, Jr.,	H. W. Belcher,
J. T. B Maxwell,	F. A. Conkling,
Wm. C. Barrett,	John Tapcin,
Henry Anstice,	Solomon Banta,
Henry Demarest,	W. S. Hanford,
Joseph Rogers,	John Wilson,
Junius A. Fuller,	Wm. A. Pond,
	P. Kemble Paulding.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES H. PIN

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT.,

FREE FROM GOVEBNMENT TAX.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 58 BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.

1865—JANUABY INTEREST. The regular semi-annual interest at the rate of six and five per cent. per annum, free from Government tax, will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, on and after FRIDAY, Jan. 20.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to the original deposit, and draw interest the same as the principal.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from the 1st of January.

Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY from 5 to 8 P. M.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.

New-York, Jan. 11, 1865.

The depositors are hereby notified that interest, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on all sums of five dollars and upwards, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors, free of tax, payable on or after MONDAY, 16th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the By-laws.

Also, an extra dividend, at one-half of the rates above named, will be allowed and paid in the same manner.

Interest not called for will remain as principal, drawing interest from 1st inst.

This bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 6 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery.

By order of the Trustees.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 62 NASSAU-ST., N. Y.

OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY and THURSDAY, from 6 to 7 P. M.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

JAMES O STONEALL, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.
WILLIAM VANNAME, } Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES COOPER, }
THOMAS W. COWDIN, Treasurer.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.

NO. 1 THIRD-AV.

The Trustees of this institution have directed that FIVE AND SIX PER CENT. interest be allowed to depositors, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX, payable on or after the 20th instant. Dividends not drawn will be placed on interest as principal.

Deposits made at the present time will be ALLOWED INTEREST FROM JANUARY 1.

Bank open from 10 to 2 o'clock DAILY, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, from 5 to 7 P. M.

THOS B. STILLMAN, President. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M., and WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 1 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. interest allowed, free from Government tax. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

THOS. CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BELL, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK,

OPEN DAILY.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made now, or on or before January 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHAS D. BAILEY, Treasurer,
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 427 and 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY evenings, from 6 to 7. SIX PER CENT interest, free from Government tax, allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE per cent. on larger sums. Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1.

EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 16. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

CLOTHING BUREAU, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of Army Clothing and Equipage, New-York City, till 12 o'clock, M., on TUESDAY, the 17th inst., for furnishing, by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, New-York City—

Uniform Coats, Infantry, standard.
Artillery Jackets, standard.
Trowsers, Infantry, standard.
Sack Coats, Lined, standard.
Sack Coats, Unlined, standard.
Shirts, Doroet Flannel, standard.
Drawers, Canton Flannel, standard.
Stockings, standard.
Boots, Sewed, standard.
Boots, Cavalry, Sewed, standard.
Blankets, India Rubber, standard.
Ponchos, India Rubber, standard.
Knapsacks, standard.
Haversacks, standard.
Canteens, standard.
Camp Kettles, standard.
Mess Pans, standard.
Axes, Felling, standard.
Pick-axes, standard.
Hatchets, standard.
Spades, standard.
Shovels, standard.
Garrison Flags, standard.
Tents, Hospital, standard.
Tents, Shelter, 9 oz. Cotton Duck, standard.
Great Coat Straps, standard.

Further information may be had, and samples of the above articles may be seen at the office of Army Clothing and Equipage, New-York City.

Bidders will state the number they propose to furnish, how soon they can commence, and the number they can deliver weekly, and will submit samples of the articles or all the material of which they are to be made, and when a textile fabric, at least one yard should be furnished.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, signed by at least two responsible persons, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party making the bid, that he or they will at once execute the contract and give bonds for the proper fulfillment of the same. The right is reserved by the United States to reject any part or the whole of the bid, as may be deemed for the interest of the service. Awards will be subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General of the army. The supplies must be delivered in regulation packing boxes.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing (here insert the name of the article bid for)," and addressed to Brevet Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-Gen., New-York City.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

CLOTHING BUREAU, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Office of Army Clothing and Equipage, New-York City, till 12 o'clock, M., on TUESDAY, the 17th inst., for furnishing, by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, New-York City—

GREAT-COATS, foot, like standard sample.
GREAT-COATS, mounted, like standard sample.

Bidders will state the number they wish to furnish, how soon they can commence, and the number they can deliver monthly; and will submit a sample of the Kersey, of which they propose to make the coats.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, signed by at least two responsible parties, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party making the bid that he or they will at once execute the contract, and give bonds for the proper fulfillment of the same.

The right is reserved by the United States to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

The awards will be subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General.

The supplies must be delivered in Regulation Packing-Boxes.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Great-Coats," and addressed to

Bt. Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
D. Q. M. Gen'l, U. S. A.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONERS, No. 127 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS. — PROPOSALS, INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18, 1865, 11 o'clock A. M.:

For furnishing gas to and lighting all the public lamps in the City of New-York, lying north of the line commencing at the East River, at the foot of Grand-street, and running through the middle of Grand-street to Sullivan-street, and through Sullivan-street to Canal-street, and through Canal-street to the Hudson River, and south of the line commencing at the East River, at the foot of Thirty-fourth-street, and running through the middle of Thirty-fourth-street to the Hudson River, for the term of one year.

Also, for furnishing gas to and lighting all the public lamps in the City of New-York, lying north of the middle of Thirty-fourth-street, and south of the middle of Seventy-ninth-street, from the East River to the Hudson River, for the term of one year.

Also, for furnishing gas to and lighting all the public lamps in the City of New-York, lying north of the middle of Seventy-ninth-street, from the East River to the Hudson River, for the term of one year.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, Jan 7, 1865.

CHARLES G. DORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-ceived by the School officers of the Sixteenth Ward at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 16th day of January, 1865, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing the new Grammar school-house in course of erection in West 20th-st., and for additions and alterations to the furniture of Grammar School No. 45 in said Sixteenth Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and the School Officers reserve the right to reject all of the proposals offered if deemed for the public interest to do so

JOHN D'LAMATER,
JAMES CONOIE,
ALFRED MOORE, } Building Committee.

PROPOSALS.

MAIL MESSENGER SERVICE.

NEW-YORK.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1865.

Proposals for performing mail messenger service in the City of New-York for four years, beginning on the 1st of July, 1865, and ending June 30, 1869, will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 P. M. of THURSDAY, April 27, next, to be decided by the 28th.

The service will consist of the conveyance of mails, as follows:

Route No. 1,461.—From the Post-office on Nassau-street, by Station A, at No. 129 Spring-street; Station C, at the corner of Troy and 4th streets; Station E, at No. 368 8th-avenue; Station G, No. 1,689 Broadway, (old number 1); Station F, No. 408 3d-avenue; Station D, No. 12 Bible House, and Station B, No. 439 Grand-street, back to the Post-office in Nassau-street. Also from Post-office in Nassau-street, by the stations, in the following order, viz: B, D, F, G, E, C and A, back to the Post-office. The entire trips, averaging about eight miles each, to be performed five times each day, except Saturday, (on which day there will be one round trip only, at 6 A. M.,) the first leaving the Post-office on Nassau-street at 6 A. M. and at the last at 7 P. M., and all of them to reach the upper station and return to the Post-office within two hours. The service to be performed with water-tight covered one-horse wagons.

The accepted bidder will be required to enter into contract and bond, with two sureties of ample and unquestionable sufficiency, conditioned for the faithful performance of the service in every respect. It will also provide that the contractor shall be answerable for all persons to whom he shall commit the care and transportation of the mails, and be accountable to the United States for any damage sustained through their unfaithfulness or want of care; that fines may be imposed and deductions made for failures and delinquencies in the performance of the service; and that the contract may be annulled for repeated failures, for violating the Post-office laws, or disregarding the instructions of the department.

The Postmaster-General will reserve the right to curtail or add to the service, if required by the public interest, decreasing or increasing the pay pro rata.

Proposals should be sealed, superscribed "Proposals for Mail Messenger Service, New-York," and addressed to "Second Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.," and sent by mail.

Each proposal must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, certified to as such by the Postmaster at New-York, and the certificate must have affixed to it a five-cent revenue stamp, canceled, as required by law.

Payments will be made quarterly by warrants on the Treasury, or drafts on postmasters, at the option of the department. W. DENNISON, Postmaster-General.

Blank proposals can be procured at the New-York Post-office.

PROPOSALS FOR $234,000.

CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until SATURDAY, the 21st day of January, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and thirty-four thousand dollars of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock, authorized by chapter 85 of the laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, April 25, 1864.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1876.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the city the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Dec 23, 1864.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

CLOTHING BUREAU, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Office of Army Clothing and Equipage, Philadelphia, until 12 o'clock M. on TUESDAY, the 17th inst., for furnishing, by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, Philadelphia, viz.:

Sack Coats, lined, army standard.
Sack Coats, unlined, army standard.
Blankets, india-rubber, for infantry, army standard.
Knapsacks, complete, for infantry, army standard.
Hatchets, for infantry, army standard.
Uniform Hats, for infantry, army standard.
Hat Cords and Tassels, for infantry, army standard.
Camp Kettles, for infantry, army standard.
Mess Pans, for infantry, army standard.
Shelter Tents, for infantry, army standard.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signetures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by some public functionary of the United States.

Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered.

Blank forms for proposals, embracing the terms of the guarantee required in each bid, can be had on application at this office, and none others which do not embrace this guarantee will be considered, nor will any proposal be considered which does not strictly conform to the requirements therein stated.

Bidders will state the quantity they propose to furnish, how soon they can commence, and the quantity they can deliver weekly.

The right is reserved by the United States to reject any part, or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed best for the interest of the service.

Awards will be subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General of the army.

Samples can be seen at this office, and proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Army Supplies," stating on the envelope the particular article bid for.

HERMAN BIGGS,
Colonel Quartermaster's Department.

PROPOSALS FOR REVENUE STEAM CUTTERS ON THE LAKES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 24, 1864.

Proposals will be received at this department until 12 M. MONDAY, the 16th day of January next, for the construction of three or four revenue steam cutters (side-wheel) for the Upper Lakes, and one or more for Lake Ontario.

Specifications in detail will be furnished bidders on application, in person or by letter, to this department, or to the Collectors of the Customs at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and the Collectors at the principal lake ports.

The proposals should be sealed and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, and indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Building Revenue Steam Cutters."

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-ceived at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 19th instant, for supplying the Schuylkill Arsenal with the following articles, viz:

6-4 Dark blue cloth, Army Standard.
6-4 Dark blue Kersey, Army Standard.
Vest buttons, Army Standard.
½ inch yellow worsted lace, Army Standard.
Brass crossed sabres, for hats, Army Standard.
Brass eagles, for hats, Army Standard.
Regimental colors, (infantry,) Army standard.
Regimental descriptive books, Army Standard.
Regimental index books, Army Standard.
Hospital tent poles, (sets,) Army Standard.
Heavy 54-inch burlaps, sample required.
Canvas padding, sample required.
Canteen webbing, 1-inch (linen or cotton,) sample required.
Machine thread, (Stewarts' linen, No. 70, spools,) sample required.
White basting cotton, sample required.
Flax sewing twine, sample required.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to, as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by some public functionary of the United States.

Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not *fully comply with the requirements* of this advertisement will not be considered.

Blank forms of proposals, embracing the terms of the guarantee required on each bid, can be had on application at this office, and none others which do not embrace this guarantee will be considered, nor will any proposal be considered which does not strictly conform to the requirements therein stated.

Bidders will state the quantity they propose to furnish, how soon they can commence, and the quantity they can deliver weekly.

The right is reserved by the United States to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed best for the interest of the service.

Samples of such articles as are required to be of army standard, can be seen at this office.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Supplies," stating on the envelope the particular article bid for.

HERMAN BIGGS,
Colonel Quartermaster's Department.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FOEAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 98 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 20, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE,

for the United States Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on the coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C.; Savannah, Ga., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

E. D. CHAPMAN,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.

Certificate 13,263, for one hundred shares Erie Railway Company Stock, in the name of George K. Sistare. The transfer has been stopped, and all parties are notified not to negotiate the Certificate. The finder will return it to WHITEHOUSE, MORISON & CO.,
No. 29 William-st.

LOST.—$25 REWARD—LOST IN THE BROADway cars, between 11th and 42d sts., Thursday evening, a PEARL SCARF PIN. The finder will be paid the above reward, and no questions asked, by leaving the same at No. 94 Front-st.

FOUND—JAN. 12, A POCKET-BOOK, NEAR Washington-square, containing a small sum of money. The owner can have it by calling upon H. HUNCE, No. 172 6th-av., and paying for this advertisement.

LOST—ABOUT 3 O'CLOCK ON THURSDAY AFternoon, probably in a 4th-av. omnibus, a SABLE MUFF, somewhat worn. $10 reward will be paid on its return to No. 63 East 23d-st.

A PIN, &c., &c. FOUND NEAR BROOK-LYN. The owner can have the same by paying for advertising, &c. Apply to the New-York Tennis Club Club-House, foot of Fifth-st., Brooklyn.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF SQUARE, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

MR. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the New Scale CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTE has seriously tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

CABINET PIANOS AT

SCHAFFENBERG & LUIS,
No. 759 BROADWAY.

STEINWAY & SON

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

Is admitted the best Piano-forte made, because the maker, besides being a practical mechanic of long experience, is also a thorough musician, thus combining advantages possessed by no other manufacturer in the United States. Such is the testimony of S. B. Mills, Robert Heller, Geo. F. Bristow, Wm. Mason, C. Jerome Hopkins, Charles Fradel, Max Maretzek, Carl Anschutz, John Zundle, Maurice Strakosch, Gilmani Sconcia, and every good musician in the United States. All musical ears at once admit their great superiority. Warerooms No. 135 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

GRAND PIANO.

A new patent overstrung Horace Waters grand piano, with compound suspension bridge and repeating action. The musical public are invited to call and test the superior tone and power of this magnificent instrument; also to examine the Waters' latest improved square pianos. Second-hand pianos and melodeons taken in exchange for new ones.

HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,

OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.

These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano.

DECKER BROTHERS,

PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS,

No. 91 Bleecker-st., (marble building, one block West of Broadway,) invite attention to their new

PATENT PLATE PIANOFORTES,

of which the New-York *Tribune*, April 23, 1864, said: "One of the simplest and most truly valuable improvements yet made in the pianoforte is that invented and patented by Decker Brothers."

WARRANTED FOR SEVEN YEARS.

MASON & HAMLIN RESPECTFULLY announce that they have now completed the occupation of their greatly enlarged factory, and effected other arrangements for the large increase of their manufacturing facilities. They therefore confidently expect to be able henceforward to supply orders for their CABINET ORGANS promptly, without that inconvenient delay to which purchasers have been subjected, from the fact that for more than a year past they have been continually several hundred instruments behind orders. An assortment of styles from $110 to $600 each may be found at their New-York warerooms, No. 7 Mercer-st.

FORTY PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS at wholesale or retail. New 7-Octave Pianos for $250. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains; prices from $50 to $300. All the above instruments to let and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. 10,000 sheets of Music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos.

HORACE WATERS,
No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,

No. 34 Walker-st., New-York.

Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.

Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

COTTAGE SQUARE PIANOS.—A FINE AS-sortment of our unrivaled pianos, warranted in all respects, without regard to time, at low prices than any other first-class house. S. J. CHAMBERS, 739 B'way.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANOFORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS AT greatly reduced prices. A second-band piano for $150, at No. 726 Broadway. CUMMINGS & JENNYS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMMONALTY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said city, relative to the acquiring of lands for a Reservoir and appurtenances thereto in the said city, between One Hundred and Seventy-second and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth streets, and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River, in the said city, for the purpose of supplying such parts of said city with Croton Water as are not now supplied with the same.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said city, pursuant to chapter ninety-five of the laws of this State, passed April Seventh, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-three, and chapter two hundred and sixty-seven of the laws of this State, passed April Twenty-first, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-four, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, parties or persons respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said court, to be held at the City Hall of the city of New-York, on MONDAY, the Twenty-third day of January, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-five, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter, to estimate in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties and persons interested as aforesaid, a just and equitable compensation for taking all those lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises situate between One hundred and Seventy-second and One hundred and Seventy-fifth streets and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River in said city, which said lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises the said Croton Aqueduct Board deem necessary for the building a new reservoir and appurtenances thereto, in the city of New-York, for the purpose of supplying such parts of the city of New-York with Croton water as are not now supplied with the same, which said lands and premises are laid out and described and are of the extent following, that is to say: Commencing at the point where the line between the land of Eliza B. Jumel and of Richard F. Carman intersects the Croton Aqueduct land line, near the gate-house at Eliza Bridge, in the Twenth Ward of said city, and running thence north fifty degrees, twenty-eight minutes west on said Jumel's and Carman's line, six hundred and eighty-nine two-tenths feet to the southeasterly corner of Tenth-avenue and One hundred and seventy-fourth street, thence south thirty four degrees, west five hundred and sixteen eight-tenths feet on the easterly line of Tenth-avenue to the north easterly corner of One hundred and Seventy-second-street, thence at right angles to the last line south, fifty-six degrees east along the northerly line of One hundred and Seventy-second-street five hundred and eighty one-tenth feet to land line of Croton Aqueduct, thence on said last-mentioned land line north forty-seven degrees, sixteen minutes east three hundred and forty-six nine-tenths feet, thence also on said last-mentioned land line, north twenty-five degrees, twelve minutes east one hundred and four five-tenths feet, thence also on said last-mentioned land line, north forty-six degrees, thirty three minutes east thirteen seven-tenths feet to the place of beginning, containing three hundred and two hundred and six thirty-five one hundred square feet, or seven eight-one thousandths of an acre.

Also, commencing at a point where the line between the land of Richard F. Carman and of Eliza B. Jumel intersects the westerly line of the Croton Aqueduct lands, near the gate-house, on the Manhattan end of High Bridge, thence on the said line, between the said Croton Aqueduct lands and lands of Richard F. Carman, west forty-six degrees thirty-three minutes east forty six feet, thence on said line, between said Carman's land and lands of Croton Aqueduct, south seventy-eight degrees thirteen minutes, east three hundred and thirty-five feet, more or less, to low water mark; thence north eleven degrees forty seven minutes, east seventy-nine and five-tenths feet; thence north seventy-eight degrees thirteen minutes, west three hundred and ninety-two and six-tenths feet, to a point near foot-bridge; thence south thirty-nine degrees thirty-two minutes, west to dividing line between the lands of said Carman and Jumel, eighty-nine three-tenths feet, thence south fifty degrees twenty-eight minutes, east eighty-two five-tenths feet, to the point of beginning, containing thirty-four thousand seven hundred and fifty-four seventy-nine one-hundredth square feet, or seven hundred and ninety-eight-one-thousandths of an acre.

JOHN E. DEVELIN,
Counsel to Corporation.

DATED NEW-YORK, December 15, 1864.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

OPDYKE VS. WEED.

A FULL REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS IN THE GREAT LIBEL CASE.

Including speeches of counsel, testimony and the result. Is now ready.

*** Sent free of postage, on receipt of price, (50 cents,) by the publishers.

THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY,
No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York.

FEBRUARY NO. OF DEMOREST'S IL-LUSTRATED MONTHLY, and Mme. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS, now ready. Containing mammoth fashion plates, splendid engravings, original stories, elegant designs for the Winter fashions, full-sized patterns, household matters, and other valuable and interesting novelties, including an artistic and entertaining poem, by Theodore Tilton. Do not fail to see the brilliant February number. Single copies, 25 cents; mailed free on receipt of price. No. 19 Beekman-st., or sold everywhere. Yearly, $3, with a valuable premium. See our splendid programme for 1865.

MESSRS. FOWLER & WELLS, NO. 389 Broadway, New-York, Publishers, have all works on

PHRENOLOGY,	HYDROPATHY,
PHYSIOLOGY,	PHONOGRAPHY,
PHYSIOGNOMY	PSYCHOLOGY.
ANATOMY,	MEDICINE,

and on the Natural Sciences generally. Agents wanted. Send a stamped envelope for catalogues.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FAMILY Sewing beautifully done on the Grover & Baker machine by Mrs. E. GIMPSON, No. 495 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

SATURDAY.

Second time this season, Morton's standard comedy of

SECRETS WORTH KNOWING.

MONDAY—THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.
TUESDAY—First time in two years, Beaucault's fine comedy, THE IRISH HEIRESS.
WEDNESDAY—SECRETS WORTH KNOWING.
THURSDAY—MARRIED LIFE.
FRIDAY—THE WIFE'S SECRET.
SATUBOAY—THE IRISH HEIRESS.

Mr. Falconer's fine comedy,

MEN OF THE DAY,

is in rehearsal, and will be shortly performed, first time in six years.

HOW SHE LOVES HIM and the drama of ROSEDALE will shortly be reproduced.

A NEW DRAMA, of powerful interest and effects, is in active preparation.

Open 7¾ o'clock; Overture 7¾.

MUSEUM OPEN AND FREE—MESSRS. FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists, No. 389 Broadway, give written charts of character day and evening.

MEDICAL.

SAMARITAN'S GIFT! SAMARITAN'S GIFT!

Cures in from two to four days. Balsam Copaiva and Mercury discarded. Only ten pills to effect a cure; purely vegetable. Price $2. DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row; DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, No. 915 Race-st., Philadelphia.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 62 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically cures Seminal Weakness, Nervousness, Debility and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALKER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its direful consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon this celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but in chronic cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and 162 Chambers-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, address Box 2,859 N. Y. P. O.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be returned. ☞ Beware of imitations. Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st., N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Woman, informs ladies that "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION" is for every lady, but more particularly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., and No. 1 Vesey-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, stricture, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 42 5th av., between 10th and 11th sts. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief in three hours. DR. THIERS.

No. 1,217 Broadway, New-York.

A CARD.—DR. LEWIS HAS NO CONNECTION whatever with any other office in this city; his old established private medical institute is only at No. 7 Beach-st., three doors from West Broadway, where the Doctor himself can be consulted as usual from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M. Established 1840.

THE EXHAUSTED RESTORED TO PRIS-tine vigor and the direful results of imprudence removed by Dr. H. A. BARROW'S infallible remedy. No. 194 Bleecker-st., between Macdougal-st. and Cottage-place, New-York.

THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lots of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 9 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgustiog and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in one cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiar valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what he other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, THIRTY-SECOND COLLECTION DISTRICT, NEW-YORK.

UNITED STATES EXCISE SALE.

Public notice is hereby given that the following articles, to wit: Plug and cut tobacco, snuff and cigars, and

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 13.

UNION PRISONERS.

Mr. WILLEY, of West Virginia, (Union,) presented the petition of citizens of Illinois in behalf of the soldiers captured in the Streight raid into Georgia, setting forth that all efforts to secure their release had been unavailing; that they were suffering in Southern dungeons, and could not get fresh air, because unable to bear the ball and chain; and praying that something be done to relieve them from the slow but certain death which awaits them.

The petition was referred to the Military Committee.

POTITION FOR TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) presented the petition of citizens of Virginia asking for a Territorial Government instead of their present State Government, which was referred to the Committee on Territories.

DUTY ON IMPORTED BOOKS.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, (Union,) presented the petition of the Wisconsin Historical Society, asking for a reduction of the duty on imported books, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

DUTY ON IMPORTED PAPER.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, (Union,) presented the petition of the Indiana Publishers' Association, for a reduction of the duty on imported paper.

GOVERNMENT BOND LOST.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) presented the petition of a citizen of Massachusetts who had lost a Government bond, and asking that it be restored to him.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) said that the Secretary of the Treasury had indicated his intention to make good the loss of bonds after the lapse of a year as so; but if Treasury Notes were lost they could not be returned without further legislation, and that such a petition as that presented by Mr. SUMNER should go to the Committee on Claims.

The petition was thereupon referred to the Committee on Claims.

THE CALL OF JULY LAST FOR MEN.

Mr. RIDDLE, of Delaware, (Dem.,) offered a resolution instructing the Secretary of War to report to the Senate the number of men furnished by the loyal States under the call of the President in July last for 500,000 men.

Mr. RIDDLE said: The information called for is very anxiously looked for by thousands of citizens in all the loyal States, and more particularly by the citizens of those States which border upon the States in rebellion, who which have responded to every draft made upon their people. By the proclamation of the President made on the 19th of December last, it appears that but 240,000 of the 500,000 called for were obtained, leaving a deficiency of 260,000. In consequence of this a draft of 300,000 has been ordered by the President. By the census of 1860 the States mentioned in my resolution contained in round numbers twenty-three millions of people, including the District of Columbia. This number is doubtless greater now, but I will assume it to be the same. The State which I in part represent here had a population of 112,216. Out of this population Delaware furnished 2,445 under the call of the 18th of July last. If Senators will make a calculation they will find this smooth a little more than her quota of the 300,000 men, but an idea has gone abroad that the small States, where the drafts are enforced with ease and rapidity, must be taxed to fill up the deficiency created by the failure of the draft in the larger States. I think the Senate will gladly give the Secretary of War the opportunity to give the information, for it is called for in the kindest spirit to that officer, and I think he will cheerfully respond to it. The resolution ought to be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. This was agreed to and the resolution so referred.

CONSULAR APPROPRIATION BILL.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN the Consular Appropriation Bill was taken up.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) moved to amend the bill by increasing the compensation of the Consul at Halifax from two to three thousand dollars per annum.

Mr. SHERMAN was opposed to the increase unless it could be shown that it was actually necessary.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Union,) presented a letter from the Secretary of State recommending the increase.

Mr. SUMNER said he was opposed to any increase of salary anywhere, much more to a general increase. Still he was willing to look at individual cases as they arose and decide upon them. He thought that the Consul at Halifax ought to be better paid than he is, and he should vote for the proposition to increase his salary.

Mr. SHERMAN said that if the Consul at Halifax was ol issatisfied, he would agree to find fifty men from his own State to take his place.

Mr. SUMNER—Would he discharge the duties of the position?

Mr. SHERMAN—They would.

Mr. SUMNER—I doubt it.

Mr. CHANDLER advocated the amendment.

The yeas and nays were then called upon the amendment, which was lost by a vote of 17 to 37.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Union,) moved to amend by inserting before the word "Mexico," the words "the Republic of." He said there were two Governments in Mexico, and we could recognize none but the "Republic." We had nothing to do with the "Empire."

The amendment of Mr. WADE was adopted.

The Consular Appropriation Bill was then passed.

THE CHARGES AGAINST COL. CHIVINGTON.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Union,) called up the resolution in relation to the officers and soldiers of Col. CHIVINGTON'S command, suspending their pay and emoluments until an investigation of their conduct toward certain Indian tribes in Colorado takes place.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Union,) hoped that the Committee on Indian Affairs had investigated this subject. He did not like to give a decision until he had heard both sides, and he did not like to hold subordinates responsible for obeying orders. He was opposed to hasty action. If Col. CHIVINGTON had done wrong, he ought to be punished, but private soldiers ought not to be held responsible for the orders of their superiors.

Mr. HARLAN said that the resolution only proposed a suspension of pay until the facts were investigated. The soldiers who took part in this transaction were hundred days' men. He believed they were organized with a distinct understanding that they were to engage in this raid. They returned to camp loaded with plunder, consisting of ponies, buffalo-robes and Mexican dollars.

Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, (Dem.,) was opposed to immediate action. The men were simply obeying orders. There was a great deal of misplaced sympathy attended to the Indians. He had seen none of the generous and elevated sentiments in these people, of which he had read so much, but had found them treacherous, thieving and murderous; and he believed it would be well for the country if they were all exterminated. He had tried to civilize the Indians by translating Christ's Sermon on the Mount for them, but he never could impress Christian doctrines upon them, although he had civilized them to some extent with powder and ball.

Mr. NESMITH quoted several instances of Indian barbarity, and argued that every attempt to treat them with kindness had been unsuccessful.

Mr. CONNESS, of California, (Union,) was in favor of the resolution, and spoke at length upon its merits.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, (Dem.,) believed that the whole fault was with the Governor of Colorado, who acted, no doubt, upon the bid of the Administration. He was opposed to the resolution because it had private soldiers ensconsible for the faults of their commanding officers. He believed the Indians to be the most treacherous and perfidious of people, but he did not think the Government had a right to pursue such a mode of warfare as Col. CHIVINGTON did.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Union,) denied that a private soldier was bound to kill women and children, if commanded to do so by superior officers. No court-martial would convict a soldier for refusing to obey such orders. He was in favor of the resolution.

Mr. POMEROY moved to strike out so much of the resolution as relates to the suspension of pay, and make it an order for investigation.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) moved that the resolution be so amended as to apply to the officers only, as it would be unfair to make it apply to the privates, because the laws of the army were very strict, and compelled privates to obey orders.

Mr. POMEROY accepted Mr. WILSON'S amendment in place of the one proposed by him.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) was opposed to the resolution, because he did not believe in punishing men without a fair trial. If the facts alleged against Col. CHIVINGTON were true, he ought to be tried by court-martial and shot to death.

Mr. SUMNER thought exceptional crimes deserved exceptional punishment, and this was exceptional crime. It was an atrocious crime which the Senate ought to be swift to punish.

The amendment of Mr. POMEROY was not adopted.

The original resolution of Mr. HARLAN was then passed.

ADJOURNMENT OVER SUNDAY.

On motion of Mr. HENDRICKS, the Senate then proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and soon afterward adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 13.

THE CENSORSHIP OF THE TELEGRAPH.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, (Union,) presented the following memorial from SAMUEL WILKESON, nemely:

The undersigned represents to the Congress of the United States that he is the Washington editor of the New-York *Tribune*; that, as such, he sent in three different days within the current week to the officers of the American Telegraph Company in this city for transmission to the *Tribune* in New-York telegrams announcing the removal of Gen. BUTLER from the command of the Army of the James; that the telegrams were not sent, but were suppressed; that your petitioner has been informed that they were suppressed by an order from the War Department; that your petitioner has reason to believe that a censorship of newspaper telegrams has been established in the City of Washington without law, and that the same is exercised to grave wisbost responsibility, in violation of the freedom of the press, to the injury of lawful business, in violation of the rights of property and nullification of law. Your petitioner further represents that this suppression of the news of the removal of Gen. BUTLER extended to and included the telegrams announcing the same, and to all the newspapers in the Northern and Western States by their representative resident in Washington, and that while this censorship and suppression are in force in Washington the agent of one of the New-York newspapers at the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac had free list and license accorded to him to send to his paper full accounts of the said removal of Gen. BUTLER and extended comments thereon, which license he improved, and thereby secured for said gave to his paper a monopoly of said news over all the papers of the United States, to the unjust interference with business and the violation of equity. Your petitioner, therefore, prays for the passage of a law that shall place the right to use the telegraph on the same ground with the right to use the mails, and that shall punish interference with, and interruption or suppression of this right, as now law punishes the suppression or interruption of and interference with the right to use the mails of the United States. SAMUEL WILKESON.

The petition was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, (Union,) moved, and it was agreed, that after to-day the further consideration of the anti-slavery constitutional amendment be postponed for two weeks from Tuesday next.

Mr. ROLLINS, of Missouri, (Dem., sold at the last session he voted against the proposed amendment, but when the occasion shall again be taken, he intended to record his name in the affirmative. He had changed his views with reference to the expediency of the measure, and was satisfied with the reasons which had induced him to reach such a conclusion. He entertained the same opinions of the rebellion now which he always had, and that there was not a shadow of pretext for the infamous and disastrous conduct on the part of the South. Nevertheless, he believed that there had not been exhibited a sufficient willingness to extend conciliation to the masses who here been misled and betrayed by their leaders. If he could preserve the Constitution and Union by preserving the present status of slavery, he would do it. He would go further, and save them even if it were necessary to extend slavery. He He would, in the language of the President, either partially or altogether, destroy slavery, to accomplish his purpose; and it was simply because he believed the amendment, if adopted, would serve that patriotic end, that he should vote for it. He argued that Congress has the power to propose the amendment to the Constitution, and yielded to the public sentiment and action of Missouri in abolishing slavery. We never can have a peace until we in some way dispose of that institution. He expressed the opinion that in less than two years Kentucky, too, will be a free State, and will abolish slavery without compensation.

Mr. ROLLINS was applauded at the conclusion of his remarks, which extended over two hours.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, (Union,) alluded to the progress of emancipation. Slavery was first driven from the Territories, and then its kingdom of the States was shaken to its foundation, and one by one its corner stones were being removed. His colleague (Pendleton) had, however, found a new resting place for slavery, namely, where the great statue of Liberty was enshrined; but no spot was so sacred that slavery could not be pursued to the altar and there slain. The argument of his colleague was good, if it were true that the States were sovereign and independent. This he controverted; and if ever they were sovereign and independent, they were but so now. Coming into the Union, the obligation once taken rendered them an indivisible nation.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) said the gentleman from Ohio (PENDLETON) had reconcreted those in arms in the rebel States from responsibilities for this bloody war, and placed it upon himself (STEVENS) and those who acted with him. This was a great charge, if true; and should make them feel not only regret but remorse for their conduct. He thanked God that his long cetertained hatred of slavery had not been weakened by enfeebling age. The party with which he had acted could not hesitate to do what duty required, viz.: to exclude slavery from the territories, confining it to the spot which it already polluted in the States. He had hoped that the great evil would work its own destruction. But none with whom he acted had proposed a violation of the Constitution for eradicating slavery. He said the epitaph of the gentlemen from Ohio would be: "Here rests the ablest and most pertinacious defender of slavery and opponent of liberty of his party;" while his own (STEVENS') would be: "Here lies one who never rose to any eminence, and only courted the low ambition to have it said that he fought to ameliorate the condition of the poor and downtrodden of every language, race and color."

Mr. BALDWIN, of Massachusetts, (Union,) entered into an argument as to the character of our form of government, denying that this was a confederacy of sovereign States; it was a nation. He briefly advocated the pending resolution, regarding slavery as an outlaw of civilization, and as the progenitor of treason, which should be at once abolished.

No other speeches were made on the resolution.

AMENDMENT TO THE PACIFIC RAILROAD ACT.

Mr. COLE, of California, (Union,) introduced a bill to amend so much of the Pacific Railroad act as ratifying the assignment made by the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California to the Western Pacific Railroad Company, and requiring said road to complete twenty-five miles yearly, and the whole line from San Jose to Sacramento in four years.

THE BLACK HILLS OF DACOTAH.

Mr. HUBBARD, of Iowa, (Union,) introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to institute geological surveys of the Black Hills in Dacotah, and appropriating $20,000 for that purpose.

THE NEW-YORK FIRE CLAIMS OF 1845.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, (Dem.,) presented a memorial of New-York merchants to have paid the fire claims of 1845.

Adjourned until Monday.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 13.

Mr. LAIMBEER presented a petition, numerously signed by wealthy citizens of New-York, asking for an immediate investigation into the affairs of the city departments.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Confirming the Bounty Act of the New-York Supervisors.

Incorporating the Studio Building Association of New-York.

To amend the law relative to the assessment of bank stock.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To amend the charter of the Transit Life Insurance Company.

Providing for the repayment of moneys illegally collected by the Health Commissioners of New-York.

Authorizing the Trustees of the Seaman's Fund and Retreat to borrow $30,000.

Making appropriations to the New-York Dispensaries.

To enable qualified voters of this State in the military service of the United States to vote in the field, and whenever ten or more are together, they to choose their own Election Judges.

To amend the charter of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 13.

The concurrent resolutions of thanks to Gens. GRANT, SHERMAN, SHERIDAN, THOMAS and FARRAGUT were adopted by yeas 113, nays 1—Mr. KRIDER.

Mr. ANGEL offered a concurrent resolution of thanks to Maj.-Gen. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, which was laid on the table under the rule.

BILLS NOTICED.

In relation to taxes in New-York.

By Mr. STEWART—For a railroad in 125th street, New-York.

Also to legalize certain resolutions of the Common Council of New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To incorporate the Corn Exchange and Warehouse Security Company.

By Mr. STEWART—To incorporate the New-York and Brooklyn railroad and Ferry Company.

Also to legalize certain resolutions of the Common Council of New-York relative to the conveyance of land to the German Hospital.

Also to amend the charter of the Savings Bank of New-York.

Adjourned to Monday evening, at 7:30 o'clock.

LAW REPORTS.

Criminal Business.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

Ira Brida was tried in this Court yesterday upon an indictment for grand larceny. It appeared from the evidence that a rustic individual from Connecticut, anxious to see the sights in New-York, wandered into a concert saloon on Broadway on the night of the 2d of January last. While there he became acquainted with Miss Hattie Smith, one of the pretty waiter girls of the establishment. He yielded to her blandishments, and accompanied her to her home in Greene-street. In the dead hour of the night he was awakened by the flashing of a light in the room, and saw the prisoner in the act of stealing his vest, which contained the sum of $80. He was about to get up and seize Brida, but his friend Hattie suggested the prisoner had a revolver and would be apt to use it if he was molested. The complainant escaped to the street, procured the assistance of an officer, and had the whole party arrested. The jury convicted the prisoner, and he was sent to the State Prison for two years.

James Caddall, indicted for burglary in the first degree, pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree and was sent to the State Prison for two years and nine months. This man was a cripple, his inner limbs being withered and entirely useless. No doubt many of our citizens have seen him dragging himself about the streets making a silent appeal to the purse of the charitable. He was arrested in the act of entering a house in Liberty-street. A ladder had been placed against the house and the prisoner climbed up, using his hands only, to a second story window. A policeman saw him and made the arrest.

Patrick Dewlit pleaded guilty of grand larceny and was sent to the House of Refuge.

Antonio Oliver, accused of theft, proved an excellent character and was discharged.

Mary Miller pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny and was remanded for sentence.

Richard Carey, pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, and was remanded. Prisoner was charged with passing a counterfeit bill on the Bull's Head Bank of this city. His Honor said that if he would disclose the name of the party from whom he bought the bills the sentence of the Court would be light.

Assistant District Attorney, Robert C. Hutchings, appeared for the people.

Wills Admitted.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

The following is the list of wills admitted to probate during the week past: JAMES Ferguson, EDES E. Ellery, Roderick B. Perry, Elizabeth Rollins, Elizabeth Lands, Alfred H. S. Beucher, Ruby Barker, Michael O. Halfriet. None of them contain anything of public interest.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS IN COURT.—Mr. JOSEPH HAYDOCK, of No. 80 Malden-lane, agent for Holloway's Pills, presented a complaint against Dr. JOHN FREDERICK, of No. 327 Water-street, druggist, alleging that he had offered for sale fifty dozen boxes of pills under spurious labels and wrappers. Justice SHANDLEY required the accused to give bail to appear for trial before the Court of Special Sessions.

Evening Exchange.

$10,000	Ohio & M. C...	39¾	200	Chic. & N. W. R...	34¾
10,000	do.....	b30 39¾	900	do.....	s3 34¾
$115,000	Amer. Gold..	218¾	400	do.....	34½
10,000	do.....	218¾	200	do.....	s3 34¼
600	N. Y. Cen. R...	s10 117¾	100	do.....	s6 34¾
400	Erie R.....	83¾	500	do.....	s3 34¾
900	do.....	s5 83¾	100	Cum. Coal.....	b5 32½
100	do.....	s5 83¾	300	C. & N. W. Pr...	66
500	do.....	b10 83¾	200	do.....	b3 66
200	do.....	b3 83¾	300	do.....	s3 65¾
106	Hudson R. R...	s60 109	100	do.....	65¾
100	do.....	109¾	100	do.....	65½
200	do.....	b10 109¾	500	Quick. Min. Co....	97
100	M. S. & N. I.....	72	200	do.....	b3 97
400	do.....	72¼	100	do.....	b5 96¾
200	Cleve. & Pitts....	93¾	200	do.....	b5 96¾
300	Chi. & R. I. R..	s10 102	600	Mar. Min. Co.....	11¾
100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C....	98¼	700	do.....	11¾
100	do.....	s5 98			

The market is heavy for stocks. Gold was not very strong; sales after the call were made at 218¾. The best bid at the close of the report was 218.

AMUSING SCENES.

Quite amusing scenes occasionally occur at our office while patients are under the influence of the nitrous oxide gas for teeth extraction. Three ladies came to the other day, one of whom wished eight teeth extracted. She was over sixty years of age, and said she had heart disease, weak lungs, was nervous, &c. I assured her that she had no occasion for fear. She breathed the gas, and when sound asleep, we extracted her eight teeth. As she awoke she commenced to sing, laugh, spat her hands, and was in the highest state of glee. She was greatly astonished when told that her teeth were all out.

As the gas had worked so well, one of the other ladies thought she would try it, and have three roots extracted. As she was young and stout, she doubted if we could get her asleep. I told her I had never yet failed with a patient. We put her easily to sleep, and extracted the roots. As she was waking, she exclaimed very excitedly, "I'm not asleep yet! I can see Clinton Hall over there! I can see that Omnibus—and that woman with the market-basket! O, I'm an old stager, you can't come it over me! I can walk too!" Let's see you walk, says the Doctor. Upon this she jumped out of the chair, strutted across the room, and wheeled, "There! ain't I awake!" Upon assuring her that her teeth were out, she declared most positively that her eyes had not been closed.

Not long since, a gentleman, for whom we had extracted a large molar tooth, awoke and exclaimed very angrily, "This gas is a regular humbug—I knew you could'nt get me asleep!" On showing him his tooth, he insisted on paying double price for its extraction.

G. Q. COLTON,
Colton Dental Association, No. 19 Cooper Institute

[Advertisement.]

THE GEM OF THE TOILET,

The world says, is Sozodont. It renders the teeth pearly white, gives to the breath a fragrant odor, extinguishing the ill-humors which usually flow from a bad and neglected set of teeth. Sozodont is so convenient, and produces a sensation at once so delightful, that makes it a pleasure to use it.

Sold by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

GOLDSMITH'S INSTITUTE, No. 756 BROADWAY.—Great reduction to pupils entering this month. Terms reduced from $50 to $30 for the entire course, including penmanship, book-keeping and arithmetic. Rooms for private instruction.

[Advertisement.]

For non-retention or incontinence of urine, irritation, inflammation or ulceration of the bladder, or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick-dust deposit, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys and dropsical swellings.

USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. W. H. Gregg:

DEAR SIR: I have been suffering for a long time with what physicians call disease of the *Prostate Gland*, and *Retention of Urine*, and was unable to obtain any relief until I used CONSTITUTION WATER, which began to produce its curative effect after taking one or two doses, and no man can be more grateful than I at the results, having suffered all that a man could suffer and live; and rather than be deprived of the medicine, I would be willing to pay *Fifty Dollars* a bottle for it.

It has not only cured me, but several other officers in my district have been cured by it, and I would recommend everybody suffering from any diseases of the kidneys to use Constitution Water.

RICHARD LUSH,
Sergeant Ninth Ward Police.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1861.

Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 45 Cliff-st., and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

A BAN BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY HAS TO BEAR TO—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

WEBB AND UPDYKE.—About this great suit opinions vary. About KANT'S East Indie Coffee there's but one opinion. It is the best and cheapest family coffee in the world. All grocers sell it. Wholesale depot, No. 154 Beade-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

NEW SARATOGA "STAR" SPRING WATER—Superior to any Mineral Water in the market. Be sure to call for the "Star" Spring Water. Depot No. 88 Barclay-st., New-York. D. WESTON, Agent.

[Advertisement.]

THE FEBRUARY NUMBER OF DEMOREST'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY AND MIRROR OF FASHIONS is out to-day, with brilliant and artistic novelties, entertaining literary matter, including a poem from Theodore Tilton. Do not fail to see the magnificent February number.

[Advertisement.]

A ready and conclusive test of the properties of HELMBOLD'S Fluid Extract Buchu will be a comparison with those set forth in the United States Dispensatory. It is no quack nostrum.

[Advertisement.]

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A reliable Tonic, Diuretic, Blood Purifier and Invigorator—HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

MARRIED.

ANTHONY—DWIGHT.—In this city, on Wednesday, Jan. 11, by Rev. B. W. Dwight, ELLIOTT ANTHONY, Esq., of Chicago, and Miss ELISABETH DWIGHT, daughter of the late Dr. Benj. W. Dwight, of Clinton, N. Y.

BALDWIN—GAOL.—At Oak Grove, East Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 11, by Rev. R. G. Strong, Mr J. R. BALDWIN, of New-Baltimore, N. Y., and Mrs. CORNELIA A. GAOL, of East Newark, N. J.

CORNISH—TAFTS.—On Thursday, Jan. 12, by Rev. Alfred Cookman, N. N. CORNISH and SARAH F., eldest daughter of Philip Tefts, Esq., both of this city. No cards.

DAY—WATAOUS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 12, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Symms, WYCOFF E. DAY, of Cranberry, N. J., and JEANNE A., eldest daughter of E. B. Watrous, of the former place.

KOEHN—SLOAN.—On Wednesday, Jan. 11, at St. George's Church, by Rev. Dr. TYNG, CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH KOEHN, of Philadelphia, and MARIE J. SLOAN, daughter of Thos. J. Sloan, of New-York. No cards.

MASSELL—BARNES.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 12, by Rev. S. W. Sayres, of Belleville, N. J., A. RAYMOND MASSELL, of New-York, and Miss HANNAH E. BARNES, of Jersey City.

WHITLOCK—PIGOT.—On Wednesday, Jan. 11, at Marlborough, N. J., by Rev. E. Willis, Mr. JOHN WHITLOCK and Miss MARY ANN PIGOT, daughter of Wm. A. Pigot, Esq., of Brooklyn, L. I.

DIED.

BROTHERTON.—On Thursday, Jan. 12, JAMES H. BROTHERTON.

Funeral on Saturday, Jan. 14, at St. Nicholas Hotel. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

☞ Cincinnati papers please copy.

BURR.—In Williamsburgh, on Thursday morning, Jan. 12, JOHN BURR, aged 63 years, 1 month and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 79 Gold-st., Williamsburgh.

CAMERON.—In Williamsburgh, on Thursday, Jan. 12, JOHN CUNNINGHAM, aged 59 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 14th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 22 Cameron-st., without further invitation.

DE BRACKELEER.—On Thursday, Jan. 12, of diphtheria, MARY THERESA MARGARET, eldest child of Alphonse and Mary Ann De Brackeleer, aged 5 years, 1 month and 19 days.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, at 11 o'clock, from No. 73 East 40th-st. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

DUNCAN.—At Knoxville, Tenn., on Friday, Nov. 11, by drowning in the Holston River, Lieut. ORIN C. DUNCAN, of the 1st U. S. Heavy Artillery, (formerly member of the 23d Regt. N. G. S. N. Y.) and only son of Lucinda and Samuel Duncan, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 76 South Oxford-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 15th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

EWER.—On Thursday, Jan. 12, after a protracted illness, DANIEL EWER, in the 60th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 163 East Broadway, on Sunday afternoon, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock.

HENAR.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 13, MARY, only child of James and Clarina T. Henry, aged 1 year and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, Jan. 15, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, Gates-av., first house east of Nostrand, Brooklyn.

LEWIS.—On Friday, Jan. 13, ANNA OGELL, eldest daughter of George G. and Eliza C. Lewis, aged 6 years, 5 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 737 6th Av.

MANN.—At Succasunna, on Thursday, Jan. 12, Mrs. JANNEMA MANN, in her 88th year, widow of the late Jacob Mann, Esq., formerly of Morristown, N. J.

Funeral will be attended from her late residence, Oak Hill, in Succasunna, on Monday, the 16th inst., at 12 M. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

SIMONTON.—On Wednesday, Jan. 11, after a lingering illness, CATHARINE M., widow of the late Wm. H. Simonton, aged 54 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 131 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WELD.—On Tuesday, Jan. 10, at Point of Rocks, on the Appomotox River, LEWIS LEOTARD WELD, Lieut.-Colonel 41st U. S. Colored Troops, aged 31 years.

Funeral at Hartford, Coon., on Monday afternoon next.

WHITLOCK.—On Thursday, Jan. 12, MARGARET T., wife of Augustus Whitlock.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Daniel Boocott, No. 15 West 28th-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 13—*In steamship Edinburgh, from Liverpool*—Capts. Birch, Johnstone, Nicholson, Wallace and lady, Mr. Thompson and lady, Mrs. Tildesby and daughter, Mrs. M. Scharff, Mrs. Gough, Mrs. M. A. Sebe, L. Franzal, lady and 3 children, Mr. Weisman, Mr Kirkby, Mr. Humphreys, Mr. Jones, A. C. Lecaie, and 229 steerage passengers.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 23 | Sun sets..... 4 55 | Moon rises. 7 57

ARCH WARNE—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 10 | Gov. Island.. 9 59 | Hell Gate..11 21

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Jan. 13.

Arrived.

Steamship China, (Br.,) Andersoo, Liverpool Dec. 31, and Queenstown 1st inst., at 4 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Had heavy westerly winds the entire passage. Jan. 11, lat. 40 36, lon. 69 55, passed steamship Edinburgh, bound W; same day, lat. 41 09, lon. 65 10, passed a coasting vessel of about 100 tons, bottom up.

Steamship Edinburgh, (Br.,) Roskell, Liverpool Dec. 28, and Queenstown 29th, with mdse. and 251 passengers to Joon G. Bale.

U. S. steam transport Arago, Cadsden, Port Royal Jan. 9, via Wilmington Blockading Squadron 10th, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Ship Bedford, (of Shields,) Gourley, Foo Choo 122 ds., passed Angier Oct. 14, Cape of Good Hope Nov. 21, with tea to order.

Ship Great Western, Cuningham, Liverpool 45 ds., with mdse. and 361 passengers to Charles H. Marshall & Co. Had strong southerly gales throughout passage; damaged hull and spars, split sails, etc. Had 3 deaths and 1 birth.

Ship Webster, Norris, Liverpool 40 ds., with mdse. and 471 passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Bark Golden Fleece, (of Barbados,) Rhodes, Barbados 20 ds., with molasses and old metal to H. Trowbridge's Sons, of New-Haven. Been 12 ds. north of Bermuda with heavy weather; lost sea and split sails, &c.

Bark Montezuma, Hammond, Barbados Dec. 30, with sugar to T. T. Dwight.

Bark Gazelle, (of New-Haven,) Black, Barbados Dec 29, with molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Bark Harvest Moon, (of Boston,) Staples, Matanzas 10 ds., with molasses to Welsh & Carver.

Bark Paladin, (Argen.,) Brown, Rio Janeiro 46 ds., with coffee to E. F. Davison.

Brig Costa Rica, Peel, Aspinwall 19 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Joy. Between lat. 31 and 32, passed a large number of bales of cotton.

Brig Hydra, (Russ.,) Behrens, Rio Janeiro 65 ds., with coffee to order.

Brig Aurora, (of Windsor, N. S.,) McDougall, Cardenas 8 ds., with molasses to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Brig Isola, (of Bangor,) Brewster, Arecebo, P. R., Dec. 29, with molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Schr. Victoria, (of Nassau,) Wilkinds, Matamoras Dec. 7, via Delaware Breakwater 24 hours, with cotton to Victor Onckwitz. Had strong N. W. gales the entire passage; carried away rigging, spilt sails, etc.

Schr. Mary E. Jones, Swaine, Cardenas 10 ds., with molasses to W. J. Emmett.

Schr. Martha, Hudson, Stooo River 10 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. C. A. Farnsworth, (of Barbados,) Crowell, Barbados 14 ds., in ballast to E. T. Smith.

Schr Robert Caldwell, McCormick, Port Royal 8 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Nancy R. Hagan, Bunker, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Harriet Newell, Could, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. John Boynton, Reed, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Louis Walsh, Eaton, Georgetown, for Boston.

Schr. E. A. Elliott, Crow, Virginia, with oysters.

WIND—Sunset, S. W., light.

The Captain's name of the bark Alhiso, arrived last night, is Wharfer.

Sailed.

Steamers Havana, Costa Rica.

Sbla George Peabody.

Brigs Alice Gray, Panama.

Schooners Dos Hermanos, Charmer, G. Consy, E. J. Palmer, R. H. Fordred.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 13—Arr. bark Hadley, from Belize; brigs Poosett, from Key West; Sea Foam, from New-York, and schr. Mary E. Nason, from Jacmel.

Foreign Ports.

At Barbadoes, Dec. 30, brigs Julia E. Arey, Weeks, for Turks Island in 4 ds.; Anna Wellington, Johnson, from Philadelphia, arr. Dec. 29; whaling schr. Active, of Beverly; brig Evening Star, Mischy.

At Arecebo, P. R., Dec. 29, bark Modana, from Baltimore, dischg.

At Barbados, Dec. 29, brig Julia, for Turks Island, to sail Dec. 30; bark S. W. Holbrook, just arr. In port Dec. 24, Black Hawk, for New-York in 10 ds.; bark Gazelle, for do. in 5 ds.

At Cardenas, Jan. 5, brigs Relief and Burdes, dischg.

[LATEST FOR CHINA.]

Arr. from New-York, Stockholm, at Flushing.

Arr. from Boston, Loanna, at Fayal; Mary Richards, at Onnganess.

Arr. from Bangor, Gettysborgh, at Bristol.

THE RATHBONE PETROLEUM COMPANY OF WEST VIRGINIA.

OFFICE, NO. 38 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL STOCK, $450,000.

150,000 SHARES OF $3 EACH.

30,000 SHARES RESERVED BY THE COMPANY.

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PENNINGTON, SULLIVAN & HARRISON, No. 128 Nassau-st., New-York.

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DANIEL G. WHITE, Parkersburgh, West Va.

This company have five wells now down, with engines, tubing tools, &c., on the ground, and is confidently expected soon to be able to pay quarterly dividends.

Books for subscription will close by the 28th inst. Subscription price, $1, being one-third the par value. To secure stock early, application should be made to RICHARDS KINGSLAND, No. 38 Pine-st., New-York.

WARD'S PATENT FRENCH PRINTED PAPER COLLARS
387 B'WAY, N.Y. & ALL GENTS FURNISHING STORES.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4152. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 15, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

THE BLAIR-MISSION TO RICHMOND.

THE REBEL PAPERS INCREDULOUS.

Mr. Blair not in that City on the 12th.

Governor Brown Furloughing the Georgia Militia.

Belligerent Resolutions in the Rebel House.

The States no Right to Negotiate for Peace.

Determination of the Leaders to Stand Out Till the Death.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 14.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 12th inst., says:

"It was reported yesterday that Mr. BLAIR, the Yankee Peace Commissioner, had arrived in this city, and had had, during the day, an interview with the President and Secretary of War. He has not, we are assured, come to the city, and it is all stuff about the Secretary of War having sent him a pass to visit Richmond; but we do not doubt that he is in GRANT's camp. We have never yet seen any evidence going to show that he designed coming to this city.

A correspondent of the Richmond *Inquirer*, in speaking of the furloughing of a new regiment of Georgia militia, says: "Gov. BROWN remarked that they could go home now, but would remain subject to another call when the State required their services, which he hoped would not be soon. All delinquents are to be tried by a military court-martial, which is to sit in Macon, and if found guilty the pains and penalties of desertion would be visited upon them."

In the Confederate House of Representatives on Wednesday, Mr. MILES, of South Carolina, introduced the following resolutions, which were ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That under the Constitution Congress alone has the right to declare war, and the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make a treaty of peace.

Resolved, That all attempts to make peace with the United States by the action or intervention of the separate States composing the Confederacy, are unauthorized by the constitution, in contravention of the supreme law of the land, and therefore revolutionary.

The last resolution in the series is as follows:

Resolved, That we, the Representatives of the Confederate States, are firmly determined to continue the struggle in which we are involved until the United States shall acknowledge our independence, and to it in determination, with a sincere conviction of the justice of our cause and an humble reliance upon the Supreme Ruler of nations, we do solemnly and faithfully pledge ourselves.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Fine Weather Again—Terrible Roads—Petersburgh Shelled—A Ride Round the Army, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS, Thursday, Jan. 12, 1865.

The storm has passed and we are once more blessed by bright skies and warmer days. But the traces of the heavy fall of rain remain behind. Our roads are knee deep in mud, the creeks and streams are overflowed to a great extent, and large sheets and pools of water abound. Now that the rain has ceased busy crowds of soldiers can be seen hard at work making repairs and laying down new roads.

Owing to the constant recurring storms of rain and snow our outer lines have been more quiet than they have for a long time past. Sheer cold and drenching rain compel our pickets to remain inactive, and refrain from using their deadly tubes against the enemy. As for the rebels they are too glad to be "let alone" to indulge in any pastime like picket firing.

Since Monday our siege guns have been very silent, but on that day the city of Petersburgh was persistently and assiduously shelled. For three long mortal hours the shrieking of balls, the booming of cannon and columbiad, and the dull heavy crash of shivering shells, made the afternoon air hideous with their dreadful sounds. One elter gun, and shell after shell exploded, and at each discharge the doomed city received a dozen fragments of hurtling shell. The scene was a brilliant one, and gave your correspondent a foretaste of what he is to expect when the final bombardment takes place.

To-day I rode round the army and would fain be excused that task again, at least until the weather becomes more settled and the mud less deep. My efforts were for nothing and I could not squeeze the sponge any dryer, so that my items are nix. With the exception of bringing in a plentiful supply of mud, my ride was a fruitless one.

Wherever a dry space could be found I saw troops busy drilling, but these instances were rare. Everywhere repairs were going on; shattered huts and dismantled chimneys being rebuilt; deep drains and fresh sloks being dug; trees falling and the ringing blows of the axe; busy life everywhere; the shrill blast of the bugle and the hoarse rattle of the drum; delicious swells of rich melody from the various bands; camp-life in all its features and in all its variety.

We are waiting until the elements sweten their fury, and the rough season has passed, when this army will again assume the offensive, and your correspondent once again in his element.

The rebels are rebuilding the Weldon Railroad, destroyed by Gen. WARREN in December. We will render the road nugatory of good to them ere they can use it. GEO. F. WILLIAMS.

HEAVY FRESHET IN THE JAMES RIVER.

Stoppage of Travel over the Pontoon Bridges.

WASHINGTON, Saturday Jan. 14.

A note from the Army of the Jemes, dated yesterday, says:

There is a heavy freshet in the James River, stopping travel over the pontoon bridges.

The Richmond *Whig*, of the 12th inst., contains the following:

"The War Department, last night, was without a single dispatch from any quarter. The telegraph, owing to the heavy rains which have prevailed, was not in working order. The waters of the James are considerably over their banks, and at 6 o'clock last evening were still rising. Unless it turns suddenly cold and stops the thaw on the mountains, the freshet may be expected to equal that of last Spring."

Later from New-Orleans—The Trade Regulations.

CAIRO, Saturday, Jan. 14.

The steamer *Mobile City*, from New-Orleans on the 7th inst., has arrived here.

The steamship *Creole* left there on the 6th inst. for New-York, but broke her machinery sixty miles below the city, and was obliged to return. Her passengers and mails were transferred to the steamer *Morning Star*, which was to leave for New-York on the evening of the 7th inst.

Gen. CANBY had issued an order directing the naval commanders to seize all private boats found landing or engaging in unlawful trade with the enemy at points not under military supervision; also directing that no permits be given for the transportation of products or supplies to insurrectionary districts, except to and from places within the lines of actual occupation of our forces. All products found moving within violation of this law, will be seized and turned over to the purchasing agent of the district where found. Persons owning or controlling products of insurrectionary districts are permitted to come within our lines for the purpose of disposing of their products under the act of Congress, and a pass will be granted insuring them protection, unless it is forfeited by bad faith or misconduct while within our lines.

Two hundred bales of cotton were sold in New-Orleans at $1 10 for middling. Sugar and molasses firm.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

THE FOOTE CASE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 14.

The Alexandria (Va.) *Sentinel* says the circumstances under which Mrs. Foote came to Alexandria and subsequently went to Washington, are as follows:

Learning that she had arrived in the neighborhood of Dumfries, Va., a few days ago, Col. WALLS, the Provost-Marshal-General dispatched thither a detachment of cavalry, who on Thursday took her into custody.

The Alexandria *Sentinel* says nothing about Senator FOOTE himself having been intercepted in his flight by rebel cavalrymen at Dumfries, and taken back to Richmond, as was generally reported in Washington yesterday.

It is probable that he was arrested immediately after he retired in disgust from the rebel Senate, and after he had declared he would seek a refuge in some foreign clime, where he could enjoy the liberty of which he was deprived in the Confederacy.

It appears from a conversation with Mrs. FOOTE, that she had a passport to leave the Confederacy, and started from Richmond three weeks ago. Senator FOOTE accompanied her, but without such authority, for the purpose of seeing her safe over the Potomac.

In the meantime, an order was issued to the rebel Provost-Marshal at Fredericksburgh, by Secretary of War SEDDON, for his arrest. He was accordingly tracked to Dumfries, there captured, and taken back to Richmond.

CIRCULAR FROM SECRETARY SEWARD.

The following circular to the consular officers of the contiguous British Provinces has just been issued:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1865.

Consular officers in territories conterminous with the United States on their northern and northeastern frontier are hereby authorized to receive United States currency in payment for passports, so long as the order of Dec. 17, 1864, shall remain in force, bearing in mind that the law requires $5 as a fee for issuing a passport, which amount is payable into the United States Treasury, and in foreign countries, with a consular fee of $1 fee in addition.

The existing regulation by which consular agents were forbidden to give passports is hereby rescinded for the period above-mentioned.

If any person shall have been charged more than the legal fees as they are herein mentioned, the excess will be refunded to him by the Consul to whom the sum was paid, and such repayment will be reported to the Department.

A uniform rate of charge is expected and enjoined.

Passports to enter the British Provinces will be promptly issued by this Department on application in accordance with the passport regulations.

(Signed.) WM. H. SEWARD.

DESTRUCTION OF REBEL SALT WORKS.

Information has been received at the Navy Department from Acting Master GILLESPIE, of the United States bark *Brasilia*, on duty in St. Amors Sound, Ga., that the boats of that vessel have made several incursions inland, destroying salt works, consisting of ten kettles of seven hundred gallons each; twelve kettles of five hundred gallons each; twenty cans of four by six feet, and three hundred bushels of salt. The boats also liberated thirty negroes and captured a number of Confederate prisoners. The salt works were situated eighteen miles up Turtle River on the the creeks leading into the Buffalo Swamps. The enemy's force in that portion of the country consists of one hundred Confederate soldiers and seventy-five militiamen.

MRS. LINCOLN'S AFTERNOON RECEPTION.

Mrs. LINCOLN'S first Saturday afternoon reception of the season took place to-day. It was attended by a large number of ladies, including those connected with the families of members of the Cabinet, of the foreign Ministers, and of members of Congress.

WHAT A REFUGEE SAYS.

A refugee, who left Richmond two weeks ago, says: "The report that LEE has sent troops to meet SHERMAN in South Carolina is confirmed, but the knowledge of all military movements is so well kept that it is not known in the rebel army what troops nor the number that have gone, although it is now three weeks since they started. The upper classes among the people of Richmond profess to be confident of the success of the Confederacy, but the poorer classes, who have severely felt the effect of the depreciated currency, are heartily sick and tired of the war, and are anxious for any mode of relief."

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in executive session, yesterday, confirmed the following nominations by the President:

Brig.-Gen. Wm. T. Sherman, United States Army, Major-General of Volunteers, to be Major-General, Aug. 12, 1864, *vice* Wool, retired.

Brig.-Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, United States Army, Major-General of Volunteers, to be Major-General, Nov. 8, 1864, *vice* McClellan, resigned.

Brig.-Gen. George H. Thomas, United States Army, Major-General of Volunteers, to be Major-General, Dec. 15, 1864, *vice* Fremont, resigned.

Maj. Winfield S. Hancock, Quartermaster United States Army and Major-General of Volunteers, to be Brigadier-General, Aug. 12, 1864, *vice* McPherson, deceased.

Capt. Philip H. Sheridan, Thirteenth United States Infantry, Major-General Volunteers, to be Brigadier-General, Sept. 20, 1864, *vice* Sherman, appointed Major-General.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Somerset Robinson, to be Surgeon.

Capt. John L. Broome, to be Major in the Marine Corps.

First Lieut. William H. Parker, to be Captain in the Marine Corps; Second Lieut. Lewis E. Fegen, to be First Lieutenant in the Marine Corps; Francis N. Harrington, of District of Columbia, to be Second Lieutenant in the Marine Corps; First Lieut. John A. Burrougns, to be Captain in the Marine Corps.

Second Lieuts. Frederick T. Peet and Edward P. Meeker, to be First Lieutenants.

Acting Volunteer Lieut. Wm. P. Hall, to be Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commander.

Acting Masters J. S. Warner, James C. Gibson, Geo. W. Rogers, John Rogers, Henry S. Wetmore, Jno. W. Atkinson and Peter O. Kell, to be Acting Volunteer Lieutenants for duty on the Mississippi Squadron.

The Senate also confirmed the following as Assessors of Internal Revenue:

Edgar Needham, Third District of Kentucky; Wm. V. B. Wardwell, Territory of New-Mexico; Truman C. Evarts, Territory of Montana; C. P. Bodfish, Territory of Idaho; William M. Spencer, Second District of Kentucky; David G. Goodlon, Fifth District of Kentucky; Thomas H. Gornsh, Fourth District of Maryland; Philander Draper, Fourth District of Missouri; Henry J. Jaeger, Sixth District of Pennsylvania; George H. Woodbridge, Fifteenth District of Ohio; Hiram Potter, Jr., to be Commissionar for North Carolina. Collectors of Internal Revenue: Nathaniel B. Langford, Territory of Montana; Philip Spead, Third District of Kentucky; George D. Blakey, Second District of Kentucky; Willard Davis, Fifth District of Kentucky; John J. Anderson, Sixth District of Kentucky; Alexander H. Martin, Fourth District of Missouri; Chas. S. Dana, Second District of Vermont; George O. Iesser, First District of Kentucky; Samuel R. Dawson, Second District of West Virginia; George W. Lacos, Fifth District of Maryland; Silas Cheek, Ninth District of Illinois.

PROMOTIONS BY BREVET.

The following named officers have been promoted by the President to be Brevet Brigadier Generals in the regular army for meritorious and faithful service. Col. Satherlee, Col. Shiras, Maj. Eaglan, Col. E. D. Townsend, Col. Huffman, Brevet Col. Vinton, Brevet Col. Vanvliet, Brevet Col. Rufus Ingalls, Col. Scriver, Brevet Col. Price, Col. George Wright.

BRILLIANT RECEPTION.

Speaker COLFAX'S first reception of the season, last night, was largely attended. Gen. BANKS was among the more prominent guests.

CONFIRMATIONS—MISCELLANEOUS.

President LINCOLN has recognized EARNEST NAPOLEON MARIE GONSAUX, as Consul of France at New-Orleans, and FRANZ AUGUST HOFFMAN, as Consul of the Dukedom of Saxe Meiengen, for the State of Illinois.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of THOS. B. SMITH, of Massachusetts, to be Consul of the United States at Tombez, Peru, and also the following Acting Masters, to be Acting Volunteer Lieutenants in the navy:

Charles G. Arthur, Ezra Leonard, James Sherrill, W. Eben Hoyt, Charles A. Boutelle, Alonzo W. Maldam, Walter H. Garfield, Edward Baker, G. W. D. Patterson, W. E. Decelson, M. L. Churchill, W. P. Rogers, W. G. Sleeper, W. Duraun, Frederick John Govar, J. S. Franch, T. E. Baldwin, Wm. H. Latham, Alvin Phinney, Henry Churchill, John W. Baleh, Chas. DaSevoiss, Chas. P. Clark, Thos. C. Dunn, Geo. Taylor, D. A. Campbell, Jas. H. Magrus, F. T. Banry, Geo. B. Livingston, Robt. B. Ely, Wm S. Sheldon, L. D. D. Voorhes, L. Gusta Vasalle, Felix McCarley, Frederick D. Stuart, Henry J. Coop, Wm. L. Martine, B. C. Dean, Wm. McGloria and George E. Nelson; and Martin Freeman to be an acting volunteer and Lieutenant.

After a long confinement to his residence, caused by a fracture of his arm, Assistant Secretary SEWARD has resumed his duties at the State Department.

TENNESSEE STATE CONVENTION.

Slavery Declared Forever Abolished—Parson Brownlow Nominated for Governor.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Jan. 14.

The *Commercial* has a special dispatch from Nashville, which says:

"The Tennessee State Convention have unanimously passed a resolution declaring slavery forever abolished, and prohibiting it throughout the State.

The convention also passed a resolution prohibiting the Legislature from recognizing property in man, and forbidding it from requiring compensation to be made to the owners of slaves.

A resolution was also adopted abrogating the declaration of State independence, and the military league made with the Confederate States in 1861; also abrogating all the laws and ordinances passed in pursuance hereof.

All the officers appointed by the acting Governor since his accession to office were confirmed.

The propositions of the convention are to be submitted to the people for ratification on the 22d of February, and on the 4th of March an election is to be held for Governor and members of the Legislature.

Nearly three hundred delegates participated in the proceedings of the convention, and the greatest harmony and good feeling prevailed.

Parson BROWNLOW is the unanimous choice of the convention for Governor."

NASHVILLE, Saturday, Jan. 14.

The Tennessee Union State Convention, in its session to-day, nominated Parson W. G. BROWNLOW for Governor by acclamation.

A delegate asked if he would accept, whereupon he responded in the following language:

GENTLEMEN: I settle the controversy by assuring you that I will accept. (Applause.) I cannot be expected to do anything more, and I certainly ought to do no less than tender to you, as a convention, my sincere and unfeigned thanks for the honor and distinction you have conferred upon me. I will not speak to you at length now, gentlemen, but what I lack in speaking, if the people should ratify the nominations made by you, I will try to make up in deeds and acts; and, God being my help, if you will send up a Legislature to reorganize the militia and pass other necessary business, I will put an end to this infernal system of guerrilla fighting in the State, in East, Middle and West Tennessee, if we have to shoot every man concerned in such business. [Loud and long continued applause, amid which the Parson retired.]

The convention are nominating members of the Legislature to-night.

The river is two feet deep on the shoals, and is falling.

Emancipation Rejoicings in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Jan. 14.

Gov. FLETCHER issued a proclamation to-day, declaring Missouri a Free State, in accordance with the Emancipation Ordinance passed by the State Convention. Hundreds of business houses and private residences were brilliantly illuminated to-night. Bands of music are playing, fire-works are exploding, and thousands of enthusiastic citizens throng the streets to witness the grand spectacle.

Sinking of the Schooner Sarah B. James.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 14.

The schooner *Sarah B. Jones*, of Fall River, from Philadelphia for New-Orleans, with coal on Government account, experienced a heavy gale and lost her rudder. On the 9th inst., the vessel being in sinking condition, she was abandoned, and the crew were saved by the brig *Darien*, which arrived here to-day.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, Ill., Saturday, Jan. 14.

Six hundred rebel prisoners, captured by GRIERSON, arrived at Memphis on the 11th inst.

The rebel Governor of Tennessee, ISHAM G. HARRIS, is on a visit to FOSTER, at Paris, Tenn.

The steamer *Silver Moon* passed here to-day for Cincinnati, with 568 bales of cotton.

Rating for Savannah.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 14.

The *Bulletin* reports that the subscriptions in this city for the relief of the Savannah sufferers up to noon to-day amounted to $21,000. The amount will be increased.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 14.

The steamer *Greyhound*, with supplies for the people of Savannah, sailed from this port this afternoon.

Obituary.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Saturday, Jan. 14.

Hon. THOMAS KEMPSHALL, Ex-Member of Congress, and one of the earliest settlers of this city, died this morning of rheumatism of the heart.

TRENTON, N. J., Saturday, Jan 14.

Col. SAMUEL FOWLER, a Democratic Member of the House of Assembly, died this evening of pneumonia, at the United States Hotel. He has been sick for some time, but was able to take his seat on Tuesday, at the first meeting of the Assembly.

Guerrilla Expedition.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Jan. 14.

The expedition sent from Cape Girardeau to Cherokee Bayou, Ark., under Lieut. RAINS, a few days since, killed nineteen guerrillas, captured a number of prisoners and fifty horses.

Railroad Disaster.

CLEVELAND, Saturday, Jan. 14.

The train last night going west on the Toledo Railroad was thrown into a ditch near Norwalk. Eleven persons were injured; none killed.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Ocean Queen—News from South and Central America—The Status of the Spanish-Peruvian Difficulty.

The steamship *Ocean Queen*, SEABURY, from Aspinwall Jan. 6, with mails, passengers and treasure, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. The following is her

SPECIE LIST.

A. & P. S. S. Co	$17,936 92	W.H. & F.B. Taylor	$ 6,849 18
J. H. Coghill	5,200 00	Strauss Bros. & Co	34,486 28
J. B. Newton & Co	53,000 00	Dewitt, Kittle & Co	30,000 00
A. S. Rosenbaum & Co	13,880 00	Duncan, Sherman & Co	30,991 91
H. Cohn & Co	33,200 00	Wells, Fargo & Co	140,874 87
Order	17,700 00		
Total			$383,519 16

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, Jan. 6, 1865.

The regular British mail steamship from Valparaiso and intermediate ports arrived at this port on the morning of the 4th instant. She brings dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili to the 17th, and from Callao and Lima to the 28th ultimo.

The *Chili* brings £345,250 in specie, all of which is for transmission to England.

Freights for Southampton, 161 packages specie, value £345,250, 306 cerroons bark, and 10 packages sundries. For Liverpool, 8,160 ingots copper, 48 bars tin, 40 cerroons ratents, 1,000 holes orehills, 2,774 bales cotton, 1,096 bags barilla, 30 cernons malico, 67 cerroons bark, 520 bales sheep's wool, 315 bales alpaca wool. For New-York, 1 box. For Central America, 250 bags flour. For Panama, 390 bags flour, 3 horses, 97 packages sundries.

CHILI.

The tedious Peruvian question, which has always engaged the attention of the people of Chili, has now assumed an unlooked for aspect of contemptibleness, in the sudden change of sanguine expectation to the gloom of disappointment. From the news by the former steamer, of the conflagration of the Admiral's ship and the promise of President PEZET that the Peruvian squadron should fight on the 28th of November, every one anxiously looked for the accounts of an engagement in which their superiority in number and *materiel* had given victory to the Peruvians.

But the news soon spread, after the impatiently expected steamer arrived, that the Commanders of the Peruvian fleet had informed their President that they deemed the force at their disposal inadequate to cope with the Spaniards.

Furnished with the declaration of the Commanders of its squadron, the Peruvian Government represented to the American Congress, sitting at Lima, that to risk an attack upon the Spanish squadron, even reduced as it was by disaster, was to expose the Peruvian Navy, four times superior in strength, to the most certain ruin. Whereupon the American Congress answered, "Peru had better leave fighting alone," the only reply that could be given after such a statement.

The Spanish frigates *Blanca* and *Villa de Madrid*, it is supposed, have proceeded direct to the Chinchas. The Spanish frigate *Berenguela* entered Valparaiso Bay for provisions and put to sea again after a few hours, probably to join the other two.

Exchange on London, 60 and 90 days, is quoted at 45d.

PERU.

For so many mails past we have been wishing that a crisis in the Spanish-Peruvian difficulty was at hand, that we hardly venture now to give those interested in the affairs of Peru abroad the hope that the settlement is nearer at hand than ever. But we have to advise that since our last mail the ships of the Spanish reinforcement have arrived at Chinchas in excellent order, well manned and well found in stores of every kind. The three newly arrived frigates are the *Ville de Madrid*, a magnificent vessel of 3,000 tons the *Berruguela* and *Blanca*. These last are also large ships, and all carrying heavy guns. Admiral PAREJA has assumed command, and has since their arrival been occupied in thoroughly refitting the whole squadron, and in gun practice. On the Admiral's side we hear of no communication having proceeded to the Peruvian Government; nor has he directly initiated any line of policy for closing the difficulty. He is said, however, to have ample power from the Cabinet of Madrid; and there is an impression, created by casual remarks made by him to neutral parties, that his own opinions are favorable to an amicable settlement if possible; but we have now had published in the newspapers a remarkable note of the Foreign Minister at Madrid, which, on the other hand, indicates a determination on the part of the Home Government to push matters to extremity, and to extract from Peru, under terror of the squadron now threatening, concessions which it would be most humiliating to Peru to make.

On the part of Peru, it now turns out that after month's of boasting of the powers of her fleet, the Commanders of the vessels report their inability to act on the offensive against the enemy; her diplomacy is now exhausted by the reply of the Peruvian Foreign Minister to the note above referred to from Madrid, which he closes in these terms: "Finally I do declare in the name of the Republic,

1st. That it is Spain who is bound to give satisfaction to Peru, a fact which nobody can deny.

2d. That the Republic is ready to make such concessions to Spain as are compatible with justice and common sense; but

3d. That she is ready to submit rather to the greatest sacrifices, than subscribe to humiliating conditions, in detriment to her honor and dignity;" and the Peruvian Government has, therefore, now thrown itself on the South American Congress, still sitting in Lima, for novice and guidance in the present extremity. On the 25th inst., the Secretary of the Congress was dispatched in a neutral steamer to the Chinchas, to legitimate formally to Admiral PAREJA that the question was now being so treated that it became positively a South American question, and that hostilities against Peru would be viewed as against the Confederated Republics. We have been told that his message was coolly received by the Admiral, and that nothing was accomplished by the Secretary, who returned immediately to Lima.

From the tenor of the language used toward Peru by the Ministry of Madrid, and from every phase of the question which has yet transpired, it is most generally believed that the Spanish squadron will be at Callao in a few days to enforce an *ultimatum*. There is a chance that, after the intimation of the South American Congress, the Admiral may hesitate to involve Spain in hostilities with the whole of South America, and that he may await further instructions from home; but we live now in hourly expectation of seeing the Spanish fleet in Callao waters in an effensive attitude. The Peruvian Admiral has required all the shipping to be removed out of range of the forts. The new iron-clad *Loa* is kept under steam day and night, and a Peruvian steamer is sent out every evening to be on the look-out till morning. And in such circumstances the mail leaves us at the close of 1864. Notwithstanding the uncertainty which, since April last, has prevailed, general trade has been but little effected. There has been a great year for Peru in exports; and while the resources of the Government from the guano deposits have entered a tremendous drain by the extraordinary preparations for war, and the lamentable waste of money, agriculture has received a remarkable impulse during the year, and the value of exports shows a wonderful increase over those of 1863. The present steamer takes away from Callao 1,706 bales of cotton.

Exchange on London, 37d.

The *Chili* brings 2,000 tons of cargo, weight and measurement, being the largest cargo ever brought from the South Pacific ports.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Salvador*, from Central America, arrived here on the morning of Dec. 30, 1864, with passengers and freight.

Freight for Southampton—1,310 cerroons indigo, 112 cerroons cochineal, 5 boxes silver, 1 box gold, 21 boxes specie, 2 packages merchandise, 1 box samples.

For New-York—556 dry hides, 33 cereons indigo, 18 cerroons cochineal, 61 bales cotton, 3 bales deer skins, 21 bales India-rubber, 1 bale chocolate. For Liverpool—573 cerroons indigo, 95 bales cotton, 77 cerroons cochineal, 18 bags coffee, 7 cans balsam, 31 bales deer skins, 1 box samples. For Aspinwall—50 cerroons indigo. For South Pacific—186 bags coffee, 34 cerroons indigo, 1 box samples. For San Francisco—1 box merchandise. For Panama—117 bags sugar, 1 bag coffee, 60 cereons indigo, 9 bags rice, 7 packages merchandise, 5 packages specie.

Weather at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Friday, Jan. 14.

A driving snow-storm commenced here last night, and still continues. It will doubtless impede travel. The weather is mild.

AFFAIRS IN SAVANNAH.

Resumption of Business—The Gas Company, Schools, &c., in Operation—A Meeting of Chaplains.

KILPATRICK'S CAVALRY.

Gen. KILPATRICK'S cavalry command will not be reviewed this week. The review is indefinitely postponed. This will prove a great disappointment to thousand of readers, especially the fair ones, who were anxious to witness a cavalry review.

UNEMPLOYED NEGROES.

HEADQUARTERS, CITY OF SAVANNAH, Jan. 4, 1865.

All unemployed negroes in this city will report immediately to the office of the Post Quartermaster, for the purpose of obtaining wood for the city.

Compensation and rations furnished. By order of Brig.-Gen. JOHN W. GEARY, Comdg.

G. L. PARKER, Capt. and A. Q. M.

GAS.

SAVANNAH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 29, 1864.

Pursuant to order from Major-Gen. SHERMAN, this company will continue to furnish gas, subject to its usual rules and resolutions. All officers occupying offices or residences are requested to call at the gas-office, corner Bull and Bay streets, and register their applications in form.

This notice being by authority, all parties failing to report as requested, are notified that the flowing of gas to premises occupied by them will be stopped. A suitable term of credit will be extended to citizens who may for the time be unable to procure United States currency for the payment of their bills.

JAMES R. SMEDBERG, Engineer, &c.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—One or two good house servants, (white preferred.) Apply at the corner of Bull and Gorooo streets.

EDUCATION.

The Savaenah College for young ladies, (boarding and day school,) will resume its exercises on Tuesday, Jan. 3. For particulars, inquire of the professors at the Screven House, entrance on Bull-street.

The Classical School for boys will resume its regular exercises on Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1865. For particulars with regard to terms, &c., apply to the professors, Screven House, corner of Congress and Bull streets.

WHO TOOK THE CITY?

SAVANNAH, Ga., Thursday, Jan. 5, 1865.

MR. EDITOR: The occupation of the City of Savannah by our invincible and victorious forces, after such a comparatively bloodless siege, is a subject, not only in the army, but at home, among those who sincerely pray for our success, of universal jubilation.

The evacuation of this beautiful city, the metropolis of the Empire State of the South, is a strong indication of the tottering strength of this once gigantic rebellion, which at one time threatened the permanency of our cherished liberties and institutions.

As many foolish disputes have arisen among "the boys" as to which corps had the honor of taking Savannah, I would here state, without prejudice or partiality to any portion of our gallant army, that when Gen. W. B. HAZEN, commanding the Second Division of the Fifteenth Army Corps, took Fort McAllister by storm—a fort so well fortified, and defended by the best engineering skill—than Savannah was in a manner at our mercy. By the taking of this fort by Gen. HAZEN, a "cracker line" was opened, and free communication with the broad Atlantic and the "rest of mankind."

The taking of Fort McAllister can be proudly ranked with the most daring and brilliant achievements of the war; and it is to the noble boys of the Seventh Ohio, Nineteenth and Forty-eighth Illinois Infantry, the honor is due, being the first to enter the fort in the face of every obstacle that the malice and ingenuity of man could devise, planting, with shouts of exultant victory, on its highest parapet the national emblem of liberty and independence.

VERITAS.

THE CHAPLAIN'S MEETING.

The call for a Chaplain's meeting, published in the *Savannah Republican* of the 3d, brought together between thirty and forty chaplains of the army of Georgia, quite filling the reception room of Gen. HOWARD'S headquarters. The General was present and gave utterance to one of those cordial Christian greetings which have made him the idol of the Army Chaplains.

The Rev. Mr. ALVORD, Secretary of the American Tract Society, was present and addressed the meeting.

He was followed by the several Captains representing the different corps, in interesting accounts of their labors. At the suggestion of the Agent of the Christian Commission, it was determined to hold daily religious meetings at the Mariner's Chapel, on Bay-street. The following resolutions were adopted, after which the meeting adjourned to meet again on Monday next, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Mariner's Church.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That while there are disheartening influences for chaplains in the fields, yet we are grateful for the many encouragements given us by the officers and men of our several regiments, and especially by the blessing which God is bestowing upon our labors.

Resolved, That we labor and pray for larger moral and spiritual blessings, and that the churches at home be earnestly desired to remember us in all their applications.

Resolved, That, in our judgment, every regiment should be supplied with a Chaplain, and that we do all in our power to introduce such men to destitute regiments, who may come among us recommended to this office.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Savannah in a Social Aspect.

Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.

SAVANNAH, Friday, Jan. 6.

Savannah is the seat of justice of Chatham County, and the largest, oldest, and wealthiest city in Georgia. It is situated on the southeast bank of the Savannah River, on a high bluff, forty feet above low water mark, twelve miles, in a direct line, from the ocean, and eighteen miles by the circuitous course of the river.

The city is in north latitude 32° 4′ 36″, west longitude 81° 8′ 18″ from Greenwich, and 4° 6′ 54″ west longitude from Washington City; 158 miles east-southeast from Milledgeville, 120 miles southeast from Augusta, 90 miles from Charleston, and 622 miles from ABRAHAM'S bosom and the White House.

As every intelligent observer will remark, the word *Savannah* dials the whole face of the surrounding country, and the city, in itself, reminds one of the scenery, and grandeur and romance of Italy. In the piping days of peace—and in those days there were statistics—its population numbered 30,000 souls; but to-day not more than two-thirds of that number could be mustered in or out.

No city of the rebellion has contributed more lavishly to the support of a wicked war; and, as the fruits thereof, none is more humiliated, or humble, or sad. On the street, at church, or in the drawing-room, nearly every lady you meet is dressed in black—love's sackcloth and ashes for the lost! The penitence of a thief, who has been caught stealing sheep, and sentenced to the penitentiary for life, for his shame, is even more respectable than the long faces and sorrowful mien worn by the male inhabitants, "the noble chivalry of the South!" And the little children (Heaven bless 'em) do honor to their royal blood by singing that beautiful Southern stanza.

"JEFF. DAVIS rides a very fine horse,
And LINCOLN rides a mule;
JEFF. DAVIS is a gentleman,
And LINCOLN is a fool!"

with heart-rending variations to the ignorant muddails of the North.

The citizens are representatives of Europe, Asia, Africa and of Oceanica, as well as of America, and the number of languages spoken in Savannah is astonishing. It is but justice to the Americans to remark that of all others they are the most loyal. The British subjects (of mental delusion) are the most bitter enemies of the Union, of the flag, and of the army.

The city plot is as remarkable as the effect of it is enchanting. The streets run parallel throughout the length and breadth of the city, and on every street there is a perfect square with its little park bedecked with iron railings. When the trees put on the robes of Spring, and the flowers open to the light of its sun, these parks become fragrant bowers full of singing birds and of floral offerings. There are thirty of these parks or squares in the city.

South Broad-street, in Savannah, is the most beautiful, with its four rows of sycamores, and live oaks and magnolias, and its lawn of green in the centre. Bull-street is the most fashionable, as it is the one which leads to Forsyth place, and the monuments and the many churches are in that street—a fact which the young ladies do not forget when they indulge in a promenade. Jones-street is the most aristocratic, so far as private residences and elegant surroundings are concerned, and no doubt it represents as much wealth as any other. Bay-street is the avenue of business in the city, and where the cotton merchants had their well-furnished counting-rooms and warehouses. It runs parallel with the river, and commands splendid views in South Carolina.

The whole city is imported; the manufactire of mechanics and merchants from the North and old world. It has a town clock, an organized Fire Department, and is not without gas-light. The public buildings, the warehouses, the depots, and many of the private residences will compare with those of New-York or Washington.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 14.

The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Monday, Jan. 16: Nos. 83, 85, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93.

FROM NASHVILLE.

A Memorable and Auspicious Year—Grandeur and Significance of the November Election—A Transparent Issue and Momentous Result—Union Progress and Rebel Decadence in and About Tennessee—How the Spirit of the Age and Logic of Events Affect Kentucky.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Friday, Jan. 6, 1865.

The year that has just closed will be written down as one of the most memorable in the annals hereafter to illustrate our history, and especially the present crisis in it. The events which this year has witnessed, bearing auspiciously on the continuance of our national unity, and conspiring to bring the rebellion nearer its complete and final overthrow, are as momentous as they are significant. Let us see what the year has brought forth, or rather what Providence has wrought for us within the year, and how the prospect appears now, compared with what it was a twelve month ago.

A Presidential election has signalized the year. An exciting event in the quietest times, and occasionally marked by fierce partisan animosity, betokening serious disturbances in communities. But while the storm of civil war was abroad in the land, agitating society from its profoundest depths, and lowering and muttering as if about to let loose upon us the fell demons of discord and anarchy, the election came, and the opportunity for striking a deadly blow at the life of the Republic given. The election passed, and the blow was not struck. No attempt was made to strike it. The freeman's most precious right and privilege was exercised freely and securely as it had been in the nation's calmest hour. The storm of war raging all round seemed even to promote the quiet of the ballot-box. A more peaceable election the country never saw before. Angry passion had given place to reason; brute violence shrunk abashed before the intelligent voter's calm gaze, and it was so everywhere. And when the mighty vote had been cast and counted, it was found how significant had been the still but thoughtful earnestness of the people who cast it. By a majority of upward of four hundred thousand, they had decided that the war for national unity, and against the dismemberment of the country, was just and righteous, and *must go on at all hazards*, till the grand object should be fully achieved.

This vote, thus characterized and thus resulting, is the event of the year, standing out grandly in the forefront, throwing all others into shade. Its importance is inconceivable. It was often said during the canvass that the people seemed not aware of the stupendous consequences involved in the issue. They proved themselves to be really well aware of them. The issue presented to them was a simple one and intelligible enough. It was this: National unity, involving the continuance of every good that had made this the benignest of Governments to all classes of citizens; or, separation into fragments, involving endless discord, with disaster, decadence and final dissolution and ruin. The issue was this and only this, and the people saw it clearly and met it manfully. Their utterance was as authoritative as it was intelligent. It has produced, is producing now, the most potential effects and on the widest scale. The free country feels them, and hands her mighty resources with redoubled energy against the aspiring foe that aims to divide and mutilate. The rebellion feels them, and reels and totters while struggling to strike. Europe feels them, and the enemies of our unity there, cower, as they virtually confess that all is lost for the rebel cause they would fain bolster up. Truly, then, may it be said that the year 1864, vocal as it is with this sublime popular utterance springing from the deepest conviction, is the most trumpet-tongued year in behalf of freedom and true progress and of all that can strengthen, adorn and bless the land, that the century has seen.

Viewed from this standpoint of Tennessee, the military events of the year, so many of which stand closely connected with this region as their theatre, have been marked by signal progress in the direction of maintaining the Union and prostrating the rebellion. Gen. SHERMAN left his headquarters here in April to join his army at Chattanooga. The beginning of September he entered Atlanta as its conqueror, and the 21st of December saw Savannah in possession of his gallant and

has been superseded, not destroyed. The recent great military successes here will give a strong impulse to this work, and the people's determination is, to carry it on till completed.

Kentucky is catching the spirit of the age. Her tone in relation to the war and slavery has greatly changed within a year. She is less rampant in clinging to the "domestic institution." The thunderous voice of the people through the ballot-box in November has "given her pause." She not only sees, but begins to acknowledge that slavery is doomed. A recent editorial in the Louisville *Journal*, warmly advocating the passage at this session of Congress of the Constitutional amendment, in reference to slavery, holds such language as this: "Such is the demoralized condition of slavery in Kentucky; so great the present evils and annoyance suffered thereby, and so much greater those in anticipation, that we believe our Legislature at its approaching reconvention would be sustained by the people in saying: *First, that the rebellion has virtually destroyed the institution in this State.* Second: that the sooner we can get rid of the shadow of a slave labor system, and grasp the substance of a commensurated labor system, the better will it be for the interests of labor, the *moral condition of the negro*, and all the industrial pursuits of the Commonwealth."

To ask of such a declaration appearing in the columns of the *Journal* but three short months ago. It is the evidence of people reduced by folly and improvidence to a dismal situation, growing reflective and wise through necessity, and like the prodigal, "coming to themselves." It is a good augury of a sane and honest and prosperous future.

The citizens' meeting in Savannah, too, its action and the sentiments illustrating it, present a vivid commentary on the often-alleged impossibility of reconciling the Southern people to the old Union, so as to enable them to live under it again in harmony and peace. If only this grand and impressive lesson had come from the gaining of Savannah, the result would many times repay all the cost of the capture. The Southern masses are ready to come back, sighing to be shielded again by the folds of the old flag. They are sick of secession, as they may well be, waiting only the opportunity, rejoicing to embrace it, to break loose from the deemly embrace of traitors' arms. Such a lesson, so cheering to itself, so indicative of the rebellion's speedy collapse, is fit to inaugurate the year 1865. Long ere the year ends, the lesson will need no further repetition, for all the "wayward sisters" will find themselves back within the old sheltering fold, from which craft and treachery, in evil hour, beguiled them to wander. C. V. S.

Nashville After the Late Battles—Moral Effect of Thomas' Victory—Rebel Fury Against Hood, and Incredulity About Sherman—Wounded Union Soldiers Making Room for Rebel Wounded.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., January, 1864.

Nashville, since the battles of the 15th and 16th, has sunk into its wonted calm—that is, if the ceaseless din, clamor, hurry, crowding and confusion, of this densely thronged and busiest of little cities, possessed by the demon of war, can be said at any time to be enjoying a calm. It is comparative calm that it has now, "only this and nothing more," as Poe's raven said. The two hostile armies have left, and are now far away—one fleeing, the other pursuing. The high-wrought excitement of a fortnight, culminating with the thunder of guns, proclaiming the progress of the terrible combat, has subsided, and this has wrought a great calm indeed. The clatter of the hoofs of rushing squadrons, passing from point to point, has ceased to startle the ear, for our gallant cavalry are hanging on Hood, and harassing his forlorn retreat. The multitudinous wagons of the army, which occupied every available space within the fortifications, blocking up in places the narrow streets, have taken their departure, affording welcome relief. The town has resumed its wonted occupations, and all things move on as unconcernedly, if not quite as regularly *yet*, as though Hood had never got near Nashville, with a threat to take it, or a fierce battle, the smoke of which is hardly yet dissipated, had not been fought so lately here to befit him.

The moral effect of this battle and this defeat, has been mighty in middle Tennessee, and indeed over all the States. The indignation against Hood among all secesh sympathizers, is deep, fierce and unmeasured. They loudly proclaim him a fool and a murderer. A fool, to run on without knowing that the attempt to take the city must prove abortive. A murderer, to sacrifice hecatombs of his heroic though misguided men, in trying to achieve an impossibility. He did this against the remonstrances and even entreaties of the most sagacious captains. Even at Franklin, his wisest Generals besought him not to assail our troops in their strong intrenchments. And one of his Major-Generals, while obliged to execute the frantic commands of his chief, to charge again and again, wept like a child to witness the frightful carnage that resulted from the futile exercise of his poor men's valor as they flung themselves upon destruction.

The result of this madcap's strategy and recklessness is what no sane man could fail to see. The rebellion in Tennessee is virtually ended. So the people see it and feel it. I conversed with an intelligent Tennessean residing in the city, who returned two or three days since from a visit a dozen miles out on Franklin pike, and who had seen a number of his acquaintance along the route, and talked with them on the events of the day. The sentiment was universal. Hood's discomfiture is the sweeping of the rebel cause in Tennessee. Nothing can revive the hopes or brighten the prospects of those who prefer JEFF. DAVIS to legitimate authority. The die is cast. The antisocial Union must remain, and *nolens, volens*, every citizen of the State as a part of one Republic, *must*, unless he expatriates himself, contrive to live under the sway of the stars and stripes, and the sooner he makes up his mind to this the better. This was the way the people talked, and this sentiment, I believe, is pervading the popular mind widely. Hood, therefore, has been the instrument of Providence, to dispel deceitful vagaries, in Tennessee at least, and to strengthen, if not reawaken, Union sentiments in all candid minds.

The fall of Savannah will scarcely tend to revive delusions, laid to rest by Hoon's defeat. Fort Negley, hard by, is a very patriotic fort—announcing the capture of all cities, with its loudest roar of joy. When the thunder of its mighty guns startled us the other morning, we knew that another city had fallen, even had its peculiarly uttered jubilation been the first intimation received. SHERMAN's quaint "Christmas gift" to "Father Abraham," tickled him more, we venture to say, than any gift of Santa Claus ever did ABRAHAM the boy. It was a pleasure made indefinitely greater by being diffused. The nation shared the delight of the recipient, as the nation with one voice echoes the thanks given to Gen. SHERMAN and his noble army, for the magnificent success attendant on one of the most marvelous military enterprises on record.

The rebels are not quite so jubilant, however. Sundry of them about here are even yet sceptical as to the fact of the victory and Savannah's fall. A friend going in the other day to the ward where Gen. RUCKER, one of two rebel Generals, wounded in the recent battles, was lying with an amputated arm, showed him the paper containing the announcement of SHERMAN's success, in flaming characters. The General read it, and broke out, "It's an abominable lie," using a much stronger and coarser epithet. But said my friend, "there is SHERMAN's dispatches, and did you ever know SHERMAN to say what is not true, in a dispatch?" "The dispatch is a d—n forgery," said the wounded and chafing General; "do you suppose HARDEE could be such a fool as to abandon Savannah without destroying all those locomotives, and burning those 25,000 bales of cotton? Why, the lie is palpable on the face of the whole story." And so, many others beside the General, have reasoned and been anxious to believe. But sober facts puts to flight many an improbability. The chop-fallen General has no doubt found conviction ere now. But if he, an intelligent man, finds faith in a grand Union victory so hard, what wonder that his ignorant followers, and the hosts like them in the South, believe such fantasies as their leaders bid them, glory over imaginary victories, and credit an tidings that show their cause desperate and their sacrifices vain.

Speaking of rebels wounded, brings before me a painful circumstance which, as occurring under my own eye, I must relate. It is known that some fifteen hundred rebel wounded fell into THOMAS' hands at Franklin, as he pursued HOOD through the place. These were to be forwarded to Nashville, and thence further north when able to journey. To accommodate them, an order was issued to empty No. 1 Hospital of all our sick and wounded soldiers, and move them into the tent hospital connected with No. 2. The number of tents with floors in this latter establishment is about sixty, each tent capable of accommodating sixteen patients; while No. 1—being the gun factory, as I have described in other letters—is one of the largest hospitals, and with the best accommodations in the city. Connected with this, and forming the same hospital is a large and elegant building fronting College-street, and used formerly as a public school. The two buildings may accommodate twelve or fourteen hundred patients.

Well, the inmates of these were ordered into the tents to make room for the rebel wounded, in the warmer and more commodious edifices in question. They were the suffering heroes, very many of them, of the battles of the 15th and 16th, exposing limb and life there freely, to protect Nashville, hurl HOOD from his defences, and exalt the dear old flag above the prostrate enemies of the Government. They did their work well, and paid dearly for their devotion. They were carried out on stretchers on the 21st inst., five days after the great victory, and one of the coldest days here of the season. Many of them had lost a leg or arm, or were suffering from severe and painful wounds in various parts of the body. They were put into cold tents, which on that day, from an almost total absence of fuel, were but a few degrees warmer than the open air. In not a few cases the wounds were so serious and sore, that the least movement was an agony. The poor fellows felt themselves deeply outraged, when they understood *for whom* they were undergoing this additional, and, as they conceived it, most superfluous torture. They could not but contrast this excessive tenderness for the comfort of rebel prisoners with the horrible barbarities practiced upon their hapless comrades a Andersonville and other places; and their wounded feelings found vent in loud and indignant denunciations of the "authority" that could issue an order so unpitying, and under circumstances so humiliating.

We know well what "military necessity" is, and we bow to the *real thing*, even though it sometimes inflicts individual hardship and suffering, for the public good. But a "necessity" for the removal of our suffering soldiers, as described, must be of the most urgent and imperative character to give the stern sheduw of justification. The rebel wounded could have been put into the tents and others erected, (as many have been since, and are not yet occupied,) and our own bleeding braves have remained undisturbed, as they should, to the greater comforts of the hospitals whither they were first borne. It might be easier to guard the wounded prisoners and require fewer men to do it, in the large buildings than in the tents, and this is offered as a reason for the order removing. But wounded men don't require many to guard them; or if they required a regiment in this case—or even if the most of them got away through insufficient guard, better this, far better, than to wound or inflict an unnecessary pang upon soldiers who had, with toil and blood, just wrought out a splendid victory for the Union.

This case, I am happy to say, is an exceptional one, in the treatment of our soldiers, and I have dwelt on it accordingly. I have not found the first man yet, officer, private or civilian, if not in sympathy with rebels, who does not denounce this procedure as a gross wrong to our soldiers. Certainly, those who fight our battles, bearing the heat and burden of this mighty conflict, shrinking from no ghastly form of bodily injury, are entitled to the most faithful care and attention that can be given them when borne in bleeding and mangled from the battle. To wrong these helpless ones, or wrieg from them one unnecessary groan, is cruel as treason. C. V. S.

FROM SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

No Military News—The Condition of Winchester.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1865.

There is no legitimate military news at present in this department. The only demonstrations by the enemy are made by small scouting detachments, and these hardly appear often enough to keep the pickets awake.

I see, by a letter published in one of the Richmond papers from Winchester, that the terrible Yankees have made sad havoc with many buildings in that place. This will be news to the good people who reside there, as well as to the troops occupying the town. I venture to say that private property was never less molested to any large village occupied by troops, and especially where a portion of the inhabitants have given so much provocation. Had it not been for the fact that there are a large number of Union families in Winchester, it is possible, indeed, altogether probable, that there might have been some ground to base an accusation of a wanton destruction of property; but, as it is, there is no ground whatever for such a charge. True, a few buildings have been destroyed, but these were unoccupied and comparatively worthless. As regards the "Union Hotel," that property was involved in the destruction of BAKER & BROTHERS' warehouse, which was fired two years ago in retaliation for the wanton murder of a Union soldier while taking grain from one of the lofts to feed his horse. The market-house, of which the correspondent referred to says, "nothing remained but the brick pillars," is in as good condition as it ever was, and is used for the storage of forage. The letter was evidently intended to do something toward "firing the Southern heart" in a feeble way. E. A. PAUL.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

The Expedition into Florida—The Plantations.

FROM FORT BARRANCAS.

THE EXPEDITION INTO FLORIDA.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Times.

FORT BARRANCAS, Fla., Friday, Dec. 20, 1864.

Since my last letter we have had many changes. Gen. BAILEY has been relieved, Col. ROBINSON, Ninety-seventh United States Colored, taking temporary command. He was relieved by Brig.-Gen. THOS. J. MCKEAN.

Gen. MCKEAN is a perfect gentleman, and the command have like him very much. He is an old and tried soldier, one we think ranks among the best.

Everything here is moving along slowly but surely in the way of improvements. Buildings are being erected by the Assistant Quartermaster for storage, offices, etc., and in a short time this post will be in a good condition to facilitate business, and make the command perfectly comfortable. The weather is miserably foggy and damp, and has been so for several days. We have had no steamer from New-Orleans, therefore, no mail for more than a week, I suppose the fog being so thick the boats cannot run.

The troops of this command have just returned from another successful raid. They started last Tuesday, 13th, in the afternoon, commanded by Col. GEO. D. ROBINSON, Ninety-seventh United States Colored Infantry. The command consisted of the Second Maine and First Florida Cavalry, and the Ninety-seventh, Eighty-sixth, and Eighty-second Colored Infantry, amounting to in all about sixteen hundred men.

Our forces encountered the enemy going up, commanded by Gen. SCALLON, at the Escambia River, and drove him; pushing on they reached the village of Pollard, where they found a large quantity of clothing, camp and garrison equipages, Quartermaster's stores, Confederate States stores, ordnance, etc., which was destroyed, with the buildings containing the same. They also destroyed the railroad depot and building pertaining to the same, and ten miles of railroad, including two long trestle-bridges.

In the mean time the enemy has been notified at Mobile, and from there a force was sent, amounting to fourteen hundred men, under Gen. MCKAYE, to intercept Col. ROBINSON on his return. Col. R. found them at the Little Escambia River, where they had torn up the bridge. With Gen. MCKAYE's force in front and Gen. SCALLON in the rear, harrassing the train, Col. R. found himself in rather close quarters, but proved himself equal to the emergency. He ordered his infantry to charge across the bridge, having nothing but the string-pieces to cross on, and headed the column himself. The order was obeyed with alacrity, gallantry, and with such dogged determination that the enemy were forced to give way, leaving their dead on the field.

In this charge Col. ROBINSON was wounded in two places in the right leg, one of which is very serious. After he left, Lieut.-Col. SPAULDING, Second Maine, assumed command. From this time until the column reached Pine Barren Creek it was constant skirmishing.

At Pine Barren the enemy again made a bold and decided stand, and made an attack on us at 2 o'clock Sunday morning, fighting desperately and disputing every inch of ground for an hour and a half, when they were completely routed and were not again seen during the return march.

The casualties on our side is one commissioned officer, (Lieut. BOUGHTON, Ninety-seventh United States Colored Infantry), and fourteen men killed, three commissioned officers and sixteen men wounded. The enemy's loss is very heavy, but the number is not known, thirty-eight dead were counted in one spot. Among their killed is Gen. MCKAIN, and Col. ARMSTRAD, who commanded the Alabama troops. We lost four wagons. They were not captured, but stalled, and had to be abandoned and burned.

We captured thirty-three prisoners, among whom were three captains, a surgeon, and the Post Quartermaster of Pollard.

About one hundred contrabands were brought in, nearly all of whom have signified their intention of enlisting as soldiers and fighting for Uncle Sam.

FROM BATON ROUGE.

A SCOUT TOWARD CLINTON.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Times.

BATON ROUGE, La., Sunday, Dec. 25, 1864.

Since the departure of the cavalry forces from this point, the enemy is continually displaying himself to the outposts, harrassing the pickets and inviting chase, that they may ambuscade small attacking parties.

Yesterday afternoon, Maj. J. H. CLYBOURNE, commanding the several detachments of cavalry now here, with one hundred men, made a scout toward Clinton, La., capturing twelve prisoners, mounted and equipped. They were mostly armed with shotguns and squirrel rifles, and evidently belong to the gang of bushwhackers that infest this district.

It was learned from the prisoners that claim connection with the regular forces of the enemy, that these bushwhackers are despised alike by the rebels and Yankees, and indeed it was asserted that the rebel Lieut. BROWN had killed one of them the day before. From the best information that can be derived from prisoners and our scouts, it is surmised that a force is collecting at Clifton, La., for the purpose of making a demonstration on Baton Rouge.

TO PLANTERS AND LABORERS.

BUREAU OF FREE LABOR, DEP'T OF THE GULF, NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 27, 1864.

CIRCULAR.—1 The expiration of the present Agricultural and labor year will be February 1, 1865. At that time all laborers will be paid, in pursuance of existing orders, at least one-half the wages earned by them during the year. Pay-rolls will be furnished to each planter by the Superintendent of this Bureau, through the Parish Provost-Marshal, one of which, from each plantation, when properly filled, and paid in presence of, and certified to by the Provost-Marshal of the Parish, or his agent, will be returned to this office for record.

2. Laborers will not be allowed to visit the City of New-Orleans at the close of the year, except under such regulations and in such numbers as may be determined by the Provost-Marshal's Department. It is recommended to planters and other employers, that every necessary facility be afforded to have such holiday amusements on the plantations for the laborers as may be proper; and, it so desired, they be allowed to group together from the various adjoining plantations, to enjoy their festivities in their own way. To this end, either employers, or persons from among the laborers themselves, should make for the laborers such purchases of articles as may be desired by them.

3 Laborers will be allowed to select their places of employment for the coming year, subject to such regulations as may be promulgated by the proper authority. THOMAS W. CONWAY,
Superintendent Bureau of Free Labor.

Approved: By command of
Maj.-Gen. HURLBUT.

JOSEPH HIENSEY, Jr., Captain and Assistant Adjutant General.

OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH.

Gen. HURLBUT has issued an order embodying that of Mr. LINCOLN, dated Nov. 16, 1862, regarding the proper observance of the Sabbath. In it he says:

II. The spirit and effect of this order requires that those who are excused by its terms from labor, shall not profane the day of rest by dissipation, and frivolous amusements.

III. Attendance on theatres, billiard rooms, and other places of amusement on Sunday, although tolerated in this community by local custom, is dishonorable and contrary to orders, and to the duties which officers and soldiers owe to themselves and the country, and will not be permitted.

IV. Local officers will make necessary orders for carrying these regulations into effect, and the proper Provost Guards will arrest all officers and soldiers found in violation of this order, after the 1st day of January, 1865.

V. This order will be read to all regiments, batteries and detachments, on the first dress parade, after it is received.

By Command of Major-Gen. HURLBUT.
(Official.) JOSEPH HIENSEY, Jr.,
Captain and A. A. G.

FROM CHICAGO.

Meeting of the Legislature—The Black Laws—Election of Senator—Progress of Emancipation—The Niagara Ship Canal.

CHICAGO, Monday, Jan. 9, 1865.

Our Legislature has commenced its session, of which you have been, doubtless, informed by telegraph. Among its first business was the reenactment of the law which expired with the outgoing year, making Treasury notes receivable for taxes. An attempt was made to include the bills of National Banks, but it failed. There is a disposition, however, still to press it, and a bill has been introduced for this purpose. The "Black Laws" also received early attention. In the first place, as if in defiance of public sentiment, Mr. MILLER, Democrat, from Logan County, introduced a resolution reaffirming these infamous enactments, and every Democrat in the House voted in favor of it. The Democratic party appear determined to bury themselves past resurrection under the débris of slavery. The matter ended by instructing the Judiciary Committee to bring in a bill for the repeal of these laws. This was done by a decided vote—a prelude to the fate of this relic of barbarism, which has so long disgraced our State.

The election of Senator was attended by a good deal of excitement. The friends of Gov. YATES behaved badly, after the nomination and election, and disgraced themselves with a drunken spree, during which Mr. WASHBURNE, and those who voted for him, were grossly insulted.

MILITARY.

Enlistments are going forward rather slowly under the new call. Only about 175 were received in this district last week. Bounties range from $500 to $750, and there is considerable competition among the sub-districts. Prisoners continue to arrive at Camp Douglas. Four more arrests were made in the city on Friday last, of persons accused of assisting rebel prisoners to escape. It is understood here that the testimony against some of the prisoners from Chicago, now in Cincinnati, is perfectly conclusive.

NIAGARA SHIP CANAL.

Our Board of Trade held a meeting upon the subject of the Ship Canal around Niagara Falls, on Friday evening, and unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, The annually increasing commerce of the Northwest demands new or enlarged channels to the markets on the seaboard, both as a relief from the exorbitant tax now levied upon the industry of the Northwest in the shape of transportation charges, and to facilitate reaching market in the shortest possible time; therefore

Resolved, That the immediate construction of a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara by the General Government, is a measure demanded alike by the interests of the producers West and the consumers East.

Resolved, That our experience during the progress of the rebellion which our Government is now engaged in subduing, as well as events now transpiring in Canada, admonish us that the work contemplated in the foregoing resolutions cannot be longer delayed by our Government consistently with a due regard for its constitutional obligations "to provide for the public welfare and safety."

Resolved, That a suitable agent (to be appointed by the President and Directors) be employed by this board, to proceed to Washington and urge upon Congress the duty of immediately providing for the construction of the work herein contemplated.

RAILROADS.

Another railroad bridge over the Mississippi has just been completed, thus connecting us by another link to the region beyond. It has been thrown across near Clinton, Iowa, and thus enables the cars on the Chicago and Nebraska railroad to pass the great river and form a continuous line into the heart of Iowa, now over 300 miles in length, and still progressing westward toward its ultimate destination as a branch of the Great Pacific Railroad—a part of the vast system of roads now under the control of the Chicago and Northwestern Company.

The Green Bay line is progressing northward, and will soon be opened to the shores of Lake Superior. There is little more to be done on this line. Our friends up in Wisconsin, but more especially in Milwaukee, are very much disturbed by this extension of the lines terminating here and running through the heart of their State, on account of the diversion of trade which it must cause.

The management of the New-York railroads have raised a storm of indignation about their ears, throughout the northwest, on account of their recent discrimination in their freight tariffs. All the freight that can be held here will remain over until the opening of lake navigation. In the end, I doubt much whether the dividends of the offending roads will be increased by this unjust measure. Chicago is getting too large—the northwest is getting too wealthy to be snubbed with impunity, even by the giant corporations, which almost control the politics of the Empire State.

ON INCOMES.

A list of the incomes over $3,000 in this revenue district for 1863, as returned to the United States Assessor, has just been published. The highest are in the dry goods line—P. PALMER, $333 468; J. V. FARWELL, $197 387, and so on. The latter is one of four in the largest house in the city. These huge profits give us a clew to the cause of the high price of dry goods. The incomes of the same houses for 1864 are said to be much larger even than these. As a specimen of the effect of the war upon some kinds of business, I notice the incomes of the proprietors of the *Daily Tribune*. That concern is owned by a company, which, just prior to the breaking out of the war, was bankrupt and made an assignment. The income of the several stockholders, reported as above for 1863, amounted to over $160,000—probably 100 per cent. on the capital invested. The proprietors of the *Journal*, now up to $35,000; of the *Times* to $19,625, while the *Post* knocks under to $3 000. This does not look as though our publishers were in a starving condition. The highest on the manufacturing list is PETER SCHUTTER, wagon-maker, $103,600.

PORK-PACKING.

The number of hogs received here since the 1st of October, is 951.175; same time last season, 998,874. Number shipped east, 267,959; last year, 268,501; packed, 686,216; last year, 730,373.

The weather has been moderate for the past week, without snow.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Kentucky Moving—Indications of Progress in the Legislature—Action and Composition of the Union State Convention.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Jan. 6, 1865.

On the same day, the 5th, our Union State Convention unanimously requested our Congressmen to vote for the proposed Constitutional amendment, inviting the Legislature's cooperation in forwarding this request. Senator JOHN A. PRALL, of Bourbon, offered a resolution in the Senate, (referred to Federal Relations Committee,) earnestly requesting our Congressional Representatives to coinitiate, by their votes and influence, to the adoption of that amendment; and Representative W. R. KINNEY, of Henderson, offered a joint resolution, (lying on the table one day,) to the same effect. Another important resolution of the Union State Convention will be gravely considered and not unlikely favorably entertained by this Legislature, viz.:

"That, in the judgment of this convention, the slave code of the State should be revised, repealed, or modified so as to be in accordance with the present status of affairs in Kentucky, so far as the State Constitution may permit."

The convention was composed of some of the best blood of many of the very first families of Kentucky. Among the delegates were some distinguished gentlemen who have heretofore acted with the Conservative party. Dr. R. J. BRECKINRIDGE, Judge R. K. WILLIAMS, of the Appellate Court, Hon. W. P. THOMASON, and CHAS. EGINTON, Esq., of Clarke, were on the Resolutions Committee for the State at large. Hon. W. C. GOGGINS, of Fayette, was President. Messrs. CURTIS F. BURNAM, D. S. GOODLOE, B. F. BAYSTOW, GEO. D. BLAKEY, MARTIN BIGGS, and other able and influential citizens of Kentucky, were appointed members of the Committee "to the further organization of the Union party in Kentucky, and so far as it can be honorably done, the promotion of the triumph of our cause and principles." Hons. CASSIUS CLAY SMITH and GARRETT DAVIS were among those who eloquently addressed the convention in favor of sustaining the Administration and taking immediate steps to get rid of the institution of slavery in Kentucky. PONTIAC.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS

What is Being Done to Preserve Order—Movement of Troops to the Frontier.

ST. CATHERINES, C. W., Saturday, Dec. 31, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Our Canadian Government have set themselves about, in right good earnest, to preserve our treaty stipulations with the United States inviolate, and to prevent any future raids, by either Northern skedaddlers or Southern Secessionists, judging from the number of troops which have passed through this town during the past week, on their way to the frontier, where, we understand, they will be stationed as a strong police force, to act promptly and efficiently under the orders of the stipendiary magistrates appointed recently by the Governor-General of the Province; and we must here say that a finer and a nobler looking set of men, clothed in regimentals, we have never seen, all loyal and true as steel, able, willing and eager, under the commands of their superiors to put down, impromptu, any future disturbance, and stop to any further rascality and villainy; and as the last squad to-night passed through St. Paul's-street here, cheer upon cheer was given by them and answered by our fellow-townsmen in return. We think that we see of late a very great change in the minds of many of our people, especially since the unhappy decision of Mr. Justice COUSSAL, of Montreal, recently, whereby some dozen or more St. Albans raiders, as they are commonly called, but, as we think, more properly "Banditti," were hurriedly discharged from custody, and let loose quite too speedily to prey upon the peace and hospitality of not only our own community, but also upon that of our next door neighbors, with whom we now are, and always hope to be, on the best terms of amity and concord. And we must say that, that to us illegal decision has aroused our people more than anything else could have done, and will be the "nail" to the coffin of the so-called Confederacy in Canada!

We have often heard it said that British gold was potent; and when we were quite a boy, we saw it charged and alleged that Gen. HULL surrendered the city of Detroit for a bag of British gold; but we don't think that any greenbacks or St. Albans bills had anything to do whatever, as some have intimated, in the unhappy decision above alluded to, which has kicked up such a dust in this Province, and in the United States also, and which will cost our country, we fear, some millions of dollars in maintaining troops, &c., as our own extended lines during the present Winter; but the mistifications of statutes, and the glorious uncertainty of law, no doubt, had something to do with it; and had more time been taken on this intricate matter been referred to our Attorney-General for his opinion, a different result would have been arrived at; but as it is, good in the end will issue therefrom, and hereafter there need be no fears or apprehensions. O. S. PHELPS.

Atlanta as Left by Our Troops.

REPORT OF GEN. HOWARD TO GOV. BROWN.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 7, 1864.

To His Excellency Joseph E. Brown, Governor of Georgia:

In obedience to orders of November 25, to inspect the State property in Atlanta, and the city itself, I have the honor to make the following report. With it, I beg leave to present your Excellency with a pencilled map of the city, showing the position of every house left unburned.

The property of the State was destroyed by fire, but a vast deal of valuable material remains in the ruins. Three-fourths of the bricks are good, and will be suitable for rebuilding if placed under shelter before freezing weather. There is a quantity of brass in the journals of burned cars and in the ruins of various machinery of the extensive railroad shops; also a valuable amount of copper from the guttering of the State depot, the flue-pipes of destroyed engines, stop-cocks of machinery, &c. The car wheels that were injured by fire were rendered useless by breaking the flanges. In short, every species of machinery that was not destroyed by fire was most ingeniously broken and made worthless in its original form—the large steam-boilers, the switches, the frogs, etc. Nothing has escaped. The fire-engines, except Tallulah No. 3, was sent North. Tallulah has been overhauled and a new company organized. Nos. 1 and 2 fire engine-houses were saved. All the city pumps were destroyed, except one on Marietta-street. The car-sheds, the depots, machine-shops, foundries, rolling-mills, merchant mills, arsenals, laboratory, armory, etc., were all burned.

In the angle between Hunter-street, commencing at the City Hall, running east, and McDonough-street, running south, all houses were destroyed. The jail and calaboose were burned. All business houses, except on Alabama-street, commencing with the Gate City Hotel, running east to Lloyd-street, were burned. All the hotels, except the Gate City, were burned. By reference to my map, you will find about four hundred houses standing. The scale of the map is four hundred feet to the inch. Taking the car-shed for the centre, describe a circle, the diameter of which is twelve inches, and you will perceive that this circle contains about three hundred squares. Then, at a low estimate, allow three houses to every four hundred feet, and we will have thirty-six hundred houses in the circle. Subtract the number of houses indicated on the map, as standing, and you will see by this estimate the enemy have destroyed thirty-two hundred houses. Refer to the exterior of the circle, and you will discover that it is more than half a mile to the city limits in every direction, which was thickly populated, to say nothing of the houses beyond, and you will see that the enemy have destroyed from four to five thousand houses. Two-thirds of the shade trees in the park and the city end of the timber in the suburbs have been destroyed. The suburbs nearest to the eye are vast naked, ruined, deserted camps. The Masonic Hall is not burned, though the corner-stone is badly scarred by some thief, who would have robbed it of its treasure, but for the timely interference of some mystic brothers.

The City Hall is damaged, but not burned. The Second Baptist, Second Presbyterian, Trinity and Catholic churches and all the residences adjacent between Mitchell and Peter streets, running south of east, and Lloyd and Washington streets, running north of west, are safe, all attributable to Father O'RILEY, who refused to give up his personage to Federal officers, who were looking out for fine houses for quarters, and there being a large number of Catholics in the Federal army, who volunteered to protect their church and parsonage, and would not allow any house adjacent to be fired that would endanger them. As a proof of their attachment in their church and love of Father O'RILEY, a soldier who attempted to fire Col. CALHOUN's house, the burning of which would have endangered the whole block, was shot and killed, and his grave is marked. So to Father O'RILEY the country is indebted for the protection of the City Hall, the churches, etc.

Dr. QUINTARD's Protestant Methodist, the Christian and African Churches were destroyed. The Medical College was saved by Dr. D. ALVIGNY, who was left in charge of our wounded. The Female College was torn down for the purpose of obtaining the bricks with which to construct winter quarters. All institutions of learning were destroyed. The Atrican Church was used as an academy for educating negroes. ROSANICK BADGAN, a negro dentist, and his brother BOB BADGAN, a train-hand on the West Point and La Grange Railroad, both well known to the citizens of Atlanta, were assistant professors to the philanthropic Northmen in this institution. Very few negroes remained in the city. Thirteen 32-pounder rifle cannon, with cascables and trunnions broken off and jammed in the muzzles, remain near the Georgia Railroad shop. One well is reported to be filled with ammunition. Fragments of wagons, wheels, axles, bodies, etc., are strewn over the city.

Could I have arrived ten days earlier with a guard of one hundred men, I could have saved the State and city a million dollars.

There were about 250 wagons in the city on my arrival, loading with pilfered plunder—pianos, mirrors, furniture of all kinds, iron, stoves without number, and an incalculable amount of other things, very valuable at the present time. This exportation of stolen property had been going on ever since the place had been abandoned by the enemy. Bushwhackers, robbers and deserters, and citizens from the surrounding country for a distance of fifty miles, have been engaged in this dirty work.

Many of the finest houses, mysteriously left unburned, are filled with the finest furniture, carpets, pianos, mirrors, etc., and occupied by parties who, six months ago, lived in humble style. About fifty families remained during the occupancy of the city by the enemy, and about the same number have returned since its abandonment. From two to three thousand dead carcasses of animals remain in the city limits.

Horses were turned loose in the cemetery to graze upon the grass and shrubbery. The ornaments of graves, such as marble lambs, miniature statuary, souvenirs of departed little ones, are broken and scattered shroud. The crowning act of all their wickedness and villainy was committed by our ungodly foe in removing the dead from the vaults in the cemetery and robbing the coffins of the silver name plates and tippings, and depositing their own dead in the vaults.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant, W. P. HOWARD.

An Inside View of Affairs in Rebeldom.

The following was among the private letters recently captured near Sallville, Ky., by one of our raiding parties:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 3, 1864.

DR. MASSE: There is nothing very new in this town, save the arrival of GEORGE D. PRENTICE, of the Louisville *Journal*. His excuse for coming is to see his son, who is indicted for murder. He represents that Kentucky is in truly a deplorable condition, and the worst state of despotism reigns. The Federals have his partner, SHIPMAN, prison bound, and would have had him so but for fear of public sentiment. He says that before he left BEAUREGARD visited him, knowing that he was coming, and that he represents his sentiments when he says there is great dissatisfaction with the Government of the United States existing among the people of the State, and that all people would rise up if our army could go there.

He says to our people that we had all better be buried in one common grave then to go back in the Union; that our only hope is to fight on, extermination being preferable to subjugation. He talks more encouragingly than any of our own people. The Federals have sent out FRANK WOLFORD and Lieut.-Gov. JACOBS, as OULD, the Commissioner of Exchange, informed me yesterday. The Louisville *Journal*, of the 25th, however, states that the matter has been reconsidered, and that they are permitted to return. He had a private interview with the Secretary of War, and expressed a strong desire to see DAVIS, but up to this time he has not been invited to see his majesty, as Foot would say. The war news from Georgia is thought to be tolerably good, as the enemy has done nothing there, but steal negroes.

I believe SHERMAN will get to the coast with but little trouble. HOOD is up about Columbia, Tenn., and will, I believe, fall back on the enemy at Chattanooga, and open the road through East Tennessee to its place. We hear heavy firing below this city, and no doubt they are doing a little work in that direction. I don't think GRANT can do anything with Uncle BOB till he *gets Sherman to help him, which, I fear is Sherman's object in going to the coast.* If, however, SHERMAN does, HOOD to Kentucky, and Price in Missouri we will be able to do them great damage. The people here got over the panic occasioned by SHERMAN's move and are now tolerably hopeful.

I should have remarked when talking about WADE PATRICK says, that he further remarked that the people of Kentucky were looking with the profoundest interest to HOOD's move and much desire that he should enter the State. I have not heard a word from home since you left. I am expecting a letter every day. I received yours of the 24th ult., and was glad to hear of your gallantry and good luck in escaping unhurt. I again caution you about exposing yourself as you can never get promotion among the Dukes and Breckinridges. *I would do my duty and nothing more.* If you will recollect, no man has ever been noticed for gallantry either by MORGAN, BRECKINRIDGE or DUKE, who has not come from Lexington, Kentucky, or thereabouts. I don't think I can ever respect such men.

We have been much engaged in Congress discussing in secret session the grave question. We will get through it to-day, and then our sessions will be more open and interesting to the public. The negro question I regard as being settled, as *there are but few who favor putting them in the army as soldiers.* There is a determination upon the part of all the officials here to put every man into the field, and a great desire for HOOD *to go to Kentucky*, as it is believed that he will get a large army there. Should he go there I shall immediately go home and try and get up a command. I have some arrangements to get up a brigade, which I think I can.

I have some young men who will assist me, who represent that they can raise a company or companies. I am sure I can get up the wind. If we go to Kentucky, there will be the greatest time ever know under the sun. I send this by C. D. K., who you will remember as the *Courier's* correspondent. I will write you again when an opportunity offers. On yesterday, OULD, the Commissioner of Exchange, voluntarily proposed to get MIKE exchanged. I hope to get him out by the 1st of January. I have said all I know. Yours,

(Signed,) J. S. CHRISMAN.

Deaths in the U. S. General Hospital, Fort Monroe, Va., During the Week Ending Jan. 7, 1865.

Septimus Corpren, Co. G, 17th North Carolina.
A. Monkhon, Co. D, 47th N. York.
L. P. Dewitt, Co. F, 11th Penn. Cavalry.
L. Curtis, Co F, 36th U.S.I.
C. Sawyers, Co. D, 6th U.S.I.
L. McGovern, Co. G, 2d Penn Heavy Artillery.
B. Woodbury, Co. K, 40th Massachusetts.
G. W. Kirk, Co. G, 81st N.Y.
J. Mecking, Co. B, U. S. I.
Herman Cool, Co. E, 116th New York.
John T. Lewis, Co. B, 5th U.S. Infantry.
J. Humphrey, Co. H, 9th Vt.
R. Bradbury, Co. F, 10th N. Hampshire.
J. T. Welch, Co. M, 3d Penn Heavy Artillery.
J. D. Parks, Co. I, 45th U.S. Infantry.
A. Hartmeo, Co. C, 67th O.
R. Whitter, Co. C, 7th N.H.
B. Glenn, Co. I, 5th N. C.
H. Siowe, Co. H, 11th Conn.
Willis Hills, Co. F, 10th U. States.
P. Welch, Co. [illegible], 67th Ohio.
F. Blakeman, Co G, 107th U. S. Infantry.
Patrick Quigley, Co. B, 16th N. Y. Heavy Artillery.
A. Spiller Co. I, 9th Vt.
A. J. Williams, 33th U. S. I.
John Henry, Co. D, 3d Penn Heavy Artillery.
Lt. Thomas McKinley, 29th U. S. colored.

Some 300 patients have been received from the front this week, and about 125 have been sent to their regiments. Excepting the Officers' Division, the wards are all very full, but only a comparatively few are bad cases.

The Hon. Secretary of War arrived here yesterday afternoon, and designs, I understand, inspecting the hospital before he leaves.

Gen. BUTLER was at the fort yesterday. A. S. B.

Deaths in the United States General Hospital, Fortress Monroe.

From a letter received from Fortress Monroe

Capt. Corbett came out of the cabin and told us he was off, and bid us follow him; we took our things and went on the *Laurel* with him; they were then unfastened; a barque at the time was ruening down the island; we steamed out and met her with the *Laurel*, leaving the *Sea King* where she was, the bark raised the English ensign; when we saw this took a sweep around and went back to the *Sea King* or *Sarnaadoah*, and told her it was all right; we remained for about three hours after this waiting for the dispatches from the *Shenandoah*; they were brought to us in the *Laurel's* boat; about twenty minutes before we left and after the bark had got around the corner of the island the *Shenandoah* hoisted the Confederate flag, and the *Laurel* hoisted the English; these flags remained flying until the vessels got out of sight; she seemed to be going to the west when we last saw her, and we stood for Teneriffe; the steamer *Laurel* was in command during the time by Capt. Ramsay; we arrived at Teneriffe on Friday, the 21st of October; we were not permitted to go ashore or any boats allowed alongside until Saturday, and until after she had coaled; after she had coaled, got up her steam, and was ready to sail, we were permitted to land; within an hour after we left her she was out of sight; the men were told before they left the *Laurel* that if any one asked us after we got on shore where we were from, we must tell them that we were distressed British seamen, and had lost our ship; some of the men made complaint to the British Consul at Teneriffe, but I did not do so; Captain Corbett paid my board at Teneriffe, and my passage home to Liverpool on the English steamer *Calabar*, which arrived here on Friday morning last; and did the same for the other men; the officers, including the Captain, who went out in the *Sea King*, except one of the engineers, came to England with us; Capt. Corbett offered us two months' wages, and to pay our expenses back to England, before we left the *Sea King*; this was after we had refused to join; we declined to take this, and he then said he would bring us back to England, and what the law would allow us we would get. After we arrived in Liverpool, the first mate told us they would settle with us the next day at eleven o'clock, at the Sailor's Home, in Liverpool. We went at the time, and one of Mr. Wright's clerks (the owner of the *Sea King*) was there, and, with the first mate, made out the accounts, and offered us all three months' extra wages if we would sign clear of the ship; some took this at once; I refused at the time, but agreed this morning to receive it; they paid me £19 17s., and I signed clear of the vessel. Mr. Wright's clerk paid me the money; the *Sea King* was under the English flag at the time she left London, and so remained until we left her and went on board the *Laurel*; the *Laurel* remained under the English flag all the time, or, at least, until she landed us at Teneriffe, Capt. Corbett and Capt. Ramsay are both British subjects. The officers who took out both the *Sea King* and *Laurel* were also all British subjects. The men who enlisted from the *Sea King*, and those who enlisted from the *Laurel*, to serve in the *Shenandoah*, were also all British subjects.

JOHN WILSON.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 14th day of November, 1864. (Signed.) J. PEARSON,
A Commissioner to Administer Oaths in Chancery in England.

The *Daily Post* also appends the affidavit of the seaman JOHN HANCOX, sworn before Mr. RAFFLES, Stipendiary Magistrate of Liverpool, which corroborates in all respects the statements in the foregoing affidavit.

LETTERS FROM PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH.

THE SINKING OF THE FLORIDA.

The following letter on this subject, from Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH, appears in the *Daily News*:

SIR: The sinking of the *Florida* seemed, by its fatal opportuneness, to defy a charitable construction. And it unfortunately coincided with the wishes expressed by some who ought to have taken a higher view of the real interests of their country. Mr. SUMNER, in his pamphlet on the case, says: "If the American Commander, who undertook this business at Bahia, had done it completely, there would be little difficulty now. There were fire and water both at his service. He might have burnt the *Florida* or scuttled her at once, and the offence would have been no greater than now, while his Government would have been relieved from embarrassment. It is hardly cynical to say of such an omission, in the words of TALLEYRAND, that 'it was worse than a crime—it was a blunder.'" When a senator of the United States and the chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, allows himself to suggest such a mode of avoiding embarrassment, his countrymen must not be astonished if, in less partial quarters, unfavorable impressions are apt to prevail. I did not believe for a moment, either that the Government of the United States had inspired the destruction of the *Florida*, or that the nation would approve of it. But I confess I feared, and more than feared, that this was another instance of that irregular patriotism on the the part of subordinates which the comparative laxity of the American system of Government has hitherto permitted, and which has been recently exemplified in the seizure of this vessel by Capt. COLLINS, and in the letter of Gen. WARREN WEBB.

I am now, however, convinced that, in spite of all probabilities, the occurrence was entirely accidental; that the vessel was unseaworthy before the collision; and that after the collision every effort was made to keep her afloat before she was abandoned. Of this I believe the world will be assured when the results of the formal investigation be laid before it by the Government, which cannot be done too soon.

At the same time it would be vain, I fear, to contend that the action of this Government in relation to the case of the *Florida*, has been such as the warmest friends of America would have desired. To restore the vessel and her crew at once to the jurisdiction of Brazil, from whom she had been wrongfully taken by the rashness of a subordinate, was the course which the highest morality and the highest policy alike prescribed. It would have been hard, no doubt, but it would have been glorious—all the more glorious it other nations, in similar cases, had not behaved as well. The moral effect produced upon the world would here been worth a great victory.

The path of virtue has not been made smoother to the American people on this occasion by the malignant denunciation on the part of the English press, which it is the weakness of America to pay too much attention, when they had better fix their thoughts exclusively on the requirements of their own honor. Mere denunciation, especially when coming from those who by their previous hostility have forfeited the position of moral censors, never, I believe help any man or nation to do right. Nations as well as men owe a kinder and more generous duty to their fellows when struggling with temptation.

The language of the American press in regard to this question, as you will not have failed to observe, has been perfectly honorable. It presents a marked contrast to the language of the same journals, or some of them, in the case of the *Trent*, and is one among many indications of the elevation of national character which this struggle, in all its evils and horrors, has produced.

I deem America assured of the loyalty of the people to their institutions, convicted of their power and their determination to achieve the gigantic task which they have undertaken, and hopeful of their destinies as a nation.

I am, &c., GOLDWIN SMITH.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 10.

CONFEDERATES IN FEDERAL PRISONS.

To the Editor of the Daily News:

SIR: Lord WHARNCLIFFE, in his letter published in the *Times* of yesterday, intimates, on the faith of an American correspondent, whose letter he does not produce in full, and whose name he does not give, that the Confederate prisoners in the hands of the Federal Government are suffering unusual privations, and that a pile of them has been seen lying dead from want of nourishing food. And he accuses Mr. SEWARD, in effect, of excluding the agent of the Liverpool Southern Bazaar Fund from the prisons, lest by his testimony these cruelties should be brought to light.

In the course of the tour in the United States from which I have just returned, I visited the prison at Camp Douglas, near Chicago, and the prisoners' hospital at Baltimore. And I beg leave again to express the conviction, stated in my former letters, that the inmates of the prison were not suffering from want of nourishing food, or from any unusual privation; and that the inmates of the hospital were treated with the utmost liberality and kindness. I have among my papers, and hope to send you in the course of a day or two, the dietary of the hospital, from which it will appear that there is no disposition, in that case at least, to withhold a sufficiency of nourishing food.

I beg leave, at the same time, to express my firm belief that the sentiment of the people at the North is as strongly as possible in favor of a humane and generous treatment of the prisoners, both as a matter of duty and as an instrument of ultimate reconciliation; and this, notwithstanding that they are convinced, and in fact have the proof before their eyes, that their own soldiers are treated with the greatest barbarity in Southern prisons. I am, &c.,

GOLDWIN SMITH.

MANCHESTER, Dec. 27, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

THE SITUATION IN GENERAL—THE WAR—CANADA—LORD WHARNCLIFFE.

From the British Army and Navy Gazette.

It is unfortunate that Lord LYONS should be absent from Washington at this juncture, for the times demand the presence of a man of great temper and tact at the Federal capital. Mr. SEWARD, by recent accounts, was more likely to quarrel with France than with Great Britain, but events may prove too strong for his policy and disposition. Those of our readers who have followed the articles in this journal on the American question, will not be surprised to find, at the close of this year, a renewed expression of our faith that the Northern States will succeed in establishing a military supremacy in the South, and that a war with Great Britain, to be fought in Canada, is not an impromptu base for a re-amalgamation of the North and South for purposes of aggression against a common enemy. Nor is it at all to be wondered at if such should be the case. Although military supremacy does not mean the restoration of the Union, it may prove to be something more arrogant and offensive to us. * * * It is asserted that the Federal Government gave intimation of its intention to increase the armament on the lakes as far back as October. If so, they will be justified in making any increase to the shipping they consider necessary in April. All the ports on the great lakes from Chicago, on Michigan, to Seaketh's Harbor, on Ontario, are capable of adding to the flotilla; and the railways which connect them with every part of the Union, and with the iron-works of Pennsylvania, will enable them in turn out an ironclad fleet ere we have access to the upper waters of the St. Lawrence. In this state of affairs, in ignorance of the turn events may take, and regardless even of Mr. GLADSTONE'S Budget, it would be wise to send out at once the materials for constructing a certain number of iron-plated gunboats, of considerable power, speed, and low draught of water, provided with large ordinance of the best description. *Without vessels of that class we could not in case of war—which Heaven avert!—hope to keep our own on Lake Ontario, when alone most supremacy could possibly be established in our favor, or to command the St. Lawrence. The moment the latter is lost, we may make our advance to Canada. The danger of a quarrel will increase as the Northerners fancy they perceive the end of their civil war at hand.* It is not possible to estimate the amount of ill which some foolish speeches, some inconsiderate writings and acts like those of Lord WHARNCLIFFE'S committee, and of the owner of the *Deerhound*, arouse in the excitable minds of the Americans. It has been argued that Lord WHARNCLIFFE'S subscription was a purely benevolent act, which ought to be dissociated from all political purposes, but the Government at Washington could not shut its eyes to the political tendency of the subscribers. *Would any English gentleman have ventured to ask the Russian Minister to request his Government to permit the agent of English sympathizers with the Polish rebellion to visit the prisoners in Warsaw for the purpose of giving them pecuniary and other help?* Would any one make such a request to the Prussians on behalf of the Danish wounded? What answer would an English Minister give to a request from an American society to be permitted to alleviate the sufferings of our Russian prisoners during the Crimean war, or to solace the last moments of the Sepoys in the Indian mutiny? "Sympathy" too often shuts eyes and ears. It is in the end an expensive luxury to indulge in, for the manifestation of it may leave us to face the hostility of our enemies, whilst our allies stood by with averted faces.

* * * In the presence of hard material facts we must meet the Americans with the voice of reason and humanity, and be prepared with suitable replies to any other kind of argument they may feel inclined to use, always taking care that we do them no wrong for which we are not ready to make proper atonement, and suffer no slight or indignity for which we do not at once seek reparation or inflict punishment. We most sincerely hope that this Canadian difficulty will be arranged in a manner conducive to the restoration of friendly relations on both sides, but if the Americans prepare for a different issue, they cannot complain if our Government follows their example.

THE NORTH SURE TO CONQUER.

From the British Army and Navy Gazette.

It is now three years since the special correspondent of the *Times* stated in one of his letters to the leading journal, his conviction, that if the external coat of mail in which the South is enwrapped were once pierced, the body would be found soft and yielding. The opposition encountered by SHERMAN in his very able and apparently most successful march through northeastern Georgia corroborates this estimate of the "Diary North and South" in his often-expressed opinions. Although the news of the capture of Savannah is not officially conveyed to us, it may be taken to be very probable, as all the chances were against the Confederates being able to collect an army sufficiently strong to hold both Foster and SHERMAN in check. Savannah was closed seawards to the Confederates ever since the capture of Fort Pulaski; but it was a very important city, and its capture would produce an immense impression all over the Confederacy, particularly as the report of it would run in couple with the news of Hood's overthrow before Nashville.

The march of Sherman disposes effectually of the oft-quoted remark, that the Federals have never been able to move an army beyond the fire of their gunboats. It has touched Georgia in the heart—a State selected, from its security and central position, as the site of the powder manufactories, arsenals and storehouses of the Confederate Government.

THE CANADIAN DIFFICULTY.

The advices by the *Hansa* as to the Canadian difficulty continued to excite great attention, and had even exerted some little influence on the London Stock Exchange. The London *Times* commences an editorial on the subject by contrasting the frank and temperate language of President LINCOLN'S message with the proclamation of Gen. DIX and the resolutions offered in the United States Senate, and says it gladly receives Mr. LINCOLN'S views as those which time and reason will commend to the American people. After denouncing the St. Albans raid, pointing out the legal difficulties of the case, and asserting that neither in Canada nor England is there any desire to protect such persons as these raiders, the article concludes as follows:

"War between America and England would be simply the most formidable intervention in behalf of the South which Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS could desire, and we especially recommend this point to the considerations of Americans as, perhaps, not unconnected with the very question before us. It has been long surmised that the Confederate agents, in their various operations, have been rather allured than deterred by the prospects of international embroilment arising from their schemes. If, besides escaping with a cruiser or plundering a bank, they could bring a powerful enemy on the back of their foe, it would be an enormous gain. Perhaps some of them are now looking at the St. Albans raid with hopes of this kind, and, if so, it would be much wiser to disappoint them than to play their game. The Federals may assure themselves that not even the capture of Nashville, nor the defeat of SHERMAN, would gratify the South half so much as that rupture with this country which certain Northern politicians are incessantly advising."

In its city article the *Times* says:

"The American news caused some little depression in Canadian securities, although the only importance attached to the fresh example of the national weakness furnished by the last New-York intelligence is, lest the order of Gen. DIX, and the wildness of the political press, should lead some irresponsible persons to violate the Canadian territory, and thus place the Washington Government, against their own inclinations, in a position as disagreeable both to the people of England and the respectable classes of the United States, as was occasioned by Commodore WILKES, and the vote of the House of Representatives, in the *Trent* affair."

The *Morning Post* believes that "Neither the England nor the Federals will allow themselves to be driven into untriendly relations by the buccaneering exploits of a third party, whose object is sufficiently manifest. It will no doubt be found necessary in the interests of both nations, to maintain an effective military police on both shores of the lakes, with a view of preventing a recurrence of the recent depredations. We shall be glad to see the Federal Government combining with us for this purpose."

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, Dec. 29, 1864, 1 o'clock P. M.

The board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 17 City Hall.

Present—James Hayes, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

The minutes of December twenty-seven were read and approved.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution, that Herman Swift be paid the sum of ten dollars, for fitting up election poll of the First District of the Seventeenth Ward.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution that the vacant lot on the southeast corner of Park-avenue and Thirty-eighth-street be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

Preamble, reciting that West-street, west of the railroad track, was rendered almost impassable, and after several ineffectual and unsuccessful attempts to have the same repaired, the merchants doing business on said street had the same repaired at the cost of ninety dollars, with resolution that the said parties be refunded said amount out of such funds as are unexpended in the appropriation for paving streets.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

An ordinance to fix the salaries of the Mayor, and the officers and clerks in the Mayor's office, during the suspension of specie payments.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Mary Green, Jas. McGuire, Michael Adams, Patrick Heory McKenney, Mary Mathews, Ellen Cruser, Patrick Callahan, John Clinton, Margaret McAniny, Mary Ann Flanagan, Ada O'Bryon, Mary Ann Cowan, Catherine Murphy, Mary A. Reevo, Eliza Watson, Jane Collins, Lawreece Costello, Conklin Bishop, Peter Nugent, Peter Boraguo, Michael Dnhy, Patrick Fagan, John Costigan, William Brico, James Rice, William Carroll, Michael Rooney, Richard Miller, Mary Ann Miller, Richard Cain, Patrick McAneaney, Thomas Hussey, Henry Welsh, Clark Miller, John Cummins, Cevana Burns, Mary McAvoy, Anna McAvoy, Ellen Weir, John Dougherty, Thomas Buskinan, Michael Balf, Jeremiah Fitzpatrick, Andrew Quick, Charles Morrison, Theodore Baitty, Joseph Herr, Dennis Sullivan, Edward Malone, Terence Antony, Michael Cronin, Joseph Perkins, Elizabeth Simmons, Patrick Carey, William Colemau, Alexander Palbour, John McPhelps, James Fleming, Ransom R. De Lano, Jane De Long, Sarah E. Sauderson, Augusta Holt, Jerry McCarty, James Vail, Frederick Hart, Elizabeth Van Houton, Barnara O'Beirne, Margaret Magan, Margaret Tarbell, Peter Haggerty, William R. Kilpatrick, John Connolly, Nicholas Kanuedy, William Devoe, Hanne Barlet, James Thompson, Lawrence Hrauely, John Hayes, John Malloy, George Howard, Patrick McKenne, Caroline Van Cott, Meyer Van Cott, Ellen Malone, Robert Ferguson, George Cutler, Philip Bouregard, Bridget Brooks, Jeremiah Curtis, Joseph Brooks, David O'Brien, Herman Butler, William Treadwell, Samuel Thelter, John McDarmott, Mark Skelly, Daniel Collins, Nicholas Honnecker, Bernerd Grenner, C. F. Brookins, William Hoffman, John Malarky, James McKenna, James Manning, John Kopler, Alfred Burnham, George S. Niver, James Maloy, Thos. Flynn, John Shelby, Peter Mooney, Edward Hughes, Charles Bolleman, Daniel Reynolds, Francis Russell, Michael Murphy, Patrick Osborn, Hugh Lanny, Lewis J. Lansbaer, John Marcellus, Henry Andrews, Michael Kelly, Timothy McGrath, Patrick Boyle, Thos. Derine, Kevren Toole, Augustus Cruser, William Troy, Jnen Mills, Wm. V. Simpson, John Sterling, Edward C. Dillon, George Sterritt, Julia Niver, Mary Nolan, Edward Gallagher, Dorieda Curtis, Francis Jane Van Alstyee, Joseph Oidring, B. McGowse, Joseph Sanders, Charles Hasle, John Wesley Leiah, Brieson Dixeo, Susan McGregor, Angeline Cutler, Emeline Hendricks, Esther Scott, Edmund Cruser, Margaret Bollemann, Sarah McCardell, Mary Feeny, Patrick Lynch, Amelia Derrick, Francis Hefferan, Owen McCardill, Edward Giddars, Patrick Martin, Charles Sullivan, Eugene Finigan, Thomas Roe, Thomas Murphy, Alexander Leslie, Henry Fox, Ann Wicks, Mrs. Hannah Reed, Magdelina Stamiuger, Charles Terbell, Francis Carroll, each for the sum of fifty dollars upon their presenting proper and satisfactory evidences to him that they are the persons named in and designated by this resolution, and all other blind persons who have been residents in this city for the past year, and who are in needy circumstances, the aggregate amount to be charged to the appropriation for "Donations."

Which was laid over.

A Petition of the Women's Prison Associalion and Isaac T. Hopper Home for a donation, with resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of O. M. Sedgwick, First Directress of the Female Prison Association and Isaac T. Hopper Home, for the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars, as a donation to said institution, and charge the amount to the account of Donations.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committe on Finance, with resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of M. A. Wells, First Directress of the Colored Home, for the sum of one thousand five hundred and twenty-five dollars and forty-seven cents, with interest from the date of the confirmation of the assessment for regulating and grading First-avenue, from Thirty-seventh to Ninety-first street, the above amount, including interest, to be given to the said Colored Home as a donation, in order to enable the Managers to pay the said assessment, the amount to be charged to the account of Donations.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Repairs and Supplies, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals to repair Centre Market.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the Comptroller ha directed to draw his warrant in favor of the *World* newspaper for the sum of twelve dollars, for publishing the programme of arrangements for the celebration of Washington's birthday; also in favor of the *Sunday Mercury* for the sum of ten dollars and thirty nine cents, for advertising for the celebration of Washington's birthday, and for the funeral of the late Andrew Fremont, as per bills hereto annexed.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the salaries of the Book-keepers in the Department of Finance be fixed as follows

The General book-keeper at three thousand dollars per annum.

The First Assistant book-keeper at two thousand dollars per annum.

The Second Assistant book-keeper at two thousand dollars per annum.

The Third Assistant book-keeper at two thousand dollars per annum.

The same to take effect from and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Edward Van Ranst for the sum of five hundred and nine dollars, for coaches furnished to the Committee of the Board of Aldermen, as per bill hereto annexed.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the clerks employed in the Bureau of the Water Registrar of the Croton Aqueduct Department be hereafter known and designated as the Chief Clerk to the Water Registrar, and as the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Clerks to the Water Registrar; and that the clerks in the Bureau of the Water Purveyor be hereafter known and designated as the First and Second Clerks to the Water Purveyor, and that the annual salaries of said clerks, and also of those hereinafter named, be established as follows, viz: the salaries of the Chief Clerk to the Water Registrar and of the Contract Clerk at twenty-five hundred dollars per annum; the salaries of the First, Second and Third Clerks to the Water Registrar and of the First Clerk to the Water Purveyor at eighteen hundred dollars per annum; the salaries of the Fourth and Fifth Clerks to the Water Registrar of the Second Clerk to the Water Purveyor, and of the seven Permit Clerks, at fifteen hundred dollars per annum; and the salaries of the Sixth and Seventh Clerks to the Water Registrar at twelve hundred and fifty dollars per annum; and the salary of the Chief Clerk to the Croton Aqueduct Department to three thousand dollars per annum; and that the said salaries shall, in each case, date and be paid from and including January one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of William Crawford, for the sum of four hundred and forty dollars and twenty-nine cents, for extra work performed on the houses of engine companies number Twenty-nine and Thirty.

Which was laid over.

Petition of the North Presbyterian Church, corner Ninth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, for a donation to pay an assessment.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks flagged in space four feet wide in Fifty-fifth-street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the salaries of the attaches of the Street Department be fixed at the rates hereinafter named, to date from January one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty four, to wit

Chief Clerk	$4,000
First Book-keeper	3,000
Second Book-keeper	2,500
First General Clerk to Street Commissioner	3,000
Second General Clerk to Street Commissioner	2,500
Third General Clerk to Street Commissioner	2,000
Fourth General Clerk to Street Commissioner	1,800
Fifth General Clerk to Street Commissioner	1,800
Superintendent of Wharves	3,000
Clerk to Superintendent of Wharves	1,800
Superintendent of Roads	3,000
Clerk to Superintendent of Roads	1,800
Clerk to Superintendent of Lamps and Gas	1,800
Deputy Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies	3,000
First Clerk to Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies	1,800
Second Clerk to Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies	1,600
Third Clerk to Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies	1,500
Contract Clerk	3,000
Deputy Contract Clerk	2,500
Map Clerk	2,000
First Clerk to Superintendent of Street Improvements	2,000
Second Clerk to Superintendent of Street Improvements	1,850
Third Clerk to Superintendent of Street Improvements	1,500
Fourth Clerk to Superintendent of Street Improvements	1,500
Keeper of City Hall	2,000
Clerk to Superintendent of Lands and Places	1,800
Assistant Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies	2,750
First Clerk to Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies	1,600
Second Clerk to Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies	1,200
Inspectors of Incumbrances on Streets	1,500
Inspectors of Incumbrances on Wharves	1,500
Messenger	1,500
First Assistant Messenger	1,200
Second Assistant Messenger	1,200
Foreman in Burean of Roads and Places	2,000
Inspector of Sidewalks	1,800
Inspector of Small Repairs—Bureau of Repairs and Supplies	1,800
Inspector of Small Repairs	1,800

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the salary of the Chief Clerk in the City Inspector's Department be increased to the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars per annum, the same to take effect from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Clerks, Messengers, Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeeper of the Board of City Canvassers, as passed by said Board, the amount so ordered to be taken from the appropriation for Elections, or any account having an unexpended balance sufficient to pay the same.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the pay of the keepers of the Public Parks, the Croton Water Police, and the Inspectors of Lamps, be increased from two dollars to three dollars per day, the same to take effect from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Resolution, that one gas-lamp be placed in front of the Central Presbyterian Church in Broome-street, between Marion and Elm streets, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the salary of the Fourth Clerk in the Bureau of Arrears, Department of Finance, be increased to one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, and that it is so increased from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and that the said increase be paid out of the fund appropriated for City Contingencies, or out of any other fund of the city having a surplus.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the salaries of the Fifth Assistant Clerk and the General Clerk in the Bureau of Arrears, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, be increased to the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars a year each, and that the same are hereby increased, to date from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, such increase from said January first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, to be paid out of the fund for City Contingencies, or out of any other city fund having a surplus.

Which was laid over

Resolution that the salary of the Superintendent of Cleaning Markets in the Bureau of Markets, Street Commissioner's Office, be increased to one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly, the same to take effect from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was laid over.

Bill of John McMahon, for coaches furnished for the reception of the Seventy-ninth and Sixty-sixth Regiments, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John McMahon, for the sum of two hundred dollars, for coaches furnished on the occasion of the reception of the Seventy-ninth and Sixty-sixth Regiments, as per bills hereto annexed.

Which was laid over

Report of Committee on National Affairs, with resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the following named persons, for services rendered on the occasion of the reception of the Russian officers, for the amounts set opposite their names:

The World Company, for advertising	$31 20
Washington Brass Band, for music	70 00
Meyer's Brass Band, for music	61 00

as per bills hereto annexed, the amount to be taken from the account of City Contingencies.

Which was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Report of Committee on Street Openings, in favor of adopting resolutions—first, that Otto Sackerndorf, Esq., be authorized to prepare for the use of the members of the Common Council two maps, showing all streets and avenues between Fifty seventh and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth streets, which have been opened by the Commissioners and confirmed by the Supreme Court, together with date of decree or order of such confirmation; also streets which have been ceded to the city by owners, together with date of coming by such owners of all the alterations of the plan of the city since one thousand eight hundred and eleven, down to the present time; and, second, that the proceedings be in different colors; such maps to show, also, the street improvements made; that said maps shall be on rollers at least four by eight feet, and on a scale of three hundred feet to an inch; and, when completed, shall be delivered to the Clerk of the Common Council, who shall retain one map for the use of the members of the Board of Aldermen, and the other map to be delivered to the clerk of the Board of Councilmen for the use of said Board; and second, that the expenses of such map, &c., shall not exceed the sum of five hundred dollars, which sum is hereby appropriated, and for which sum the Comptroller is authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of said O. Sackersdorf, upon producing the receipt of the clerk of the Common Council for said maps.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

Negative—Councilmen Brophy, Hagerty—2.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Edward Van Ranst, for the sum of one hundred and thirty dollars, for coaches furnished on the occasion of the funeral of Commodore W. D. Porter, as per bill hereto annexed, the amount to be charged to its appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

Negative—Councilmen Brophy, Hagerty—2.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF BOARD OF ALDERMEN, with resolution that Ninth-avenue, from Fortieth to Forty-fifth-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, Lewis J. Lansbaer, John Marcellus, Henry Andrews, Michael Kelly, Timothy McGrath, Patrick Boyle, Thos. Derine, Kevren Toole, Augustus Cruser, William Troy, Jnen Mills, Wm. V. Simpson, John Sterling, Edward C. Dillon, George Sterritt, Julia Niver, Mary Nolan, Edward Gallagher, Dorieda Curtis, Francis Jane Van Alstyee, Joseph Oidring, B. McGowse, Joseph Sanders, Charles Hasle, John Wesley Leiah, Brieson Dixeo, Susan McGregor, Angeline Cutler, Emeline Hendricks, Esther Scott, Edmund Cruser, Margaret Bollemann, Sarah McCardell, Mary Feeny, Patrick Lynch, Amelia Derrick, Francis Hefferan, Owen McCardill, Edward Giddars, Patrick Martin, Charles Sullivan, Eugene Finigan, Thomas Roe, Thomas Murphy, Alexander Leslie, Henry Fox, Ann Wicks, Mrs. Hannah Reed, Magdelina Stamiuger, Charles Terbell, Francis Carroll, each for the sum of fifty dollars upon their presenting proper and satisfactory evidences to him that they are the persons named in and designated by this resolution, and all other blind persons who have been residents in this city for the past year, and who are in needy circumstances, the aggregate amount to be charged to the appropriation for "Donations."

Which was laid over.

A Petition of the Women's Prison Associalion and Isaac T. Hopper Home for a donation, with resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of O. M. Sedgwick, First Directress of the Female Prison Association and Isaac T. Hopper Home, for the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars, as a donation to said institution, and charge the amount to the account of Donations.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committe on Finance, with resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of M. A. Wells, First Directress of the Colored Home, for the sum of one thousand five hundred and twenty-five dollars and forty-seven cents, with interest from the date of the confirmation of the assessment for regulating and grading First-avenue, from Thirty-seventh to Ninety-first street, the above amount, including interest, to be given to the said Colored Home as a donation, in order to enable the Managers to pay the said assessment, the amount to be charged to the account of Donations.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Repairs and Supplies, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals to repair Centre Market.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the salaries of the Book-keepers in the Department of Finance be fixed as follows

The General book-keeper at three thousand dollars per annum.

The First Assistant book-keeper at two thousand dollars per annum.

The Second Assistant book-keeper at two thousand dollars per annum.

The Third Assistant book-keeper at two thousand dollars per annum.

The same to take effect from and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Edward Van Ranst for the sum of five hundred and nine dollars, for coaches furnished to the Committee of the Board of Aldermen, as per bill hereto annexed.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the clerks employed in the Bureau of the Water Registrar of the Croton Aqueduct Department be hereafter known and designated as the Chief Clerk to the Water Registrar, and as the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Clerks to the Water Registrar; and that the clerks in the Bureau of the Water Purveyor be hereafter known and designated as the First and Second Clerks to the Water Purveyor, and that the annual salaries of said clerks, and also of those hereinafter named, be established as follows, viz: the salaries of the Chief Clerk to the Water Registrar and of the Contract Clerk at twenty-five hundred dollars per annum; the salaries of the First, Second and Third Clerks to the Water Registrar and of the First Clerk to the Water Purveyor at eighteen hundred dollars per annum; the salaries of the Fourth and Fifth Clerks to the Water Registrar of the Second Clerk to the Water Purveyor, and of the seven Permit Clerks, at fifteen hundred dollars per annum; and the salaries of the Sixth and Seventh Clerks to the Water Registrar at twelve hundred and fifty dollars per annum; and the salary of the Chief Clerk to the Croton Aqueduct Department to three thousand dollars per annum; and that the said salaries shall, in each case, date and be paid from and including January one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of William Crawford, for the sum of four hundred and forty dollars and twenty-nine cents, for extra work performed on the houses of engine companies number Twenty-nine and Thirty.

Which was laid over.

Petition of the North Presbyterian Church, corner Ninth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, for a donation to pay an assessment.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks flagged in space four feet wide in Fifty-fifth-street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the salaries of the attaches of the Street Department be fixed at the rates hereinafter named, to date from January one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty four, to wit

Chief Clerk	$4,000
First Book-keeper	3,000
Second Book-keeper	2,500
First General Clerk to Street Commissioner	3,000
Second General Clerk to Street Commissioner	2,500
Third General Clerk to Street Commissioner	2,000
Fourth General Clerk to Street Commissioner	1,800
Fifth General Clerk to Street Commissioner	1,800
Superintendent of Wharves	3,000
Clerk to Superintendent of Wharves	1,800
Superintendent of Roads	3,000
Clerk to Superintendent of Roads	1,800
Clerk to Superintendent of Lamps and Gas	1,800
Deputy Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies	3,000
First Clerk to Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies	1,800
Second Clerk to Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies	1,600
Third Clerk to Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies	1,500
Contract Clerk	3,000
Deputy Contract Clerk	2,500
Map Clerk	2,000
First Clerk to Superintendent of Street Improvements	2,000
Second Clerk to Superintendent of Street Improvements	1,850
Third Clerk to Superintendent of Street Improvements	1,500
Fourth Clerk to Superintendent of Street Improvements	1,500
Keeper of City Hall	2,000
Clerk to Superintendent of Lands and Places	1,800
Assistant Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies	2,750
First Clerk to Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies	1,600
Second Clerk to Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies	1,200
Inspectors of Incumbrances on Streets	1,500
Inspectors of Incumbrances on Wharves	1,500
Messenger	1,500
First Assistant Messenger	1,200
Second Assistant Messenger	1,200
Foreman in Burean of Roads and Places	2,000
Inspector of Sidewalks	1,800
Inspector of Small Repairs—Bureau of Repairs and Supplies	1,800
Inspector of Small Repairs	1,800

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the salary of the Chief Clerk in the City Inspector's Department be increased to the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars per annum, the same to take effect from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JAN. 15, 1865.

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The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 12th, says that it was reported in that city, on the day previous, that Mr. BLAIR had arrived in that city, and had had during the day an interview with the President and Secretary of War. But it further says it is assured that there is no truth in the report, and that the story that the rebel Secretary of War had sent him a pass into their lines was also untrue.

In the rebel House of Representatives, on Wednesday last, Mr. MILES, of South Carolina, introduced a series of resolutions declaring that all attempts by States to negotiate a peace are revolutionary, and that they (the Representatives) are firmly determined to continue the struggle until they achieve their independence.

The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Norfolk *Old Dominion*, gives the following intelligence about SHERMAN'S operations, which we find nowhere else: "I learn that the expedition which went up the Savannah River the other day, met with great success. When about sixty miles up the river, a large force was landed, which was marched to the Columbia and South Carolina road, when about ten miles of the road was completely destroyed. The expedition met with little or no opposition. Gen. FOSTER'S forces captured a company of South Carolina militia in the vicinity of Hardeeville. They had been in the field but two weeks, and did not seem to relish hard fighting overmuch. This successful expedition is a part of the grand project which has for its object the complete isolation of Richmond. And not many weeks will pass before SHERMAN will have entire possession of all the railroads connecting Virginia with the cotton States."

The Alexandria (Va.) *Sentinel*, of yesterday, gives the following information concerning the attempted escape of Senator FOOTE, and the arrival of Mrs FOOTE in our lines: "Learning that she had arrived in the neighborhood of Dumfries, Va., a few days ago, Col. WELLES, the Provost-Marshal-General, dispatched thither a detachment of cavalry, who, on Thursday, took her into custody. The *Sentinel* says nothing about Senator FOOTE himself having been intercepted in his flight by rebel cavalrymen at Dumfries and taken back to Richmond, as was generally reported at Washington yesterday. It is probable that he was arrested immediately after he retired in disgust from the rebel Senate, and after he had declared he would seek a refuge in some foreign clime, where he could enjoy the liberty of which he was deprived in the Confederacy.

One of the prisoners captured at Fort Fisher makes affidavit that he was in Battery Buchanan, one mile south of Fort Fisher, during the bombardment of the 24th of December, which all the officers of his command admitted was furious beyond precedent; that he was afterward in Fort Fisher; that six of its guns were dismounted by the fire of the fleet, and two burst; that the men were all obliged to rely on the casemates; that it was confidently expected our forces would make an assault, and that no serious resistance would have been made by the garrison. He also swears that the entire rebel force in and around Wilmington, including that in and about Fort Fisher, was but about 2,800 men.

The Leavenworth *Conservative* of the 10th says it received a telegram on the 9th, from Washington, stating that the order for the evacuation of Fort Smith, promulgated some weeks ago, has been countermanded by the President.

GENERAL NEWS.

The *Court Journal*, not a reliable authority, by the way, in noticing the arrival out of Lord LYONS, says: "We cannot understand that the state of Lord LYONS' health alone is the cause of his departure from Washington; for he has, according to report, been put down for a berth at once, and will exchange with the present English Ambassador at Vienna. Doubtless the real secret of his retirement from Washington is the arduous nature of the duties he has had, and still would have, to perform to keep all smooth between England and the American Government."

The Louisville *Journal* has it from good authority that the ferocious guerrilla Sue Mundy is not a female, as is generally believed, but is in reality JEROME CLARK, a son of HECTOR M. CLARK, of Simpson County, Ky., and cousin to Hon. BEVERLY L. CLARK; also cousin to TANDY CLARK, now in the State Prison for robbing the mails. He is about 22 years of age, of medium female stature, small feet and hands, face beardless and quite handsome, voice soft and feminine—all together making a counterfeit so perfect that even JOHN MORGAN, on a certain occasion, mistook him for a female. He belonged to MORGAN'S command, and was with him on his raid through Ohio. His first experiment at deception in female attire was played off upon his commanding General. He was neatly dressed in Bloomer costume, wore a fancy military cap, containing a wig of female hair which in long tresses flowed down carelessly over his shoulders. Thus attired, he was introduced to his chieftain by some of his comrades-in-arms as Miss Sue Mundy. MORGAN, struck with the beauty and heroic bearing of Miss Mundy, at once consented to enroll her, and give her a desirable position. But, on inquiring particularly in reference to her name, she replied "JEROME CLARK, Sir." When the merriment resulting from his successful experiment had subsided, MORGAN remarked, "All right, boys; we will have use for Sue Mundy." CLARK, in the character of Sue Mundy, rendered invaluable service to JOHN MORGAN.

From the mortality records of the past year, it appears that the city was unusually healthy, the relative number of deaths being less than in any year since 1851. The aggregate number of deaths during 1864 was 25,654, and during the preceding year 25,196, an increase of only 458, while the estimated increase of population is from 80,000 to 100,000. This total number of deaths includes all the soldiers who have died in the various city hospitals within the past year, and the number of these was much larger than in 1863. There was no epidemic disease during the year, and the mortality among children was less than during the previous twelve months.

Fort Pickens was saved from the rebels in the Spring of 1861, partially through the assistance of Mr. RICHARD WILCOX, a Northerner by birth, who occupied the position of watchman at the Pensacola Navy-yard. He kept Major SLEMMER, the Commander of the fort, informed of the rebel movements, and apprised him of a contemplated night attack by two thousand men. The rebel scheme failed, and communication was immediately cut off between the fort and main land. Mr. WILCOX subsequently came North, and is now at the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

The London *Star* has this paragraph: "We have been informed that a treaty of amity, commerce, navigation and extradition has been concluded between the United States and the Republic of Hayti. The treaty bears date the 3d of November, and the exchange of the ratifications is to take place before the 3d of next May. This is a fact of some importance, as illustrating the relations which the recent policy of the United States is calculated to establish between them and the Haytian Republic. An additional significance, moreover, may be attached to the fact when we place it in contrast with the policy attempted by Spain in San Domingo."

Gen. EARLY does not feel easy under the insinuation that he was defeated by SHERIDAN in the Shenandoah Valley, because of too frequent indulgence in apple-jack, and he has thought it necessary to write a letter to the rebel Congress, vindicating himself from the insinuation. "No respectable man, of any grade or position, will state," quoth EARLY, "that he ever saw me under the influence of intoxication in the camp, on the march, or in battle." If that is so, SHERIDAN'S triumphs are increased. He did not defeat a drunken foe, and the strategic movements of EARLY were those of truth and soberness.

Some three hundred street-sweepers congregated in the Park yesterday afternoon, and were addressed from the City Hall steps by a member of the Workingmen's Protective Union, the speaker recommending them to forget what had passed, but if Mr HECKER, or any other man, should in the future attempt to interfere with them, to protect their own interests at all hazards. A series of resolutions were read and adopted denouncing the action of Mr. HECKER as "unjust and unmanly, and an unsuccessful attempt to gain political popularity," tendering their thanks to Mr. BOOLE, Comptroller BRENNAN and Mr. JOHN E. DEVELIN, and pledging themselves to abstain from all acts of violence.

Immediately after Mr. HECKER'S injunction against the Comptroller and others had been dissolved yesterday, the Comptroller commenced paying the street sweepers the money, about $110,000, having been advanced by the Broadway Bank.

Mrs. MYRON WINSLOW, wife of the late Rev. Dr. WINSLOW, the eminent missionary, arrived in the *China*, from Liverpool, Friday morning. She comes direct from Cape of Good Hope, where her honored husband was buried.

On Friday night last the officers connected with the Grant General Hospital, at Willet's Point, entertained a large circle of their friends in the large mess room attached to the hospital. The complimentary hop was attended by distinguished guests from this city and Flushing, and its neighborhood. The ball was everything that could have been desired, and was rendered complete by the exquisite music of the band of the Seventh New-York Infantry.

A grand promenade concert was given by the Twenty-second Regiment, last evening, at their armory on Fourteenth-street. The room was well filled, and with an excellent company. The regimental band (HELMSMULLER'S) furnished some choice music, which was well appreciated.

The Legislature of Arkansas, on the 29th ult., elected WM. D. SNOW United States Senator. He is the son of JOSIAH SNOW, formerly of Providence, and married the daughter of the late ASA NEWELL, of this city. He is a Union Radical, and suffered much from the rebellion.

Ohio has furnished 341,500 men to the army and navy, of whom 16,500 have died in service, and about 8,000 have been disabled.

EDWARD BRENNAN, keeper of a saloon at No 31 Mercer-street, was mortally wounded on Friday night, in an encounter with three soldiers. He died last evening. His murderer is in custody.

ROBERT CHURCHILL, of Yorkville, was shot in the head and killed, at about one o'clock yesterday morning, by Officer FLEMING, of the Fourth District Police Court. The officer had been sent to arrest CHURCHILL for an alleged burglary in Westchester County, and the latter had attempted to make resistance. Coroner COLLIN held an inquest, and the jury exonerated FLEMING.

Mr. JOHN DEAN, of Greenpoint, and Mr JOHN H. HOLMES, of No. 380 Grand-street, New-York, fell into the hold of the bark *John L. Rush*—lying at Messrs. WEBB & BELL'S ship-yard, Greenpoint—and Mr. HOLMES was almost instantly killed.

Vice President HAMLIN is said to have announced to his friends that he will not accept any position in the Cabinet, and intends to retire upon his farm.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* says: "As some papers or persons appear to believe that Mr. FESSENDEN is or will be a candidate for the French mission, it seems proper to say, that the President intimated to him some weeks ago that he should have the appointment if he desired it; and that Mr. FESSENDEN then answered that if his people should return him to the Senate, he would not exchange his seat there for any office in the gift of the Government. There is no reason for supposing that he is of any different opinion now."

A fire in Mr. T. L BROWN'S scale factory, Fifty-second-street and Third-avenue, at about 9 o'clock last evening, was extinguished, with but about $150 damage.

The Washington *Republican*, of Friday, says: "The chief of one of the most important bureaus of the Government service informs us that so many of his principle clerks are resigning on account of the inadequacy of their salaries, and the greater inducements offered them in other fields, that the business of his bureau is already seriously embarrassed, and with a prospect of still greater difficulties arising."

The Pence Rumors.

As we greatly feared at first, the many rumors of peace we have had during the past week, have been steadily growing smaller, and are now altogether unpromising. One of the principal outgivings on the subject, we yesterday showed to be a pure concoction or a grievious misapprehension; and the resolutions of Mr. MILES in the Confederate Congress would seem to throw doubt even on the statement that fifteen Commissioners had been appointed to confer with the North on the subject of peace. As to the alleged mission of the Elder BLAIR, we have nothing further except a statement of the Richmond *Dispatch* of Thursday last, that up to that time he had not made his appearance in the Confederate capital. "He has not," says the *Dispatch*,

"We are assured, come to the city, and it is all stuff about the Secretary of War having sent him a pass to visit Richmond; but we do not doubt that he is in GRANT'S camp. We have never yet seen any evidence going to show that he designed coming to this city."

We think diplomacy and conciliation have yet a great part to play in securing peace, and in the pacification of the South; but we believe that, to this end, all attempts to treat with JEFF. DAVIS and the rebel authorities at Richmond will prove entirely futile.

A COMPLIMENT TO OUR COURTS.—The London *Law Times* has a compliment for our courts and judges, which is pleasant to read and which is in quite marked contrast with the expressions of some of the English papers which are not, however, en good authority in legal matters as is the *Law Times*. It publishes in full the decision of Mr. Commissioner NEWTON in the Bennett Extradition case, in which, as our readers will recollect, the Commissioner commented upon the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench in the case of the pirates of the schooner *J. C. Gerity*, and approved the doctrine laid down in that case, that in order to obtain the extradition of a criminal the crime must have been committed within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Power that claimed the extradition and not within the concurrent jurisdiction of both Powers; and having published the decision, it proceeds to say:

"We trust that the introduction to the profession in England of the most important decisions of the American Courts in relation to international and maritime law, will be to create mutual confidence in the administration of the law by the Judges of either country, whatever our political differences, in addition to the instruction to be gathered from them. The reader cannot fail to have noticed the singular learning and ability that mark all the judgments in the courts of the United States which we have thus been enabled to present to the English lawyers."

It is quite pleasant to see such an estimation of our judiciary in this quarter. Such a kindly remark will, we are sure, be felt far more than all the irritating remarks which have fallen from the papers which sympathized with the rebels, and therefore have felt called upon to attack our Courts, and the hope which it expresses will be most heartily reciprocated.

The *Law Times* says also that the decision is "the more gratifying, inasmuch as we have now the formal declaration of a court of law that the decision in the case of TERNAN, for which England was so vehemently assailed by a section of the press, was good law and a just and rational as well as a sound decision." We cannot but think that the day will come when we shall be able to use the same words on our own part, and when the English courts will decide that the cases of the *Springbok*, the *Stephen Hart*, and the *Peterhoff*, for which we have been so vehemently assailed in turn by a section of the English press, are rational, sound and just.

A Glimpse of Gen. Lee.

There is no man associated with the Confederate cause in whom the Southern people have so great confidence, as Gen. LEE. Yet, of all the Southern leaders, he is the most taciturn. The attitude of silence which he has maintained has been a serious habit, and not a bare theatrical assumption, as in the case of weaker men. Even the position which he holds to-day, is not one for which he has striven, or which, having obtained, he consciously assumes, as more ambitious men would have done; and he has shown none of that calculating sagacity which awaits opportunity for self-advancement. It can scarcely be denied that, from the first, his counsel has been often overborne even in the adjustment of policies, where his judgment ought to have been commanding; but he has never exclaimed at the reverses which have followed upon the mistakes of those higher in authority. He has not shown irritation, nor thrown up his commission. He has not, like DAVIS, and LETCHER, and TOOMBS, and BEAUREGARD, bristled with manifestoes. As a military man, he has not been prodigal of promises, and his dispatches have been decent. Like all the rest, he has been a traitor; but the venom and fanaticism of their treason has not been exhibited in his career. In a bad and ruinous cause, he has yet shown himself simply a soldier.

Of this noteble man, of this soldier, unsuccessful partly from the insanity of his superiors, but chiefly because success was not sanely to be hoped for, and upon whom, pent up in Richmond, the crumbling structure of the Confederacy is now threatening to fall, we lately got a passing glimpse through the two private letters published in the Richmond correspondence of the London *Times*, and copied into this journal.

One of these is the letter of resignation which LEE addressed to Gen. SCOTT, after Virginia had adopted the measure of secession. His plea for taking this step is that he can not bear arms against his native State. The second letter is to his sister, and is a more intimate disclosure of his feelings. "Now," says he,

"We are in a state of war, which will yield to nothing. The whole South is in a state of revolution, into which Virginia, after a long struggle, has been drawn: and, though I recognize no necessity for this state of things, and would have forborne and pleaded to the end for redress of grievances, real or supposed, yet in my own person I had to meet the question whether I should take arms against my native State. With all my devotion to the Union, and the feeling of loyalty and duty of an American citizen, I have not been able to make up my mind to raise my hand against my relatives, my children, my home. I have, therefore, resigned my commission in the army, and, save in defence of my native State, with the sincere hope that my poor services may never be needed, I hope I may never be called upon to draw the sword. *I know you will blame me*, but you must think as kindly of me as you can, and believe that I endeavored to do what I thought right."

This language is that of a man who knew himself to be in the wrong. He knew that even his sister would blame him. But he lacked the moral courage to pronounce in favor of conviction and against feeling. The parallel between his position and that taken a short time before by ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS is very close. LEE was a soldier and STEPHENS was a statesman; each in his sphere had won enviable distinction. They both alike preferred Union to secession. LEE, in his letter to his sister, says that he recognizes no necessity for secession; STEPHENS, in the Georgia Legislature, denounced it as a crime. Yet each determined to follow the fortunes of his State in any event. Georgia seceded, and, ere long, Virginia followed. STEPHENS was made, immediately, Vice-President of the new rebel Confederacy, and, ultimately, LEE was made General-in-chief of the rebel armies. Each of them to-day, doubtless, regrets as deeply as at the first, the fatal step taken by their respective States. LEE has never, except in his invasions of Maryland and Pennsylvania, struck a blow, except for the defence of Virginia. STEPHENS, also, has kept well at home, not even appearing in his official place as President of the Senate. Yet each clings to the old sentiment that, in the event of a choice, he owes personal allegiance to his State rather than to the nation.

We have exemplified, in these two men, the radical aberration of Southern statesmanship and the perversion of Southern patriotism. There has been comparatively little of this peculiar State pride among Northern citizens. They were known abroad simply as Americans. A native of Virginia or of South Carolina desired to be recognized not pre-eminently as an American, but as a Virginian or a South Carolinian. This State conceit did not eradicate, though it weakened, the sentiment of unionism; it did not destroy patriotism but modified it by making it partial. It only needed that a crisis should offer in which the choice would be inevitable between giving allegiance to the State or to the nation. The prime movers in the rebellion understood this. They knew that the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, in 1860, would not of itself answer their purpose. They might vote their States out of the Union, but the people held back reluctantly. But they took another step, and, by an actual dishonor to the old flag, precipitated the crisis upon the Southern people. Then, in accordance with the fatal sentiment which pervaded the South, all were compromised in the acts of the few.

The old sentiment of State sovereignty is not found to be an element of strength even in a Confederacy. Georgia and North Carolina are as ready to defy the central power at Richmond as they were to rebel against the central power at Washington in the first instance. Gov. BROWN withholds his militia on the very plea that a crisis may come when Georgia may be called upon to defend herself against the Confederacy, and the best thing DAVIS can do for himself is to call BROWN a "miserable scoundrel."

The doctrine of State Rights, as interpreted by the South, is an element of dissolution. As it exists in our Constitution it is a constitutive element. It is the great balance-wheel of our Government. It does not contradict organization, but perfects it by giving to each part that completeness without which all organization would be useless. Local self-government consists in harmony with the absolute national sovereignty of a central government; and in a Republic of States its importance cannot be over-estimated. In a Union of States which, like the American, can be classified into two or three grand sections, each characterized by an especial and ascendant interest, there must be reserved to the several parts certain inviolable privileges, which are as important and as sacred as the immunities which a Democracy must always vouchsafe to individuals. We do not find that men like LEE and STEPHENS claim for the South that any of its rights or privileges were violated in such a manner as to give no hope of ordinary and peaceful redress, and yet they were willing to become traitors and to help on the most unhappy of all wars for the sake of a sentiment as useless as it is pernicious. We are confident that this war will utterly dissipate this pestilent delusion, without doing injury to any of the rights which by our Constitution are accorded to the People and the States.

The Doctrine of Neutral Obligations in its Latest Aspects.

The publicist who writes under the name of "Historicus" in the London *Times*, sums up his latest view of neutral obligations in three propositions, which are these:

1. That it is the duty of a neutral Government to enforce, as far as it can, the observance of its own laws for the preservation of its neutrality.

2. That if its honest efforts should in any instance be unavailing, and its vigilance should be eluded, the neutral Government is not responsible for the consequences.

3. That in the case of cruisers illegally equipped, the duty and the responsibility of the neutral Government are exclusively confined to such redress as can be afforded over property brought within its jurisdiction; and that, consequently, all claims to compensation for injuries suffered beyond the jurisdiction are wholly inadmissible.

The first as well as the second of these propositions would simply be regarded as platitudes, in the mouth of any one with less pretension to profundity of thought than the writer for the London *Times*. No Government, pretending to rank among civilized nations, is likely to *profess* any other doctrine than that its prime business is to enforce obedience to its own laws whether these have respect to its dealings with other Powers with which it is at peace, or simply relate to its domestic government. Equally clear is it, that a Government which exercises an honest vigilance in the prevention of hostile acts by its subjects or citizens, has nothing to fear and nothing to apologize for, in presence of any querulous belligerent. The practical question of an honest neutrality, however, is in no manner touched by any such general summing-up of legal or moral duty. The whole matter is referable to the direct test of how far the action of the Government, charged with a neglect of neutral obligations, has answered the object to which the good faith of the neutral power was pledged. If the object has so far failed, that the professed neutral stands arraigned before the world, not only as a great naval auxiliary to one of the belligerents, but as practically the only support of that belligerent's existence as a naval power; if, but for that neutral's assistance the belligerent in question would be deprived alike of merchant ships, of the essential munitions of war even for inland military operations, and of the mere semblance of a naval armament—what are the only possible conclusions? Either that the neutral in question has no power to compel obedience to its own municipal laws, or that it is indifferent to the question whether such obedience shall be paid or not.

In either case the belligerent against which this "neutrality" operates, has surely a positive and unimpeachable claim to redress. The presumed inability of the neighboring colonists to assert their own municipal laws, has not only interrupted their commercial relations with us, and compelled the revival of the obnoxious system of passports, but it has all but forced upon the Government of the United States the duty of extending its military police arrangements beyond the frontier. This is what has come of even the mildest instance of British neutrality, wherein the "neutral" really seemed quite as powerless as malignant. If the same decisive measures of reprisal have not been adopted in the far more serious matter of the building, outfit, manning and protection of privateers in British ports, from Table Bay to Nassau,—a species of neutral obligation which we witness now every day and every hour,—it is simply due to the fact, which has been presented time and again by the Secretary of State, that it is inexpedient for us to combat more than one enemy at a time. We shall put a stop to thieving, robbery and murder, organized under "belligerent commissions," on our immediate frontier, because we can punish that sort of neutral friendship most effectually without even raising an arm to strike the "neutral" culprit. And the mere fact that we are thus in a position to compel a change of British policy on belligerent rights and neutral duties, close at home, is in itself the best evidence against the honesty and fairness of the neutrality practised by Great Britain in cases where redress is not so immediately attainable. The thieves and murderers on our inland frontier represent precisely the same class of "belligerents," as the pirates that are scouring the seas against our merchantmen. The only difference is that the former probably run the greater risks.

The third proposition of the London publicist is scarcely less practical than the two that precede it. What constitutes "illegal equipment?" Was the *Tuscaloosa* carried into Table Bay and fitted up as a privateer, "properly brought within the jurisdiction" of British Courts? Even if all "claims for compensation for injuries suffered beyond such jurisdiction are wholly inadmissible," what about such claims as the Table Bay capture? The mere suggestion of the Colonial Secretary to his subordinate at the Cape that the *Tuscaloosa* should be *detained* as Federal property—a suggestion which arrived too late—almost cost the Government of Lord PALMERSTON their seats. And there is not even the shadow of a reason to doubt, that had the vessel not been given up by a trick of the Colonial Governor, British "neutrality" would have taken the form of a ministerial crisis on this very question laid down so complacently by "Historicus"—that is, on the right of the United States Government to claim redress for property brought within British jurisdiction. *That* right, all but a majority of Parliament denied. It was conceded, on the occasion we have cited, solely by virtue of the fact that our property had been previously surrendered to the rebels.

The Parisians and Their Prefect.

The Municipal Council of Paris having obtained a new lease of office from the Emperor, M. HAUSSMAN, Prefect of the Seine, and their chief, thought it incumbent on him, at their first *reunion*, to address them touching the nature and importance of their duties, and the advantages of their being the nominees of NAPOLEON, rather than the elected representatives of the Parisian populace. M. HAUSSMAN took a very effective way of impressing on the minds of the Councilors the conviction of the vast superiority of the appointment system. For he assured them that, if the system of election had been in vogue, it was highly probable that not a man of them would have been chosen. The natives of the metropolis of fashion and civilization had been weighed in the balance and found wanting. It had been demonstrated that they did not possess intellect, or acumen, or discernment enough to select proper municipal representatives. Nay, they could not even appreciate the merits of those whom their Sovereign had been graciously pleased to choose for them. But this was not to be wondered at. The Parisians are, in fact, not Parisians. The capital of the Second Empire, according to M. HAUSSMAN, has no "large permanent population." The mass of its citizens are "mere crowds, who come and go," and know nothing of municipal interests, or municipal affairs. While the few, who boast of being Parisians *pur sang*, "are isolated from each other, change with extreme facility their lodgings and quarters, and never attach themselves to the *mairie* of an arrondissement, or the parochial church."

The inference which the Prefect of the Seine wished to be drawn from all this was of course that no reasonable man would expect a population so heterogeneous, migratory, and ignorant, to be good judges of the qualities which become a civic councilor, and that it was quite right the Emperor should do for those pseudo-Parisians what they were so incompetent to do for themselves. But the argument of M. HAUSSMAN will apply to a case of far more consequence than that against which he directs it. Since, if the inhabitants of the French capital are such imbeciles as to be incapable of choosing proper municipal representatives, to manage their corporate affairs, they must be still more incapable of choosing fit men to represent them in the Corps Legislatif and to aid in conducting the public business of the State.

The Emperor denies the Parisians their municipal rights, and nominates their councilors himself, lest they should damage their own interests by intrusting their guardianship to knaves or fools; but why does not his Majesty, for the sake of consistency, make this a pretext for stripping the citizens, also, of the greater franchise, and nominating their deputies likewise? There, certainly, may be more in the Prefectorial speech than meets the eye. It may have been got up to order, and intended as a warning to the metropolitan democracy not to press their opposition to the Imperial policy too far, lest worse befall them than has yet happened. And an obscure allusion, dropped as it were inadvertently, in the course of the HAUSSMAN address, would lead to a suspicion of some such design. How comes it that the Prefect wanders all the way to America for a case in point, and drags the District of Columbia into his homily to illustrate his meaning? There is no analogy whatever between the cases of Paris and Washington, as regards municipal rights, since the people of Washington have their corporate electoral system, while the people of Paris have none. To contrast the very different municipal systems of the French and American capitals, was not, however, M. HAUSSMAN'S object. He rather wanted to demonstrate to the Parisians that representation in the *National* Legislature was no more *indispensable* to the inhabitants of *metropolitan* cities and *metropolitan* districts than representation in town councils, by reminding them that the metropolitan city and metropolitan district of the great American Republic were wholly unrepresented in Congress, and that as the citizens of Washington and its territory could get along without the *elective* franchise, the Parisians, if *stripped of it* hereafter, for reasons of State, might hope to survive its loss. The warning is pregnant with meaning, and the Parisians may have something new in store for them.

The Spanish Ministerial Crisis.

The Spanish ministerial crisis is past, and NARVAEZ and his colleagues are again in office. On the resignation of the Duke of VALENCIA, Señor ISTURIEZ was sent for by the Queen, and instructed to form a Cabinet. This he undertook to do, and nearly accomplished; but when ISABELLA learned that the men whom he had called to power had not the confidence of the dominant party in the Cortes, and would be sure to involve her in trouble, she decided, rather than intrust them with the reins of government, to effect a reconciliation with NARVAEZ, and allow him to resume the conduct of affairs. The Ex-Minister was accordingly summoned to the Palace, and, after mutual explanations between him and his Sovereign, was induced to withdraw his resignation and become State helmsman once more.

The exact nature of the terms on which NARVAEZ consented to return to office is not well known, but, judging from the tenor of the Royal speech at the opening of the Cortes, and from the utterances of the semi-official press of Madrid, the conditions of the compromise appear to have been that the Premier should be permitted to deal with San Domingo as he pleased, provided Peru was not suffered to go unpunished. In the recent speech from the throne there is certainly not a syllable about the Dominican war, and this silence touching an enterprise which the nation, until lately, had so much at heart, may fairly be regarded as an indication that the people are becoming sensible of its imprudence, and that the Government mean to back out of it at the earliest moment possible. It is indeed reported that Spain does not purpose loosing her grasp of San Domingo altogether, but that she designs to retain possession of the capital of the island and the bay of Samana. The *Correspondencia de España*, however, gives no credit to this rumor, and is of the opinion that the abandonment of San Domingo will be thorough.

But there is another reason for giving up the enterprise in question than Spain's inability to carry it out. Persistence in it might involve her in difficulties with the maritime Powers. Spain, as a party to the Treaty of Paris, is bound to maintain an effective blockade of the Dominican ports, or the other Powers are under no obligation to respect it. Now Spain's blockade of those ports is so nominal that England has already given her notice that she will not continue to respect that kind of blockade much longer. Hence the only alternative Spain has is to withdraw from the island altogether, while she can do so with a good grace, or to hold on to it, and see her cruisers destroyed in the immediate future by John Bull's Iron-clads. This consideration has doubtless influenced NARVAEZ not a little.

But Peru, it would appear, may not get off so easily as San Domingo. There is a special paragraph in the Queen's speech devoted to her case, "the Government of which State," says Her Majesty, "will finally be convinced that justice is on our side." By what sort of logic the Peruvians are to be convinced, Her Majesty does not explain. The *Correspondencia*, however, does. If complete and permanent satisfaction is not promptly accorded, the Pinzon squadron, before returning to Spain, "will leave in Peru a *memorial* that none can insult" Spaniards "with impunity," and that * * * they "are strong enough to take satisfaction with" their "own hands." This, beyond question, is sufficiently explicit, and very fairly reveals the Queen's meaning. Should the Peruvians not assent to the demands of Spain, then Lima is to be made a heap of ruins, and when Admiral PINZON has perpetrated the sanguinary outrage, himself and his fleet may return home. If such is the policy which NARVAEZ purposes to adopt in relation to Peru, all the good deeds of his administration will be forgotten. As the case of Spain in this matter is so strong, why not rather submit it to *arbitration*? The Peruvian President would no doubt gladly leave the settlement of the difficulty to some impartial third party, and the reluctance of Spain to abide by a mode of decision so appropriate, humane and equitable, must be attributed to a consciousness that her case would not bear judicial investigation. If NARVAEZ could not become reconciled to his mistress without pledging himself to carry out this barbarous policy against Peru, it would have been more to his credit to have declined resuming office.

OUT OF CAPTIVITY AT LAST.—A. D. RICHARDSON, Esq., of the *Tribune*, who was captured by the rebels while running the batteries at Vicksburgh nearly two years ago, announces by telegraph, from Knoxville, his arrival in the Union lines at that point. We cannot tell whether Mr. RICHARDSON was exchanged or whether he escaped, though the latter would seem most probable. Mr. RICHARDSON has had a terrible two years' experience in the very bowels of the Confederacy, and his friends will congratulate him most heartily upon his escape.

Pen-and-Ink Drawings.

There are some marvellously graceful and pleasing pen-and-ink sketches by Miss JULIA WILLARD on exhibition at MACFARLAND'S bookstore, corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway. These sketches comprise a great variety of subjects, including animal life, forest glades, purling brooks and rustic bridges, but in all of them the drawing is facile and vigorous, the grouping picturesque, and the shading so exquisitely delicate that it would bear microscopic inspection and scarce lose any of the softness of its finish. Miss WILLARD prepared an album of her sketches for the New-York Sanitary Fair last Spring, the sale of which added handsomely to the receipts at the booth of the Twelfth-street Grammar School for Young Ladies, in which institution she is a beloved and honored teacher.

—A very finely-executed lithographic representation of the splendid new building of the Chamber of Commerce, Chicago, has just been issued by Messrs. J. W. MIDDLETON & Co., of the City of the Lakes.

ESCAPE FROM A SOUTHERN PRISON PEN.

A Truthful Narrative of Rebel Barbarity—Sufferings and Indomitable Perseverance of a Union Officer.

Capt. A. P. BLISS, of the Tenth New-York Cavalry, who was captured on WILSON'S raid, near Sloby Creek, Va., on the 29th of June, 1864, furnishes us the following facts respecting his experiences while a prisoner, and his escape from Dixie. His squadron consisted of sixty-eight men, all but eight of whom were killed or wounded before surrendering.

The Captain was immediately stripped of his coat, boots and hat, and the same day placed in confinement, at Weldon, with ninety-eight enlisted men, and Capt. GRANT and Lieut. HIGLEY, of the First Vermont Cavalry. These one hundred and one men were packed in a log building, fourteen feet by twenty, and, as sitting down was an impossibility, all stood up during the night.

The next day these prisoners were sent to Raleigh, N. C., by cars, and each of them had a pint of corn meal given them, but with no means for cooking it. After a great deal of search, an old piece of rusty sheet iron was discovered, which the prisoners scraped, and cent in the shape of a pan. Upon this they baked the meal, and broke a leaf which had lasted thirty-six hours.

After remaining at Raleigh one day and night, they were sent to Salisbury, and there received four pieces of hard tack to each man. Remained at Salisbury twenty-four hours.

During the night Capt. BLISS found an old case-knife, which he made into a saw with his pen-knife, and cut a hole through the car in which he was confined large enough to effect his escape. He ran away into the country, but was tracked by dogs and recaptured the following day.

July 4, prisoners were taken to Columbia, S. C., and received rations of hard tack and fresh beef. Two days afterwards they were put on the cars, without food, and sent to Andersonville. On the 7th, Capt. BLISS was found to be an officer, and was taken out of prison and placed under guard, by the side of a small stream, without shelter, blanket or food, for fifty-two hours. On the 9th he was sent to Macon, Ga., and while on the road a rebel soldier gave him a small piece of bread and bacon.

On arriving at Macon he was put in a stockade and fed on short rations of corn-meal and sorghum molasses; occasionally a little bacon was allowed, but, as it was alive with worms, it proved of little value as food. The molasses was offensive to the taste and invariably soured on the stomach.

On the 11th day of August Capt. BLISS, with a large number of officers—prisoners—was sent to Charleston, to be placed under the fire of the Union batteries. The prisoners were two days on the road with nothing to eat.

At Charleston he was placed in a workhouse and supplied with tolerable rations, until he was attacked with yellow fever and sent to the hospital.

He remained in hospital nine weeks, under the charge of Surgeon TONE, who claimed to be a brother of Mrs. President LINCOLN. When partially recovered, Capt. BLISS made a second attempt to escape. He passed the guard and reached the open country, where he wandered about one night, but becoming exhausted, was recaptured the next morning.

While in this hospital he saw two Union soldiers, belonging to a Massachusetts regiment, (colored,) stripped and whipped by order of Surgeon TONE, for an alleged insult to a deserter.

On the 17th of October, Capt. BLISS, together with about sixteen hundred other officers, was sent to Columbia. He states that all of these officers were confined in an open field, with neither blankets or shelter. Rations, corn-meal and molasses—five pints of meal and one pint of molasses being the total issue to each man for five days.

On the 29th of November Capt. BLISS made a third attempt at escape, and was successful. The means by which it was accomplished he deems it proper not to make public, for fear of compromising others and subjecting them to still greater barbarity on the part of the rebels. It is sufficient to say that the first night and day he lay in the woods not half a mile from the stockade, covered up with leaves, and could hear around him in all directions footsteps and voices of guards, who were endeavoring to find his hiding place.

The second night after his escape the Captain started upon his perilous journey, intending, if possible, to reach the route over which he supposed SHERMAN'S army would pass. Fortunately, he fell in with two officers of the Seventy-third Indiana, also escaped, and after a tedious march of six nights and nearly famished, the three succeeded in reaching the Augusta and Charleston road.

Here the little party was secreted by a negro in the swamp, and liberally fed. The object of the delay at this point was to learn of Gen. SHERMAN'S route. This was obtained; after four days, the friendly negro brought a paper—for which he had paid a dollar—giving the desired information, and the party prepared to start the next evening. Twenty-seven blacks, male and female, came into the swamp in a body, with a great abundance of supplies for the journey. They were all zealous and hopeful, and the parting was rendered memorable by the blessings and prayers of the sable throng. After five nights of travel, these officers reached the Savannah River. The country was full of rebel troops, and it was only by the exercise of constant watchfulness that they were eluded.

With a case-knife, the gift of the negroes, they constructed a raft of saplings, drift wood, and vines, and crossed the Savannah Dec. 12. On the 13th they reached the railroad, 70 miles from Savannah; but although a negro was found, nothing could be obtained for food. Their stores given by the negroes were exhausted, and, with nothing to eat, they struggled on during two more nights. The third day they found five ears of corn each, and parched it at a deserted camp fire. On the 15th they reached the 30 miles station, and on the morning of the 16th their hearts were gladdened by the familiar sight of the dear old flag. During the last 76 hours of this wearisome journey, the five ears of corn each constituted their only food, and once during the early part of their travels they were without water forty-six hours.

The Captain relates many scenes of barbarity on the part of rebel soldiers, which would be deemed incredible, if told by a man of less integrity and tried veracity. But the facts herein given will, it is hoped, open the eyes of such as believe that Southern chivalry is not a myth, or that any obstacle not absolutely superhuman may not be met and overcome by our brave soldiery.

The Question of Female Physicians.

[We have given much space in our Sunday issues for some weeks past to a discussion of the propriety and necessity of having physicians of the female sex. Both sides of the question have been argued in our columns. We have given letters from medical men, medical professors, and medical students of both sexes as well as from intelligent non-professional people. The ground having now been pretty fully gone over and fought over, we close our columns to the discussion, with the following notes.]

LADY SURGEONS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 12, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The principle upon which it is contended the just-ness of the cause of the female medical students depends, is that they can best understand and treat the diseases peculiar to their sex, and, that in order to do this, it is necessary they should attend the public clinics at Bellevue Hospital.

There are four public clinics at the hospital each week. One, relating to the medical and surgical diseases of women. One medical, in which general diseases are treated of, and two surgical, in which all manner of operations are performed.

It would seem, that, if they desired to prepare themselves to be physicians, they would attend the obstetrical and medical clinics, but the latter clinic they do not attend—the two surgical receive their close attention. For what purpose do they attend these? Is it to fit themselves to be surgeons? I think not; they do not pay anything in their articles about becoming surgeons, but to be a physician is their highest aim.

Again, it, as is claimed, "the death of one-third of the race before five years of age is due to the physiological ignorance of wives and mothers," cannot they be taught what is necessary for them to know, without women attending the surgical clinics of our public hospitals, neither does society at large require that woman should take upon themselves the responsible duties of surgeons.

Why, therefore, do they place themselves in positions where their motives may be called in question, and in which they are thrown oftener than necessary in the society of male students, who have received their bitterest denunciations?

BELLEVUE STUDENT.

VIEWS OF A LADY PHYSICIAN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have been deeply interested in reading in your valuable paper the discussion of the question: "Shall women be physicians." Still, I did not intend to take part in it. But in the last article written by "Mother of the Old School," there are some assertions to which, as one of the interested, I feel disposed to reply. "Doubtless there is a strong repugnance to women-doctors among the well-bred and refined." From my own experience and observation during several years' practice among my own sex, I have found our warmest advocates, women of the most liberal educations, of strong christian principles and fine, delicate organization, and I may add, who felt that to one of their own sex alone could they apply for relief from such suffering as only women have to bear. Thoroughly educated and liberal-minded physicians have, in a number of cases, placed their wives under a woman-physician's treatment for diseases which, they candidly admitted, they could not do justice to because they could never realize a woman's suffering. Scores of physicians will admit, not that they do not understand the theories of female diseases, but a want of sympathetic knowledge which none but a woman can feel, and which is so soothing to the poor nervous sufferer. Who but one with a similar organization can truly sympathize with a woman in her hour of greatest agony, and give the assistance she requires, when, and in the manner she most needs it? I speak what I know.

Hundreds of women would gladly avail themselves of the privilege of employing the services of a physician of their own sex, just as soon as they know them to be fully qualified by a thorough medical education. The remark has often been made to me, by women of good breeding and refinement, that they would never have employed a male physician had they known a competent woman; and many have suffered even unto death, rather than hear the mental suffering from the exposure necessary to successful treatment.

In the treatment of children's diseases, (particularly infants,) I maintain that no man can be as competent as a woman, education being equal. If necessary, I could cite the testimony of some of our best and most popular physicians, who admit that their success is not as good with children as with adults, that they cannot understand the wants of those little helpless creatures as a woman can, in whose nature a love of children is as natural as the throbbings of her own heart. There are exceptions of course. With them we have nothing to do. A woman who does not love children is not fitted by nature to attend either mother or child.

Every mother should be taught more about her children. The first symptoms of all ordinary diseases should be familiar to her, with the means of prompt relief, or until a physician can be procured. Many a mother has exclaimed: "If I had only known what to do to relieve my child! I feared I should do wrong and did nothing, but waited so anxiously for the doctor." And how often the hours spent in waiting have proved fatal to the little sufferer.

I do not understand how it can be improper or indelicate for me to treat the diseases of our own sex and their little ones, and I for one have no desire to extent my practice further than this, but just as long as the demand is as great for our services, it is our duty and our pleasure to meet it, with well-educated, kind and sympathetic women, who with earnestness of purpose, and faith in the success of their cause, must be successful. I think I can safely say in behalf of my sister physicians, that none of them will volunteer to attend any family or persons who do not believe them capable of making a correct diagnosis of disease or prescribing with intelligence, good judgment and caution.

"Shall we have female doctors?"

This question is being practically answered to the affirmative for all who want them.

A LADY PHYSICIAN.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 13, 1865.

WHAT LADIES OF THE OLD SCHOOL THINK ABOUT IT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I do not wish to intrude myself again on the public by a long article in defence of the position I have maintained regarding the female medical students. I would suggest a few more ideas concerning their practicability, and discuss the subject in a broader sense. From recent conversations with intelligent persons, and even with one ignorant, in reference to the employing of female doctors, I have not heard one voice in their favor, or any that appear to think they are at all needed. On the contrary, I find my fellow-women strongly opposed to them, and condemn them for their readiness to cast aside the most attributes of their nature—modesty and decency.

The whole subject of women as doctors is merely one of utility and opinion, being of little vital importance to the best interests of humanity; and so little is to be gained by the public at large, that, like all other excitements, it will vanish away, without resulting in any thing at good, or in any deplorable consequences. It is far from my wishes to misinterpret or misrepresent the true views of my sex. No one feels more the necessity of a physiological knowledge, correct ideas of the laws of health and nature, than the writer. I do most strenuously urge that mothers should fully understand how to rear and train children to have healthful constitutions, strength and vigor of body; and to know how to preserve their offspring from premature decay. All this does not need the study of medical science, the attendance at a medical college, or visits to Bellevue Hospital. Such important information can be obtained in various ways, without a single violation of delicate feeling or imaginary self-sacrifice. Nor a medical man of repute, in this city or elsewhere, who would not most willingly, from a sense of duty and justice, assist any mother in such a pursuit, or who would not crown her efforts with success. Books, also, are to be found so plenty, while give ample information on every subject which relates to the human system, that no woman can possibly fail to make herself completely and thoroughly acquainted with a fitting repertaire to physiology.

MOTHER OF THE OLD SCHOOL.

FINAL VIEW OF THE WHOLE MATTER

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As one whose life has been most earnestly devoted to the elevation of my sex, in seeking to open new channels of usefulness to them—allow me to say that I look upon this movement of the Medical College for Women as the grandest yet conceived and inaugurated for the benefit of women and mankind at large.

It will effect a revolution in the social and moral world, more wide-spread and beneficent than can be estimated.

It will confer a priceless boon on woman, relieving her from the most destroying moral scourge of the age. It will commit the keys and the control of her own life and that of her tender offspring to her own keeping. By it every woman will be simply vested with both the right and the power to help herself up when she is down, and to extend a helping hand to her stricken sisters at her side, who naturally seek and claim her aid. This is all that the medical education of women contemplates; no more, no less.

If I understand the case, the students of the "New-York Medical College for Women," which has received high privileges in its charter from our State Legislature, offer no apology for taking this right into their own hands. None is needed. They do not argue the point with those who throw all kinds of false arguments, insults and obstructions in their way.

They have no arguments to urge more forcible than the example of "Him who went about doing good." The needs of their suffering sisters press heavily on their hearts and command their best endeavors.

> "The great occasion never ends,
> While sorrow's cry to God ascends
> And love transforms life's rugged way
> Into a new Thermopylæ."

On the other hand they have nothing but the deepest sorrow and reprobation for that artificial and pernicious custom, "man midwifery," that has rendered necessary the ruthless violation of sanctities the most sacred to family relations; the breaking up and overthrow of our last social fabric; the ignoring of the distinctions and the delicacies of sex; the prevalence of a system at once as odious and barbarous, as it is needless and uncivilized, against which human nature itself revolts.

The most thrilling and heart-rending experience convinces me, as it must even a mere casual observer, that this state of things has been productive of untold evils; of a vast amount of physical suffering and mental anguish that might have been alleviated, and often the cause of death that could have been averted.

Can it be possible, that men are to be found who, from mercenary fear that their "craft is in danger," will attempt to stay the only effectual movement toward remedying such a fearful waste of life? Can it be credited, that they would mind themselves, as a last resort, to insulting young ladies whose faith in their cause enables them to "bear all things, believe all things, hope all things, and to think no evil?"

Let us go to the public hospital where such rudeness prevails, and see if the presence of ladies does not act as a healthful check on ill conduct. What husband or father would be willing to place his wife or daughter, needing medical advice and aid, in the hands of a gentleman practitioner, when he could procure a lady equally qualified. If, in addition, he and the public were satisfied that, from the very nature of things, the lady physician also possessed *superior* tact, appreciation and skill, and a readiness of access to the case, how could he hazard their welfare by withholding from them the natural aid?

Already one of our largest city life insurance companies has appointed a graduate practising lady physician as its medical examiner for women. If the college class of thirty-six lady students were tripled, it would not be large enough to supply the urgent demand for matron physicians and lecturers on hygiene in our large female seminaries throughout the country. So many surgeons are called off by the war, and so many women and children are deprived of support, that the most extreme distress is everywhere manifest.

It is just here that the need is felt and the fault found; not that there are no noble men in the medical profession, but that, with all their learning and skill, these are unable to meet the great public want. Not what they *do*, so much as what they *omit* to do. They cannot impart the needful instruction to women. It is not their place. A sad commentary indeed on the custom of our day!

The reform of this evil the New-York Medical College for Women is rendering not only possible, but sure. It affords a three years' course of medical studies, two full collegiate terms of from five to six lectures a day in all the departments of medical science, provides them hospital and dispensary instructions, requires its graduates to pass the ordeal of a rigid examination, and demands of them a good English education, as well as a high moral character.

A number of scholarships of $250 each have been presented to the college this year. So much am I impressed with the importance of this reform, that in my opinion no greater service could be done the cause of humanity than by contributing to it. The contribution would go toward cultivating a great missionary field. Indeed, the Woman's College offers gratuitous instruction to those preparing for foreign missions or service in the Sanitary, Christian or Freedman's Commissions. It also presents fine facilities for the familiar instruction of wives, mothers and nurses in physiology and hygiene. The cardinal duty of self-preservation, if nothing else, enjoins the study of physiology. We cannot shirk the responsibility if we would. Is it not reprehensible to discharge this duty by proxy, and become "tenants at will of the medical faculty?" It may not be generally known that in obstetrics women far excel men. For fifty centuries the practice of this was conceded to them. Recently medical science has crowded women out of it, and medical fusion has become so vicious that now men claim the entire professional monopoly of it. Coarse hands and man's presence take the place of the delicate touch and soothing voice of women in the sick chamber.

"In the Maternity Hospital of Paris, exclusively under the management of Mme. BOIVIN, out of 21,502 cases, only 783 were still-births, or a fraction over one in 28. In the Boston Hospital, under the superintendence of male practitioners, out of 4,000 cases, 300 were lost, or about one in 14, or twice as many."

The Woman's College proposes to establish in this city a Charity Hospital, exclusively for women and children, under the management of ladies and of lady physicians, where the students of the college may receive ample bedside instruction. A building fund of $50,000, divided into contribution shares of $1 000 and $500 each is started.

Already female universities and institutes are being built and endowed by the munificent generosity of such men as MATTHEW VASSAR and PETER COOPER. This gallantry that "parades itself on Sunday in relinquishing the best seats to the ladies at church, and then turns them off to starve at some thriftless employment during the week," is fast giving place to a *heartfelt* kindness of thought and deed.

Woman requires just as much knowledge to discharge her duties as man. Doctors may prate of the "dangers of quackery" and of "tampering with medicine till the end of time," and sensible men will believe that the deadly upas of ignorance is to be a thousand times more dreaded. To what motive must one inevitably ascribe this persecution of women and opposition to her acquisition of knowledge?

I would then say to the students of the "New-York Woman's Medical College:"

> "Go to the lonely chamber of affliction;
> Go to the couch of suffering and death;
> And to the mourner wait a benediction.
> That heaven breathes down with lips of angel breath,
> Bear with the pride the doubt thy message scorning,
> Bear with the blind, the God-light who despise;
> For patient sufferance heralds on the morning,
> And thine own faith shall make thy sisters wise."

ONE WHO LOVES HER SEX.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 14, 1865.

The Bounty Brokers.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Jan. 7, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read your remarks in yesterday's paper, respecting the manner of sending troops to the front by substitute brokers and others, with a lively interest.

As a Union man, and as representing a large interest that pay a heavy Government internal revenue, I, of course, am deeply concerned about the extravagance which has characterized the last four years, in almost everything going to make an army for the defence of the Union men. With all the glaring abuses shamefully practiced by contractors for horses, cattle, forage, and other matters, none has been more hurtful to the Government than substitute brokers. They are at this moment making fortunes out of the Government, by sending to the army the very kind of persons described in your article on that subject; and these very men, most of whom would send aid to the South for higher wages, are paying little or no taxes for the support of that very Government out of which they are amassing fortunes. In a few months, I have known cases where substitute brokers would get $300 to $500 a piece to fill up the required quota of men, go to work and find out some old dead men's names, get up a certificate that such a number had been drafted, and thus cheat the Government out of the men, and get thousands of dollars for furnishing substitutes or getting clear those who were drafted. Indeed it would be difficult to discribe the *modus operandi* of a substitute broker. Unless these and other abuses can be prevented, and that speedily, our public debt will be so large as not to be counted, our war prolonged and our country ruined. These are plain truths, but have to be told sooner or later.

Bounty Jumpers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The substitute system is a burning disgrace upon the country. Not more than one-third of the men sent to regiments ever reach them. Bounty jumping has become a regular profession. One man boasted that he had jumped every State through to Connecticut and he meant to jump that. The people close their eyes to these terrible facts—because it *saves them from fighting*. We should look the thing square in the face. The country should be roused, and a system inaugurated to fill up the *army* not the *quotas* of States. It is a disgrace to be a recruit today, because they have to be guarded by bayonets.

"VETERAN."

Emancipation Celebrations in Florida.

KEY WEST, FLA., Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

The second anniversary of the issue of the President's Emancipation Proclamation was celebrated here yesterday by the colored people of the place with unusual parade and ceremony. It was for a long time supposed by the citizens of Key West that the emancipation of slaves threatened against other portions of the rebellious States, would not apply to them, as "Key West had always been loyal." They forgot that the timely and secret occupation of Fort Taylor by night, by the U. S. military authorities alone, prevented the seizure by armed citizens in the interest of the rebellion. They forgot also the time when secession flags were flying all over the town, that the gallant Capt. CRAVEN of the U. S. frigate *Crusader*, gave them the limit of half an hour to haul them down or submit to a bombardment.

Yesterday was the first time that the colored people of the Island have been allowed without violence and molestation to celebrate the anniversary of their Emancipation. Twice before have orderly and respectful assemblages of these people been broken up by violence. So bitter has been the hostility, that they have been repeatly beaten and stoned and otherwise maltreated without provocation, upon peaceably assembling to celebrate the gloriy conferred upon them by law. The change of public sentiment, however, occasioned in part by the recent overwhelming voice of the North in the recent Presidential election, and the judicious changes of the Government among military officials, has been such as now no longer to forbid the exercise of an undoubted right of all peaceable citizens. Yesterday, escorted through the principal streets of the city by the Second Regiment U. S. Colored Infantry, with banners flying and to the sound of martial music, these happy and peaceful people met and rejoiced over the good fortune which had befallen them. They were eloquently addressed by the Postmaster of the place, by Judge BOYNTON and the District Attorney, and Lieut.-Col. WILDER, officers of the garrison, and others. Letters were read from distinguished naval and other gentlemen. The citizens generally, and the army of office holders here were not present. No white clergyman of the place, though at least one holds a Government office, spoke a word of advice or encouragement upon this occasion. It would be well for the Government if it were represented here by persons holding civil office who have intelligence enough to know, and manliness enough to cherish the principles which lie at the bottom of this contest.

Letter from a Southern Refugee.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Being an ardent Union refugee, I read with intense interest everything that appears in your paper from my native section. Having, for opinion sake, lost everything but life itself, my sympathies are deeply moved, and my indignity is ardently aroused at the many recitals of outrage and wrong that are perpetrated by the merciless leaders and tools of the infamous rebellion, so wantonly and unjustifiably inaugurated at the South. As one long acquainted with the characteristics and instincts of Southern slaveholders, and the domineering and degrading influences of arbitrary rule, let me assure you that, in my opinion, the most shocking and revolting details of cruelty, tyranny and wrong that we so often read of and hear of, are in nowise exaggerated; and when I contemplate the daring and gigantic usurpation that has deprived myself and thousands upon thousands of my native section, of the immunities, and blessings, and protection of our Constitution, and driven us from our possessions and all the endearments and associations of a once happy home, and the protection of a powerful and beneficent Government, my soul is filled with inexpressible indignation, and an ardent desire for the speedy punishment of the instigators and aiders and abettors of so monstrous an inquity.

The narrative of Col. LEIGH has greatly interested me. I am a native of South Carolina, and long resident of Columbia, the place from whence the Colonel escaped, and of the truth of his recital of cruelty and wrong to himself and others, I have no doubt. One thing in his and that of the details of others that I have read, I am sorry to see; and that is *the mention of the names* of the noble souls who peril so much to assist and direct the weary, suffering, fiend and blood-hood-pursued fugitive.

His details of the assistance given by Unionists in Charleston, and the fact of their being able to procure passes from the Provost-Marshal of that city, will, as soon as known, be most rigidly ferreted out, and the instrument relentlessly punished, and all future attempts of our poor persecuted victims circumvented and suppressed.

The officers and men of the "Thirty-second Georgia," will feel most sorely the despot's heel. The noble man in PICKEN'S district, who assisted Col. LEIGH, will be remorselessly ferreted out and hung.

Through your widely read columns, allow me to caution our escaped officers and men, and refugees, in relating their adventures, to refrain from the mention of the *names of individuals and circumstances*, that may lead to the infliction of cruelty, and death, upon the noble men, both white and black, who incur much peril at best, in their efforts to aid the foot-sore and hungry fugitive.

The faithful and liberty-seeking slaves, of the rebel EARL, will be made to pay dearly for their aspirations, should their desires and designs get to the ears of their tyrannous and despotic master, and his bogus usurping Confederacy. God speed the day when they shall all find the just retribution they so richly deserve, and the oppressed, and the banished, and the plundered patriot, shall again be under the benign protection of the Government of our Fathers.

J. C. T.

The City Railroad Cars.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In this age of improvement in science and art, when we are so far ahead in modern warfare and all other things, will you not raise your powerful voice, through the medium of your valuable journal, and solicit some person to make a suggestion that will remedy that most intolerable nuisance of being obliged to travel in our city railroad cars packed in like hogs, obliged to stand up from the City Hall to Harlem, spending the most of these short days in such filthy, abominable conveyances, going there and returning, waiting very often an hour to get a chance to stick your big toe on a corner of the step, and obliged, at the risk of your life, to get off in front when it is impossible to get from one end of the car to the other, through such a solid mass of humanity, pocketing the insults of conductors, and running the risk of catching typhus and typhoid fevers, which are sure to be generated where so many people are huddled together. What husband, father or brother does not feel the necessity of a change when he sees his wife, daughter or sister pitched about in every conceivable direction, and often wedged in so tightly that it is with the greatest difficulty they can find ingress or egress?

In order to remedy the evil somewhat, I have a proposition to make, which if not altogether practicable, may perhaps be improved upon by some humane person who entertains sympathy for man, women and horses.

It is that light iron cars be constructed, about three-fourths the width of the present cumbersome ones; that they be provided with seats back to back, the doors to be on the side; that there shall be two tiers of seats placed one above the other, the lower one for ladies and children; that a dummy engine be attached, which will stop promptly at each crossing; that the cars be made double the length of the present ones, and so arranged that two or three can be hitched together when required. The advantages of such an arrangement would be that it would be quicker travel; that everybody would be provided with a seat; that the cars would be heated by steam; that they could be run with one-half the present expense and occupy but three-fourths of the space which they do at present.

The present rails and fixtures would answer very well, and there can be scarcely a doubt but that the saving in men and horses would cover the extra expenditure in a very short time. Something must be done; the street cars at present are behind the age, and altogether insufficient to accommodate the up-town inhabitants.

A LADY SUBSCRIBER.

Life in the South.

HOW A SCHOOL TEACHER TAKES IT.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Thinking that in these times everything indicative of the state of affairs and feeling of the people at the South is of interest, I inclose you a copy of a letter received recently from my brother, who has been living in Virginia for some four years past:

AUG. 10, 1864.

My health has been about the same, perhaps better, than before the war. We live now very frugally. We have no pies and pastry, and creams, no lard, no bacon, no chickens and turkies, and such things. But we do well enough, and could I be assured of a speedy peace, for which I pray daily, I would be very well content with what we have. Everybody is getting sick of the war. No one was ever pleased with it, our those who endured it at first are worn out now. I am excessively tired of being bored almost to death with it, besides being nearly starved. Money is worth nothing here, and if it was there is nothing to purchase with it. Were it different it would do me comparatively little good, as I am amongst those who daily abuse and vilify all that is dear to me, who brag and swear, and spit and sputter about what they are as ignorant of as an Interior Africee. When I hear a true patriot speak his sentiments, when I hear a man who loves his country more than his purse, I love to hear him speak for two reasons—it is so pleasant and so rare. My school would be my greatest delight were it not that I think it sometimes a bore, on account of its noise, to others, though no such complaint has been made. The law demands that I have at least a score of boys—well enough, if it also demanded that people should pay me. Counting my salary and board, I may say that I receive about $3,000 or $4,000 per year—$1,000 is ten eagles, or thereabouts. But gold is cheap here; it is only 20 to 25, whereas the bulk of things ranges between 80 and 100, and many others from 100 to 200 times their peace price.

I hear that Richmond is full of Marylanders. They are the boys to get offices here. Richmond got so full at one time that they had to swarm—the hive became too small. You know JEFF. appreciates West Pointers—he shows his sense therein, I think; they are good fellows.

We are not so badly off in everything as you invaders imagine. I had ice cream a few days ago made with maple sugar and flavored with lemon. It was the color of a man who had taken too much nitrate of silver, i. e., blue-black. It was delicious. I wish that PACKINSON could have seen it. We have beef three times a year; mutton] once (when we go where we know one is to be killed;) ham twice; chickens five times; turkies once, if we are invited out. We had whortleberries the other day—we paid for them $4 in county notes, and 2½ quarts of corn meal, for the gallon! Up town they asked $15. A saddle, $300. But prices are going down, now and then—flour from $500 to $400 per barrel! Don't think we make our bellies our god, because we talk of money and eating. But you know we are actually fond of ghost and short stories, and what are money and good things but the ghosts of past!

I confidently expect to return to you some day, and when I come I shall be in the jeans that have been given me and the *shoes that I have made*, along with my trunk filled with Confederate notes, the collection from my patrons for several years. The notes I shall present at the Bank of the Codorus, near York, Penn., where there is an excellent *paper mill*; I will have them redeemed, and then have a grand splurge, buying ice-cream! Excuse my letter—but I have been laid up for a week past, and cut off from congenial society for three years past. May the day soon come that I may again breathe the air of my native hills; may again press the hand and lip of those whom I now find dearer to me than existence without them; and may rest from the din of the calumniators, the execrations of the numerous haters of those for whom the deepest yearnings of my soul are ever longing. Until then, I am, as ever, yours.

A LARGE IMPORTATION OF SUBSTITUTES.—Among the emigrants landed at Castle Garden, yesterday, by the steamship *Great Western*, from Liverpool, were ninety-three Englishmen who shipped for the avowed purpose of enlisting in the United States Army. Immediately after reaching the Government dock, they visited Superintendent BLUNT at his recruiting station, on the Battery Grounds, and were examined. About forty of them "passed muster," and were paid their bounties and sworn in.

"A Penny Saved is a Penny Earned," says the proverb, but this is not always true, for if a sick man should save his cash and refuse to buy HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, when the medicine would relieve him of dyspepsia, nervousness or constipation, all he would earn by his parsimony would be pain, prostration and danger.

"All's well that ends well," and if you would be well and keep well, invigorate the stomach, and tone and regulate the liver and bowels with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. So shall you 'scape the ailments of this inclement season, and look back in the Spring well pleased to have avoided, by so simple a means, the many perils of the Winter season.

How to Save a Doctor's Bill.

By providing yourselves and families with good, warm water-proof boots and shoes, which can be had in great variety at the Establishment of E. A. BROOKS, No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

Sold by druggists generally.

A Card.

THE METROPOLITAN BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM.

No. 575 Broadway.

E. A. Brooks, having sold his store and stock of goods in Fulton-st., will continue to carry on his business as heretofore at his old and commodious establishment in Broadway, where he is now prepared to offer for the inspection of his patrons the most beautiful assortment of boots, shoes, gaiters, slippers and overshoes to be found in the city. His stock of goods comprises every variety of style for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. Special attention is called to his collection of men's, boys' and youths' water-proof boots, so necessary at this season of the year. The public are invited to call and examine, at No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Second-Hand Safes.

In large numbers, of our own and other makes, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale very cheap.

MARVIN & Co., No. 265 Broadway.

Artificial Flowers.—A large lot of fine Paris made goods closing out less than cost, at DUXOME'S, No. 1,125 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts.

Dunn's Catarrh Snuff.—The safe remedy for infant or aged, and all who have Catarrh or "cold in the head." Sold by Druggists.

MARRIED.

LAWIN—SPIRO.—On Wednesday, Jan. 11, by Rev. Dr. Raphael, assisted by Rev. Dr. Kramer, ADOLPH LAWIN and ELIZABETH, the seventh daughter of the late P. F. Spiro, Esq., all of this city.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

DIED.

ANDARIESE.—On Saturday, Jan. 14, after a lingering illness, MATILDA ANDARIESE, widow of James W. Andariese, M. D., and daughter of the late Jacob Isaacs.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

BONNEAU.—On Saturday, Jan. 14, of scarlet fever, AGNES W., only daughter of Francis Bonneau, Jr., in the 6th year of her age.

Funeral Monday, the 16th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., at the residence of her grandfather, F. Bonneau, No. 143 2d-av. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

DA COSTA.—On Friday, Jan. 13, THEODORE XAVIER DA COSTA, infant son of T. X. and ANNA T. DA COSTA, aged 1 month and 4 days.

The remains will be taken to South Oyster Bay, Long Island, for interment.

DUNCAN.—At Knoxville, Tenn., on Friday, Nov. 11, by drowning in the Holston River, Lieut. OSIAS C. DUNCAN, of the 1st U. S. Heavy Artillery, (formerly member of the 23d Regt. N. G. S. N. Y.,) and only son of Lucinda and Samuel Duncan, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 76 South Oxford-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 15th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

EWEN.—On Thursday, Jan. 12, after a protracted illness, DANIEL EWEN, in the 60th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 163 East Broadway, on Sunday afternoon, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock.

HENRY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 13, MARY, only child of James and Czarine T. Henry, aged 1 year and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, Jan. 15, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, Gates-av., first house east of Nostrand, Brooklyn.

HAMPTON.—On Saturday, Jan. 14, GEORGIANNA, eldest daughter of the late Col. Frank Hampton, and grand daughter of George Baxter, in the 8th year of her age.

Notice of funeral in Monday's papers.

MANN.—At Succasunna, on Thursday, Jan 12, Mrs. JERUSHA MANN, in her 86th year, widow of the late Jacob MACO, Esq., formerly of Morristown, N. J.

Funeral will be attended from her late residence, Oak Hill, Succasunna, on Monday, the 16th inst., at 12 M. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

MESSERVE.—At Beaufort, S. C., on Sunday, Dec. 18, from wounds received at the battle of Pocotaglio Bridge, Dec. 9, GEORGE G. MESSERVE, Company G, 127th Regt. N. Y. V.

SUYDAM.—On Saturday, Jan 14, TUNIS SUYDAM, in his 48th year.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, Jan. 16, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, New-Utrecht, L. I.

SMITH.—At Highland Mills, Orange County, N. Y., on Thursday, Jan. 12, MARTHA, wife of Clark Smith.

The funeral will take place from Friends' Meeting-house, Highland Mills, on Monday, the 16th inst., at 11 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Turner's Station to meet 7 A. M. train Erie Railroad.

THAYER.—On Friday evening, Jan. 13, of paralysis, MARGARET THAYER, aged 68 years, 7 months and 10 days, relict of the late Seth Thayer.

The friends and relatives of the family, and those of her son, Nelson P., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Dutch Reformed church, North Hoboken, N. J., on Monday, the 16th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

☞ Oswego papers please copy.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MEMOIR OF COUSIN ALICE.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway,
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED
COUSIN ALICE;
A MEMOIR OF ALICE B. HAVEN.
1 vol., 12mo., cloth, with portrait, $1 75

From the Hartford Times.

Few more gentle, refined or talented souls have marked the galaxy of American female literature than the fair and beautiful light that beamed out from the life and works of this living and noble woman.

From the World.

Among all the writers of books for children, whether in England or in America, she, whose *nom de plume* was Cousin Alice, and whose noble life is here so well received, stands pre-eminent.

From the Hartford Post

"Cousin Alice," a memoir of that exquisite woman and authoress, Alice B. Haven, is a song in a minor key. The memoir is charmingly written, and a fine tribute to the lovely and talented woman.

From the Eastern Argus.

She was a true woman, capable of rising above the cold plane of fashionable life, and possessing the power to shed a genial light and elevating influence, in every circle in which she moved.

From the Albany Statesman.

The life of the dear woman was spent in bearing the burdens of others, and so fulfilling the law of Christ. From her early school-days to her death she was noted for her rare acquirements.

Sent free, by mail, on receipt of the price.

THE "TIMES" REVIEW OF McCLELLAN
BY WILLIAM SWINTON.
PRICE 15 CENTS.

A few copies of this valuable document, which has attracted so much attention, are for sale at the TIMES Office. Sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of 15 cents.

LYONS' PREMIUM CALORIC-PRESSED RYE COFFEE.

Recommended by all the best physicians in the city. Manufactured at No 118 Chatham-st., New-York. For sale, wholesale and retail.

LADIES' GILT COMBS.

New styles, just received from Paris. Three, Four, Five, Six, Seven, Eight, Ten, Fifteen to Twenty Dollars

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 14, 1865.

$3,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C	112½	100 Erie Railway	83½
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C	112¾	400 do	83½
1,000 do		1100 do	83⅝
1,200 U. S. 6s 5-20s C. Small	103⅛	100 Hudson R. R.	108⅜
5,000 do	103¼	500 do	108⅝
20,000 do new iss.	103¼	60 Reading R.	113⅜
10,000 U. S. 6s, 10-40s, C	104⅜	200 do	113⅜
5,000 Penn. 6s, '80	56½	400 do	113⅝
1,000 Mo. 6s, issued to H. & St. J. R.	84	400 do	113⅝
8,000 Mich. Cen. 8s, to Pacific R.	70	100 M. & P. Du C. R.	45
10,000 C. & Miss. C.	30½	100 Mich. Cen. R.	110½
20,000 do	30	100 do	110¾
10,000 do	29½	200 do	110¾
20,000 do	29¾	300 do	110¾
10,000 N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	116	50 do	109½
1,000 Erie 4th M.	104	300 M. S. & N. I.	72
7,000 do	104¾	100 do	71¾
25,000 do	104¾	300 Clev. & Fitts.	92¾
1,000 Erie 3d M.	113	100 do	92¾
1,000 Mich. So. 2d M.	94	500 do	92¾
10,000 Ill. Cen. R. 8s	116	400 do	91¾
2,000 Al. & T. H. In.	80	200 do	91¾
2,000 C. & N. W. 1st M.	91	600 do	91
6,000 Chi. & R. I. Bds	108	24 Panama R.	265
2,000 do	112	1000 Chi. & N. W.	25
1,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 1st	108	200 do	35⅝
2,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 2d	108⅜	600 do	35⅝
1,000 Clev & P. 4th M.	75⅝	500 do	35⅝
20 State & Leath. B'k	106	300 do	35⅝
40 Del. & H. O Co. x-d	164	400 do	35⅝
100 Cen. Coal Co.	47	1100 Chi. & N. W. Pr.	66⅜
100 Wyoming V. C. Co.	54	100 do	66⅞
360 Cum Coal Pr.	43	100 do	67
100 do b30	43⅜	600 Chi. & R. I. R.	102
100 Quick. Min. s10	97	100 do s30	101¾
50 do	97¾	200 P., Ft. W. & C.	98
100 do	97	100 do b30	98
800 Mar. Min. Co.	12	100 do	97⅝
200 do	11¾	100 do	97⅝
200 do	11¾	100 do s30	97⅝
400 N. Y. Cen.	117	200 do	97⅜

OPEN BOARD—1½ P.M

$110,000 U. S. 10-40s, Coupons	102⅜	500 Chi. & N. W.	s3 35
5,000 O. & M. Cer.	30	400 do	36⅛
10,000 do	29¾	100 do	s3 36⅛
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	117	200 do	o 36
700 Erie R.	83⅝	200 do	e 36⅛
700 do	b3 84	200 do	s10 36
300 do	s4 83⅜	200 do	s5 36⅛
100 do	s3 83⅜	100 do	s5 36⅜
400 do	b4 84	400 do	c 36⅜
200 do	b15 84⅛	100 do	o 36⅜
200 do	c 84	100 do	s3 36⅛
100 Hud. R. R.	109⅜	100 do	36⅜
200 Harl. R.	118	100 do	c 36⅜
200 M. S. & N. I. R.	b3 72	100 do	36⅜
100 do	b10 72	100 Chic. & N. W. Pr.	67⅜
500 do	71⅞	100 do	b3 67⅜
100 do	s3 71⅝	300 do	67⅛
100 do	b5 72	100 do	s 67¼
200 Clev. & Pitts.	93⅛	200 do	67⅜
500 do	93⅜	100 do	67⅜
200 Ch. & R. I. R.	102⅜	100 Cumb. Coal	45
100 do	s10 102⅜	400 do	45⅜
200 do	c 102¼	100 do	b3 45⅜
100 P. Ft. W. & C.	98	200 do	45⅜
100 do	s10 97¾	200 do	46
200 Quick Mi. Co.	97	200 do	s3 46
300 Mar. Min. Co.	s3 12⅝		

SATURDAY, Jan. 14—P. M.

Business on Well and William streets is generally dull to-day. The Stock Exchange held but one session, and the Gold Room was free from excitement. The price of Gold was barely steady, and the export demand for the day's steamers only $393,210, making for the whole week $1,046,251.

Government Stocks were steady for the 6 ₰ cents, but a fraction weaker for the 10-40 years' 5 ₰ cents, owing, in part, to an unauthorized telegram from Washington in one of the morning papers, to the effect that the sales of the Stock are to be reopened by the Government. The subscriptions to the 7-30 ₰ cent. Populer Loan at the First National Bank to day amount to $321,750.

The Railway list at the Stock Exchange was not active, but prices, for the most part, steady, with less eagerness, after the Board, on the part of the *Bear* interest, to press their contracts.

After the Board the following quotations were made as compered with 4 o'clock Friday afternoon. Railways rather firm. Gold about 219.

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1881	112¼	112⅛	Pittsburgh	93⅜	92⅜
U. S. 5-20s	103⅛	103⅜	Northwest	35½	36⅛
U. S. 10-40s	104⅜	104⅜	N. West Pref.	66⅜	67⅛
N. Y. Central	116¾	116⅞	Rock Island	102⅜	102⅜
Erie	83⅞	84	Fort Wayne	98⅛	97⅜
Hudson	109½	109⅜	Cumberland Coal	43⅜	46
Reading	113⅜	113⅜	Quicksilver	97⅜	97
Michigan Southern	110	110	Mariposa	13⅜	13⅛
Illinois Central	124¼	124¼	Ohio & M. Certs	30⅜	29⅜

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	112	Chatham	105
Mechanics'	108	Bank of the Republic	106
Mechanics' Scrip	115	Bank of N. America	105
Mechanics'	116	Hanover	100
America	135	Irving	105
City	160	Metropolitan	120
North River	105	Market	102
Tradesmen's	117	Nassau	110
Fulton	160	Corn Exchange	111
Greenwich	160	Commonwealth	102
National	112	Park	140
Meoh's' Bk'g. Asso.	100	Central National	104
Ocean	95	Fourth National	100
Mercantile	125		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	104	Atton & T. H. 1sts	96½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	103	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	91
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est	101	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	96
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subscript.	101	Lack. & W. Bds	104
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	116	Del., L. & W. 1sts	111
Erie 1st mort. '68	103	Del. L. & W. 2ds	112
Erie 2s, 2d m. rt. '83	113	Tol. & Wab. 1sts. m	101
Erie 2s, 4th mort. '90	104⅜	Tol. & W. 1sts. Ext	101
Hud. R. 1s, '60	109	Tol. & W. 2ds	91
H. R. 1s, 2ds, N. & F. '65, 66	106	Tol. & Wab. int. bonds	84
Harlem 1st m., '69-'72	115	Chi. & R. I. 1sts	102
Harlem 2ds, '68	97⅜	Clev & Tol. S. P.	106
Mich. Cen. New 1sts '82	118	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	108
Mich. S. 2ds, 7 ₰ c.	94	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	100⅜
Nor. Ind. G. L., '68	99	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	79⅜
Pacific R. 7s, g. by Mo.	85	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1sts	86
Ill. Central 7 ₰ c. '75	110	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	100

Among the taxpayers on the extra United States Income Tax, Income of the year 1863, now in the course of collection, are the following Stock Exchange gentlemen, resident in the Eighth Congressional and Collection Districts, Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of this city:

	Income 1863.	Ex. Tax.
D. Crawford, of Clarke, Dodge & Co.	$149,903	$7,464
L. C. Clark, of Clarke, Dodge & Co.	110,976	6,889
C. S. Sexton, S. & Wainwright	51,559 3	2,577
W. H. Neilson	34,296	1,714

Mr DAVID DOWS, of the Produce Exchange, pays an income for 1863, $168,674, the extra tax amounting to $8,433. Mr. PETER COOPER pays on $106,879 $5,343.

The Hope Fire Insurance Company have declared a half yearly dividend of five per cent.

The second number of Mr. VAN WYCK'S weekly journal of Internal Revenue and Excise, (quarto form, 10 cents per number,) appeared to-day from No. 3 Dey-street. It is filled with interesting matter for United States taxpayers, which, from the connection of the editor with the Internal Revenue Department, may be relied upon. It affords us satisfaction to hear that this journal already meets with large encouragement.

The semi-annual dividend of the Excelsior Fire Insurance Company, is five per cent., free of Government tax.

The week's importe of foreign dry goods have been to the value of only $572,608. The amount marketed during the week was $781,783.

The *Bankers' Magazine* for January contains a very ingenuous and interesting programme of a National Bounty Loan, the substance of which, without the practical illustrations in figures, which occupy five pages of the *Magazine*, is as follows. The author of this scheme is Mr. J. F. ENTZ, the veteran and accomplished Actuery and Accountant of the New-York Life and Trust Company:

"I would suggest a plan for a loan, based upon the same principle as the great European Lottery Loans, but less objectionable, there being no large prizes to a few, but a moderate one to all. This plan is to issue a loan for $100,000,000, redeemable after 20 years, at the rate of $5,000,000 a year, all the principal being paid at the end of 40 years.

The interest to be five per cent, per annum, and payable once a year, by coupons attached.

The whole loan of 100 millions to be divided into 1,000 series, numbered from 1 to 1,000.

Each series to comprise $100,000 in bonds, of the denomination of $1,000, $500, and $100, with coupons attached for interest, payable annually, at the rate of 5 per cent.

Every year, three months before payment, to draw by lot during the first period of 20 years, 20 series entitled to a

Bounty of $25 per cent. for the first 10 years;
Bounty of $30 per cent. for the second 10 years;
in addition to the annual interest.

Every year after the first 20 years, and until the expiration of the 40th year, 50 series to be drawn in the same manner, and in which series the whole principal due thereon will be repaid, with interest, and in addition, a

Bounty of $40 per cent. from the 21st to the 30th yr., incl.
Bounty of $55 per cent. from the 31st to the 35th yr. incl.
Bounty of $70 per cent. from the 36th to the 40th yr. incl.

The holder of these bonds will receive regularly his interest at the end of every year, and, in addition, his bond may belong to a series which has been drawn, and receive not only once, but at several times, the bounty stipulated as above. At the expiration of the first 20 years, when the loan begins to be gradually paid off, his bonds may belong to one of the series to be redeemed, and he will receive back not only the whole principal and the interest, but also a hands me bonus.

In the practical illustration, here annexed, of this scheme, it will be observed, that when compared with a loan at six per cent, per annum, payable all the year, the Treasury will have in its possession, at the end of 20 years, nearly 128 millions, after having paid all the interest and bounties of the past period. Commencing then to pay off annually at the rate of five millions a year, with the interest on the remaining bonds, and with the bounties, the debt will be insensibly out entirely settled at the end of the whole term of 40 years, leaving still a profit of over four millions of dollars.

By this plan there is no gambling of the character of a lottery, with the exception of the drawing of those series which, during the first twenty years, will receive a bonus, and of those which, during the second period, will have the principal redeemed. Still, while every one is sure to receive his money back at some time or other, with more or less addition to it, and has also received a fair interest, some may or so fortunate as to have their series drawn several times.

Such a loan would, no doubt, draw the attention of European capitalists more than any other, and become exceedingly popular, with every prospect that it would be rapidly taken up at a handsome premium."

The Hope Fire Insurance Company has delered a semi-annual dividend of five ₰ cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

The Railroad Interest—Theory of Construction, Earnings and Dividends.

From Jerome, Riggs & Co.'s Circular.

The recent attempts to depreciate the value of the shares of the Erie Railway, (although nothing but a stockjobbing affair, as the same parties now seeking to depress them were only a few weeks ago as earnestly at work to inflate their value) affords an appropriate occasion to consider the propriety of the payment of dividends by a company, at the same time it is increasing its construction account.

We may start from the inconotroverible premise that the earnings of all roads must, as a rule, bear a ratio to their cost. A similar rule holds in every department of industry and trade. If an increase or augmented result is sought, it must be upon increased means of investment—otherwise the royal road to wealth would be found, to which the result would bear no proportion to the agency employed.

It is in obedience to such a necessity that the capital of every railroad in the United States has been increased from one to ten fold, and always in appropriate ratio to its increased earnings. The Erie Railway was commenced upon an estimate cost of $6,000,000—a sum not equal to one-half of its present earnings. It was opened in 1851 at a cost of $24,000,000. It earned in 1853 $3,537,766. We will assume that in 1864 its capital account, capitalizing its leased roads, to be dandin that of its opening—or $48,000,000. In the meantime there has been applied to construction net earnings to the amount of $20,000,000, making the total cost of the road to the stockholders $68,000,000, a sum nearly three times greater than the cost the day it was opened. Its earnings to the same time have increased in fourfold ratio.

But such increase of capital and earnings, great as it is, has not been so striking as that of the main line of the New-York Central Railroad, for an equal period after it was opened. The last link in this road, the Attica and Buffalo, was opened in 1842. On the 30th of September, 1843, the cost of the Mohawk and Hudson, Utica and Schenectady, Syracuse and Utica, Auburn and Syracuse, Auburn and Tonawanda, and Attica and Buffalo, was $7,625,780. Its total earnings for the year were $1,106,131. Neither the consolidated company, nor its more important lines that composed it, ever omitted a dividend. Yet its capital account has been increased more than five-fold since the date of its opening; at the same time that at least $15,000,000 of earnings have been applied to construction. Its earnings, in the meantime, have increased ten-fold. This road was constructed at an early day, and had consequently to be entirely rebuilt, which partly accounts for the enormous increase in its construction account. Unlike the Erie, it always enjoyed a good credit which enabled it to borrow at low rates, and to increase its capital to any desired extent without appropriating what belonged to the stockholders in the shape of dividends. Their regular payment, in the face of an enormously increased construction account, is one of the causes why the market value of its stock is so deservedly high.

The history of these two roads is that of any other important line in the United States. The Reading Railroad was opened in 1842, at a cost of $7,112,292. It earned in 1843 $394,318. Its capital account had increased to $28,000,000 in 1864, and its earnings to $7,000,000. In the meantime $15,000 000 of earnings have gone into construction. Its cost had increased six-fold, and its earnings nearly twenty-fold. If we take roads more recently constructed, we shall find similar, though not so striking illustrations of the increase of the cost of roads in ratio to earnings, for the reason that the science of construction is now thoroughly understood. A modern road is very different from one built twenty years ago. The Michigan Central Railroad was opened in 1852, at a cost of $8,156,000. Its earnings that year were $1,069,948. Its capital account in 1864 was $14,000,000, and its earnings $4,200,000. In the meantime it applied earnings to the amount of more than $7,000,000 to construction, so that the road has really cost the stockholders over $20,000,000. The Illinois Central was to cost $17,000,000. It has cost more than twice that sum. It has increased its earnings since its opening in 1856 from $1,961,730, to $4,500,000 in 1864. In the same time net earnings to the amount of $5,000,000 have been applied to construction.

From what has been stated, it will be seen that a rapid increase in the construction account of the railways of this country is inevitable, and that such increase must always be in approximate ratio to their increased earnings. How shall the means for such increase be provided? from capital or from the perpetual application of earnings to construction? If the latter alternative should be adopted, the stockholders of many of our best managed and most productive and prosperous companies would never receive directly a penny on their investments either presently, or at any probable future period; nor would such investments have any considerable market value, no matter how productive roads were, provided such companies shall make any provision for the transaction of the legitimate business of their lines. Not to do this would be to refuse to carry out the object for which these roads were undertaken, and would inevitably lead to the construction of more lines, and to ruinous competition. A railroad is built to accommodate the traffic of the section it traverses. If that traffic increases, should not the original capital account be augmented? There is just as good reason for the increase as there was for the first outlay.

The objection to such increase, if there be any, is based upon the distrust of the management of railroads rather than on any violation of a correct business principle. From the inadequate provisions made in the outset for construction nearly all our companies have at one time or another, fallen into great embarrassments. With large earnings in many cases, no dividends have been paid, or if commenced, have been omitted, from the constant and steady demand for construction, and from the inability of the company to borrow money except at ruinous rates. The hopes of the owners of railroad property have been disappointed so often, that it had come to be regarded as a difficult problem to tell whether or not a dividend had been earned. Necessity for a long time compelled the application to construction of whatever was received. But, gradually, one after another of our companies completed their roads, and emerged from their embarrassments still with the same necessity as ever upon them to add to their facilities as their business increased. The Erie Company does not propose to provide an equipment more approved in form, or to higher condition than that at present in use, nor a more perfect roadway. Should it determine for the future to limit its business to its present capability, then the whole enterprise may be regarded as consummated in a completed road, and with an adequate income upon its cost. It is a perfectly simple and easy matter for it to pay regular dividends for the future, without increasing its capital. But it can, in such case increase its earnings only in a very small ratio. There never was a time in which such increase was prospectively so great. Within the past year a great line, the Atlantic and Great Western Railway has been completed, which carries the guage of the Erie to St. Louis This railway is already earning at the rate of $5,000,000 annually—a sum much larger than the Erie earned upon a cost of $24,000,000. The whole traffic of this road is tributary to the Erie for nearly all its entire length. To accommodate it will require one hundred engines, costing at the present time, $2,500,000, and probably two thousand cars, costing say $2,000,000 more. Additional track will also be required. The outlay contemplated will enable the company to earn in 1865, $5,000,000, over the earnings of $13,200,000 in 1864—which is half a dollar of increased income for every dollar of additional outlay. With its present equipment the road could not increase its earnings over those of the past year.

We presume that no one objects that such increase of capital is not wise. The question is whether while it is going on it is expedient for the company to pay dividends. If they have been actually earned, and if such additional capital must increase, instead of weaken the ability of the company to pay them in the future, we can see no possible reason why they should not be paid. If the road is actually earning eight ₰ cent. on its stock, the latter is worth par, and the payment of dividends at this rate will cause the stock to be sought for at that price. No one questions that such earnings have been made. If so the present stockholders are entitled to their benefit. The present generation, as well as the future, have some rights, and no duty is more imperative upon any body of directors than to adopt such a line of policy as will give to the securities of their roads a price which shall correspond as nearly as possible to their real value. If so dividends are to be paid except by companies whose construction is fully closed we must forego for all time dividends upon nine-tenths of our roads, and among them many of our most productive and best managed lines, and virtually destroy the value of investments which have cost their owners nearly $1,000,000 000.

FINANCIAL.

SPECIAL PETROLEUM NOTICE.

"LITTLE KANAWHA
AND
ELK RIVER
PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY,"
OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Geologists and practical men unite in their belief, and to report, "that the property of this company—62,860 acres of land, in fee—is in the very centre of the West Virginia Oil Region—has numerous oil and gas springs along the banks of its principal streams, (one of which vies with the famous Burning Spring itself,) and is surrounded by properties on every side that are unmistakeble in their oil-bearing character.

The subscription for its purchase is now being made at the office of the undersigned. It contains the names of many of our prominent capitalists and business men, is already far advanced, and will be closed at an early day.

Prof. Richardson's very able and interesting report on the property, with circular attached, containing the conditions of the subscription, and any additional information, can be obtained at this office.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

PETROLEUM

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND BALTIMORE CONSOLIDATED
PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY.
CAPITAL, $1,500,000, DIVIDED INTO 300,000 SHARES.
PAR VALUE, $5.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $1 PER SHARE.
NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT OR CALL ON THE SUBSCRIBERS, AS 50,000 SHARES ARE RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT—J. S. CLARK, of New-York.
VICE PRESIDENT—R. H. WISHART, New-York.
TREASURER—H. F. LEVOS, New-York.
SECRETARY—J. CONKLIN, New-York.
DIRECTORS:
R. V. R. KETCHUM, Baltimore, Md.
O. KING, Baltimore, Md.
J. H. GOULD, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. WOODRUFF, Baltimore, Md.
R. H. WISHART, New-York.
fr. T. S. KING, New-York.
A. CLARK, Tar Farm, Pa.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Pa.
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENTS:
J. S. CLARK, N. Y. A. CLARK, Tar Farm, Pa.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Pa.
OFFICES:
No. 71 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Nos. 612 and 614 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILA.
No. 147 BALTIMORE-ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

The company is organized under the laws of the State of New-York. The principal office is No. 71 Broadway, with branch offices in Philadelphia and Baltimore, for the convenience of subscribers, where the certificates of stock will be issued to subscribers without delay. The property, embracing upward of 635 acres, has been selected with great care during the last three years, by those of the directors who have been constantly operating on Oil Creek, and throughout the entire oil region of Cherry Run, Cherry Tree Creek, Weimut Bend, Allegheny River, and other streams where the lands are being developed with good success and prospects of a very large product of oil.

OFFICE IN NEW-YORK, where Prospectus, Maps and every information can be obtained.
No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

OFFICE OF THE
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA
PETROLEUM COMPANY,
NO. 52 WILLIAM-STREET,
New-York, Jan. 4, 1865.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

As the greater part of the stock of the New-York and Philadelphia Petroleum Company has already been taken by the first citizens of New-York, Philadelphia and elsewhere, and owing to its great demand as a permanent investment, the Trustees desire to give notice that only a limited number of shares can now be obtained at $2 each, and that the subscription books will positively close on

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18, 1865,

after which time no stock will be sold at the subscription price.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, President.
A. V. STOUT, Treasurer.
E. C. STAGMAN, Secretary.

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Office No. 67 Wall-st.
100,000 Shares. Par Value $3. $300,0000.
Stock full paid, no future assessments.
This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.
OFFICERS:
John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenboss, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bemheimer, Treas. J. H. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.
TRUSTEES.
John J. Morris, Isaac O. Parker,
Isaac A. Quackenboss, Henry Cohn,
Isaac Bemheimer, Smith Barker, Jr.
John H. Rhodes.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS OF 1881.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 10-40 BONDS.
ONE YEAR CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS.

NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN USUAL COMMISSION ALLOWED.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS COLLECTED OR PURCHASED.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."
All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased, and on hand, for sale.

MANGAM, JENKINS & CO.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, MERCANTILE PAPER, STOCKS, BONDS, &c.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.
U. S. 10-40 Bonds. U. S. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. 6s of '81 Bonds. U. S. 7 3-10th Treasury Notes.
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness bought and sold at market rates.
Stocks and other securities bought and sold at Brokers' Board on commission.

WILLIAM C. GILMAN,
NO. 46 PINE-ST.,
BUYS AND SELLS
MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE SCRIP.

JOHN B. MURRAY,
NO. 11 BROAD-ST., NEAR WALL,
DEALS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 240 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1865.
AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, the following persons were elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year:

J. T. Sanger,	Albert G. Lee,
E. L. Fancher,	N. K. Rosenfeld,
John Elliott,	Charles G. Barrett,
Lewis Einstein,	Edwin F. Knowlton,
John Falconer,	Jacob H. Dater,
Henry I. Baker,	Daniel L. Ross.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, Daniel L. Ross was unanimously re-elected President.
JOHN H. STOUT, Cashier.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 16 WALL-ST.—At an election for Directors, held at the office of the Company, on the 10th inst., George C. Collins, William H. Slocum, Charles M. Church, John J. Dodge, and Lynde L. Jones, whose terms expiring, were reelected. At a subsequent meeting of the board, held this day, GEORGE A. JARVIS was unanimously re-elected President of the company for the ensuing year.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THERE will be a meeting of the stockholders of this company on the 23d day of January inst., at noon, at the office of the company, to take into consideration the present condition of the company's affairs, and to express their wishes in respect to its future management.
Transfer Books will be closed from the evening of the 17th to the morning of the 24th inst.
DATED Jan. 9, 1865. W. TITUS, Secretary.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.
TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO.
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

EMPIRE CITY PETROLEUM CO.,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 74 BROADWAY.
TRUSTEES:
J. C. DAYTON, of J. C. Dayton & Co., No. 107 Front-st.
HENRY K. SHELDON, of Sheldon, Hoyt & Co., No. 43 Chambers-st.
ELIAS BARTON, of Wm. E. Bird & Co., No. 61 Front-st.
WM. M. PARKS, No. 19 Broad-st.
WM. A. FOWLER, No. 74 Broadway.
AUGUSTUS EMBURY, No. 107 Front-st.
JACOB STANWOOD, Boston.
R. S. CUSHMAN, of R. S. & P. Cushman, Albany.
FRANKLIN EDSON, of Edson & Co., Albany.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER: JAMES M. WESTERVELT.
PRESIDENT: J. C. DAYTON.

The property of the Company consists of about 300 acres of the best oil territory, (in fee simple,) on CHERRY RUN and ALLEGHANY RIVER, with eighteen interests in leases, principally on Cherry Run, Venango County, Pennsylvania, which has been selected by competent judges of oil property. The producing interests are now yielding TWO PER CENT. PER MONTH on the capital stock; and when wells which are rapidly being put down are completed, large increase of yields are expected.

The CAPITAL of the Company is ONE MILLION DOLLARS, divided in 200,000 SHARES. PAR VALUE, $5 each.

$100,000 WORKING CAPITAL.

The books are now opened for a limited number of subscriptions at the following offices:

In New-York City—Messrs. J. C. DAYTON & CO., No. 107 Front-st., WM. M. PARKS, Esq., No. 19 Broad-st., WM. A. FOWLER, Esq., No. 74 Broadway, and at the office of the Company, No. 74 Broadway.

In Boston—JACOB STANWOOD, Esq., No. 9 North Market-st. and JOHN S. JOY, Esq., No. 190 Hanover-street.

In Albany—R. S. & P. CUSHMAN, Broadway, and EDSON & CO., Hudson-st.

PETROLEUM

WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS,
No. 71 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 29,
OFFER FOR SALE
OIL STOCKS.

EXCELSIOR,	CLIFTON,
McKINLEY,	BUCHANAN,
BERGEN COAL AND OIL,	CONSOLIDATED,
OCEANIC,	HIGHGATE,
RYND FARM,	FOUNTAIN,
GREAT WESTERN CONSOLIDATED.	

All of which we can recommend as good investments at present prices. Subscriptions can be made through us, free of charge, in any of the Oil Companies now being organized, at original prices.

LANDS
Well's and Leases on Watson Flats, Penn.
80 acres on Pithole Creek, Penn.
245 acres on French Creek, West Virginia.
Price $24 CO: very cheap.
850 acres—Leases in Ohio.
All the above are good oil lands, with wells producing near them. For sale low, if taken at once.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.
☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

REMOVAL.

THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
have removed to No. 156 Broadway, between Liberty-st. and Maiden-lane.

HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
NO. 44 PINE ST.,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
BUY AND SELL
QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND VOUCHERS,
5-20 BONDS,
1-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
7-30 LOAN, AND EVERY FORM OF U. S. SECURITIES.
We invite the attention of Banks and parties desiring short investments to our assortment of United States Six per Cent. Debt Certificates. We have them on hand due in every month of the year, at rates that pay better interest than any security in the market.

PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE,
No. 73 Broadway, corner Rector-st.
NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK Exchange for dealings in Petroleum stocks, located in the Empire Buildings, No. 73 Broadway, corner of Rector-st., will open for business on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1. I wish the officers of the various Petroleum Companies of this and other States to furnish me, as promptly as practicable, prospectuses showing their organizations, in order that a full list of stocks may be compared. I am now ready to furnish subscribers with their tickets of admission and to receive additional subscribers. The annual subscription to this Exchange is twenty-five ($25) dollars.
W. L. JACKSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, DUBUQUE, Iowa, Jan. 11, 1865.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Co. will be held at the office of the Company in Dubuque, Iowa, on MONDAY, Feb. 13, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing four directors for the term of two years.
LOUIS BOISOT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 158 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Jan 13, 1865.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at their office, No. 158 Broadway, on TUESDAY, 24th inst. The office open from 12 M. until 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of this association will be held at their bank, No. 6 Nassau-st., on the 16th day of February next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said bank.
C. N. JORDAN, Cashier.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1865.

THE YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 16th inst.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY.—REMOVAL.—This company has removed its office from No. 2 Wall-st. to the new marble building, No. 158 Broadway.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors of the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, of New-York, have this day declared a Dividend of TEN PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after Jan. 7, 1865.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., CORNER OF EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1864.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—IN PURsuance of authority given at a meeting of the stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, held on the 21st day of April last, there will be apportioned among such persons as shall be stockholders in said Company on the 12th day of January next, twelve thousand five hundred shares of new stock, in the ratio of one share to every seven shares of stock then held by each stockholder; certificates of stock so apportioned will be ready for delivery to those entitled to the same, on and after the 1st day of February next, (same day on which the usual cash dividend will be paid.)
No scrip will be issued for fractions of a share, but the number of shares representing the aggregate of such fractions will be sold at public auction on the 26th day of January, and the net proceeds will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 1st day of February next, according to their respective interests.
The Government tax on the above-mentioned apportionment will be paid by the Company. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.,
OFFICE No. 73 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1864.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1865.
A Dividend of 10 per cent., on the common and preferred stock, clear of National and State taxes, has been declared payable in common stock, on 31st Dec. next, on all stock standing on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 15th proximo.
Stockholders whose names are registered on the New-York books, will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No 56 Wall-st.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 470 BROADWAY.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of six (6) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 11th inst

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,224 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion af the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Feb. 1.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....March 1.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines. (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	.....
ERIN	3,300	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lawis.
LOUISIANA	2,186	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
VIRGINIA—Lewis.....Saturday, Feb. 4.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

HO! FOR THE GOLD MINES OF IDAHO.

MONTANA AND IDAHO
TRANSPORTATION LINE.

The new fast and light draft steamer DEER LODGE, Thos. W. Rea Commander, Henry A. Bohrman Clerk, now being built at Pittsburgh, Pa., expressly for the St. Louis and Fort Benton trade, will leave Pittsburgh for Fort Benton and intermediate points on SATURDAY, Feb. 18, and leave St. Louis SATURDAY, March 4, or as soon thereafter as the river is open to Omaha and Council Bluffs.

The new, fast and light draft steamer RENTON, Wm. Howard Commander, Lew s L. Hine Clerk, will leave for Fort Benton and intermediate points SATURDAY, March 11.

The new, fast and light draft steamer YELLOW STONE, Jos. Mayhood Commander, Stanley Ryland Clerk, will leave as above SATURDAY, March 18.

The very fast and light draft steamer FANNY OGDEN, Thomas Townsend, Commander, Moses Hilliard, Clerk, will leave as above SATURDAY, April 15.

Steamer DEER LODGE will remain between Forts Union and Benton until the cargo of all the boats of this line is delivered at Fort Benton.

By the arrangements here shipped have great advantages, and every assurance that the freight will be delivered at destination. We are also prepared to furnish LAND TRANSPORTATION FROM FORT BENTON TO THE MINES AND WILL GIVE THROUGH BILLS LADING TO SILVER CITY, LAST CHANCE, PRICKLEY PEAR, DEER LODGE, VIRGINIA CITY, BANNOCK CITY and GALLATIN. For freight or passage apply at

JOHN G. COPELIN,
Southeast corner Main and Office sts., Louis, Mo.
JOS. McENTIRE,
Northeast corner Levee and Commercial, or
JOHN J. ROE & CO.,
Convent st., between 2nd and 3d.

J. EAGER, Agent, No. 41 Broad-st. N. Y.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Will sail as follows.

MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Jan. 21,
GUIDING STAR	Snapp	Saturday, Jan. 28.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Feb. 4.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Feb. 18.
GUIDING STAR	Snapp	Saturday, Feb. 25.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, March 4.
DAY STAR	Spaulding	

At Two o'clock, P. M.,

From Pier 14 North River, foot of Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Cabin, (including meals,) $50 to $100, according to location of state room. Second cabin, $50.

The Morning Star is a new steamship, the Evening Star 2,015, the Guiding Star 1,616, the Day Star 1,500 custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No freight received on Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 19 Barclay-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN (new) leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 11.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 18.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan 25.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 1.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 15.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$133 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM QUEENSTOWN TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....60 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables on any bills of lading having the value expressed therein, unless

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

THROUGH BILLS LADING TO ST. LOUIS AND ALL POINTS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, VIA NEW-ORLEANS.

THE ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS,

JOHN J. ROE, President,

is now ready to contract and give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for the same as above.

This Company now owns and runs twenty first-class steamers running between New Orleans, St. Louis, and Louisville, and are now arranging connections between New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Newark, Ohio.

One of their steamers will leave New-Orleans daily, and by judicious arrangements they are enabled to offer inducements to shippers in lower rates and quick dispatch. Average time of transit, eighteen days.

J. EAGER, Agent,
No. 41 Broad-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cove Harbor.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows:

EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 21
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 28

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR THE EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passenger also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam-packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. La Mountain, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Jan 30, and MONDAY, Feb. 27.

Passage money to Nassau.....$15
Passage money to Havana.....$50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

Passengers must have passports.

No freight received on Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 19 Barclay-st.

FOR HAVANA.

The new and splendid steamship MORRO CASTLE, Adams, Master, will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on Jan. 25.

SHIPPING.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA—SHORT ROUTE, LOW PRICES.—The Central American Transit Company will dispatch, on the 20th of every month, from Pier No. 29 North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, D. S. BABCOCK, Master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars, apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

From foot Murray-st., daily at 3½ P. M., connecting with trains for Highlands, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Manchester, &c.

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.

Fare $2. Excursion tickets $3—good for three days.

Steamer JESSE HOYT leaves Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, daily, (excepting Sundays,) at 8 A. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with express trains for Philadelphia, Tuckerton, Barnegat, Tom's River, &c.

Returning leave Vine-st. Ferry, Philadelphia, at 11½ A. M.

☞ Travelers from the city of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line—the state of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETSER, General Superintendent.
J. C. CATHERN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD

Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7.00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8.30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10.00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4.00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5.00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6.00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8.00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Dec. 5, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:40, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 8 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. All trains leave Chambers-st 30 minutes earlier than 30th-st. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st. Freight train daily. J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Supt.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Ynphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M. 3, 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hammstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M. and 6:06 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Nyensey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

Nov. 1, 1864.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT.
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
CAMDEN WEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best boats that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 315 Westst., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

M. B. STIMSON, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains north and east from New-Haven 11 P. M.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT COUNTRY PLACE, located at Rising Sun, on the Erie Railway, 15 minutes from New-York by the cars. The house is stone, large, roomy, and in good order. Grounds consist of about 7 acres, containing garden and orchard, well stocked with fruit-trees. Extremely convenient for any one doing business in New-York. For further particulars, apply to HENRY D. LAW, No. 24 Vesey-st.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEAD QUARTERS, at Tappan, Rockland County, New-York, with 8 acres of land, plenty of fruit of the choicest quality; houses were erected for the Government, and the buildings and fencing remain unchanged, nearly; the old orchards, vineyards, &c., remain undisturbed. For further particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 16 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house and lot No. 77 West-21st., between 6th-av. and Broadway, in perfect order, having just been thoroughly painted throughout. Apply on the premises, or to WM. GUSTIN GILLIES & BROTHER, Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year. Apply to HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A GOOD THREE-STORY HOUSE and Lot, No. 10 East 11th-st., near 5th-av.; one similar in 4th-st., near Bowery, and a nice house, garden, and stable at Portchester. J. SMITH DODGE,
No. 10 East 11th-st.

FOR SALE.—A TWO STORY BROWN STONE front stable on Thirty eighth st., near Fourth-av.; size of stable, 25x51 feet. 25th inst. with immediate possession. For particulars, &c., apply to ALLEN & BROWN No. 96 Broadway.

A NUMBER OF FINE THREE-STORY, brown-stone and brick houses in Irving place, Lexington av., 42th, 45th, 46th, 47th and 50th sts., $6,500 to $15,000 and upward. W. F. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

WANTED TO HIRE—AN UNFURNISHED country place of five acres or more, with water privileges, on the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Address, with particulars, L. J. W., No. 43 West 30th-st.

VALUABLE OIL LANDS FOR SALE—About one thousand acres in a very desirable location, to be sold in one lot to close accounts. For particulars, address Box No. 130 Philadelphia Post-office.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE—12 Lots on 74th-st., 100 feet from 5th-av. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—LOFTS AND OFFICES IN THE brown-stone front building Nos. 58 and 60 Fulton-st., near Cliff-st. E. T. & S. RYDER, No. 60 Fulton-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—IN A SMALL, STRICTLY private family, by a lady, above 5th-st., between 4th and 6th avs., or in Brooklyn, west of Court-st.; a large room, neatly furnished; board, including fire and gas, not to exceed $30 a month; best of references given and required. Address CARTER, Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG BUSINESS gentleman, in a pleasant private family—American; a well-furnished room, breakfast and tea; location between 14th and 34th sts. Address OVID, Box No. 101 *Times* Office, stating full particulars.

BOARD.—TWO LARGE FRONT ROOMS HANDsomely furnished, will be let by a private family to agreeable parties. Location central, west side. Address C. L. B., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A MEMBER OF THE REGULAR BOARD of Brokers in good standing, doing a moderate, but increasing commission business, wishes an office partner, with capital and assistance in the business; or would form a connection with a bank or house wishing the services of an active, intelligent and experienced broker at the Stock Board; must unexceptionable references given. Address Box No. 4,216 Post-office, New-York.

TO BREWERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE, the fixtures of brewery now occupied by HOWARD & FULLER, corner of Plymouth and Jay sts., Brooklyn, in whole or part, consisting of 8 H. P. engine, pumps, vats, kettles, coolers, &c. Also, the premises will be let. Suitable for manufacturing purposes. Possession immediately.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A RETAIL GROcery establishment with a modern fitted up store, assorted stock of goods, doing a first-class business and located on one of the great thoroughfares leading to and from the city. Will be sold on favorable terms. Address A. B. C., Box No. 3,253 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—A WELL ESTABLISHED PRIVATE day school for young ladies in the vicinity of New-York. Address SCHOOL, Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 212 4th-av. GEO. C. ANTHON.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SON

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano forte makers (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

GRAND PIANO.

A new patent overstrung Horace Waters grand piano, with compound suspension bridge and repeating action. The musical public are invited to call and test the superior tone and power of this magnificent instrument; also to examine the Waters' latest improved square pianos. Second-hand pianos and melodeons taken in exchange for new ones.

HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

DECKER BROTHERS,
PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 91 Bleecker-st., (marble building, one block West of Broadway,) invite attention to their new
PATENT PLATE PIANOFORTES,
of which the New-York *Tribune*, April 23, 1864, said: "One of the simplest and most truly valuable improvements yet made in the piano forte is that invented and patented by Decker Brothers."
WARRANTED FOR SEVEN YEARS.

MASON & HAMLIN RESPECTFULLY announce that they have now completed the occupation of their greatly enlarged factory, and effected other arrangements for the large increase of their manufacturing facilities. They therefore confidently expect to be able henceforward to supply orders for their CABINET ORGANS promptly, without that inconvenient delay to which purchasers have been subjected, from the fact that for more than a year past they have been continually several hundred instruments behind orders. An assortment of styles from $110 to $600 each may be found at their New-York warerooms, No. 7 Mercer-st.

FORTY PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS at wholesale or retail. New 7-Octave Pianos for $250. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains; prices from $40 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. 10,000 sheets of Music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos.

HORACE WATERS,
No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

GUITAR AND SINGING LESSONS UNTIL 3.—NAPOLEON W. GOULD, Solo Guitarist and Tenor, enables his pupils in a few lessons to play effectively. No. 864½ Broadway, near 15th-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMMONALTY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said city, relative to the acquiring of lands for a Reservoir and appurtenances thereto in the said City, between One Hundred and Seventy-second and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth streets, and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River, in the said city, for the purpose of supplying such parts of said city with Croton Water as are not now supplied with the same.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said city, pursuant to chapter ninety-five of the laws of this State, passed April Seventh, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-three, and chapter two hundred and sixty-seven of the laws of this State, passed April Twenty-first, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-four, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, parties or persons respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the Twenty-third day of January, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-five, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter, to ascertain in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties and persons interested as aforesaid, and such equitable compensation for taking all those lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises as lie between One hundred and Seventy-second and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth streets and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River in said city, which said lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises the said Croton Aqueduct Board deem necessary for the building a new reservoir and appurtenances thereto, to the city of New-York, for the purpose of supplying such parts of the city of New-York with Croton water as are not now supplied with the same, which said lands and premises are laid out and described and are of the extent following, that is to say: commencing at the point where the line between the lands of Eliza B. Jumel et al. of Richard F. Carman intersects the Croton Aqueduct and line, near the gate-house at Ilian Bridge, in the Twelfth Ward of said city, and running thence north fifty degrees, twenty-eight minutes west on said Jumel's and Carman's line, six hundred and forty-one feet to the point where the said line intersects the westerly line of Tenth-avenue and One hundred and Seventy-sixth street, thence south thirty-four degrees, west five hundred and sixteen eight-tenths feet on the easterly line of Tenth-avenue to the north easterly corner of One hundred and Seventy-second-street, thence at right angles to the last line south fifty-six degrees east along the northerly line of One hundred and Seventy-second-street five hundred and eighty one tenths feet to land of the Croton Aqueduct, thence on said last mentioned land line north forty-seven degrees, sixteen minutes east three hundred and forty-six one-hundredth square feet, or seven-eight one-thousand acres.

Also, commencing at a point where the line between the land of Richard F. Carman and of Eliza B. Jumel intersects the westerly line of the Croton Aqueduct lands, near the gate-house on the Manhattan end of High Bridge, thence on said line between the said Croton Aqueduct lands and lands of Richard F. Carman, west forty-six degrees thirty three minutes east forty six feet, thence on and partly between said Carman's land and land of Croton Aqueduct, south seventy-eight degrees thirteen minutes, east three hundred and thirty-five feet, more or less, to low water mark, thence north eleven degrees forty-seven minutes east seventy-nine and five-tenths feet, thence north seventy-eight degrees thirteen minutes, west three hundred and ninety-two and six-tenths feet, to a point near forty-eight; thence south thirty-nine degrees thirty-two minutes, west to dividing line between the lands of said Carman and Jumel, eighty-nine three-tenths feet, thence north fifty degrees two minutes, east eighty-two five-tenths feet, to the point of beginning, containing thirty-four thousand seven hundred and fifty-four seventy-five one hundredth square feet, or seven hundred and ninety-eight-one thousandths of an acre.

JOHN E DEVELIN,
Counsel to Corporation.

DATED NEW-YORK, December 15, 1864.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

By virtue of orders of sale to me directed, by Hon. Thomas J. Boynton, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell, by public auction, on

TUESDAY, Jan. 24,
11 o'clock, noon,
from store No. 8 South Williams-st.,
45 bales SEA ISLAND COTTON.
CARGO OF PRIZE SCHOONER "SORT."
4 bales UPLAND COTTON.
45 bales SEA ISLAND COTTON,
CARGO PRIZE STEAMER PEEP O'DAY.
11 bales SEA-ISLAND COTTON.

Catalogues and samples at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st., three days before sale.

THOS. W. CLAPP,
Deputy United States Marshal,
Southern District, Florida.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

FRENCH WINDOW, PICTURE, CHRYSTAL, DAGUERREOTYPE AND COLORED GLASS.

BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, Jan 19, at 11 o'clock, within the store No. 10 Wall-st., without regard to weather,

8,000 boxes single thick French window glass.
1,800 boxes double thick French window glass.
800 boxes genuine double thick French window glass.
1,000 boxes daguerreotype glass,
240 cases colored glass, RED, BLUE, GREEN and YELLOW, all in fine order and just received.

Catalogues and samples on morning of sale.

WM. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers.

LARGE AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED CUTLERY, SAWS, FILES, EDGE TOOLS, &c.—WM. TOPPING & CO., will sell on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Jan. 19 and 20, on the premises No. 57 Beekman-st., New-York, the entire stock of Mr. John H. Scott; partially damaged by water at the recent burning of the adjoining building, consisting of a very large assortment of George Wostenholm & Son's cutlery and razors, J. Rodgers & Son's cutlery and scissors, Wade & Butcher's razors, Ward & Payne's edge tools, R. Groves & Son's saws, files and edge tools, as well as a large stock of table and pocket cutlery, sewing braces and hitts, and tools of other makers. The above sale will be worthy the attention of all buyers, being the largest sale of cutlery ever made in New York; and the goods are only slightly damaged by water, no fire having reached the goods. Catalogues and goods ready for examination the day previous to sale. WM. TOPPINO & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 9 and 11 Park-place and No. 8 Murray-st.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, JAN. 20, AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON, at storehouse No. 40 Commercial Wharf, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

(By order Robert Murray, U. S. Marshal.)

The cargo of the prize steamer "EMMA HENRY," consisting of

COTTON:

582 bales cotton.
12 bags sea island cotton.

PROVISIONS:

3 kegs provisions. 1 barrel flour, 2 bags rice.

The catalogues and samples will be ready three days previous to sale at No. 115 Pearl-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

ATTENTION IS INVITED TO THE PERemptory sale, under foreclosure of mortgage, of valuable improved property, four houses and 4 lots, on 11th-av. and northeast corner of 35th-st., by JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer, at the Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock M. of MONDAY, Jan. 16, 1865.

R. A. ADAMS, Attorney, &c., No. 75 Nassau-st.

MEETINGS.

NEPTUNE LODGE, NO. 317, F. AND A. M.—The members of Neptune Lodge are hereby summoned to attend a special communication, to be held at the Lodge Room, corner of Crosby and Broome sts., on SUNDAY, at 2 P. M., to pay the last tribute of respect to our late brother, Thomas S. Anderson. Master Masons in good standing are invited to attend.

WM. DAVIS, Master.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager ..... Mr. Lester Wallack

MONDAY,

Garrick and Colman's splendid Comedy,

THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.

TUESDAY, (first time in two years,) Boucicault's fine Comedy of the IRISH HEIRESS. WEDNESDAY, SECRETS WORTH KNOWING. THURSDAY, MARRIED LIFE. FRIDAY, the WIFE'S SECRET. SATURDAY, the IRISH HEIRESS. Mr. Falconer's fine Comedy, MEN OF THE DAY, is in rehearsal, and will shortly be performed, first time in six years. HOW SHE LOVES HIM and the Drama of ROSEDALE will shortly be reproduced. A new Drama of powerful interest and effects is in active preparation. Open at 7½ o'clock; overture at 7¾.

LIGHT GUARD BALL.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
JAN. 23, 1865.

Tickets $3.

For sale at the hotels and music stores.

FENCING ACADEMY

No. 937 Broadway and No. 161 Fifth av., corner of Twenty second st. Goschard's Gymnasium. Instruction in the Art of Fencing, with foils, rapier, broadsword and bayonet, to military persons, amateurs and actors, will be given every day, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M., and Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 8 to 10 o'clock. G. HEINTZ, Professor.

MUSEUM OPEN AND FREE—MESSRS. FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists, No. 389 Broadway, give written charts of character day and evening.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

CLOTHING BUREAU,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Office of Army Clothing and Equipage, Philadelphia, until 12 o'clock M. on TUESDAY, the 17th inst., for furnishing, by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, Philadelphia, viz.:

Sack Coats, lined, army standard.
Sack Coats, unlined, army standard.
Blankets, india-rubber, for infantry, army standard.
Knapsacks, complete, for infantry, army standard.
Hatchets, for infantry, army standard.
Uniform Hats, for infantry, army standard.
Hat Cords and Tassels, for infantry, army standard.
Camp Kettles, for infantry, army standard.
Mess Pans, for infantry, army standard.
Shelter Tents, for infantry, army standard.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by some public functionary of the United States.

Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered.

Blank forms for proposals, embracing the terms of the guarantee required in each bid, can be had on application at this office, and none others which do not embrace this guarantee will be considered, nor will any proposal be considered which does not strictly conform to the requirements there stated.

Bidders will state the quantity they propose to furnish, how soon they can commence, and the quantity they can deliver weekly.

The right is reserved by the United States to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed best for the interest of the service.

Samples of each article as are required to be of army standard, can be seen at this office.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Supplies," stating on the envelope the particular article bid for.

HERMAN BIGGS,
Colonel Quartermaster's Department.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 19th instant, for supplying the Schuylkill Arsenal with the following articles, viz:

6-4 Dark blue cloth, Army Standard.
6-4 Dark blue Kersey, Army Standard.
Vest buttons, Army Standard.
¾ inch yellow worsted lace, Army Standard.
Brass crossed sabres, for hats, Army Standard.
Brass eagles, for hats, Army Standard.
Regimental colors, (infantry,) Army Standard.
Regimental descriptive books, Army Standard.
Regimental index books, Army Standard.
Hospital tent poles, (sets,) Army Standard.
Heavy 64 inch buntings, sample required.
Canvas paulding, sample required.
Cheveon webbing, 1-inch (linen or cotton,) sample required.
Machine thread, (Stewarts' linen, No. 70, spools,) sample required.
White basting cotton, sample required.
Flax sewing twine, sample required.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons whose signature must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to, as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by some public functionary of the United States.

Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement will not be considered.

Blank forms of proposals, embracing the terms of the guarantee required on each bid, can be had on application at this office, and none others which do not embrace this guarantee will be considered, nor will any proposal be considered which does not strictly conform to the requirements there stated.

Bidders will state the quantity they propose to furnish, how soon they can commence, and the quantity they can deliver weekly.

The right is reserved by the United States to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed best for the interest of the service.

Samples of each article as are required to be of army standard, can be seen at this office.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Supplies," stating on the envelope the particular article bid for.

HERMAN BIGGS,
Colonel Quartermaster's Department.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 127 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For furnishing gas to and lighting all the public lamps in the City of New-York, lying north of a line commencing at the East River, at the foot of Grand-street, and running through the middle of Grand-street to Sullivan-street, and to regular Gas Lamp-post No. 1, and through Canal-street to the Hudson River, and south of a line commencing at the East River, at the foot of Thirty-fourth-street, and running through the middle of Thirty fourth-street to the Hudson River, for the term of one year.

Also, for furnishing gas to and lighting all the public lamps in the City of New-York, lying north of the middle of Seventy-ninth-street, from the East River to the Hudson River, for the term of one year.

Bloek forms of proposals together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, Jan. 7, 1865.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 17 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. of SATURDAY, 21st inst., for the carting of all Government stores within the City of New-York which it may be the duty of this department to move, for the period of one year. Persons offering to perform this service are requested to state the price per carman's load of 5 (five) barrels of pork, 7 (seven) barrels of flour, or 1,500 (fifteen hundred) pounds' weight of other goods, for any distance not exceeding half a mile, with an increase of one-third for every additional half-mile. The party to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to have in readiness at all times a sufficient number of teams to perform the required service, and to keep them at work, when required, nights and Sundays, without extra compensation, and to be present in person, or by a competent agent at all times, to receive and execute all orders which may be given for work to be done.

No proposal will be considered unless coming from responsible persons, known to the undersigned, or who will be vouched for by responsible parties.

Each proposal must be indorsed by two responsible persons, setting forth their willingness to go security in the sum of $20,00 that said proposal, if accepted, will be faithfully carried out.

Each proposal must be indorsed, "Proposals for Carting Government Stores," and addressed,

ST

OUR ALBANY CORRESPONDENCE.

Debate on the Bounty Bill—Thirty Millions of Dollars to be Raised—Shall It be by Tax or Loan?—Shall the Tax be Apportioned in the Ratio of Men Required of Towns or of Taxable Property Owned?—Spicy Debate in the House—The Assembly an Gen. Butler.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 13, 1865.

The Senate took hold of the bounty question last evening in earnest. The interest generally felt in this subject was evinced by the fact that the Senate Chamber was densely packed with spectators who had learned that the question was to be taken up at that time. Every standing place was occupied until the hour of adjournment, 10 o'clock P. M. The form which the proceedings took was a consideration of the Bounty bill, which had been prepared in accordance with instructions given a select committee, and the views of the two Houses as generally understood. The bill proposes to raise thirty millions of dollars, to pay bounties of $600 to three years' men, $400 to two years' men, and $300 to one year men. The first point made in the Senate was, "shall this amount of money be raised by a direct tax, or by a loan, issuing bonds and creating a State debt?" Upon this question the committee who drafted the bill were divided, a majority favoring a direct tax, as the bill was drawn. Senator FOLGER, however, who was Chairman of the Committee, favored creating a State debt. His plan is to loan the money for immediate use, and then submit to the people the question of creating a debt, payable one-third in six, one-third in twelve, and the remaining third in eighteen years.

Senator BAILEY on the other hand presented the views of the majority of the committee, and held that a direct tax would best subserve the real interests of the people. It could not be known what the State would be called upon to meet in the future, and it would be safest and best to avoid debt as long as possible. Thirty millions of dollars being only two per cent. on the taxable property of the State, a direct tax of that amount could be comfortably borne.

Senator ANDERSON remarked that a two per cent. tax might, as had been remarked, be easily borne if equally distributed in the ratio of taxable property; but, as provided in the bill, some of the poorer towns would have a tax of 15 per cent. tax to pay. Towns already exhausted by efforts made to raise local bounties, would find it impossible to meet the requirements of the bill. To this feature of the bill, he was most decidedly opposed. This remark of the Senator led the Senate into the discussion of the second, main, and most important question involved in the Bounty Bill, viz.: shall the tax be assessed as a general State tax in the ratio of taxable property, or placed upon localities in the ratio of the men they have to furnish? In either case, it will be remembered, the fund raised would be applied to pay a uniform State bounty. Upon this question a lively debate occurred. Senators FIELD and COZANS took the ground that it would be unjust to New-York City and County to require them not only to furnish their own men, but also to pay for men from the rural districts. As New-York has property rather than men, so they argued, a tax based upon property solely would be unjust to that city. It would be unjust when the Federal Government calls for men to respond upon a money basis, and not upon the basis which the Federal Government has itself adopted. Senator COZANS regretted that gentlemen from the rural districts seemed to regard New-York City as a rich placer, from which money could be obtained at pleasure to pay their taxes. To this Senator Coos replied that the taxes of New-York City, great as they confessedly were, benefited simply New-York city for the most part and not the State at large.

Senator HAVENS claimed that the principal involved in taxing upon a property basis had already been recognized and acted upon by previous legislatures. Where towns and counties were authorized to raise money to pay bounties and their corporate action in so doing was legalized, the very aim and purpose was to compel the rich men to help bear the burden of the service which must otherwise have fallen almost wholly upon the poor who had to stand the draft or pay perhaps their entire property as commutation money.

Senator FOLGER's proposition to create a State debt was entertained, but definite action was not taken upon it. The question and whole subject was put over to this evening. This morning, however, on coming together, the Senate adjourned until Monday evening, when the bounty question will again come up as special order.

There was a spicy contest in the House this morning on the occasion of passing concurrent resolutions sent down from the Senate, thanking Gens. GRANT, SHERMAN and Admiral FARRAGUT and their comrades in arms. Mr. KASSON, of New-York, proposed to have a word put in for Gov. SEYMOUR. Mr. MCDONALD, of New-York, thought while they were at it they might put in Gen. B. F. BUTLER. Mr. VAN BOSEN, of New-York, did not wish a slur to be cast upon Gen. BUTLER, and moved to change Mr. MCDONALD's proposition which was worded so as to thank BUTLER for military strategy into a resolution thanking him for preserving order in New-York during the recent elections. This proposition brought down the House. Mr. Smith, of New-York, did not wish to have Gen. BUTLER thanked for military strategy in taking care of New-York City, but if the majority of the Legislature wished to thank him for changing from a Democrat to a Republican, he had no objection. Mr. CERAMSE rose to defend the people of New York from the insinuation that they needed to be taken care of by any such guardian as Gen. BUTLER. Mr. VAN BOSEN was sorry to hear the riots and the rioters defended or excused. A repetition of the riots would have occurred at the late election if preparation had not been made to prevent it. Mr. CERAMSE stated that he defended the people of New-York and not the riots. Mr. VAN BUSKIRK did not so understand, by any means. Mr. GLEASON, of Suffolk, stated that the minority wished to fasten something upon the resolutions which could be used as a pretext for not voting for them. To prevent this he moved the previous question, and the resolutions were adopted with only one dissenting vote, that of Mr. KASSON, of New-York, who afterward explained that he liked GRANT well enough, and had no personal feeling against any of the generals.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Relief for Savannah.

CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED—THE STEAMERS REBECCA CLYDE AND DANIEL WEBSTER SOON TO SAIL WITH FULL CARGOES.

The contributions of our citizens for the relief of the destitute people of Savannah fully sustain the noble reputation of New-York for philanthropy. The committees appointed by the Chamber of Commerce and the Produce Exchange have been exceedingly successful in obtaining large subscriptions, most willingly made, from our merchants and business men generally. Already the hold of the *Rebecca Clyde* is nearly filled with provisions, and when she sails, which will probably be as early as Tuesday next, she will take out not less than 1,700 barrels of flour, beside an assorted cargo of salt meats, beans, bread and not a few luxuries. Mr. BAXTER, of the Chamber of Commerce, is devoting most of his time to the loading of the *Clyde*, and pier No. 14, East River, presents a more than usually busy scene. Col. ALLEN seems to be endeavoring to entrust the committees in his efforts to promote the good work. The Government has placed under his control the steamtransport *Daniel Webster*, and up to yesterday he had purchased on his own account $40,000 worth of provisions. The Colonel is also receiving donations daily, and the indications are that the *Daniel Webster* will be ready for sea nearly, if not quite, as soon as the *Clyde*. Many of our citizens, too modest to have their names brought prominently before the public, have liberally contributed money anonymously, and letters inclosing greenbacks signed "A Friend," "Cash," &c., are not unfrequently received. In addition to the acknowledgment of subscriptions already published, Mr. S. D. BABCOCK, Treasurer of the Relief Fund, reports the following:

Edward Parsons, $500; Geo. Hall, $55; Fabbri & Chauncy, $100; Howland & Aspinwall, $250; H. B. Livingston, $1,000, Oliver Carpenter & Co., $100; Thos. A. Vose, Jr., $100; Thos. Otis Leroy & Co., $250; C. Durand, $350; Robt. L. Taylor, $200; Edmund Methews, $100; David Hoadley, $50; M. C. Riggs, $50; Zophar Mills, $100; J. J. Stuart & Co., $250; Einstein, Rosenfeld & Co., $250; S. Knapp & Brother, $100; Manry Brothers, $30; Stamford Manuf'g Co., $50; Cash, $15; Paul Spofford, $500; Peter Cooper, $50; S. B. Chittendan & Co., $500; Ward, Camobell & Co., $100; Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co., $1,000; Mutual Life Ins. Co., $500; Latbrop, Ludington & Co., $500; P. T. Barnum, $50; Metropolitan Ins. Co., $250; Brown, Brothers & Co., $500; Babcock, Brothers & Co., $1,000; John T. Johnston, $500; Pacific Mail Steamship Co., $1,000; Columbian Ins. Co., $1,050; Orient Ins. Co., $250; Union Mutual Ins. Co., $500; Marcantile Ins. Co., $500; Sun Mutual Ins. Co., $500; Albert Clark, $50; F. Lawrence, $50; J. G. Vose, $25; J. Falconer, $100; H. B. Claflin & Co., $1,000; Great Western Ins. Co., $1,000.

Aid for Savannah.

The steamship *Rebecca Clyde* sailed last evening, deeply laden with provisions, &c., for the relief of the citizens of Savannah, and, as she went down the bay, gaily dressed in colors, she was greeted with cheers and salutes from all sides.

SWORD PRESENTATION.—An elegant sword has recently been presented to Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON by some of his friends at the Quartermaster's Department in this city. He had a short time before been honored by the Government with a gift for more flattering and valuable. Gen. VINTON, who was educated at West Point, has been connected with the service some 40 years, and with the Quartermaster's Department 25 years. He is a native of the gallant little State founded by ROGER WILLIAMS, and which gave birth to GREENE and PERRY, and to STUART, the painter of WASHINGTON. A sword of a different kind—"the Sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God"—has just been given to another officer of the Department, as apoesre by the following inscription engraved upon it. "Presented to Capt. JOHN F. ROGERS, M. S. K., U. S. A., by employes of the Quartermaster's Department, January, 1865." The blade is a very large and costly London edition, elegant in velvet, satin and gilt. A prayer book of corresponding binding accompanied it. Also a fine solition of SHAKESPEARE, pair of beautiful pistols and a cane cut many years ago at the tomb of WASHINGTON.

Annual Meeting of the Woman's Hospital Association.

Yesterday the tenth annual meeting of the Women's Hospital Association was held at No. 53 Madison-square, Dr. THOMAS A. EMMET in the chair. The Secretary, Mrs. MORTON, read the report of the Board of Managers, in which was expressed the disappointment of the Society in not being able to erect new hospital buildings on the site presented to the association by the city; also, acknowledgements for private individuals for liberal donations to the institution. Dr. EMMET submitted a report concerning the operations of the surgical and medical departments. After an address by Dr. ROGERS, the following Board of Managers and Officers were elected for the ensuing year:

MANAGERS.

Mrs. William H. Aspinwall, Mrs. H. J. Baker, Mrs. George Bancrott, Mrs. James W. Beekman, Mrs. E. C. Benedict, Mrs. G. L. Beekman, Mrs. S. Dester Bradford, Mrs. Henry Beekman, Mrs. James Brooks, Mrs. Peter Cooper, Mrs. Thomas De Witt, Mrs. T. C. Durant, Mrs. Horace Green, Mrs. George W. Hetch, Mrs. Ogden Hoffman, Mrs. G. G. Howland, Mrs. May Humphreys, Mrs. R. L. Kennedy, Mrs. C. B. Ketchum, Mrs. Joseph Lawrence, Mrs. Albert B. Mintura, Mrs. James McLanahan, Mrs. D. Morgan, Mrs. Jas. McKaye, Mrs. Elisha Pack, Mrs. Lewis M. Rutherford, Mrs. A. H. Stevens, Mrs. Horace Webster, Mrs. Walden Pell.

OFFICERS.

Mrs. David Codwise, First Directress; Mrs. Wm. B. Astor, Second Directress; Mrs. Morris Ketchum, Third Directress; Mrs. Jacob Le Roy, Treasurer; Mrs. T. C. Doremus, Assistant Treasurer; Mrs. L. P. Mortoo, Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Joseph Lawreeca and Mrs. Horace Webstar, Receiving Committee; Mrs. Ethen Peck, Treasurer; Mrs. E. C. Benedict, Secretary; Mrs. Dexter Bradford, R. L. Kennedy, Mrs. James Brooks, Mrs. E. B. Ketchum, Mrs. George Bancroft,

The meeting then adjourned.

Twenty-second Regiment Promenade Concert.

A grand promenade concert was given by the Twenty-second Regiment last evening at their armory in Fourteenth-street. The large drill-room was very beautifully dressed with greens and the American colors. At the west side of the room a platform was erected, on which was stationed the regimental band, (HELMSMOLLER'S.)

At about 8 o'clock the concert commenced. The room was well filled with a very fashionable company, and presented a beautiful appearance. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were gathered in the balcony, viewing the many couples who were promenading the floor below, and all present seemed fully to enjoy the occasion. The company rooms were thrown open for inspection, and each received its fair share of attention. The music was excellent. The programme was as follows:

PART I.

MILITARY BAND.

1. Grand March—Die bei Mir.....Mallach.
2. Overture—Stradella.....Flotow.
3. Concert Waltz—Congress Ball.....Lanner.
4. Chorus and March—Tannhauser.....R. Wagner.

PART II.

ORCHESTRA.

1. Chorus, Septetto and Finale,—Lucia di Lammermoor.....Donizetti.
2. Waltz—Last Flirtations.....Strauss.
3. Quadrille—Sonnambula.....Laurent.
4. Galop—Sleigh Ride.....Lumbye.

PART III.

MILITARY BAND.

1. Chorus and Aria—Fille du Regiment.....Donizetti.
2. March—Johnny's Hat.....Lafleur.
3. Barcarole—Vespers Sicilienne.....Verdi.
4. Galop—Knok-Kock, (first time).....Heimsmüller.

The concerts of this favorite regiment are very popular, and this was one of the best they have given this season.

The Soldiers' Rest.

Col. BLISS acknowledges the following additional contributions for the Soldiers' Rest, at the New-Haven depot:

American News Company, by Sinclair Tousey	$25
T. R. Hubbard	100
Almon W. Griswold	25
Theodore Roosevelt	50
Total	$200

The total amount thus far received for this object is $469. The Sanitary Association have placed an agent at the depot to provide for all soldiers, and if the station-house is not open on Sunday, some other place will be, and this temporary arrangement will be continued until the Rest can be fitted up.

The Sixty-second Anniversary of the Philolexian Society.

The sixty-second anniversary of the Philolexian Society of Columbia College was held on Friday evening at the Academy of Music. The attendance was large and the addresses of more than usual interest. The exercises were opened by prayer by Rev. Dr. CHAUNCY, followed by "Cujus Animam," by Helmsmuller's band. E. B. RUDD, A. M., President of the society, delivered an eloquent address, which was well received and justly merited the applause of the audience. The speaker, while traveling through the dull routine seemingly necessary on class anniversaries, so veried his remarks with pleasantries, that despite the feelings of impatience usually displayed on such occasions, he kept the attention of his hearers to the close. He alluded in a feeling manner to the death of Mr. S. W. COOKE, late Vice-President of the society, and paid a grateful tribute to the memory of that worthy officer. The following programme was then carried out with much credit to the class:

"The World's Battles".....Daniel Lord, Jr.
Selections from "La Juive".....Halevey.
"Something New".....Wm. N. McVickar.
Romanza—"Don Sebastian".....Donizetti.
"The Heroic Character".....Geo. Putnem Smith.
Jova Galop.....Helmsmüller.
"The Pied Piper"—(Browning)...Julien T. Davies.
Promotionen Waltz.....Strauss.
"Ride to Harlem".....Gung'l.
"Students".....Francis F. Wilson.
Selections from "Dinorah".....Mayorbeer.
"Execution of Montrose"—(Ayton).....A. Ernest Vanderpoel.
"Just Once More"—Galop.....Heimsmüller.
"Battle Scene"—(Massey).....H. Craig F. Randolph.
"Il Bacio".....Arditi.
"The Bard"—(Gray).....George L. Rives.
"Alles Toujours"—Galop.....Heimsmüller.

Among the addresses most deserving of notice were those of Messrs. MCVICKAR, DAVIES and WILSON. The latter gentleman's recital of the troubles of his "Alma Mater" in 1864, were exceedingly pleasing and well-timed. The arrangements, under control of Mr. SEYMOUR VAN NOSTRAND, Grand Marshal, were most excellent, and served to prevent the confusion incident to such entertainments. Among the distinguished gentlemen present were Bishop POTTER, DANIEL LORD, Esq., Gen. ANDERSON and Prof. J. W. GERARD.

The Proposed Tax on Leaf Tobacco.

On Thursday afternoon a meeting of the Receivers and Shippers of American leaf tobacco was held at No. 120 Hanover-square, to take into consideration the bill imposing a tax on that important domestic product, recently introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. STEPHENS, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means.

The meeting was called to order by DAVID WALLACE, Esq., and, on motion, R. H. ARKENBURG, Esq., was appointed President. On motion, a Committee of five was appointed to draft resolutions, which were subsequently reported. The substance of the resolutions, eleven in number, is embodied in the preamble, which sets forth, that any impost on the unmanufactured staple operating as an export duty, must tend to discourage production and check exportation, and is therefore unwise *per se*, and in the highest degree inexpedient, at a time when we can ill spare the gold that must be sent abroad as a debt-paying medium, in the absence of the domestic product. The resolutions on vote were unanimously adopted.

After the transaction of some further business of minor importance, on motion of Mr. BETS, it was agreed to appoint a committee of three to proceed to Washington and present the views of the meeting to the Committee of Ways and Means, and take such further action as they might deem proper in the premises.

Messrs. HUTZLER, ARKENBURG, and MORTON were appointed such committee, and the meeting then adjourned.

Appeal for Aid for the Freedmen of Georgia.

GOOD MEN AND WOMEN OF THE NORTH: We earnestly appeal to you on behalf of the thousands of suffering negroes whom Gen. SHERMAN has just liberated by his triumphal march through Georgia. Wherever he has borne our flag, they have hastened to follow it with simple faith in the truth of the Government and the charity of the nation. They have arrived on the coast, after long marches and severe privations, weary, famished, sick, and almost naked.

Seven hundred of these wretched people arrived at Beaufort Christmas night, in a state of misery which would have moved to pity a heart of stone, and these are but the advance of a host no less destitute.

The stores of the Government, already overtaxed to supply a large army, are not available to relieve their wants, and unless the charity of the North comes speedily to the rescue, they must die by hundreds from exposure and disease. So extreme and acute is the poverty of these people that nothing which you can afford to give will come amiss. Clothing is their most pressing need, especially for women and children, who cannot wear the cast-off garments of soldiers. Shoes and stockings, suspenders, hats and underclothes of all kinds, are hardly less necessary in this climate than in the North. Utensils, medicines, moneys, anything you have to spare will find its use among this wretched people.

The several Freedmen's Aid Societies of the North are proper and sufficient channels for your beneficence. For the sake of suffering humanity we pray you, let them be quickly and abundantly filled.

H. G. Judd, Superintendent of Freedmen; George Newcomb, Superintendent of Schools for the National Freedmen's Relief Society, New-York; S. Peck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Beaufort; J. W. Alvord, Secretary of the American Tract Society, Boston; Wm. H. Brisbane, Unitea States Tax Commissioner for South Carolina; R. Tomlinson, for Pennsylvania Freedmen's Relief Society, Philadelphia; Samuel L. Harris, Post Chaplain and Army Missionary of the American Tract Society, New-York; W. T. Richardson, Missionary and Superintendent of Schools for American Missionary Association, New-York; James P. Blake, New-England Freedmen's Aid Society, Boston; James H. Crosby, New England Freedmen's Aid Society, Boston.

BEAUFORT, South Carolina, Jan. 7, 1865.

Money and goods in response to this appeal may be sent to W. E. WHITING, Rooms of the American Missionary Association, No. 61 John-street, New-York.

The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

The poor of our city have a kind and judicious friend in this association, which, for nearly twenty years, has watched over their interests, encouraged and aided them when in distress and suffering, and often saved them from utter ruin. It is now making its annual call upon our citizens, and imperatively needs a much larger sum than usual. This will be evident if we consider that articles of food and fuel, which constitute the larger portion of its donations to the poor, have more than doubled in price, and consequently the bestowal of the same quantity, which experience has proved was not an ounce too much, requires twice the expenditure. The Winter, too, has been thus far very severe, and this, now as always, greatly increases the number of applicants for aid. There are, moreover, several new classes of necessitous persons, who have never heretofore sought assistance from the association, but who now most receive aid from it or starve. Among these are families who have fled from the South, having lost all their property in the war, and who harmless, friendless and often sick, make a strong appeal to our sympathies. The families of soldiers who have enlisted elsewhere, and so cannot claim the county or city relief for the families of volunteers, though their protectors are fighting for our common country, are many of them suffering for the necessaries of life, and can only look for assistance to the association. Still more deplorable is the condition of our disabled soldiers and their families—discharged men, who have not yet been able, in consequence of some infirmity, to obtain the arrearages and pension due them, and unable to labor, are in danger of starvation; and, saddest of all, the widows and orphans of soldiers fallen in their country's defence, whose little all has been consumed in waiting for the pension and back pay so long in coming. We must help these; and we can do it in no way so judiciously as by putting the money into the hands of the association, whose visitors will bestow it with a wise and unprejudging economy. We trust, then, that its collectors will be met with an enlarged liberality, commensurate with its wants, and that those who have not hitherto contributed to its funds will, this year, enroll themselves among it donors.

Interesting Experiments with Steam-Boilers.

On Saturday last, some experiments were made with one of the boilers of the sloop-of-war *Idaho*, now building by Mr. PAUL S. FORBES, of this city which illustrate on a large scale some of the great truths which chemists are accustomed to show by laboratory experiments. The object of the trial was to ascertain in what time the boilers of the *Idaho* could make steam from cold water. The boiler used was one of the auxiliary boilers of the ship, having only one furnace, but in all other respects similar to the large boilers, and it stands on the dock at the Morgan Works, protected by a temporary shed. Water having been left in the water-bottom, was frozen, and consequently the water-bottom was filled solid with ice. The remaining water spaces of the boiler were filled from the Croton, whose temperature before lighting the fire was found by the thermometer to be 38° Fahrenheit, which is a little lower than the temperature of the Croton, the reductions being due to the colder iron of the boiler itself. The furnace was filled with the ordinary pine wood used for kindling, and the match was applied at six minutes after one o'clock. At twenty-one minutes after one, or in fifteen minutes after the fire was lighted, steam was blowing off. The safety-valve was then closed and coal supplied to the furnace, so as to make a coal fire. In twenty minutes longer a good coal fire was burning, and the pressure of steam was thirty pounds. Water was then drawn out of the boiler, from a cock about eight inches below the fire-grates, and its temperature was 43 degrees; and the thermometer applied to the exterior of the boiler, at the tower ends, fell to 32 degrees, thus showing that the ice still remained in the water bottom. The steam was then allowed to blow off freely from the safety-valve, and its appearance was that of a transparent gas, of a pale blue color, showing no white or watery particles, till it had passed several inches from the aperature of discharge, thus proving that no water was working off with the steam, and that the evaporation from the boiler is pure dry steam, unmixed with any water held in suspension. The opening of the safety-valve into the boiler in this case is about fifteen inches above the surface of the water, whereas in ordinary boilers, it is many feet; yet here no water could be blown out, although every expedient was resorted to for the purpose of "lifting the water," if possible—such as suddenly opening the safety-valve wide apart, and rapidly repeating the operation of opening and closing it. The curious phenomena of a steam boiler throwing off pure steam from its upper part, and containing in successive descending strata boiling water, cold water, and ice, at the same time, excited some surprise; but it is accordieg to the well-known natural law that water and steam are almost perfect *non-conductors* of heat, and that as *conveyors* of heat they can only convey it *upward* not downward, and therefore ice may remain at the bottom of a vessel, if *below the fire*, for a long time while the water above it is boiling. As a laboratory experiment, this result is shown in YOOMAN'S Chemistry, page Nn. 114, but it is not often seen in a working boiler. Several engineers and men of science witnessed these experiments, and all agreed that it was a most extraordinary and valuable result, that a steamer's boilers should be able to make steam from ice water in fifteen minutes after lighting the fire, and that when in the ship, using warm water, steam could be got in about the time usually required to hoist an anchor, which, for a man-of-war, would be a most useful quality, particularly on blockading duty. The boilers of the *Idaho* have all been tested by a water pressure of 120 lbs. to the inch, and are now ready to hoist into the ship, which is rapidly receiving her machinery.

Young Men's Christian Association.

OPENING OF THEIR NEW ROOMS.

On Monday evening last, a grand reception was held by the gentleman composing the Young Men's Christian Association, to celebrate the opening of their new rooms, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-second-street. The principal room is a very large and commodious one, and is well arranged for the purpose for which it is intended. It is very handsomely furnished and the walls are ornamented with numerous paintings, the works of some of the most prominent artists of the present day. Mr. BIERSTADT'S last picture, "Mount Hood" was exhibited at the west side of the room. It attracted much attention, and was very much admired. Messrs. E. LAUTER, S. R. GIFFORD, S. COLEMAN, Jr., J. A. SUYDAM, and others, also furnished for exhibition some of their choicest works. At the east side of the room is erected a large library case, filled with standard works, many of which are very valuable.

The rooms were opened at 8 o'clock, and were immediately filled; within half an hour they were crammed, and the assemblage was an excellent one. The ladies were very beautifully dressed, and seemed heartily to enjoy the occasion. Provost-Marshal Gen. HAYS and many other prominent gentlemen were present.

The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. ADAMS. Some music followed, after which an address was delivered by Rev. Dr. OSGOOD. He spoke of the rapid progress of the association, the great amount of good it had done in the past and was calculated to do in the future, the excellent influences it exerted over all young men who came within its lofluences, and urged the members to continue with spirit the good work they had begun, and for years so nobly carried on. He was followed by WM. E. DODGE, Esq., who also congratulated the members on their success, and mentioned many interesting instances where good had been done by the association, which had come under his observation.

The members of several of the best church choirs of the city were present, and during the evening, gave some very excellent music.

The opening was an entire success. The rooms were filled until after 11 o'clock, the hour for closing, and all present seemed both pleased and satisfied.

Change of the Medical Director's Office.

Col. CHARLES MCDOUGALL, who has for two years past ably, efficiently and satisfactorily discharged the duties of Medical Director of the Department of the East, has been relieved, and assigned by the Secretary of War to the responsible duty of Medical Purveyor at Philadelphia; and Surgeon WM. SLOAN has been appointed in his stead. In leaving New-York, Col. MCDOUGALL will bear with him the good wishes of thousands of warm friends, both in the army and out of it, for he has given his best energies, and the results of a long, varied and ripe experience to the building, equipping, management and perfecting of the hospitals in this department, of which there are about twenty-five; and, also, to the providing and caring for of over seventy-thousand sick and wounded soldiers, who have passed through his hands. His kindness, courtesy and forbearence, amid the ever-pressing and perplexing duties devolving upon him in the care of this great army of disabled men—his sympathy rather drawing to him, than repelling from him, the humblest soldier, no matter what his condition, color or complaint—has rendered his administration of the affairs of the Medical Department one long to be remembered gratefully, by both the soldier and his friend. Gen. DIX, in relieving Col. MCDOUGALL, fitly expresses the sentiments of those who have been brought in contact with him:

Following are the orders relieving Dr. MCDOUGAL, and appointing his successor:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 3.—1. Pursuant to provisions of Special Orders No. 474 War Department, A. G. O., of Dec 30, 1864, Brevet-Col. CHARLES MCDOUGALL, Surgeon U. S. A., is hereby relieved from duty as Medical Director of this department, and will obey such other orders as he may have received.

In parting with Surgeon MCDOUGALL, who goes to another Department, the Major-Gen Commanding desires to bear testimony to the signal efficiency with which he has discharged his duties. By command of

(Signed,) Major-Gen. DIX.
D. T. VAN BUREN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 5, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 3.—Pursuant to Special Orders No 474, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, of Dec. 30, 1864, Surgeon WM. J. SLOAN, U. S. A., is hereby assigned to duty as Medical Director, Department of the East.

By command of Major-Gen. DIX.

(Signed.) D. T. VAN BUREN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Signed.) W. J. SLOAN, Surgeon, U. S. A.,
Medical Director, Department of the East.

Croton Aqueduct Department.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The receipts and expenditures of the Croton Aqueduct Department during the past year are given below. It will be seen that there is an increase in the receipts of the department over 1863 of $27,090 25.

RECEIPTS.	1863.	1864.
Water Rents	$869,642 39	$895,612 72
Penalties and fines	11,316 51	11 621 55
Permits for taps	2,572 00	2 779 00
Permits for sewers	16,189 00	15 375 00
Permits for vaults	18,155 64	19 686 79
Materials sold, &c		770 73
Total	$917,855 54	$945,845 79

EXPENDITURES.		
Water Pipes and laying	$123 556 98	$168,056 79
Streets, repairing	101,926 48	68,042 56
Trap-block pavement	51 577 83	67,165 34
Sewers, repairing, &c	59,261 98	43,809 29
Sewerage system surveys		5,498 52
Wells and Pumps	2 350 58	2,700 82
Salaries	65 978 94	78 830 03
Water Works Extension	225,885 73	91,977 48
Contingencies	6 919 31	743 74
Wells and Pomps, repairing	2,369 58	2,700 82
Aqueduct, repairs, &c	90,225 33	56,587 23

Proposed New Organ for Plymouth Church.

The adjourned annual meeting of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, was held on Tuesday evening, Mr. CHARLES L. SANEDICT in the Chair. The result of the deliberations of the meeting was, that the society requested the trustees to contract for a new organ for the church, and to appropriate five thousand dollars from the income of the present year toward its purchase, and to appropriate the whole surplus of the income beyond the current expenses and liabilities to the payment of a dividend on the scrip issued by the church some years ago. The discussion of the questions involved was animated, but all parties acquiesced harmoniously in the result, and the meeting adjourned after tendering a vote of thanks to the Chairman for the ability and impartiality with which he had presided. It is to be hoped that the trustees will take such measures as will secure for the church an organ which shall be worthy to accompany the singing of the congregation, to which the present organ has never been equal. Such singing, well accompanied, will certainly be of very beneficial results to the cause of congregational singing.

Report of the Commissioners of Emigrants.

Number of emigrants arrived to Jan. 4, 1865				—
Number of emigrants arrived since to Jan. 11				839
Total				839
To same date in 1864				978
	1865.	1864.	1863.	1862.
Number of inmates in institution Ward's Island	929	1,027	727	810
Balance in bank, Jan. 1, 1865				$42,780 81
Aggregate receipts to Jan. 4, 1865	$222 00			
Received since to Jan. 11				
For commutation, passengers, &c	1,430 00—			1,652 00
Total				$44,412 81
Disbursements as per previous account to Jan. 4, 1865 (no payments)				—
Balance in bank				$44,412 81

Collection of City and County Taxes.

Up to the 10th inst. the amount of taxes collected for city and county purposes was $11,207,199 17. The whole amount of taxes levied was $13,315,702 67, leaving $2,108,523 50 still outstanding. To this amount interest is to be added on all taxes due and unpaid at the end of the past year.

Interesting Chapter from the Police Court Records.

ALLEGED LARCENIES, ETC.—MARGARET ATKINE, a domestic, who had been employed by Mr. SAMUEL H. THURSTON, of No. 278 Fourth-avenue, stole jewelry, wearing apparel and household furniture, valued at $125, and subsequently confessed. She was committed by Justice DODGE.....On Thursday night WM. TENNY entered Mr. MICHAEL MCKENNA'S abode, at No. 10 Essex-street, and stole $142. He was arrested by Officer SOTTON, of the Tenth Precinct, and committed by Justice SHANDLEY.....At about 3 o'clock on Friday morning, Officer CASS took into custody one JOHN SUTHERLAND, whom he caught in the act of forcing the door of the jewelry-store at No. 38 Bowery. This prisoner also was committed by Justice SHANDLEY.....GEORGE C. ROGERS, of Greenavenue and Grand-street, Brooklyn, complained before Justice DODGE that JOHN MOLONAY stole $76 from him while in the Broadway Gaiden. The accused blamed the Justice to believe that ROGERS had given him the money for safe keeping. MOLONAY was committed.

LITTLE DIFFICULTY IN THE GOLD ROOM.—Last Autumn, Mr. STORSMUND M. PAYSER, of No. 521 Broadway, laid a wager of $60 in gold with WILLIAM MEYER, of No. 155 West Fifteenth-street, that we should capture Mobile before the 1st of January. The gentlemen next met on Thursday in the Gold Room, and Mr. MEYER demanded the coin, which he claimed to have won; but Mr. PAYSER repudiated the bet, and thereupon Mr. MEYER made use of offensive language, and, accordingly to Mr. PAYSER'S statement, threatened to horsewhip him. This language was repeated on Friday afternoon at Delmonico's, and then the gentleman elected to settle their little difficulty by an appeal to Justice DODGE. Mr. MEYER was required to give $300 bail to keep the peace.

MESSRS. LORD & TAYLOR ROBBED AGAIN.—CHARLES C. MARSH, late a clerk in Messrs. LORD & TAYLOR'S establishment, in Grand-street; JOHN B. WHITE, druggist, of Columbia-street, corner of Rivington; and FRANK W. HARRIS, of No. 220 East Fifty-third-street, were apprehended by Officer KING, of the Tenth Precinct, and Mr. THOMAS VARNEY, manager of Messrs. LORD & TAYLOR'S Grand-street store, appeared at the Essex Market Police Court, and made oath that MARSH had at various times stolen dress goods, scarfs, ribbons, broadcloth, etc., from his employers, and sold the same to WHITE, and that WHITE resold them to HARRIS. The value of the goods that are alleged to have been thus stolen and sold is $700. The officer found $500 worth in the prisoner's hands, some articles in the raw and others made into dresses, etc. Justice SHANDLEY committed MARSH and WHITE, and liberated HARRIS on $2,000 bail.

PISTOLS TABOORED—THE MAGISTRATES DEALING SUMMARILY.—On Thursday evening, RICHARD BLAKE and DANIEL MCCORMICK, having drunk to excess, entered Mr. ANGUST TRAUTSMAN'S saloon, at No. 544 West Thirty-ninth-street, and after having taken refreshments declined to make payment, and smashed the windows and furniture in the place. Mr. TRAUTSMAN remonstrated, and thereupon one of the youths drew a revolver and threatened to shoot him. They were taken before Justice DODGE, on Friday, and the complainant being unable to designate the one that made the threat, both were required to find $1,000 bail, and in default thereof they were sent to the Penitentiary.

PISTOLS AND LOADED CANE USED.—On Friday night EUGENE G. SMITH, of No. 8 Howard-street, having made complaint against EUGENE BRENNAN, who is alleged to be a deserter from the First Massachusetts Cavalry, was assaulted in the French hotel at No. 6 Wooster-street by HYPPOLITE BASTOO, JULES FOVAUX, and HENRY C. PUCCINI, friends of BRENNAN. The two drew pistols on Mr. SMITH, and he fled, but was pursued until Officer VAN BENSCHOTEN intercepted and arrested the entire party. BARTON attempted to strike the officer with a loaded cane, and was brought to terms only by the timely use of the baton. The prisoners were arraigned before Justice DODGE, yesterday, and, in default of $1,000 bail, were sent to the Penitentiary.

MURDER IN MERCER-ST.—DAVID SULLIVAN, HILAND MAIN and JOHN MCFARLAND, soldiers, drank in EDWARD BRENNAN'S saloon, at No. 31 Mercer-street, on Friday night, and had no money to pay the bill. A dispute arose, and thence ensued a fight, in which pistols and empty bottles were used as weapons. SULLIVAN received severe cuts on the head, and BRENNAN was mortally wounded. Officer GLYNN took the combatants and several witnesses to the Eighth Precinct Police Station, and there Surgeon BLIVEN dressed BRENNAN'S wounds. BRENNAN was unconscious when Coroner WILKY arrived to take his ante mortem deposition; but the Coroner secured the affidavits of two witnesses—ANN FLOCK and ANN EARNEST—and committed them to the House of Detention. Yesterday, SULLIVAN and his companions were committed by Justice DODGE, BRENNAN died at 6 o'clock last evening.

BURGLAR SHOT BY AN OFFICER.—Constable HYDE, of Westchester County, and officer FLEMING, of the Yorkville Police Court, went with a warrant to the abode of ROBERT CHURCHILL, in Fifth-avenue near Fifty-eighth-street, and attempted to arrest him at about 1 o'clock yesterday morning. Resistance was offered by both CHURCHILL and his wife, and in a severe struggle CHURCHILL received a mortal bullet in the head. He was taken to the Nineteenth Precinct Police Station, and there he expired after he wound had been dressed by Police Surgeon PERRY. CHURCHILL, it is alleged, had been guilty of burglary in Westchester County. An inquest was held by Coroner COLLIN, and the jury exonerated officer FLEMING.

LITERATURE IN A JUNK-SHOP.—Officer PHILIP FARLEY, of the Fourteenth Precinct, appeared before Justice HOGAN with DANIEL CAMPBELL, of No. 95 Baxter-street, junk-dealer, whom he had arrested for purchasing $200 worth of books that had been stolen from Grammar School No. 30, in Baxter-street. Many of the books having been found in the prisoner's possession, he was required to find $1,000 bail.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CITY NOTES.—The steamship *Arago*, from Port Royal, S. C., brought up seventy-eight bags of letters, thirty of which were from the soldiers of Gen. SHERMAN'S army. The steamship *Ajax* left this port yesterday for Savannah, taking eighty bags of letters and newspapers.... Rev. JOSEPH F. DUERAS will deliver a discourse to-morrow evening at the Collegiate Church, Lafayette-place, by invitation of the Young Men's Christian Association,

The New-York Times.

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FROM THE SOUTH.

The Attempt of Mr. Foote to Escape from Richmond.

PARTICULARS OF HIS ARREST.

Mr. F. P. Blair in the Rebel Capital.

The Richmond Press on the Probable Object of His Mission.

THE GREAT FRESHET IN THE JAMES.

Activity in Gen. Grant's Army.

THE ARREST OF HON. H. S. FOOTE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 15.

Mrs. HENRY S. FOOTE, wife of Ex-United States Senator and Ex-Confederate Senator FOOTE, whose advent smong us has been before announced, is still in this city, awaiting news from her husband, who was arrested at Occoquon by the rebel authorities, and returned to Richmond.

In a long and agreeable personal interview to-day, she related the trials and difficulties that beset them in their attempt to reach Washington, and stated many facts and opinions of great political significance.

Prior to their leaving, Mr. FOOTE resigned his seat in the rebel Congress, assigning as reasons for that step the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, the passage of laws in secret session inimical to the interests and rights of the Southern people; the military tyranny and usurpations of the Jeff. Davis Government, and a general disregard of the liberty of the people and those cardinal points upon which secession was first inaugurated.

From the conversation it would appear that the rebel Senate and a majority of the Congressmen are slavishly subservient to the wishes of DAVIS, and that whenever bills were under discussion which called forth appeals from any of the members in favor of the rights or interests of the people, the majority immediately went into secret session, and then passed them, cut off from all popular influence or restraint;—that DAVIS and his Cabinet are the real Government, and the people and their representatives are nothing;—that he is rapidly centralizing all power in himself, and supported by those whom he keeps in power about himself, and, aided by the military power, is fast drifting into a military dictatorship with himself at the head; that he has long since changed the character of war, and is not now carrying it on for the purpose for which it was originally inaugurated, or in accordance with the wishes and interests of the people of the Confederate States, but simply to carry out purposes of his own; and that unless it can terminate to suit his peculiar interests and the interests of those of his school of politics, he will not permit it to be terminated at all, but will continue to wage it in a bloodier and more barbarous manner than ever before; and that there is not the slightest probability that the mission of the Senior BLAIR, or of any other delegation to him, will result in even an attempt at peace; that the contractors who have reaped golden harvests from the war, and who are all in his interests, do not desire a termination of hostilities; that all their means and influence are used to prevent a peace; and that on two or three occasions when resolutions were passed in Congress, on their face looking to that end, care was taken to have them so constituted that no possible good could result from them; that the great mass of the people themselves are willing and ready to come back into the Union under the Constitution, with certain guarantees, but are restrained and kept back in its expression of their wishes by the military power of the Confederacy, and as the freedom of the press is entirely gone, there is no channel left for them through which to express their views.

It was with an eye to their interests that Mr. FOOTE endeavored to reach this city, hoping to be able, by representing the wishes and desires of the people for peace, to devise some way to affect this without reference to the Davis Government at Richmond.

Mrs. FOOTE states that those who are on the inside track with the Richmond junta, and the high officials there, live as well as ever; and are supplied with all the luxuries as of old, and at comparatively small cost, as the Government pays the expenses; the funds derived from stinting their own soldiers and starving Union prisoners, affording the means.

THE REBEL ACCOUNTS.

From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 14.

The following communication was received in the House of Representatives, yesterday at 1 o'clock, from the President, through his Private Secretary, Col. B. N. HARRISON:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Jan. 13, 1865.

To the House of Representatives, C. S. A.:

I have just received the accompanying report from the Secretary of War, stating that HENRY S. FOOTE, a member of the House of Representatives from the State of Tennessee, has been arrested by a military officer in Northern Virginia, while endeavoring to pass our lines on his way to the enemy's country. I submit the matter to you in order that such disposal of the case may be made as to you shall seem proper,

(Signed) JEFFERSON DAVIS.

WAR DEPARTMENT C. S. A., RICHMOND, Jan. 13, 1865.

To the President of the Confederate States:

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your information and direction the subjoined copy of a telegram received from the Provost-Marshal at Fredericksburgh. No special instructions had been given for such arrest. Very respectfully, &c.,

JAMES A. SELDON, Secretary of War.

FREDERICKSBURGH, Thursday, Jan. 12.

To the Hon. Secretary of War:

I have arrested Hon. HENRY S. FOOTE at Occoquan, on his way to Washington for the purpose of negotiating peace, as he avows. Full particulars through Maj. CARRINGTON by mail. I have paroled him to await instructions. Please instruct me what disposition to make of him. H. S. DAGGETT,

Commanding Post.

On motion of Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, the matter was referred to a select Committee of five.

OCCOQUAN.

Occoquan is in Prince William County on the stream of that name near the Potomac. The village is about 75 miles from Richmond, and 20 from Alexandria.

MR. BLAIR'S MISSION.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 13.

FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Sr., the Yankee Peace Commissioner, arrived in this city late Wednesday night, attended by a servant. Mr. BLAIR came into our lines at a point in front of Fort Harrison, held by the City Battalion. He was delayed several hours on our lines waiting for a permit to come to the city, which was not procured till a late hour of the night. Since his arrival he has been kept, or has kept himself from the public eye, and his movements and whereabouts are shrouded in mystery. He is believed to be lodged at the Spottswood Hotel, and we think there is little doubt that he is, though his name does not appear on the register. He has been met accidentally by several of his old acquaintances, and their meetings were characterized by the utmost cordiality on both sides. He is said to have had interviews with the chief executive officers of the Government. What passed at these interviews we need not expect to know until Mr. BLAIR returns to the United States, when everything will be published in full in the New-York *Tribune* and the other New-York papers. Mr. BLAIR'S ostensible business in Richmond (or rather, presumed business here, for there is nothing ostensible about him or his business or movements,) is to ascertain whether anything can be done to bring about a cessation of hostilities—an end to the war. We think his real business is to place the Lincoln Administration in a good position before the Northern people, who are just called upon to fill another draft. LINCOLN knows that the propositions he will make are such that they will be spurned by our Government, but our rejection of them will enable him to go before his people and, with BLAIR'S aid, to prove that the "rebels" will accept of no terms of peace, and that nothing is left him but a "vigorous prosecution of the war." Mr. BLAIR will return to GRANT'S lines on Saturday, if the freshet subsides sufficiently to enable a flag-of-truce boat to go down the river.

From the Richmond Examiner of Jan. 12.

FRANCIS P. BLAIR is reported to have entered our lines at Elliott's Hill, coming from Fort Harrison, and is said to have been sent on to Richmond by Gen. EWEN. Here it is further reported that he is lodging at some private house, and that he has held an interview with the Secretary of War. These are the current stories. We hope they are not true. No good can come of such a mission, and some evil may be its results.

ACTIVITY IN GRANT'S ARMY.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 13.

It is reported that the enemy during the storm of last Tuesday advanced their picket lines on our extreme right south of Petersburgh. We have no positive information on that subject, but the news is not very important, if true.

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 13.

The chief news on the lines is the continued activity of GRANT'S army railroad. It runs day and night, and is said to be transporting vast stores to the extreme left of his lines, where, without a doubt, his next effort will be made, perhaps the commencement of a long march.

THE GREAT FRESHET IN THE JAMES.

ITS EFFECT IN THE DUTCH GAP CANAL.

From the Richmond Dispatch Jan 13.

The freshet in the James River commenced falling about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and in less than two hours had subsided upward of fifteen inches. Further than a small break in the canal, and the filling up of the first and second stories of several buildings in the lower part of the city, we have not heard of any serious damage accruing therefrom in the neighborhood. The hydrants throughout Richmond yesterday stopped running, but will doubtless yield forth their accustomed flow of water to-day and to-night.

There is a report that the explosion heard on Monday night was another attempt of the enemy to blow out the western end of the Dutch Gap Canal. The freshet in the river has, we hope, by this time flowed up the ditch and obliterated all traces of the canal.

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 13.

The great overflow of the James River continues, and may do more for BURTLEE'S canal than all his explosions—may wash it out clear, or may fill it up with mud and sand. Until the water subsides nothing can be known even by those on the spot. The freshet is not so high as that of last year by several feet.

Several bombproofs on our lines caved in under the late rains, and some casualties are said to have taken place.

The enemy keeps up his artillery practice in Chesterfield, without the slightest effect of any sort.

THE MOVEMENT AGAINST MOBILE.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of Friday, 13th, contains the following from the Mobile *Advertiser*:

The Yankees, about 400 strong, are at Franklin Mills, on Dog River, without transportation. Their supplies are received by way of Dog River. Owing to the formation of the country, their position is unassailable. Our forces are in the proper position to thwart any move they may make. In a skirmish the other day, two or three Yankees were killed, and five captured.

MOVEMENTS OF SHERMAN'S FORCES.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Jan. 13.

On Friday last, says the Charleston *Mercury*, the Yankees, in unknown force, are reported to have crossed New River on the road to Grahamsville. Their main body, however, is still in the neighborhood of Hardeeville. As yet their object is not developed, but WHEELER is closely watching their movements.

THE CASE OF THE GREYHOUND.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan 13.

It will be recollected that we published last Summer some portions of a correspondence of Mr. E. A. POLLARD with the British Minister, relative to the capture of the British blockade-runner *Greyhound*, the grounds of protest being that the vessel was taken outside of the jurisdiction asserted by the United States, and had not been chased from the blockade lines, but was waylaid on the ocean highway by the Yankee cruiser. We learn from Mr. POLLARD since his return to Richmond that his correspondence on this subject with Lord LYONS was only partially published, that he was compelled to make a temporary abandonment of the case after he was thrown into prison, and could stir it or no other contested matter on his parole; and that he proposes very soon to prosecute the matter by a correspondence with the Home Government of England, as he has had encouragement from the highest sources of legal opinion in the North to do so, and has been advised, even by British officials, that the question was a new one to their Government, and could not be avoided by it if there was a firm resolution to press it on their attention.

Mr. POLLARD thinks that Lord LYONS was really sensible of the outrage that had been committed, but had it conveniently pigeon-holed in the Home Department, after the fashion of dodging unpleasant questions.

When Mr. POLLARD was in Fort Warren he received the following letter from the British Minister:

BRITISH LEGATION, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20, 1864.

SIR:—I have read your letter of day before yesterday. On receiving your telegram of 24th instant, stating that you were charged to represent to me the facts of the case of the Greyhound, and the interests of owners, I sent by telegraph instructions to Her Majesty's consul at Boston, to ask you to communicate on these matters with him for my information.

"I have to-day read from him an account of an interview which he had with you day before yesterday. I will request the Consul to see that any British subjects interested in the *Greyhound* have proper facilities for defending their interests before a prize court. This is all I can do at present. I have referred the case to Her Majesty's Government, and I deem it right to wait for instructions from them before taking any further steps.

"I am, sir, your obedient servant, LYONS.

"To EDWARD A. POLLARD, Esq."

It is to be hoped, indeed, that a distinct determination in this matter will be obtained from the British Ministry, as it really involved practically the most important question of the blockade; for the Yankee practice of taking prizes has been not so much to chase vessels from blockade lines as to intercept them on the high seas by cruisers.

The Yankee blockade is really, to a great extent, a system of roving commissions, and most of their captures on the high seas have been acts of piracy. There has been a convenient silence about the abuse of the blockade, and it would be interesting to know what grounds the British Government could possibly find to excuse such outrages as that of the *Greyhound*, if pressed to the necessity of a distinct and authoritative declaration on the subject.

We have no doubt that if the question can be brought to a practical issue, many captures heretofore made by the Yankees will be found to be subjects of judgment, and, what is more, a very important guide obtained by which the blockade may be run hereafter with some certainty as to consequences other than what Yankee caprice and insolence may decide.

Guerrilla Expedition.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Jan. 14.

The expedition sent from Cape Girardeau to Cherokee Bayou, Ark., under Lieut. RAINE, a few days since, killed nineteen guerrillas, captured a number of prisoners and fifty horses.

Railroad Disaster.

CLEVELAND, Saturday, Jan. 14.

The train last night going west on the Toledo Railroad was thrown into a ditch near Norwalk. Many persons were injured; some killed.

DEATH OF EDWARD EVERETT.

Official Announcement by Order of the President.

The Facts and Record of His Life and Death.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 15.

The President directs the undersigned to perform the painful duty of announcing to the people of the United States that EDWARD EVERETT, distinguished not more by learning and eloquence than by unsurpassed and disinterested labors of patriotism, at a period of political disorder, departed this life at 4 o'clock this morning. The several Executive Departments of the Government will cause appropriate honors to be rendered to the memory of the deceased, at home and abroad, wherever the national name and authority are recognized.

(Signed,) WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

PARTICULARS OF HIS DEATH.

BOSTON, Sunday, Jan. 15.

EDWARD EVERETT died this morning at 4 o'clock, at his residence on Summer-street, of apoplexy. His age was 70 years and about 9 months. Mr. EVERETT addressed his fellow-citizens at Faneuil Hall on Monday last, in aid of sending provisions to Savannah, and, during the afternoon of that day, was present in court, in reference to a claim for damages against the City of Charlestown, for overflowing a portion of his estate in Medford by constructing a dam on Mystic River. On Tuesday he became affected with quite a severe cold, but neither his friends nor himself deemed it serious. Saturday evening he appeared about as well as usual, and retired to bed, declining to trouble any one to remain with him. About 3 o'clock this morning his housekeeper entered his room, and found him sleeping naturally. An hour later she was alarmed by hearing a heavy fall in his room, and found him lying on the floor, breathing heavily. A physician was promptly summoned, but before his arrival Mr. EVERETT died.

The event was announced in nearly all the churches at the commencement of morning service, and created a profound feeling of sadness. Shortly after noon the church bells of the city and suburbs were tolled. Mr. EVERETT'S funeral will take place at noon on Thursday next, in the First Church, Rev. RUFUS ELLIS, pastor. It is presumed the State and city authorities will take part in the obsequies of this great and good citizen.

EDWARD EVERETT.

From the New American Cyclopedia.

EDWARD EVERETT, an American statesman, orator, and man of letters, a younger brother of ALEXANDER HILL EVERETT, born in Dorchester, Mass., April 11, 1794. He entered Harvard College in 1807, at the early age of 13, and was graduated in course in 1811, with the highest honors, in a class containing more than an average amount of ability. While an undergraduate, he was the principal conductor of a magazine published by the students, called the *Harvard Lyceum*. He left behind him at the college a very brilliant reputation as a scholar and writer, which long lingered there in tradition. For some time after leaving college, he was employed there as a tutor, at the same time pursuing his studies in divinity, the profession which he had selected. In 1812 he delivered a spirited poem before the Phi Beta Kappa Society on American poets. In 1813 he was settled as pastor over the Brattle-street Church, in Boston, filling the place left vacant by the death of the lamented BUCKMINSTER. He immediately won great admiration by the eloquence and power of his pulpit discourses. In 1814 he published a work entitled *Defence of Christianity*, against the work of George Barnsus English, entitled the *Grounds of Christianity Examined, by Comparing the New Testament with the Old.* In the same year he was chosen by the corporation of Harvard College to fill the chair of Greek literature, a professorship then recently created by the bounty of the late SAMUEL ELIOT. With a view of qualifying himself for the duties of this post, he entered upon an extended course of European travel and study, leaving home in the Spring of 1815, and returning in the Autumn of 1819. After a brief stay in England, he proceeded to the University of Göttingen, where he remained for two years. In the Winter of 1817–18 he was at Paris. In the Spring of 1818 he went over to England, where he was kindly received by many of the leading men of the day, including SCOTT, BYRON, JEFFREY, CAMPBELL, MACKINTOSH, ROMILLY and DAVY. He spent a day or two under SCOTT'S hospitable roof at Abbotsford. Returning to the Continent, he passed the Winter in Italy, and thence made a journey into Greece, returning through Wallachia and Hungary to Vienna. During his residence in Europe, his range of study embraced the ancient classics, the modern languages, the history and principles of the civil and public law as then professed in the German universities, and a comprehensive examination of the existing political system of Europe. Upon his return home he entered upon the duties of his professorship. He gave a new impulse to the study of classical literature by a series of brilliant lectures upon Greek literature and ancient art, first delivered to the students at Cambridge, and afterward repeated before large audiences in Boston. At the same time he took the editorship of the *North American Review*, which he conducted till 1824. His object in assuming the charge of this periodical was to imbue it with a thoroughly national spirit; and in pursuance of it, he contributed a series of articles in which this country was defended with great spirit against the shallow and flippant attacks of several foreign travelers. He also found time to prepare and publish a translation of BUTTMAN'S Greek Grammar. In 1824 he made his first essay in that department of demonstrative oratory, which he has since cultivated with such signal success, by the delivery of a discourse before the Phi Beta Kappa Society on the "Circumstances Favorable to the Progress of Literature in America." An immense audience came to hear him, attracted partly by his own fame, and partly by the wish to behold LAFAYETTE, who was present at the orator's side. He was heard with the greatest enthusiasm and delight. Our own recollections confirm the strong statements of a writer in the *Christian Examiner* for November, 1840: "The sympathies of his audience went with him in a rushing stream, as he painted in glowing hues, the political, social and literary future of our country. They drank with thirsty ears his rapid generalizations and his sparkling rhetoric. The whole assembly put on one countenance of admiration and assent. As with skillful and flying hand the orator ran over the chords of national pride and patriotic feeling, every bosom throbbed in unison to his touch; and when the fervid declamation of the concluding paragraph was terminated by the simple pathos of the personal address to LAFAYETTE, his hearers were left in a state of emotion far too deep for tumultuous applause." This was the first of a series of discourses pronounced by Mr. EVERETT on public occasions between that time and the present, embracing every variety of topic connected with our national history, character and prospects, and which combine in an eminent degree the peculiar charm of popular oratory, with those substantial merits of thought and style which bear the cold criticism of the closet. Mr. EVERETT'S public life began in 1824, when he was nominated and elected to Congress by the constituency of the district in which he resided. His nomination was made without his being consulted, and was a spontaneous movement on the part of the young men of his district, almost without distinction of party. He was himself, as might naturally be expected, a supporter of the Administration of Mr. ADAMS, then just elected President. Mr. EVERETT served, by successive reëlections, ten years in Congress; and during the whole period he was a member of the Committee of Foreign Affairs, perhaps the most important one at that time in the House. In the twentieth Congress, though generally acting with the minority, he was Chairman of that committee, having been selected for that post by the Democratic speaker, Mr. STEVENSON, of Virginia. He also held a place on all the most important select committees raised while he was in Congress, and in every instance he was selected to draw either the majority or minority report. In the nineteenth Congress, though then just elected to the House, and the youngest member of the Committee of Foreign Affairs, he drew the celebrated report on the Panama mission, the leading measure of that session. In the twentieth Congress, forming with Mr. JOHN SERGEANT, of Philadelphia, the minority of the well-known retrenchment committee, he drew up all those portions of its report which relate to the Department of State and of War. He was Chairman of the select committee, during Mr. ADAMS'S Presidency, on the Georgia controversy, and was always zealous and prominent in his efforts to secure good treatment to the Indians. He drew the report for the committee in favor of the heirs of FULTON. With Gov. ELLSWORTH, of Connecticut, he formed the minority of the bank investigating committee which was sent to Philadelphia in 1834, and drew up the minority report. He wrote the minority report of the Committee of Foreign Relations upon the controversy with France in the Spring of 1835, and took a leading part in the debate upon the subject. He made two or three reports on the subject of the claims of American citizens on foreign powers, for spoliations committed on our commerce during the French continental system, and continued the discussion further in the *North American Review*. He always served on the Library Committee, and generally on that for public buildings. In 1827 he addressed a series of letters to Mr. CANNING on the colonial trade, which were extensively read. In the Summer of 1829, in the Congressional vacation, he made an extensive tour through the southwestern and western States, and was everywhere received with marked distinction. At Nashville, at Lexington, and at the Yellow Springs in Ohio, he was complimented with public dinners, and observed his hosts by beautiful specimens of that species of eloquence in which he is generally admitted to hold the first place among his contemporaries. The points of Mr. EVERETT'S Congressional career which we have indicated form but a small part of his labors and services in the House of Representatives. He was a faithful and assiduous attendant of the sessions, and a diligent observer of the proceedings of that body. He was a frequent but not an obtrusive debater. His speeches were carefully prepared, full of information, weighty in substance, polished in form, and perfectly free from those indecorums and personalities which sometimes deface Congressional debates. In his attention to the private affairs of his constituents he was always prompt and patient. Occupied as he was with public business during his Congressional life, his regular and inflexible habits of industry enabled him to find time for literary labor. Beside the elaborate public addresses which he occasionally delivered, he prepared several articles of high merit for the *North American Review*. Among them may be mentioned, with particular commendation, a paper in the number for October, 1820, in which the South Carolina doctrine of nullification is discussed and controverted with masterly ability. To this article Mr. MADISON'S letter on the subject, addressed to Mr. EVERETT, was with the author's permission appended. In the Autumn of 1824 he declined a renomination to Congress, as his political friends in Massachusetts were desirous of presenting his name as candidate for the office of Governor, to which he was chosen by a large majority in the ensuing election. He was afterward three times reëlected, holding the Executive office four years. His Administration was dignified, liberal, and popular. Among the measures which marked the period of his official service were the subscriptions of the State to the stock of the Western Railroad, the organization of the Board of Education and the establishment of Normal schools, the scientific and agricultural surveys of the State, and the establishment of a commission for the revision of the criminal law. In the discharge of what may be called the ceremonial duties of his station, Gov. EVERETT was eminently happy. His manner in presiding was dignified, graceful, and courteous. To the natural desires of his constituents to hear him speak he responded with the most good-natured readiness, and the many occasional speeches he delivered were uniformly spirited and happy. In the autumn of 1839, after an animated struggle, he was defeated by Marcus Morton by a majority of one vote. Relieved from public duty, he was led by the state of his own health and that of his family to visit Europe a second time. He sailed with his family in June, 1840. They passed the summer in France, and the following winter in Italy, most of it in Florence and its neighborhood. He intended to pass another winter in Italy, but the course of political events at home interfered with his purpose, and sent him upon a new path of political duty. Gen. HARRISON was chosen President in 1840, and Mr. WEBSTER, the Secretary of State, Mr. EVERETT'S warm personal and political friend, perceived his eminent fitness to represent the country at the Court of St. James, and to this post he was accordingly appointed. Our relations with England at that time were grave. The controversy touching the northeastern boundary, which for half a century had been a subject of differences, seemed to have reached a point beyond which an amicable adjustment was hopeless. The recent burning of the *Caroline*, and the arrest of MCLEOD, had inflamed the public mind in both countries. The case of the *Creole*, and questions connected with Oregon and Texas, were also elements of irritation. American vessels had been seized and detained by British cruisers on the coast of Africa. The confidence reposed in him by the Administration at home was shown by the fact that he was sent to London to discuss all these questions without any specific instructions from the Government of the United States, but everything was left to his own unfettered judgment. Entering at once upon the discharge of his arduous and delicate duties, he justified by his ability, discretion, and tact, the large confidence which had been reposed in him. Though the settlement of the northeastern boundary, and of the Oregon question, was transferred to Washington by the appointment of Lord ASHBURTON as special Embassador, yet many important questions were left in Mr. EVERETT'S charge. Among the most important was that involving the construction of the first article of the Convention between the two countries on the subject of the fisheries. Mr. EVERETT secured for our fishermen the long disputed right to take fish in the Bay of Fundy. He procured at various times, and in the face of great obstacles, the release from the penal colony at Van Diemen's Land of sixty or seventy American citizen convicted of participation in the Canadian rebellion. Mr. EVERETT'S position at the Court of St. James must have been rendered more difficult by the frequent changes in the Department of State. Mr. WEBSTER retired in 1843, and was succeeded within a brief period by Mr. UPSHUR, Mr. LEGARE, and Mr. CALHOUN. But by all these gentlemen Mr. EVERETT'S services were duly appreciated, and he enjoyed the confidence of all. Mr. EVERETT'S social position in England was equally honorable and agreeable to him, and a source of just pride to his countrymen. His entertains and accomplishments were everywhere recognized, and his public speeches were received with enthusiasm. In the spring of 1843 he was appointed to fill the newly-constituted mission to China, with a view to establish commercial relations with that country, which honorable trust he was compelled to decline. Immediately upon his return to the United States, in the autumn of 1845, Mr. EVERETT was chosen President of Harvard University. He entered upon the duties of his new trust with characteristic energy and enthusiasm, and it was a subject of great regret to the friends of the college that the burdensome details and monotonous confinement of his official life were so heavily upon his health as to compel him to resign his post at the end of three years, before he had been able to carry into effect his important plans for educational improvement. Mr. EVERETT gave a portion of his leisure, after resigning the presidency, to the preparation of a collected edition of his orations and speeches, which appeared in 2 vols. 8 vo. in 1850. He also superintended the publication of the new edition of the works of Mr. WEBSTER, at his special request, and prepared an elaborate memoir, which was prefixed to the first volume. Upon the lamented death of that great statesman, in November, 1852, Mr. EVERETT was called upon by President FILLMORE to fill the vacant place of Secretary of State. He held the office during the last four months of President FILLMORE'S Administration, and the condition of the public business made them months of most severe labor; and nothing but his indefatigable industry and great patience could have carried him through what he was called on to do. Besides paying the most conscientious attention to the regular business of the department, always heavy, and in this case greatly accumulated, he adjusted the perplexing affairs of the *Crescent City* steamer and the Lobos Islands, prosecuting with energy the difficult negotiations pertaining to the fisheries, concluded an international copyright convention with Great Britain and a consular convention with France, and reviewed the whole subject of Central American affairs in their relations to the Government of the United States and Great Britain, and recommended and in good Congress to establish a mission of the first class to Central America. But the question which attracted most of the public interest during Mr. EVERETT'S administration of the Department of State was the joint proposition of Great Britain and France to enter with the United States into a tripartite convention, guaranteeing to Spain in perpetuity the exclusive possession of Cuba. This proposition was declined by the United States, in a diplomatic note of great ability drawn up by Mr. EVERETT. His exposition of the policy of this country was received with general approbation by the people and the press, without distinction of party. Notwithstanding his arduous official duties, he found time to prepare an elaborate address for the annual meeting of the American Colonization Society in Washington, in 1853, in exposition and defence of the objects of that association. Before leaving the department of State, Mr. EVERETT was elected by the Legislature of Massachusetts to the Senate of the United States, took his seat in that body at the commencement of the special executive session in March, 1853, and made an able and elaborate speech on the Central American question. In the Summer and Autumn of 1853, besides an address before the New-York Historical Society, on colonization and emigration, and a reply to the protest of Lord JOHN RUSSELL against the doctrines asserted by our Government in the note declining the tripartite convention, Mr. EVERETT spoke more than once in opposition to the proposed new constitution in Massachusetts. Upon the assembling of the thirty-third Congress, in December, 1853, Mr. EVERETT, as might have been expected, found himself in a state of impaired health from the severe and uninterrupted labors of the previous eighteen months, but he applied himself with his usual industry to the discharge of the duties that lay before him. Had the session proved one of no more than average labor and excitement, perhaps his strength would have enabled him to meet the duties of his post; but such was not the character of the session. The introduction of the bill for the repeal of the Missouri compromise, commonly called the Nebraska-Kansas Bill, produced great agitation throughout the country, and brought the opposing parties in the Senate into violent and protracted antagonism. For many weeks the sessions were long continued, and the discussions of the most vehement and impassioned character. Mr. EVERETT delivered a speech against the bill, on Feb. 8, 1854, characterized by his usual moderate and conservative views, as well as by good taste and good temper. His health, under the pressure of official toil and excitement, grew constantly worse, and in the following May, under the imperative advice of his physician, he resigned his seat. A few months of rest and quiet restored him; and now there began a new phase in his life, and the opening of a new and peculiar sphere of action. In the year 1853 the project of purchasing Mount Vernon by private subscription was first started by Miss ANN PAMELA CUNNINGHAM, in an address to the women of the United States, under the signature of "A Southern Matron." The proposal was favorably received, and associations of ladies began to be formed in several of the States, for the purpose of collecting funds. Mr. EVERETT, having been applied to by the Mercantile Library Association of Boston to deliver a lecture during their course of 1855–6, proposed that the association should celebrate the next anniversary of the birthday of WASHINGTON, and offered to prepare for that occasion a discourse upon his character, the proceeds to be applied to some commemorative purpose. The offer was accepted; and on Feb. 22, 1856, Mr. EVERETT pronounced his oration on WASHINGTON, for the first time, before an immense audience at the Music Hall in Boston. It was immediately repeated at New-York, New-Haven and Baltimore; and the proceeds were applied to various objects. It was delivered for the first time for the benefit of the Mount Vernon fund at Richmond, Va., on March 19, 1856; and down to the present time (June, 1859) it has been delivered in various parts of the country 129 times, always except in seven cases, for the benefit of the Mount Vernon fund. No deduction has ever been made by Mr. EVERETT from the amounts received on account of his expenses, which have been uniformly paid by himself; they have been much reduced by the hospitality with which he had been received, and the liberality of railroad corporations and the proprietors of steamboats. The proceeds received were deposited by him in the hands of a board of trustees appointed by himself. They have paid over to the general treasurer of the fund at different times the sum of $53 393 81, and have now on hand the further sum of $4,769.75. In the course of the autumn of 1858, Mr. EVERETT entered into an engagement with Mr. ROBERT BONNER, editor and proprietor of the New-York *Ledger*, to furnish an article weekly for that paper for one year in consideration of $10,000 to be paid in advance to the Mount Vernon fund. This sum has been paid to the Treasurer of the fund, in the first of these articles. Mr. EVERETT invited the readers of the *Ledger* to transmit each the sum of 60 cents or more toward the decrease of the Mount Vernon fund. Many persons have responded to this call, and the net amount received from this source is $3,929.94, which is included in the sum of $53,393.81 mentioned above as having been paid over to the general treasurer. Nor have Mr. EVERETT'S labors and journeyings been limited to the augmentation of the Mount Vernon fund. On Dec. 22, 1857, he delivered at Boston an address on charity and charitable associations for the benefit of the Boston Provident Association, which has since been repeated in different parts of the country 15 times, with an aggregate net receipt, for the benefit of various charitable associations, of about $13,500. On Jan. 17, 1859, he delivered an address at Boston on the "Early Days of Franklin," at the invitation of the association of the Franklin Medalists of that city, which has since been repeated 5 times, yielding about $4,000, for the benefit of various charitable and public associations. On Dec. 7, 1858, he pronounced a eulogy on Mr. THOMAS DOWSE, before the Dowse Institute, at Cambridge, Mass., which was afterward repeated before the Massachusetts Historical Society, yielding to the two institutions about $1,500. The aggregate sum total realized in the various ways above-mentioned, and paid over to the Mount Vernon fund and sundry public or charitable associations, including the proceeds of the seven repetitions of the Washington discourse which were not for the benefit of the fund, will not fall short of $90,000. We have gone somewhat into detail in our sketch of this part of Mr. EVERETT'S life, not merely on account of its peculiar and interesting character, but because we think the facts we have mentioned are entitled to record as illustrating the genius of our people, and the relations which our political institutions have established between the general community and those men who from their abilities, attainments, and accomplishments, are the natural leaders of public sentiment. It would not fall within the plan of this work to give any elaborate analysis of the mental qualities or personal traits of a man who is still living in the prime of his powers; and the wide reputation he enjoys, and the opportunity which so many of his contemporaries have had of listening to his eloquence, render this a superfluous task. It may not, however, be unbecoming to hold him up for commendation and imitation, to the young men of the country especially, for his indefatigable industry and his methodical habits of labor, and as an example in disproof of the common notion that such habits are not compatible with the most brilliant natural powers.

From the breaking out of the rebellion to the hour of his death, Mr. EVERETT devoted himself heart and soul to the defence of his country. His efforts in behalf of the suffering patriots of Tennessee, and his last noble appeal for the starving people of Savannah, are fresh in the minds of his countrymen. His eloquent speech at the meeting in Boston last week formed a most fitting close to his long and honorable public career.

Desertions from Fort Fisher—The Usual Silly Report.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Jan. 15.

The *American's* Beaufort correspondence, under date of the 6th inst., says:

Nine deserters came off from Fort Fisher a few days since, and were picked up by one of the blockading vessels. They report that the fort was about surrendering on the 25th, when they were surprised to learn that the troops were being withdrawn from the shore. They represent the garrison as greatly demoralized. The quarters are all destroyed, and the men poorly supplied with provisions.

Blockade-Runner Captured.

The price steamer *Julia*, Acting Master WM. BARRYMORE, which arrived at this port last evening from Norfolk, was captured Dec. 22, five miles north of Cape Romar, by the U. S. steamer *Acacia*, was from Charlestown, with a cargo of cotton, bound to Nassau, N. P. She is an iron side-wheel steamer of about 250 tons, built in Glasgow in 1863.

Raw on Shipboard.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Jan. 15.

The United States transport *Bermuda*, which sailed this morning for Pensacola, returned this afternoon with disabled machinery. While anchored below the city a difficulty occurred on board, resulting in the death of a marine named ANDREW MCNARITY, who was struck in the neck by a sailor named WM. HOPKINS. The latter has been arrested and lodged in jail.

From New-Orleans—Large Cargo of Cotton.

The United States steamship *Morning Star*, Capt. NELSON, from NEW ORLEANS Jan. 7, arrived at this port late last night. She brings a cargo of 1,300 bales of cotton.

THE PENNSYLVANIA OIL REGIONS.

Something More About the Oil Diggings—The Question of Title to Property—Legislation Needed—Amount of Oil Produced—Oil Creek Before the Oily Era—Who Are, and Who Are Not Wanted in the Oil Regions—How Wells are Bored and Operated—Developing New Territory.

MEADVILLE, January, 1865.

Another visit to some parts of the Venango County oil district since my previous letters has confirmed impressions gained on my former trip.

The excitement with regard to the purchase and leasing of land has not diminished, but, on the contrary, has evidently increased. At the same time there is greater attention paid to the location of the properties in the market, and the probabilities of finding oil, and also to the validity of the title. In the latter respect, too little attention was at first paid by the purchasers, and much trouble has already resulted in consequence. Buyers and sellers were both so anxious to complete the bargain, that they did not pay the necessary attention to details, and the amount of business with which the County Registry office was overwhelmed, rendered it somewhat difficult to get at the true condition of property for sale. Another trouble has grown out of the old leases granted in 1860 and 1861. Many of these leases contained a clause requiring the continued prosecution of the work on the wells, while others were drawn up without any conditions being imposed. Most of these leases have lapsed on account of the abandonment of the works, but after the sale of the property, the lessees not unfrequently claim possession, and attempt to extort money by way of compromise. As the rejection of their demands might be followed by a tedious lawsuit, and the suspension of work in the meantime, the purchasers frequently find it more in their interest to compromise the matter at once. More than this, it sometimes happens that the holders of one of these forfeited leases finds some one verdant enough to buy the lease itself. I saw a fellow in Oil City, endeavoring to get off an old lease of 1861, that had expired from non-compliance with its provisions more than two years ago. He modestly asked six thousand dollars for a document which was worth about one mill, to be ground up as paper stock. On my pointing out the fatal defect in the paper, the owner coolly remarked that he "guessed there would be no trouble in getting an extension." As the lease called for only one-sixth the oil as royalty to the land, and the terms now obtained are one-half the oil, I thought there might, perhaps, be a little difficulty in the matter.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania should pass a carefully digested law in reference to the oil interests of the State, which would not only remedy the evils already mentioned, but clearly define the duties and liabilities of companies incorporated for the production of oil. At present, companies formed in Pennsylvania, organize under the general act of incorporation, which was very loosely drawn up at first, and has been so many times amended and added to, that it is now a mere bundle of incongruities and contradictions. It is intimated that the Legislature will probably pass a law taxing the product of the wells, and discriminating against companies formed under the laws of other States. Such a policy would be suicidal. An immense amount of capital, foreign to the State, has already been bought in for the development of the Pennsylvania oil lands, and more will be invested unless driven off by a short-sighted policy.

The value of the oil product of Venango County is steadily increasing, and has now reached figures startling to those acquainted with the condition of the county a few years since. A carefully prepared estimate, made in September last, and based on the actual returns of all the producing wells on Oil Creek, for a period of twenty-one days, showed a daily average of 5,665 barrels on Oil Creek alone, exclusive of the "runs" breaching from it, and also excluding the Allegheny and its other tributaries. It is believed that the subsequent striking of several good wells on the creek, including the "Coquette," which now flows 600 to 800 barrels daily, the numerous producing wells on Cherry Run, and the other "runs," and also on the Allegheny and its tributaries, will now make the oil product of Venango County at least 10,000 barrels daily. This, at the average price of ten dollars at the wells, which is a low average, will give one hundred thousand dollars a day, or over thirty-one million dollars a year. The number of wells on Oil Creek in July, 1862, was seven hundred; at the present time, the number of wells down and going down in the county, is estimated between three and four thousand. Should not one in twenty of the wells now sinking be productive, the yield of all would be largely increased, but not enough to keep pace with the increased demand.

The product of the crude finds its way to market by various routes. During the high stage of the water and bad roads it is taken in flat-boats to the Oil Creek Railroad at Shaffer's Farm, to the Atlantic and Great Western Railway at Franklin, or by flat-boat or steamer to Pittsburgh. Of that portion transported by the Oil Creek Railway to Corry, some is taken thence by the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, some by the Philadelphia and Erie, and the remainder is refined at Downer's refinery at Corry, which consumes about two hundred and fifty barrels of crude oil daily. In noticing the amount of oil sent forward by rail or steamer, it must be borne in mind that much of it is refined oil, to produce a barrel of which consumes about two and

In regard to the successes of most of the original land-owners and the principal operators on the creek, but as it is no part of my design to publish the private affairs of people, I will make no other allusion to the matter than to instance the fact that one of the poorest of these originally on the creek, sold in August, 1863, one half the land interest in his farm, and one-eighth of the working interest for $110,000 cash; and now, after obtaining a principal revenue from his remaining interest, is about concluding the arrangements for selling that for $2,000,000. What-ever may be the case in other instances, I have undoubted evidence of the truth of this.

But such instances as these should not lead any one now into the hope of winning similar prizes, or they will be bitterly disappointed. That there is money yet to be made in the oil regions is a fact that can no more be disputed than that there is much money yet to be lost there, but the colossal fortunes made by the original land-owners on Oil Creek must not be hoped for by any one, for reasons olearly explained in my previous letters. Nor can the fact be too strongly impressed that the oil region is not a place where money can be picked up out of the mud by any one who chooses to come down after it. Large numbers of young men come to Oil Creek with that idea, as young men went to California, and now, as then, with bitter disappointment. I saw young men who had left good positions in New-York and Philadelphia, and rushed down to Oil Creek, utterly ignorant of the nature of the place and the kind of life to be led, but expecting to rapidly make a fortune somehow, they did not know in what way. Some of those young men I saw again after two weeks of hard experience, rough living and high prices, utterly despondent, and getting home again while they had enough to pay fare. Engineers, experienced drillers, common laborers, and man with capital to invest are the only people wanted on Oil Creek; the others are only in the way, and can do no good for themselves or any one else.

It may be of interest to some of the readers of the Times to briefly describe the method of sinking and working oil wells. The plan for sinking wells at present in vogue is to erect a four-sided derrick, about forty feet high, over the site of the proposed well. A ponderous iron drill is suspended by a rope and pully from the top of the derrick, and connected with the "walking beam" of the engine. By constantly repeated blows the drill pounds its way down through the rock, the pounded rock and water being removed in the condition of slime by the sand-pump, a copper tube, with a valve at the lower end, which is let down into the hole occasionally when the drill is lifted out.

The depth of the hole varies with the location; the dip of the strata being southward, the most productive oil-bearing rock is generally deeper toward the Allegheny. A "show of oil" is usually found in the first and second strata of sandstone, but the greatest deposit is in the third sandstone, at a depth varying on Oil Creek from 450 to 700 feet. The hole being finished, it is "tubed" with iron pipe, when, if it is a flowing well, the gas and oil come to the surface without further trouble; sometimes, as in the case of the "Coquette," coming up with such force as to make it difficult at first to save the oil. If the oil does not flow, a jointed wooden sucker rod, with pump-box attached, is put down, and the well pumped.

A new plan of boring is in progress at the Gillette Company's well, near the old Buckeye well, on the creek. The drill is a thin tube, the end of which is set with a species of diamond. The drill is connected with machinery which causes it to revolve with great velocity, cutting out the rock in a core, which is removed in pieces by clamps let down in the hole. Fifteen diamonds are used in the drill, costing $500. By this process the patentee expects to put down a well 500 feet in from ten to twenty days. Should it be successful, it will not only greatly facilitate the sinking of wells, but will settle many disputed questions in relation to the arrangement of the strata and the nature of the rock, the solid core affording information that cannot be obtained from the boreded rock.

Some new processes have also been introduced for the purpose of obtaining oil from the well. An air pump has been used with success within the past two or three months, by which air is forced with great power down a small tube, and the oil driven in a steady stream up through another tube. The flow is more regular than by the ordinary pumping process, and "played out wells" have been restored to a paying yield by the use of the air pump. The Empire well has been thus restored, and the old Buckeye, in its immediate neighborhood, is to be supplied with a similar pump. Some wells that had ceased to yield have been restored by forcing a jet of steam down the tube, dissolving the thickened paraffine that clogged the hole.

The few days that have elapsed since my previous visit have witnessed the commencement of work on a number of locations that were then not under operation. On French Creek and Sugar Creek some of the companies recently organized have made preparations for developing their property. On Cherry Run, the engines have arrived for several new wells, and the work of boring has commenced. The adventures on Cherry-tree Run are progressing rapidly, a determination being expressed by most of the owners of lands and leases on that territory to test its value without delay. Great confidence is felt by many that the Cherry-tree will be equally as productive as the Cherry Run, on the opposite side of the creek. Weikel Run, or Rynd Run, which branches from the Cherry-tree a short distance above the Rynd farm, is also in great favor. It was on this run that the great gas-well was struck last Summer, blowing off such an immense quantity of gas for three months, that operations had to be suspended. The proprietors have commenced preparations for sinking it deeper, when they expect to strike a large deposit of oil, as the presence of gas in large quantities is usually held to be a proof of the existence of a corresponding quantity of oil. A well is going down a short distance above the gas-well, having reached 660 feet, with good show of oil. The appearance of the rock is very similar to that of Cherry Run. Every part of Cherry-tree Run has been taken up by *bona fide* operators or by speculators. A good tract on a run tributary to the Cherry-tree, near the Bennehoff Farm, was recently purchased by the Fountain Oil Company, in connection with some paying wells on Cherry Run and the McClintock and Clapp Farms. I learn they are about preparing to develop the Cherry-tree property.

On the Cherry-tree road some of the newly-located companies have commenced operations. The Cherry Valley Company have brought an engine on the ground, and commenced preparations for boring. The Magnolia Company are also developing their property.

The next ninety days will settle the question of oil or no oil with many of those who have set to work with the purpose of developing their property. It is to be hoped, for the benefit of the oil-consuming public, that a large proportion will be successful, but it must be expected that a still larger proportion will fail to "strike ile."

PETROLEUM.

Obituary.

THE LATE BISHOP BROWNELL.

The Right Rev. THOMAS CHURCH BROWNELL, D. D. LL. D., who departed this life at his residence in Hartford, on Friday morning at 5 o'clock, in the 80th year of his age, was born at Little Compton, R. I., in 1779. He graduated at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., in which college he was for a time afterward Professor of Chemistry and Natural History. He made an tour, while a young man, what is known as "the tour of Europe." Returning home he became a Presbyterian clergyman, which position he occupied until he was nearly forty years of age. In 1817 he was made a Deacon in the Protestant Episcopal Church, and in the following year was made a Priest. In 1819 he was consecrated Bishop and was supposed to be the oldest Protestant Bishop in the world. He has been the presiding Bishop of the United States for the last ten years. He was Bishop of the Connecticut Diocese up to the date of his death, although, on account of having broken his leg some ten years ago, which disabled him from active service, he has not discharged the active duties of the office since that accident happened. During his life he was prominently connected with several important institutions in the State. For many years past he has been President of the Insane Retreat. Trinity College numbers him among its founders. From the time of the establishment of the college, in 1823, to the year 1831 he was its President, and at the time of his death was its Chancellor. He was also active in founding the Connecticut Historical Society. Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, being the oldest Bishop surviving, will become the successor of Bishop Brownell as presiding Bishop of the United States, and Assistant Bishop John Williams will succeed him as Bishop of the Diocese of Connecticut.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 14, 1865.

$3,000 U. S. 6s, '68..C	135	100 Erie Railway	s30 83¾
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81..O.	112¾	400 do	s60 83¾
1,000 do	112¾	1100 do	83¾
1,200 U. S. 6s 5-20s, O. Small	119	600 Hudson R. R.	108¾
5,000 do	108¾	700 do	109¾
19,000 do ...new iss.	108¾	500 Reading R.	113¾
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s..C	102½	50 do	113¾
5,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	56¾	200 do	s30 113¾
1,000 Mo. 6s, funded to H. & St. J. R.	84	400 do	112¾
5,000 M. 6s ass. to Pacific R.	70	100 M. & P. Du C. R.	46
10,000 O. & Miss. C.	30¾	100 Mich. Cen. R.	b60 110¾
20,000 do	30	100 do	b60 110¾
10,000 do	29¾	200 do	s60 109
20,000 do	29¾	100 do	109¾
10,000 N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	116	300 M. S. & N. I.	73
1,000 Erie 6th M.	104	100 do	71¾
7,000 do	104¾	300 Clev. & Pitts.	92¾
25,000 do	104¾	100 do	92¾
1,000 Erie 3d M.	113	100 do	92
10,000 Mich. So. 2d M.	93	600 do	s30 91¾
10,000 Ill. Cen. R. 8s	116	200 do	s30 91¾
2,000 Al. & T. Hln.	80	200 do	91¾
2,000 C. & N. W. 1st M.	91	600 do	s30 91
6,000 Chi. & R. I. Bds.	106	24 Panama R.	265
2,000 do	102	1900 Chi. & N. W.	36
1,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	100	200 do	35½
2,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	100¾	600 do	35¾
1,000 Clev. & P. 6th M.	79¾	500 do	35¾
20 Shoe & Leath. Bk.	102	300 do	b30 35¾
40 Del., L. & W. Co...x-d	144	400 do	36¾
100 Cen. Coal Co.	47	1100 Chi. & N. W. Pr.	68½
100 Wyoming V. O. Co.	54	100 do	68¾
550 Cum. Coal Pr.	43	100 do	69¼
100 do	b30	43¾	900 Chi. & R. I. R.	102
100 Quick. Min.	s10	97	100 do	s30 101¾
50 do		97¼	300 P., Ft. W. & C.	98
100 do		97	100 do	b30 98
500 Mar. Min. Co.		13	100 do	97¾
200 do		11¾	100 do	97½
200 do		11¾	100 do	97¾
400 N. Y. Cen.		117	300 do	97¾

OPEN BOARD—1½ P.M.

$110,000 U. S. 10-40s Coupons	b3	102¾	100 Chi. & N. W.	s3 36
5,000 O. & M. Cer.		30	400 do	36
10,000 do		29¾	100 do	s3 36¾
100 N. Y. Cen. R.		117	200 do	c 36
700 Erie R.		83¾	700 do	0 36¼
700 do	b3	84	300 do	s10 36
100 do	s4	83¾	200 do	s5 36¼
100 do	s3	83¾	100 do	s5 36¼
100 do	b4	84	400 do	c 36¾
200 do	b15	84¼	100 do	0 36¾
200 do	s4	84	100 do	s3 36¾
100 Hnd. Riv. R.		109¼	100 do	36¾
200 Reading R.		113	200 do	s 36¾
200 M. S. & N. I. R.	b3	72	300 do	36¾
100 do	b10	73	100 Chic. & N. W. Pr.	67¾
500 do		73¼	100 do	b3 67¾
100 do	s3	73¾	300 do	67¼
100 do	b5	73	100 do	67¼
200 Clev. & Pitts.		92¾	200 do	67¾
500 do		92¾	100 do	67½
200 Ch. & R. I. R.		102¾	100 Cumb. Coal	45
100 do	s10	102¼	300 do	45¼
100 do	s	102¼	100 do	b3 45¾
100 P., Ft. W. & C.		98	200 do	45¾
200 do	s10	97¾	200 do	46
200 Quick M. Co.	s3	97	200 do	s3 46
100 Mar. Min. Co.	s3	12¾		

EVENING EXCHANGE.

$210,000 Amer. Gold	221¾	100 Chic. & N. W. R.	s10 37½
78,000 do	s3	222¼	400 do	s3 37¾
16,000 do	222¾	200 do	38
3,500 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. Old issue	109¾	100 do	b3 38¼
5,000 Ohio & M. C.	29¾	400 do	38¾
10,000 do	b3	30	500 do	s30 38
10,000 do		30	100 do	b3 38¼
800 Erie R.		84¼	1100 do	38¼
600 do	s3	84	200 do	s3 38¾
500 do	s60	83	400 do	s5 38¾
200 do		84	100 do	s3 38¾
200 do	s5	84¼	100 do	b10 38¾
500 do	s5	84	300 do	38¾
1300 do	s30	83	300 do	s5 38¾
300 Hudson R. R.		109¾	200 C. & N. W. Pr.	68¾
200 do		109¾	200 do	68¾
200 Reading R.		113¾	300 do	69¼
300 do		113¾	300 do	s3 69¾
100 do		113¾	200 do	69¾
300 do		113¾	200 do	s3 69¾
300 M. S. & N. I.	s3	72¾	100 do	s10 69
100 do	b3	72¾	500 do	69
200 Clev. & Pitts.		92¾	100 Cum. Coal	b3 45¼
300 do	s3	93	100 do	45¾
200 Chi. & R. I. R.		102¾	100 Quick. Min. Co.	s3 97
200 Mar. Min. C.		13¼	100 Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	98¾

MONDAY, JAN. 16—A. M.

The Foreign Trade of the past week was on a fair scale of Import entries, but moderate in the Export clearances of Produce. Business generally has slightly improved since the New-Year in the Grocery and Domestic Commission and Jobbing lines. The Money market has resumed its accustomed steadiness at 7 ₩ cent. Speculation in the Gold-Room has fallen off, and at the Stock Exchange the ruling interest is on the *Bear* side, though the week wound up with more disposition to buy the Railways. Government Gold-bearing Stocks continue a prominent feature in the business of the Stock Exchange, and are also heavily dealt in by three or four of the leading Stock and Money firms on Wall-street.

RISE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

...erican Gold Coin	227¾ @ 21 6¼ @ 221
U. S. 6 ₩ cents., 5-20 years	109¾ @ 109¾
New-York Central	118¾ @ 116¾
New-York and Erie	83¾ @ 84
Erie Preferred Shares	98 @ 99
Rock Island	104 @ 102¾
Michigan Southern	74 @ 72¾
Michigan Central	114 @ 106 @ 109¾
Toledo	109 @ 110
Illinois Central	127 @ 124¾
Hudson River	113 @ 109¾
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	96¾ @ 93
Fort Wayne and Chicago	101¾ @ 98¼
Chicago and Northwestern	38¼ @ 33¾ @ 38¼
Almaden Quicksilver	87¾ @ 87
Mariposa Gold	15½ @ 9 @ 13¾
Cumberland	46 @ 45¾
Reading	117 @ 112¾

Business on Wall and William streets was generally dull Saturday. The Stock Exchange held but one session, and the Gold Room was free from excitement. The price of Gold was barely steady, and the export demand for the day's steamers only $393,210, making for the whole week $1,046,251.

Government Stocks were steady for the 6 ₩ cents, but a fraction weaker for the 10-40 years' 5 ₩ cents, owing, in part, to an unauthorized telegram from Washington in one of the morning papers, to the effect that the sales of the Stock are to be reopened by the Government. The subscriptions to the 7-30 ₩ cent. Popular Loan at the First National Bank amounted to $321,750.

The Railway list at the Stock Exchange was not active, but prices, for the most part, steady, with less eagerness, after the Board, on the part of the *Bear* interest, to press their contracts.

After the Board the following quotations were made as compared with 4 o'clock Friday afternoon. Railways rather firm. Gold about 219. At the Evening Exchange both Gold and Railways were higher. See report above.

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1861	112¾	112¾	Pittsburgh	93¾	92¾
U. S. 5-20's	109¾	109¾	Northwest	35¾	36¾
N. Certificates	97¾	97¾	N. West Pref.	66¾	67¼
N. Y. Central	117¾	116¾	Rock Island	102¾	102¾
Erie	83¾	84	Fort Wayne	98¾	97¾
Hudson	109¾	109¾	Cum'land Coal	43¾	46
Reading	113¾	113¾	Quicksilver	97¾	97
Mich. Southern	72¼	73	Mariposa	12¾	12¼
Illinois Cen	124¾	124¼	Ohio & M. Certs	30¼	29¾

The following bids were made on Saturday for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	112	Chatham	105
Merchants'	112	Bank of the Republic	106
Merchants' Exch'ge	115	Bank of N. America	105
Mechanics'	110	Hanover	100
America	135	Irving	105
City	160	Metropolitan	120
North River	105	Market	102
Tradesmen's	117	Nassau	110
Fulton	109	Corn Exchange	111
Greenwich	100	Commonwealth	102
National	118	Park	140
Mech's' Bk'g. Asso.	100	Central National	104
Ocean	95	Fourth National	100
Mercantile	125		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	104	Alton & T. H. 1sts	96½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	103	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	91
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	101	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	96
N. Y. C. 6s, Subscript.	101	Lack. & W. Bds	104
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	116	Del., L. & W. 1sts	111
Erie 1st mort. '68	103	Del. L. & W. 2ds	112
Erie 7s, 2d mort, '89	113	Tol. & Wab. 1sts. m	101
Erie 7s, 4th mort. '80	104¾	Tol. & W. 1sts. Ext.	101
Hud. R. 7s, 1st m., '90	109	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	82
Hud. R. 6s, 2d, R. Est.	101	Tol. & Wab. int. bonds	86
Harlem 1st m., '69-'72	108	Chi. & R. I. 1sts	102
Harlem 2ds, '68	97¼	Clev & Tol. S. F.	108
Mich. Cen. New 1sts, '82	113	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	108
Mich. S. 2ds, 7 ₩ c.	94	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	100½
Nor. Ind. G'L., '68	99	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	79¼
Pacific R. 7s, g. by Mo.	86	Miss. & Mo. I., G. 1sts	86
Ill. Central 1 ₩ c. '75	118	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	96

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods trade in our last paper, amount to $2,666,516, against $2,410,840 same time last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $1,906,726, against $2,474,055 same week last year. The export of Specie amounts to $1,046,251 against $1,985,000 same week last year. The Customs for four days (including Saturday week) amounted to $1,137,000.

The following are the semi-official weekly Custom-house returns of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York since the 1st July, 1864, the beginning of the current Fiscal or Treasury year—the small entries of Foreign Specie not included:

Week.		Week.	
July 9	$3,567,435	Oct. 15	$3,964,598
July 16	3,923,487	Oct. 22	2,378,325
July 23	3,445,800	Oct. 29	3,139,696
July 30	5,716,165	Nov. 5	1,360,879
Aug. 6	4,545,260	Nov. 12	3,227,571
Aug. 13	4,154,515	Nov. 19	1,838,791
Aug. 20	2,942,647	Nov. 26	2,966,336
Aug. 27	3,276,315	Dec. 3	1,586,610
Sept. 3	3,484,257	Dec. 10	2,014,994
Sept. 10	3,901,454	Dec. 17	1,462,778
Sept. 17	3,672,819	Dec. 24	2,172,170
Sept. 24	2,787,226	Dec. 31	2,275,440
Oct. 1	3,571,008	Jan. 7	2,032,822
Oct. 8	3,247,963	Jan. 14	2,666,516
Total since July 1			$32,796,574
Against same date, 1864			10,779,894
Decrease since July 1			$21,512,820

The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles re-exported, have been as follows since the Current Fiscal Year, from New-York, by the weekly semi-official returns:

Week.		Week.	
July 6	$5,224,797	Oct. 13	$5,651,800
July 13	4,394,000	Oct. 20	4,816,612
July 19	7,879,920	Oct. 27	2,728,519
July 26	6,040,364	Nov. 2	3,291,398
Aug. 2	8,236,012	Nov. 9	1,874,686
Aug. 9	5,453,946	Nov. 16	3,938,181
Aug. 16	6,808,167	Nov. 23	4,845,184
Aug. 23	4,267,823	Nov. 30	1,880,363
Aug. 30	7,287,098	Dec. 7	3,644,365
Sept. 6	5,286,408	Dec. 14	3,444,896
Sept. 14	5,134,965	Dec. 21	5,112,979
Sept. 21	5,148,484	Dec. 28	1,679,786
Sept. 28	4,567,604	Jan. 4	2,896,818
Oct. 5	3,622,306	Jan. 11	1,906,726
Total, since July 1			$129,678,962
Against same time, 1864			83,439,683
Increase since July 1			$46,239,309

The Exports of Specie from New-York since July 1, 1864, have been:

Week.		Week.	
July 9	$486,339	Oct. 15	$239,492
July 16	397,594	Oct. 22	626,000
July 23	586,464	Oct. 29	933,090
July 30	401,312	Nov. 5	2,296,690
Aug. 6	98,111	Nov. 12	1,219,280
Aug. 13	341,883	Nov. 19	1,545,165
Aug. 20	44,900	Nov. 26	1,524,000
Aug. 27	148,000	Dec. 3	1,523,255
Sept. 3	445,000	Dec. 10	1,072,507
Sept. 10	426,000	Dec. 17	1,121,487
Sept. 17	669,170	Dec. 24	1,160,231
Sept. 24	1,286,551	Dec. 31	1,000,554
Oct. 1	604,000	Jan. 7	594,353
Oct. 8	287,758	Jan. 14	1,046,251
Total since July 1			$22,597,340
Against same time, 1864			32,777,000
Decrease since July 1			$10,179,660

The Customs Duties received, (in Gold,) and the Gold Interest paid, on the Funded Debt of the United States, at New-York, since the beginning of the Fiscal Year, (about three-fourths of the whole of each for the United States being settled at New-York,) are as follows:

	Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.
July	$3,585,848	July	$1,861,000
August	6,237,364	August	2,106,784
September	4,084,494	September	3,113,699
October	3,670,188	October	1,895,006
November	3,455,156	November	4,032,556
December	3,467,368	December	3,163,406
Jan. 7	843,128	Jan., (appro.)	5,231,726
Jan. 14	968,716		
Total		Total	$21,424,577
Total to date	$26,312,272		

The January interest was ordered to be prepaid as early as the 18th November, and the appropriation of the Gold then transferred to interest account. Of this appropriation $5,231,726 remained uncalled for on the 1st January, since when about half the amount has probably been called for. The Treasury Office held in Gold and Silver on 1st January:

Appropriated to interest	$5,231,726
Unappropriated	5,262,532
Total	$10,494,258

And has since received:

For Customs, New-York	$1,811,854
From San Francisco Custom House	500,000
	2,311,854

A portion of the principal of the Texas Indemnity Loan, due 1st January, has been audited at Washington, and paid off by Gold drafts on the New-York Office.

Among the taxpayers on the extra United States Income Tax, income of the year 1863, now in the course of collection, are the following Stock Exchange gentlemen, resident in the Eighth Congressional and Collection District, Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the city:

	Income 1863.	Ex. Tax.
D. Crawford, of Clarke, Dodge & Co.	$149,908	$7,454
L. C. Clark, of Clarke, Dodge & Co.	110,975	5,548
C. S. Seyton, S. & Walnwright	51,559	2,577
W. H. Neilson	34,296	1,714
Leonard W. Jerome	100,000	5,000
Henry Clews	62,748	3,123
C. F. Livermore	62,207	3,110
W. & J. O. Brion	189,961	9,452
Charles Gould	31,761	1,588
C. B. Hoffman	51,400	2,570
A. A. Drake	19,260	962
C. A. Macy	37,511	1,880
Daniel Drew	101,293	5,064
W. G. Ward	41,345	2,147
G. A. Robbins	53,106	2,655
John Tobin	149,400	7,470
L. P. Morton	60,000	2,500
J. F. Margan	55,525	2,789
Richard Schell	99,400	4,970
Tredwell Katchum	100,952	5,047
Henry T. Morgan	134,708	6,735
Joseph Marlé	54,810	2,740
Gracie King	30,568	1,528

The largest taxpayer in the district, and probably the largest in the city, is Mr. A. T. STEWART, on an income for 1863 of $1,843,637, $92,181. The next largest in the district is Mr. MOSES TAYLOR, on $573,494, $23,674, and the next largest, Mr. WILLIAM E. DODGE, on $392,717, $19,365. Mr. DAVID DOWS, of the Produce Exchange, pays an income for 1863, $168,674, the extra tax amounting to $8,433. Mr. PETER COOPER pays on $106,879 $5,343. Mr. LOUIS T. HOYT, of the Stock Exchange, pays in Castleton, Staten Island, on $93,000, $4,650. Among the Bankers in the Eighth District, Mr. BELMONT pays on $100,930, $5,046; Messrs. DUNCAN & SHERMAN, on $50,000, $2,500; Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, on $134,996, $6,749; and Mr. JAMES STUART, on $42,230, $2,111.

The following decision is from the Internal Revenue Commissioner, in reply to an inquiry on the points at issue from a firm in the Gold Room:

In reply to your communication of the 10th inst., in relation to sales of Gold by an individual, not licensed as a broker, I have to say: That an individual may sell his own gold, bona fide his, without license or tax; but if a person not being licensed as a broker, sell or offer to sell any merchandise, &c., &c., (section 99) not bona fide at the time his own property, &c., he is liable to duties on such sale, additional to brokers' duties.

JOSEPH J. LEWIS, Commissioner.

To Messrs. FORD, SUIT & Co., New-York.

The prospectus of the Russell File Company has already appeared in our columns. Of the capital stock of the company, ($500,000 represented by 25,000 shares of $20 each,) only one-fifth or 5,000 shares remain to be disposed of. Subscribers have the privilege of securing these shares at $10 each, up to the time of closing the subscription books.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL, $5,000,000.
FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York.
This bank has ready for sale (allowing the commission to purchasers) U. S. 7 3-10 Notes, which at maturity are convertible into a six per cent. gold-bearing loan; collects City rents, coupons, &c.; receives deposits and drafts, and makes advances to all financial business with Government. Every facility is given to avoid delay and inconvenience of City correspondence with the departments, are invited to apply at this bank.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
A. LANE, Asst. Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 14, 1865.

Receipts of Produce since our last, 40 bbls. Ashes, 9,229 bbls. Flour, 50 bbls. and 537 bags Corn Meal, 3,042 bushels Corn, 2,573 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Malt, 3,166 packages Provisions, and 120 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are inactive at $12 for Pots, and $13@$13 25 for Pearls ₩ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is dull and heavy. Middlings, $1 06@$1 10 ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been inactive, at a partial reduction of 5c.@10c. ₩ bbl. Sales since our last amount to 5,000 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $9 55@$9 85; poor to choice Extra State at $10@$10 40, chiefly at $10 10@$10 15; Round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, $11@$11 20 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 55 @ $9 85
Extra State	10 00 @ 10 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 10 @ 13 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	11 00 @ 11 20
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 25 @ 13 00
Extra Genesee	12 25 @ 13 00
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	10 50 @ 15 00

Southern Flour continues inactive. Sales since our last, 650 bbls., at $10 60@$11 75 for poor to good, and $11 80@$15 for good to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is declining; sales 340 bbls. Extra, at $10 10@$12 25 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive, including fine and superfine, at $6 25@$9 25 ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in more demand, at $7 75@$7 85 for Jersey, and $8 75 for Caloric, and $9 for Brandywine. ₩ bbl. Sales 450 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat, Rye and Barley have been dull and nominal to-day. Corn has been in light supply and slack request at $1 90@$1 92 for Mixed Western, and $1 80@$1 82 for new Yellow Jersey, ₩ bushel. Sales, 9,000 bushels. Oats continue quiet at drooping prices. We quote: Western at $1 06@$1 07; State, at $1 05@$1 06; Canada, at $1 02@$1 03 ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River is quiet at $1 40@$1 65 for Government and shipping, and $1 80@$1 90 for small lots for city use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New are in moderate demand and steady, at 28c.@52½c., according to quality, ₩ lb.

HIDES—Week's receipts, 2,615 hides; sales 35,690 hides and 50 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. WHEEL & WEIDENBEYER, 1,600 Buenos Ayres, 21½ lbs., 35c., cash, usual selection; 14,000 Montevideo, 20@21½ lbs., 34½c.@36c., cash, do.; 3,000 California, 22 lbs., 34c., cash, do.; 7,000 Rio Grande, 20@22 lbs., 33c.@33½c., cash, do; 1,500 Orinoco, 21 lbs., 28c., cash, as they run; 1,340 Vera Cruz, 21 lbs., 26½c., cash, do.; 750 Maracaibo, 25 lbs., on private terms; 500 West Indies, 20 lbs., do.; 60 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 90 lbs., 23½c., cash, rejected water damaged; 4,600 Slaughter Ox, 70 lbs., 13¼c.@14c., cash, rej. bad hides; 1,400 do. cow, 50@55 lbs., 11c.@11½, do., do. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands: 320,000 dry hides, 2,600 wet-salted do., and 1,000 bales East India Hides.

LEATHER—The movements in this line during the past week, Messrs. HOLT & Co. notice thus: "The market for Hemlock Sole has ruled moderately active only during this week, and sales have been hardly up to the average of the past few weeks. The demand has been confined principally to Eastern and local manufacturers and dealers, who, however, buy rather cautiously. In prices we have no especial change to note, though for some descriptions rates are rather easier. The trade generally are willing sellers at the annexed figures, but manifest no anxiety, to force sales by concession in price. The receipts from the tanneries have been fair, footing up 51,500 Sides during the week, which are about equalled by the sales, leaving the stock unaltered. Oak Tanned is in meagre request, and prices barely maintained. The receipts are light, but the stock is fair. We quote: Oak Slaughter and salted, good light, 50c.@52c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good middle, 52c.@54c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good heavy, 52c.@54c.; Oak light cropped, good, 54c.@56c.; Oak middle cropped, good, 56c.@58c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 38c.@39c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 40½c.@41½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 42c.@43c.; Hemlock, California, good light, 38c.@39c.; Hemlock, California, good middle, 40c.@41c.; Hemlock, California, good heavy, 41c.@42c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 37c.@38c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 38½c.@39½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 38c.@39½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A., damaged, all weights, 35c.@37c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A., poor all, weights, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 36c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, 48c.@54c., cash, ₩ lb. The number of Hides sent to be tanned into Sole Leather during last year, by the New-York trade, and for account of importers, was about 1,250,000 as will be seen by the annexed table:

Stock on hand Jan. 1, 1864	265,000	
Foreign and domestic importation for the year	1,789,000	
Domestic slaughters, not appearing in imports	400,000	
Total supply for 1864		2,453,000
Taken for Upper, Enamelled and Patent Leather	300,000	
Taken by Western and Canadian Tanners	200,000	
Shipped to European ports	140,000	
Shipped to neighboring markets	185,000	
Stock on hand Dec. 31	378,000	1,203,000
Sent to be tanned into Sole Leather during the year		1,250,000

METALS—Have been inactive, teeming Ingot Copper at 48c.@49c. ₩ lb.; Scotch Pig Iron, $51@$62 ₩ ton; Pig Lead, 14½c.@15c.; Spelter, 13¾c.@14c.; Straits Tin, 60½c.@61c. ₩ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Have attracted more attention, including Spirits Turpentine, at $2 05@$2 15 ₩ gallon; Resin, at $24@$37 per 280 lbs.; Tar, domestic and foreign, at $5@$10 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Have been quiet since our last, including Crude Whale, at $1 50@$1 52½. Crude Sperm at $2 15@$2 25; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 65@$1 70; Unbleached Sperm, at $2 45@$2 50; Bleached at $1 60; No. 1 Lard at $2 15@$2 20 ₩ gallon

courtesy that has characterized their intercourse with the members of this board during the past year.

Which was unanimously adopted.

Alderman Byers moved that all papers not acted upon by this Board be referred back to the appropriate Committees.

Which was carried.

Alderman Chipp moved that a committee of three be appointed to wait upon His Honor the Mayor, and inform him that the Board of Aldermen is about to adjourn sine die.

Which was carried.

And the President appointed Aldermen Chipp, Jeremiah and Ottiwell such committee.

The committee subsequently appeared and reported that they had discharged the duty devolved upon them, and that His Honor the Mayor had no communication to make to the board.

The report was accepted, and the committee discharged.

Alderman Masterson moved that a committee of three be appointed to wait upon the Board of Councilmen and inform them that the Board of Aldermen is now about to adjourn sine die.

Which was carried.

And the President appointed Aldermen Masterson, Hardy and Jones such committee.

The committee subsequently appeared and informed the board that they had discharged the duty imposed upon them, and that the President of the Board of Councilmen would communicate to this board by a similar committee for that purpose.

The report was accepted, and the committee discharged.

Alderman Byers moved that the Clerk proceed to read the minutes of Proceedings of the Board of this day.

Which was carried.

A committee here appeared from the Board of Councilmen and informed the President of this board, that the Board of Councilmen had concluded its labors, and is about to adjourn sine die, and desired to know if the Board of Aldermen had any communication to make to said board.

The President on behalf of the members of the board tendered their congratulation to the members of the Board of Councilmen and also informed them that they had no further communication to make.

The committee of the Board of Councilmen then retired.

The minutes of this day were read and approved.

Whereupon the President addressed the board as follows:

Gentlemen of the Board of Aldermen:

For this very flattering and complimentary resolution, passed with such entire unanimity, be pleased to accept my most grateful acknowledgments. I have endeavored so to discharge the delicate and responsible duties imposed upon me, in accepting the position your preferences elevated me to at the beginning of the year—that of presiding over your deliberations—in such a manner as to merit the approbation of the members of the board. To have succeeded, as I am led to believe I have, fills the measure of my ambition, and I will carry with me, to my retirement to private life, the proud consciousness of having merited and received the commendation of the members of the Board of Aldermen for the year 1864. I can, for myself, ask nothing more; but I beg of you, gentlemen, now that my official relations with you are about to close, in all probability forever, to bear with you my earnest, sincere and heartfelt gratitude for past acts of kindness and friendly regard, and rest assured, gentlemen, that I will ever hold in grateful remembrance the many obligations imposed upon me by the members of this Board, both in their individual and collective capacities, my only regret being my inability to reciprocate them.

The hour named for the final adjournment having arrived, the President declared the Board adjourned sine die.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM ANNAPOLIS.

Asia	Jan. 18	Boston	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	Jan. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
China	Jan. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
City of London	Jan. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Washington	Feb. 1	New-York	Havre.
Canada	Feb. 1	Boston	Liverpool.
Virginia	Feb. 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Cuba	Feb. 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Feb. 15	Boston	Liverpool.
Lafayette	March 1	New-York	Havre.

FROM EUROPE.

United Kingdom	Dec. 28	Glasgow	New-York.
Edinburgh	Dec. 28	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Dec. 31	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Jan. 7	Liverpool	Boston.
Virginia	Jan. 10	Liverpool	New-York.
Cuba	Jan. 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Jan. 21	Liverpool	Boston.
Australasian	Jan. 28	Liverpool	New-York.

For the West Indies, New-Orleans, &c.

Creole	Jan. 20	New-York	*N. Orleans.
Morning Star	Jan. 21	New-York	N. Orleans.
Guiding Star	Jan. 28	New-York	N. Orleans.

*Via Havana.

For California.

Costa Rica.....Jan. 13...New-York....Aspinwall.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe, via Portland, will close Friday at 1 30 P. M.

The mail's for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *New-York*, via Southampton, will close on Saturday at 10 30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland, by the *Edinburgh*, will close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

For the South Pacific.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the *Costa Rica*, will close on Friday at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 30 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

LATHROP,

LUDINGTON

& COMPANY,

DEALERS IN FOREIGN

AND

DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

CLOTHS,

DRESS GOODS,

WHITE GOODS,

HOSIERY AND YANKEE NOTIONS,

HAVE REMOVED

to the store lately occupied by Myers & Co.,

NOS. 326, 328 AND 330 BROADWAY.

They invite attention to their large and attractive STOCK, which will be disposed of by the piece or package

AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

MASKS AND BEADS,

IN EVERY VARIETY,

AT

STRASSBURGER & NUHN'S,

Corner of Maiden-lane and William-st.

TO

HOTEL AND HOUSEKEEPERS!

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will offer at retail, on Monday, Jan. 16,

A LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF 6-4 IRISH SHIRTING LINENS, SHEETING AND PILLOW-CASE LINENS,

in all widths.

DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS and NAPKINS.

DAMASKS BY THE YARD.

DOYLIES, HUCKABUCK, DAMASK AND BATH TOWELS AND TOWELINGS.

ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC BLANKETS, all sizes.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN FLANNELS.

CHOICE DESIGNS IN MARSEILLES AND LANCASTER QUILTS; "UTICA," "PEPPERELL," "AMOSKEAG," AND "MAVERICK" COTTON SHEETINGS,

in all widths.

ALL THE POPULAR MAKES IN SHIRTINGS.

FRENCH PERCALES and MADAPOLAMS.

Together with a splendid stock of CAMBRIC, JACONET, NAINSOOK, MULL, FRENCH, SWISS and TARLATANS, MUCH BELOW IMPORTATION PRICES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., CANAL, CORNER MERCER STS.

AT R. H. MACY'S,

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,

HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDERWEAR,

RIBBONS AND FRENCH FLOWERS,

YANKEE NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS.

ALWAYS ON HAND A FULL STOCK BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, 50 CTS. a pair under the regular prices.

R. H. MACY,

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!

AND FANCY GOODS.

M. P. BROWN, Importer,

No. 356 Pearl-st., New-York.

WET MUSLINS! WET PRINTS!—THE balance of our large stock of wet muslins, prints, &c., will be sold the coming week without any advance in prices. They are only slightly soiled, and the rush for them attest their cheapness.

FOSTER BROTHERS,

No. 373 Bleecker-st., corner Carmine.

DRY GOODS.

AT LEGRAIN'S.

GREAT REDUCTION.

PLAIN SILKS, all colors, extra width, at $2 75,

Reduced from $3 50.

PLAIN POULT DE SOIE, at $3 75.

Reduced from $4 50.

PLAIDED SILKS, at $1 50.

Reduced from $3.

All the WOOLEN DRESS GOODS,

Reduced from 30 to 40 per cent.

GREAT REDUCTION ON CLOAKS.

SKATING JACQUETTES, from $7 up.

SPLENDID VELVET BEAVER CLOAKS at $14.

MOURNING GOODS.

BALMORALS.

CLOTHS for DRESSES and CLOAKING.

WHITE GOODS, under wholesale price.

These reductions are made only for two weeks previous to the taking of stock account.

LADIES' BEST KID GLOVES,

Just received.

LEGRAIN'S,

No. 729 Broadway.

CLOSING OUT SALE OF DRESS GOODS, French Merinos, Ottomans, Reps, Alpaccas, Paramattas, &c., very cheap, for two weeks only, at GEORGE REYES', No. 343 8th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG LADY in a fancy goods store; good references given. Address A. L., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN CITY OR COUNTRY, by a willing young woman, with good references, as cook and laundress, or as chambermaid; no objection to do general housework; is a good laundress and cook; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 376 6th-av., first floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can speak French fluently; has good city reference. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL, WITH EXCELlent city reference, a situation as general servant; washes and irons well; or would do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to a boarding-house. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT girl, as child's nurse, and, also, is willing to take care of a child from its birth; can give the best of reference for 4½ years. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 92 West 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH excellent city reference, a situation as cook in a private family or boarding-house; understands meats, poultry, baking, pastry, game, and all kinds of fancy dishes. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, a family's washing, or a few gentlemen's; understands fine washing and French finting; good city references as to character and capability. Call at No. 327 East 16th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands it in all its branches; best of city references given. Call for two days at No. 25 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, for chamberwork or sewing, or assist in waiting; good city reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid and waitress; can give good city reference. Call at No. 111 West 15th-st., basement door.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as professed cook, understands game, soup, baking and pastry, and all kinds of desserts; best of city reference. Call at No. 426 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COOK IN A PRIvate family; understands all kinds of pastry and desserts, and boning and larding; best city reference. Call at No. 210 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, or as laundress, by a woman with good city reference. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st., near Broadway, from 10 to 3.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESS AND cloak maker; understands boy's and children's clothes, to go out by the day or month. To be seen at No. 106 West 22d-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as professed cook; willing to assist in washing and ironing, with the best of city reference that can be given. Apply at No. 93 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook, and to assist in washing; understands her business, and can give good reference. Call at No. 268 7th-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or nurse and seamstress, by an American Protestant young woman well recommended. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st., near Broadway, from 10 to 3.

WANTED—WASHING BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress, who is fully competent to do all kinds of fine washing and finting. Call at No. 217 West 25th-st., in the store. M. CAIN. Good reference given.

A YOUNG SWISS LADY DESIRES A RE-sogagement as governess to superintend the education of children; she teaches, besides the usual English branches, French and German; references given if required. Address B. B., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT COOKS, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, seamstresses, nurses, housework'rs, girls lately landed, &c., are immediately suited at the large Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.; also, male help.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV.—Situations wanted for a number of really good cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, chambermaids, laundresses, nurses, waitresses, girls for housework, &c., of all nations, for the city or country.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, WHO IS COMpetent for his duties and reliable, with a reference of three years, desires a situation as bar tender or porter. Can make himself generally useful in any capacity where a smart industrious person might be required. Apply to Mrs. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young man, single, not long in this country, as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; has first-class testimonials from gentlemen whom he has lived with in Ireland, and city reference. Call on or address W. G., No. 241 West 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman in a private family; has long experience in the city; is master of his business; has five years references from his last place; will be found sober and trustworthy. Address N. P., No. 1,166 Broadway.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A Protestant young man; is fully competent; can produce the best of city references; can be seen for two days at Walks' harness-store, No. 1,144 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY MAN, (A Protestant,) a situation as coachman or groom; he understands his business well, and can forward the best of references. Address S. D., Box No. 220 *Times* Office, or No. 314 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHman as coachman, groom, &c.; can take charge of stock, garden, &c.; if required; country preferred; seven years' references of ability, civility, &c., given. Call on or address S. TYRRELL, No. 9 City Hall-square.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT single man as coachman, gardener, &c., or porter, &c.; can keep accounts; first-class reference. Call on or address S. TYRELL, No. 9 City Hall-square.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A HARDWARE-store, as clerk, by a young man who has had six years' experience as such in the retail trade. Address F. L., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a married man without family, of first-class standing. Apply at J. M. Thorburn's, No. 15 John-st., or A. Bridgman's, No. 876 Broadway, for J. W.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT OF ANY KIND BY a middle-aged Englishman, willing and anxious to work; is a good writer and proficient in accounts. Address J. F., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN LATELY LANDed, a situation as coachman, and is willing to make himself useful. Address C. M., Box No. 717 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED.—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as an assistant gardener, who has a thorough knowledge of the business. Call at THORBURN'S No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—BY A COLORED WOMAN, WASHing and ironing; gentlemen's linen done up in the neatest manner, and with dispatch, at No. 136 West 29th-st., in the rear room. No. 1.

HELP WANTED.

TO THE INDIA-RUBBER TRADE.—A MANufacturer is wanted by an old established English firm in the India Rubber trade, to undertake the management of their factory near London. He must be an experienced manufacturer and have an intimate and practical knowledge of the manufacture in all its branches, viz.: for mechanical purposes, fabrics, the hard state, guiseboes, &c., &c., and must be thoroughly acquainted with the various processes, so as to conduct the manufacture from beginning to end. Applications, stating salary and references, to be made by letter to D. MARTIN, Box No. 477 Post-office, Newark, N. J.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, ENERGETIC YOUNG man as general clerk; must be a good writer, and possess some knowledge of book-keeping. Also, a steady young man as porter. Address, with references, IMPORTER, Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE, HONEST YOUNG man, who lives with his parents, to attend to the office duties of a hardware store in Beekman-st.; must be quick and willing; salary, first year, $100; if worth it, more will be given. Apply at Box No. 5,423 Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A THOROUGHly honest and capable young man, to act as bookkeeper; none but those with the best references need apply. Address E. B. S., Box No. 172 *Times* Office, and state terms.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT CHAMBERMAID and laundress, with unexceptionable references. Apply between 10 and 12 Monday and Tuesday, at No. 27 8th-av.

WANTED—A BOY FOR ENTRY CLERK IN A wholesale woollen house; must write a very rapid and good hand. Address, in hand-writing, Box No. 5,068 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO PACK HOSIERY, and act as shipping clerk and light porter. Address Box No. 4,442 Post-office.

WANTED—SALESMAN ACQUAINTED WITH the straw goods package trade. Address Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.

will sell on MONDAY, Jan. 16, at 11 o'clock A. M., at their salesroom, No. 36 Pine-st., by order of

ROBERT MURRAY, UNITED STATES MARSHAL,

1 package of Jewelry, marked Mrs. Burgham, containing diamond rings, ear-rings, breastpins, &c., &c.

16 boxes, (1,000,) Cigars.

2 Gold Watches, 12 Silver Spoons, and 1 pair Silver Sugar Tongs.

1 Trunk, marked Mme. Veissin, containing a velvet cloak, silk basque, cloth basque, mohair shawls, lace vails, lace collars, French dresses, made up; balmoral skirts, French shawl buckles of tortoise shell and mother-of-pearl, sleeve-buttons, ear-rings, and other articles adapted to ladies' wear, all of the latest style and approved fashion.

4 Casks, containing water colors.

The attention of ladies is particularly called to this sale.

Goods now on exhibition.

Catalogues now ready at the office of the auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

By virtue of orders of sale to me directed, by Hon. Thomas J. Boynton, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell, by public auction, on

TUESDAY, Jan. 24,

12 o'clock, noon,

from store No. 2 South William-st.

CARGO OF PRIZE SCHOONER "SORT:"

4 bales UPLAND COTON.

45 bales SEA ISLAND COTTON.

CARGO PRIZE STEAMER PEEP O'DAY.

11 bales SEA-ISLAND COTTON.

Catalogues and samples at the office of SENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st., three days before sale.

THOS. W. CLAPP,

Deputy United States Marshal,

Southern District, Florida.

AUCTION SALE BY H. E. WESTCOTT & CO., AUCTIONEERS,

OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND VALUABLE WORKS OF ART,

COST OVER $12,000.

SALE POSITIVE AND PEREMPTORY.

THIS AFTERNOON, AT 2 O'CLOCK PRECISELY, at the elegant residence, No. 153 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., comprising the entire rich parlor, chamber, dining-room and nursery furniture of the house. Over eight hundred yards of velvet and tapestry carpets, superb mirrors, four-rosewood and walnut suites in brocatel and French reps, silver, china, cut glass, &c. Catalogues at house. Sale rain or shine, without reserve.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE STANTON-ST. PROPERTY AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 17, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, STANTON-STREET—The plot of ground, with the four-story brick building almost covering the entire plot on the south side, between Goerck and Mangin sts., and known as Nos. 327 and 329 Stanton-st.; size of plot 45 feet front and rear, by 86 feet deep. Maps, &c., at the auction office, No. 3 Pine-st.

NAVY AGENT'S SALE

OF

U. S. SHIP NIGHTINGALE.

SATURDAY, Feb 11, at 12 o'clock, at Navy-yard, Charlestown.

the U. S. ship NIGHTINGALE, 1,086 12-95 tons register; length, 177 feet 10½ inches; 36 feet beam, depth, to keel, has two decks; was built in 1851, near Portsmouth, N. H., of white oak; copper fastened and sheathed; is a fast sailer. Per order E. L. NORTH, Navy Agent.

W. HARRIS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEDYARD, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEDYARD & MINER WILL sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., a few doors west of Broadway:

Large special sale of 5,289 cases of the very highest class of CLARET, SAUTERN, MADEIRA, BRANDY, etc., to be found in this country, being the surplus stock of the well-known and old-established house of W. S. Corwin & Co., No. 629 Broadway; samples of which will be removed to our store for sale; every article fully guaranteed genuine as imported, in every particular.

(Importation from Barton & Guestier.)

CLARETS AND SAUTERNS.—31 cases Chat Latour, 1851; 19 do. Margenx do.; 21 do. Lafitte; 187 cases St. Julien, 1857; 62 do. Medoc; 232 Floriac, quarts and pints do.; vio da Graves, 1858; Barsac Haut Sauterne, etc.

Brandenberg Freres—Clarets and White Wines—Margaux, La Rose, St. Julien, Medoc, St. Estophe; White Wines—La Tour Blanche, Chat Sauterne.

Prince Metternich Estate.

31 cases Yellow Seal.

Nathaniel Johnson & Sons.

29 cases Chat Margaux vin 1814; 144 cases do., 1848 and 1851; Lafitte, 1844 and 1848; First-class, 1851 and 1854; Margaux, 1851; Leoville, 1851; St. Estophe, 1843, 1851 and 1854; Medoc, 1848, 1851, 1854 and 1858; St. Louis, 1858; St. Julien, 1848; Santerne and Haut Sautern, &c.

SHERRY WINES.

P. A. Mumm Hock Wines—Johannisberg, Steinberger, Rudesheimer, Hockheimer, Niersteiner, &c.; from D. Linden, Hock Wines, Johannisberg sparkling do; from G. Koch & Co., Johannisberg Hockheimer; from Jules Mumm & Co., Dry Imp Champagne; dn. pints Imperial Rose; Verzenay Cabinets, &c.; Kempf & Brothers, Sparkling Hock.

From M. Panlding's estate—Medsire wines, 1818; Green Seal, 1818; Red Seal, 1821; Red do., 1818; Sandy, 1831; Henry Gloer & Howard March & Co., Reserve, 1831; J. M., Southside, 1831.

Port Wines—Cbillingworth & Son, Alto Duro; Osborne & Co., superior White Port, Harmony Duro Port.

Pale Sherry—15 cases, old dry, imported 1845. Very old and rare Brandy—Barton & Guestier, vin 1827; Martel & Co., 1815. N. O. P. Otard—Hennessy's, vin 1844, 1854, &c. Superior old Kentucky Bourbon Whisky—168 cases 11 years old; 360 cases 8 years; 233 cases 5 years; 730 cases 3 years, &c. Celebrated W. S. C. Clubhouse Gin—830 cases, imported in 1857, &c., &c.

The above can be examined on the morning of sale. Many of the wines cannot now be obtained in this country or Europe.

WM. TOPPING & Co., Auctioneers.

LARGE AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED CUTLERY, SAWS, FILES, EDGE TOOLS, &c.—WM. TOPPING & CO., will sell on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Jan. 19 and 20, on the premises No. 87 Beekman-st., New-York, the entire stock of Mr. John H. Scott, partially damaged by water at the recent burning of the adjoining building, consisting of a very large assortment of George Wostenholm & Son's cutlery and razors, J. Rodgers & Son's cutlery and scissors, Wade & Butcher's razors, Ward & Payne's edge tools, R. Groves & Son's saws, files and edge tools, as well as a large stock of table and pocket cutlery, saws braces and bits, and tools of other makers. The above sale will be worthy the attention of all buyers, being the largest sale of cutlery ever made in New-York; and the goods are only slightly damaged by water, no fire having reached the goods. Catalogues and goods ready for examination the day previous to sale. WM. TOPPING & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 9 and 11 Park-place and No. 8 Murray-st.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, JAN. 20, AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON, at storehouse No. 46 Commercial Wharf, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

(By order Robert Murray, U. S. Marshal.)

The cargo of the prize steamer "EMMA HENRY," consisting of

COTTON:

362 bales cotton.

12 bags sea island cotton.

PROVISIONS:

3 kegs provisions, 1 barrel flour, 2 kegs rice.

The catalogues and samples will be ready three days previous to sale at No. 115 Pearl-st.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—ON WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, a large and varied stock of fine furniture, consisting of parlor, chamber, library and dining-room suites, of various kinds; etageres, buffets, sideboards, extension dining tables, hall-stands, lounges, easy-chairs, &c. The above sale is absolute, in consequence of removal, as the building is to be torn down to make improvements. Catalogues at sale. Goods packed for shipping.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

ATTENTION IS INVITED TO THE PEREmptory sale, under foreclosure of mortgage, of valuable improved property, four houses and lots, on 11th-av. and northeast corner of 35th-st., by JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer, at the Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock M. of MONDAY, Jan. 16, 1865.

R. A. ADAMS, Attorney, &c., No. 75 Nassau-st.

THE STEAM-PROPELLER QUINEBAUG, of Norwich, 300 tons, now lying at Pier No. 10 North River, will be sold at public auction on TUESDAY, the 24th inst.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.

TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE—ONE SIX-HORSE ANDREWS' Engine, new; one 15-horse upright tubular boiler, in complete order; a Woodward steam pump, metal valves; two Bogardus eccentric mills; a variety of steam rendering tanks, wooden vats, tubs, and other packing-house fixtures.

LOCKWOOD & EVERETT, No. 17 Johnst.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, BY ALLEN & BROWN.

J. W. ALLEN, } No. 96 Broadway,
J. W. BROWN, }

the following brown-stone front HOUSES AND LOTS:

Corner on Fifth-av., with extra stable lot	$65,000		
Corner on Madison-av., with stable attached	45,000		
Corner on Lexington-av., with stable attached	35,000		
Corner on Fifth-av.	55,000		
Corner on Madison-av.	35,000		
West Thirty-eighth-st.	$40,000	West Twenty third-st	32,000
West Thirty-eighth-st.	35,000	West Twenty-seventh-st	34,000
West Forty-sixth-st.	30,000	West Forty-second-st	40,000
West Forty-seventh-st.	30,000	West Fifty-second-st.	25,000
East Twenty-third-st.	60,000	East Thirty-fourth-st.	$5,000
East Thirty-eighth-st	40,000	East Twenty-ninth-st.	30,000

Also a number of other houses and lots in desirable locations. For permits and particulars apply as above.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LOT OF 674 ACRES.—ONE of the most valuable timber lots in this State, within 3½ miles of canal and railroad, near the head of Seneca Lake; easy of access, and surrounded by highly improved farms, worth from $50 to $60 per acre. The land is heavily timbered, and is of better soil and surface than any other similar body in the State. The property has on it a steam saw mill and shingle machine in running order, four dwellings and two barns. Title perfect; price $50 per acre. Very favorable terms will be made with a party who desires to lumber it, or it will be exchanged in part for other first-class property near New-York, or for well timbered eastern lands at cash prices. W. L. BARNES, No. 382 Broadway, third floor, rear.

WESTERN LANDS.—PARTIES OWNING tracts of land in any of the Western States, and wishing to dispose of them, will find it to their advantage in sending me the descriptions and prices. No charge made for any expenses in efforts to sell, unless a sale is effected; would refer to the bankers and business men generally, in Cincinnati.

SAMUEL A. SARGENT, Real Estate Agent,

N. W. corner 6th and Walnut sts. Cincinnati, Ohio.

FOR SALE.—A FINE FARM OF FIFTY ACRES, within 2 minutes of a depot; 40 minutes from New York; 14 trains per day; price $10,500. Also a very desirable residence, with 1½ acre of land, very convenient to two depots; price $4,500. Other farms and village property for sale by JOHN STEVENS, Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y.

$5,250.—FOR SALE—AT CLIFTON, S. I., near the ferry, a cottage in the English rural style, suitable for a Winter or Summer residence. Possession may be had Feb. 1. Terms easy. Apply to W. B. ANTRON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house and lot No. 77 West 45th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway, in perfect order, having just been frescoed and painted throughout. Apply on the premises, or to WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHER, Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 4 P. M.

TO BE SOLD OR EXCHANGED FOR real estate or other property, a valuable interest in a recently organized Petroleum Oil Company. The property of the Company is situated on Oil Creek, Pennsylvania. For full particulars address C. H., Box No. 211, *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A THREE STORY basement and sub-cellar house, most eligibly situated, closely to the new park and to cars, with hot and cold water bath, &c.; lot 21 by 260, fronting on two streets. Apply to the owner, GEORGE G. WILLIAMS, No. 28 Park-row, New-York.

A NUMBER OF FINE THREE-STORY, brown-stone and brick houses in Irving place, Lexington-av., 19th, 15th, 20th, 22d, 28th, 31st, 33d, 34th, 36th, 38th, 40th, 45th, 48th, 49th and 50th sts., $6,500 to $15,000 and upward. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A GOOD THREE-STORY HOUSE and lot, No. 16 East 17th-st., near 6th-av.; one similar in 4th-st., near Bowery, and a nice house, garden, and stable at Portchester. J. SMITH DODGE, No. 10 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE—FIFTY TASTY HOUSES NEAR New-York, by sell fifteen times per day. Avoid high rents and purchase one of the above. These houses will go off rapidly; first come, first served. JAQUES, No. 151 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A TWO STORY BROWN STONE front stable, on Thirty-eighth-st., near Fourth-av.; size of stable, 25x48; lot, 25x88, with immediate possession. For particulars, &c., apply to ALLEN & BROWN No. 96 Broadway.

WANTED TO HIRE—AN UNFURNISHED country place of five acres or more, with water privileges, on the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Address, with particulars, L. J. W., No. 48 West 26th-st.

TWO MODERN HOUSES, LEROY-ST., near Hudson; two do. on 12th-st., four do. on 2d-av.; four do. in Brooklyn.

JNO. H. POILLON, No. 132 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—IN BROOKLYN, CORner of Degraw and Hicks-sts., a plot of ground 117½ feet by 111½, with a large stable in the rear, 50x30. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—IN BROOKLYN, CORner of Hamilton-av. and Middle-st., running through to 16th-st.; very desirable for business. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—IN BROOKLYN, CORner of 3d-av. and 11th-st., 18 lots, suitable for building; a building for manufacturing purposes would be erected on the property, and lease given.

FOR SALE—THE FULL-SIZED HOUSE NO. 317 East 10th-st., front of Tompkins-square; a good location for a private family, and at a low price for the property. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 37 Jane-st., near 8th-av., 20x40, in first-rate order, and immediate possession; seen from 10 to 4. Apply to W. A. COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

VALUABLE OIL LANDS FOR SALE—About one thousand acres in a very desirable location, to be sold in one lot to close accounts. For particulars, address Box No. 130 Philadelphia Post-office.

FOR SALE—NOS. 66 AND 68 CLINTON-ST., near the corner of Rivington-st.; size of ground, 46x76; houses 40 feet deep. For further particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE—OWNERS DESIROUS TO sell, rent or exchange, please call. N. B.—Auction sales of houses, furniture and stocks.

JOHN H. POILLON, No. 132 Broadway.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE—12 lots on 74th-st., 100 feet from 5th-av. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, FROM the 1st of May next, the four upper floors of the marble front first-class building, Nos. 48 and 50 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway; size, about 50 feet front by 80 feet deep, containing double stair and hatchways, and suitable for any large mercantile business. Apply on the first floor of

IVISON, PHINNEY, BLAKEMAN & CO.

TO LET—LOFTS AND OFFICES IN THE brown-stone front building Nos. 48 and 50 Fulton-st., near Cliff-st. A. T. & S. RYDER, No. 60 Fulton-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG BUSINESS gentleman, in a pleasant private family—American; a well-furnished room, breakfast and tea; location between 11th and 34th sts. Address OVID, Box No. 101 *Times* Office, stating full particulars.

BOARD WANTED—IN A SMALL, STRICTLY private family, by a lady, above 8th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., or in Brooklyn, west of Court-st.; a large room, neatly furnished; board, including fire and gas, not to exceed $50 a month; best of references given and required. Address CARTER, Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

BOARD.—TWO LARGE FRONT ROOMS HANDsomely furnished, will be let by a private family to agreeable parties. Location central, west side. Address C. L. B., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, } No. 18 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1865.

I will purchase in open market all horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables on 35th-st., near 10th-av., until further notice, as follows:

Cavalry horses, 5 to 10 years old, 15 to 16 hands high.

Artillery horses, 6 to 10 years old, 15½ hands high, and over 1,100 pounds, and dark color.

Price for cavalry horses, $165. Price for artillery horses, $180. Payable in such funds as may be furnished by the Government.

GEO. T. BROWNING,

Capt. and A. Q. M.

TOWN QUOTAS FILLED

FOR TOWN OR COUNTY BONDS.

Having furnished nearly (4) four thousand men for the army and navy, without a single complaint, we tender our services with confidence for the filling of town quotas and procuring substitutes.

BISHOP, WILSON & BALDWIN,

No. 196 Broadway, Room No. 16.

SUPERVISORS AND TOWN COMMITTEES can have their quotas filled in a few days, at the lowest rates, by the Union Representative Association, No. 25 Chambers-st. References from bankers and merchants of highest standing given.

VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES.—Parties wanting volunteers and substitutes can be furnished with dispatch. Apply at No. 403 Pearl-st., corner of Vandewater-st. WM. HILT.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—Extract teeth without pain with the nitrous oxide gas, and avoid all the danger and disagreeableness of chloroform and ether. Teeth inserted only in the best manner. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

DR. WAIT, SR., NO. 263 4TH-AV., CORner 31st-st., guarantees to extract teeth without pain or danger. Teeth plugged and inserted in the most tasteful and substantial manner, on moderate terms.

DR. VAN VLECK'S SUPERIOR DENTISTRY, No. 47 Bond-st. Great inducements to those in need. Don't fail to consult him.

FURNITURE.

AMERICAN BALL CASTOR MANUFACturing COMPANY, HULL & GOODELL, Principal Agents,

No. 30 Broadway, Room No. 4.

COPART

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 16, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year.....$3 00
Two copies 1 year..... 5 00

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year.....$2 00
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Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or post office money orders wherever it can be done.

Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—TWO MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, LIVING SKELETON, DWARF, LEARNED SEAL, GRAND SPECTACLE, FAIRIES, &c.—Day and Evening.

WALLACK'S—THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE LIVE INDIAN—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

NIBLO'S—THE SHAMROCK.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evenings.

EVERETT HALL—(Broadway and 34th-st.)—CREATION AND THE DELUGE.

DERBY GALLERIES—PAINTINGS.

MUSEUM—No. 539 Broadway—OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Richmond papers of the 13th inst. chronicle the arrival of Hon. S. P. BLAIR in that city, but withhold the particulars of his visit. They profess to regard his mission as an attempt on the part of Mr. LINCOLN to set the rebel Government wrong before the world, by proposing terms of peace which he knows they cannot accept.

From the same papers we also learn the particulars of the recent attempt of Mr. FOOTE, member of the rebel House of Representatives from Tennessee, to escape from Richmond.

In the rebel House of Representatives, on Wednesday last, Mr. MILES, of South Carolina, introduced a series of resolutions declaring that all attempts by States to negotiate a peace are revolutionary, and that they (the Representatives) are firmly determined to continue the struggle until they achieve their independence.

The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Norfolk *Old Dominion*, gives the following intelligence about SHERMAN'S operations, which we find nowhere else: "I learn that the expedition which went up the Savannah River the other day, met with great success. When about sixty miles up the river, a large force was landed, which was marched to the Columbia and South Carolina road, when about ten miles of the road was completely destroyed. The expedition met with little or no opposition. Gen. FOSTER'S forces captured a company of South Carolina militia in the vicinity of Hardeeville. They had been in the field but two weeks, and did not seem to relish hard fighting overmuch. This successful expedition is a part of the grand project which has for its object the complete isolation of Richmond. And not many weeks will pass before SHERMAN will have entire possession of all the railroads connecting Virginia with the cotton States."

GENERAL NEWS.

The Gold-room was dull through the day on Saturday, but advanced to 221 at the Evening Exchange. The Railways left off better. Governments steady. Money easy at 7 ₩ cent.

General business was devoid of animation on Saturday, though buyers, especially of domestic Produce, had any existing advantage. The Freight market was extremely quiet.

Mr. FREDERICK OLSON cut his throat, on Saturday night, at No. 122 East Fourth-street. He was an Englishman, aged 43 years. Mental depression, resulting from extreme indigence, led him to the act. Coroner COLLIN held an inquest.

MICHAEL COOAN and JOHN MCCORMICK were committed by Justice SHANDLEY for a brutal and serious assault upon THOMAS NEVINE, driver of a Belt Railroad car.

THOMAS BROWN, having been robbed of $1,220 in gold and $15 in currency, in a Baxter-street dan, was committed to the House of Datention, yeaterday, and JOSEPHINE and HANNAH MILLER and JOSAPHINA SANNS, who were engaged in the robbery, were sent to the Tombs.

JOHN WILSON, a youth who is supposed to be one of the gang that recently attempted to fire the city, was committed yesterday, by Justice HOGAN, on complaint of MICHAEL HALPIN, of the Revere House. On the night of the 25th ult. WILSON and a confederate are alleged to have forced a trunk and stolen therefrom $200 worth of waring apparel, with which they fled after having set fire to the bed-clothing in the room which they had taken at the Revere.

The Washington corrsspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* says: "As some papers or persons appear to believe that Mr. FESSENDEN is or will be a candidate for the French mission, it seems proper to say, that the President intimated to him some weeks ago that he should have the appointment if he desired it; and that Mr. FESSENDEN then answered that if his people should return him to the Senate, he would not exchange his seat there for any office in the gift of the Government. There is no reason for supposing that he is of any different opinion now."

Mr. ARCHIBALD BAXTER goes to Savannah in behalf of the Chamber of Commerce and Produce Exchange, in charge of the contributions made through the Executive Relief Committees of each Institution for the relief of the suffering poor of Savannah. Mr. BAXTER is to supervise the distribution of the food, &c., thus donated.

The committee appointed by the New-York Commercial Association of the Produce Exchange to solicit aid for the suffering citizens of Savannah, acknowledge the receipt so far of $7,429 in cash contributions.

The funeral of JAMES DARROW, who was killed by a sharp shooter before Petersburgh, took place yesterday afternoon. The body was escorted to the grave by a detachment of Police, a company of Continentals, the Twelfth regiment and members of Engine Company No. 26.

Hon. EDWARD EVERETT died suddenly yesterday morning at his residence in Boston. A full account of his life and services will be found in our columns.

ABRAM BROWN, of Third-avenue, who was shot while engaged in a ruffianly assault upon Policeman THOMPSON, of the Eighteenth Precinct, on the 1st inst., died last evening.

The proprietors of the Everett House displayed their flag at half-mast all day yesterday, in honor of the late Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, after the reception of the news about five o'clock yesterday morning. This house, which was built eleven years since, was named in honor of the departed.

The United States sloop-of-war *San Jacinto* was wrecked on the morning of the 1st inst., off No Name Key, on the Bahama Banks. No lives were lost, and most of the stores of the vessel were saved.

The True Sources of Peace.

The rumors of peace-movements at the South come to us from too many different sides to lead one to doubt them entirely. They have an element of reality in them; yet we warn our people against too sanguine expectations from them. There is, without doubt, a strong newspaper opposition organizing against the DAVIS despotism. To a certain degree, this represents and tends to form a similar opposition among the people. The States Rights party, and the slaveholding aristocrats, and all those tired of the war and discontented with the Confederate Government, are undoubtedly gradually coalescing.

Their advice begins to be heard. But, till we receive accounts of some separate State action against the Richmond tyranny, or of some action in the Confederate Congress, calling for State Conventions, and most of all, till we hear of some open collision between LEE and DAVIS, and the voice of the army invoking the Dictatorship of the former against the unsuccessful despotism of the latter, we shall decline to believe in *bona fide* peace-movements, or that the rebel Confederacy is actually collapsing.

JEFFERSON DAVIS is the absolute civil and military ruler of the insurgent States. No conventions can meet where his regiments are. The Congress is mainly his, or at least, is as strongly opposed to reunion as he is, from the fact that most of the members fear to be outlawed by peace, and a large number have absolutely no property or income except what is supplied them by the Confederate Government, their homes and estates being in States now occupied by our armies. These men are the pensioners of the Confederacy; they have nothing to gain and everything to lose by peace; they are the hitterest partisans of the rebellion.

The army are equally devoted to the rebel Government. What may be their feelings toward DAVIS personally, we have no means of knowing; though, undoubtedly, LEE could do with the Army of Virginia whatever he chose. But they are now a lawless, bold, desperate body of soldiery. The most of them have lost home, or negroes, or land, or friends in this stubbornly-contested cause; they are cared for and fed by the rebel authorities, at least better than the civilians can take care of themselves; they consider their property (if they ever had any) forfeited by the rebellion; they have no home to return to; they have lost the bonds of civil life and are thoroughly *soldiers*, living entirely for the present moment, and devoted to their General, and always ready to obey his orders. Gen. LEE can do with them just what he chooses; if he wishes to fight to the last ditch, they will probably fight with him. If LEE and DAVIS agree, the army will very probably continue still to ha the powerful military weapon in the hands of the Southern Despotism that it has been from tha beginning. And that these two desperate and able chieftains have any thought of peace, we have not tha least evidence.

Nothing would delight "the polished and humane" DAVIS more than to negotiate peace, avowing his readiness to accept almost any conditions for the sake of humanity and Christianity, provided the basis of independence is acknowledged—thus apparently satisfying the peace faction among his countrymen, presenting to the world a beautiful example of meekness and a pacific disposition, and at once putting a stop to that is his greatest danger—separate State action for peace. In this view we regard such missions, as Mr. BLAIR'S is supposed to be, as truly deleterious to the national interests.

No, there can be no peace from JEFF. DAVIS but the peace gained from the entire defeat of the rebels, or from our utter defeat. He has no thought of any other. There is but little hope from the rebel Congress or the army. Separate State action and the success of our arms offer us the only well-based hopes. As both these more and more appear, we shall see the bow of peace on our horizon. All other appearances are but delusions. And what our people have to do to render peace certain, or even possible, is to fill up our armies and prosecute the war with the utmost vigor and success.

The Health of the City.

Since the 1st of January, 1864, there have been over *twelve hundred cases of typhus fever* in the most crowded and needy districts of this city. This dreadful disease has sometimes swept through whole blocks, scourging family after family of poor laborers. From these quarters, it has spread to more wealthy streets, and has been carried by persons to the country, during the last Summer, so that far more cases of it have occurred in the rural districts of our State this year than in any previous year.

But this is not all. Small-pox has been, and is still rife through our most crowded Wards. Sanitary inspectors report 200 cases in a single Ward, weak before last, and it is known to have been prevailing through other portions of the city, endangering the residents or strangers who may chance on these cases in public vehicles or in places of resort. From 4,000 to 10,000 cases of this loathsome disease occur in this city every year, and it is known that in several instances strangers visiting the city have contracted it and taken it back to the country.

The streets of our poorest Wards are still noisome with filth and offal; our tenement houses are packed to overflowing, and are never contrived with reference to ventilation; slaughter-houses and nuisances taint the air; over 20,000 human beings live in cellars, and naturally the city, of all others in the world most adapted for sanitary improvements, is scourged with disease and shows a low rate of mortality.

In the meanwhile, twenty-four ignorant men, called "Health Wardens," receive an aggregate of nearly $40,000 annually from the City Treasury, and accomplish nothing for the public health.

We are paying about *one million* of dollars every year to support the abuses connected with the City Inspector's Office, and yet possess such a city with such health as we have described.

The only persons who are doing anything for the public health are the agents of the "Citizens' Association," and we shall have occasion shortly to chronicle the statistical records they have gathered, as well as, we trust, to indicate some legislative measures which they have prepared. Their thirty-one Inspectors are investigating the causes of disease, and stirring up individuals to do their part to replace what ought to be done by the City Government. The dispensaries are doing their usual excellent, though most quiet work.

If we would not have New-York fatally known as a city of pestilences, and drive away business, and endanger the health of our own families, we must arouse to the matter of public health. The subject of cleaning streets, the plan and ventilation of tenement-houses, the removal of offal, the number of persons lodged in a given space, the existance and removing of nuisances, the cellar population, and similar topics, ought to be put in the hands of a competent board or commission, appointed either by the Governor or the Legislature, in the same tyrannical manner in which our liberties have been trampled on in the Park and the city charities.

We hope, though with fear, for the passage (after so many years of delay) of the long-needed Health Commission Bill, and then we shall expect New-York to begin to be what it deserves to be, the healthiest city on the American continent.

Death of Edward Everett.

We are startled this morning by the announcement of the sudden death of EDWARD EVERETT. He died of apoplexy yesterday morning, at his residence in Boston. Mr. EVERETT has latterly held no public position, but his death will create as much deep and respectful regret as if he had held the highest office in the land. His accomplishment as a scholar, his eloquence as an orator, his public services as a patriot and his personal qualities as a man, have commanded for him the universal respect and esteem of his countrymen. No young man ever entered more brilliantly or with more deserved applause than he upon the public career which was so long and so honorable—nor were the promises of youth ever more completely fulfilled than in his instance. Mr. EVERETT was almost the last of the great orators of this country. He had cultivated eloquence as an art. Everything he said, whether the occasion was great or trivial, was the best, and was said in the best style and manner, which the most careful and conscientious preparation could devise. All the resources of his splendid scholarship were made tributary to the completeness and effect of his public speeches. Some of his orations will stand permanently as the very best productions of American eloquence, not merely in a single department, but on all the various topics, of which he seemed to be equally master; and all his writings are characterized by eminent clearness and purity of style, and the utmost grace and felicity of language. But Mr. EVERETT'S strongest claim upon the affectionate gratitude of the American people, lies in the complete and absolute consecration of the last years of his life to the cause of his country. Previous to the outbreak of the rebellion, foreseeing its imminence, and despairing of the ability of any party or political successes to avert it, he devoted himself, with all his heart and strength, to a systematic appeal to the patriotism of the people, as embodied in their love for the memory of WASHINGTON; and from the moment the existence of the Government was threatened by armed insurrection, he brought every faculty of his mind, and every energy of his soul to its defence. With a degree of laborious industry which find few parallels, he has used his voice and his pen upon every opportune occasion, and with eminent ability, in support of the Government, and in aid of every movement to increase its energy, or supply the necessities and relieve the sufferings of those engaged in its defence. It would not be easy to name any man to whose labors, within his proper sphere, the country is more largely indebted than to Mr. EVERETT. He has spent a long and laborious life in the service of the public; he had reached a ripe age before his labors were interrupted, and his memory will be held in lasting honor by his grateful countrymen.

The Peace Question in New-York and Richmond.

While, during the past week, we in New-York have been gossipping about the immediately forthcoming peace, the rebels in Richmond have been taking an altogether different view of the matter. On the very day that we had the unauthenticated rumor here that the rebel Congress had appointed Peace Commissioners, Mr. MILES, of that body, introduced a series of resolutions on which the first favorable step was taken, declaring—

"That we, the representatives of the Confederate States, are firmly determined to continue the struggle in which we are involved until the United States shall acknowledge our independence; and to this determination, with a sincere conviction of the justice of our cause, and an humble reliance upon the Supreme Ruler of nations, we do solemnly and faithfully pledge ourselves."

At the same time the Confederate Congress were concocting measures for enlarging, sustaining and improving the rebel army, for more vigorously enforcing the conscription and for the general conduct and prosecution of hostilities—the same as if peace or negotiation had never been thought of. At the same time the effort of Mr. FOOTE to get within our lines to attempt to do something in behalf of peace, so excited JEFF. DAVIS, that he sent in a message to the rebel Congress, asking them to take action on the case of the fugitive Congressman who had fallen into the clutches of DAVIS' tyranny. About the same time, or on Thursday, a Richmond paper declared that "Through every organ of public sentiment—the press, the pulpit, the authorities, Confederate and State—opinion and purpose have been defiantly expressed, that upon no terms, and under no circumstances, will these States unite with their enemy; but that every sacrifice of life and property shall be freely made to secure our nationality;" and that "the people of these (Confederate) States were and still are in real earnest." Of Mr. BLAIR'S advance to Richmond as a peace missionary, the *Examiner* of Friday says it hopes the stories are not true, as "no good can come of such a mission, and some evil may be its result." And the *Dispatch* of the same day has these words: "We think his (BLAIR'S) real business is to place the Lincoln Administration in a good position before the Northern people, who are just called upon to fill another draft. LINCOLN knows that the propositions he will make are such that they will be spurned by our Government; but our rejection of them will enable him to go before his people, and with BLAIR'S aid, to prove that the 'rebels' will accept of no terms of peace, and that nothing is left him but a vigorous prosecution of the war."

It would assuredly be greatly gratifying if some of the stories that have been floating between here and Washington, as to peace sentiment and action in Richmond, were true. But our direct advices from the rebel capital are now very late, and they unfortunately dispel the illusions which had got into the public mind through the telegraph and newspapers.

Gen. Butler at Wilmington.

Some of our cotemporaries deem it necessary, or find it agreeable, to contest the justice of Gen. BUTLER'S removal, and to treat that act as due to professional jealousy or personal hostility on the part of Gen. GRANT and Secretary STANTON. This is simply absurd, and will only damage the person it is intended to serve. We regret that Gen. BUTLER himself should have so far yielded to personal resentment and forgotten what was due to the proprieties of his position as to impute to still worse motives his removal from command. In his farewell address to the troops who had been under his orders, he seeks to impress upon them the belief that he was removed *because* he had not exposed them to useless slaughter. We trust that he has good sense enough to regret having made so absurd and criminal an intimation.

In consequence, probably, of this paragraph in his address, Gen. GRANT has requested the publication of Gen. BUTLER'S own report of his failure, together with all the documents relating to the Wilmington expedition. From these papers it seems that his failure to take Fort Fisher, or to attempt its assault, had very little to do with his removal. Gen. GRANT nowhere intimates any blame for his refusal to attack the fort. Quite likely an attack would have proved disastrous; but at all events the force was expected, if able to land at all, to intrench itself and hold the position.

But even his failure to do this seems to be but one of Gen. BUTLER'S departures from Gen. GRANT'S plans. In the first place, Gen. BUTLER was not expected to go with the expedition at all. He was never designated to command it, but merely to prepare and dispatch it. The Command was expressly assigned to Gen. WEITZEL. Why Gen. BUTLER took it himself, does not appear. Probably it was in consequence partly of his desire to "try the experiment" of shaking the fort and demoralizing its garrison, by "exploding gunpowder in the open air." And Gen. GRANT expresses his opinion that to the preparation of this experiment was due the delay of the expedition which caused its failure. Gen. GRANT repeatedly urged upon Gen. BUTLER the necessity of getting off *at once*, "with or without the powder-boat." But Gen. BUTLER seems to have persisted in taking the powder-boat with him, and in delaying his movement until he could get it ready. "It is important," says Gen. GRANT on the 30th of November, "that WEITZEL should get off during BRAGG'S absence in Georgia;" and on the 4th, 6th, 11th and 14th of December, he reiterated, in the most emphatic language, his orders for immediate dispatch. Yet it was not till the 16th that the transports arrived off Fort Fisher. This delay involved a still further delay in consequence of a change in the weather.

But Gen. BUTLER, and probably Gen. WEITZEL also, seems to have misapprehended Gen. GRANT'S intentions in another respect. They returned after having effected their landing, on deciding that an assault on Fort Fisher was impracticable. But Gen. GRANT had given no such instructions. In his letter of Dec. 6 he had said, "Should the troops fail to *effect a landing* at or near Fort Fisher, they will be returned without delay." But in that same letter he had said, "The object of the expedition will be gained by effecting a landing;" and if this was accomplished, the troops were ordered to entrench themselves, for the purpose of cooperating with the navy in the reduction of the forts; and the importance attached by Gen. GRANT to this matter of entrenchment is seen in another note of Dec. 6, where he says the number of entrenching tools which Gen. BUTLER proposed to take, "should be increased three or four times." Yet Gen. BUTLER does not seem to have thought for a moment of entrenching his army, after he decided not to assault the fort.

We are confident the whole country will indorse the action of Gen. GRANT in recommending, and of the War Department in ordering, the removal of Gen. BUTLER, on account of his violation of orders and his failures in duty in this expedition. Punctual and exact obedience of orders is always essential to the success of military operations; and in this instance they were absolutely indispensable to the success of one of the most important enterprises of the war. To have overlooked Gen. BUTLER'S military offences would have been a dangerous and damaging precedent, and could only have been ascribed to personal favoritism. Similar action has repeatedly been taken in similar cases, where officers of much greater military ability and experience than Gen. BUTLER have been concerned; and his friends, however zealous and devoted they may be, cannot satisfy the country that a special exception should have been made in his case.

A Pledge of Northern Good-Will.

The *Rebecca Clyde* left this harbor, and the *Greyhound* left Boston, on Saturday, laden with provisions and other necessaries for the suffering people of Savannah. The *Daniel Webster* will leave our docks to-morrow or next day on the same errand. Large contributions for the same purpose are being made in Philadelphia and other Northern cities. Whilst this relief is going forward, it is important that the South should distinctly understand that in no sense has it had a party origin. The conductors of the enterprise, and the hundreds who have subscribed to the funds, have acted independently of all their party connections. Republicans and Democrats, war men and peace men, vied with each other in the good work. If there is any difference, it lies in favor of those who voted for Mr. LINCOLN at the recent election. It could be easily shown, we think, that from that side are the largest number of contributors and the greatest amount of contributions. But we do not care to go into any such inquiry. It is enough for the Southern people to know that this succor comes from no party source and has no party object—that it is a free, whole-souled offering of Northern goodwill, a guerdon that we are ready, with heart and hand, to welcome back those who have been estranged from us.

The Southern people cannot harbor a greater delusion than that we of the North bear them malice in their personal relations. We fight them only as armed enemies of the country. We intend to do that, if necessary, to the last dollar and the last drop of blood. But our blows are only against rebels. Toward Southern men who have in good faith separated themselves from the rebellion, there is no spite, no grudge: on the contrary, there is a deep yearning for a renewal of more fraternal relations than ever.

But it may be asked, if it is simply the Southern rebellion that the Northern people hate, is it not also Southern slavery? We answer that the Northern mind now recognizes no essential difference between the two in their public relations. The rebellion sprang from slavery, and up to the present time has been nursed by it alone. Consequently the same hatred extends to both. There is probably as fixed a determination in the North to make an end of slavery as there is to crush the rebellion. It comes from the conviction that the national security so requires. But this resolution of the North to save and protect the nation,—put down the rebellion by force of arms, and to destroy its cause by constitutional amendment—does not one whit incapacitate or indispose the Northern people to content themselves with that result simply, and to forgive and forget forever all wrongs that cannot thus be expiated.

There is a general disposition throughout the North to judge the body of the Southern people generously. The great sin of the rebellion is put at the door of its plotters and leaders, and it is felt that there is no doom these men do not deserve to suffer. But the large majority of the South, it is considered, have either been unwittingly betrayed into rebellion by unmeasured deception, or, so far as they did understand it, were forced by constraints they could not control. Once fully committed to it, the old pride which forms so large an element in American nature held them there, and impelled them to fight it out to the bitter end. For all that, the North makes a very great allowance; greater, probably, than strict justice would warrant. And again, the very courage and endurance which the Southern people have manifested in their cause, supremely bad though it was, has enlisted, in spite of ourselves, a certain admiration. These qualities, though so grievously misused, have yet again shown the world the stuff Americans are made of; and have given it new ideas of what war is when "Greek meets Greek."

There is no inclination in the North to exult over the failing fortunes of the rebellion as proof of our superior prowess. The satisfaction comes only from the fact that the nation has been saved from ruin. The triumph which is hailed is no sectional one; it is altogether national. It is a triumph which the Southern people themselves have really as much reason to rejoice for, as we of the North. Every benefit gained by it will be shared by them equally with ourselves. Nay, it is our sure conviction that the result of the war will in the end redound far more to their advantage than even to our own, in ridding them forever of an institution which has always been an incubus upon every energy. The time will come when the South will celebrate the downfall of the great slavery rebellion with holiday rejoicings.

We most earnestly trust that the people of Savannah will receive these contributions in the same brotherly spirit in which they are given. If they rightly honor our motives, it will have a mighty influence upon all reflecting Southern men, and will greatly expedite the return of peace. Were the Southern people fully cognizant of the spirit of the North, as it actually exists, they would not suffer the war to go on another week. What is most of all needed is, that they should understand that we fight, not because we hate them, but because we love our country.

HIGHLY IMPROBABLE.—A telegraphic dispatch from Washington ascribes to the President the threat that, if the rebel authorities "harm" their fugitive Member of Congress, H. S. FOOTE, he will retaliate upon "five of the most distinguished rebel prisoners in our hands." This strikes us as simply absurd. What have we to do with FOOTE, any more than with any other adherent of the rebel Government? True, he has become disgusted with secession, and was trying to secure his personal safety by escaping within our lines. But that gives him no more claim upon us than any other deserter has, and we certainly do not threaten "retaliation" for punishments the rebels inflict upon their soldiers for attempted desertion. It is unfortunate for Mr. FOOTE that he can't get away; but he could easily have avoided that difficulty by never joining the rebels. Having done so, he must stand the consequences. Neither the President nor anybody else in authority, we venture to say, has ever made the remark ascribed to him. If Mr. FOOTE succeeds in reaching Washington, he will probably find himself under arrest, as one of the active and responsible leaders in the rebel cause, though he may doubtless count safely on the Executive clemency. But until he does come, he has certainly no claim to the protection or aid of the Government.

THE FAILURE AT FORT FISHER.

The Part Played by the Navy, the Army and the Artillery—The Action of Gen. Butler, Gen. Weitzel and Admiral Porter.

LETTER FROM BRIG.-GEN. TRUMAN SEYMOUR.

BARGE'S PLANTATION, Thursday, Jan. 5, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Permit me to make a few observations—the result of some experience—upon the vexed question as to who is to blame, if any body, for the failure to take Fort Fisher.

That the naval operations were energetically and skillfully conducted—and accomplished all that any naval force could possibly effect—is universally and proudly acknowledged. The fame of Admiral PORTER is a sufficient guarantee that his part of the expedition was successful. But that far too much value has been, and is, ascribed to the impression produced by the fleet also does not admit a doubt.

I was present (as Chief of Staff and of Artillery to Major-Gen. HUNTER) with Col. DUANE (Chief Engineer) at the attack upon Fort McALLISTER, Ga., March 3, 1863, by three monitors and three mortar vessels, under Commander DRAYTON. The range was about 1,200 yards, the river smooth. There was eight hours of the most careful and deliberate firing. The circumstances were in all respects the most favorable possible. The practice was admirable, and Commander DRAYTON reports that "immense holes were cut into the earth, the traverses and faces much cut away, but still no injury was done which I think a good night's work would not repair, and I do not believe that it could be made untenable by any number of iron-clads which the shallow water and narrow channel will permit to be brought in position against it." Deeper scars can be made in Ogeechee mud than in the beach sand of Morris Island and Federal Point, which reflects a projectile as if from a steel plate; yet, for all the purposes of a resolute defence, the fort was just as effective at the end of the eight hours, as when the first shot was fired.

I was also a witness to the part taken by the navy on July 18, 1863, under Admiral DAHLGREN, against Fort Wagner, and was more than usually interested in the effect of the fire because of the assault expected to follow, and in which it was my misfortune to have commanded. The naval force consisted of the *Ironsides* and five monitors, with the pivot guns of five gunboats at long range. Fire opened at 12:30 P. M., (from 1,200 yards, which distance was lessened at 2 P. M. to about 300 yards,) and continued until sundown. The vessels were all within the bar. It was a calm Summer's day. No better conditions for efficiency could have been chosen. Land batteries, containing some 20 rifles and 15 mortars had also been established at from 1,200 to 1,800 yards. Yet the effect of all this firing combined, in disturbing the defensive capacities of the fort, was practically nothing. With an excellent glass, from 500 yards distance, everything was eagerly watched. The symmetry of the work was somewhat disarranged—nothing more. And not a gun was dismounted or disabled.

At Wilmington the fire could scarcely have been near as accurate and close as in these two cases. The vessels were at open sea, and there must have been considerable motion, for a severe gale had just ended. The Admiral's order of battle directs that the iron vessels shall take position "about three-fourths of a mile from Fort Fisher," but the order must have been misunderstood, for all accounts agree that these iron vessels opened fire at such ranges (one says "three miles") that, on both sides, everything fell far short, "The vessels were placed somewhat nearer to the works," says the Admiral, "and were able to throw in their shells, which were before falling in the water." There was five hours' work on the 24th, sometimes at the rate of 115 shell per minute. It was "irresistible"—"it was impossible for anything human to stand it." The garrison Commander, knowing that his men were human, declined to stand it, and took shelter in the bomb-proofs usually provided for just such a condition of affairs. To sacrifice life under such a fire, and under these circumstances, would have been inexcusable, and the garrison, as at Fort Wagner, was perfectly silent.

On the 25th there was seven hours slow firing, "only sufficient to arouse the enemy," for whose batteries Jack had very pardonably, but not very wisely, acquired "rather a contempt," on the preceding day. In the afternoon, however, there was sharp action, "with such effect that it seemed to tear the work in pieces." The flagstaffs were shot down, some buildings burned, two magazines (service, probably,) were blown up; nevertheless Gen. BUTLER assured the Admiral that Fort Fisher "was substantially uninjured as a defensive work by the naval fire." In fact no other result should have been expected. No material damage was possible, provided the engineer had done his work well. A few guns might have been disabled accidentally, but accidentally only, for the circumstances of the case were very unfavorable to accuracy.

And the same inaccuracy would have interfered very decidedly with such control over the garrison as would have allowed the assaulting party to have forced the obstructions, or, in the Admiral's words, have kept "any rebels inside from showing their heads until the assaulting column was within twenty yards of the work." This might possibly be done in perfectly smooth water; artillerists will not believe it to have been at all possible at Wilmington. A slow fire would not have effected it—for more than once the garrison came out to fight the vessels, when there seemed a chance for doing damage. Rapid firing cannot be very accurate—and however accurate, no human power has yet been able to burst a shell with certainty over a fixed point, much less to control the fragments of that shell. As it was—not attempting an assault—some of

ur men were hurt hy our own fire; and it is well known to us that few accidents are more demorelizing in thair tendency. Finally, thera are some placas where man of some experiance in such things, as e body, cennet be induced to go—where it is unjnetifiable to taka tham—and it may be neeepted with great positivenass, on Gan. WEITZEL'e testimony, that Fort Fisher wes ona of them.

It ehould be distinctly undarstood, as a principle, thet no firing from land or sea, no matter how weighty, can essentially injure the resistive capabilities of a wall-constructed sand-work. Thera have hean, it is true, many brilliant captures of earthworks, hy naval forces elona, that would appeer to disprove this principle. But these examplee have invariahly heen dne cither to deficient construction of tha work, or to injudicious course of defence, or to tha infarior quality of the garrison. The eerlier succeeess of the wer oftan resulted from all three of these cnuses. The appearance of e veesel alone was sometimee sufficient to induce tha garrison to evacuata. Bombproofe ware not genarelly provided, in which case the best soldier could not withstand tha tempest of repeated broadsides. But all thia was corrected by time and experienca, and at Forts Wagner and Fisher we have seen the defenca conducted in a manner far more consonant with the taachings of military acience. These defences were, indeed, directad hy two of the most capahle engineers of any eervice—BEAUREGARD and WHITING.

It ie a long received mexim with artiliicrists, that when exposed to a fire that caanot be prudantly or hopefully returned—or when an assault is anticipated—both men and guns shell be withdrawn and kept in safety until the fire ceasee and the assnult commences. And it is equally wall understood that fire ehall he directed upon men rether than upon guns. These rules need no explanetion, eince they ere tha result of good sepee, as well ss the experience of all netions. That guns so withdrawn ara "silancad," is an unfair and generally erroneous conclueion. Those only are silenced completely that are disabled. The rest are simply quiet, by their own choice. It would have been a enpreme folly for tha garrisons of Wagner and Fisher to hnve returned the naval fire. And there is not the alightest cause for pride in ee silencing a battery by an overwhelming and irresietible force, any more than thera ie winning a victory with snch superiority of numbers that there ie not a single chance of defeet. There would be no discredit in an army declining a battle on such terms. It wae no discredit to these garrisoos to retire to tha bombproofe constructed for thie very centingency. Their policy and duty wae to watch for other game. Their *work* was with the troope alone. They knew perfectly well thnt the ships could not harm them, and that these ships must cease firing in order that the troope could stteck. Thay felt no apprehension becanee n single pereon crawled through the obetructions, or because an orderly was shot near the lort—for these individuals were as harmlese as the veesels, and quite as daring, since they were not iron-cled.

Was Gen. BUTLER correct in not ordering the nssault to be made? It wae certainly better not to have attacked than to have attacked and failed with the great loss inespershle from thet movement. The question ie, therefore, as to the pesibility of succeee. Again, Gen. BUTLER is perfectly sound in stating thet "tha place could not be carried by nssault."

There hae been ample experience in parallel cases. Fort Wagner again offere n strong point of analogy. The assailing force actuelly engeged on the evening of July 18, consisted of two brigades of the very best troops. They passed over 1200 yerds of smooth beech (a narrow strip, es et Fisher,) under the fire of canieter from half-a-dozen guns of heavy calibre, (ses-coast,) and the musketry of n garrison still so efficient, after all the pounding, that tha artillery practice of the day might as well hnve been omitted. There wee not a stick nor a stone in the way ae an obstruction, nor enything, save a foot of water in the almost obliterated ditch of the fort, that could hinder the march of a column over the perspet. There wae no lack of vigor or courage. Severnl hundreds forced their wsy into the fort, and remained there eome hours. They were not reinforced, but were withdrawn. Some 1,500 were killed and wounded. And history will write it down as a failure, although it le believed thet when the facts are fully known, professional critics will be more lenient.

Fort Fisher was very mnch stronger than Wagner. Tan or more heavy guns are reported to be mounted on the lend face alone. The garrieon wns of n thousnnd men. Tha work was undoubtedly protected by avery obetncle that a wise and prudent engineer could devise, that the yeare of preparation had permitted, and that the paramount importance of Wilmington demended. From "about 600 yards" Gen. WEITZEL doubtless aew that a succeesful assault would be hopelese. If so, he deserves well of his conntry for declining to make one. His judgment ae an engineer is not surpaseed by that of any officer of our service; end the country shonld accept the decision, however disappointing to its hopes, not only without blama or prejudice, but with commendation.

Had Gen. WEITZEL fought, end failed, he would hsve been damned. Ha ebould aot be condemned for declining to venture the most desperate undertaking known in wer, when there wea so little chance of ite success.

Despite the formidable smooth-weter fire o the navy upon Fort Wegner, (which waa a trifling etructure compared to Fisher,) and two esseults made under the most promieing circumstances, (both of which failed, and in the last of which more men were engaged then Gen. WEITZEL had ashore,) that fort was only teken by aiege. If it had been fairly defended it could not have bean taken even then. It le not likely thet Fort Fishar will fall sny more easily, or hy a lees operation; it may by a greater. Lee's army thoroughly defented in a decisive battle, and not only Fort Fisher, and Wilmington, but the rebellion itealf will fall. It would have fallen and died before this, if even one-half the last dreft had been realized to our armies. If it is desirable to end it at all, the more affectnally this dreft is filled, the better for us in the field.

And the soldiers of this army, while hoping everything for the future, certainly think that LEE'S army will not soon be subdued if the trickery, the shuffling and lack of manliness thet made the last draft a nullity, are also to characteriza this. Raspectfully, your obedient servant,

T. SEYMOUR, Brig.-Gen. U. S. Vols.

Amusements.

The various places of amusement are getting along so comfortably, and the city is content with so little excitement just now, thet the managers hava prudently resolved to let well alone. Novalties, we know, are in absolute readiness at three of our leading theatres, bnt while the public continues to crowd those same theatres it would be folly to make an alteration in their programmes. Hence we have nothing in the way of novelty to announce to-day. "Hamlet" continues to be the attraction at the Winter Garden; the old Comedies at Wallack's; the "Streets of New-York" at the Olympic; the "Shamrock" at Niblo's; "Solon Shingle" and the "Live Indian" at the Broadway; the "Ring of Fate" and the Pantomima of "Bine Beard" at the Hippotheatron. We have recently referred to the naw additions at the Menagerie, and need only add that the animals are now in fina condition. ROBERT HELLER, at the Salle Diabolique, offars to-night a selection of sensations; some classical illnsions, and three new piano-forte solos.

MORTON'S comedy of "Secrets Worth Knowing" was revived at Wallack's theatre last week with decided success. It was excellently played, especially by Mr. CHARLES FISHER, as *Nicholas Rue*; Mr. HELLAND, as *Undermine*; Mr. MARK SMITH as *April* and Mr. W. R. FLOYD as *Restrum*. The last-named gentleman was in fact admirable, playing the part of the kind-hearted and enthusiastic auctioneer to perfection. Miss FANNY MORANT was good as *Mrs. Greville*; Miss JONA BURKE, pretty and pert as *Rose*, and Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, admirable as *Sally Downright*. The comedy has not been placed on the stage with any particular view to scenic effect, and its success is entirely owing to the actors who take part in its performance. Mr. JOHN GILBERT, has we learn, been appointed stage manager here.

Mr. MARETZEK'S Boston season is now progressing favorably. The production of "Don Sebastian" seems to have been the turning point. Previous to that musical event the attendance had not been overwhelming.

Signor BRIGNOLI'S success in Paris is thoroughly assured. He has appeared in three operas and with increasing favor.

"Jemea Pipes" announcas a naw comic book called "2 logs," by himself and tha "Govarnor." He avers, moreover, that it will be "as full of fun as an egg is of meat."

Mr. OSCANYAN'S Turkish lecture at Hope Chapel continues to attract good audiences. It is thoroughly entertaining and instructive.

Miss SEDGWICK gave another of har fina "Readings" at the Historical Society's Library on Thursday last. It was attended by a fashionable and critical audience.

Mr. E. MILLET, whose name is well known in New-York as one of our first professors in singing, and who has composed a number of songs, duetts, tersetts and choruses, published in Paris and New-York, has just issued two sacred English duetts at BOSA & SCHIRMER'S; also, two light Italian and English duetts at HALL & SON, and an Italian cridial and an English baitnd at POND'S.

Mr. C. JEROME HOPKINS' Orpheoniet's Matinees take place at the Orphean Hall, Cooper Institute, every Wednesday afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

Miss LAURA HARRIS announces a grand concert at Niblo's Saloon, on Monday, Jan. 23.

Mr. BUSCH'S "Stabat Mater" will be sung to-night at Cooper Institute, in aid of the House of the Good Shephard. The soloists are Miss MARIA BRAINHAM, Mlle. OCTAVIE GOMIEU, Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON and Signor R. GEDDALES.

A new German musical paper comes to us this week from the publication office of Mr. BAYER, No. 19 Chatham-street. It is called the *New-Yorker Music-Zeitung*, and presents an exceedingly handsome appearance. The articles are written with intelligence and spirit. Among the thousands of German professors there must surely be a demand for this new and meritorious enterprise. The *Zeitung* is published fortnightly.

Still another German paper, touching pleasantly on art topics, but not confining itself to them, has also been published lately. It has just reached its seventh number, and is called the *Spitz-Kugeln*, (the Rifle Ball,) and is issued from No. 51 Chatham-street under the editorial direction of Mr. BERTHAUER. It hits the mark in a thoroughly humorous way, and is, we are glad to say, successful: jolly in itself, and the cause of jollity in others. Mr. EDMUND REMACK, a brilliant and versatile writer, contributes essentially to the authority and *esprit* of the publication.

Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE VANDENHOFF will commence a series of poetic and dramatic readings, at Dodworth Hall, to-morrow evening, the 17th. TENNYSON'S "Enoch Arden" is one of the gems of the evening.

The Late Col. Fowler.

TRENTON, N. J., Sunday, Jan. 15.

The remains of Col. FOWLER, a prominent member of the Legislature, who died last evening, will be taken to Franklin, Sussex County. Col. FOWLER was a son-in-law of the late D. A. BROADHEAD. His death nuts the Democrats in the minority in the House of Assembly.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY.—More than a million of dollars have been received in marine and fire premiums by this company during the past year. With assets exceeding seven hundred and fifty thousand, its receipts have been greater than triple its capital. It has just declared a dividend of ten per cent. to its stockholders, payable on demand, and a scrip dividend of fifty per cent. to its profit-sharing patrons. Both fire and merine compsay, its operations in each branch are nearly equal, the marine slightly preponderating. Losses were liquidated in 1864 to the amount of nearly four hundred thousand, and the surplus fund is almost half a million. The business in the last twelve months was double that of the preceding year, and two hundred thousand have been added to its assets. The company was organized in 1854, and has been eleven years in active operation. Under enterprising and judicious management, it has attained its present importance, with a capital of three hundred thousand. Insurers are reimbursed in gold if the premiums are similarly paid, and seventy-five per cent. of the net profits are returned to the participating customers. The office is well represented in all the principal cities of the country, its agents numbering almost three hundred. —*Journal of Commerce.*

Wet Feet, and the Sudden Changes of weather we are now experiencing, usually result in a large increase of coughs, colds and pulmonary disorders, which may be promptly cured by Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a remedy which has maintained its reputation for quarter of a century.

"A Penny Saved is a Penny Earned," says the proverb, bnt this is not always true, for if a sick man should save his cash and refuse to buy HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, when the medicine would relieve him of dyspepsia, nervousness or constipation, all he would earn by his parsimony would be pain, prostration and danger.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER. Sold by druggists generally.

Perry's

MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION.

Chloasma, or Moth Patches, Bentigo or Freckles, blemishes in the face called moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the face show more strongly on blondes than brunettes; but they contribute greatly in marring the beauty on either; and anything that will effectually remove them without injuring the skin in texture or color, would be considered a great achievement in medical science. Dr. B. C. PERRY, who has made diseases of the skin a specialty, has discovered an infallible remedy for the removal of moth, freckles and other discolorations from the face without injuring the skin in texture or color. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist. No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. For sale by all druggists. Call for Parry's Moth and Freckle Lotion.

WELKS & POTTER, No. 170 Washington-st., Boston, Wholesale Agents for New England.

A Card.

THE METROPOLITAN BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM,
No. 576 Broadway.

E. A. Brooks, having sold his stock and stock of goods in Fulton-st., will continue to carry on his business as heretofore at his old and commodious establishment in Broadway, where he is now prepared to offer for the inspection of his patrons the most beautiful assortment of boots, shoes, gaiters, slippers and overshoes to be found in the city. His stock of goods comprises every variety of style for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. Special attention is called to his collection of men's, boys' and youths' water-proof boots, so necessary at this season of the year. The public are invited to call and examine, at No. 576 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Important to Mothers.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest hy a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately, depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States.

Price 35 cents a bottle.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Preatdent Pretroleum Company.

President. Venango County, Penn.
Office No. 71 Broadway, New-York, having valuable oil boring lands on Allegheny River, Hemlock and Porcupine Creeks and McCreas Run, of ten miles in extent, invite proposals for leasing portions for oil-boring purposes.
AMORY EDWARDS, President.

Second-Hand Safes.

In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale very cheap.
MARVIN & Co., No. 265 Broadway.

How to Save a Doctor's Bill.

By providing yourselves and families with good, warm water-proof boots and shoes, which can be found in great variety at the Establishment of E. A. BROOKS, No. 576 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

To Arms! To Arms!—The Citizen Soldier will find a more deadly foe in the brackish, muddy water and damp night air, than in the most determined enemy. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS so purify the blood and strengthen the stomach and bowels that the soldier can escape these hardships and still be strong and healthy. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the storekeeper in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand, because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Counterfeits! Counterfeits! Parties Dealing in my preparations are warned against purchasing any Pills and Ointment represented as being mine that do not have my private revenue stamp on each box or pot, and the words "Holloway, New-York," water-marked in the book of directions. The counterfeits are now offered for sale in this city. Any party who will detect them will receive a handsome reward by applying to the undersigned. THOS. HOLLOWAY,
No. 80 Maiden-lane.

The Hermetical Barrel Compsay is ready to grant licenses for the use of the Hermetical Barrel, "Robbins' Patent." Apply at the Company's office, No. 153 Broadway.
WARREN LAZELL, Treasurer.

Special Notice.—Parties who have ordered "The Three Scouts" by mail, are hereby notified that the book will be forwarded to them so that they will receive it the day of publication. The number of orders prevent writing each person by mail. J. E. TILTON & CO.,
Publishers.

Family sewing of every description beautifully done on the Grover & Baker sewing machine, at No. 935 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silks elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Dyspepsia Tablets Cure Indigestion, Heartburn, &c. Prepared by S. G. Welling, No. 511 Broadway, (opposite Metropolitan Hotel.) 50 cents per box.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch and lock-stitch sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 335 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Artificial Flowers.—A large lot of fine Paris made goods closing out less than cost, at SILUXOME'S, No. 1,127 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts.

Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus,
BAKER, SMITH & CO., No. 183 Centre-st.

MARRIED.

CORNISH—TAYS.—On Thursday, Jan. 12, by Rev. Alfred Cookman, N. N. CORNISH and SARAH F., eldest daughter of Philip Tays, Esq., both of this city. No cards.

CSAVA—VAN PELT.—At Harlem, on Thursday, Jan. 12, by Rev. J. S. Lord, WILLIAM CSAVA and Miss SARAH K., daughter of John Van Pelt, Esq.

FARRINGTON—KIP.—At Calvary Church, on Saturday, Jan. 14, by Rt. Rev. W. H. Odenheimer, D. D., Bishop of New-Jersey, Rev. WILLIAM G. FARRINGTON and ANNA W., daughter of the late Leonard W. Kip, of this city.

RIOSF—KEVCHUM.—In Brooklyn, Jan. 3, by Rev. L. D. Littlejohn, HANRY T. RIOAY and Mrs. MARIA LOOISA KATCHUM, all of the former place.

DIED.

ANDARIESS.—In this city, on Saturday, Jan. 14, MAVILDA, widow of James W. Andariese, M. D., and daughter of the late Jacob Isaacs.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also those of her brother-in-law, D. E. Bishop, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Dutch Reformed Church, corner of 8th-av. and 21st-st., on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

AIKMAN.—In Norwich, Conn., on Friday evening, Jan. 13, Mrs. JEROSSA S. AIKMAN, wife of Rev. Robert Aikman, of Elizabeth, N. J., and daughter of the late James Stedman, of Norwich, Conn.

BONNEAU.—On Saturday, Jan. 14, of scarlet fever, AGNES W., only daughter of Francis Bonneau, Jr., in the 6th year of her age.

Funeral Monday, the 16th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., at the residence of her grandfather, F. Bonneau, No. 143 2d-av. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

BROWNELL.—At Hartford, Conn., on Friday morning, Jan. 13, THOMAS CHOACH BROWNELL, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Connecticot, and Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, in the 86th year of his age.

Funeral services at Christ Church, Hartford, on Tuesday, 17th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

COGA.—At Paterson, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 14, of apoplexy, LAVINIA, wife of Watts Cook, Sr., in the 70th year of her age.

Funeral from the Second Presbyterian Church, Paterson, on Monday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

FISH.—On Saturday evening, Jan. 14, ANNA S FISH, relict of Peter Fish, Jr., in the 66th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Edward L. Barrett, No. 29 Stanton-st., Brooklyn.

HAMPTON.—On Saturday, Jan. 14, in the 7th year of her age, GEORGIANNA HAMPTON, eldest daughter of the late Col. Frank Hampton, of South Carolina, and grand daughter of George Baxter, of this city.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday morning, at 10½ o'clock, at the Church of the Annunciation, in 14th-st.

HOWALL.—At Goshen, Orange Co., N. Y., on Saturday, Jan. 14, Mrs. FANNY HOWALL, aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, on Tuesday, 17th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

IRWIN.—On Sunday, Jan. 15, JAMES IRWIN, in his 61st year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 13 West 28th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

LAVINGS.—In this city, on Saturday morning, Jan. 14, 1865, GEORGE S. LEVINGS, Esq., Counsellor-at-Law, in the 37th year of his age.

LINSLY.—Suddenly, at Northford, Conn., on Thursday, Jan. 12, ERASVUS LINSLY, youngest son of the late Josiah Linsly, aged 58 years.

PLACA.—At Harlem, on Saturday, Jan. 14, 1865, of consumption, LEANRA, wife of Richard S. Place, and daughter of Amelia A. and the late John R. Chapin, M. D.

Funeral services to be held at her late residance, in 117th-st., east of Avenue A, at 3 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, Jan. 17. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice. Her remains will be taken to New-Haven, Conn., for interment.

QUACKANBOS.—In Montgomery, Orange Co., N. Y., of consumption, on Friday, Jan. 13, SOPHIA YOONG MOFFAT, wife of John M. Quackanbos, aged 45 years and 23 days.

SUYDAM.—On Saturday, Jan. 14, TUNIS SUYDAM, in his 48th year.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, Jan. 16, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, New-Utrecht, L. I.

THAYER.—On Friday evening, Jan. 13, of paralysis, MARGARET THAYER, aged 68 years, 7 months and 10 days, ralict of tha late Seth Thayer.

The friends and relatives of the family, and those of her son, Nelson P., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Dutch Reformed Church, North Hoboken, N. J., on Monday, the 16th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

☞ Oswego papers please copy.

TITUS.—At Westbury, L. I., on First Day, Jan. 15, HANAH TITUS, in the 61st year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, Third Day, the 17th inst., at 11 o'clock, from Friend's Meeting-house, Westbury. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot, to meet the train that leaves James-slip at 9 o'clock.

TIMPSON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Jan. 15, 1865, of scarlet fever, CORNELIUS L., only son of Cornelius B. and Susan M. Timpson, aged 7 years and 3 months.

The funeral services will take place on Monday, (this day,) at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residance of his parents, No. 264 Carlton-av., Brooklyn. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,

Manufacturers of

SOAP AND CANDLES.

Pearl Mottled Best Family. Genuine Castile, Toilet and other soaps constantly on hand.

Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS,

New Styles—Just received. THREE, FIVE, SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY to SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS a set. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 413 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DISEASES OF THE

THROAT AND LUNGS.

Editor of New-York Times:

Permit me to call the attention of your readers to the fact that I have retired from general practice, and will in future devote my time and attention exclusively to the treatment of the diseases of the

RESPIRATORY ORGANS,

by my peculiar system of

SPECIFIC TOPICAL MEDICATION.

An extensive and constant practice of over thirty years, during which a large share of my studies, time and attention have been devoted to the treatment of diseases of the THROAT and LUNGS, have enabled me to introduce most important improvements both in the examination and treatment of these organs, by which I have obtained results that attracted the attention of the medical world both in this country and in Europe. This system enables me to convey remedial agents directly to the affected parts, in a manner not attained by any other known method. These are applied in connection with such general treatment as each individual case requires and an extensive experience in that class of diseases suggests. It has proved itself of the greatest value in the following diseases:

CHRONIC CATARRH,

THROAT AFFECTIONS,

LARYNGITIS,

AFFECTIONS OF THE VOICE,

DYPHTHERIA,

ASTHMA,

BRONCHITIS,

CONSUMPTION,

and all the various diseases of the lungs.

The reputation of my peculiar system does not depend upon fotnre experiments, paid-for newspaper puffs, or upon the result obtained in a few selected favorable cases, but has been tested in an extensive practice of over thirty years, both in Europe and this country, in a large number of cases of every description, with the most gratifying results. Living witnesses of the highest respectability residing here and elsewhere, whose names and residence will be cheerfully furnished at the office, will substantiate beyond all doubt the complete success of my treatment.

In retiring from the extensive general practice in which I have been engaged for upward of thirty years, and in concentrating my efforts exclusively upon the treatment of the respiratory organs—a class of diseases so prevalent in this country, and so inimical to life, I yield only to the constantly increasing demand made upon my time by office practice, and in departing from the strict rules of medical ethics, so far as to avail myself of the press as a medium for the introduction of my system to the public at large, I discharge a duty which I owe to those to whom my varied and extensive experience and acknowledged skill might be of vital importance, and who could not be reached through any other channel.

Well knowing the prejudice existing by a portion of the community against specialists, particularly (and frequently justly so) against advertising ones, I think it due to myself to state that I am a regularly educated physician, and have been engaged in the general practice of medicine for upward of thirty years, the last half of which has been spent in this city. I am not only a member of various medical societies, but have the honor to be the founder of several of them, and have, since the commencement of my professional career, constantly contributed the result of my observations to some of the best medical journals of the day.

The proofs of each and every statement here put forth can be readily substantiated, and will cheerfully be exhibited to those interested. This course is rendered necessary by the fact that public confidence has been sadly undermined by some of the medical mountebanks who infest our city, who have *advertised* in various papers throughout the country, fictitious biographies of themselves, the statements of which differ as widely from their known antecedents as truth differs from falsehood. In order to find new dupes these gentry have to resort to new dodges, and the eye of the public is consequently often greeted with the startling announcement of some new mechanical and pretended scientific contrivance, which, for a more complete mystification, is endowed with some strange-sounding Greek name, as unintelligible to the invantor as it is to the general reader.

The mischief done by these empirics, who usually lack the very first rudiments of a medical education, is truly deploring. They not only frequently injure their victims by improper treatment, but also discourage them by their reliant failures to perform what they promised from making more judicious efforts for their recovery.

In respectfully inviting the critical scrutiny of a discriminating public into my past record, I feel confident it will fully sustain all I have deemed it necessary to state, to avoid being confounded with that class of imposters to whom I have above referred. Hoping sincerely that your readers will not regard me as egotistical, even though I have spoken in a strain seemingly so, I remain

Yours, respectfully,

B. SEGNITZ, M. D.,

NO. 125 NINTH-STREET,

Eighth Door West of Broadway.

Office hours from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.

ANOTHER CERTIFICATE.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A RUNNING TUMOR BY DR. SCHENCK'S MEDICINES.

THE HEALING POWERS OF SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP STRIKINGLY ILLUSTRATED.

THE CASE OF MRS. MARY BARTHOLOMEW, No. 33 WEST FORTY-FIFTH-STREET, NEW-YORK.

This is to certify that I have been laboring under a disease, supposed to be liver complaint, for a great many years. There was a hard swelling in my side, which became quite large. The doctors called it a tumor. After some time it broke, and continued running for fourteen years, sometimes discharging a thin watery matter, and at other times green bile. I had the best medical attendance in New-York, and my physicians all told me that the ulcerous hole in my side must not be healed, or the discharge from it stopped, or I would soon die. My physicians gave me calomel or mercury, until my mouth became very sore, and several times I was salivated as badly as any one could be without dying under the process. No one could be tortured more than I was and live through it. Within the last year my strength began to fail more than ever; my blood seemed to stop flowing, my pulse at times ceasing to beat for fifteen or twenty seconds at a time. My skin and the whites of my eyes were as yellow as saffron. I knew not what to do, and my doctors acknowledged they could do no more for me. I was unwilling to try what are called "Patent Medicines," for I thought that I had nearly all the best physicians in New-York to attend me, and if they could not help me, no one could. At this time, when I had begun to despair, a friend of mine brought me a *Sunday Mercury*, in which I read the certificate of a wonderful cure of Consumption, the patient having been confined to her bed, and apparently in the last stage of the disease, and yet was cured by Dr. SCHENCK. I would have considered this as trickery or deception, had it not been certified to by many respectable persons, with the indorsement of Rev. Dr. Dowling. This gave me encouragement, and I was impatient for a consultation with Dr. Schenck, having to wait for Tuesday, one of the days of his regular attendance to patients in this city. It was about the last of July, 1863, when I called on Dr. Schenck, at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st. He said he understood my case, and gave me all three of his medicines—Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills—and within nine days there was a great change in my feelings. The hole in my side discharged more than ever; still I felt better, and began to entertain hopes of a cure. I could feel the Pulmonic Syrup operating through my blood. The Seaweed Tonic seemed to act on my stomach in an indescribable manner; but in a very short time it gave a ravenous appetite; but not until I had taken nearly a box of the Mandrake Pills. No one could believe that any human stomach could contain such an enormous quantity of corruption as I discharged. It seems that for nearly two weeks nothing but green bile and unhealthy matter passed my bowels. My complexion changed, my skin began to look clear, and, to my great astonishment, I found the tumors healing up. I did not know what to think of that, as the doctors told me that if the ulcers healed my death would be the immediate consequence. I longed for the next Tuesday to see Dr. SCHENCK. He said I was doing well, and that I would soon be as well as ever; and, thanks to kind Providence, this promise has been fulfilled. This day I feel as well as ever I did in my life, although it is only three months since my case appeared to be desperate. All who knew me are astonished at the change. The running ulcer of so many years' continuance is entirely healed, and I have no more of that dull, heavy, sleepy feeling which I used to experience almost without intermission. I rise in the morning without having a bad taste in my mouth or a furred tongue, and I always have an excellent appetite for my breakfast. I am satisfied that no one can speak too highly of Dr. Schenck's medicines and their extraordinary effects. For my part, language is inadequate to express my gratitude. I feel that Dr. Schenck's medicines, by the Providence of God, have been the means of the restoration of my life, for which I shall ever be thankful.

Several of my friends, through my recommendation, have been using Dr. Schenck's medicines for consumption and other diseases of that kind. All of them have been greatly benefited. I make this public statement in order that the thousands who suffer from diseases similar to mine may be induced to try Dr. Schenck's invaluable medicines. Do not think as I did, that if your favorite doctor cannot help you no one can. I would advise every consumptive person to go and see Dr. Schenck and follow his prescriptions. Take his advice, at least, if you do not take his medicines. It is encouraging to hear the people conversing in his rooms, and describing the benefit they have received from his treatment. Their looks show that they have no deception in them. They are anxious for help, and are being helped. I wish all who are afflicted as I was to call and see me, for I feel that I can satisfy every one of them that this statement is not exaggerated. I relate all the particulars because I know that many are like what I was—skeptical. I have requested a number of my friends to append their names to my statement, in order that no person can entertain any reasonable doubt on the subject.

MRS. MARY BARTHOLOMEW.

We, the undersigned, friends and acquaintances of Mrs. Bartholomew, who gives the above certificate, have known her for many years, and do certify that the statements made by her are entitled to full credence, and that the account is not at all exaggerated. Scarcely any person who knew her three months ago would recognize her now—such is the alteration in her appearance.

ROCKWELL BARTHOLOMEW, No. 35 West 45th-st.
CAPTAIN A. CHAMBERLAIN, No. 35 West 45th-st.
MRS. N. J. CHAMBERLAIN, No. 83 West 45th-st.
FANNY W. HUSSEY, No. 83 West 45th-st.
E. M. HUSSEY, No. 83 West 45th-st.
MR. and MRS. S. SCHOFIELD, No. 83 West 45th-st.

REMEMBER, Dr. SCHENCK can be only found at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, every Tuesday, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., for consultation and advice; but he always has a full supply of medicines at his rooms, which can be had at all times. Price of the PULMONIC SYRUP and SEAWEED TONIC, each $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 the half-dozen. MANDRAKE PILLS, 25 cents per box. DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row, Agents.

EAGLE GAS STOVES,

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HEATING AND COOKING,

Every stove warranted as represented.

Call or send for descriptive catalogues.

EAGLE GAS STOVE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

No. 474 Broadway, New-York.

LADIES' BELT BUCKLES,

New styles. Large size, just received from Paris. Gilt, Jet, Steel and Pearl. Two, three, four, five, six, eight, ten, fifteen, and twenty dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 413 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LYONS' PREMIUM CALORIC-PRESSED RYE COFFEE.

Recommended by all the best physicians in the city. Manufactured at No. 148 Chatham-st., New-York. For sale, wholesale and retail.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

PAPER COLLARS—$1,50 PER HUNDRED, 10 for 15 cents; sample sent by mail for 3 cents. A first-class article in every respect. For sale at P. F. SMITH & FOWLER'S retail department, No. 3 PARK-ROW.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MEMOIR OF COUSIN ALICE.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED
COUSIN ALICE;
A MEMOIR OF ALICE B. HAVEN.
1 vol., 12mo., cloth, with a portrait, $1 75.

From the Hartford Times.

Few more gentle, refined or talanted souls have marked the galaxy of American female literature than the pure and beautiful light that beamed out from the life and works of this living and noble woman.

From the World.

Among all the writers of books for children, whether in England or in America, she, whose *nom de plume* was Cousin Alice, and whose noble life is here so well received, stands pre-eminent.

From the Hartford Post.

"Cousin Alice." A memoir of that exquisite woman and authoress, Alice B. Haven, is a song in a minor key. The memoir is charmingly written, and a fine tribute to the lovely and talented woman.

From the Eastern Argus.

She was a true woman, capable of rising above the arid plane of fashionable life, and possessing the power to shed a genial light and elevating influence, in every circle in which she moved.

From the Albany Statesman.

The life of the dear woman was spent in bearing the burdens of others, and so fulfilling the law of Christ. From her early school-days to her death she was noted for her rare acquirements.

Sent free, by mail, on receipt of the price.

ORPHEUS C. KERR'S POEMS.
SECOND EDITION.

THE PALACE BEAUTIFUL,

and other poems—serious and humorous—by ORPHEUS C. KERR. Handsome tinto, cloth, gilt top, *with portrait*. Price, $1 50.

Extracts from leading critics:

"Energy, feeling, sweetness of sentiment, and grace and delicacy of fancy, are common characteristics of the volume."—*Boston Transcript.*

"Nothing more beautiful than his ballad of 'Picciola,' has appeared among the lyrics of the war."—*Buffalo Express.*

"Poems of merit and genius."—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

"That rare thing, a volume of true poetry."—*N. Y. Daily News.*

"The poem of 'Alone,' in its grave simplicity almost quaint, would do credit to Kingsley's pen."—*Philadelphia Press.*

CARLETON, Publisher, New-York.

THE "TIMES" REVIEW OF McCLELLAN BY WILLIAM SWINTON,
PRICE 15 CENTS.

A few copies of this valuable document, which has attracted so much attention, are for sale at the TIMES Office. Sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of 15 cents.

ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S NEW INVENTION

FOR THE CURE

OF THE MOST COMPLICATED

DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF

SIGHT, HEARING,

AS WELL AS

CHRONIC CATARRH, DISEASED THROAT,

AND ANY DISEASE WHERE THE MUCOUS MEMBRANE IS DESTROYED OR IMPAIRED.

As the meaning of the name given by Dr. VON EISENBERG to his new invention may not be easily comprehended, we (the New-York *Evening Express*) give the following explanation of its uses for the better understanding of the general sufferer:

ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON

is derived from the Greek word Aisopikos, which, in its literal acceptation, signifies pertaining to the senses the theory or philosophy of tastes, the science of sensations, or that which explains the cause of mental pain or pleasure. Neuralgicon is a compound of the two Greek words, *neuron*, a nerve, and logas, a discourse with the suffix con. The meaning conveyed by the term is, that it is an instrument or machine devised on philosophical principles with a thorough knowledge of the nerv

FINANCIAL.

SPECIAL PETROLEUM NOTICE.

"LITTLE KANAWHA
AND
ELK RIVER
PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY,"
OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Geologists and practical men unite in their belief, and so report, "that the property of this company—62,960 acres of land, in fee—is in the very centre of the West Virginia Oil Region—has numerous oil and gas springs along the banks of its principal streams, (one of which vies with the famous Burning Spring itself,) and is surrounded by properties on every side that are unmistakable in their oil-bearing character.

The subscription for its purchase is now being made at the office of the undersigned. It contains the names of many of our prominent capitalists and business men, is already fast advanced, and will be closed at an early day.

Prof. Richardson's very able and interesting report on the property, with circular attached, containing the conditions of the subscription, and any additional information, can be obtained at this office.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

PETROLEUM

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND BALTIMORE CONSOLIDATED
PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY.
CAPITAL, $1,500,000, DIVIDED INTO 300,000 SHARES.
PAR VALUE, $5.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $1 PER SHARE.
NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT OR CALL ON THE SUBSCRIBERS, AS 50,000 SHARES ARE RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT—J. S. CLARK, of New-York.
VICE PRESIDENT—R. H. WISHART, New-York.
TREASURER—H. F. DEVOE, New-York.
SECRETARY—J. CONKLIN, New-York.
DIRECTORS:
R. V. R. KETCHUM, Baltimore, Md.
O. KING, Baltimore, Md.
J. H. GOULD, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. WOODRUFF, Baltimore, Md.
R. H. WISHART, New-York.
Dr. T. S. RING, New-York.
A. CLARK, Tar Farm, Pa.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Pa.
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENTS:
J. S. CLARK, N. Y. A. CLARK, Tar Farm, Pa.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Pa.
OFFICES:
No. 71 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
Nos. 619 and 614 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILA.,
No. 147 BALTIMORE-ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

The company is organized under the laws of the State of New-York. The principal office is No. 71 Broadway, with branch offices in Philadelphia and Baltimore, for the convenience of subscribers, where the certificates of stock will be issued to subscribers without delay. The property, embracing upward of 636 acres, has been selected with great care during the last three years, by those at the directors who have been constantly operating on Oil Creek, and throughout the entire oil region of Pennsylvania, as well as Western Virginia, and was not selected to sell, but for the purpose of development and producing oil, having now some ten wells under contract, and being bored with vigor, besides those already completed and producing, making in all 13 wells now on the property. Every acre of this Company's property is bottom, and the best of boring land, much of it on Oil Creek, Cherry Run, Cherry Tree Creek, Walnut Bend, Alleghany River, and other streams where the lands are being developed with good success and prospects of a very large product of oil.

OFFICE IN NEW-YORK, where Prospectus, Maps and every information can be obtained.
No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

OFFICE OF THE
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA
PETROLEUM COMPANY,
NO. 52 WILLIAM-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1865.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

As the greater part of the stock of the New-York and Philadelphia Petroleum Company has already been taken by the first citizens of New-York, Philadelphia and elsewhere, and owing to its great demand as a permanent investment, the Trustees desire to give notice that only a limited number of shares can now be obtained at $2 each, and that the subscription books will positively close on

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18, 1865,

after which time no stock will be sold at the subscription price.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, President.
A. V. STOUT, Treasurer.
E. C. STADMAN, Secretary.

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Office No. 67 Wall-st.
100,000 Shares. Par Value $3. $300,0000.
Stock full paid, no future assessments.
This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.

OFFICERS:
John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenbos, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bemhelmer, Treas. J. B. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.
TRUSTEES.
John J. Morris, Isaac A. Quackenbos, Henry Cohn, Isaac Bemhelmer, Smith Barker, Jr., John H. Rhodes.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS OF 1881.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 10-40 BONDS.
ONE YEAR CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS.

NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN USUAL COMMISSION ALLOWED.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS COLLECTED OR PURCHASED.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York,
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."
All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased, and on hand, for sale.

MANGAM, JENKINS & CO.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, MERCANTILE PAPER, STOCKS, BONDS, &c.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.
U. S. 10-40 Bonds. U. S. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. 6s of '81 Bonds. U. S. 7 3-10th Treasury Notes.
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness bought and sold at market rates.
Stocks and other securities bought and sold at Brokers' Board on commission.

EXCELSIOR PETROLEUM CO.
THIRD DIVIDEND.
The Trustees of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable January 16, free of Government tax, at their office, No. 6 Broadway. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst., inclusive.
ARTHUR T. HUED, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1865.

WILLIAM C. GILMAN,
NO. 40 PINE-ST.,
BUYS
AND
SELLS
MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE SCRIP.

JOHN B. MURRAY,
NO. 11 BROAD-ST., NEAR WALL,
DEALER IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 260 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1865.
AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, the following persons were elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year:

J. T. Sanger.	Albert G. Lee,
E. L. Fancher,	N. K. Rosenfeld,
John Elliott,	Charles G. Barrett,
Lewis Einstein,	Edwin F. Knewitton,
Jean Falconnet,	Jacob H. Dater,
Henry L. Baker,	Daniel L. Ross.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, Daniel L. Ross was unanimously re-elected President,
JOHN H. STOUT, Cashier.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.—At an election for Directors, held at the office of the Company, on the 10th inst., George C. Collins, William H. Sloeum, Charles M. Church, John S. Dortic, and Lynde L. Jones, whose term expiring, were re-elected. At a subsequent meeting of the board, held this day, GEORGE A. JARVIS was unanimously re-elected President of the company for the ensuing year.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THERE will be a meeting of the stockholders of this company on the 23d day of January inst., at noon, at the office of the company, to take into consideration the present condition of the company's affairs, and to express their wishes in respect to its future management.
Transfer Books will be closed from the evening of the 17th to the morning of the 24th inst.
Dated Jan. 9, 1865. W. TITUS, Secretary.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 64 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.
TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 9 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

EMPIRE CITY PETROLEUM CO.,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 74 BROADWAY.
TRUSTEES:
J. C. DAYTON, of J. C. Dayton & Co., No. 167 Front-st.
HENRY K. SHELDON, of Sheldon, Hoyt & Co., No. 43 Chambers-st.
EBEN BARTON, of Wm. E. Bird & Co., No. 61 Front-st.
WM. M. PARKS, No. 19 Broad-st.
WM. A. FOWLER, No. 74 Broadway.
AUGUSTUS EMBURY, No. 167 Front-st.
JACOB STANWOOD, Boston.
R. S. CUSHMAN, of R. S. & P. Cushman, Albany.
FRANKLIN EDSON, of Edson & Co., Albany.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER: JAMES M. WESTERVELT.
PRESIDENT: J. C. DAYTON.

The property of the Company consists of about 300 acres of the best oil territory, (in fee simple,) on CHERRY RUN and ALLEGHANY RIVER, with eighteen interests in leases, principally on Cherry Run, Venango County, Pennsylvania, which has been selected by competent judges of oil property. The producing interests are now yielding TWO PER CENT. PER MONTH on the capital stock; and when wells which are rapidly being put down are completed, large increase of yields are expected.

The CAPITAL of the Company is ONE MILLION DOLLARS, divided in 200,000 SHARES, PAR VALUE, $5 each.

$100,000 WORKING CAPITAL.

The books are now opened for a limited number of subscriptions at the following offices:

In New-York City—Messrs. J. C. DAYTON & CO., No. 167 Front-st., WM. M. PARKS, Esq., No. 19 Broad-st., WM. A. FOWLER, Esq., No. 74 Broadway, and at the office of the Company, No. 74 Broadway.

In Boston—JACOB STANWOOD, Esq., No. 9 North Market-st., and JOHN S. JOY, Esq., No. 100 Hanover-street.

In Albany—R. S. & P. CUSHMAN, Broadway, and EDSON & CO., Hudson-st.

PETROLEUM

WAGSTAFF & GORTCHIUS,
No. 71 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 20,
OFFER FOR SALE
OIL STOCKS.

EXCELSIOR,	CLIFTON,
McKINLEY,	BUCHANAN,
BERGEN COAL AND OIL,	CONSOLIDATED,
OCEANIC,	HIGHGATE,
RYND FARM,	FOUNTAIN.

GREAT WESTERN CONSOLIDATED.

All of which we can recommend as good investments at present prices. Subscriptions can be made through us free of charge, in any of the Oil Companies now being organized, at original prices.

LANDS.
Wells and Leases on Watson Flats, Penn.
60 acres on Pit-Hole Creek, Penn.
245 acres on French Creek, West Virginia.
Price $24,000; very cheap.
356 acres—Leases in Ohio.
All the above are good all lands, with wells producing near them. For sale low, if taken at once.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.
All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

REMOVAL.

THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

have removed to No. 156 Broadway, between Liberty-st. and Maiden-lane.

HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
NO. 44 PINE ST.,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
BUY AND SELL
QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND VOUCHERS,
5-20 BONDS,
1-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
7-30 LOAN, AND EVERY FORM OF U. S. SECURITIES.

We invite the attention of Banks and parties desiring short investments to our assortment of United States Six per Cent. Debt Certificates. We have them on hand one in every month of the year, at rates that pay better interest than any security in the market.

E. C. STEDMAN & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,
No. 30 Broad-st., New-York.
All kinds of Government Securities, Railway Stocks and Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Interest allowed on all deposits.
Attention is given to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks at the Petroleum Exchange. Philadelphia orders given and received.
E. C. STEDMAN,
THOS. M. NEWBOULD.

SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY.
Fifty shares Spring Mountain Coal Company Stock for sale at 75. Address B., Box No. 3,185 Post-office.

PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE,
No. 73 Broadway, corner Rector-st.
NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK Exchange for dealings in Petroleum stocks, located in the Empire Buildings, No. 73 Broadway, corner of Rector-st., will open for business on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1. I wish the officers of the various Petroleum Companies of this and other States to furnish me, as promptly as practicable, prospectuses showing their organizations, in order that a full list of stocks may be compared. I am now ready to furnish subscribers with their tickets of admission and to receive additional subscribers. The annual subscription to this Exchange is twenty-five ($25) dollars.
W. L. JACKSON, Secretary.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 650 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1865.
AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:

BENJAMIN LODER,	WILLIAM S. CORWIN,
CHAS. G. CORNELL,	THOS. McLELLAND,
BENJ. T. SEALEY,	JOHN S. MARTIN,
CONRAD BRAKER, Jr.,	ROBERT DUNLAP,
EDWARD C. ROBINSON.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, EDWARD C. ROBINSON, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President. CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE No. 18 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1865.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS FOR THE guaranteed stock of this company will be closed on the 17th inst., and reopened on the 2d day of February next. The transfer books for the common stock of this company will be closed on the 14th day of February, and reopened on the 2d day of March next.
D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
New-York, Dec. 22, 1864.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, it was resolved that a dividend of five per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, be paid on the first day of February next, to the holders of full-paid shares of this Company, registered the 20th day of January next, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 20th day of January, and opened on the 2d day of February.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, DUBUQUE, Iowa, Jan. 11, 1865.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Co. will be held at the office of the Company in Dubuque, Iowa, on MONDAY, Feb. 13, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing four directors for the term of two years.
LOUIS BOISOT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 156 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1865.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at their office, No. 156 Broadway, on TUESDAY, 24th inst. Polls open from 12 M. until 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of this association will be held at their bank, No. 5 Nassau-st., on the 14th day of February next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said bank. C. M. JORDAN, Cashier.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1865.

PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE,
No. 73 BROADWAY, Corner of RECTOR-ST.
NOTICE.—THE SECRETARY OF THE PUBLIC Board, for the sale of Petroleum Stocks, will attend daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., at the Rooms of the board, No. 73 Broadway, corner of Rector-st., for the purpose of receiving subscriptions thereto.

THE YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 16th inst.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 57 Wall-st., Jan. 12, 1865.—A Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. (3½) has this day been declared, payable on demand, free of Government tax.
HENRY F. FREEMAN, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY.—REMOVAL.—This company has removed its office from No. 2 Wall-st. to the new marble building, No. 156 Broadway.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE
METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 206 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1865.
STATEMENT OF THE BUSINESS AND CONDITION OF THE COMPANY ON THE 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1864.

Unearned Premiums, Jan. 1, 1864		$167,189 68
Premiums received in 1864, as follows:		
On Marine Risks	$493,312 46	
On Fire Risks	437,236 04	930,548 50
Total premiums		$1,097,738 20
Premiums marked off as earned from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1864	$778,026 34	
Less Return Premiums	56,460 56	
Net Earned Premiums		$721,565 78
Losses paid during the year:		
On Marine Risks	$170,856 54	
On Fire Risks	206,468 63	
Total Losses	$377,125 17	
Reserved for Losses Unadjusted	20,626 18	
Expenses, Reinsurance Commission and Taxes, (less interest received)	196,293 12	594,043 47
Net profits		$126,522 31
The capital of said company actually paid up in cash is		$300,000 00
The surplus on the first day of January, 1865		456,221 84
Total amount of capital and surplus		$756,221 84

ASSETS JANUARY 1ST, 1865.

Amount of cash on hand and in Bank	$106,741 19	
Amount of cash in hands of Agents and in course of transmission	41,744 56	
Amount of U. S. and N. Y. City Stocks and Bonds	187,239 50	
Amount of Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien of record on Unincumbered Real Estate	185,556 00	
Amount of Loans on Collateral, payable on demand	92,375 00	
Amount of other Miscellaneous Items	26,500 00	
Amount due for Premiums on Policies issued at office	19,167 77	
Amount of Bills Receivable for Premiums on Marine Risks	91,456 70	
Interest due and accrued, but not yet payable	13,756 13	$753,221 84

The Board of Directors have this day resolved to pay a dividend of

SIX PER CENT.

on the outstanding Certificates of Profits, to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, the 20th of February next; also a dividend of

TEN PER CENT.

on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable in cash on demand; also a dividend of

FIFTY PER CENT.,

in scrip, on the net earned Participating Premiums of the company for the year 1864, for which Certificates will be issued on and after the 20th day of March next.

DIRECTORS:

JAS LORIMER GRAHAM,	DANIEL PARISH,
ROBT. M. C. GRAHAM,	DUDLEY B. FULLER,
EDW. A. STANSBURY,	HENRY V. BUTLER,
JOSEPH B. VARNUM,	GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
BOWES R. McILVAINE,	CHARLES P. KIRKLAND,
FREDK. H. WOLCOTT,	JOS. B. VARNUM, Jr.,
WILLIAM E. STRONG,	WATSON E. CASE.
JOHN C. HENDERSON,	LORRAIN FREEMAN,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,	EDWARD MACOMBER,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	J. L. GRAHAM, Jr.,
PASCHAL W. TURNEY,	S. D. BRADFORD, Jr.,
FRANKLIN H. DELANO,	GEO. W. HATCH.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
ROBERT M. O. GRAHAM, Vice-President.
EDWARD SLOSSON, 2d Vice President.
JOHN C. GODDARDE, Secretary.

PETROLEUM LANDS.

A few lots, selected by native citizens of Venango Co., Penn., in the Oil Basin, can be had low, if applied for soon. Persons having money to invest will find this much better and safer than stocks. Inquire at No. 54 William-st., Room No. 4, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan 12, 1865.
THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF THE affairs of the Company is published in conformity with the requirements of Section 12 of its Charter:

On the Capital Premiums, January 1, 1864		$159,717 71
Premiums Received from January 1 to December 31, 1864, inclusive		898,461 25
Total amount of Marine Premiums		$958,208 96

This Company has issued no Policies, except on Cargo, and freight for the voyage.
No risks have been taken upon time or upon hulls of vessels.
Premiums marked off as earned, during the period as above: $836,772 88
Paid for Losses and Expenses, less savings, &c., during the same period: $424,901 83
Return Premiums: 87,485 32
The Company has the following Assets:

Cash in Bank	$104,821, 08	
United States, New-York City Banks, and other Stocks	488,611 50	
Loans on Stocks, Drawing Interest	44,655 24	$638,087 82
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable		356,441 41
Subscription Notes in advance of Premiums		76,501 25
Scrips of sundry Mutual Ins. Companies, Re-Insurance, and other Claims due the Company, estimated at		40,598 21
Total Assets		$1,140,628 89

The Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a Dividend of Interest of SIX PER CENT. in cash on the outstanding certificates of profits, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 7th day of February next.
The trustees have further resolved that the whole of the outstanding certificates of the company, of the issue of 1861, be redeemed and paid in cash, to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 7th day of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled.
Also, resolved, that a Dividend in Scrip of THIRTY-SEVEN AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free of Government tax, be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending Dec. 31, 1864, for which certificates will be issued on and after TUESDAY, the 4th of April next.
By order of the board,
THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

Alfred Edwards,	William Leconey,
A. C. Richards,	A. Wesson,
Sheppard Gandy,	Egbert Starr,
W. M. Richards,	Byron Sherman,
G. D. H. Gillespie,	Jehial Read,
C. E. Milner,	John A. Bartow,
Martin Bates,	A. S. Barnes,
Frederick B. Betts,	Alex. M. Earle,
Moses A. Hoppock,	H. L. Atherton,
Sanford Cobb, Jr.,	John A. Hadden,
W. H. Mellen,	Geo. C. Wetmore,
B. W. Bull,	P. H. Vandervoort,
Horace B. Claflin,	Josiah M. Fiske,
Ephraim L. Corning,	Oliver K. King,
F. W. Moyer,	David Lamb,
John K. Myers,	Benjamin D. Smith.

ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WILLIAM LECONEY, Vice-President.
THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

ST. MARKS FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
New-York, Jan 10, 1865.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD this day at the office of the Company, No. 67 Wall-st the following gentlemen were elected directors of the company for the ensuing year:

JOHN M. FERRIER,	CHARLES JENKINS,
JOSEPH W. GREEN,	RICHARD KELLY,
RICHD. L. SCHIEFFELIN,	RICHARD WIGHT,
BENJ. T. SEALEY,	ABRAHAM P. MAYBI
MATHIAS H. HOWELL,	GEORGE W. CULTON.
DAVID BANKER, Jr.,	JAMES W. ASB,
HENRY A. KERR,	DAVID WAGSTAFF,
FRANCIS B. BANKS,	ELIJAH STITES,
JOSEPH H. JENNINGS,	SAMUEL R. TREMBLY,
RICHD. BULLWINKLE,	CHARLES COOPER,
ELIAS P. WILLIAMS,	SAMUEL B. POTTER,
AMOS WOODRUFF,	CHAS. H. O'HARA,
DANL. B. WAGNER,	ELNATHAN THORN,
STEPHEN H. PLUM,	CHARLES BANKS,
THOMAS CHANEY,	JAMES ROSS,
JONATHAN W. ALLEN,	JNO. W. CHAMBERS,
EBENEZER WILSON,	REUNE MARTIN,
LINUS SCUDDER,	ALFRED P. ARNOLD,
JOSEPH HEWLETT,	RICHD. H. BOWNE,
ALEXANDER MILNE,	OLIVER W. WOODFORD,
EDWARD A. FRASER,	JOHN W. SAGEMAN,
CHARLES STIRLING,	EIDE F. HOPKE,
DAVID BANKS,	AARON ADAMS,
WELCOME V. R. ARNOLD,	E. ELLERY ANDERSON,
EBENEZER CAULDWELL,	THOMAS MORTON.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JOHN M. FERRIER, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President of the Company.
WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, No. 20 WILLIAM-ST., CORNER OF EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1864.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—IN PURsuance of authority given at a meeting of the stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, held on the 21st day of April last, there will be apportioned among such persons as shall be stockholders in said Company on the 12th day of January next, twelve thousand five hundred shares of new stock, in the ratio of one share for every seven shares of stock then held by such stockholder; certificates of stock so apportioned will be ready for delivery to those entitled to the same, on and after the 1st day of February next, (same day on which the usual cash dividend will be paid.)
No scrip will be issued for fractions of a share, but the number of shares representing the aggregate of such fractions will be sold at public auction on the 26th day of January, and the net proceeds will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 1st day of February next, according to their respective interests.
The Government tax on the above-mentioned apportionment will be paid by the Company. By order of the card.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 WALL-ST., Jan. 14, 1865.
THE FOLLOWING NOTICE IS ISSUED at the request of the Chairman of the Committee of Stockholders of this Company.
W. TITUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 WALL-ST., Jan. 14, 1865.
All persons both bond and stockholders, of this Company, are requested to call at the office of the Company, No. 34 Wall-st., on MONDAY MORNING, the 16th inst., as early as possible, to contribute to a fund which must be raised immediately to save the property in California from utter ruin.
The amount subscribed will be secured to the subscribers, by a chattle mortgage covering all the personal property of the Company, now valued at more than double the amount required. A prompt response will save the estate.
W. TITUS, Secretary.

ERIE RAILWAY STOCK TAKEN AT par for a beautiful country seat on New Haven Railroad at cash price. Inquire, Room No. 6, No. 13 Cedar-st.

FINANCIAL.

A FEW FACTS
FOR THOSE INTERESTED,
OR ABOUT
BECOMING INTERESTED,
IN
OIL COMPANIES.

THE

COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA,
OWNS, IN FEE SIMPLE,
OVER
FOUR SQUARE MILES
OF TERRITORY,
In the best Oil Region of Pennsylvania,
BEING
TWO SQUARE MILES IN WARREN COUNTY, PENN.,
On the line of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad,
AND
TWO SQUARE MILES ON THE
North Salmon Creek, Forrest County,
immediately adjoining Venango County, Penn.

The intrinsic value of their territory is greater than that of any other Oil Company now before the public, with the same amount of capital.

THERE WILL BE BUT
SIXTY THOUSAND SHARES
of the capital stock sold at the subscription price, $2 50 per share, and not a single share above that number will be sold at any price whatever until the territory is developed. This the Secretary will indorse on the back of each receipt for stock if desired.
A competent Superintendent is rapidly developing the property; he has two engines on the ground, two wells already started, and three more will be in operation as soon as the engines are completed.
There is a valuable saw mill on the Cotter Farm, and timber on the whole of the territory sufficient to give a profit of $200 per day for twenty years, or $400 daily for ten years; there is also a large amount of coal on the two square miles in Forrest County. The timber and the coal will give to the Company a handsome dividend, independent of the oil.
The market value of the territory owned by the Company has increased to such an extent that it is at present worth
THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILLION OF DOLLARS.
The amount of capital that will be raised by the sale of the
60,000 SHARES
WILL BE ONLY
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.
Were the company to sell out either of their properties at the present time, it would realize more than double the amount they will obtain by sale of the above number of shares. No better evidence of the stability of the company, or of the value of their stock, as an investment, can be offered.
The Directors invite all who desire investing in oil stocks to call at their offices and examine prospectus, rangbts, etc., where they cannot fail to be satisfied that the
COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY
ranks among those companies that will stand when all others fall, and that it is on such a basis that stockholders cannot fail to realize a handsome profit aside from the question of oil altogether.

ISAIAH LUKENS, Esq., President.
WM. M. STEWART, Vice-President.
WM. D. SMITH, Treasurer.
E. J. HARRISON, Secretary.

The books for subscription will be open for a short time longer at the offices of the company,
NO. 42 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
and Nos. 23 and 24 Washington Building, third door below Walnut-st., Philadelphia.
REFERENCE:
P. L. GILBERT, Esq., Albany, N. Y.
E. F. CUSHMAN, Esq., Troy, N. Y.

BOOKS CLOSING!

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA
PETROLEUM COMPANY.
PROPERTY IN THE VERY HEART OF THE OIL REGIONS OF VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.

OFFICERS:
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, President.
ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Vice-President.
ANDREW V. STOUT, Treasurer.
EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary.
SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, Bankers.
WILLIAM H. ANTHON, } Counsel.
ADAM C. ELLIS, }
TRUSTEES.
FRANCIS A. PALMER, President Broadway Bank, New-York; NATHAN RANDALL, Ex-President United States Telegraph Company, New-York; ALBERT H. NICOLAY, of Albert H. Nicolay & Co., Stock Auctioneers and Brokers, No. 52 William-st., New-York; EUGENE J. JACKSON, of Pothamins & Jackson, Bankers and Brokers, No. 43 Exchange-place, New-York; EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary New-York Petroleum Stock Board and Broker, No. 30 Broad-st., New-York; ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia; FRANCIS A. GODWIN, Philadelphia; ROBERT CLARKSON, of Clarkson & Co., Bankers, No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; JAMES M. CLARK, Oil City, Pennsylvania.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY.
No. 52 William-st., New-York.
No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

CAPITAL STOCK.....300,000 SHARES.
NATIONAL PAR VALUE.....$5 EACH.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE only.....$2 PER SHARE.

Stock not subject to any further assessment. Fifty thousand shares or $150,000 reserved for working capital to develop this splendid oil property.
Attention is invited to the following schedule of the company's property, including FEE SIMPLE TERRITORY, LEASEHOLDS, PRODUCING WELLS, and wells in various stages of completion.
No. 1.—50 acres of bottom land, in fee, on the Alleghany River, having a water frontage of nearly one mile. New 10-horse power engine and fixtures. Two wells sunk to the depth of 300 feet and already filled with oil. Room for 40 more wells.
No. 2.—320 acres rich oil land, in fee, lying nearly opposite the above, having a mile of water-frontage on Prather and Bennett runs. Well supplied with timber.
No. 3.—Lease interest on the famous "Widow McClintock Farm," Oil Creek. One well down and testing; another just ready to tube; a third just started. Two first-class engines. Tubing, tools, fixtures, team, wagon, &c.
No. 4.—Same interest in lease on the well-known "HAMILTON McCLINTOCK FARM," Oil Creek. One well now being tested; already yielding 12 barrels daily, and rapidly increasing; others going down. Two new engines, with fixtures complete.
No. 5.—1-16 of two leases on the CLAPP FARM, near the great Williams and Stanton 100 barrel wells. On this property is "Sherman Well, No. 2," now down 500 feet. Engine, &c., &c. Room for more wells.
No. 6.—1-16 of the fee in 57 ACRES OF COAL LAND, adjoining the Cranberry Coal Company's beds. This property is of the utmost value to our operations, supplying us with coal at all seasons, and when the works of other companies are found to be idle for want of fuel.
The great advantages that this company possesses over many is, that all its magnificent oil territory has a water front, being situated on the famous Oil Creek and the Alleghany River. The coal lands of the company are also of the greatest importance, as many works are now idle for the want of fuel. The company is now vigorously prosecuting its work, and the very extensive working capital of $100,000 is alone sufficient guarantee that large and regular monthly dividends may be expected at an early day, which will cause the stock to rapidly rise in value.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The greater part of the Stock of this Company having been already taken in New-York, Philadelphia and other places, the Trustees give notice that the subscription books will positively close on
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18, 1865,
after which time no stock can be obtained at the subscription price.

SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS:
F. A. PALMER, at Broadway Bank, No. 237 Broadway, New-York.
FOLHAMIUS & JACKSON, No. 43 Exchange-place, New-York.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 52 William-st., New-York.
CLARKSON & CO., No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.
MELLEN, WARD & MOWER, Bankers, No. 20 Congress-st., Boston.
STEUART & CO., Bankers, Washington, D. C.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, July 23, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236, Laws of 1860, that the circulating notes of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK New-York City, an incorporated bank whose charter has expired, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Leather Manufacturers' Bank, New-York City. The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented for redemption within six years from the date of this notice; and all notes not presented for payment and redemption within the time above specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has declared the usual semi-annual Dividend of SEVEN per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
WM. A. BUNTIN, Jr., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1865.

DIVIDENDS.

THE QUICKSILVER
MINING COMPANY.

The Directors of the Quicksilver Mining Company have THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE DOLLARS per share in UNITED STATES GOLD COIN, payable February 15, 1865, to Shareholders of Record, January 31, 1865.
Transfer books will be closed from February 1 to 10, inclusive.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE
HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 82 BROADWAY.
The Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock of this company

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK.

Corner of 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 1 to 3 P.M., and WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 1 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. interest allowed, free from Government tax. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

THOS. CHRISTY, President.

E. H. BULL, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 16. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON..... 3,624 tons..... 900-horse power
LAFAYETTE..... 3,204 tons..... 900-horse power
EUROPE.....(Afloat).....908-horse power
FRANCE.....(Afloat).....900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.....(Building)...1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Feb. 1
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....March 1

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $30

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building.....	3,413	.....
ENGLAND—building....	3,430	.....
SCOTLAND—building...	3,430	.....
ERIN.....	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA.....	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA.....	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA.....	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA.....	2,166	Asplin.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

VIRGINIA.....Lewis.....Saturday, Feb. 4
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

HO! FOR THE GOLD MINES OF IDAHO.

MONTANA AND IDAHO
TRANSPORTATION LINE.

The new fast and light draft steamer DEER LODGE, Thos. W. Rea Commander, Henry A. Dohrman Clerk, now being built at Pittsburgh, Pa., expressly for the St. Louis and Fort Benton trade, will leave Pittsburgh for Fort Benton and immediate points SATURDAY, Feb. 18, and leave St. Louis SATURDAY, March 4, or as soon thereafter as the river is open to Omaha and Council Bluffs.

The new, fast and light draft steamer BENTON, Wm. Howard Commander, Lewis L. Hine Clerk, will leave for Fort Benton and intermediate points SATURDAY, March 11.

The new, fast and light draft steamer YELLOW STONE, Jos. Mayhood Commander, Stanly Ryland Clerk, will leave as above SATURDAY, March 18.

The very fast and light draft steamer FANNY OGDEN, Thomas Townsend, Commander, Moses Bullard, Clerk, will leave as above SATURDAY, April 15.

Steamer DEER LODGE will remain between Forts Union and Benton until the cargo of all the boats of this line is delivered at Fort Benton.

By this arrangement shippers have great advantages, and an assurance that their freight will be delivered at destination. We are also prepared to furnish LAND TRANSPORTATION FROM FORT BENTON TO THE MINES, AND WILL GIVE THROUGH BILLS LADING TO SILVER CITY, LAST CHANCE, PRICKLY PEAR, DEER LODGE, VIRGINIA CITY, SANNOCK CITY and GALLATIN. For freight or passage apply at

JOHN G. COPELIN,
Southeast corner Main and Otter sts., } St. Louis,
JOS. McENTIRE, } Mo.
Northeast cor. Pine and Commercial, or }
JOHN J. ROE & CO.,
Convent-st., between 2nd and 3d.

J. EAGER, Agent, No. 41 Broad-st. N. Y.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Will sail as follows:

MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Jan. 21.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday Jan. 28.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Feb. 4.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Feb. 18.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Feb. 25.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, March 4.
DAY STAR.....(Building.)

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,

From Pier 46 North River, 31 Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $5 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.

The *Morning Star* is 2,084 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to

JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 19 Barclay-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 11.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 18.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 25.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 1.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 8.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 15.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the Value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

THROUGH BILLS LADING TO ST. LOUIS AND ALL POINTS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, VIA NEW-ORLEANS.

THE ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS,

JOHN J. ROE, President.

Is now ready to contract, and give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for shipment as above.

This Company now owns some twenty first-class steamers running between New-Orleans, St. Louis, and Louisville, and are now arranging connections between New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and New-Orleans.

One of their steamers will leave New-Orleans daily, and by judicious arrangements they are enabled to offer inducements to shippers in lower rates and quick dispatch. Average time of transit, eighteen days.

J. EAGER, Agent,
No. 41 Broad-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN. (COBH HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

EDINBURGH.....SATUROAY.....Jan. 21
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 28

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$36
First Cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....36
First Cabin to Paris.....96 | Steerage to Paris.....40
First Cabin to Hamburg.....90 | Steerage to Hamburg.....37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Office, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam-packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Jan 30, and MONDAY, Feb. 27.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....$50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

Passengers must have passports.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be despatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:

Jan. 28.....OCEAN QUEEN.....SEABURY.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)
Feb. 3.....NORTH STAR.....SIEQUE.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN AGE.)
Feb. 13.....COSTA RICA.....THELPSTAFF.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)

For freight or passage, apply to

D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA,
Captain BARTON,

Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.

For freight or passage apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 2 Broadway.

The new and splendid steamship MORRO CASTLE, Capt. ADAMS, Master, will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on sam. M.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail steamship
GEN. CROMWELL,
E. E. VAILL, Commander,

Will leave pier No. 9, North River, on Saturday, January 28, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $75.

For freight or passage apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 96 West-st.

The YUNG SHUEY will follow.

LOW RATES OF PASSAGE TO CALIFORNIA BY STEAMER OF 23D JANUARY.

The splendid steamship OCEAN QUEEN (2,800 tons), of the United States mail line, connecting at Panama with steamer SACRAMENTO, will take steerage passengers, on this departure, at greatly reduced rates. Apply to

D. B. ALLEN,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA—SHORT ROUTE, LOW PRICES.—The Central American Transit Company will dispatch, on the 20th of every month, from Pier No. 29 North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, D. S. Babcock, Master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars, apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

RAILROADS.

ARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

From foot Murray-st., daily at 3½ P. M., connecting with trains for Highlands, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Manchester, &c.

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.

Fare $3. Excursion tickets $3—good for three days.

Steamer JESSE HOYT leaves Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, daily, (excepting Sundays,) at 6 A. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with express trains for Philadelphia, Tuckerton, Barnegat, Toms River, &c.

Returning leave Vine-st. Ferry, Philadelphia, at 11½ A. M.

☞ Travelers from the city of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line—the state of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEITZER, General Superintendent.
J. C. ALBOUGH, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD

Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

8:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

9:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Dec. 5, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:40, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. All trains leave Chambers-st 30 minutes earlier than 30th-st. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st. Through freight via daily. J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sleeper in each for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington. For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M. 3, 4 and 6 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations. (ar cept Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

SAWYER & THOMPSON'S NEW PIANOS, tone, touch and finish superb; warranted five years; prices moderate. Pianos and melodeons tuned, repaired or exchanged. SAWYER & THOMPSON, 786 Broadway, N. Y., and 69 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—Sole depot for Peloubet's superior Harmoniums wholesale and retail. Prices $100 to $600. Instruments to let. J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, New-York.

IMPROVED IRON FRAMES SQUARE PIANOS at REDUCED cash prices.
J. G. DAVIES, No. 467 Broome st.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

Nov. 1, 1864.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT.
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and fast boats that ever ran in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 76 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains north and east from New-Haven 11 P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.—OFFICE OF the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, No. 32 Chambers-st., New-York, January 7, 1865.

Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of the real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York, for 1865, will be open for inspection and review from and after MONDAY, January 9, 1865, and will remain open till the 20th day of April, 1865, for the correction and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period above-mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of the real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of the personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the city.

J. W. ALLEN,
G. H. PURSER,
O. B. WOODRUFF,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on the 14th January, 1865, I shall proceed to draw panels of jurors for the following courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York on the 6th day of February, 1865:

Two panels, of 100 petit jurors each, for a Supreme Court Circuit—Parts 1 and 2.

Two panels, of 104 petit jurors each, for a Court of Common Pleas—Parts 1 and 2.

Two panels, of 104 petit jurors each, for a Superior Court—Parts 1 and 2.

A panel of 36 grand jurors, and a panel of 180 petit jurors, for a Court of General Sessions.

WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, December 15, 1864.

THE FOLLOWING MERCHANDISE, viz:—Two hundred and fifty-five tuns Kirkless Hall Canmel Coal, imported per ship *Constantine* from Liverpool, December 15, 1863, having remained in store unclaimed beyond the period allowed by law, will be sold at public auction, by JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, on TUESDAY, January 17, 1865, at 12 o'clock, M.

S. DRAPER, Collector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1865.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—THE INJUNCtion prevailing the payment of the men employed in cleaning the streets having been dissolved, the removal of ashes will be resumed on MONDAY, the 16th inst. Citizens are requested to keep as much of the ashes within doors, for a few days, as they can conveniently, so as to give the cartmen an opportunity to first remove that which is now on the sidewalks and streets.

F. L. A. ROOLE, City Inspector.

HENRY HILTON, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, late Judge of New-York Common Pleas, has resumed the practice of his profession. Office, No. 2 Nassau-st., Herald Building.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTE has severally tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

STEINWAY & SON

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

GRAND PIANO.

A new patent overstrung Horace Waters grand piano, with compound suspension bridge and repeating action. The musical public are invited to call and test the superior tone and power of this magnificent instrument; also to examine the Waters' latest improved square pianos. Second-hand pianos and melodeons taken in exchange for new ones.

HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

DECKER BROTHERS,
PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 91 Bleecker-st., (marble building, one block West of Broadway,) invite attention to their new
PATENT PLATE PIANOFORTES,
of which the New-York *Tribune*, April 23, 1864, said: "One of the simplest and most truly valuable improvements yet made in the pianoforte is that invented and patented by Decker Brothers."
WARRANTED FOR SEVEN YEARS.

MASON & HAMLIN RESPECTFULLY announce that they have now completed the occupation of their greatly enlarged factory, and effected other arrangements for the large increase of their manufacturing facilities. They therefore confidently expect to be able henceforward to supply orders for their CABINET ORGANS promptly, without that inconvenient delay to which purchasers have been subjected, from the fact that for more than a year past they have been continually several hundred instruments behind orders. An assortment of styles from $110 to $600 each may be found at their New-York warerooms, No. 7 Mercer-st.

FORTY PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS at wholesale or retail. New 7-Octave Pianos for $250. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains; prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. 16,000 sheets of Music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos.

HORACE WATERS,
No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

CUMMINGS & JENNYS PIANOFORTE Manufactuers, No. 726 Broadway, New-York.—These makers continue to offer their instruments at greatly reduced prices. A second-hand piano for sale.

GUITAR AND SINGING LESSONS UNTIL 9.—NAPOLEON W. GOULD, Sole Guitarist and Tenor, enables his pupils in a few lessons to play effectively. No. 884½ Broadway, near 19th-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FOR SALE—AT THE RESIDENCE, NO. 690 6th-av., (of No. 676,) near 40th-st., a magnificently carved 7-octave rosewood pianoforte, used a short time; carved legs of rich design; leaf carved, case full round corners, beautiful serpentine bottom, richly finished throughout, overstrung bass, full iron plate, &c.; powerful rich, sweet tone, celebrated city makers, with full warranted, and is an elegant and choice piano; must be seen and tried to be appreciated; will be sold for $375, about half price. Apply for four days, day or evening. N. B.—Has box for shipping.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the widening of Vestry-st., on the northerly side thereof, from Hudson-st. to Greenwich-st., in said city.

Notice is hereby given that the costs, charges and expenses incurred by reason of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter, will be taxed by the Clerk of the Supreme Court, at his office, in the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Thursday, the second day of February, A. D. 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOHN SCOTT,
WALTER ROCHE,
CORNELIUS CORSON, } Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1865.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMMONALTY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said city, relative to the acquiring of lands for a Reservoir and appurtenances thereto in the said city, between One Hundred and Seventy-second and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth streets, and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River, in the said city, for the purpose of supplying such parts of said city with Croton Water as are not now supplied with the same.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said city, pursuant to chapter ninety-five of the laws of this State, passed April Seventh, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-three, and chapter two hundred and sixty-seven of the laws of this State, passed April Twenty-first, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-four, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, parties or persons respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said court, to be held at the City Hall, of the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the Twenty-third day of January, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-five, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter, to estimate in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties and persons interested as aforesaid, a just and equitable compensation for taking all those lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises as lie between One hundred and Seventy-second and One hundred and Seventy-fifth streets and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River in said city, which said lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises the said Croton Aqueduct Board deem necessary for the building a new reservoir and appurtenances thereto, in the city of New-York, for the purpose of supplying such parts of the city of New-York with Croton water as are not now supplied with the same, which said lands and premises are laid out and described and are of the extent following, that is to say: commencing at the point where the line between the land of Eliza B. Jumel and of Richard F. Carman intersects the Croton Aqueduct land line, near the gate-house at Hamilton Bridge, in the Twelfth Ward of said city, and running thence northerly one degree, twenty-eight minutes west on said Jumel's and Carman's line, six hundred and forty-nine two-tenths feet to the southeasterly corner of Tenth-avenue and One hundred and Seventy-fourth street, thence south thirty-four degrees, west five hundred and sixteen eight-tenths feet on the easterly line of Tenth-avenue to the north easterly corner of One hundred and Seventy-second street, thence north eighty-eight degrees ten minutes east, fifty-six degrees east along the northerly line of One hundred and Seventy-second-street five hundred and eighty one-tenth feet to land line of Croton Aqueduct, thence on said last-mentioned land line north forty-seven degrees, sixteen minutes east three hundred and forty-six nine-tenths feet, thence also on said last-mentioned land line, north twenty-five degrees, twelve minutes east one hundred and four five-tenths feet, thence also on said last-mentioned land line north thirty-six degrees, thirty-three minutes east thirteen seven-tenths feet to the place of beginning, containing three hundred and five two hundred and six thirty-five one hundred square feet, or seven eight-one thousand acres.

Also, commencing at a point where the line between the land of Richard F. Carman and of Eliza B. Jumel intersects the westerly line of the Croton Aqueduct lands, near the gate-house at the Manhattan end of Eighth Bridge, thence on the said line, between the said Croton Aqueduct lands and lands of Richard F. Carman, west forty-six degrees thirty-three minutes east forty-six feet, thence on said line, between said Carman's land and lands of Croton Aqueduct, south seventy-eight degrees thirteen minutes, east three hundred and thirty-five feet, more or less, to low water mark; thence north eleven degrees forty seven minutes east seventy-nine and five-tenths feet, thence north seventy-eight degrees thirteen minutes; west three hundred and ninety-two and six-tenths feet, to a point near foot-bridge; thence south thirty-nine degrees thirty-two minutes, west forty-seven and one-tenth feet, to the point of beginning, containing thirty-four thousand seven hundred and fifty-four seventy-nine one-hundredth square feet, or seven hundred and ninety-eight-one-thousandths of an acre.

JOHN E. DEVELIN,
Counsel to Corporation.

DATED NEW-YORK, December 15, 1864.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.

Certificate 13,268, for one hundred shares Erie Railway Company Stock, in the name of George K. Stacy. The transfer has been stopped and all parties are notified not to negotiate the Certificate. The finder will return it to

WHITEHOUSE, MORISON & CO.,
No. 29 William-st.

LOST—ON FRIDAY, DEC. 30, ON THE CARS, coming from Buffalo to New-York, a WALLET, containing $58 in money and other articles, with some letters to Geo. Willis. $10 reward will be paid to the finder, or to any one giving information to JOSEPH BYATT, corner of Clove Road and Sackett-st., Brooklyn.

LOST—NEAR THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, ON Friday evening, a blue SILK ROSETTE, with society pin attached. The finder will be rewarded on leaving it at Internal Revenue Office, corner 21st-st. and Broadway.

LOST.—$25 REWARD.—LOST IN THE BROADway cars, between 14th and 42d sts., Thursday evening, a PEARL SCARF PIN. The finder will be paid the above reward, and no questions asked, by leaving the same at No. 94 Front-st.

MATRIMONIAL.

LAURA!—A LETTER FROM WALKER AWAITS you at the Brooklyn Post-office. Yours only just received.

PERSONAL.

H. E. F.—ALL WELL HERE AND AT HOME; heard from B—— very lately. Have written; do not delay. ELTON.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. Lester Wallack

MONDAY,

Garrick and Colman's standard Comedy,

THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.

TUESDAY, (first time in two years,) Boucicault's fine Comedy of the IRISH HEIRESS. WEDNESDAY, SECRETS WORTH KNOWING. THURSDAY, MARRIED LIFE. FRIDAY, the WIFE'S SECRET. SATURDAY, the IRISH HEIRESS. Mr. Falconer's fine Comedy, MEN OF THE DAY, is in rehearsal, and will shortly be performed, first time in six years. HOW SHE LOVES HIM and the Drama of ROSEDALE will shortly be reproduced. A new Drama of powerful interest and effects is in active preparation. Open at 7½ o'clock; overture at 7¾.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE AND GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION,
Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway,
OPEN DAILY FROM 10 A. M. TO 10 P. M.,
at the present time contains
A GREATER NUMBER
AND A MORE COMPLETE VARIETY
OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS
than can be found in any similar institution in the world, while a continual succession of
NEW ARRIVALS
from every clime enable the management to present weekly
FRESH ZOOLOGICAL NOVELTIES
of rare attractive power. There have very recently been received from Persia, the first
SAOUTRIAN, TWO HUMPED CAMELS
that have been seen in America for forty years, which may be seen as the Waters' latest improved square pianos.
THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY
are given at 11¾ A. M., 3 and 8½ P. M., at each of which
THE ENTIRE COLLECTION
OF WONDERFULLY TRAINED ANIMALS
belonging to the establishment will be introduced.
ADMISSION, ONLY 25 CENTS.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ, OF NEW-YORK.

The annual grand fancy dress ball of this society will take place at the Academy of Music, on THURSDAY, Feb. 16. Preparations on the largest scale are already going on, in order to render this ball the event of the season. Tickets, admitting one gentleman and one lady, $5, which can be only obtained of the members of the society by way of introduction; extra ladies' tickets, $2 each. The private boxes may now be secured by applying to the committee at the hall of the Liederkranz Society, Nos. 61 and 63 6th-st., new number.

GEORGE NEMBACH, Secretary.

LIGHT GUARD BALL.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
JAN. 23, 1865.

Tickets $3.

For sale at the hotels and music stores.

BASE BALL MATCH ON ICE,

(GOTHAMS versus ATLANTICS,) will be played on MONDAY, Jan. 16, 1865, on Sylvan Lake, foot of 72d-st., Hoboken. Game will be called at 11 o'clock A. M. During the afternoon music will be in attendance, and in the evening a Grand Promenade Concert will be given. A Prize Skating Match will take place on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 17. Those wishing to contend for the prizes will send in their names to the Sylvan Lake Office. This lake will be illuminated by Calcium lights.

GEORGE LINFORD, Proprietor.

FENCING ACADEMY

No. 837 Broadway and No. 161 Fifth-av., corner of Twenty-second st., Leechard's Gymnasium; instruction in the Art of Fencing, with foils, rapier, broadsword and bayonet, to military persons, amateurs and actors, will be given every day, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 6 o'clock P. M., and Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 8 to 10 o'clock. G. HEINTZ, Professor.

MUSEUM OPEN AND FREE—MESSRS. FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists, No. 389 Broadway, give written charts of character day and evening.

MEDICAL.

SAMARITAN'S GIFT! SAMARITAN'S GIFT!

Cures in from two to four days. Balsam Copavia and Mercury discarded. Only ten pills to effect a cure; purely vegetable. Price $2. DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row; DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, No. 915 Race-st., Philadelphia.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 62 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 26 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genito-urinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. BOWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically cures Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; N

NAVAL DISASTER.

Loss of the U. S. Sloop-of-War San Jacinto.

HER OFFICERS AND CREW SAFE.

PARTICULARS OF THE WRECK

By the United States transport *Continental*, which sailed from Key West on the 10th inst. and arrived at this port yesterday morning, we learn that the steam sloop-of-war *San Jacinto*, Capt. R. W. MEADS commanding, was lost on the morning of the 1st inst., on a reef off No-Name Key, on the Bahama Banks. The day previous to her wreck she had been chasing a blockade-runner, which escaped by reaching neutral waters. Darkness coming on, the *San Jacinto* stood in shore with the hope that during the night the blockade-runner would stand out for the Hole-in-the-Wall.

The night being very dark, and the currents uncertain, the vessel overran her reckoning, and instead of being twenty miles from shore, as was supposed by the commanding officer, she was close on the reef, which she struck at 12:40 o'clock A. M. Every effort was made to get her off by running anchors out, but a heavy gale setting in from the eastward, frustrated all attempts, and at 10 o'clock the next day she "bilged"—her sides being crushed in. The Captain finding it impossible to save the ship, turned his attention toward saving the lives of the crew and the public property. With his boats and the assistance of the wreckers who had congregated around the vessel, he managed to land his crew without loss of life. He also succeeded in saving the guns and most of the stores, consisting of sails, rigging and provisions. Soon after the accident the Captain dispatched a smack to Nassau, informing the United States Consul of his condition.

The English naval authorities, being informed of the circumstances, sent a steam sloop-of-war to the assistance of the *San Jacinto*. When the news reached Key West the gunboat *Honduras* was immediately dispatched to render what assistance she could, and the *Magnolia*, at the time the *Continental* left Key West was coaling, and would leave the next day. The *Magnolia* had just arrived from Gonaives with the *Glaucus* in tow, which had been ashore on Molasses Reef, tossing three blades of her propeller and her rudder. The *San Jacinto* was wrecked near the same spot where the sloop-of-war *Adirondack* was lost about two years ago, and probably from the same cause.

DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSEL.

The *San Jacinto* was a screw steam sloop-of-war of the second class. She was built in 1850 at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and made her first cruise to the Mediterranean. She was afterward sent to Havana in anticipation of trouble with Spain. In consequence of the *Black Warrior* affair. Subsequently she went to China, bearing the pennant of Commodore ARMSTRONG. After this she arrived on the coast of Africa. Returning from that station under the command of Commodore WILKES, she overhauled the English mail steamer *Trent*, and took from that vessel the rebel Commissioners SLIDELL and MASON. Since that time she has been variously employed, mostly in cruising to intercept blockade-runners, in which duty she was eminently successful. At the time of her loss she was the flagship of the East Gulf Blockading Squadron, having successively borne the flags of Admirals LARDNER, BAILEY and STRIBLING.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

Captain—R. W. MEADS.
Lieutenant-Commander—J. N. Quackenbush.
Acting Masters—W. G. Wright, Geo. A. Ashbury, Wm. Richardson.
Acting Ensign—Chas. A. Flemming.
Past Assistant Surgeon—Edward Matthews.
Paymaster—Rufus Parks.
Chief Engineer—Geo. S. Bright.

THE DRAFT.

Mode of Counting and Crediting Quotas.

After all that has been written officially and non-officially on the subject of quotas in connection with the pending draft, we find that a large portion of our citizens are still in about as much doubt as ever how to read the law. And we question whether the multiplication of official circulars has done much more in many cases than to add to the bewilderment of the anxious inquirer.

Let us see if we can eliminate from the official interpretation of the several statutes a few comprehensible facts. The call for troops, issued on the 19th of December was rendered necessary less by the failure of the draft of July last, than by the express proviso which Congress made in the act authorizing that call, that all the enlistments for the navy during the first three years of the rebellion (or up to February, 1864,) should be credited to their respective districts. Hence, in all the larger coast cities, as well as in the more important river towns of the West, researches into the naval recruiting records took the place in a very great measure of fervent zeal in the business of sending men to the front. It was only equitable, of course, that the different districts, where recruiting for the navy had taken place, should in this way protect themselves from having to bear more than their due share of the common burden. But the result nevertheless essentially failed to supply either the numbers or the quality of men wanted by the War Department. The call now made is designed *to put 300,000 men into the service.* Districts that have been in excess of their quotas, will have such excess (as shown on their records) up to the 19th of December, credited to the July draft. Volunteers enlisted since Dec. 19 will be credited on the draft now pending. By this system of crediting the Provost-Marshal doubtless expects that each district will be able to get its dues. But in any case, the aggregate returns now sought for will not count farther back than the date of the call. In other words, the Provost-Marshal will declare the call filled when the lists on file since the 19th of December show that 300,000 men have been added to the service.

The mode in which the different terms of service are to be arranged, so as to do justice to districts that have sent larger proportions of three and two-years' recruits, is made tolerably plain by the official circulars. It has caused some misapprehension to find that the numbers to be furnished under the present call are not likely to be at all near in proportion to the population of different States or districts. But the change is rendered necessary, simply from the fact that localities where three-years' men have been the majority in making up the quota, could not, without great injustice, be put on an equality with those that have sent large majorities of one-year's men. The law distinctly provides that the deficiency of *year's* service, as well as the deficiency in the *numbers* from particular districts, shall be taken into account in determining quotas.

The time for giving the credit to each district as to the class in which the recruit enlists, is when he is mustered into the service. So that, whether a particular locality sends a certain number of one, or two, or three years' men, it is put on permanent record at once in the War Office, and if the volunteer or conscript becomes sick, deserts, or dies within a week of his acceptance, the credit due to his district is not thereby affected. All that has to be done is to add up the gross number of *years* which is represented in the returns from separate districts, and the result put in proportion with the local enrolment, and the gross call establishes something like an equitable distribution of the burdens which the draft imposes.

There is one point, however, on which we think it possible that Gen. FRY's interpretation of the law may be open to question—not as to its technical correctness, but as to the equity of the decision. States, towns, and districts, if we do not misapprehend him, that may have been in arrear on the call of July when the call of December was announced, have their delenit ignored altogether. They start with a clean record on the 19th day of December, 1864, as if they had kept pace with their duty equally with those who filled their quotas promptly and honorably. This seems to us to partake more or less of a certain sectional injustice. But we do not care to press the point, provided the pending draft is really made to answer the practical purpose of bringing 300,000 healthy and vigorous men into the field. The sooner that end is reached the sooner we shall reach the point where drafting will be no longer a necessity.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 15.

The Ways and Means Committee yesterday resumed the consideration of the proposition of Secretary FESSENDEN in reference to the further issue of Seven-thirty Bonds, and authorized the Chairman of the committee to prepare a bill nearly in accordance with the views of the Secretary, which will be submitted to the committee for approval at their meeting to-morrow.

The bill will provide for the issue of two hundred millions of these notes.

THE LOUISIANA ELECTION.

The House Committee on Elections, after a protracted session over the Louisiana case have decided not to admit any of the members except those from New-Orleans.

REPORT ON MARINE ENGINES.

The House Naval Committee are preparing a report which will be submitted in a day or two upon the present plan of the construction of vessels and marine engines &c. The report, which is very elaborate, sustains Mr. ISHERWOOD, in his system of construction.

GEN. BUTLER BEFORE THE WAR COMMITTEE.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War meet to-morrow, when it is expected that Gen. BUTLER will appear before them, and give his version of the Wilmington expedition, the Dutch Gap Canal enterprise, and kindred subjects.

GEN. BUTLER'S SUCCESSOR.

Gen. ORD was placed temporarily in command of the Army of the James, as the successor of Gen. BUTLER, but it is expected that Gen. WARREN, now of the Fifth Corps, will soon be assigned to the chief command on the north side of the James River.

CIRCULAR FROM SECRETARY SEWARD.

The following circular to the consular officers in the conterminous British Provinces has just been issued:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1865.

Consular officers in territories conterminous with the United States on their northern and northeastern frontier are hereby authorized to receive United States currency in payment for passports, so long as the order of Dec. 17, 1864, shall remain in force, bearing in mind that the law requires $5 as a fee for issuing a passport, which amount is payable into the United States Treasury, and in foreign countries, with a consular fee of $1 due in addition.

The existing regulation by which consular agents were forbidden to give passports is hereby rescinded for the period above-mentioned.

If any person shall have been charged more than the legal fees as they are herein mentioned, the excess will be refunded to him by the Consul to whom the sum was paid, and such repayment will be reported to the Department.

A uniform rate of charge is expected and enjoined.

Passports to enter the British Provinces will be promptly issued by this Department on application in accordance with the passport regulations.

(Signed,) WM. H. SEWARD.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Attack of Bushwhackers—Capt. Price Killed—Reconnoissance on the Rear—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS, Friday, Jan. 13, 1865.

A foraging party, 250 strong, and eight wagons started out on the Jerusalem plank road on Wednesday afternoon, under command of Capt. BURRIDGE PRICE, of Gen. GRIFFIN'S Staff, and were in search of forage for their command, a scarcity of which has existed for some days past throughout the army. They proceeded without impediment up the road until some two miles beyond our new lines of picket, when a sudden and unexpected attack was made upon the party by some mounted bushwhackers.

The attack, although a feeble one, was disastrous so far as foraging was concerned, and resulted in the death of Capt. PRICE. The fire was delivered from a piece of woods and the Captain fell pierced by two balls, while the command was thrown into some degree of confusion. The Captain, finding himself mortally wounded, gave his sword and pistol to a Sergeant and told him to escape. The foraging party, however, reached our lines without further molestation.

On searching for the remains of this unfortunate, but gallant officer, they were found completely stripped, and with four ghastly wounds on his mangled body. The ruffians had attempted to conceal the body by partially burying it beneath a collection of leaves.

Yesterday afternoon a reconnoissance was sent out to try and find the marauding band who had thus audaciously attacked our men. Two squadrons of cavalry and the Twenty-fourth Michigan Infantry, under command of Maj. WM. HUTCHINSON, were detailed for this purpose. The cavalry sent one squadron by the Lee's Mills road, while the other proceeded up the plank, followed by the infantry.

They succeeded in going as far as the Proctor Farm, but without discovering the enemy. Only two mounted men were seen, and they escaped capture. Finding that nothing could be done in finding the guerrillas, the reconnoitering party reluctantly returned, worn out by their toilsome and fruitless march.

The affair has caused a good deal of excitement, and the untoward death of Capt. PRICE is deeply mourned. He was a gallant and meritorious officer, whose loss will be long felt in his division.

Nothing else of any importance or interest has occurred since I wrote you yesterday. The weather has continued clear and calm for some days past. The nights are resplendent by a full moon shedding its lustrous light over camp and field. The batteries in front of Petersburgh have been comparatively silent, and the pickets so so. Should the present clear, dry weather continue, hopes may be entertained that our roads will be passable ere long.

Our mails have been very irregular for some days, part owing to the impeded navigation of the Potomac. Considerable comment is made upon the removal of Gen. BUTLER. Speculation is rife regarding his successor. Gen. WARREN seems the most feasible man to military minds. News from SHERMAN is looked for with eagerness. GEO. F. WILLIAMS.

Gen. Williams Appointed Inspector-General—Review of the Second Division—Consolidation of Regiments.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Friday, Jan. 13.

The utmost quiet still reigns along the lines in front of this army, even picket firing seems to have been given up.

Brig.-Gen. WILLIAMS, who has been Assistant Adjutant-General of this army since its organization, except the short time when Gen. BURNSIDE commanded it, has been appointed Inspector-General of the armies operating against Richmond, and will be located at City Point with Gen. GRANT. No officer in the service stands higher in the esteem and affection of those who know him than does Gen. WILLIAMS, and he leaves these headquarters with the good wishes of every one. Lieut.-Col. BARSTOW is to be Gen. WILLIAMS' successor, and will prove an efficient officer.

The Second Division of the Second Corps was reviewed yesterday by Gen. HUMPHREYS, and presented a fine appearance. The Third Division will be reviewed in a day or two.

The Fifty-seventh and Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Regiments have been consolidated, owing to the thinness of their ranks. The new organization will be commanded by Lieut-Col. BUMPERS, and known as the Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers.

W. D. McGREGOR.

Trials by Military Commission.

A Military Commission, of which Col. M. S. HOWE, United States Army, is President, and which has been some months in session at Gen. DIX's headquarters, investigating cases arising under the laws of war, has recently been occupied with two interesting trials.

1. The case of Mrs. MYERS. She is the wife of a rebel officer and came through the lines, without the permission of the United States authorities, to this city. She was found to be making purchases and preparing to return with a variety of articles of female dress. She was brought by Gen. DIX before the Military Commission, and fined to the amount of her purchases, ($1,231,56,) and sentenced to be sent, under guard, to Tennessee at her own expense and thence across the lines. The order of the court has been executed, the money paid, and she is probably by this time, with her rebel friends.

2. The case of SHEBLEY, an Englishman. He came across the Potomac from Richmond in October, went to England under a fictitious name, and returned to this city in December under another fictitious name, avowedly with the intention of going to the South. He was arrested three days after his arrival, tried, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment in Fort Lafayette, and at the end of that time to be sent across the lines. The sentence was modified by Gen. DIX so far as respects sending him South. He is now at Fort Lafayette, and we suppose will at a proper time be sent back to England and not into the rebel States, where he wants to go.

We are glad to see this prompt and effective dealing with violators of the laws of war. It is intimated that several other trials of far greater public interest will take place immediately.

TENNESSEE STATE CONVENTION.

Slavery Declared Forever Abolished—Parson Brownlow Nominated for Governor.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Jan. 14.

The *Commercial* has a special dispatch from Nashville, which says:

"The Tennessee State Convention have unanimously passed a resolution declaring slavery forever abolished, and prohibiting it throughout the State.

The convention also passed a resolution prohibiting the Legislature from recognizing property in man, and forbidding it from requiring compensation to be made to the owners of slaves.

A resolution was also adopted abrogating the declaration of State independence, and the military league made with the Confederate States in 1861; also ehrogating all the laws and ordinances passed in pursuance hereof.

All the officers appointed by the acting Governor since his accession to office were confirmed.

The propositions of the convention are to be submitted to the people for ratification on the 22d of February, and on the 4th of March an election is to be held for Governor and members of the Legislature.

Nearly three hundred delegates participated in the proceedings of the convention, and the greatest harmony and good feeling prevailed.

Parson BROWNLOW is the unanimous choice of the convention for Governor."

NASHVILLE, Saturday, Jan. 14.

The Tennessee Union State Convention, in its session to-day, nominated Parson W. G. BROWNLOW for Governor by acclamation.

A delegate asked if he would accept, whereupon he responded in the following language:

GENTLEMEN: I settle the controversy by assuring you that I will accept. (Applause.) I cannot but expected to do anything more, and I certainly ought to do no less than tender to you, as a convention, my sincere and undefeigned thanks for the honor and distinction you have conferred upon me. I will not speak to you at length now, gentlemen, but what I lack in speaking, if the people should ratify the nominations made by you, I will try to make up in deeds and acts; and, God being my help, if you will send up a Legislature in reorganize the militia and pass other necessary business, I will put an end to this infernal system of guerrilla fighting in this State, in East, Middle and West Tennessee. If we have to shoot every man concerned in such business. (Loud and long continued applause, amid which the Parson retired.)

The convention are nominating members of the Legislature to-night.

The river is two feet deep on the shoals, and is falling.

The Publication of the Income Tax Assessments.

A CARD FROM MR. GEO. P. PUTNAM.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, No. 923 BROADWAY, Saturday, Jan. 14, 1865.

The Collector of the United States Internal Revenue for the Eighth District of New-York begs leave to state that the recent publication of some names of income-tax payers in a small portion of this district was wholly unauthorized, so far as the Collector or his subordinates were concerned.

As already explained, the law permits and requires the lists to be open for inspection for a certain time, at the Assessor's office; but if does not require a Collector to allow notes to be taken from the copies in his own office.

Whatever may be legal or expedient in regard to the access of the public to the list—and judicious men appear to be about equally divided in opinion on this point—it is obvious that the publication in the newspapers of selections of names, here and there, whether taken at random or for personal reasons, is improper and unjust, and should not be permitted.

Kentucky and Slavery.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Jan. 14.

The speech of Hon. W. P. KINNEY before the Legislature to-day elicited much remark. He said he had heretofore sustained legal enactments favoring slavery, because he deemed slavery in some respects beneficent to both races, although he had never believed in the inherent right of one man to hold another man in bondage; but that those benefits had ceased to accrue, and the rebellion was responsible therefor. He justified the acts of the Administration in regard to slavery and vindicated the right of the people to amend the Constitution and abolish slavery, believing the Union to be the immutable basis of the Government, and the Constitution its mutable policy, to be changed as necessity or expediency required. He concluded that Kentucky's interest required the proposed amendment, as slavery had retarded her development and seriously checked her advancement.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

A letter from GEORGE SAWARD, Esq., Secretary and General Superintendent of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, to CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq., after alluding to the absolute electrical perfection of the cable now being manufactured, states the amount completed up to the 30th of December at 750 miles. The cable is now being manufactured at the rate of eighty miles per week, without hurry and without nightwork. It will be finished by the end of the first week in June. Two tanks on board the *Great Eastern*, for the stowage of the cable, are constructed, and the third is rapidly progressing. There is no reason to doubt that the cable will be all on board, and the great ship ready for sea, with every appliance of the best kind, end in the best order, during the month of June. Mr. SAWARD has no doubt that the cable will be successfully laid and worked.

Funeral of James Darrow, of the Eighty-second Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

The funeral of JAMES DARROW, a member of the Eighty-second Regiment, N. Y. S. V., who was shot by a sharpshooter before Petersburgh, and whose remains were sent on to this city for interment, took place yesterday afternoon. The body had been lying at the Essex Market Police Station, from there it was taken, and accompanied by the following escort, conveyed to the grave:

Detachment of Police.
Friends and Citizens
The Twelfth Regiment, full band.
Company of Continentals.
The Twelfth Regiment.
Members of Eagine Company No. 26.
Friends in Carriages.

The deceased had been a member of the Second and Twelfth Regiments, N. Y. S. M., and was also at one time a member of the Police force of this city, and was esteemed a very valuable and efficient officer.

The Soldiers' Rest.

The following contributions have been received for the Soldiers' Rest at the New-Haven depot:

Previously acknowledged	$444
Mrs. S. S. Osgood	50
Henry W. Smith	50
James Cassidy	25
H. K. Bull	25
A. W. Greenleaf	25
George Griswold	100
Edmund Dwight	20
J. S. Breese	10
Total	$749

GEORGE BLISS, Jr.

The North American.

PORTLAND, Sunday, Jan. 15.

The *North American* sailed at 10.30 Saturday night. She will probably reach St. Johns, N. F., Wednesday morning.

President Davis and Gen. Lee—The Official Rebel View of Their Relations.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Jan. 12.

Some of our contemporaries have been recently discussing the nature of the official relation between the two eminent public servants whose names head this article; and from the eagerness of some to give fresh confidence to the people, though from less creditable motives in others, have suggested that the appointment of Gen. LEE to a higher grade—that of generalissimo or Field-Marshal, with power to command all our armies or to assume the general conduct and direction of our military operations—would have a tendency to dispel the temporary despondency caused by recent reverses. We need hardly say to our readers how earnestly we have deprecated the exaggeration to which this despondency has been carried. It has been far in excess of what was justified by the circumstances, and has been intensified by the croaking of the street corners and in the barrooms, which has been the cause of so much evil during the war. It is even to be feared that some of this croaking has found its way into quarters where courage and serenity are naturally to be expected, and where, in consequence, it is especially hurtful. This, however, is a diversion from our purpose.

Believing, as we do, that it is of the utmost importance to allow no misunderstanding to exist of the real state of the case, we here take pains to ascertain the facts, and can now give them with the certainty that we are not mistaken.

Gen. LEE is the officer now highest in command in the line of the army. Gen. COOPER, who alone stands above him, in the army list, is on staff, not on line, duty. Whenever Gen. LEE is in the field, therefore, he commands not only all the troops that are within the department assigned to him, but all who may happen to serve in connection with his command. The limits of his department are bounded solely by his own opinion of his ability to extend the necessary supervision over the operations. Thus, when the President desired, some time ago, to place Gen. LEE in command of the entire Atlantic coast, as being directly connected with the operations of the army now opposed to GRANT, Gen. LEE felt himself constrained to object to taking military control of any part of the coast beyond the mouth of the Cape Fear, and to request of the President to continue the separation between his department and that which, under an independent commander, extends southward from the Cape Fear.

This first point, then, which we wish clearly to fix in the minds of our readers is—that Gen. LEE's command in the field is as large and extends over as great a department as he is willing to control. We must not be understood as concurring with our great General in the modest estimate he makes of his own merits or capacity. On the contrary, we are confident he does himself less than justice in believing that he would not add to the strength and efficiency of his supreme of our country by consenting to exercise a larger command. We confine ourselves simply to the fact that it is his choice, not the President's wish, that restricts his control to the limits of his present department.

But it is said, "We do not want Gen. LEE to command, in the field, any greater district of country than he thinks best. What we want is, that he should have the general direction of the other armies, the general conduct of their operation, a control over their plans of campaign."

To this we answer that this is eminently desirable; that it is proven by the past history of the war to be exactly what the President wished and attempted; but that experience has shown, unfortunately, that the two duties cannot be performed at the same time by the same man; and that we are driven to choosing between Gen. LEE in the field and Gen. LEE in an office at Richmond, exercising a general supervision over all our military operations. In a word, the President has made the very experiment now urged, and Gen. LEE found it impossible to do both duties. The President, reluctantly, and at Gen. LEE's own request, was compelled to choose between relieving him from the command of the army defending Richmond, or from the general command over all our armies, which it is now urged should be vested in him.

How quickly we forget history, is illustrated almost daily, but the present is a very striking instance. On the 25th of March, 1862, Congress passed a law indicating that Gen. LEE should have the same control of military operations which it is now desired to confer upon him, and the President at once placed him in the position created by the law. His counsels and aid were found invaluable by the Executive, until, on the fall of Gen. JOHNSTON, severely wounded at the battle of Seven Pines, the President deemed it essential to the safety of the capital to put Gen. LEE in command of the Army of Northern Virginia. But Gen. LEE, when thus placed in command in the field, was retained in the general command of all the armies at the same time. What was the result? To the great regret of the President, Gen. LEE was forced by a stress of duty too great for one man, to request that a choice should be made. Willing, as he ever has been, to do his country every service in his power, he left it to the President to say whether he could best aid in its defence by remaining in the field or returning to his office in Richmond. The wisdom of the choice which left him in command of the army that has now for nearly three years baffled every effort of the enemy to get possession of our capital, will scarcely be questioned by any; least of all by Virginians.

This exposition would be incomplete were we to omit the fact that the President, while availing himself of the services of Gen. LEE in the field, loses no opportunity of obtaining the benefit of his advice and opinion on all important questions, as in all extended operations. These two distinguished citizens, too devoted to their country, too conscious of their own nobility of character, too superior to base or envious passions to entertain for each other any but the most cordial sentiments of mutual esteem and friendship, are constantly engaged in the interchange of visits for consensus on all military affairs, as well as on the general condition of our country. From this the heaviest consequences have resulted. Would that so eminent an example were followed by all; and we should soon see a spirit of confidence animating the people that would put to shame the croaking, the despondency, the fault finding, and the faint-heartedness that now disgrace so many of our public men and produce effects so injurious to our cause.

The Rebel Determination.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Jan. 12.

Gen. LEE is regarded as a man reasonably devoted to our cause; he is looked upon as not easily disheartened; he has exhibited a practical patriotism; he is admitted to know something of the wants and necessities of the army; he is a large slaveholder—and yet he urges his country's authorities to conscript the negroes, and to liberate them and the wives of those who are made soldiers. If one was disposed to rest the question on authority, we might stop here and ask, what man will put himself in the scales against Gen. LEE? If this war was being waged on our part for "rights in the territories," this proposition to arm the negroes and liberate the negro soldier would be suicidal. But as it is the white man's liberty, and not the negro's slavery, for which this people are really fighting, the proposition of Gen. LEE is one by which every man's devotion to the cause may be weighed, measured and estimated.

If this war is waged for the liberty, independence and nationality of these States; and if for this object only our people have made the tremendous sacrifices of the last four years, and are willing to make still greater sacrifices, then any measure which secures the liberty, independence and nationality of these States is justified and made our imperative duty. Can we count the cost of liberty, value it by money, and say its attainment is too expensive—that our users property is worth more than our liberty? *Through every organ of public sentiment—the press, the pulpit, the authorities, Confederate and State—opinion and purpose have been defiantly expressed that upon no terms and under no circumstances will these States remain with their enemy.* But that every sacrifice of life and property shall be freely made to secure our nationality. Have we drifted further than we desired, and said more than we meant? Have we been playing the game of brag, with the blood of our sons and brothers as mere counters? Have we sacrificed hundreds of thousands of our best and noblest citizens in merely bullying our enemy and playing upon the credulity of the world? No! The people of these States were and still are in real earnest.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ROBBED AND SENT TO THE HOUSE OF DETENTION.—THOMAS BROWN went to a lodging-house in Baxter-street, on Thursday night last, and was robbed of $1,220 in gold and $15 in currency. He made his loss known to Capt. JOURDAN, of the Sixth Precinct, and JOSEPHINE MILLER, HANNAH MILLER and JOSEPHINE SANDS were arrested and $734 in currency were recovered. The prisoner's statement is that one WM. MCGRANN and JOSEPHINE MILLER committed the robbery; that MCGRANN gave her a handful of gold as her share; that she deposited the same in the hands of JOSEPHINE SANDS, and that the latter exchanged the gold. The prisoners were committed by Justice HOGAN to the Tombs, and the complainant was sent to the House of Detention.

FIGHT AND LARCENY IN A LIQUOR STORE.—THOMAS L. CURRIE, of No. 246 Hudson-street, appeared before Justice DOWD, and made oath that at about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, BERNARD O'NEILL and HENRY GAFFNEY, two young boatmen, quarreled and fought with several strangers in his store, and that while he was absent seeking a policeman they stole $43 from his money-till. They fled on his return, but were pursued and overtaken in King-street. They were committed in default of $500 bail each.

INCENDIARY THIEVES—ALLEGED HOTEL BURNERS.—Officer DODD, of the Fourteenth Ward, arrested JOHN WILSON, and MICHAEL HALPIN, of the Revere House, appeared at the halls of justice and swore that on the night of the 25th ult., he saw the prisoner and another person who had taken a room at that hotel leaving hastily with a large bundle under their arms, at a late hour, and that in the morning, JANE LEARY, chambermaid, entering the room that the confederates had taken, discovered a smouldering sheet between the pillows of the bed. The fellows had forced a trunk and stolen therefrom wearing apparel valued at $300, and then torn the sheets of their bed and set them on fire, hoping to destroy all evidence of their theft. WILSON was committed by Justice HOGAN.

DEATH FROM A PISTOL WOUND.—Last evening ABRAM BROWN, who, on the 1st instant, was shot in Third-avenue, near Twenty-seventh-street, by Officer THOMPSON, of the Eighteenth Precinct, expired at his abode in Third-avenue. At the time of the shooting, BROWN and several other persons had engaged in a hostile encounter, and Officer THOMPSON had interfered and undertaken to make an arrest, when the gang fell upon him, prostrated him with a slung-shot, and beat and kicked him while he lay on the sidewalk, after which they fled. The officer pursued them as far as his failing strength would permit, and then fired, wounding BROWN. Officer THOMPSON has since been made roundsmen in his precinct, but, not having recovered his strength, he has not been able to take the position.

RUFFIANLY ASSAULT UPON A CAR-DRIVER.—On Saturday evening, Conductor WM. H. THOMPSON, of the Belt Railroad, stopped a car at the intersection of Grand and Goerck streets, and MICHAEL COGAN and JOHN MCCORMICK drove up and halted at that spot, rendering it impossible for the passengers to get out. THOMPSON remonstrated, and MCCORMICK and COGAN, it is alleged, assaulted him; whereupon THOMAS NEVINS, the driver, hastened to aid the conductor, but was prostrated to the pavement by a cartrung. He was taken to his abode, and COGAN and MCCORMICK were arrested by Officer PIKE, of the Seventh Precinct, and committed by Justice SHANDLEY.

DESTITUTION AND SUICIDE.—Coroner COLLIN held an inquest, yesterday, at No. 122 East Fourth-street, upon the body of Mr. FREDERICK OLROD, an Englishman, aged 43 years. Testimony before the jury disclosed the fact that the deceased, who had recently been quite ill at his sister's abode, had suffered from hunger rather than serve himself to the duty of making his case known to his friends, and that in a moment of extreme depression he cut his throat with a razor.

FURS STOLEN FROM GENIN'S.—Mr. WILLIAM L. GENIN, of No. 513 Broadway, complained before Justice SHANDLEY that JOSEPH BROWER had stolen a muff and fur collar, valued at $234. Officer WOOD, of the Tenth Precinct, arrested the youthful offender, and he was committed for examination.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 519, 841, 835, 695, 779, 472, 539, 547, 575, 593, 609, 615, 641, 651, 663, 669, 689, 7, 13, 715, 723. *Part II.*—Nos. 678, 646, 690, 918, 929, 447, 899, 750, 720, 738, 748, 746, 754, 756, 758, 770, 772, 779, 786.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1743, 3391, 4617, 3783, 4637, 3651, 4771, 4777, 4779, 4781, 4783, 4785, 4731, 4737, 989, 1093, 2723. *Part II.*—Nos. 2574, 1990, 2050, 726, 2372, 4748, 4750, 4752, 4754, 4756, 4758, 4760, 4762, 4764, 4766.

Petroleum Contract.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Shipman and a Jury.

Alden Spear, et al., vs. Francis McDonald, et al.—This is an action to recover damages for an alleged breach of a contract for the purchase of 1,350 barrels of petroleum. The plaintiffs were merchants in Boston, and the defendants merchants in this city. The petroleum was in store in Boston. The following is a copy of the contract:

BOSTON, Aug. 26, 1863.

Sold to Messrs. FRANCIS MACDONALD & Co., New-York, for account of Messrs. SPEAR, BURNER & GREGORY, Boston, five hundred barrels "Iron City," six hundred barrels "Lucent," (being lots shipped from Pittsburgh,) and two hundred and fifty (250) barrels "Jenney's" refined petroleum. Light straw to white in color, heat test 150°, or upwards, at sixty-three cents per gallon, in bond, cash on delivery, barrels included. The sale covering all that these lots may turn out filled to one or two gallons out. To be delivered free on board. Buyer's option to October twentieth (20th) for delivery. Sellers to furnish "permit" to export if wanted. Buyers to export or pay duty to cancel export bonds.

BANKER & CARPENTER, Brokers.

Approved by SPEAR, BURNER & GREGORY.

The price of petroleum went down in the market, and the defendants did not call for the goods till the 20th October, when their agent, Mr. Turner, came to Boston for them. Questions arose as to the order in which the articles and the amount, for the defendants only had twelve hundred and seventy barrels to deliver, and finally the contract was repudiated by the defendants, whereupon the plaintiffs brought the present suit, claiming to recover the difference in value of the oil, between 63 cents, the contract price, and 40 cents, the alleged price, on the day the contract was repudiated.

The following charge was given by the Judge to the jury:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: On the 25th of August, 1863, the plaintiffs sold the defendants a lot of petroleum oil, consisting of three parcels—500 bbls. of Iron City, 600 of Lucaet, and 250 of Jaensy's. The terms of sale embraced the whole of these lots, including all that they would turn out when the amount should be ascertained. There was no guarantee by the plaintiffs as to the number of gallons. What there was, was to be delivered in the casks necessary to hold it, filled to one or two gallons out. It was clearly contemplated by the contract that a portion of the casks might need filling from other casks of the same lots. The defendants bought oil, and not empty casks, and were neither bound to take, nor entitled to take empty casks. They were entitled to all the oil, with a sufficient number of casks to hold it, filled to one or two gallons out.

The defendants were to have, at their own option, till the 20th of October, 1863, the privilege of naming the time, within that date, at which they would receive and pay for the oil.

They elected the last day, and on that day their agent appeared in Boston, and proceeded to complete the arrangements for receiving the oil.

The defendants having postponed the day at which they required the delivery, the plaintiffs were entitled to a reasonable time in which to deliver the oil, and put it in shipping order, so far as any preparation should be made necessary by the ordinary incidents of removing from the storehouses to the vessel an article of this peculiar description. Without dwelling upon the precise terms of the written contract, or attempting to give it an exact legal construction, it is sufficient to say that the plaintiffs admit that whether the term of the contract called for it or not, they did, in point of fact, assume to put the casks in good shipping order. They, therefore, were entitled to a reasonable time in which to remove the oil to the vessel, and to put in order any casks that might become leaky in the ordinary process and mode of removal, either by proper coopering, or by supplying and filling from the same lots now and more perfect casks. If they did this, and stood ready and offered to do this, the defendants were bound to accept and pay for the oil. Whether or not the plaintiffs were ready and did, or offered to do this, is a question of fact for the jury.

After various objections by the defendants' agent, the whole contract was formally repudiated by the defendants on the 22d of October. Subsequent correspondence took place between the parties, and further negotiations were prosecuted by them, through Mr. Spear, and the defendants' agent. Without my detailing these negotiations, you will remember that as late as the 27th, Mr. Turner, the defendants' agent, according to his testimony, agreed to receive and pay in lots for all that was in shipping order, provided the plaintiffs would accept in full for each lot. Turner states the plaintiff, Spear, assented to this arrangement, with the exception that he would not receipt in full for each lot, and that treat the contract as discharged in full by the defendants, but would receipt for all that should be accepted on account. The importance of directing your attention to this point grows out of the necessity of ascertaining the exact day on which the breach of the contract occurred, as the rule of damages, should you find for the plaintiffs, is to be determined by the price of oil on that day. The contract was clearly broken on the 22d by the defendants, provided you find that the plaintiffs were ready and offered to deliver at that time, or within a reasonable time after the defendants were ready to receive. By reasonable time I mean such time as they would take the oil to the vessel, and supply any defects which might be caused by removing the casks, when the peculiar character of this searching fluid, and the difficulty of transporting it by land, even for a short distance, without leakage, is considered.

If the jury find that the contract was broken by the defendants, while the plaintiffs were thus ready and willing to perform, on the 22d, then clearly the plaintiffs would have a right to recover, if the case ended here—and the rule of damages would be the difference between 63 cents per gallon and the market price on the 22d, on the whole number of gallons, which there was in these lots, subject to such deduction as might naturally result from the removal.

If this contract was substantially waived by an agreement at a late day, and then broken by the defendants, while the plaintiffs were ready and offered to perform, then the rule of damages would be the difference between 63 cents per gallon and the market price on the day of such trade. On this latter point the jury should proceed with care. The difficulty, and the only difficulty about it in my judgment, arises out of the question, whether or not the minds of the parties fully met on the 27th or 28th, on the point of delivering and receiving the oil and paying for it in lots. Mr. Spear has testified on that point, and you have heard him. Turner says that this arrangement was not fully consummated, because Mr. Spear refused to assent to one of its conditions, to wit, that what was, in fact, received on such should be receipted for in full for that lot. If this condition was made by Turner, and, as he says, Mr. Spear refused to assent to it, and thereupon Turner refused to proceed, then the agreement was not perfected, and if you find for the plaintiffs, you must recur to the 22d as the time for fixing the rule of damages. If, on the other hand, the agreement on the 27th or 28th was to receive and pay for in lots, and no condition was annexed by Turner to that agreement and forming part of it, then, if you find for the plaintiffs, you should take the 28th as the day on which you will look for the market price as making the means of fixing the damages. I am asked by the defendants to charge you that this contract is entire, and called for the delivery of the entire lot named. This is true, but the entire lot named was what the same would turn out when measured. There was no quantity, as I have already said, as to the number of gallons. There could be none, as the quantity was not only unknown, but from the very nature of the fluid it was impossible to determine the exact quantity in gallons which could be delivered at the vessel. The plaintiffs were not bound to deliver the empty casks which might be left after filling up to one or two gallons out those that were adequate to hold the whole of the oil.

I am also asked to instruct you that this contract required the delivery on board the vessel. Whether it did or not I do not deem material, for it is quite clear from the evidence that the defendants waived the stipulation, if any such existed, in the memorandum of sale. They received on the deck, within reach of the vessel, without objection, on this ground, some 200 bbls., and never made any request that there should be a deposit of the oil on the deck of the vessel, instead of on the dock.

Of course, if the plaintiffs neglected, or refused, or were unable to complete their contract, they cannot recover. On the contrary, if they were ready and offered to perform it, and the defendants refused to receive the oil and pay for it, then the plaintiffs are entitled to recover.

The jury allowed about a gallon and a half a barrel for leakage, and fixing the market at 48 cents a gallon, found a verdict for the plaintiffs for $7,334 25, with interest, at 6 per cent., from Oct. 28, 1863, making in all $7,865 27.

For plaintiffs, Messrs. Scudder and Carter, and for defendants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4154. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

MORE PEACE TALK.

Return of Mr. Blair to Washington.

WHAT OCCURRED IN RICHMOND.

Mr. Blair Asks Jeff. Davis if He will have a Social Chat.

MR. DAVIS SAYS HE WILL.

The Rebel Version of the Result of It.

Davis Sends a Note to President Lincoln.

He will Receive or Send Peace Commissioners.

"Peace" on Every Tongue in Richmond.

Mr. Blair Called Upon by Rebel Officials.

THE "STATE OF THE UNION" CONSIDERED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 16.

THE RETURN OF MR. BLAIR.

FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Sr., returned from Richmond, vie City Point, to-day, and has been during the evening in close consultation with the President and Secretary SEWARD touching a proposition of JEFF. DAVIS in regard to commissioners for peace.

THE PEACE SENTIMENT IN RICHMOND.

Spies from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, who returned from Richmond yesterday morning, report the significant fact that Gen. LEE has sent his family away from Richmond. They also state that of the rebel capital there is but one subject thought or talked of, and that is *peace*.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 16.

The *Republican*, in an extra, says:

"A private dispatch from City Point announces that the Hon. FRANK P. BLAIR, Sr., returned to that place from Richmond yesterday morning, and immediately left in a steamer for this city.

Mr. BLAIR is expected to arrive here some time this afternoon."

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

FRANCIS P. BLAIR arrived at the Navy-yard this afternoon, on the steamer *Don*, the flagship of the Potomac flotilla. Much speculation is indulged as to the result of his visit to Richmond, but nothing definite can be ascertained concerning it.

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

THE RESULT OF MR. BLAIR'S VISIT—MR. BLAIR'S VERSION.

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 14.

The version of Mr. BLAIR'S interview with President DAVIS is, that he (BLAIR) wrote DAVIS a letter inquiring whether he would receive a social visit from an old friend; that DAVIS responded, and that the interview took place; at the end of which DAVIS delivered Mr. BLAIR a letter to President LINCOLN, in which he declared his willingness either to receive commissioners from the United States to treat of peace, or to send them duly credited if they would be received at Washington.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Jan. 14.

FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Esq., of Lincolndom, is still in this city, stopping at the Spotswood Hotel. Nothing reliable has yet transpired in regard to his mission. Several Members of the Confederate Congress and of the Legislature waited on him at his rooms yesterday, and at once resolved themselves into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 14.

There were no developments to-day relative to the mission of Mr. FRANK P. BLAIR, Sr. His movements even are not revealed to the public.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 16.

RETALIATION.

The Senate Military Committee have under consideration the proposition to retaliate for the treatment of our prisoners. It is proposed, in a measure which is in preparation, that all rebel prisoners in our possession shall be treated in every respect in the same manner as ours. The committee are fully impressed that steps should be taken at once by the Government in this matter. Senator LANE has been urging upon the committee, that Union officers who have been confined in Southern prisons, but now released, shall be placed in command of our prison camps.

THE CASE OF LIEUT.-GOV. JACOBS.

Ex-Lieut.-Gov. JACOBS, of Kentucky, arrived from Richmond to-day. It will be remembered that JACOBS was arrested by Gen. BURNSIDES a short time since, for the utterance of what the General deemed disloyal sentiments during the recent political canvass in that State, and sent within the rebel lines. On the urgent representations of Kentucky gentlemen, however, President LINCOLN allowed his return.

Mr. JACOBS is still in *quasi* arrest, but declares that he will accept nothing short of unconditional release.

While in Richmond, he saw Mr. PRESTON, and completely exonerates him from having made any such declarations as set forth in the letter of Mr. CAISSMAN, lately published. CAISSMAN never saw PRESTON, and wrote wholly from unfounded rumors.

GEN. BUTLER IN WASHINGTON.

Gen. BUTLER arrived in town to-day, and passed most of its hours in the examination of the records of the War and Navy Departments bearing on his military career, a subject which will come under the inquisition of the Military Committee to-morrow.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The Naval Appropriation Bill, which was reported to-day, has been reduced by the Committee of Ways and Means very much in its estimates as sent in by the Navy Department. The committee are reducing all of the Appropriation Bills, including that of the army. This action indicates that no increase of salaries or pay will be allowed.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

By a careful count of the House of Representatives, it is evident that the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery could have passed on Friday last had DUMONT, of Indiana, and BLAIR, of West Virginia, been in their seats. Owing to their absence the final vote was postponed.

TREASURY NOTES AND BONDS.

The issue of Treasury notes and bonds authorized by the bill introduced in the House to-day from the Committee of Ways and Means, amounts in all to two hundred and fourteen millions, a large proportion of which embraces issues authorized by existing laws, and only to be used in certain contingencies, as Mr. FESSENDEN is stubbornly opposed to all further inflation of currency, and intends to rely upon loans and taxation for means to carry on the Government, and the financial policy adopted by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Finance Committees of Congress, is based upon this policy.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

As the machinery of the Internal Revenue Department works smoother, the receipts from that source largely increase—it now reaching the enormous figure of two millions per day.

MARINE ENGINES.

The House Naval Committee, to-day, heard applicants who are asking for additional compensation for building double-enders and marine engines for service. It is understood that the committee will grant their petition and report a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to appoint a commission to settle and adjust these claims.

THE FRENCH SPOLIATION BILL.

The French Spoliation Bill has been revived, and notice given of incorporating in this bill the repeal of the fishing bounties.

RARITAN BAY RAILROAD.

The postponement of the Raritan Bay Railroad Bill was owing to the indisposition of Reverdy JOHNSON, who desires to be heard upon it when it comes up again.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 16.

THE BALANCE OF THE FOUR HUNDRED MILLION LOAN.

The bill reported in the House, to-day, from the Committee on Ways and Means, in effect authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to continue the Seven-thirty Loan for the balance—about two hundred millions—of the four hundred million loan authorized by the act of June, 1864.

THE NEW SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

The following is the bill reported by Mr. STEVENS to-day amendatory of the act to provide ways and means for the support of the Government:

"That in lieu of any bonds authorized to be issued by the first section of the act to provide ways and means for the support of the Government, approved June 30, 1864, that may remain unsold at the date of this act, the Secretary of the Treasury may issue under authority of said act Treasury notes of the description and character prescribed by the second section of the said act, provided that the whole amount of bonds authorized as aforesaid, and Treasury notes issued and to be issued in lieu thereof, shall not exceed the sum of $400,000,000, and such Treasury notes may be disposed of for lawful money or for any other Treasury notes or certificates of indebtedness, or certificates of deposit issued under any previous act of Congress, and such notes shall be exempt from taxation by or under State or municipal authority. Second, that any funds known as five-twenties, issued under the Act of Feb. 25, 1862, remaining unsold to an amount not exceeding $400,000,000, may be disposed of by the Secretary of the Treasury in the United States, or if he shall find it expedient, in Europe, at any time, on such terms as he may deem most advisable; and the Secretary of the Treasury is further authorized to issue bonds of the description issued under the authority of the Act of June 22, 1860, in pursuance of the notice for proposals for loan, dated Sept. 8, 1860, to subscribe to that loan for the one per cent. deposited under said notice and not repaid, provided that the bonds so issued shall bear not more than five per cent. interest, and provided further that fractional amounts may be repaid in lawful money of the United States."

HONORS TO THE MEMORY OF EDWARD EVERETT.

An order from the War Department requires that all military posts, forts and arsenals display their flags at half-mast during the day following the receipt of this order, and as a further honor rendered to the memory of the late EDWARD EVERETT. All the Department buildings are draped with the usual insignia of mourning, to continue for thirty days.

A STRICT PROHIBITION.

The War Department has issued an order prohibiting under pain of dismissal from service any officer from giving information concerning the sentence of civilians by military commissions, before the sentence shall have been executed.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

In a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, responding to the resolution of the House, he says the exchange of prisoners belongs both to the army and navy. It is a matter which has been and is now under the control of the military authorities. An attempt was made by the Navy Department during the Summer of 1864, to effect an exchange of naval prisoners, but exception was taken to distinct naval action. With this exception, the action of the Navy Department has not extended further than to make propositions and suggestions for the exchange of naval prisoners, and to submit to the War Department or the Commissioner of Exchange lists of such prisoners in the hands of the rebels.

Those by whom the matter of exchange has been controlled, are cognizant of the measures that have been taken to exchange such officers and men belonging to the navy, now held prisoners by the rebels, and if there are any obstacles to the exchange of such prisoners.

NAVAL CAPTURES.

The Navy Department has received information from Commander WOOLSEY, of the steamer *Princess Royal*, of the capture by that vessel, on the night of Dec. 19, off Galveston, Texas, of the schooner *Gora*. She had a cargo of 175 bales of cotton.

The department has also received information of the capture of the British schooner *Belle*, on the 27th of December, by the United States steamer *Virginia*, under the batteries at Galveston. She had a cargo of 95 bales of cotton.

HONORS TO THE MEMORY OF EDWARD EVERETT.

The public buildings are being draped in mourning, with their flags at half-mast, in respect to the memory of EDWARD EVERETT. The War Department is closed.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations: W. J. STILLMAN, of Massachusetts, now Consul at Rome, to be Consul at Candia; FRANK SWAN, of Ohio, to be Consul at Augsburg; Additional Paymaster B. M. POTTER to be Paymaster, with rank of Major; E. KNIGHT SPERRY, of Connecticut, to be Consul at Barbadoes, *vice* WINSLOW J. TROWBRIDGE, deceased; JOHN L. NEAR, of Michigan, to be Consul at Fort Larima, Canada; ANDREW VAN DYCK, to be Collector of Customs at Oswego, N. Y.; HIRAM DUNN to be Collector of Customs for the District of Champlain, N. Y.; JAMES A. MASBURDEN, to be Collector of Customs at Georgetown, D. C.; JAMES E. WHARTON, to be Surveyor of Customs at Parkersburgh, West Virginia.

MAIL CONTRACTS.

The Post-office Department has made a contract for weekly mail services, to commence on the 1st of March, from Albuquerque, New-Mexico, to Prescott, the capital of Arizona, and to La Paz and San Bardalina. The distance is 650 miles. The territory of Arizona has heretofore had no mail facilities, but this arrangement connects it with the Atlantic and Pacific.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 16.

THE DOME OF THE CAPITOL.

Mr. MORGAN, of New-York, (Union,) presented a petition asking for increased compensation for the building of the dome of the Capitol.

TREATMENT OF REBEL PRISONERS.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, (Union,) presented the petition of citizens of Fort Wayne, Ind., asking that the rebel prisoners now in Northern prisons be placed under the care and control of discharged Union prisoners, and be furnished with the same rations and clothing furnished Union prisoners in the South.

Mr. LANE addressed the Senate on the subject of the above memorial, advocating action in accordance with its suggestions.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Union,) interrupted Mr. LANE to offer a joint resolution, that all prisoners, both officers and soldiers, of the so-called Confederacy, who are now or shall be hereafter in the control and keeping of the Federal Government, shall receive the same rations and the same amount of clothing, and be subject to the same treatment in every respect as Federal prisoners, officers and soldiers, who now or have been in the keeping and power of the so-called Confederate Government; that this treatment shall be changed for better or worse whenever the President of the United States shall have reliable information that the treatment of our soldiers in Southern prisons is changed for better or worse, and that any officer in charge of rebel prisoners who shall fail to carry out this policy shall be dismissed the service.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, said this resolution did not go far enough. It did not provide that the rebels should be kept under the care of released prisoners of the Federal army. This was a very important point of the matter. It had been said that retaliation would make the war more bloody. He did not care how bloody it was made. He hoped it would make every Southern river run with the blood of traitors. There were 44,000 Union prisoners in the South, and double that number of rebel prisoners in the North. We owed it to the brave men who had gone forth to fight in a good cause, to inaugurate this system of retaliation.

Mr. WADE said that a year ago the Committee on the Conduct of the War took more than a hundred depositions concerning the barbarities practiced upon our soldiers in the South. Many men were dying when their testimony was taken. It was the general impression then that if the rebel barbarities were substantiated by this investigation, the Executive authorities would inaugurate a system of retaliation. The report was printed, and left no doubt that all the stories of rebel cruelty were true. But yet no action has been taken by the Executive authorities. He was sorry to see so much sympathy extended by people of the North to people who inaugurated the rebellion, while they tranquility tolerated these cruelties to our soldiers in the South. He was sorry to see people sending provisions to rebels in Savannah, while our soldiers were starving in Southern prisons. He had heard that a distinguished rebel was recently arrested while coming North, and that the President had threatened to retaliate if a hair of his head was hurt. If retaliation was justifiable in the case of a rebel, how much more so was it in the case of our brave soldiers. It might be right enough to retaliate for Mr. FOOTE, but he (WADE) would not hurt a dog in retaliation for anything done to such a man.

On motion of Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Union,) the matter was referred to the Military Committee.

PETITION FOR A NAVAL DEPOT.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) presented the petition of the citizens of Sandusky, asking for the establishment of a naval depot at Johnson's Island, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) presented the petition of the citizens of Boston, asking that the Senate postpone action on the Bankrupt Bill. The petitioners do not desire to defeat the measure; but they are opposed to its extending relief to persons in States that have been in rebellion.

THE CHARGES AGAINST GEN. PAYNE.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) offered a resolution, calling for the trial of Brig.-Gen. PAYNE upon the charges preferred against him by a military commission for his conduct while in command at Paducah. It was laid over, and ordered to be printed.

DELAY IN THE PRINTING OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Union,) offered a resolution, directing the Committee on Printing to inquire into the cause of the delay in the publication of the report of the operations of the army, and of the Army Register, and other public documents. It was adopted.

THE EXTRADITION TREATY.

Mr. SUMNER offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate, if not incompatible with the public service, any information in his possession showing the practical operation of the tenth article of the Treaty of Washington of the 9th of August, 1842, and the expediency of giving to Her Brittanic Majesty's Government the notice required for the termination of such article.

COMMERCE BETWEEN THE SEVERAL STATES.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Union,) called up the House bill to regulate commerce between the several States, providing that every railroad company in the United States shall be authorized to carry upon its road mails, passengers, troops and Government supplies on their way from any State to another State, and to receive compensation therefor.

Mr. CHANDLER said he hoped this bill would be passed immediately. It was very important. One of its results would be to interfere with a great railroad monopoly in New-Jersey. This railroad levied tributs upon every passenger and every pound of freight passing between New-York and Washington. If it had the right to annul tribute, it had the right to levy a large one or to prohibit travel altogether. The monopoly had been grinding upon the people of the United States. It had been injurious to the commerce of the United States and ought to be broken up.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) said he had nothing to say in relation to the railroad monopoly alluded to; but he denied the right of Congress to interfere with a charter granted.

At the request of Mr. JOHNSON the consideration of the bill was postponed until Wednesday.

COMMERCE BETWEEN LOYAL AND INSURRECTIONARY STATES.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Union,) introduced a bill to repeal the eighth section of an act approved July 2, 1864, regulating commerce between the loyal States and the States in rebellion. The section referred to and postponed to be repealed is as follows:

That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, to authorize agents to purchase for the United States any productions of States declared in insurrection, at such places therein as shall be designated by him, at such prices as shall be agreed on with the seller, not exceeding the market value thereof, at the place of delivery, nor exceeding three-fourths of the market value thereof in the City of New-York, at the latest quotation known to the agent purchasing.

Mr. COLLAMER spoke at length upon the above, advocating the abolition of all commercial relations between the loyal and insurrectionary States.

Mr. MORRILL moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Commerce; and it was so ordered.

THE ARSENALS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported the bill to authorize and direct an inventory of the articles in the arsenals of the United States, with the following amendment as a substitute:

That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby directed to cause a strict inspection to be made of the Quartermaster's Department as soon as practicable after the passage of this resolution, and a comparison to be made between the reports of the officers in charge of the Quartermaster's depots at New-York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Louisville, and an account to be rendered of the articles actually on hand.

The bill was ordered to be printed.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported the following, which was ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to inform the Senate, what number of soldiers and sailors, stating each separately, the several States, Territories, and District of Columbia have furnished the army and navy, under all the calls heretofore made, setting forth the number demanded, and the number furnished under each call.

PENSION AGENTS.

A communication from the Secretary of the Interior, in reply to a resolution calling for information as to the number and compensation of pension agents employed in the different States, was read. The Secretary informs the Senate that the number of pension agents is not limited by law, and that they are appointed by him.

The Senate then went into executive session, and afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 16.

STEAMBOAT INSPECTORS.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) introduced a bill for the appointment of two assistant steamboat inspectors at New-York, and two local inspectors at Galena, Ill., which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Union,) introduced a bill to amend the judicial system of the United States in important particulars, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary. It abolishes the present District Courts of the United States, and establishes in their stead a court called the Circuit Court. It also establishes in each of the ten judicial districts as now defined by law, a court to be called the Court of Appeals, having jurisdiction to hear and determine all cases which may be brought into it from the Circuit Court by appeal in cases of equity and maritime causes, and by writ of error in cases at law, and exercises over the Circuit Court and over the Judges of the Circuit Court the same jurisdiction, authority and control, and by the same processes and writs as are now by law vested in and exercised by the Supreme Court of the United States. The Court of Appeals is constituted of the Chief Justice or Associate Justice of the Supreme Court who may be assigned to the particular circuit, and the Judges of the Circuit Court in the circuit, a majority of the judges to constitute a quorum, and be competent to do the business of the court. The Court of Appeals for the First Circuit to be held at the City of Boston; for the Second in the City of New-York; for the Third in the City of Philadelphia; for the Fourth in the City of Baltimore; for the Fifth in the City of Savannah; for the Sixth in the City of Louisville; for the Seventh in the City of Cincinnati; for the Eighth in the City of Chicago; for the Ninth in the City of St. Louis; for the Tenth in the City of San Francisco; two terms per year to be held in each circuit, commencing on the first Monday in March and September of each year. The Circuit Court shall in all respects be the successor of the present Circuit and District Courts, and the Judge shall exercise all the power, jurisdiction and authority now exercised by the Judges of the Circuit Courts of the United States, and such other powers as may hereafter be conferred, as well as the powers and authority now vested in the Judges of the District Courts; all actions suits, prosecutions, &c., pending in the District Courts are transferred to the Circuit Court. Appeals lie from the Circuit Court to the Court of Appeals in all cases wherein the matter in dispute exceeds the sum of $500; but this limitation does not apply to writs of error. In hearing and deciding said appeals and writs of error, the Court of Appeals shall be governed by the same laws and rules now applicable to such cases in the Supreme Court. Cases may be removed from the Court of Appeals to the Supreme Court by appeal or writ of error, when the amount involved exceeds, exclusive of costs, the sum of $100,000, or involves a question of construction of the Constitution of the United States, the validity of any act of Congress or treaty of the United States, or of conflict between the statute of a State and an act of Congress.

THE TAX ON SPIRITS.

Mr. GRINNELL, of Iowa, (Union,) introduced a bill increasing to $3 the tax on spirits distilled on and after July 1 next, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

SWAMP LANDS.

Mr. ROSS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) introduced a bill enabling Arkansas and other States to reclaim swamp lands, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

ADDITIONAL TAX ON RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, (Union,) a resolution was adopted, directing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Internal Revenue Law, as will provide a tax not exceeding one cent a mile on every passenger traveling by railroad, steamboat, and other public conveyances, to be additional to what is now required to be paid by law.

FREE MISSOURI.

The Speaker laid before the House, by request, the proclamation of the Governor of Missouri, declaring that State now free from slavery, which, on motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, was ordered to be printed.

THE NOTICE TO TERMINATE THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendments to the joint resolution requiring the President to give to Great Britain the required notice for terminating the Reciprocity Treaty.

DUTY ON UNSIZED PAPER.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, introduced a bill providing, in lieu of the duty now required by law, a duty of 3 per centum ad valorem on unsized paper used for printing books and newspapers.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, (Union,) objected, for the reason that the Committee already have that subject before them.

Mr. WASHBURNE inquired when they will consider the subject.

Mr. KASSON replied he hoped this week. The committee are to have a meeting this evening for more important business.

Mr. WASHBURNE, under the circumstances, withdrew his bill.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the bill making appropriations for the Navy Department for the year ending June 30, 1866; and a bill amendatory of the act providing ways and means for the support of the Government, and for other purposes. These bills were committed to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The House proceeded to the discussion of the Senate's amendment to the Deficiency Appropriation Bill.

The amendment appropriating $3,000 for a medal to Commodore Vanderbilt was discussed, when

Mr. HIGBY denounced the Commodore as a swindler, and he might almost say a murderer, for employing such worthless vessels for the transportation of passengers.

Messrs. STEVENS, BROOKS, and TOWNSEND replied in eulogy of the Commodore.

The amendment was concurred in.

A Committee of Conference was ordered on the disagreeing amendments.

A PEACE RESOLUTION.

Mr. COX introduced the following resolution:

Whereas, The country hails with manifestations of patriotic joy and congratulation, the victories recently achieved by our brave armies: *and whereas*, the recognized object of war, at least among civilized and Christian nations, is an honorable and satisfactory peace, and that, although we do not know that the insurgents are yet prepared to agree to any terms of pacification that our Government either would or should deem acceptable, yet as there can be no possible harm resulting from ascertaining precisely what they are ready to do, and in order to refute the imputation that the Administration contemplates with satisfaction a continuance of hostilities, for their own sake, on any ground of mere punctilio, or for any reason than because it is compelled by an absorbing regard for the very ends of its existence: *and whereas*, an established and rightly constituted Government, combating armed and menacing rebellion, should strain every nerve to overcome at the earliest moment the resistance it encounters, and should not merely welcome, but seek satisfactorily, however informal, assurances that its end has been attained; therefore,

Resolved, That now, in this hour of victory, which is the hour of magnanimity, it is eminently the duty of the President, on the basis of the present rightfully constituted Government, either to send or receive Commissioners or agents, with a view to national pacification and tranquility, or by some other rational means, known to civilized and Christian nations, secure the cessation of hostilities and the union of the States.

Mr. COX said that the resolution was modified since it was first read here by striking out of the same the words, "Before any action be taken to change the Constitution of the United States." This was done at the suggestion of members opposite. "This," he said, "is Mr. GREELEY'S preamble and my resolution."

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved that the resolution be laid upon the table. The rebels would accept no overtures except such as would be disgraceful to us.

The question having been taken, the House laid the resolution upon the table, yeas 84, nays 51.

YEAS—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Ames, Anderson, Arnold, Ashley, Bailey, Baldwin, of Massachusetts, Baxter, Beaman, Bentwell, Boyd, Brandegee, Broomall, A. W. Clark, F. Clark, Cobb, Cole, Davis, of Maryland, Davis, of New York, Dawes, Deming, Dixon, Donnelly, Eckley, Elliott, Frank, Garfield, Gooch, Grinnell, Griswold, Higby, Hooper, Hubbard, of Iowa, Hubbard, of Connecticut, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Julian, Kasson, Kelley, Kellogg, of Michigan, Knapp, Littlejohn, Loan, Longyear, Marvin, McClurg, McIndoe, Miller, of New York, Morris, of New York, A. Myers, L. Myers, Norton, Orth, Patterson, Perham, Pike, Price, Randall, of Kentucky, Rice, of Maine, Rice, of Massachusetts, Rollins, of New Hampshire, Schenck, Scofield, Sloan, Smith, Smithers, Spaulding, Starr, Stevens, Thayer, Thomas, Upson, Van Valkenburg, Washburne, of Illinois, Washburne, of Massachusetts, Webster, Wheeler, Williams, Wilder, Wilson, Windom, and Worthington—84.

NAYS—Messrs. Ancona, Baldwin of Michigan, Bliss, Brooks, Brown of Wisconsin, Chanler, Coffroth, Cox, Cravens, Dennison, Eden, Eldridge, Edgerton, English, Finck, Hale, Hall, Harrington, Harris of Illinois, Holman, Johnson of Ohio, Kellogg of New-York, Kernan, King, Law, Leblanc, Le Blond, Long, Mallory, Marcy, McAllister, McDowell, McKinney, Morris of Ohio, Morrison, Noble, Pendleton, Radford, Randall of Pennsylvania, Robinson, Rogers, Ross, Scott, Steele of New-York, Stiles, Townsend, Wadsworth, C. A. White, J. W. White, F. Wood, Yeaman—51.

GOVERNMENT FOR INSURGENT STATES.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill and the pending amendments, to provide a Republican Government for States subverted or overthrown by rebellion.

Mr. KELLEY, of Penn., (Union,) said the organized war of the rebellion is on the eve of overthrow. It belongs to us to govern the territory we have conquered, and the question of reconstruction presses itself upon our attention, and our legislation on this behalf will, though it comprise no specific provisions on the subject, determine whether guerrilla war shall harrass communities for long years, or be suppressed in a brief time by punishments administered through courts and law, to marauders for the crimes they may commit under the name of partisan warfare. At the close of an internecine war, the wronged but victorious party may justly make two claims, indemnity for the past and security for the future, indemnity for the past in money or in territory, security for the future by new treaties, the establishment of new boundaries, or the cession of military power and the territory upon which it dwells. Indemnity for the past, we cannot hope to obtain when we shall have punished the conspirators who involved the country in this sanguinary war, and pardon the dupes and victims who have arrayed themselves or been forced to do battle under their flag. We shall but have repossessed our ancient territory, reestablished the boundaries of our country, restored to our flag and Constitution their supremacy over territory which was ours, but which the insurgents sought to dismember and possess. The other demand we may and must successfully make. Security for the future is accessible to us, and we must demand it; and to obtain it with amplest guarantees requires the adoption of no new idea, the making of no experiment, the entering upon no sea of political speculation. Ours would have been an era of peace and prosperity, had we and our fathers accepted in full faith the great principles that impelled their fathers to demand the independence of the United Colonies, gave them strength in counsel, patience, courage and long endurance in the field, and guided them in establishing a Constitution which all ages will recognize as the miracle of the era in which it was framed and adopted, and the influence of which shall modify, and change, and bring into our own similitude, the Governments of the world. Had we, and all the generation that preceded us, accepted and been guided by the self-evident truths to which he alluded, the world would never have known the martial power of the American people, or realized the fact that a Government that sits so lightly as ours upon the people in peace, is so infinitely strong in the terrible season.

Mr. KELLY discussed at much length this proposition, that the Government of the United States was instituted to secure the rights of all the citizens of the country, and not for the benefit of men of our race only. He said he knew not where to look for evidence which would strengthen the conservatives of the mass of proof he had adduced, embracing, as it did, the action of the framers of all the State Constitutions but one, of the Congress for framing articles of confederation, of the convention for framing the Constitution of the United States, the acts of Congress in unbroken series throughout the active life of a generation, and the solemn obligations assumed by the Executive Department of the National Government in the exercise of the treaty-making power. If other sources of proof there be, it could only serve to make assurance doubly sure. His amendment to the bill proposes not that the entire mass of the people of African descent, whom our laws and customs have degraded and brutalized, shall be immediately clothed with all the rights of citizenship. It proposed only to grant the right of suffrage, inestimable to all men, to those who may be so far fitted by education for its judicious exercise, as to be able to read the Constitution and laws of the country, in addition to the brave men who, in the name of law and liberty, and in the hope of leaving their children heirs to both, have welcomed the baptism of battle in the naval and military service of the United States, and who are embraced in the amendment reported by the Committee.

In further argument, Mr. KELLEY said, the question is not whether each man is fitted for the most judicious performances of the functions of citizenship, but whether the State is not safer when she binds all her children to her by protecting the rights of all and confiding her affairs to the arbitration of their common judgment.

Adjourned.

GEN. SHERMAN ON RECONSTRUCTION

The Condition of Georgia—Simple Measures Necessary to Bring Georgia Back to her Loyal Status.

The following summary of an important letter from Gen. SHERMAN comes to us through the Richmond *Whig*, of Saturday last, it having received the paper containing it via the Charleston flag of truce. No dates as late as the 11th have yet been received from Savannah direct.

From the Richmond Whig Jan. 14.

The Savannah *Republican*, of the 11th inst., publishes a letter from Gen. SHERMAN to a prominent citizen, stating that he is merely a military Commander, and can act only in that capacity. He cannot give assurances or pledges affecting civil matters. In future Congress will adjust these when Georgia is again represented there as of old. He says that Georgia is now out of the Union; therefore, a total reconstruction appears inappropriate. As long as any of the people remain armed and organized, the United States would pursue them with armies and deal with them according to military law. Afterward they will be dealt with by the civil courts. He thinks that the same course should be adopted as indicated by Gen. WASHINGTON in the "Whisky Rebellion," and in accordance with the principles of the "Burr Conspiracy." He quotes from WASHINGTON and JACKSON on the preservation of the Union, and says that the armies are simply fulfilling their commands. The Union must and shall be preserved, cost what it may. There is no other alternative for the people of Georgia than to conform to this view of the case. No commissioners, or negotiations, or conventions are necessary. Whenever the people of Georgia quit the rebellion, elect members of Congress and Senators, and these take their seats, the State of Georgia will have resumed her functions in the Union.

The refugees concur in the statement that SHERMAN will move on Branchville next week.

THE SHERMAN TESTIMONIAL.

A TRIBUTE FROM GEN. GRANT.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

The following letter from Lieut.-Gen. GRANT was read at the meeting regarding the "Sherman Testimonial," which was held in Columbus the other day:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, CITY POINT, VIRGINIA, Dec. 23, 1864.

H. H. Hunter, D. Tallmadge, John T. Brasee:

DEAR SIRS: I have just this moment received your printed letter in relation to your proposed movement in acknowledgement of one of Ohio's greatest sons. I wrote only yesterday to my father, who resides in Covington, Ky., on the same subject, *and asked* him to inaugurate a subscription to present Mrs. SHERMAN with a house in the City of Cincinnati. Gen. SHERMAN is eminently entitled to this mark of consideration, and I directed my father to head the subscription with five hundred dollars for me, and half that amount from Gen. ISRAELS, Chief Quartermaster of this army, who is equally alive with myself to the eminent services of Gen. SHERMAN.

Whatever direction this enterprise in favor of Gen. SHERMAN may take, you may set me down for the amount named. I cannot say a word too highly in praise of Gen. SHERMAN'S services from the beginning of the rebellion to the present day, and will, therefore, abstain from flattery of him. Suffice it to say, the world's history gives no record of his superiors, and but few equals.

I am truly glad for the movement you have set on foot, and of the opportunity of adding my mite in testimony of so good and great a man. Yours truly,

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

The suggestion of Gen. GRANT that Mrs. SHERMAN should be presented with a house in this city, is received with favor by those who have interested themselves in the movement, and it is likely to be carried into effect.

Gen. Hancock at Harrisburgh.

HARRISBURGH, Monday, Jan. 16.

Gen. HANCOCK, who has been here since last Friday on business connected with the new First Corps, appeared in the State Senate this evening upon special invitation of that body. His entrance in the Chamber was the signal for general applause. The Senators in a body received him standing. The Speaker welcomed him in an eloquent speech pertinent to the occasion, in reply to which the General, from the Speaker's desk, addressed the Senate and a large assembly of spectators.

Capture of Two Blockade-Runners.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Jan. 16.

Provost-Marshal MCPHAIL, of this city, has captured two very fine vessels engaged in running goods to Virginia from New-York. One is the *Mountain Eagle*, a brig of 269 tons, which has just been thoroughly repaired at an expenditure of about $6,000. The other is the schooner *Frances Hatch*, 80 tons burden. Both vessels have been condemned and will be sold here on Monday next by the United States Marshal.

WILMINGTON.

The Attack on Fort Fisher Renewed.

REAPPEARANCE OF THE FLEET.

Fine Weather and Smooth Water.

A Strong Land Force Co-operating.

THE PLAN OF THE NEW ATTACK.

Rebel Accounts from Wilmington.

Reported Attack on the Fort by the Land Forces.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Jan. 16.

The special correspondent of the Baltimore *American*, under date of the 9th inst., communicates the following important information relative to the renewal, or rather continuation, of the great movement against the defences of Wilmington, situated at Federal Point, mouth of New Inlet.

This correspondence has been withheld from the public here until it should become known that the attack had actually been commenced:

THE RENEWAL OF OPERATIONS.

STEAMSHIP SANTIAGO DE CUBA, OFF BEAUFORT, Monday, Jan. 9.

Having ridden out a heavy southeast storm, at our anchorage, during the past two days, off Beaufort harbor, we are now enjoying one of those periodical calms peculiar to this latitude, which can scarcely be expected to last more than twenty-four hours.

Yesterday morning, the wind having got round to the northeast and the sun shining out brightly, we were blessed once more with a quiet sea and our eyes were delighted also with the approach of the fleet of transports with the troops furnished by Gen. GRANT to cooperate with Admiral PORTER'S fleet in the capture of Fort Fisher.

The first vessel that arrived was the flag-ship of the Commanding General, which crossed the bar at once and proceeded up Beaufort harbor to communicate with the flag-ship of Admiral PORTER.

Next came the steamers *Baltic* and *Atlantic*, each with near 2,000 men on board. The other transports also arrived soon after, the names of which, however, could not be ascertained.

All the transport fleet as I write are now anchored outside the bar along with the naval vessels.

THE PLAN OF BATTLE.

The plan of battle is fully arranged, and the commander of each vessel has been supplied with a new chart, indicating not only his exact position, but the precise point of the works of the enemy on which his fire is to be directed.

The *Santiago*, being commanded by the Senior Captain of the gunboat fleet, Capt. O. S. GLISSON, is stationed at the head of the line of vessels of her class, eleven in number, and while the others of the line are to concentrate their fire on the outworks of Fort Fisher, our guns are to throw a flank fire into the fort.

My position to witness the fight will, therefore, be most advantageous for having a full view of the operations of the monitors and ironsides, and the heavy frigates on the right of the line, and of the gunboat attack on the outer works of the enemy, including Mound Battery, on the left of our position.

The positions of the vessels are nearly the same as in the former fight, excepting that the iron-clads will take position about a quarter of a mile nearer to Fort Fisher than at the first attack, and the *Dictator* will also join them, with her two 15-inch guns, making the monitor fleet twelve guns strong, including the four guns of the *Monadnock*. Then the *Ironsides*, with her tremendous 11-inch broadside, and the *Minnesota, Wabash, Brooklyn, Susquehanna, Tuscarora, Seneca, Ticonderoga, Mahican, Colorado, Shenandoah, Pawtuxent, Mackinaw, Monmac, Powhatan, Juniata, Yantic*, and *Kansas*, form the second line. The *Nyack, Unadilla, Huron* and *Pequot*, which act as tenders to the monitors, are also in the inner line.

The gunboat fleet is to form a line in front of the shore batteries, extending to the right of Fort Fisher, in the following order: *Santiago de Cuba, Fort Jackson, Tuscony, Osceola, Chippewa, Sassacus, Maratanza, Red Island, Monticello, Mount Vernon, Quaker City*, and *Jasco*.

The reserves of the various divisions, consisting of the smaller class of gunboats, are assigned to a position outside of the line of battle.

AN EARLY M

Gen. Butler's Removal.

From the Washington Republican.

On the 6th instant, Lieut.-Gen. GRANT indicated to the President his earnest desire that Major-Gen. BUTLER be forthwith relieved of his command, giving reasons therefor.

Deferring to the opinion and wishes of the General-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States, in matters purely military, after consultation with Acting Secretary of War DANA and Major-Gen. HALLECK, (the Secretary of War being absent,) the President, on the 7th instant, authorized the issue, by the Adjutant-General of the Army, of General Order No. 1.

The order required him to proceed to Lowell, Mass., the place of his residence, and after his arrival there to report by letter to the Adjutant-General.

Having the order referred to as a basis of action, Lieut.-Gen. GRANT on the same day issued Special Order No 5, as follows:

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, CITY POINT, Va., Jan. 7, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 5.—1. In pursuance of General Orders No. 1, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C., Jan. 7, 1865, Maj.-Gen. E. C. G. ORD, U. S. Vols., will relieve Maj.-Gen. BUTLER in the command of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, temporarily.

2. Maj.-Gen. B. F. BUTLER will turn over to Maj.-Gen. E. O. C. ORD, the records and orders of the Department, and all public money in his possession, or subject to his orders, collected by virtue of rules and regulations which he may have established.

3. The Department Staff will report to Maj.-Gen. ORD for duty. By command of

Lieut.-Gen. GRANT.

T. S. BOWERS, Ass't Adj. Gen.

To Maj.-Gen. E. O. C. Ord, through Maj.-Gen. B. F. Butler.

Board of Aldermen.

MR. HECKER MAKES ANOTHER CLAIM FOR HIS SEAT—THE COMPTROLLER'S OPINION ON THE GAS QUESTION—THE DEATH OF MR. EVERETT—THE CITY INSPECTOR AND STREET CLEANING.

This board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. MASTERSON in the chair.

Immediately after the minutes had been read, Mr. MOSES HECKER addressed the Chair and said he had a petition to present in regard to his seat for the Fourth Aldermanic District. The Chairman said that if he had any petition to present it must be sent in through some member of the board, and that as no stranger had any right on the floor of the chamber, he should request the Sergeant-at-Arms to remove him.

Mr. HECKER was accordingly conducted to the door, apparently to the great satisfaction of the lobby.

Communications were received from the Finance Department, giving a detailed account of the receipts from market-rents, from which it appears that the total amount collected from this source during the past year was $252,229 04, an increase of $34,-994 58 over the year 1862, and of about $18,000 over 1863. From another communication, it appears that the sales of manure during the year produced $24,-833 54, a larger amount than has been received since 1854.

A communication was received from the City Inspector, giving a full review of all the circumstances connected with the late difficulty with the street-sweepers and informing the board how and in what manner the work of street-cleaning has been prosecuted since Mr. BOOLE has held office. In conclusion Mr. BOOLE says: "I hope, at the next meeting of your Honorable body, to be prepared to present my annual report for 1864, which will contain a full and detailed account of all the transactions of this department, showing the exact amount of the work performed, together with the actual cost of each item, and where every dollar expended by this department has been paid." The communication was ordered to be printed in the *Times* and other papers.

The following communication was received from the Mayor and laid over:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1865.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN:—The death of the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT has pervaded the community with sorrow, and the Common Council of New York, sharing in this sentiment, will, I am confident, recognize the propriety of giving it expression. His ripe and rare scholarship, the beautiful productions of his mind, and his unrivaled excellence as an orator, have adorned the pages of American literature. The honorable public stations held by the deceased statesman, and, above all, the spotless purity of his character, command universal respect. His memory will live as long as the language in which he wrote survives among men.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

A resolution was adopted appointing TERRENCE P. SMITH, late Sergeant-at-Arms, special messenger to the President of the Board, at a salary of $1,250 per annum.

A communication was received from Comptroller BOSEMAN, protesting against any action being taken to release the city gas companies from their contracts with the city. The Comptroller says that he considers it his duty to prevent, if possible, any such action being taken, and that he believes the Common Council have no legitimate right to abrogate the existing contracts. The communication was laid over, and the board adjourned to 2 P. M. on Monday next.

Board of Councilmen.

This board met yesterday, but transacted no business of importance.

TRANSPORTATION TO THE GOLD MINES OF IDAHO.—The new steamer *Deer Lodge*, Capt. THOS. W. REA, will leave Pittsburgh for Fort Benton, Saturday, Feb. 18. She will be followed by the *Benton* on the 11th of March, and the *Yellow Stone* on the 18th. Land transportation will be furnished through to the mines at Silver City. J. EAGEN & Co., No. 41 Broad-street, are the agents in this city.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT. *Part I*—Nos. 337, 957, 725, 731, 735, 739, 765, 769, 783, 787, 819, 829, 833, 843, 853, 867, 869, 871, 877, 901. *Part II*—Nos. 690, 915, 929, 479, 447, 750, 735, 748, 746, 756, 762, 770, 772, 774, 792, 714, 700, 800, 812, 824.

SUPREME COURT, *Part I*—Nos. 1743, 3394, 4617, 3783, 4637, 3687, 4771, 4779, 4781, 4753, 4785, 4727, 4337, 4093, 2723, 4811, 4067, 4037. *Part II*—Nos. 2372, 706, 2546, 4178, 4032, 3128, 4768, 4770, 4772, 4774, 4776, 4778, 4780, 4782, 4784.

The Case of Barney Friary.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russell.

The People vs. *Barney Friary.*—The announcement that Barney Friary would be tried in this court yesterday, for the murder of Harry Lazarus, attracted a throng of rough and sporting men to the court-room. An extra panel of five hundred jurors helped to swell the crowd. A. Oakey Hall, Esq., District-Attorney, appeared for the people, and Jean Sedgewick, Esq., Ex-Judge Stewart, and Geo. St. Curtis, for the prisoner. Counsel for the accused moved the postponement of the trial until the March term of the court, on the ground that having been but recently retained in the case, they had as yet been unable to prepare for trial; and also on account of the absence of witnesses whom they believed to be material to the defence. Mr. Hall strenuously opposed any delay, and a long argument ensued in which all the counsel on both sides took a part. His Honor decided that the case must go on without further delay. Prisoner's counsel then stated that they could not proceed to trial and do justice to their client. They therefore declined to have anything more to do with the case if it was urged on without the delay they deemed necessary for the interests of their client. The court stated that it was understood that all the counsel withdrew, he should assign the best counsel in the city to defend the accused. Judge RUSSELL then assigned Hon. James R. Whiting, counsel to the Citizens' Association, and Ex-Recorder James M. Smith, and adjourned the case until this morning, in order to give them time for preparation.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 16, 1865.

$10,000	D. S. 6s. '81...C	112	
500	U. S. 6s 5-20s. C.		
	Small	110	
32,000	do	109¾	
21,000	do. new iss	109⅝	
1,800	U. S. 6s. '68...C	138	
500	U. S. 5s, 10-40s. C	102¾	
20,000	do	102⅝	
20,000	do	b30	102¾
2,000	Tres. N. 7 3-10s, Apl. & Oct		110
21,000	D. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer.		97⅜
6,000	Tenn. 6s, '90		58
2,000	Mo. State 6s		61¾
70,000	U. & Miss. C		30
25,000	do		29¾
20,000	do		29¾
6,000	do	s3	30
5,000	do		30¾
8,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s		105
2,000	do		104
4,000	Erie 3d M		113
2,000	Erie R. 2d M		107
1,000	M. Cen. 6s, N. L.		110¾
5,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d		101¾
500	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st		107
2,000	Miss. & Mo. L. G.		55
8,000	Mar. 2d M. Bs.		19
2,000	Cum. Coal Pr		45½
500	do	s60	45
2,000	do	s60	44¾
50	Del. & H. C. Co		164
1,000	Quick. Min		01⅛
100	do		98
200	do		98¾
50	Mar. Min. Co		13¾
2,000	do		13¾
2,000	do		13¾
200	Wyoming V. C. Co.		55
300	Copake Iron M		4
200	Nic. Transit Co		5
2,000	Consolidation Coal Co. of Md		50
800	Bucks Co. Lead		¼
10	Pac. M. S. C		320
1	N. Y. Cen		118
	do		117⅜
	do		117¾
50	do		116⅞
400	do		116⅞
400	Erie Railway		84⅜
100	do	s10	84¾
400	do	s30	84
1000	do		84¾
200	do		84⅜
300	Hudson R. R		108¾
80	Brooklyn City R		130
400	Reading R		114
1200	do		113¾
200	M. S. & N. I		72¾
100	do		72¾
100	Ill. Cen. R	s10	125
100	do		125¾
200	do	s5	125
100	do		125¾
100	do	b30	125⅝
6	Panama R		264
1000	Clev. & Pitts	b10	93
400	do		92¾
100	do		93
600	Chi. & N. W		39¼
1000	do		39
600	do		38⅞
2000	do		38¾
200	do	s30	38¾
500	Chi. & N. W. Pr		69¼
100	do	b30	69⅜
100	do		69
700	do		68¾
600	do		68¾
50	Chi. & Alt		91⅝
50	Chic. & A. Pr		86
300	Chi. & R. I. R	b30	102¾
100	do		102⅝
100	do		102⅜
1000	do		102¼
500	do	b15	102¼
500	do	s	102½
150	Del., L. & W. R		122
20	P., Ft. W. & C		98¾
100	do		99
500	do		98¾
300	do		98⅝
900	do		98¾
500	do	b10	99
30	Chi., Bur. & Q. R		120

OPEN BOARD.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C	113	
15,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s. C	109¾	
10,000	do. new iss	109¾	
3,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s. C	102¾	
30,000	O. & M. Cer	29¾	
5,000	Am. Gold	218	
50	Canton Co	33¾	
50	Cum Coal Pref	45	
100	do	44¾	
100	do	s10	44¾
100	do	45	
300	do	s30	45
25	Quick. M. Co	99	
200	do	97¾	
500	Chi. & R. I. R	102	
100	N. Y. Cen	116¼	
100	do	s30	116¾
500	Erie Railway. x-d	80¾	
500	do	80¾	
200	do	b30	81
300	do	s60	79¾
300	do		80¾
100	do	s30	80
100	Hudson Riv. R	110	

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

200	N. Y. Cen. R	116¼	
1100	Erie R	84¾	
500	do	b3	84¾
1200	do	s30	84¾
200	do	s5	84¾
300	Hud. Riv. R	1 0	
500	do	s3	118
100	Reading R	b30	114¾
100	do	s30	113¾
300	do	s5	113¾
400	do		113¾
200	do	s3	113¾
300	M. S. & N. I. R		71¾
200	Ill. Cen. R		126¾
200	Clev. & Pitts		93
200	do	b10	92¾
200	do	c	92¾
100	do		92¾
200	do	b3	92¾
200	Clev. & Tol	n	109
300	do		109
100	Quick M. Co	b30	99
100	do		98¾
300	do		98¾
600	Mar. Min. Co		13¾
100	do		13¾

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	Am. Gold	210	
300	Erie R. x-d	s3	80¾
100	do		80¾
100	do	s3	80¾
100	do	b10	81
200	do	c	80¾
300	Reading R	113	
100	M. S. & N. I	s3	71¾
100	do	b3	71¾
100	Chic. & R. I		102
100	Mariposa Min		11¾
500	do		11¾
100	Chi. & N. W	s3	37¾
300	Erie R. x-d	s3	80¾
100	do		80¾
100	do	s3	80¾
100	do	b10	81
200	do	c	80¾
300	Reading R		113
100	M. S. & N. I	s3	71¾
100	do	b3	71¾
100	Chic. & R. I		102
100	Mariposa Min		11¾
500	do		11¾
100	Chi. & N. W	s3	37¾
100	do		37¾
100	do	s3	37¾
100	do	b30	37¾
200	do	c	37¾
500	Chi. & N. W		37¾
200	do	s10	37¾
100	Clev. & Pitts	b30	92¾
200	do	b30	92¾
100	do		91¾
200	do		91¾
100	do		91¾
100	Ill. Cen. R		126
100	Cleve. & Pitts	b30	92¾
200	do	b30	92¾
200	do		91¾
200	do		91¾
100	Ill. Cen. R		125¾
100	Ch. & N. W. Pref		67¾
300	do		68
300	do		67¾
300	do	s30	67¾
110	Chi., Bur. & Q		110
200	P., Ft. W. & C		98
200	do	s10	97¾
300	do	b30	98¾
200	Mar. M. Co		11¾
100	do		11¾

OPEN BOARD—1½ P.M.

100	Ch. & R. I. R		103¾
100	Chi. & N. W	c	38¼
500	do	o	38¼
200	do	s3	38¾
100	do	b3	38¾
100	do	s3	38¾
100	do	s3	38¾
100	do	s10	38
300	do	b6	38¾
100	do	s4	39¾
100	Chic. & N. W. Pr	c	68¼
100	do	b3	68¾
100	do		68¾
300	do		68¾
100	do	s5	68¾
100	P., Ft. W. & C	b3	98¾
100	do		98¾
100	do		98¾
100	do	b15	97¾
200	do	c	98
300	do		98
100	Cumb. Coal	b10	45¼
100	do	b3	44¾
100	do		44¾
100	do	c	44¾

MONDAY, Jan. 16—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the old Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Jan. 14, 1865, present, in the aggregate, the following cheegee from the previone exhibit of Jan. 7, 1865:

Decrease in Loans	$5,357,937
Increase in Specie	1,204,716
Decrease in Circulation	109,497
Increase in Undrewn Deposits	1,109,498

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previone exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Jan. 14, 1864.	Jan. 14, 1865.	Jan. 7, 1865.
Capital	$69,722,606	$69,188,762	$69,185,762
Loans	173,009,701	180,686,750	195,044,687
Specie	24,864,264	21,357,606	20,152,892
Circulation	6,008,183	3,074,029	3,163,396
Gross Deposits	192,504,847	238,738,079	254,833,925
Exchanges	69,493,801	89,796,780	107,611,734
Undrawn	130,311,046	148,831,299	147,821,891
In Sub-Treas'y.	29,230,685	22,074,634	25,782,065

The Associated Bank return for the past week adds about a million and a quarter to the Specie average, and over a million to the Deposit line. The Loans and Discounts are again heavily reduced, without being, in all instances, called in by the Banks. The reduction for the fortnight since the New-Year is about ten millions.

The market is easy for Money to-day, and the Gold Room scarcely as strong as on Saturday, though opening firm early in the day. The range of sales, 221¼@218 per cent. The Room, for a week or two past, is quite free from the wild excitement which marked the ups and downs of December. It may be that one cause of this is that the public at large manifest less interest in the daily fluctuations. Several Naval and Military rumors affected the market for Gold to-day, and the large receipts of Cotton from New-Orleans, (1,900 bales by a single steamer this morning,) and the expected receipts from Savannah, influence somewhat the market for Exchange.

The Stock Exchange opened this morning with a good degree of firmness on the Railways, and more business doing in the New-York and Western lines. In the afternoon the advance not, in all cases, supported. Erie shares were well supported at both Boards. In the afternoon the stock was sold ex dividend, the transfer books closing to-day. Government Stocks were steady in prices, but with less doing than last week.

At 4 o'clock, the following quotations were made as compared with the close of dealings on Saturday. The Railways firmer for Erie, and otherwise steady.

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 6s, 1861	t12½	t12	Pittsburgh	93¼	91¾
U. S. 5-20's	109¾	109¾	Northwest	36⅛	37⅛
T. Certificates	97⅜	97⅜	N. West Pref	67¼	67¼
N. Y. Central	116¾	116⅜	Rock Island	102¼	102
Erie	84	*80¾	Fort Wayne	97¼	98
Hudson	109¾	109¾	Cum'land Coal	46	44¾
Reading	113¾	113	Quicksilver	97	98
Mich. Southern	72	71½	Mariposa	12⅛	11¾
Illinois Cen	124¼	124¾	Ohio & M. Certs	29¼	29¼

* Ex. dividend.

The Ninth National Bank reports $792,950 subscriptions last week through that Bank for the Popular 7-30 per cent. Loan.

The following bids were made on Saturday for the City Bank Shares:

Mercantile	115	Bank of N. America	106½
Mechanics'	115	Hanover	100
America	135	Irving	105
City	160	Metropolitan	120
North River	105	Corn Exchange	113
Tradesmen's	112	St. Nicholas	104
Merchants' Exchange	94	Commonwealth	102
Commerce	114	Atlantic	103
Mech's' Bk'g. Asso	101	Imp. and Traders'	104
Ocean	93	Central National	104
Chatham	105	Fourth National	104¾
Bank of the Republic	106		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	103¾	Al. & T. H. 2ds, Income '78	
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	102	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	115	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	93¾
Erie 1st mort. '82	104¾	Han. & St. Jo. L. G	90
Erie 7s, 2d mort., '64	113	Del., L. & W. 1sts	112
Erie 7s, 2d mort., '79	112	Del., L. & W. 2ds	112
Erie 7s, 3d mort. '83	113	Tol. & Wab. 1sts, m	101
Erie 7s, 4th mort. '80	104	Tol. & W. 1sts, Ext	101½
Hud. R. 7s, 1st m., '69	107	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	89
H. R. 7s, 2ds, M. S. F. '85	107	Tol. & Wab. Int. bonds	85
Hud. R. 7s bonds '67	109	Mil. & P. du Ch. 1sts	105
Harlem 1st m., '59-'72	106	Clev. & Tol. S. F	105
Harlem 2ds, '68	97	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	107
Mich. Cen. New 1sts, '82	119½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	101½
Nor. Ind. O. L., '68	100	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1sts	55
M. S. & N. I. 1st m.	106¾	Chi. & Alt. S. F	96
Pacific R. 7s, g. by Mo.	60	Chi. & Alt. S. F. 1st m.	101
Ill. Central 1st, '75	114		

We find the following additional Stock Exchange names in the list of Income Taxpeyers, published from the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards, Eighth Collection District:

	Income 1863.	Ex. Tax.
J. S. Cronise	$12,297	$614
J. H. Gourlie	4,580	228
J. H. Heidane	16,566	827
James G. King	29,588	1,470
Edward King	24,896	1,246
Alfred Lockwood	45,945	4,422
H. G. Marquand	27,679	1,383
Jas. G. Mills	10,028	628
Peter Marie	88,812	4,240
Benjamin Nathan	27,557	1,377
C. A. Peabody	14,494	724
W. J. Read	29,388	1,469
E. Riggs	15,073	753
E. Weston	30,537	1,526
Francis W. Worth	6,016	300

No class of tax-payers in this wealthy district appear to have come up with more promptness or conscientiousness than the members of and dealers on the New-York Stock Exchange. No single class has contributed so large a sum of revenue in proportion to members. The same may be say of the Stock Exchange in regard to the moral, as well as pecuniary support of the War end of the Government, through the trials of the past four years.

There is considerable discussion on the Street about the propriety of the recent decision of the Internal Revenue Bureau at Washington, authorizing the publication of the Income lists. We apprehend that the chief wrong was to the Government last Spring in withholding the timely notification that the Income lists would be subject to publication before the first returns for 1863 were made by the taxpayers. We are quite sure the results would have been much larger, beside lessening the trouble and removing the embarrassing doubts in numerous instances of the Assessors and Collectors. Those who now feel aggrieved by the public display, to criticism, of the smallness of their incomes, as contrasted with their reputed wealth, or the credit which they have had for making money in 1863, will be afforded the opportunity of showing better for 1864, next Spring. In some cases, we have no doubt the honest mistake has been made of returning the income of 1863 only from the rents of property and dividends from regular investments, leaving out the profits of business for the year. This can also be remedied in the next return.

The American Velvet Company, of Newark, have left at the counting-room of their bankers, in this city (the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall-street), some beautiful specimens of Silk Velvets, of every variety of color, plain and plaid, which, by importing the raw silk duty free, they are enabled to sell at less than one-half the imported velvets. The fabrication of these good reflects the highest credit on American skill, and is another evidence of the successful progress of our Domestic Manufacturing interest since the war. The capital of the company is $500,000, which is now being distributed among our city capitalists. The original promoter of the company is Mr. CHARLES A. BUCKLEY.

The Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company have declared a half yearly Dividend of 7 per cent., payable Feb. 1, making 16 per cent. out of the net profits of 1864, on the Capital Stock. The

Earnings in Gross	$2 442,038
Expenses	1.293 090
Net	$1,148,947
Applied—To taxes, &c	$166,885
New property	163,289— 330,174
Balance	$818,773
Surplus from 1863	313,090
For Dividends	$1,181,853
Paid 1st August	479,512
Leaving	$652,341

The New-York State Bank, Albany, in addition to the usual semi-annual dividend of five per cent, pays an extra dividend of ten per cent on the 1st of February, both free of Government tax. The officers of this Bank are, RUFUS H. KING, President; FRANKLIN TOWNSEND, Vice-President; J. H. VAN ANTWERP, Cashier.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant-Treasurer was as follows: Total Receipts $9,929,061 92; for Customs, $249,000; Payments, $6.548,756 83; on account of Loan, $178,000. Balance, $25,455,259 55.

The earnings of the Erie Railway for the month of December, 1864, were.....$1,267,414 58
Earnings month of December, 1863, were 965,320 89
Increase.....$282,093 69

The earnings for December are thus shown to be $51,281 35 more than was estimated in the statement on which the dividends were declared. The expenses for November and December have not yet been fully made out, but such progress has been made as to warrant the belief that they will fall short $100,000 of the amount estimated, thus leaving a surplus, after paying dividends, of about $254,000, instead of $103,037 as reported.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 15, 1865.

Receipts of Produce since our last, 53 bbls. Ashes, 4,721 bbls. Flour, 390 bbls. and 390 bags Corn Meal, 3,635 bushels Corn, 4,352 bushels Oats, 55 bushels Rye, 463 bushels Malt, 1,973 packages Provisions, and 86 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue inactive at $12 for Pots, and $13@$13 25 for Pearls per 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been in demand and 8 000 bags have been reported sold, since our last, on terms not disclosed.

COTTON—Has been quiet at declining prices. Middlings, $1 07@$1 09 per lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour opened rather briskly at a shade firmer prices, but closed heavily. Sales since our last amount to 10,250 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 60@$9 90; poor to choice Extra State at $10 10@$10 45, chiefly at $10 15@$10 20, including 500 bbls., deliverable last half of February, at $10 50; Round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, $11 10@$11 30 per bbl. Superfine State and Western.....$9 60 @$9 90
Extra State.....10 10 @10 45
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.10 15 @13 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands.10 10 @11 20
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.11 35 @13 00
Extra Genesee.....10 50 @13 00
Poor to choice Extra Missouri.....10 60 @15 00

Southern Flour is doing better. Sales since our last, 800 bbls., at $10 65@$11 80 for poor to good, and $11 85@$15 for good to choice extra brands, per bbl. Canadian Flour is a shade firmer; sales 450 bbls. Extra, at $10 10@$12 25 per bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive, including fine and superfine, at $8 25@9 25 per bbl. Corn Meal is in fair demand, at $7 85@$8 for Jersey, and $8 75 for Caloric, and $9 for Brandywine, per bbl. Sales 650 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in light supply and limited demand, at irregular prices. Rye is dull and nominal. Barley is very quiet; 3,000 bushels Canada East were sold on private terms. Corn has been in limited request at $1 90@$1 92 for Mixed Western, $2 for White Southern, and $1 80@$1 82 for new Yellow Jersey, per bushel. Sales, 10,000 bushels. Oats continue quiet at drooping prices. We quote: Western at $1 06@$1 06½; State, at $1 05@$1 06; Canada, at $1 02@$1 03 per bushel.

HAY—North River is in demand, and is steady at $1 40@$1 65 for Government and shipping, and $1 80@$1 90 for small lots for city use, per 100 lbs.

HOPS—New continue in moderate demand, at 28c.@52½c., according to quality, per lb.

LATHS—Have been inactive and somewhat nominal.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet at previous prices.

NAVAL STORES—Have been less active, including Spirits Turpentine, at $2 05@$2 12½ per gallon; Resin, at $24@$27 per 280 lbs.; Tar, domestic and foreign, at $5@$10 per bbl.

OILS—Have been in rather more demand since our last, including Crude Whale, at $1 50@$1 55. Crude Sperm, at $2 18@$2 25; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 65@$1 70; Unbleached Sperm, at $2 45@$2 50; Linseed at $1 02@$1 04; No. 1 Lard at $2 15@$2 20 per gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in fair demand, at 52c for Crude; 73c. for refined in bond, and 93c. for do. free, per gallon. Sales, since our last, 3,200 bbls.

PROVISIONS—The speculative demand for Pork has been more animated to-day, mainly in one year old Mess, but at irregular prices. Sales, since our last, 7,300 bbls., in lots, at $42 50@$42 75 for New Mess; $41 50@$41 87½, closing at $41 62½ cash, for 1863-4 Mess; $39 50@$40 for New Prime Mess; $40 for Thin Mess; $34 @$34 25 for New Prime, per bbl. Sales were also made of 2,500 bbls. 1863-4 Mess, January delivery, seller and buyer's option, at $42@$42 37½; 500 bbls. do., February, buyers $43; 500 bbls. do., March, do., at $43 50; 1,000 bbls. New Mess, January, seller's option, at $42 75; 3,500 bbls. New Mess, February, seller and buyer's options, at $43@$43 50; 1,000 bbls. New Mess, March, buyer at $44; 1,500 bbls. New Prime Mess, February, buyer, at $41 50 per bbl. Cut Meats continue in request, at 17½c.@18½c. for Shoulders; 19c.@22½c. (the latter rate for choice bagged) for Hams; sales equal to 400 pkgs. Bacon is in less demand and heavy; sales 470 boxes, including Cumberland at 21c.@21¼c.; large cut Hams at 21c., and Short Rib at 22¼c.@22½c. Dressed Hogs are dull and heavy, at 16¾c.@17c. for Western, and 17c.@17¼c. for City. Lard is unaltered; sales 1,150 tcs. and bbls. at 20c.@24½c., per lb. Beef is in active request at $21@$24 50 for Extra Mess; $20@$23 for New Plain Mess; sales 2,100 bbls., part for Government use. Tierce Beef continues unchanged. Beef Hams have been in less demand; sales 150 bbls., at $36 50@$37 50 per bbl. Butter is in moderate demand at 46c.@56c. for poor to choice, and 58c.@60c. for fancy State, and 36c.@48c. for Western, per lb. Cheese is salable and steady at 15c.@24c. for poor to very choice, per lb.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate demand at former prices. Sales since our last include 530 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 18¼c.@22½c. per lb. Refined continue in request at 24¼c.@28¾c. per lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last 84,000 lbs. at 16¾c.@17¼c. per lb.

WHISKY—Sales since our last 1,300 bbls., at $2 27@$2 28 per gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market, though not very active, exhibited rather more firmness. For Liverpool, the engagements included 200 boxes Bacon at 7s. 6d.; 50 hhds. Tallow, at 10s.; 500 boxes Cheese, at 20s.; 15 hhds. Tobacco, at 22s. 6d.; also, by steamer, 300 bales Cotton, at ¼d.; 200 hhds. Tobacco, at 30s.; 100 boxes Bacon, at 25s.; 1,000 pkgs Butter and 1,000 boxes Cheese, 25s. For London, 1,000 bbls. Flour on private terms; 150 boxes Bacon, at 17s. 6d. For Glasgow, by steamer, 100 tons Logwood and 50 tons Tallow, at 15s.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 16.

Flour very dull; Superfine, $9 50@$10; Extra, $10@$11. Wheat firm; Red Western, $2 79, and White, $2 90@$3. Corn firm; new Yellow, $1 75 and old $1 88—the latter very scarce. Petroleum scarce, sales of Crude at 50c.; Refined in bond at 73c., and Free at 93c.@96c. Whisky firmer and higher, sales at $2 31@$2 32.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 16.

Beef cattle dull, sales 2,600 head at 12c @20c. per quality. Sheep dull and lower, sales 7,000 head at 9c.@10¼c., per lb. Grass cows unchanged, Springers $30@$50. Hogs firm and higher, 3,000 sold at $17@$20, latter for corn fed.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, Jan. 9, 1865.

Present—Morgan Jones, Esq., President. Aldermen Moore, Norton, Wm. Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Brice, Kelly, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhies.

The minutes of January two, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By the President—

Petition of Mary Ann Masterson, to be relieved from the matter of widening, &c., North street.

Referred to Commissioner of Streets, when appointed.

By Alderman Farley—

Bill of P. F. McGuire for fitting up poll of Third Election District, Nineteenth Ward, ten dollars.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

By Alderman McKnight—

Bill of Michael Quinn, for fitting up Eighth Election District, of Thirteenth Ward, ten dollars.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

By the President—

Bill of Joseph F. Kelly, for fitting up poll of Tenth Election District, Twenty second Ward, ten dollars.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

By Alderman Jeremiah—

Bill of Samuel Kelly, for fitting up the election poll, Eleventh District of the Seventeenth Ward.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Ryan—

Resolved, That the Committee on Ordinances, (when appointed,) be and hereby is directed to take into consideration the question of dividing the city into more convenient election districts, and, if deemed expedient or necessary, to report to this board the necessary ordinance for that purpose.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That Terrence B. Smith be and he is hereby appointed a messenger to the President, and to perform such other duties as the Clerk may direct, at a salary of twelve hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Northeastern Dispensary for the sum of five hundred dollars, on their semi-annual donation to the first day of October last; and that he also draw his warrant for a like amount in favor of said Treasurer on the first day of April next, and continue the half-yearly payments on the first day of April and first of October of each year, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Norton—

Resolved, That permission be and hereby is given to Frederick Pfeiffer to erect and keep a barber's pole in front of his premises, number four hundred and twenty-eight Canal-street, such permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Moore—

Resolved, That the salary of the Clerk of Franklin Market be and it is hereby increased to the sum of eight hundred dollars per annum, commencing January one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Kelly—

Resolved, That the salaries of the Inspectors of Manure be and the same are hereby increased to the sum of four dollars

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF VERMONT, RUTLAND, SS. IN CHANCERY.—Aaron W. Spencer, Nathaniel C. Sawyer, Daniel D. Brodhead, Franklin J. Pratt, Frederick Chaffee and Jacob Egertne, Complainants, vs. James Cheever, William T. Hart, Jacob Edwards, Jr., John S. Farlow, Joseph M. Wightman, Dwight Foster, George C. Lord, William Thomas, J. Amory Davis, and the Rutland and Burlington Railroad Company, Defendants.

Writ.—Aaron W. Spencer, Nathaniel C. Sawyer, and Daniel D. Broadhead, of Boston, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Franklin J. Pratt, of the City, County and State of New-York, Frederick Chaffee and Jacob Egerton, of Rutland, in the County of Rutland and State of Vermont, and on the 15th day of November, A. D., 1864, file their bill of complaint, on behalf of themselves as holders and owners of the notes or obligations secured by the first mortgage, so called of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad Company, and the modification thereof, and of all others the holders and owners of any of the said notes or obligations, in the Court of Chancery within and for the said County of Rutland, setting forth in substance the charter and organization of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad Company; the construction by the said company of said railroad and equipment thereof; that the same has been completed and is now in operation under and according to said charter, from Rutland to Bellows Falls, in the State of Vermont, and that the said corporation, in locating and constructing said railroad, incurred large debts and expenditures, and thereby became involved in pecuniary embarrassments;

And further setting forth the issuing by said company for the purpose of building and furnishing said railroad, and paying the debts thereof, the bonds of said company to the amount of one million eight hundred thousand dollars in the aggregate, in sums of one thousand five hundred dollars each, dated the 1st day of February, A.D. 1851, payable in twelve years from the date thereof, and interest at the rate of seven per centum per annum, payable semi-annually; the authorizing of, and execution by, the said company, of a mortgage, so called, of said railroad, bearing date the 1st day of February, A. D. 1851, to secure the payment of said bonds and the interest thereon, to Franklin Haven and Samuel Hooper, of Boston, trustees of the holders of said bonds, commonly called the first mortgage, and setting forth the provisions, conditions and provisos in said instrument contained, in detail;

And further setting forth the modification of said mortgage subsequently authorized and made by said company, and the issuing of bonds thereunder, parcel of said aggregate sum of one million eight hundred thousand dollars; that the bonds so issued, now held by the orators and those in whose behalf they complain, are due and unpaid, with the interest thereon in arrear, since the 1st day of February, A. D. 1854;

And further setting forth the authorization and issuing by the said company, on or about the 1st day of August, A. D. 1853, of the second mortgage, so-called, of said railroad, rights and property, to Samuel Henshaw and J. Thomas Stevenson, of Boston, in mortgage and in trust for the security of the payment of the bonds of said corporation, bearing date the 1st day of August, A. D. 1853, to an amount not exceeding twelve hundred thousand dollars, now held and owned by divers persons; the execution by the said company on the 15th day of November, A. D. 1853, to said J. Thomas Stevenson and Samuel Henshaw, as such trustees of a deed of surrender of all the property conveyed by said second deed of mortgage in trust for the uses and purposes in said second mortgage declared, and the acceptance by said Stevenson and Henshaw of said surrender and the taking of possession of said railroad and property thereunder;

And further setting forth thatafterward, the title and interest of Henshaw and Stevenson, Trustees, as aforesaid, came by appointment to David A. Smalley and Ephraim A. Chapin, and that said Smalley and Chapin were legal Trustees, and in the possession and management of said railroad, from the 12th day of March, 1853, to the 10th day of July, 1863; that said Smalley and Chapin were succeeded by John W. Stewart and E. A. Birchard; and that E. A. Birchard and John B Page are now the legal Trustees, and in the possession and have the management of said railroad, as Trustees of the second mortgage bondholders;

And further setting forth that the said Franklin Haven and Samuel Hooper, on the 19th day of March, 1853, ceased to act as trustees under said first mortgage, and that James Cheever and William T. Hart, of Boston, now claim to be the legal trustees under said mortgage, by due and legal appointment; and are now acting as such trustees, and claim to represent the owners of the bonds secured by said first mortgage:

And further setting forth, that nevertheless the said Cheever and Hart are not legally appointed trustees, under said first mortgage, that they have never been duly appointed as such Trustees in the manner prescribed in said instrument called the first mortgage; that their claim to act as such is unfounded in law and equity, false and fictitious, and that they are unfit and incompetent to act, or to be appointed to act, as such Trustees;

And further setting forth that the said Cheever and Hart well knowing that they were not too legally appointed trustees as aforesaid, and that they had no authority to exercise such control as they desired to obtain some kind of pretended confirmation of their pretended claim to act as such trustees by invoking the Court of Chancery in that behalf, without the request or the knowledge of the orators or of any considerable portion of the holders and owners of the bonds secured by said first mortgage, and while a certain bill of complaint in their behalf was pending in said Rutland County, in which they prayed to be placed in possession of said railroad and property, in order to secure the legal and equitable rights of the orators and the other holders and owners of said bonds, and with the intent to conceal all knowledge of such their fraudulent proceeding from the orators, and the majority of the bona fide holders of said bonds, secretly and surreptitiously went out of said Rutland County, wherein their said bill of complaint was pending, and where the said Court had jurisdiction of the holding and exercising full jurisdiction over said trust property, and preferred their petition to Hon. James Barrett, Chancellor, out of regular term, and in vacation, sitting within and for the county of Windham, at the office of one of the Solicitors for said Cheever and Hart, therein praying for reasons set forth in said petition to have their said pretended authority to act as such trustees confirmed by the order and decree of said Chancellor; and that they, the said Cheever and Hart, by their fraudulently procured such order and decree to be made by said Chancellor without notice to the orators, or to the vast majority of the bona fide holders and owners of said bonds; notice in fact being given only to Jacob Edwards, Jr., Dwight Foster, George C. Lord, John S. Farlow, J. Amory Davis and William Thomas, they being designated by said Chancellor as fit and proper persons to represent the whole class of bondholders, upon the motion of the Solicitor of said Cheever and Hart;

And further setting forth that said Edwards, Foster, Lord, Farlow, Davis and Thomas, having obtained some afsaid bonds for the purpose of speculation, prior to the making and preferring said petition had entered into a fraudulent combination with said Cheever and Hart to procure the possession and make disposition of the property covered by said first mortgage, to their own benefit, in fraud of the rights of the orators, and the majority of the bona fide holders and owners of said bonds, which facts were wholly unknown and fraudulently concealed from the Councellor who made said order, and that to the said Edwards, Foster, Lord, Farlow, Davis and Thomas, by reason thereof, were unfit and unsuitable persons to represent the interests of the bondholders under said mortgage;

And further setting forth and averring that said petition and all the proceedings under the same, were without the warrant of any law or right whatever, illegal, fraudulent and void, and that the said pretended appointment by confirmation of said Chancellor is wholly nugatory and void, and confers upon the said Cheever and Hart no power, authority, or right, to hold, or act in, the said office of trustees.

And further setting forth, that at some time prior to preferring said petition, the said Cheever and Hart, fraudulently combining with said Edwards, Farlow, Wightman, Foster, Lord, Thomas and Davis, conceived the design and purpose of procuring the possession of the said railroad and property mentioned in and conveyed by said first mortgage, with the fraudulent intent to have the same sold and to become themselves the purchasers thereof, for some small sum, much less than the real value thereof; and in furtherance of such intent, that the said Cheever and Hart procured themselves fraudulently to be appointed trustees as aforesaid, and fraudulently procured the said Haven and Hooper, who are the legal trustees under said first mortgage, to be discharged, and some pretended conveyance of said property to be made to them, the said Cheever and Hart;

And further setting forth that the said Cheever and Hart, persisting in the corrupt intent aforesaid and combining as aforesaid, and availing themselves of the aid of the said Smalley, in pursuance of the corrupt bargain aforesaid, have brought another bill in Chancery, made returnable at the March term of the Rut and County Court, A. D. 1864, therein allegine substantially the same facts, and praying for substantially the same relief, with the same fraudulent design of obtaining the possession of said railroad property, and with the same corrupt intent of availing themselves of some form of decree, by said court to be made, to enable them to sell and dispose of said property for their own benefit;

And further setting forth that the said Cheever and Hart threatened to prosecute said suit, and to bring other suits, until their said corrupt design shall be accomplished, to the great injury of said trus property, and in fraud of the rights of the orators;

And further setting forth that all of said suits are brought and maintained only in favor of said Cheever and Hart, and such of their confederates as may and do come in and join with them to their said fraudulent intent and purpose, and therefrom excluding all others, the bondholders, under said first mortgage, who do not, have not, and will not join with them in their said corrupt bargains and fraudulent intents;

And further setting forth that they have reason to believe and do believe that the said Cheever and Hart will succeed, by and through the corrupt means and practices aforesaid, in obtaining the possession of said railroad and property, without right thereto, and for said corrupt purposes, unless restrained by the injunction of this court;

And praying that the defendants may answer the premises, and that the said Cheever and Hart may be removed from being trustees under the said indenture, and be perpetually enjoined from any further interference with the property, premises, rights and interests conveyed by said first mortgage, and from taking possession of the same, or any part thereof, and from commencing any suit, in law or equity, or prosecuting any suit in law or equity heretofore commenced and now pending, or hereafter to be commenced, for the purpose of obtaining any possession of the said property, or of asserting any rights under or by virtue of said indenture; and that trustees may be appointed in the place and stead of said Cheever and Hart; and that they may be decreed to execute and deliver to such persons as this Honorable Court may nominate, order and appoint, such deeds of release, surrender, assignment, or quit-claim, or other conveyance of the said property rights and interests, as this Honorable Court shall order and direct, and order such other and further relief as this Honorable Court shall deem meet;

And it appearing that the said James Cheever, William T. Hart, Jacob Edwards, Jr., John S. Farlow, Joseph M. Wightman, Dwight Foster, George C. Lord, William Thomas, and J. Armory Davis reside without the limits and jurisdiction of this State, so that personal service of said bill of complaint and subpœna cannot be made upon them:

It is ordered by the court that notice of the filing and pendency of said bill of complaint, and of the issue of said subpœna, be given to said James Cheever, William T. Hart, Jacob Edwards, Jr., John S. Farlow, Joseph M. Wightman, Dwight Foster, George C. Lord, William Thomas and J. Armory Davis, by publishing the substance of said bill and this order in the Rutland *Herald*, a newspaper published in Rutland, in the County of Rutland, and State of Vermont; the Boston *Journal*, a newspaper published in Boston, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and the New-York *Times*, a newspaper published in the City, County and State of New-York, for three weeks successively, the last of said publications to be at least three weeks before the term to which said subpœna is returnable as aforesaid.

Dated at Rutland aforesaid, this 16th day of November, A. D., 1864.

DAWEY & JOYCE, Solicitors for Audlsors. F. W. HOPKINS, Clerk.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the widening of Vesey-st., on the northerly side thereof, from Hudson-st. to Greenwich-st., in said city.

Notice is hereby given that the costs, charges and expenses incurred by reason of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter, will be taxed by the Clerk of the Supreme Court, at his office, in the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Thursday, the second day of February, A. D. 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOHN SCOTT,
WALTER ROCHE,
CORNELIUS CORSON, } Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1865.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMMONALTY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said city, relative to the acquiring of lands for a Reservoir and appurtenances thereto in the said city, between One Hundred and Seventy-second and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth streets, and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River, in the said city, for the purpose of supplying such parts of said city with Croton Water as are not now supplied with the same.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said city, pursuant to chapter ninety-five of the laws of this State, passed April Seventh, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-three, and chapter two hundred and sixty-seven of the laws of this State, passed April Twenty-first, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-four, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, parties or persons respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the Twenty-third day of January, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-five, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter, to estimate in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties and persons interested as aforesaid, a just and equitable compensation for taking all those lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises lie between One Hundred and Seventy-second and One hundred and Seventy-fifth streets and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River in said city, which said lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises the said Croton Aqueduct Board deem necessary for the building a new reservoir and appurtenances thereto, in the city of New-York, for the purpose of supplying such parts of the city of New-York with Croton water as are not now supplied with the same, which said lands and premises are laid out and described and are of the extent following, that is to say: commencing at the point where the line between the land of Eliza S. Jumel and of Richard F. Carman intersects the Croton Aqueduct land line, near the gate-house at High Bridge, in the Twelfth Ward of said city, and running thence north fifty degrees, twenty-eight minutes west on said Jumel's and Carman's line, six hundred and forty-nine two-tenths feet to the southeasterly corner of Tenth-avenue and One hundred and Seventy-fourth street, thence south thirty-four degrees, west five hundred and sixteen eight-tenths feet on the easterly line of Tenth-avenue to the north easterly corner of One hundred and Seventy-second street, thence at right angles to the last line south, fifty-six degrees east along the northerly line of One hundred and Seventy-second street, five hundred and eighty one-tenth feet to land line of Croton Aqueduct, thence on said last-mentioned land line north forty-seven degrees, sixteen minutes east three hundred and forty-six nine-tenths feet, thence also on said last-mentioned land line, north twenty-five degrees, twelve minutes east one hundred and four five-tenths feet, thence also on said last-mentioned land line, north forty-six degrees, thirty minutes east three hundred and ninety-six feet to the place of beginning, containing three hundred and five two hundred and six thirty-five one hundred square feet, or seven-eight-one thousand acres.

Also, commencing at a point where the line between the land of Richard F. Carman and of Eliza B. Jumel intersects the westerly line of the Croton Aqueduct lands, near the gate-house, on the Manhattan end of High Bridge, thence on the said line between the said Croton Aqueduct lands and lands of Richard F. Carman, west forty-six degrees thirty-three minutes east forty six feet, thence on said line, between said Carman's land and lands of Croton Aqueduct, south seventy-eight degrees thirteen minutes, east three hundred and thirty-five feet, more or less, to low water mark; thence north eleven degrees forty seven minutes; east seventy-nine and five-tenths feet; thence north seventy-eight degrees thirteen minutes; west three hundred and ninety-two and six-tenths feet, to a point near foot-bridge; thence south thirty-nine degrees thirty-two minutes, west to dividing line between the lands of said Carman and Jumel, eighty-nine three-tenths feet, thence south fifty degrees twenty-eight minutes, east eighty-two five-tenths feet, to the point of beginning, containing thirty-four thousand seven hundred and fifty-four seventy-nine one-hundredth square feet, or seven hundred and ninety-eight-one-thousandths of an acre.

JOHN E. DEVELIN,
Counsel to Corporation.

DATED NEW-YORK, December 15, 1864.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG LADY in a fancy goods store; good references given. Address S., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young person, a Protestant, to take charge of one or two children and do plain sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; is willing and obliging; good city reference. Apply for two days at No. 156 3d-av., between 18th and 19th-sts., in the fancy store

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY RESpectable person, (a Protestant,) to take charge of and instruct one or two children; competent to teach music, if required; is a nice plain sewer; good city reference. Apply at No. 196 3d-av., between 18th and 19th sts., in the fancy store, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands her business fully; fluting, crimping, &c.; also, a good Protestant cook; understands her business in all its branches; baking, &c.; both have good city references, and will be found willing and obliging. Can be seen for three days at No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN A FIRST-CLASS private family, by a German woman, as professed French cook and pastry cook; perfectly understands jellies, ices, creams and confectionery, as well as English and American cooking; best of city references. Address Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is a good plain sewer; would have no objection to assist with washing and ironing; has the best of city reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 20 East 12th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses; is willing to assist with the chamberwork; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS German cook, in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; good city references. Apply at No. 142 Forsyth-st., near Delancey, in the rear, second door up stairs.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, with excellent city reference, a situation as children's nurse and plain sewer; is quick at the needle; attentive to children; wages $7. Call at No. 122 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress; understands sewing on Wheeler & Wilson's machines; has good city reference; can be seen for two days at No. 139 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXPERIenced cook and good baker, and would assist in the washing and ironing; best of city reference. Call at No. 29 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a person who thoroughly understands her business—boneing, larding, pastries, jellies, &c.; has unexceptional City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as waitress or chambermaid and waitress; would like to go a short distance into the country; best city reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 128 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE American woman as infant's nurse; understands the care of an infant thoroughly; is a good seamstress; has good recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG American girl, in a small family, to take care of children and other light work; no objection to going a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 324 East 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress; the best of references can be given. Can be seen for three days at No. 427 31st-st. and 3d-av. Inquire in the bakery.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV.—SITUAtions for a number of really good cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, chambermaids, laundresses, nurses, waitresses, girls for housework, &c., of all nations, for the city or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble girl, as good cook and baker of bread and biscuit; first rate washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; has the best of city reference. Call, for two days, at No. 209 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as first-class cook; understands the business; is a good baker; willing to assist in the washing. Call at No. 25 East 12th-st., near University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or would travel with a family. Call at No. 210 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing; or chamberwork and waiting; can be well recommended. Call for two days at No. 124 West 27th-st., Room 17.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook, and to assist in washing; understands her business, and can give good reference. Call at No. 268 7th-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK. BY A competent woman, who thoroughly understands her business; the best of city reference. Call at No. 227 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or to do the general housework of a small family; good city reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young women to cook, wash and iron: three years' city reference can be given; no objection to go to the country. Apply at No. 240 West 17th-st., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble girl, as cook, washer and ironer; has good reference: no objection to the country. Call at No. 232 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A COLORED WOMAN, WASHing and ironing; gentlemen's linen done up in the neatest manner, and with dispatch, at No. 136 West 29th-st., in the rear room. No. 1.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK OR LAUNdress, by an American Protestant woman, who is an excellent cook, good laundress, and well recommended. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN GIRL in a general housework, or would do chamberwork and washing, or take care of children; no objection to the country. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOONG WOman, as chambermaid and seamstress; city reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 396 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A SMART, TIDY GIRL, A SITUAtion to do general housework; city reference. Apply at No. 121 Crosby-st.

A DRESSMAKER, WHO UNDERSTANDS cutting and fitting perfectly, would like to go out by the day or week; is a Protestant. Can be seen at No. 191 West 26th-st.

A YOUNG SWISS LADY DESIRES A REengagement as governess to superintend the education of children; she teaches, besides the usual English branches, French and German; references given if required. Address B. S., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family by a single man who has lived for ten years with the best of families in this city; is strictly temperate; can come highly recommended for honesty and capability. Can be seen for one week at his last place, No. 26 East 23d-st., or at C. C. Bedell's Intelligence office, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; understands the business in all its branches: also, the cultivation of fruits and ornamental trees, and the laying out of grounds. The advertiser is a married man, with a wife and two children; can give the best of city reference for capability, sobriety and honesty. Please address, for two days, WILLIAM R RYAN, Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as coachman or groom; understands his business thoroughly; can furnish first-class testimonials as to sobriety and industry; no objection to be useful. Address F. A., Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH PRACTICAL farmer a situation as farm manager; understands breeding and raising stock, rotation of crops, draining, &c.; wife can take charge of house or dairy. Address A. B., Box No. 212 *Times* Office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN in a private family, by a married man; is can give the best of city references. Can be seen at the feedstore, No. 22 East 11th-st., or address a note to F. H., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman, in a private family; has long experience in the city; is master of his business; has five years' reference from his last place: will be found sober and trustworthy. Address N. P., No. 1,166 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN LATELY ENgaged as traveling salesman for a wholesale Yankee Notion house in Chicago, a similar situation to travel in the West; good reference given. Address TRAVELER, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A HARDWARE store, as clerk, by a young man who has had six years' experience as such in the retail trade. Address F. L., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY AN EDUCATED, active, Christian young man, in a situation where intelligence and faithfulness would be remunerated. Address DELTA, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom; is a competent driver, and can give the best of references. Call or address F. C., No. 122 West 27th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, as waiter and footman in a private family; has good city reference. Address J. S., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as gardener. Call for two days at Mr. BRIDGMAN'S seed-store, 2d door 18th-st., or address J. F., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE German man as first-class gardener; understands his business thoroughly and has unexceptional recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER, VEGEtable gardener, or coachman, by a young married man. Protestant. Has good reference. Address, PORTER, Box No. 207, *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a man who thoroughly understands his business and can give the best of reference from his last place. Address J. C., Box No. 215 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER. BY a married man without family, of first-class standing. Apply at J. M. Thorburn's, No. 15 John-st., or A. Bridgman's, No. 876 Broadway, for J. W.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A COMPETENT COACHMAN AND gardener to go a short distance in the country, to one well recommended a good and permanent place will be given. Apply at W. HENDERSON'S office No. 73 Nassau-st., at 1 o'clock this day, when the employe can be seen.

WANTED—TWO SERVANTS: ONE AS COOK, the other as chambermaid and seamstress, (the latter must be Protestant,) to go a short distance in the country; both must have good references. Apply at No. 112 4th-st., facing Washington-square.

A GOOD SITUATION FOR A SALESMAN having a knowledge of the umbrella business and acquaintance with buyers. Address Box No. 1,763 Post-office, with name, references, and amount of salary desired.

WANTED—A COACHMAN. A SINGLE MAN, one who perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and is a good city driver, being willing and obliging. Wages, $18, and found. Apply at No. 73 West 13th-st., in store.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN; must have experience either in the paper, book or stationery business. Address Box No. 1,311 Post-office, with references and amount of salary required.

WANTED—AS SALESMAN IN A WHOLESALE house, a young man well acquainted with fancy silk goods and ladies' dress trimmings, and who can influence near-by trade. Address Box No. 1,967 Post-office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT CHAMBERMAID and laundress, with unexceptionable references. Apply between 10 and 12 Monday and Tuesday, at No. 27 5th-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS WAITER IN A small private family; city references required. Apply at No. 74 West 38th-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS SALESMAN IN a gentlemen's furnishing store. Address T. C. G., No. 41 Fulton-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER. Address, with particulars, Box No. 3,429 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN A BEDroom and sitting-room; furnished or unfurnished; with gas, fire and attendance; house must be good, and in a first-class neighborhood, between 4th and 6th avs., and 12th and 23d sts.; for suitable accommodation a liberal price will be paid. Address Box No. 4,413 Post-office.

A SINGLE ROOM, WITH BOARD, WANTED—As a permanency, either in private family or first-class boarding-house. Address, stating terms, O. G., No. 79 Murray-st.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

The undersigned offer for sale a number of houses and lots, in different sections of the city, a list of which, with full particulars, may be obtained at their office.

ALSO,

Lots on Central Park, east and west sides.

MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 6½ Pine-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE OR exchange for city property.—The subscriber offers for sale his beautiful family residence, situated about one mile from the centre of the city of Syracuse, upon a gentle eminence, commanding a magnificent view of the city, Onondaga Lake, and surrounding hills. The dwelling is unsurpassed in its arrangements for the comfort of a family; it is 40 feet front by 100 feet deep, and has been constructed regardless of expense: the drawing room is 18 by 36 feet, and is finished with great elegance: the lower rooms are supplied with marble mantels, grates, rich satin paper hangings and gilded cornices: the house is warmed by an excellent furnace, and is profusely supplied with gas fixtures from cellar to attic; connecting with the drawing-room, and fronting the south is a conservatory. The grounds are 226 feet front by 300 feet deep, and are laid out with much taste and elegance: the lawn is planted with 80 hard maple trees, affording the most delightful and refreshing shade: a grape arbor, 80 feet long, stands in the centre of the large and highly cultivated garden. The barns, carriage houses, ice houses, &c., are all in superb order, and filled with every convenience.

A. BENEDICT.

Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, AN ELEGANT country seat, delightfully located on the Passaic, near Newark, 2 first-class modern built dwellings, fine stables, barns, carriage houses, &c., &c.: 2½ acres ground, stocked with the choicest fruit and shade trees; ground high; view unsurpassed; location healthy; surroundings first-class, and in every respect a residence adapted to a party of taste and refinement. Price, $18,000. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 8 Pine-st.

WESTERN LANDS.—PARTIES OWNING tracts of land in any of the Western States, and wishing to dispose of them, will find it to their advantage in sending me the descriptions and prices. No charge made for any expenses in efforts to sell, unless a sale is effected; would refer to the bankers and business men generally, in Cincinnati.

SAMUEL A. SARGENT, Real Estate Agent,
N. W. corner 5th and Walnut sts. Cincinnati, Ohio.

FOR SALE—ABOUT 50 ACRES OF UNIMproved land, in one of the largest and most prosperous cities on the Western lakes, of about $10,000 value; or the owner, now residing in this city, would be willing to exchange for property in or near New-York, or any merchandise except spirituous liquors. If a larger amount of property should be offered than the value of the above, the difference will be adjusted in cash. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT COUNTRY PLACE, located at Stilling Border, on the Erie Railway, 36 minutes from New-York by the cars. The house is stone, large, roomy, and in good order. Grounds consist of about 7 acres, including garden and orchard, well stocked with fruit-trees. Extremely convenient for any one doing business in New-York. For particulars, apply to HENRY D. LAW, No. 34 Vesey-st.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS, at Tapman, Rockland County, New-York, with 6 acres of land; plenty of fruit of the choicest quality; houses were built in 1700, but the "Washington Room" and building remain unchanged, nearly; the old mantels, tiles, &c., &c., remain undisturbed. For further particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FOUR ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS four story brown stone front houses black walnut doors stairs, blinds, embossed plate glass, narrowed flooring, &c., on Murray Hill, northwest corner of Lexington-av. and 38th-st. Apply to GEO. J. HAMILTON, No. 307 Lexington-av., opposite.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house and lot No. 77 West 45th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway, in perfect order, having just been fresced and painted throughout. Apply on the premises, or to WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHER, Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY S. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 8 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A THREE STORY basement and sub-cellar house, most slightly situated, closely to the new park and to cars, with hot and cold water bath, &c.; lot 21 by 260, fronting on two streets. Apply to the owner, GEORGE G. WILLIAMS, No. 26 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE.—A TWO STORY BROWN STONE front stable, on Thirty eighth-st., near Fourth-av.; size of stable, 25x48; lot, 25x98, with immediate possession. For particulars, &c., apply to ALLEN & BROWN No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO SMALL, NEAT BROWNstone houses, three stories, back cellar, all modern improvements, will be sold cheap; also, several good tenant houses for investment. Apply to HENRY MAXWELL, No. 126 East 35th-st.

BROADWAY LEASE FOR SALE.—A VALUable lease of about 50 by 100 feet, on east side of Broadway, near Broome st. For particulars, apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

AT PORTCHESTER, HANDY TO THE city, two acres, fine fruits, house, carriage-house, barns, &c.; near depot and Long Island Sound. Price $3,800. O. W. DITCHETT,
No. 2 New-Chambers-st., second floor.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—IN BROOKLYN, CORner of Degraw and Hicks sts., a plot of ground 117½ feet by 113½, with a large stable in the rear, 50x30. Apply to SENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—IN BROOKLYN, CORner of Hamilton-av. and Middle-st., running through to 18th-st., very desirable for business. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—IN BROOKLYN, CORner of 3d-av. and 11th-st., 18 lots, suitable for building; a building for manufacturing purposes would be erected on the property, and lease given.

FOR SALE—THE FULL-SIZED HOUSE NO. 317 East 10th-st., front of Tompkins-square; a good location for a private family, and at a low price for the property. Apply to SENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 37 Jane-st., near 6th-av., 20x40, in first-rate order, and immediate possession; seen from 10 to 4. Apply to W. A. COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN Orange, N. J., three acres of land, within five minutes' walk from the depot. Address S. M. D., St. James Hotel.

VALUABLE OIL LANDS FOR SALE—About one thousand acres in a very desirable location, to be sold in one lot to close accounts. For particulars, address Box No. 130 Philadelphia Post-office.

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TO LET—LOFTS IN THE NEW FIRE-PROOF store No. 262 Canal-st., near Broadway, completely finished and well lighted. Apply to P. H. FROST, No. 31 Crosby-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS NEW BROWN-STONE house, with or without lease. Immediate possession. Apply to HENRY MAXWELL, No. 126 East 35th-st.

TO LET—LOFTS AND OFFICES IN THE brown-stone front building Nos. 58 and 60 Fulton-st., near Cliff-st. E. T. & S. RYDER, No. 60 Fulton-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IN SOUTH BROOKLYN, ON A lease of three or five years from the 1st of May next, a small, modern built three-story house, with gas, water bath-room, &c.; possession on or before May 1: location preferred between Warren-st. and First place, Court and Henry sts. Address Box No. 1,650 New-York Post-office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES TO KEEP.—A GENTLEMAN RESIding in New-Jersey, with good stabling, would take a few horses to keep for the Winter, and would have them under his own care. Price $12 per month, as the best of hay. Apply to T. DAVENPORT, No. 2 3 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE—A PANEL COACH, BUT LITTLE used, John R. Lawrence, maker; can be seen at Fifth Avenue Hotel stables, corner Broadway and 26th-st. Apply to D. THURSTON, No 38 Pine-st.

COUPE.—WANTED TO PURCHASE A ROOMY second-hand coupe, either with or without harness. &c. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 1,222 New-York Post-office

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME CARRIAGE, INtended for one or two horses. Can be seen at the stable, No. 96 East 22d-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MESSRS. FOWLER & WELLS, NO. 389 Broadway, New-York, Publishers, have all works on

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THE NEW BANKRUPT LAW.—IN THE press and will be published on the passage of this law, a practical treatise on the Law of Bankruptcy, as prescribed by the act, with forms for procedure, and index of all recent decisions, by Lewis Jaffa.

The author can be consulted by those who may become liable to its compulsory provisions, or who may voluntarily apply for discharge from their liabilities, at his offices, No. 293 Broadway, New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

TO THE LIGHT-FINGERED GENTRY.—A $100 reward and no questions asked, for the return of a diamond cluster pin, containing nine diamonds in the cluster, and three in the stem, set in gold. Presumed to have been taken while standing on the platform of a Hudson River car. J. H. BLAKE, No. 379 Broadway.

LOST—AT OR NEAR THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on Friday evening, a pair of mink CUFFS. The finder will be rewarded by leaving them at the Collector of Internal Revenue office, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway.

LOST.—$25 REWARD.—LOST IN THE BROADway cars, between 11th and 42d sts., Thursday evening, a PEARL SCARF PIN. The finder will be paid the above reward, and no questions asked, by leaving the same at No. 94 Front-st.

BANK-BOOK LOST—NO. 41,592, MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—A liberal reward will be paid on its return to No. 33 Cortlandt-st.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 17, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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OLYMPIC THEATRE—THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

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HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE LIVE INDIAN—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

NIBLO'S—THE SHAMROCK.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evenings—PAR DROIT DE CONQUETE.

EVERETT HALL—(Broadway and 34th-st.)—CREATION AND THE DELUGE.

MUSEUM—No. 539 Broadway—OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

SYLVAN LAKE—SKATING MATCH.

DODWORTH HALL—READINGS BY MR. AND MRS. G. VANDENHOFF.

CLINTON HALL—MUSIC AND MRS. BLACKWELL, (late Miss Antoinette L. Brown.)

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Vigorous offensive operations against Fort Fisher and the defences of Wilmington have already been resumed. Admiral PORTER'S fleet left Beaufort, N. C., on the 10th, and on the 13th was reported by a rebel dispatch from Wilmington to be again off Fort Fisher, with a smooth sea. The flag-of-truce steamer *New-York*, from Richmond on Saturday, brings a report that the attack had actually been renewed. A large land force, considerably increased over that in the late demonstration, accompanies the expedition, and is under the immediate command of Maj. Gen. TERRY, though it is not unlikely that an officer of still greater prominence has general direction of affairs.

Hon. FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Sr., returned to Washington yesterday afternoon, from Richmond, which place he left on Sunday morning. Our dispatches state that Mr. BLAIR was in consultation last evening with the President and Secretary SEWARD, touching a proposition from JEFF. DAVIS to send Peace Commissioners to Washington. The Richmond *Examiner*, of Saturday, gives as the current version of the result of Mr. BLAIR'S visit, that he and Mr. DAVIS had a pleasant social chat, and that at its close, Mr. DAVIS handed Mr. BLAIR a note to President LINCOLN, in which he expresses a willingness to send peace commissioners to Washington if the President will receive them, or he will receive them if sent to Richmond by Mr. LINCOLN.

A letter from Beaufort, S. C., dated Jan. 8, says: "The Seventeenth Corps (Gen. BLAIR'S) has just arrived, having been nearly the whole week in disembarking, and are now camped about two miles from town. The town is full of soldiers and contrabands, who came with them. There are also hundreds of mules, horses, army wagons, great piles of forage, hard bread, hospital stores, &c. The men are nearly all the worse for wear, and will doubtless be reclothed immediately. They have unbounded confidence in 'BILLY SHERMAN,' as they call him; say he has never been whipped, and never can be. The army is anxious to be marching again. They say they have never been in camp more than 15 days at a time and they seem to be afraid of contracting some of the habits of this department, such as provost and garrison duty."

Advices from our forces in North Carolina represent that the new rebel ram, on the Roanoke river, is nearly finished. She is said to be an improvement on the *Albemarle*. A company, with submarine implements, are on their way to Plymouth, to see if the *Albemarle* can be raised in time to resist this expected attack from the new ram, which is to move with the rebel ram at Kinston, above Newbern, which is now in good condition, and only waiting for the flood-tides which the spring rains will bring.

An arrival at Cairo from New-Orleans, Jan. 8, states that Gen. CANBY had ordered a draft of one in seven within the Departments of Arkansas, Mississippi and the Gulf, to take effect on the 15th of February, unless the quotas should be previously filled by volunteers. The Memphis *Democrat* says that the steamer *Verango* was captured and burned by guerrillas on the 8th inst., near Skipworth's Landing. The passengers and crew were taken prisoners. Among the former was a cotton speculator from New-York, name not given, from whom the guerrillas took $60,000 in greenbacks.

Messrs. A. D. RICHARDSON and JUNIUS BROWN, of the *Tribune*, and W. E. DAVIS, of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, arrived in Nashville yesterday, having escaped from the rebel penitentiary at Salisbury on the night of Dec. 18. They made their way for three hundred and forty miles, on foot, through the mountains of North Carolina, aided by negroes and Union men.

Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, with his family and personal Staff, arrived in Washington yesterday.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a petition was presented, asking that the rebel prisoners now in Northern prisons be placed under the care and control of discharged Union prisoners, and be furnished with the same rations and clothing furnished Union prisoners in the South. On motion of Mr. HOWARD, the matter was referred to the Military Committee. Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution in regard to the expediency of giving Her British Majesty's Government the notice required for the termination of the Extradition Treaty. The resolution was adopted. A bill was introduced, and referred to the Committee on Commerce, relative to commerce between the loyal and rebel States. A communication was received from the Secretary of the Interior, in reference to Pension Agents.

In the House, a bill was introduced, and referred to the Judiciary Committee, to amend the judicial system of the United States. The House concurred in the Senate's amendments to the joint resolution requiring the President to give to Great Britain the required notice for terminating the Reciprocity Treaty. The Deficiency Bill was taken up, and the amendment appropriating $3,000 for a medal to Commodore VANDERBILT was discussed and passed. A peace resolution was introduced by Mr. COX, and laid on the table by a vote of 84 to 51. The House then considered the bill to provide a Republican Government for States subverted or overthrown, and after listening to a speech by Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, in favor of his amendment, adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate last evening bills were introduced to amend the charter of the Germania Savings Bank; to amend the act relative to holidays, and to create the Metropolitan Fire District and establish a department therein.

The Assembly was called to order by the Speaker, but there being no quorum present the House adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Stock Market was better yesterday for the Railways, and steady for Governments. Money 7 ₩ cent., and in easy supply. Gold opened firm, but left off easier than on Saturday.

A moderate business was transacted yesterday in the principal kinds of Produce and Merchandise, which opened rather more buoyantly, but closed heavily. There was more firmness in the Freight Market, though the day's engagements were not extensive.

At the Life Stock market, the supply of beef cattle was quite limited yesterday, and prices very firm, at an advance upon last week's rates. For good bullocks, butchers paid 21c.@23c. ₩ lb., estimated dressed weight. Poorer grades went off very slowly, as owners were stiff in their advanced figures asked, while buyers held back, hoping for the arrival to-day of considerable numbers of cattle reported as delayed on the railroads. There were several droves and parts of droves left over. The market to-day will depend much upon the getting in of delayed trains. The sales of poor to prime cattle ranged from 13c. up to 20c., according to quality.... The supply of sheep is also small, and sales at 1c. ₩ lb. advance. Hogs are coming in rather slowly, and prices about ½c. up.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, the case of BARNEY FRIERY was called for trial. Prisoner's counsel made an unsuccessful attempt to obtain further delay and declined to proceed with the case yesterday. Other counsel were assigned and the trial will take place to-day.

The New-Orleans *Times* of Jan. 7 states that a singular and unfortunate mistake occurred at Houma a few days ago between detachments of the Sixteenth Indiana and Eighteenth New-York. The former were coming into town to reinforce the Provost Guard. By some means a sentry fired on them, they therefore came to the conclusion that Houma was in possession of the rebels, and so charged into town and fired at the garrison which had been called out by the disturbance. The garrison, thinking the rebels had come, returned the fire, and the Indiana boys withdrew, and sent to Thibodaux for reinforcements, and a whole regiment was dispatched to the scene of difficulty, when the mistake was made apparent. Fortunately but four men were wounded. Capt. THOMPSON, who commanded the Indiana boys, was severely injured by a shot in the breast.

Gen. CANBY, under date of December 14, issued an order reading thus: "Masters of steamboats plying on the Mississippi River, are requested not to relax their vigilance against the designs of rebel boat burners, guerillas, etc., and are guarded against placing any faith in reports that orders have been given by rebel authorities not to fire on steemboats, as the Commanding General has definite and authentic information of the existence of two parties, recently organized, for the express purpose of destroying steamers and storehouses on the Mississippi.

Besides Maj.-Gen. W. F. SMITH, Gens. GILLMORE and STEELE were in New-Orleans Jan. 7.

The Louisville *Journal* learns that Hon. A. O. P. NICHOLSON, of Memphis, who was Gov. ANDREW JOHNSON'S colleague in the United States Senate prior to the war, has returned to his home at Columbia, after a long sojourn within the rebel lines. He has determined now to give no further support to the rebellion, which he regards as hopeless.

At about 10 o'clock last evening, Messrs. C. F. DAMBMANN & Co.'s stock of silks and woolens, at Nos. 16 and 18 Park-place, was damaged by fire and water to the amount of about $30,000. Messrs. DAMBMANN & Co. are insured for $800,000 in various city offices. Messrs. G. BRAWER & Co., in the same building, last $10,000 from damage by water.

In accordance with the notice issued by City Inspector BIBBLE, the sweeping of the streets and removal of ashes and garbage was resumed yesterday. The ash-cart men first paid their attentions to the carricades of ash-boxes and barrels in Broadway, and succeeded in demolishing them in a very short time. Other thoroughfares will be relieved in due course.

Both boards of the Common Council met yesterday. Mr. HECKER made another claim for his seat in the Board of Aldermen, and, by order of the Chairman, was escorted to the door by the Sergeant-at-Arms. A communication was received from the City Inspector, giving a full review of all the circumstances connected with the late difficulty with the street sweepers. The Mayor sent in a communication relative to the death of Hon. EDWARD EVERETT. Communications were received from the Comptroller, stating that the market rents during the past year amounted to $252,279 04, and the sales of manure to $24,535 54. The same official also sent in a communication protesting against any action being taken in regard to annulling the existing contracts with the gas companies. The Comptroller says he considers it his duty to prevent, if possible, the existing contracts from being abrogated and new ones made at higher rates; and that he does not believe the Common Council have any legitimate power to do so. The Board of Aldermen adjourned for one week, and the Councilmen to Thursday next.

From the mortality returns for the week ending Jan. 16, it appears that 510 deaths occurred during that time, a decrease of 67 from the corresponding week of last year, and an increase of 79 over last week. Of those who died, 115 were men, 88 women, 160 boys and 147 girls. The deaths from acute disease numbered 301, from chronic disease 183, and from miscellaneous causes 26. Among these were 40 deaths from small-pox, 50 from inflammation of the lungs, 32 from scarlet fever, 19 from typhoid fever, 17 from diphtheria, 22 from bronchitis and 60 from consumption.

The Tennessee State Convention passed, by nearly a unanimous vote, a resolution that no person should be considered as qualified to vote until he should take a stringent oath declaring himself unreservedly in favor of the Union and all laws and proclamations issued by President LINCOLN or Congress since the war began.

The annual meeting of the New-York State Temperance Society will be held at Rome, New-York, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, January 18; Dr. CHARLES JEWETT, T. W. BROWN, GERRIT SMITH, and others, are expected to address the meeting.

Our detective policemen, acting under orders from Gen. DIX, have apprehended four rebel spies, one of whom is known to have been connected with the hotel-burning conspiracy in this city. The name of Capt. BELL, one of the prisoners, has been revealed; but Gen. DIX thinks it prudent to disclose no other name until other arrests shall have been made. The prisoners have been incarcerated in Fort Lafayette, there to be tried by court-martial immediately.

The Brooklyn Common Council met last evening, and appointed the Standing Committees for the year.

SAMUEL COCHRAN, a newspaper-carrier, died suddenly on Sunday night, of disease of the heart, at his residence, No. 298 Grove-street, Jersey City. He had been skating all the afternoon at the Central Park.

The *National Intelligencer* says that the report prevails that Secretary SEWARD will make the decease of Mr. EVERETT the occasion for an eulogy upon his exalted character and public services.

The steamship *Daniel Webster* sailed yesterday for Savannah, carrying a large amount of provisions and other necessaries for the relief of the citizens of that place, her cargo being the voluntary and liberal contributions of our citizens.

The Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer was yesterday opened by Judged BARNARD, and the Grand Jury, after hearing the charge, entered upon their labors.

There has been considerable excitement at the Brooklyn Navy-yard for a day or two past, in consequence of an order from the Navy Department slightly extending the working hours of the employes, without increasing the wages. Such determined opposition was manifested that the attempt to enforce the order has been abandoned for the present.

Lieut.-Gov. JACOBS, of Kentucky, sent South, about two months ago, returned to Annapolis yesterday per flag-of-truce steamer *New-York*, permission having been granted him to return North.

The Board of Representatives of the New-York Fire Department lately held a meeting, at which it was stated that notice had been given in the Senate and Assembly of the State of New-York, that a bill would be introduced to create a Paid Fire Department in the city of New-York. Whereupon resolutions were adopted, appointing a committee to use all honorable means to defeat any plan that may be presented in the Legislature now in session, to abolish the volunteer system and substitute a Paid Fire Department in its stead.

Mr. A. G. GOLBEY, of No. 157 East Thirty-first-street, fell and suddenly expired on the ice while skating, last night, at the Central Park.

Coroner WILDEY held an inquest upon the body of JAMES BARNNAN, late landlord at No. 31 Mercer-street, and the jury rendered a verdict against HILARY MAIN, his murderer.

PATRICK HERMAN and JOHN HANBERRY, boys, were severely stabbed in an affray with a party of Italians, in JOHN WILLIAMS' lager-bier saloon, Batavia-street, late on Sunday night.

Well-executed fifties, altered from ones, on the City Bank, of Providence, R. I., were circulated yesterday. The spurious notes very closely resemble the genuine.

The Rumors of Peace.

We reiterate the conviction we have already expressed, that the reports of attempted or intended negotiations for peace, which are so diligently pressed upon public notice, are utterly without foundation. We see nothing here or at Washington to give them the slightest claim to the slightest credit. Unless the most explicit assurances in the highest quarters are utterly unreliable, neither Mr. BLAIR, nor Mr. SINGLETON, nor anybody else has gone to Richmond, either to open negotiations with the rebel Government or to sound the rebel officials as to their wishes and expectations in regard to peace. That Mr. BLAIR being at Richmond will talk about peace is very likely; and it is possible, though not at all probable, that he will learn from Mr. DAVIS and Company something on this subject, which we do not know already. Mr. BLAIR sought permission to go to Richmond exclusively on the plea of private business; and he has no shadow of authority, direct or indirect, to say one syllable on behalf of the Government concerning terms of peace.

The Government seeks peace earnestly and with a determined purpose to secure it. But it does not seek it through negotiations of any sort with the rebel Government,—still less on the basis of what the leaders of that Government may indicate in conversation with individuals as *terms* upon which it will be conceded. President LINCOLN and those associated with him, the Union men in Congress and elsewhere, regard the war waged against the Government *as a rebellion*; they determined at the very outset to treat it as such, and to suppress it by force of arms;—and from that time to this, in spite of discouragements and defeats, in spite of open hostility from those whose political sympathies are with the rebels, and of the more dangerous consul of timid and mistaken friends, it has persevered in that determination. At the last election the issue was fairly made throughout the loyal States, and the people by an overwhelming majority, decided in favor of *that* method of restoring peace, instead of the opposite plan proposed at Chicago, of restoring it by negotiation. The Government has accepted that decision as an imperative injunction of its policy, and is pursuing that policy with fresh energy and augmented vigor. It seeks peace and freedom *through war*,—more resolutely and more exclusively than ever before. And there has never been a time since the war began when it was less inclined than now to seek peace from the Confederate authorities in any other way.

Those, therefore, who are looking for peace through private diplomacy, or, as a consequence, immediate or remote, of personal interviews with officials of the rebel Government, are, in our judgment, resting their hopes on a false basis. A very little reflection, it seems to us, will convince any one that all such attempts, even if they were compatible with the principles on which the war has been conducted, must prove abortive. They assume that we are first to ascertain what the rebels want, and that this is to be our guide in negotiating with them. Does anybody suppose, for a moment, that they will accept voluntarily, or as the result of negotiation, *less* than they had when they began the war? And does anybody suppose that we will give them *more*? Can we give them a peace that shall make their rebellion an advantage to them—a positive and substantial success? Even if they waive their claim to independence, can we concede their construction of the Constitution? Can we give them State sovereignty in their acceptation of the term? Can we concede to them anything on any point which they did not have when they began the war? Yet without some chance of such concession, there is not the slightest chance of their entering upon negotiations of any sort.

But although we look for it in another direction, the prospect of peace seems to us by no means remote. LEE'S army is all that remains of the rebellion, and so long as that does remain we have no right to expect such a peace as we can accept. When that is destroyed the rebellion is crushed, and we shall have such a peace as must follow the restored authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States. But that great battle remains to be fought. It can no more be averted or evaded than could Waterloo, and its result on one side, at least, must be equally decisive. It is to this final issue that the Government is now advancing. It is bringing all its available military force to bear upon that. Its first effort of course will be to compel Gen. LEE to meet it;—if successful in that, its next endeavor will be to defeat and overwhelm him. If it fails in either the war may be prolonged; if it succeeds in both, we must, in the natural course of events, have a prompt and lasting peace. And in no other way, and at no earlier moment, in our judgment, can we have peace at all.

AN IMPROVEMENT IN CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS IN NEW-YORK.—As we recently took occasion to make certain criticisms on the lax administration of justice in this city in criminal cases, we now note with pleasure an improvement in this respect. Mr. OAKEY HALL, prosecuting officer of the county, stated upon the trial of IRA GARADIER on Thursday last, that "the public expected punishment to be swift in following the conviction of a guilty party, and it was due to them that it should be so." In the case of FRIARY, brought up for trial yesterday for the murder of LAZARUS, the District Attorney so strenuously and successfully resisted an application for delay, that the prisoner's counsel were obliged to obtain it for their client by the unusual method of throwing up their briefs and withdrawing from the case. The court seconded the District-Attorney by promptly assigning other counsel and ordering the trial to proceed to-day. Let such examples be followed. Let justice shake off her leaden wings and swoop upon the criminal with swift certainty, and our good city will soon be redeemed from its present state of chronic riot to a quiet and peaceable abode for orderly citizens.

Wilmington Again.

The rebels, on Friday last, were probably as much startled by the fact, as the people of this city were yesterday astonished by the news, of another naval and military attack on Wilmington. It is just what they might have expected, however, had they taken into consideration the cause of failure in our last attempt, or the character of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT. The dispatches of GRANT, published on Saturday last, show that he it is who has the main direction of this matter, and those who recall the incidents of his military career, and especially the Vicksburgh episode, know very well that when *he* has set his heart on the execution of a work, it is not one failure that will induce him to give it up. Then again the *cause* of the failure three weeks ago—which is ascribed by Gen. GRANT to the *delay* resulting from the gunpowder experiment—is one which furnishes no argument whatever adverse to the feasibility of perfect success now.

We shall so soon have news of the fortunes that may await Admiral PORTER and Gen. TERRY in the second attempt upon Wilmington, that it is not worth while to speculate upon the chances at this hour. But there are some palpable considerations decidedly more favorable to success on this occasion than the last.

In the first place, it would seem, from what we already know, that there has been none of the *delay* in moving forward and moving into action, which was the cause of the failure in December. The very first account we have of the affair indicates that both the army and navy were promptly and simultaneously on the spot; and there is a very great probability in the rebel statement, that both arms of the service went jointly into action. It is also eminently gratifying to know that the military leader and the naval commander are now thoroughly in accord.

Secondly, we judge by the rebel report to the effect that "fifty gunboats have appeared off Wilmington" that PORTER'S navy is in its full force; and it is altogether likely that TERRY'S cooperating land force is much greater on this occasion than BUTLER'S forces were on the last.

Thirdly, several circumstances on this occasion favored not only great secrecy of movement, on the part both of the naval and land forces, but some of these circumstances were of such a character as to quite deceive the rebels. After the last attack, the fleet rendezvoused at Beaufort, North Carolina, less than a hundred miles north, or less than a day's sail from Wilmington; and it is altogether likely that when our fleet moved out from Beaufort last week, the rebels, in view of the late failure, came to the plausible conclusion that the ships were moving back to Fortress Monroe, from which delusion they were probably not awakened till Admiral PORTER appeared off Wilmington on Friday. The movements of the military cooperating force, also, were conducted with a secrecy so great, that neither through rebel nor Union sources has there any inkling of it appeared. It was known to but few even of the best informed in the army, and some of the leading officers in command did not know their destination when they sailed, the transports leaving with sealed orders, to be opened only when they were out at sea.

If, again, the information be correct, that after our withdrawal from Wilmington in December, the two rebel brigades which had been sent there from LEE'S army to drive off BUTLER, were taken back to Richmond at the first of this year—the fact will be favorable to our success.

Still another circumstance of significance we have through the rebels this morning. It appears by the Petersburgh *Express*, of Friday last, that at the very moment our fleet and army made their appearance before Wilmington, GRANT was demonstrating *on his left*. Perhaps this meant that he was trying to induce LEE to send troops to Wilmington. Perhaps—who knows?—it meant just the opposite.

These and other considerations furnish auguries for our success much more favorable than those that existed at the time of our last effort.

The importance of Wilmington itself we conceive to be greater than has ever yet been stated; and, in its relation to the rebellion in its present condition, and to the campaigns that now are, and soon will be in progress, it is of a thousand times more importance than it ever was before. Formerly, the capture of Wilmington was only of importance as putting a stopper upon blockade-running;—now it will not only do this, but will quickly and greatly affect the movements of our grand armies on the Savannah and on the James, under SHERMAN and GRANT. If the favoring signs give their promised results and, if Wilmington falls, it will soon be seen that we have knocked away one of the few remaining pillars from the reeling structure of the Southern Confederacy. It is from movements of this kind that we look for the advent of much desired Peace.

The Expediency of Repealing the Ashburton Treaty.

When the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations suggests an inquiry into the expediency of terminating a treaty with a friendly Power, we presume, as a rule, that there is reason to doubt the fairness of its operation. We presume also, as a general principle, that the proposed inquest has the approval of the Executive. We have found at least in two very recent instances of a notable kind, that in the matter of the suspension or abrogation of important conventions between Great Britain and the United States, there has been perfect accord between the Executive and both houses of Congress. The appearance of rebel pirates on the lakes has compelled us to terminate the convention by which both Powers were prevented from maintaining naval armaments thereon. The questionable neutrality of the British colonial authorities—quite as much as the inequitable operation of the Convention of 1854—has determined the fate of the Reciprocity Treaty. The revival of the passport system belongs logically to the same train of events. And no one who is careful to study the rapidity with which great measures succeed each other in revolutionary times, will be surprised on finding in the Congressional report this morning, that the first step has been taken toward putting an end to the Ashburton Treaty.

Mr. SUMNER, if we correctly apprehend the bearing of the resolution which he introduced yesterday in the Senate, and which was promptly passed by that body, speaks at once for the entire loyal community, as well as for the Executive, when he proposes an inquest into the expediency of virtually canceling the Extradition Treaty between the United States and Great Britain. This latest measure is simply the natural, and, we might almost say, the inevitable, sequence of the treaty ruptures which have preceded it.

There are supposed to be, in popular parlance, two sides to a bargain. The colonists, under the operation of the convention which excluded American and British armaments from the inland seas, have been saved an expenditure, the limits of which it has always been open for *us*—not for them—to fix. Under the treaty of 1854 they have had the double advantage of coming, with all they can produce, into our markets free of toll, while they have taxed in return all our main exports to their full bent. By the same free-and-easy commercial arrangements the railways for passengers and mails have been as it were common property; no questions being asked on either side. And in the matter of delivering criminal fugitives, there has been on our side, even up to so late a date as the surrender of MULLER, a prompt and liberal interpretation of existing conventions. The sort of Reciprocity we have had from these neighbors scarcely needs to be discussed. That we can do without it, is shown in the fact that one by one our conventions with the British authorities are being prematurely ruptured, with the cordial assent of the Government and people of the United States.

THE ESCAPED CORRESPONDENTS.

Safe Arrival at Nashville of Messrs. Richardson and Brown, of the Tribune, Accompanied by Mr. Davis, Correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette.

NASHVILLE, Monday, Jan. 16.

ALBERT D. RICHARDSON, of the New-York *Tribune*, with WM. E. DAVIS, correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* and Clerk of the Ohio Senate, arrived here to-day. They escaped from the rebel penitentiary at Salisbury, N. C., on the night of Dec. 18, in company with JUNIUS H. BROWN, also of the New-York *Tribune*.

They came 340 miles, by a circuitous route through the mountains, before reaching our lines, 15 miles from KNOXVILLE. For the first 50 miles they were assisted by negroes; afterward by Union men. They received the most devoted kindness, their good friends secreting them in the woods and in barns, and sometimes in their houses by day, and piloting them through secluded pathways by night, along the entire route, at the peril of their lives.

They found snow a foot deep on the mountains, and suffered much from hunger and from cold in regions where they dared not build fires.

A hundred miles from Knoxville they joined seventy Union refugees, who were on the way to the Union lines under mountain pilots; but the next night, at Kelly's Gap, they were surrounded by rebels, and compelled, at a moment's notice, in separate into two parties. The horsemen were piloted in the darkness from the rebel camp by a young lady, and they rode by forced marches of such severity as to kill many of their animals. Mr. BROWN, with the other footmen, under an excellent pilot, took to mountain paths, and reached our lines on Saturday.

Messrs. RICHARDSON and BROWN were captured while floating on hay bales in the Mississippi River, opposite Vicksburgh, on the night of May 3, 1863, after their boat had been exploded and burned by the rebel batteries, and half the persons on the expedition killed or wounded. They have since been confined in seven different rebel prisons. Mr. DAVIS was taken while with SHERMAN'S army, near Resaca, Ga., May 18, 1863.

The Richmond authorities refused all proposals for their exchange, declaring that they should be held during the war as hostages and for retaliation.

They left seven thousand prisoners in Salisbury, suffering the greatest barbarities from the rebels.

They represent that there is the most earnest loyalty to the Government still prevailing in the rebel lines throughout Western North Carolina and East Tennessee, and that the people, many of whom have had their sons and brothers murdered, and their houses robbed and burned by the rebels, are looking and praying for the advance of our armies. Hundreds of the citizens are lying out in the woods in almost every county, waiting to enlist in the Union service.

Escaped Union Prisoners at Knoxville.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Monday, Jan. 16.

The following escaped officers and correspondents have reported since the 6th inst.; Col. Butler, Sixth Indiana Cavalry; Capts. Anderson, Third Maine; Conrad, Twenty-fifth Iowa; Meade, Eleventh New-York; First Lieuts. Childs, Sixteenth Maine; Morrissey, Twelfth Iowa; Datcher, Fifth United States Cavalry; Kirby, Third New-York Artillery; Second Lieuts. Johnson, Third Maine; Brown, Fifth United States colored; Taylor, First Maryland; Oliphant, Thirty-fifth New-Jersey; also Messrs. Richardson and Brown, correspondents of the New-York *Tribune*, and Davis, of the Cincinnati *Gazette*.

THE PORTER-BUTLER CASE.

Another Shot from Porter—What a Deserter Says—The Demoralized Garrison—A Surrender Almost Resolved Upon.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 16.

The Navy Department has received the following:

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON, UNITED STATES FLAG SHIP MALVERN, BEAUFORT, N. C., Jan. 7, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose you a letter received from Lieut.-Commander TEMPLE, containing interesting matter relating to Fort Fisher.

It is important as a matter of history, and contains the whole story. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

DAVID D. PORTER, Rear Admiral.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

UNITED STATES STEAMER PONTOOSUC, OFF NEW INLET, Jan. 2, 1865.

Rear-Admiral David D. Porter, U. S. N., Commanding North Atlantic Squadron:

SIR: It may be of assistance to you to receive, together with the six rebel deserters mentioned in my letter of this date, the following memorandum of information elicited from one of their number, Corporal THOMAS LAWLEY, of the marines. He says that he was stationed, both during and since the bombardment, in the naval battery Buchanan, commanded by Lieut. CHAPMAN, and situated near the mound; that there were between 500 and 600 men in the forts on the two days of the attack, and no troops in Wilmington or in its vicinity to reinforce them; that the fire from the fleet was so fierce as to drive the rebels from their guns and into the bomb-proofs throughout the greater portion of their works, soon after the commencement of their action; that two of their Brooke's guns burst, killing and wounding some twenty-five men; that we dismounted some eight of their guns, besides injuring several of their gun-carriages; that we killed thirteen of their men and wounded thirty; that Gen. WHITING supposed the boats which were sent into the bar on the 25th to be a storming party of seamen, to which he would have been obliged to surrender; that, subsequently, the rapid bombardment, at sunset, was terrific; that when our troops appeared in front of the fort immediately afterward, the garrison only awaited their assault to surrender without resistance; that they could not imagine why the attack had been abandoned; that matters remained in the same condition on the morning of the 26th, and throughout that day; that we could have easily possessed ourselves of the forts until late in the afternoon, when Gen. BRAGG arrived at Wilmington with six thousand men from LEE'S army at Richmond, and that finding that our troops were reembarking, BRAGG decided not to molest us.

Respectfully, WM. G. TEMPLE, Lieutenant-Commander.

Movements of Gen. Butler.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Jan. 16.

Maj.-Gen. Butler passed through this city to-day, arriving in the Fort Monroe boat, and proceeding to Washington.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 16.

Maj.-Gen. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, with his wife, daughter, and several members of his staff, arrived here this morning, and are stopping at a hotel.

Honors to the Memory of the Late Hon. Edward Everett.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 16.

The two branches of the Legislature to-day appointed a joint committee to consider and report upon a suitable testimonial of gratitude and respect to the memory of the late Hon. EDWARD EVERETT.

The City Government of Boston, at a special meeting to-day, adopted appropriate resolutions in relation to the death of Mr. EVERETT, and appointed a committee to make such arrangements in regard to the funeral as may be proper and acceptable.

BALTAST, Me., Monday, Jan. 16.

The flags in this city are at half mast, in honor of the memory of Hon. EDWARD EVERETT.

AUGUSTA, Me., Monday, Jan. 16.

A Joint Committee of the Legislature was appointed to-day to draft resolutions expressive of sorrow for the sudden decease of Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, whose death has caused universal sadness. They will report to-morrow.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Deaths in the United States General Hospital.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

The following is a list of deaths in the United States General Hospital, Fortress Monroe, Va., during week ending January 14.

Geo Wallen, Co K, 7th Ct	D Anderson, Co H, 117th US
Harvey Davenport, Co C, 3d N Y Cav	James Hoey, Co I, 58th Pa
Wm L Kitts, Co B, 203d Pa	Henry Hicks, Co B, 29th US
B Gardner, Co E, 39th U S	H Crittenden, Co A, 107th U S
D Tucker, Co D, 127th U S	G Walden, Co B, 5th U S
J Mayey, Co E, 17th U S	W H Dubois, Co E, 31st US
Ichabod Dilley, Co A, 5th U S Art	A Yarrington, Co L, 13th N Y Art
Patrick Call, Co A, 16th N Y Heavy Art	M W Allbright, citizen
J A Lasher, Co E, 117th N Y	H M Isaac, Co F, 11th US
C H Monroe, Co H, 28th U S	Jno Davis, Co D, 9th Vt

The whole number of patients in hospital now is 2,709—including nurses and all, 2,847. I have never seen the number of bed-fast cases so few. The Surgeon in charge is getting up a brass band, which, we trust, will be conducive to the health and enjoyment of the patients.

We have been having very interesting meetings nightly for nearly two weeks. Many, almost daily, are added to our Hospital Union Church.

Many of the patients, having received no pay for eight or ten months, are "very hard up" for money—have not enough to buy even a postage-stamp or a letter-sheet, and their poor families, dear wives and little children, are suffering at home. That men who risk their lives, shed their blood and lose their limbs for their country should thus be kept out of their pay, while the Government has "enough and to spare," is a shame to the nation. A. S. B.

The Missouri Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Jan. 16.

In the Convention to-day a resolution was passed, expressing the opinion that the amendment to the Constitution, now pending before Congress, should be adopted, and instructing the Senators and Representatives from Missouri to vote for and use their influence to procure the passage of said amendment.

After the adjournment the President of the Convention announced that he had just been informed that all the Judges of the Supreme Court had resigned, and that two of their places had been filled by the appointment of Judge CLOVER of St. Louis and Judge WAGNER of Lewis County.

Independent Draft in Louisiana—The Arkansas Senatorship.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Jan. 16.

A draft has been ordered by Gen. CANBY, independent of the late call of the President, and persons so drafted will not be credited to any State included in the President's proclamation. Deserters will not be drafted, but, when arrested, will be assigned to the regiments serving on the Indian frontier.

The Little Rock *Democrat* says that the recent election of M. D. SNOW to the United States Senate from Arkansas was a farce. Only sixty votes were cast, while it required seventy-six to constitute a quorum of the Legislature.

Ashore.

PORTLAND, Me., Monday, Jan. 16.

The schooner *S. T. King*, Capt. CLENDENIN, bound from New-York to Calais, Me., with a cargo of flour and corn, is ashore on House Island, in Portland Harbor, hilged, with the tide ebbing and flowing through her.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 16.

The following is the day calender of the Court of Appeals for Jan. 17: Nos. 6, 93, 94, 95, 96, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, Jan. 15.

Arrived, steamer *Golden City*, from Panama.

Large Fire in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Monday, Jan. 16.

Crosbey's distillery was destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is put down at ninety thousand dollars.

Amusements.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The eminently successful spectacle of "The Ring of Fate"—one of the most beautiful productions that Mr. BARNUM has yet, in the plainspokenness of his disposition, given to the public—will be withdrawn from the programme after the present week. It is a work of real holiday merit, and has been placed upon the stage in a way that reflects credit even on this admirably-conducted establishment. A new local piece is in preparation here, of which we already hear favorable rumors.

Fine Arts.

Mr. KNOEDLER reopens his gallery (No. 772 Broadway) to-day. It has been closed during the past few days for the purpose of hanging an entirely new collection of French and Belgian pictures. We have had a brief opportunity of examining some of these works. They are small in number, but most excellent in merit. Indeed we have seldom seen, in a gallery where every frame is for sale, a more uniformly good gathering of the first class artists.

Amongst the names we find the Baron H. LEYS, an artist whose tendencies toward the Holbein school bring back the memories of the middle-aged revival of painting in Cologne and simultaneously in Italy. The subject is the Minstrel. An ancient harper is represented, accompanied by a sickly child. He is listened to by a group assembled without the walls of Antwerp—the historic town protruding itself beyond the moat with conspicuous dimness. We do not like the figures. They are such as can be found in any cathedral window. There is, however, a strength of character in the faces, and a quaintness in the attitudes, that must command attention. The modern tendency is toward this Pre-Raffaelitic school, and those who are its admirers will find in this picture ample material for justifying their faith.

In absolute contrast with Ley's picture is another by M. JOHNIN, called "Devotion," representing one phase of the contemporaneous French school. A prettily booted child, and a neatly sleeved lady are sitting on and bending over the common-place chairs of a church in rapt attention to its services. The surroundings are hard and uninteresting, but the effect is impressive, and the artist obtains the effects of space and of emphatic emotion. The manipulation of the two figures is excellent, but the cold-tints of the background make the picture look empty.

A large picture by EDOUARD FRERE must always command attention. The one exhibited by Mr. KNOEDLER contains many figures, and is evidently the result of a playful relaxation, which the artist has thus turned to profit. It is called the "Review of the Young Volunteers," and represents a troop of youngsters mimicing the glories of a regiment marching home from the wars. Such subjects have been treated by American artists over and over again. We hope the latter may see this picture and compare their crude and ostentatious efforts with what a master accomplishes even when like HOMER he nods. The house on the right hand side, we may add, is the humble residence of FRERE, and the place from whence so many masterpieces have issued.

One of the finest WILLEMS ever exhibited here is in this collection. The "Lady with the pet Dog" displays all the painter's excellencies and few of his defects. The face of the lady is especially free from the stiffness that characterizes most of his faces, whilst the inevitable satin dress is as perfect as art can make it. In the background WILLEMS has for once thrown aside the warm draperies with which he delights to suffuse the eye. It is cold for him, but acceptable to every one else. There is moreover a quaintness and originality in the Chinese screen which shows that the artist has really essayed another path. We think the public will agree with us that he has succeeded in finding it.

These are the large pictures. Thirty others are exhibited, of which we cannot now speak. They represent such artists as PLASSAN, LOUIS GALLAIT, (a grand dramatic work, full of expression, and commanding human interest,) MERLE, RUIPERES, THAYER ED. FAERE, HILLEMACHER, CAROLUS, BRILLOUIN, BAKKERKOEF, LAMBINAT, (a large river scene, cold in color, but admirably laid out,) DE HAAS, and others.

In general terms, we desire to say that Mr. KNOEDLER's present collection is the finest he has ever given to the public. Aside from the large works which command attention, there are others which deserve it, and to which we shall return.

THE DRAFT.

Important Circular from the Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12, 1865.

His Excellency Stephen Miller, Governor of Minnesota:

SIR: Your communication of the 3d inst., in relation to the quotas of the districts in the State of Minnesota, has been received, and in reply thereto, I have the honor to state that:

The call of the President for 500,000 men, dated July 18, 1864, having been greatly reduced by credits, on account of army and navy enlistments, which had not heretofore been credited, it became necessary to make an additional call of 300,000 men, to make up the deficiency and to preserve the present strength of the army and navy.

It was not expected that the call of July 18, 1864, for 500,000, would put that number of men in service, because the act of Congress under which the call was made directed that all enlistments made in the navy, from the commencement of the rebellion until the 24th of February, 1864, should be credited upon the quota, and those, with other equitable claims for enlistments not previously credited, reduced that call and rendered necessary the one of December 19, 1864, for 300,000.

The object, therefore, of the last call is to put three hundred thousand men in the service. Whether they are enlisted for one, two or three years they will be counted as units in filling the quota, and the excess or credit which any locality may be entitled to, on account of filling its quota with three years' men, will be estimated in the assignment of future quotas, should there be another call, upon the same principle that has varied the quotas under the present call, because some localities have filled their quotas under the call of July 18, 1864, with three years men, and others with one year men.

It will be observed that the numbers of men to be furnished under the present call are not in proportion to the population of States or districts, nor to the number enrolled. Had all localities filled the call for 500,000 men with three years' men, or all in the same proportion of both, the number of men to be furnished under the present call would be in proportion to the number enrolled, and approximate three-fifths of the quota under the call for 500,000, varied only to correspond with the changes in the enrollment as revised and corrected.

But as it would be unjust and illegal to require a district which had filled its quota under the last call with three years' men, to furnish as many men under the present call as an equal district which had filled its quota under the last call with one year men, the former having furnished three times the number of years service which the latter had furnished, it became necessary to estimate the number of years of service furnished under the last call, or excess carried forward and credited upon that call, previous calls being filled with three years men, or enlistments reduced to the three years basis.

The call of December 19, 1864, having been made to make up deficiencies under the call of July 18, 1864, it is not to be expected that the number of men required from localities will correspond with the number enrolled, or their quotas under the call for five hundred thousand. In order, therefore, to ascertain what number of men is due from a given district, we must look to what it *actually furnished* under the call of July 18 instead of what it was *required to furnish*. Thus where two districts, having the same enrollment, were required, under the call of July 18, 1864, to furnish two thousand men each, and one actually furnished but one thousand men, while the other filled its quota, it would not be lawful for the latter district, which had put two thousand men in service, to be required now to furnish the same number as the former, which had furnished only one thousand.

But suppose that both of the above districts had filled their quotas, the former with one year men, and the latter with three years men, the one furnishing two thousand and the other six thousand years of service; now, as the law provides that quotas shall be assigned "among the districts of the several States, considering and allowing for the numbers already furnished as aforesaid, and the time of their service," in assigning a quota under a call to make up deficiencies, the deficiency of year's service, as well as the deficiencies in number, are to be estimated and the quotas varied accordingly.

As before stated, the object of the present call is to raise 300,000 men, and they will be required from the different localities in proportion to the number enrolled, and the number which such localities were deficient, or in excess, under the call for 500,000.

This principle was announced from the Provost-Marshal-General's Bureau when the quotas under the call for 500,000 were announced, or about that time, (see opinion of Solicitor of War Department,) and the benefits that would result from three years' enlistments and the law governing the subject explained. To secure three years' men the Government offered $302 bounty, and paid but $100 to one year men; municipal authorities generally contributed local bounties in similar proportion.

The law having provided that the periods of service heretofore furnished should be considered in assigning quotas, the question then to be determined is, at what time shall the credit be applied?

As it is impossible to follow the fortunes of each individual soldier, and reckon the period of his actual service, it follows that either the credit for the period for which they enlist should be given when the men enter the service, or withheld until the expiration of the three years' term.

The rule has always been, under all calls, that when a soldier is accepted into the service he is received and credited for the term of his enlistment or draft, the Government taking the responsibility that he will serve for the full period of his enlistment, and in no case has any locality been called upon to replace man lost to the service by death, disability, or desertion.

Enlistments for six months, nine months, one and two years, under former calls, were counted as of that term on entering the service, and as such reduced to the three-year's basis.

The period of service is reckoned as a unit, having no fractional parts, so far as credit is concerned. A soldier who enlists for three years, and dies or is discharged at the end of twelve months, is credited to his sub-district as a three years' man; and the man who enlists for one year, and is discharged in a week after enlistment, is credited as a one year man. To await the expiration of three years, that is until the service had been rendered, would defeat the object of the law and would probably delay the draft until after the close of the war. It must follow, then, that the amount of credit to be given is, and always has been, dependent upon the period for which the soldier enters the service. When a district presents an acceptable recruit for three years, and he is received as such by the Government, that district has done all it can do in the premises, and the Government takes the responsibility that the soldier will serve his term of enlistment.

Thus being admitted, the time to apply the credit, or to take into account the amount of credits to which the district is entitled, is when a settlement is made with all the districts, with a view to assigning quotas under a new call. This follows, not merely as a matter of convenience in computation, but as a matter of necessity, in order to do exact justice to all the different States and districts, and, moreover, is in exact accordance with the terms of the statute, which provides that—

In assigning to the districts the number of men to be furnished therefrom, the President shall take into consideration the number of volunteers and militia furnished by and from the several States in which said districts are situated, and the period of their service since the commencement of the present rebellion, and shall so make assignment as to equalize the numbers among the districts of the several States, considering and allowing for the numbers already furnished as aforesaid, and the time of their service.

And again, section 2, act of Feb. 24, 1864:

That the quotas of each ward of a city, town, township, precinct, or election district, or of a county, where the county is not divided into wards, towns, townships, precincts, or election districts, shall be, as nearly as possible, in proportion to the number of men resident therein liable to do military service, *taking into account, as far as practicable, the number which has been previously furnished therefrom.*

I have the honor to inclose a copy of Circular No. 1, of 1865, which provides that the quotas *assigned* under the call of Dec. 19, 1864, for three hundred thousand men, are not to be reduced except by actual enlistments since the 19th of December, 1864.

The rule in applying credits is that they should be deducted from the quota of the call that produced them. All men raised since the call of July 19, 1864, are credited upon the quota under that call; if the quota is more than filled, it is carried as excess to the credit of the locality, and taken into account in the assignment of the quota under the call of Dec. 19, 1864, and provost-marshals are instructed that in determining the quotas of sub-districts under the present call they will apply such excess accordingly; and all men raised since Dec. 19 are of course credited upon the call of that date. In crediting the excess that is carried forward from the call of July 18, 1864, and applied to the call of Dec. 19, 1864, I consider not only the number of men of which the excess is composed, but also the period of their service; and the quotas assigned under the call of Dec. 19 are thus reduced by this excess of service, and hence they should not be further reduced except by enlistments subsequent to Dec. 19, 1864, the date of the call for three hundred thousand men.

The credits to the State of Minnesota (under the call of July 18, 1864) up to November 30, 1864, show that the men furnished for one year was 2,685; for two years, 204; for three years, 61—a very large proportion, it will be observed, being one-year men. The excess of credits on the 1st day of August was 1,407, of which the First District is credited with 1,037 and the Second District with 370, one credit has been given for three years term of service on each unit. The First District furnished 1,859 more years of service than the Second District, and consequently the larger number to be furnished under call of Dec. 19 falls on the Second District. If there is any error in these figures I shall be happy to correct it when pointed out.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-Gen.

FROM ALBANY.

Opinion of the Attorney-General on the Issue of State Stocks to Encourage Enlistments.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 16.

The Attorney-General, in answer to a resolution of the Senate relative to the constitutionality of the issue of State stocks to encourage enlistments, gives the following opinion: That the organic law, which at section eleven of article seven of the Constitution allows the State to contract debts, to repel invasion, suppress insurrection or defend the State in war, is not referable to the national exigency, specified in the Senate's resolution, but is virtually by its terms, as clearly it was intended to be, restricted to debts for the purpose of repelling invasion of the State, of suppressing insurrection within its borders or of defending the State in war. The issue of State stocks in the manner and for the purpose declared in the Senate resolution would, in the opinion of the Attorney-General, be the creation of a State debt of the character of those contemplated by section 12 of article 7 of the Constitution.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 10.

SENATE—EVENING SESSION.

The Bounty Bill was made the special order for to-morrow, at 12 o'clock.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To amend the charter of the Germania Savings Bank.

To amend the act relative to holidays.

By Mr. LAUNDERS—To create the Metropolitan Fire District and establish a department therein. The bill provides that the Governor and Senate shall appoint and confirm from commissioners, who shall take possession of and exercise entire control over the Fire Department and all fire apparatus now in existence now in the Metropolitan Police District. The members of the new department are to be selected as far as practicable from the old department, and those of the old department in good standing and not thus selected are to be discharged and declared exempt. The present fund is to be preserved intact.

The bill to incorporate the Home for Disabled Soldiers was ordered to a third reading. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The Speaker called the Assembly to order at 7 o'clock. There being no quorum present the House adjourned.

GEN. THOMAS' ARMY.

Gen. Thomas at Clifton, Wayne County, Tenn., on the 14th—Reports About Hood—Supplies for Thomas' Army.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Jan. 16.

An officer from Clifton, Wayne County, Tenn., where he left Gen. THOMAS on Saturday, says no active operations may be expected for several days.

The truthfulness of the report that Hood is preparing to make a stand at Corinth has not yet been ascertained; but it is believed that his disorganized forces are still fleeing southward, leaving detachments of their best cavalry in the rear to cover their retreat.

THOMAS' army has plenty of supplies, and more are constantly passing up the Tennessee River; but heavy rains in Tennessee render the roads impassible for military movements.

Marine Disasters.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 16.

The schooner *Nancy*, arrived at Halifax from New-York, reports, Dec. 25, off Georges Shoal, fell in with the schooner *Mayflower*, of Machias, Me., Capt. HOLMES, for Boston, with loss of all her sails, part of her standing rigging, boat, &c., laboring in a heavy sea, with five feet of water in her hold, the crew having constantly been at the pumps for three days. All hands, including two female passengers, were taken off and carried to Halifax.

The schooner *Sylphia*, Capt. SOULE, from Westport, Me., for Boston, was picked up in Boston Bay, this morning, by the United States cutter *Pawtuxckt*, in a disabled condition, and towed into Gloucester.

The Northern Frontier.

BELFAST, Me., Monday, Jan. 16.

Two companies of State Guards arrived here yesterday, and to-day proceeded to the batteries. In view of our recent Canadian difficulties, it is understood that the coast and frontier of Maine are to be prepared for emergencies, and companies have been sent to Castine and Machias.

CHEROKEE PILLS—FEMALE REGULATOR.—Sold by all druggists. $1 per box. Thirty-two page pamphlet free. Address Dr. W. B. MERWIN & CO., No. 43 Liberty-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

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A Card.

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Counterfeits! Counterfeits! Parties Dealing in my preparations are warned against purchasing any Pills and Ointment represented as being mine that do not have my private revenue stamp on each box or pot, and the words "Holloway, New-York," water-marked in the book of directions. The counterfeits are now offered for sale in this city. Any party who will detect them will receive a handsome reward by applying to the undersigned. THOS. HOLLOWAY,
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MARRIED.

LATHROP—DAVIS.—In Philadelphia, on Thursday, Jan. 12, by Rev. G. W. Smiley, R. D. LATHROP, of New-York, and Miss ANNIE C. DAVIS, daughter of G. M. Davis, Esq., of Bridgeville, Del.

DIED.

ARMSTRONG.—On Sunday, Jan. 15, MILTON W. ARMSTRONG, in the 61st year of his age.

The funeral will take place to-day, (Tuesday,) at 9½ A. M., from his late residence, No. 99 East 33d-st. His remains will be conveyed to Peekskill for interment.

ANDARIESE.—In this city, on Saturday, Jan. 14, MATILDA, widow of James W. Andariese, M. D., and daughter of the late Jacob Isaacs.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also those of her brother in-law, D. E. Bishop, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Dutch Reformed Church, corner of Fulton-av. and Hart-st., on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

BALLANTINE.—At Newark, N. J., on Sunday evening, Jan. 15, MAGGIE BORN, daughter of John H. and Janet Ballantine, aged 2 years and 8 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents.

BLANCHARD.—At his residence in Oriskany, N. Y., on Thursday, Jan. 5, HIRAM BLANCHARD, in the 66th year of his age.

BOGART.—Lost at sea, on Sunday, Jan. 8, by the foundering of the steamer *Melville*, on her voyage from New-York to Hilton Head, FREDERICK S. BOGART, oldest son of J. M. B. Bogart, of Brooklyn, in the 25th year of his age.

CALWELL.—At Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 16, ELIZABETH CALWELL, beloved wife of James Calwell, aged 30 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock from her late residence, No. 198 Fort Greene place, Brooklyn.

COLLINS.—On Monday, Jan. 16, ELIZABETH, wife of David Collins, aged 54 years and 3 months.

Funeral services to be held on Wednesday, at 3 P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, from her late residence, No. 348 West 25th-st. The remains will be taken to Tuckahoe, on Thursday for interment.

☞ Saratoga papers please copy.

DIMMICK.—At his residence, at Bloomingburgh, Sullivan County, N. Y., Hon. ALPHEUS DIMMICK.

FISH.—On Saturday evening, Jan. 14, ANNA S FISH, relict of Peter Fish, Jr., in the 66th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Edward L. Barrett, No. 29 Stanton-st., Brooklyn.

GRAY.—WARREN O. GRAY, of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 54 years, lost in the steamship *Melville*, which foundered at sea Sunday, Jan. 8, 1865.

HAMPTON.—On Saturday, Jan. 14, in the 7th year of her age, GEORGIANNA HAMPTON, eldest daughter of the late Col. Frank Hampton, of South Carolina, and grand daughter of George Baxter, of this city.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday morning, at 10½ o'clock, at the Church of the Annunciation, in 14th-st.

IRWIN.—On Sunday, Jan. 15, JAMES IRWIN, in his 61st year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 13 West 28th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

LE ROY.—On Monday, Jan. 16, EDWARD A. LE ROY, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Ascension Church, 5th-av. and 10th st., on Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock.

MURRAY.—At New-Orleans, on Wednesday, Dec. 28, PETER MURRAY, merchant of this city, aged 55 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 10 East 32d-st., at 9½ o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, the 18th inst., and the remains conveyed to the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, Williamsburgh, where a solemn Requiem Mass will be offered for the repose of his soul, at 10½ A. M., and afterwards interred in Calvary Cemetery.

OWENS.—On Monday, Jan. 16, ELIZABETH, beloved wife of John M. Owens, in the 27th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the 71st Regiment N. Y. S. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 132 North 5th st., Williamsburgh, on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

PLACE.—At Harlem, on Saturday, Jan. 14, 1865, of consumption, LIZZIE, wife of Richard S. Place, and daughter of Amelia A. and the late John R. Chapin, M. D.

Funeral services to be held at her late residence, in 117th-st., east of Avenue A, at 3 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, Jan. 17. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice. Her remains will be taken to New-Haven, Conn., for interment.

PERRY.—At Manhasset, Long Island, on Sunday, Jan. 15, GEORGE B. PERRY, M. D., aged 73 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, the 19th inst., at the Reformed Dutch Church, Manhasset.

RUNYON.—At Madison, N. J., on Sunday evening, Jan. 15, Mr. M. F. RUNYON, formerly of this city, in the 63d year of his age.

Funeral service will be held in the Baptist Church in New-Brunswick, on Thursday, at 12½ P. M., to which his relatives and friends are invited, without further notice. Trains will leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 10 A. M., and return after service.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 16, from disease of the heart, FRANKLIN, only son of Robert H. and Mary Smith, aged 9 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 172 Adelphia st., on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at 2 P. M.

STUDWELL.—At Bedford, N. Y., on Sunday, Jan. 15, JOSEPH STUDWELL, in the 88th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the Presbyterian Church, Bedford, N. Y., this day, (Tuesday,) the 17th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., also on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 3 Monroe place, Brooklyn, N. Y. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

TALMAGE.—Lost in steamer *Melville*, on Sunday, Jan. 8, ISAAC M. TALMAGE, late Captain 14th Iowa Infantry, son of Rev. James R. Talmage, of Chittenango, N. Y.

☞ Davenport, Iowa, papers please copy.

VANDERBECK.—Suddenly, at Newburgh, N. C., on Sunday, Jan. 8, MRS. WILLIAM VANDERBECK.

The relatives and friends, and those of her mother, Mrs. C. E. Benedict, are invited to attend the funeral, from Rev. A. R. Thompson's Church, in 21st-st., near 6th-av., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

WATLINGTON.—Lost at sea, on Saturday, Jan. 7, Capt. BENJAMIN T. WATLINGTON, Jr., master of the steamer *Melville*, foundered on her voyage from New-York to Hilton Head, and only son of Capt. Benjamin T. Watlington, of Brooklyn, aged 23 years and 2 months.

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COOPER INSTITUTE, ROOM NO 24.—C. W. BISHOP will lecture on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, at 7½ o'clock. Subject: *The Thief on the Grove.*

DISEASES OF THE

THROAT AND LUNGS.

Editor of New-York Times:

Permit me to call the attention of your readers to the fact that I have retired from general practice, and will in future devote my time and attention exclusively to the treatment of the diseases of the

RESPIRATORY ORGANS,

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An extensive and constant practice of over thirty years, during which a large share of my studies, time and attention have been devoted to the treatment of diseases of the THROAT and LUNGS, have enabled me to introduce most important improvements both in the examination and treatment of these organs, by which I have obtained results that attracted the attention of the medical world both in this country and in Europe. This system enables me to convey remedial agents directly to the affected parts, in a manner not attained by any other known method. These are applied in connection with such general treatment as each individual case requires and an extensive experience in that class of diseases suggests. It has proved itself of the greatest value in the following diseases:

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and all the various diseases of the lungs.

The reputation of my peculiar system does not depend upon future experiments, paid-for newspaper puffs, or upon the result obtained in a few selected favorable cases, but has been tested in an extensive practice of over thirty years, both in Europe and this country, in a large number of cases of every description, with the most gratifying results. Living witnesses of the highest respectability residing here and elsewhere, whose names and residence will be cheerfully furnished at the office, will substantiate beyond all doubt the complete success of my treatment.

In retiring from the extensive general practice in which I have been engaged for upward of thirty years, and in concentrating my efforts exclusively upon the treatment of the respiratory organs—a class of diseases so prevalent in this country, and so inimical to life, I yield only to the constantly increasing demand made upon my time by office practice, and in departing from the strict rules of medical ethics, so far as to avail myself of the press as a medium for the introduction of my system to the public at large, I discharge a duty which I owe to those to whom my varied and extensive experience and acknowledged skill might be of vital importance, and who could not be reached through any other channel.

Well knowing the prejudice existing by a portion of the community against specialists, particularly (and frequently justly so) against advertising ones, I think it due to myself to state that I am a regularly educated physician, and have been engaged in the general practice of medicine for upward of thirty years, the last half of which has been spent in this city. I am not only a member of various medical societies, but have the honor to be the founder of several of them, and have, since the commencement of my professional career, constantly contributed the result of my observations to some of the best medical journals of the day.

The proofs of each and every statement here put forth can be readily substantiated, and will cheerfully be exhibited to those interested. This course is rendered necessary by the fact that public confidence has been sadly undermined by some of the medical mountebanks who infest our city, who have *advertised* in various papers throughout the country, fictitious biographies of themselves, the statements of which differ as widely from their known antecedents as truth differs from falsehood. In order to find new dupes these gentry have to resort to new dodges, and the eye of the public is consequently often greeted with the startling announcement of some new mechanical and pretended scientific contrivance, which, for a more complete mystification, is endowed with some strange-sounding Greek name, as unintelligible to the inventor as it is to the general reader.

The mischief done by these empirics, who usually lack the very first rudiments of a medical education, is truly deploring. They not only frequently injure their victims by improper treatment, but also discourage them by their constant failures to perform what they promised from making more judicious efforts for their recovery.

In respectfully inviting the critical scrutiny of a discriminating public into my past record, I feel confident it will fully sustain all I have deemed it necessary to state, to avoid being confounded with that class of imposters to whom I have above referred. Hoping sincerely that your readers will not regard me as egotistical, even though I have spoken in a strain seemingly so, I remain

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purchased, and on hand, for sale.

MANGAM, JENKINS & CO.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, MERCANTILE PAPER, STOCKS, BONDS, &c.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.
U. S. 10-40 Bonds. U. S. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. 6s of '81 Bonds. U. S. 7 3-10th Treasury Notes.
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness bought and sold at market rates.
Stocks and other securities bought and sold at Brokers' Board on commission.

WILLIAM G. GILMAN,
NO. 46 PINE-ST.,
BUYS AND SELLS
MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE SCRIP.

JOHN B. MURRAY,
NO. 11 BROAD-ST., NEAR WALL,
DEALER IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 200 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1865.
AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, the following persons were elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year:
J. T. Sanger, Albert G. Lee,
E. L. Fancher, N. K. Rosenfeld,
John Elliott, Charles G. Barrett,
Lewis Einstein, Edwin F. Knowlton,
John Falconer, Jacob H. Dater,
Henry I. Baker, Daniel L. Ross.
At a subsequent meeting of the board, Daniel L. Ross was unanimously re-elected President.
JOHN H. STOUT, Cashier.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND,
OFFICE No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Dec. 20, 1864.
IN CONFORMITY TO THE CHARTER, the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the election of President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at noon, on the THIRD WEDNESDAY (18th) of January next, at this office. Polls will be closed at 2 o'clock.
The transfer books will be closed on Jan. 6.
JAMES S. MACKIE, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.—At an election for Directors, held at the office of the Company, on the 10th inst., George C. Collins, William H. Sleeper, Charles M. Church, John J. Dortic, and Lynds L. Jones, whose term expiring, were reelected. At a subsequent meeting of the board, held this day, GEORGE A. JARVIS was unanimously re-elected President of the company for the ensuing year.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THERE will be a meeting of the stockholders of this company on the 23d day of January inst., at noon, at the office of the company, to take into consideration the present condition of the company's affairs, and to express their wishes in respect to its future management.
Transfer Books will be closed from the evening of the 17th to the morning of the 24th inst.
Dated Jan. 9, 1865. W. TITUS, Secretary.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.
TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 2, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION
TO THE
CAPITAL STOCK OF THIS COMPANY
WILL CLOSE
On THURSDAY, Jan. 19, at 3 o'clock,
Unless completed before.
EMPIRE CITY PETROLEUM CO.,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 74 BROADWAY.
TRUSTEES:
J. C. DAYTON, of J. C. Dayton & Co., No. 107 Front-st.
HENRY K. SHELDON, of Sheldon, Hoyt & Co., No. 43 Chambers-st.
EBEN BARTON, of Wm. E. Bird & Co., No. 61 Front-st.
WM. M. PARKS, No. 19 Broad-st.
WM. A. FOWLER, No. 74 Broadway.
AUGUSTUS EMBURY, No. 107 Front-st.
JACOB STANWOOD, Boston.
R. S. CUSHMAN, of R. S. & P. Cushman, Albany.
FRANKLIN EDSON, of Edson & Co., Albany.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER: JAMES M. WESTERVELT. PRESIDENT: J. C. DAYTON.

The property of the Company consists of about 300 acres of the best oil territory, (in fee simple,) on CHERRY RUN and ALLEGHANY RIVER, with eighteen interests in leases, principally on Cherry Run, Venango County, Pennsylvania, which has been selected by competent judges of oil property. The producing interests are now yielding TWO PER CENT. PER MONTH on the capital stock; and when wells which are rapidly being put down are completed, large increase of yields are expected.

The CAPITAL of the Company is ONE MILLION DOLLARS, divided in 200,000 SHARES. PAR VALUE, $5 each.

$100,000 WORKING CAPITAL.

The books are now opened for a limited number of subscriptions at the following offices:

In New-York City—Messrs. J. C. DAYTON & CO., No. 107 Front-st., WM. M. PARKS, Esq., No. 19 Broad-st., WM. A. FOWLER, Esq., No. 74 Broadway, and at the office of the Company, No. 74 Broadway.

In Boston—JACOB STANWOOD, Esq., No. 3 North Market-st., and JOHN S. JOY, Esq., No. 190 Hanover-street.

In Albany—R. S. & P. CUSHMAN, Broadway, and EDSON & CO., Hudson-st.

PETROLEUM

WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS,
No. 71 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 29,
OFFER FOR SALE
OIL STOCKS.

EXCELSIOR, CLINTON,
McKINLEY, BUCHANAN,
BERGEN COAL AND OIL, CONSOLIDATED,
OCEANIC, HIGHGATE,
RYND FARM, MOUNTAIN,
GREAT WESTERN CONSOLIDATED.

All of which we can recommend as good investments at present prices. Subscriptions can be made through us, free of charge, in any of the Oil Companies now being organized, at original prices.

LANDS.

Wells and Leases on Watson Flats, Pena.
80 acres on Pit-Hole Creek, Penn.
245 acres on French Creek, West Virginia.
Price $24,000; very cheap.
850 acres—Leases in Ohio.
All the above are good oil lands, with wells producing near them. For sale low, if taken at once.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and save the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.
☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

REMOVAL.

THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have removed to No. 156 Broadway, between Liberty-st. and Maiden-lane.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.
Agreeably to the provisions of the trust mortgage, securing said bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned, at Boston, until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 6th day of February, prox., for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of ninety-seven (97) of the one thousand dollar bonds of said company, or any portion thereof, payable Jan. 1, 1883; also, for any other bonds of said company, or of the Chicago and Aurora, or the Central Military Tract Railroad Company, for the sinking fund.
JOHN N. DENISON,
Boston, Jan. 5, 1865. Chairman.

SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY.
Fifty shares Spring Mountain Coal Company Stock for sale at 75. Address B., Box No. 3,185 Post-office.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1865.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIS Company, held on the 2d inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:
THOMAS MORTON, TIMOTHY H. BURGER,
HENRY DAVID, CHAS. JENKINS,
M. M. VAN BUREN, J. W. BROWN,
EDWARD E. COWLES, WM. MILES,
ARCHIBALD PARK, ABM. WAKEMAN,
DANL. S. SCHANK, EDWARD SCULLY,
HARRISON P. LISCOMB, NELSON SAMMIS,
CHAS. WHITEY, NATHAN WORLEY,
E. A. MAYEREAU, DANIEL D. WHITNEY,
CLEMENT S. PARSONS, DAVIS COLLAMORE,
ISRAEL C. LAWRENCE, B. McKEELEY,
M. H. SMITH, Jr., JOSIAH M. WHITNEY,
J. WINDMULLER, THOS. FESSENDEN,
HAM. BLYDENBURG, GEORGE TUONOT,
SAML. PLOCH, R. G. HATFIELD,
CYRUS H. LOUTREL, W. H. MONTANYEA,
JOHN A. BAUSH, ADDINGTON REED,
WM. VAN NAME, THOMAS WEBB,
C. O. C. JEFFRIES, S. S. WYCKOFF,
W. A. CHILDS, J. C. WINANS.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, J. C. WINANS was unanimously elected President, and JAMES GILMORE Secretary of the Company.
JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1865.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, HELD this day, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz:
James Irwin, J. Green Pearson,
John H. Mary, C. W. H. Wilmerding,
H. W. Howes, John McKesson,
Gideon Pott, Francis Brown,
Jas. H. Pinkney, James L. Todd,
Francis Tomes, Jr., H. W. Belcher,
J. T. B. Maxwell, F. A. Conkling,
Wm. C. Barrett, John Tapelo,
Henry Amelice, Solomon Banta,
Henry Demarest, W. S. Hanford,
Joseph Rogers, John Wilson,
Junius A. Fuller, Wm. A. Pond,
P. Kemble Paulding.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES H. PINKNEY was unanimously elected President, and J. GREEN PEARSON Vice-President, for the ensuing year. W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE EXCELSIOR PETROLEUM COMPANY, held at their office, No. 8 Broadway, the following Officers and Trustees were elected for the ensuing year:
AUGUSTUS EMBURY, President.
ARTHUR T. HUND, Secretary and Treasurer.
TRUSTEES.
J. C. Dayton, Wm. A. Fowler,
Augustus Embury, Jno. D. Wing,
Smith Fancher, A. W. Baker,
Frederick Lacey, E. F. Patchen,
Arthur T. Hund.
The office of the Company will be at No. 74 Broadway, on and after 15th of January.

PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE, No. 73 Broadway, corner Rector-st.
NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK Exchange for dealings in Petroleum stocks, located in the Empire Buildings, No. 73 Broadway, corner of Rector-st., will open for business on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1. I wish the officers of the various Petroleum Companies of this and other States to furnish me, as promptly as practicable, prospectuses showing their organizations, in order that a full list of stocks may be compared. I am now ready to furnish subscribers with their tickets of admission and to receive additional subscribers. The annual subscription to this Exchange is twenty-five ($25) dollars.
W. L. JACKSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, Dubuque, Iowa, Jan. 11, 1865.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Co. will be held at the office of the Company in Dubuque, Iowa, on MONDAY, Feb. 13, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing four directors for the term of two years.
LOUIS BOISOT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 158 Broadway,
New-York, Jan. 13, 1865.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at their office, No. 158 Broadway, on TUESDAY, 24th inst. Polls open from 12 M. until 1 o'clock P. M. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of this association will be held at their bank, No. 5 Nassau-st., on the 16th day of February next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said bank.
C. N. JORDAN, Cashier.
Dated New-York, Jan. 10, 1865.

THE YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 16th inst.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY.—REMOVAL.—This company has removed its office from No. 2 Wall-st. to the new marble building, No. 158 Broadway. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

MERCHANTS'
AND
BANKERS'
PETROLEUM
COMPANY.

CAPITAL, $400,000.

PAR, $5 PER SHARE.

ORIGINAL SUBSCRIPTION
$2 50 PER SHARE.
NO FURTHER ASSESSMENTS;

40,000 SHARES RESERVED
FOR
WORKING CAPITAL.

This company is incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania, by bankers and merchants of the highest standing in New-York, Philadelphia and Boston, for the purpose of developing and working tracts of the richest oil territory in Venango County, Pennsylvania.

PROPERTIES:

No. 1.—43 (forty-three) acres in fee on East Oil Creek, all boreable territory, very rich, and room for fifty wells; leases to be made and wells to go down at once. Reports from experienced oil operators to be seen at our office.

No. 2.—The celebrated Ralph lease on Oil Creek. One well now pumping oil. Company receives three-quarters of all the oil.

No. 3.—Well down five hundred and fifty feet; tubed and all ready to test; splendid show of oil; opposite to the Miller Farm, on Oil Creek.

No. 4.—Two and a half acres of land, (see prospectus,) all flat, boreable territory, on Oil Creek, opposite the Miller Farm. Quarter interest in all wells now going down, or hereafter to be put down.

No. 5.—Leasehold. (Very valuable.) Richest part of Cherry Run. One-half the oil.

No. 6.—Leasehold. Cherry Run. One-half the oil.

No. 7.—3d Lease (99 years.) Cherry Run. Half the oil.

No. 8.—3d Lease (99 years.) Cherry Run. Half the oil.

The Merchants' and Bankers' Petroleum Company have no hesitation in promising early dividends to the shareholders from their valuable properties, some of which is not over a mile from the Maple Shade, the regular dividends of which is four per cent. per month, with twelve per cent. additional last month from the profit of a single well. Also the same distance from Noble and Delamater, whose dividends are ten per cent. per month regularly. Our leaseholds being on Cherry Run, just over the hill, in a direct line from the last-named well, and we do not doubt being able to strike good wells in this rich vein.

The small amount of capital is another inducement, beside the company's valuable properties, for original subscribers to take the stock thus offered as the best investment.

The books are now opened at our offices and counting-rooms, for original subscriptions, and when closed, the stock will be placed upon the regular boards in Philadelphia, New-York and Boston, when it is expected largely to advance.

☞ On application, prospectuses can be had, and further particulars learned, of the undersigned, at No. 65 Beaver-st.

MELLEN, WARD & MOWER,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Congress-st., Boston.

SEWALL, RADDIN & SON,
No. 37 Pearl-st., Boston.

U. & A. DE COMEAU,
No. 66 Beaver-st., New-York.

HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
NO. 44 PINE ST.,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
BUY AND SELL
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s. OF '81 BONDS,
U. S. 10-40 BONDS,
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. DEBT CERTIFICATES,
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
And every form of United States Securities.
We have always on hand a large assortment of Certificates of Indebtedness, due in every month of the year, which we offer at rates that pay more interest than the late dates at Board quotations.

GOODYEAR BROTHERS & DURAND,
BANKERS,
No. 18 BROAD-STREET, N. Y.
ALL KINDS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, RAILROAD STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, &c., bought and sold on commission. Interest allowed on accounts.
CHAS. GOODYEAR, Banker, Schonarie Co., N. Y.
GEO. GOODYEAR, New-Haven, Conn.
GEO. G. GOODYEAR, HARVEY DURAND.
REFERENCES:
Hon. JOHN J. CISCO, late Asst. U. S. Treasurer, N. Y.
JACOB RUSSELL, Cashier U. S. Treasury, New-York.
H. T. MORGAN (of H. T. Morgan & Co.,) New-York.
MORRIS FRANKLIN, Pres. N. Y. Life Insur. Co., N. Y.
W. H. BARES, Actuary, New-York Life Insurance Co.
Hon. ERASTUS CORNING, Albany, N. Y.
BENJ. H. KING, President N. Y. State Bank, Albany.
THOS. OLCOTT, Pres. Mech. and Farmers' Bank, Albany.
H. B. MARTIN, Cashier Albany City Bank, N. Y.
A. B. JOHNSON, Utica, N. Y.
JAY COOKE & Co., Washington.
BANK OF WASHINGTON, Washington.
BENJ. E. BATES, Pres. Nat. Bank of Commerce, Boston.
JOHN DEMERITT, Pres. Eliot National Bank, Boston.
L. CANDEE, President New-Haven Co. Bank, Conn.
E. D. TIFFANY, Pres. First National Bank, Hartford, Ct.
E. G. HOWE, Esq., Harford, Conn.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s, OF 1881,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

PETROLEUM.
ONE HUNDRED ACRES,
ON
PITHOLE CREEK,
within 100 rods of the great flowing well of the United States Company.
For sale by
HAIGHT, ARCHER & CO.,
No. 71 BROADWAY.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., CORNER OF EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1864.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—IN PURsuance of authority given at a meeting of the stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, held on the 21st day of April last, there will be apportioned among such persons as shall be stockholders in said Company on the 15th day of January next, twelve thousand five hundred shares of new stock, in the ratio of one share to every seven shares of stock then held by each stockholder; certificates of stock so apportioned will be ready for delivery to those entitled to the same, on and after the 1st day of February next, (same day on which the usual cash dividend will be paid.)
No scrip will be issued for fractions of a share, but the number of shares representing the aggregate of such fractions will be sold at public auction on the 26th day of January, and the net proceeds will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 1st day of February next, according to their respective interests.
The Government tax on the above-mentioned apportionment will be paid by the Company. By order of the board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

SUPERIOR PETROLEUM LANDS FOR Sale.—300 acres good boring land, on Allegheny River, in fee; very low; title perfect. 100 acres flat land, in fee, on Pit Hole Run, 150 rods from Dick Well, yielding 250 bbls., and one mile from United States Well, yielding 300 bbls. per day; also producing interests in other property. Apply to WM. HENRY MILLER, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 72.

ERIE RAILWAY STOCK TAKEN AT par for a beautiful country seat on New Haven Railroad 45 cash sales, (ample room for 8 or 10 Cedar-st

FINANCIAL.

THE PHILLIPS PETROLEUM COMPANY
SHARES 200,000—PAR VALUE, $10.
The property of this Company will comprise a large interest in the celebrated COQUETTE and JERSEY Wells, and in fee, a large undeveloped oil property on Oil Creek and Pit Hole Creek. These properties were selected by the Phillips Brothers, the originators of the great Maple Shade Company, now paying from 14 to 16 per cent. per month.
The present net income from the above two running wells alone is from $20,000 to $25,000 per month. New wells are proposed to be immediately sunk on the undeveloped lands.
A limited number of shares, issued to the proprietors in payment for the above property may be obtained at the office of JEROME RIGGS & CO., No. 46 Exchange-place, New-York, at FOUR DOLLARS a share.

BOOKS CLOSING!

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA
PETROLEUM COMPANY.
PROPERTY IN THE VERY HEART OF THE OIL REGIONS OF VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.
OFFICERS:
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, President.
ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Vice-President.
ANDREW V. STOUT, Treasurer.
EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary.
SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, Bankers.
WILLIAM H. ANTHON, } Counsel.
ADAM C. ELLIS, }
TRUSTEES.
FRANCIS A. PALMER, President Broadway Bank, New-York; NATHAN RANDALL, Ex-President United States Telegraph Company, New-York; ALBERT H. NICOLAY, of Albert H. Nicolay & Co., Stock Auctioneers and Brokers, No. 53 William-st., New-York; EUGENE J. JACKSON, of Polhamius & Jackson, Bankers and Brokers, No. 43 Exchange-place, New-York; EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary New-York Petroleum Stock Board and Broker, No. 30 Broad-st., New-York; ANDREW MEHAFFER, Philadelphia; FRANCIS A. GODWIN, Philadelphia; ROBERT OLABERSON, of Clarkson & Co., Bankers, No. 1/1 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; JAMES M. CLARK, Oil City, Pennsylvania.
OFFICES OF THE COMPANY.
No. 52 William-st., New-York.
No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.
CAPITAL STOCK.....300,000 SHARES.
NATIONAL PAR VALUE.....$5 EACH.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE only.....$2 PER SHARE.
Stock not subject to any further assessment. Fifty thousand shares or $100,000 reserved for working capital to develop this splendid oil property.
Attention is invited to the following schedule of the company's property, including FEE SIMPLE TERRITORY, LEASEHOLDS, PRODUCING WELLS, and wells in various stages of completion.
No. 1.—30 acres of bottom land, in fee, on the Allegheny river, having a water-frontage of nearly one mile. New 10-horse power engine and fixtures. Two wells sunk to the depth of 300 feet and already filled with oil. Room for 40 more wells.
No. 2.—320 acres rich oil land, in fee, lying nearly opposite the above, having a mile of water-frontage on Prather and Bennett's runs. Well supplied with timber.
No. 3.—Lease interest on the famous "Widow McClintock Farm," Oil Creek. One well down and testing; another just ready to tube; a third just started. Two first-class engines, tubing, tools, fixtures, team, wagon, &c.
No. 4.—Same interest in lease on the well-known "HAMILTON McCLINTOCK FARM," Oil Creek. One well now being tested; already yielding 10 barrels daily, and rapidly increasing; others going down. Two new engines, with fixtures complete.
No. 5.—1-2 of two leases on the CLAPP FARM, near the great Williams and Stanton 100 barrel wells. On this property is "Sherman Well, No. 2," now down 600 feet. Engine, &c., &c. Room for more wells.
No. 6.—245 acres of the best OIL AND COAL LAND, adjoining the Cramberry Coal Company's beds. This property is of the utmost value to our operations, supplying us with coal at all seasons, and when the works of other companies are found to be idle for want of fuel.
The great advantages that this company possesses over many is, that all its magnificent oil territory has a water front, being situated on the famous Oil Creek and the Allegheny River. The coal lands of the company are also of the greatest importance, and will yield large revenues. The company is now vigorously prosecuting its work, and the very extensive working capital of $100,000 is alone a sufficient guarantee that large and regular monthly dividends may be expected at an early day, which will cause the stock to rapidly rise in value.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
The greater part of the Stock of this Company having been already taken in New-York, Philadelphia and other places, the Trustees give notice that the subscription books will positively close on
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18, 1865,
after which time no stock can be obtained at the subscription price.
SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS:
F. A. PALMER, at Broadway Bank, No. 237 Broadway, New-York.
POLHAMIUS & JACKSON, No. 43 Exchange-place, New-York.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 52 William-st., New-York.
CLARKSON & CO., No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.
MELLEN, WARD & MOWER, Bankers, No. 20 Congress-st., Boston.
STEUART & CO., Bankers, Washington, D. C.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York on SATURDAY, the 31st day of December, 1864.
RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$4,702,252 83
Due from Banks and Bankers	363,511 21
Real Estate, Banking House and Lot	300,000 00
Specie	866,830 67
Cash items, viz: Checks, &c., on other City Banks received in the regular course of business on the day previous	3,298,841 76
Stocks, and United States 7-30 notes and certificates of indebtedness	12,520,700 40
Bills of Solvent Banks and U. S. Legal Tender Notes	968,698 00
Total	$23,850,819 01

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$10,000,000 00
Circulation Registered	$1,975 70	
Less Notes on hand	270 00—	1,705 00
Profits		2,597,035 97
Due to Banks and Bankers		2,631,708 73
Due to individuals and corporations other than Banks and Depositors		309,634 17
Due Depositors, on demand		7,495,032 40
Amount Due, not included above, viz: Dividends unpaid		25,532 80
Total		$23,850,049 07

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—JOHN A. STEVENS, President, and HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier, of Bank of Commerce in New-York, a banking association located and doing business at New-York in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of said bank before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said bank has been transacted at the location aforesaid.
JNO. A. STEVENS, President.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 16th day of January, 1865.
THEO. P. OKIE, Jr., Notary Public, City and County of New-York.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ANNUAL REport of the RYND FARM OIL COMPANY.—The undersigned, being the President and a majority of the Trustees of the Rynd Farm Oil Company, do report that the capital of said company is two millions of dollars, of which one million nine hundred and ninety thousand dollars in stock was issued for the purchase of mines and property necessary for the company's business, and in part payment thereof, ten thousand dollars paid into the company for the balance of its stock. The company has no existing debts. Signed, Jan. 10, 1865.
SILVANUS J. MACY, President.
BROWN, SAMUEL EDDY, WM. B. WICKHAM, JOHN WHEELWRIGHT, J. NELSON TAPPAN.
City and County of New-York, ss.—SILVANUS J. MACY, being duly affirmed, deposes and says, that he is President of the Rynd Farm Oil Company, and as such President, subscribed the foregoing report, and that the said report is true to his own personal knowledge.
SILVANUS J. MACY.
Affirmed to before me, this 16th day of January, 1865.
R. B. VAN KLEECK, Jr., Notary Public, New-York City.
[U. S. I. R. stamp canceled.]

IN THE MATTER OF THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BUCHANAN FARM OIL COMPANY.—The undersigned, being the President and a majority of the Trustees of the Buchanan Farm Oil Company, do report that the capital of said company is four millions of dollars, of which three millions nine hundred and forty-two thousand dollars in stock was issued for the purchase of mines and property necessary for the company's business, and in part payment thereof, and fifty-five thousand dollars paid into the company for the balance of its stock. The company has no existing debts.
Signed, Jan. 10, 1865. FRED'K W. JONES, President; SAML. L. BROWN, SILVANUS J. MACY, JONATHAN WATSON, WM. B. WICKHAM, S. F. JENKINS, GEO. W. BTKELE.
City and County of New-York, ss: FREDERICK W. JONES being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is President of the Buchanan Farm Oil Company, and as such President subscribed the foregoing report, and that the said report is true, to his own personal knowledge.
FRED'K W. JONES, President.
Sworn to before me, this 16th day of January, 1865.
R. B. VAN KLEECK, Jr., Notary Public N. Y. City.
United States Internal Revenue five-cent stamp, canceled.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 16, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have declared a Dividend of Seven per cent., payable Feb. 1 next, free of Government tax. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 21st inst. until Feb. 2.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

PACIFIC BANK, New-York, Jan. 13, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. (5) free from Government tax, payable on and after the first day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to first proximo.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND—THE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has declared the usual semi-annual Dividend of SEVEN per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.
New-York, Jan. 6, 1865.

DIVIDENDS.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY.

The Directors of the Quicksilver Mining Company have THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE DOLLARS per share in UNITED STATES GOLD COIN, payable February 15, 1865, to Shareholders of Record, January 31, 1865.
Transfer books will be closed from February 1 to 10, inclusive.
WALTER R. LAWTON, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE
HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 92 BROADWAY.
The Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock of this company, payable to the stockholders on demand, free of Government tax.
THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1865.

NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 12 WALL-ST.

CASH CAPITAL	$1,000,000
SURPLUS, JAN. 1, 1865	270,353
Gross Assets	1,270,3 3

TWENTY NINTH DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of (6) SIX PER CENT. on the whole capital, (free from Government Tax,) payable on Monday, the 16th inst.
NEW-YORK, January 11, 1865.
JONATHAN D. STEELE, Pres.
P. NOTMAN, Sec.

SIXTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL	$153,000
SURPLUS	130,224 72
	$283,224 72

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., and the Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
FRANCIS P. FURNALD, President

SAVINGS BANKS.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(About)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE; LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE,

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Feb. 1.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....March 1.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

	Ships	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building		3,412	
ENGLAND—building		3,430	
SCOTLAND—building		3,430	
ERIN		3,100	Grace.
HELVETIA		3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA		2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA		2,875	Lewis.
LOUISIANA		2,108	Aspliit.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
VIRGINIA—Lewis.....Saturday, Feb. 6.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

HO! FOR THE GOLD MINES OF IDAHO.

MONTANA AND IDAHO
TRANSPORTATION LINE.

The new fast and light draft steamer DEER LODGE, Thos. W. Rea Commander, Henry A. Dohrman Clerk, now being built at Pittsburgh, Pa., expressly for the St. Louis and Fort Benton trade, will leave Pittsburgh for Fort Benton and immediate points SATURDAY, Feb. 13, and leave St. Louis SATURDAY, March 5, or as soon thereafter as the river is open to Omaha and Council Bluffs.

The new, fast and light draft steamer BENTON, Wm. Howard Commander, Lewis L. Hine Clerk, will leave for Fort Benton and intermediate points SATURDAY, March 11.

The new, fast and light draft steamer YELLOW STONE, Jos. Mayhood Commander, Stanly Ryland, Clerk, will leave as above SATURDAY, March 18.

The very fast and light draft steamer FANNY OGDEN, Thomas Townsend, Commander, Moses Hilliard, Clerk, will leave as above SATURDAY, April 15.

Steamer DEER LODGE will remain between Forts Union and Benton until the cargo of all the boats of this line is delivered at Fort Benton.

By this arrangement shippers have great advantages, and an assurance that their freight will be delivered at destination. We are also prepared to furnish LAND TRANSPORTATION FROM FORT BENTON TO THE MINES AND WILL GIVE THROUGH BILLS LADING TO SILVER CITY, LAST CHANCE, PRICKLY PEAR, DEER LODGE, VIRGINIA CITY, BANNOCK CITY and GALLATIN. For freight or passage apply at

JOHN G. COPELIN,
Southeast corner Main and Oliver sts., } St. Louis,
JOS. McENTIRE, } Mo.
Northeast cor. Pine and Commercial, or
JOHN J. ROE & CO.,
Convent-st., between 2nd and 3d.
J. EAGER, Agent, No. 41 Broad-st. N. Y.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Will sail as follows:

MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Jan. 21.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday Jan. 28.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Feb. 4.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Feb. 13.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Feb. 25.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, March 4.
MAY STAR.....(Building.)

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 30 Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE RATES: Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of staterooms. Second cabin, $50.

The *Morning Star* is 2,015 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,815, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COBK HARBOR
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COBK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 11.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 18.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 25.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 1
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 8.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 15.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

THROUGH BILLS LADING TO ST. LOUIS AND ALL POINTS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, VIA NEW-ORLEANS.

THE ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS,

JOHN J. ROE, President,

is now ready to contract, and give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for shipment as above.

This company now owns some twenty first-class steamers running between New-Orleans, St. Louis, and Louisville, and are now arranging connections between New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and New-Orleans.

One of their steamers will leave New-Orleans daily, and by judicious arrangements they are enabled to offer inducements to shippers in lower rates and quick dispatch. Average time of transit, eighteen days.

J. EAGER, Agent,
No. 41 Broad-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

LIVERPOOL.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 21
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 28
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Jan 30, and MONDAY, Feb. 27.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....$60

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

Passengers must have passports.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:

Jan. 23.....OCEAN QUEEN.....SHERBY,
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)
Feb. 3.....NORTH STAR.....SLOCUM.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN AGE.)
Feb. 13.....COSTA RICA.....TINKLEPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA,

Captain BARTON,

will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 20 Broadway.

The new and splendid steamship MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Master, will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave JAN. 23.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, by
TAPSCOTT'S

favor to lines of LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so on the most favorable terms, by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 26 South-st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 14, 1865.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—INFORMATION is hereby given that the Upper and Lower Cedar Point Light Vessel, Potomac River, (a notice of whose removal to Alexandria was published under date of the 16th ultimo,) have been returned to their stations. By order,
W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail steamship
GEO. CROMWELL,
B. R. VAIL, Commander,

Will leave pier No. 9, North River, on Saturday, January 23, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $75.

For freight or passage apply to
H. S. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 66 West-st.

The FUNG SHUEY will follow.

LOW RATES OF PASSAGE TO CALIFORNIA BY STEAMER OF 23D JANUARY.

The splendid steamship OCEAN QUEEN (3,000 tons), of the United States mail line, connecting at Panama with steamer SACRAMENTO, will take steerage passengers, on this departure, at greatly reduced rates. Apply to
D. B. ALLEN,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA—SHORT ROUTE, LOW PRICES.—The Central American Transit Company will dispatch on the 20th of every month, from Pier No. 29 North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, D. S. BABCOCK, Master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars, apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE, No. 41 Chambers-st.—Passengers for Havana or Canada may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, Room No. 28.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by M. S. JONES, Notary Public.

RAILROADS.

ARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

From foot Murray-st., daily at 3½ P. M., connecting with trains for Highlands, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Manchester, &c.

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.

Fare $2. Excursion tickets $3—good for three days.

Steamer JESSE HOYT leaves Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, daily, (excepting Sundays,) at 8 A. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with express trains for Philadelphia, Tuckerton, Barnegat, Tom's River, &c.

Returning leave Vine-st. Ferry, Philadelphia, at 11½ A. M.

☞ Travelers from the city of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line—the state of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

GEN. F. SWEITZER, General Superintendent.
J. C. CALHOUN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD

Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

3:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Dec. 5, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:40, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. All trains leave Chambers-st 30 minutes earlier than 30th-st. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st. Through freight train daily.

J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 2 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at all stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hemstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M. 3, 4 and 6 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hampstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Nyack.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

Nov. 1, 1864.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE,
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATUEDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Marden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

H. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains north and east from New-Haven 11 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STEEL.—AS OUR STOCK OF ENGLISH STEEL must positively be sold before the 1st of May next, WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO MAKE SALES TO CONSUMERS AND OTHERS AT MUCH LESS THAN THE PRESENT COST OF IMPORTATION—which consists of Extra Best Cast Machinery, Blister Spring, &c.. &c., equal to any make in this market, and WARRANTED.

D. LITTLEJOHN & CO., No. 24 Cliff-st.

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.

Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

WATER-POWERS FOR SALE.
TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

We have lists of a great number of water-powers of both large and small capacity, some of them near this city. Persons in want of such property will find it to their interest to call.

Engineers skilled in making plans and estimates for buildings and machinery will be furnished when required. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway.

VALENTINES, VALENTINES.
THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

Send your orders early to the old depot.
T. W. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 6 Lndlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AND OLD METALS.—White rags, 11 cents per pound; cottons and woolens, 4 cents; books and newspapers, 9 cents per pound; old brass 25 cents per pound; copper and pewter, 35 cents; lead 10 cents, at No. 15 New-Bowery, corner of Roosevelt-st.

MANHATTAN ARMS CO., NEWARK, N. J.—Our Colt Model Navy Pistol is of best material and wrought throughout. Parts interchangeable. Every Pistol warranted one year. Best Pistol made for army officers, being 8 oz. lighter than any Pistol using Government cartridges.

ADOPTION.—AN AMERICAN GIRL, FROM 15 to 18 years of age, accustomed to good society, may hear of a pleasant home in a respectable family by addressing, with reference and statement of attainments and circumstances, E. F. G., Brooklyn, N. Y.

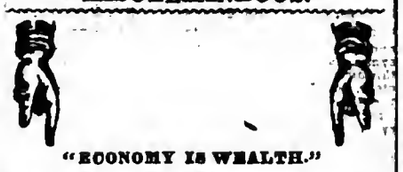
CLARK'S PATENT INDELIBLE PENCIL—Improved for marking clothing; warranted superior to ink or stencil plate. Sold by E. Faber, Cutler & Tower, and at No. 76 John-st., No. 18 Beekman-st., No. 83 Nassau-st., and everywhere.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AT NO. 55 LEONARD-st., 3 to 3 tons straw boards, and a large quantity of printing and straw paper, suitable for bookbinders, printers and publishers; as, also, for paper-box, pocket-book and fireworks manufacturers.

MARBLE MANTELS.—A LARGE STOCK always on hand at lower prices than at any other establishment in the city. H. KLABER'S Mantel Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FAMILY sewing beautifully done on the Grover & Baker machine by Mrs. E. SIMPSON, No. 495 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.



"ECONOMY IS WEALTH."

FRANKLIN, the greatest of modern Philosophers, remarks that "a penny saved is a penny earned." Instead of destroying your waste paper, preserve it, and receive its equivalent in cash, which we will pay for old newspapers of every description, whole or torn; old pamphlets of all kinds, old circulars, handbills, tickets, cards, catalogues, and old scrap paper, in all its varieties, in quantities large or small. Also old writing paper and school books, old blank books, ledgers, &c., of any size, it matters not how much they may be written on or mutilated.

STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 ANN-STREET,
No. 25 ANN-STREET
No. 25 ANN-STREET.
No. 25 ANN-STREET.

A SONG FOR THE MILLION.

Philosophers and learned people say
That nothing in the world can be destroyed,
That all existing at the present day
Hereafter can be usefully employed.
And this is true, in fact as well as rhymes,
For papers, although old and out of date—
The Journal of Commerce, Herald, Tribune, TIMES—
We buy by hundreds at a liberal rate.

Thousands of volumes, although torn and old,
And books, once blank, with writing covered o'er,
At Ann-street, twenty-five, can now be sold,
For cash, by millions, be they less or more,
Then "waste not trifles" let your motto be—
Collect your books and papers, every size,
Give us a call, and you will quickly see
The price we give for what we advertise.

STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
NO. 25 ANN-STREET.

From the Sunday Mercury.

A CAPITAL IDEA.—A gentleman who had a mania for collecting worthless old papers, old books, old pamphlets, etc., was suddenly reduced to poverty, last April, by the failure of a firm whose paper he had endorsed. On Monday he was complaining to a friend that he had no money enough to buy a meal. "Why don't you sell your old papers, etc.?" asked the other. "Who would buy them?" queried the poor fellow. "Why, STOCKWELL & EMERSON, of No. 25 Ann-street, will pay you a good price for them." It was enough; the old pamphlets, etc., were at once sent to the above-named firm, and the owner received nearly $1 0 for them.

STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
NO. 25 ANN-STREET.

A SONG FOR THE PEOPLE.

All papers the size of the *Herald*,
The *Journal of Commerce* and TIMES,
The *Tribune*, I buy by the hundred,
And readily pay out the dimes.
We take every hundred brought to us,
At seventy to seventy-five cents.
And papers of all other sizes
We purchase, nor care for expense.

If papers are torn, 'tis no matter,
We care not a straw for the looks;
And we readily buy up old volumes,
With all kinds of written blank-books.
Then pamphlets we take by the thousand,
With books of all kinds and degrees,
So call at our store in Ann-street,
You'll find us quite ready to please.

STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 ANN-STREET.

PARODY ON A POPULAR SONG.

I dream'd that I wandered through newspaper halls,
Where talent and science were blended,
But soon I deserted those lower walls,
And up to the garret ascended.
There were papers by thousands, both wrinkled and old,
All scattered in sad confusion and dust—
And I knew they'd bring money if taken and sold
To Stockwell & Emerson, as they advertise.

There were blank-books and pamphlets of every degree
In every state you could mention;
The sight of these matters was pleasing to me,
All attracted my earnest attention—
For I know that their value was equal to gold,
When, at Stockwell & Emerson's, they chanced to arrive;
For there, when 'tis taken, 'tis easily sold,
The place is Ann-street, twenty-five.

STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
NO. 25 ANN-STREET.

SAVE YOUR WASTE PAPER.

Old newspapers, mutilated books, pamphlets, and the different varieties of paper that accumulate in every house, and which is generally looked upon as rubbish, should be sent to STOCKWELL & EMERSON, of No. 25 Ann-st. They are paying liberal prices for all descriptions of waste paper, better than any one in the trade.

STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
NO. 25 ANN-STREET.

A PROFITABLE EXCHANGE.

To Ann-street, Number Twenty-five.
Now quickly hasten, where, when you arrive,
You'll find a ready sale (without delay)
For everything that's in the paper way.
Newspapers, books or pamphlets—torn or sound—
Waste paper that lies scattered all around.
Are always bought (for cash, that's promptly paid,)
To help economy, and enliven trade.
And make your houses from all rubbish free,
Then call at once, the miracle you will see—
Like those which are in tales of magic told,
By which all worthless things are turned to gold.
Hard cash for paper! either torn or whole—
The funds to purchase clothes, provisions, coal,
And every article which you may need—
A change like this is an exchange indeed!

STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 ANN-STREET.

SAVE THE PIECES.

Who would not economize by selling old papers, instead of throwing them away? Messrs. Stockwell & Emerson, of No. 25 Ann-street, will pay the most liberal prices for old books, old pamphlets, newspapers, and every description of waste paper, and will wait upon any party desiring to dispose of such articles, on receiving a note to that effect. Gather up your old papers and get a good price for them.

STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 ANN-STREET.

Brooklyn Daily Times.

LOOK OUT FOR OUR OLD PAPER.

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Stockwell & Emerson. They offer the highest prices for old newspapers, pamphlets, and all kinds of waste paper. This is good news to those who want to realize on their increasing stock of books and papers. Paper is pretty high just now, and old paper is worth a good price.

STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 ANN-STREET.

From the Sunday Atlas.

SELL OFF YOUR OLD PAPER.—Stockwell & Emerson, No. 25 Ann-st., are doing an immense business in the purchase of old paper of every description. They pay liberal prices for cash for old pamphlets, newspapers, manuscripts and other useless trash in the shape of paper.

"WASTE NOT, WANT NOT."—You should not waste anything, not even a piece of old paper; for, by carefully hoarding up all your waste scraps, such as old newspapers, pamphlets, circulars, and all kinds of odds and ends, you can turn them into cash. Messrs. Stockwell & Emerson, No. 25 Ann-st., give a good price for such material, and will call at any address to make purchases. Therefore waste nothing.

From the Evening Express.

THE HIGH PRICES OF PAPER.—The great and inevitable medium of intelligence, paper, is now sufficiently advanced in price to admonish all to be careful of it. It is now brought by the dealers at from six to seven cents per pound, and this fact has induced tens of thousands to sell their surplus gatherings of antiquated books and journals. In one establishment, Stockwell & Emerson, of No. 25 Ann-st., over one ton and a half of newspapers and pamphlets are purchased daily. These are sent in hundles of eight hundred pounds to the mills in Massachusetts and other places to be remanufactured. In the bags may be seen a curious and heterogeneous mass of documents—all tumble-jumble—the writings indicating that extraordinary scarce commodity in these latter days—brains. One canvas receptacle contained, for instance, chirographic and printed works, among them the Life of St. James, Sermons Against the Small-Pox, Diogenes' Courtship, Calvin a Murderer, Adventures of Larry O'Gaff, etc. Here was a strange mixture, created by the advanced price of paper. Old volumes of New-York newspapers which committed certain editors to measure they now denounce, also appeared in the bag, and the dealers put them at the bottom, as if ashamed of the transformations which time had effected in such ancients scribes.

The dealers, with Goth-like impunity, divest the books thus sold to them of their covers. How a connoisseur's heart would ache to see "Sallust or the Praises of Holl" in their earliest dress, appearing in the mere nakedness of its red and black title—with its clasped parchment cast on a heap of rubbish, formed of scraps of posters and other materials, which a dozen of women are busily assorting for the mills. Yet such is the sight which is hourly presented at the establishments of the paper-dealer. The mills and the editors lack paper—and the tomes which are preserved in successive generations with fanatical fondness must reappear—undimmed and unmarked by the records of the past, or the thoughts and fancies of other ages, in order to enable us to print the battles, murders, outrages, etc., of our day. We advise, therefore, all who have a quantity of old paper on hand, to sell it, as they will get a better price for it now than in ordinary times, when the supply of printing-paper is abundant. The proprietors of libraries, and the owners of large establishments, especially, should now-a-days be particularly careful of their old books and waste paper, as there is a class now in the city who, well aware of the high prices which they can get for them, sell them to old paper-dealers.

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STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
NO. 25 ANN-STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. Lester Wallack.
TUESDAY
First time in two years. By request, Lytton's celebrated five-act comedy, the
IRISH HEIRESS.
With elegant classic decorations, beautiful appointments, and a highly efficient and attractive distribution.
Lord William Daventry.....Mr. John Gilbert
Major Bellamy Fuss.....Mr. C. Fisher
Percy Ardent, (first time).....Mr. W. R. Floyd
Sir William Stanmore.....Mr. Whiting
Supple, Attorney at Law.....Mr. Norton
Lemoir, Valet to Sir Wm. Stanmore.....Mr. Nicol McIntyre
Easton.....Mr. Ward
Norah Morrison.....Miss Madeline Henriques
Lady Daventry.....Miss Fanny Morant
Mrs. Bolton Comfort.....Mrs. John Sefton
WEDNESDAY—SECRETS WORTH KNOWING.
THURSDAY—MARRIED LIFE. FRIDAY—THE WIFE'S SECRET. SATURDAY—THE IRISH HEIRESS.

Mr. Falconer's fine Comedy, MEN OF THE DAY, is in rehearsal, and will shortly be performed, first time in six years.

HOW SHE LOVES HIM and the Drama of ROSEDALE will shortly be reproduced. A NEW DRAMA of powerful interest and effects is in active preparation.

Doors open at 7½; overture at 7¾.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE AND GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION,
Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway,
OPEN DAILY FROM 10 A. M. TO 10 P. M.,
at the present time contains
A GREATER NUMBER
AND A MORE COMPLETE VARIETY
OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS
than can be found in any similar institution in the world, while a continual succession of
NEW ARRIVALS
from every clime enable the management to present weekly
FRESH ZOOLOGICAL NOVELTIES
of rare attractive power. There have very recently been received from Persia, the first
BACTRIAN, TWO HUMPED CAMELS
that have been seen in America for forty years, which may be seen at all hours.
THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY
are given at 11½ A. M., 3 and 8½ P. M., at each of which
THE ENTIRE COLLECTION
OF WONDERFULLY TRAINED ANIMALS
belonging to the establishment will be introduced.
ADMISSION, ONLY 25 CENTS.

FENCING ACADEMY

No. 937 Broadway and No. 161 Fifth-av., corner of Twenty-second st., Goebard's Gymnasium: Instruction in the Art of Fencing, with foils, rapier, broadsword and bayonet, to military persons, amateurs and actors, will be given every day, from 8 o'clock A. M. to 6 o'clock P. M., and Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 8 to 10 o'clock. G. HEINTZ, Professor.

BROADWAY ATHENÆUM, NO. 728 BROADWAY.—The edifice formerly known as the "Church of the Messiah."

MR. HACKETT,

in aid of the fund for raising a monument to Shakespeare in Central Park, proposes, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, to entertain his friends and the public of this (his native) city with RECOLLECTIONS of his own studies of Shakesperian and other dramatic characters, together with some IMITATIONS of certain eminent, but now by-gone tragedians.

Further particulars in a future advertisement.

A SKATING MATCH AT SYLVAN LAKE, foot of 7th-st., Hoboken on THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON Jan. 17, at 2 o'clock. Open to all. A grand illumination on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, on which occasion the lake will be brilliantly illuminated by calcium lights and variegated lanterns. A band of music will be in attendance on both afternoons and evenings. This will be the grandest illumination ever presented to the skating public.

GEO. LINFORD, Proprietor.

MUSEUM OPEN AND FREE.—MESSRS. FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists, No. 389 Broadway, give written charts of character day and evening.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 62 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By this special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. 80th edition 400 pages, nearly 100 anatomical illust

FROM THE SOUTH.

TRIALS OF JEFF. DAVIS.

From the Richmond Dispatch Jan. 13.

We have never been of those who attempted to make a demigod or a Washington of the President of the Confederate States. We know that, like other men, he is fallible; that he can err—has erred. But we will not, in this dark hour of national distress, set by him as keenly, we doubt not, as by the most sensitive of his countrymen, help to add to his afflictions by the voice of reproach and denunciation. We will not make him the scapegoat of the nation's misfortunes. We must have the evidence all before us that he ordered this and that unfortunate movement before we bring in a verdict of guilty against Jefferson Davis. "They say" and the "reliable gentleman" will not do for us. "They say" is a notorious liar, and "the reliable gentleman" is generally an ass or a knave. But supposing the President not to be the man for the times, who put him where he is? Who made him President by acclamation? Who fabricated this idol? The very people who are now called upon to chop it into firewood. How do we know that any other idol which the same hands construct will be any more a god? JEFFERSON DAVIS is the creation, not the creator of the revolution; and if the revolution fails, it is as fair to attribute it to its own inherent weakness as the incompetency of its chief agent: neither of which would be true. It will be time enough to discuss the cause when the effect is produced, and if we are faithful, united and determined, that we can never be. In any event, this dark hour is the last in which we will saddle the President with the responsibility of all our misfortunes. In the first place, we do not believe he is responsible: in the next, whilst ABRAHAM LINCOLN fastens he has his clutches upon his throat, we will not say—we cannot say with truth: "Yes, Father ABRAHAM, that is the chief sinner: accept him as a victim, and restore us to thy favor." On the contrary, we can tell the President of the United States that we are all as great offenders as the President of the Confederacy, who is but our servant and our agent; and that if this war of defence has been conducted with as signal humanity and moderation as skill and valor, it is because our servant and our agent has steadily maintained, under the most extraordinary provocation, the humanity and moderation of the Southern character.

Let if JEFFERSON DAVIS cannot claim the credit of inaugurating this revolution; if he is but the honored instrument selected by the people themselves for their chief; if he has manifested a persistent desire to harmonize and alleviate the horrors of war, he has conducted his administration of affairs with as much judgment, energy and devotion to the cause as any other man who could have been selected for his position. Who could have done better? Let us hear the name of the men, and also the reason why the public intelligence did not select that man for the Presidency instead of the present incumbent? We have no doubt that we did the best we could in making Mr. DAVIS President, and that he has tried to do the best he could in the Presidency. *We see no more reason in attributing to him all the disasters in the West than all the glories in the East.* If we are true to ourselves the ship of State will yet ride the waves buoyant and victorious; but if she goes down let us refrain from pelting the helmsman, whom we ourselves put at the wheel of the ship which we ourselves built and launched, and meet our fate with at least the fortitude and resignation of Turks, if not of Christians.

THE DECAY OF REBEL SPIRIT.

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 12.

It is very true, that we have a very powerful and persevering enemy, who does not grudge any expenditure of treasure or of blood in order to subjugate our country; but the more powerful that enemy is, the more enormous have been his efforts and expenses, and lavish waste of life up to this time, all the worse is his chance for ever attaining the end he proposed to himself at first. Be it remembered, that our enemy is, in theory, arousing a rebellion by invading and conquering the land of the "rebels." He is bound, by his own theory of the situation, not only to keep advancing, attacking and overthrowing everything which stands against him, to stride over the land, not only overrunning, but also holding, garrisoning, governing; he is bound not only to enroll and capture all cities and towns, but to reduce the population to quiet and contented obedience.

To be sure we are threatened with certain enormous movements this Winter and Spring, which surpass in grandeur of conception everything which has yet emanated from the Yankee mind. We know; we know: but the truth is that we begin to be tired hearing of those grand conceptions; they grow melancholy; and mankind is now so familiarized with stupendous and supernatural campaigns foreshadowed by newspaper correspondents that we may be said to have exhausted the science of war, as studied by that method. And especially so is it now tolerably certain that the men to accomplish the mighty programme are not forthcoming. The harvest truly is great, but the laborers are few; and no labor-saving machine yet invented can take the place of men in battle. If the last half million Yankee draft produced seventy thousand, how many will the present call of three hundred thousand turn out? It is a question in the Rule of Three. In short, the tremendous conquering invasion has nearly burned itself out. While its physical, moral and financial resources are failing visibly, these Southern States are, if the people have the will to use their strength, in comparatively better condition to resist it and hurl it back. Our Government has thrown away a good deal; but it has not been able to squander all our resources. We can even afford to take defeats; it would seem also that we can afford to dispense with the services of perhaps the ablest General in the land; can afford to let him retire to his country dwelling, "to plant his cabbages," as MACAULAY says, and supply his place in the field with fourth-rate leaders whom we desire to erect into great and immortal Commanders. So little apprehension have we of any fatal disaster or disgrace.

In very sober earnest, we are not in the least danger of being subjugated, unless the leading men, who compose the Congress and the Legislatures, are absolutely resolved upon it. But one thing is to be truly feared—the decay of public spirit before the continual spectacle of executive folly and legislative subserviency. Let them, instead of bawling for "confidence" and doing nothing else, exhibit the intention of removing the causes of disaster, and they will see how rapidly the masses and the armies will respond to their own return to manliness and common sense. We have but to hold to the determination of freedom, face our domestic and political, as well as our military difficulties, as fearless men should, and the Yankee power for offence or conquest will collapse, the clouds will blow off, and the heavens be clear again.

VIRGINIA.

From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 14, 1864.

The Petersburgh *Express*, of yesterday, understands that one or more casualties occurred on the lines the day before yesterday, from the caving in of bombproofs, in consequence of the heavy and protracted rainstorms of Monday and Tuesday nights.

The Yankees renewed the shelling of the Chesterfield batteries yesterday afternoon, and continued it with some severity. He invariably gains nothing by this practice, and no doubt receives much more than he gives, for the skilful artillerists manning our batteries are ever prompt to return the fire and drop their shells with unerring precision into the enemy's breastworks. A number of shells were also thrown across the enemy's lines on our left yesterday, and the bursting of many of them could be plainly seen from elevated positions in and around the city.

GRANT'S railroad trains are kept very busy running at present, for what purpose it is not known, except it be for conveying stores from City Point to the left wing and centre of his army. Every night and morning the puffing and blowing of the engines and the rattle of the cars can be distinctly heard in the city. Scouts report "all quiet," although there was a rumor at Petersburgh that the enemy were endeavoring to advance his picket line in front of our right.

The Danville *Register* learns that the heavy rains of yesterday washed down the trestle works on the Piedmont Railroad, between Reedsville and Benega, and between Greensboro and Sepidaw, so that trains cannot pass over that portion of the road. It will require several days to repair the damage done.

The Lynchburgh *Republican* says, that a few days since Capt. RICHARDS, of MOSBY'S command, with sixty-nine men, attacked, near Berry's Ferry, a force of one hundred and twenty Yankees, and in a close fight, without the loss of a man on his part, captured seven of the enemy, and killed and wounded between forty and fifty of them. The escape of Capt. RICHARDS' men without loss, is as remarkable as the execution which they inflicted upon the enemy, and shows the advantage of combined coolness and dash.

REFUGEES FROM SAVANNAH.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Jan. 12.

A flag-of-truce boat arrived in the harbor to-day, with 150 Savannah refugees, who were received by our authorities.

SHERMAN'S OPERATIONS.

THE GEORGIA RAILROAD.

A letter to the Macon *Confederate*, dated Atlanta, Dec. 14, says:

"Scouts sent in the direction of Chattanooga returned last evening. They report the Western and Atlantic Railroad destroyed to Resaca. The crossties have been burned, and the iron burnt and twisted. From Resaca the iron has been hauled toward Dalton—none of it being seen along the track.

The business portions of all the towns along the road have been destroyed, either by fire or torn down.

The depots of the road, with the exception of the one at Allatoona, have been burned. Most of the telegraph wires (two lines) still remains along the road.

"Provisions are scarce—beyond that rivalry they are abundant. The currency, however, is generally greenbacks. In that currency flour is selling at $4 per hundred and corn, $1 per bushel.

"But two cars of any kind, one flat and one box, were left on the road. The scouts went within six miles of Dalton. They ascertained from reliable sources that it was occupied by three regiments of infantry and some artillery and cavalry. They report that they heard the drums of the enemy. For some five days no one has been allowed to go in or go out, and the impression was that they intended to evacuate the place. The scouts also report a small force at Chattanooga.

The West Point road is progressing rapidly. The cars run to Palmetto to-day. They will go to Fairburn in a few days.

The Macon and Western "drags its slow length along," and has not reached Jonesboro'. The trains run about one mile this side of Lovejoy's.

THE MAILS IN GEORGIA.

The Columbus *Sun* says that arrangements have been perfected by the Post-office Department to have the mails carried east. They will be forwarded to Albany, then across the country to Thomasville, thence, via Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to Savannah, Augusta and beyond. This will make the time between Columbus and Richmond but little longer than that formerly employed, when mails were carried on the Central Road. Albany is in southwestern Georgia, and the terminus of a railroad leading from Macon—the Southwestern. The distance thence to Thomasville is about 60 miles. This arrangement is now in operation.

The *Mississippian* (Jackson) of the 7th ult., says it is informed by the agent of the Southern Express Company that it is now conveying packages of money and all small parcels by the "overland route" through, to and from Richmond, as heretofore.

MR. FOOTE'S CASE.

The Charges Not yet Made Public—Mr. Foote's Family to Proceed to Nashville.

From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 14.

Information has been received in this city of the arrest of Ex-Gov. HENRY S. FOOTE, at Ocoocuen, in Prince William County. The charge upon which the arrest was made has not yet been made public. It is understood to have been without instruction from the authorities in this city. Whether, being made, it received their approval, we are not informed. Ex-Gov. FOOTE has not occupied his seat in the House of Representatives for two or three weeks. In his last speech in that body, he announced his purpose to withdraw from its deliberations and "retire to some regestered spot where he could enjoy repose from the embarrassment of the times." In a few days after this he went toward the Potomac for the purpose of sending his family across that they might reach their home in Nashville. He has not since been in this city. We forbear comment on the arrest until the facts are better known.

THE PLOT TO BURN NEW-YORK.

ARREST OF FOUR CONSPIRATORS.

THEY ARE TO BE TRIED AS SPIES.

COURT-MARTIAL AT FORT LAFAYETTE.

Gen. DIX and his subordinates have had an object in view in striving, as they have done since the night of the incendiary attempt to lay our city in ashes, to create the impression that they were making no movements with a view to the apprehension of the incendiaries. And the event proves their action to have been judicious at least, if not the most gratifying that the newsmongers could have conceived; for, now that the veil has been partially lifted, we discover four prisoners against whom the accumulated proofs are said to be overwhelming, and learn that our officials have gathered such facts as will enable them, in due time, to establish a clear case against many another rebel who now reposes in fancied security.

Immediately on promulgating the memorable order of Nov. 25, instructing military officers in the Department of the East to deal summarily with rebel raiders and incendiaries, Gen. DIX called Police Superintendent KENNEDY to aid him, and the Superintendent was authorized to employ such and as many men from his force as he might think proper. Mr. KENNEDY lost no time in detailing a number of his ablest detective policemen, and these, under the leadership of Chief Detective YOUNG, were promptly sent to the Canadian border, under instructions giving them discretionary power. Two men had been absent a fortnight before any person remarked the circumstance; but at length their prolonged tarry naturally excited the curiosity of frequenters at the Central Department of the Metropolitan Police; yet the secret was well kept, and not until the officers had reached town with their prisoners, and seen them securely bolted within the walls of Fort Lafayette, did a lisp escape his lips.

Chief YOUNG and his men went hence direct to the Canada line, and put themselves in communication with the detective officers in the chief cities from Lewiston, New-York, to Port Huron, Michigan; and having done this, they separated, but were careful to keep within telegraphic hail of one another—some going into Canada, and others remaining on our side of the line. The secret having been entrusted to the authorities on the border, these gentlemen entered into the work with much spirit, keeping an eye upon persons whom they suspected, giving our officers now and then a useful hint, tendering them speedy transportation to such points as it seemed desirable to reach, and, in short, aiding them in every way that lay within their power.

Nearly a fortnight passed in apparently fruitless search; not altogether fruitless, however, since every day's wandering paved the way toward the object which our officers had ultimately in view. So they groped onward patiently—now in the gaming houses, now in the bar-rooms and drawing-rooms of rebel-haunted houses of entertainment, now here and then there; indeed, making themselves almost ubiquitous, until at the opening of the third week they struck the trail of the rebel Capt. BELL and a party of his satellites. BELL was flourishing at a fashionable Canadian hotel, under the pseudonym of Baker; but, unluckily for him, there were loyal citizens of the United States at his elbow who knew him too well, and they contrived a plan to get him over the line, and then, dissemblance being no longer necessary, they revealed their knowledge, and delivered him into the hands of Detective YOUNG and his assistants.

The apprehension of Capt. BELL was followed in brief time by the capture of three other rebels, one of whom is known to have been engaged in the attempt to burn our hotels on the night of Nov. 25. The prisoners were found passing under names which they assumed for the occasion; but their real names are known, and are to be given to the public whenever Gen. DIX shall have made other arrests which the capture of these rebel emissaries has rendered necessary.

A general court-martial is to be convened immediately, at Fort Lafayette, to be composed as follows: President—Brig.-Gen. Fitz-Henry Warren, U. S. A.; Brig.-Gen. William H. Morris, U. S. V.; Col. M. S. Howe, Third U. S. Cavalry; Col. H. Day, U. S. A.; Brevet Lieut.-Col. R. F. O'Beirne, Fourteenth U. S. Infantry; Major G. W. Wallace, Sixth U. S. Infantry; Major John A. Bowlae, Judge Advocate.

Our detective policemen have learned from creditable sources that the number of incendiaries who were employed by George N. SANDERS to apply the torch to our hotels, was not so great as has been supposed, only six persons having been engaged in that hazardous and diabolical plot; and of these, the police authorities feel sure of capturing five at least. Should our officers catch them, and make a clear case before a court-martial, they could expect nothing short of the gibbet, and that with but limited opportunity for prayer.

Travels of a Hotel-Keeper.

WARREN LELAND, Esq., of the Metropolitan Hotel, arrived in this city on Sunday morning last, having returned from a four months' tour across the continent and back, full of valuable knowledge respecting the best and cheapest places for procuring supplies for his *cuisine*. Mr. LELAND took the usual overland route from the Missouri River, passing through Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Utah; thence north, through Montana, Idaho and Washington Territories, to Victoria, Vancouver's Island. Thence turning southward, he coasted Oregon and rested a few days at San Francisco, preparatory to setting out for home across the Navada Mountains, via Salt Lake City.

The distance traveled by Mr. LELAND measures, in round numbers, about 9,000 miles, at least 4,000 of which were by stage, in Commodore BEN HALLADAY'S overland stage-coaches. Five hundred miles were made by steamboat on the Columbia River, 1,000 by sea from Victoria to San Francisco, and the remaining 3,000 odd by railroad. During these flying movements, Mr. LELAND witnessed two or three savage fights between Indians; participated in buffalo-shooting on the Platte River; engaged in antelope-hunting on Laramie Plains; amused himself by bear-trapping on the Bannock Mountains, in moose-killing on the Blue Mountains, and secured his dinner by spearing salmon at Cascade Falls, on the Columbia. By way of variety, Mr. LELAND accepted the special invitation of old "Sam Patch," chief of the Snake Indians, to be present while he personally dealt out justice according to the red man's code, by killing and scalping a wayling who had stolen one of Mr. HALLADAY'S horses, and was rapid overtaken in the act of crossing the river. This incident was remarkably thrilling and instructive, but not so delightful as another which fell under Mr. LELAND'S observation, viz., assisting the grand anniversary ball given by Brigham YOUNG to the members of the Utah Assembly, (he being the only gentile present,) at which festive gathering he was favored with formal introductions to twenty of the old sinner's wives, and danced quadrilles with at least half a dozen of that number. These are mere outlines of Mr. LELAND'S adventures. He had a very gay time, which, however, came near an unpleasant ending. Just after passing through Jalesburgh, 500 miles west of the Missouri, a band of Sioux Indians came in, robbed the station, murdered the people, and effectually interrupted mail communication for the present, as was announced in the TIMES last Saturday.

The Testimonial Business—An Imposition on Ill-Paid Clerks.

The police force of this city have long groaned under the annual infliction of *voluntary* testimonials to their superior officers, and they in shifting the burden from their own shoulders have frequently imposed it upon citizens by collecting from them money for such purposes, employing the terrors of official wrath to extort it when not given willingly. The evil was fast becoming chronic, when a few days ago the Commissioners of Police took the matter in hand, and judiciously put a stop to it. In many cases doubtless the recipients of these testimonials were thoroughly deserving of something of the kind, but the number of the calls, the present high price of gold watches, and the scant salaries of policemen made it a heavy tax upon the members of the corps. The whole business of giving testimonials from subordinates to superiors is in nine cases out of ten an unmitigated humbug, and an imposition upon employes. We all know how it is done. Some toady to the proposed recipient conceives the idea and carries it out, hoping to obtain credit and reward from his employer. It is necessary to call the contributions voluntary, when the men who are asked to give know that a refusal, if not followed with the loss of their situation, will certainly entail a loss of favor, or, at least, be considered a meanness. A new case of the testimonial business has been brought to notice within a few days. It will be remembered that about a month ago the County Volunteer Committee created a bureau for the revision and correction of the enrolment, and that Mr. CORNELIUS CORSON was placed at the head of it. Clerks and assistants were wanted, and nearly one thousand were employed, at rates of pay ranging from three to ten dollars per day. They were set to work under the superintendence of Mr. CORSON, and are still engaged in the business of correcting the enrolment. Now these men, at least the majority of them, did not feel under any particular obligations to Mr. CORSON, grateful as they might be for needed employment. It is fair to suppose that their services were required by the bureau, and that they were selected because qualified for the desired position. Yet before the work is half done, when the first pay-day comes around, a scheme, for presenting to the wife of Mr. CORNELIUS CORSON with $2,000 worth of diamonds is exhibited by certain parties, and each man finds opposite his name, on a subscription list, a certain sum of money, assessed in proportion to his daily wages. A supplementary list is also presented, in which he finds his name put down for a smaller sum, for the purpose of raising $1,500 to present Mr. GRIFFITHS, the Deputy Superintendent, and the father-in-law of Mr. CORSON with a gold watch. Many of these men felt this to be an imposition, yet they dared not refuse payment on these *voluntary subscription* lists, for reasons that any clerk who has been placed in a similar position can easily imagine. Many of them have families to support, and feel that it is taking the bread out of their children's mouths, yet submit to be mulcted in silence. Certain it is, that some of them who have been silent before the engineers of this testimonial have bitterly complained of it outside, and consider it a great outrage. We will venture to assert that not one-tenth of them *really* want to give a testimonial either to Mr. CORSON or to Mr. GRIFFITHS. We do not suppose that either of these gentlemen know anything about this movement for their benefit, and presume that it being brought to their knowledge they will end the matter. Mr. CORSON'S work is not yet done. Should his exertions save the county from a draft as Mr. BLUNT'S has done, undoubtedly a grateful Board of Supervisors will present him with a series of resolutions, a "white elephant," and $50,000. The poor clerks should be wise enough to resist the extortions of these toadies, and we shall then see the last of the *voluntary testimonial* business.

BILLIARDS.

Contest for the Championship of America—Interesting Billiard Chat, &c.

A match game for the championship of America and the possession of the golden cue, between DOBLEY KAVANAGH, its present custodian, and WILLIAM GOLDTHWAITE, who expects to take charge of the much-coveted emblem, will take place at the Academy of Music, on the evening of Friday next, the 20th inst. KAVANAGH achieved the championship at the great National Tournament, in June, 1863, when he encountered seven of the most expert players in this country, and was successful in every game save one. Since that occasion he has maintained his supremacy in four single contests, the present being the fifth attempt to wrest the honors from his grasp. He is well known as one of the most brilliant living demonstrators of the game of billiards. GOLDTHWAITE has, for some time past, been looked upon as a successful rival to KAVANAGH, his manipulations in the specialty being equally remarkable. At a contest between these parties in June last, GOLDTHWAITE maintained a large advantage until near the close of the game, when he seemed to become enervated, and KAVANAGH, by his superior *physique*, was enabled to secure the victory by seventy-eight points in a score of fifteen hundred. Although the contest was nearly equal on that occasion, the friends of KAVANAGH still have unlimited confidence in his ability to vanquish GOLDTHWAITE, or any other player at the American game; and for ten match of Friday evening, offer any reasonable amount at an odds of $100 to $75; yet, even at this difference there is little speculation. Notwithstanding this match several times has been unavoidably postponed, it is now arranged under most favorable auspices, and will no doubt prove a brilliant *séance*. Many persons have already applied for reserved seats and private boxes, and it is presumed a large number of ladies will grace the occasion.

The game is *fifteen hundred points up*—caroms—on a Phelan & Collender four-pocket standard American table, with 2¾-inches balls; for the championship and a stake of $500 a side, to be governed by the rules established by the Billiard Congress of 1863.

OTHER IMPORTANT BILLIARD EVENTS.

Several other important billiard events have been arranged, and will be consummated in their respective order. The first bout of a home and home match between MELVIN FOSTER, of this city, and JOHN DERBY, of Washington, D. C., will come off at Grover's Theatre, in the latter city, on Monday evening next. Although young men, they are both players of distinction, and their coming encounters are creating quite as much excitement as the test for the championship.

GOLDTHWAITE'S challenge, issued a short time since, to play any person in America for $2,500 aside, has been promptly accepted by PHILLIP TIERNAN of Cincinnati, and the forfeit deposited with a stakeholder. The match is to be played in Cincinnati, some time during the month of April next.

The local tournaments inaugurated last year, by the States of Pennsylvania and Connecticut, and the Province of Upper Canada, are to be followed by like events in Massachusetts, Ohio and other States. The first one posted, is the former, which will occur in Boston, during the month of March next; the one in Cincinnati is to come off in April following.

The game of billiards was never in a more prosperous condition than at the present time, and it is really fast becoming a most popular amusement. During the year just closed, ten famous manufacturers, Messrs. PHELAN & COLLENDER made and sold over six hundred billiard-tables, a large number of which were shipped to foreign countries. Since the advent of BRUNSWICK, the great French export, these tables have become well known in Europe, where they are acknowledged to be unequaled.

A BENEVOLENT MOVEMENT.

The late JOSEPH N. WHITE was long a popular instructor in billiards, and many of the *élite*, of both sexes, of this city, received a knowledge of the rudiments of the game under his skilful tutorship. He was knocked down and fatally injured by an omnibus, while crossing Broadway, some three years since. He left a large, dependent family, who are now in destitute circumstances. MICHAEL PHELAN, Esq., taking the initiative, their immediate necessities have been relieved, and efforts are now being made to raise a fund for their permanent benefit. A tournament, given by the Pennsylvania Billiard Association, for this purpose, took place in Jamsom-street Hall, Philadelphia, on Saturday last. It proved an excellent exhibition, and was as well attended as could be expected from the publicity given. It realized about $200. Other sums have been subscribed, and, no doubt, entertainments will be given and the WHITE testimonial ultimately prove a success.

CITY NOTES.—There will be a meeting at the Mayor's office to-day at noon, of civil engineers, railroad men and others, for the consideration of a plan that will be presented for the relief of carmen and the traveling public from the delays and damages caused by the use of the present kind of city carriages.... A meeting is announced for this evening in which a number of ex-aldermen, and other prominent denominations, will set forth the methods of City Evangelization, for the information of the community generally, and for the purpose of calling out a more generous sympathy and a greater amount of personal effort in this direction.... The New-York Typographical Society, now in its fifty-sixth year, will commemorate the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Anniversary of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN'S birthday, by musical and literary exercises this evening, at No. 3 Chambers-street.... Bishop POTTER has appointed the following Presbyters of this city as a delegation to attend the funeral of Bishop BROWNELL, at Hartford, to-day: Rector of Trinity, Dr. DIX, Rev. Dr. HAIGHT, Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rev. Dr. MUHLENBERG and Rev. Dr. MONDAW.... Mrs. BLACKWELL, who is to lecture at Clinton Hall, this evening, made herself famous a few years ago, for her eloquent advocacy of Woman's Rights, while she was Miss ANTOINETTE L. BROWN.... Miss BRIDGET O'DOGHUE, who accidentally fell overboard from a Staten Island ferry-boat at Quarantine Landing on Sunday last, was rescued from drowning by Mr. PAUL CORNELL, of the shipnews department. CORNELL gallantly plunged into the water, regardless of its frigid temperature, and sustained the young woman until relief came to both of them.... Hon. E. G. SQUIER will address the Farmer's Club of the American Institute this day, at 1½ o'clock P. M., at the rooms of the Institute in the Cooper Union Building, on "The Agriculture of Peru."

THE WRECK OF THE SAN JACINTO.

Additional Particulars of the Disaster—The Bahama Wreckers.

The United States steam sloop-of-war *San Jacinto*, rendered famous as being the vessel which, in November, 1861, under command of Capt. WILKES, took from on board the British steamer *Trent* the rebel commissioners, SLIDELL and MASON, when on their way as Ministers of the Southern Confederacy to France and England, was wrecked on a reef of No Name Key, on the Bahama Banks, on the morning of the 1st inst., particulars of which were published in yesterday's TIMES.

At the time of her loss she was the flagship of the East Gulf Blockading Squadron, and commanded by Capt. R. W. MEADE. The day previous to her wreck she had been chasing a blockade-runner, which escaped by reaching neutral waters. Unwilling to give up the prize, and determined to use every effort to prevent her again escaping, the *San Jacinto* stood in shore, Capt. MEADE thinking it very probable that the blockade-runner would endeavor to improve the chances offered by the darkness of the night, and stand out for the Hole-in-the-Wall. This precaution proved fatal to the *San Jacinto*, for she got too close in shore and struck the reef. At the time she grounded, the night was so dark that the most experienced "lookout" could not have seen an object more than a ship's length. The engines had been "slowed down" and the vessel was not making more than five knots an hour when she struck. The wind was exceedingly light, and the sea comparatively smooth. The ground swell, which is usually very heavy along the Bahama Banks, was, at the time of the accident, hardly perceptible. The *San Jacinto* sailed along pleasantly until three bells in the midnight watch had been struck, when she suddenly began to pound on the reef and in a few minutes was fast. All hands were ordered on deck and an effort was made to relieve the vessel, but it became apparent from the first that she could not be got off without great difficulty.

The men worked hard and faithfully, but their efforts were unavailing. The next morning a heavy gale set in from the eastward, and at 10 o'clock she "pitched." Up to this time the Captain had used all efforts to save the ship; finding that impossible, he next turned his attention toward saving the lives of the crew, and public property.

With his boats and the assistance of the wreckers who had congregated around the vessel, he managed to land his crew without loss of life. He also succeeded in saving the guns and most of the stores, consisting of sails, rigging, and provisions. Soon after the accident the Captain dispatched a smack to Nassau, informing the United States Consul of his condition.

The English naval authorities, being informed of the circumstances, sent a steam sloop-of-war to the assistance of the *San Jacinto*. When the news reached Key West the gunboat *Honduras* was immediately dispatched to render what assistance she could.

The news was brought to New-York by the United States transport *Continental*, which sailed from Key West on the 10th instant, and arrived at this port Sunday morning, when she left the *Magnolia* was coaling up and was to leave the next day for the scene of the disaster.

The *Magnolia* had just arrived from Gosalves with the *Glaucus* in tow, which had been ashore on Molasses Reef, losing three blades of her propeller and rudder. The *San Jacinto* was wrecked near the same spot where the sloop-of-war *Adirondack* was lost about two years ago, and probably from the same cause.

Capt. MEADE seems to have done all that was possible to save the vessel. He has asked for a Court of Inquiry, and further facts will probably be furnished in a few days.

The wreckers of the Bahama Banks are a peculiar class of men. Nearly all negroes or creoles, strong, daring and inured to hardships, good seamen, and well acquainted with every reef and current in the gulf stream and the adjacent waters, they will put out to sea in the darkest night and in the most threatening weather, lured only by the hopes of picking up a few bones or below from some stranded ship or perhaps only a few masts and spars. Their vessels are usually small sloops, light, swift, and of but little draft. They are frequently the property of small capitalists of Nassau, Abaco or Key West, and are manned by a captain, mate and three or four hands. The Bahama Banks, Abaco, the Little Bahamas and the Hole-in-the-Wall are the localities most frequented by the wreckers. Here they lie waiting for what Providence may send them. A dark night and a stormy sea, it may be supposed, they pray for. A wreck is, indeed, a prize, but a vessel in distress is not to be despised. So soon as a wreck is sighted, away dash the wrecking-schooners, the one which reaches it first, according to wrecking laws, claiming it as a prize. A swift schooner is therefore an absolute necessity to the wrecker. If the vessel should only show signals of distress without being absolutely a wreck, the wreckers offer their assistance and do not disdain to make a hard bargain, even when many lives hang upon the result. But a derelict vessel is what they most desire to meet with. Instances have been known of a wrecking-master making a fortune in a single trip by coming up with a vessel abandoned by its crew. By law he can then claim the whole vessel and cargo as his. As a general thing, however, all that a wrecker can hope to get from a stranded ship are a few boxes or bales of damaged goods, and a few masts, spars and planks. With the result of his night's work, he proceeds usually to Nassau, and there disposes of the articles. In the case of the *San Jacinto*, the wreckers were probably driven off by the English and American war steamers that came to her assistance, and the vessel will not, therefore, prove a total loss to the Government pecuniarily. The frightful storms which rage in these waters at this season of the year, the blind reefs and perplexing currents give the wreckers ample employment, and render this portion of the coast a terror to the mariner. More wrecks take place here than in any other portion of the world, and it is affirmed that the inhabitants of Nassau are, in a great measure, dependent for their support on the wrecking trade. It is certain that an enormous quantity of wrecked goods are annually sold here at merely nominal prices, money being scarce on the island.

Evening Exchange.

$55,000	Amer. Gold...	218	100	O. & N. W. Pr..b3	66¾
70,000	do.....	217⅝	100	do.....s45	67¼
20,000	do.....	217⅝	500	do.....s3	68
30,000	do.....	217⅝	100	do.....s3	68
400	Erie R., s-d.....	51	200	Pitts. Ft. W. & C....	98
400	do.....	80⅜	100	do.....	98⅜
200	do.....s3	80⅜	100	do.....s3	98
100	Hudson R. R.....	109⅜	100	do s15	98¼
900	Cleve. & Pitts.....	92	300	Cum. Coal.....s3	45
800	do.....	92⅜	200	do.....b10	45¼
200	Chic. & N. W. R....	37⅜	700	Mar. Min. C.....	11¾
200	do.....s15	37⅜	400	do.....	11⅝
300	do.....	37⅝	500	do.....	11⅝
400	do.....s15	37⅜	100	Ill. Cen.....s3	134⅝
500	do.....s4	37⅝			

Stock market about steady. Gold active and not very strong—sold after call at 217⅜, and at close of report at 217⅝.

[Advertisement.]

DANVILLE, Penn., June 2, 1862.

DR. WM. H. GREGG—*Dear Sir*: In February, 1861, I was afflicted with sugar diabetes, and for five months I passed more than two gallons of water in twenty-four hours. I was obliged to get up as often as ten or twelve times during the night, and in five months I lost about fifty pounds in weight. During the month of July, 1861, I procured two bottles of Constitution Water, and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured, soon after regaining my usual good health. Yours truly,

J. V. L. DEWITT

Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 44 Cliff-st., and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

NEW SARATOGA "STAR" SPRING WATER—A Superior Mineral Water—try it. Be sure and call for "Star" Spring Water. Depot No. 68 Barclay-st., New-York.

D. WESTON, Agent.

[Advertisement.]

For non-retention or incontinence of urine, irritation, inflammation or ulceration of the bladder, or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick-dust deposit, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys and dropsical swellings.

USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FIELD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A reliable Tonic, Diuretic, Blood Purifier and Invigorator—HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

[Advertisement.]

An article that has stood a fourth proprietor and health purifier, and yet no pleasant and convenient to use, its expressing popularity does not surprise any one. Time has fully established the fact that the SOZODONT possesses these excellent qualities in an eminent degree. It has legitimately acquired the right to a position upon every toilet table.

Sold by druggists everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

The splendid February Number of DEMOREST'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY and MME. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS now ready. The ladies will be surprised and delighted with the February number of this model magazine, which contains a host of literary gems and splendid novelties. Do not fail to see the magnificent February Number, now ready.

[Advertisement.]

A ready and conclusive test of the properties of HELMBOLD'S Fluid Extract Buchu will be a comparison with those set forth in the United States Dispensatory. It is no quack nostrum.

[Advertisement.]

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Morning Star, from New-Orleans.—F. Weiss, wife and child, Sumner Townsend, Paul Tricon, Capt. Weir, W. C. Atwatter, Alex. Stark, Mr. Leslie, F. Van Benthysen, Miss C. Clark, Mrs. Peter Murry, Mrs. M. Brunneau, J. R. Topham, G. W. Turnier, Mr. Poynteli, M. Reimann, F. A. Taylor, George Wood, A. E. Brown, Jos. O. Theal, Mr. and Mrs. Dupaili, Mme. Lafose, Valentine Heyck, B. Sanderus, John F. Braum, John Warnock and wife, W. W. Goodwin, W. A. J. Fulton, Lieut. Haggett, John Schucher, S. O. Lachemette and son, Louis Lamonth, Capt. G. M. Nichols, Joseph Lobstein, N. Arnold, M. Bompet, A. Kaatman, Ika Wise, A. Heyman, A. Rosenbaum, H. Blum, A. Lehman, M. Johnson, L. Levi, Isaac Simmons, M. Adler, E. Morris, J. Levi and son, Dr. Spaulding, J. Quick, J. W. Bradley, A. Abbots and wife, John Carter, Levi Brinkley, John Jackson, Scott Brown, Jos. Miller, Henry Taylor, Richard E. Moore, P. Derrit, Chas. Kastell, Jas. Tenbrook, James Depew, Alex. Diliono, G. W. Edgert, Andrew Carr, Robert Gardner, Mr. Agar, P. Byrne, Chas. Wilson, Capt. J. Goodwin, E. Carney, Jos. Ellison, W. R. McLarn, Benj. McLarn, S. Hiberline, Chas. Kent, Chas H. Ellison, Chas. Randal, Jacob Schuander, John P. Weed, E. Ashton, and others in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 21 | Sun sets..... 4 56 | Moon rises. 10 46
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 11 03 | Gov. Island.. 11 52 | Hell Gate.. 1 24

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....MONDAY, Jan. 18.

Cleared.

Barks Damon, Crowell, Buenos Ayres, Hopes & Co.; Trovatore, Pendleton, Havana, Walsh & Carver; G. F. Peniston, (Br.,) Roberts, St. Thomas, G. F. Peniston; Ariadne, (Br.,) Fraser, Havana, W. W. Russell Bros. & Co.; Anaconda, Percival, Pernambuco, H. H. Swift & Co.; Persia, Holm, Savannah, R. W. Ropes & Co.

Brig Scio, (Br.,) Brown, Matamoras, Miller & Houghton.

Schooners Jalie A. Rider, Rider, Fernandina, Wilson, Gibbs & Co.; J. Randolph, Martin, Norfolk, T. B. Chase & Co.; Honest Abe, Conary, Baltimore, A. Abbott.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Cumbria, Leeman, Fortress Monroe to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Montezuma, (Br.,) Hanshaw, Kingston, Jam., Jan. 6, with mdse. to Howland & Aspinwall. Has had heavy weather most of the passage.

Steamer E. C. Knight, Gallagher, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. A. Taylor & Co.

Ship Continent, (of New-Bedford,) Howland, Manila July 19, with hemp and sugar to order. Passed Angier Oct. 3, Cape of Good Hope Nov. 13, St. Helena Nov. 28; crossed the equator in the Atlantic Dec. 13, in lon. 36 38. Nov. 13, lat. 35 24, lon. 21 12 E., exchanged signals with Fr. bark Meteor, from Mauritius for Marseilles.

Bark Ada Carter, (of Portland,) Kenny, Cardenas 8 ds., with sugar to Miller & Houghton.

Brig H. C. Coltbirst, (of Turks Island,) Emery, Manzanilla 20 ds., with mahogany, etc., to Brett, Son & Co. Sid in co. with brig Meteor, for Boston. Has had heavy weather; been 19 ds. N. of Hatteras; split sails

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4155. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WILMINGTON.

Fort Fisher Carried by Assault.

Official Reports from General Terry and Col. Comstock.

Twenty-five Hundred Prisoners and Seventy-five Guns Captured.

Gen. Whiting and Col. Lamb Taken Prisoners.

OUR LOSS NINE HUNDRED.

ADMIRAL PORTER'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

General Grant Orders a Salute in Honor of the Victory.

REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE FIGHT.

Official Dispatch from General Lee.

[OFFICIAL.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 17—10:40 A. M.

Maj.-Gen. J. A. Dix:

The following official dispatches have just been received at this department:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES ON FEDERAL POINT, N. C., Jan. 15, via FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 17.

Brig.-Gen. J. A. Rawlins:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that Fort Fisher was carried by assault, this afternoon and evening, by Gen. AMES' division and the Second Brigade of the First Division of the Twenty-fourth Army Corps, gallantly aided by a battalion of marines and seamen from the navy. The assault was preceded by a heavy bombardment from the Federal fleet, and was made at 3:36 P. M., when the First Brigade—CURTISS', of AMES' division—effected a lodgment upon the parapet, but full possession of the work was not obtained until 10 P. M. The behavior of both officers and men was most admirable. All the works south of Fort Fisher are now occupied by our troops. We have not less than 1,200 prisoners, including Gen. WHITING and Col. LAMB, the Commandant of the fort. I regret to say that our loss is severe, especially in officers. I am not yet able to form any estimate of the number of casualties. (Signed,) ALFRED H. TERRY,

Brev. Maj.-Gen., Commanding Expedition.

FORT FISHER, Monday, Jan. 16—2 o'clock A.M.

After a careful reconnoissance on the 14th it was decided to risk an assault on Fort Fisher. PAINE'S division with Col. ABBOTT'S brigade to hold our line, already strong, across the peninsula, and facing Wilmington against HOKE, while AMES' division should assault on the west end. After three hours of heavy navy firing, the assault was made at 3 P. M. on the 15th. CURTIS' brigade led, and as soon as it had made a lodgment on the west end of the land front it was followed by PENNYPACKER'S and the latter by BELL'S. After desperate fighting, gaining foot by foot, and severe loss, by 5 P. M., we had possession of about half the land front. ABBOTT'S Brigade was then taken from our line facing Wilmington, and put into Fort Fisher, and on pushing it forward, at 10 P. M., it took the rest of the work with little resistance—the garrison falling back to the extreme of the peninsular, where they were followed and captured, among others Gen. WHITING and Col. LAMB, both wounded. I think we have quite 1,000 prisoners. I hope our own loss may not exceed 500; but it is impossible to judge th the night. Among the wounded are the Commanders of the three leading brigades; Gen. CURTIS being wounded, not severely; but Cols. PENNYPACKER and BELL dangerously. The land front was a formidable one, the parapet in places, fourteen or fifteen feet high; but the men went at it nobly, under a severe musketry fire. The marines and sailors went up gallantly; but the musketry fire from the east end of the land front was so severe that they did not succeed in entering the work. The navy fire on the work, judging from the holes, must have been terrific. Many of the guns were injured. How many there were on the point I cannot say, perhaps thirty or forty.

(Signed) C. B. COMSTOCK,

Lieutenant-Colonel A. D. C.,

and Chief Engineer.

Another dispatch estimated the number of prisoners captured at 2,500, and the number of guns at 72.

Gen. GRANT telegraphed to his department that in honor of this great triumph, achieved by the united valor of the army and navy, he has ordered a salute of one hundred guns to be fired by each of the armies operating against Richmond.

C. A. DANA,

Assistant Secretary of War.

THE NAVAL DISPATCH.

[OFFICIAL.]

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 17.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

The *Atlantic* is just in from Wilmington.

Fort Fisher and the works on Federal Point are in our possession.

The assault was made by the army and sailors on Sunday afternoon, and by 11 P. M. the works were ours.

The losses are heavy.

Lieuts. S. W. PRESTON and B. H. PORTER, of the navy, are killed.

Our captures were 72 guns and about 2,500 prisoners.

Gens. WHITING and LAMB, (rebels) are prisoners and wounded.

The *Vanderbilt* is on her way North with dispatches.

Two fifteen-inch guns burst on the monitors.

(Signed) E. T. NICHOLS,

Commander.

THE REBEL ACCOUNT.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, Tuesday, Jan. 17—9 P. M.

Maj.-Gen. Dix, New-York:

The Richmond *Whig* of this morning contains the following account of the capture of Fort Fisher, by the naval and land forces of the United States:

FALL OF FORT FISHER.

The unwelcome news of the fall of Fort Fisher, commanding the entrance to Cape Fear River, was made this morning, and occasioned a sensation of profound regret. *The capture of this fort is equivalent to the closure of the harbor of Wilmington by the enemy's fleet.* It is situated about eighteen miles below the city, but was the main defence of the entrance to the river, and its fall, therefore, will prevent in fetere the arrival and departure of blockade-runners. How far this reverse may prove thjurious to our cause, remains to be seen, but at present we regard it rather as an unfortunate than a disastrous event. The following is the official report:

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN VIRGINIA, Monday, Jan. 16.

Hon. J. H. Seddon:

Gen. BRAGG reports that the enemy bombarded Fort Fisher seriously all day yesterday.

At 4 P. M. their infantry advanced to the assault, a heavy demonstration at the same hour being made against their rear by our troops.

At 6:30 P. M. Gen. WHITING reports that their attack had failed, and the garrison was being strengthened with fresh troops.

At about 10 P. M. the fort was captured with most of the garrison.

No further particulars at this time known.

(Signed,) R. E. LEE.

No dispatches have been received from Gen. TERRY since that of Sunday night announcing the result of the assault.

C. A. DANA,

Assistant Secretary of War.

OPERATIONS OF FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

REPORT OF ADMIRAL PORTER.

The following has been received at the Navy Department from Admiral PORTER:

FLAG SHIP MALVERN, OFF FORT FISHER, N.C., Jan. 14, 1865.

SIR:—I have the honor to inform you that operations have been resumed against the forts at the entrance of Cape Fear River. Since the first attack on that place and the subsequent withdrawal of the troops, I have been employed in filling the ships with ammunition and coal. The difficulties we have encountered no one can conceive, all our work had to be done with the larger vessels, anchored on the coast, exposed, you may almost say at sea, to the violent gales that blow here almost incessantly—on those gales the enemy depended to break up our preparations, we will see. We have gone through the worst of it. Have held on through gales heavy enough to drive any thing to sea, and we have sustained no damage whatever. After the troops arrived the weather set in bad and the gale was very heavy, as soon as it was over I got under way on the 12th instant, and forming the vessels in three lines, with the transports in company, I steamed for Fort Fisher. On the morning of the 13th the fleet took its station in three lines close to the beach, and the boats were sent at once to take off the troops. These were landed with about twelve days' provisions, at about two o'clock P. M. This time I pursued a different plan in attacking the rebel works. I sent in the new *Ironsides*, Commodore RADFORD, leading the monitors *Saugus*, *Canonicus*, *Monadnock* and *Mahopac*. At 7:30 A. M. the forts opened on them as they approached, but they quietly took up their old positions within one thousand yards of Fort Fisher, and when ready they opened their batteries in this way: I tempted the enemy to enrage the monitors, that we might see what guns they had; and seeing where they were, be able to dismount them by fire. Quite a spirited engagement went on between the forts and the *Ironsides* and monitors; it was soon apparent that the iron vessels had the best of it. Traverses began to disappear, and the southern angle of Fort Fisher, commenced to look very dilapidated. The guns were silenced one after the other, and only one heavy gun in the southern angle kept up its fire. The fire of this gun was not at all accurate, as it inflicted no damage on the iron vessels. They were hit, though, several times. By way of letting the enemy know we had some shell left on board the wooden ships, and did not intend to take any unfair advantage of him by using the iron vessels alone, I ordered line No. 1, on the plan led by Capt. ALDEN, of the *Brooklyn*, and line No. 2, led by Commodore THATCHER, of the *Colorado*, to go and attack the batteries. This was done in the handsomest manner; not a mistake was committed, except firing too rapidly and making too much smoke.

The heavy fire of the large vessels shut up the enemy's guns at once, and after firing till after dark, the wooden vessels dropped out to their anchorage. The *Ironsides* and Monitors maintained their position through the night, firing a shell now and then. They are now lying within one thousand yards of the fort, and the monitors within seven hundred yards, and the fort does not fire a gun at them, thinking no doubt that it is a waste of powder.

The firing from the fleet will commence as soon as we get breakfast, and will be kept up as long as the Ordnance Department provides us with shells and guns. There is perfect understanding between Gen. TERRY and myself, I believe everything has been done to suit him. I have heard no complaints, and have felt every disposition to help the army along.

A detailed report of our operations here will be sent in when we get through. I see no reason to doubt our success, the forts will be used up so.

We have a respectable force landed on a strip of land which our naval guns completely command, and a place of defence which would enable us to hold on against a very large army.

I will report to you every opportunity.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, DAVID D. PORTER,

Rear-Admiral.

To Hon. GIDEON WELLES,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

DETAILS OF OPERATIONS.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 17.

The correspondent of the Baltimore *American* gives the following detailed account of the capture of Fort Fisher:

STEAMER SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Thursday, Jan. 12, 1865.

Yesterday afternoon the steamer *Aries* arrived from Fortress Monroe, bringing dispatches to Admiral PORTER from the President and Secretary of the Navy. As the dispatch steamer crossed the bar into the inner harbor, all eyes were strained to discover some indication that authority had been received to push forward the renewal of the attack on Fort Fisher. The first indication observable outside was smoke from the firing up of the forty gunboats at anchor inside, and heeding toward the bar. There could be no mistaking this indication of the character of the dispatches from Washington.

At five o'clock the light-draft gunboats were pouring out in a steady stream, wending their way through the sinuous channel across the bar. It was eight o'clock before the last of these had crossed, the bright moonlight enabling them to thread their way among the buoys. The tide was by this time too low for the monitors to come out, and they remained inside until this morning; and at six o'clock, followed by the *Malvern*, the flag-ship of the Admiral, they were observed moving out. The Admiral threw out the signal "Get under way" to the fleet outside; and in the twinkling of an eye the work of raising anchor was in progress throughout the immense armada. The *Malvern* sailed out majestically through the squadron, and stood out to sea, giving signal to the fleet to "follow the course indicated."

By 8 o'clock the whole of the fleet was in motion, and presented a sight grand beyond description. Frigates, monitors, iron-clads, double-enders, sloops-of-war and gunboats, numbering sixty-two vessels of war, carrying in all five hundred and ninety guns, beside small steamers, tugs, tenders and army transports, were soon formed in four lines on the broad expanse of the ocean, each led by the vessel of its divisional commander. The army transports, including the steamers *Baltic* and *Pacific*, and numbering not less than fifteen steamships, carrying not less than ten thousand troops, led by the flagship of Brevet Maj.-Gen. TERRY, their commander, also formed a fifth line of the great armada. Thus the number of vessels visible from our deck was not less than eighty.

The troops embrace the same that came down with Gen. BUTLER, with one additional brigade and a new commanding officer. The navy are proud of this fact, as it is that the Government has sustained Admiral PORTER, and backed up his opinion, not only that Fort Fisher can be taken, but that it must be taken, and that it can be taken by the same troops under a different commander. The soldiers here had a rough time of it, having laid at anchor for three consecutive days of storm, rain and wind, closely packed in their transports.

Ten o'clock.—We are all fairly under way for New Inlet. The distance is only sixty-eight miles, and we expect to reach our anchorage before sunset, so as to be in readiness for active operations at daylight on Friday morning. The double-turretted *Monadnock* leads the monitor fleet, moving along finely, without any tow, but accompanied by the gunboat *Mahican*. The *Santiago* follows towing the monitor *Canonicus*, the *Fort Jackson* towing the *Mahopac*, the *Alabama* towing the *Saugus*, while the *Vanderbilt* accompanies the *New Ironsides*. The *Dictator* had not arrived when the fleet sailed, though momentarily expected, and hopes are still entertained that she will reach the scene of action before to-morrow morning.

Before the commencement of active operations this morning, the following order, from Admiral PORTER, was read on the quarter-deck of the *Santiago de Cuba* by Lieut. NORMAN H. FARQUHAR, Executive Officer of the flag-ship *Malvern*:

JAN. 4, 1865.

Before going into action, the Commander of each vessel will detail as many of the men as he can spare from the guns as a landing party, that we may have a share in the assault when it takes place. Boats will be kept ready lowered near the water on the off side of the vessels. The sailors will be armed with cutlasses, well sharpened, and with revolvers. When the signal is made to man the boats, the men will get in, but not show themselves. When the signal is made to assault, the boats will pull round the stern of the monitors and land eight abreast of them, and board the fort on the river in a seamanlike way. The marines will form in the rear and cover the sailors. Whilst the soldiers are going over the parapet in front, the sailors will take the sea-face of Fort Fisher. We can land two thousand men from the fleet and not feel it. Two thousand active men from the fleet will carry the day. Two boat-keepers will be kept in each boat.

DAVID D. PORTER, Rear Admiral.

Capt. GLISSON informed the men that he wanted thirty-five blue-jacket volunteers, all that could be spared from the guns, and he wanted only such men as would go willingly, with the determination to plant the flag of the *Santiago* first on the ramparts of Fort Fisher. Those who desired to volunteer were invited to step to the front side of the vessel. There was a pretty general rush, which Capt. GLISSON stopped, as there were some thirty-eight more than were wanted already in the line. Among them were four swarthy, broad-shouldered Sandwich Islanders, and the entire crew of the Captain's gig. At the time I write the grindstones are at work sharpening their sabres, and the storming party exhibit as much gleesome hilarity as a party of children preparing for a picnic. The same spirit has been manifested on all the vessels. If Fort Fisher is not taken, there will at least be some bloody work.

Capt. GLISSON and all the officers of the ship have volunteered to accompany the storming party, which, with the marines, is to consist of fifty-three men. But as only two officers can go, the Admiral will probably decide who shall have that honor. Probably Executive Officer FARQUHAR and Acting Master BOWERS will lead the party.

The *Santiago*, with the *Canonicus* in tow, at 3 o'clock this afternoon had distanced all the vessels of the fleet some ten miles, when a signal from the flag-ship directed us to hold up, and keep in line with the *Brooklyn's* division. In about an hour, the line was closed, and again moved on slowly. The distance from our destination was then twenty-eight miles. The weather continued clear and beautiful, and the sea calm.

At 6 o'clock the flagship joined us and directed the Captain to hoist two white lights and take the lead to the anchorage off Flag Pond Battery, two miles north of Fort Fisher. At 9 o'clock we reached the point indicated, and soon the immense fleet spread over the ocean in our wake closed up, presenting a most magnificent spectacle with its display of innumerable lights. Not a cloud was to be seen overhead, and the moon shone out so brightly that the shore, five miles distant, was distinctly visible. Lights could also be seen on the shore, and rebel eyes were doubtless gazing on the grand panorama.

Friday, Jan. 13.—At eight bells, 4 o'clock this morning, we were aroused from our slumbers by a gun from the flag-ship, and the burning of the preparatory signal of red and green as an indication that it is time to be up and stirring, preparing breakfast and getting through with the routine of morning duty, so as to be in readiness at dawn to commence the serious work of the day. The moon is still shining brightly in a colorless sky, brilliant with stars. The throng of vessels rest calmly on the sea, the wind being too light to stir or even ripple its surface; this, too, it should be remembered, just out of cannon shot of the dreaded coast of North Carolina. Truly, the elements promise to favor this great enterprise. At 5 o'clock the second signal was given by the flag-ship, "Get under way," when the work of weighing anchors commenced, and at 5:30 o'clock the signals of the Divisional Commanders to move forward were given and responded to, causing a brilliant pyrotechnic display. The gunboat *Tecony* was sent ahead last night to anchor off Flagpond Battery, and the day not having yet dawned, her lights can be seen as the steering point of the fleet in shore about three miles ahead of us.

The three frigates *Wabash*, *Minnesota* and *Colorado*, moved off first led by Admiral PORTER'S flagship. They were followed by the *New Ironsides* and monitor fleet. The signals from the army transports added to the scenic display. At the first dawn of day the whole armada was in motion. The wind has changed to due west during the night, and coming off shore, tends to render the landing of the troops comparatively easy.

At a quarter to 7 the Admiral signalled "Form line-of-battle;" whereupon the *Brooklyn*, with her line of vessels, moved along close to the beach in the following order: *Brooklyn*, 26 guns; *Mohican*, 7; *Tacony*, 10; *Kansas*, 8; *Unadilla*, 7; *Huron*, 4; *Maumee*, 5; *Patuxent*, 10; *Seneca*, 4; *Pembroke*, 10; *Nyack*, 7; *Yantic*, 7; *Norwich*, 11; total 116 guns. This division was ordered to prepare for action and move in close to the beach, to shell the woods, at the point decided upon for the landing of the troops, about three and a half miles from Fort Fisher, near the deserted half-moon battery. In a few minutes the whole division was in position throwing shells into the narrow strip of woods seperating the sea shore from Cape Fear River, about a mile inland parallel with the beach.

In the meantime the iron-clads moved into position directly in front of Fisher, the *Ironsides* about three-quarters of a mile, and the monitors about half a mile off, in the following order: *New Ironsides*, Commodore RADFORD, 20 guns; *Monadnock*, Commodore E. G. PARROTT, 4 guns; *Saugus*, Commodore E. R. COLHAN, 2 guns; *Canonicus*, Lieutenant-Commander GEO. B. BELKNAP, 2 guns; *Mahopac*, Lieutenant-Commander E. E. POTTER, 2 guns.

Before they got into position the fort opened on them, but they heeded it not until they had secured their anchorage, when, at 8:30, the *Ironsides* opened on the fort and was followed by the monitors with their tremendous shells. Every shot struck in the embrasures and exploding, threw clouds of sand high into the air. The fort occasionally responded, but did not send more than one shot every ten minutes, and at times, so rapid was our firing, they found it impossible to work their guns.

At nine o'clock the boats of the fleet were called away to assist in landing troops. The woods had in the mean time been thoroughly shelled and no enemy had appeared. The transports were enabled to go within half a mile of the shore, and they were soon surrounded by not less than two hundred boats, supplied from all the vessels of the fleet. Several tugs also joined in the work and carried the soldiers to within two hundred yards of the beach, where they were transferred to small boats. The tents and camp equipage were also landed, with several days' provisions for the entire force, which was 6,000 strong.

At 9 o'clock the boats from all the transports moved simultaneously for the shore, and in a few minutes the first five hundred men stepped on the beach and planted their regimental flag on one of the highest sand-hills, amid cheering from the transports and the fleet.

The men were overjoyed to again get from shipboard, and in a few minutes had set down cedars sufficient to make a rousing fire to dry their clothes, some of them having got wet to their knees in getting through the surf. The bands of music soon commenced playing, while the men could be seen running about and rolling in the warm sand like schoolchildren enjoying a holiday. Not a sign of any enemy could be seen at this time in any direction.

ADVANCE OF SKIRMISHERS.

At 10 o'clock, about 4,000 troops having been landed, a skirmish line was sent forward on the beach.

Admiral PORTER signaled to Capt. GLISSON, commanding the *Saratoga*, to move with his gunboat division inside of the line of the frigate, and shell the beach in advance of the skirmishers. The division moved in the following order:

Santiago da Cuba, 11 guns; Fort Jackson, 7 guns; Oconee, 16 guns; Sassacus, 10 guns; Chippewa, 4 guns; R. R. Cuyler, 10 guns; Maratanza, 6 guns; Rhode Island, 12 guns; Monticello, 7 guns; Alabama, 10 guns; Montgomery, 6 guns; Keystone State, 18 guns; Quaker City, 7 guns; Iasco, 16 guns—total guns, 126.

The woods in advance of the pickets were thoroughly shelled up to within a mile and a half of Fort Fisher, where we dropped anchor about a mile in the rear of the iron-clad fleet and fully two miles in advance of all the balance of the fleet, which were in the vicinity of the landing of the troops, where they remained up to 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

From our advanced position I had a splendid view of the work of the iron-clads, which was the main business of the day though some of the shells from Fort Fisher, fired at the monitors, came in rather close proximity. The firing on the fort from the monitors and new ironsides, was a magnificent sight. From 8 o'clock in the morning up to 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the monitors poured in their ponderous shells at the rate of four per minute, the whole number thrown in that time being not less than two thousand. Every shot struck the embrasures or parapet of the fort, and the gunnery exhibited was never surpassed. During this time the fort probably threw three hundred shells in return, but the difficulty they had in managing their guns, amid the explosion of our shells and the clouds of sand that constantly enveloped the work from our well-directed shots, doubtless marred their gunnery, as most of their shells struck beyond or short of the mark. All of our vessels, however, received honorable scars in the fight, and we could see that several of their smoke-stacks had been perforated and armor bruised. The damage to the fort, by outward appearance, was most distinct. What the internal damage may be is, of course, not yet known. About 4 o'clock a dense and continued smoke from the inside of the fort indicated that some of the rebel huts had been fired.

A GENERAL BOMBARDMENT.

At 4 o'clock the Admiral signaled to the vessels in the line of battle No. 1 to take the positions marked out for them in the chart and join in the bombardment. They moved forward in the order given above, the fourteen vessels, led by the *Brooklyn*, carrying 136 guns. Following rapidly was an order to the line of battle No. 2 to take position and join in the bombardment. It immediately moved forward as follows, presenting an array of the largest vessels in the service, a magnificent spectacle of old wooden walls with their ponderous armements: *Minnesota*, 52 guns: *Wabash*, 48 guns; *Powhatan*, 21 guns; *Susquehanna*, 16 guns; *Juniata*, 9 guns; *Shenandoah*, 10 guns; *Ticonderoga*, 20 guns. Total—176 guns.

At twenty minutes to 5 o'clock these two immense divisions, carrying 312 guns, in addition to the iron-clads, joined in the grand and awful yet terribly brilliant cannonade—a spectacle that will probably never be witnessed again during the present age. The number of shots fired while this great bombardment lasted, one hour and a-half, closing at ten minutes past 6 o'clock, could not have been less than four per second, broadside after broadside being poured in without the slightest intermission, occasionally interspersed with the dense bass of the fifteen inch guns of the monitors. Four shots per second during this time counts up 21,600 shots—indeed I have no doubt that up to the withdrawal of the wooden walls, this evening, not less than 25,000 shells were fired into Fort Fisher. After the general bombardment commenced but one shot was fired by the fort in return, consequently no one of the wooden vessels were injured.

The *Ironsides* and the monitors did not withdraw when the signal was given for the wooden walls to cease firing, but kept at work throughout the night throwing one shell every ten minutes into the fort, to prevent the repairing of damage by the garrison. The camp-fires of our troops on the shore, together with the burning of signals and the display of white and green lanterns by the fleet, presented a grand spectacle. To-night the troops have advanced up to within a mile and a-half of Fort Fisher, their camp-fires extending down the beach for more than a mile. As order has been received from the Admiral, it being found impossible to bring our division into the fight, the anchoring room being too contracted to proceed in shore to cover the encampments of the troops from any assault by BRAGG from Wilmington.

The troops, as I learn from officers who assisted in landing them, are in high spirits and anxious to be led forward to the assault of the fort. They wish to wipe out the stain cast upon them by the withdrawal of Gen. BUTLER, and prove to the country that they did not believe the fort could not be taken. The announcement received here to-day that Gen. BUTLER had been relieved from the command of the Army of the James, and directed to report at Lowell, Mass., caused great rejoicing throughout the fleet.

I regret to learn that one of the 15-inch guns on the *Mahopac* bursted to-day, but am pleased to add that none of her iron-clad crew were injured by the explosion. She remained in the fight throughout the day. Some good shooting was made by the rebels, and all the iron-clads have numerous indentations of their armor and perforations of their smoke-stacks.

SECOND DAY OF BATTLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, Jan. 14, 1865.

Another bright and beautiful day has dawned, being the third since we left Beaufort, scarcely a cloud dimming the Heavens. The night was magnificently brilliant, the first quarter of a waning moon shedding its silvery rays over land and water, while a light southwestern wind, which seemed hardly to cause a ripple, made everything particularly pleasant. This morning the sun has risen in splendor and beauty. Not a cloud is perceptible in the sky. The cheering rays of Old Sol have already driven off the chilliness of the morning atmosphere. The monitors and the *Ironsides* have continued throughout the night to throw a shell every ten minutes into the fort, discontinuing their work only as daylight approached. The troops on shore are having a fine time and are in the most splendid spirits. A foraging party has just returned to camp with nearly one hundred head of cattle and horses, which they succeeded in picking up during the night. A number of the troops advanced during the night to the abandoned rebel Fort Anderson, and now hold possession of the whole breadth of the peninsula, to Cape Fear River. The advanced pickets are already within a mile of Fort Fisher, preparing to storm it when the proper moment arrives.

The *Santiago*, with the division of Capt. GLISSON, consisting of fourteen gunboats, is anchored this morning close into the beach, with instructions to protect the troops as they advance, and follow them as they move forward. Our position for witnessing operations to-day, is, if possible, more favorable than that of yesterday. The wind is in the right quarter and will drive the smoke off shore and give us an unobstructed view of the effect of the shot of our vessels upon the fort as well as the operations of our storming party.

FLAGSHIP MALVERN, Saturday 11 A. M.

I am just informed that the *Gettysburgh* will start in a few minutes for Fortress Monroe, and I close hastily. Up to this hour nothing has been done this morning. The monitors are lying quietly with the *Ironsides* under the guns of Fort Fisher. Not a shot has been exchanged since four o'clock. A gun burst on the *Mahopac* yesterday, slightly wounding two officers, and one man seriously. These were the only casualties in the fleet. The weather at this moment is not so bright as it has been. The sun is somewhat clouded, though the wind still continues from the westward, giving us a calm sea. We hope to finish the work up to-day or to-morrow by a glorious victory.

ONE O'CLOCK P. M.

The *Ironsides* and monitors have just opened again on Fort Fisher.

TWO O'CLOCK P. M.

The division of wooden vessels are in short range of Fort Fisher, and firing rapidly upon it, but eliciting no reply.

I must close here, as the *R. R. Cuyler* is just about to leave with dispatches for Fortress Monroe.

VERY LATEST FROM FORT FISHER.

The Bloody Nature of the Fight—The Rebel Gen. Whiting and Col. Lamb Both Wounded—Our Loss 900—The Rebel Pirates Chickamauga and Tallahassee Both Driven up the River—Accidental Explosion of Fort Fisher's Magazine.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 17.

The *American* has the following from its special correspondent with the Wilmington expedition, who has just arrived at Fortress Monroe:

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Jan. 17—6:30 P. M.

After three days and nights of bombardment, Fort Fisher is ours, with all the contiguous works commanding New Inlet. The assault was made by the army and the naval brigade at 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. One corner of the fort was secured in half an hour, but we had a hand-to-hand fight with the garrison, which lasted until 9 o'clock at night. It was a very stubborn and bloody resistance, and the fort and the approaches were strewn with dead. The garrison had been heavily reinforced. The number of prisoners taken was over 2,000. The number of guns captured was 72. All the forts, including Mound and Seeks Island batteries, surrendered.

The rebel loss in the assault was 500 dead, beside the wounded. Our loss (army and navy) is about 900 killed and wounded. Fleet-Lieut. PRESTON and Lieut. PORTER, commandant of the flagship, were both killed in the assault. Gen. WHITING and Col. LAMB are both prisoners and wounded.

The rebel pirates *Tallahassee* and *Chickamauga* were both in the fight, and were driven up the river.

Our gunboats went up the river on Monday morning.

Our prisoners will be immediately sent North.

We had several days of delightful weather.

The magazine in the fort exploded by accident on Monday morning, killing and wounding two hundred of our men.

The *Santiago de Cuba* brings the bodies of Lieuts. PRESTON and PORTER, and the wounded of the navy.

Secretary Welles Congratulates Admiral Porter and General Terry—A National Salute Ordered at the Navy-Yards.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 17.

Secretary WELLES has addressed the following congratulatory telegram to Admiral PORTER:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Jan. 17, 1865.

To Rear-Admiral David D. Porter, Commanding N. A. B. Blockading Squadron, off Wilmington, care of Commandant of the Navy-Yard Washington:

SIR: The Department has just received your brief, but highly-gratifying dispatch, announcing the fall, on the 15th inst., of Fort Fisher, under the combined assault of the navy and army, and hasten to congratulate you and Gen. TERRY, and the brave officers, sailors, and soldiers of your respective commands, on your glorious success. Accept my thanks for your good work.

(Signed,) GIDEON WELLES,

Secretary of the Navy.

Immediately upon receipt of the same the following telegrams was sent to the commandants of each of the Navy-yards:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 17, 1865.

Fire a national salute in honor of the capture, on the 15th inst., of the rebel works on Federal Point, near Wilmington, by a combined attack of the army and navy.

(Signed,) GIDEON WELLES,

Secretary of the Navy.

Rejoicings Over the Victory.

A SALUTE IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 17.

A grand salute is now being fired in the northern part of the city in honor of the capture of Fort Fisher by the land and naval forces under Gen. TERRY and Rear-Admiral PORTER.

ALBANY, N. Y., Tuesday, Jan. 17.

A national salute was fired to-day by order of the Adjutant-General, in honor of the capture of Fort Fisher.

MORRISTOWN, Penn., Tuesday, Jan. 17.

A salute of one hundred guns was fired by order of the loyal Union men this evening in honor of the capture of Fort Fisher.

Brevet Major-Gen. Alfred Howe Terry.

Brevet Major-Gen. ALFRED HOWE TERRY, commanding the military branch of the expedition against Fort Fisher, is a native of Connecticut, not more than 35 years of age, an officer in the Volunteer service, and a gentleman famous in the army alike for modesty, culture and gallantry. During many years before the war he devoted most of his leisure, outside the active demands of his profession of the law, to the study of military science, and had served in every capacity—from private to Colonel—in one of the "crack" militia regiments of Hartford. At the first call to arms he organized the Third Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers from among the noblest and best of the patriotic young men in the State, and led his command to the field in time to participate in the first battle of Bull Run, bringing the remnant of the regiment out of the riot and confusion of that adverse day in perfect order and with its *morale* unshaken. Returning home with this regiment after the expiration of its three months' term of service, Gen. TERRY at once took command of the Seventh Connecticut Regiment, which was assigned to the expedition under Brig.-Gen. T. W. SHERMAN, which captured Port Royal, S. C., in November, 1861. Under his command the regiment made a glorious record in the siege operations on Tybee Island, which resulted in the reduction of Fort Pulaski. For his gallant services at this time the President presented Gen. TERRY with a Brigadier's stars, which, *abiter*, it may be remarked, he modestly refused to wear until the Senate confirmed him in his rank. After this he commanded the coast defences from Port Royal to Key West, and was relieved from that duty to lead his brigade at the hard-fought battle of Pocotaligo, S. C., in October, 1862. He subsequently served with great distinction in the capture of Morris Island and the siege of Fort Somter, and was appointed to the command of the First Division of the Tenth Corps. In April, 1864, when the Tenth Corps was ordered from the Department of the South to report for duty to Gen. BUTLER prior, to the movement up the James River, and the occupation of City Point and Bermuda Hundred, Gen. TERRY came North with his command, and was temporarily placed at the head of the corps, while it was in process of reorganization at Gloucester Point. In all the battles on the James River—at Richmond Turnpike, Drewry's Bluff, Deep Bottom, Petersburgh, and on the Varina, New-Market and Charles City Roads—Gen. TERRY'S division has actively engaged, and in the superb handling of his troops he established for himself a high military reputation for skill and valor, and was repeatedly complimented in general orders. When Gen. GILLMORE was relieved from the command of the Tenth Corps, Gen. TERRY was appointed his successor, and his comrades in arms were at one time very sanguine that he would be retained at the head of the corps, particularly as he had just received the brevet title of Major-General for "gallant and meritorious conduct." But the claims of the late Maj.-Gen. BIRNEY to the position were considered, by the commanding General, to outweigh General TERRY'S, and the former was appointed to the vacancy. During the brief time intervening between Gen. BIRNEY'S assumption of the command and the date of his death—a time marked by active operations, both on the part of the rebels and our own forces, on the north side of the James—Gen. TERRY'S conduct was such as to provoke the admiration of such a tried soldier as BIRNEY, who took every occasion to show his confidence and esteem, especially commending him for the excellent disposition of his division when, early in October last, the enemy surprised and routed KAUTZ' Cavalry, on the Darbytown road, and followed up their success by an impetuous dash upon Gen. BUTLER'S lines, which TERRY met and stayed, sending LEE'S flushed rapscallions staggering back, decimated and discomfited. That was a proud day for the old Tenth Corps—a day in which the indomitable pluck of TERRY'S Division turned a disaster into a victory. A week after this event Gen. BIRNEY was prostrated by the sickness which laid him in his grave, and Gen. TERRY, for the third time was called to the command of the Tenth Corps accepting the honor reluctantly, because it is not pleasant to be the shuttlecock which high military battledores keep in constant transit between a superior and inferior command; but accepting the position, nevertheless, with all proper cheerfulness becoming to an obedient soldier. Here he remained for nearly two months, commanding the old Tenth, now reduced by many a fierce fight, until its aggregate effective force scarcely exceeded a division in numbers, giving satisfaction to his immediate Commander, and beloved by his troops. Late in November, the Tenth and Eighteenth Corps were consolidated, under the name of the Twenty-fourth Corps, and again Gen. TERRY was compelled to give on the command of the corps for the subordinate position of leader of the First Division of the new organization. He was not long in this command, however, before a chance was given him to distinguish himself more highly than ever. The first expedition to Fort Fisher having proved a failure, a second was organized which, under his leadership, has proved a success, the result fully justifying the judgment and sagacity of Gen. GRANT in the selection of its commanding officer.

News from Albany.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 17.

The State Military Association met here today, and will continue in session to-morrow. The attendance is fair, but no important business has as yet been transacted.

A number of supervisors from the different counties will meet at the Capitol to-morrow, for the purpose of consultation as to the best means to be adopted to bring about the adoption of a uniform State or County bounty.

The Senate will probably arrive at some definite decision to-morrow about the State bounty.

It is expected that the final vote on the Ninth Senatorial contested seat case will be taken to-morrow.

Movements of the Rebel Gens. Vaughn and Breckinridge.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Jan. 17.

Rebel deserters who came into Knoxville on the 12th inst., state that Gen. VAUGHN, with 700 men, all he had left, was at Bristol on the 4th inst.

Gen. BRECKINRIDGE, with his command, had gone to the Valley of Virginia, and it was thought would not return.

It is reported that the rebels have commenced repairing the damage to the salt-works by STONEMAN, during his late raid into Southwest Virginia.

The most perfect quiet now exists throughout East Tennessee.

Brig.-Gen. ANDREW has resigned, and Brig.-Gen. TILSON is now in command at Knoxville.

The Case of Burleigh.

TORONTO, Tuesday, Jan. 17.

The case of BURLEIGH, the rebel raider, was up again to-day before the Recorder. He announced that the judgement of the court was not ready yet, but that it would be announced on Friday.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 16, 1865.

Receipts of Produce since our last, 63 bbls. Ashes, 2 897 bbls. Flour, 315 bbls. and 2,270 bags Corn Meal, 11,996 bushels Corn, 11,102 bushels Oats, 1 250 bushels Malt, 5,965 packages Provisions, and 194 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been very quiet, at $12 for Pots, and $13@$13 25 for Pearls ₱ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Are inactive, yet held firmly.

COFFEE—The market is quiet, and somewhat unsettled. Java, 50c.@52c.; Rio, 41c.@46c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 42c.@45c.; St. Domingo, 40c.@41c. ₱ lb; Stock, 140,093 bags.

COTTON—Is inactive, and much depressed. Middlings, $1 03@$1 05 ₱ lb.

FISH—The market has been dull, and prices have been, in the main, quite nominal.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quiet at a partial reduction of 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl. Sales since our last amount to 6,400 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 55@$9 85; poor to choice Extra State at $10@$10 40, chiefly at $10 10@$10 20; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $11@$11 25 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 55	@$9 85
Extra State	10 00	@10 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 10	@13 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shook'g brands	11 00	@11 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 20	@12 00
Extra Genesee	10 45	@13 00
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	10 50	@15 00

Southern Flour is quiet and heavy. Sales since our last 500 bbls., at $10 60@$11 80 for poor to good, and $11 85@$15 for good to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is declining; sales 300 bbls. Extra, at $10 05@$12 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in limited demand, including fine and superfine at $8 25@$9 25 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal in less demand, at $7 85@$7 95 for Jersey, and $8 75@$9 for Caloric, and $9 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales 180 bbls.

FRUITS—A moderate demand prevails for Raisins and Currants at, however, less buoyant prices; and a limited inquiry for most other articles in this line, at irregular figures. Layer Raisins, $6 10@$6 15; Bunch do. $5 75@$5 85 ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very dull and quite nominal. Corn has been in less request at $1 88 for Mixed Western; $1 95 for White do., and $1 81 for Yellow Jersey, ₱ bushel. Sales, 14,000 bushels. Oats have been inactive at drooping prices. We quote Western at $1 05@$1 06; State at $1 04@$1 05; Canada, at $1 02 ₱ bushel. Nothing really new in Rye, Barley or Barley Malt.

HAY—North River has been in less demand at $1 40@$1 65 for Government and shipping, and $1 80@$1 90 for small lots for city use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New are inactive at 28c.@52½c., according to quality, the latter being an extreme rate, ₱ lb.

HIDES—Have been less freely dealt in, owing to the high prices claimed by holders.

LEATHER—A moderate demand prevails for Sole, which is quoted firm.

MOLASSES—Has been moderately inquired for at about previous prices.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet and heavy, fluctuating Spirits Turpentine, at $2 05@$2 10 ₱ gallon; Rosin, at $24@$37 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar, domestic and foreign, at $5@$10 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been sparingly sought after, and somewhat irregular in price, including Crude Whale, at $1 50@$1 55. Crude Sperm at $2 18@$2 25; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 65@$1 70; Unbleached Sperm at $2 45@$2 50; Linseed at $1 60@$1 62½; No. 1 Lard at $2 15@$2 20 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in less demand at 51c.@51½c. for Crude; 72c. for refined in bond, and 92c. for do. free, ₱ gallon. Salesince our last 3,100 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been offered freely today at reduced prices, but buyers have been decidedly "shy," the market closing quite heavily. Sales since our last, 8,400 bbls., in lots, at $42 25@$43 50 for New Mess; $41 37@41 50, closing at 41 37½, cash, for 1863-4 Mess; $38 50@$39 50, mainly $38 50, for New Prime Mess; $39@$39 50 for Thin Mess; $34 for New Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales warn also made of 1,800 bbls. 1863-4 Mess, seller's and buyer's option, at $42 25@$42 87½; 3,300 bbls. New Mess, February, seller's and buyer's options, at $43@43 25; 800 bbls. New Mess, March, buyer, at $43 50; 3,250 bbls. New Prime Mess, February, buyer, part at $41 50@41 75 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are less active at 17½c. @18¾c. for Shoulders; 19c.@22½c. (the latter rate for choice bagged) for Hams; sales equal to 150 pkgs. Bacon is in limited demand and heavy; sales 250 boxes, including Cumberland at 21c. ₱ lb. Dressed Hogs continue dull and heavy, at 16½c.@17c. for Western, and 17c.@17¾c. for city. ₱ lb. Lard is declining; sales 1,100 tcs. and bbls. at 20c.@24¾c., the latter an extreme, ₱ lb. Beef is in less request, at 6 21@$24 for Extra Mess; $20@$22 for New Plain Mess; sales 575 bbls., part for Government use. Tierce Beef continues unchanged. Beef Hams have been quiet; sales 280 bbls., at $26 25@$27 ₱ bbl. Butter is in less demand, at 46c.@56c. for poor to choice, and 58c.@60c. for fancy State, and 36c.@48c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese is quiet, at 15c.@24c. for poor to fine, ₱ lb.

RICE—Has been inactive and depressed.

SALT—Has attracted less attention and has been quoted heavy.

SEEDS—Have been quiet, but holders have been firm. Clover, 25½c.@26½c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Have been quiet at irregular prices.

SUGARS—Have been less active and less buoyant. Sales since our last comprise 470 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 16c.@22c. ₱ lb. Refined have been in demand at 24¼c.@28¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last 54,000 lbs. at 15¾c. @17c., and 12,000 lbs. Yellow Grease, reported, at 15c.

TEAS—Have been in less request at about previous prices.

WHISKY—Sales since our last 1,500 bbls., at $2 30 @$2 33 ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements include 100 boxes Bacon at 7s. 6d.; also, by steamer, 300 bales Hops at ⅞d.; 300 boxes Bacon at 25s.; 150 pkgs Butter at 35s.; and 500 boxes Cheese at 30s. For London, 100 tcs Beef at 3s.; 190 hhds. Tobacco at 22s. 6d.; and 150 tons Measurement Goods at 15s. For Bordeaux, an Austrian bark with Staves; and for Marseilles, a French bark, private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Asia	Jan. 18	Boston	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	Jan. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
China	Jan. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
United Kingdom	Jan. 25	New-York	Glasgow.
City of Baltimore	Jan. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Washington	Feb. 1	New-York	Havre.
Canada	Feb. 4	Boston	Liverpool.
Virginia	Feb. 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Cuba	Feb. 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Feb. 15	Boston	Liverpool.
Lafayette	March 1	New-York	Havre.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Baltimore	Jan. 4	Liverpool	New-York.
Damascus	Jan. 5	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Limerick	Jan. 7	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Jan. 7	Liverpool	Boston.
Virginia	Jan. 10	Liverpool	New-York.
Caledonia	Jan. 11	Glasgow	New York.
Cuba	Jan. 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Jan 21	Liverpool	Boston.
Australasian	Jan. 28	Liverpool	New-York.

For the West Indies, New-Orleans, &c.

Columbia	Jan. 18	New-York ... Havana.
Creole	Jan. 20	New-York ... N. Orleans.
Morning Star	Jan. 21	New-York ... N. Orleans.
Golding Star	Jan. 28	New-York ... N. Orleans.
George Cromwell	Jan. 28	New-York ... N. Orleans. via Havana.

For California.

Golden Rule	Jan. 20	New-York ... Nicaragua.
Ocean Queen	Jan. 23	New-York ... Aspinwall.
North Star	Feb. 3	New-York ... Aspinwall.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe, via Boston, by the *Asia*, will close in this city on Tuesday, (to-day,) at 5:30 P. M.

The mails for Europe, via Portland, will close on Friday, at 1:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at ..... 5:30 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M
Western and Southwestern Mails.. 5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M
Long Island ..... 5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River ..... 3:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad ..... 3 P. M.
North Mails ..... 5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way ..... 5:00 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at ..... 5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

MONDAY, Jan. 2, 1865.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD.

Under the amended charter, which passed the Legislature of the State, April fourteen, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, the following Aldermen, representing their respective districts, appeared at roll call and answered to their names, having previously taken the oath of office prescribed by law. the Aldermen representing the districts having an even designation, and elected November one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, continuing in office until the first Monday in January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and those having an odd numerical designation, elected December six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, continuing to represent such districts until the first Monday in January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, as appears from the following certificate from David T. Valentine, Esq., Clerk of the Common Council.

OFFICE OF CLERK OF THE COMMON COUNCIL, }
No. 8 CITY HALL, New-York, Dec. 22, 1864. }

I, David T. Valentine, Clerk of the Common Council of the City of New-York, do hereby certify, that at an election held in said city, on Tuesday, December six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled "An Act to amend the Charter of the City of New-York," passed April fourteen, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, the following named persons were duly elected Aldermen in the Aldermanic Districts having an odd numerical designation, viz.:

John Moore—First Aldermanic District.
Michael Norton—Third Aldermanic District.
Ignatius Flynn—Fifth Aldermanic District.
William H. Godney—Seventh Aldermanic District.
Lewis R. Byers—Ninth Aldermanic District.
John Price—Eleventh Aldermanic District.
Peter Masterson—Thirteenth Aldermanic District.
James O'Brien—Fifteenth Aldermanic District.
Barton W. Van Voorhis—Seventeenth Aldermanic District.

—for a period of two years each, from the first Monday in January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five; and that

Morgan Jones—Second Aldermanic District.
Joseph Shannon—Sixth Aldermanic District.
Peter McKnight—Eighth Aldermanic District.
George A. Jeremiah—Tenth Aldermanic District.
Bernard Kelly—Twelfth Aldermanic District.
John D. Ottiwell—Fourteenth Aldermanic District.
Terence Farley—Sixteenth Aldermanic District,

—elected at the charter election, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, are entitled to represent their respective Aldermanic Districts in the Board of Aldermen (being from Aldermanic Districts having an even numerical designation), until the first Monday in January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six; and that in the Fourth Aldermanic District a vacancy exists, occasioned by the decease of James McMahon.

D. T. VALENTINE,
Clerk of Common Council.

At 12 M., precisely, the Board was called to order by the Clerk of the Common Council, and the roll of members having been called, the following answered to their names:

Dist.	Aldermen.	Dist.	Aldermen.
1	John Moore.	10	George A. Jeremiah.
2	Morgan Jones.	11	John Price.
3	Michael Norton.	12	Bernard Kelly.
4	.....	13	Peter Masterson.
5	Ignatius Flynn.	14	John D. Ottiwell.
6	Joseph Shannon.	15	James O'Brien.
7	W. H. Godney.	16	Terence Farley.
8	Peter McKnight.	17	Barton W. Van Voorhis.
9	Lewis R. Byers.		

Alderman Shannon moved that, for the purpose of organization, Alderman Farley be appointed temporary chairman.

Which was carried.

Alderman Kelly moved that the board now proceed to ballot for the election of President of the board for the ensuing year.

Alderman Ottiwell moved, as an amendment, that Alderman Jones be appointed President by acclamation.

Which was accepted by Alderman Kelly.

The question was then put and unanimously adopted, and the Chairman pro tem. subsequently appointed Alderman Ottiwell and Van Voorhis as a committee to conduct the President elect to the chair.

The President elect having assumed the chair, addressed the board as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN—To say that I feel highly honored, by being selected by you to preside over your deliberations, and to assure you that I am deeply sensible of the distinction your kind preference has imposed, or rather, conferred upon me, in being thus selected, but faintly expresses my sense of the confidence you have reposed in me, and but inadequately conveys my appreciation of the unmerited honor and dignity to which I have been elevated by this manifestation of your partiality for me. In accepting the honor, gentlemen, I am not unmindful of the responsibilities, cares, and solicitudes incident to the position, and will candidly admit that I fully realize their existence. If they exist, and are inseparably connected with the duties of presiding officer, in even the most insignificant legislative bodies, what must be their magnitude when considered in connection with the duties devolving upon the President of the Board of Aldermen of the great City of New-York, composed as it is of gentlemen the most intelligent and influential in the community, who are entrusted with the well-being and good government of over one million of people, with their multifarious, diversified and conflicting interests? It is fearful to contemplate; and yet, gentlemen, to be fully apprised of their character and extent, and to be prepared to meet them as they appear, with a conscious honesty of purpose, a determination to conform in all my rulings, to the plain directions and conditions of the organic law of our city government, and at the same time relying upon your kind indulgence, and feeling confident of your countenance and support, I have an abiding faith in my ability to meet and overcome them.

I will not, gentlemen, now consume the time of the board, by calling your attention to more than one or two of the principal subjects that will be likely to engross your attention during the ensuing year—subjects which I conceive to be the most intimately identified with the interests of every citizen—they are taxation, and the evils arising from encroachments upon our chartered rights.

I have compiled, with great care, the following exhibit from the books in the Department of Finance, and will vouch for its accuracy.

TAXATION IN 1864.

The amount of tax levied in this county for the expenses of the year 1864, was $13,705,092 86.

This sum was for the following purposes, viz.:

For the use of the State	$2,787,098 75
For the support of the Metropolitan Police in this County	2,762,720 67
For interest on the County debt	544,393 17
For redemption of the County debt	20,000 00
For general expenses of the County	839,844 00
For use of the Board of Education	1,787,000 00
For care and maintenance of the Central Park	180,000 00
For the Department of Public Charities and Corrections	790,000 00
For interest on the City debt, which by law is payable from taxation	1,059,037 95
For redemption of the City debt	967,227 36
For general expenses of the Corporation	3,998,399 87
Total	$14,885,702 77
To this sum the Board of Supervisors added, to supply deficiencies in the levy for erroneous assessments, insolvencies, &c., as provided for by section six of chapter 393, laws of 1861	389,390 09
Total	$15,275,092 86
From this sum was deducted the revenues of the General Funds of the City and County, viz	
Revenue of the County	$240,000
Revenues of the City	1,430,000
	1,670,000 00
Total levy for 1864	$13,705,092 86

By the above statement it will be seen that only three millions, nine hundred and eighty-eight thousand, three hundred and ninety-nine dollars and forty-seven cents, was under the immediate supervision of the Common Council, and this sum embraced a number of items included in the Tax Levy by the Legislature, which were not asked for by the City Authorities.

The amounts raised for purposes not controlled by either the Common Council or the Board of Supervisors, are rapidly increasing. I have obtained information respecting the amounts required for the following purpose, for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, which shows a large increase over the amounts raised for like purposes in one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four:

For the use of the State, say	$287,000
For the Metropolitan Police, say	148,000
For the Board of Education, say	81,500
For Public Charities and Corrections, say	158,500
Increase	$633,500

A large increase will also be exhibited in the sum required to pay the interest on the City and County Debt, occasioned by the extraordinary loans to provide means to pay the payment of Bounties and for aid to the Families of Volunteer Soldiers serving in the army of the Union. The probable amount required for this purpose, I understand, will be between eight hundred thousand dollars and nine hundred thousand dollars. These purposes are the ones which swell our Levy to an enormous extent, and for which the Common Council are held responsible, while in reality they have no voice whatever in the matter, excepting so far as the law makes it obligatory on them to make the appropriations, to enable the Comptroller to draw his warrants in payment of said sums, called for by the different Departments and Commissioners having charge of the respective matters.

This is, certainly, a very singular exhibit. It shows that of the total amount of moneys disbursed on City County and State accounts for the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-four, in the aggregate, fifteen millions two hundred and seventy-five thousand and ninety-two dollars, eighty-six cents, the corporate or city authorities have expended only the sum of three millions nine hundred and eighty-eight thousand three hundred and ninety-nine dollars, forty-seven cents; or, in other words, that eleven millions two hundred and eighty-six thousand six hundred and ninety-three dollars, thirty-nine cents of the moneys realized by taxation levied upon the people of this city, during the past year, was disbursed by or through agencies over which the authorities of this city have no control, and for which they should in no way be held to an accountability. I regret to be compelled to say, that by the great mass of our citizens, including many of the intelligent and enlightened, the city authorities are, notwithstanding, held responsible for the late unparalelled increase in the amount of taxation levied upon their property.

The consideration of this appalling exhibit must force itself upon the attention of every member of the City Government, as well as every taxpayer in the city, and some or other effectual measures must be taken to stay the corporate authorities to stay the extravagant and irresponsible expenditures of public money that has characterized the several boards and commissions created at Albany during the past few years. The fearful increase in taxation in our city can be traced directly to these irresponsible boards and commissions. Not being accountable for the moneys they disburse, the most lavish expenditures is the inevitable consequence; and, although created ostensibly to diminish the patronage and power of the corporate authorities, with a view to reduce the expenses of the City Government, their creation has resulted only in securing the former very questionable advantages; while in the latter case the excesses practiced by them in the expenditure of moneys taxed upon our citizens, caused by the total absence of any accountability for their acts, has only tended more firmly to establish the principle that, without direct responsibility to the people, there is no guarantee for a faithful, honest and efficient administration of the trusts necessary, in a republican form of government, to be confided to public officials.

I feel confident that proper representations of the evils of the existing mode of administering some of the most important city trusts, by commissions appointed by the State Legislature, if made by the city authorities to that body, with the proofs that can be produced, of their extravagance and inefficiency, would result in again securing to the people of this city the right of selecting their public servants; that they would thereby be held to a strict accountability, as we now are, and that, as a consequence, a very material reduction would be made in the present rate of city taxation. As these commissions have proved more extravagant and irresponsible than have proved more extravagant and irresponsible than would likely be the case were they chosen directly by the people, and for a limited period only, it is to be hoped that the time is not far distant when the experiment of attempting to govern this city by such commissions, will be abandoned, and that our people will have restored to them the inalienable right of selecting their own agents.

I have also compiled the following statement, exhibiting the present indebtedness of the city and county, in the belief that it will be of special interest to the members of the Board.

Debt of the City and County of New-York, December 20, 1864.

The debt of the City and County of New-York was incurred for the following purposes:

City Debt.

Water stocks, issued on account of introducing water into the city and distributing the same	$10,348,900 00
Central Park stocks, issued on account of Central Park, and improvement of the same	9,089,571 00
Fire Indemnity stocks, issued for payment of damages for blowing up buildings December, eighteen hundred and thirty-five	402,768 00
Building Loan stocks, issued on account of building work house on Blackwell's Island	198,000 00
Real Estate Bonds, issued in settlement with State losses of Washington market property, and in payment for Fort Gansevoort property	1,133,457 60
Stocks for Dock and Slips, issued for rebuilding and repairing public docks and slips	500,000 00
Floating Debt Fund Stock, issued for liquidating and funding floating debt in 1860	2,748,000 00
Public Education Stock, issued for payment of debt of Public School Society	154,000 00
Public Building Stock, issued on account of the erecting of Public Buildings	100,000 00
Stock for rebuilding Tompkins Market, issued as its title indicates, for rebuilding Tompkins Market	65,000 00
Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds—issued to provide for the families of soldiers in the United States Army	4,000,000 00
Volunteer Soldiers' Bounty Fund Redemption Bonds, issued for redemption of a like amount of bonds, for payment of bounties to volunteer soldiers	490,000 00
Revenue Bonds of 1864, issued in anticipation of collection of tax of 1864	700,000 00
Street Improvement Fund Bonds, issued to pay contractors for improving the streets, in anticipation of the collection of assessments therefor	1,222,100 00
Assessment Bonds, issued to pay for opening, widening, &c., of streets, in anticipation of the collection of assessments therefor	480,000 00
Total amount of City Debt, December 20, 1864	$31,626,476 58

County Debt.

Harlem Bridge Bond, issued for erecting a bridge across Harlem River at McComb's Dam	$20,000 00
County Court-house Stock, issued, as its title indicates, for the erection of the new County Court-house on Chambers-street	1,400,000 00
Soldiers' Substitute Bounty Redemption Bonds	$2,000,000 00
Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Redemption Bonds	946,700 00
Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds	4,000,000 00
Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds No. 2	996,100 00— 7,942,800 00

The above were issued to provide means for the payment of counties, and for substitutes for the armies of the Union.

Riot Damages Redemption Bonds	$1,000,000 00
Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds	442,100 00— 1,442,100 00

Issued to provide means for payment of damages occasioned by the riots of July, 1863.

Total County Debt, December 20, 1864 ..... $10,804,900 00

RECAPITULATION.

CITY DEBT.

Amount payable from Sinking Fund	$21,185,576 58
Amount payable from Taxation	8,777,899 00
Amount payable from Assessments	1,692,100 00—$31,626,475 58

COUNTY DEBT.

Amount payable from Taxation	$10,804,900 00
Total	$42,431,375 58
The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund hold, on account of the above debt, the sum of	$8,329,291 00
Net amount of City and County Debt, December 20, 1864	$34,102,175 58

Various other subjects of interest might be here alluded to by me, and the attention of the members of the Board directed to a multiplicity of interests that will, no doubt, be brought to your notice during the present year; but as I am apprehensive that by so doing I might possibly be trenching upon the prerogatives of some, if not all, the heads of Departments of the City Government, I will forbear, for the present, and until their annual reports shall have been presented to the Common Council, and we hear and determine upon the suggestions and recommendations usually contained in these documents.

Gentlemen, a jealous and watchful care over the mighty interests intrusted to our keeping by our constituents will be expected from us. Let us not disappoint them. The trusts confided to our care are more weighty and more varied than are imposed upon the representatives of the people of any other city on this continent, or, I think I may safely say, in the world. Its annual expenditures are greater; its commercial importance, as the great mart of the country, as well as being the great financial centre of the nation, combine to render important and responsible the office of representatives in the highest branch of its local government. Let us be equal to the duties imposed upon us, and the distinguished positions we occupy; more than all, let us, by a faithful, conscientious, intelligent and honorable desire to discharge every duty; to protect intact, to cherish and foster every trust reposed in us, to so conduct the business of the board during the ensuing year as to merit the approval of our own consciences, and the commendations of those who never fail to reward the faithful, while they are equally prone to condemn the negligent or treacherous public servant—the people.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I fervently hope that in our official and personal intercourse with each other, we may ever observe those civilities and amenities that produce feelings of good will and friendship that become perpetual. My most anxious desire is to secure by impartiality and a determination to do justice to all, that good will and kind regard of every member of this board; and while I shall endeavor so to discharge the duties of the chair, and will exact a rigid compliance with the rules and orders of the Board, I sincerely trust that my rulings will be as acceptable and satisfactory as my desire now is, and ever will be, that they should be so.

Gentlemen, I am truly grateful for this expression of your preferences for me, and you will accept my thanks for the distinguished honor you have conferred upon me.

What is the further order of the board?

A Committee from the Board of Councilmen bare appeared, and announced to this Board that the Board of Councilmen was duly organized and prepared for the transaction of public business.

The President congratulated the committee on the part of this Board, and informed them that this Board would communicate with the Board of Councilmen by a committee.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman O'Brien—

Resolved, That David T. Valentine be appointed Clerk to the Board for the ensuing year.

Which was unanimously adopted.

By Alderman McKnight—

Resolved, That Henry L. Wright be appointed Sergeant-at Arms of this Board for the ensuing year.

Which was unanimously adopted.

Alderman Van Voorhis moved that a committee of three be appointed to wait upon His Honor the Mayor, to inform him that the Board of Aldermen was duly organized and prepared for the transaction of business.

Which was carried, and the President appointed Aldermen Van Voorhis, Jeremiah and Ryers as such committee; who, having performed the duties assigned them, subsequently appeared, and reported that His Honor the Mayor would communicate with the Board. The report was accepted and the committee discharged.

Alderman Price moved that a committee be appointed to wait upon the Board of Councilmen, and inform them that the Board of Aldermen was duly organized and prepared to transact business.

Which was carried.

The President appointed Aldermen Brice, Shannon and Ottiwell as such committee.

The committee having performed the duty assigned them, subsequently appeared and reported, and was discharged.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Aldermen Moore—

Resolved, That William Walsh be appointed Assistant-Sergeant-at-Arms to this Board for the ensuing year.

Which was unanimously carried.

COMMUNICATION FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1865.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: To-day being observed as a festival, I do not desire to trespass on your time by transmitting a formal communication. I avail myself of the occasion to congratulate the members of the Common Council on the organization of the respective Boards, and to express my best wishes for their health and happiness.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER.

Which was received and ordered on file.

RESOLUTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

By Alderman Flynn—

Resolved, That the rules and orders of the late Board of Aldermen be adopted as the rules and orders of the Board until otherwise ordered.

Which was unanimously adopted.

By Alderman Godney—

Resolved, That all papers now in the hands of the Clerk be committed to the appropriate committees for the ensuing year, when appointed.

Which was adopted.

Alderman Ryers moved that when the Board adjourn, it do adjourn to meet on the ninth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

By Alderman Ryers—

Resolved, That the President of the Board be and he is hereby requested to announce the Finance Committee of this Board for the ensuing year before the adjournment of the Board.

Which was concurred in.

Whereupon the President announced Aldermen Ryers, Ottiwell and Masterson as the Finance Committee for this year.

On motion of Alderman Farley, the Board then adjourned, and the President announced that the Board stood adjourned until the ninth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

JANUARY 2, 1865.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD.

The gentlemen elected Councilmen under the charter of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven met this day, pursuant to the provisions of said act, and were called to order at 12 M., by the Deputy Clerk of the board of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, John A. Towle, who read the following certificate of the Clerk of the Common Council, designating the election of members:

OFFICE OF COMMON COUNCIL, No. 8 CITY HALL, }
New-York, Dec. 22, 1864. }

I, David T. Valentine, Clerk of the Common Council of the City of New-York, do hereby certify:

That, at an election held in said city on Tuesday, December six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled "An act to amend the Charter of the City of New-York," passed April fourteen, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, the following-named persons were duly elected Councilmen in the several Senatorial Districts of this city:

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

James Hayes,	Edwin M. Hagerty,
John Stacom,	John Healy,
Patrick H. Keenan,	Isaac Robinson.

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Charles Koster,	Thomas Brady,
Bernard Keunny,	Wm. H. Taylor,
Samuel B. Patterson,	James G. Brinkman.

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Charles Lent,	Thomas Leary,
J. Wilson Green,	John Houghtalin,
George McGrath,	Michael Smith.

SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Thomas O'Callahan,	Hugh Reilly,
Patrick Russell,	Valentine Cook,
Wm. Joyce,	David Fitzgerald,

for a period of one year each from the first Monday in January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk of Common Council.

The Clerk then called the roll, when the following members answered to their names:

Councilmen Hayes, Stacom, Keenan, Hagerty, Healy, Robinson, Koster, Keuney, Brady, Patterson, Taylor, Brinkman, Lent, Green, McGrath, Leavy, Houghtalin, Smith, O'Callaghan, Russell, Joyce, Reilly, Fitzgerald, Cook—23.

The Clerk then announced that a quorum being present, he would hear any motion any gentleman might make with a view to organization.

Councilman Stacom moved that Councilman Russell take the chair as temporary President.

Which was carried.

The temporary President, on taking the chair, briefly thanked the board for their confidence in selecting him to temporarily preside over their proceedings, and announced that he was ready to entertain any motion that might be made.

Councilman Hagerty offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That we, the Board of Councilmen of the city of New-York, hereby appoint and choose as officers for this current year the following persons, to wit:

James Hayes, as President.
James M. Sweeny, as Clerk.
George Letterman, as Sergeant-at-Arms.
Thomas J. Carleton, as Doorkeeper.

And the above-named persons are hereby declared duly elected to the several offices above mentioned.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Stacom, Keenan, Hagerty, Healy, Robinson, Koster, Keuney, Brady, Patterson, Taylor, Brinkman, Lent, Green, McGrath, Leavy, Houghtalin, Smith, O'Callaghan, Russell, Joyce, Reilly, Fitzgerald, Cook—23.

Councilman Lent moved that a committee of two be appointed to conduct the President to the chair.

Which was carried.

And the temporary President appointed Councilman Lent and Joyce such committee.

Councilmen Lent and Joyce thereupon proceeded to discharge the duty assigned them.

Councilman Hayes was welcomed to the chair by the temporary President, Councilman Russell, and on taking his seat proceeded to address the Board as follows:

GENTLEMEN: For this mark of your confidence in again selecting me to preside over your deliberations, you will please accept my heartfelt thanks. I will, in the discharge of the duties of presiding officer, endeavor to perform them so as to merit a continuance of your kindness and good will.

The President then announced that the Board was ready to proceed with business.

Councilman Keenan moved that a committee of three be appointed to wait upon the Board of Aldermen and inform them that the Board of Councilmen is duly organized, and ready to proceed to business.

Which was carried.

And the President appointed Councilmen Keenan, Patterson and Koster such committee.

And the committee retired.

Councilman Lent moved that a committee of three be appointed to wait upon His Honor the Mayor, and inform him that the Board of Councilmen is duly organized and ready to proceed to business.

Which was carried.

And the President appointed Councilmen Lent, Hagerty and O'Callaghan such committee.

And the committee retired.

Subsequently, the committee to wait on His Honor the Mayor returned, and Councilman Lent, in their behalf, reported that they had discharged the duties assigned them, and that the Mayor would communicate with the board in a few moments.

Which report was received, and the committee discharged.

The committee appointed to wait on the Board of Aldermen also returned, and Councilman Keenan, on behalf of said committee, reported that they had discharged the duty assigned them, and that the Board of Aldermen would communicate with this board in a few moments by committee.

Which report was received, and the committee discharged.

Councilman Joyce offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the rules of the Board of Councilmen for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two be the rules of this Board until otherwise ordered.

Which was adopted.

Councilman Haggerty moved that a Special Committee of Three be appointed on rules.

Councilman Brandon moved that when the Board adjourn it do so to meet on Monday evening next, twelfth instant, at five o'clock, P. M.

Which was carried.

A committee from the Board of Aldermen, consisting of Aldermen Brice, Ottiwell, and Shannon, here appeared, and Alderman Brice, on their behalf, announced that they had been appointed a Committee on the part of the Board of Aldermen, to inform the Board of Councilmen that the Board of Aldermen were duly organized and ready to proceed with business.

The President thanked the Committee, and through them the Board of Aldermen, for their courtesy, and the Committee then retired.

The Private Secretary of His Honor the Mayor was then announced by the Sergeant-at-Arms, who presented the following:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, January 2, 1865.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: To-day being observed as a festival, I do not desire to trespass on your time by transmitting a formal communication. I avail myself of the occasion to congratulate the members of the Common Council on the organization of the respective boards, and to express my best wishes for their health and happiness.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

The following was presented:

To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen of the City of New-York:

The Petition of Richard O'Brien, of Number Three Hundred and Sixteen, East Twenty-fourth-street, in the City of New-York, respectfully shows to your Honorable Body as follows:

That your petitioner was a candidate for the office of Councilman for the Sixth Senatorial District, at the election held at said city on the sixth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

That your petitioner believes that he was duly elected at such election as a Councilman for said district for the term of one year from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and that he received at such election a greater number of legal votes than John Honablatin.

That said Houghtalin has received a certificate of his election as such Councilman, to which said certificate your petitioner claims and insists that he, the said Houghtalin, is not legally entitled.

That your petitioner desires to, and does hereby contest the seat of said Houghtalin as a member of the Board of Councilmen for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and prays that your honorable body will appoint a committee to consider the matter and take proofs thereon. And your petitioner will ever pray, &c.

RICHARD O'BRIEN.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1865.

Councilman Hagerty moved that same petition be received, entered upon the minutes and referred to a special committee of three.

Which was carried.

Subsequently.

The President appointed Councilmen Keenan, Kenney and Rossell such committee.

Councilman Houghtalin moved that when the board adjourns it do so to meet on Monday next, ninth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

The President announced that he had appointed Walter J. Burke Reader to the Board for the ensuing year.

Councilman Stacom moved that the board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the board stood adjourned until Monday, ninth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

JOHN A. TOWLE, Deputy Clerk.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, or chambermaid and seamstress, by an American woman, who can cut and fit and has good references. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and waitress or to assist in the washing and ironing; can give four years' city reference. Can be seen, for two days, at 164 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress; good reference given. Call at No. 116 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as cook and assist with the washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 329 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHWOMAN, SEWING by the week or month. Can be seen at No. 10 Union Court, University-place, near 12th-st.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND BOARDING-HOUSES promptly supplied with female help

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF VERMONT, RUTLAND, SS. IN CHANCERY.—Aaron W. Spencer, Nathaniel C. Sawyer, Daniel D. Broadhead, Franklin J. Pratt, Frederick Chaffee and Jacob Edgerton, Complainants, vs. James Cheever, William T. Hart, Jacob Edwards, Jr., John S. Farlow, Joseph M. Wightman, Dwight Foster, George C. Lord, William Thomas, J. Amory Davis, and the Rutland and Burlington Railroad Company, Defendants.

Whereas, Aaron W. Spencer, Nathaniel C. Sawyer, and Daniel D. Broadhead, of Boston, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Franklin J. Pratt, of the City, County and State of New-York, Frederick Chaffee and Jacob Edgerton, of Rutland, in the County of Rutland and State of Vermont, did, on the 15th day of November, A. D., 1864, file their bill of complaint, on behalf of themselves as holders and owners of the notes or obligations, secured by the first mortgage, so called, of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad Company, and the modification thereof, and of all others the holders and owners of any of the said notes or obligations, in the Court of Chancery within and for the said County of Rutland, setting forth in substance the charter and organization of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad Company; the construction by the said company of said railroad and equipment thereof; that the same has been completed and is now in operation under and according to said charter, from Rutland to Bellows Falls, in the State of Vermont, and that the said corporation, in locating and constructing said railroad, incurred large debts and expenditures, and thereby became involved in pecuniary embarrassments;

And further setting forth the issuing by said company for the purpose of building and furnishing said railroad, and paying the debts thereof, the bonds of said company to the amount of one million eight hundred thousand dollars in the aggregate, in sums of one thousand five hundred dollars each, dated the 1st day of February, A.D. 1852, payable in twelve years from the date thereof, and interest at the rate of seven per centum per annum, payable semi-annually; the nothaving of the due execution by the said company, of a mortgage, so called, of said railroad, bearing date the 1st day of February, A. D. 1851, to secure the payment of said bonds and the interest thereon, to Franklin Haven and Samuel Hooper, of Boston, trustees of the holders of said bonds, commonly called the first mortgage, and setting forth the provisions, conditions and provisos in said instrument contained, in detail;

And further setting forth the modification of said mortgage subsequently authorized and made by said company, and the issuing of bonds thereunder, parcel of said aggregate sum of one million eight hundred thousand dollars, that the bonds so issued, now held by the orators and those in whose behalf they complain, are due and unpaid, with the interest thereon in arrear, since the 1st day of February, A. D. 1852;

And further setting forth the authorization and issuing by the said company, on or about the 1st day of August, A. D. 1853, of the second mortgage, so-called, of said railroad, rights and property, to Samuel Henshaw and J. Thomas Stevenson, of Boston, in mortgage and in trust for the security of the payment of the bonds of said corporation, bearing date the 1st day of August, A. D. 1853, to an amount not exceeding twelve hundred thousand dollars, now held and owned by divers persons; the execution by the said company on the 15th day of November, A. D. 1853, to said J. Thomas Stevenson and Samuel Henshaw, as such trustees of a deed of surrender of all the property conveyed by said second deed of mortgage in trust for the uses and purposes in said second mortgage declared, and the acceptance by said Stevenson and Henshaw of said surrender and the taking of possession of said railroad and property thereunder;

And further setting forth that afterward, the title and interest of Henshaw and Stevenson, Trustees, as aforesaid, came by appointment to David A. Smalley and Ephraim A. Chapin, and that said Smalley and Chapin were legal Trustees, and in the possession and management of said railroad, from the 15th day of March, 1863, to the 10th day of July, 1863, at which last said day they and Chapin were succeeced by John W. Stewart and Daniel A. Bircbard; and that E. A. Bircbard and John B. Page are now the legal Trustees, and in the possession and have the management of said railroad, as Trustees of the second mortgage bondholders;

And further setting forth that the said Franklin Haven and Samuel Hooper, on the 15th day of March, 1853, ceased to act as trustees under said first mortgage, and that James Cheever and William T. Hart, of Boston, now claim to be the legal trustees under said mortgage, by one and legal appointment; and are now acting as such trustees, and claim to represent the owners of the bonds secured by said first mortgage;

And further setting forth, that nevertheless the said Cheever and Hart are not legally appointed trustees, under said first mortgage; that they have never been duly appointed trustees in the manner prescribed in said instrument called the first mortgage; that their claim to act is unfounded in law and equity, false and fictitious; and that they are unfit and incompetent to act, or to be appointed to act, as such Trustees;

And further setting forth that the said Cheever and Hart well knowing that they were not the legally appointed trustees as aforesaid, that they had no authority to act as such, with the fraudulent intent to obtain some kind of pretended confirmation of their pretended claim to act as such trustees by investing the Court of Chancery in that behalf, without the request or the knowledge of the orators or of any considerable portion of the holders and owners of the bonds secured by said first mortgage, and while a certain bill of complaint in their behalf was pending in and before said Court of Chancery, in which they prayed to be placed in possession of said railroad and property, in utter disregard of the legal and equitable rights of the orators and the other holders and owners of said bonds, and with the intent to conceal all knowledge of such their fraudulent proceeding from the orator, and the majority of the bona fide holders of said bonds, secretly and surreptitiously went out of said Rutland County, where their said bill of complaint was pending, and where the Court of Chancery was holding and exercising full jurisdiction over said trust property, and preferred their petition to Hon. James Barrett, Chancellor, out of regular term, and in vacation, sitting within and for the county of Windham, at the office of one of the Solicitors for said Cheever and Hart, therein praying for reasons set forth in said petition to have their said pretended authority to act as such Trustees confirmed by the order and decree of said Chancellor; and that they, the said Cheever and Hart, fraudulently procured such order and decree to be made by said Chancellor without notice to the orators, or to the vast majority of the bona fide holders and owners of said bonds; notice in fact being given only to Jacob Edwards, Jr., Dwight Foster, George C. Lord, John S. Farlow, J. Amory Davis and William Thomas, they being designated by said Chancellor as fit and proper persons to represent the whole class of bondholders, upon the motion of the Solicitor of said Cheever and Hart;

And further setting that said Edwards, Foster, Lord, Farlow, Davis and Thomas, having obtained some of said bonds for the purpose of speculation, prior to the making and preferring said petition had entered into a fraudulent combination with said Cheever and Hart to procure the possession and make disposition of the property covered by said first mortgage, for their own benefit, in fraud of the rights of the orators, and the majority of the bona fide holders and owners of said bonds, which fact was wholly unknown and fraudulently concealed from the Chancellor who made said order, and that so the said Edwards, Foster, Lord, Farlow, Davis and Thomas, by reason thereof, were unfit and unsuitable persons to represent the interests of the bondholders under said mortgage;

And further setting forth and averring that said petition and all the proceedings under the same, were without the warrant of any law or right whatever, illegal, fraudoleot and void; and that the said pretended appointment by confirmation of said Chancellor is wholly nugatory and void, and confers upon the said Cheever and Hart no power, authority, or right, to hold, or act in, the said office of trustees.

And further setting forth, that at some time prior to preferring said petition, the said Cheever and Hart, fraudulently combining with said Edwards, Farlow, Wightman, Foster, Lord, Thomas and Davis, conceived the design and purpose of procuring the possession of the said railroad and property mentioned in and conveyed by said first mortgage, with the fraudulent intent to have the same sold, and to become themselves the purchasers thereof, for some small sum, much less than the real value thereof; and in furtherance of such intent, that the said Cheever and Hart procured themselves fraudoleotly to be appointed trustees as aforesaid, and fraudulently procured the said Haven and Hooper, who are the legal trustees under said first mortgage, to be discharged, and some pretended conveyance of said property to be made to them, the said Cheever and Hart;

And further setting forth that the said Cheever and Hart well knowing that they were not the legally appointed trustees as aforesaid, that they had no authority to act as such, with the fraudulent intent to obtain some kind of pretended confirmation of their pretended claim to act as such trustees by investing the Court of Chancery in that behalf, without the request or the knowledge of the orators or of any considerable portion of the holders and owners of the bonds secured by said first mortgage, and while a certain bill of complaint in their behalf was pending in and before said Court of Chancery, in which they prayed to be placed in possession of said railroad and property, in utter disregard of the legal and equitable rights of the orators and the other holders and owners of said bonds, and with the intent to conceal all knowledge of such their fraudulent proceeding from the orator, and the majority of the bona fide holders of said bonds, secretly and surreptitiously went out of said Rutland County, where their said bill of complaint was pending, and where the Court of Chancery was holding and exercising full jurisdiction over said trust property, and preferred their petition to Hon. James Barrett, Chancellor, out of regular term, and in vacation, sitting within and for the county of Windham, at the office of one of the Solicitors for said Cheever and Hart, therein praying for reasons set forth in said petition to have their said pretended authority to act as such Trustees confirmed by the order and decree of said Chancellor; and that they, the said Cheever and Hart, fraudulently procured such order and decree to be made by said Chancellor without notice to the orators, or to the vast majority of the bona fide holders and owners of said bonds; notice in fact being given only to Jacob Edwards, Jr., Dwight Foster, George C. Lord, John S. Farlow, J. Amory Davis and William Thomas, they being designated by said Chancellor as fit and proper persons to represent the whole class of bondholders, upon the motion of the Solicitor of said Cheever and Hart;

And further setting forth that they have reason to believe and do believe that the said Cheever and Hart will succeed, by and through the corrupt means and practices aforesaid, in obtaining the possession of said railroad and property, without right thereto, and for said corrupt purposes, unless restrained by the injunction of this Court;

And praying that the defendants may answer the premises, and that the said Cheever and Hart may be removed from being trustees under the said indenture, and be perpetually enjoined from any further interference with the property, premises, rights and interests conveyed by said first mortgage, and from taking possession of the same, or any part thereof, and from commencing any suit, in law or equity, or prosecuting any suit in law or equity heretofore commenced and now pending, or hereafter to be commenced, for the purpose of obtaining soy possession of the said property, or of asserting any rights under or by virtue of said indenture; and that trustees may be appointed in the place and stead of said Cheever and Hart; and that they may be decreed to execute and deliver to such persons as this Honorable Court may nominate, and appoint, such deeds of release, surrender, assignment, or quit-claim, or other conveyance of the said property rights and interests, as this Honorable Court shall order and direct, and order such other and further relief as this Honorable Court shall deem meet;

And it appearing that the said James Cheever, William T. Hart, Jacob Edwards, Jr., John S. Farlow, Joseph M. Wightman, Dwight Foster, George C. Lord, William Thomas and J. Armory Davis reside without the limits and jurisdiction of this State, so that personal service of said bill of complaint and subpœna cannot be made upon them;

It is ordered by the court that notice of the filing and pendency of said bill of complaint, and of the issue of said subpœna, be given to said James Cheever, William T. Hart, Jacob Edwards, Jr., John S. Farlow, Joseph M. Wightman, Dwight Foster, George C. Lord, William Thomas and J. Armory Davis, by publishing the subpœnas of said bill and this order in the Rutland *Herald*, a newspaper published in Rutland, in the County of Rutland, and State of Vermont; the Boston *Journal*, a newspaper published in Boston, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and the *New-York Times*, a newspaper published in the City, County and State of New-York, for three weeks successively, the last of said publications to be at least three weeks before the term to which said subpœna is returnable as aforesaid.

Dated at Rutland aforesaid, this 18th day of November, A. D., 1864. F. W. HOPKINS, Clerk.

Dewey & Joyce, Solicitors for Auditors.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the widening of Vestry-st., on the northerly side thereof, from Hudson-st. to Greenwich-st., in said city.

Notice is hereby given that the costs, charges and expenses incurred by reason of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter, will be taxed by the Clerk of the Supreme Court, at his office, in the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Thursday, the second day of February, A. D. 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOHN SCOTT,
WALTER ROCHE,
CORNELIUS CORSON, } Commissioners.

New-York, Jan. 16, 1865.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMMONALTY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said city, relative to the acquiring of lands for a Reservoir and appurtenances thereto in the said city, between One Hundred and Seventy-second and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth streets, and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River. In the said city, for the purpose of supplying such parts of said city with Croton Water as are not now supplied with the same.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said city, pursuant to chapter ninety-five of the laws of this State, passed April Seventh, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-three, and chapter two hundred and sixty-seven of the laws of this State, passed April Twenty-first, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-four, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, parties or persons respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the Twenty-third day of January, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-five, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter, to estimate in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties and persons interested as aforesaid, a just and equitable compensation for taking all those lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises to be known as Lots Numbered and Seventy-second and One hundred and Seventy-fifth streets and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River in said city, which said lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises the said Croton Aqueduct Board deems necessary for the building a new reservoir and appurtenances thereto, in the city of New-York, for the purpose of supplying such parts of the city of New-York with Croton water as are not now supplied with the same, which said lands and premises are laid out and described and are of the extent following, that is to say: commencing at the point where the line between the land of Eliza B. Jumel and of Richard F. Carman intersects the Croton Aqueduct land line, near the gate-house at High Bridge, in the Twelfth Ward of said city, and running thence north fifty degrees, twenty-eight minutes east on said Jumel's and Carman's line, six hundred and forty-nine two-tenths feet to the southeasterly corner of Tenth-avenue and One hundred and Seventy-fourth street, thence south thirty-four degrees, west five hundred and fourteen eight-tenths feet on the easterly line of Tenth-avenue to the north easterly corner of One hundred and Seventy-second-street, thence at right angles to the last line south, fifty-six degrees east three hundred and fifty-one feet of One hundred and Seventy-second-street five hundred and eighty one-tenth feet to land line of Croton Aqueduct, thence on said last-mentioned land line north forty-seven degrees, sixteen minutes east three hundred and forty-six nine-tenths feet, thence also on said last-mentioned land line, north twenty-five degrees, twelve minutes east one hundred and forty-five two-tenths feet also on said last-mentioned land line, north forty-six degrees, thirty-three minutes east thirteen seven-tenths feet to the place of beginning, containing three hundred and five two hundred and six thirty-five one hundred square feet, or seven eight-ooe thousand acres.

Also, commencing at a point where the line between the land of Richard F. Carman and of Eliza B. Jumel intersects the westerly line of the Croton Aqueduct land, near the gate-house, on the Manhattan end of High Bridge, thence on the said line, between the said Croton Aqueduct lands and lands of Richard F. Carman, west forty-six degrees thirty-three minutes east forty-six feet, thence on said line, between said Carman's land and lands of Croton Aqueduct, south seventy-eight degrees thirteen minutes, east three hundred and thirty-five feet, more or less, to low water mark; thence north eleven degrees forty seven minutes east seventy-nine and five-tenths feet, thence north seventy-eight degrees thirteen minutes west three hundred and ninety-two and six-tenths feet, to a point near foot-bridge; thence south thirty-nine degrees thirty-two minutes west to dividing line between the lands of said Carman and Jumel, eighty-nine three-tenths feet, thence south fifty degrees twenty-eight minutes, east eighty-two five-tenths feet, to the point of beginning, containing thirty-four thousand seven hundred and fifty-four seventy-nine one-hundredth square feet, or seven hundred and ninety-eight-one-thousandths of an acre.

JOHN E. DEVELIN,
Counsel to Corporation.

DATED New-York, December 15, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I am ordered by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will, on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at twelve o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, Jan. 26, 1865, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, Nov. 30, 1864.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF PETER DORLAND, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of William Henry Grant, late of the town of Amenia, in said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Jane A. Grant, executrix of said estate, at her residence in the town of Amenia, on or before the 25th day of May next, or in default thereof their claims will be debarred and precluded from payment by said executrix out of said estate. Dated Nov. 18, 1864.

JANE A. GRANT, Executrix.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AMERICAN MONTHLY FOR FEBRUARY.

"The ablest and best magazine on the Continent."—*Boston Courier*. Contents—Independence of the Representative—Five Months in Dixie—Was Lord Chesterfield a Gentleman—The Sewing Girl—A Second Love—Found Wanting—A Chapter on Hats—Two Old Pedagogues—Water Sports, &c.—Seven Chambers of an Old House, &c. No. 37 Park-row, and Amer. News Co.

MESSRS. FOWLER & WELLS, NO. 389 Broadway, New-York, Publishers, have all works on PHRENOLOGY, PHYSIOLOGY, PHYSIOGNOMY, ANATOMY, HYDROPATHY, PHONOGRAPHY, PSYCHOLOGY, MEDICINE, and on the Natural Sciences generally. Agents wanted. Send a stamped envelope for catalogues.

DEMOREST'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY, AND MME. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS.—The splendid February number now ready, comprising the most brilliant and entertaining novelties and literary gems ever combined in one magazine, universally acknowledged the model-parlor magazine of America. Sold everywhere. Do not fail to see the magnificent February number. Splendid premiums for yearly subscribers. Single copies, mailed free on receipt of prices, 25 cents. Mme. DEMOREST, 473 Broadway, New-York.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,724 tons	500-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,564 tons	500-horse power
EUROPE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON 1st	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE; LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY.....Feb. 1.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY.....March 1.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	.....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	2,315	Freeze.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,672	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,676	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplin.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

VIRGINIA—Lewis.....Saturday, Feb. 4.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $135 in currency; Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

HO! FOR THE GOLD MINES OF IDAHO!

MONTANA AND IDAHO TRANSPORTATION LINE.

The new fast and light draft steamer DEER LODGE, Thos. W. Rea Commander, Henry Lohrman Clerk, now being built at Pittsburgh, Pa., expressly for the St. Louis and Fort Benton trade, will leave Pittsburgh for Fort Benton and immediate points on SATURDAY, Feb. 18, and leave St. Louis SATURDAY, March 4, or as soon thereafter as the river is open to Omaha and Council Bluffs.

The new, fast and light draft steamer BENTON, Wm. Howard Commander, Lewis L. Hine Clerk, will leave for Fort Benton and intermediate points SATURDAY, March 11.

The new, fast and light draft steamer YELLOW STONE, Jos. Mayhood Commander, Stanly Ryland Clerk, will leave as above SATURDAY, March 25.

The very fast and light draft steamer FANNY OGDEN, Thomas Townsend, Commander, Moses Hillard, Clerk, will leave as above SATURDAY, April 15.

Steamer DEER LODGE will remain between Forts Union and Benton until the cargo of all the boats of this line is delivered at Fort Benton.

By this arrangement shippers have great advantages, and an assurance that their freight will be delivered at destination. We are also prepared to furnish LAND TRANSPORTATION FROM FORT BENTON TO THE MINES, and will give through BILLS LADING TO SILVER CITY, LAST ORANCE, PRICKLY PEAR, DEER LODGE, VIRGINIA CITY, BANNOCK CITY and GALLATIN. For freight or passage apply at

JOHN G. COPELIN,
Southeast corner Main and Olivier sts., (St. Louis, Mo.
JOS. McENTIRE,
Northeast cor. Pine and Commercial, or JOHN ROE & CO., (St. Louis, Mo.
Convent-st., between 2nd and 3d.

J. EAGER, Agent, No. 41 Broad-st. N. Y.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Will sail as follows:

MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Jan. 21.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Jan. 28.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Feb. 4.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Feb. 18.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Feb. 25.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, March 4.
DAY STAR	(Building.)	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,

From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.

The *Morning Star* is 2,045 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,418, the *Day Star* 2,778, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to

JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 18 Barclay-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 11.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 18.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 25.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 1.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 8.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 15.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having their value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

THROUGH BILLS LADING TO ST. LOUIS AND ALL POINTS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, VIA NEW-ORLEANS.

THE ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS,

JOHN J. ROE, President,

is now ready to contract, and give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for shipment as above.

This Company now owns some twenty first-class steamers running between New-Orleans, St. Louis, and Louisville, and are now arranging connections between New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and New-Orleans.

One of their steamers will leave New-Orleans daily, and by judicious arrangements they are enabled to offer inducements to shippers in lower rates and quick dispatch. Average time of transit, eighteen days.

J. EAGER, Agent, No. 41 Broad-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL.—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 21
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 28

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Office, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Jan 30, and MONDAY, Feb. 27.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....$60

Freight to be paid or its equivalent.

Passengers must have passports.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:

Jan. 23.....OCEAN QUEEN.....SEABURY.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)
Feb. 3.....NORTH STAR.....SLOCUM.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN AGE.)
Feb. 13.....COSTA RICA.....TINKLEPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)

For freight or passage, apply to

D. S. ALLEN, No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA,

Captain HARDY,

Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The new and splendid steamship MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Master, will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave JAN. 26.

LOW RATES OF PASSAGE TO CALIFORNIA BY STEAMER OF 23D JANUARY.

The splendid steamship OCEAN QUEEN (3,000 tons), of the United States mail line, connecting at Panama with steamer SACRAMENTO, will take steerage passengers, on this departure, at greatly reduced rates. Apply to

D. S. ALLEN, No. 6 Bowling-green.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA—SHORT ROUTE, LOW PRICES.—The Central American Transit Company will dispatch, on the 20th of every month, from Pier No. 29 North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, D. H. BABCOCK, Master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars, apply to D. H. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE, No. 41 Chambers-st.—Passengers for Havana or Canada may procure passports from A. C. WILMARTH, Deputy U. S.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail steamship GEO. CROMWELL, E. E. FAILE, Commander, Will leave pier No. 8, North River, on Saturday, January 28, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $75.

For freight or passage apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 36 West-st.

The FUNG SHUEY will follow.

PROTECT THE IRON SHIPS.

GISBORNE'S anti-fouling and anti-corrosive paint for coating ships' bottoms. Iron hulls preserved 18 months from grass, barnacles and corrosion by the Gisborne paint. Every transport steamer in the British Navy ordered to be coated with it. Adopted by the Admiralty and the Cunard, Peninsular and Oriental, National and African Steamship Companies. AMERICAN OFFICES, No. 11 Broad-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

ARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

From foot Murray-st., daily at 3½ P. M., connecting with trains for Highlands, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Manchester, &c.

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.

Fare $2. Excursion tickets $3—good for three days.

Steamer JESSE HOYT leaves Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, daily, (excepting Sundays,) at 8 A. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with express trains for Philadelphia, Tuckerton, Barnegat, Tom's River, &c.

Returning leave Vine-st. Ferry, Philadelphia, at 11½ A. M.

☞ Travelers from the city of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line—the rates of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Chicago, Galena, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

12t. F. SWEETSER, General Superintendent.
J. O. CALHOUN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:40 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

6:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Dec. 5, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and Way Stations, as follows: 8 and 11:30 A. M., 3:40, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 8 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. All trains leave Chambers-st. 30 minutes earlier than 30th-st. Sunday train, 5 P. M. from 30th-st. Through freight train daily.

J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 2 P. M. Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 8, 10:30 A. M. & 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday trains leave 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping as all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

Nov. 1, 1864.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
AND VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. Being fitted up in the most modern and elegant manner, they will be found to be in all respects unsurpassed, and invariably make the passage in time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Marden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 Westst., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

H. E. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains north and east from New-Haven 11 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

LATHROP,

LUDINGTON

& COMPANY,

DEALERS IN FOREIGN

AND

DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

CLOTHS,

DRESS GOODS,

WHITE GOODS,

HOSIERY AND YANKEE NOTIONS,

HAVE REMOVED

to the store lately occupied by Myers & Co.,

NOS. 326, 328 AND 330 BROADWAY.

They invite attention to their large and attractive STOCK, which

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18, 1865.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Two Mammoth Fat Women, Living Skeleton, Dwarf, Learned Seal, Grand Spectacle, Fairies, &c.—Day and Evening.

WALLACK'S—Secrets Worth Knowing.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—The Streets of New-York.

WINTER GARDEN—Hamlet.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Day and Evening.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—Magic.

HIPPOTHEATRON—Equestrianism, Gymnastics and Acrobatic Performances.

BROADWAY THEATRE—The Live Indian—The People's Lawyer.

NIBLO'S—The Shamrock.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evenings.

EVERETT HALL—(Broadway and 34th-st.)—Creation and the Deluge.

MUSEUM—No. 539 Broadway—Open Day and Evening.

DODWORTH HALL—The Funny Frenchman.

UNION POND, BROOKLYN, E. D.—(Afternoon and Evening.)—Grand Skating Carnival.

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news of the capture of Fort Fisher, given officially and in detail this morning, following so closely on the heels of the late failure, will surprise and delight the country. It was accomplished on Sunday afternoon and evening, by a joint assault of the army and navy after the fort had been subject to a furious bombardment of two days by Admiral Porter's fleet. The assault was protracted in its character, the fighting lasting from 3 P. M. to 10 P. M. before the entire defences were finally secured. The entire garrison, 2,500 strong, were captured, including Gen. Whiting and Col. Lamb, two leading officers, who were both wounded. The number of guns captured is 72, every battery on the point being taken. The rebels lost heavily in killed, and our loss is 900 killed and wounded. Among the wounded are Gen. Curtis, and Cols. Pennybacker and Bell, all commanding brigades. The rebel pirates *Tallahassee* and *Chickamauga* were in the fight, and both driven up the river. Our gunboats went up the river on Monday. Wilmimington is thus sealed and another nail driven in the coffin of the rebellion.

Street rumors current in Richmond, yesterday, say Seddon has been removed, and Breckinridge made Secretary of War. Other changes were talked about, but there was nothing official.

Gen. Meagher arrived at Nashville yesterday from Chattenooga, with a provisional division of several thousand men on their way to join Sherman, via New-York.

Letters received in Washington from Gen. Thomas give a brief history of his Tennessee campaign. They show that he desired to accompany Gen. Sherman to Atlanta, and thought another officer the proper person to conduct affairs against Hood. Gen. Sherman, however, put full confidence in him, and all the initiatory steps of the campaign were made in obedience to his orders. Gen. Thomas says the campaign would have been different if Sherman had not felt obliged to take most of the cavalry in his department, and that Hood's escape with any part of his army was mainly due to that cause. He explains at length the reasons for his protracted delay in bringing Hood to a general engagement. Some part thereof was due to the suggestions of Gen. Sherman and orders from Gen Grant, and some part to the non-arrival of General Smith's command from St. Louis, whose progress was delayed by storms and possibly bad roads. He also hoped by making the fight so far north to partly counterbalance in the pursuit (for he never contemplated the possibility of defeat,) the deficiency of cavalry. He says the enemy's entire loss of guns in the whole campaign was 72, and that we have about 5,000 stand of his small arms, while he lost in killed, wounded and prisoners, 19 general officers, about 3,700 killed, and between nine and eleven thousand prisoners, half of whom are wounded.

Our Savannah correspondent gives a very interesting account of the state of affairs in that city and in South Western Georgia, under the judicious administration of Gen. Sherman, the Union sentiment is constantly and steadily increasing among all classes of people. Union meetings have been held in several counties of the State, at which the resolutions adopted by the citizens of Savannah were fully indorsed. A special messenger had been sent by the Savannah authorities to Gov. Brown, with dispatches relative to the return of the State to the Union.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Sumner presented the memorial of the Boston Board of Trade, asking for the postponement of the Bankrupt Law. A petition from Ex-Surgeon-General Hammond was presented, asking for a court of inquiry in his case. A bill was offered, and referred to the Judiciary Committee, to amend the judicial system of the United States. A resolution was offered, and laid over until to-day, to add to the standing committees of the Senate a committee of five for the investigation of corruption of the Government in all its departments. Mr. Morgan introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, to regulate the management of captured and abandoned property in the rebel States. Mr. Sumner presented a report for the House resolution terminating the treaty of 1817 with Great Britain. Ordered to be printed.

In the House a bill was introduced providing grants of land to disabled soldiers and seamen. A resolution was offered and agreed to, to investigate the policy pursued toward the Indians. The bill to provide a republican form of Government for rebel States, was postponed for two weeks. The Military Academy Bill was approved, and the House then adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday notice was given of bills confirming the ordinance of the New-York Common Council, authorizing the extension of the Third-avenue railroad tracks; to amend the act authorizing the New-York Supervisors to raise money by tax, and relative to the expenditure thereof, and concerning passengers arriving in vessels at the port of New-York. Bills were introduced amending the act to aid the National Government in providing defences for the Northern lakes, and amending the act authorizing the Brooklyn Common Council to issue bounty bonds. A resolution was passed, calling on the Harlem Bridge Commissioners for information in regard to their expenditures.

In the Assembly, the bill authorizing the Comptroller of New-York to pay salaries, was read a third time and passed. Notice was given of bills for several new street railroads in New-York; relative to Clerks in the New-York Courts; and to incorporate the New-York Yacht Club. Bills were introduced to incorporate the Brooklyn Home Trust Company; to prohibit the collection of rents for gas-meters in New-York; to amend the registry law; relative to the maturity and protest of commercial paper. Resolutions in regard to the constitutional amendment, and in honor of the memory of Edward Everett, were offered and adopted.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday and organized by the reelection of Mr. Tweed as Chairman and Mr. Joseph B. Young as Clerk. Mr. Tweed, in his address to the board, gave some interesting statistics as to the work done by the Committee on Volunteering, and also as to the financial condition of the county. A resolution by Mr. Roach was adopted, instructing the Committee on Volunteering to inquire whether any measures have been taken or are contemplated for presenting to any person employed in the Enrollment Bureau any testimonial or present, and if so, to forbid the presentation. The salary of the legal adviser of the board was fixed at $2,000 per annum. The Board adjourned to noon on Monday next.

A very moderate business was transacted yesterday in produce and merchandise at, in the main, declining prices. Whisky was in speculative demand and dearer. Freights were less active.

The Gold Room fell 2@3 ₰ cent. yesterday on the Fort Fisher news. The Railways were weaker at the Stock Exchange. The Government Stocks steady.

Gustav Voigtman was brought before United States Commissioner White yesterday, for examination upon application of the Prussian Government. The prisoner is charged with defrauding the Government of Prussia by means of forged vouchers, and his extradition is demanded.

In the Court of Sessions, yesterday, Judge Russel granted the application of the counsel for Barney Friary for a postponement. The case was set down for Monday next.

There were just *three days'* difference in the age reached by Daniel Webster and Edward Everett at the time of their respective deaths. The former was seventy years, nine months and six days, the latter seventy years, nine months and three days old.

Charles Haynes, a youth of ten years, was run over and killed by a dummy locomotive near Twenty-seventh street on the Hudson River Railroad. The body was taken to the parents' residence, No. 284 Tenth avenue, and there Coroner Wilday held an inquest.

Several persons who are said to be members of the Rutgers Social Club, an organization the law-abiding citizens of the Seventh Ward have characterized as a gang of bounty-jumpers and thieves, were apprehended by Capt. Jameson's police men and committed by Justice Mansfield upon complaint of Mary Murphy and others, alleging that they had been guilty of the most heinous offences in the catalogue of crime.

The increase in business in the Mayor's Office has become so great that additional accommodations have been found to be necessary. Yesterday preparations were made for enlarging the office, by taking in a portion of the hallway. The Sheriff's Office is also to be enlarged in a similar manner.

The Street-Cleaning Commission met yesterday, and received two proposals from the New-York Sanitary and Chemical Compost Company to clean the streets for $300,000 per annum, one proposal based on the specifications drawn up by the Commissioners themselves, and the other on the specifications contained in the Revised Ordinances of 1859. The company do not ask to have the street manure, but to have the use of the Croton water and dumping facilities. The commission decided to submit the proposals to the Corporation Counsel, and also to ask his opinion as to whether or not the commission have the power to act after the expiration of the past year.

The anniversary of the 159th birthday of Benjamin Franklin was appropriately observed last evening by the New-York Typographical Society, at their rooms. The library was well filled with ladies and gentlemen, speeches were made by Messrs. William McCrea, Peter C. Baker, Chas. McDevitt, and C. A. Alvord, Esq., a poem was read by Wm. Oland Bourne, and some excellent music on the piano furnished by Mr. Newell.

Police Capt. Thaddeus C. Davis, of the Tenth Precinct, was presented last evening by the citizens of the ward with a purse containing $1,000 in United States 7 3-10 bonds. The presentation speech was made by John Hayward, Esq. A fine collation was spread, and the affair was heartily enjoyed by all present.

The Union League Club held a meeting, last evening, to give expression to the feeling of the members concerning the death of the Hon. Edward Everett. Addresses were made by Park Godwin, John Jay, Rev. Dr. Bellows, Le Grand B. Cannon, and Rev. Dr. Osgood.

Comptroller Brennan has addressed a strong remonstrance to the Common Council on the subject of the resolutions adopted by that body, annulling the existing contracts with the city gas companies. The Comptroller shows that the Common Council have no right to annul the contracts, and expresses his intention of absenting himself when the tenders are opened to-day in the Street Commissioner's office. As the law expressly says that all tenders shall be opened in the Comptroller's presence, any proceedings in his absence will undoubtedly be considered illegal.

The Live Stock Markets are supplied, this week, with 4,664 beef cattle, 84 milch cows, 843 veal calves, 18,604 sheep, and 10,605 live hogs. Considerable numbers of cattle were detained from the regular market by snow on the railroads, and, under the impression that there would be a short supply, butchers bought up the stock rapidly at an advance, over last week, of about 1½c. per lb, and the rise in beef, carried up other kinds of meat, so that sheep, veal calves and hogs have all been higher. Sheep have been in good supply, but have gone off briskly at 1c@1½c. ₰ lb advance. Hogs are not here in sufficient numbers to meet the demand. Prices have ranged, for beef cattle, 21c.@23c. ₰ lb, estimated dressed weight, for extras; 19c.@20c. for very good; 17c.@18c. for fair and medium, and 14c.@16c. for the poorer grades. Veal calves, 11c.@14c. ₰ lb, live weight, for poor to extras. Sheep, 10c.@13½c., for the lowest and highest grades. Live hogs, 13½c.@13¾c., for good to best corn-fed, and down to 11c. for poorest still-fed. Milch cows, $60@$90@$100, for good and prize quality.

Purser Burke, of the steamship *Star of the South*, will please accept our thanks for favors.

Mrs. Antoinette L. Brown Blackwell addressed a small but appreciative audience last evening at Clinton Hall. She declaimed against those social barriers which encompass woman, and forbid her to enter upon avenues of usefulness wherein men may win the plaudits of his fellows; but she thanked God that persistent agitation of the subject of woman's rights had wrought a wonderful change in public sentiment within twenty years, and she had no doubt that little girls are now at school who may yet be Senators and Governors of States. At the close of Mrs. Blackwell's remarks, Hon. Horace Greeley was invited to speak, but he declined.

At about 7 o'clock last evening an incendiary fire was discovered in the stable connected with Mr. Joseph W. Duryea's lumber-yard, at No. 298 Cherry-street. The flames rapidly demolished the stable and extended to the yard, where they gnawed into several lofty piles of lumber, and in these the fire was briskly burning when we went to press. A horse belonging to Mr. Stephen Allaire was burned. The loss by this fire is estimated at $5,000. Mr. DurYea is fully insured.

At about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire, which originated from defective gas pipes, occurred in Messrs. Lee, Bliss & Co.'s dry goods store, at No. 314 Broadway, and that firm's stock was considerably damaged by water—the loss being estimated at several thousand dollars. The firm have ample insurance.

The rebel Congress on Monday declared it to be expedient under the circumstances that Mr. Foote should be discharged, and he has accordingly been placed at liberty.

Cotton at Savannah and Wilmington.—There was at first some considerable doubt in this city as to the accuracy of the official report that at the capture of Savannah we had come into possession of thirty-three thousand bales of cotton. But since the matter has been looked into, at Savannah, there is reason to believe that the official estimate was much below instead of above the mark. The Boston *Traveller* gives the statement of a wealthy and enterprising merchant, of that city, who has just arrived from Gen. Sherman's Department. He fully confirms the report of the immense quantities of cotton found in the city, and says that not only are the storehouses filled, but in many private places bales of cotton are concealed. In the seaboard region, south of the city, also, as far as the Altamaha, where Kilpatrick's cavalry lately operated, large quantities of cotton were seen; and as the railroad was destroyed as far as that river, and no rebel troops are there, the cotton will doubtless quickly find itself within our lines. As Wilmington has been the great export city for cotton for the last two years, we may possibly get a large haul when it falls into our hands one of these fine days.

Peace Discussions.

Our neighbors of the *Tribune* continue to be sanguine as to the beneficial results of the alleged peace mission of the senior member of the house of Blair to the rebel authorities in Richmond. As we believe that mission to have been purely imaginary, we do not share in these hopeful anticipations. Indeed the *Tribune* itself seems to be in something of a fog as to the exact nature of the service which Mr. Blair is supposed to have rendered. Upon one point only does it seem to be clear, and that is set forth in the following paragraph:

"Mr. Blair went animated by a profound desire and a modest hope that he might be instrumental in hastening the return of peace. There is nothing sinister, nothing underhand, in his effort. Should it be crowned with success, he will account this the chief glory of a long and useful life. And, should he fail to effect a pacification—as we deem more likely—he will yet have done his country a signal service *by assuring the South that our Government* is not vindictive, and *does not insist on an unconditional surrender*, but is ready and eager to cooperate in the restoration of an honorable and lasting peace. Only to achieve this much is worth the cost of many journeys from Washington to Richmond."

If Mr. Blair *did* assure the rebel authorities that our Government "does *not* insist on an unconditional surrender," he rendered the Government and the Union cause anything but a useful service. We do not believe he gave them any such assurances. Upon this point, however, the *Tribune* is likely to be much better informed than we are, and we hope it will favor the country with a knowledge of the "Conditions" upon which Mr. Blair represented our Government as willing to accept peace at the hands of the rebel authorities, if he did so at all.

Our great objection to volunteer and irresponsible negotiations of any sort is, that they inspire doubts in the rebel mind of the sincerity and determination of our Government in regard to the rebellion. We have always demanded an "unconditional surrender" as the sole condition of peace. The President has uniformly insisted that the rebels must *cease fighting* if they wished for peace; whenever they would do that, he has promised peace and a liberal consideration of all complaints and claims—but *until* they do it they cannot hope for peace upon terms or conditions of any sort. The Baltimore Convention indorsed this position, and the people ratified it by an overwhelming majority in the reelection of Mr. Lincoln. Now if Mr. Blair has given Jeff. Davis to understand, by private assurances, or hints or suggestions of any sort, that our Government is disposed to abandon this position—that it "does *not* now insist on an unconditional surrender," but is willing to discuss terms and conditions, and thus to admit their right to prescribe such conditions of peace, he has, in our judgment, very seriously damaged the Union cause, and postponed the very object he sought to advance. For just so far as his assurances have any effect at all, they lead to the belief that our Government is insincere in its declarations,—that it is not disposed to prosecute the war until the rebellion is crushed, but is really ready to accept peace upon such terms and conditions as the South may desire. The evident effect of such a conviction is to encourage the rebels to prolong the war, and thus postpone that unconditional surrender, without which peace is out of the question.

The *Tribune*, a few days since, in discussing this subject, raised a personal point which we may as well dispose of now. It said:

"Are we mistaken in an impression that the editor of the Times not long since *contemplated a visit to Richmond himself in quest of peace*, and that he failed to go only because the President withheld the needed assent?"

Certainly,—the editor of the *Tribune* is mistaken, utterly and entirely, if he has any such impression. We never dreamed of visiting Richmond on any such errand,—nor, so far as we are aware, was the President's "assent" ever asked or desired for any such journey. The editor of the *Tribune*, referring to his own connection with the volunteer diplomacy of the day, proceeds to say:

"No hint, no whisper of negotiation or discussion of possible or conceivable terms of peace *ever passed from him* [Mr. Greeley] *to any rebel whatever.*"

Are we mistaken in an impression that the editor of the *Tribune* not long since actually proposed, in some detail, terms of peace and adjustment for the consideration of the rebel authorities; and that the only reason why those terms did not reach those authorities was because the President withheld the needed assent? If we are, we shall very cheerfully correct it. If not, we are quite willing to compare the terms of peace which we think alone acceptable, with those which the editor of the *Tribune* then deemed, and perhaps still deems, desirable.

The Rebels on Wilmington.—The rebels have never concealed from us the supreme value of Wilmington to their cause. The great commerce in war materials, in general supplies and in cotton that they have carried on there, has been for nearly two years as their very life-blood. The port was found to be impossible of blockade by a naval force; and the rebels, with the aid of their English friends, have taken the utmost advantage of this circumstance, by keeping lines of fast steamers running perpetually between there and British and West India ports. The Southern correspondent of the London *Times* lately gave us a glimpse of this great traffic, and asserted that the fall of Wilmington would be the heaviest blow that could now be dealt to the Southern Confederacy. The rebels have said so much to this effect that they cannot possibly now belittle their loss. They may stick to it, if they please, that Fort Fisher cannot be taken, but they must not say the loss would be a slight one if it could be.

Our Victory at Wilmington—The Final and Stupendous Combinations of Grant.

The victory won by our army and navy at Wilmington on Sunday last, is one of the greatest and most important we have ever achieved. The damage is crushing beyond compute to the Southern Confederacy. The place lies about midway between the positions occupied by our great armies on the Savannah and on the James; and its bearings are as wide as the region of country between these rivers, in which the conclusive campaigns of Grant and Sherman must now be speedily brought to their culmination and consummation.

The capture of Fort Fisher itself, with its twenty-five hundred men and seventy-five guns, is a feat of arms worthy of our soldiers and sailors. The blocking up of Cape Fear River, the seizure of the last port open to the rebels, and the final cutting off of all interconrse between the Confederacy and the outside world, is a blow from which there can be no recovery. The capture of the city of Wilmington, which we have no doubt will presently be effected, if it is not already effected by our iron-clads or by our army, will bring within our lines the largest and only important city in North Carolina, will complete our control of the coast of that State, and will enable us to operate at convenience in the interior. These and other bearings of Sunday's battle are most ruinous to the prospects of the rebellion, and most hopeful for the final and decisive triumph of the Union arms.

But great as these positive gains are in themselves, there is a far larger scope to the victories of Sunday. Gen. Sherman, with that iron-clad army of his, has lately been making significant demonstrations toward various important points in the State of South Carolina; and the opinion of his forthcoming campaign that is generally entertained is, that he will strike across the Carolinas as he struck across Georgia, and join Gen. Grant in Virginia, in which State our great combined army will make the final assault upon the last remaining army of the Southern rebellion. The vastness of this scheme is such as to lead timid people to doubt its feasibility; but in view of what Sherman has already accomplished, and in the light of his remark recently made at Savannah, that his "army can now march anywhere over the South and do anything," we see no reason to doubt that the work can and will be done. Now, if Jeff. Davis looks at his map, he will at once see that if Gen. Sherman takes Branchville, which he is now threatening, both Charleston and Columbia will be in a very bad way, and the next points on his northward march would be Kingsville and Florence. When at the latter point, he would nearly have got across one of the Carolinas, and the broad surface of the Old North State would lie before him. The vast importance of Wilmington in his onward march is now evident at a glance. It lies in a direct line by railroad, east of Florence, and *would at once furnish* Sherman *a new base and starting point* in his onward march through North Carolina. In this view it is that we see by far the greatest importance of our success at Wilmington, and by far the greatest necessity for the capture of the city itself. We have no doubt, that if not already done, the taking of the city is part of the programme now, though it might have been no part of the object of our operations primarily, when the only purpose was to prevent blockade running.

We have thus no doubt that the capture of Wilmington is an essential link in the operations of Sherman, and in the terminating campaign of the rebellion in the Atlantic States; and it is not impossible that the month's delay of Sherman at Savannah may be partly owing to our December failure at Wilmington.

The able military critic of the London *Spectator* has been the first on the other side of the Atlantic to note the remarkable fact—not as a mere coincidence, but as a designed part of Lieut.-Gen. Grant's stupendous combinations over the military field—that it was on the very day (15th December) when the news got to New-York that Sherman's scout had reached Dahlgren's fleet with the intelligence that Sherman's army had safely arrived at the seaboard—it was on that same day that the gallant army of Thomas sallied out of Nashville, struck Hood, and began the battle which ended in the total rout of the rebel forces from Tennessee. We have no means of verifying the idea, but we have no doubt that the one great event waited upon the other, and that when Grant on the James heard of Sherman's safety on the Atlantic, he telegraphed Thomas on the Cumberland that his hour had come. The world knows the glorious result.

In the same way our operations at Wilmington may be directly related to the pending campaign of Sherman; and as Sherman will learn of the fall of the city almost as soon as it occurs, we need not any day be surprised if we hear that the victor of Georgia has turned his footsteps toward Richmond.

[Jeff. Davis' Army.

It is no wonder that the desertions from the rebel army of Lee are now so numerous, reaching as high, lately, as fifty a day. Even the stupidest private soldiers in the rebel ranks are now beginning to see that the cause for which they have fought so long, and suffered so much hardship, and swallowed so many lies, is an absolutely hopeless cause. A thousand places we have taken, which, up to the moment of their capture, the rebel leaders persisted in declaring we could never take. In a hundred battles we have not only won the victories, but reaped their fruits, while the rebel papers indulged in frothy talk of our defeat. Vast tracts of country we have seized, and hold irrevocably, which the rebels declared we could never either hold or cover. Nearly all the large cities of the South are in our peaceable possession, though it was again and again declared, on behalf of their citizens, that they would perish before submitting to our flag. The great river highways, the great mountain chain with its fastnesses and military positions, the seaboard and its cities, are ours, though nature herself seemed to back up the rebel assertion that we could never seize or command them.

Having been betrayed at the first by their leaders, and deceived on every point and in every way for years afterward, it is no wonder that at last the faith of the poor soldiers of Jeff. Davis, who were formerly the common people of the South, is at last breaking down utterly, and that they are deserting the standards of the perjured traitors who betrayed them to their ruin.

We are told that the greater part of the deserters for the last month have been Georgians. Sherman's march has opened their eyes, and produced disgust with the whole rebel concern. Since our successes at Wilmington, we expect to hear of the North Carolinians pouring over to this side of the lines. The Virginians and North Carolinians now constitute the mass of Lee's army, and if the soldiers of either one of these States lose heart and give way, it will go hard with Jefferson Davis and his dwindling Confederacy.

Sherman and Charleston.—Now that Gen. Sherman is so near to Charleston, it will be seen by our rebel extracts that the *Mercury* of that city pronounces a glowing and elaborate eulogium upon him and his army. Its admiration is unbounded. But it is very severe upon the rebel troops thereabouts, whom it describes as a lawless mob, and characterizes as "ruffians." We find articles in the *Courier* to the same effect. Both these journals are in a terrible rage with their leaders and their so-called soldiers; and will doubtless be greatly rejoiced when Sherman, whom they so much admire, pays them a visit with his army, which they so profoundly worship. Is this really South Carolina?

Progress Toward Peace.—It is such victories as that of Sunday that will incline the rebels to peace, and tend to hasten that much desired consummation. Its effect upon their mind, in their present mood of despondency, in their wrangling with each other, in their animosity toward Jeff. Davis, in their party and State conflicts, must be great. We believe it is a greater advance toward peace than would he forty missions or commissions to Jeff. Davis.

END OF BLAIR.

The Result of Mr. Blair's Visit to Richmond—Most of His Private Papers Recovered—Nothing Further Accomplished.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 17.

Francis P. Blair, Sr., and his son, Montgomery, were with the President this morning. It is stated that Mr. Blair, while in Richmond, succeeded in obtaining a portion of his papers, stolen from his house at Silver Springs by Breckinridge, but all idea of any other result arising from his visit is now completely exploded.

RELEASE OF MR. FOOTE.

The Rebel Congress Recommend That He Be Discharged.

From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 17.

The Confederate House of Representatives yesterday declared by resolution, in regard to Gov. Foote, that under all the circumstances of the case, it is expedient that the military authorities discharge him from custody. It is presumed that he has been placed at liberty.

A Family Letter from Mr. Everett.

The following are extracts of a letter written by Mr. Everett on Friday last, Jan. 13, to his only daughter in Washington, Mrs. Henry A. Wise, wife of Capt. Wise, Chief of Ordnance in the Navy Department. It is probable that this is the last letter Mr. Everett ever wrote. It explains the cause of his death:

Boston, Friday, Jan. 13, 1865.

I have yours of the 8th. I am just recovering from a pretty severe attack of illness, which has kept me in bed most of the time since Monday.

On Monday morning I was at the court-room two and a half hours testifying. I then went to Faneuil Hall, which was cold, and, till my turn came, I sat in a draft of air. When I had got through, though I spoke but half an hour, my hands and feet were ice and my lungs on fire. In this agreeable condition I had to go and pass three hours in the court-room. This finished me. I came home, sent for Hayward, and went regularly to work. I hardly left my bed next day.

I have hereby weathered an attack of pneumonia, which is an old-fashioned lung fever, Hayward comes twice a day. I have turned the corner, and as soon as I can get a little appetite, and shake off my racking cough, I hope to do nicely. * * * Best love to husband and babies. Your ever affectionate papa. E. E.

Mr. Everett leaves three children, the two alluded to above—Mrs. Wise and Major Everett—and Mr. Wm. Everett, who, after graduating at Harvard College, went to England, and entered Cambridge College there, where he graduated about a year ago, with the most distinguished honors.

Arrivals in the City.

Maj.-Gen. Osterhaus and full staff, accompanied by Lieuts. W. R. Evtinge and T. Doyle, of the Ordnance Department, including several line officers belonging to Gen. Sherman's army, arrived in the city yesterday from Savannah, and are stopping at the Astor House, a short furlough having been extended to the line officers. Gen. Osterhaus will not return to Savannah.

Senator S. C. Pomeroy, from Washington; Col. Luke Lee, Baltimore; Col. E. H. Ripley, Ninth Vermont Volunteers; P. B. Kellogg, Utica; T. H. Du Puy, of Philadelphia, and S. Spraker, of the New-York Central Railroad, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Maj.-Gen. Hartsuff and Capt. Woodrow, U. S. Army; Col. A. Hammond, California; and L. A. Sykes, New-York, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 17.

OVERLAND MAILS AND TELEGRAPH SUSPENDED.

Private telegrams from the Plains report further Indian outrages on the Overland Mail route, between Fort Kearney and Julesburgh, on the Platte River, by which the Overland coaches have been driven from the route.

The Overland telegraph lines are also down today, probably having been broken by the Indians at the stations where their latest raids and burnings of station buildings occurred.

The military authorities have withdrawn their men from the Overland stations between Julesburgh and Cottonwood Springs, probably because there are comfortable Winter quarters at the latter point. To this withdrawal of all protection to the Overland road, at the precise point where the Indians are most hostile, is to be ascribed the unfortunate interruption of the telegraph and mails. Forty tons of mail matter are understood to be lying at Julesburgh waiting transportation East. When it can be forwarded is doubtful, as the Indians have driven the men and the stock off the line, and the troops have even left their wounded comrades behind them at the station.

The malicious statements occasionally made to the effect that the Overland Mail contractors incite the Indian outbreaks, as an excuse for not carrying the mails are simply absurd, as is apparent to whoever remembers that the contractors have a very valuable express business, which is entirely cut off whenever the mail ceases to run.

RETALIATION RECOMMENDED.

Senator Howard, from the Military Committee, has prepared a joint resolution, which will be reported to the Senate to-morrow, setting forth, that whereas our soldiers have been subjected to treatment unexampled for cruelty in the history of civilized warfare, therefore be it resolved, that in the judgment of Congress it has become justifiable and necessary that the President should, in order to prevent the continuance of such barbarities, resort at once to measures of retaliation: that such retaliation ought, so far as practicable, to be inflicted upon the insurgent officers now in our hands, or hereafter to pass into our hands, as prisoners; that such rebel officers and soldiers ought to be placed in the keeping and under the control of such officers and men as have themselves been prisoners in the hands of the insurgents.

REORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS.

The Senate Judiciary Committee will consider to-morrow an important bill, reorganizing the United States Courts. It abolishes the present District Courts, and vests all the powers of the present District and Circuit Courts in the Circuit Courts, of which there is to be one in each State, except New-York and Pennsylvania, which are to have two; establishes a Court of Appeals in each of the ten judicial circuits of the United States, to be held by the Justices of the Supreme Court assigned to the circuit, and the several Circuit Judges of the circuit. Appeals to the Supreme Court of the United States are to be allowed only from the Court of Appeals in each circuit; and in cases of claims only when the amount involved exceeds $10,000.

PROSPECTIVE TAX ON WHISKY.

The Ways and Means Committee to-day informally considered the resolution for an additional prospective tax on whisky of $1 per gallon. The Treasury Department and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue have shown from data that unless a prospective tax is imposed to stimulate the manufacturer the Government will derive but small revenue, but if the additional tax is levied the revenue will be from thirty to fifty millions.

The committee will probably report it at once, so as to defeat speculators and speculation.

GEN. BUTLER BEFORE THE WAR COMMITTEE.

Gen. Butler was for four hours before the Committee on the Conduct of the War to-day, and gave a complete history of his campaigns, including events at Wilmington and on the James River.

The committee will also summon Lieut.-Gen. Grant and Admiral Porter to appear before them, and give their testimony on several important questions which have arisen in connection with Gen. Butler's testimony.

While Gen. Butler was in the act of offering his testimony, the salute for the capture of Fort Fisher was fired. On learning the cause of the firing, he raised his hand saying, "Thank God for that victory."

THE CAPTURE OF FORT FISHER.

Salutes have been fired to-day by the Army and Navy Departments in honor of the capture of Fort Fisher. Flags are also displayed throughout the city, and nothing else is talked of but Terry's and Porter's success.

THE REBEL GEN. WHITING.

Gen. Whiting, captured at Fort Fisher, is a native of Hartford, Conn., and an old friend of his captor, Gen. Terry.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 17.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Army Bill, reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, appropriates $511,260,000, of which $200,000,000 is for the pay of volunteers; subsistence, $93,000,000; Quartermasters' supplies, $50,000,000; incidentals, $10,000,000; horses, $21,000,000; transportation, $30,000,000; clothing and camp equipage, $50,000,000; armament of fortifications, $3,500,000; ordnance stores, $20,000,000; armament of the national army, $3,500,000; gunpowder and lead, $2,500,000. The appropriation made last year for the army amounted to $670,000,000, including $90,000,000 of deficiency.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT COUNSEL FEES.

The Secretary of State, in answer to a resolution calling for a statement of counsel fees paid by the several executive departments, gives the following items: Paid George A. Thurston, as counsel for Provost-Marshal, 1861 and 1862, $100; Brady and Traphagen, of New-York, $1,000; September, 1863, Samuel Blatchford, for disbursements and fees charged to habeas corpus fund under the act of March 3, 1863, $813; Samuel Whiting, United States Consul at Nassau, N. P., fees charged to neutrality fund, $60.

THE TAX ON TOBACCO.

The bill matured by the Committee of Ways and Means provides that, after the 1st of July, 1865, there shall be levied, collected and paid, on all manufactured and leaf tobacco, tobacco stems, and crops of tobacco produced in the United States, a tax of 20 cents per pound, and on all leaf tobacco, known as stripe, and of like production, 30 cents per pound; and on all manufactured and leaf tobacco, tobacco stems and scraps of tobacco, produced in the United States after the said date, a tax of 20 cents per pound.

Another Prussian Forger.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner White.

In the Matter of the Extradition of Gustav Ferdinand Voigtman alias B. T. Hills alias Richard Hills, under the Treaty between the United States and Prussia.—The prisoner was brought up for examination yesterday, charged with defrauding the Prussian Government out of $28,000 by means of forged vouchers. It appeared that the accused was in the employ of the Treasury Department of Prussia, and being well acquainted with the business of the department he forged the certificates and vouchers of the Hombourg Railroad Company for the transportation of troops during the recent war with Denmark, and obtained the money on them. Prisoner came to this country last year, and was traced to Chicago, where he was arrested. On his way to this city, in charge of the officers, he jumped from the cars while they were in rapid motion and escaped, but he had injured himself so much in the attempt that he was easily retaken. The case is not yet concluded.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 17.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Mr. WILLEY, of Virginia, (Union,) presented the memorial of a number of citizens of West Virginia, remonstreting against the substitution of the military for the civil government in that State.

The petitioners set forth that to ignore the restored government now would be to reduce everything to confusion and to prevent the administration of justice, and the protection of the rights of persons and property, and that it would subject the loyal people of the State to numberless annoyances, and crush the hopes of thousands of Unionists.

The memorial was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union.) offered the memorial of the Board of Trade of the City of Boston, in which they set forth that there is now due by the people of the revolted States to merchants of the North between one hundred and fifty and two hundred millions of dollars: that there has been no opportunity to press the claims for settlement in the local courts, and that if the Bankrupt Bill shall become a law immediately the rights of such creditors would be seriously prejudiced.

The petitioners ask the postponement of the Bankrupt law until such time shall have elapsed after the restoration of the civil rule in the revolted States as will give Northern creditors an opportunity to get a settlement of their claims.

Mr. SUMNER—I desire to say while concurring with the memorialists in a desire to protect the interests of Northern creditors, I am not sure that it is necessary for us to follow precisely their suggestions. I am not sure that these interests cannot be adequately protected without any postponement of the pending Bankrupt Bill.

The petition was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

DUTY ON FOREIGN VESSELS.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) presented a petition from the Board of Trade of Philadelphia, asking that such a duty shall be imposed upon all foreign vessels as shall distribute the burden equally between home and foreign vessels, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

OFFICERS ASKING FOR MORE PAY.

Mr. WILSON presented several petitions from army officers, asking for more pay, which were referred to the Military Committee.

THE DUTY ON IMPORTED PAPER.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, (Union,) presented the petition of the Western Associated Press, asking for the reduction of the duty on imported paper.

THE CASE OF EX-SURGEON-GEN. HAMMOND.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Union,) presented a petition from Ex-Surgeon-General HAMMOND, complaining that injustice was done him in the court-martial before which he was tried recently, and asking Congress to inquire into this matter before confirming his successor. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

FEMALE CLERKS.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) from the Committee on Finance, reported back the petition of Mrs. JANE S. SWISHELM in relation to the employment of female clerks in the departments.

Mr. SHERMAN said no legislation was necessary to authorize the employment of female clerks, and he asked that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. It was so ordered.

THE EMPLOYEES OF THE CAPITOL.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported back the joint resolution granting additional compensation to the employes of the capitol, recommending its indefinite postponement, and it was indefinitely postponed.

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE.

On motion of Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Union,) the House joint resolution to make Gen. RICHARD DELAFIELD a Regent of the Smithsonian Institute, in place of JOSEPH A. TOTTEN, deceased, was adopted, taken up and passed.

THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Union,) offered a bill to amend the judicial system of the United States, and explained that its object was to abolish the District Courts of the United States, and substitute Circuit Courts therefor, and to establish a Court of Appeals in each judicial district. Some legislation, Mr. TRUMBULL said, is demanded in regard to the judicial system of the United States. The amount of business accumulating in the Supreme Court amounts almost to a denial of justice.

The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

PROPOSED INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) offered a resolution to add to the standing committees of the Senate a committee of five for the investigation of corruption of the Government in all its Departments, which was laid over until to-morrow.

COLORED REGIMENTS RECRUITED IN MARYLAND.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, (Dem.,) offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information as to the number of colored regiments recruited in Maryland, which was adopted.

THE FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

On motion of Mr. COLLAMER, the House bill in relation to carrying the mail to foreign countries, was taken up and passed.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

A message from the House announcing the disagreements in the Senate's amendments to the Appropriation Bill, and asking a Committee of Conference, was read.

Mr. SHERMAN moved that the Senate agree to the Committee on Conference, and insist upon its amendments, which was carried.

INVENTORY OF ARSENALS.

Mr. WILSON called up the joint resolution reported by him yesterday, instructing the Secretary of War to cause an inventory of the articles in the United States arsenals and Quartermaster's stores to be made, which was passed, with an amendment of Mr. HALE, instructing the Secretary of the Navy to cause all naval storekeepers to make a return of the articles in their possession.

NUMBER OF MEN FURNISHED BY EACH STATE.

Mr. WILSON called up the resolution asking the Secretary of War for information as to the number of men furnished by each State in the different calls made by the President.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Union,) moved its postponement for two weeks. He explained that some days since a resolution passed calling upon the Secretary of War for information as to the manner in which naval recruits had been credited. He understood that these naval credits had been unjustly distributed. For instance, a receiving-ship is stationed in the harbors of New-York and Boston, and is the only place where enlistments can be made. There may be ten thousand men recruited in Boston and fifteen thousand in New-York. Under the interpretation given to the law by the officers of the War Department, these ten thousand men would be credited to the City of Boston, and the fifteen thousand to the City of New-York. Although they might all have come from the surrounding country, they cannot be credited, except to cities, unless they prove exactly where they belong elsewhere. This throws the burden of the proof on the country places. The Senate ought not to act on the resolution under consideration until a reply is received in relation to this matter.

The resolution was postponed.

CAPTURED AND ABANDONED REBEL PROPERTY.

Mr. MORGAN, of New-York, (Union,) introduced a bill to regulate the management of captured and abandoned property in the rebel States, which was rairred to the Committee on Commerce. It directs the President to appoint a board of five persons who shall have the management of abandoned rebel lands or lands forfeited for non-payment of taxes, make regulations for leasing them and amongother fraudmeo, and sell abandoned perroal property. Three of the board shall be competent to transact business, and the doings of each member in every transaction must be randered. These regulations, subject to the approval of the President, shall be published in a proclamation. Any member of the board who is concerned directly or indirectly in any dealings relating to the responsibilities with which they are charged, shall be subject to a fine of $1,000. It forbids, during the war, all traffic beyond the military lines; and all permits for such purposes are annulled. A detailed quarterly report must be published in at least one newspaper in each State. The board shall also render quarterly accounts of their transactions and moneys received to the Treasurer of the United States.

THE NAVAL FORCES ON THE LAKES.

Mr. SUMNER presented a substitute for the House resolution terminating the treaty of 1817 with Great Britain, as follows:

That the notice given by the President of the United States to the Government of Great Britain and Ireland, to terminate the treaty of 1817, regulating the naval force upon the lakes, is fully adopted and ratified as if the same had been authorized by Congress.

The substitute was ordered to be printed.

After an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 17.

GRANT OF LANDS.

Mr. DONNELLY, of Minnesota, (Union,) introduced a bill, making a grant of lands for a railroad from St. Cloud to the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad.

HOMES FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Democrat,) introduced a bill providing for a donation of public lands to the several States and Territories, to the extent of thirty thousand acres for each Senator, Representative and Delegate, for the founding of homes for disabled soldiers and seamen, and for the support and education of the orphan children of deceased soldiers and seamen.

THE REVENUE.

Mr. SLOAN, of Wisconsin, (Union,) offered a resolution, directing the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill to increase the revenue thirty-three and a third per cent.

Mr. STEVENS objected.

THE CAPTURE OF FORT FISHER ANNOUNCED.

Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, (Union,) caused to be read a communication from the Secretary of the Navy announcing the capture of Fort Fisher. The reading was followed by general applause.

UNWISE POLICY TOWARD THE INDIANS.

Mr. WINDOM, of Minnesota, (Union) offered the following, which was agreed to:

Whereas, It is believed and alleged by many persons that the troubles in which the United States are involved with various Indian tribes, are the result of an unwise Indian policy and the fraudulent dealings with the said Indians by the whites; and, whereas, an investigation of the facts may enable the Government to adopt a better policy and also to correct any abuses that may exist, therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed, whose duty it shall be to investigate, so far as they may deem necessary, all dealings and transactions of the Government through its agents or officers with said Indians, and that said committee be authorized to send for persons and papers.

PROVOST-MARSHALS' PAY.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN introduced a bill, which was referred to the Military Committee, increasing the pay and emoluments of Provost-Marshals to those of a Major of Cavalry, and providing that they shall receive commutation for transportation, forage, fuel and quarters.

GOVERNMENT FOR REBEL STATES.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for a Republican Government for States overthrown or subverted by rebellion.

Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, (Union,) gave reasons why he could not support the bill; which, if it should become a law, would require provisional governors to be appointed in all the States declared in rebellion as well as in Arkansas, Louisiana and Tennessee, notwithstanding what the latter States had done with a view to reëstablishing their political relations with the Union. In addition to other objections, he saw that negro witnesses were to be excluded from the courts. There was no need of a general law. How could they undertake in one bill to state what was applicable in detail to all the States? Would not more wise to take the States as they might present themselves for readmission? He advocated an amendment which he had offered to the pending bill, declaring that no State shall be permitted to resume its political relations until by legal action the State shall have adopted a constitution and established a government republican in form, forever excluding involuntary servitude, and guaranteeing to all persons freedom and equality before the law. This, he contended, should be a prerequisite for admission.

Mr. STEVENS asked, if these States were in the Union, by what authority could we legislate for their internal condition?

Mr. ELIOT replied such States were not out of the Union territorially, but the rebels having overthrown their Governments it had become necessary for Congress to intervene by legislation.

Mr. STEVENS asked about how much was out and how much in the Union. [Laughter.]

Mr. ELIOT said that was a fair question. All the territory is in the Union, but the Government of Mississippi, for instance, has been overthrown by the rebels, and the traitors have established another, suitable to their views, within the land which is a part of the Union. Therefore Congress has a right, because it is a necessity, to legislate.

Mr. WILSON moved a postponement of the bill for two weeks.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, (Dem.,) said that would be equivalent to a defeat of the bill.

Mr. WILSON's motion was agreed to by a vote of 103 against 34.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Military Academy Appropriation Bill, which was amended, on the motion of Mr. BLAINE, by repealing the section in the Appropriation Bill of last year which forbade the readmission of cadets found deficient, except on recommendation of the Academic Board. The effect of the amendment is to restore to the Secretary of War the power of restoration in the case of meritorious cadets.

OTHER APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The House next took up the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Bill.

Pending the consideration of this bill, the Committee rose.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY BILL PASSED.

The House passed the Military Academy Appropriation Bill, and then adjourned.

CITY NOTES.—Col. YOUNG's cadets, 40 in number, from the New-York Volunteer Institute at Snapeeson Bridge, arrived to this city, via the Erie Railroad, yesterday morning. The cadets are all well, and here met with the greatest hospitality in every town they have passed by the way. Their headquarters for one week will be at No. 648 Broadway, where they will be happy to receive their friends.... The time for receiving proposals of the office of the Army Clothing and Equipage Bureau, Philadelphia, for furnishing supplies to the Government, has been extended to 12 M. on Wednesday, the 25th inst.... Notwithstanding the storm, there was skating yesterday on the Fifth-avenue pond, Maj. OATMAN having kept a strong force of laborers constantly plying their brooms. The ice on all the ponds will doubtless be in good condition to-day.

☞ It will be seen that Moos. DUBOIS, the "Funny Frenchman," whose advent in our solemn city we have already announced, will reveal in his "budget of blunders" to-night for the third time.

Economy should be practiced by everybody in all things. One dollar expended now in purchasing a bottle of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, by those troubled with a slight cough or sore throat, may save the expense of a doctor's bill. A neglected cough often ends in consuption. A slight inflammation of the lining of the wind tubes, the usual symptoms of which are a sore throat and pain in the breast, will soon lead, through want of attention, to bronchitis. A day's delay may entail months of suffering. Let the afflicted try at once JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. It is a standard remedy, and its curative properties have been tested by thousands of persons who have recovered their health by its use.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Perry's
MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION.
Chloasma, or Moth Patches, Bentigo or Freckles, blemishes in the face called moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the face show more strongly on blondes than brunettes; but they contribute greatly in marring the beauty an either; and anything that will effectually remove them without injuring the skin in texture or color, would be considered a great achievement in medical science. Dr. B. C. PERRY, who has made diseases of the skin a specialty, has discovered an infallible remedy for the removal of moth, freckles and other discolorations from the face without injuring the skin in texture or color. Procured only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. For sale by all druggists. Call for Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion.
WEEKS & POTTER, No. 170 Washington-st., Boston, Wholesale Agents for New England.

Coal at Actual Cost.
Call at the
CONSUMERS' BENEFIT COAL
COMPANY'S OFFICE,
NO. 71 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 52,
and secure your COAL at the ACTUAL COST PRICE PERPETUALLY.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Skating Boots.
ARCTIC OVER SHOES.
Boots and shoes of every description and price.
LORIN BROOKS & SON,
No. 434 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

Second-Hand Safes.
In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale very cheap.
MARVIN & Co., No. 265 Broadway.

How to Save a Doctor's Bill.
By providing yourselves and families with good, warm water-proof boots and shoes, which can be found in great variety at the Establishment of E. A. BROOKS, No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Brant's Indian Pulmonary Balsam.—THE BEST REMEDY EXTANT FOR WHOOPING COUGH, COLDS, CONSUMPTION, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Has been used for twenty-five years, and during all that time been highly approved, producing wonderful cures, as can be seen by the many certificates in "Brant's Magazine."

BRANT'S INDIAN PULMONARY EXTRACT,
THE MOST CERTAIN PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD EVER DISCOVERED. It is purely a vegetable alterative, and permanently cures scrofula, fever sores, erysipelas, salt rheum, rheumatism, pimples and blotches on the face, chronic and cancerous ulcers, dyspepsia, and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. For sale by all druggists.

See "Brant's Magazine" for important testimonials of cures. Furnished gratuitously by druggists.
DIXON, CLARKE & HALLETT,
Proprietors, No. 149 Chambers-st.

"Hope Deferred Maketh the Heart Sick."—Thousands languish under the pangs of dyspepsia and biliousness, yet still hope that the ordinary prescriptions will at last relieve them. Vain hope! Abandon it, and try the proven remedy, unfailing, rapid and agreeable—HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

A Card.
THE METROPOLITAN BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM
No. 575 Broadway.
E. A. Brooks, having sold his store and stock of goods in Fulton-st., will continue to carry on his business as heretofore at his old and commodious establishment in Broadway, where he is now prepared to offer for the inspection of his patrons the most beautiful assortment of boots, shoes, gaiters, slippers and overshoes to be found in this city. His stock of goods comprises every variety of style for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. Special attention is called to his collection of men's, boys' and youths' water-proof boots, so necessary at this season of the year. The public are invited to call and examine, at No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

To Arms! To Arms!—The Citizen Soldier will find a more deadly foe in the brackish, muddy water and damp night air, than in the most determined enemy. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS so purify the blood and strengthen the stomach and bowels that the soldier can endure these hardships and still be strong and healthy. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand, because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Counterfeits! Counterfeits! Parties Dealing in my preparations are warned against purchasing any Pills and Ointment represented as being mine that do not have my private revenue stamp on each box or pot, and the words "Holloway, New-York," water-marked in the book of directions. The counterfeits are now offered for sale in this city. Any party who will detect them will receive a handsome reward by applying to the undersigned. THOS. HOLLOWAY,
No. 80 Maiden-lane.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silks elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Dyspepsia Tablets Cure Indigestion, Heartburn, &c. Prepared by S. G. Welling, No. 571 Broadway, (opposite Metropolitan Hotel.) 50 cents per box.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch and lock-stitch sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 335 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Knitting Machines—For Plain or Fancy Knitting; different sizes and gauges; the best in use. DALTON KNITTING MACHINE CO., 537 Broadway

Defiance, Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, also SIDEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

The Hermetical Barrel Company is ready to grant licenses for the use of the Hermetical Barrel, "Robbins' Patent." Apply at the Company's office, No. 128 Broadway.
WARREN LAZELL, Treasurer.

Family sewing of every description beautifully done on the Grover & Baker sewing machine, at No. 935 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.

Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus,
BAKER, SMITH & CO., No. 123 Centre-st.

MARRIED.

DUCKWITZ—BAGHE.—At Morristown, on Tuesday, Jan. 17, at St. Peter's Church, by Rev. R. N. Merritt, Chas. A. DUCKWITZ and CHARLOTTE A., youngest daughter of the late Andrew T. Bache.

☞ Morristown papers please copy.

FARRAR—CADY.—On Tuesday, Jan. 17, by Rev. Dr. Samuel Osgood, WILLIAM B. FARRAR, of this city, and CYNTHIA JOSEPHINE, daughter of the late Francis N. Cady, of Southold, Long Island. No cards.

OWEN—BROOKS.—At the residence of the bride's father, on Tuesday, Jan. 17, by Rev. Dr. R. P. Rogers, WILLIAM H. OWEN and MISS MARY L. BROOKS, daughter of Edward S. Brooks, all of this city.

UPDELL—ELLIS.—On Tuesday, Jan. 17, at St. Thomas' Church, by Rev. Dr. Morgan, JOHN UPDELL, of this city, and JENNY ELLIS, of St. Louis, Mo.

VAN HOESEN—WOLCOTT.—In New-Boston, Mass., on Wednesday, Jan. 11, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Aaron Picket, PIERRE D. VAN HOESEN, of New-York City, and AMELIA A., only daughter of Edward C. Wolcott, Esq. No cards.

☞ Hartford and Boston papers please copy.

DIED.

ADAMS.—On Tuesday, Jan. 17, CORNELIA INNES, daughter of the late Innes C. and Hannah W. Adams, in her 19th year.

Friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 216 Degraw-st., Brooklyn.

BELLOWS—EDWARD P. BELLOWS, of the firm of Vanderveer, Thorne & Bellows, of this city, and his brother, MORGAN A. BELLOWS, of Sag Harbor, lost in the steamer *Melville*, which foundered at sea on Sunday, Jan. 8.

BELLOWS.—Lost at sea, Sunday, Jan. 8, by the foundering of the steamer *Melville*, on her voyage from New-York to Hilton Head, EDWARD P. BELLOWS, of Brooklyn, aged 33 years and 10 months.

CALWELL.—At Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 16, ELIZABETH CALWELL, beloved wife of James Calwell, aged 39 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 198 Fort Greene-place, Brooklyn.

COLLINS—On Monday, Jan. 16, ELISABETH, wife of David Collins, aged 84 years and 3 months.

Funeral services to be held on Wednesday, at 3 P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, from her late residence, No. 368 West 35th-st. The remains will be taken to Tuckahoe, on Thursday for interment.

☞ Saratoga papers please copy.

GAEL.—From injuries received by being thrown from his carriage on the corner of 8th-av. and 54th-st., WILLIAM GAEL, aged 57 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 260 West 42d-st., on Thursday, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock.

GARRETTSON.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Jan. 17, LESLIE GARRETTSON, daughter of the late David G. and Annie W. Garrettson, aged 8 years, 2 months and 12 days.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of her grandmother, Mrs. Ontwater, No. 53 East Broadway, on Thursday, the 19th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M.

HILLS.—In Harlem, on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 17, MARGARET A., wife of Josephus R. Hills, in the 27th year of her age.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

HEARD.—On Tuesday, Jan. 17, MARIA, widow of the late James Heard, of this city, in the 84th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Mark's Church, on Thursday next, at 4 P. M., without further notice.

HOPPER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 17, MATHEW HOPPER, of the late firm of Curtis & Hopper, in the 67th year of his age.

His friends, the friends of the family, and the Masonic fraternity, are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, at 10½ o'clock A. M., from his late residence, in Clesson-av., near Fulton-av. The remains will be taken to Rahway, N. J., for interment.

HANSEN.—On Tuesday, Jan. 17, Capt. FRITZ D. HANSEN, master of the Argentine bark *Carolina*.

The funeral will take place from No. 45 West-st., on Thursday, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

JARVIE.—At Burr Oak, Mich., on Saturday, Jan. 7, HALSA MARIA, wife of Rev. T. E. Jervis, and daughter of the late Rudolphus Bogert, of this city.

Le Roy.—On Monday, Jan. 16, EDWARD A. LA ROY, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Ascension Church, 5th-av. and 10th-st., on Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock.

LITCHFIELD.—On Tuesday morning, Jan. 17, of convulsions, KENDRICK M., infant son of Henry and Sarah Litchfield, aged 4 months and 5 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, Hudson City, N. J., on Thursday afternoon, at 12 o'clock.

MESSERVA.—At Beaufort, S. C., on Sunday, Dec. 18, of wounds received at the battle of Pocotaglio Bridge, Dec. 9, GEORGE G. MESSERVA, Company G, 127th Regt. N. Y. V.

OWENS.—On Monday, Jan. 16, ELISABETH, beloved wife of John M. Owens, in the 27th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also ten members of the 71st Regiment N. Y. S. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 133 North 5th-st., Williamsburgh, on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

PEABODY.—At Manhasset, Long Island, on Sunday, Jan. 15, GEORGE B. PEABODY, M. D., aged 73 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, the 19th inst., at the Reformed Dutch Church, Manhasset.

RUNYON.—At Madison, N. J., on Sunday evening, Jan. 15, Mr. M. F. RUNYAN, formerly of this city, in the 63d year of his age.

Funeral service will be held in the Baptist Church in New-Brunswick, on Thursday, at 12½ P. M., to which his relatives and friends are invited, without further notice. Trains will leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 10 A. M., and return after service.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 16, from disease of the heart, FREDERIC, only son of Robert H. and Mary Smith, aged 8 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 173 Adelphia-st., on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at 2 P. M.

STURWALL.—At Bedford, N. Y., on Sunday, Jan. 15, JOSEPH STURWALL, in the 85th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the Presbyterian Church, Bedford, N. Y., this day, (Tuesday,) the 17th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.; also on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 3 Monroe place, Brooklyn, N. Y. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

SELLERS.—In Williamsburgh, on Sunday, Jan. 15, WALTER ANDROSS, youngest son of Richard and Julia Sellers, aged 2 years and 20 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 118 Broadway, this day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

☞ Banbury, England, papers please copy.

VANDERBECK.—On Tuesday, Jan. 17, WILLIAM VANDERBECK, aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 81 Charlton-st.

VAN HOLLAND.—On Tuesday, Jan. 17, BURNHEDS VAN HOLLAND, aged 2 years and 11 months.

His funeral will take place from the residence of his grandfather, James Cushing, No. 190 Baxter-st., this day, (Wednesday,) the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

☞ At a meeting of the Class of 1856 of Columbia College, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We have been bereaved by death of our beloved class-mate and friend, JOHN FRANCIS WALTON; therefore,

Resolved, That while we bow with submission to the will of an All-wise Providence, we are deeply afflicted by the removal thus early from among us of one who in past years of intimate relation was endeared to us by his never-failing courtesy and kindness, while his irreproachable private character, his superior abilities, his finished scholarship, and his untiring industry commanded our respect and admiration.

Resolved, That we unite with his numerous friends among the members of the bar in their regret that they have lost from among their number one who bade fair to become an ornament to their profession.

Resolved, That we respectfully extend to his family our heartfelt sympathy in their affliction.

R. STEBBINS, Jr.,
E. L. DELAFIELD,
JAMES WEEKS,
} Committee.

WM. W. AYRES, Secretary.

AN ENTIRELY NEW INVENTION IN DENTISTRY.
The Public and Profession are invited to examine Dr. LEVETT'S "PATENT" in COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificial teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced, occupying but half the space in the mouth heretofore deemed indispensable, while its adhesion is perfect. No. 662 Broadway. Hours 9 till 5.
Can refer to patients of the highest respectability.

CONSUMERS OF COAL
Should, without delay, secure shares in the CONSUMER'S BENEFIT COAL COMPANY, and save 30 per cent. per year. Books for subscription are open at the office, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 50, and at the East River Bank, No. 660 Broadway.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other soaps constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.

BENEVOLENCE AND PHILANTHROPY—COAL AT COST.
The high prices of Coal, as a necessary of life, has stimulated an enterprise that combines Benevolence, Philanthropy, Economy, and Profit to all who participate in it as Shareholders. To supply Coal at cost saves to the Shareholder at least $3 per ton on the cost of his coal. The sale of the remainder of the annual product of the colliery (say 90,000 tons) will be sold at market rates, and the profit divided semi-annually to the Shareholders in cash. The quality of the Coal is unsurpassed; it is easily mined, and the Company must prove a decided success. Our advice is, to one and all, take as many shares at least as you burn tons of coal annually. Let each consumer, large and small, churches, societies, benevolent individuals, and all others, subscribe at once. Office of the CONSUMER'S BENEFIT COAL COMPANY, No. 71 Broadway. Books open at Nos. 71, 354, and 660 Broadway; Mayor's Office, Jersey City, and Wyckoff and Little's, Brooklyn.

BROWNE'S METALLIC WEATHER STRIPS
AND WINDOW BANDS, totally exclude COLD, WIND, RAIN, SNOW and DUST from the crevices of doors, windows and sky-lights—stops the rattling of sashes without interfering with the free use of the same. They save one-half the fuel, and are warranted good for five years. For circulars, with prices, references, &c., address the PATENT METALLIC WEATHER STRIP CO., No. 644 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. Brooklyn Agency, No. — Court-st., near Montague Hall.

LYONS' PREMIUM CALORIC-PRESSED RYE COFFEE.
Recommended by all the best physicians in the city. Manufactured at No. 148 Chatham-st., New-York. For sale, wholesale and retail.

LADIES' BELT BUCKLES,
Now styles. Large size, just received from Paris. Gilt, Jet, Steel and Pearl. Two, three, four, five, six, eight, ten, fifteen, and twenty dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' BRACELETS—NEW STYLES.
TWO, THREE, FIVE, SIX, EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN to TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS each. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

THE MOST HORRIBLE DESTRUCTION OF THE BONES OF THE HEAD—THE BRAIN EXPOSED—THE BLOOD-VESSELS TO BE SEEN—THE BONES OF THE FACE DENUDED—DEEP AND DESTRUCTIVE ULCERS OVER THE BODY—COMPLETE PROSTRATION—THE PATIENT NOT ABLE TO MOVE HIS LIMBS—HORRIBLE DEFORMITY OF HIS FEATURES.
L. JOHN TRIPP, of the city of Syracuse, N. Y., now at No. 92 Chatham-st., solemnly swear that I have suffered the greatest agonies a human being could possibly stand for 11 years. Drs. Powers and Stuart, the eminent physicians of Syracuse, exhausted their skill to cure me, but in vain. Prof. Marsh, of Albany, pronounced me incurable. In the Albany hospital received no benefit. Swallowed hundreds of bottles of sarsaparilla syrup, life balsam, iodine water, &c., &c. The whole front bone rotted away, denuded the brain, the bones of my face were denuded, my whole face, nose, ears, and different parts of my body, arms, legs, were one mass of ulcers. I was completely prostrated; as helpless as an infant. I had lost the use of my arms from rheumatism. There are no words to express my sufferings, neither can I find words to express my gratitude to my great benefactor, Dr. Heine. I was poor and helpless when I applied to Dr. Heine; had expended over $5,000. I sincerely hope that the poor sufferers in and out of our hospitals, will call and see me, behold my disfigured features and hear what they would be astonished at the most wonderful result of the treatment. This was accomplished in six weeks, just think, after eleven years' horrible suffering.
JOHN TRIPP.
Subscribed and sworn before me, this 9th day of January, 1865. W. H. RIBLET, Notary Public.
3d-av., corner of 8th-st.
N. B.—The bones of my head can be seen at the office of Dr. Heine, No. 54 East 11th-st., between 2d and 3d ave.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT. premium paid for prizes; Information furnished: the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for OLD NEWSPAPERS, PAMPHLETS, BOOKS and WASTE PAPER of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st., One door west of Nassau-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TO ADVERTISERS.
Merchants, Manufacturers, Inventors, Real Estate Owners, Schools, and all others who desire to reach customers in all parts of the country, will find it to their interest to advertise in THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.
The circulation of THE TRIBUNE is larger than that of any other newspaper, and it is read by the most enterprising, thrifty and industrious classes. Advertisements inserted in each of the editions of THE TRIBUNE—DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY—will be read by nearly a million of people, and no investment pays a business man so well as the money he spends in judicious advertising.
RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.
Ordinary advertisements, classified under appropriate heads, 15 cents per line each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than 60 cents each insertion.
LEADED AND FANCY DISPLAYED ADVERTISEMENTS—Charged solid space.
SPECIAL NOTICES—Fifth Page—THIRTY CENTS a line each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS each insertion.
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ITEM—(Advertisement)—In news column, set in Nonpareil, FIFTY CENTS a line for solid Agate space.
ABOUT EIGHT WORDS AVERAGE A LINE.
Deaths and Marriages are charged FIFTY CENTS.
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
ORDINARY ADVERTISING—TWENTY-FIVE CENTS a line each insertion.
ITEM—(Advertisement)—FIFTY CENTS a line each insertion.
THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
ORDINARY ADVERTISING—$1 a line each insertion.
ITEM—In the News Column, prefixed by the word [Advertisement]—$1 25 a line each insertion.
Address THE TRIBUNE,
No 154 Nassau-st., New-York.

GEN. TODLEBAN'S HISTORY
OF THE
DEFENCE OF SEBASTOPOL.
A REVIEW, BY
WILLIAM H. RUSSELL,
OF THE LONDON TIMES.
"The actual substance of the Russian account is laid before my readers in these pages. In the Review, I sought to give an idea of what Gen. Todleban said, rather than to criticise his statements or to controvert his facts."
1 vol., 12mo. Cloth, $2.
Will be published on THURSDAY, Jan. 19, by
D. VAN NOSTRAND, No. 192 Broadway.
. Copies sent free by mail on receipt of price.

THE "TIMES" REVIEW OF McCLELLAN
BY WILLIAM SWINTON.
PRICE 15 CENTS.
A few copies of this valuable document, which has attracted so much attention, are for sale at the TIMES Office. Sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of 15 cents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW BOOKS
To be published by the 1st of February, by
CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO.,
No. 124 Grand-st., New-York.
BY MAX MULLER,
Second Series of
LECTURES ON THE SCIENCE OF LANGUAGE, with 31 Illustrations. 1 Vol., crown, 8vo, uniform with 1st Series, price $3.
BY M. GUIZOT.
MEDITATIONS
ON THE
ESSENCE OF CHRISTIANITY
AND ON THE
RELIGIOUS QUESTIONS OF THE DAY.
1 vol., 12mo, $1 75.
Translated from the French under the superintendence of the author.
This work is every way worthy its distinguished author and the age. Of all the replies we have seen to modern infidelity in its various developments this is the best, its argument is simple common sense, and level with the capacity of ordinary readers, and yet it is powerful and convincing. It should be sent broadcast through the country where ever the sentiments of Renan, Parker, Colenso & Co., have found utterance.
C. S. & Co. have in press:
I.—LIFE OF CICERO, by WM. FORSYTH, in 2 vols., with illust

FINANCIAL.

PETROLEUM

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND BALTIMORE CONSOLIDATED

PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY.
CAPITAL, $1,500,000, DIVIDED INTO 300,000 SHARES.
PAR VALUE, $5.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $1 PER SHARE.
NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT OR CALL ON THE SUBSCRIBERS, AS 50,000 SHARES ARE RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT—J. S. CLARK, of New-York.
VICE PRESIDENT—E. H. WISHART, New-York.
TREASURER—H. F. DEVOE, New-York.
SECRETARY—J. CONKLIN, New-York.
DIRECTORS:
R. V. R. KETCHUM, Baltimore, Md.
O. KING, Baltimore, Md.
J. H. GOULD, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. WOODRUFF, Baltimore, Md.
R. H. WISHART, New-York.
DR. T. S. RING, New-York.
A. CLARK, Tar Farm, Pa.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Pa.
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENTS:
J. S. CLARK, N. Y. A. CLARK, Tar Farm, Pa.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Pa.
OFFICES:
No. 71 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
Nos. 612 and 614 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILA.
No. 147 BALTIMORE-ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

The company is organized under the laws of the State of New-York. The principal office is No. 71 Broadway, with branch offices in Philadelphia and Baltimore, for the convenience of subscribers, where the certificates of stock will be issued to subscribers without delay. The property, embracing upward of 635 acres, has been selected with great care during the last three years, by those of the directors who have been constantly operating on Oil Creek, and throughout the entire oil region of Pennsylvania, as well as Western Virginia, and was not selected to sell, but for the purpose of development and producing oil, having now some ten wells under contract, and being bored with vigor, besides those already completed and producing, making in all 13 wells now on the property. Every acre of the Company's property is bottom, and the best of boring land, much of it on Oil Creek, Cherry Run, Cherry Tree Creek, Walnut Bend, Allegheny River, and other streams where the lands are being developed with good success and prospects of a very large product of oil.

OFFICE IN NEW-YORK, where Prospectus, Maps and every information can be obtained.
No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

OFFICE OF THE
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA
PETROLEUM COMPANY,
NO. 52 WILLIAM-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1865.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

As the greater part of the stock of the New-York and Philadelphia Petroleum Company has already been taken by the first citizens of New-York, Philadelphia and elsewhere, and owing to its great demand as a permanent investment, the Trustees desire to give notice that only a limited number of shares can now be obtained at $2 each, and that the subscription books will positively close on

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18, 1865,

after which time no stock will be sold at the subscription price.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, President.
A. V. STOUT, Treasurer.
E. C. STEDMAN, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS OF 1881.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 10-40 BONDS.
ONE YEAR CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS.

NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN USUAL COMMISSION ALLOWED.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS COLLECTED OR PURCHASED.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York,
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."
All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased, and on hand, for sale.

HANGAM, JENKINS & CO.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, MERCANTILE PAPER, STOCKS, BONDS, &c.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.
U. S. 10-40 Bonds. U. S. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. 6s of '81 Bonds. U. S. 7 3-10th Treasury Notes.
U. S Certificates of Indebtedness bought and sold at market rates.
Stocks and other securities bought and sold at Brokers' Board on commission.

WILLIAM C. GILMAN,
NO. 44 PINE-ST.,
BUYS AND SELLS
MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE SCRIP.

JOHN B. MURRAY,
NO. 11 BROAD-ST., NEAR WALL,
DEALER IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL CREDITS AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 18 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1865.

TO THE GUARANTEED STOCKHOLDERS.—A Dividend of Five Per Cent., tem Government tax, will be paid to the holders of Guaranteed Stock, at this office, on the 1st day of February next.

In order to reconcile conflicting interests in dispute growing out of a claim made by a portion of the guaranteed stockholders for back dividends, this company has called, as a compromise, to accept of a proposition made by parties owning and representing a large majority of the guaranteed stock, and by parties who have heretofore brought suits for back dividends against this company, which suits are now on this settlement, withdrawn. The company deems it out just to offer the same terms of settlement to the remaining stockholders as have been accorded to the majority above-named, viz.:

In addition to the Five Per Cent. Cash Dividend, payable on the 1st day of February next, this company is ready to issue to the guaranteed stockholders common stock at par to the extent of 30 per cent. of the guaranteed stock held by them, in full payment of all claims for dividends and interest accruing prior to February 1, 1865, indorsing such payment on the face of the guaranteed stock certificates. All common stock so issued prior to the closing of the common stock books, on the 14th of February prox., will be entitled to the Three and a half Per Cent. Dividend on common stock, payable March 1, 1865.

HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 349 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1865.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, the following persons were elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year:

J. T. Sanger,	Albert G. Lee,
E. L. Fancher,	M. K. Rosenfield,
John Elliott,	Charles G. Barrett,
Lewis Einstein,	Edwin F. Knowlton,
John Falconer,	Jacob H. Daier,
Henry L. Baker,	Daniel L. Ross.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, Daniel L. Ross was unanimously re-elected President.
JOHN E. STOUT, Cashier.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 20, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 126 Laws of 1849, that the circulating notes issued to the Seventh Ward Bank, late an incorporated bank located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed by the Superintendent of the Banking Department at par, at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter.

The outstanding notes of said bank must be presented, as aforesaid, for redemption within six years from the date hereof; and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time three specified, will cease to be a charge upon the fund in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND,
OFFICE NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Dec. 20, 1864.

IN CONFORMITY TO THE CHARTER, the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the election of President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at noon, on the THIRD WEDNESDAY (18th) of January next, at this office. Polls will be closed at 2 o'clock.

The transfer books will be closed on Jan. 4.
JAMES S. MACKIE, Secretary.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 620 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1865.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:

BENJAMIN LODER,	WILLIAM S. CORWIN,
CHAS. G. CORNELL,	THOS. McELLIAND,
BENJ. T. SEALEY,	JOHN S. MEVIN,
CONRAD BRANDT, Jr.,	ROBERT DUNLAP,
EDWARD C. ROBINSON.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, EDWARD C. ROBINSON, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of this association will be held at their bank, No. 5 Nassau-st., on the 14th day of February next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said bank.

C. N. JORDAN, Cashier.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE MANITOBA COMPANY,
No. 24 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THERE will be a meeting of the stockholders of this company on the 23d day of January inst., at noon, at the office of the company, to take into consideration the present condition of the company's affairs, and to express their wishes in respect to its future management.

Transfer Books will be closed from the evening of the 17th to the morning of the 24th inst.

DAVID Jan. 9, 1865. W. TITUS, Secretary.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION
SO AS
WILL CLOSE
On THURSDAY, Jan. 19, at 3 o'clock,
Unless completed before.

EMPIRE CITY PETROLEUM CO.,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 74 BROADWAY.

TRUSTEES:
J. C. DAYTON, of J. C. Dayton & Co., No. 107 Front-st.
HENRY K. SHELDON, of Sheldon, Hoyt & Co., No. 43 Chambers-st.
EBEN BARTON, of Wm. E. Bird & Co., No. 61 Front-st.
WM. M. PARKS, No. 19 Broad-st.
WM. A. FOWLER, No. 74 Broadway.
AUGUSTUS EMERY, No. 107 Front-st.
JACOB STANWOOD, Boston.
R. S. CUSHMAN, of R. S. & P. Cushman, Albany.
FRANKLIN EDSON, of Edson & Co., Albany.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER: JAMES M. WESTERVELT.
PRESIDENT: J. C. DAYTON.

The property of the Company consists of about 200 acres of the best oil territory, (in fee simple,) on OHERRY RUN and ALLEGHANY RIVER, with eighteen interests in leases, principally on Cherry Run, Venango County, Pennsylvania, which has been selected by competent judges of oil property. The producing interests are now yielding TWO PER CENT. PER MONTH on the capital stock; and when wells which are rapidly being put down are completed, large increase of yields are expected.

The CAPITAL of the Company is ONE MILLION DOLLARS, divided in 200,000 SHARES. PAR VALUE, $5 each.

$100,000 WORKING CAPITAL.

The books are now opened for a limited number of subscriptions at the following offices:

In New-York City—Messrs. J. C. DAYTON & CO., No. 107 Front-st., WM. M. PARKS, Esq., No. 19 Broad-st., WM. A. FOWLER, Esq., No. 74 Broadway, and at the office of the Company, No. 74 Broadway.

In Boston—JACOB STANWOOD, Esq., No. 9 North Market-st., and JOHN S. JOY, Esq., No. 100 Hanover-street.

In Albany—R. S. & P. CUSHMAN, Broadway, and EDSON & CO., Hudson-st.

PETROLEUM

WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS,
No. 71 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 28,
OFFER FOR SALE
OIL STOCKS.

EXCELSIOR,	CLIFTON,
McKINLEY,	BUCHANAN,
BERGEN COAL AND OIL,	CONSOLIDATED,
OCEANIC,	HIGHGATE,
BYND FARM,	FOUNTAIN,
GREAT WESTERN CONSOLIDATED.	

All of which we can recommend as good investments at present prices. Subscriptions can be made through us, free of charge, in any of the Oil Companies now being organized, at original prices,

LANDS.
Wells and Leases on Watson Flats, Penn.
60 acres on Pit-Hole Creek, Penn.
245 acres on French Creek, West Virginia.
Price $34,000; very cheap.
850 acres—Leases in Ohio.
All the above are good oil lands, with wells producing near them. For sale low, if taken at once.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.
☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

REMOVAL.

THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

have removed to No. 156 Broadway, between Liberty-st. and Maiden-lane.

EXCELSIOR PETROLEUM CO.
THIRD DIVIDEND.

The Trustees of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable January 15, free of Government tax, at their office, No. 6 Broadway. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst., inclusive. ARTHUR T. HURD, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1865.

SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY.

Fifty shares Spring Mountain Coal Company Stock for sale at 75. Address B., Box No. 3,185 Post-office.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan 12, 1865.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF THE affairs of the Company is published in conformity with the requirements of Section 12 of its Charter:

Outstanding Premiums, January 1, 1864	$150,747 71
Premiums Received from January 1 to December 31, 1864, inclusive	808,461 26
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$958,208 97
This Company has issued no Policies, except on Cargo, and freight for the voyage.	
No risks have been taken upon time or upon hulls of vessels.	
Premiums marked off as earned, during the period as above	$836,772 88
Paid for Losses and Expenses, less savings, &c., during the same period	$434,901 63
Return Premiums	87,455 23

The Company has the following Assets:

Cash in Bank	$104,821, 08	
United States, New-York City Banks, and other Stocks	488,611 50	
Loans on Stocks, Drawing Interest,	44,655 24—	$638,087 82
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable		385,441 41
Subscription Notes in advance of Premiums		76,501 26
Scrips of sundry Mutual Ins. Companies, Re-Insurance, and other Claims due the Company, estimated at		40,396 41
Total Assets		$1,140,678 89

The Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a Dividend of interest of SIX PER CENT. in cash on the outstanding certificates of profits, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 7th day of February next.

The trustees have further resolved that the whole of the outstanding certificates of the company, of the issue of 1861, be redeemed and paid in cash, to the holders thereof or their legal representatives on and after TUESDAY, the 7th day of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and cancelled.

Also, resolved, that a Dividend in Scrip of THIRTY-SEVEN AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free of Government tax, be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending Dec. 31, 1864, for which certificates will be issued on and after TUESDAY, the 4th of April next.

By order of the board,
THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

Alfred Edwards,	William Leconey,
A. C. Richards,	A. Wesson,
Sheppard Gandy,	Egbert Starr,
W. M. Richards,	Byron Sherman,
G. D. H. Gillespie,	Jehial Read,
C. E. Milner,	John A. Bartow,
Martin Bates,	A. S. Barney,
Frederick B. Betts,	Alex. M. Earle,
Moses L. Hoppock,	H. L. Atherton,
Sanford Celeb, Jr.,	John A. Hadden,
W. H. Mellen,	Geo. C. Wetmore,
R. W. Bull,	P. H. Vandervoort,
Horace B. Claflin,	Josiah M. Fiske,
Ephraim L. Corning,	Oliver K. King,
F. W. Meyer,	David Lamb,
John K. Myers,	Benjamin D. Smith.

ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WILLIAM LECONEY, Vice-President.
THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE,
No. 79 Broadway, corner Rector-st.

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK Exchange for dealings in Petroleum stocks, located in the Empire Buildings, No. 79 Broadway, corner of Rector-st., will open for business on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1. With the officers of the various Petroleum companies of this and other States furnishing, as promptly, as practicable, prospectuses showing their organizations, in order that a full list of stocks may be compared, I am now ready to furnish subscribers with their tickets of admission and to receive additional subscribers. The annual subscription to this Exchange is twenty-five ($20) dollars.

W. L. JACKSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, DUBUQUE, Iowa, Jan. 11, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Co. will be held at the office of the Company in Dubuque, Iowa, on MONDAY, Feb. 13, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing four directors for the term of two years.

LOUIS BOISOT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 156 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Jan 13, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at their office, No. 156 Broadway, on TUESDAY, 24th inst. Polls open from 12 M. until 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 26 WALL-ST.—At an election for Directors, held at the office of the Company, on the 10th inst., George O. Collins, William H. Sloenm, Charles M. Church, John J. Bertin, and Lyndes L. Jones, whose term expiring, were reelected. At a subsequent meeting of the board, held this day, GEORGE A. JARVIS was unanimously re-elected President of the company for the ensuing year.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

THE YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 16th inst.

FINANCIAL.

A FEW FACTS
FOR THOSE INTERESTED,
OR ABOUT
BECOMING INTERESTED,
IN
OIL COMPANIES.

THE

COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA,
OWNS, IN FEE SIMPLE,
OVER
FOUR SQUARE MILES
OF TERRITORY,
In the best Oil Region of Pennsylvania,
BEING
TWO SQUARE MILES IN WARREN COUNTY, PENN.,
On the line of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad,
AND
TWO SQUARE MILES ON THE
North Salmon Creek, Forrest County,
immediately adjoining Venango County, Penn.

The intrinsic value of their territory is greater than that of any other Oil Company now before the public, with the same amount of capital.

THERE WILL BE BUT
SIXTY THOUSAND SHARES
of the capital stock sold at the subscription price, $2 50 per share, and not a single share above that number will be sold at any price whatever until the territory is developed. This the Secretary will indorse on the back of each receipt for stock if desired.

A competent Superintendent is rapidly developing the property; he has two engines on the ground, two wells already started, and three more will be in operation as soon as the engines are completed.

There is a valuable saw mill on the Cotter Farm, and timber on the whole of the territory sufficient to give a profit of $200 per day for twenty years, or $400 daily for ten years; there is also a large amount of coal on the two square miles in Forrest County. The timber and the coal will give to the Company a handsome dividend, independent of the oil.

The market value of the territory owned by the Company has increased to such an extent that it is at present worth
THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILLION OF DOLLARS.

The amount of capital that will be raised by the sale of the
60,000 SHARES
WILL BE ONLY
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Were the company to sell out either of their properties at the present time, it would realize more than double the amount they will obtain by sale of the above number of shares. No better evidence of the stability of the company, or of the value of their stock, as an investment, can be offered.

The Directors invite all who desire investing in oil stocks to call at their offices and examine prospectus, rangbts, etc., where they cannot fail to be satisfied that the
COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY
ranks among those companies that will stand when all others fall, and that it is on such a basis that stockholders cannot fail to realize a handsome profit aside from the question of oil altogether.

ISAIAH LUKENS, Esq., President.
WM. M. STEWART, Vice-President.
WM. D. SMITH, Treasurer.
E. J. HARRISON, Secretary.

The books for subscription will be open for a short time longer at the offices of the company,

NO. 42 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,

and Nos. 23 and 24 Washington Building, third door below Wainut-st., Philadelphia.

REFERENCES:
P. L. GILBERT, Esq., Albany, N. Y.
E. F. CUSHMAN, Esq., Troy, N. Y.

HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
NO. 44 PINE ST.,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
BUY AND SELL
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s. OF '81 BONDS,
U. S. 10-40 BONDS,
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. DEBT CERTIFICATES,
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
And every form of United States Securities.

We have always on hand a large assortment of Certificates of Indebtedness, due in every month of the year, which we offer at rates that pay more interest than the late dates at Board quotations.

GOODYEAR BROTHERS & DURAND,
BANKERS,
No. 18 BROAD-STREET, N. Y.
ALL KINDS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, RAILROAD STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, &c., bought and sold on commission. Interest allowed on accounts.
OHAS GOODYEAR, Banker, Schoeacrie Co., N. Y.
GEO. GOODYEAR, New-Haven, Coon.
GEO. G. GOODYEAR, HARVEY DURAND.

REFERENCES:
Hon. JOHN J. CISCO, late Asst. U. S. Treasurer, N. Y.
JACOB RUSSELL, Cashier U. S. Treasury, New-York.
H. T. MORGAN (of H. T. Morgan & Co.) New-York.
MORRIS FRANKLIN, Pres. N. Y. Life Insur. Co., N. Y.
W. H. BARNES, Actuary, New-York Life Insurance Co.
Hon. ERASTUS CORNING, Albany, N. Y.
HON. PRESTON KING, President N. Y. State Bank, Albany.
THOS. OLCOTT, Pres. Mec. and Farmers' Bank, Albany.
H. H. MARTIN, Cashier Albany City Bank, N. Y.
A. B. JOHNSON, Utica, N. Y.
JAY COOKE & Co., Washington.
BANK OF WASHINGTON, Washington.
BENJ. E. BATES, Pres. Nat. Bank of Commerce, Boston.
JOHN DENNISTON, Pres. Eliot National Bank, Boston.
L. CANOVA, President Nia'ara Co. Bank, Conn.
E. D. TIFFANY, Pres. First National Bank, Hartford, Ct.
E. G. HOWE, Esq., Hartford, Conn.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 6s. OF 1881.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Bank, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

T. L. TAYLOR & REED,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 5 Broad-st.
All descriptions of Government Securities, State and Railroad Bonds, Stocks and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States at the best rates. Deposits received subject to sight draft and interest allowed.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, THOS. REED.
Late Cashier of Hanover Bank.

SPECIAL PARTNERS.
JOHN MAXWELL, WILLIAM R. FINCH.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, No. 20 WILLIAM-ST., CORNER OF EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1864.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—IN PURsuance of authority given at the meeting of the stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, held on the 21st day of April last, there will be apportioned among such persons as shall be stockholders in said Company on the 12th day of January next, twelve thousand five hundred shares of new stock, in the ratio of one share to every seven shares of stock then held by each stockholder; certificates of stock so apportioned will be ready for delivery to those entitled to the same, on and after the 1st day of February next, (same day on which the usual cash dividend will be paid.)

No scrip will be issued for fractions of a share, but the number of shares representing the aggregate of such fractions will be sold at public auction on the 26th day of January, and the net proceeds will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 1st day of February next, according to their respective interests.

The Government tax on the above-mentioned apportionment will be paid by the Company. By order of the Board of Managers.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 18 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1865.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS FOR THE guaranteed stock of this company will be closed on the 17th inst., and reopened on the 2d day of February next. The transfer books for the common stock of this company will be closed on the 14th day of February, and reopened on the 2d day of March next.

D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO. GENERAL OFFICE, No. 26 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company are closed until the morning of Friday, the 20th day of January, proximo.

By order of the Board of Managers.
A. L. ODELL, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

SPECIAL PETROLEUM NOTICE.
"LITTLE KANAWHA
AND
ELK RIVER
PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY,"
OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Geologists and practical men unite in their belief, and so report, "that the property of this company—62,360 acres of land, in fee—is in the very centre of the West Virginia Oil Region—has numerous oil and gas springs along the banks of its principal streams, (one of which vies with the famous Burning Spring itself,) and is surrounded by properties on every side that are unmistakable in their oil-bearing character.

The subscription for its purchase is now being made at the office of the undersigned. It contains the names of many of our prominent capitalists and business men, is already far advanced, and will be closed at an early day.

Prof. Richardson's very able and interesting report on the property, with circular attached, containing the conditions of the subscription, and any additional information, can be obtained at this office.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

BOOKS CLOSING!

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA
PETROLEUM COMPANY.
PROPERTY IN THE VERY HEART OF THE OIL REGIONS OF VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.
OFFICERS:
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, President.
ANDREW McGAFFEY, Vice-President.
ANDREW V. STOUT, Treasurer.
EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary.
SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, Bankers.
WILLIAM H. ANTHON, } Counsel.
ADAM C. ELLIS, }
TRUSTEES.

FRANCIS A. PALMER, President Broadway Bank, New-York; NATHAN RANDALL, Ex-President United States Telegraph Company, New-York; ALBERT H. NICOLAY, of Albert H. Nicolay & Co., Stock Auctioneers and Brokers, No. 52 William-st., New-York; EUGENE J. JACKSON, of Feibamius & Jackson, Bankers and Brokers, No. 43 Exchange-place, New-York; EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary New-York Petroleum Stock Board and Broker, No. 30 Broad-st., New-York; ANDREW McHAFFER, Philadelphia; FRANCIS A. GODWIN, Philadelphia; ROBERT CLARKSON, of Clarkson & Co., Bankers, No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; JAMES M. CLARK, Oil City, Pennsylvania.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY.
No. 52 William-st., New-York.
No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

CAPITAL STOCK.....300,000 SHARES.
NATIONAL PAR VALUE.....$5 EACH.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE only.....$2 PER SHARE.

Stock not subject to any further assessment. Fifty thousand shares or $150,000 reserved for working capital to develop this splendid oil property.

Attention is invited to the following schedule of the company's property, including FEE SIMPLE TERRITORY, LEASEHOLDS, PRODUCING WELLS, and wells in various stages of completion.

No. 1.—30 acres of bottom land, in fee, on the Allegheny river, at Hickory Flats, midway between Slonests and Tidioute, having a water-frontage of nearly one mile. New 10-horse power engine and fixtures. Two wells sunk to the depth of 300 feet and already filled with oil. Room for 40 more wells.

No. 2.—320 acres rich oil land, in fee, lying nearly opposite the above, having a mile of water-frontage on Prather and Bennett runs. Well supplied with timber.

No. 3.—Lease interest on the famous "Widow McClintock Farm," Oil Creek. One well down and testing; another just ready to tube; a third just started. Two first-class engines. Tubing, tools, fixtures, team, wagon, &c.

No. 4.—Same interest in lease on the well-known "HAMILTON McCLINTOCK FARM," Oil Creek. One well now being tested; already yielding 13 barrels daily, and rapidly increasing; others going down. Two new engines, with fixtures complete.

No. 5.—1-72 of two leases on the CLAPP FARM, near the great Williams and Stantoo 100 barrel wells. On this property is "Sherman Well, No. 2," now down 500 feet. Engine, &c., &c. Room for more wells.

No. 6.—1-16 of the fee in 87 ACRES OF COAL LAND, adjoining the Cramberry Coal Company's beds. This property is of the utmost value to our operations, supplying us with coal at all seasons, and when the works of other companies are found to be idle for want of fuel.

The great advantages that this company possesses over many is, that all its magnificent oil territory has a water front, being situated on the famous Oil Creek and the Alleghany River. The coal lands of the company are also of the greatest importance, and will yield large revenues. The company is now vigorously prosecuting its work, and the very extensive working capital of $100,000 is alone a sufficient guarantee that large and regular monthly dividends may be expected at an early day, which will cause the stock to rapidly rise in value.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The greater part of the Stock of this Company having been already taken in New-York, Philadelphia and other places, the Trustees give notice that the subscription books will positively close on
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18, 1865,
after which time no stock can be obtained at the subscription price.

SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS:
F. A. PALMER, at Broadway Bank, No. 237 Broadway, New-York.
FOLHAMIUS & JACKSON, No. 43 Exchange-place, New-York.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 52 William-st., New-York.
CLARKSON & CO., No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.
MELLEN, WARD & MOWER, Bankers, No. 20 Congress-st., Boston.
STUART & CO., Bankers, Washington, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE
METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1865.

STATEMENT OF THE BUSINESS AND CONDITION OF THE COMPANY ON THE 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1864.

Unearned Premiums, Jan. 1, 1864		$167,139 89
Premiums received in 1864, as follows:		
On Marine Risks	$493,318 46	
On Fire Risks	437,235 84—	930,548 50
Total premiums		$1,097,688 30
Premiums marked off as earned from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1864	$718,026 34	
Less Return Premiums	56,460 56	
Net Earned Premiums		$721,565 78
Losses paid during the year:		
On Marine Risks	$170,656 54	
On Fire Risks	206,468 63	
Total Losses	$377,125 17	
Reserved for Losses Unadjusted	20,625 18	
Expenses, Reinsurance Commission and Taxes, (less interest received)	198,293 12—	$596,043 47
Net profits		$125,522 31
The capital of said company actually paid up in cash is		$300,000 00
The surplus on the first day of January, 1865		456,321 84
Total amount of capital and surplus		$756,321 84

ASSETS JANUARY 1ST, 1865.

Amount of cash on hand and in Bank	$106,741 19	
Amount of cash in hands of Agents and in course of transmission	82,746 56	
Amount of U. S. and N. Y. City Stocks and Bonds	187,029 50	
Amount of Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien of record on Unincumbered Real Estate	188,550 00	
Amount of Loans on Collateral, payable on demand	92,375 00	
Amount of other Miscellaneous Items	26,500 00	
Amount due for Premium on Policies issued at office	19,167 77	
Amount of Bills Receivable for Premiums on Marine Risks	91,455 70	
Interest due and accrued, but not yet payable	13,756 12—	$756,321 84

The Board of Directors have this day resolved to pay a dividend of
SIX PER CENT.
on the outstanding Certificates of Profits, to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, the 20th of February next; also a dividend of
TEN PER CENT.
on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable in cash on demand; also a dividend of
FIFTY PER CENT.,
in scrip, on the net earned Participating Premiums of the company for the year 1864, for which Certificates will be issued on and after the 20th day of March next.

DIRECTORS:

JAS LORIMER GRAHAM,	DANIEL PARISH,
ROBT. M. C. GRAHAM,	DUDLEY S. FULLER,
EDW. A. STANSBURY,	HENRY V. BUTLER,
JOSEPH B. VARNUM,	GILBERT L. BECKMAN,
BOWES R. McILVAINE,	CHARLES P. KIRKLAND,
FREDK. H. WOLCOTT,	S. B. VARNUM, Jr.,
WILLIAM K. STRONG,	WATSON E. CASE,
JOHN C. HENDERSON,	LORRAIN FREEMAN,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,	EDWARD MACOMBER,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	J. L. GRAHAM, Jr.,
PASCHAL W. TURNEY,	S. D. BRADFORD, Jr.,
FRANKLIN H. DELANO,	GEO. W. HATCH,
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.	
ROBERT M. C. GRAHAM, Vice-President.	
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, 2d Vice-President.	

JOHN O. GOODRIDGE, Secretary.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE ENRIQUETTA GOLD COMPANY, of Arizona:

Amount of capital stock, $3,000,000, issued in payment of the property and mines in Arizona.

Amount of indebtedness, as nearly as can be ascertained, about $30,000 Gold and $8,139 13 Currency.

Dated Dec. 31, 1864.

C. W. DURANT,
GEO. J. FORREST,
AUGUSTUS BELKNAP,
J. D. MAXWELL,
J. B. RANDAL,
} Trustees.

City and County of New-York, ss:—The undersigned, JAMES B. RANDAL, Secretary of the Enriquetta Gold Company, of Arizona, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing statement is true.

JAMES B. RANDAL.

Sworn to before me, this 17th day of January, 1865.
SAM. T. BULL, Notary Public.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Lehigh and Susquehannah Coal Company, will be held at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, Jan. 26, at 1 o'clock.

JAS. A. TIMPSON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

BROOK

SAVINGS BANKS.
SIX PER CENT.
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CHARTERED 1864.
Office—No. 251 Third-av., corner of 24-st. and 25th-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 P. M.
Amount previously reported.....$19,286 66
Dec. 30, from Baptist Church, Pa.....10 00
Dec. 31, from Free Methodist Church, Vt.....5 00
Dec. 31, from Free Church, Black Grove, Iowa.....2 50
Dec. 31, from Friends in Kingsborough, N. Y.....15 00
Dec. 31, from Wm. Tratton & Stream, Me.....6 00
Dec. 31, from Methodist Church, Pa.....6 00
Dec. 31, from a few ladies in Stephentown, N. Y.....6 00
Dec. 31, from Presbyterian Church, Yarmouth, Iowa.....6 00
Dec. 31, from a few ladies of Bainbridge, Ohio.....10 00
Dec. 31, from Presbyterian Church, Caledonia, N. Y.....6 00
Dec. 31, from Rev. E. E. Kirtland, Caledonia, N. Y.....1 00
Dec. 31, from Rev. A. Wright, Durand, Iowa.....1 00
Dec. 31, from Presbyterian Church, Beckwood, Ohio.....6 00
Dec. 30, from Presbyterian Church, Delaton, Ohio.....6 00
Miss H. M. Lindo.....1 00
Dec. 30, from Presbyterian Church, Bainbridge, N. Y.....6 00
Dec. 31, from Cheese of Medway, Mass.....15 00
Dec. 31, from A Loyal Woman in Brighton, Me.....1 00
Dec. 31, from Miss Mary Pease, Durand, Iowa.....1 00
Dec. 31, from Rev. A. Wright, Durand, Iowa.....1 00
1865—JANUARY INTEREST. Due January 1st.....
No. 38 BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
SIX PER CENT.
Deposits made on or before January 20, will draw interest from Jan 1.
JOSEPH F. COOPER, Secretary.
CHAS D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
OPEN DAILY.
ATLANTA SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER OF 14TH-ST. AND 8TH-AV.
Corner of 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 10 to 3 P. M. and SATURDAYS from 10 to 1 o'clock.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made on or before January 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.
R. H. BELL, Secretary.
THOS. CHRISTY, President.
BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 251 Broadway, corner of 29th-place.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now or on or before January 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.
JOHN P. CROSBY, President.
WM. B. WORRALL, Secretary.
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
PETER CUMMING, Secretary and Actuary.
EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.
DIVIDEND—The usual semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000, for the half year ending December 31, 1864, payable on and after the 20th day of January, 1865. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on THURSDAY EVENING from 5 to 7 o'clock.
WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.
BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1865.
The Trustees of this Institution have directed that DIVIDENDS made payable on and after the 20th day of January, 1865, will draw interest from January 1st.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
BENJAMIN A. BUSH, Secretary.
BROADWAY SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1865.
The Trustees of this Institution have directed that DEPOSITS made on or before the 20th day of January will draw interest from January 1st.
Bank open from 10 to 3 o'clock DAILY, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, from 5 to 7 P. M.
GEO. T. BROWNING, Cash. and A. G. M.
TOWN OF CORTLANDT BONDS.
FOR TOWN OR COUNTY BONDS,
Having furnished nearly 40 first-class sets for counties and towns within 40 miles of this city, we are prepared to furnish the best securities obtainable.
BISHOP, WILSON & ALDRICH,
No. 158 Broadway, Room No. 16.
CAVALRY.—FIFTY GOOD HORSES ARE WANTED for the Italian Cavalry, 6908 Beauty and 5th hand-some, or 5th to mun Presenting themselves. Apply at Regular Cavalry Recruiting Rendezvous, No. 16 Bowery, Cor. of Canal-st. This is the only Rendezvous in the city where you can get a good horse.
CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY HORSES
WANTED.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 19 EAST-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1865.
I will purchase on this market all horses offered that are suitable for the service, and are recommended and approved by the Government examining board.
Cavalry horses 5 to 7 years old, 15 to 15 hands high.
Artillery horses, 6 to 7 years old, 15¾ hands high, and over 1,050 pounds; mares and dark geldings preferred.
Price for artillery horses.....$165
Price for cavalry horses.....$150
GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and A. Q. M.
HAND-MONEY OR PREMIUM.
For three-year recruits.....$60
For two-year recruits.....30
For one-year recruits.....20
Bounties and premium to be paid as follows:
Cash bounty.....$300
Government.....100
Total.....$400
FOR ONE-YEAR RECRUITS:
Cash bounty.....$200
Government.....200
Total.....$400
FOR TWO-YEAR RECRUITS:
Cash bounty.....$200
Government.....300
Total.....$500
THREE-YEAR RECRUITS, 0 YEARS OLD.
Cash bounty.....$300
Government.....300
Total.....$600
AMERICAN UNION COMMISSION, NO. 14 BIBLE HOUSE.—The American Union Commission is prepared to receive and forward, free of charge, packages of clothing and supplies for refugees from Dec. 20, 1864, down to Jan. 1, 1865.
Packages of clothing and supplies for refugees from Nov. 25—One barrel and one box from Reformed Dutch Church Schenectady, N. J.; 1 barrel, Mrs. Gospill, No. 112 Barrow-st.; 1 barrel, Mrs. Hornbeck, Berlin, Mass.; 1 barrel and 1 box, Mrs. A. Horton, Pomfret, Conn.; 1 barrel, Hamilton, Pa.; 1 barrel, Mrs. C. Gilbert, Princeton, Minn.; 1 box; Rev. A. H. Burge, Albany, N. Y.; 1 box; Rev. A. H. Burge, Albany, N. Y.; 1 barrel; Mrs. Alice Walton, Richland Station, N. Y.; 1 barrel; Mrs. Dr. Baxter, Richland; 1 barrel, Rev. Mr. Kellogg, Oswego, N. Y.; 1 barrel and 1 box, Mrs. Dr. Baxter, Richland; 1 barrel, Rev. Mr. Kellogg, Oswego, N. Y.; 1 barrel

FROM SAVANNAH.

Development of Union Sentiment in Georgia.

Union Meetings Held in Several Counties.

The Savannah Resolutions Indorsed by the People.

A Messenger Sent from Savannah to Governor Brown.

Aspect of Social and Political Affairs in the City.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAVANNAH, GA., Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1865.

Inasmuch as the operations of this division of the army are not at present marked by anything of exciting interest, it may not be inappropriate to offer, as the material for this letter, a short recital of local and civic affairs at Savannah.

SUPPLIES.

The question of supplies is the prime one among citizens. "How shall we obtain food for ourselves and families?" is the query propounded by the citizens to the Mayor, and by him to Gen. SHERMAN. To be sure, there's a large quantity of rice—enough to last two years—stored in various parts of the city; but a purely rice diet is not what they have been accustomed to, nor is it, of itself, considered sufficient to sustain life. The people want meat and bread, without which they will starve. The army cannot divide its short rations with the citizens, for there is not enough for themselves, although the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps have been embarked for Beaufort, S. C., where provisions are more plentiful and easy of access.

These people have no means of obtaining our currency, and therefore cannot purchase, to any adequate extent, the stores which a few fortunate traders succeeded in bringing here shortly after our arrival.

Confederate paper money is at a discount. In fact, its holders cannot use it at all, except they send it out of the lines to invest in cotton or lands, where no immediate return can be obtained from it.

UNION SENTIMENT

is on the increase, fostered by Gen. SHERMAN's admirable orders and Gen. GRANT's judicious administration of the government of the city. No restrictions are placed upon those desiring to transact business, except in the matter of cotton, which the agents of the Government assume charge of. Of course, all shipments to the port of Savannah are vised by the Custom House officials, and must conform to the trade regulations adopted for districts that have been in insurrection. Very little, in the way of shipments, has been accomplished as yet; but no obstacles are thrown in the way of proper parties desiring to resume or establish business. This liberal policy gives encouragement to all, and fosters the latent Unionism which has existed in Georgia more than in any other Southern State throughout the war. More particularly has *her feelings manifested itself in South-Western Georgia, where nine counties have issued calls for Union meetings. Meetings were held in Montgomery and Liberty counties, with the result of indorsing the resolutions adopted by the citizens of Savannah.* South-Western Georgia comprises a very rich portion of the State. Savannah by means of the Gulf Railroad has always been its outlet. It is said to be full of grain, cotton and provisions.

THE GEORGIA STATE TROOPS

are returning to their homes. It is reported that three thousand, under Gen. SMITH, are now in the interior, awaiting the action of the people of the State. *A special messenger left yesterday with dispatches from the authorities of Savannah to Gov. Brown, relative to the return of the State to the Union.*

The leaders in the peace or Union movement are the old merchants, who were formerly so intimately connected with the North in business relations. For three years their trade has been stopped and their wharves deserted. To them the sight of our vessels crowding the bay and river, brings the recollection of years gone by, when prosperity and commercial wealth were theirs. To renew these blessings, by remaining under the protection of the Union, is now their prayer and hope. A relapse into the dismal and sterile domination of secession is what they most fear.

NEWSPAPERS.

There are two daily papers published in Savannah. The *Republican*, edited by Mr. HAYS, formerly of the New-York *Tribune*, is the oldest, and enjoys a large share of patronage. The *Herald*, under the auspices of Mr. SAWYER, of the New-York *Herald*, is a new paper, in which is merged the *Palmetto Herald*, published at Hilton Head. These sheets have a circulation of about ten thousand copies per day. At present high prices they cannot fail to pay expenses, and yield their owners a fair remuneration for their enterprise and energy.

THE GAS COMPANY

continues its functions and supplies material for light with uninterrupted regularity, although great complaints are made at the enormous waste by army officers who happen to be quartered in town. The water facilities are also unimpaired. The Fire Department is as good as that species of organization can be. The efforts to retain in complete working order all the system of the civil administration of Savannah have been remarkably successful.

HUGUENOT.

Reinforcements for Gen. Sherman.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Tuesday, Jan. 17.

Gen. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER arrived here last night from Chattanooga, with several thousand veteran troops of the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Army Corps, organized as a provisional division of Tennessee, en route to join SHERMAN at Savannah via New-York, where he may be expected in four or five days. Upon leaving Chattanooga, he was the recipient of high compliments from Gen. SHERMAN, commanding, on his administration of affairs in the District of Etowah, and his success in protecting steamboat and railroad transportation.

Gen. WEBSTER, Col. SAWYER, Capts. ROCHESTER, ANDERSON and other members of Gen. SHERMAN's staff, leave to-morrow for Savannah via New-York.

The river is fifteen feet deep on the shoals, and is falling slowly.

OUR SOUTHERN FILES.

By the arrival of the steamship *Star of the South* at this port yesterday, from Port Royal Jan. 14, we are in receipt of full files of Southern papers. Their dates are as follows: Charleston, S. C., to Jan. 13; Augusta, Ga., to Dec. 30; Wilmington, N. C., to Dec. 30; Macon, Ga., to Dec. 23; Montgomery, Ala., to Dec. 22; Gainesville, Fla., to Dec. 17.

SHERMAN.

THE NEWS FROM THE SAVANNAH RIVER.

A report was current Tuesday, (for the truth of which, however, we cannot vouch,) that SHERMAN's advanced forces on this side of the Savannah River, had gone back and recrossed that stream at Screven's Ferry.

From the Charleston Mercury, Jan. 12.

We learn, (and communications with the enemy will take place this day (Wednesday) on the Savannah River, near Perrysburgh, for the reception of such of the people of Savannah as have not chosen to remain within the Yankee lines.

SOUTH CAROLINA TROOPS FROM LEE'S ARMY.

From the Columbia (S. C.) Carolinian.

As we pen these lines, glad shouts, ringing loudar and louder in the night air, greet our ear. They come from the hearts of our own gallant boys, led by a South Carolinian, who has, with his sword, engraven his name upon the tablets of fame; they come from the veterans of a hundred fields, now for the first time in a terrible war of nearly four years, called upon to battle for liberty on the soil of their own beloved State. The record they have won in other States presages what they will do in the defence of their mother. We bid them, and we know, with us, the entire State will bid them, welcome home.

FROM SAVANNAH.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Jan. 14.

The enemy's force about Hardeeville have retired back to the Savannah River. There is some doubt whether the troops had been sent to Beaufort. There are no indications of an advance this way.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Jan. 15.

Intelligent persons from Savannah state that the late meeting there numbered about three hundred, of whom one hundred were Jews, eighty-six Irish, and the remainder were of Northern birth and sheer politicians, who no more represent the people of Savannah than a dozen deserters represent Lee's army.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Jan. 15.

Two hundred and fifty refugees arrived here last night from Savannah. The Yankees were busy moving the obstructions from the river, and say they will soon move on Augusta, Branchville and Charleston. No movement has been made as yet, though the refugees think there will be soon. SHERMAN and his officers threaten to reduce Charleston and South Carolina to desolation. His rule in Savannah, for policy, continues mild. He has written a letter to the citizens, saying the only way to have peace is to send members to the United States Congress and return to the Union, and it is ridiculous to think of any other kind of reconstruction. The refugees brought out such servants and beggars as they desired. Many negroes were returning to their masters.

FORT FISHER.

WILMINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 12.

The Yankee fleet, consisting of about sixty vessels, attacked Fort Fisher on the coast this morning. No particulars are received from Gen. WHITING, who is commanding the fort.

[Editorial.]

The great winds of Saturday brought down the telegraph poles on the southern lines, and we are without information from Wilmington later than the 12th. On that day sixty vessels of the Yankee fleet attacked Fort Fisher at 7 o'clock in the morning and kept up a tremendous fire throughout the forenoon. During the bombardment they landed troops in an unknown force five miles above Fort Fisher. Gen. WHITING is in command at the fort. This expedition is believed to be under the sole command of PORTER, who has gone to work to show what he can do without BUTLER. All the monitors on the coast have been collected for the purpose, and it is said to be PORTER's intention, if the attack on the fort fails, to attempt running them past there to see if Wilmington cannot be taken in the same way that New-Orleans was taken.

LATER.—We learned late last night that the enemy continued his fire on Fort Fisher throughout Saturday and Sunday, but without the least injury to the fort. The party which landed above are attempting to throw up fortifications, but are obstructed by the Confederate artillery.

LAMB-LIKE.

From the Charleston Courier Dec. 30.

"Our Heavenly Father has protected my garrison this day, and I feel that he will sustain us in defending our homes from the invaders."

So writes Col. WM. LAMB, commanding in Fort Fisher, near Wilmington, N. C. Here we ever beat defeated, or have we suffered even a serious disappointment or check under commanders who could truthfully write thus for themselves and for many of their soldiers?

From the Wilmington Journal, Dec. 30.

We have heard it said that there were over twenty thousand shells thrown into Fort Fisher, and we think it quite probable. For hours they averaged over thirty a minute, as they well might, from so many ships and guns. Sometimes we think they fired even faster than this.

The failure of the Yankees here seems to have been one of the most complete in the whole history of the war. They were foiled as nearly as could well be imagined, and the best of the thing is that there can be no wrangling over the honors. It was all done by North Carolina troops under their own trusted leaders, for Col. LAMB, although a Virginian by birth, is the chosen Colonel of a North Carolina regiment, and Gen. WHITING had his home here, while Gen. BRAGG, Gen. HOKE, Gen. KIRKLAND and others are "native and to the manner born." Other gallant men, natives or citizens of other States, were no doubt hastened to our aid, but it so happens that North Carolinians alone were at any time engaged.

A friend of ours, given to pruning, says that the Yankees were "*Lamb*-ed out" at Fort Fisher.

WANTED—NERVE.

From the Charleston Mercury, Jan. 12.

The grand crying deficiency in our affairs, political and military is, and has ever been, the want of nerve—demagogism in politics, and demagogism in the armies—fear of the populace and fear of the soldiery.

* * * * * * *

What we most want now, and have ever needed, is nerve—nerve, not to break law, but to enforce law; nerve, not to run into excess and illegality, but to maintain an inflexible obedience to law and duty. Nerve to be steady and unalterable, not the presumptuous arrogance to enlarge law and assume power; nerve to face the enemy, not nerve to bully and oppress friends. We want nerve in Congress, we want nerve in our Generals. It is *nerve* that has carried SHERMAN to Savannah—it is that which is now carrying him to cut the Confederacy in half. His is an army of discipline—an army of *soldiers*—not a mob of ragamuffins. He has no generals with rolls of twenty or thirty thousand men, and twenty or thirty hundred in the field. His men stand to their guns—not to people's chicken-coops and barn-yards. His men are full in hand at their posts. He holds them there. He is a General. The condition of the Confederate soldiery in this department (and others are little better) is a disgrace to the cause, to the country, and to the whole science of war. Is there any incompatability between a Confederate soldier and the discipline of law? We say no. It is demagogism that says yes; or worse, it is cowardice. The Almighty never made a race of men that cannot be made subject to discipline. The world has no use for such ruffians. Law is supreme. Obedience to law, is civilization. Are we not civilized? We are. Yet avery where does lawlessness and disregard of authority prevail. And why? Because avery where, in the army and in the Government, is lacking the nerve to enforce the performance of duty. Most conspicuously deficient of all others, is the body of Congress itself—both House and Senate. Both lie prostrate at the feet of the Executive—both fail to perform their functions. They neither exact obedience of the Executive—and he renders them none. The Executive himself is a most illustrious and pernicious example of contempt of law, and of weakness in enforcing obedience to law on others. Reckless of the Constitution—regardless of his relation to the Legislative Branch of the Government—contemptuous of their authority, his *nerve* is only eminent in resistance, where obedience would be alike duty and honor. The man that cannot obey, cannot command. Unfortunately for us at this time, our Executive is most eminently conspicuous in both vices, is impracticably obstinate and lamentably weak.

* * * * * * *

The want of discipline is one of the leading causes which is fast defeating the Confederate States. Our Executive cowers before the responsibility of enforcing order—our Generals lack the nerve to do it. Officers and men alike run wild in disorder and lawlessness. What General has been cashiered for incompetency—what Lieutenant-General for inofficiency—what Major-General for incompetency—what Brigadier for worthlessness—what Colonel or Captain shot for lawlessness in their commands? What then can be expected of the mass. Are we playing at jack straws with women? Or are we on the hazard of life, liberty, and all that is dear or valuable to brave men against a fierce and implacable foe? Is this a time—is this a condition of affairs for mouthing demagogues, or political hacks, to hold command of armies or soldiers? Is this a time, and is the country in a condition to afford to make of its roll of officers an asylum for public imbeciles, or a nursery of private tools?

We want *men*—earnest, fearless, *desperate* men—men who stand in awe of no results—men who see no "lions in their path"—men who go right straight ahead—willing what shall be—doing what ought to be done—fighting where the enemy are—dying when their time comes. Everywhere, in all things Confederate, we lament the lack of nerve.

We have the men who have the nerve. Why are they not in position? Is the Administration determined to emasculate the entire Confederacy?

LINCOLN AND DAVIS CONTRASTED.

From the Charleston Mercury, Jan. 10.

When ABRAHAM LINCOLN took the chair of the Presidency of the United States, he promised in his flat-boat lingo to "run the machine as he found it." Whether he has strictly kept his promise, those may doubt who choose to consider the subject. It is enough for us to know, that whether "running his machine" in the pathway of his predecessors, or not, he has run it with a stern, inflexible purpose, a bold, steady hand, a vigilant, active eye, a sleepless energy, a fanatic spirit, and an eye single to his end—conquest—emancipation. He has called around him, in council, the ablest and most cor-

rupt men of his country. Where he has failed in individual ability, learning, experience or statesmanship, he has sought it, and has found it in the able men about him, whose assistance he unhesitatingly accepts, whose powers he applies to the advancement of the cause he has undertaken. In the Cabinet and in the field he has consistently and fearlessly pressed on the search for men who could advance his cause, and has as unhesitatingly cut off all those who clogged it with weakness, timidity, imbecility or failure. Force, energy, brains, earnestness, he has collected around him in every department. Blackguard and buffoon as he is, he has pursued his end with an energy as untiring as an Indian, and a singleness of purpose that might almost be called patriotic. If he were not an unscrupulous knave in his end, and a fanatic in his political views, he would undoubtedly command our respect as a ruler, so far as we are concerned. Abroad and at home, he has exercised alike the same ceaseless energy and circumspection.

We turn our eyes to Richmond, and the contrast is appalling, sickening to the heart.

The Proposed Testimonial to Mr. Carson.

In reply to the article which appeared in yesterday's TIMES on "The Testimonial Business," we have received letters from Mr. WM. S. MANLEY, an rolling officer, and from a person who signs himself "J. D. M., No. 23, Table No. 4." Mr. MANLEY alleges that our statements as to the subscriptions not being purely voluntary, are erroneous, and that each man gave what he pleased. "J. D. M." says very nearly the same thing, and adds: "We wish it to be particularly understood that our contributions were given freely and without any pressure whatever, and to prove this, the contributions from our table were of three different denominations; and, though a week has passed, I know that not one of the gentleman whose subscription did not amount to the maximum, neither lost his situation, or favor, nor was he considered mean." Since the article appeared in the TIMES we have received assurances from more than one-quarter, that in the main points it was perfectly true. Each man in the bureau was called on for one day's pay, which with the majority would amount to $3. The superintendents who receive higher salaries contributed in proportion, some of them handing in ten dollars. "J. D. M.'s" statement that the subscriptions from his table were of three denominations is thus accounted for. After handing in the subscriptions, for some reason or other which was not explained, the clerks were informed that it had been decided to take $1 subscriptions only, and the balance was handed back to them. More than one clerk refused to contribute, but whether he lost his situation or not in consequence we cannot say. We are assured, however, that many who were not acquainted with Mr. COBURN, even by sight, contributed their $1 under the fear that if they did not, dismissal would follow. Both our correspondents fully admit that a subscription has been gotten up for the purpose of testimonializing Mr. COBURN, and we are satisfied that the Supervisors' Committee on Volunteering, who have been directed by the board to investigate the matter, will find that the contributions of the clerks in the majority of cases have been forced.

Board of Supervisors.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD—MR. TWEED RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT—THE PROPOSED PRESENTATION TO THE HEAD OF THE ENROLLING BUREAU—A COMMITTEE TO INQUIRE ABOUT IT—FINANCIAL STATISTICS—THE NUMBER OF VOLUNTEERS RAISED SINCE THE REBELLION.

This Board met at 3 P. M. yesterday, Mr. SYDNEY in the chair.

Mr. PURDY moved that the Board proceed to organize for the present year by electing a presiding officer and clerk, and the motion being adopted, Mr. PURDY moved that Mr. WILLIAM M. TWEED be re-elected President. The motion was adopted and Mr. TWEED was conducted to the chair by Messrs. PURDY, ROACH and SMITH.

Mr. TWEED, after expressing his thanks for the honor done him, reviewed at length the action of the Volunteer Committee on raising men to fill the quota, and gave the following statistics:

Statement of the whole number of Men raised in the County of New-York since the Rebellion, (April 15, 1861,) up to January 1, 1864:

Volunteers for the army	68,518
Men reenlisted in the field for the army	7,358
Men raised by draft for the army	3,063
Militia furnished for temporary service in 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864	25,784
Volunteers for the navy	29,301
Representative recruits and substitutes, in anticipation of draft, in army and navy	2,200
Total of men raised for army and navy since April 15, 1861	136,201

Of the above number, the county has received credit for the following:

Volunteers for the army	14,961
Men reenlisted for the army	7,287
Men obtained by draft for the army	3,063
Volunteers for the navy	21,861
Representative recruits and substitutes, in anticipation of draft, in army and navy	2,200
Total credited since April 15, 1861	49,392
Add number not credited	86,809
Total of men raised	136,201

Of the number credited, bounty was paid the following.

Volunteers for the army	20,937
Men reenlisted for the army	6,745
Volunteers for the navy	2,362
Drafted men	2,982
Representative recruits and substitutes, in anticipation of the draft, in army and navy	2,200
Total credited and and paid bounty	35,226
Add number credited but not paid bounty	14,166
Total credited	49,392
Add number of men furnished and not credited nor paid bounty	86,809
Total of men raised	136,201

By this it will be seen that, through the active exertions of the Committee on Volunteering, the county has hitherto been saved from a draft upon every call of the President for men, and from the manner in which recruits are now being entered and substitutes furnished I have no doubt that we will be able to avert the calamity of a draft under the present call for 200,000 men.

Mr. TWEED also referred to the financial condition of the county and the tax levy for the present year, taking occasion to state, that of the $6,784,866 46 required to be raised by taxes for county purposes, $5,965,016 46 is for purposes over which the Board of Supervisors have no control.

A resolution was offered by Mr. PURDY, fixing the salary of the legal adviser of the board at $2,000 per annum, which was adopted.

On motion, Mr. JOSEPH B. YOUNG, Mr. SALMON and Mr. WOODWARD were reappointed clerks of the board.

Mr. ROACH presented a resolution instructing the Committee on Volunteering to inquire whether or not any measures have been taken, or are contemplated for presenting to any person employed in the Enrolling Department any present or testimonial, and if so, to forbid such testimonial from being made.

Mr. PURDY said he knew nothing about this matter and this was the first he had heard of it. He would like to know where the information came from.

Mr. ROACH replied that he had read in the TIMES of Tuesday last an article stating that such a presentation was contemplated, and he thought it ought to be inquired into.

Mr. PURDY thought that assertions made in the newspapers ought not to be regarded by the board.

Mr. ELY said there could be no harm whatever in adopting such a resolution, and Messrs. SHOOK and DAVIS expressed the same opinion.

On the question being put, the resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. PURDY suggested that the committees of the board be announced as soon as possible, in order that the Comptroller's budget may be considered and disposed of, and the board then adjourned to noon on Monday next.

HELD FOR BURGLARY AND ATTEMPTED MURDER.—Yesterday, Justice MANSFIELD committed JOHN MCGIVERN, and held for identification his brother, JOSEPH MCGOVERN, both of whom are alleged to have been engaged in a burglary in Mr. ANDREW BURNETT's house, No. 121 West Twenty-seventh-street, on the night of the 1st inst. The burglars were attacked by Mr. BURNETT while in his house, and the boy JOHN fired upon him, but missed aim, and fled; after which the eldar burglar, who was in Mr. B.'s grasp, escaped by slipping his coat and leaving that garment in Mr. BURNETT's possession. The accused were arrested in Eighth-avenue, by officer LAVINE, of the Twentieth Precinct.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT, *Part I*—Nos. 709, 765, 908, 907, 927, 935, 949, 953, 962, 965, 967, 975, 981, 983, 985, 987, 991, 995, 997, 999. *Part II*—Nos. 918, 929, 479, 447, 750, 738, 748, 746, 756, 770, 772, 662, 824, 969, 830, 832, 834, 838, 856, 854.

SUPERIOR COURT, *Part I*—Nos. 3391, 4617, 3783, 3651, 4771, 4777, 4761, 4785, 4721, 4337, 4093, 2723, 4067, 4637, 3199, 4641, 2543, 3271, 3301, 3300, 3299, 3302. *Part II*—Nos. 2546, 3402, 3998, 3312, 4394, 4765, 4788, 4799, 4792, 4794, 4796, 4798, 4800, 4802, 4804.

The Trial of Barney Friary for Murder.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russell.

The People vs. Barney Friary.—The court room was again crowded yesterday morning by persons interested in this trial. The excellent arrangements of Sheriff KELLY and his assistants prevented any annoyance to members of the bar or others having business in court. Ex-Recorder SMITH said that he yesterday received notice that he had been assigned, together with Ex-Judge WHITING, to defend this man. Upon consultation with his associate counsel, he found that it would be impossible for Judge WHITING to act in this matter. He had also consulted with Mr. SEDGWICK and Ex-Judge STEWART in regard to the conduct of this case, and they had assisted him in every way during the brief period since his assignment. These gentlemen had placed in his hands all the information in their possession; but from his own knowledge of the case he was convinced that much testimony remained to be procured before they could safely proceed to defend this man upon a charge involving his life. Mr. SMITH said he would respectfully ask for a postponement of the trial, and he would also ask that the former counsel for the prisoner, who so thoroughly understood the whole matter, be associated with him.

Mr. HALL said the court could know no difference between counsel. The people had certain rights which he, as prosecuting officer, was bound to protect. They were not ready on the part of the defence yesterday and they were not ready to-day. If the new counsel came here and announced that he was not ready, other counsel must be assigned and the case proceed without delay.

Judge RUSSELL said that it was true that the rights of counsel had not changed, but the rights of the prisoner had changed. Yesterday he had been represented by gentleman who had been some days in the case. To-day he was represented by assigned counsel, who had been but one day in the case. He would set the case down for Monday next, and it must positively be tried on that day. At Mr. SMITH's request, Messrs. Sedgwick, Stewart and Curtis were associated with him for the defence.

ST. DAVID'S SOCIETY.—An entertainment in aid of the funds of the above society will be given at the Welsh Presbyterian Church, East Thirteenth-street, between Second and Third avenues, this evening, Jan. 18, at 7½ o'clock. The exercises will consist of addresses by Hon. THOMAS JONES, Jr., and Rev. E. R. LEWIS. Singing by Mr. J. R. THOMAS and other vocalists. Admission 25 cents.

Preservation of Iron Ships.

The London *Morning Star*, of Dec. 30, has the following notice of a recently invented paint for coating ships' bottoms, which will interest the shipowners of this country. It has already attracted the attention of the Navy Department, and been adopted by the Cunard and other steamship companies of Great Britain. The American office is at No. 11 Broad-street, New-York:

"The difficulty of preserving iron ships from fouling has been a prolific source of expense and trouble to shipowners and to the Admiralty. A great variety of paints have been tried, but with very indifferent results. The system hitherto adopted has been to endeavor to destroy the marine animals and plants which fasten themselves to the bottom of the vessels, by mixing poisonous substances with the paint, but the obnoxious harnacles positively thrive upon the poison. The difficult problem seems at length to have been solved, and, if so, the result is one of really national importance. Mr. F. N. GISBORNE, C. E., has invented a paint with which crude quicksilver is mixed by a chemical process—the origin of the idea having been the dipping in quicksilver of the zinc plates of a battery, and the result, according to numerous and apparently conclusive proofs, is *that the iron can be preserved perfectly clean* even in the Mediterranean and Adriatic, where iron ships are peculiarly liable to get covered with these annoying incrustations. Plates covered with the mercury composition have been sunk in various quarters—for example at Liverpool and Valetta harbor in Malta, the one side treated as iron ships ordinarily are at present, and the other covered with GISBORNE's preparation, and on being drawn up, the one side was a mass of shells and weeds, the other, protected by the mercury, *was as clear as when put down.* A better test still has been adopted, by having individual plates of sea-going vessels coated with GISBORNE's mercury, and the remainder of the bottom with ordinary paints. The result has been, that on the return of the vessels, the plates protected with the new composition *have been perfectly clean*, and the rest of the iron as foul as usual. The Admiralty officials are greatly interested in the success of the invention, as most costly and hitherto futile efforts have been made with our iron-clads. A number of the great shipping companies are in course of having vessels coated, among others, the *Cunard*, the *Peninsular and Oriental*, the *National*, the *African*, and the *Diamond* Steam Shipping Companies. The cost is about £10 10s. per ton, which will cover 3,000 superficial square feet with one coating, and the saving to the shipping interest will thus be immense. Experiments are being made by Mr. GISBORNE to endeavor to preserve copper-sheathing of wooden vessels in the same way, the cooper at present lasting only about a couple of years."

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 17, 1865.

$10,000	U. S. 6s. '67..C	105	
4,000	U. S. 6s. '81..R.	111⅛	
500	do.	112	
11,000	do.	111	
500	U. S. 6s. '81...C.	112	
22,000	do.	111¾	
30,500	U. S. 6s. 5-20s..C.	103	
45,000	do.	109⅜	
65,000	do.	109⅝	
115,000	do...new iss.	109¾	
66,000	do...new iss.	109⅝	
2,500	do...new iss.	109⅛	
30,000	U. S. 10-40s..b30	102⅜	
10,000	do.	102⅜	
1,000	U. S. 6s. 1 yr. Cer.	97⅛	
1,000	M. 6s ins. to Pacific R.	70	
1,000	O. & Miss. C.	29	
10,000	do.	28⅜	
28,000	do.	28	
10,000	do.	27⅜	
30,000	do.	27¾	
2,000	Harlem R. 3d M.	97¾	
2,000	Mich. S. & P. Bs.	103⅛	
2,000	To. & W. 1 M. Ex.	101¾	
1,000	Chi. & R. I. Bds.	105	
7,000	Mar. 2d M. Bs.	20	
60	Bank of Republic.	108	
100	Canton Co.	94¾	
120	Del. & H. C. Co.	165	
400	Cum. Coal Pr.	44⅜	
100	do.	44⅝	
1200	do.	44⅝	
100	do.	44¾	
100	Quick. Min.	98	
300	Mar. Min. Co.	11⅜	
500	do.	11⅜	
50	do.	11⅝	
200	do.	11⅝	
300	do.	11⅜	
100	Wyoming V. C. Co.	83	
200	Consolidation Coal Co. of Md.	50	
100	Atl. M. S. C.	160	
50	N. Y. Can.	116	
300	do.	115⅛	
200	do.	115	
100	Alt. & T. H.	41	

100	Erie Railway	79⅞	
600	do.	79⅝	
1500	do.	79⅜	
200	Hudson Riv. R.	109¾	
500	do.	109⅜	
200	Reading R.	111⅝	
200	do.	111	
200	Mich. Cen. R.	107⅜	
100	T. H. & Alt. R.	42	
500	M. S. & N. I.	71	
500	do.	71⅜	
100	Ill. Cen. R.	124	
100	Cleve. & Pitts.	91⅜	
200	do.	91¼	
100	Cleve. & Tol. R.	97⅜	
200	P., Ft. W. & C.	97¼	
400	do.	97	

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s..R.	109⅜	
10,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s..C.	109⅝	
100,000	do...new iss.	109¼	
5,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40s..C.	102¾	
5,000	Mo. State 6s	68	
45,000	O. & M. Cer.	26	
10,000	do.	28⅜	
30,000	do.	25¾	
5,000	Am. Gold	215¾	
100	Cum Coal Pref.	45⅜	
200	do...b60	45	
800	do.	46	
200	do.	45¼	
200	do...b3	46¾	
100	Quick. M. Co.	97⅜	
300	Mar. M. Co.	12	
100	do.	11⅞	
100	N. Y. Con.	118	
100	do...s10	115¾	
200	do...s30	115	
100	M. & P. Dn C. R.	45	

400	Ill. Cen.	123⅜	
800	Cleve. & Pitts.	90¾	
200	do...b10	90⅝	
400	Chic. & R. I.	100⅜	
100	do.	100⅝	
200	do...b3	100⅜	
200	Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	96⅜	
100	do...b3	96⅜	
100	do.	96⅜	
100	do.	96⅝	
700	do.	96	
100	do...s5	96⅝	
200	Chic. & N. W. R.	36⅜	
100	do.	36⅝	
200	C. & N. W. Fr...b3	67	
100	do...s5	66⅞	
100	Cum. Coal	46¾	
100	do...s15	46¾	
100	do...b15	46¾	
200	do...b10	46	
300	do...s10	46	
200	do...s10	46⅜	

EVENING EXCHANGE.

$48,000	Am. Gold	214⅞	
10,000	do.	215	
155,000	do.	214⅞	
30,000	do...s3	214⅝	
25,000	do...s3	214½	
10,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40s..C.	102½	
20,000	O. & M. Cer.	25¾	
200	N. Y. Cen. R...s3	115	
200	Erie R...s3	78⅛	
200	do.	78⅜	
700	do.	78⅜	
600	do...s3	78½	
500	do...b60	79	
200	do...s3	78⅝	
900	do.	78⅝	
800	do...b3	78⅜	
100	M. S. & N. I...s3	70⅜	
100	do.	70⅝	
100	do...b3	70¾	
100	do...s8	70¾	
200	do...s3	73⅜	
200	do.	70¾	
100	Hudson R. R.	109¾	
100	do...s3	109	

400	Erie Railway...x-d	80	
2200	do.	79¾	
200	do...s10	79¾	
100	do...s10	79¾	
850	do...s60	79¾	
200	Erie R. Pref...x-d	96	
300	Hudson R. R.	109	
200	do.	108¾	
300	do.	108¾	
30	Cle., Col. & Cin. R.	170	
350	Chi. & N. W.	36¾	
640	do.	36¾	
200	do...s30	36¾	
1700	Reading R.	112¾	
200	do.	112¾	
500	Mich. Can. R...b30	110	
100	M. S. & N. I.	70¾	
1000	do.	70¾	
800	do.	70	
100	M. S. & N. I.	70¾	
100	do.	70	
600	do.	70¾	
100	do...s10	70	
200	do...s10	70¾	

The stock market was heavy. Gold was active, but not very strong on call; it rallied, after the call, to 215¾, at which it stood at the close of report.

TUESDAY, Jan. 17—P. M.

The Gold Room fell 4 ₱ cent. on the Fort Fishor news, this forenoon, as compared with yesterday afternoon's prices. The market opened at 217, and soon fell, on private dispatches in regard to the news, to 215½, and subsequently on the official confirmation to 214½ ₱ cent. Some of the *short* sellers of the past few days then came in to cover their contracts, and there was a partial rally in the sales.

The Government Stocks were in larger demand than yesterday, and the 5-20s improved to 109¼@109⅜ ₱ cent. The new 5-20s were taken at 109½ ₱ cent. The 10-40 years 5,₱ cents, were marketable at a concession of ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. The 6 ₱ cents. of 1881 were also a fraction easier.

The Railway list at the Stock Exchange, after the Wilmington news, was 1 ₱ cent. lower than yesterday Afternoon, and at the Second Board there was a further weakening of prices.

At 4 o'clock, the following quotations were made as compared with the same hour on Monday. The Railways left off weak. Gold about 215@215¼ ₱ cent.

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 6s, 1881	113	113⅛	Pittsburgh	91⅜	91⅝
U. S. 5-20's	109⅜	109⅜	Northwest	37¼	36¾
T. Certificates	97⅜	97⅜	N. West Pref.	67¼	67
N. Y. Central	136⅜	136¾	Rock Island	102	101⅝
Erie	80¾	79¾	Fort Wayne	89	88⅜
Hudson	109¾	109¾	Ohio Cum'land Coal	44¾	45
Reading	112	111¾	Quicksilver	38	37⅜
Mich. Southern	71¾	70⅜	Mariposa	11¾	11⅜
Illinois Cen.	124⅜	123⅜	Ohio & M. Certs	29¾	25¾

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'	116	Irving	105
Mechanics'	114	Market	102
North River	106	Nassau	110
Tradesman's	114	Shoe and Leather	108
Fulton	160	Corn Exchange	111
National	110	Commonwealth	104
Merchants' Exchange	96	Imp. and Traders'	104
Mech's' Bk'g. Asso.	101	Park	145
Ocean	95	Manuf. & Merchants'	102
Mercantile	128	N. Y. Nat. Ex. Bk.	110
Bank of the Republic	108	Central National	105
Bank of N. America	106	Fourth National	100
Hanover	101		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	102	Alton & T. H. 1sts	96⅜
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	102	Alt. & T. H. 2ds, Pref.	83
N. Y. Cen. 6s. R. Est.	100	Al. & T. H. 2ds, Income	80
N. Y. C. 6s, Subscript.	100	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	81
Erie 1st mort. '68	103	Lack. & W. Bds	113
Erie 7s, 2d mort., '79	114	Del., L. & W. 1sts	110
Erie 7s, 3d mort, '83	112	Del. L. & W. 2ds	111
Hud. R. 7s, 1st m., '60	107⅜

The New-York Times.

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FORT FISHER.

DETAILS OF THE VICTORY.

Official Dispatch from Secretary Stanton.

REPORT OF ADMIRAL PORTER.

Full Particulars of the Assault.

THE BLOODY WORK ON THE RAMPARTS

A Nine Hours Struggle in the Fort.

"From Traverse to Traverse, and from Bomb-proof to Bomb-proof."

Heroic Gallantry of the Soldiers and Sailors.

[OFFICIAL.]

FROM SECRETARY STANTON.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Jan. 17—10 P. M.

To the President:

The rebel flag of Fort Fisher was delivered to me on board the steamer *Spalding*, off that place, yesterday morning, Jan. 16, by Major-Gen. TERRY.

An acknowledgment and thanks for their gallant achievement was given in your name to Admiral PORTER and Gen. TERRY, from whom the following particulars were obtained: The troops arrived off Fort Fisher Thursday night. Friday they were all landed under cover of a heavy fire from the squadron. A reconnoissance was made by Gen. TERRY on Saturday. A strong defensive line against any of the enemy's forces coming from Wilmington was established on Saturday, and held by 4,600 men, chiefly colored troops, and an assault was determined on. The assault was made on Sunday afternoon at 3½ o'clock. The sea-front of the fort had been greatly damaged and broken by a continuous and terrible fire of the fleet for three days, and the front was assaulted at the hour mentioned by a column of seamen and marines, 1,800 strong, under command of Capt. BREESE. They reached the parapet, but after a short conflict this column was checked, driven back in disorder, and was afterward placed on the defensive line, taking the place of a brigade that was brought no to reinforce the assaulting column of troops. Although the assault on the sea front failed, it performed a useful part in diverting the attention of the enemy, and weakening their resistance to the attack by the troops on the other side. The assault on the other and most difficult side of the fort was made by a column of 3,000 troops of the old Tenth Corps, led by Col. CURTIS, under the immediate supervision of Gen. TERRY. The enemy's force in the fort was over 2,200. The conflict lasted for seven hours. The works were so constructed that every traverse afforded the enemy a new defensive position from whence they had to be driven. They were seven in number, and the fight was carried on from traverse to traverse, for seven hours, by a skillfully-directed fire thrown into the traverses. One after another they were occupied by the enemy. Admiral PORTER contributed to the success of the assaulting column by signals between himself and Gen. TERRY at brief intervals. This fire was so well managed as to damage the enemy without injury to our own troops.

At about 10 o'clock at night the enemy were entirely driven from the fort, forced down toward Federal Point, followed by a brigade of our troops; and about 12 o'clock at night Gen. WHITING surrendered himself and his command to Gen. TERRY unconditionally as prisoners of war, numbering over 1,800, the remainder of his force being killed and wounded.

Our loss was not accurately ascertained on Monday afternoon, but was estimated at between seven and eight hundred in killed and wounded, beside the naval loss, which was slight, not exceeding one hundred killed and wounded. Not a ship nor a transport was lost.

Col. CURTIS was severely but not mortally wounded. Col. BALL died of his wounds Monday morning. Col. J. W. MOORE and Lieut.-Col. LYMAN were killed. Col. PENNYPACKER was badly wounded, also Lieut.-Col. COAN. A complete list of the killed and wounded will be forwarded as soon as it can be prepared.

Gen. LEROY reported to Surgeon-Gen. BARNES that he had ample provision of surgeons, nurses and hospital supplies for the wounded. They will be sent North to their respective States as fast as they can be placed on transports, of which there was ample supply.

On Monday morning, between 6 and 7 o'clock, the magazine of Fort Fisher exploded, killing and wounding two or three hundred persons.

After the capture of the fort, all the troops were withdrawn, except one brigade left in charge of the works.

How the explosion occurred was not known, but Gen. TERRY believed it was occasioned by accident or neglect.

Gen. HOKE's division, reported as five thousand, was at Wilmington. A portion of it was thrown into the fort not long before the assault, and while that was going on, a demonstration was made by Gen. HOKE against our defensive, but it was found too stronging for anything more than a skirmishing attack.

About 11 o'clock on Monday morning, a heavy cloud of smoke was observed over Fort Smith, on the south side of New Inlet. The naval officer commanding that station reported that the enemy had fired their barracks, and evacuated that fort.

You will be pleased to know that perfect harmony and concert of action existed between the land and naval forces; and their respective Commanders, Admiral PORTER and Gen. TERRY, vied in their commendation each of the other. Each seemed more anxious to do justice to the other than to claim anything for himself, and they united in the highest commendation of the naval and military officers, and the forces engaged. To this harmony of feeling, and the confident spirit inspired, may, perhaps, be attributed, in some degree, the success of our attack, with a nearly equal numbers, against a resolute enemy, in a work unsurpassed, if ever equaled, in strength, and which Gen. BEAUREGARD, a few days before, pronounced impregnable. The armament of the fort was 72 guns, some of large calibre and rifled, and one Armstrong gun. The troops in the fort had rations for sixteen days. Their loss in killed and wounded was between 400 and 500. Gen. WHITING had three wounds in the thigh. Col. LAMB also, who had gone into the fort with reinforcements, and to relieve Gen. WHITING on Sunday, is wounded. On Monday everything was quiet as a Sabbath day. The dead were being buried, and the wounded collected and placed in transports and field hospitals.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

REPORT OF ADMIRAL PORTER.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 18.

The following was received at the Navy Department this morning:

UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP MALVERN, Off FORT FISHER, Jan. 16, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that we have possession of Fort Fisher, and that the fall of the surrounding works will soon follow:

As I informed you in my last, we had commenced operations with the iron vessels, which bombarded while we landed the troops. On the 14th I ordered all the vessels carrying 11-inch guns to bombard with the *Ironsides*, the *Brooklyn* taking the lead. By sunset the fort was reduced to a pulp. Every gun was silenced by being injured or covered up with earth, so that they would not work.

On the 15th Gen. TERRY and myself arranged for the assault, and I ordered 1,400 sailors and marines to participate. At daylight the iron vessels, the *Brooklyn* and the 11-inch gunboats commenced hottering the works, while the troops made a lodgement within 150 yards of the port. At 10 o'clock all the vessels steamed in and took their stations, opening a heavy fire, which was kept up until 3 P. M., when the signal was made to assault, the soldiers taking the land side, the sailors the sea face, and the ships changing, but not stopping their fire to other works.

The rebels met us with a courage worthy of a better cause, and fought desperately. About thirty of the sailors and officers succeeded in getting in the top of the parapet, amid a murderous fire of grape, canister and musketry. They had planted the flag there, but were swept away in a moment. Others tried to get up the steep percepee. The marines could have cleared the parapet by keeping up a steady fire, but they failed to do so, and the sailors were repulsed. Many a gallant fellow fell, trying to complete their brothers-in-arms who were fighting to obtain an entrance on the northeast angle, as it appears on our charts. The enemy mistook the seamen's attack for that of the main body of troops, and opposed a most vigorous resistance there. But I witnessed it all, and I think the marines could have made the assault successful.

In the meantime our gallant soldiers had gained a foothold on the northeast corner of the fort, fighting like lions, and contesting every inch of the ground. The *Ironsides* and monitors kept storming their shells into the traverses not occupied by our men, but still held by the rebels. In this way our troops fought from traverse to traverse from 3 o'clock in the afternoon until 10 at night, when the joyful tidings were signaled to the fleet. We stopped our fire and gave them three of the heartiest cheers I ever heard.

It has been the most terrific struggle I ever saw, and there was very much hard labor. The troops have covered themselves with glory, and Gen. TERRY is my "beau ideal" of a soldier and a General; and his cooperation has been most harmonious, and I think the General will do the navy the justice to say that this time, at least, "we substantially injured the fort as a defensive work." Gen. TERRY had only a few more troops than we had on the last occasion, when the enemy had only 150 men in the works. This time the works were fully manned, and contained about 800 men at the time of the assault.

It is a matter of great regret to me to see my gallant officers and men so cut up; but I was unwilling to let the troops undertake the capture of the works without the navy sharing with them the peril all were anxious to undergo, and we should have had the honor of meeting our brothers-in-arms on the works, had the sailors been properly supported.

We have lost about 200 in killed and wounded, among them some gallant officers. I regret to announce the death of Lieut. S. W. PRESTON and Lieut. B. H. PORTER. They were both captured together in the attack on Fort Sumter, and died together in endeavoring to pull down the flag that has so long flaunted in our faces. Lieut. R. H. LAMSON was severely wounded. He was lately associated with Lieut. PRESTON in his perilous adventure on the powder-boat. Lieut. GEORGE M. BACHE and a number of others were wounded, the former not dangerously.

The assault only took place a few hours ago, and I am unable to inform you of our casualties. They were quite severe from the assault; but we had no casualties from the enemy's cannon.

Knowing the impatience of the Department to receive news from Fort Fisher, I have written these few hurried lines. No one can conceive what the army and navy have gone through to achieve this victory, which should have been ours on Christmas day without the loss of a dozen men. This has been a day of terrific struggle, and is not surpassed by any event of the war. We are all worn out nearly; and you must excuse this brief and unsatisfactory account. I will write fully by the *Santiago de Cuba*, which goes North to-morrow to carry the wounded.

Besides the men in Fort Fisher there were about 500 in the upper forts, and a relief of about 1,500 men was brought down by steamers this morning. So far, I believe, we have only captured the garrison of Fort Fisher. I don't suppose there ever was a work subjected to such a terrific bombardment, or where the approach of a fort was more altered. There is not a spot of earth about the fort that has not been torn up by our shells.

I do not know yet the number of killed and wounded by our fire; but one 15-inch shell alone pierced a bomb-proof, and killed 16 and severely wounded 25.

I presume we are in possession of all the forts, as Fort Fisher commands them all. It is so late now that I can learn nothing more until morning.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
DAVID D. PORTER, Rear-Admiral.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 18.

The following is a correspondence of the Baltimore *American*:

GUNBOAT SANTIAGO, OFF FORT FISHER, Monday, Jan. 16, 1865.

After three days of the most fearful and stubborn fighting in the naval or military experience of this war, I have the satisfaction of announcing that Fort Fisher has been compelled to succumb, with all the outlying batteries, and that the flag of the Union now floats from this rebel stronghold.

Our victory is complete.

The bombardment was commenced by the navy on Friday morning, and was continued night and day until 9 o'clock on Sunday night, a period of sixty hours, with little or no cessation. The storming of the fort by the military and naval brigade was a most bloody affair, and it may be doubted whether there has ever been anything equal to it for persistent assault and stubborn resistance. The assault was made on the fort at 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, and a lodgment effected on its west angle by the military.

The assault on the north side by the Naval Brigade was repulsed with fearful slaughter, but it served as an important diversion, enabling the military to obtain a foothold. The fight lasted six hours, being a desperate hand-to-hand struggle. Each of the seventeen traverses and embrasures were taken in succession, after the most fierce encounters, in which hecatombs of dead and wounded were added to those that already lined the fort. Suffice it to say, by way of preface to a detailed account, that notwithstanding the fort had been strengthened and reinforced to treble the garrison it had when Gen. BUTLER decided it could not be taken, it is now in our possession, with seventy-four cannon, 2,000 living prisoners and 700 dead, and that our gunboats have to-day sailed up the Cape Fear River, driving before them the pirates *Chickamauga* and *Tallahassee*, effectually closing it to blockade-running and stopping the only channel the rebels had left for the importation of munitions of war.

The elements seemed to favor us in the great and glorious undertaking. For seven days the wind has blown from the West, giving us a calm and quiet sea. We have had an uninterrupted clear sky, mild weather, and bright and beautiful moonlight nights.

THIRD DAY.

THE GRAND ASSAULT.

SUNDAY, Jan. 15.

A clear and brilliant moonlight night is succeeded this morning by a cloudless sky and a bright and warm sun, while the ocean is almost as calm as a mill-pond. A combined effort is to be made on the part of Admiral PORTER and Gen. TERRY to plant our flag on the walls of Fort Fisher at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The monitors and *Ironsides*, together with the *Brooklyn* and several small gunboats, have been steadily at work, since daybreak, shelling the fort. They threw a shell into it every five minutes during the night, and will continue their present task until the balance of the fleet joins them. There has not been a shot fired from the fort since 5 o'clock last evening, although the wooden vessels have been lying under its guns all night. There has been no flag visible at the ramparts for two days, though there is one flying from the Mound Battery, which is a mile south of Fort Fisher. They may possibly be husbanding their energies to resist the assault we are about to make. I learn from the shore, this morning, that Gen. TERRY's artillerists have had some warm work, during the night, with the *Chickamauga* and *Tallahassee*, rebel gunboats. Our batteries have been planted to command a wharf to which we have moored a rebel steamer captured by us.

The rebel gunboats run up and shell the steamer occasionally, when our artillerists open upon them. Both of them have been struck several times, and any attempt on their part to run up to Wilmington, when the fort falls, will be resisted. We have ten 30-pounder rifles in our batteries. Our storming party, 3,000 strong, are now in the woods within a mile of Fort Fisher. They report that the fort was reinforced last night by 800 men from Fort Caswell. The sailors and marines from the fleet, 2,000 strong, are also to join in the assault, and endeavor to scale the walls of the fort. They are in high glee this morning, and buckling on their armor with the alacrity of veterans.

GRAND BOMBARDMENT AND ASSAULT.

At 10 o'clock the frigates *Wabash*, *Minnesota*, *Powhatan* and *Colorado* took positions in line and joined in the bombardment, which may be regarded as the grand final attempt to take the fort.

10:15 A. M.—The boats from the ships, with marines and sailors to join in the assault, were called away to the flagship—about one hundred boats, with twenty men in each. They started in high spirits, all contending for the opportunity. The little gunboat *Monticello*, commanded by Lieut. CUSHING, in close to the fort, has sent out a boat to take soundings. He is getting in position to protect the assaulting party, and has succeeded in shelling the rebel gunboats in Cape Fear River.

10:20 A. M.—The rebel gunboats *Chickamauga* and *Tallahassee* can be seen from the masthead coming down the Cape Fear River and shelling the woods where our soldiers are assembled, preparatory to the assault. Our army battery on the river is engaging the rebel boats, but with what success cannot be ascertained.

10:30 A. M.—The firing of the iron-clads, frigates and gunboats is getting quite brisk. The fort remains silent, except some rifle-shots fired at the daring CUSHING, who seems brave to recklessness. The only shots fired by the rebels are from the Mound and water batteries south of the fort. It is believed that the seventeen parapet guns on the north wall of Fisher are disabled.

11 A. M.—The boats' crews are landing on the beach, about a mile from the fort, numbering about 2,000 sailors and marines. Shells are exploding in and around the fort at the rate of sixty per minute, although not more than half of the vessels are yet in position. The firing is deliberate, and the aim most accurate.

11:15 A. M.—The Admiral signals to Capt. GLISSON to take his division of gunboats into action, and take position in front of the water batteries and Mound battery south of Fort Fisher. The view of the throngs of boats going to the beach with sailors is most inspiriting. About one-half of the men have already landed, and are forming in four divisions on the beach, their bright sabres glistening in the sun. The bombardment is increasing in volume, and the bursting of shells over Fort Fisher keeps it almost enveloped in smoke and flying sand. It would seem impossible for mortals to exist in it, though its bomb-proofs are said to be most capacious. The Admiral's flagship is moving rapidly from one point to another, in the thickest of the fight, brilliant with flags, giving orders to the various divisions as to their movements.

11:30 A. M.—The sailors and marines have all landed, and are marching along the beach in regular military style. A number of small gunboats are arranged along the beach, throwing shells across the peninsula at the rebel gunboats in Cape Fear River. The men are out on the monitors' decks and turrets, watching the course of their shells.

11:15 A. M.—The naval assaulting party formed in eight lines on the beach, about 250 men in each, now move forward, each boat's crew carrying its flag. Their advance skirmish line are throwing up tight rifle-pits about half a mile from the fort. Firing of musketry can be distinctly heard in the woods toward the river, where the military assaulting party are under cover, waiting the signal for the attack.

12:40 P. M.—The bombardment progresses. Capt. GLISSON's division of gunboats have just reached the point assigned them south of Fisher. Whilst getting into position the Mound and water batteries opened a furious cannonade on the *Santiago* and gunboat *Fort Jackson*. Several large shells came ricocheting toward us, and the two first bounded over us, one of them passing just over the head of Capt. GLISSON and his son, a scale of one slightly injuring Acting Master WILKS in the eye. The third shell entered the hull just in advance of the wheel-house and exploded on the other side of the vessel, slightly bruising and cutting two of the gunners on the lower deck. The fourth shell passed through the wheel-house, within a few feet of where your correspondent was standing. For about half an hour the heavy guns on Mound Battery continued to rattle shells over and around us, until the *Fort Jackson* got into position, when she divided the honors with us. The double-ender *Seesacus*, which was moving along behind us, caught one of the shells passing over us, which carried away the skylight of the cabin. The other vessels of the division are now in position, and all of them in the fire of the rebel batteries.

1:40 P. M.—The cannonading during the past forty minutes has been most furious, the only response being from the water batteries on Capt. GLISSON's division. The Mound continues to pay special attention to the *Santiago*, doubtless recognizing her as the captor of so many blockade-runners.

2:20 P. M.—The line of the Naval Brigade can be seen about half a mile from the fort, lying down, and awaiting the order for the assault. The cannonading by the fleet is still going on quite furiously on Fisher, whilst our division is attending to the Mound and water batteries. We can now see that the Mound and water batteries are changing the positions of their guns, seems to sweep the beach and Fort Fisher.

ANTICIPATED ASSAULT.

3 P. M.—There has been no change in the operations during the past half hour. Some of the vessels are moving from the north to the south of Fisher, so as to assist the attack on the Mound, which can rake the storming parties. In a few minutes the hour for the assault will arrive. God grant that it may be successful, and that the lives of our gallant men may not be sacrificed.

3 P. M.—A signal from the Admiral directed the vessels to change their fire from Fort Fisher to the water batteries, and in an instant the Naval Brigade on the beach were observed moving forward toward the fort. They had about a mile to go to reach the abattis. They had scarcely got in motion before shells from the Mound and water batteries were poured upon them. Numbers of them were seen to fall, and scores of others to start back limping or crawling on their hands and knees. Onward, however, the main body pressed at a double-quick, the fire momentarily increasing in its fatal effects, until the whole line of beach over which they had traveled was strewn with dead and wounded. Some had fallen so near the rolling surf that their bodies could be seen tossing up and down the beach with the advancing tide. The ditch and abattis was about one hundred yards from the ramparts, and into this they penned until it was filled to overflowing, when two guns were opened upon them with grape and canister from the ramparts, tearing the abattis in front of them and adding largely to their casualties. The rebel gunboats *Chickamauga* and *Tallahassee* were also shelling them from Cape Fear River, and altogether it was a moment of frightful interest. It soon became evident that these gallant men must retire or all be sacrificed. The abattis and ditch formed a slight protection, but the raising of a head or the slightest exposure was sure to bring a shot from the unerring rifles of sharpshooters, who were seen standing on the ramparts with piles of loaded rifles, taking them up and handing them back to be reloaded. Their whole advance could be noticed from the fort, and it was evident that the greater portion of the garrison had rushed to that side to resist them. We hoped that in resisting the sailors they left the west end of the fort more easy of access to the soldiers. To get through the abattis under the heavy fire was next to impossible, and they were seen to retreat in order, leaving the dead and some of the wounded on the ground, but carrying most of the latter off with them. Those slightly wounded limped or crawled along on the beach out of range, and one gallant fellow was seen to fall dead whilst struggling along after the main body had got out of range, with a wounded officer on his back.

3:30 P. M.—At this moment three American flags greeted our anxious vision on the rear walls of Fisher, showing that the assault by Gen. TERRY on that side had been at least partially successful. We could hear the rattle of artillery on the west side of the fort, and the cannonading of our troops by the rebel gunboats; but the whole movement of the man was invisible from the ocean, and the first evidence we had of the character of the struggle going on there was the appearance of "our flag" over the ramparts, with the blue flag of Gen. TERRY. It was a glorious and inspiriting sight, though it was evident that we only held one portion of the fort, and that a severe struggle was in progress inside. Rebel reinforcements from the Mound and water batteries, to the number of 600 or 700 could be observed rushing down to Fort Fisher, and climbing over the ramparts, whilst the Mound and water batteries poured shell into one side of the fort, and the *Ironsides* and the monitors rained their ponderous shells in on the other side.

5 P. M.—For the last hour and a half there has been every evidence of a tremendous struggle progressing in Fort Fisher, during which our flags entirely disappeared from the ramparts.

9:30 P. M.—Our ears were greeted a few moments ago by loud and enthusiastic cheering from Fort Fisher. For a few moments we were in doubt as to whether they were rebel cheers or loyal rejoicings, though we imagined they were too hearty and free to come from rebel throats. Our doubts were soon removed by the appearance on the apex of the ramparts of the fort of one of Gen. TERRY's signal officers, with his flaming torches, communicating with Admiral PORTER's flagship. In a few minutes lights flickered all over the fort, and the cheers were repeated with a heartiness that left no doubt on our minds that it had changed owners.

10 P. M.—The Admiral commenced to throw up the rockets from the flagship, which was instantly understood as evidence of the glorious news that had been communicated to him. Every vessel in the fleet immediately responded by the burning of Roman candles, flashing of COSTAR's signals, and throwing up of rockets. A regular Fourth of July scene on the ocean. The hearty cheers of the sailors on the ships were responded to by the soldiers in the captured fort.

11 P. M.—All is now silent on land and sea. The signal officers are communicating on the beach.

MONDAY, Jan. 16.

We retired, last night, overjoyed with the glad tidings of the success of our gallant soldiers.

At the break of day, this morning, we were gratified with the sight of Federal troops, white and colored, strolling on the ramparts of Fort Fisher, examining the guns of the water-batteries, and even exploring the mysteries of the mound, evidently examining the new possession, with "none to molest or make them afraid." Up and down the beach the inevitable Yankee could be seen, and all was peace and quietness, where the storm of war was so lately raging.

AWFUL EXPLOSION.

Whilst looking at Fort Fisher under the federal flag and rejoicing over its downfall, a tremendous explosion took place in its very centre, something louder than the boom of a 15-inch gun. A volume of smoke and sand rose fifty feet in the air, enveloping and hiding from view the whole of the immense work for four or five minutes. It was at once apparent that the magazine had exploded, and that it must have been accompanied with great loss of life.

We soon after learned that the destruction of life was not less than 200, including many sailors from the fleet, who had not yet returned to their ships. It was occasioned by the carelessness of some of the colored troops. Various rumors are afloat as to this terrible catastrophe, some attributing it to the work of a torpedo; but on inquiry I learn that it was undoubtedly the work of carelessness. The loss of life by the explosion, I learn, is about 200, besides quite a number wounded. The magazine that exploded was in the very centre of the parade, and it has scooped out earth to a great depth for fifty feet around, and added to the desolation that reigns in this post monument of engineering ability. Quite a number of sailors from the fleet, and some of the officers also, suffered from the explosion. They had gone ashore to examine the work, and fell victims to their excessible curiosity.

The Paymasters of the *Gettysburgh* and the *Ticonderoga*, and an Ensign from the *Gettysburgh*, are reported among the victims.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The Chamber of Commerce will hold a special meeting this day at 1 o'clock, to consider the report of its committee on the operations of the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada; also the memorial of the Boston Board of Trade on the postponement of the Bankrupt Bill now before the United States Senate.

THE FORT FISHER VICTORY.—Yesterday the national flag was displayed on all our public buildings and many private residences in honor of the victory at Fort Fisher.

THE PUBLICATION OF INCOMES FORBIDDEN.—Mr. LEWIS, United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has issued orders to collectors and assessors throughout the country forbidding them to allow the names of tax-payers to be copied from their lists for publication in newspapers.

OUR ALBANY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Contested Seat Case in the Senate Decided in Favor of Henry R. Low—Meeting of Supervisors in Regard to the County Question—The State Military Association—The Railroad Bills—Proposed Amendment of the City School Laws.

ALBANY, Wednesday Jan. 18, 1865.

The contested seat case, in the Senate, was brought to a conclusion at half-past twelve o'clock. Senators, by a vote of nineteen to ten, awarded the seat to HENRY R. LOW. In vacating the seat, which he has occupied for more than half the senatorial term, Mr. NIVEN spoke with much propriety, addressing his associates, and assuring them that he left them with the kindest feelings, and with best wishes for their welfare. HENRY R. LOW then came forward, took the oath of office and his seat as Senator from the Ninth District. The Committee on Privileges and Elections, in the House, reported, this morning that an extended investigation will be required in regard to the seat contested by Mr. SWOOR.

A meeting of Supervisors from various parts of the State, to consult in regard to the bounty question, finally took place this morning in the Assembly Chamber. Some of the Supervisors who had come here hoping to have a meeting yesterday, had returned home, but nineteen were present this morning, representing the Counties of Albany, Columbia, Franklin, Lewis, Niagara, Queens, Rensselaer, Steuben, Ulster and Warren. A merely temporary organization was effected, and the meeting then adjourned to meet in convention at the City Hall at 3 o'clock this afternoon. They passed a resolution before adjourning, inviting members of the Legislature to meet with them this afternoon. I do not learn, in conversing with the Supervisors, that they have any definite plans yet as to what they will recommend in reference to the bounty question.

The State Military Association, now in session in this city, have the Assembly Chamber this evening, for the delivery of the annual address before the association, by Col. GAINS, of the Twentieth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, of Ulster County. I learn that Col. GAINS was a member of the Assembly from Ulster County some ten years since, and is esteemed an able speaker.

The Assembly adopted a resolution this morning providing for the election of Regent on Thursday of next week, to fill the vacancy in the Board of Regent of the University caused by the death of Gen. JAMES S. WADSWORTH. The candidates spoken of are J. MEREDITH READ, formerly Adjutant General of the State, and Rev. WILLIAM H. GOODWIN, formerly State Senator.

The New-York City railroad bills which have been noticed are most of them now introduced. The Broadway railroad bills, however, are still kept back. Mr. INGRAHAM gave notice this morning that he would introduce a bill which has a bearing upon the Broadway railroad question. The bill will provide for a railroad parallel to Broadway on the East side. The details of the bill are not yet fully made out. Mr. VAN BUREN gave notice of an important bill in regard to the schools of New-York City. The proposition is to allow seven instead of five dollars to be reported as the expense for each pupil who shall have actually attended and been taught the preceding year in the schools entitled to participate in the apportionment of money.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 18.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Authorizing the Manufacturers' Bank, Brooklyn, to change its location.

To enable the Trustees of the Seamen's Friend and Retreat to borrow money.

Concerning certain public records in New-York.

To amend the Brooklyn Bounty Act.

To facilitate the organization of lands for croton water purposes.

Fixing the compensation of members of the New-York Common Council at $3,500 per annum.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Amending the act concerning passengers arriving in vessels at the port of New-York.

Amending the act enabling the New-York Supervisors to raise money by tax.

Confirming the ordinance of the New-York Common Council, authorizing the extension of the Third-avenue Railroad.

The Ninth Senatorial District contested seat case was then taken up and argued by Messrs. MURPHY, BAILEY and ANDREWS, when the motion to adopt the majority report, unseating the sitting member, Mr. NIVEN, and admitting the claims of Mr. LOW, was adopted by the following vote:

AYES—Messrs. Ames, Andrews, Angel, Bailey, Bill, Cole, Cornell, Dutcher, Folger, Hastings, Havens, Hoyt, Hobbs, Juliand, Lambert, Munger, Strong and White.

NAYS—Messrs. Allaben, Beach, Christie, Cozans, Fields, Humphrey, Murphy, Shafer, Smith and Woodruff.

The Senate went into Executive Session and afterward took up the State Bounty Bill, which was discussed till the hour of recess.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 18.

The Senate joint resolution relative to the election of a Regent of the University was amended, by fixing the time at next week, Thursday, 12 M.

REPORTS.

To incorporate the Tom Moore Association.

To incorporate the New-York Conservatory of Music.

To incorporate the New-York Yacht Club.

To incorporate the Atlantic Base Ball Club of Brooklyn.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

Relative to district schools in New-York.

By Mr. STEWART—For a railroad in Eighty-sixth-street, New-York.

For the establishment of a one-cent ferry between New-York and Brooklyn.

To incorporate the National Savings Bank of New-York.

By Mr. INGRAHAM—To incorporate the Broadway Parallel Railroad Company.

To amend the charter of the Emigrant Savings Bank.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. MCCONVILLE—For a railroad in Lexington-avenue, and other streets, New-York.

By Mr. STEWART—For a railroad in Grand-street, New-York.

By Mr. LYONS—To amend the charter of the Washington Insurance Company.

Also, for a railroad in Thirty-fourth and other streets, New-York.

To incorporate a National Savings Bank, relative to the maturity of commissioned paper.

Adjourned.

GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

An Important Report—Rumored Destruction of the Danville Road by Freshets—Lee's Army Short of Food.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Monday, Jan. 16, 1865—Evening.

A number of deserters came into our lines in front of Petersburgh last night. They bring important news, if it is to be relied on. They say that the Danville Railroad, between Danville and Greensboro, a distance of forty-five miles, has been destroyed by the recent heavy rains, and that every culvert and bridge has been carried away, and that Lee's army is likely to be out of rations altogether very soon. The quantity they issue now is utterly inadequate, they say, to satisfy their wants, and these men were not disposed to remain and suffer almost starvation. Every effort is being made to reconstruct the road, and large gangs of men are detailed for that purpose; but even at that, it will take some time to repair it, the destruction of the road being so extensive. As this is the main road by which they get supplies to Richmond, it would not be strange if the state of affairs in this neighborhood should undergo an important change within a few days.

The enemy made a demonstration with a small force on our rear line on WYATT's farm, near the extreme left, this afternoon, and for a short time it was thought a fight was coming off. A part of the Second Corps were put under arms, but the rebels remained in sight only a short time, evidently having come to that particular place after some forage, which it is believed they carried off. No firing took place, as they did not come within range of our pickets.

Col. SHARPE, so long connected with this army in the capacity of Deputy Provost Marshal General, and lately acting as Deputy Provost Marshal General of the armies operating against Richmond, has been promoted to a Brigadier-General; and Lieut. STOUGER, Adjutant of the Signal Corps at Headquarters almost since its organization, has been promoted to a Captaincy. The services rendered by these officers during the past three years have been of the utmost value. Though their promotion has been long in coming, they have the satisfaction of knowing they had justly earned it. W. D. McGREGOR.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

SHERMAN'S NEW MOVEMENT.

Official Dispatch from Secretary Stanton.

THE CAMPAIGN INAUGURATED.

Advance of General Howard to Pocotaligo.

The Enemy Abandon their Works.

BRANCHVILLE CLOSELY THREATENED.

The Commercial Aspect of Savannah.

[OFFICIAL.]

FROM SECRETARY STANTON.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Jan. 17—10 P. M.

To the President:

Gen. SHERMAN renewed the movement of his forces from Savannah, last week. The Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps went in transports to Beaufort on Saturday, the 14th. The Seventeenth Corps, under Major-Gen. BLAIR, crossed Port Royal ferry, and, with a portion of Gen. FOSTER's command, moved on Pocotaligo. Gen. HOWARD, commanding that wing of the army, reported, on Sunday, 15th, that the enemy abandoned his strong works in our front during Saturday night. Gen. BLAIR's corps now occupies a strong position across the railroad, covering all approaches eastward to Pocotaligo.

All the sick of Gen. SHERMAN's army are in good hospitals at Beaufort and Hilton Head, where the genial climate affords advantages for recovery superior to any other place.

The peace and order prevailing at Savannah since its occupation by Gen. SHERMAN, could not be surpassed. Few male inhabitants are to be seen on the streets. Ladies and children since the sense of security. No instance of disorder, or personal injury, or insults has occurred. Laboring men and mechanics, white and black, are seeking employment. The troops are cheerful and respectful toward every one, and seem to feel themselves much at home and on good behavior as if in their native towns.

Trade is restricted, for the present, to actual military necessity. Many ships with merchandise from the North are waiting at Hilton Head for permission to go to Savannah, but Gen. SHERMAN has admitted only a limited quantity of supplies required by his troops.

A mistake prevails at the North as to the present inducement for commerce at Savannah. There is not yet any large population to be supplied, no credit or money, no commodities of exchange, and there can be no great amount for a considerable period.

All the cotton and products now within Savannah belong to the Government, as captured property.

Stringent precautions against supplies that might go to the enemy have been made, and will be enforced by Gen. SHERMAN.

The cotton captured in Savannah, of which there is a good deal of Sea Island, has been turned over by the Quartermaster to Mr. DRAPER, Special Agent of the Treasury. The Quartermaster General remains at Savannah, to execute the arrangements for shipping.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Gen. Sherman's Views on the Nature of the Rebellion.

The following letter was written by Gen. SHERMAN, in reply to certain inquiries from a citizen of Georgia:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 8, 1864.

N. W——, Esq., —— County, Ga.:

DEAR SIR: Your note of the 3d inst. is received, and in answer to your inquiries, I beg to state I am merely a military commander, and act only in that capacity; nor can I give any assurances or pledges affecting civil matters in the future. They will be adjusted by Congress when Georgia is again represented there as of old.

Georgia is not out of the Union, and therefore the talk of "reconstruction" appears to me inappropriate. Some of the people have been and still are in a state of revolt; and as long as they remain armed and organized, the United States must pursue them with armies, and deal with them according to military law. But as soon as they break up their armed organizations and return to their homes, I take it they will be dealt with by the civil courts. Some of the rebels in Georgia, in my judgment, deserve death, because they have committed murder, and other crimes, which are punished with death by all civilized governments on earth. I think this was the course indicated by Gen. WASHINGTON, in reference to the Whisky Insurrection, and a like principle seemed to be recognized at the time of the Burr conspiracy.

As to the Union of the States under our Government, we have the high authority of Gen. WASHINGTON, who bade us be jealous and careful of it, and the still more emphatic words of Gen. JACKSON, "The Federal Union, it must and shall be preserved." Certainly Georgians cannot question the authority of such men, and should not suspect our motives, who are simply fulfilling their commands. Wherever necessary, force has been used to carry out that end; and you may rest assured that the Union will be preserved, cost what it may. And if you are sensible men you will conform to this order of things or else migrate to some other country. There is no other alternative open to the people of Georgia.

My opinion is that no negotiations are necessary, nor commissioners, nor conventions, nor anything of the kind. Whenever the people of Georgia quit rebelling against their Government and elect members of Congress and Senators, and these go and take their seats, then the State of Georgia will have resumed her functions in the Union.

These are merely my opinions, but in confirmation of them, as I think, the people of Georgia may well consider the following words referring to the people of the rebellious States, which I quote from the recent annual message of President LINCOLN to Congress at its present session:

They can at any moment have peace simply by laying down their arms and submitting to the national authority under the Constitution. After so much, the Government would not, if it would, maintain war against them. The loyal people would not cease to maintain or renew it. If questions should remain, we would adjust them by the peaceful means of legislation, conference, courts and votes. Operating only in constitutional and lawful channels, some certain and other possible questions are and would be beyond the Executive power to adjust, as, for instance, the admission of members into Congress and whatever might require the appropriation of money.

The President then alludes to the general pardon and amnesty offered for more than a year past, upon specified and more liberal terms, to all except certain designated classes, even those being "still within contemplation of special clemency," and adds:

"It is still open to all, but the time may come when public duty shall demand that it be closed, and that in lieu more vigorous measures than heretofore shall be adopted."

It seems to me that it is time for the people of

(Continued on the Eighth Page.)

LAW REPORTS.

A Novel Case of Criminal Conversation—The Validity of Divorces Obtained in other States to be Tested.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.
Before Judge Leonard.

Andrew J. Millspaugh vs. *Seth Adams.*—The plaintiff in this case is an importer doing business in this city, and brings this action to recover damages from the defendant for alleged criminal intercourse with his wife. The case, as stated in the opening of the counsel for the complainant, possesses peculiar features. It is alleged that in 1862 Mrs. Mary Millspaugh, the wife of the plaintiff, accompanied Seth Adams, the defendant, to the Town of Fort Wayne, in Indiana, and after remaining there a few days filed a bill of divorce against her husband on the ground of habitual drunkenness. In order to do this she was required by the laws of Indiana to swear that she had been for one year a *bona fide* resident of that State. This she did, and having submitted testimony as to her husband's habits, the courts of the State granted her a divorce. Returning to this State she subsequently proceeded to Boston, Mass., and was there married to the defendant, Seth Adams. The plaintiff ignores this marriage, and claims that the defendant and Mary Millspaugh are now, and have been since the year 1862, living together in adulterous connection. The parties have resided at various hotels in this city, and are now living together at the Beherott House. After opening the case, Mr. Fullerton, for the plaintiff, called the defendant as his first witness.

Seth Adams, the defendant, testified: I reside at the Bencroft House, on the corner of Broadway and Twentieth-street, in this city; I went there in June, 1863. I think from the Spingler House; I was born in Providence, Rhode Island; my father still lives there; he is supposed to be a man of large wealth; in 1860 I resided at the Bond-street House, and lived there until March, 1862.

Q.—Did you visit Saratoga in August, 1861? A.—I did and remained a week or two days, about that time; I did not keep any accurate account of it; Mr. and Mrs. Coffin were there at the time and Mrs. Millspaugh; I do not recollect the time I left; I suppose 6 o'clock in the evening, or about that; I was accompanied by Mrs. Millspaugh and her little boy.

Q.—What boat did you come down on? A.—The *Francis Skiddy*, I think; we arrived in the City of New-York in the morning.

Q.—Were you living in Bond-street House then?—A.—Yes, sir, and I accompanied Mrs. Millspaugh to the Bond-street House.

Q.—Before going to Saratoga, did you learn that Mrs. Millspaugh was going? A.—I did.

Q.—Where did you see Mrs. Millspaugh outside of the City of New-York? A.—At Niagara, and before that time in the cars on the New-York Central Road.

Q.—Where did you meet her? A.—I met her at the Albany Delavan House; I don't recollect the date.

Q.—Did you expect to find her at the Delavan House? A.—I did; she wrote me to meet her, when she was at her mother's in Delaware County; I was then in the City of New-York, I think; I suppose I was in New-York.

Q.—Did you remain all night at the Delevan House when you got there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did Mrs. Millspaugh remain all night? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What did you do next day? A.—We went to Niagara Falls, I think; we went in the morning; we stayed there all night; we stopped at the Cataract House.

Q.—Did you ask for rooms there that communicated? A.—I did not ask for any rooms there that communicated, that I know of; I dare say we asked for rooms adjacent to each other, or near each other.

Q.—Did not the rooms communicate? A.—They did.

Q.—Did you have a hot supper sent up to the room that night? A.—I do not recollect having a hot supper; we had something cold to drink; I don't recollect whether it was porter or port wine; I don't recollect whether we supped together; when we left we went to Detroit and stopped at the Biddle House; I don't recollect how I entered our names; probably I entered her name as Mrs. Burnett; I always entered her name as she told me; we occupied adjoining rooms; the nurse and child were not with us on that journey; I can't recollect how long we stopped in Detroit; we went west to Chicago and stopped about a week; I don't remember what rooms we occupied in the hotel; they communicated; I entered her name in the book as Mrs. Minturn because she told me to do so; we went west to Fort Wayne; I don't now recollect how we amused ourselves at Chicago; at Fort Wayne we stopped at the Meyer House; we stopped two or three days and then came home; I went to my hotel here; Mrs. Millspaugh stopped at Hancock, on the Erie Road, and went from there to her mother's, in Stamford, Delaware County; I sent her in this city; it was about a month after our return from Fort Wayne; I met her in Mrs. Corrie's house, in Thirty-ninth-street, by her own appointment; I have not now any of the letters she wrote me; I cannot give the particular date of meeting her at Mrs. Corrie's, in Thirty-ninth-street; she had then returned from Mrs. Randall's, in Philadelphia; I did not see her and remain all night with her at a hotel in Philadelphia; I saw Mrs. Millspaugh next after seeing her at Mrs. Corrie's, in the street, at New-York; after that I saw her in Mrs. Stetson's, at Bridgewater, some time in December; she wrote to me that she was going to be there; the letter was dated at Bridgewater; I went to Mrs. Stetson's as soon as I was ready; I next saw Mrs. Millspaugh in Boston, in the Fall of 1862; I met her as she was getting out of the cars; she either wrote or told me that she was going to Boston at this time; while she was in Boston she visited Mr. Davis' family; I do not know that I met her anywhere in Boston except in the street; I do not recollect having seen Mrs. Millspaugh at any other places than those named from the time we returned from Fort Wayne up to the time we met in Boston.

Q.—Did you take another trip to Fort Wayne after your return in August? A.—I did; I thought that the question you were asking me just now related to the time subsequent to my return from Fort Wayne, in October.

Q.—I had not said anything about October; I spoke about the time of your return, in August of that year. A.—I did not see her in Boston then.

Q.—When did you go to Fort Wagner the second time? A.—In October; we started from New-York; we met in New-York by appointment, probably; where we made the appointment I do not recollect; Mrs. Millspaugh requested me to meet her at the cars on the Erie Railroad on the afternoon train; I have not the least idea of the week or day, but know it was in October; I don't know where I was when the appointment was made; we went to Fort Wayne without stopping on the route, arriving there at five or six A. M.; I do not know how I entered our names on the hotel books; I think it was Mr. Adams and Mrs. Millspaugh—

Q.—Did you not spend the night in her room at that house? A.—No, Sir; I did not ask the hotel keeper to put an extra bed in the room; neither did I ask him to put a rocking-chair in the room; I did not spend the night there; perhaps I stayed at Fort Wayne three or four days; I cannot tell exactly; other than that, it left no impression on my mind; we came back to New-York by the Pittsburgh route; Mrs. Millspaugh's child accompanied us on the second trip; my photograph and the child's were taken together at Fort Wayne; the child frequently called me uncle; I never in my life represented myself as Mrs. Millspaugh's brother; from Fort Wayne we came to New-York and stopped at the Astor House Hotel; Mrs. Millspaugh went to Mr. Stetson's house in Bridgewater; the rooms we occupied at Chicago was most likely a parlor; I cannot recollect exactly what it was; the rooms adjoined, and there were beds to both; I made the acquaintance of Mrs. Millspaugh at the Bond-street House, in New-York; I was introduced by Mr. Charles C. Field; she resided at the hotel; I was not in the habit of escorting her down to breakfast or to dinner; Mr. Millspaugh took his breakfast earlier than we did; I sometimes walked with Mrs. Millspaugh in the street; from the Bond-street House I went to the Metropolitan Hotel; my business is that of a speculator; I speculate in cotton and wool and stocks; I have been in regular business with Mr. George W. Beale, of this city bar connection was dissolved in 1859; we were together about five years, I think; the Mr. Stetson I spoke of is an old friend of mine; I introduced Mrs. Millspaugh to his family, and I also introduced her to Mr. and Mrs. Davis at Saratoga.

Cross-examined by Mr Clinton: Q.—Are you married to Mrs. Millspaugh? A.—I am.

Mr. Fullerton objected.

Mr. Clinton said that in his opening, the plaintiff's counsel had stated that they were living together in adulterous intercourse. He wished to show that the parties were living together as man and wife, and that they had been married.

The court excluded the testimony for the present. The counsel could go on with the matter at the proper time.

Q.—The counsel has asked you if you spent the night in Mrs. Millspaugh's room, and I understood you to say you did not. A.—Yes; at Fort Wayne: we arrived there very early in the morning; the telegram that has been produced here relates to Chicago; there was a bed made up in the parlor.

Q.—I will now ask you whether, on either of these trips to Indiana, you on any occasion occupied the room of Mrs. Millspaugh at night—occupied it together? A.—We never did, Sir. She asked me on both occasions to go with her to Indiana.

Q.—Was it your suggestion or hers? A.—Not at all—hers; I became acquainted with Mrs. Millspaugh while boarding at the Bond-street House; I was then a widower, my former wife having deceased; I was acquainted with the ladies in the house the same as Mrs. Millspaugh; I was generally invited into the room by Mrs. Millspaugh; I boarded at the Bond-street house from December 1856 till March 1862; but I had been there a long time before Mr. and Mrs. Millspaugh came there. During all the time I was there and during my entire acquaintance with Mrs. Millspaugh at this hotel, Mr. Millspaugh never made the slightest objection to my attention to his wife; he used to make himself very familiar with me by inviting me to drink pretty often.

Q.—I will ask you this question, did you seduce the wife of the plaintiff? A.—I never did, Sir.

Q.—Up to the time you were married to her did any sexual intercourse take place between you? A.—No, Sir; I did not seek to render her discontented or unhappy with her husband; I never in any way, shape or fashion attempted to wean her from her husband; since our marriage there has been no concealment of it; we have boarded at the Bencroft House, and there has not been any concealment of our marriage toward our acquaintances and friends.

Jacob Halstead sworn for plaintiff, and examined by Mr. Fullerton—I reside at No. 155 East Tenth-street; I know Mr. and Mrs. Millspaugh; my acquaintance with them commenced in February, 1863; I was then living at West Eleventh-street; I used to visit them frequently at the Bond-street House; I know Mr. Seth Adams, and made his acquaintance at the Bond-street House; have seen him in Mr. Millspaugh's room there; he used to come in there two or three times a week; he used to come into the room while I was there, and remain a few minutes on and then leave; I don't recollect seeing him there while Mr. Millspaugh was not home; have seen him in the street once, I think that was in January, 1863; I saw them in Broadway, between the Bond-street house and Amity-street; they were walking together arm-in-arm; Mr. Millspaugh is in the dry goods business in the firm of Torbell, Jennings & Co.

Cross-examined by Mr Clinton—I had a brother a member of the bar, John O. Halstead; he died December, 1859; he used to take his meals at the Bond-street House; he was on intimate terms with Mr. and Mrs. Millspaugh.

Q.—Did you take from your brother's coat some rings which Mrs. Millspaugh had given your brother in his life time? A.—I did not take them, no, Sir.

Q.—Do you know of the plaintiff's wife having given your brother, in his life time, as a token of affection, a ring or rings? A.—I don't know of anything of the kind; I took a ring from my brother; I don't know where he got it, and I was told to give it to Mrs. Millspaugh.

Q.—During the life-time of your brother did you not know of attachment and affection subsisting between him and Mrs. Millspaugh? A.—No Sir; I have often spent evenings together with them at the Bond-street house; Mr. and Mrs. Millspaugh, and Mrs. Charles Field were present; I cannot say how often I have seen Mrs. Millspaugh in my brothers company, but Mr. Millspaugh was generally present; I returned to Mrs. Millspaugh rings taken from my brother.

Q.—What did she say to you when you returned them? (Objected to.)

Q.—Did you get Mrs. Millspaugh's daguerreotype from your brother's safe, and give it to her after your brother's death? A.—I cannot say about that; I may have given her one, but I don't recollect.

Mr. Clinton—Well, take your recollection, and I will call you at a subsequent state of the case.

Q.—Did you give to Mrs. Millspaugh a locket of hers, which your brother had worn during his life time? A.—I believe I did, Sir; I don't know whether he wore it during his life time; it was in the safe in the office; as far as I could judge from the appearance, it was Mrs. Millspaugh's; I was present during my brother's last illness, and Mrs. Millspaugh was there also; Mr. Millspaugh used to sit up at night with him; my brother was taken ill very suddenly; whenever I saw Mr. and Mrs. Millspaugh together I always thought that they were living happily together; I have frequently gone home with Mr. Millspaugh to the Bond-street House; I never went home with when he was drunk; he always knew what he was about.

Q.—State whether or not he was under the influence of liquor—what you call "tight?" A.—I don't know that he was "tight;" he may have taken a little of something to drink; he knew what he was about; he may have felt happy.

Q.—Don't you know that he drinks to excess? A.—He may probably take three or four glasses in the course of an evening; I never knew him to take more than that; I have been with him for two months when he did not drink anything.

Mrs. Samuel English testified that she resided at No. 9 Carroll-place, Bleecker-street, and was married; knew both Mr. and Mrs. Millspaugh and Mr. Seth Adams.

Q.—State whether you ever saw Mr. Adams and Mrs. Millspaugh together? A.—Yes, I saw them twice walking in the street together, in Broadway both times; nothing particular occurred the first time; she met Mr. Adams and walked up Broadway with him; they met below Houston-street; Mr. Adams crossed over and met her, and they went up Broadway; I think it was after 1 o'clock, the second time they were going up Broadway, and I was coming down.

Albert. S Rue, sworn for the plaintiff and examined by Mr. Fullerton: I reside at No. 71 Second-avenue; I am acquainted with the plaintiff and Mrs. Millspaugh; I made their acquaintance through Mrs. Abbott, who was a relative of my father; Mrs. Abbott is dead, and my father was one of the executors of the estate; I met Mr. and Mrs. Millspaugh after their marriage at Mrs. Abbott's rooms, and I visited them frequently at the Bond-street House; I have seen Mr. Seth Adams in their rooms frequently; he was there when I arrived, and he has come in after I was there.

Q.—What was the bearing of Mr. and Mrs. Millspaugh toward each other? A.—Uniformly kind as far as my observation extended; not only friendly but I should judge of an affectionate character.

Thomas Brown, sworn for plaintiff and examined by Mr. Fullerton; I was head waiter at the Bond-street house for ten years and a half; I am now at the Tremont House; I knew Mr. Adams and Mrs. Millspaugh when they boarded at the Bond-st. House; they most generally came down to meals together; Mr. Millspaugh would generally breakfast at quarter to seven o'clock, and the regular breakfast hour was from half-past seven to twelve o'clock, Mr. Adams and Mrs. Millspaugh would generally come down together from quarter to nine to eleven o'clock; Mr. Millspaugh would go to his business early and generally returned about half-past six; but regular dinner hour was five o'clock; Mr. Adams and Mrs. Millspaugh generally sat side by side at meals; Mr. Adams would frequently have wine, and Mrs. Millspaugh would partake of the wine on these occasions.

Q.—As a general thing would they breakfast above? A.—At one time there was a family in the house, Mr. and Mrs. Bishcock, that used to be there; remained some two or three months there and used to breakfast at the same time; I have seen Mr. Adams and Mrs. Millspaugh go out together; I could not say how often, but frequently; that would be after breakfast and no one would be with them; I could not say when they would return; that was three, four or five times; during the Summer Mrs. Millspaugh used to go to the country, and I knew that Mr. Adams would disappear at the same time; he would return also after her; I have never seen anything improper between them while in the house.

John Armstrong testified: I am carver at the Gerard House; I lived at the Bond-street House for six years; I know the parties to this suit; I know that Mr. Adams and Mrs. Millspaugh used to come to their meals together; they would come to supper about 8 o'clock, or up to ten; I have seen Mr. Adams in Mrs. Millspaugh's room once or twice a day; Mrs. Millspaugh would have her meals in her room when she was ill, and I used to bring them up.

Norah Gleason sworn for plaintiff and examined by Mr. Fullerton.—I reside at No. 13 West Thirty-second-street, with Mr. John Sherwood the lawyer; I resided as nurse with Mrs. Millspaugh at the Bond-street House for nearly two years; I know Mr. Adams; I have seen him in Mrs. Millspaugh's room very often.

Q.—Tell the jury something about his visits there, how they were made and how he conducted himself? A.—Some days he would be there three or four times, and more days he would not come in at all; but he used to come in very often; sometimes I would leave him there, and sometimes he would come in while I was there; I would go to dinner and leave him there, or take the little boy out to the Reservoir, and I would find him there when I returned.

Q.—Who sent you out on these occasions? A.—The lady told me to take the boy out to give him the air; I generally went out every day at eleven o'clock, and would not return till two o'clock; Mr. Adams and Mrs. Millspaugh made it a general practice to go down to their meals together; they generally sent notes to each other by the waiter, and she would read them and say she would be down.

Q.—Did you ever hear a message delivered to her from Mr. Adams, not in writing, but in words? A.—Yes; once or twice.

Q.—Do you know anything about late suppers? A.—I don't know; I generally retired when I put the boy to bed.

Q.—Did you ever see anything improper between them? A.—Well, no, Sir; I saw him kiss her once; and she carried his likeness in her bosom; I did not think that proper.

Q.—Where was it he kissed her? A.—In her bedroom; she had but the one room then; she had a parlor after that, and he visited her there also; I was coming into the room when I saw him kiss her.

Q.—Did you ever see her kiss him? A.—She kissed him and he kissed her; one was as willing as the other; she also had a ring with his likeness cut in stone on it; it was white; I saw it in her drawer; she used to take the likeness out when she was dressing, and put it in her bosom; one morning she left it in her drawer, and I opened it, and saw it was Mr. Adams; I never knew them to kiss on any other occasion, or be in the room when the door was locked.

Edward W. Scott testified: I knew the parties and visited them frequently at the Bond-street House; I became acquainted with the defendant there; I have no recollection of seeing Mr. Adams in their room during Mr. Millspaugh's absence; I saw Mr. Adams and Mrs. Millspaugh in Broadway one day, and I saw them getting into a stage together.

Franklin Rhodes, sworn for plaintiff and examined by Mr. Fullerton.—I am in the California trade; I know Mr. and Mrs. Millspaugh, and have frequently visited them at the Bond-street house; as long as I knew them they seemed to live on affectionate terms; I cannot say I ever saw Mr. Adams and Mrs. Millspaugh alone; I have known Mr. Millspaugh twelve or fourteen years.

The Court at this point adjourned to to-day. His Honor cautioning the jury not to converse themselves about the case, or speak to others.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 467, 715, 857, 975, 869, 1030, 1001, 1003, 1005, 1007, 1009, 1011, 1013, 1015, 1017, 1023, 1025, 1027, 1031, 1033. *Part II.*—Nos. 929, 447, 750, 738, 748, 745, 756, 770, 772, 682, 969, 830, 832, 834, 828, 850, 854, 1478, 856, 858.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 24, 27, 28, 40, 110, 117, 111, 122, 138, 139, 140. *Part II.*—Nos. 127, 128, 100, 103, 104, 108, 134, 136, 137.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 3391, 4617, 3783, 3651, 4771, 4777, 4781, 4785, 4721, 4337, 4094, 2723, 4067, 3199, 4641, 2845, 271, 3301, 3299, 3302, 4361. *Part II.*—Nos. 2548, 3402, 3998, 4, 800, 1496, 4610, 4806, 4808, 4810, 4812, 4814, 4816, 4818, 4820, 4822.

Meeting of the Street Cleaning Commission—Offer of the New-York Sanitary and Chemical Compost Company.

This commission met at noon yesterday, in the Mayor's office.

The following proposal was presented by the agent of the New-York Sanitary and Chemical Compost Company:

NEW-YORK SANITARY AND CHEMICAL COMPOST MANUFACTURING CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1865.

Hon. C. G. Gunther, Hon. Matthew T. Brennan, and Hon. F. I. A. Boole, Commissioners on Street Cleaning Contract:

GENTLEMEN: We are ready and prepared with the security required by the act "of the Legislature, passed April, 1854," to enter into and execute a contract with your commission for cleaning the streets, avenues, lanes, alleys, &c., and removing therefrom the dirt, ashes, garbage, &c., on the basis of the specifications prepared, adopted and advertised by your commission, May 19, 1864, at the rate of $300,000 per annum.

Very respectfully,
D. D. BADGER, President.

A further offer was also submitted by the agent of the company to cleanse all paved streets, lanes, avenues and alleys, and all public wharves, piers and heads of slips within the city limits, and to remove all dirt, manure, ashes, garbage and rubbish therefrom, for the period of five years, at the rate of three hundred thousand dollars per annum, upon the basis of the specifications provided for this purpose by ordinance of the Common Council, recorded in the Revised Ordinances of 1859, chapter 23, pages 271 to 276.

In neither of the proposals do the company ask to have the manure collected in the streets placed at their disposal, but they desire to have "all the privileges and facilities of dumping-grounds, piers, Croton water, &c., heretofore conceded former contractors." The specifications contained in the revised ordinances of 1859 provide for these privileges being given, but the specifications published by the Street Cleaning Commission, May 19, 1864, do not contain any such provisions. After due consideration of the proposals the Commissioners decided to submit them to the Corporation Counsel for his opinion, and, at the same time, there being some doubt as to whether or not the Legislature contemplated any contract being entered into after the expiration of the past year, to obtain the opinion as to the present powers of the commission. The commission then adjourned.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 18, 1865.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81..O.	111¾	100	N. Y. Cen	115⅜
6,000	do	111¾	100	do	115¼
42,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.	109½	200	do	115
20,000	do...new iss.	109¼	100	do	114⅝
15,000	do...new iss.	109¼	100	do	114
20,000	do...new iss.	109⅜	500	do	114⅜
7,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s..R.	102⅜	100	do	113⅞
80,000	U. S. 10-40s..C.	102¼	100	Erie Railway	78⅝
500	do	102⅜	100	do	79
900	Treas. N. Y. 3-10s, New issue	99¾	300	do	79⅛
12,700	Ind. State 5s	86	1500	do	78⅝
3,000	Mo. State 6s	67¼	1860	do	78⅛
2,000	Mo. 6s, issued to H. & St. J. R.	86	2 0	do	78
1,000	Mo. 6s, issued to Pacific R.	70	1500	do	78
100,000	O. & Miss. C.	25⅛	200	do	78⅛
75,000	do	25⅜	606	do	78⅜
10,000	do	25½	15	Erie R. Pref	95
60,000	do	26	200	Alt. & T. H. Pref	70
20,000	do	26	350	Chi. & Alt	92
10,000	do	25⅝	300	Hudson R. R.	108¾
10,000	do	25⅝	50	do	108⅜
10,000	do	25⅝	100	Brooklyn City R.	130
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	104	400	Reading R.	110⅜
4,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	93	200	do	110
20,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	91	100	do	110¼
1,000	do	92	100	Mich. Cen. R.	108
4,000	To. & W. 1 M. Ex.	101	22	do	109
4,000	do	100⅜	100	do	108
3,000	Cl. & To. S. F. B.	105	500	M. S. & N. I.	70
2,000	F. Wa. & C. 1st	108	100	do	69⅜
5,000	Clev. & Pitts. M.	89	200	do	70
2,000	N. J. Cen. 2d M.	114	800	do	70⅜
2,000	Amer. Gold	215⅜	600	do	70⅜
8,480	do	216⅜	90	Ill. Cen. R.	124
35	National Bank	113	50	do	123
10	Am. Ex. Bank	129	100	do	123
15	do	128	300	do	123
10	Cen. National Bk	105	200	do	122
270	Fourth Nat. Bank	100	200	Clev. & Pitts	91¾
50	Union Gas	33¾	100	do	91
100	Central Coal	47	600	do	91¾
10	Penn. Coal Co.	190	1500	Chi. & N. W	37
100	Copake Iron M.	4	600	do	37⅜
100	Cum. Coal Pr.	46¼	1100	do	37⅜
50	do	46¼	300	do	37⅜
100	do	48⅜	100	do	37
100	do	46¾	200	do	37
500	do	46¼	1500	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	67
100	do	48⅜	300	do	66⅝
400	do	48⅜	400	do	66¾
50	do	46⅜	900	P., Ft. W. & C.	96
200	Quick. Mts.	97	200	do	96⅞
300	Pac. M. S. C.	312	600	do	96¾
200	do	309	500	do	96⅝
100	Chi. & R. I. R	100	400	do	96⅜
100	do	100¾	200	do	95⅞
300	do	100⅝	200	do	95¾
1500	do	100	50	Chi., Bur. & Q.	119

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81..R.	111¾	500	Reading R.	110⅜
35,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.		200	do	110
	New issue	109¾	200	do	110¼
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81 ..C.	111¾	100	do	110
7,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer.	97⅝	1000	do	110
3,000	Mo. State 6s	67¼	100	Mich. Cen. R.	108
50,000	U. & M. Cer.	87	100	M. S. & N. I.	70
25,000	do	28¾	400	do	70⅛
200	Cum Coal Pref.	47⅜	300	do	70⅜
400	do	48	100	Ill. Cen. R.	122⅜
100	do	47⅝	200	do	122
200	Mer. M. Co.	11¾	400	Cleve. & Pitts.	91
200	N. Y. Cen.	114⅜	400	do	90⅝
100	do	114⅜	1000	Chi. & N. W.	36⅜
100	do	114⅛	200	do	36
2500	Erie R.	77⅜	100	do	36⅛
200	Erie R. Pref.	94	800	Ch. & N. W. Pref.	67
100	Hudson Riv. R.	108½	100	do	67
100	do	108⅜	200	Chi. & R. I. R.	97⅜
900	P., Ft. W. & C.	95	100	do	97⅝
500	do	95⅜	100	do	97⅞
300	do	95⅜	300	do	97⅜
100	Alt. & T. H.	43	200	do	97⅜

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$20,000	Ohio & M. C.	26⅜	300	Chi. & R. I. R.	99
10,000	do	26⅜	100	do	99⅛
1800	Erie Railway, 2-d	78	100	do	99⅜
800	do	77⅞	100	do	99⅛
4500	do	78	100	do	99⅜
300	do	77⅝	400	do	99⅜
500	do	78	500	do	98⅝
500	do	77⅞	100	do	98¾
200	do	78	100	do	98¼
300	do	78	800	do	98
500	Hud. Riv. R.	108¾	100	do	98⅜
100	do	108¾	100	do	98⅜
100	do	109⅛	1000	do	99
100	do	108⅜	200	do	98⅜
1100	Reading R.	110	100	Chi. & N. W.	36⅜
300	M. S. & N. I. R.	70¼	300	do	36⅜
200	do	70⅜	100	do	36⅜
300	do	70⅜	100	do	36⅜
200	do	70⅜	100	do	36⅜
100	do	70⅜	100	do	36⅛
100	Ill. Cen. R.		200	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	66⅜
200	do	123	100	do	66⅜
100	Clev. & Pitts.	91	300	do	66⅜
300	do	91	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	95⅝
500	do	91	700	do	95⅜
100	Cumb. Coal	48	200	do	95⅜
100	do	48	300	Mar. Min. Co.	11⅜
400	do	48	100	do	11⅜

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18—P. M.

The Gold Room reacted 1⅛@2 ℔ cent. to-day from the first effect of the Wilmington news, as it frequently has done before soon after our victories, though subsequently settling down to a lower range of sales. The institution and prevailing spirit of the Gold Room is essentially end thoroughly *Bullish*, that is, for the rise in Gold and Exchange, and the fall of confidence in the National Credit and Currency. Both the alien and secesh elements in this speculation are interested in depreciating our victories, and in exaggerating the volume of Legal Tender and Bank Note Currency. And they have, unfortunately, the means and appliances temporarily at command, not only to check the rational influences of the continued successes of our Army and Navy, but to neutralize the growing confidence of the public in the gambling prices of Gold, and the increasing confidence of the country in the suppression of the rebellion, and the stability and credit of the Government to make good all its obligations to the Greenback Currency and the Public Debt. The appliances referred to are through the Gold Room, which they practically control, and which are promoted by the daily and frequently inordinate *short* sales of Gold by parties speculating on War news and the course of the Foreign Exchanges.

While this state of things has now continued for nearly six months, from Gold at 260@275 down to 215@220, to the great surprise, of late, of calm reasoners among our business men, who feel doubly assured of the early and triumphant termination of the war, as compared with their confidence last Winter and Spring, when Gold was 155@165 ℔ cent, it affords no sufficient evidence that it can much longer continue to rule the market. It may be assumed as not improbable that the ultimate break-down in Gold, from the tightening cords of the National power around the rebellion in the Carolinas and Virginia, and the course of the Foreign Exchanges, *soon to be greatly and irresistibly influenced by the free export of cotton*, will be the more precipitate because of the artificial speculation resorted to against even the present course of Exchange, to keep in check a comparatively gradual and more than reasonable decline.

The supply of Gold in this market since the 1st of December, in the Sub-Treasury and in the old Banks—especially in the Bank of New-York, where, by a common arrangement, most of the Gold of the Bullion Brokers connected with the operations for Exports and Speculation is now held—affords sufficient evidence that hoarding among the people has in a large measure ceased, and that the export demand is behind the readiness of the public to meet the market at current rates. We make no prediction from this and other facts referred to of a very early heavy decline in the Gold Room—as all such speculations might readily be defeated by the eagerness of *Bear* speculators, intelligent and patriotic enough in their views, against the Room—to put out three-day contracts, involving the constant borrowing of Gold for the fall—but from our information in regard to the American balances with the other side of the Atlantic and the supply of Cotton in Southern and Southwestern districts, now in control of the National armies, too large to find a ready market at home, we believe the end is certain and not far distant, and that our loyal people have every good reason to continue their indifference to the gambling operations of the Gold Room, however they may be designed or calculated to affect the value of Merchandise and Produce and rates of Exchange, as the telegraph flashes over the wires the ups and downs of this sort of market every half hour in the day to the neighboring Atlantic and to all the Western cities.

The Government Gold-bearing Stocks were again steady, to-day, on the 5-20 and 1881 6 ℔ cents., but dull on the new 10-40 5 ℔ cents., the last instalment on which falls due on Saturday, the 21st inst. This Stock has been equally depressed by the instalments to be paid up by subscribers who merely want in for a quick speculation, and by the rumors heretofore alluded to that the sales or subscriptions to the loan would be reopened by the Government. That these rumors were wholly groundless we had every reason to suppose at the time of their first circulation through certain special dispatches from Washington, but the Assistant Treasurer in this city has the most emphatic official authority, which we have seen, to contradict every intimation that the 10-40 Loan was not conclusively withdrawn on the 7th inst. Since when no additional subscription or tender of purchase has been entertained, though repeatedly made and peremptorily declined.

The Railway list at the Stock Exchange was much depressed to-day, under a renewed anxiety to sell for cash, and to put out time contracts in Erie, Reading, and most of the Western Stocks. The sales of Erie at the First Board were 8,000 shares and 7,800 at the Second Board, mostly for cash delivery, from 78¾ down to 77½ ℔ cent., ex dividend. Rock Island fell 2½ ℔ cent, below par, and Reading sold at 110, ex dividend. The *Bear* interest at the Board, which is a large and wealthy one, are operating with so much boldness as to discourage anything like a combined *Bull* movement, although the opinion is extensively held that many of the Railways are selling below their value even on a Gold basis. It is quite certain that some of them could not be built again for their present market value at Gold prices for the labor, right of way, iron and equipment which have been expended upon them. Speculative holders have to some extent no doubt become discouraged by the movement recently made, and now in apparently successful prosecution, against the market. This feeling may have contributed to the weakness of the market to-day. On the other hand, there was no lack of Money on the Street to disturb the Brokers who are carrying these Stocks. It is intimated that 6,000 or 7,000 shares of Erie were taken at the Second Board for account of a leading operator, to cover part of his *short* contracts.

At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with the same hour on Tuesday. Gold was weaker than in the forenoon, 215@215¼.

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 6s, 1881	111¾	111⅜	Pittsburgh	91¾	90
U. S. 5-20's	109¾	109⅜	North West	36⅜	36⅛
T. Certificates	97⅛	97⅜	N. West Pref.	67	64⅜
N. Y. Central	115¾	113⅞	Rock Island	101⅜	97½
Erie	79¾	77	Fort Wayne	96⅜	94⅞
Hudson	108¾	108¾	Cumberland Coal	46	47
Reading	111¾	110	Quicksilver	97⅜	97
Mich. Southern	70¾	70	Mariposa	11¾	12
Illinois Cen	123¾	122	Ohio & M. Certs	26¼	26⅜

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'	116	Bank of the Republic	108
Mechanics'	115	Bank of N. Amer	100⅜
America	135	Irving	105
City	105	Market	103
North River	106	Corn Exchange	119
Fulton	160	Commonwealth	102
National	113	Atlantic	101
Merchants' Exchange	100	Imp. and Traders'	104
State of New-York	116	Park	145
Commerce	113	Manuf. & Merchants'	103
Mech'ns' Bk'g Asso	101	Central National	104¾
American Exc	128	Fourth National	100
Chatham	107		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	104	Alton & T. H. 1sts	96⅜
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	100	Alt. & T. H. 2ds. Pref	83
Erie 1st mort. '68	103	Alt. & T. H. 2ds. Income	78
Erie 7s, 2d mort., '79	113	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	92
Erie 7s, 3d mort. '83	112	Chi. & Wah. 1sts. m	101⅜
Erie 7s, 4th mort. '80	104⅝	Chi. & W. 1sts, Ext	100
Hud. R. 7s, 1st m., '69	107	Chi. & W. 2ds	79⅜
Hudson R.'s, 3d m. '75	100	Mil. & P. du Ch. 1sts	106
Harlem 3ds, '68	97	Clev & Tol. S. F.	105
Mich. S. 2ds, 1 ℔ c	93	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	108
Nor. Ind. G. T. L., '68	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	100⅜
Pacific R. 7s, g. by Mo.	55	Clev. & Pitts. 2ds	86
Ill. Central 7 ℔ c, '75	110	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds, coo.	85

The managers of the Bank of Commerce yesterday notified their correspondents and depositors that on and after the 23d inst., the business of the Bank will be conducted under the name and title of the *National Bank of Commerce in New-York*.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF VERMONT, RUTLAND, SS. IN CHANCERY.—Aaron W. Spencer, Nathaniel C. Sawyer, Daniel D. Brodhead, Franklin J. Pratt, Frederick Chaffee and Jacob Egerton, Complainants, vs. James Cheever, William T. Hart, Jacob Edwards, Jr., John S. Farlow, Joseph M. Wigotman, Dwight Foster, George C. Lord, William Thomas, J. Amory Davis, and the Rutland and Burlington Railroad Company, Defendants.

Whereas, Aaron W. Spencer, Nathaniel C. Sawyer, and Daniel D. Broadhead, of Boston, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Franklin J. Pratt, of the City, County and State of New-York, Frederick Chaffee and Jacob Egerton, of Rutland, in the County of Rutland and State of Vermont, did, on the 14th day of November, A. D., 1864, file their bill of complaint, on behalf of themselves as holders and owners of the notes or obligations, secured by the first mortgage, so called, of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad Company, and the modification thereof, and of all others the holders and owners of any of the said notes or obligations, in the Court of Chancery within and for the said County of Rutland, setting forth in substance the charter and organization of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad Company; the construction by the said company of said railroad and equipment thereof; that the same has been completed and is now in operation under and according to said charter, from Rutland to Bellows Falls, in the State of Vermont, and that the said corporation, in locating and constructing said railroad, incurred large debts and expenditures, and thereby became involved in pecuniary embarrassments;

And further setting forth the issuing by said company for the purpose of building and furnishing said railroad, and paying the debts thereof, the bonds of said company to the amount of one million eight hundred thousand dollars in the aggregate, in sums of one thousand five hundred dollars each, dated the 1st day of February, A. D. 1851, payable in twelve years from the date thereof, and interest at the rate of seven per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, the authorizing of, and execution by, the said company, of a mortgage, so called, of said railroad, bearing date the 1st day of February, A. D. 1851, to secure the payment of said bonds and the interest thereon, to Franklin Haven and Samuel Hooper, of Boston, trustees of the holders of said bonds, commonly called the first mortgage, and setting forth the provisions, conditions and provisos in said instrument contained, in detail;

And further setting forth the modification of said mortgage subsequently authorized and made by said company, and the issuing of bonds thereunder, parcel of said aggregate sum of one million eight hundred thousand dollars; that the bonds so issued, now held by the orators and those in whose behalf they complain, are due and unpaid, with the interest thereon in arrear, since the 1st day of February, A. D. 1854;

And further setting forth the authorization and issuing by the said company, on or about the 1st day of August, A. D. 1853, of the second mortgage, so-called, of said railroad, rights and property, to Samuel Henshaw and J. Thomas Stevenson, of Boston, in mortgage and in trust for the security of the payment of the bonds of said corporation, bearing date the 1st day of August, A. D. 1853, to an amount not exceeding twelve hundred thousand dollars, now held and owned by divers persons; the execution by the said company on the 15th day of November, A. D. 1853, to said J. Thomas Stevenson and Samuel Henshaw, as such trustees of a deed of surrender of all the property conveyed by said second deed of mortgage in trust for the uses and purposes in said second mortgage declared, and the acceptance by said Stevenson and Henshaw of said surrender and the taking of possession of said railroad and property thereunder;

And further setting forth that afterward, the title and interest of Henshaw and Stevenson, Trustees, as aforesaid, came by appointment to David A. Smalley and Ephraim A. Chapin and that said Smalley and Chapin were legal Trustees, and in the possession and management of said railroad, from the 12th day of March, 1863, to the 10th day of July, 1863; that said Smalley and Chapin were secured and by John W. Stewart and A. A. Richard, and that E. A. Birchard and John B. Page are now the legal Trustees, and in the possession and have the management of said railroad, as Trustees of the second mortgage bondholders;

And further setting forth that the said Franklin Haven and Samuel Hooper, on the 13th day of March, 1863, ceased to act as trustees under said first mortgage, and that James Cheever, and William T. Hart, of Boston, now claim to be the legal trustees under said mortgage, by due and legal appointment; and are now acting as such trustees and claim to represent the owners of the bonds secured by said first mortgage;

And further setting forth, that nevertheless the said Cheever and Hart are not legally appointed trustees, under said first mortgage; that they have never been duly appointed as such Trustees in the manner prescribed in said instrument called the first mortgage; that their claim to act is not valid in law and equity, false and fraudulent; and that they are unfit and incompetent to act, or to be appointed to act, as such Trustees;

And further setting forth that the said Cheever and Hart well knowing that they were not the legally appointed trustees as aforesaid and that they had no authority to act as such, with the fraudulent intent to obtain some kind of pretended confirmation of their pretended claim to act as such trustees by invoking the Court of Chancery in that behalf, without the knowledge of the orators or of any considerable portion of the holders and owners of the bonds secured by said first mortgage, and with a certain bill of complaint in their behalf was pending in said Rutland County, in which they prayed to be placed in possession of said railroad and property, in a manner disregardful of the legal and equitable rights of the orators and the other holders and owners of said bonds, and with the intent to conceal all knowledge of such their fraudulent proceeding from the orator, and the majority of the bona fide holders of said bonds, secretly and surreptitiously went out of said Rutland County, where their said bill of complaint was pending, and where the Court of Chancery was then holding and exercising full jurisdiction over said trust property, and preferred their petition to Hon. James Barrett, Chancellor, out of regular term, and in vacation, sitting within said for the county of Windham, at the office of one of the solicitors for said Cheever and Hart, therein praying for reasons set forth in said petition to have their said pretended authority to act as Trustees confirmed by the order and decree of said Chancellor; and that they, the said Cheever and Hart, fraudulently procured such order and decree to be made by said Chancellor without notice to the orators, or to the vast majority of the bona fide holders and owners of said bonds; notice in fact being given only to Jacob Edwards, Jr., Dwight Foster, George C. Lord, Johns S. Farlow, J. Amory Davis and William Thomas of the petition presented by said Chancellor as last and proper persons to represent the whole class of bondholders upon the motion of the Solicitor of said Cheever and Hart;

And further setting forth that the said Edwards, Foster, Lord, Farlow, Davis and Thomas, having obtained some of said bonds for the purpose of speculation prior to the making and preferring said petition had entered into a fraudulent combination with said Cheever and Hart to procure the possession and unjust disposition of the property covered by said mortgage, in violation of their own benefit, in fraud of the rights of the orators, and majority of the bona fide holders and owners of said bonds, which fact was wholly unknown and fraudulently concealed from the Chancellor who made said order, and that to the said Edwards, Foster, Lord, Farlow, Davis and Thomas, by reason thereof, were unfit and unsuitable persons to represent the interests of the bondholders under said mortgage;

And further setting forth and averring that said petition and all the proceedings under the same, were without the warrant of any law or right whatever, illegal, fraudulent and void; and that the said pretended appointment by confirmation of said Chancellor is wholly nugatory and void, and confers upon the said Cheever and Hart no power, authority, or right, to hold, or act in, the said office of trustees.

And further setting forth, that at some time prior to presenting said petition, the said Cheever and Hart, fraudulently combining with said Edwards, Farlow, Wightman, Foster, Lord, Thomas and Davis, concealed the design and purpose of procuring the possession of the said railroad and property mentioned in and conveyed by said first mortgage, with the fraudulent intent to have the same sold and so become themselves the purchasers thereof, for some small sum, much less than the real value thereof, and in furtherance of such intent, that the said Cheever and Hart procured themselves fraudulently to be appointed trustees as aforesaid, and fraudulently procured the said Haven and Hooper, who are the legal trustees under said first mortgage, to be discharged, and some pretended conveyance of said property to be made to them, the said Cheever and Hart;

And further setting forth that the said Cheever and Hart, in furtherance of the said corrupt intent and purpose, did combine with said Edwards, Farlow, Wightman, Foster, Lord, Thomas and Davis, applied to the said David A. Smalley, while he was the legal trustee under the said second mortgage, and made a fraudulent and corrupt bargain with him, that he, the said David A. Smalley should aid them, the said Cheever and Hart, by all means in his power, to obtain the possession of the said railroad property, mentioned in and conveyed by said first mortgage, and that in the possession of said Smalley and Chapin, and that they, the said Cheever and Hart, should pay said Smalley out of said trust fund, when they, the said Cheever and Hart, should obtain possession of the same, a large sum of money, which the orators are informed to be one hundred thousand dollars, together with other large sums of money expected to be realized to the great injury of the orators and the other holders and owners of the said bonds secured by said first mortgage;

And further setting forth that the said Cheever and Hart threatened to prosecute said suits and to bring other suits, until their said corrupt design shall be accomplished, to the great injury of said trust property, and in fraud of the rights of the orators;

And further setting forth that all of said suits are brought and maintained only in favor of said Cheever and Hart, and each of their confederates as may and do come in and join with them in their said fraudulent intent and purpose, and therefrom excluding all others, the bondholders, under said first mortgage, who do not have not, and will not join with them in their said corrupt bargains and fraudulent intents;

And further setting forth that they have reason to believe and do believe that the said Cheever and Hart will succeed, by and through the corrupt means and practices aforesaid, in obtaining the possession of said railroad and property, without right thereto, and for said corrupt purposes, unless restrained by the injunction of this court;

And praying that the defendants may answer the premises, and that the said Cheever and Hart may be removed from being trustees under the said indenture, and be perpetually enjoined from any further interference with the property, premises, rights and interests conveyed by said first mortgage, and from taking possession of the same, or any part thereof, and from commencing any suit, in law or equity, or prosecuting any suit in law or equity heretofore commenced and now pending, or hereafter to be commenced, for the purpose of obtaining any possession of the said property, or of asserting any rights under or by virtue of said indenture; and that trustees may be appointed in the place and stead of said Cheever and Hart; and that they may be decreed to execute and deliver to such persons as this Honorable Court may nominate, order and appoint, such deeds of release, surrender, assignment, or quit-claim, or other conveyance of the said property rights and interests, as this Honorable Court shall order and direct, and order such other and further relief as this Honorable Court shall deem meet;

And it appearing that the said James Cheever, William T. Hart, Jacob Edwards, Jr., John S. Farlow, Joseph M. Wightman, Dwight Foster, George C. Lord, William Thomas, and J. Armory Davis reside without the limits and jurisdiction of this State, so that personal service of said bill of complaint and subpœna cannot be made upon them;

It is ordered by the court that notice of the filing and pendency of said bill of complaint, and of the issue of said subpœna, be given to said James Cheever, William T. Hart, Jacob Edwards, Jr., John S. Farlow, Joseph M. Wightman, Dwight Foster, George C. Lord, William Thomas and J. Armory Davis, by publishing the subpœna of said bill and this order in the Rutland *Herald*, a newspaper published in Rutland, in the County of Rutland, and State of Vermont; the Boston *Journal*, a newspaper published in Boston, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and the New-York *Times*, a newspaper published in the City, County and State of New-York, for three weeks successively, the last of said publications to be at least three weeks before the term to which said subpœna is returnable as aforesaid.

Dated at Rutland aforesaid, this 18th day of November, A. D., 1864. F. W. HOPKINS, Clerk.

DEWEY & JOYCE, Solicitors for Auditors.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the widening of Vestry-st., on the northerly side thereof, from Hudson-st. to Greenwich-st., in said city.

Notice is hereby given that the costs, charges and expenses incurred by reason of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter, will be taxed by the Clerk of the Supreme Court, at his office, in the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Thursday, the second day of February, A. D. 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOHN SCOTT,
WALTER ROCHE,
CORNELIUS CORSON, } Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1865.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMMONALTY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said city, relative to the acquiring of lands for a Reservoir and appurtenances thereto in the said city, between One Hundred and Seventy-second and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth streets, and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River, in the said city, for the purpose of supplying such parts of said city with Croton Water as are not now supplied with the same.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said city, pursuant to chapter ninety-five of the laws of the State, passed April Seventh, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-three, and chapter two hundred and sixty-seven of the laws of this State, passed April Twenty-first, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-four, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, parties or persons respectively entitled to or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said court, to be held at the City Hall of the city of New-York, on MONDAY, the Twenty-third day of January, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-five, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter, to estimate in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties and persons interested as aforesaid, the just and reasonable compensation for taking all these lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises as lie between One hundred and Seventy-second and One hundred and Seventy-fifth streets and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River in said city, which said lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises the said Croton Aqueduct Board deem necessary for the building a new reservoir and appurtenances thereto, in the city of New-York, for the purpose of supplying such parts of the city of New-York with Croton water as are not now supplied with the same, which said lands and premises are laid out and described and are of the extent following, that is to say: commencing at the point where the line between the lands of Eliza B. Jumel and of Richard F. Carman intersects the Croton Aqueduct land line, near the gate-house at Hirn Bridge, in the Twelfth Ward of said city, and running thence north fifty degrees, twenty-eight minutes west on said Jumel's and Carman's line, six hundred and forty-nine two-tenths feet to the southeasterly corner of Tenth-avenue and One hundred and Seventy-third-street, thence south thirty-four degrees, west five hundred and sixteen eight-tenths feet on the easterly line of Tenth-avenue to the north easterly corner of One hundred and Seventy-second-street, thence at right angles to the last line south, fifty-six degrees east along the northerly line of One hundred and Seventy-second-street five hundred and eighty one-tenth feet to land line of Croton Aqueduct, thence on said last-mentioned land line north forty-seven degrees, sixteen minutes east three hundred and forty-six nine-tenths feet, thence also on said last-mentioned land line, north twenty-five degrees, twelve minutes east one hundred and four five-tenths feet, thence also on said last-mentioned land line, north forty-six degrees, thirty-three minutes east thirteen seven-tenths feet to the place of beginning, containing three hundred and five two hundredth square feet, or one hundred square feet, or seven eight-one thousand acres.

Also, commencing at a point where the line between the land of Richard F. Carman and of Eliza B. Jumel intersects the westerly line of the Croton Aqueduct lands, near the gate-house, on the Manhattan end of High Bridge, thence on the said line between the said Croton Aqueduct lands and lands of Richard F. Carman, west forty-six degrees thirty-three minutes east forty six feet, thence on said line, between said Carman's land and lands of Croton Aqueduct, south seventy-eight degrees thirteen minutes, east three hundred and thirty-five feet, more or less, to low water mark; thence north eleven degrees forty seven minutes east seventy-nine and five-tenths feet, thence north seventy-eight degrees thirteen minutes west three hundred and ninety-seven and six-tenths feet, to a point near foot-bridge; thence south thirty-nine degrees thirty-two minutes, west to dividing line between the lands of said Carman and Jumel, eighty-nine three-tenths feet, thence south fifty degrees twenty-eight minutes, east eighty-two five-tenths feet, to the point of beginning, containing thirty-four thousand seven hundred and fifty-four seventy-three one-hundredth square feet, or seven hundred and ninety-eight one-thousandths of an acre.

JOHN E. DEVELIN,
Counsel to Corporation.

DATED NEW-YORK, December 15, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFOICE existing between the subscribers is dissolved from this date, PETER I. NEVIUS retiring from business.

PETER I. NEVIUS & SONS.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the name of PETER I. NEVIUS & SONS, and will continue the shipping and commission business at No. 11 South-st.

JACOB R. NEVIUS,
PETER I. NEVIUS, Jr.,
GEORGE L. NEVIUS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1865.

THE FIRM OF E. S. JAFFRAY & CO., of No. 350 Broadway, having been dissolved by the death of one of the partners, Mr. Arthur W. Jaffray, the business of said firm will be continued at the same place by the subscribers, surviving partners, under the same firm name.

EDWARD S. JAFFRAY,
J. W. BARROW.

Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERsigned have formed a copartnership under the firm name of KEEFER, NICHOLS & CO., for the purpose of transacting a jobbing business in foreign and domestic woolens at No. 20 Murray-st.

SAMUEL KEEFER,
H. M. NICHOLS,
O. L. KNOX.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1865. WM. H. FAYMAN.
By his attorney, SAMUEL KEEFER.

THE FIRM OF BOOTH, TUTTLE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by CHARLES H. BOOTH, JOHN T. PULTZ, and GEORGE T. HALL, under the firm of CHARLES H. BOOTH & CO., who will settle the business of the late firm.

CHARLES H. BOOTH,
CHARLES TUTTLE,
GEORGE T. HALL,
JOHN T. PULTZ.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1865.

THE FIRM OF TAYLOR, CORNELL & MOON is this day dissolved, Wm. H. Taylor retiring. All business of the late firm will be settled by ROBERT G. CORNELL and JOHN H. MOON, who alone are authorized to sign in liquidation.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1865.

(Signed,) WM. H. TAYLOR,
ROBERT G. CORNELL,
JOHN H. MOON.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of CLARK & HAWKINS, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by Wm. G. HAWKINS, at the old stand, No. 273 Canal-st., by whom all debts and demands of and against the said firm will be settled and liquidated.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1865.

(Signed) CHARLES S. CLARK.
WILLIAM G. HAWKINS.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—WE, THE UNdersigned, have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of POST & HOFFMAN, for the transaction of a general stock commission business at No. 22 William-st.

S. L. POST, Jr.
L. M. HOFFMAN.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1865.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of J. W. CARR, Agent, and H. HURRELL, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by J. W. CARR, Agent, at the old stand, No. 128 Cherry-st.

J. W. CARR, Agent.
H. HURRELL.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP.—MR. WILLIAM J. HUTCHINSON is this day admitted a partner in our firm.

DAVID MOFFATT & CO.,
No. 9 Liberty-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP

The firms of NOBLE, CALDWELL & CO., Philadelphia and New-York; NOBLE, HALL & CO., Boston, and E. R. SAWYER & CO., of Philadelphia, New-York and Boston, were dissolved on the 5th inst. by the death of JOSEPH NOBLE.

The surviving partners will settle the business of the late firm, and sign in liquidation.

E. R. SAWYER,
F. A. HALL,
SETH CALDWELL, Jr.,
N. P. GORDON.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE,

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of continuing the coal business, as heretofore.

The business will be conducted under the style of
CALDWELL, SAWYER & Co., Philadelphia.
CALDWELL, SAWYER & CO., New-York.
E. R. SAWYER & CO., Boston.
HALL, CALDWELL & CO., Boston.
E. R. SAWYER,
F. A. HALL,
SETH CALDWELL, Jr.,
N. P. GORDON.

NEW-YORK, January 13, 1865.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing in the City of New-York, under the name of STONE, STARR & CO., is dissolved this day by limitation.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.

LIMITED COPARTNERSHIP.—We, the undersigned, being desirous of forming a limited partnership, pursuant to title 1, chapter 4, part 2, of the revised statutes, and the several acts amending the same, do hereby certify:

That the firm name under which such partnership is to be conducted is BUTLER, BROOME & OLAPP.

That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted, is the importing, buying and selling of merchandise in the City of New-York.

That the names of the general partners interested in said business are

HENRY L. BUTLER, who resides in the City of Brooklyn and State of New-York.

JONATHAN J. BROOME, who resides in the City, County and State of New-York.

OLIVER M. CLAPP, who resides in the town of Orange in the State of New-Jersey.

That the names of the special partners interested in said business are

LEVI P. STONE and EGBERT STARR, who are both residents of the town of West Orange, in the State of New-Jersey aforesaid.

That the said LEVI P. STONE has contributed to the common stock, as capital, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, and that the said EGBERT STARR has contributed, as capital to the common stock, a like sum of twenty-five thousand dollars.

That the said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of January, 1865, and will terminate on the 31st day of December, 1867.

HENRY L. BUTLER,
JONATHAN J. BROOME,
OLIVER M. CLAPP,
General Partners.
LEVI P. STONE,
EGBERT STARR,
Special Partners.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	Afloat)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	3,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE:
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE,

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Feb. 1.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....March 1.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. HELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	.....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,868	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Aplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

VIRGINIA—Lewis.....Saturday, Feb. 4
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Will sail as follows:

MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Jan. 21.
GUIDING STAR	Bishop	Saturday, Jan. 28.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Feb. 4.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Feb. 18.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Feb. 25.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, March 4.
DAY STAR	(Building.)	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,

From Pier 46 North River, 1st Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of staterooms. Second cabin, $50.

The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 25.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 1
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 8.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 15.
AUSTRALASIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 25.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 1.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 53
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

THROUGH BILLS LADING TO ST. LOUIS AND ALL POINTS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, VIA NEW-ORLEANS.

THE ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS,

JOHN J. ROE, President,

is now ready to contract, and give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for shipment as above.

This Company now owns some twenty first-class steamers running between New-Orleans, St. Louis, and Louisville, and have arranged connections between New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and New-Orleans.

One of their steamers will leave New-Orleans daily, and by judicious arrangements they are enabled to offer inducements to shippers in lower rates and quick dispatch. Average time of transit, eighteen days.

J. EAGER, Agent,
No. 41 Broad-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL.—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 21
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 28

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Jan 30, and MONDAY, Feb. 27.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....$50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

Passengers must have passports.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP MORRO CASTLE,
Capt. ADAMS,

Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to

STOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The new and splendid steamship EAGLE, Lawrence, Master, will succeed the MORRO CASTLE and leave on Feb. 4.

SHIPPING.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:

Jan. 23.....OCEAN QUEEN.....SHANDEL.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)
Feb. 8.....NORTH STAR.....SLOCUM.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN AGE.)
Feb. 13.....COSTA RICA.....TINKLEPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail steamship
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From foot Murray-st., daily at 3¼ P. M., connecting with trains for Highlands, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Manchester, &c.

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Fare $2. Excursion tickets $3—good for three days.

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☞ Travelers from the city of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line—the late of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

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J. C. CALHOUN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

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Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Jersey Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Mail and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

8:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and west, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Dec. 5, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places in Rockland and West at 7:30 and 10:30 A. M., 3:30 and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. All trains leave Chambers-st 30 minutes earlier than 30th-st. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st. Forough freight train daily. J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st. Ferry, North River, at 8 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport. Bay Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10.30 A. M. 3, 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9 15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.

A. BEASONER, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Nyack.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

Nov. 1, 1864.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

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COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 19, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—TWO MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, LIVING SKELETON, DWARF, LEARNED SEAL, GRAND SPECTACLE, FAIRIES, &c.—Day and Evening.

WALLACK'S—MARRIED LIFE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

HELLER'S—(No. 586 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE LIVE INDIAN—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

NIBLO'S—THE SHAMROCK.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evenings.

EVERETT HALL—(Broadway and 34th-st.)—CREATION AND THE DELUGE.

MUSEUM—No. 389 Broadway—OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

An official dispatch from Secretary STANTON to the President announces the resumption of Gen. SHERMAN'S movement. On the 14th instant the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps, under the command of Gen. HOWARD, were transferred from Savannah to Beaufort, and moved out from that point upon the line of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, at Pocotaligo, the rebels abandoning their strong works in that vicinity. The army is thus placed within thirty miles of Branchville, and within fifty miles of Charleston.

Secretary STANTON'S official dispatch in regard to the engagement at Fort Fisher is the clearest statement yet made. He says the naval assault, by 1,800 men from the ships, was gallantly made, but failed, in consequence of the severity of the fire from the sea front of the fort. The assault on the other end most difficult side of the fort was made by a column of 3,000 troops of the old Tenth Corps, led by Col. CURTIS, under the immediate supervision of Gen. TERRY. The enemy's force in the fort was over 2,200. The conflict lasted for seven hours. The works were so constructed that every traverse afforded the enemy a new defensive position, from whence they had to be driven. They were seven in number, and the fight was carried on from traverse to traverse, for seven hours, by a skillfully-directed fire thrown into the traverses. One after another they were occupied by the enemy. At about 10 o'clock at night the enemy were entirely driven from the fort, forced down toward Federal Point, followed by a brigade of our troops; and about 12 o'clock at night Gen. WHITING surrendered himself and his command to Gen. TERRY unconditionally as prisoners of war, numbering over 1,800. The remainder of his force being killed and wounded. Our loss was not accurately ascertained on Monday afternoon, but was estimated at between 700 and 800 in killed and wounded, beside the naval loss, which was slight, not exceeding 100 killed and wounded. Not a ship nor a transport was lost.

Advices from Texas via Matamoras and Havana, state that on the night of Dec. 21, at Corpus Christi, the Confederate Col. MAT NOLAN and Mr. J. C. DONALD, were assassinated on the night of the 21st ult. Gen. SLAUGHTER has issued a decree, declaring Pasode, Aquila, Lereda, Rio Grande and Colinburgh to be the only frontier towns through which the exportation of cotton is to be allowed. The blockade-runner *Princess Royal*, which was on her way from Bermuda to Nassau, has been lost. On the 2d inst., the steamers *Confederate States* and the *Chicora* are reported to have arrived from Charleston; the *Syren* and *Little Hattie*, also from Charleston, and that the *Agnes E. Fry* and the *Julia* were entirely lost while trying to get from Charleston. On the 8th inst. the rebel steamer *Col. Lamb* arrived from Nassau, of 616 tons, and it is reported she is intended for a privateer; and on the 9th inst., arrived the steamer *Lark*, 267 tons, from Liverpool and Madeira, consigned to CHARLES J. HELEN, the rebel agent in Havana; on the 12th inst. the *Neva*, which sailed on the 10th, returned in distress, but the general opinion is she was chased by a United States gunboat.

A number of deserters who came into our lines in front of Petersburgh on Sunday night last, say that the Danville Railroad, between Danville, Va., and Greensboro, N. C., a distance of forty-five miles, has been destroyed by the recent heavy rains, and that every culvert and bridge has been carried away, and that LEE'S army is likely to be out of rations altogether very soon. The quantity they issue now is utterly inadequate, they say, to satisfy their wants, and these men were not disposed to remain and suffer almost starvation.

The Lowell (Mass.,) *Courier*, of Tuesday, says that the committee having in hand the preparations for the Butler testimonial, have received dispatches from the General, in which he expresses his gratitude to the people of Lowell for their interest in his welfare, and informs the committee that he will notify them when he shall leave Washington, and the day on which he may be expected to Lowell. The *Courier* adds: "We also have an intimation that Gen. BUTLER has received a new order from President LINCOLN, but of its nature we are not informed."

The St. Louis *Union*, of the 12th inst., says: "We are apprised of a great military movement that will startle the public in a few days. Its details are contraband at present." The Boston *Journal*, of Jan. 17, adds: "We received intelligence from the West yesterday of an important military movement, but withhold it for obvious reasons."

Richmond papers of Monday announce the arrival in that city on Sunday of Mr. SINGLETON, of Illinois. They state that his visit is purely a private one, to see personal friends in the Confederacy.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a memorial from the Philadelphia Board of Trade was presented, asking for the postponement of the Bankrupt Bill. The resolution recently offered by Mr. POWELL was taken up and debated at some length. Mr. HOWARD, from the Military Committee, reported a resolution, which was ordered to be printed, recommending that measures of retaliation be adopted, in order to prevent the continuance of the barbarities practiced at the South on Union prisoners. The Senate then took up and passed the resolution ratifying the notice given Great Britain by the President of the termination of the treaty of 1817, limiting the naval forces on the lakes. Resolutions of thanks to Gen. TERRY and Admiral PORTER were offered, and referred respectively to the Naval and Military Committees.

In the House, a committee was appointed, of which Mr. WINDOM, of Minnesota, is Chairman, to investigate the Government policy toward the Indians. A resolution was adopted appointing a committee to investigate certain charges against LUCIEN ANDERSON, a member of the House, in connection with the charges against Gen. PAYNE. The Fortification bill was made the special order for Friday. A resolution was adopted appointing a committee to inquire into reported abuses at the Old Capitol and Carroll Prisons. A lively debate sprang up on a motion to reconsider the vote by which this resolution was adopted, in which Messrs. STEVENS, GANSON, DAVIS, COFFROTH, and others, took part. The motion to reconsider was finally laid on the table.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday bills were reported favorably to amend the Brooklyn Bounty Act; to facilitate the organization of lands for Croton water purposes; and fixing the compensation of members of the New-York Common Council. Bills were introduced relative to passengers arriving in vessels at the port of New-York, and amending the act enabling the New-York Supervisors to raise money by tax. The Ninth Senatorial contested seat case was then taken up, and settled by admitting the claims of Mr. LOW.

In the Assembly a bill was reported to incorporate the New-York Yacht Club. Notice was given of bills to establish several street railroads in New-York; to establish a one cent ferry between New York and Brooklyn, and to amend the charter of the Emigrant Savings Bank. Several bills were introduced relative to railroads in New-York, and to incorporate a National Savings Bank.

GENERAL NEWS.

From the report of the City Dispensaries for the month ending Dec. 31, 1864, it appears that medical and surgical services, vaccination and medicine were afforded gratuitously to 8,697 persons. Of these there were visited and treated at their dwellings 1,821, at the Dispensaries 6,876, and 905 were vaccinated; 15,037 prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed at the several offices being an average of more than two to each patient. The principal causes of death were consumption and marasmus. The prevailing diseases chiefly affected the respiratory system. Among the most important were typhus fever, small-pox, pneumonia and diphtheria.

At a meeting of the Board of Education, last evening, President MCLEAN delivered his inaugural, and the Standing Committees for the year were announced. The President's address tells us that our expenditures for school purposes, last year, exceeded the appropriation by $203,696, of which the greater part was expended in the erection of school buildings in the Fourth, Seventh and Eighth Wards, where they were much needed. The school property which has been acquired by the board since its organization in 1842, is valued at $5,000,000.

The amount received for licenses and fines by the Mayor's Marshal, during the year ending 31st December, 1864, was $22,590, an increase of $4,500 over the previous year. The amount received by the Clerk of the Common Council for pawnbrokers', drivers', and other licenses, was $30,724 25. This is a falling off from previous years, which is accounted for by the fact that many of the principal lines of stages have been superseded by railroads.

The opening of the bids in the Street Commissioner's office, for lighting the city with gas, advertised to take place at 11 A. M., yesterday, has been postponed until 11 A. M. on Monday next, in consequence of the absence of the Comptroller, who addressed a letter to the Street Commissioner, declining to be present, and informing him that he would not recognize the bids in any manner.

The hearing before Justice DODGE, in the case of JAMES IRVING against LOUIS BIERSE, MATTHEW H. MOORE, OWEN GEOGHEGAN, and others, who are alleged to have committed a felonious assault upon the complainant on the night of the Democratic General Committee meeting at Tammany Hall, was resumed by counsel, Messrs. CHARLES S. SPENCER and GEORGE M. CURTIS, yesterday afternoon. Nothing new of general interest was brought out.

A court-martial convened yesterday on board the steamboat *Henry Burden*, at Fort Lafayette, to try the Lake Erie pirate Capt. BELL and others who were recently apprehended by our detective policemen. The hearing stands adjourned until the court-martial can secure instructions from the Secretary of War.

The steamship *Matanzas*, from Havana on the 14th, arrived at this port yesterday. News had been received from Peru, via St. Thomas, leading to the belief that the Hispano-Peruvian question would be settled without any further difficulty. The news from St. Domingo was meagre. The Dominicans were still in force, and making vigorous hostile demonstrations.

The Gold Room rallied, yesterday morning, 1@2 ₱ cent., but left off in the afternoon about the same as on Tuesday. Government Stocks y. The Railways much depressed, under y cash sales of Erie, &c. Money easy.

Most kinds of domestic produce, especially Provisions and Cotton, were more freely offered at declining prices, but were, on the whole, lightly dealt in. The decline in Cotton, within a week, has been equal to 16c. ₱ lb, and the tendency is unmistakably downward. Whisky was in active request on speculation, at higher prices. Foreign merchandise was inactive. Freights quiet.

Yesterday being trial day at police headquarters, complaints were heard by Commissioners ACTON, BERGEN, and MCMURRAY, against Officers BECHE and WASER, of the Tenth Precinct, and CASSADY and HUTCHINGS, of the Fifth.

Mr. MELVIN S. WHITNEY, one of our most opulent and respectable merchants, committed suicide yesterday morning, by cutting his throat with a razor, in his apartments, in West Thirty-second-street, near Broadway. We give a detailed statement in another column.

The Chamber of Commerce will hold a special meeting to-day, at 1 P. M., when the operations of the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada, and the memorial in relation to the postponement of the Bankrupt Bill, will be considered.

ROBERT MARTIN, cabin-boy of the barge *Hugh McCullum*, was drowned by the sinking of the vessel while he was sleeping in Hoboken.

A boiler in the Pioneer Mechanics' shop at Burlington, Vt., exploded on Monday last, killing seven persons.

The following dispatch was sent to the Massachusetts Senators, by Gov. ANDREW, on Sunday afternoon:

BOSTON, Sunday, Jan. 15, 1865.

Hon. Charles Sumner, Hon. Henry Wilson, United States Senators, Washington, D. C.:

Massachusetts mourns the irreparable loss of an eminent citizen in the sudden death of EDWARD EVERETT, which occurred this morning, at 4 o'clock. Please apprise the President, of whom he was an elector; Mr. SEWARD, whom he preceded as Secretary of State; and the Massachusetts delegation, who remember him as a former Senator, Representative and Governor.

(Signed) JOHN A. ANDREW.

A correspondent of the Montreal *Gazette* says that the ports of Canada are in a state of blockade. Windsor, Toronto, Hamilton, Kingston and Montreal are as effectually blockaded by the passport system of President LINCOLN as they possibly could be by his gunboat system, should those gunboats ever be built.

The Boston *Journal* states that a statue to EDWARD EVERETT is already talked of, and the proposition will meet with general favor. The area in front of the State House, opposite to the Webster statue, would be an appropriate site for such a memorial of the orator, statesman and patriot.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Journal* writes that Mr. BLAIR was warmly greeted at Richmond, and the wife of President DAVIS actually threw her arms around the old gentleman and kissed him. Surely that is a pacific intimation for the stock-jobbers.

Gen. W. H. F. LEE, of the rebel cavalry, has written a letter for the benefit of the rebel Congress on the subject of cavalry. He makes various suggestions for the improvement of this arm of the rebel service, acknowledges the superiority of the Union cavalry, and says "unless Congress takes the matter in hand and legislates more liberally on the subject, the enemy next Spring will ride rough-shod over the whole State."

THE OFFICIAL REPORTS OF ADMIRAL PORTER AND GEN. TERRY.—If there is not what might be called perfect harmony in all the reports that have come to us respecting the details of the capture of Fort Fisher, there is sufficient evidence that there was no conflict in matters of executive detail between the two branches of the service, which interfered even for a moment with the thorough execution of the task assigned to the expedition by Lieut.-Gen. GRANT.

To find a perfect accord in matters of detail between the reports of naval and military commanders, engaged in a joint enterprise, wherein each service seeks to outvie the other in daring, labor, enterprise and promptitude of action, would be to expect what has never yet been realized in the history of warfare. But, all things considered, looking, for example, to the *contretemps*—to call it by no harsher name—of Christmas Day, when Fort Fisher might have been had almost for the trouble of walking into it, we have some reason to felicitate ourselves that we have today Fort Fisher in our possession, with so little discrepancy of statement as to the ways and means by which the victory has been won.

It has to be specially borne in mind that the official statements thus far received, are mere abstracts of the reports of the military and naval commanders. From these abstracts, it would be unfair to expect more than an intelligible outline of the campaign. Admiral PORTER, for instance, is careful to advise the Navy Department that what he addressed to the Secretary, under date of Sunday last—the day on which the fort fell into our hands—were "hurried lines," that they were written merely from the Admiral's knowledge of the anxiety of the Department to get the earliest possible news, and that at the hour of writing he was ignorant of the extent of the casualties resulting from the bombardment.

Speaking for the labors, energy and enterprise of that branch of the service which he commanded, Gen. TERRY, with the modesty becoming a true soldier, supplies in the briefest form the merest abstract of the results achieved. He hastens to assign to the naval force its due merit in the great achievement. He asks the country—even before mentioning the part he himself, as the commander of the military force, had borne in the conflict—to remember that the assault on Fort Fisher was made after a heavy bombardment by the fleet, which commenced at least twenty-six hours before the land attack. And after this generous tribute to the sister service, he states, in the fewest and least pretentious words, what his own men accomplished in that memorable Sunday's work.

Gen. Sherman on Reconstruction.

We need not direct attention to Gen. SHERMAN'S letter on the rebellion, which will be found in another column. It commends itself to public favor by its clear common sense and its practical character. It ignores entirely all the subtle theories by which the matter of reconstruction has been befogged and treats it in the most direct and practical manner. Georgia, as a State, he says, has never been out of the Union, and there is no necessity, therefore, to devise means for getting her back. *Some of the people* of Georgia have been and still are rebelling against the Government of the United States; and that Government is compelled to levy war against them to suppress that rebellion. But when this has been accomplished—when the people lay down their arms and cease fighting, the war will stop, and things will go on, in all essential respects, just as they did before the war began. The war in its progress has made some very important changes in the affairs of Georgia as of other States. An immense amount of property has been destroyed,—thousands of their people have perished, slavery has been extirpated, and the whole structure of society has been shaken and shattered as by a convulsion. These things cannot be restored. Some of the losses may in time be repaired, but the internal condition of Southern society can never again be what it was before the war.

But the constitutional relations of each State to the Union remain unchanged. They have never been out of the Union—not one of them. There are but two things which can possibly take a State out of the Union,—one is the consent of the Union, expressed through an amendment of the Constitution, and the other is successful war waged against it. The rebels at the South have been trying to take their States out by the latter method,—but they have not yet succeeded. If they should conquer in the war, if they should finally and permanently maintain themselves against our armies, then they would be out of the Union. Secession, in that event, would become an accomplished fact. But unless they are victorious they cannot get out of the Union. The ordinances they have passed are but so much blank paper. The war they have waged to give these ordinances validity can do nothing toward it until it proves a success. Until that happens, Georgia is in the Union now as much as she ever was. This is Gen. SHERMAN'S view of the matter,—and, we need not say, it has been ours from the beginning of the war.

Taking this as the basis of his policy, Gen. SHERMAN goes on to speak of the future. "My opinion," he says, "is that *no negotiations are necessary, nor commissioners, nor conventions, nor anything of the kind.* Whenever the people of Georgia quit rebelling against their Government and elect members of Congress and Senators, and these go and take their seats, *then the State of Georgia will have resumed her functions in the Union.*" This seems self-evident when thus stated, and the time is close at hand when it will seem a matter of surprise that any other theory could ever have been held. The fact is, no other would have been thought of but for the supposed necessity of resorting to it in order to accomplish some other object. For a long time I was feared that slavery would be restored to its old place, if the war should end and the rebel States be recognized as still in the Union; and the doctrine of *State suicide* was invented to meet that contingency. The rebels were to be treated as alien enemies; their territory was to be conquered and held like other territory of the United States, to be provided from Washington with temporary Territorial Governments, and afterward formed into States, and admitted into the Union at the discretion of Congress. The progress of the war, by destroying slavery, has obviated all necessity for such a theory, and the theory itself will speedily disappear.

There are some who still cling to the doctrine that these States are out of the Union, because they desire to engraft upon them the principle of negro equality, and they propose, therefore, to make this a condition of their readmission. But they will soon find all that is desirable and feasible in their projects accomplished in some other way, and without any necessity for resorting to a theory so flagrantly hostile to the Constitution, and so full of dangerous complications and precedents as that which they now espouse.

We are glad to see indications that the schemes of "reconstruction" now before Congress are likely to be abandoned or to fail. They are utterly needless, and may prove mischievous. It is absurd, while fighting rebels to preserve the Union, to be making laws intended to keep or drive them out of it. We need no laws on the subject, nor would any that may now be passed have the slightest binding force. Whenever the people of the Southern States cease fighting, the war is over and the Union is restored. Each branch of Congress, it is true, may refuse to admit their members to seats, but that will not affect their *status* in the Union; and if one or two or three successive Congresses should persist in this refusal, it is quite certain that sooner or later a Congress will be elected which will admit them: and then the State of Georgia will—not *reënter* the Union—but "*resume her functions in the Union.*" This is the view of the case uniformly presented and acted on by the President, and it is certain, in our judgment, to be the one acted on by Congress and the country.

Sherman in South Carolina.

Secretary STANTON, who has just returned from Savannah, favors us with some important particulars of General SHERMAN'S latest movements, which cannot be considered contraband. He says:

"SHERMAN resumed the movement of his forces from Savannah, last week. The Fifteenth and Nineteenth Corps went in transports to Beaufort, on Saturday, the 14th. The Seventeenth Corps, under Brig.-Gen. BLAIR, crossed Port Royal Ferry, and with a portion of FOSTER'S command, *moved on Pocotaligo.* Gen. HOWARD, commanding that wing of the army, reported on Sunday that the enemy abandoned his strong works in our front during Saturday night. *Gen. Blair's corps now occupies a strong position across the railroad, covering all approaches eastward to Pocotaligo.*"

This is a very important success of Gen. SHERMAN, and secures us a position which we have long and frequently sought to obtain, and which is now of more value to us than ever before, though we now require it for a different purpose than we ever sought it for before. The obtainment of a military foothold on the railroad between Charleston and Savannah formerly related mainly to operations against Savannah, but, now that that city is in our possession, it of course relates to the new campaign of SHERMAN, which, it would seem from Secretary STANTON'S dispatch, has begun. The capture of Pocotaligo secures the safety of SHERMAN'S flank at the outset of his march on Branchville. Not only the place itself is in our hands, but all the approaches to it from the east are secured. SHERMAN'S line of march northward from the railroad (only some thirty miles to Branchville) will probably be in the comparatively open region of country between the Edisto and the Little Salkehatchie Rivers, and in this march SHERMAN will be protected on either flank by a river, bordered by swamps, as in his approach to Savannah a month ago, his flanks were protected by the Ogechee and Savannah Rivers.

This initiative success greatly simplifies the carrying out of the first important movement that SHERMAN threatens to make in his South Carolina campaign.

The Wrangling of the Rebels in the Hour of Ruin.

The files of rebel newspapers from various parts of the South, which we received day before yesterday, are filled with the most extraordinary outbursts of fury against the rebel authorities and JEFF. DAVIS, and the most vivid pictures of the moral and political chaos that now prevails in the South. Besides what we published yesterday, we give place to others of these articles to-day.

There is a perfect uproar in the Confederacy. The maledictions and the hatred that have for years been directed against the North, are now, in the hour of their despair and ruin, directed against their own leaders, authorities, Generals and armies. While Gen. SHERMAN is at the door of Charleston, the *Mercury*, the leading journal of South Carolina, accuses DAVIS at once of being tyrannical, imbecile and reckless—asserts that a servile Congress lies prostrate at his feet—pronounces the rebel army officers to be mouthing demagogues and political hacks—and is not afraid to characterize rebel troops as ruffians. The Charlottesville (Va.) *Chronicle* shows that everything is going awry, and says: "If Mr. DAVIS and the court were only going to dash their own brains out, we might rally from the calamity; but they are dragging the whole secession fleet after them." The Charleston *Mercury*, again, is furious about DAVIS' proposition to arm the slaves, and declares it to be a mad, desperate, absurd and reckless proposition. It also declares that "incompetency and mismanagement are riding the Confederacy down to ruin," as the Richmond *Examiner* but a few days before had declared that DAVIS was running the Confederacy on "the sloping descent to perdition." Another wild article in the *Mercury* opens with these words: "It is stated that there are *one hundred thousand* absentees from the armies of the Confederate States. In this department, (Charleston,) we are credibly informed, there is a single corps of twenty-seven thousand on the rolls, which does not turn out seven thousand effective men." The *Mercury's* short article on the "Two Gladiators" is too pungent and picturesque a bit of literature to be abbreviated.

The quarreling which is going on in the South at this crisis is a very bad sign for the Confederacy. It is certainly a bad state of mind for the rebels of Carolina and Virginia to be in, in view of SHERMAN'S campaign. It is the demoralization of spirit which might be expected to follow such a crushing series of defeats as the rebels have lately suffered. Their disaster at Wilmington will increase it, and other blows we hope soon to give, must make it still worse.

It looks as if this rebellion would break up, as many other rebellions and revolutions have broken up, by a ferocious wrangle, if not a bloody strife, among those who were its originators and supporters.

Obituary.

WILLIAM H. FRY.

We are called upon to record the death of Mr. W. H. FRY, the well known composer and journalist. A few weeks since we stated, with hopefulness of good consequences, that he had taken his departure for the West Indies. He was then very feeble, and had been suffering from recent hemorrhage of the lungs, but he was courageous and cheerful, and his friends were pleased to think that a genial climate might yet ameliorate his condition. They spoke of his return in April next, and parted with him, not so sadly as we now know the occasion warranted. He barely reached his destination. The voyage to St. Thomas, although pleasant, was exhausting. Thence he proceeded to Santa Cruz, and on the 21st of December he spent his last breath in the air that was to have healed him.

Journalism loses a gentleman. Eccentric in many respects, it must always be said of Mr. FRY that his personal manner was courteous, kindly and well bred. Occupying, as he did, a foremost position amongst American composers, it was his privilege and pride to lend a helping hand to younger men who were striving in the ocean of art. No one, with with a good purpose, sought Mr. FRY in vain; no one, with a bad purpose, found him complaisant. He was independent and individual in his criticisms, but not hostile: kind hearted, but not weak.

Early in life Mr. FRY wrote several operas, symphonies, quartets, songs, &c., &c. They were the indications of a mind that turned itself naturally to all known modes of musical expression. In 1845 his opera of "Leonore" (founded on BULWER'S "Lady of Lyons") was produced in Philadelphia. It was a success, and only six years ago it was revived here in an Italian form. Last year another work from his pen—"Notre-Dame de Paris"—was produced in Philadelphia with unequivocal marks of favor. It was, we believe, the latest work on which he was engaged. In the interval that elapsed between the production of these operas, Mr. FRY gave to the world several symphonies of novel form, some dramatic pieces, and a few quartets. The difficulties that surround an American composer are many and humiliating. Mr. FRY did not try to surmount them. He sought and found in politics and journalism a field for his brilliant abilities. As a writer on the New-York *Tribune* he has long been known and esteemed. He was, to a certain extent, the HECTOR BERLIOZ of the press. As a politician he was inflexible, and his speeches, although surcharged with wit and knowledge of human nature, were for this reason sometimes exasperating. During the campaign of 1860 Mr. FRY "stumped" his native State for Mr. LINCOLN; overtaxed his powers, and came back with a cough. It was evident that his lungs were effected, and for a time he thought of visiting Italy as a subordinate representative of the Government. The appointment was made, but for private reasons Mr. FRY declined to accept it. He has struggled with the Destroyer for five long years and is now at rest.

Mr. FRY was a native of Philadelphia, where his family is well known. He was unmarried, and about fifty years of age.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 18.

MINISTER FROM SWEDEN.

Swedea has made her mission here a full one, having some time ago retired Count PIPER, *Chargé d'Affaires*, and transferred him to another mission. Count ADLERCREUTZ, appointed Minister Plenipotentiary from that country, has arrived here, and will, to-morrow, in company with Secretary SEWARD, call upon the President and present his credentials.

THE FRENCH MISSION.

The statement in Paris journals, that Count CHATEAUBRIAND would not come to this country as French Minister, was a mistake. He is expected soon to arrive here.

MAJ.-GEN. TERRY.

The Senate, in executive session to-day, unanimously confirmed the nomination of Gen. TERRY as Brevet Major-General. The President, yesterday, removed the Brevet, and TERRY is now full Major-General.

A SIX MONTHS' PROPHECY.

Charleston papers of late dates have been received here. The Charleston *Mercury*, in a long gloomy editorial, reviewing the present position of affairs, says that six months will settle the fate of the Confederacy.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

A careful canvass of votes on the Constitutional amendment affords almost positive assurance of its passage.

THE TAX ON TOBACCO.

The Ways and Means Committee are still engaged upon the amendments to the TAX Bill. Large delegations of tobacco manufacturers arrived to-day, for the purpose of urging upon the committee the propriety of imposing any additional tax which they may intend upon the leaf, rather than upon the manufactured article.

THE WHISKY TAX.

It is very probable that the committee will fix the time for the additional tax on whisky, of one dollar per gallon, from the 1st of July to the 1st of May. It is liable to be sprung upon Congress any day. They are very reticent upon the subject.

LETTER FROM GEN. THOMAS.

Gen. THOMAS has written to the War Department a letter, giving a very encouraging view of military affairs in the Southwest. He says that Hood cannot gather an army of twenty thousand men, and that the Southwest is practically a conquered country.

THE OLD CAPITOL PRISON.

The Military Committee of the House made, this morning, a personal inspection of the Old Capitol Prison, for the purpose of carrying into effect the House resolution calling for information whether officers and others were confined there without charges being preferred, and for other purposes.

The committee found that officers, even of high rank, and "having honorable scars," are now, and have been constantly confined there for months without any official notification, as required by law, of charges preferred against them, and sometimes put into close confinement. In some instances, those incarcerated are totally ignorant of the causes which led to their apprehension. In many cases the commitments are signed by L. C. BAKER, purporting to act as agent of the War Department, and his oral directions are sufficient to make the terms of imprisonment more or less rigid according to his ideas in the premises.

In other respects the testimony of the prisoners was unanimous as to kind treatment, plenty of food, warm clothing, and a due regard to comfort and cleanliness. The committee intend investigating these matters further, and to report the results at an early day to Congress.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

The President has approved the joint resolution, charging the President with the communication of a notice to the Government of Great Britain, of the wish of that of the United States to terminate the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854.

Election of State Treasurer in Maine.

AUGUSTA, Me., Wednesday, Jan. 18.

NATHAN G. HICHBORN was to-day elected State Treasurer of Maine.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 18.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) presented the memorial of the Board of Trade of Philadelphia, asking postponement of the final action on the Bankrupt Bill until Northern creditors shall have an opportunity to press claims against citizens of States in rebellion. This was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

ARMY MEDICAL-STOREKEEPERS.

Mr. MORGAN, of New-York (Union,) presented the memorial of Medical-Storekeepers of the army, asking that they have rank and pay of Surgeons, which was referred to the Military Committee.

EXCUSED FROM SERVING.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Union,) presented the letter of Senator HARDING, asking to be excused from further service on the Committee on the Conduct of the War on account of illness. He was excused.

THE TOBACCO TAX.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, (Union,) introduced the petition of a number of cigar manufacturers, asking the tax to be taken off the manufacturer's article, and put on the raw material, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

SHIP CANAL AROUND NIAGARA FALLS.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Union,) presented the petition of the Board of Trade of Detroit, asking for the passage of a bill to make a ship canal around Niagara Falls on the American side, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE CHARGES AGAINST GEN. PAYNE.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Democrat,) said that some time ago he offered a resolution calling for the proceedings of a commission to investigate certain charges against Gen. PAYNE, of Illinois, while in command at Padocah. He wished to ask if the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom the matter had been referred, was ready to report on the subject.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) in reply to the inquiry of the Senator from Kentucky, I have to say that the Committee on Military Affairs have not yet taken up the resolution offered by him. We shall probably be able to do so in a few days. We have not had time to do so.

Mr. POWELL moved that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, and directed to report the resolution back to the Senate. Since he introduced that resolution, he had seen the report of the commission that investigated Gen. PAYNE'S conduct. It has been published, with Gov. BRAMLETTE'S message and documents, but the affidavits to prove the allegations in the report were not published. The report, he said, disclosed a degree of barbarity, cruelty, pillage, murder, and robbery that cannot be equaled in the annals of any Christian people. He desired the resolution to come back. He desired the Senate to pass the resolution. Let us have the proof referred to in this report, so that we may take action concerning this man, and secure his punishment. If what is alleged against him is true, he ought to be punished by death.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Union,)—Inasmuch as I took part in the discussion on this subject on a former occasion, it may be proper for me to say a word in regard to the matter now. At the time when it was under consideration before, I had not seen Gen. PAYNE. I had no information from him in regard to the report; but my reason for making the motion to refer the resolution at the time, was what I thought unjust to an officer to publish a report affecting his character, which I understood was *ex parte*, and by a commission before whom he did not appear. Since then I have seen Geo. PAYNE, and had a conversation with him. I learned from him that this report was of the character which I supposed. I learn from him further that he, after hearing that a commission was proceeding to inquire into his conduct, before which he had no opportunity to appear at all, filed a reply or answer to their report, and also that the report made by this commission had been received by the Judge-Advocate-General, and he informed me that he had no sort of objection to having the report of this commission published, provided his answer to it and the review of the report by the Judge Advocate-General should be published also. Therefore, I am willing for one, that the Senator's resolution should pass, amended so as to call for all the papers, and it will then appear, as I am informed, that so far from being this bloodthirsty person that the Senator from Kentucky has pronounced him, it will be proved that he has only done his duty. I was a little surprised at the language of the Senator from Kentucky, when he rose from his place and demanded that this guilty man be tried, condemning him before his trial. Why call him guilty? Every man is entitled to a trial, and presumed to be innocent until his guilt is proven. But the Senator from Kentucky, in his zeal would forestall the case of Gen. PAYNE, and pronounce him a guilty man there in the Senate. Yet he has introduced a resolution to put him on trial. Why, Sir, a person giving utterance to such expressions as have fallen from the Senator from Kentucky would be disqualified to act as a juror in any court in Christendom, because he has expressed an opinion and pronounced a man guilty before trying him. I will not undertake to say he is innocent or guilty. I do say, that since this resolution was introduced, I have seen Gen. PAYNE, and he tells me he has no objection at all to this *ex parte* report being published. If his report setting forth the real facts can be published with it, and the report of the Judge-Advocate-General can be published also. If they are all published together, they will do no harm. I presume the Senator from Kentucky will not object to this, unless he proceeds on the hypothesis disclosed in his speech, that a man is to be declared guilty before he is tried.

Mr. POWELL said, speaking of the guilt of Gen. PAYNE, that he had the record of the commission before him. This commission was composed of officers in the United States army, and they united in pronouncing him guilty.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he had received letters from citizens of Kentucky, indorsing Gen. PAYNE'S administration, and stating that he (PAYNE) was the only man, with one exception, who had protected Union men in Kentucky, and punished the rebels as they deserved.

Mr. CONNESS, of California, (Union,) had no desire to take part in the discussion as to the merits of Gen. PAYNE. But he was tired of hearing the Senator from Kentucky denounce the officers of the Union army while he never said a word against the rebels or traitors.

Mr. BROWN, of Missouri, (Union,) trusted that while Senators professed anxiety to take care of the credit and honor of the officers of the Government, they would recollect that the question involved was between different officers. The men who made the report against Gen. PAYNE were officers of the Government and were entitled to just as much respect in the discussion as the persons implicated. He (BROWN) said this in behalf of those who had made the report implicating Gen. PAYNE and preferring charges of a very grave nature against him and against others who are accused of speculation and plunder.

The debate was continued by Messrs. HENDRICKS, TRUMBULL, CONNESS and POWELL.

THE NAVAL REGISTER.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Union,) from the Committee on Printing, offered a resolution for the printing of three thousand copies of the Naval Register, which was passed.

THE ARSENAL AT ST. LOUIS.

Mr. BROWN, from the Military Committee, reported a bill to repeal an act to provide for the removal of the United States Arsenal from St. Louis, and the sale of the land on which it is located, which was ordered to be printed.

RETALIATION RECOMMENDED.

Mr. HOWARD, from the Military Committee, reported the following, which was ordered to be printed.

Whereas, It has come to the knowledge of Congress that great numbers of our soldiers who have fallen as prisoners of war into the hands of the insurgents, have been subjected to treatment unexampled for cruelty in the history of civilized war, and finding its parallel only in the conduct of savage tribes, a treatment resulting in the death of multitudes by the slow but designed process of starvation, and by mortal disease occasioned by insufficient and unhealthy food, by wanton exposure of their persons to the inclemency of the weather, and by deliberate assassination of innocent and unoffending men, and the murder in cold blood of prisoners after surrender; and

Whereas, A continuation of these barbarities, in contempt of the laws of war, and in disregard of the remonstrance of the national authorities, has presented to us the alternative of suffering our brave soldiers thus to be destroyed, or apply the principle of retaliation for their protection; therefore

Resolved, That in the judgment of Congress, it has become justifiable and necessary that the President should, in order to prevent the continuance and recurrence of such barbarities, and to insure the observance by the insurgents of the laws of civilized war, resort at once to measures of retaliation; that in any opinion such retaliation ought to be inflicted upon the insurgent officers now in our hands or hereafter to fall in our hands as prisoners; that such officers ought to be subjected to like treatment as that practiced toward our officers and soldiers in the hands of the insurgents, in respect to quality of food, clothing, fuel, medicine, medical attendance, personal exposure, or other mode of dealing with them. With a view to the same end, the insurgent prisoners in our hands ought to be placed under the control and in the keeping of officers and men who have themselves been prisoners in the hands of the insurgents and have thus acquired a knowledge of their mode of treating Union prisoners; that explicit instructions ought to be given to the forces having in charge such insurgent prisoners, requiring them to carry out strictly and promptly the principles of this resolution in every case, until the President, having received satisfactory information of the abandonment by the insurgents of such barbarous practices, shall revoke or modify said instructions. Congress does not intend, however, by this resolution to limit or restrict the power of the President to the mode or principles of retaliation herein mentioned, but only to advise them as measures demanded by the occasion.

THE NAVAL FORCES ON THE LAKES.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, the Senate took up the resolution ratifying the notice given Great Britain by the President of the termination of the treaty of 1817, limiting the naval force on the lakes.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) was opposed to the resolution, because in giving notice to terminate the treaty, the President had transcended his authority.

The resolution was further discussed by Messrs

Thurston, Davis and Sumner, after which it was ordered.

THANKS TO TERRY AND PORTER.

Mr. Dixon, of Connecticut, (Union,) obtained unanimous consent to introduce two resolutions tendering the thanks of Congress to Gen. Terry and Admiral Porter severally, and the officers and men of their commands, for their gallantry in the attack on Fort Fisher.

The resolution concerning Admiral Porter was referred to the Naval Committee, and that concerning Gen. Terry to the Military Committee.

The Senate went into Executive Session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 18.

OUR INDIAN POLICY.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Windom, Hubbard, (of Iowa,) Ross, Hicky, and Worthington, the Special Committee for the purpose stated in the following resolution, adopted yesterday, on the motion of Mr. Windom:

Whereas, It is believed and alleged by many persons that the troubles in which the United States are involved with various Indian tribes, are the result of an unwise Indian policy and the fraudulent dealings with the said Indians by the whites: and, whereas, an investigation of the facts may enable the Government to adopt a better policy and also to correct any abuses that may exist, therefore

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed, whose duty it shall be to investigate, so far as they may deem necessary, all dealings and transactions of the Government through its agents or officers, with said Indians, and that said committee be authorized to send for persons and papers.

A COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION.

Mr. Smith, of Kentucky, (Union,) rose to a question of privilege. He stated that one of his colleagues, (Lucien Anderson,) had been charged with a serious and grave offence in certain documents accompanying Gov. Bramlette's message to the Kentucky Legislature, on the 4th of January. He therefore offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of five members, to investigate the charge of "corruption, bribery and malfeasance in office against Lucien Anderson, a member of this House, in connection with Gen. Payne's proceedings. The resolution was adopted.

FORTIFICATION BILL.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the construction, preservation and repair of certain fortifications for the year ending with June, 1866. The bill was made the special order for Friday.

TRANSFER OF AUTHORITY.

Mr. Stevens also reported a bill providing, in case of sickness or other unavoidable absence of any Assistant Treasurer or other public depository of the United States, he may, at his discretion, authorize his chief clerk or other person to act in his place, provided the official bond and other responsibility shall attach to the substitute. The bill was passed.

SORGHUM.

A resolution was passed instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of so amending the internal revenue law as to exempt sorghum from duty.

PETROLEUM.

On motion of Mr. Axoe Myers, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of assessing a duty on petroleum, according to the quantity respectively produced by small and large dealers.

LOST UNITED STATES BOND.

On motion of Mr. Washburn, of Massachusetts, (Union,) the Committee of Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law that where satisfactory proof is furnished that a bond has been lost, the Secretary of the Treasury may issue a duplicate thereof.

COURTS FOR NEVADA.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, (Union,) reported a bill, which was passed, providing a Circuit and District Court for the State of Nevada.

A COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY.

Mr. Ganson, of New-York, (Dem.,) offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Military Committee be and they are hereby directed to ascertain and report to the House as soon as possible, the number of persons now confined in the old Capital and Carroll prisons, when such persons were respectively arrested and confined, and upon what charges their arrests were made, whether any of such persons are officers of the army and have been confined without a trial beyond the time in that respect prescribed by law or by the regulations in the military service; and whether any persons so in prison are confined without any written charges made against them; and whether there are any persons now in said prisons who have not had any trial; if so, report the names of such persons, the time when they were arrested and the alleged cause of arrest, respectively; and that the said committee be and are hereby authorized to send for persons and papers.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Stevens, at a subsequent stage of the proceedings, moved to reconsider the vote to alter the resolution so as to instruct the committee to inquire into the expediency of the inquiry.

Mr. Ganson said a Captain from New-York, who had been torea years and a half in the service, had been in prison since the 27th of October last, and was altogether ignorant of the charges, if any, against him. He called on the prisoner on Saturday, and was permitted to inquire into his case, but in the presence of the turnkey, who sat between them. He held that to be a personal indignity.

Mr. Stevens said he was sorry the gentleman thought that was a personal indignity. But no doubt the turnkey felt a pride in being seated between the two gentlemen.

Mr. Ganson observed that the resolution he had offered had the sanction of the Chairmen of the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Stevens—Why not intrust the committee to inquire into the expediency of the measure?

Mr. Ganson—The House is satisfied as to the expediency.

Mr. Stevens—I am not.

Mr. Davis, of Maryland, (Dem.,) said it was the right of the House, and, more than that, the duty of the House to see that this liberty was not unlawfully violated. If persons have been confined in prison beyond the period allowed by law, the House has the right to know it, and apply the remedy. The gentleman from New-York (Mr. Garrison) had instanced two cases. The law suspending the writ of habeas corpus was in such a manner committed to the discretion of the President; yet being the law of the land it must be obeyed. The law said any person who shall be arrested, under the order of the President or of a military officer, may be held some time in confinement; but when arrested in a State where the courts were open and an rebellion existed, the names of such persons arrested must be reported by the Secretary of State or Secretary of War to the circuit or district court, and after a grand jury shall have met, or after indictment, the persons detained shall be discharged unless paleoners of war. There were not a few prisoners in Maryland confined under circumstances similar to those mentioned and who are held in custody by order of illegal commissions. He wanted the Committee on Military Affairs to spread the truth before the people, and to ascertain whether any law, to authorize the confinement of any citizen on the judgment of a military commission.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, (Dem.,) said he, with the gentleman from Maryland, would enlarge the scope of the resolution. He would like to know whether the requirements of the law were regarded and whether lists of persons had been furnished to courts, or whether the law was a dead letter, or whether even the legal department had endeavored to set aside the law for their own purposes. He had cases in his own eye, not only that of Vallandigham, to which the gentleman from Maryland had alluded, but others, where the Secretary of the Treasury, under some peculiar higher law, unknown to the statute, had caused to be arrested men suspected of counterfeiting greenbacks or shinplasters, and held them in the Old Capital Prison month after month on the sole order of the Solicitor of the Treasury without giving them right of trial. Was there no remedy for the nullification of our own laws, or shall we not have an inquiry into these abuses?

Mr. Coffroth, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) said that in his District, a brave officer who was wounded and his limb amputated, was confined in prison without charges having been preferred against him.

Mr. Cox said he had not submitted his remarks with any partisan view, or to find fault. The law enthorizing a suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, was not passed with the concurrence of the Democratic members, but by the votes of Republicans. It was their law: they took the liberty of suspending the writ, but they qualified it in such a way as to guard against undue and irresponsible arrests. He appealed to gentlemen on the other side to sustain their own law and not let it be a dead letter. It was their duty to find out in what respect and by whom the law had been broken.

Mr. Ganson said he had been credibly informed of several other cases than those which he had already mentioned, where civilians, as well as army officers, were illegally held in prison. He felt it to be his duty to offer the resolution, especially when these prisons are within speaking distance of this hall. The House should have all the facts, in order to determine whether any further legislation is required on the subject. He would not undertake to criticise the acts of any of the officers of the Government, his desire being to discover whether thereare abuses, and if so, to rectify them.

Mr. Enos, of Illinois, (Dem.,) said the gentleman had assumed as a fact that the persons so confined were illegally arrested and kept there for a long time contrary to law. If the department deserved censure, he was willing it should be censured. There might be some things in the cases not for the courts to pass on. The resolution, as it now read, was a direct censure, although not so intended. Hence he had suggested an amendment.

Mr. Rogers, of Iowa, (Union,) added his testimony to the propriety of the investigation proposed. The time had arrived when it was due to the people of this country that Congress should examine into the extent of the power exercised by the Secretary of War, especially when, as he knew, an order of the President to the Secretary of War for a certain thing, was met with the reply: "I shan't do it;" and when an explanation was asked, he was met with the reply: "I don't propose to argue the question; I am responsible to the President and him alone." When a representative of the people was met in that way, it constituted no objection to him that the resolution might be odiatrned to embody a censure on the department. He argued the adoption of the resolution for the reason that by a general order no information whatever could be obtained from the War Department, excepting from the Secretary himself, or by his order. If some poor woman had a son killed, and desires information concerning him, it could not be obtained, save in the way just mentioned. The committee should inquire how far the arbitrary habits extend. He would be the first to vote for the exculpation of the Secretary if he should be found innocent. The army may tremble under his power as absolute dictator, but Congress has a right to investigate where the liberties of the people are concerned. If in Jess last, when prisoners of war were exchanged, from ten to twenty thousand of them were left to perish in rebel pens, he found another reason why the transactions of the War Department should be investigated.

Mr. Davis, of Maryland, said arrests were made by Provost-Marshals almost without complaint, and at unjustifiable times. The American character was being broken down. Under the pressure of the war, investigation became necessary. Gentlemen had repeatedly applied to him to remedy the injustice.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, (Union,) remarked that the gentleman from New-York had said to his knowledge persons were illegally confined, and the gentleman hereby asked for an examination into the facts. If he (Dawes) had made such a statement, and had asked for an examination, he should here been very much astonished if it had been refused. He did not see what ground of objection could be urged.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, (Union,) desired that the investigation already commenced by the Committee on Military Affairs should be continued. Congress had passed a law for the summary dismissal of officers from the army, for they were traitors to the army, and this can enable them to be driven out. But it was afterwards thought by the House of Representatives that the law might be safely repealed. This law was mischievous. For if an officer could now be dismissed without trial, merely on recommendation of his superior officer, it had the tendency to make the subordinate a sycophant and toady. The Senate, however, had not yet acted upon the bill. It had always been the law, that, when an officer was arrested and had been confined for eight days, the charges against him must be put into his hands. As to the prisoners; one man, a Major, says he has been confined five months and has tried in vain to learn for what cause he is detained. Swift vengeance has fallen upon him like a thunderbolt from a clear sky. Similar cases are numberless, where one man, calling himself a Colonel or Agent of the War Department, lays his hands on persons and thrusts them into prison; and the victims are kept there until the same Agent of the War Department or some other power releases them. If we are not men in our places, let the War Department do as it pleases. He did not say the War Department was responsible for these abuses or knew of them. But they might be traced to its subordinates. He made no accusation. The business of the House was to see that the laws were respected and to stand up for men who had no friends at court.

The motion of Mr. Stevens to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Ganson's resolution was passed was laid on the table by a vote of 136 yeas against five nays, the latter being Messrs. Cobb, Ecklay, McBride, Spalding and Stevens.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House resumed the consideration of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Bill, but came to no conclusion thereon.

The House adjourned.

STEAMER OCEAN QUEEN, Jan. 14, 1865.

Capt. Charles P. Seabury:

Sir: The undersigned, passengers from Aspinwall to New-York, beg leave to present to you, and through you, to your officers, our thanks for your kindness and attention on the voyage. We cannot speak in too high terms of the order, regularity and neatness which characterize every department of the ship. The abundant and excellent fare and attentive servants contributed greatly to our personal comfort. We have been led to present this to you, inasmuch as the line has not heretofore been distinguished for its attentions to the comforts of passengers, and with the hope that it will induce an increase of travel to and from the Pacific.

Wishing you much happiness and many prosperous voyages, we are, dear sir, yours, respectfully,

Capt. R. H. Pierson, A. J. Snyder, M. S. Fechheimer, John A. Hooper, H. D. Bacon, John Caperton, W. Whelan, Jr., J. Desperd, L. A. Jones, H. S. Flood, L. Hoooer, E. Bonifar, Henry Boed, E. Arnut, William Maples, Jas. Seddon, A. P. Bouton, B. Calderon, Federico Larranaga, Charles Maithy, Wm. H. Bernes, Chas. F. Pearce, G. S. Gifford, Ed. T. Rees, J. Petrice, W. A. Cooper, H. M. Graham, Wm. Southeimer, Charles H. Brightly, Claude Brugniens, G. Fick, Wm. Stevens, F. W. Fish, E. Sweat, John Corry, J. McGrade, A. M. Osburn, W. M. Ash.

Important to Mothers.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately, depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States.

Price 35 cents a bottle.

Dyspepsia and Fits!

A sure cure for these distressing complaints is now made known in a Treatise on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations, published by Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN. The prescription was furnished him in such a providential manner, that he cannot conscientiously refuse to make it known, as it has cured everybody who used it, never having failed in a single case. It is equally sure in cases of fits as of dyspepsia; and the ingredients may be found in any drug-store. Sent free to all on the receipt of five cents to prepay postage. Address Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J

Weed Sewing Machine Co.'s Highest Premium, Lock Stitch Machines, No. 506 Broadway, N. Y.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Coal at Actual Cost.

Call at the
CONSUMERS' BENEFIT COAL
COMPANY'S OFFICE,
No. 71 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 42,
and secure your COAL at the ACTUAL COST PRICE PERPETUALLY.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Skating Boots.

ARCTIC OVER SHOES.
Boots and shoes of every description and price.
LORIN BROOKS & SON,
No. 434 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

Second-Hand Safes.

In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale very cheap.
MARVIN & Co., No. 265 Broadway.

How to Save a Doctor's Bill.

By providing yourselves and families with good, warm water-proof boots and shoes, which can be found in great variety at the Establishment of E. A. BROOKS, No. 578 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Wm. Knabe & Co.,

Manufacturers of
GOLD MEDAL,
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
BALTIMORE, MD

Certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk, Satter, J. Satter and other leading artists. EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS. A full assortment of the above celebrated instruments at O. BAUER & CO.'S WAREROOMS, No. 544 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Old Eyes Made New.

A pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address R. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,180 Broadway, New-York.

Hillier's Hair Dye, better in quality, more in quantity, cheaper in price—75 cents—than any other dye. Try it. Sold by all druggists. Depot, 56 Dey-st.

Every Description of Family Sewing beautifully done on the Grover & Baker machine, by Mrs. E. SIMPSON, No. 495 Broadway.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, black or brown, reliable. Depot No. 1 Hillier-pl. Sold by all druggists.

Throat Affections and Hoarseness.—All suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. The demulcent ingredients allay pulmonary irritation, and after public speaking or singing, when the throat is wearied and weakened by too much exercise, their use will give renewed strength to the vocal organs.

Dr. Charles T. Jackson, State Assayer of Massachusetts, after an analysis of Burnett's Oriental Tooth Wash, recommends it as a superior dentifrice. Sold by all druggists.

"An Ounce of Prevention is Worth a Pound of CURE."—This is a wise saying, and at a time when contagious disorders are universally rife, it is worth remembering. Strengthen all the vital organs with that mightiest yet mildest of pure vegetable tonics, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, and walk fearless in a pestilential atmosphere.

A Card.

THE METROPOLITAN BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM,
No. 575 Broadway.

E. A. Brooks, having sold his store and stock of goods in Fulton-st., will continue to carry on his business as heretofore at his old and commodious establishment in Broadway, where he is now prepared to offer for the inspection of his patrons the most beautiful assortment of boots, shoes, gaiters, slippers and overshoes to be found in the city. His stock of goods comprises every variety of style for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. Special attention is called to his collection of men's, boys' and youths' water-proof boots, so necessary at this season of the year. The public are invited to call and examine, at No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

To Arms! To Arms!—The Citizen Soldier will find a more deadly foe in the brackish, muddy water and damp night air, than in the most determined enemy. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS so purify the blood and strengthen the stomach and bowels that the soldier can endure these hardships and still be strong and healthy. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand, because that cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 25 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Counterfeits! Counterfeits! Parties Dealing in my preparations are warned against purchasing any Pills and Ointment represented as being mine that do not have the private revenue stamp on each box or pot, and the words "Holloway, New-York," water-marked in the book of directions. The counterfeits are now offered for sale in this city. Any party who will detect them will receive a handsome reward by applying to the undersigned. THOS. HOLLOWAY,
No. 80 Maiden-lane.

River Plate Wools at Auction.

BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, the 26th inst., at the store of Murray & Davis Bros., No. 35 Broadway, 1,500 bales wool, comprising washed Cordova, unwashed Entre Rios; and mestizas of the growth of Buenos Ayres, Entre Rios, and the Banda Oriental.

Valentine & Butler, Alum Patent Fire, Burglar and Damp Proof Safes and Rotary Locks for dwelling-house doors. VALENTINE & BUTLER
Nos. 78 and 80 Walker-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silks elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Dyspepsia Tablets Cure Indigestion, Heartburn, &c. Prepared by S. G. Welling, No. 571 Broadway, (opposite Metropolitan Hotel.) 50 cents per box.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch and lock-stitch sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MARRIED.

MORRIS—CORTLANDT.—At Trinity Rectory, on Tuesday, Dec. 13, by Rev. Morgan Dix, Robert Morris and Mary E. Cortlandt, all of this city.

OWEN—BROOKS.—At the residence of the bride's father, on Tuesday, Jan. 17, by Rev. Dr. E. P. Rogers, William H. Owen and Miss Mary L. Brooks, daughter of Edward S. Brooks, all of this city.

SPAULDING—ATWATER.—At Catskill, on Wednesday, Jan. 18, by Prof. Roswell R. Hitchcock, D. D., James R. Spaulding, of the New-York *Times*, and Miss Mary E., eldest daughter of Joshua Atwater, Esq., of Catskill.

TAYLOR—LARKINS.—At New-Haven, Conn., on Tuesday, Jan. 17, by Rev. Dr. Phelps, Gorham C. Taylor and Miss Anna Charlotte, daughter of Elisha Larkins, all of that city.

VAN BOSKERCK—ROWE.—At Trinity Chapel, on Wednesday, Jan. 18, by Rev. M. F. Morgan, D. D., Francis S. Van Boskerck and Jennie, daughter of Thomas Rowe, Esq., all of this city.

WOOD—TERRY.—On Wednesday, Jan. 18, Stephen Wood, Jr., of Chicago, and Anna H. Terry, of this city.

DIED.

ADAMS.—On Tuesday, Jan. 17, Cornelia Innes, daughter of the late Innes C. and Hannah W. Adams, in her 15th year.

Friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 218 Degrew-st., Brooklyn.

BAUTON.—On Tuesday, Jan. 17, Annie, beloved wife of George Bruton.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 38 South 4th-st., Williamsburgh.

BROWER.—In South Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 18, Garret Brower, aged 71 years, 10 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, on Saturday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the N. R. D. Church, corner of 3d-av. and 21st-st.

BISTEDES.—At Rockaway, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 17, after a long illness, Sarah Leary, wife of Joseph Bisicke, aged 60 years.

BARRE.—On Wednesday morning, Jan. 18, Louis Pierre Barre, in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday morning, at 10½ o'clock, from St. Patrick's Cathedral, corner of Prince and Mulberry sts.

CONOVER.—On Wednesday, Jan. 18, Aaron V. M. Conover, aged 37 years, 8 months and 21 days.

For notice of funeral, see to-morrow's papers.

CALWELL.—At Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 16, Elizabeth Calwell, beloved wife of James Calwell, aged 39 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 198 Fort Greene-place, Brooklyn.

DARES.—At Alleghany, Penn., on Thursday, Jan. 12, Mrs. Mary Dabos, wife of B. L. H. Dabbs, aged 23 years, 1 month and 24 days.

ELLIOT.—Suddenly, from hemorrhage, Martha A., wife of Rev. Henry B. Elliot, aged 42 years.

The friends will attend the funeral on Friday, Jan. 20, at 12 o'clock, from No. 113 East 19th-st. The ladies who are accustomed to attend the Monday meeting at No. 2 Bond-st. are especially invited.

GRAY.—Lost in the steamship *Melville*, which foundered at sea Jan. 8, Warren C. Gray, of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 54 years.

GILL.—On Tuesday, Jan. 17, Elizabeth Catton, wife of T. A. Gill, aged 18 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 277 Ueloo-st., Brooklyn.

GAUL.—From injuries received by being thrown from his carriage on the corner of 5th-av. and 54th-st., William Gaul, aged 62 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 250 West 42d-st., on Thursday, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock.

GARRETTSON.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Jan. 17, Lizzie Garrettson, daughter of the late David G. and Annie W. Garrettson, aged 8 years, 2 months and 12 days.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Ontwater, No. 53 East Broadway, on Thursday, the 19th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M.

HEARD.—On Tuesday, Jan. 17, Maria, widow of the late James Heard, of this city, in the 87th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Mark's Church, on Thursday next, at 3 P. M., without further notice.

HOPPER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 17, Mathaw Hopper, of the late firm of Curtis & Hopper, in the 67th year of his age.

His friends, the friends of the family, and the Masonic fraternity, are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, at 10½ o'clock A. M., from his late residence, in Clossonav., near Fulton-av. The remains will be taken to Rahway, N. J., for interment.

HANSEN.—On Tuesday, Jan. 17, Capt. Frits D. Hansen, master of the Argentina bark *Carolina*.

The funeral will take place from No. 46 West-st., on Thursday, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

HILLS.—In Harlem, on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 17, Margaret A. Hills, wife of Josephus R. Hills, in the 27th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at the Baptist Church on 8th-av., corner of 127th-st., on Friday next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

LE ROY.—On Monday, Jan. 16, Edward A. Le Roy, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday morning, at 10½ o'clock

FINANCIAL.

PETROLEUM

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND BALTIMORE CONSOLIDATED

PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY.
CAPITAL, $1,500,000, DIVIDED INTO 300,000 SHARES.
PAR VALUE, $5.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $1 PER SHARE.
NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT OR CALL ON THE SUBSCRIBERS, AS 50,000 SHARES ARE RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL

PRESIDENT—J. S. CLARK, of New-York.
VICE PRESIDENT—R. H. WISHART, New-York.
TREASURER—H. F. DEVOE, New-York.
SECRETARY—J. CONKLIN, New-York.
DIRECTORS:
R. V. R. KETCHUM, Baltimore, Md.
O. KING, Baltimore, Md.
J. R. GOULD, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. WOODRUFF, Baltimore, Md.
R. H. WISHART, New-York.
Dr. T. S. RING, New-York.
A. CLARK, Tar Farm, Pa.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Pa.
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENTS:
J. S. CLARK, N. Y. A. CLARK, Tar Farm, Pa.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Pa.
OFFICES:
No. 71 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
Nos. 613 and 614 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILA.,
No. 147 BALTIMORE-ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

The company is organized under the laws of the State of New-York. The principal office is No. 71 Broadway, with branch offices in Philadelphia and Baltimore, for the convenience of subscribers, where the certificates of stock will be issued to subscribers without delay. The property, embracing upward of 635 acres, has been selected with great care during the last three years, by those of the directors who have been constantly operating an Oil Creek, and throughout the entire oil region of Pennsylvania, as well as Western Virginia, and was not selected to sell, but for the purpose of development and producing oil, having now some ten wells under contract, and being bored with vigor, besides those already completed and producing, making in all 13 wells now on the property. Every acre of this Company's property is bottom, and the best of boring land, much of it on Oil Creek, Cherry Run, Cherry Tree Creek, Walnut Bend, Allegheny River, and other streams where the lands are being developed with good success and prospects of a very large product of oil.

OFFICE IN NEW-YORK, where Prospectus, Maps and every information can be obtained,
No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1865.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIS Company, held on the 2d inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

THOMAS MORTON,	TIMOTHY H. BURGER,
HENRY DAVID,	CHAS. JENKINS,
M. M. VAN BUREN,	J. W. BROWN,
EDWARD E. LOWLES,	WM. MILES.
ARCHIBALD PARK,	ABM. WAKEMAN,
DANL. S. SCHANK,	EDWARD SCULLY.
HARRISON P. LASCOMB,	NELSON J. WAITE,
CHAS. C. WHITE,	NATHAN WORLEY,
B. A. MAYEBEAU,	DANIEL D. WHITNEY,
CLEMENT S. PARSONS,	DAVIS COLLAMORE,
ISRAEL C. LAWRENCE,	B. McFEELEY,
M. H. SMITH, Jr.,	JOSIAH M. WHITNEY,
J. WINDMULLER,	THOS. FESSENDEN,
HAM. LYDENBURG,	GEORGE TUGNOT,
SAML. PLOCH,	R. S. HATFIELD,
CYRUS H. LOUTREL,	W. H. MONTANYEA,
JOHN A. BAUSH,	ADDINGTON REED,
WM. VAN NAME,	THOMAS WEBB,
G. O. C. JEFFRIES,	S. S. WYCKOFF,
M. A. CHILDS.	J. C. WINANS,

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, J. C. WINANS was unanimously elected President, and JAMES GILMORE Secretary of the Company.
JAMES GILMOBE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1865.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, HELD this day, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz:

James Irwin,	J. Green Pearson,
John H. Macy,	C. W. H. Wilmarding,
H. W. Howes,	John McKesson,
Gideon Pott,	Francis Brown,
Jas. H. Pinkney,	James L. Todd,
Francis Tomes, Jr.,	H. W. Bekcher,
J. T. B. Foxwell,	F. A. Conkling,
Wm. C. Barrett,	John Tapsin,
Henry Anstice,	Solomon Bauta,
Henry Demarest,	W. S. Hanford,
Joseph Rogers,	John Wilson.
Junius A. Fuller,	Wm. A. Pond,
P. Kemble Paulding.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES H. PINKNEY was unanimously elected President, and J. GREEN PEARSON Vice-President, for the ensuing year. W. R. CRARY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA PETROLEUM COMPANY, NO. 52 WILLIAM-STREET, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1865.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

As the greater part of the stock of the New-York and Philadelphia Petroleum Company has already been taken by the first citizens of New-York, Philadelphia and elsewhere, and owing to its great demand as a permanent investment, the Trustees desire to give notice that only a limited number of shares can now be obtained at $5 each, and that the subscription books will positively close on

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18, 1865,

after which time no stock will be sold at the subscription price.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, President.
A. V. STOUT, Treasurer.
E. C. STEDMAN, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
BUY AND SELL ALL REGISTERED BONDS OF 1881.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 10-40 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 7-30 BONDS.
ONE YEAR CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS.

NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN DISPOSED OF. COMMISSION ALLOWED.

MATCHING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS COLLECTED OR PURCHASED.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS for the sale of the "7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."
All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased, and on hand, for sale.

MANGAM, JENKINS & CO.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, MERCANTILE PAPER, STOCKS, BONDS, &c.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.
U. S. 10-40 Bonds. U. S. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. 6s of '81 Bonds. U. S. 7 3-10th Treasury Notes.
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness bought and sold at market rates.
Stocks and other securities bought and sold at Brokers' Board on commission.

WILLIAM C. GILMAN,
NO. 46 PINE-ST.,
BUYS AND SELLS
MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE SCRIP.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 240 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1865.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, the following persons were elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year:

J. T. Sangor,	Albert G. Lee,
E. L. Fancher,	N. K. Rosenfeld,
John Elliott,	Charles G. Barrett,
Lewis Einstein,	Edwin F. Knowlton,
John Falconer,	Jacob H. Dater,
Henry Baker,	Daniel L. Ross.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, Daniel L. Ross was unanimously re-elected President.
JOHN H. STOUT, Cashier.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of this association will be held at their bank, No. 5 Nassau-st., on the 14th day of February next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said bank. C. N. JORDAN, Cashier.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THERE will be a meeting of the stockholders of this company on the 23d day of January inst., at noon, at the office of the company, to take into consideration the present condition of the company's affairs, and to express their wishes in respect to its future management.
Transfer Books will be closed from the evening of the 17th to the morning of the 24th inst.
DATED Jan. 9, 1865. W. TITUS, Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1865.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INterest on the Bonds and Stocks of the city and county of New-York, due February 1, 1865, will be paid on that day by DANIEL DEVLIN, Esq., Chamberlain, at the Broadway Bank. The transfer books will be closed TUESDAY, the 10th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.

Agreeably to the provisions of the trust mortgage, securing said bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned, at Boston, until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 6th day of February, prox., for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of ninety-seven (97) of the one thousand dollar bonds of said company, or any portion thereof, payable Jan. 1, 1883; also, for any other bonds of said company, or of the Chicago and Aurora, or the Central Military Tract Railroad Company, for the sinking fund. JOHN N. DENISON,
BOSTON, Jan. 5, 1865. Chairman.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 2, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION
TO THE
CAPITAL STOCK OF THIS COMPANY
WILL CLOSE
On THURSDAY, Jan. 19, at 3 o'clock,
Unless completed before.

EMPIRE CITY PETROLEUM CO.,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 74 BROADWAY.

TRUSTEES:
J. C. DAYTON, of J. C. Dayton & Co., No. 107 Front-st.
HANAY K. SHELDON, of Sheldon, Hoyt & Co., No. 43 Chambers st.
EBEN BARTON, of Wm. E. Bird & Co., No. 61 Front-st.
WM. M. PARKS, No. 19 Broad-st.
WM. A. FOWLER, No. 74 Broadway.
AUGUSTUS EMBURY, No. 107 Front-st.
JACOB STANWOOD, Boston.
R. S. CUSHMAN, of R. S. & P. Cushman, Albany.
FRANKLIN EDSON, of Edson & Co., Albany.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER: JAMES M. WESTERVELT. PRESIDENT: J. C. DAYTON.

The property of the Company consists of about 300 acres of the best oil territory, (in fee simple,) on CHERRY RUN and ALLEGHANY RIVER, with eighteen interests in leases, principally on Cherry Run, Venango County, Pennsylvania, which has been selected by competent judges of oil property. The producing interests are now yielding TWO PER CENT. PER MONTH on the capital stock; and when wells which are rapidly being put down are completed, large increase of yields are expected.

The CAPITAL of the Company is ONE MILLION DOLLARS, divided in 200,000 SHARES. PAR VALUE, $5 each.

$100,000 WORKING CAPITAL.

The books are now opened for a limited number of subscriptions at the following offices:

In New-York City—Messrs. J. C. DAYTON & CO., No. 107 Front-st., WM. M. PARKS, Esq., No. 19 Broad-st., WM. A. FOWLER, Esq., No. 74 Broadway, and at the office of the Company, No. 74 Broadway.

In Boston—JACOB STANWOOD, Esq., No. 9 North Market-st., and JOHN S. JOY, Esq., No. 190 Hanover-street.

In Albany—R. S. & P. CUSHMAN, Broadway, and EDSON & CO., Hudson-st.

PETROLEUM

WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS,
No. 71 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 29,
OFFER FOR SALE
OIL STOCKS.

EXCELSIOR,	CLIFTON,
McKINLEY,	BUCHANAN,
BERGEN COAL AND OIL,	CONSOLIDATED,
OCEANIC,	HIGHGATE,
RYND FARM,	FOUNTAIN.

GREAT WESTERN CONSOLIDATED.

All of which we can recommend as good investments at present prices. Subscriptions can be made through us, free of charge, in any of the Oil Companies now being organized, at original prices.

LANDS.
Wells and Leases on Watson Flats, Penn.
60 acres on Pit-Hole Creek, Penn.
245 acres on French Creek, West Virginia.
Price $24,000; very cheap.
850 acres—Leases in Ohio.
All the above are good oil lands, with wells producing near them. For sale low, if taken at once.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.
☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

REMOVAL.

THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have removed to No. 156 Broadway, between Liberty-st. and Maiden-lane.

THE
SPEEDWELL MUTUAL COAL CO.

CAPITAL, $400,000.
40,000 SHARES—$10 PER SHARE.
WORKING CAPITAL, $30,000.

Each share of stock entitles the holder of the share to one Gross Ton (2,240 lbs.) of Coal at cost—$7 50—or less, with a divisional dividend of 20 per cent., which will reduce the net cost of coal to a very low figure. This enterprise should be taken hold of by every person using coal; it is not only a saving of 50 per cent. on the cost of the coal, but a good paying dividend to every share of stock, which renders it a very desirable investment to the capitalist as well as the poor man. The colliery is now producing 500 tons per annum of the best Red Ash coal. The subscription books are now open. Please call and see Prospectus and learn particulars of
WILLIAM I. HARLAN,
Coal Office, Room No. 71, Trinity Building,
No. 111 Broadway.
The attention of all retail dealers is called to the above.

JOHN B. MURRAY,
NO. 11 BROAD-ST., NEAR WALL,
DEALER IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

PITHOLE CREEK OIL LAND.

350 acres on Pithole Creek and Mitchell's Run.
175 acres on Pithole Creek and Boyle Run.
115 acres on Pithole Creek.
2½ acres on Pitcole Creek.
The above favorite territory for sale low, by
C. W. SIMMONS, No. 20 Broad-st.

OIL AND COAL LANDS.

Several tracts in Braxton County, West Virginia, for sale by the subscriber.
TITLES WARRANTED. Apply Nos. 8 and 10 Wall-st., Room No. 41, between 11 and 2 o'clock.
E. HECKSCHER.

PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE, No. 73 Broadway, corner Rector-st.

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK Exchange for dealings in Petroleum stocks, located in the Empire Buildings, No. 73 Broadway, corner of Rector-st., will open for business on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1. I wish the officers of the various Petroleum Companies of this and other States to furnish me, as promptly as practicable, prospectuses showing their organizations, in order that a full list of stocks may be compared. I am now ready to furnish subscribers with their tickets of admission and to receive additional subscribers. The annual subscription to this Exchange is twenty-five ($25) dollars.
W. L. JACKSON, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE EAST RIVER BANK WILL ORganize as soon as practicable as a National Bank, with the capital increased to $500,000.
Having a surplus of over 40 per cent., a dividend in stock of 25 per cent. will be made to present shareholders: the remainder of the surplus will be participated in by the increased stock.
The subscription book is now open at the bank, No. 698 Broadway.
By order of the board.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, DUBUQUE, IOWA, Jan. 11, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Co. will be held at the office of the Company in Dubuque, Iowa, on MONDAY, Feb. 13, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing four directors for the term of two years. LOUIS BOISOT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan 13, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at their office, No. 158 Broadway, on TUESDAY, 24th inst. Polls open from 12 M. until 1 o'clock P. M. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 68 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1865.

INTEREST ON FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company, due Feb. 1, will be paid at this office. The transfer books will be closed on and after Jan. 21, until day of payment.
C. O. CLARKE, Treasurer.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST.—At an election for Directors, held at the office of the Company, on the 12th inst., George C. Collins, William E. Sloeum, Charles M. Church, John J. Dorlon, and Lynda L. Jones, whose term expiring, were reelected. At a subsequent meeting of the board, held this day, GEORGE A. JARVIS was unanimously reelected President of the company for the ensuing year.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

SUPERIOR PETROLEUM LANDS FOR Sale.—300 acres good boring land, on Allegheny River, in fee; very low; title perfect. 100 acres flat land, in fee, on Pit Hole Run. 150 rods from Dick Well, yielding 250 bbls., and one mile from United States Well, yielding 300 bbls. per day; also producing interests in other property. Apply to WM. HENRY MILLER, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 72.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY, COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE, (Room No. 20, third floor,) NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1865.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will be closed from the 25th of January to the 10th of February next.
G. E. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

PRODUCING OIL WELL FOR SALE—OF 130 barrels per day, at Rouseville, Pa., in the very heart of the oil regions, at a low rate, for cash. For full particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 52 William-st.

THE YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 16th inst.

FINANCIAL.

THE
COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL STOCK.....$1,000,000
Divided into 200,000 Shares, at $5 per share.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE,
TO 60,000 SHARES ONLY, $250 PER SHARE.
STOCK ISSUED FULL PAID.
$50,000 CASH APPROPRIATED AS A WORKING CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT, ISAIAH LUKENS. VICE-PRESIDENT, WM. M. STEWABT.
TREASURER, WM. D. SMITH. SECRETARY, E. J. HARRISON.
DIRECTORS,
ISAIAH LUKENS, ROBERT SMITH,
W. D. SMITH, EDWD. F. CUSHMAN,
W. M. STEWABT.

OFFICES—NO. 42 PINE STREET, NEW-YORK, AND NOS. 23 AND 24 WASHINGTON BUILDINGS, (274 South Third-street, below Walnut,) PHILADELPHIA.

The intrinsic value of their territory is greater than that of any other oil company now before the public, with the same amount of capital.

THERE WILL BE BUT SIXTY THOUSAND SHARES of the capital stock sold at the subscription price, $2 50 per share, *and not a single share above that number will be sold at any price whatever* until the territory is developed. This the Secretary will indorse on the back of each receipt for stock if desired.

A competent Superintendent is rapidly developing the property; he has two engines on the ground, two wells already started, and three more will be in operation as soon as the engines are completed.

There is a valuable saw-mill on the Cotter Farm, and timber on the whole of the territory sufficient to give a profit of $200 per day for twenty years, or $400 *daily for ten years*. There is also a large amount of coal on the two square miles in Forrest County. The timber and the coal will give to the company a handsome dividend, independent of the oil.

The market value of the territory owned by the company has increased to such an extent that it is at present worth

THREE QUARTERS OF A MILLION OF DOLLARS.

The amount of capital that will be raised by the sale of the

60,000 SHARES

will be only

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Were the company to sell out either one of their properties at the present time, it would realize more than double the amount they will obtain by sale of the above number of shares. No better evidence of the stability of the company, or of the value of their stock as an investment, can be offered.

The Directors invite all who desire investing in oil stocks to call at their offices and examine prospectus, draughts, &c., where they cannot fail to be satisfied that the

COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY

ranks among those companies that will stand when all others fall, and that it is on such a basis that stockholders cannot fail to realize a handsome profit aside from the question of oil altogether.

The books for subscription will be open for a short time longer at the offices of the company.

SPECIAL PETROLEUM NOTICE.

"LITTLE KANAWHA
AND
ELK RIVER
PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY,"
OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Geologists and practical men unite in their belief, and to report, "that the property of this company—62,860 acres of land, in fee—is in the very centre of the West Virginia Oil Region—has numerous oil and gas springs along the banks of its principal streams, (one of which vies with the famous Burning Spring itself,) and is surrounded by properties on every side that are unmistakable in their oil-bearing character.

The subscription for its purchase is now being made at the office of the undersigned. It contains the names of many of our promisent capitalists and business men, is already far advanced, and will be closed at an early day.

Prof. Richardson's very able and interesting report on the property, with circular attached, containing the conditions of the subscription, and any additional information, can be obtained at this office.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

BOOKS CLOSING!

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA PETROLEUM COMPANY.
PROPERTY IN THE VERY HEART OF THE OIL REGIONS OF VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.
OFFICERS:
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, President.
ANDREW MEARAFFEY, Vice-President.
ANDREW V. STOUT, Treasurer.
EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary.
SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, Bankers.
WILLIAM H. ANTHON, } Counsel.
ADAM C. ELLIS, }
TRUSTEES.

FRANCIS A. PALMER, President Broadway Bank, New-York; NATHAN RANDALL, Ex-President United States Telegraph Company, New-York; ALBERT H. NICOLAY, of Albert H. Nicolay & Co., Stock Auctioneers and Brokers, No. 52 William-st., New-York; EUGENE J. JACKSON, of Polhamius & Jackson, Bankers and Brokers, No. 43 Exchange-place, New-York; EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary New-York Petroleum Stock Board and Broker, No. 20 Broad-st., New-York; ANDREW MEARAFFEY, Philadelphia; FRANCIS A. GODWIN, Philadelphia; ROBERT CLARKSON, of Clarkson & Co., Bankers, No. 111 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; JAMES M. CLARK, Oil City, Pennsylvania.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY.
No. 52 William-st., New-York.
No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

CAPITAL STOCK.....300,000 SHARES.
NATIONAL PAR VALUE.....$5 EACH.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE only.....$2 PER SHARE.

Stock not subject to any further assessment. Fifty thousand shares or $100,000 reserved for working capital to develop this splendid oil property.

Attention is invited to the following schedule of the company's property, including FEE SIMPLE TERRITORY, LEASEHOLDS, PRODUCING WELLS, and wells in various stages of completion.

No. 1.—36 acres of bottom land, in fee, on the Allegheny river, at Hickory Flats, midway between Sloneata and Tidionta, having a water-frontage of nearly one mile. Now 10-horse power engine and fixtures. Two wells sunk to the depth of 200 feet and already filled with oil. Room for 40 more wells.

No. 2.—320 acres rich oil land, in fee, lying nearly opposite the above, having a mile of water-frontage on Prather and Bennett runs. Well supplied with timber.

No. 3.—Lease interest on the famous "Widow McClintock Farm," Oil Creek. One well down and testing; another just ready to tube; a third just started. Two first-class engines. Tubing, tools, fixtures, team, wagon &c.

No. 4.—Same interest in case on the well-known "HAMILTON McCLINTOCK FARM," Oil Creek. One well now being tested; already yielding 12 barrels daily, and rapidly increasing; others going down. Two new engines, with fixtures complete.

No. 5.—1-2 of two leases on the CLAPP FARM, near the great Williams and Stanton 100 barrel wells. On this property is "Sherman Well. No. 2," now down 500 feet. Engine, &c., &c. Room for more wells.

No. 6.—1-16 of the fee in 57 ACRES OF COAL LAND, adjoining Cherry Tree Coal Company's lands. This property is of the utmost value to our operations, supplying us with coal at all seasons, and when the works of other companies are found to be idle for want of fuel.

The great advantages that this company possesses over many is, that all its magnificent oil territory has a water front, being situated on the famous Oil Creek and the Allegheny Rivers. The coal lands of the company are also of the greatest importance, and will yield large revenues. The company is now vigorously prosecuting its work, and the very extensive working capital of $100,000 is alone a sufficient guarantee that large and regular monthly dividends may be expected at an early day, which will cause the stock to rapidly rise in value.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The greater part of the stock of this Company having been already taken in New-York, Philadelphia and other places, the Trustees give notice that the subscription books will positively close on

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18, 1865,

after which time no stock can be obtained at the subscription price.

SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS:
F. A. PALMER, at Broadway Bank, No. 237 Broadway, New-York.
POLHAMIUS & JACKSON, No. 43 Exchange-place, New-York.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 52 William-st., New-York.
CLARKSON & CO., No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.
MELLEN, WARD & MOWER, Bankers, No. 20 Congress-st., Boston.
STEUART & CO., Bankers, Washington, D. C.

PURSUANT TO AN ACT OF THE LEGISlature of the State of New-York, entitled "An act to authorize the formation of corporations for mining, manufacturing, mechanical or chemical purposes," passed Feb. 17, 1848, the Black Heath Coal Company, New-York, incorporated under said act and the amendments thereto, make the following report: The amount of their capital stock is five hundred thousand dollars, ($500,000,) four hundred thousand dollars, ($400,000,) of which has been issued for the payment in full for real estate, mines and improvements thereon, purchased by the company. The amount of cash actually paid in on account for working capital is thirty-one thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars, ($31,920.) There are no debts, real or personal, of the company existing.
W. M. ASHFIELD, President.
ROBERT CRAWFORD, Secretary.
S. B. DUTCHER,
W. N. OLIVER,
E. WALTER, } Trustees.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, by said W. M. ASHFIELD, this 14th day of January, 1865.
EDWIN F. CORBY, Jr., Notary Public.

ERIE RAILWAY STOCK TAKEN AT par for a beautiful country seat on Naw Haven Railroad at cash prices. Inquire, Room No. 8, No. 76 Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL.

MERCHANTS'
AND
BANKERS'
PETROLEUM
COMPANY.

CAPITAL, $400,000.

PAR, $5 PER SHARE.

ORIGINAL SUBSCRIPTIONS
$2 50 PER SHARE.
NO FURTHER ASSESSMENTS,

10,000 SHARES RESERVED
FOR
WORKING CAPITAL.

This company is incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania, by bankers and merchants of the highest standing in New-York, Philadelphia and Boston, for the purpose of developing and working tracts of the richest oil territory in Venango County, Pennsylvania.

PROPERTIES:

No. 1.—43 (forty-three) acres in fee on East Oil Creek, all boreable territory, very rich, and room for fifty wells; leases to be made and wells to go down at once. Reports from experienced oil operators to be seen at our office.

No. 2.—The celebrated Ralph lease on Oil Creek. One well now pumping oil. Company receives three-quarters of all the oil.

No. 3.—Well down five hundred and fifty feet; tubed and all ready to test; splendid show of oil; opposite to the Miller Farm, on Oil Creek.

No. 4.—Two and a half acres of land, (see prospectus,) all flat, boreable territory, on Oil Creek, opposite the Miller Farm. Quarter interest in all wells now going down, or hereafter to be put down.

No. 5.—Leasehold. (Very valuable.) Richest part of Cherry Run. One-half the oil.

No. 6.—Leasehold. Cherry Run, One-half the oil.

No. 7.—2d Lease (99 years.) Cherry Run. Half the oil.

No. 8.—3d Lease (99 years.) Cherry Run, Half the oil.

The Merchants' and Bankers' Petroleum Company have no hesitation in promising early dividends to the shareholders from their valuable properties, some of which is not over a mile from the Maple Shade, the regular dividends of which is four per cent. per month, with twelve per cent. additional last month from the profit of a single well. Also the same distance from Noble and Delamater, whose dividends are ten per cent. per month regularly. Our leaseholds being on Cherry Run, just over the hill, in a direct line from the last-named well, and we do not doubt being able to strike good wells in this rich vein.

The small amount of capital is another inducement, beside the company's valuable properties, for original subscribers to take the stock thus offered as the best investment.

The books are now opened at our offices and counting-rooms, for original subscriptions, and when closed, the stock will be placed upon the regular boards in Philadelphia, New-York and Boston, when it is expected largely to advance.

☞ On application, prospectuses can be had, and further particulars learned, of the undersigned, at No. 66 Beaver-st.

MELLEN, WARD & MOWER,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Congress-st., Boston.

SEWALL, RADDIN & SON,
No. 37 Pearl-st., Boston.

U. & A. DE COMEAU,
No. 66 Beaver-st., New-York.

HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
NO. 44 PINE STREET,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
BUY AND SELL
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 6s. OF '81 BONDS,
U. S. 10-40 BONDS,
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. DEBT CERTIFICATES,
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
And every form of United States Securities.
We have always on hand a large assortment of Certificates of Indebtedness, due in every month of the year, which we offer at rates that pay more interest than the late dates at Board quotations.

GOODYEAR BROTHERS & DURAND,
BANKERS,
No. 18 BROAD-STREET, N. Y.
ALL KINDS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, RAILROAD STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, &c., bought and sold on commission. Interest allowed on accounts.
CHAS. GOODYEAR, Banker, Schonarie Co., N. Y.
GEO. GOODYEAR, New-Haven, Conn.
GEO. G. GOODYEAR, HARVEY DURAND.

REFERENCES:
Hon. JOHN J. CISCO, late Asst. U. S. Treasurer, N. Y.
JACOB RUSSELL, Cashier U. S. Treasury, New-York.
H. T. MORGAN (of H. T. Morgan & Co.,) New-York.
MORRIS FRANKLIN, Pres. N. Y. Life Insur. Co., N. Y.
W. H. BEERS, Actuary, New-York Life Insurance Co.
Hon. ERASTUS CORNING, Albany, N. Y.
ROYAL H. KING, President N. Y. State Bank, Albany.
THOS. OLCOTT, Pres. Mec. and Farmers' Bank, Albany.
R. H. MARTIN, Cashier Albany City Bank, N. Y.
A. B. JOHNSON, Utica, N. Y.
JAY COOKE & Co., Washington.
BANK OF WASHINGTON, Washington.
BANK OF STATES, Pres. Nat. Bank of Commerce, Boston.
JOHN DAMARITT, Pres. Eliot National Bank, Boston.
L. CANOVE, President New-Haven Co. Bank, Conn.
E. D. TUFFANY, Pres. First National Bank, Hartford, Ct.
E. G. HOWE, Esq., Hartford, Conn.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 6s. OF 1861.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

THE UNITED STATES STEAM SUGAR REFINING COMPANY.—A Corporation duly created and organized by and under the act of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, mechanical or chemical purposes, passed February 17, 1848, and the several acts passed in amendment thereof and supplementary thereto," doth hereby, pursuant to the requirements of said acts, certify and state:

That the amount of the capital stock of said Corporation is five hundred thousand dollars, and that the whole of said capital stock has been actually paid in in cash.

That the amount of the existing debts of the said Corporation is two hundred and eighty-one thousand three hundred and fifty 47-100 dollars.

In witness whereof we, Peter C. Schuyler, the President; J. M. Burke, P. N. Spofford, E. Pouvert, C. R. St. Gearge, being a majority of the Trustees of the said United States Steam Sugar Refining Company, have hereunto subscribed our names the third day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

P. C. SCHUYLER, President.
P. N. SPOFFORD,
E. POUVERT,
C. R. ST. GEORGE, } Trustees.
J. M. BURKE.

State, City and County of New-York, ss.—PETER C. SCHUYLER being only sworn, says that he is President of the United States Steam Sugar Refining Company, and that the within statement subscribed by him and other Trustees of said Company is true.
P. C. SCHUYLER, President.
Sworn to before me Jan. 9, 1865.—Five cent Revenue Stamp.
JAS. W. HALL, Public Notary, No. 54 Wall-st.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Lehigh and Susquehannah Coal Company will be held at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, Jan. 26, at 1 o'clock.
JAS. A. TIMPSON, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Schuylkill Coal Company will be held at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, Jan. 26, at 1 o'clock P. M.
JAS. A. TIMPSON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

BROOKLYN
PETROLEUM COMPANY.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
100,000 SHARES AT $5 PER SHARE.
$100,000 RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.
OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
NO. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
OFFICERS:
ALEXANDER McCUE, President.
WILLIAM H. WALLACE, Vice-President.
WILLIAM A. FOWLER, Treasurer.
CHAS. P. WILLIAMS, 2d, Secretary.
CHARLES LOWREY, Counselor.
TRUSTEES:
ALEXANDER McCUE, No. 341 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
WM. H. WALLACE, No. 121 Washington-st., N. Y.
ANDREW CARRIGAN, Chambers-st., N. Y.
WILLIAM A. FOWLER, No. 74 Broadway, N. Y.
EDWARD R. JONES, corner Broome and Lewis sts., N. Y.
EDWARD F. PATCHEN, (Messrs. T. Ketcham & Co.,) No. 68 Wall-st., N. Y.
CHARLES LOWREY, Montague-st., Brooklyn.
A. C. BURKE, M. D., No. 142 Union-st., Brooklyn.
WILLIAM M. LITTLE, (of Wyckoff & Little,) Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.

The property of this company consists of 182 acres of good boring territory, in PENNSYLVANIA, situate in the heart of

DIVIDENDS.

SIXTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL.....$153,000
SURPLUS.....130,284 71
$283,284 72

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of TEN PER CENT., and the Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
FRANCIS P. FURNALD, President.
CHAS BURKHALTER, Vice-President.
JOHN W. CHENEY, Secretary.
JANUARY 3, 1865.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1865.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. payable on demand, and an Extra Dividend of Two and One-half Per Cent., payable on the 14th instant, both free of Government tax.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan 13, 1-65.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., (5) free from Government tax, payable on and after the first day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to first proximo.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

NEW-JERSEY R. R. AND TRANSPORTATION CO., OFFICE No. 2 NASSAU-ST., CORNER WALL, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 1st February next. The transfer books will be closed from date to 2d February
H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1865.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books will remain closed until the 30th Jan. inst.
By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM SQUARE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1865.
AN INTEREST DIVIDEND AT THE RATE of Six per Cent. per annum, free of Government tax, will be paid on all deposits entitled to the same, on and after Monday, Jan. 16, 1865.
By order
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
N. B.—Money deposited on or before the 20th will draw interest from January 1st.

BANK OF KENTUCKY—DIVIDEND—THE Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of three per cent., free from government tax, payable to New-York stockholders on demand at the Bank of America.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 47 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of six (6) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 11th inst. JHDIAH F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOME GOLD FIRE INS. CO., No. 140 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK Jan 11, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company has declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
ALEX. WILEY, JR., Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT.,
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX,
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
corner of 33d-av. and 26th-st,
CHARTERED 1854.

BANK OPEN DAILY, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 P. M.

SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000, free from Government tax.
All moneys deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.,
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.

1865—JANUARY INTEREST. The regular semi-annual interest at the rate of six and five per cent. per annum, free from Government tax, will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, on and after Monday, Jan. 2d.
Interest not withdrawn will be added to the original deposit, and draw interest the same as the principal.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from the 1st of January.
Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY from 5 to 7 P. M.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BENCA, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 17 THIRD-AV.

The Trustees of this Institution have directed that FIVE AND SIX PER CENT. interest be allowed to depositors, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX, payable on or after the 20th inst. Dividends not drawn will be placed on interest as principal.
Deposits made at the present time will be ALLOWED INTEREST FROM JANUARY 1.
Bank open from 10 to 3 o'clock DAILY, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, from 5 to 7 P. M.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President, ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 5 NASSAU-ST., N. Y.
OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY and THURSDAY, from 5 to 7 P. M.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
JAMES C. STONEALL, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.
WILLIAM H. VANNAH, } Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES COOPER, }
THOMAS W. COWPIN, Treasurer.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST,
SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed on all sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, and five per cent. on larger amounts. DIVIDENDS ON DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20 WILL BEAR INTEREST FROM 1st INST.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7.
Book books in English, German and French.
GEO FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BONCE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M., and WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 1 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. interest allowed, free from Government tax. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.
THOS. CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BELL, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK,
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now, or on or before January 20, will draw interest from Jan 1
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHAS D. BAILEY, Treasurer,
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 427 and 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY evenings, from 5 to 7. SIX PER CENT interest, free from Government tax, allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE per cent. on larger sums. Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1.
EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 283 BOWERY.—Six Per Cent. interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; Five Per Cent on larger sums. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMS-BURGH, under the Williamsburgh City Bank, corner of South 7th and 1st sts, open daily from 3 to 10 o'clock P. M. All deposits made before the 21st, will draw interest from the 1st day of January. Six per cent. interest allowed, free from Government tax.
W. W. ARMFIELD, President.
WM. GRANDY, Secretary.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN A BEDroom and sitting-room; furnished or unfurnished; with gas, fire and attendance; house must be good, and in a first-class neighborhood, between 4th and 6th avs., and 12th and 23d sts.; for suitable accommodation a liberal price will be paid. Address Box No. 4,413 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED IN A STRICTLY PRIvate family, by a lady, above 9th st., or in Brooklyn, west of Court, between Fulton and South Ferry. A room neatly furnished, board, including fire and gas, not to exceed $55 a month; best references given and required. Address CARTER, Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, A suite of rooms and full board, in a family of unquestionable respectability, and with whom there are no other boarders; location central. Address, for two weeks, stating terms, &c., R. M. L., Post-office, Station G, Broadway.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, BY A GENTLEman, wife and child, three furnished rooms, connecting if possible, with convenience for housekeeping; or would board; must be in a pleasant locality. Address, stating terms, &c., AUSTIN, No. 81 Fulton-st.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES PARTIAL board in Brooklyn; private family, and neighborhood of Fulton and Lafayette-avs., preferred. Address, stating terms and accommodations, C., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN A RESPECTABLE, QUIET, private family for a gentleman and wife, between 14th and 30th sts. and 3d and 6th avs. Address, with particulars, Box No 2,855 Post-office.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES MADE TO order and inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH and P. GOUGELMAN, (formerly employed by Boissonneau, Paris), No. 539 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

No. 10 East 17th-street.
No. 66 East 4th-street.
No. 43 Greenwich-avenue.
No. 476 West 23d-street.
Two houses on 126th-st., between 3d and 2d avs.
All have modern improvements.
S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

The undersigned offer for sale a number of houses and lots, in different sections of the city, a list of which, with full particulars, may be obtained at their office.
ALSO,
Lots on Central Park, east and west sides.
MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 6½ Pine-st.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE ON MURRAY HILL.

For sale, in 38th-st., a few doors west of 5th-av., a first-class, four-story, brown-stone house, in complete order throughout, and elegantly furnished. Price, $45,000.
Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE IN BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.—This place is located at Great Barrington, and its situation, for beauty of scenery, healthfulness, &c., is unsurpassed in the country. There are 102 acres of land under cultivation (except 4 acres in wood,) is well watered, and has an abundance of the choicest fruits. The house is built in the best manner, and suitable for either Summer or Winter residence. There are four large barns, with all the other necessary out-buildings. There are churches, schools, post-office, &c., near by. The house is within five minutes' walk of a railroad station, which is six hours from New-York. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO CAPITALISTS AND FARMERS.—FOR sale, the valuable farm of the late Abraham Furman, deceased, at Newtown, L. I., containing 63 acres of first quality tillable land, 18 acres of heavy timbered woodland, and 7 acres of salt meadows, being about five and a half miles distant from Grand-st. Ferry, and about six miles from Hunter's Point Ferry. The Long Island Railroad passes through it. It offers many advantages to a farmer, being near New-York market. The outbuildings and enthouses are good and in an improving neighborhood, worthy the attention of capitalists for investments. Its location admits of its being divided into sections for building purposes to great advantage. It becomes necessary to have it sold to close up the above estate. For further particulars apply to PETER NEEFUS, No. 45 Front-st., or Prof. J. J. MAPES, No. 65 Bleecker-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—LOCATED ON Pelham Bay, Long Island Sound, and about one and a half hours's drive from the city. The dwelling is very commodious, about 60 ft. square; is of wood, filled in with brick, two-story and attic; has water and gas; built in the most thorough manner by the best mechanics, and has been painted, frescoed and decorated during the past year; the outbuildings are large and numerous and in perfect order; garden and grounds to complete order; fruit in abundant of choice varieties; the location of the house is about twenty rods from the water, and there is bath-house, boat-house, fish-house and pavilion. The view from the house of the Sound and serrounding country is very beautiful. The furniture, which is of the best quality and costly, together with the animals upon the place, tools and utensils, can be bought if wanted. Price $75,000. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WESTERN LANDS.—PARTIES OWNING tracts of land in any of the Western States, and wishing to dispose of them, will find it to their advantage in sending me the descriptions and prices. No charge made for any expenses to efforts to sell, unless a sale is effected; would refer to the bankers and business men generally, in Cincinnati.
SAMUEL A. SARGENT, Real Estate Agent,
N. W. corner 5th and Walnut sts. Cincinnati, Ohio.

FOR SALE—ABOUT 50 ACRES OF UNIMproved land, in one of the largest and most prosperous cities on the Western lakes, of about $10,000 value; or the owner, now residing in this city, would be willing to exchange for property in or near New-York, or any merchandise except spirituous liquors. If a larger amount of property should be offered than the value of the above, the difference will be adjusted in cash. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT COUNTRY PLACE, located at Bolling Spring, on the Erie Railway, 25 minutes from New-York by the cars. The house is large, roomy, and in good order. Grounds consist of about 1 acres, including garden and orchard, well stocked with fruit-trees. Extremely convenient for any one doing business in New-York. For particulars, apply to HENRY D. LAW, No. 24 Vesey-st.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS, at Tappan, Rockland County, New-York, with 8 acres of land; plenty of fruit of the choicest quality; houses were built in 1700, but the "Washington Room" and building remain unchanged, nearly; the old mantels, tills, &c., &c., remain undisturbed. For further particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE AND lot in 12th-st., near 5th-av.; price $11,000; a three-story brick house on West 15th-st., $10,500; two corner houses, one in Bedford-st. and one in Stanton-st.; prices $5,200 and $7,000; the above houses have all improvements. A. SERGEANT, No. 15 Wall-st.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON PASsaic River of 16 acres, large house, barn and fruits; one of 2 acres, fine house, barn and fruits, furnished; one of 8 acres, two neat houses, barn and fruits, at Bloomfield, N. J., near depot, 9 and 11 miles from New-York. A. SERGEANT, No. 15 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY HOUSE; EIGHT city lots; fruits and shrubbery; extra location; in the centre of a village; Westchester County; five minutes' walk from depot; seven trains. Price $2,500.
CARTER & BERTINE, No. 79 East 26th-st.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED HOUSE ON LEXINGTON-AVENUE, BELOW THIRTIETH-STREET.—A three-story brick house, in the most perfect order, newly and elegantly furnished, with immediate possession. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 6½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS four story brown stone front houses, black walnut doors, stairs, blinds, embossed plate glass, narrowed floories, &c., on Murry Hill, northwest corner of Lexington-av. and 38th-st. Apply to GEO. J. HAMILTON, No. 291 Lexington-av., opposite.

FOR SALE—TWO SMALL, NEAT BROWNstone houses, three stories, back cellar, all modern improvements, will be sold cheap; also, several good tenant houses for investment. Apply to HENRY MAXWELL, No. 136 East 35th-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 42 Grove-st.; lot 21x100 feet. house three stories, basement and sub-cellar: Philadelphia brick front, high stoop, with brown-stone trimmings, wall built and conveniently arranged; can be seen between 11 and 1. Apply to F. TILLOU, No. 1 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—ON 38TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., A four-story, high stoop, brown-stone front house and lot, in elegant order, and frescoed and painted throughout. Can be purchased with or without furniture. For permits and particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

BUILDING LOT FOR SALE.—A DESIRAble building lot, about 75 feet by 200 feet, situated in Hillhouse av., New-Haven, is offered for sale. For terms, apply to T. KETCHAM & CO., No. 68 Wall-st., or to D. C. GILMAN, New-Haven.

FOR SALE.—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, IF DEsired.—Three first-class brown-stone houses, on 39th and 40th sts., Murray Hill, and on Lexington-av.: $22,000, $22,000 and $15,000. Others, furnished and unfurnished, desirably located, $10,000 to $50,000 and upward. Some with stables. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VALUABLE water power and machinery, with several buildings and a few acres of land if desired. For particulars inquire of HENRY KEELER, South Salem, Westchester County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, No. 62 West 49th-st., between 8th and 6th avs., containing every modern improvement and in perfect order. Apply to C. RUSTON, 192 Broadway.

BROADWAY LEASE FOR SALE.—A VALuable lease of about 50 by 100 feet, on east side of Broadway, near Broome-st. For particulars, apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE WELL-BUILT, EXTRAsized, four-story house, No. 43 10th-st., near 6th-av.; the lot is 29 feet wide; house has all the modern improvements; possession 1st May; price $25,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN Orange, N. J., three acres of land, within five minutes' walk from the depot. Address S. M. D., St. James Hotal.

FOR SALE—FIVE LOTS ON THE NORTH SIDE of 126th-st. between 5th and 6th ave. Inquire of the owner, ROBERT I. LOMAS, Nos. 243 and 245 Centre-st., in basement, before 11 A. M.

CORNWALL.—FOR SALE, SEVERAL BEAUtiful places with from one to thirty acres. Inquire of JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, N. Y.

VALUABLE OIL LANDS FOR SALE—About one thousand acres in a very desirable location, to be sold in one lot to close accounts. For particulars, address Box No. 130 Philadelphia Post-office.

FOR SALE—A NEW FOUR-STORY BROWNstone-front house, in a first class neighborhood in 48th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Inquire of J. SEXTON, Architect, No. 421 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—ONE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY, brown-stone house, No. 51 West 46th-st., rosewood doors, black walnut stair-case. For particulars apply to D. ROBINSON, on the premises.

FOR SALE—HOUSES, FACTORIES, FARMS &c., at Newark, N. J., from $1,500 to $26,000. By LENT & BROWN, No. 317 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY, NO. 391 Grand-st., corner Orchard, and No. 63 Orchard-st. Apply to, or address C. H. FASH, Bergen, N. J.

TO LET.

TO LET—TWO OFFICES, OR ROOMS TO LIVE in, furnished or unfurnished, in No. 715 Broadway. G. RONIOSBERG & CO., Room No. 19.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS NEW BROWN-STONE house, with or without lease. Immediate possession. Apply to HENRY MAXWELL, No. 136 East 35th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—A FARM ON SHARES, BY AN ENterprising man, who understands the business; 150 to 200 acres, thoroughly stocked, within three miles of railroad or water communication with New-York city. Address, with full particulars, H. W. C., Box No. 68 White Plains, N. Y.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.
MR. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.
Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

STEINWAY & SON

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

Is admitted the best Piano-forte made, because the maker, besides being a practical mechanic of long experience, is also a thorough musician, thus combining advantages possessed by no other manufacturer in the United States. Seen is the testimony of S. B. Mills, Robert Heller, Geo. F. Bristow, Wm. Mason, C. Jerome Hopkins, Charles Fradel, Max Maretzek, Carl Anschutz, John Zundle, Maurice Strakosch, Giovanni Sconera, and every good musician in the United States. All musical ears at once admit their great superiority. Warerooms No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,

OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.
These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano.

NEW MUSIC.—"DO THEY REMEMBER ME," song and chorus, by Wm O. Fiske; "Song of the Sailor Boy," ballad, E. K. Rodwell; "Give this to Mother," ballad, and "The Path is Bright, the Beautiful," song and chorus, by Stephen C. Foster; "Let me die with my face to the Foe," "Beautiful Annie," and "Moonlight and Starlight," songs with choruses, by James G. Clark; "God Save our Noble Union," song and chorus, by Martin; "No Slave Beneath that Starry Flag," "Our Dear New-England Boys," "There's Rest for all in Beaufort," songs with chorus by Mrs. E. A. Parkhurst; "Maryland's Free," song and chorus, by M. A. Fortune. Price, 30 cents each, or the lot for $3, mailed free. The above songs are all excellent.
HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 481 Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN RESPECTFULLY announce that they have now completed the occupation of their greatly enlarged factory, and, effected by their arrangements for large increase of their manufacturing facilities. They therefore confidently expect to be able henceforward to supply orders for their CABINET ORGANS promptly, without that inconvenient delay to which purchasers have been subjected, from the fact that for more than a year past they have been continually several hundred instruments behind orders. An assortment of styles from $110 to $600 each may be found at their New-York warerooms, No. 7 Mercer-st.

FORTY PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS at wholesale or retail. New 7-octave Pianos for $250. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains; prices from $80 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. 10,000 sheets of Music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos.
HORACE WATERS,
No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

DECKER BROTHERS,
PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 91 Bleecker-st., (marble building, one block West of Broadway,) invite attention to their new
PATENT PLATE PIANOFORTES,
of which the New-York *Tribune*, April 23, 1864, said: "One of the simplest and most truly valuable improvements yet made in the pianoforte is that invented and patented by Decker Brothers."
WARRANTED FOR SEVEN YEARS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank-Book Dealers,
No. 93 Fulton-st.
Orders respectfully solicited.

CABINET PIANOS AT
SCHARFENBERG & LUIS,
No. 759 BROADWAY.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 34 Walker-st., New-York.
Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.
Every Instrument guaranteed for five years.

COTTAGE SQUARE PIANOS.—A FINE ASsortment of our unrivaled pianos, warranted in all respects, without regard to time, at lower prices than any other first-class house. S. J. CHAMBERS, 739 B'way.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANOFORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

CUMMINGS & JENNYS PIANOFORTE Manufacturers, No. 726 Broadway, New-York.—These makers continue to offer their instruments at greatly reduced prices. A second-hand piano for sale.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

15,000 SUBSTITUTES WANTED
FOR THE ARMY,
IN PLACE OF THE FOLLOWING CLASSES OF CITIZENS:

FIRST—For citizens enrolled and liable to draft.

SECOND—For citizens not liable to draft, because of unfitness, or non-liability from age or other causes.

TO SUBSTITUTES.

The following advantages are offered for the enlistment of Substitutes:

BOUNTY, DEPOSITED BY PERSONS REQUIRING SUBSTITUTES, CASH DOWN,

For One Year.....$200
For Two Years.....400
For Three Years.....591

PREMIUM, CASH DOWN.

For One Year Man.....$20
For Two Years' Man.....30
For Three Years' Man.....50

TO THOSE DESIRING UBSTITUTES.

Inasmuch as the authority existing for the enlistment of Substitutes for such persons as may desire to be relieved from any apprehensions of a future Draft, as also for such citizens as are not liable; to Draft, because of unfitness non-liability from age or other causes, THE COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE have resolved in addition to their business of raising Recruits, to enlist such substitutes as may be desired.

Those desiring Substitutes may deposit with the Committee the whole of either of the following sums:

For One Year.....$220
For Two Years.....430
For Three Years.....630

No portion of the money paid for Substitutes will be paid from the County funds.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor,
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
WM. M. TWEED, Supervisor, Com. on Volunteering.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.
Rooms of Committee on Volunteering, City Hall Park, corner Broadway and Chambers-st. Nov. 1, 1864.

CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 18 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1865.
I will purchase in open market all horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables on 35th-st., near 10th-av., until further notice, as follows:
Cavalry horses, 5 to 10 years old, 15 to 16 hands high.
Artillery horses, 6 to 10 years old, 15½ hands high, and over 1,100 pounds, and dark color.
Price for cavalry horses, $165. Price for artillery horses, $180. Payable in such funds as may be furnished by the Government.
GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and A. Q. M.

TOWN QUOTAS FILLED
FOR TOWN OR COUNTY BONDS.
Having furnished nearly (4) four thousand men for the army and navy, without a single complaint, we tender our services with confidence for the filling of town quotas and procuring substitutes.
BISHOP, WILSON & BALDWIN,
No. 196 Broadway, Room No. 16.

CAVALRY.—FIFTY GOOD MEN ARE WANTED for the Regular Cavalry. $300 bounty and $78 to men presenting themselves. Apply at the Regular Cavalry Recruiting Rendezvous, No. 17 State-st. This is the only rendezvous in the city where men can be taken for the cavalry service.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. Lester Wallack.
THURSDAY.
Buckstone's fine Comedy,
MARRIED LIFE.
FRIDAY—THE WIFE'S SECRET.
SATURDAY—THE IRISH HEIRESS.
Mr. Falconer's fine Comedy, MEN OF THE DAY, is in rehearsal, and will shortly be performed, first time here, on MONDAY next.
HOW SHE LOVES HIM and the Drama of ROSEDALE will shortly be reproduced. A NEW DRAMA of powerful interest and effects is in active preparation.
Doors open at 1½; overture at 7¾.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE
AND GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION,
Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway.
OPEN DAILY FROM 10 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
at the present time contains
A GREATER NUMBER
AND A MORE COMPLETE VARIETY
OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS
than can be found in any similar institution in the world, while a continual succession of
NEW ARRIVALS
from every clime enable the management to present weekly
FRESH ZOOLOGICAL NOVELTIES
of rare attractive power. There have very recently been received from Persia, the first
BACTRIAN, TWO HUMPED CAMELS
that have been seen in America for forty years, which may be seen at all hours.
THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY
are given at 11¾ A. M., 3 and 8 P. M., each of which
THE ENTIRE COLLECTION
OF WONDERFULLY TRAINED ANIMALS
belonging to the establishment will be introduced.
ADMISSION, ONLY 25 CENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
SATURDAY, JAN. 21, 1865, AT 8 O'CLOCK P. M.,
LA CAGNOTTE,
OU LES PROVINCIAUX A PARIS.
Comedy vaudeville in five acts by Labiche and Delacour.
Theatre Office, No. 678 Broadway, (ground floor.)

READINGS AND RECITATIONS.

BY MISS BEDOWICK,
THURSDAY, January 12, at Lecture Room, Historical Society, 8 P. M.
Selections from Lover, Hood, &c. Admittance 50 cents.

POSTPONEMENT
OF THE VANDENHOFF READINGS.
The next reading of Mr. and Mrs. VANDENHOFF is postponed to SATURDAY EVENING, 21st.
ENOCH ARDEN
and other entertainments.

DRAMATIC NOTICE.

This Publishers of
THE THREE SCOUTS
claim the exclusive right to dramatize this new story, and to convey rights for the same.

BROADWAY ATHENÆUM, NO. 728 BROADWAY.—The edifice formerly known as the "Church of the Messiah."
A MR. HACKETT,
in aid of the fund for raising a monument to Shakespeare in Central Park, proposes, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, to entertain his friends and the public of this (his native) city with RECOLLECTIONS of his own studies of Shakespearian and other dramatic characters, together with some IMITATIONS of certain eminent, but now by-gone tragedians.
Further particulars in a feture advertisement.

MUSEUM OPEN AND FREE.—MESSRS. FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists, No. 389 Broadway, give written charts of character day and evening.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 62 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. Incipient Syphilis will cure you in one time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full and explicit description of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 62 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or sickness. Dr. LA MOUNT'S Series of Lectures, on New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 84th edition 400 pages, nearly 100 anatomical illustrations—upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All should purchase this original work of the publisher, F. LA MOUNT, No. 1 Vesey-st., Sp. 50, or consult the doctor, No. 173 Broadway, up-stairs, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. "We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Lamount and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Germon the Reform, Dispotch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review.*

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, the "secret habits" Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A true and safe adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

WILLIAM BANHAM, SEN., VETERINARY SURGEON—Wishes respectfully to inform his old patrons and the owners of horses generally, that having returned from California, he has again commenced practice in this city where he hopes by careful and prompt attention in the treatment of sick and lame horses, (which his long and skillful practice enables him to do,) to merit a share of public patronage.
N. B.—Those having sick or lame horses can have them promptly attended by calling on the subscriber at the horse shoeing establishment of Jno. Tynan, in 2d-st., one door from 1st-av., New-York City. The subscriber will treat medically any number of horses, per contract, on reasonable terms.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, stricture, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 42 5th av., between 10th and 11th sts. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and 162 Chambers-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions: address Box 2,359 N. Y. P. O.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations. Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st., N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, informs ladies that "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION" is for every lady, but more particularly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., and No. 1 Vesey-st.

THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lots of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in const

FROM SAVANNAH.

[*Continued from the First Page.*]

Georgia to act for themselves, and return, in time, to their duty to the Government of their fathers.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General.

The Removal of Rebel Citizens from Savannah—Military Prospects—Important Letter from Gen. Sherman.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1864.

The following notice explains itself:

SPECIAL NOTICE.

All persons wishing to leave the city under existing orders, and go within the Confederate lines, are informed that the steamer *F. R. Spalding* will be in readiness at the wharf at the foot of Drayton-street, at 6 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, the 11th inst., to transport them to Charleston, S. C.

Wagons and ambulances will be sent to the residences of families, to take them and their baggage to the boat.

As there are no conveniences on the boat to provide food, each family had better provide itself with what it will require for twenty-four hours.

Applications for wagons and ambulances must be made to Capt. J. E. REMINGTON, Assistant Quartermaster, *last* house on the west end on Jones-street, south side.

L. C. EASTON,
Brevet Brig.-Gen., Chief Quartermaster.

About two hundred citizens will avail themselves of the opportunity thus offered them to rejoin their relatives or friends within the enemy's lines. It is a noteworthy fact that so few, compared with the population of the city, should evince a desire to depart from our protection. It portends well for the loyalty of Georgians.

Among those who leave are Mrs. HUGER, Surgeon HABERSHAM, C. S. A., Mrs. Capt. GEORGE COPP, Mrs. Col. GEORGE GORDON, Mr. JOHN RICHARDSON, President of Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Mr. HARDEE and Mr. HERTZ, firm of COHEN & HERTZ. It will be noticed that the majority are ladies having their husbands in the enemy's service. In fact there are not half a dozen influential families represented in the whole number, and these are more or less connected to leave by virtue of their connection with rebel officials.

Capt. AUDENRIED, of Gen. SHERMAN'S Staff, accompanies the flag of truce.

The movement for a new campaign has been commenced by the transfer of the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps to Beaufort, S. C. These corps comprise the right wing of the army, which, by this arrangement, are placed in position. The left wing will probably move across the river into South Carolina, and, in conjunction with the right, will advance upon new scenes of conquest, at present only known to the "great Captain" who plans our campaigns.

Gen. SHERMAN writes a letter (attached for publication if not already received from other sources) announcing his opinion that "Georgia is not out of the Union." He is merely operating against certain insurrectionary citizens. As there are none now in Georgia, thanks to his efforts of the past six months, Gen. SHERMAN intends, as soon as he can refit his army and replenish supplies, to move into South Carolina where he understands there are large organized forces of insurrectionists to contend with.

HUGUENOT.

BLAIR IN RICHMOND.

Rebel Reports of the Result of His Interview—Arrival of Mr. Slaughter in Richmond.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 18.

The Richmond *Sentinel* of Monday says:

"Mr. BLAIR left Richmond Saturday morning on the flag-of-truce boat on his return to Washington. There are many rumors afloat as to the object of his visit, and as a matter of interest to our readers, but without vouching for its correctness, we give the prevailing opinion.

It is said that Mr. BLAIR sought an interview with the President for the purpose of procuring certain captured documents, that in the course of the conversation, Mr. B. broached the subject of peace, but admitted that he had no authority to negotiate on the subject. The answer of the President is said to have been, "that the Confederate Government was now, as it had always been, ready to receive properly authorized Commissioners from the United States; or to send Commissioners to that Government, to negotiate a settlement of the difficulties existing."

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 18.

Full files of Richmond papers of Monday, the 16th inst., have been received at the Philadelphia *Inquirer* office in this city; but as most of the interesting items has already been sent by telegraph, there remains but little to extract.

MR. BLAIR'S RETURN.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Jan. 16.

It is believed that BLAIR returned to City Point on Saturday, with the simple assurance that this Government has at all times been ready and willing to send or receive Commissioners to treat upon terms of peace, nothing more nor less. It is said that upon this assurance BLAIR bases hope that the LINCOLN usurpation will accede to the appointment of a commission, and that a conlab on the subject of peace will formally take place, but that there will be no cessation of hostilities in the meantime.

GEN. SINGLETON IN RICHMOND.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Jan. 15.

We understand that Gen. SINGLETON denies that he comes on a peace mission, but that he comes for the purpose of visiting friends and relations in the Confederate States. Mr. LINCOLN is getting very accommodating when he permits peace delegates to pass through GRANT'S lines.

FRANCIS P. BLAIR, ESQ.

From the same.

Mr. BLAIR left Richmond Saturday morning on the flag of truce boat, on his return to Washington city. While in this city he was the guest of Hon. R. OULD, Commissioner of Exchange. There are many rumors afloat as to the object of his visit, and as matter of interest to our readers, but, without vouching for its correctness, we give the prevailing opinion:

It is said that Mr. BLAIR sought an interview with the President ostensibly for the purpose of procuring certain captured documents. That in course of the conversation, Mr. B. broached the subject of peace, but admitted that he had no authority to negotiate on the subject. The answer of the President is said to have been, "that the Confederate Government was now, as it had always been, ready to receive properly-authorized commissioners from the United States, or to send commissioners to that Government to negotiate a settlement of the difficulties now existing."

MORE PEACE COMMISSIONERS.

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 15.

BLAIR went away on Saturday, carrying a slip of paper on which it was written that DAVIS "*was willing.*" He is replaced by Hon. Mr. SINGLETON, member of Congress from Illinois, who is commissioned "Peace Commissioner" by the New-York *Herald*. Mr. SINGLETON came through the lines on yesterday, and put up at a hotel. We understand that he declares he is without the least authority to be a peace commissioner, and has come here on his own motion, to look after his own affairs and see his relatives, who are Virginians.

Mr. SINGLETON has no more business here than BLAIR, than PRENTICE, than KIRK, than JACQUES. None at all. These persons are subjects of the enemy. They come through our lines without any diplomatic protection. It appears to be very easy for citizens of the United States to come and go to and from Richmond, yet Mr. STEPHENS was driven away with contumely from the enemy's lines, and if a public character from the South was heard of in Washington, he would very likely pass some years in durance.

Mr. FRANCIS P. BLAIR, the so-called Peace Commissioner from Yankeedom, left the city on Saturday forenoon by flag of truce for Boulwares Landing, on the James, where he expected to meet the Federal flag from GRANT'S headquarters, which would carry him away. Rumors concerning the nature of the peper negotiations which old BLAIR carries back with him are very numerous, but we are confidently assured that this mission has brought the peace question to a point that provides for the *appointment of Commissioners from each side, with authority to lay a peace foundation.* That's all.

Arrival of the Atlantic.

The steamship *Atlantic*, Capt. YOUNG, from Fort Fisher, via Fortress Monroe, to United States Quartermaster, has arrived here. On the 16th inst., at 1 P. M., off Cape Lookout, she spoke ship *Lawrence*, bound South.

THE PIRATE CAPTAIN BELL.—Yesterday, the military commission that had been appointed to try the Lake Erie pirate, Capt. BELL, and others who were recently taken into custody by our detective policemen, convened on board the steamboat *Henry Burden*, at Fort Lafayette; but BELL having demanded the appointment of a Southern gentleman to conduct his case, the commission adjourned to await instructions from the Secretary of War. It is understood that the trial is to be managed on *Rebel* part,

FROM THE SOUTH.

SPIRIT OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

FURIOUS TIRADES AGAINST DAVIS.

One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Bales of Cotton Reported in Savannah.

Depreciation of the Rebel Currency.

One Dollar in Gold Worth Sixty in Paper.

The Southern papers, the receipt of which we acknowledged yesterday, contain the following interesting matter:

COTTON IN SAVANNAH.

The *Southern Confederacy* (Macon, Ga.) says it learns from a high Confederate official source that *there were about* 150,000 *bales of cotton in Savannah at the time Sherman entered it.* Near 120,000 bales of this amount belonged to foreign merchants and cannot be interfered with. The remaining 30,000 belonged to American merchants.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

FURIOUS OUTBURST AGAINST JEFF. DAVIS.

From the Charlottesville (Va.) Chronicle.

If Mr. DAVIS and the court were only going to dash their own brains out, we might rally from the calamity; but they are dragging the whole secession fleet after them. We know that we are told that we must hold up the hands of the Government. We have been told so for nearly four years. And if ever press and people did lend an unquestioning confidence to their rulers—if ever a whole country did place itself implicitly in the hands of the Executive—if ever men and treasures were laid at the feet of one man—if ever ship was surrendered to helmsmen—it has been done right here in these Confederate States. The Government is (and has been properly) all in all. Our whole male population was freely tendered. We have permitted it to issue Treasury notes, bonds, certificates of indebtedness, to over $1,500,000,000. We have this year paid 5 per cent. of our whole property in taxes.

We have allowed it to impress horses, wagons, cattle, grain, at nominal prices, until it has left the country almost bare. We have seen Congress laid at his feet without spirit or will of its own. We have seen the constitutional advisers of the President so totally ignored that we have never had a solitary cabinet meeting. We have seen the higher appointments in the army all entirely regulated by the will of Mr. DAVIS. We have seen Gen. PEMBERTON made a Lieutenant-General without a single achievement. We have seen him, under instructions from Richmond, sacrifice the Mississippi Valley and an army of thirty thousand veterans. We have seen New-Orleans fall from incompetent measures to defend it. We have seen Gen. BRAGG defeated at Missionary Ridge from an untimely division of his army in a fruitless expedition against Knoxville. We have seen this officer, after he had lost the confidence of the country, and was driven from his command by public sentiment, made a sort of director-general of our armies in Richmond. We have seen Gen. JOHNSTON abruptly dismissed from the army in Georgia just when his services were most needed. We have seen Gen. HOOD—a plain, untried young man—advanced to the command in this State, merely to lose Atlanta, after several ill-advised and fearful massacres. We have seen the President repair in person to the theatre of his disaster only to inaugurate under the same General a campaign which startled the country in its inception and which ends terminated in the investment of Savannah and its garrison, and the bloody victory (?) and defeats of Franklin and Nashville.

We now await with the most painful suspense every breath from Savannah; we hear (through Northern official dispatches certainly) that HOOD has lost sixteen pieces of artillery on one occasion and forty odd on another, with we know not how many prisoners. We hear from Gen. HOOD'S own lips that in his "victory" at Franklin, he lost thirteen generals, killed, wounded or captured. He has ceased to advance; he has begun to retreat. In the Valley here we have opposed a force of cavalry, armed with nothing but a single-barreled musket, to a superior force of the finest cavalry in the world, armed with sabres, pistols and the seven-shooting Spencer gun.

In the Trans-Mississippi Gen. TAYLOR was removed for his Spring campaign, and Gen. KIRBY SMITH, who has not done the first soldierly thing, has been buried ingloriously in Northwestern Louisiana during the whole of this eventful year. FORREST, whose military genius fitted him for the most important enterprise, has been leading a small body of raiding cavalry. Gen. BRAGG, it is true, was dispatched to check Gen. SHERMAN; but it appears so far has not met with no success.

Our finances, our river and harbor defences, our international negotiations, our domestic politics, have been managed in precisely the same extraordinary way. For the first, we have never derived any material benefit from our commanding staples of cotton and tobacco. For the second, the proposition to construct gunboats in the beginning of the war was rejected. For the third, we have not applied to European Powers in the only way that we could reach them, and we have encouraged at the North the Republican politicians against their opponents. For the last, we have, as far as it has been possible under the circumstances, systematically offended one of the great original parties in our midst.

Nearly all things here been done in a malign, perverted way; we have been breathing an impure air; we have been nourishing a vicious blood; we have seen with a retracted sight; we have prophesied with stammering lips. Our leader is afflicted with proud-flesh; he sees with an oblique eye; his ear has no sense of harmony; he has no idea of proportions. No idea of relation; he is effected with colorblindness; he combines like the kaleidoscope; he sees with the vividness of the madman, but there is a villainous demon within that wrests things out of their places; like some fine instrument in its conception, a chord or a string has been broken, and what should have discourse eloquent music, utters harsh, discordant sounds.

TWO GLADIATORS.

From the Charleston Mercury, Jan. 9.

The Confederacy at this moment is in much the condition of a man who, having more than once got his enemy under him, with his knee upon his breast, and his hand upon his throat, is, while in the act of dealing him his death blow, assailed from behind by one whom he had supposed to be his best friend, whilst the enemy is released from his grasp for the third or fourth time. Staggering upon his legs from repeated blows from behind, confronting his released and enraged antagonist—weakened in strength, shaken in nerve, sick at heart—his efforts all vain, his skill all vain, his success all vain, exhausted by his long struggle, stunned by the foul blows, reeling, he still bears up and endeavors to summon back his ebbing energies. If conquered, he falls not by the force of the enemy in front, but by the unlooked for blows from behind. Yet, had he expected this foul play, could he at any time by one effort have felled this puny creature in his rear. Even yet he might free himself of his presence, and, recreating slowly before his antagonist in front, gradually collect his strength and hurl him back to the ground.

Will he do it? or will he suffer himself to perish by this foul play?

"WHOM THE GODS WOULD DESTROY THEY FIRST MAKE MAD."

From the Charleston Mercury.

Ramadles are sought for the discouraging effects of repeated mismanagement in the employment of our military resources—in the plans of campaign chosen in Richmond, and the officers appointed to execute them. Remedies are sought for the effects of a systematic failure to exercise discipline and execute military law toward deserters from our armies. Nobody doubts there being men enough in these Confederate States to carry on this war to a successful termination, if the men can be got out, kept out, and properly fought. But men who ought to be in the army, and others who ought to go into the army at this time, are at home, and not in the army. Patent follies and their disastrous consequences have brought discontentency upon the people, and tionnse has thinned the ranks of the defenders of the country.

Instead of simple radical changes in the causes of the effects under which we suffer and are endangered, men are found who propose the mere removal of driving out quiet negro predmnrs into the war, and forcing them to fight. They are to understand that the Yankees are getting the upper hand of us, and that their time of immunity from war is over; they are to choose between fighting with us, the weaker party, or with the stronger party, our enemy. They are are to fight for slavery (or for individual freedom) on our side, or on the side of our enemy, for total and general emancipation of their families, race and people allured by all the fancied luxuries of nothing to do. Independent of law, independent of principle, independant of our institutions, the proposition appear to us as desperate in its absurdity as it is the reckless of everything else. Can Congress find no remedy for the incompetency and mismanagement which is riding us down to ruin. That is the evil from which we must and can escape.

THE ROOT OF THE EVIL.

From the Charleston Mercury, Jan. 28.

It is stated that there are one hundred thousand absentees from the armies of the Confederate States. In this Department, we are credibly informed, there is a single corps of twenty-seven thousand on the rolls, which does not turn out seven thousand effective men. These facts are

port the statement of President DAVIS, made in his Macon speech, upon his return from a review of the sullen Army of the West, after his removal of Gen. JOHNSTON, the bloody repulse of HOOD, and the fall of Atlanta. Why is it that men are not in the ranks and at the front? Will any one say that the people of these Confederate States are not patriotic. History tells of no struggle for independence in which more general and heroic devotion was ever displayed. Our people have made great exertions in behalf of a great cause. It is the people of these States who, over and over, have lifted out of the perils ensuing from incompetent mal-administration the affairs of the country. It is the incorrigible intermeddling, mischievous dictation, malignant prejudices and petty partizanship which make sacrifices apparently endless and useless. It is these things which weigh like a pall upon the heart of the country. It is three things which infuse inefficiency everywhere, and inspire selfishness and indifference. It is these things which are destroying us, and which must be eradicated by the action of Congress.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 15.

The quiet below Richmond has been unbroken for several days, with no prospect of the resumption of active hostilities for some time to come.

Gentlemen from the Valley bring the gratifying recort, that last week Gen. ROSSER crossed the mountains, and captured Beverly, Randolph County, including its garrison of seven hundred men, a large amount of commissary and Quartermaster's stores, and a great number of horses. Although no official report of this capture has been received, we have strong reasons to believe it is correct.

Reliable scouts just in from the interior and rear of GRANT'S lines, says the Petersburgh *Express*, of the 14th inst., report complete inactivity on the part of the enemy, so far as any military movement is concerned.

The enemy is completely mud-bound, and in this condition is calmly awaiting the issue of movements elsewhere. One thing, however, is very apparent in the enemy's camp—an incessant drilling of the troops. The white and black soldiers, but particularly the latter, are put through the rigid discipline of the mannal. *In this respect, we think our own officers might be taught a lesson.*

The guns of the enemy were kept quiet yesterday, scarcely a report being heard at the front.

The accounts published in the Northern journals of great damage being done to the city by a recent shelling are false from beginning to end.

We learn from the Rockingham *Register* that all is quiet below Harrisonburgh.

The enemy have a picket at Bartonsville, five miles this side of Winchester.

The *Register* also states that Col. G. W. IMBODEN, of the Eighteenth Virginia Cavalry, was seriously wounded in the recent demonstration on Gordonsville. He is now in a fair way to recover.

LIFE IN CHARLESTON.

PRICES.

From the Charleston Courier, Jan. 4.

Prices are enormous, frightful. Everything is high with an upward tendency. To-day you decline purchasing on account of the price; to-morrow you have to pay several dollars more for the article. We cannot set a bound to the limit of prices. All the prime necessaries of life are much dearer than they were a month since.

And among the articles which feel the disordered condition of our finances are paper and the necessary appliances of a daily journal. The proprietor of a newspaper is at the mercy of the maker of the sheets on which the journal is printed. He is compelled to pay the price set by the manufacturer, no matter the height it is carried to. Though he may frown and utter unseemly words, he is forced to submit.

We observe that the low price of our currency and the sky-high prices of our paper, ink, wood, and of all the materials needful in the publication and of living, has caused the proprietors of the Columbia papers to raise the terms of subscription to their daily to eighty dollars a year, and the price of advertising to five dollars a square.

A HEAVY FALL—VERY.

From the Charleston Mercury, Jan. 14.

The heavy tumble in gold during the last few days has excited no little remark. There seems to be a complete reaction from the panic which prevailed a fortnight ago in the specie market. *We heard of several considerable sales of gold at $40 for $1 yesterday, and the demand for Sterling Exchange is now very slack at $35 for $1.*

SAD WORK.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist.

We have received the following communication, which we publish as such. The author is a responsible man, and his name is at the service of any party aggrieved:

"That which we have done in secret
Shall be published upon the house-tops."

'Tis a *fact* that "several" citizens of Augusta, (before the news of the evacuation of Savannah reached the general public ear,) did go over this city and purchase every tierce of rice which *could* be bought, and now have it safely stored, ready to speculate upon the necessities of this community. *Hence, not a barrel of rice is for sale in Augusta.* The people would like to know its place of storage and the names of the *patriots* who made the purchase. ARGUS.

POOR TATNALL.

The Charleston *Mercury* says:

Among the exiles from Savannah is Commodore TATNALL. We need say nothing more.

NEED OF PROVISIONS.

THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA SHORT.

The following significant document appears in the Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist*, of Dec. 27:

TO THE PRODUCERS OF RICHMOND AND ADJACENT COUNTIES.—The Army of Virginia need all the provisions that can be sent there, owing to communication being cut off from Southwestern Georgia, we must rely temporarily for supplies from this section. I will pay for all provisions delivered to me at once, market price.

I call upon you to assist me in furnishing our brave soldiers with supplies.

RANSTON, Major and C. S.

Shocking Suicide of an Opulent Merchant.

One of our most respectable citizens, Mr. MELVIN S. WHITNEY, an opulent wine-merchant, of No. 25 Broad-street, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor, yesterday morning, at his residence, in West Thirty-second-street, near Broadway.

Mr. WHITNEY was a native of Hallowell, Maine. He came hither from that State, and engaged in commercial pursuits in this city about twenty-five years ago; and from that time onward his career was one of uninterrupted success, until quite recently, when, with a view to retiring from active business, and devoting his energies thenceforward to the Presidency of the Saginaw Salt Company and to his membership of the Boards of Directors of the Park Bank, Germania Life Insurance Company, Metropolitan Gaslight Company and Germanic Fire Insurance Company, he made a change in his business at No. 25 Broad-street, which his friends believe to have led to the painfully disastrous result which we have recorded above. The business change to which we allude was the taking of a partner, in the person of a clerk who has long been in Mr. WHITNEY'S house.

The partnership, it appears, endured but for a short period, the junior partner, it is said, having made many hazardous ventures and thus incurred his senior's displeasure, and led the latter to believe it to be to his interest to demand a dissolution. It is, moreover asserted that the junior partner, having become involved in certain Wall-street operations, and overdrawn the firm account at the Phœnix Bank to the amount of $108,000; and that, to clear himself from liability for this sum, Mr. WHITNEY had commenced an action, through a Wall-street lawyer; but that, at length, Mr. W. conceived that both his counsel and his partner were seeking to ruin him financially; and this impression is believed to have weighed heavily on his mind. Yet, to his associates and friends in Wall-street, he seemed cheerful and of perfectly sane mind down to his last appearance on 'Change; but at home it was observed, more than six weeks ago, that he was laboring under uncommon mental depression, and to his wife he made known his business perplexities, and dwelt upon them as he might have dwelt upon impending and irretrievable ruin. But no hint escaped his lips leading any member of his household to dream that he contemplated suicide; and yesterday morning, when his bade his wife go down to breakfast, saying that he would im until a later hour, Mrs. WHITNEY observed nothing unusual in his demeanor. Immediately after his wife had gone to breakfast, Mr. WHITNEY appears to have risen and goon to the bath, which adjoins his sleeping-chamber, and there, lying in the bath-tub, cut his throat. The fearful gash is deep, and evidently must have been almost instantly fatal, the razor having entered to the hilt, and then been broken by the force of the stroke. The corpse was first discovered by a servant, who went with food to Mr. WHITNEY'S room, at about 8 o'clock, or 15 minutes subsequent to the time when Mrs. WHITNEY left him. It was then warm, and had not become rigid in death. Coroner WILDEY empanneled a jury yesterday afternoon, and the jury returned a verdict of "Death by cutting the throat with a razor." Mr. WHITNEY was widely and well known, and everywhere respected and beloved. He leaves a wife and two adopted children. He was 53 years of age.

Assistance for the White Refugees.

The American Union Commission, whose offices are at No. 14 Bible House, appeal for aid for the white refugees in the South. They say, "These famished and terror-stricken people flock to our lines and hover around our military posts at every frontier station, and all along the seaboard. Among them may be found, now and then, an infirm old man or a disabled man of middle years; but rarely is he hardy enough to bear arms or do a good day's work. All the able-bodied men have been conscribed and dragged into the rebel army, so that nine-tenths of all who come to us for shelter or protection are women and children; some half of them are children of tender years." The commission states that, besides the 20,000 destitute people in Savannah, and the thousands who have been driven out of the Shenandoah Valley into the Northwest, there are many thousands scattered through the Mississippi Valley, who must be assisted, or they will perish before Summer. Five thousand lately came into Nashville, from the neighborhood of the late battle at Franklin. Five thousand more are at Murfreesboro—among whom were women and children, without shoes, hats or shawls. Besides these, there were large numbers sick in hospital. The commission has already sent on about $3,500 in cash, and about $6,000 articles of clothing, yet more aid is needed, and those who have cash or clothing, or both, to spare, are earnestly requested to send them to the rooms of the commission, No. 14 Bible House.

The Testimonial Business:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

YOUR article on *testimonials* was much appreciated and applauded by every anti-monopolizing citizen. You might have gone further in your remarks. Mr. CORSON holds several sinecures. He gets (besides the *testimonial*,) a gratuity of $2,500 from the head of the same department, and $25 a day. He received $1,000 from the Board of Supervisors. He participates in an income from city advertising, (in a paper which circulates among about three hundred lawyers,) between ten and fifteen thousand dollars a year. He is Clerk of the Board of Excise Commissioners, (which he performs by deputy,) at about $600 a year. He is "reporter" of the Court of Common Pleas Chambers, at a salary of $1,500 a year, and although receiving the pay with the section of *three pure* Democratic Judges, he has never appeared in the court nor written or reported one line for two years.

Mr. Supervisor TWEED may perhaps be able to explain all this wholesale monopoly upon the City and County of New-York.

A CITIZEN OF FIFTY YEARS.

A SALUTARY REFORM.

The following order has been issued by the Special Committee on Volunteering in the Board of Supervisors, and is conspicuously posted in the rooms of the Volunteering Bureau:

Any person who, while in the employ of the Volunteer Committee, in the Enrollment Bureau, shall contribute any amount whatever to any testimonial for any other person employed in the bureau, will be forthwith discharged therefor. By order of

O. BLUNT,
Chairman Com. on Volunteering.
Per C. CORSON, Chief of Enrolling Bureau.

Evening Exchange.

$50,000	Am. Gold	215¾	200	Cleve. & Pitts	90
25,000	do	215¾	400	do	89¾
40,000	do	215¾	200	do	89¾
15,000	O. & M. Cer.	26¾	600	Chi. & R. I. R.	96¾
10,000	do	26¾	300	do	95¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	113¾	100	do	95¾
1500	Erie Railway	77	700	do	95¾
200	do	77	200	do	95¾
500	do	77¼	600	Chic. & N. W. R.	36
100	Hudson R. R.	108¾	500	do	36
200	Reading R.	110	100	do	36¾
500	do	109	100	do	36¾
1400	M. S. & N. I.	68	100	C. & N. W. Pr.	66¾
300	do	68¾	200	do	66¾
100	do	68¾	100	do	66¾
200	Ill. Cen.	122¾	200	do	66
400	Cum. Coal	46¾	1700	Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	91¾
400	do	46¾	100	do	94¾
200	Mariposa Min.	12	50	do	94¾
300	do	12¾	200	do	94

Stocks were very heavy. Gold was firm; sales, after the call, were made at 215; at the close of report, it stood at 215¾.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 17, 1865.

Receipts of Produce since our last, 14 bbls. Ashes, 6,607 bbls. Flour, 167 bbls. and 2,507 bags Corn Meal, 5,497 bushels Corn, 13,622 bushels Oats, 150 bushels Rye, 3,665 bushels Malt, 1,050 bushels Barley, 2,510 packages Provisions, and 351 bels. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue very quiet, at $12 for Pots, and $13@$13 25 for Pearls ₩ 100 lbs. Stock, 617 bbls.

COAL—Is inactive, at former prices.

COFFEE—Has been less active and depressed. 500 bags Rio were sold on private terms. From the annual review of the Coffee Trade of the United States, for 1864, just published by the editors of the *New-York Shipping and Commercial List*, it appears that the total receipts of Coffee in the United States for the year ending Dec. 31, 1864, were 1,065,899 pkgs., weighing 146,304,957 lbs., as almost receipts in 1863 of 508,375 pkgs., weighing 75,269,417 lbs., and the total consumption in 1864 was 109,080,703 lbs., against in consumption in 1863 of 79,719,641 lbs., being an increase of 29,367,062 lbs., or 36 84-100 ₩ cent. The annexed statement shows the receipts and consumption in the United States for the past fourteen years:

	Receipts, lbs.	Consumption, lbs.
1864	145,304,957	109,080,703
1863	75,269,417	79,719,641
1862	96,558,680	88,969,911
1861	152,244,627	167,045,786
1860	185,779,689	177,111,923
1859	248,527,366	222,610,300
1858	227,656,186	251,255,099
1857	217,871,639	172,565,934
1856	230,913,150	218,225,490
1855	238,214,533	218,378,267
1854	182,473,853	179,481,083
1853	193,112,300	175,687,790
1852	205,542,855	204,991,595
1851	216,043,870	184,225,700

Excluding the coastwise receipts, we have received at this port 78 8-10 ₩ cent. of the whole imports of this country.

Consumption of New-York.

1864	lbs. 85,896,097	1857	lbs. 60,892,624
1863	64,607,083	1856	82,674,590
1862	77,564,317	1855	74,919,075
1861	103,600,585	1854	66,847,535
1860	66,885,297	1853	56,681,215
1859	83,700,472	1852	73,546,315
1858	98,156,662	1851	67,818,770

Stock at all Ports, Jan. 1, 1865.

At New-York of Brazil, bags	59,896
At New-York of Maracaibo, bags	5,165
At New-York of Ceylon, bags	6,872
At New-York of Porto Rico, bags	2,292
At New-York of Bombay, bags	1,232
At New-York of Manilla, bags	1,046
At New-York of Malabar, bags	800
At New-York of Bolivar City, bags	666
At New-York of Costa Rica, bags	284
At New-York of Savanilla, bags	45
At New-York of Java, bags	970
At New-York of Java, mats	60,020
Total at New-York, pkgs	159,290
At Boston—Java, &c.	37,541
At Philadelphia	
At Baltimore—Brazil, &c.	7,050
At New-Orleans	
At other ports	352
Total, pkgs	204,243
Total weight, lbs.	29,240,199
Stock, Jan. 1, 1864	5,227,775
Increase	15,012,424

COTTON—Has been quite heavy, and prices have been declining rapidly. Middlings were quoted down to-day to 98c.@$1 ₩ lb. Reports are in circulation that the 25,000 to 30,000 bales, already stated as having been captured at Savannah, represent only the amount owned by rebel merchants and planters. In addition to this, it is alleged that there were from 90,000 to 120,000 bales stored within the limits of the conquered district, which belonged or were credited to foreign bankers and merchants. A circumstantial report from rebel sources, attributed by the *Southern Confederacy* to a high rebel authority, tended to confirm this, and to make holders in our market quite cautious sellers. Weak's receipts in this city, 3,700 bales; sales and resales, 3,200 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quiet to-day at essentially unaltered prices. Sales since our last amount to 5,900 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 55@$9 85; poor to choice Extra State at $10@$10 40, chiefly at $10 10@$10 20; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $11@$11 25 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 55	@$9 85
Extra State	10 00	@10 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 10	@13 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	11 00	@11 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 20	@13 00
Extra Genesee	10 45	@13 00
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	10 50	@15 00

Southern Flour is unchanged. Sales since our last 850 bbls., at $10 60@$11 80 for poor to good, and $11 85@$15 for good to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is inactive; sales 300 bbls. Extra, at $10 05@$12 25 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues in limited demand, including fine and superfine at $8 25@$9 25 ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, to-day, at $7 85@$7 95 for Jersey, and $8 75 for Calorio, and $9 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat, Rye and Barley have been inactive and unsettled. Of Barley Malt, 2,100 bushels were sold at $2 18 ₩ bushel. Corn has been quiet at $1 88 for Mixed Western; $2 15 for White Southern, and $1 80@$1 82 for new Yellow Jersey, ₩ bushel. Sales, 18,500 bushels. Oats have been in more demand and firmer. We quote Western at $1 06@$1 07; State at $1 05@$1 06; Canada, at $1 02 ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River has been in moderate demand at $1 40@$1 65 for Government and shipping, and $1 70@$1 85 for small lots for city use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New continue inactive at 28c.@52½c., according to quality, the latter being an extreme rate, ₩ lb.

LATHS—Eastern are inactive at $2 50 ₩ thousand.

LUMBER—Has been in limited demand at previous prices.

NAVAL STORES—Continue quiet and heavy, including Spirits Turpentine, at $2 05@$2 12½ ₩ gallon; Resin, at $24@$37 ₩ 280 lbs.; Tar, domestic and foreign, at $5@$10 ₩ bbl.

OILS — Have been inactive, including Crude Whale at $1 47½@$1 50; Crude Sperm at $2 20@$2 25; Bleached Winter Whale, at $1 65@$1 70; Unbleached Sperm at $2 45@$2 50; Linseed at $1 03@$1 06; No. 1 Lard at $2 15@$2 25 ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in moderate demand at 51c.@53c. for Crude; 72c. for refined in bond, and 93c. for do. free, ₩ gallon. Sales since our last 2,500 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less demand at reduced prices, closing quite heavily. Sales since our last, 6,100 bbls., in lots, at $41 50@$43 for New Mess; $40 75@41, closing at 40 75, cash, for 1863-4 Mess; $38@$38 50, mainly $38 50, for New Prime Mess; $33 50@$34 for New Prime, ₩ bbl. Sales were also made of 1,000 bbls. 1863-4 Mess, buyer's option, January, on private terms; 4,750 bbls. New Mess, February and March, seller's and buyer's options, part at $42 50@$43; 1,500 bbls. New Prime Mess, February, buyer, reported at $41, an outside price, 90 bbl. Cut Meats are quiet at 17½c.@18½c. for Shoulders; 19c.@22½c. (the latter rate for choice bagged) for Hams; sales equal to 120 pkgs. Bacon is in slack demand; sales 170 boxes, including Cumberland at 20¾c.@21c. ₩ lb. Dressed Hogs are salable, at 15½c.@17c. for Western, and 17c.@17¾c. for city, ₩ lb. Lard is unsettled; sales 1,250 tcs. and bbls. at 20c.@24¼c., the latter an extreme, ₩ lb. Beef is in moderate request, at $21@$24 for Extra Mess; $20@$22 for New Plain Mess; sales 600 bbls. Tierce Beef continues unchanged. Beef Hams have been quiet; sales 214 bbls., at $26 25@$27 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is quiet but firm at 46c.@56c. for poor to choice, and 58c.@60c. for fancy State, and 36c.@48c. for Western, ₩ lb. Cheese is inactive, yet stiffly held, at 15c.@24c. for poor to very choice ₩ lb.

SKINS—Are in limited demand, yet held firmly.

SUGARS—Have been in request at former prices. Sales since our last comprise 280 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 18¾c.@22c. ₩ lb., and 410 bbs. Havana at 19¾c.@24¾c. Refined have been in less demand at 24¼c.@28¾c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, since our last, 137,000 lbs. at 16¾c.@17¼c. ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—Sales, since our last, 514 hhds. at 9¾c.@33c. ₩ lb. Merkel firm.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, reached 2,500 bbls., in lots, at $2 34@$2 35; also, 250 bbls., buyer's option, 30 days, at $2 40 ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements included 1,000 bbls. Flour at 11¾d., 500 bbls. Pork at 1s 3d.; 75 tcs. Flax Seed at 2s. 6d.; also, by steamer, 370 bales Cotton at ¾d.@⅞d., 400 bales Hops at ¾d., 1,200 bbls. Oil Cake at 1s. 3d., and 500 pkgs. Butter at 35s. Per Bremin, 700 hhds. Tobacco at 22s. 6d.

[Advertisement.]

AMERICAN BELLES.

America is justly proud of her beautiful ladies, but how many mar their beauty and lose their health and youth, become prematurely old in appearance, by neglecting to take proper care of their teeth. There can be no excuse for this, as SOZODONT, pronounced by all worthy a place between the sweetest lips, can now be had in all civilized countries.

Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

[Advertisement]

In proof that "Epileptic Fits" can be cured, read the article in this day's issue (Thursday, Jan. 19,) of HENRY WARD BEECHER'S paper, the *Independent*, and be convinced.

[Advertisement.]

DANVILLE, Penn., June 2, 1862.

DR. WM. H. GREGG—*Dear Sir:* In February, 1861, I was afflicted with sugar diabetes, and for five months I passed more than two gallons of water in twenty-four hours. I was obliged to get up as often as ten or twelve times during the night, and in five months I lost about fifty pounds in weight. During the month of July, 1861, I procured two bottles of Constitution Water, and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured, soon after regaining my usual good health. Yours truly,

J. V. L. DEWIT

The New-York Times.

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THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

ITS "INTESTINE DIFFICULTIES."

Emeute in the Rebel Congress.

Peace Commissioners Appointed in Secret Session.

"The Carnival of Death to be Ended by Negotiation."

DAVIS' ORGAN CALLS IT "TREASON."

Mr. Davis and His Organ Defied.

Withdrawal of Another Member of the Rebel House.

Mr. Blair on Another Mission to Richmond.

Peace Resolutions in the North Carolina Legislature.

Sherman's March to be Stayed or Richmond Given Up.

Rebel Comments on the Fall of Fort Fisher.

IS IT A "BLESSING IN DISGUISE?"

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 19.

The following highly important report of proceedings in the rebel Congress on Monday last is taken from the Richmond *Sentinel* of the 17th. It will be seen that the article which Mr. Orr makes the subject of his animadversions was published in the *Sentinel*, the official organ of Jeff. Davis, on the 14th, and it is a very significant fact *that no copies of this paper were allowed to come through our lines.*

From the confessions of Mr. Orr we now have positive assurance of the fact that the Committee on Foreign Relations, to which was referred the peace propositions of the rebel Congress, *reported unanimously in favor of sending Commissioners to sue for peace.* They also establish the fact that this issue is rapidly disrupting the whole framework of the Confederacy, and has already created most violent antagonism between Jeff. Davis and the Richmond oligarchy, on the one side, and the Congress representing the people and their sentiments, the letter are, in the words of Mr. Orr, "*determined that in some form the statesmanship of the country shall be invoked in an honest effort to end the carnival of death by negotiation.*"

The whole debate will be read throughout the country. It is altogether the most profoundly important document published in Richmond since the origin of the war.

The withdrawal of Mr. Smith, of Alabama, following so closely to the heels of the withdrawal of Foote, is another proof of the now conspicuous fact that the Confederacy is rapidly rushing to irremediable ruin.

It is authoritatively understood that Mr. F. P. Blair, Sr., starts to-morrow morning for Richmond.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE REBEL CONGRESS.

"TREASON" IN THE WIND.

In the House, Jan. 16, immediately after the opening of the day's business, Mr. Orr, of Mississippi, rose, as he said, to a question of privilege in reference to an article in a newspaper of that city. The Speaker decided that this was not a question of privilege. The gentleman could only proceed by leave of the House. Mr. Orr, under leave of the House, rose to a personal explanation. He had the clerk read an article from the *Sentinel* of the 14th, headed "Treason." He then said; "The Speaker, the editor of this paper, is public and private printer of this House, and it is the commonly received organ of the Executive. This is my apology for noticing the slanderous article, which I have had Clark read. It is apparent to this House, and to those who are familiar with our proceedings, that the article is intended as a criticism upon the report from the Committee upon Foreign Affairs, submitted to them on last Thursday. It is no less than the grave charge of treason against that Committee, and an implication of like import against members of this House *who were cognizant of the substance of the report, and voted to receive it in secret session.* I trust that the reputation of the members comprising that committee is sufficient to satisfy the country that the article is false and slanderous.

The deliberations of the committee upon the report were presided over by the venerable pure and distinguished member from Virginia, Mr. Rives. Would he have so presided, from week to week, when treason was plotted? Would he have voted, as he did, in open session, to go into secret session to receive the report? Would his colleague, Mr. Dargan, Gen. Atkins, of Tennessee, Mr. Witherspoon, of South Carolina, Mr. Turner, of North Carolina, and Mr. Smith, of Alabama, have given this sanction to a treasonable report? Are they capable of treachery of the most infamous character? Are they traitorous Congressmen? Can it be that they have brought forward a disorderly, ruinous and fatal proposition, reprehensible and intolerable, and having neither dignity, honor nor safety in it." But, of the Virginia Delegation, Messrs. Rives and De Jarnette were not alone in voting to receive the report. Mr. Wickham, Mr. Baldwin and Mr. McMullen voted with them, *aware at the time of the substance*, and thus they, too, fall under the rod of power behind the throne of the *Sentinel*. In returning this calumny against members of this House, it is unnecessary to divulge the *contents of the report or the action of the House thereon*, although it is with me, as I announced when I presented it, a matter of indifference, whether it should be considered in open or secret session. If the writer of the article aver saw the resolutions, he lies, knowingly, falsified them. If he has not seen them, but supposes them to be as he states, then according to his own report he betrays gross ignorance in asserting *that a resolution to open irregular negotiations, through Commissioners, with Lincoln, for peace*, would constitute treason, and greater criminality in presuming to arraign worthy and patriotic men for something of which he is ignorant. Why should they be subjected to this malignant criticism? For the sake of argument, *let it be conceded that they had proposed to send Commissioners to Washington to open irregular negotiations for peace. These Commissioners might be sent with no other power than to confer and consult with the authorities there on terms of an honorable peace*, with instructions to report results of such conference to the President, and to this House. Such negotiations would be irregular, and yet they might—I think they would, if ratified by the treaty-making Power—secure an honorable and satisfactory peace. Who but a madman would denounce these means and this result as treachery of the most infamous character? From the supposed relationship of this paper to men in power, it may have been intended, in indulging in these bitter denunciations, to have the effect of intimidating the advocates of an honorable and peaceful settlement of the war. If this was the design, allow me to assure you, Mr. Speaker, that a greater mistake was never made. *Denunciation will be met by defiance!* This movement is not in the hands of timid or time-serving men. Sustained as they are by the volume of sentiment in the country and in the army, and by their own sense of duty, they are determined that, in some form, *the statesmanship of the country shall be invoked in an honest effort to end this carnival of death by negotiation.* The *Sentinel* thinks it foolish, treasonable, and ruinous for the House to send Commissioners to Washington, with powers limited as prescribed. This is to assume that no terms could be obtained which would not be ruinous. Is there any reason for this assumption? That journal professed a willingness, a few days since, to abolish slavery for foreign intervention. *Who is authorized to say that better terms cannot be obtained from the United States?* Who can say that terms could not be agreed upon with them without abolition or reconstruction? We certainly could make it to their interest to recognize us as an independent people without involving either slavery or reconstruction, and nations usually follow their own interest. The question of reconstruction, however, does not arise in the proposition to negotiate, and I shall not therefore discuss it; nor is it foolish or treasonable; and I will add that it is neither impolite nor unmanly while we are gathering up all our military strength to meet the enemy, to resort to every laudable and proper effort to give peace to a bleeding and distracted country by negotiations. On the contrary, the statesmanship that would refuse to do that is hideous moral deformity.

When Mr. Orr had finished reading the foregoing, Mr. Lester, of Georgia, moved to suspend the rules in order to allow him to introduce the following resolution:

Whereas, On the 14th of this month there appeared in the columns of the Richmond *Sentinel* a correspondence over signature of Q., said headed with the word "Treason," "treason" printed in conspicuous capitals, and marked with points of exclamation, in which the writer announced it was rumored on the street that there was a resolution before Congress, in secret session, to open irregular negotiations through commissioners with Lincoln for peace, and asserting that such proceedings were not only treason, but under the circumstances, treachery of the most infamous character, and avowing that the people of Virginia certainly, and, in the opinion of the writer, the people of the Confederacy generally, would not allow themselves to be sold by traitorous Congressmen after this fashion; and

Whereas, said correspondence was accompanied by an approving editorial, characterized by the same tone and spirit as the correspondence itself; and

Whereas, Said correspondence and editorial, headed and paraded as aforesaid, are calculated to mislead the public judgment and in their temper and spirit impart to Congress folly, disloyalty, treason and treachery,

Be it therefore resolved, That so far as the statements and imputation contained in said correspondence and editorial were intended to apply to this branch of Congress, they are false in fact and inference, and an infringement of the privileges of its members, and merit the emphatic rebuke and unqualified denunciations of this House.

On the motion to suspend, to allow the introduction of the resolution, it resulted, Ayes 22, Nays 36. A two-thirds vote being required to suspend the rules the resolution was not introduced.

Mr. Atkins, of Tennessee, thought all such newspaper articles unworthy of notice. He cared nothing for the charges of the correspondent or for the opinion of the editor who indorsed them. But this paper was understood to be the organ of the Administration, and if this was the case, then he would say that the Administration had lent itself to a most infamous calumny on the motives of gentlemen on this floor. The resolution he had offered on this subject had had no opinions towards treason, and it any gentleman on this floor thought so, let him rise in his seat and say it. He had, from the highest, patriotic and prudential considerations, passed by a thousand errors of the Administration. He had not publicly assailed the Administration, but the article in the *Sentinel* was evidently based in part on the resolution he had offered on this subject, and, of course, alluded to himself. He did not desire these resolutions to be considered in secret session, but was willing to have them published to the world. But, if the charges referred to alluded to him and his resolutions, he pronounced them infamously false.

Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi, desired to state a matter of fact in connection with this subject.

Mr. Russell, of Virginia—I object.

Mr. Gilmore, of North Carolina, hoped the gentleman would withdraw his objection, and allow the gentleman to proceed.

Mr. Russell objected to any discussion of this subject. He declined to withdraw.

Mr. Barksdale moved to suspend the rules, so as to allow him to state a fact.

The motion was agreed to—ayes 43, nays 17.

Mr. Barksdale then said that the House presented the extraordinary spectacle of permitting itself to be diverted from its pressing, legitimate and solemn duties, by an anonymous article. The statements of the writer were not indorsed by the intelligent and patriotic editor of the *Sentinel*. He had simply referred to rumors on which the censures of the correspondent were based, without vouching for their correctness, members had asserted that the *Sentinel* was understood to be the organ of the President, and on this assumption he had claimed for the communication and editorial the importance which they attached to them. The President speaks to Congress and the country in his official communications upon the highest authority. He (Mr. B.) pronounced the statement that he is responsible for newspaper articles, or that the *Sentinel* is his organ, false.

Mr. Atkins—interrupting—explained that he had said the *Sentinel* was understood to be the organ of the President.

Mr. B. replied that it was to that very point his remark was addressed. He repeated that the statement, neither direct or implied, that the *Sentinel* was an organ of the President or that he is responsible for its conduct, is utterly destitute of truth.

Mr. Turner inquired by what authority the gentleman from Mississippi makes this declaration.

Mr. B.—By the highest authority, and I will not permit it to be called in question.

Mr. Smith, of Alabama, said: I should not, myself, have paid any attention to the article in the *Sentinel*. I should have allowed it to pass in silence, as I have made it the rule of action to let editors alone. But the vote of this House in refusing to allow the gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. Lester,) places this matter in a more serious aspect. I consider that vote as, to some extent, endorsing the *Sentinel*. As long as that vote stands as the sense of this body, *I can take no part in its deliberations.* I say this in perfect respect to members here, and I do not wish my withdrawal to be considered as still contemptuous, but dictated solely by that self-respect which I feel, and by which I have through life endeavored to be governed.

Mr. Carlton did not construe the vote refusing to suspend the rules, in order to aid the introduction of the resolution when so many important matters demand the attention of the House, as indorsing article referred to.

Mr. Atkins, of Tennessee, concurred in the opinion that the vote, on the introduction of the resolution, did not indicate that the House endorsed the article referred to. He called upon members of the House who though there was anything treasonable in his resolution to say so, and no one had so expressed himself.

Mr. Gray, of Louisiana, stated that he had voted against the suspension of the rules, not because he believed the imputations contained in the article to be just, but because he thought the discussion of the subject by the House would not be productive of any good.

Mr. Garland, of Arkansas, with a view to change the subject, and to introduce one, in his judgment, more important, moved to take up the bill to increase the export duty on cotton and tobacco.

Mr. McMullen, of Virginia, desired to make a few remarks.

Mr. Garland—I object.

Mr. McMullen—Mr. Speaker, I simply desire—

The Speaker—No debate is in order, and objection has been made.

Mr. McMullen—I simply desire—

The Speaker—The gentleman is out of order, and will take his seat.

Mr. McMullen—I desire to enter my protest against—

The Speaker—The gentleman must take his seat when the Chair so orders.

Mr. McMullen, taking his seat, said, amid the interruptions of the Speaker's gavel: "I intend"—rap, rap—"to enter my"—rap—"protest"—rap, rap, rap—"on the"—rap, rap—"journal. I know my rights, and will maintain them. (Loud and continued rapping.)

On the motion to suspend to take up the bill referred to, the vote stood, ayes 57; noes, 16, and the bill was taken up and considered until the expiration of the morning hour, without being acted upon.

THE AGONY OF DESPAIR.

The following is the conclusion of an editorial in the *Dispatch* of the 17th, assailing Congress for having inaugurated steps to make peace with Lincoln:

"Would to Heaven the Congress of the Confederate States had inherited but a portion of the spirit of those grand old patriots of '76. But we look for it in vain. Our armies have suffered disaster and defeat. A mighty host is encompassed within a few miles of the city. The thunder of his batteries shakes the walls of the Capitol. He does not hesitate to proclaim that it is his intention to enslave, to extirpate the whole race of which we are part and parcel. Our Congress is in session; bills of most urgent necessity are before it; bills vital to our Constitution and our country; bills upon the passage of which depend our *status* as freemen or slaves, probably for centuries to come. We are in the eighth week of the session; *the enemy is prosecuting his enterprises throughout the Winter. He allows our armies no rest day or night*, and yet not one single step has been taken by our Legislature for the renovating of our armies; for the amelioration of our currency; for the restoration of confidence to our people; for any object whatever that can have the remotest bearing upon our defence against the vengeance of our implacable enemies. They spend their time in talking, just as if the old days of log cabins and hard cider were here again. They appear to have fallen asleep under the administration of Martin Van Buren, and never to have become thoroughly awake, and while they are postponing every bill that can be useful in this emergency, the enemy is raising Heaven and earth to recruit his armies. The disaster which we have suffered of late are not only not irreparable, but they are not so great as others we have suffered on other occasions. *But the people have become more depressed by them than they ever were before, because they had been flattered by hopes of peace by persons who well knew there could be no peace short of submission and enslavement.*" The fit of depression has been longer and more violent than formerly because they see that Congress, to which they naturally turn for encouragement, trifling on the very edge of the abyss, with a reckless disregard of their situation, which prompts sailors when the ship is about to go down, to break open spirit-room and drown their fears in liquor. They see little hope in that quarter. Congress is, in fact, assisting the enemy by encouraging the disposition to croak *which seems to have beset the whole country.* A little prompt action—a slight display of resolution—a few words to keep up the confidence of the people, would work wonders. Cannot Congress arouse itself and become equal to this task.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

From the Norfolk (Va.) Old Dominion.

The Raleigh *Whig*, of the 12th instant, comes out editorially in favor of secession. That this may be effected, a convention of the States and an armistice are recommended.

The intestine difficulties of the Confederacy are becoming positively alarming. Property of no kind is secure, and guerrillas and bandits roam at will throughout the whole interior. Tee deserters who formerly sought refuge in the mountains in the western part of North Carolina have become emboldened at their great increase in numbers, and attack and overpower the guards left to protect the people. Business of all kinds is suspended, and the inhabitants are fast resolving themselves into the primitive condition of savages.

The North Carolina militia have mostly laid down their arms, and are scattering themselves throughout the State.

On the 10th instant resolutions were introduced into the North Carolina Legislature, recommending that a delegation be appointed from that body, which should represent all parts of the State, *for the purpose of proceeding to Washington to secure terms of peace.*

The resolutions were ordered to be laid over for further consideration.

GOSSIP FROM RICHMOND.

Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.

Although the end is not yet, we are much cheered by the gallant defence of Wilmington. The forebodings associated with the presence of a certain officer at that point have been eternally falsified. It is a pleasure, too, to know that Moser is not mortally wounded.

As an offset to this, our hopes of seeing Gen. Lee made Commander-in-Chief are, from all accounts, in danger of being frustrated. Indeed, it is now said that the Executive never contemplated anything of the kind. The story that Lee, Davis and Johnston met some days ago, and that there was a reconciliation between the latter two, is pronounced nutcounded. How it came into existence is a mystery.

A significant article appears in this morning's *Sentinel*. The authorities are admonished not to let us fall into the hands of a Yankee master; any other master were better—the inference being that we are in danger of being forced to accept a master of some sort.

In times of disaster, a certain clan always talks of handing over the Confederacy as an appanage of the crown of France or England. *What if they refuse? A people willing to give themselves away to anybody are not worth having, especially when the price of the gift is sure to be a war with a power which is now more formidable than France, and nearly as formidable as England on the sea.* We are abundantly able to take care of ourselves if our resources in men and means were properly disposed. But of this, what hope?

A curious incident is related. Some days ago, when the vote of the Senate on suspending the habeas corpus was taken, there was a tie. Stephens was in the chair. Before giving the casting vote he either asked leave or claimed the right to give his reasons for voting as he intended to vote. Just then Dortch, of North Carolina, changed his vote, and the suspension was carried.

The town is exceedingly dull and believed to be generally sober. Much money has been collected for the soldiers' dinner. To-night there is a soldiers' dinner beerfit at the theatre; Ida Vernon in East Lynne; tickets twenty dollars.

Weather still warm and heavy. Thunder and lightning last night. *Gold sixty for one!* Coffee forty dollars a pound. Are you all going to let Sherman get to Branchville?

HERMES.

Richmond, Wednesday, Jan. 4.

At last we have a mail from Charleston. *It is not more than ten or fifteen days old*, but it will do very well considering the times.

News is scarce. It was currently reported yesterday that there would be a change in the head of the War Department. Many believed the rumor, and some said Breck would succeed Seddon, but this is conjecture.

Sherman has commenced moving. If yesterday's snow did not arrest him, we hope men will do what snow cannot. Some men you have already; you will have others soon, *for the sufficient reason that you must keep them, or we must give up Richmond.*

Sherman's activity will be responded to by active measures in Congress. *The negroes will almost certainly be called out*, since the Administration and many Generals are in favor of it. But I hear of one General, who says if Gen. Lee could travel the country as much as he has done, he would find plenty of white men, and no need for negroes. *If negroes are used, they should be used as slaves, or else we abandon the principle of the struggle.*

Our streets are no longer lighted at night, and coal is getting very scarce, even in the Government offices. Mr. Trenholm, I am told, is winning goldcu opinions among his clerks, especially the lady clerks, to whom he is exceedingly courteous, kind and generous. The North Carolina members have not yet returned. It is supposed they are imitating the example of the members of the Virginia Legislature—taking a good long Christmas holiday, and *not plotting treason with the North Carolina Legislature, as certain mare's-nest hunters have pretended to discover.*

HERMES.

THE FALL OF FORT FISHER.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 17.

The fall of Fort Fisher, we presume, closes the port of Wilmington. It commands the main entrance to the Cape Fear River, and will, we fear, enable the enemy to blockade the river completely, giving them, as it does, a secure lodgment on the left bank. Fort Caswell, and several other works, still guard the southern channel of the river. Fort Fisher is thirty miles below Wilmington. Some regard the fall of Fort Fisher as a disaster, while many are disposed to consider it a blessing in disguise. The latter, who are, it must be said, a numerous and sensible class, contend, Wilmington, as a seaport, has, from the beginning, done us more harm than good. They say that the goods imported through it have been of little good to us, while millions of dollars worth of our cotton has thence found its way into the hands of our enemies. It is proper to add that, possibly our force, which, according to Gen. Lee's dispatch, was making a heavy demonstration against their rear, may retake the fort.

THE REBEL SECRETARY OF WAR.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 17.

It was reported, yesterday, that John C. Breckinridge was made Secretary of War of the Confederate States. We could obtain no confirmation of the report in official circles, but there are reasons for believing it. Gen. Breckinridge was expected to arrive in the city last night. It was also reported that Col. Northrup, Commissary-General had been displaced.

THE CASE OF MR. FOOTE.

HE TRIES THE HABEAS CORPUS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 17.

Judge Haliburton, of the Confederate Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, on yesterday issued a writ of habeas corpus on the petition of Hon. Henry S. Foote, a member of the Confederate House of Representatives from Tennessee, commanding Capt. Hugh S. Doggett, Provost-Marshal of Fredericksburgh, to bring before the Judge the body of Henry S. Foote on Thursday next, and to show cause why he should not be set at liberty. Mr. Foote, in his petition, states that he had been arrested and held in custody by order of Capt. Doggett, who professed to be acting by the order of one James A. Seddon, Secretary of War, &c. Happily this matter had been settled by the House of Representatives, to whom it was referred by the President, declaring that they are of opinion that the good of the country would not be subserved by the forced attendance of said member upon the sessions of the House, but that under all the circumstances of the case it is expedient that the military authorities discharge him from custody. We presume Mr. Foote has already been set at liberty.

MR. SINGLETON.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 17.

Mr. J. W. Singleton, of Illinois, Yankee Peace Democrat and Peace Commissioner, is still at the Spotswood Hotel. His presence in the city has not produced a great sensation.

CANADA.

Meeting of Parliament—Speech of Lord Monck, Governor-General—What is Being Done for the Protection of the Frontier.

Quebec, Thursday, Jan. 19.

Parliament opened to-day. The Governor, in his opening speech, congratulates the House upon the general prosperity and contentment of the people, and the continuance of peace. Referring to the outrages committed on the territory of the United States by persons who have sought refuge on Canadian soil, he says: "In order to prevent the organization of such enterprises within the Provinces, and to enable me to discharge effectually my duties toward neighboring and friendly Powers, I have seen fit to organize a system of detective police on the frontier, and with the same design have called out for permanent duty a portion of the volunteer force of the Provinces. Similar considerations suggest the propriety of arming the Executive Government with stronger powers than it now possesses for dealing with persons who, while availing themselves of the right of asylum always allowed on British soil to political refugees, may be unmindful of the implied obligations which by residence amongst us they contract, to obey the laws and respect the policy of the country. A bill framed for this purpose will be laid before the House, and I ask for its early consideration."

The Governor congratulates the House on the zeal shown by the volunteers, and asks a vote of supplies for the necessary expenditures. He informs the House that the financial legislation of the last session has been attended with successful results. The revenue has been largely increased and trade extended.

In regard to confederation he says: "Circumstances afford an opportunity not only for the settlement of the question of provincial politics, but for the simultaneous creation of a new nationality. Preliminary negotiations were opened with the Governors of other Provinces, and the result was, the meeting at Quebec comprised delegates from all the Colonies; and with the exception of the Crown, the conference arrived at the conclusion that a Federal Union was possible and desirable. The plan of a constitution for the proposed Union was embodied in a series of resolutions, which, with other papers relative to the subject, will be laid before the House. The general plan is cordially approved by the Imperial Government, and the Imperial sanction will be given." The Governor further says: "In commending this subject, the importance of which it is impossible to exaggerate, it now rests to decide whether this vast tract of country be consolidated into a State, combining within its area all the elements of national greatness, or whether the several provinces remain in their present fragmentary and isolated condition, powerless for mutual aid, and incapable of a proper sense of the Imperial responsibility."

The House adjourned until Monday, when the consideration of the speech will be taken up.

Our Relations with Canada—Failure of a Produce-Dealer.

Montreal, Thursday, Jan. 19.

An influential meeting of the Church Society was held here last night. Dr. Bacon, Secretary of the House of Bishops of the United States, was present. Speeches were made by the Bishop of Montreal, Gen. Williams and J. Reynolds, in reference to the relations between the two countries, all of the most friendly character.

It is reported to-day that a produce-dealer here failed for $700,000.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Review of Gen. Mott's Division—News of the Fall of Fort Fisher in the Army.

Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, Tuesday, Jan. 17, 1865.

The Third Division of the Second Corps, commanded by Brevet Major-Gen. Mott, was reviewed to-day by Gen. Humphrey. This is one of the largest divisions in the army, and there being no good ground in the vicinity on which to manœuvre the entire division, each brigade was reviewed separately.

The General expressed himself highly pleased with the appearance of the men and their evolutions.

The affair was one of the finest witnessed so far this season, and reflects the highest credit on the officers of the command.

Gen. Humphrey and those accompanying him were handsomely entertained at Gen. Mott's headquarters, after the review, where one of the best bands in the service discoursed some choice music.

The news of the fall of Fort Fisher reached here this forenoon, and being sent to the various corps headquarters and thence to the army, caused much rejoicing along the lines.

A salute was ordered to be fired at noon in honor of the glorious event, which was done on the right of the line.

No firing has occurred on any part of the line for several days, but the rebels seem busy moving from place to place, as though preparing for a change of some kind.

W. D. McGREGOR.

Arrival of a Prize-Steamer.

Boston, Thursday, Jan. 19.

A United States prize-steamer, bound in, is below this port. She has two masts, and is painted white.

EDWARD EVERETT.

Honors to His Memory in Boston.

Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 18.

The call for a meeting of the citizens at Faneuil Hall, in honor of the memory of the late Hon. Edward Everett, brought together to-day an immense assemblage, composed of the prominent men of the city and State. The hall was elaborately dressed in mourning. The Mayor presided. Eulogies were delivered by Hon. Charles G. Loring, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, and Hon. Mr. Bullock, Speaker of the House.

The address of Mr. Winthrop, who had been for thirty years a warm and intimate personal friend of the honored dead, was profoundly impressive. He referred to recent difference with the deceased on important public questions, and quoted the following words from a letter written to him by Mr. Everett the day when their difference was evened: "I am not afraid we shall give each other cause of offence, and we shall not let others put us at variance." Here tears choked the utterance of Mr. Winthrop.

Among the resolutions adopted was one appointing a committee of fifty to take measures to raise a statue in honor of Mr. Everett. It is understood that the proposed statue will be placed on the terrace in front of the State-house, near that of Daniel Webster.

The meeting recommended that places of business be closed at the hour of the funeral, which will be universally acceded to.

The meeting lasted over two hours.

The Massachusetts Senate, this afternoon, voted to go into an election for United States Senator on Friday, its former action having been reconsidered by a vote of 20 against 8.

The Funeral Obsequies in Boston Yesterday.

Boston, Thursday, Jan. 19.

The funeral of Edward Everett took place to-day in the First Church, services of a more private character having previously been held in the late residence of the deceased in Summer-street. The church was appropriately draped in the symbols of mourning. The remains were brought to the church at 12 o'clock, escorted by the Independent Cadets, the following gentlemen acting as pall-bearers: Hon. Emory Washburne, Ex-Governor of Massachusetts; F. W. Lincoln, Jr., Mayor of Boston; Thomas Hill, President of Harvard University; G. T. Bigelow, Chief Justice; George Ticknor, Trustee of the Public Library; Robert C. Winthrop, President of the Historical Society; C. G. Loring, Vice-President of the Union Club; Asa Gray, President of the Academy of Arts and Sciences; J. D. Graham, Colonel U. S. A.; Silas H. Striegham, Rear-Admiral U. S. N. The inscription upon the coffin, borne upon a solid silver plate, is as follows: "Edward Everett, born in Dorchester, Mass., the 11th of April, 1794; died in Boston, the 15th of January, 1865." Upon the casket a wreath of white flowers and evergreens were placed.

The services were simple and improvised, opening with the burial chant of the Episcopal service: "Teach me to know my days:" followed by the reading of appropriate passages from the Scriptures, and prayer by Rev. Dr. Walker, President of Harvard College. Rev. Rufus Ellis then made an eloquent and touching address and prayer, after which the usual church service was read over the remains of the deceased, the exercises closing by singing the funeral anthem: "Their bodies are turned into dust, but their names live for evermore." The remains were conveyed to Mount Auburn. The burial procession was large and imposing. Two companies of volunteer cavalry, two of infantry, and a company of marines from the Navy-yard, acted as an escort.

Both branches of the Legislature met at 10 o'clock, and adopted resolutions of respect to the memory of Mr. Everett, appointed a committee to attend the funeral, and adjourned.

Resolutions of Respect in the Maine Legislature.

Augusta, Me., Wednesday, Jan. 18.

A joint committee of the Maine Legislature to-day reported a series of resolutions, eulogizing in eloquent terms the life and services of Edward Everett, and expressive of the public grief for his death. They were unanimously adopted, after which both Houses adjourned.

A Letter from Mr. Everett.

The following letter from Edward Everett to Robert Bonner, Esq., of the *Ledger*, contains passages of general interest now that he is no longer living:

Boston, Dec. 20, 1864.

My Dear Robert: Having been hard at work all day, I sit down by way of relaxation, late in the evening, to have a little chat with you. I am rejoiced to hear that the *Ledger* is doing as you say, "remarkably well." * * * * * *

I do, I assure you, take great satisfaction in the thought, that, through your columns, I speak to so large an audience, and occasionally with good effect. What are four thousand persons in Faneuil Hall compared with the numbers who read the *Ledger*! I often receive letters of acknowledgement. * * *

With respect to the French mission, it has been occasionally mentioned to me, never by me: except at this moment, in writing to you. Unless our ministers, now abroad, are recalled, it is not likely that Massachusetts, which has now three full ministers, will be allowed to have another. Even if they should come home, there are other Massachusetts men who will do what I shall not—cash the place for themselves or friends. In fact I am very doubtful whether I should accept it, if offered to me. I have been ten years in Europe. I am in my 71st year. I don't want the salary. I refused, two years ago, to go abroad on a confidential mission *to all the leading Courts*, with leave to stay as long as I thought expedient in each capital; to have a secretary and an allowance equal to the highest salary. It is true I was not to have a regular commission; but I was to have a plenary credential from the President, and a letter from the Secretary of State to all the ministers of Foreign affairs. Having declined this, when *urged* upon me, you can judge whether I am very eager to go abroad, or very likely to solicit any office. I do not wish these things published now, but when I am gone you can affirm them on good authority. In the meantime, my moderation is not likely, on this occasion, to be put to the test; for there is not the least probability that the office will be offered me. * * *

Ever sincerely yours,

EDWARD EVERETT.

Robert Bonner, Esq.

The Second Annual Congress of the Fenian Brotherhood.

Cincinnati, Thursday, Jan. 19.

The reports of the proceedings of the second annual Congress of the Fenian Brotherhood, now being held in this city, that have been made public, contain but little of interest.

The time, so far, has been occupied in the appointment of various business committees.

Mr. John O'Mahony, of New-York, was chosen President of the Congress.

The following gentlemen are the Vice-Presidents: Messrs. W. Moran, of Missouri; P. W. Dunn, of Illinois; Capt. Buffalo, of New-York; M. Griffin, of Indiana; Mr. Dooly, of Massachusetts; and Mr. Bonner, of Kentucky.

Meetings are held every night, which are open to the public, and addresses delivered by the members of the order.

The audiences are very large and enthusiastic.

Honors to Maj.-Gen. Terry at Home.

Hartford, Conn., Thursday, Jan. 19.

The Mayor of this city has ordered a salute of one hundred guns to be fired in honor of Maj.-Gen. Terry, who is a native of Hartford.

Explosion of Three Powder Mills.

Hartford, Conn., Thursday, Jan. 19.

Three powder mills belonging to the Hazard Powder Company at Burnside, four miles from this city, exploded this forenoon, killing two men and carrying another.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 19.

THE ALBANY BRIDGE CASE.

The Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads have concluded to-day the hearing of testimony and arguments in the Albany bridge case, and will decide to-morrow upon their report.

THE DUTY ON PAPER.

A large delegation of paper manufacturers were before the Ways and Means Committee to-day, for the purpose of urging upon them not to repeal the duty on paper. They laid before the committee facts and statistics showing that it would be very injurious to their interests to repeal said tax.

THE TOBACCO TAX.

To-night the committee are hearing a large delegation of tobacco men, representing both the growers and manufacturers.

THE OLD CAPITOL PRISON INVESTIGATION.

To-morrow the House Military Committee will resume the investigation of the resolution to inquire into the cause of the incarceration of prisoners in the Old Capitol.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 19.

PROPOSED REVIVAL OF LAWS TO PREVENT SMUGGLING.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in a letter to Hon. E. B. Washburn, Chairman of the House Committee on Commerce, says the numerous expedients resorted to, recently, to evade the custom laws and defraud the revenues, especially on our extended northern and northeastern frontiers, render additional legislation highly advisable. He submits the draft of a bill to revive part of the act of March 2, 1815, which expired by limitation in 1817, since which time there has existed no authority for searching carriages and other land vehicles, other than those crossing our borders. It is proposed to revive this authority, and to extend the provisions of the 68th section of the Collection Act of 1799, authorizing the searching of houses, &c., under proper judicial warrants, to inspectors. This is believed to be necessary, as many of the collection districts, are so large that the delay consequent upon procuring the special authority now required from collectors, naval officers or surgeons, for issuing out search-warrants to be executed at points remote from the port of entry, has frustrated the objects sought. The Secretary thinks it would add materially to the efficiency of the law if the vehicles and beasts of burden, with all that appertains to them, were subjected to forfeiture, as is provided by the bill. The other provisions, regarding the giving of testimony to officers and others interested in the forfeitures, are believed to be necessary to an efficient execution of the revenue law.

ATTORNEY'S FEES IN REVENUE CASES.

The Attorney's fees paid by the Commissioner of Customs from the appropriations for expenses attending the collection of revenue for the year ending with the 30th of June, 1863, amount to $16,458, and for the year ending with June 30, 1864, to $12,600. Among the fees are those paid in a revenue case to E. Delafield Smith, $14,865; G. P. Lowry, $8,450. Comptroller R. W. Taylor makes a statement of fees paid from the appropriations for California claims, and expenses of the courts for the year ending Dec. 31, 1864, amounting to $37,800, of which $15,700 was paid to Wm. M. Evarts, counsel in prize cases.

RETURN OF A CAVALRY EXPEDITION.

The cavalry expedition of 500 men, consisting of detachments of the Eighth Illinois, under command of Col. Clendenin, and the Thirteenth and Sixteenth New-York, under Col. Gansevoort, which started from Prospect Hill, has returned, having scouted through Fairfax and Loudon Counties, as far up as Warrenton. They found no large bodies of rebels in arms, but brought in 82 horses and 11 prisoners. During Friday, Col. Clendenin, with his command, dashed into Leesburgh and captured a mail-carrier, with letters from men in Rosser's division of rebel cavalry, now stationed in the Shenandoah, to parties in Loudon County. In this expedition the Union troops did not lose a single man.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Yesterday the Senate confirmed the nomination of Gen. Alfred H. Terry, United States Volunteers, to be Brevet Major-General of Volunteers, for meritorious and distinguished services during the war, to date from Aug. 26 last, and to-day the Senate confirmed the nomination of the same officer as Brigadier-General in the regular army for recent gallant conduct.

Also Perkins Bass to be United States Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois.

Arrival of a Prize—Disaster at Sea.

Boston, Thursday, Jan. 19.

The British prize-steamer *Julia*, from Charleston for Nassau, which was captured Dec. 23 by the United States steamer *Acacia*, arrived here to-day. She has a cargo of 500 bales of cotton.

The bark *Catherine White*, from Boston for Cow Bay, was totally wrecked on the night of the 17th inst., on the coast of Nova Scotia, and the following seamen were lost: James Wood, second mate; George W. Grover, Peter McCann and John Neely, all of Boston.

Terrible Railroad Accident.

A WHOLE TRAIN THROWN OFF THE TRACK—BETWEEN FORTY AND FIFTY PERSONS INJURED.

From the Chicago Tribune.

We are indebted to Thomas S. Dickinson, Esq., of this city, who was a passenger on the train, for the following details of a terrible accident which happened on the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad early Saturday morning. Mr. Dickinson left Buffalo at 2 o'clock on Friday afternoon, and took a sleeping car at Cleveland at 8 o'clock in the evening. The train consisted of baggage car, four passenger coaches and two sleeping cars. He had fallen asleep, but about 1 o'clock, and when about four miles from Norwalk, was awakened by a succession of heavy thumps, and followed by a terrific crash. The sleeping car was turned upside down, and he found himself wedged between fragments of broken car furniture and unable to move. The car was in utter darkness for a few minutes, but soon took fire from the stove at the end. Every one in the car was caught in the fragments and unable to move. Outside parties, however, broke in the windows, extinguished the fires, and in process of time released all from the terrible situation. The entire train, which was going at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, was thrown from the track by a broken rail and buried down an embankment of some fifteen feet or more. The cars were a complete wreck. The running gear and furniture were completely shattered, and the frames of the cars were piled into one promiscuous heap. Those who were able, headed by the conductor, Mr. Clark, and the baggage-car conductor, Mr. Williams, immediately set themselves to work to rescue the unfortunate sufferers. Between forty and fifty persons were taken from the wreck, many of them horribly maimed, but miraculous to relate, when Mr. D. left only one person had died. Many had their legs and arms broken, and others were fearfully cut and bruised. The fact that the cars plunged into a snow bank is probably all that prevented one of the most terrible casualties in railroad history. Physicians were summoned from Norwalk, and everything was done to alleviate the sufferings of the victims.

During the confusion many of the passengers lost their clothing, watches and valuables. Mr. D. had previously observed two suspicious-looking personages on the train. He kept a vigilant watch over them, and upon arriving at Toledo went to the Mayor's office and obtained the services of two policemen and arrested them. Several coats, among them his own, watches and other valuables were found in their possession. They were at once brought before a Grand Jury and held for trial.

Considering the complete wreck to which the train was reduced, it seems almost miraculous that but one person was killed. Tee wounded, when Mr. Dickinson left, were doing well. There were several persons from College on board the train, but none of them were injured.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining Unclaimed in the New-York Post-office, Friday, Jan. 20, 1865.

☞ To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for "*advertised letters*," *give the date of this list*, and pay one cent for advertising.

☞ If not called for within *one month*, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

LADIES' LIST.

A

Acker Francis Mrs
Adame Frank Mrs
Adams Sarah
Addis Mary Mrs
Allison Lydia K
Alshouse Mary S
Allen Lillian M—2
Allen Amanda Mrs
Allen Ethan Mrs
Col
Albin Kate
Allen Mary J Mrs
Andrew Elizabeth
Mrs
Anderson Annis E Mrs
Anderson L Mrs
Arthur Leonora
Mrs
Armstrong Eliza
Ashman Mrs
Atwater O A Mrs
Aubry Adelade
Avery Rachel Mrs
Aselein Maud

B

Baddaser Henrietta Mrs
Baran F
Bailey Helen S
Baker Caroline Mrs
Baldwin Sarah
Baltimore P C
Ballantino Larea Mrs
Banniman Jane Mrs
Bischard Minie
Black Miss
Blair Mary
Blake Maria E Mrs
Brant B Mrs
Brady Catharine Mrs
Brady Annie
Brady Sarah
Brangan Mary
Bray Julia
Bray Annie
Bard Maggie Mrs
Barli Mrs
Barry Mary Mrs
Barton E H Mrs
Barrett A Mrs
Bailey Mrs
Barnett Madam
Bassel Lucy
Banks Angeline Mrs
Bagtel Margret
Brizzle Elizabeth Mrs
Beatty Lilly Mary
Black Lucinda
Beach Julia Mrs
Beshe E M
Berschlag Maria F
Bell Mary Ann J
Mrs
Bell Ida
Bell J S Mrs
Bennett Mrs, Grand street
Bennett Annie
Bennett Emma
Bolsinger Christina
Borton Mrs, 19th street
Bendell Frances
Berry Jane E
Bleason Bridget
Benson Mrs, 34th street
Benson A
Bergen Thomas Mrs
Berriman Bridget
Beciner Mary D Mrs
Brett Emily Mrs
Brees Helen M
Bible Maria Anna
Bilford Margret—2
Birdsall Julia
Bishop Hattie S Mrs
Bishop Mary Mrs
Bixby Samuel M Mrs
Brine Maria
Birine A
Bringe Mary Anna
Brown Leonard Z Mrs
Bowmen Mrs
Boykin Eliza
Boyd John Mrs
Blonk Mary
Bowles Cecelia C Mrs
Brondean E
Boylin Mary Mrs
Brooks Eva
Brodshey Marie
Buckwell The Misses
Brohanan B S Mrs
Budworth Sarah L
Burell Anna Mrs
Burton Elias Mrs
Bunk Lizzie Mrs
Burtsell Miss, 33d street
Batt Mrs
Byrne Mary Mrs
Byrnes Ann Mrs
Bruce George Mrs
Bruce Mary E Mrs
Byron Susan

C

Cadiz Mrs, Cedar-st
Cahalan Bridget Mrs
Caine Jane
Caldwell Maggie Mrs
Calhoun L J G Mrs
Campbell Margret Mrs
Campion Bridget
Canterbury Mrs, 36th-st
Chamberlin Jennie
Chambers Mary Mrs
Chappell Mary J
Crabb Sarah A Mrs
Carroll Catharine
Carroll Annia Mrs
Carrol Ellen
Carlson Victoria
Carr E Ella
Carten Bella
Carter John Mrs
Cassidy Hattie S
Cassidy Maggie
Cossidy Jennie
Case Anrora Miss
Cavanaugh Mrs
Clark Susan Mrs
Clark Fannie A Mrs
Clark Mary S
Clark Nellie S J
Crauford Mrs, 3d av
Crauford Mrs
Cranford Mary
Clancy Ann
Cheever Miss
Chew Louisa Mrs
Clim Betsey
Clifford Hellen
Cline Margret
Coffee Bridget Mrs
Colwell Margret
Colwell Julia
Colbert, Lizzie
Collins Cath E
Colman M
Conklin F H
Coles S Mrs
Conley Stephen Mrs
Conway Annie Mrs
Conway Eliza Mrs
Conroy Margret
Connoly Jennis
Conrad Barbara
Cooney Alice
Clonie Elvina
Crecker Miss
Cooley Harriett Mrs
Cosme Robert Mrs
Cook Francis C Mrs
Cook John E Mrs
Cooper Mary O S
Corning James Mrs
Corcoran Cath or Esther
Corcoran Mary
Costillo Cath
Cotman Elizabeth
Courtnay Mary Mrs
Conlon G H Mrs
Cox Sarah
Coyle Margaret Mrs
Closs Mary
Croke Annanette
Cronin Mary
Cronly H M Mrs
Cudoy Margret Mrs
Cudderly Lucy A
Cuddens Margret
Cummings Neilie
Commings Bridget
Cummings David
Cunningham Mary
Cunningham Mrs Ellen
Cunningham Jane Mrs
Cunningham E Mrs
Cunningham Alice L
Curtan Margt Mrs
Curtin Johannah
Cuyler Sarah

D

Darly Annie
Daly Johanna
Daniels Cath
Dana Myra A
Darson Hellen
Darrin Mary
Darling B F Mrs
Darling A S Mary
Darmair Elizabeth Mrs
Dawson Hester
Davis Mary M Mrs
Daves Sarah Jane Mrs
Davie W J Mrs
Day L
Delrees Adeline Mrs
Delnioch Mrs, 17th-st
Drake Mary F
Decegal Mary
Derby Margre A
Desmond Joseph Mrs
Deveney Annie Mrs
Devane Mary
Devlin Cath
De Mont H M Mrs
De Sigaueer J M Mrs
Dickerson Sarah
Dickson Cath Mrs
Diehl Amelia Mrs
Dillon Mary
Dillon Emma
Dimond Mary
Disbrow Ella Mrs
Driggs S Mrs
Dodge Maria Mrs
Done Martha A Mrs
Donnell Bridget
Dougeily Margueriteld
Donagan [Margret Mrs
Douling M
Dowling Mary
Downs Maggie
Dubois Chas Mrs
Ducel Ida
Duff Jane
Doffy Jane Elisle
Dunn Eliza
Dune Kate J Mrs
Dunne Kate T Mrs
Dutsen Sellie S
Drysdale Rosanna Mrs
Dunbar M J Mrs

E

Egerton Anney
Edgerton Margaret Mrs
Edwards, Elizabeth
Eldt Antonia Mrs
Ellis Chis Mrs
Ely P S Mrs
English Annie Mrs
English Min
Edwards Louise
Englehardt Theresa
Erben Wilhelmine—3
Erving Mrs
Erhard Amelia
Ebner Mrs
Evans Honorine Mrs

F

Fagan Ann Mrs
Fagan Mrs, Waterst
Falvy Ellen
Faning Cath
Farrell Bridget
Farr Lizzie
Flager Ellen
Flanagan Cath
Flanegan Mary
Franklin Elizabeth J
Francis M Mrs
Francis Mrs, Cortlandt-st
Fegan Mrs
Fettner M Mrs
Feldman J Mrs
Ferguson Josie
Fischer Julia P Mrs
Flershbein Marie
Freeland Jennie Mrs
Freeman George
Broadway
French Emma
Fink Margaretha Mrs
Fisher Mary
Fisher S Mrs
Fusher Anna Mrs
Fisher Chis J B Mrs
Fisher D M Mrs
Fitzgerald E Mrs
Fitzpatrick Mary
Fitzpatrick Eliza
Fitzpatrick Mary
Frisly Julia
Foley Margret Mrs
Folosa Elise Medame—2
Foody Mrs, E
Foot Maria Mrs
Forster Sophia Mrs
Fortune Mes, 11th-st
Forbes Laura Mre
Foster Ellen Mrs
Fox Margaret
Fox Honora
Foy Cath
Flowees Eliza
Flynn Margurite
Fitzpatrick Amelia
Madame
Furgerson E Mrs
Furlieg Mrs
Fulton Fann

G

Gafney Ann
Grav J A
Gaharan Ellen
Gallaher Mary
Gomer Gertrude
Gordie Mary Ann Mrs
Garland Robt Mrs
Garrton Louise
Graham C C Mrs
Grloger Jenny
Geer E W Mrs
George Emma A
S Mrs
Ghryhan Anna
Gleomore Cath
Glenau Mrs, 4th-st
Greely J
Greely Jane Mrs
Grey Allee
Green Kate
Green Margt Mrs
Grsen Cath
Green Anna A Mrs
Gill Mary E M
Gill Mrs
Girker Mary
Gilbert Martha Mrs
Gilbert A Mrs
Gillis Cath
Gibbs Imogene
Gilliland Amy E Mrs
Griswold Mary
Gilchrist Louisa Mrs
Geiffin Ann
Goodwin Eia C C
Gorden Mollie A
Gould Julia
Gumila J L Mrs
Gobler Catrina
Gore Ann Mre
Gotshall Theresia D Mrs
Grines Lizzie
Grogan Sarah Mrs
Gunn Mary
Gruber E Mre
Guillmore Miss
Gussman Antoni
Guthrie Marie

H

Hall Emeline Mre
Hallenbeck Theodore Mre
Hamilton Lizele E
Hamilton Rita
Hamilin Mary
Hangsback Wm
Hannah Miss
Hannah Maggie C
Hanson Maria Mre
Hanley Mary Ann
Hanratty Susan
Happey Mary and Cath
Harris Augusta
Harris Lizzie L
Harttwin Hannah
Hargrove Caroline Mre
Hartley Margret P Mrs
Hartwell John E Mrs
Harrison Margret
Harvey M S Mrs
Haslehan Cath D Mrs
Hanfenberg Martha Elizabeth
Hawes Susan
Hauly S A Mrs
Hayes Bridget
Haywood Laura
Hezzard Lydia E Mrs
Hartson Abby
Haslett Maria Mrs
Hasbrouck Mary
Henderson Hannoria
Herring Anna
Horrman F Mrs
Herford Matilda
Henly Cath Mrs
Heller Margret Mrs
Hill Martha J
Hill Cora
Hill Mary Mrs
Higby Frances C Mrs
Higbt Mary A
Howard Martha Mrs
Howard M E
Howard Jennia
Howard Caroline Mrs
Howard Nellie
Hosack Pendleton Mrs
Hoskine Hattie
Hope J B Mrs
Horton Jane Mrs
Hotchkiss Alice M
Holt Phillips
Hayne Caroline Mrs
Hogan Anastasia
Hobart Saran M Mrs
Hookey Mrs, Alien-st
Horton Margie Mrs
Hough C C Mrs
Hunter Nellie
Hull Francis Mrs
Humphrey Miss
Hudson Leo
Hudson Mrs
Hurd Louisa Mrs
Huddleston Oath Mrs
Hurley Bridget

I

Ivey Ellen Mrs
Irvine M A
Ivce J H Mrs
Ingles Agnes Mrs

J

Jackson Sarah—2
Jackson Mary Mrs
Jackson Mary
James Henry R Mrs
James Maria Mrs
James Frankie
Jane Mary
Jenks Hannah Mrs
Jarvis Millicent
Jerome Martha Mrs
Jones Avonia
Johnson Fannie
Johnston Mrs
Joyce Hattie
Johnston Mrs, Mulberry-st
Johnson S Mrs
Johnston Amelia S
Johnson Emma Mrs
Johnston Mrs
Jolly Mrs, 32d-st
Jones Stephen
Jones Leander Mrs
Joyce Ellen
Jhornt ldin Mary

K

Keach Anna R Mrs
Kelor Julia A Mrs
Kiefler B R Mrs
Karl Elisabeth Mrs
Keepers J A Mrs
Kelly Wm D Mrs
Kelly Maggie
Kent Almira Mrs
Kenny Jane
Kenny Margret
Kenny Mary Mrs
Kennedy Catherine Mrs
Kerrigan Sarah Mrs
Kerr Sarah
Keiller Mrs
Keyser Catharine Mrs
Kelcen Mrs, Franklin-st
Knapp Julia Mrs
King Marie
King Emma
Kibbin A W Mrs
Kilborn Lucretia M Mrs
Kimberly E
Keely Bridget
Kling Louise Mre
Knight Nellie
Kersey Mary E
Krell Mrs
Kuhnle Mary Mrs

L

Lamb Josephine
Lamont Sarah
Lando Ema
Lange Elizabeth
Larrell Julia
Laira Mary F
Lewis Maria Mrs
Leary Bridget
Leavitt Addie Mrs
Lenard Margt
Lester Ellen Mrs
Lewis Matilda O
Lewis Caroline Mrs
Leach Mery
Lehuray Mich Mrs
Leonard Susan
Lefler M
Lee Helen J
Lutz Bertha Mrs
Lispett Anda
Littel Julia
Lish Ann Maria
Living Libby
Little Jane Mrs
Linkin Mary
Lippitt J F Mrs
Lionnet Nancy
Lindner Louisa
Loory A
Long C C Helen
Loder Ellen
Loy Mrs, 8th-av
Loyd Charlott M
Lochn Lenlie
Lucas Mary
Lulkart Teresa
Lynch Anna M
Lyman Julia D Mrs

M

Maidelae Annett
Mashlen A M
Manning E B Mrs
Mineklinoeh E P Mrs
Mandovern Mary
Manqueo Cath Mrs
Martley Margret
Marriott Isabella
Mary Mrs
Marsh Mary Ann
Merrot Anna
Miller Augusta
Millee Eleanor M
Micelsom Sarah
Miller Jane
Miller Cath Mrs
Mickel Christine Mrs
Miller M A Mrs
Minton G E Mrs
Mix Juliet A Mrs
Mitchell Mary
Minturn Sophia E
Moore Julia Mrs
Morrell J M
Moran A
Moer Cath
Monohan Mary
Morrow Mary
Morn Lebioa
Morgan Ellen
Morris Cath E
Murphy Cath
Murphy Timothia
Mitchell Ann
Miller Penny
Moran Bridget
Morrell Eliza
Morse Georgia Mrs
Monahan Sarah
Moffat R Mrs
Moran Ellen
Moston A Mrs
Mortimer Jessie
Mortsey Bridget Mrs
Murry Mrs Park S
Manger Sarah A
Mulbrin Miss
Muller Caroline
Mullauf Ellen
Muller Louisa
Murphy Maggie
Murray Margt
Mullany Ann
Mulgan Cath
Murphy Sarah
Murry S
Mullin, Thomas-st

N

Nolan Cath Mrs
Norton Bannah
Norton Mary T
Nichols Harriet
Nicholson Annia
Nicholson Honora
Nichols Lizzy
Newhouse Lizzy
Newbrough J B Mrs
Neff Lillie J
Nugent Mary A

O

O'Brien Cath
O'Brien Elias
O'Connell Ellen
O'Connor Margt
O'Farrell Alice
O'Reilly Margt
O'Niel Sarah
O'Rourke Bridget Mrs
O'Shaughnessy Miss, 37th-st
Oliver Rosa Mrs
Olohine Emma M
Otto J Mre
Oakes S Mrs
Orne John F Mrs

P

Paterson H Mrs
Packer Emaline
Parkers Caroline
Pratt Mary E
Plat Maria E
Parker Margan
Parker Johane Mrs
Playfoot Della
Parker Louisa Mrs
Parham Mattie
Palmer Phebe
Parker Mary Mrs
Platt Sarah T
Penoyer Kate
Pennor Mary H
Pelton John B
Peace Ellen
Peake Henry Mrs
Peterson Nellie E Mrs
Pendell Frances Mrs
Penny Alice
Perkins Elizabeth W
Prindeville Mary
Prince Mary M Mrs
Pizzaro Annette B Mrs
Pitman G R Mrs
Phillips Lizey A
Powell Sarah Ann
Powell Mary O
Poolhoff Emma
Pother Annie
Pond Alice
Porch Elizabeth
Powell Mrs
Power Margt
Purnell Mary H
Parmont A B
Purcell Rebecca
Mc

McCloud Sallie
McConnell Susan
McCoy Ann F
McCleeland H Mrs
McCarty Mary
McBeth Rebecca B
McComb Adeline
McCarty Mary
McCann Emma
McCleery Elizabeth
McAlister Lizzie
McCormick Julia Mrs
McCaffery Eliza
McCabe Maria
McCarty Mary
McCormick Eliza
McCullough Eliza
McCabe Rose
McCarty Margt
McCaton Rosy
McDougal Ann
McDermott Margt
McGowan Margt
McDermit Ann
McGurk Kate
McGill Mary
McGuire Mary
McGlyn Margt
McKvan Mrs, Monroe-st
McMenny Cath
McCann Mary
McCarthy Ann
McDermott Margt
McLane Charlotte
McMahon Rose
McMahon Kate
McNeals Mary E
McNames Cath
McNamee Susan
McQuin Cath
McVey Bella

Q

Quinn Maggie

R

Ralph Maggie
Ratcliff Kate H
Rewlin Mrs
Reyns Mary
Rerdon Mary
Remington Amelia
Reling Meadalin
Reem Mary Ann
Reese Lucy J
Reilly Letitia
Roy Louisa M
Reilly Rose
Reymand Madam
Reynolds Ellen
Riley Eliza
Rhey Bridget
Rice Ann
Richards Fannie M
Richardson Sophia
Richie Margt
Riley Jane
Rice Lucy J
Riley Louisa
Rolph Cath Mrs
Roger Louisa
Robert Richard Mrs
Robert Emma
Rockwell Cordelia G
Ross Isabell
Robertson Mrs
Ronband Rosina
Ronob Mary
Roake Elizabeth
Roony Bridget
Robeson Elijah M
Rodgers Jane
Rues Emma
Rustin Amy
Russell Bridget
Russell Sophia J
Russell Mary Mrs
Ryerson Mrs. Oliver-st
Ryan Michl Mrs
Ryan Margt
Ryan E Mrs

S

Safford D B Mrs
Saint John L Mrs
Sahn Gertrude
Slade Sarah B
Samuels Amanda E
Saltzer F A Mre
Shannon Anna
Swanner Rosamond
Shanley Mary
Samuels Maria
Shandly Ann
Stratton Medora
Shaw Margt
Sparke Mrs
Shaw L C Mrs
Steel Mary
Stearn Hattie
Stedman Elizabeth
Snell Ellen
Shea Johana
Sweet Emma C
Steadman Elizabeth
Shelly Josephine Mrs
Seiber Jane
Sherry Ellen
Sprague M L Mrs
Sheopard Ann E
Seymour J M Mrs
Seltzman Cath Mre
Sterling Eliza
Sherman Mrs, Franklin-st
Smith, Contre st
Smith Kate
Smith Mrs. Mott-st
Smith Kate
Smith Cath
Smith Emma E
Smith Julia
Smith E M
Smith Isaac T Mrs
Smith Jane
Smith Rosina
Smith E J
Smith Kittie
Smith Emma
Smith Ann
Smith Cath
Smith Ellen C
Smith Josephine Mrs
Stinson Louisa
Smiley John F
Sinon Ellen
Smits Elia
Shields Ann M
Mrs
Simpson Eliza
Sifkin Margretta
Stinson Mrs. Christie-st
Stokes J Mrs
Snodgrass Flora
Soron Kate Mrs
Shore Hiram
Stockwell Alvin
Scoby Jas Mrs
Solomon Mary
Sontbworth Mrs
Sloat Lydia F Mrs
Scott Mrs
Schonberg Josephine
Snow Emma
Scott Jennie
Sullivan Mary
Sutfield Bertha F
Scully Mary
Sullivan C Mrs
Sturm Mary
Sparter Jennie E
Swaynie House
Schryer M G
Snyder Mrs. Ludlow-st
Sqn er W Gt
Sweetland Liesls
Thompson Nelly
Thomison Ann
Tuttle Lillie J
Tynan Mary
Tuel Hanoah
Tully Mre
Turner Mrs. 8th-av
Twombly Amanda R
Thorn Ellen
Thomas Wm A Mrs
Tompkins Ella L
Toole Mre, 10th-st

T

Tolmage S W Mrs
Talbot A J
Trask Ann W
Tarpy Bridget
Thatcher Lizzy
Trask Harriet Mrs
Talor Adsline
Taylor E W Mrs
Tanfar Elizabeth Mrs
Tabelle Rosana
Terberet Msdam
Tevis P A
Tefft Harriet A
Tinoit Mary
Tillman Emma
Trimbell Cath
Tyler S J
Tomas Caroline
Thompson Nellie
Thompson Kate
Thompson Isabel
Thompson Mary
Thompson Diana E
Thompson Frank

V.

Vanhagan Ellen
Vancourt S A Mre
Vance Charity Mrs
Valentino Jane R
Vanderhoff Sarah J
Van Trump J Mrs
Vincent Louise
Vanschovenhoven
Vincent Lauretta
Vosher Nelly
Vanostrand Mrs

W.

Ward Emma
Walter Emaline A
Walsh Cath
Whaley Jane
Walsh Sarah
Walan Cath
Walsh Margt
Wells Susan
Wilson Hatty Mre
Williams Cornelia B
Washington Martha Jane
Wall Mary
Wheeler Lihhie
Wetjin Mary
Weesler Sylvestee P Mrs
Whelply Sarah Mes
Welch Ann
Welsh Miss, Monroe-st
Weltmer Josephine
Wheaton J M Dr Mrs
Welar Jane
Webb Josephine
Williams Laura
Williams Jas L
Williams L C
Williams Miss, Howard-st
Williams Celia
Williams Mary
Wilbams Carrie
Wilson Matilda
Wille Sallie
Wilkins Dora Mrs
Wills Salua E
Wily Clinton Mre
Wilkerson Coster Mre
Whitfield Florence
Whitney Mary Frances
Winham Julia F
White Roda E Mrs
Wright Jane
Whitcher Bell
Witherell Sallie
Wood Mre
Wood Thos E Mrs
Wolcott N B
Woodraygo Diana Mrs
Wycoff Rosabella
Wollstencroft Mrs

Y.

Yager Elizabeth
Young A Mrs
Young M T

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A.

Adame Aiden
Adams C
Adams R M
Adams S & J
Adams Thomas
Allen Chas E
Allen Darwis
Allen H E
Allen John
Allen Wm
Asl Bernard
Alarton Cort
Abohit D D
Abour Robt W
Abbott Jos W
Abbott John A
Abbott Jas L
Abbott S M
Abbott W S
Ackerson C G
Acome Mr
Aitkin Will
Aitree E S
Almeida W H
Aiden Rev J
Aiden Jonathan
Alger B E
Almey Harry S
Aldrich H
Allison Edward
Aleton A B
Alvord Rev J W
Ailcot Mr
Amee Edwin
Amfee A J
Amfit John
Ameling J A
Amon & Co Wm
Amory Peter B
Anderson Mr
Anderson Albert
Anderson J R
Anderson Raymond
Anderson Robert
Anderson Benjamin F
Andrew Chas
Andrews H R
Anthony Maj R C
Armes J D
Archibald Lawrence
Arvill John
Arnold J F
Arnold Doct S
Armstrong Thos Reed
Arvoon Mr
Arthur Samuel J
Ashman W M
Ashley F
Ashton John
Atkinson Alexandae
Atkinson De John D
Atwood J E
Atwood Capt G E
Avery E
Avecy B M
Ayranit George

B

Braby James H
Bach Thos
Black Peter
Bachalder De
Bashkels Cyril H
Bacon Ohas E
Bacon Henry D
Backus Dr B P
Badgely J
Bradlee Mr Fred
Bradley John J
Bradley Moses
Bradley Peter
Barry & Co Henry
Bassett & Albone
Batchelder B F
Baxter Edward W
Baxter H H
Bray George
Bray John J
Braynard F W
Baylis E
Beach E R
Beaker Jr C
Beany Jas
Beckman W
Becker J G
Becker & Co
Becmeyer H
Beebe Wm
Beer Henry
Bekbar Lewis H
Boir John
Bell Mr
Bell George
Bell Wm
Brent & Son
Brennaan Dr Geo M
Benjamin Geo W
Benedict Samuel
Brenyal F
Bunerman & Wilson
Benner Thos & Co
Bennett E
Bennett Geo W
Bennett Jr J E
Bendit Col John E
Benson J T
Bergin Thos
Berry John
Berry J E
Berry R S
Brewer H & Co
Burne Capt James L
Brewster C R
Beyea Wright
Bible Daniel
Biekford Alberst
Bridge, Dygart & Arrell
Bridge Lord & Co
Bridgman L J
Bierek Jules
Biersteack Albert
Briggs C
Briggs G
Briggs Capt John H
Bright S
Brigham Capt E D
Brigham Thos J
Bigelow W H
Biglow J W
Bigelow L A
Blain Joseph
Bill & Brue
Brill & Kume & Co
Barry & Co Henry
Bassett & Albone
Batchelder B F
Baxter Edward W
Baxter H H
Bray George
Bray John J
Braynard F W
Baylis E
Beach E R
Beaker J r C
Beany Jas
Beckman W
Becker J G
Becker & Co
Bradford H L
Bradford & Renick
Bradbury Mr
Brady Owen
Brady Thos
Baer & Eoppler
Bailey E
Bailey Edward
Bailey Harry J
Bailey Appleton J
Bailey R G
Bailey & Co
Bainbridge Chas
Bainbridge & Co
Binisdell H A
Bake Wm
Blake Clarence A
Blake D S
Blake Thos S
Bakeman Geo W
Baker Anson & Co
Baker G F & Curb
Baker J B
Baker John E
Baker Sylvanus
Baker S Frank
Baker S T & Co
Baker Wm A
Ball J & Co
Ball S B
Baldwin J L
Baldwin Jun
Baldwin Maj Harry
Bamburger Bros
Banta Wm
Blanchard Bros
Blanchard & Co
Blanchard Augustus
Banister W D
Bantz Dr Edward
Barnes E D
Barnard Prof F A P
Bardwell Henry L
Barrello Oscar
Bartels E
Barden W F
Barber Joseph J
Barber James
Barker B M
Barker Henry
Barker Joseph
Barker S A
Barrett G R
Barrett Jas A
Barret Barrison
Barnett W H
Barnett Fred A K
Barney B Griffin
Barney George
Barton C A
Berlow Johny
Barlow Richard
Barrows Jas H
Barrows Willard
Barrows Bros
Barrowsky & Co TH
Barnum Emery E
Barry Charles H
Brill Charles
Brians Thos
Binney J W
Birch Geo
Birnie Geo A
Bliss Dr
Bliss E L
Bliss H & Co
Blissel J D & Co
Bristol R C
Bishop Wilson & Baldwin
Britton Wm
Bixby Alfred
Bixley James
Beardman Henry W
Brockman Capt J
Bunton Wm
Byron Henry
Byrne Peter P
Byrnes E
Byerly Elwood
Byron William
Blythe John E
Clark J P & Bro
Clark John R
Clark Oliver
Clark P T
Clark Ether
Clark R M
Clark R A
Clark S A
Clark Thomas
Clark W O
Clark Wm S
Clark R & Co
Clark, Hyde, Smith & Clark
Clark & Peck
Care P F
Casher Thos J
Castello Charles
Castello John
Caverly H B
Cavey M J
Cawley J F
Crawford Chas F
Crawford J F & Bon
Cleare E
Cheeseman C L
Cheeseborough & Co
Cheever B H
Chilsie N A
Clendinen A
Cheesbrugh W R
Clifford Geo
Clifford James
Clifford Henry
Clirehugh John C
Christian B C
Cobb Chas G
Coburn Eow H
Cochrane Com Merchant
Codd Robert
Coddington Varnes
Croft A
Croffut G F
Cohn M
Cohn M
Cohn Lazerss
Crokateh Wm
Cole J C
Cole, Dyee & Pine
Coley Michiel
Collins Charles
Collins, Daniel & Co
Collins Isaac G
Collins W H
Colton Nathan
Colton Owen
Colburn M
Colby C D
Cramack F C
Combs John
Cone J C
Crondal A C
Conant A H
Connot James H
Connelly James
Conley C M
Deckes, Ebrhard & Co
De Cordera G
De Costa Rev B F
De Croff Lewis
Deigmann — Essex-st
Beltrich Joseph C
Dela Haye F
Delahunt Pearse
Delaney John
Delfip Jonathan
Dein Vergne C B
Deltour William
Dempsey Anthony
Denoison D B
Dress E
Desmond Thomas
Devino H
Dexter Henry M
Dexter James
Dexter James S
Dexter James E
Dibblee E R
Dibble Frank
Dibben Frank
Dickinson Geo N
Dickson O P
Dierckee Hermann
Diffindoffer Henry
Denuck W H & Co
Danger & Logan
Ditzman Philip
Divinity Thomas
Dixon Geo W
Dale Geo
Elebert M
Eldridge Hon Chas
Elliott Ellsworth
Ellis T P
Elmore Michael
Ely R S
Emerson Edward
Eman H C
Emmerson J M & Co
Emslon S P & Co
Emery Cyms F
Freeman Wm T
Feinour Edward
Feiner Alex
Fleischman Joseph
Felker J P
Fellon A
Fellows Geo W
Fellows J C
Frenche James
French John
Ferris A C
Ferris John D
Ferguson B L
Ferguson Frank
Ferguson & Ewin
Flott Adam
Fetter Henry
Field Florit
Fields Hubbard
Fields H B
Friend Moses
Friend & Bacher
Fitn Days.a
Flinn J W
Finch F A
Finaghan Patrick
Finger Edward
Finton Wm
Fingiston Joseph
Fisk J Cartny & Co
Fisk B J
Fisher E L
Grada Valentine
Cuff James
Graff Capt S
Gallagher C
Gallway Henry N
Gallop George
Grsmer C
Galwin Michael
Gammon J N
Grand Pisoide
Grainge Stephen
Graining Robt J
Gardner David A
Gardner L
Gardner Wm
Ganell Joo E
Gairyus S
Graces Marks & Rutland
Gray Austin
Gray Geo
Gray H W
Gayger J T
Gebhard Ferdinand
Green John
Geer Geo W
Gleeson Michael
Glentworth Hamilton
Gherdt H D
Ceet J H
Greves Dr J C
Gibney D H
Gallaway Geo W
Griffin James
Griffin James C
Griffin J D
Griffin William
Griffith Chas H
Griffith T M
Gille Desmond B
Giles W J
Gilman Chas F
Gilman G R
Gilken J C
Gillespie Lowie
Gilbert A
Gilbert H G
Gilbert Payson
Gilbert & Tuttle
Gilmore Robert A
Gilmore William
Gilmore Patrick
Grinnell Daniel H
Grlswold J M
Goddard & Ballard
Godfrey Chas S
Hadeka Jno T
Hagan Capt
Hager Charles N
Hayne Joseph
Hague Tom
Hale William
Hall Ambrose
Hall B C
Hall Jno F
Hall Morgan
Hall Benjamin B
Hall Robt B
Hall & Botsford
Hall & Ryon
Haliam S O E
Halleck A J
Hallett Theodore
Haley W A
Haley Martin
Halsey Cen R
Halsey & Co
Halliday A T
Hamer R W
Hamblen Walter B
Hamblen Col Josk
Hamilton John
Hamilton John
Hane Charles
Bency Barney
Hanley M W
Hanning Thos
Hancock L M
Hasford L H
Hart John
Hart Theodore
Herman Chas D
Hartman E
Hartefeld Frank & Co
Hartley T M
Harriage Earnest
Hardick Wm H
Harvie Charles
Hartwick Chas
Hasoall Chas
Haskell Wm O
Hassenger Chas
Hastinge Chas
Hasbrouck Alex
Hasty Gilbert
Hatch Capt Jno D
Havens W D
Hawes O C
Hawks Wm E
Hawley F A & Co
Hewkins J R
Hayes John
Hayes John
Hayes John W
Hayes L M
Hayes Lute M
Haynes Rev D C, D D
Haynes Geo
Hendley Bryant
Heath A J
Heath S A & Co
Heathington Thos
Hawes Geo W
Heffleman Sol K
Heilbuth S
Heinoker G & Palmore
Helene Robert
Hellawell Henry
Hempstead Wm D
Henderson Daniel
Henderson Jno C H
Henderson L W
Hennessy Michael
Heney & Lyons
Henorick Fredk
Henson H B
Herlen L
Herbley M A
Hesler C M
Hoizel Che
Hearn Jerry A
Hoffman & Stewart
Hogg Jas
Hohlgruber Frank X
Holmes John
Holmes John B
Holmes Silas A
Holland Wm
Holliday Wm J
Holbrook & Wilson
Hollywood Dick
Hollywood Peter
Hopkins Charles
Hopkins Lyman
Hopkins T H
Horgas John
Horton Dr John
Howard E H
Hosneager C G
Hotchkiss Wheelock
Houghton Geo A
Houseman S
Movey Frank C
Howe F B
Howe J
Howe & Worthington
Howe A
Howard Arthur W
Howard John H
Howard Joseph C
Howard Joseph P
Hoyt Joseph
Hubbard Alon Jno H
Hudson Henry
Hudson N C
Hufner Adam
Hughs Bernard
Hughes C C
Hughes Walter
Hughes Wm H
Hull A J
Hurlbut Denis
Hurlbill P J
Harris Alex
Harris Geo A
Harris Jas E
Harris Lamar
Harris Minard
Harris Nathan
Harris Samuel
Harris V D
Harris Wm E
Harris & Perkhoeffer
Harrison —
Harrison Original
Harrison Thos E
Harwood Elijah
Hardy E D
Harry R
Harty Wm
Hewitt A E
Hewitt Isaac D
Hicks F L
Hickay Thos
Higgins Chas
Higgins F G
Hill Thos J
Hillis C S
Hillier R & Son
Hilton Smith
Hilbern J B
Hinchman Chas M
Hirsch J A
Hirschhorn H & Co
Hobbs G Fred
Hoch Lit Col A
Hodge Thos H
Hodder Ernest
Hodsdon W
Hoffman F S
Hoffman J
Hisley Charles
Inmer A
Imh rat Ferdinand
Ingraham John S
Ingersoll Josiah
Ingersoll Josiah
Ingersoll Field & Co
Ingles Jas
Iseman M
Isler Dr J
Irants Jarok, West Broadway
Jackson E
Jackson Dr Thomas
Jackson F L
Jackquin J
Jacobs Isaac
Jacobs Solomon B
Jacobs S L
Jacobsohn —, Forsyth-st
Jacoby H
James J B
James Pani
Jameson William
James Geo
Jaques W L
Jaquish Theodore
Jay Joan C
Jeffreyes
Jeffrey Wm
Jeffress William
Jefries & Lalanes
Jenks A S
Jenks Louis
Jenks A
Jenkins Conway
Jenkins F E
Jenkins J B
Jenkins & Jenkins
Johnson & Hemilton
Johnston Thomas
Jones Isaac or Wm
Jones Thos E
Jones Thos J
Jennings Wm
Jennings Wheeler & Co
Jennison C
Jorrer & Sons
Jewett Cornell
Jewett Gleason
Jewett Judson W
Jewett Wm C & Co
Johnson Chas D
Johnson E Everet
Johnson Fredk
Johnson Henry
Johnson J M
Johnson J T & Co
Johnson John E
Johnson & Hemilton
Jones E. Dentist
Jones James
Jones Isaac W
Jones Gideon C
Jones Geo F
Jones Geo M
Jones Geo S
Jones Jas Geo W
Jones John, colored
Jones J Lester
Jones Leander
Jones Wm R
Jones Wm R
Jones G J
Jones Wm H
Jordan N S
Joy James
Joy Jacob S
Joyce A
Joyce Patrick
Joyce R
Judson Fredk R
Judson Samuel & Co
Jung Chas F
Jung K
Kent B F
Kendall S A
Kanedy Wm T, Clinton-street
Kenilworth Joseph C
Kernan John
Kerney Thos
Keenan Thomas
Kennady Allen
Kennedy Patrick
Kenworthip Chas
Kerr —
Kinley
Kripe W, stone-cutter
Kirkpatrick R J G
Kirberg H
Kirby Edgar, late Lieut 6th N Y Arty
Kohler Chas
Korn Joseph
Knox Wm
Kummer Rev Joseph
Kurtz Andrew
Kutler Nicholas, ave B
Kimball C J
King & Con Rufus H
King N & Co
King Bernard & Carey
King & Bond
Kingland OliverH
Kingsley Dr
Kingsley Wm H
Kline Henry H
Kiser —
Kinley
Knapp A
Knapp Henry F
Knapp John B
Knepp O A
Karns William, Co G, 11s Regt O V
Karsch John
Kearnes T M F
Kean John
Kesting James
Keegan Cornelius
Keliher Merrimon
Keenen Andrew
Keenan & Bros
Keep Edward S
Kiem —, care of Langer & Klem
Klem A Leonard & Co
Kervb J M
Kellogg Alexander
Kollum Geo T
Kelley Einathus
Kelley Kondall W
Kelly James
Kelly Martin
Kelsy & Keen
Kelsey Wm H
Kent Sofeley W
Lagrange Daniel
Lagger Joseph
Lacy Josiah A
Lamb Enock
Lamb Rav James
Lamphere Bolomen P
Lamont Major Wm H
Lang Jacob
Langs John H
Lanz P, Spring-st
Langan James
Lawdan A K, Canal-st
La Salle Chas Ferd
Lacey James
Lacy Jas
Lacy Thos
Lasarus Abraham
Lassing Augustus
Lattimore Robert
Lathrope W J Jr
Law H S
Law Geo T
Lawless Sylvester
Lawrence Ed
Lawrence S
Layman C
Leddy Thomas
Lee James
Leeds George
Lagupp Capt Chas W
Lemoine Henry
Leonard Samuel
Le Roy H
Leonard Sami & Son
Lestrange Joseph
Levi —
Levy B
Levy J J
Levy Mark
Lewin Adolph
Lewis Alter, Sul-livan-st
Lewis & Co
Libold Charles Wm
Libby R
Linnell Printis
Linfield W W
Link Chas
Lindsay Douglas Franxo
Lindley Jas L
Lingust, Norton & Co
Lion Broker
Lipps Harry C
Lisk John
Livingston R A
Livingston Cuy
Lobis Adam
Lock John
Lockade Robert
Lockwood Fred E
Lockwood Geo W Jr
Lockwood I F
Lowenstein I
Lomelino A C
Long John V
Long J W
Long J W
Long Michael
Loolborrow H L
Lopus Mayer Rodrigues
Lord Freeman E
Lord Wm A
Lovell & Firman
Lovett Charles E
Lovett J M
Lowe Wm Jr
Low Wm J
Lowers John L
Loyd
Lloyd Edwsrd
Lntiringer Engens
Ludwig Ludwig

halian Gas Company from its organization in 1830 with a capital of $250,000, now increased to $4,000,000, and states that in 1833 the Corporation made a contract with the company to light the city at an expense not exceeding $75 per lamp. On the 1st day of May, 1858, five years before the time fixed for the expiration of this contract, the Manhattan Company obtained another and a better contract from the city, virtually abrogating that then existing, by which the company contracted to light the streets of the city, from the same line at Grand and Canal streets, but limiting the northerly boundary to Forty-second-street from river to river, it having been found unprofitable to the company to be under an obligation to light the outer portions of the city, then sparsely occupied. This contract stipulated that the same price per lamp, $15 per annum, should be paid, but fixed the number of hours during which each lamp should be kept lighted at two thousand three hundred. The last-mentioned contract was to continue until the 12th day of May, 1868, and has three years to run from the 12th day of May next. On 31st day of December, 1853, the Common Council passed an ordinance which fixed the hours during which the gas should be kept burning—moonlight nights and others the same—by which the number of hours each lamp was to burn was increased to three thousand eight hundred per year. The Manhattan Company, under the carefully guarded provisions of their last mentioned contract, became thereby entitled to receive twenty-four dollars and eighty-seven cents for each lamp, instead of fifteen dollars, and have practically received twenty-five dollars for each lamp from that date to the present time. The operation of that ordinance of 1853 in the whole city was to increase the cost of lighting the same number of lamps one hundred and thirty-one thousand dollars in a single year, at that period of a comparatively limited number of burners.

In relation to the abrogation of the contract, the Comptroller says:

"The resolutions of the Common Council, without any consideration, cause or reason, for none is expressed or pretended to exist, surrenders and gives up to the company this obligation; proposes to forfeit all the benefits and advantages acquired by the contract, and which are to continue so long and practically surrenders all the interests of the city to the company, authorizing it to charge such amounts as it shall choose, for there is no competition—there can be none—under the proposed arrangement. The company, for ought that appears to the contrary, or can be urged in opposition, may charge ten times or a hundred times as much as at present, and thus saddle the city with burdens and increase of taxation to a corresponding extent.

I certainly am at a loss to comprehend this kind of legislation. I do not think that I use very strong language, when I say that it is against public policy, and is a public wrong—that it is not dictated by that careful regard for the interests of the city which should influence our municipal rulers.

It is not according to the principles which govern individuals in their private transactions, for no man would surrender a fair and valid contract, beneficial to himself, simply in order to allow the other party to increase the prices, and bind himself to pay whatever that interested party should choose to demand. The resolutions were passed in the last days of the session without any reference or examination, and I must condemn that their character escaped the vigilance of the members of the Common Council."

As to the power of the Common Council in the matter, Mr. BENNAN says: "After a contract is made, the law gives no further power to either branch of the City Government over it, except to see that it shall be performed. If the city cannot directly make an agreement, it certainly cannot coerce that an obligation shall be canceled. So guarded are the provisions of the charter in respect to contracts that it is expressly declared that "*no additional allowance beyond the legal claim under any contract with the corporation shall be ever made.*"

The gas companies themselves, the Comptroller thinks, are not entitled to favor. He says: "How many other contracts are there not held by great moneyed corporations, but by private individuals, who are dissatisfied with their contracts, for regulating and grading streets, for building, and other of the innumerable objects of municipal contracts, in which the contractors would like to make better terms, and who could present strong equitable claims for being paid higher prices; and if they are all to be relieved on like liberal terms, where will be the limit of taxation.

How can the Common Council say to these men, we did this act of favor for a powerful gas monopoly, but we refuse it to you, a private individual?

If this were a mere matter of gratuity or gift, and to be considered on the grounds applicable to such benefits, I do not think that our gas companies present themselves in a light to demand any very large amount in favor of the hands or from the pockets of the people.

They are vast monopolies, having the exclusive control of the business of furnishing our people with a necessity; they have exacted and are exacting their own terms, and the complaints of the people have not been received with any great favor or liberality. The stockholders have reaped enormous gains, and the people have not prospered by any corresponding liberality from their virtual masters."

The Comptroller thinks that the corporation should for the future charge all gas companies an annual rent for the use of the streets, which they have a perfect right to do. In conclusion he says—"There are still other objections equally strong to my attending the opening of the bids for the new contracts, or taking any action to give them validity. The invitation of the Street Commissioner, issued in pursuance of the resolutions of the Common Council, which is endorsed, divides the city into four districts, being practically the districts in which the New-York, the Manhattan, the Metropolitan, and the Harlem have exclusive possession. I do not find any authority for this division and formation of districts in the resolutions themselves. The practical effect of it will be, that neither company competing with the others, each will be at liberty to charge any sum whatsoever in its own district, no matter how exorbitant, and there will be no relief. Whereas, if the invitation included the whole city, there might be competition, each being at liberty to override the other, and necessarily there would be a struggle for the advantage. All the inconveniences might be suffered while the pipes were being laid by a company not now in possession of certain districts; but I do not see how this inconvenience can be ultimately avoided without an absolute surrender of the city to the gas monopolies on their own terms.

In order that a proper estimate may be formed of the extent to which the burdens of the city may be increased under the proposed new contracts, I would state that the bids for lighting the public lamps for the year 1864, according to the existing arrangements, amounted to about $440,000."

The bids for lighting the city were advertised to be opened yesterday, but on enquiry at the Street Commissioner's office, the Chief Clerk stated that in consequence of the absence of the Comptroller, the opening of the bids had been postponed until 11 A. M. on Monday, the 23d instant.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 19, 1865.

Receipts of Produce since our last, 15 bbls. Ashes, 3,248 bbls. Flour, 231 bbls. and 2,654 bags Corn Meal, 2,848 bushels Corn, 8,104 bushels Oats, 80 bushels Rye, 1,259 bushels Meal, 87 bushels Barley, 3,036 packages Provisions, and 112 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been dull and nominal, at $12 for Pots, and $13@$13 25 for Pearls ₱ 100 lbs.

BARK—Has been quiet and nominal. The exports from Philadelphia of Quercitron Bark, for the past nine years, have been as follows:

1864	3,465	1859	2,165
1863	1,028	1858	1,817
1862	1 452	1857	3,482
1861	1,849	1856	2,374
1860	658		

COTTON—Has been held with more firmness, but has been less active. Middlings ranged from $1@$1 03 ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been depressed, and has again declined 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl. Sales since our last amount to 7,400 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $9 55@$9 85; poor to choice Extra State at $9 90@$10 30, chiefly at $10@$10 15; Round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $10 90@$11 10 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western.....$9 55 @$9 85
Extra State..... 9 90 @10 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.,10 00 @12 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands.10 90 @11 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.11 15 @13 00
Extra Genesee.....10 35 @13 00
Poor to choice Extra Missouri.....10 40 @15 00

Southern Flour is dull and drooping. Sales since our last 650 bbls., at $10 55@$11 80 for poor to good, and $11 85@$15 for good to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is inactive and cheaper; sales 400 bbls. Extra, at $10@$12 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues to limited demand, including fine and superfine at $8 25@$9 25 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal has been very quiet, at $7 85@$7 95 for Jersey, and $8 75 for Calorie, and $9 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very dull and quoted down, nominally, 2c.@3c., ₱ bushel. No sales of any moment transpired. Corn, Rye and Barley were inactive and nominal. Oats have been quiet and heavy. We quote Western at $1 05@$1 07; State $1 05; Canada, at $1 02 ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River continues in moderate demand at $1 40@$1 60 for Government and shipping, and $1 70@$1 85 for small lots for city use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been quiet, at 28c.@32½c., according to quality, the latter being an extreme sale, ₱ lb.

LEATHER—Has been less active and less buoyant.

NAVAL STORES—Have been lightly dealt in, including Spirits Turpentine, at $1 05@$2 10 ₱ gallon; Resin, at $24@$27 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar, domestic and foreign, at $5@$10 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Cocoanut inactive, including Crude Whale at $1 47½@$1 50; Crude Sperm at $2 20@$2 25; Bleached Winter Whale, at $1 65@$1 70; Unbleached Sperm at $2 45@$2 60; Linseed at $1 62@$1 65; No. 1 Lard at $2 30@$2 25 ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been pretty freely purchased, but at much lower and very irregular prices. Sales, since our last, 7,500 bbls., in lots, at $40@$41 for New Mess; $39@$40, closing at $39@$50, regular, for 1863-4 Mess; $37 50@$38 for New Prime Mess; $33 50 for New Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales were also made of 2,500 bbls. 1863-4 Mess, seller and buyer's option, January, at $39 50@$40; 6,000 bbls. New Mess, January, February and March, sellers and buyer's options, part at $40 75@$42 50 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet, 17¼c.@18¼c. for Shoulders, 19c.@22½c. (the latter rate for choice hams); Bacon is declining; sales 150 boxes, including Cumberland at 20½c.@21 c., ₱ lb. Dressed Hogs are quiet at 16¾c.@16½c. for Western, and 16¾c.@17c. for City. Lard is cheaper; sales 1,200 tcs. and bbls. at 20c.@22c., the latter an extreme, ₱ lb. Beef is in request at $21@$24, 50 for Extra Mess; $20@$20 for New Plain Mess; sales 350 bbls. Pierce Beef continues unchanged. Beef Hams have been inactive. Butter continues quiet, but firm, at 45c.@56c. for poor to choice, and 56c.@60c. for fancy State, and 36c.@48c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese continues inactive, yet held stiffly, at 15c.@24c. for poor to very choice, ₱ lb. The week's business in Butter and Cheese Messrs. M. W. STARR & Co. review thus:

The market for Butter during the past week has been peculiar, and unsatisfactory to both buyers and sellers. Some heavy transactions have taken place for export to England and California, but the demand for export has been fitful and unsteady, with a wide divergence between buyer and seller in price. The stock of Butter of all grades now on the market is quite light for the season, while the receipts hardly keep pace with the demand. Our advices from the English market show an unusually light stock and small receipts, with a steady advance in rates. The demand for California continues fair. The markets in the Eastern States are bare of stock, with full prices ruling. Dealers and consumers of Butter for our home trade have bought very sparingly for the past month, and all classes of that trade are bare of stock. Therefore, if we admit the argument at present used by buyers to depress prices, that a large stock of Butter is still in the country, it is plain that it will be required to fill the wants of this market during the next two months, without calculating what the result may be if the stock is really short in the dairy districts. The market closes firmly at our quotations, but without activity.

Orange and Sussex Co. Dairies—firkins, ₱ lb	55@60
Orange and Sussex Co—half firkin tubs, ₱ lb	60@65
Fine State Dairies—firkins, ₱ lb	57@60
Fair to Good State Dairies—firkins, ₱ lb	50@55
Fine State—half firkin tubs, ₱ lb	56@58
Fair to Good State—half firkin tubs, ₱ lb	50@52
Fine State Dairies—Welch tubs, ₱ lb	51@53
Fair to Good State Dairies—Welch tubs, ₱ lb	48@50
Fine Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ₱ lb	52@53
Fair to Good Penn. Dairies—firkins, ₱ lb	45@48
Fine Western Reserve—firkins, ₱ lb	45@48
Fine Wisconsin, Michigan, &c.—firkins, ₱ lb	42@45
Fine Fresh New-York State—firkins, ₱ lb	45@56
Fine Fresh Canada—firkins, ₱ lb	42@45
Ordinary Canada—firkins, ₱ lb	36@37
Fair Ordinary Western—firkins, ₱ lb	35@37
Common Western—firkins, ₱ lb	30@34
Roll Butter, Fine State, ₱ lb	—@50
Roll Butter, Fine Western, ₱ lb	—@48

The market for cheese has been very quiet during the past week, without many transactions worthy of note. The stock of really good dairies of cheese now on the market is small, and such are firmly held. Our quotations are unchanged.

State Dairies—factory made—fine	22½@24½
State Dairies—factory made—fair to good	21 @22
State Dairies—extra quality	22 @23½
State Dairies—fair to good	20 @21
Western Reserve—good to prime	17 @19
English Dairy—Eastern	23 @26
English Dairy—Western	20 @22
Pine-Apple	24 @28
Orange County—flat skimmed	14 @15

SALT—Has been in good demand, at full prices. Sales 5,500 bushels Turk's Island at 72c.; 10,000 bushels St. Kitts, to arrive, at 75c.; and 6,000 bushels St. Ubes at 65c. ₱ bushel.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate demand at buoyant prices. Sales since our last comprise 410 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 19¼c.@22c. ₱ lb., and 250 boxes Havana at 21c.@24½c. Refined continues in demand at 24½c.@28½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, reached 4,000 bbls., in lots, at $2 36@$2 38; also, 250 bbls., buyer's option, 30 days, at $2 40 ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 300 hhds. Tobacco, at 15s.; 28 casks Extract, at 7s. 6d.; 700 loads Oak Timber, on private terms; also, by steamer, 800 bales Cotton, at ⅝d., and 50 tons Provisions, at 25s.@35s. For London, 2,000 bbls. Oil Cake, at 1s. 4½d.; 50 tons Measurement Goods, at 15s., and 350 hhds. Tobacco, at 22s. 6d.@25s.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG LADY in a drapery or fancy goods store; good references given. Address S., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF EDUCATION AND refinement, a situation as housekeeper in a widower's family; would teach young children the usual branches of an Eng lish education, music and French, if required; would make herself generally useful: reference to a family with whom she has resided for more than four years. Address A. E. C., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING OR general housework by a neat, industrious girl, willing, capable and economical; is an excellent washer and ironer, trustworthy and respectful; best of references given: city or country. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION BY a highly respectable widow from the country; desires much to find a good position; knows how to work, and willing to do her best; highest references. Address Mrs. H., Box No. 163 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as nurse: can take charge of a baby from its birth; is an excellent seamstress and embroiderer. Call at No. 171 East 29th-st.

WANTED—WASHING, BY A WOMAN WHO thoroughly understands her business, at her own residence; the best of reference given. Call, or address LAUNDRESS, No. 15 Mott-st., second floor, rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, who lost her child a week old, as wet nurse. Apply at No. 18 Gold-st., between Plymouth and Water, Brooklyn, at any hour. Mrs. MOLLOY.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business thoroughly; would assist in washing, if required. Can be seen at No. 196 1st-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do chamberwork and waiting to a private family; has the best of city reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 124 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL OF 14, A SITUAtion to mind children, attend on a lady, wait on table and make herself generally useful; good reference given. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st

WANTED—A SMART GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress. Apply between 9 and 12 o'clock at No. 12 Boerman-place, 33d st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook and laundress; best of reference. Call at No. 228 West 25th-st., top floor, front room.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a respectable single young man; he thoroughly understands the care and management of horses and carriages; has lived with first-class families in this city, and can give the best of reference. Can be seen with his last employer until employed, at No. 19 West 37th-st. City preferred.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a very respectable married man; can come highly recommended from his last employer. Can be seen at the private stable No. 222 East 9th-st., or by note to F. S., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE, sober and steady man, with unexceptionable reference, a situation as waiter in a family. Call at No. 64 West 18th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman, who understands his business well; has good city references; can be seen at any time. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER, VEGEtable gardener, or coachman, by a young married man, Protestant. Has good reference. Address PORTER, Box No. 207 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, as porter in a store; understands coopering; is willing to make himself generally useful; references given if required. Address J. F., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant man, with long city references. Address C. B., Box 218 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, AS FIRST CLERK in an insurance office in Wall-st.; one that writes a good hand, is familiar with the business, with making policies, posting, &c., preferred. Address FIRST CLERK, through the Post-office, stating salary expected, with real name and reference.

WANTED—A COMPETENT NURSE AND seamstress, one who is qualified to take proper care of small children; do ordinary family sewing and light work about house if requested; a kind and good disposition is absolutely necessary; no other need apply; good references will be required. Call at No. 633 7th-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN and correspondent, who understands the Spanish language and has a knowledge of drugs, for a desirable position in South America. Address, with name and reference, Box No. 1,567 Post-office.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE GENERAL housework of a private family; must be a good washer and ironer, and come well recommended. Apply at No. 8 Barrow-st.

WANTED—BY A BANKING-HOUSE, A LAD OF about 15 years, to do out-of-door business; he must reside with his parents, and bring the best of reference of character. Apply by letter, stating salary expected, Box No. 5,325.

WANTED—A TIDY GIRL AS NURSE AND seamstress; must be kind to children and have good city reference. Apply between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., at No. 149 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A BOY IN A BANKER'S OFFICE; salary first year $100. Address, in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 3,127 Post-office.

TRAVELING SALESMAN WANTED IN an old and long-established paint-house; the applicant must have experience, and bring the best of references: to such a person a liberal salary will be paid. Address J. W., Box No. 2,919 Post-office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the city to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

MARTIN GLEENS
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Fulton-st., Brooklyn

AUCTION SALES.

T. B. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, JAN. 20, IMMEDIately after the Marshal's sale, in front of store, No. 116 Pearl-st.

SEA-ISLAND COTTON,
14 bales prime sea-island cotton.
Samples now ready at the office.
At 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 12 East River,
FRESH MALAGA ORANGES AND LEMONS,
150 boxes fresh Malaga oranges.
200 boxes fresh Malaga lemons,
John Clemens' brand, landing at South Boston, from Malaga.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the storehouse of Francis E. Pinto, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, by order of R. Murray, Esq., United States Marshal,

THE CARGO OF THE PRIZE-SCHOONER MARY, consisting of

COTTON.

76 bales and 1 bag cotton.
1 bag sea island cotton.

TOBACCO.

48 cases tobacco, (P.) J. C F.
1 hhd. turpentine.

Also, on board thereof, the prize-schooner MARY, her tackle, &c., &c.

The above-named vessel now lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

By virtue of orders of sale to me directed by Hon. Thomas J. Boynton, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell, by public auction, on

TUESDAY, Jan. 24,
at o'clock, noon,

from store No. 9 South William-st.,

CARGO OF PRIZE SCHOONER "SORT."
4 bales UPLAND COTON
45 bales SEA ISLAND COTTON.
CARGO PRIZE STEAMER PEEP O'DAY.
11 bales SEA-ISLAND COTTON.

Catalogues and samples at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st., three days before sale.

THOS. W. CLAPP,
Deputy United States Marshal,
Southern District, Florida.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN R. R. COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1865.

This Company will hold their Twenty-fourth Regular Monthly Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of January, 1865, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the office of the Company, No. 35 William-st., at which time they will offer, by John H. Draper & Co., Auctioneers,

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of February next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

The terms and conditions will be the same as heretofore, and will be fully made known at time and place of sale. JOHN BRISBIN, President.

T. B. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, JAN. 20, AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON, at storehouse No. 44 Commercial Wharf, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

(By order Robert Murray, U. S. Marshal.)

The cargo of the prize steamer "EMMA HENRY," consisting of

COTTON:

582 bales cotton.
12 bags sea island cotton.

PROVISIONS:

3 keegs provisions, 1 barrel flour, 2 kegs rice.

The catalogues and samples are now ready at No. 115 Pearl-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.—By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at his sale-room, No 60 Liberty-st., a large assortment of second-hand furniture, carpets and oil-cloths.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STEEL.—AS OUR STOCK OF ENGLISH STEEL must positively be sold before the 1st of May next, WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO MAKE SALES TO CONSUMERS AND OTHERS AT MUCH LESS THAN THE PRESENT COST OF IMPORTATION—which consists of Extra Best Cast Machinery, Blister Spring, &c. &c., equal to any make in this market, and WARRANTED.

D. LITTLEJOHN & CO., No. 24 Cliff-st.

USE PHELPS & RICHARDS'

BRONCHIAL PELLETS,

For Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Sore-throat, &c. Superior to Brown's Troches or any other Lozenge now prepared.

Ask for no other, take no other.
For sale by every druggist.

Manufacturer's depots, CONRAD FOX, No. 8 Barclay-st., and E. A. LOVJOY, No. 93 Fulton-st., wholesale druggists, New-York.

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.

Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

WATER-POWERS FOR SALE.

TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

We have lists of a great number of water-powers of both large and small capacity, some of them near this city. Persons in want of such property will find it to their interest to call.

Engineers skilled in making plans and estimates for buildings and machinery will be furnished when required. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 8 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

BEAUTIFUL CLEAN LINEN.—W. G. NIXEY'S Crystallized Extract of Fuller's Earth is the cheapest and best article for washing and beautifying linen, woolen, lace, lawn, muslin, &c.; possesses unequaled efficacy in removing grease, stains, and the smoke-like color of linen produced from bad washing, the excessive use of soda, lime, and other preparations of caustic alkali, and requires only to be tried to be appreciated.

May be obtained through any respectable tradesman. Sample packets, with full directions for use, price 1d. and 6d. No. 12 Soho-square, London.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1865.

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE members of the Edward Everett Literary and Social Union, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Omniscient in his infinite wisdom has removed from among us our worthy namesake and honorary associate, Edward Everett, whose marked gentlemanly bearing and profound literary abilities have placed him among the brightest stars in the galaxy of our literary ereotheon, and caused his name to be associated with all that is lofty and noble;

Resolved, That in sadly deploring the loss of one who has added so much to the cause of literature, and who was ever in the van when eooobling deeds were to be performed, we feel a sublime consolation that, when appearing in the presence-chamber of the Almighty, a just compensation will be meted out to him for the glorious manner with which he has fulfilled his mission while sojourning among us on this dim spot, called "Earth."

Resolved, That, as an organization, we will endeavor by an imitation of his acts to render ourselves worthy of the name we bear and which has been transmitted by him to generations pure and holy.

Resolved, That in commemoration of this august event we decorate our meeting-rooms with the usual mourning costume for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the relatives of the deceased.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be printed in the Boston and New-York papers.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered on the record of our society.

H. BERLIUER, President.

ASHER B. FOX, Secretary.
JACOB S. KIMMELSTIEL,
ISAAC MUSLIER,
EMANUEL RODACHER,
M. T. MICHAELSON,
LEOPOLD STARK,
} Committee on Resolutions.

Boston papers please copy.

CLARK'S PATENT INDELIBLE PENCIL—Improved for marking clothing; warranted superior to inks or stencil plate. Sold by E. Faber, Conter & Tower, and at No. 78 John-st., No. 18 Beekman-st., No. 43 Nassau-st., and everywhere.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank-Book Dealers,
No. 83 Fulton-st.

Orders respectfully solicited.

SHODDY—SHODDY—SHODDY.—10,000 TO 12,000 pounds new dark blue flannel and kersey clippings for sale, at 55 cents per pound. A. P. HARD, No. 44 Beekman-st.

HENRY HILTON, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, late Judge of New-York Common Pleas, has resumed the general practice of his profession. Office, No. 262 Broadway, corner Warren-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.—A LARGE STOCK always on hand at lower prices than at any other establishment in the city. H. KLABER'S Mantel Works, No. 169 East 58th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

EMPTY QUICKSILVER FLASKS WANTed and highest cash price paid for same by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 76 Wall-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW BALLAD, "SUNSET,"
BY STEPHEN MASSETT,
Is
The Greatest Hit of the Season!!!
WM. HALL & SONS, No. 543 Broadway, Publishers.

TO POSTMASTERS AND CANVASSING AGENTS.—The Publisher of the *Working Farmer* offers $1,000 Cash Premiums, to those who form clubs for this excellent agricultural and household journal. Supplement, containing terms, &c., sent on application to WILLIAM L. ALLISON, No. 189 Nassau-st., New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF VERMONT, RUTLAND, SS. IN CHANCERY.—Aaron W. Spencer, Nathaniel C. Sawyer, Daniel D. Broadhead, of Boston, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Franklin J. Frait, of the City, County and State of New-York, Frederick Chaffee and Jacob Kerman, of Rutland, in the County of Rutland and State of Vermont, plf., on the 15th day of November, A. D., 1864, file their bill of complaint, on behalf of themselves as holders and owners of the notes or obligations, secured by the first mortgage, so called, of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad Company, and the modification thereof, and of all others the holders and owners of any of the said notes or obligations, in the Court of Chancery within and for the said County of Rutland, setting forth in substance the charter and organization of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad Company; the consirnction by the said company of said railroad and equipment thereof; that the same has been completed and is now in operation under and according to said charter, from Rutland to Bellows Falls, in the State of Vermont, and that the said corporation, in locating and constructing said railroad, incurred large debts and expenditures, and thereby became involved in pecuniary embarrassments:

And further setting forth the issuing by said company for the purpose of building and furnishing said railroad, and paying the debts thereof, the bonds of said company to the amount of one million eight hundred thousand dollars in the aggregate, in sums of one thousand five hundred dollars each, dated the 1st day of February, A. D. 1851, payable in twelve years from the date thereof, and interest at the rate of seven per centum per annum, payable semi-annually; the authorizing of, and execution by, the said company, of a mortgage, so called, of said railroad, bearing date the 1st day of February, A. D. 1851, to secure the payment of said bonds and the interest thereon, to Franklin Haven and Samuel Hooper, of Boston, trustees of the holders of said bonds, commonly called the first mortgage, and setting forth the provisions, conditions and provisos in said instrument contained, in detail;

And further setting forth the modification of said mortgage subsequently authorized and made by said company, and the issuing of bonds thereunder, pursuant of said aggregate sum of one million eight hundred thousand dollars; that the bonds so issued, now held by the orators and those in whose behalf they complain, are due and unpaid, with the interest thereon in arrear, since the 1st day of February, A. D. 1854:

And further setting forth the authorization and issuing by the said company, on or about the 1st day of August, A. D. 1853, of the second mortgage, so-called, of said railroad, rights and property, to Samuel Henshaw and J. Thomas Stevenson, of Boston, in mortgage and in trust for the security of the payment of the bonds of said corporation, bearing date the 1st day of August, A. D. 1853, to an amount not exceeding twelve hundred thousand dollars, now held and owned by divers persons; the execution by the said company on the 15th day of November, A. D. 1853, to said J. Thomas Stevenson and Samuel Henshaw, as such trustees of a deed of trust under the property conveyed by said second deed of mortgage in trust for the uses and purposes in said second mortgage declared, and the acceptance by said Stevenson and Henshaw of said surrender and the taking of possession of said railroad and property thereunder;

And further setting forth that afterward, the title and interest of Henshaw and Stevenson, Trustees, as aforesaid, came by appointment to Daniel A. Smalley and Ephraim A. Chapin, and that said Smalley and Chapin were legal Trustees, and in the possession and management of said railroad, from the 12th day of March, 1863, to the 10th day of July, 1863; that said Smalley and Chapin were succeeded by John W. Stewart and E. A. Birchard; and that E. A. Birchard and John B Page are now the legal Trustees, and in the possession and have the management of said railroad, as Trustees of the second mortgage bondholders;

And further setting forth that the said Franklin Haven and Samuel Hooper, on the 13th day of March, 1863, ceased to act as trustees under said first mortgage, and that James Cheever and William T. Hart, of Boston, now claim to be the legal trustees under said mortgage, by deed and legal appointment; and are now acting as such trustees, and claim to represent the owners of the bonds secured by said first mortgage:

And further setting forth, that nevertheless the said Cheever and Hart are not legally appointed trustees, under said first mortgage; that they have never been duly appointed as such Trustees in the manner prescribed to said instrument called the first mortgage; that their claim to act is unfounded in law and equity, false and fictitious; and that they are unfit and incompetent to act, or to be appointed to act, as such Trustees;

And further setting forth that the said Cheever and Hart well knowing that they were not the legally appointed trustees as aforesaid, and that they had no authority to act as such, with the fraudulent intent to obtain some kind of pretended confirmation of their pretended claim to act as such trustees by invoking the Court of Chancery in that behalf, without the request or the knowledge of the orators or of any considerable portion of the holders and owners of the bonds secured by said first mortgage, and while a certain bill of complaint in their behalf was pending in said Rutland County, in which they prayed to be placed in possession of said railroad and property, in utter disregard of the legal and equitable rights of the orators and the other holders and owners of said bonds, and with the intent to conceal all knowledge of such their fraudulent proceeding from the orator, and the majority of the bona fide holders of said bonds, secretly and surreptitiously went out of said Rutland County, where their said bill of complaint was pending, and where the Court of Chancery was holding and exercising full jurisdiction over said trust property, and preferred their petition to Hon. James Barrett, Chancellor, out of regular term, and in vacation, sitting within and for the county of Windham, at the office of one of the Solicitors for said Cheever and Hart, thereby praying for reasons set forth in said petition to have their said pretended authority to act as such trustees confirmed by the order and decree of said Chancellor; and that they, the said Cheever and Hart, fraudulently procured such order and decree to be made by said Chancellor without notice to the orators, or to the vast majority of the bona fide holders and owners of said bonds; nothing in fact being given only to Jacob Edwards, Jr., Dwight Foster, George C. Lord, William Thomas, J. Amory Davis, and William Thomas, they being designated by said Chancellor as fit and proper persons to represent the whole class of bondholders, upon the motion of the Solicitor of said Cheever and Hart;

And further setting forth that said Edwards, Fosler, Lord, Farlow, Davis and Thomas, having obtained some of said bonds for the purpose of speculation, prior to the making and preferring said petition had entered into a fraudulent combination with said Cheever and Hart to procure the possession and make disposition of the property covered by said first mortgage, for their own benefit, in fraud of the rights of the orators, and the majority of the bona fide holders and owners of said bonds, which fact was wholly unknown and fraudulently concealed from the Chancellor who made said order, and that so the said Edwards, Foster, Lord, Farlow, Davis and Thomas, by reason thereof, were unfit and unsuitable persons to represent the interests of the bondholders under said mortgage;

And further setting forth and averring that said petition and all the proceedings under the same, were without the warrant of any law or right whatever, illegal, fraudulent and void; and that the said pretended appointment by confirmation of said Chancellor is wholly nugatory and void, and confers upon the said Cheever and Hart no power, authority, or right, to hold, or act in, the said office of trustees.

And further setting forth, that at same time prior to preferring said petition, the said Cheever and Hart, fraudulently combining with said Edwards, Farlow, Wightman, Foster, Lord, Thomas and Davis, conceived the design and purpose of procuring the possession of the said railroad and property mentioned in and conveyed by said first mortgage, with the fraudulent intent to have the same sold, and to become themselves the purchasers thereof, for some small sum, much less than the real value thereof; and in furtherance of such intent, that the said Cheever and Hart procured themselves fraudulently to be appointed trustees as aforesaid, and fraudulently procured the said Haven and Hooper, who are the legal trustees under said first mortgage, to be discharged, and some pretended conveyance of said property to be made to them, the said Cheever and Hart;

And further setting forth that the said Cheever and Hart, in furtherance of the said corrupt intent and purpose, and combining with said Edwards, Farlow, Wightman, Foster, Lord, Thomas and Davis, applied to the said David A. Smalley, while he was the legal trustee under the said second mortgage, and made a fraudulent and corrupt bargain with him, that he, the said David A. Smalley, should aid them, the said Cheever and Hart, by all means in his power, to obtain the possession of the said railroad property, mentioned in and conveyed by said first mortgage, and thus in the possession of said Smalley and Chapin, and that they, the said Cheever and Hart, should obtain possession of the same, a large sum of money, which the orators aver to be one hundred thousand dollars, together with other large sums of money expected to be realized, to the great injury of the orators and the other holders and owners of the said bonds secured by said first mortgage;

And further setting forth that the said Cheever and Hart, in furtherance of the same fraudulent intent, and further combining as aforesaid with the individuals aforesaid, have at divers times made application to divers other persons, holders and owners of said bonds, and those interested in the management of said railroad, or having interests in, or liens thereon, or claims thereto, and corruptly endeavored to induce said persons to aid them, the said Cheever and Hart, in procuring the possession of said property for the purpose of procuring a sale thereof to the said Cheever and Hart, in their own names, or in the name of some other person or persons, for their benefit, and fraudulently and corruptly promised such persons that they, said Cheever and Hart, would share with them the profits which might thereby be realized;

And further setting forth that the said Cheever and Hart, further combining as aforesaid, on the 31st day of March, 1863, with the corrupt intent aforesaid, filed a bill of complaint in the Court of Chancery, within and for the County of Rutland, against the Rutland and Burlington Railroad Company, D. A. Smalley, and E. A. Chapin, and others, thereby claiming to be entitled to the possession of the premises, and praying to be placed by some form of decree in the possession of the same, and for other relief, and that thereafterwards thinking they could better accomplish the said fraudulent purpose before some other Chancellor, caused the said bill to be discontinued:

And further setting forth that afterwards, on the 23d day of July, 1863, the said Cheever and Hart, combining as aforesaid, and with the fraudulent intent aforesaid, filed a certain other bill of complaint in the Court of Chancery within and for the County of Windham, of the

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 20, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS.
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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

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Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or post office money orders wherever it can be done.

Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—TWO MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, LIVING SKELETON, DWARF, LEARNED SEAL, GRAND SPECTACLE, FAIRIES, &c.—DAY and Evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE LIVE INDIAN—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

NIBLO'S—THE SHAMROCK.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evenings.

EVERETT HALL—(Broadway and 34th-st.)—CREATION AND THE DELUGE.

MUSEUM—No. 539 Broadway—OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

DODWORTH HALL—BUDGET OF BLUNDERS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—BILLIARD MATCH.

WALLACK'S—THE WIFE'S SECRET.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We publish, this morning, a highly important report of proceedings in the rebel Congress, on Monday last, which clearly reveals the rapid progress of disaffection and disorganization throughout the Southern Confederacy. The debate took a wide range, and it will be seen that the rebel President was handled without gloves by the Opposition speakers. Mr. ORR, of Mississippi, cast bold defiance in his teeth, and Mr. SMITH, of Alabama, withdrew from his seat, in disgust at the management which, he avers, has brought ruin on the Confederacy. The confessions of Mr. ORR establish the fact that the Committee on Foreign Relations, to which was referred the peace propositions of the rebel Congress, reported unanimously in favor of sending Commissioners to sue for peace, and that this issue is rapidly disrupting the whole framework of the Confederacy.

It is authoritatively understood that Mr. F. P. BLAIR startes to-day on another visit to Richmond.

The Washington *Intelligencer* says: "We have reason to suppose that very shortly news will be received of the fall of Fort Caswell, which guards the old or southern inlet to Cape Fear River. From this inlet (now not much used on account of its shallowness) around to the new or northern inlet, it is some forty miles by a triangular line. The difficulty of keeping up a strict blockade for so long a distence on a stormy coast is obvious. Wilmington is some twenty miles up the Cape Fear from Fort Fisher, but it is doubtful whether Gen. GRANT contemplates its captnre. His strategy seems to be that of menacing certain important points upon the coast, and thus compelling the rebels to keep forces at all of them."

Lieut. DAVIS, of the rebel army, was arrested at Newark, Ohio, a few days since. He was on his way from Canada to the South, via Washington. The importance of his captnre consists in the fact, that he was for some time in charge of the prison at Andersonville where our brave soldiers suffered such tortnre.

The Nashville correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* writes on the 9th: "An expedition of cavalry, infantry and artillery was to have left Decatur for the South last Saturday; but I have not yet learned if it left. I presume its destination is Montgomery. It is sufficiently strong to accomplish any duty assigned to it. I suppose it will aid in the speedy opening of the Alabama River."

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday resolutions of thanks to Gen. TERRY and Admiral PORTER, and their officers and men, were unanimously passed. The joint resolution to appoint a committee to investigate the treatment of the Indians was passed. The consideration of the act to regulate commerce between the several States was postponed until Tuesday next. A bill was passed to amend the act defining the pay of army officers, which defines that a brevet rank shall not entitle the holder to any extra pay. A bill in reference to the special income tax was introduced, and referred to the Committee on Finance. A bill to amend the act to encourage immigration was introduced, and referred to the same committee.

In the House a resolution was adopted relative to an assessment of one per cent. on the first six hundred dollars of income, now exempt. A joint resolution was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means in reference to the temporarily increased duties on imports. A resolution was adopted, directing the Secretary of War to communicate to the House the record of the court-martial of Major DAVID H. HASTINGS. A joint resolution was referred to the Military Committee, that the Secretary of War be instructed to give credit, in any draft hereafter made, for the hundred days' men from Ohio and other States. The consideration of the amendment to the Enrollment Act was assigned for two weeks from yesterday. Resolutions of thanks to Gens. THOMAS and TERRY, and Admiral PORTER, were referred to the Military Committees. The Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill was then taken up, amended and passed.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate the State Bounty bill was advanced to a third reading. Notice was given of bills to extend relief to the families of drafted men, and to amend the charter of the People's Savings Bank, New-York. Bills were introduced to amend the Quarantine Act, and to incorporate the City of Newburgh. The bill confirming the Bounty ordinance of the New-York Board of Supervisors was passed. The following bills were ordered to a third reading: For the Improvement and Regulation of the Central Park, New-York; Providing a Parade-ground for the Military of New-York; amending the charter of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company.

In the Assembly the following bills were reported favorably: To incorporate the Home for disabled soldiers; incorporating the North River Savings Bank, New-York; incorporating the Twenty third Armory Association of Brooklyn. Notice was given of a bill for the construction of a suspension bridge across the East River. A bill was introduced to enable the banks of this State to become associations under the national banking laws.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Gold Room fell seven per cent. yesterday standing about 208½ at the close. There was renewed panic on the Railway list at the Stock Exchange, and in the afternoon some descriptions of the Government Stocks were a fraction lower. No change in the money market.

General business was depressed yesterday by the decline in gold. Transactions in Domestic Produce were on the whole limited, at lower and irregular prices. Foreign merchandise was inactive and unsettled. Light Freight engagements were reported.

Hon. HIRAM WALBRIDGE is to deliver an address in the Assembly Chamber at Albany at an early day on the proposed amendment to the Constitution interdicting slavery.

The Senior Prize debates have just taken place in the literary societies of Yale College. In Linonia, the prizes, which were contested for by nine disputants, were awarded as follows: First prize, $20, JOSEPH A. BENT, of Boston, Mass.; second prize, $15, WM. H. DAVAY, of Worcester, Mass.; third prize, $10, JOHN DALZELL, of Pittsburgh, Penn. The speaking of OLIVER S. CASKEY was highly recommended. The following question was discussed: "Is universal suffrage, as exhibited in the United States, favorable to the permanency of our institutions." The first prize was divided between HENRY A. STIMSON and ALLEN MCLEAN. The second prize was divided between TUXAR BULKLEY and JAMES S. NORTON. The third prize was awarded to JOSEPH H. ISHAM. The speech delivered by Mr. JOSEPH H. BISSELL was the subject of much praise.

Vice-President-elect JOHNSON addressed the Tennessee State Convention, urging it to take the course which was subsequently adopted, making amendments to the Constitution, which should afterward be submitted to the people.

The meeting in Faneuil Hall on Wednesday last, to do honor to the memory of EDWARD EVERETT, bespoke the popular appreciation of the great loss which the country now mourns. The hall was crowded in every part, and many of the prominent citizens of Boston were on the platform. Eloquent and deeply impressive addresses were made by Mayor LINCOLN, Hon. CHARLES G. LORING, Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, and Hon. A. H. BULLOCK, and at the close a series of appropriate resolutions were adopted by the meeting.

With reference to the meeting in Boston to do honor to the memory of the late Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, the Boston *Courier* says: "We have never seen a speaker so deeply moved as Mr. WINTHROP was during the delivery of his eloquent and touching tribute to Mr. EVERETT, at Faneuil Hall, this noon. The theme upon which he spoke, the scene before him, where he had so often met his friend on matters of great public moment, the recollection of countless acts of kindness during a friendship of thirty years,' and the sad knowledge that the body of one so honored and so mourned lay waiting the last offices on earth, seemed to fire him with overpowering emotion, and when the speaker, referring to recent differences on important questions, quoted Mr. EVERETT'S letter to him, written almost on the day when that difference was avowed: 'I am not afraid that we shall give each other cause of offence, and we will not let others put us at variance,' his voice, tenderly modulated, became tremulous with the intensity of his feelings. The audience, which hung with breathless attention upon his lips, followed him with an answering sympathy; and, when he had concluded, the long drawn breaths testified how he had enchained their attention."

The Western papers say that Gen. SINGLETON went to Richmond ostensibly to bring out of rebeldom two nieces who are in destitute circumstances.

Mr. SUMNER has declined the invitation of the committee of the Legislature to deliver a eulogy on Mr. EVERETT before that body.

CHAS. H. COON, a former citizen of Troy, N. Y., was killed at Chicago, recently, by stepping into a vat of boiling hot lard in a pork-packing establishment. He was a steam-fitter by occupation, and was fitting pipes in that establishment when he met his death. He was a brother of GEORGE H. COON, foreman of the *Whig* job office. Mr. COON carried on the gas-fitting business in Saratoga Springs for several years, and left there about two years ago. He gained the reputation of being an industrious and worthy young man. He leaves a wife and one child.

Capt. ROBERT SMALL, who surrendered the steamer *Planter* to our forces, and who is now in command of a United States gunboat, was turned out of the cars in Philadelphia, a few days ago, on account of his color.

The relief agents of the United States Sanitary Commission accompanied the last expedition against Wilmington with clothing, dressings, stimulants, hospital diet and battle-field supplies, and generally rendered effective service on the field.

The Newark *Advertiser*, of Monday, says: "GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, Esq., of Orange, N. J., late Major-General of the army and Democratic candidate for the Presidency, was in Newark on Monday, and procured at the United States Collector's Office a passport to go to Europe in the steamer *China*. He also paid $195 75 war tax on an income of $3,915 during 1863. His pay as a Major-General last year was $4,173, and from other sources $342, amounting in all to $4,515, from which $600 deduction was made."

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, JOHN DONAVAN, the Tombs murderer, was brought up and sent to the Insane Asylum on a certificate from the Medical Officer of the City Prison that he was a confirmed lunatic. ELIZABETH DUSENBERRY, the Goerck-street poisoner, was sent to the same place on a similar certificate. MARGARET SMITH was tried and acquitted of grand larceny. BARBARA GRAEHE, LOUISA MILLER and JAMES BURKHARDT pleaded guilty to attempts at grand larceny, and were remanded for sentence.

The committee of the Brooklyn Board of Supervisors, who returned from Washington yesterday, report that the quota of the two districts—the Second and Third—has been reduced from 7,600 to about 4,000—the exact number not having yet been decided on.

Yesterday, Mr. DANIEL GRAY, of the firm of GRAY & LEONARD, of this city, while visiting the grain elevator in Degraw-street, Brooklyn, was caught by a portion of the machinery, and almost instantly killed.

At a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, held yesterday afternoon, a memorial received from the Boston Board of Trade was read, which prays that the Bankruptcy Bill now before Congress may not be adopted, as it would result in a loss to the North of nearly $200,000,000, due from citizens of the South.

There were no trials of any interest whatever before the Metropolitan Police Commissioners yesterday.

Coroner GOVER'S friends have presented him a massive and beautiful gold shield, which is appropriately inscribed.

WM. H. JOHNSON, of No. 99 Roosevelt-street, received a fractured skull on Wednesday night, in an encounter with ex-policeman PATRICK HAYE, ROBERT JACKSON, JAMES LEAHEY and THOMAS COHEN, in the Chatham-street den which is known as the "Evening Star."

EDWARD MASON, a coal-passer, was accidentally drowned in Pike-slip, on Wednesday evening, while attempting to go aboard the steamer *Calypso*.

ROBERT J. WILLIAMS was committed by Justice LEDWITH, for inveigling two boys and trying to enlist them in New-Jersey.

ANDREW SHEEHAN lost $500 in the saloon at No. 726 Broadway, and Officers GOLDEN and DUSENBURY subsequently recovered $485 of the money from the wife of JAMES JOHNSTON, a waiter. JOHNSTON was committed by Justice DOWLING.

In the United States Commissioner's Office, yesterday, before Commissioner WEBB, HENRY ISAACS and MARY ISAACS were brought up for examination, charged with enticing soldiers to desert and concealing them afterward. After taking some testimony, the further hearing was adjourned in order to obtain evidence in relation to the desertion from the authorities on Governor's Island.

On Pier No. 1, East River, adjoining the United States Revenue barge-office, the bodies of two dead soldiers have been lying since Wednesday morning. They were brought from Governor's Island on one of the small steamers plying between that place and the city. The names of the men, and the companies to which they belonged, are marked on the coffins, and from this it is inferred they are not cases for Coroner's inquests. Why are these bodies not removed for burial?

Yesterday morning, at 8 A. M., the screw double-ender *Lenapee*, 10 guns, Lieut.-Commander SAMUEL MAGRAW commanding, having had her compasses adjusted, left Sandy Hook.

The match between DUDLEY KAVANAGH and WILLIAM GOLDTHWAITE for the championship of America will take place to-night at the Academy of Music. A large number of ladies are expected to be present. LOUIS FOX, of Rochester, has deposited the usual forfeit to play the winner. Billiard players from all quarters of the country arrived in town last night for the of purpose witnessing the match.

Mr. ANDREW FOLEY, of No. 264 East Fourteenth-street, fell, while painting at No. 86 Pearl-street, and was instantly killed, yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. ANN CARR, of No. 118 Eighth-street, was run over by a First-avenue car, near Eighth-street, and fatally injured, last evening. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

We are informed that Mr. WHITNEY, whose melancholy suicide was noticed in yesterday morning's TIMES, neither suspected nor had reason to suspect his counsel of malfeasance.

The Resurrection of the South.

One hears every day, from the refugees and others, who come North from those portions of the South which have been the scene of active operations, of the terrible devastation and ruin wrought by the war, of the desolation which broods over farms and plantations and seaports, and of the poverty and suffering which large numbers of persons, who never before knew what want was, are now undergoing; and so vividly has the imagination of a large part of the Southern people been impressed by spectacles of decay which meets them on every side, that most of them are persuaded that it will take half a century of peace and order to restore the South to what it once was.

And if the rebellion were successful, we have no doubt that their most dismal apprehensions would be realized. The working force of slaves, the only supply of labor known at the South, has been greatly reduced by the war, and what remains of it has, of course, been more or less demoralized, and has had its old habits of submission and industry, if industry it could be called, more or less broken up by the rumors of emancipation and freedom which have for four years been borne on every breeze from the North. And in addition to this, there have been great destruction of machinery and railroads and rolling stock, and enormous loss of capital by the partial abandonment of the culture of cotton, and the immense expenditure of labor and money on munitions of war, which has been going on ever since 1861; and nothing or next to nothing has been done to repair this loss. At the North we are sinking immense sums in carrying on military operations and in providing implements of destruction; but over and above the army, and those who are engaged in the supply of its wants, there is a great and increasing multitude of laborers engaged in developing the national resources, reclaiming lands, and working mines, and thus not only meeting the waste of war, but every year adding to the national capital.

In the South no such reparative process is going on. The whole energies of the whole people are absorbed in the work of feeding and clothing the army, and keeping themselves alive; and there is, consequently, a steady decline in every direction, less rapid, perhaps, in some places than in others, and perhaps in no place so rapid as some sanguine people at the North have fancied, but still rapid and dreadful to those who witness it. But it is a great mistake to suppose that the triumph of the North would be followed by any long period of stagnation or poverty. The real source of wealth at the South is, after all, the fertility of the soil, and the mildness of the climate, and these are things on which neither fire nor sword can leave any trace. There is probably no civilized country in which there was less "fixed" capital, that is, capital invested in machinery, buildings, roads, bridges, &c., than in the Slave States, and it is on this that war always works most havoc. So that it may be safely said, that there is no region in Christendom, excepting the Spanish American republics, in which the march of armies, or the suspension of industry, does less damage. Such a movement as SHERMAN'S through the North, or France or England, would probably be attended with tenfold greater material destruction, to say nothing of the loss caused by the paralysis it would bring upon production, the shock it would give to credit, and the total stoppage which it would cause in vast and complicated commercial relations.

It follows from all this that the work of restoration in the South will be unusually easy, if the rebellion be suppressed. There will be comparatively little damage to repair. All that will be needed will be to apply capital to a teeming soil; and though the Southerners themselves may be unable to do this, there will be found, we were going to say, hundreds of thousands of Northerners and Europeans only too glad to get the chance of doing it. And the eradication of slavery, which seems now almost certain to be one of the consequences of the war, will immensely facilitate the work, by greatly reducing the amount of capital that will be necessary to restore the old state of things; for no farmer being forced to spend money in buying laborers, he will have ten thousand dollars to spend in hiring them, and in making improvements, for the one thousand which he could, under the old slavery system, apply to actual production. It makes all the difference in life to a small settler, whether he has to invest ten thousand dollars, at the very beginning of his venture, in ten negroes, or to pay each of them a dollar a day for as many days as he may hire them.

In fact it is safe to predict that we shall see at the South, after this struggle is over, such industrial progress as has never yet been witnessed in any country in the world. It is hardly possible to overestimate the results which will be produced in the rich cotton and rice fields of South Carolina and Georgia, and the river bottoms of Mississippi and Louisiana, by the application to them of the skill, energy, enterprise and industry which have made the stony hills of Massachusetts bloom like a garden, and converted the storm-driven plains of the Northwest into the granaries of the world. And we think that, extraordinary as the assertion may seem, that there could be probably no better investment found at this moment than real estate in Savannah, or Charleston, whenever SHERMAN gets into it.

Publication of the Income Tax Lists.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: Are we to understand that the public have the privilege of inspecting the Income Tax lists? If so, does this not conflict with orders heretofore given to the Collectors to keep them entirely private? Besides, who has the right, according to rules of strict propriety, to know what is another man's business, and his alone? Does justice require it? Cannot the officers of the Government satisfy themselves without the help of the curious eyes and meddlesome inquiries of the public? We regard this requirement of the lists being open to everybody's gaze as nothing less than a small tyranny. What next? SUBSCRIBER.

This is one of many communications on the same subject and in the same tone. We have already entered our protest against the invasion of private life which these publications involve. In any community at all jealous of personal rights they would be resented as a flagrant and insufferable wrong. But as a general thing this sentiment is by no means active with us. Trespasses upon the sanctity of private life are rather relished than otherwise by all except the victims themselves. Many of our people, moreover, rather court than shun publicity in matters with which the public has really no concern. Some of our newspapers make a point of publishing now and then the details of their own business transactions—their receipts and expenditures, their losses and gains, as matters of interest to their readers and the public at large. The mass of the community, we are inclined to think, are rather edified than disgusted with the *piquant* incidents now and then picked out by enterprising journalists from the domestic life and private habits of prominent individuals.

We attach, therefore, but little importance to the outcry raised against the publication of the income tax list, on the general score of invading the sphere of private life. We can readily understand that individuals may object to it because they themselves do not figure in those lists to their own satisfaction; but we doubt whether, aside from these feelings of personal grievance, there is any very profound discontent in the community at large with their publication. On the contrary, nine in ten of those who object would approve it, if their own names could be omitted.

But there is a public phase to this subject worthy of attention. The full list has been published in only one district to this city; but that made it evident that the most glaring and shameless frauds are practiced in the return of incomes, and in the assessment of taxes upon them. Hundreds of instances can be pointed out in that single list where men report their incomes very far below what every man of common sense knows them to be. Men worth hundreds of thousands of dollars, and living at the rate of from ten to twenty and thirty thousand dollars a year, are put down as having no incomes at all, or as having incomes scarcely equal to those of the clerk or mechanic. Nothing but a glance at the list is necessary to show that the returns in an immense number of cases are utterly unreliable and flagrantly false.

Now the law is very explicit in visiting such fraudulent returns with severe punishments, and it is made the duty of the Assessors and Collectors of the revenue to take very stringent measures to prevent, or else detect and punish them. In some districts—one at least—we know that this is done, and that in repeated instances men guilty of thus attempting to defraud the revenue have been held rigorously to the letter of the statute. But in others, it is very evident that there has been, on the part of public officers, either a criminal complicity, or a hardly less criminal neglect, in regard to these evasions and violations of the law. If the publication of these lists will remedy this evil, and if it cannot be remedied in any other way, equal justice and the public good demand their publication; for every honest man is defrauded and plundered by those who thus escape their fair share of the public burdens.

We believe that other means might be devised that would prove equally efficacious in the detection of these frauds. But if they cannot, then the lists ought to be published, though it should be done officially, so as to avoid errors and preclude the suspicion of favoritism and partiality. But the Government ought very promptly to take some means to punish those who make fraudulent returns, and the officers who receive and screen them.

PEACE PERSONALITIES.—The *Tribune* thinks we have been misinformed or "badly sold" in having been led to believe that its Editor "not long since prepared in some detail terms of peace and adjustment for the consideration of the rebel authorities; and that the only reason why those terms did not reach those authorities was because the President withheld the needed assent."

What his action has been in regard to this matter the *Tribune* thus states:—

"We have more than once made suggestions to men high in authority here of terms of pacification which we thought might be wisely and advantageously proffered by them to the rebels, whether they should be accepted or rejected; but we have never sought nor desired to be empowered to offer them, nor to be employed in nor intrusted with any negotiation whatever."

This is precisely what we supposed and very nearly what we said: we do not, therefore, see in what respect we were either misinformed or sold, in regard to Mr. GREELEY'S action on this subject. We had an impression, it is true, that his "suggestions" had been a little more formal than he now represents them, that he had written in terms of extreme earnestness to the President, entreating him by every consideration of duty to his country to make a formal tender of terms of peace to the rebels in arms against the Government, and that he had set forth in some detail what, in his judgment, these terms should be. We regard this impression as rather confirmed than otherwise by the paragraph in which the *Tribune* seems to deny its correctness.

The *Tribune* adds:—

"As we can imagine no possible good to be achieved by a public comparison and discussion of vital suggestions of hypothetical terms of peace, we must decline it. Peace is not likely to be hastened by any such comparison, *other than between our Government and those who control the armies now waging war upon it;* and even this must be confidential, or it will lead to nothing. We want peace as soon as an honorable and just peace can be had, and will do nothing which seems calculated to postpone its attainment."

We concur mainly in this view; and it is for that reason that we have steadily opposed as utterly mischievous all the volunteer peace negotiations which have been set on foot from time to time, and which the *Tribune*, we must add, has as steadily encouraged and favored. It was because of its support to such efforts that we sought information concerning the "terms" which it was prepared to urge. It had announced that Mr. BLAIR'S visit would "assure the rebel authorities that *our Government does not insist on an unconditional surrender*,"—an announcement calculated to create no little anxiety and alarm in the public mind as to the *real* nature of the peace which his visit was supposed to foreshadow. If it be true that our Government is prepared to accept a *conditional* surrender at the hands of the rebel authorities, the country would like to know *what* conditions it is prepared to grant, and we applied to the quarter most likely to be well informed upon that point. But we have no desire to press the inquiry.

For our own part we do not believe one syllable of the story. We do not believe that our Government has changed its ground in the least, or that it is ready to offer or accept any other terms than those which it has always required. It demands now, as it has always demanded, an "unconditional surrender" on the part of the rebels of their armed hostility to the Government. It requires that they shall *cease fighting*,—simply that, and nothing more, and certainly nothing less.

THE GAS MONOPOLIES AND STREET-LIGHTING.—The special attention of every tax-payer should be directed to the synopsis which we publish of the Comptroller's remonstrance against the attempted gas-swindle. The Common Council, in winding up the year's business, among other things, proceeded to the unprecedented length of declaring the contract between the city and the Manhattan Gas Company at an end. That contract has three years to run. It gives the company the sum of $25 yearly for each street-lamp on the island, or altogether, $440,000. The price is high, but the company are determined, if possible, that it shall be still higher. And instead of guarding the interests of the tax-payers, the Common Council, subjected to certain well-understood influences, votes almost unanimously that the company shall have its way.

Fortunately for the great tax-paying public, Comptroller BRENNAN has had the discernment to see, and the honesty to declare, that such an annulment of a contract by the Common Council is altogether illegal. The Charter, as Mr. BRENNAN most opportunly points out, declares that "no additional allowance, beyond the legal claim *under any contract* with the Corporation, shall ever be made." This practically vitiates the intervention of the Council altogether. And it is perfectly open to us to compel the company to carry out the terms of its contract to the letter. That contract, as we have said, has three years to run. But new tenders, in accordance with the resolution of the Council, have been advertised for, and new bids have been offered. As good luck would have it, however, the tenders have to be opened in the presence of the Comptroller, and he refuses to lend his presence to a swindle so palpable. In this he will have the support of all good citizens.

OPENING OF THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.—The Provincial Legislature assembled yesterday at Quebec. There are two points of more than local interest in Lord MONCK'S opening speech. He promises a Government bill to provide more effectually for the prevention of robberies on the borders by rebel refugees. And he takes courage openly to announce that the Federation scheme is designed to make British America "*an independent nationality.*" The speech otherwise is not of general interest.

Chambee of Commerce.

MEMORIAL FROM THE BOSTON BOARD OF TRADE—LEGISLATIVE AMENDMENT.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon, President A. A. LOW in the chair.

Mr. DE WITT C. BLOODGOOD, Chairman of the Committee on the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada, said that the report of the committee was still in the hands of the printer and ten days would be required to complete it. The consideration of the report was postponed until the next meeting of the board. The following communication, received from the Boston Board of Trade, was then read:

To the Honorable the Senate of the United States:

The Boston Board of Trade respectfully represents:

That the bill entitled "A bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," which has received the sanction of the House of Representatives, and is now before the Senate, is calculated, if enacted at the present time, to result very disastrously to a large number of citizens of the North, and especially in the Northern cities, who are creditors of persons living in the revolted States.

It is believed that debts amounting from one hundred and fifty to two hundred millions of dollars are due to parties in the North from individuals in the aforesaid States.

During the past four years there has been no opportunity to press these claims for settlement in the local courts. If the Bankruptcy Bill, now before your honorable body, shall become a law before Northern creditors can come in contact with their debtors, or can take personal measures to collect their dues, this board believes that the rights of such creditors will be seriously prejudiced, and that many estates will be closed up in bankruptcy at a loss to all the interests concerned, which, under existing laws, and under the liquidation of the creditors, might be settled without sacrifice.

The board is aware that the thirty-second section of this bill referred to provides that no discharge shall be granted or, if granted, shall be valid, if the bankrupt "shall have borne arms against the United States, or given aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States, or to rebels against the Government or authority thereof."

But as in many instances, it will be impossible to bring home the charge of disloyalty against those seeking to avail themselves of the benefits of the bill, if enacted, it believes that provision will fail to secure its objects, and that the loyal creditors of disloyal debtors will suffer in consequence.

The board, therefore, respectfully memorializes your honorable body to postpone the passage of the Bankrupt bill now under consideration, until such time as that peace shall have dawned after the restoration of the revolted States, as shall give Northern creditors opportunity to negotiate with their debtors in these States, for the adjustment of their claims. And, as in duty bound, it will ever pray.

BOSTON, Dec. 21, 1864.

The matter was referred to the Committee on Arbitration, who were authorized to report on the subject.

Mr. GRIFFEN, on motion, read the following proposed amendment:

An act to amend "an act entitled an act passed April 15, 1861, conferring legal power upon the Arbitration Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York."

The people of the State of New-York represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Controversies submitted to the Committee of Arbitration of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York under the act hereby amended, may be heard and divided by a majority of the members of said committee.

SEC. 2. The members of said Committee of Arbitration shall not be obliged to be sworn after the manner of arbitrators, but shall, before assuming the duties of their office, take an oath before a justice of the Supreme Court, faithfully and fairly to hear and examine matters in controversy, submitted to them under the act aforesaid, and make a just award, according to the best of their understanding. Such oath shall be filed with the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce.

SEC. 3. The Chairman, for the time being, of said Committee of Arbitration, shall have power to administer oaths to all witnesses produced before said Committee, in matters of controversy submitted to said Committee.

SEC. 4. So much of said act, hereby amended, as is inconsistent herewith, is repealed.

The meeting then adjourned.

OUR ALBANY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Bounty Bill—The New-York City Investigations—The Bank Committees.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 19, 1865.

The Senate have gone through with the Bounty bill, and recommitted it for verbal corrections to be made. The bill provides for creating a State debt of thirty millions, if the people approve. It offers bounties of three hundred, four hundred, and six hundred dollars, and gives a bounty of two hundred and fifty dollars to drafted men. It provides for assessing the bounty tax equally upon all the taxable property of the State. The Supervisors are still in convention here. They have not yet taken important action upon the bounty question.

The Senate committee to investigate the working of the departments of New-York City Government propose to leave here for the city on Tuesday evening next, so as to commence the investigation on Wednesday. To enable the members of this committee to take part in the election of Regent of the University, the time for the election has been changed from Thursday of last week, and finally fixed on Tuesday next at 12 o'clock noon.

Mr. BRANDRETH, of Westchester, and Mr. MALOY, of New-York, were added to the Assembly Committee on Banks this morning by vote of the Assembly. Mr. BRANDRETH has identified himself with the proposition to nationalize the State banks. New-York and Brooklyn City railroad bills are multiplying rapidly, and many local bills are coming in from various parts of the State. The committees are beginning to be very busy. The investigation of the contested seat case in the Assembly begins to-day.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 19.

After long consideration the State Bounty Bill was advanced to a third reading, the only material amendments made to it this morning being that drafted men actually mustered in shall be paid a bounty of $250, and that the Governor, Comptroller and Attorney-General shall constitute a Commission to decide all questions arising under the bill.

The bounties allowed are $300, $400 and $500 for one, two and three years' men.

The bill for the more speedy payment of the salaries of the clerks and others employed in the several departments of the New-York City Government was announced from the Assembly.

Mr. FIELDS asked that it now have its final reading. Mr. LAIMBEER objected.

BILLS NOTICED.

To extend relief to the families of drafted men.

Incorporating the American Railway Literary Association.

Amending the charter of the People's Savings Bank New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Amending the Quarantine Act.

Amending the charter of the United States Warehousing Company.

Incorporating the Olympic Club.

To incorporate the City of Newburgh.

The bill confirming the Bounty ordinance of the New-York Board of Supervisors was then read a third time and passed.

BILLS ORDERED TO THIRD READING.

For the Improvement and Regulation of the Central Park, New-York.

Providing a Parade Ground for the military of New-York.

Amending the Charter of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 19.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To incorporate the Home for disabled soldiers.

Incorporating the North River Savings Bank, New-York.

Incorporating the Twenty-third Armory Association of Brooklyn.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

For a Railroad in Fulton-street.

To incorporate the East River Railroad, New-York.

To amend charter of the Bloomingdale Savings Bank.

For the construction of a suspension bridge across the East River.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To incorporate the National Glee Club.

Enabling the banks of this State to become associations under the National banking laws.

The bill incorporating the Home for Disabled Soldiers was then ordered to a third reading.

Messrs. BRANDRETH and MALLORY were added to the Committee on Banks.

Adjourned.

A New Part for Rebel Blockade-Runners.

Now that Wilmington is closed, the vast interests engaged in blockade-running will doubtless seek a new point on the coast where they may still continue their traffic to a limited extent. In this connection, the following letter from our Consul-General at Havana, to Collector DRAPER, of this city, is interesting:

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
HAVANA, Jan. 9, 1865.

Simeon Draper, Esq., Collector of the Port of New-York:

SIR: The steamer *Coquette* sailed from this port on Thursday last, the 5th inst. From information communicated to me yesterday, I believe she has gone to one of the keys called "Cayo de Sal," about fifty miles northwesterly of Cardenas, to be fitted up as a piratical cruiser. It will be well to warn masters of vessels sailing from your port to be on their guard against her.

She is about 220 feet long, has two smoke-stacks, lays low to the water, and is painted a light color—almost white.

The Secessionists here are making efforts to close out the harbor of St. Marks, on the western coast of Florida, as a new port for blockade-runners, so that they may enter with steamers in the night time.

I am, very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
WILLIAM T. MINER,
U. S. Consul-General at Havana.

PUBLICATION OF INCOME TAX LISTS.—It will be seen by the following note from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that the publication of income lists from the Assessor's books is not forbidden by the law:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, 1865.

SIR: Your telegram is received. You are not obliged to give lists of assessments, but the law requires you to allow your list to be inspected or examined by such persons as may wish to do so, if any one chooses to copy you list you cannot prevent it, and if he thinks proper to publish it he may do so on his own responsibility. You do your duty in keeping your list open to inspection. The use which he may make of the privilege is a subject for himself to consider. Very respectfully,

JOSEPH J. LEWIS, Commissioner.

HOMER FRANKLIN, Assessor, Ninth District, N. Y.

BRIG.-GEN. JOHN MCINTOSH.—This gallant officer, who lost a leg in a cavalry charge, while assisting to gain the brilliant victory achieved under SHERIDAN, near Winchester, on Sept. 19, is now visiting his friends, in Bloomfield, N. J. In consequence of a bungling amputation of the injured limb, and subsequent lack of proper care, Gen. MCINTOSH'S recovery has been painful and tedious. He now moves about on crutches with comparative ease, although it may be some time before he will be able to take the field—a period which he anticipates with impatience. Gen. MCINTOSH naturally speaks with the greatest hopefulness of the speedy and complete overthrow of the rebellion.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

PETITION FROM COLORED SOLDIERS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 19.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) presented the petition of the colored soldiers at Camp Casey, Virginia, asking that they be allowed equal pay and bounty with other soldiers.

The petition was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THANKS TO GEN. TERRY AND ADMIRAL PORTER.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Military Committee, reported back the resolution of thanks to Gen. TERRY, his officers and men, for their conduct at Fort Fisher, with a recommendation that it pass.

The resolution was taken up and passed unanimously.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Union,) from the Naval Committee, reported back the resolution of thanks to Admiral PORTER, his officers and men, with a recommendation that it pass.

The resolution was taken up and passed unanimously.

JUSTICE IN THE DISTRICT.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill entitled, "An act to secure impartiality in the dispensation of justice in the District of Columbia," which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

It provides that in any case involving a question of fact before any court in the District of Columbia, in which any corporation is a party, the fact of any man owning property in the District which is taxed for the support of such corporation, will be sufficient cause for challenging him as a juror.

THE TREATMENT OF INDIANS.

Mr. DOOLITTLE called up the joint resolution to appoint a committee to investigate the treatment of Indians by the civil and military authorities of the United States, which was passed—the committee to consist of three Senators and four Members of the House.

COMMERCE BETWEEN THE SEVERAL STATES.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Union,) called up the bill entitled, "An Act to regulate commerce between the several States," which authorizes any railroad to convey passengers and mails from one State to another.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, (Dem.,) maintained that Congress had no right to pass a law which would interfere with a charter granted by any State over the internal commerce of a State, which had exclusive jurisdiction; and the United States could not constitutionally obtain jurisdiction over the territory of any State without its consent. If a navy-yard or arsenal was to be built, Congress had first to get that consent before it could locate such establishment. It was at one time conceded that the right of establishing post-offices and post roads gave Congress the right to make such roads; but it had since been decided by high judicial authority, and it was generally conceded, that this was only a right to designate roads already established. He contended for the right of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company to collect a tariff on passengers and freight for toe benefit of the State of New-Jersey; and for the right on the part of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to collect a tariff for the benefit of the State of Maryland. A State had a perfect right to prescribe the conditions upon which a coaster should be granted. The measure before the Senate he regarded as destructive of the principle of State sovereignty.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Union,) the bill was postponed until Tuesday next at 1 o'clock.

THE PAY OF ARMY OFFICERS.

Mr. WILSON called up the bill to amend the act defining the pay of army officers, which defines that a brevet rank shall not entitle the holder to any increase pay.

The bill was passed.

THE SPECIAL INCOME TAX.

Mr. WILSON introduced the following, which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

Resolved, That the special income tax authorized by the joint resolution approved July 4, 1864, now remaining unpaid on persons in receipt of salaries from the United States Government, shall be levied and collected in monthly instalments of equal amount, by the disbursing officers, during the year 1865; the first instalment thereof to be deducted from payment next following the passage of this resolution: *Provided*, that if any persons now in the employ of the Government shall resign or be discharged prior to the 1st of January, 1866, the amount of such special tax remaining unpaid at the date of such resignation or discharge, shall be deducted from the final payment to be made to such persons.

IMMIGRATION.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a bill to amend the act to encourage immigration, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

It forbids, under the penalty of imprisonment and fine, any intercourse with emigrants before landing, except by the permission of the Commissioners of Emigration, and any restraint of the liberty of an emigrant, or any attempt to induce him, by any improper means, to enlist in the United States Army or Navy, are punishable. It also authorizes the inspectors of passengers to arrest any person violating the act for the carriage of passengers, and amends said act in several sections, the better to insure the comfort and protection of passengers, and requiring masters to be first of the age, sobriety, and the proposed place of settlement of the emigrant, with a statement of the deaths on the passage, the manifest to be sworn to by the Captain or Master. It also requires the Captains of passenger ships to pay, for the death of every person over eight years of age, the sum of $50 to the Collector of Customs or Superintendent of Emigration, to be a fund for the relief of sick and destitute emigrants. It authorizes the Superintendent of Emigration to sue for the collection of fines incurred under this act, and empowers him to employ clerks for his assistance, under the direction of the Secretary of State.

ADJOURNMENT.

After the consideration of some private bills, the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned till Monday.

THE CASE OF SURGEON-GEN. HAMMOND.

The following is the petition from the late Surgeon-General, presented in the Senate a day or two since by Senator HOWARD, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

To the Honorable the Senate of the United States:

The undersigned, a resident of the City of New-York, and late Surgeon-General of the Army of the United States, respectfully represents—

That he has been deprived of his commission of Surgeon-General, and prohibited from again holding office under the Government of the United States by the sentence of a general court-martial, under circumstances which he prays your Honorable Body to inquire into before confirming the appointment which has been made of his successor.

He respectfully requests that your Honorable Body will cause to be printed and will examine the record of the court-martial, and hear such additional evidence, as he was, by the neglect of the Judge Advocate to summon his principal witness, and by other circumstances, unable to lay before the court, but which it is now in his power to adduce.

He affirms, in all sincerity, that he believes the finding and sentence of the court to be illegal, and not warranted by the facts of the case; that they were procured by conspiracy and false testimony, and that consequently his removal from office, and the disability placed upon him, are unjust and wrongful.

By the failure to prosecute the civil suit instituted against him by order of the Secretary of War, and by abstract that there is no appeal from the decision of a court-martial to a higher court, your petitioner is debarred all opportunity of vindicating his unjustly aspersed character, but such as your Honorable Body may see fit to afford him.

For these reasons, he prays your Honorable Body to inquire into all the circumstances connected with his recent trial and dismissal, and to suspend action in the matter of confirming the appointment of his successor, till such inquiry is made, with the view that, should it appear that your petitioner has suffered injustice, he may be, by Act of Congress, restored to the position from which he has been displaced.

And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray, etc. WILLIAM A. HAMMOND, M. D.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1864.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 19.

THE COMMITTEE IN THE CASE OF MR. ANDERSON.

The Speaker announced Messrs. SMITH, of Kentucky; SCOFIELD, of Pennsylvania; J. C. ALLEN, of Illinois; HUBBARD, of Connecticut, and BROWN, of Wisconsin, as the Select Committee, yesterday authorized to be appointed, to investigate the alleged charge of corruption and malfeasance against LUCIEN ANDERSON, a member of the House of Representatives, in connection with the proceedings of Gen. PAINE in Kentucky.

PROPOSED TAX ON INCOMES NOW EXEMPT.

On motion of Mr. MILLER, of New-York, (Union) a resolution was adopted instructing the committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of assessing one per cent on the first six hundred dollars of the incomes now exempt.

LIGHT-HOUSE DUES.

Mr. CHARLES O'NEILL, of Pennsylvania, (Union) presented the memorial of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, recommending the levying of light-house dues upon foreign vessels trading to this country.

The memorial was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

PACIFIC RAILROAD CONVENTION.

Mr. COLE, of California, (Union) from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported a bill to aid in the construction of a railroad connecting the Pacific road from California to the Columbia River, Oregon.

The consideration of the bill was postponed for one week from to-day.

TO AMEND THE STEAMBOAT LAW.

On motion of Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, (Union,) the Committee on Commerce was instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the Steamboat Law of 1852, by providing safeguards in the appointment of pilots by local boards appointed for the purpose, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Union,) the Committee on the Judiciary was instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill providing for the imprisonment of juvenile offenders against the United States in houses of refuge instead of jails and penitentiaries.

THE INCREASED DUTIES ON IMPORTS.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Dem.,) introduced a joint resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, declaring that the fifty per cent duties on imports, in the act temporarily increasing such duties, approved April 29, 1864, were due and payable only while the said act was in operation, and that all excess of duties paid be refunded.

RECORDS OF A COURT-MARTIAL CALLED FOR.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Union,) called the attention of the House to the finding of a court-martial lately held in this city, before which Major DAVID H. HASTINGS was arraigned on three charges, namely: embezzlement of money belonging to the United States, knowingly using false vouchers, and forging such vouchers. He was convicted on each charge, and sentenced to be cashiered and utterly disqualified from hereafter holding any office of trust or emolument under the United States, to refund to the Treasury $21,675, to pay a fine of $5,000, and to be imprisoned at such place as the Secretary of War might direct, for one year, or until the whole amount be paid into the treasury. The entire term of imprisonment, however, was not to exceed five years. The proceedings and findings of the court were reported to the War Department, which did not interfere with the verdict of "guilty," but commuted the sentence to suspension of rank, pay and emoluments for the period of six months.

Mr. DAWES offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary of War to communicate to the House the record of said court-martial.

CREDITS FOR HUNDRED DAYS' MEN.

Mr. NOBLE, of Ohio, (Democrat,) introduced a joint resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, that the Secretary of War be instructed to give credit in any draft hereafter made, for the hundred days' men from Ohio and other States.

ENLISTMENTS IN ADVANCE OF THE LAST CALL.

Mr. HUBBARD, of Connecticut, (Union,) offered the following:—

Whereas a circular has been issued by Provost-Marshal General FRY, which is in the following words:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 2, 1865.

CIRCULAR No. 1.—The attention of Acting Provost-Marshals, near Generals of States and Boards of Enrollment, is called to the fact that the quotas assigned under the call of Oct. 15, 1864, for three hundred thousand men, must not be reduced except by actual enlistments in the army, navy and marine corps since the 19th ultimo.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

And whereas, Said order is manifestly unjust to such localities as have in good faith filled their quotas by enlistments in advance of said call; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be directed to inquire whether some measure should not be adopted to obviate the hardships that will result by such a construction of the law, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, (Union,) said that he had been assured that there would not be such as the gentleman from Connecticut (HUBBARD) apprehended.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, (Union,) remarked that the Provost-Marshal had, in a conversation with him, explained all objections away. Full credits would be given for all men put in before the 19th of December. There was no necessity for the passage of the resolution, as no injustice was designed to any section or locality.

Mr. HUBBARD was happy to be assured that the circular did not mean what it said, and hence withdrew his resolution.

THE AMENDMENT OF THE ENROLLMENT ACT.

Mr. SCHENCK said the bill amendatory of the Enrollment Act was now printed. The Committee on Military Affairs had made the amendments as few as possible, having in view greater efficiency in its operation.

The consideration of the bill was assigned for this day two weeks.

THANKS TO GEN. TERRY AND ADMIRAL PORTER.

Mr. BRANDEGEE, of Connecticut, (Union,) offered a joint resolution, tendering the thanks of Congress to Gen. TERRY and Rear-Admiral PORTER, and through them to the gallant officers and men under their respective commands, for their splendid united operations by sea and land, which resulted in the capture of one of the strongest forts ever defended, and closed the only port by which the rebels derived their supplies.

Mr. SCHENCK, while declaring his readiness to tender the thanks, suggested that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, following the precedent as to the resolution of thanks to Gen. SHERMAN.

Mr. BRANDEGEE urged the passage of the resolution. The people, in view of the recent brilliant result, were willing to thank these officers and men, and surely Congress should not hesitate to make the declaration.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, (Union,) said that when the resolution of thanks to Gen. SHERMAN was offered, he asked for an immediate vote upon it, but the House decided to refer the resolution. They should treat all alike; and although he did not approve of the reference in that case, they should not depart from the precedent in this.

Mr. GRIDER, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) would merely say that he hoped every man would be willing to tender thanks also to Gen. THOMAS, for his brilliant achievements.

The resolution, after further debate, was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

THANKS TO GEN. THOMAS.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) introduced a resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Gen. THOMAS and the army under his command, for their skill, courage and endurance, which resulted in the expulsion of the rebel forces of Gen. Hood from Tennessee.

This resolution was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill.

The clauses appropriating two millions of dollars to pay the necessary expenses in carrying into effect the several acts of Congress authorizing loans and the issue of Treasury Notes having been read,

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Union,) offered an amendment, appropriating, in addition, $1,777,000 for procuring dies, stamps, paper, printing and circulating the notes, &c.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) offered the following amendment to the above:

"That no further expenditure shall be made for an experimental system of hydraulic printing, until such experiments shall be duly authorized by law, and a distinct appropriation be made therefor."

Mr. WASHBURNE said: This mode of printing was the revival of an experiment, which, after a trial of more than twenty years, had been abandoned. Three hundred thousand dollars had been expended in printing three hundred and twelve thousand dollars in notes. The money had been taken by SPENCER M. CLARK and Dr. STEWART GWIN for the purpose of testing the experiment, and these men had filed a caveat for a patent of the expense of the Government.

Mr. MORRILL said the sums of the statements of Mr. WASHBURNE were accurate, and others out. Congress had authorized the Treasury Department to establish a printing bureau without limitation. What had been done was in pursuance of positive law. His information was that there had been losses incurred in obtaining some machinery, which was now useless; but he had ascertained at the Treasury Department that more than four times had been saved than had been lost.

Mr. MORRILL's amendment, as amended on the motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, was agreed to.

The bill mainly provides for the salaries of officers and others in the various departments of the Government, for expenses of the territories, contingent expenses, &c. Among the items in the appropriation is $1,000,000 for the payments of judgments to be rendered by the Court of Claims. The second section of the bill was amended so as to fix the compensation of the Treasurer of the United States at $6,000, for the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, $6,000; and the salaries of the Assistant Treasurers at Philadelphia, Boston and St. Louis at $5,000 each, per annum, to commence from the 4th of March next; this increased compensation to continue in force for two years from the 4th of March next, and no longer.

A motion to strike out this section was agreed to, 76 against 39.

The bill was passed.

THANKS TO GEN. TERRY AND ADMIRAL PORTER.

The Senate resolution of thanks to Gen. TERRY was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and the Senate resolutions of thanks to Admiral PORTER, was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The House adjourned.

CITY NOTES.—A concert in aid of the funds of the Free Church of the Redemption, in East Fourteenth-street, will be given Saturday evening, in Irving Hall. Mr. GEORGE W. MORGAN will act as conductor. The other attractions, which are of an unusual character, will be found in our advertising columns.... The billiard tournament for the championship and possession of the golden cue will be inaugurated this evening at the Academy of Music by a match between DUDLEY KAVANAUGH and WILLIAM GOLDTHWAIT.

VIOLATION OF THE ENLISTMENT ACT.—JOHN ERICSSON, cabin-boy on the steamer *Maria E. Hearn*, entered complaint before Justice LUDWIG, against ROBERT J. WILLIAMS, alleging that that person persuaded him to go to a town in the interior of New-Jersey, and there attempted to enlist him and another youth in the United States service. WILLIAMS was committed to answer.

Counterfeits! Counterfeits! Parties Dealing in my preparations are warned against purchasing any Pills and Ointment represented as being mine that do not have my private revenue stamp on each box or pot, and the words "Holloway, New-York," water-marked in the book of directions. The counterfeits are now offered for sale in this city. Any party who will detect them will receive a handsome reward by applying to the undersigned. THOS. HOLLOWAY.
No. 80 Maiden-lane.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world; the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. [illegible]

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in Wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

"Discretion shall Preserve Thee" says the wise Solomon. Therefore before disease attacks the body be discreet enough to adopt the certain means of preventing it. Reinforce the physical powers, and thus enable them to repel all influences inimical to health. Do this with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the great renovator of the system, and be safe.

"An Ounce of Prevention is Worth a Pound OF CURE."—This is a wise saying, and at a time when contagious disorders are universally rife, it is worth remembering. Strengthen all the vital organs with that mightiest yet mildest of pure vegetable tonics, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, and walk fearless in a pestilential atmosphere.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name, manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Light Guard Built.—Ladies, if you wish beautiful white satin kid and linen gaiter boots and slips, patronize MILLEN & CO. No. 367 Canal-st.

Perry's
MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION.
Chloasma, or Moth Patches, Bentigo or Freckles, blemishes on the face called moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the face show more strongly on blondes than brunettes; but they contribute greatly to marring the beauty on either; and anything that will effectually remove them without injuring the skin in texture or color, would be considered a great achievement in medical science. Dr. B. C. PERRY, who has made diseases of the skin a specialty, has discovered an infallible remedy for the removal of moth, freckles and other discolorations from the face without injuring the skin in texture or color. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. For sale by all druggists. Call for Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion.
WEEKS & POTTER, No. 170 Washington-st., Boston, Wholesale Agents for New England.

A Card.
THE METROPOLITAN BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM,
No. 575 Broadway.
E. A. Brooks, having sold his store and stock of goods in Fulton-st., will continue to carry on his business as heretofore at his old and commodious establishment in Broadway, where he is now prepared to offer for the inspection of his patrons the most beautiful assortment of boots, shoes, gaiters, slippers and overshoes to be found in the city. His stock of goods comprises every variety of style for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. Special attention is called to his collection of men's, boys' and youths' water-proof boots, so necessary at this season of the year. The public are invited to call and examine, at No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Second-Hand Safes.
Is large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale very cheap.
MARVIN & Co., No. 265 Broadway.

How to Save a Doctor's Bill.
By providing yourselves and families with good, warm water-proof boots and shoes, which can be found in great variety at the Establishment of E. A. BROOKS, No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

To Arms! To Arms!—The Citizen Soldier will find a more deadly foe in the brackish, muddy water and damp night air, than in the most determined enemy. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS so purify the blood and strengthen the stomach and bowels that the soldier can endure these hardships and still be strong and healthy. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand, because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silks elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

At Old Prices.—WEDDING AND VISITING Cards, French Note Paper, &c., &c., EVERDELL'S elegant styles. No. 302 Broadway, corner Duane-st.

Trusses, &c.—WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS is the best truss in the world. It will positively cure rupture. No pressure on the back or cord. Different from all others.
GREGORY & CO., No. 609 Broadway.

Family sewing of every description beautifully done on the Grover & Baker sewing machine, at No. 935 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.

Law Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus,
BAKER, SMITH & CO., No. 183 Centre-st.

Dyspepsia Tablets Cure Indigestion, Heartburn, &c. Prepared by S. G. Welling, No. 571 Broadway, (opposite Metropolitan Hotel.) 50 cents per box.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, black or brown, reliable. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 205 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MARRIED.

CHAPMAN—BROWN.—At University-place Church, on Wednesday, Jan. 18, by Rev. Alexander R. Thompson, WILLIAM HENRY CHAPMAN and ELISA D. BROWN, daughter of Edwin J. Brown, all of this city.

CROWELL—SLAIGHT.—On Thursday, Jan. 19, in Bergen, N. J., by Rev. C. Larew, at the residence of the bride's father, Major ROSSAR C. CROWELL, of Missouri, and MARIA HARRIET, daughter of B. Slaight, Esq. No cards.

GAYLORD—BURDEN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 18, by Rev. J. S. Holme, Mr. WILLIS GAYLORD and Miss MINNIE BURDEN, daughter of William Burden, Esq. No cards.

HINCHMAN—LEE.—At St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 19, by Rev. L. K. Mills, FRANK HINCHMAN and MARY E. HOWELL, daughter of Geo. W. Lee, Esq., all of that city.

PURDY—SMITH.—On Wednesday evening, Jan. 18, at the Madison-square Church, by Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, JAY H. PURDY and FLORA WILHELMINA, only daughter of Thomas E. Smith, all of this city.

SLOANE—SWANWICK.—At Fyen's Farm, Ill., on Tuesday, Jan. 17, by Rev. Samuel Wylie, assisted by Rev. W. F. George, Rev. J. E. W. SLOANE, of New-York, and Miss FANNIE B. SWANWICK, of Chester, Ill.

DIED.

BATES.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Jan. 19, WILLIE G., infant son of Joseph and Susie C. Bates, aged 15 days.

BOUTON.—In Philadelphia, on Wednesday, Jan. 18, CHARLES A. BOUTON, formerly of this city, aged 48 years.

BAGWELL.—In South Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 18, GARRET BROWER, aged 71 years, 10 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, on Saturday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the N. R. D. Church, corner of 3d-av. and 21st-st.

BAKER.—On Wednesday morning, Jan. 18, LOUIS FRARK BAKER, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday morning, at 10½ o'clock, from St. Patrick's Cathedral, corner of Prince and Mulberry sts.

CHARLES.—In this city, on Tuesday, Jan. 17, CATHERINE A. CHARLES, relict of the late Col. Edmund C. Charles, aged 41 years.

The remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

CONOVER.—On Wednesday, Jan. 18, ANNA V. N. CONOVER, aged 37 years, 9 months and 21 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the Jane-st. M. E. Church.

DUNCAN.—On Thursday, Jan. 19, JAMES DUNCAN, in the 73d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, James Murphy, No. 59 Macdougal-st., on Saturday, the 21st inst., at 1 P. M.

ELLIOT.—Suddenly, from hemorrhage, MARTHA A., wife of Rev. Henry B. Elliot, and daughter of Rev. Thomas H. Skinner, D. D., aged 47 years.

The friends will attend the funeral on Friday, Jan. 20, at 12 o'clock, from No. 113 East 39th-st. The ladies who are accustomed to attend the Monthly meeting at No. 2 Bond-st. are especially invited.

FARRINGTON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 18, JONAS M. FARRINGTON, in the 44th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, Hart-st., near Marcy, this day, (Friday,) the 20th inst., at 2½ P. M.

HEMPSTEAD.—Suddenly, of disease of the heart, ELIZABETH J. A. HEMPSTEAD, beloved wife of Christopher M., in the 45th year of her age.

Her sudden removal overwhelms with sorrow a devoted husband, loving children, and affectionate relatives. She was endeared to all who knew her by her exemplary conduct as a mother, wife and Christian.

☞ Norwich, Conn., papers please copy.

LOWRY.—On Wednesday, Jan. 18, SARAH M. LOWRY, twin daughter of J. J. and Louisa A. Lowry, aged 2 years, 4 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Friday,) Jan. 20, at 2 o'clock, from her parents' residence, Suydam-st., near Central-st., Bushwick, L. I.

LYNN.—On Monday, June 6, at Beaufort, S. C., from effect of wounds received in battle of Olustee, Lieut. LORENZO E. LYON, aged 22 years and 6 months, son of Wm. P. Lynn, of this city.

The body having been brought on, will be taken to Tarrytown for interment, by Hudson River Railroad, this day, (Friday,) the 20th inst., at 11 o'clock.

McMURDY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 19, MARY McMURDY, aged 64 years, widow of Isaac McMurdy, late of the City of Albany.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, John J. Hill, No. 263 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

McQUAID.—On Thursday, Jan. 19, MARTHA, relict of the late William McQuaid, Sr., aged 83 years, 8 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, (Robert McQuaid,) No. 264 West 16th-st., on Saturday, the 21st inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to New-York Bay Cemetery for interment.

MARSCHALK.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 18, EONA W., wife of William H. Marschalk, and daughter of Henry Ryer, in the 36th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 91 Vanderbilt-av., 2 o'clock on Friday, Jan. 20.

NILES.—On Tuesday, Jan. 17, of chronic pneumonia, NATHANIEL FRANCIS WATSON NILES, only son of Hon. Nathaniel Niles, in his 33d year.

A Requiem Mass will be celebrated at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Friday morning, the 20th inst., at 10 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

RICE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 18, Mrs. SARAH J. RICE, widow of the late Capt. John D. Rice.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Friday,) the 20th inst., at 10 A. M., from the residence of Mr. W. J. Blydenburgh, No. 232 Raymond-st., Brooklyn.

SMITH.—In this city, on Tuesday, Jan. 17, Miss CAROLINE LORD SMITH, in the 54th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 410 West 44th-st., on Friday, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

WHITNEY.—On Wednesday, Jan. 18, MELVIN S. WHITNEY, aged 52 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 48 West 32d-st., on Friday, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

WILSON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 19, HARRINGTON WILSON, son of Minard W. and Elizabeth Wilson and late of the 40th Regt. N. Y. V., of disease engendered in camp, in the 22d year of his age.

☞ Philadelphia and New-Brunswick papers please copy.

YORKS.—On Thursday morning, Jan. 19, ABRAHAM YORKS, in the 43d year of his age, son of George Yorks, native of Stony Brook, Long Island.

His remains will be taken to Greenwood, from his late residence, Trenton, N. J.

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

For the cure of Coughs, Colds and Consumption.

Dr. Schenck's Seaweed Tonic, for the cure of Dyspepsia, and all Debilitated Conditions of the Stomach.

Dr. Schenck's Mandrake Pills, for Diseases of the Liver, and to act as a gentle purgative.

All of these three medicines are often required in curing consumption, though the Pulmonic Syrup alone has cured many desperate cases. The Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills assist in regulating the Stomach and Liver, and help the Pulmonic Syrup to digest and search through the blood-vessels, by which means a cure is soon effected.

These medicines are conscientiously offered to the public as the only safe, certain and reliable remedies for Pulmonary Consumption, and for all those morbid conditions of the body which lead to that fatal disease, Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia are often forerunners of Consumption, and when they manifest themselves they require the most prompt attention.

The Pulmonic Syrup is a medicine which has had a long probation before the public. Its value has been proved by the thousands of cures it has made through a period of more than thirty years, in all which time its reputation has constantly increased, and the most obstinate skepticism can no longer doubt that it is a remedy which may be used with confidence in all cases which admit a cure.

It the patient will perseveringly follow the directions which accompany each bottle, he will certainly be cured, if his lungs are not too much wasted to make a cure possible. Even in cases supposed to be incurable, worn-out physicians have despaired, the use of this medicine has saved the life of the patient and restored him to perfect health.

Dr. Schenck was cured himself in precisely such circumstances, and many others have been equally fortunate by judicious by making timely use of Dr. Schenck's remedies.

Dr. Schenck does not say that ALL cases of Pulmonary Consumption are within the reach of medicine, but he emphatically asserts that often, when patients have the most alarming symptoms, such as a violent cough, creeping chills, night sweats and general debility, even to such a degree that they are obliged to lie in bed, and when they are given up by their physicians—

THEY MAY STILL BE CURED.

No medical treatment can create new lungs, but when the lungs are very badly diseased, and to some extent destroyed, a cure may be effected by Dr. Schenck's medicines. Also, in

SCROFULOUS DISEASES

these medicines are equally efficient. Dr. Schenck has photographs of a number of persons who have been nearly covered with running sores and are now healed up. This shows its purifying properties, which must be done to heal cavities in the lungs.

In the treatment of Consumption it is of the utmost importance to give vigor and healthy tone to the system. Hence, it is necessary to strengthen the appetite of the patient and to improve the digestion. Proper nourishment is required, together with such means as will make the food easily digestible. The articles most suitable for the diet of consumptive patients are designated in Dr. Schenck's pamphlets, which are distributed gratuitously. In general, the most highly nutritious articles are to be preferred, but the digestive organs must be strengthened in order to make either the food or medicines serviceable. This requirement is met by the Seaweed Tonic, and for this purpose it was designed.

When the digestive powers are put in good order, the food has its proper effect, the system of the patient is invigorated, and the lungs begin to exercise their functions in a normal and healthy manner. Then the healing powers of the Pulmonic Syrup will complete the cure.

Pulmonary Consumption is almost always complicated with Dyspepsia and Liver complaint.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS

are intended to remove obstructions from the Liver, and to restore its healthy action. They have all the efficiency which is ascribed to calomel or blue mass, and are warranted to be free from a particle of any mineral poison. These pills cure the most obstinate costiveness, sick headache, piles, bilious affections, and all other diseases which arise from a torpid or obstructed condition of the liver. One box of these pills, valued at 25 cents, will prove the efficiency of the medicine.

In Consumption, the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are invaluable auxiliary medicines. They relieve the sufferings of the patient, and assist the Pulmonic Syrup in effecting a cure. They have been found useful in advanced stages of Consumption, where the lungs were almost entirely destroyed, and all symptoms, according to the judgment of the physician, indicated speedy death. The lives of patients who were actually in a dying condition have been preserved for months by the use of Dr. Schenck's three great remedies.

Dr. Schenck pledges himself to effect a cure, if the patient will apply to him before his case is altogether desperate; that is to say, before the vital organs are too far gone to admit of any cure, except by a miracle.

Dr. J. H. Schenck is the inventor of the celebrated instrument called

"SCHENCK'S ASSPIROMETER,"

with which he makes examinations of the lungs, with the certainty of discovering their true condition. The charge for making an examination with the Respirometer is $3, but all advice gratis; and for this purpose he can be found at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, every TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M. His medicines can be obtained there at all times. Price for Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each, $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 the half-dozen; Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box.
DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row, Agents.

AN ENTIRELY NEW INVENTION IN DENTISTRY.

The Public and Profession are invited to examine Dr. LEVETT'S "PATENT" in COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificial teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced, occupying but half the space in the mouth heretofore deemed indispensable, while its adhesion is perfect. No. 832 Broadway. Hours 9 till 5.

Can refer to patients of the highest respectability.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled Best Family. Genuine Castile, Toilet and other soaps constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.

BROWNE'S METALLIC WEATHER STRIPS
AND WINDOW BANDS, totally exclude COLD, WIND, RAIN, SNOW and DUST from the crevices of doors, windows and sky-lights—stops the rattling of sashes without interfering with the free use of the same. They save one-half the fuel, and are warranted good for five years. For circulars, with prices, references, &c., address the PATENT METALLIC WEATHER STRIP CO., No. 644 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. Brooklyn Agency, No. 21 Court-st., near Montague Hall.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WILL BE READY AT 12 O'CLOCK.

WILKIE COLLINS
AND
CHARLES DICKENS.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR FEBRUARY, 1865.

CONTENTS.

HEROIC DEEDS OF HEROIC MEN.—III.—GRIERSON'S RAID.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—B. H. Grierson.—Map of the Mississippi.—The Encampment at Wetherall's.—Saving the Bridge over Pearl River.—The Ferry over Pearl River.—

FINANCIAL.

A FEW FACTS

FOR THOSE INTERESTED, OR ABOUT BECOMING INTERESTED, IN OIL COMPANIES.

THE

COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA,

OWNS, IN FEE SIMPLE, OVER

FOUR SQUARE MILES

OF TERRITORY,

In the best Oil Region of Pennsylvania,

BEING

TWO SQUARE MILES IN WARREN COUNTY, PENN.,

On the line of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad,

AND

TWO SQUARE MILES ON THE North Salmon Creek, Forrest County, immediately adjoining Venango County, Penn.

The intrinsic value of their territory is greater than that of any other Oil Company now before the public, with the same amount of capital.

THERE WILL BE BUT

SIXTY THOUSAND SHARES

of the capital stock sold at the subscription price, $2 50 per share, and not a single share above that number will be sold at any price whatever until the territory is developed. This the Secretary will indorse on the back of each receipt for stock if desired.

A competent Superintendent is rapidly developing the property; he has two engines on the ground, two wells already started, and three more will be in operation as soon as the engines are completed.

There is a valuable saw mill on the Cotter Farm, and timber on the whole of the territory sufficient to give a profit of $200 per day for twenty years, or $400 daily for ten years; there is also a large amount of coal on the two square miles in Forrest County. The timber and the coal will give to the Company a handsome dividend, independent of the oil.

The market value of the territory owned by the Company has increased to such an extent that it is at present worth

THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILLION OF DOLLARS.

The amount of capital that will be raised by the sale of the

60,000 SHARES

WILL BE ONLY

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Were the company to sell out either of their properties at the present time, it would realize more than double the amount they will obtain by sale of the above number of shares. No better evidence of the stability of the company, or of the value of their stock, as an investment, can be offered.

The Directors invite all who desire investing in oil stocks to call at their offices and examine prospectus, draughts, etc., where they cannot fail to be satisfied that the

COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY

ranks among those companies that will stand when all others fail, and that it is on such a basis that stockholders cannot fail to realize a handsome profit aside from the question of oil altogether.

ISAIAH LUKENS, Esq., President.
WM. M. STEWART, Vice-President.
WM. D. SMITH, Treasurer.
E. J. HARRISON, Secretary.

The books for subscription will be open for a short time longer at the offices of the company,

NO. 42 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,

and Nos. 23 and 24 Washington Building, third door below Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

REFERENCE:
P. L. GILBERT, Esq., Albany, N. Y.
E. F. CUSHMAN, Esq., Troy, N. Y.

PETROLEUM

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND BALTIMORE CONSOLIDATED

PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY.

CAPITAL, $1,500,000, DIVIDED INTO 300,000 SHARES,

PAR VALUE, $5.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $1 PER SHARE.

NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT OR CALL ON THE SUBSCRIBERS, AS 50,000 SHARES ARE RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT—J. S. CLARK, of New-York.
VICE PRESIDENT—R. WISHART, New-York.
TREASURER—H. F. DEVOE, New-York.
SECRETARY—J. CONKLIN, New-York.
DIRECTORS:
R. V. R. KETCHUM, Baltimore, Md.
C. KING, Baltimore, Md.
J. H. GOULD, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. WOODBUFF, Baltimore, Md.
R. H. WISHART, New-York.
Dr. T. S. RING, New-York.
A. CLARK, Tar Farm, Pa.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Pa.
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENTS:
J. S. CLARK, N. P. A. CLARK, Tar Farm, Pa.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Pa.
OFFICES:
No. 71 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
Nos. 612 and 614 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILA.,
No. 147 BALTIMORE-ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

The company is organized under the laws of the State of New-York. The principal office is No. 71 Broadway, with branch offices in Philadelphia and Baltimore, for the convenience of subscribers, where the certificates of stock will be issued to subscribers without delay. The property, embracing upward of 636 acres, has been selected with great care during the last three years, by those at the directors who have been constantly operating on Oil Creek, and throughout the entire oil region of Pennsylvania, as well as Western Virginia, and was not selected to sell, but for the purpose of development and producing oil, having now some ten wells under contract, and being bored with vigor, besides those already completed and producing, making in all 13 wells now on the property. Every acre of this Company's property is bottom, and the best of boring-land, much of it on Oil Creek, Cherry Run, Cherry Tree Creek, Walnut Bend, Allegheny River, and other streams where the lands are being developed with good success and prospects of a very large product of oil.

OFFICE IN NEW-YORK, where Prospectus, Maps and every information can be obtained,
No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

HENRY A. HEISER & SON,

NO. 44 PINE STREET,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

BUY AND SELL

U. S. 5-20 BONDS.

U. S. 6s. OF '81-BONDS,

U. S. 10-40 BONDS,

ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. DEBT CERTIFICATES,

7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES.

And every form of United States Securities.

We have always on hand a large assortment of Certificates of Indebtedness, due in every month of the year, which we offer at rates that pay more interest than the late dates of Board quotations.

MANGAM, JENKINS & CO.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, MERCANTILE PAPER, STOCKS, BONDS, &c.,
NO. 45 WALL-ST.

U. S. 10-40 Bonds. U. S. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. 6s of '81 Bonds. U. S. 7-3-10th Treasury Notes.

U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness bought and sold at market rates.

Stocks and other securities bought and sold at Brokers' Board on commission.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of this association will be held at their bank, No. 8 Nassau-st., on the 14th day of February next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said bank. C. N. JORDAN, Cashier.
Dated New-York, Jan. 20, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 31 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THERE will be a meeting of the stockholders of this company on the 23d day of January inst., at noon, at the office of the company, to take into consideration the present condition of the company's affairs, and to express their wishes in respect to its future management.
Transfer Books will be closed from the evening of the 17th to the morning of the 24th inst.
DATED San. 9, 1865. W. TITUS, Secretary.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & Co., No. 64 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 4, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THIS COMPANY WILL CLOSE On THURSDAY, Jan. 19, at 3 o'clock, Unless completed before.

EMPIRE CITY PETROLEUM CO.,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE NO. 74 BROADWAY.

TRUSTEES:
J. C. DAYTON, of J. C. Dayton & Co., No. 107 Front-st.
HENRY K. SHELDON, of Sheldon, Hoyt & Co., No. 43 Chambers-st.
EBEN BARTON, of Wm. E. Bird & Co., No. 61 Front-st.
WM. M. PARKS, No. 19 Broad-st.
WM. A. FOWLER, No. 74 Broadway.
AUGUSTUS EMBURY, No. 107 Front-st.
JACOB STANWOOD, Boston.
R. S. CUSHMAN, of R. S. & P. Cushman, Albany.
FRANKLIN ENSON, of Edson & Co., Albany.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER: JAMES M. WESTERVELT. PRESIDENT: J. C. DAYTON.

The property of the Company consists of about 300 acres of the best oil territory, (in fee simple,) on CHERRY-RUN and ALLEGHANY RIVER, with eighteen interests in leases, principally on Cherry Run, Venango County, Pennsylvania, which has been selected by competent judges of oil property. The producing interests are now yielding TWO PER CENT. PER MONTH on the capital stock; and when wells which are rapidly being put down are completed, large increase of yields are expected.

The CAPITAL of the Company is ONE MILLION DOLLARS, divided in 200,000 SHARES, PAR VALUE, $5 each.

$100,000 WORKING CAPITAL.

The books are now opened for a limited number of subscriptions at the following offices:

In New-York City—Messrs. J. C. DAYTON & CO., No. 107 Front-st., WM. M. PARKS, Esq., No. 19 Broad-st., WM. A. FOWLER, Esq., No. 74 Broadway, and at the office of the Company, No. 74 Broadway.

In Boston—JACOB STANWOOD, Esq., No. 9 North Market-st., and JOHN S. JOY, Esq., No. 196 Hanover-street.

In Albany—R. S. & P. CUSHMAN, Broadway, and EDSON & CO., Hudson-st.

PETROLEUM

WAGSTAFF & GORTCHIUS,

No. 71 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 20,

OFFER FOR SALE

OIL STOCKS.

EXCELSIOR, CLIFTON,
McKINLEY, BUCHANAN,
BERGEN COAL AND OIL, CONSOLIDATED,
OCEANIC, HIGHGATE,
BYND FARM, FOUNTAIN,
GREAT WESTERN CONSOLIDATED.

All of which we can recommend as good investments at present prices. Subscriptions can be made through us, free of charge, in any of the Oil Companies now being organized, at original prices.

LANDS.

Wells and Leases on Watson Flats, Penn.
60 acres on Pit-Hole Creek, Penn.
245 acres on French Creek, West Virginia.
Price $24,000; very cheap.
856 acres—Leases in Ohio.
All the above are good oil lands, with wells producing near them. For sale low, if taken at once.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,

receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.

☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

REMOVAL.

THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

have removed to No. 156 Broadway, between Liberty-st. and Maiden-lane.

THE

SPEEDWELL MUTUAL COAL CO.

CAPITAL, $400,000.
40,000 SHARES—$10 PER SHARE.
WORKING CAPITAL, $30,000.

Each share of stock entitles the holder of the share to one Gross Ton (2,240 lbs.) of Coal at cost—$7 50—or less, with a divisional dividend of 20 per cent., which will reduce the net cost of coal to a very low figure. This enterprise should be taken hold of by every person using coal; it is not only a saving of 50 per cent on the cost of the coal, but a good paying dividend to every share of stock, which renders it a very desirable investment to the capitalist as well as the poor man. The colliery is now producing 30,000 tons per annum of the best Red Ash Coal. The subscription books are now open. Please call and see prospectus and learn particulars of

WILLIAM I. HARLAN,
Coal Office, Room No. 71, Trinity Building,
No. 111 Broadway.

The attention of all retail dealers is called to the above.

JOHN B. MURRAY,
NO. 11 BROAD-ST., NEAR WALL,
DEALER IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

OIL AND COAL LANDS.

Several tracts in Braxton County, West Virginia, for sale by the Subscriber.
TITLES WARRANTED. Apply Nos. 8 and 10 Wall-st., Room No. 41, between 11 and 2 o'clock.
E. HECKSCHER.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 18 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1865.

TO THE GUARANTEED STOCKHOLDERS.—A Dividend of Five Per Cent., less Government tax, will be paid in the holders of Guaranteed Stock, at this office, on the 1st day of February next.
In order to reconcile conflicting interests in dispute growing out of a claim made by a portion of the guaranteed stockholders for back dividends, this company has consented, as a compromise, to accept of a proposition made by parties owning and representing a large majority of the guaranteed stock, land by parties who have heretofore brought suits for back dividends against this company, which suits are now, on this settlement, withdrawn. The company deems it but just to offer the same terms of settlement to the remaining stockholders as have been accorded to the majority above-mentioned, viz:
In addition to the Five Per Cent. Cash Dividend, payable on the 1st day of February next, this company is ready to issue to the guaranteed stockholders common stock at par to the extent of 30 per cent. of the guaranteed stock held by them, in full payment of all claims for dividends and interest accruing prior to February 1, 1863, indorsing such payment upon the face of the guaranteed stock certificates. All common stock so issued prior to the closing of the common stock books, on the 14th of February prox., will be entitled to the Three and a half Per Cent. Dividend on common stock, payable March 1, 1865. HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE,
No. 73 Broadway, corner Rector-st.

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK Exchange for dealings in Petroleum stocks, located in the Empire Buildings, No. 73 Broadway, corner of Rector-st., will open for business on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1. I wish the officers of the various Petroleum Companies of this and other States to furnish me, as promptly as practicable, prospectuses showing their organizations, in order that a full list of stocks may be commenced. I am now ready to furnish subscribers with their tickets of admission and to receive additional subscribers. The annual subscription to this Exchange is twenty-five ($25) dollars.
W. L. JACKSON, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE EAST RIVER BANK WILL ORganize as soon as practicable as a National Bank, with the capital increased to $500,000.
Having a surplus of over 40 per cent., a dividend in stock of 25 per cent will be made to present shareholders: the remainder of the surplus will be participated in by the increased stock.
The subscription book is now open at the bank, No. 400 Broadway.
By order of the board,
WM. H. GARMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, DUBUQUE, Iowa, Jan. 11, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Co. will be held at the office of the Company in Dubuque, Iowa, on MONDAY, Feb. 13, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing four directors for the term of two years. LOUIS BOISOT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 156 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Jan 13, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at their office, No. 156 Broadway, on TUESDAY, 24th inst. Polls open from 12 M. until 1 o'clock, P. M. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 63 WARREN-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1865.

INTEREST ON SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company, due Feb. 1, will be paid at this office. The transfer books will be closed on and after Jan. 21, until day of payment.
C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 48 WALL-ST.—At an election for Directors, held at the office of the Company, on the 12th inst., George C. Collins, William H. Slocum, Charles M. Church, John A. Dorrie, and Lyndl L. Jones, whose term expiring, were reflected. At a subsequent meeting of the board, held this day, GEORGE A. JARVIS was unanimously re-elected President of the company for the ensuing year.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

SPECIAL PETROLEUM NOTICE.

LITTLE KANAWHA AND ELK RIVER PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY," OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Geologists and practical men unite in their belief, and so report, "that the property of this company—62,000 acres of land, in fee—is in the very centre of the West Virginia Oil Region—has numerous oil and gas springs along the banks of its principal streams, (one of which vies with the famous Burning Spring itself,) and is surrounded by properties on every side that are unmistakable in their oil-bearing character.

The subscription for its purchase is now being made at the office of the undersigned. It contains the names of many of our prominent capitalists and business men, is already far advanced, and will be closed at an early day.

Prof. Richardson's very able and interesting report on the property, with circular attached, containing the conditions of the subscription, and any additional information, can be obtained at this office.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE
METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 196 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1865.

STATEMENT OF THE BUSINESS AND CONDITION OF THE COMPANY ON THE 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1864.

Unearned Premiums, Jan. 1, 1864		$167,139 89
Premiums received in 1864, as follows:		
On Marine Risks	$493,313 46	
On Fire Risks	437,235 04	930,548 50
Total premiums		$1,097,688 30
Premiums marked off as earned from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1864	$778,926 34	
Less Return Premiums	56,460 56	
Net Earned Premiums		$721,565 78
Losses paid during the year:		
On Marine Risks	$170,856 54	
On Fire Risks	206,468 63	
Total Losses	$377,725 17	
Reserved for Losses Unadjusted	20,626 18	
Expenses, Reinsurance Commission and Taxes, (less interest received)	198,293 12	$596,043 47
Net profits		$125,522 31
The capital of said company actually paid up in cash is		$300,000 00
The surplus on the first day of January, 1865		458,321 84
Total amount of capital and surplus		$758,321 84
ASSETS JANUARY 1st, 1865.		
Amount of cash on hand and in Bank	$104,741 19	
Amount of cash in hands of Agents and in course of transmission	41,748 56	
Amount of U. S. and N. Y. City Stocks and Bonds	187,029 50	
Amount of Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien of record on Unincumbered Real Estate	185,550 00	
Amount of Loans on Collateral, payable on demand	92,375 00	
Amount of other Miscellaneous Items	28,500 00	
Amount due for Premiums on Policies issued at office	19,187 77	
Amount of Bills Receivable for Premiums on Marine Risks	91,455 70	
Interest due and accrued, but not yet payable	13,756 12	$758,321 84

The Board of Directors have this day resolved to pay a dividend of

SIX PER CENT.

on the outstanding Certificates of Profits, to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, the 20th of February next; also a dividend of

TEN PER CENT.

on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable in cash on demand; also a dividend of

FIFTY PER CENT.,

in scrip, on the net earned Participating Premiums of the company for the year 1864, for which Certificates will be issued on and after the 20th day of March next.

DIRECTORS:
JAS LORIMER GRAHAM, DANIEL PARISH,
ROBT. M. C. GRAHAM, DUDLEY B. FULLER,
EDW. A. STANSBURY, HENRY V. BUTLER,
JOSEPH B. VARNUM, GILBERT L. BECKMAN,
BOWES R. McILVAINE, CHARLES P. KIRKLAND,
FREDK. H. WOLCOTT, JOS. B. VARNUM, Jr.,
WILLIAM E. STRONG, WATSON E. CASE,
JOHN C. HENDERSON, LORRAIN FREEMAN,
GUSTAVUS A. OONOVER, EDWARD MACOMBER,
MARTIN BATES, Jr., J. L. GRAHAM, Jr.,
PASCHAL W. TURNEY, S. D. BRADFORD, Jr.,
FRANKLIN H. DELANO, GEO. W. HATCH,
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
ROBERT M. C. GRAHAM, Vice-President.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, 2d Vice-President.
JOHN C. GOODRIDGE, Secretary.

PETROLEUM.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE,
NO. 10 PINE-ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1864.

To the subscribers of the
UNITED PETROLEUM FARMS ASSOCIATION,
HOFFMAN PETROLEUM COMPANY,
BLOOD FARM PETROLEUM COMPANY,
HOME PETROLEUM COMPANY,
OIL CITY PETROLEUM COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the above-named companies, recently held, a resolution was passed, authorising

TWO HUNDRED LEASES,

to be made on the several properties owned by said companies.

There is an opportunity for all who are subscribers, (and wish to do so,) to take an interest in the practical development of these oil lands.

There are parties who propose to engage in working these leases in such manner as we think, to make it lucrative, and an object for the subscribers to become interested with them; we make the subscribers this offer, when, if they do not deem it desirable, others are ready to engage in the work immediately.

There are fifty engines already ordered to prosecute this work.

We respectfully request subscribers to give this matter their early and earnest attention, and advise us immediately what they desire in the premises.

WED. W. CLARK & CO.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,

Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.

We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s. OF 1881,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS,
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81,
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED,
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates,
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS OF 1881,
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 10-40 BONDS,
ONE YEAR CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS,

NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN USUAL COMMISSION ALLOWED.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS COLLECTED OR PURCHASED.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York,
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."

All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Bank-ers, and Dealers.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased, and on hand, for sale.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 240 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1865.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, the following persons were elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year:

J. T. Sanger,	Albert G. Lee,
E. L. Fancher,	N. K. Rosenfeld,
John Elliott,	Charles G. Barrett,
Lewis Einstein,	Edwin F. Knowlton,
John Falconer,	Jacob B. Dater,
Henry I. Baker,	Daniel L. Ross.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, Daniel L. Ross was unanimously re-elected President.
JOHN H. STOUT, Cashier.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 18 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1865.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS FOR THE guaranteed stock of this company will be closed on the 17th inst., and reopened on the 2d day of February next. The transfer books for the common stock of this company will be closed on the 14th day of February, and reopened on the 2d day of March next.
D. F. BARHYDT, Secretary.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO. GENERAL OFFICE, No. 35 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company are closed until the morning of Friday, the 20th day of January, proximo.
By order of the Board of Managers.
A. L. ODELL, Treasurer.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, 20th JANUARY, 1865.

THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1865, FROM the Bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, and the Chicago and North Western Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that day on presentation at this office. JAMES E. YOUNG, Secretary.

MILWAUKIE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 52 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
(Room No. 20, third floor,) NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1865.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will be closed from the 20th of January to the 10th of February next.
G. L. TAINTOR, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

BROOKLYN

PETROLEUM COMPANY.

CAPITAL, $500,000,
100,000 SHARES AT $5 PER SHARE.
$100,000 RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.
OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
NO. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
OFFICERS:
ALEXANDER McCUE, President.
WILLIAM H. WALLACE, Vice-President.
WILLIAM A. FOWLER, Treasurer.
CHAS. P. WILLIAMS, 2d, Secretary.
CHARLES LOWREY, Counselor.
TRUSTEES:
ALEXANDER McCUE, No. 241 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
WM. H. WALLACE, No. 133 Washington-st., N. Y.
ANDREW CARRIGAN, Chambers-st., N. Y.
WILLIAM A. FOWLER, No. 74 Broadway, N. Y.
EDWARD R. JONES, corner Broome and Lewis sts., N. Y.
EDWARD F. PATCHEN, (Messrs. T. Ketcham & Co.,) No. 68 Wall-st., N. Y.
CHARLES LOWREY, Montague-st., Brooklyn.
A. O. BURKE, M. D., No. 142 Union-st., Brooklyn.
WILLIAM M. LITTLE, (of Wyckoff & Little,) Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.

The property of this company consists of 182 acres of good boring territory, in FEE SIMPLE, situate in the heart of the Oil Region, in Venango County, Pennsylvania, together with leases in wells, which are now producing a net product of nearly FORTY BARRELS PER DAY; which at the present price of $12 per barrel, is $480 per day, or over $14,000 per month, which gives over TWO AND A-HALF PER CENT. ON THE CAPITAL STOCK, and when the wells, which are now going down, are completed, the production of oil to the company will be LARGELY INCREASED.

It also owns the ENTIRE WORKING INTEREST in two wells which are being bored, with every indication of being fine producing wells.

It also owns interest in nine wells, now being sunk, which, when completed, will largely increase its revenue.

The trustees are determined to make it rank among the best petroleum companies yet formed, and have reserved a large

WORKING CAPITAL OF $100,000.

to develop the property.

The subscription books, for a limited number of shares, are now open at the offices of Messrs. T. Ketcham & Co., No. 68 Wall-st.; Wm. H. Wallace, Esq., No. 133 Washington-st.; Wm. A. Fowler, Esq., No. 74 Broadway; E. R. Jones, Esq., City Mills, corner Broome and Lewis sts., in the City of New-York; and Messrs. Wyckoff & Little, Montague-st., near Court; D. K. Ducker, Esq., No. 39 Fulton-st.; D. B. Fowell, No. 77 Myrtle-av., in the City of Brooklyn, or of either of the Trustees.

COAL MINES OWNED BY CONSUMERS.

COAL.

SUPPLIED AT ACTUAL COST.
NO PERSONAL LIABILITY.

THE CONSUMERS' BENEFIT COAL COMPANY is now organizing upon the mutual plan, and presents the same features that have resulted so successfully in Philadelphia and Boston. This is the pioneer company in New-York.

Cash Capital	$600,000
Number of shares	60,000
Par Value (to be full paid)	10

Each share entitles the holder to receive annually and perpetually

ONE TON OF COAL AT ACTUAL COST,

and semi-annual cash dividends of the profits of the sales of surplus coal after supplying the shareholders. It is confidently expected that the profits to the shareholders will more than repay the original cost of each share within two years. Very few enterprises can offer equal advantages, combined with benevolence, in furnishing an article used by all, at the least possible cost.

The Directors have secured a perpetual lease of the celebrated

AUDENRIED IMPROVEMENT AND COAL COMPANY'S MINES.

Improvements, personal property, &c., in full and successful operation, at Wilkesbarre, Penn.

The quality of the coal for domestic and manufacturing purposes, (being the great Baltimore vein,) the facilities and economy of mining, are unsurpassed by that of any mines in the United States.

There are six steam engines, pumps, breakers and shaft, (each 1,000 tons daily capacity,) slope, mine roads, cars, tools, implements, miners' houses, powder and oil houses, carpenters' and blacksmiths' shops, horses, mules, &c., complete.

100,000 tons of coal is now ready for removal, and with complete facilities, by railroads and canals. A supply of 100,000 to 200,000 tons can be annually taken out and delivered, commencing immediately upon the organization.

Shareholders may order their coal in any of the usual sizes.

STOVE.
BROKEN.
LUMP,
EGG, or
NUT.

MANUFACTURERS', REFINERS', AND LARGE CONSUMERS' COAL DELIVERED IN CARGO.

The colliery, with present machinery, is now capable of forcing out from 1,000 to 1,500 tons daily, and coal will be delivered at any place within the cities of New-York Brooklyn, Jersey City, and other adjacent cities on the rivers or railroads centering therein, at the actual cost of mining, transportation and delivery.

Consumers are invited to subscribe for this Stock (at least as many shares as they use tons of coal per annum,) and make this the Pioneer Company in economy of cost of Coal.

DIRECTORS:
JOHN ANDERSON, No. 413 5th-av.
Colonel A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President Home Insurance Company.
Hon. C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor of New-York.
Hon. ALFRED M. WOOD, Mayor of Brooklyn.
Hon ORESTES CLEVELAND, Mayor of Jersey City.
Hon. MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, Ex-Mayor and M. C., Brooklyn.
CHARLES JENKINS, President East River Bank.
C. H. DeLAMATER, Delamater Iron Works.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary Merchants' Insurance Company.
C. H. APPLEGATE, C. H. Applegate & Bro.
C. V. B. OSTRANDER, President Merchants' Insurance Company.
JAS. H. WHEATLEY, Finkin & Wheatley.
Hon. DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Ex-Mayor.
R. O. GLOVER, President Harmony Insurance Company.

COUNSEL:
BARNEY, BUTLER & PARSONS, Trinity Buildings.

Books of subscription are now open at the following places:
Office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway (Room No. 50, Empire Building, back room, second story.)
East River Bank, No. 680 Broadway.
C. H. Applegate & Bro., No. 354 Broadway.
Wyckoff & Little, Montague-st. Brooklyn, Agents.
Mayor's Office, Jersey City.

THE NEWARK PETROLEUM COMPANY.
Incorporated under the Laws of New-York.
CAPITAL STOCK $130,000—SHARES $10 EACH.

Office No. 37 Park-row, Room No. 8.

Owns two hundred acres of land in fee simple, its entire product being the property of stockholders. Located in the heart of the most productive oil region, near Pithole Creek, three-quarters of a mile from the Allegheny, about forty rods from Oberry Run. It is surrounded with wells. Among shares are the Reed, Jamison, Ambora, Horton and Warren wells. The pipes transmitting oil from the last cross this territory. This Company offer special inducements for investment, not only in location, surroundings and intrinsic value, but in the fact that the capital of $130,000 is so small in proportion to its large and valuable territory, owned in fee simple. There is room for many wells, whose product will be divided on a small capital, promising large remuneration. Should the whole territory yield only an equivalent to one 40-barrel well, it would give a net of $120,000 per year to divide on its stock, or about 100 per cent. If the surrounding developments are any guide, it should yield several times that amount. The President is actually engaged in the work of development. The books will be open for subscription, for a short time, at the office, a limited amount of stock only being left.

WM. G. LORD, President.
JOHN McKILLOP, Vice-President.
W. H. MURPHY, Treasurer.
S. CHASE, Secretary.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WYOMING PETROLEUM COMPANY of Black Creek, Canada West.

1. The amount of the Capital Stock of said Company is $250,000, which was issued in payment of property necessary for carrying on the business of the Company.
2. There are no existing debts or liabilities against said Company.

New-York, Jan. 18, 1865.
JAMES W. CONROW, Secretary.
ROBERT WHITE, OWEN C. OWENS, JAMES THOMPSON, M. K. MOODEY, } A majority of the Trustees of said Company.

City and County of New-York, ss.—JAMES W. CONROW of said city, to me known personally, appeared before me, and being duly sworn, did depose and say that he is the Secretary of the above-mentioned Company; that the foregoing report is subscribed by him, and by a majority of the Trustees of said Company, and that the same is true. JAMES W. CONROW, Secretary.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1865.
CHAS. ROSTON, Commissioner of Deeds.
(U. S. Internal Revenue stamp, five cents.)

THE YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 16th inst.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the COPAKE IRON MINES, will be held at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25, at 1 o'clock P. M.
WM. WARD, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Lehigh and Susquehannah Coal Company, will be held at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, Jan. 26, at 1 o'clock.
JAS. A. TIMPSON, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Schuylkill Coal Company will be held at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, Jan. 26, at 1 o'clock P. M.
JAS. A. TIMPSON, Secretary.

ERIE RAILWAY STOCK TAKEN AT par for a beautiful country seat on New Haven Railroad at cash price. Inquire Room No. 2 No. 76 Cedar.

WE HAVE THIS DAY AUTHORIZED Mr. CLARENCE S. BROWN to sign for us, by power of attorney. ADOLPH SAUTHOFF & CO.

FINANCIAL.

WILLIAM C. GILMAN,
NO. 40 PINE-ST.,
BUYS AND SELLS
MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE SCRIP.

OIL LANDS.

The subscriber has on hand about 14,000 acres of land, in Western Virginia, in Guyandott Valley, called the Oil Lands. Being an original owner, I will sell reasonable. A very desirable chance for forming a rich Petroleum Company. S. BROWN, No. 170 Broadway, Room No. 2, second floor.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 63 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DIVIDENDS.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY.

The Directors of the Quicksilver Mining Company have THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend FIVE DOLLARS per share in UNITED STATES GOLD COIN, payable February 15, 1865, to Shareholders of Record, January 31, 1865.
Transfer books will be closed from February 1 to 10, inclusive.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE
HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 22 BROADWAY.

The Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock of this company, payable to the stockholders on demand, free of Government tax.
THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1865.

NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 12 WALL-ST.

CASH CAPITAL	$1,000,000
SURPLUS, JAN. 1, 1865	270,883
Gross Assets	1,270,3 3

TWENTY NINTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of (6) SIX PER CENT. on the whole capital, (free from Government Tax,) payable on Monday, the 16th inst.
NEW-YORK, January 11, 1865.
JONATHAN D. STEELE, Pres.
P. NOTMAN, Sec.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 156 BROADWAY.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per (5) Cent. has been declared payable on and after the 9th inst., free of Government tax. J. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1865.

ASTOR
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
CAPITAL AND ASSETS, $289,900.

The Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of five Per Cent., payable on and after 1st February next, free of Government tax.
ROBERT D. HART, Secretary.

S

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,200 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,200 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	(About)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(About)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON 1st	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire line, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Feb. 1.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....March 1.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$125
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,419	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,439	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,439	.....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Frowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	3,872	Gregan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,926	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

VIRGINIA—Lewis.....Saturday, Feb. 4.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency. Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Will sail as follows:

MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Jan. 21.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Jan. 28.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Feb. 4.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Feb. 18.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Feb. 25.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, March 4.
DAY STAR	(Building.)	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.

From Pier 45 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.

The *Morning Star* is 2,045 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,078, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to

JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 25.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 1.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 8.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 15.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 25.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 1.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$133 33
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless Bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

THROUGH BILLS LADING TO ST. LOUIS AND ALL POINTS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, VIA NEW-ORLEANS.

THE ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS,

JOHN J. ROE, President.

Is now ready to contract, and give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for shipment as above.

This Company now owns seventy first-class steamers running between New-Orleans, St. Louis, and Louisville, and are now arranging connections between New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and New-Orleans.

One of their steamers will leave New-Orleans daily, and by judicious arrangements they are enabled to offer inducements to shippers in lower rates and quick dispatch. Average time of transit, eighteen days.

J. EAGER, Agent,
No. 41 Broad-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the United States mails, are intended to sail as follows:

EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 21
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 28

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	90	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam-packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above port from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Jan 30, and MONDAY, Feb. 27.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....$60

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

Passengers must have passports.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP MORRO CASTLE,

Capt. ADAMS.

Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Jan 25, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The new and splendid steamship EAGLE, Lawrence, Master, will succeed the MORRO CASTLE and leave on Feb. 1.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River

Jan. 23.....OCEAN QUEEN.....SEABURY.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)
Feb. 3.....NORTH STAR.....SLOCUM.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN AGE.)
Feb. 13.....COSTA RICA.....TINKLEPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)

For freight or passage, apply to

D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail steamship GEO. CROMWELL,

E. E. VAILL, Commander,

Will leave pier No. 9, North River, on Saturday, January 28, at 3 P. M.

Passage with unsurpassed accommodations, $75.

For freight or passage apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

The FUNG SHUEY will follow.

PROTECT THE IRON SHIPS.

GISBORNE'S anti-fouling and anti-corrosive paint for coating ships' bottoms. Iron hulls preserved 18 months from grass, barnacles and corrosion by the Gisborne paint. Every transport steamer in the British Navy ordered to be coated with it. Adopted by the Admiralty and the Cunard, Peninsular and Oriental, National and African Steamship Companies. AMERICAN OFFICES, No. 11 Broad-st., New-York.

LOW RATES OF PASSAGE TO CALIFORNIA BY STEAMER OF 23D JANUARY.

The splendid steamship OCEAN QUEEN (3,000 tons), of the United States mail line, connecting at Panama with steamer SACRAMENTO, will take steerage passengers, on this departure, at greatly reduced rates. Apply to

D. B. ALLEN,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA—SHORT ROUTE, LOW PRICES.—The Central American Transit Company will dispatch, on the 30th of every month, from Pier No. 29 North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN EAGLE, B. S. HANCOCK, Master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars, apply to D. H. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE, No. 41 Chambers-st.—Passengers for Havana or Canada may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, Room No. 20.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all points West and Southwest.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

From foot Martin-st. daily at 6 P. M., connecting with trains for Richmond, Lost Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Manchester, &c.

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.

Pier at Hamilton Square 28—open for steam cars.

Steamer JESSE HOYT leaves foot of Pier 2, East Brooklyn, daily, (excepting Sundays) at 9 A. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with express trains for Philadelphia, Tuckerton, Barnegat, Toms River, &c.

Returning leave Vine-st. Ferry, Philadelphia, at 1½ A. M.

☞ Travelers from the city of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line—the state of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD

Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.—Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Dec. 5, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:45, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. All trains leave Chambers-st. 30 minutes earlier than 30th-st. Sunday trains, 6 P. M. from 30th-st. Through freights run daily.

J. M. TOUCEY, Asst's Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, &c.; and on Saturdays at 2 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations west of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10.30 A. M. 2, 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations. (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 8:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

Nov. 1, 1864.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains north and east from New-Haven 11 P. M.

FOR SALE.

TO CAPITALISTS AND FARMERS.—FOR sale, the valuable farm of the late Abraham Furman, deceased, at Newtown, L. I., containing 63 acres of first quality tillable land, 18 acres of heavy timbered woodland, and 7 acres of salt meadows, being about five and a half miles distant from Grand-st. Ferry, and about six miles from Hunter's Point Ferry. The Long Island Railroad passes through it. It offers many advantages to a farmer, being near New-York market. The buildings and outhouses are good and in an improving neighborhood, worthy the attention of capitalists for investments. Its location admits of its being divided into sections for building purposes to great advantage. It becomes necessary to have it sold to close up the above estate. For further particulars apply to PETER NEVIUS, No. 45 Front-st., or Prof. J. J. MAPES, No. 46 Bleecker-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LOT OF 670 ACRES.—ONE of the most valuable timber lots in this State, within 3½ miles of canal and railroad, near the head of Seneca Lake; easy of access, and surrounded by highly improved farms, worth from $50 to $60 per acre. The land is heavily timbered, and is of better soil and surface than any other similar body in the State. The property has on it a steam saw mill and shingle machine in running order, four dwellings and two barns. Title perfect; price $50 per acre. Very favorable terms will be made with a party who desires to lumber it, or it will be exchanged in part for other first-class property near New-York, or for well located Western lands at cash prices. W. L. BARNES, No. 352 Broadway, third floor, rear.

WESTERN LANDS.—PARTIES OWNING tracts of land in any of the Western States, and wishing to dispose of them, will find it to their advantage in sending me the descriptions and prices. No charge made for my expenses in efforts to sell, unless sale is effected; would refer to the bankers and business men generally, in Cincinnati.

SAMUEL A. SARGENT, Real Estate Agent,
N. W. corner 5th and Walnut sts. Cincinnati, Ohio.

DOUBLE HOUSE AND STABLE FOR SALE—On 2d-av., near St. Mark's Church. House is first-class, with all the modern improvements; complete in every respect; built by the late occupant for his own use. House 40x100 feet; lot, 40x125 feet; stable, 25x20. Early possession can be had. Price $50,000.

Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE.—TWO three-story brick houses in Clinton-st., near Warren-st.; 22 feet 8x35, and 20 feet extension; lot 20 feet in depth. Also, a smaller house on Warren-st. They have gas, bath, range, &c. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED HOUSE ON LEXINGTON-AVENUE, BELOW THIRTIETH-STREET.—A three-story brick house, in the most perfect order, newly and elegantly furnished, with immediate possession. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 43 Grove-st.; lot 21x100 feet, house three stories, basement and sub-cellar; Philadelphia brick front, high stoop, with brown-stone trimmings, well built and conveniently arranged; can be seen between 11 and 1. Apply to F. TILLOU, No. 1 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—ON 38TH-ST., NEAR 8TH-AV., A four-story high stoop, brown-stone front house and lot, in elegant order, and frescoed and painted throughout. Can be purchased with or without furniture. For permits and particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—BROOKLYN, NOS. 31, 113, 120, 122 Willoughby-st.; No. 89 Prince-st. Also the most desirable plot of lots on New-York-av. For cards to view, price and particulars, apply to JOHN BRAINERD, No. 4 Court-st.

BUILDING LOT FOR SALE.—A DESIRable building lot, about 75 feet by 200 feet, situated in Hillhouse av., New-Haven, is offered for sale. For terms, apply to T. KETCHAM & CO., No. 40 Wall-st., or to D. C. OILMAN, New-Haven.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, 2 farms, 30 miles in Westchester County, N. Y., under good cultivation, plenty fruit, near railroad. Also, one to exchange for city property. Inquire of R. WHITE, No. 68 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE AT HYDE PARK—A VERY FINE residence, directly on the river, consisting of dwelling-house and all necessary out-buildings, with 40 acres of good land. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

NEWARK, N. J.—TO MANUFACTURERS.—Valuable lot, 20 feet by 180 feet deep, on Railroad-av., rear on Bruen-st., Market-st. depot. Apply to KING & SOND, Agents, Broad-st., Newark.,

Or to R. SPEIR, Jr., No. 112 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.—No. 33 Prospect-st., $1,200; Nos. 27, 29, 31 Catharine-st., each $750; No. 33 Catharine-st., $900. Apply to BENJAMIN OGDEN, 221 Broad-st., Elizabeth.

FOR SALE—FOR INVESTMENT, THE NORTHwest corner of Broome and Mulberry sts.; lot 50 ft. 6 in. by 116 ft. Apply at No. 383 Broome-st., from 9 to 12 A. M.

PAPER-MILL FOR SALE—ON ONE OF THE most valuable privileges along the Hudson River. For particulars inquire of O. CRITTENDEN, No. 127 Reade-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY, HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, newly furnished, 20x60.100, at No. 209 West 21st-st. Call between 8 and 11 A. M., on WILLIAM TAYLOR, Mo. 385 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VALUABLE water power and machinery, with several buildings and a few acres of land if desired. For particulars inquire of HENRY KELLER, South Salem, Westchester County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN Orange, N. J., three acres of land, within five minutes' walk from the depot. Address S. M. D., 82 James

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

No. 19 [illegible]-street.
No. 48 East 40th street.
No. 5 Gramercy-park.
No. 479 West 22d-street.

Two houses on 73d-st., between 10th and 9th avs.

All have modern improvements.

S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCES, desirably located up town, varying in price

FROM $18,000 TO $30,000.

Owners wishing to sell will consult their interest by sending memorandum to

A. JOURNEAY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD FARM OF 40 ACRES, IN New-Jersey, twelve miles from the City of New-York, on the Northern Railroad, one mile from depot, beautifully located, fertile, new and in good order; plenty of fruit. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

SAND-ST., BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE THE basement three-story frame house, 126 Sand-st.; lot 25x100 feet; the two-story and attic frame house No. 140 Sand-st.; both built by day's work. Possession on the 1st of May next. Apply to ROBERT SPEIR, Jr., No. 112 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—TWO HANDSOME THREE-STORY and attic, brown-stone, high-stoop houses. All modern improvements; situated above 42d-st. Price, if sold immediately, $8,500. Apply to POTTER BROS. & BELLAMY, Nos. 32 Pine-st. and 737 6th-av.

A THREE-STORY, ATTIC AND BASEMENT house, for sale or lease for three years, furnished, on south side of Clinton-place, 8th-st., between Mercer and Green sts., 25x96 feet; lot, 120 feet. Possession, March 15. S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

A FOUR-STORY BRICK ENGLISH basement house for sale, modern improvements; in fine order; possession May 1; price $19,000. Apply to POTTER BROTHERS & BELLAMY, Nos. 32 Pine-st. and 737 6th-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSES, FACTORIES, FARMS &c., at Newark, N. J., from $1,500 to $25,000. By LENT & BROWN, No. 317 Broad-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT IN THE CITY OF ELIZABETH, New-Jersey—A spacious and elegant mansion, surrounded by extensive grounds in the highest state of cultivation, and well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees. On the premises, (consisting of 17 acres) are stabling, carriage-house, and numerous outbuildings and everything necessary for a desirable residence; rent $1,200 per annum. Apply to J. M. MEEKER, No. 218 Broad-st.; or to JULIUS A. FAY, Railway-av., Elizabeth.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, A LARGE STORE IN Deane-st. For particulars, apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET—APPLY TO P. F. PECK, No. 154 Reade-st., front office, second floor.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WISH TO hire two or three apartments in a respectable house in Brooklyn, between Fulton and Atlantic Ferries. References will be received, under letters addressed to A. S., No. 88 Pine-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE family, by a lady, above 8th-st., or in Brooklyn, west of Court, between Fulton and South Ferry, a room neatly furnished, board, including fire and gas, not to exceed $25 a month; best references given and required. Address CARTER, Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BETWEEN 2ND AND 6TH AVS., and 4th and 15th sts., two furnished bedrooms, on the third floor; one of them must have a fire, for two gentlemen, with breakfast, and tea daily, and dinner on Sunday. Address, with terms and particulars, E. C., Box 1,957 Post-office, New-York. References exchanged.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, BY A GENTLEman, wife and child, three furnished rooms, connecting if possible, with convenience for housekeeping; or would board; must be in a pleasant locality. Address, stating terms, &c., AUSTIN, No. 81 Fulton-st., N. Y.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF ROOMS SUITABLE for a gentleman and wife; also, rooms for single gentlemen. Dinner at 6; house convenient to cars. No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARD IN A RESPECTABLE, QUIET, private family for a gentleman and wife, between 14th and 30th sts. and 3d and 6th avs. Address, with particulars, Box No 2,855 Post-office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

This is to certify that the undersigned have this day formed a limited partnership, pursuant to title 1, chapter 4, part 2, of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, and the several acts amendatory thereof, and that

1. The name of the firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is H. L. PARMELE.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the importing, buying and selling of coal, foreign and American, on the account of said firm, and also on commission.

3. That the name of the general partner is EDWARD L. PARMELE, whose place of residence is Clifton, in the County of Richmond and State of New-York; and that the name of the special partner is FREDERICK H. COSSITT, whose place of residence is the City, County and State of New-York.

4. That the amount of capital which the said special partner has contributed to the common stock, is the sum of fifteen thousand dollars in cash.

5. That the period at which said partnership is to commence, is the 12th day of December, 1864; and that the period at which the same is to terminate, is the 1st day of January, 1868.

HOWARD L. PARMELE,
FREDERICK H. COSSITT.

Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1864.

REMOVAL.

H. L. PARMELE has removed from No. 62 William-st. to No. 32 Pine-st., where he has for sale all kinds of American and foreign anthracite and bituminous coals, and cannel by the cargo or single ton. For sale, to arrive, or delivered to any part of New-York or Brooklyn. Offices, No. 32 Pine-st., and No. 946 Broadway. Yards, West 23d-st., between 10th and 11th avs.; Brooklyn yard, corner Columbia and Baltic sts.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 2d, 1864.

A CARD.

The undersigned having disposed of his interest in the coal business to H. L. PARMELE, would recommend him to his friends and customers, and to those of the old firm of Popham & Co.

E. C. POPHAM.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1864.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style of FISHER, CLARK & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

AUGUSTUS A. FISHER,
BENJAMIN D. CLARK,
CHARLES A. FISHER.

The undersigned have this day entered into copartnership under the firm name of FISHER, WILLIAMS & CO. They have taken lofts Nos. 105 and 107 Chambers-st. and 93 and 91 Reade-st., heretofore occupied by David S. Williams, (who retires from trade,) and will succeed to his business.

AUGUSTUS A. FISHER,
CHARLES B. WILLIAMS,
BENJAMIN D. CLARK,
CHARLES A. FISHER.

D. S. WILLIAMS may be found for the present with Fisher, Williams & Co., as above.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers is dissolved from this date, PETER I. NEVIUS retiring from business.

PETER I. NEVIUS & SONS.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the name of PETER I. NEVIUS & SONS, and will continue the shipping and commission business at No. 11 South-st.

JACOB R. NEVIUS,
PETER I. NEVIUS, Jr.,
GEORGE L. NEVIUS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1865.

THE FIRM OF E. S. JAFFRAY & CO., of No. 360 Broadway, having been dissolved by the death of one of the partners, Mr. Arthur W. Jaffray, the business of said firm will be continued at the same place by the subscribers, surviving partners, under the same firm name.

EDWARD S. JAFFRAY,
J. W. BARROW.

Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1864.

THE FIRM OF BOOTH, TUTTLE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by CHARLES H. BOOTH, JOHN T. PULTZ, and GEORGE T. HALL, under the firm of CHARLES H. BOOTH & CO., who will settle the business of the late firm.

CHARLES H. BOOTH,
CHARLES TUTTLE,
GEORGE T. HALL,
JOHN T. PULTZ.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1865.

THE FIRM OF TAYLOR, CORNELL & MOON this day dissolved. Wm. H. Taylor retiring. All business of the late firm will be settled by ROBERT G. CORNELL and JOHN H. MOON, who alone are authorized to sign in liquidation.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1865.

(Signed,)
WM. H. TAYLOR,
ROBERT G. CORNELL,
JOHN H. MOON.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—WE, THE UNdersigned, have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of POST & HOFFMAN, for the transaction of a general stock commission business at No. 22 William-st.

S. L. POST, Jr.,
L. M. HOFFMAN.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1865.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of J. W. CARR, Agent, and H. BURRELL, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by J. W. CARR, Agent, at the old stand, No. 128 Cherry-st.

J. W. CARR, Agent,
H. BURRELL.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP.—MR. WILLIAM J. HUTCHINSON is this day admitted a partner in our firm.

DAVID MOFFAT & SON,
No. 5 Jacob-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1865.

LOST AND FOUND.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. Lester Wallack.

FRIDAY,

Eleventh time, Lover's Vows.

THE WIFE'S SECRET.

SATURDAY—Boucicault's Comedy, THE IRISH HEIRESS.

MONDAY—Mr. Falconer's fine Comedy, MEN OF THE DAY, will be performed, first time here.

TUESDAY—Garrick & Colman's, THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.

HOW SHE LOVES HIM and the Drama of ROSEDALE will shortly be reproduced. A NEW DRAMA of powerful interest and effects is in active preparation.

SECRETS WORTH KNOWING will be shortly repeated.

Doors open at 7½; overture at 7¾.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE

AND GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION,
Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway.
OPEN DAILY FROM 10 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
at the present time containing
A GREATER NUMBER
AND A MORE COMPLETE VARIETY
OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS
than can be found in any similar institution in the world, while a continual succession of
NEW ARRIVALS
from every clime enable the management to present weekly
FRESH ZOOLOGICAL NOVELTIES
of rare attractive power. There have very recently been received from Persia, the Lion of
SACRIFICE, Price, if sold immediately, $3,500.
BACTRIAN, TWO HUMPED CAMELS
that have been seen in America for forty years, which may be seen at all hours.
THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY
are given at 11½ A. M., and 3¾ P. M., at each of which
THE ENTIRE COLLECTION
OF WONDERFULLY TRAINED ANIMALS
belonging to the establishment will be introduced.
ADMISSION, ONLY 25 CENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
SATURDAY, JAN. 21, 1865, AT 8 O'CLOCK P. M.
LA CAGNOTTE.
OU LES PROVINCIAUX A PARIS.
Comedy vaudeville in five acts by Labiche and Delacour.
Theatre Office, No. 478 Broadway, (ground floor.)

THE VANDENHOFF READINGS.

SATURDAY EVENING, 21st inst.

Mrs. GEO. VANDENHOFF will read for the first time in public, Tennyson's new poem,

ENOCH ARDEN,

Mrs. and Mrs. Vandenhoff's scenes from the SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

Mrs. Vandenhoff's PATRIOTIC RECITATIONS, and Sam. Lovel's Irish extravaganza of

PADDY THE PIPER.

At DODWORTH HALL. Eight o'clock precisely.

POSTPONEMENT

OF THE VANDENHOFF READINGS.

The next reading of Mr. and Mrs. VANDENHOFF is postponed to SATURDAY EVENING, 21st.

ENOCH ARDEN

and other entertainments.

IRVING HALL.)

Annual Concert in aid of the funds of the FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, East 14th-st., on SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 21. Madame C. Vanan, Miss Mina Geary, Miss Cordrey, Mr. Gus. Geary, Mr. J. R. Thomas, Mr. J. M. Pattison, Dr. Borge, Mr. F. Hoffman.

Doors open at 7, to commence at 8.

GEORGE W. MAYAN, Conductor.

DRAMATIC NOTICE.

The Publishers of

THE THREE SCOUTS

claim the exclusive rights to dramatize this new story, and to convey rights for the same.

MUSEUM OPEN AND FREE.—MESSRS. FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists, No. 389 Broadway, give written charts of character day and evening.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. W. ARD & CO., No. 23 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case in one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

CAUTION.—CHLORODYNE—IN CHANCERY.—It was clearly proved before Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood, by affidavits from eminent hospital physicians in London, that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—*See Times*, Jan. 12, 1864. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, which is affirmed by medical testimonials to be the most efficacious medicine ever discovered for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spasms, Rheumatism, &c. No home should be without it. J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., London, sole manufacturer. Observe particularly, none genuine without the word "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Stamp. Agent, New-York, Mr. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and

GAY LIFE IN THE METROPOLIS.

The Domestic Trials of Messrs. Millspaugh and Adams.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Andrew J. Millspaugh vs. Seth Adams.—This interesting case attracted an unusual crowd to the court-room yesterday. Great anxiety was evinced to see the parties to the suit, and particularly the lady whose character is at stake. She appeared perfectly composed, and counselled with her counsel quite frequently.

Charles Seeley, sworn, for plaintiff—I reside at No. 9 Carroll-place; I am acquainted with the parties to this suit; I have seen Mr. Adams and Mrs. Millspaugh in Broadway once; she was coming down, and he was going up, and she turned round, and they both walked up together.

Charles C. Field testified—I reside in New-York; I am in the dry-goods business, a member of the firm of Carpenter, Tribell & Fullton, in this city; I have known Mr. Millspaugh for ten years, and Mrs. Millspaugh since her marriage; I first became acquainted with Mr. Adams at the Bond-street House where I was a boarder; I left the Bond-street House in June, 1861; Mr. and Mrs. Adams boarded there during my stay; I generally called them there every evening; during my visits there Mr. and Mrs. Millspaugh appeared as husband and wife; I think there was no collusion between them at the time; that coloured man mentioned himself when I first went to live in the Bond-street House; I don't think I saw Mr. Adams in their room more than once or twice; one evening I called and Mr. Millspaugh was out; Mr. Adams came in, and he was introduced; I suppose, and made the remark "that somebody had been cutting him at cake; and there was a married lady in the house trying to reform him;" he then said to me, "I believe that is you;" Mrs. Millspaugh asked me to leave the room, and I did not wish to do so, but subsequently I did; this occurred after I left the Bond-street House; Mr. Millspaugh was not always at home when I called, as he was detained down town at his business till late.

Cross-examination—Q.—You stated that there was a coldness between them in 1860. State how that was manifested? A.—Well, I don't know exactly how to state that; I never saw any great coldness between them; they lived as a great many other married people live; I did not observe much coldness between them in 1867, '8 or '9. Mrs. Millspaugh once made the remark that "she did not feel happy."

Mr. Fullerton objected.

Q.—I ask you did Mrs. Millspaugh say at that time that she lived unhappily with her husband? A.—She made the remark that she was not happy with her husband; I did not pay any attention to it then; I did not hear her speak of her husband's habits of gross intoxication; at the Bond-street House Mr. Adams generally dined with Mrs. Millspaugh during Mr. Millspaugh's absence; he used to sit beside her; I think Mr. Millspaugh had an affection for Mrs. Millspaugh; but I don't think she had any for him.

Q.—Do you know of Mr. Millspaugh's charging Mrs. Millspaugh with improper intimacy with Mr. Halstead? A.—I think he did; I cannot remember what Mr. Millspaugh said to me on that subject; this was a week or two after Mr. Halstead's death.

Q.—Do you know of his locking her in the room and having a violent quarrel with her on that subject? A.—I don't recollect anything of the kind; I recollect being out at High Bridge with Mr. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Millspaugh, Mrs. Babcock and Mrs. Field; we all went out in one sleigh; I think on that occasion Mr. Millspaugh was drunk coming home; we returned at 12 o'clock; I did not see Mr. Millspaugh push a lady out of the sleigh near Grace Church in Broadway; I think the lady jumped out; we were trotting along at the time; Mr. Millspaugh was sitting opposite to the lady.

Q.—What was Mr. Millspaugh's demeanor toward the lady with respect to his drunkenness?

(Objected to and excluded.)

A.—I think Mr. Millspaugh got drunk late in the evening on our return; he was inclined to be quarrelsome like most drunken men; I never saw him quarrelsome before; I think this occurred in January, 1860; I never knew Mr. Millspaugh to drink much; on this time I saw Mr. Adams at the Bond-street House I don't think he was more attentive to Mrs. Millspaugh than to other ladies.

Redirect—The lady that jumped out of the sleigh was Mrs. Field, my wife.

Mr. Fullerton here rested plaintiff's case with the right to call witnesses as to plaintiff's drunkenness and unkind treatment.

Mr. Clinton then asked for an attachment against an absent witness, Mary Dean, which the court granted.

Mr. Fullerton said he would withdraw the objection he made yesterday to Mr. Adams' testimony in respect to his father's wealth, and also his objection to the testimony of Mr. Halstead as to what Mrs. Millspaugh said when he returned her the rings; Mr. Halstead was now in court, and counsel could ask him any questions on the subject.

Mr. Halstead was then recalled and examined by Mr. Clinton—Since I left the witness stand I have not conversed with any one connected with the plaintiff's case; when the ring and other things taken from my brother were returned to her, she made no reply; before I got the ring Mrs. Millspaugh said it was her ring, and that she had given it to him; I don't recollect that she said she gave it as a token of affection; she told me to get a lock of her hair which my brother had during his lifetime; it was found in his safe, in a piece of paper, not in a locket; when I returned it to her she was in her parlor in the Bond-street House, and her husband was present; it was done up in paper, and I handed it to her; I don't recollect getting any miniature of her at all; I don't know of Mrs. Millspaugh's presenting my brother with a ring in which was a lock of her hair; nor did I take such a ring from my brother's corpse and give it to my mother.

Edward L. Owen, sworn for plaintiff, testified—I reside at the Babcroft House; I know Mr. Seth Adams and Mrs. Adams; they are living together there as man and wife.

[It was admitted by counsel that Mrs. Adams was formerly Mrs. Millspaugh.]

The deposition of William N. Wentworth was then offered.

Mr. Clinton said he would admit that Mrs. Millspaugh and Mr. Adams went out West together twice and returned together.

Mr. Fullerton said there was something else also.

Mr. Clinton objected to the reading of the deposition.

A witness having been examined as to Mr. Wentworth's absence in Chicago, the deposition was read and went to show that Mr. Adams and Mrs. Millspaugh put up at the Briggs House, in Chicago, July, 1864, and described the location of the rooms in which they remained. The gentleman called for adjoining or connecting rooms and entered on the register "Mr. Adams and Mrs. Minturn."

Plaintiff's counsel here rested.

Mr. Clinton then opened the case for the defendant in an eloquent speech, characterizing the plaintiff as a man who only sought to make money out of the suit, and detailing the circumstances of Mr. and Mrs. Millspaugh's marriage, which was a "cross-grained one," and only entered into by Mrs. Millspaugh in obedience to Mrs. Abbott, the celebrated actress, whose adopted daughter she was. The testimony would show the brutality of Mr. Millspaugh to his wife, and his habit of intemperation.

Mrs. Millspaugh was then called to the stand, and identified a letter handed him by Mr. Clinton, as one he had written to his wife at the time. It bore date. [Counsel said he would not read it at present.]

Mrs. Mary Babcock sworn for defendant, and examined by Mr. Clinton—My husband and myself resided in the Winter of 1859 at the Bond-street House; I knew Mr. and Mrs. Millspaugh while there; I became acquainted with Mrs. Millspaugh in February, 1860; I remained in the Bond-street House till 1862; I was very intimate with Mrs. Millspaugh; in 1861 our rooms were adjoining; I observed Mr. Millspaugh's habits of intoxication; he was in the habit of drinking a great deal during the evening, and in the habit of getting drunk; I have seen him very drunk.

Q.—State whether he was a constant drinker every night? A.—He was in the habit of drinking a great deal; I cannot recollect any occasion when I was in his room that he did not drink; he would occasionally come into my room and play cards; on all occasions he would drink to excess.

Q.—Did Mr. and Mrs. Millspaugh seem to be affectionate or otherwise? A.—I did not think they were affectionate as far as I observed; I don't think they lived happily together; Mrs. Millspaugh tried to talk to me a great deal about her relationship with her husband.

Q.—What did she say?

Mr. Fullerton objected. It was subsequent to the alleged intimacy.

The Court—Was there ever any intimacy shown prior to 1861?

Mr. Fullerton—Defendant's frequenting her room, and dining with her, the witness Gleason proved that.

Q.—In the year 1860, did Mrs. Millspaugh say anything to you in relation to her relations with her husband. A.—Yes; and told me that she was not happy with her husband; that she did not love him, and never had; that she never should have married him except for her deceased mother, Mrs. Abbott; that he was merely singing to her.

Q.—Did you hear any of the sleighing party mentioned to by Mr. Field? A.—Yes; on that occasion Mr. Millspaugh got very drunk, and he got very rough and very rude. He was pulling and hauling Mrs. Field, and Mrs. Field, her; on the way home he was swearing and hauling and hauling Mrs. Field, and she jumped out; in doubt, or she would jump out of the sleigh; he said "God d—n you, I will throw you out of the sleigh;" and with that I could get my shawl off the footpad out, but he assisted her to get back into the sleigh; that was nearly opposite to Grace Church; when Mr. Millspaugh drank he got very wrong and quarrelsome; my husband, myself, Mr. Adams, and Mrs. and Mrs. Millspaugh, exactly after the sleigh ride, went to a restaurant in the Jones House; he got very much excited on that occasion. The witness then set forth several occasions when Mr. Millspaugh became quite wild in his drunkenness, one being in the presence of strangers, and also during the progress of the Academy of Music fire, when Mr. Millspaugh, during supper, became very much excited, and was with difficulty restrained from going to the fire. He was a "cross-grained man" when he returned home from the fire. He was very much excited on the 4th of July, 1863, Mrs. Millspaugh [illegible] and asked me to [illegible] my room in her absence; I [illegible] my room in the Bond-street House; I [illegible] Mrs. Millspaugh [illegible] to sleep with me [illegible] night.

Cross-examined—Q.—Mrs. Babcock, you reside at No. 9 Carroll-place; I am acquainted with the parties to this suit; I have been at places of amusement with Mr. Adams; I have been at theatres; I have been at places of amusement with Mr. Adams; of the Winter Garden once.

John C. Conner testified that he had known Mr. and Mrs. Millspaugh eight or nine years; Mrs. Millspaugh visited my family in Milford, Connecticut, in 1859 and 1860; at that time she spoke of her husband's incompatability of temper, and I think she said she was unhappy with him.

Cross-examined—Mr. Adams was not with her when she visited my family.

Philip Bradley, of Brooklyn, deposed that he knew Mrs. Millspaugh from a little child; she was a *protégé* of my wife. In 1860 Mr. and Mrs. Millspaugh visited my family frequently, and would remain two or three weeks; I do not know whether their marriage was a happy one or not at first; Mrs. Millspaugh told me that she was not happy with her husband, and that she did not love him; she stated that several times to me, and also that he drank too much.

Cross-examined—Mr. Adams never visited Mrs. Millspaugh whilst she was at my house.

William Magee, examined—I attended bar at the Bond-street House when Mr. Millspaugh boarded there; occasionally Mr. Millspaugh would drink mandy or gin before breakfast.

Cross-examined—At this time Mr. Adams boarded there also; all that I know is that Mr. Adams and Mrs. Millspaugh were quite familiar; that is, when they met in the dining-room they recognized each other; I think I have met them in Broadway together, in the day-time. I have not said that I saw them coming out of a house in Greene-street together.

Q.—Did you not tell Thomas Brown that you once saw Adams and Mrs. Millspaugh coming out of a house in Greene-street?

Objected to and exception taken.

Mr. Fullerton.—I will put another question. Did you not see Mrs. Millspaugh and Mr. Adams coming out of a house in Greene-street or its vicinity? A.—Not to my recollection.

Q.—Will you swear that you did not see them coming out of such a house?

Objected to, and exception taken.

A.—I will, Sir; I never saw them in Greene-street together, to the best of my knowledge; the last time I met them together was in Broadway; I saw them in Amity-street, about a block from Mercer-street, coming up toward Broadway; that was before I left the Bond-street House.]

William R. Babcock testified that he had known Mr. and Mrs. Millspaugh about seven years; Mrs. Millspaugh visited my family in Milford, Connecticut, in 1859 and 1860; at that time she spoke of her husband's incompatability of temper, and I think she said she was unhappy with him.

Cross-examined—I have been a builder; I now deal in gold and stocks; I am interested in a club-house, corner of Prince and Mercer streets. Q.—Is it a gambling house?

Objected to.

The Court ruled that the witness might answer or not.

Witness—I have some friends that come there, and we play ecribbage and other games.

Q.—Is faro played there? A.—Yes.

Q.—Who presides at the faro table?

Objected to.

Q.—Does your wife reside there? A.—Yes; we keep liquors there on a sideboard; we have supper in the dining-room; the gambling takes place on the same floor; persons frequenting my house take refreshments without charge; we don't charge for liquors; they are free; sometimes four persons may visit it of a night and sometimes ten; I cannot say how much money I have lost or won of an evening; Mr. Adams and his wife visited my house about ten or fifteen days ago; I boarded at the Metropolitan Hotel in 1863; I saw Mr. Adams and Mrs. Millspaugh in the parlor there once; she visited my wife.

Samuel A. Brotman, examined by Mr. Clinton—I formerly kept a dry-goods store at No. 473 Broadway; I knew Mrs. Millspaugh before she was married and boarded in the same house, No. 2 Bond-street; Mrs. Millspaugh used to trade with me and I generally sent the bills to her husband's place of business; in 1859 her husband called on me in respect to a bill; he paid the amount then due and told me not to trust his wife any more, that he did not wish her to contract a bill, as he had plenty of dry goods in his own store; I think Mrs. Millspaugh made the remark to me in 1860 that she contemplated leaving her husband.

Mr. Clinton then offered in evidence the will of Mrs. Abbott bequeathing to Mrs. Millspaugh $5,000 and the residue of her estate, and $1,000 to her child.

Mrs. Emily Dayton, examined by Mr. Clinton—I reside in Delaware county in this State; Mrs. Millspaugh is my sister; I saw her about three months after her marriage in, 1855, at No. 2 Bond-street, in this city; I don't think she had any affection for her husband whilst she was married; at the time I was on a visit to her she said there was a young man near her own age that she would have much rather married than the one she did, but that Mrs. Abbott would not on any account consent to it; I never have seen any affection existing between them; she said that the reason Mrs. Abbott would not allow her to marry the young man was, that he was poor and on a salary, and Millspaugh was rich; she said her husband was disagreeable to her; she once received a letter signed "G." from a young lady, asking her to meet her at the corner of a certain street; Mr. Millspaugh received the letter and said, "D—a you, tell me who 'G.' is;" locked the door and swore at her; she also told me that very soon after her marriage she threw an apple skin at his face, and he threw her over a chair; in 1860 my sister wore a locket, and she said it was a likeness of a young lawyer named Halstead, and that she thought there was no harm in wearing it; she said she thought a great deal more of Halstead than she did of Millspaugh; she exhibited a great deal of anguish at Halstead's death; her looks indicated that she had lost her very best friend; she wore the locket up to the time of her marriage to Mr. Adams; she also stated to me that Mr. Halstead's brother returned to her a ring containing her own hair, which Mr. Halstead had from her; she said she was always ashamed of Mr. Millspaugh; that she was ashamed to go into company with him, he always was so dirty, and his finger-nails were never clean, and he always had a red nose from drink [laughter]; one evening, leaving a party in Bleecker-street, she told me to walk home with "Jackson," (Mr. Millspaugh,) that she wished to walk home with a Mr. Armstrong.

The witness was cross-examined at length, but nothing of importance was elicited.

Adjourned to this day.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT, *Part I.*—Short Causes—Nos. 624, 1236, 1348, 1206, 1676, 1236, 1442, 1366, 626. *Part II.*—Case on, calendar unengaged.

SUPERIOR COURT, *Part I*—Nos. 4617, 3788, 3851, 4721, 4337, 4067, 2545, 3601, 3800, 2299, 3362, 2949, 4080, 4787, 4759. *Part II*—Nos. 3446, 3462, 3966, 1496, 3022, 3122, 4824, 4826, 4828, 4830, 4832, 4834, 4836, 4838, 4840.

A Card from Mr. Murtha.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The article appearing in your columns this morning, announcing the suicide of Mr. MELVIN S. WHITNEY contains so many misstatements, that I cannot permit them to pass unnoticed. It is not true that the account of the firm at the Phenix Bank was overdrawn to the amount of $150,000, or any other sum. It is not true that Mr. WHITNEY commenced an action to clear himself of any liability incurred by his partner, but on the contrary, an action was commenced by his partner, which was pending before the Hon. MURRAY HOFFMAN at the time of Mr. WHITNEY'S melancholy death; and the high character of both his counsel, aside from the well-known confidential relations between him and them, to the last moment, is a sufficient refutation of the wretched calumny more than intimated in the article referred to. To the publication of what is true, on the subject of my relations with Mr. WHITNEY, I make no objection.

GEO. H. MURTHA, No. 25 Broad-street, New-York, Jan. 19, 1865.

The Income Tax.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have the enviable, (or in the present instance, the unenviable reputation) of being considered a rich man, because, as I infer, I live liberally.

This is all very agreeable, under ordinary circumstances; but since the inauguration of the espionage, incident to our new system of taxation, the "flattering unction," is more honored in the breach than in the observance.

I am engaged in commercial pursuits and ventures, and have but a small amount invested in regular dividend paying stocks, &c., the bulk of my means being employed in commercial ventures. Now, it is well known to all engaged in such pursuits, that nothing is more precarious than such a business, and while success may attend the business of one year, just results of the next year may prove disastrous.

Now, it so happens that the system of my business for the year 1864, amounting to some $20,000, surprises some of my friends much unpleasantness, and excites the sympathy of others, one of whom (my landlord) was moved to say that "If he had known that my business was so small he would have [illegible] to [illegible] so large a rent."

My next return of income (having been very fortunate in my business during 1864) will be so much greater than that of 1864, that I trust my friends [illegible] the sentiment that I have advanced the [illegible] my doctor's bill will be increased accordingly, and that the public may receive a contingency of small profit "returns worthy," I pray with I feel the [illegible] to contribute their [illegible].

P. C.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 19, 1865.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	110	200	Erie Railway	77⅝
50,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.	111⅜	1000	do	77⅝
7,000	do	111⅜	2000	do	77⅝
50,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	110⅜	1000	do	77⅝
5,000	do	110⅜	100	do	77⅝
10,000	do	110⅜	100	do	77⅝
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.	109⅜	100	do	78
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.	109⅜	100	Cleve. & Pitts	84
20,000	U. S. 6s, 10-40s, C.	103⅝	100	Mich. Cen. R.	107⅝
20,000	do	103⅝	100	do	107⅝
20,000	do	103⅝	400	do	107⅝
20,000	do	103⅝	100	do	107⅝
20,000	U. S. 1yr. Cer.	97⅝	100	do	107⅝
5,000	do	97⅝	100	do	107⅝
5,000	do	97⅝	100	do	107⅝
110,000	U. S. 6s, 1yr. Cr.	97⅜	100	do	107⅝
56,000	C. & M. Cer.	26⅝	500	Clev. & Tol. R.	108
12,000	Am. Gold	211	400	Ill. Cen. R.	120
50,000	do	207⅜	100	do	119¼
50	Cum Coal Pref.	45⅛	200	do	119¼
100	do	45⅛	100	do	119¼
100	do	45⅛	100	do	119¼
100	do	45⅛	100	do	119¼
100	Quick. M. Co.	98⅜	100	do	119¼
500	Mar. Min. Co.	12	100	do	119¼
500	N. Y. Cen.	71	400	do	83
100	do	71	100	do	83
200	do	71	200	do	83
200	do	71	200	do	83
100	do	71	200	do	83
100	do	71	200	do	83
100

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4158. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

SHERMAN'S NEW CAMPAIGN.

His Veteran Columns Again in Motion.

Movements of the Right and Left Wings.

THE VICTORY AT POCOTALIGO.

The Left Wing Marching on from Savannah.

ITS DESTINATION UNKNOWN

The Rebels Preparing to Evacuate Charleston.

Highly Important and Interesting Facts.

UNIONISM IN GEORGIA.

The U. S. transport *Fulton*, WOTTON, Commeuder, from Port Royal, S. C., Jan. 7, vie Fortress Menroe 19:h inst., to U. S. Qnartermaster, arrived Jen. 18 off Cape Hetteras. Passed the *Ironsides*. Also a side-wheel gunboat, supposed to be the *Susquehanna* bound oorth. Sema day, passed the steamer *Ericsson*, bound south.

The U. S. monitor *Patapsco* was destroyed, off Cearleston, at 2 A. M. en 17th, while oeing picket duty, by a rebel torpedo. Forty or fifty of the erew weut down with her. Their aames were not ascertained up to the sailing of the *Fulton*.

Maj.-Gen. J. G. BAYARD, Chief-Eegineer United States Army, and Majer F. S. MEATHER, Ald, ocme passengers in the *Fulton*, and landed at Fortress Monroe.

Mr. THOMAS MoMANUS, of the *Fulton*, briugs us. as sauel, full fi es of papers from Sarannah and Port Royal, and list of oessengers.

ADVANCE ON POCOTALIGO.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, Tuesday, Jan. 17, 1865.

The triumphent columns of Maj Gen. SHERMAN are egain in motion, with every prospect thet their fniure efforts will be equally as succesafnl as those which have distiuguished tham in the past. Thue fer thn onward mosemaut has resulted in the possession to us nf the fameus Pocotaligo Bridga, with all its defences, and the eountry adjacent. The movemsat wes simple, and in its exeention, spleadid. The honers ere to be ascribed to the Seventeenth Corps of Gen. SHERMAN'S force, and the troops nnder Gen. HATCH of Gea. FOSTER'S column. The Seventeenth Corps sed a portion of the Fifteenth had bees at and near Beaufort for some days, the first mentioned troops fer the express purpose of assisting in seizing the railroad ranuieg from Savannah to Charleston, end ihe Pocotaligo Bridge. The troops nnder Gen. HATCH had been in the vicinity of the bridge since the time the attempt was made last moeth to get possession of that structure. On Friday eight everything was put in readiness for an advance from the position neat Beaufort. By means of e pontoon bridge, eonstructed by the Beginaer Corps, the troops crossed at Port Royal Ferry, and proceeded cautiously yet resolutely in the direction of the railroad. In this movemeut, the Seventeenth Corps, Gen. BLAIR, formed the left, and Gee. HATCH'S troops the right. Gen. HOWARD, it will be remembered, commands the right wing of SHERMAN'S army, of which the Seventeenth is a corps. On the mareh to the railroad, our troops met with little or no opposition. The enemy threw out at three or four different places heavy lines of skirmishers, who, however, retired in haste, after discharging e few rounds from their pieces. Having geined the railroad a short distance south of the bridge, the Seventeenth pushed boldly forward fer that work. A strong line of skirmishers was sent out, who eecountered the enemy's skirmishers not far in advance. The result was a few volleys from musketry, and several discharges from our own and the enemy's light artillery, and the final retreat of the rebels across the bridga toward their works at the northern end. Instantly two regiments of the Seventeenth were sent in pursuit, and in about the same length of time that it occupies to pen th is paragraph, those regiments were inside the rebel defances. That end of the bridge was defended by two earthworks, mounting the one seven, and the other five heavy guns. All, or nearly all, were spiked. The railroad for some distance above and below the bridge was destroyed. Our men immediately fell to work to level the earthworks.

Of the bridge itself so much has been written formerly and lately that it is hardly worth while for me to enter upon a detailed description of it at this writing. Since the time of the original expedition to Port Royal, Pocotaligo Bridge has been considered the most important military point on the line of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad. The rebels have never failed to have it guarded by a strong force, as is fully attested by tha repeated repulses of our troops to gain possession af it. It is located about midway between the two cities, and the bridge, together with the trestle-work on each side, is a little over one mile in length. A portion of it was slightly damaged by the rebels. It was evidently their purpose to destroy the entire work, hat our troops moved too quickly for them to carry out their design. Our loss in this affair amounted to about forty killed and wounded. Among tha former is included Lieut. CRANDLER, af Gen. BLAIR'S Staff, who, after having gallantly and successfully led a detachment of men to charge the enemy's pickets, was shot in the forehead by a sharpshooter. His funeral took piaen in Beenfort on Sunday.

At this writing the left wing of Sherman's army is moving from Savannah on a line which the enemy may possibly ascertain for himself. The most reliable information received pieces the main force of the rebels at Ashepoo, a point on the railroad, thirty miles south of Charleston. Here, it is suspected, they will make a temporary stand, and then fall back on Charleston. They will be handsomely entertained should they prolong their stay at either place beyond a very short while. It is thought by many that a heavy engagement will come off at Branchville. I am inclined to the contrary opinion; in fact, I cannot readily comprehend *how the rebels will be able to give fight anywhere in South Carolina. They have not the men, either in numbers or stamina, to meet the force that Sherman is prepared to hurl against them.* SHERMAN'S progress is onward and forward, and ere long look out for another happy and startling dispatch.

Yesterday, a number af deserters and refugees came in from Charleston. They report that the rebels, in anticipating the evacnation of Charleston, have removed most of the heavy Government machinery, and have sent off a large number of guns. The latter, it is stated, are mounted at Branchville. The inhabitants are frightened out of their senses. The city is bound to fall, and they knew it; hence the panic, both military and civil.

Much speculation has been indulged in as to the manner in which Charleston will be hailed by our troops. It is idle to declare that not a house will be left standing or a single stone returned. That will do for talk, but the real policy observed will probably be to respect private and other property, the same as was done at Savannah. If a person chooses to applaud JEFF. DAVIS in any place which SHERMAN enters, that person will be treated in strict accordance with a very salutary measure already established, and in some instances acted upon.

Information has reached here recently that the members of the Georgia Legislature propose to assemble on the 15th of next month, for the purpose of considering the best means by which to bring that State back into the Union. This will be a movement in the right direction, and it is to be hoped that it will not be attended with fruitless results.

Within the past few days the Department of the South, under the command of Major-Gen. FOSTER, has been extended so as to embrace the States of Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina. Considering that Fieride is in the department, it will be admitted that it is something of an extensive command, but we know that Gen. FOSTER is fully able to be at its head, and satisfactorily discharge the manifold duties entailed upon him.

The Hon. Secretary of War, E. M. STANTON, Major-Gen. MEADE, Quartermaster-General; Brig.-Gen. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General; Major-Gen. BARNARD, Brig.-Gen. BARNES, Hon. SIMEON DRAPER, and Mr. MINTURN, of Grinnell & Minturn, arrived at Hilton Head in the steamer *Nevada* last week. Mr. STANTON was the guest of Gen. FOSTER during his stay. He visited Savannah in the early part of the week, and returned to Hilton Head on Saturday, at which place he was welcomed with salutes of guns and display of flags. The steamer *Fulton* and other vessels were decorated in his most attractive style. From the deck of tha former a round of seventeen guns was fired, and shortly thereafter the Secretary, accompanied by Mr. MINTURN, stepped aboard, and were received by the First Officer, Geo. M. WALKER, who did the honors in the absence of Capt. WOTTON, he having taken a brief trip to Savannah. The Secretary sailed for the North yesterday. WHIT.

The Advance of Gen. Howard—Movements of Troops—The Cotton Question—Handsome Promotions by Secretary Stanton.

From Another Correspondent.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Jan. 16, 1865.

A staff officer from Maj.-Gen. BLAIR, commanding Seventeenth Corps, has just arrived with the news that our forces advanced from Beaufort upon the enemy at Pocotaligo Bridge on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad yesterday, with the result of driving him from his intrenchments capturing all his guns with slight loss to the Union troops. At Gardner's Corner three guns were taken. The Seventeenth Corps then pushed Gen. HARDEE'S army out of Pocotaligo and now occupies the railroad from Coosawatchie river to the Tullahatchie.

Immediately upon reception of this dispatch Gen. SHERMAN sent two divisions, the first and third of the Twentieth Corps, to cross the Savannah River and hold the railroad to the lines of the Seventeenth Corps.

The Fifteenth Corps are embarking at Thunderbolt to-day. This command will join the Seventeenth, it is supposed, by way of Beaufort, where it will halt a few days to receive supplies of provisions, clothing and ammunition. The forces still here are performing duty in the city and defences, but are rapidly refitting for the movement expected to be inaugurated during the present week.

It is rumored that as soon as the transports, which are known to have left the North with reinforcements for this army, shall arrive, the present Commander of the post, Gen. GEARY, with the Second Division of the Twentieth Corps and the Fourteenth Corps, will cross the river into South Carolina, and cooperate in a movement through that State.

Thus has the great campaign against the heart of Secessiondom fairly commenced. The mail by the next steamer will bring you more stirring news of events.

This city has been profoundly agitated upon the cotton subject for the past few weeks. At first, under Gen. SHERMAN'S order, the Quartermaster's Department undertook the shipment to New-York, employing for the purpose all the cotton clerks which the city afforded. The arrival of Mr. DRAPER, of New-York City, with special authority to settle the cotton account of Savannah with the United States Government, suspended operations, and the owners and factors were again in a flutter of excitement—which was shared in by the officials of the Quartermaster's Department, and which has not yet subsided.

Another occasion for excitement was offered in the arrival of Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War. Many were the surmises as to his probable mission—whether he came to settle the all-important cotton question, or to arrange with Gen. SHERMAN for the future campaign. These queries were settled upon the next day after the Secretary's advent by the announcement of a number of promotions and bravements, among which are the following: Brig.-Gen. HAGEN to be Major-General of Volunteers. Brig.-Gens. GEARY, WILLIAMS and KILPATRICK, to be Brevet Major-Generals of Volunteers. The following Colonels were made Brevet Brigadier-Generals: ROBINSON, GOOSKWELL and KETCHUM, of the First Division, Twentieth Corps. Col. ROBINSON was made full Brigadier. In the Second Division, Twentieth Corps, Col. JONES was created Brigadier-General, and Cols. PARDEE and BARNUM were brevetted for gallant conduct. Col. BECKWITH, A. D. C. and Chief Commissary on Gen. SHERMAN'S Staff, was also brevetted. Capt. POE, Chief Engineer, was brevetted Major for KNOXVILLE, Lieutenant-Colonel for Atlanta, and Colonel for Savannah, all of which places were captured by operations based upon his skillful engineering.

Mr. SIMEON DRAPER, of New-York, has installed himself and assistants in the Custom-house.

Mr. WALDRIDGE, a staunch Union man of Savannah, has been recommended as Collector af the Port.

The members af the Chamber of Commerce of Savannah have united in a series of resolutions addressed to the President of the United States in petitioning the appointment of Brevet Maj.-Gen. JOHN W. GEARY, as Military Governor of the State of Georgia—for which position his previous offices as first Mayor of San Francisco, Cal., and Governor of Kansas, have afforded him ample experience

The military authorities and the country general have great reason to be gratified at the present healthful aspect of affairs in Savannah, which many attribute to the wise administration of its present post commander, whose acts are endorsed, and who is fully supported in all he does by his commander, Gen. SHERMAN. RUGUENOT.

Another Order by Sharman---Miscellaneous Items.

We have received copies of thn Savannah *Republican* and *Herald*, of Jan. 16. They furnish us the following news:

MILITARY ORDERS.

GENERAL SHERMAN ON GUERILLAS.

HEADQUARTERS, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, In the Field, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 14, 1865.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 12.—It being represented that the Confederate army and armed bands of robbers, acting professedly under the autoority of the Confederate Government, are heressing the people of Georgia, and endeavoring to intimidate them in the efforts they are making to secure to themselves provisions, clothing, security to life and property, and the restoration of law and good government in the State, it is hereby ordered and made public;

1. That the farmers of Georgia may bring into Savannah, Fernandina or Jacksonville, Florida, merchantable, such as beef, pork, mutton, vegetables of any kind, fish, &c., as will be cotton in small quantities, and sell the same in open market, except the cotton which must be sold by or through the Treasury agents, and may invest the proceeds in family stores, such as bacon and flour, in any reasonable quantities, groceries, shoes and clothing, and articles not contraband of war, and carry the same back to their families. No trade store will be attempted in the interior, or stocks of goods sold for them, but families may join together for mutual assistance and protection in raising and selling.

2. The people are encouraged to meet together in peaceful assemblages, to discuss measures looking to their safety and good government, and the restoration of State and National authority, and will be protected by the National army while so doing; and all peaceable inhabitants who satisfy the commanding officers that they are earnestly laboring to that end, must not only be left undisturbed in property and person, but must be protected, as far as possible consistent with the military operations. If any farmer or peaceable inhabitant is molested by the enemy, viz: the Confederate army or guerrillas, because of his friendship to the National Government, the perpetrator, if caught, will be summarily punished, or his family made to suffer for the outrage; but if the crime cannot be traced to the actual party, then retalieties will be made on the adherents to the cause of the rebellion—should a Union man be murdered, then a rebel selected by lot will be shot—or if a Union family be persecuted on account of the cause, a rebel family will be banished to a foreign land. In aggravated cases retaliation will extend as high as five for one. All commanding officers will act promptly in such cases, and report their action after the retaliation is done.

By order of

Maj.-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN.

L. M. DAYTON, Asst. Adj't. Gen'l.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the *Herald* and the *Republican* we have the following items:

"The Christian Commission have opened rooms at No. 147 Bay-street, where they have religious reading matter of all descriptions for gratuitous distribution among the soldiers. They have also provided a large number of desks and tables, with free paper, pens and ink, for the use of soldiers. The office is constantly thronged, and the agents of the Commission are constantly employed in attending to them.

A preliminary meeting of the Chamber of Commerce took place this morning at the office of Mr. TIMOTHY BAILEY. The Chamber met to consider matters of great importance to the commercial interests of the city, which will be fully developed hereafter."

FROM WILMINGTON.

FORT CASWELL BLOWN UP

OUR GUNBOATS IN THE RIVER.

THE SEARCH FOR TORPEDOES.

A Diagram of the Torpedo System Found.

ANOTHER REPORT OF ADMIRAL PORTER.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Jan. 19, VIA BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 20.

The steamer *Blackstone*, Capt. BERRY, arrived here this morning, from off Fort Fisher, bringing 210 officers and privates, wounded in the late assault against that fort.

The latest news from Fort Fisher is that, shortly after the surrender of the fort, the rebels blew up Fort Caswell, and the other minor works defending the entrance of Cape Fear River.

At the time of sailing the smaller gunboats had entered the river, and were actively engaged searching for torpedoes, preparatory to an advance against Wilmington.

Shortly after the capture of Fort Fisher a diagram, containing a plan of the whole system of the torpedo arrangements in Cape Fear River, was discovered, and our naval officers were making search for the key to the diagram, by which means the infernal designs of the enemy would be completely frustrated.

The following is a list of the wounded officers brought up by the *Blackstone*:

Brig.-Gen. Curtis, 24th Army Corps, slightly wounded in the head; Lieut.-Col. Snyder, 117th New-York, flesh wound in right arm; Lieut.-Col. Cann, 48th New-York, slightly in head; Lieut. E. C. Skinner, 117th New-York, in the arm; Lieut. Robert Brien, 117th New-York, in the head; Lieut. Thomas Sandley, 99th Pennsylvania, in the arm; Lieut. B. Hand, 3d New-York, in the head; Capt. W. H. Shaw, 115th New-York; Capt. D. B. Magill, 117th New-York, leg amputated; Lieut. J. B. Taylor, 97th Pennsylvania, shoulder; Capt. Lawrence, A. D. C. to Gen. Ames, seriously; Capt. James Reeves, 3d New-York, leg amputated. The steamer also brings the remains of Col. Bell, of the 4th New-Hampshire, and Capt. Elliot, of the 142d New-York.

THE CAPTURE OF FORT FISHER.

Official Dispatch of Rear-Admiral Porter.

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON, FLAG-SHIP MALVERN, Off Fort Fisher, Jan. 16, 1865.

SIR: I wrote you yesterday. We have all the forts. The army have captured 1,500 men and a large number of officers, including Gen. WHITING and Col. LAMB.

The gunboats are now in the river and Wilmington is hermetically sealed against blockade-runners.

The rebels have destroyed the works on Smith's Island, and if they don't destroy Fort Caswell it is of no use to them. We will get that after a little while. You must not expect too much of us at one time.

These works are tremendous. I was in Fort Malakoff a few days after its surrender to the French and British. The combined armies of those two nations were many months capturing that stronghold, and it won't compare either in size or strength to Fort Fisher. The fort contained 75 guns, and many of them were heavy ones.

I have not yet learned what our casualties are in killed and wounded, but I think 300 will cover them all. We had a bad explosion in the fort this morning, which killed and wounded a number of men—about one hundred. Some of our seamen were blown up, and Acting Assistant-Paymaster R. H. GILLETT, of the *Gettysburgh*, was killed.

I will send a detailed report as soon as I can get off the wounded and arrange matters generally. The world never saw such fighting as our soldiers did.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. D. PORTER, Rear-Admiral.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

FROM RICHMOND.

Proceedings of the Rebel Congress.

A GRIM JOKE DISCUSSED.

Wilmington Closed and the Rebels Propose an Export Duty on Cotton!

MORE MUTINY IN THE REBEL HOUSE.

Mr. Mallen Very Mad and Mr. Echols Threatens to Resign.

MISCELLANEOUS SOUTHERN NEWS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 20.

Files of Richmond papers of Jan. 18 have been received to-night at the Washington office of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*. The following are the most important extracts:

THE CASE OF MR. FOOTE.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Jan. 18.

It is said that Governor FOOTE has been released by order of the Confederate authorities. Case, of Alabama, and WALDEN, of Georgia, took the lead. FOOTE attempted to follow. Who is next? "The whole thing is as easy as falling off a slippery log." First, denounce the Confederate authorities; second, whine about peace and offer peace resolutions, and then desert to the enemy.

THE FALL OF FORT FISHER.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Jan. 18.

"During all yesterday we were without additional particulars of the capture of Fort Fisher, beyond a correction in the time of the assault, the position having been carried by the enemy at 1 o'clock on Monday morning, instead of 10 o'clock Sunday night. The fleet cooperated with the land force. Enough is known, however, to warrant the assumption that the defeaen of the fort was decisive in point of vigilance. It is reasonable to believe that the fleet kept up at least a loud bombardment during the night, and that the repulse of the land force the preceding evening enlisted the garrison that no second attack would be made until the ensuing day, and that its own safety and strength would be enhanced by retreating to the bomb proofs or otherwise seeking shelter and repose for the night. At the hour at which the fort was taken, the moon was shining brilliantly in the mid-heavens, a circumstance which should have suggested extreme vigilance. The strength of the position and the fact that Wilcox, one of the ablest engineers of the Federal army, had pronounced the work impregnable, would seem to lead to the conclusion that there was something wrong. As the matter now stands we will have to be contented for a time at least with the accounts of the enemy, unless by some lucky chance, some one or more of the garrison shall have escaped to throw some substantial light upon it.

THE REBEL SECRETARY OF WAR.

It is reported that Secretary SEDDON will resign the Secretaryship of the War Department to a few days, and that Maj. Gen. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE will be appointed to the vacancy. The delicate condition of Mr. SEDDON'S health is doubtless the cause of his design to retire from the position."

GEN. JOHNSTON REINSTATED.

The Augusta *Chronicle* asserts, on the authority of a gentleman who saw Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON in Columbia, that Gen. JOHNSTON had been reinstated to the command of the Army of the West, with his headquarters at Montgomery, Ala.

THE DEPREDATIONS OF DESERTERS.

We hear complaints from all quarters of depredations and outrages of deserters and skulkers from our army. A few days ago twelve armed deserters crossed the Rappahannock and passed through Stafford and Prince William Counties, on their way to Alexandria. Others remain in those counties, living by theft. A regiment of cavalry sent through the two counties named could procure absentees and conscripts enough to make two or three full companies, and at the same time relieve the citizens of an intolerable evil.

SCARCITY OF NEWS.

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 18.

News was unusually scarce yesterday. There was uninterrupted telegraphic communication between Richmond and Mobile, but, so far as we could learn, not a line of news, official or otherwise, was received. If appears from the brief telegram from Wilmington on Monday night, that the combined naval and land attack on Fort Fisher took place at 1 o'clock on Monday morning, instead of at 10 o'clock Sunday night, as reported.

THE REBEL CONGRESS.

The following are the only items of interest in the rebel Congress on the 17th.

Mr. MCMULLEN, by consent rose to a personal explanation. He had made it a rule of his life never to allow himself to be drawn into a controversy with editors of newspapers. He thought that perhaps the gentleman from Tennessee, Mr. ATKINS, as well as himself, had not acted advisedly in relation to the matter. He would not allow himself to be insulted by Mr. "Q," which was an assumed name, but if Mr. Q. was a gentleman, and would call on him as a gentleman, he would give him satisfaction. He had always considered Mr. SMITH of the *Sentinel* a gentleman, and he had no evidence to the contrary, but if Mr. SMITH, or Mr. Q. chose to arraign his action here as traiterous, he pronounced them as base miniens, infamous liars, scoundrels and pappies. He was responsible to his constituents for his action, and not to Tom Dick and Harry.

The House took up the bill to provide for an increase of export duty on cotton and tobacco.

Mr. HERBERT, of Texas, moved to postpone the bill until Tuesday next, in order that the matter might be carefully looked into.

Mr. MARSHALL, of Kentucky, said he was in favor of the motion to postpone the measure now before the House. What was the use of talking about export duties now when the port of Wilmington was blockaded? If he had his way he would run all the cotton in Wilmington back into the country and make it public property. He would seize the cotton, tobacco and gold of the country and make them subservient to the public good, and give to our soldiers something worth having.

Mr. ATKINS, of South Carolina, asked if the gentleman intended to furnish families who depended on cotton and tobacco for their support with flour and bacon.

Mr. MARSHALL said he would pay the market price in Confederate notes, and make these notes legal tender. He would do that to-morrow and make it legal tender for every debt contracted during this war. He would take men by the naps of the neck, and put them all in the army. He would see every city and town in the South in smouldering ruins, and every house in ashes, before he would yield one inch to the Yankee Government. We must rise with the weight of the occasion and not yield to despondency, nor give way to points of constitutional delicacy. He implored members to recollect that this was the 16th day of January, and we must prepare for the Spring campaign. Then postpone this measure and take up some of more importance.

Mr. ECHOLS, of Georgia, said he was surprised to hear the gentleman express such sentiments. *If Congress was to take such action as that urged by the gentleman, he himself would resign and go home.*

SWINTON.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

Affect of Our Military Successes in Europe.

GREAT DECLINE IN THE REBEL LOAN.

Candid Admissions from the English Press.

INTERESTING CONTINENTAL NEWS.

Excitement in France About the Pope's Encyclical.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Inman steamer *City of Baltimore*, Capt. MERRICOSH, which left Liverpool at noon on the 4th, and Queenstown on the 5th inst., arrived here last evening.

The *Damascus* reached Liverpool at 4 P. M. on the 1st, and the *Glasgow* at 6 A. M. on the 2d January.

The *Canada* arrived at Queenstown about 11 o'clock on the morning of the 2d, and reached Liverpool on the afternoon of the 2d instant.

The *Hibernian* arrived at Londonderry at 6 o'clock on the evening of the 3d.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

The news that President LINCOLN had disapproved of Gen. DIX'S order for the pursuit of marauders into Canada was received in England with very general satisfaction, and the President is complimented by the press for his prompt action in the matter, although it is generally asserted that nothing less could have been expected.

DECLINE IN THE REBEL LOAN.

The war news was read with great interest, and caused a further depression in the Confederate loan—which was sold as low as 52, a decline of nearly 10 per cent within a week.

SHERMAN'S MARCH.

The London *Times* says the skill and daring of Gen. SHERMAN'S march have been rewarded with a brilliant success, as it does not believe Savannah can hold out long; and as regards THOMAS'S successes in Tennessee it says the result of these operations must be to raise the spirits of the Federals, to confirm them in their belief that throughout the South they have no enemy capable of opposing their chief armies.

THE COTTON QUESTION.

The City Article of the *Times* has some remarks on the cotton question, in which it shows that instead of being, as was feared, a great disturber, cotton has been a most important regulator, and there is reason to anticipate that in 1865 it may again exercise a salutary influence, since its uncertainties will be such as to keep all persons on their guard. The article proceeds as follows:—"With regard to America, all we can hope is that she will attend to her own quarrel and allow us to go our way in the simple and unostentatious task of promoting the peaceful intercourse of the world. Commercially she has ceased to be of paramount importance and, for the present, all her fiscal aims are still further to contract her influence in this respect; but we shall, nevertheless, hail the first symptom that promises a renewal of the days when the intercourse of the two countries was the price and profit of each."

THE ST. ALBANS RAIDERS.

In a speech at Oxford, Mr. CARDWELL, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, briefly referred to the case of the St. Albans raiders. He said that no measure more feasible than the Governor-General of Canada and his advisers of that which was due to the honor of the British Crown and to the "inviolate nautrality" of British territory; and it was certain that "if the present law in Canada was adequate, they would carry it into execution with promptitude and vigor, and that if, on the other hand, the present law was found inadequate, it would not long be suffered to remain so."

The London *Times* of the 4th, in another article on the Canadian difficulty, is very much inclined to sympathize with the Federals, on account of the escape of persons, who, taking their departure from the neutral territory of Canada, had inflicted outrages within the border of a friendly State. It maintains that the authorities of Montreal ought to have taken upon themselves the risk and the responsibility of detaining the prisoners, even without legal warrant, for the very brief period which would have been required to obtain the requisite warrant, signed by the Governor-General. It must be recollected, however, says the *Times*, that the Executive Government is not responsible for the miscarriage of a judge, and, whatever fault may be found, ultimately, to attach to the colonial authorities, the people and Government of this country had no power in the matter, and have no other wish than that the provisions of the Extradition Treaty shall be carried out with the utmost fairness and fullness.

THE NEGRO RESERVES.

The New-York correspondent of the *Times* thinks that the recent events will cause the South to bring out their negro reserves.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. BRIGHT had been speaking at the inauguration of the new Exchange at Birmingham, but his remarks were mainly confined to local topics. He was hopeful of the future peace of Europe, and of a modification in the existing great armaments. His allusions to America were merely of an incidental nature.

A frightful accident had happened at a musical entertainment at Dundee. The pressure to get into the hall was such that many persons were forced one over another down some steps leading to the hall, and nineteen were killed, while many others were more or less injured.

The British war-steamer *Racehorse* was lost in the China Seas in November. Only nine of her crew (including the Commander) were saved. The remainder, 99 in number, were drowned.

The revenue of Great Britain for the year 1864 was £70,125,374 sterling, a decrease of only £308,000 as compared with 1863, notwithstanding a reduction of several millions sterling in the taxation of the country during the year. This result was considered highly satisfactory.

The emigration statistics of Liverpool for 1864 show a falling off as compared with 1863, of over 12,000 in the number of emigrants.

Prince ALFRED was on a visit to the court of Berlin.

A prize-fight for the English championship between WORMALD and MARSDEN, which was to have come off on the 3d inst., was prevented by the police.

FRANCE.

At the usual New-Year's reception of the diplomatic corps by the Emperor, the Papal Nuncio offered the good wishes and felicitations of that body for the coming year. The Emperor replied as follows: "The felicitations of the diplomatic corps, of which you are good enough to be the mouthpiece, touch me sensibly. I trust that that concord may continue to reign among us of which your presence around me is a sure guarantee. Be convinced that I will make every effort that my relations with foreign Powers be ever animated by respect for right and love of peace and justice."

The Emperor was also addressed by the Archbishop of Paris on behalf of the French clergy, and made a suitable reply.

M. MOAN had been formally received by the Emperor as Ambassador from Spain, and the Emperor said that no one could contribute better than M. MOAN to the maintenance of the intimate relations existing between France and Spain, to which the Emperor attached the greatest importance.

A circular of the French Minister of Justice, dated the 1st inst., addressed to the Bishops, announced that the Council of State is occupied in examining the project of a decree for authorising the publication of that part of the Pope's Encyclical Letter which grants a jubilee.

The Minister says: "As regards the first part of the letter and the appendix, your Eminence will understand that the reception and publication of these documents, which contain propositions contrary to the principles on which is based the constitution of the empire, could not be authorized."

The French clergy had held a meeting to arrange preliminary measures for a gathering of all the Prelates, Chief Priests and Deacons of the Church of France, to concert measures for informing the Pope of the unpleasant effect produced by his letter throughout France.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* learns, on good authority, that the imperial special commission has recommended the adoption of the measures suggested to the Emperor by Mr. LINDSAY, M. P., five years ago, and that next session a bill will be introduced into the Legislative Corps, abolishing duties upon all articles used either in the construction or equipment of ships built in France; and that within six months from the passing of the law all foreign-built ships are to be admitted free of duty. The differential duties, either upon ships or upon goods in ships, are to be abolished, the former in three and the latter in six years from the passing of the act.

An imperial decree appoints Prince NAPOLEON Vice-President of the Privy Council.

There had been much animation and excitement on the Paris Bourse, chiefly owing to sellers being compelled to buy in. Rentes at one time were as high as 67.20, but closed on the 3d at 66.50.

ITALY.

The Italian Minister of Commerce has issued a circular in which he urges the Chambers of Commerce to caution merchants in their transactions with the United States, on account of the constant fluctuation in the value of the American paper money caused by a forced currency.

On New Year's day the King received a deputation from the Parliament congratulating him on the new year. His Majesty in reply recommended them to hasten their labors, and expressed a hope that the destinies of Italy would soon be accomplished. On the same evening the King visited the Royal Theatre in state, and was received with enthusiastic applause.

The Pope had received the members of the Sacred College and addressed to them an allocution, in which he said that in the present day robbery was committed under the pretext of nationality; but the triumph of the Church was certain—the day only of that triumph being uncertain.

His Holiness added, that after witnessing the destruction of the enemies of the Holy See, and the triumph of truth and virtue, he would exclaim with Simeon—"Lord, now lettest though thy servant depart in peace."

All the foreign embassadors, including Baron VON WERTHERN, had separate audiences of the Pope.

Gen. DE MERCESCLLO had presented the homage of the French Army of Occupation, and the Pope, in response, said "he had received similar sentiments from all the Generals who have commanded the French army, and who gallantly hastened to defend the Eternal City. I have always prayed for this army, for alm who directs the destinies of France, for his good clergy, and for all French Catholics. At the present time I shall not cease to pray for and bless the Catholic nation, the Emperor and the Empress and the Imperial family, that God may accord them all the necessary enlightenment."

GERMANY.

It was asserted that the relations between Austria and Prussia on the question of the Duchies had become less satisfactory, and Prince CHARLES of Prussia had gone to Vienna with the object, it was supposed, of bringing about a better understanding.

SPAIN.

The Queen is said to have approved of the appointment of forty new Senators. It was stated that the addresses of the Parliament to the Queen would not treat of the Peruvian question.

The iron-clad frigate *Numancia* would sail for the Pacific on the 5th January.

INDIA, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The following later telegrams are to hand via Suez:

CALCUTTA, Thursday, Dec. 15.

Shirtings and Twist in good demand. Exchange 2s. 1⅛d. The Bank rate of discount has been reduced 1 per cent.

BOMBAY, Thursday, Dec. 15.

Shirtings and Twist higher. Cotton quoted at 465 for Dollerahs. Exchange 2s. 1¾d.

CANTON, Wednesday, Nov. 30.

Shirtings and Twist dull. Exchange 4s. 9d.

SHANGHAI, Friday, Nov. 25.

Tea dull. Silk unchanged. Exchange 6s. 6¾d. Nothing of importance from Japan.

MELBOURNE, Friday, Nov. 25.

Trade improving. Gold shipments since last mail, 36 3:5 ounces.

Nothing of moment had transpired in New-Zealand. The natives, who were still in rebellion, were making preparations for a renewal of the struggle.

THE BRAZILS.

The mails from the Brazils had reached England, and the American portion is received per *City of Baltimore*. Commercially the news has been anticipated by the telegrams via Lisbon. Politically affairs had undergone no change. An animosity had sprung up between the Montevideans and the Buenos Ayreens, which was calculated to lead to disastrous consequences in the River Plate.

At Buenos Ayres Nov. 27. Exchange was quoted at 49¾. Wool 68@105. Flour 6½. Tallow firmer, 14½.

MONTEVIDEO, Nov. 29.

Exchange 51. Dry American Hides 4 25. Wet salted Hides dull.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds were firm. Consols closed on the 3d at 89⅜@⅝.

The Discount market was quiet and easier. The demand at the Bank had subsided. There was less willingness to pay 6 ₩ cent.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS,

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Jan. 4—A. M.

COTTON—The market was closed on Monday. It reopened yesterday with a very dull tone, the sales reaching only 3,000 bales, including 1,000 for export and speculation. Prices generally were ⅛d. @ ¼d. lower.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

Yesterday was dull, and prices generally were rather lower.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. BIGLAND, AVEYA & Co., BOELY, ENGLISH & BRANDON and others report Flour in fair demand at full rates. Wheat in good demand for Winter Red, at 1d. per cental advance. Other descriptions unchanged. Corn quiet, but without quotable change, although partially a shade easier.

PROVISIONS.—Messrs. GORDON, BEECH & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. and others, report: Provisions generally steady, at last week's rates. Lard in better request, and a shade firmer. Sales of Old at 51s. Tallow very steady, at 46s. 6d. @47s. for N. A. Bacon firmer and rather dearer. Butter firm.

PRODUCE.—Ashes in fair demand for Pots, at 29s. 6d. @ 30s; Pearls nominated, at 33s. Sugars steady and in fair demand. Coffee unchanged. Rice quiet. Linseed Oil steady at 34s. @34s. 6d. Sperm Oil firm. Sales of Winter bagged at £88, and £90 now demanded; Crude held for £83. Resin—Nothing doing. Spirits of Turpentine—French sells at 63s. Petroleum—Refined continues firm, at 2s. 1d. @2s. 2d. ₩ gallon. Linseed Cakes firmer. Sales of American at £9 7s. 6d., ex quay. Stock of Petroleum at the end of the year was only 18,000 bbls. of refined.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS firmer, and fine English WHEAT 1d. @2d. ₩ quarter dearer. BARLEY firm. OATS steady. TEA quiet and unchanged. RICE very active, and tending upward. SALTPETRE brisk. TALLOW firm. Y. C. at 43s. @43s. 6d. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE at 63s. 9d. @64s.

VERY LATEST BY THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

(By telegraph to Queenstown.)

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Jan. 5.

Capt. CORBETT, who commanded the steamer *Sea King*, now the pirate *Shenandoah*, on her voyage from London to Madeira, has been arrested for violating the enlistment act in enlisting men for the rebel navy.

The London *Times* of to-day has an article highly eulogistic of Gen. SHERMAN'S skill.

The prize-fight for the championship between WORMALD and MARSDEN, resulted in the victory of WORMALD.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Jan. 5.

COTTON.—The sales of the two days foot up 5,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters. Market dull, and prices slightly lower.

BREADSTUFFS steady.

PROVISIONS quiet and steady.

BACON still advancing.

TALLOW firmer.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 5.

Consols for money, 89¾@89⅞. United States Five-Twenties, 65@66. Illinois Central Shares, 52¾ discount. Erie Shares, 37@38.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.—A grand gala day will take place at the Fifth-avenue Pond this afternoon and evening, and, besides the grand illumination by calcium lights, etc., etc., which will last from 7 to 12 in the evening, there will be a full band of music in attendance, and numerous other attractions of a highly interesting and pleasing character. The ice is now in a beautiful condition, and will render full enjoyment to all who may visit this fashionable Winter resort. By reference to the advertisement in another column, will be seen the terms of admission for new subscribers. Tickets may be had upon application to the principal hotels.

THE MILLSPAUGH CRIM. CON. CASE.

How the Plaintiff Treated his Wife—Testimony Pro and Con—Close of Defendant's Case—The Divorce Laws of Indiana.

SUPREME COURT—PART II—JAN. 20.

THIRD DAY.

Before Justice Leonard.

Andrew J. Millspaugh vs. *Seth Adams.*—This now celebrated case was resumed at 10 o'clock this morning. The court room was densely crowded from an early hour, and the deepest interest was manifested in the proceedings.

Jas. P. Whitehead, was the first witness examined, and testified—I am a practising lawyer in this city; I am acquainted with Mrs. Millspaugh; Mr. John O. Halstead, lawyer, died very suddenly, and his affairs were put in my hands after his death; Mrs. Millspaugh was one of his clients and in that way her business came into my hands; I had occasion to advise Mrs. Millspaugh in relation to some five or six thousand dollars of property; she had property in Shoboken County, and some money in the hands of the administrator of Mr. Abbott's estate.

Q.—State if she ever borrowed any money from you from time to time.

Objected to.

Mr. Clinton wished to show that Mrs. Millspaugh had property of her own, and also that Mr. Millspaugh provided for her so poorly that she was obliged to borrow money.

Mr. Fullerton—I withdraw my objection; I will open the door as wide as possible for you.

The Court—I do not think that testimony relevant.

Witness—Mrs. Millspaugh did apply to me to borrow all the money; I think it was in the Summer of 1861 or '62; I think I applied to the St. Nicholas Bank, and I think she got a loan of $250, twice she paid when her dividends became one.

Mr. Fullerton—Is justice to you, Mr. Whitehead, I will ask you, had you anything to do in advising the procuring of this divorce in Indiana? A.—No sir; I did not know of it till it transpired.

Julius G. Davies, sworn for defendant.—I reside in West Eleventh street; I am a piano-manufacturer; I know the parties; I recollect Mr. Millspaugh speaking about his wife and the difficulties he had with her; he said that he believed she had criminal intercourse with Mr. Halstead and other persons; I recollect Mr. Millspaugh saying that this suit was coming on, that Mrs. Millspaugh wanted to have it private, but that he would have it public, before a jury, and that it would ruin two or three families; was then conversant about a piano they had purchased from me; I boarded with them at Mrs. Bishop's, No. 11 West Eleventh-st.

Cross-examined.—The suit he spoke of was one against Mr. Adams for adultery.

Re-direct.—I recollect the time Mr. Halstead died.

Q.—Did you observe the relation existing between Mr. Halstead and Mrs. Millspaugh? A.—I saw nothing but friendship existing between them; he was a good, kind gentleman; he boarded at the same house with us.

Alfred M. Coffin, sworn for defendant and examined by Mr. Clinton.—I reside in this city, and have done so for thirty years; I am in the domestic produce business; I know Mrs. Adams, formerly Mrs. Millspaugh; myself and wife have been acquainted with her for twelve or fourteen years; we met Mr. Millspaugh in 1856; I have been well acquainted with him since that time; we would visit at his rooms and he would visit at my house; we visited them at the Bond-street House, probably two or three times a month; in 1859 I recollect Mrs. Millspaugh making a statement to me respecting her husband; she spoke to me several times in a complaining way of her husband; that he was disagreeable, unkind and unsentimanly, and frequently intoxicated.

Q.—Please state whether she said anything on the subject of intoxication.

The Court—The witness has just stated that she did complain of his intoxication.

Q.—Did she say anything on the subject of affection. A.—She told me openly that she had no affection for Mr. Millspaugh; that she did not love him.

Q.—What did she say respecting a divorce? A.—I don't remember ever saying anything at that time, but subsequently she spoke about leaving him; that she would not live with him; and sometimes she would say that see could not live with him; she mentioned several times to me the circumstance of his knocking her over a chair shortly after her marriage, and that she had spoken of it to some of her friends.

Q.—In the year 1861, have you at any time seen Mr. Millspaugh drunk at his own room? A.—Yes, twice at his own room: on one occasion he was sitting; on another, he was reclining on the sofa; on one occasion I was satisfied that he was considerably drunk; as far as I know, for two or three years previous to the separation, I never saw Mr. Millspaugh drunk at my house, but he used to drink there; near to the close of the time they were in the habit of visiting my house, the liquors used to be locked up until the end of the evening, because he (Mr. Millspaugh) would indulge too freely; have heard him call his wife a "d——d fool," and "a fool;" he would call the waiter to the room for some liquors, and Mrs. Millspaugh would say, "Now, Jackson, don't," or something to that effect, and he would call her "a fool," or a "d——d fool;" I never heard him say to her a "G——d d——d fool."

Q.—Did you hear him say anything to her in 1859 respecting Mr. John O. Halstead? A.—I have no recollection of his ever having said anything respecting her intimacy with Mr. Halstead; soon after the death of Mr. Halstead, Mrs. Millspaugh said that a gentleman who had boarded in the house had been telling Mr. Millspaugh of her intimacy with Mr. Halstead, and that Mr. Millspaugh had come into the room in a violent passion, and she was afraid of him.

Q.—In the latter time of Mr. Halstead did you see Mr. Halstead and Mrs. Millspaugh together? A.—Yes; I have seen them at their rooms and at my house; seen them were at my house Mr. Millspaugh would also come there.

Q.—What did she say she would do if Mr. Halstead had not died? A.—She said she regarded him very highly, and would be willing to cast her lot with him—would elope with him, and I was apprehensive that she might do so; I advised both of them to leave hotels and boarding-houses and get a house; I heard her say that she was afraid that Mr. Millspaugh would get an attack and die of delirium tremens; I never have thought Mr. Millspaugh a aliod man in his manner.

Cross-examined by Mr. Fullerton—Have taken a deep interest in this suit; Mrs. Millspaugh visited my family the week before last; since she separated from her husband she has visited us occasionally in town, once or twice in two months; Mr. Adams was also in the habit of coming there as often as once in two months; Mr. Adams was also in the habit of coming there as often as once in two months; we have visited them at the Spingler House and Bancroft House, just as often.

Q.—Were you aware of an attachment existing between her and Mr. Adams previously? A.—I was; I observed that there was an attachment between them; I mean to say that there was some interest between them; that was before the separation in July, 1862; I thought it was a flirtation; I noticed it from an observation Mrs. Millspaugh made about Mr. Adams.

Q.—State what she said? A.—I cannot remember; the substance of it was, that she intended to get a divorce, and probably would become his wife.

Q.—Did not she say she was going out West to get a divorce? A.—She did, Sir; she told me that more than once.

Q.—Upon how many occasions did she tell you she was going out West to get a divorce, and get married to Mr. Adams? A.—Probably three.

Q.—Did she say where she was going? A.—Yes; she said she was going to Fort Wayne, Ind.

Q.—Did not she say that Mr. Adams was in correspondence with a lawyer in Fort Wayne? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did she say she had written to Mr. Adams to meet her at the Delevan House in Albany. A.—I don't remember; I don't think I saw Mrs. Millspaugh after her return from Indiana, until November.

Q.—Did you not see her after her return from Indiana, before the divorce was obtained? A.—I am not distinct in my recollection.

Q.—Did she tell you she had been to Indiana and had filed her complaint and was going to return in October to consummate it? A.—I could not say for certain that she did; I think she might have mentioned something of the kind.

Q.—Did she say who went with her to Indiana? A.—The second time she did; I don't recollect that she told me she went with Mr. Adams the first time; I don't think she told me with whom she went; she told me that Mr. Adams was going with her the second time; she did not tell me what witness she had in Indiana; I don't remember her telling me about that; Mr. Adams told me at my house or office that he was going out West to get a divorce, and that he intended to marry her; I knew of this attachment between them before they obtained the divorce; I remember Mr. Adams being at my house with Mrs. Millspaugh; I am sure that they never remained together at my house; Mrs. Millspaugh remained at my house over night, two or three nights at a time; I am a man of family, and have a daughter eighteen years old; I do not know whether Mrs. Coffin is a confidant of Mrs. Millspaugh, but I suppose she is; I never told Mr. Millspaugh anything of their intention to get West; I saw him once or twice; I did not know where he lived; I did not know where his place of business was; but I knew his firm. Torbell, Jennings & Co.; I have drank with him and know him well.

Q.—Why did not you seek him out and inform him? A.—I thought he knew it; I heard that they served a notice of the divorce; a copy of it was served upon him.

Q.—Why did you not inform him of the conspiracy and seek out the friend whom you had visited and drank with for years, and tell him of this conspiracy to go to Indiana and get a divorce? A.—I thought he knew more about his own affairs than I did; I was not enjoined to secrecy; but I did not wish to mention it; I was present at her marriage.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, I don't propose to prove it.

Witness—I went out East from a suggestion; I did not tell Mr. Millspaugh of his wife's intention to elope with Mr. Halstead; I did not think anything about it; I was not on friendly relations with Mr. Millspaugh.

Q.—You were on friendly relations with him when you were taking those heavy drinks with him? A.—I did not say I took heavy drinks with him; when Mr. Millspaugh visited my house the drink would be produced by my orders or the orders of Mrs. Coffin.

Q.—Was that the treatment of a friend or the keeping of hot coals on the head of an enemy? A.—Mr. Millspaugh was not a friend of mine.

Mr. Fullerton—We have learned that already.

Q.—Did you have an interview with Mr. Millspaugh after Mrs. Millspaugh returned the first time from Indiana, in his own store? A.—Yes.

Q.—What transpired? (Objected to.)

Mr. Fullerton—I wish to show the state of feeling on the part of Mr. Millspaugh at the loss of his wife; and that he went to a person who he thought could give information about her.

Q.—Did you not tell him that you did not know where his wife was? A.—I don't recollect; I don't recollect that I said if I could find out anything of her I would let him know; I did not promise him to write and let him know; I remember meeting Mr. Millspaugh at the Fifth Avenue Hotel; but I do not remember saying I would do everything I could to bring about a reconciliation; the meeting was for that purpose, to try and bring one about; I think Mr. Rhodes made the appointment with me; I cannot say there was anything said about a reconciliation; I can't say what took place there.

Q.—Did you tell Mr. Millspaugh anything you knew about the divorce? A.—I asked him if he had not received notice of the divorce, and he said he had not; after their return from the East in 1862, I don't recollect Mr. Adams and Mrs. Adams coming to my house.

Redirect fo Mr. Clinton.—I was subpœned here as a witness for Mr. Millspaugh.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, he is the best witness we have, (laughter.) I was present when Mr. Millspaugh came and took the child away; Mrs. Adams was not in the house at the time; I cannot say how the child came to my house. (Objected to.)

Witness.—I have no recollection of speaking to Mr. Millspaugh on that occasion, or of incarcerating him; I remember seeing Mrs. Millspaugh at the Union-place Hotel, but she did not then speak to me of her husband's treatment; she did subsequently; she said she was very ill at the Union-place Hotel; that she did not get enough to eat there, and had to send to a restaurant.

Mr. Fullerton.—Did she say who went to the restaurant for it? A.—No, sir; I reside at No. 43 West Thirty-ninth street.

Mrs. Mary Dean, for whom an attachment was granted, was then examined by Mr. Clinton and testified—I lived with Mr. Millspaugh in 1861 as nurse in the Union-place Hotel; I do not remember the year exactly; I knew them when they boarded at the Bond-street House; I continued as nurse for Mrs. Millspaugh from March to July; Mrs. Millspaugh was very sick then with diphtheria; Dr. Wilson, who is now dead, attended her; she was very sick, not able to sit up for five weeks; Mr. Millspaugh was there every day and evening; I requested Mr. Millspaugh to give her medicine; Mr. Millspaugh used to relieve me for some hours, whilst I was taking rest, and when I returned Mrs. Millspaugh told me that Mr. Millspaugh had not given her any medicine; when I returned I generally found him lying down asleep, and I was under the impression that he had been drinking; he looked like a man that had been drinking; I recollect Mr. Millspaugh going his wife if she had sold her bank stock at Newburgh; she was then in bed and was unable to speak loud at the time; Mr. Millspaugh spoke very loud to her; she said she had sold her stock and Mr. Millspaugh seemed angry and said she was a fool, called her a d——d fool; I told him that he must leave the room if he was going to speak to her in that manner, that she was not able to bear it; during his less whole time I was there in nurse I do not think that either of them was affected; I have seen Mr. Millspaugh drunk on various occasions.

Cross-examined by Mr. Fullerton.—I have seen Mr. Seth Adams frequently at the Bond-street House; he visited Mrs. Millspaugh very often; he used to see her in her room when she was ill; when she was well he used to see her in the parlor; I never saw any familiarities between them; I never saw Mr. Adams kiss her, or take her hand when see was ill; I went with Mrs. Millspaugh to Nameloro by railroad, on the 11th of June; Mr. Millspaugh took us to the depot in a carriage and then left; I am not sure whether Mr. Millspaugh kissed her when he took leave of her; when we returned, Mrs. Millspaugh came with us as far as Newburgh or Fishkill; I did not see Mr. Adams there; Mrs. Millspaugh did not say where she was going when she left the cars at Fishkill; she told me to take good care of the child and go to Mr. Bevelle's, Union square; she did not tell me she was going to join Mr. Adams at Newburgh to go West.

Q.—What message did she send to her husband? (Objected to and exception taken.)

Q.—What did you tell Mr. Millspaugh when you go to New-York? (Excluded and exception taken.)

Q.—Under what circumstances did you leave? A.—I decline answering the question. Mr. Adams visited Mrs. Millspaugh at Stamford; he remained from Tuesday till Monday.

Q.—Do you feel friendly toward Mr. Millspaugh? A.—I was.

Q.—Do you now? A.—I do; I was very much offended at the manner of my discharge; it does not concern me now; I am a single woman; at the present time; I have been married; at the present time I feel indifferent to both parties.

Mr. Clinton then offered in evidence a certified copy of the divorce in Indiana.

Mr. Fullerton objected, on the ground that it was procured by fraud.

The Court.—That I don't know. That may be a question I suppose. Such a question may arise, but I cannot tell that.

Mr. Fullerton—Secondly, that it contains upon its face evidence of the fact that the defendant was not subject to the jurisdiction of the court in which it was found, not being a resident of the State; nor brought within that jurisdiction by the service of the process.

The court admitted the evidence, and an exception was taken.

A recess was here taken.

Mr. Clinton then read in evidence a letter of Mr. Millspaugh to his wife, dated Aug. 25, 1862, respecting the health of their child "Willy."

Mrs. Julia Coffin was then examined by Mr. Clinton.—I know the parties to this suit; I have known Mrs. Millspaugh since 1853, but not intimately till the year 1858; I have been in the habit of exchanging social calls with her quite often, and visited her at the Bond-street House; I have observed the demeanor, language and conduct of Mr. Millspaugh toward his wife; he was always rude and ungentlemanly to her; when he was irritated, he would call her a "fool," and a "G——d d——n fool;" it was a common expression with him; that occurred when we were playing cards, when she did not play the right card, or when he called for liquor and she would not procure it; he was always rude to her, but I think he was particularly so the year 1861; he was always drinking in the evening at his own room; I saw him drunk at the Bond-street House about 8 o'clock in the evening once; when we arrived he was sound asleep, and we only remained a few minutes in consequence of his condition; I never saw any expression of kindness or affection between them during the time I knew them; Mrs. Millspaugh always told me that she could not stand her husband's brutality and drinking; that she should get a divorce; she never expressed any affection for him; always said she did not care for him; she always spoke of Mr. John O. Halstead's conduct to her; that he was always very good to her, and she said that she cared for him; she always told me that her husband was not liberal to her in pecuniary matters; after Mr. Halstead's death, she told me that Mr. Millspaugh had locked the door, and accused her of being unfaithful to him, and that she was afraid of him; in 1862, she spoke to me about getting a divorce, and asked me if I would go out West with her; I replied that I could not, as I was about leaving the country; she then asked me if my husband would accompany her, and I left with the understanding that my husband would do so; in 1861, she accompanied me to Saratoga; her nurse and child occupied the room with her; her room opened into mine.

Cross-examination.—She told me that she did not love her husband, before she went to the Bond-street House; I think she complained of his drinking to excess before 1861; I don't think she ever disclosed to me that she had any attachment for Mr. Halstead; she said he was very kind to her; I considered at that time that she thought more of Mr. Halstead than she did of her husband; after his death, she said if he had proposed it she would have eloped with him; I do not know of any letters passing between Mr. Halstead and Mrs. Millspaugh; Mr. Halstead was a gentleman, in every sense of the word, and Mr. Millspaugh hated him as such; I did not see any attachment on the part of Mrs. Millspaugh for Mr. Adams till 1862; Mr. Adams came to Saratoga about two days after us; Mr. Adams and Mrs. Millspaugh never, to my knowledge, took long walks together; we used to drive down with company to the lake.

Q.—What refreshment would you take there? A.—Wall, fried potatoes; the usual thing.

Q.—But how were they washed down? A.—I never wash anything down, Sir; we would have lemonade; I know nothing about Mrs. Millspaugh and Mr. Adams going down to New-York by the boat; I know nothing about Mr. Adams' going to Indiana with Mrs. Millspaugh; I cannot say I had a suspicion that she was to be married to Mr. Adams; I did not intimate to Mr. Millspaugh that his wife was going to get a divorce; I thought that was his business.

Q.—And you did not put him in the way of attending to his business? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You never tell husbands that their wives are going to get divorces? A.—No, Sir; she never told me that she was going to be married; I don't remember that she ever told me; Mrs. Millspaugh always dressed in the most genteel manner when in company.

Q.—Was she behind the times in fashion? A.—No; I never knew her to be in want of anything in that respect.

Redirect.—Mrs. Millspaugh told me that she had to dress herself out of her own means.

Mr. Knox, one of plaintiff's counsel, was called by Mr. Clinton, and testified:

Q.—On the 5th day of January, 1863, do you recollect Mr. Millspaugh taking the child from Mrs. Millspaugh? (Objected to and excluded.)

Q.—Did I, as counsel for Mrs. Millspaugh, apply to you to allow Mrs. Millspaugh to see the child? (Objected to and excluded.)

Q.—Did you, as counsel, obtain an order of arrest in this suit against Mr. Adams before his arrival from the East? (Excluded.)

Defendant's counsel here rested.

REBUTTING TESTIMONY.

Mr. Fullerton offered in evidence the 2d Vol. of Statutes of Indiana; section 6; laws of 1862.

Mr. Clinton objected to the evidence. (Admitted and exception taken.)

Mr. Fullerton then read the 6th section providing that parties applying for divorces should have been bona fide residents of the State for one year previous to such application.

Counsel next offered to read the laws of the State of Indiana of 1859, which was excluded from the court.

Henry S. Terbell, sworn for plaintiff and testified—I am a member of the firm of T. Jennings & Co. of this city; Mr. Millspaugh had been associated as a member of the firm since 1848; previous to that he was clerk in the store for, perhaps, two years or more; I recollect when he was married; I was not acquainted with his wife previous to her marriage; but I have seen her at the store occasionally; she and Mrs. Abbott would come and see Mr. Millspaugh.

Q.—What was Mr. Millspaugh's business habits in 1859, '60, '61, '62.

Objected to.

Q.—What were his habits with respect to intemperance? A.—Well, I have never seen the appearance of intemperance about him during my acquaintance with him; I never knew anything about his intemperance or suspected it; after his marriage his wife was in the habit of coming to the store for money; I always gave her what she asked for; she would apply to her husband, to the book-keeper and to myself; she was never stinted; she always got merchandise when she applied for it; we kept silks also; when goods were taken from the store by Mrs. Millspaugh they were always charged at cost price; I visited them occasionally at their home; they always appeared to be affectionate to each other; when she came to the store her demeanor and his was as unexceptional as ever I saw; I recollect her calling in the Summer of 1862 in a carriage and I inquired after her health. My impression is that she recovered with her husband.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clinton.—Mr. Millspaugh's family and mine have exchanged calls; I used to see Mrs. Millspaugh very frequently at the store, and always considered she was fashionably attired, although I am not an expert in ladies' dress; we never employed what is called a "drummer" in our business; I know what a "drummer" means in the mercantile world and in the army; neither Mr. Millspaugh nor any other person in our employ ever acted in that capacity for us; I was not in Mr. Millspaugh's company during the evenings, except when I visited him or he me.

Q.—Did you sell $1,000 of bank stock of Mrs. Millspaugh's? (Objected to and excluded.)

Q.—Did you pay to Mrs. Millspaugh the proceeds of $1,000 of bank stock? A.—I did not; I advanced some money to Mrs. Millspaugh on a certificate of bank stock; she gave it to me to sell; I paid part of the proceeds to her and part to her husband; I think I paid her $150; I was applied to on the part of Mrs. Adams to account for the balance, and I replied that I did not know a Mrs. Adams or any one that had a right to be called that name; I paid over the proceeds to Mr. Millspaugh; she told me to do so, and afterward said it was all right.

Thomas Brown, who has been already examined, testified that he never saw Mr. Millspaugh intoxicated but once, when Mr. Adams and himself were both put in the Station-house together for being drunk; that was when a member was thrown at Mr. James B. Taylor, one of the guests; Mr. Adams and Mr. Millspaugh were both on the same side in that affair; that was between five and six o'clock in the evening; I can't say whether Mrs. Millspaugh was at the hotel at that time; I believe the charge was withdrawn at Jefferson Market Police Office; in the affidavit I then made I did not say that Mr. Millspaugh was in the habit of getting drunk; I do not remember any difficulty Mr. Millspaugh had in the hotel before that; I believe Mr. Adams once threatened to knock my cown, in the dining-room; I do not remember a brother of one of the ladies there, threatening to knock Mr. Millspaugh down for dishonorable conduct to his sister; I always found Mr. Millspaugh an honorable man.

Charles Pinster testified that he had been the proprietor of the Bond-street House up to the end of last year, and for nearly twenty years previously; I would say that Mr. Millspaugh was decidedly a sober man; he used to rise early, go to his business and return late; he was very much a domestic man, and I thought lived very affectionately with his wife, Mrs. Millspaugh, on various occasions, asked her husband for money when he had none, and he always told me to supply her, and not deny her anything she wanted; Mr. Millspaugh had a good many friends and he used to order refreshments up to his room; Mrs. Millspaugh, also, ordered drinks up; on one occasion Mrs. Millspaugh told me to fix Mr. Millspaugh's drink a little sweeter and a little stronger.

Q.—Who was with her when she told you to fix his drink a little sweeter and a little stronger? A.—Mr. Adams was with her; they were coming out of the dining-room together; Mr. Adams and Mrs. Millspaugh were very intimate; they were always together at breakfast, dinner and supper; Mr. and Mrs. Millspaugh occupied the best room the house could afford.

Re-direct.—I have given Mrs. Millspaugh over ten dollars on Mr. Millspaugh's account; I guess I handed her more than fifty dollars; after she told me she wanted Mr. Millspaugh's drink a little sweeter and a little stronger, Mr. Adams and herself went up to the room; I complied with her instructions; I never saw Mr. Millspaugh drunk.

Q.—If a man would take five or six tumblers of whisky peace, these doshis inmhiers of yours, would you call him a sober man? A.—That would depend on how they were made. [Laughter.]

Q.—If a man took five or six tumblers of whisky punch made good and strong, would you call him a sober man? A.—Well that would depend on the man's head, you know. [Laughter.]

The court here adjourned to Monday morning, and His Honor cautioned the jury not to converse together on the case.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Shipman.

The case of the crew of the ship *Mercury* was up before the Court this morning. Nine of them were indicted for an endeavor to mana a revolt on board and pleaded not guilty. A day or two since eight of them withdraw their pleas of not guilty and pleaded guilty. The Captain, mate and pilot of the ship were then examined in open court as to the facts of the case. Their testimony went to show that the case was an aggravated one; that the vessel cleared on December 20, and started down the bay—these men being part of the crew; that the mate openly announced that they would never go to sea in the ship, but only came aboard to get their advance; that they were all more or less under the influence of liquor, and refused to do any duty on board; that the anchors were got up without their help, and that when the order was given to loose the topsails, a riot ensued on board, in which the Captain was thrown to the deck and stabbed three times, once in the neck and once in the right side; that the mate, who had gone below to get some irons, hearing the affray, came on deck with a pistol, and found the Captain down with several of the men around him, with knives in their hands, one of them having his knife at the Captain's throat, whereupon the mate fired at that man and shot him in the chest, and the men ran forward; that another man was also shot in the affray, and another one struck by the carpenter on the head with a stick, as he was holding the Captain down by the hair, and that during the affray threats to kill the Captain were frequent; that soon after this the hawser by which the vessel was being towed, was cut, and the vessel was in danger of being ashore; and that the man were so violent in the forward part of the ship that it was only after a good deal of perseverance that some of the passengers and of the crew could be induced to go forward under the protection of the mates with loaded pistols, to make the hawser fast again, when the vessel was towed back again, the men meantime throwing overboard every loose thing they could find on deck; and that there was no abuse of the men by any one until the revolt began.

The physician who attended the Captain testified that the wound in the Captain's side was only saved from being mortal by the knife's coming against one of his ribs, and that it was not possible to tell even now what would be the final result of it.

The statements of the men were also taken, and were very different; none of them knew who cut the hawser, or who stabbed the Captain, nor did they admit that they had refused to do duty on board.

After hearing the statements of the men, the Judge ordered them to be remanded until the case of Charles White, who had refused to plead guilty, was disposed of. That case was brought before the jury this morning. The evidence showed that White had not taken a very active part, but had joined with the others in what was done, and the jury found him guilty.

The court then sentenced the men, except Riley, as follows: Charles Anderson, Daniel Kelly and Hugh Doyle, to one year's imprisonment; and Charles Gravas, John Kingsley, John Finsegan, Richard Rogers and Charles White, to an imprisonment of thirty days. Riley was put over till Saturday.

WHAT ARE FRAUDULENT BANK NOTES.

Thomas Cummings was put on trial, charged with having in his possession counterfeit National Bank notes. Our readers will recollect the case. The accused was an employe in the Astor House, and took out of one of the rooms in that hotel several thousand dollars of bank notes, which were as yet unsigned by the President of the bank.

The court held that, as the notes were not signed, they did not come within the statute, and directed a verdict of not guilty.

Discouraging to "Common Barraters."

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

Luther C. Tibbets, the "great corn merchant" who was recently tried in this court and convicted of felonious assault, was brought up to-day for sentence.

The court directed that the prisoner should give bonds in the sum of $1,000 to keep the peace, and informed him that unless he discontinued his annoying suits against various gentleman in this city he would be sent to the State's Prison for the offence of which he was convicted.

Tibbets has commenced one hundred and thirty-one suits against various parties for matters growing out of his transities on the Corn Exchange.

James H. Burnhart, who pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, was sent to the City Prison for four months.

Barbara Groche, convicted of an attempt at grand larceny, was sent to the State's Prison for two years.

Ann Chapman plead guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, and was remanded.

Henry Sloss was tried and convicted of an assault, and was remanded.

John Cease was also convicted of an assault, and remanded for sentence.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, Jan. 20, 1865.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.	107	100	N. Y. Cen.		104
10,000	do	107⅛	100	do	104
10,000	do	107⅛	100	do	104
10,000	do	107⅛	100	do	104
10,000	do	106⅞	100	do	107
10,000	do	106⅞	200	Erie Railway	70⅛
10,000	do	106⅞	200	do	70⅛
10,000	do	106⅞	200	do	70⅛
10,000	do	106⅞	4500	do	70⅛
10,000	do new iss.	103⅝	100	do	70⅛
10,000	do new iss.	103⅝	100	do	69⅝
20,000	do new iss.	103⅝	100	do	69⅝
500	do new iss.	107	200	Hudson R. R.	102
4,000 U. S. 6s, 10-40s, C.	134	200	do	b30	102
5,000 U. S. 6s, 10-40s, C.	130	100	do	s30	100
5,000 Mo. State 6s	96	100	do		100⅜
6,000 Mo. 6s, int. in Pacific R.	80	200	do		100
3,000 Cal. St. 7s	108	100	Chi. & Alt.		91
30,000 O. & Miss. C.	73¾	100	Mich. Cen. R.		107
75,000	do	87	100	do	107⅛
20,000	do	87	100	do	84
20,000	do	87⅛	2000	M. S. & N. I.	84
20,000	do	87⅜	300	do	84⅝
5,000	do b10	87⅝	200	Ill Cen. R.	115
1,000 Erie 2d M.	110	600	do		116
1,000 Erie 4th M.	103⅛	100	do b30		117
1,000 Dl. Lac. & W. 1st	106	1000	Clev. & Pitts. s30		81
1,000 Tol. & W. R. Ex.	79	500	do		81
1,000	do	80⅝	600	do	81⅝
5,000 To. & W. M.	79	50	do		81
5,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	109	257	do		81¾
3,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	100	2000	Chi. & N. W.		33
5,000 Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	101	1000	do		33⅛
1,000 M. & P. Du C. 1st	102	500	do		33⅜
5,000 Mar. 1st M. Bo.	68	600	do		34
10,000 Amer. Gold	205	500	do		33⅝
10,000	do	204	2000	do	33⅝
40 Mer. Ex. Bank	100	50	Chi. & N. W. Pf.		63
10 Ocean Bank	96	100	do	b10	63
16 Market Bank	106	2500	Clev. & Tol		106
60 Imp. & Traders' Bk.	108	400	do	s30	106¼
5 Cen. National B'k	105	100	Chi. & R. I. R.		88⅛
500 Canton Co.	31	2000	do		89
100 do	30⅝	600	do	s30	89
7 Del. & H. C. Co.	160	300	do		89⅛
100 do	155	600	do		90
100 Penn. Coal Co.	158	100	do	b30	90⅛
350 Cum. Coal Pr.	44	100	Mil. & Pr. Du C.		42
150 Quick. Min.	93	1700	P., Ft. W. & C.		90
500 Mar. Min. Co.	11	100	do		90⅛
200 Reading R.	102⅛	800	do		91
900 do	103	300	do		91⅛
200 do	104	600	do		91⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81 C.	110	100	Mich. Cen. R.		104
10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s C	106⅜	20	do		104
2,000 do new iss.	103⅛	100	do		105⅜
10,000 do new iss.	103⅛	200	M. S. & N. I.		66
12,000 U. S. 6s, 10-40s C.	104⅜	200	do		65⅝
2,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Ctf.	98	200	Ill. Cen. R. & L.		114
1,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	67	100	do		114⅝
1,000 Mo. State 6s	68	500	Clev. & Pitts.		83⅛
70,000 O. & M. Cer.	28	100	do		83⅜
1,000 Am. Gold	204	400	do		84
20,000 do s30	202⅜	1050	Chi. & N. W.		34⅜
200 Cum Coal Pref.	42	100	do b10		34⅝
200 do	42⅜	300	do b10		34⅝
200 do	43	50	do		34
300 Quick. M. Co.	94	400	do		34⅝
100 N. Y. Cen.	108	100	Chi. & N. W. Pref.		64
100 do s10	108⅜	300	do		64½
200 do s10	108	100	do		64⅜
100 do	108⅛	100	Clev. & Tol. R.		108⅜
100 do	108	300	Chi. & R. I. R.		89⅛
500 Erie R. b30	72	200	do s15		89
500 do	71⅞	50	do		89
2000 do	71⅞	200	do s10		93
400 do b30	71⅞	200	do s30		93⅛
300 do s10	71⅛	100	do		94
100 Hudson Riv. R. s10	102	200	P., Ft. W. & C.		93
200 do	102⅛	50	do		92⅛
2000 Reading R.	106	100	do		92⅝
900 do	105⅛	300	Mar. M. Co.		11⅜

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000 Ohio & M. C.	27⅜	200	Ill. Cen. R.	s10	117⅜
10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, N. I.	107⅜	300	do	s	118
15,000 do	107⅜	100	do	s3	118⅛
5,000 N. Y. Cen. R.	s10 108	100	do	s3	118⅝
5,000 Erie Railway. r-d	71	100	do		118⅝
900 do	s3 70⅝	100	do	s	119
100 do	70⅛	100	do		118
2000 do	70⅜	1000	Clev. & Pitts		83
200 do	b3 70⅞	700	do		83⅛
900 do	s3 70⅝	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	s3	92⅜
1200 Bud. Riv. R.	102	100	do		92⅜
400 do	b6 102	600	do		93
100 do	s 102	700	do	s3	92⅜
100 do	b3 102	100	do	s3	93
100 do	101⅜	500	do	s3	93⅛
100 do	101⅜	100	do	s3	93⅝
500 Reading R.	105	100	do	s3	93⅛
200 Mich. Cen. R.	s3 103⅜	200	Chi. & N. W.	s10	34
500 Cleve. & Tol	107	200	do	s3	34
200 do	s3 107⅜	100	do		34
300 M. S. & N. I. R.	c 65⅞	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	b30	93
100 do	s3 65⅜	1	Comb. Coal	b10	43
100 do	65⅜	100	do	c	43
100 do	65⅜	100	do	c	42⅝
100 do	s5 65⅛	300	do		42⅝
100 do	s3 65⅜	100	do		42⅜
500 Chic. & N. W. Pr.	83⅛	1800	Mar. Min. Co.		11⅜
200 do	o 64⅛	200	do		11⅜
50 do	64				

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$18,000 O. & M. Cer	b3 28¾	400	Chic. & R. I.	s3	94⅜
5,000 do	28⅝	100	do		94⅜
1800 Erie Railway. r-d	72⅜	100	do	b3	94⅜
1100 do	s10 72⅜	100	do	s10	94⅜
500 do	b3 72⅜	700	do	s3	94⅜
200 do	s3 72⅜	500	Chi. & N. W.	s3	34⅜
500 do	72⅜	100	do	b5	35
600 M. S. & N. I.	67⅛	100	do	s3	34⅝
100 do	b3 67⅛	200	do	b10	34⅝
100 do	s3 67⅛	100	C. & N. W. Pr.		65⅜
100 Bud. Riv. R.	s3 106⅛	200	do	s10	65⅜
100 do	105⅜	100	do		65⅜
100 Cleve. & Pitts.	86	100	Cum. Coal Co.		44
100 do	b3 86	300	do		44⅜
400 do	85⅝	400	do		44⅜
200 do b10	86⅛	300	do	s10	44⅞
500 Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	b10 93⅜				

FRIDAY, Jan. 20—P. M.

The day has been an eventful one in the Gold Room and Stock Exchange for violent fluctuations in prices. Both were in a panic this morning;

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

DR. MUHLENBERG, INTENDING TO deliver a lecture for the Temporary Home for Destitute Girls, and House of Reception, and Ability to the House of Mercy, Bishop Potter takes the opportunity to invite a meeting, after the lecture, of such of his brethren, the clergy and laity of this city as may be disposed to consider what can be done by the Church in view of the evil giving rise to the above-named and similar institutions. Tickets, admitting gentlemen to the lecture at the Church of the Holy Communion, corner 6th-av. and 21st-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, 24th inst., at 7½ o'clock, may be had at the Church Book Depository, No. 762 Broadway; the depository of the Evangelical Knowledge Society, No. 3 Bible Houses; at Kelley & Bros., No. 677 Broadway, and A. D. F. Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway, corner of 9th-st., and at the door of the church on the evening of the lecture.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE MISSION Society of the Central M. E. Church, corner 16th st. and 7th-av., will be held on SUNDAY, the 22d inst. Rev. G. W. Lorn will preach in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and also in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The Sabbath School Missionary exercises will be held in the body of the church at 2 o'clock P. M. Rev. Alfred Cookman will address the school, and other interesting exercises will be held there.

REV. A. FRANCKE MASON WILL preach in the 4th-st. Baptist Church, 6th-st., between Avenues B and C, on SUNDAY A. M., P. M and evening. Sermon to the Sabbath-school in the afternoon, in connection with which the ordinance of Baptism will be administered. In the evening the first of a course of Lectures on *the Lord's Prayer* will be given. Services commence, A. M., 10½; P. M. 3½, evening, 7½ o'clock.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, BLEECKER-ST., opposite Jones.—A course of sermons on "Sanctification" will be commenced by the pastor, JOHN Q. ADAMS, on SUNDAY, Jan. 22, and continued on successive Sunday mornings. Subject to-morrow—*The Experience and Practice of the Unsanctified.* For there were many in the congregation that were not sanctified. Seats free.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINER'S CHURCHES.—Preaching, by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, on the 22d instant, corner Catherine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Also, by the Pastor, Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, corner Madison and Gouverneur sts., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., and preaching at 3 P. M., corner Dover and Water sts. Seamen and friends cordially invited. All seats free.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in Bloomingdale Church, southside of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., on *The Reasons and Principles of Answered.* And at 7½ P. M. on *The Elements of Prevailing Prayer.* He will preach in the same place every evening next week, (except Saturday). Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev Dr. RICE will preach, by request of the Association, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Brick Church, (Rev. Dr. SPRING'S), 8th-av., corner of 37th-st. Subject: *The Elements of Strength and the Elements of Weakness in Romanism.* The public are invited.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. WILLIAM H. BOOTH, Pastor. The New-York Prayer Meeting Association, led by Brother SAMUEL HALSTEAD, will conduct the services on SUNDAY, commencing at 10½ A. M., and at 3 and 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free.

FORSYTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Near Division.—Rev. Dr. A. HUBBELL, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, Jan. 22: morning, at 10½, and evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer services after evening sermon. Strangers particularly invited. Welcome all. Seats free to all parts of the church.

AMITY-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH—REV. WM. R. WILLIAMS, D. D., Pastor. The Sabbath services of this church will be held regularly hereafter in the rooms of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, Mortimer's Building, corner of 5th-av. and 22d-st., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

DR. DURBIN AT THE 1ST-PLACE M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The annual missionary collection will be taken upon SUNDAY in this church. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Dr. DURBIN. Anonal meeting of the Sonday School Missionary Society at 3 P. M., and preaching at 7½ P. M.

SUICIDE.—AT 7½ O'CLOCK ON SUNDAY EVENING, Prof. MATTISON will preach in his church in 41st-st., near 6th-av., on *The Moral Character of Suicide; its Causes and Preventives; and the Prospects of the Self-Murderer in Another Life.* A cordial welcome to all strangers.

BELIEVERS IN THE SECOND COMING of Christ and future life only for the righteous, worship at Butanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway. Preaching SUNDAY, by Elder JOSEPH T. CUSAC, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.; on the above themes. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH, NO. 9 University-place, (Chapel of the Union Theological Seminary.) Preaching by Rev. J. F. C. HUGUENAD, every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening service on THURSDAY, at 7½ o'clock. Sunday School at 9 A. M. Seats free.

ST. CLEMENT'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Amity-st., near Macdougal. Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P.M. The Sexton will be at the Church every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of renting pews or seats.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting will be held in the rooms No. 161 5th-av., corner of 22d-st., MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 23. Essay by Rev. GEO. THOMSON. The public are invited.

R. B. POOL, Librarian.

REV. THOMAS ARMITAGE, D. D., WILL preach in the Madison-av. Baptist Church, corner of 31st-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, the second in a course of sermons on the distinguished women of the Bible. Subject—*Miriam, the Sister of Moses and Aaron.*

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE WOMAN'S UNION MISSIONARY SOCIETY will be held in Dr. Storrs' Church, Brooklyn, corner of Remsen and Henry sts., MONDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Dr. JONAS KING, of Greece; Dr. HENRY M. SCUDDER, of India, and other distinguished clergymen will speak.

THE ASCENSION AND IMEDIATION OF THE LORD.—The Rev. CHAUNCEY GILES will lecture upon the above subject on SUNDAY EVENING, in the new church house of worship, 34th-st., between 4th and Lexington ave. Services commences at 7½ o'clock.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, corner of Fourth-av. and Twenty-second-st. Preaching in the MORNING by the Rev Dr. MCCLINTOCK, and in the EVENING by the Rev. Mr. OTHEMAN.

BROOKLYN SOCIETY OF THE NEW-JERUSALEM—(Swedenborgian.)—Services by Rev. JOHN C. ACER, at the Chapel of the Polytechnic Institute, Livingston-st., near Court, every SUNDAY, at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public invited. Seats free.

EVANGELISM IN FRANCE.—REV. FREDERICA G. CLARK, D. D., will deliver a discourse (O. V.) in the West 23d-st. Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SABBATH AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, upon *The Progress of the Gospel in France.*

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—(SITE OF the Old Brewery.) This original mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFFAR, Superintendent. Principal Sunday School at 2 o'clock, P. M. Select pieces sung by the whole school. Visitors will address the children.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Rev. G. R. DICKSON, Rector. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF THE RECONCILIATION, in 31st-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Rev. B. S. HUNTINGTON, Rector, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH—EIGHTEENTH-st., near 5th-av. SUNDAY, Rev. E. BENJAMIN will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. The latter service for deaf mutes; and Rev. GEORGE B. DRAPER at 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, (EPISCOPAL,) Lexington-av., corner of East 36th-st. Rev. C. R. DUFFIE, Rector, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, and Rev. A. H. VINTON, D. D., Rector of St. Mark's, in the EVENING. Strangers furnished with seats.

LECTURES ON PROPHECY.—THE FIRST of a course of lectures on the Book of Daniel will be given by JOHN WILLIAMS, on TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in University Buildings, Washington-square, at 7½ o'clock.

NOTICE.—REV. JOHN DE WITT WILL PREACH in the Presbyterian Church, on University-place, (late Dr. Potts,) on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 3½ P. M.

THE ROMANCES OF THE THEOLOGIANS.—Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD will preach on this subject in the Church of the Restoration, corner Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverley-place. Rev. BENJAMIN F. DE COSTA will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Corner of Downing st. Rev. WM. S. BALCH, of Lndlow, Vermont, will supply the desk on SUNDAY. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. DR. CHEEVER will preach SABBATH EVENING, in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, on *The Conversion of John Newton.*

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. JAMES, 15th-st., between 2d and 3d ave. Divine services will be held on SUNDAY, Jan. 22, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. W. M. BASIL, of York, Penn.

SAMUEL B. BELL WILL PREACH (D. V.) IN the 5th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, Jan. 22, at 10½ A.M. and 7½ P. M.

OUR LORD IS COMING!—HIS SPECIAL herald, sent in the spirit and power of Elias, will preach the word of prophecy, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., in Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway. Seats free, and the public generally invited.

FREE METHODIST CHURCH.—REV. D. M. STICKLAS, from Utica, will preach (the Lord willing) in the Hall corner of Christopher and Hudson sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. DR. HILDRETH, from Ohio, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7 P. M. Seats free. Strangers are invited to attend.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. R. J. W. BUCKLAND, Pastor, will preach in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY, Jan. 22, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. DANIEL G. COKEY, D. D., OF Utica, will preach in the Murray Hill Baptist Church, corner of Lexington-av. and 37th-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN R. R. COMPANY, New-York, Jan. 14, 1865.

This Company will hold their Twenty-fourth Regular Monthly Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of January, 1865, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the office of the Company, No. 26 William-st., at which time they will offer, by John H. Draper & Co., Auctioneers,

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of February next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

The terms and conditions will be the same as heretofore, and will be fully made known at time and place of sale.

JOHN ERISBIN, President.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

ROOSEVELT-STREET PROPERTY.

D. M. SEAMAN will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 24, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, 1st, with brick houses on front and rear, No. 17 Roosevelt-st., near Chatham, 25x100 feet. For maps, &c, apply to the auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st. N. B.—Sales of real estate, &c, at auction, attended to on favorable terms.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

The subscriber is prepared to give his personal attention to the selling of REAL ESTATE STOCKS, &c., at auction. Parties can have their property offered on favorable terms, and will find this the most ready and advantageous method of disposal.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer, Office No. 14 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORTATION FOR U. S. N., No. 73 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1865.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of February, 1865, at the Navy-yard, New-York, the U. S. side-wheel steamer MOBILE, with engines, boilers, &c., as she now stands: Length, 215 feet; breadth, 33 feet 9 inches; depth of hold, 11 feet 3 inches; height from tower to main deck, 7 feet 3 inches; height from main to harricane deck, 7 feet 8 inches. One beam engine. Diameter of cylinder, 72 inches; stroke, 9 feet; iron paddle-wheels, &c.

ALSO,

1 lot old Manila rope, 1 lot oakum shavings, 50 to 175 bales oakum dust, 1 lot condemned feather hose, a lot coal cinders.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, C. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell, by order of the Executor of Saml. Webb, deceased, on TUESDAY, Jan. 24, inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway: Real estate in Rector, Caroline, Clark, Thomas, Scotts, and 145th sts. and 10th-av.

See maps at No. 5½ Pine-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The firms of NOBLE, CALDWELL & CO., Philadelphia and New-York; NOBLE, HALL & CO., Boston, and E. R. SAWYER & CO., of Philadelphia, New-York and Boston, were dissolved on the 5th inst. by the death of JOSEPH NOBLE.

The surviving partners will settle the business of the late firm, and sign in liquidation.

E. R. SAWYER,
F. A. HALL,
SETH CALDWELL, Jr.,
N. P. GORDON.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE,

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of continuing the coal business, as heretofore.

The business will be conducted under the style of
CALDWELL, SAWYER & Co., Philadelphia.
CALDWELL, SAWYER & CO., New-York.
E. R. SAWYER & CO., Boston.
HALL, CALDWELL & CO., Boston.
E. R. SAWYER,
F. A. HALL,
SETH CALDWELL, Jr.,
N. P. GORDON.

NEW-YORK, January 13, 1865.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style of FISHER, CLARK & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

AUGUSTUS A. FISHER,
BENJAMIN D. CLARK,
CHARLES A. FISHER.

New-York, Jan. 19, 1865.

The undersigned have this day entered into copartnership under the firm name of FISHER, WILLIAMS & CO. They have taken lots Nos. 185 and 187 Chambers-st. and 98 and 91 Reade-st., heretofore occupied by David S. Williams, (who retires from trade,) and will succeed to his business.

AUGUSTUS A. FISHER,
CHARLES B. WILLIAMS,
BENJAMIN D. CLARK,
CHARLES A. FISHER.

New-York, Jan. 19, 1865.

D. S. WILLIAMS will retain a desk in the office of Fisher, Williams & Co., until his outstanding business is closed.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing in the City of New-York, under the name of STONE, STARR & CO., is dissolved this day by limitation.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1864.

LIMITED COPARTNERSHIP.—We, the undersigned, being desirous of forming a limited partnership, pursuant to title 1, chapter 4, part 2, of the revised statutes, and the several acts amending the same, do hereby certify

That the firm name under which such partnership is to be conducted, is BUTLER, BROOME & CLAPP.

That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted, is the importing, buying and selling of merchandise in the City of New-York.

That the names of the general partners interested in said business are

HENRY L. BUTLER, who resides in the City of Brooklyn and State of New-York.

JONATHAN J. BROOME, who resides in the City, County and State of New-York.

OLIVER M. CLAPP, who resides in the town of Orange in the State of New-Jersey.

That the names of the special partners interested in said business are

LEVI P. STONE and EGBERT STARR, who are both residents of the town of West Orange, in the State of New Jersey aforesaid.

That the said LEVI P. STONE has contributed to the common stock, as capital, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, and that the said EGBERT STARR has contributed, as capital to the common stock, a like sum of twenty-five thousand dollars.

That the said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of January, 1865, and will terminate on the 31st day of December, 1867.

HENRY L. BUTLER,
JONATHAN J. BROOME,
OLIVER M. CLAPP,
General Partners.

LEVI P. STONE,
EGBERT STARR,
Special Partners.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers is dissolved from this date, PETER L. NEVIUS retiring from business.

PETER L. NEVIUS & SONS.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1864.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the name of PETER L. NEVIUS & SONS, and will continue the shipping and commission business at No. 11 South-st.

JACOB R. NEVIUS,
PETER L. NEVIUS, Jr.,
GEORGE L. NEVIUS.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1865.

THE FIRM OF E. S. JAFFRAY & CO., of No. 360 Broadway, having been dissolved by the death of one of the partners, Mr. Arthur W. Jaffray, the business of said firm will be continued at the same place by the subscribers, surviving partners, under the same firm name.

EDWARD S. JAFFRAY,
J. W. BAREOW.

Dated New-York, Dec. 27, 1864.

THE FIRM OF BOOTH, TUTTLE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by CHARLES H. BOOTH, JOHN T. PULTZ, and GEORGE T. HALL, under the firm of CHARLES H. BOOTH & CO., who will settle the business of the late firm.

CHARLES H. BOOTH,
CHARLES TUTTLE,
GEORGE T. HALL,
JOHN T. PULTZ.

New-York, Jan. 7, 1865.

THE FIRM OF TAYLOR, CORNELL & MOON is this day dissolved, Wm. H. Taylor retiring. All business of the late firm will be settled by ROBERT G. CORNELL and JOHN H. MOON, who alone are authorized to sign in liquidation.

New-York, Jan. 17, 1865.

[Signed,]

WM. H. TAYLOR,
ROBERT G. CORNELL,
JOHN H. MOON.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—WE, THE UNdersigned, have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of POST & HOFFMAN, for the transaction of a general stock commission business at No. 22 William-st.

S. L. POST, Jr.,
L. M. HOFFMAN.

New-York, Jan. 16, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP.—MR. WILLIAM J. HUTCHINSON is this day admitted a partner in our firm.

DAVID MOFFAT & CO.,
No. 8 Jacob-st.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1865.

WE HAVE THIS DAY AUTHORIZED Mr. CLARENCE S. BROWN to sign for us, by power of attorney.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

DRY GOODS.

710 BROADWAY, 710.
GREAT EMPORIUM
OF
FANCY DRESSES
FOR
BALLS AND PARTIES.

An entirely new stock imported from Paris, of the latest pattern, constantly on hand. City and country orders promptly attended to.

WOLF & PHILIPPE.
No. 710 Broadway, up stairs.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. F. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY—No. 155 Worth-st.—The religious services of this institution will be held in their new Chapel, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Singing by a choir of two hundred children.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES—Corner of 28th-st. and 8th-av. Third service every Sunday at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

By virtue of orders of sale to me directed, by Hon. Thomas J. Boynton, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell, by public auction, on

TUESDAY, Jan. 24,
Do'clock, noon,

from store No. 9 South William-st.,

CARGO OF PRIZE SCHOONER "SORT."
4 bales UPLAND COTON.
45 bales SEA-ISLAND COTTON.
CARGO PRIZE STEAMER PEEP O'DAY.
11 bales SEA-ISLAND COTTON.

Catalogues and samples at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st., three days before sale.

THOS. W. CLAPP,
Deputy United States Marshal,
Southern District, Florida.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG LADY in a bakery or fancy goods store; good references given. Address Box No. 114 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion to do light chamberwork and as a seamstress; is a good sewer and understands all kinds of embroidery work; good city reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 396 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer and ironer; three years of best city reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 238 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, in city or country, as cook and laundress; understands her business in all its branches; has best of references. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook and laundress; best of reference. Call at No. 228 West 25th-st., top floor, front room.

COLORED DOMESTICS FROM THE South, and experienced Northern servants, at the Freedmen's Employment Bureau, No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn. Entrance ee Joralemon-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHman lately landed in the country, to be generally useful; is a good hand with horses; a good gamekeeper and farmer; will take a small salary. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

A HOSIERY CLERK—WHO HAS HAD charge of that department in a large house, is open to an engagement. Address C. S., Box No. 1,257 Post-office. Best of references.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, AS FIRST CLERK in an insurance office in Wall-st.; one that writes a good hand, is familiar with the business, with making policies, posting, &c, preferred. Address FIRST CLERK, through the Post-office, stating salary expected, with real name and reference.

WANTED—AN HONEST, ACTIVE CHRISTIAN man (single or married) to take charge of a sutler's store, near Washington, D. C., or would sell a half interest, including buildings, team, &c., very low; reason ill-health; has heretofore paid over $3,000 a year net. Call on Mr. BALL, No. 81 1st-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE GENERAL housework of a private family; must be a good washer and ironer and come well recommended. Apply at No. 8 Barrow-st.

WANTED—A TIDY GIRL AS NURSE AND seam tress; must be kind to children and have good city reference. Apply between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., at No. 148 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A JUNIOR CLERK, ACQUAINTED with the city book business; one living with his parents preferred.

GEORGE R. LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

WANTED—A BOY IN A BANKER'S OFFICE; salary first year $100. Address, in handwriting of applicant, Box No 3,127 Post-office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS TELLER IN A bank in the vicinity of New-York. Address with references, Box No. 178 Times Office.

WANTED—A SMART GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress. Apply between 9 and 12 o'clock at No. 12 Boorman-place, 33d st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A CLERK IN A STATIONERY store. Apply at No. 158 Nassau-st., between 10 and 12 A. M.

TRAVELING SALESMAN WANTED IN an old and long-established paint-house, the applicant must have experience, and bring the best of references, to such a person a liberal salary will be paid. Address J. W., Box No. 2,018 Post-office.

MEDICAL.

SAMARITAN'S GIFT! SAMARITAN'S GIFT!

Cures in from two to four days. Balsam Copavia and Mercury discarded. Only ten pills to effect a cure; purely vegetable. Price $2. DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row; DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, No. 915 Race-st., Philadelphia.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time by DR. WARD & CO., No. 57 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined: I can and will cure you in less time and with more ease than any other one, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphi is cured in few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Second-ry Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment at cure, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 57 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Genital Debility, and all impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case, is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young men, are you subject to that soul and body-destroying disease, Onanism? If so, DR. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 100 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, in case of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and 183 Chambers-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions: address Box 2,369 N. Y. P. O.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of base imitations. For sale and obtained directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st., N. Y.

JAN. 1, BY EVERARDUS WARNER, NO. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House—A LECTURE on Stricture: its nature, situation, and immediate cure by the Thrasome, with theories, &c., of castration proper: Will it produce Stricture? Stricture of the Uterus, Piles, Fissure, Fistula—their sympathetic symptoms; being a lecture delivered to his private surgical class; by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of *The Scalpel*; 80 pages. Inclose 10 cents to the Publisher.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, stricture, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 43 6th-av., between 20th and 21th sts. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, informs ladies that "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION" is for every lady, but more particularly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., and No. 1 Vesey-st.

THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lots of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had the benefit of advice of the most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases in a few days, no matter how long standing, or how far the system is poisoned. Ladies, if you are troubled with irregularities, or any obstruction, this Drop will relieve you in a few hours. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and 183 Chambers-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions: address Box 2,369 N. Y. P. O.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of base imitations. For sale and obtained directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st., N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF VERMONT, RUTLAND, SS. IN CHANCERY.—Aaron L. Sawyer, Nathaniel C. Sawyer, Daniel B. Spofford, Franklin J. Pratt, Frederick Chaffee and Jacob Edgerton, Complainants, vs. James Cheever, William T. Hart, Jacob Edwards, Jr., John S. Farlow, Joseph M. Wightman, Dwight Foster, George C. Lord, William Thomas, J. Amory Davis, and the Rutland and Burlington Railroad Company, Defendants.

Whereas, Aaron W. Spencer, Nathaniel C. Sawyer, and Daniel D. Broadhead, of Boston, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Franklin J. Pratt, of the City, County and State of New-York, Frederick Chaffee and Jacob Edgerton, of Rutland in the County of Rutland and State of Vermont, did, on the 15th day of November, A. D., 1864, file their bill of complaint, on behalf of themselves as holders and owners of the notes or obligations, secured by the first mortgage, so called, of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad Company, and the modifications thereof, and of all others the holders and owners of any of the said notes or obligations in the Court of Chancery within and for the said County of Rutland, setting forth in substance, that a large number of the stockholders of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad Company; the construction by the said company of said railroad and equipment thereof; that the same has been completed and is now in operation under and according to said charter, from Rutland to Bellows Falls, in the State of Vermont, and that the said corporation, in locating and constructing said railroad, incurred large debts and expenditures, and thereby became involved in pecuniary embarrassments;

And further setting forth the issuing by said company for the purpose of building and furnishing said railroad, and paying the debts thereof, their bonds of said company to the amount of one million eight hundred thousand dollars in the aggregate, in sums of one thousand five hundred dollars each, dated the 1st day of February, A. D. 1851, payable in twelve years from the date thereof, and interest at the rate of seven per centum per annum, payable semi-annually; the authorizing of, and execution by, the said company, of a mortgage, so called, of said railroad, bearing date the 1st day of February, A. D. 1851, to secure the payment of said bonds and the interest thereon, to Franklin Haven and Samuel Hooper, of Boston, trustees of the holders of said bonds, commonly called the first mortgage, and setting forth the provisions, conditions and provisos in said instrument contained, in detail;

And further setting forth the modification of said mortgage subsequently authorized and made by said company, and the issuing of bonds thereunder, parcel of said aggregate sum of one million eight hundred thousand dollars; that the bonds so issued, now held by the orators and those in whose behalf they complain, are due and unpaid, with the interest thereon in arrear, since the 1st day of February, A. D. 1854;

And further setting forth the authorization and issuing by the said company, on or about the 1st day of August, A. D. 1853, of the second mortgage, so-called, of said railroad, rights and property, to Samuel Henshaw and J. Thomas Stevenson, of Boston, in mortgage and in trust for the security of the payment of the bonds of said corporation, bearing date the 1st day of August, A. D. 1853, to an amount not exceeding twelve hundred thousand dollars, now held and owned by divers persons; the execution by the said company on the 15th day of November, A. D. 1853, to said J. Thomas Stevenson and Samuel Henshaw, as such trustees of a deed of surrender of all the property conveyed by said second deed of mortgage in trust for the uses and purposes in said second mortgage declared, and the acceptance by said Stevenson and Henshaw of said surrender and the taking of possession of said railroad and property thereunder;

And further setting forth that afterward, the title and interest of Henshaw and Stevenson, Trustees, as aforesaid, came by appointment to David A. Smalley and Ephraim A. Chapin, and that said Smalley and Chapin were legal Trustees, and in the possession and management of said railroad, from the 12th day of March, 1863, to the 10th day of July, 1863; that said Smalley and Chapin were succeeded by John W. Stewart and E. A. Sheldard; and that E. A. Burbard and John B. Page are now the legal Trustees, and in the possession and have the management of said railroad, as Trustees of the second mortgage bondholders;

And further setting forth that the said Franklin Haven and Samuel Hooper, on the 13th day of March, 1853, ceased to act as trustees under said first mortgage, and that James Cheever and William T. Hart, of Boston, now claim to be the legal trustees under said mortgage, by due and legal appointment; and are now acting as such trustees, and claim to represent the owners of the bonds secured by said first mortgage;

And further setting forth, nevertheless the said Cheever and Hart are not the legally appointed trustees under said first mortgage; that they have never been duly appointed as such Trustees in the manner prescribed in said instrument called the first mortgage; that their claim to act is unfounded in law and equity, false and fictitious; and that they are unfit and incompetent to act, not having been appointed to act as such Trustees;

And further setting forth that the said Cheever and Hart well knowing that they were not the legally appointed trustees as aforesaid, and that they had no authority to act as such, with the fraudulent intent to obtain some kind of pretended confirmation of their pretended claim to act as such trustees by invoking the Court of Chancery in that behalf, without the request or the knowledge of the orators or of any considerable portion of the holders and owners of the bonds secured by said first mortgage, and while a certain bill of complaint in their behalf was pending in said Rutland County, in which they prayed to be placed in possession of said railroad and property, in utter disregard of the legal and equitable rights of the orators and the other holders and owners of said bonds, and with the intent to conceal all knowledge of such fraudulent proceeding from the orators, and the majority of the bona fide holders of said bonds, secretly and surreptitiously went out of said Rutland County, where their said bill of complaint was pending, and where the Court of Chancery was holding and exercising full jurisdiction over said trust property, and preferred their petition to Hon. James Barrett, Chancellor, out of regular term, and in vacation, stating within and for the county of Windham, at the office of one of the Solicitors for said Cheever and Hart, thereby praying for reasons set forth in said petition to have their said pretended authority to act as such trustees confirmed by the order and decree of said Chancellor; and that they, the said Cheever and Hart, fraudulently procured such order and decree to be made by said Chancellor without notice to the orators, or to the vast majority of the bona fide holders and owners of said bonds; notice in fact being given only to Jacob Edwards, Jr., Daniel Foster, George C. Lord, John S. Farlow, J. Amory Davis and William Thomas, they being designated by said Chancellor as fit and proper persons to represent the whole cause of bondholders, upon the motion of the Solicitor of said Cheever and Hart;

And further setting forth that said Edwards, Foster, Lord, Farlow, Davis and Thomas, having obtained some of said bonds for the purpose of speculation, prior to the making and preferring said petition had entered into a fraudulent combination with said Cheever and Hart to procure the possession and make disposition of the property covered by said first mortgage, for their own benefit, in fraud of the rights of the orators,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 21, 1865.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Two Mammoth Fat Women, Living Skeleton, Dwarf, Learned Seal, Grand Spectacle, Fairies, &c.—Day and Evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—The Streets of New-York.

WINTER GARDEN—Hamlet.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Day and Evening.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—Magic.

HIPPOTHEATRON—Equestrianism, Gymnastics and Acrobatic Performances.

BROADWAY THEATRE—The Live Indian—The People's Lawyer.

NIBLO'S—The Shamrock.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evenings.—La Cagnotte Ou les Provinciaux a Paris.

EVERETT HALL—(Broadway and 34th-st.)—Creation and the Deluge.

MUSEUM—No. 389 Broadway—Open Day and Evening.

DODWORTH HALL—Vandenhoff Readings.

WALLACK'S—The Irish Heiress.

IRVING HALL—Concert.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

In the letter which we publish this morning, our correspondent at Port Royal gives a very interesting account of the progress of Gen. Sherman's new campaign. The affair at Pocotaligo Bridge, previously announced, proves to have been a very brilliant and important success, resulting in the capture of the bridge and of twelve heavy guns, nearly all of which, however, were spiked. This was the most important station on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, and heretofore has been defended by the rebels with great vigor. Reliable information places the main body of the rebels at Ashepoo, a station on the railroad thirty miles south of Charleston, where it is supposed they will endeavor to make a firm stand. At the date of our correspondent's letter, the left wing of Gen. Sherman's army was moving from Savannah; and it may be considered certain that the rebels have no force sufficient in numbers to check his onward progress. Deserters report that they contemplate the evacuation of Charleston, and have removed most of the Government machinery from that city.

Hon. Francis P. Blair left Washington yesterday at 11 A. M., on the steamer *Don*, it is believed, on another trip to Richmond. He was attended only by a servant.

The steamer *Blackstone* from Fort Fisher on the 18th arrived at Fortress Monroe on Thursday night, bringing the intelligence that shortly after the capture of Fort Fisher the rebels blew up Fort Campbell, commanding the lower channel. Reports were also prevalent to the effect that the enemy were evacuating Wilmington. The gunboats were in the river, searching for torpedoes. The diagram of the system by which they had been laid down had been found in Fort Fisher.

The proceedings of the rebel Congress, on the 17th, partook somewhat of the nature of those of the previous day. Mr. McMullen, of Virginia, made a personal explanation, in which he bitterly denounced the editor of the Richmond *Sentinel* and his correspondent as "scoundrels and puppies." Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky furiously advocated the seizure and impressment of every man and dollar's worth of property into, and for the benefit of the army. Whereupon Mr. Echols, of Georgia, said if there was any more such talk as that he would resign and go home.

Burley, the Lake Erie pirate, whose case has been on trial for several days at Toronto, was yesterday remanded for extradition.

CONGRESS.

In the House of Representatives yesterday resolutions of thanks to Gens. Terry and Thomas and Admiral Porter and their officers and men, were unanimously passed. A joint resolution was passed authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to give notice to the owners of the Merchants' Exchange in New-York, now occupied as a Custom-house, to purchase the same for $1,000,000. The House concurred in the Senate's amendments to the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill. The bill authorizing the advance of officers of the navy and marine corps for distinguished services, not exceeding thirty numbers in rank, was passed. A bill was passed to inquire into permits granted to trade with the enemy. The Senate bill was reported and passed in reference to qualifications for practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. The Amendatory Loan Bill was then taken up and debated at considerable length. An amendment was agreed to restricting the issue of legal tenders, and the bill was then passed.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday a bill providing for the completion of the Battery extension was reported favorably. Notice was given of bills to amend the Brooklyn Sewerage Act; to regulate the use of wharves and slips in New-York; to repeal so much of the registry law as applies to towns and villages. A bill was passed to provide a parade-ground for the military of New-York. The bill amending the charter of the New-York Guarantee and Indemnity Company was ordered to a third reading. A concurrent resolution was offered, expressing the thanks of the people to Admiral Porter and Geo. Terry.

In the Assembly a bill was reported to enable State banks to become National banks. Notice was given of bills to increase the powers of the Comptroller of New-York, and to create a Metropolitan Fire District. Bill were introduced to incorporate the East Side Railroad. To enable the Supervisors of New-York to raise money, and to secure uniformity in the text books in the Common Schools.

FROM EUROPE.

The Inman steamship *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool on the 4th, and Queenstown on the 5th, arrived at this port last evening. Her advices are interesting. The continued favorable advices for the Union cause were producing a profound impression. The rebel loan had still further declined, making a total fall of 10 per cent. within one week. The tone of the English papers, particularly the London *Times*, was unusually candid and favorable. The Canadian difficulties attracted much attention, but the action of the President, countermanding Gen. Dix's order, gave much gratification. The Pope's letter was giving much dissatisfaction in France.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Gold Room had a further fall of 7 ₩ cent. yesterday morning, making 14@15 ₩ cent. for the two days. But the bidding rallied in the afternoon 5@6 ₩ cent, after a day of much gambling excitement in and around the Room. At the Stock Exchange there was an additional pressure to make cash sales of the Railways, and this was also followed by no afternoon reaction. Government 5-20's were sold lower at the morning Board, and as quickly rallied on Wall-street and at the Second Board.

The decline in gold, yesterday, very unfavorably affected the market for produce and merchandise, the demand for which was generally limited, at lower and very irregular prices. The freight market was quite dull.

Kansas is declared out of the draft. She has raised her full quota under all the calls.

A general movement is on foot among Western railroad managers, in view of the increased cost of fuel in particular, and of construction, repairs and other expenses in general, to reduce the speed of passenger trains to a maximum of twenty miles per hour.

Edward Everett was successful in his suit for damages from the City of Charlestown, Mass., for injuries done his property in Medford, by the construction of the Charlestown Water Works. The referees made up their award on Saturday, giving him $11,900. The exertions of Mr. Everett in this case, which he himself managed, and the uncomfortably cold condition of the court-room, helped to hasten his death.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Luther C. Tibbetts was brought up for sentence on a conviction for a felonious assault. His Honor told the prisoner that unless he discontinued the immense number of annoying suits brought by him against various gentlemen of this city before Friday next, he would be sentenced to the State Prison. He was permitted to go until that day, on giving bonds to keep the peace in the sum of $1,000. Several other unimportant cases were disposed of, and the court adjourned until Monday.

In the United States Commissioner's Office yesterday, before Commissioner White, the examination of Gustav Volotman, the alleged Prussian forger, was continued. The depositions of witnesses, resident in Prussia, were read and shown to be perfectly authenticated. The further hearing is adjourned for one week, owing to the necessary absence of the Commissioner.

Dr. Robert A. Barry having resigned his position as School Trustee of the Eleventh Ward, the School Inspectors of the Fourth District, in conjunction with the Mayor, have appointed Mr. Hiram D. Wisner to fill the vacancy. The School Law of 1863 provides that vacancies shall be filled in this manner.

The German Republicans of the Twelfth Ward (Seventeenth Assembly District,) elected last night the following officers for the ensuing year: Francis de Malionon, President; Fred. Iffinger and Martin Braun, Vice-Presidents; Dr. Herm. Guleke and Wm. Ottmann, Secretaries; John Zisger, Treasurer; Francis Bonit. Francis M. Serensez, Adam Muller, Adolph Bauer, Anton Erne, Fred. Iffinger, Delegates to the Central Committe.

Policemen Augustus Fisher, McDougal and McGowan, and Capt. Caffrey and Sergts. Dilks, Field, Leslin, and Bird were tried before the Police Commissioners yesterday, and officer McDougal was advised to resign.

Patrick Geary was killed by the falling of a cherrick-crane at the new Court-house yesterday afternoon.

Joseph Dombski, a Pole, assaulted his German room mate, Charles Berg, with a pistol, yesterday morning, and wounded him severely.

Dr. William Gebhard, a druggist, of No. 3 Second-street, was required to give $500 bail to answer the complaint of Mr. Joseph Haynock, of No. 80 Maiden-lane, alleging that Gebhard had counterfeited the trade-mark and labels of Holloway's pills.

Another mountainous mail reached our post-office, yesterday, from Sherman's army. It filled eighty bags, and was considerably larger than any of it predecessors.

Gen. Butler had a long interview with the President on Wednesday, who received him very pleasantly. A delegation will see the President within a week, and ask that he may be assigned to some command "commensurate with his executive and administrative ability."

Sherman's New March.

Now that the knotty case of Wilmington may be considered as successfully settled, the eager attention of the whole country is directed to the new campaign of General Sherman, the first step in which has just been taken. We give an important letter this morning from the Department of the South, by which it will be seen that at the very moment when our army and navy appeared before Wilmington, and commenced the operations which resulted in the capture of Fort Fisher, Sherman's army was put in motion—the right wing marching upon the Charleston Railroad, where it quickly achieved a handsome and most valuable victory at Pocotaligo, and the left wing moving almost simultaneously from Savannah, on a line which the enemy may possibly ascertain for himself. The enthusiastic spirit with which this veteran army moves, and the confidence in its own prowess and invincibility with which it is possessed, may be judged by the letter of our correspondent. The skillful veteran soldier who leads this army—of whom the Lieutenant-General says that the "world's history gives no record of his superiors, and shows few equals"—is possessed of the same heroic spirit and invincible resolution as his troops; and he is as proud of them as they are of him. He has fought and marched all over the Southwest, during the last four years, from the day on which his abilities shone forth at Shiloh, onward through his two Vicksburgh campaigns—his great march across Mississippi—his subsequent marvelous march from Memphis to Chattanooga, or rather to Knoxville, engaging in a great battle on his way—his Atlanta campaign, with its twenty battles—his late march across Georgia, ending in McAllister and Savannah;—and when a soldier with this vast experience declares that he can carry his army anywhere through the Southern States, he speaks according to the record. Though this is the case, we have the best reasons for believing that Gen. Sherman does not commence his new campaign without exhibiting a due appreciation of its conditions, its difficulties and its necessities. The fact that the Lieutenant-General has sent him reinforcements from the West, has been published in every newspaper on the continent; and if the South Carolina rebels can draw any consolation or strength of spirit from the fact, they will doubtless draw it. Sherman, too, as appears from the news, has begun his movement very cautiously and adroitly; and the rebels are doubtless as much puzzled now to learn whether his first objective will be Augusta, Branchville or Charleston, as on his leaving Atlanta in November, they were puzzled to discover whether his objective was Lynchburgh or Beaufort or Pensacola. We may also repeat a remark we made a few days since, that our success at Wilmington greatly simplifies his new campaign, by furnishing him, as it were, a half-way house on his onward march.

It is absurd to say that it is giving contraband news to progosticate that Sherman's present campaign must be northward through the Carolinas. Where else could it be? It is preposterous to say that the enemy derives information by our speculating whether he will march toward Branchville, or Charleston, or Augusta. The probability is that at this moment he is threatening all three of these places; and as military science and the conditions of success require that he shall march only upon some strategical point, natural or artificial, every man must see that he necessarily aims at one of those mentioned.

In the meantime, the whole country will watch the successive steps of Sherman's veteran army through the Carolinas, with an interest even intenser than it watched his progress through Georgia. The sweep of his sword, in the former campaign, dislocated the enemy's members; the plunge of his blade now is directly into the enemy's heart.

The Counter Revolution in the South.

It is only about a fortnight since that there began to be observed, and that we wrote an article in these columns upon, certain new manifestations in the spirit of the South. We began to see, what had not appeared before during the four years of the war, signs of the breaking-down of faith in their cause and its success—indications of the departure of hope, the advance of despair. It appeared mainly by certain expressions in in the rebel press of Richmond, and certain statements as to the tone of public feeling and the direction of public action, as well as by certain propositions and expedients which were put forth to meet existing, moral and military emergencies. The conclusions on the matter which we reached at that time, however, were mainly inferential.

Within the two weeks that have elapsed, we have had abundant direct evidences of the rapid growth of despondency, discontent, animosity and demoralization in the public feeling of the South. We do not need now to search for this in isolated remarks, or to hearken for its low tones issuing from some obscure corner. The leading presses of the South—as the quotations in this and other city journals have shown—have been filled with exposures of the horrible and hopeless condition of affairs, with articles in a tone bordering on that of despair, and with denunciations against their own authorities as bitter and ferocious as language could express. It is even more true there than it would be here, that in such a matter as this the press is the exponent of the public feeling; for the straits of the Confederacy are so great and its condition so perilous that expressions of discontent and mutual hatred would naturally be suppressed until they became of the most intense character and longer suppression was impossible. Just in proportion as heretofore has been the difficulty of its restraint is now the intensity of its expression.

The excited debate in the rebel Congress on Monday last, which we published yesterday, and the facts on which it was based are even more significant. It seems quite evident from the revelations that some sort of an attempt had been made in secret session to send commissioners North to try and secure terms of peace; and ever after Monday's debate Jeff. Davis' organ, the *Sentinel*, declared that this attempt "might perhaps be called 'an honorable and peaceful settlement of the war,' but, logically, it would mean a reconstruction and submission on the best terms that could be begged." Of the proposition itself, as made in the rebel Congress, Mr. Orr, of Mississippi, boldly said:

"Denunciation will be met by defiance. This movement is not in the hands of timid or time-serving men. Sustained as they are by a volume of sentiment in the country, and in the army, and by their own sense of duty, they are determined that in some form the statesmanship of the country shall be invoked in an honest effort to end this carnival of death by negotiation. The *Sentinel* thinks it 'foolish, treasonable and ruinous' for this House to send commissioners to Washington with powers limited as prescribed. This is to assume that no terms could be obtained which would not be 'ruinous.' Is there any reason for this assumption?"

Thus the disintegration is increased and spreads in the South. The rebels are losing all confidence in each other. As their military power breaks down, their wranglings increase. There are everywhere enmities, denunciations and squabblings—squabbles between the States, squabbles with Jeff. Davis, squabbles in the rebel Congress, squabbles in the newspapers, squabbles between the people and the army. It looks as if the Confederacy would yet break up in the midst of a universal squabble down South.

Truly enough does the Richmond *Whig* of Tuesday last remark: "The Confederacy can survive the loss of Fort Fisher, of Mobile, and of every other seaport in its possession. But it cannot survive the decay of spirit and the loss of determination on the part of its people. That is a thing which it has more cause to fear than all other things put together."

The Rebellion and Opinion in Europe.

A week from hence the files of the London *Times* will hardly be recognizable. Those received by the *City of Baltimore* last evening contain the amplest assurance possible that the "leading journal" is about to *lead* in a direction precisely the opposite of that toward which it has lent itself, and led its dupes heretofore. It would be unsafe to hazard the opinion whether this revolution has been brought about by the decline of ten per cent. in the Confederate cotton loan, by the glorious achievements of Sherman in his march through Georgia, or by the decisive victories of Thomas in front of Nashville. There has been a very serious complication of events altogether—tending most materially to disturb the prevalent sentiment of Europe. So much so, indeed, that the London *Times* almost vies with the loyal press here in its denunciations of the international justice administered in the neighboring Province, in the matter of rebel robberies on the border.

Since the days immediately preceding the Crimean War, this so-called "leading journal" has given no such evidence of the possibility of instant and efficacious conversion. How the agents of the journal here are now to take their cue, we cannot well divine. Certain it is, they will find it difficult longer to copy from the New-York *Daily News*, and insist upon Sherman's expedition being a disastrous retreat, forced upon the national army by the enterprise and daring of the illustrious Hood! We await with lively interest the further development of this newly-awakened sentiment abroad. It promises much of interest, especially after the receipt of the news that Savannah has returned to its allegiance, and that the glory and profit of blockade-running is at an end by the capture of Fort Fisher.

Reconstruction and Unionism in Georgia.

Gen. Sherman, doubtless after consultation with Secretary Stanton at Savannah, has issued a special order, which has an important bearing upon the reestablishment of order and commerce in the State of Georgia. He sets forth that it has been represented that the Confederate army and armed bands of robbers are harassing the people of Georgia and endeavoring to intimidate them in their efforts to secure life and property and restore order and good government in the State. He therefore makes it known that the farmers of Georgia may bring to the markets of Savannah, Fernandina and Jacksonville, the ordinary meats and vegetables, as well as their cotton in limited quantities, and may, with the proceeds of their sales, purchase their ordinary family stores; and he further says that the people of Georgia are encouraged to meet in peaceful assemblages to discuss measures looking to their safety and good government, and the restoration of State and National authority, and will be protected by the National army when so doing; and provides, that if any farmer or peaceable inhabitant is molested because of his Unionism, the offender will be summarily punished, and with a severity whose details he sets forth.

The issuance of this order by Gen. Sherman is in itself an evidence that it is demanded by the condition of affairs in the State. It gives proof of the correctness of the definite statements we have had as to the holding of Union meetings in various counties in the southern part of Georgia. It shows that other parts of the State are ready to follow the course of the citizens of Savannah and "accept the position." With such a state of sentiment and with such protection as Sherman promises for independent sentiment and action, we may expect speedily to see a general uprising of the Unionists of Georgia, and a general coöperation with them of deluded and betrayed but now repentant rebels, for the rehabilitation of social order, of commerce and trade, and of legitimate government in the Empire State of the South.

The Pope's Letter.

In the excitement of our own affairs, the American public should not overlook the grand "Declaration of War" just made by the Pope of Rome against the ideas of the Nineteenth Century. We but repeat the voice of the liberal Roman Catholic party through Europe when we say that such a return to the spirit of the Middle Ages has not been made by any public official for more than a hundred years.

We much fear that owing to its length, our readers have not read carefully this singular proclamation, and noted its important points. The first general topics on which it touches are "the heresies and errors," the "depraved and monstrous opinions of this most sad age." "These are so much the more detestable, inasmuch as they tend to destroy the influence which the Catholic Church should exercise over individuals, nations and sovereigns, to the end of the world; an influence which has always proved favorable, as well to religion as to civil affairs."

It laments especially the exclusion of religion from the direction of human society, and "the denial of the duty of coercing the violators of the Catholic religion by authorized penalties." Liberty of conscience and of worship are declared to be a *delirium*, and liberty of the press and speech—or in the words of the letter, "the liberty unrestrained by ecclesiastical or civil authority of manifesting or declaring any thought whatever by speech, print, or any other mode,"—is denominated "the liberty of perdition." The new assaults against monastic institutions are rebuked in the severest terms, and these are upheld as offering the mode of life most commended by the apostles and the fathers.

Democracy is indignantly denounced, and it is denied that "the will of the people, as manifested by what is called public opinion, or in any other manner, should constitute the supreme law; and that accomplished facts, for the reason that they are accomplished, should retain the force of law." Popular education is discovered to be one of the worst heresies of the age, and the exclusion of the Catholic Church from the instruction of youth is described as an attempt "to deceive and deprave the inexperienced youth."

The temporal power of the Pope is asserted with as much confidence and zeal as it might have been by Gregory VII., and the Encyclical is most of all severe against "the marked impudence of those who would subject the supreme authority of the Church and of the Holy See, committed to it by Christ the Lord, and who deny all the rights of the same Church and See over things appertaining to external order."

Secret societies are thundered against, and it is maintained that the Church is "competent to punish with temporal punishments the violators of its laws," or, in other words, to put down all creeds or associations which do not recognize its authority. Unitarianism is bitterly reprobated; and inasmuch as purity of heart is needful for the success of our petitions to Heaven, "a plenary indulgence" is conceded "to both sexes in the Catholic world for the space of one month only till the end of 1865."

The language, which we have already given textually, is singularly violent and full of epithets, and the citations from the fathers, which must support the positions taken, to any logical or philosophical mind, have the most childish and unreal air.

This remarkable document is taken, by the liberal Catholics of France and Italy, to be an effort, as the *Siècle* expresses it, "to reconstitute mortmain, reëstablish religious corporations, subordinate the civil to the ecclesiastical power, suppress liberty of conscience, reconstruct a State religion, revive the ancient régime and even the Middle Ages." The *Journal des Débats*, speaking for the most cultivated Catholics, considers it as an attempt "to go back to the time of Gregory VII," and "to interfere in the relations between sovereigns and their subjects, to domineer over one and the other, and enact the arbitrator between Governments and their people." The *Temps* says, in the name of progressive Catholics, "all hopes of a compromise between the Church and modern society must henceforth be abandoned." "The Encyclical Letter will be a great event, but principally for the reason that it will mark the powerlessness and the end of the system that it is endeavoring to galvanize."

The *Italia*, representing the Catholics of Turin, characterizes the letter of His Holiness as an "anathema launched against civil society, public law, popular institutions and modern liberalism." "The Vatican has abruptly broken with the principles which govern not only Italy, but France and Liberal Europe."

Every Government in Europe, whether in its reforms in popular education, its philosophical culture, its independence of the temporal power of Rome, its suffrage and its liberty, is assailed in this most extraordinary proclamation. So far as practical influence is concerned, it will fall lifeless on the ear of the Catholic world, and will hereafter be interesting to the student of history, only as the last protest of the representative of the Middle Ages against the spirit of the Nineteenth Century.

Classical Soiree.

Messrs. Mason & Thomas give the first of their soirées et chamber music at Steinway's rooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East Fourteenth-street, to-night. The programme is excellent.

☞ Recent events will give special interest to Prof. Mattison's discourse on the "Moral Character, Causes, Preventives and Future Results of Suicide," to-morrow evening.

MR. BLAIR'S SECOND MISSION.

Second Departure of Mr. Blair for Richmond—Important Meeting of the Cabinet—Object of Mr. Blair's Second Visit.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 20.

Francis P. Blair, Sr., left this afternoon on the Government steamer *Don* for City Point. Thence he will go on the flag-of-truce boat to Varina Landing, on the James River, where a permit is waiting him to return to the rebel capital.

The Cabinet were in session several hours to-day, and it is understood that their conference related to the movements of this gentleman. Nothing, however, is known of the powers, if any, with which he is clothed, or the precise objects which it is expected he will accomplish; but the fact of his return a second time to Richmond would seem to authorize the conclusion that the present visit has, if not a more serious, at least a different aim from that which prompted his first mission.

The *Evening Star* says:

"Mr. Francis P. Blair left this city to-day with the purpose, it is believed, of paying another visit to Richmond. He left in the United States steamer *Don*, on which vessel he made his last trip. The *Don* had been lying at the navy-yard wharf under special orders during the morning. At 11 o'clock Mr. Blair arrived at the yard in a carriage, and quietly went on board the *Don*, whose lines were immediately drawn in, and she left at 11:15. Mr. Blair was accompanied only by his servant, we believe."

THE CANADIAN RAIDERS.

Burley Committed for Extradition—His Counsel will Apply for a Writ of Habeas Corpus.

TORONTO, Friday, Jan. 20.

In the case of Bennett G. Burley, the Lake Erie raider, judgment was given at 2 o'clock this afternoon, by Recorder Duggan, Burley is committed as subject to extradition under the treaty. His counsel, Mr. Cameron, intends to apply for a writ of habeas corpus, and, of course, for a stay of proceedings.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Burley was brought before Recorder Duggan at 2 o'clock to-day to receive final decision in his case. The court-room was densely crowded, a large number of Southerners being present. They felt very bad over the decision.

The Recorder, after citing the evidence for defence and prosecution, ordered the rendition of the prisoner under the Extradition Treaty.

The following is the concluding portion of the judgment: "I find and determine that the evidence taken before me, according to the laws of this Province, on the charge of robbery here preferred against the prisoner, Bennett G. Burley, would justify the apprehension and committal for trial of the said Bennett G. Burley according to the laws of this Province for the said robbery if the same had been committed in this Province."

Mr. Cameron, prisoner's counsel, applies immediately for a writ of habeas corpus.

The New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, N. J., Friday, Jan. 20.

The House of Assembly has spent the whole day in trying to organize. Since the death of Col. Fowler the Republicans have thirty votes, and the Democrats twenty-nine votes. The trouble is to get rescinded the resolution passed on the second day of the session, requiring thirty-one votes to elect officers, and thirty-one to rescind. The Democrats adhere to the resolution. The day has been spent in speeches and parliamentary tactics. Adjourned to Monday night.

Massachusetts United States Senator—Re-election of Hon. Henry Wilson.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 20.

The Massachusetts State Senate voted this afternoon for United States Senator, with the following result:

Henry Wilson	37
J. A. Andrew	3

The Maine House of Representatives have unanimously passed resolutions in favor of amending the Constitution of the United States, abolishing slavery.

European Naval Squadron—The Brazil and East India Squadrons to be Increased.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 20.

The Navy Department designs establishing an European squadron, under the command of Rear-Admiral Goldsborough, and will largely increase the Brazil and East India squadrons.

Arrivals in the City.

Ex President Pierce arrived at the Astor House yesterday from his residence in New-Hampshire. He will remain in the city two or three days previous to visiting Washington.

Gen. W. B. McLangalin, U. S. A.; Hon. W. P. Dole, Washington; C. Ladd, Quincy, Ill.; and Frank Hellen, Washington, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Wm. G. Ely and wife, U. S. V.; Hon. Marcus J. Parrott, Leavenworth; Hon. F. J. Mathews, Dayton; Col. J. B. Kinemon, U. S. A.; and Mr. Hanscamb, Washington, are at the Hoffman House.

Hon. Caleb Cushing, Newburyport, Mass.; Hon. Caleb Marsh, Greenland; Hon. E. M. Chaffey and lady, Providence; Hon. D. L. Seymour, Troy, and Col. W. Campbell, Chicago, are at the Astor House.

Hon. E. A. Jackson and Dr. A. H. Jackson, Middletown, Conn., are at the Everett House.

OUR ALBANY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Bounty Question Assuming Shape—Business Pearing In—New-York Railroad Bills.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 20.

The Senate has adjourned until Monday evening without taking final action upon the Bounty Bill. The bounty question has, however, been brought to a definite point. The Senate has ordered the bill to a third reading; the Select Committee of the Assembly has reported precisely the same bill, and the Convention of Supervisors recommended the enactment of a law evidently copied from the main features of this bill. The prominent points of the bill I stated in my letter of yesterday. Taking the difficulties attending this subject into account, the bill may be said to have been perfected as soon as was safely practicable. The Assembly propose to hold sessions to-morrow and Monday to talk the Bounty Bill now before them, and to dispose of some of the business now accumulating upon their files. Two hundred and thirty bills have been introduced in that body up to this date. From this time business will be pressing constantly upon their attention, and important measures will demand, each for itself, the precedence.

Among bills introduced to-day, I notice one which makes a more novel than commendable proposition for securing uniformity in the text-books used in common schools. It provides that Supervisors shall appoint in each town three teachers as a commission to name the text-books that shall be used in the schools of that town for the next five years. It is proposed that this arrangement shall prevail throughout the State, and books not found in the list of any town, are in the schools of that town to be regarded as contraband. This will be a very good arrangement for "the trade," certainly, if they can make friends of the Supervisors.

The New-York City and Brooklyn Railroad Bills continue to increase in number. One introduced to-day is entitled the East Side Railroad, in the City of New-York. Starting at the South Ferry, it proposes to pass through portions of Whitehall, South, Broad, Pearl, Cherry, Montgomery, Madison, Chambers and William streets. Any proposition for constructing a railroad in the streets of New-York must be successful in a very sharp competition, if it can draw to itself any good share of the attention of the Legislature this session.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 20.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Enabling the Lackawanna Railroad Company to purchase real estate in New-York.

Providing for the completion of the Battery extension.

BILLS NOTICED.

To amend the Brooklyn Sewerage Act.

To amend the Militia Law.

To regulate the use of wharves and slips in New-York.

To repeal so much of the registry law as applies to towns and villages.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To amend the charter of the People's Savings Bank.

For the relief of the families of married men.

To charter the People's Savings Bank.

BILLS PASSED.

Amending the charter of the Buffalo Young Men's Association.

Providing a parade-ground for the military of New-York.

The bill amending the charter of the New-York Guarantee and Indemnity Company was ordered to a third reading.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, informing the Senators that the appropriation of 1863 of $200,000, for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers, is exhausted, and advising that the fund be immediately replenished.

Mr. Strong offered a concurrent resolution, expressing the thanks of the people to Admiral Porter and Gen. Terry for the victory they achieved at Fort Fisher.

Adjourned until Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 20.

REPORTS.

To amend the charter of the Washington Insurance Company.

To amend the charter of Elmira.

To amend the act relative to fire insurance companies.

To enable State banks to become national banks.

The annual appropriation bill.

To provide for the extension of the Croton Aqueduct works.

BILLS NOTICED.

To increase the powers of the Comptroller of New York.

To incorporate the St. Paul the Apostle Society of New-York.

To incorporate the Metropolitan Market Company.

To incorporate the Manhattan Land Improvement Company.

For a railroad in Thirty-fourth and other streets in New-York.

To create a Metropolitan Fire District.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the Roma for Disabled Soldiers.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To incorporate the East Side Railroad.

To enable the Supervisors of New-York to raise money.

To amend the charter of the Bloomingdale Savings Bank.

In relation to clerks of courts in the city of New York.

To incorporate the Gladiator Association of New-York.

To continue in force the charter of the St. David's Society of New-York.

To secure uniformity in the text books in the Common Schools.

Adjourned until to-morrow morning.

From San Francisco—Loss of the Ship Sir John Franklin, etc.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Jan. 19.

The ship *Sir John Franklin*, from Baltimore for this port, went ashore at Pigeon Point, on the night of the 17th inst. Capt. Displeax and eleven seamen were drowned. The prevalence of a dense fog had prevented the taking of an observation for twenty-four hours.

The vessel was supposed to be a considerable distance off shore, but the fog lifted and showed her to be close on the breakers, into which she drifted. She soon parted amidships, and the sea makes a clean breach over her. The three mates and five seamen managed to get ashore. The ship was laden with the cargo of the ship *Charles Pennel*, which put into Rio Janeiro in distress. The consignees of the *Franklin* have sent a wrecking-party to take charge of the wreck.

Arrived, ship *Conquest*, from Boston; ship *Western Continent*, Hong Kong; bark *Onward*, Honolulu.

News has been received of the massacre of three families by the Owen's River Indians, on Dec. 31. A party of 20 settlers have since destroyed an Indian village, killed eight Indians, and other acts of retribution are threatened.

The New-York Central Railroad.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 20.

At a meeting of the Central Railroad Directors, to-day, a semi-annual dividend of three per cent., free of Government tax, was declared. Chauncey Vibbard, Superintendent of the road, resigned, and his resignation was accepted.

Loss of Schooner Amelia.

Capt. McNitts, of the above schooner, reports sailed hence the 15th ult. for Matamoras, and on the 5th of January, lat. 35° 13', long. 69° 20', while laying to in a heavy gale from northwest was struck by a sea, which threw the vessel on her beam ends, when she filled at the after gangway. We succeeded in getting ourselves lashed to the bulwarks, to the windward, where we remained in that condition about four hours, when the mainmast went by the board, after which she righted; we then got a spar lashed from the foremast to the foreriggin, on which we sat to keep us from the sea that was constantly breaking over us. After remaining in that condition about twelve hours the gale abated a little, so that we succeeded in getting some spars lashed together to form a drag. After we got it overboard, we let go the part anchor. This with the help of the drag brought her to the wind and sea. After remaining in this condition for 34 hours, the gale abated. Finding her too much disabled to save anything, having lost all sails, water and provisions, and vessel full of water, concluded to abandon her on the first opportunity, and on the evening of the 6th was taken off by the brig *Udole*, Capt. Whittemore, from Malaga, and brought to this port.

Capt. McNitts desires to publicly express his thanks to Capt. Whittemore, his lady, officers and crew of the brig *Udole*, for rescuing himself and crew, and the kindness shown to them while on board that vessel.

Accident on the Hudson River Railroad—Two Cars Thrown into the River—Narrow Escape from Serious Disaster.

About 5 o'clock Thursday morning the "Montreal Train" on the Hudson River Railroad ran off the track about two miles above Yonkers, precipitating two of the passenger cars over an embankment fifteen feet into the river, upsetting the stoves, filling the cars with smoke, and setting one of them on fire. The passengers, about fifty in number, were rescued from their perilous situation through the uppermost windows of the mutilated cars. Strange to say, none were seriously injured. A few were slightly burned by the upsetting of the stoves, a number were considerably bruised by the concussion, and all the passengers suffered much by exposure to wet and cold. A number of physicians from New-York were on the train, but happily, their services were not required. After a brief, though rather unpleasant detention, cars were obtained in which to bring the passengers to this city.

The accident was caused by the breaking of a rail. The water, where the accident occurred, is very deep; and but for the solid condition of the ice in the river the cars would have been entirely submerged, and there would have been a second Norwalk disaster to deplore. This accident was, of course, unavoidable, but this road seems to be meeting with more than its share of misfortunes, as this is the fifth or sixth accident that has occurred within a short time.

CITY NOTES.—The annual ball of the Light Guard will be given at the Academy of Music, on Monday evening next....In these war-times, when economy is or should be a prime consideration with everybody, our readers will do well to avail themselves of the chance offered by Messrs. STOCKWELL & EMERSON, whose advertisement in another column shows that old newspapers, mutilated books, pamphlets, and all sorts of accumulations of waste paper may be profitably turned into cash at their establishment, No. 25 Ann-street....At Dr. SPRAGUE'S Church, Fifth-avenue, corner of Thirty-seventh street, a discourse will be delivered to-morrow evening, by Rev. Dr. RICE, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, on "The Elements of Strength and the Elements of Weakness in Romanism."

Economy should be practiced by everybody in all things. One dollar expended now in purchasing a bottle of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, by those troubled with a slight cough or sore throat, may save the expense of a doctor's bill. A neglected cough often ends in consumption. A slight inflammation of the lining of the wind tubes, the usual symptoms of which are a sore throat and pain in the breast, will soon lead, through want of attention, to bronchitis. A day's delay may entail months of suffering. Let the afflicted try at once JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. It is a standard remedy, and its curative properties have been tested by thousands of persons who have recovered their health by its use.

Neglected Coughs and Colds.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough or "Common Cold," in its first stage; that which, in the beginning, would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon preys upon the Lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," or Cough Lozenges, afford instant relief.

Dr. Charles T. Jackson, State Assayer of Massachusetts, after an analysis of Bernett's Oriental Tooth Wash, recommends it as a superior dentifrice. Sold by all druggists.

A Card.

THE METROPOLITAN SOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM,
No. 515 Broadway.

E. A. BROOKS, having sold his store and stock of goods in Fulton-st., will continue to carry on his business as heretofore at his old and commodious establishment in Broadway, where he is now prepared to offer for the inspection of his patrons the most beautiful assortment of boots, shoes, gaiters, and overshoes to be found in the city. His stock of goods comprises every variety of style for ladies, gentlemen, boys and children. Special attention is called to his collection of men's, boys' and youths' water-proof boots, so necessary at this season of the year. The public are invited to call and examine, at No. 515 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Wm. Knabe & Co.,
Manufacturers of
GOLD MEDAL
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
BALTIMORE, MD

Certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, J. Satter and other leading artists. EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

A full assortment of the above celebrated instruments at C. BAUER & CO.'S WAREROOMS, No. 544 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Counterfeits! Counterfeits! Parties Dealing in my preparations are warned against purchasing any Pills and Counterfeit not represented as being mine that do not have my private revenue stamp on each box or pot, and the words "Holloway, New-York," watermarked in the book of directions. The counterfeits are now offered for sale in this city, by any party who will detect them will receive a handsome reward by applying to the undersigned. THOS. HOLLOWAY,
No. 80 Maiden-lane.

Second-Hand Safes.

In large numbers, of our own and other makes, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale very cheap.
MARVIN & Co., No. 265 Broadway.

How to Save a Doctor's Bill.

By providing yourselves and families with good, warm water proof boots and shoes, which can be had in great variety at the Establishment of E. A. BROOKS, No. 515 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

To Arms! To Arms!—The Citizen Soldier will find a more deadly foe in the bracking, muddy water and damp night air, than in the most determined enemy. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS so purify the blood and strengthen the stomach and bowels that the soldier can endure these hardships and still be strong and healthy. If the reader of this notice cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the sutlers in this place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand, because they cannot make so much profit as on other persons' make. 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1 44 per box or pot.

Eyes! Eyes!! Eyes!!! Eyes!!

Restore your sight!!! Use J. BALL & CO.'S Patent Improved Eye Cups. Impaired sight restored and preserved to the latest period of life. Spectacles rendered useless. Five thousand certificates are exhibited at our office. The most eminent physicians and oculists recommend the Patent Eye Cups. Any one can use them without the least fear of injury to the eye. Price, $5. Money can be sent by mail or express. Send for circular. Address J. BALL & CO., manufactory, No. 8 Cedar-st., New-York.

Richmond.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Prices reduced since Nov. 1, from 50 cents to $3 per pair. Every variety of gents', ladies', boys', youth's, misses' and children's boots, buckle shoes, gaiters, slippers and water-proof and warm over-shoes, always on hand. Gents' best French boots manufactured to measure, promptly, at No. 159 Fulton-st.
C. C. RICHMOND.

Kent's East India Coffee Possesses all the flavor, and twice the strength, of the best Government Java, while it is but 25 cents per pound. All grocers sell it.

Artificial Limbs of Superior Quality and adaptability: Army and Navy furnished gratis, with the best, per commission of Surgeon-General U. S. Army, by E. D. HUDSON, M. D., Astor-place, Clinton Hall, N. Y.

Old Eyes Made New.

A pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address B. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

Miller's Hair Dye, better in quality, more in quantity, cheaper in price—75 cents—than any other dye. Try it. Sold by all druggists. Depot, 64 Dey-st.

Every Description of Family Sewing beautifully done on the Grover & Baker machine, by
Mrs. E. SIMPSON, No. 495 Broadway.

Valentine & Barker, Atom Patent Fire, Burglar and Damp Proof Safes and Rotary Locks for dwelling-house doors. VALENTINE & BUTLER
Nos. 78 and 80 Walker-st.

Knitting Machines—For Plain or Fancy Knitting; different sizes and ranges; the best in use.
DALTON KNITTING MACHINE CO., 537 Broadway

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The reputation of my peculiar system does not depend upon future experiments, puff-ing newspaper puffs, or upon the results obtained in a few selected favorable cases, but has been tested in an extensive practice of over thirty years, both in Europe and this country, in a large number of cases of every description, with the most gratifying results. Living witnesses of the highest respectability residing here and elsewhere, whose names and residence will be cheerfully furnished at the office, will substantiate beyond all doubt the complete success of my treatment.

In retiring from the extensive general practice in which I have been engaged for upward of thirty years, and in concentrating my efforts exclusively upon the treatment of the respiratory organs—a class of diseases so prevalent in this country, and so inimical to life, I yield only to the constantly increasing demand made upon my time by office practice, and in departing from the strict rules of medical ethics, so far as to avail myself of the press as a medium for the introduction of my system to the public at large, I discharge a duty which I owe to those to whom my varied and extensive experience and acknowledged skill might be of vital importance, and who could not be reached through any other channel.

Well knowing the prejudice existing by a portion of the community against specialists, particularly (and frequently justly so) against advertising ones, I think it due to myself to state that I am a regularly educated physician, and have been engaged in the general practice of medicine for upward of thirty years, the last half of which has been spent in this city. I am not only a member of various medical societies, but have the honor to be the founder of several of them, and have, since the commencement of my professional career, constantly contributed the result of my observations to some of the best medical journals of the day.

The proofs of each and every statement here put forth can be readily substantiated, and will cheerfully be exhibited to those interested. This course is rendered necessary by the fact that public confidence has been sadly undermined by some of the medical mountebanks who infest our city, who have *advertised* in various papers throughout the country, fictitious biographies of themselves, the statements of which differ as widely from their known antecedents as truth differs from falsehood. In order to find new dupes these gentry have to resort to new dodges, and the eye of the public is consequently often greeted with the startling announcement of some new mechanical and pretended scientific contrivance, which, for a more complete mystification, is endowed with some strange-sounding Greek name, as unintelligible to the inventor as it is to the general reader.

The mischief done by these empirics, who usually lack the very first rudiments of a medical education, is truly deploring. They not only frequently injure their victims by improper treatment, but also discourage them by their constant failures to perform what they promised from making more judicious efforts for their recovery.

In respectfully inviting the critical scrutiny of a discriminating public into my past record, I feel confident it will fully sustain all I have deemed it necessary to state, to avoid being confounded with that class of impostors to whom I have above referred. Hoping sincerely that your readers will not regard me as egotistical, even

FINANCIAL.

THE

COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL STOCK.....$1,000,000
Divided into 200,000 Shares, at $5 per share.
SUBSORIPTION PRICE,
TO 60,000 SHARES ONLY, $2 50 PER SHARE.
STOCK ISSUED FULL PAID.
$50,000 CASH APPROPRIATED AS A WORKING CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT, ISAIAH LUKENS.
VICE-PRESIDENT, WM. M. STEWART.
TREASURER, WM. D. SMITH.
SECRETARY, E. J. HABBISON.
DIRECTORS,
ISAIAH LUKENS, ROBERT SMITH,
W. D. SMITH, EDWD. F. CUSHMAN,
W. M. STEWART.

OFFICES—NO. 42 FINE-STREET, NEW-YORK, AND NOS. 23 AND 24 WASHINGTON BUILDINGS, (274 South Third-street, below Walnut,) PHILADELPHIA.

The intrinsic value of their territory is greater than that of any other oil company now before the public, with the same amount of capital.

THERE WILL BE BUT SIXTY THOUSAND SHARES of the capital stock sold at the subscription price, $2 50 per share, *and not a single share above that number will be sold at any price whatever* until the territory is developed. This the Secretary will indorse on the back of each receipt for stock if desired.

A competent Superintendent is rapidly developing the property; he has two engines on the ground, two wells already started, and three more will be in operation as soon as the engines are completed.

There is a valuable saw-mill on the Cotter Farm, and timber on the whole of the territory sufficient to give a profit of $200 per day for twenty years, or $400 *daily for ten years*. There is also a large amount of coal on the two square miles in Forrest County. The timber and the coal will give to the company a handsome dividend, independent of the oil.

The market value of the territory owned by the company has increased to such an extent that it is at present worth

THREE QUARTERS OF A MILLION OF DOLLARS.

The amount of capital that will be raised by the sale of the

60,000 SHARES

will be only

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Were the company to sell out either one of their properties at the present time, it would realize more than double the amount they will obtain by sale of the above number of shares. No better evidence of the stability of the company, or of the value of their stock as an investment, can be offered.

The Directors invite all who desire investing in oil stocks to call at their offices and examine prospectus, drawings, &c., where they cannot fail to be satisfied that the

COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY

ranks among those companies that will stand when all others fall, and that it is on such a basis that stockholders cannot fail to realize a handsome profit aside from the question of oil altogether.

The books for subscription will be open for a short time longer at the offices of the company.

PETROLEUM

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND BALTIMORE CONSOLIDATED

PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY.
CAPITAL, $1,500,000, DIVIDED INTO 300,000 SHARES.
PAR VALUE, $5.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $1 PER SHARE.
NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT OR CALL ON THE SUBSCRIBERS, AS 50,000 SHARES ARE RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT—J. S. CLARK, of New-York.
VICE PRESIDENT—R. H. WISHART, New-York.
TREASURER—H. F. DEVOE, New-York.
SECRETARY—J. CONKLIN, New-York.
DIRECTORS:
R. V. R. KETCHUM, Baltimore, Md.
C. KING, Baltimore, Md.
J. H. GOULD, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. WOODRUFF, Baltimore, Md.
R. H. WISHART, New-York.
Dr. T. S. KING, New-York.
A. CLARK, Tar Farm, Pa.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Pa.
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENTS:
J. S. CLARK, N. Y. A. CLARK, Tar Farm, Pa.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Pa.
OFFICES:
No. 71 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Nos. 612 and 614 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILA.
No. 147 BALTIMORE-ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

The company is organized under the laws of the State of New-York. The principal office is No. 71 Broadway, with branch offices in Philadelphia and Baltimore, for the convenience of subscribers, where the certificates of stock will be issued to subscribers without delay. The property, embracing upward of 635 acres, has been selected with great care during the last three years, by those of the directors who have been constantly operating on Oil Creek, and throughout the entire oil region of Pennsylvania, as well as Western Virginia, and was not selected to sell, but for the purpose of development and producing oil having now some ten wells under contract, and being bored with vigor, besides those already completed and producing, making in all 13 wells now on the property. Every acre of this Company's property is bottom, and the best of boring land, much of it on Oil Creek, Cherry Run, Cherry Tree Creek, Walnut Bend, Allegheny River, and other streams where the lands are being developed with good success and prospects of a very large product of oil.

OFFICE IN NEW-YORK, where Prospectus, Maps and every information can be obtained.
No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

HENRY A. HEISER & SON,

NO. 44 PINE STREET,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
BUY AND SELL
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 6s. OF '81 BONDS,
U. S. 10-40 BONDS,
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. DEBT CERTIFICATES,
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
And every form of United States Securities.

We have always on hand a large assortment of Certificates of Indebtedness, due in every month of the year, which we offer at rates that pay more interest than the late dates at Board quotations.

GOODYEAR BROTHERS & DURAND,

BANKERS,
No. 18 BROAD-STREET, N. Y.

ALL KINDS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, RAILROAD STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, &c., bought and sold on commission. Interest allowed on accounts.
CHAS. GOODYEAR, Banker, Schoharie Co., N. Y.
GEO. GOODYEAR, New-Haven, Conn.
GEO. G. GOODYEAR, HARVEY DURAND.

REFERENCES:
Hon. JOHN J. CISCO, late Asst. U. S. Treasurer, N. Y.
JOHN RUSSELL, Cashier U. S. Treasury, N. York.
H. T. MORGAN (of H. T. Morgan & Co.) New-York.
MOSES TAYLOR, Pres. N. Y. Life Insur. Co., N. Y.
W. H. BEERS, Actuary, New-York Life Insurance Co.
Hon. ERASTUS CORNING, Albany, N. Y.
BURTIS H. KIES, President N. Y. State Bank, Albany.
THOS. OLCOTT, Pres. Mec. and Farmers' Bank, Albany.
H. H. MARTIN, Cashier Albany City Bank, N. Y.
A. B. JOESSON, Utica, N. Y.
JAY COOKE & Co., Washington.
BANK OF WASHINGTON, Washington.
BENJ. E. BATES, Pres. Nat. Bank of Commerce, Boston.
JOHN DENNETT, Pres. Eliot National Bank, Boston.
L. CANDEE, President New-Haven Co. Bank, Conn.
E. D. TIFFANY, Pres. First National Bank, Bartford, Ct.
E. G. HOWE, Esq., Hartford, Conn.

MANGAM, JENKINS & CO.,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, MERCANTILE PAPER, STOCKS, BONDS, &c.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.
U. S. 10-40 Bonds. U. S. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. 6s of '81 Bonds. U. S. 7 3-10th Treasury Notes.
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness bought and sold at market rates.
Stocks and other securities bought and sold at Brokers' Board on commission.

T. L. TAYLOR & REED,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 5 Broad-st.

All descriptions of Government Securities, State and Railroad Bonds, Stocks and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States at the best rates. Deposits received subject to sight draft and interest allowed.
THOS. L. TAYLOR. THOS. REED.
Late Cashier of Hanover Bank.

SPECIAL PARTNERS.
JOHN MAXWELL, WILLIAM R. FINCH.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of this association will be held at their bank, No. 8 Nassau-st., on the 15th day of February next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said bank. C. M. JORDAN, Cashier.
Dated New-York, Jan. 10, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE MERIDOTA COMPANY, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THERE will be a meeting of the stockholders of this company on the 23d day of January inst., at noon, at the office of the company, to take into consideration the present condition of the company's affairs, and to express their wishes in respect to its future management.

Transfer Books will be closed from the evening of the 17th to the morning of the 24th inst.
DATED Jan. 9, 1866. W. TITUS, Secretary.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

PETROLEUM

WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS,
No. 71 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 29,
OFFER FOR SALE
OIL STOCKS.

EXCELSIOR, CLIFTON,
McKINLEY, BUCHANAN,
BERGEN COAL AND OIL, CONSOLIDATED,
OCEANIC, HIGHGATE,
RYND FARM, FOUNTAIN.
GREAT WESTERN CONSOLIDATED.

All of which we can recommend as good investments at present prices. Subscriptions can be made through us, free of charge, in any of the Companies now being organized, at original prices.

LANDS.

Well's and Leases on Watson Flats, Penn.
80 acres on Pit-Hole Creek, Penn.
245 acres on French Creek, West Virginia.
Price $24,000; very cheap.
850 acres—Leases in Ohio.
All the above are good oil lands, with wells producing near them. For sale low, if taken at once.

FISK & HATCH.

BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and give the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.
☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

REMOVAL.

THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have removed to No. 156 Broadway, between Liberty-st. and Maiden-lane.

THE

SPEEDWELL MUTUAL COAL CO.

CAPITAL, $400,000.
40,000 SHARES—$10 PER SHARE.
WORKING CAPITAL, $30,000.

Each share of stock entitles the holder of the share to one Gross Ton (2,240 lbs.) of Coal at cost—$7 50—or less. With additional dividend of 20 per cent. which will reduce the net cost of coal to a very low figure. This enterprise should be taken hold of by every person using coal; it is not only a saving of 50 per cent on the cost of the coal, but a good paying dividend to every share of stock, which renders it a very desirable investment to the capitalist as well as the poor man. The colliery is now producing 30,000 tons per annum of the best Red Ash Coal. The subscription books are now open. Please call and see prospectus and learn particulars of

WILLIAM I. HARLAN,
Coal Office, Room No. 71, Trinity Building,
No. 111 Broadway.

☞The attention of all retail dealers is called to the above.

H. J. MESSENGER,

BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
Will buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s, OF 1881,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS,
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81,
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED,
Also, Gold Silver, Coupons and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS OF 1881.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 10-40 BONDS.
ONE YEAR CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS.

NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN USUAL COMMISSION ALLOWED.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS COLLECTED OR PURCHASED.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."
All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased, and on hand, for sale.

JOHN B. MURRAY,

NO. 11 BROAD-ST., NEAR WALL,
DEALER IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

OIL AND COAL LANDS.

Several tracts in Braxton County, West Virginia, for sale by the subscriber.
TITLES WARRANTED. Apply Nos. 8 and 10 Wall-st., Room No. 41, between 11 and 2 o'clock.
E. BECKSCBER.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1866.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, HELD this day, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz:

James Irwin, J. Grean Pearson,
John H. Macy, C. W. H. Wilmerding,
H. W. Howes, John McKesson,
Gideon Pott, Francis Brown,
Jas. H. Fiskney, James L. Todd,
Francis Tomes, Jr., H. W. Smith,
J. T. B. Maxwell, F. A. Conkling,
Wm. C. Barrett, John Tapscin,
Henry Anstice, Solomon Banta,
Henry Demarest, W. S. Hanford,
Joseph Rogers, John Wilson,
Junius A. Fuller, Wm. A. Pond,
S. Kemble Paulding.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES H. PINKNEY was unanimously elected President, and J. GREEN PEARSON Vice-President, for the ensuing year.
W. E. ORABY, Secretary.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 240 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1866.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, the following persons were elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year:

J. T. Sadgey, Albert G. Lee,
E. L. Fancher, N. K. Rosenfeld,
John Elliott, Charles G. Barrett,
Lewis Einstein, Edward F. Knowlton,
John Falconer, Jacob H. Dater,
Henry I. Baker, Daniel L. Ross.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, Daniel L. Ross was unanimously re-elected President.
JOHN H. STOUT, Cashier.

PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE, No. 73 Broadway, corner Rector-st.

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK Exchange for dealings in Petroleum stocks, located in the Empire Buildings, No. 73 Broadway, corner of Rector-st., will open for business on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1. I wish the officers of the various Petroleum Companies of this and other States to furnish me, as promptly as practicable, prospectuses showing their organizations, in order that a full list of stocks may be compared. I am now ready to furnish subscribers with their tickets of admission and to receive additional subscribers. The annual subscription to this Exchange is twenty-five ($25) dollars.
W. L. JACKSON, Secretary.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.

Agreeably to the provisions of the trust mortgage, securing said bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned, at Boston, until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 26th day of February, prox., for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of ninety-seven (97) of the one thousand dollar bonds of said company, or any portion thereof, payable Jan. 1, 1883; also, for any other bonds of said company, or of the Chicago and Aurora, or the Central Military Tract Railroad Company, for the sinking fund.
JOHN N. DENISON,
BOSTON, Jan. 8, 1866. Chairman.

NOTICE.—THE EAST RIVER BANK WILL ORganize as soon as practicable as a National Bank, with the capital increased to $500,000.
Having a surplus of over 40 per cent., a dividend in stock of 25 per cent. will be made to present shareholders: the remainder of the surplus will be participated in by the increased stock.
The subscription book is now open at the bank, No. 699 Broadway.
By order of the board.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 63 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 10, 1866.

THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1866, FROM the Bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, and the Chicago and North Western Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that day on presentation at this office.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE, (Room No. 20, third floor,) New-York, Jan. 18, 1866.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will be closed from the 25th of January to the 10th of February next.
G. E. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, Dubuque, Iowa, Jan. 11, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Co. will be held at the office of the Company in Dubuque, Iowa, on MONDAY, Feb. 13, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing four directors for the term of two years.
LOUIS BOISOT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 Broadway, New-York, Jan 13, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this company, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at their office, No. 156 Broadway, on TUESDAY, 24th inst. Polls open from 12 M. until 1 o'clock P. M. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

C. B. HITCHCOCK, MINING GEOLOGIST, late Lecturer of Amherst College, Geologist to the State of Maine, &c., examines Coal, Petroleum, Copper, Iron, Gold, and other mineral lands. Office 37 Park-row.

FINANCIAL.

BROOKLYN

PETROLEUM COMPANY.

CAPITAL, $500,000.
100,000 SHARES AT $5 PER SHARE.
$100,000 RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.
OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
NO. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

OFFICERS:
ALEXANDER McCUS, President.
WILLIAM H. WALLACE, Vice-President.
WILLIAM A. FOWLER, Treasurer.
CHAS. P. WILLIAMS, 2d, Secretary.
CHARLES LOWREY, Counselor.
TRUSTEES:
ALEXANDER McCUS, No. 341 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
WM. H. WALLACE, No. 121 Washington-st., N. Y.
ANDREW CARRIGAN, Chambers-st., N. Y.
WILLIAM A. FOWLER, No. 74 Broadway, N. Y.
EDWARD R. JONES, corner Broome and Lewis sts., N. Y.
EDWARD F. PATCHEN, (Messrs. T. Ketcham & Co.,) No. 68 Wall-st., N. Y.
CHARLES LOWREY, Montague-st., Brooklyn.
A. O. BUBKE, M. D., No. 142 Union-st., Brooklyn.
WILLIAM M. LITTLE, (of Wyckoff & Little,) Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.

The property of this company consists of 182 acres of good boring territory, in FEE SIMPLE, situate in the heart of the Oil Region, in Venango County, Pennsylvania, together with leases in wells, which are now producing a net product of nearly FORTY BARRELS PER DAY, which at the present price of $12 per barrel, is $480 per day, or over $14,000 per month, which gives over TWO AND A-HALF PER CENT. ON THE CAPITAL STOCK, and when the wells, which are now going down, are completed, the production of oil to the company will be LARGELY INCREASED.

It also owns the ENTIRE WORKING INTEREST in two wells which are being bored, with every indication of being first-producing wells.

It also owns the interest in nine wells, now being sunk, which, when completed, will largely increase its revenue.

The trustees are determined to make it rank among the best petroleum companies yet formed, and have reserved a large

WORKING CAPITAL OF $100,000,

to develop the property.

The subscription books, for a limited number of shares, are now open at the offices of Messrs. T. Ketcham & Co., No. 68 Wall-st; Wm. H. Wallace, Esq., No. 121 Washington-st.; Wm. A. Fowler, Esq., No. 74 Broadway; E. R. Jones, Esq., City Mills, corner Broome and Lewis sts., in the city of New-York, and Messrs. Wyckoff & Little, Montague-st., near Court; D. K. Ducker, Esq., No. 38 Fulton-st.; D. S. Powell, No. 77 Myrtle-av., in the City of Brooklyn, or of either of the Trustees.

COAL MINES OWNED BY OONSUMERS.

COAL
SUPPLIED AT ACTUAL COST.
NO PERSONAL LIABILITY.

THE CONSUMERS' BENEFIT COAL COMPANY is now organizing upon the mutual plan, and presents the same features that have resulted so successfully in Philadelphia and Boston. This is the pioneer company in New-York.

Cash Capital.....$500,000
Number of shares.....50,000
Par Value (to be full paid).....10

Each share entitles the holder to receive annually and perpetually

ONE TON OF COAL AT ACTUAL COST,

and semi-annual cash dividends of the profits of the sales of surplus coal after supplying the shareholders. It is confidently expected that the profits to the shareholders will more than repay the original cost of each share within two years. Very few enterprises can offer equal advantages, combined with benavolence, in furnishing an article used by all, at the least possible cost.

The Directors have secured a perpetual lease of the celebrated

AUDENRIED IMPROVEMENT AND COAL COMPANY'S MINES.

Improvements, personal property, &c., in full and successful operation, at Wilkesbarre, Penn.

The quality of the coal for domestic and manufacturing purposes, (being the great Baltimore veins,) the facilities and economy of mining, are unsurpassed by that of any mines in the United States.

There are six steam engines, pumps, breakers and shaft, (each 1,000 tons daily capacity,) slope, mine roads, cars, tools, implements, miners' houses, powder and oil houses, carpenters' and blacksmiths' shops, horses, mules, &c., complete.

100,000 tons of coal is now ready for removal, and with complete facilities, by railroads and canals. A supply of 100,000 to 200,000 tons can be annually taken out and delivered, commencing immediately upon the organization.

Shareholders may order their coal in any of the usual sizes.

STOVE,
BROKEN,
LUMP,
EGG, or
NUT,

MANUFACTURERS, REFINERS, AND LARGE CONSUMERS COAL DELIVERED IN CARGO.

The colliery, with present machinery, is now capable of turning out from 1,000 to 1,500 tons daily, and coal will be delivered at any place within the cities of New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and other adjacent cities on the rivers or railroads centering thereto, at the actual cost of mining, transportation and delivery.

Consumers are invited to subscribe for this Stock (at least as many shares as they use tons of coal per annum,) and make this the Pioneer Company in economy of cost of Coal.

DIRECTORS:
JOHN ANDERSON, No. 413 5th-av.
Colonel A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President Home Insurance Company.
Hon. C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor of New-York.
Hon. ALFRED M. WOOD, Mayor of Brooklyn.
Hon. ORESTES CLEVELAND, Mayor of Jersey City.
Hon. MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, Ex-Mayor and M. C., Brooklyn.
CHARLES JENKINS, President East River Bank.
C. H. DELAMATER, Delamater Iron Works.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary Merchants' Insurance Company.
C. H. APPLEGATE, C. H. Applegate & Bro.
C. V. B. OSTRANDER, President Merchants' Insurance Company.
JAS. H. WHEATLEY, Fiskin & Wheatley.
Hon. DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Ex Mayor.
R. O. GLOVER, President Harmony Insurance Company.

COUNSEL.

BARNEY, BUTLER & PARSONS, Trinity Buildings.

Books of subscription are now open at the following places:

Office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway (Room No. 50, Empire Building, back room, second story.)
East River Bank, No. 680 Broadway.
C. H. Applegate & Bro., No. 354 Broadway.
Wyckoff & Little, Montague-st. Brooklyn. Agents.
Mayor's Office, Jersey City.

PETROLEUM.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE,
NO. 10 PINE-ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1864.

To the subscribers of the
UNITED PETROLEUM FARMS ASSOCIATION,
HOFFMAN PETROLEUM COMPANY,
BLOOD FARM PETROLEUM COMPANY,
HOME PETROLEUM COMPANY,
OIL CITY PETROLEUM COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the above-named companies, recently held, a resolution was passed, authorizing

TWO HUNDRED LEASES,

to be made on the several properties owned by said companies.

There is an opportunity for all who are subscribers, (and wish to do so,) to take an interest in the practical development of these oil lands.

There are parties who propose to engage in working these leases in such manner as, we think, to make it lucrative, and an object for the subscribers to become interested with them; we make the subscribers this offer, when, if they do not deem it desirable, others are ready to engage in the work immediately.

There are fifty engines already ordered to prosecute this work.

We respectfully request subscribers to give this matter their early and earnest attention, and advise us immediately what they desire in the premises.
WED. W. CLARK & CO.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HARLEM CHEMICAL WORKS.—Pursuant to section 12, of act of February, 1848, entitled "An act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, mechanical, or chemical purposes," and section 2, of the act amending the same, passed June 7, 1851.

CAPITAL STOCK.....$150,000
of which $7,000 has been paid in cash. The balance was issued by the Trustees in paying for property purchased by them necessary for the business of the company.
Amount of existing debt, $43,784 47, advanced by and due to the stockholders.

MANAGERS:
M. PAIGE PEPPER, President.
DANIEL McBAIN,
WM. H. NEWTON, } Trustees.

HARLEM, Jan. 19, 1865.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.:—DANIEL McBAIN, being duly sworn, saith, that he is the Secretary of the Harlem Chemical Works above-named, and that the foregoing Report is in all respects true.
DANIEL McBAIN.

Sworn to, before me, this 19th day of January, 1865.
THOMAS VEITCH, Notary Public.

THE CIRCULATING NOTES OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK, at Hoboken, N. J., are redeemed in New-York, at par, at the banking house of H. J. Messenger, No. 139 Broadway.
MORRIS K. CRANE, Cashier.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, BEING A majority of the Trustees of the East Bannack Gold and Silver Mining Company, do hereby certify that the capital stock of said company is two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000); that the whole amount of such stock has been paid in cash and for the purchase of mining property in the Territory of Montana; and that the said company is free from debt.
New-York, Jan. 20, 1865.

GEO. W. ABBE,
J. MILBANK,
BURR WAKEMAN,
C. ZABRISKIE, Jr.
L. L. HUNTT.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.:—Geo. W. ABBE, known to me to be the President of the above-named company, and being by me duly sworn, doth depose and say that the foregoing statement is true.
GEO. W. ABBE, President.

Subscribed and sworn before me, this 20th day of January, 1865.
FREDERIC BYRNE, Notary Public.

FINANCIAL.

SPECIAL PETROLEUM NOTICE.

"LITTLE KANAWHA
AND
ELK RIVER
PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY,"
OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Geologists and practical men unite in their belief, and so report, "that the property of this company—62,560 acres of land, in fee—is in the very centre of the West Virginia Oil Region—has numerous oil and gas springs along the banks of its principal streams, (one of which vies with the famous Burning Spring itself,) and is surrounded by properties on every side that are unmistakable in their oil-bearing character.

The subscription for its purchase is now being made at the office of the undersigned. It contains the names of many of our prominent capitalists and business men, is already far advanced, and will be closed at an early day.

Prof. Richardson's very able and interesting report on the property, with circular attached, containing the conditions of the subscription, and any additional information, can be obtained at this office.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

PETROLEUM.

NEW YORK
AND
PHILADELPHIA
PETROLEUM COMPANY.

PROPERTY IN THE VERY HEART OF THE OIL REGIONS OF VENANGO CO., PENN.

CAPITAL STOCK, 300,000 SHARES.
PAR VALUE $5 PER SHARE.
50,000 shares, or $100,000, reserved for working capital to develop this splendid oil property.

OFFICERS.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, President.
ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Vice-President.
ANDREW V. STOUT, Treasurer.
EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary.
SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, Bankers.
WILLIAM H. ANTHON, } Counsel.
ADAM C. ELLIS, }

TRUSTEES.

FRANCIS A. PALMER, President Broadway Bank, New-York; NATHAN RANDALL, Ex-President United States Telegraph Company, New-York; ALBERT H. NICOLAY, of Albert H. Nicolay & Co., Stock Auctioneers and Brokers, No. 52 William-st., New-York; EUGENE J. JACKSON, of Pelhamius & Jackson, Bankers and Brokers, No. 43 Exchange place, New-York; EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary New-York Petroleum Stock Board and Broker, No. 30 Broad-st., New-York; ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia; FRANCIS J. GOODWIN, Philadelphia; ROBERT CLARKSON, of Clarkson & Co., Bankers, No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; JAMES M. CLARKE, Oil City, Pennsylvania.

The great advantage that this Company possesses over many is that all its magnificent Oil Territory has a water-front, being situated on the famous Oil Creek and the Allegheny River. The Coal Lands of the Company are also of the greatest importance, as many works are now idle for the want of fuel, and which will yield large revenues. The Company is now vigorously prosecuting its work, and the very extensive Working Capital of $100,000 is alone a sufficient guarantee that large and regular monthly dividends may be expected at an early day, which will cause the Stock to rapidly rise in value.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY.
No. 52 WILLIAM-ST., New-York.
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD-ST., Phila.

THE

EMPIRE CITY OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....$400,000
100,000 SHARES.....PAR VALUE $4 EACH
OFFICE, NO. 69 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

A limited number of shares can be had at the SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2 PER SHARE.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:
ISAAC O. BARKER, Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.
SAMUEL EARTON Cashier Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.
N. B. LABAU, No. 69 Wall-st.
WILLIAM B. ALLEN, Allaire Works.
SHERMAN SHOOK, No. 130 Broadway.
JEREMIAH SIMONSON, Greenpoint.
H. M. KINNE, Kinne & Karver, No. 17 Broad-st.
J. VAN ORDEN, East River Bank.
SMITH BARKER, Jr., No. 5 Bowling-green.

OFFICERS.
N. B. LABAU, President.
W. H. BUSHARD, Secretary.
SMITH BARKER, Jr., Treasurer
BANKS & ANDERSON, Attorneys.

This company have EIGHT WELLS and two Oil Refineries now in operation. A large cash capital has been provided for in the organization of the company, which, with the improvements already existing, insure permanent success. Prospectus, with full particulars, can be had at the office of the Company, No. 69 Wall-st.

Agents to receive subscriptions:
Messrs. GAR-OHE & MINTON, No. 3 Broad-st.
N. T. BUSHARD, No. 27 Front-st.
KINNE & KARVER, No. 17 Broad-st.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE CITY PETROLEUM COMPANY,
NO. 74 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1865.

Subscriptions to the Capital Stock of this Company are now due and payable at this office.

Subscribers are requested to be as prompt as possible, in order to facilitate the early issue of stock.
JAMES M. WESTERVELT, Treasurer.

WILLIAM C. GILMAN,

NO. 46 PINE-ST.,
BUYS AND SELLS
MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE SCRIP.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OIL LAND.

I have a valuable tract of land in the heart of the Pennsylvania oil region, and surrounded by oil wells. Also the charter of the Broadway Petroleum Company, which I will organize on reasonable basis, or sell at moderate price. For an interview address W. B., Box No 4,683 P. O.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST.—At an election for Directors, held at the office of the Company, on the 16th inst., George C. Collins, William H. Sloane, Charles M. Church, John J. Dorlin, and Lynds L. Jones, whose term expiring, were reelected. At a subsequent meeting of the board, held this day, GEORGE A. JARVIS was unanimously re-elected President of the company for the ensuing year.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 68 WARREN-ST., New-York, Jan. 18, 1865.

INTEREST ON FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company, due Feb. 1, will be paid at this office. The transfer books will be closed on and after Jan. 21, until day of payment.
C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

FOR SALE—A FEW SHARES OF THE HERmetical Barrel Company of New-York at a discount. Apply to Box No. 3,890 New-York Post-office.

DIVIDENDS.

NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 12 WALL-ST.

CASH CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
SURPLUS, JAN. 1, 1866.....270,283
Gross Assets.....1,270,3 3

TWENTY NINTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of (5) SIX PER CENT, on the whole capital, (free from Government Tax,) payable on Monday, the 16th inst.
New-York, January 11, 1866.
JONATHAN D. STEELE, Pres.
P. NOTMAN, Sec.

SIXTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL.....$183,000
SURPLUS.....100,224 72
$283,224 72

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., and the Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
FRANCIS P. FURNALD, President.
CHAS. BURKHALTER, Vice-President.
JOHN W. CHENEY, Secretary.
JANUARY 3, 1866.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
New-York, Jan. 16, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand, and an Extra Dividend of Two and One-half Per Cent., payable on the 16th instant, both free of Government tax.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

THE EARL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 127 West-st., New-York, Jan. 8, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a Dividend from the earnings of the road for six months, ending 31st December ultimo, of Three and One Half Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock.
Also, a dividend of Four Per Cent. on the Common Capital Stock.
Both payable (less the Government tax of Five Per Cent.) at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of February next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.
The transfer books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed on the afternoon of MONDAY, the 16th inst., and be reopened on the 2d of February.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., New-York, Jan. 12, 1866.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, at the office of the Company, No. 20 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books will remain closed until the 20th Jan. inst.
By order of the Board.
ISAAC M. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY.

The Directors of the Quicksilver Mining Company have THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE DOLLARS per share in UNITED STATES GOLD COIN, payable February 15, 1866, to Shareholders of Record, January 31, 1866.

Transfer books will be closed from February 1 to 10, inclusive.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1866.

THE FOLLOWING DIVIDENDS FOR December, have been declared payable Jan. 31, to shareholders of record Jan 21, 1866:

BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY,
Ninth Dividend.....One Dollar per Share

CHASE GOLD COMPANY,
Fourth Dividend.....One Dollar per Share

McKINLEY OIL COMPANY,
Sixth Dividend.....Three per Cent.

FOUNTAIN PETROLEUM COMPANY.
Second Dividend.....One per Cent.

Transfer Books will be closed from Jan. 21 to Feb. 1.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer,
No. 61 John-st., New-

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	Afloat)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	Building)	3,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. ROCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Feb. 1.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....March 1.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. IBELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,432	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	.....
ERIN	3,310	Graeo.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,870	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
VIRGINIA—Lewis.....Saturday, Feb. 4.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Will sail as follows:

MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Jan. 21.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday Jan. 28.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Feb. 4.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Feb. 18.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Feb. 25.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, March 4.
DAY STAR.....(Building.)

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.

The *Morning Star* is 2,848 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,815, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, custom-house measurement. Other passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan 25.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb 1
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 8.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb 15
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 25.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 1.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

THROUGH BILLS LADING TO ST. LOUIS AND ALL POINTS IN THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, VIA NEW-ORLEANS.

THE ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS,

JOHN J. ROE, President,

is now ready to receive freight, and give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING to all points in the Mississippi Valley.

This company now owns some twenty first-class steamers running between New-Orleans, St. Louis, and Louisville, and are now arranging connections between New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and New-Orleans.

One of their steamers will leave New-Orleans daily, and by their own arrangements they are enabled to offer inducements to shippers in lower rates and quick dispatch. Average time of transit, eighteen days.

J. EAGER, Agent,
No. 41 Broad-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL.—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well known first-class liners of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Limited) are to carry the U. S. mails, and intended to sail as follows:

ERINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....Jan 21
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 28
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	95	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $95. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British steamship North American Royal Mail Steam packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. [illegible], will leave the above ports, from the Company's wharf, Jersey City, on MONDAY, Jan 30, and MONDAY, [illegible]

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....$50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

Passengers must have passports.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP
MORRO CASTLE,
Capt. ADAMS,

Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The new and splendid steamship EAGLE, Lawrence, Master, will succeed the MORRO CASTLE and leave on Feb. 1.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:

Jan. 28.....OCEAN QUEEN.....SHANDLY.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)
Feb. 3.....NORTH STAR.....SLOCUM.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN AGE.)
Feb. 13.....COSTA RICA.....TINSLEADGH.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail steamship
GEO. CROMWELL,
E. E. VAILL, Commander,

Will leave pier No. 9, North River, on Saturday, January 28, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $75.

For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

The YUNG SHURY will follow.

PROTECT THE IRON SHIPS.

GIBBONS'S anti-fouling and anti-corrosive paint for coating ships' bottoms. Iron hulls preserved 18 months from grass, barnacles and corrosion by the Gibbons paint. Every transport steamer in the British Navy ordered to be coated with it. Adopted by the Admiralty and the Cunard, Peninsular and Oriental, National and African Steamship Companies. AMERICAN OFFICES, No. 11 Broad-st., New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, by
TAPSCOTT'S
favorite lines of LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices,
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PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, by
TAPSCOTT'S
favorite lines of LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the old country, can do so on the most favorable terms, by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, Indispensable to travelers. Issued by M. B. JONES, Notary Public.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE, No. 41 Chambers-st.—Passengers for Havana or Canada may procure passports from A. C. WILMARTH, Room No. 28.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETSER, General Superintendent.
J. C. CALHOUN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Nyack.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

Nov. 1, 1864.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

From foot Murray-st., daily at 3½ P. M., connecting with trains for Highlands, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Manchester, &c.

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.

Fare $2. Excursion tickets $3—good for three days.

Steamer JESSE HOYT leaves Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, daily, (excepting Sundays,) at 9 A. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with express trains for Philadelphia, Tuckerton, Barnegat, Toms River, &c.

Returning leave Vine-st. Ferry, Philadelphia, at 12½ A. M.

☞ Travelers from the city of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line—the state of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

PERTH AMBOY AND WOODBRIDGE RAILROAD.

From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.

Leave Perth Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 2:15, 6:05 P. M.

Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10 and 6:20 P. M.

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 21, 1865.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD

Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

3:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Susquehanna, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Dec. 5, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:40, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. All trains leave Chambers-st. 30 minutes earlier than 30th-st. Sunday train, 8 P. M. from 30th-st. Through freight railroadly.

J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M. 3, 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."

The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 76 Broadway, and at No. 315 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

H. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains north and east from New-Haven at P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STEEL.—AS OUR STOCK OF ENGLISH STEEL must positively be sold before the 1st of May next, WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO MAKE SALES TO CONSUMERS AND OTHERS AT MUCH LESS THAN THE PRESENT COST OF IMPORTATION—which consists of Extra Best Cast Machinery, Blister Boring, &c., &c., equal to any make in this market, and WARRANTED.

D. LITTLEJOHN & CO., No. 24 Cliff-st.

USE PHELPS & RICHARDS'S BRONCHIAL PELLETS.

For Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Sore-throat, &c. Superior to Brown's Troches or any other Lozenge now prepared.

Ask for no other, take no other.

For sale by every druggist.

Manufacturer's depots, CONRAD FOX, No. 81 Barclay-st., and E. A. LOVJOY, No. 93 Fulton-st., wholesale druggists, New-York.

REYNOLDS TUBBINE

WATER WHEELS

TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.

Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

WATER-POWERS FOR SALE.

TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

We have lists of a great number of water-powers of both large and small capacity, some of them near this city. Persons in want of such property will find it to their interest to call.

Engineers skilled in making plans and estimates for buildings and machinery will be furnished when required. TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway.

ROUND CORNERED PLAYING CARDS.

All playing cards with the old style of sharp pointed corners, until *spite* almost immediately they are put in use, thus producing one or more *imperfect or recognized* cards in the pack. The U. S. Internal Revenue Stamp Tax on these goods renders them so expensive as to induce the subscribers and inventors to offer to the public these new and improved cards, which will be found to remain perfect, and outwear four packs of the best sharp-pointed cards ever made. For sale by all Stationers and Fancy Goods Dealers.

BAM. HART & CO.,
No. 548 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the city to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 226 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn
Long Island, N. Y.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.

JESSE G. KEYS.

STUART'S REFINED SUGAR.

White A and C Sugar for immediate delivery, for sale at the office of the Refinery, No. 169 Chambers-st.

EVERY LADY WANTS IT—MADAME DEMOREST'S SEWING RIPPER—Rips a seam with ease and great rapidity, an indispensable accompaniment to every sewing machine. Price 50 cts., sent by mail free on receipt of price with directions. Dealers supplied at a liberal discount. EMPORIUM OF FASHIONS No. 473 Broadway, New-York.

CLARK'S PATENT INDELIBLE PENCIL—Improved for marking clothing; warranted superior to inks or stencil plate. Sold by E. Faber, Cotter & Tawes, and at No. 76 John-st., No. 18 Beekman-st., No. 83 Nassau-st., and everywhere.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank-Book Dealers,
No. 83 Fulton-st.

Orders respectfully solicited.

MANHATTAN ARMS CO., NEWARK, N. J.—Our Colt Model Navy Pistol is of best material and wrought throughout. Parts interchangeable. Every Pistol warranted one year. Best Pistol made for army officers, being 8 oz. lighter than any Pistol using Government cartridges.

MARBLE MANTELS.—A LARGE STOCK always on hand at lower prices than at any other establishment in the city. H. KLABER'S Mantel Works, No. 105 East 13th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

A GOOD DOUBLE RUNNER EXPRESS sleigh for sale cheap. Inquire of TARRANT & CO., No. 278 Greenwich-st.

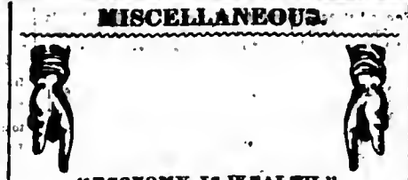
EMPTY QUICKSILVER FLASKS WANTED and highest cash prices paid for same by
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

LECTURES.

WILLIAM LOYD GARRISON WILL LECTURE for the African Civilization Society for the Education of Freedmen and Children, and the Relief of Sick and Wounded Soldiers, at COOPER INSTITUTE, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, 1865. Tickets, 25 cents. Subject—"National Retribution and Redemption."

COOPER INSTITUTE, ROOM NO 24.—JOSEPH T. CURRY will lecture on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Inherent Immortality of Man a Fable.*

MISCELLANEOUS.



"ECONOMY IS WEALTH."

FRANKLIN, the greatest of modern Philosophers, remarks that "a penny saved is a penny earned." Instead of destroying your waste paper, preserve it, and receive its equivalent in cash, which we will pay for old newspapers of every description, whole or torn; old pamphlets of all kinds, old circulars, handbills, tickets, cards, catalogues, and old scrap paper, in all its varieties, in quantities large or small. Also old writing paper and school books, old blank books, ledgers, &c., of any size, it matters not how much they may be written on or mutilated.

STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,

No. 25 ANN-STREET,
No. 25 ANN-STREET
No. 25 ANN-STREET.
No. 25 ANN-STREET.

A SONG FOR THE MILLION.

Philosophers and learned people say
That nothing in the world can be destroyed,
That all existing at the present day
Hereafter can be usefully employed.
And this is true, in facts as well as rhymes,
For papers, although old and out of date—
The Journal of Commerce, Herald, Tribune, TIMES—
We buy by hundreds at a liberal rate.

Thousands of volumes, although torn and old,
And books once blank, with writing covered o'er,
At 4 cents-street, twenty-five, can now be sold,
For cash, by millions, be they less or more,
Then "waste not trifles" set your motto be—
Collect your books and papers, every size,
Give us a call, and you will quickly see
The price we give for what we advertise.

STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
NO. 25 ANN-STREET.

From the Sunday Mercury.

A CAPITAL IDEA.—A gentleman who had a mania for collecting worthless old papers, old books, old pamphlets, &c., was suddenly reduced to poverty, last April, by the failure of a firm whose paper he had indorsed. On Monday he was complaining to a friend that he had no money enough to buy a meal. "Why don't you sell your old papers, etc.?" asked the other. "Who would buy them?" queried the poor fellow. "Why, BROCKWELL & EMASSON, of No. 25 Ann-street, will pay you a good price for them." It was enough; the old pamphlets, etc., were at once sent to the above-named firm, and the owner received nearly $1 0 for them.

STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
NO. 25 ANN-STREET.

A SONG FOR THE PEOPLE.

All papers the size of the *Herald*,
The *Journal of Commerce* and TIMES,
The *Tribune*, I buy by the hundred,
And readily pay out the dimes.
We take every hundred brought to us,
At seventy to seventy-five cents.
And papers of all other sizes
We purchase, nor care for expenses.

If papers are torn, 'tis no matter,
We care not a straw for the looks;
And we readily buy up old volumes,
With all kinds of writ n blank-books.
Then pamphlets we take by the thousand,
With books of all kinds and degrees,
So call at our store in Ann-street,
You'll find us quite ready to please.

STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 ANN-STREET.

PARODY ON A POPULAR SONG.

I dream'd that I wandered through newspaper halls,
Where talent and science were blended,
But soon I deserted those lower walls,
And up to the garret ascended.
There were papers by thousands, both wrinkled and old,
All sorts, all descriptions and sizes—
And I knew they'd bring money if taken and sold
To Stockwell & Emerson, as they advertise.

There were blank-books and pamphlets of every degree
In every store you could mention;
The sight of these matters was pleasing to me,
And attracted my earnest attention—
For I knew that their value was equal to gold,
When, at Stockwell & Emerson's, they chanced to arrive;
For there, when 'tis taken, 'tis easily sold,
The place is Ann-street, twenty-five.

STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
NO. 25 ANN-STREET.

SAVE YOUR WASTE PAPER.

Old newspapers, mutilated books, pamphlets, and the different varieties of paper that accumulate in every business, and which is generally tossed upon as rubbish, should be sent to STOCKWELL & EMERSON, of No. 25 Ann-st. They are paying liberal prices for all descriptions of waste paper, better than any one in the trade.

STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
NO. 25 ANN-STREET.

A PROFITABLE EXCHANGE

To Ann-street, Number Twenty-five.
Now go quickly there, where, when you arrive,
You'll find a ready sale (without delay)
For everything that's in the paper way.
Newspapers, books or pamphlets—torn or sound—
Waste paper that lies scattered all around,
Are always bought for cash, (that's promptly paid,)
To help economy, and enliven trade.
And make your houses all rubbish free,
Then call at once, the miracle you will see—
Like those which are in tales of magic told,
By which all worthless things are turned to gold.
Hard cash for paper either torn or whole—
The funds to purchase clothes, provisions, coal,
And every article which you may need—
A change like this is an exchange indeed!

STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 ANN-STREET.

SAVE THE PIECES.

Who would not economize by selling old papers, instead of throwing them away? Messrs. Stockwell & Emerson, of No. 25 Ann-st., will pay the most liberal prices for old books, old pamphlets, newspapers, and every description of waste paper, and will wait upon any party desiring to dispose of such articles, on receiving a note to that effect. Gather up your old papers and get a good price for them.

STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 ANN-STREET.

Brooklyn Daily Times.

LOOK OUT YOUR OLD PAPER.

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Stockwell & Emerson. They offer the highest prices for old newspapers, pamphlets, and all kinds of waste paper. This is good news to those who want to realize on their increasing stock of books and papers. Paper is pretty high just now, and old paper is worth a good price.

STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 ANN-STREET.

From the Sunday Atlas.

SELL OFF YOUR OLD PAPER.—Stockwell & Emerson, No. 25 Ann-st., are doing an immense business in the purchase of old paper of every description. They pay liberal prices in cash for old pamphlets, newspapers, manuscripts and other useless trash in the shape of paper.

"WASTE NOT, WANT NOT."—You should not waste anything, not even a piece of old paper; for, by carefully hoarding up all your waste scraps, such as old newspapers, pamphlets, circulars, and all kinds of odds and ends, you can turn them into cash. Messrs Stockwell & Emerson, No. 25 Ann-st., give a good price for such matter, and will call at any address to make purchases. Therefore waste nothing.

From the Evening Express.

THE HIGH PRICES OF PAPER.—The great and inevitable medium of intelligence, paper, is now sufficiently advanced in price to admonish all to be careful of it. It is now bought by the dealers at from six to seven cents per pound; and this fact has induced tens of thousands to sell their surplus gatherings of antiquated books and journals. In one establishment, Stockwell & Emerson, of No. 25 Ann-st., over one ton and a half of newspapers and pamphlets are purchased daily. These are sent in bundles of eight hundred pounds to the Small-Pox Hospital, Bloomingdale Asylum, Blackwell's Island, Massachusetts and other places to be remanufactured. In the bags may be seen a curious and heterogeneous mass of documents—all tumble-jumble—the writings indicating that extraordinary scarce commodity in these latter days—brains. One canvas receptacle contained, for instance, chirographic and printed works among them the Life of St. James, Sermons Against the Small-Pox, Diogenes' Countship, Calvin a Murderer, Adventures of Larry O'Gaff, etc. Here was a strange mixture, created by the advanced price of paper. Old volumes of New-York newspapers which committed certain editors to measure they now denounce, also appeared in the bag, and the dealers put them at the bottom, as if ashamed of the transformations which time had effected in such ancients scribes.

The dealers, with Goth-like impunity, divest the books thus sold to them of their covers. How a connoisseur's heart would ache to see "Salmat or the Praises of Hell" in their early first dress, appearing to the mere nakedness of its red and black title—with its cropped parchment cast no a heap of rubbish, formed of scraps of posters and other materials, which a dozen of women are busily assorting for the mills. Yes, such is the sight which is hourly presented at the establishments of the paper-dealer. The mills and the editors lash paper—and the times which are preserved in successive generations with fanatical fondness must reappear—undimmed and unmarked by the records of the past, or the thoughts and fancies of other ages, in order to enable us to print the battles, murders, outrages, etc., of our day. We advise, therefore, all who have a quantity of old paper on hand, to sell it, as they will get a better price for it now than in ordinary times, when the supply of printing-paper is abundant. The proprietors of libraries, and the owners of large establishments, especially, should now-a-days be particularly careful of their old books and waste paper, as there is a class now in the city who, well aware of the high prices which they can get for them, sell them to old paper-dealers.

STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
NO. 25 ANN-STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. Lester Wallack.
SATURDAY.

Second time in two years, Boucicault's celebrated five-act Comedy,

THE IRISH HEIRESS.

MONDAY.—Mr. Falconer's fine Comedy, MEN OF THE DAY, will be performed, first time here.

TUESDAY.—Garrick & Colman's standard comedy, THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.

WEDNESDAY.—MARRIED LIFE. THURSDAY.—MEN OF THE DAY. FRIDAY.—THE IRISH HEIRESS. SATURDAY.—THE WIFE'S SECRET.

HOW SHE LOVES HIM and the Drama of ROSEDALE will shortly be reproduced. Due notice will be given of the next representation of SECRETS WORTH KNOWING. A NEW DRAMA, of powerful interest and effects, is in active preparation.

Doors open at 7½; overture at 7¾.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. COMMENCES AT 7¼.

SIXTH WEEK! SIXTH WEEK!!
OF THE GREAT SENSATION OF THE SEASON,
in five tableaux and a prologue, entitled
THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.
which has achieved one of the most genuine and
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESSES
ever known on the New-York stage.
EVERY NIGHT! EVERY NIGHT!!
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

LIGHT GUARD BALL.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
JAN. 23, 1865.
Tickets $3.

For sale at the hotels and music stores.

BROADWAY ATHENÆUM, NO. 728 BROADway, will be opened by Mr. HACKETT, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, to aid of the Shakespeare Monument Fund. The ticket-office will be open on SATURDAY, 21st from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., where a diagram, showing the locality in the auditorium of each slip, (former seat in a pew,) varying in capacity of seating comfortably five and six persons, may be seen, and a single entrance ticket, including reserved seat, be procured for two dollars, together with a full programme of the entertainment.

P. WARREN, Treasurer.

MUSEUM OPEN AND FREE.—MESSRS. FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists, No. 389 Broadway, give written charts of character day and evening.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1865.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

Building a sewer in Fifty-second-street, from Seventh-avenue to Broadway.

Building a sewer in Eighth-avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets.

Paving with Trap block Forty-eighth-street, from Eighth to Ninth avenues.

Paving with Trap block Houston-street, from Avenue D to the Bowery.

Laying crosswalks in West-street, opposite Marine Chapel.

Building a sewer in Forty-ninth-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenues, and in Tenth-avenue to Forty-seventh-street.

Paving Broadway with Trap block, from Twenty-third to Fifty-ninth streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on Fifty-second-street, from Seventh-avenue, to one hundred and twenty-five feet east of Broadway, and all the lots on Broadway to the extent of half the block north and south of Fifty-second-street.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Eighth-avenue, from Thirteenth to Fourteenth streets.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Forty-eighth-street, from Eighth to Ninth avenues.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Houston-street, and all the lots on both sides of the intersecting streets, to the extent of half the block, from Avenue D to the Bowery.

Also, all the lots on West-street, between Carlisle and Albany streets.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Forty-ninth-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenues, and from all the lots on both sides of Tenth-avenue, from Forty-seventh to Forty-ninth streets.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Broadway, and all the lots on both sides of the intersecting streets, to the extent of half the block, from Twenty-third to Fifty-ninth-streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to me, of the undersigned, at their office, No. 31 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL O. CONOVER,
} Board of Assessors.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1865.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the Bonds and Stocks of the city and county of New-York, due February 1, 1865, will be paid on that day by DANIEL DEVLIN, Esq., Chamberlain, at the Broadway Bank. The transfer books will be closed TUESDAY, the 10th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT "THE ALLAIRE WORKS" intend to apply to the Legislature of the State of New-York, now in session, for an extension of their charter for the term of twenty-five years from the expiration of the present charter of said corporation.

For the Allaire Works,
D. B. ALLEN, President.

Dated New-York, Jan. 12, 1865.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NATIONAL QUARTERLY REVIEW

The editor of this Journal has once more to thank the intelligent and educated portion of the public for their liberal and increasing support. The Review will have completed its fifth year with the issue of the next (March) number. He has no disposition to boast of what his journal has already accomplished. Suffice it to say, that he will exert himself more and more to deserve the enlarged and substantial appreciation with which every succeeding number has been received.

In the future, as in the past, not only will literature, science, art and education receive careful attention, but all subjects of public interest will be fully and fearlessly discussed in the Review. No party, company, or clique has any control over the work; but in

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 20.

NEW-YORKERS IN WASHINGTON.

A large number of leading New-Yorkers have arrived here, among whom are WM. M. EVARTS, Judge PIERREPONT and BENJAMIN FIELD. The object of their visit probably has reference to New-York appointments

THE PAY AND RATIONS OF ARMY OFFICERS.

The Sub-Committee of the House Committee on Military Affairs reported adversely upon the proposition to increase the pay of army officers. The report was concurred in by the committee. Mr. YEAMAN, however, was authorized to report a bill increasing the commutation value of rations to officers to fifty cents during the existing rebellion, on account of the rise in the cost of living: and to add what is known in the regular army as "fogy rations;" that is, to each volunteer officer one additional ration for each year of service during the rebellion,

THE PRISONERS IN THE OLD CAPITOL.

The committee also decided to resume on Tuesday next the investigation into the condition of prisoners in the old Capitol and Carroll Prisons.

THE FIRST WILMINGTON EXPEDITION.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War had before them to-day Capt. FOX, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, who was examined by them in reference to the part taken by the navy in the first Wilmington expedition.

THE TOBACCO TAX.

A delegation of leading tobacco manufacturers was before the Ways and Means Committee again to-day, and stated that under the present tax it is impossible to manufacture under the provisions of the tax law. They also stated that several large houses employed in the manufacturing business had given it up, and sold the tobacco in their employes, who, taking the tobacco home, manufactured and returned it to the manufacturers, thus evading the law. The committee desired to know the names of those parties, but such information was declined.

CONVICTION.

WIESENFELDT, who has been on trial for some days before a military commission, for attempting to bribe the officer who detected him in endeavoring to run the blockade, was to-day convicted.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 20.

THE PARROT RIFLED GUNS.

The Secretary of the Navy, in response to a call from the House for the returns relative to the bursting of the Parrott rifled guns at Fort Fisher, says that the number destroyed was five, on board the *Ticonderoga*, *Juniata*, *Mackinaw*, *Quaker City* and *Yantic*, and that forty five persons were thereby killed and wounded. The cause of their bursting, it is declared, cannot be determined for want of further data. None of these guns were entirely of wrought iron. They were of cast iron, strengthened at the breech by a wrought iron band.

EXPLANATION FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in response to the inquiry by what law goods and merchandise pass into Canada, and thence back into the United States, says the Reciprocity Treaty grants the citizens of the United States the right to navigate the St. Lawrence and the canals in Canada used as the means of communication between the great lakes and the Atlantic Ocean, with their vessels, boats and crafts as fully and freely as the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, subject only to the same tolls and other assessments as now are or may hereafter be exacted of Her Majesty's subjects, and the fifth section provides that goods duly entered for warehousing may be conveyed over foreign territory, the Government of which shall by treaty grant free right of way over such territory. Thus the tariff of 1846, and subsequent acts, grant full admission of goods, the growth, production or manufacture of the United States, exported to a foreign country and brought back in the same condition as when exported, upon which no drawback has been allowed. It will be perceived, the Secretary explains, that goods in bond, the production of the United States, by virtue of the aforesaid treaty regulations, are permitted to pass through Canada in American vessels by way of the St. Lawrence and the Canadian canals; yet these several acts do not provide for the transit of merchandise through Canada by other routes than those designated by the Reciprocity Treaty. It may be remarked, however, that merchandise passing from one part of the United States to another, though the transit may in part be through a foreign territory, has not yet been regarded as exported within the meaning of the law, the destination being to a port in the United States, and the merchandise not being unladen within the foreign jurisdiction. If all the requirements of law regulating the export and import of merchandise have been substantially complied with and all the proper precautions taken to prevent frauds on the revenue, it has now been thought necessary to inquire by what authority the merchandise is permitted to pass through the foreign jurisdiction to its port of destination in our territory. It has been regarded sufficient that the foreign government makes no objection. But to insure the protection of the revenue, the department requires the merchandise so passing in transit from one port of the United States to another over Canadian railways to be conveyed in locked cars, and to be accompanied by an officer of our customs through its entire transit. The condition of merchandise so transferred differs in no essential respect from that conveyed between the same ports in a vessels which pass through foreign waters, except that in transit by land there is the additional security of actual and continued custody by the customs authorities of the United States.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 20.

RESOLUTIONS OF THANKS.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, (Union,) from the Military Committee, reported back the Senate joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Brevet Maj.-Gen. TERRY and the officers and men under his command.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, (Union,) from the Military Committee, reported a joint resolution "that the thanks of Congress are due and are hereby tendered to Maj.-Gen. THOMAS and the officers and men under his command, for the skill and dauntless courage by which the rebel army was signally defeated and driven from Tennessee."

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

THE NEW-YORK MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, a joint resolution, which passed, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to give notice to the owners of the Merchants' Exchange in New-York, now occupied as a Custom house, to purchase the same for $1,000,000, according to the terms stipulated in the lease.

THE CONSULAR APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendment to the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, including one for a Minister Extraordinary to the Republic of Mexico.

LIBEL SUITS IN THE DISTRICT.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Union,) from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill providing that in all prosecutions or indictments for libel in the District of Columbia, the truth thereof may be given in evidence under the general issue as a justification of the libel; and if it appear that the matter is true, and published or written for justifiable ends, the court shall order the defendant to be acquitted.

The bill was passed.

THANKS TO ADMIRAL PORTER.

Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Committee of Naval Affairs, reported back the Senate joint resolution of thanks to Rear Admiral PORTER and the officers, seamen and marines under his command in the recent attack on Fort Fisher.

The resolution was unanimously passed.

ADVANCE OF OFFICERS FOR DISTINGUISHED MERIT.

The House passed the bill, as amended by the Senate, authorizing the advance of officers of the navy and marine corps for distinguished services, not exceeding thirty numbers in rank.

UNITED STATES COURTS IN MISSOURI.

The House also passed a bill prescribing the terms for holding the United States Courts for the Western District of Missouri.

FURNISHING SUPPLIES TO THE ENEMY.

Mr. DRIGGS, of Michigan, (Union,) offered a preamble, setting forth that—

Whereas, It is reported that G. M. LANE, of Baltimore, received from H. A. RIELEY a permit to proceed to North Carolina and exchange provisions with the rebels for cotton; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on the Conduct of the War tequire into the facts and report to the House whether there is authority to give the right to any one under license to furnish supplies to the enemy, and if not, to report such a bill or resolution as is necessary to bring the guilty to justice, and protect the interests of Government in future, and take such other action as may secure the object in view.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) suggested an amendment that the inquiry be made as to whether the allegation is true, which Mr. DRIGGS accepted, and the resolution was further amended so as to refer it to the Committee on Commerce, and in this form it was adopted.

THE CIRCUIT COURT OF EASTERN VIRGINIA.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the Senate bill, which was passed, changing the place for holding the Circuit and District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Virginia, from Richmond to Norfolk.

PRACTICE IN THE SUPREME COURT.

He also reported the Senate bill, which was passed, providing that no person after the date of this act shall be admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States; nor after the 4th of March in any Circuit or District Court and the Court of Claims, or shall be allowed to appear by virtue of any previous admission, unless by taking the oath of office as provided for in the act of July, 1862, and according to its terms and meaning, and any person who shall falsely take the oath shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and subject to all the pains and penalties of perjury, in addition to the pains and penalties of the act of July, 1862.

THE ONE HUNDRED DAYS' MEN.

Mr. SCHENCK offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling upon the Secretary of War to state what terms and with what understandings men were accepted from Ohio and other States in 1864, and received into the army for 100 days, and whether there exists any reason why credits should not be given to States and districts in proportion to the time of service.

ILLEGALLY DRAFTED MEN.

On motion of Mr. NEGLEY, of Ohio, (Dem.,) a resolution was passed, calling upon the Secretary of War to state why commutation has not been refunded to men who were illegally drafted, and requesting the Secretary to refund the same.

THE AMENDATORY LOAN BILL.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the Amendatory Loan Bill.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, (Dem.,) remarked that the bill to him was somewhat blind, and he, with others, had studied to understand it. He should therefore like to have an explanation.

Mr. STEVENS replied that by the act of June last Congress authorized a loan of four hundred million dollars, of which the Secretary of the Treasury had the right to issue in seven thirties, and he had issued all excepting sixty or seventy millions of that amount. They were going very fast and seemed to be a favorable loan. The Secretary of the Treasury was of the opinion that the conversion of the entire amount would be more acceptable as a loan than the present form of bonds; and he had accordingly made that request, desiring the disposal of the loan on the same principle as the seven-thirties were issued. He gave notice of an amendment that this act shall not be construed to issue legal tender notes in any form beyond what is now authorized by law.

Mr. ALLEY, of Massachusetts, (Union,) understood that this bill provided for an additional loan, but merely changed the form of the one already authorized from five-twenties to seven-thirties.

Mr. STEVENS replied that was exactly what was intended.

Mr. ALLEY asked whether any part was to be issued in legal tender.

Mr. STEVENS replied that it was not intended it should be.

Mr. BROOMALL, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) inquired whether the seven-thirties previously issued were not circulating as currency.

Mr. STEVENS replied they might be like promissory notes not delivered.

Mr. SCHOFIELD, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) inquired whether, under this bill, it was proposed that the Secretary of the Treasury shall issue seventy millions more of legal-tender notes.

Mr. STEVENS replied that the bill did not interfere with the first two hundred millions, as he had already explained.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont (Union), said the Committee of Ways and Means did not propose to repeal any authority which the Secretary of the Treasury now had. They did not propose to interfere with the law of the statute-book, excepting to authorize the issue of seven-thirties. There had been no legal-tender notes issued under the act, and now they simply proposed to give him authority to issue seven-thirties to the extent of two hundred millions. That was all.

Mr. PATON, of Pennsylvania (Union), asked the gentleman from Pennsylvania to accept of an amendment providing for the issue of three-year notes with coupons, which may be convertible into the bonds of the United States.

Mr. STEVENS said he could not accept it. But we take away the power to make them legal tender, and that is enough. The Secretary of the Treasury thought he ought to be left to the same discretion exercised by his predecessor.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) moved to strike out the clause exempting the notes from taxation by State or municipal authority, and argued that, while the exemption was for the benefit of capital, the labor of the country had to bear the increased burden. Nothing could be so unwise.

Mr. BROOMALL, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) exhibited a note issued under the act which they now proposed to amend, and which was made on its face a legal tender. It was in the form of currency, without coupons. If the currency was further to be increased, he preferred that it be uniform. His objection was to the form of the note. If the House would put the paper in some form, so that it could not inflate the currency, he would vote for the bill. The mistake heretofore had been that the currency was inflated too much. We ought to borrow money at double the present rate of interest, rather than add to the volume of circulation.

Mr. STEVENS replied that the note which his colleague had exhibited was issued under the clause which authorized one description of notes to be substituted for another. The notes issued under the law had been exchanged for legal tenders.

Mr. HOLMAN said he would not discuss the question of power; but his objection was that the paper to be issued was to be exempted from taxation. It should be subjected to taxation the same as other property.

Mr. GRINNELL, of Iowa, (Union,) expressed his views in favor of equal taxation, and the right as well as the duty of Congress to provide for the present and future necessities of the Government.

Mr. SCOFIELD offered an amendment that no legal tender notes shall be issued under the authority of this act, or under the act to which this is a supplement.

This amendment and that of Mr. HOLMAN were severally disagreed to.

Mr. FRANK, of New-York, (Union,) offered one, which was rejected, that the Treasury notes hereby authorized may be used as the basis of circulating notes in the same manner as other United States securities.

Mr. BROWN, of Wisconsin, (Union,) offered a proviso that such Treasury notes shall not bear interest. The great blunder, he said, was in issuing two classes of notes, one legal tender, the other bearing interest; which latter were locked up in the vaults of banks, while the former were in the hands of the people. Hence a further depreciation in the currency.

Mr. STEVENS presumed the gentleman desired to make the notes legal tender. If the gentleman supposed any one would take the loan without interest, of course that would be advantageous to the Government. The only doubt was whether the people would take the loan without interest.

Mr. BROWN's amendment was rejected.

Mr. PATON offered an amendment providing that the notes shall be issued for one, two and three years, with coupons and convertible into bonds of the United States. He did not want these notes to enter into the volume of the currency, thereby increasing the relative value of gold.

Mr. KASSON said the power conferred by Congress under the act, to which the impending bill was a supplement, had been in force for six months, and by it the power over the inflation of the currency had been reduced more than fifty per cent. They had been told by the Secretary of the Treasury that he wanted the same power which was conferred upon his predecessor, and which was necessary for the administration of the department. The Secretary was opposed to a further inflation of the currency unless to an emergency not now foreseen, and for the benefit of the Secretary, he (KASSON) did not feel disposed to tamper with the Treasury Department, and the general finances, by withholding from the Secretary the power exercised by his predecessor. Any restriction on the policy which made the loan successful endangered the success of the remainder of the loan.

Mr. PATON said the national banks were increasing the volume of the currency.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, (Union,) replied that those banks had at first increased the currency, but now a larger portion of the State issues were merely being converted into Government notes.

Mr. PATON's amendment was rejected.

Mr. ALLEY, of Massachusetts, (Union) said the cause of the civil war is the increase in the volume of currency, and coal in the want of confidence in the Government. If all capitalists believed beyond a doubt that the rebellion would be suppressed and the Government reëstablished in all its parts, they would not find legal tender notes more than 20 per cent. discount. He hoped Congress would tax the State banks out of existence. He believed that the Secretary of the Treasury would never further inflate the currency excepting from the most urgent necessity.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland (Union,) endeavored to obtain intelligence concerning the effect of this bill, being absolutely at sea.

Mr. KERNAN, of New-York, (Dem.,) said the effect of passing this bill would be to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue seventy millions of legal tender; in other words, there is now that amount unissued under the second section of the act. In addition to that by the law, he is authorized to issue one hundred and thirty millions in ten dollar notes, which are not legal tender. In other words, the Secretary had power to issue one hundred and thirty millions in notes, which by law he may issue in bonds.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, said he was not in favor of puting out any more circulating medium, either here or in Europe, without increasing the volume of currency and making incomes only one half.

Mr. SCOFIELD asked, what was the use of any more legal tender? Why not stop somewhere?

Mr. KASSON knew of no other reason than would be given in case our armies, owing to some disaster in the money-market, could not otherwise be supplied.

Mr. SCOFIELD asked, where, in such a case, was the capitalist who would not supply the money?

Mr. KASSON could not inform the gentleman where to find such a capitalist; but he presumed such capitalists would not lend money to the Government without compensation.

Mr. MORRILL said the Committee of Ways and Means did not think it wise to give the Secretary of the Treasury power to issue legal tender notes in any form.

Mr. GARFIELD said that on the 12th of this month $120,000,000 of the compound-interest notes, similar to that shown by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, had been issued.

Mr. STEVENS said, once for all, these 7-30 compound notes were issued under the second section of the act of June last, in place of legal tenders, which were canceled.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, offered an amendment, as follows: "Provided that no note issued under this law shall be a legal tender, and no note shall be issued of a less denomination than one hundred dollars.

This was agreed to by a vote of 54 yeas, against 38 nays.

The committee rose, when the question was stated on concurring in Mr. DAVIS' amendment: and it was disagreed to by a vote of 59 yeas, against 63 nays.

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Ancona, Baldwin of Michigan, Blaine, Brooks, Broomall, Brown of Wisconsin, Chanler, Clay, Cole, Cox, Creswell, Davis of Maryland, Dawes, Dawson, Denison, Driggs, Edgerton, Aldridge, Finck, Ganson, Harris of Illinois, Johnson of Ohio, Kalbfleisch, Kellogg of New-York, Kernan, Lazear, Long, Maltory, McDowell, Middleton, Miller of New-York, Noble, O'Neil, O'Neil of Ohio, Pendleton, Perry, Price, Randall of Pennsylvania, Rogers, Rollins of Missouri, Ross, Schenck, Scofield, Sloan, Spaulding, Steele of New-Jersey, Strouse, Townsend, Tracy, Wadsworth, Washburne of Illinois, Washburne of Massachusetts, Wheeler, C. A. White, J. W. White, Williams, Wilder, Wilson.

NAYS—Messrs. Ames, Arnold, Ashley, Bailey, Baldwin of Massachusetts, Baxter, Beaman, Blow, Boutwell, Boyd, A. W. Clark, Cobb, Demeg, Dixon, Donnelly, Eckley, Elliott, English, Frank, Garfield, Grinnell, Hall, Holman, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of Connecticut, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Johnson of Pennsylvania, Julian, Kasson, Kelley, Knox, Littlejohn, Loan, Longyear, Marvin, Mcallister, Mcbride, McClurg, Mcindoe, Morehead, Morrill, Morris of New-York, A. Myers, Norton, Orth, Perham, Pike, Randall, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Scott, Shannon, Stevens, Stewart, Sweat, Thayer, Upson, Van Valkenburg.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) moved to reconsider the vote, and to lay that motion on the table.

The motion was agreed to—45 yeas against 64 nays.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, the House struck out the following from the bill, viz: "And the Secretary of the Treasury is further authorized to issue bonds of the description issued under the authority of the act of June 22, 1860, in pursuance of the notice for proposals for a loan, dated Sept. 5, 1860, to subscribers to that loan for the sum per centum deposited under said notice, and not repaid, provided that the bonds so issued shall bear not more than five per centum interest, and provided, further, that the fractional amount may be repaid in lawful money of the United States.

Mr. STEVENS offered another amendment, which was agreed to, restricting the issue of legal tenders.

The bill was then passed in the following form:

Be it enacted, &c., That in lieu of any bonds authorized to be issued by the first section of the act entitled "An act to provide ways and means for the support of the Government," approved June 30, 1864, that may remain unsold at the date of this act, the Secretary of the Treasury may issue, under the authority of said act, Treasury notes of the description and character authorized by the second section of said act;

Provided, That the whole amount of bonds authorized as aforesaid, and Treasury notes issued and to be issued in lieu thereof, shall not exceed the sum of $400,000,000, and such Treasury notes may be disposed of for lawful money, or for any other Treasury notes, or certificates of indebtedness, or certificates of deposit, issued under any previous act of Congress, and such notes shall be exempt from taxation by or under State or municipal authority.

SEC. 2. That any bonds known as five-twenties, issued under the act of Feb. 25, 1862, remaining unsold, to an amount not exceeding four million dollars, may be disposed of by the Secretary of the Treasury, in the United States, or, if he shall find it expedient, in Europe, at any time, on such terms as he may deem most advisable; provided that this act shall not be so construed as to give any authority for the issue of any legal tender notes in any form beyond the balance unissued of the amount authorized by the second section of the act, to which this is an amendment

THE POST-OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House took up and passed the Post-office Appropriation Bill. Adjourned till Monday.

THE BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP.

$1,000 Match between Dudley Kavanagh and Wm. Goldthwait.

KAVANAGH THE WINNER BY 94 POINTS.

The match between DUDLEY KAVANAGH, the present champion, and WILLIAM GOLDTHWAIT, a well-known professional player, for possession of the Golden Cue and $1,000, was played last evening at the Academy of Music. The match has caused much excitement in the billiard world, and it attracted an immense audience. As early as six o'clock, parties began to gather around the building, and when the doors were opened the rush was so great that it was almost impossible, even with the aid of a large body of police, to preserve anything like order, and prevent persons not supplied with tickets from entering with the crowd.

The boxes had been reserved for the ladies, but they were quickly and forcibly taken possession of by a mob, who refused to give them up to the ladies, or obey the rules of the exhibition—rules such as gentlemen always conform to. It was then stated that the game would not begin until the boxes were vacated; still these men refused to move from the seats they had so unfairly taken, and most of the ladies for whom the seats were reserved, were obliged to leave the building without seeing anything of the billiard playing.

There was considerable betting, KAVANAGH usually having the advantage at odds of $100 to $80. There were, however, many bets at even, and it was said that Mr. JOHN MORRISSEY offered $5,000 even on GOLDTHWAIT without its being taken. The sympathies of the audience were evidently in favor of KAVANAGH, and he was frequently applauded. GOLDTHWAIT was not very generously received, and the good order which might have been expected at so important a match was not perfectly maintained.

There were large numbers of billiard players present, among them the "veteran" Michael Phelan, William Lake, Fox of Rochester, Willmarth of Boston, Geary of Washington, Bird, Nolan and Palmer of Philadelphia, Gershom Hobbell, (champion of Connecticut,) Hawins of Hartford, Benjamin and Porter of Bridgeport, and others. There were also many prominent citizens and army and navy officers present, and about one hundred ladies.

Previous to the opening of the game, ROBERT E. WILMARTH, of Boston, was announced as the umpire for GOLDTHWAIT, MICHAEL GEARY, of Washington, in the same capacity for KAVANAGH, and GRONGE E. PHELAN, of New-York, as final referee.

The game commenced at seven o'clock and thirty-five minutes. At first there was but little excitement, the Academy was very poorly heated and the players were so extremely cold that it was almost impossible for them to make a stroke, their fingers being almost numbed. After a little time a new plan for heating them was thought of, and the rather novel exhibition was afforded, of the contestants standing with their hands over a jug of hot water trying to thaw them out.

At the close of the 17th innings, the score stood precisely 174 each, when KAVANAGH forged slightly in advance, and sustained the lead until the twenty-first inning, when GOLDTHWAIT ran 113, and followed with 84 more, giving him the ascendancy by nearly one hundred points; KAVANAGH then got a run of 82, but GOLDTHWAIT had the lead up to 9½ o'clock, when the game stood: GOLDTHWAIT 617, KAVANAGH 586.

GOLDTHWAIT continued to gain, and in his thirteenth hundred was nearly 300 points ahead. KAVANAGH now came forward with his usual determined expression, and went into a series of his brilliant runs, and being greatly aided by fortune, was finally the winner by 94 points. The winner's average was about 15½, and he had several runs over 100; one as high as 170. Time four hours forty-five minutes.

GOLDTHWAIT, although again defeated, proves himself one of the most expert players extant. He was far ahead in the first thousand points, and his banking was equal to the best ever witnessed.

CORPULENT MAIL.—Another huge mail, much larger than any of its predecessors, reached our Post-office yesterday, from SHERMAN's gallant army. There were precisely eighty bags, to sort the contents of which, required the labor of forty clerks ap to a late hour last night. Twenty-five men found abundant employment in cancelling the stamps alone.

TRADE-MARKS FORGED.—Mr. JOSEPH HAYDOCK, of No. 80 Maiden-lane, entered complaint before Justice LEDWITH, that Dr. WILLIAM GUERNSEY, of No. 3 Second-street, druggist, had counterfeited the labels and trade-marks of Holloway's pills. The accused was apprehended and required to give $500 bail.

Evening Exchange.

$20,000	Am. Gold	206⅜	700	M. S. & N. L.	68⅛
50,000	do.	206⅜	200	do.	68⅜
20,000	do.	206⅛	100	do.	68⅜
10,000	do.	206⅜	200	do.	68
15,000	do.	206⅛	100	do.	68
10,000	U. S. 5-20s. Old Issue	103⅛	400	do.	68⅛
			300	do.	68⅛
20,000	U. S. 5-20s. New Issue	103⅛	200	do.	68⅛
			200	do.	68⅛
50,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s. C.	101⅜	100	Ill. Cen.	113⅜
50,000	C. & M. Cer of D	38	200	do.	114
10,000	do.	38	200	do.	113⅜
300	N. Y. Cen. R.	109⅛	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	83⅛
100	do.	109⅛	100	do.	83⅜
100	Erie Railway	72	200	do.	83⅛
500	do.	72⅜	500	do.	83⅛
200	do.	72⅜	500	do.	83⅛
700	do.	73⅛	200	do.	83⅛
100	do.	73⅛	1000	do.	83⅜
100	do.	73⅛	200	do.	83
1200	do.	73⅛		do.	83
500	do.	73	600	Cum. Coal	44
1400	do.	73	500	Clev. & Tol.	108
800	do.	73⅜	4500	do.	108
100	do.	73⅜	200	do.	107
100	do.	73⅛	1200	Chi. & R. I. R.	93
1100	do.	73⅛	250	C. & N. W. Pr.	64⅜
300	Hudson R.	106	100	do.	64⅛
100	do.	106	300	do.	64⅜
100	do.	106	100	do.	64⅜
500	do.	106⅛	100	F. Ft. W. & C.	92⅛
100	Reading R.	103⅜	300	Quick. Min. Co.	95
400	do.	103⅜	100	do.	92
300	Chic. & N. W. R.	34⅜	100	do.	94⅜
200	do.	34⅜	100	do.	94⅜
1400	do.	34⅜	200	Mariposa Min.	11⅜
100	do.	34⅛	200	do.	12

The Stock market on call was very heavy and a shade lower after call. Gold sold, after call, up to 207, down to 206⅛, and closed at 206⅜.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Friday, Jan. 20, 1865.

Receipts of Produce since our last, 4 bbls. Ashes, 5,025 bbls. Flour, 90 bbls. and 362 bags Corn Meal, 6,737 bushels Corn, 8,662 bushels Oats, 375 bushels Rye, 525 bushels Malt, 417 bushels Barley, 5,174 packages Provisions, and 186 hds. Whisky.

ASHES—Are very quiet and irregular in price.

CANDLES—Are dull and somewhat nominal.

COFFEE—Rio has been in moderate demand, and 2,000 bags have been sold, also a few lots, on private terms.

COTTON—Is quiet and much depressed again today. Middlings, 66c. @ $1 ₱ lb.

FISH—The principal kinds have been tightly held in and nasetified in price.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quiet at a further reduction of 15c. @ 25c. per bbl. Sales since our last amount to 5,300 bbls., including ng very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 45@$9 75; poor to choice Extra State at $9 70@$10 10, chiefly at $9 75@$9 90; round-hoop Extra Ohio, interior to very good shipping brands, at $10 75@$11 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 45 @$9 75
Extra State	9 70 @10 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 85 @12 50
Extra Ohio, round-bench-ship's brands	10 75 @11 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 00 @12 75
Extra Genesee	10 15 @12 75
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	10 25 @14 75

Southern Flour quite dull at reduced prices. Sales since our last 700 bbls., at $10 40@$11 70 for poor to good, and $11 75@$15 for good to choice extra brands ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is lower. Sales 300 bbls. Extra, at $9 80@$12 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour commands in limited demand, including fine and superfine at $8@$9 25 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal rules quiet at $7 85@$7 95 for Jersey, and $8 75 for Calorie, and $8 90@ $9 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—The main inquiry has been for Raisins, including Layer, at $6 10@$6 15, and Bench at $5 80 @$5 85 per box; the market closing irregularly.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very quiet and much depressed. Sales have been confined to 2,500 bushels Chicago Spring at $2 20, and 7,200 bushels do., buyer's option, to Feb. 1, at $2 15 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in limited supply and demand; sales 7,500 bushels mixed Western, delivered, at $1 03 ₱ bushel. Rye is decidedly lower; 7,000 bushels Western changed hands at $1 65 ₱ bushel. Barley has been dull and nominal. Barley Malt has been inactive; 2,000 bushels choice were sold at $2 22½ ₱ bushel. Oats have been quiet and heavy. We quote Western at $1 05@$1 05½; State, $1 04; Canada, $1@ $1 01, ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River is in less demand, at $1 60@ $1 70 for shipping, and $1 70@$1 85 for small lots for city use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New have been in moderate request at 28c. @ 52½c., according to quality, the latter being an extreme rate, ₱ lb.

HIDES—The market is inactive, as holders are not willing to make any important concessions to buyers.

LEATHER—Has been tightly dealt in at irregular prices.

MOLASSAS—Has been inactive and declining.

NAVAL STORES—Have been very quiet for all kinds, including Spirits Turpentine, at $2 00@ $2 10 ₱ gallon; Resin, at $24@$37 50; 280 bbls.; Tar, domestic and foreign, at $5@$10 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been in limited request, including Crude Whale, at $1 47½@$1 50; Crude Sperm at $2 20@$2 25; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 65 @$1 70; Unbleached Sperm, at $2 45@$2 50; Linseed at $1 60@$1 63; No. 1 Lard at $2 17½@$2 25 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—The market has been very dull, and prices have been altogether nominal. Crude, 48½c. @ 49c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been freely offered, and has been much cheaper. The demand has been moderate, and chiefly from speculative buyers. Sales, since our last, 4,800 bbls., in lots, at $39@$39 50 for New Mess; $38@$38 25, closing at $38, cash, for 1863-4 Mess; $37@$37 50 for New Prime Mess; $32 50@$33 for New Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales were also made of 1,300 bbls. 1863-4 Mess, seller and buyer's option, January, at $38@$38 50; 6,000 bbls. New Mess, January, February, March and April, seller's and buyer's options, $39 50@$41 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet, at 17½c. @ 18½c. for Shoulders; 18½c. @ 22½c. (the latter rate for cheeks bagged) for Hams; sales equal to 80 pkgs. Bacon is declining; sales 165 boxes, including Cumberland at 20c. @ 20½c. ₱ lb. Dressed Hogs are quiet at 16½c. @ 16¾c. for Western, and 16¾c. @ 17c. for City, ₱ lb. Lard is heavy and lower; sales 900 tcs. and bbls. at 19½c. @ 23½c., the latter an extreme. ₱ lb. Beef is limited request at $21@$24 for Extra Mess; $19 50 @$22 for New Plain Mess; sales 300 bbls. Tierce Beef continues unchanged. Beef Hams continue inactive. Butter is dull to-day, at 45c. @ 56c. for poor to choice, and 58c. @ 60c. for fancy State, and 35c. @ 45c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese is very quiet, at 15c. @ 24c. for poor to very choice, ₱ lb. The business in Provisions in Milwaukee, we think ending with Jan. 17. Messrs. Jones & Co. notice thus: "The receipts of Hogs by railroad to date this season amount to 40,661 live and 56,812 dressed, against 47,906 live and 66,236 dressed to same date last year. The receipts reported for the past week aggregate 4,723 dressed, against 10,926 dressed for corresponding period last year. The receipts for past 24 hours sum up 757 dressed, against 1,387 dressed for corresponding day last year. The packing this season to date amounts to about 95,000. The Hog market the past week has ruled very steady notwithstanding the decline in products. The receipts having been quite moderate, only 4,723 for the week, some of the smaller packing houses have closed for the season. The principal houses are, however, still at work, and will continue cutting as long as there are any hogs to be had. Prices have scarcely varied from $14 50 @$15 for Dressed, for lots dividing on 200 lbs. The Pork market during the past week has been remarkably quiet. There has been a complete absence of speculative inquiry, and a decline of fully one dollar and a half per barrel has been established, and at the close the tendency seems to be downward. Mess Pork has sold at $37 50, but at the close could probably be bought at $37. Clear Pork closes quiet at $39. Prime Mess in pails barrels, 196 lbs. packed, could probably be bought at $34, and possibly at something less. Extra Prime is offered at close at $28 25. Buyers of English meats, in view of the moderate cutting this season, have taken hold pretty freely and with much confidence. Cumberland Middles have sold at 16½c., and Short Rib at 19½c. At the close holders are asking prices a shade higher. The total cutting of middles this season will probably not much exceed 2,000 hds. Long cut Hams have sold at 18½c. packed, but close rather quiet. Sweet pickled Hams in barrels and boxes close quiet at 17¾c. @ 17½c. Dry salted Shoulders sold yesterday at 16c., packed. Prime Lard of choice quality, kettle rendered, cannot be quoted at over 21½c. No. 1 at 19½c. @ 20c. Freights on fourth class to New-York are still $1 60 per 100 lbs., but lower rates are expected soon."

RICE—Has been very quiet and unsettled.

SALT—Has been in less request at irregular prices.

SEEDS—Have been inactive and quite depressed.

SUGARS—Have been in less demand and less buoyant. Sales since our last comprise 174 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 18½c. @ 21½c., and 250 bbls. Havana at 22½c. @ 24½c. Refined have been quiet and heavy at 24c @ 28½c.

TALLOW—Sales, since our last, 113,000 lbs., at 14½c. @ 15½c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been more freely offered, at somewhat easier prices. The demand has been moderate, chiefly for Oolongs.

TOBACCO—The movement of this article has again been checked by the fall of gold. Sales 317 hhds., at 11c. @ 32c.

WHISKY—Sales to-day reached 3,250 bbls., in lots, at $2 35@$2 37, closing at $2 35; also, 400 bbls., buyer's option, 30 days, at $2 40 ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been in the main dull and nominal to-day. For Liverpool the engagements were confined to a cargo of Oak Timber on private terms. For Venice, a foreign bark with Tobacco at 47s. 6d. For St. Thomas, a British brig of 2,000 bbls. capacity at 55c. ₱ bbl., payable in gold. For Matamoras, a British schooner with lumber, on private terms.

[Advertisement.]

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors that make disease.

[Advertisement.]

A reliable Tonic, Diuretic, Blood Purifier and Invigorator—HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

[Advertisement.]

A RELIEF.

You are troubled with a bad breath; it annoys your friends and acquaintances, as well as yourself. You would like to get rid of it, but scarcely know what means to adopt. We will tell you. Use the Fragrant SOZODONT! It will cleanse and beautify your teeth, and leave your breath pure and sweet.

Sold by Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

DANVILLE, Penn., June 2, 1862.

DR. WM. H. GRAHAM—*Dear Sir*: In February, 1861, I was afflicted with sugar diabetes, and for five months I passed more than two gallons of water in twenty-four hours. I was obliged to get up as often as ten or twelve times during the night, and in five months I lost about fifty pounds in weight. During the month of July, 1861, I procured two bottles of Constitution Water, and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured, soon after regaining my usual good health. Yours truly,

J. V. L. DEWITT.

Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-st., and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate, your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and fre

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4158. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 22, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FROM WILMINGTON.

Destruction of the Pirates Tallahassee and Chickamauga.

The Blowing Up of Fort Caswell Confirmed.

Further Aggressive Operations in Progress.

The Fall of Wilmington Not Far Distant.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 21.

Dispatches from Admiral PORTER have been received at the Navy Department, in which he states that the rebels have not only blown up Fort Caswell, but also the pirates *Tallahassee* and *Chickamauga*. He also asserts that our forces will be in Wilmington before long.

In his detailed report of the attack on Fort Fisher, the Admiral gives the total number of naval officers killed and wounded at 21, and of others, killed, wounded and missing, including the explosion of the magazine, 309.

THE REBEL REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 21.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of Jan. 19, says:

"Our most reliable information is that the enemy have attempted to advance toward Wilmington. Fort Caswell, which guards the southern mouth of the Cape Fear River, was, at last advices, still held by our troops, but it is feared it will be rendered useless to us by the enemy blockading the river at a point between it and Wilmington."

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Rebels Jubilant—Picket Firing—Deserters, &c.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 21.

Information from the Army of the Potomac states that considerable firing took place in front of Petersburgh, near the Appomattox, on Friday morning, but with what result is not known.

About 40 deserters came into our lines Thursday, many of them being in a sad state of destitution.

An arrival from City Point, yesterday morning, states that a great deal of picket firing took place in front of Petersburgh Thursday night, and some reports of the evacuation of the place were current, but yesterday morning matters remained as usual.

The rebels seemed very jubilant over something Thursday night, as they indulged extensively in cheering, bell-ringing, &c., for hours.

Since the 1st of January 530 rebel deserters, all of whom came within the lines of the Army of the Potomac and the Army of the James, have passed through Washington.

Affairs Still Quiet—Fine Weather—Reviews—Another Landmark Gone—Express Boxes, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS, Saturday, Jan. 14, 1865.

Quietude the most profound still reigns paramount throughout the limits of this army. Scarcely a shot to be heard, and no dread cannon sounds to break the utter silence of the scene. The enemy are likewise comparatively inactive, and but seldom they venture to make any demonstration.

The continued fine weather is the source of much comfort, and the ground is fast drying up beneath the warm influence of the sun's rays. We are now enjoying delicious weather, and the troops are taking every advantage of it. Drills for exercise and improvement, draining and digging for better health, are again the programme. To-morrow, as well as to-day, the tents will be recovered, and the huts properly aired. Every exertion is being made to improve the camps, with a view to counteract the bad effects of the recent storms and the exposure of the men.

Several reviews by division have recently taken place, and the appearance of the different commands has been very fine. As the different regiments march past the reviewing officer, their sunburnt faces and tattered and faded banners proved them to be veterans; while their measured pace and martial bearing showed their soldierly qualities in the best light. Heroes of a hundred fights, these gallant troops do credit and great honor to their officers and their Government.

Another of the notable localities in our siege operations has disappeared. The Globe Tavern, otherwise known as the "Yellow House" and "Six-Mile House," and for a long time the famous headquarters of Gen. WARREN, on the Weldon Railroad, has been pulled down. Gen. WILCOX, of the Sixth Corps, finding that a scarcity of brick existed, demolished the old tavern, and the material that composed it has been distributed far and near throughout his corps. Its disappearance has caused much comment, as it was one of the landmarks from which radiated many of the corduroy roads. Near where it formerly stood lies "Warren Station," on the military railroad to City Point.

Large numbers of express boxes have again made their appearance in the various corps. I, in a former letter, spoke of the utter uselessness of friends at home sending out to their soldier-boys boxes containing eatables and other destructible articles. The Government has sole charge of the freight transportation from Washington to City Point. Express Companies have to wait until the Government gives them transportation, and so immense quantities of packages and boxes for the army accumulate at Washington. With all perishable goods—such as cakes, pies, apples and cooked poultry—time is everything. I leave it to the reader to imagine the state of many a box that has been on the road two weeks, and frequently a month, filled with a heterogeneous collection of boots, socks, shirts, jams, cakes, puddings, nuts, chickens, bottles of honey, syrups, and sometimes whisky. Jammed and knocked about until well mixed up, the bottles broken, and all the eatables rotten, or so smashed as to be rendered useless. As I said before, this frequently happens, and the reverse is the exception and not the rule.

Throughout the limits of the army sutlers have supplies of apples, nuts and cake. Oyster saloons and eating-houses are to be found at every headquarters. True, the prices of such articles are somewhat higher than they are up North, but I think it is better for the soldier to pay those prices than to have money utterly and uselessly wasted in express boxes. Such articles as wearing apparel, tobacco, reading matter, &c., can be sent through with perfect safety, for no matter how they are delayed on the road, they cannot get spoiled.

It has become quite the fashion for soldier-boys to want express boxes. They naturally enough wish for something from the family board, and made by domestic hands. I do not find fault with that wish, but I feel compelled to tell your readers how they actually do arrive. I have no doubt that if any of the parties who have sent on boxes could see how their packages look when their friends receive them, it would be long before they would send another.

I know that many a box that comes on in such terrible plights, has been reported back to the senders as being "all right." The boys generally hope that their next box will come out all straight. The way boxes of turkies, and other Thanksgiving knicknacks, came out—although sent through by special express—convinced me that such articles ought never to be committed to the tender mercies of express companies.

GEO. F. WILLIAMS.

The Weather—A Truce Broken—A Movement by the Rebels.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS, BEFORE PETERSBURGH, Va., Monday, Jan. 16, 1865—10 P. M.

Strange to say, for the past three days the weather has been pleasant—balmy as April. No rain has fallen; the roads are becoming passable once more, and the sun has been shedding its benignant rays upon a previously damp army. All is peaceful along the lines; even in front of that diabolic locality, Fort Hell, and the trenches adjacent to the Crater, quiet reigns. The cessation of the firing is owing to a tacit understanding arrived at between the pickets of the contending armies during the time (a few days since,) that the rebels displayed a flag of truce upon the parapet of their works, near the scene of the mine explosion. Though the lady in whose behalf the flag was displayed failed in her attempt to reach Yankeedom, soldiers of either army took advantage of the opportunity to make their duties less onerous and dangerous than before. This truce, in front of the First Brigade of WILCOX'S division, of the Ninth Corps, was violated yesterday, by a rebel, who, seeing a regiment near the front, in line of battle, could not resist the temptation to fire, and sent a bullet over, which passed through the trousers of one of the men, but fortunately not wounding him seriously.

There is much activity in the rebel army. Yesterday the troops of LEE'S command seemed to be moving to their right. What this means is yet to be developed. There is much diversity of opinion in military circles as to the destination of these troops. It is believed by some that they are going to assist BRAGG and WHITING in the defence of Wilmington; others, that they are intended, in conjunction with HARDEE'S forces, to resist the advance of SHERMAN toward Charleston. Either of the suppositions may be correct, but I venture to predict that, no matter whether their destination is BRAGG or HARDEE, they will probably have considerable difficulty before making the junction.

It was understood, to-day, that a grand review of the First Brigade, of the Third Division of this corps, would take place, and that some medals, also, as rewards of merit, would be presented to men of that excellent organization. Owing to reasons that I am not at liberty to give, the review and presentation has been postponed.

There are rumors of many military changes, but the service will not be benefited by their promulgation.

H. R. W.

FROM SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

Capture of White's Men at Hillsboro—One Killed.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, Saturday, Jan. 14, 1865.

A detachment of Capt. KEY'S "Loudon Rangers" made a dash into Hillsboro on Thursday afternoon, and surprised four members of Lieut.-Col. WHITE'S battalion, (now attached to ROSSER'S division,) who were visiting some young ladies in the place. The men, instead of surrendering, attempted to escape, when they were fired upon. One of the men, named Lieut. SAM GAUSE and private CAULDWELL, were captured; the fourth man succeeded in making his escape. One ball fired at Gause passed through the inside of his coat sleeve, near the shoulder. The prisoners were brought before Col. NICHOLS at Lovettsville, and yesterday were sent on to Washington.

The Weather—Health of the Troops—A General Who Never Saw the President—How the People Feel Toward Meaby and Mosby—Families Continue to Go Northward—Sharp Practice Exposed.

MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, Monday, Jan. 16, 1865.

The "oldest inhabitant" does not remember so severe a Winter in these parts as has been the present one up to this time, and there are people skeptical enough to believe that this change is all owing to the presence of the Yankees. Continuous weather of any one kind would be an improvement upon that we have experienced during the last two months, during which time it has alternated between snow and rain, warm and cold, with unpleasant rapidity. And while this is true, it is also equally true as well as remarkable, that the sanitary condition of our troops was ever better, two per cent. being about the average in each regiment usable to perform their regular duties. This speaks well not only for the Medical Department, but for the officers generally, not even excepting the Commanding-General, who takes a deep interest in everything that pertains to the comfort as well as efficiency of his troops. This is evinced by his being constantly in motion visiting every department of his command, a somewhat arduous task, as well may be supposed, now that West Virginia has been added to his district. No wonder that Gen. SHERIDAN has never seen President LINCOLN or Mr. Secretary STANTON, for his time is wholly occupied in looking after the interests of that portion of the service over which he has charge.

The troops remaining here are all in comfortable quarters, are well clothed and fed, and ready for active service at any moment. Leaves of absence to officers and furloughs to non-commissioned officers and privates are now being granted to a limited extent. Three line and one field officer in each regiment, and five enlisted men out of every hundred present for duty in each regiment, is the maximum number, I believe, allowed to be absent at any one time.

The enemy have been exceedingly quiet of late. Our pickets and foraging parties are occasionally annoyed by bushwhackers. There is no large force of the enemy anywhere near our lines. On Saturday night of MOSBY'S men followed in a foraging party of the Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, but fled with great precipitancy when four or five men turned to meet them.

So far as this section of the country is concerned, it matters but little whether MOSBY ever enters the field again or not; the day has passed by for him to be of any use to the Confederate cause here, for the citizens, following the example set them by the people of Savannah, realize now, as they have never done before, the true situation of affairs, and accept it as such. They begin to show indications of returning reason, believing as they do that secession, and JEFF. DAVIS in particular, have proved failures. Those who recognize this fact are among the most anxious to get rid of all marauding parties in the interest of the rebel cause. MOSBY'S and MOSELY'S men already begin to feel that there is a change going on in the popular sentiment—so they say themselves—and that a Union feeling is being developed in unexpected quarters. These marauding parties, it is well known, never have provided themselves with a Commissary Department, but have always been "billeted" upon the people wherever night overtook them. Heretofore they have been received without complaint, if not cordially welcomed; but now, the people grumble under the imposition—with them away in open words; nay, more; they have even gone so far as to assist the Yankees in ferreting out these freebooters. To such an extent, indeed, is this the case in several counties, that MOSELY is practically confined to the mountains. Every time he has ventured out of late, he has lost more or less men, and, in all probability, the whole band will be killed or captured before Spring. Whole families are continually moving across the Potomac, to find quiet homes. Two, numbering ten persons, crossed into Maryland at one point yesterday. They accept the condition of things, and avail themselves of the President's terms of reconciliation.

The same people who, four months ago, boastingly said they would throw themselves into the arms of France or England—do anything, indeed, rather than return to the Union—now that the crisis has really arrived, and the project suggested is seriously canvassed among the leaders of the rebellion, are quite willing to be forgiven for the past, and, very sensibly, have concluded that their true interests lie in the old Union of States. They do not, perhaps, hate Yankees any the less, but they hate the English and French nations more. And when the conspirators attempt, if they ever do, to sell out the Southern people, body and soul, to any foreign Power, they will learn, to their cost, when too late, that war, true to all precedents, is a great educator, and that the masses of the thinking whites in the old Slave States cannot be dragged any deeper into the mire. A beret child, all know, dreads fire; and that is just the condition in which the masses of the people at the South will be found, when they are urged to take another step in the dark.

A very nice little speculation has been unearthed in this department recently. Notwithstanding the immense destruction of hay and grain last Fall by the cavalry, there was still left large quantities in some localities. Certain shrewd fellows, on the alert to turn an honest penny, entered into contract with the proper parties in this department to furnish the Government with a large quantity of forage—hay particularly. It was soon discovered, however, that one of these agents, at least, had unusual facilities for obtaining hay—that is, he was enabled to buy from Secessionists as well as Union men—thereby giving aid and comfort to the enemy. The contract was annulled in so far as this—the contractor is required to show that the particular purchases from are loyal men. The disloyal hay owners receive receipts for their property, which are worth much less than greenbacks, even at the present rate of gold—for hay, being a contraband article, is liable to seizure, and, as is well known, Uncle Sam will does not recognize the "I. O. U.'s" of his agents unless the claimants prove their loyalty. The result of this overhauling of matters will be, that while the Government gains largely pecuniarily, the Confederates lose just what the Government gains.

Deserters—Release of Prisoners—A Profitable Speculation—Change of Generals—Officers on Leave—Promotions—Grape Horticulture Raised in the Valley.

WINCHESTER, Va., Tuesday, Jan. 17, 1865.

Another batch of deserters—mostly old soldiers—came within our lines yesterday, took the oath of allegiance and were sent north by railroad. The stories these men tell are in the main the same in all respects as hundreds have told before them this Winter; yet in the face of all the despondency manifested by those actively engaged in the Confederate service, or who have just escaped from the service, there are to be found in this community a few, who, like drowning men, catch at straws, and endeavor to make themselves believe that fortune, in some unaccountable way, will yet favor their cause; and thus they hope on against hope. The raid, by ROSSER, a few days ago, into Western Virginia, caused the Secessionists in this place to show their horns again, but their jubilation was only of short duration, as the real extent of the disaster was soon known. Gen. SHERIDAN, since that affair, has made a visit to that section of his military division, to examine the locality and inspect the troops, and I predict that there will be no more disasters to record in Western Virginia so long as Gen. SHERIDAN remains in command.

Col. EDWARDS, of the Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, who has been in command of this post for several months past, since the battle of Winchester, Sept. 19, has been relieved, and Gen. FESSENDEN has assumed command. Col. EDWARDS gained hosts of friends while on duty here, particularly among the citizens, with whom he was brought in contact every day. His position was one of the most arduous and trying imaginable, made up as the population of this place is of a mixture of Unionists and Secessionists. The last of his administration was signalized by the return to their homes of the last of the citizens of the place who were sent to Fort McHenry just after the battle at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19. Among the number who have just returned are: Rev. WILLIAM EGGLESTON, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, (South;) JOSEPH NEIL, a class-leader in the same church, and JOHN J. SMITH; and great was the rejoicing thereat among the citizens generally. The Methodist Episcopal Church South was closed at the commencement of the war, and never has been opened since, but the members of that denomination, or a majority of them, have worshiped in harmony together with the members of the North Society's Church. Indeed, in this town, the secession and Union residents have always got along well together, mingling together socially, and keeping their own secrets as a means of safety to themselves.

Gen. CURTIS left yesterday for the North, on a short leave of absence. He was accompanied by his wife, who has been on a visit here for several weeks past, and two members of his staff.

Staging is the best business carried on in this department at the present time. An enterprising gentleman runs a line of stages between Winchester and Stevenson's Station—a distance of four miles. He charges only the moderate sum of $1 50 for a passage each way, and is liberally patronized at that.

Some idea may be formed of the operations in this valley last Fall by the following figures, showing a portion of the crops raised heretofore in the counties now laid waste and nearly depopulated. According to the last census there were raised in these counties about 3,000,000 bushels wheat, 500,000 bushels rye, 3,500,000 bushels corn, 2,000,000 bushels of oats, and there were about 30,000 slaves. At least two-thirds of the slaves are now free and the balance has been run off further South.

Col. KELLOGG, of the Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, has been compelled to resign on account of physical disability. He is an accomplished officer, and his loss is deeply felt, not only in his own regiment, but throughout the whole brigade, of which he had command at the time his resignation was accepted. Col. KELLOGG holds a Captain's commission in the Third United States Cavalry, and has been detailed on ordnance duty at Springfield, Mass.

The following promotions have just been made in the Ninth New-York Cavalry: Sergt. E. P. Putnam, First Lieutenant Co. D; Sergt. W. H. Rainb, Second Lieutenant Co. K; Sergt. J. R. Dixon, Second Lieutenant Co. I; Sergt. W. J. Standish, Second Lieutenant Co. G.

The weather continues cold. E. A. PAUL.

The Missouri Constitutional Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Saturday, Jan. 21.

The Convention passed yesterday in Committee of the Whole, by nearly a unanimous vote, the fourth, sixth, seventh and eighth sections of the Bill of Rights as follows: The fourth asserts that all political power is vested in and derived from the people; all government of right originates from the people, is founded upon their will only, and instituted for the good of the whole; the sixth, that this State shall ever remain a member of the American Union, and that all attempts, from whatever source, upon whatever pretext, to dissolve said nation, ought to be resisted with the whole power of the State; the seventh, that every citizen of this State owes paramount allegiance to the Constitution and Government of the United States, and no law or ordinance of this State in contravention thereof, can have any binding force. An ordinance has been introduced confiscating the property of rebels engaged in overt acts, and asking Congress to release the claim of the United States to confiscate rebel property to the State of Missouri.

Sailing of the Nova Scotian.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, Jan. 21.

The steamship *Nova Scotian* sailed for Liverpool at 5:40 P. M.

Non-Arrival of the Canada.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Jan. 21—8:30 P. M.

There are no signs of the steamship *Canada*.

REBEL NEWS.

The Loss of Hood's Army—Military Changes—The Railroad Bridges and the Recent Freshets—Miscellaneous.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 21.

From the Richmond *Whig* and *Examiner* of the 19th and 20th we take the following paragraphs:

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Jan. 17.

Intelligent officers from HOOD'S army say its losses were since less than reported, and 8,000 will cover all the casualties during the campaign, and HOOD has plenty of artillery.

It is rumored in Richmond, in unofficial circles, that Gen. HOOD has been superseded by Gen. DICK TAYLOR.

Two monitors were sunk last night in this harbor, probably by torpedoes. They lie about 800 yards from Fort Sumter, toward Sullivan's Island. Their smoke-stacks only are visible.

The *Whig* has the following:

The resolutions of the rebel Senate, creating the office of Commander-in-Chief of all the armies of the Confederacy, and recommending that Gen. JOHNSTON be reinstated, have been passed in that branch of the rebel Congress. This will, if carried into effect, make LEE the Commander-in-Chief of all the rebel armies.

The railroad bridge over the Ocoees River, in Georgia, is reported finished, and passenger trains would soon pass over.

Hon. W. S. FOOTE had been released from custody by the Provost-Marshal of Fredericksburgh, and had arrived in Richmond. He would appear in the House yesterday.

The peace rumors that lately filled the air seem to have taken unto themselves wings, and flown away.

The Danville *Register* of Tuesday says that the trains would pass over the Piedmont Road to Greensboro the next day, the damage done to the track by the recent freshet having been repaired. The Roanoke Bridge was swollen during the late freshet to a greater extent than ever before known.

The bridge across the river at Weldon suffered extensive damage, over 70 feet having been carried away.

It is reported that SHERMAN had visited Columbia in disguise, and stopped at the Vicksburgh Hotel.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the George Cromwell.

The United States Mail Steamship *George Cromwell*, E. E. VAILL, commanding, from New-Orleans, La., Jan. 14, 1865, at 8 A. M., via Southwest Pass same day, at 3:30 P. M., with the mails, merchandise and passengers to H. B. CROMWELL & Co., arrived yesterday morning.

Thursday, Jan. 19, at 1:30 P. M., ten miles north by northeast from Cape Hatteras, passed United States transport-steamship *Arago*, with a schooner in tow, bound South.

The *George Cromwell* has experienced strong head winds and sea since passing Cape Hatteras.

PIRATES.

ATTEMPT TO SEIZE THE MORNING STAR.

We were informed last evening that the design of a band of rebel sympathizers to capture the steamship *Morning Star* was discovered and frustrated on Saturday last. A band of thirty armed desperadoes took passage on board the *Morning Star*, with the intention of seizing the ship on getting to sea, and mooring her to some neutral port. But unluckily for their plans, Col. HAZAL ROBINSON, Provost-Marshal-General of the Department, got wind of the affair, and going on board to disguise, had arrested them all but before reaching Port Jackson.

At the latter place the ship was stopped, a guard of soldiers marched on board, and the villains made prisoners and confined in the fort. Considerable delay was occasioned the *Morning Star*, but she finally crossed the bar and went to sea in safety at 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. Col. ROBINSON is certainly entitled to the thanks of the whole community for the frustration of the designs of these would-be pirates.

From Fort Fisher.

The United States steamer *Vanderbilt*, Capt. CHARLES W. PICKERING, arrived yesterday morning from Fort Fisher, via Fortress Monroe, in twenty-four hours.

List of officers per United States steamship *Vanderbilt*:

Capt. CHAS. W. PICKERING, A. V. St. Joseph, D. Daniels, Surgeon Joseph Wilson; Assistant-Surgeon, Luther M. Lyon; Acting Assistant Paymaster, James E. Tolfree; Acting Master, Louis F. Timmerman; Captain's Clerk, John S. Stodder; Paymaster's Clerk, H. V. Zimmermae; Acting Chief Engineer, J. Germaine. First Assistant, Wm. H. Goldee; Second Assistants, William Wells, Anthony Williams; Third Assistants, John Hyslop, Martin Gleason, George Germaine, John O'Neil, Wm. Wright, Wm. H. Garrison; First Lieutenant Marines, William H. Parker; Acting Ensign, A. P. Sampson, Elisha N. Snow; Acting Master's Mates, F. S. Atkinson, Edward Thompson, Jesse B. Sirout, Ezra B. Pope, Edward Kearns; Boatswains, Jasper Coghlan, George Lieas, Theodore H. Bishop.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 21.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

To incorporate the City Guaranty and Security Company.

To incorporate the Christopher-street Railroad Company of New-York.

For the establishment of a Metropolitan Sanitary District.

To incorporate the New-York Conservatory of Music.

Fire at St. Louis, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Jan. 20.

A destructive fire broke out last night at the building corner of Fourth and Olive streets, occupied by clothiers, hatters, &c. The total loss is estimated at $50,000, which is covered by insurance.

Provost-Marshal-General BAKER, of the Department of Missouri, orders that all orders and regulations from his office, imposing restrictions upon colored persons, as such, are hereby revoked.

From Sandwich Islands, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Jan. 20.

Honolulu dates to Dec. 4, say a very severe storm afflicted the Sandwich Islands in the fore part of the month, causing considerable damage to buildings in Honolulu. Very heavy rains fell during the month—36 inches in 12 days. The volcano of Kilauea was very active.

The overland mail brings New-York letters to Dec. 24, one day later than the steamers.

Railroad Disaster.

CLEVELAND, Friday, Jan. 20.

Yesterday morning two railroad cars, attached to an express train on the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, was thrown off near Wellington by a broken rail. Fifteen persons were injured. None killed.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 21.

A force of eight hundred men are on the eve of leaving Annapolis, for Savannah, to be employed in repairing the railroads uniting with that city.

KINGS COUNTY SUPREME COURT—Before Judge BARNARD.—Henry J. Stevens and others *vs.* Wm. C. Jewett.—Action to recover $650, alleged to be due plaintiffs from defendant, who is more generally known as Colorado JEWETT. Some years since he ordered from the plaintiffs a steam engine, which was intended for the working of mines owned in Colorado by defendant. The engine was forwarded, according to directions, but it was claimed, on the part of the defence, that it had never been delivered. The plaintiffs contended that the delivery of the engine to an express company, by order of defendant, to be forwarded to him, was a virtual delivery, and they were not responsible for subsequent detention while in transit. Verdict for plaintiffs $650, including costs.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT, MONDAY, JAN. 23.—Nos. 13, 30, 60, 6, 11, 38, 44, 52, 54, 75 79 98 99 100

SHERMAN'S NEW MOVEMENT.

Later Reports from the Rebels at Charleston.

Is Branchville or Charleston Aimed At?

THE ENEMY "BEWILDERED AGAIN."

Rebel Reinforcements Arrived at Charleston.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 21.

The *National Intelligencer* has received Richmond journals of the 19th and 20th, from which the following interesting telegrams are taken:

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Jan. 15.

A heavy force of the enemy advanced from Beaufort, yesterday morning, against Pocotaligo, which place was evacuated last night by Gen. MCLAWS.

Refugees from Savannah report one corps of SHERMAN'S army gone to Wilmington, and that the cotton in Savannah has been, or will be confiscated.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Jan. 16.

After obstinate Pocotaligo, our forces took position behind the Combahee River. No further movement was made yesterday. The enemy is believed to be aiming at Branchville.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Jan. 17.

Deserters and prisoners report the force that advanced from Beaufort to consist of the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps, with little artillery or baggage trains, and that SHERMAN was moving by railroad with the remainder of his army, artillery trains, &c. They report also that Charleston is their destination.

The enemy advanced within two miles of Combahee yesterday, and then retired.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Jan. 17.

We have nothing direct from Gen. WHEELER. One of the line officers who left from below MCBRIDE'S brigade yesterday morning, reports that the enemy are still below. Deserters who have come in report that a corps had crossed at Port Royal. The courier says there was cavalry, artillery and infantry coming from Coosawatchie. The forces of the enemy are believed to be concentrating upon McPhersonville.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Jan. 18.

The enemy made a move in the direction of the Combahee River yesterday. It is believed to be nothing but a feint. All is quiet there to-day. There is nothing from any other point.

The *Whig* reports a destructive fire at Augusta, Ga., on Sunday night, burning over 400 bales of cotton. On Monday evening another fire occurred at Hamburgh, opposite Augusta, burning from 1,500 to 2,000 bales of cotton belonging to the rebel Government.

The *Examiner* of the 20th says:

"There have been some recent dispositions of troops (rebel) in the west and south, the details of which, at this time, it would be unadvisable to publish."

The Charleston *Mercury* states that a large number of reinforcements had arrived in that city.

INTERESTING FROM CANADA.

The Case of Burleigh—A Large British Naval Force Ordered to the Lakes.

TORONTO, C. W., Saturday, Jan. 21.

The course taken in regard to BURLEIGH is recommitted to prison. The Court informs the Governor-General of the decision, his Excellency alone being able to order extradition. Before this is done, the prisoner's counsel will probably get a writ of habeas corpus, and the case will be brought before the full Court of Common Pleas or Queen's Bench, or any single Judge of those courts. If the judgment already given is wrong, BURLEIGH will be released; if right, he will be recommitted to await the Governor's order of extradition. Should the Judge's order release the prisoner, which is considered most improbable, BURLEIGH would probably be immediately rearrested for violation of the neutrality laws. If the judgment is confirmed, the prisoner's extradition will be ordered by the Governor, though the friends of the prisoner talk of appealing to the Privy Council of England; but it is said the decision of the court here will be final.

The *Leader* of to-day says the British Government have ordered thirty gunboats, carrying 3,500 trained men, to be sent out from England to the lakes, and that they will probably be here as soon as navigation opens.

RETURN OF MR. BLAIR TO RICHMOND.

He is Provided with a Safe Conduct for Peace Commissioners.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 21.

The *Bulletin* says:

"A letter has been received in Philadelphia from a prominent gentleman in Washington, who says that FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Sr., returns to Richmond with full authority from President LINCOLN to give a safe conduct to Washington for Peace Commissioners from JEFFERSON DAVIS. Mr. BLAIR is expected to be in Richmond this evening.

Our Relations with Sweden and Norway.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 21.

Baron DE WETTERSTADT, who heretofore represented as Minister Resident the Government of Sweden and Norway in the United States, has been received by the President as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

The Baron said:

"In thus elevating his legation in America to the first rank of the diplomatic hierarchy, the King has been influenced by the desire of offering to this country a special mark of his esteem and of his sympathy, and to manifest the importance which he attaches to cementing and bringing still closer the relations of cordial friendship which have subsisted between his kingdom and the United States."

The President thus replied:

"My memory does not recall an instance of disagreement between Sweden and the United States. Your predecessor was most agreeable in his intercourse with this Government, and I greet you with the same good feeling which was entertained for him while he resided with us. The consideration which your Government has manifested by raising the rank of its mission here is acknowledged with sincere satisfaction. You may be assured that on my part every occasion will be improved to exhibit the sincere desire which this Government entertains for the prosperity and welfare of the Government and Kingdom of Sweden and Norway."

Relief for Savannah.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 21.

HENRY SIMONS has given, free of charge, the use of the clipper brig *Samuel Welsh*, 3,000 barrels capacity, to convey supplies to Savannah for the sufferers there.

THE ORIGIN OF HUMAN RACES.

THE ORIGIN OF HUMAN RACES AND THE ANTIQUITY OF MAN. Deduced from the Theory of "Natural Selection," by ALFRED R. WALLACE, Esq., F. Z. S. London: 1864.

"NATURAL SELECTION"—a poetic name for a scientific law, which was so happily conceived as to stamp itself forever on the human memory. And yet the words do not describe the Law. In fact, they convey a false impression of it. It is not implied by the expression that Nature is selecting or intelligently improving her various breeds or stocks. The words merely describe a mode of operation in the natural world—a law the source of which, science does not in any way pronounce upon, any more than in regard to any other natural law.

Another somewhat figurative description of the Principle, would be "The Perpetuation of favored races in the struggle for existence," and a more matter-of-fact but closer definition, "The Transmission and Accumulation of minute profitable changes through long courses of time, and their perpetuation by Inheritance."

The hypothesis of Natural Selection as a theory of origin, is a question lying somewhat out of the field of science, and is open to many serious objections, yet as an hypothesis, it may be said to be the best thus far presented. But, as a Theory throwing light on the classification of nature, and furnishing a clew in innumerable tangled and difficult fields of investigation, it may be fairly claimed to be one of the most valuable ever offered to the human mind. The promulgation of the law of Natural Selection was a definite step in the mental progress of the race. Though but a few years since its utterance, one cannot take up an English book in any branch of natural science, without seeing clearly its profound effects on the method of investigation.

A priori modes of research, idealistic views of nature, theories of exceptional or abnormal or supernatural events are all dropped and a proved, constantly acting material cause is presented, or is searched for, in all the changes of the natural world. The reasoning is continually from the small effects, and causes which we know, to the larger events which we cannot so thoroughly know; and in the careful philosophical habit of the originator of the theory, keeping closely upon *facts*, investigations are patiently seeking for the Law which is to bind all those apparently unconnected phenomena together.

In the pamphlet before us, Mr. WALLACE, though a contemporaneous discoverer with Mr. DARWIN, of the Principle of Natural Selection, has the singular modesty to speak of the theory as DARWIN'S, and never to allude to his own share in the ingenious hypothesis.

The application of Natural Selection to the physical formation of human races, has already been made familiar to American readers, and the principle must hereafter be accepted by all who maintain the original unity of the human family. No other theory so readily accounts for the formation of human races. Indeed, when the efficiency of this law has been accepted in regard to so many classes of animals and vegetables, its application to men follows almost of necessity and could hardly meet with an objection among candid investigators.

The only condition needed, is *Time*, which all recent discoveries in archæology and geology agree in affording, to an almost unlimited extent.

Mr. WALLACE, however, in the present essay, has some novel and most ingenious suggestions to offer in regard to this law of Natural Selection, which we almost despair of presenting in the space allowed, but which we will at least endeavor to lay clearly before our readers.

We will assume that the American public is familiar with the reasonings on the mode in which natural selection affects animals, and, therefore, will omit Mr. WALLACE'S admirably clear *resumé* of the operations of this great law. The question which next arises to his mind, is, Is there any cause which takes man out of the powerful sway of this Principle, and prevents the successive mutations to which lower animals are subject?"

Our author believes that there is, and that in this cause, lies the explanation of the primeval change in a most remote antiquity of man into varieties, and also of the subsequent permanence of these varieties.

The great causes of the powerful action of natural selection upon animals, he believes to be "their self-dependence, individual isolation," and want of the mental and moral faculties of man.

"With an animal," says Mr. WALLACE, "a slight injury, a temporary illness, will often end in death, because it leaves the individual powerless against its enemies. If a herbivorous animal is a little sick and has not fed well for a day or two, and the herd is then pursued by a beast of prey, our poor invalid inevitably falls a victim. So in a carnivorous animal, the least deficiency of vigor prevents its capturing food, and it soon dies of starvation. There is, as a general rule, no mutual assistance between adults, which enables them to tide over a period of sickness. Neither is there any division of labor; each must fulfill *all* the conditions of its existence, and, therefore, "Natural Selection" keeps all up to a pretty uniform standard.

But in man, as we now behold him, this is different. He is social and sympathetic. In the rudest tribes the sick are assisted, at least with food; less robust health and vigor than the average, does not entail death. Neither does the want of perfect limbs or other organs produce the same effects as among animals. Some division of labor takes place; the swiftest hunt, the less active fish or gather fruits; food is to some extent exchanged or divided. The action of natural selection is, therefore, checked; the weaker, the dwarfish, those of less active limbs, or less piercing eyesight, do not suffer the extreme penalty which falls upon animals so defective.

In proportion as these physical characteristics become of less importance, mental and moral qualities will have increasing influence on the well-being of the race. Capacity for acting in concert, for protection, and for the acquisition of food and shelter; sympathy, which leads all in turn to assist each other; the sense of right, which checks depredations upon our fellows; the decrease of the combative and destructive propensities; self-restraint in present appetites, and that intelligent foresight which prepares for the future, are all qualities that from their earliest appearance must have been of the benefit of each community, and would, therefore, have become the subjects of "natural selection." For it is evident that such qualities would be for the well-being of man; would guard him against external enemies, against internal dissensions, and against the effects of inclement seasons and impending famine, more surely than could any merely physical modification. Tribes in which such mental and moral qualities were predominant, would

therefore, have an advantage in the struggle for existence over other tribes in which they were less developed, would live and maintain their numbers, while the others would decrease and finally succumb.

Again, when any slow changes of physical geography or of climate make it necessary for an animal to alter its food, its clothing, or its weapons, it can only do so by a corresponding change in its own bodily structure and internal organization. If a larger or more powerful beast is to be captured and devoured, as when a carniverous animal which has hitherto preyed on sheep is obliged from their decreasing numbers to attack buffaloes, it is only the strongest who can hold, those with most powerful claws and formidable canine teeth, that can struggle with and overcome such an animal. Natural selection immediately comes into play, and by its action these organs gradually become adapted to their new requirements. But man, under similar circumstances, does not require longer nails or teeth, greater bodily strength or swiftness. He makes sharper spears or a better bow, or he constructs a cunning pitfall, or combines in a hunting party to circumvent his new prey. The capacities which enable him to do this are what he requires to be strengthened, and these will therefore, be gradually modified by "natural selection," while the form and structure of his body will remain unchanged. So when a glacial epoch comes on, some animals must acquire warmer fur, or a covering of fat, or else die of cold. Those best clothed by nature are, therefore, preserved by natural selection. Man, under the same circumstances, will make himself warmer clothing and build better houses; and the necessity of doing this will react upon his mental organization and social condition—will advance them, while his natural body remains naked as before. * * * *

Thus man, by the mere capacity of clothing himself, and making weapons and tools, has taken away from nature the power of changing the external form and structure which she exercises over all other animals. As the competing races by which they are surrounded, the climate, the vegetation, or the animals which serve them for food, are slowly changing, they must undergo a corresponding change in their structure, habits and constitution, to keep them in harmony with the new conditions—to enable them to live and maintain their numbers. But man does this by means of his intellect alone, which enables him, with an unchanged body, still to keep in harmony with the changing universe.

From the time, therefore, when the social and sympathetic feelings came into active operation, and the intellectual and moral faculties became fairly developed, man would cease to be influenced by "natural selection" in his physical form and structure; as an animal he would remain almost stationary; the changes of the surrounding universe would cease to have upon him that powerful modifying effect which it exercises over other parts of the organic world. But from the moment that his body became stationary, his mind would become subject to those very influences from which his body had escaped; every slight variation in his mental and moral nature which should enable him better to guard against adverse circumstances, and combine for mutual comfort and protection, would be preserved and accumulated; the better and higher specimens of our race would therefore increase and spread, the lower and more brutal would give way and successively die out, and that rapid advancement of mental organization would occur which has raised the very lowest races of man so far above the brutes, (although differing so little from some of them in physical structure,) and, in conjunction with scarcely perceptible modifications of form, has developed the wonderful intellect of the Germanic races. * * * *

If these views are correct; if, in proportion, as man's social, moral and intellectual faculties become developed, his physical structure would cease to be affected by the operation of "natural selection, we have a most important clue to the Origin of Races. For it will follow, that those striking and constant peculiarities which mark the great divisions of mankind, could not have been produced and rendered permanent after the action of this power had become transferred from physical to mental variations. They must, therefore, have existed since the very infancy of the race; they must have originated at a period when man was gregarious, but scarcely social, with a mind perceptive but not reflective, ere any sense of right or feelings of sympathy had been developed in him.

By a powerful effort of the imagination, it is just possible to perceive him at that early epoch, existing as a single homogeneous race without the faculty of speech, and probably inhabiting some tropical region. He would be still subject, like the rest of the organic world, to the action of "natural selection," which would retain his physical form and constitution in harmony with the surrounding universe. He must have been even then a dominant race, spreading widely over the warmer regions of the earth as it then existed, and in agreement with what we see in the case of other dominant species, gradually becoming modified in accordance with local conditions. As he ranged further from his original home, and became exposed to greater extremes of climate, to greater changes of food, and had to contend with new enemies, organic and inorganic, useful variations in his constitution would be selected and rendered permanent, and would, on the principles of "correlation of growth," be accompanied by corresponding external physical changes. Thus arose those striking characteristics and special modifications which still distinguished the chief races of mankind. Tce red, black, yellow, or blushing white skin; toe straight, the curly, the woolly hair; the scanty or abundant beard; the straight or oblique eyes; the various forms of the pelvis, the cranium and other parts of the skeleton.

But while these changes had been going on, his mental development had correspondingly advanced, and had now reached that condition in which it began powerfully to influence his whole existence, and would, therefore, become subject to the irresistible action of "natural selection." This action would rapidly give the ascendancy to mind: speech would probably now be first developed, leading to a still further advance of the mental faculties, and from that moment man, as regards his physical form, would remain almost stationary. The art of making weapons, division of labor, anticipation of the future, restraint of the appetites, moral, social and sympathetic feelings, would now have a preponderating influence on his well-being, and would therefore be that part of his nature on which "natural selection" would most powerfully act; and we should thus have explained that wonderful persistence of mere physical characteristics, which is the stumbling-block of those who advocate the unity of mankind.

* * * * * * *

If the views I have here endeavored to sustain have any foundation, they give us a new argument for placing man apart, as not only the head and culminating point of the grand series of organic nature, but as in some degree a new and distinct order of being. From those infinitely remote ages, when the first rudiments of organic life appeared upon the earth, every plant and every animal has been subject to one great law of physical change. As the earth has gone through its grand cycles of geological, climatal and organic progress, every form of life has been subject to its irresistible action, and has been continually, but imperceptibly, moulded in such new shapes as would preserve their harmony with the ever-changing universe. No living thing could escape this law of its being; none could remain unchanged and live, amid the universal change around it.

At length, however, there came into existence a being to whom that subtle force we term *mind*, became of greater importance than his mere bodily structure. Though with a naked and unprotected body, *this* gave him clothing against the varying inclemencies of the seasons. Though unable to compete with the deer in swiftness, or with the wild bull in strength, *this* gave him weapons with which to capture or overcome both. Though less capable than most other animals of living on the herbs and the fruits that unaided nature supplies, this wonderful faculty taught him to govern and direct nature to his own benefit, and make her produce food for him when and where he pleased. From the moment when the first rude spear was formed to assist in the chase, the first seed sown or shoot planted, a grand Revolution was effected in nature; a revolution which, in all the previous ages of the earth's history, had no parallel, for a being had arisen who was no longer necessarily subject to change with the changing universe—a being who was, in some degree, superior to nature, inasmuch as he knew how to control and regulate her actions, and could keep himself in harmony with her, not by a change in body, but by an advance of mind. * * *

Briefly, then, to recapitulate the arguments in two distinct ways has man escaped the influence of those laws which have produced unceasing change in the animal world. By his superior intellect he is enabled to provide himself with clothing and weapons, and by cultivating the soil to obtain a constant supply of congenial food. This renders it unnecessary for his body, like those of the lower animals, to be modified in accordance with changing conditions—to gain a warm natural covering, to acquire more powerful teeth or claws, or to become adapted to obtain and digest new kinds of food, as circumstances may require. By his superior sympathetic and moral feelings, he becomes fitted for the social state; he ceases to plunder the weak and helpless of his tribe; he shares the game which he has caught with less active or less fortunate hunters, or exchanges it for weapons which even the sick or the deformed can fashion; he saves the sick and wounded from death, and thus the power which leads to the rigid destruction of all animals who cannot in every respect help themselves, is prevented from acting on him.

This most ingenious and original theory will be startling to many minds, not accustomed to these reasonings.

To suppose a far-distant period in the Eocene and Miocene ages, in which the physical man existed in a semi-human condition, resembling physically the present man in many respects, but into whom the mysterious power of Soul had not been breathed, and therefore without mind enough to resist changes, is a most daring, not to say incredible, Hypothesis. Yet it certainly must be confessed to answer some of the conditions of a sound Hypothesis; it explains groups of facts which before were widely separated and hardly capable of explanation. It presents a cause for the great physical differences of human races, and for the apparently contradictory fact, that within our historical knowledge, they seldom change to any considerable degree; it shows us how man originally could be a homogeneous race, and yet why he presents at this time such apparently distinct races; it recognizes the intellectual and moral gap which separates man from the brutes, and at the same time accounts for the striking physical resemblances between them; for, according to this theory, during the long periods in which animals were undergoing great modifications, so as to constitute distinct species, or even genera, man's *body* must have been specifically the same, while his *brain* and *head* would have been modified equally with the changes of animals, thus justifying the latest classifications of OWEN and DANA, making the human head and brain the distinctive basis for placing man in a separate sub-order of mammalia. This Theory also presents the only plausible supposition we remember to have seen of the *mode* of human development. The moment it is presented to the mind, it strikes one as picturing the necessary process through which human races must have been formed, and by which they must forever be continually developed, leaving out of view the more intangible and spiritual influences which do not come under the consideration of Science.

The great law of *the Preservation of favored races in the struggle for life*, must govern all future history as it has governed all past.

Under the action of Natural Selection, man's higher faculties must be continually more adapted to the conditions of external nature, and of the social state, and gain the advantage over the lower and more destructive faculties; or in other words, the higher Races—the more intellectual and moral—must, in the immense periods of geological time, displace the lower and more degraded, and gain the day in that "struggle for existence," which is to last for countless ages.

With this theory, Science alone without Revelation, would teach the probability of an immensely distant but certain perfectioning of the human family—a probability which would be vastly strengthened by bringing into the problem, the supernatural influences of Christianity.

There is nothing in Mr. WALLACE'S hypothesis which need shock the religious mind. The action of a Divine cause is as much shown in laws of nature as in miraculous events. Natural selection is as much an evidence of Deity as any other great intelligent contrivance of the universe.

Mr. WALLACE also apparently believes that there was a period or occasion in which a new and mysterious Power was thrown into the world by some higher agency—even the power of the *human Mind*—modifying henceforth all the laws of the natural world.

Ingenious as is the theory, we cannot profess ourselves as satisfied with it; as indeed no theory probably could cover all the facts in question.

One great objection to our mind is, that the hypothesis offers more than "a sufficient cause" for the facts.

Mr. WALLACE ought to follow the careful method of the Darwinian school, and reason alone from the facts which are known. If a small variation can be shown in a human race within a few hundred years, long after that race had passed the barbarous limit which he places to the physical change of man, he will be ready to admit that much greater changes could occur in much longer courses of time. Even admitting that Mind does not preserve its possessor from extreme change, and that animals have varied from the want of this conservative power far more than men, yet the slight variations which form the human races, might easily have been formed, since—for instance, the drift-period within the last 30,000 years—without going back millions to the Miocene. And, once admitting the inbreathing of mind from a Higher Power, it would be as probable that it were inspired into a human being, a medium form between all present known races, as into a semi-human form. The facts known require nothing more than the historical Adam, put back in the Quaternary period.

Let us consider briefly some of the facts which should be at the basis of Mr. WALLACE'S theory.

We have abundant instances of human variation within the historical period. There has been, even in this country, within two hundred years, a slight change from the English type; the form has become more angular and muscular, the complexion darker, and the face longer and thinner. The "intellectual and moral powers" of the Anglo-American have not been deficient, and yet they have not preserved him from variation; he, at least, has not "had too much mind to change."

In Europe, one stock—the Finnish—has produced the handsomest tribe (the Magyars) and the ugliest (the Lepa) of that hemisphere. Under the long and imperceptible workings of climate, temperature, water and food, these races must have varied, and the changes were gradual, that the degree of intellect they possessed, did not guard them against this influence. Again, the Aryan, or Indo-European family, is regarded by scholars as indubitably of one origin, yet it presents types as divergent as the Hindoo or Norwegian, which must have originated within the historical period, and as their languages show, long after even a savage condition.

On taking smaller groups, we see in East Afghanistan, for instance, brown Afghans, and light with blue eyes and brown hair in the west; dark Hindoos in Ceylon, and blonde in the Himalaye: blonde Arabs in Armenia, and Black on the Jordan. Here has been a variation, uncounted ages since the subjects of it were possessed with mind and had "developed speech" or manifested "a sense of right" and "a feeling of sympathy."

We hear from M. D'ABBADIE that the Abyssinians have a word to express "the growing black," which is a change greater than the mere tanning of the skin.

M. LEFEBVRE also notices a change of color and skin in men and animals in Abyssinia, according to the season.

Portuguese colonists, according to DURAND, in Cachaux, West Africa, have become very black mulattoes, and a great change in their complexion is testified to, even when they are of pure blood, on the Cape de Verd Islands, the coast of Guiana and in Betsvia and Bombay, (See WAIZ *Anthropologie.*)

But all that we need claim to a Darwinian investigator, is that small changes are known to occur, within the historical period, in the physical types of different races; and then we present to him, among the different tribes of men, continual gradations shading off into one another, of all physical peculiarities, as hair, color, features, facial outline, form, size and structure. The fact of no great changes having been *seen* within the historical period, is to a "Darwinian" of no moment. He presents us small changes, gradually accumulating under the power of the principle of Inheritance. Within the periods which men know, he shows us the imperceptible gradations now existing between human varieties: he merely requires a short geological period—some 20,000 or 30,000 years—under the action of causes well known, to produce all the existing races of men. There is no necessity of going back to the Miocene period.

Supposing a medium variety between the present human varieties, existing in the time of the Quaternary, and with only the moral and intellectual faculties of barbarians or children, and under Natural Selection we could easily see how varieties or races would soon be transmitted, and how the principle of Inheritance would soon perpetuate them. This power, together with the influence of mind, (as Mr. WALLACE has so ingeniously demonstrated,) would fix and render permanent human variations, in distinction from the great variations to which animals are subject.

It must be remembered that there are "profitable features"—that is, changes which render his continued existence more probable—in man's physical system, as well as unprofitable, which are so slight or imperceptible that his mind does not take cognizance of them. Thus, the gradual dying out of the blonde members of a tribe emigrating to a hot or low locality, and the surviving of the dark or brown-complexioned, might never be noticed or guarded against, and a brown variety be perpetuated, even when the subjects had "mind enough" to resist change. So the formation of a short, obese, degraded race, like the Esquimaux, might take place from the influence of climate and food, however much their "moral and intellectual faculties" might work against it.

With all these objections to this theory of Mr. WALLACE, we must, however, in conclusion, chronicle our admiration of its ingenuity, its clearness of statement and philosophical spirit.

C. L. B.

FROM NASHVILLE.

Nashville as Muddy—The Roads Realizing Thomas's Pursuit—The Soldier's Friends in Need—Sanitary Supplies—The Christian Commission as Furnishing Intellectual Food—The Union State Convention.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1865.

If there be any city in America, as muddy as Nashville, in this fourth winter of the rebellion, I should like to know where it is. I emphasize the period, for the rebellion has much to answer for, for the present frightful accumulations of filth, making side-walks, streets, lanes, alleys, yards, look something like a certain phase of the ocean as seen by the "ancient mariner" from the deck of his haunted ship.

Nothing has been done to Nashville for three years beyond what the necessity of the moment, demanded to improve its ways. These ways therefore, as an enterprising city authorities know well, must be very bad indeed. The vast numbers of soldiers, tarrying here or tramping through, all the time, with clouds of horses, mules, beef cattle, and multitudinous lumbering wheels, rolling from morning till night gullying and corduroying the streets in every direction, have conspired to mar and mutilate sidewalk and pavement not only, but to swell and deepen the mud, which, when the little snow we sometimes get has melted, and rain falls for hours as is the case today, makes this sometime seemly town a mire, and the folks driven to walk abroad, look like Christian and Pliable, as they struggled out of the slough of despond.

This is a long sentence, though charity I hope then the subject of it. But I must say one thing more about the mud before leaving it. If we, in a paved city, feel the present infliction so annoying, not to say distressing, how must our brave noble fellows have felt it while pursuing the routed Hood toward the Tennessee? Several days continuously, since the 17th December, when the pursuit fairly began, heavy rains fell, making the roads in a terrible condition. Those who have not been with the army can form but an imperfect conception of what the Southern country, saturated with floods in midwinter is, and of the mighty toil and hardship of marching battalions. The pursuit is said in certain quarters to have been slow. Hood ought not to have been suffered to get over the Tennessee, his doing so evinces a want of alertness and vigor in the conquering pursuers, or in the chief, controlling his soldiers' movements. Yes, and how easy for people to pass flippant censures sitting at their ease afar and knowing little of the real situation. THOMAS' pursuit, though not wholly successful, was yet the most vigorous and successful that the war has thus far shown. Numbers of prisoners, with wagons, guns and various other spoil, attested the energy with which our army followed in the track of the flying foe. To have captured HOOD'S whole force would no doubt have been a glorious climax to the brilliant meeting at Nashville. But the capture of an entire army after a battle is a feat which history does not often record. The attempt even to break a defeated army, as at Antietam and Gettysburgh might probably have been done, has not, during this war, been seriously made before. THOMAS made the attempt and succeeded, so far as to push HOOD'S army back to and over the Tennessee, in the condition of a rabble. His achievement in its advance upon what has been done, or rather not done, by others in the circumstances [illegible] he could, and did it nobly and well, and a grateful country will not fail to honor him as he deserves.

In this muddy, dreary, wintry time the great benevolent Commissions have a world of useful work to do. Both the Sanitary and Christian Commissions have rendered signal service to our soldiers, whose sufferings by the recent heavy battles here. Their agents were found in all places where the wounded were found, furnishing restorative and articles needed at the critical moment, and rendering a ministry of personal care and attention, whose value it would be hard to overstate.

As the army moved on in pursuit of Hood, they followed closely in its wake, watching for fresh subjects on whom to exercise their kindly and benign offices. Large supplies of under-clothing, as well as of such comforts as the poor soldier who faints by the wer most needs, were forwarded from here to Franklin and Columbia, cheering the hearts of those reached and succored all along the way. Surely the world will bless the rebellion for thus at least teaching it, as it never was taught before, the worth and benevolence of the charity that makes even the blood dyed path of contending armies bright with beneficent deeds.

The Sanitary Rooms on Nashville Square are a place of great resort for the soldiers quartered around the city, and those able to leave the hospitals. They are fond of being put into communication with their friends at home, by receiving something sent from the North. A garment thus sent seems to suit them better than one furnished by Government—an edible they like better than their usual, seldom varied provision. There are certain of the "boys" to whose taste no sanitary article comes amiss. Long living on "hard tack" and bacon, with occasional forced abstinence from even this, has made them omnivorous. They will discuss, if attainable, with equal relish, pickles and fruit preserves, oils and peppersauce, sour-crout, codfish, dried apples, tin-pan, eat-sup, blackberry cordial, etc. This last is a great sanitary article, countless boxes being sent from the North to the soldiers. Its specialty is anti-diuretic, and being prepared with cloves, spices, &c., is quite pleasant to the palate and, medicinally, really efficacious. The soldiers like it hugely, and take it when they can get it, seeming to regard it as good for almost anything, from simple hoarseness up to typhoid pneumonia. An Onto regiment, lying near, was allowed, the other day, being rather needier than usual, to choose such articles from the Sanitary stores, on a limited scale, as the men might fancy most, to comfort them. They carried off some sixty bottles of blackberry cordial, holding a quart each, a quantity large enough for the use of Xenophon's "Immortal Ten Thousand", after the wild honey had given them griping and nausea.

A soldier, on another day, coming into the rooms, asked the colored servant, *sotto voce*, "Where must a feller ha sick to get some of toat?" pointing to some of the cordial on a shelf. "Dunno," said Cuffee, "somewhar on his stomick, I 'spose." "Well, I'm sick right thera," responded the U. S. V., "so just ask tha boss to hand me over a bottle." Applications to the commission for articles are multitudinous and incessant. Great care is necessary to discriminate the really deserving and needy from others. Mistakes are sometimes made; but after every deduction is fairly put down, the amount of benefit that our brave soldiers, in want of necessary supplies, receive from the commission, is immense. If it could be expressed by figures, it would extort from all wonder, as well as delight and praise.

The Christian Commission, over and above the physical aid it renders freely and constantly to the needy soldiers, provides comfort for the spirit, and food for the mind. It is very popular among our soldiers here, as I believe it is everywhere. Its commodious rooms on Cherry-street are seen thronged all the day with the bronzed and stalwart, as well as the convalescing soldiers, gathered there, to read the various journals, secular and religious, furnished for their benefit, and to write letters to expectant friends, the materials all ready to their hands, with stamps added to free the soldier from all expense. This was a happy thought of the Commissioner and a vastly useful charity. The camps around Nashville, as well as the army itself, with the various hospitals, are regularly supplied with religious reading from the same freely flowing fountain.

The mass of reading matter for this purpose, reaching the rooms here almost daily, is prodigious. Several of the most useful and popular monthlies, such as the *Atlantic*, the *Eclectic*, *Harper's Magazine*, the *Continental*, and the *U. S. Service Magazine*, also come regularly, and are sold to soldiers at the publishers' lowest prices, being 50 per cent. less than the news-rooms here afford them. The *Atlantic* is sold for 15 cents, the *Eclectic* for 25 cents, and so on. The cover of each number furnished by the Commission, has a printed placard, such as this posted upon it:

"The *Atlantic Monthly* is bought of the publishers at 15 cents, transported by Adams' Express Company free; sold at our rooms and by distributors at 15 cents; but only to the army, and in single numbers.—*U. S. Christian Commission.*"

In addition to this, the commission has furnished a small library, consisting of 125 volumes, selected with care and judgment, and adapted to interest as well as instruct. The collection is miscellaneous, and while not composed of books strictly religious, has no volume in it designed to afford the reader nothing more than a little amusement. A neat book-case, with a register accompanies the boxes, each, with its contents, costing about $75. About sixty of these libraries have been distributed to the camps and hospitals of this department. Where a hospital has a reading-room, the commission furnishes it with the magazines referred to gratuitously, which is a thoughtful Christian enterprise of this noble charity. Its character is shown by its fruits. Well does it deserve the popularity which is sure to attend it wherever its works are known.

The Union State Convention, called for the 8th inst., the anniversary of the battle of New-Orleans, met on the 9th, at the Capitol. A very large representation was present from all parts of the State. East Tennessee alone having upwards of 150 delegates on the ground, and the whole number of delegates reporting at the afternoon session of Monday being 523. Col. SAMUEL R. ROGERS, of Knox, was chosen permanent Chairman, a gentleman bearing a striking resemblance, in form, face and expression, to President LINCOLN. I like to compliment a staunch Union Tennesseean when I can. The object of the convention is an important one, looking to nothing less than the restoring of the State Government and the modification of the constitution to suit circumstances and the demands of the age. No doubt the State machinery will soon be in working order again, and when it does work the friction of slavery will no more arrest or disturb the mighty wheels as they roll.

Though this is the third day of the session, nothing of moment has been accomplished by the convention, beyond the appointment of committees, and the reading and referring of resolutions, with no little desultory discussion, which at times has not been as harmonious as all lovers of the Union would like to see. Some local jealousy between East and West Tennessee will betray itself at intervals, but beyond doubt, everything will result harmoniously and auspiciously to the interests of the State and country. Parson BROWNLOW and HORACE MAYNARD are both here. East Tennessee goes as a unit for the former for Governor, when a new one comes to be elected or appointed. And from all present indications, I have little doubt that Gov. JOHNSON'S successor, will be the editor of the Knoxville *Whig and Rebel Ventilator.*

C. V. S.

FROM ILLINOIS.

Legislative Affairs—Repeal of the "Black Laws"—Treatment of Rebel Prisoners at Rock Island—The State Normal School.

CHICAGO, Monday, Jan. 16, 1865.

The excitement attending the short, but warm Senatorial canvass, having subsided, our Legislature has gone to work in earnest. Petitions for the repeal of the "Black Laws" continues to pour in. One signed by over 5,000 came up from Adams county a few days ago—a county which in 1862 gave nearly 2,000 Democratic majority. These infamous enactments are doomed—there is no mistake about it. An attempt is being made to regulate and reduce the fares upon the railroads of this State. A bill has been introduced to put the limit at three cents per mile. It is now from four to six. But it has ever been found rather hard work to legislate against the interests of such powerful corporations, and probably the bill will not pass. A bill is before the House to allow our soldiers in the field to vote, also to incorporate the "Great Seminary," and appropriate $100,000 toward its endowment, for the purpose of educating the orphans of our deceased soldiers. It is proposed to dispose of the Congressional grant for agricultural education by organizing three colleges for this purpose, one in the northern, one in the central, and one in the southern section of this State. A bill has passed the Senate to pay all State officers in gold or its equivalent.

The removal of Gen. BUTLER created quite a profound sensation here, where everybody but Copperheads believe in him fully.

TREATMENT OF REBEL PRISONERS.

I observe that considerable notice has been taken of a letter purporting to be written from Chicago, by a "Union lady," and published in the New-York *Daily News*, giving a horrible account of the treatment of the rebel prisoners at Rock Island, in this State. There are two reasons why, in the first instance, this publication should have been treated as unworthy of notice. Its appearance in the *News* was *prima facie* evidence of its falsity; and, than, no Union man or woman would have selected that paper as a medium through which to reach the public. It was doubtless a concoction in the editorial-room of the *News*, got up in the service of the rebels, to palliate [illegible] and to counteract the effects abroad of the facts which have been published in this regard.

That the whole thing is base falsehood, it is needless to say. There is evidence enough to prove this. I saw a chaplain of one of our regiments stationed there, on Saturday. He says that the rations are the same as those received by our own soldiers, with the exception, of some few "delicacies," which have been recently cut off. Several of us went down to Camp Douglas a few evenings since, to organize a division of the Sons of Temperance among the O. R. C. We spoke to one of the officers of the report about starving prisoners; whereupon, he showed us some of the prisoners' rations, and said they were the same as all the prisons. They consisted of fourteen ounces of pork or fresh beef, ten ounces of flour, or sixteen ounces of soft bread, or eighteen ounces hard bread, with beans, potatoes, rice, hominy, soap, vinegar and salt—the usual quantity to every 100 rations.

In assisting to dispense the charities of our citizens to the families of our soldiers who are left in want, while fathers and husbands are fighting the battles of freedom and a republican Government, I have found them with far less than this. They would gladly exchange rations with these much-abused rebel prisoners, and so would thousands of others in all our cities. The publication in the *News*, and its object and motive, were simply infernal, and the editor deserves a drum-head court-martial and a swift execution for his pains.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

This institution, which is located at Bloomington, is in a highly prosperous condition, although the financial management is somewhat under a cloud, and a committee of investigation has been ordered by the Legislature. There are 593 pupils in attendance, who are pursuing a course preparatory to become teachers. The course of instruction is thorough, and embraces all those things which are essential in an accomplished and successful education. The buildings are ample, having cost some $200,000. This is the best institution of the kind in the West, and I doubt whether it is excelled anywhere in the whole country. It is doing much for the cause of general education in all the Northwest in finishing teachers instructed in their profession for our common schools.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

The opening of the great Northwestern Sanitary Fair in this city, has been postponed to the latter part of May. It was originally designed to open it on the 22d of February. Many things have intervened to prevent.

The project of tunneling Chicago River for a road-way has at length taken a tangible shape. At the last meeting of the council, an ordinance was passed for the construction of a tunnel at Washington-street, to cost $200,000. The entrances to the tunnel are to be a block east and a block west of the river. There are to be two roadways and two foot-tracks.

Another project is on foot for purifying Chicago River, which, by the way, is nothing but a sewer, with a slight, almost imperceptible current. It receives and retains all the sewerage of the city, as well as the offal and drainage from innumerable slaughter-houses. A bill has been drawn, raising a commission with power to construct a canal 100 feet wide, from the mouth of the Calumet River to the south bank of the Chicago River, a distance of several miles, at a cost of $1,800,000, for the purpose of creating a current by the use of pumps.

A heavy fire occurred on Saturday noon, destroying GEDNEY & SHEPARD'S distillery on South Water-street. Loss, $75 000; insured for about $45 000.

A suit involving large consequences has just been commenced in the United States District Court in this city. It is brought by JULIUS WADSWORTH, of New-York, on behalf of himself and other stockholders of the Chicago and Galena Union Railroad Company, praying that the consolidation with the Northeastern may be broken up. In his bill of complaint Mr. W. sets forth that the G. & C. U. R. R. was the first railroad constructed from Chicago, and the first of any importance in Illinois. On June 2, 1864, it was in successful operation, and its stock and bonds were considered reliable investments. Its net earnings per mile for the fiscal year 1863 were $3,675 98. Its revenues would soon have surpassed those of any railroad in the Northwest. In 1852, to complete its road, the company borrowed $2,000,000. Bonds were issued and a first mortgage executed. JULIUS WADSWORTH and ALLEN S. ROBBINS, of New-York, were appointed trustees. The property of the road was conveyed in trust to secure the bondholders, who deem it their duty to preserve intact the road and its revenues. A confirmatory mortgage was subsequently executed, in conformity with the charter, stipulating that all property thereafter acquired should be held liable to pay said first mortgage. The pretended consolidation most seriously impairs the value and security of said bonds.

On June 4 the Directors of the Galena road fraudulently transferred to the Northwestern road the property of the said Galena road, since which date the Galena has been operated by and for the sole benefit of the Northwestern road. The consolidation was effected without the consent of the trustees or bondholders. The directors of a road are merely the trustees of the stockholders, and have no power to alienate the property or rights of the road. The charter of the Galena gives no right to consolidate; neither does any general or special law of the State of Illinois. Long prior to its maturity the sinking fund of the Galena road would liquidate its indebtedness.

Various other things are alleged, among which fraud, in various shapes, occupies a conspicuous place. The suit involves large interests, and the trial will be among the most important railroad causes that ever came before the courts. The consolidation, at the time it occurred, astonished the public, as well as some of the old Directors of the Galena Company. The latter has derived no benefit from it, while it has been the "loaning," of the Northwestern.

The weather continues fine, and general business, for the season, active.

The receipts of hogs here have reached 670,322 live, and 128,962 dressed, against 902 696 live, and 157,035 dressed last year. The shipments have been 275,076 this year, and 302,511 last. Packed, 724,238 this season, 757,214 last. The receipts of beef cattle are moderate, being only 8,726 last week. Many of our packing houses have closed up their business for the season—which is several weeks earlier than usual.

FROM NEW-HAVEN.

Things at Yale—Medical College and Commencement—"Yale School of the Fine Arts"—Lines of Prof. Silliman.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, Jan. 16, 1865.

The current of college life moves on in uninterrupted tranquillity during the Winter term.

The only ornament to the College "Calendar" for this term is the "Medical Commencement." This took place last Thursday eve in the lecture-room of the Medical College, on York-street. Many were present, and the exercises were very gratifying, although the class was much too small. Dr. POSTER, of New-London, delivered the address, and his subject, "Medical Life in Retrospect," contained a review of the varied experiences of a life devoted to the healing art. It also pointed out to the gentlemen of the graduating class the duties and requirements which their profession lays upon them. The following is a list of the names and theses of the graduating class:

WILLIAM DEXTER ANDERSON, A. B., Boston, Mass., Valedictory.

JAMES GULICK BIRCH, Newburgh, N. Y., Variola.

HUBERT MARTIN BISHOP, New-London, Conn., Croup.

DAVID CARROLL LEAVENWORTH, New-Haven, Laryngitis.

GEORGE FRANCIS LEWIS, Norfolk, Conn., Diphtheria.

MALCOLM MACFARLAN, Medical Cadet, U. S. A., Malaria.

WILLIAM ANDERSON MITCHELL, A. B., Brooklyn, N. Y., Albuminuria.

DAVID G. OVERAND, Typhoid Fever.

HENRY AUGUSTINE PAGE, Holyoke, Mass., Cholera Infantum.

O. F. TREADWELL, A. B., New-Haven, Gonorrhea.

WILLIAM WITTER, Caoterbury, Conn., Ertenic Fever.

Dr. ANDERSON'S subject on the "Reciprocal Relations of Mind and Body," was soundly and energetically treated. The degrees were confirmed by President WOOLSEY and the following prizes announced:

The JEWETT prize of thirty dollars, upon Messrs. RODMAN and VAN WYCK; the HOOKER prize, a set of surgical instruments, upon Mr. MALCOLM MACFARLAND, U. S. A. Cadet.

But the Medical College is far from what it should be. With so able and acceptable a Faculty, consisting of such men as HOOKER, SILLIMAN, BACON, LINDSLEY and HUBBARD, with a large hospital near by and under the auspices of old Yale, what might it not become? But it needs the *funds* for a proper development. The *entire* income of the Medical School is $1,225, (about one-eighth that of the Theological Department). Of course this is all eat up in repairs, &c. There is no medical professorship; but a *very limited* medical library, and a small museum. The institution is continued only a portion of the year, and under these disadvantages. If the college is speedily to expand into a university, these arms in the shape of its professional schools must be strengthened to the full.

By next commencement Alumni will see a new building approaching completion, on the southwest corner of the college quadrangle. This is the "Yale School of the Fine Arts" to be devoted to studios and galleries and a lecture-room. The style of architecture is what is called the "revised Gothic," and this will not be surpassed in appearance by any building in the country. Its cost of more than $100,000, is a munificent gift of Mr. A. R. STREET, of this city. The founders of Old South Middle would have frowned at so needless a thing as an Art Building. At the ceremony of laying the cornerstone IX MARVEL, in speaking of the amazing progress of art during the last twenty years said, "Had a question been submitted to the Fellows of Yale College twenty years ago to found an Art Building, they would have been an astonished set of *fellows.*"

But the returning sons of Yale, while they are greeted with a new Art Building, miss with sorrow the venerable Prof. SILLIMAN. His person, built by the exquisite skill and grace of nature, with a face carved with the chisel of thought and love and purity, were a far greater ornament to these grounds than any buildings of man's device. Prof. SILLIMAN was one of a rare class of instructors, of whom it could be said that "he preferred to sacrifice a rule than injure an offender." All college silently mourns his loss. What more impressive lesson to a community of students than the happy life and far happier death of this Christian scholar and citizen.

C.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

News from Mexico—Maximilian's Letter on the Church Question—Prisoners Shot—Juarez Reported in Sonora—Proposed Invasion of that State by the Imperialists—Arrival of Asatrian Volunteers—Censorship in Havana on Foreign Newspapers—News from St. Domingo and Venezuela.

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 14, 1865.

The English mail steamer *Solent* from Vera Cruz, brings news from Mexico City up to the 27th ult., and from Vera Cruz to the 1st of January.

The most interesting piece of information brought by the steamer is the letter from MAXIMILIAN to his Minister of Justice, ESCUDERO, or, as we should call him, Attorney-General. It will be seen by this that the Emperor is already at loggerheads with the ultra Church party, and that the advent of the Papal Nuncio has not assisted to smooth over matters.

The Emperor in his letter complains that the Nuncio instead of assisting him in his difficulties, had placed new delays in the carrying out of the law, excusing himself that he had come without instructions and must wait until they arrive from Roma. The main point of dispute is the secularization of the Church property which the ultra party, headed by the Archbishop of Mexico, are using every means in their power to prevent. It would appear that MAXIMILIAN will have as much or more trouble in conquering his ultra friends as in subduing his Republican opponents.

The *iron arm* of which the Emperor spoke in a former communication, issued some months ago to his Minister of State, VALASQUEZ, is being wielded with, to use the mildest term, severity. We are told that on the 11th ult. the Juarist Lieut.-Col. MALDONADO, with several others, including the Juarist military commandars of the Place Garcia, were shot at Tlacolulan. They were taken prisoners with arms in their hands; but the cause given for their being sanctioned to death was their being connected with the guerrillas, or banditti, as they are now called by the Imperialist. The term, however, of guerrillas is now employed indefinitely by the Imperialists, for they applied the term to ARTEGA'S army, which was a regularly organized corps, with all the material of a disciplined army, and the Republican force at Tlacolulan consisted of 2,000 men when the above were taken prisoners, the Republicans having been defeated.

With regard to the permanency of the empire on the withdrawal of the French forces entirely from the country, we have already an example on a small scale of what may be expected to take place hereafter on a larger one.

The *Sociedad*, a paper in the Imperial interest, published in the capital, gives, in its issue of the 27th ultimo, correspondence from the interior, in which mention is made of the consternation that had been caused in the towns of Zacoalco, Sayula and Zapotlan, on its being made known that the French forces there would shortly leave. On their departure, the employes, merchants, and a great part of the inhabitants, left with them. On the 13th and 14th ultimos, families commenced arriving at Guadalajara, from the above-mentioned localities, on horseback, in vehicles, on asses and on foot. They brought the news that the Republican forces, under the command of ROJAS, NEAR, HARARA, CANO, &c., were very near Sayula, some accounts placing them at San Gabriel, five leagues from there, whilst, according to others, they had already laid siege to Sayula. It was also feared the Republicans would cut off the military road at Colima, and the merchants of that place, who had goods on the way, were in fright that they would be captured.

JUAREZ is supposed to have gone to Sonora, or if not he, at least a part of the Republican forces, for it was known in the Mexican capital that on the 21st of last November the Republican Gen. PATONI and his staff were at Alemos, a town of Sonora, situated something more than twenty leagues from the frontier of the State of Chihuahua.

Another reason given for this presumed movement of JUAREZ, is the fact that a part of the French forces that were transferred from Monterey to Durango, by Gen. CASTAGNY, had already the last-mentioned place for the State of Chihuahua.

It is very probable, says a writer in the Imperial interest, that JUAREZ and his Ministers, if he still has any remaining with him, may have followed close the former General of the forces of Durango, PATONI, who is now one of the very few supporters on which the *sat distant* republican Government now counts in a military point of view. But whether he has gone from Chihuahua to Sonora or not, he will not be long allowed to remain there.

The writer from whose correspondence the above is extracted, then gives his reason for this assertion, namely:

"When the republicans were masters of the whole State of Sinaloa, Col. FRANCISCO VEGA, a very influential person in that district, at the head of a part of the armed force of the Governor (GARCIA MORALES) declared at Culiacan for the empire. Depending on his own resources, but having the town of Sinaloa well disposed toward him, he went through various districts of the State, gaining them over to the Imperial cause, and successfully fighting with the republican troops.

Col. VEGA, journeying with his party of soldiers toward the North, found himself on the 21st of November last at the town of Tuerte, situated on the confines of the States of Sinaloa and Sonora, with the object of invading the latter. Letters from Col. VILLEBOSLA, who is with VEGA, which have been received at the capital, state that VEGA'S force was in communication with the Admiral of the French Pacific Squadron, that he would receive all possible assistance, and was to act in concert with the other forces employed in the p

Dec. 10, all municipalities that had been in existence prior to the last four months were to be formed anew.

The Mexican correspondent of the *Diario de la Marina*, of this city, says, in a communication to the above-named paper, dated the 28th ult.: "It is evident to me that the last news that the Emperor's Government has received from Washington indicates a very marked inclination in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet to recognize the Mexican empire, and it is probable that this will not take place until after the meeting of Congress, next March."

Several reconnoissances have been made in the neighborhood of Oajaca, and an attack on it will be shortly made, if it has not been already done. But little resistance, it was expected, would be made by the Republicans.

On the 24 h ult. the Austrian Ambassador, Count Thun, was received by the Emperor.

The English steamer *Bolivia* had arrived at Vera Cruz with the fifth detachment of the Austrian legion, consisting of 1,118 soldiers and 68 musicians. They compose three companies of light infantry of 180 men each, and two companies of engineers of over 200 each, the greater part of these last being artisans and workmen. They were accompanied by Gen. Thun and his staff.

Four other steamers were to leave Trieste shortly after the *Bolivia*, each conducting 1,250 men, or 5,000 altogether. In the month of February other ships are to leave, taking 2,000 more, which will make the Austrian contingent amount to 7,000, consisting of infantry, cavalry, engineers and artillery, with a complete field artillery.

MAXIMILIAN'S letter in his Minister of Justice, of which mention has been before made, is of more importance than it might seem to appear on merely reading it. It is in fact the official sanction to four important propositions which the Emperor presented on the 21st ult. to the Papal Nuncio, in an interview that had been granted him. These propositions, which are to serve as a basis not to the projected *concordat* between Mexico and Rome but the *Organic Statute*, are as follows:

1. Toleration of all religions that are not opposed to the civil law, and the recognizing Catholicism as the State religion.

2. A definite and final sanction of the secularization of church property.

3. Payment of the clergy by the State.

4. The power reserved by the Government to constitute the civil state, at the periods and to the extent it may judge convenient.

The *Estafette*, of the 29th, gives as certain that the Emperor told the Nuncio at the above-named interview that he would assist the crown rights of Spain over the Mexican clergy; namely, the appointing of the prelates and the absolute control of temporal matters. On these principles the State can fix the ecclesiastical duns and limit the number of religious brotherhoods and Monkish orders. The same paper says that it is reported the Nuncio will not be long before he leaves.

The *Razon*, a semi-official organ of the Government, printed in its issue of the 29th, that the above report was not without foundation; adding that the Emperor was determined to settle all questions relating to the temporal rule and to go straight forward.

The report, on this account, is very prevalent that there will be shortly promulgated an organic statute, which will have the force of a law, and be declared existing without waiting for the sanction of Rome.

From Matamoras, we are informed that the Confederate Gen. SLAUGHTER, who has his headquarters at Brownsville, has published an order to the effect, that the only ports open for the exportation of cotton on the frontier, are Peso de Aguila, Laredo, Rio Grande and Edinburgh.

By a recent Government order, foreign newspapers, as well as those from Spain, that arrive here, are to be subject to the examination of the censor, and will not be admitted if they contain anything considered objectionable.

For some time past we have been without any news from St. Domingo, the Spanish steamer *Cuba*, which arrived yesterday from the neighboring island and other parts of the West Indies, brings a few items of intelligence, but nothing of any particular interest. The insurgents to the number of one thousand made an attack at the beginning of the year on the encampment at Monteriel which was repulsed, the Spaniards claiming a victory. Ton town of Samana on account of the unhealthiness of the position, it is proposed to remove to a place known by the name of *Cayo Levantado*, as offering better hygienic conditions.

The same steamer brings us also news from Venezuela, where everything was peaceable, the State of Guayana, which at one time threatened to be rebellious, having submitted to the general government. At Puertl Cabello there had been great rejoicing in inaugurating the Venezuelan Central Railroad, Gen. GUZMAN BLANCO, who presided at the inauguration, having thrown up the first sod.

When the *Cuba* left St. Thomas the Admiral of the Spanish Pacific Fleet, PINZON, was there on his way to Europe, having been relieved by his successor, PAREJA, who had taken command of the Chincha Islands.

At a council of war held in Peru, Gen. CASTILLA presiding, to decide whether the Spanish fleet should be attacked, it was voted in the negative, there being seventeen against and only three in favor of the measure. It is expected that the quarrel between the two countries will be adjusted amicably, as the Peruvian Government had a majority in the Congress, the Assembly of Plenipotentiaries were doing all in their power to offer a reconciliation. "LARA."

Prisoners Confined in Southern Prisons.

The following list of officers and enlisted men, belonging to New-York regiments, prisoners of war at Richmond and Danville prisons, is furnished for publication by Chaplain J. C. EMERSON, Seventh New-Hampshire Volunteers, who left Richmond Jan. 14.

The following officers are at Danville:

Lieut J H Nellis, Quartermaster, 22d.	Capt H C Roome, 86th.
Lieut James M Tripp, 39th.	Lieut F Groody, 9th.
Lieut D H Fletcher, 48th.	Lieut H A Epps, 8th.
Maj J G Wright, 51st.	Lieut H P Newton, 83d.
Capt Gen W Whitman, 51st	Lieut-Col S A Maffit, 91th.
Lieut S M Pooley, 51st.	Capt Byron Parsons, 94th.
Lieut F Waldron, 31st.	Lieut Chas Fellesier, 94th.
Lieut M F Ackerman, 51st.	Lieut O F Hawkins, 94th.
Lieut John Laughlin, 51st	Lieut J B Thomas, 94th.
Lieut Hermann Groemmeyer, 51st.	Lieut A B Swing, 97th.
Lieut S J Mardin, 51st.	Lieut J McGwinn, 97th.
Lieut E W Hoyne, 51st.	Lieut F Farrell, 97th.
Lieut J H Carberry, 51st.	Lieut J Burke, 97th.
Lieut W Caldwell, 51st.	Lieut W Bartlett, 97th.
Lieut M Whitbeck, 51st.	Lieut A Jordan, 97th.
Lieut P H Simms, 51st.	Capt Warren Granger, 100th.
Lieut L Nitgioum, 52d.	Col Gilbert Y Prey, 104th.
Lieut W Feldhusen, 52d.	Capt H W Wiley, 104th.
Lieut J R Morrow, 64th.	Capt John Daley, 104th.
Lieut A B O'Connor, 69th.	Capt A N Richardson, 104th.
Lieut M Kelly, 69th.	Capt Jos N Griggs, 104th.
Lieut J Lynch, 69th.	Capt James A Gale, 104th.
Capt L H Thompson, 73d.	Lieut H N Rodgers, 104th.
Lieut Chas H Potter, 73d.	Lieut John R Jarvis, 104th.
Lieut Sam Greenwault, 73d.	Lieut Jos C Carey, 104th.
Capt F A Hopping, 75th.	Lieut Francis F Bates, 104th.
Maj J M Byrne, 88th.	Lieut C'a'lus Tompson, 104th
Lieut J W Conklin, 99th.	Lieut Geo S Snyder, 104th.
Lieut W H Babcock, 125th.	Lieut C N Ballou, 104th.
Capt Jas Stewart, 146th	Lieut M Thom, 126th.
Adjt A R Dunlap, 152d	Lieut T McGurn, 164th.
Maj J Byrne, 155th	Lieut J Ryan, 164th.
Capt F Page, 155th	Lieut J Cantwell, 164th.
Capt J Flynn, 155th	Maj R R Dunne, 178th.
Lieut J Hertford, 155th	Lieut J Freeland, 178th.
Capt Wm F Tiemann, 159th.	Lieut D R McDonough, A S G, 10th Ac.
Maj J Beattie, 164th.	Capt J D Woods, A A G
Capt T W Kelly, 164th.	Capt W McDonald, 1st N Y S S
Capt J J Kearne, 164th.	Lieut Geo Hymer, 1st N Y S S.
Capt B O Kelly, 164th.	
Capt M O'Rourke, 164th.	

Mounted Rifles.

Maj W S Mapes, 2d.	Lieut Eli Kahler, 2d.
Capt Henry Stebbins, 2d.	Lieut Monroe Evans, 2d.
Lieut Walter M Bush, 2d.	Lieut Ernest Mansfield, 2d.
Lieut Henry Runyan, 2d.	Lieut Henry Sterling, 2d.

Cavalry.

Capt Milton Cafferty, 1st.	Lieut Albert Thomas, 24th.
Lieut Morris Leydon, 3d.	Lieut A Seely, 24th.
Maj Alex Hawman, 4th.	Lieut M McGraw, 24th.
Lieut P McDonald, 4th.	Capt H L Lagarns, 25th.
Lieut A Tomokins, 4th.	Capt D Tarbell, Com. Sub Cav Corps.
Lieut D Biggs, 4th.	
Lieut G F Fruech, 16th.	

Artillery.

Lieut M Telfoord, 2d.	Capt G Wiess, 7th.
Lieut W Barnes, 4th.	Lieut W Karney, 7th.
Lieut H Watts, 4th.	Lieut J Willett, 8th.
Lieut W B Knower, 4th.	Lieut H Bickford, 8th.
Lieut C Searborn, 4th.	Lieut G Robinson, 8th.
Lieut W A Flint, 4th	Lieut E L Loomis, 8th.
Lieut J Pfleuber, 4th	Lieut D B Dinsmore, 8th.
Lieut B W Vanderpool, 4th.	Lieut C B Spear, 10th.
Lieut Howard Rodger, 7th.	

Col W C Rawlston, 24th N Y Cavalry, was shot and killed by sentry, about Dec 8.

Capt G D Turner, 17th N Y Vol, died in hospital Oct 18.

Capt Jack Lockwood, 111th N Y Vol, was probably killed by jumping from the cars, *en route* to Danville from Salisbury, about Oct 20, 1864.

Lieut J Davis, 156th N Y Vol, was shot by the guard and killed, Oct 16, 1864.

Lieut M Dingley, 170th N Y, and Lients G B Colman and E T Brown, 6th U S C, escaped from cars, *en route* to Danville from Salisbury, about Oct 20.

The following officers of Colored Troops are also confined at Danville:

United States Colored Troops.

Lieut L R Tkus, 3d,	Lieut D Selinck, 7th.
Capt Thos Thornton, 6th.	Lieut R N Spinney, 7th.
Capt J A Weiss, 7th.	Lieut S Elm, 7th.
Capt T McCarty, 7th.	Lieut G R Sherman, 7th.
Lieut F Ferguson, 7th.	Capt Wm Cook, 9th.

The following officers and privates are confined at Libby and Pemberton Prisons, Richmond:

Capt J la Watson, 2d N Y Mounted Rifles.	Lieut James Evans, 97th N Y Vols.
Lieut John B Tipaling, 2d N Y Mounted Rifles.	Lieut J S Kloppenburgh, 4th N Y Cavalry.

United States Navy.

Acting Master G O Scholtz	Ensign W L Heward.
Engineer Wm. Stotesburg.	Quartermaster Thos S Gey.
Paymaster F H Swan.	

New-York Volunteers.

Thos King, 77th.	Gilbert Leby, 140th.
John Miller, 84th.	Edward Burley, 140th.
James Moore, 75th.	Saml W Murdock, 165th.
John Collins, 87th.	Benj W Boyce, 160th.
Patrick Ward, 97th.	Freck Powell, 186th.
Philip Earley, 12th.	Thomas Ryan, 5th Cav.
Joseph Weeks, 14th.	

Heavy Artillery.

James Jones, 15th.	Valentine Foley, 6th.
John Schultz, 15th.	Adam Kelleman, 16th.
Fredk Hedrick, 15th.	Freck Merritt, 16th.
John Myers, 15th.	

Mounted Rifles.

Wm H Garvin, 1st.	Henry Schaffner, 2d
James S Buck, 2d.	Geo W Eldridge, 2d.
Chas Abbott, 2d.	John W Wilkinson, 2d.
Leonard James, 2d.	John W Bartell, 2d.
W Hyde, 2d.	Richard Kirke, 2d.
W Faro, 2d.	Charles Foote, 2d.
Charles Jones, 2d.	Conrad Skinner,

Artillery.

James M Davis, 5th.	James M Faris, 5th.
Joseph P Smith, 5th.	

Official Report of Admiral Porter on the Conduct of the Monitors.

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON,
FLAGSHIP MALVERN,
OFF FORT FISHER, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865.

SIR: My late experience with the monitor class of vessels under fire at sea and in riding out heavy gales, justifies me in making a special report in the matter. I feel the importance of the Government's receiving accurate information in relation to a class of vessels about which there has been a difference of opinion, and of which we are building quite a number.

My experience has been with the *Monadnock*, *Saugus*, *Makopac* and *Canonicus*, all vessels in some different construction, and built, I believe, by different contractors.

Before leaving Hampton Roads, and while waiting for the army to provide troops for the land part of this expedition, I sent the monitors *Canonicus*, *Makopac* and *Saugus* up the James River, to try what they could do with the rebel batteries at Howlett's, and above that point. At Howlett's the enemy had a heavy gun mounted, (a two hundred-pounder Brookes rifle,) which was frequently fired at the monitors, but seldom hitting them. One of their shells or shot, however, struck the *Saugus* fair on the turret, and knocked out and loosened forty of the bolts.

This was owing to the bolts being driven from inside to out, instead of from outside to in. The turret was not materially injured, and was repaired again in about two (2) weeks, and I have been using the *Saugus* here against these works, where she has done effective service.

The *Canonicus*, *Makopac* and *Monadnock* left Hampton Roads on the 18th ult., the former two in tow of steamers—the *Monadnock* going under steam with a steamer to company. The weather was quite rough, and at times the sea would go over the turrets and down the funnels; but I passed them while at sea, and they were making excellent weather of it. On asking their Commander, afterward, how they got along, the answer was: "Oh, quite well, Sir; only a little damp."

On arriving at Beaufort, N. C., I filled them up with coal and ammunition. I found a defect in a pump on board the *Canonicus*, (a "centrifugal" pump" they called it,) which did not fetch the water until there was a foot or more in the vessel. This was a serious defect, and one for which the constructors were very culpable. The *Makopac's* decks leaked considerably, and made the officers and crew very uncomfortable.

The monitors started from Beaufort on the 16th ultimo, the *Canonicus* and *Makopac* being towed, the *Monadnock* declining such assistance. Indeed she did not require it, outrunning the largest vessels easily, and keeping ahead of all except the very fastest.

On the 21st ultimo, it came on to blow hard from the southwest, and a very heavy sea commenced rolling in. The vessels warn all anchored in thirteen (13) fathoms water, with a long scope of chain out. Most of the large vessels dragged during the gale. The *Tuscarora* and *Juniata* put to sea (I think unnecessarily,) while the monitors rode out beautifully. I was anchored quite near them, and witnessed their performance. I at first thought I had been imprudent, and had unnecessarily risked the lives of officers and men, but I went to sleep the first night of the gale quite easy in my mind in regard to the monitors.

I saw that they were making the best weather, and riding easier than any of the other vessels in the fleet. All the transports cut and ran, though I think that was quite unnecessary. After the gale I inquired of the Commanders of the monitors, how they passed through the ordeal, and they seemed to think they got along very well. The smaller monitors, *Makopac* and *Canonicus*, at times almost disappeared from view, and the Commander of the former vessel complained of discomfort, owing to the decks leaking, but the vessels were in no danger at the time. As to the *Monadnock*, she could ride out a gale at anchor in the Atlantic Ocean. She is certainly a perfect success so far as the hull and machinery are concerned, and is only defective in some minor details, which to the building of these vessels require the superintendance of a thorough seaman and a practical and ingenious man.

The *Monadnock* is capable of crossing the ocean alone, (when her companies are once adjusted properly) and could destroy any vessel in the French or British navy, lay their towns under contribution, and return again (provided she could pick up coal) without fear of being followed. She could certainly clear any harbor on our coast of blockaders, in case we were at war with a foreign power. As strong and thick as the sides of this vessel are, one heavy shot from Fort Fisher indented the iron on her side armor, without, however, doing any material damage. These vessels have laid five (5) days under a fire from Fort Fisher, anchored less than eight hundred (800) yards off, and though fired at a great deal, they were seldom hit, and received no injury, except to boats and light matter about the decks, which were pretty well cut to pieces. Compared with the *Ironsides*, their fire is very slow, and not at all calculated to silence heavy batteries, which requires a rapid and continuous fire to drive men from the guns, but they are famous coadjutators in a fight, and out in the heavy blows which tell on casements and bomb proofs.

The smaller class of monitors, as at present constructed, will always require the aid of a steamer to tow them and take care of them. In smooth weather they ought to go along by themselves, and when towed the tow-rope should never be less than two hundred (200) fathoms in length. It strains them very much to have a short tow-line.

I do not know yet what their real durability is or would be in a continuous fire against their turrets. Solid 11-inch or 200-pounder rifles are apt to break something when they strike, and I should be much better satisfied myself behind wooden bulwarks, and take what comes, than to be shut up in an iron turret, not knowing whether it is properly constructed. This, though, is the prejudice of a sailor, and should have no weight whatever.

The commanders of the monitors seem to feel quite at home and safe in them, and apprehend no more danger at sea than in any other kind of vessel. Commander PARROTT, of the *Monadnock*, remarked in an old ant see any difference between her and anything else. The *Saugus* joined me after the first day's fight, off Fort Fisher, and was towed round from Norfolk by the *Nereus*, in very rough weather. The vessel leaked a good deal through her bows, and some uneasiness was felt for her on that account; but her seagoing qualities were spoken of as good. The difficulty was a mechanical one, and in no way detracts from the qualities of the vessel. There is no great amount of comfort on board these vessels at sea; that is conceded on all sides, but they are seldom at sea, and only exposed when making a voyage. This is the first time, I believe, that the monitors have ridden out heavy gales, in an open sea at anchor, though they have ridden out gales in Charleston Roads.

I have only to remark that the principle is a good one, if the vessels are all built like the *Monadnock*. The fire of these vessels continued with the fire of such vessels as the *New Ironsides* and heavy frigates, is very effective, particularly against heavy-plated vessels, bomb-proofs, and stone or brick walls. I have never yet seen a vessel that came up to my ideas of what is required for offensive operations as mean as the *Ironsides*. She combines very many good qualities. The most important is the comfort with which the people on board of her live, though she would be no match for the *Monadnock* in a fight, the latter having more speed.

The accuracy of fire is, I think, in favor of the *Ironsides*, judging from what I have seen. The turrets get filled with smoke and do not clear as quick as the *Ironsides*, though that defect could be avoided by not firing both guns so near together. These impressions of mine are formed from a short experience with monitors, but I think they will be found correct, provided the monitors are properly built.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID D. PORTER, Rear Admiral.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. D.

The Explosion of the Torpedo Boat.

Rear-Admiral PORTER communicates the following to the Secretary of the Navy:

FLAGSHIP MALVERN,
BEAUFORT, N. C., Jan. 11, 1865.

SIR: I have to report that in obedience to your orders I went on board the *Ben Deford* on the evening of the 18th ult., and informed Gen. BUTLER that the powder vessel would be exploded that evening, and that you would be ready to follow it up at daylight by an attack with the fleet.

Gen. BUTLER, upon discussing of the matter with Gen. WEITZEL and Col. COMSTOCK, directed Gen. WEITZEL to call upon you and direct a postponement of several days, and so I heard Gen. WEITZEL state it to you in your cabin.

I have also to state, that as soon as possible thereafter, the *A. D. Vance* carried in the orders recommending the explosion, and to direct the powder vessel to return to her anchorage.

Respectfully, &c., your obedient servant,

K. R. BREESE, Flag Captain.

To Rear-Admiral D. D. PORTER, Commanding N. A. Squadron.

The Letter of Historicus.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I observe in the English papers, a letter of that very sensible Englishman, "Historicus," in which he quotes at length JOHN QUINCY ADAMS' dispatch on the subject of Artiga's cruisers; and from his refusal to pay for their captures, draws conclusion as to a similar right on the part of England. But, though he quotes it very fairly, he does not observe that ADAMS, in the very paper which he brings forward, first, does not pronounce them legal cruisers; and, secondly, by implication, promises to take legal action against them for at least, not to shield them therefrom, in case they ever come within our jurisdiction. Here lies the point, which "Historicus" does not seem to see; namely, that though England might not really have been able to keep the Confederate cruisers from stealing, she was fully able to have proceeded against them legally when they re-entered her ports. There lies, after all, the strong points of our case, and this nothing in ADAMS' dispatch will cover.

Incidentally it may be observed, that we have in this affair a peculiar claim against England, which we have not against other nations, owing to the circumstances, that in WASHINGTON'S Presidency, England demanded and received compensation for the captures made by French cruisers equipped in our ports.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

VIEWS OF JEFF. DAVIS ON PEACE.

A LETTER TO THE GEORGIA STATE SENATORS.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, Nov. 17, 1864.

To the Hons. Senators of Georgia, Messrs. A. R. Wight, President of the Senate, J. L. Guerry, J. M. Chambers, Thomas E. Lloyd, Frederick K. West, Robert B. Nesbit:

GENTLEMEN: I answered by telegraph this morning your letter of the 11th inst., as requested, and respectfully comply with your desire that I should express my views on the subject to which you invite my attention.

In forwarding to me the resolution introduced into the House of Representatives of Georgia by Mr. STEPHENS, of Hancock, you state that you are not inclined to favor the passage of these or any similar resolutions, believing them to have a tendency to create divisions among ourselves and to unite and strengthen our enemies, but that it is asserted in Milledgeville that I favor such an action on the part of the States, and would be pleased to see Georgia cast her influence in that way. You are kind enough to say that if this be true, and if the passage of these or similar resolutions would in the slightest degree aid or assist me in bringing the war to a successful and speedy close, you will give them your earnest and hearty support. I return you my cordial thanks for this expression of confidence, but assure you that there is no truth in the assertions which you mention; and I presume that you will already have seen, by the closing part of my annual message, which must have reached you since the date of your letter, that I have not contemplated the use of any other agency in treating for peace than that established by the Constitution of the Confederate States. That agency seems to me to be well adapted to its purpose, and free from the injurious consequences that would follow any other means that have been suggested. The objection to separate State action which you present in your letter, appears to be an conclusive as to admit of no reply. The immediate and inevitable tendency of such distinct action by each State, is to create discordant instead of united nonsuits, to suggest to our enemies the possibility of a dissolution of the Confederacy, and to encourage them, by the spectacle of our divisions, to more determined and united action against us. They would readily adopt the false idea that some of the States of the Confederacy are disposed to abandon their sister States, and make separate terms of peace for themselves; and, if such a conjecture, however unfounded, were once engendered among our own people, it would be destructive of that spirit of mutual confidence and support which forms our chief reliance for our success in the maintenance of our cause.

When the proposed of separate State action was first mooted it appeared to me so impracticable, so void of any promise of good, that I gave no heed to the proposal; but upon its adoption by citizens whose position and ability gave weight to the expression of their opinions, I was led to a serious consideration of the subject. My first impressions have not been changed by reflection. If all the States of the two hostile federations are to meet in convention, it is plain that such a meeting can only take place after an agreement as to time, place and terms on which they are to meet. Now, without discussing the minor, although not trifling, difficulties of agreeing as to time and place, it is certain that the States would never consent to a convention without a previous agreement as to terms on which they were to meet. The proposed convention must meet on the basis either that no State should, against its own will, be bound by the decision of the convention, or that it should be so bound. But it is plain that an agreement on the basis that no State shall be bound, without its consent, by the result of the deliberations, would be an abandonment on the part of the North of its pretended right of coercion—would be an absolute recognition of the independence of the several States of the Confederacy—would be, in a word, so complete a concession of the ~~rightfulness~~ of our cause that the most visionary cannot hope for such an agreement.

In advance of the meeting of a convention, the only other possible basis of meeting is that each State should agree, beforehand, to be bound by the decision of the convention; and such agreement is but another form of submission, of Northern dominion, as we well know that in such a convention we should be outnumbered nearly two to one on the very threshold of the scheme proposed. To refuse, we are met by an obstacle which cannot be removed. Is not the impracticable character of the project apparent?

You will observe that I leave entirely out of view the suggestion that a convention of all the States of both federations should be held by common consent, without any previous understanding as to the effect of its decisions—should meet merely to debate and pass resolutions that are to bind no one. It is not supposed that this can really be the meaning attached to the proposal by those who are active in its support, although the resolutions to which you invite my attention declare the function of such a convention would be simply to propose a plan of peace with the consent of the two belligerents—or, in other words, to act as negotiators in treating for peace. This part of the scheme is not intelligible to me. If the convention is only to be held with the consent of the two belligerents, that consent cannot be obtained without negotiation. The plan, thus, would resolve itself into a scheme that the two Governments should negotiate an agreement for the appointment of negotiators to make proposals for a treaty. It seems much more prompt and simple to negotiate for peace at once, than to negotiate for the appointment of negotiators, who are to meet without power to do anything but make proposals. If the Government of the United States is willing to make peace, it will treat for peace directly. If unwilling, it will refuse to consent to a convention of States.

The author of these resolutions, and those who concur in his views, appear to me to commit the radical error of supposing that the obstacle to obtaining the peace which we all desire consists in the difficulty of finding proper agencies for negotiating, so that the whole scope of the resolutions ends in solving but suggesting that, if the enemy will treat, the best agency would be State delegates to a convention; whereas, the *whole and only obstacle is that the enemy will not treat at all*, or entertain any other proposition than that we should submit to their yoke, acknowledge that we are criminals, and appeal to their mercy for pardon.

After this statement of objections, it may appear superfluous to add others of less gravity; but as you invite a full expression of my views, I will add that history is replete with instances of the interminable difficulties and delays which attend the attempt to negotiate on great and conflicting interests where the parties to the negotiation are numerous. If this has been the case, where the parties possessed full power to conclude a treaty, what can we hope from an assembly of negotiators from thirty or forty States, who, in the midst of an exasperating warfare, are to meet without power to conclude anything? In the history of our country, we find that in a time of profound peace, when the most cordial brotherhood sentiment existed, and when a long and bloody war had been brought to a triumphant close, it required two years to assemble a convention and bring its deliberations to an end, and as long year to procure the ratification of their labors. With such a war as the present in progress, the views of the large assemblage of negotiators proposed would undergo constant change according to the vicissitudes, according to the struggle, and the attempt to secure concordant views would soon be abandoned and each party would more embittered than ever, less hopeful of the possibility of successful negotiation. Again, how is the difficulty resulting from the conflicting pretensions of the two belligerents in regard to several of the States to be overcome? Is it supposed that Virginia would enter into a convention with a delegation from what our enemies choose to term the State of West Virginia, and thus recognise as insolent and violent dismemberment of her territory? Or would the United States consent that West Virginia should be deprived of her pretensions to equal rights after having formally admitted her as a State, and allowed her to vote at a Presidential election? Who would send a delegation from Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky or Missouri? The enemy claim to hold the Governments of those States, while we assert them to be members of the Confederacy. Would delegates be received from both sides? If so, there would soon be a disruption of the convention. If delegates are received from either side, then a convention of the States most vitally interested in the result would remain unrepresented, and what value could be attached to mere recommendations of a body of negotiators under such circumstances? Various other considerations suggest themselves, but enough has been said to justify my conclusion that the proposal of separate State action is newise, impracticable, and offers no prospect of good to counterbalance its manifold injurious consequences to the cause of our country. Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

WHEELER'S CAVALRY.

HOW THE REBELS PLUNDER THEIR FRIENDS.

Correspondence of the Macon Confederate.

LAURENS COUNTY, Ga., Tuesday, Dec. 1, 1864

We have lately had Gen. WHEELER'S cavalry and the Yankees among us. Gen. SHERMAN crossed the Oconee River last week, his soldiers, or camp-followers, *committing all manner of depredations upon the citizens.* They stole horses, potatoes, turnips, chickens, sugar-cane that was left for seed, pressed horses without authority, swapped horses without leave, killed fattening hogs they needed not, and broke open stores. *Not content with this, they pocketed the silver spoons of their hospitable entertainers; stole watches, knives and forks, tin pans and spiders, spun thread, which they peddled as they went along the road; leather, which they tried to sell—and, indeed, everything they could lay their hands upon; and in this community was the name of being the most unmitigated scoundrels that ever trod our soil.* With the main army there are many gentlemen, who said it *grieved* them to be associated with such consummate villains. A Lieutenant told me that it was his opinion that many of the thieves did not belong to the army at all, who would, when questioned, answer "Eighth Tennessee," "Third Alabama," &c., when in fact they were merely camp followers. Another officer believed that some of them, in order to raise a few dollars, would sell a good horse for a small sum, *press (?)* another, sell him as before, steal another, and then on to the end of the chapter. *Some of the scamps said that Georgians under Bragg were turned loose upon them in Tennessee and Kentucky and that they were only retaliating.* They would tell you to beware of the Texans and steal a negro's pocket-knife before they left! Others acknowledged that the Texans had done the best fighting. The officers behaved very well indeed, so far as they could.

In speaking of these misdoings it is understood that I do not include the gentlemen, of whom there seem to be very many, with the scoundrels, of whom there were many more.

The main army left for the front last week, leaving on the west side of the Oconee, *hundreds, and perhaps thousands of the vilest rascals to pillage and plunder the citizens, and many of them are still lurking in the neighborhood.*

Afraid to cross the river, in ten miles of the enemy's scouts, they have turned down on the west side of the Oconee, and are spread all over the country, going toward Bell's ferry, the fork of the river on Little Ocmulgee, still plundering and stealing, some without guns and on foot. While stealing and pressing horses in this vicinity, many soldiers in the main army led one extra horse and sometimes two, and they gave every horses; in some instances to negroes. They would finally take a man's corn and fodder and hogs, hand him a few pencil lines as payment. Such devastation I never witnessed, among a people, too, who would have opened their corn-cribs, and *joyfully* supplied their real wants, when properly applied for by a proper officer. But they are now remembered as "Wheeler's Marioons," "Wheeler's Ruffians," "Wheeler's Horse Thieves," &c. And some whose feelings have been outraged say, "*Let the Yankees come and burn us out of home, from them we expect no favor, but Lord deliver us from "Wheeler's Horse Thieves."* The fire of patriotism blazed high and brightly upon those old hills; but now gloom overspreads the countenances of all, made deeper by the contrast which follows. From Sunday till Wednesday inst. a small force of the Yankees visited a portion of this county, which had been overrun by our friends. They burned what cotton they saw and gin houses, from which the cotton had not been removed, took all the horses and mules that would answer their purpose, and such negroes as wanted to join them—not many of them, I believe—or such as were necessary for conveying the horses to the army. They stole nothing, destroyed no other private property, and were civil and polite, when not aggravated. What they did, however, nearer the centre of their tide of march, I know not. But one thing is certain: *as far as yet known, the contrast has had a withering effect upon those who felt the astringents of the one, and the mildness of the other. The track of Wheeler's army was some ten miles wide, counting the "stragglers," and they took the widow's only horse, both of the poor man's horses, sometimes four from him who had only five, and all of any number which suited them. They took one of two which was carrying a corpse to the grave.* Of the Yankees we expected no favor, but they forced us to acknowledge that we got off well.

In addition to what has been said before, I wish to make the following remarks: Gen. WHEELER'S army seems to be composed of soldiers under command, and men not under control of any one. A portion of them answered the hurrah call, and moved off in dense columns, the other portion lagged behind as long as they pleased, some of whom are here yet, pilfering from the inhabitants. All the thieves did not remain behind, *for the thieving was still kept up near the main army.* The manner of robbing us was as follows: Sometimes they would propose a swap; sometimes, without proposing, they would swap, leaving a crippled horse in place of a first-rate mule or horse. Most generally they would take horses from the fields or pasture lands, let down the fence back of the field, go around the dwelling and rejoin the troops above, hardly in any case leaving a showing as evidence of a trade. They would dismount a timorous man, a boy, or negro, on the road, take his horse and leave him to go home on foot. Some of the officers said it was against the orders of WHEELER to take horses except those very likely to fall into the hands of the enemy, and then, in all cases to give the owner a receipt or certificate of the same. But in some cases, a man claiming to be an officer, would dismount, and show himself to be interested in the trade. They demanded a portion of our fattening hogs, and after being furnished, *killed stock hogs for their amusement, and let them rot to rot. They sold or gave away some of their guns, and some of them were heard to declare that they didn't mean to fight any more.* When a citizen would appeal to an officer for his stolen property, they would say to him, "Identify your property and you shall have it, sir," thereby rendering it necessary to search among a column of men and horses, eight or ten miles long. Some of the officers instructed the citizens to shoot down the rascals we might catch stealing. But this came too late.

According to the accounts received, there will be a great scarcity of horses for agricultural purposes, any where within ten miles of the track of the army, and all seem to think that the demoralization occasioned existing, is the result of a want of proper discipline. Some of the sub officers say that Gen. WHEELER gives orders, which the lawless men regard about as much as they would the fulminations of Bud Tom. Another officer said (so I heard) that if he commanded that arm, he would shoot, or hang about two hundred of them the first week. Notwithstanding what has been said; this command is mostly composed of patriotic men, and officers, who conduct themselves like gentlemen and considerate human beings. Finally, the citizens wish to know what course to take to get compensation for their lost property.

The Macon *Confederate* comments upon these statements editorially, and says:

We understand Gov. BROWN has made the suggestion to the proper authority, and has offered to arrest these stragglers with the reserve militia, if the Government will dismount and send them off as conscripts. We think the suggestion entitled to a favorable consideration and response.

There is no doubt but that some depredations have been made by WHEELER'S cavalry; but is it just to brand the *whole* of a brave and patriotic command, who have done, and who are still doing the country arduous and valuable service with the crimes of a lawless few belonging to it, or greater and more heinous outrages perpetrated by men not belonging to that or any other Confederate command—who may indeed, be tories or Yankees in disguise.

There is reason to believe this is true, and that innumbered tories and soles are scattered over the country for purposes of robbery and theft. And this thought is suggested and thrown out.

Our correspondent says that our own men treated citizens worse than ten Yankees who followed them. The same remark has often been made before. In some cases it may be lamentably true. But, is it not possible—aye, is it not quite probable—that the trickery of the Yankee may have suggested to him the idea of assuming the garb of Confederate cavalry for the purpose of committing these outrages, and thereby bring our own troops into undeserved odium; these cowardly thieving scoundrels to be followed by others—Yankees also—who shall be so "polite and civil" as to produce a striking contrast between the conduct of the supposed Confederate and the "true blue" Yankee. We do not know this is so, but it would be in character with Yankee cunning, and its natural result be that stated by our correspondent.

SHERMAN.

"HIS MARK.

The editor of the *Mobile Register*, reporting a trip homeward from Richmond, says:

"We passed over the track of SHERMAN'S march through Georgia, via Sparta and Milledgeville, to Macon. We saw few or no signs of devastation than we expected. In a distance of fifty miles we counted but three barns and gin houses and two dwellings burned. The greatest devastation was visited on the corn crops and smoke houses, and the stock that was not driven off their line of march. In Milledgeville SHERMAN expressed his astonishment at the richness of the country in food supplies. The State House was defaced, the Governor's mansion gutted, and the penitentiary and railway depot burned. No private dwelling was burned, and those only robbed that were left vacant by their occupants. While there were many cases of personal loss, the town got off well, if we consider the character of the army and the fanatic that led it.

We fell in with a retired Confederate officer who was captured by the enemy near Macon, and who was kept ten days with his army. A Yankee officer who had charge of him, and who finally gave him a horse and allowed him to escape, told him that 9,000 men of SHERMAN'S army were serving beyond their terms of enlistment, and would leave it as soon as they reached the coast. A very few would be induced by the high bounties to re-enlist for one year. There were also in the army 12,000 drafted men, unwilling and inefficient soldiers, leaving about 12 or 15,000 veterans. He said they were all tired of the war, and for himself, his time being out, nothing could induce him to serve again.

A SHARP DODGE.

INTERESTING TO GENS. GRANT AND SHERMAN.

A "refugee from Savannah," in an interesting communication published in the Charleston *Courier*, discloses a sharp dodge which he claims was successfully practiced against Gen. SHERMAN:

"And here is one thing I wish to call special attention to. It is a belief or opinion on my part, for which I will give my reasons, and you and your readers may judge of its correctness. I believe our military authorities tried to frighten SHERMAN off from attacking Augusta and Savannah by using the press to spread abroad statements concerning the arrival or expected arrival of reinforcements which never arrived; for instance, the Savannah papers republished from the Augusta papers, (when SHERMAN was not far from Millen,) a statement that large arrivals of troops were daily occurring; that rations had just been issued by the commissary at Augusta to twenty thousand newly arrived veteran troops; that more were soon to arrive; and that while that paragraph was being penned, the glad shouts of soldiers used to pointing their guns at the ton along the Potomac greeted the editor's ears. Now, I do not know positively, but I do not believe these 20,000 troops ever arrived in Augusta. If they never did, who ever saw them? Where did they come from, and where did they go to? The Augusta papers on several occasions announced the arrival of troops, (or at least the Augusta papers published such statements, crediting the Savannah papers,) but I never could find out where they came from or went to, and never saw any one who saw them. All will recollect the dispatch of Gen. BRAGG that he was about leaving Wilmington for Augusta with 10,000 men. I do not believe he brought any troops with him at all. If he did, who were they and where did they go?

One morning both the Savannah papers announced that rations had been issued the day previous to three thousand newly-arrived veteran troops. I made an effort to find out where these troops were stationed, or by what road they came in, or who they were, but could not find any one who saw them, or knew anything about them. I believe

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JAN. 22, 1865

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The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The Navy Department, yesterday, received a dispatch from ADMIRAL PORTER, saying that, in addition to the blowing up of Fort Caswell, the rebels also destroyed the pirates *Tallahassee* and *Chickamauga*. The Admiral also speaks hopefully of our forces soon getting into Wilmington. From the tone of the Richmond papers of the 19th, received at Washington, it is apparent that the rebels are in great trepidation respecting their ability to hold Wilmington against the force now operating against it.

Richmond papers of the 19th and 20th, received at Washington, give a series of telegrams from Charleston, respecting the campaign just inaugurated by Gen. SHERMAN, which resulted in the capture of Pocotaligo. The rebels appear to be very uncertain as to whether Branchville or Charleston is Gen. SHERMAN'S objective. After retreating from Pocotaligo, the rebel Gen. MCLAWS crossed the Combahee River, where it is said he would make a stand. At the last report our forces had demonstrated against the enemy's position, and are said to have been concentrating a few miles from the Combahee, at McPhersonville, whither the troops were being brought up by railroad from Coosawhatchie and Savannah. Heavy rebel reinforcements are reported to have arrived at Charleston.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 20th inst., states that the bill to appoint a Commander-in-Chief of all the armies of the "Confederacy," and recommending that Gen. JOHNSON be reinstated, has passed that branch of the rebel Congress. If carried into effect this will make LEE Commander-in-Chief of the rebel armies. Officers from HOOD'S army say its losses were overrated, and that 8,000 would cover all the casualties during the campaign. It was rumored that he had been superseded by DICK TAYLOR. Hon. W. S. FOOTE, it is reported, has been released from custody by the Provost-Marshal of Fredericksburgh, and arrived in Richmond.

A dispatch from Toronto says that the *Leader* of that city reports a naval force, consisting of thirty gunboats and three thousand five hundred trained men, has been ordered out from England to the Lake, and that the fleet will probably arrive as soon as navigation shall have opened.

A letter from Savannah says: "speaking of anbjugation, Gen. SHERMAN has a very terse way of meeting this difficulty. To a proud lady who said to him: "General, you may conquer, but you can't subjugate us," he instantly replied, "I don't want to subjugate you, I mean to kill you, the whole of you, if you don't stop this rebellion." To another, who wanted to know of him how long the war would last, he said, 'Well, well,' in his rapid, earnest manner, 'I don't know; perhaps six or eight years, and then twenty or twenty-five years of guerrilla warfare; long enough to destroy this whole generation, and then we'll begin anew.' In this way he dashes their arrogance, right and left, to the winds, and they leave his presence utterly confounded, and, at least, with due respect to the Yankee General."

Over 500 deserters who came within the lines of the Army of the Potomac and the Army of the James, have passed through Washington since the 1st of January.

An arrival from City Point on Friday states that a great deal of picket firing took place in front of Petersburgh Thursday night, and it was reported that the place had been evacuated, but the following morning matters remained as usual. Information has also been received of considerable firing in front of Petersburgh, near the Appomattox, on Friday morning, but with what effect is not known.

GENERAL NEWS.

Bids for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock, paying 6 per cent. interest, were opened in the Comptroller's Office yesterday. The amount required was $234,000. Bids amounting to $789,500 were received, ranging from par to 4 per cent. premium, but, as the Comptroller decided to accept only those at and over 2 per cent premium, only $75,000 were taken.

Pursuant to law, Comptroller BRENNAN yesterday appointed a new Board of Commissioners of Charities and Corrections, to serve a term of four years from the 17th of April next. The new Commissioners are ISAAC BELL, JAMES B. NICHOLSON, JAMES BOWEN and OWEN W. BRENNAN. Messrs. BELL and NICHOLSON are members of the present board. The retiring members are Messrs. DRAPER and GRINNELL.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. CHARLES WHEELOCK, late Colonel of the Ninety-seventh New-York Volunteers, died in Washington yesterday. His remains will be sent to Herkimer County, N. Y.

A limited business was transacted in Produce and Merchandise, on Saturday, at generally declining prices. Middling Cotton was quoted down to 92½@95c. ₩ lb. The Freight Market was very dull and heavy.

A telegram from Julesburgh, on the Plains, 456 miles west of Atchison, represents the entire country between the valley of the Little Bine and Denver City, a distance of nearly five hundred miles, as being full of hostile Cheyenne, Sioux, and Pawnee Indians, who threaten utter destruction to the way-stations, stock, and employes of the Overland Mail Company. Mr. HOLLADAY'S Agent at Julesburgh was holding that station, yesterday, with only fifteen men, and these were apprehensive of capture and massacre. It is feared that they cannot successfully cope with the Indians, and if not, then we may as well dismiss all hops of reopening the Overland Line until May or June next. The telegraph appears to be intact.

CHARLES A. SCOTT, who recently escaped from the Tombs Police Court while complaint papers for grand larceny were being drawn up against him, was apprehended on Friday by Policeman CHARLES E. FREEMAN, at Camp Perkins, Trenton, N. J., where the fugitive had enlisted under the name of George Gibbs. SCOTT had been guilty of a series of robberies at the steamboat and barge offices on the North and East River piers.

JOHN PERRY, hackman, was sent to the Penitentiary for an assault, which he committed on Friday night, upon MARY BERRY, a miss of fourteen, whom he had inveigled into his coach.

MATTHEW LYNCH died at the New-York Hospital last evening, from injuries received on board the transport *Cumberland*, in whose machinery he had been crushed.

Rebel Raids from Canada.

The London *Morning Post*, the official organ, recognizes, in as strong terms as we could use ourselves, the futility and absurdity of the attempt which the Confederates are making to add a new article to the code of international law, clothing brigandage committed on an enemy from neutral soil with the immunities usually accorded to acts of regular belligerents. The theory which the Richmond authorities are endeavoring to force upon the acceptance of foreign nations is, that bands of adventurers may start from the territory of a neutral, kill and plunder on the other side of the frontier line, and get back again, without rendering themselves liable to any other punishment than such as the neutral's municipal law affixes to breaches of its neutrality, if they can show a commission from any power strong enough to keep an army in the field.

We believe this extraordinary doctrine is now propounded for the first time, but the mere inconvenience of suffering it to be carried out would, even if there were no objections to it on grounds of humanity, render its acceptance impossible. For if any such precedent as the South is offering in Canada were established, England might, in a war with France, send bands of London thieves to live in hotels along the upper Rhine, and rush across and plunder French villages and murder farmers at their leisure, without exposing themselves to any greater risk than that of being treated as "violators of neutrality;" or if Italy and Austria were at war, Italy might send brigands into Servia to rob along the Danube, and protect them from punishment by giving them military commissions.

The trouble with the Confederates is, that they hate their enemy with a hatred for which the ordinary usages of civilized war do not afford a sufficient outlet. They have vented as much of their malignity as possible on the prisoners of war, short of actually massacring them, and in all Southern districts which guerrillas can reach, they visit on the unfortunate inhabitants who may be suspected of Union sentiments all the horrors of which guerrillas are capable. But this is not enough. They want to get at the Yankee villages; at the peaceful farmers and shopkeepers. They have repeatedly tried to accomplish this by invasion, but have been foiled, to their great chagrin, and this chagrin has been intensified by the fact that they have not been able to secure a similar immunity for their own soil. They have tried repeatedly to send in bands of marauders on us, along the Southern line, but this has been found impracticable, owing to the presence of our armies, and the wide belt of their own territory which is in our occupation.

The only way, therefore, of reaching peaceful and unsuspecting citizens is from the northern side; and partly in order to protect the ruffians employed in these enterprises, from the ordinary consequences of such crimes, partly in order to drag England into the quarrel, they select Canada as their base of operations, and ask the Canadian courts to recognize as soldiers men who rob in small parties on the public highway, without a flag, or uniform, or any other military insignia, and at least six hundred miles from the nearest point of any territory belonging to the power which commissions them.

It will easily be seen that its own interest, as well as the interests of civilization, demand from every country in christendom the indignant repudiation of these monstrous pretensions. Nobody, but men bred on slave soil would ever have had the effrontery to put them forward, and no power could allow them, that was not prepared to see war lose nearly all the softening features, which modern progress has of late years imprinted on it. The civilized world would, if such practices as the St. Albans raid received the sanction of international law, have to make up its mind to see war become literally savage in most of its incidents. It would neither be confined when it broke out to any particular points, or be carried on by any particular bodies of men, or be governed by any fixed rules. Each Government could call the whole criminal population into its service, send robbers and assassins into every village, and spread pillage and arson through every district, no matter how far from armies. Even if there could be found in the letter of any decision or of any text-book, any sanction for such outrageous theories of belligerent "rights," as this would involve, it is clear that it would be impossible for civilized powers to permit them to be put into practice. In other words, even if this were the law, the general interest and safety would demand that, if it could not be abrogated, it should be disregarded.

The Bankrupt Bill.

By the acts of secession passed by certain Southern States in 1861, our New-York merchants lost over one hundred and twenty million dollars in gold. By the same scheme of rebel confiscation, such commercial cities as Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore lost some eighteen or twenty millions each. The three last together probably sacrificed something over half as much as New-York. During last session of Congress the Philadelphia Board of Trade busied itself with petitions against the Bankrupt Bill, primarily on the ground that certain Philadelphia tradesmen would be unable, if it should become law, to collect their different accounts after the restoration of the Union. The same sort of petition came up on Tuesday in the Senate from the Boston Board of Trade. And the report says that the Board set forth that "there is now due by the people of the revolted States to merchants of the North, between $150,000,000 and $200,000,000; that there has been no opportunity to press the claims for settlement in the local courts; and that, if the Bankrupt Bill should become law, the rights of these creditors would be seriously prejudiced."

In contrast with these petitioners, New-York, which is the creditor of the South for more than half what the South owes to the whole of the loyal States, asks for the Bankrupt Law, prays for the Bankrupt Law, irrespective of any consideration as to what portion of the Southern debts are payable here or elsewhere. The prime question with our metropolitan merchants, and with the great body of our business people, is to see the loyal insolvent trader here released from disabilities which have been caused in a very great measure by secession and by the spurious enactments of seceded Legislatures. The business community of New-York has quite as high notions of commercial honor as the business people of the sister cities. What our solvent merchants fear far more than the possible or probable loss of a number of debts contracted previous [to the secession era, is the permanent loss to our industrial accumulations of the energy, enterprise and honest labors of thousands of true and good men among us, who cannot resume business until they have the protection of a law similar to that which is now before Congress. The view which the Boston and Philadelphia Boards of Trade take is essentially local and sectional. It concerns, or is supposed to concern, the individual interests of a small class of enterprisers. The theory of the supporters of a general bankrupt law, on the other hand, has for its basis the general amelioration of a large loyal community, and their relief from disabilities imposed upon them, in a vast majority of instances, by no fault of their own.

Mr. SUMNER, in presenting the Boston petition in the Senate on Tuesday, did well to suggest that, if the petitioners were afraid that the proposed bankrupt law would sacrifice the debts due to them in the United States, there were possible means of enforcing their claims altogether irrespective of a general insolvency act. Such an intimation, we have little doubt, will do much to modify the opposition offered to the bill. Even in South Carolina, the statute of limitations does not include such accounts as concern "the trade of merchandise between merchant and merchant." If it did, the Boston accounts would be canceled there already, not only by local secession acts, but by lapse of time. For, personal actions barring such accounts as we have named, have to be brought in the local courts, we believe within four years after the debt has been contracted. But this can in no degree affect the interests of a great mercantile community. And Boston, we think, may safely fall back on the incidental assurance of Mr. SUMNER, that the bill now before the Senate may be allowed to pass, and yet a reasonable protection be thrown around the peculiar interests of the Southern traders in New-England generally.

The Chivalry on Humanity.

The Charleston *Mercury* says that in order to save the Confederacy more killing is necessary. "Men in command must not be afraid to die—they must not be afraid to kill. Officers must be killed—not mere privates. Reform must begin at the top, not at the bottom of the service. To reach the private, Captains must be shot. We want no child's play—we want an army."

This is certainly a lively idea, and it would seem that the South Carolinians may adopt it and put it into practice. If the sanguinary "reform" which it recommends will only begin "at the top" of the Confederate service—that is, with JEFFERSON DAVIS himself, and be rigidly carried out through the lower ranks of officials, we shall have peace in the Spring, and the best possible guarantee for future tranquillity. We should have been loth to recommend so sweeping a measure ourselves, as we make no claims to ferocity of temper, but now that it is proposed by those who have seen more than we have of the Confederate leaders during the last four years, and are therefore well acquainted with their deserts, we do not feel justified in withholding our consent.

We are satisfied from the following account which the *Mercury* gives of the antecedents and actual condition of the people of South Carolina, that whenever this great opening of the vials of wrath begins, the work will be thoroughly done.

"This is a community of law. Just one hundred and ninety-two years ago we began our political existence under the authority of the Lords Proprietors of England, and the rule of the Cavaliers, with the good old English code of laws, unemasculated by modern philanthropy and pseudo humanitarianism to guide us. With the blessing of God we have still preserved that code, but little adulterated by damagogism. We can still hang a villain, or shoot a ruffian, without lacerating the bowels of our humanity. We have not yet come to have a nursery for scoundrels, called a Penitentiary—nor public preachers in the pulpit, who called Christ "a good Galilean youth." Simple folks, we have little imagined upon our successors. We are still only as our fathers left us in their ignorance—simply civilized and simply Christians."

We are glad to hear it. If the South has had any faults in times past, it has been a leaning to "philanthropy" and "pseudo humanitarianism." The exceeding clearness about taking away human life, and a sort of maudlin respect for human rights, and a strong distaste for all sorts of summary justice, have, as is well known, long been characteristics of nearly all the Slave States. If the "Lords Proprietors," or the "Cavaliers," from whom nearly everybody in the South is lineally descended, could come on earth again, they would refuse to believe that the mild, acrimonious, phlegmatic, tolerant, humane, tender-hearted and highly speculative gentlemen who now people most of the plantations, were really their progeny. We are glad to find that this weakness has not spread into South Carolina, and that the citizens of that State can still "hang a villain or shoot a ruffian without lacerating the bowels of the community." Let them therefore at once take advantage of this sound condition of their viscera, and begin the work. By all means let all the villains be hanged, and all the ruffians be shot, and above all things, "begin at the top." The spirits of the "Lords Proprietors," they may rely on it, will look on approvingly; the ghosts of the "Cavaliers" will chuckle, and the Yankees will forgive South Carolina a multitude of her sins for saving them so much trouble.

The Wrongs of Our Prisoners Again.

No one but a person placed at the centre of opinion—like an editor—can imagine how hot the passion of the country is growing over the wrongs of our prisoners in the hands of the rebel slave-holders. If any of our readers, not personally interested in this terrible question, will imagine his own brother, or son, or friend, gradually starving during twenty months—the light of reason going out under want of food, the influence of bad quarters, miasma and filth, subjected to brutal and cruel jailors, bodily strength failing, and life dying out in wretchedness and despair—a man who might have been an honor to the nation thus slowly murdered by inches, and ending as a lunatic or idiot, his only crime that he had served his country—he will appreciate the tide of indignation and wrath which is now slowly rising with irresistible power against these damnable wrongs in the hearts of our people. The conviction has taken fast hold of the public mind that this whole thing is a deliberate and devilish plot of the leaders of the Confederacy to force us to exchange an army of healthy and vigorous soldiers (made so by our humanity) for an equal number of these broken wrecks of manhood (made so by their cruelty.) The same cool system of murder seems to have been tried in South Carolina (where we had been led to expect more generosity,) as in Virginia, where we counted on nothing but cruelty and dishonor. The same close confinement, want of shelter, and deprivation of wood for fires or building, was enforced in Andersonville, where wood and space abounded, as in Richmond, where they might have been scant; the same scarcity of food in Georgia, where the land was overflowing with abundance, as in Virginia, where rations were short. There is evidently system and method in such barbarity. It cannot be the result of accident.

It is difficult to conceive such cold-blooded and far-seeing cruelty; and certainly no human being but an Anglo-Saxon slaveholder could, in this age of the world, be guilty of it. Yet the evidence from ten thousand sources proves the fiendish and incredible wrongs to which these unhappy young men have been subject, and the inference from all the facts, seems to the public irresistible. It looks like designed torture and unmanning or wasting the powers of our brave soldiers. The enemy did not dare openly to shoot them, knowing that then our Government might shoot rebel prisoners, and, beside, wished to exchange all they could. But gradually to starve, brutify and extinguish the life and hope of fifty thousand soldiers, burying a large proportion under Southern soil, and offering the rest, when they were beyond the power of doing injury, as exchanges for our lusty captives. This was something to gratify the utmost appetite of a slaveholder's hate, and so cunning as not probably to be punished by any public retaliation. This is the view which is rapidly taking hold of the public mind. And another equally strong is coming to the surface, that our Government is not doing, and has not done, its full duty in the matter.

The people cannot but feel that had Mr. LINCOLN set down his foot in the first years, about the treatment of our prisoners, at once on a small scale ordering retaliation, as BUTLER did in regard to his negroes in the trenches, the rebel authorities would have speedily "backed down," as they did in that memorable case. But now that the evil has become so vast and awful, retaliation by our Government is rendered much more difficult; though still we think some modified form might be invented, which would tend to the real interests of humanity, and protect our unfortunate brothers and friends from these barbarians.

There is a strong feeling, too, with the public, that the President should make some open and formal protest—giving his evidence—in the name of humanity against these enormities. He would thus bring the crimes of the rebels before the great tribunal of the opinion of the civilized world. The record of their guilt and our protest would become part of history. Such a public indictment would shame men like Gen. LEE (who once was a gentleman) and JEFF. DAVIS, who has a *rôle* to play before the eyes of Europe. It might force from their fears—what the sense of compassion or the instincts of gentleman have never been able to do—humanity toward their defenceless prisoners.

Something certainly ought to be done. Our brothers wrongs cry to Heaven. The picture of these poor starving wretches—once our noblest young men—now broken in mind and body, idiots and lunatics under hope deferred and want and sickness, being murdered by inches, is enough to spoil the happiest lot here, and to throw a cloud over all our successes.

The President of the Police and the Judges.

It is a constant practice of the Democratic press—and in this even the leading Republican evening journal has thought fit recently to join—to speak of the severe strictures and gloomy sketches given in our columns of the government of this city, as exaggerated pictures, and to urge that the Democracy of New-York on the whole secures as many of the results of good government as are attained elsewhere.

Whenever, however, any candid and impartial report appears from a respectable official of the moral or financial condition of New-York, we see that all the accusations of this and kindred journals against the management of city affairs are more than justified.

Mr. ACTON, the President of the Police Board, has recently given to the public a police report for the year. He is certainly not one disposed to exaggerate our unfortunate condition, but these are his words, and they should receive weighty consideration from the public:

Probably in no city in the civilized world, not the theatre of actual war, is human life so highly prized, and subjected to as great hazards from violence, as in New-York and Brooklyn. In no other such cities does the machinery of criminal justice so signally fail to restrain or punish serious and capital offences. This is a startling proposition, but it is seen and felt by all classes of prudent and sober-minded people.

There were arrested by the Metropolitan Police, for crimes of violence of a serious character, in 1863 and 1864 respectively, as follows:

	1863.	1864.
For felonious assault	343	462
For assaults on policemen	10	35
For attempt at rape	22	29
For insulting females in the street	33	68
For murder	79	48
For maiming	6	6
For manslaughter	1	10
For rape	21	14
For threatening life	12	30
Total	537	742

A small portion of this mass of high crime has received the punishment provided by the laws. The fault, if any exist, is somewhere beyond the power of the police.

During the year ending the 30th of November, five members of the police force have met their deaths by violence from the hands of desperate ruffians, great numbers of whom infest the city.

Thirteen have been seriously injured or wounded by collision with the same violent class. A much larger number not reported have received injuries of a less serious character. This has occurred during the year which has not been marked by any serious riot or mob.

The City of New-York ought to be not only as healthy and attractive a residence as any city in the world, but it should be as safe for both persons and property; yet its property is fearfully menaced by fires and robberies, and persons are in startling peril from criminal violence.

This lamentable state of things is due in a great measure to a tardy and inefficient administration of justice, aggravated by the existing state of war. Moreover, these causes are likely to continue for some years, even if the most favorable state of circumstances which can be reasonably anticipated shall occur.

Concert and energy on the part of all good citizens and honest officials, to resist and subdue these elements of violence and crime, are urgently demanded.

As our institutions and laws as administered do not afford adequate protection to persons or property, some remedy must be found and applied, or life in our metropolis will drift rapidly toward the conditions of barbarism.

The difficulty here intimated is clear enough—it is not with the police. They have arrested 742 criminals, charged with high crimes, or about fifty per cent. more than last year, yet the greater proportion of these have escaped punishment, and are still marauding on the community.

Five policemen have been killed and thirteen seriously injured and wounded in arresting these ruffians. Property, we are told, is fearfully menaced by fires and robberies, and persons are in constant peril from criminal violence. In no city in the civilized world, the Chief asserts, is human life so lightly prized, or subject to such hazards of violence. This last statement we are inclined to think somewhat exaggerated, as the rate of crime must be quite as great in London or Liverpool as here, but the truth still remains, that out of 742 arrested criminals, a "large proportion" escaped and still pursue their nefarious calling. The reason is as plainly suggested by the President of the Board of Police, as could be with propriety; it lies in *the laxity or corruption of the judges*, elected by universal suffrage. It is perfectly well known that notorious ruffians, if they happen to have any political influence in a Democratic Ward, escape their just dues when brought before some of our popular judges. Numbers of criminals are let off every week to return to their repes, burglaries and thieveries, provided some "influential Alderman" or leading "Ward politician" intercede in their behalf; numbers of others are handed over to the recruiting officers, and after being marched down to the front, disgrace our army there by desertion, and then desert again from the rebels, and return to their plundering occupations in this city. What else could be expected?

On the attractive Democratic theory, so dear to our philosophical evening cotemporary, the ruffians of the Sixth Ward, the gamblers of the Second, and the grog-sellers and pimps of the Fourth, are allowed to select for themselves a candidate for an office which ought, above all offices, to represent the highest purity and integrity of the State—the Judgeship. The Judges naturally represent their constituency, and, though (unfortunately, according to the opinion of our theoretical cotemporary) we have a Police Commission, not dependent on New-York suffrage, and above all suspicion of connivance with crime, yet the Judges can undo half which the Police accomplish, and let loose the criminals which they arrest. We all know the activity of our police, yet we are told, on the authority of its Chief, that life is growing unsafe and property insecure.

The best policed city in the world is to be overrun with thieves, burglars and murderers, because the Judges, elected by universal suffrage, join hands with crime. We commend this example, among many others, to our *doctrinaire* friends, who are so in love with the rule of popular suffrage in the city, and so opposed to the special legislation of Albany.

Freedom of the Press in France.

There is not much prospect that M. PERSIGNY'S prediction touching the future freedom of the French press will be verified in our day, since, instead of relaxing its fetters, the French Government and French courts are incessantly laboring to strip it of the few privileges which yet remain to it. A case has lately been decided by the "Tribunal of Rouen," illustrative of the persecution to which the French press is exposed under the Second Empire. It is the *correspondents*, however, not the editors, whose rights are now in jeopardy. Hitherto the former have been allowed a tolerable measure of liberty, but henceforward, if the Court of Correction is as adverse as the lower tribunals, they must submit to the gagging system as well as their principals.

The case at issue arose thus: Some time ago two literary Parisians, MM. ST. CHERON and CLAIRBOIS, engaged to supply five or six Provincial journals with letters from the French metropolis three or four times a week. These letters were filled with the political and social gossip of the gay city, and until recently, called forth no reprehension from the Minister. But unfortunately there is a firm in Paris styled the *Havas Correspondence* which, by favor of the Government, enjoys a monopoly of this sort of business, and whose interests were damaged by the ability and enterprise of the gentlemen aforesaid. The firm brought their grievances before the Home Office, which at once espoused the cause of its protégés, and instructed the Crown lawyers to take proceedings against MM. ST. CHERON and CLAIRBOIS for an infraction of the ordinances regulating the press. The case was originally tried by the Court of First Instance, in Paris, from whose judgment the defendants appealed to the "Tribunal of Rouen," but the decision of the upper court has been no less adverse to them than that of the lower one, the Rouen Rhadamanthus having ruled that the correspondence under consideration "constitutes, in the eye of the law, a *periodical publication*, whatever be the character of the parties to whom it is addressed, whatever the number of the correspondents, in whatever form it may appear, and whatever be the channel through which it is communicated." But no "periodical publication" treating of matters connected with politics or social economy, and appearing either regularly on stated days, or in numbers and irregularly, can be published, or even created, without the authorization of the Government; therefore the Rouen judge pronounced the writing and publication of these letters an infraction of the law, and confirmed the decision of the lower court, with costs.

This is a most iniquitous sentence, for it is plain that the decree of the 17th of February, 1852, from which the above quotation is an extract, was never intended to apply to aught save journals, magazines, reviews, &c. If, however, the Court of Correction should ratify the judgment of the "Tribunal of Rouen," then no newspaper correspondent in France must dare in the future even to indite a letter on the political or social topics of the hour, without first submitting a rough draft of what are to be its contents to the Minister of the Interior, and obtaining his sanction to write. This restriction will give a death-blow to the business of French correspondents, and coupled with *avertissements*, and the suspending power, will tend to divert the French press of all liberty, and to consummate the "crowning of the political edifice," so far as the press is concerned.

Geneva and its Factions.

Events have occurred, and are occurring, in Geneva, which bode no good to that famous member of the Swiss Confederation, or to the general interests of the country of WILLIAM TELL.

Geneva is the prey of factions who, to promote their own ends, have repudiated all respect for law and justice. These factions style themselves *Radicals* and *Independents*, and the animosity which incites hostile armies in the field is charity itself in comparison to the antipathy with which they regard each other. When the fing of war comes at election time, that antipathy often leads to outrages of the most sanguinary character, the perpetrators of which, if ever called to account, are pretty sure of being shielded from punishment by their brother partisans. In illustration of the deadly nature of the feud which rages between these factions, and the impunity which political criminals enjoy in Geneva, it is merely necessary to adduce the case of the riots of last August, and the result of the trial which the fomenters of those riots have recently undergone.

Last August there was a vacancy in the Genevese Council of State, and an election had to be held in order to fill the void. The candidates were M. CHENEVIERE and M. FAZY, but the latter, or Radical candidate, was defeated by a majority of 337. The victory was fairly won by the Independents, who, of course, felt greatly elated. Their exultation, however, was of short duration. The Electoral Committee, which was mostly composed of Radicals, determined to abuse its power, rather than recognise the election of a political opponent. M. CHENEVIERE was accordingly set aside, despite his majority, and M. FAZY appointed Councilor in his stead. This so exasperated the Independents, that they rushed in a body to the Hotel de Ville, where the Government was in session, and insisted that the result of the election, and the number of votes cast for each candidate, should be duly announced to the citizens. This being customary, the demand was acceded to, and immediately an official *cortège* was formed, which proceeded through the principal streets, followed by an immense crowd, to make the required proclamation. They were not, however, suffered to fulfill their duty unmolested. When they arrived at the Faubourg St. Gervais they encountered a radical mob, armed with muskets, who fired on the procession, killing five and wounding eight. This treacherous assault was the cause of all the excitement and rioting that subsequently ensued; and yet the organizers and leaders of that assemblage of assassins—the men who incited the mob to attack the procession—who distributed ammunition to all that wanted it—who gave the order to fire—nay, who actually fired into the *cortège* themselves—have been recently pronounced innocent of the murder of their fellow-citizens, innocent of the crime of sedition, by a jury and a judge sworn to uphold the majesty of the law.

But inciting to sedition, resisting authority, shedding the blood of fellow-citizens, are venial offences now-a-days in Geneva. The desecrations of law perpetrated by each of the rival factions, while in power, have in fact reduced the Republic almost to a state of anarchy. The Gallic element of the population is rapidly increasing, and the Third NAPOLEON could doubtless advance just as plausible reasons for the annexation of the little Genevan Commonwealth to the Second Empire, as for the annexation thereto of Nice and Savoy.

The Public Taxes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is a very easy matter for your correspondent, "Carl Benson," or any one else, to cry out absurd against the tax on sales; but it is a very different matter to adduce facts and arguments against the practicability and fairness of the tax. No such facts or arguments have as yet been found, though C. B., and others, doubtless, have made very diligent search for them. We beg to assure C. B. he has been misinformed, that the tax has been abandoned by its projectors. It has not been abandoned, it will not be abandoned, and it must, sooner or later, in connection with a tax on property, supersede all other direct Federal taxes; and for the simple reason, saving nothing about the equity of the tax, that an adequate revenue cannot be raised by any other method, without fatally impairing the productive resources and energies of the country.

C. B. refers to the oppressive taxes on sales of the "middle ages." We suppose he had in his mind's eye the famous Spanish excise tax, the *alcavala*. If C. B. "will brush up his history," he will learn that that tax differed, *in toto*, from the tax on sales now advocated in this country. The *alcavala* was originally levied at ten per cent., afterward at fourteen per cent., and we are under the impression—though of this we will not be sure—was finally raised as high as twenty-five per cent. But worse than all, these enormous taxes thus raised were, principally, used to gratify the insane ambition of the Spanish princes for foreign conquests, and were, therefore, mostly expended in foreign countries. First manufactures, and then all dependent branches of business and employment, declined and decayed. The drying up of all the productive resources of the country, and the final impoverishment of the nation, was the necessary consequence.

But C. B.'s gorge rises most at the proposition to tax real and personal estate. "To hear C. B. talk," one would think there was no other interest in the country but the property interest, and that there were no incomes but those derived from invested thousands in houses, and lands, and bonds, and mortgages, and stocks. But in his allusion to the Income Tax as a tax on property, he is particularly unfortunate. Real and personal estate, he maintains, is already heavily taxed by the Income Tax. Well, let us figure out this heavy tax and see what it amounts to. In a recent communication to the TIMES, if our memory serves us, C. B. estimated the present net income from real estate, in this city, at four per cent.; sufficiently low, we think, but let that pass. The Income Tax on this, at five per cent., is twenty cents, which, on a hundred dollars, is one-fifth of one per cent—that is, a tax of five per cent. on income, derived from real estate, is equivalent to a tax of one-fifth of one per cent. on the value of the property. C. B., whilst thus protesting against a moderate tax, on his real and personal estate—the possession of which by the by, is a predicament which everybody is not so unfortunate as to be in—and pleading in bar the Income Tax, has not the slightest objection that the small mechanic, or manufacturer, as C. B. would denominate him, a fe Internal Revenue Law, who perhaps occupies with his family apartments in one of C. B.'s tenement houses, and pays his rent monthly in advance, should be called upon, also, monthly by the Government of the United States to pay 5 per cent. on the entire product of his little shop, with the lawful privilege, to be sure, of reimbursing himself from his customers, if he can; but the very attempt to do which, C. B. characterizes as "neither honest nor patriotic." C. B. would probably urge in justification that the manufacturing interest is "immensely and extravagantly favored by the present tariff." If by the manufacturing interest he means the cotton, woolen, and iron manufactures, we concede that it is highly favored by the tariff. But C. B. perhaps, is not aware, as people in general are not, that there are a great variety of small manufactures, and, in fact, many heavy and extensive branches of manufacturing business, which are not only not favored by the present high tariff, but, on the contrary, are positively damaged by it.

We might instance the manufacture of carriages, locomotives, railroad cars, steam engines, steam boilers, machinery and domestic hardware. A high tariff enhances the cost of nearly all the raw materials used in these manufactures, and, to that extent, by enhancing the cost of their products, tends to limit and restrict the amount of their production. And yet all these manufactures are compelled to pay an ad valorem tax of 5 per cent. on the absurd and false plea that they are protected by the tariff. They ask for no better tariff than the tariff of '46, and a lower tariff would be entirely consistent with, and, in fact, greatly promotive of their interests. Many of these manufactures are beyond the reach of foreign competition, tariff or no tariff. R. M. S.

Dec. 28, 1864.

Sketch of Gov. Fenton.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 2, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Occasions like the one we are now called upon to chronicle, from the interest they create, demand something more than a simple report of the ceremonies. There always is in the public mind a strong desire, if not demand, to know more of the life and character of the principal actor than merely appears when the honored choice of the people is called upon to be invested with the robes of office, and to take upon himself the cares and responsibilities of his high position. When, therefore, at this time, under the organic laws of the State of New-York, its Chief Magistrate is inaugurated, it seems proper to preface the report of the official proceedings with a short biographical sketch of the Governor elect:

REUBEN EATON FENTON was born in Chenlauque County, upon the anniversary of our National Independence, in the year 1819, and is consequently 45 years old, and in the prime of his physical and mental manhood. His father was one of the earliest settlers of the town, holding his farm from the Holland Land Company, which at that time owned an immense tract of land in Chautauque and the adjoining counties. Until he was 15 years of age he pursued the ordinary course of farmers' sons, working on the farm in Summer and going to the district log school-house in Winter. After 15, he enjoyed the advantages of short terms at the College Hill Academy, near Cincinnati, Ohio—where his proficiency was such as to receive from his teachers the highest encomiums—and the Fredonia Academy in his native county. While attending these academies, he read the elementary law books, with the intention of entering the legal profession, and he subsequently, in the year 1838, entered the law office of JOSEPH and FRANKLIN H. WARD, Esqs., in the village of Jamestown, and remained for nearly a year; more, however, with a view of becoming qualified for those active business transactions in which he was about to engage, and becoming familiar with those principles and forms of law with which every business man should acquaint himself, than with any intention of pursuing the profession of the law as an occupation.

In the year 1840 he commenced those successful operations in the lumber trade, which have since rendered his name a household word among lumbermen, from the head-waters of the Allegany to the mouth of the Ohio. No memorandum of the active and eventful life of Mr. FENTON could be complete, without an allusion to his extensive and uniformly successful transactions in this branch of his business.

Commencing, as we have said, in 1840, on a small scale, with little capital he gradually extended and enlarged his operations, until he was numbered among the most extensive lumber-dealers whose rich and valuable products floated annually down the endless maze of our beautiful Western rivers. His uniform, and we may say, *never-failing* success, became proverbial with lumbermen, and it was often facetiously remarked that "it was *impossible* for his property to be injured, because he was so lucky."

Luck, however, has not been the secret of his success, either in business or in the political arena. One of the principal characteristics of Mr. FENTON's career is untiring, sleepless vigilance and personal attention to all the details of his business; never trusting anything to others that it is possible to do himself, and never putting off till to-morrow what ought to be done to-day. This personal care and superintendance of his affairs, and promptness to execute at the right time, more than any favoritism of the capricious dame Fortune, is the cause of his success in business and politics so far in life.

But during these years of success as a business man, Mr. FENTON was not permitted to devote himself entirely to his own affairs. The people of his town and county were constantly calling upon him to serve them in various capacities. Much against his will, and to the detriment of his business, he was elected to Congress, as the duties of nearly all the local offices, and this, though he was a Democrat and seven out of ten of his constituents were Whigs. In 1852, he was nominated by the Democrats to represent the then 33d District in Congress. The nomination, at the time, was considered as merely complimentary, the Whig majority in the district being overwhelming. Mr. FENTON, however, commenced the canvass in earnest, and prosecuted it with such vigor that when the votes were counted, he was found to be elected by 56 majority, when the regular Whig ticket had over 3,000 majority.

With his career in the famous Thirty-third Congress all are familiar. Elected as a Democrat, with known Free Soil tendencies, and equally well-known Free Soil antecedents, he entered that Congress an ardent and enthusiastic supporter of the Administration of FRANKLIN PIERCE, under the solemn assurances from the National Convention of that party, that assembled at Baltimore in 1852, that the "subject of slavery should not be agitated in Congress or out of Congress," and by the equally strong pledges of non-agitation by the Democratic party in Mr. PIERCE's inaugural address.

But he had not long held a seat in that body before it became apparent that a submission to new demands of the slave power, involving no less a sacrifice than the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, that ancient and honorable barrier to the northward spread of African slavery, was to become a *test* of Democratic church-membership. The Nebraska Bill was very soon introduced and was at once adopted by the President as a leading measure of his administration; and it was, of course, supported by all who desired or expected to retain their position in the party.

At this juncture, Mr. FENTON, though enjoying to a flattering degree the confidence and esteem of the President and Cabinet, broke away from his life-long associations, and ardently espoused the cause of Freedom, which had been jeopardized by what he believed to be the unfaithful course of the Administration, and together with a large number of influential political friends, united in calling the people of the State to form another political compact, which should embody in its platform of principles the true and fundamental precepts of a pure democracy. The Republican party was the result of this movement, and when its representative delegates first met at Syracuse to present candidates for State officers, Mr. FENTON was unanimously chosen to preside over the deliberations of the convention. He had the satisfaction of having his labors most emphatically indorsed by the people, the ticket then nominated being elected by a large majority.

Mr. FENTON was himself the first nominee of the Republican party for Representative in Congress, from the counties of Chautauque and Cattaraugus, and was elected by over 5,000 majority. In 1858, again in 1860, and still again in 1862, he was renominated, and each time triumphantly reelected, his average majority being about 7,000. This remarkable success is, we believe, unparalleled in the Northern States—there being no other instance in which a man has been so often reelected and by such decided and increasing manifestations of popular favor.

The confidence thus given him by his constituents was well earned by his labors in the House of Representatives. During his first term, he was a leading, useful and influential member of the Committee on Commerce, with one exception, the most important committee of the House. In his next term, he was Chairman of that committee. This committee it was that reported to the House of Representatives the bills which caused to come into successful operation the celebrated "Reciprocity Treaty" which extended the area of free commerce and trade over nearly the entire North American continent. In the succeeding Congress he was placed upon the Committee of Ways and Means, which post he retained until his withdrawal from that body on the 20th of December last to accept the high position of Governor of the great State of New-York.

During all of his past career, an interest in the welfare of those who fight the battles of their country, appears to be a part of Mr. FENTON's nature. He must have been imbued with something of the spirit of his birthday, for he has ever been known as the unwearying advocate and friend of the soldier. When so many voters are in the field, it may be little to the credit of a public man that he manifests a becoming interest in their welfare. But Mr. FENTON's is no new-found zeal, born of this great occasion. Almost the first speech he made in Congress, was an eloquent argument in support of a resolution which he had introduced, Feb. 9, 1855, providing pensions for the widows and orphans of the soldiers and seamen of the Revolutionary War. From that time to the present, his public record on this subject has been ever consistent. How steadily he kept in view the interests of the soldier, is strikingly shown in the bills which he introduced during the last session of Congress, and which, through his efforts, became laws. Space permits us to give only three of these, but from these their character may be judged. Among others were bills:

"To facilitate the granting of furloughs and discharges to disabled soldiers."

"To facilitate the payment of bounties and arrears of pay due wounded and deceased soldiers."

"To provide for a paymant of a bounty of $100 to soldiers honorably discharged by reason of wounds and sickness, when they have served for nine months, and a proportional amount for less terms exceeding three months."

"To simplify the form of applications for pensions."

"To provide for losses of property belonging to loyal citizens, by reason of the rebellion."

"To provide for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts."

That Mr. FENTON's past life and public services have endeared him to the people of his native State, is most evident from the result of the late political canvass. Nominated by the Union party, as its candidate for Governor, with almost entire unanimity, he gallantly swept the field—leading the Presidential and State tickets—upon the battle-ground of the campaign chosen by the Democratic party, and when their whole efforts were concentrated to defeat the great Union party of the country.

Most emphatically Mr. FENTON is a man of and for the people. In the days of his prosperity, he is the same warm friend, the same kind protector, the same interested citizen that he was when he was poor, and struggling for wealth and position.

Personally, Mr. FENTON is a man of fine appearance, courteous and kindly in manner, willing at all times to hear patiently and considerately the merits of every case, anxious alone to get at the truth, and, so far as in his power lies, to render substantial justice. There are few men possessed of such suavity of manners, combined with so great executive talent; and the people of the State may rest assured—to use his own form of expression—that during his administration, the State of New-York will occupy no equivocal position upon the great national questions which now involve the life and stability of the nation.

Filling Quotas—Fraude Upon the Government.

TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having read, somewhat carefully, your editorial of the 6th inst., the latter of your correspondent therein referred to, and the very graphic and truthful commendation of Gen. E. W. HINKS to the Adjutant-General, all bearing upon the subject of the miserable trash with which the people endeavor to relieve themselves of their liabilities to military service, I desire the privilege of saying a few words which may possibly assist in the development and enforcement of some plan to prevent such outrageous abuses as at present exist in this whole matter of "filling quotas" and furnishing substitutes.

From the nature of my position I am brought directly in contact with all the parties spoken of; am obliged to meet and converse with the citizens; the township and ward agents, the bounty or substitute brokers, and with the recruits or substitutes themselves, and I think Gen. HINKS states the matter fairly when he says that the greater portion of the difficulty arises from the anxiety of the people to evade the military responsibilities devolving upon them, without due regard to the means employed, or the character of their representatives. No one, not directly interested, and personally acquainted with this matter can have any conception of the meanness, the rascality, the utter disregard of all moral obligations which is to be seen every day, and this not only in the endeavor to fill quotas, but for the purpose of securing exemption from draft upon any pretext whatever. I never had the most exalted opinion of the lower classes in the vicinity of large cities, but I must confess I was not prepared to meet so much rascality as I have seen in the past year. Shoulder-hitters, thieves, pimps, wharf-rats and citizens, who, at other times, and under different circumstances, seem indifferently honest, appear to have combined to defraud the Government of its just dues.

In your editorial you throw a great amount of blame upon the Provost-Marshals and Surgeons of Boards of Enrollment, and I am not disposed to assert that in some cases your censure may not have been justly deserved, although the proper authorities have full power, and, so far as I can ascertain, have the disposition to punish parties so offending most severely, at any time that sufficient proof can be furnished. But, I beg leave to suggest, that there may be some trouble elsewhere, which cannot very well be reached by officials. In my examination I am obliged to reject about three-quarters of all volunteers and substitutes appearing before me, for mental and physical disqualifications; notwithstanding which, I think it not unlikely that I may occasionally pass a man in the hurried and superficial examinations I am necessarily obliged to make, who would have been rejected if more minutely inspected, or who may prove unfit for service after enlistment, and I do not believe it would be possible to avoid such occasional errors of judgment, especially when dealing with such a set of unmitigated scoundrels as I meet every day in my examining-room.

In the Revised Regulations, Provost-Marshal-General's Bureau, paragraph 90, it is stated that "The duty of inspecting men, and determining whether they are fit or unfit for the military service of the country, requires the utmost impartiality, skill, and circumspection on the part of the examining surgeon and Board of Enrollment." Men who are expected to assume such grave responsibilities, and upon whom so much depends, should be well paid for their services, should be the most patriotic, honest, and reliable men in the community, and should be supported and assisted by the people generally. The salary paid by the Government for such important service is about four dollars per day, which is entirely inadequate compensation for the character and amount of service rendered, and I know of a number of the very best men who have resigned their positions because the salary was much less than could be obtained with less labor, less responsibility and more comfort in private life, and because it was entirely impossible to support their families on any such sum. The members of this Board of Enrollment accepted the positions from patriotic motives, and still hold them for the same reason, although there is not one who has not been at some pecuniary loss by so doing. They are willing to continue, if they can be of service to the Government, but I must say we sometimes feel somewhat discouraged.

Examinations are required to be made with the utmost rapidity, the orders requiring that in the cases of drafted men the examinations should not average less than one hundred and twenty per day, or, working for eight hours a day, (which is as much as any brain or body can bear at such exhausting work) at the rate of one men every four minutes. Recruits and substitutes must be examined about as rapidly, and I wish to know how much opportunity this gives for minute inspection?

The statement of the person examined *must* be asked for, and, in the absence of more reliable information, must be depended upon to a certain limited extent, by the surgeon in his examinations for mental and physical disqualification, and also by the Provost-Marshal, as to former service, nativity, etc., and we have found by experience that, influenced by the high bounties to be obtained, such persons never hesitate to tell any falsehood, practice any fraud, or commit perjury, without a blush or sign of conscious guilt. In examinations for epilepsy and many other diseases, the man's statement must be received, as there is no other means of ascertaining the facts, and yet we find the answer almost invariably the same—that the man is perfectly sound and well, no matter how he may have suffered previously. In fact, all kinds of frauds are attempted, aided in very many cases by educated and unscrupulous physicians employed for this purpose; and it is not to be wondered at, that even the most skillful and conscientious surgeons are sometimes deceived. I have been informed that the worst difficulty is not so much that men are physically disqualified, although that is bad enough, as that they cannot be depended upon ever when sound; but after receiving the high bounties, for which *alone* they enlisted, they will desert at the first opportunity. This depends upon the man's moral character, and it is impossible for any one to judge, in a five minutes' interview, as to whether a man is entirely reliable or not. Of course, all flagrant cases can be discovered, but the vast majority of bad characters cannot be detected in so short a time. The fact must be constantly borne in mind, that the great majority of the men now enlisting are doing so, not from patriotic motives, but merely to obtain the large amounts of money promised as bounties.

I know not how all the difficulties surrounding this whole matter of substitution and "filling quotas" can be overcome, except by refusing to accept substitutes at all, as well as all volunteers enlisting for large *cash* bounties, and drafting directly from the people. If any means can be suggested and adopted which will wholly or partially remedy the evil, no class of persons will be better pleased than the many honest and patriotic men who are filling unpopular, unpleasant, laborious, vexatious and unprofitable positions as members of Boards of Enrollment, for which they receive neither thanks or adequate compensation in any way.

Hoping that some practical and efficient plan may be devised to remedy these evils, I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

A SURGEON OF BOARD OF ENROLLMENT.

Our Suffering Prisoners Among the Rebels.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The question whether our Government and its officials, specially charged with the responsibility, are doing all that is practicable for the release of our brave men, now rotting in rebel prisons, or at least for the alleviation of their sufferings and the supply of their wants, has been discussed a good deal, but is still unsolved.

To grumble and condemn is easy. To decide that our Government only is at fault, when we know nothing of the grave and complicated difficulties which may be in the way of its speedy action, would be impertinent and unjust.

But one thing is certain. Our brave men—our sons, our brothers, or husbands, in tens of thousands—are now suffering all the cruelties and privations, which are fully proved to be the rule, rather than the exception, in the Southern prison-pens; while their friends and relatives are condemned to the most painful and harassing anxiety, not merely as to their condition, but as to whether they are alive or dead, or in what particular prison they are dragging out their existence, under the torture of slow starvation.

Need this state of things exist? Is it absolutely necessary that dreary months should drag on, with this miserable uncertainty still hanging over both the prisoners and their friends? *Has* our Government really done all it can do to relieve this misery?

I for one feel that I have earned the right to ask—and hundreds, thousands of earnest and loyal friends of our Government and those now in authority have an equal right. Fully half my income, and more than two years' faithful service of the only one of my family capable of military service, has been cheerfully given to our great cause. To shrink from such a cause is worse than cowardly. Our boys go to the field with all the dire chances of war—capture included—sterling them to the lace. We accept all these grim contingencies with calm trust in God and in the justice of our fight. A plucky youth, who has roughed it for more than two years in the field and in the swamps of the frontiers, can endure even the discomforts of a Southern prison for a reasonable time, especially if he may be cheered by a word now and then, and a few mouthfuls of decent food from his friends at home. But utter isolation, month after month, shivering on hard floors without a blanket or change of raiment, and starving on a short allowance of corn meal, amidst filth and vermin, without a chance to convey a syllable through the walls or to receive one—all this is not pleasant to think of.

Four or five weeks ago, it was announced, semi-officially, that arrangements had been made to send supplies to our prisoners at Richmond, to be distributed by two of our own officers among them designated for that purpose. A list of permitted articles was published. Like many others, I sent a box at once containing those articles, to Fortress Monroe, and at Fortress Monroe, four weeks afterward, this box with scores of others, and 7,000 letters addressed to Col. MULFORD, were still lying, waiting to be examined and read.

True it is Col. MULFORD has been absent, bringing home 10,000 of our poor fellows from further South. True also, without doubt, that he is a most excellent and kind-hearted man, and has done most valuable service in this important cause of humanity. But is it necessary that he alone must personally read all these letters and examine all these boxes? and that they must wait for weeks and months while he is absent on his other mission of mercy? Is there but one Col. MULFORD for all our 50,000 poor captives? and must military etiquette and routine move on its avaunt-coor while slow starvation is doing its work on the poor fellows whose hopes are waiting for a little red tape?

Mr. Editor, if your son was thus exposed to a miserable fate, while for three months not a word had been permitted to pass between you, would you not ask these questions?

Why is it, Sir, that our noble Sanitary Commission, into whose coffers such large supplies have been freely poured by all of us who sympathize with its work of mercy (and who does not?)—why should this great enterprise be deliberately paralyzed when it attempts to send its ample supplies to our captives in rebel prisons, and when it offers its coats and blankets to the half-naked men who have come to our sub-urbs released from the rebel pens?

I ask these questions with all deference, and in no bitter spirit. There may be the soundest reasons for what appears to us wholly unreasonable; but there can be no harm in trying to have this important matter fully ventilated, for it concerns a large number who are ready to do whatever more may be needed to cut down this atrocious rebellion and secure a lasting peace. A FATHER.

The Newport Tower.

TIVOLI, Wednesday, Dec. 28, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It has always been a matter of debate for what purpose, and by whom, the STONE MILL or TOWER at Newport, R. I., was constructed. On looking over the *Magasin Pittoresque*, for 1841, published at Paris, an illustration and article were discovered, at page 173, which seem to set the question at rest. This engraving, after blotting out the sails and roof, is a perfect delineation of the tower or windmill at Newport, with the exception that the subject of debate at Newport is ruder in its construction than the buildings at Chesterton, in Warwickshire, designed by Inigo JONES, which is represented in the French magazine. Now every one knows that the Puritans settled New-England, and that their offshoots founded Newport. Many of the first settlers of New-England came directly or indirectly from Lincolnshire and other counties or neighboring counties. Warwickshire has some communication with Boston in England by the Welland River, which rises on or near its eastern line, and empties into the Wash. JONES was born about 1572, and already exercised the profession of an architect in 1605. Many of his first attempts present imitations of the classical style, which includes the simple semi-circular Roman arch. It is more than likely that in the mill of Chesterton he took for his model one of the Roman Thermæ powers that are to be found in different portions of England. It is much more likely that a New-England architect followed the plan of a building he had seen in old England, applied to the very same purpose—a windmill—than that a very questionable and less sensible Scandinavian colony built a tower with Roman, not Gothic, arches, for purposes of defence, on a plan which violates every principle of every military architecture applicable to forts or any other *defensive* works. ANCHOR.

An Appeal from a Virginia Lady in Behalf of her Destitute Sisters.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The noble munificence of New-York to Savannah is truly an edifying spectacle to the world, but is this munificence to exhaust itself on Savannah? May I not appeal to the hearts that have given so freely to Savannah, to listen to the wail of misery which sounds through the valley of Virginia? Has New-York no relief save for those who have cotton and rice in plantations stores to indirectly repay her munificence? Is Europe to mock and deride as the fabled ships ride away, at the benevolence which gives with one hand, and reaches out for gain with the other, the while that women and children cry out vainly in their agony of privation? We have thought that the war measure which swept the valley was intended simply to deprive the Confederate army of supplies. Prey prove that it was so, and that you are ready to succor the helpless and innocent sufferers, who are the victims of that measure. Can babes be guilty of treason? And must there be a second massacre of the innocents, or, what is worse, a slow murder of delicate women and young children by starvation and cold, because father or husband is in the army of the South?

I ask you, merchant princes of New-York, if women and children are to perish in the freezing blasts which blow down from the ice-clad Alleghanies, while over laden ships ride down to the mart of Savannah with the dove and the olive branch flying from their mast-head? I plead not for charity. For men who have the ability so to do, to assist suffering women and children is simply an act of duty, and he who fails to fulfill this duty disgraces the name of man, no matter how many dollars are piled to his credit in bank.

I will not assert that these sufferers are Unionists. As late as '59 I have good reason to declare there were not three dissolutionists in the valley. But I do not believe that these people are Unionists now, and I will not pledge my word to a lie for their dear sake, for, even in their bitter need, they would scorn me if I did. It is not for us to see woman at Hampton and at Washington to kneel and crouch and make hollow professions for her people of a feeling which exists not in order to wring grudging gifts from reluctant givers. No, if you cannot—people of New-York—rise to that greatness of soul which wins back alien hearts by its own magnanimity, to that golden rule of Christianity which bids you "do unto others as ye would, they should do unto you." I have no more to say. Yet to all true souls I appeal for aid. I go to Winchester the last of this week, armed with the proper passes from the authorities to distribute the scanty supplies, which by taking all my energies, I have obtained, and the heavy weight upon my heart to-day would be lightened if I knew that sympathy and help would follow me, for my famishing sisters and their helpless babes. Send help to me, or who you will, I care not, so that you will be sure it reaches those who now crowded within the Union lines are sick, destitute, and literally ready to perish.

MRS. P. Y. CUTLER.

Any one who would like to see me on this subject, can find me for a few days from 12 to 3 o'clock at No. 907 Broadway, (office No. 12,) notes or boxes may be addressed there.

Mexico—Maximilian.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Are there not matters enough to engage the attention of our public men, without plunging into controversy on foreign affairs with which we have no present practical concern? Whatever our views or prejudices may be in relation to the interference of European powers in this hemisphere, or the wisdom or special application of the Monroe doctrine, it is clear that we are not at this moment going to war in resentment either of the Spanish schemes of repacity and aggression in St. Domingo and Peru, or the French intervention in Mexico. Our Government has withheld all pretence of approbation of these proceedings, and will doubtless continue to do so, but surely it is to be hoped that no ebullition of passion will place us in a position to render acquiescence in what we may hereafter find to be inevitable in any degree humiliating or ungraceful.

Since the pronunciation of the Monroe doctrine our condition in comparison with other nations has vastly changed. We are no longer in a situation to dread, on our own account, any policy which may be adopted by Europe in American affairs, outside of our own limits. Although our domestic troubles incapacitate us at this moment from "intervening against intervention," if we were solicited and desired so to do, we are nevertheless in no terror as to our ability to defend ourselves. If we had not become accustomed to associate our ideas of a peculiar American policy, to which the United States should hold the controlling influence, with our national pride and vanity, we should now view with entire indifference the proceedings of other powers in whatever did not interfere with our material interests. For our safety we should feel no concern. During many years we have witnessed the rise and fall of factions in Mexico. But the triumph or defeat of either has never brought stability or security. What we desire in Mexico is a good neighbor, with whom we can maintain pleasant and profitable intercourse. This she has never been. Her domestic resources of statesmanship have proved unequal to the task of settling a government and establishing security on the basis of justice, or even on any basis. We have looked upon the changing scenes and fitful turmoils of this hopeless struggle, without ever feeling an impulse to interfere. Whether the Government of any hour has assumed the form of a confederation, a consolidated republic, a dictatorship, or a hierarchy, we have remained indifferent spectators. Why should we change our position on account of the French intervention, merely because that intervention comes from Europe, and from the occupant of a throne? Do we fear the contagion of Imperialism? Do we tremble at any vision of a brood of hereditary claimants of the seat of WASHINGTON, proceeding from across of the Hapsburghs with our Lincolns, McClellans, Grants or Seymours? Our republicanism is of too stern nurture and growth to quake at such idle and absurd fancies.

We can afford to await results. Eight millions of people in Mexico, if united against a new form of government, cannot be forced to submit to it. If, however, weary of other changes, they acquiesce in this new experiment, why should we seek to deny them the benefits of whatever advantages it may yield? If it results in giving us a quiet, prosperous neighbor, instead of a frecious, thriftless one, we shall have reason to bless God for the change.

AMERICUS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Peace Rumors—F. P. Blair—Gov. Jacabs—The Fishing Bauotics—Mr. Everett.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday Jan. 17.

The sensation of the day is the arrival in this town yesterday afternoon of Mr. F. P. BLAIR, Sr., direct from Richmond. Curiosity, naturally on tip-toe at such an event, has been gaining intensity from the mystery that shrouds the result of Mr. BLAIR's mission. If, as the Latin maxim runs, "the unknown ever passes for the marvelous," the Blair embassy opens a broad field for magnificent conjecture. On the basis of the fact (if it be really a fact) announced in the Richmond papers, that JEFF. DAVIS delivered to BLAIR a letter addressed to President LINCOLN, offering either to receive or send commissioners to treat of peace, the public imagination has already erected fabrics as wonderful as those of a vision, and as baseless. The *Intelligencer* of this morning gives from what it calls a "very high source," the following version of BLAIR's visit:

"Mr. BLAIR only went to Richmond in his private capacity; was most kindly received, and had a conversation of an hour or so with JEFFERSON DAVIS; but that conversation, 'without any result,' was strictly private between gentlemen, and will not be divulged even to the President; certainly to no one else. Mr. BLAIR expected no result."

This jumps exactly with what I have myself received from very high authority. The *Intelligencer*, however, is disposed to see a graver import than this in the mission, and remarks as follows, editorially:

"A grave tone pervades the nation on the subject of the BLAIR mission. It is evident that the people are deeply interested in the Movements of Mr. BLAIR, and that the better impression is that the President is anxious to promote peace by all proper diplomatic means.

Inasmuch as the Government has no acknowledged organ, the *Intelligencer's* opinions unnecessarily rest upon the best unofficial rumors and on such evidence as can be gathered by the influence and experience of its editors. From such standpoint we have no hesitation in expressing the belief that an effort on our part is being made to spare the effusion of more blood in Georgia—and, indeed, all along our lines—because of the not altogether hopeless conjecture that the practically crushed rebels may very soon be induced to lay down their arms. This is our belief. Nor are we afraid to predict that the present mission to Richmond will prove to be a serious one.

We cannot but recall the idea which we have suggested heretofore, that a man of Mr. BLAIR's extreme age would not twice journey to Gen. GRANT's lines, and terry there for days together, amid the discomforts of camp life in Winter, and finally proceed to Richmond, except for grave and important service. This whole thing has had a strong tendency to prepare the hearts of the people North and South for pacification."

Another distinguished visitor also reached Washington, yesterday, from the rebel Capital—I mean Ex-Lieut. Gov. JACOBS, of Kentucky. It will be remembered that JACOBS was arrested a couple of months ago, by order of Gen. BURBRIDGE, and by him was sent within the rebel lines. The cause of this action of the General was the alleged utterance of treasonable language by JACOBS during the late political canvass. It is stated by Kentuckians here, however, that the offence went so further than certain *imprudences* of speech, struck out in the heat of an excited political campaign. An additional and powerful presumption in his favor, is found in the record of the Ex-Lieutenant-Governor, which is that of the staunchest loyalty. During the trying scenes through which Kentucky passed at the opening of the rebellion, JACOBS was the boldest of the bold. He was a bitter opponent at home of what was called Kentucky "*neutrality*"—declaring that to be no meet attitude for a brave and manly people. Indeed, Kentuckians here, who are now the most advanced representatives of the loyalty and patriotism of their State, declare that in those early stormy times, JACOBS was much too far advanced for them, and that they had to use their efforts to hold him back. These representations, made to the President by prominent Kentuckians, induced Mr. LINCOLN to send to Richmond permission for his return to the United States, and he is now in this city awaiting a final decision on his case. He declares that he will accept nothing short of unconditional release; if not that, then he prefers prison. When expatriated by Gen. BURBRIDGE Gov. JACOBS made his entry into Secessia by way of West Virginia, and was first taken to the headquarters of Gen. BRECKENRIDGE at Wytheville. Thence he was conveyed, by order of the rebel War Department, to Richmond, where he remained up to the time of his release. While in rebeldom Gov. JACOBS stoutly maintained his Unionism; and there were found Kentucky rebels in Richmond manly enough to confess to him that they were proud of it.

The introduction of a new scheme to repeal the fishing bounties by a Western Senator is regarded as rather significant. It is brought forward this time by Senator GRIMES, of Iowa. He proposes to hitch it on the French Spoliation Bill, and it is said intends to make a fight on it. This action will arouse the New-England Senators, who have thus far been enabled to defeat the measure, owing to the fact that it has been brought forward and supported by gentlemen whose loyalty has been questioned.

The governmental departments are to-day draped in solemn black in honor of the great deceased statesman, scholar and patriot of Massachusetts. His death stirred an unusual depth of grief here among all the members of the Government.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

A Card.

THE METROPOLITAN BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM.
No. 575 Broadway.

E. A. Brooks, having sold his store and stock of goods in Felton-st., will continue to carry on his business as heretofore at his old and commodious establishment in Broadway, where he is now prepared to offer for the inspection of his patrons the most beautiful assortment of boots, shoes, gaiters, slippers and overshoes to be found in the city. His stock of goods comprises every variety of style for ladies, misses, boys and children. Special attention is called to his collection of men's, boys' and youths' water-proof boots, so necessary at this season of the year. The public are invited to call and examine, at No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Second-Hand Safes.

In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale very cheap.
MARVIN & Co., No. 265 Broadway.

How to Save a Doctor's Bill.

By providing yourselves and families with good, warm water-proof boots and shoes, which can be found in great variety at the Establishment of E. A. BROOKS, No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Duvno's Catarrh Snuff.—The safe remedy for infant or aged. and all who have Catarrh or "cold in the head." Sold by Druggists.

Electricity Applied for the Cure of Disease, by Dr. CHAMBERLIN, No. 55 Bond-st.

MARRIED

WILSON—GRESHAM.—On Monday, Jan. 16, at St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. D. M. Johnson, GEORGE W. WILSON and MARY J., daughter of George Gresham, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BETTS.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, Jan. 20, DANIEL BROOKS, son of William and Margaretta Betts, in the 21st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from Christ Church, Bedford-av., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

BALLANTINE.—At Newark, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 20 PETER WILSON, son of Peter H. and Isabella Ballantine, aged 3 years and 7 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents.

HOOLEY.—At Littleton, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 20, ANNAT HOOLEY, aged 70 years, wife of Abraham Hooley, Sr.

Funeral will take place on Monday, 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 63 Jersey-av., Jersey City. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

O'SHEA.—On Saturday, Jan. 21, JOHN HENRY, infant son of Thomas and Catharine O'Shea.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 27 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

MCKAY.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 20, CHARLOTTE, only child of George J. and Amelia H. McKay, aged 1 year, 10 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 227 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

MURPHY.—On Friday, Jan. 20, MARGARET, wife of Michael Murphy, aged 49 years and 8 months.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday morning, the 23d inst., at 10 o'clock, from St. Joseph's Church. A Requiem Mass will be celebrated for the repose of her soul. Her remains will be interred in Calvary Cemetery.

☞ Dewitt, Iowa, papers please copy.

MAPES.—On Wednesday, Jan. 18, of paralysis, JASON MAPES, aged 74 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, as well as those of his sons, Perry and Henry C. Mapes, and those of his sons-in-law, W. B. Kempton and J. T. Steats, are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 33 Amity-st., on Sunday, the 22d inst., at 1 o'clock.

☞ Ithaca and Ontario County papers please copy.

PORTER.—Killed in the naval assault on Fort Fisher, Sunday, Jan. 15, Lieut. BENJAMIN H. PORTER, U. S. N., son of James G. and Sarah C. Porter, of Lockport, N. Y.

His funeral will take place on Tuesday, Jan. 24, at Skaneateles, N. Y. Friends of the family are invited to be present.

ROUSSEAU.—At Newark, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 20, at 9 o'clock, GUSTAVUS ROUSSEAU, aged 20 years, 11 months and 12 days.

His remains will be taken to Troy, N. Y., for interment.

SEARLE.—On Friday, Jan. 20, FRANCES, the wife of Jacob Searle, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends of

From Arkansas.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Tuesday, Jan. 3.

WM. D. SNOW was elected to the U. S. Senate by a two-third vote of both Houses of the Legislature on the 29th ult., in joint convention. Mr. SNOW was born in Webster, Worcester County, Mass., in 1830, and anti-slavery in his principles, he has always acted with the old Whig and Republican parties. The Legislature is composed mostly of men born in the slave States, numbering seven-eighths of its members.

Before leaving Little Rock, Gen. STEELE addressed Gov. MURPHY a letter on the condition of the military affairs in Arkansas, in which he says: "*The rebels hold no portion of the State, except a line from Camden to Red River,*" and that Gen. MACRADER has ordered the citizens of the State (Arkansas) to move across the Red River in thirty days, or he would leave them only thirty days' rations. Rebel citizens have commenced moving. A train of thirty wagons of rebel sympathizers, from the north of the Arkansas, passed below Little Rock yesterday, on their way to Red River.

All the outposts in this State are discontinued, and the troops ordered here for an advance.

Gen. FAGAN has issued an order to the rebel army announcing the death of Gen. PRICE. K.

The London Times Getting New Light.

From the Times, Jan. 2.

The public will learn with great pleasure that President LINCOLN has formally disapproved the order of Gen. DIX with respect to the pursuit of the Confederate marauders across the Canadian frontier, and that the order has been virtually recalled. Nothing less could have been expected from any Government which claims a place among civilized nations. To break with us by putting on us an insult like the violation of our territory, would be ungrateful and unjust, as well as imprudent. These considerations were so likely to prevail, that it is without surprise we learn that the hostile demonstrations of Gen. DIX have been rebuked. *There is every reason to hope that this cause of difference between the two countries will soon pass away. Should there be any repetition of the acts which have led to it the Northern States will have just cause of complaint,* and it is therefore satisfactory to learn that the Canadian Government and people were fully sensible of the necessity of repressing such outrages. The exploit of the St. Albans raiders must not be repeated. Technical questions of jurisdiction must not be allowed to imperil the dearest interests of British America. Not only are the Canadians bound as neighbors and friends to prevent the egress of murderers and robbers from their territory, but a due regard for the future of their own province, and of that great Confederation which it is their purpose to form, should cause them to use every effort in keeping the peace. They must always be closely connected with the Federal States, whatever may be the future polity of either nation. They have a large and increasing trade with the Union, their readiest means of communication with Europe is through Federal territory, and a misunderstanding will, at any time, inflict upon them incalculable evils. As long as this war lasts it is the duty of the Canadian Government to see that the American territory is not violated from their frontier. They have sufficient men for the purpose, and they cannot use them better than in preventing enterprises which may at any time cause a rupture. It is stated that the authorities intend to send thirty companies of volunteers at once to guard the frontier. If they do this and take measures for the restitution of the stolen property they will only have performed their duty, and shown the American Government that, while resolute to maintain their own independence and honor, they know what is due to a neighboring people.

The military news which we publish to-day does not much add to that received a few days since. Savannah is not yet taken, but it is besieged and is in great danger. *The army of Gen. Sherman passed through the State of Georgia with so little resistance that it has been able to begin the seige of this important place with slightly diminished numbers and in good condition.* The city is defended by its inhabitants, who are all under arms, and will, no doubt, act with bravery; but it is scarcely to be expected that they can resist the forces which Generals SHERMAN and FOSTER have brought against them. Ossioaw Sound is open to the Federals by the capture of Fort McAlister, and perfect communication is established between General SHERMAN and the sea. According to the Federal accounts Savannah is invested both on the north and south, and the Federal lines extend from the Savannah River to the Ogechee. The railways are cut and the city isolated. *The skill and daring of Gen. Sherman's march have thus been rewarded with a brilliant success, for it is difficult to suppose that the city can, unaided, hold out long, and there seems to be no sign of a relieving army.* The Confederate disaster in this campaign has arisen either from an exhaustion of military resources, or from too great security on the part of the Georgians. They may have sent all their militia to join Hood or Lee, or they may have failed to raise them from a belief that they were too far from the seat of war, and had too vast a territory for any enemy to threaten them seriously. Whatever the cause of this defencelessness *the consequences have been calamitous in the extreme. Gen. Sherman was able to move easily with a large army at the rate of 12 miles a day, and to prove to both belligerents that the Confederate States could be penetrated by hundreds of miles by a resolute enemy.* Whether the State can be occupied permanently is doubtful, but if Savannah be taken it is probable that it will be retained by the Federals for the remainder of the war.

The defeat of Hood is confirmed. This Commander has, indeed, suffered reverses greater than any that have befallen a Confederate General since Vicksburgh was taken. By his invasion of Tennessee, the greater part of that State was virtually recovered for the South. The defeat at Franklin did not stay his progress, and when the Federals retreated into the lines of Nashville, the whole country south of the Cumberland seemed likely to pass into his power. To drive the Federals out of the State was now his aim, and with this intent he risked operations which, as a general rule, have failed in this war by whichever side they have been prosecuted. Gen. THOMAS, taking the offensive, has inflicted upon him the heaviest losses. Without accepting in detail the statements made by the Northern press, we may take it for granted that Gen. Hood has been driven several miles in a three days' battle, and has lost several thousand men, with a large number of guns. Gen. THOMAS expects that the Confederates will abandon the State, retreating southward to the Tennessee River, which they will endeavor to cross at Florence. This victory has caused great exultation at Washington, and all through the North—and with good reason, for the progress of the Confederate arms in the Southwest had excited grave apprehensions.

MISSOURI.

Official Promulgation of the Action of the Convention by Gov. Fletcher.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, CITY OF JEFFERSON, Mo., Jan. 11, 1865.

It having pleased Divine Providence to inspire to righteous action the sovereign people of Missouri, who, through their delegates in convention assembled, with proper legal authority and solemnity, have this day ordained that in this State there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, and all persons held to service or labor as slaves are hereby declared free:

Now, therefore, by authority of the supreme executive power vested in me by the Constitution of Missouri, I, THOMAS C. FLETCHER, Governor of the State of Missouri, do proclaim that henceforth and forever no person within the jurisdiction of this State shall be subject to any abridgement of liberty, except such as the law shall prescribe for the common good, or know any master but God.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name, and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed, at the City of Jefferson, this 11th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1865.

THOS. C. FLETCHER.

By the Governor—FRANCIS ROONAN, Secretary of State.

SHOT BY HIS ROOM-MATE.—JOSEPH DOMBSKI, a Pole, and CARL BERS, a German, quarreled and fought in their room at No. 21 West Twelfth-street, on Friday morning, and BERS fled to a neighboring grocery, pursued by DOMBSKI, who fired upon him twice, and lodged a ball in one of his legs, inflicted a severe wound. Justice LEWBITH committed DOMBSKI in default of bail.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO BREWERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE, the fixtures of brewery now occupied by HOWARD & FULLER, corner Plymouth and Jay sts., Brooklyn, in whole or part, consisting of boiler, engine, pumps, vats Brodelot cooler, wrenghs, punchcons, &c. The premises will also be to let. Suitable for manufacturing purposes. Possession immediately.

A RARE BUSINESS CHANCE.—PARTIES who wish to retire from business are desirous of selling a first-class business establishment, which is conducted strictly on the cash principle. Apply, from 9 to 11 A. M., to J. M. EMERSON, No. 63 Nassau-st., Room 6.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES MADE TO ORDER and inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH and P. GOUGELMAN, (formerly employed by Boissonneau, Paris), No. 209 Broadway, New-York.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put to flumes, wheels and gearing.

TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N.Y.

DENTISTRY.

DR. VAN VLECK, NO. 47 BOND-ST.—THE cheapest dentist in New-York for a superior quality of work.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1865.

Bidders for army supplies under advertisement dated the 9th inst., and signed by me, are hereby notified that the time for opening bids has been postponed until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst.

D. H. VINTON, Brevet Brigadier-General.

D. Q. M. General.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

CLOTHING BUREAU, QUARTERMASTER GEN'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of Army Clothing and Equipage, New-York City, until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the 17th inst., for furnishing by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, New-York City—

Uniform Coats, Infantry, standard.
Artillery Jackets, standard.
Trowsers, Infantry, standard.
Sack Coats, Lined, standard.
Sack Coats, Unlined, standard.
Shirts, Dornet Flannel, standard.
Drawers, Canton Flannel, standard.
Stockings, standard.
Boottees, Sewed and Pegged, standerd.
Boots, Cavalry, Sewed and Pegged, standard.
Blankets, India Rubber, standard.
Ponchos, India Rubber, standard.
Knapsacks, standard.
Haversacks, standard.
Canteens, standard.
Camp Kettles, standard.
Mess Pans, standard.
Axes, Felling, standard.
Pick-axes, standard.
Hatchets, standard.
Spades, standard.
Shovels, standard.
Garrison Flags, standard.
Tents, Hospital, standard.
Tents, Shelter, 8 oz. Cotton Duck, standard.
Great Coat Straps, standard.

Further information may be had, and samples of the above articles may be seen at the office of Army Clothing and Equipage, New-York City.

Bidders will state the number they propose to furnish, how soon they can commence, and the number they can deliver weekly, and will submit samples of the articles or of the material of which they are to be made, and when a textile fabric, at least one yard should be furnished.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, signed by at least two responsible persons, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party making the bid, that he or they will at once execute the contract and give bonds for the proper fulfillment of the same. The right is reserved by the United States to reject any part or the whole of the bid, as may be deemed for the interest of the service. Awards will be subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General of the army. The supplies must be delivered in regulation packing boxes. Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing (here insert the name of the article bid for,)" and addressed to

Brevet Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON, Deputy Quartermaster-Gen., New-York City.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

CLOTHING BUREAU, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Office of Army Clothing and Equipage, Philadelphia, until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., for furnishing, by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, Philadelphia, viz.:

Sack Coats, lined, army standard.
Sack Coats, unlined, army standard.
Blankets, india-rubber, for infantry, army standard.
Knapsacks, complete, for infantry, army standard.
Ratchets, for infantry, army standard.
Uniform Hats, for infantry, army standard.
Hat Cords and Tassels, for infantry, army standard.
Camp Kettles, for infantry, army standard.
Mess Pans, for infantry, army standard.
Shelter Tents, for infantry, army standard.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by some public functionary of the United States.

Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered.

Blank forms for proposals, embracing the terms of the guarantee required in each bid, can be had on application at this office, and none others which do not embrace this guarantee will be considered, nor will any proposal be considered which does not strictly conform to the requirements therein stated.

Bidders will state the quantity they propose to furnish, how soon they can commence, and the quantity they can deliver weekly.

The right is reserved by the United States to reject any part, or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed best for the interest of the service.

Awards will be subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General of the army.

Samples can be seen at this office, and proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Army Supplies," stating on the envelope the particular article bid for.

HERMAN BIGGS, Colonel Quartermaster's Department.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, CINCINNATI, OHIO, Jan. 12, 1865.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing this Department with

Great Coats, footmens'—army standard.
Woolen Blankets—army standard.
Stockings—army standard.
Great Coats, Straps—army standard.
Camp Kettles—army standard.
Axe Handles—army standard.
National Colors—army standard.

To be delivered free of charge at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good, new packages.

(*The cases to be made in accordance with the specifications on file at this office.*) *The name of the contractor, quantity and kind of goods, number and date of contract must be distinctly marked on each article and package.*

Parties offering goods should make separate proposals for each article offered, and must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price (*which should be written both in words and figures*) and conform to the terms of this advertisement, a copy of which should accompany each proposal.

Standard samples of the articles required, may be seen at the office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.

Samples when submitted must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to Army Standard, otherwise the proposals will not be considered.

A guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on Wednesday, Jan. 25, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Thursday, Jan. 26, 1865.

Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.

Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of proposals, contracts and bonds may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

Indorse envelope, "Proposal for (here insert the name of the article offered,)" and address

Col. WM. W. McKIM, Chief Quartermaster Cincinnati Depot.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 ONEAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 20, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE,

for the United States Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland and other ports on the coast of Maine,

to

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C.; Savannah, Ga., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

E. D. CHAPMAN, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the widening of Vestry-st., on the northerly side thereof, from Hudson-st. to Greenwich-st., in said city.

Notice is hereby given that the costs, charges and expenses incurred by reason of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter, will be taxed by the Clerk of the Supreme Court, at his office, in the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Thursday, the second day of February, A. D. 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOHN SCOTT, WALTER ROCHE, CORNELIUS CORSON, } Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1865.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW BALLAD, "SONSET," BY STEPHEN MASSETT,

IS

The Greatest Hit of the Season!!!

WM. HALL & SONS, No. 543 Broadway, Publishers.

DEMOREST'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY AND MME. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS.—The splendid February number now ready, comprising the most brilliant and entertaining Novelties, Reliable Fashions and Literary Gems, ever combined in one Magazine, universally acknowledged the Model Parlor Magazine of America. Sold everywhere. Do not fail to see the magnificent February number. Splendid Premiums for yearly subscribers at $3. Single copies mailed free on receipt of price, 25 cents. No. 39 Beekman-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

PETROLEUM.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE, NO. 15 PINE-ST.

New-York, Dec. 30, 1864.

To the subscribers of the
UNITED PETROLEUM FARMS ASSOCIATION,
HOFFMAN PETROLEUM COMPANY,
BLOOD FARM PETROLEUM COMPANY,
HOME PETROLEUM COMPANY,
OIL CITY PETROLEUM COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the above-named companies, recently held, a resolution was passed, authorising

TWO HUNDRED LEASES,

to be made on the several properties owned by said companies.

There is an opportunity for all who are subscribers, (and wish to do so,) to take an interest in the practical development of these oil lands.

There are parties who propose to engage in working these leases in such manner as, we think, to make it lucrative, and an object for the subscribers to become interested with them; we make the subscribers this offer, when, if they do not deem it desirable, others are ready to engage in the work immediately.

There are fifty engines already ordered to prosecute this work.

We respectfully request subscribers to give this matter their early and earnest attention, and advise us immediately what they desire in the premises.

WED. W. CLARK & CO.

FINANCIAL.

HISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 28 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and give the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY;

☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.

☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

REMOVAL.

THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has removed to No. 156 Broadway, between Liberty-st. and Maiden-lane.

PETROLEUM

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND BALTIMORE CONSOLIDATED

PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY.

CAPITAL, $1,500,000, DIVIDED INTO 300,000 SHARES.

PAR VALUE, $5.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $1 PER SHARE.

NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT OR CALL ON THE SUBSCRIBERS, AS $5,000 SHARES ARE RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT—J. S. CLARK, of New-York.
VICE PRESIDENT—R. H. WISHART, New-York.
TREASURER—H. F. DEVOE, New-York.
SECRETARY—J. CONKLIN, New-York.

DIRECTORS:

R. V. R. KETCHUM, Baltimore, Md.
O. KING, Baltimore, Md.
J. H. GOULD, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. WOODRUFF, Baltimore, Md.
R. H. WISHART, New-York.
Dr. T. S. RING, New-York.
A. CLARK, Tar Farm, Pa.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Pa.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENTS:

J. S. CLARK, N. Y. A. CLARK, Tar Farm, Pa.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Pa.

OFFICES:

No. 71 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
Nos. 612 and 614 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILA.
No. 147 BALTIMORE-ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

The company is organized under the laws of the State of New-York. The principal office is No. 71 Broadway, with branch offices in Philadelphia and Baltimore, for the convenience of subscribers, where the certificates of stock will be issued to subscribers without delay. The property, embracing upward of 635 acres, has been selected with great care during the last three years, by those of the directors who have been constantly operating on Oil Creek, and throughout the entire oil region of Pennsylvania, as well as Western Virginia, and was not selected to sell, but for the purpose of development and producing oil, having now some ten wells under contract, and being bored with vigor, besides those already completed and producing, making in all 13 wells now on the property. The best part of the company's property is bottom, and the best of boring land, much of it on Oil Creek, Cherry Run, Cherry Tree Creek, Walnut Bend, Allegheny River, and other streams where the lands are being developed with good success and prospects of a very large product of oil.

OFFICE IN NEW-YORK, where Prospectus, Maps and every information can be obtained,

No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE

SPEEDWELL MUTUAL COAL CO

CAPITAL, $400,000.

40,000 SHARES—$10 PER SHARE.

WORKING CAPITAL, $30,000.

Each share of stock entitles the holder of the share to one Gross Ton (2,240 lbs.) of Coal at cost—$7 50—or less, with a divisional dividend of 20 per cent., which will reduce the net cost of coal to a very low figure. This enterprise should be taken hold of by every person using coal: it is not only a saving of 50 per cent in the cost of the coal, but a good paying dividend to every sharo of stock, which renders it a very desirable investment to the capitalist as well as the poor man. The colliery is now producing 90,000 tons per annum of the best Red Ash Coal. The subscription books are now open. Please call and see prospectus and learn particulars of

WILLIAM I. HARLAN, Coal Office, Room No. 71, Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway.

The attention of all retail dealers is called to the above.

H. J. BIESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,

Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.

We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s. OF 1881,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS,
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS OF 1881.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 10-40 BONDS.
ONE YEAR CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS.

NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN USUAL COMMISSION ALLOWED.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS COLLECTED OR PURCHASED.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."

All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed to all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased, and on hand, for sale.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS.

Western Union Extension Telegraph,
American Telegraph,
United States Telegraph,
Adams' Express Company Stock,
American Express Company Stock,
United States Express Company Stock,
National Express Company Stock,
WELLS, FARGO & Co. Express Company Stock, &c., &c., &c.
Bought and sold by

GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

JOHN B. MURRAY,
NO. 61 BROAD-ST., NEAR WALL,
DEALER IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

OIL AND COAL LANDS.

Several tracts in Braxton County, West Virginia, for sale by the subscriber.

TITLES WARRANTED. Apply Nos. 8 and 10 Wall-st., Room No. 41, between 11 and 2 o'clock.

E. HECKSCHER.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 240 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1865.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, the following persons were elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year:

J. T. Sanger,	Albert G. Lee,
E. L. Fancher,	N. K. Rosenfeld,
John Elliott,	Charles G. Barrett,
Lewis Einstein,	Edwin F. Knowlton,
John Falconer,	Jacob H. Dater,
Henry I. Baker,	Daniel L. Ross.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, Daniel L. Ross was unanimously re-elected President.

JOHN H. STOUT, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE EAST RIVER BANK WILL organize as soon as practicable as a National Bank, with the capital increased to $500,000.

Having a surplus of over 40 per cent., a dividend in stock of 25 per cent. will be made to present shareholders: the remainder of the surplus will be participated in by the increased stock.

The subscription book is now open at the bank, No. 609 Broadway.

By order of the board.

WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 5 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, 20th January, 1865.

THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1865, FROM the Bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, and the Chicago and North Western Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that day on presentation at this office. JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE, (Room No. 20, third floor.) NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1865.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed from the 26th of January to the 10th of February next.

G. E. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, DUBUQUE, Iowa, Jan. 11, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-holders of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Co. will be held at the office of the Company in Dubuque, Iowa, on MONDAY, Feb. 13, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing four directors for the term of two years.

LOUIS BOISOT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 Broadway, New-York, Jan 13, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIREC-TORS of this company, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at their office, No. 156 Broadway, on TUESDAY, 24th inst. Polls open from 12 M. until 1 o'clock P. M. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THERE will be a meeting of the stockholders of this company on the 23d day of January inst., at noon, at the office of the company, to take into consideration the present condition of the company's affairs, and to express their wishes in respect to its future management.

Transfer Books will be closed from the evening of the 17th to the morning of the 24th inst.

DATED Jan. 9, 1865. W. TITUS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

THE

COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL STOCK.....$1,000,000

Divided into 200,000 Shares, at $5 per share.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE,
TO 60,000 SHARES ONLY, $2 50 PER SHARE.
STOCK ISSUED FULL PAID.

$50,000 CASH APPROPRIATED AS A WORKING CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT,	VICE-PRESIDENT.
ISAIAH LUKENS.	WM. M. STEWART.
TREASURER.	SECRETARY.
WM. D. SMITH.	E. J. HARRISON.

DIRECTORS,

ISAIAH LUKENS.	ROBERT SMITH,
W. D. SMITH,	EDWD. F. CUSHMAN,
W. M. STEWART.	

OFFICES—NO. 42 PINE-STREET, NEW-YORK, AND NOS. 23 AND 24 WASHINGTON BUILDINGS, (274 South Third-street, below Walnut,) PHILADELPHIA.

The intrinsic value of their territory is greater than that of any other oil company now before the public, with the same amount of capital.

THERE WILL BE BUT SIXTY THOUSAND SHARES of the capital stock sold at the subscription price, $2 50 per share, *and not a single share above that number will be sold at any price whatever* until the territory is developed. This the Secretary will indorse on the back of each receipt for stock if desired.

A competent Superintendent is rapidly developing the property; he has two engines on the ground, two wells already started, and three more will be in operation as soon as the engines are completed.

There is a valuable saw-mill on the Cotter Farm, and timber on the whole of the territory sufficient to give a profit of $200 per day for twenty years, or $400 *daily for ten years.* There is also a large amount of coal on the two square miles in Forrest County. The timber and the coal will give to the company a handsome dividend, independent of the oil.

The market value of the territory owned by the company has increased to such an extent that it is at present worth

THREE QUARTERS OF A MILLION OF DOLLARS.

The amount of capital that will be raised by the sale of the

60,000 SHARES

will be only

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Were the company to sell out either one of their properties at the present time, it would realize more than double the amount they will obtain by sale of the above number of shares. No better evidence of the stability of the company, or of the value of their stock as an investment, can be offered.

The Directors invite all who desire investing in oil stocks to call at their offices and examine prospectus, drawings, &c., where they cannot fail to be satisfied that the

COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY

ranks among those companies that will stand when all others fail, and that if so in such a basis that stockholders cannot fail to realize a handsome profit aside from the question of oil altogether.

The books for subscription will be open for a short time longer at the offices of the company.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

EVERETT PETROLEUM COMPANY.

ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, NO. 74 BEAVER-ST., NEW-YORK.

OFFICERS:

HENRY J. BAKER, Esq., President.
JOHN D. WING, Esq., Treasurer.

TRUSTEES.

Henry J. Baker, Esq., of Messrs. H. J. Baker & Bro., No. 182 Water-st.
Randolph M. Cooley, Esq., No. 88 Wall-st.
Frederick Bredt, Esq., No. 178 Fulton-st.
John D. Wing, Esq., of Messrs. Wing & Evans, No. 74 Beaver-st.
John J. Petit, Esq., of Messrs. Parsons & Petit, No. 79 Beaver-st.
Abram W. Baker, Esq., No 67 William-st.
Coll J. Turner, Esq., No. 118 Water-st.

SUPERINTENDENT AT OIL CITY, FRANK W. ALLIN.

THE EVERETT PETROLEUM COMPANY

Is a Corporation organized under the laws of the State of New-York, with a capital of.....$300,000

Divided into..... 30,000 shares.

PAR VALUE $10 EACH.

Shareholders are *exempt from all personal liability.*

The property of this company has been selected with great care by practical parties, most of whom have been connected with the celebrated Excelsior Company. This fact sufficiently guarantees its success.

The Trustees have retained sufficient working capital to fully develop their lands.

The receipts, from the wells now producing, guarantee regular monthly dividends; and it is fully expected that when those now going down are completed, the dividends will meet the expectations of the most sanguine.

The subscription books are now open for a limited number of shares at the following

OFFICES:

Messrs. H. J. Baker & Bro., No. 182 Water-st.
Randolph M. Cooley, No. 88 Wall-st.
Fred. Bredt, No. 178 Fulton-st.
Coll J. Turner, No. 118 Water-st.
Wing & Evans, No. 74 Beaver-st.
OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, No. 74 Beaver-st.

FEE SIMPLE.

No. 1.

An undivided one-half in sixty three acres of the John Hoge tract, on Slate Run—all boring land and beautiful oil territory, lying on both sides of the Run for 280 rods, with an average width of bottom of 40 rods.

Wells will be put down by this company as soon as Spring opens, and confidence of getting large yields is expressed by the best judges of oil property.

No. 2.

An undivided one-eighth in 119 acres of the Beatty Farm, Sugar Creek, on which are two new wells, one ready to tube, in which is found oil selling at $25 per bbl. Over 80 acres of this farm is the finest boring bottom, and is being leased to parties who will put down wells at once.

LEASED INTERESTS.

No. 3.

The one-quarter working interest, which is three-fourths of all the oil, in 50 acres on the tract known as the Keech Farm, on Pithole Creek, on which three wells are being put down at present, and others will soon go down. This lease is within a mile of the United States Well, just struck on this creek, which is flowing 250 bbls. per day.

No. 4.

The one-quarter working interest, which is three-fourths of the oil, in 30 acres of the Vose Farm, Pithole Creek, all flat, selected from whole farm, about a mile from the great well spoken of above.

No. 5.

The one-quarter working interest in 33 acres of Turner Farm on Pithole Creek, selected from whole farm, which is next to the farm last mentioned, only a mile from the new 230 barrel well.

No. 6.

The one quarter working interest in 20 acres of Fleming Farm, on Pithole Creek, selected from whole farm for oil purposes—about same distance from the new great well.

No. 7.

The one-quarter working interest in 5 acres Lake Farm, selected from whole farm, Pithole Creek, near the new great well.

These five farms are among the best locations on Pithole Creek for oil purposes, and it is confidently expected that very large results will arise from this valuable property. More wells are to be put down at once.

No. 8.

One-eighth working interest in Amberg Well (70 barrels,) on Smith Farm, Cherry Run, on which lease another well is already started. This flowing well is one of the best in the whole oil region.

No. 9.

One-eighth working interest in Faunce Well, on Smith Farm, Cherry Run, which is just struck, and pumping over 40 barrels per day, and will soon be a flowing well.

No. 10.

One-sixteenth working interest in Bullett Well, Smith Farm, Cherry Run, adjoining Amberg Well, which is a new well, and pumped 130 barrels on the first three days it started, and will soon be a flowing well.

No. 11.

One-sixteenth working interest in the great Amazon Well (60 bbls.,) Cherry Run, which is 30 rods from the great Reed and Baker Wells. This is a new well, and is expected soon to flow.

No. 12.

The working interest, being one-half the oil, in Lease No. 5, Henry Bend, Allegheny River, within a few rods of the famous Haydrick Well, which has turned out 54,000 bbls. oil. This lease is for 14 years. A well is in progress with all dispatch.

No. 13.

The working interest, being one-half the oil, in Lease No 24, Henry Bend, for 14 years.

No. 14.

The working interest of one-half the oil for 14 years, in Lease No. 3, Pithole Run within 100 rods of Allegheny River, which is finely located for oil purposes. A new well will soon be started on this lease.

No. 15.

The working interest of one-half the oil for 14 years, in Lease No. 17, Pithole Run, Heydrick farm, which is held as a very fine selection of lease.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of this association will be held at their bank, No. 6 Nassau-st., on the 16th day of February next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said bank. C. N. JORDAN, Cashier.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1864.

FINANCIAL.

SPECIAL PETROLEUM NOTICE.

"LITTLE KANAWHA
AND
ELK RIVER
PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY,
OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Geologists and practical men unite in their belief, and so report, "that the property of this company—62,360 acres of land, in fee—is in the very centre of the West Virginia Oil Region—has numerous oil and gas springs along the banks of its principal streams, (one of which vies with the famous Burning Spring itself,) and is surrounded by properties on every side that are unmistakable in their oil-bearing character.

The subscription for its purchase is now being made at the office of the undersigned. It contains the names of many of our prominent capitalists and business men, is already far advanced, and will be closed at an early day.

Prof. Richardson's very able and interesting report on the property, with circular attached, containing the conditions of the subscription, and any additional information, can be obtained at this office.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO., No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

COAL MINES OWNED BY OONSUMERS.

COAL.

SUPPLIED AT ACTUAL COST.
NO PERSONAL LIABILITY.

THE CONSUMERS' BENEFIT COAL COMPANY is now organizing upon the mutual plan, and presents the same features that have resulted so successfully in Philadelphia and Boston. This is the pioneer company in New-York.

Cash Capital.....$600,000
Number of shares..... 60,000
Par Value (to be full paid)..... 10

Each share entitles the holder to receive annually and perpetually

ONE TON OF COAL AT ACTUAL COST,

and semi-annual cash dividends of the profits of the sales of surplus coal after supplying the shareholders. It is confidently expected that the profits to the shareholders will more than repay the original cost of each share within two years. Very few enterprises can offer equal advantages, combined with benevolence, in furnishing an article used by all, at the least possible cost.

The Directors have secured a perpetual lease of the celebrated

AUDENRIED IMPROVEMENT AND COAL COMPANY'S MINES.

Improvements, personal property, &c., in full and successful operation, at Wilkesbarre, Penn.

The quality of the coal for domestic and manufacturing purposes, (being the great Baltimore veins,) the facilities and economy of mining, are unsurpassed by that of any mines in the United States.

There are six steam engines, pumps, breakers and shaft, (each 1,000 tons daily capacity,) slope mine roads, cars, tools, implements, miners' houses, powder and oil houses, carpenters' and blacksmiths' shops, horses, mules, &c., complete.

100,000 tons of coal is now ready for removal, and with complete facilities, by railroads and canals. A supply of 100,000 to 200,000 tons can be anfually taken out and delivered, commencing immediately upon the organization.

Shareholders may order their coal in any of the usual sizes,

STOVE, BROKEN, LUMP, EGG, or NUT.

MANUFACTURERS', REFINERS', AND LARGE CONSUMERS COAL DELIVERED IN CARGO.

The colliery, with present machinery, is now capable of turning out from 1,000 to 1,600 tons daily, and coal will be delivered at any place within the cities of New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and other adjacent cities on the rivers or railroads centreing therein, at the actual cost of mining, transportation and delivery.

Consumers are invited to subscribe for this Stock (at least as many shares as they use tons of coal per annum,) and make this the P

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	Afloat	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-Horse power

Until the completion af the ebttire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHASNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE,

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Feb. 1.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....March 1.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	.....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	3,873	Brogan.
VIRGINIA	2,868	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Aplin.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

VIRGINIA—Lewis.....Saturday, Feb. 4.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Will sail as follows:

MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Jan. 21.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Jan. 28.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Feb. 4.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Feb. 18.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Feb. 25.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, March 4.
DAY STAR.....(Building.)

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,

From Pier 45 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $40.

The *Morning Star* is 2,064 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,115, the *Day Star* 2,778, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 25.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 1.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 8.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 15.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 25.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 1.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$133 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

THROUGH BILLS LADING TO ST. LOUIS AND ALL POINTS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, VIA NEW-ORLEANS.

THE ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS,

JOHN J. ROE, President,

Is now ready to co tract, and give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for shipment as above.

This Company now owns some twenty first-class steamers running between New-Orleans, St. Louis, and Louisville, and are now arranging connections between New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and New-Orleans.

One of their steamers will leave New-Orleans daily, and by judicious arrangements they are enabled to offer inducements to shippers in lower rates and quick dispatch. Average time of transit, eighteen days.

J. EAGER, Agent,
No. 41 Broad-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cove Harbor.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 21
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 28

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to Londoo	85	Steerage to Londoo	35
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. Le Masquerier, will sail for the above ports from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Jan 30, and MONDAY, Feb. 27.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....$50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

Passengers must have passports.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP MORRO CASTLE,

Capt. ADAMS,

Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The new and splendid steamship EAGLE, Lawrence, Master, will succeed the MORRO CASTLE and leave on Feb. 1.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:

Jan. 28.....OCEAN QUEEN.....SHERBY,
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)
Feb. 3.....NORTH STAR.....SLOCUM.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN AGE.)
Feb. 13.....COSTA RICA.....TINKLEPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail steamship GEO. CROMWELL,

E. E. VAIL, Commander,

Will leave pier No. 9, North River, on Saturday, January 28, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $75.

For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

The FUNG SHUEY will follow.

PROTECT THE IRON SHIPS.

GISBORNE'S anti-fouling and anti-corrosive paint for coating ships bottoms. Iron hulls preserved 18 months from grass, barnacles and corrosion by the Gisborne paint. Every transport steamer in the British Navy ordered to be coated with it. Adopted by the admiralty and the Cunard, Peninsular and Oriental, National and African Steamship Companies, AMERICAN OFFICES, No. 11 Broad-st., New-York.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CHINA FOR LIVERPOOL—The CHINA, J. ANDERSON, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, the 25th instant.

A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, Jersey City, and the CHINA from 12 to 1 o'clock, to convey passengers and baggage on board.

None but passengers can be taken on board.

The CUBA will sail the 8th of February.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CORSICA.—Consignees are informed that the CORSICA will commence discharging on MONDAY MORNING, the 23d inst.

All goods for which permits are not received, will be sent to the Bonded Warehouse, Jersey City, and be subject to storage.

E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE, No. 41 Chambers-st.—Passengers for Havana or Canada may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, Room No. 28.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change af cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Gelion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEITZER, General Superintendent.
J. C. CALHOUN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

RAILROADS.

ARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

From foot Murray-st., daily at 3½ P. M., connecting with trains for Highlands, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Manchester, &c.

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.

Fare $2. Excursion tickets $3—good for three days.

Steamer JESSE HOYT leaves Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, daily, (excepting Sundays,) at 8 A. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with express trains for Philadelphia, Tuckerton, Barnegat, Tom's River, &c.

Returning leave Vine-st. Ferry, Philadelphia, at 11½ A. M.

☞ Travelers from the city of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line—the state of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

PERTH AMBOY AND WOODBRIDGE RAILROAD,

From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.

Leave Perth Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.

Leaves Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10 and 6:30 P. M.

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 21, 1865.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD

Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st, via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Dec. 5, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:45, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. All trains leave Chambers-st 30 minutes earlier than 30th-st. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st. Through freight train daily.

J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10,30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M. 3, 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9 15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations. (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Nyack.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

Nov. 1, 1864.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT.
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers in be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Norden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains north and east from New-Haven 11 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STEEL.—AS OUR STOCK OF ENGLISH STEEL must positively be sold before the 1st of May next, WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO MAKE SALES TO CONSUMERS AND OTHERS AT MUCH LESS THAN THE PRESENT COST OF IMPORTATION—which consists of Extra Best Cast Machinery, Blister Spring, &c., &c., equal to any make in this market, and WARRANTED.

D. LITTLEJOHN & CO., No. 24 Cliff-st.

USE PHELPS & RICHARDS' BRONCHIAL PELLETS,

For Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Sore-throat, &c. Superior to Brown's Troches or any other Lozenge now prepared.

Ask for no other, take no other.

For sale by every druggist.

Manufactnrer's depots, CONRAD FOX, No. 81 Barclay-st., and E. A. LOVJOY, No. 93 Fulton-st., wholesale druggists, New-York.

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.

Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

WATER-POWERS FOR SALE.

TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

We have lists of a great number of water-powers of both large and small capacity, some of them near this city. Persons in want of such property will find it to their interest to call.

Engineers skilled in making plans and estimates for buildings and machinery will be furnished when required. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

STUART'S REFINED SUGAR.

White A and C Sugar for immediate delivery, for sale at the office of the Refinery, No. 169 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AT NO. 55 LEONARD-st., 200 to 300 tons straw boards and a large quantity of printing and straw paper, suitable for bookbinders, printers and publishers, as also for paper box, pocket-book and fireworks manufacturers.

CLARK'S PATENT INDELIBLE PENCIL—Improved for marking clothing; warranted superior to inks or stencil plate. Sold by E. Faber, Cutter & Tewen, and at No. 36 John-st., No. 18 Beekman-st., No. 83 Nassau-st., and everywhere.

MARBLE MANTELS.—A LARGE STOCK always on hand at lower prices that at any other establishment in the city. B. KLAEBER'S Mantel Works, No. 109 East 13th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG LADY in a bakery or fancy goods store; good references given. Address S., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

WHEELER & WILSON OPERATOR wants places in private families, to go out by the day to make boys' clothes, shirts, button holes, lady's under clothes; has city reference. Address No. 232 Mulberry-st.

WANTED.—A RESPONSIBLE PERSON WOULD take in washing for gentlemen or families; best of reference given. Apply at No. 130 West 27th-st., Room 1.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, Amels or female, for city or country, such as cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, housewockers, small girls, coachmen, waiters, clerks, porters, servants, farm-hands, gardeners, boys, &c., can be immediately suited at the large Employment House, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

MALES.

A HOSIERY CLERK—WHO HAS HAD charge of that department in a large housegis open to an engagement. Address C. S., Box No. 1,257 Post-office. Best of references.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE GENERAL housework of a private family; must be a good washer and ironer and come well recommended. Apply at No. 8 Barrow-st.

WANTED—A JUNIOR CLERK, ACQUAINTED with the city book business; one living with his parents preferred.

GEORGE R. LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS TELLER IN A bank in the vicinity of New-York. Address with references, Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

AT LEGRAIN'S

Greater Reduction yet on all the Dress Goods.

PLAIN SILK REDUCED from $5 50 to $2 75.

PLAIN POULT DE SOIE REDUCED from $6 50 to $3 75.

SILK MOIRE ANTIQUE REDUCED from $12 to $8.

WOOLEN GOODS.

PLAIN ALL WOOL EMPRESS REDUCED from $4 to $2 50.

REPS REDUCED from $3 50 to $2 25.

EMPRESS CLOTHS REDUCED from $2 75 to $2.

ONE CASE REPS AND EMPRESS CLOTH at $1 50, worth $3.

ONE CASE YARD WIDE SILK POPLIN, $3, reduced from $4.

LADIES' CLOAKS AND BASQUES,

REDUCED from 25 to 50 per cent., to close the season.

All these reductions are only made for this week, previous to taking account of stock.

LEGRAIN, No. 721 Broadway,
Corner of Waverley-place.

LADIES' KID GLOVES just received.

5500 CLOAKS

to be sold, at

No. 304 and No. 306 Canal-st.,

and at No. 475 Broadway,

by order of assignees.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

THE MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF CLOAKS

contained in the stores

Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.,

and at

No. 475 Broadway,

ASSIGNED BY GEORGE CAREY,

will be sold for CASH,

at PRIVATE SALE, on

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY,

Jan. 23, 24, 25 and 26,

at both the above stores.

On FRIDAY and SATURDAY, 27th and 28th inst., the remainder of the goods

WILL BE ON EXHIBITION

at No. 475 Broadway,

ARRANGED WITH CATALOGUES,

to be sold at auction,

FOR CASH,

ON MONDAY, JAN. 30,

at 10 o'clock, by

WM. TOPPING & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Store fixtures will be sold immediately after the sale of the goods

SEE ADVERTISEMENT

OF ASSIGNEE'S SALE

OF MAGNIFICENT CLOAKS

IN TO-DAY'S PAPER.

710 BROADWAY, 710.

GREAT EMPORIUM

OF

FANCY DRESSES

FOR

BALLS AND PARTIES.

An entirely new stock imported from Paris, of the latest pattern, constantly on hand. City and country orders promptly attended to.

WOLF & PHILIPPE,
No. 710 Broadway, up stairs.

WILLIAM J. TOPPING & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS,

will sell

BALANCE OF CAREY'S CLOAKS

at No. 475 Broadway,

Jan 30, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M.

CONTINUED BARGAINS AT RETAIL.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Will continue to sell, during the present month, the balance of their

POPULAR STOCKS AND
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
at extremely Low Prices.

BROADWAY and TENTH-ST.

ELEGANT FURS,

IN EVERY VARIETY,
At Extremely Attractive Prices.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

$300 CLOAKS,

AT ASSIGNEE'S SALE,

TRIMMED WITH MINK.

ALSO

$300 VELVET CLOAKS,

to be sold.

SEE ASSIGNEE'S SALE

OF CAREY'S STOCK

HEADED ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

BARGAINS IN CLOAKS.

PARIS MADE CLOTH CLOAKS,
ELEGANT HOME MADE CLOAKS,

Will be offered for two weeks at the extremely low price of $25.

Real value, $40 to $50.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY

FOR PURCHASING

A FINE CLOAK

AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

SEE ASSIGNEE'S SALE

OF CAREY'S

Magnificent Establishment.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!

AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.

Closing out, at cost, a fine lot of
RICH, PARIS MADE GOODS,
Also, NEW STYLES
of Combs, fancy Hair Ornaments, Nets, Buckles, &c.
P. BLUXOME,
No. 1,127 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts.

MASKS AND BEADS,

IN EVERY VARIETY,
AT
STRASBURGER & NUHN'S,
Corner of Maiden-lane
and William-st.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—WE HAVE MARKED down all our Cotton goods, such as Bleached and Brown Muslins, Canton Flannels, Ticks, Stripes, Ginghams, Prints, &c., from 10 to 20 cents per yard.

GEORGE KEYES, No. 343 6th-av.

WET MUSLINS! WET PRINTS! FROM the recent auction sales of wet goods, at from 12c. to 16c. per yard below regular prices. FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st., corner Cammeroe.

BARGAINS IN WET GOODS.—WET MUSlins, wet Prints, wet Canton Flannels, &c., only slightly soiled, at panic prices. FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-s., corner of Commerce.

SHIRTING MUSLINS AT VERY REduced prices, at JEREMIAH LAMBERT'S, No. 623 Greenwich-st. A good article for only 37½ cents. Also prints and linen handkerchiefs very cheap.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 18 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1865.

I will purchase in open market all horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables on 35th-st., near 10th-av., until further notice, as follows:

Cavalry horses, 5 to 10 years old, 15 to 16 hands high.

Artillery horses, 6 to 10 years old, 15½ hands high, and over 1,100 poonds, and derk color.

Price for cavalry horses, $165. Price for artillery horses, $180. Payable in such fonds as may be furnished by the Government. GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and A. Q. M.

NAVY AGENTS' VOUCHERS WANTED.

JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 11 Broad-st.

PERSONAL.

IF MARY WELSH OR WALSH, FROM Coventry, England, who lived on the Hudson River in 1859, will apply to Mrs. Senders, No. 45 3d-av., she will hear of something to her advantage.

AMUSEMENTS.

HELLER'S SALLE DIABOLIQUE,

NO. 585 BROADWAY.

GREAT SUCCESS

of the

NEW PROGRAMME

and

HELLER'S PECULIAR METHOD

of

TEACHING EVERYBODY

how to be a conjuror,

SEVEN ILLUSIONS,

TWO MARVELS,

THREE PIANO-FORTE SOLOS,

THREE LESSONS IN MAGIC,

every evening and at the Matinees.

Doors open at 7½. Begin at 8.

Office open daily from 9 till 5.

Matinees on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 P. M.

BROADWAY ATHENEUM—728 BROADWAY.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 23,

In aid of the Shakesperre Monument Fund. Mr. HACKETT'S Recollections, Imitations, Anecdotes, &c. Each ticket, with a choice seat secured, $2. Office open from 9 till 4 o'clock. A limited number of entrance tickets only (no seat insured) will be sold, at one dollar each, after doors open, 7½ o'clock.

LIGHT GUARD BALL,

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

JAN. 23, 1865.

SKATING.

The SKATING GALLERY OF MR. HENRY GEBHARD'S GYMNASIUM, No. 161 5th-av., corner of 22d-st., is the only place for ladies to learn how to skate gracefully as the ice is only a few lessons.

LIGHT GUARD BALL,

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

JAN. 23, 1865.

MUSEUM OPEN AND FREE—MESSRS. FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists, No. 389 Broadway, give written charts of character day and evening.

LECTURES.

WILLIAM LOYD GARRISON WILL LECTURE for the African Civilization Society for the Education of Freedmen and Children, and the Relief of Sick and Wounded Soldiers, at COOPER INSTITUTE, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, 1865. Tickets, 25 cents. Subject—"National Retribution and Redemption."

PUBLIC NOTICE.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court-House, Jan. 18, 1865.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

Building a sewer in Fifty-second-street, from Seventh-avenue to Broadway.

Building a sewer in Eighth-avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets.

Paving with Trap block Forty-eighth-street, from Eighth to Ninth avenues.

Paving with Trap block Houston-street, from Avenue D to the Bowery.

Laying crosswalks in West-street, opposite Marine Chapel.

Building a sewer in Forty-ninth-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenues, and in Tenth-avenue to Forty-seventh-street.

Paving Broadway with Trap block, from Twenty-third to Fifty-ninth st.s.ts.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on Fifty-second-street, from Seventh-avenue, to one hundred and twenty-five feet east of Broadway, and all the lots on Broadway to the extent of half the block north and south of Fifty-second-street.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Eighth-avenue, from Thirteenth to Fourteenth streets.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Forty-eighth-street, from Eighth to Ninth avenues.

Also all the lots on both sides of Houston-street, and all the lots on both sides of the intersecting streets, to the extent of half the block, from Avenue D to the Bowery.

Also, all the lots on West-street, between Carlisle and Albany streets.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Forty-ninth-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenues, and from all the lots on both sides of Tenth-avenue, from Forty-seventh to Forty-ninth streets.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Broadway, and all the lots on both sides of the intersecting streets, to the extent of half the block, from Twenty third to Fifty-ninth-streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MOROAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER,
} Board of Assessors.

FOR SALE.

TO CAPITALISTS AND FARMERS.—FOR sale, the valuable farm of the late Abraham Furman, deceased, at Newtown, L. I., containing 63 acres of first quality tillable land, 18 acres of heavy timbered Woodland, and 7 acres of salt meadows, being about five and a half miles distent from Grand-st. Ferry, and about six miles from Hunter's Point Ferry. The Long Island Railroad passes through it. It offers many advantages to a farmer, being near New-York market. The buildings and outhouses are good and in an improving neighborhood, worthy the attention of capitalists for investments. Its location admits of its being divided into sections for building purposes to great advantage. It becomes necessary to have it sold to close up the above estate. For further particulars apply to PETER NEEFUS, No. 45 Front-st., or Prof. J. J. MAPES, No. 46 Bleecker-st., New-York.

WESTERN LANDS.—PARTIES OWNING tracts of land in any of the Western States, and wishing to dispose of them, will find it to their advantage in sending us the descriptions and prices. No charge made for any expenses in efforts to sell, unless a sale is effected; would refer to the bankers and business men generally, in Cincinnati.

SAMUEL A. SARGENT, Real Estate Agent,
N. W. corner 5th and Walnut sts. Cincinnati, Ohio.

DOUBLE HOUSE AND STABLE FOR SALE—On 21-av., near St. Mark's Church. House is first-class, with all the modern improvements; complete in every respect, built by the late occupant for his own use. House 44x50 feet, lot, 49x125 feet; stable, 25x70. Early possession can be had. Price $50,000.

Apply to ROMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 42 Grove-st.; lot 20x100 feet, house three stories, basement and sub-cellar. Philadelphia brick front, high stoop, with brown-stone trimmings, well built and conveniently arranged; can be seen between 11 and 1. Apply to F. TILLOU, No. 1 Nassau-st.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE.—TWO three story brick houses in Clinton-st., near Warren-st.; 22 feet 8x34, and 16 feet extension; lot 101 feet in depth. Also, a smaller house on Warren-st. They have gas, bath, range, &c. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

BUILDING LOT FOR SALE.—A DESIRAble building lot, about 75 feet by 200 feet, situated in Hillhouse Avenue, New Haven, is offered for sale. For terms, apply to T. KETCHAM & CO., No. 68 Wall-st., or to D. C. GILMAN, New-Haven.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND Farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

SANG-ST., BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE THE basement three-story frame house, 136 Sand-st.; lot 25x100 feet; the two-story and attic frame house No. 140 Sand-st.; both built by day's work. Possession on the 1st of May next. Apply to ROBERT SPEIR, Jr., No. 112 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A GOOD FARM OF 40 ACRES, IN New-Jersey, twelve miles from the City of New-York, on the Northern Railroad, one mile from depot, beautifully located buildings, new and in good order; plenty of fruit. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

NEWARK, N. J.—TO MANUFACTURERS—Valuable lot, 30 feet by 180 feet deep, on Railroad-av., rear on Bruce-st., Market-st. depot. Apply to KING & BOND, Agents, Broad-st., Newark., Or to R. SPEIR, Ja., No. 112 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

PAPER-MILL FOR SALE—ON ONE OF THE most valuable privileges along the Hudson River. For particulars inquire of O. CHITTENDEN, No. 127 Reade-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN Orange, N. J., three acres of land, within five minutes' walk from the depot. Address S. M. D., St. James Hotel.

400 ACRES OF OIL LAND, WITH HEAVY pine timber, on the Allegheny River, Penn., with a good show of oil, for sale cheap. Address H. O., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—ONE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY, brown-stone house, No. 51 West 46th-st., rosewood doors, black walnut stair-case. For particulars apply to D. ROBINSON, on the premises.

FOR SALE—HOUSES, FACTORIES, FARMS &c., at Newark, N. J., from $1,500 to $35,000. By LENT & BROWN, No. 317 Broad-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, A LARGE STORE IN Pine-st. For particulars, apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF ROOMS SUITABLE for a gentleman and wife; also, rooms for single gentlemen. Dinner if de, house convenient to cars. No. 34 West 29th-st.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A HANDsomely furnished front parlor and bedroom, en suite, on first floor, with or without board, at No. 12 Waverley-place, near New York Hotel.

WANTED—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH BOARD, for convenience for housekeeping, by a gentleman and wife. Address EMERSON, No. 155 Chambers-st.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM TO Rent to a single gentleman; terms, $20 per week. Apply at No. 42 West 19th-st.

EMPTY QUICKSILVER FLASKS WANTed and highest cash price paid for same by
W. M. C. CHRISTIANS, 201 No. 76 Wall-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

EXTRA ATTRACTION! EXTRA ATTRACTION!
AFTERNOON AT 2. EVENING AT 7½.

A NEW NATIONAL DOMESTIC DRAMA,

written by Mr. Miles Levick, expressly for this establishment, entitled,

THE UNION PRISONER;
OR,
THE PATRIOT'S DAUGHTER.

WITH NEW AND NOVEL EFFECTS, LOCAL SCENERY, THRILLING TABLEAUX, ETC.

Mrs. J. J. Pryor, France, Jamison, Misses Kock, Cleaver, Messrs. Levick Hadaway, Jamison, Messayer, Delmon, Grace, Bridgman, Porter, Cunningham, &c., &c., appear.

MORNING AT 11,

the tragical comedy and comical tragedy,

PUNCH AND JUDY,

by a celebrated Professor from London.

WITH NEW AND COSTLY APPARATUS,

as witnessed by

HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA,

at Windsor Castle and Crystal Palace.

NEW AND ORIGINAL CLOG DANCE BY TIM HAYS, CHAMPION CLOG-DANCER OF THE WORLD.

PROFESSO

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE MILK BUSINESS.

The Sale of Pure Milk—Adulteration a Crime—The Quantity of Milk Used in the City—The Crude and Condensed Article—Something About the Prices.

There is probably no business in the City of New-York so little understood by the general public, and yet so essential to the comfort of the community, as the milk business. The frauds, humbugs, deceits and chicanery that have been practiced in the vending of this article are numerous. Almost every means of adulteration which the brain of a subtle chemist could suggest have been exhausted; still to-day nineteen-twentieths of all the milk sold in this city is, except by water adulteration, *pure*. For the satisfaction of milk consumers, it may be said that the adulterations now resorted to are, at most, but harmless frauds. The usual means adopted by unscrupulous dealers to increase their profits is to add to each quantity of milk about one-fifth water and a few ounces of salt. The water, of course, acts as a diluent. The salt adds density and flavor. This simple adulteration is the only one the lactometer fails to detect. The *expose* of the "stump-tail" milk a few years since led to a general breaking up of that pernicious branch of the business, and to-day there are but five establishments in the city where cows are wholly fed on swill. The several associations chartered by the Legislature have expressed in their acts of incorporation the most stringent regulations for the government of the business of the companies. In the incorporate act of one of our principal associations there is a section which reads as follows:

"Said association is hereby prohibited from selling, vending or furnishing its customers with any other than pure, unadulterated, undiluted country milk, and the vending, selling or furnishing of milk adulterated or diluted in any manner whatever, to any of the customers of said association, by any of its officers, agents or employes while in its employ, shall be deemed a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not to exceed the sum of three hundred dollars, or imprisonment, not to exceed the term of three years, for any such offence, in the discretion of any court of criminal jurisdiction within the City of New-York, before whom complaint may be made, and said association may impose such penalities on its employes, and take such security to enforce said penalties, as shall be deemed necessary to prevent the adulteration or sale of any impure or adulterated milk, by any of its employes while in its employ."

From this section it will be seen that the Legislature has made it a criminal offence to adulterate milk. A careful inspection of the principal establishments supplying the city will convince the most incredulous of that the adulteration of milk in this city has its existence more in imagination than in reality.

The milk received in New-York comes to the city mostly by rail, and is brought from distances varying from ten to one hundred and fifty miles. The amounts received daily over the principal railroads are: Erie, 88,000 quarts; Harlem, 100,000 quarts; Hudson River, 10,000 quarts. To these amounts must be added 75,000 quarts produced in the city. Although many establishments sell nothing but undiluted milk, still old dealers are honest enough to say that to any calculation concerning the retail business, it is perfectly safe to add twenty per cent for water. The following prices show the increase of rates since 1842. In that year milk was retailed for four cents a quart. In 1854 the price increased to five cents; in 1857 to six cents; in 1863 to seven cents; in 1863 to eight cents, and is now selling for twelve cents. Although there has been considerable apprehension that soon there would be a still further increase in price, there is no reason to think such will be the case. Milk dealers assert that the article will probably decrease in price at least two cents on the quart before next Summer. Some idea of the magnitude of the milk business may be gained from the fact that there are over four thousand persons engaged in its distribution in the city. A very spirited rivalry has sprung up between the retailers of milk in its crude form and those who condense it. Of the latter there are but three companies in the city; but the amount supplied by them is equal to the sale of at least ten companies dealing only in the crude article. It can be said generally that most companies engaged in the sale of milk have within the last five years sought to sustain an honest reputation by the sale of pure milk only.

The New-York Fire Department.

OPPOSITION TO THE PROPOSED PAID SYSTEM.

The bill introduced in the State Senate on Monday last by Senator LAIMBEER, to establish a paid Fire Department in this city, has created a great excitement in fire circles, and among the better class of firemen it is not very favorably received. They claim that the present volunteer organization has, by its many years of severe and efficient service, proved itself to be a good and reliable institution, and think it entitled to some little respect and consideration for the good it has done. They also claim that it is better than any paid department ever can be, on the ground that men will work harder, endure more, run greater risks, and accomplish greater results, when working for glory and a good name among their fellow citizens, than when working merely for money, and in defence of their argument they quote the noble example offered by the brave army of volunteers now risking their lives in defence of their country's cause—an army which has in many ways proved itself far superior to the standing armies of the old world. They admit that the department as it now exists has many faults, and some serious ones, but none so serious that they cannot be remedied. During the past few years many bad men have been admitted, not with the consent of the majority of the members of the department, but without their actual knowledge. They had so long regarded the department as being composed of men of character and standing similar to themselves, that the idea of its being abused and degraded never suggested itself to them. They accordingly grew rather careless, did not carry out the strict examination which was required in old times, before a man could become a member, and, as a natural consequence, many unworthy men improved the opportunity thus offered, and have slipped in. The worthy members of the department, now fully aware of this evil, have determined to remove it, and restore the department to its ancient glory; and they have begun well. The Board of Fire Commissioners have, in all the cases which have been brought before them for trial, acted with a promptness and decision worthy of all praise. Several companies, which were proved to have been fighting, were immediately disbanded, their apparatus taken from them, and their houses locked up. Individual members who were caught fighting, and in some instances stealing, or breaking any of the rules of the department, have been dishonorably discharged from it; and every effort is being made to weed out all discreditable members. The Appeal Commissioners, it is reasonable to suppose, will support the Fire Commissioners in their rulings and decisions, and assist them in their good work.

At a meeting of the Board of Representatives, held at Firemen's Hall about a week ago, it was unanimously resolved that they would use every honorable means to defeat the bill for a paid Fire Department. They claimed that the excellence of the volunteer system had been fairly proved, though its immense advantages have never yet been fully tested, and they certainly did not think it well to give up that which they knew to be good for something which had never been tried. A committee consisting of JOHN DECKER, Chief Engineer, JAMES BARMORE, Trustee, and JOHN R. PLATT, President of the New-York Fire Department, was appointed to go to Albany, see what was being done in the matter, take such measures as they might deem proper, and keep the department generally advised as to what action was being taken or likely to be taken by the Senate relative to this bill. This committee will probably start for Albany to-morrow, and until they are heard from the excitement in the department must continue, and nothing definite can be said on the subject.

The Street Department.

EXPENDITURES DURING THE YEAR 1864.

From the report of the Chief Clerk of the Street Commissioner for the year 1864, it appears that during the twelve months ending Dec. 31, eighty-one contracts were entered into by the department for regulating and grading streets, filling sunken lots, and constructing and repairing wharves and piers, amounting in the aggregate to $738,361 67. The reconstruction of piers destroyed by fire, and the building and repairing of new piers, cost the city $122,900 55. The making and repairing of the public roads and highways (not streets) amounted to $71,875 78. The laying out of the Fourth-avenue Parks, and the improving, superintending and keeping in order the other city parks, cost $38,515 35. The lighting of the public streets, roads, places, avenues, wharves, piers, and markets, the construction and repairs of the public lamps, and the procuring all necessary supplies and fixtures therefor, makes a total of $394,249 79. The fire telegraph cost $38,879; construction and repairs of public buildings $234,691 31; Printing for the department, stationery and blank books, fuel and other supplies for public offices $154,721 94; fire machines and apparatus $153,587 36. From the same report, it appears that at the present time there are 32 fire engines in use, 20 hand engines, 18 hook and ladder trucks, and 55 hose carriages.

The total amount of appropriations for the Street Department for the year 1864 was $1,575,945 24; the total amount expended was $1,352,564 06—leaving a balance on hand of $223,381 18.

Another Accident on the New-Jersey Railroad.

The New-Jersey Railroad train, which left Jersey City at 12 o'clock on Friday night, met with a disaster when about a mile below New-Brunswick. Five passenger cars were thrown off the track, but, fortunately, no lives were lost. The accident, it is said, was caused by the breaking of a rail. The travel on the road was delayed, and the passengers of the "owl train," which was due at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, had to walk a mile to take the New-Brunswick train. They consequently did not reach the city until half-past 9 o'clock. A large number of soldiers, many of them on furlough, came forward on the "owl train."

Harbor Navigation.

SEVERE WEATHER—THE DIFFICULTIES PILOTS EXPERIENCE—THE ICE IN THE HARBOR—EARLY RIVER NAVIGATION PREDICTED—SHIP BUILDING—DOCK IMPROVEMENTS—NON-OBSERVANCE OF PORT REGULATIONS.

Sandy Hook pilots report that the weather along the coast has been, during the last three days, more severe than has been experienced for years. It has been with great difficulty that they have been able to board vessels, and in many instances ships, even in a stress of weather, have been compelled to put to sea for the want of a pilot. In consequence of prevailing westerly winds the arrivals during the past week have been few. There are now over one hundred vessels due at this port from Europe. Many of them have been spoken at sea, waiting for an easterly wind to bring them into the harbor. The news boats of the Associated Press have experienced great difficulty in boarding vessels in consequence of drift ice. So severe has been the weather that a small boat being pulled off to a ship is frequently so incased with ice that it is scarcely possible to move her against wind and tide. Entire ships crews have been badly frost-bitten; and, in some cases, amputation has been necessary. In the harbor, navigation is much impeded and the ferry-boats find it difficult to make their regular trips in consequence of the slips being filled with ice. Regardless, however, of the present severity of the weather, old river pilots predict an early spring, and unobstructed navigation for steamboats to Albany. Already several enterprising barge-owners have commenced repairing their old boats, and laying the keels for new ones. At most of the ship-yards, considerable activity prevails, and the demand for carpenters is greater than the supply. This will, probably, not long continue to be the case, for our boat-builders have determined soon to offer an increase of wages, which will tend to draw large numbers of skillful artisans from other seaport towns. Many of our docks along the East River are sadly in want of repair, and in some instances the ice has carried away the planking that covers them, leaving nothing but unsightly spiles to dock at. Our warehouse men are taking this matter into consideration, and the probabilities are that before another year many of our principal docks will be filled in, if not entirely built, of stone. An improvement of this kind is necessary to the interest of the city, as many foreign ship-owners, in consequence of the dilapidated condition of our piers, contemplate loading their vessels at Jersey City or Hoboken. The current at these points, especially at ebb tide, frequently makes an approach to the docks very difficult, but the matter can be remedied by building substantial wharves. An experiment of this kind was tried at Hoboken, by the Hemburg and Bremen Steamship Companies, with success. An extension of our piers down town would be of great benefit to commerce. Many of them are entirely inadequate for the accommodation of vessels having cargoes to discharge, and ships are compelled to land so far up town that the cartage is a matter of great consideration, and many of our pilots are complaining of the want of observance of our steamships of the regulations of the port of New-York. The following section of the act of the Legislature of this State, passed April 16, 1857, which is one of the most important provisions of that law, is almost totally disregarded:

"It shall not be lawful for the captain, mate, or any person on board of any steamboat, to throw or cause to be thrown into the waters of the port of New-York, below Spuyten Duyvil Creek, on Hudson River, or below Throg's Point, on the East River, nor in the Bay inside of Sandy Hook, any cinders or ashes from such steamboats, under the penalty of $25 for each and every offence, recoverable by the Commissioners hereinafter named; and for such penalty the steamboat from which such cinders or ashes were thrown shall be liable."

If this section be not strictly enforced, it can easily be conceived that in a few years the harbor will be inaccessible to vessels of heavy tonnage.

Police Trials.

BEFORE COMMISSIONERS ACTON, BEDELL, AND MCMURRAY.

The Commissioners met on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of last week, and the trial-room was thronged on each day, as usual, by officers and their friends, by counsel, and by lawyers. We give the trials below, in a batch:

Mr. DAVID HUBER, of No. 15 South Sixth-street, Williamsburgh, complained of officers MCGOWAN and others for oppressively and taking him to their police station instead of arresting the person who had robbed him. The complainant's affidavit also alleges that one of the officers struck him with a baton; but Mr. HUBER being unable to designate the officer who had captured him, or the one who committed the alleged assault, the Commissioners dismissed the complaint.

CAPT. CAFFERY and Sergeants DILKS, FIELDS, LAFLIN and BIRD, of the Fifteenth Ward, were required to respond to the complaint of Mr. WILLIAM STIVERS, of No. 70 Sixth-street, charging that they had been guilty of gross negligence in omitting to aid him in recovering a horse and sleigh which he lost in Broadway on the night of the 2d inst. Mr. STIVERS did not recover his turnout until the Sunday subsequent to its loss, and he was then compelled to pay $10 for keeping, $2 50 for advertising, and the police he alleged demanded the $25 reward which he had offered. Capt. CAFFERY, in defence, offered his blotter as evidence to show that he telegraphed to the operator at Police Headquarters the fact of finding the horse and sleigh, but that the telegrapher at headquarters had neglected his duty. The Captain denied that his officers had solicited any reward, and further said that they had been guilty of no neglect of duty, but had observed the rules of the department to the strictest letter. Mr. STIVERS claims $40 damages. The Commissioners dismissed the complaint against Capt. CAFFERY and his sergeants, and intimated that they should prefer charges against the operator who was in charge of the instrument at Police Headquarters on the night of the 2d inst. We are told that the regularly-employed operator was not on duty that night.

Mr. JOHN COYLE stopped to make a New Year's call at No. 43 Sixth-street, on the night of Jan. 2, and while he was in the house a party of rowdies drove off with his coach; he pursued and overtook them, and desired Officers FISHER and MCDOUGAL to arrest the fellows; instead of doing which they took him into custody, and one of them (Officer FISHER) struck him without provocation. They then dismissed him. Commissioner ACTON severely reprimanded Officer FISHER for striking a citizen without provocation and then releasing him after making an arrest; and to MCDOUGALL the Commissioner said, "Sir, you will do well to resign your commission."

WILLIAM and ANNAMETTA BUTLER, keepers of an eating-house at No. 191 Church-street, complained that on the afternoon of the 4th inst., Officers CASSADY and HUTCHINGS, of the Fifth Precinct, entered their place in citizens' dress, and had refreshments, for which they declined to pay. The complaint further alleges that Officer HUTCHINGS created a disturbance, and, seizing a barrel-head, smashed a window, and that Officer CASSADY then went from the house. HUTCHINGS, having resigned, was not brought to trial; but Officer CASSADY, being arraigned, said that he went into the saloon upon HUTCHINGS' invitation, and that, it being 4:50 o'clock, and his orders requiring him to report in full official dress at the Fifth Precinct Police Station at 5 o'clock precisely, he went from the saloon as soon as he had eaten. The Commissioners reserved their decision.

A case of some interest is that of officers BECHE and WEBER, of the Tenth Precinct, against whom appears one JACOB EHRLICH, complaining that on the 15th of November last, they apprehended him as a deserter and surrendered him to Lieut. REED, at the Park Barracks; that he was there held until the 20th; that previous to his dismissal officer BECHE went to Mrs. EHRLICH and demanded $140, which she paid, and that, subsequently, officer WEBER demanded $30 for making the arrest, telling EHRLICH that the laws required him to pay that sum. The case is still on.

Benevolent Lodge, No. 28, F. and A. M.

On Wednesday evening, the 12th instant, the ceremonies attending the installation of officers of this lodge for the ensuing year were performed at the lodge room, No. 5 Union-square, W. E. P. BRAND presiding. The lodge ranks among the oldest and best in the city, and has among its members many prominent and well-known citizens. Their work is excellent, and their careful and judicious selection of men who wish to become members, preserves to the lodge the good reputation it has long enjoyed. After the lodge had closed, the members, accompanied by many invited guests, repaired to the Sinclair House, corner Broadway and Eighth-street, where a bounteous collation had been prepared. About fifty of the brethren were seated at the table, and the choice substantials and delicacies furnished by Bro. ABERMAN, received their full share of attention and were heartily enjoyed. After the solids had been removed, some very fine punch was served up, speeches were made, songs sung, and a fine time had generally. The newly elected officers are brethren who have been tried and found worthy, and under their management the lodge bids fair to have a most prosperous year than the one just closed. The officers for the ensuing year are as follows: Daniel Witter, W. M.; J. W. Reynolds, S. W.; Wm. W. Young, J. W.; George A. Spencer, Treasurer; W. J. Surre, Secretary; W. H. Holborow, S. D.; F. E. Tallman, J. D.; H. E. Jones, O. H. Kupp, M. of C.; A. C. Hescy, J. H. Conover, Stewards; Geo. Skinner, Tyler.

Recruiting in the City.

FRAUDULENT ENLISTMENTS—THE LAW CONCERNING THE MATTER—THE QUOTA OF NEW-YORK.

It may not be generally known that the quota of this city, under the last call, would be full at the present time were it not for the flagrant disregard of the law concerning enlistments. It has been ascertained to be a fact that not less than one hundred men are daily induced to leave the city and enlist in other States. The law on this subject is explicit, and ought to be enforced. Section 2 of the act of Legislature, passed January 29, 1864, reads as follows:

"It shall not be lawful for any person, in any manner, to persuade or induce, or attempt to persuade or induce, any resident of this State to enter into the military or naval forces raised or to be raised in any other State, for the military or naval service of the United States, or for the military or naval service in any other State. It shall not be lawful for any person to induce or persuade, or attempt to persuade or induce, any resident of this State to depart from this State, for the purpose of entering into the military or naval forces raised, or to be raised, in any other State, for the military or naval service of the United States, or for the military or naval service in any other State. Whoever shall offend against the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars; one-half of said fine to be paid, upon conviction of the offender, to the party on whose information the arrest and conviction was made; or imprisonment, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

Supervisor BLUNT is making an effort to bring to justice the many bounty brokers who defy the law. Several arrests have recently been made, and it is hoped that the wholesale business of "running" men out of the State will be stopped.

The average number of enlistments in New-York will not exceed ten men a day. This is an unpleasant fact when we remember that we have yet to furnish over ten thousand men by the 15th of February to fill the quota of the city under the last call.

Opening of Bids for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock.

At 2 P. M., yesterday, the following bids for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock were opened in the Comptroller's office. The stock pays six per cent. interest, and is redeemable on the 1st of November, 1876. The amount required was $234,000.

		Accepted.
A. L. Everitt	$5,000	101.00
A. L. Everitt	5,000	102.00	$5,000
A. L. Everitt	5,000	102.50	5,000
A. L. Everitt	5,000	103.00	5,000
German Savings Bank	50,000	100.00	
German Savings Bank	50,000	100.50	
C. H. Van Brunt	5,000	101.00	
C. H. Van Brunt	2,000	102.00	2,000
Walter L. Livingston	3,000	103.00	3,000
David B. Crane	3,000	102.00	3,000
David B. Crane	3,000	103.00	3,000
David B. Crane	2,500	104.00	2,500
Jas. W. Clarke	2,000	100.00	
Geo. Barclay	10,000	101.00	
E. H. Buckley & Co	5,000	103.00	5,000
A. Pierson & Harriman	11,000	102.00	11,000
Weston, De Bevoise & Co	4,000	100.00	
Fisher, Donnelly & Co	10,000	104.00	10,000
B. Wilson	5,000	103.00	5,000
E. P. Thompson	10,000	101.00	
E. P. Thompson	10,000	101.25	
E. P. Thompson	10,000	101.81	
E. P. Thompson	10,000	101.75	
E. P. Thompson	5,000	102.00	5,000
E. P. Thompson	5,000	102.12½	5,000
Equitable Life Ins. Co	25,000	101.04	
Equitable Life Ins. Co	25,000	101.55	
Total	$289,500		$75,000

Appointment of a New Board of Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

Pursuant to law, Comptroller BRENNAN yesterday appointed a new Board of Commissioners of Charities and Correction, the term of the present board expiring on the 17th of April next. The following gentlemen were selected by the Comptroller as members of the new board: ISAAC BELL, JAMES B. NICHOLSON, OWEN W. BRENNAN and JAMES BOWEN. Messrs. BELL and NICHOLSON are Democrats, and members of the present board. Messrs. BOWEN and BRENNAN are Republicans, so that the new board will be equally divided politically. Mr. BOWEN was formerly a member of the Board of Police Commissioners, and Mr. BRENNAN is a brother of the Comptroller's. They were appointed at the request of the Union Organization of this city. The terms of office are for four years, and the salary $3,000 per annum. Messrs. BOWEN and BRENNAN take the places vacated by MOSES H. GRINNELL and SIMEON DRAPER.

Skating—A New Figures.

This season it appears has been the most favorable one for skating we have had for many years. There have been many more skating days and better opportunities for enjoying them, and many old skaters, "veterans," have had so much more sport this year than usual that they say they almost believe the ice to be even better than ever before. At any rate they have a much better time on it. Up to Saturday last there had been twenty-three days of skating at the Central Park. From the opening of the season 1863-4 to the 21st of last January, there had been less than a dozen skating days; from the 23d of the same month to the 18th of February following, there was no skating at all, and only twenty-five days for the entire season. Everything now looks favorable for from forty to fifty days of this exhilirating sport on the Central Park Pond, and probably quite as many on the smaller ponds which surround it.

The Horse-cars of the Hudson River Railroad.

To-morrow the new horse cars of this line will begin running from the depot at Chambers-street to Thirtieth-street. The large passenger-cars will be discontinued below Twenty-ninth-street, and these small cars will be run in their stead. All inward-bound trains are to deliver passengers and baggage at Twenty-ninth-street, and outward-bound trains receive passengers and baggage at the Thirtieth-street station. A necessity has long existed for a line of cars over this route, for the purpose of relieving, in some degree, the Eighth and Ninth avenue lines, and give the unlucky "last man" a foothold and a chance to hang on—an accommodation he most certainly will appreciate.

Naval Movements.

TORPEDOES AND LIGHT DRAFT MONITORS.

The *Chimo*, light draft iron clad, lately converted into a torpedo steamer, will be towed from Boston to this port in the early part of next week. The steamtug *Jewett* left yesterday at 2 P. M. to escort her hither.

The *Nauvoo*, also converted into a torpedo, built by Capt. PERINE, Greenpoint, is ready for delivery to the Navy Department.

The *Catawba* and *Oneota*, harbor and river monitors, built at Cincinnati, are waiting for a rise in the river to be taken to Cairo on the lower Mississippi.

We understand that the torpedo steamer *Spuytenduyvil* was recently run over by one of the naval vessel on the James River, near the mouth of the Dutch Gap canal. The *Spuytenduyvil* was not hurt, but the other vessel had to be taken to the Navy-yard.

THE ILL-FATED PATAPSCO.

The ill-fated iron clad monitor *Patapsco*, which was blown up on the 17th inst, at 2 A. M., in Charleston harbor, (in which over 40 lives were lost,) was one of the first batch of nine monitors constructed and launched in 1862. The original contract was made by Capt. J. ERICSSON, dated March 31, 1862; cost four hundred thousand dollars; built by HALLAND & HOLLINGSWORTH, Wilmington, Del. She had one turret and two 15-inch guns. She was formerly armed with a 15-inch and a 200 pound rifle gun. She was accounted one of the best of her class.

COMPLETION OF THE CAMANCHES.

The *Camanches*, iron-clad monitor, built by DENNOND, RYAN & SECOR, is nearly completed, and has now probably made her trial trip in San Francisco Bay, Cal., where she has been completed. She carries two 15-inch guns in her turret.

PROGRESS OF NAVAL MACHINERY.

It is gratifying to know that the hurry in regard to machinery for United States vessels of war is now over. Everything is progressing in due order, and to the entire satisfaction of the Chief Engineer, W. W. WOOD, U. S. N.

LAUNCH OF THE SANDUSKY.

The *Sandusky*, light draft iron-clad, built at Pittsburgh, Penn., was launched day before yesterday. She was built by HARTUPEE & Co., Pittsburgh.

Another Alleged Prussian Forger.

HIS EXTRADITION ASKED FOR—HISTORY OF THE CASE—HIS APPEARANCE, ETC.

GUSTAV ADOLPH VOIGHTMANN, *alias* B. F. HILL, who was arrested in Chicago, some few days ago, and who endeavored to escape by jumping from the train on which he was coming to this city, was yesterday brought before United States Commissioner WHITE for examination on a charge of forgery, preferred by the Prussian authorities, who ask for the extradition of VOIGHTMANN, in order that he may be tried in Prussia. He is 33 years of age, has a sandy complexion and sandy whiskers and moustache, and appeared in court with large bandages on his head. Messrs. CHAS. and Mr. E. D. LADAPEN appeared for the Prussian Consul-General, JOHN W. SCHNEIDER. From papers read before the Commissioner and other sources, the following account of his alleged crime is gained: VOIGHTMANN left Berlin, Prussia, in February last. In that city he was connected with the Bureau of Control (Treasurer's Office,) of the Berlin-Hamburg Railroad Company. It appears that in December, 1863, while the Danish war was in progress, some troops were transported over the railroad, and for this work the company was to be paid by the Prussian Government in the February following. VOIGHTMANN's position rendered him familiar with the business of the military Paymaster's office, as well as with the business of the company, and he undertook to obtain for himself the money due for carrying the troops. For this purpose he secured a blank receipt of the railroad company, saying he admired the style of printing, and wished to copy one of the devices on the document. He then filled up the blank with the sum of 14,648 Prussian thalers; forged the name of the treasurer of the company; ingeniously secured the payment of the amount and fled. He went first to England. The police followed, but failed to find him, and to, March he escaped from Liverpool on board the steamship *City of Washington*. When out to sea he wrote a letter and gave it to the pilot to be taken back to England. He then assumed the name of HILLE. In the Summer his wife followed him, and in the Fall they went to Chicago, where VOIGHTMANN purchased a house and was about to form a copartnership and to enter into business, when he was arrested under the Extradition Treaty by a United States Deputy Marshal, on a warrant issued by a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. VOIGHTMANN's whereabouts was known to the Prussian authorities during the progress of the Guldenfuse case, and at its conclusion he was taken into custody. The prisoner heard the reading of the papers to-day apparently with great attention, though he could understand nothing except the names of the persons who testified against him. The examination was postponed to Monday, the 30th instant.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

RECAPTURE OF AN OFFENDER.—Officer CHAS. E. FREEMAN, of Capt. THORNE'S forces, went to Camp Perine, at Trenton, N. J., last week, and apprehended one CHARLES A. SCOTT, a person who escaped from the Tombs Police Court recently, while complaint papers were being made. SCOTT, whose aliases are too many to admit of enumeration, was originally arrested for receiving for other people's goods of the steamboat and horse offices on the North and East River piers, and selling the same in Brooklyn. It is known that previous to his arrest he had thus stolen more than $7,000 worth of property; and so adroitly did he conduct his operations that he might have baffled the steamboat men and policemen for months longer, had not our officers accidentally learned from a carman that a consignment of flour had been taken from a steamboat office and sent down in Court-street, Brooklyn, whence the carman, happening again to be in that neighborhood an hour later, saw another carman take it up. Learning this fact, our officers had a clue to SCOTT's plan of operations; and following this clue, they captured SCOTT, and with him recovered about $2,000 worth of stolen goods. The prisoner was committed by Justice DOWLING. He is a keen business man, of good address, and only 26 years of age.

THE NEEDS OF THE FREEDMEN.—The following are some of the articles immediately needed at Beaufort, S. C., for the thousands of freedmen, women and children who are daily passing through that city to the islands. The list is made up from a comparison of our latest advices and the definite calls upon us: 20 bales coarse blankets; 2,000 wholesale suits for women; 2,000 yards flannel for women's and children's underclothing; 5,000 pairs shoes, assorted, for women and children; 2,000 hoods and handkerchiefs; 2,000 serviceable hats; 5,000 pairs assorted stockings—men's, women's and children's. Agricultural implements, &c.—1,000 hoes; 1,000 spades; 5,000 papers assorted seeds, viz: Radish, cabbage, cucumber, celery, squash, peas, beans. Cooking utensils—1,000 round-bottomed iron pots, with handles; 1,000 iron bake-ovens, or skillets, with covers. The above or any of the articles enumerated, or the money to purchase, sent to No. 1 Mercer-street, N. Y., care C. C. LEIGH, will be promptly forwarded to Beaufort, S. C.

THE GREAT CATHEDRAL ORGAN IN CONCERT.—The first Grand Sacred Concert with this organ will be given in St. John the Evangelist's Church, Fiftieth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, on this evening, January 22, at 8 o'clock, under the direction of Signor MOSS, aided by the first professional talent in the city. With the exception of the overtures introducing the first and second parts, the concert will consist exclusively of sacred pieces, solos, duets, trios, quartets and choruses, accompanied by the organ, when the surpassing beauty and endless variety of the melting harmonies can, perhaps, be best appreciated. One of the most remarkable features of this great instrument is the String Band, ranging from the highest shrill of the violin through viole, violoncello, to exactly an octave below double bass, making it the most suitable accompaniment for the human voice.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—Mrs. ANN CARR, of No. 118 Eighth-street, who was run over on Thursday evening, by Second-avenue car No. 19, was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where she expired on Friday. She was a native of Ireland, aged 79 years.... Mr. PATRICK MCGARRY, of No. 79 Mulberry-street, was mortally wounded by the falling of a derrick-boom, on Friday afternoon, on the new court-house, and died at the New York Hospital on Friday evening. He was 46 years of age. Inquests were held by Coroner GOWAN.... MATTHEW LEECH was accidentally caught in machinery, and mortally injured, yesterday afternoon, on board the transport *Cumberland*, lying at the foot of Canal-street. He died last evening, at the New-York Hospital.... JOHN BOERS received serious, if not mortal injuries, from the breaking of a cable on board the steamship *Nevada*, lying at the foot of Canal-street. He was taken to the New-York Hospital.

ORPHANS OF THE WAR.—Near the Suspension Bridge at Niagara is an institution maintained entirely by voluntary contributions, for the support and education of boys who have lost their fathers in the war. It is under the superintendence of Col. and Mrs. YOUNG, and contains about one hundred inmates. Yesterday, Col. YOUNG and about forty of his pupils paid a visit to this city, and by invitation of Mr. BARNUM, appeared at the Museum and went through a number of military evolutions with remarkable precision. The aims and objects of the founders of the institution were explained to the audience and appeared to meet with hearty approval.

THE THREE-CENT CURRENCY.—The new three-cent fractional currency is now ready for delivery at the Assistant Treasurer's office, and is rapidly getting into circulation. It is smaller than the five-cent currency, better engraved, and printed on better paper. It has a likeness of GEORGE WASHINGTON on the centre of the face of the currency, the reverse side being green, with a figure 3 in the centre and III in each corner.

SEVENTH REGIMENT DRILLS.—There will be wing drills of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, at the armory, corner of Third-avenue and Seventh-street—the right wing to-morrow (Monday) evening, and the left wing on Tuesday evening.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—There were in this institution, yesterday, 266 patients. During the week 56 were admitted, 44 were discharged as cured or relieved, and six died.

Capt. Lefevre and the Soldiers of the Northern Light.

We have been requested to publish the following reply to some strictures on Capt. LEFEVRE's treatment of returned soldiers, published in our columns some weeks since:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29, 1864.

D. B. Allen, Esq., President Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, &c., &c.:

DEAR SIR—I have noticed an article in the TIMES reflecting on the conduct of Capt. P. E. LEFEVRE, Commander of the *Northern Light* of your line, and I cannot forbear informing his employers that it is unjust and most unkind.

Capt. LEFEVRE had nothing to do with *clothing; feeding* or otherwise providing for these officers further than furnishing them transportation.

He very properly refused to allow the *steward* to sell them anything. I believe the steward is not employed to be a sutler, and, besides, in this case, the ship had barely supplies enough to provision its crew. Indeed, the military officers fared better, the last twenty-four hours they were on the ship, than did the mess of the ship's officers. In addition to the army ration, their table was provided all the time with onions, pickles, tomatoes and soft crackers by the Sanitary Commission. These the officers at the ship's table took.

I do not think the Captain ordered the lights put out in the cabin. Some of the officers had obtained whisky, from some of the crew, and were rioting all night to the serious annoyance of a great many, including the sick men in the cabin below. Capt. LEFEVRE said nothing until nearly daylight, when their noise could be endured no longer.

The cabin was not heated for this reason. The steam pipes, which heat the first cabin, heat the second cabin also. The second cabin was full of sick men, and with all the ventilation that could be given it was too warm and close. Regard for them alone would have been sufficient reason for not turning on the steam.

By reference to the article in the TIMES, you will see that I have noticed every charge made. The officer who wrote it had little opportunity to become acquainted with Capt. LEFEVRE, and must have been very ignorant of the facts, or he could not have deliberately given publicity to such statements.

I was with Capt. LEFEVRE nearly six weeks; knew him better than any of these officers did, and most cheerfully do I testify to his invariable kindness to the sick men placed on his ship. I never asked a favor that was not cheerfully granted, and frequently he was in consultation with the Surgeon or myself, or both of us, often making valuable suggestions, showing a desire to do whatever he could to relieve the sufferings of those poor sick men.

Whatever his political preferences may be, his conduct on this occasion was the best evidence of his intense sympathy for our suffering soldiery.

Probably you attached no weight to the article. It was worth none. However, I could not resist the inclination to reply. I think Dr. T. S. HAMILTON, Assistant Surgeon Eighth Connecticut Volunteers, Surgeon in charge, would cheerfully indorse any statement I have made.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant.

LAW REPORTS.

Law of Pretext.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.
Before Justice Barnard.

Moses Strasburger vs. *Victor Fribourg*.—This action was brought to recover of the defendant, as indorser of a promissory note. The makers were traveling and doing business in South America, one of them being in New-York when and where the note was made; no place of payment was mentioned in the note, and no demand of payment was made of the makers.

It appears that the makers had a place of business at Lima, but the evidence as to the plaintiff's knowledge of the fact was conflicting.

The court charged the jury that if the maker was a resident of New-York when the note was made, and before its maturity removed from the State, no demand was necessary, and if the maker resided abroad when the note was made, and the plaintiff knew where he resided, or could have ascertained on inquiry, using reasonable diligence, then he was bound to make demand of payment. The jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff for $2,970 60.

Edgar F. Brown for plaintiff. Mr. Solomon for defendant.

CIRCUIT COURT—PART II.—JAN. 20.
Before Justice Leonard.

James Odell vs. *James Lynch*.—This action appears to have been brought to recover the possession of a dairy of cows, and has been once before tried. It appears by the evidence that the property was originally sold to pay debts of the seller and to avoid apparently the payment of a judgment obtained in an action of slander.

The purchaser at the property subsequently sold same to plaintiff; after these sales the creditor of the person first selling levied upon the property through the Sheriff of New-York, and this action is brought by the second purchaser to recover the property from the Sheriff.

It was claimed by defendant that, there being no actual and continual change of possession of the property, unless a joint one with the judgment, the second sale (not by the judgment debtor) was void against the creditors of the person who sold to plaintiff-grantor.

The plaintiff insisted if, that if the original sale was made to defeat the judgment debtor, the statute requiring an actual and continued change of possession upon a sale of personal property only applied to a sale by the judgment debtor and a purchase directly from him. The court charged that the statute applied to the plaintiff as well as his grantor, and plaintiff excepted.

Action Against the Sheriff.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.
Before Justice Barbour.

Leon Cohen vs. *James Lynch, Sheriff, &c.*—This was an action to recover certain Treasury notes (greenbacks) and bank notes, amounting in all to $349, taken by the Sheriff on an execution against Nathan Fry. It appeared that Mr. Fry, who is the father-in-law of the plaintiff, had failed in business some time ago, but before failing, had disposed of much of his property, including the house in which, subsequently, his son-in-law, the plaintiff, carried on business as a pawnbroker. One of the creditors of Mr. Fry, believing the business to be his, though carried on in the plaintiff's name, devised an ingenious method to obtain his money. Money was borrowed from the plaintiff in the course of his business, and the holder of the ticket went with an officer to redeem his pledge. The accounts of the parties differ as to what was done at the time of such redemption, the plaintiff and his witnesses swearing most positively that the whole money was paid and the pledge delivered before the officer obtained the property. The defendant's witnesses set up a different state of facts, that the pledger had paid over but $829, being $20 short; that the plaintiff had stated it was short, and handed it to the Sheriff's officer to count; that the pledger had then handed him the remaining $20, which the officer had taken out of the plaintiff's hands while the pledger took the goods. A large amount of flatly contradictory evidence was also given as to whether the business was the plaintiff's or Fry's, and as to the character of the defendant's witnesses. The Judge charged the jury, that if the full amount of the money was never in the plaintiff's hands, there had been no acceptance of it by the plaintiff, and he having so little, could not recover a verdict; and also that if the money was Fry's, they must find for the defendant, he saving the right to take under an execution against Fry any property in which he had an interest. The case occupied three days, and the jury were directed to bring in a sealed verdict on Monday morning.

Levi Cohen and J. M. Smith for the plaintiff; Brown, Hall & Vanderpool for the Sheriff.

Sentence—Revatt on Shipboard.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.
Before Judge Shipman.

Peter Riley, the last one of the crew of the ship *Mercury*, who pleaded guilty of an attempt to create a revolt on board, was brought up for sentence. After hearing counsel on both sides, the court sentenced him to be imprisoned for six months.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Before Judge Betts and a Jury.

The United States vs. *One Case containing Shirt Fronts*.—This was an action to forfeit the goods on the ground that the pictures upon the boxes containing the articles came within the prohibition of the statute against the importation of indecent and obscene pictures. The jury found a verdict for the Government condemning the goods, but with a recommendation that the forfeiture be remitted, probably on the ground that the claimant had not

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4159. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FROM WILMINGTON.

Reported Evacuation of the City.

Thirty Millions Worth of Cotton Fired by the Rebels.

It will Probably be Saved by Our Troops.

Five Blockade Runners Captured in Cape Fear River.

The Tallahassee and Chickamauga Destroyed.

RETURN OF A PORTION OF OUR FLEET.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Jan. 22.

The *American's* special says, under date of Annapolis, Jan. 21:

Gen. GRANT arrived here to-day, in his flagboat the *M. Martin*. The General left at 11 o'clock for Washington by the Express train. He is reported to have said that a dssertar had come into the lines of Gen. TERRY, who reported that the rebels were evacuating Wilmington, after having set fire to some thirty millions worth of cotton, but that our troops were so near at hand as to prevent the destruction of it.

A bearer of dispatches also arrived in the gunboat *Queen*, from Admiral POREER, and proceeded to Washington.

FIVE BLOCKADE-RUNNERS TRAPPED.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Jan. 22.

The U. S. steamer Massachusetts, from the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, arrived here to-day. She left off Charleston on the evening of Jaunary 18, and off Wilmington, N. C., Thursday evening. All of Admiral Porter's fleet are in Cape Fear River. On the night of the 18th five blockade-runners ran into Old Inlet, N. C., and were captured by the fleet. Their names were not ascertained. The Massachusetts brings two hundred invalids and discharged men.

REPORTS FROM WASHINTTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 21.

Dispatches from Admiral PORTER have been received at the Navy Department, in which he states that the rebels have not only blown up Fort Caswell, but also the pirates *Tallahassee* and *Chickamauga*. He also asserts that our forces will be in Wilmington before long.

In his detailed report of the attack on Fort Fisher, the Admiral gives the total number of naval officers killed and wounded at 21, and of others, killed, wounded and missing, including the explosion of the magazine, 309.

THE REBEL REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 21.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of Jan. 19, says:

"Our most reliable information is that the enemy have attempted to advance toward Wilmington. Fort Caswell, which guards the southern mouth of the Cape Fear River, was, at last advices, still held by our troops, but it is feared it will be rendered useless to us by the enemy blockading the river at a point between it and Wilmington."

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Return of Part of Porter's Fleet—Arrival Rebel Prisoners.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Jan. 20, } via BALTIMORE, Sunday, Jan. 22. }

The frigates *Minnesota*, *Wabash*, and *Colorado*, and the greater portion of the larger vessels of Admiral POERER'S fleet, recently operating against Fort Fisher, have returned and are now anchored in Hampton Roads.

The steamer *Gen. Lyon* arrived here this afternoon with 500 men of the Tenth North Carolina Regiment, captured at Fort Fisher, who are to be sent to Fort Delaware.

Our troops are actively engaged in reconnoitering along the banks of Cape Fear River sounding for torpedoes and removing obstructions to free navigation.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Sunday, Jan. 22.

The steamer *Adelaide*, from Fortress Monroe 21st, has arrived, and brings the following:

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Jan. 21.

The steamer *De Molay* arrived here to-day from Fort Fisher, with eight hundred rebel prisoners captured in the late assault.

A heavy rain storm commenced here this morning and continues this evening.

GEN. LEE.

His Appointment as Rebel Commander-in-Chief.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 20th has the following announcement:

"The resolutions of the Senate, creating the office of Commander-in-Chief of all the armies of the Confederacy, and recommending that Gen. JOHNSTON be reinstated, have been passed in that branch of Congress. This will, if carried into effect, make LEE the commander-in-chief of all our armies."

GEN. THOMAS' ARMY.

No Immediate Movement—The Army Going Into Winter Quarters—Exchange of Prisoners.

CAIRO, Saturday, Jan. 21.

The present indications are that Gen. THOMAS' army will not soon move from its present position on the Tennessee River, as Winter quarters are being constructed.

Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS and Staff have passed down the river on the steamer *Rocket*.

Over two hundred rebel prisoners have recently arrived from Rock Island, destined South, to be exchanged.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Rebels Jubilant—Firing—Deserters, &c.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 21.

Information from the Army of the Potomac states that considerable firing took place in front of Petersburgh, near the Appomattox, on Friday morning, but with what result is not known.

About 40 deserters came into our lines Thursday, many of them being in a sad state of destitution.

An arrival from City Point, yesterday morning, states that a great deal of picket firing took place in front of Petersburgh Thursday night, and some reports of the evacuation of the place were current, but yesterday morning matters remained as usual.

The rebels seemed very jubilant over something Thursday night, as they indulged extensively in cheering, bell-ringing, &c., for hours.

Grant's Headlines—His Secrecy—Truce on the Picket-lines—Beautiful Camp—Good Bridges and Better Roads—Extension of Our Lines—Rebel Deserters, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS, Friday, Jan. 20, 1865.

Affairs in this army are still the same—nothing new, and no news. No battles to chronicle, and no great startling movements to describe. Everything is quiet, remarkably so, and we are fast losing all memory for cannon sounds. The weather, however, continues delightful, and we are greatly consoled by that much prized benefit to all sojourners in camp and field. I judge that I am not verging toward the contraband when I pronounce our present calm nothing but the dread precursor of the coming storm. "In time of peace prepare for war" is a maxim our Government has learned the full truth of. So in time of rest we are now making ready for battle. The rebel papers say that GRANT is very active in pushing up supplies, and no doubt seems to exist in their minds that the Lieutenant-General meditates a speedy move. Of coerse, he thinks or moving, and that for success, too, but I opine that our Commander-in-Chief takes very good care that no one is wiser than himself. One of the most encouraging signs I can find now-a-days is, that no one seems to have any idea what may be the next great move upon the board. Formerly every subaltern could inform you of the Commander's plans, and the very air seemed palpable with the grave and mighty secrets of council and of State.

Nothing used to be so hurtful to our cause as the ease and abandon with which our Generals most important orders, and search instructions, were bandied about, until the correspondents were almost compelled to publish them before the enemy's papers would inform their readers. We are better guided in these respects now, and although a wayward pen now and then strays beyond bounds, the case is rare, and our success more assured. Just see with what celebrity and secrecy the expedition to Fort Fisher was sent off. The fall of that place is the first intimation the public have of the project for its reduction. How gratifying this is, and how productive of success it will prove in the end.

When I come to write you about the news from this army, I scarcely know what to say, or how to interest your readers. We are busy, very busy, but what we are doing I can scarcely tell you. Not that the news is contraband, but because it has been told so often before. Digging and delving, deep down into the bowels of the earth. Throwing up tiers upon tiers of fort, traverses and parapet. Placing more guns, there changing the range, or strengthening the battery. Every one of the thousand items that go to make up all seige operations, are daily being attended to or brought to a proper completion. Busy life on every hand, and immense labor hourly exerted to cause our entire schema of operations to culminate in grand and lasting success.

Our front lines of pickets, especially in front of Petersburgh, are becoming very sociable with the enemy. Not that familiar intercourse takes place between the two armies, but a species of implicit truce exists. No firing takes place, and our lines are actually peaceable. For several days the sound of a cannon was unheard, and the salute for the success at Wilmington was the first break in our unaccustomed silence. The scarcity of wood in the picket lines of either army, has led to the details carrying out to the picket line their daily rations of fuel, as they relieve one another. Each picket man carries on his shoulder the much prized log of wood. This is all he will have to keep him warm for the twenty-four hours' duty he is called upon to perform.

Let any of your readers who sit comfortably conning this letter over, as they enjoy the pleasant heat of their parlor stove or hot-air fine, imagine the poor fellows who go out each evening to do guard duty on the very frontier, as it were, of constitutional liberty, and as they picture to themselves the gallant fellows manfully shouldering their logs of wood, let them give our "bayonets" full credit for the great privations and hardships they have to bear.

I think that nothing can exceed the inventions to be found in our picket trenches for comfort and warmth. Deep into the banks of the runs and gullies our boys have dug and bored, excavating out of the solid bank, a dry, warm and serviceable hut or cave. Most of these "gopher" holes have a tiny bit of a fireplace, cut into the back; and a small hole pierced upward until it reaches the top, forms no mean chimney. Here, sheltered by the very estave of the structure from every passing wind, the men off duty lie and cower round the slight, but cheerful fire. At this fire they cook their coffee, fry their beef and eat and sleep. The denizen of a city, accustomed to warm rooms and the heaviest of clothing would stand astonished at the bare sight of such a scene. But it is strange how soon our recruits become accustomed to the routine of a soldier's life.

The different camps at present afford a very pleasant sight. They are so cosy, comfortable and clean. At every turn the eye is met with long rows of regularly built huts and beautifully laid out camps. Some of these camps are marvels of art and beauty. Arches of evergreen, richly paneled rustics fences, and neatly laid cordaroy sidewalks—everything that can be of any possible use or benefit to the men—is here to be found.

Our bridges are fast being brought up to their old standard, and the roads once more assume a cheerful look. The mud is drying, and the water is disappearing. In one instance the water went somewhat faster than was pleasant. A dam that served to keep a supply of water for the use of the cavalry, broke, the other day, causing considerable diffienlty for a time. Repairs, however, soon set things in proper shape.

Great numbers of rebel deserters continue to come in on our left. The woods are full of these gentry. From twenty-five to fifty a day come in, and they all tell the same story—an utter want of confidence in the future success of the rebellion. How long is this constant stream to continue flowing before we have the whole of the Southern army in our hands? One thing is remarkable, and that is, that many of these men insist upon it that LEE has got more men under his command than GRANT. We will find out, some day, the truth of these statements. The deserters that come in generally manage to make a pretty respectable appearance. I imagine that they generally desert just after they are lucky enough to draw any clothing. A squad of thirty, whom I saw yesterday, were discussing the news of the capture of Fort Fisher. They thought that the "Army of Northern Virginia," as LEE'S army is called, would long remain in ignorance of the event.

Our lines on our extreme left have been somewhat extended. The picket line has been advanced and straightened. A division of the Second Corps stood under arms all of one day, and the enemy were likewise on the alert. Our troops are now throwing up two new forts and strengthening our defences. It is thought that the rebels are also building a fort opposite our left. These movements caused the paragraphs regarding GRANT'S activity, in the Petersburgh papers.

Gen. GRANT'S wife and son are at City Point, on a visit to the General. Many think that the lady's presence indicates that no move is projected. Rather a slight foundation to build upon, I should judge.

A branch to our railroad is being built from Hancock Station to our rear, along the Jerusalem Plank-road, for the accommodation of the cavalry and other troops lying in that vicinity. The new station is named "Gregg Station."

GEORGE F. WILLIAMS.

FROM SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

The Capture of Fort Fisher—A Much Needed Reform—Complimentary—A Distinguished Visitor in the Hospitals—The Confederate Hospital and Patients—The Union Hospitals—Official List of Wounded and Sick in the Winchester Hospitals.

WINCHESTER, Va., Thursday, Jan. 19.

The official announcement of the capture of Fort Fisher was received here yesterday forenoon, and was duly posted on the bulletin board in front of the Adjutant-General's office, where loyal men crowded around, and feasted their souls, while the disloyal turned away in sadness, if not completely disgusted. There has as yet been no public rejoicing over the important event, second only to the capture of New-Orleans; still, all feel, as many expressed themselves, that the news of the success was glory enough for one day.

A MUCH-NEEDED REGULATION.

The new commandant of this post caused the following order to be promulgated yesterday:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES, WINCHESTER, Va., Jan. 18, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 7.—A Board of Officers is hereby ordered, to consist of the following officers: Lieut.-Col. R. E. WHITMAN, Thirtieth New-York Volunteers; Lieut.-Col. M. T. HOLBROOK, One Hundred and Seventy-third New-York Volunteers; Maj. Gen. WASHBURN, One Hundred and Thirty-third New-York Volunteers; whose duty it will be to determine and establish a price for each article sold in the town of Winchester by sutlers and storekeepers.

A list of prices so established shall be posted in a conspicuous place in each store and sutler's shop. Any sutler or dealer charging a greater price for any article than the one established by this board, will be deprived of his permit to sell, and his stock confiscated.

The board will convene from time to time as may be necessary, and all sutlers and dealers are hereby ordered to exhibit any invoice, bill of goods, or other papers, that may be required by this board in the performance of its duties. By order of

Brig.-Gen. J. D FESSENDEN.

T. P. OGDEN, Captain and A. A. A. G.

Agreeable to the above order, all sutlers and dealers in the town of Winchester are hereby ordered to prepare immediately complete lists of goods exposed for sale, and be prepared to exhibit invoices, to assist the board in establishing proper prices for the same.

By order of Lieut.-Col. ROYAL E. WHITMAN, Third Maine, President of Board.

No order was ever more opportune than the above. Heretofore nearly every branch of business in this town has been monopolized by the few, to the great injury of the many. For some reason or other, to the writer hereof unknown, only one man has been allowed to engage in each branch of business; as for instance, one sells all the goods pertaining to a sutler's establishment, another has the exclusive right to retail ardent spirits, (to officers only,) and so on through the whole catalogue of traffic. There being no competition, the traders have charged just what they pleased for goods, and necessarily officers and privates were compelled to purchase whatever they required at the extortionate rates demanded. It is to be hoped that hereafter the necessaries of life, at least, can be purchased in this town at a reasonable price. I know of but one order that would be more acceptable or beneficial to the army, and that is, to cause all traffickers and speculators from the lines, and at the same time increase the list of articles supplied by commissaries so as to cover every actual necessary. The noble soldier then would not be fleeced of his hard-earned wages, or be tempted to squander his money for useless articles of luxury.

Private BENNETT, of the Second New-York Cavalry, (HARRIS' light,) one of the seven men sentenced by Mosby in November last, to be executed in retaliation for bushwhackers summarily punished by Gen. COSTER, has so far recovered from the injuries received as to be transferred to the McKim Hospital in Baltimore. He was shot twice, and left for dead, one ball passing through his left eye near the shoulder, and another through his head near the eyes. The sight of one eye is entirely gone, but Dr. URE, who has had him in charge, thinks he will be able to save the left eye. BENNETT is said to be in the best of spirits, and the life of his ward. He has been promoted to sergeancy.

COMPLIMENTARY.

A large number of patients have recently been sent from the Lutheran Church Hospital, on Water-street, in this town, to the McKim Hospital in Baltimore. Dr. URE, the Surgeon in charge of the former, yesterday received a highly complimentary letter from some of these patients, thanking him for his kind treatment of them while under his care. Words of praise coming from such a source must be dearly prized by the recipient, and a stimulus to future faithfulness in the discharge of onerous duties of the sufferieg and helpless.

GEN. SHERIDAN IN THE HOSPITALS.

There is no more constant visitor at the hospitals than Maj.-Gen. SHERIDAN himself. In all probability a large majority of the sick and wounded soldiers who have passed through the Winchester hospitals have had the gratification of seeing him personally looking after their welfare, and hundreds have been cheered by words of encouragement. A man of large sympathies, he takes a deep interest in all that disabled soldiers have to say on these visits, and not infrequently, when some hero among his fellows recounts the hardships he has endured, the tenderest emotions are manifested. It is a knowledge of this interest in the welfare, coupled with a high estimate of his military skill and almost superstitious belief in his good luck, that made the soldiers under him almost invincible, as was illustrated in the battle at Cedar Creek on Oct. 19 last. He not only enjoys the respect of all classes in his department, but has won golden opinions from the unfortunate Confederates while confined in the hospitals of this place, and this too in face of the fact that desolation has followed his track.

THE CONFEDERATE HOSPITAL.

The last of the Confederate wounded and sick have been sent North, and the York Hospital, on Market-street, exclusively occupied by them has been broken up, and the attending surgeons started on the way home via City Point.

THE UNION HOSPITALS.

All of the other hospitals have been closed except the Taylor Hotel, Lutheran Church and Cavalry Corps in the Methodist Episcopal Church. In the latter, under the care of assistant surgeon NOBLE, Second Ohio Cavalry during the last two months out of about six hundred patients admitted only twenty-eight died. Since the first opening of this hospital on the 20th of September last, the day after the battle of this place, eleven hundred and ninety seven patients have been received from the cavalry corps—thirty-two of whom were officers. This does not include all of the officers of the corps wounded because many of them who were quartered at private residences did not report to the surgeon in charge. Many of these patients recovered and are now on duty with their respective regiments; others have been sent to the McKim hospital in Baltimore and elsewhere and still others have gone to their final rest. A complete list of the latter class, buried in this vicinity, I shall forward for publication at an early day. About two thousand Union soldiers are buried here and not less than three thousand Confederates, according to a rough estimate. The burying grounds in the immediate vicinity of this town are all mapped out and every grave numbered so that any body can be easily found by referring to the books at the office of Dr. HAYDEN, medical director of the post.

UNION PATIENTS.

Annexed will be found a complete list of all patients in the hospitals here at the present date. It is worthy of note that there is not a single case of small-pox reported:

CAVALRY CORPS HOSPITAL.

Horace B Keeler, Co F, 2d N Y Cav.	Frank Kehart, Co D, 15th N Y.
Fairman Ellicott, Co C, 21st N Y Cav.	Lewis Hyde, Co D, 1st Va.
Thomas Colter, Co L, 2d U S Cav.	Dan Neenen, Co K, 1st Conn.
Martin Roller, Co G, 2d N Y Cav.	James Lockwood, Co L, 14th Penn.
Tina M Fuller, Co E, 8th N Y Cav.	Johnson, 14th Penn.
Frank Stone, Co E, 1st Va Cav.	Zachariah Moon, Co F, 14th Penn.
Ambrose Arthur, Co G, 2d Va Cav.	Corp J B Cothern, Co H, 2d Va.
Amputants.	Geo H Rouke, Co K, 1st Vt.
	Adolphus Miller, Co K, 1st Vt.
	Chas Kent, Co I, 21st N Y.
	Collie Wood, Horse Farrier, Co L, 1st N Y.
	Ed Toole, Co G, 21st N Y
	Wm H Paul, Co F, 1st N Y.
	Geo W Lee, Co A, 3d Ind.
	James Talley, Co H, 2d N Y
	Henry Henderson, Co A, 1st Va.

List of patients in Ward E, Department Field Hospital, Southern Church, Walter Ure, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. V., in charge:

Sober Spielman, D, 24th Iowa.	Geo W Hall, I, 28th Mass.
Corpl David Barnard, C, 30th Mass Cav.	John Wilkinson, D, 29th Me.
Church Lapham, F, 5d Mass Cav.	Harvey Stearns, I, 114th N Y.
Alex Hamilton, M, 1st U S Cav.	W Comstock, B, 114th N Y.
Jacob B Geesy, K, 47th Pa.	Geo Brown, B, 26th Me.
Ed Brown, B, 133d N Y.	Sergt Bram H Davis, B, 114th N Y.
John Dicker, F, 12th Ma.	Leonidas Leathers, C, 30th Me.
Corporal Oscar Alonson, D, 126th, N Y.	

LIST OF PATIENTS IN TAYLOR HOUSE HOSPITAL, DR. E. F. WARD, IN CHARGE.

Corp C H Shepsley, 1st N Y Independent Battery	Corp John P White, Co D, 18th Indiana
H Richard, Co M, 1st Vt	Wm O Miller, Co C, 24th Iowa
Isaac Woolsey, Co E, 156th New-York	Calvin Cox, Co B, 18th Ind
Charles W Scott, Co G, 1st Rhode Island Battery	Geo Franks, Co H, 156th N Y
Lieut Wm H Roland, 93d Pennsylvania	Isaac Miller, Co D, 24th Iowa
David Wilks, 6th U S Cav	Andrew McFuter, Co L, 1st Vermont
Sergt G H Denny, Co G, 18th Indiana	B Smith, Co F, 1st N Y Lincoln Cavalry
Henry H Gates, Co D, 14th New-Hampshire	Francis Vincent, Co L, 6th N Y Heavy Artillery
Ira McVay, Co I, 156th N Y	Amos A Lucas, Co L, 2d Ct
F S Rush, Co E, 1st N Y	B metcalf, Co I, 110th Ohio
A Morrison, Co I, 2d Va	Allen Crandal, Co B, 96th N Y
John McGuire, Co C, 26th Massachusetts	Leander Cyr, Co M, 9th N Y Cavalry
Henry Moore, Co A, 1st N Y.	C P Chandler, Co D, 26th Massachusetts.
Jas Martin, Co C, 34th Mass.	Lieut Silas Morgan, Co E, 13th Virginia.
Geo W Redding, Co C, 22d Massachusetts.	A B Jenny, Co A, 29th Me.
David Gorsell, Co B, 176th New-York.	Jenny, Co A, 29th Maine.
Charles Swartzcroff, Co H, 133d New-York.	R B Lewis, Co F, 20th Me.
Corp Wm Munson, Co M, 2d Connecticut.	Wm Howdshell, Co E, 22d Iowa.
Cornelius Conner, Co D, 2d Massachusetts.	Lieut Lucas Draper, Co I, 7th Maw-York.
Corp Henry C Reno, Co I, 1st U S Cavalry.	David Moore, Co K, 24th Iowa.
D Gibson, Co B, 98th N Y.	Levi Jackson, Co B, 30th Me.
John Halley, Co E, 13th Va.	Sergt Elijah Leonard, Co E, 9th N H Heavy Art.
G W Scratton, Co G, 98th N Y.	Wm Gibson, amb driver.
L S Griswold, Co E, 128th New-York.	Henry Stomeaker, Co D, 110th Ohio.
Jacob Williams, fcsl'd,) Co H, 3d Massachusetts.	Thomas Dolan, teamster.
R Grow, Co E, 26th Mass.	John Leslie, Co F, 165th N Y.
2d M Sergt James Auchinlans, 6th U S Cav.	J Curly, scout.
Francis W Beebe, Co G, 114th N Y.	Henry F Morrill, Co E, 30th Me.
Corp John R Norris, Co H, 114th N Y.	Geo W Louthain, Co E, 24th Iowa.
Thos Bern, Co A, 9th Conn.	John Savonack, Co G, 123d Ohio.
Luther J Fitch, Co I, 14th N H	Lieut J W McNnit, Co K, 14th Penn Cav.
John A Bradley, Co C, 158th N Y	Peter Rice, Co B, 133d N Y.
Charles W Spencer, Co A, 14th Me.	A J Huggles, Co A, 26th Mass.
Samuel Marley, Co G, 22d Iowa	Patk McMahon, Co K, 162d N Y
John G Dennis, Co E, 175th N Y.	George Jacobs, teamster.
Corp Patrick Lyons, Co C, 9th Mass.	Capt Russell Hastings, Co I, 23d Ohio.
C Wellace, Post Train.	Capt B G Smith, Co K, 3d Va Cav.
Charles Harrington, Co D, 30th Me.	B W Bowman, (Clerk Capt Mann, 2d M.
Thos S Pine, Co H, 30th Me.	Q Coolbroth, Co H, 30th Me.
Sergt-Maj James B Rynes, 173d N Y.	John McClain, Co B, 165th N Y.

E. A. PAUL.

SHERMAN'S NEW MOVEMENT.

Later Reports from the Rebels at Charleston—Is Branchville or Charleston Aimed At?—The Enemy "Bewildered Again"—Rebel Reinforcements Arrived at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Jan. 15.

A heavy force of the enemy advanced from Beaufort, yesterday morning, against Pocotaligo, which place was evacuated last night by Gen. MCLAWS.

Refugees from Savannah report one corps of SHERMAN'S army gone to Wilmington, and that the cottoe in Savannah has been, or will be confiscated.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Jan. 16.

After abandoning Pocotaligo, our forces took position behind the Combahee River. No further movement was made yesterday. The enemy is believed to be aiming at Branchville.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Jan. 17.

Deserters and prisoners report the force that advanced from Beaufort to consist of the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps, with little artillery or baggage trains, and that SHERMAN was moving by railroad with the remainder of his army, artillery trains, &c. They report also that Charleston is their destination.

The enemy advanced within two miles of Combahee yesterday, and then retired.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Jan. 17.

We have nothing direct from Gen. WHEELER. One of the line officers who left from below MCBRIDE'S brigade yesterday morning, reports that the enemy are still below. Deserters who have come in report that a corps had crossed at Port Royal. The courier says there was cavalry, artillery and infantry coming from Coosawatchie. The forces of the enemy are believed to be concentrating upon McPhersonville.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Jan. 18.

The enemy made a move in the direction of the Combahee River yesterday. It is believed to be nothing but a feint. All is quiet there to-day. There is nothing from any other point.

The *Whig* reports a destructive fire at Augusta, Ga., on Sunday night, burning over 400 bales of cotton. On Monday evening another fire occurred at Hamburgh, opposite Augusta, burning from 1,500 to 2,000 bales of cotton belonging to the rebel Government.

The *Examiner* of the 20th says:

"There have been some recent dispositions of troops (rebel) in the west and south, the details of which, at this time, it would be unadvisable to publish."

The Charleston *Mercury* states that a large number of reinforcements had arrived in that city.

Peculiarities of the City—Cemeteries—Review of Kilpatrick's Cavalry.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SAVANNAH, Geo., Sunday, Jan. 15, 1865.

Savannah is certainly deserving to be placed in the front rank of Southern cities for intelligence, liberality, teeming, splendor, and all the graces that go to make a people great. The spacious streets, the handsome residences, splendidly decorated, the stately churches, the venerable cemetry, the shemering fountain in Forsyth-place, the lovely squares, and the public institutions are a few of the attractions of the Forest City of the South. I have devoted time and attention to all that could interest, in the accumulation of the elegant mansions and the philanthropic buildings of this fine city, and must confess Savannah to be the most beautiful seaboard city in the South.

Could JAMES OGLE THORPE awake from his distant tomb, and revisit his beloved city, what emotions would arise, when he beheld the noble river, crowded with splendid steamers, the bay thronged with capacious storehouses?

Could the founder of Methodism also revisit the sacred spot of his once arduous labors, and behold the beautiful temples dedicated to His Divine Master, filled with large and devout congregations, verily he would exclaim *Nunc Dimettes*, "My cup of joy is full, let me depart in peace."

The Custom-house is a large and commodious structure, with some pretensions to architectural grandeur. The Pulaski statue is a magnificent work-part, devised by the patriotism and munificence of the city corporation. This superb monument is equal to any in Westminister Abbey. The Whitfield Orphan Asylum, founded by the celebrated preacher of that name, is a fine building. The Marine Hospital is one of the largest of the kind I have ever seen.

Savannah, among other things, is distinguished for the variety and splendor of its Cemeteries. The oldest one is situated in the centre of the city, and is surrounded by a huge stone wall. The vaults, many of which are still entire, merit the particular notice of the traveler, both on account of their size and extraordinary construction. The most costly monuments, once the glory of the place, are fast falling into decay. Everywhere are to be seen neglect and ruin.

There are two more loyal cemeteries, about one mile from the city—Catholic and Protestant. These charming spots are thickly wooded, and adorned with forest and floral charms. They are emphatically "gardens of graves." The beauties of these cemeteries ought to disarm death of half its terrors.

REVIEW OF KILPATRICK'S CAVALRY.

This long looked-for event took place yesterday. The day was clear and beautiful. The matchless battalions of this splendid corps were in fine spirits, and went through the evolutions handsomely. The crowd of citizens was immense. Their anxiety to see the great wizard of the saddle was intense. Gen. SHERMAN, in reviewing the equestrian sight, was accompanied by several distinguished officers from abroad. I noticed Secretary STANTON, Gens. Mates and BERNARD. At the close of the review, some one called for three cheers for STANTON, which were given with more enthusiasm. The Secretary made graceful acknowledgements, and called for three cheers for SHERMAN, KILPATRICK, and the President. The presence of Mr. STANTON here at this time has given birth to many rumors. Whatever may come out of it, he assured that this army is ready, yea eager, for the blast of the trumpet that summons them to Charleston. Gen. LOGAN has assumed command of his old corps. The troops idolize him, and will follow his banner into the scenes of warfare and of death.

THE COLORED POPULATION.

The colored people are here in large numbers, and are anxious to do everything in their power to abolish the *gigantic wickedness* that has been the cause of all our troubles. Two thousand left here a few days ago to enlist in any branch of the service. The blacks are generally moral and intelligent, and thoroughly understand their condition and prospects. I attended a meeting at one of their churches. The house was crowded, hundreds having to leave, finding not even a place to stand. The meeting was a great one—great in numbers, great in enthusiasm, great in character, great—yes, sublime—in object.

At every mention of the Union, Liberty and of the names of LINCOLN and JOHNSON, the walls almost trembled beneath the thunder which followed. When one of the speakers declared the reelection of Mr. LINCOLN to be the death knell of slavery forever, the multitude rose to their feet spontaneously, and, with shouts and tears, returned *thanks to Almighty God.*

The Christian Commission here been here ever since the entrance of our army. They have opened extensive rooms for the soldiers, where they are supplied with writing materials and useful reading.

Nearly the whole army is under marching orders. The Seventeenth Corps, commanded by FRANK BLAIR, is gone somewhere—we follow in a few days.

Gen. OSTERHAUS, who commanded the Fifteenth Corps in the absence of LOGAN, has gone home on leave of absence. I have just learned from a reliable citizen from Thomasville, that the standard of revolt was raised there against the rebel army, and the Union flag hoisted. There was intense excitement.

G. W. P.

OUR ALBANY CORRESPONDENCE.

Salaries of Clerks in the State Departments—The Agricultural College Fund and the People's College.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 21.

The Assembly have spent to-day in considering in Committee of the Whole, a large number of bills mostly local or not very important in their character. Notice was given this morning of a bill to increase the salaries of clerks in the several departments of the State Government. I learn that the bill will propose to increase the salaries from thirty to fifty per cent., and that the heads of the departments are expected to recommend such increase.

The proceeds of the Agricultural College fund in this State, are, it seems, still regarded as a prize which may probably be striven for, notwithstanding their appropriation to the People's College. Last year the friends of the Agricultural College, at Ovid, tried to persuade the Legislature to give a part of these proceeds to that institution, and I learn that a project is now on foot, and a proposition may be made, to use this fund to aid to establishing an agricultural college in Ithica. Very liberal propositions of private endowment are talked of, conditioned upon the establishment of such an institution by the State. Those who favor this project affirm that the People's College is not as liberally supported as was anticipated and is not doing the work that was expected. The friends of the People's College say that such representations are not well founded, that the college is prospering, and that it is unfair to make efforts to divest the fund. A report made by the trustees of the college to the Board of Regents, dated the second day of the present month, gives the following facts:

The College was incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed April 12, 1853.

The Trustees now own, and are in possession of a very valuable farm of one hundred acres, with an absolute title so long as the same is used for the purposes of a college under the requirements of the charter and the laws relating to the college.

On this farm has been erected a substantial brick building, two hundred and sixteen feet long, fifty-two feet wide, and four and five stories high above the basement. There is also a rear-ward projection from the centre, seventy feet long and sixty-four feet wide. This contains the chapel and dining-rooms. The chapel is of a size to seat 1,200 persons, and the greatest attention has been paid to the sanitary conditions of the entire buildings as regards light, ventilation, &c.

In 1862 the State appropriated to the college an annuity of $10,000, for two years, but of this sum no part has yet been received.

On the 15th day of May, 1863, the Legislature passed an act appropriating to the People's College the income to be derived from the share of the State in the Congressional College land grant, passed July 2, 1862. But from this source no income has yet been derived. Thus far the college has derived its entire support from private donations.

The college was opened to students on the 15th of April, 1864. The first term closed with an attendance of fifty-five students. The attendance at the close of the second term was one hundred and fourteen.

INTERESTING FROM CANADA.

The Case of Burleigh—A Large British Naval Force Ordered to the Lakes.

TORONTO, C. W., Saturday, Jan. 21.

The course taken in regard to BURLEIGH is recommittal to prison. The court informs the Governor-General of the decision, his Excellency alone being able to order extradition. Before this is done, the prisoner's counsel will probably get a writ of habeas corpus, and the case will be brought before the full Court of Common Pleas or Queen's Bench, or any single Judge of those courts. If the judgment already given is wrong, BURLEIGH will be released; if right, he will be recommitted to await the Governor's order of extradition. Should the Judge's order release the prisoner, which is considered most improbable, BURLEIGH would probably be immediately rearrested for violation of the neutrality laws. If the judgment is confirmed, the prisoner's extradition will be ordered by the Governor, though the friends of the prisoner talk of appealing to the Privy Council of England; but it is said the decision of the court here will be final.

The *Leader* of to-day says the British Government have ordered thirty gunboats, carrying 3,500 trained men, to be sent out from England to the lakes, and that they will probably be here as soon as navigation opens.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 22.

THE ASSAULT ON JUDGE KELLEY.

Judge FIELD, one of the Louisiana members elect, who stabbed Judge KELLEY, of Philadelphia, last Friday night, has been held to bail to answer the charge of assault and battery, and also to keep the peace toward Judge KELLEY for the space of six months. It appears that Judge FIELD took exception to some remarks made by Judge KELLEY in reference to the subject of admitting the Louisiana delegation, and assaulted that gentleman for the supposed offance. Judge KELLEY was cut across the back of his hand, but not seriously injured.

DISTINGUISHED GENERALS IN WASHINGTON.

Lieut.-Gen. GRANT and Maj.-Gens. SHERIDAN and BURNSIDE were in this city to-day.

THE APPOINTMENT OF GEN. LEE.

The appointment of Gen. LEE to the position of Commander-in-Chief of the rebel armies, by the recent action of the rebel Congress, is thought to be another indication of approaching revolution in the South. It is not believed that LEE will accept the responsibility, as he some time ago declined *Jeff's* DAVIS' offer to place him in command of the armies of Virginia and North Carolina.

DESERTERS FROM LEE'S ARMY.

Since the first of this month, over five hundred deserters from LEE'S army have passed through this city.

GOV. FENTON IN WASHINGTON.

Gov. FENTON, of New-York, is in town, on business connected with the credit and quota of his State on the recent call for troops.

GUNS IN THE NAVAL SERVICE.

Assistant-Secretary FOX was again before the Committee on the Conduct of the War yesterday, and testified in regard to the guns in use in the naval service.

THE SAVANNAH RAILROADS.

The railroads in the vicinity of Savannah, recently destroyed by our troops in the siege of that place, will be speedily repaired, and a working force of about a thousand men have been sent from Annapolis for this purpose. Gen. SHERMAN is repairing the railroads as he advances on Charleston.

DISTRICT JUDGES.

The effect of the bill now before the Senate Judiciary Committee will be to abolish and remove from office all district judges in the United States.

A NAVY-YARD FOR THE LAKES.

Ex-Mayor SANFORD and Hon. R. C. PARSONS, of Cleveland, Ohio, are in this city, as representatives of the marine and commercial interests of the lake frontier, with a view to obtaining the establishment of a navy-yard and station on the lakes. It is urged that, in view of the exposure of our great lake frontier to danger from foreign and domestic enemies, adequate means for naval defence have become an absolute necessity. A bill covering this matter will be brought up in the Senate on Tuesday.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 22.

THE DRAFT—EQUALIZING THE QUOTAS.

The opinion of the Solicitor of the War Department, published last August, is semi-officially reproduced as applicable to the present enrollment and quota for 300,000 men, to supply deficiencies under former calls. In that opinion, the Solicitor said:

"If the number of men were taken into consideration without regard to the time of their service, it is clear that the grossest inequality would exist in the respective contributions of different districts to the aggregate military service of the country, and that at each successive call all accounts of service preceding that call are made up, and the call for quotas should be such as shall equalize the amount of service required from each district in proportion to the persons therein liable to military service. That district which in the present draft furnishes all one-year men puts up its burden into three parts, and shoulders only one part at the present year, and leaves the next to be met at the next call. That district which furnishes three-years' men now gains at once in its account with the Provost-Marshal-General the same benefit on the quota of the next draft as though it had furnished three times as many men for one year's service. It is the duty of each district to furnish the full number of men designated as its quota. These men should be received, whether for one, two or three years' service. Those districts which furnish three year's men now will be entitled to the full benefits thereof on all future calls.

FRAUDS IN THE PURCHASE OF REBEL COTTON.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has accumulated, and is still gathering, a large amount of testimony and facts relative to frauds and abuses under the laws for the collection and purchase of cottoe, and other products of the insurrectionary States, and will doubtless report a bill for the correction of the disloyal and illegal practices of mercenary speculators.

THE NEW THREE CENT CURRENCY.

Fifteen thousand dollars' worth of the new three cent currency will be issued from the Treasury to-morrow, and for some days thereafter about half of that amount will be put into circulation.

MR. BLAIR'S REPORTED CONSULTATION WITH THE PRESIDENT.

It is untrue, as has been reported, that FRANCIS P. BLAIR was in consultation with the President and Cabinet previous to his recent departure for the South.

THE STEAMER EXPRESS SUNK.

A tug-boat, which arrived here to-day, reports

NEW BOOKS.

QUEENS OF SONG. Being Memoirs of some of the most celebrated Female Vocalists who have performed on the Lyric Stage, from the earliest days of opera to the present time. To which is added a chronological list of all the operas that have been performed in Europe. By ELLEN CREATHORNE CLAYTON. With Portraits. 1 vol. 8vo. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

Miss CLAYTON'S book is a satisfactory digest, prepared with care and industry, from the best sources, of the operatic annals of Europe, for the last one hundred and fifty years, as illustrated in the careers of the great "artistes," whose triumphs are imperishably allied with the progress of the lyric drama. Within this period falls the introduction of opera as a recognized national amusement in England, and Miss CLAYTON'S first heroines are those who took a share in the amusing contests that followed in the attempted naturalization of Italian singers on the English stage. A long list of names succeeds, forming a splendid galaxy of talent, until JENNY LIND, GRISI, and PICCOLOMINI of our own day, are reached, with no symptoms of decay in the supply of genius or in the public appreciation of it. It is impossible, indeed, to avoid remarking how the rewards of all other gifts and professions pale before the splendid tributes showered on the successful songstress. Talk of Queens, indeed! We all know the bitter woes that bowed down to the dust some of the noblest heads ever born to the purple; but these Queens all led a charmed existence. Their royalty ones recognized, all Europe was at their feet. Jewels sprung up on their pathway, monarchs were constantly suing for the good graces of the willful and imperious charmers, who, sure of their empire, were never troubled by rebellious subjects; and, as for money, they alone in modern days could realize its worthlessness, from the utter profusion with which it was lavished upon the fulfillment of their slightest fancies. They all built charming villas in Italy, married as many husbands as they felt inclined to, and (as the story-books say) "lived long and died happy," when at last they condescended to visit the only place where their melody could be excelled. Such are the delights of sovereignty when conferred by the new force of popular opinion, as compared with the obsolete claims of divine right. Seriously speaking, however, Miss CLAYTON'S book supplies a fund of information on topics that no one in society can afford to be ignorant of, while it is very difficult to procure in any other shape. The only shortcoming of the volume is that of the engraver, who has failed to do adequate justice to his originals, as our ocular experience in several cases testifies.

WET DAYS AT EDGEWOOD, WITH OLD FARMERS, OLD GARDENERS AND OLD PASTORALS. By IK MARVEL, author of "My Farm of Edgewood." 12mo. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER.

Mr. MITCHELL is worthily pursuing his self-appointed task, that of elevating, idealizing and coloring with the rich hues of fancy, the best and oldest of the professions, whose exercise never called forth a mean or sordid thought—the culture of our common heritage in the fair mother earth, the true "alma meter" by whose bounty we live, and in whose embracing arms we shall all lie. To show that something more than the mere "breed which perisheth" rewards the husbandman's toil; that pleasant recollections, bright associations and vivid glimpses of the mighty men of old spring up as naturally, like the flavor from the soil, in the mind of one who is familiar with the literature of the profession, is a result of the author's pleasant survey of his predecessors, from HESIOD to ARTHUR YOUNG. Agriculture is, above all others, a progressive science, and to discover how the dilemmas that beset our daily practice have exercised the ingenuity and been provided for, with more or less success, by the farmers of more than a thousand years ago, gives breadth to the study and brings us into close communion with men who would otherwise be but names. Xenophon, Varro, Virgil, Pliny, Cato the Elder, Columella, are only a few of the elder worthies, the light of whose precepts is reflected on our modern practice by Mr. MITCHELL. With the process of the years the list widens: then come the pastoral poets, Greek, English, Italian, &c.—glorious fellows who drew their inspiration direct from the soil and reveled in its fumes, like wine. In short, the book is a fascinating one for all who combine a love of literature with a relish for the out-door life of the farmer when he is brought face to face with the workings of Nature's processes. Mr. MITCHELL displays in it, in addition to his usual fine taste and sparkling fancy, the industry of the student and the scholarship of an accomplished gentlemen.

THE SEER: OR COMMON PLACES REFRESHED. By LEIGH HUNT. 2 vols., 12mo. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS.

No man who ever approached LEIGH HUNT in the quantity of his writing has ever written so well. No "block drop" entered into his composition. His mind was a pure well-spring, bubbling over with pleasant fancies, sparkling quips and cranks, bright conceits, enriched by learning, not the less real for being veiled in flowers—all sunned with gleams of unworldly existence, that offers an intense relief to those saturated with the selfish philosophy of our "eeseyists" and "country parsons," who have no conception of the universe, but as a place where every one is bound to "get on." The present collection, *The Seer*, was made by the author himself in his letter days, and contains a judicious selection of his best essays, brought together from the scattered and fugitive sources where they first appeared, now totally unprocurable. We must not omit to call attention to the elegant style in which Messrs. ROBERTS' edition is prepared. It very far exceeds that of the English edition, and may be regarded as a model of good taste and propriety. Such appreciation is a good sign in a new publishing-house. We hope to receive from them *Leigh Hunt's Correspondence*, uniform with *The Seer*.

THE AUTUMN HOLIDAYS OF A COUNTRY PARSON. 12mo. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

The plague of essay writing seems daily on the increase, and now threatens, shortly, to overwhelm current literature in "one wenk, washy everlasting flood" of what, for want of a more dignified word, we must call twaddle. Of course, if there were no essay readers, there would soon be a falling off in the number of the writers. But among what class publishers expect to find a continuous demand for books of this kind, passes our comprehension. Perhaps some people exist who like to satisfy their intellectual consciences by going through the form of reading a book with as slight a strain on the attention, or fear of undue mental excitement, as possible. In such cases, the deadly-lively prosings of the Country Parson and his crowd of imitators, with their charming circumambiancy of style always approaching an original thought, but never reaching it, may act as a sedative, a sort of ideal poultice, alleying all tendency to unaccustomed activity in the organs of the brain. Mr. BOYD is one of the most conspicuous offenders of this tribe of authors—*Autumn Holidays* being actually the seventh volume he has inflicted on a much enduring public. The facility which is given by a little practice in the production of merchantable wares of this kind, is, of itself, a sufficing measure of their real value. It is strange how the aimless, egotistical babble that would be unendurable in actual life, finds purchasers and applause when presented in print. The popularity of this class of books is an unfavorable indication of the condition of the popular taste; but it is probable that the evil is only a temporary fashion, and will soon wear itself out.

MARGARET DENZIL'S HISTORY, annotated by her Husband, 8vo. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

This story, while in process of publication in the *Cornhill Magazine*, was attributed to various eminent authors, but the writer's name has not been given to the public authoritatively up to this time, though Miss THACKERAY is supposed to have the strongest claim to it. There is decided novelty in the form of the work—an autobiographical narrative, with annotations by the husband of the lady who relates her own story. We do not think, however, the experiment is successful enough to provoke imitation. The interest turns on the temporary estrangement of a couple unequally matched as to age, through the intrigues of a disappointed woman, but the plot scarcely shows the neat workmanship attained by practiced hands, and is probably the work of a young writer.

A TRIBUTE TO THOMAS STARR KING. By RICHARD FROTHINGHAM. 1 vol., 12mo. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

This elegant little volume is a memorial all too brief, perhaps, many will say, of one who passed away rapidly before the full maturity of his powers. What he might have accomplished under conditions of more lengthened existence it is not for us now to judge. The opening promise was all that was given us, and that was of the richest and rarest kind. Mr. KING'S days were "linked each to each by natural piety," everything was harmonious in his brief career, and nothing can be more delightful than the glimpses of a "white soul," visible in the extracts from his diaries and correspondence. Mr. FROTHINGHAM'S task has been performed with marked good taste and the reverent treatment that befits his subject

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Military Affairs.

ELECTION OF GENERAL FOURTH BRIGADE—FINANCIAL AFFAIRS OF THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

According to the following order an election will take place during the ensuing week, to fill the vacancy in the Fourth Brigade, caused by the resignation of Brig.-Gen. EWEN:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. Y. S. N. G., NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 5.—Pursuant to orders from General Headquarters and the Militia Laws of this State, an election will be held to fill the office of Brigadier-General of the Fourth Brigade of this Division, which has become vacant by the resignation of Brig.-Gen. EWEN.

The election will be held at the armory of the Twenty-second Regiment, in Fourteenth-street, on Friday, the 3d day of February next, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

Maj. TAYLOR, the Brigade Inspector, is charged with the due service of this order upon all the Field Officers of the Fourth Brigade. By order of

Maj.-Gen. CHAS. W. SANDFORD.
ALEX. HAMILTON, Division Inspector.

There are several candidates named; among their number are Col. MADDOTT, Eleventh Regiment; Col. ANDREWALL, Twenty-second Regiment; ex-Gen. ABRAM DUBOIS, and Brigade-Maj. TAYLOR. There are fifteen votes to be cast, and the chances of an election on the first ballot are rather dubious.

It will be seen by the subjoined notice that a Court of Inquiry will be held to-day to investigate the financial affairs of the Sixty-ninth Regiment:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION N. Y. S. N. G., NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 4.—In consequence of certain differences existing between Col. BAGLEY, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment National Guard, and a number of the officers of said regiment, respecting its financial affairs, a Court of Inquiry is hereby ordered at the solicitation of Col. BAGLEY, to ascertain and report all the facts respecting said differences, with the opinion of the court thereon.

The court will consist of Brig.-Gen. YATES; and the Judge-Advocate of the Fourth Brigade will act as Special Judge-Advocate and Recorder of said court.

The court will assemble at the division armory, in Elm-street, on Monday, the 23d January inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of organizing and proceeding with the inquiry. By order of

Maj.-Gen. CHAS. W. SANDFORD.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Division Inspector.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT, *Part I.*—OYER AND TERMINER—and Nos. 725. *Part II.*—Nos. 989, 447, 750, 735, 748, 746, 756, 770, 772, 682, 909, 830, 832, 634, 538, 850, 851, 478, 856, 858. *Part III.*—Adjourned without day.

SUPERIOR COURT, *Part I.*—Nos. 3651, 4721, 4337, 4067, 2545, 3301, 3300, 3299, 3302, 2249, 4865, 4794, 4739, 3337, 989, 4183, 4019. *Part II.*—Nos. 2546, 1496, 3128, 1990, 3050, 4394, 4842, 4844, 4846, 4848, 4850, 4852, 4854, 4858, 4862.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 24, 27, 28, 40, 110, 117, 111, 122, 138, 139, 140. *Part II.*—Nos. 127, 128, 100, 103, 104, 108, 134, 136, 137.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ALLEGED THEFT OF A CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT.—Mr. JAMES A. THOMPSON, of No. 110 Chatham-street, appeared at the Halls of Justice yesterday, and made affidavit that on Friday afternoon, after having been in a saloon at No. 328 Pearl-street, where WILLIAM J. MOLONY is bartender, he missed a certificate of deposit, which had been drawn for $2,500 in gold by Messrs. EUGENE KELLY & Co., bankers, and that on Saturday MOLONY presented this certificate at Messrs. KELLY & Co.'s banking-house and demanded payment. That paper not being properly certified, the paying teller declined to honor it, and MOLONY was sent from the bank, but was subsequently arrested by Policeman OPEN, of the First Precinct, and committed by Justice DOWLING.

FILLING THE PENITENTIARY.—Our Police Justices have resolved that every person whom the police may take into custody for attempting to make use of pistols, or other weapons, shall be punished; and in the pursuance of this resolution, Justice DOWLING sent MARTIN KELLY to the Penitentiary for threatening to shoot Officer HIGGINS, who had apprehended him for drunkenness and boisterous language. Officer LINDON, of the Sixth Precinct, apprehended WM. WILLIAMS, and he too having been found intoxicated, and with a rusty dagger in his possession, was consigned to the Penitentiary.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH.—Capt. BURDICK, of the Twenty-first Precinct, was called to No. 368 Second-avenue, on Saturday evening, and requested to force entrance to Mr. KONTZENMAN'S room, that gentleman having been missing since the 9th inst. KONTZENMAN was found dead, in an upright posture, in a chair near his beds but nothing was discovered to indicate the cause of his death. He was a widower, 45 years of age, and leaves one child. Coroner GOVER held an inquest.

THE THREE-CENT CURRENCY.—The new three-cent fractional currency is now ready for delivery at the Assistant Treasurer's office, and is rapidly getting into circulation. It is smaller than the present currency, better engraved, and printed on better paper. It has a likeness of GEORGE WASHINGTON on the centre of the face of the currency, the reverse side being green, with a figure 3 in the centre and III in each corner.

FATAL FALL.—On Saturday evening Mr. CHARLES F. CHURCH, of No. 120 Ninth-avenue, fell through a hatchway on the fourth floor of Mr. HENRY MCCLELLAN'S shoe manufactory, at No. 9 Farry-street, and was instantly killed. The body was taken to the Fourth Precinct Police Station, and Coroner WILDEY held an inquest.

PRESENTATION.—The ancient Spanish coin, found walled to the shell of a green turtle recently imported by Messrs. BRITTAN & SCOTT, of the Mission House, is about to be presented by that firm to the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Science.

SEVENTH REGIMENT DRILLS.—There will be wing drills of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, at the armory, corner of Third-avenue and Seventh-street—the right wing to-morrow (Monday) evening, and the left wing on Tuesday evening.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE LOSSES BY THE LATE FIRE IN MAIN-STREET.—The destruction of the piano manufactory of Mr. J. E. L. LINDSAY, Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Main-street, on Friday night, involved a loss of about $20,000 on stock, $15,000 on building, and $1,000 on [illegible] of Mr. J. S. TROTT. The contents of the factory were insured for $10,000 in the following offices: Grocers', Firemen's Trust, East River, Park and Brevoort. The building, owned by Mr. BENJ. LOSEE, was insured for $5,000 in the Harmony, Manhattan, Lenox, Park and International Companies. Mr. TROTT was insured for $15,000 in the National, Citizens', Harmony, Exchange, Croton, Home and Williamsburgh City.

THE QUOTA OF KINGS COUNTY.—The Board of Supervisors held a meeting on Saturday afternoon for the purpose of hearing the report of the Bounty Committee as to the result of their interview with the Provost-Marshal-General in relation to the quota of the county. Supervisor BOOTH, Chairman of the Committee, stated that they had as yet no definite information as to the exact number of men required, but that they had received assurances that the quota would be greatly reduced—to a greater extent, in fact, than had been anticipated. There being no further business, the board adjourned until Wednesday next.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths in this city, last week, was 153, the principal diseases being, consumption, 21; scarlet fever, 16; typhoid fever and croup, 8 each; inflammation of the lungs, 9; small-pox and marasmus, 6 each; diphtheria and disease of the heart, 5 each; bronchitis, 3; gastric, puerperal and typhus fever, 2 each; whooping-cough, 1, &c. Under one year of age, 35. Natives of United States, 99; Ireland, 35; England, 6; Germany, 6; Denmark, Norway, South America, Wales, British America and Scotland, 1 each.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—The Equity calendar, embracing 15 cases, will be taken up this morning.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 21, 1865.

Receipts of Produce since our last, 89 bbls. Ashes, 4,951 bbls. Flour, 998 bbls. and 1,912 bags Corn Meal, 6,005 bushels Corn, 8,027 bushels Oats, 1,950 bushels Malt, 1,295 packages Provisions, and 284 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are inactive and nominal.

COFFEE—Has been in less request at irregular prices.

COTTON—Has been in limited demand at rapidly declining prices. Middlings at 92½c.@95c. ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been sparingly sought after at a further reduction of 5c.@10c. ₩ bbl., the market closing very tamely. Sales since our last amount to 5,700 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 40@$9 65; poor to choice Extra State at $9 60@$10, chiefly at $9 65@$9 80; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $10 65@$11, the latter an extreme, ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 40 @$9 65
Extra State	9 60 @10 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 70 @12 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	10 65 @11 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 00 @12 50
Extra Genesee	10 05 @12 50
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	10 10 @14 50

Southern Flour is inactive at drooping prices. Sales since our last 600 bbls., at $10 35@$11 70 for poor to good, and $11 75@$15 for good to choice extra brands ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is dull and lower. Sales 430 bbls. Extra, at $9 70@$12 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, including fine and superfine, at $8@$9 25 ₩ bbl. Corn Meal continues quiet at $7 85@$7 95 for Jersey, and $8 75 for Calorio, and $8 90@$9 for Brandywine, and $9 for Atlantic Mills, (Brooklyn,) ₩ bbl. Sales 130 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more freely offered at reduced prices; hence it has attracted more attention. Sales have been reported of 35,000 bushels, including good Red Western (Winter) at $2 38; Amber Spring at $2 23; prime Milwaukee Club, $2 22, and Chicago Spring, $2 10@$2 15 ₩ bushel. Rye Barley and Barley Malt have been inactive. Corn has been in limited supply and demand; sales 5,100 bushels, including mixed Western at $1 88@$1 90, and Jersey Yellow at $1 78 ₩ bushel. Oats continue quiet and heavy. We quote Western at $1 03@$1 05; State, $1 03; Canada, $1@$1 01 ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River is in moderate demand at $1 60@$1 70 for shipping, and $1 75@$1 90 for small lots for city use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Now continue in moderate request at 28c.@32½c., according to quality, the latter being an extreme rate. ₩ lb.

HIDES—Week's receipts, 1,561 hides; sales, 34,700 hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. Wetzel & Weidemeyer, 5,500 Buenos Ayres, 21@22 lbs., on private terms; 2,000 Rio Grande, 21 lbs., on private terms; 6,000 Orinoco, 22 lbs., on private terms; 3,200 Vera Cruz, 20 lbs., on private terms; 500 Aspinwall, 20 lbs., on private terms; 10,000 Sierra Leone, 10 lbs., 38c., cash, usual selection; 2,000 slaughter ex. 70@80 lbs., 13c.@14c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 3,500 slaughter cow, 50@60 lbs., 11c.@11½c., cash, rejecting bad hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands, 293,300 dry hides, 2,500 wet salted hides, and 1,000 bales East India hides. The stock consists of 155,000 Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, &c., 41,000 Rio Grande, 46,500 Orinoco, 1,200 Porto Cabello, &c., 500 Maracaibo, 4,000 Aspinwall and San Juan, 4,300 Honduras, 7,000 Tampico and Matamoras, 1,000 Vera Cruz and Mexican, 7,800 Savanilla, &c., 1,000 West Indies, 24,000 African Kips, 1,000 bales Calcutta cow and buffalo, 1,500 wet salted Buenos Ayres, 1,000 wet salted California.

LEATHER—The week's movements in this line, Messrs. HULL & Co. review thus: "During the early part of the week there prevailed a fair demand for Hemlock Sole, and a moderate amount of business was done at about our quotations. Later in the week the demand has fallen off somewhat, and sales have been confined, principally, to the fulfillment of orders. Prices are without quotable change, the recent rates being fully maintained for prime descriptions and qualities, while for inferior there is little or no sale. The weekly receipts from the tanneries are about 40,000 Sides, and are about equaled by the sales, leaving the stock very nearly the same as last week. For Oak Tanned the market is dull, and sales are hard to effect at quoted rates; the supply, however, is limited, and the trade firm in their views." We quote Sole, Oak Slaughter and salted, good light, 50c.@52c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good middle, 52c.@54c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good heavy, 52c.@54c.; Oak light cropped, good, 54c.@56c.; Oak middle cropped, good, 56c.@58c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 38c.@39c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 40½c.@41½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 42c.@43c.; Hemlock, California, good light, 38c.@39c.; Hemlock, California, good middle, 40c.@41c.; Hemlock, California, good heavy, 41c.@42c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 37c.@38c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 38½c.@39½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 38c.@39½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A., damaged, all weights, 35c.@37c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A., poor, all weights, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 36c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, 46c.@56c., cash, ₩ lb.

METALS—Have been very quiet, including Ingot Copper at 47c.@48c. ₩ lb.; Scotch Pig Iron, $58@$59; No. 1 American do., $57@$57 50 ₩ ton; Pig Lead, 14c.@14½a.; Spelter, 13½c.@13¾c.; Straits Tin, 59c.@60c. ₩ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Continue very quiet for all kinds, including Spirits Turpentine, at $1 92½@$2 05 ₩ gallon; Resin, at $23@$36 ₩ 280 lbs.; Tar, domestic and foreign, at $4@$9 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Have been in moderate request, including Crude Whale, at $1 55½@$1 56; Crude Sperm at $2 20@$2 25; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 70; Unbleached Sperm, at $2 45@$2 50; Linseed at $1 62@$1 64; No. 1 Lard at $2 20@$2 25 ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—The market has been more active at irregular prices. Sales, since our last, 2,100 bbls., in lots, at 48c.@49c. for Crude; 65c. for refined, in bond; and 86c. for do., free ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active and much depressed to-day. Sales, since our last, 4,100 bbls., in lots, at $38 75@$39 for New Mess; $37@$37 50, closing at $37, cash, for 1863-4 Mess; $36 25@$36 50 for New Prime Mess; $32@$32 25 for New Prime, ₩ bbl. Sales were also made of 2,500 bbls. 1863-4 Mess, seller and buyer's option, January and February, at $37 25@$38; 7,500 bbls. New Mess, January, February, March and April, seller's and buyer's options, $38 75@$40 50 ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are dull and heavy, at 17c.@18¼c. for Shoulders; 18¼c.@22¼c. (the latter rate for choice bagged) for Hams; sales equal to 240 pkgs. Bacon is declining; sales 150 boxes, including Cumberland at 19¾c.@20c. ₩ lb. Dressed Hogs are quiet at 16c.@18¾c. for Western, and 16¾c.@16¾c. for City, ₩ lb. Lard is heavy and lower; sales 1,300 tcs. and bbls. at 19¼c.@23¼c., the latter an extreme, ₩ lb. Beef is in limited request at $21@$24 for Extra Mess; $19 50@$23 for New Plain Mess; sales 280 bbls. Tierce Beef is dull; 100 tcs. India Mess were sold, part at about $38. Beef Hams continue inactive; sales 180 bbls., at $28 50@$27. Butter continues dull to-day, at 45c.@56c. for poor to choice, and 58c.@60c. for fancy State, and 35c.@45c. for Western, ₩ lb. Cheese rules very quiet, at 15c.@24c. for poor to very choice, ₩ lb.

SKINS—Deer continue in moderate demand, the stock of desirable Skins being very meagre. We quote sales of 5,000 lbs. Central American, 8,000 lbs. Porto Cabello, and 2,000 lbs. Aspostnra, on private terms. At auction, yesterday, 8,000 damaged Matamoras Goat brought 40c.@74c.—very full prices. The demand for prime parcels of Goat is very moderate, and sales to manufacturers are hard to effect. 9,000 Matamoras changed hands at about 42½c., gold, and 5,000 Curacoa on private terms.

SUGARS—Have been quiet and rather heavy. Sales since our last comprise 136 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 15¾c.@21c., and 114 boxes Havana, part at 22½c.@24c. Refined continue quiet and heavy at 23¾c.@25½c.

TALLOW—Sales, since our last, 67,000 lbs., at 16c.@16½c., chiefly at 16c., ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales to-day reached only 500 bbls., in lots, at $2 34@$2 35 ₩ gallon. Market heavy.

WOOL—Opened briskly and buoyantly, but closed heavily, with a downward tendency, influenced by the violent fluctuations in gold. The principal sales have been 300,000 lbs. domestic fleece at 85c.@91 05; 60,000 lbs. do. pulled at 85¾c.@95c.; 10,000 lbs. Oregon at 75c.; and 2,000 bales foreign, part Cordova, at 65c., and Cape at 50c.@58c. ₩ lb.... In Boston, according to the *Commercial Bulletin*, sales were made of 375,000 lbs. domestic. "Included are lots of heavy Illinois and Wisconsin fleece at 95c.; Michigan and Eastern at $1; 100,000 lbs. common Ohio at $1 05@$1 08; 50 000 lbs. fine do. at $1 09; and smaller lots of choice Ohio and Pennsylvania at $1 10. Pulled has been sold at a range of 90c.@$1 10 for Western super and extra. In Canada, sales 50,000 lbs. mixed at 95c.@$1 10, and 20.000 do. combing at $1 30. In foreign, there have been small sales of Cape at 50c.@65c."

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements embraced only 250 boxes Bacon, at 7s. 6d.@15s.; 50 hhds. Tallow, at 7s. 6d.; also, by steamer, 25 tons Bacon, &c., at 20s. For Leedes, 500 bbls. Oil Cake, at 1s. 1½d.; 50 tons Measurement Goods, at 15s. For a Mediterranean port, a ship with Tobacco on private terms. For Havana, a British bark, at 50c. ₩ bbl., payable in gold. For Matamoras, equal to 500 bbls. merchandise, at 90c. ₩ bbl., payable in gold.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, Jan. 16, 1865. 2 o'clock P. M.

The board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—James Hayes, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hegerty, Koster, Kinney, Brinkman, Brady, Patterson, Taylor, Houghtaling, Leavy, McGrath, Green, Lent, Smith, O'Callaghan, Russell, Joyce, Reilly, Fitzgerald, Cook—24.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Healy—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to George H. Wilson to erect a recruiting booth in Coenties slip, the recruits obtained to be credited to the county; the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Resolved, That John J. Kehoe be allowed to erect a recruiting-booth at the junction of Bowery, Third and Fourth avenues, in Haymarket-square, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council, providing all recruits enlisted shall be credited to the County of New-York.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Taylor—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to John W. Faumer to build a coal-box in front of his premises, number forty-seven Ludlow-street, for the purpose of selling coal to the people by the pail at the same rate it cost by the cargo; the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Houghtaling—

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council of the City of New-York is hereby directed to prepare the annual manual of the Corporation of the said City of New-York for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and cause ten thousand copies to be published under his direction and supervision, and that the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to compensate him for such labor, and the Comptroller is hereby directed to pay said amount upon the completion of the compilation of said Manual.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Leavy—

Resolved, That the permission heretofore granted to A. M. Stewart, of number seven hundred and one Broadway, to exhibit a show case in front of the upstairs entrance of said number seven hundred and one Broadway, by resolution of the Common Council during the past year, be and the same is hereby rescinded and annulled.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Kinsay—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Schroder & Bon to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, number two hundred and fifty-eight Pearl-street, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for building a pier at the foot of Twenty-sixth-street, North River.

Which was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By Councilman Healy—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Patrick Kane to erect a tent in the City Hall Park, for the purpose of recruiting, provided all recruits obtained are credited to the quota of the City of New-York.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Fitzgerald—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Michael Haley to erect a tent in Tompkins-square, for the purpose of recruiting, provided all recruits obtained are credited to the quota of the City of New-York.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That the sidewalks on both sides of Eighty-fifth street, between Third and Fourth avenues, be flagged a space four feet wide through the middle of the same, where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Councilman Stacom—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Jacob Shipley to erect a sign in front of his premises, number fifty two and a half Bowery, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Robinson—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Richard Cook to erect a tent in Chatham-square for the purpose of recruiting, providing all recruits obtained are credited to the quota of the City of New-York.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman McGrath—

Resolved, That an extension of time, not exceeding seventy days, be and hereby is allowed the contractor for the work of building a new house in Eighty-fifth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, for the use of Hose Company number Forty-eight, in which to complete his said contract.

Which was referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

By Councilman Brady—

Resolved, That the salary of the three General Foremen of Roads and Avennes be and the same is hereby fixed at the sum of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, to take effect from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

BILLS.

By Councilman Joyce—

Bill of Michael Corey, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Fifth Election District, Twenty-second Ward.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Councilman Joyce—

Bill of Francis Ruddy, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of First Election District, Twenty-second Ward.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Councilman Joyce—

Bill of John Deinhart, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up election poll of Eighteenth Election District, Twenty-second Ward, for December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Councilman Reilly—

Bill of Michael Cotter, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up the poll of Fourth Election District, Twenty-first Ward, for December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Councilman Joyce—

Bill of Thomas Nolan, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Ninth Election District, Twenty-second Ward, for December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Councilman Joyce—

Bill of James P. Kelly, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up election poll of Tenth Election District, Twenty-second Ward, for December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Councilman Joyce—

Bill of Andrew Hind, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up election poll of Eleventh Election District, Twenty-second Ward, for December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Councilman Joyce—

Bill of Frederick R. Lapperin, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up election poll of Fourth District, Twenty-second Ward, for December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Councilman Joyce—

Bill of John Ruddy, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Sixth Election District, Twenty-second Ward.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Joyce—

Petition of Peter H. Dryer, relative to purchase of John Randall's Field Notes of his survey of the Island.

Which was referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences.

By Councilman Russell—

Petition of John Burke, Janitor of the Fourth District Police Court, to be paid for extra labor imposed by a change of the court building.

In connection therewith, Councilman Russell offered for adoption the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and hereby is authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Burke, for the sum of seven hundred dollars, for the year commencing May one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, to May one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, for services as Janitor of the Fourth District Police Court, said amount to be in full payment for extra labor imposed by changing the said court from Eighty-sixth-street and Fourth-avenue to Fifty-seventh-street, between Third and Lexington avenues, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

INVITATIONS.

An invitation was received from Pioneer Hose Company number Forty-three, to attend their annual ball, January seventeen, corner of Sixty-sixth-street and Third-avenue.

Which was accepted.

An invitation was received from the Liberty Guard Association, to attend their annual ball at Irving Hall, January nineteen.

Which was accepted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, with statement of payments to families of volunteers for the fortnight ending January seven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the City Inspector relative to the position of the affairs as regards the cleaning of the streets.

Which was received and ordered on file.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to G. W. Edwards to erect a recruiting tent in the Park, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Councilman Keenan moved to amend said resolution by adding thereto the words following, to wit:

"Provided all recruits raised are credited to the quota of the City and County of New-York."

Which was carried.

The resolution as amended was then adopted.

Bill of Joseph P. Kelly, for fitting up poll of Tenth Aldermanic District, Twenty-second Ward, ten dollars.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Lawrence Kelly, for fitting up the election poll, Eleventh District of the Seventeenth Ward.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of P. F. Maguire, for fitting up election poll of Third Election District, Seventeenth Ward, ten dollars.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Michael Quinn for fitting up the Eighth Election District, Thirteenth Ward, ten dollars.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and hereby is given to Frederick Pfeiffer to erect and keep a barber's pole in front of his premises, number four hundred and twenty-eight Canal-street, such permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Keenan moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Owen Healy to erect a house for recruiting purposes in Tryon-row square, junction of Centre and Chatham streets, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then adopted.

Councilman Keenan moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Peter Doyle to erect a tent at the foot of James slip, East River, the same to be used for the purpose of recruiting, providing all recruits be credited to the quota of the City and County of New-York, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was carried.

Councilman Keenan moved to amend said resolution by adding thereto, after the name Peter Doyle, the words and John Donavan.

Which was carried.

The resolution, as amended, was then adopted.

Councilman Fitzgerald moved that the Committee on Salaries and Offices be discharged from the further consideration of the resignation of Daniel M. O'Brien as a Commissioner of Deeds, and also resolution as follows:

Resolved, That John J. Kehoe be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, in the place and stead of Daniel M. O'Brien.

Which was carried.

The resignation was then accepted, and the resolution adopted.

Councilman Keenan moved that the board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon, The President declared that the board stood adjourned to Thursday next, nineteenth instant, at two o'clock.

JAS. M. SWEENY, Clerk.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Edinburgh	Jan. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Chiea	Jan. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
United Kingdom	Jan. 25	New-York	Glasgow.
City of Baltimore	Jan. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Washington	Feb. 1	New-York	Havre.
Canada	Feb. 1	Boston	Liverpool.
Virginia	Feb. 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Cuba	Feb. 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Feb. 15	Boston	Liverpool.
Lafayette	March 1	New-York	Havre.

FROM EUROPE.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG LADY in a bakery or fancy goods store; good references given. Address S., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

WANTED—THE WASHING OF A FEW LADIES and gentlemen, by a competent laundress, who thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; fine during neatly done. The best of city references. Call on or send a note to LAUNDRESS, No. 216 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS AGRICULTURIST, farmer, vegetable gardener, forester and general manager, by a practical man, married and without children; his wife is a first-class seamstress; good recommendations. Address O. P., Agriculturist, care of Mr. Smith, No. 63 Liberty-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELL-RECOMmended young woman, in city or country, as downstairs servant, as a general servant; is a good cook and baker, first-rate washer and ironer; no objection to do chamberwork, or waiting and washing. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as professed cook; baking and also puddings and pies and bread; any kind of cooking that is required. Call at No. 56 West 45th-st., where you can get my reference.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as laundress; understands French fluting; has excellent city reference. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Agency, No. 135 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; understands cooking in all its branches; has good city reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 135 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress; can cut out and make children's frocks; suits best where there is a Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine. Has a city reference; is a Protestant. Address M., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and laundress, by a Protestant young woman, well recommended. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PROSETANT GERMAN GIRL a situation to do general housework in a small family; understands plain cooking, washing and ironing. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 126 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; understands bread and pastry; no objection to a boarding-house or the country; city reference. Call at No. 41 3d-av., near 26th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A TIDY WOMAN, WITH EXCELlent city reference, a situation as nurse; takes charge of an infant or grown-up children, or would wait on an invalid lady; wages $7. Call at, or address No. 122 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer, a situation as cook and laundress; an excellent baker; or as general servant in a private family or boarding house; wages $9. Call at No. 192 East 21st st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as good plain cook and to assist in washing and ironing; good references. Call at No. 231 7th av., over the Bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST CLASS cook; understands the business in a good baker; willing to assist in the washing if required. Call at No. 20 Union-court, University-place near 12th-st.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION by a middle-aged widow lady; highest references given; she understands all duties about a house. Address Mrs. C., Box No. 116 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman lately landed; willing and able to work for general housework; city reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW, SOME WASHING, &c., to be done at her residence, No. 164 East 22d-st., first floor. French fluting, also. Best of city references.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN girl, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, and cuts and finish dresses. Address, for three days, M. H., Station G.

WANTED—BY A GIRL LATELY LANDED, A situation for general housework; has no objection to chamberwork and waiting. Can be seen for two days at No. 192 East 17th-st.

WHEELER & WILSON OPERATOR wants places in private families, to go out by the day to make boys' clothes, shirts, button holes, lady's under clothes; has city reference. Address No. 282 Mulberry-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city references. Call at No. 126 West 21st-st. for two days.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN (A SCOTCHman) a situation as first-class gardener; understands thoroughly the management of graperies, greenhouse, &c.; also the propagating of plants; has the very best of reference from Europe, &c.; also from gentlemen of high standing here; he will be disengaged by the 1st February. Address JOHN GRAY, Oyster Bay, Long Island.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; understands the business in all its branches; also, the cultivation of fruits and ornamental trees, and the laying out of grounds; the advertiser is a married man, with a wife and two children; can give the best of city reference for capability, sobriety and honesty. Address, for two days, D. D., Box No. 209 *Times* Office. States Island preferred.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL MAN about a gentleman's place, by a steady and industrious young man; understands the care of horses and driving; also, milking cow, plain gardening, &c.; is not afraid of work, and will be found a responsible man with good references. Apply at 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a very respectable married man; can come highly recommended from his last employer. Can be seen at Mr. Campbell's Saddlery, No. 86 Fifth-ave., or by note addressed to H. S., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH EXPERIENCED farmer, a situation as farm manager; understands breeding and rearing of stock, rotation of crops, draining, &c.; wife can take charge of house or dairy. Address C. S., Box No. 249 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT, SINGLE MAN, a situation as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; has excellent city reference. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Agency, No. 126 4th av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN AMERICAN, to take charge of the steam, gas and water of an institution. Call on or address until Jan. 26, THOMAS RICHARDSON, House of Refuge, Randall's Island, New York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young man who perfectly understands the care of horses in every respect; good references given. Address P. P., Box No. 305 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A man of long experience with horses and carriages; will be found willing and obliging; the best of reference given. Address M. J., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A WHOLESALE millinery goods store by a young man acquainted with the business. Address J. S., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A single man with good reference. Address J. J., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

A HOSIERY CLERK—WHO HAS HAD charge of that department in a large house, is open to an engagement. Address C. S., Box No. 1,357 Postoffice. Best of references.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE GENERAL housework of a private family; must be a good washer and ironer and come well recommended. Apply at No. 8 Barrow-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN, TO TAKE charge of Gents' Furnishing Department; also, several intelligent lads, as cash boys. Apply to A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

WANTED—A JUNIOR CLERK, ACQUAINTED with the city book business; one living with his parents preferred. GEORGE R. LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS TELLER IN A bank in the vicinity of New-York. Address with references, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

DRUG SALESMAN WANTED.—A THOroughly competent and experienced man wanted, in a first-class jobbing house. To a first-class man in all respects, a good position can be offered. Address, stating particulars, X. A., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF COACHMEN, BOTH private and public; none but those that are well acquainted with the city need apply at No. 4 South 5th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF ROOMS SUITABLE for a gentleman and wife; also, rooms for single gentlemen. Dinner at 6; house convenient to cars. No. 86 West 29th-st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, below 34th st., terms moderate; private family preferred. Address, stating terms, CHELSEA, Box No. 197 *Times* Office. Best of reference given.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM TO let to a single gentleman; terms, $30 per week. Apply at No. 42 West 19th-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW BALLAD, "SUNSET," BY STEPHEN MASSETT, Is The Greatest Hit of the Season!!! WM. HALL & SONS, No. 543 Broadway, Publishers.

PERSONAL.

IF MARY WELSH OR WALSH, FROM Coventry, England, who lived on the Hudson River in 1860, will apply to Mrs. Sanders, No. 45 20th-st., she will hear of something to her advantage.

FOR SALE.

BENEDICT & COIT'S REAL ESTATE OFFICE, NO. 4 PINE-ST.

FOR SALE—On 34th-st., a little west of Broadway, a first-class, full size, four-story brown-stone high-stoop dwelling-house, newly frescoed and newly aged very elegantly furnished. Price $30,000.

ALSO—On same block, an elegantly frescoed and thoroughly built English basement. Price $——.

ALSO—On 34th-st., near Madison-av., a new, first-class house, 25x63. Price $25,000.

ALSO—On 34th-st., near 3d-av., a full size four-story brown-stone front, in fine order, with or without the furniture.

ON 35TH-ST.—Several high-stoop and English basement houses.

ON 36TH-ST.—Three strictly first-class high-stoop houses, near 6th-av., and two half English basement do.

ON 37TH-ST.—A splendid corner house, with stable, and two first-class four-story houses between 5th and 6th avs.

ON 38TH-ST.—Near 5th-av., three elegant new houses, built almost regardless of cost, ready for occupancy. Also, several four-story first-class houses between 5th and 6th avs.

ON 39TH-ST.—Three new houses and one with extension; all between 5th and 6th avs., and ready for occupancy.

ON 42D-ST.—A first-class four-story brown-stone, 20x52. Price $25,000. Also, a first class house with stable. Price $40,000.

ON 44TH-ST.—Between Broadway and 6th-av., four four-story dwelling-houses. $16,000 to $19,000.

ON 46TH-ST.—A splendid new house. Price $33,000.

ON 48TH-ST.—A four-story brown-stone front. $18,000.

ON 49TH-ST.—A similar house; both between 5th and 6th avs.

ALSO—First-class houses on 5th, Madison and Park avs., and in other localities.

TO CAPITALISTS AND FARMERS.—FOR sale, the valuable farm of the late Abraham Furman, deceased, at Newtown, L. I., containing 63 acres of first quality tillable land, 18 acres of heavy timbered woodland, and 7 acres of salt meadows, being about five and a half miles distant from Grand-st. Ferry, and about six miles from Hunter's Point Ferry. The Long Island Railroad passes through it. It offers many advantages to a farmer, being near New-York market. The buildings and outhouses are good and in an improving neighborhood, worthy the attention of capitalists for investments. Its location admits of its being divided into sections for building purposes to great advantage. It becomes necessary to have it sold to close up the above estate. For further particulars apply to PETER MEEFUS, No. 45 Front-st., or Prof. J. J. MAPES, No. 46 Bleecker-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LOT OF 674 ACRES.—ONE of the most valuable timber lots in this State, within 3¼ miles of canal and railroad, near the head of Seneca Lake; easy of access, and surrounded by highly improved farms, worth from $60 to $80 per acre. The land is heavily timbered, and is of better soil and surface than any other similar body in the State. The property has on it a steam saw mill and shingle machine in running order, four dwellings and two barns. Title perfect; price $50 per acre. Very favorable terms will be made to a party wishing to destroy the timber it. Or it will be exchanged in part for other first-class property near New-York, or for well located Western lands at cash prices. W. L. BARNES, No. 262 Broadway, third floor, rear.

WESTERN LANDS.—PARTIES OWNING tracts of land in any of the Western States, and wishing to dispose of them, will find it to their advantage in sending me the descriptions and prices. No charge made for any expenses in efforts to sell, unless a sale is effected; would refer to the bankers and business men generally, in Cincinnati.
SAMUEL A. SARGENT, Real Estate Agent,
N. W. corner 5th and Walnut sts. Cincinnati, Ohio.

FOR SALE.—THE LATE RESIDENCE OF Abraham Van Nest, deceased, being the block of ground bounded on the west by Sleecker-st., south by Charles, east by 5th, and north by Perry-st. The premises being 150 feet each on Sleecker and 4th sts., and 450 feet each on Charles and Perry sts. Said property would be well adapted for public purposes, or could be advantageously improved. Apply to JOHN VAN NEST, Executor, No. 79 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—AT STAPLETON, STATEN ISland, a neat and commodious dwelling house, two stories, with finished basement and attic; gas throughout the house, land 75 by 110 feet, large cistern; currents, peaches, raspberries, cherries, quinces, &c. Price $4,000. Apply to
J. H. HEDLEY, No. 59 Nassau-st.

DOUBLE HOUSE AND STABLE FOR SALE.—On 2d-av., near St. Mark's Church. House is first-class, with all the modern improvements; complete in every respect; built by the late occupant for his own use. House 40x100 feet; lot, 40x125 feet; stable, 26x10. Early possession can be had. Price $55,000.
Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 42 Grove-st.; lot 21x100 feet, house three stories, basement and sub-cellar; Philadelphia brick front, high stoop, with brown-stone trimmings, well built and conveniently arranged; can be seen between 11 and 1. Apply to F. TILLOU, No. 1 Nassau-st.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE.—TWO three-story brick houses in Clinton-st., near Warren-st.; 22 feet 8x38, and 10 feet extension; lot 101 feet in depth. Also, a smaller house on Warren-st. They have gas, bath, range, &c. Apply to P. O., BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

BUILDING LOT FOR SALE.—A DESIRAble building lot, about 75 feet by 200 feet, situated in Hillhouse av., New-Haven, to offered for sale. For terms, apply to T. KETCHAM & CO., No. 68 Wall-st., or to D. C. GILMAN, New-Haven.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY S. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

SAND-ST., BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE THE basement three-story frame house, 136 Sand-st., lot 25x100 feet.; the two-story and attic frame house No. 140 Sand-st., in good order by day's work. Possession on the 1st of May next. Apply to ROBERT SPEIR, Jr., No. 113 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

NEWARK, N. J.—TO MANUFACTURERS.—Valuable lots 30 feet by 200 feet deep, on Railroad-av., rear on Bruen-st., Market-st. depot. Apply to KING & BOND, Agents, Broad-st., Newark., Or to R. SPEIR, Jr., No. 112 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—BROOKLYN, NOS. 31, 113, 170, 172 Willoughby-st.; No. 89 Prince-st. Also the most desirable plot of lots on New-York-av. For cards to view, price and particulars, apply to JOHN BRAINERD, No. 4 Court-st.

FOR SALE AT HYDE PARK—A VERY FINE residence, directly on the river, consisting of dwelling-house and all necessary out-buildings, with 40 acres of good land. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

A THREE-STORY, ATTIC AND BASEment house, for sale or lease for three years, furnished, on south side of Clinton place, 2d-st. between Mercer and Greene sts., 25x66 feet; lot, 120 feet. Possession, March 18. S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

A FOUR-STORY BRICK ENGLISH basement house for sale, modern improvements; in fine order; possession May 1; price $16,000. Apply to POTTER BROTHERS & BELLAMY, Nos. 32 Pine-st., and 737 6th-av.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A FIRST-CLASS brown-stone front house, with all improvements and immediate possession, situated in the vicinity of Rev. Dr. Cuyler's new church. For particulars call on WILLIAM MACKEY, No. 93 Fulton-av.

GLASS-HOUSE LEASE FOR SALE—INcluding hot-air engine, grinding apparatus, material, &c. Peculiar facilities of entering the business, will find this an opportunity seldom equaled. Address GLASSHOUSE, Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—10,000 ACRES BITUMINOUS COAL and TIMBER LANDS in Central Pennsylvania. Good railroad and river facilities for development. Apply to JOSEPH R. RHOADS, No. 229 Arch-st., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—IN SOUTH BROOKLYN, FOUR three-story brick houses, Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 21 West Baltic-st., convenient to the ferries, containing all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 1 West Baltic-st., or No. 383 Broome-st., New-York, from 9 to 12 A. M.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON MORTON-ST. near Bleecker-st.; only $6,000; beautiful cottage $1,800, near New-York; valuable property in Elizabeth, exchange for Western property. JAQUES at No. 151 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID PROPERTY IN Brooklyn, large house, 14 rooms, in fine order, eight lots, good garden, only $6,500, a great bargain. Call quick on JAQUES, No. 151 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, TWO OF THOSE large four-story brick stores and dwellings situated on the northerly side of Fulton-av., between Lawrence and Bridge sts., by WILLIAM MACKEY, 93 Fulton-av.

PAPER-MILL FOR SALE—ON ONE OF THE most valuable privileges along the Hudson River. For particulars inquire of O. CHITTENDEN, No. 137 Reade-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN Orange, N. J., three acres of land, within five minutes' walk from the depot. Address S. M. D., St. James Hotel.

FOR SALE—ONE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, No. 51 West 46th st., rosewood doors, black walnut stair-case. For particulars apply to D. ROBINSON, on the premises.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, AN ELEgantly-furnished 4-story brown stone house; price, $42,000. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES, FACTORIES, FARMS &c., at Newark, N. J., from $1,500 to $35,000. By LENT & BROWN, No. 217 Broad-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—TO HIRE, A SMALL HOUSE, OR part of a house, in Harlem or Yorkville, or lower down. Carpets, &c., would be bought. Address CHELSEA, Box 197 *Times* Office.

TO LET.

TO RENT IN THE CITY OF ELIZABETH, New-Jersey—A spacious and elegant mansion, surrounded by extensive grounds in the highest state of cultivation, and well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees. On the premises, consisting of 17 acres are stabling, carriage-house, and numerous outbuildings and conveniences necessary for a desirable residence: rent $1,200 per annum. Apply to J. M. MEEKER, No. 218 Broad-st.; or to JULIUS A. FAY, Railway-av., Elizabeth.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WISH TO Rent two or three apartments to a responsible home in Brooklyn, between Fulton and Atlantic Ferries. References will be required, under letters addressed to A. E., No. 88 Pine-st.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, A LARGE STORE IN Duane-st. For particulars, apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 28 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALES.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

The subscriber is prepared to give his personal attention to the selling of REAL ESTATE STOCKS, &c., at auction. Parties can have their property offered on favorable terms, and will find this the most speedy and advantageous method of disposal.
D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer,
Office No. 14 Pine-st.

NAVY AGENT'S SALE

OF
U. S. SHIP NIGHTINGALE,
SATURDAY, Feb 11, at 11 o'clock, at Navy-yard, Charlestown.

The U. S. ship NIGHTINGALE, 1,068 12-95 tons register; length, 171 feet 10½ inches; 34 feet beam; depth, 19 feet; has two decks; was built in 1851, near Portsmouth, N. H., of white oak; copper fastened and sheathed; is a fast sailer. Per order E. L. NORTON, Navy Agent.
H. HARRIS & CO., Auctioneers.

HAGEY G. EVANS, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, JAN. 24, AT 10 o'clock, the entire stock of J. & T. Donaldson, at their store, No. 5 Leroy-place, (No. 71 Bleecker-st.,) comprising a general assortment of
WHITE GRANITE and COMMON WARE,
GLASSWARE,
PLATED WARE,
FANCY TOILET SETS,
DINNER and TEA SETS,
VASES, &c. &c.

☞ Sale positive and without reserve to close the concern.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

ROOSEVELT-STREET PROPERTY.

D. M. SEAMAN will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 24, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, lot, with brick houses on front and rear, No. 17 Roosevelt-st., near Chatham, Sixth ward. For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st. N. B.—Sales of real estate, &c., at auction, attended to on favorable terms.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, late R. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell, by order of the Executor of Saml. Webb, deceased, on TUESDAY, Jan. 24, inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway: Real estate on Rector, Caroline, Clark, Thomas, Smith, and 146th sts. and 10th-av.
See maps at No. 5½ Pine-st.

AUCTION SALE—UNDER FORECLOSURE & suit, on the 26th inst., at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer, of the valuable premises No. 11 Chatham-st.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 16 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1865.

I will purchase in open market all horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables on 35th-st., near 10th-av., until further notice, as follows:
Cavalry horses, 5 to 10 years old, 15 to 16 hands high.
Artillery horses, 6 to 10 years old, 15½ hands high, and over 1,100 pounds, and dark color.
Price for cavalry horses $165. Price for artillery horses, $185. Payable in such funds as may be furnished by the Government. GEO. T. BROWNING
Capt. and A. Q. M.

NAVY AGENTS' VOUCHERS WANTED.
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 11 Broad-st.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES MADE TO ORDER and inserted by Drs. F. BAUDI and P. GOUGELMAN, (formerly employed by Boissonneau, Paris), No. 699 Broadway, New-York.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ICE.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Jan. 25, 1865, for furnishing ICE to the Medical Department of the army during the ensuing year, at the points herein designated. The ice to be stored by the contractor in properly constructed ice-houses at each point of delivery, on or before the 15th of April next; the ice not to be receipted for until its quality, the fitness of the ice-house and the manner in which it is packed shall have been approved by a medical officer, and payment will be made only for the amount thus actually stored and receipted for.

The proposals will be made for the quantities indicated below, as required at the respective places, with the proviso that should more be needed at any time for the year's supply, it shall be furnished at the same rates and under the same conditions:

QUANTITY TO BE DELIVERED AT	
Annapolis, Maryland, ice-house owned by the United States	150 tons.
Point Lookout, Maryland ice-house owned by the United States	200 tons.
Fortress Monroe, Virginia, ice house owned by the United States	250 tons.
Portsmouth, Virginia, ice-house not owned by the United States	100 tons.
Newbern, North Carolina, ice house not owned by the United States	400 tons.
Hilton Head, South Carolina, ice-house owned by the United States	450 tons.
Beaufort, South Carolina, ice-house owned by the United States	300 tons.
Savannah, Georgia, ice-house not owned by the United States	400 tons.
Pensacola, Florida, ice house not owned by the United States	100 tons.
Mobile Bay, Alabama, ice-house not owned by the United States	100 tons.
New Orleans, Louisiana, ice-house owned by the United States	500 tons.

Proposals will be received for furnishing ice daily, by weight, for the year 1865, in such quantities as may be required by the surgeons in charge, at the United States General Hospitals, at the places enumerated above, and also upon the following annual estimate, in and near—

Boston, Massachusetts	10 tons
Portsmouth, Rhode Island	15 tons.
New-Haven, Connecticut	60 tons.
New-York	300 tons
Newark, New-Jersey	100 tons.
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	1,300 tons.
Baltimore, Maryland	500 tons.
Frederick, Maryland	75 tons.
Washington, District of Columbia	2,500 tons.

All additional amounts that may be required at these places until Jan. 1, 1866, are to be furnished at the same rates.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

The undersigned proposes to furnish ——— tons of first quality ice, carefully packed in substantial ice-houses, at the within-named points namely: at ——— at the following price per ton of two thousand pounds, namely: at $——— per ton.

The ice to be subject to the inspection, measurement, and approval of a Medical Officer, or other properly appointed inspector, before being receipted for.

Payment to be made from time to time upon duplicate bills certified to by the Medical Director,
(Signed.)

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

The undersigned proposes to furnish daily or otherwise all the ice required for the hospitals, upon approved requisitions of Surgeons in charge, at or near the within-named points, at the following price per hundred pounds, namely: ——— $——— cents per hundred pounds.

The ice shall be of the best quality, and subject to the approval of the Surgeon in charge, who will receipt for the actual amount delivered at each hospital.

Payment to be made from time to time upon duplicate bills, certified to by the Medical Director.
(Signed)

The above form of proposals will be adhered to as closely as practicable. Other forms will be received by the Department and duly considered.

A proper guarantee that the bidder is able to fulfill the contract, certified to by the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or a United States District Attorney, must accompany the proposal, or it will be rejected.

An oath of allegiance to the United States Government must also accompany the proposal.

The contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible party or parties, who will be duly notified by mail or otherwise that their bid is accepted, and immediately required to enter into contract under bonds to the amount of $5,000. The bonds must be properly certified, and the Post-office address of principals and sureties stated upon them.

Bidders may be present in person when the proposals are opened.

The Post-office address of the parties proposing must be distinctly written upon the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to "Surgeon Charles Sutherland, U. S. Army, Medical Purveyor, Washington, D. C."

The department reserves the right to reject any and all bids deemed unsuitable.

CHARLES SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon U. S. Army and Medical Purveyor,
Washington, D. C.

Printed forms of proposals may be had at this office.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. A.,
No. 17, State-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. of THURSDAY, 26th inst., for supplying this Department with the following articles, viz.:

Paulins, 18x24 and 8x20, cotton duck, Nos. 2 and 8, each.
Horse rasps, 14, 15 and 16 inch, per dozen.
Monkey wrenches, 12, 14 and 18 inch, per dozen.
Hickory axe handles, each.
Ship carpenter's axes, each.
Carpenter's adzes, each.
Steel squares, each.
Tee squares, each.
Chopping axes, per dozen.
Leather hose, 2½ and 3 inches, with couplings, per foot.
Ship sheathing paper, per sheet.
Ship felt, per sheet.
Sheathing zinc, 24 oz., per lb.
Sheathing nails, per lb.
Block tin, per lb.
Pitch, per barrel.
Mouthing sand, for iron, per barrel.
Fire clay, per barrel.
Fire sand, per barrel.
Finishing nails, ¾, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 1¾ inch, per pound.
Mule collars, each.
Halter chains, 6 ft., each.
Iron screws, assorted, per gross.
Enamelled cloth, per yard.
Neat's foot oil, per gallon.
Iron cut tacks, assorted, per paper.
Turpentine, spirits, per gallon.

Each article to be of the best quality of its kind, and to be subject to inspection before shipment.

Goods to be securely packed in suitable packages and to be delivered, free of charge, to the United States, at place of shipment in this city. Payment for these supplies will be made in such funds as are provided by the United States. The privilege is reserved of rejecting any proposal not deemed advantageous. Otherwise should be indorsed, "Proposals for Quartermaster's Stores," and addressed to BVT. LIEUT.-COL. EDWARD VANVLIET,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. and Quartermaster, U. S. A.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

By virtue of orders of sale to me directed, by Hon. Thomas J. Boynton, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell, by public auction, on
TUESDAY, Jan. 24,
10 o'clock noon,
from store No. 9 South William-st.,
CARGO OF PRIZE SCHOONER "SORT:"
4 bales UPLAND COTTON.
44 bales SEA ISLAND COTTON.
CARGO PRIZE STEAMER PEEP O'DAY.
11 bales SEA-ISLAND COTTON.
Catalogues and samples at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st., three days before sale.

THOS. W. CLAPP,
Deputy United States Marshal,
Southern District, Florida.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN R. R. COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1865.

This Company will hold their Twenty-fourth Regular Monthly Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of January, 1865, at 11 o'clock, noon, at the office of the Company, No. 38 William-st., at which time they will offer, by John H. Draper & Co., Auctioneers,
TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,
embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of February next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company. The terms and conditions will be the same as heretofore, and will be fully made known at time and place of sale. JOHN ERMBIN, President.

J. R. MITCHEL, Auctioneer.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1,
At 12 o'clock, noon, at the storehouse of Francis E. Pinto, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.
(By order of Robert Murray, U. S. Marshal.)
THE CARGO OF THE PRIZE SCHOONER MARY,
Consisting of
COTTON.
75 bales and 1 bag Cotton.
1 bag Sea Island Cotton.
TOBACCO.
49 cases Tobacco. P—J U F.
TURPENTINE.
1 barrel Turpentine.
ALSO,
On board thereof,
THE PRIZE SCHOONER MARY, HER TACKLE, &c.
The above-named vessel now lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON AVENUE B AND 52D-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell, on TUESDAY, Jan. 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
AVENUE B.—2 lots on southwest corner of Avenue B and 52d st., 25x102.2.
EIGHTY-SECOND-STREET.—8 lots on south side of 82d-st., commencing 88 feet west of Avenue B, 20.8x86.
Maps at No. 5½ Pine-st.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1865.

Bidders for army supplies under advertisement dated the 9th inst., and signed by me, are hereby notified that the time for opening bids has been postponed until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst.
D. H. VINTON,
D. Q. M. General, Brevet Brigadier-General.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

CLOTHING BUREAU, QUARTERMASTER GEN'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of Army Clothing and Equipage, New-York City, until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the 17th inst., for furnishing by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, New-York City:
Uniform Coats, infantry, standard.
Artillery Jackets, standard.
Trowsers, infantry, standard.
Sack Coats, Lined, standard.
Sack Coats, Unlined, standard.
Shirts, Dorset Flannel, standard.
Drawers, Cotton Flannel, standard.
Stockings, standard.
Boots, Cavalry, Sewed and Pegged, standard.
Blanket's, India Rubber, standard.
Ponchos, India Rubber, standard.
Knapsacks, standard.
Haversacks, standard.
Canteens, standard.
Camp Kettles, standard.
Mess Pans, standard.
Axes, Felling, standard.
Pick-axes, standard.
Hatchets, standard.
Spades, standard.
Shovels, standard.
Garrison Flags, stabdard.
Tents, Hospital, standard.
Tents, Shelter, 8 oz Cotton Duck, standard.
Great Coat Straps, standard.

Further information may be had, and samples of the above articles may be seen at the office of Army Clothing and Equipage, New-York City.

Bidders will state the number they propose to furnish, how soon they can commence, and the number they can deliver weekly, and will submit samples of the articles or of the material of which they are to be made, and when a textile fabric, at least one yard should be furnished.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, signed by at least two responsible persons, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party making the bid, that he or they will at once execute the contract and give bonds for the proper fulfillment of the same. The right is reserved by the United States to reject any part or the whole of the bid, as may be deemed for the interest of the service. Awards will be subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General of the army. The supplies must be delivered in regulation packing boxes. Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing (here insert the name of the article bid for)," and addressed to Brevet Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-Gen., New-York City.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

CLOTHING BUREAU,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Office of Army Clothing and Equipage, Philadelphia, until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., for furnishing, by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, Philadelphia, viz.:
Sack Coats, Lined, army standard.
Sack Coats, unlined, army standard.
Blankets, indian, for infantry, army standard.
Knapsacks, complete, for infantry, army standard.
Hatchets, for infantry, army standard.
Uniform Hats, for infantry, army standard.
Hat Cords and Tassels, for infantry, army standard.
Camp Kettles, for infantry, army standard.
Mess Pans, for infantry, army standard.
Shelter Tents, for infantry, army standard.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by some public functionary of the United States.

Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered.

Blank forms for proposals, embracing the terms of the guarantee required in each bid, can be had on application at this office, and none others which do not embrace this guarantee will be considered, nor will any proposal be considered which does not strictly conform to the requirements therein stated.

Bidders will state the quantity they propose to furnish, how soon they can commence, and the quantity they can deliver weekly.

The right is reserved by the United States to reject any part, or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed best for the interest of the service.

Awards will be subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General of the army.

Samples can be seen at this office, and proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Army Supplies," stating on the envelope the particular article bid for.
HERMAN BIGGS.
Colonel Quartermaster's Department.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 12, 1865.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing this Department with
Great Coats, footmans'—army standard.
Woolen Blankets—army standard.
Stockings—army standard.
Great Coats, Straps—army standard.
Camp Kettles—army standard.
Mess Pans—army standard.
National Colors—army standard.

To be delivered free of charge at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good, new packages.

(*The cases to be made in accordance with the specifications on file at this office.*) *The name of the contractor, quantity and kind of goods, number and date of contract must be distinctly marked on each article and package.*

Parties offering goods should make separate proposals for each article offered, and must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price to which *should be written both in words and figures*) and conform to the terms of this advertisement, a copy of which should accompany each proposal.

Standard samples of the articles required may be seen at the office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, named to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to Army Standard, otherwise the proposals will not be considered.

A guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on Wednesday, Jan. 25, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at this office

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 23, 1865

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES,

One copy 1 year.....$3 00
Two copies 1 year.....5 00

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year.....$2 00
Three copies 1 year.....5 00

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or post office money orders wherever it can be done.

Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

AMUSEMENTS this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—TWO MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, LIVING SKELETON, DWARF, LEARNED SEAL, GRAND SPECTACLE, FAIRIES, &c.—Day and Evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE LIVE INDIAN—THE PEDLER'S LAWYER.

NIBLO'S—THE SHAMROCK.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evenings.

EVERETT HALL—(Broadway and 34th-st.)—CREATION AND THE DELUGE.

MUSEUM—No. 360 Broadway—OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

WALLACK'S—RES OF THE DAY.

BROADWAY ATHENEUM—MR. HACKER'S RECOLLECTIONS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LIGHT GUARD BALL.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GRAND CONCERT.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION

A rebel deserter, who came into Gen. TERRY'S lines, reports that the rebels have evacuated Wilmington, after setting fire to thirty millions' worth of cotton. It was thought that our troops were near enough to prevent its destruction. Another report says that on the night of the 18th, five blockade-runners unsuspectingly ran into Old Inlet, and were captured by our fleet. A dispatch from Fortress Monroe says that most of the larger vessels of Admiral PORTER'S fleet have returned, and that all the smaller vessels had entered Cape Fear River.

A dispatch from Admiral PORTER, received by the Navy Department on Saturday, says that in addition to the blowing up of Fort Caswell, the rebels also destroyed the piratss *Tallahassee* and *Chickamauga*.

Richmond papers of the 19th and 20th, received at Washington, give a series of telegrams from Charleston, respecting the campaign just Inaugurated by Gen. SHERMAN, which resulted in the capture of Pocotaligo. The rabels appear to be very uncertain as to whether Branchville or Charleston is Gen. SHERMAN'S objective. After retreating from Pocotaligo, the rebel Gen. McLAWS crossed the Combahee River, where it is said he would make a stand. At the last report our forces had demonstrated against tha enamy's position, and are said to have been concentrating a few miles from tha Combahee, at McPhersonville, whither the troops were being brought up by railroad from Coosawhatchie and Savannah. Heavy rebel reinforcements are reported to have arrived at Charleston.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 20th inst., states that tha bill to appoint a Commander-in-Chief of all tha armies of the "Confederacy," and recommending that Gen. JOHNSON be reinstated, has passed that branch of the rebel Congress. If carried into effect this will make LEE Commander-in-Chief of the rebel armies. Officers from HOOD'S army say its losses were overrated, and that 8,000 would cover all the casualties during the campaign. It was rumored that he had been superseded by DICK TAYLOR. Hon. W. S. FOOTE, it is reported, has been released from custody by the Provost-Marshal of Fredericksburgh, and arrived in Richmond.

A dispatch from Toronto says that the *Leader* of that city reports a naval force, consisting of thirty gunboats and three thousand five hundred trained men, has been ordered out from England to the Lake, and that the fleet will probably arrive as soon as navigation shall have opened.

A dispatch from Cairo says that the indications are that the army of Gen. THOMAS will not vary soon move from its present position on the Tennessee River, as Winter quarters are being constructed.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Canada* arrived last night at Halifax, bringing three days' later intelligence from Europe. Her advices are not important.

GENERAL NEWS.

Gold fell 8 ₱ cent. (and subsequently recovered 3 ₱ cent.) on Saturday and Saturday evening. About a million of dollars sold 142 ₱ cent. below 200. Railways much depressed. Governments steady.

WILLIAM J. MOLONY, bartender at No. 328 Pearl-street, was committed by Justice DOWLING on complaint of Mr. JAMES A. THOMPSON, charging that the prisoner had attempted to defraud him by presenting for payment at Messrs. EUGENE KELLY & Co.'s banking house a certificate of deposit representing $2,500 in gold.

Mr. KONTZBERGER was found dead, in a sitting posture, in his room, at No. 588 Second-avenue, on Saturday evening. He had been missing a fortnight.

Mr. CHARLES F. CHURCH, of No. 120 Ninth-avenue, was killed on Saturday evening by falling through a hatchway on the fourth floor of No. 9 Ferry-street.

MARTIN KELLY and WILLIAM WILLIAMS, having been apprehended for intoxication and threatening to use deadly weapons, were committed to the Penitentiary by Justice DOWLING.

Gen. GRANT has recently been quite indisposed and confined to his quarters. He is improving, however, and will speedily be able to attend to his out-door duties.

Upon Gen. MEAGHER leaving Chattanooga Gen. STEADMAN addressed him a complimentary letter, in the course of which he said: "Your administration of the affairs of the District of the Etowah, while communications were interrupted, and your command isolated by the presence of Hood's army before Nashville, as well as your splendid success in protecting the railroad and telegraph to Knoxville and Dalton, the steamboat transportation on the Tennessee River, the public property exposed to capture by the enemy's cavalry and the harmony and good order maintained by you throughout the district during the trying period in which all these responsibilities devolved upon you, have given me much satisfaction, and secured for you the confidence and esteem of the Major-General commanding the Department as well as the officers of the entire command. All deeply regret the necessity which takes you from us; but the hope that you may be pleasantly situated, and have a command worthy of your splendid abilities, reconciles us to the separation."

Major-Gen. CANBY has erected the region of country between the mouth of Red River and the 32d parallel which crosses at about Grand Gulf, into a distinct district, called that of Natchez, and appointed Brig.-Gen. DAVIDSON, the cavalry leader, to the command. Gen. BRAYMAN, late of Natchez, is to have a subordinate command at Vidalia, opposite.

A memorial service was held last evening in the Church of the Messiah, and a discourse delivered by Rev. Dr. OSGOOD on the life and death of EDWARD EVERETT. The church was well filled. The discourse was a very interesting one and was listened to attentively to its close.

Major-Gen. SANDFORD has issued an order calling a meeting of officers of the Fourth Brigade, to be held on Friday evening next, to elect a General of that brigade. A Court of Inquiry will be held to-day to investigate the financial affairs of the Sixty-ninth Regiment.

Too Sanguine Hopes of Peace.

Despite the favorable military position, the good news of a dissension between two parties in the rebel Government, and Mr. BLAIR'S mission to Richmond, we warn our readers against too sanguine hopes of a speedy peace. The constant advance of our armies, the fearfully chaotic condition of the insurgent States themselves, and the apparent signs of a peace-party in the rebel Congress, are all ominous tokens of that great event which is surely coming, and which will gladden every right-thinking man—the restoration of peace. But they are not necessarily tokens of its speedy advent. A powerful army, hardened in a hundred battles and numbering probably over 60,000 men, still holds Richmond and defies the utmost power of the Union. It is commanded by two men of great determination of character, of intense pride and remarkable ability—LEE and DAVIS. We have no reason to suppose these two leaders of different purpose, or with any less firm resolve than ever, to fight out the war to the end.

It is not in human nature, for men who have won so much, to sacrifice it all now. If they succeed, they gain some of the highest positions in the history of the world. They become the founders of a State, the *Paters* of a new Republic, the heroes of a "War of Independence." If they fail, their names will be the curse and scorn of mankind; and they will either hang on the gallows, or spend the remainder of their days among the dingy boarding-houses of Leicester-square, or the seedy tenement-houses of the Latin quarters, or in some other miserable portion of a European capital.

They strike for empire or the gallows. However much they may appear to their people to negotiate, they do not want any peace, but the peace of recognition and victory. They mean to fight out the contest to the desperate end. It is true, the dark clouds of approaching destruction are gathering over the doomed Confederacy, and one by one, its supports are breaking beneath it. No doubt DAVIS looks forth at the storm thickening around him, with the stern desperation with which a bold and had man faces the inevitable. Probably not unfrequently LEE forecasts in the future, that great and terrible battle in which he and his comrades and the accursed Confederacy shall be trampled to atoms in the last shock between the vast armies gathering around him. But they are both men whom terrors of the imagination do not affright. They hold the army absolutely in hand, and probably will to the last. They know that even in the apparently final throw, war may offer its lucky dice. They understand the uncertainties of war, and the power of daring and talent to make the most of them. Before they yield or [illegible] peace on the condition of reconstruction, or any condition except absolute independence, there will be a battle on the James of the most gigantic character, or there will be a last frantic and desperate rush at the Upper Potomac and the fertile fields and rich cities of the North, with the gambler's hope of something lucky turning up, or with the proud resolve that the Confederacy, if perish it must, shall come to its end on the blackened soil of its enemies.

It is true that these discussions in the rebel Congress may loosen the hold of LEE and DAVIS over their army, and that the increasing despondency and discontent of the people may at length reach the soldiers. But we do not much believe in such a happy result. The army is a thoroughly military body, under excellent discipline, and has thrown all its fortunes into the struggle. The memories of four years of battle, of victories and of disasters, will keep it true, for much time yet, to its evil cause. Many of its officers will, like their General, choose the last struggle rather than submission.

EXTRADITION OF THE PIRATE BURLEIGH.—The Toronto journal, which speaks for the rebel interest in the Province, is given as an authority for the telegraphic statement that the case of BURLEIGH, the Lake Erie pirate, may be carried from the Recorder's Court before one of the Queen's Bench Judges, and thence, if necessary, to the Privy Council of England. The journal in question herein makes a needless effort to deceive its readers. There is no appeal to the English Courts or to the Privy Council, in criminal cases. There is not even coördinate jurisdiction between the English and Canadian Courts of Queen's Bench. This point was settled a few years ago in the case of a negro fugitive charged with felony. The decision of one of the Provincial Judges to surrender the criminal was attempted to be reversed by a writ of *habeas corpus* by the Lord Chief Justice of England. A conflict of authority was prevented solely by the reversal of the first decision in the Provincial Court of Appeal. The Sheriff of the county where the fugitive was in custody was, however, fully advised to disregard the order from the British court if the messenger put it in his hands. And during the ensuing session of the local Parliament, a law was passed which formally declared the non-existence of coördinate power between the British and Colonial courts in all matters of criminal jurisdiction.

The rebel newspapers either here or there, then, have nothing to console themselves with in the shape of an appeal to British courts, and we presume the Governor-General will issue the extradition warrant at once, simply upon the certificate of the committing magistrate. We gather this much, at least, from the tone of the vice-regal speech at the opening of the Provincial Parliament.

Naval Armaments on the Lakes.

There is no doubt that the British Government are making preparations to send a naval armament, of greater or less proportions, to the lakes. And probably the London journal that announces Capt. SHERARD OSBORN as the designated commander of the force, has quasi official authority for its statement. But there is great reason to question the report received yesterday as to the number of vessels and men detailed by the British Government for this new service. We doubt whether there are thirty gunboats in the British service of a class at all adaptable for lake service. The locks of the St. Lawrence canals are of ample length—two hundred feet; but their width is only twenty-six feet, and their depth only ten, while the Welland locks are but one hundred and fifty feet in length, with dimensions otherwise the same as the St. Lawrence. We very much doubt whether there is now such a fleet of serviceable gunboats corresponding with these measurements, and also whether such a fleet could be ready by the opening of lake and river navigation. But the story otherwise is improbable. It comes through a rebel, or at least most unfriendly channel. And it is difficult to believe that the British Government, by commencing with so formidable an armament, would desire to enter into a competition with us in a naval enterprise which is solely and purely defensive—and defensive not as against Great Britain or her colonies, but as against outlaws and pirates who find now, or may find hereafter, refuge on British territory.

If contrary to our belief, however, we are to be invited to enter a race in the matter of naval armament on the inland waters, we must make up our minds to it, and if our neighbors can afford the luxury, we certainly believe that we can. It strikes us, at the same time, as the more rational—as we are willing to believe it to be the most likely—policy for both Governments to measure the strength of the naval force which is to be employed on the lakes solely by the scope of the task before it. With us the task is simple. It is to see that piracy on these inland seas shall become impossible. A half score or less of clean, swift, light gunboats will probably be more than sufficient for this purpose. And it would be a perversion of common sense to regard such craft as a menace against a friendly neighbor, demanding an opposing armament of three times the size.

This, however, is a point which the British authorities must determine on their own responsibility. We shall proceed to *our* part of the work with the sole and single-minded purpose of protecting our frontiers. We shall do so in the belief and the hope that even these purely defensive precautions are of an exceptional character, and that the termination of the rebellion may render them of nothing more than temporary necessity.

The Rebel Proposition to Arm the Negroes.

There are now only three months at the very most before the opening of what is called "the Spring campaign;" that is before it becomes feasible for armies to move in Virginia, and until military operations on a great scale become possible throughout all the Border States; until, in short, the period of the year at which the South has always hitherto found itself assailed at all points, and its strength subjected to the severest strain; and yet we do not perceive the slightest sign of the adoption of any plan by the rebels for arming and enlisting the negroes. There are vague reports that Gen. LEE favors it, and that DAVIS and his Secretary of War are prepared to resort to it, whenever there is clearly no other mode of saving the Confederacy, but there must be and certainly is also a vast deal of opposition to it, latent as well as expressed, and of which we shall only know the full strength when an attempt is made to put the scheme into legal shape.

But if it is ever to be resorted to, it ought to be done now; and the fact that it is not being done, seems to prove pretty clearly that the idea is not seriously entertained by the Confederate leaders. Three months is too short a time in which to perfect the details of a measure involving nothing less than a social revolution, to secure first what is absolutely necessary—the approval or support of the planters, and to make arrangements for catching the slaves, after it has been decided that they are to be caught. We see by the Richmond papers that the mere talk of putting them in the army is causing a general panic amongst them in that city and the neighborhood, and that they are making their way North as fast as circumstances will permit. We may guess from this what the effect on them would be of the actual preparation of the measure in Congress. And it must not be forgotten that the difficulty of getting at them, even after it had been decided to arm them, has been enormously increased by SHERMAN'S presence in South Carolina. Communication with Georgia, or at least regular communication, may now be said to be at an end; the mails only come in now and then; SHERMAN'S cavalry and bands of Anti-Confederate guerrillas are swarming over the country, breaking the railroad lines and rendering the systematic execution of the orders of the Richmond Government impossible. The same thing may be said of the state of affairs in Alabama and Mississippi; so that a regular conscription throughout the Confederacy is no longer possible. If it were possible, it is certain that it would be useless to try to get together an army of negroes large enough to be worth anything, and arm, drill and organize them, and issue the needful supply of cowhids to the officers between now and the first of May.

So that it is fair to conclude that the plan is given up, and that the chiefs of the Confederacy intend to fight it out with such white men as they can lay their hands on, or have already got in the ranks. If so, it may be safely asserted that the contest will not be protracted far into the Summer, and that by next Fall we shall have simply the great "guerrilla" difficulty to deal with. The fact that the Confederate advocates in London already begin to descant upon the magnitude and gravity of this, warrants the presumption that the Confederate agents abroad are expecting to see the conflict degenerate on their side into a war of partizans and brigands at an early date.

Work for the Disabled Soldier.

We have already called the attention of our readers to a commendable movement now in progress in this city for securing employment to disabled and discharged soldiers, by the establishment of a bureau for that purpose under the management of a number of responsible and public-spirited citizens. The necessity of such a bureau is dictated alike by considerations of gratitude to those who are to be benefited as well as by motives of public morality.

It must not be supposed that our returned soldiers return worse men than when they went away. Before they enlisted, these men had regular employment. Their daily occupation, their "bread-getting," their steady habits of labor, were guarantees of good behavior. From such pursuits they were taken and carried to a military camp. For the first time in their lives they were provided for. Their individual responsibility ceased. The Government stepped in and took care of them. Their food, their clothing, their houses, were all made ready without their aid. If a man had to travel, the Government gave him transportation; if he were sick, the Government sent him a doctor; if he needed medicine or clothing or arms or ammunition, the Medical, Quartermaster's, and Ordnance Departments furnished it. What wonder that after such training, men are not fitted to push their way as they did before?

But while these disadvantages cling to discharged veterans, there was still much in that same military training from which employers are to reap advantages. That training taught prompt obedience to orders, without words or circumlocution. The "go," and he goeth, the "do this," and he doeth it, are better developed in the old soldier than in any other man. When a man comes from a well-disciplined regiment, there is an air of quickness, of neatness, promptitude and dispatch—a readiness to obey orders and perform what he is told—that is agreeable, to say the least, in an employe. If such a man can be taken by the hand immediately on his return, and restored to his old habits of labor, before he has idled months away, drinking with one friend, telling stories with another, and slowly changing into a loafer, then the returned soldier will be found a better clerk, a more willing laborer, a more patient salesman, a surer messenger, than ever before.

There is also another class of returned soldiers, who will not under any circumstances, descend to criminal or disgraceful acts, and whose services are worth more to the country if the country will avail itself of them. These are the young men of worthy stock who have borne the brunt and burden of the war—who have given our armies their discipline and endurance, and who have carried on a gigantic war for nearly four years without a mutiny or an outrage. It is these who have supported our inexperienced officers in their trials, who have always stood ready to meet difficulties, who have kept bounty-jumpers and mercenaries in their places, and have fought bravely and well. It is this class that fills the veteran regiments. Very few of these men who return to civil life are fit for military service. One has lost a finger, another an eye, a third a hand or a leg; and numbers who have no such scars or losses to show, have other disabilities as honorable and often more painful. Thus far at the Bureau of Employment in Chambers-street less than five per cent. of the applicants have been found fit to reënlist.

The record of the Bureau also shows a very wide range in the business pursuits of the applicants. There are reporters, bookkeepers, clerks, salesmen, merchants, farmers, watchmakers, tailors, cutters—in short, representatives of every trade and occupation. While on the one hand, much sympathy, sincere and earnest, is given to these soldiers by the public, on the other hand, the Bureau finds a want of ideas and information among employers, hardly to have been expected. It is found necessary to instruct employers who are really willing to help, yet are under the belief that there is nothing in their establishments which disabled men can do. We know by casual observation that there are innumerable services that the maimed can perform. We know that honor and patriotism and humanity alike require that such services shall be promptly handed over to the disabled veterans. We know that this country never had so many hands withdrawn from productive labor, and never needed productive labor so sorely. Our public offices should be occupied mainly by the disabled. Such work as can be done by them in private establishments should be theirs exclusively. A correspondent in another part of our issue gives an able and detailed account of the organization of the Commissionaires' of London and Paris, all of whom are honorably discharged, and the greater portion disabled soldiers or sailors. Without supposing that such an organization, in all its details, could be carried out in this country, something similar, adapted to the peculiarities of our American habits and ideas, would be invaluable in all our large cities, and it would afford the means of employment to many gallant men whose previous education, and the loss perhaps of an arm, a hand or an eye, incapacitates from other employment. The attention and thought of the country cannot at this time be better directed than to the subject of "work for the disabled soldier."

Over-Crowding of Population.

In a recent report of the "First Ward Industrial School," which has reached us, we learn certain facts in regard to the tenement-house population of that ward, which are suggestive. We hear of a "family living in Washington-street; the father and two boys lodge in an underground room, about 12 feet by 80; within this narrow space there are *twelve beds*, each one containing three occupants or more, making at the lowest number *thirty-six lodgers, men, women and children*. The man and his two boys pay 50 cents a night; they provide themselves with 15 cents worth of scraps and 10 cents worth of bread, and thus they live. The boys are both of them in our school, but irregular in attendance, as a part of their time is devoted to boot-blacking. Drinking is going on in this cellar, and drunkenness is the order of the night."

This is not the only instance of overcrowding of population in our city. In one abandoned quarter, sanitary visitors report that in a space one hundred and eighty feet long by fifty feet deep, there are huddled *twelve hundred and fifty* persons. A single house in the Fourth Ward is constructed to hold *one hundred and twenty-six* families; and it is computed that sometimes this building contains *over fifteen hundred* human beings. The visitors of the Citizens' Association report that there are twenty-seven thousand persons who eat, cook and sleep in cellars throughout the city; that "there are single blocks containing nearly twice as many families as reside on the whole Fifth-avenue," and that any ten of our tenement-house blocks will often contain more inhabitants than New-Haven or Syracuse. If any persons are curious to see such quarters, let them walk through the lower parts of Washington and Greenwich streets, or the south ends of Cherry and Water streets, or traverse the rag-pickers' districts in Pitt, Willett and the neighboring streets, or hunt out "Rotten-row" in Laurens-street, or "Harmony-court" in Tenth-avenue, or huge blocks with double houses in front and rear in East Eleventh and Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets. With such a crowding of population, can we wonder that "diseases from domiciliary causes, over which we have control, have increased in many instances 100 per cent.; *cholera infantum*, 250 per cent.; diarrhœa, 1,000 per cent.," and an almost equal ratio with typhoid and other diseases? Is it anything remarkable that the police report crime on the increase, and the offspring of these pens of misery as crowding our poor-houses and our asylums and prisons? Every physician and every moralist knows that crime and disease follow such condensions of population, by a law as certain as it is terrible. The Citizen's Association computes that 6,000 lives were sacrificed uselessly in this city last year, by a want of sanitary regulations. Who can compute the characters ruined, the children trained in theft and debauchery, the fearful immorality spread abroad by this massing of human beings in close and filthy rooms?

What we need to check these evils, (as we have often repeated,) is a Health Law from the Legislature, similar to the famous "Lodging-house Act" of London, passed in 1848, restricting rigidly the number of lodgers or residents to a given number of cubic inches; at the same time, permitting or requiring the police to enforce the act. We should also be in favor of a provision to forbid cellar lodgings, unless under certain conditions, such as a given number of windows, or so much space above the surface of the street. The result of such provisions would be the scattering of the cellar-population, and the forcing them to better habitations. All new tenement-houses could be required to be built with certain means of ventilation, and the old forced to improve.

If possible, the fatal system of "double houses" ought to be entirely done away with, for these places are nests of fever, pestilence and crime. We believe that the Citizen's Association are preparing plans and legislative acts, bearing on these evils. Every philanthropic and wealthy citizen, who desires to correct these dreadful evils of our city, should consult with this association, for it must be remembered that immense wealth, and the most iniquitous means, will always be used to bolster up the old and profitable system.

WILMINGTON.—The naval and merchant service of the Confederacy suffered severely last week. Admiral PORTER sends word that the rebels have not only blown up Fort Caswell, but the pirates *Taliahasse* and *Chickamauga* as well. And a later arrival at Philadelphia yesterday, with Wilmington dates to the 20th, brings the satisfactory news, that on the night of the 18th five blockade-runners ran into Old Inlet and were captured by our fleet. It may be doubted whether these successive losses will be felt most severely at Richmond or at Liverpool. At the present rate blockade-running does not promise to be a paying business for any great length of time. Nassau, Halifax and Bermuda will all feel the shock of these events in Cape Fear River before long, and altogether the Anglo-rebel mercantile interest seems to be in anything but a flourishing condition.

THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.—The structure of the Southern Confederacy has been tottering and tumbling ever since first it was reared by rebel hands. Its original cornerstone of slavery was a rotten affair, and neither the materials nor the workmen were of such a character as to insure its permanency. It had hardly got itself erected, when the fire of our artillery and the force of our steel were brought to bear upon it. Wall after wall was brought low, pillar after pillar was tumbled into ruins, and, with the fall of each fall hosts of its builders and defenders

The aspect of it now, is one vast wreck and ruin, with but here and there a blackened column still standing. Even of these we begin to see signs of the speedy fall; and when they do fall, they will carry down with them the guilty men who have insulted earth and Heaven by attempting to rear in our fair land a temple to human slavery.

AN INTERIOR VIEW OF THE CONTRABAND TRADE OF THE REBELS.

Contraband Trade with Nassau—Blockade-Running—Contraband Trade on the Rio Grande—Caravans Through Mexico—Their Immense Magnitude and Value.

THE BASEMENT, Thursday, Jan. 5, 1865.

How the rebels have managed to pay for the immense supply of arms, ammunition and merchandise, which they have now for three years received from Europe, is certainly a mystery, when we consider that they have no gold, and that their principal ports are sufficiently blockaded to make voyages to them a dangerous business. Their original cotton loan in Europe is a mere trifle, compared with what they have received. How, then, have they paid for these supplies? Perhaps a view of the contraband trade may be instructive as well as interesting. I have the means of furnishing one chapter in its history, and it is a very curious one.

The direct contraband trade (as it may be called) between Nassau and other British ports and the rebel ports is well known in New-York. Probably there are traders in the cosmopolitan City of New-York who are more intimate with it than the rebels themselves, and probably some of the gold-dealers can enlighten you on it. Trade knows no law but its own interests, and as the ancient Egyptians pledged the bodies of their dead fathers for their debts, so there are many traders who will pledge the life, honor and interests of their country to rebels or fiends to get money. This is illustrated by a story told of the Dutch in the time of CHARLES II. They were in alliance with England against France, when it was discovered that the Dutch merchants were selling arms and ammunition to the French! The English ambassador remonstrated against such conduct; and the Dutch merchants rapliad: "We will *scorch our sails in hell to make money!*" It is much to be feared that souls as well as sails have been scorched to serve Mammon. I hope no honorable merchant will think I have less respect for him and his profession by citing these ignoble examples of dishonest conduct. Still it is not to be doubted that there are many traders willing to profit by the misfortunes of their country. Nay, it extends in some instances to officers of the army and navy, and I have no doubt that more than one of the ill-fated expeditions have been made or endangered for the sole purpose of getting cotton!

Let us return to our muttons—the contraband trade. The reader perhaps knows that a large class of vessels have been built in England and Scotland for blockade-running. The capital and the work are furnished by the British, and the cotton by the rebels. With cotton at 50 cents per pound in gold, it is quite plain that if one vessel in three escapes, the voyage will be profitable. Probably more than half escape. In this trade some of the merchants of New-York are large contributors in a manner which they can very easily represent as perfectly innocent—the shipment of produce to the British West Indies for the purpose of reinvestment in West India products for the rebel ports. This is done on an extensive scale. But I would now describe the contraband trade through Mexico; one which is little known, but quite astonishing in its results. After allowing for any supposed exaggeration in the following statements, let it be recollected they are made by an intelligent person on the spot, who has far superior means of information to any one in New-York.

An officer of the army, who, in past years, has been stationed on the Rio Grande, writes to me as follows:

"It has long been a matter of wonder to many the rebels got the money to pay for all the supplies run into Wilmington and Charleston. The cotton run out will not begin to pay for them. I will give you some statistics received recently from a friend living in Nueva Leon (Mexico.) You will be astounded at the magnitude of the contraband trade."

Before I make the quotation, let me say that Texas, and Arkansas and Western Louisiana produce no less than 1,100,000 bales of cotton, equal to four hundred millions of pounds. Taking away the portions of Arkansas and Louisiana which we hold, and those portions of Texas comparatively inaccessible, and there must be at least two hundred millions of pounds of marketable cotton there. Bearing these facts in mind, let us return to the letter from Nueva Leon. The writer, referring to the caravan trade from Texas through Mexico, says:

"Owners of trains, who are employed on the route, estimate that there are on this side (Mexican) of the Rio Grande, the almost incredible number of thirteen thousand carts and wagons, carrying cotton to Matamoras and supplies to Roma, Laredo and Piedras Negras, (opposite Fort Duncan,) and that six thousand other Mexican carts, with an unknown number of Texan, are bringing the cotton from Red River and Lower Arkansas to the Rio Grande. Probably one-third of these numbers are ten and twelve mule-teams; but, taking the inside estimate of capacity—that of an ordinary Mexican cart, three thousand pounds—we have the enormous amount of thirty-nine millions of pounds of freight carried on each trip of these carts. At the very least, four round trips are made yearly, giving one hundred and fifty six millions of pounds each way per annum. It is certain that even this falls far short of the true amount, for it is rarely, I believe, that there are not one hundred vessels off the mouth of the Rio Grande, discharging and receiving cargoes. The port of Wilmington, which we are blockading at the expense of millions yearly, does not probably furnish near so large an amount of supplies to the rebels as Matamoras. But, in another way, this latter trade is working immense mischief to us, and benefit to the rebels. The greater part of the cotton brought out belongs to the rebel Government—probably four-fifths of it. This is handed over to the great contractors, on their bonds, to return specified supplies to the Government. These contractors sell, at Piedras Negras and Matamoras, to the smaller fry, for American gold, with which to make their purchases in the West Indies, Europe, &c. Thus our gold is drawn from New-York and New-Orleans to Matamoras in immense sums. I suppose that twelve thousand of the twenty-six thousand bales carried monthly are disposed of, and at only forty cents per pound. It requires $2,400,000 in gold monthly. Probably another million added would be nearer the mark."

The writer adds, that powder, percussion caps, &c., are concealed in merchandise, and introduced from New-York across the Rio Grande. After reviewing the facts here stated, I think they are not exaggerated, but that the great body of cotton on the Red River and Arkansas has been thus marketed through Mexico.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

Naval.

BOSTON, Sunday, Jan. 22.

The steamtug *J.P. Jewett* arrived to-day from New-York, and sailed again with a United States torpedo boat in tow.

THE LONDON CORPS OF COMMISSIONAIRES.

How Our Disabled Soldiers and Sailors May Secure a Support.

It is something to have fought and bled for one's country, by sea or land, and to have retired with wounds, upon a good name and a pension. But many a brave soldier and sailor, disabled, and unable to procure a transfer to the Invalid Corps, has found the small pension given him too little to supply his necessary wants; and being unable to find such employment as would be suitable to his condition, is really suffering from want. There are many of this kind among us now, and there is every possibility of that number being greatly increased. To point out a way by which this suffering may be alleviated, by giving these worthy men an honorable vocation, is the object of this communication.

There is continual want, all over town, of a direct and safe band, by which to secure the immediate transmission of messages, letters and parcels; want, in short, of a ready and complete supplement to the postal service, in which anything can be done that lies within the power of a prompt, intelligent and faithful messenger.

The disabled soldier cannot stand with his uniform on at the street corner, or in the public places, as an isolated applicant for trust of this sort. To do that he must beg by word of mouth, or by placard, for the public confidence in himself as a poor and unknown speculator, so taking a degrading road to an extremely doubtful end. But let the trustworthy men be banded together in a corps as well disciplined as any in the army or navy service, let the discipline asked for by these men on their own behalf be notoriously such, and so firmly maintained, that want of integrity in any one entails certain dismissal, and the uniform of such a corps will be the dress of gentlemen.

There is now firmly established such corps of trusty pensioners, useful in many ways to the people, in London and Paris, and in almost every other great European city. That the reader may more fully understand the formation and character of such a body it will be well to give a short sketch of the plan of organization and general working of the principal one in Europe. The Corps of Commissionaires of London—which is made from personal observation and from a statement made by the founder of the corps for the writer.

This corps was established about five years ago by Capt. EDWARD WALTER, of the British army, who saw, in the creation of such a body of industrious volunteers, pledging themselves to the necessary strictness of discipline, a way of giving honorable employment to the disabled soldiers and sailors who deserve well of their country, but, with the best will in the world to earn their bread, find it very difficult to earn anything beyond the scanty pension to which they have become entitled by wounds and good service. This organization began with seven men; and that number, by steady increase from year to year, has grown to near three hundred.

No man can be a commissionaire, in London or Paris, unless he has served in the army, navy, or police, and earned a pension. His character must bear the strictest examination. Preference is given to men who have been severely wounded while on duty. There are two classes in the London organization, and every man on his appointment is placed in the second, where he must remain at least three months. If found smart and intelligent, punctual in payments, and for three months have no serious breakage of rules charged against him, the second-class man is promoted to the first-class, his remaining in it being dependant on continued merit. By twelve months good service in the first-class, the commissionaire earns the good conduct badge, and only the men who have made their way to that badge get the good posts, or are recommended to permanent situations.

No man enters the corps of commissionaires otherwise than at his own particular request, after signing a form of agreement, together with the rules, regulations, and paying one pound ($5) as guarantee, which is forfeited in case of dismissal from the corps, but returned in case of resignation, after any sum that he may owe to the corps has been deducted. To his voluntary pledge the commissionaire is very strictly held; for, upon this depends the public confidance, which is his bread to his new calling. Provision is made for the strict and just enforcement of the regulations. The men are soldiers or sailors, trained to discipline, of which they might not always have seen the use; as commissionaires they do not fail to see that upon the credit of the corps, and the known strictness of its discipline, depends the value of the uniforms of its members as a passport to a kind of employment that involves much trust, and is the more honorable in being trust from strangers, who are content to know them by their company, their uniform, and their credentials.

There is one place, the barracks, which is a general *rendezvous* for all the members of the corps, and where those who desire can lodge by paying a weekly rent of two shillings and six pence. Here all must attend, unless excused, morning parade and inspection. At this place there is always a Sergeant-Major on duty, whose business it is to inspect the men detailed for duty and to attend to the general business of the corps. The stations to which the men are detailed are the places most likely to give employment, such as hotels, large shops and business houses, the post-office, banks, exchange, &c., &c. As has already been stated the man are required to report at the barracks, every morning at 8½ o'clock, where each one enters his name in a book, kept for for the purpose. He then takes his stand, trim and soldier like, at his appointed place. He must be clean and neat. There is a fine of three pence for appearing at parade unshaven, long-haired, or with clothes out of repair. He is not to lounge at his post, nor to quit it, unless employed, nor to converse with persons of discreditable appearance. He is not to smoke in the streets; the fine for so doing being one shilling. Neither is he to enter a public house during the hours of duty; for so doing there is a heavy penalty, and for drunkenness the punishment is dismissal.

The discipline of the men is military, their relation to their Sergeant-Major and the other non-commissioned officers is that of soldiers, and every commissionaire is required to pay the customary compliments to military bodies, and to never omit the usual salutes to officers of the army or navy in uniform. A scale of fines insures strictness of discipline, and as the fines are for offences against the general welfare of the corps, when incurred, they are never wholly remitted, unless they be very small, for minor offences against members whom no fault has been recorded for three months.

Provision is made for the maintenance of a sick and burial fund, and every commissionaire is expected to provide for his days of infirmity. As a means to accomplish this, he must commence, within three months after his admission to the corps, to lay by not less than one shilling per week in the savings bank of the corps, or in some other institution of security approved by the officer-in-chief. If he resigns or is dismissed, the amount of this deposit is repaid to him, except that advanced in his behalf. In case of conviction of dishonesty in a court of law, then enough of the amount is forfeited to make good the loss occasioned by the act for which the offender is convicted. The uniform somewhat different from that of the army, is provided out of the clothing fund, to which the commissionaire pays a weekly assessment of eighteen pence. If his membership is discontinued his uniform is returned to the Quartermaster's store, and the balance remaining to his credit from this tax is repaid him. There is also a general fund, to which every commissionaire pays five shillings on joining the corps, and subscribes afterward one shilling per month. It is to this fund that the fines are paid. For special employment given from the barracks, such as a day's work of delivering circulars, or any other employment specially given, he pays to this fund one penny on the shilling of his earnings. With this exception all the men retain their whole earnings. This general fund goes to the paying of incidental expenses of the corps.

There is a scale of charges which each commissionaire must be governed by; and any violation of this scale, in the way of over-charge, is subject to a heavy penalty—for the second offence the offender is dismissed. Each one has a ticket for the protection of the corps, as well as for his own security. This ticket any employer is expected to take on giving a commission. It furnishes the means of identifying the commissionaire at the barracks in case of neglect, or imposition; and, as it has upon it the badge of the corps, and the signature of the sergeant, the man who is not really a member of the corps is not able to give it. On each of these tickets is a tariff of the charges, thus protecting the employer from imposition, even if the commissionaire is disposed to overcharge. The holder of this ticket also holds the guarantee of the corps for the safety of the property up to the value of ten pounds ($50).

Such is the general character of an organization which, founded in London some five years since, has grown up to be a worthy and an indispensable necessity. There can be no doubt that such an one established in the larger cities throughout our country would prove an indispensable and worthy. Our soldiers are better fitted for such positions than those of Europe, since they are generally of a higher order of intellect, and consequently more honest; hence our people, appreciating our soldiers more than any other country do theirs, would support such an institution more liberally than it is done elsewhere. The corps founded by Capt. WALTER enjoys the most perfect confidence of the London people, it being very seldom that any act of dishonesty or breach of decorum is discovered. In a letter to the writer of this article, Capt. WALTER says, "the success of my efforts here has been most gratifying, and I am confident that such an organization, if carried out in the same manner in your country, will produce the same results." There is certainly no reason why it should not be productive of much good; the same general plan might be followed in its formation and working. It would require men of energy and perseverance, and those who, if they have not seen active service, know what discipline is, to take it in hand. A liberal support in the way of subscriptions and encouragement would be required from the public, which there is every reason to believe, would willingly be extended.

There would be no difficulty in getting soldiers and sailors to join such an organization. They would gladly enter a well disciplined corps of this kind, one that would earn for the wearer of its uniform the confidence of strangers, and enable them to live by their honor, in a calling that depends for its very existence upon the trustworthiness of those who follow it.

Amusements.

FALCONER'S comedy of "Men of the Day" will be produced at Wallack's Theater to-night. It has been prepared carefully, and will deserve the attention which all revivals at this house command. There are no changes to note in the bills of Niblo's, the Winter Garden, the Olympic, and the Broadway. At the last-named establishment it is officially announced that *Solon Shingle* will be withdrawn, after three more performances. Mr. BARNUM offers to his friends a new patriotic drama, written especially for the Museum by Mr. MILNES LEVICK, and called the "Union Prisoner or the Patriot's Daughter." It will be played this afternoon for the first time, and in the evening for the second.

M. JUIGNET of the Theatre Française announces three pieces for to-morrow night—"Un Mariteuil," "Les Femme qui Pleurent," and "Magnetisme et Somnambulisme." Mr. WEONSUCQ, the natural fatist whatever that may mean, also appears on this occasion.

Miss LAURA HARRIS gives her first grand concert at Niblo's Saloon, to-night, assisted by Signor BARILI, Mr. PATTISON, Mr. EBEN, and Mr. JOSEPH LEWENBERG.

The Christmas pantomime at the Hippotheatron, delights the young folks, draws enormously, and is therefore continued. The equestrian performances at this establishment are excellent.

Constant additions are being made to the fine collection at VAN AMBURGH'S, called, and not inaptly, the "Great Metropolitan Institute of Natural History."

HELLER'S programme for the week contains seven illusions, two "marvels," three piano-forte solos and three lessons.

Mr. HACKETT commences a series of Shakesperian reading's and recitations at the Broadway Athenæum (Church of the Messiah) to-night. They are in aid of the fund for erecting a statue to the poet in Central Park.

Messrs. MASON and THOMAS give their first soirée of Chamber music at Steinway's room on Wednesday next.

Mrs. Gen. LANDER (Miss DAVENPORT) will make her *rentree* at Niblo's Garden on the 6th of February.

BROOKLYN PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.—On Saturday night, the third concert of the present season was given at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The house was filled an hour before the time of commencement, and, as the directors permitted the sale of hundreds of tickets beyond the capacity of the building, the place was thoroughly and uncomfortably jammed. The orchestral programme consisted of HAYDN'S Symphony No. 3, in E flat major, LISTA'S poem, Symphonique, "Tasso," and RIES' "Festival Overture." The verdict of the audience seemed to favor the "Tasso" and the "Festival Overture," although the symphony, and particularly the first two movements, was as felicitous in rendition as in conception. Miss LAURA HARRIS, the vocalist of the evening, was greeted with the warmest applause, and sang, with pleasing and graceful effect, *cavatinas* from "Lucia" and "Linda." Miss HARRIS has cause for congratulation that her first concert appearance in Brooklyn was before the Philharmonic Society, where professional knowledge and lay culture combine, forming an intelligent opinion of ability and attainment. The facile feats of vocalization, and the brilliant flights of *fioriture*, in which the young lady indulged, elicited outbursts of applause, and secured a triumphal *encore*. Madame CAMILLA URSO'S violin performances, accompanied by orchestra or piano, were the feature of the concert. Mr. J. U. PATTISON appeared before the society in a difficult position. Piano-forte *concertos* are not popular, and the performer, who deliberately sacrifices miscellaneous approbation for the sake of enduring reputation, deserves most honorable recognition. BEETHOVEN'S second concerto for the piano, with RUBENSTEIN'S cadenza, was the task which Mr. PATTISON allotted himself, and by which he has made his name welcome to the cultivated ear of Brooklyn.

LIGHT GUARD BALL.—The annual ball of the New-York Light Guard, Seventy-first Regiment, will take place this evening at the Academy of Music. The Committee of Arrangements have decorated the building very effectively. Nearly all the tickets issued for this popular festivity have been purchased—a sure indication of a great gathering—and it is anticipated that the event will prove the most brilliant reunion of the season. Donworth will contribute the music—the supper is to be served by hardly less artistic hands. The friends of the facetious "Tigers" will no doubt derive the fullest enjoyment from their evening's sport in the social jungle.

Important to Mothers.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately, depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States.

Price 35 cents a bottle.

Counterfeits! Counterfeits! Parties Dealing in my preparations are warned against purchasing any Pills and Ointment represented as being mine that do not have my private revenue stamp on each box or pot, and the words "Holloway, New-York," water-marked in the book of directions. The counterfeits are now offered for sale in this city. Any party who will detect them will receive a handsome reward by applying to the undersigned. THOS. HOLLOWAY,
No. 80 Maiden-lane.

Richmond,
BOOTS AND SHOES.
Prices reduced since Nov. 1, from 50 cents to $3 per pair. Every variety of gents', ladies', boys', youth's, misses' and children's boots, buckle shoes, gaiters, slippers and water-proof and warm over-shoes, always on hand. Gents' best French boots manufactured to measure, promptly, at No. 260 Fulton-st. C. C. RICHMOND.

Valentine & Butler, Alum Patent Fire, Burglar and Damp Proof Safes and Rotary Locks for dwelling-house doors. VALENTINE & BUTLER
Nos. 79 and 69 Walker-st.

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BAKER, SMITH & CO., No. 108 Centre-st.

Economy should be practiced by everybody in all things. One dollar expended now in purchasing a bottle of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, by those troubled with a slight cough or sore throat, may save the expense of a doctor's bill. A neglected cough often ends in consumption. A slight inflammation of the lining of the wind tubes, the usual symptoms of which are a sore throat and pain in the breast, will soon lead, through want of attention, to bronchitis. A day's delay may entail months of suffering. Let the afflicted try at once JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. It is a standard remedy, and its curative properties have been tested by thousands of persons who have recovered their health by its use.

Colgate's Honey Soap.
This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
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A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

A Card.
THE METROPOLITAN BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM,
No. 575 Broadway.
E. A. Brooks, having sold his store and stock of goods in Fulton-st., will continue to carry on his business as heretofore at his old and commodious establishment in Broadway, where he is now prepared to offer for the inspection of his patrons the most beautiful assortment of boots, shoes, gaiters, slippers and overshoes to be found in the city. His stock of goods comprises every variety of style for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. Special attention is called to his collection of men's, boys' and youths' water-proof boots, so necessary at this season of the year. The public are invited to call and examine, at No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Parry's
MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION.
Chloasma, or Moth Patches, Sunburn or Freckles, blemishes in the face called moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the face show more strongly on blondes than brunettes; but they contribute greatly in marring the beauty an oither; and anything that will effectually remove them without injuring the skin in texture or color, would be considered a great achievement in medical science. Dr. B. C. PERRY, who has made diseases of the skin a specialty, has discovered an infallible remedy for the removal of moth, freckles and other discolorations from the face without injuring the skin in texture or color. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. For sale by all druggists. Call for Parry's Moth and Freckle Lotion.
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By providing yourselves and families with good, warm water-proof boots and shoes, which can be found in great variety at the Establishment of E. A. BROOKS, No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

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The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Small Pox has already sacrificed some of our best and bravest troops. Soldiers, listen to the voice of reason, supply yourselves with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. The Pills purify the blood and strengthen the stomach, while the Ointment removes all pain, and prevents pit marks. If the reader of this notice cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 58 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Dyspepsia Tablets Cure Indigestion, Heartburn, &c. 50 cents per box. Prepared by S. G. Welling, No. 571 Broadway. Sold by Druggists.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch and lock-stitch sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 335 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Electricity Applied for the Cure of Disease, by Dr. CHAMBERLIN, No. 50 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

HAZEWELL—TOWNSEND.—On Saturday, Jan. 21, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Samuel Osgood, Col. CHARLES A. HAZEWELL, U. S. A., and GUSSIE, youngest daughter of Timothy Townsend, all of this city.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

MOTT—KIPP.—At the residence of the bride's father, on Saturday, Jan. 21, by His Honor Mayor Wood, RICHARD MOTT and ANNIE H., youngest daughter of Josiah F. Kipp, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

NOARO—COX.—On Saturday, Jan. 21, at Trinity Church, by Rev. Fenwick Mr. Cookson, M. A., GEORGE NOARO, Esq., of Surrey, England, to HAGGIE COX, second daughter of James Cox, Esq., of Hartley-row, Hampshire, England.

SCOTT—BENJAMIN.—At Christ Church, Stratford, Conn., on Thursday, Jan. 19, by Rev. D. C. Weston, Col. Geo. W. Scott, of Brooklyn, L. I., and ANNIE E., daughter of the late John Benjamin, of New-York.

DIED.

ASTEN.—On Sunday, Jan. 22, ANN, widow of the late Alex. Asten, in the 81st year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, Bartholomew C. Asten, No. 144 Attorney-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

BATHGATE.—At Newark, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 20, Pierre Winsor, son of Peter B. and Isabella Bathgate, aged 3 years and 7 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents.

CROMBIE.—On Saturday, Jan. 21, Miss CAROLINA CROMBIE, aged 52 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Monday,) 23d inst., from the residence of her brother, Henry Crocker, No. 135 East 21st-st., at 2 o'clock.

DIKEMAN.—On Friday, Dec. 2, 1864, on board U. S. hospital transport *George Leary*, in Savannah River, JOHN C. DIKEMAN, Co. F, 48th Regiment N. Y. State Vols., son of John Dikeman, Jr., of the City of Brooklyn, in the 25th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and the members of the 48th Regiment N. Y. State Vols., are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 266 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

GARNER.—At Newark, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 21, CAROLINE S., wife of Thomas W. Garner, and daughter of the late Dr. David Rogers, of this city.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the North Reformed Dutch Church, Newark, on Tuesday, at 2 P. M., without further notice. The remains will be taken to Morristown, N. J., for interment.

HOOLEY.—At Littleton, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 20, ANNY HOOLEY, aged 70 years, wife of Abraham Hooley, Sr.

Funeral will take place on Monday, 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 63 Jersey-av., Jersey City. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

HYNDS.—On Saturday evening, Jan. 21, Miss MARY HYNDS, in the 79th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Lawrence Odell, No. 69 West 33d-st., on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

HULL.—On Saturday, Jan. 21, of paralysis, Mrs. LYDIA C. HULL, relict of Amos G. Hull, M. D., aged 81 years.

Her funeral will take place from the Presbyterian Church at Caskill, N. Y., on Tuesday, Jan. 24, at 3 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

KING.—MINNIE WATERS, infant daughter of Rev. L. H. and Amanda M. King, aged 8 months and 8 days.

Funeral will take place on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the parsonage, No. 178 West 43d-st.

JOHNSON.—In this city, on Friday, Jan. 20, JOHN CADOGAN, infant son of Richard H. and Sarah G. C. Johnson.

Funeral on Monday, 23d inst., at 11 A. M., from No. 38 7th-st.

MATTESON.—On Thursday, Jan. 19, HENRY ALFRED, only child of James W. and Mary Matteson.

MURPHY.—On Friday, Jan. 20, MARGARET, wife of Michael Murphy, aged 49 years and 8 months.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday morning, the 23d inst., at 10 o'clock, from St. Joseph's Church. A Requiem Mass will be celebrated for the repose of her soul. Her remains will be interred in Calvary Cemetery.

☞ Dewitt, Iowa, papers please copy.

ROUSSEAU.—At Newark, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 20, at 5 o'clock, GUSTAVUS ROUSSEAU, aged 29 years, 11 months and 12 days.

His remains will be taken to Troy, N. Y., for interment.

REEVES.—On Saturday, Jan. 21, ANN REEVES, wife of Wm. Reeves, in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Monday,) 23d inst., from the residence of her brother, Henry Crocker, No. 135 East 21st-st., at 2 o'clock.

TOTTS.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Jan. 21, ELIZABETH, the beloved wife of Stephen Toots, aged 28 years, 8 months and 19 days.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the 43d-st. M. E. Church, on Monday morning, at 9½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Rahway for interment.

WATTS.—On Saturday, Jan. 21, WILLIAM EDWARD, son of George Watts, aged 21 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, 24th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 26 Franklin-st., Newark, N. J.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO.
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED
HISTORY OF NEW-ENGLAND
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The Public and Profession are invited to examine Dr. LEVETT'S "PATENT" in COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificial teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced, occupying but half the space in the mouth heretofore deemed indispensable, while its adhesion is perfect. No. 832 Broadway. Hours 9 till 5.
Can refer to patients of the highest respectability.

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Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out in three days, keeps the head clean, cool and healthy, will not stain the skin, or soil the whitest fabric. The best hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; strengthens and promotes the growth of the weakest hair. *It is recommended and used by the first medical authority in New-York.* All are freely invited to examine this wonderful triumph of science. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, where advice as to the treatment of the hair will be gratuitously given. Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

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SHERMAN'S FREEDMEN.
MASS MEETING IN COOPER INSTITUTE, ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 25, at 7½ o'clock, under the auspices of the NATIONAL FREEDMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION.
The undersigned heartily endorse the call for a mass meeting in behalf of the freed people now being transferred from Savannah to the Sea Islands of South Carolina. Six thousand of these negroes will probably be established on Edisto Island, but many of these poor people will never live to be colonized unless something is done to save them from perishing with want; and they are largely the wives and children of the new recruits of Sherman's army. Will not this city, which has given so generously for the relief of the white population of Savannah, give at least a third as much for the black population, who have always proved themselves loyal to the flag?

Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D.,
Rev. R. W. BELLOWS, D. D.,
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Rev. JAS. W. HOLDICH, D. D.,
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Recommended by all the best physicians in the city. Manufactured at No. 146 Chatham-st., New-York. For sale, wholesale and retail.

LOMBARD PINS,
for Ladies' Hair. New Styles, just received from Paris, ONE, TWO, THREE, FIVE, EIGHT and TEN DOLLARS each, for sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 416 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

THE MOST HORRIBLE DESTRUCTION OF THE BONES OF THE HEAD—THE BRAIN EXPOSED—THE BLOOD-VESSELS TO BE SEEN—THE BONES OF THE FACE DISUNITED—DEEP AND DESTRUCTIVE ULCERS OVER THE BODY—COMPLETE PROSTRATION—THE PATIENT NOT ABLE TO MOVE HIS LIMBS—HORRIBLE DEFORMITY OF HIS FEATURES.

I, JOHN TRIPP, of the city of Syracuse, N. Y., now at No. 92 Chatham-st., solemnly swear that I have suffered the greatest agonies a human being could possibly stand for 11 years. Drs. Powers and Stuart, two eminent physicians of Syracuse, exhausted their skill to cure me, but in vain. Prof. Marsh, of Albany, pronounced me incurable. In the Albany hospital received no benefit. Swallowed hundreds of bottles of sarsaparilla syrup, lily balsam, iodine water, &c., &c. The whole front bone rotted away, denuded the brain, the bones of my face were denuded, my whole face, nose, ears, and different parts of my body, arms, legs, were one mass of ulcers. I was completely prostrated; as helpless as an infant. I had lost the use of my arms from rheumatism. There are no words to express my sufferings, neither can I find words to express my gratitude to my great benefactor, Dr. Heine. I was poor and helpless when I applied to Dr. Heine: had expended over $5,000. I sincerely hope that the poor sufferers in and out of our hospitals, will call and see me, behold my disfigured features, and they would be astonished at the most wonderful result of the treatment. This was accomplished in six weeks, just think, after eleven years' horrible suffering.
JOHN TRIPP."

Subscribed and sworn before me, this 9th day of January, 1865. W. H. RIBLET, Notary Public, 3d-av., corner of 9th-st.

N. B.—The bones of my head can be seen at the office of Dr. Heine, No. 54 East 11th-st., between 2d and 3d ave.
Dr. Heine guarantees a perfect and lasting cure. He refers to hundreds that have been cured twenty-five years ago. His treatment is positively without fail in the scrofulous, hereditary and all other chronic diseases. Instead of spending months of misery under the care of other physicians, or in hospitals, or swallowing pounds of iodid potas, mercury, syrups, &c., you can be cured in a very short time by Dr. Heine's new treatment.

ADDRESSED TO INVALIDS SUFFERING FROM SCROFULA, ULCERS, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, HIP DISEASES, GENERAL DEBILITY, &c.—To attempt a description of my suffering from the terrible agonies of a most expensive and destructive ulceration, covering the greater portion of my person, throat, &c., the terrible appearance and offensiveness would be impossible. While my money lasted, I left nothing undone, but poverty compelled me to call in a Dispensary physician, who, horrified at my appearance, consoled me that I would be consigned to Potter's Field in a few days. He returned shortly with Dr. Heine. This gentleman being apparently more used to such sights, pronounced me curable. He not only prescribed his medicines, but also furnished me with other comforts, until I was perfectly cured. I would also state that all physicians who had previously attended me considered it impossible for me to recover. Dr. HEINE'S office is at No. 54 East 11th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs. JOHN HOLMES,
Sworn before me, G. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.
I saw John Holmes, and know the above to be true.
W. HUBBARD, M. D., Pres. of Bowery Ins. Co.

OFFICE WANTED.—OFFICE ACCOMMODATIONS are wanted by an old-established insurance company of this city. Address INSURANCE COMPANY, Box No 201 Times Office, stating terms, dimensions and location.

FOR OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF KENTUCKY State Lottery, Shelby College lottery, and Library Association, see New-York *Dispatch*.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 41 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

OF THE
THROAT AND LUNGS.

Editor of New-York Times:

Permit me to call the attention of your readers to the fact that I have retired from general practice, and will in future devote my time and attention exclusively to the treatment of the diseases of the

RESPIRATORY ORGANS,

by my peculiar system of

SPECIFIC TOPICAL MEDICATION.

An extensive and constant practice of over thirty years, during which a large share of my studies, time and attention have been devoted to the treatment of diseases of the THROAT and LUNGS, have enabled me to introduce most important improvements both in the examination and treatment of these organs, by which I have obtained results that attracted the attention of the medical world both in this country and in Europe. This system enables me to convey remedial agents directly to the affected parts, in a manner not attained by any other known method. These are applied in connection with such general treatment as each individual case requires and an extensive experience in that class of diseases suggests. It has proved itself of the greatest value in the following diseases:

CHRONIC CATARRH,
THROAT AFFECTIONS,
LARYNGITIS,
AFFECTIONS OF THE VOICE,
DYPHTHERIA,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS,
CONSUMPTION,

and all the various diseases of the lungs.

The reputation of my peculiar system does not depend upon future experiments, paid-for newspaper puffs, or upon the result obtained in a few selected favorable cases, but has been tested in an extensive practice of over thirty years, both in Europe and this country, in a large number of cases of every description, with the most gratifying results. Living witnesses of the highest respectability residing here and elsewhere, whose names and residence will be cheerfully furnished at the office, will substantiate beyond all doubt the complete success of my treatment.

In retiring from the extensive general practice in which I have been engaged for upward of thirty years, and in concentrating my efforts exclusively upon the treatment of the respiratory organs—a class of diseases so prevalent in this country, and so inimical to life, I yield only to the constantly increasing demand made upon my time by office practice, and in departing from the strict rules of medical ethics, so far as to avail myself of the press as a medium for the introduction of my system to the public at large, I discharge a duty which I owe to those to whom my varied and extensive experience and acknowledged skill might be of vital importance, and who could not be reached through any other channel.

Well knowing the prejudice existing by a portion of the community against specialists, particularly (and frequently justly so) against advertising ones, I think it due to myself to state that I am a regularly educated physician, and have been engaged in the general practice of medicine for upward of thirty years, the last half of which has been spent in this city. I am not only a member of various medical societies, but have the honor to be the founder of several of them, and have, since the commencement of my professional career, constantly contributed the result of my observations to some of the best medical journals of the day.

The proofs of each and every statement here put forth can be readily substantiated, and will cheerfully be exhibited to those interested. This course is rendered necessary by the fact that public confidence has been sadly undermined by some of the medical monte banks who infest our city, who have *advertised* in various papers throughout the country, fictitious biographies of themselves, the statements of which differ as widely from their known antecedents as truth differs from falsehood. In order to find new dupes these gentry have to resort to new dodges, and the eye of the public is consequently often greeted with the startling announcement of some new mechanical and pretended scientific contrivance, which, for a more complete mystification, is endowed with some strange-sounding Greek name, as unintelligible to the inventor as it is to the general reader.

The mischief done by these empirics, who usually lack the very first rudiments of a medical education, is truly deploring. They not only frequently injure their victims by improper treatment, but also discourage them by their exultant failures to perform what they promised from making more judicious efforts for their recovery.

In respectfully inviting the critical scrutiny of a discriminating public into my past record, I feel confident it will fully sustain all I have deemed it necessary to state, to avoid being confounded with that class of impostors to whom I have above referred. Hoping sincerely that your readers will not regard me as egotistical, even though I have spoken in a strain seemingly so, I remain

Yours, respectfully,

B. SEGNITZ, M. D.,
NO. 125 NINTH-STREET,
Eighth Door West of Broadway.

Office hours from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.

ÆSTHTEICO-NEURALGICON.

DR. VON EISEN

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and give the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.
☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

REMOVAL.

THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have removed to No. 156 Broadway, between Liberty-st. and Maiden-lane.

PETROLEUM

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND BALTIMORE CONSOLIDATED
PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY.
CAPITAL, $1,500,000, DIVIDED INTO 300,000 SHARES,
PAR VALUE, $5.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $1 PER SHARE.
NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT OR CALL ON THE SUBSCRIBERS, AS 50,000 SHARES ARE RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT—J. S. CLARK, of New-York.
VICE PRESIDENT—R. H. WISHART, New-York.
TREASURER—H. F. DEVOE, New-York.
SECRETARY—J. CONKLIN, New-York.
DIRECTORS:
R. V. R. KETCHUM, Baltimore, Md.
O. KING, Baltimore, Md.
J. H. GOULD, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. WOODRUFF, Baltimore, Md.
R. H. WISHART, New-York.
Dr. T. S. KING, New-York.
J. CLARK, Tar Farm, Pa.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Pa.
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENTS:
J. S. CLARK, N. Y. J. CLARK, Tar Farm, Pa.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Pa.
OFFICES:
No. 71 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Nos. 612 and 614 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILA.,
No. 147 BALTIMORE-ST.,
BALTIMORE, MD.

The company is organized under the laws of the State of New-York. The principal office is No. 71 Broadway, with branch offices in Philadelphia and Baltimore, for the convenience of subscribers, where the certificates of stock will be issued to subscribers without delay. The property, embracing upward of 635 acres, has been selected with great care during the last three years, by those of the directors who have been constantly operating on Oil Creek, and throughout the entire oil region of Pennsylvania, as well as Western Virginia, and was not selected to sell, but for the purpose of development and producing oil, having now some ten wells under contract, and being bored with vigor, besides those already completed and producing, making in all 13 wells now on the property. Every acre of this Company's property is bottom, and the best of boring-land, much of it on Oil Creek, Cherry Run, Cherry Tree Creek, Walnut Bend, Allegheny River, and other streams where the lands are being developed with good success and prospects of a very large product of oil.
OFFICE IN NEW-YORK, where Prospectus, Maps and every information can be obtained,
No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE
SPEEDWELL MUTUAL COAL CO.

CAPITAL, $400,000.
40,000 SHARES—$10 PER SHARE.
WORKING CAPITAL, $30,000.

Each share of stock entitles the holder of the share to one Gross Ton (2,240 lbs.) of Coal at cost—$7 50—or less, with a divisional dividend of 20 per cent., which will reduce the net cost of coal to a very low figure. This enterprise should be taken hold of by every person using coal: it is not only a saving of 50 per cent. on the cost of the coal, but a good paying dividend to every share of stock, which renders it a very desirable investment to the capitalist as well as the poor man. The colliery is now producing 80,000 tons per annum on the best Red Ash Coal. The subscription books are now open. Please call and see prospectus and learn particulars of
WILLIAM L. HARLAN,
Coal Office, Room No. 71, Trinity Building,
No. 111 Broadway.
The attention of all retail dealers is called to the above.

H. J. MESSENGER.
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s OF 1881.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS OF 1881.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 10-40 BONDS.
ONE YEAR CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS.

NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN USUAL COMMISSION ALLOWED.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS COLLECTED OR PURCHASED.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York,
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."
All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased, and on hand, for sale.

JOHN B. MURRAY,
NO. 11 BROAD-ST., NEAR WALL,
DEALER IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

OIL AND COAL LANDS.
Several tracts in Braxton County, West Virginia, for sale by the subscriber.
TITLES WARRANTED. Apply Nos. 8 and 10 Wall-st., Room No. 41, between 11 and 2 o'clock.
E. HECKSCHER.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, July 22, 1844.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 230, laws of 1838, that the circulating notes of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, New-York City, an incorporated bank whose charter has expired, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Leather Manufacturers' Bank, New-York City. The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented for redemption within six years of the date of this notice; and all notes not presented for payment and redemption within the time above specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 46 WALL-ST.—At an election for Directors, held at the office of the Company, on the 19th inst., George G. Collins, William H. Slocum, Charles M. Church, John J. Dortic, and Lynde L. Jones, whose term expiring, were reelected. At a subsequent meeting of the board, held this day, GEORGE A. JARVIS was unanimously reelected President of the company for the ensuing year.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 5 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, 20th January, 1865.
THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1865, FROM the Bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, and the Chicago and North Western Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that day on presentation at this office.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 45 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
(Room No. 29, third floor,) NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1865.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will be closed from the 26th of January to the 15th of February next.
C. E. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, DUBUQUE, Iowa, Jan. 11, 1865.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Co. will be held at the office of the Company in Dubuque, Iowa, on MONDAY, Feb. 13, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing four directors for the term of two years.
LOUIS BOISOT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 156 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Jan 13, 1865.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at their office, No. 156 Broadway, on TUESDAY, 24th inst. Polls open from 12 M. until 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN C. WRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANITOBA COMPANY,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THERE will be a meeting of the stockholders of this company on the 23d day of February next, at noon, at the office of the company, to take into consideration the present condition of the company's affairs, and to express their wishes in respect to its future management.
Transfer Books will be closed from the evening of the 17th to the morning of the 24th inst.
Dated Jan. 9, 1865. W. TITUS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE EAST RIVER BANK WILL ORganize as soon as practicable as a National Bank, with the capital increased to $500,000.
Having a surplus of over 40 per cent., a dividend in stock of 25 per cent. will be made to present shareholders; the remainder of the surplus will be participated in by the increased stock.
The subscription book is now open at the bank, No. 320 Broadway.
By order of the board.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

THE
COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL STOCK.....$1,000,000
Divided into 200,000 Shares, at $5 per share.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE,
TO 60,000 SHARES ONLY, $2 50 PER SHARE.
STOCK ISSUED FULL PAID.
$50,000 CASH APPROPRIATED AS A WORKING CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT, ISAIAH LUKENS.
VICE-PRESIDENT, WM. M. STEWART.
TREASURER, WM. D. SMITH.
SECRETARY, E. J. HARRISON.
DIRECTORS,
ISAIAH LUKENS, ROBERT SMITH,
W. D. SMITH, EDWD. F. CUSHMAN,
W. M. STEWART.

OFFICES—NO. 42 PINE-STREET, NEW-YORK, AND NOS. 23 AND 24 WASHINGTON BUILDINGS, (274 South Third-street, below Walnut,) PHILADELPHIA.

The intrinsic value of their territory is greater than that of any other oil company now before the public, with the same amount of capital.
THERE WILL BE BUT SIXTY THOUSAND SHARES of the capital stock sold at the subscription price, $2 50 per share, and not a single share more than that number will be sold at any price whatever until the territory is developed. This the Secretary will indorse on the back of each receipt for stock if desired.
A competent Superintendent is rapidly developing the property: he has two engines on the ground, two wells already started, and three more will be in operation as soon as the engines are completed.
There is a valuable saw-mill on the Cotter Farm, and timber on the whole of the territory sufficient to give a profit of $300 per day for twenty years, or $400 daily for ten years. There is also a large amount of coal on the two square miles in Forrest County. The timber and the coal will give to the company a handsome dividend, independent of the oil.
The market value of the territory owned by the company has increased to such an extent that it is at present worth
THREE QUARTERS OF A MILLION OF DOLLARS.
The amount of capital that will be raised by the sale of the
60,000 SHARES
will be only
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.
Were the company to sell out either one of their properties at the present time, it would realize more than double the amount they will obtain by sale of the above number of shares. No better evidence of the stability of the company, or of the value of their stock as an investment, can be offered.
The Directors invite all who desire investing in oil stocks to call at their offices and examine prospectus, draughts, &c., where they cannot fail to be satisfied that the
COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY
ranks among those companies that will stand when all others fall, and that it is on such a basis that stockholders cannot fail to realize a handsome profit aside from the question of oil altogether.
The books for subscription will be open for a short time longer at the offices of the company.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
EVERETT PETROLEUM COMPANY.

ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, NO. 74 BEAVER-ST., NEW-YORK.

OFFICERS:
HENRY J. BAKER, Esq., President.
JOHN D. WING, Esq., Treasurer.
TRUSTEES.
Henry J. Baker, Esq., of Messrs. H. J. Baker & Bro., No. 182 Water-st.
Randolph M. Cooley, Esq., No. 88 Wall-st.
Frederick Bredt, Esq., No. 178 Fulton-st.
John D. Wing, Esq., of Messrs. Wing & Evans, No. 74 Beaver-st.
John J. Petit, Esq., of Messrs. Parsons & Petit, No. 79 Beaver-st.
Abram W. Soker, Esq., No. 17 William-st.
Coll J. Turner, Esq., No. 118 Water-st.

SUPERINTENDENT AT OIL CITY, FRANK W. ALLIN.

THE EVERETT PETROLEUM COMPANY
is a Corporation organized under the laws of the State of New-York, with a capital of.....$300,000
Divided into.....30,000 shares.
PAR VALUE $10 EACH.
Shareholders are *exempt from all personal liability.*
The property of this company has been selected with great care by practical parties, most of whom have been connected with the celebrated Excelsior Company. This fact sufficiently guarantees its success.
The Trustees have retained sufficient working capital to fully develop their lands.
The receipts, from the wells now producing, guarantee regular monthly dividends; and it is fully expected that when those now going down are completed, the dividends will meet the expectations of the most sanguine.
The subscription books are now open for a limited number of shares at the following
OFFICES:
Messrs. H. J. Baker & Bro., No. 182 Water-st.
Randolph M. Cooley, No. 88 Wall-st.
Fred. Bredt, No. 178 Fulton-st.
Coll J. Turner, No. 118 Water-st.
Wing & Evans, No. 74 Beaver-st.
OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, No. 74 Beaver-st.

FEE SIMPLE.
No. 1.
An undivided one-half in sixty-three acres of the John Hoge tract, on Slate Run—all boring land and beautiful oil territory, lying on both a dee of the Run for 280 rods, with an average width of bottom of 40 rods.
Wells will be put down by this Company as soon as Spring opens, and confidence of getting large yields is expressed by the best judges of oil property.
No. 2.
An undivided one-eighth in 119 acres of the Beatty Farm, Bngar Creek, on which are two new wells, one ready to tube, in which is found oil selling at $28 per bbl. Over 80 acres of this farm is the finest boring bottom, and is being leased to parties who will put down wells at once.

LEASED INTERESTS.
No. 3.
The one-quarter working interest, which is three-fourths of all the oil, in 50 acres on the tract known as the Keech Farm, on Pithole Creek, on which three wells are being put down at present, and others will soon go down. This land is within a mile of the United States Well, just struck on this creek, which is flowing 250 bbls. per day.
No. 4.
The one-quarter working interest, which is three-fourths of the oil, in 38 acres of the Vose Farm, Pithole Creek, all flat, selected from wells on farm, about a mile from the great well spoken of above.
No. 5.
The one-quarter working interest in 33 acres of Turner Farm on Pithole Creek, selected from whole farm, which is next to the farm last mentioned, only a mile from the new 250 barrel well.
No. 6.
The one quarter working interest in 20 acres of Fleming Farm, on Pithole Creek, selected from whole farm for oil purposes—about same distance from the new great well.
No. 7.
The one-quarter working interest in 8 acres Lake Farm, selected from whole farm, Pithole Creek, near the new great well.
These five farms are among the best locations on Pithole Creek for oil purposes, and it is confidently expected that very large results will arise from this valuable property. More wells are to be put down at once.
No. 8.
One-eighth working interest in Auborn Well (76 barrels,) on Smith Farm, Cherry Run, on which lease another well is already started. This flowing well is one of the best in the whole oil region.
No. 9.
One-eighth working interest in Finance Well, on Smith Farm, Cherry Run, which is just struck, and pumping over 40 barrels per day, and will soon be a flowing well.
No. 10.
One-sixteenth working interest in Bullett Well, Smith Farm, Cherry Run, adjoining Auborn Well, which is a new well, and pumped 230 barrels per the first three days it started, and will soon be a flowing well.
No. 11.
One-sixteenth working interest in the great Amazon Well (60 bbls.) Cherry Run, which is 30 rods from the great Reed and Baker Wells. This is a new well, and is expected soon to flow.
No. 12.
The working interest, being one-half the oil, in Lease No. 5, Henry Bend, Allegheny River, within a few rods of the famous Heydrick Well, which has turned out 34,000 bbls. oil. This lease is for 14 years. A well is in progress with all dispatch.
No. 13.
The working interest, being one-half the oil, in Lease No 24, Henry Bend, for 14 years.
No. 14.
The working interest of one-half the oil for 14 years, in Lease No. 3, Pithole Run, within 100 rods of Allegheny River, which is finely located for oil purposes. A new well will soon be started on this lease.
No. 15.
The working interest of one-half the oil for 14 years, in Lease No. 17, Pithole Run, Heydrick farm, which is held as a very fine selection of lease.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of this association will be held at their bank, No. 5 Nassau-st., on the 14th day of February next, between the hours of 11 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said bank.
C. M. JORDAN, Cashier.
Dated New-York, Jan. 19, 1865.

FINANCIAL.

SPECIAL PETROLEUM NOTICE.
"LITTLE KANAWHA
AND
ELK RIVER
PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY,"
OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Geologists and practical men unite in their belief, and so report, "that the property of this company—82,000 acres of land, in fee—is in the very centre of the West Virginia Oil Region—has numerous oil and gas springs along the banks of its principal streams, (one of which vies with the famous Burning Spring itself,) and is surrounded by properties on every side that are unmistakable in their oil-bearing character.
The subscription for its purchase is now being made at the office of the undersigned. It contains the names of many of our prominent capitalists and business men, is already far advanced, and will be closed at an early day.
Prof. Richardson's very able and interesting report on the property, with circular attached, containing the conditions of the subscription, and any additional information, can be obtained at this office.
JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

COAL MINES OWNED BY CONSUMERS.
COAL.
SUPPLIED AT ACTUAL COST.
NO PERSONAL LIABILITY.

THE CONSUMERS' BENEFIT COAL COMPANY is now organizing upon the mutual plan, and presents the same features that have resulted so successfully in Philadelphia and Boston. This is the pioneer company in New-York.
Cash Capital.....$600,000
Number of shares.....60,000
Par Value (to be full paid).....10
Each share entitles the holder to receive annually and perpetually
ONE TON OF COAL AT ACTUAL COST,
and semi-annual cash dividends of the profits of the sales of surplus coal after supplying the shareholders. It is confidently expected that the profits to the shareholders will more than repay the original cost of each share within two years. Very few enterprises can afford equal advantages, combined with convenience, for furnishing an article used by all, at the least possible cost.
The Directors have secured a perpetual lease of the celebrated.
AUDENRIED IMPROVEMENT AND COAL COMPANY'S MINES.
Improvements, personal property, &c., in full and successful operation, at Wilkesbarre, Penn.
The quality of the coal for domestic and manufacturing purposes, being the great Baltimore veins, the facilities and economy of mining, are unsurpassed by that of any mines in the United States.
There are six steam engines, pumps, breakers and shaft, (each 1,000 tons daily capacity,) slope mine roads, cars, tools, implements, miners' houses, powder and oil houses, carpenters' and blacksmiths' shops, horses, mules, &c., complete.
100,000 tons of coal is now ready for removal, and with complete facilities, by railroads and canals. A supply of 100,000 to 200,000 tons can be annually taken out and delivered, commencing immediately upon the organization.
Shareholders may order their coal in any of the usual sizes.
STOVE,
BROKEN,
LUMP,
EGG, or
NUT.
MANUFACTURERS', REFINERS', AND LARGE CONSUMERS COAL DELIVERED IN CARGO.
The colliery, with present machinery, is now capable of turning out from 1,000 to 1,500 tons daily, and coal will be delivered at any place within the cities of New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and other adjacent cities on the rivers or railroads centering therein, at the actual cost of mining, transportation and delivery.
Consumers are invited to subscribe for this Stock (at least as many shares as they use tons of coal per annum,) and make this the Pioneer Company in economy of cost of Coal.
DIRECTORS:
JOHN ANDERSON, No. 413 6th-av.
Colonel A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President Home Insurance Company.
Hon. C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor of New-York.
Hon. ALFRED M. WOOD, Mayor of Brooklyn.
Hon. ORESTES CLEVELAND, Mayor of Jersey City.
Hon. MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, Ex-Mayor and M. C., Brooklyn.
CHARLES JENKINS, President East River Bank.
C. H. DELAMATER, Delamater Iron Works.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary Merchants' Insurance Company.
C. H. APPLEGATE, C. H. Applegate & Bro.
O. V. B. OSTRANDER, President Merchants' Insurance Company.
JAS. H. WHEATLEY, Flokin & Wheatley.
Hon. DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Ex-Mayor.
R. O. GLOVER, President Harmony Insurance Company.
COUNSEL.
BARNEY, BUTLER & PARSONS, Trinity Buildings.
Books of subscription are now open at the following places:
Office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway (Room No. 50, Empire Building, back room, second story.)
East River Bank, No. 320 Broadway.
C. H. Applegate & Bro., No. 364 Broadway.
Wyckoff & Little, Montague-st. Brooklyn. Agents.
Mayor's Office, Jersey City.

PETROLEUM

NEW YORK
AND
PHILADELPHIA
PETROLEUM COMPANY.

PROPERTY IN THE VERY HEART OF THE OIL REGIONS OF VENANGO CO., PENN.

CAPITAL STOCK, 200,000 SHARES.
PAR VALUE $5 PER SHARE.
80,000 shares, or $400,000, reserved for working capital to develop this splendid oil property.

OFFICERS.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, President.
ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Vice-President.
ANDREW V. STOUT, Treasurer.
EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary.
BROADWAY LEATHER BANK, Bankers.
WILLIAM H. ANTHON, } Counsel.
ADAM C. ELLIS, }
TRUSTEES.
FRANCIS A. PALMER, President Broadway Bank, New-York; NATHAN RANDALL, Ex-President United States Telegraph Company, New York; ALBERT H. NICOLAY, of Albert H. Nicolay & Co., Stock Auctioneers and Brokers, No. 59 William-st., New-York; EUGENE J. JACKSON, of Polhamius & Jackson, Bankers and Brokers, No. 43 Exchange place, New-York; EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary New-York Petroleum Stock Board and Broker, No. 20 Broad-st., New-York; ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia; FRANCIS A. GOODWIN, Philadelphia; ROBERT CLARKSON, of Clarkson Co., Bankers, No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; JAMES M. CLARKE, Oil City, Pennsylvania.

The great advantage that this Company possesses over many is that all its magnificent Oil Territory has a water-front, being situated on the Pithole Oil Creek and the Allegheny River. The Coal Lands of the Company are also of the greatest importance, as many works are now idle for the want of fuel, and which will yield large revenues. The Company is now vigorously prosecuting its work, and the very extensive Working Capital of $400,000 is alone a sufficient guarantee that large and regular monthly dividends may be expected at an early day, which will cause the Stock to regularly rise in value.
OFFICES OF THE COMPANY.
No. 82 WILLIAM-ST., New-York.
No. 112 SOUTH THIRD-ST., Phila.

MANGAM, JENKINS & CO.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, MERCANTILE PAPER, STOCKS, BONDS, &c.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.
U. S. 10-40 Bonds. U. S. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. 6s of '81 Bonds. U. S. 7 3-10th Treasury Notes.
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness bought and sold at market rates.
Stocks and other securities bought and sold at Brokers' Board on commission.

THE CIRCULATING NOTES OF THE MORSE RIVER BANK, at Mobuken, N. J., are redeemed in New-York, at par, at the banking house of H. J. Messenger, No. 139 Broadway.
MORRIS K. CRANE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE CITY
PETROLEUM COMPANY,
NO. 74 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1865.
Subscriptions to the Capital Stock of this Company are now due and payable at this office.
Subscribers are requested to pay as promptly as possible, in order to facilitate the early issue of stock.
JAMES M. WESTERVELT, Treasurer.

WILLIAM C. GILMAN,
NO. 44 PINE-ST.,
BUYS AND SELLS
MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE SCRIP.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 64 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1865.
TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 49 WARREN-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1865.
INTEREST ON FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company, due Feb. 1, will be paid at this office. The transfer books will be closed on and after Jan. 21, until day of payment.
C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE
METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 160 BROADWAY,
New-York, Jan. 16, 1865.
STATEMENT OF THE BUSINESS AND CONDITION OF THE COMPANY ON THE 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1864.

Unearned Premiums, Jan. 1, 1864		$167,139 00
Premiums received in 1864, as follows:		
On Marine Risks	$493,313 46	
On Fire Risks	467,236 94	960,548 50
Total premiums		$1,097,686 50
Premiums marked off as earned from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1864	$776,626 34	
Less Return Premiums	55,460 56	
Net Earned Premiums		$721,565 78
Losses paid during the year:		
On Marine Risks	$170,656 54	
On Fire Risks	266,468 63	
Total Losses	$377,125 17	
Reserved for Losses Unadjusted	20,625 18	
Expenses, Reinsurance Commission and Taxes, (less interest received)	196,293 12	594,043 42
Net profits		$126,522 36
The capital of said Company actually paid up in cash is		$300,000 00
The surplus on the first day of January, 1865		456,321 84
Total amount of capital and surplus		$756,321 84

ASSETS JANUARY 1ST, 1865.

Amount of cash on hand and in Bank	$106,741 19	
Amount of cash in hands of Agents and in course of transmission	41,748 56	
Amount of U. S. and N. Y. City Stocks and Bonds	267,029 50	
Amount of Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien of record on Unincumbered Real Estate	186,550 00	
Amount of Loans on Collateral, payable on demand	22,375 00	
Amount of other Miscellaneous Items	20,500 00	
Amount due for Premiums on Policies issued at office	19,167 77	
Amount of Bills Receivable for Premiums on Marine Risks	51,435 70	
Interest due and accrued, but not yet payable	13,756 15—$756,321 84	

The Board of Directors have this day resolved to pay a dividend of
SIX PER CENT.
on the outstanding Certificates of Profits, to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, the 20th of February next; also a dividend of
TEN PER CENT.
on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable in cash on demand; also a dividend of
FIFTY PER CENT.
in scrip, on the net earned Participating Premiums of the company for the year 1864, for which Certificates will be issued on and after the 20th day of March next.
DIRECTORS:
JAS LORIMER GRAHAM, DANIEL PARISH,
ROBT. M. C. GRAHAM, DUDLEY R. FULLER,
EDW. A. STANSBURY, HENRY V. BUTLER,
JOSEPH B. VARNUM, GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
BOWES R. McILVAINE, CHARLES P. KIRKLAND,
FREDK. H. WOLCOTT, JOS. B. VARNUM, Jr.,
WILLIAM E. STRONG, THEOD. E. CASE,
JOHN C. HENDERSON, LORRAIN FREEMAN,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER, EDWARD MACOMBER,
MARTIN BATES, Jr., J. L. GRAHAM, Jr.,
PASCHAL W. TURNEY, S. D. BRADFORD, Jr.,
FRANKLIN H. DELANO, GEO. W. HATCH.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
ROBERT M. C. GRAHAM, Vice-President.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, 2d Vice-President.
JOHN C. GOODRIDGE, Secretary.

PETROLEUM.
OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE,
NO. 10 PINE-ST,
New-York, Dec. 30, 1864.
To the subscribers of the
UNITED PETROLEUM FARMS ASSOCIATION,
HOFFMAN PETROLEUM COMPANY,
BLOOD FARM PETROLEUM COMPANY,
HOME PETROLEUM COMPANY,
OIL CITY PETROLEUM COMPANY.
At a meeting of the Trustees of the above-named companies, recently held, a resolution was passed, authorizing
TWO HUNDRED LEASES,
to be made on the several properties owned by said companies.
There is an opportunity for all who are subscribers, (and wish to do so,) to take an interest in the practical development of these oil lands.
There are parties who propose to engage in working these leases in such manner as, we think, to make it lucrative, and an object for the subscribers to become interested with them; we make the subscribers this offer, when, if they do not deem it desirable, others are ready to engage in the work immediately.
There are fifty engines already ordered to prosecute this work.
We respectfully request subscribers to give this matter their early and earnest attention, and advise us immediately what they desire in the premises.
WED. W. CLARK & CO.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY,
New-York, Jan. 12, 1865.
THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF THE affairs of the Company is published in conformity with the requirements of Section 12 of its Charter:

Outstanding Premiums, January 1, 1864		$150,747 71
Premiums Received from January 1 to December 31, 1864, inclusive		808,461 25
Total amount of Marine Premiums		$958,208 96

This Company has issued no Policies, except on Cargo, and freight for the voyage.
No risks have been taken upon time or upon hulls of vessels.

Premiums marked off as earned, during the period as above	$636,773 68
Paid for Losses and Expenses, less savings, &c. during the same period	434,991 63
Return Premiums	87,456 32

The Company has the following Assets:

Cash in Bank	$104,831, 66	
United States, New-York City Banks, and other Stocks	488,611 50	
Loans on Stocks, Drawing Interest	44,455 24—	$638,067 82
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable		385,441 41
Subscription Notes in advance of Premiums		74,801 25
Scrips of sundry Mutual Ins. Companies, Re-Insurances, and other Claims on the Company, estimated at		48,866 41
Total Assets		$1,146,626 89

The Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a Dividend of Interest of SIX PER CENT. in cash on the outstanding certificates of profits, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 7th day of February next.
The trustees have further resolved that the whole of the outstanding certificates of the company, of the issue of 1861, be redeemed and paid in cash, to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 7th day of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and cancelled.
Also, resolved, that a Dividend in Scrip of THIRTY-SEVEN AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free of Government tax, be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending Dec. 31, 1864, for which certificates will be issued on and after TUESDAY, the 4th of April next.
By order of the board,
THOMAS HALE, Secretary.
TRUSTEES:

Alfred Edwards,	William Leconey,
A. O. Richards,	A. Wesson,
Shepherd Knapp,	Egbert Egbert,
W. M. Richards,	Byron Sherman,
G. U. H. Gillespie,	Jehial Read,
C. E. Milner,	John A. Bartow,
Martin Bates,	A. S. Barnes,
Frederick B. Betts,	Alex. M. Earle,
Moses A. Hoppock,	H. L. Atherton,
Samford Cobb, Jr.,	John A. Badeau,
W. H. Mellen,	Geo. C. Wetmore,
B. W. Bull,	P. H. Vanderveer,
Herman B. Cladius,	Josiah M. Fiske,
Ephraim L. Corning,	Oliver E. King,
F. W. Meyer,	David Lamb,
John K. Myers,	Benjamin D. Smith.

ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WILLIAM LECONEY, Vice-President.
THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

THE NEWARK PETROLEUM COMPANY.
Incorporated under the Laws of New-York.
CAPITAL STOCK $130,000—SHARES $10 EACH.
Office No. 31 Park-row, Room No. 8.
Owns two hundred acres of land in fee simple, its entire product being the property of stockholders. Located in the heart of the most productive oil region, near Pithole Creek, three-quarters of a mile from the Allegheny, about forty rods from Cherry Run. It is surrounded with wells. Among them are the Reed, Amazon, Auburn, Horton and Tarr Wells. The pipe transmitting oil from the last from this territory. This Company offer capital for investment, not only in wells, but machinery and prospective value, but to the fact that the capital of $130,000 is so small in proportion to its large and valuable territory, owned in fee simple. There is room for many wells, whose product will be divided on a small capital, promising large remuneration. Should the whole territory yield only an equivalent to one oil-barrel well, it would give a net of $180,000 per year, to divide on its stock, or about 100 per cent. If the surrounding developments are any guide, it should yield several times that amount. The President is actually engaged in the work of development. The books will be open for subscription, for a short time, at the office, a limited amount of stock only being left.
WM. G. LORD, President.
JOHN McKILLOP, Vice-President.
W. H. MERRY, Treasurer.
S. CHASE, Secretary.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 240 BROADWAY,
New-York, Jan. 10, 1865.
AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, the following persons were elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year:

J. T. Baker,	Albert G. Lee,
E. L. Fancher,	N. K. Rosenfeld,
John Elliot,	Charles G. Barrett,
Lewis Einstein,	Edwin F. Knowlton,
John Falconer,	Jacob H. Oster,
Henry I. Baker,	Daniel L. Ross.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, Daniel L. Ross was unanimously re-elected President.
JOHN H. STOUT, Cashier.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE No. 18 WILLIAM-ST.,
New-York, Jan. 12, 1865.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS FOR THE guaranteed stock of this company will be closed on the 17th inst., and reopened on the 1st day of February next. The transfer books for the common stock of the company will be closed on the 15th day of February, and reopened on the 1st day of March next.
C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

THE SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY
Will positively be closed, on Thursday, Jan. 26, 1865, at 3 o'clock P. M., when the remaining shares shall be sold before that hour.
BROOKLYN
PETROLEUM COMPANY.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
100,000 SHARES AT $5 PER SHARE.
$100,000 RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.
OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
NO. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
OFFICERS:
ALEXANDER McCUE, President.
WILLIAM H. WALLACE, Vice-President.
WILLIAM A. FOWLER, Treasurer.
CHAS. P. WILLIAMS, 2d, Secretary.
CHARLES LOWREY, Counselor.
TRUSTEES:
ALEXANDER McCUE, No. 341 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
WM. H. WALLACE, No. 121 Washington-st., N. Y.
ANDREW CARRIGAN, Chambers-st., N. Y.
WILLIAM A. FOWLER, No. 74 Broadway, N. Y.
EDWARD R. JONES, corner Broome and Lewis sts., N. Y.
EDWARD F. PATCHEN, (Messrs. T. Ketcham & Co.,) No. 52 Wall-st., N. Y.
CHARLES LOWREY, Montague-st., Brooklyn.
A. C. BEEKE, M. D., No. 342 Union-st., Brooklyn.
WILLIAM M. LITTLE, (of Wyckoff & Little,) Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.
The property of this company consists of 182 acres of good boring territory, in FEE SIMPLE, situate in the heart of the Oil Region, in Venango County, Pennsylvania, together with leases in wells, which are now producing a net product of nearly FORTY BAR

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,724 tons	800-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,724 tons	800-horse power
EUROPE	(Afloat)	500-horse power
FRANCE	(Afloat)	500-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Feb. 1
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....March 1

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines. (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,—	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,4—	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,4—	.....
ERIN	3,300	Green.
HELVETIA	3,316	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Aspinwall.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
VIRGINIA—Lewis.....Saturday, Feb. 4
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency. Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for goods or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Will sail as follows:

GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday Jan. 28.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Feb. 4.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Feb. 18.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Feb. 25.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, March 4.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, March 18
DAY STAR	Lansing	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.

From Pier 46 North River, at Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin state rooms, $75 to $100, according to location of state-room. Second cabin, $50.

The *Morning Star* is one of the largest and finest vessels now [illegible] the *Evening Star*, and the *Day Star* over 2,000 tons custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 25.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 1.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 8.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 15.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 25.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 1.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$122 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

THROUGH BILLS LADING TO ST. LOUIS AND ALL POINTS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, VIA NEW-ORLEANS.

THE ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS,

JOHN J. ROE, President,

is now ready to contract, and give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for shipment as above.

This Company now owns some twenty first-class steamers running between New-Orleans, St. Louis, and Louisville, and is now arranging connections between New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and New-Orleans.

One of their steamers will leave New-Orleans daily, and by judicious arrangements they are enabled to offer inducements to shippers in lower rates and quick dispatch. Average time of transit, eighteen days.

J. KAGER, Agent,
No. 41 Broad-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL.—Sailing at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 28
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 4

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	95	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $115. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MASURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Jan 30, and MONDAY, Feb. 27.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....$60

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

Passengers must have passports.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP MORRO CASTLE,

Capt. ADAMS,

Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Jan 25, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 20 Broadway.

The new and splendid steamship EAGLE, Lawrence, Master, will succeed the MORRO CASTLE and leave on Feb. 1.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be despatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River.

Jan. 23.....OCEAN QUEEN.....SHANLEY.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)
Feb. 3.....NORTH STAR.....SLOCUM.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN AGE.)
Feb. 13.....COSTA RICA.....TINKHAM.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail steamship GEO. CROMWELL,
E. E. VAILE, Commander,

Will leave pier No. 9, North River, on Saturday, January 28, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $75.

For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 56 West-st.

The LUNG SHUEY will follow.

PROTECT THE IRON SHIPS.

GISCOMBE'S anti-fouling and anti-corrosive paint for coating ships' bottoms. Iron hulls preserved six months from grass, barnacles and corrosion by the Gisborne paint. Every transport steamer in the British Navy ordered to be coated with it. Adopted by the Admiralty and the Cunard, Peninsular and Oriental, National and African Steamship Companies. AMERICAN OFFICES, No. 21 Broad-st., New-York.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CHINA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The CHINA, J. ANDERSON, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, the 25th instant.

A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, Jersey City, and the CHINA from 12 to 1 o'clock, to convey passengers and baggage on board.

None but passengers can be taken on board.

The CUBA will sail the 8th of February.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CORSICA.—Consignees are informed that the CORSICA will commence discharging on MONDAY MORNING, the 23d inst.

All goods for which permits are not received, will be sent to the Bonded Warehouse, Jersey City, and be subject to storage.

E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE, No. 41 Chambers-st.—Passengers for Havana or Canada may procure passports from A. C. WILMARTH, Room No. 20.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THE JERSEY CITY FERRY-BOAT Leaving to New-York at 8:45 A. M. Thursday, a small BLACK LEATHER VALISE, containing spectacles and wearing apparel. The finder will be liberally rewarded and receive the thanks of the owner, by leaving it at No. 166 Front-st. P. S. TURNER.

HENRY HILTON, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, late Judge of New-York Common Pleas, has resumed the general practice of his profession. Office, No. 252 Broadway, corner Warren-st.

RAILROADS.

ARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

From foot Murray-st., daily at 4½ P. M., connecting with trains for Highlands, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Manchester, &c.

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.

Fare $2. Excursion tickets $3—good for three days.

Steamer JESSE HOYT leaves Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, daily, (excepting Sundays) at 8 A. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with express trains for Philadelphia, Tuckerton, Barnegat, Toms River, &c.

Returning leave Vine-st. Ferry, Philadelphia, at 2:15 P. M.

☞ Travelers from the city of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line—the state of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

PERTH AMBOY AND WOODBRIDGE RAILROAD,

From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:30 and 5:40 P. M.

Leave Perth Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.

Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10 and 6:20 P. M.

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 21, 1865.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being equipped, and will soon be in complete running order to Meadville, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETSER, General Superintendent.
J. C. CALHOUN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD

Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

2:00 A. M.—Express for Cincinnati, Rochester, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and the West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore, and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Express and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Cincinnati, Rochester, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Cincinnati, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Dec. 5, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:45, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. All trains leave Chambers-st. 30 minutes earlier than 30th-st. Sunday trains, 6 P. M. from 30th-st. Through freight rain daily. J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Woodside and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M. 3, 4 and 6 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations. (Except Homestead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.

A. BRASHEAR, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M. run to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

Nov. 1, 1864.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.

THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."

The magnificent steamer
CONNONWEALTH,
PILGRIM ROCK,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

The elegant steamer
PILGRIM ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 6 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous supper and luxuriously furnished state rooms are the marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Marden's Express Office, No. 14 Broadway, and at No. 115 Washington-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

M. B. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains north and east from New-Haven 11 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STEEL.—AS OUR STOCK OF ENOLISH STEEL must positively be sold before the 1st of MAY next, WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO MAKE SALES TO CONSUMERS AND OTHERS AT MUCH LESS THAN THE PRESENT COST OF IMPORTATION—which consists of Extra Best Cast Machinery, Blister Spring, &c. &c., equal to any make in this market, and WARRANTED.

D. LITTLEJOHN & CO., No. 24 Cliff-st.

USE PHELPS & RICHARDS'
BRONCHIAL PELLETS,

For Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Sore-throat, &c. Superior to Brown's Troches or any other Lozenge now prepared.

Ask for no other, take no other.

For sale by every druggist.

Manufacturer's depots, CONRAD FOX, No. 21 Barclay-st., and E. A. LOVJOY, No. 98 Fulton-st., wholesale druggists, New-York.

REMOVAL.

HOLMES & CO,
Have removed from No. 7½ Broadway
To the new store,
NO. 747 BROADWAY,
Nearly opposite Astor-place.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.

Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

WATER-POWERS FOR SALE.

TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

We have lists of a great number of water-powers of both large and small capacity, some of them near this city. Persons in want of such property will find it to their interest to call.

Engineers skilled in making plans and estimates for buildings and machinery will be furnished when required. TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 226 Navy-st., and No. 69 Plymouth-st., Brooklyn
Long Island, N. Y.

FINE ARTS.

For sale, at Messrs. O'BRIEN BROTHERS', 71, 3d-av., corner of 12th-st., a few beautiful water-color drawings of Irish scenery, by Wm. Craig, of this city, painted on the spot during the artist's tour in Ireland.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 4 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. REYE.

STUART'S REFINED SUGAR.

White A and C Sugar for immediate delivery, for sale at the office of the Refinery, No. 100 Chambers-st.

CLARK'S PATENT INDELIBLE PENCIL—Improved for marking clothing; warranted superior to inks or stencil plate. Sold by E. Faber, Cutler & Tower, and at No. 78 John-st., No. 14 Beekman-st., No. 88 Nassau-st., and everywhere.

MARBLE MANTELS.—A LARGE STOCK always on hand at lower prices than at any other establishment in the city. R. KLABER'S Mantel Works, No. 169 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Call this out.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.—FOR SALE, all kinds of manufactured navy and small 1 imp tobacco, in boxes and cases, in lots to suit purchasers.

HENRY SWIFT & Co., 121 Broadway.

EMPTY QUICKSILVER FLASKS WANTED and highest cash price paid for same by
WM. T. COLEMAN & Co., No. 76 Wall-st.

LECTURES.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON WILL LECTURE for the Ladies' Christian Society for the Education of Freedmen and Soldiers, and the Relief of Sick and Wounded Soldiers, at COOPER INSTITUTE, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, 1865. Tickets, 25 cents. Subject—"National Retribution and Redemption."

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

FRANKLIN, the greatest of modern philosophers, remarked that

"A PENNY SAVED IS A PENNY EARNED."

Instead of destroying your waste paper, preserve it and receive its equivalent in cash, which we will pay for; old newspapers of every description, whole or torn; old pamphlets of all kinds, old circulars, handbills, tickets, cards, catalogues, and old scrap-paper, in all its varieties. In quantities large or small. Also, old writing-paper and school-books, old blank-books, ledgers, etc., of any size, it matters not how much they may be written on or mutilated.

STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,

NO. 25 ANN-ST.
NO. 25 ANN-ST.
NO. 25 ANN-ST.
NO. 25 ANN-ST.

A SONG FOR THE MILLION.

Philosophers and learned people say
That nothing in the world can be destroyed—
That all existing at the present day
Hereafter can be usefully employed.
And this is true in fact as well in rhymes,
For papers, although old and out of date—
The Journal of Commerce, Herald, Tribune, Times—
We buy by hundreds at a liberal rate.

Thousands of volumes, although torn and old,
And books, once blank, with writing covered o'er,
At Ann-street, twenty-five, can now be sold
We shall by mail, &c., be thankful for
Then "Waste not riches," let your motto be.
Collect your books and papers, every size;
Give us a call, and you will quickly see
The price we give for what we advertise.

STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
NO. 25 ANN-STREET.

READ THE FOLLOWING RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE PRESS:

TO CAREFUL HOUSEKEEPERS.—The attention of housekeepers and others who have rags, old papers, and magazines stowed away in attics or closets has probably been attracted by the periodical advertisements of Stockwell & Emerson. Within the last month a new feature of our paper for several days. It may not be generally known that every pound of old paper and rags sold by families not only puts money in their own purses, but reduces the price of paper. For this reason it is good economy to preserve the shreds of rags and all paper stock, and dispose of them. The price now paid for this material is probably higher than it will be a month hence; for the tendency of the market appears to be downward. The firm named is one of the most enterprising in the trade. It was established about eighteen years ago in a basement down town, working upon a very small capital; but every year has required a larger space for the business which the energy of the partners has built up: and there are now branches in Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago, while one of the members of the firm is as present in Europe to establish other connections there.—*Evening Post.*

SAVE YOUR OLD NEWSPAPERS.—Stockwell & Emerson No. 25 Ann-st., will buy them at the highest prices.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune.*

THE LAST SENSATION.—One day last week we published the advertisement of a man in want of rubbish. This advertisement made one column in our paper, and cost the advertisers, Messrs. Stockwell & Emerson, $150. It was a rather loud call for old books, blank-books, newspapers and manuscripts—in short, for everything that is or can be paper. Nine cents per pound were offered for this old stuff.

This column has created a great sensation in society and out of it. It has filled the attics of households with the spirit of speculation and uproar. No greater excitement was created in Bagdad by the announcement that a certain merchant desired to take old lamps in exchange for new ones. Every old garret in town is suddenly found to teem with valuables, and one and all matrons are as eager as gold-hunters in Eldorado or Wall-st. All old wardrobes, closets, garrets, pantries, cupboards, drawers, trunks and pin-cushions are ransacked and purged ruthlessly and, since the truth must be told, even the book shelves are not spared. Yes, within the past seven days more than fifty per cent. of the bookcases have been weeded. They have been freed of all Patent Office reports and similar tomes classed as "Pub. Doc.;" infinite travels have come in an untimely end, and the excellence of voluminous authors has been much in question. It has been calmly debated, whether or no Bancroft's History, Parkman's much more than seven cents a pound. And if this price continues, we tremble for Appleton's Cyclopedia—it is so very heavy. We have heard that an immense number of tragedies have finally found a purchaser, and that countless authors have gotten inanumerable novels off their hands. Rohemia has begun to pay its board, and is radiant.

The effect of a certain savant, recently deceased, three hundred dollars were paid for two tons of old paper—memoranda and scraps. Perhaps, like the transaction of the Bagdad merchant, it is a project to get hold of the projects, plans and ideas of some lately-departed genius.

We hope that this excitement may continue, and go through the whole country as it has gone through this city. If it should, it will bring out an immense amount of the material wherof paper is made, and will be of great public benefit, in bringing down the price of that necessary article.—*New-York Herald.*

Let the readers of our paper follow the suggestion of Messrs. Stockwell & Emerson, whose advertisement appears in another column. By so doing, many will discover a new source of income, and it will tend to bring down that high-priced article, paper.—*New-York Independent.*

TRADE IN REFUSE PAPER.—By reference to a column advertisement on the fourth page of the *Express*, it will be seen that Messrs. Stockwell & Emerson, No. 25 Ann-st., are making great announcements to citizens to bring to their establishment their refuse paper, old books, pamphlets, etc. This firm was established some ten or twelve years since, with a limited capital, but has grown, according to all accounts, to be one of the largest in the United States. They have branch houses in Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago; and one of the partners, Mr. Emerson, is now on his way to Europe to establish connections there. Save your waste paper. It is worth hundreds of thousands of dollars.—*New-York Express.*

A MARKET FOR CONFEDERATE BONDS.—Mr. Davis and Mr. Mennninger will be rejoiced to learn that there is at last a market open for the certificates of what the Charleston *Mercury* used to call "this most advantageous loan." Persons going along a certain street may remark a handbill prominently posted up on dead wall, with the following promise—the like of which the rebels have not probably seen anywhere in the Southern States:

"Cash paid for Confederate Bonds! No. 25 Ann-st."

If, however, the astonished reader looks a little further, he will find another announcement:

"Cash paid for old nooespapers and pamflets, No. 25 Ann-st."

No. 25 Ann-st., is, in fact, the place of business of a purchaser of waste paper; and if Mr. Davis wants to sell his bonds, he can find a ready market for them there, at their just value, as waste paper.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

MATERIAL FOR PAPER.—Old newspapers, pamphlets, and whatever paper you have hitherto wasted, you may send to No. 25 Ann-st., where Stockwell & Emerson buy it, as they sell you in a long advertisement to-day.—*N. Y. Observer.*

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.—Messrs. Stockwell & Emerson, paper dealers, No. 25 Ann-st. have made returns to the Internal Revenue Department, of receipts to the amount of some $40,000. Pretty good for one year's sales of old papers. They commenced in a small way, and now they have a large establishment, and bid fair to fully their stand among the millionaires of the land. They saw an immense amount of wealth thrown away or burnt up, and thus destroyed when it could be, if properly handled, made a source of income to individuals, a profitable business to themselves, and a saving to the nation generally; and forthwith they set to work through the press, to urge upon the people the great economy that could be practised in the saving of old newspapers, and the same to paper to the amount in every household, and in public and private offices, while at the same time, they proclaimed their readiness to purchase all such savings at very high prices. The consequence has been that hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of property has been annually saved to the nation, by which the people have been made the richer, while they have built up for themselves a lucrative business of which they might well be proud.—*Police Gazette.*

In one establishment, Stockwell & Emerson, of No. 25 Ann-st., over one ton and a half of newspapers and pamphlets is purchased daily, at from eight to ten cents per pound. These are sent in bundles of eight hundred pounds to the mills in Massachusetts and other places, to be manufactured. In the bags may be seen a curious and heterogeneous mass of documents—all humble jumble—the writings indicating that extraordinary scarce commodity in these latter days—brains. One canvass receptacle contained, for instance, chirographic and printed works, among them the "Life of St. Vitmos," "Sermons against the Small-pox," "Dioscans' Courtship," "Calvin a Murderer," "Adventures of Larry O'Gaff," &c. Here is a strange mixture, created by the advanced price of paper. Old volumes of New-York periodicals, considered dead to the world, and worse than they now denounce, also appeared in the bag and the dealers put them at the bottom, as if ashamed of the transformation which time had effected in such ancient scribes.

The dealers, with Goth-like impunity, divest the books thus sold to them, of their covers. How a connoisseur's heart would ache to see Sallust on the Prairie of Hell. In their smallest form, appearing in the mere nakedness of its red shot back, the Bible is torn from its carved case on a heap of rubbish, formed of scraps of pasteboard and other materials, which a dozen of women are busily assorting for the mills. Yet such is the sight which is hourly presented at the establishments of the paper-dealer. The mills and the editors look paper—and the former, which are preserved in successive generations with unnatural fondness, must reappear—undimmed and unmarked by the records of the past, or the thoughts and fancies of other ages, in order to enable us to print the battles, murders, outrages &c., of our day. We advise, therefore, all who have a quantity of old paper on hand, to take it to Messrs. Stockwell and Emerson's now, as they will get a better price for it now than in ordinary times, when the supply of printing-paper is abundant.—*N. Y. Express.*

Look out for Your Old Paper.—We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Stockwell & Emerson. They offer the highest prices for old newspapers, pamphlets, and all kinds of waste-paper. This is good news to those who want to realize on their increasing stock of books and papers. Paper is pretty high just now, and old paper is worth a good price.—*Brooklyn Daily Times.*

CAUTION TO ONE AND ALL.

BRING YOUR WASTE-PAPER DIRECT TO NO. 25 ANN-ST., ONE DOOR FROM THE NORTH-WEST CORNER OF NASSAU-ST. LET NO SWINDLING RUNNERS STOP YOU ON YOUR WAY. WE HAVE NO RUNNERS AND STEAL NO MAN'S TRADE. WE ADVERTISE OUR BUSINESS HONORABLY AND DO NOT ASK CONSIDERATION FROM THE PUBLIC TO AT-TRIBUTE OUR EXERTIONS AND GIVE US THE BENEFIT OF THEM. "A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT."

STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. Lester Wallack.

MONDAY,

Never acted here,

Mr. Falconer's fine Comedy,

MEN OF THE DAY,

With beautiful scenery,

Appropriate costumes and appointments,

AND A FULL AND COMPLETE CAST.

TUESDAY—THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.
WEDNESDAY—MARRIED LIFE. THURSDAY—MEN OF THE DAY. FRIDAY—THE IRISH HEIRESS. SATURDAY—THE WIFE'S SECRET.

Due notice will be given of the first performance of the HEIR AT LAW, and the next representation of SECRETS WORTH KNOWING. HOW SHE LOVES HIM and the Drama of RUSSDALE will shortly be reproduced. A NEW DRAMA, of powerful interest and effects, is in active preparation.

Doors open at 7½; overture at 7¾.

HELLER'S SALLE DIABOLIQUE.

NO. 596 BROADWAY.
GREAT SUCCESS
of the
NEW PROGRAMME
and
HELLER'S PECULIAR METHOD
of
TEACHING EVERYBODY
How to be a conjuror.
SEVEN ILLUSIONS.
TWO MARVELS.
THREE FEATS—FORTY SOLOS.
THREE LESSONS IN MAGIC,
every evening and at the Matinees.
Doors open at 7½. Begins at 8.
Office open daily from 9 to 4.
Matinees on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 P. M.

SOIREES OF CHAMBER MUSIC.

TENTH SEASON—1865.

Mr. Maas, Theo. Thomas, J. Mosenthal, G. Matzka and F. Bergner, will give their

FIRST SOIREE OF CHAMBER MUSIC,

at

STEINWAY'S NEW ROOMS,
No. 11 and 13 East 14th-st.,
On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25, at 8 o'clock P. M.,

ASSISTED BY

Messrs. Ed. Boehm, F. Eck, H. Schmitz and C. Preusser.

Subscriptions received at Steinway & Sons, Bent & Schirmer's, and Schuberth & Co's.

MISS MAMIA BRAINERD'S GRAND CONCERT,

NEXT THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 26,
At Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway,
Assisted by the following artists,
Mr. ALFRED PEASE, Pianist,
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, Violin;
Sig. REMI, Basso; and
Dr. CLARE W. BEAMES, Conductor.

TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR each, at the principal music stores. To commence at 8 o'clock.

BROADWAY ATHENÆUM—BROADWAY.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 23,

In aid of the Shakespeare Monument Fund. Mr. HACKETT'S Recollections, Imitations, Anecdotes, &c. Each ticket, with a choice seat secured, $2. Office open from 9 till 4 o'clock. A limited number of entrance tickets only (no seat insured) will be sold, at one dollar each, after doors open, 7½ o'clock.

LIGHT GUARD BALL,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
JAN. 23, 1865.

SKATING.

The SKATING GALLERY OF MR. HENRY GEBHARD'S GYMNASIUM, No. 161 5th-av., corner of 22d-st., is the only place for ladies to learn how to skate gracefully on the ice, in only a few lessons.

LIGHT GUARD BALL,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
JAN. 23, 1865.

MEDICAL.

SAMARITAN'S GIFT! SAMARITAN'S GIFT!

Cures in from two to four days. Balsam Copaiva and Mercury discarded. Only ten pills to effect a cure; purely vegetable. Price $2. DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Para-row; DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, No. 915 Race-st., Philadelphia.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 62 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will cost you little money and like to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required in cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as it effects a permanent cure. Young men, are you subject to that seminal and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon this celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but dangerous during pregnancy, as may prove so. No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 123½ Liberty-st., and 162 Chambers-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions: address Box 2,359 N. Y. P. O.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st., N. Y.

DR. L. BY EVERARDUS WARNER, NO. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House—CURE OF STRICTURE in manhood, situation, and immediate cure by the largest tome, with three cases. Is Cauterization proper? Will it produce Stricture? Stricture of the Uterus, Piles, Fissure, Fistula—their sympathetic symptoms; being a lecture delivered to his private surgical class; by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of *The Scalpel*; 80 pages. Incloss 10 cents to the Publisher.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, informs ladies that "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION" is for every lady, but more particularly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., and No. 1 Ves

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA AT HALIFAX.

The Commander of the Shenandoah Remanded for Trial.

News of the Fall of Savannah Received in England.

IT CAUSES GREAT EXCITEMENT.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

HALIFAX, Sunday, Jan. 22.

The R. M. steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool on the 7th, via Queenstown on the 8th inst., arrived here at 11 o'clock to-night.

Her advices are three days later than those by the *City of Baltimore* at New-York.

The steamships *City of Limerick* and *City of Cork*, both from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 8th, and reached Liverpool on the 9th inst.

The R. M. steamship *Cuba*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 7th, and reached Liverpool on the 8th inst.

The news by the *Canada* is not important.

Capt. Corbett, late of the *Sea King*, (now the pirate *Shenandoah*,) has been remanded for trial.

The *Canada* has thirteen Halifax and eleven Boston passengers.

Jan. 21, lat. 43, long. 57, passed the *Asia*.]

The *Canada* has had heavy westerly winds. She leaves for Boston at about 5 A. M., where she will be due Tuesday afternoon.

GREAT BRITAIN.

AFFAIRS IN CANADA.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says the Canadian difficulty will, in all probability, lapse, but not harmlessly. The display of attachment to Great Britain and of patriotic zeal which the recent events called forth, will add to the many sources of irritation which the contest in America has opened, and will transfer to the Canadians a full share of the overflowing animosity with which Great Britain is regarded by the mass of the Northern people, but the Canadians have certainly established fresh claims to imperial sympathy.

THE COMMANDER OF THE SEA KING.

Capt. Corbett, Ex-Commander of the steamer *Sea King*, alias Shenandoah, was brought before the Magistrate at London, on the 5th, charged with having enlisted, or attempted to enlist, British subjects for service in the "Confederate Navy." The solicitor who appeared on behalf of the Government to prosecute, stated the case against the prisoner, who took the vessel to Madeira, and there announced to the crew that she was intended and sold for a cruiser, and urged them to enlist in the service. Evidence was given in support, when the case was remanded, the prisoner being admitted to bail in £500, and two sureties in £2,000 each.

RICHMOND CORRESPONDENCE.

The Richmond correspondent of the London *Times*, writing Nov. 27 and Dec. 5, asserts that never since the commencement of the war was more sense confidence entertained about the safety of Richmond and Petersburgh, be Grant's force what it may. He also affirms that never was greater confidence and more hope entertained in reference to the present and future of Secessia.

The *Times* likewise publishes a letter from Spence, its secession correspondent at Liverpool, bolstering up the rebel cause and attempting to show that the North had gained nothing of importance during the past year. He believed the South will exist on the negroes, and points to Gen. Lee as the probable successor of Jeff. Davis.

NEW LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

The North German Lloyd's and Hamburgh American Companies are each building a new steamer in England, with the view to the maintenance of a regular weekly line between New-York, Southampton &c.

THE QUEEN.

Another evidence of Queen Victoria's resumption of public functions, is the fact that she has commanded all the ships of war to recommence firing salutes when passing Osborne, during her stay there.

CHANGES IN COMMAND.

It is announced that Sir W. Mansfield is now Commander-in-Chief in India, *vice* Sir Hugh Rose, who will probably get command of the forces in Ireland.

FRANCE.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease of cash on hand of nearly 30,000,000 francs.

It was reported that Prince Napoleon will visit Turin, returning to Paris in February, in company with the King of Italy.

The Bourse on the 6th was unsettled, but closed firmer at 66f. 55c.

ITALY.

It is reported that Spain is about to recognize the Kingdom of Italy.

The committee of inquiry into the disturbances of last September at Turin, have presented their report to the Chamber of Deputies. Its purport was not stated. The debate was adjourned for the printing of the report.

A new Italian loan of six millions Sterling has been contracted with several financial companies, on security of State domains.

It is stated that the Pope intends sending a hat and sword blessed each year, as is the custom before Christmas mass, to the Emperor of Mexico.

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, Jan. 7—Evening.

The political news of to-day is unimportant.

The *Cuban's* news of the fall of Savannah was received this afternoon, and caused considerable excitement, but it was too late in the day to develop any effect.

PORTUGAL.

The King opened the Cortes on the 2d. He said that the budget would show no deficit, and promised sundry measures for the regulation of commerce.

It was stated that the Portuguese Minister at London was expected to amicably arrange the difficulty between England and Brazil.

It was thought that the accession of the Emperor Maximilian to the Mexican crown would lead to important commercial relations between Portugal and Mexico.

SPAIN.

The Congress has been definitely constituted. Senor Alexandra Castro has been elected President of the House.

La Paya asserts that Gen. Prim carries to Peru the following instructions: The Peruvian authorities shall disavow all participation in the outrage upon the egrey sent from Spain and upon Spanish subjects, and shall take judicial proceedings against the author of the violence committed. As soon as the prosecution is commenced, Spain, without awaiting the result, will restore the Chinchas. The Republic shall subsequently send a Plenipotentiary to conclude a treaty of commerce and amity between the two countries.

The Madrid *Correspondencia* says if it is true that Peru demands the restoration of the Chinchas before granting satisfaction, a conflict is unavoidable.

The *Espiritu Publico* accuses France of sowing discord in Spain in order to obtain an opportunity for intervention, and keeping the Basque provinces as an indemnity.

INDIA.

The Bombay Mail of Dec. 13 is received. The news is generally anticipated.

The whole territory of Kokau has been taken by the Russians, who were said to be preparing for a march against Toorkistan.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE PER CANADA.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 7.

Cotton—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the week (five days) at 37,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and 4,000 to exporters. The market has been dull, and prices 1-16d. @ 1-8d. for American, and 1-4d. @1d. lower for other descriptions. The authorized quotations are:

Fair Orleans.....26¼d. Middling Orleans.....26d.
Fair Mobile.....27¼d. Middling Mobile.....26½d.
Fair Uplands.....27¼d. Middling Uplands.....26d.

The sales on Friday were 3,000 bales, the market closing flat at unchanged prices. The stock in port is estimated at 496,000 bales, of which 15,000 are American.

The Manchester market is flat and prices still declining.

STATE OF TRADE.

Breadstuffs easier, except Flour, which is steady. Warehield, Nash & Co., and Highland, Altby & Co., report—Flour steady, Wheat dull and easier; Winter Red, 7s. 5d @8s. 5d.; White Western, 8s. 6d@8s. 9d. Corn heavy and 3d @6d. lower; Mixed, 37s. @37s. 6d.

Provisions firmer. Richardson, Spence & Co. and Gordon, Bruce & Co. report Beef firm. Pork steady. Bacon buoyant, and 2s. higher. Lard still advancing; sales at 51s. @53s. for Fine Old. Tallow firmer, and 6d. higher. Butter firm. Cheese advanced 1s. @2s.

Produce—The Brokers circular reports: Ashes steady and unchanged. Sugar quiet and steady. Coffee quiet and steady. Rice firm. Sperm Oil firm at £70. Cod Oil quiet at £51. Linseed Oil steady. Rosin quiet and steady. Spirits Turpentine inactive at 61s. @62. Boult, English & Co. report Petroleum firm at 1s. 11d. @2s. 2d. for refined.

LONDON MARKETS.

Baring's Circular reports: Breadstuffs steady. Iron dull at £8 5s. for Welsh rails and bars. Sugar steady. Coffee quiet and steady. Tea inactive. Rice firm. Tallow dull and unchanged. Spirits Turpentine firmer; sales at 64s. Petroleum steady, at 2s. 1d. @2s. 1½d. for refined.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Baring's circular reports American Securities active; United States 5-20s @ 69¾.

Consols closed on Friday at 89¾ @89¾ for Money.

The bullion in the bank has decreased £167,000.

Funds steady and firm. The Discount Market is firm, and there is nothing doing below 6%. The demand at the Bank is moderate.

Frankfort advices say that the newly-advertised United States loan had made speculators timid, although Frankfort advices remained 1c. @2c. beyond those of New-York. It is estimated that about $250,000,000 in United States bonds had been sent altogether to Europe.

LATEST COMMERCIAL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 17—P. M.

Cotton—Sales to-day 3,000 bales, including 1,000 to speculators and exporters. Market dull and unchanged.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady.

Provisions firmer.

Lard buoyant at 55s. for the finest old.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 7, P. M.

Consols closed at 89¾ for money.

Illinois Central Shares 52¼ @52½ discount.

Erie Shares 37¾ @38¾.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, 8th.—Havre circular not received.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, Jan. 8.

The Paris Bourse was very firm on Saturday, and the Rentes closed at 67f.

The Danish Government proposed to open the coasting trade of that country to all nations.

Banquet to the Escaped Correspondents.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, Jan. 22.

The press of Cincinnati gave a reception and banquet on Saturday night to the escaped correspondents, Richardson, Brown, and Davis. Speeches of welcome were made on behalf of the city by Hon. Thomas H. Wehner, President of the City Council, and on behalf of the press by Mr. Halstead, editor of the *Commercial*.

the guests of the evening gave an interesting account of their journey, and stating the details about the suffering of the prisoners remaining at Salesbury. Gen. J. D. Webster, Hon. Ben Eggleston, M. C., Col. E. F. Noyes, Col. S. J. McGrorarty, Judge W. M. Dickson, and many other prominent citizens also made speeches. Thomas Buchanan Read said he had had the pleasure of writing "Sheridan's ride," but he now found a more thrilling and stirring theme, "the walk of the Journalists," and read the first draft of a form on the subject.

The correspondents leave to-morrow for Washington to lay their testimony before the Government as to the condition of the Salisbury prisoners, and urge the adoption of some measures for their immediate relief.

The Missouri Convention.

St. Louis, Sunday, Jan. 21.

The Convention passed yesterday in Committee of the While on the ninth, tenth and eleventh sections of the bill of Rights. The ninth section declares that all men have a natural right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own conscience; that no person can, on account of his religious opinions, be rendered ineligible to any office of trust, honor or profit under this State, nor disqualified from testifying; and no person might by any law be molested in his person or estate, on account of his religious persuasion, profession or religious practice, unless under the cover of religion he disturb the good order, peace or safety of the State, or infringes the laws of morality or injures others in their civil or religious rights.

The tenth section declares that no person can be compelled to erect, support, or attend any place of worship or teacher of religion; but whatever contracts any person may enter into for such, ought in law to be binding, and capable of enforcement as other contracts.

The eleventh section declares that no preference can be given by law to any sect, church, or mode of worship.

Fire in St. Louis.

St. Louis, Sunday, Jan. 22.

Trinity Episcopalian Church, on Washington-avenue, was destroyed by fire this afternoon. The fire started in the roof in a defective flue. The fire consumed the organ worth $3,000. The pastor, Rev. E. C. Hutchinson, narrowly escaped death.

No persons were injured. The building cost $27,000, was completed three years ago, and was one of the finest churches in the city. The walls remain standing. The total loss is $20,000, on which there is $12,000 insurance.

Terrible Railroad Disaster.

BUFFALO, Sunday, Jan. 22.

It is reported here that a terrible railroad accident occurred on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, on Friday night, near Williamsport, Penn., in consequence of two trains colliding on a trestle work, 186 feet high, and that over one hundred persons were killed and injured. The report cannot be verified. No news of such a disaster had been received at the telegraphic office of the road yesterday.

From Savannah.

Through letters received from Collector Draper, and other sources, news has reached this city of the rapid shipment of cotton in Savannah for New-York. It is said that it will require at least twenty vessels to bring the staple to this port. No delay is experienced in getting the cotton on shipboard, as the military authorities have ordered that there shall be no hindrance of the work by claimants, though a record of the claims will be kept. The Collector advises our citizens not to engage in any trading adventures in the direction of Savannah at present. He also says that the stories of suffering have been greatly exaggerated, and that there are comparatively few cases of destitution. The confidence of the army in Gen. Sherman is described as remarkable. The soldiers consider the success of the new campaign beyond a doubt.

Highway Robbery at Greenpoint.—A bounty broker, doing business in Duane-street, New-York, and residing at Greenpoint, was met on Saturday night, about 9 o'clock, near the bridge over Newtown Creek, by two ruffians, who are supposed to have followed him from his place of business in New-York, and robbed of $1,700 in bills and a gold watch and chain valued at about $300. The victim was beaten in a horrible manner and left insensible on the highway.

Burglary.—The cigar-store of Meyers Benjamin, No. 276 Grand-street, E. D., was entered by burglars, in the rear, on Saturday night, and robbed of leaf tobacco valued at $350.

☞ A lecture will be delivered before the sick and disabled soldiers, at the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock this evening, by Rev. J. Smyth, of Williamsburgh.

National Exhibition in Venezuela.

From information received from Judge Culver, United States Minister at Caracas, we are advised that the Government of Venezuela has ordered a "National Exhibition of the Products of Nature, Industry and Art," to be held at the City of Caracas, the capital of that Republic, on April 19 next. The exhibition is not to be restricted to the products of Venezuela, but will embrace those of any or all nations desiring to contribute thereto. Provision is made in the decree, that all articles intended in good faith for the exhibition, shall be exempt from import and export duties, and from all costs and charges for freight, transportation, &c., from the port whence they are shipped to the place of exhibition, and return to such port. The Venezuelan Consul in New-York or Philadelphia will be able to furnish any and all information in detail as to the time and manner of shipping, and character of articles to be shipped. Venezuela intends this exhibition shall be on a magnificent scale, and will regard it as the great starting point in the development of her hitherto unknown riches and resources.

Preservation of Our Iron Ships.

The London *Times* has the following notice of the Gibbons Paint alluded to in our issue of the 19th inst. The subject of protecting the iron-clads has become one of national importance, involving our very existence as a first-class maritime power.

"Notwithstanding the numerous descriptions of what are termed 'anti-fouling' mixtures which have been submitted to the Admiralty, no discovery appears to have been heretofore made of a preparation for effectually preventing the accumulation of animal and vegetable matter over the hulls of iron vessels. Although the bottom of the iron frigate *Achilles*, 20, 1,250-horse power, 7,000 tons, was coated over before her launch, with the anti-fouling composition of Mr. Hay, so foul had the bottom of the vessel become while lying in Chatham harbor, preparing for sea, that in the run round from Chatham to Devonport her speed fell off more than three knots per hour from her steaming rate on the occasion of her official trial at the Maplin Sands. When docked at Devonport the bottom was not only foul, *but many of the plates were left completely bare of composition, and white corrosion had in many instances eaten away the plating to the depth of from one-sixteenth to a tenth of an inch.* The basis of most of the anti-fouling compositions heretofore tested, is asphtha in various modified forms; but it has been recently ascertained by Mr. Gibbons, the inventor of the electric telegraph signals which are being fixed on board various vessels of war, that a preparation of mercury, when applied to the iron plates of a ship's bottom, is much more efficacious. His preparation not only effectually prevents the least accumulation of animal or vegetable matter, but at the same time prevents the iron from oxidation. *The results of the experiments already made with the invention are deemed so conclusive of the value of the discovery, that orders have lately been received at Chatham, directing that* Mr. Gibbons's Preparation *be applied to the bottom of the new iron-clad frigate Valiant*, 20, 800-*horse power*, 4,000 *tons*, now lying in the Medway. Already Mr. Gibbons's invention has been adopted by the mercantile marine, *and its effect, as shown on the bottoms of the iron vessels to which it has been applied, are in the highest degree satisfactory.* By direction of Capt. W. R. Mends, C. B., the Gibbons Anti-Fouling Preparation *is to be used on the bottoms of all the vessels belonging to the transport service*, of which department of the navy that officer is the director."

Letters by the *China* report that the steamer *Carolina*, trading with Spain, had arrived at London with her hull still *entirely free from grass, barnacles or corrosion, after having been coated fourteen months* with the Gibbons Paint. These results are unprecedented. The *Cunard, National, Peninsular and Oriental, African and Diamond* steamship companies have adopted this paint.

The American office of the Company is at No. 11 Broad-street, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 21, 1865.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '67 C.	120	100	N. Y. Cen.	107
40,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C.	108⅜	200	do.	s30 106
50,000	do. new iss.	108¼	300	do.	107⅜
16,000	U. S. 10-40s. C.	101¼	200	do.	s5 107
27,000	do.	101⅜	400	do.	s10 107
11,000	do.	101⅜	150	do.	s15 107
10,000	do.	b10 101⅜	100	do.	107⅜
1,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	56	300	do.	o 107⅜
5,000	M. & Ind. 1st Pref.	89	100	do.	e 107⅜
3,000	do.	70	500	Erie Railway	70½
3,000	O. & Miss. C.	29	500	do.	s30 70
50,000	do.	28¾	2100	do.	70½
95,000	do.	28½	300	do.	70¾
3,000	Erie 2d M.	110	200	do.	b30 71
3,000	Chi., B. & Q. 8s, 1st M.	113⅜	500	do.	b15 71
3,000	Hud. R. 2d M.	105⅜	100	Hudson R. R.	102
3,000	Dl., Lac. & W. 1st	112	300	Cris R. Pref.	93
500	Mich. S. & N. I. Bs	95	300	Mich. Cen. R.	107
2,000	Lac. & W. 1st	105	100	do.	s30 106⅜
1,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	106⅜	1000	Reading R.	104⅞
10,000	Mer. 1st M. Bs	88	400	do.	105
10,000	Amer. Gold	204⅝	200	do.	104⅜
10,000	do.	s30 203	200	M. S. & N. I.	66⅛
10,000	do.	204	200	do.	66
10	Merchants' Bk.	117	100	do.	66⅛
150	Canton Co.	31	10	do.	70¾
100	do.	30¾	100	do.	66¾
100	do.	s30 30½	500	Ill. Cen. R.	x-d 113
100	Del. & H. C. Co.	158	100	do.	113¾
200	do.	s30 160	100	do.	113⅝
100	Can. Coal	49	70	Clev. & Pitts.	86
100	do.	b10 39	300	do.	84⅞
50	do.	38	200	do.	85
100	Cum. Coal Pr.	43¼	400	Chi. & N. W.	34
600	do.	43	200	do.	s10 34
100	do.	b30 43	400	do.	34¼
100	Canada Iron M. Co.	8	200	do.	34⅝
200	Quick. Min.	90	150	do.	34⅝
600	Mar. Min. Co.	11⅞	500	do.	34⅝
100	do.	11¾	1500	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	64¼
80	Pac. M. & C.	305	500	do.	64⅝
200	P., Ft. W. & C.	93	200	Clev. & Tol.	108
100	do.	93¼	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	93¼
100	do.	s10 93⅜	150	do.	94
100	do.	93¾	100	do.	94⅛
100	do.	s30 93¾	100	do.	94⅜
500	do.	94	100	do.	94⅜
100	Mil. & Pr. Du C.	42			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000	Am. Gold	s10 203	800	Erie Railway	x-d 70
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	s10 107⅞	700	do.	b3 70¾
200	do.	107¾	2300	do.	s3 70
100	do.	s6 107⅞	600	do.	s3 70½
500	do.	s6 107¾	100	do.	b3 70
1400	Erie Railway	x-d 70¾	100	do.	s10 70
900	do.	c 70¾	200	do.	s6 70
100	do.	b3 70¾	300	do.	70¾
200	do.	70¾	200	do.	69⅝
200	do.	b5 70¾	500	do.	69¾
1400	do.	s3 70¾	100	Hud. Riv. R.	101⅜
400	do.	s3 70¾	100	do.	101
200	do.	70¾	800	Reading R.	105⅜
100	do.	s5 70¾	200	do.	b3 105⅜
800	do.	70¾	500	M. S. & N. I. R.	65⅜

EVENING EXCHANGE.

$100,000	Am. Gold	199	800	Hudson R. R.	100
50,000	do.	199⅜	100	do.	s3 100
98,000	do.	198⅜	100	do.	s30 100⅜
100,000	do.	198	200	Reading R.	104⅜
200,000	do.	198⅛	200	do.	s3 104⅜
10,000	do.	197⅞	100	Mich. Cen. R.	103
100,000	do.	198⅛	900	M. S. & N. I.	64
50,000	do.	198⅜	2700	do.	s7 64
55,000	do.	s3 198⅛	4300	do.	64⅜
100,000	do.	s3 198⅞	100	Ill. Cen.	113
100,000	do.	198⅜	500	do.	s3 113⅛
10,000	U. S. 5-20s, C.		1000	do.	s16 112
	Old Issue	98¾	1000	Clev. & Tol.	s30 106
10,000	U. S. M. Cer	s3 27⅞	500	do.	107
10,000	do.	27⅞	200	Chi. & P. R. R.	91⅞
1000	Clev. & Pitts.	82⅛	200	do.	s10 92
200	do.	s30 82	100	do.	s30 92
400	N. Y. Cen. R.	106⅛	300	do.	s7 92⅛
400	do.	s10 106	600	Chi. & N. W.	s10 34
200	do.	s6 106	1500	do.	34¼
100	do.	s7 106	1000	do.	s10 34⅛
100	do.	106¼	500	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	63¾
600	do.	b10 106	400	do.	s3 63⅝
300	do.	106	300	do.	63⅝
100	do.	105⅞	200	do.	s3 63⅜
100	do.	s10 105⅞	100	do.	63⅜
100	do.	s30 105	200	do.	s3 63⅜
2000	Erie Railway	s10 67	200	P., Ft. W. & C.	s3 91¼
1900	do.	s3 67⅜	300	do.	s3 91⅜
2300	do.	67⅜	100	Cumb. Coal	s10 41¾
500	do.	67⅜	100	do.	42¾
100	do.	67⅝	100	do.	42
500	do.	s3 67⅝	100	do.	s10 42¾
1300	do.	68	100	do.	42¾
700	Mariposa Min.	12¾			

MONDAY, Jan. 23—A. M.

The Custom House returns of the Foreign Trade at New-York since the 1st July—the beginning of the current Fiscal Year of the United States—are now made official for the First Quarter of the Year, embracing the months of July, August and September, 1864. The imports were:

	July.	Aug.	Sept.
Dutiable direct	$ 6,382,926	$ 6,603,653	$4,990,114
Dutiable bonded	14,954,635	10,427,478	6,258,568
Free goods	917,684	936,474	832,557
Total entries	$22,255,247	$17,977,605	$12,481,239
Same months 1863	15,281,432	$14,994,282	$15,421,709

There was also entered during the same months Foreign Specie to the value in July of $128,052; August, $245,858, and September, $58,220. The value of Goods, of the previous Importations, withdrawn from Bond during the same months was, in July, $3,386,873; in August, $7,967,843, and in September, $6,852,329—together, $18,207,045, or *less* by $12,443,636 than went into Bond during the same months: So that the total amount of Foreign Goods actually marketed, (including Free articles,) during the First Quarter of the current Fiscal Year, at the port of New-York, is $40,077,755, of which $11,044,063 was reexported without paying duty, leaving for consumption in the home market $29,033,692, upon which the Customs paid into the Treasury in Gold was $13,907,706, or at an average rate of duty, under the last revision of the Tariff, which went into operation on 1st of July, of 47.95 or within a small fraction of *forty-eight per cent*; as against $49,868,097 marketed the corresponding quarter of the previous fiscal year, of which $1,142,794 was reexported without paying duty, leaving for the home market $48,725,303, on which the Customs paid were $18,616,595, or at an average rate of duty under the previous Tariff of *thirty-eight per cent.* It will thus be seen that our people economized the consumption of Foreign Goods during the quarter to the amount of $19,692,611, Gold value, (before the addition of the duties,) while our Customs Revenue at New-York fell off only $4,607,888. The difference saved in the export of Gold and Silver during the quarter was $6,529,987.

The Exports of the same months were:

1864.	July.	Aug.	Sept.
Domestic Produce	$26,361,673	$26,617,350	$18,306,520
Foreign Reexports	5,268,264	2,286,310	2,306,980
Together	$31,629,937	$28,976,160	$20,984,428
Gold and Silver	1,847,329	1,001,813	2,696,394

The Exports of the corresponding quarter of the previous Fiscal Year were as follows:

1863.	July.	Aug.	Sept.
Domestic Produce	$18,296,833	$18,666,500	$11,717,761
Foreign Reexports	525,839	322,500	294,372
Together	$18,823,464	$18,988,648	$12,012,133
Gold and Silver	5,268,861	3,455,261	2,480,385

The Export Trade of the quarter shows a gain of $9,901,269 Gold value of Foreign articles reexported, a gain of $22,782,318 Currency value in Domestic Products, and a decrease of $6,529,987 in Gold and Silver sent abroad.

The Import Entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper amount to $2,169,904, against $5,339,274 same time last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $4,064,365, against $2,871,565 same week last year. The export of Specie amounts to $329,833, against $471,000 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $1,083,916. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by rail, are 3,858 bales.

The following are the official and semi-official Custom-house returns of the import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York since the 1st of July 1864, the beginning of the current Fiscal or Treasury year—the small entries of Foreign Specie not included.

Month—Official.		Week—Unofficial.	
July	$22,258,247	Oct. 18	$3,944,598
Aug.	18,621,452	Oct. 22	2,375,325
Sept.	16,481,339	Oct. 29	3,139,896
Total to Oct. 1	$48,567,918	Nov. 5	1,360,879
Week—Unofficial.		Nov. 12	3,227,571
Oct. 8	3,347,668	Nov. 19	1,898,797
		Nov. 26	2,066,334
		Dec. 3	1,642,810
		Dec. 10	2,214,994
		Dec. 17	1,497,778
		Dec. 24	2,172,170
		Dec. 31	2,376,440
		Jan. 7	2,092,891
		Jan. 14	2,066,518
		Jan. 21	2,169,984
Total since July 1			$35,114,217
Against same date, 1864			109,119,668
Decrease since July 1			$24,005,451

The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reexported, have been as follows since the Current Fiscal Year, from New-York, by the monthly official and weekly semi-official returns:

Month—Official.		Week—Semi-official.	
July	$31,626,837	Oct. 13	$5,451,800
Aug	28,976,169	Oct. 20	4,615,672
Sept	19,984,428	Oct. 27	2,728,510
Total to Sept 30	$80,519,134	Nov. 3	3,391,300
Week—Unofficial.		Nov. 9	5,936,161
Oct. 5	$3,662,256	Nov. 16	4,845,104
		Nov. 23	1,880,363
		Nov. 30	3,898,565
		Dec. 7	3,644,586
		Dec. 14	5,112,979
		Dec. 21	1,616,706
		Dec. 28	2,596,818
		Jan. 4	1,905,728
		Jan. 11	4,084,396
		Jan. 18	
Total, since July 1			$135,649,995
Against same time, 1864			66,311,218
Increase to date			$48,338,777

The Exports of Specie from New-York have been:

Month.		Week.	
July	$1,847,329	Oct. 15	$239,492
August	1,001,813	Oct. 22	626,000
September	2,696,394	Oct. 29	833,690
Week.		Nov. 5	2,296,890
Oct. 8	287,756	Nov. 12	1,219,280
		Nov. 19	1,545,365
		Nov. 26	1,524,000
		Dec. 3	1,823,265
		Dec. 10	1,672,467
		Dec. 17	1,121,487
		Dec. 24	1,768,251
		Dec. 31	1,345,355
		Jan. 7	594,353
		Jan. 14	1,846,251
		Jan. 21	329,833
Total since July 1			$23,003,676
Against same time, 1864			23,248,000
Decrease since July 1			$10,244,324

The Customs duties received, (in Gold,) and the Gold Interest paid, on the Funded Debt of the United States, at New-York, since the beginning of the Fiscal Year, (about three-fourths of the whole of each for the United States being settled at New-York, are as follows:

	Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.
July	$3,585,848	July	$1,681,000
August	6,237,364	August	2,106,784
September	4,084,494	September	3,113,699
October	3,670,188	October	1,895,606
November	3,455,166	November	4,032,556
December	3,467,368	December	3,163,406
Jan. 7	843,139	Jan., (appro.)	5,231,726
Jan. 14	968,716	Total	$21,424,677
Jan. 21	1,063,916		
Total to date	$27,396,188		

The January interest was ordered to be prepaid as early as the 16th of November, and the appropriation of the Gold then transferred to interest account. Of this appropriation, $5,231,726 remained uncalled for on the 1st of January, since when about two-thirds of the amount has probably been called for.

The trade of the past week was quite liberal in the clearances of Domestic Produce, and only moderate in the import entries of Foreign Goods. The domestic commission men are also doing but a small business, except where they meet the market freely by reducing prices to correspond with the heavy fall in Cotton. The Stock Exchange has fluctuated heavily on the Railways against the prices of the previous week, while the Gold Room marks an extreme difference of 23 ₩ cent. from the closing of Saturday week, and 20 ₩ cent. as on the last quotations at the Evening Exchange on Saturday.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	201 @198@201
U. S. 6 ₩ cents., 5-20 years	109¾ @108⅜
New-York Central	116¾ @106⅜
New-York and Erie	84@68 ex div.
Erie Preferred Shares	90@68 ex div.
Rock Island	102¾ @93¾
Michigan Southern	73¾ @64⅜
Michigan Central	109⅞ @98⅜
Toledo	108@101
Illinois Central	124¼ @117 ex div.
Hudson River	120⅞ @100
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	99@89⅜
Fort Wayne and Chicago	99¾ @91¾ ex div.
Chicago and Northwestern	38¾ @34⅛
Almaden Quicksilver	97@94
Mariposa Gold	13¾ @13¾
Cumberland	43¾ @42@42½
Reading	113¾ @104⅜

The Gold speculation was weak, and had another fall of 5 ₩ cent. Saturday. The range of sales 206@201½ ₩ cent. The Export demand for the day's steamer was $290,046, making for the whole week only $329,833, and, but for the disposition, in some quarters, noticed on Friday, to cover old outstanding engagements at higher rates, the Room would have had but little support even at the reduced quotation. The Street was rather free from Military news and rumors.

The Government Stocks have resumed a firmer tone than on Friday morning, and there is a good demand for 5-20s and 10-40s, both at the Stock Board and on Wall-street. The Railways were partially better at the Board, but subsequently relapsed, and closed, it will be noticed below, on most descriptions, lower than on Friday afternoon. Erie broke down below 70 ₩ cent., on a rumor that one or more of the Wall-street Directors recently outvoted in their purpose to defeat the January half-yearly dividend, have applied to one of the courts (or prepared a petition for the purpose) to restrain its payment on the 1st of February. This stock-gambling dodge was not unusual eight or ten years ago, but the present is only the second recent instance of the kind in the Street, the first being esteemed of the most frivolous and contemptible nature, and we doubt whether the last will be found less disreputable to the party engaged in it. The Stockholders of the Erie have themselves to blame for exposing their great property to such or similar attacks from one or more of their Trustees by keeping them in place year after year. At the Evening Exchange there was much excitement, and heavy sales of Gold below 200, and the Railways lower than on the Street.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
U. S. 6s, 1881	116¾	116¾	Pittsburgh	86¾	86¾
U. S. 5-20's	106¾	106¾	Northwest	34¾	34¾
U. S. Certificates	98	98	N. West Pref	65¾	54¾
N. Y. Central	106¾	106¾	Rock Island	94¾	91¾
Erie	70¾	70	Fort Wayne	90¾	90¾
Hudson	100¾	101	Cum'land Coal	44¾	43¾
Reading	106¾	106¾	Quicksilver	94	94
Mich. Southern	67	66¾	Mariposa	11¾	12
Illinois Cen.	118	*118¾	Ohio & M. Certs	28¼	27

* Ex-Dividend.

The following bids were made Saturday for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	112	Mercantile	123
Merchants'	117	Chatham	115
Mechanics'	112	Bank of N. Amer.	107
America	136	Hanover	102
City	170	Irving	105
North River	107	Market	103
Fulton	165	Shoe and Leather	106
National	112	Corn Exchange	116
Merchants' Exchange	97¾	St. Nicholas	104
State of New-York	116	Commonwealth	103
Commerce	117	Atlantic	101
Mech's' Bk'g. Asso.	101	Imp. and Traders'	107

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	103	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	91¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	100	Lack. & W. Bds	104
Erie 1sts, '86	102	Del., L. & W. 1sts	112
Erie 7s, '79	110	Tol. & W. 1sts, Ext	108
Erie 7s, 2d mort. '90	100	Mil. & P. du Ch. 1sts	106

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4160. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Passage of the Paper-Duty Resolution by the House.

The Case of the Turbulent Louisianian.

PLANTATION MANNERS AT A DISCOUNT

He is Denied the Privileges of the House.

GEN. BUTLER vs. MR. BROOKS

A SHARP DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 23.

INDIANS ON THE OVERLAND ROUTE.

Telegrams have been received by the Government from all the principal Federal officials in Utah Territory, as well as from many leading citizens of Nebraska, urging the immediate creation of a military department of the Platte, to be placed under command of Brig.-Gen. CONNOR, for the purpose of affording adequate protection to the Overland Mail and Emigrant route between the Missouri River and California. Scarcely a day passes that the pressing necessity for some measure of this kind is not made still more apparent, by the most distressing accounts of Indian atrocities and depredations. The latest telegram from the scene of difficulty announces that on Saturday last, fifteen employes of the Overland Mail were still endeavoring to hold Julesburgh, and to defend several wounded United States soldiers abandoned by their comrades, against anticipated attack by a large band of the red-skins. At last advices, however, it was doubtful whether they would be able to hold out, especially as Gen. CURTIS' troops at Cottonwood Spring, only 100 miles distant, were promising no relief. Julesburgh is the point on the Platte whence the road diverges toward Denver City. It is the great grain depot for the eastern section of the Overland Mail route; and if the savages take possession of it we may consider Overland Mail service at an end until late in the Spring, for want of indispensible supplies. These troubles were anticipated by the mail contractors, who, months ago, urged upon the War Department the necessity for military protection, when the rigors of Winter should stimulate the Indians' instinct for pillage and murder. Their appeal, doubtless, would have been heeded, had not a California Senator charged that the outrages were got up by the contractors themselves! The folly of this is now thoroughly exploded, but, in the meantime, the mischief has been done. The proposition now is to station ten men at each mail station in the hostile Indian country. By mounting these they will be able to escort the coaches safely—each patrol, of course, riding guard from one station to another, and returning with the returning coach. This plan has been sanctioned by Maj.-Gen. HALLECK.

At present the Indians have complete and undisputed possession of about 600 miles of the road. The mails and travel are entirely suspended, and must remain so until the War Department intervenes to repress the savages.

FORT FISHER—TESTIMONY OF CAPT. ALDEN.

Capt. ALDEN, who commanded the *Brooklyn* in the expeditions against Fort Fisher, testified before the Committee on the Conduct of the War to-day. His testimony related wholly to the naval operations, which he says were brilliant beyond record. When asked by the committee what he thought of the first attack, he seemed to be of the opinion that it would have been successful, had the land forces coöperated with the navy.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate Military Committee to-day considered at length the military nominations before them, and passed quite a number of paymasters, quartermasters and commissaries, which have been referred to members of the committee for investigating moral character and business capacity.

THE OLD CAPITOL PRISON.

Capt. WOOD, in charge of the Old Capitol Prison, has been subpœned to appear before the Military Committee to-morrow, for the purpose of enlightening the committee in regard to the condition of parties therein confined.

THE ALBANY BRIDGE CASE.

The House Post-office Committee have postponed for ten days action in the Albany bridge case.

FREEDMEN'S AFFAIRS.

The Conference Committee on the Freedmen's Bill, who have been in session for several days past, are arranging a new bill and will make this a separate department with an officer in charge, who will have the entire management and control of it, as it will not be connected in any way with either the Interior or Treasury Departments.

THE DOUBLE-ENDER CONTRACTORS.

Considerable opposition is being developed in the House to the proposition for giving relief to the constructors of double-enders, &c.

THE CASE OF MR. FIELDS.

The House to-day promptly vindicated the privileges and dignity of its members by rescinding Judge FIELDS, quasi-member from Louisiana, from the floor of the House, until the Special Committee inquire into the facts connected with his recent assault upon Judge KELLEY and report the same to the House.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 23.

RATIFICATION OF INDIAN TREATIES.

The Senate has ratified the treaties with the northwestern bands of Shoshonees Indians establishing peace and friendship, the several bands stipulating that hostilities and all depredations upon the emigrant trains, the mail and telegraph lines, and upon citizens of the United States within their country shall cease. The boundaries of their country as claimed and occupied by them are as follows: On the north by the middle of the Great Desert; on the west by Steptoe Valley; on the south by Toedoe or Green Mountains, and on the east by Great Salt Lake, Tuilie and Rush Valleys. The Indians agree to remove to the reservations whenever the President shall deem it expedient for them to do so, and become herdsmen or agriculturists, the Government paying them certain annuities in money, provisions and goods. The Indians also agree that the Pacific Railroad shall not be molested, that military posts, etc., may be constructed, the gold and silver mines worked, and mining and agricultural settlements formed, and ranches established whenever they may be required.

THE REPORT ABOUT FORT CASWELL.

It has been erroneously stated that Admiral PORTER confirms the report that the rebels have blown up Fort Caswell and the steamers *Tallahassee* and *Chickamauga*. His language is as follows;

"A large force of gunboats occupy the river between Caswell and Wilmington. That place is hermetically sealed against blockade-runners, and no *Alabamas*, or *Floridas*, or *Chickamaugas*, or *Tallahassees* will ever fit out again from that port, and our merchants will soon, I hope, be enabled to pursue in safety their avocation."

He further says:—"We shall move along carefully; have no vessels blown up by torpedoes, if I can help it, and I think we will be in Wilmington before long."

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 23.

COMMUNICATION FROM MR. STANTON.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from Secretary STANTON, stating that the several resolutions setting for information in his possession, had been handed to him on his return to the city, and that information would be sent in as speedily as possible.

CREDENTIALS OF MR. HOWARD.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Union,) presented the credentials of Mr. HOWARD, Senator elect from Michigan, for six years from the 4th of March next.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Union,) presented the joint resolution of the Ohio Legislature, instructing the Senators and Representatives from that State to vote for the constitutional amendment, abolishing and prohibiting slavery, which was ordered to be laid on the table and printed.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Mr. WADE also presented the petition of citizens of Ohio, asking that efforts be made to secure an exchange of prisoners.

This petition was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE DUTY ON IMPORTED PAPER.

Mr. WADE presented the memorial of Ohio publishers, asking for the abolition of the duty on imported paper, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. BROWN, of West Virginia, (Union,) presented a resolution passed by the Missouri Constitutional Convention, asking for the passage of the constitutional amendment.

INCREASE OF OFFICERS' PAY.

Petitions for an increase of the pay of army officers and clerks in the Government service, were presented by Messrs. HOWARD, WILSON and SUMNER, and were appropriately referred.

PAY OF OFFICERS IN THE FIELD.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) introduced a bill entitled an act to increase the compensation of certain officers in the field.

The first section provides that the commutation price of rations to all officers below and including Brevet Brigadier-Generals, shall be fifty cents after the 1st of March, instead of thirty cents, as at present. But this shall not apply to officers who are entitled to commutation for quarters, as to officers of the Veteran Corps.

The second section relieves all officers of the army and navy from the payment of the income tax.

The third section provides that every officer who remains in the service, except those of the Veteran Reserve Corps and those on detached duty who get commutation for quarters, shall, at the close of the war, be entitled to three months' pay on being honorably mustered out of the service.

This applies to volunteer officers only.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

DISAGREEMENT ON THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union) from the Finance Committee, reported that the Committee of Conference on the deficiency bill had been unable to agree, and moved that the Senate further insist upon its amendments and appoint another committee. The subject of disagreement was, Mr. SHERMAN said, that the House insisted upon thirty thousand dollars being added to the bill for increased compensation to its employes. Mr. SHERMAN explained that the House could not legally grant this increase, and even on other grounds it could not be justified. If the pay of employes of the House was increased that of other officers in the civil service must be increased also. The Senate could not increase the pay of civil officers while it refused an increase to army officers. If any increase was made it ought to be to those who had suffered and endured hardships and privations in the army.

Mr. MCDOUGAL, of California, (Dem.,) argued in favor of increasing the compensation. He thought it unwise to refuse to increase the pay of one class of persons because the increase could not be extended to others.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Union,) hoped the Senate would be unanimous in concurring in the recommendation of Mr. SHERMAN.

Mr. MORGAN, of New-York, (Union,) said, that in order to test the sense of the Senate on this question of increased pay, he would call for the yeas and nays on agreeing to the proposition of Mr. SHERMAN, that the Senate recede to accede to the proposition for an increase.

The yeas and nays were then taken, with the following result: yeas, 35; nays, 1—Mr. MCDOUGAL. So Mr. SHERMAN's proposition was agreed to.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the petition of Surgeon-Gen. HAMMOND, asking for an inquiry into the circumstances of the court-martial before which he was tried, and asked that it be referred to the Military Committee, which was done.

NO ARMORY FOR OREGON.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Union,) from the Military Committee, reported adversely on the petition of the Oregon Legislature, asking for the establishment of an armory and arsenal in that State.

The report was agreed to.

GEN. PAYNE.

Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, (Dem.,) from the Military Committee, reported back Mr. POWELL'S resolution, calling on the Secretary of War for the publication of the report of the commission that investigated the conduct of Gen. PAYNE at Paducah, with an amendment, so as to add all papers connected with said investigation.

The resolution was then adopted.

NEGOTIATION WITH THE REBEL STATES.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) offered the following, which was ordered to be printed and laid upon the table for the present:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress assembled, That no negotiation, terms of settlement, or concession, or compromise be entered into, proposed, yielded, or made with the rebels, directly or indirectly, until they have manifested their implicit and unconditional submission to the authorities of the Government; and further, that however much peace may be desired, the present war must be waged with all the resources and energy of the Government until said submission shall be secured, and the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws established over the entire territory of the United States as heretofore claimed.

The title of the above is: "A resolution declaring the sense of Congress upon the subject of negotiation."

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, (Union,) offered the following, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, that in lieu of the fifth paragraph of the ninth section of the first article of the Constitution of the United States, the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the Legislatures of the several States, shall be, to all intents and purposes, a part of the said Constitution, to wit:

The Congress shall have power to lay a tax or duty on articles exported from any State.

NAVAL CREDITS.

The Chair presented a communication from the Secretary of War in reply to the Senate resolution of Jan. 5, asking information as to the number of men enlisted in the naval service of the United States that have been credited upon the military quotas of the respective States.

It appears on the authority of the Provost-Marshal-General, that the number of such credits was 67,687. This includes all naval enlistments from April 17, 1861 to Feb. 24, 1864.

The principle was to credit them as required by the act to their places of residence so far as was practicable to do so, and according to the rules governing in crediting men enlisted in the army. Commissioners were appointed by the Secretary of War to collect the proof necessary to determine the legality of the claims. Upon this proof the credits were allowed. The evidence taken was procured by official certificate from the Navy Department in Washington, from the commanding officers of receiving-ships and naval rendezvous and by affidavits and certificates of Supervisors of towns and counties, and other data deemed reliable. The commissioners were instructed that the State in which the enlistments had been made would be entitled to credits therefor, unless it should appear by more direct evidence that they belonged elsewhere.

THE CONFISCATION ACT.

Mr. TRUMBULL gave notice that on to-morrow he would call up the resolution explanatory of the Confiscation Bill, and should move an amendment striking out that part of it which limits the confiscation of real estate to the life of an individual.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) said this provision was already incorporated in the freedmen's bill, which would be acted upon in a few days.

SALE OF THE ST. LOUIS ARSENAL GROUND.

Mr. BROWN, of Missouri, (Union,) called up the bill to repeal a bill for the sale of the St. Louis arsenal ground, which was passed.

THANKS TO GEN. TERRY.

The resolution of thanks to Major-Gen. TERRY, with the House amendment inserting the word "brevet" before "Major," was taken up and passed.

PURCHASE OF THE NEW-YORK MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

On motion of Mr. CLARK, the Senate took up and passed the joint resolution authorizing the purchase of the New-York Merchants' Exchange to be used for Custom-house purposes.

AMOUNT OF REVENUE COLLECTED IN EACH DISTRICT.

Mr. WILSON offered a resolution which was passed, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the amount of money collected in each internal revenue district of the several States.

PAYMASTERS IN THE NAVY.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Union,) called up the bill defining the rank and pay of paymasters in the navy.

Mr. GRIMES explained that there was now one hundred paymasters and assistant paymasters in the naval service (sixty-four paymasters and thirty-six assistant paymasters,) and three hundred and ninety six acting assistant paymasters. It was proposed by the bill to enable the Secretary of the Navy to select from among these four hundred young men, one hundred who shall have furnished the best evidence of their capacity, and confer them to the navy proper as Passed Assistant Paymaster with the pay of $1,500 per year and one ration. It was supposed that there would be no time in the future when there would be less than two hundred paymasters needed in the navy, if one hundred vessels were kept in commission. This number would be required, as a great many Paymasters were always needed for shore duty. This bill also created the new grade of Passed Assistant Paymasters. The regulations now required a strict examination, besides testimonials as to capability and honesty. It was now proposed to make the rank of Passed Assistant Paymaster to correspond with Passed Assistant Surgeons and Engineers. Men who passed a second examination will be entitled to this new rank. Mr. GRIMES explained further that the bill was approved by the Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. HALE said he was opposed to the bill. He did not think it wise at this time to make permanent additions to the navy. It would become necessary, he thought, before long, to reduce the number of naval officers.

Mr. HALE called for the yeas and nays on the passage of the bill.

The bill passed, by a vote of 27 yeas against 4 nays. Messrs. BUCKALEW, DAVIS, CARLILE and HALE voting in the negative.

RETALIATION.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Union,) moved that the Senate take up the resolution advising retaliation for cruel treatment of our officers and soldiers.

Mr. SUMNER—Oh! I would not take that up now.

Mr. WADE—You would if your were a prisoner.

The resolution was taken up.

Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, (Dem.,) stated that he understood that Mr. JOHNSON wished to debate this resolution, and he hoped its further consideration would be postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. WADE—I shall not resist the postponement till to-morrow if the Senator from Maryland wishes to debate this subject; and yet I feel it the gentlemen who wish it were in the condition of many of our prisoners, they would not feel like listening to a very long speech on the subject. I will let it stand over till to-morrow, but with the understanding that I shall press it at the earliest opportunity.

After some further remarks on the subject, the resolution was postponed until to-morrow.

The Senate then went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 23.

THE DUTY ON PAPER.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) offered the following joint resolution:

Resolved, That in lieu of the duty on printing paper imported and used for books and newspapers, now levied by law, there shall be levied, collected, and paid three per centum advalorem.

Mr. WASHBURNE moved the previous question.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, (Union,) hoped the resolution would not be passed without consideration. He wanted it referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Union,) made objection to the hasty passage of the resolution.

Mr. WASHBURNE said the duty was now 2½ per centum, and he wanted to relieve the newspapers of some of their burdens.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Union,) was opposed to the passage of the resolution for the reason that the subject was now pending before the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. FARNSWORTH moved the resolution be laid on the table.

This was disagreed to, 41 against 83.

The House ordered the main question to be put, 88 against 44, and the question having been stated: Shall the joint resolution be engrossed and read a third time?

Mr. SPAULDING, of Ohio, (Union,) in order to prevent further action, moved that the House adjourn.

Which was decided in the negative, 13 against 115.

Mr. BACONMALL, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) unsuccessfully moved that the House adjourn, till Monday. He next moved that the House adjourn. This also failed.

The question was ordered on the passage of the resolution, when Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, moved to lay it on the table, this was negatived, 42 against 93.

The joint resolution was then passed; yeas 97, nays 40.

YEAS—Messrs. J. C. Allen, Allison, Ancona, Arnold, Baldwin, of Michigan; Baxter, Beaman, Blaine, Blair, Bliss, Blow, Boyd, Brooks, Brown, of Wisconsin; Chandler, A. W. Clark, Clay, Cobb, Coffroth, Cox, Cravens, Dawson, Deming, Denison, Donnelly, Driggs, Eckley, Eden, Edgerton, Eldridge, Finck, Hanson, Garfield, Grider, Grinnell, Harding, Herrington, Harris, of Illinois; Holman, Hotchkiss, Hubbard, of Iowa; Hubbard, of Connecticut; Ingersoll, Johnson, of Pennsylvania; Julian, Kasson, Kellogg, of Michigan; Kerman, King, Law, Lazear, Leblond, Long, Longyear, Mallory, McDowell, McIndoe, Middleton, Miller, of New-York; Morrison, Norton, Odell, O'Neill, of Ohio; Orth, Patterson, Pendleton, Perry, Price, Randall, of Pennsylvania; Randall, of Kentucky; Rice, of Maine; Robinson, Rogers, Rollins, of New-Hampshire; Ross, Schenck, Scofield, Scott, Sloan, Steele, of New-York; Steele, of New-Jersey; Strouse, Sweat, Townsend, Upson, Van Valkenburg, Wadsworth, Washburne, of Illinois; Whaley, Wheeler, C. A. White, J. W. White, Wilder, Wilson, Windom, Yeaman.

NAYS—Messrs. Alley, Ames, Bailey, Baldwin, of Massachusetts; Bontwell, Brodhead, Brown, of West Virginia; Cary, Clark, Cole, Cresswell, Davis, of Maryland; Davis, of New-York; Dawes, Dixon, Eliot, Farnsworth, Frank, Hall, Higby, Hooper, Jenckes, Kelly, Kellogg, of New-York; Marvin, McBride, Moorhead, Morrill, Morris, of New-York; A. Myers, L. Myers, O'Neill, of Pennsylvania; Pyrham, Rice, of Massachusetts; Shannon, Spaulding, Stevens, Thayer, Tracy, Washburne, of Massachusetts; Williams.

The joint resolution is yet to be acted upon in the Senate.

THANKS TO GEN. SHERIDAN.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, offered a resolution of thanks to Gen. SHERIDAN, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. FRANK, of New-York, (Union,) presented the resolutions of the Legislature of New-York, instructing the Senators and requesting the representatives to vote for the pending Constitutional amendment to abolish slavery, it being incompatible with free government.

THE QUESTION OF RETALIATION.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, (Union,) a resolution was adopted, authorizing the Committee on Military Affairs to send for persons and papers and examine witnesses as to retaliation, and the treatment of prisoners of war, the subject having been referred to that Committee under a resolution of the House.

THE CASE OF MR. A. J. FIELD.

Mr. SCHENCK rose to a question of privilege and offered a preamble, setting forth that A. J. FIELD, in the language of intimidation and bullying, had attempted to interfere with WILLIAM D. KELLEY, a Member of Congress from Pennsylvania, in his rights and duties as a member in voting on a pending subject of legislation, and had followed up such intimidation and bullying by an assault upon the person of the said WILLIAM D. KELLEY, thus committing a breach of the privileges of the House; therefore,

Resolved, That a select committee of five members be appointed by the Speaker to inquire into the facts, and have the power to send for persons and papers, and that they inquire what course it is proper to take to protect the rights and privileges of the legislation of the House.

Mr. SCHENCK caused to be read an account of the assault and the circumstances attending it from a newspaper.

Mr. FARNSWORTH offered an amendment that, until the report of the committee shall be made, A. J. FIELD be excluded from the privileges of the floor. It was known that FIELD was here awaiting action on his case as a member-elect from Louisiana, and that a resolution had passed giving him the privilege of the floor, pending an examination of the subject.

Mr. MOORHEAD said while he would vote to protect the House in all its rights, he disliked to ask for a committee to investigate so gross an outrage. He would be content with the amendment just offered to exclude Mr. FIELD from the privilege of the floor. This should be done promptly and unanimously, as he and all thinking gentleman here wished to be associated with a men guilty of such an outrage as had been committed on his colleague.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, (Union,) said in drawing up his resolution he had not seen or heard from Judge KELLEY, and knew nothing of the circumstances of the assault until he saw the newspaper report containing them. In the resolution he did not speak of Mr. FIELD having been admitted to the floor of the House. Neither Judge FIELD nor Judge KELLEY were of the least possible consequence in this connection as compared with the great question which underlied this entire proceeding. He wanted to see whether any citizen should undertake to intimidate or prevent a free exercise of judgment by a member of Congress. He referred to the action of the House in 1837 and 1832, when SAM HOUSTON, an ex-member, made an attack upon Mr. STANBERY, a member of the House, and the indication of free speech and legislation by the reprimanding of Mr. HOUSTON, and this too, when the House contained a large majority of the Democratic friends of Mr. HOUSTON.

Mr. COX said there was no one who did not believe that this was a question of privilege, and the action proposed was proper to vindicate the dignity and rights of the House; but to exclude Mr. FIELD from the floor of the House was to prejudge the case. Let us ascertain by investigation what grievence there is. Certainly the man who is implicated should be heard. The amendment pending went on the principle that the man is guilty. As for himself, he was physically able to defend himself, (laughter,) but it might not be so with others. The gentleman from Pittsburgh (Mr. MOORHEAD,) having a ponderous form and all the ability for defence, did not feel for others differently circumstanced. (Laughter.)

Mr. THAYER, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) said in Mr. HOUSTON's case immediately on a communication being presented from Mr. STANBERRY, who was a member from Ohio, Mr. VANCE, from the same State, offered a resolution directing the Speaker to issue warrants to the Sergeant-at-Arms, to take into custody, wherever found, the body of SAMUEL HOUSTON, and keep him subject to the further order and direction of the House. The resolution was adopted by a large majority, and Mr. HOUSTON was accordingly taken into custody to answer to a contemplated breach of the privileges of the House. So at the second session of the twenty-third Congress, when JOHN EWING was assaulted by JOHN H. LANE, a Lieutenant in the navy, this House asserted its jurisdiction by its mode of proceeding in the premises, and on a simple communication the question on which the House was called to act was where a prima facie breach of privilege was shown to the House, the House will proceed to arrest the offender, and bring him to the bar of the House. There could be no higher breach of privilege than an assault on a member of the House for his official conduct.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,)—Did I understand you to say you would vote for his banishment?

Mr. THAYER—No; but I would vote for the amendment as the ground that where there is a *prima facie* case made out, the man is not fit to come into the House until he rests under the charge. If the investigation should show the charge groundless, then I shall vote to restore him to the privilege of which he has been deprived. The dignity and self-respect of the House requires that one that commits an assault on a member should not be permitted to come into this hall until he clears his skirts of the charge. The House cannot be too jealous of its dignities and rights. The rights of the people are of so sacred a character, and the enlightened liberty of the representative so important, that they should always be adequately protected.

Mr. COX resumed, saying: The case of STANBERRY and HOUSTON excited a great deal of interest, and STANBERRY never again was returned by his constituents to Congress, because he had submitted to HOUSTON's flagellation. The gentlemen from Pennsylvania proposed, in effect, to hang the man first and try him afterwards.

Mr. THAYER interrupting, said he did not propose to punish the accused until after he had been duly convicted. But he did propose as there was a *prima facie* case, to exclude him from the floor until he should show his innocence.

Mr. COX asked whether it was not a punishment to take away the only privilege the man had?

Mr. SCHENCK said he was familiar with the case of STANBERRY from its political aspects long ago. He had no objection to bring FIELD before the bar of the House, as had been suggested, but he thought his resolution answered the end in view just as well. He detailed the proceedings of the House in HOUSTON's case. HOUSTON, it appears, was brought to the bar, and questions were put to him touching his admission or denial of the charge against him and after he was withdrawn, the committee, at the head of which was Mr. DAVIS, of Massachusetts, recommended what further the House should do. It happened that HOUSTON, as an ex-member, had the privilege of the floor, and after the case was fully heard he was punished by a reprimand from the Speaker for the assault he had made upon Mr. STANBERRY, and also deprived of the privilege of the floor. When the communication was sent to the House, a question rose as to whether there was a sufficient showing, but some of the friends of Mr. STANBERRY induced him to make an affidavit. In the case now pending he had produced the carefullest of sworn testimony.

Mr. FARNSWORTH said that, as to Mr. FIELD, he was merely admitted to the floor as a matter of courtesy, and it was manifestly proper that the privilege should be withdrawn until after an investigation. The attack on Judge KELLEY being so unprovoked, it was due to dignity and propriety that the aggressor should be denied the privilege of the floor.

Mr. COX said FIELD was more entitled to the floor than HOUSTON had been, because HOUSTON'S Congressional term had expired, and FIELD was endeavoring to be admitted.

Mr. JAMES C. ALLEN, of Illinois, (Dem.,) said grave charges were presented in the resolution, for which he expected to vote; but while they were trying the man, they proposed to give him the privilege extended to the meanest criminal, of being present during the discussion of his guilt or innocence. The amendment to exclude him, if adopted, would assimilate this hall to a Star Chamber.

Mr. LEONARD MYERS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) desired to say on behalf of Judge KELLEY, that he neither presented the case here, nor prosecutes it in the courts. When the testimony was required, Judge KELLEY was sent for as a witness. He (Myers,) saw the whole proceeding. The attack was cowardly, dastardly and infamous. Judge KELLEY took care of himself amply, though having his assailant at a disadvantage.

Mr. COX said he made no charge of that kind.

Mr. MYERS said the gentleman had made a jocular intimation about one's defending himself.

Mr. COX said that he had reference to his own physical disability.

Mr. MYERS said he understood the comic part of the gentlemen's remarks. In conclusion, he said he hoped that Mr. FIELD would at once be excluded from the privileges of the floor.

Mr. HARRINGTON, of Indiana, (Union,) said for one he was opposed to the amendment, as there was no evidence before the House, except of a police-report, that a violation of the privileges of the House had been committed. While he would punish violations of privileges, he would not exclude the accused, because it was unwarranted and contrary to every principle of investigation. If Judge KELLEY did use such language as was represented, FIELD ought to have resented it. If Judge KELLEY had used outside the language he had used here to insult members, then the chastisement was just. He did not, however, know the facts in the case.

Mr. THAYER regretted that the gentleman from Indiana had put a hypothetical case, reflecting on the character of the gentleman injured rather than on that of the aggressor.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of New-York, (Dem.,) thought that something was due to the Representative character of Mr. FIELD, and suggested a substitute for the amendment, which Mr. FARNSWORTH accepted, namely:

That until the report of the committee shall be made, the privileges heretofore extended to A. J. FIELD, are suspended.

This was agreed to, and the resolution for the appointment of a select committee, &c., as thus amended, was adopted.

GEN. BUTLER AND MR. BROOKS.

Mr. BROOKS said that not long ago, in the course of his remarks, he had occasion to speak of a certain Major-General as a gold rubber. But in some of the orints he was represented as saying "bold robber." No doubt this was a misunderstanding. He had received a letter from a Major-General, who it seemed supposed that this remark was particularly applicable to him, though at the time there was another Major-General in the city of New-York.

At his desire the letter was read as follows:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20, 1865.

Jeme Brooks, Member of Congress, House of Representatives:

I find, in the *Daily Globe* of the 7th inst., a report of your remarks in the House on the 6th inst., an extract from which, personal to me, is appended. I have the honor to inquire whether your remarks are correctly reported, except, perhaps, in the misprint "gold" for "bold;" and, also, whether there was any modification, explanation or limitation made by you other than appears in this report. The gentleman who hands you this will wait or call for your answer at any time or place you may designate.

(Signed,) B. F. BUTLER, Major-General.

The extract from Mr. BROOKS' speech was in substance as follows:

I am bound to say an effort was made to control the City of New-York during the Autumn election. The Government sent there a gold robber in the person of a Major-General of the United States—robber as he was at the public treasure, and Major-General, he dared not exercise control over the actions of those whom the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SCHOFIELD) had called thieves and robbers.

Mr. BROOKS resumed, said that the letter from Gen. BUTLER was brought to him by H. C. CLARK, Colonel and Adjutant.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, (Union,) rose to a question of order, that the letter of Gen. BUTLER did not violate any of the privileges of a member.

The Speaker said, before deciding the point, he would like Mr. BROOKS to point out what words in the letter he excepted to, and he would then rule as to them specifically.

Mr. BROOKS in reply, quoted from the Constitution "that for any speech or debate in either House, members shall not be questioned in any other place."

The Speaker replied that would justify the gentlemen in refusing to answer the letter, but did not settle this point.

Mr. BROOKS then said he excepted to the whole letter, that it was sent through Gen. BUTLER'S Aids decamp in uniform, instead of through the Post-office, and that Gen. CLARK was desirous of an immediate answer. He did not like a military gentleman coming into his house and calling for an immediate answer (laughter) or any answer. He expressed to this Aide-de-camp that he could not give an immediate answer, but would take his own time. The remarks to which Gen. BUTLER had taken exception were made on the floor of this House, and he did not choose to enter into a correspondence with Gen. BUTLER concerning them.

Mr. BOUTWELL pressed his point of order.

Mr. BROOKS quoted from the letter "the gentlemen who hands you this will wait or call for an answer at any place you may designate." This, said Mr. BROOKS, is the language of the dentist.

The Speaker decided that the letter was not an infringement of privilege. He said that if he should rule that it was, it would cut off all right of criticism by constituents in their letters on the speeches or acts of their members, and all attempts to secure explanations of language which a person intended to have deemed unjust. It seemed to the Chair not improper that a person who had been charged here as a gold robber, should inquire if this charge were correctly reported, and whether there was not some explanation or qualification of it, and the language of the note did not seem offensive. Language something like this might have been used by those recognizing dueling. If the letter was clearly intended as inviting a settlement of this matter by what is called the code of honor, but which the Chair regarded as the code of murder, he (the Chair) would have ruled differently, but as it was susceptible of a different construction, he decided that it was not a question of privilege.

Mr. BROOKS appealed from the decision of the chair. If he had said the object was to ascertain whether he had been correctly reported or not, he could have long ago set the office of the *Congressional Globe* or of its reporters. He had revised the speech, making the words "bold robber" read "gold robber." Gen. BUTLER sent his aid to him with the letter while he was at breakfast—an aid-de-camp in full panoply, paid out of the treasury of the United States, and at present in the service of Gen. BUTLER. If he had been a duelist he should have accepted the note in that character, but he resolved to resort to his rights as a member of this House, and it was on that ground he left it to be said whether he was correct or incorrect.

Mr. INGERSOLL—What ground had you for asserting that Gen. BUTLER is a gold robber?

Mr. BROOKS—I cannot give my reasons under the ruling of the Chair?

Cries from the Democratic side, "Let's have them," "What are they?"

Mr. STEVENS—We had better confine ourselves to the legitimate line of debate. I require the gentleman to speak to the text.

Mr. INGERSOLL—I move the rules be suspended, that the gentleman may explain.

The rules were suspended for that purpose.

Mr. STEVENS (in a loud tone)—We suspend the rules, that we may disgrace ourselves.

Mr. SPALDING, of Ohio, (Union,) inquired—Will it be in order to let BUTLER in the ring?

Mr. KERMAN, of New-York, (Dem.,) said that is not in accordance with the precedent enclosing Mr. FIELD.

Mr. BROOKS said the reason he did not reply to the letter was that he had known him on a previous occasion in New-York, when surrounded by a staff of twenty or twenty-five officers in the Hoffman-house, to send out his Aid-de-Camp to demand the presence of a gentleman before him, and when the gentleman appeared he found him seated the table with his pistols before him—and thus in the peaceable city of New-York. The ground on which he made the charge of BUTLER being a gold-robber was a certain transaction in New-Orleans, and the proceedings in the Surrogate Court of New-York. The plaintiff in the case, SAMUEL SMITH, procured an order to refund certain moneys, stating, in his deposition, that he went from Saratoga, some years ago to New-Orleans, and he and his brother entered into the banking business. On the 24th of April, 1862, when FARRAGUT had passed the forts, he secreted his gold in the air-cells of the vault, leaving the city would be given to plunder. Gen. BUTLER, on the first of May, issued an order and directed every man to return to his business, promising that the right of property should be held inviolate, subject only to the laws of the United States. The deponent accordingly reopened his banking-house. Gen. BUTLER soon commenced examining into the affairs of the bankers. Finding the deponent had some thousand dollars in gold, he demanded the money of him, and on refusing, he was thrown into prison until he revealed the place of concealment. Gen. BUTLER now has fifty thousand dollars of this gold, &c. He (Mr. BROOKS) had only to add that this money had never been paid into the Treasury of the United States, and yet remains in BUTLER'S hands.

Mr. LOAN, of Missouri, (Union,)—Has it ever been returned to the proper department?

Mr. BROOKS—It is not in the Treasury Department.

Mr. LOAN—I understand it has been paid to the War Department.

Mr. STEVENS asked what was the result of the suit to which the gentleman referred.

Mr. BROOKS replied, it was still pending. The fact was not to be discredited that that $50,000 was not where it ought to be, but in the sole possession of Gen. BUTLER.

Mr. GOOCH, of Massachusetts, (Union,)—I will say the gentlemen, if, before making his charge, he had taken occasion to investigate the facts, he would have learned the circumstance under which the money was taken, and the readiness of Gen. BUTLER to obey the orders of the War Department.

A colloquy of a very spirited, rapid and earnest character followed.

Mr. BROOKS asked if he made his report before or after the process was issued.

Mr. GOOCH—I presume before that. I don't know the fact.

Mr. BROOKS—I knew he did not before the suit was entered.

Mr. GOOCH—Was it not before the gentleman made his statement on this floor?

Mr. BROOKS—I know that Gen. BUTLER used the telegraph to say the money was in the Treasury when it was not there.

Mr. GOOCH—Is it in accordance with your position here to charge Gen. BUTLER with being a gold robber?

Mr. BROOKS—A man who robs citizens and keeps the money until suit is instituted, and makes no report on the subject, deserves the epithet.

Mr. GOOCH—Does the gentleman know that such is the fact?

Mr. BROOKS—It has been so stated to me.

Mr. GOOCH—Did you not know the other day that Gen. BUTLER had made his report?

Mr. BROOKS—He was affrighted into making the report.

Mr. GOOCH—If Gen. BUTLER had taken money while in command at New-Orleans and had not reported the fact to the Government, but attempted to conceal it, he has committed a wrong; but if he has not done this, then the gentleman from New-York, in calling Gen. BUTLER a gold robber, has done wrong. It seems to me that the gentleman in the last man who would not receive a note from a gentleman whom he charged with being a gold robber because he thinks he can shelter himself behind his Congressional privileges.

Mr. BROOKS. Has he the gold or not?

Mr. GOOCH. He had the gold ready to respond.

Mr. BROOKS asked whether a Major-General who takes by force fifty thousand dollars in gold from another man and keeps it is not a robber? He thought, after these statements, the House could judge whether or not he was right. If Gen. BUTLER or his friends were dissatisfied with the charge, all they could do was to ask for a committee of investigation, and that said a letter in order to draw him into a controversy. He maintained that he had been fully justified in using the adjective against him. He then proceeded to state what was known to other Generals, involving Gen. BUTLER in commom speculation. In concluding, he said: So help me God, I have no party object in a controversy like this. When I made the remarks to which exception has been taken, Gen. BUTLER was in full command; and now, when he seems to have fallen, I would not have thus spoken had he not provoked me to it. With my pen. I will fully respond; but here, on the floor of the House, in the presence of the country, I address the House, and proclaim the charge, and the grounds on which I made it.

Mr. STEVENS—We have heard to-day about the privileges of the House. Members, decent, decorous and respectable in their behavior, have been assailed; but there is another privilege, injurious and dangerous to the country, and that is the privilege of members rising in their places, and in a malignant, vindictive, outrageous and indecent manner, scatter their filth and slander on the great men and patriots of the nation; and then shirk from responsibility, and shield themselves from answering, because they are members on the floor. This "privilege" is a shameful abuse, and ought to recoil on the head of any man who practices it; and here they stand under the shield of privilege and send forth charges to damn and blast the most eminent men. The gentleman from New-York said he did it from revengeful motives, provoked by a letter which he received. I have no doubt of it. I do not blame the gentlemen so much as I do those around him. I am only sorry their names are not on record, (those who voted to suspend the rules) that the world may see and point at them with scorn. How could the motion be made and sustained unless to gratify the filthiest garbage from foul stomachs, cast up by malignant hate.

Mr. SCHENCK asked the

FROM ITALY.

The Union Cause in Italy—Friendly Feeling—Italian Unity and Italian Politics—Interesting View of Italy's Progress.

FLORENCE, Italy, January, 1865.

"Do you think of us as we think of you?" is a question that we may fairly ask, and, without waiting for reply, affirm that, in the midst of our own troubles, our debates on the Treasury Bill and our vast loan, our bills for the suppression of convents and monasteries, and appropriation to State uses of the untold wealth with which our ecclesiastical orders abound; our proposed legislative and administrative unification, and, above all, our financial crisis, we yet have watched with feverish anxiety the result of the popular decision on which hung the to be or not to be of the United States of America. By *we*, I mean all the patriots of Italy, all who believe in liberty and progress, whether belonging to moderate or radical parties, whether believing that these *desiderata* are to be attained through republican or monarchical institutions, and I can, without fear of being contradicted, affirm that the reelection of LINCOLN caused a thrill of joy and hope to pass through our hearts, such as no European movement has the power to do. By degrees the great American question is being understood, truth and right having a marvelous facility for making their way. At first one heard the absurdest things said about "State Rights," liberty of the South to separate, the tyranny of the North, the shameful injustice of the tariff question, the cowardice of the Yankees, who found mercenaries to fight for them, while they speculated on their country's disasters; the chivalry and deathless devotion of the Southerners to liberty and Independence; the blind love of the slaves for their masters, &c., &c. But now any person of ordinary intelligence will tell you that the great question that divides North and South is liberty versus slavery; that the South is not fighting against weight of oppression, against tyrants who would suppress their liberties; but that quite the contrary is the case; that, after lording it over the North for sixty years, the slave oligarchy, finding that their reign was at an end, lied, stole and perjured themselves for their last four years of office, then turned their stolen weapons against their legitimate masters, the majority of the American people, and this with the intention of prolonging the life and extending the limits of the slavery of the blacks, which, according to their President, "is the corner-stone of the liberty of the whites;" that the President of the United States, bound by his oath to the Constitution not to interfere in the internal administration of any State or States, did, nevertheless, set his shoulders to the wheel to prevent the extension of slavery, and reduce the rebellious States to obedience; that he and his officers, despite many blunders and shortcomings, have kept their eyes fixed on the pole star, and done their best, and that the American people have appreciated their efforts, and in proof of this have confirmed Mr. LINCOLN in office, having shortly to reach the goal. All this may seem very trite to you, but if you had been in Italy, and watched the change in public opinion since the war begun, you could not but rejoice and accept the encouragement as a good omen for the future.

I need hardly tell you that the Americans here who are nearly all Northerners, and who have suffered not a little financially from the war, are thankful beyond words for the news from home. "The Americans have their faults," said an Italian the other day, "but the absolute faith they have in themselves, their country and their cause, is refreshing to us. For among ourselves we meet with no one who believes in anything of home manufacture, whether laws, statesmen, railroads or tobacco."

It is quite true that since 1860, a sort of sceptical lethargy has crept over Italy, yet an impartial observer, unbiased by too eager hopes or political passions, looking at the nation from a distance, must, I think, say, *Eppur si muove*. When your war began we were just resting on our laurels—with Umbria the Marches, Sicily and Naples freed, believing fully that we should march to Venice in the Spring, and in 1862, at latest, see VICTOR EMANUEL crowned King of Italy in Rome. And if CAVOUR had lived this might have been, for although it is certain that when that statesman first broached the question of Italy in Paris, after the Crimean war, he did not believe in the possibility of Italian unity, and only hoped for a strong kingdom in the north, it is as certain that when in 1859 the resolute attitude of the central provinces to be annexed to Piedmont, became they regarded Piedmont as the representative of a united Italy, taught him the strength of the popular will, he grasped the idea at once and resolved on realizing it. Of course he meant to do it in his own way and time, to reserve as much glory as possible for the King and monarchy, to deprive the party of action of "the initiative," but to use the members as instruments. Nor would this have mattered much to them had they been convinced that his aim and theirs was one. Death took him before he could mature his plans, and unfortunately there was no Elisha to wear his mantle. The best statesman that Italy does possess succeeded him, but he was unacceptable to the King for private reasons. Nor could the Imperial Court brook the unbending Italian pride of the Tuscan exile. WITT-RICASOLI's fell dark clouds, long gathering, burst over Italy. Sarnico and Aspromonte will ever be blots on the family page of her history. It is GARIBALDI'S will that the dark story should remain unwritten during his lifetime, though he holds documents which would clear his own name from presumption and disobedience at the expense of others whom he still deems necessary to his country. Suffice it that he was led on, then abandoned, forbidden to continue what he had been ordered to begin, then wounded and imprisoned for refusing to turn back. From Aspromonte to September, 1864, there seems a blank; the people, bewildered and discouraged, seem to have lost all hope and care, and the first awakening was as bewildering as the sleep. A convention with France for the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome, transfer of capital, revolution in Turin, massacre of the unarmed populace by the Carabineri, dismissal of the Minghetti Ministry by the King. LAMARMORA to the front—all came on us like a thunder-clap, and we are still under the influence of the shock. But anything is better than stagnation, and the silver lining to the cloud has not been wanting.

Unpalatable as is an internal change thrust on us by foreign interference, and (if anything were wanting to prove that the convention is of Imperial origin, DURANDE's revelations in the Senate have cleared away all doubts) we seem to have adopted LAMARMORA's blunt soldierly views. We don't like it, but we must make the best of it, and we are beginning to see the advantages, and the greatest of these is the removal of the capital from Turin. Right or wrong, the annexed provinces have ever chafed at *Piedmontism*; the people, especially in the south, assert that they are treated as a conquered race; that Piedmontese are sent to govern them, to take the best places and highest pay; that all local authority and liberty has disappeared; that the Piedmontese aim to make Turin another Paris; and that this centralization is alien to the traditional ideas of the freedom of communes and municipalities. Well, the transfers will put an end to this, for, even if a superabundant number of Piedmontese functionaries are transferred, Florentines will, by the force of things, get their share. Then there is something so *genial*, so civilizing in the Tuscan nature, that it cannot fail to soften the rough angles of the more stern and practical Piedmontese. And, moreover, the necessity of speaking pure Italian is not to be despised, as the language is the one great link between province and province. So we are setting our house in order—a little elated by our new dignity, but on hospitable thoughts intent—determined to make our city as large and comfortable and beautiful as shall befit the nation we represent. Nor has the terrible financial crisis been without its good effects. Little thought the Lamarmora Ministry when, to save the country from anarchy, they assumed the reins of government, swallowed a convention in which they had little faith, and a change of capital which they feared would be prodnctive of civil war, that to augment their difficulties they were to find the treasury empty, the Government over head and ears in debt, and Italy on the verge of bankruptcy. But so it was; that was the state to which, while the nation slept, the vain, incapable and presumptuous Marghetto Ministry had reduced it. A remedy must be found, the Minister of Finance must propose it; for the future taxes on salt, on tobacco, fresh reductions of the wretched salaries of the too numerous *impiegati*, taxes on corn, &c., &c., to meet the imperious necessities of the present, a call on landed proprietors to pay down the tax for the whole of 1865! When the news came here, just at the moment when the inundations of the Arno and other rivers had deluged the country, the consternation was almost comic. "Why, we cannot meet the December, '64, rate; how on earth can we anticipate the whole of '65!" The committees of the House, the press, moderate and radical, loudly disapproved the bill. SELLA, the Minister of Finance, talked of resigning, but his colleagues would not hear of it, as they knew that 200,000,000 francs must be found for the 25th December, and if this plan failed, they could devise no better. And the good sense and good feeling of the Italians did not fail them. "It is not our fault," said they, "that, with all the immense natural resources at command, Italy finds herself on the brink of dishonor; it is the fault of the late Ministry; but the dishonor will be ours, nevertheless, and that must be avoided at any cost." So the Brescia municipality, ever in the van, says: We will advance the land tax for 1864; and almost every commune in Italy has followed the generous example. Is not this conduct admirable? Have we not something to be proud of? One thing is certain: the nation and the House are roused by the extreme peril of the moment, and henceforward they will keep a sharper lookout on the cash box than they have ever done before.

At present the most interesting subject of discussion is VACCA'S bill for the abolition of convents and monasteries, and for the appropriation of ecclesiastical property to the use of the State; such monks, friars and nuns as now exist to receive a pension, and all ministers of religion, from an Archbishop to a parish priest, to be paid by the Government. It is not at all certain that this bill will pass. If it should not, its rejection will probably be attributed to bigotry and ignorance; but this sentence will be erroneous. I do not hesitate to say that the immense majority of Italians long for the extirpation of these relics of ignorance and superstition. As for the Florentines, ever since the question of the transfer has been on the tapis, their one cry has been, "Take the monasteries and convents, and convert them into public offices;" and, indeed, every pretext serves for laying hands on these buildings. If barracks are wanted, the military authorities cast about for a good-sized monastery, and having found it, ask and obtain possession. When the inundation drove some hundreds of families from their houses, the municipality instantly lodged the poor homeless ones in convents, and the nuns may repeat aves and paternosters to extinction, but they will not get their convents back; and yet, even in Florence, VACCA's bill does not go down. *It needs once in offends* is about the secret of the opposition. The Italians feel that this step is an all-important one in their civil history, and ought only to be taken in obedience to moral laws. The original founders of these institutions were well-meaning, if mistaken, humanitarians. If the property of the religious orders is to be deviated from its present possessors, it ought to be reserved for educational and charitable purposes. Now, it is evident from the preamble to VACCA's bill, that he proposes this wholesale measure in order to get money for immediate pressing wants. Thus, people say all this splendid national property will go to the hammer, and be knocked down to some rich speculator for a mere song, as so much of our national possessions have been; it will be a mere drop in the ocean, and the measure will not carry conviction home to the minds of the prejudiced. Bigots at home, and the world at large will not feel that we have carried out a great national reform in conformity with the wants and progress of the age. Hence, I doubt the passing of the bill, which will be a misfortune, inasmuch as if this be rejected, a long time will pass before another be presented.

Another very important measure under consideration is the project of administrative and legislative ratification. This is absolutely necessary, as one Italy must have one general law as one general Government, but it is a pity that such a momentous question must be solved in a hurry. What is proposed is not to apply the Piedmontese or Albertino code to the whole of Italy, neither has a new code been evolved. The meeting asks Parliament to allow it to pass a few general and necessary laws to be provisionally applied to all the provinces, and ... ises to present a new code to Parliament in ... As far as one can see at present, this permission will be granted, and it is to be hoped that the Government will be judicious in availing itself of the permission. As far as Tuscany is concerned there will be little opposition, unless it be attempted to reënact capital punishments. Depend upon it, said an eminent lawyer to me to-day, that it is utterly impossible to erect a scaffold on our soil. The law, if passed, will a dead letter. No judge will be found to pass a death sentence, no jury will find a verdict of guilty if such a punishment be possible.

On the Venetian question one feels as if the least said the better; yet, to write of Italy and forget Venice is impossible. How the heroic, though unsuccessful movement looks to foreigners, it is difficult to ascertain, probably as a mere isolated desperate attempt on the part of a few youths to shake off the hated yoke. But the true case stands thus: in the Spring the party of action, as usual, organized a movement. When GARIBALDI went to England he and MAZZINI agreed on the plan to be followed. On GARIBALDI's return to Caprera he received a direct offer from the King to go to Ischia, and a promise that on the 1st of September a steamer should be in readiness to convey him and thirty of his followers to "the East," in order to worry Austria from the Danubian Principalities. GARIBALDI accepted the offer, but his officers, including his own son, MENOTTI, fearing a trap and seeing at best only an endeavor to exile the popular chief from Italy, refused to follow him, and the negociations were broken off. Meanwhile the preparations almost completed on Venetian soil were suspended. Summer and Autumn had passed, and Winter was drawing nigh. Reluctantly, but resolutely, the central committee resident in Italy, composed of Garibaldians and Mazzinians, warned the Venetians that operations must be postponed to the Spring, alleging the inclemency of the season, the withdrawal of the tacit permission at first afforded by the powers that be, &c., &c. And the majority of the volunteers sadly acquiesced, but the brave few, weary of procrastination, believing that it needed but the match to kindle the flame, confident that if the initiative was once taken by Venetians, on Venetian soil, GARIBALDI and his volunteers would come in, and, after the first victory, be followed by the Italian army, resolved to act. Arms they possessed and some money; the desertion of some Italian soldiers from the Austrian army encouraged them and enabled them to perform prodigies of valor in the Italian mountains. Alas! Italy, absorbed in convention, transfer and financial crisis, turned a deaf ear to their appeal; the Government caused all who attempted to rush to their aid to be arrested; the mass of the Venetian population, convinced that, without aid from Italy, no movement could succeed, remained grieved but passive spectators; Austria shoots, tortures and imprisons, and the courageous band disperses. Happily, most of them succeed in gaining the frontier, and among them the leaders, TALAYTI and ANDERWIEL. Such is the genuine history of the attempt which leaves us mourning for the victims and once more hoping for the Spring.

Board of Supervisors.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

This board met at noon yesterday, Mr. TWEED in the chair. The report of the Committee on Annual Taxes on the Tax Levy for the present year was presented and laid over. The President announced the Standing Committees of the board for the present year as follows:

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Annual Taxes—E. F. Purdy, James Davis, Smith Ely, Jr., and A. Willman.

Civil Courts—Henry Smith, E. F. Purdy, A. Willman, Smith Ely, Jr.

County Officers—Walter Roche, William R. Stewart, John R. Briggs, Sheridan Shook.

Criminal Courts and Police—Smith Ely, Jr., Sheridan Shook, John Fox, James Davis.

Public Charities and Correction—Henry Smith, John Fox, Orison Blunt, Walter Roche.

Printing and Stationery—Orison Blunt, John Fox, William A. Stewart, John R. Briggs.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

Court House—John R. Briggs, William R. Stewart, Walter Roche, Sheridan Shook.

Harlem Bridge—James Davis, Walter Roche, William R. Stewart, John Fox.

Fuel—John Fox, Sheridan Shook, E. F. Purdy, Orison Blunt.

Repairs to Chamber and Room—Orison Blunt, E. F. Purdy, A. Willman, John Fox.

Armories and Drill—William R. Stewart, Walter Roche, Henry Smith, John R. Briggs, Sheridan Shook, John Fox.

Salaries—Sheridan Shook, Smith Ely, Jr., Wm. R. Stewart, Walter Roche.

Riot Claims—James Davis, Smith Ely, Jr., A. Willman, E. F. Purdy, O. Blunt, John R. Briggs.

National Affairs—E. F. Purdy, James Davis, John Fox, O. Blunt, A. Willmen.

The board adjourned to 1 P. M. to-day.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT, *Part I.*—Adjourned without day. *Part II.*—Case on. Calendar unchanged.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 110, 117, 118, 111, 129, 112. *Part II.*—Nos. 125, 29, 11, 86, 119, 101, 97, 133.

SUPERIOR COURT, *Part I.*—Nos. 4337, 2345, 3301, 3300, 3299, 3302, 2549, 4865, 4789, 989, 4183, 4019, 4851, 3199, 4991, 4793. *Part II.*—Nos. 4394, 3402, 3096, 4032, 3312, 4878, 4878, 4882, 4884, 4856, 4888, 4890, 4592, 4894, 4902.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 23, 1865.

$14,500	U. S. 6s, '81 C.	110	
11,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C.	108	
50,000	do.	107⅞	
20,000	do. new iss.	107⅝	
20,000	do. new iss.	107⅝	
30,000	do. new iss.	107⅛	
1,000	U. S. 10-40s C.	101¼	
2,000	U. S. 6s, '74 C.	104	
10,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer.	97⅜	
2,000	do.	97⅜	
20,000	O. & Miss. C.	27⅜	
30,000	do.	b30	28
10,000	do.	b30	27⅜
10,000	do.		27⅜
10,000	do.		27⅜
2,000	Hud. R. 2d M.		106
10,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s		102
1,000	Chi., B. & Q. 8s, 1st M.		113
1,000	To. & W. 2d M.		70
1,000	Lac. & W. 1st		105
6,000	P. Pt. W. & C. 1st		109
1,500	Dl. Lac. & W. 1st		113
20,000	Mexican Gold		200
32	Mechanics' Bk. As.		101
4	B'k of Commerce		112
5	Fourth Nat. Bank		99
50	do.		100
100	Del. & H. C. Co.	s30	150
50	Canton Co.		31
200	do.		30⅛
400	do.		30
100	Cum. Coal Pr.		42⅜
300	do.		42⅞
300	do.		43
100	do.	b30	43⅛
100	Quick. Min.		99½
100	Mar. Min. Co.		12
300	do.		12¾
250	N. Y. Cen.		106
400	do.	s30	106
300	do.	s6	106
350	do.		106⅛
50	do.		106⅝
200	do.		106⅝
400	do.	s10	106
100	do.	s10	106⅛
500	do.	s10	106⅛
300	do.	s30	101½
28	Chi., Bur. & Q.		116

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C.	108⅜	
3,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C. New issue	107⅜	
58,000	do. new iss.	107⅜	
18,000	do. new iss.	107⅛	
25,000	U. S. 6s, 10-40s C.	100⅜	
18,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer.	97⅜	
10,000	Treas. N. Y. 6s, April & Oct.	114	
40,000	Ohio & M. C.	26⅜	
5,200	Am. Gold	198⅛	
300	Canton Co.	b30	30
200	Cum Coal Pref.		42⅜
100	do.	b15	42⅜
18	Quick. M. Co.		98
200	do.		94
700	Mar. Min. Co.		11¾
300	do.		11
200	do.	s10	11
28	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.		115
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	s10	104
400	do.		104⅜
300	do.		104⅜
300	do.		104
100	Erie Railway	s10	66⅛
50	do.		66⅛
1000	do.		66⅛
300	do.		66⅛
200	do.	b60	67⅛
500	do.		66⅝
100	Rnd. Riv. R.	s30	99⅜
1000	do.		100
100	do.	s30	99⅝

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s C	100⅜	
5,000	O. & M. Cer. c	27	
300	N. Y. Cen. R.	106	
200	do.	s3	105⅞
200	Erie R.	r-d	68⅜
400	do.	b3	66⅜
300	do.	s	68⅜
700	do.	s3	66⅛
500	do.	s10	68
600	do.	s5	68
200	do.		68⅛
100	do.	s3	68⅛
1000	do.	s3	68
500	do.	b3	67⅞
200	Hudson Riv. R.	b3	100⅜
200	do.		100⅜
300	do.		100⅜
300	Ill. Cen. R.		112
100	do.	s30	111
100	Reading R.		104⅜
700	M. S. & N. I. R.		63⅛
200	do.	b3	63⅜
100	do.	s3	63⅜
300	do.	s3	63
200	do.		63⅛
200	do.		63
100	Quick. M. Co.	b30	96

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$30,000	O. & M. Cer.		26⅜
15,000	do.		27
200	N. Y. Cen.		102
300	do.	s10	102
200	do.	s5	102
100	do.	s30	101
1200	Erie Railway	r-d	68⅝
100	do.		66⅛
200	do.	s3	66⅛
900	do.	s3	66⅜
100	do.	s5	66⅛
500	do.	s3	66⅜
200	do.	s5	66⅜
100	do.		66⅜
300	Hnd. Riv. R.		100
500	do.	s10	99⅜
100	M. S. & N. I.		63⅜
500	do.		61
300	do.		61⅛
300	do.	s3	61⅜
200	Cleve. & Pitts.		85
200	do.	s30	85
100	do.	s10	85
1000	do.		85⅛
300	do.	s3	85⅜
1100	Chic. & R. I.	s3	90
200	do.		89
100	do.		88⅜
1000	do.	s3	99⅛
100	do.	s3	90⅜
200	do.		90⅛

MONDAY, Jan. 23—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the old Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Jan. 21, 1865, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous exhibit of Jan. 14:

Decrease in Loans	$2,626,164
Decrease in Specie	1,146,039
Decrease in Circulation	94,178
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	2,662,944

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Jan. 23, 1864.	Jan. 21, 1865.	Jan. 14, 1865.
Capital	$69,732,500	$69,186,782	$69,186,782
Loans	162,925,668	187,060,586	189,686,750
Specie	24,077,512	20,211,569	21,357,608
Circulation	5,949,807	2,979,851	3,074,029
Gross Deposits	206,938,277	204,609,836	238,728,079
Exchanges	76,801,924	108,532,483	89,796,780
Undrawn	130,136,353	146,068,356	148,031,299
In Sub-Treas'y	42,030,519	30,961,066	22,074,934

The old Associated Bank return this afternoon shows a further decrease of two and a half millions and over in Loans and Discounts, and about the same in the line of Deposits. The Specie average falls off nearly as much as it gained last Monday.

The market for Money to-day varies but little from the closing feeling of last week. The heavy fluctuations against the Gold Room and the Railways create some shifting of loans, but where the new margins are made satisfactory, there is no difficulty in borrowing at 7 ₩ cent.

The Street has been dull to-day. There was a partial demand for the Railways at the early board of the Stock Exchange, but mainly, it was thought, to cover *Bear* contracts at higher prices, so that the market manifested but little substantial strength, and fell off again after the adjournment. The Government Stocks participated in the general dullness and were a fraction lower than Saturday, when pressed on sale. The miscellaneous shares comparatively steady.

The Gold Room did not recover from the heavy sales and decline of Saturday and Saturday night, although a good many buyers were inclined to operate on the chances of an upward reaction. The early range of sales was 201¼@201¼@199¼@201¼ ₩ cent. There was no important export inquiry for Wednesday's steamer, and Exchange reported dull for Gold and unsettled for Currency.

In the Afternoon the range of sales in the Gold Room was down to 197⅛ ₩ cent., and the Railways at the Second Board were in a fresh panic, Erie selling down to 66⅛ ₩ cent., Michigan Southern to 61 ₩ cent., and the other New-York and Western Roads, with the exception of Toledo, equally weak. The Governments were lower on 6 ₩ cents. of 1881 and 10-40s, but about the same as at the First Board for 5-20s, which were in demand. The First National Bank took $347,000 to-day for the 7-30 ₩ cent. Popular Loan; and the Ninth National, $110,600.

After the Second regular Board the Railways continued heavy. The sales of some of the Western Dividend Roads were the lowest known for twelve or eighteen months, and the figures begin to look tempting to men who have money to pay for the Stocks and hold them. Thus, Michigan Southern at 61 ₩ cent., to be reduced to 57⅛ by the March Dividend, already declared; Cleveland and Pittsburgh 81, to be reduced by an extra Dividend of 5 ₩ cent. on the business of 1864, to 75 ₩ cent.; Northwest Preferred, paying, by preference, at least 7 ₩ cent. per annum, and to participate with the Common Stock over that rate; Fort Wayne, 89½, paying quarterly at the rate of 10 ₩ cent. per annum; Illinois Central, with its Land Grant reserve and 10 ₩ cent. Dividends, at 110; and Rock Island 89½, paying 6 ₩ cent. a year and reserving a heavy surplus. We risk nothing in saying that these rates, whether on a Currency or Gold basis—the latter must greatly reduce the expenses, without diminishing materially the gross traffic of the Roads—are tempting to men of capital, while they may not be altogether safe for speculation on 10 or 20 ₩ cent. margins, as the Bear interest has undoubted control of the market and may not let up on the decline so long as Gold continues to go down. But even this interest may suddenly discover that the sympathy between the Gold Room, which ought to go down further with the accumulating successes of our armies, and the Stock Exchange, has been carried far enough, if not too far, against our Dividend Railways both East and West. And when this change takes place in the policy of the great operators inside the Exchange, the upward turn may be too rapid for new outside buyers to secure the best bargains. The following quotations were made at 4 o'clock. Gold 198½ ₩ cent.:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 6s, 1881	110¼	109⅜	Pittsburgh	83⅜	81⅜
U. S. 5-20's	108⅜	107⅜	Northwest	34⅛	30⅜
T. Certificates	98	97⅜	N. West Pref.	64⅜	60⅝
N. Y. Central	108	102	Rock Island	91⅜	90⅜
Erie	69	66⅛	Fort Wayne	90⅝	89⅜
Hudson	101	98⅜	Cum'land Coal	42⅞	41⅜
Reading	106⅛	102⅞	Quicksilver	94	94
Mich. Southern	65⅛	61⅞	Mariposa	12	11
Illinois Cen	113⅝	110	Ohio & M. Certs	27	27

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	112	Bank of N. Amer	106
Merchants'	116	Hanover	102
Mechanics'	112	Irving	105
America	136	Corn Exchange	115
North River	106	Commonwealth	103
Fulton	165	Imp. and Traders'	107
Commerce	110	Park	145
Mech's' Bk'g. Asso.	101	Manuf. & Merchants'	103
Chatham	108	Central National	104
Bank of the Republic	108	Fourth National	99

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	103	Al. & T. H. 2ds, income	75
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	100	Col. & N. W. 1sts	91
Erie 1sts, '88	100	Lack. & W. Bds	104
Erie 7s, '79	110	Del., L. & W. 1sts	113
Erie 7s, 4th mort. '80	100	Del. & Wab. 1st m.	100
Hud. R. 7s, 2d m. s. f. '85	105	Tol. & W. 1sts, Ext.	100
Harlem 3ds, '68	97	Clev & Tol. S. F.	105
Mich. S. 2ds, 7 ₩ c.	83	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	104⅝
Nor. Ind. G. L., '68	95	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1sts	50
Ill. Central 7 ₩ c. '75	110	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	100
Alton & T. H. 1sts	86		

At a meeting of the "New-York Board of Fire Insurance Companies," held 11th January, 1865, the following rules were adopted by a nearly unanimous vote, and were ordered to take effect on and after the 20th inst.:

1. No abatement or rebate from the established rates shall be made or allowed to the Assured. 2. No commission or brokerage shall be given to any officer, clerk or employe of any local Insurance Company. 3. No commission, brokerage, or other compensation for the procurement or presentation of risks for insurance shall be paid to any person acting as agent for any Company, who has not in writing subscribed to the rates and rules of this Board; and who, after having so subscribed, does not in good faith adhere and act up to the same. Such an Agent claiming brokerage must subscribe to the terms required of brokers in the fifth section of these rules. 4. A commission not exceeding ten (10) per cent. of the premium may be paid to brokers on risks in the cities of New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Hoboken, which shall comprise all and every allowance, of whatever name or nature, for all services relating to the procurement of risks, surveying or examining the same, and the collection of the premium therefor. 5. No company belonging to this board shall in any manner employ or pay, or make present to any broker, or to any person acting as broker or agent, other than the ten per cent. commission on the premium by rule allowed. Nor shall commission be allowed or paid to any such broker, or agent, or person who shall not have previously signed a writing to the effect That he will not divide his commission with the assured; that he will not present risks for insurance, nor take policies or renewals from any company or agency which has not in writing signified its assent to the rates, rules and regulations of this Board; and that he will not exchange business with, nor divide commissions with any other broker or agent who shall deal with Companies designated as not subscribing to our rates and rules. The evidence that such broker has subscribed such a document shall be a certificate given him, signed by the Chairman of the Deviation Committee, which committee shall have cognizance of the whole matter, and shall report from time to time on delinquencies, if any there shall be.

We have received a lengthy communication protesting, in the name of the merchants of New-York, whose rates have been largely advanced since its establishment by the Board of Fire Underwriters, against the foregoing regulations. The writer alleges that the first pretext for nearly doubling the rates, was the vast accumulation of Foreign Goods in Bond last summer, and that from this beginning the advance of 50 to 100 per cent. has become, or is likely soon to become general. He also complains that the effect of the proscriptive clause against Insurance Brokers or Agents, who deal with out of town Companies, not in the Board, is to drive business from the City, and that it ought to be so transferred to the extent that Companies from the neighboring States are willing or able to take the risks.

We do not care to occupy our present crowded columns with the discussion of this question, to which we are inclined to believe there is more than one plausible side; but have thus given the substance of our correspondent's complaint. It is a grave point to be considered, whether or not every step in the direction of undoubtedly sound paying rates for Fire Insurance in a vast and crowded city like New-York, does not add to the security of the insured. At the same time if the newly established Board place their terms, as a local monopoly, extravagantly high, not justified by experience, or the ordinary chances of profit or loss, there can be no objection to any of town competition, or to its encouragement in every reasonable way.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant-Treasurer was as follows: Total Receipts $2,852,734 03; including for Customs, $156,000; on account of Loan, $246,410; Payments, $3,753,785 08; Balance, $30,080,017 72.

Sales of real estate by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. are as follows, at private sale: For cash, store No. 182 Pearl-st.; $35,000.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, United States Treasury Agent, No. 140 Broadway, will allow ½ per cent. discount to all subscribers to the United States Seven-Thirty Treasury Notes, and deliver them, express paid, in any amount, immediately upon the receipt of current funds or certified city checks.

It will also issue Deposite Receipts similar to those issued by the English and Provincial banks, payable on demand, and bearing four per cent. interest, if not presented within fifteen days from date. Parties are invited to open accounts with this bank, and will be courteously and liberally dealt with.

SAMUEL C THOMPSON, President.

JAMES CURRAN, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 23, 1865.

Receipts of Produce since our last, 27 bbls. Ashes, 5,283 bbls. Flour, 130 bbls. and 5,094 bags Corn Meal, 8,752 bushels Corn, 7,975 bushels Oats, 250 bushels Rye, 700 bushels Malt, 2,870 packages Provisions, and 107 bbls. Whisky.

COFFEE—Is quiet, and nominal in price.

COTTON—Is inactive, and steadily declining. Middlings at 88c.@90c. ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in limited demand at drooping prices. Sales since our last amount to to 6,500 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 30@$9 50; poor to choice Extra State at $9 50@$9 90, chiefly at $9 60@$9 70; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $10 55@$10 90, the latter an extreme, ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 30 @$9 60
Extra State	9 50 @ 9 90
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 60 @12 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	10 55 @10 90
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 00 @12 50
Extra Genesee	10 00 @12 50
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	10 00 @14 50

Southern Flour continues inactive at drooping prices. Sales since our last 700 bbls., at $10 25@$11 65 for poor to good, and $11 70@$14 75 for good to choice extra brands ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is again lower. Sales 500 bbls. Extra, at $9 60@$12 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive, including fine and superfine, at $8@$9 25 ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is dull and heavy at $7 85@$7 95 for Jersey, and $8 75 for Coloric, and $8 90@$9 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quite dull at declining prices. Sales were confined to 7,000 bushels Amber Western (Winter) at $2 25@$2 26 ₩ bushel. Rye, Barley and Barley Malt continue inactive. Corn has been very quiet; sales 5,000 bushels, including mixed Western at $1 88 and Jersey Yellow at $1 78 ₩ bushel. Oats continue quiet and heavy. We quote Western at $1 03@$1 05; State, $1 03; Canada, $1@$1 01 ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River is in limited demand at $1 60@$1 70 for shipping, and $1 75@$1 90 for small lots for city use. ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New are inactive at 28c.@52½c., according to quality, the latter being an extreme rate, ₩ lb.

LATHS—Have been quiet and nominal.

MOLASSES—Has been inactive at declining prices.

NAVAL STORES—Have been inactive, including Spirits Turpentine, at $1 92½@$2 05 ₩ gallon; Resin, at $23@$36 ₩ 280 lbs.; Tar, domestic and foreign, at $4@$9 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Have been in limited request, including Crude Whale, at $1 52½@$1 57½; Crude Sperm at $2 20@$2 25; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 70; Unbleached Sperm, at $2 45@$2 50; Linseed at $1 60; No. 1 Lard at $2 20@$2 25 ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—The market has been inactive and depressed. Sales, since our last, 1,200 bbls., in lots, at 47c.@48c. for Crude; 64c.@65c. for refined, in bond; and 84c.@85c. for do., free ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quite heavy, at much reduced prices. The demand has been less active, especially from speculative buyers. Sales, since our last, 5,500 bbls., in lots, at $37 87½@$38 50, closing at $37 87½ cash, for New Mess; $36@$37, closing at $36, regular, for 1863-4 Mess; $35 50 for New Prime Mess; $31 50@$31 75 for New Primo, ₩ bbl. Sales were also made of 3,250 bbls. 1863-4 Mess, seller and buyer's option, January and February, at $36@$36 75; 4,250 bbls. Now Mess, January, February and March, seller's and buyer's options, $38@$39 25 ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continue dull and heavy, at 17c.@18¾c. for Shoulders; 18¾c.@22c. (the latter rate for choice bagged) for Hams; sales equal to 170 pkgs. Bacon is declining; sales 130 boxes, including Cumberland at 19¾c., and short rib at 20¾c. ₩ lb. Dressed Hogs are heavy and down to 15¾c.@16¾c. for Western, and City, ₩ lb. Lard is again lower; sales 950 tcs. and bbls. at 18

ding "all recruits raised to be credited to the quota of the City of New-York.")

Which was concurred in.

And the same was directed to be sent to His Honor the Mayor for approval.

Bill of Thomas Nolan for fitting up poll of Ninth District, twenty-second Ward, ten dollars.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power, by said Board.

Which was concurred in.

And the same was directed to be sent to His Honor the Mayor for approval.

Resolution, permitting J. Kehre to erect a tent at the junction of Bowery, Third and Fourth-avenues.

Which was concurred in.

And the same was directed to be sent to His Honor the Mayor for approval.

Bill of Michael Corey, for fitting up Fifth District, Twenty-second Ward.

Bill of Michael Potter, for fitting up Fourth District, Twenty-second Ward.

Bill of John Dunhart for fitting up Thirteenth District, Twenty-second Ward.

Which were severally referred to the Comptroller, with power, by said Board.

Which was concurred in.

And the same was directed to be sent to His Honor the Mayor for approval

Resolution, permitting George H. Wilson to erect a tent in Counties slip.

Which was concurred in.

And the same was directed to be sent to His Honor the Mayor for approval.

Resolution, permitting Michael Haley to erect a tent in Tompkins-square.

Which was concurred in.

And the same was directed to be sent to His Honor the Mayor for approval.

Resolution, repealing permission heretofore granted A. M. Stewart to exhibit a show-case in front of his premises.

Which was concurred in.

And the same was directed to be sent to His Honor the Mayor for approval.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Alderman Farley moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost on a division, as follows:

Affirmative—Aldermen Ryers, Masterson, O'Brien, Farley—4.

Negative—Aldermen Moore, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Jeremiah, Brice, Kelly, Van Voorhis—10.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN AGAIN RESUMED.

Resolution, permitting Schroder & Son to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises.

Which was concurred in.

And the same was directed to be sent to His Honor the Mayor for approval.

Resolution, permitting Patrick Kane to erect a tent in the City Hall Park.

Which was concurred in.

And the same was directed to be sent to His Honor the Mayor for approval

Bill of Francis Ennedy, for fitting up poll, First Election District, Twenty-second Ward.

Referred to Comptroller with power by said Board.

Which was concurred in.

And the same was directed to be sent to His Honor the Mayor for approval.

Resolution, permitting John W. Farmer to build a coal-box in front of his premises.

Alderman Jeremiah moved to amend by adding the words, "not to extend beyond the stoop line."

Which was carried.

And the resolution as amended was adopted.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Councilmen for concurrence.

COMMUNICATIONS RESUMED.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner in relation to the contract with the New-York Gas-light Company, for lighting the lower part of the city

Which was referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The following message was received from His Honor the Mayor, announcing the death of the Hon. Edward Everett:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1865.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: The death of the Hon. Edward Everett has pervaded the Community with sorrow, and the Common Council of New-York, sharing in this sentiment, will, I am confident, recognize the propriety of giving it expression. His ripe and rare scholarship, the beautiful productions of his mind and his unrivalled excellence as an orator have adorned the pages of American literature. The honorable public stations held by the deceased statesman, and, above all, the spotless purity of his character, command universal respect. His memory will live as long as the language in which he wrote survives among men. C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

Which was ordered on file.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN AGAIN RESUMED.

Resolution permitting Richard Cook to erect a tent in Chatham-square for recruiting purposes.

Which was concurred in

And the same was directed to be sent to His Honor the Mayor for approval.

Resolution permitting Jacob Shepley to erect a sign in front of his premises.

Which was concurred in.

And the same was directed to be sent to His Honor the Mayor for approval.

Bill of Andrew Hurd for fitting up Eleventh District, Twenty-second Ward, amounting to ten dollars.

Bill of John Rudiy, for fitting up Sixth District, Twenty-second Ward, amounting to ten dollars.

Bill of James P. Kelly, for fitting up Tenth District, Twenty-second Ward, amounting to ten dollars.

Bill of Frederick Petersen, for fitting up Fourth District, Twenty-second Ward, amounting to ten dollars.

Which were severally referred to the Comptroller, with power, by said board.

Which was concurred in.

And the same was directed to be sent to His Honor the Mayor for approval

Alderman Shannon moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried, on a division, as follows:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Ryers, Jeremiah, Brice, Kelly, Masterson, O'Brien—10.

Negative—Aldermen Gedney, McKnight, Farley, Van Voorhis—4.

And the President pro tem. announced that the board stood adjourned until Monday next, the twenty-third instant, at two o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG LADY in a bakery or fancy goods store; good references given. Address S., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to a first-class family, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; in the English and American style of cooking; has the best of city references. Can be seen for two days at No. 362 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook; understands it in every respect. would do the coarse washing if required; country preferred; wages not less than $12. Can be seen, until called, at the Protestant Employment Office, No. 129 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A small private family; understands all kinds of cooking; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for three days at No. 345 East 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor.

WANTED—WASHING, BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress, who is fully competent to do all kinds of fine washing and fine ironing. Particular attention paid to families clothes. Call at No. 217 West 25th-st., in the store Mrs. CAIN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, to do chamber work and sewing, or would assist in washing, and in ironing, if required; good reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., second floor, near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced woman as nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a baby from its birth, or bring it up on the best of city reference. Apply at No. 129 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN ENGLISH woman, as cook; understands cooking in all branches; best of references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 207 West 27th-st., near 10th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; no objection to go to the country, three years' city reference can be given from her last place. Call at No. 340 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and do plain sewing or fine washing, or as entire laundress; has the very best of city reference. Apply at No. 517 6th-av., between 39th and 31st sts., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and laundress, by a Protestant young woman, well recommended. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as professed cook; baking and also puddings and pies and bread; any kind of cooking that is required. Call at No. 56 West 45th-st., where you can get my reference.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A situation as nurse to growing children, do light chamberwork, sew and make herself generally useful. Can be seen at No. 361 West 26th-st., near 10th-av. References given.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT AS SEAMSTRESS, by the day, week or month, as operator on a Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine. Fully understands her business as seamstress; a Protestant. Good city references. No. 110 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER; no objection to go a short distance in the country; first-class reference given. Apply for three days at No. 11 Essex-st., Jersey City.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL, A SITUATION as seamstress and chambermaid; or waitress and do family sewing; quick at the needle; makes children's clothes; wages $9. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GOING WOman a situation as a most excellent cook, washer and ironer, and can furnish the best of reference. Call at No. 314 East 32d-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A SMART GIRL OF 16, A SITUAtion to wait on a lady, mind a baby, and do light chamberwork; kind to children; good reference given; wages $4. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN ENGLISH woman, as cook; understands cooking in all branches; best of references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 207 West 27th-st., near 10th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all the branches; soups, meats, game, and pastry; best city reference. Call at No. 26 East 12th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; best of references given. Apply at No. 90 West 33d-st., near 6th-av.

A YOUNG LADY WHO WRITES A RAPID and legible hand, wishes to obtain a situation as copyist. Address L. M., Station E.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COLORED DOMESTICS FROM THE South and experienced Northern servants at the Freedmen's Bureau No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn. Entrance Joralemon st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; is a good groom and a careful driver; will be found willing and obliging in every respect; has good reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address, for three days, J. G., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A YOUNG MAN, aged 19, as assistant or entry clerk in a wholesale dry goods store; salary at first no object, provided the place be permanent and hold out opportunities for advancement; can furnish good reference, and deposit $500 as surety for faithful performance of duty, if required Address J. F., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PRACTICAL gardener, who has had several years practice in some of the best places in the vicinity of Boston; is single, and can show good recommendations. Address S. J. R., care of J. M. Thorburn & Co., No. 15 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—A GARDENER, AT ORANGE, N. J., a single man, Protestant, who has had experience and thoroughly understands his business, including glass; a good place for a competent, faithful, willing man. None others will suit. Apply at the bookstore of MASON BROTHERS, No. 7 Mercer-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY an Englishman; is a married man, without family, aged 30; is of strictly temperate habits, and understands his business; first-class city reference. Apply to WRIGHT, saddler, *no.* 305 4th-av., or at private stable, No. 114 East 38th-st.

WANTED—BY A BUSINESS MAN OF MUCH experience to make an engagement with a reliable firm as book-keeper, for which he is thoroughly competent and can furnish the best reference. Address E. A. S., Box No. 806 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A single man; can be highly recommended; understands his business thoroughly; will be found willing and obliging. Call or address Mr. POTTS'S Saddlery, No. 1,170 Broadway between 27th and 28th-sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A GOOD SITuation in a wholesale store; is a good penman, and willing to make himself generally useful; the best of references given. Address WHEELER, Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man, as coachman in a private family; best of references given from last employer. Can be seen at, or address M. C., No. 22 West 10th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A WHOLESALE millinery goods store by a young man acquainted with the business. Address J. S., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a Protestant man, with long city references. Address C. B., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A single man with good references. Address J. J., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS MAN.—AN ENERGETIC BUSINESS man wants an active position at a fair salary; good writer, experienced book-keeper; would assist on books; present engagement expires Feb. 1; refers to his present employers in this city. Address H., Box 168 *Times* Office.

THE ADVERTISER, WHO IS THOROUGHLY acquainted with horses and their management, is in want of a situation where such knowledge would be of value. Address N. G., Box 171 *Times* Office.

A HOSIERY CLERK—WHO HAS HAD charge of that department in a large house, is open to an engagement. Address C. S., Box No. 1,257 Post-office. Best of references.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS FOR a gentleman's family on Staten Island; colored not objected to; must have respectable references. Apply between 11 and 2 o'clock on Tuesday, at No. 127 East 20th-st., 3d-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE GENERAL housework of a private family; must be a good washer and ironer and come well recommended. Apply at No. 8 Barrow st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FROM 18 TO 20 years of age; good references required. Address in handwriting of applicant, A. M., No. 237 Bleecker st., New-York.

WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS COMMISSION house, an American young man, to assist in the office; must write a good hand; salary first year $300. Address Box No. 5,487 Post-office.

WANTED—A JUNIOR CLERK, ACQUAINTED with the city book business; one living with his parents preferred.

GEORGE R. LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

WANTED—A GOOD GARDENER, ONE THAT understands the care of horses, and will make himself generally useful. Address Box No. 2305 New-York city.

WANTED—A BOY, IN DRY-GOODS COMMISsion business. A bright and well educated boy may apply at No. 7 College-place.

WANTED—IN A STATIONERY STORE, A young man between the ages of 16 and 20 years. Apply at No. 158 Nassau-st., between 10 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—IN A BLANK BOOK AND STATIONery establishment, a young man 15 or 16 years of age. Address STATIONERY, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS TELLER IN A bank in the vicinity of New-York. Address with references, Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STEEL.—AS OUR STOCK OF ENGLISH STEEL must positively be sold before the 1st of May next, WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO MAKE SALES TO CONSUMERS AND OTHERS AT MUCH LESS THAN THE PRESENT COST OF IMPORTATION—which consists of Extra Best Cast Machinery, Blister Spring, &c., &c., equal to any make in this market, and WARRANTED.

D. LITTLEJOHN & CO., No. 24 Cliff-st.

USE PHELPS & RICHARDS'
BRONCHIAL PELLETS,
For Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Sore-throat, &c. Superior to Brown's Troches or any other Lozenge now prepared.

Ask for no other, take no other.

For sale by every druggist.

Manufacturer's depots, CONRAD FOX, No. 81 Barclay-st., and E. A. LOVJOY, No. 93 Fulton-st., wholesale druggists, New-York.

REMOVAL.
HOLMES & CO.
Have removed from No. 771 Broadway
To the new store,
NO. 747 BROADWAY,
Nearly opposite Astor-place.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.

Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

WATER-POWERS FOR SALE.
TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

We have lists of a great number of water-powers of both large and small capacity, some of them near this city. Persons in want of such property will find it to their interest to call.

Engineers skilled in making plans and estimates for buildings and machinery will be furnished when required. TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLMEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 230 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn Near Island, N. Y.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink. Sows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

STUART'S REFINED SUGAR.
White A and C Sugar for immediate delivery, for sale at the office of the Refinery, No. 109 Chambers-st.

CLARK'S PATENT INDELIBLE PENCIL —Improved for marking clothing; warranted superior to India ink or steel plate. Sold by E. Faber, Quetier & Towne, and at No. 79 John-st., No. 18 Beekman-st., No. 83 Nassau-st., and everywhere.

MANHATTAN ARMS CO., NEWARK, N. J.—Our Colt Model Navy Pistol is of best material and wrought throughout. Parts interchangeable. Every Pistol Warranted one year. Best Pistol made for army officers, being 8 oz. lighter than any Pistol using Government cartridge.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AT NO. 85 LEONARD-st., 200 to 300 tons straw boards and a large quantity of printing and straw paper, suitable for bookbinders, printers and publishers, as also for paper box, pocket-book and fireworks manufacturers.

MARBLE MANTELS.—A LARGE STOCK AL ways on hand at lower prices than at any other establishment in the city. H. KLABER'S Mantel Works, No. 209 East 18th-st., near 2d-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—IN THIS CITY ON TUESDAY LAST, THE 17th inst., a diamond BROOCH, gold and black coral setting. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at No. 20 West 20th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

By virtue of orders of sale to me directed, by Hon. Thomas J. Boynton, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell, by public auction, on

TUESDAY, Jan. 24,
12 o'clock, noon,
from store No. 9 South William-st.,
CARGO OF PRIZE SCHOONER "SORT:"
4 bales UPLAND COTON.
46 bales SEA ISLAND COTTON.
CARGO PRIZE STEAMER PEEP O'DAY.
11 bales SEA-ISLAND COTTON.

Catalogues and samples at the office of SENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st., three days before sale.

THOS. W. CLAPP,
Deputy United States Marshal,
Southern District, Florida.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN R. R. COMPANY,
New-York, Jan. 14, 1865.

This Company will hold their Twenty-fourth Regular Monthly Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of January, 1865, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the office of the Company, No. 35 William-st., at which time they will offer, by John H. Draper & Co., Auctioneers,

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of February next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, below made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

The terms and conditions will be the same as heretofore, and will be fully made known at time and place of sale. JOHN BRISBIN, President.

J. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1,

At 12 o'clock, noon, at the storehouse of Francis E. Pinto, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

(By order of Robert Murray, U. S. Marshal.)

THE CARGO OF THE PRIZE SCHOONER MARY, Consisting of

COTTON.
76 bales and 1 bag Cotton.
1 bag Sea Island Cotton.
TOBACCO.
49 cases Tobacco, P—J C F.
TURPENTINE.
1 barrel Turpentine.
ALSO,
On board thereof,
THE PRIZE SCHOONER MARY, HER TACKLE, &c.

The above-named vessel now lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON AVENUE B AND 82D-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell, on TUESDAY, Jan. 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

AVENUE B.—2 lots on southwest corner of Avenue B and 82d st., 25x102.2.

EIGHTY-SECOND-STREET.—8 lots on south side of 82d-st., commencing 88 feet west of Avenue B, 25.8x86.

Maps at 0. 6½ Pine-st.

J. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, JAN. 24, AT 11 o'clock, within the store, MALAGA GRAPES—427 kegs Malaga Grapes At 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 12 East River, fresh MALAGA ORANGES and LEMONS—737 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons, 26 boxes fresh Malaga Oranges, landing ex *Udolo* from Malaga.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO. WILL SELL At auction, MONDAY, Jan. 30, 1865, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No 111 Broadway: For account of whom it may concern, 400 shares Ashburton Coal Company, $50 each.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WITH THE most sterling references, who is now filling a highly responsible post in a profession he has pursued for fifteen years, but where health is jeopardized by its arduous duties, a position as secretary, agent, or correspondent in a financial or commercial company or business house of standing, where fidelity, energy and industry are required, appreciated and liberally compensated. Address C. T. F., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

TO BREWERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE, the fixtures of brewery now occupied by HOWARD & FULLER, corner Plymouth and Jay sts., Brooklyn, in whole or part, consisting of boiler, engine, pumps, vats Baudelot cooler, trunghs, puncheons, &c. The premises will also be to let. Suitable for manufacturing purposes. Possession immediately.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—THE STOCK AND lease of a cloak and fine millinery store, on one of the best business streets in the city. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES MADE TO ORDER and inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH and P. GOUGELMAN, (formerly employed by Boissonneau, Paris), No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

CLOTHING BUREAU,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Office of Army Clothing and Equipage, Philadelphia, until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., for furnishing, by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, Philadelphia, viz.:

Sack Coats, lined, army standard.
Sack Coats, unlined, army standard.
Blankets, india-rubber, for infantry, army standard.
Knapsacks, complete, for infantry, army standard.
Haversacks, for infantry, army standard.
Uniform Hats, for infantry, army standard.
Hat Cords and Tassels, for infantry, army standard.
Camp Kettles, for infantry, army standard.
Mess Pans, for infantry, army standard.
Shelter Tents, for infantry, army standard.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by some public functionary of the United States.

Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered.

Blank forms for proposals, embracing the terms of the guarantee required in each bid, can be had on application at this office, and none others which do not embrace this guarantee will be considered, nor will any proposal be considered which does not strictly conform to the requirements therein stated.

Bidders will state the quantity they propose to furnish, how soon they can commence, and the quantity they can deliver weekly.

The right is reserved by the United States to reject any part, or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed best for the interest of the service.

Awards will be subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General of the army.

Samples can be seen at this office, and proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Army Supplies," stating on the envelope the particular article bid for.

HERMAN BIGGS,
Colonel Quartermaster's Department.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. A.,
No. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. of THURSDAY, 26th inst., for supplying this department with the following articles, viz.:

Paulins, 12x26 and 20x30, cotton duck, Nos. 2 and 3, each.
Horse rasps, 14, 15 and 16 inch, per dozen.
Monkey wrenches, 12, 14 and 15 inch, per dozen.
Hickory ax-handles, each.
Ship carpenters' axes, each.
Carpenters' adzes, each.
Steel squares, each.
Top manis, each.
Chopping axes, per dozen.
Leather hose, 2½ and 3 inches, with couplings, per foot.
Ship sheathing paper, per sheet.
Ship felt, per sheet.
Sheathing zinc, 24 oz., per lb.
Sheathing nails, per lb.
Block tin, per lb.
Pitch, per barrel.
Moulding sand, for iron, per barrel.
Fire clay, per barrel.
Fire sand, per barrel.
Finishing nails, ¾, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 1¾ inch, per pound.
Mule collars, each.
Halter chains, 000, each.
Iron screws, assorted, per gross.
Enamelled cloth, per yard.
Neat's foot oil, per gallon.
Iron cut tacks, assorted, per paper.
Turpentine, spirits, per gallon.

Each article to be of the best quality of its kind, and to be subject to inspection before shipment.

Goods to be securely packed in suitable packages and to be delivered, free of charge, to the United States, at place of shipment in this city. Payment for these supplies will be made in such funds as are provided by the United States. The privilege is reserved of rejecting any proposal not deemed advantageous. Offerings should be indorsed, "Proposals for Quartermaster's Stores," and addressed to STEWART VAN VLIET,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. and Quartermaster, U. S. A.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, Jan. 20, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BY RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., of WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, for furnishing:

Note paper to weigh 8 lbs. to the ream.
Blotting paper to weigh 100 lbs. to the ream.
Buff Official Envelopes, 9¼x16¼ inches.
Buff Letter Envelopes, 3¼x5½ inches.
White Letter Envelopes, 3¼x5½ inches.
2 oz. bottles of Black Ink.
Quart bottles of Black Ink.
Arnold's Copying Ink.
3 oz. bottles of Red Ink.
3 oz. bottles of Mucilage.
Letter Copying Books.
Inkstands—"Mechanic" and "Academic."
Lead Pencils.
Pen-holders.
Sealing Wax.
Office Tape.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

Samples to accompany bids, and the quantities and the time within which the articles proposed to be furnished can be delivered at the warehouse in this city, to be specified.

Bids will be received for any quantity of any or all of the above articles.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose names must be appended to the guarantee, and where the guarantors are not known at this office to be responsible men, they must be certified to by some public functionary of the United States.

By order of Col. Wm. W. McKim, Quartermaster, Cincinnati Depot.

A. J. PHELPS,
Capt. and A. Q. M.

AUCTION SALES.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

The subscriber is prepared to give his personal attention to the selling of REAL ESTATE STOCKS, &c., at auction. Parties can have their property offered on favorable terms, and will find this the most ready and advantageous method of disposal.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer,
Office No. 14 Pine-st.

NAVY AGENT'S SALE
OF
U. S. SHIP NIGHTINGALE,

SATURDAY, Feb 11, at 11 o'clock, at Navy-yard, Charlestown.

The U. S. ship NIGHTINGALE, 1,066 12-95 tons register; length, 177 feet 10½ inches; 36 feet beam; depth, 15 feet; has two decks; was built in 1851, near Portsmouth, N. H., of white oak; copper fastened and sheathed; is a fast sailer. Per order E. L. NORTON, Navy Agent.

H. HARRIS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY C. EVANS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, JAN. 24, AT 10 o'clock, the entire stock of J. & T. Donaldson, at their store, No. 5 Leroy-place, (No. 71 Bleecker-st.,) comprising a general assortment of

WHITE GRANITE AND COMMON WARE,
GLASSWARE,
PLATED WARE,
FANCY TOILET SETS,
DINNER and TEA SETS,
VASES, &c., &c.

☞ Sale positive and without reserve to close the concern.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

ROOSEVELT-STREET PROPERTY.

D. M. SEAMAN will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 24, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, lot, with brick houses in front and rear, No. 17 Roosevelt-st., near Chatham, 25x100 feet. For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st. N. B.—Sales of real estate, &c., at auction, attended to on favorable terms.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell, by order of the Executor of Saml. Webb, deceased, on TUESDAY, Jan. 24, inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

Real estate on Rector, Caroline, Clark, Thomas, South, and 164th sts. and 10th-av.

See maps at No. 5½ Pine-st.

AUCTION SALE—UNDER FORECLOSURE of suit on the 25th inst., at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer, of the valuable premises No. 11 Chatham-st.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1865.

Bidders for army supplies under advertisement dated the 9th inst., and signed by me, are hereby notified that the time for opening bids has been postponed until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst.

D. H. VINTON,
D. Q. M. General, Brevet Brigadier-General.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

CLOTHING BUREAU, QUARTERMASTER GEN'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of Army Clothing and Equipage, New-York City, until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the 17th inst., for furnishing by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, New-York City—

Uniform Coats, Infantry, standard.
Artillery Jackets, standard.
Trowsers, Infantry, standard.
Sack Coats, Lined, standard.
Sack Coats, Unlined, standard.
Shirts, Dornet Flannel, standard.
Drawers, Canton Flannel, standard.
Stockings, standard.
Boots, Cavalry, Sewed and Pegged, standard.
Boots, Cavalry, Sewed and Pegged, standard.
Blankets, India Rubber, standard.
Ponchos, India Rubber, standard.
Knapsacks, standard.
Haversacks, standard.
Canteens, standard.
Camp Kettles, standard.
Mess Pans, standard.
Axes, Felling, standard.
Pick-axes, standard.
Hatchets, standard.
Spades, standard.
Shovels, standard.
Garrison Flags, standard.
Tents, Hospital, standard.
Tents, Shelter, 8 oz. Cotton Duck, standard.
Great Coat Straps, standard,

Further information may be had, and samples of the above articles may be seen at the office of Army Clothing and Equipage, New-York City.

Bidders will state the number they propose to furnish, how soon they can commence, and the number they can deliver weekly, and will submit samples of the articles or of the material of which they are to be made, and when a textile fabric, at least one yard should be furnished.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, signed by at least two responsible persons, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party making the bid, that he or they will at once execute the contract and give bonds for the proper fulfillment of the same. The right is reserved by the United States to reject any part or the whole of the bid, as may be deemed for the interest of the service. Awards will be subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General of the army. The supplies must be delivered in regulation packing boxes. Proposa s should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing (here insert the name of the article bid for)," and addressed to Brevet Brig.-Gen. D. B. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-Gen., New-York City.

ARMY SUPPLIES—BEEF CATTLE.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1865.

Sealed proposals (in triplicate) will be received by the undersigned at this office, until 12 o'clock M., on SATURDAY, the 28th inst., for supplying BEEF CATTLE for the use of the United States Army, to be delivered at the WASHINGTON DRIVE YARDS, New-York City, or at some other convenient point in or in the near vicinity of the City of New-York, to be designated by the undersigned, and in such number as may from time to time be required not exceeding one thousand head in any calendar month from the 1st of February, 1865, to the 1st of May, 1865; notice to be given to the contractor on SATURDAY of each week, on his application at this office, of the number of cattle he shall be required to deliver during the following week.

All the cattle will be required for shipment, none but first quality of oxen or steers, entirely free from all blemishes or imperfections, and not less than three years old, will be received; and no lot of cattle the average gross weight of which is not as high as twelve hundred and seventy-five pounds per any bullock of less gross weight than twelve hundred pounds. The exact gross weight of each bullock to be ascertained by the scales at time of weighing to be determined by the inspector on the part of the United States, Mr. George Starr, whose certificate of inspection, stating the number of cattle delivered, their weight, &c., will constitute the voucher, on presentation of which the accounts will be paid, when funds are in hands for the purpose. Each proposal, to be entertained, must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head, and be in the following form:

"I, A—B—, of the city or town of —— county of ——, State of ——, hereby propose to deliver to the Subsistence Department of the United States Army at the Washington Drove Yards, New-York City, or other point in or near said city, to be designated, such number of beef cattle, not exceeding *one thousand* head in any calendar month, of the quality, condition, &c., described in the advertisement above posted, as I may from time to time be required to furnish on due notification, at —— cents per pound weight."

To be subscribed by two responsible sureties, as follows:

We, the undersigned, hereby agree that should the above bid be accepted we will give our bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, that the contract shall be fulfilled.

——, ——,

Payment will be made in currency, or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

The ability of the sureties to respond in the sum of ten thousand dollars must be certified by the U. S. District-Attorney or other proper officer; such certificate to accompany the proposal.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle." The right exists with the United States to reject any or all the bids that shall not be regarded as satisfactory. All bidders to be present at the opening.

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 12, 1865.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing this Department with

Great Coats, footmens'—army standard.
Stockings—army standard.
Great Coats, Straps—army standard.
Camp Kettles—army standard.
Axe Handles—army standard.
National Colors—army standard.

To be delivered free of charge at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good, new packages.

(*The cases to be made in accordance with the specifications on file at this office.*) *The name of the contractor, quantity and kind of goods, number and date of contract must be distinctly marked on each article and package.*

Parties offering goods will make separate proposals for each article offered, and must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price (*which should be written both in words and figures*) and conform to the terms of this advertisement, a copy of which should accompany each proposal.

Standard samples of the articles required may be seen at the office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.

Samples when submitted must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to Army Standard, otherwise the proposals will not be considered.

A guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him and/or his proposal.

Bids will be opened on Wednesday, Jan. 25, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Thursday, Jan. 26, 1865.

Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.

Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of proposals, contracts and bonds may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

Indorse envelope, "Proposal for (here insert the name of the article offered)," and address

Col. WM. W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster Cincinnati Depot.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-st.,
NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 20, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE,

for the United States Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland and other ports on the coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C.; Savannah, Ga., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

E. D. CHAPMAN,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF VERMONT, RUTLAND, SS. IN CHANCERY.—Aaron W. Spencer, Nathaniel C. Sawyer, Daniel D. Broadhead, Franklin J. Pratt, Frederick Chaffee and Jacob Egerton, Complainants, *vs.* James Cheever, William T. Hart, Jacob Edwards, Jr., John S. Farlow, Joseph M. Wightman, Dwight Foster, George C. Lord, William Thomas, J. Amory Davis, and the Rutland and Burlington Railroad Company, Defendants.

Whereas, Aaron W. Spencer, Nathaniel C

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 24, 1865

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year.....$3 00
Two copies 1 year.....5 00

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year.....$2 00
Three copies 1 year.....5 00

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.

PAYMENTS invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or post office money orders wherever it can be done.

Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—TWO MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, LIVING SKELETON, DWARF, LEARNED SEAL, GRAND SPECTACLE, FAIRIES, &c.—Day and Evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

HELLER'S—(No. 536 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE LIVE INDIAN—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

NIBLO'S—THE SHAMROCK.

EVERETT HALL—(Broadway and 34th-st.)—CREATION AND THE DELUGE.

MUSEUM—No. 389 Broadway—OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evening.—UN MARI BAUDE—LES FEMMES QUI PLEURENT—MAGNETISME ET SOMNAMBULISME.

WALLACK'S—CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.

NO. 345 FOURTH-AVENUE—MAMMOTH CATTLE.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The official and detailed report of Admiral PORTER, which we print this morning, gives a succinct and satisfactory history of the part of the naval forces in the capture of Fort Fisher, and at the same time awards due praise to the army. The total naval loss in killed, wounded and missing, including the casualties of the explosion, were 309.

A dispatch from Washington announces that it appears from a communication of the Secretary of War, that the entire subject of an exchange of prisoners is now placed in the hands of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT; and that, although only partial exchanges have thus far been made, that there is reason to believe a full exchange will soon be effected.

Gen. GRANT, while in Washington last week, testified before the Committee on the Conduct of the War on BUTLER'S failure at Fort Fisher. He returned to the army Saturday night.

Referring to the recent rumors regarding the movement of troops in the Southwest, the St. Louis *Democrat* says: "Gen. THOMAS will not join Gen. SHERMAN. The corps under Gen. SCHOFIELD and the force mentioned as belonging to Gen. MEAGHER, are all the troops that are detached from Gen. THOMAS. His business is to remain in the West and take care of HOOD'S army. For this purpose his force is ample. The transportation of a full corps of troops to Gen. SHERMAN, by rail and water, may occupy some weeks. The accession will make Gen. SHERMAN strong enough to go anywhere, or do anything, along the Eastern coast."

Brig.-Gen. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER is now *en route* from Nashville, via New York, at the head of a Provisional Division of the Army of Tennessee, ordered to reinforce Gen. SHERMAN. While the rebel army, under HOOD, was operating aggressively in the State of Tennessee, Maj.-Gen. JAMES B. STEADMAN, Chief of the District of Etowah, was with Gen. THOMAS at Nashville, leaving Gen. MEAGHER as acting commandant of the district, with his headquarters at Chattanooga. Gen. MEAGHER'S force was a very formidable one, comprising some ten or twelve thousand infantry, two regiments of cavalry, several batteries of artillery, and a large number of heavy guns in position on the strong works defending Chattanooga. With this force Gen. MEAGHER had to defend Chattanooga, and to protect several hundred miles of railway and river communications. In recognition of the promptness and efficiency with which this important duty was discharged by Gen. MEAGHER, Maj.-Gen. STEADMAN, on his return to headquarters, wrote a very complimentary letter, which we have already given in our news summary.

The statements that Admiral PORTER confirmed the reported destruction of Fort Caswell by the rebels proves incorrect. The latest Richmond papers, however, admit that it is useless to them, and prophesy its destruction and evacuation.

CONGRESS.

Secretary STANTON yesterday sent in a communication to the Senate stating that the several resolutions calling for information in his possession, had been handed to him on his return to the city, and that information would be sent in as speedily as possible. The credentials of Mr. HOWARD, Senator elect from Michigan, were presented by Mr. CHANDLER. Resolutions from the Ohio Legislature and the Missouri Constitutional Convention, were presented, asking for the passage of the Constitutional amendment. An act was introduced and referred to the Military Committee, to increase the compensation of certain officers in the field. Mr. SHERMAN reported that the Committee of Conference on the Deficiency Bill had been unable to agree, and moved that the Senate further insist upon its amendments and appointed another committee. The motion was agreed to. A resolution declaring the sense of Congress upon the subject of negotiation, was printed and laid on the table for the present. The Chair presented a communication from the Secretary of War, in reference to naval credits. The bill defining the rank and pay of paymasters' is the navy was passed. The resolution advising retaliation for cruel treatment of our officers and soldiers, was taken up, and after some debate, postponed for consideration to-day.

In the House yesterday a resolution was adopted reducing the duty on imported paper to three per cent. advalorum. A resolution of thanks to Gen. SHERIDAN was referred to the Military Committee. The resolutions of the Legislature of New-York in reference to the Constitutional amendment were presented by Mr. FRANK. A resolution was introduced and adopted appointing a Committee to inquire into the facts of the recent assault upon Judge KELLEY, and excluding Mr. FIELD from the privileges of the House until the report of the Committee shall have been made. Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, caused to be read a letter which he had received from Gen. BUTLER, asking him to explain certain disparaging remarks made in a recent speech on the floor of the House. Mr. BROOKS complained that the sending of the letter constituted a breach of privileges of a member of Congress. The Speaker decided otherwise. A long and excited debate arose on the question, in which Messrs. GOOCH, STEVENS, BROOKS, and KERNAN took part. Mr. STEVENS at length gave way to a motion to adjourn.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate having adjourned from Friday until Monday evening, held only a short session last evening.

In the Assembly, yesterday, notice was given of a bill to reduce the rate of fare on the Fulton Ferry to one cent, and on the Hudson-avenue Ferry to two cents. The Metropolitan Health Bill and Metropolitan District Fire Bill were introduced; also, a bill increasing the pay of Justices of Session to $5 per diem.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Savannah *Republican*, of the 18th inst., is received, but contains no news of any kind.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, the trial of BARNEY FRIARY was begun, after a vain attempt on the part of the defence to obtain further delay. The whole day was occupied in endeavors to obtain a jury, but at the hour of adjournment only one man had been sworn.

The City Inspector's annual report was sent in to the Common Council yesterday. The number of deaths during the year was 25,645, which is proportionably less than the number reported as occurring in 1863. The number of marriages in ten months of the year is returned as 2,637, and the number of births during the same period as 5,592. The total cost of street cleaning and removing the sweepings, ashes and garbage from the city was $812,013 85.

From the mortality report of the City Inspector for the week ending on the 23d instant, it appears that 468 deaths occurred during that time—132 men, 64 women, 143 boys and 129 girls. As compared with the last week this shows a decrease of 42, and as compared with the corresponding week of last year a decrease of 58. There were 89 deaths from consumption, 51 from inflammation of the lungs, 21 from typhus fever, 17 from diphtherite, 15 from scarlet fever, 13 from croup and 26 from small-pox.

The opening of proposals for lighting the city has been indefinitely postponed, in consequence of the Comptroller's refusal to be present, or to recognize the bids in any manner whatever.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday, and, not having a quorum, adjourned to Thursday next. The Board of Councilmen adopted a resolution directing the Comptroller to refuse payment of bills for publishing the proceedings of the board, unless the proceedings appear in the papers on the day following the meeting of the board. A resolution to appropriate $3,500 for the publication of ten thousand copies of *Valentine's Manual* was adopted, and the board adjourned to Thursday next.

Business in Produce and Merchandise was on a very limited scale, yesterday, though the tendency of prices was generally downward. Light freight engagements were reported.

The Gold Room did not recover from Saturday's heavy decline on the sales of yesterday. The range of prices was 202¼@197¾@198½ ₩ cent. The Railways were greatly depressed, especially in the afternoon. Money 7 ₩ cent. Government Stocks dull on all except 5-20s, which were in request at a concession of ¼@½ ₩ cent. from Saturday's sales.

Mr. A. TOOKER'S stock of fancy goods, at No. 225 Hudson-street, was damaged to the amount of $1,000 by fire, and an old, unoccupied frame building in Eleventh-avenue, at the intersection of Sixty-fourth-street, the property of Messrs. ROSWELL SPRAGUE & Co., was destroyed by an incendiary fire at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning.

JOHN CONNIGAN, a private in the Second United States Infantry, was found dead, with his skull crushed in, on Saturday evening, on the east side of Governor's Island.

The steamship *Ocean Queen*, for Aspinwall, took out a mail of eighty large bags for the Pacific coast. Seventy of these were returned from Atchison, Kansas, having been detained there by the stoppage of the overland mail.

The SWEENY-BROOKS criminal libel suit was set down for yesterday; but the court room of the General Sessions being occupied, Recorder HOFFMAN adjourned the hearing to 1 P. M. on the first Monday in February.

Upon application of Mr. GEORGE WILLIAM BLUNT, of the District-Attorney's office, Recorder HOFFMAN granted a writ of *certiorari* in the case of JOHN DAYTON, who was recently committed to the Tombs for an alleged attempt to pass spurious bank-notes.

At the Live Stock markets prices are lower this week. The soft weather is against keeping butcher's meats and hog packing. There is a full average supply of cattle, while butchers have bought considerable lots of cattle, detained by snow on the railroads from getting in to last week's regular market, but arriving daily since. Large numbers were left unsold last night, and some additions of delayed cattle are looked for, so that there will be an abundance for to-day's sales. For the few extra bullocks offered yesterday, full rates were paid, but for good killing animals 17c. @20c., nat, were the best prices, which is 1c. below last week. For lower grades, the decline is 2c.@3c. lower; some of the poorest going as low as 12c.@11c. Other animals—veals, sheep and swine—fall off in price nearly the same as cattle, and from similar causes. The fall in gold effects sheep pelts and mess pork, diminishing the value of the live arrivals proportionably.

A meeting of the Exempt Firemen was held at Firemen's Hall last evening. Mr. P. W. ENOS presiding, at which resolutions were adopted requesting the members of Assembly from this District to oppose the passage of the law creating a paid Fire Department for this city. The officers of the association were also requested to cooperate with the other portions of the department in opposing the passage of such a bill.

The rice found in Savannah, by Gen. SHERMAN'S army, is to be given to the poor of the city. The tobacco is to be given to the soldiers.

Lieut.-Gov. JACOBS, of Kentucky, who has just returned from Richmond, has written a letter denying that he ever asserted that there would be a cessation of hostilities within two months, and a proposal of peace, upon some terms of reunion, from the Confederate Government to ours. Gov. JACOBS says of the Southern people: "These people are fearfully in earnest; they are not suffering for the necessaries of life; they believe that they have nothing to hope from the present policy of Mr. LINCOLN, and that to fight is gain. Unless the present policy is materially changed, I predict a long, bloody and fearful war, to which the past is but child's play. With statesmanship and patriotism, under God's blessing, we may yet restore that which is dear to every patriot's heart, the unity and happiness of the American people."

By the last mail from New-Orleans we receive a complete list of the passengers by the ill-fated transport steamer *North American*, which recently foundered at sea, carrying down nearly 200 sick and wounded soldiers. The list will be found elsewhere.

At about 9 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the perfumery warehouse over Mr. WILLIAM CABALE'S wire-store, on the first floor of No. 43 Fulton-street, and the second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth stories, with their contents, were destroyed. At the same time flames were communicated from an ash-barrel to furniture, etc., in Messrs. CONNELL & WARREN'S office, on the third floor of the building; damage slight. There were several other alarms during the evening, but they proved to be either false or for fires that are scarcely noteworthy.

The Exchange Question in Grant's Hands---A Good Prospect.

The country will be rejoiced to learn that the entire subject of an exchange of prisoners has been placed in the hands of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, and that already there is reason to believe a full exchange will soon be effected. Heretofore this matter has been controlled, we believe, by three functionaries of the Government—the Secretary of War, Gen. HITCHCOCK and Lieut.-Col. MULFORD, with occasional help from Gen. BUTLER. Neither of them had plenary power to act in the matter, and, as a consequence, it has long failed to meet with the definite and just settlement which it should have received at once. There have been questions in dispute between the two belligerents, which it has been found impossible to settle on a satisfactory basis. The consequences have been, and are, at this day, fearful to thousands and tens of thousands of brave soldiers of the Union who fell into the hands of the enemy.

Gen. GRANT is a very practical man—a man who sees at once the end to be reached, as well as the mode of reaching it. He will not stickle over side issues, nor defeat great ends by small matters. He understands all the bearings of the question—military and public; and no one need fear that his action in the premises will in any way inure to the benefit of the rebellion or the damage of the country.

We expect there will now be an end of the unutterable horrors that have appalled the whole country for years, and that have cost us thousands of brave lives. In effecting this, the great soldier at the head of our armies will cause himself to be as much endeared by the people at large for his humanity as he is now admired for his heroism.

The Last Ditch.

When the leaders of the rebellion plunged the country into war, the military problem was one of extraordinary difficulty for our Government. The area of rebeldom was so vast, that the occupation of the whole South, even if almost unopposed, would have required armies of enormous strength. A mere accidental collection of States, as yet lacking all moral and political unity, there was no one point in the South which could in any way be considered the key of the position, the possession of which would in any very material point lessen its prestige. It was then more important to attack the Armies of the South wherever found than to capture any one city or port. The progress of the war for nearly four years has very much changed this state of affairs. That which commenced as a mere agglomeration of slave States, bended together for purposes of defence, has ended by becoming a centralized despotism in which the question of destroying even the form of constitutionalism is now mooted; and with any men of less powerful character and prestige than JEFFERSON DAVIS at its head, the military dictatorship of LEE would have been consummated long before this. Charleston, as the birth-place of rebellion, and one of its greatest strongholds, as well as from the failure for years of the combined operations of our land and sea forces against it, has attached to it a prestige which would make its capture a very heavy blow to the South; but except in name it would, militarily, affect the aspect of affairs but little. Wilmington as the chief port for blockade-running; New-Orleans as giving possession of the mouths of the Mississippi; Vicksburgh as controlling its navigation; Atlanta as a great centre of railroad communication—all these were important strategical positions, and their loss has done much to destroy the material resources and injure the moral power of the rebellion.

But they have been but stepping-stones toward the point at which now centres all that is left of military, moral or political existence in the Southern Confederacy. *Richmond*, the objective of so many unsuccessful campaigns—from which MCCLELLAN retreated; toward which BURNSIDE, HOOKER and MEADE sought to advance in vain, and at the gates of which GRANT himself has been temporarily held at bay—has, by the course of events, assumed an importance which no city in the South possessed at the commencement of this war. Had it fallen before MCCLELLAN, the rebel Government might have retired to Raleigh, or Columbia, or Augusta, without losing much beyond the actual territory it abandoned; if it falls now, the South ceases to have any further centralized political existence.

Four years of war have given to the South a unity which they could not have attained in ten times as many years of peace: but it has done so only to make more fatal, more certain, and more decisive the blow now impending. Whether SHERMAN take Charleston or not; whether, in his onward march, he capture, as the Richmond papers themselves anticipate, all the cities of the seaboard, and cut off all railroad communication between Virginia and Georgia or not, this is not the ultimate object of his present campaign. These will be but stepping-stones toward his final objective, Richmond. Toward this great point GRANT is now directing, with masterly hand, all the forces at his disposal, with what ultimate result his past unvarying success best indicates.

To defer the completion of these combinations, LEE will, of course, concentrate all the available forces under BRAGG and HARDEE, and perhaps place them under the command of JOHNSTON, next to himself the ablest general which the Confederacy, not at all fertile in high military talent, has in its service; but the force which can be so collected, is limited, as are also the resources of the defence. To prevent LEE weakening his own army in order to fall upon SHERMAN, or endeavor to arrest his march, we may expect to hear of GRANT making vigorous demonstrations upon the defences of Petersburgh and Richmond. The attack upon Wilmington beside withdrawing attention from SHERMAN'S march across Carolina, and furnishing him with a *point d'appui* for his northward march, had doubtless this object in view; and in continuation of the same idea, GRANT has doubtless other plans.

Thus the great forces of the nation are gathering round the last ditch of the rebels at Richmond; and unless LEE quickly commences that movement which is to "astonish the world," the world will find something else to be astonished at.

Protect the Overland Mail Route.

Some further facts in regard to Indian outrages on the Overland Mail route to California are given in our Washington news this morning. Now that Secretary STANTON has returned from the South, entirely relieved of all care in regard to Fort Fisher and future military movements directly or indirectly affected by its capture, we do not doubt that he will give immediate attention to the existing necessity for more energetic measures to restrain the Indian tribes of the Plains, and to protect the great highway between the Atlantic and Pacific States. It is not creditable to the Government that a few hundred savages should be able to absolutely hold two or three hundred miles of the road in question, and absolutely interdict the flow of travel and United States mails.

The overland mail route has become a most important highway within the last two or three years. When the policy of establishing the daily overland mail was first adopted, it was considered a very important institution because of its influence in bringing nearer together the two selvages of the continent, although there was then no local population along the route to be supplied with mail facilities, except the settlers at Salt Lake and a few military posts scattered through a sterile wilderness, then deemed almost worthless.

Since that period the whole face of things has changed. The discovery of rich auriferous deposits at "Pike's Peak," and at intervals all the way from what is now known as Denver City, across the new State of Nevada to California, has sown the wilderness with a large and valuable population, whose investments of capital and labor are almost fabulous, and are adding largely to the national wealth. It is by the Overland Mail route that these hardy pioneers receive the bulk of their supplies of every kind. By the same route they send eastward their crop of silver and gold. They have no other avenue of communication with the Government at Washington and their friends, either on the Atlantic or Pacific. The Overland Mail carries their correspondence, both social and commercial. By its aid they send their generous contributions to our Sanitary Commissions, to assist in sustaining the Government by cherishing its defenders.

We refer to these facts because it appears to us that sometimes men, who should know better, seem to treat the Overland Mail as a mere private affair, and the calls for its protection simply as appeals for the benefit of the contractors—when, in fact, their interest is as nothing compared with the grand national considerations demanding prompt, perfect and persistent measures to render the road from the Missouri River to the Sacramento, militarily safe, alike for the mail coach, the emigrant train, or the solitary pedestrian who may choose to "pack" his way to the auriferous districts.

We sincerely trust that the War Department will carry out with energy and decision the contemplated means to this end. The nation has need of the most rapid development of its great interior region. That cannot be secured unless human life is made safe on the avenues thereto; and capital and labor will assuredly seek other channels, so long as there is even a doubt that the path westward is free from obstruction and danger.

Old Regiments and New Regiments—A Grave Error.

An order promulgated by the Adjutant-General of the State, announces the intention of Gov. FENTON to organize the troops prospectively to be raised by draft or volunteering before the 15th proximo, into five *new* regiments and fifty *new* companies. In common with every soldier in the field, from the Commanding General of all the armies down to the most "unthinking beyonet" in the ranks, we cannot help expressing regret that His Excellency should have come to this determination. Past experience has taught that entirely new regiments are comparatively useless for the first few months—the time varying in length, according to circumstances—after entering upon the active work of a campaign.

It is not too much to assert that the achievements of both the Army of the Potomac and the Army of the James in some of the later movements of last Autumn against Petersburgh and Richmond, would have been vastly more brilliant and substantial if the immense stream of recruits that poured into those armies all through the months of August and September had been absorbed like a vitalizing current by the wasted forms of the veteran organizations.

But such was not the case. Each State sent the majority of her soldiers into the field consolidated into new regiments, and officered mainly by inexperienced men, and the time which, under a different plan, would have been immediately given to striking hard blows against the enemy, was frittered away in the slow process of preparation for remote usefulness.

This system of the State Executives was a matter of grievous complaint to our leading and best officers, whose objections, on purely military grounds, were manifold and unanswerable.

Let us state some of the most prominent of the patent disadvantages that have been urged against the course which has been decided upon. First, an extraordinary and useless expense is entailed upon the Government by the creation of new officers, unlearned in the duties of their positions, to displace very often those who have faithfully and gallantly served their country and gained that efficiency for command which only comes through experience. Again, it is found that recruits lack confidence and never can be depended upon when first brought under fire, if led by officers whom they know to be as unused to the hot strife as themselves. It is very evident, also, that it takes vastly more time to train new troops when left to themselves and tyros in command of them, than if they had the example of veteran comrades for their guidance, and were led by officers practiced in military science. The neophyte in army life, without the instruction and example of the old soldier, necessarily is the victim of ignorance in a variety of ways. He undergoes a series of troubles and hardships which would be entirely avoided if the proper mode of camp living were explained to him by the men who have tested it by long experience. What new troops, for instance, during the weary march, when a few hours' halt is ordered, are capable of making the most of their resting-time? They lose the precious hours in blundering over their preparations for comfort, while in a third of the time, with veterans for comrades, they could have been shown how to pitch their tents, how to cook their meals, and be spending the remainder in refreshing sleep.

There are many other advantages in filling up the old regiments instead of organizing new, and these benefits are by no means confined to the recruits. The veterans also are large gainers in point of *morale*. A regiment of tried soldiers two hundred strong will not make a charge with much spirit. Called to the onset, each man quite naturally feels that his chance of falling is increased in precisely the ratio that his regiment lacks its complement of numbers.

If these considerations, which are advanced by experienced military men in opposition to the formation of new regiments, applied with any force months and months ago, surely they have lost not a shade of emphasis since, when, from the present outlook, the long struggle verges to a close, and the overthrow of the rebellion is to be hastened by promptly reinforcing the gallant armies in the field with material which shall be effective for war-making at once.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Considering that Mr. FALCONER took sixteen days to write the comedy of "Man of the Day," it is really remarkable that he did not in that protracted period hit upon a single idea or expression that was in one degree removed from mediocrity. A baldar piece has never been put upon the stage. The plot is old and threadbare, the situation—well, there are no situations; the dialogue is profuse and circumlocutory, and written with an undarbred air of defiance of the rules of society. It is possible perhaps to distinguish a few characters, and even these are conventional. We look in vain for anything higher than the "you're another" school of dialogue, and the stage mechanic's knowledge of what works well with the public.

Such as it is, the comedy was played well by the company, but even the genius of Miss GANNON could not relieve the part of *Jenny Wildbriar* from tediousness; or the prettiness of Miss HANAFORD rescue that of *Lucy* from insipidity, or the extraordinary dialect of Mrs. SARTON save the Lancashire good-wife from being an occasional bore. The male characters were well played, and the piece, toward its end, brought down occasional salvos of applause. We record the fact with regret.

OUR ALBANY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Proposed Construction of Additional Reservoirs for the Croton Water.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 23, 1865.

There has been hardly more than a quorum in the Assembly to-day; yet members have labored with commendable industry, considering local bills. A lively debate sprung up among the New-York County members in considering the bill authorizing the Croton Aqueduct Board to expend three hundred thousand dollars to acquire lands and construct additional reservoirs to save water, so as to supply the City of New-York fully with water, when the daily flow of Croton River is insufficient to meet the requirements of the city. Mr. VAN BUREN, who introduced the bill and procured its reference to a Select Committee, so as to have it considered at an early day, supported the bill, speaking with marked ability and effect. He set forth that those connected with the Croton Aqueduct Board, and others in the city best qualified to judge, had for some years desired the passage of this bill. Mr. J. L. SMITH stated that he had not learned that there was any lack of water in New-York, or certainly no such deficiency as to justify a tax of $300,000 upon the tax-payers of the city, to obtain a further supply. He moved to refer back the bill to the Select Committee, so that those interested could come up from New-York and present facts or say what they wished to before the committee. Mr. WARD also thought no such enactment was required as the bill proposed, and favored recommitting the bill. The House at first seemed inclined to favor this view also. Mr. VAN BUREN, however, set forth in so strong a light the desirability of early action upon the bill, so that it shall not be lost, as it was last year, for lack of time, that the Assembly finally rejected the motion to recommit it, the vote being recorded 45 against 22. The bill is, therefore, still upon general orders for further consideration by the Committee of the Whole, and has an early start and fair prospect before it.

The Assembly made the Bounty Bill the special order for to-morrow morning. It would have been considered earlier had there been a full House.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

STATE SENATE.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 23, 1865.

BILLS REPORTED.

Against legalizing the proceedings of the New-York Common Council for the benefit of the German Hospital. Agreed to.

Relative to the expiration of terms of the Justices of the New-York District Court.

Incorporating the Union League Club. For consideration of the Senate.

Incorporating the Olympic Club. For consideration of the Senate.

Providing for the appointment of five commissioners of appeals.

A communication was received from the Commissioners appointed to erect a public market in New-York, stating that they have expended $400 for clerk hire and plans and specifications, and stating that they are equally divided as to the expediency of erecting a permanent market upon the site selected.

BILLS NOTICED.

To remove the restriction as to fare on the Hudson River Railroad:

To equalize the compensation of Justices of the Superior Court and Judges of the Court of Appeals;

For the appointment of commissioners to erect an armory for the Eighth Regiment.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Incorporating the American Railway Literally Union.

The Metropolitan Health Bill.

Regulating the use of slips and wharves leased to the New-York Mail Steamship Company.

For aid to the Children's Aid Society of New-York.

Several bills were ordered to third reading.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. BURNS gave notice of a bill to reduce the rate of fare on the Fulton Ferry to one cent, and on the Hudson-avenue Ferry to two cents.

The Metropolitan Health bill, and Metropolitan District Fire bill, were introduced; also, a bill increasing the pay of Justices of Session to $5 per diem.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Incorporating the New-York Yacht Club.

Incorporating the Atlantic Base Ball Club.

Incorporating the Union Yacht Club of New-York.

Adjourned.

A Canard Exploded—The Burnigh Case.

TORONTO, Monday, Jan. 23.

The *Globe*, to-day, has a special from Quebec saying that the report started that the English Government was about to send a fleet of gunboats to the Lakes is a canard.

A writ of habeas corpus in the case of BURNIGH was moved for to-day. The case is likely to come on immediately.

The United States Sanitary Commission.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Jan. 23.

It is stated that in the late memorable conflict at Fort Fisher, the agents of the United States Sanitary Commission effected a landing on the day of the battle, and were on the hospital ground with ample supplies some hours before any of the wounded arrived.

CITY NOTES.—United States Senators NYE and STUART, of Nevada, and a Senator from Oregon, are expected to arrive here to-day on the steamer from California.... The Common Council talk of appropriating $7,500 for the celebration of WASHINGTON'S birthday.... The horse cars of the Hudson River Railroad Company commenced running yesterday morning from the depot in Chambers-street to Thirtieth-street. This will relieve the Sixth and Eighth avenue lines of cars.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

The Whole Matter in the Hands of General Grant.

Good Prospect for a General Exchange.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 23.

It appears from a communication of the Secretary of War, that the entire subject of an exchange of prisoners is now placed in the hands of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT; and that, although only partial exchanges have thus far been made, that there is reason to believe a full exchange will soon be effected.

The Letter of Secretary Stanton—The Matter in the Hands of Gen. Grant.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 23.

The Secretary of War sent the following letter to the Speaker, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1865.

SIR: In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 21st of December, calling for the correspondence in reference to the exchange of prisoners, I have the honor to submit herewith the report of the Adjutant-General, together with such communications upon the subject as have not heretofore been published.

The correspondence of Gen. BUTLER details the action in regard to the exchange of prisoners under the authority conferred upon him by order of the War Department.

On the 15th of October the subject of exchanges was placed under the direction of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, with full authority to take any steps he might deem proper to effect the release and exchange of our soldiers, and of loyal persons held as prisoners by the rebel authorities. He was instructed that it was the desire of the President that no efforts consistent with national honor should be spared to effect the prompt release of all soldiers and loyal persons in captivity to the rebels as prisoners of war, or on any other grounds and the subject was committed to him with full authority to act in the premises as he should deem right and proper. Under this authority the subject of exchange has from that time continued his charge, and such efforts have been made as he deemed proper to obtain the release of our prisoners. An arrangement was made for the supply of our prisoners, ice articles to be distributed under the direction of our own officers paroled for that purpose, and the corresponding privilege was extended to the rebel authorities. In order to afford every facility for relief, special exchanges have been offered whenever desired on behalf of our prisoners. Such exchanges have, in a few instances, been permitted by the rebel authorities.

Loss of Life by the Sinking of the North America—Admiral Lee's Order.

THE ILL-FATED STEAMER NORTH AMERICA.

LIST OF HER PASSENGERS.

From the New-Orleans Times, Jan. 12.

On Thursday last we announced the loss, at sea, of the United States steam transport *North America*, which disaster was coupled with the loss of nearly 200 lives, chiefly of invalid soldiers from the United States General Hospital, in this city. The *North America* was a new ship, and believed to be much more staunch and seaworthy than the average of transports. She probably encountered a severe gale, and sprang a leak from the strain to which it subjected her. We have received from headquarters a complete list of the names of her passengers, which we give below:

Cabin.—Mrs. Mary Gurey; Alton Stacknole, Q. M. D., Master's Mate Wm. P. Dustmore, U. S. N.; Master's Mate Alpert A. Clarke, U. S. N.; P. Cornell, Engineer; J. Bogert, Engineer; Lieut.-Col. C. E. G. Horn, 65th U. S. C. I.; Lieut. Leonard Rein, 65th U. S. C. I.; Mrs. John S. Smith, nurse; Miss Fowler; J. W. Mizrath, late Captain 25th U. S. C. I.; Mrs. Ransom, U. S. Sanitary Commission.

Steerage.—Wm. Brady, 5d Maryland Cav.; Corp. John Christy, 11th New-York Cav.; Richard Fahe, U. S. service.

The following are the names of the invalid soldiers on board, in charge of Surgeon E. MCCLINTOCK:

Third Rhode Island Cavalry—Sergeants Ezra A. Tennant, Wm. A. Fisk; Corporals Thos. M. McGee, Henry H. Wilcox, Wm. W. Walker, Charles Murray; Privates, W. K. Peck, Dudley D. Hall, Pat. Dolan, George H. Masterson, A. C. Richmond, Edward Harvey, W. B. Greene, Pat Masterson, Chase F. Leavitt, John O'Brien, Nathan L. Bogue, Henry D. Taylor, Wm. K. Olds. 18th New-York Cavalry—Sergeants John Malone, Edwin Van Gresson; Corporals Wm. E. Booth, John Rose; Privates William Woolever, Simon Banley, Edward Lennox, James Cannon, William Joyce, Carl Block, Samual Smith, Patrick Welch, C. D. Pierce, 4th Massachusetts Battery, Albert C. Record; 13th Massachusetts Battery, Andrew Martin; 30th Maine Volunteers, William Wilkinson; 8th New Hampshire, N. S. Milliken; Signal Corps, T. Wyman, John G. Culleo; 1st Battery V. R. C. A. P. McManus; 8th New Hampshire, Charles Wilcox, Stephen Cook; 2d Massachusetts Battery, Leander Buchanan; 21st New-York, M. Daly; 21 Connecticut, C. B. Whittlesey; 23 Maine Cavalry, J. S. Wentworth; 18th New-York, C. Miller, J. Leon, N. Kammon, J. Crawford; 75th New-York Infantry, W. H. Martin; 2d New-York Cavalry, H. M. Dedrick, M. Preston, W. B. Parker, E. J. Baroard, W. T. Coyle, Sergt. F. M. Sargent, Corp. W. Pratt, A. Britton, John J. Smith Drone, S. L. Rivers, A. P. Lord, Corp. J. Herrydon, Fennell Arnold, Dan. Peck, R. T. Henkins, M. J. Brown, W. Pixley, J. Daley, D. F. Flood, J. H. Mills, A. Inhert, J. Shephero, S. Lalontain; 7th Vermont, G. S. Ridghil; 14th New-York Cavalry, John Congblin, J. Hunt, G. W. Dunbar, J. Hare, W. Stamford, J. Taprick, G. Kepler; 11th, New-York Cavalry, G. W. Brown, F. Nagle, Corp. F. Chase, Chas. Myers, saddler; W. Evans, W. Emberley, Peter Eckel, Charles R. Dutcher, O. Jones, A. C. Dow, Corp. F. M. Jerrett, M. Bassett; 118th Illinois Mounted Infantry, J. Warfield; 11th New-York Cavalry, Sergt. Charles Duncan, B. F. Fennel, W. B Worden, N. B. Curtis, (saddler,) H. Lehinkuhl, J. C. Brown, J. W. Stewart, J. Fitzgerald, J. Baxter, W. Capes, J. Lalantaine, G. H. Raasler, H. C. Fisk, Caleb Chase. Corp E. Vanbrokivn, C. H. McLean, H. T. Martin, James Kinney, Jackson James, Bailey Yarr, R. Lynch, T. Noble, Charles T. Fowler, J. M. Pickard, G. W. Hill, J. Cragen, J. Scorsman, Charles King, 2d Illinois Cavalry, S. Ennis; 12th Illinois Cavalry, J. D. Earn, Bea. Swansey, W. B. Sierlior, S. Tomlinson; 33d Illinois Infantry, Corp. A. C. Benley; 13th Wisconsin Battery, E. B. Nelson; 1st Wisconsin Artillery, H. Loveland; 4th Wisconsin Cavalry, I. S. Gray, L. Kannerk, W. C. Jinces, Sergt. J. Huffman; 1st Heavy Artillery, S. Austin; 6th Michigan Cavalry, W. L. Winn; 1st New-Orleans, P. Regan, Corp. P. Tanatin, W. Pitmse; 14th New-York Cavalry, Sergt. W. Ford. P. Phenev, E. Johnsoo, B. McDonald, J. Englebright; 15th New-York Cavalry; F. Knight, L. Bailay, J. M. Wise, J. Bisekhuin; 25th New York Battery, P. Farrall; 5th Vermont, H. W. Holden, J. Ellis; 13th Massachusetts Battery, Davio Carney; 31st Massachusetts Infantry, P. Donovan; 6th Massachusetts Battery, Sergt. J. B. Huremon; 3d Rhode Island Cavalry, E. Hill; 3d Rhode Island Cavalry, M. Scannell; 12th Illinois Cavalry, Lt. Hill; 4th Wisconsin Cavalry, J. J. Geer; 12th Illinois Cavalry, T. Brennen; 11th New-York Cavalry, W. Osboroe. 12th Illinois Cavalry, T. Holmes, D. H. Brown, J. W. Wheeling; 7th Vermont, Jas. Brown, A. J. Tilton; 1st New-Orleans, J. C. Davarys; 16th New-York Cavalry, M. Forde; 26th Indiana, Ph. Wonoer; 18th New-York Cavalry, B. Kendall; 12th Illinois Cavalry, Corp. E. T. Rice, Private A. Stephenson; 7th Vermont, Chas. Deshon; G. M. Wilson, Hospital Steward, U. S. A.; B. D. Walker, Hospital Steward, U. S. A.

The Lights Guard Ball.

The grand annual "Tiger" Ball came off last evening, at the Academy of Music, and was one of the best and most brilliant ever given by the time-honored and well-known "Light Guard." The Academy was very beautifully dressed—flags and streamers of varied colored bunting were draped about the tiers and boxes. Muskets, knapsacks, swords and caps were grouped between the boxes and about the stage. Hundreds of canary birds, in neat and fanciful cages, were distributed among the flowers and flags, and their sweet warbling everywhere greeted the merry dancers. The stage was covered with an immense canopy in the form of a tent, the walls of which were ornamented with shields and various warlike designs, and in front a brilliant gas fixture bearing the name of the company and the date of its organization. Two excellent bands, one promenade and one quadrille, under the direction of Harvey B. Dodworth, discoursed the choicest music. The floor was covered and the boxes filled with the prettiest and best dressed ladies and the most gallant and attentive gentlemen one might wish to see gathered together. Enjoyment was everywhere visible, and between the merry voices of the ladies, the jingle of the birds, the delightful music of the bands, the magnificent dresses, the sparkling diamonds and the bright eyes of their fair owners, the Academy seemed to show a glimpse of fairy land, rather than a scene from real life.

☞ The attention of business and commercial companies is invited to the advertisement of a gentleman, under the head of "Business Chances," in our columns. The gentlemen referred to will prove a most valuable acquisition to any parties desiring a faithful, reliable and competent representative.

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HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21, 1865.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: I have authorized Col. MULFORD, Agent of Exchange, to renew negotiations for the exchange of all prisoners now held by either party. The first interview between our agent and the rebel agent, Col. OUTE, has already been had. No doubt but that an arrangement will be entered into. Indeed, on the strength of that interview, an exchange—a limited one—is now going on near Richmond. Yours truly,

(Signed.) U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

P. S. We are sending supplies to our prisoners, at least, weekly. They are received by officers of our own selection, released Federal prisoners, who distribute them as directed. U. S. G.

Supplies furnished by friends of prisoners are also forwarded in the same manner. The nature of the supplies authorized to be furnished by individuals is specified in the annexed order of the Department.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

To Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The accompanying correspondence extends from June, 1862, to the present time, and embraces communications between Gens. GRANT, BUTLER, HALLECK and HITCHCOCK on one side, and Gen. LEE and Commissioner OUTE on the other; between Gen. BANKS and the rebel Gens. TAYLOR and GARDA in Louisiana; between Gen. FOSTER and the rebel Gen. S. JONES at Charleston; also the correspondence of Gens. Canby, Hoell, Burbridge, Curtis, Rosecrans, Schenck and Sherman.

The Government furnishes only articles of clothing and the regular commissary stores. Friends of the prisoners may forward to Col. JOHN E. MULFORD, at Fortress Monroe, any of the following articles at their use: Coats, underclothes, caps, suspenders, brushes, buttons, sewing-cotton, pocket-knives, steel-pens, note-paper, envelopes, pencils, cigars, sugar, butter, lard, bologna sausages, pepper, salt, fish, pickles, dried fruit, apples, crackery, smoked beef, corn meal, mustard, crackers, sauces, tea, coffee, matches, glassware, beef tongue, nutmegs, table salt, cheese, vegetables, nuts, yeast powders, tin ware, meats and hash in cans.

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STATE SENATE.

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Incorporating the Atlantic Bass Bait Club.

Incorporating the Union Yacht Club of New-York.

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LIST OF HER PASSENGERS.

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Cabin.—Mrs. Mary Gurey; Alton Shackpole, U. S. M. D.; Master's Mate Wm. P. Dussmore, U. S. N.; Master's Mate Albert A. Clarke, U. S. N.; P. Cornell, Engineer; J. Bogert, Engineer; Lieut.-Col. C. E. G. Horn, 65th U. S. C. I.; Lieut. Leonard Hein, 65th U. S. C. I.; Mrs. John S. Smith, nurse; Miss Fowler; J. W. Migreth, late Captain 25th U. S. C. I.; Mrs. Reesom, U. S. Sanitary Commission.

Steerage.—Wm. Brady, 5d Maryland Cav.; Corp. John Christy, 11th New-York Cav.; Richard Fahn, U. S. service.

The following are the names of the invalid soldiers on board, in charge of Surgeon E. MCCLINTOCK:

Third Rhode Island Cavalry—Sergeants EXRA A. Tennant, Wm. A. Fisk; Corporals Thos. M. McGee, Henry H. Wilcox, Wm. W. Walker, Charles Murrer; Privates, W. K. Peck, Dudley D. Hall, Pat. Dolan, George H. Matterson, A. C. Richmond, Edward Harvey, W. B. Grenae, Pat Matterson, Chase F. Lnevitt, John O'Brien, Nathan L. Bagge, Henry D. Taylor, Wm. K. Otoe. 18th New-York Cavalry—Sergeants John Malone, Edwin Van Grosa; Corporals Wm. E. Booth, John Rose; Privates William Woolever, Simon Banley, Edward Lenoux, James Cannon, William Joyce, Carl Block, Samuel Smith, Patrick Welch, C. D. Pierce, 4th Massachusetts Battery, Albert C. Record; 13th Massachusetts Battery, Andrew Mertle; 30th Maine Volneteers, William Wilkinson; 8th New Hampshire, N. S. Milliken; Sigent Corps, T. Wyman, John G. Cullin; 1st Battery V. R. C. A. P. McManus; 8th New Hampshire, Charles Wilcox, Stephen Cook; 2d Massachusetts Battery, Leanoer Buchanae; 21st New-York, M. Daly; 2d Connecticut, C. B. Whittlesey; 21 Maine Cavalry, J. S. Wentworth; 19th New-York, C. Miner, J. Lenn, N. Kammon, J. Crawford; 75th New-York Infantry, W. H. Martle; 2d New-York Cavalry, H. M. Dedrick, M. Preston, W. B. Parker, E. J. Bareerd, W. T. Coyle, Serat. F. M. Sargent, Corp. W. Pratt, A. Britton, John J. Smith Droun, S. L. Rivers, A. P. Lord, Corp. J. Herrydon, Fentrull arnold, Dan. Peck, R. T. Haskins, M. J. Brown, W. Pixley, J. Daley, D. F. Flood, J. H. Mills, A. Inbert, J. Stephero, S. Lafontain; 7th Vermont, G. S. Ridghill; 14th New-York Cavalry, John Coughlin, J. Hent, G. W. Denbar, J. Here, W. Stemlord, J. Teprick, G. Kepler; 11th New-York Cavalry, G. W. Brown, F. Nagle, Corp. F. Chase, Chas. Myers, saddler; W. Evans, W. Emberley, Peter Eckel, Charles R. Dutcher, O. Jones, A. C. Dow, Corp. F. M. Jorrel, M. Hasanit; 11th Illinois Mounted Infantry, J. Warfield; 11th New-York Cavalry, Sergt. Charles Duncan, B. F. Feesel, W. S Worden, N. B. Curtis, feaddler, H. Lehnkuhl, J. C. Brown, J. W. Stewart, J. Fitzgerald, J. Beeler, W. Capes, J. Lafantaine, G. H. Ransler, H. C. Fisk, Caleb Chase. Corp. E. Vanbioklyn, C. H. McLean, H. T. Martin, Jemea Kinney, Jackson Jamns, Bailey Yarr, R. Lynch, T. Noble, Charlna T. Fowler, J. M. Pickard, G. W. Hill, J. Cregen, J. Schursman, Charles King; 2d Illinois Cavalry, S. Ennis; 12th Illinois Cavalry, J. D. Esrp, Ben. Swansey, W. B. Sicrling, S. Tomlinson; 33d Illinois Infantry, Corp. A. C. Beeley; 13th Wisconsin Battery, E. B. Nelson; 1st Wisconsin Artillery, H. Loveland; 4th Wisconsin Cavalry, I. S. Gray, L. Kennerk, W. C. Jinces, Sergt. J. Hoffman; 1st Heavy Artillery, S. Austin; 6th Michigan Cavalry, W. L. Winn; 1st New-Orleans, P. Regan, Corp. P. Tannin W. Pitman; 14th New-York Cavalry, Sergt W. Ford, P. Pheney, E. Johnson, B. McDonald. J. Englebright; 15th New-York Cavalry; F. Knight, L. Butler, J. M. Wise, J. Blackburn; 25th New-York Battery, P. Ferrell; 7th Vermont, H. W. Holden, J. Ellis; 13th Massachusetts Battery, David Carney; 31st Massachusetts Infantry, P. Donovan; 6th Massachusetts Battery, Serat. J. B. Hureman; 34 Rhode Island Cavalry, E. Hill; 3d Rhode Island Cavalry, M. Scannell; 12th Illinois Cavalry, Lt. Hill; 4th Wisconsin Cavalry, J. J. Geer; 12th Illinois Cavalry, T. Brennan; 11th New-York Cavalry, W. Osborne; 12th Illinois Cavalry, T. Holmne, D. H. Brown, J. W. Wheelhog; 7th Vermont, Jas. Brown, A. J. Tinton; 1st New-Orleans, J. C. Davurys; 16th New-York Cavalry, M. Forde; 26th Indiana, Ph. Wonder; 18th New-York Cavalry, B. Kendall; 12th Illinois Cavalry, Corp. E. T. Rice, Private A. Stephenson; 7th Vermont, Chas. Desboe; G. M. Wilson, Hospital Steward, U. S. A.; B. D. Walker, Hospital Steward, U. S. A.

The Light Guard Ball.

The grand annual "Tiger" Ball came off last evening, at the Academy of Music, and was one of the best and most brilliant ever given by the time-honored and well-known "Light Guard." The Academy was very beautifully dressed—flags and streamers of varied colored bunting were draped about the tiers and boxes. Muskets, knapsacks, swords and canes were grouped between the boxes and about the stage. Hundreds of canary birds, in neat and fanciful cages, were distributed among the flowers and flags, and their sweet warblings everywhere greeted the merry dancers. The stage was covered with an immense canopy in the form of a tent, the walls of which were ornamented with shields and various warlike designs, and in front a brilliant gas fixture bearing the name of the company and the date of its organization. Two excellent bands, one promenade and one quadrille, under the direction of HARVEY B. DODWORTH, discoursed the choicest music. The floor was covered and the boxes filled with the prettiest and best dressed ladies and the most gallant and attentive gentlemen one might wish to see gathered together. Enjoyment was everywhere visible, and between the merry voices of the ladies, the singing of the birds, the delightful music of the bands, the magnificent dresses, the sparkling diamonds and the bright eyes of their fair owners, the Academy seemed to afford a glimpse of fairy land, rather than a scene from real life.

The management of the ball was excellent. Mr. THEODORE MOSS, well known to and a great favorite with all pleasure-seekers fairly surpassed himself under his direction most of the arrangements were made, and he was present to see that they were well carried out, and to welcome his many friends. He proved himself well worthy of his old reputation, here, there and everywhere, he was to be found using his best endeavors to add to the pleasure and comfort of the many guests.

The members of the Light Guard were all in their full-dress uniform—the most beautiful ever shown upon a ballroom floor; and they all seemed happy and pleased. Many other uniforms were to be seen of this and other countries, and very many distinguished gentlemen were present, among them Col. Trafford, Major Young, Col. Le Gal, Lieut.-Col. D. H. Burdett, Major Lawranga, of the Prussian army; Capt. Redmayd, of the English army; Mayor Gunther, Wm. Tweed, Esq., President of the American Club; Dr. Mott, and many others.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—This company, yesterday, commenced running their small cars between their depot in Chambers-street and that in Thirtieth-street. The arrangement has the effect to slightly lessen the time heretofore occupied by the large cars in going over the same ground. The company, however, put the tax of five cents per head upon every one, whether the holder of a ticket or not. This causes much dissatisfaction among passengers, particularly among commuters, with whom it is equivalent to adding thirty dollars per year to the price of their commutation, and this, too, by a road whose commutation rates are already in excess of those of any other prominent road leading from the city. It has been supposed that this new arrangement was for the benefit of the passengers, but it proves to be solely a new source of revenue for the company, as passengers can take the Eighth, Ninth and Tenth avenue cars, as usual, and with about the same degree of convenience.

Fine Arts.

A remarkable military picture is now on exhibition at the Derby Gallery, No. 625 Broadway. It is by a New-York artist—L. HOPE—who having formerly been a Captain of Volunteers, saw the general which he here transfers to an extensive canvas. It represents the Army of the Potomac (1862) at Cumberland Landing, on the Pamunky River, where for the only time in the history of the war 60,000 men were encamped on a single field. The artist was detailed by Gen. Baldy SMITH and made a careful sketch of the spectacle, to the accuracy of which, many officers have borne willing testimony. The details of such a work are necessarily embarrassing. By the exercise of the rarest patience, Mr. HOPE has brought them before the eye in a remarkably vivid and striking manner. The picture indeed will bear the closest scrutiny, and we commend it as an ambitious effort worthy of encouragement.

GOUPIL'S agreeable gallery, No. 772 Broadway, will reopen to-day with a new and exceedingly valuable collection of paintings by French artists.

Mr. E. C. MIDDLETON, whose copies of STUART'S portraits of GEORGE and MARTHA WASHINGTON were regarded as triumphs of oil-color printing, has just finished an excellent likeness of President LINCOLN. Like the preceding works, it is printed, or, we might almost say, painted, by Mr. MIDDLETON'S peculiar process, which, whilst it insures technical correctness to the features of our Chief Magistrate's singularly striking face, imparts to the modeling a degree of roundness and mobility such as we find only in carefully-executed hand-portraits. The similitude is very striking, and the entire work is a cabinet picture of merit. It can be seen at No. 436 Pearl-street.

Several exceedingly fine works have recently been added to the collection at the Creyon Gallery, No. 756 Broadway, where the best Dusseldorf artists are satisfactorily represented. We have not for many years possessed so good a picture gallery, and —seeing that the admission is free—we are only surprised that it is not crowded from morning till night.

We notice, with much pleasure, that the "National Art Association of New-York" has already gone into harness, under the competent direction of Mr. ZIMMERMAN. The object which it proposes to itself is to publish for subscribers, at a merely nominal rate, an annual series of first-class engravings. The subjects will be American, and the works, in every instance, of the highest order of attainable excellence. The latter will be exhibited at the rooms of the association, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway. We have seen the first publication, and do not hesitate to place it among the best specimens of pure line engraving that can be found in the country. The subject is "WASHINGTON receiving a Salute on the Field of Trenton," and is executed by J. FORD, R. S. A., and R. ASKELL, R. A. We are informed that the work has been several years in course of execution. It certainly reflects the greatest credit upon the engraver, WILLIAM HOLL, and the artists we have named. The action is spirited and gallant, and the portrait is admirably preserved.

The Fifty-first New-York Volunteers.

Since the capture of this veteran regiment last September at the battle of Poplar Grove Church, below Petersburgh, the friends of the officers and men had lost all trace of them—no letters being received, and much anxiety beginning to be felt about them. But within the current week an exchanged Union Chaplain, Rev. Mr. EMERSON, returned from confinement at Danville, Va., brings word of the Fifty-first officers at the latter place. Maj. WAGER, Capt. G. W. WHITMAN, Lieuts. POOLEY and ATKINSON, and some eight or ten more officers, are there, or, rather, were, toward the last of November. They were kept in a large tobacco warehouse, and were doing as well as men could do under such circumstances. Mr. EMERSON, after leaving Danville to be exchanged, was detained over a month in Richmond. He is now at Annapolis. He brought a number of those significant slips of paper, of all textures, colors and degrees of legibility, known so well to persons familiar with the Southern prisons and with the returned Union prisoners—deaths, memoranda, messages, &c. Among these slips is one written by Capt. WHITMAN, of the Fifty-first, dated at Danville, Nov. 23, and simply addressed to his mother in Brooklyn, with the indorsement, "Well and nearly."

In our former sketch of the Fifty-first we should have mentioned a gallant officer, Capt. DANIEL E. JENKINS, shot and instantly killed while leading his men in the hottest of the Wilderness fight last May. We also omitted to mention Lieut.-Col. MITCHELL, a valuable officer, who served his three years, and was honorably mustered out. Several company officers and brave soldiers might also have been properly mentioned. Those we are told that the Fifty-first esteems, as part of its regimental history, the making of such militaires as EDWARD FERRERO, now Major-General by brevet, and ROBERT B. POTTER, also Major-General by brevet, both of this city, and who were the two first commissioned Colonels of the Fifty-first; and, as they say, two braver soldiers or better officers, while they were in command of the Fifty-first, no regiment could ever possess, whatever must be said of subsequent matters.

The rank and file of the Fifty-first, consisting of some 350 men, captured at Poplar Grove Church, we have no intelligence of. They are distributed somewhere in the Southern prisons. The remnant, some 50 to 60 men, are still in their old camp, in the Ninth Corps. Of the rumor that Gov. SEYMOUR, just before he left office, had been induced to appoint a Capt. McKINNEY to the Colonelcy of the Fifty-first, thus taking advantage of the absence by captivity of the old officers, we are glad to be able to state it is an error. As indeed no honorable soldier would procure advancement by a trick upon brave men in misfortune, nor accept promotion only belonging to them, promotions that should be waiting for them when they return with their regiment from captivity.

Post-Office Boxes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is a small thing to complain of, but the ills of life are made up mainly of minor miseries, and my particular grief, small as it is, will be lessened by telling it. Briefly, I am the lessee of a box at the Post-office. There are 6,000 boxes; I am justified, therefore, in the belief that 5,999 others have the same grievance as myself, making it, in the aggregate, a gigantic wrong. It is this: Persons in the office take upon them to distribute through these boxes circulars without number, and every box-holder receives at least one such missive daily, and sometimes a half dozen at a time. Now if in the garb of some moribund insurance company, now the puff of an enterprising poetry broker, now the advertisement of inimitable regulating pills. It may possibly be supposed that these circulars are received in the usual course of business, and that it is a duty of the post officials thus to distribute them. No such thing. *The circulars are undirected; they are not prepaid by stamps as the law requires;* and how likely it is that any one in the office would thus take the daily trouble of circulating gratuitously the puffs of Tom, Dick or Harry, is a question any one may settle for himself. Certain it is no Postmaster has ever been bored to receive and mail unstamped and undirected circulars.

But why do I complain? Because there are times when long lines of people await for an hour the distribution of the mails, because to the outsider the circulars in his box have all the semblance of letters, and a mere or a man's clerk may thus lose his hour wending for the fresh the cupidity of the people inside inflict upon him, and not have a letter to bear it company. The boxes bring, or rather should bring, to the Government a revenue of $72,000. They are used by all the leading business people of the city, who do not care to have correspondence of inestimable value and importance handled by irresponsible carriers. To place business cards in the hands of such a class is of course an object an advertiser will pay roundly for; and I hope the Postmaster, if the abuse is to be persisted in, will see that Uncle Sam gets his share of the plunder.

ONE OF SIX THOUSAND.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 23 1865.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

An Article of True Merit.—"BRown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are the most popular article in this country or Europe for throat diseases and coughs, and this popularity is based upon real merit, which cannot be said of many other preparations in the market, which are really but weak imitations of the genuine troches.

Housekeepers will find that Bersett's Flavoring Extracts have all the delicacy of the fruits from which they are prepared.

Dyspepsia and Fits!
A SURE CURE FOR
these distressing complaints is now made known in a Treatise on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations, published by Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN. The prescription was furnished him in such a providential manner, that he cannot conscientiously refuse to make it known, as it has cured everybody who used it, never having failed in a single case. It is equally sure in cases of fits as of dyspepsia; and the ingredients may be found in any drug-store. Sent free to all on the receipt of five cents to prepay postage. Address Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J.

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor.
The best cure known for burns and piles. A certain remedy for corns, chilblains, cuts, bruises and rheumatism. Always heals without scar. Wholesale and retail at depot, No. 43 Liberty-st. 25 cents a box.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

A Card.
THE METROPOLITAN BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM.
No. 575 Broadway.
E. A. Brooks, having sold his store and stock of goods in Fulton-st., will continue to carry on his business as heretofore at his old and commodious establishment in Broadway, where he is now prepared to offer for the inspection of his patrons the most beautiful assortment of boots, shoes, gaiters, slippers and overshoes to be found in the city. His stock of goods comprises every variety of style for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. Special attention is called to his collection of men's, boys' and youths' water-proof boots, so necessary at this season of the year. The public are invited to call and examine at No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Wm. Knabe & Co.,
Manufacturers of
GOLD MEDAL
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
BALTIMORE, MD
Certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, J. Satter and other leading artists. EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
A full assortment of the above celebrated instruments at C. BAUER & CO.'S WAREROOMS, No. 514 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Second-Hand Safes.
In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale very cheap.
MARVIN & Co., No. 265 Broadway.

How to Save a Doctor's Bill.
By providing yourselves and families with good, warm water-proof boots and shoes, which can be found in great variety at the Establishment of E. A. BROOKS, No 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Bachelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world; the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Richmond.
BOOTS AND SHOES.
Prices reduced since Nov. 1, from 50 cents to $3 per pair. Every variety of gents', ladies', boys', youth's, misses' and children's boots, buckle shoes, gaiters, slippers and water-proof and warm over-shoes always on hand. Gents' best French boots manufactured to measure, promptly, at No 150 Fulton st.
C. C. RICHMOND.

Wheeler & Wilson's
Highest Premium
LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 625 BROADWAY.
See Wheeler & Wilson's Button-hole Machine.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co. will sell this day, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, three cottages and very large lots. Nos. 96, 98 and 100 40th-st., near Lexington-av.
This plot of ground is of such large dimensions as to be of great value for any kind of manufacturing establishment, capable of producing immense rent, besides that portion occupied by the cottages.
Also, four lots on 5th and 5th streets, between 2d and 3d avs.
Also, a most desirable lot of ground on Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, south side, 73 east of Washington-av.; size, 20x50.

Small Pox has already sacrificed some of our best and bravest troops. Soldiers, invest to the value of reason, supply yourselves with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. The Pills purify the blood and strengthen the stomach, while the Ointment removes all pain, and prevents pit marks. If the reader of this notice cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the druggists near to his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1 45 per box or pot.

Counterfeits! Counterfeits! Parties Dealing in my preparations are warned against purchasing any Pills and Ointment represented as being mine that do not have my private revenue stamp on each box or pot, and the words "Holloway, New-York," water-marked in the book of directions. The counterfeits are now offered for sale in this city. Any party who will detect them will receive a handsome reward by applying to the undersigned. THOS. HOLLOWAY,
No. 80 Maiden-lane.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silks elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Trusses, &c.—WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS is the best truss in the world. It will positively cure rupture. No pressure on the back or cord. Different from all others.
GREGORY & CO., No. 699 Broadway.

Artificial Limbs of Superior Quality and adaptability. Army and Navy furnished gratis with the best, per commission of Surgeon-General U. S. Army, by E. D. HUDSON, M. D., Astor-place, Clinton Hall, N. Y.

Old Eyes Made New.
A pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address
R. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

Every Description of Family Sewing beautifully done on the Grover & Baker machine, by Mrs. E. SIMPSON, No. 495 Broadway.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes—THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD. DEPOT NO 100 MAIDEN-LANE.

Dyspepsia Tablets Cure Indigestion, Heartburn, &c. 50 cents per box. Prepared by S. G. Welling, No. 571 Broadway. Sold by Druggists.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch and lock-stitch sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 238 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Weed Sewing Machine Co.'s Highest Premium, Lock Stitch Machines, No. 506 Broadway, N. Y.

Hiltz's Hair Dye, 50 Cents.—Black or Brown. Reliable. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all Druggists.

MARRIED.

MCCLENAHAN—MONTGOMERY.—At the 7th-av. U. P. Church, on Monday, Jan. 23, by Rev. Spencer L. Piney, WM. MCCLENAHAN and FANNY MONTGOMERY, all of this city.

DIED.

BLAIR.—On Monday, Jan. 23, at her residence, No. 72 East 17th-st., ANN, daughter of the late John Blair.
Funeral services at the 16th-st. Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Alexander's,) between 3d-av. and Irving-place, on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Her friends, and those of her brothers, William and James Blair, are respectfully invited to attend.

BABCOCK.—Suddenly, on Monday, Jan. 23, MARY G. BABCOCK, wife of John H. Babcock.
Funeral will take place from the house of her daughter, No. 47 Park place, East Baltic-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 25, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

BABCOCK.—In Newark, N. J., on Monday, Jan. 23, of consumption, CHARLES B. BABCOCK.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother in-law, Mrs. Elizabeth Allen, No. 123 Broad-st., on Wednesday, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice. Trains leave New-York at 1 o'clock P. M.

COGSWALL.—At Albany, on Saturday, Jan. 21, MASON F. COGSWALL, M. D., Assistant Surgeon, in charge of the U. S. hospital at that place.

CLARK.—At her residence, Shrewsbury, N. J., on Sunday, Jan. 22, Mrs. ELIZA M. CLARK, in the 72d year of her age.

FINKAN.—On Monday, Jan. 23, GUSTAVUS FINKEN, aged 32 years.
His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral, at the house of his late partner, James H. Wheatley, No. 138 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 25th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

GRAY.—On Monday morning Jan. 23, HELEN M. BERGEN, wife of William Gray.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the North Presbyterian Church, 9th-av. and 31st-st., on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock.

GLASS.—On Tuesday, Jan. 17, at Bedford Station, Westchester County, N. Y., DAVID S. GLASS, in the 38th year of his age.

GARNSE.—At Newark, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 21, CAROLINE S., wife of Thomas W. Garnse, and daughter of the late Dr. David Rogers, of this city.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the North Reformed Dutch Church, Newark, on Tuesday, at 2 P. M., without further notice. The remains will be taken to Morristown, N. J., for interment.

HINDS.—On Saturday evening, Jan. 21, Miss MARY HINDS, in the 79th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Lawrence Odell, No. 56 West 33d-st., on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

MATHEWS.—On Monday, Jan. 23, at his late residence, No 40 Summit-st., South Brooklyn, after a lingering illness, Mr. ROSSAT MATHEWS, formerly of London, England, aged 46 years, 7 months and 23 days.
His funeral will take place on Wednesday, Jan. 25 at 2 o'clock P. M.
☞ London, Eng., Utica, N. Y., and St. Louis papers please copy.

PARSTON.—On Monday, Jan. 23, at 2½ o'clock P. M. at the residence of Mr. Davis, No. 67 Willow-terrace, 173d-st., WM. H. PARSTON, of New-Ipswich, N. H., in the 54th year of his age.
Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

REEVES.—At her late residence, No. 149 West 26th-st., on Saturday, Jan. 21, ANN REEVES, wife of Wm. Reeves, in the 76th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from Mr. Ganse's Church, 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

SPENCE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 23, after a long and severe illness, WILLIAM SPENCE, Sr., formerly of Kingslassie, Fifeshire, Scotland and for the last thirty years a resident of Brooklyn, N. Y.
Notice of funeral hereafter.
☞ Newark, N. J., papers please copy.

VERDENBACH.—In Jersey City, on Monday evening, Jan. 23, PETER VERDENBURGH, formerly of this city, in the 78th year of his age.
Notice of the funeral hereafter.

WETSTEIN.—At West Hoboken, N. J., on Sunday, Jan. 22, MARIAN EVELINA, daughter of the late John Wetstein, aged 24 years and 8 days.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her mother, Mrs. Evelina Weistiez, Palisade avenue, West Hoboken, on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock. Carriages will leave Hoboken Ferry at 12½ o'clock. Interment in Greenwood Cemetery.

WILLIAMSON.—On Monday, Jan. 23, of scarlet fever, MARGIT LYMAN WILLIAMSON, only son of Nathan L. and Margaret B. Williamson, aged 3 years, 4 months and 17 days.
Funeral will take place this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at the residence of his parents, No. 49 University-place. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

WILLETS.—On Sunday, Jan. 22, at West Islip, L. I., JOSHUA WILLETS, aged 86 years.
His funeral will take place on Wednesday, Jan. 25, from his late residence at 11 o'clock, and from Bethpage Meeting-house at 2 o'clock.

FINANCIAL.

SPECIAL PETROLEUM NOTICE.

"LITTLE KANAWHA
AND
ELK RIVER
PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY,"
OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Geologists and practical men unite in their belief, and so report, "that the property of this company—62,960 acres of land, in fee—is in the very centre of the West Virginia Oil Region—has numerous oil and gas springs along the banks of its principal streams, (one of which vies with the famous Burning Spring itself,) and is surrounded by properties on every side that are unmistakable in their oil-bearing character.

The subscription for its purchase is now being made at the office of the undersigned. It contains the names of many of our prominent capitalists and business men, is already far advanced, and will be closed at an early day.

Prof. Richardson's very able and interesting report on the property, with circular attached, containing the conditions of the subscription, and any additional information, can be obtained at this office.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

COAL MINES OWNED BY CONSUMERS.

COAL
SUPPLIED AT ACTUAL COST.
NO PERSONAL LIABILITY.

THE CONSUMERS' BENEFIT COAL COMPANY is now organizing upon the mutual plan, and presents the same features that have resulted so successfully in Philadelphia and Boston. This is the pioneer company in New-York.

Cash Capital	$600,000
Number of shares	60,000
Par Value (to be full paid)	10

Each share entitles the holder to receive annually and perpetually

ONE TON OF COAL AT ACTUAL COST,

and semi-annual cash dividends of the profits of the sales of surplus coal after supplying the shareholders. It is confidently expected that the profits to the shareholders will more than repay the original cost of each share within two years. Very few enterprises can offer equal advantages, combined with benevolence. In furnishing an article used by all, at the least possible cost.

The Directors have secured a perpetual lease of the celebrated

AUDENRIED IMPROVEMENT AND COAL COMPANY'S MINES.

Improvements, personal property, &c., in full and successful operation, at Wilkesbarre, Penn.

The quality of the coal for domestic and manufacturing purposes, (being the great Baltimore vein,) the facilities and economy of mining, are unsurpassed by that of any mines in the United States.

There are six steam engines, pumps, breakers and shaft, (each 1,000 tons daily capacity,) slope mine roads, cars, tools, implements, miners' houses, powder and oil houses, carpenters' and blacksmiths' shops, horses, mules, &c., complete.

100,000 tons of coal is now ready for removal, and with complete facilities, by railroads and canals. A supply of 100,000 to 200,000 tons can be annually taken out and delivered, commencing immediately upon the organization.

Shareholders may order their coal in any of the usual sizes.

STOVE,
BROKEN,
LUMP,
EGG, or
NUT.

MANUFACTURERS', REFINERS', AND LARGE CONSUMERS COAL DELIVERED IN CARGO.

The colliery, with present machinery, is now capable of turning out from 1,000 to 1,500 tons daily, and coal will be delivered at any place within the cities of New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and other adjacent cities on the rivers or railroads centreing therein, at the actual cost of mining, transportation and delivery.

Consumers are invited to subscribe for this Stock (at least as many shares as they use tons of coal per annum,) and make this the Pioneer Company in economy of cost of Coal.

DIRECTORS:

JOHN ANDERSON, No. 413 5th-av.
Colonel A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President Home Insurance Company.
Hon. C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor of New-York.
Hon. ALFRED M. WOOD, Mayor of Brooklyn.
Hon. ORESTES CLEVELAND, Mayor of Jersey City.
Hon. MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, Ex-Mayor and M. C., Brooklyn.
CHARLES JENKINS, President East River Bank.
C. H. DELAMATER, Delamater Iron Works.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary Merchants' Insurance Company.
C. B. APPLEGATE, C. H. Applegate & Bro.
C. V. B. OSTRANDER, President Merchants' Insurance Company.
JAS. H. WHEATLEY, Fiokin & Wheatley.
Hon. DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Ex-Mayor.
R. O. GLOVER, President Harmony Insurance Company.

COUNSEL.

RARNEY, BUTLER & PARSONS, Trinity Buildings.

Books of subscription are now open at the following places:

Office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway (Room No. 50, Empire Building, back room, second story.)
East River Bank, No. 680 Broadway.
C. H. Applegate & Bro., No. 364 Broadway.
Wyckoff & Little, Montague-st. Brooklyn. Agents.
Mayor's Office, Jersey City.

PETROLEUM

NEW YORK
AND
PHILADELPHIA
PETROLEUM COMPANY.

PROPERTY IN THE VERY HEART OF THE OIL REGIONS OF VENANGO CO., PENN.

CAPITAL STOCK, 300,000 SHARES.
PAR VALUE $5 PER SHARE.
50,000 shares, or $250,000, reserved for working capital to develop this splendid oil property.

OFFICERS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, President.
ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Vice-President.
ANDREW V. STOUT, Treasurer.
EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary.
SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, Bankers.
WILLIAM H. ANTHON, } Counsel.
ADAM C. ELLIS, }

TRUSTEES.

FRANCIS A. PALMER, President Broadway Bank, New-York; NATHAN RANDALL, Ex-President United States Telegraph Company, New-York; ALBERT H. NICOLAY, of Albert H. Nicolay & Co., Stock Auctioneers, and Brokers, No. 62 William-st., New-York; EUGENE J. JACKSON, of Polhamius & Jackson, Bankers and Brokers, No 43 Exchange place, New-York; EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary New-York Petroleum Stock Board and Broker, No. 30 Broad-st., New-York; ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia; FRANCIS A. GOODWIN, Philadelphia; ROBERT CLARKSON, of Clarkson & Co., Bankers, No. 121 South Third-st., Philadelphia, JAMES M. CLARKE, Oil City, Pennsylvania.

The great advantage that this Company possesses over many is that all its magnificent Oil Territory has a water-front, being situated on the famous Oil Creek and the Alleghany River. The Coal Lands of the Company are of the greatest importance, as many works are now idle for the want of fuel, and which will yield large revenues. The Company is now vigorously prosecuting its work, and the very extensive Working Capital of $100,000 is alone a sufficient guarantee that large and regular monthly dividends may be expected at an early day, which will cause the Stock to rapidly rise in value.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY.
No. 52 WILLIAM-ST., New-York.
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD-ST., Phila.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS.

Western Union Extension Telegraph,
American Telegraph,
United States Telegraph,
Adams' Express Company Stock,
American Express Company Stock,
United States Express Company Stock,
National Express Company Stock,
WELLS, FARGO & Co. Express Company Stock, &c., &c., &c.
Bought and sold by
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.

Agreeably to the provisions of the trust mortgage, securing said bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned, at Boston, until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 6th day of February, prox., for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of ninety-seven (97) of the one thousand dollar bonds of said company, or any portion thereof, payable Jan. 1, 1883; also, for any other bonds of said company, or of the Chicago and Aurora, or the Central Military Tract Railroad Company, for the sinking fund.

JOHN M. DENISON,
Boston, Jan. 5, 1865. Chairman.

MANGAM, JENKINS & CO.,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, MERCANTILE PAPER, STOCKS, BONDS, &c.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.

U. S. 10-40 Bonds. U. S. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. 6s of '81 Bonds. U. S. 7 3-10th Treasury Notes.
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness bought and sold at market rates.
Stocks and other securities bought and sold at Brokers' Board, on commission.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 64 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

THE CIRCULATING NOTES OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK, at Hoboken, N. J., are redeemed in New-York, at par, at the banking house of H. J. Messenger, No. 139 Broadway.
MORRIS K. CHENEY, Cashier.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 3, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
EVERETT PETROLEUM COMPANY.

ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, NO. 74 BEAVER-ST., NEW-YORK.

OFFICERS:

HENRY J. BAKER, Esq., President.
JOHN D. WING, Esq., Treasurer.

TRUSTEES.

Henry J. Baker, Esq., of Messrs. H. J. Baker & Bro., No. 182 Pearl-st.
Randolph M. Cooley, Esq., No. 88 Wall-st.
Frederick Bredt, Esq., No. 178 Fulton-st.
John D. Wing, Esq., of Messrs. Wing & Evans, No. 74 Beaver-st.
John J. Petit, Esq., of Messrs. Parsons & Petit, No. 79 Beaver-st.
Abram W. Baker, Esq., No. 17 William-st.
Coll J. Turner, Esq., No. 118 Water-st.

SUPERINTENDENT AT OIL CITY, FRANK W. ALLIN.

THE EVERETT PETROLEUM COMPANY

Is a Corporation organized under the laws of the State of New-York, with a capital of.....$300,000
Divided into.....30,000 shares.

PAR VALUE $10 EACH.

Shareholders are *exempt from all personal liability.*

The property of this company has been selected with great care by practical parties, most of whom have been connected with the celebrated Excelsior Company. This fact sufficiently guarantees its success.

The Trustees have retained sufficient working capital to fully develop their lands.

The receipts, from the wells now producing, guarantee regular monthly dividends; and it is fully expected that when those now going down are completed, the dividends will meet the expectations of the most sanguine.

The subscription books are now open for a limited number of shares at the following

OFFICES:

Messrs. H. J. Baker & Bro., No. 182 Water-st.
Randolph M. Cooley, No. 88 Wall-st.
Fred. Bredt, No. 178 Fulton-st.
Coll J. Turner, No. 118 Water-st.
Wing & Evans, No. 74 Beaver-st.
OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, No. 74 Beaver-st.

FEE SIMPLE.

No. 1.

An undivided one-half in sixty-three acres of the John Hoge tract, on Slate Run—all boring and sod beautiful oil territory, lying on both sides of the Run for 280 rods, with an average width of bottom of 40 rods.

Wells will be put down by this company as soon as Spring opens, and confidence of getting large yields is expressed by the best judges of oil property.

No. 2.

An undivided one-eighth in 119 acres of the Beatty Farm, Sugar Creek, on which are two new wells, one ready to tube, in which is found oil selling at $25 per bbl. Over 80 acres of this farm is the finest boring bottom, and is being leased to parties who will put down wells at once.

LEASED INTERESTS.

No. 3.

The one-quarter working interest, which is three-fourths of all the oil, in 5½ acres on the tract known as the Keech Farm, on Pithole Creek, on which three wells are being put down at present, and others will soon go down. This land is within a mile of the United States Well, just struck on this creek, which is flowing 250 bbls. per day.

No. 4.

The one-quarter working interest, which is three-fourths of the oil, in 30 acres of the Vose Farm, Pithole Creek, all flat, selected from whole farm, about a mile from the great well spoken of above.

No. 5.

The one-quarter working interest in 33 acres of Turner Farm on Pithole Creek, selected from whole farm, which is next to the farm last mentioned, only a mile from the new 250 barrel well.

No. 6.

The one quarter working interest in 20 acres of Fleming Farm, on Pithole Creek, selected from whole farm for oil purposes—about same distance from the new great well.

No. 7.

The one-quarter working interest in 6 acres Lake Farm, selected from whole farm, Pithole Creek, near the new great well.

These five farms are among the best locations on Pithole Creek for oil purposes, and it is confidently expected that very large results will arise from this valuable property. More wells are to be put down at once.

No. 8.

One-eighth working interest in Auborn Well (70 barrels,) on Smith Farm, Cherry Run, on which lease another well is already started. This flowing well is one of the best in the whole oil region.

No. 9.

One-eighth working interest in Faunce Well, on Smith Farm, Cherry Run, which is just struck, and pumping over 40 barrels per day, and will soon be a flowing well.

No. 10.

One-sixteenth working interest in Bailett Well, Smith Farm, Cherry Run, adjoining Auborn Well, which is a new well, and pumped 130 barrels on the first three days it started, and will soon be a flowing well.

No. 11.

One-sixteenth working interest in the great Amazon Well (60 bbls.) Cherry Run, which is 30 rods from the great Reed and Baker Wells. This is a new well, and is expected soon to flow.

No. 12.

The working interest, being one-half the oil, in Lease No. 5, Henry Bend, Allegheny River, within a few rods of the famous Heydrick Well, which has turned out 54,000 bbls. oil. This lease is for 14 years. A well is in progress with all dispatch.

No. 13.

The working interest, being one-half the oil, in Lease No 24, Henry Bend, for 14 years.

No. 14.

The working interest of one-half the oil for 14 years, in Lease No. 3, Pithole Run within 100 rods of Alleghany River, which is finely located for oil purposes. A new well will soon be started on this lease.

No. 15.

The working interest of one-half the oil for 14 years, in Lease No. 17, Pithole Run, Heydrick farm, which is held as a very fine selection of lease.

PETROLEUM

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND BALTIMORE CONSOLIDATED

PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY.

CAPITAL, $1,500,000, DIVIDED INTO 300,000 SHARES,
PAR VALUE, $5.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $1 PER SHARE.
NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT OR CALL ON THE SUBSCRIBERS, AS 50,000 SHARES ARE RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT—J. S. CLARK, of New-York.
VICE PRESIDENT—R. H. WISHART, New-York.
TREASURER—H. F. DEVOE, New-York.
SECRETARY—J. CONKLIN, New-York.

DIRECTORS:

R. V. R. KETCHUM, Baltimore, Md.
O. KING, Baltimore, Md.
J. H. GOULD, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. WOODRUFF, Baltimore, Md.
R. H. WISHART, New-York.
Dr. T. S. RING, New-York.
A. CLARK, Tar Farm, Pa.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Pa.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENTS:

J. S. CLARK, N. Y. A. CLARK, Tar Farm, Pa.
H. R. CLARK, Oil City, Pa.

OFFICES:

No. 71 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
Nos. 612 and 614 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILA.,
No. 147 BALTIMORE-ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

The company is organized under the laws of the State of New-York. The principal office is No. 71 Broadway, with branch offices in Philadelphia and Baltimore, for the convenience of subscribers, where the certificates of stock will be issued to subscribers without delay. The property, embracing upward of 635 acres, has been selected with great care during the last three years, by those of the directors who have been constantly operating on Oil Creek, and throughout the entire oil region of Pennsylvania, as well as Western Virginia, and was not selected to sell, but for the purpose of development and producing oil, having now some ten wells under contract, and being bored with vigor, besides those already completed and producing, making in all 13 wells now on the property. Every acre of this Company's property is bottom, and the best of boring land, much of it on Oil Creek, Cherry Run, Cherry Tree Creek, Walnut Bend, Alleghany River, and other streams where the lands are being developed with good success and prospects of a very large product of oil.

OFFICE IN NEW-YORK, where Prospectus, Maps and every information can be obtained,
No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

H. J. MESSENGER.

BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s OF 1881,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS,
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

NOTICE.—THE EAST RIVER BANK WILL ORganize as soon as practicable as a National Bank, with the capital increased to $400,000.

Having a surplus of over 40 per cent., a dividend in stock of 25 per cent will be made to present shareholders: the remainder of the surplus will be participated in by the increased stock.

The subscription book is now open at the bank. No. 680 Broadway.

By order of the board.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF KNICKERBOCKER STAGE COMPANY are requested to attend a meeting, to be held at the office of the company, corner of 8th-av. and 23d-st., THURSDAY, Jan. 26, 1865, at 3 o'clock P. M.
W. H. LAMB, Sec.

FINANCIAL.

THE
COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL STOCK.....$1,000,000
Divided into 200,000 Shares, at $5 per share.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE,
TO 60,000 SHARES ONLY, $2 50 PER SHARE.
STOCK ISSUED FULL PAID.
$50,000 CASH APPROPRIATED AS A WORKING CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT,	VICE-PRESIDENT.
ISAIAH LUKENS.	WM. M. STEWART.
TREASURER,	SECRETARY,
WM. D. SMITH.	E. J. HARRISON.

DIRECTORS,

ISAIAH LUKENS,	ROBERT SMITH,
W. D. SMITH,	EDWD. F. CUSHMAN,
W. M. STEWART.	

OFFICES—NO. 43 PINE-STREET, NEW-YORK, AND NOS. 23 AND 24 WASHINGTON BUILDINGS, (274 South Third-street, below Walnut,) PHILADELPHIA.

The intrinsic value of their territory is greater than that of any other oil company now before the public, with the same amount of capital.

THERE WILL BE BUT SIXTY THOUSAND SHARES of the capital stock sold at the subscription price, $2 50 per share, *and not a single share above that number will be sold at any price whatever* until the territory is developed. This the Secretary will indorse on the back of each receipt for stock if desired.

A competent Superintendent is rapidly developing the property; he has two engines on the ground, two wells already started, and three more will be in operation as soon as the engines are completed.

There is a valuable saw-mill on the Cotter Farm, and timber on the whole of the territory sufficient to give a profit of $200 per day for twenty years, or $400 *daily for ten years.* There is also a large amount of coal on the two square miles in Forrest County. The timber and the coal will give to the company a handsome dividend, independent of the oil.

The market value of the territory owned by the company has increased to such an extent that it is at present worth

THREE QUARTERS OF A MILLION OF DOLLARS.

The amount of capital that will be raised by the sale of the

60,000 SHARES
will be only
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Were the company to sell out either one of their properties at the present time, it would realize more than double the amount they will obtain by sale of the above number of shares. No better evidence of the stability of the company, or of the value of their stock as an investment, can be offered.

The Directors invite all who desire investing in oil stocks to call at their offices and examine prospectus, draughts, &c., where they cannot fail to be satisfied that the

COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY

ranks among those companies that will stand when all others fail, and that it is on such a basis that stockholders cannot fail to realize a handsome profit aside from the question of oil altogether.

The books for subscription will be open for a short time longer at the offices of the company.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.
☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

REMOVAL.

THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

have removed to No. 156 Broadway, between Liberty-st. and Maiden-lane.

THE
SPEEDWELL MUTUAL COAL CO.

CAPITAL, $400,000.
40,000 SHARES—$10 PER SHARE.
WORKING CAPITAL, $30,000.

Each share of stock entitles the holder of the share to one Gross Ton (2,240 lbs.) of Coal at cost—$7 50—or less, with a divisional dividend of 20 per cent., which will reduce the net cost of coal to a very low figure. This enterprise should be taken hold of by every person using coal; it is not only a saving of 50 per cent on the cost of the coal, but a good paying dividend to every share of stock, which renders it a very desirable investment to the capitalist as well as the poor man. The colliery is now producing 80,000 tons per annum of the best Red Ash Coal. The subscription books are now open. Please call and see prospectus and learn particulars of

WILLIAM I. HARLAN,
Coal Office, Room No. 71, Trinity Building.
No. 111 Broadway.

The attention of all retail dealers is called to the above.

PETROLEUM

WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS,
No. 71 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 29,
OFFER FOR SALE
OIL STOCKS.

McKINLEY,	BUCHANAN,
BERGEN COAL AND OIL,	CONSOLIDATED,
OCEANIC,	HIGHGATE,
BYNE FARM,	FOUNTAIN,
EXCELSIOR,	CLIFTON,
NORTHERN LIGHT,	NORTH AMERICAN,
MANHATTAN,	UNITED STATES,
GUILD FARM,	CENTRAL,
GREAT WESTERN	CONSOLIDATED.

All of which we can recommend as good investments at present prices. Subscriptions can be made through us, free of charge, in any of the Oil Companies now being organized, at original prices.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of this association will be held at their bank, No. 5 Nassau-st, on the 14th day of February next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said bank. C. N. JORDAN, Cashier.
Dated New-York, Jan. 10, 1864.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS OF 1881.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 10-40 BONDS.
ONE YEAR CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS.

NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN USUAL COMMISSION ALLOWED.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS COLLECTED OR PURCHASED.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."

All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased, and on hand, for sale.

JOHN B. MURRAY,
NO. 11 BROAD-ST., NEAR WALL,
DEALER IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

OIL AND COAL LANDS.

Several tracts in Braxton County, West Virginia, for sale by the subscriber.

TITLES WARRANTED. Apply Nos. 8 and 10 Wall-st., Room No. 41, between 11 and 2 o'clock.

E. HECKSCHER.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 6 WALL-ST.—At an election for Directors, held at the office of the Company, on the 18th inst., George C. Collins, William H. Stetham, Charles M. Church, John J. Dortic, and Lyods L. Jones, whose term expiring, were reelected. At a subsequent meeting of the board, held this day, GEORGE A. JARVIS was unanimously re-elected President of the company for the ensuing year.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, 20th January, 1865.
THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1865, FROM the Bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, and the Chicago and North Western Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that day on presentation at this office. JAMES E. YOUNG, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 43 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
(Room No. 20, third floor,) NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1865.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will be closed from the 25th of January to the 10th of February next.
G. E. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, DUBUQUE, Iowa, Jan. 13, 1865.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Co. will be held at the office of the Company in Dubuque, Iowa, on MONDAY, Feb. 13, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing four directors for the term of two years.
LOUIS BOISOT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1865.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this company, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at their office, No. 158 Broadway, on TUESDAY, 24th inst. Polls open from 12 M. until 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE
BROOKLYN PETROLEUM COMPANY.

The books are now closed. Subscriptions to the Capital Stock are now payable at the office. Subscribers are requested to be as prompt as possible in order to facilitate the early issue of the stock.
CHAS. P. WILLIAMS, 2d, Secretary.

BROOKLYN
PETROLEUM COMPANY.

CAPITAL, $500,000.
100,000 SHARES AT $5 PER SHARE.
OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
NO. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
OFFICERS:
ALEXANDER McCUE, President.
WILLIAM H. WALLACE, Vice-President.
WILLIAM A. FOWLER, Treasurer.
CHAS. P. WILLIAMS, 2d, Secretary.
CHARLES LOWREY, Counselor.
TRUSTEES:
ALEXANDER McCUE, Esq., No. 341 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
WM. H. WALLACE, Esq., No. 121 Washington-st., New-York.
ANDREW CARRIGAN, Esq., President of the Emigrant Savings Bank, Chambers-st., N. Y.
WILLIAM A. FOWLER, Esq., No. 74 Broadway, N. Y.
EDWARD R. JONES, Esq., corner Broome and Lewis sts., N. Y.
EDWARD F. PATCHEN, Esq., (Messrs. T. Ketcham & Co.,) No. 68 Wall-st., N. Y.
CHARLES LOWREY, Esq., Montague-st., Brooklyn.
A. C. BURKE, M. D., No. 142 Union-st., Brooklyn.
WILLIAM M. LITTLE, Esq., (of Wyckoff & Little,) Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.

The property of this company consists of 182 acres of good boring territory, in VAN BUREN, situate in the heart of the Oil Region, in Venango County, Pennsylvania, together with leases in wells, which are now producing a net product of nearly FORTY BARRELS PER DAY, which at the present price of $12 per barrel, is $480 per day, or over $14,000 per month, which gives over TWO AND A-HALF PER CENT. ON THE CAPITAL STOCK, and when the wells, which are now going down, are completed, the production of oil to the company will be LARGELY INCREASED.

It also owns the ENTIRE WORKING INTEREST in two wells which are being bored, with every indication of being fine producing wells.

It also owns interest in nine wells, now being sunk, which, when completed, will largely increase its revenue.

The trustees are determined to make it rank among the best petroleum companies yet formed.

The subscription books, for a limited number of shares, are now open at the offices of Messrs. T. Ketcham & Co., No. 68 Wall-st.; Wm. H. Wallace, Esq., No. 131 Washington-st.; Wm. A. Fowler, Esq., No. 74 Broadway; E. R. Jones, Esq., City Mills, corner Broome and Lewis sts., in the City of New-York; and Messrs. Wyckoff & Little, Montague-st., near Court; D. K. Ducker, Esq., No. 38 Fulton-st.; D. R. Powell, No. 77 Myrtle-av., in the City of Brooklyn, or of either of the Trustees.

THE
EMPIRE CITY OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....$400,000
100,000 SHARES.....PAR VALUE $4 EACH
OFFICE, NO. 69 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

The subscription book will positively close on or about the 8th day of February, 1865.

A limited number of shares can be had at the

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2 PER SHARE.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

ISAAC O. BARKER, Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.
SAMUEL BARTON, Cashier Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.
N. B. LABAU, No. 69 Wall-st.
WILLIAM R. ALLEN, Alkaire Works.
SHERIDAN BROOK, No. 130 Broadway.
JEREMIAH SIMONSON, Greenpoint.
H. M. KINNE, Kinne & Karver, No. 17 Broad-st.
J. VAN ORDEN, East River Bank.
SMITH BARKER, Jr., No. 6 Bowling-green.

OFFICERS.

N. B. LABAU, President.
W. H. HUBBARD, Secretary.
SMITH BARKER, Jr., Treasurer.
BANKS & ANDERSON, Attorneys.

This company have FREIGHT WELLS and two Oil Refineries now in operation. A large cash capital has been provided for in the organization of the company, which, with the improvements already existing, insure permanent success. Prospectus, with full particulars, can be had at the office of the Company, No. 69 Wall-st.

Agents to receive subscriptions:
Messrs. GARSIDE & MINTON, No. 3 Broad-st.
N. F. HUBBARD, No. 27 Front-st.
KINNE & KARVER, No. 17 Broad-st.

HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
NO. 44 PINE STREET,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
BUY AND SELL
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 6s. OF '81 BONDS,
U. S. 10-40 BONDS,
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. DEBT CERTIFICATES,
7-3-10 TREASURY NOTES.
And every form of United States Securities.

We have always on hand a large assortment of Certificates of Indebtedness, due in every month of the year, which we offer at rates that pay more interest than the late dates at Board quotations.

GOODYEAR BROTHERS & DURAND,
BANKERS,
No. 18 BROAD-STREET, N. Y.
ALL KINDS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, RAILROAD STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, &c., bought and sold on commission, interest allowed on accounts.
CHAS. GOODYEAR, Banker, Schenario Co., N. Y.
GEO. GOODYEAR, New-Haven, Conn.
GEO. G. GOODYEAR, HARVEY DURAND.

REFERENCES:
Hon. JOHN J. Cisco, late Asst. U. S. Treasurer, N. Y.
JACOB RUSSELL, Cashier U. S. Treasury, New-York.
H. T. MORGAN (of H. T. Morgan & Co.) New-York.
MORRIS FRANKLIN, Pres. N. Y. Life Insur Co., N. Y.
W. H. BEERS, Actuary, New-York Life Insurance Co.
Hon. ERASTUS CORNING, Albany, N. Y.
RUFUS H. KING, President N. Y. State Bank, Albany.
THOS. OLCOTT, Pres. Mec. and Farmers' Bank, Albany.
H. R. MARTIN, Cashier Albany City Bank, N. Y.
A. B. JOHNSON, Utica, N. Y.
JAY COOKE & Co., Washington.
BANK OF WASHINGTON, Washington.
BENJ. E. BATES, Pres. Nat. Bank of Commerce, Boston.
JOHN DEMARITT, Pres. Eliot National Bank, Boston.
L. CANDEE, President New-Haven Co. Bank, Conn.
E. D. TIFFANY, Pres. First National Bank, Hartford, Ct.
E. G. HOWE, Esq., Hartford, Conn.

PETROLEUM.
HAIGHT, ARCHER & CO.,
NO. 71 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
Buy and sell Oil Stocks on commission, and offer for sale valuable tracts of land now in the hands of original owners, in the following counties of Pennsylvania:

VENANGO.	WARREN.
CLARION.	FOREST.
ELK.	CRAWFORD.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

WILLIAM C. GILMAN,
NO. 8 PINE-ST.,
BUYS AND SELLS
MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE SCRIP.

STAR IRON COMPANY.

NOTICE.—The first stockholders meeting of the Star Iron Company, for the election of a Board of Directors, will be held at the office of Messrs. Fink & Prentiss, in New London, Connecticut, on MONDAY, the 6th day of February next, at 3 o'clock P. M. A full attendance is requested.
WILLIAM H. STARR.
New London, Conn., Jan. 23, 1865.

EASTPORT MINING COMPANY.

New-York, Jan. 21, 1865.
The stockholders of the Eastport Mining Company are requested to meet at No. 54 William-st., Room No. 8, on Feb. 1, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of concerting measures to provide additional means. Detailed circulars can be procured at the above place. By order of the Trustees.
RICHARD VOBE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1865.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, HELD this day, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz:

James Irwin,	J. Green Pearson,
John H. Macy,	C. W. H. Wilmerding,
H. W. Howes,	John McKesson,
Gideon Pott,	Francis Brewn,
Jas. R. Pinkney,	James L. Todd,
Francis Tomes, Jr.,	H. W. Belcher,
J. T. B Maxwell,	F. A. Conkling,
Wm. C. Barrett,	John Tapelin,
Henry Anstice,	Solomon Peixotta,
Henry Benedict,	W. Hanford,
Joseph Rogers,	John Wilson.
Joolns A. Fuller,	Wm. A. Pond,
	P. Kemble Paulding.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES H. PINKNEY was unanimously elected President, and J. GREEN PEARSON Vice-President, for the ensuing year.
W. S. CRARY, Secretary.

PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE,
No. 73 Broadway, corner Rector-st.
NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK Exchange for dealings in Petroleum stocks, located in the Empire Buildings, No. 73 Broadway, corner of Rector-st., will open for business on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1. I wish the officers of the various Petroleum Companies of this and other States to furnish me, as promptly as practicable, prospectuses showing their organizations, in order that a full list of stocks may be compared. I am now ready to furnish subscribers with their tickets of admission and to receive additional subscribers. The annual subscription to this Exchange is twenty-five ($25) dollars.
W. L. JACKSON, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Long Island Gas-Light Company, held Jan. 16, 1865, at their office, No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors of said company for the ensuing year: William Colt, Martin Kalbfleisch, John L. Spader, John H. Smith, F. H. Judd, John O. Barnes, E. L. Sanderson.

At a subsequent meeting, held Jan. 23, the board organized by the election of the following named gentlemen as officers: William Colt, President; John L. Spader, Vice-President; John O. Barnes, Treasurer; E. L. Sanderson, Counselor; John W. Van Hosen, Secretary.
By order of the board.
JOHN W. VAN HOSEN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

PETROLEUM.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE,
NO. 10 PINE-ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1864.

To the subscribers of the
UNITED PETROLEUM FARMS ASSOCIATION,
HOFFMAN PETROLEUM COMPANY,
BLOOD FARM PETROLEUM COMPANY,
HOME PETROLEUM COMPANY,
OIL CITY PETROLEUM COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the above-named companies, recently held, a resolution was passed, authorizing

TWO HUNDRED LEASES,

to be made on the several properties owned by said companies.

There is an opportunity for all who are subscribers, (and wish to do so,) to take an interest in the practical development of these oil lands.

There are parties who propose to engage in working these leases in such manner as, we think, to make it lucrative, and an object for the subscribers to become interested with them; we make the subscribers this offer, when, if they do not deem it desirable, others are ready to engage in the work immediately.

There are fifty engines already ordered to prosecute this work.

We respectfully request subscribers to give this matter their early and earnest attention, and advise us immediately what they desire in the premises.

WED. W. OLARK & CO.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 240 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1865.
AT AN ELECT

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,424 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,304 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHASNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Feb. 1
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....March 1

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$10 or $30

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 1 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 39 Boulevard des Capucines. (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,419	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,420	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,420	.....
ERIN	2,718	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,108	Asplits.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

VIRGINIA—Lewis.....Saturday, Feb. 4.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin, passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Will sail as follows:

GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday	Jan. 28.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday,	Feb. 4.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday,	Feb. 18.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday,	Feb. 25.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday,	March 4.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday,	March 18
DAY STAR	Sunday,		

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,

From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.

The *Morning Star* is 2,998 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,788, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 25.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 1.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 8.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 15.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 25.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 1.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$133 33
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless Bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

THROUGH BILLS LADING TO ST. LOUIS AND ALL POINTS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, VIA NEW-ORLEANS.

THE ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS,

JOHN J. ROE, President.

is now ready to contract, and give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for shipment as above.

This Company now owns some twenty first-class steamers running between New-Orleans, St. Louis, and Louisville, and are now arranging connections between New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and New-Orleans.

One of their steamers will leave New-Orleans daily, and by judicious arrangements they are enabled to offer inducements to shippers in lower rates and quick dispatch. Average time of transit, eighteen days.

J. EAGER, Agent,
No. 41 Broad-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—

Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 28
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 4

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	31
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. La Mesurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Jan 30, and MONDAY, Feb. 27.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....$50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

Passengers must have passports.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP MORRO CASTLE,

Capt. ADAMS,

Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The new and splendid steamship EAGLE, Lawrence, Master, will succeed the MORRO CASTLE and leave on Feb. 1.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River

Feb. 3.....NORTH STAR.....Slocum.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN AGE.)
Feb. 13.....COSTA RICA.....Tinkelpaugh.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
Feb. 23.....OCEAN QUEEN.....Wain.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)

For freight or passage, apply to

D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail steamship GEO. CROMWELL,
E. E. VAILL, Commander,

Will leave pier No. 9, North River, on Saturday, January 28, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with coverpassed accommodations, $75.

For freight or passage apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

The FUNG SHUEY will follow.

PROTECT THE IRON SHIPS.

GISBORNE'S anti-fouling and anti-corrosive paint for coating ships' bottoms. Iron hulls preserved 18 months from grass, barnacles and corrosion by the Gisborne paint. Every transport steamer in the British Navy ordered to be coated with it. Adopted by the Admiralty and the Cunard, Peninsular and Oriental, National and African Steamship Companies. AMERICAN OFFICES, No. 11 Broad-st., New-York.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CHINA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The CHINA, J. ANDERSON, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, the 25th instant.

A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, Jersey City, and the CHINA from 12 to 1 o'clock, to convey passengers and baggage on board.

None but passengers can be taken on board.

The CUBA will sail the 8th of February.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, by TAPSCOTT'S

favor to lines of LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so on the most favorable terms, by applying to

TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU,

No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by N. B. JONES, Notary Public.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.

Those who are desirous of having teeth extracted should call on Dr. HOYT, the originator of Anæsthetic Nitrous Oxide. Office No. 878 Broadway, near 18th-st.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the nitrous oxide, and no charge is made for extracting teeth if pain is caused. Come to headquarters. The best teeth inserted. No. 19 Cooper Institute.

DR. VAN VLECK, NO. 47 BOND-ST.—THE cheapest dentist in New-York for a superior quality of work.

RAILROADS.

ARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

From foot Murray-st., daily at 3½ P. M., connecting with trains for Highlands, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Manchester, &c.

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.

Fare $2. Excursion tickets $3—good for three days.

Steamer JESSE HOYT leaves Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, daily, (excepting Sundays,) at 5 A. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with express trains for Philadelphia, Tockerton, Barnegat, Tom's River, &c.

Returning leave Vine-st. Ferry, Philadelphia, at 11½ A. M.

☞ Travelers from the city of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line—the state of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

PERTH AMBOY AND WOODBRIDGE RAILROAD,

From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:16 and 5:40 P. M.

Leave Perth Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.

Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10 and 6:20 P. M.

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 21, 1865.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

(R. F. WHEELER, General Superintendent.
J. C. CALHOUN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD

Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 15 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

5:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Dec. 5, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:40, 8, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. All trains leave Chambers-st 30 minutes earlier than 30th-st. Sunday trains, 6 P. M. from 30th-st. Through freight train daily.

J. M. TOUCEY, Asst Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st. East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Bay Harbor, &c., and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M. Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Wmfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M. 2, 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—

Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

Nov. 1, 1864.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT.
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."

The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS

The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Marden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

H. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains north and east from New-Haven 11 P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Arthur's Magazine deservedly enjoys the reputation of being one of the best moral literary magazines published in America.—*Coburg Sentinel, C. W.*

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE.

CONTENTS OF FEBRUARY NUMBER.

MUSIC—He'll come again to-morrow.
JOHN YORKE. By Mrs. SARA A. WARTS.
ADIEU. By JOSEPHINE POLLARD.
MARIAN'S MYSTERY. By author of "Watching and Waiting."
A RECORD.
CHRONICLES OF THE CLOVERSIDE FAMILY. No. 3. By PAUL LAURIE.
DISAPPOINTMENT. By Mrs. S. B. FURMAN.
NOT ANYTHING FOR PEACE. By T. S. ARTHUR. Chapters III, IV.
TRUE POLITENESS. By F. L. SARMIENTO.
CAMPAIGN SKETCHES. No. 2. By an officer of the U. S. Signal Corps.
THE HOUSE IN THE LANE. By VIRGINIA F. TOWNSEND.
"OUR BIDDY." By M. E. B.
KINGS AND QUEENS OF ENGLAND.
LAY SERMONS: Comforted—Time Lost.
BOYS' AND GIRLS' TREASURY: Geography on Horseback. By L. A. B.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT: Familiar Lectures on the Teeth. By HENRY S. CHASE, M. D.
THE HOME CIRCLE: Skating Lessons. The Moon, Humbled in the Comparison. Slang, Inconvenience of Modern Fashions, "I Love you, Mother." Little Valentines for the Little Ones. The Best Cosmetic. Our Whatnot. Charades, Enigmas, &c.
TOILET AND WORK TABLE.
NEW PUBLICATIONS.
MUSICAL.
EDITORS' DEPARTMENT: Moods, Waking Dreams, "'Tis Good in the World," "Buy your own Cherries." 88 ILLUSTRATIONS: Steel Engraving—Waking Dreams: Buy your own Cherries; Braiding for Slippers—Insertion—Handkerchief Corner; Parisian Bonnet—Handkerchief Corner; Braided Slipper—Name in Embroidery; Morning Robe.

Single numbers for sale by newsdealers throughout the United States. The trade supplied by American News Co., No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York.

YEARLY TERMS, IN ADVANCE.—One copy, $2 50; three copies, $6; five copies, and one to getter-up of club, $10; nine copies, and one to getter-up of club, $15.

Address, T. S. ARTHUR & CO.,
No. 323 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

VALENTINES FOR 1865.

SOLDIERS' VALENTINE PACKETS, 50 cents and $1 each.

Sentimental Valentines, in envelopes, 15 cents to 75 cents each.

Sentimental Valentines, in fine boxes, 50 cents to $5 each.

Sentimental Valentines, in French boxes, $3 to $25 each.

Valentine Verse Cards, assorted patterns, at $1 per dozen.

Friendly Comics, a new style of valentines, 50 cents per dozen.

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ANNIVERSARIES.

SECOND ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION, And entertainment of the Children's Progressive Lyceum, at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, THIS TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, 1865.

The Officers, Leaders, Children and Friends of the New-York Children's Progressive Lyceum will commence to celebrate the Second Anniversary of their new and beautiful School, on Tuesday evening, in Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway; on which occasion they respectfully offer a programme of Sacred, Patriotic, Instructive and Humorous Songs, Recitations, Dialogues and Original Tableaux. Commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 50 cents; children 25 cents. For sale at the door, and by members of the Lyceum.

EMPTY QUICKSILVER FLASKS WANTED and highest cash price paid for same by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 74 Wall-st.

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Garrick and Coleman's standard comedy,
THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.
WEDNESDAY—MARRIED LIFE. THURSDAY—MEN OF THE DAY. FRIDAY—THE IRISH HEIRESS. SATURDAY—THE WIFE'S SECRET. Due notice will be given of the first performance of the HEIR AT LAW, and the next representation of SECRETS WORTH KNOWING. HOW SHE LOVES HIM and the Drama of ROSEDALE will shortly be reproduced. A NEW DRAMA, of powerful interest and effects, is in active preparation.

Doors open at 7½; overture at 7¾.

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NEW PROGRAMME
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TEACHING EVERYBODY
how to be a conjuror.
SEVEN NEW ILLUSIONS,
TWO MARVELS,
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THREE LESSONS IN MAGIC,
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TENTH SEASON—1865.

Wm. Mason, Theo. Thomas, J. Mosenthal, G. Matzka and F. Bergner, will give their
FIRST SOIREE OF CHAMBER MUSIC,
AT
STEINWAY'S NEW ROOMS,
No. 71 and 73 East 14th st.,
On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25, at 8 o'clock P. M.,
ASSISTED BY
Messrs. Ed. Boehm, F. Elis, H. Schmitz and C. Preusser.

Subscriptions received at Steinway & Sons, Bear & Schirmer's, and Schuberth & Co's.

GRAND EXHIBITION OF THE CREATION AND DELUGE,

at Everett Hall, Broadway. Entrance on 34th-st., this evening. Tickets 25 cents; Children 15 cents.

Doors open at 7 o'clock.

BROADWAY ATHENEUM, NO. 728 BROADway.—Mr. HACKETT will repeat the dramatic entertainment, (lately given in aid of the Shakespeare Monument Fund,) WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 25. Tickets, $1; seats secured without extra charge. Office open from 9 till 4 o'clock; doors open at 7½; commences at 8 o'clock.

COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT TO GUSTAVE DE SPIESS on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, at Dodworth's Hall. Tickets $1, for sale at the music-stores. Particulars hereafter.

LECTURES.

BAYARD TAYLOR,

Will lecture at COOPER INSTITUTE,
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 26,
Subject: *Ourselves and Our Relations.*
For the Benefit of the "Rose Hill Soldier's Relief Association."

Tickets 50 cents. To be had at Horace Waters, No. 481 Broadway; Kelly's, No. 599 Broadway; Miller & Matthews, No. 737 Broadway; Appleton's, No. 443 Broadway; Beer & Schirmer's No. 701 Broadway; Rowe & Ferry's, No. 78 Bowery, and at the door. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

LECTURE—"THE SCOTTISH LANGUAGE NOT as Dialect." Rev. JOHN BRASH will deliver a lecture on this subject, THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, at 8 o'clock, in the Jane-st. United Presbyterian Church. Tickets 25 cents.

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ASSIGNED BY GEORGE CAREY,

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LOBD & TAYLOB'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF ADMIRAL PORTER.

[Continued from the First Page.]

ble day with some effect, as you will see by referthese to the reports of the different Commanders, put no vessel was injured sufficiently to interfere in the ast with her efficiency. The fire was kept up furiously all day. The Mound Hill Battery kept up rather a galling fire with its two heavy guns, but the rebels were driven away from their works into their bomb-proofs, so that no vessel was in the least disabled.

At 2 o'clock I expected the signal for the vessels to change the direction of their fire," so that the troops might assault. The sailors and marines had worked, by digging ditches, or rifle-pits, to within two hundred yards of the fort, and were all ready. The troops, however, did not get into position until nsy, and at 3 o'clock the signal came.

The vessels changed their fire to the upper batteries—all the steam-whistles were blown, and the troops and sailors dashed ahead, nobly vieing with each other to reach the top of the parapet. We had evidently (we thought) injured all the large guns so that they could not be fired to annoy any one. The sailors took the assault by the flank, along the beach, while the troops rushed in at the left, through the palisades that had been knocked away by the fire of our guns.

All the arrangements on the part of the sailors had been well carried out; they had succeeded in getting up to within a short distance of the fort, and laid securely in their ditches. We had but very few killed and wounded to this point. The marines were to have held the rifle-pits and cover the boarding party, which they failed to do. On rushing through the palisades which extended from the fort to the sea, the head of the column received a murderous fire of grape and canister, which did not, however, check the officers and sailors who were leading. The parapets now swarmed with rebels, who poured in a destructive fire of musketry. At this moment had the marines performed their duty, every one of the rebels on the parapet would have been killed.

I witnessed the whole affair; saw how recklessly the rebels exposed themselves and what an advantage they gave our sharpshooters, whose guns were scarcely fired, or fired with no precision. Notwithstanding the hot fire, officers and sailors in the lead rushed on, and some even reached the parapet, a large number having reached the ditch.

The advance was swept from the parapet like chaff, and, notwithstanding all the efforts made by the commanders of companies to stop them, the men in the rear, seeing the slaughter in front, and that they were not covered by the marines, commenced to retreat; and, as there is no stopping a sailor if he fails on such an occasion on the first rush, I saw the whole thing had to be given up. In the meantime the troops were more successful on their side. The rebels, seeing so large a body of men coming at them on the sea side, were under the impression that it was the main attack, and concentrated the largest part of their forces at that point; and, when they gave three rebel cheers, thinking that they had gained the day, they received a volley of musketry in their backs from our gallant soldiers, who had been successful in gaining the highest parapet. They commenced such a system of fighting as has never been beaten. Our soldiers had gained two traverses, while I directed the *Ironsides* to fire on the traverses occupied by the rebels. Four, five and six traverses were carried by our troops in the space of an hour.

These traverses are immense bomb-proofs, about sixty feet long, fifty feet wide, and twenty feet high—seventeen of them in all—being on the northeast face. Between each traverse or bomb-proof are one or two heavy guns. The fighting lasted until 10 o'clock at night, the *Ironsides* and monitors firing through the traverses in advance of our troops, and the level strip of land, called Federal Point, being subjected by the ships to prevent reinforcements reaching the rebels.

Gen. TERRY himself went into the fort, and I kept up constant communication with him, until three hearty cheers, which were taken up by the fleet, announced the capture of Fort Fisher. Finding that the General felt anxious about the enemy receiving reinforcements, I directed the sailors and marines to relieve the troops in the outer line of our defences, and a large number of soldiers were thus enabled to join our forces in the fort.

It will not be amiss for me in remark here, that I never saw anything like the fearless gallantry and exhilarance displayed by our troops. They fought like Hons, and knew no such word as fail. They finally fought and chased the rebels from traverse to traverse, until they reached Battery Lamb at the Mound—a face of work extending about 1,400 yards in length. At this point the rebels broke and fled to the end of Federal Point. Our troops followed them up, and they surrendered at discretion.

Thus ended one of the most remarkable battles on record, and one which will do more damage to the rebel cause than all that has taken place up to this war. Twenty-three hundred rebels manned Fort Fisher; nineteen hundred were taken prisoners, the rest were killed and wounded.

I may have stated some inaccuracies with regard to these military matters, which I will leave to Gen. TERRY to supply.

I have since visited Fort Fisher and its adjoining works, and find their strength greatly beyond what I had conceived. An engineer might be excusable in saying they could not be captured, except by regular siege. I wonder even now how it was done. The work, as I said before, is really stronger than the Malakoff Tower, which defied so long the combined power of France and England, and yet it is captured by a handful of men, under the fire of the guns of the fleet, and in seven hours after the attack commenced in earnest.

I cannot say too much in praise of the conduct of the fleet during the time we have been engaged in these operations. I do not know an officer in command who has not performed his duty to the best of his ability. There may be some who have done better than others, but after all that may be a mere matter of opinion, or a matter of prejudice or partiality. All did their best, and we can ask no more.

To make invidious distinctions in a report of this kind, would be causing matter for dispute, and I shall content myself with saying that the Government may well be proud of those whom it has intrusted here with the command of the vessels.

I leave each commander to tell what his subordinates have done, and refer the department to the reports of divisional commanders for an account of what they saw and did. I will, however, make a special report of what I consider due to those who have been engaged in this contest, and have persistently fought for the Union.

I refer you to Lieutenant Commander K. R. BRETON, who led the assault. The result was not what I expected when I planned the attack, but it would have succeeded without severe loss had the marines performed their duty. As it is we have lost heavily, and the country has lost some gallant officers who fell on the enemy's ramparts.

The success is so great that we should not complain. Men, it seems, must die that this Union may live; and the Constitution under which we have gained our prosperity must be maintained. We regret our companions in arms, and shed a tear over their remains; but if these rebels should succeed, we would have nothing but regret left us, and our lives would be spent in terror and sorrow.

As soon as the forts were taken, I pushed the light-draught gunboats into the river—that is, as soon as I could find and buoy out a channel and take up the torpedoes, which were very thick. We found the wires leading to many and underran them with boats. We found the torpedoes too heavy to lift with our ordinary boats, and they must have contained at least a ton of powder. The rebels seemed disposed to pay us back for the famous torpedo *Louisiana*, which exploded in their harbor and did them no harm.

We had some difficulty in getting the vessels across the bar and into the river, as the channel is very narrow and the bar very shoal; a few of them got stuck, but were got off again with the tide. We all came to the conclusion that we had followed the right plan to capture Fort Fisher, one in which the manliest man of any sense will concur. After I got three of the gunboats inside of the bar and under the Mound, the rebels prepared to evacuate Fort Caswell. Two steamers near the fort, which, I think, were the *Tallahassee* and *Chickamauga*, were set fire to and blown up. After the rebels had set fire to the fort. That blew up last night, with a heavy explosion, followed by some minor ones. The barracks were apparently in flames all night, and some little works between this and Caswell blown up. I have sent vessels to see what had been done, and shall be governed accordingly. I think they are burning up everything in Wilmington, and are getting away as fast as they can. In the meantime, a large force of gunboats occupy the river between Caswell and Wilmington; that place is hermetically sealed against blockade-runners, and no *Alabamas*, or *Floridas*, or *Chickamaugas* or *Tallahassees* will ever get out again from this port, and our merchant vessels will soon, I hope, be enabled to pursue in safety their avocations.

I send you a list of killed and wounded. We have lost more than I at first estimated.

We expended in the bombardment about fifty thousand shells, and have as much on board.

I feel much indebted to the Bureau of Ordnance for so promptly supplying us with ammunition and guns. I regret that some one stopped our supply of coal—which should have been doubly increased—for it came very near defeating this expedition. Had we not been supplied by the army this expedition would have been a failure.

We shall move along carefully—have no vessels blown up with torpedoes, if I can help it, and I think we will be in Wilmington before long.

You may rest satisfied, Sir, that the gate through which the rebels obtained their supplies is closed forever, and we can sit here quietly and watch the traitorous states.

I inclose you a number of reports—dry, though necessary details—with which I will not overload my report (already too long) on such an interesting occasion.

The number of guns captured in these works amount to seventy-five, many of them superb rifled pieces of very heavy calibre. All these facing the ships were dismounted, or injured so they could not be used, or the muzzles were filled up with sand or dirt, which rendered them useless.

I only saw two that were not rendered useless.

I believe we have burst all the rifled guns left in the fleet—one on the *Susquehanna*, one on the *Pequot*, and one on the *Osceola*—and I think the reputation of these guns is now about ruined.

I shall take occasion, in another dispatch, to call your attention to those officers who I consider worthy of the most praise, and the approbation and notice of the Department.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID D. PORTER, Rear-Admiral.

To Hon. GIDEON WELLS, Secretary of the Navy.

THE REPORT OF FLEET-CAPT. BREESE.

Admiral PORTER'S report is accompanied by the report of Fleet-Capt. BREESE, who was in command of the naval assaulting column. We give the point he makes with reference to the real cause of the failure of this attack:

"It was intended that the men should assault in line, the marines acting as sharpshooters, and the different lines charging over them, but from the difficulty I had of informing myself of the time when the army was to assault, which was to guide our movements, that moment found us too far off to move to the attack unless under cover. When I discovered that the army was moving to attack the fort, I ordered the men to advance by the flank along the beach, hoping to be able to form them for assault under cover of the marines, but four hundred yards distance, and exposed to a most galling fire of musketry, which threw a portion of the marines into the first line, and the rest of them did not take position as they should.

The second and third lines came along, and the heads of the three lines joined and formed one compact column, which, filling up to the sea face of Fort Fisher, assaulted to within fifty yards of the parapet, which was lined with one dense mass of musketeers, who played sad havoc with our men. Although exposed to a most severe fire from the enemy, the men were rallied three times under the personal encouragement and exposure of their commanding officers, but failed to gain much ground. A few officers and men reached the parapet. I do not know their names, but they will doubtless be found in the reports of the officers accompanying the party. The marines having failed to occupy their position, gave the enemy almost unmolested fire upon us. Men armed with Sharp's rifles, and the few marines in front, opened fire, but it was too feeble to be of avail.

I can but attribute the failure of the assault to the absence of the marines from their position, as their fire would have enabled our boarders to use their cutlasses and pistols most effectively. By this I would imply the lack of proper organization, it being impossible, in the short space of time (on account of throwing so many small squads of men from the different vessels together to one mess, tasking proper company formations and wholly unacquainted with each other) to secure much organization.

This led to the confusion exhibited, for it was not due to any want of personal valor on the part of the officers or men.

Although the officers and men were exposed to a severe fire from the enemy—to them of a novel character and upon a novel element, which would have tried veterans—yet they advanced nobly, and the survivors must be satisfied that they contributed, in no small degree, to the success of the army. The enemy believing, as I am informed, that the main assault was to come from us, were much surprised upon looking to their rear to find the army so far advanced in their works.

Although the assaulting party failed, I think it but due to those who advanced, and to the memories of the slain, to claim for them, through their strong demonstration, a corresponding resistance from the enemy, and a weakening of the rebel defence toward our army."

FROM CHARLESTON, SAVANNAH AND WILMINGTON.

Arrival of the Massachusetts at Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Jan. 23.

The U. S. transport steamer *Massachusetts*, Lieut.-Commander WARD, arrived yesterday afternoon from Charlestoo, bringing news also from Savannah and from the fleet off Wilmington. Deserters from the rebel army at Charleston, report that that city was being evacuated, on account of the near approach of Gen. SHERMAN'S army, it being generally believed his force was too large to be successfully resisted, and that as he was operating in the rear of the city, it was necessary to move quickly, before all the avenues of escape were cut off. It was supposed that Gen. SHERMAN'S force would meet with but little if any resistance.

At Savannah everything was progressing satisfactorily under Gen. GRAHY'S control. The farmers of the surrounding country had been invited to bring in their produce, and many of them had done so. The residents seemed to be reconciled to the new order of things, and it was expected that all restrictions on commerce would soon be removed. The obstructions in Savannah River had been chiefly removed. Admiral DAHLGREN'S fleet was off Charleston.

Lieut. WARD was unable to obtain a list of those who perished by the blowing up of the iron-clad steamer *Patapsco*. Of the officers he states that Capt. ORMSBY M. LIANT-HOWARD, Chief Engineer DANIEL B. HOWARD, Lieut. WILLIAM BUDD, Master JAMES HOBBS, an Ensign and a Third Assistant Engineer were saved. Three Ensigns and two or three Assistant Engineers went down with the vessel. Capt. QUACKENBUSH stepped from the turret into one of the steamer's boats as she was going down, which he states she did in fifteen seconds from the time of the explosion. Unfortunately, the watch had just been relieved, and not a man was on deck. The steamer *Lehigh* had just passed over the spot where the torpedo exploded, and that fact had relieved the minds of the officers and crew of the *Patapsco* of all apprehension from torpedoes. The men saved were picked up by the boats of the *Lehigh*.

Lieut. WARD reports that five steamers, all flying the British flag, ran into Cape Fear River the day before he reached there, supposing, of course, Fort Fisher to be yet in the hands of the rebels, and were easily captured. He was unable to get their names, but states that all were large sized vessels.

The troops had all gone from the vicinity of Fort Fisher, and it was supposed were advancing on Wilmington. Several of the gunboats were shelling the roads, some distance up the river. Viewed from the deck of the *Massachusetts*, Fort Fisher presented the appearance of a succession of sand heaps, the guns of the fleet having so demolished it as to render it of no avail as a defensive work. Most of Admiral PORTER'S heavy vessels had gone North, and the *New Ironsides* had been passed by the *Massachusetts* on her way to Hampton Roads. The wounded of the army and navy, in the attack on Fort Fisher, had been sent North. Lieut. WARD brought one hundred and eighty-five discharged men, and a few sick officers and seamen. So confident are the officers of the *Massachusetts* of the ability of Gen. SHERMAN to take Charleston, that they expect to be able to run the steamer alongside of one of the wharves of that city next trip.

THE SURPRISE AT BEVERLY.

Additional Particulars of the Disgraceful Affair.

From the Wheeling Intelligencer, Jan. 21.

From a civil officer lately arrived from Beverly, who was present on the occasion of the late attack upon that place by the rebel Gen. ROSSER, we gather some particulars which have never before been published. The attack was made about three o'clock on Wednesday morning of last week. The garrison was asleep in their winter quarters, and there were no pickets out further than three hundred yards from the camp. The rebels charged right into the midst of the sleeping soldiers, and captured one-half of the garrison before the other half knew anything about the attack. *It is said* that the rebels actually went about kicking on the doors of the huts, rudely requesting the "d—d blue bellies to get up and take a trip to Richmond. One Lieutenant belonging to the Eighth Ohio Cavalry, rallied a number of men, engaged the rebels and drove them from the bridge, allowing a hundred or so of our confined soldiers to escape. In this fight five men were killed upon each side, and a rebel Colonel named CAMPAW, who is still at Beverly, was seriously wounded.

The rebels, or rather a portion of them, remained in Beverly until the afternoon of Thursday, and their conduct toward the citizens is said to have been most outrageous. They robbed the citizens of money, clothing and valuables of every description, in some instances taking earrings out of the ears of the women, and searching for valuables supposed to be concealed in their hoops. They destroyed the bridge over the Valley River and set fire to the town in several places, but there were among the force a number of soldiers who had formerly resided in Beverly and whose relations own property there, and the fire was extinguished by these men. It is asserted that the rebels had nearly as many prisoners as they had men to guard them. No doubt is entertained but the garrison could have handsomely defeated the attacking party if they had had the slightest intimation of the approach of the enemy.

The City Inspector's Annual Report.

STATISTICS OF MORTALITY, MARRIAGES AND BIRTHS—THE COST OF STREET-CLEANING.

The annual report of the City Inspector, for the past year, was presented to the Common Council at its meeting yesterday. The statistics of mortality show more favorably than could have been anticipated, considering that they must have been largely increased by the deaths of the sick and wounded soldiers who were cared for in our hospitals. The City Inspector says, on this point: "In my last annual report I stated that the deaths in this city for the past year were 25,196. During the year 1864, with an increased population of 50,000, they amount to 25,645, which is a nominal increase of 449 over the preceding year; and yet, when the increased population of the city is considered, there is no increase, but a diminution in the percentage of deaths, which is the more to be remarked when we consider the fact that such vast numbers of our brave soldiers, rendered ill and dying from wounds and exposure, return to their families in New-York to be cared for, die and are buried here, and form part of our general record of the mortality of our city."

The records of births and marriages are very imperfect and unreliable. The bureau in which these records are kept makes returns for only ten months of the year. The marriages are put down as 2,637; and the births as 5,502. The City Inspector calls attention to the necessity for an alteration of the law in regard to the registration of births and marriages.

In regard to fat-boiling establishments, boggeries and similar nuisances, the City Inspector says he is powerless to remove them, and that this can only be done by the Board of Health. "Neither my desire nor that of the Common Council," says Mr. ROSEN, "has been able to induce the Mayor to convene the *Board of Health*; and the city is thus deprived of their action on matters of pressing importance, where their authority is absolutely necessary for efficient action."

The evils arising from over-crowded tenement houses are also referred to in the report. Mr. ROSEN says: "In a certain part of Cherry-street, Fourth Ward, there are two tenement houses, measuring each 16 feet in width, 180 feet in depth, five stories high, and these together contain 145 families, composed of 440 adults and 460 children, making a total of 900 persons!" And this is not an isolated case. It is not uncommon to notice buildings of little more than ordinary size, sheltering 200 to 300 men, women and children; and this condition of things is not confined to the lowest wards of the city; it exists in several of the middle and upper wards as well."

A large portion of the report is devoted to the subject of street-cleaning. In regard to the amount of work to be performed, Mr. ROSEN says: "There are 268 miles of paved streets in this city, averaging 33 feet in width. This gives an area of 1,139 acres to be cleaned. The whole of this area is swept once every fortnight; about one-quarter is swept three times; and 75 acres twelve times in the same space of time. This is equivalent to cleaning 3,553 acres once in every two weeks. In addition to this work, the ash carts traverse every mile of the streets, on each side, every day—Sundays excepted. This is equivalent to traversing 536 miles per day, and conveys some idea of the extent of this magnificent metropolis. In this department 928 men and 290 carts are employed. The average price paid for carting away the street sweepings is 38 cents per load; the wages of the street sweepers are $2 50 per day. Of the work performed by the department, it appears that during the year 954 000 loads of ashes, rubbish and manure were removed beyond the city limits, at a cost of $44,940 42, and that the expense of sweeping the streets and collecting the sweepings was as follows:

Amount paid ash-cartmen	$259,228 52
Amount paid dirt-cartmen	118,310 22
Amount paid sweepers and bell-men	192,253 43
Amount paid for cleaning streets by special agreement	64,475 00
Amount paid clerk, inspectors, and assistants on dumping-grounds, special inspectors, &c.	145,706 26
Total	$767,073 43

Making a grand total of $812,013 85

In conclusion Mr. ROSEN speaks of the difficulties thrown in his way by the Citizens' Association, and of the impossibility of keeping the streets clean unless an adequate appropriation is made therefor.

The Mortality of the City.

The mortality report for the week ending yesterday, shows a total of 468 deaths during that period. Of the deceased, 132 were men, 64 women, 143 boys and 128 girls. The mortality by the principal diseases was as follows: Consumption, 89; convulsions, 37; inflammation of the lungs, 51; small-pox, 26; marasmus, 24; typhus and typhoid fever, 21; croup, 13; diphtheria, 17; scarlet fever, 15, and drosy 14. As compared with last week there is a decrease in the number of deaths of 42; and as compared with the corresponding week of last year of 58. Of the deceased 224 were children under five years of age. It will be seen that the number of cases of small-pox has greatly decreased, only 26 deaths being reported this week against 41 in the previous week. There appears to be no cause for alarm on the subject. The Mayor, yesterday, issued his annual proclamation recommending all who have not been vaccinated, within the past five years, to apply to the dispensary physicians at once. The location of the different dispensaries will be found in the proclamation published below.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, January, 1865.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that all persons who require to be vaccinated will be attended to promptly, without charge, by application at either of the dispensaries. Whereas physicians are constantly in attendance, and it is recommended that all persons who have not been vaccinated, should either avail themselves immediately of the opportunity thus offered, or have the operation at once performed by their own physicians. The Commissioners of Health having at a recent meeting adopted the Report of the Resident Physician, recommending that every person should be vaccinated, and revaccinated every five years, it is accordingly recommended that all who have not had the operation performed within that period, should have it done without delay. The New-York Dispensary is located at the corner of Centre and White streets. The Eastern Dispensary is located at the corner of Essex and Grand streets, over Essex Market. The Northern Dispensary is located at the corner of Waverley-place and Christopher-street. The Demilt Dispensary is located at No. 371 Second-avenue. The Northwestern Dispensary is located at No. 513 Eighth-avenue. The Northeastern Dispensary is located at the corner of Fifty-first-street and Lexington-avenue.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

THE DRAFT.

Number of Enlistments—Running Men Out of the City—Protection of Soldiers' Bounties—Substitutes—Fraudulent Enlistments—The County Volunteer Committee—Kings County Quota—The Quota Under the Last Call.

The enlistments by the County Volunteering Committee average only *ten* men a day. At the other recruiting stations in the city, not less than *three hundred* men are daily enlisted, most of whom are "run" into adjoining counties, or out of the State. This species of swindling is being carried on by a class of unscrupulous bounty-brokers, who not only rob the county of men, but rob the men after they get them out of the county. So patent has this matter become, that with military officials it has ceased to excite surprise. The recent issue of an order from the War Department, prohibiting the payment of bounties to soldiers (except the bounty, $25,) until they are in the field, will probably effectually stop such swindling. In future, the sum of money a soldier is entitled to will be placed to his credit for the use of himself or family. In the City Hall Park, and on the Battery grounds, there are not more than three or four recruiting stations that place their men to the credit of the city. The rascality practiced by the swarm of bounty-swindlers who infest our public thoroughfares, and not unfrequently force men from the State, is becoming an intolerable nuisance. It has grown to be the case that an honest man having a substitute to enlist cannot approach either of the county recruiting stations with safety. This is particularly the case in Brooklyn, where a man if he be not a licensed broker must pay a hundred dollars to one of these individuals for the privilege of securing a substitute. There is a law which imposes a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars on any person found guilty of inducing men to leave the State and the house that it may be put in force. Most of the men enlisted by Supervisor BLUNT are intelligent and know their rights. There never have been any complaints concerning the men enlisted by the Volunteer Committee, and it is very rare that cases of desertion occur when men have been legitimately enlisted. As an evidence of the class of men supplied to the Government by bounty brokers, the circumstance of the arrival of ninety-three men at this port last week, by the steamship *Great Western*, may be mentioned. The men were emigrants who left England for the purpose of enlisting in the army. Of the number examined, but forty-two were accepted. Of the fifty-one rejected, it has been ascertained that thirty-six were "put through" by bounty brokers.

Yesterday, at a regular meeting of the County Volunteering Committee, it was decided that unless the recruiting business in this city at places outside the regular stations be suspended, there is no hope that our quota will be filled by the 15th of next month. The committee complain that the occupation of many of our public parks by individual recruiting agents, as authorized by the Common Council, is a damage to the interests of the city. They also say that, as a rule, persons who operate in loans are bounty thieves and swindlers, and that they take their men where the most money can be obtained.

The new enrollment is nearly completed, and the collectors of names will end their duties with the close of this week, when only a correction of the lists will be required to complete the work.

Last evening all of the night clerks in the Enrolling Department were rather summarily discharged.

The special committee of the Board of Supervisors, of King's County, who went to Washington a few days since, for the purpose of obtaining a reduction of the quota, have been officially notified that the following reductions of the quota of King's County will be made:

Credits for naval enlistments, and excess of years	3,996
Credit for excessive enrollment	760
This, with 852 enlisted men under the present call, makes a total reduction of the original quota of 5,543 men, the original quota being 7,605, leaving 2,062 men still to be raised.	

To the annexed communication the most satisfactory answer that can be given to the republication of Provost-Marshal-General FRY'S circular of instructions to his subordinates:

COLEBROOK, Conn., Wednesday, Jan. 18, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish to call attention to the great injustice which will result from the apportionment of quotas of men to be raised by the different States, districts and towns under the last order of Gen. FRY.

In anticipation of an early call for men, many of the towns in this State went quietly to work during the Autumn months and appropriated liberal sums of money as bounties, and thus sent into the field men in sufficient numbers as was supposed would fill their quotas under a call of 500,000 troops. During the month of November recruiting was very brisk in Connecticut. I suppose some districts, and I know many towns, have now no excess of men sufficient to fill a quota under a call for full 500,000 men.

Now, under this order of the Provost-Marshal-General no credit is allowed for men who were in the service previous to the 19th of December.

Therefore, districts and towns which remained inactive, without sending a man to the army, are placed by this order on the same footing with others which have expended thousands of dollars in bounties to recruits. Justice demands that a modification of the order be made at once, or a different construction be put upon some of its provisions than a plain understanding of the document would imply. SELECTMAN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2, 1865.

CIRCULAR No. 1.—The attention of Acting Assistant Provost-Marshals-General of States, and Boards of Enrollment, is called to the fact that quotas assigned under the call of December 19, 1864, must be reduced, except by actual enlistments in the army, navy and marine corps since the 19th ultimo. JAMES B. FRY,

Provost-Marshal-General.

It may be said generally that no credits will be allowed for officers, invalids or men enlisted in the army or navy up to Dec. 19, 1864, except on the 500 enrollment.

The following opinion of the Solicitor of the War Department, published last August, is applicable to the present enrollment:

"If the number of men were taken into consideration without regard to the time of their service, it is clear that the grossest inequality would exist in the respective contributions of different districts to the aggregate military service of the country, and that at each successive call all accounts of service preceding that call are made up, and the call for quotas should be such as shall equalize the amount of service required from each district in proportion to the persons thereto liable to military service. That district which, in the present draft, furnishes one year each, puts up its burden into three parts, and shoulders only one part at the present year and leaves the next to be met at the next call. That district which furnishes three years' men now gains at once in its account with the Provost-Marshal-General the same benefit on the quota of the next draft as though it had furnished three times as many men for one year's service. It is the duty of each district to furnish the full number of men designated as its quota. These men should be received, whether for one, two or three years' service. Those districts which furnish three years' men now will be entitled to the full benefit thereof on all future calls."

THE MILLSPAUGH CRIM. CON. CASE.

Rebutting Testimony as to Mr. Millspaugh's Habits—Close of the Testimony—The Case to be Summed up To-day.

SUPREME COURT—PART II.

Before Hon. Judge LEONARD.

FOURTH DAY.

Millspough vs. *Seth Adams.*—The court-room was again crowded, to-day, and the interest in the proceedings was unabated.

FOR DEFENDANT.

Elizabeth Burton sworn—I have lived with Mr. and Mrs. Millspaugh for three years, and as far as I have noticed, I think they lived happily together; I have seen a great deal of Mr. and Mrs. Millspaugh; I never saw Mr. Millspaugh drink any liquor; upon one occasion I remember a dozen bottles of Scotch ale were ordered for Mrs. Millspaugh while they boarded at the Boud-street House.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clinton—After leaving the Bond-street House, Mr. and Mrs. Millspaugh boarded at a hotel in Lafayette-place; Mr. Adams met Mrs. Millspaugh at that place; Mr. Halstead, the lawyer, was also a boarder at the Lafayette-place while Mrs. Millspaugh was there.

Q.—When Mrs. Millspaugh used in breakfast with Mr. Halstead, was Mr. Millspaugh present? A.—No, Sir; Mr. Halstead and Mrs. Millspaugh went out almost every day together; while I was at Bergen I did not know of Mr. Millspaugh being drunk.

Robert J. Hunter was the next witness examined: He deposed that he had known Mr. Millspaugh for over fifteen years, and during that time he had never known him to indulge in liquor or to be intoxicated.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clinton—We are members of a club which has an annual dinner; I never knew Mr. Millspaugh upon such occasions to indulge in liquor; I do not recollect when Mrs. Millspaugh was married.

James L. Woodward testified that he had known Mr. Millspaugh for a quarter of a century; that he had been a member of the same association in Oregon; have never known him to be drunk.

Cross-examined: Have no particular social relations with Mr. Millspaugh; have seen him frequently at his store, but never intoxicated.

Other witnesses were examined who corroborated the above statements.

Mr. James W. Good was next examined by Mr. Fullerton, and testified that he had frequently been at the rooms of Mr. and Mrs. Millspaugh, and whilst there he never heard Mr. Millspaugh use any harsh or ungentlemanly expressions towards his wife; he had frequently seen Mr. Millspaugh in company, and often walked up Broadway with him; he never knew of Mr. Millspaugh being intoxicated.

Thomas Scott was next examined by Mr. Fullerton, and testified that he had known Mr. Millspaugh for four or five years, and during that time never knew him to be addicted to drink.

Mr. Halstead was here recalled, and testified that he was with Mr. Millspaugh on the 4th of July, the occasion referred to by previous witnesses, and that they went to Mr. Rhodes' house, and on that occasion Mr. Millspaugh was sober.

J. R. La Tourette sworn for defendant: I was in the employ of Terbell, Jennings & Co. for five years; I know both Mr. and Mrs. Millspaugh; Mr. Millspaugh's habits for sobriety were always good.

Cross-examined—I have visited the Millspaughs socially whilst they boarded at different places; have seen Mrs. Millspaugh at the store frequently in conversation with her husband.

Jane Winslow testified that she had resided at No. 73 Mercer-street, and that she had known the defendant for ten years; she had heard Mr. Adams say that he had got Mr. Millspaugh drunk on several occasions, and had put him to bed.

Margaret Belmont deposed that she resided at No. 52 West Houston-street, and that she had known Mr. Seth Adams five or six years.

Sarah Reading testified that she had known the parties (Millspaugh and wife) for some time, and that they always appeared to live happily together; remembered the death of Mr. Halstead, and upon that occasion Mrs. Millspaugh wept bitterly.

Mr. Seth Adams, the defendant, was here recalled, and, in answer to counsel, stated that it was in the month of October they were in Fort Wayne; he was in court to Indiana, before Mr. Jenkinson, the referee.

Mr. Clinton said he would object to any evidence as to the divorce, upon the ground that it spoke for itself.

His Honor overruled the objection.

Witness—I was examined before the referee; he asked me several questions, but not under oath; I cannot say whether I was a witness or not; and I don't know, in a legal sense, whether I gave any evidence; I gave no sworn testimony.

Mr. Fullerton—I ask you, did you not give testimony to the case of Millspaugh *vs.* Millspaugh? A.—Well, I cannot say whether the statements I gave could be called evidence or not.

Mr. Fullerton repeated the question.

Witness—As I understand myself as a witness in this suit, I think I did not give evidence; my statements were unsworn; I answered questions that were put to me by the referee, but no oath was administered to me.

Mr. Fullerton said that he would now move to strike out the finding decree, so far as it could be taken as to her to the present suit. He considered the only way it could remain in, was either in aggravation or mitigation of damages. He contended that a divorce obtained by fraud or falsity was void. In this case, no process was served upon his client, and the lady obtained her decree by swearing that she had resided in Indiana for one year; and in this State a divorce obtained under such circumstances, as His Honor well knew, was void.

Mr. Clinton replied that the document was an evidence for all purposes or it was not. It could not be restricted for any purpose, and he suggested that the proper time to speak of it and its effect would be when His Honor came to charge the jury.

His Honor said that he would reserve his remarks until the case was closed on both sides, and that he would then give his views as to the law relative to the decree.

Counsel for the respective parties here rested their case, and submitted to the Court several points as to the law applicable to and governing the suit.

His Honor (at 1 o'clock) said they would then adjourn, and that counsel must be prepared to sum up at 10 o'clock this morning.

Trial of Bernard Friary for the Murder of Lazarus.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge RUSSEL.

The People vs. *Bernard Friary.*—This case having been set down for trial yesterday morning, there was another rush of spectators—friends of the deceased, friends of the prisoner, and persons of the profession, of which both parties were distinguished members. James M. Smith, John Sedgwick, George M. Curtis and Ex-Judge Stewart appeared for the prisoner, and John Graham was associated with the District Attorney for the people.

Sheriff Kelly occupied a seat on the bench, by the side of Judge RUSSEL, and a large force of Deputy-Sheriffs maintained order in the court-room and in hall and corridor of the City Hall, permitting entrance only to jurors, members of the bar and witnesses. After the court was opened, Friary took a seat near his counsel, and conversed with them for a few moments. The prisoner is a slightly-built, pale-faced youth, apparently about twenty years of age. His appearance indicated none of the peculiarities of the ruffian brawler, but seemed to impress the audience rather favorably. It is understood that the friends of the prisoner have raised considerable money for his benefit, one limb of the fancy having given $1,000. Mr. Hall said that he did not move the case on; it was peremptorily set down for to-day, and moved that the court direct the Clerk to impannel a jury. Mr. Stewart said that they were not ready, and he moved to postpone. Counsel for the defence then read an affidavit, sworn to by Friary, setting forth that he was innocent, but at the time of the commission of the alleged crime he was delirious from excessive drinking, and remembers nothing about the occurrences of that night, but that one John Hays, who was there on that evening, saw all that took place, and is an important witness in the case, without whose evidence it would be unsafe for him to go to trial.

The court said this affidavit was defective.

Judge Stewart said that they had not finished yet. He then read several other affidavits, showing that Hays was present at the time of the murder, and had now left the city, but was expected back within two weeks.

His Honor said that counsel had had plenty of time between the 6th and the 23d to obtain this man as witness, if he could be got at all.

Counsel said that an earnest letter had been written to him, and they would take a commission out to get his testimony.

Judge RUSSEL said that the affidavits were defective, and the case must proceed to-day.

Mr. Hall said that the affidavits were defective in many particulars, and should be excluded.

Judge RUSSEL said that counsel could file their papers and have the benefit of them on appeal if the ruling of the court was wrong. The Clerk must proceed to call a jury.

Mr. Sedgwick then said that he desired to interpose a challenge to the whole array of jurors in this case, because they had not been summoned in accordance with the form of the statute. Mr. Hall said that the certificate of record showed that the requirements of the statute had been complied with, and he asked the court to inspect the record and decide the matter. The court said that a general requisition had been made, some years ago, for the summoning of a regular panel on each month, and the motion and challenge was overruled. Counsel for the prisoner excepted to the ruling of the court.

Mr. Vandervoort then read the general order of the 5th of January, 1849, for the drawing of jurors for the Court of Sessions.

Mr. Sedgwick then read the minute, and insisted that its requirements had not been complied with. The court again overruled the objection and counsel excepted.

A panel of sixty-three jurors who had been summoned, having been exhausted and only four jurors drawn, a new panel of three hundred was ordered for Wednesday morning, to which time the court adjourned. The four jurors, having received the usual caution, were permitted to go to their homes.

Evening Exchange.

$10,000	Am. Gold	s3	199	400	Mariposa Min	10¾
15,000	do		199¾	200	Ill. Cen	110⅜
10,000	do		199⅝	100	do	s10 110⅜
10,000	do		199¾	100	do	s5 110⅜
30,000	do	s3	199¾	2760	Clev. & Pitts	81⅜
20,000	do		199⅝	200	do	s3 81⅜
10,000	U. S. 5-20s. New Issue		107½	100	do	81⅜
35,000	do		107	500	Chi. & R. I. R	90⅜
20,000	U. S. 10-40s	s3	104⅜	100	do	90⅜
50,000	do	b10	104⅜	570	do	b30 91
10,000	do		104¼	200	do	s10 90¾
5,000	O. & M. Cer	s3	27	100	P., Ft. W. & C	90⅜
6,000	do		27	400	do	s3 90⅜
100	N. Y. Cen. R		101	600	do	90
300	do	s3	101	400	do	s3 90
200	do	s5	100⅜	470	do	89⅜
700	do	s10	100⅜	500	do	s3 89⅜
800	do	s30	100	100	do	89⅜
300	do	s15	100	200	Chi. & N. W	31
200	Erie Railway		66	200	do	s3 31
500	do	s5	66	1600	do	31⅜
1700	do	s10	66	100	do	s5 31
900	do	s10	66⅛	600	do	31⅜
100	do	s3	66⅜	600	do	s3 31⅜
50	do		66⅜	100	do	31⅜
600	Hudson R. R		96	400	do	s10 31¾
100	do	b3	96	100	do	s3 31¾
300	do	s3	96	500	do	s3 31⅜
100	do	s3	95¾	100	Chic. & N. W. Pr	s5 60¾
400	do	s10	96⅛	300	do	s3 60⅝
600	do	s3	95	100	do	s5 61
1000	do	s5	96	300	do	61
200	Reading R		102	100	do	s5 60⅝
200	do	s3	101⅜	100	Cumb. Coal	s60 40
500	do	s5	101	400	do	41¾
500	do	s15	101	100	do	s3 41¾
1000	do		101⅛

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4161. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The True Aspect of the Peace Business.

Favorable Action of the Canadian Authorities.

Probable Abrogation of the Passport System.

General Sherman's Views of His Present Campaign.

THE FALL OF WILMINGTON ASSURED.

Important Amendments to the Conscription Act.

Resolutions Against Retaliation by Mr. Sumner.

The Butler-Brooks Debate in the House.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 24.

THE PEACE QUESTION—ITS TRUE ASPECT.

Speculation concerning the Blair mission to Richmond has almost wholly ceased. It is generally understood now that Mr. BLAIR did not go to Richmond in any sense as the representative of the Government, and that he is not authorized to encourage the hope that any overtures for peace will be made or accepted which look, however remotely, toward a division of the Union. Nor is it believed in any quarter that the rebel authorities are yet prepared to treat for a termination of hostilities on any other basis than that of independence. Popular sentiment has undoubtedly overrated the desire of the rebel Government for peace. They have still powerful armies in the field, and although the people of the Southern States are sick of the contest and ready to return to the Union, the authorities at Richmond are as obstinate as ever. When their armies are destroyed, they will make peace; but even then it will be from necessity, not choice. The dispatch sent to the TIMES, last night, on this subject, is believed to be entirely correct.

MR. BLAIR NOT RETURNED.

There is a rumor current to-night that Mr. BLAIR has returned from Richmond. It is utterly without foundation.

SENSIBLE ACTION OF THE CANADIAN AUTHORITIES.

The Government has received information that the Canadian authorities are determined to remove all causes of dissatisfaction on the part of this country, growing out of recent occurrences. They have determined to remove Judge COURSOL from office, and to make themselves responsible for the return of the money stolen from the St. Albans banks. This will probably lead to the speedy abrogation of the passport system so far as it relates to Canada.

GEN. SHERMAN AND HIS NEW CAMPAIGN.

Gen. SHERMAN writes privately to high officials here, most unconcerning views of the situation in South Carolina. There is no point of importance in that State that does not lie at his mercy. Late Richmond papers announce that seven days ago he was at McPhersonville, forty miles from Branchville, and there is no doubt that he is by this time in possession of that point. Panic prevails throughout South Carolina.

THE FALL OF WILMINGTON.

It is understood that Gen. GRANT, while here, expressed his conviction that Wilmington is already in our possession, as Gen. TERRY appeared before it and demanded its surrender on the 19th. The tone of Richmond papers indicate that the rebels had not the slightest hope of holding it.

THE BUTLER AND BROOKS DEBATE.

The floor of the House, to-day, witnessed the most exciting debate of the session. The occasion being the reply of Mr. BOUTWELL to Mr. BROOKS' charge against Gen. BUTLER yesterday. That he, BUTLER, was a "gold robber," referring to the seizure of some gold in New-Orleans by Gen. BUTLER. Mr. BOUTWELL substantiated his defence by producing all the correspondence which passed on this subject between Gen. BUTLER and the War Department, the claimants and the claimants' attorney. From this correspondence it was clearly shown that Gen. BUTLER did not convert this gold to his own use, but that it was paid out in an emergency in lieu of greenbacks to the soldiers of his command, and that he from time to time has attempted to have the account adjusted with the Government, so as to relieve himself from personal responsibility in the matter.

At the close of his speech Mr. BOUTWELL asked Mr. BROOKS, in view of the evidence submitted, either to prove his charge that Gen. BUTLER is a "gold robber," or else withdraw it. Mr. BROOKS, however, made a long speech not upon the point at issue, but decidedly personal in its reflections upon Mr. BOUTWELL and Mr. STEVENS, and equally severe as a review of Gen. BUTLER's civil and military career.

Messrs. STEVENS, INGERSOLL and COX, also took part in the discussion. Mr. COX attempted an adroit flank movement upon the admirers of Gen. BUTLER by lavishing unwonted praise upon the Administration and Gen. GRANT, while at the same time he commented severely upon BUTLER's farewell address to the army of the James.

DESTRUCTION OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE.

The almost total destruction to-day by fire of the Smithsonian Institute is a national calamity. Many valuable public documents and reports were destroyed, the museum and library alone being saved. The central and upper portion were almost entirely consumed.

GEN. BUTLER.

Gen. BUTLER was at the Capitol early in the morning.

NAVY-YARD EXTENSIONS.

The Committee on Ways and Means and the House Committee on Naval Affairs concurred to-day in the recommendation for an appropriation of $100,000 for the purchase of the RUGGLES estate, adjoining the Brooklyn Navy-yard; also, $75,000 for the purchase of land adjoining Charlestown Navy-yard. This subject was under consideration during the last session of Congress, on the recommendation of Admiral SMITH.

CLARKE'S PEACE RESOLUTION.

Senator CLARKE's resolution on the subject of peace propositions and negotiations will probably be called up to-morrow morning, or some subsequent morning session. There is no likelihood, however, that a vote will be taken on it, as SAULSBURY, DAVIS & Co. are prepared to debate the subject for the remainder of the session, in order to prevent any decision being arrived at.

THE NEW CONSCRIPTION BILL.

Senator WILSON's new Conscription Bill is very stringent; penalties are extremely severe, and it makes every man who furnishes a substitute liable in case he deserts. It is understood to be in accordance with the views of the Secretary of War. It will be considered by the Military Committee at their next meeting.

MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

The House Post-office Committee have under consideration, and will shortly report, a bill establishing a line of mail steamers between California and China. The bill is similar to the bill of last session.

THE OLD CAPITOL PRISON.

The House Military Committee had the keeper of the Old Capitol Prison before them to-day. The evidence shows a large number of prisoners still held in confinement, against whom no charges have yet been preferred.

THE TOBACCO TAX.

The Ways and Means Committee are still considering the tobacco tax. There is a prospect that manufacturers and growers will agree to compromise upon the subject.

NEW TAX BILL.

The Sub-Committee are at work upon a new tax bill, and expect to report in about a fortnight.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 24.

THE HABEAS CORPUS CASES.

To-day was set apart from the return of writs of habeas corpus on the Superintendent of the Old Capital Prison, commanding him to produce the bodies of CHRISTOPHER V. HOGAN and JOHN DUGAN, with the date and cause of their arrest. They were formerly employed as detectives on the Metropolitan Police Force, and subsequently HOGAN was a special detective of the Treasury Department. While so acting, a robbery was committed, in February last. The trunk of Major MALONE, a Paymaster in the army, was robbed of nearly $2,000. Some time after, HOGAN and DOGAN were arrested by Superintendent WOOD, on charge of being concerned in the robbery, and they have ever since been held in custody. This morning, at the convening of the general term of the court, Mr. WOOD appeared to answer the writ, and handed his return to the court. Superintendent WOOD answered: "The body of HOGAN, or DUGAN, is in my possession. He was arrested and imprisoned by authority of the President of the United States. I do not produce his body by reason of the order of the President of the United States indorsed upon said writ, to which reference is hereby respectfully made." The indorsement of the President on each writ is as follows:

"The within named HOGAN, or DOGAN was arrested and imprisoned by my authority. This writ of habeas corpus is suspended, and the officers having HOGAN or DUGAN in custody is directed not to produce his body, but to hold him in custody until further orders giving this order in his return to the court." A. LINCOLN.

Jan. 23, 1865.

COMMUTATION OF DRAFTED PERSONS.

The Secretary of War, in answer to the resolution of the House, says that no money has been paid for commutation, so far as he has been advised or believes, by persons illegally drafted. Commutation money has been returned when persons paying it were shown to be entitled to exemption. The examination and payment of this class of claims is still going on, as rapidly as more important business will permit, and the Provost-Marshal General thinks they will soon be disposed of.

ONE HUNDRED DAYS' TROOPS.

A communication from the Provost-Marshal-General, relative to the terms of service of the one hundred days' troops, was sent to the House to-day by the Secretary of War. The order calling them out was inclosed, which expressly exonerates that no bounty will be paid, or the service credited to the draft. Beside this express compact between the President and the Governors, it is stated that the troops have frequently served during the war for short periods, to meet emergencies, and that the confusion attending the muster and discharge of men so hastily called into the service has generally prevented a careful preparation of the rolls necessary to allot credit, and that the benefit would be of unappreciable value, compared with the extra time and labor imposed upon the department. The rule was early adopted not to allow credits for terms of service less than six months. If it should be abandoned, and an effort made to award credits for less time of service, the business of supplying soldiers for the army would be seriously embarrassed.

THE GREAT CALIFORNIA MAIL CASE.

The long pending claims of CARMICK & RAMSEY upon the Government, for damages on account of the abrogation of their California mail contract, has been decided in their favor. Last week the United States Treasurer drew his draft for the full amount of nearly $400,000, in favor of Mr. CARMICK, who received the money from the Assistant Treasurer at New-York.

A TELEGRAPHIC EXPERIMENT.

The assistant manager of the American Telegraph Company of this city, Mr. PERRY, is submitting to the test of experiment, with the prospect of success, Dr. MCGOWAN's contrivance for adapting the telegraph to non-syllabic characters.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The matter in controversy in the case of the Bay State Steamboat Company, claimant, &c., appellants, *vs.* the New-London Transportation Company, on appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York, having been agreed and settled between the parties, it has been dismissed by the Supreme Court of the United States, each party paying its own costs.

The court now has before it the case of the schooner *Andromeda*, &c., appellants, *vs.* the United States. The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. GILLETT for the appellee, continued by Mr. COFFEY for the United States, and by Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON for the appellants.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

The report of Mr. DEFREES, Superintendent of Public Printing, has been printed. The immense amount of printing required by the Executive Departments has occasioned a delay in the printing of several Congressional documents, for the reason that there is not room in the present building for a sufficient number of presses. An appropriation is asked to add to the size of the building, and to purchase additional presses. The expenditure for printing, binding, paper and other materials for the year ending on the 30th of September 1864, was $1,420,069 48, being greater than any preceding year, because of the amount executed, and the increase in the price paid for labor, paper and other materials. Notwithstanding this increase in the price of labor, the amount of printing and binding, if paid for under the law of 1852, would have cost $304,883 92 more than it has cost under the present system.

MOVEMENTS OF MAJ.-GEN. BUTLER.

The *Chronicle*, of this morning, says that Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, in pursuance of orders, will leave to-day or to-morrow for his home in Lowell, Mass., with the kindest feelings for Mr. LINCOLN and his Administration, and that he will there await any call the Executive may make.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 24.

REMONSTRANCE AGAINST THE REPEAL OF THE DUTY ON PAPER.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) presented the memorial of the Board of Trade of Philadelphia, remonstrating against the repeal of the duty on unsized paper.

THE POST-OFFICE APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) from the Finance Committee, reported back the bill to appropriate money for the Post-office Department, without amendment.

THE PRISONERS OF COL. STRAIGHT'S COMMAND.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Military Committee, reported back the petition of citizens asking that action be taken to secure the release of the prisoners of STRAIGHT's command, captured in Georgia, and asked that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

It was so ordered.

MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE TO CHINA.

Mr. MCDOUGAL, of California, (Dem.,) offered a bill to reëstablish mail steamship service between the United States and China, which was referred to the Committee on the Post-office and Post Roads.

LECTURE IN THE SENATE CHAMBER.

The resolution granting the use of the Senate Chamber to Bishop SIMPSON, for the delivery of a lecture on Wednesday, was passed.

REGISTRY OF TREASURY CHECKS.

Mr. WILSON offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to examine the system of checks in the office of the Registry of the Treasury, and to report if any legislation is needed for the safety of the public funds in that office; also if any losses to the United States have occurred there, and if so, to what cause they are attributable.

The resolution was adopted.

ACTING ASSISTANT TREASURERS.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the House bill to provide for Acting Assistant Treasurers, or depositories of the United States in certain cases, was taken up and passed.

It provides that in case of the sickness or unavoidable absence of any Assistant Treasurer of the United States, he may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, appoint his chief clerk to act in his place.

REIMBURSING MISSOURI.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, (Union,) called up the bill to reimburse the State of Missouri for the expenses incurred in calling out, equiping and feeding the militia of that State.

Mr. WILSON hoped that the bill would not be considered immediately. It was very important, and ought to be examined before being passed.

Mr. BROWN, of Missouri, (Dem.,) did not wish to press the subject, and in order to give Senators an opportunity to examine it, he moved that it be made the special order for Tuesday next.

The motion was adopted.

OWNERS OF COLORED VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) offered a resolution, calling upon the Secretary of War to inform the Senate why he had not appointed a commissioner to compensate loyal owners of colored volunteers, as required by the act approved on the 24th of February, 1864.

Mr. WILSON was opposed to the passage of a resolution like this, which censured the Secretary of War. Everybody in the office of the Secretary of War was worked hard, and pressed to the extreme limits of his capacity for labor. He was sorry to see a disposition to censure the Secretary.

THE RESOLUTION OF RETALIATION.

Mr. POWELL, at the urgent request of Mr. WADE, withdrew his resolution, to allow Mr. WADE to call up the special order, which was the resolution in relation to retaliation upon the rebels for the cruel treatment of Northern prisoners.

MR. SUMNER'S RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. SUMNER offered the following as a substitute for the resolution before the Senate.

Resolved, That retaliation is harsh always even in the simplest cases, and is permissible only when in the first place it may reasonably be expected to effect its object, and when in the second place, it is consistent with the usages to civilized society, and that in the absence of these essential conditions, it is useless and barbarous, having no other end than vengeance, which is forbidden alike to nations and to men.

Resolved, That the treatment of our officers and soldiers to rebel prisons is cruel, savage and heart-rending beyond all precedent; that it is shocking to morals; that it is an offence against human nature itself; that it adds new guilt to the great crime of the rebellion, and constitutes an example from which history will turn with sorrow and disgust.

Resolved, That any attempted imitation of rebel barbarism to the treatment of prisoners would be plainly impracticable, on account of its inconsistency with the prevailing sentiment of humanity among us; that it would be injurious at home, for it would barbarize the whole community; that it would be utterly useless, for it could not affect the cruel authors of the revolting conduct, which we seek to overcome; that it would be immoral, because it proceeded from vengeance alone; that it could have no result than to degrade the national character and the national name, and to bring down upon our country the repudiation of history; and that being thus impracticable, useless, immoral and degrading, it must be rejected as a measure of retaliation, precisely as the barbarism of roasting and eating prisoners is always rejected by civilized Powers.

Resolved, That the United States filled with grief and deepest sympathy for cherished citizens, who as officers and soldiers have become the victims of Heaven-defying outrages, hereby declare their solemn determination to put an end to this great iniquity by putting an end to the rebellion, of which it is the natural fruit; that to secure this humane and righteous consummation, they pledge anew their hearts and all the resources of the whole people; and they call upon all to bear witness that in this necessary warfare with barbarism, they renounce all vengeance and every evil example, and plant themselves firmly on the sacred landmarks of Christian civilization under the protection of that God who is present with every prisoner, and soothes heroic souls to suffer for their country.

Mr. SUMNER spoke in advocacy of the above resolutions, quoting from Gen. WASHINGTON, Chancellor KENT, Gen. HALLECK, VATTEL, and other authorities, against inhuman retaliation, which, he said, never reached the guilty parties.

Mr. WADE hoped the amendment of Mr. SUMNER would not be adopted. Instead of making the rascals change their treatment toward our men for the better it would have the contrary effect. Retaliation had been practiced by all civilized nations in all wars. Its object was not vindictive or revengeful, it was the necessity of war sometimes, and was the remedy that would suggest itself even to a child. It was the only way for one nation to get justice done to its prisoners in the hands of another. The Senator from Massachusetts had said that the proposition to retaliate would not have the desired effect. If this was true there would be no propriety in passing the resolution; but there was no reason to believe that it would not have the desired effect. War was nothing but retaliation. This war, on our part, was nothing but resistance to Southern aggressions, and was only retaliation. Civilized nations had always found a remedy in such measures as this in war. Our Commanders had often retaliated for guerrilla outrages. They had shot or hung two guerrillas in some cases for the murder of one of our men; and the result had been to put almost an end to guerrilla outrages. He knew that it was called *for* by the people from every part of the country, as a measure of redress for the wrongs inflicted upon our brave soldiers. Was it any harder for a rebel officer or soldier to suffer these things than for one of our brave men to be tortured? Must these Southern criminals be well treated, while our poor soldiers were suffering worse death at the hands of the rebel authorities?

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) believed retaliation was justifiable at times, but he did not approve of the proposition to retaliate in kind upon the rebels. He did not think it right to starve rebels because rebels starved our men. He did not think American soldiers and officers could be induced to starve even rebels, particularly when those rebels were not the men who had been guilty of inhumanity to our men. This was not the time of retaliation to favor. He could agree to anything manly or honorable; anything that would not destroy the respect which we should maintain for ourselves. He did not believe the subject came properly within the scope of the Senate. The legislative authority had no right to interfere in the case of foreign or belligerent powers; it belonged to the Executive. If, as had been said, the law of nations authorized retaliation, there was no necessity for passing another law. This was a question for the Executive to consider. It was the duty of the President to see that our officers and soldiers were not inhumanly treated and to take the proper steps to secure justice for them.

Mr. WADE inquired of Mr. COWAN if Congress had not the right to make articles of war and prescribe the treatment of prisoners in such articles.

Mr. COWAN replied that Congress could make articles of war for the government of the army itself, but it could not make articles of war to govern the enemy or foreign powers. Congress could not make a law compelling the President to scalp or burn prisoners or to order the violation of women.

Mr. WADE—That's pettifogging.

Mr. COWAN—I am no mere pettifogger that the Senator from Ohio is. Upon what most doth this, our Cesar fast, that he should come here and tell Senators, if they disagree with him, they are pettifoggers? Mr. COWAN continued: All nations were bound to treat their prisoners with justice and humanity, and we had no authority to change these laws.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Union)—Can't we define piracy?

Mr. COWAN—No, you can't.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Union)—There is a clause in the Constitution which authorizes Congress to define and punish piracy.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Dem.)—The Senator from Pennsylvania is right. The Congress cannot define piracy for the nations of the earth, or according to the laws of nations. It can only define what may constitute piracy according to the laws of the United States. It may say that the slave trade is piracy, but no other nation is bound by the law.

Mr. COWAN resumed the consideration of the question of retaliation, arguing that Congress had no right to intermeddle, in the manner contemplated by the resolution, with the duties which belonged to the Executive.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Union,) spoke in defence of the proposition before the Senate. The Senator from Pennsylvania was mistaken in supposing that the resolution was mandatory upon the President. It was advisory only. Mr. HOWARD repudiated the doctrine advanced by some Senators, that the President had all the power in time of war. He maintained that Congress had the power to declare, to wage and to carry on war, and to prescribe the manner in which it should be conducted. It was for Congress to regulate the treatment of prisoners as well as the arming and equipping of troops and navies. The object of the resolution was not to imitate the barbarities of the rebels. It was simply to secure humane treatment for our prisoners in rebel hands. The report of the Committee of the United States Sanitary Commission gave a fearful picture of the atrocities committed by the rebels upon our prisoners at Belle Isle and Andersonville. The effect of that treatment deterred thousands of young men from entering the army. The barbarities committed upon our men at Andersonville, were not to be described in language. Out of thirty-five thousand who were there six months ago, not more than one-half were alive now. This treatment was resorted to by the rebels to strike terror into the Northern people, and to diminish our forces in the field. The resolution before the Senate did not propose to retaliate upon the soldiers of the rebel army, but only upon the officers, and the fact seemed to have been overlooked by the Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. WILSON offered as an amendment to Mr. SUMNER's proposition to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert after a preamble declaring that our prisoners have been inhumanly treated, &c., a resolution instructing the President to appoint commissioners to confer with the rebel authorities with a view to devise some practical plan for the relief or better treatment of our prisoners in their hands.

Mr. WILSON explained that the above was the best plan to secure the object of the Senate, which was to secure the humane treatment of our prisoners.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Union,) interrupted Mr. WILSON by asking him if the Secretary of War had not stated in a communication to the House that there would be no difficulty in the future about the exchange of prisoners. If so, what was the necessity for passing such a resolution as this?

Mr. WILSON replied that he so understood it; but it would be well to devise some plans for the good treatment of prisoners of war, which should hereafter tell into the hands of the rebels.

Mr. SUMNER inquired if the rebels had not on a former occasion refused to receive such commissioners as were suggested by Mr. WILSON's resolution.

In reply to the question, several Senators stated that the commissioners referred to by Mr. SUMNER were only authorized to visit our prisoners, and had no authority to relieve them in any way.

Mr. WILSON said he had good assurance that if such a commission was appointed, it could accomplish the result desired. He was sure of it.

Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, (Dem.,) said he had listened with interest to the speech of Mr. HOWARD, and he knew that he (HOWARD) had taken the most popular side, but it must be recollected that in the time of the French revolution, the orators who were most loudly applauded were those who cried the loudest for blood. Notwithstanding it was peculiar now to cry out for retaliation, he (HENDRICKS) was opposed to any proposition looking to such a measure. He was glad to see the Senator from Massachusetts (SUMNER,) denounce retaliation in his resolutions. Retaliation was a barbarous practice and ought not to be adopted. Mr. H. continued his remarks, advocating an exchange of prisoners as the best means of relief to our suffering brethren now in Southern prisons.

Mr. HOWARD inquired if Mr. HENDRICKS was in favor of any kind of retaliation to secure good treatment to our soldiers.

Mr. HENDRICKS replied that he was in favor of no retaliation that was opposed to the principles of christianity. He stated upon the authority of Capt. FLYNN, a released prisoner from Indiana, that the prisoners at Andersonville were treated as well as the rebel guards.

Mr. HOWARD—Does the Senator assert upon the floor that our prisoners in Southern hands are treated as well as Southern prisoners in our hands?

Mr. HENDRICKS, in reply, said he did not know only what he had stated upon the authority of a released prisoner, but he did not believe all that was published in the report of the Sanitary Commission.

Mr. BROWN—If the Senator from Indiana thinks our prisoners well treated, why does he object to Southern prisoners in the North being put upon that fare?

Mr. HENDRICKS replied that the resolution before the Senate took it as a foregone conclusion that our men were starved and subjected to every kind of bad treatment. It did not propose to get reliable data upon which to base retaliation. It took all for granted. Mr. HENDRICKS resumed his speech in advocacy of the exchange of prisoners, and opposed to the destructive policy pursued by the United States officers in the Shenandoah Valley, which, he said, had alienated thousands from the cause of the Union.

Further consideration of the subject was postponed till to-morrow, as several Senators wished to speak on it.

SUBSTITUTES AND ENLISTMENTS.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill, in addition to the several acts for enrolling and calling out the national forces, which was referred to the Military Committee.

The bill provides: 1st. That persons enrolled and liable to be drafted may be accepted as substitutes. 2d. That no one furnishing a navy substitute shall be exempt unless that substitute is brought in person to the board of enrollment, and is accepted there. 3d. That any person who knowingly brings for enlistment a convict, or insane, or drunken person, or deserter, or shall defraud in the matter of bounty, shall be liable to one thousand dollars fine and two years imprisonment. 4th. That any mustering officer who shall muster such person, shall upon conviction be dishonorably dismissed the service. 5th. That all State and local bounties shall hereafter be paid in installments, one-third at mustering in, one-third at the middle of the term of service, and one-third at the end, unless sooner discharged honorably; if killed, balance to be paid to his widow. 6th. That every district shall make up by additional draft or recruiting its loss from desertions and discharges on account of physical disability existing before enlistment. 7th. That all deserters shall be disfranchised forever, including all who have deserted heretofore who shall not report within sixty days.

At half-past four o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 24.

THE ASSAULT ON JUDGE KELLY.

The Speaker announced the following named gentlemen as a select committee to investigate the circumstances attending the assault on Hon. W. D. KELLY by A. P. FIELD, viz.: Messrs. Beaman, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Robinson, Baldwin of Massachusetts and Townsend.

VERIFICATION OF INVOICES.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) introduced a bill for the better verification of invoices, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

LIGHT AND SIGNAL VESSELS.

He also introduced a resolution, which was agreed to, instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of imposing a tax on commerce for the purpose of defraying the expense of light and signal vessels, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

THE SECURITY OF RAILROAD TRAVEL.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, (Union,) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Judiciary to inquire and report whether any legislation is necessary to render the travel of soldiers and citizens more secure on the railroads and post routes of the United States, and that they report by bill or otherwise. It was adopted.

THE TARIFF ON PRINTING PAPER MATERIALS.

On motion of Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, (Union,) it was resolved that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill removing the tariff on all materials used in the manufacture of printing paper.

A BUREAU FOR THE RELIEF OF REFUGEES.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, (Union,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to establish in the War Department a Bureau for the relief of refugees and freedmen, and it was recommitted.

DICTIONARY OF CONGRESS.

A resolution to purchase additional copies of Lanman's Dictionary of Congress was laid upon the table.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs a bill authorizing the settlement of accounts of the American Colonization Society for the support and care of recaptured Africans, and it was passed.

THE PRINTING BUREAU.

Mr. JENCKES, of Rhode Island, (Union,) offered a resolution, which was passed, calling on the Secretary to communicate the report for the past year of the Printing Bureau, together with a statement of all the expenses thereof.

NAVAL MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. ONELL, of New-York, (Dem.,) introduced a bill for the reconstruction of the Medical Department of the United States Navy, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

THE CHINCHI ISLANDS.

Mr. COLE, of California, (Union,) offered a joint resolution, declaring that, in the opinion of Congress, the seizure of the Chincha Islands by the Spanish authorities, is a part of the French and Austrian scheme to subvert the Spanish American Republics.

It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

BUTLER VS. BROOKS.

The House resumed the consideration of the question of privilege raised yesterday by Mr. BROOKS, based on a letter written to him by Gen. BUTLER. The Speaker had decided that this was not a question of privilege, and from this decision Mr. BROOKS had appealed.

Mr. STEVENS of Pennsylvania (Union,) having the floor resigned it to Mr. BOUTWELL of Massachusetts (Union); who said he represented the district in which Gen. BUTLER resided. The gentleman from New-York, Mr. BROOKS, had charged Gen. BUTLER with being a gold robber. Now he had seen from the commencement of this war the Secessionists and northern men who sympathized with them, had never hesitated to arraign those on whom rested the crime of being patriots. Gen. BUTLER on the very day he sent a letter to the gentleman, addressed one to the Speaker of the House, in which he referred to the language used by the gentleman in debate and added that there was a charge of a high crime and misdemeanor committed by an officer of the United States, who, if guilty, ought to be visited with the most condign punishment. It seemed to the writer that the public slander needed to be rebuked. Having no means of redress, Gen. BUTLER, appealing to a sense of justice, asked that an investigation be ordered into the charge through a committee of the House. He desired also to put in issue every official act of his public life affecting his integrity and personal honor so as to give his accuser an opportunity to make good his allegation and transfer the matter to the courts, and if the accusation was false, that the House might vindicate its dignity by punishing the calumniator and slanderer.

Mr. BOUTWELL, after the letter had been read, said he had known Gen. BUTLER twenty-five years. He knew his faults and virtues; and when he said to him last night if he had anything to present to the House, he (Mr. BOUTWELL) would do so, Gen. BUTLER showed him copies of the two letters, and the one to the Speaker was written first in order of time. Capt. CLARK, who delivered the letter to the gentleman, was in the United States uniform; but if he had been clothed in gray he presumed the gentleman would not have been so frightened. The gentleman made his statement in the absence of testimony; but from an inquiry this morning, he (BOUTWELL) could say the records of the War Department furnish no testimony impeaching his character as to the gold transaction, or his conduct in the district from which he had recently been relieved. Mr. BOUTWELL proceeded to examine the affidavit made by SAMUEL SMITH, to which Mr. BROOKS yesterday alluded, and then produced various papers to refute the statements therein made. It appeared from the reading that both the District Attorney and Marshal at New-Orleans, having made diligent inquiry, ascertained that those composing the banking firm of SMITH & Co. were bitter rebels, and agents for the Confederate loan. A Commissioner had examined into the case, and it was an admitted fact that SMITH had concealed fifty thousand dollars in gold, but which that men at first pertinaciously denied, but which it was suspected was the property of the Confederate States. In the opinion of the commissioners there was sufficient ground for its detention. It further appeared from a letter of Gen. BUTLER to the Secretary of the Treasury that the Paymasters became to New-Orleans with too little money to pay off the troops, and some of their families were on this account in almost a starving condition. He appropriated the fifty thousand dollars toward the payment of the troops left unpaid, one of the western regiments not having received money for many months.

"I could not," said Gen. BUTLER, "let my soldiers go unpaid," so he lent the fifty thousand dollars. There was at that time no considerable difference between gold and paper. This money was twice used in this way, and was finally returned to the hands of Gen. BUTLER. The money was taken from the United States mint by the rebel superintendent, or exchanged for gold, and was concealed by being bricked up in the vault of SMITH & Co. Gen. BUTLER subsequently asked the Secretary of War to take the money, and relieve him from further responsibility. This was on the 11th of February 1863. But the Department compelled him to retain the money nor would the Treasury Department take it, and therefore he was obliged to retain it. A correspondence, it appears, took place between EDWARDS PIERREPONT, the counsel for SMITH, and Gen. BUTLER, the latter stating to him in March all the circumstances of the seizure of the money, repeating that it had been lent to pay troops, but holding himself responsible for it for final settlement, taking care that any rights of SMITH & Co. should be filed in the War Department. He says these men were bitter, active and unrepentant, and refused to take the oath of allegiance so long as they remained in command at New-Orleans. Mr. PIERREPONT expressed himself satisfied with the explanation. In another letter to that gentleman Gen. BUTLER said if the War Department directed him to pay the money into the Treasury, and if SMITH would file a paper relieving him from all personal responsibility, he would give a draft for the amount, which would be honored at sight. In reply to Mr. PIERREPONT's statement that SMITH was a loyal man, Gen. BUTLER said: "I trust his conversion is sincere, and I have no lived as to deny my enemies. The most extravagant stories had been told about the money, but what can I do about it? Although this claimed to newspaper attacks, some of my friends say I ought to explain, and show where the gold went. Having written to the Secretary of War, the solicitor of that department in reply, said the matter of indemnification had been referred to the Judge-Advocate-General, who was of the opinion that the question of indemnification could not be determined at this stage of the proceedings, and while the conduct of Gen. BUTLER was pending in all its bearings. If the applicant acted within scope of his power, and claimed protection against suit, it could be maintained. Gen. BUTLER was also informed that he could also publish a letter necessary to his vindication.

The above is gathered from a large mass of documents and letters, as read by the Clerk.

Mr. BOUTWELL said, so far as he could judge from the weight of evidence, the fact was conclusive that there was no element of the crime of robbery. The seizure of the money was made by a military commander in pursuance of what he believed to be his duty, and which the country will also believe. Gen. BUTLER submitted the whole question of the right of property to a military commission, and they reported the facts, and from that day to this he has always been ready to pay over, and has again and again solicited the War Department to take the money, either to hold as belonging to the Government, or pay it to SMITH, and thus relieve him. Believing that justice ought to triumph, and that wherever the slander is uttered, there it should be exposed, he had volunteered to submit a defence in this particular case. He believed that the other charges would prove as groundless as the one now in controversy before the House. He would ask the gentleman whether, in view of the evidence which had been submitted, he will reaffirm the statements which he had uttered, or whether he would retract?

Mr. BROOKS asked the gentleman whether he had concluded his remarks?

Mr. BOUTWELL replied that he had not.

Mr. BROOKS said the gentleman, in the commencement of his remarks, assimilated him to a Secessionist, and, therefore, he was not entitled to an immediate reply.

Mr. BOUTWELL said then he understood the gentleman would neither reaffirm nor retract the statement, even on the evidence of the falsity of the charge. Had the evidence made no impression on him? Did not the gentleman comprehend it? Did he still persist? Was he still silent? Had he no voice to reaffirm or retract the charge of Gen. BUTLER being a gold robber? or was the gentleman yet destitute of the manliness to admit that he was wrong.

Mr. BROOKS said that yesterday the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. STEVENS) had used language unbecoming his age and dignity, at least unbecoming the House. He had used the words "vindictive," "malignant," "outrageous," "filth and slander," and "skulk;" because the other side, or he might say, both sides, did not wish to see property plundered by a commander of the army. When two-thirds of the House yesterday suspended the rules in order to permit him to make his remarks, the gentleman got up and severely lectured his own people. I was only sorry that the gentleman said "the names of those who gave the privilege were not recorded, so that the world might see and point at them with scorn." Talk of plantation manners. No overseer in Georgia or Alabama ever talked to negroes in a style like that in which the gentleman addressed the Republican members. For thirty years, ever since he had had any knowledge of Congress, he had never heard a member from the South address white men in the manner the gentleman addressed white men yesterday. The gentleman spoke of the "filthiest garbage ejected from the stomach of malignant hate." He did not know what vocabulary the gentleman had been studying; he did not know what schools he had been attending during his vacation, but even in the Five Points of New-York, no such language as that is used. There are three gates in London somewhat renowned—Newgate, the gate of the prison; Cripplegate, the gate of cripples; and Billingsgate, the gate of fishwomen. The gentleman must have studied his vocabulary in all of these gates prior to coming here, and delivering his lectures to his Republican friends. [Laughter on the Democratic side.] There were certain sewers which ran out with mud, filth and garbage. The language did not rise to the dignity of parliamentary blackguardism. The gentleman from Massachusetts had sought to come at him with secessionists or their sympathizers as inspiring his remarks. He challenged the record. He had never in any manner been allied to those who are disloyal and unfaithful to the stars and stripes. He had never been allied with those who declared the Constitution a compact with hell, nor with those who desired a new Constitution or a new Bible; but wanted the Constitution as it came from our fathers, and the Bible as it is. Those opposed to this Constitution and this Bible have inspired the causes which have led to this war. In this connection he alluded to the fugitive slave riots in Boston, and to the furnishing of pikes to JOHN BROWN to invade the State of Virginia, to drive them into the hearts of innocent women and children. After the rebels fired on Fort Sumter they were his enemies, as they were now. No man did so much as Gen. BUTLER to bring about disunion. He was always foremost in dealing with matters which led to hostility. At the Charleston Convention, which led to the breaking up of the Democratic party, if BUTLER had been a paid agent, no man could have acted more efficiently, and rendered a more faithful part, in sundering the Democratic party. He voted for JEFF. DAVIS fifty-seven times to make him President. Compare his (Mr. BROOKS') record with BUTLER's! And now this man had sent him a letter, called him a calumniator in order to drive him from his seat. Both the gentleman from Pennsylvania and the gentleman from Massachusetts had spoken of the services Gen. BUTLER had rendered to his country. He has said BROOKS shed ink for his country, and so have I. Neither has done anything more. No blood has been spilled; no successful battle has been fought by BUTLER; so thanks of Congress have been tendered him. Big Bethel and Fort Fisher stands a monument of his disaster. If New-Yorkers were born to be subjugated, it would be only to the Government and the laws of the country. They were never born to be over-ridden by Major-Gen. BUTLER. While in New-York BUTLER had his staff on horses displayed themselves in front of the Hoffman House on the Fifth-avenue, and attracted the attention which a company of circus-riders would have commanded in the amphitheatre. [Laughter.] The only good he did in New-York was to run up the Democratic majority to 40,000. The gentleman from Massachusetts had said that BUTLER had had a command as extensive as that of HASTINGS in India. The British Parliament arraigned HASTINGS, and he (BROOKS) arraigned BUTLER here. HASTINGS was the plunderer and robber of India, and BUTLER will leave a similar name. He had not had time to look into the documents which the gentleman from Massachusetts had caused to be read; but if he understood them, they disclosed the fact that certain money was extorted by threats from a citizen of Saratoga. If SMITH & Co. concealed their gold, they but paid a proper tribute to the character of BUTLER when they supposed they would be plundered by him.

Mr. BROOKS then hurriedly reviewed the testimony, saying the money did not come out of the mint. The Secretary of War looked on it as money illegally taken, and hence left it in the control and possession of Gen. BUTLER. The Department would not undertake to indemnify him for the great wrong. So two years and nine months the gold had been illegally retained. BUTLER, at the commencement of the war was a criminal lawyer with no great renown, with no great cases in court, and with only moder

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 24, 1865.

$28,000 U. S.6s,5-20s,C.	107½	500 Erie Railway	67⅛
20,000 do	107¼	1200 do	67¾
65,000 do	107⅜	2300 do	68
25,000 do...new iss.	107⅜	600 do	67⅞
125,000 do.. new iss.	107	1800 do	67¾
21,800 U.S.6s, 10-40s C.		500 do.....b30	68
New issue	100⅜	800 Hudson R. R	95½
5,000 do	100⅜	500 do	95
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81 ..C.	109¾	700 do	95¼
2,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	65	200 Reading R	103⅜
50,000 O. & Mis. C	27¾	1000 do	103
50,000 do	27⅞	500 do	102¾
1,000 Chi., B. & Q. Bs,		200 do.....s10	102⅜
1st M	112	350 Mich. Cen. R	103
7,000 do	111	100 Al. & T. H. R	42
1,000 Chi. & R. I. Bds.	105	300 Alt. & T. H. Pr	66½
4,000 Am. Gold	201	5 Panama R	260
10,000 do	200	300 M. S. & N. I	62¾
10,000 do.....s30	118	800 do	63
25 Bk of the Com'th.	101¼	25 do	63⅜
48 Bk of Commerce	111	700 do	63¾
15 Merchants' Ex. Bk.	97¾	200 Ill. Cen. R	111⅜
3 Corn Ex. Bank	118	500 do	111
20 Metropolitan Bk	120	100 do.....s10	110¾
50 Atlantic Bank	101	200 do.....s30	110
10 do	100	800 Clev. & Pitts	83¾
50 Fourth Nat. Bank	100	300 do.....s30	82¾
30 Park Bank	146	500 do	82¾
400 Cen. Coal	40	200 do	83
400 Cum. Coal Pr	43¼	200 do	83¾
100 do	42¾	500 do	83½
100 Canton Co	28	200 do.....b10	83¾
100 do	27¾	500 Chi. & N. W. Pr	33
100 do	27	1000 do	33¼
100 Cumb'land Iron M	4	2000 do	33¼
25 Quick. Min	84½	100 do	33¾
100 do	85¼	300 do.....s30	33
100 Mar., Min. Co	10¾	600 do	33
2000 do	10¾	400 do.....s30	32¾
100 At. M. S. Co	153	800 Chi. & R. I. R	91½
500 N. Y. Can	102¾	800 do	91¼
600 do	102¾	400 do	91½
1100 do	103	3 Chi., Bur. & Q. R	114
500 do.....s10	102¾	1000 P., Ft. W. & C	91
200 do.....s30	104	100 do.....s10	91
500 do.....s15	103	100 do.....b30	91¼
100 do.....s15	103¾	500 do	91¾
100 do.....s10	103¾	100 Chi. & Alt	90
800 Chic. & N. W. Pr	62	50 do	90
300 Clev. & Tol	109¾	200 Chic. & Alt. Pref	99
200 do	110		

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000 U.S. 6s,1-20s C	107¾	1200 Erie R. Pref	90
20,000 do new iss.	107¾	700 Rnd. Riv. R	95
45,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40s C	100⅜	200 do.....s15	94¾
2,000 U.S.6s, 1yr. Cer.	97⅜	100 do.....s10	95
15,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	66	100 do	95¼
5,000 Mo. State 6s	63	100 do	94¾
20,000 Ohio & M. C	27¾	1000 Reading R	103¾
30,000 do	27⅝	2500 do	103
2,300 Amer. Gold	196	10 Mich. Cen. R	104¾
100 Canton Co	28¼	100 do	104
200 do	29	200 M. S. & N. I	63¾
300 do.....b30	29¼	300 do	64
50 Cum Coal Pref	43	200 do	64¾
200 do	43¼	900 Ill. Cen. R.....s10	112
100 Quick. M. Co	84	500 Clev. & Pitts	83¼
200 do	84½	700 do	83¾
200 Clev. & Tol	111	400 do	84
800 Mar. Min. Co	9½	1600 do	84¼
200 do	9¾	500 do.....b30	84½
600 do	9½	100 do	33
1000 N. Y. Cen. R.....b10	102¾	300 do	33¼
100 do	102	300 do	33¾
500 do	102¾	500 C. & N. W. Pr	63
200 do.....s10	103¼	200 Chi. & R. I. R	92¼
1000 Erie Railway	68¼	200 do	92
1000 do	68¾	300 do	91¾
1500 do	69	30 Pitts. Ft. W. & C	92
200 Chi. & N. W	33½	200 do	91¾
400 do	33¼	300 do	91¾

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$6,000 U. S. 10-40s. C	100½	200 Chi. & R. I. R	91
5,000 do	100⅜	500 do	80⅞
300 N. Y. Cen. R....s3	101¾	100 do.....b10	81
100 do	101¾	100 Chi. & N. W....s3	32
500 Erie R.....x-d s3	67⅜	100 do	32½
1500 do	67⅞	100 do.....b3	32⅜
1900 do	67⅞	800 do.....s3	32⅜
500 do.....b15	67¾	100 do.....s5	32¾
700 do.....b30	67¾	100 do.....s3	32¾
100 do.....s	67⅝	200 do	32⅞
100 do.....b5	67⅝	100 do.....s3	32¾
100 do.....s3	67⅜	100 Ill Cen. R	110⅜
300 do	67¾	100 do.....s3	110⅜
300 Hudson Riv. R.s10	95	100 Ch. & N.W. Pref	91¾
100 do	95¼	1200 do	91¾
100 do	94¾	1000 do	65¼
100 Canada tron M	4	1000 do.....s5	65¼
25 Quick. Min	84½	100 P., Ft. W. & C	90⅞
100 do	85¼	100 do.....s	90⅜
1700 Reading R	102¾	100 Cum. Coal	42¾
800 M. S. & N. I. R	62¾	100 do.....s3	42¾
200 do.....s3	62¾	100 Mar. M. Co	9¾
200 do.....c	62¾	1100 do	10
1200 Cleve. & Pitts	82¾		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200 N. Y. Cen	103	500 Chic. & R. I....s3	92¾
100 Erie R .....x-d s3	69⅛	200 do.....b10	92¾
600 do.....s3	69⅛	200 do.....b3	92¾
1000 do.....s3	69⅛	100 C. & N. W. Pr	62¾
700 do	69¾	100 do	62¾
100 do.....b3	69⅝	100 Pitts., Ft. W. & C	91¾
600 Cleve. & Pitts..b10	81¾	700 do	92
100 Rnd. Riv. R.....b3	96	180 do	91¾
300 do	96	100 Cum. Coal Co	43¾
100 do	96¾	100 Mar. Min. Co..s3	9
100 Chi. & N. W	33½	100 do	9

NEW-YORK, Jan. 24—P. M.

The market for Money, to-day, shows very considereble ense among the Brokers et 7 per cent. on call loan. There is not mucb demand for Merchant paper, end no large amount of first-close signaturee offering. The preference with lenders is for United States Treasury Certificates ol Indebtednesn, eelling et 99@99½ for tbe paper maturing in the Spring, end 98½@97¾ for the long daten.

The Gold Room wae dull through the forenoon, end rather lower In the renge of selections at the close of 'Change hour yesterdey, ney 199½@198 per cent. the chief transections et 198½ per cent. In the afternoon the retes went up to 199@200½ per cent. Exchnnge for the *China's* mail to-morrow ruled 109½ for Gold for Bankers' bills, end 109 for Merchants'. The Currency raten were on the besis of about 200 for Gold.

The Stock Exchange improved from 2 to 3 per cent. on the Railweys an compered with the cheapest penic sales of lant night, end there wes eltogether more disposition to buy at the recently reduced figures on outside orders, end also to cover *short* contracts et the Exchange Boerd. The Government Stocks were in ntendy demand, and the Mincellaneous list, with the exception of Mariposa, rether firm. At 4 o'clock the following quotations were mede es compared with the seme hour yesterday.

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 6s, 1881	109¾	109¾	Pittsburgh	81¾	83¾
U. S. 5-20's	107¾	107¾	Northwest	30¾	33½
T. Certificates	97⅜	97¾	N. West Prel	60¾	62¾
N. Y. Central	102	103	Rock Island	90¼	92⅝
Erie	68¼	69¼	Fort Wayne	89¾	92
Hudson	93¾	95¼	Cum'land Coal	41¾	43¾
Reading	102¾	103	Quicksilver	94	94½
Mich. Southern	61¾	64	Mariposa	11	9
Illinois Cen	110	113	Ohio & M. Certs	27	27¾

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	112	Bank of the Republic	107
Mercnants'	115	Bank of N. Amar	107½
Meohanics'	112½	Hanover	105
America	136	Irving	105
City	170	Metropolitan	122
Phœnix	105	Grocers'	112
North River	106	Market	103
Fulton	165	Corn Exchange	118
Merchants' Exchange	97½	Commonwealth	103½
Commerce	111	Atlantic	101
Mech's' Bk'g. Asso	101	Imp. and Traders'	107
Broadway	210	Park	146
Marcantile	125	Central National	101
Chatham	105	Fourth National	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgegee:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	102	Al. & T. H. 2ds, Income	75
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	101	Chi. & N. W. S. F	100
Erie 1sts, '68	103	Chi. & N. W. 1sts. m	99
Erie 7s, 3d mort. '83	109	Tol. & Wab. 1st. m	100
Hud. R. 7s, 2d m. s. f. '88	104	Tol. & W. 1sts, Ext	100
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M. '75	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	108½
Harlem 3ds, '68	97	Chi. & R. I. 1st. mort	105
Mich. S. 2ds. 7 p c	93	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds, con.	90
M. S. & N. I. S. Fd 7 p c.	100	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	77
Pacific R. 7s, g. by Mo.	85	Mins. & Mo. L. G. 1sts	50
Ill. Central 7 p c. '75	110	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	104
Alton & T. H. 1sts	58	Peninsular R. R. B	80
Alt. & T. H. 2ds, Prel.	98		

The Marine Bank has declared a half yearly Dividend of six per cent., payable 1st Februery, and the St. Nicholas Benk five per cent. half yearly.

The Republic Fire Insurance Company have declared 3½ per cent., half yeerly, on their stock, and 6 per cent. yearly on their Scrip, and the Home Insurance 8 per cent., half yearly, on their capital.

The Scrip Dividend to policy holders, of the Orient Marine Company, on ten months of the business of 1864 is 20 per cent. scrip to policy holders; 7 per cent. cash to stockholders, and 6 per cent. cash to scrip holders out of their net earnings of 1864. We understand that the Great Western Marine Company are now drawing further large balances in London, et current rates of Exchange. The surprise has been thet they should have reported in their recent official exhibit so much money ee in private English hende on the other side, in place of lending it like their Merine neighbors, to the United States Treasury at home.

The First National Bank received, to-day, $357,800 for subscriptions to the Popular 7-30 per cent. Loan.

Among the passengers who sail for Europe to-morrow, is Mr. GEORGE T. DALTON, of FEARING & DALTON, of the New-York Stock Exchange.

The earnings of the Prairie du Chien Railway for 1864, were.....$1,723,381
Expenses.....1,206,950

Net earnings.....$516,431

Which is just seven per cent. on the totel cost of the investment—$7,382,573. The new charter, however, requires that the entire funded debt shall be paid off before any dividends paid on the Common Stock; and, accordingly, $90,500 of bonds were lnet year paid off by the sinking fund, and $119,000 added to material account. The debt now stends at $960,000, egainet $2,500,000 eighteen months since.

We are frequently requested to notice the Petroleum adventnree placed on tha market or before the public of this city for capitalization. We cannot consistently do so on our own judgment, mneh less personel knowledge of the merits of the so-called million and half-million Companies. We can only refer partiee diaposed to risk their Money in those epecuietions to the verious advertisements which appear from day to day on another page of this paper, and to the respectability of meny of the Mercantile end Banking namee employed in getting them up.

The day'e business at the office of the Assistent-Treasurer was as follows: Total Receipts $2,815,243 92; inclnding for Customs, $183,000; on account of Loan, $175,000; Payments, $3,771,630; Belence, $29,123,631 64.

The sales of real estate, Jan. 24, by D. M. SEAMAN, were es follows: Lot and buildings No. 17 Roosevelt street; 25 by 100, $9,375.

The week's receipts of Domestic Produce end Miscelleneous Goods heve been extreordinarily heavy, having hean to the velue of $6,333,663.

The subscriptions received at the Ninth Nallon l Bank for the 7-30 Loan thie day were $209,000.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, United States Treasury Agent, No. 140 Broadway, will allow ½ per cent. discount to all subscribers to the United States Seven-Thirty Treasury Notes, and deliver them, express paid, in any amount, immediately upon tha receipt of current funds or certified city cheeks.

It will also issne Deposite Receipts similar to those issued by the English and Provincial banks, payable on demand, end bearing four per cent. interest, if not presented within fifteen days from date. Parties are invited to open accounts with this bank, and will be courteously and liberally dealt with.

SAMUEL C. THOMPSON, President.
JAMES CUTHBUT, Cashier.

☞ MARIPOSA COMPANY.

By the following notice of the Trustees of the Mariposa Company, it appears that the bond and stockholders are in great danger of losing millions of their property by mnbs of the workmen, nnless they immediately step forward and advance money to pay them:

MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 34 WALL-ST.
Jan. 24, 1865.

NOTICE.—Telegrams from Mr. OLMSTEAD, received today, make it necessary that money should be raised immediately, to prevent serious injury to the property of the company, by riots of the workmen. The stockholders and bondholders are requested to call at the office of the company before 3 o'clock to-morrow, WEDNESDAY, to sign the agreement prepared for their signatures.

By order of the board.

W. TITUS, Secretary.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL, $5,000,000.

FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York.

This bank has ready for sale (allowing the commission to purchasers) U. S. 7 3-10 Notes, which at maturity are convertible into a six per cent. gold-bearing loan; collects warrants, certificates, maturing loans and drafts, and attends to all financial business with Government. Parties wishing to avoid the delay and inconvenience of direct correspondence with the departments, are invited to apply at this bank.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
... LANE, Asst. Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 24, 1865.

Receipts of Produce since our last, 32 bbls. Ashes, 5,776 bnls. Flour, 476 bbls. end 1,175 bags Corn Meal, 3,892 bushels Corn, 6,552 bushels Oats, 75 bushels Rye, 750 bushels Malt, 1,455 packages Provisions, and 230 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are dull and nominal at $11 25@$11 50 for Pots, and $12 50 for Pearls, 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Are quiet and unsettled.

COFFEE—Is in very limited request at declining prices. Java, 47c.@48c.; Rio, 37c.@41½c.; Maracaibo and Laguayra, 40c.@43c.; St. Domingo, 38c.@39c. lb. Stock, 134,154 pkgs.

COTTON—Is dull, lower and drooping. Middling, 85c.@88c. lb.

FISH—The market continues very quiet and irregular. Stocks moderate.

FRUIT—Ton demand has been less active, and prices have been depressed.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been very quiet, though quoted down again about 10c. bbl. Sales since our last amount to 7,000 bnls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $9 20@$9 40 per poor to choice Extra State at $9 35@$9 75, chiefly at $9 40@$9 60; Round-hooo Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $10 40@$10 80, the letter an extreme, bbl.

Superfine State and Western.....$9 20 @$9 40
Extra State.....9 35 @ 9 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. 9 45 @12 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shp'g brands. 10 40 @10 80
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands. 10 90 @12 25
Extra Genesee.....9 80 @12 25
Poor to choice Extra Missouri.....9 80 @14 25

Southern Flour is in limited demand at drooping prices. Sales since our last 1,100 bbls., at $10 20@$11 60 for poor to good, and $11 65@$14 50 for good to choice extra brands, bbl. Canadian Flour is again lower; sales 350 bbls. Extra, at $9 50 @ $11 75 bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive, including fine and superfine at $5@$9 25 bbl. Sales 500 bbls. Corn Meal continues dull and heavy, at $7 75@$7 85 for Jersey, and $8 90@$9 for Brandywine, bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more request, but at a further material reduction in prices. Sales were made of 33,000 bushels, including Amber Michigen and Kentucky at $2 34½@$2 38; Inferior Milwaukee at $2 05; good Chicago Spring at $2 10 bushel. Rye, Barley and Barley Malt continue inactive. Corn has been quiet and depressed; sales 7,500 bushels, including Mixed Western at $1 87, and Jersey Yellow at $1 77@$1 78 bushel. Oats neve been in more demand out declining. We qnote Western at $1 03@$1 04; State, $1 02@$1 03; Jersey, $1@$1 01; Canada, $1@$1 01 bushel. The movements in Breadstuffs during tha past fortnight, Mr. EDWARD BILL notices thus: "The trade in Flonr throughout the fortnight past has been dull and inactive. With a very light demend for city use, and hardly any for the Eastern States or British Provinces, and almost a suspension of the English export business, there has been a gradual decline in prices on all descriptions. The limited stocks and light prospective receipts have a favorable effect, and the article is not forced. In Wheat the transactions are confined chiefly to city millers, whose waste at this season of the year (with so heavy and unsettled e market for the manufactured article) are quite moderate. Exporters are not able to operate under so heavy a decline in Gold and unsettled rates of Exchange; still, holdsis generally are not disposed to give way much in price, and buyer and seller ere rather far epart in their views. Rye and Oats are heavy. Indian Corn is also lower, under a light consnmptive demand. The Export Clearences from this port for the fortnight foot up to Great Britain and Ireland, 1,915 bbls. Flour, 35,832 bush. Wheat. To Portugal, 1,100 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Corn Meal. To China, 2,900 bbls. Flour, To Brazil, 1,000 nush. Corn, 250 bush. Oats. To Mexico, 1,770 bbls. Flour, 1,400 bush. Corn, 1,200 bnsh. Oats. To all other Ports, 29,817 bbls. Flonr, 4,344 bbls. Corn Meal, 3,043 bush. Corn. 460 bush. Oats, 1,478 bush. Peas. Making a total to all ports of 36,902 bbls. Flonr, 4,444 bbls. Corn Meal, 35,832 bush. Wheat, 5,443 bush. Corn, 1,910 bush. Oats, and 1,478 bnsh. Peas.

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1, 1864.

From	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu
New-York. Jan. 20, 1865	29,921	1,370,568	47,126
New-Orleans			
Philadelphia, Jan. 17, 1865	5,317	56,390	36,238
Baltimore, Jan. 17, 1865	14		
Boston, Jan. 20, 1865	3,534		
Ol. Mother p'ts Jan. 17, 1865	6,451	19,138	
Total	45,237	1,446,096	73,360
To about same period, 1864	200,450	5,978,167	239,488
To about same period, 1863	542,886	13,241,360	3,626,617
To about same period, 1862	961,626	11,291,161	5,935,349

To the Continent.

From New-York to	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Rye, bush.
Jan. 20, 1865	10,993	66,521	—	—
From o'er pts to latest dates	1,647	—	—	—
Total	12,639	68,521	—	—
To about same period, 1864	26,551	135,188	2,119	13,965
To about same period, 1863	62,118	782,578	15,669	98,349
To about same period, 1862	2,507,735	5,649,227	226,289	114,061

HAY—North River continues in limited demand at $1 65@$1 70 for shipping, end $1 75@$1 85 for small lots for city use, 100 lbs.

HOPS—New contians inactive, at 28c.@52½c., according to quality, the latter being an extreme rate, lb.

HIDES—Have been quiet, but quoted steady in price. The principal holders are reluctant to make any important concessions to buyers.

LEATHER—Has been inactive and tending downward.

MOLASSAS—Has been dull and nominal.

NAVAL STORES—Continue inactive, including Spirits Turpentine, at $1 90@$1 95 gallon; Rosin, at $20@$22 lb 280 lbs.; Tar, domestic and foreign, at $4@$8 50 bbl.

OILS—Continue in limited request, including Crude Whale at $1 50@$1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 20@$2 25; Bleached Winter Whale, at $1 70; Unbleached Sperm at $2 45@$2 50; Linseed at $1 60; No. 1 Lard at $2 15@$2 25 gallon

New-Bedford Market, Week ending Jan. 23.—Sperm—Has been in demand since our last. The sales for the week embrace 50 bbls. at $2 25 gallon, and 68 do. on private terms, both for manufacturing. *Whale*—Is firm, with further inquiry. The transactions since our last include sales of 600 bbls. "California Grey," at $1 45, and 160 do. South Sea and Humpback, at a price not transpired. In Boston, 360 bbls. Northern, at $1 58½ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone
From Jan. 1 to Jan. 23, 1865	1,178	725	5,650
Same time last year	2,250	250	77,100

[Whalemen's Shipping List.

PETROLEUM—The market continues inactive and depressed. Sales, since our last, 850 bbls., in lots, at 45c.@46c. for Crude; 62c.@63c. for refined in bond; and 83c.@84c. for do., free gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence last week, 12,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 4,000 pieces 64x64, 34c., early in the week; 8,000 do. 64x64, 22c., Friday.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been much depressed to-day, as holders have been very eager to sell. The demend has been moderate. Sales since our last, 8,300 bbls., in lots, at $37 25@$38, closing at $37 25, cash, for New Mess; $35 37½@$36, closing at $35 50 cash, for 1863-4 Mess; $35@$35 50 for New Prime Mess; $35 50 for Thin Mess; $30 50@$31 50 for New Prime, bbl. Sales were also made of 1,500 bbls. 1863-4 Mess, buyer's option, February, at $35 75@$36; 4,500 bbls. New Mess, February and March, seller's and buyer's options, $38@$38 75 bbl. Cnl Meats are in moderate request at 17c.@18½c. for Shoulders; 18c.@22c. (the latter rate for cases bagged) for Hems; sales aqual to 364 pkgs. Bacon is declining; sales 480 boxes, including Cumberland at 19¼c.; long-cut Hams at 19¾c., and short rib at 20¾c.@20¾c. lb. Dressed Hogs continue heavy at 15¼c.@16c. for Western end City. lb. Lard is declining; sales 1,200 tcs. and bbls. at 18½c. @22½c., the latter an extreme, lb. Beef has been in request at $21@$24 for Extra Mess; $19@$22 for New Plain Mess; sales 450 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull. Beef Hams continue inactive; sales 160 bbls., at $26@$26 50. Butter is quiet at 43c.@58c. for poor to choice, and 58c.@60c. for fancy State, and 33c.@47c. for Western, lb. Cheese is dull at 14c.@23¾c. for poor to very choice, lb.

RICE—Has been inactive at declining price.

SALT—Has been quiet and unsettled.

SEEDS—Have been only end nominal in prices.

SOAP—Sales were reported to-day of 500 hxn. Petroleum Soap, (for export,) at 12c. lb.

SUGARS—Have been inactive and heavy. Sales since our last comprise 137 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 12¾c. @13¼c. lb. Refined are inactive, at 23c.@26c. lb.

TALLOW—Sales, since our last, 158,000 lbs. at 15¼c.@16c., and 5,000 lbs., Western Morrow at 15¾c. lb.

WHISKY Sales to-day reached 1,200 bbls., in lots, at $2 30@$2 32 gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 150 boxes Bacon, at 10s.; 50 bhds. Tallow, at 15s.; also, by steamer, 600 bales Cotton, at ½d.; 400 bxs. Bacon end 100 tcs. Lard, at 25s.; 100 tcs. Beef, on private terms; 2,500 pkgs. Butter and 1,500 bxs. Cheese, at 35s. For London, 1,500 bbls. Oil Cake, at 1s. 4½d.; 100 tcs. Beef, at 3s.; 300 hhds Tobacco, at 27s. 6d; 50 bxs. Bacon, at 15s. For Bristol, 25 tons Tallow, at 20s.; 40 tons Logwood, on private terms. For Rotterdam, 100 tons Logwood, at 25s. For Amsterdam, or Rotterdam, a foreign brig, on private terms. For Leghorn, an American ship, with Tobacco, at 35s.

Movements of European Steamers.

For the West Indies, New-Orleans, &c.

Guiding Star	Jan. 28	New-York
George Cromwell	Jan. 28	New-York

N. Orleans.
N. Orleans.
*Via Havana.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the *China*, will close to-day, at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	6 30 A. M., 1:30 and 6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	6 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	6 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	6 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

$500 CLOAKS

to be sold, at

No. 304 and No. 306 Canal-st.,

and at No. 475 Broadway,

by order of assignees.

WINTER DRESS GOODS, &c.,
AT RETAIL,
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE ON COST!
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

SEE ADVERTISEMENT
OF ASSIGNEE'S SALE
OF MAGNIFICENT CLOAKS

IN TO-DAY'S PAPER.

710 BROADWAY, 710.
GREAT EMPORIUM
OF
FANCY DRESSES
FOR
BALLS AND PARTIES.
An entirely new stock imported from Paris, of the latest pattern, constantly on hand. City and country orders promptly attended to.
WOLF & PHILIPPE.
No. 710 Broadway, up stairs.

WILLIAM TOPPING & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
will sell
BALANCE OF CAREY'S CLOAKS
at No. 475 Broadway,
Jan. 30, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M.

AT R. H. MACY'S,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDERWEAR,
RIBBONS AND FRENCH FLOWERS.
YANKEE NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS.
☞ ALWAYS ON HAND A FULL STOCK BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, 50 CTS. a pair under the regular prices.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.
Closing out, at cost, a fine lot of
RICH, PARIS MADE GOODS,
Also,
NEW STYLES
of Combs, fancy Hair Ornaments, Nets, Buckles, &c.
P. BLUXOME,
No. 1,127 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG LADY in a bakery or fancy goods store; good references given. Address S., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT seamstress, with the best of city reference, in a private family; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; would have no objection to wait on a lady, if required. Apply at No. 359 6th-av., in the fancy store, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR THOROUGHLY competent female help of all nations, such as cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, seamstresses, nurses, cooks to wash and iron, small girls, and girls lately landed. Apply at the large Employment House, corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st. Also, male help of all kinds.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, CAPable girl, to do cooking or general housework; is a willing, economical and trustworthy servant, and an excellent washer and ironer, very neat and respectful; best reference given; city or country. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook; is competent in all branches; would do the clear washing if required; wages not less than $12; would go to the country. Apply at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A small private family; understands all kinds of cooking; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for three days at No. 345 East 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do chamberwork, and would be willing to assist with the care of children; has good city references. Call at No. 173 East 39th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., for two days.

WANTED—WASHING, BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress, who is fully competent to do all kinds of fine washing and fine ironing. Particular attention paid to families clothes. Call at No. 217 West 25th-st., in the store. Mrs. CAIN.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as cook; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing, or do the chamberwork and waiting; two years' city reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 119 West 26th-st., four doors from 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as nurse, also is capable of taking care of an infant from birth; can give four and a half years' reference. Apply at No. 223 6th-av., corner 15th-st.; ring the private door bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO HOUSEWORK, by a young widow from the country; understands all about house keeping, and is willing to do her best to please. Apply to Mrs. G., No. 11 Vandam-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT American woman, to do general housework in a small family. Can be seen Thursday and Friday of this week, at the house of her present employer, No. 153 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair dressing and dressmaking; has good city reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes neatly, and dress ladies' hair, and take charge of a baby from its birth. Can be seen for three days at No. 590 3d-av., between 40th and 41st sts., first flight of stairs, front room.

WANTED—BY A STRONG, WILLING GIRL, with good city reference, a situation as general servant; washes and irons well; neat and tidy about her work; wages $8; city or country. Call at No. 192 East 21st st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELL-RECOMmended girl, in city or country, as down-stairs servant; is a first-rate washer and ironer, a good cook and baker; would do housework. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook; is competent in all branches; would do the clear washing if required; wages not less than $12; would go to the country. Apply at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A small private family; understands all kinds of cooking; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for three days at No. 345 East 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do chamberwork, and would be willing to assist with the care of children; has good city references. Call at No. 173 East 39th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and laundress, by a neat and competent woman; can give good city reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 585 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, laundress, or chambermaid and laundress, by a young woman well recommended. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook, washer and ironer in a small family; good city reference given. Apply for two days at No. 412 3d-av., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as waitress, or as chambermaid, and assist with the fine washing; city reference given. Call at No. 120 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY GOOD PLAIN cook, and also is a good washer and ironer, in a small family; can give 4½ years' reference. Call at No. 232 6th-av., corner 16th-st.; ring the private door-bell.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; baking and pastry; all kinds of preserves; best of city reference. Call at No. 257 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as nurse and to do plain sewing; has the best of reference from England. Call at No. 64 University-place, near 12th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED ENGLISHwoman, a situation as chambermaid, or to take charge of an infant; good character. Call or address E. C., No. 83 Irving-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as waitress in a private family; good city reference. Call for two days, at No. 303 6th-av., near 19th-st., in the millinery store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as laundress, who understands fluting, and has the best city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RES

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE COMING DRAFT.
IMPORTANT NOTICE
TO ALL WHO ARE ENROLLED AS LIABLE TO DRAFT.

The New-York County Committee on Volunteering have reason to believe that a further call is likely soon to be made by the President for men.

Hitherto, great complaint has been made that the quotas demanded of the County of New-York have been excessive.

As all quotas are based upon the enrollment, it is evident that no relief can be expected except by a reduction of the enrollment to its proper standard.

Although appeals have hitherto been made to citizens to correct the enrollment, there has been little or no disposition shown by the public to discharge its duty in this particular.

It is evident that this duty must be performed by the public authorities, or it will not be performed at all.

By consent of the War Department and the advice of the Governor, the New-York County Committee on Volunteering has determined to undertake the herculean labor of correcting the Enrollment of the County.

No means will be spared to make this correction thorough and satisfactory both to the people and the Government.

Our only object is to correct the enrollment and place it at a proper standard, and every citizen owes it alike to himself and his neighbor to assist in this work.

In addition to other means which will be brought into requisition for the accomplishment of this object, a complete copy of the existing enrollment of each Ward or Election District will be printed and furnished to every enrolled citizen of the Ward or Election District.

This will prevent the excuse which so many who are exempt have made, that they did not know they were enrolled, and hence did not attend to having their names taken from the roll.

It will also afford the opportunity for every man enrolled to see whether or not his neighbor is enrolled, and enable him to secure that those liable and not enrolled shall be put down.

Every person enrolled is requested to aid in the gigantic labor which we have undertaken, by complying with the following conditions:

I. Whenever a name appears of any person who is not enrolled but liable, notice of the fact should be given to the Provost-Marshal of the District, by any person who may be cognizant of the fact, in order that the same may be recorded

II. Whenever a name appears of any person who has removed, notice of the fact should be given at the Provost-Marshal's office, that the name may be stricken from the roll of that District and recorded where it properly belongs.

III. Whenever a name appears which is known to be fictitious, or any one is aware that the person indicated is not a resident as described, notice should be given at the Provost-Marshal's office, that the name may be stricken from the roll.

IV. Whenever cause of exemption exists for any reason, notice should be given to the Provost-Marshal of the District by the exempt person himself, that the name may be stricken from the roll.

The following are the recognized causes of exemption:
1. Over 45 years of age.
2. Under 20 years of age.
3. Being an alien, and never having voted.
4. Having furnished a substitute in anticipation of the draft.
5. Having been drafted and furnished a substitute.
6. Having been drafted and paid commutation.
7. Having been drafted and received a certificate of permanent physical disability.
8. Being permanently physically disqualified.
9. Having served two years in the Army or Navy during the present War, and being honorably discharged.

In addition to this, so far as possible, every enrolled man will be waited upon personally by authorized agents, deputed to ascertain the liability of all enrolled men, to have those improperly enrolled taken off, and to add those not on, but who should be enrolled.

As this is an effort to correct and not to increase the enrollment, it is to the interest of every person to give correct and true answers to any and all questions which may be put to them, and any person declining to answer or giving false answers renders themselves liable to arrest and imprisonment.

This is probably the last attempt which will be made to secure a correct Enrollment of the County of New-York. To be successful the cooperation of every resident of this city and county is absolutely required.

The Government officials have evinced a disposition to afford us every facility to attain the object in view. If, therefore, through the indisposition and apathy of the public, who are most concerned, this effort to correct the enrollment prove abortive, and further excessive quotas are demanded of us, because of the incorrectness of the enrollment, the people of this city and county will be themselves responsible, and they will have none but themselves to blame.

Dated New-York, Dec. 1, 1864.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
WM. M. TWEED, Supervisor.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
CORNELIUS CORSON, Chief of Enrolling Bureau
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman of Committee.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF ASSESSORS, }
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 18, 1865.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owners or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz:

Paving Thirty-second-street, Second to Third-avenue, trap-block.

Building a sewer in Minetta-street, from Bleecker-street to Minetta.

Building a sewer in Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River

Building a sewer in Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Thirty-second-street, from Second-avenue to Third-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Minetta-street, from Bleecker-street to Minetta lane.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 31 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, }
MORGAN L. HARRIS, } Board of
DANIEL D. CONOVER, } Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, }
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 25, 1865.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, January, 1865.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all persons who require to be vaccinated will be attended to promptly, without charge, by application at either of the dispensaries, where physicians are constantly in attendance; and it is recommended that all persons who have not been vaccinated, should either avail themselves immediately of the opportunity thus offered, or have the operation at once performed by their own Physicians. The Commissioners of Health, having at a recent meeting adopted the report of the Resident Physician, recommending that every person should be vaccinated, and re-vaccinated every five years, it is accordingly recommended that all who have not had the operation performed within this period, should have it done without delay. The New-York Dispensary is located at the corner of Centre and White streets. The Eastern Dispensary is located at the corner of Essex and Grand streets, over Essex Market. The Northern Dispensary is located at the corner of Waverley-place and Christopher-street. The Demilt Dispensary is located at number three hundred and seventy-one Second-avenue. The North-western Dispensary is located at number five hundred and eleven Eighth-avenue. The Northeastern Dispensary is located at the corner of Fifty-first-street and Lexington-avenue.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Association existing in the City of New-York, known as the Union League Club, intends to apply to the next Legislature of the State of New-York for an act of incorporation.—Dated New-York, Dec. 20, 1864.

POLITICAL.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, TWIXIN WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—An adjourned meeting will be held at No. 683 Sixth-av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1865, at 8 o'clock P. M. Full attendance is requested to hear the report of the Committee on By-laws.

WM. ALLEN, President.
ROBT. PATTERSON, Secretary.

SMALL-POX.—VACCINATION WITH COW-pox $2, or $1 with vaccine matter from the arm—the only preventive—by Dr. FUNTAIN, of Paris, at No. 710 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

BENEDICT & COIT'S
REAL ESTATE OFFICE, NO. 4 PINE-ST.

FOR SALE—On 34th-st., a little west of Broadway, a first-class, full size, four-story brown-stone high-stoop dwelling-house, newly frescoed and newly and very elegantly furnished. Price $60,000.

ALSO—On a same block, an elegantly frescoed and thoroughly built English basement. Price $——.

ALSO—On 34th-st., near Madison-av., a new, first-class house, 22x68. Price $55,000.

ALSO—On 34th-st., near 3d-av., a full size four-story brown-stone front, in fine order, with or without the furniture.

ON 35TH-ST.—Several high-stoop and English basement houses.

ON 36TH-ST.—Three strictly first-class high-stoop houses, near 5th-av., and two half English basement do.

ON 37TH-ST.—A splendid corner house, with stable, and two first-class four-story houses between 5th and 6th avs.

ON 38TH-ST.—Near 5th-av., three elegant new houses, built almost regardless of cost, ready for occupancy. Also, several four-story first-class houses between 5th and 6th avs.

ON 39TH-ST.—Three new houses, and one with extension; all between 5th and 6th avs., and ready for occupancy.

ON 42D-ST.—A first-class four-story brown-stone, 20x53. Price $25,000. Also, a first-class house with stable. Price $60,000.

ON 44TH-ST.—Between Broadway and 6th-av., four four-story dwelling-houses. $16,000 to $19,000.

ON 46TH-ST.—A splendid new house. Price $33,000.

ON 48TH-ST.—A four-story brown-stone front. $18,000.

ON 49TH-ST.—A similar house; both between 5th and 6th avs.

ALSO—First-class houses on 5th, Madison and Park ave., and in other localities.

COLLIERY LOTS FOR SALE OR LEASE.—THE GEORGES CREEK COAL AND IRON COMPANY have for sale or lease FOUR COLLIERY LOTS, as follows:

Lot 1, containing 225 acres.
Lot 2, containing 475 acres.
Lot 3, containing 209 acres.
Lot 4, containing 190 acres.

These lots are on Georges Creek, in Allegany County, Md., fronting immediately upon the line of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad, and are almost entirely undertaid by the FOURTEEN FEET VEIN OF COAL. They have been laid out so as to present unsurpassed facilities for mining and delivering coal.

For further information inquire in person or by letter at the office of the company, No. 19 SOUTH-ST., Baltimore. W. ALEXANDER, Treasurer.

LONACONING FURNACE FOR LEASE.—THE GEORGES CREEK COAL AND IRON COMPANY will lease for a term of years, to a good tenant, their IRON FURNACE AND PREMISES at Lonaconing, Allegany County, Md. It is capable of making 70 tons of No. 1 Foundry Iron per week, or 100 tons of Forge Pig. Connected, and to be leased with it, is a large CUPOLA for castings. An extensive coke yard, with five coke ovens, are included in the premises, and a railway of 300 yards communicates with the coal mine. The ore beds, to which railways are also laid, similarly adjoin the premises. So good an opportunity for pursuing this profitable branch of industry is rarely offered, and parties are invited to visit and examine the premises. All further information can be had by inquiring, personally or by writing, at the office of the Company, No. 19 South-st., Baltimore. W. ALEXANDER, Treasurer.

TO CAPITALISTS AND FARMERS.—FOR sale, the valuable farm of the late Abraham Furman, deceased, at Newtown, L. I., containing 63 acres of first quality tillable land, 18 acres of heavy timbered woodland, and 7 acres of salt meadows, being about five and a half miles distant from Grand-st. Ferry, and about six miles from Hunter's Point Ferry. The Long Island Railroad passes through it. It offers many advantages to a farmer, being near New-York market. The buildings and enthouses are good and in an improving neighborhood, worthy the attention of capitalists for investments. Its location admits of its being divided into sections for building purposes to great advantage. It becomes necessary to have it sold to close up the above estate. For further particulars apply to PETER NEEFUS, No. 45 Front-st., or Prof. J. J. MAPES, No. 48 Bleecker-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT STAPLETON, STATEN ISland, a neat and commodious dwelling house, two stories, with finished basement and attic; gas throughout the house, land 75 by 110 feet., large cistern; currants, peaches, raspberries, cherries, quinces, &c. Price $6,000. Apply to

JNO. H. HEDLEY, No. 59 Nassau-st.

DOUBLE HOUSE AND STABLE FOR SALE—On 2d-av., near St. Mark's Church. House is first-class, with all the modern improvements; complete in every respect; built by the late occupant for his own use. Lot 40x100 feet; lot, 40x125 feet; stable, 20x20. Early possession can be had. Price $50,000.

Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE TOWN OF SARANAC, Clinton County, N. Y., a large and very valuable iron mine. Also for sale or exchange for property, a farm or country seat, pleasantly situated in the State of New-Jersey, within one hour by railroad from this city, together with stock, horses, carriages, &c. Apply to W. L. JONES, No. 207 Greenwich-st.

A DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE—OF 105 acres, situated five miles below Poughkeepsie, and two miles from the Hudson River R.R. Depot, New-Hamburgh; has a fine river view and can be bought cheap. For particulars, address T. D. BISHOP, No. 101 12th-st. Can be consulted between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, at Collins' Hotel, corner of 3d-av. and 12th-st.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE.—TWO three-story brick houses in Clinton-st., near Warren-st.; 22 feet 8x34, and 10 feet extension; lot 101 feet in depth. Also, a smaller house on Warren-st. They have gas, bath, range, &c. Apply to P. C., BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Janney-court.

FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At the village of Rocky Hill, Somerset Co., N. J., 2¼ hours from New-York City by railroad and five minutes' walk from the depot, containing 48 acres, in high state of cultivation; building new. For further particulars, apply to DAY HOAGLAND, No. 54 Cortlandt-st., or D. H. MOUNT, Esq., Rocky Hill, N. J.

BUILDING LOT FOR SALE.—A DESIRable building lot, about 75 feet by 200 feet, situated in Hillhouse ave., New-Haven, is offered for sale. For terms, apply to T. KETCHAM & CO., No. 68 Wall-st., or to D. C. GILMAN, New-Haven.

FARM FOR SALE—NEAR RAHWAY, N. J., containing 60 acres; dwelling new, large and commodious, containing 13 rooms, barn and other out-buildings, also new. Situation elevated and healthful; distance from the depot two miles, trains running hourly to New-York. Apply to the owner. H. E. MUNDY.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A.M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P.M.

FOR SALE AT HYDE PARK—A VERY FINE residence, directly on the river, consisting of dwelling-house and all necessary out-buildings, with 40 acres of good land. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ALL THAT VALUABLE PRODUCtive property corner Broome and Mulberry sts., New-York. Also, the four-story house near Mulberry-st. Also, four modern houses in the City of Brooklyn.

JNO. H. POILLON, No. 133 Broadway.

A THREE-STORY, ATTIC AND BASEment house, for sale or lease for three years, furnished, on south side of Clinton-place, 8th-st., between Marcer and Green sts., 25x66 feet; lot, 120 feet. Possession, March 18. S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON WEST 13TH-ST., A THREE story brick house, with modern improvements, and in perfect order; price $10,500. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—10,000 ACRES BITUMINOUS COAL and TIMBER LANDS in Central Pennsylvania. Good railroad and river facilities for development. Apply to JOSEPH R. RHOADS, No. 829 Arch-st., Philadelphia.

A FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, HIGH-stoop, brown-stone house, with or without furniture, 45th-st., near 5th-av., a bargain. Others, $30,000 to $35,000, and upward; some with stables. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

NEWARK, N. J.—TO MANUFACTURERS—Valuable lot, 30 feet by 120 feet deep, on Railroad-av., rear on Bruen-st., Market-st. depot. Apply to KING & SOND, Agents, Broad-st., Newark.,

Or to R. SPEIR, Jr., No. 112 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A FIRST-CLASS brown-stone front house, with all improvements and immediate possession, situated in the vicinity of Rev. Dr. Cuyler's new church. For particulars call on WILLIAM MACKEY, No. 93 Fulton-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSES LOCATED IN WEST 12th, 14th, 20th, 28th, 30th, 32d and 33d sts., and in East 15th and 50th sts.; also houses in Brooklyn.

WHARTON BROTHERS, No. 133 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, TWO OF THOSE large four-story brick stores and dwellings situated on the northerly side of Fulton-av., between Lawrence and Bridge sts., by WILLIAM MACKEY, 93 Fulton-av.

FOR SALE.—AVOID HIGH PRICE HOUSES and purchase a neat pretty house from $600 to $4,000 near New-York and convenient to cars.

GEO. B. JAQUES, No. 151 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY real estate property, an elegant country-seat, located on the Hudson River; also, one on the Passaic.

WHARTON BROTHERS, No. 132 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, EIGHTY ACRES of land, situated in Jackson County, Illinois, near the town of Desoto, on the line of the Central Railroad. Apply to SMITH & MEAD, No. 354 8th-av.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, ONE OF THE best farms on the Hudson River; also farms in Orange County, New-Jersey, Long Island, &c.

WHARTON BROTHERS, No. 132 Broadway.

SEVERAL VALUABLE FARMS AND country seats near New-York, for sale and exchange. One very splendid farm, 135 acres, Hudson River. JNO. M. POILLON, No. 133 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL LOTS OF GROUND ON or below Central Park, on 5th-av. There are but few good locations yet remaining to be secured. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

BROADWAY LEASE FOR SALE.—11 years; a 3 story and basement brick building, 75x80, with lease of a valuable corner lot near 42d-st., for sale. Price $10,000. G. W. KISSAM, No. 30 Pine-st., basement.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, AN ELEgantly-furnished 4-story brown stone house; price, $42,000. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT AT NORTHampton, Mass., at a bargain. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

YONKERS.—FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIdence in the village of Yonkers; price, $35,000. For particulars, apply to H. MAYLES, No. 15 Murray-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—FOUR LOTS ON the southwest corner of Fulton and Franklin-sts. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 1 Wall-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE ON THIRTY-FOURTH-ST.—Just west of Broadway, a first-class, full-sized house, in fine order. Price $28,000.

ALSO, FOR SALE IN 34TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-AV.—A beautiful English basement. 18 9x60 feet, for $35,00.

ALSO, FOR SALE ON 37TH-ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A four-story, high-stoop house, 20x70 feet, with side lights.

ALSO, FOR SALE ON 38TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—A first-class house, 21.6x53 feet.

ALSO, FOR SALE—Extra large and elegant houses, variously located. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LOT OF 674 ACRES.—ONE of the most valuable timber lots in this State, within 3½ miles of canal and railroad, near the head of Seneca Lake; easy of access, and surrounded by highly improved farms, worth from $50 to $60 per acre. The land is heavily timbered, and is of better soil and surface than any other similar body in the State. The property has on it a steam saw mill and shingle machine in running order, four dwellings and two barns. Title perfect; price $30 per acre. Very favorable terms will be made with a party who desires to timber it, or it will be exchanged in part for other first-class property near New-York or for well located Western lands at cash prices. W. L. BARNES, No. 362 Broadway, third floor, rear.

WESTERN LANDS.—PARTIES OWNING tracts of land in any of the Western States, and wishing to dispose of them, will find it to their advantage in sending me the descriptions and prices. No charge made for any expenses in efforts to sell, unless a sale is effected; would refer to the bankers and business men generally, in Cincinnati.

SAMUEL R. SARGENT, Real Estate Agent.
N. W. corner 5th and Walnut sts. Cincinnati, Ohio.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON PASSAIC River, of 16¾ acres; large house, barn, and fruits; 1 or 2 acres, fine house, barn and fruits, furnished; one of six acres, two neat houses, barn, and fruits, all in order, at Bloomfield, N. J., near depot. Nine or eleven miles from New-York. A. SERGEANT, No. 15 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY, BASEMENT AND sub-cellar brown-stone front, on West 34th-st., near 7th-av., in elegant order, frescoed and painted throughout. For permit and particulars, apply to

ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID HOUSE AND EIGHT lots of ground in Brooklyn; house in fine order; grounds well fruited; only $6,500. GEO. B. JAQUES, No. 151 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR GOOD oil territory, a first-class farm, located in New-Jersey; also, Brooklyn real estate property for a farm.

WHARTON BROTHERS, No. 132 Broadway.

TO LET.

BUSINESS PROPERTY TO LET AND LEASE.—We are prepared, by increased facilities in our business, to pay particular attention to the letting and leasing of stores and business property.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

OFFICE TO LET AND PART OF FURNITURE FOR SALE.—Inquire at ROOM NO. 17, NASSAU BANK BUILDING.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE BY A gentleman and his wife, for six months or a year; a first-class house is desired in the city, or not more than an hour's ride from it, or in Brooklyn. Reference or guarantee given if required for the proper care of the furniture. Address Box No. 2,457 Post-Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—A LADY, A TEACHER IN a private school, desires a single room, with board, between 17th and 34th sts. and 3d and 7th avs.; terms must be moderate. Address A. R. W., Box No. 529 New-York Post-office.

ROOMS WITH BOARD CAN BE HAD in a first-class house near 5th and Lexington avs.; French is the language of the family. Address Mrs. D., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

BOARD.—ROOMS ON PARLOR FLOOR, SUITable for two or three persons, also, room for single gentleman. Dinner at 6, Convenient to cars and stages. No. 34 West 29th-st.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1865. }

Bidders for army supplies under advertisement dated the 9th inst., and signed by me, are hereby notified that the time for opening bids has been postponed until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst.

D. H. VINTON,
D. Q. M. General, Brevet Brigadier-General.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
CLOTHING BUREAU, QUARTERMASTER GEN'L'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1865. }

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of Army Clothing and Equipage, New-York City, until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the 17th inst., for furnishing by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, New-York City—

Uniform Coats, infantry, standard.
Artillery Jackets, standard.
Trowsers, infantry, standard.
Sack Coats, flaxed, standard.
Sack Coats, Unlined, standard.
Shirts, Dernet Flannel, standard.
Drawers, Canton Flannel, standard.
Stockings, standard.
Bootees, Sewed and Pegged, standard.
Boots, Cavalry, Sewed and Pegged, standard.
Blankets, India Rubber, standard.
Ponchos, India Rubber, standard.
Knapsacks, standard.
Haversacks, standard.
Canteens, standard.
Camp Kettles, standard.
Mess Pans, standard.
Axes, Felling, standard.
Pick-axes, standard.
Hatchets, standard.
Spades, standard.
Shovels, standard.
Garrison Flags, standard.
Tents, Hospital, standard.
Tents, Shelter, 9 oz. Cotton Duck, standard.
Great Coat Straps, standard.

Further information may be had, and samples of the above articles may be seen at the office of Army Clothing and Equipage, New-York City.

Bidders will state the number they propose to furnish, how soon they can commence, and the number they can deliver weekly, and will submit samples of the articles or of the material of which they are to be made, and when a textile fabric, at least one yard should be furnished.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, signed by at least two responsible persons, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party making the bid, that he or they will at once execute the contract and give bonds for the proper fulfillment of the same. The right is reserved by the United States to reject any part or the whole of the bid, as may be deemed for the interest of the service. Awards will be subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General of the Army. The supplies must be delivered in regulation packing boxes. Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing (here insert the name of the article bid for)," and addressed to

Brevet Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-Gen., New-York City.

ARMY SUPPLIES—BEEF CATTLE.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, }
No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1865. }

Sealed proposals (in triplicate) will be received by the undersigned at this office, until 12 o'clock M., on SATURDAY, the 28th inst., for supplying BEEF CATTLE for the use of the United States Army, to be delivered at the WASHINGTON GROVE YARDS, New-York City, or at some other convenient point in or in the near vicinity of the City of New-York, to be designated by the undersigned, and in such number as may from time to time be required, not exceeding one thousand head in any calendar month from the 1st of February, 1865, to the 1st of May, 1865; notice to be given to the contractor on SATURDAY of each week, on his application at this office, of the number of cattle he shall be required to deliver during the following week.

As the cattle will be required for shipment, none but first quality of oxen or steers, entirely free from all blemishes or imperfections, and not less than three years old, will be received; and no lot of cattle the average gross weight of which is not as high as twelve hundred and seventy-five pounds, nor any bullock of less gross weight than twelve hundred pounds. The exact gross weight of each bullock to be ascertained by the scales; time of weighing to be determined by the Inspector on the part of the United States. Mr. George Starr, whose certificate of inspection, stating the number of cattle delivered, their weight, &c., will constitute the voucher, on presentation of which the accounts will be paid, when funds are in hands for the purpose. Each proposal, to be entertained, must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head, and be in the following form:

"I, A— B—, of the city or town of —— county of ——, state of ——, hereby propose to deliver to the Subsistence Department of the United States Army at the Washington Dress Yards, New-York City, or other point in or near said city, to be designated, such number of beef cattle, not exceeding *one thousand* head in any calendar month, of the quality, condition, &c., described in the advertisement above posted, as I may from time to time be required to furnish on due notification, at —— cents per pound weight."

To be subscribed by two responsible sureties, as follows:

We, the undersigned, hereby agree that should the above bid be accepted we will give our bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, that the contract shall be fulfilled.

—— ——,
——."

Payment will be made in currency, or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

The ability of the sureties to respond in the sum of ten thousand dollars must be certified by the U. S. District-Attorney or other proper officer; such certificate to accompany the proposal.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle." The right exists that United States to reject any or all the bids that shall not be regarded as satisfactory. All bidders to be present at the opening.

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FOREIGN DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., }
NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 20, 1864. }

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE,

for the United States Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland and other ports on the coast of Maine,

to

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C.; Savannah, Ga., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

E. D. CHAPMAN,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

AUCTION SALES.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.
OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN R. R. COMPANY, }

This Company will hold their Twenty-fourth Regular Monthly Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of January, 1865, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the office of the Company, No. 35 William-st., at which time they will offer, by John H. Draper & Co., Auctioneers,

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of February next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

The terms and conditions will be the same as heretofore, and will be fully made known at time and place of sale. JOHN BRISBIN, President.

J. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1,
At 12 o'clock, noon, at the storehouse of Francis E. Pinto, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

(By order of Robert Murray, U. S. Marshal,)
THE CARGO OF THE PRIZE SCHOONER MARY, Consisting of

COTTON.
76 bales and 1 bag Cotton.
1 bag Sea Island Cotton.
TOBACCO.
49 cases Tobacco, P. J. U. F.
TURPENTINE.
1 barrel Turpentine.
ALSO,
On board thereof,
THE PRIZE SCHOONER MARY, HER TACKLE, &c.
The above-named vessel now lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) 10 o'clock, the balance of the stock of J. & T. Donelson, at their store, No. 5 Leroy-place, (No. 99 Bleecker-st.,) comprising a general assortment of

GLASSWARE,
PLATED WARE,
FANCY TOILET SETS,
DINNER and TEA SETS,
VASES, &c., &c.

☞ Sale positive and without reserve to close the concern.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO. WILL SELL at auction, MONDAY, Jan. 30, 1865, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway: For account of whom it may concern, 400 shares Ashburton Coal Company, $50 each.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JAN. 25, AT 11 o'clock, within the store,
MALAGA LEMONS—150 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons, landing.

AUCTION SALE—UNDER FORECLOSURE suit, on the 25th inst., at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer, of the valuable premises No. 11 Chatham-st.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
CLOTHING BUREAU,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1865. }

Sealed proposals will be received at the Office of Army Clothing and Equipage, Philadelphia, until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., for furnishing, by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, Philadelphia, viz.:

Sack Coats, lined, army standard.
Sack Coats, unlined, army standard.
Blankets, india-rubber, for infantry, army standard.
Knapsacks, complete, for infantry, army standard.
Hatchets, for infantry, army standard.
Uniform Hats, for infantry, army standard.
Hat Cords and Tassels, for infantry, army standard.
Camp Kettles, for infantry, army standard.
Mess Pans, for infantry, army standard.
Shelter Tents, for infantry, army standard.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by some public functionary of the United States.

Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered.

Blank forms for proposals, embracing the terms of the guarantee required in each bid, can be had on application at this office, and none others which do not embrace this guarantee will be considered, nor will any proposal be considered which does not strictly conform to the requirements there-to stated.

Bidders will state the quantity they propose to furnish, how soon they can commence, and the quantity they can deliver weekly.

The right is reserved by the United States to reject any part, or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed best for the interest of the service.

Awards will be subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General of the army.

Samples can be seen at this office, and proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Army Supplies," stating on the envelope the particular article bid for.

HERMAN BIGGS,
Colonel Quartermaster's Department.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. A., }
No. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1865. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. of THURSDAY, 26th inst., for supplying this department with the following articles, viz.:

Paulins, 18x24 and 20x30, cotton duck, Nos. 2 and 3, each.
Horse rasps, 14, 15 and 16 inch, per dozen.
Monkey wrenches, 12, 14 and 15 inch, per dozen.
Hickory ox-handles, each.
Ship carpenters' axes, each.
Carpenters' adzes, each.
Steel squares, each.
Tap mauls, each.
Chopping axes, per dozen.
Leather hose, 2½ and 3 inches, with couplings, per foot.
Ship sheathing paper, per sheet.
Ship felt, per sheet.
Sheathing zinc, 34 oz., per lb.
Sheathing nails, per lb.
Block tin, per lb.
Pitch, per barrel.
Moulding sand, for iron, per barrel.
Fire clay, per barrel.
Fire sand, per barrel.
Finishing nails, ¾, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 1¾ inch, per pound.
Mule collars, each.
Halter chains, 6 0 0, each.
Iron screws, assorted, per gross.
Enameled cloth, per yard.
Neat's foot oil, per gallon.
Iron cut tacks, assorted, per paper.
Turpentine, spirits, per gallon.

Each article to be of the best quality of its kind, and to be subject to inspection before shipment.

Goods to be securely packed in suitable packages and to be delivered, free of charge, to the United States, at place of shipment in this city. Payment for these supplies will be made in such funds as are provided by the United States. The privilege is reserved of rejecting any proposal not deemed advantageous. Offerings should be indorsed, "Proposals for Quartermaster's Stores," and addressed to STEWART VAN VLIET,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. and Quartermaster, U. S. A.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, }
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 12, 1865. }

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing this Department with

Great Coats, fatigue—army standard.
Woolen Blankets—army standard.
Stockings—army standard.
Great Coats, Straps—army standard.
Camp Kettles—army standard.
Axe Handles—army standard,
National Colors—army standard.

To be delivered free of charge at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good, new packages.

(The cases to be made in accordance with the specifications on file at this office.) *The name of the contractor, quantity and kind of goods, number and date of contract must be distinctly marked on each article and package.*

Parties offering goods should make separate proposals for each article offered, and must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price *(which should be written both in words and figures)* and conform to the terms of this advertisement, a copy of which should accompany each proposal.

Standard samples of the articles required, may be seen at the office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.

Samples when submitted must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to Army Standard, otherwise the proposals will not be considered.

A guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on Wednesday, Jan. 25, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Thursday, Jan. 26, 1865.

Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.

Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of proposals, contracts and bonds may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

Indorse envelope, "Proposal for (here insert the name of the article offered)," and address

Col. WM. W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster Cincinnati Depot.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
CINCINNATI, Jan. 20, 1865. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BY RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., of WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, for furnishing:

Note paper to weigh 5 lbs. to the ream.
Blotting paper to weigh 100 lbs. to the ream.
Buff Official Envelopes, 4¾x10¾ inches.
Buff Letter Envelopes, 3¼x5½ inches.
White Letter Envelopes, 3¼x5½ inches.
2 oz. bottles of Black Ink.
Quart bottles of Black Ink.
Arnold's Copying Ink.
3 oz. bottles of Red Ink.
3 oz. bottles of Mucilage.
Letter Copying Books
Inkstands—"Mechanic" and "Academic."
Lead Pencils.
Pen-holders.
Sealing Wax.
Office Tape.

The right

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 25, 1865

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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OLYMPIC THEATRE—THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

HELLER'S—(No. 536 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE LIVE INDIAN—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

NIBLO'S—THE SHAMROCK.

EVERETT HALL—(Broadway and 34th-st.)—CREATION AND THE DELUGE.

MUSEUM—No. 539 Broadway—OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evenings.

WALLACK'S—MARRIED LIFE.

NO. 345 FOURTH-AVENUE—MAMMOTH CATTLE.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—POCAHONTAS.

STEINWAY'S NEW ROOMS—SOIREES OF CHAMBER MUSIC.

BROADWAY ATHENÆUM—DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gen. GRANT telegraphed to Secretary STANTON on Monday, announcing the return of one of his aids from Fort Fisher, with dispatches from Gen. TERRY. He reports, that on the 16th the enemy blew up Forts Caswell and Campbell, and abandoned them and the works on Smith's Island, and those at Smithville and Reeves' Point. These places were occupied by the navy. The whole number of guns captured amounts to 162. A large number of small arms also fell into our hands, beside quantities of ordnance and commissary stores. Our casualties prove smaller than at first reported. They foot up thus: Twelve officers and one hundred and seven men killed; forty-five officers and four hundred and ninety men wounded.

The U. S. hospital steamship *S. R. Spaulding*, Capt. ATKINS, arrived last night in 53 hours from Fort Fisher, bringing 445 wounded soldiers to the Medical Director. She reports that previous to her leaving a number of gunboats had gone up Cape Fear River and were engaged in shelling the woods on both sides, in order to dislodge the enemy.

The Washington *Chronicle*, of yesterday, says that Major-Gen. BUTLER, in pursuance of orders, will leave to-day for his home in Lowell, Mass., with the kindest feelings for Mr. LINCOLN and his Administration, and that he will there await any call the Executive may make.

One thousand bales of cotton arrived at this port yesterday from Mobile Bay on the steamship *Atalanta*, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the benefit of the rebel prisoners now in hands. The cotton is in charge of Capt. J. C. NOYES, of Maj.-Gen. GRANGER'S Staff, and left Mobile Jan. 3.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. SHERMAN reported back the bill to appropriate money for the Post-office Department. The House bill to provide for Acting Assistant Treasurers or depositories of the United States in certain cases, was taken up and passed. Mr. SUMNER reported a series of resolutions as a substitute for the resolution before the Senate on the the subject of retaliation, setting forth that it would be impracticable, immoral and degrading for the Government to imitate the practice of the rebels in the treatment of rebel prisoners, and reiterating the determination of the people to put down the rebellion. Mr. SUMNER supported the views expressed in these resolutions in a long and able speech. The subject will be taken up again to-day. Mr. WILSON introduced a new and very stringent conscription bill, which was referred to the Military Committee.

In the House, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill removing the tariff on all materials used in the manufacture of printing paper. A bill was introduced for the reconstruction of the Medical Department of the United States Navy, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. The House then resumed the consideration of the question of privilege raised on Monday by Mr. BROOKS, based on the letter written to him by Gen. BUTLER. Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, made a very able defence of Gen. BUTLER'S career in New Orleans, to which Mr. BROOKS made an evasive and personal reply. Messrs. COX, INGERSOLL, STEVENS and GOOCH also participated in the debate, which closed by the withdrawal of the appeal from the decision of the chair.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill was reported to increase the rates of pilotage in New-York. Among the bills introduced was one to repeal so much of the Registry Law as applies to towns and villages; to provide an armory for the Eighth Regiment, N. Y. S. G.; to remove the restrictions as to fare on the Hudson River Railroad. The Senate then proceeded to ballot for a Regent to the University, and WM. H. GOODWIN received 17, and ISAAC BUTTS 7 votes. The State Bounty Bill was then taken up, and debated until the hour of adjournment.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Gold Room yesterday ruled 199¼@198@200¼ ₱ cent., rather lower than on Monday. The Railways were very decidedly better, and Governments steady. Money easy.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors, held yesterday, the report of the Committee on Annual Taxes making appropriations for the current year was adopted. The amount required for county purposes, as reported by the committee, is $6,936,462 61. No appropriation was made for the construction of Harlem Bridge, but the matter was referred to the Legislature. The bridge has already cost $502,027 86. The board adjourned to the 15th of February next.

Yesterday's movements in Produce and Merchandise were quite moderate, and confined, for the most part, to prime necessaries of life, such as breadstuffs and provisions, prices of which favored buyers decidedly. The freight market exhibited rather more animation and firmness. Included in the sales of miscellaneous articles was a lot of 500 boxes Petroleum Soaps, for export, a novelty in this market.

At the Live Stock Market the receipts of beef cattle have been heavy, numbering 7,103 for the week ending yesterday, against a week's average for all of last year of 5,135. Prices have declined 1c.@2c. ₱ lb. on the different grades, good cattle selling at 19c.@21c. ₱ lb., estimated dressed weight, all the way down to 12c.@11c. for the poorer quality, of which there were a large number, the average of all sales being little, if any, above 15c. The fall in gold, the soft weather on Monday, and the large supplies, all worked against sellers. The colder weather at the close enabled the brokers to clear out the yards at full Monday's rates.... Veal Calves are scarce, but rather lower, in sympathy with beef.... Of Sheep, 17,312 head are reported for the week, and prices are 1c @2c. off, or 12c.@13c. ₱ lb., live weight, for the best, and down to 10c.@9c. for inferior. The fall in gold materially affects the value of Pelts. Live Hogs are in light supply, only 6,215 for the week, but the fall in Mess Pork, and the warm, wet weather, have cut down selling rates a little, notwithstanding the limited receipts

Gov. SMITH, of Rhode Island, has issued a proclamation announcing that the quota of the State under the last call has been filled by volunteer enlistments, and no draft will be made in Rhode Island. He adds: "The Executive is gratified to be able to again assure the good people of the State that they are secure from a draft, and urges them to use every means to promote enlistments; and while sustaining the bright record of our State, to encourage our noble regiments in the army, which have on every field, reflected credit upon themselves and Rhode Island."

During the recent rebel occupation of Huntsville, Ala., Rev. Mr. BANNISTER prayed for the "President of the Confederate States," but has since refused to offer up any supplication in behalf of Mr. LINCOLN. Col. HORSEY, of the Eighteenth Michigan, who is now Provost-Marshal of Huntsville, sent for him and demanded an explanation of his conduct. He said that the canons of his Church required him to pray for the President of the Confederate States. "Very well," said the Colonel, "the cannon of our army require you to pray for the President of the United States, and if you refuse to do it you will leave our lines." He has got ten days to pack up.

Monday evening the silver wedding of Mr. and Mrs. ROBERT POMEROY, of Pittsfield, was celebrated. The occasion was one of great interest. Among the guests mentioned as being present, were Hon. CHARLES VIBBARD, Hon. AMASA J. PARKER, Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DE PEW, and Hon. LYMAN TRUMAIN. The presents of silver, &c., were estimated to cost over $8,000.

On and after the 25th inst., the East mail will close at the Post-office at 6 o'clock P. M., instead of 6:15, as at present.

At the mass meeting in aid of SHERMAN'S Freedmen, at the Cooper Institute this evening, WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT will preside, and the following gentlemen will address the meeting: Rev. JOSEPH HOLDICH, D. D., Rev. JAMES KING, D. D., recently returned from Athens, Greece, Rev. SAM. OSGOOD, D. D., WM. E. DODGE, Esq., and others.

Intelligence has been received here that the cotton captured by SHERMAN'S army in Savannah is being shipped to this port as fast as practicable. Four cargoes are now on the way, and the balance will be sent forward within a very short period.

MR. WILLIAM BRANCH, of No. 125 West Thirteenth-street, a well-known stock-broker, died yesterday, from injuries received by a brick having fallen on his head from a scaffold in front of the new building adjoining the Open Board in Broad street.

WILLIAM H. JOHNSON, of No. 99 Roosevelt-street, was brutally beaten in a Chatham-street den, on Wednesday evening last, and subsequently taken to the New-York Hospital, where he died yesterday. Ex-Policeman PATRICK HAYS, THOS. CONAN, and ROBERT JACKSON are held at the Tombs, awaiting the result of the inquest, which is to be held to-day by Coroner GOVER.

A number of the citizens of Philadelphia have purchased Gen. GRANT a residence in that city. In his letter, acknowledging the gift, he says: "It is with feelings of gratitude and pride that I accept this substantial testimonial of the esteem of your loyal citizens—gratitude, because it is evidence of a deep set determination on the part of a large number of citizens that this war shall go on until the Union is restored—pride, that my humble efforts in so great a cause should attract such a token from a city of strangers to me. I will not predict a day when we will have peace again, with a Union restored. But that that day will come, is as sure as the rising of the morrow's sun. I have never doubted this in the darkest days of this dark and terrible rebellion. Until this happy day of peace does come, my family will occupy and enjoy your magnificent present. But until then I do not expect nor desire to see much of the enjoyments of a home fireside." The house selected is a new one, No. 2,009 Chesnut-street, and it is now being furnished.

MR. PHILIP O'BRIEN, gate-keeper, found in a room attached to the Barclay-street Ferry-house, a male child aged about two months. He took it to the Superintendent of Out-door Poor.

Mrs. BRIDGET GRIFFIN, of No. 45 Spring-street, fell from a staircase and was almost instantly killed.

HENRY PRECHT, of No. 13 Jersey-street, grocer, has been held to answer for an alleged attempt to fire his store, upon which he had $600 insurance in the Jefferson office.

Capt. JACOB B. WARLOW, of the First Precinct Police, was the recipient of a superb gold chronometer watch and chain, on Monday night, and a Government bond for $500, the gift of merchants, bankers, and others. The presentation was made at the Captain's residence, No. 254 West Fifteenth-street.

MR GEORGE HEIMERS, of No. 295 Second-street, was prostrated to the pavement and robbed in Avenue B, near Third-street, at about 1 o'clock on Monday morning.

LOUIS BISRAL, MATTHEW H. MOORE, OWEN GROGHEGHAN, JAMES MCDONALD and JAMES CLARK have been held in $500 each, for an alleged felonious assault with a pistol upon JAMES IRVING, on the night of the last Democratic General Committee meeting, at Tammany Hall.

The *Daily News*, of this city, has been informed by Gen. DIX that the War Department forbids the further publication of communications between persons North and South, which have appeared in that paper under the head of "personals." They are deemed improper communications with the enemy.

A singular report comes from Mazatlan, Mexico, via San Francisco, that Capt. BEAUREGARD, a brother of the rebel General, had arrived there and reported that Ex-Senator GWIN, of California, had been created Duke by the Emperor MAXIMILIAN, of Mexico, and that Sonora, Sinaloa, Chihuahua, Durango and Lower California, have been ceded to the Emperor NAPOLEON by the Mexican Government in payment for the troops furnished by the French Government to subjugate Mexico, and that Mr. GWIN has been appointed Viceroy over those States, and will soon enter upon the duties of his office. This story is not believed further than that Mr. GWIN has obtained certain grants of land, and is authorized to encourage immigration from the Confederate States.

The bark *Harvest Moon* is loading under direction of Col. JULIAN ALLEN, with provisions for the people of Savannah. Col. ALLEN is going in the *Fulton*, which sails to-day.

The lecture which was to have been delivered last evening before the African Civilization Society at Cooper Institute, by GEORGE THOMPSON, was postponed in consequence of the absence of the lecturer.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.—If the Senate Committee, to which was referred the Bankrupt Bill desire to kill it, well and good. Let it be done in an open way. It can serve no good purpose for that Committee to trifle on this exceedingly grave question, by proposing amendments which not five sane men in the House, and not one sane man, except the deadly opponents of a bankrupt law, outside of the House, would ever consent to. Of such a character we pronounce the Senate Committee's amendment to make the bill entirely prospective in its operation. Such a provision not only deprives the measure, so cordially passed by the House, of its prime value, but it is an insult to public intelligence.

What has given force and pith to the petitions in favor of a national measure for the relief of insolvents, is the fact, patent to every one, that the enterprise, industry and honest intelligence of a large body of citizens cannot be made available for the common good until their earnings are protected by such a law as is now sought for. A prospective measure of relief leaves out of account every honest trader whose misfortunes have been caused by the rebellion, and by the rebellion alone. Why insult this large body of loyal citizens by denying to them the privileges of a bankrupt law, which the committee would extend without question to those who may hereafter become bankrupt?

The Senate Committee meets again to-day. They have already found, we presume, that they cannot make the House so far stultify itself as to pass a measure of bankruptcy with the most valuable enacting clause entirely reversed. And it is, therefore, open to them now either to destroy the bill altogether—which would at least have the merits of being a courageous act—or to bring it up again in such a shape as would give a reasonable hope of agreement on details in a joint conference of both Houses. The latter decision is what is most earnestly prayed for by tens of thousands of loyal men, who are *not* themselves insolvents, and who have no personal interest in the release of those who are insolvent, but who desire on broad grounds of social economy to see the tied-up industry of the country released from existing disabilities, and made to minister to the common stock of national wealth.

The Senate Committee may make for themselves a good renown, or they may do the reverse. We beg to remind them that they can only temporarily delay such a measure as this, which is demanded by the general voice of the community and opposed only by certain mercantile cliques that never did and never will see beyond the length of their nose.

Lee as Rebel Generalissimo—Aspects and Prospects of the War.

In calculating the effect upon the fortunes of the Confederacy of the substitution of Gen. LEE for JEFFERSON DAVIS, as Commander-in-Chief of the rebel armies, it must not be forgotten that there is every reason to believe that the change is rather in appearance than in reality. There is no good reason for doubting the statement which has of late been constantly made by DAVIS' organ at Richmond, that he has never given directions with regard to any great military movement without having previously consulted LEE. There has never been any indication of the existence of any feeling of coolness or jealousy, or want of confidence between them. LEE has been retained since 1862 in command of the best and most important army of the Confederacy; the safety of its head and heart has since that time been in his keeping, and there can be no question that he has, during the whole of that period, received DAVIS' hearty support. Without it, it would have been impossible for him to have played his part so well as he has done.

We are therefore justified in concluding that all, or nearly all, those movements which have called forth the abuse which is now being heaped on DAVIS' head, were made by LEE'S advice, or with his approval. Some of them, such as the dispatch of LONGSTREET to besiege Little Washington in North Carolina, and afterward to reinforce BRAGG in Tennessee, must certainly have been made with LEE'S sanction. Arbitrary as DAVIS is, he would never have ventured to take from LEE his ablest subordinate and his most efficient corps against his wishes. And when DAVIS hurried into Georgia and Tennessee, to send BRAGG and HOOD to beat their heads against Chattanooga and Nashville, we may be sure it was not without first having asked LEE'S opinion of the situation.

The probabilities are, therefore, that when LEE becomes Generalissimo, the difference between the military administration of the Confederacy then and two months ago will be about as great as between tweedledum and tweedledee. Orders will now be issued in the name of Gen. LEE, instead of in the name of President DAVIS; and LEE will ask DAVIS' advice instead of DAVIS asking his. But the ideas which these orders will embody will be neither better nor worse than they have been. Nor, supposing LEE to act on his own responsibility, will single authority have been substituted for divided authority. The armies of the Confederacy have been directed all along by a single chief, and to deny that they have, been managed with signal ability, is to forget the events of the past three years. Whatever be the treatment which DAVIS is now receiving at the hands of his own followers, we at least must not refuse him his due. The military defence of the Confederacy during the years 1861, 1862 and 1863 will always constitute one of the most striking chapters in military history. For we venture to say that for rapid and skilful manœuvring, for desperate and determined fighting, and for prudent and ingenious management of scanty resources, it has had no parallel. It has excited the admiration of military critics in all parts of the world, our own as well as those of foreign countries. What has happened during the last campaign is that DAVIS has succumbed to a stronger and more skillful adversary. Not that he has proved himself an imbecile; and the abuse which is being heaped on him at the South, will always remain a striking illustration of popular ingratitude.

It is very easy to revile him now for the blunder he made in sending Hood toward SHERMAN'S rear, and leaving the road through Georgia open to the invader. But we venture to assert that there was not a single General in the Confederacy, nor is there one in Europe, who would have imagined, under the circumstances, that SHERMAN would do what he has done, and, therefore, have taken precautions against it. The march to Savannah, which has had no precedent in the history of warfare, and the inference it suggests, is not that DAVIS is a great fool, but that SHERMAN is what an English journal recently pronounced him, "the greatest of living Captains." The passage of the great St. Bernard by NAPOLEON proved not the stupidity or incapacity of MELAS, but the skill and audacity of his adversary.

So that the elevation of Gen. LEE to the chief command will not secure greater concentration in the management of the Confederate armies than has already existed. Nor, and for very much the same reasons, is it likely that it will secure a better management of them. LEE is undoubtedly an able general; but in generalship, as in other things, there are different kinds as well as different degrees of talent. He has, in command of a single army, conducted defensive operations in Virginia with great skill and success. Whenever he has attempted offensive operations he has utterly failed; and, in fact, there has been nothing whatever in his career to prove or even suggest the possession of that rare combination of qualities which are requisite to enable a man to successfully supervise movements of four or five armies operating at widely different points over half a continent. LEE may possess it; but even if he does, there is little time or opportunity now left him for the display of it. There is no army left to the Confederacy on this side of the Mississippi capable of exercising any immediate influence on the fortunes of the war, except his own. So that it is more than likely that his attention during the next three months will be concentrated upon a task even more limited than that which has occupied it during the last three years, the salvation of the force under his immediate command. As long as SHERMAN continues to advance northward, LEE, be he General or Generalissimo, must confine himself to the duty of crushing or escaping it, and there is every reason to believe that the opinion which Gen. SHERMAN has recently expressed, that the war will end in a grand collision between LEE and himself, will shortly be verified.

The Peace Question—The Position of the Government—Blair's Mission.

A special telegraphic dispatch of importance was sent us from Washington at midnight of Monday; but it did not reach us till nearly 4 o'clock yesterday morning, so that it only got into a small portion of yesterday's issue of the TIMES. The public are so anxious to get reliable intelligence upon this all-important matter, and there is so much misapprehension and fiction current about it, that we repeat the statements of the Washington dispatch, as follows:

"The rumors concerning peace negotiations continue to increase in numbers and extravagance. They are without any substantial foundation and ought not to mislead the country. It is understood that Mr. BLAIR, on his return, exhibited a letter written to him by JEFFERSON DAVIS, in reply to an application he had made for the appointment of Commissioners to treat for peace. In this reply DAVIS said that whenever the President of the United States would receive Commissioners from the Government of the Confederate States to negotiate for peace, he would very cheerfully appoint them. He accompanied this assurance with a declaration of his own desire for a speedy termination of hostilities. Upon his return, Mr. BLAIR expressed great confidence that peace might be restored on this basis, and was permitted by President LINCOLN to return, carrying with him a letter addressed to himself from one of the members of the cabinet which repeats, in substance, the assurances contained in the President's letter "To whom it may concern," that whenever anybody should appear here authorized to treat for peace on a basis which should secure to all the people of the United States the advantages and securities of the Constitution and Union, he would be received, and treated with due consideration. This is all that Mr. BLAIR takes with him to Richmond. He has not the slightest shadow of authority to intimate in any way or manner any disposition on the part of the Administration to send Commissioners to the Confederate Government, or to receive Commissioners from that Government, as such, or to treat for peace in any way which would involve directly or indirectly, any recognition of that Government—either *de jure* or *de facto*—as entitled to authority. The Government holds precisely the position it has always held on this subject, and manifests no disposition to swerve from it. It believes itself able to conquer peace within a reasonable time, and will put forth every possible effort in that direction.

I do not pretend to give this statement of the present position of affairs upon any official authority, but I am reasonably confident that it will be found to be correct. Everybody qualified to judge and conversant with the facts anticipates a prompt rejection by JEFF. DAVIS of the terms which Mr. BLAIR may feel authorized to tender, and the return of that gentleman to this city a wiser, and, perhaps, less hopeful man. I may add that while everything looks promising in the military field, and while various indications show a rapid crumbling of strength and confidence in the rebel States, there is nothing to make probable any hasty surrender or any immediate termination of the war. We must have more battles and more victories before we can have peace."

Mexico and France.

Our Mexican news, via California, has usually proved unreliable; but there is great probability of the truth of the dispatch we have this morning from San Francisco that the Northern Mexican States of Sonora, Sinaloa, Chihuahua, Durango and Lower California have been ceded to the Emperor NAPOLEON by the Mexican Government, in payment for the troops furnished by the French Government to subjugate Mexico.

This news is certainly important, if true; and we shall wait with anxiety for a denial or confirmation of it. The appointment of Ex-Senator GWIN as Viceroy is more doubtful.

A NEW CONSCRIPTION THEORY.—A new conscription bill, which owns its parentage to Mr. WILSON, is before the Senate. Its most remarkable feature is, that it makes principals responsible for the desertion of their substitutes. This is an ingenious proposition, to say the least of it. We had supposed that the interest of the principal in his substitute ceased the moment the latter was accepted by the military agent of the Government. It has been generally presumed, at least, that a substitute, in the very nature of things, could not belong, at one and the same time, to the Government, and to the man who procured him for the Government, in lieu of personal service. Mr. WILSON proposes to change all this by a legislative provision, which is to make the substitute duplicate himself, so that while he surrenders his physical services to the Government, his body may be mortgaged to the citizen who hires him. The principal, on common commercial grounds, can hardly be expected to resign all control over the person of a substitute, and yet stand responsible at the same time for said substitute's being found ready to answer the muster call every day in the year for the whole term of service. Giving the military authorities absolute control of him is simply imposing upon the military authorities the same responsibility they charge themselves with now—that of seeing that men who are accepted for the service shall not desert. We hardly see how Senator WILSON'S device is to work.

British Naturalization—What is it?

It is a point for the historian to note that the British Government is fighting to-day the battle it fought with the Maryland colonists one hundred and ninety-eight years ago. In 1666, Maryland decided that she had the right to extend political privileges to well-behaved settlers within her borders whatever might be their origin. Virginia, South Carolina and New-York followed in the same pathway of progress, and the minor States of the ante-revolutionary period emulated the example of their elder sisters by naturalization acts of more or less liberality.

Various Imperial enactments, passed at later periods, confirmed these colonial statutes so far as *Protestant* aliens were concerned. But to this day the rights of the alien in a British colony, who takes upon himself the obligation of a subject of the British monarch, are simply local in their application, just as they were when the colonists of Maryland passed their naturalization act of 1666.

There are, probably, few of our readers that need to be informed upon these points. But there are many of them who will be surprised to learn that the Government of Great Britain are, at this moment, entering on a disputation with their colonial subjects on this very question of allegiance. In the bordering provinces, many of the richest residents are Germans and citizens of the United States, who have become subjects of Great Britain. One of the latter is a Crown Minister. Several Polish Jews are ranked among the few local millionaires—some of them titled to the degree of "Counts," and all of them as subservient to British authority as could be desired. To this class it has become an alarming feature of British policy that they are declared, under a recent diplomatic note issued from Washington, to be British subjects *only in a local or municipal sense*. Outside of the colony, their *status* as "Britishers" is pronounced by the Minister in charge at Washington to be simply that of outlaws. As nearly every one here knows the Prussian who becomes a foreign citizen, or subject, loses his original nationality. When, therefore, he enters a British colony, and *there* assumes political rights of a local nature, he simply forfeits his title to the protection of any recognized flag. If he asks to to be allowed to cross the British border under the present passport system, he comes within the territory of the United States entirely at his own risk. The passport he gets is of no more value than a blank sheet of paper. Were he arrested as a spy on his arrival here, or sent to the front to help along the Dutch Gap Canal, there is nobody to offer a remonstrance on his behalf. Prussia discards him for having taken the oath of allegiance to the British Queen—which confers on him merely *local* political rights. Great Britain discards him on the converse of the sublime theory which has cost her sundry wars, that "once a British subject, always a British subject."

It is a very pretty "kettle of fish" all round. And it is worth emphasizing at this moment, because there are various tokens of a purpose on the part of the wealthy Germans who have forsaken their own nationality by taking the position of Colonial subjects, to force the British Government to recognize their rights abroad as well as at home. It would be brave work for these denationalized residents of the colonies—aliens as most of them are in blood, in political sympathies and in religion—to solve successfully a question of British policy which has withstood the shock of centuries.

THE FRONTIER ROBBERIES.—The telegraph informs us that the Parliament assembled at Quebec has issued a commission of inquiry into the failure of justice under COURSOL'S recent administration thereof. COURSOL, meanwhile, has been suspended from office. This looks as if the Provincial people were beginning to understand their own interests.

The Demilt Dispensary.

This well-known and praiseworthy charity has for the last thirteen or fourteen years, as is generally understood, furnished medical and surgical aid and medicines gratuitously to the sick poor of the Eighteenth and Twantieth Wards. It has pursued its work so quietly and efficiently that the impression has gained ground that it was supported by the State or city, whereas, with the exception of one thousand dollars annually appropriated to it by the Legislature, it is entirely dependent upon private contributions. The heavy drafts made upon its treasury during the last few months have so reduced its funds, that unless they are speedily replenished the dispensary will be compelled to greatly restrict its operations; and that, too, just at a time when it should have every possible facility for extended them. This fact only needs to be stated to secure liberal contributions, which may be sent to either of the managers, or to JOSEPH W. PATTERSON, Esq., the Treasurer, at No. 85 Leonard-street.

The Case of Burley the Raider—Canadian Parliament.

TORONTO, Tuesday, Jan. 24.

The BURLEY habeas corpus case occupied all day. The decision will be given on Friday morning.

QUEBEC, Tuesday, Jan. 24.

In Parliament to-day Mr. GALT the finance minister brought down a message from His Excellency, the Governor General, transmitting the estimates for the current year, in which is included some $50,000 to gold, to make good the money improperly surrendered in the case of the St. Albans raiders and claimed by the Government of the United States under the extradition treaty.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Burning of the Smithsonian Institute at Washington.

Serious Loss of Valuable Documents, Records, &c.

THE LIBRARY AND MUSEUM SAVED.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 24.

This afternoon, about 3 o'clock, a fire broke out in the Smithsonian Institute building, in the loft above the picture-gallery, between the ceiling and the roof, caused, it is believed, by a defective flue. The ceiling soon fell in, and in a few moments the gallery was one sheet of flame. The fire, as it mounted the central tower and burst forth in full volume from the main roof was magnificently grand, and a curious spectacle was presented by the steadiness of the revolutions of the anemometer or wind register, surmounting the tower, while the fierce flame was ravenously mounting to its destruction.

The windows of the picture-gallery soon burst out, disclosing only the shell of the room. There were some two hundred of STANLEY'S pictures here. He had negotiated for their sale to the Michigan University. Only five or six of them were saved. The loss is very serious, including the lecture-room, the philosophical instrument apartment and most of the valuable instruments. The offices in the towers and the originals of the private records and archives of the institution were destroyed. The top of the principal tower and several of the battlements fell.

The conflagration was nearly altogether confined to the main building and above the first story, the latter containing the museum, which was damaged more by water than by fire. The wings and corridors were not much injured. The large library in the west wing was not damaged. The furniture of Prof. HENRY and other property was injured by hasty removal. The full extent of the loss is not yet ascertained. A strong military guard was in attendance. Great difficulty was experienced at first in getting water. At no time could all the steam fire-engines have full play upon the flames, and it was late in the evening before they were under full control.

The Smithsonian Institute.

The Smithsonian Institute, which was yesterday almost totally destroyed by fire, was organized by act of Congress in April, 1846, to carry into effect the provisions of the will of Mr. JAMES SMITHSON, an English physicist, who died in Geneva in 1829. Mr. SMITHSON was the natural son of the third Duke of Northumberland. He was educated at Oxford, where, in 1786, he took an honorary degree under the name of JAMES LEWIS MACIE, but soon afterward adopted the name of SMITHSON, the family name of his father, by which he was subsequently known. Several years before his death Mr. SMITHSON executed his will, in which, upon the occurrence of certain contingencies, he bequeathed the whole of his property to the United States of America, to found at Washington, under the name of the Smithsonian Institute, an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men. The condition on which the bequest was to take effect in favor of the United States having occurred in 1835 by the death of a nephew of the testator without issue, the Government was officially notified of its reversionary interest in the estate. The fact being communicated to Congress, a joint committee recommended the acceptance of the trust. It was accordingly accepted, and Hon. RICHARD RUSH was sent to England as commissioner to prosecute the claim. At the end of eighteen months he was able to report the successful termination of his mission, and on Sept. 1, 1838 deposited in the United States mint the proceeds in English sovereigns which yielded in recoinage $515,169.

In April, 1846, an act in eleven sections was passed organizing the Smithsonian Institution. The fourth, fifth and sixth sections assigned the location and gave power to erect a suitable building for the reception upon a liberal scale of objects of natural history, chemical laboratory, library, art gallery and lecture rooms. The entire cost of the building, improvements, &c., was about $325,000, but by careful management the Board of Regents, to whom the management of the institution is assigned, the original fund has increased by accruing interest to $655,000. A free library has been collected which is unequaled in this country as a resource for scientific research, and happily this useful collection was saved from destruction which yesterday threatened it. The Museum, which was also saved had attained a magnitude and completeness seldom surpassed in collections for the illustrations of natural science. Lectures, chiefly on scientific subjects, have been delivered every season to large audiences from every part of the country. The contributions of the Institution to science and art in this country have been most important; and the destruction of so many of its fine collections will be viewed as a national calamity.

EXTRAORDINARY, IF TRUE.

Ex-Senator Gwin Created a Duke by the Emperor Maximilian—Sonora, Sinaloa, Chihuahua, Durango and Lower California Ceded to the Emperor Napoleon—Gwin Appointed Viceroy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Jan. 23.

Letters from Mazatlan to the 14th inst. announce the arrival there of Capt. BEAUREGARD, a brother of Major-Gen. BEAUREGARD, of the Confederate States, in capacity of Private Secretary to WM. M. GWIN, formerly United States Senator from California.

Capt. BEAUREGARD reports that Mr. GWIN has been created Duke by the Emperor MAXIMILIAN, of Mexico, and that Sonora, Sinaloa, Chihuahua, Durango and Lower California, have been ceded to the Emperor NAPOLEON by the Mexican Government in payment for the troops furnished by the French Government to subjugate Mexico, and that Mr. GWIN has been appointed Viceroy over those States, and will soon enter upon the duties of his office.

This story is not believed further than that Mr. GWIN has obtained certain grants of land, and is authorized to encourage immigration from the the Confederate States.

The Imperial forces appear to be gradually acquiring possession of the country in spite of occasional successes by JUAREZ.

Much feeling exists against the Americans on the part of the Imperialists, and at Mazatlan they are harshly spoken of by the Imperial organ.

Many Americans, in consequence of their treatment, are returning to California, who intended to stay in Mexico.

There were thirteen persons lost at the wreck of the *Sir John Franklin*. The bodies of only six were recovered.

Arrived, steamer *Pacific*, from Oregon and British Columbia, with $116,000 in gold.

New-York Medical College for Women.

The report of the trustees of the above institution was presented to the Senate yesterday, in compliance with a requisition of the Regents of the University: Mrs. C. S. LOZIER, M. D., is Professor of Diseases of Women and Children; Jno. ELLIS, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine; J. M. WARD, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Medical Jurisprudence; Jas. HYATT, Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology; Carrol DUNHAM, M. D., Professor of Therapeutics and Materia Medica; J. R. ANDREWS, M. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery; Mrs. Sarah M. ELLIS, M. D., Professor of Anatomy. The Chair of Physiology and Hygiene being vacant, the course of lectures has been given by Profs. WARD, ANDREWS and LOZIER. The whole number of students attending the regular course is 34. The amount received for tuition has been $1,299, and with voluntary contributions of $1,153, have covered all the expenses of the College.

The Canada sat at Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 24.

There were no signs of the Royal Mail steamship Canada from the lower signals at 7 P. M.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. MARETZEK announces that his new season of twenty-four nights will commence on Thursday, Feb. 2, and that among the novelties to be produced will be VERDI's latest opera, "La Forza del Destino," which has already been placed in active rehearsal. Two of MEYERBEER's operas are also to be revived. The box office, for securing boxes and seats for the season, opens tomorrow, (Thursday,) and for single performances on Monday next.

SOIREES OF CHAMBER MUSIC.—Messrs. MASON & THOMAS commence their annual season of chamber music at STEINWAY's rooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East Fourteenth-street, to-night. The programme is unusually interesting, the principal features being BEETHOVEN's septet for string and wind instruments. (F flat, opus 20,) sonata for piano and violoncello, (in G minor, opus 65,) by CHOPIN, and SCHUMANN's quartette in A minor, (opus 41, No. 1.) The performers are Messrs. Meson, Theo. Thomas, J. Mosenthal, G. Matzka, F. Bergner, Ed. Boehm, T. Eilz, H. Scomitz and C. Preusser. We heartily commend these valuable entertainments to the liberal attention of our readers.

BROADWAY ATHENÆUM.—Mr. HACKETT will repeat his dramatic and elocutionary entertainment, given on Monday last in aid of the Shakespeare Monument fund, at this establishment to-night.

CONCERT.—Miss MARIA BRAINERD will give her annual concert at Dodworth's Saloon, on Thursday next, assisted by Mr. ALFRED H. PEASE, Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, (violin,) and Signor RENNI, (basso.)

FINE ARTS.—It has been advertised in our columns for some time past that the sale of those remarkable gems of art and beauty known as the "Ruggles Collection," will close this week. They may be seen at CROWEN's old place, No. 843 Broadway, under the charge of that most polite, accomplished and critical salesman, Mr. FAY. They have been very greatly admired and largely purchased by persons of taste; and those who desire to obtain one or more of these gems of genius for their walls or albums, will do well to embrace the opportunity this week. We learn that one of the finest of these pieces, a sketch of an American landscape, is in the possession of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, who has given proof of her fine artistic appreciation of it.

Post-Office Boxes—A Card from Assistant Postmaster Rogers.

POST-OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The article in your issue of to-day, headed "Post-office Boxes," and signed "One of Six Thousand," contains misstatements and insinuations that need reply.

The law allows Postmasters to contract with parties for the delivery of circulars, at certain rates, within their postal districts.

Under this law, circulars are delivered here daily, both by carrier and through the boxes, at the rate of $10 per thousand. This is considered an accommodation, and hundreds of business firms avail themselves of it. The circulars are generally brought to our carriers' department in bulk, and if not prepaid by stamps, are paid for on being received, and marked paid. This is sometimes done as a matter of convenience to parties mailing. The postage on every circular placed in the boxes, or delivered by carrier, is *prepaid*, either by stamps or in money, which is deposited with the United States Assistant Treasurer in the same manner as are *all* the proceeds of this office.

As to the insinuations with reference to the Postmaster, and the hope expressed that "Uncle Sam will get his share of the pluader," &c., I will only say that the character, both public and private, of the present Postmaster, Mr. JAMES KELLY, stands too high to be at all affected by such weak attempts at slander. Respectfully yours,

J. P. ROGERS, Assistant Postmaster.

Secretary Stanton's Address to the Heroes of Fort Fisher.

The following order was issued to the troops of Maj.-Gen. Terry's command and the fleet of Admiral Porter by Secretary STANTON, on the 16th inst.:

STEAMER S. R. SPAULDING, OFF FORT FISHER, Jan. 16, 1865.

To Maj.-Gen Terry and Rear-Admiral Porter, Commanding, &c.:

The Secretary of War has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the rebel flag of Fort Fisher, and to the name of the President of the United States congratulates you and the gallant officers and soldiers, sailors and marines of your commands, and tenders you thanks for the valor and skill displayed in your respective parts of the great achievements in the operations against Fort Fisher and in its assault and capture. The combined operations of the squadron and land forces of your commands deserve and will receive the thanks of the nation, and will be held in admiration throughout the world, as a proof of the naval and military prowess of the United States.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Admiral Porter and Our Outside Enemies.

COMPLIMENT TO THE OFFICERS AND CREW OF THE UNITED STATES FRIGATE COLORADO.

The following complimentary letter was addressed to Commodore THATCHER, of the *Colorado*, by Admiral PORTER, when he ordered the frigate to return to Norfolk after having done good service in the reduction of Fort Fisher:

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON, FLAGSHIP MALVERN, OFF FORT FISHER, Jan. 16, 1865.

COMMODORE: You will proceed with your ship to Norfolk, and on your arrival there report yourself to the Honorable the Secretary of the Navy. In parting with you and your ship, permit me to express to you how I have been gratified at having you associated with me in the important events that have taken place here, and the capture of all the enemy's strongholds, forts and guns, more numerous than have been captured during the war. Fort Caswell is now in flames, and has been blown up, in which you have borne your part by helping so nobly with your ship to batter down the formidable works before which we are now lying peacefully at anchor.

I thank you kindly for the smooth you have always rendered me, and for the efficient condition in which your ship has always been kept, and the readiness to perform any and all the duties required of you. I would not now part with you if there was any chance of your services being required, but the door through which the rebellion is fed has been closed by our guns, and there is now nothing to do but sit down and watch the traitors starve. I should much regret if I thought we should not be again associated on duty. I hope we will yet hear the sound of our guns booming against the walls of our outside enemies. I wish you a safe and speedy voyage home, and that you may be welcomed by your friends, as you deserve to be.

With my warmest good wishes, I remain very respectfully and truly yours,

DAVID D. PORTER, Rear-Admiral.

To Com. H. K. THATCHER, commanding United States steamer *Colorado*.

Arrivals in the City.

Mrs. Wm. H. Seward arrived at the Astor House from Washington yesterday. She is *en route* to her residence in Auburn.

Gen. J. Dick, Penn., and Col. Allen, Jamestown, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Maj.-Gen. Hartsuff, United States Army, Hon. J. Alden, Monroe, N. Y., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Mr. Biendet will leave the Bravoort House to-day in steam for Mexico.

Arrival of Rebel Cotton.

The steamship *Atalanta*, Capt. JOHN PENNINGTON, from Mobile Bay, 16th inst., arrived yesterday afternoon, having on board 1,000 bales of cotton on account of the rebel Government, the proceeds of which are to be expended in purchasing blankets, clothing, &c., for the rebel prisoners now held by our Government. The cotton is in charge of Capt. FRANK G. NOYES, of Maj.-Gen. GRANGER's staff, and was delivered to him on the 12th by the rebel authorities at Mobile, outside of their obstructions, from their steamer *Waverly*.

There was nothing of any moment going on in the vicinity of Mobile. Gen. GRANGER, with his army, was still in the neighborhood of East Pascagoula.

The *Atalanta* brings as passenger Capt. NORRIS, of Gen. GRANT's staff.

The Captured Cotton from Savannah.

FOUR CARGOES ON THE WAY.

Mr. FRANCIS ROBINSON, the assistant cotton agent in this city, has received intelligence of four cotton-loaded vessels being on the way to this port from Savannah. Three of the vessels are schooners, and the other is the steamer *Commodore*. On arrival here, the cotton will be carefully assorted, and stored until the return of Collector DRAPER from Savannah. The first sales will probably take place early next month. Several other vessels are loading cotton at Savannah, and their arrival may be looked for before the end of the month.

River Plate Wools at Auction.

BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, the 26th inst., at the store of MURRAY & DAVIS Bros., No. 36 Broadway, 1,500 bales wool, comprising washed Cordova, unwashed Entre Rios; and, medias of the growth of Buenos Ayres, Entre Rios, and South Cordova.

Alarming Report from Richmond.

It is reported that Mr. F. P. Blair, Senior, on his late peace mission to Richmond, was received by some distinguished rebel ladies there with the most affectionate demonstrations, and it is surmised that this is the secret of his return to the rebel Capital. Whatever his secret may be, it "needs no ghost to tell us," that when our bodies are naturally feeble, or debilitated from excess of exertion, or from insidious disease, the lack of strength and vitality, in most cases, may be restored by those means of recuperation which nature and science have placed at our disposal. Of all these advertised restoratives, from the testimony of "a cloud of witnesses," HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS,

As a tonic, never failing,
For debilities prevailing,
Are, East and West, approved the best,
And bear away the palm.
A prescription safe and pleasant,
A physician ever present,
An alterative acting like a balm,
From an essence farinaceous,
And essences herbaceous,
These Bitters, efficacious,
In the circling line around both hemispheres,
Have ever proved fallacious,
But ever safe and gracious,
In the vast demands of twelve successive years.

THE HORRORS OF THE REBEL PRISONS

Far surpass those of the frightful "Middle passage" of the African slave-ship. They cannot be conceived by a stranger to such awful tortures, excepting the sufferer from the horrors of dyspepsia. Yet we are sure that

If Father Abraham could clear
Those rebel prisons foul and drear
Of all in their deadly atmosphere,
Even as these Bitters of Hostetter
Make the forlorn dyspeptic better—
Dispelling all that fearful train
Of troubles that distracts his brain—
That fire his stomach, rack his bones,
And break his sleep with painful groans—
Our suffering soldiers soon would be
From loathsome rebel dungeons free.

THE SWAMPS OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

The hotbeds of Secession, vast in extent, treacherous and dismal as Hades, rank with poisonous vegetation, swarming with reptiles and venomous insects, and reeking with pestilence, are prolific of miasmatic disorders, from the simple chill and fever to the terrible "Yellow Jack." Gen. Hunter's preventive for his soldiers while in command of that department, was a little quinine, mixed with whisky, and administered in "prophylatic doses," morning and evening. But the knowing veterans, from those Carolina swamps, who have tried Hostetter's prescription, say that

When the mists of the morning
Arise as a warning,
And the dews of the night
Descend with a blight,
Where our Bitters employed
The miasma's destroyed—
The antidote's felt in the taking.
There follows no weakness or aching,
No heaviness, trembling or quaking;
No torture of freezing or burning;
No restlessness, yawning or yearning
For water; no twisting or turning,
But health, strength and spirit to wag on,
And to fight like St. George with the dragon.

THE DISCOVERIES AT FORT FISHER.

The rebels have discovered that Fort Fisher was of no value to them since they have lost it, while "our boys" have found in it the key that has unlocked all the outer defences of Wilmington. So, in gaining a hearty digestion, we secure the Fort Fisher to all the ailments of the human system. To this end HOSTETTER'S BITTERS illustrate the combined action of the Navy and Army in silencing the guns of the enemy and in expelling him:

Where the appetite fails they renew it,
And 'tis not for the moment they do it;
But anticipating the question,
Our tonic restores the digestion,
Relieved thus, and strengthened, the stomach
No longer is felt as a hammock,
Or an enemy restless and stealthy,
But active, elastic and healthy.
And this tone of the stomach you'll find,
From its influence genial and kind,
Imparts the same vigorous tone to the frame
And lightens and brightens the mind.

THROUGH THE BOWELS OF THE LAND,

the army of Gen. Sherman, from Atlanta, in the stomach of Georgia, to the seaboard, moved with the restorative action of a tonic and an alterative, as we have seen, from the conciliatory spirit in which that army was received by the citizens of Savannah, after nearly four years of the bowel complaints of the Southern Confederacy. So, too, when from the exposures and irregularities of the soldier's life, our brave boys begin to fall from troubles of the bowels,

A half wine glass to those suffering men
Of Hostetter's Bitters, now and then,
Say morning and evening, they'll need no more,
Will soon their regular functions restore,
Which, changed and deranged, they now deplore.
A mild alterative such troubles will cure,
And ours is that remedy, pleasant and sure.

THE LATEST FROM HOOD'S ARMY.

Our latest advices from the shattered army of Gen. Hood is, that having retired into the woods of Northern Alabama, he is laboring to repair damages, and with a poor prospect of success. This we believe to be true; but when from an attack of sickness, the animal powers, like Hood's army, are shattered, demoralized, broken up, as we may say—

When the body is weak and distressed,
And the mind is disturbed and depressed,
Our Bitters we know, if you'll try,
Will the wants of the system supply—
New life to the blood, to the nerves, and the brain,
Till you feel that "King Richard's himself again."

INDIAN CORN—IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

Since the dethronement of King Cotton, it has been discovered that Indian corn is the life, the blood, bone and muscles of the Southern *Corn-fed*eracy. The fact has also been established on a still grander scale,

That the rectified essence of sound native rye,
Which the hills of old Monongahela supply,
Medicated with juices of herbs which, possessing
Each its medical virtue, bestowed as a blessing,
Make, in HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, a tonic which stands
Approved in all seasons, and climates, and lands.
Army Surgeons indorse it—sea Captains admire it;
And, having once tried it, they always require it.
And out in the gold mines these Bitters are sold,
As the miners' own medicine, precious as gold—
Efficient in coacking disease and expelling,
And as a protective all others excelling.

Prepared and sold by

HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW-YORK OFFICE: No. 59 CEDAR-ST.

Counterfeits! Counterfeits! Parties Dealing in my preparations are warned against purchasing any Pills and Ointment represented as being mine that do not have my private revenue stamp on each box or pot, and the words "Holloway, New-York," water-marked in the book of directions. The counterfeits are now offered for sale in this city. Any party who will detect them will receive a handsome reward by applying to the undersigned. THOS. HOLLOWAY, No. 80 Maiden-lane.

Defiance Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes.—Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes for Silver Plate, &c. At No. 63 Murray-st., corner College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure, Truss Office only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silks elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant

Trusses, &c.—WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS is the best truss in the world. It will positively cure rupture. No pressure on the back or cord. Different from all others. GREGORY & CO., No. 609 Broadway.

Catarrh.—Dr. Goodale's catarrh remedy and mode of treatment is noted for curing the most hopeless cases. It relieves more agony and silent suffering than tongue can tell. Price $1. Send a stamp for Dr. Goodale's new pamphlet on catarrh. NORTON & OO., sole agents, No. 76 Bleecker-st., one door west of Broadway.

Family sewing of every description beautifully done on the Grover & Baker sewing machine, at No. 936 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.

Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus, E BAKER, SMITH & CO., No. 183 Centre-st.

At Old Prices.—Wedding and Visiting Cards, French Note Papers, &c. EVERDELL'S elegant styles, No. 302 Broadway, corner Duane-st.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, black or brown, reliable. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists.

Knitting Machines—For Plain or Fancy Knitting; different sizes and gauges; the best in use. DALTON KNITTING MACHINE CO., 341 Broadway

A Sore Throat, when Neglected, often results in confirmed bronchitis, a dangerous and frequently a fatal disease. Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, however, is a sure remedy for coughs, colds and all bronchial affections, and when taken in time, soon removes all dangerous symptoms.

Brant's Indian Pulmonary Balsam—THE BEST REMEDY EXTANT FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Has been used for twenty-five years, and during all that time been highly approved, producing wonderful cures, as can be seen by the many certificates in "Brant's Magazine."

BRANT'S INDIAN PURIFYING EXTRACT,

THE MOST CERTAIN PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD EVER PRODUCED. It is purely a vegetable alterative, and permanently cures scrofula, fever sores, erysipelas, salt rheum, rheumatism, pimples and blotches on the face, cancer and cancerous ulcers, dyspepsia, and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. For sale by all druggists.

See "Brant's Magazine" for important testimonials of cures. Furnished gratuitously by druggists.

DIXON, CLARKE & HALLETT, Proprietors, No. 149 Chambers-st.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

Sold by druggists generally.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

A Card.

THE METROPOLITAN BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM,

No. 515 Broadway.

E. A. Brooks, having sold his store and stock of goods in Fulton-st., will continue to carry on his business as heretofore at his old and commodious establishment in Broadway, where he is now prepared to offer for the inspection of his patrons the most beautiful assortment of boots, shoes, gaiters, slippers and overshoes to be found in the city. His stock of goods comprises every variety of style for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. Special attention is called to his collection of men's, boys' and youths' water-proof boots, so necessary at this season of the year. The public are invited to call and examine, at No. 515 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Parry's

MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION.

Chloasma, or Moth Patches, Bentigo or Freckles, blemishes in the face called moths, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the face show more strongly on blondes than brunettes; but they contribute greatly in marring the beauty on either; and anything that will effectually remove them without injuring the skin in texture or color, would be considered a great achievement in medical science. Dr. B. C. PERRY, who has made diseases of the skin a specialty, has discovered an infallible remedy for the removal of moth, freckles and other discolorations from the face without injuring the skin in texture or color. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. For sale by all druggists. Call for Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion.

WEEKS & POTTER, No. 170 Washington-st., Boston, Wholesale Agents for New England.

Furs! Furs!! at Cost.

Ladies and gents will find a large and varied assortment of rich and rare FURS at WHITE'S, the hatter. Selling at cost to close out the balance of his stock.

GEO. W. WHITE,

No. 216 Broadway, under Barnum's Museum.

Skating Boots.

ARCTIC OVERSHOES.

Boots and shoes of every description and price.

LORIN BROOKS & SON,

No. 434 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

Second-Hand Safes.

In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale very cheap.

MARVIN & Co., No. 265 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's

Highest Premium

LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES.

No. 625 BROADWAY.

See Wheeler & Wilson's Buttonhole Machine.

Small Pox has already sacrificed some of our best and bravest troops. Soldiers, listen to the voice of reason, supply yourselves with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. The Pills purify the blood and strengthen the stomach, while the Ointment removes all pain, and prevents pit marks. If the reader of this notice cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1 60 per box or pot.

Dyspepsia Tablets Cure Indigestion, Heartburn, &c. 50 cents per box. Prepared by S. G. Welling, No. 571 Broadway. Sold by Druggists.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch and lock-stitch sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Closing Out Sale of Hats and Caps.

J. R. TERRY, No. 409 Broadway.

All the Latest Styles of Dress and Soft Hats and Caps at

TERRY'S, No. 409 Broadway.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hats,

Ladies' Skating and Riding Hats, &c., selling off at half price.

TERRY, No. 409 Broadway.

Ladies' Furs.—The largest assortment, finest qualities and lowest prices at

TERRY'S, No. 409 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BRAND—HUBBAY.—On Thursday, Jan. 19, at the bride's residence, by Rev. W. T. Beaty, WILLIAM BRAND, of New-York, and MISS COAMALIA E., second daughter of R. R. Hubert.

☞ Newark and New-Brunswick papers please copy.

FOOTE—STORNAN.—At the residence of the bride's father, on Monday, Jan. 23, by Rev. E. Lucas, JOHN A. FOOTE, of Catskill, N. Y., and ADELLA M. STODDARD, of Harlem. No cards.

JOHNSTON—JANKINS.—At the Church of the Transfiguration, on Saturday, Jan. 21, by Rev. Dr. G. H. Houghton, Lieut. LOUIS M. JOHNSTON, youngest son of the late Francis Upton Johnston, M. D., of this city, and MARY DUNBAR, youngest daughter of the late John C. Jenkins, M. D., Elgin, Natchez, Miss.

NIVEN—BROWER.—On Thursday, Jan. 12, at the Cathedral, Nassau, Bahamas, by Rev. Robert Swann, Garrison Chaplain, assisted by Rev. Richardson Saunders, Rector of St. Anne's, E. RAWAN NIVAN, Lieutenant in H. M. 1st W. I. Regt., and JULIET CHENNEAU, daughter of Silas Brower, Esq., of New-Hamburgh, N. Y.

RAPALYA—BENNETT.—On Tuesday, Jan. 24, at New-Canaan, by Rev. James Carroll, at the M. E. Church of the above place, ABRAM D. RAPALYA and PHŒBE A. BENNETT, eldest daughter of Able Bennett, Esq., Newtown, L. I. No cards.

☞ Poughkeepsie, N. Y., papers please copy.

DIED.

BABCOCK—Suddenly, Monday, Jan. 23, MARY G. BABCOCK, wife of John H. Babcock.

Funeral will take place from the house of her daughter, No. 47 Park-place, East Baltic-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 25, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

BABCOCK.—In Newark, N. J., on Monday, Jan. 23, of consumption, CHARLES B. BABCOCK.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Elizabeth Allen, No. 133 Broad-st., on Wednesday, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice. Trains leave New-York at 1 o'clock P. M.

BLACK.—On Monday, Jan. 23, at her residence, No. 71 East 17th-st., ANN, daughter of the late John Black.

Funeral services at the 18th-st. Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Alexander's,) between 3d-av. and Irving-place, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Her friends, and those of her brothers, William and James Black, are respectfully invited to attend.

BACON.—In this city, on Monday, Jan. 23, DAVID FRANCIS BACON, M. D., in the 52d year of his age.

The remains will be taken to New-Haven for interment.

BEARD.—On Tuesday, Jan. 24, at 10 o'clock, CARRIE LA CLEAR, infant daughter of W. H. and Carria R. Beard.

Funeral at 11 o'clock Thursday, the 26th inst., at the residence of Thomas Le Clear, Stapleton, Staten Island.

BRANCH.—Suddenly, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 24, WILLIAM BRANCH, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 126 West 13th-st., on Thursday, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

COURTNAY.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 30, JUSTINA COURTNEY, of dropsy, aged 7 years, 9 months and 3 days.

Her remains were taken to Orange County for interment.

CONATHEY.—Also, in Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 23, of dropsy, MARY AUGUSTA CONATHEY, aged 6 years, 3 months and 6 days, only children of Wm. V. and Sarah Conathey.

Her remains will be taken to Orange County for interment on Thursday morning.

DOLSEN.—On Monday, Jan. 23, at 8:30 P. M., WILLIAM DOLSEN, in the 73d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 168 East 18th-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday, the 26th inst., without further invitation. His remains will be conveyed to Orange county for interment.

DOUGHTY.—At Croton, Westchester County, on Monday, Jan. 23, after a short illness, Mrs. EMMA DOUGHTY, wife of Mr. J. P. Doughty, daughter of Benj. and Martha Sickles, of Mamaroneck, aged 31 years, 8 months and 28 days.

DAY.—In Brooklyn, L. I., on Tuesday, Jan. 24, ANN ELIZA, widow of the late Abel Day, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her mother, Martha, widow of Richard G. Lawarre, and of her brother, James Lawarre, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Theodore Parsells, No. 20 Powers-st., Brooklyn.

ELLIS.—In this city, on Tuesday, Jan. 24, Mr. H. H. ELLIS, of the firm of Betts, Nichols & Co.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

GRAY.—On Monday morning Jan. 23, HELEN M. BENSON, wife of William Gray.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the North Presbyterian Church, 9th-av. and 31st-st., on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock.

GUILD.—At Astoria, L. I., on Sunday, Jan. 22, ALICE W., youngest daughter of William H. and Charlotte Guild, aged 17 years, 1 month and 9 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the parents, 1st-av. and Grand-st., Astoria, this day, (Wednesday,) Jan. 25, at 11 o'clock A. M.

HUNTER.—On Monday night, Jan. 23, EDWARD EVERETT, infant son of Stephen V. A. and Frances Amelia Hunter.

Funeral will take place from the residence of his grandfather, Mr. Wm. Fanning, No. 37 West 30th-st., at 12 o'clock this (Wednesday) noon. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

HEATH.—On Tuesday, Jan. 24, at the 8th-av. Hotel, WILLIAM HEATH, Jr., infant son of William and Elizabeth Bond Heath, aged 1 year and 5 months.

MATHEWS.—On Monday, Jan. 23, at his late residence, No. 40 Summit-st., South Brooklyn, after a lingering illness, Mr. ROBERT MATHEWS, formerly of London, England, aged 45 years, 7 months and 23 days.

His funeral will take place on Wednesday, Jan. 25 at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ London, Eng., Utica, N. Y., and St. Louis papers please copy.

MOTT.—On Monday, Jan. 23, SAMUEL C. L., son of Samuel L. and Lavinia S. Mott, aged 22 years.

Funeral on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M., at Sing Sing, Westchester County.

PEISHAM.—In Concord, Mass., on Monday, Jan. 16, MOSES PEISHAM, in the 76th year of his age.

ROGERS.—On Monday, Jan. 23, ANNA M. ROGERS, in her 49th year, daughter of James Rogers, deceased.

The funeral services will take place at the house of her brother-in-law, Lemuel H. Waters, No. 145 West 45th-st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to the family vault at Hyde Park, Dutchess County.

STOREY.—On Monday, Jan. 23, CHARLES W., youngest child of JEO. M. and CARO A. W. Storey, aged 4 years.

Funeral services at the house of his parents, No. 74 West 11th-st., on Thursday, at 3 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

SPENCE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 23, after a long and severe illness, WILLIAM SPENCE, Sr., formerly of Kingussie, Fifeshire County, Scotland, and for the last 39 years a resident of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 148 Livingston-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

☞ Fifeshire County, Scotland, papers please copy.

VERDENBERGH.—In Jersey City, on Monday, Jan. 23, PETER VERDENBERGH, formerly of this city, in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 79 York-st., Jersey City, on Thursday afternoon, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock.

VALENTINE.—At Flushing, L. I., on Tuesday, Jan. 24, SAMUEL VALENTINE, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, at 12 o'clock, noon, at his late residence on Jagar-av., Flushing, without further notice. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 9½ and 11½ o'clock A. M.

WEBSTER.—At West Hoboken, N. J., on Sunday, Jan. 22, MARIAN EVALINA, daughter of the late Joon Webster, aged 24 years and 8 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her mother, Mrs. Keelina Webster, Fallsgate avenue, West Hoboken, on Tuesday, the 26th inst., at 1 o'clock. Carriages will leave Hoboken Ferry at 12½ o'clock. Interment in Greenwood Cemetery.

WHEELER.—On Monday, Jan. 23, at his late residence, No. 130 West 23d-st., SAMUEL GERBNE WHEELER, in the 73d year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment.

AN ENTIRELY NEW INVENTION IN DENTISTRY.

The Public and Profession are invited to examine Dr. LEVETT'S "PATENT" in COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificial teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced, occupying but half the space in the mouth heretofore deemed indispensable, while its adhesion is perfect. No. 832 Broadway. Hours 9 till 5.

Can refer to patients of the highest respectability.

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LIFE FOR THE HAIR.

Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out in three days, keeps the head clean, cool and healthy, will not stain the skin, or soil the whitest fabric. The best hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Can be used freely, contains nothing injurious; strengthens and promotes the growth of the weakest hair. It is recommended and used by the first medical authority in New-York. All are freely invited to examine this wonderful triumph of science. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, where advice as to the treatment of the hair will be gratuitously given. Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

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Spring is the time to use DR. LEATHE'S

YELLOW DOCK SYRUP,

Which purifies the blood, invigorates the body, gives tone to the nerves, strength to the muscles, and health to every channel, joint and limb.

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ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

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Recommended by all the best physicians in the city. Manufactured at No. 118 Chatham-st., New-York. For sale, wholesale and retail.

MEETING OF "FRIENDS ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF FREEDMEN" will be held at Friends' Meeting-house, corner of Rutherford-place and 16th-st., on FIFTH DAY (THURSDAY EVENING,) the 26th inst., at 7½ o'clock. All who are interested in this cause are invited to attend.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for OLD NEWSPAPERS, PAMPHLETS, BOOKS and WASTE PAPER of every description. STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st., One door west of Nassau-st.

TO PURIFY, ENRICH THE BLOOD, AND beautify the complexion, use HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. One bottle equals in strength one gallon of the Syrup or Decoction.

WHY INJURE THE COMPLEXION BY powders and washes which choke or fill up the pores of the skin, and in a short time leave it harsh and dry? It is in the blood, and if you want smooth and soft skin use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It gives a brilliancy to the complexion.

A CLEAR, SMOOTH SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL complexion follows the use of HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. It removes black spots, pimples and all eruptions of the skin.

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DISEASES OF THE

THROAT AND LUNGS.

Editor of New-York Times:

Permit me to call the attention of your readers to the fact that I have retired from general practice, and will in future devote my time and attention exclusively to the treatment of the diseases of the

RESPIRATORY ORGANS,

by my peculiar system of

SPECIFIC TOPICAL MEDICATION.

An extensive and constant practice of over thirty years, during which a large share of my studies, time and attention have been devoted to the treatment of diseases of the THROAT and LUNGS, have enabled me to introduce most important improvements both in the examination and treatment of these organs, by which I have obtained results that attracted the attention of the medical world both in this country and in Europe. This system enables me to convey remedial agents directly to the affected parts, in a manner not attained by any other known method. These are applied in connection with such general treatment as each individual case requires and an extensive experience in that class of diseases suggests. It has proved itself of the greatest value in the following diseases:

CHRONIC CATARRH,

THROAT AFFECTIONS,

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AFFECTIONS OF THE VOICE,

DYPHTHERIA,

ASTHMA,

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CONSUMPTION,

and all the various diseases of the lungs.

The reputation of my peculiar system does not depend upon future experiments, paid-for newspaper puffs, or upon the result obtained in a few selected favorable cases, but has been tested in an extensive practice of over thirty years, both in Europe and this country, in a large number of cases of every description, with the most gratifying results. Living witnesses of the highest respectability residing here and elsewhere, whose names and residence will be cheerfully furnished at the office, will substantiate beyond all doubt the complete success of my treatment.

In retiring from the extensive general practice in which I have been engaged for upward of thirty years, and in concentrating my efforts exclusively upon the treatment of the respiratory organs—a class of diseases so prevalent in this country, and so inimical to life, I yield only to the constantly increasing demand made upon my time by office practice, and in departing from the strict rules of medical ethics, so far as to avail myself of the press as a medium for the introduction of my system to the public at large, I discharge a duty which I owe to those to whom my varied and extensive experience and acknowledged skill might be of vital importance, and who could not be reached through any other channel.

Well knowing the prejudice existing by a portion of the community against specialists, particularly (and frequently justly so) against advertising ones, I think it due to myself to state that I am a regularly educated physician, and have been engaged in the general practice of medicine for upward of thirty years, the last half of which has been spent in this city. I am not only a member of various medical societies, but have the honor to be the founder of several of them, and have, since the commencement of my professional career, constantly contributed the result of my observations to some of the best medical journals of the day.

The proofs of each and every statement here put forth can be readily substantiated, and will cheerfully be exhib

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COAL
SUPPLIED AT ACTUAL COST.
NO PERSONAL LIABILITY.

THE CONSUMERS' BENEFIT COAL COMPANY is now organizing upon the mutual plan, and presents the same features that have resulted so successfully in Philadelphia and Boston. This is the pioneer company in New-York.

Cash Capital	$500,000
Number of shares	50,000
Par Value (to be full paid)	10

Each share entitles the holder to receive annually and perpetually

ONE TON OF COAL AT ACTUAL COST,

and semi-annual cash dividends of the profits of the sales of surplus coal after supplying the shareholders. It is confidently expected that the profits to the shareholders will more than repay the original cost of each share within two years. Very few enterprises can offer equal advantages, combined with benevolence. In furnishing an article used by all, at the least possible cost.

The Directors have secured a perpetual lease of the celebrated

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Improvements, personal property, &c., in full and successful operation, at Wilkesbarre, Penn.

The quality of the coal for domestic and manufacturing purposes, (being the great Baltimore veins,) the facilities and economy of mining, are unsurpassed by that of any mines in the United States.

There are six steam engines, pumps, breakers and shaft, (each 1,000 tons daily capacity,) slope mine-roads, cars, tools, implements, miners' houses, powder and oil houses, carpenters' and blacksmiths' shops, horses, mules, &c., complete.

100,000 tons of coal is now ready for removal, and with complete facilities, by railroads and canals. A supply of 150,000 to 200,000 tons can be annually taken out and delivered, commencing immediately upon the organization.

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BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 29, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236 Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes issued to the Seventh Ward Bank, late an incorporated bank located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed by the Superintendent of the Banking Department at par, at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter.

The outstanding notes of said bank must be presented, as aforesaid, for redemption within six years from the date hereof; and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the fund in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864. }

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For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

THE CIRCULATING NOTES OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK, at Hoboken, N. J., are redeemed in New-York, at par, at the banking house of H. J. Messenger, No. 139 Broadway.
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PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY.
CAPITAL, $1,500,000, DIVIDED INTO 300,000 SHARES.
PAR VALUE, $5.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $1 PER SHARE.
NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT OR CALL ON THE SUBSCRIBERS, AS 50,000 SHARES ARE RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

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No. 71 BROADWAY, N. Y. No. 147 BALTIMORE-ST.,
Nos. 619 and 614 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILA. BALTIMORE, MD.

The company is organized under the laws of the State of New-York. The principal office is No. 71 Broadway, with branch offices in Philadelphia and Baltimore, for the convenience of subscribers, where the certificates of stock will be issued to subscribers without delay. The property, embracing upward of 635 acres, has been selected with great care during the last three years, by those of the directors who have been constantly operating on Oil Creek, and throughout the entire oil region of Pennsylvania, as well as Western Virginia, and was not selected to sell, but for the purpose of development and producing oil, having now some ten wells under contract, and being bored with vigor, besides those already completed and producing, making in all 13 wells now on the property. Every acre of this Company's property is bottom, and the best of boring-land, much of it on Oil Creek, Cherry Run, Cherry Tree Creek, Walnut Bend, Allegheny River, and other streams where the lands are being developed with good success and prospects of a very large product of oil.

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OFFICE OF THE
METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1865.

STATEMENT OF THE BUSINESS AND CONDITION OF THE COMPANY ON THE 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1864.

Unearned Premiums, Jan. 1, 1864		$167,139 80
Premiums received in 1864, as follows:		
On Marine Risks	$483,313 46	
On Fire Risks	437,236 04	920,548 50
Total premiums		$1,087,688 30
Premiums marked off as earned from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1864	$778,026 34	
Less Return Premiums	56,460 56	
Net Earned Premiums		$721,565 78
Losses paid during the year:		
On Marine Risks	$170,655 54	
On Fire Risks	206,466 63	
Total Losses	$377,125 17	
Reserved for Losses Unadjusted	26,625 18	
Expenses, Reinsurance Commission and Taxes, (less interest received)	198,293 12	$596,043 47
Net profits		$125,522 31
The capital of said company actually paid up in cash is		$300,000 00
The surplus on the first day of January, 1865		458,321 84
Total amount of capital and surplus		$758,321 84

ASSETS JANUARY 1st, 1865.

Amount of cash on hand and in Bank	$106,741 19	
Amount of cash in hands of Agents and in course of transmission	41,746 56	
Amount of U. S. and N. Y. City Stocks and Bonds	187,029 80	
Amount of Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien of record on Unincumbered Real Estate	185,550 00	
Amount of Loans on Collateral, payable on demand	92,375 00	
Amount of other Miscellaneous Items	29,500 00	
Amount due for Premiums on Policies issued at office	19,167 77	
Amount of Bills Receivable for Premiums on Marine Risks	91,455 70	
Interest due and accrued, but not yet payable	13,756 12	$758,321 84

The Board of Directors have this day resolved to pay a dividend of

SIX PER CENT.

on the outstanding Certificates of Profits, to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, the 20th of February next; also a dividend of

TEN PER CENT.

on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable in cash on demand; also a dividend of

FIFTY PER CENT.,

in scrip, on the net earned Participating Premiums of the company for the year 1864, for which Certificates will be issued on and after the 20th day of March next.

DIRECTORS:

JAS LORIMER GRAHAM, DANIEL PARISH,
ROBT. M. C. GRAHAM, DUDLEY S. FULLER,
EDW. A. STANSBURY, HENRY V. BUTLER,
JOSEPH B. VARNUM, GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
BOWES R. McILVAINE, CHARLES P. KIRKLAND,
FREDK. H. WOLCOTT, JOS. B. VARNUM, JR.,
WILLIAM E. STRONG, WATSON E. CASE,
JOHN C. HENDERSON, LORRAIN FREEMAN,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER, EDWARD MACOMBER,
MARTIN BATES, JR., J. L. GRAHAM, JR.,
PASCHAL W. TURNEY, S. O. BRADFORD, JR.,
FRANKLIN H. DELANO, GEO. W. HATCH,
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
ROBERT M. C. GRAHAM, Vice-President.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, 2d Vice-President.
JOHN C. GOODHUE, Secretary.

THE NEWARK PETROLEUM COMPANY.
Incorporated under the Laws of New-York.
CAPITAL STOCK $130,000—SHARES $10 EACH.

Office No. 3 Park-row, Room No. 8.

Owns two hundred acres of land in fee simple, its entire product being the property of stockholders. Located in the heart of the most productive oil region, near Futhey's Creek, three-quarters of a mile from the Alleghany, about forty rods from Cherry Run. It is surrounded with wells. Among them are the Reed, Amazon, Auburn, Horton and Warren wells. The pipes transmitting oil from the last cross this territory. This Company offer special inducements for investment, not only in location, surroundings and intrinsic value, but in the fact that the capital of $130,000 is so small in proportion to its large and valuable territory, owned in fee simple. There is room for many wells, whose product will be divided on a small capital, promising large remuneration. Should the whole territory yield only an equivalent to one 40-barrel well, it would give a net of $120,000 per year to divide on its stock, or about 100 per cent. If the surrounding developments are any guide, it should yield several times that amount. The President is actually engaged in the work of development. The books will be open for subscription, for a short time, at the office, a limited amount of stock only being left.

WM. O. LORD, President.
JOHN McKILLOP, Vice-President.
W. H. MURPHY, Treasurer.
S. CHASE, Secretary.

H. J. MESSENGER.
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,

Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.

Will buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 6s, OF 1861.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.

Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.

ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS
of every description not usually sold at the stock exchanges,
FARM MORTGAGE BONDS.
Issue Aid LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE, MILWAUKEE AND MADISON, RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD, &c., WISCONSIN COUNTY AND TOWN BONDS,
Wanted by
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 48 Pine-st.

NOTICE.—THE EAST RIVER BANK WILL ORganize as soon as practicable as a National Bank, with the capital increased to $500,000.

Having a surplus of over 40 per cent., a dividend in stock of 25 per cent will be made to present shareholders; the remainder of the surplus will be participated in, by the increased stock.

The subscription book is now open at the bank, No. 680 Broadway.

By order of the board.

WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE No. 18 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1865.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS FOR THE guaranteed stock of this company will be closed on the 17th inst., and reopened on the 2d day of February next. The transfer books for the common stock of this company will be closed on the 14th day of February, and reopened on the 1st day of March next.

D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1865. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will take place at the Banking Room, No. 44 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 6th of February, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

OFFICE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 76 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1865. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, Feb. 6, 1865. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF KNICKERBOCKER STAGE COMPANY are requested to attend a meeting, to be held at the office of the company, corner of 5th-av. and 23d-st., THURSDAY, Jan. 26, 1865, at 3 o'clock P. M.

W. H. LEWIS, Sec.

THE COUPONS OF THE RICHMOND COUNTY BONDS will be paid at the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st., when due.

F. B. WARDELL, County Treasurer.
STATEN ISLAND, Jan. 23, 1865.

FINANCIAL.

THE
COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL STOCK.....$1,000,000
Divided into 200,000 Shares, at $5 per share.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE,
TO 60,000 SHARES ONLY, $2 50 PER SHARE.
STOCK ISSUED FULL PAID.
$50,000 CASH APPROPRIATED AS A WORKING CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT,	VICE-PRESIDENT.
ISAIAH LUKENS.	WM. M. STEWART.
TREASURER.	SECRETARY,
WM. D. SMITH.	E. J. HARRISON.

DIRECTORS.

ISAIAH LUKENS, ROBERT SMITH,
W. D. SMITH, EDWD. F. CUSHMAN,
W. M. STEWART.

OFFICES—NO. 42 PINE-STREET, NEW-YORK, AND NOS. 23 AND 24 WASHINGTON BUILDINGS, (274 South Third-street, below Walnut,) PHILADELPHIA.

The intrinsic value of their territory is greater than that of any other oil company now before the public, with the same amount of capital.

THERE WILL BE BUT SIXTY THOUSAND SHARES of the capital stock sold at the subscription price, $2 50 per share, *and not a single share above that number will be sold at any price whatever* until the territory is developed. This the Secretary will indorse on the back of each receipt for stock if desired.

A competent Superintendent is rapidly developing the property; he has two engines on the ground, two wells already started, and three more will be in operation as soon as the engines are completed.

There is a valuable saw-mill on the Cotter Farm, and timber on the whole of the territory sufficient to give a profit of $200 per day for twenty years, or $400 *daily for ten years*. There is also a large amount of coal on the two square miles in Forrest County. The timber and the coal will give to the company a handsome dividend, independent of the oil.

The market value of the territory owned by the company has increased to such an extent that it is at present worth

THREE QUARTERS OF A MILLION OF DOLLARS.

The amount of capital that will be raised by the sale of the

60,000 SHARES

will be only

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Were the company to sell out either one of their properties at the present time, it would realize more than double the amount they will obtain by sale of the above number of shares. No better evidence of the stability of the company, or of the value of their stock as an investment, can be offered.

The Directors invite all who desire investing in oil stocks to call at their offices and examine prospectus, drawings, &c., where they cannot fail to be satisfied that the

COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY

ranks among those companies that will stand when all others fall, and that it is on such a basis that stockholders cannot fail to realize a handsome profit aside from the question of oil altogether.

The books for subscription will be open for a short time longer at the offices of the company.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.

☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

REMOVAL.

THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have removed to No. 156 Broadway, between Liberty-st. and Maiden-lane.

THE
SPEEDWELL MUTUAL COAL CO.

CAPITAL, $400,000.
40,000 SHARES—$10 PER SHARE.
WORKING CAPITAL, $30,000.

Each share of stock entitles the holder of the share to one Gross Ton (2,240 lbs.) of Coal at cost—$7 50—or less, with a divisional dividend of 20 per cent., which will reduce the net cost of coal to a very low figure. This enterprise should be taken hold of by every person using coal; it is not only a saving of 50 per cent on the cost of the coal, but a good paying dividend to every share of stock, which renders it a very desirable investment to the capitalist as well as the poor man. The colliery is now producing 80,000 tons per annum of the best Red Ash Coal. The subscription books are now open. Please call and see prospectus and learn particulars of

WILLIAM I. HARLAN,
Coal Office, Room No. 71, Trinity Building,
No. 111 Broadway.

The attention of all retail dealers is called to the above.

HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
NO. 44 PINE STREET,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
BUY AND SELL
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 6s. OF '81 BONDS,
U. S. 10-40 BONDS,
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. DEBT CERTIFICATES,
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
And every form of United States Securities.

We have always on hand a large assortment of Certificates of Indebtedness, due to every month of the year, which we offer at rates that pay more interest than the late dates at Board quotations.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

WILLIAM C. GILMAN,
NO. 6 PINE-ST.,
BUYS
AND
SELLS
MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE SCRIP.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS OF 1881.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 10-40 BONDS.
ONE YEAR CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS.

NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN USUAL COMMISSION ALLOWED.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS COLLECTED OR PURCHASED.

JOHN B. MURRAY,
NO. 11 BROAD-ST., NEAR WALL,
DEALER IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

OIL AND COAL LANDS.

Several tracts in Braxton County, West Virginia, for sale by the subscriber.

TITLES WARRANTED. Apply Nos. 8 and 10 Wall-st., Room No. 41, between 11 and 2 o'clock.

E. HECKSCHER.

PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE, }
No. 73 Broadway, corner Rector-st. }

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK Exchange for dealings in Petroleum stocks, located in the Empire Buildings, No. 73 Broadway, corner of Rector-st., will open for business on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1. I wish the officers of the various Petroleum Companies of this and other States to furnish me, as promptly as practicable, prospectuses showing their organizations, in order that a full list of stocks may be compared. I am now ready to furnish subscribers with their tickets of admission and to receive additional subscribers. The annual subscription to this Exchange is twenty-five ($25) dollars.

W. L. JACKSON, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Long Island Gas-Light Company, held Jan. 16, 1865, at their office, No. 18 Court-st., Brooklyn, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors of said company for the ensuing year:

WILLIAM COLT, F. B. JUDD,
MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, JOHN C. BARNES,
JOHN L. SPADER, E. L. SANDERSON,
JOHN D. BERRI.

At a subsequent meeting, held Jan. 23, the board organized by the election of the following named gentlemen as officers: William Colt, President; John L. Spader, Vice-President; John C. Barnes, Treasurer; E. L. Sanderson, Counselor; John W. Van Hosen, Secretary.

By order of the board,
JOHN W. VAN HOSEN, Secretary.

STAR IRON COMPANY.

NOTICE.—The first stockholders meeting of the Star Iron Company, for the election of a Board of Directors, will be held at the office of Messrs. Fink & Prentiss, in New London, Connecticut, on MONDAY, the 6th day of February next, at 3 o'clock P. M. A full attendance is requested.

WILLIAM H. STARR.
NEW LONDON, CONN., Jan. 23, 1865.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of this association will be held at their bank, No. 5 Nassau-st., on the 14th day of February next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said bank.

C. N. JORDAN, Cashier.
CITY AND NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1865.

FINANCIAL.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
EVERETT PETROLEUM COMPANY.

ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, NO. 74 BEAVER-ST., NEW-YORK.

OFFICERS:

HENRY J. BAKER, Esq., President.
JOHN D. WING, Esq., Treasurer.

TRUSTEES.

Henry J. Baker, Esq., of Messrs. H. J. Baker & Bro., No. 182 Pearl-st.
Randolph M. Cooley, Esq., No. 88 Wall-st.
Frederick Bredt, Esq., No. 178 Fulton-st.
John D. Wing, Esq., of Messrs. Wing & Evans, No. 74 Beaver-st.
John J. Petit, Esq., of Messrs. Parsons & Petit, No. 79 Beaver-st.
Abram W. Baker, Esq., No. 17 William-st.
Coll J. Turner, Esq., No. 118 Water-st.

SUPERINTENDENT AT OIL CITY, FRANK W. ALLIN.

THE EVERETT PETROLEUM COMPANY

Is a Corporation organized under the laws of the State of New-York, with a capital of.....$300,000
Divided into.....30,000 shares.

PAR VALUE $10 EACH.

Shareholders are *exempt from all personal liability.*

The property of this company has been selected with great care by practical parties, most of whom have been connected with the celebrated Excelsior Company. This fact sufficiently guarantees its success.

The Trustees have retained sufficient working capital to fully develop their lands.

The receipts, from the wells now producing, guarantee regular monthly dividends; and it is fully expected that when those now going down are completed, the dividends will meet the expectations of the most sanguine.

The subscription books are now open for a limited number of shares at the following

OFFICES:

Messrs. H. J. Baker & Bro., No. 182 Pearl-st.
Randolph M. Cooley, No. 88 Wall-st.
Fred. Bredt, No. 178 Fulton-st.
Coll J. Turner, No. 118 Water-st.
Wing & Evans, No. 74 Beaver-st., and at
OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, No. 74 Beaver-st.

OFFICE OF THE
BROOKLYN PETROLEUM COMPANY.
The books are now closed. Subscriptions to the Capital Stock are now payable at the office. Subscribers are requested to be as prompt as possible in order to facilitate the early issue of the stock.

CHAS. P. WILLIAMS, 2d, Secretary.

BROOKLYN
PETROLEUM COMPANY.

CAPITAL, $500,000.
100,000 SHARES AT $5 PER SHARE.
OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
NO. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

OFFICERS:

ALEXANDER McCUE, President.
WILLIAM H. WALLACE, Vice-President.
WILLIAM A. FOWLER, Treasurer.
CHAS. P. WILLIAMS, 2d, Secretary.
CHARLES LOWREY, Counselor.

TRUSTEES:

ALEXANDER McCUE, Esq., No. 341 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
WM. H. WALLACE, Esq., No. 121 Washington-st., New-York.
ANDREW CARRIGAN, Esq., President of the Emigrant Savings Bank, Chambers-st., N. Y.
WILLIAM A. FOWLER, Esq., No. 74 Broadway, N. Y.
EDWARD R. JONES, Esq., corner Broome and Lewis sts., N. Y.
EDWARD F. PATCHEN, Esq., (Messrs. T. Ketcham & Co.,) No. 68 Wall-st., N. Y.
CHARLES LOWREY, Esq., Montague-st., Brooklyn.
A. C. BURKE, M. D., No. 142 Union-st., Brooklyn.
WILLIAM M. LITTLE, Esq., (of Wyckoff & Little,) Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.

The property of this company consists of 182 acres of good boring territory, in FEE SIMPLE, situate in the heart of the Oil Region, in Venango County, Pennsylvania, together with leases in wells, which are now producing a net product of nearly FORTY BARRELS PER DAY, which at the present price of $12 per barrel, is $480 per day, or over $14,000 per month, which gives over TWO AND A-HALF PER CENT. ON THE CAPITAL STOCK, and when the wells, which are now going down, are completed, the production of oil to the company will be LARGELY INCREASED.

It also owns the ENTIRE WORKING INTEREST in two wells which are being bored, with every indication of being fine paying wells.

It also owns interest in nine wells, now being sunk, which, when completed, will largely increase its revenue.

The trustees are determined to make it rank among the best petroleum companies yet formed.

The subscription books, for a limited number of shares, are now open at the offices of Messrs. T. Ketcham & Co., No. 68 Wall-st.; Wm. H. Wallace, Esq., No. 121 Washington-st.; Wm. A. Fowler, Esq., No. 74 Broadway; E. R. Jones, Esq., City Mills, corner Broome and Lewis sts., in the City of New-York; and Messrs. Wyckoff & Little, Montague-st., near Court; D. K. Ducker, Esq., No. 3 Fulton-st.; D. B. Powell, No. 77 Myrtle-av., in the City of Brooklyn, or of either of the Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1865. }

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1864:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec. 31, 1864	$7,558,437 28
Premiums on Policies not marked off Jan. 1, 1864	2,407,334 61
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$9,965,771 89

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec. 31, 1864	$7,964,359 14
Losses paid during the same period	$3,316,625 67
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	1,313,299 63

The company has the following Assets:

United States and State of New-York Stock	
City, Bank and other Stocks	$4,974,715 00
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	2,187,950 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	143,760 00
Dividends on Stocks, interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the company, estimated at	120,812 89
Premium notes and bills receivable	2,476,018 99
United States Gold Coin	541,899 63
Cash in Bank	288,432 91
Total amount of assets	$11,133,589 43

SIX per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 7th of February next.

After reserving three and one half million dollars of profit, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1863 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 7th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1864, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 4th of April next.

The profits of the company, ascertained from July 1, 1842, to Jan. 1, 1864, for which certificates were issued, amount to.....$16,951,020
Additional from Jan. 1, 1864, to Jan. 1, 1865.....2,740,000
Total profits for 22½ years.....$19,691,020
The certificates previous to 1863 have been redeemed by cash.....12,653,730
Net earnings remaining with the company on Jan. 1, 1865.....$7,037,290

By order of the Board,
J. H. CHAPMAN, Acting Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	William Sturgis, Jr.,
Charles Dennis,	Henry K. Bogert,
W. H. H. Moore,	William E. Dodge,
Henry Coit,	Dennis Perkins,
William C. Pickersgill,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,
Lewis Curtis,	J. Henry Burey,
Charles H. Russell,	Cornelius Grinnell,
Lowell Holbrook,	C. A. Hand,
R. Warren Weston,	Watts Sherman,
Royel Phelps,	R. J. Howland,
Caleb Barstow,	Benjamin Brocock,
A. P. Pillot,	Fletcher Westray,
Daniel S. Miller,	Rob't B. Minturn, Jr.,
Joshua J. Henry,	Gordon W. Burnham,
George G. Hobson,	Frederick Chauncey,
David Lane,	James Low,
James Brice,	Charles H. Marshall.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 16 WALL-ST.—At an election for Directors, held at the office of the Company, on the 10th inst., George C. Collins, William H. Slocum, Charles M. Church, John J. Gortic, and Lynds L. Jones, whose term expiring, were reelected. At a subsequent meeting of the board, held this day, GEORGE A. JARVIS was unanimously reelected President of the company for the ensuing year.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST. }
NEW-YORK, 20th January, 1865. }

THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1865, FROM the Bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, and the Chicago and North Western Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that day on presentation at this office.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 45 EXCHANGE-PLACE, (Room No. 20, third floor,) NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1865.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will be closed from the 20th of January to the 10th of February next.

G. E. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, DUBUQUE, Iowa, Jan. 11, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Co. will be held at the office of the Company in Dubuque, Iowa, on MONDAY, Feb. 13, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing four directors for the term of two years.

LOUIS BOIBUT, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

SPECIAL PETROLEUM NOTICE.

"LITTLE KANAWHA
AND
ELK RIVER
PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY,"
OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Geologists and practical men unite in their belief, and so

DIVIDENDS.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 167 West-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a Dividend from the earnings of the road for six months, ending 31st December ultimo, of Three and One Half Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock.

Also, a dividend of Four Per Cent. on the Common Capital Stock.

Both payable (less the Government tax of Five Per Cent.) at the Treasurer's office, Erie-place, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of February next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed on the afternoon of MONDAY, the 16th inst., and be reopened on the 2d of February.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE No 18 WILLIAM-ST.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF 31-2 PER CENT., FREE of Government tax, will be paid on the common stock of this company, on the 1st day of March next, to the stockholders, standing as such on the books of this company at the close of business on the 14th day of February next.

HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, it was resolved that a dividend of five per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, be paid on the first day of February next, to the holders of full-paid shares of this Company, registered the 20th day of January next, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 20th day of January, and opened on the 3d day of February.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan 24, 1865.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) p r cent. (free from Government tax,) has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after Wednesday, 1st day of February next.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

By order of the board.

N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.

No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.

OPEN DAILY.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made NOW will draw FIVE months INTEREST in July next.

JAMES C. STONEALL, President.

HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M., Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent interest allowed, free from Government tax. Deposits made on or before Feb. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.

R. H. BULL, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,2:4 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	Afloat	900-horse power
FRANCE	Afloat	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	Building	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE,

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY.....Feb. 1
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY.....March 1.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

With a attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. IBELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Class	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,4?0	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	.....
ERIN	3,110	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,372	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,?56	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplit.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

VIRGINIA—Lewis.....Saturday, Feb. 4.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S

Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

GUIDING STAR	Knap	Saturday Jan. 28.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Feb. 4.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Feb. 18.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Feb. 25.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, March 4.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, March 18
DAY STAR	Building	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,

From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50).

The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,?78, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For freight or Passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan 25.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 1.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 8.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 15.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 25.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 1.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or Valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

THROUGH BILLS LADING TO ST. LOUIS AND ALL POINTS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, VIA NEW-ORLEANS.

THE ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS,

JOHN J. ROE, President,

is now ready to contract, and give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for shipment as above.

This Company now owns some twenty first-class steamers running between New-Orleans, St. Louis, and Louisville, and are now arranging connections between New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and New-Orleans.

One of their steamers will leave New-Orleans daily, and by judicious arrangements they are enabled to offer inducements to shippers in lower rates and quick dispatch. Average time of transit, eighteen days.

J. EAGER, Agent,
No. 41 Broad-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COAK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company having been carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 28
GLASGOW.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 4
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MASSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Jan 30, and MONDAY, Feb. 27.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....$60

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

Passengers must have passports.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP
MORRO CASTLE,
Capt. ADAMS,

Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 39 Broadway.

The new and splendid steamship EAGLE, Lawrence, Master, will succeed the MORRO CASTLE and leave on Jan. 1.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail steamship
GEO. CROMWELL,
E. E. VAILL, Commander,

Will leave pier No. 9, North River, on Saturday, January 28, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $75.

For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 66 West-st.

The FUNG SHUEY will follow on Feb. 4.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:

Feb. 3.....NORTH STAR.....SLOCUM.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN AGE.)
Feb. 13.....COSTA RICA.....TINKLEPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
Feb. 23.....OCEAN QUEEN.....WATTS.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

PROTECT THE IRON SHIPS.

OSBORNE'S anti-fouling and anti-corrosive paint for coating ships' bottoms. Iron hulls preserved 18 months from grass, barnacles and corrosion by the Osborne paint. Every transport steamer in the British Navy ordered to be coated with it. Adopted by the admiralty and the Cunard, Peninsular and Oriental, National and African Steamship Companies. AMERICAN OFFICES, No. 11 Broad-st., New-York.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CHINA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The CHINA, J. ANNESLEY, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, the 25th instant.

A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, Jersey City, and the CHINA from 12 to 1 o'clock, to convey passengers and baggage on board.

None but passengers can be taken on board.

The CUBA will sail the 8th of February.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

RAILROADS.

ARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILroad ROAD.

From foot Murray-st., daily at 3½ P. M., connecting with trains for Highlands, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Manchester, &c.

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.

Fare $2. Excursion tickets $3—good for three days.

Steamer JESSE HOYT leaves Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, daily, (excepting Sundays,) at 8 A. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with express trains for Philadelphia, Tuckerton, Barnegat, Tom's River, &c.

Returning leave Vine-st. Ferry, Philadelphia, at 11½ A. M.

☞ Travelers from the city of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line—the state of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

PERTH AMBOY AND WOODBRIDGE RAILROAD.

From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.

Leave Perth Amboy—7:10, 8 45 A. M., 12 M., 3 55, 6.05 P. M.

Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 9 55 A. M., 12 15, 4:10 and 6 20 P. M.

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 21, 1865.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

THEO. P. SWEETSER, General Superintendent.
J. C. CALHOUN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD

Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry.

7.00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Dec. 5, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7:00 and 11:30 A. M., 2:40, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. All trains leave Chambers-st 30 minutes earlier than 30th-st. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st. Through freight train daily.

J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Bag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hemrstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M. 3, 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9 15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hammstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Nyack.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

Nov. 1, 1864.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GRIFFON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

H. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains north and east from New-Haven 11 P. M.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N.Y.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE—OF 75 horse-power, 16 inch cylinder, 3½ feet stroke. It is a beam engine, of handsome style, and suitable for stationary engine or steamboat. It is in complete running order. Apply to G. S. HUBBARD, Sec., New-Haven, Conn.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.—STEAM ENGINES and boilers, stationary and portable, of all sizes. Also, several marine boilers, in perfect order. Apply to P. CASSIDY, Nos. 8 to 10 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, near New Chambers st. Ferry.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS, on Canal-st., near Broadway. P. J. INSLEE, No. 192 Walker-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost, from the City Express wagon, a TRUNK, containing music-books, marked Miss M. Simons, No. 212½ West 20th-st., N. Y. The above reward will be paid on return of the trunk to ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway.

RUBBER-SOLE BALMORAL SHOES.

We respectfully call the attention of all ladies and all persons who are interested in promoting and securing ladies' health and comfort, to the peculiar advantages that the use of RUBBER-SOLE SHOES secure. They will wear one-third longer than the best leather-soled shoes in the market. They keep the feet warm and dry in cold and wet weather. They are useful on the street, and graceful in the parlor, and save their wearers from all the colds and coughs that invariably trouble those who rely upon leather-soled shoes in our changeable Winter months. They have no unpleasant effect upon the feet, and may be worn for years without the slightest inconvenience. They are the cheapest shoe to buy, because they are the best. We have combined all the advantages of leather and rubber, and have escaped all the disadvantages that must necessarily result from the use of either singly. Buy these, and you will always have your rubbers with you, and in case of a sudden change of weather, will not have to depend upon the generosity of friends, or suffer from damp feet. No other style of shoe has ever been so quickly and widely brought into public favor as the rubber shoes. No one who has once worn them will ever relinquish them, and the demand for them is increasing in every quarter. They are worn in all parts of the United States and the British Provinces, and only the loudest praise and favor come from all our patrons. All the dealers keep them, for the people must and will have them. Give them a trial, and you will be convinced of their merits.

FOR SALE BY
GLAZE, No. 674 Broadway.
CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway.
GORMON, No. 371 Canal-st.
CAMMEYER & MASON, No. 227 Bleecker-st.
ALLEN, No. 377 Bowary and No. 240 3d-av.
And all the retail shoe-stores.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

FRANKLIN, the greatest of modern philosophers, remarked that

"A PENNY SAVED IS A PENNY EARNED."

Instead of destroying your waste paper, preserve it and receive its equivalent in cash, which we will pay for; old newspapers of every description, whole or torn; old pamphlets of all kinds, old circulars, handbills, tickets, cards, catalogues, and old scrap-paper, in all its varieties, in quantities large or small. Also, old writing-paper and school-books, old blank-books, ledgers, etc., of any size. It matters not how much they may be written on or mutilated.

STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,

NO. 25 ANN-ST.
NO. 25 ANN-ST.
NO. 25 ANN-ST.
NO. 25 ANN-ST.

A SONG FOR THE MILLION.

Philosophers and learned people say
That nothing in the world can be destroyed—
That all existing at the present day
Hereafter can be usefully employed.
And this is true in fact as well as rhymes,
For papers, although old and out of date—
The *Journal of Commerce, Herald, Tribune, Times*—
We buy by hundreds at a liberal rate.

Thousands of volumes, although torn and old,
And books, once blank, with writing covered o'er,
At Ann-street, twenty-five, can now be sold
For cash by millions, be they less or more.
Then "Waste not trifles," let your motto be.
Collect your books and papers, every size;
Give us a call, and you will quickly see
The price we give for what we advertise.

STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
NO. 25 ANN-STREET.

READ THE FOLLOWING RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE PRESS:

TO CAREFUL HOUSEKEEPERS.—The attention of housekeepers and others who have rags, old papers, and magazines stowed away in attics or closets has probably been attracted by the poetical advertisements of Stockwell & Emerson, which has occupied a whole column of our paper for several days. It may not be generally known that every pound of old paper and rags sold by families not only puts money in their own purses, but reduces the price of paper. For this reason it is good economy to preserve the shreds of rags and all paper stock, and dispose of them. The price now paid for this material is probably higher than it will be a month hence, for the tendency of the market appears to be downward. The firm named is one of the most enterprising in the trade. It was established about eighteen years ago in a basement down town, working upon a very small capital; but every year has required a larger space for the business which the energy of the partners has multiplied, and there are now branches in Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago, while one of the members of the firm is at present in Europe to establish other connections there.—*Evening Post.*

SAVE YOUR OLD NEWSPAPERS.—Stockwell & Emerson No. 25 Ann-st., will buy them at the highest prices.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune.*

THE LAST SENSATION.—One day last week we published the advertisement of a man in want of rubbish. This advertisement made one column in our paper, and cost the advertisers, Messrs. Stockwell & Emerson, $150. It was a rather loud call for old books, blank-books, newspapers and manuscripts—in short, for everything that can be made paper. Nine cents per pound were offered for this old stuff.

That column has created a great sensation in society and out of it. It has filled the quietest households with the spirit of speculation and uproar. No greater excitement was created in Bagdad by the announcement that a certain merchant desired to take old lamps in exchange for new ones. Every old garret in town is suddenly found to be teem with valuables, and our ladies' matrons are as eager as gold-hunters in Eldorado or Wall-st. All old wardrobes, closets, garrets, pantries, cupboards, drawers, trunks and pin-cushions are ransacked and purged ruthlessly, and, since the truth must be told, even the book shelves are not spared. Yes, within the past seven days more than fifty per cent. of the bookcases have been weeded. They have been freed of all Patent Office reports and similar tomes classed as "Pub. Doc.," innumerable travels have come to an untimely end, and the excellence of voluminous authors has been much in question. It has been calmly debated, whether or no Bancroft's History was worth more than seven cents a pound. And if this price continues, we tremble for Appleton's Cyclopedia—it is so very heavy. We have heard that an immense number of tragedies have finally found a purchaser, and that the countless authors have gotten innumerable reels off their hands. Bohemia has begun to pay its board, and is radiant.

At the door of a certain savant, recently deceased, three hundred dollars were paid for two tons of old paper—memoranda and scraps. Perhaps, like the transaction of the Bagdad merchant, it is a project to get hold of the projects, plans and ideas of some lately-departed genius. We hope that this excitement may continue and go through the whole country as it has gone through this city. If it should, it will bring out an immense amount of the material whereof paper is made, and will be of great public benefit, in bringing down the price of that necessary article.—*New-York Herald.*

Let the readers of our paper follow the suggestion of Messrs. Stockwell & Emerson, whose advertisement appears in another column. By so doing, many will discover a new source of income, and it will tend to bring down that high-priced article, paper.—*New-York Independent.*

TRADE IN REFUSE PAPER.—By reference to a column advertisement on the fourth page of the *Express*, it will be seen that Messrs. Stockwell & Emerson, No. 25 Ann-st., offer great inducements to citizens to bring to their establishment their refuse paper, old books, pamphlets, etc. This firm was established some ten or twelve years since, with a limited capital, but has grown, according to all accounts, to be one of the largest in the United States. They have branch houses in Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago, and one of the partners, Mr. Emerson, is now on his way to Europe to establish connections there. Save your waste paper. It is worth hundreds of thousands of dollars.—*New-York Express.*

A MARKET FOR CONFEDERATE BONDS.—Mr. Davis and Mr. Memminger will be rejoiced to learn that there is at last a market open for the certificates of what the Charleston *Mercury* used to call "this most advantageous loan." Persons going along our streets may remark a handbill prominently posted up on dead-walls, with the following promise—the like of which the rebels have not probably seen anywhere in the Southern States:

"Cash paid for Confederate Bonds! No 25 Ann-st."

If, however, the astonished reader looks a little further, he will find another announcement:

"Cash paid for old noozepapurs and pamflets, No. 25 Ann-st."

No. 25 Ann-st. is, in fact, the place of business of a purchaser of waste paper; and if Mr. Davis wants to sell his bonds, he can find a ready market for them there, at their just value, as waste paper.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

MATERIAL FOR PAPER.—Old newspapers, pamphlets, and whatever paper you have hitherto wasted, you may send to No. 25 Ann-st., where Stockwell & Emerson buy it, as they tell you in a long advertissment to-day.—*N. Y. Observer.*

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.—Messrs. Stockwell & Emerson, paper dealers, No 26 Ann-st, have made returns to the Internal Revenue Department, of receipts to the amount of some $60,000. Pretty good for one year's sales of old papers. They commenced in a small way, and now they have a large establishment, and bid fair to take their stand among the millionaires of the land. They saw an immense amount of wealth thrown away or burnt up, and they determined when it could be, if properly husbanded, made a source of income to individuals, a profitable business to themselves, and a saving to the nation generally; and forthwith they set to work through the press, to urge upon the people the great economy that could be practiced in the saving of old newspapers, and the scraps of paper to be found in every household, and in public and private offices, while at the same time, they proclaimed their readiness to purchase all such savings at very high prices. The consequence has been that hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of property has been annually saved to the nation, by which the people have been made the richer, while they have built up for themselves a lucrative business of which they might well be proud.—*Police Gazette.*

In one establishment, Stockwell & Emerson, of No. 25 Ann-st., over one ton and a half of newspapers and pamphlets is purchased daily, at from eight to ten cents per pound. These are sent in bundles of eight hundred pounds to the mills in Massachusetts and other places, to be remanufactured. In the bags may be seen acurious and heterogeneous mass of documents—all tumble jumble—the writings indicating that extraordinary scarce commodity in these latter days—brains. One canvass receptacle contained, for instance, chlrographic and printed works, among them the "Life of St. James," "Sermons against the Small-pox," "Diogenes' Courtship," "Calvin a Murderer," "Adventures of Larry O'Gaff," &c. Here is a strange mixture, created by the advanced price of paper. Old volumes of New-York papers, which committed certain feditors to measures they now danounce, also appeared in the bag and the dealers put them at the bottom, as if ashamed of the transformation which time had effected in such ancient scribes.

The dealers, with Goth-like impunity, divest the books thus sold of them, of their covers. How a connoisseur's heart would ache to see Sallust on the Praises of Hell, in their earliest dress, appearing in the mere nakedness of its red and black title—with its clasped parchment coat on a heap of rubbish, formed of scraps of posters and other materials, which a dozen of women are busily assorting for the mills. Yet such is the sight which is hourly presented at the establishments of the paper-dealer. The mills send the editors back paper—and the tomes, which are preserved in successive generations with fanatical fondness, must reappear—undimmed and unmarked by the records of the past, or the thoughts and fancies of other ages, in order to enable us to print the battles, murders, outrages, &c., of our day. We advise, therefore, all who have a quantity of old paper on hand, to take it to Messrs. Stockwell and Emerson's now, as they will get a better price for it now than in ordinary times, when the supply of printing-paper is abundant.—*N. Y. Express.*

Look out for Your Old Paper.—We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Stockwell & Emerson. They offer the highest prices for old newspapers, pamphlets, and all kinds of waste-paper. This is good news to those who want to realize on their increasing stock of books and papers. Paper is pretty high just now, and old paper is worth a good price.—*Brooklyn Daily Times.*

CAUTION TO ONE AND ALL.

BRING YOUR WASTE-PAPER DIRECT TO NO. 25 ANN-ST., ONE DOOR FROM THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF NASSAU-ST. LET NO SWINDLING RUNNERS STOP YOU ON YOUR WAY. WE HAVE NO RUNNERS, AND STEAL NO MAN'S TRADE. WE ADVERTISE OUR BUSINESS THOROUGHLY, AND BUT ASK A CONSIDERATE PUBLIC TO APPRECIATE OUR EXERTIONS AND GIVE US THE BENEFIT OF THEM. "A WORD TO THE WISE" IS SUFFICIENT.

STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
WEDNESDAY,
FOURTH TIME THIS SEASON,
Buckstone's favorite Comedy, in three acts, with beautiful scenery, new appointments and novel distribution,
MARRIED LIFE.
THURSDAY, second time here, successful, favorite Comedy, MEN OF THE DAY. FRIDAY—THE IRISH HEIRESS. SATURDAY—THE WIFE'S SECRET. Howard Payne's fine comic Drama, CHARLES THE SECOND, and the capital petit Comedy, UNCLE JOHN, will be produced early in the ensuing week. Due notice will be given of the first performance of the HEIR AT LAW and the next representation of SECRETS WORTH KNOWING. A NEW DRAMA, of powerful interest and effects, is in active preparation. Doors open at 7½; overture at 7¾.

HELLER'S SALLE DIABOLIQUE,

NO 596 BROADWAY.
GREAT BUCCESS
of the
NEW PROGRAMME
and
HELLER'S PECULIAR METHOD
of
TEACHING EVERYBODY
how to be a conjuror,
SEVEN ILLUSIONS,
TWO MARVELS,
THREE PIANO-FORTE SOLOS,
THREE LESSONS IN MAGIC,
every evening and at the Matinees.
Doors open at 7½. Begin at 8.
Office open daily from 9 till 4.
Matinees on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 P. M.

SOIREES OF CHAMBER MUSIC.

TENTH SEASON—1865.

Wm. Mason, Theo. Thomas, J. Mosenthal, G. Matzka and F. Bergner, will give their
FIRST SOIREE OF CHAMBER MUSIC,
AT
STEINWAY'S NEW ROOMS,
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th st.,
On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25, at 8 o'clock P. M.,
ASSISTED BY
Messrs. Ed. Boehm, F. Eltz, H. Schmitz and C. Preusser.

Subscriptions received at Steinway & Sons, Bear & Schirmer's, and Behnberth & Co's.

GRAND EXHIBITION OF THE CREATION AND DELUGE,

at Everett Hall, Broadway. Entrance on 34th-st., this evening. Tickets 25 cents; Children 15 cents.

Doors open at 7 o'clock.

MISS MARIA BRAINERD'S GRAND CONCERT,

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 26,
At Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway,
Assisted by the distinguished artists,
Mr. ALFRED H. PEASE, PIANO;
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, VIOLIN;
Sig. REMI. BASSO; and
Dr. CLARE W. BEAMES, CONDUCTOR.

TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR each, at the principal music stores. To commence at 8 o'clock.

SKATING AT SYLVAN LAKE.—A MOST brilliant and extensive illumination will take place on THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Jan. 25, at Sylvan Lake, foot of 7th-st., Hoboken. The Lake will be illuminated with Calcium lights, and an endless variety of Chinese lanterns. This will surpass all illuminations that have yet been given. A band of music will be in attendance in the afternoon, and in the evening a grand promenade concert will be given. Should the weather prove unfavorable the Illumination will take place the first skating evening. The prize skating match for gentlemen is postponed until a future announcement. The ladies' prize skating match will take place on THURSDAY, Jan. 26, at 3 P. M. Admission for gentlemen, 25 cents; admission for ladies and children, 16 cents.

GEO. LINFORD, Proprietor.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITUATION as visiting governess to teach the English language; best of references given. Address E. L., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

MEDICAL.

SAMARITAN'S GIFT! SAMARITAN'S GIFT!

Cures in from two to four days. Balsam Copavia and Mercury discarded. Only ten pills to effect a cure; purely vegetable. Price $2. DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row. DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, No. 915 Race-st., Philadelphia.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 62 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 29 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed at their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions, stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body-destroying disease, secret habits? DR. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a perfect killing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. CORBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 1 City Hall-place. From Dr. C being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genito-urinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.—DR. HARRISON and pts this method of reforming the ladies that he devotes his practice specially to the treatment of female diseases such as palpa in the back and loins, leucorrhœa, (or whites,) painful menstruation, cessation of menses, or change of life,

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

[Continued from the First Page.]

he had done at New-Orleans and for his country; but he did not in the Charleston Convention if the gentleman had thought proper to assail Gen. BUTLER for the Fort Fisher affair, he (INGERSOLL) thought he would also come out of that contest triumphant. He should consider the note sent to the gentleman a challenge. He had confidence in the courage of Gen. BUTLER to repel such a slander upon him. Gen. BUTLER desired to call the gentleman to account.

Mr. GOOCH, of Massachusetts, (Union,) here made a reply to a remark of Mr. BROOKS, in effect that Gen. BUTLER had a most extensive practice in Boston and a larger income than any lawyer in Massachusetts from his profession.

Mr. COX said the gentleman from Illinois, (Mr. INGERSOLL,) in his remarks, had made an insolent attack on Gen. GRANT for having dismissed Gen. BUTLER. He wanted to know whether the favorite General of Illinois was to be maligned in this House? [Laughter.]

Mr. INGERSOLL was happy to believe that the gentleman and his party thought GRANT worthy of admiration, and would defend him even on the suspicion of his being assailed.

Mr. COX—Will my friend help me to defend him against Maj.-Gen. BUTLER himself?

Mr. INGERSOLL—I will give him an opportunity to defend himself whenever assailed.

Mr. COX—What did Gen. BUTLER mean when he said he had been removed from his command because he would not sacrifice his men like other generals?

Mr. STEVENS—He never said any such thing.

Mr. COX—I will read what he did say.

Mr. INGERSOLL—I hope you will not read all the address of Gen. BUTLER.

Mr. SCHENCK—I hope permission will be given, as my colleague so seldom addresses the House. [Laughter.]

Mr. COX—My colleague ought not to complain, considering that he occupied the floor nearly all day yesterday. [Laughter.] This is what Gen. BUTLER said, calmly: "I have refused to order a useless sacrifice of the lives of these soldiers, and I am relieved from command."

Mr. COX—What does that mean?

Mr. STEVENS—I don't know, but I suppose he was relieved from his command.

Mr. COX—But that does not relieve the gentleman from his condition. [Laughter.]

Mr. INGERSOLL—It is not assumed that I intended to attack Gen. GRANT.

Mr. COX—Without intention. But attacks are so frequent they ought to be stopped. Does the gentleman want to catechise me?

Mr. INGERSOLL—Not exactly.

Mr. COX—Was it not a direct stab at Gen. GRANT?

Mr. INGERSOLL—It simply means he did not assault Fort Fisher, and, in the second place, he had been superseded and was going home. [Roars of laughter from all parts of the House.]

Mr. COX—I acknowledge that my friend's exclamation is entirely satisfactory. [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. INGERSOLL concluded by saying: "I moved the suspension of the rules for another object. I desired to save to the country a great General, and to Congress a great legislator." [Laughter.]

The appeal from the decision of the Chair was withdrawn, so the question at issue was thus ended, and the House adjourned.

FROM GENERAL TERRY.

HIS VICTORY COMPLETE.

Forts Caswell, Campbell and the Surrounding Works Blown Up.

Our Loss 654 Killed and Wounded—162 Guns Captured.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1865.

To Maj-Gen. Dix:

The following telegram has been received by this department from Lieut.-Gen. GRANT:

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, Va., Jan. 23, 1865.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

One of my staff has just returned from Fort Fisher with dispatches from Gen. TERRY, from which I extract the following:

On the 15th the enemy blew up Forts Caswell and Campbell, and abandoned them and the works on Smith's Island and those at Smithville and Reeves' Point. Those places were occupied by the navy. The whole number of guns captured amounts to 162. A large number of small arms also fell into our hands, beside quantities of ordnance and commissary stores. Our casualties prove smaller than at first reported. They foot up thus: Twelve officers and one hundred and seven men killed; forty-five officers and four hundred and ninety men wounded.

(Signed,) U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

OUR ALBANY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Bounty Question Discussed in Both Houses—The Question of Quotas and Credits.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 24.

WILLIAM H. GOODWIN, of Ontario County, was elected Regent of the University by the Legislature to-day, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of JAMES S. WADSWORTH. The vote stood in the Senate seventeen to seven, and in the Assembly sixty-six to forty-two, ISAAC BOTTS, of Rochester, formerly editor of the Rochester *Union*, being the opposing candidate.

The two Houses have been engaged to-day in discussing the Bounty Bill. The point of the discussion is the same in both, namely, how to apply the payment of bounties to credits under the last call. It is regarded as a question whether men enlisting for more than one year's service, previous to the call of Dec. 19, 1864, are so reckoned under said call, that localities should be credited in consequence under a general State bounty law. Surplus or credits have a bearing in making up the quotas of localities, because they enter into the formulas by which the respective quotas are determined. They are an element in making up the comparative quotas, but not a credit under the entire call. The idea is complex, and proves a puzzle in various ways. As the bill now is, it is variously interpreted upon this point, the object being understood to be to refund to localities so much as they may expend (not to exceed the State bounty) in filling their quotas under the call of Dec. 19, 1864. The difficulty is, to define precisely what shall be regarded as having been done under that call. The Assembly purpose to continue the discussion this evening, and hold a special session for that object. The Senate have just recommitted the bill for sundry corrections to be made. Both Houses seem inclined to take decisive action without unnecessary delay.

Albany News.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 24.

The Canal Board met to-day, but postponed the consideration of canal appointments until to-morrow.

The Senate Committee on Cities and Villages met this evening to hear parties on the Metropolitan Fire Department Bill. The Citizens', Lorillard, Harmony, Metropolitan, Germania, and Republic Insurance Companies were represented by James M. McLean, Carlisle Norwood, R. A. Glover, E. A. Stansbury R. Garrigee, and D. F. Corry, in favor of the bill. The opponents were represented by the Chief Engineer and President of the New-York and Brooklyn Fire Departments, and several others. Messrs. NORWOOD and STANSBURY advocated the bill, contending that the present Department is governed extravagantly; that it is inefficient that 33 per cent of those connected with it have no visible means of support, and that it conduces largely to the crime of the city. They claimed that a paid Department, controlled by a Commission beyond the reach of local politics, will prove not only much more efficient and orderly, but vastly more economical.

Mr. PLATT, Mr. DICKAS and Mr. VERDER, of Brooklyn, argued, on the other hand, that the people were against any change; that the present department is efficient, respectable in character, and far more economical than would be a paid department, and that the bill is asked for by a few who want to experiment at serious cost to the people. Both sides asked for further time to prepare statistics and other facts, and further hearing was adjourned for two weeks.

The Assembly to-night was occupied in the consideration of the State Bounty Bill. No progress was made.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 24.

BILLS REPORTED.

To increase the rates of pilotage in New-York.

Amending the charter of the People's Saving's Bank.

BILLS NOTICED.

Relative to the inspection of buildings in New-York.

For the construction of the Onondaga Valley Railroad.

To incorporate the New-York Passenger and Baggage Company.

Authorizing the appointment of measurers in Queens, Richmond and Suffolk Counties.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To repeal so much of the Registry law as applies to towns and villages.

To provide an armory for the Eighth Regiment, New-York.

To remove the restrictions as to fare on the Hudson River Railroad.

Amending the Brooklyn Sewerage act.

The Senate then proceeded to ballot for a Regent to the University, and WM. H. GOODWIN received 17 and ISAAC BUTTS 7 votes.

BILLS PASSED.

For the regulation and Government of Central Park, New-York.

Donating duplicate fossils to the Long Island Historical Society.

The State Bounty Bill was then taken up, and debated until the hour of adjournment.

The New Jersey Legislative Dead-Lock.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, Jan. 24.

The House of Assembly has not yet organized. They met yesterday noon. No propositions were made or votes taken.

It is said the Republicans have resolved to present no further propositions to compromise, and have resolved, as they have 30 votes to 29 Democratic votes, to proceed to elect a Speaker and do business. The other side contend that 31 votes are required to make a quorum. Some propose to make a case for decision in the Supreme Court and let them settle it.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, VA., Saturday, Jan. 21.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

DEATHS IN UNITED STATES GENERAL HOSPITAL, FORTRESS MONROE, VA., DURING WEEK ENDING JAN. 21.

Sergt U R De Loog, Co G, 117th N Y.
John Guspy, Co C, 6th U S Inf.
G Williams, Co D, 31st U S Inf.
Charles Lewis, Co A, 6th U S Inf.
Julius Howe, Co F, 37th U S Inf.
Robert Davis, Co E, 3d Penn Art
John Frisby, Co C, 23d U S Inf.
W Hoard, Co K, 107th U S Inf.
Jacob Boston, Co C, 188th Penn.
Clayton Shannon, Co F, 146th N Y.
H Thurston, recruit.
Edwin F Taylor, Co F, 5th U S Art.
Hiram Dickson, Co D, 112th N Y.
Lago Davis, Co F, 30th U S Inf.
A Castee, Co A, 41st U S Inf.
Joseph Hickman, Co K, 117th U S Inf.
Henry Miller, ordinary seaman, gunboat *Ticonia*.
Peter Carpenter, Co F, 117th U S Inf.
Charles Blezard, Co B, 29th U S Inf.
Geo Stearces, Co A, 118th U S Inf.

WOUNDED FROM FORT FISHER.

A boat-load of 207, besides fifteen officers, arrived here on the 19th, direct from the bloody and destructive victory of Fort Fisher. Most of them are very slightly wounded—only about twenty streteher cases in the whole 207. Nearly all the rest walked over from the boat to the wards. Having fought like tigers, and won a most glorious victory, they are very jubilant, and in the very best spirits. We have never seen wounded so full of rejoicing and glory. They all deserve a rich pension. Only one has died since they arrived.

Two hundred wounded from the same fight were taken to the Marine Hospital, Portsmouth. We have been looking for another load, but have not heard of their arrival yet.

Gen. CURTIS is here, wounded in the left eye. He is doing very well. The surgeon thinks he will not lose his eye. To-day is very wet and rainy.

A. S. B.

The Missouri State Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Jan. 24.

The State Convention yesterday, in Committee of the Whole, adopted a Bill of Rights, of which the following are the principal features:

Sections 12 and 13 define in what manner religious corporations can be established in the State, and how gifts and sales of lands can be made to ministers and religious denominations.

Section 14 declares that all elections shall be free and open.

Section 15 provides that Courts of Justice shall be open to every person, and certain remedies afforded for every injury to property or character.

Section 16 provides that no property shall be taken or applied to the public use without just compensation.

Section 17 provides that the right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate.

Section 18 defines the rights of persons before the courts.

Section 22 declares that the writ of habeas corpus cannot be suspended except in cases of rebellion or invasion.

Section 23 provides that persons shall be protected against unreasonable searches and seizures.

Sections 25 and 26 refer to treason against the State and Federal Constitutions.

The Canadian Parliament.

QUEBEC, Tuesday, Jan. 24.

In the opening debate in Parliament last night the Government was sustained by a large majority, and the conduct of the Southern refugees in Canada strongly denounced. A determination was expressed to stop the abuse of asylum, and a commission was appointed to inquire into the cause of the failure of justice in reference to the release of the St. Albans raiders and the misappropriation of the money restored them; also, to inquire into the conduct of Justice COURSOL and the Chief of Police—meantime the Government has suspended the Judge.

The Quota of New-Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, Jan. 24.

We have just received information from Washington that our State quota is 11,695, instead of over 18,000, as first announced.

Boston Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 24.

The following is the weekly statement of the condition of the banks of this city.

Capital stock	$15,850,000
Loans and discounts	33,160,300
Specie	2,797,000
Due from other banks	5,545,800
Due to other banks	2,941,600
Deposits	16,058,000
Circulation	7,126,000

Board of Supervisors.

THE COUNTY TAX LEVY—CONSTRUCTION OF HARLEM BRIDGE.

The Board of Supervisors met at 1 P. M. yesterday, Mr. TWEED in the chair.

Mr. PURDY moved that as the board on its organization had omitted to notify the Mayor of the fact, a committee be appointed to wait on His Honor and convey the necessary information. The motion was adopted, and Messrs. ROACH and SMITH were appointed such a committee.

The committee on Annual Taxes presented their report on the Comptroller's communication containing the estimates of county expenses for the current year. The committee adopt most of the Comptroller's estimates with the exception of that for judicial salaries, which they propose to increase from $299,300 to $409,977 64, making a total of $6,936,582 61 required to be appropriated for county purposes for the present year.

Mr. PURDY offered a resolution to the effect that no appropriation for the construction of Harlem Bridge be inserted in the tax levy, but that it be left to the Legislature to insert such an amount as they may think necessary.

Mr. BELL said the first appropriation for the construction of a bridge over the Harlem River was $250,000, but up to the present time $502,627 86 had been expended, and the Commissioners thought about $150,000 more would be requisite to complete the structure. He therefore thought it would be better to leave the matter to the Legislature.

Mr. DAVIS defended the conduct of the Bridge Commissioners, and stated that if a sufficient appropriation was granted the bridge would be completed within the present year.

Mr. PURDY's resolution was adopted, together with the report of the Committee on Annual Taxes, making appropriations for the current year. The board then adjourned to Monday, the 13th of February next at 2 P. M.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

THE REBEL CONGRESS.

WITHDRAWAL OF MR. SMITH, OF ALABAMA.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 21.

To the People of the Second Congressional District of Alabama:

FELLOW CITIZENS: A serious question of propriety has arisen between me and the House of Representatives, of which I deem it my duty to advise you, and which will be better explained by an examination of the following proceedings of the House, as published in the *Sentinel* of the 17th inst., to which I invite your attention. [Then follows the proceedings already published in the TIMES.]

I should not myself have paid any attention to the article in the *Sentinel*. I should have allowed it to pass in silence, as I have ever made it a rule of action to let editors alone, but the vote of this house in refusing to allow the introduction of the resolution by the gentlemen from Georgia, places this matter in a more serious aspect. I consider that vote, or to some extent, as indorsing the *Sentinel*. As long as that voice stands as the sense of this body, I can take no part in its deliberations.

I say this in perfect respect to the members here, and I do not wish my withdrawal to be considered as at all contemptuous, but dictated solely by that self-respect which I feel, and by which I have through life endeavored to be governed. I accordingly withdrew from the House, and have not since attended its meetings. I appreciate the delicacy of my position, for my course on the occasion. I expect to return home as soon as I can close up my business here, and will hold myself ready to act in accordance with your wishes.

The article in the *Sentinel* did not refer to me in person, nor to any individual member of the House, but was a sweeping charge against those members of Congress who favored the proposed peace measure. What that measure is I am not at liberty to say, but as your representative I am under the deepest conviction that there are not 100 men in the district who would object to it.

(Signed,) W. R. SMITH.

TERRY AT WORK.

From the Goldsboro Journal, Jan. 17.

Private advices by the train last night state that the Yankees were shelling our forces near Battery Gatlin, or Sugar Loaf, some four miles from Fort Fisher.

The Goldsboro (N. C.) *Journal*, of Jan. 17, furnishes all the particulars which has as yet reached us concerning the fall of Fort Fisher, with the exception of Gen. LEE's brief dispatch. It says that the Yankees succeeded in making a lodgment with their infantry force, said to have been some eighteen thousand strong, on the river, between Sugar Loaf and Fort Fisher, where they at once commenced intrenching.

This lodgment was made probably on Friday night. Up to 10 o'clock on Sunday night matters were reported satisfactory by our military authorities; but within probably half an hour afterwards the enemy made a furious assault on Fort Fisher, and took it.

THE SALTVILLE WORKS.

The Lynchburgh *Republican* says the salt works will again be in successful operation by the 1st of February next, possibly before, so slight was the injury to them by the late Yankee raid.

BRAGG AT FAULT.

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 20.

Persons from Wilmington say that the version of the disaster at Fort Fisher that the fort was not taken by surprise, at least so far as the garrison is concerned, is untrue.

They state that the garrison fought well, but were overwhelmed by numbers, Bragg having failed to relieve the force of the assault or ae attack on the enemy's rear. There have been some recent dispositions of our forces in the South and West, details of which are inadmissible.

NEWS FROM HOOD.

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 20.

We find in our Southern exchanges some straggling accounts of the Army of Tennessee. It is stated that the enemy was reinforced heavily by SCHOFIELD and ROSECRANS' forces on the night before the battle at Nashville. They attacked us next day in force, and a portion of our left giving way, we retreated, the enemy pursuing, but we afterward turned upon them, and, it is said, whipped them badly, capturing some pieces of artillery and many prisoners.

One of Hood's officers informs a Montgomery paper that when he left the army it was in fine spirits, on the way to Corinth, which he thinks it must have reached ere this without difficulty, there being no serious obstructions in the way.

The report of Hood's supersedure by Dick TAYLOR is confirmed.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MOUNTAINS OF BEEFSTEAKS.—Our stock-fencying friends up the river challenge the world to meet them at the agricultural fairs with the products of the soil and of the farmhouse. They farm on the grandest scale, and their labor shows the most gratifying results. They come hither from Rockland with the largest and purest dismonds of ice; from Westchester and Orange with milk which would make our mouths water if we could but get it before it undergoes the traditional baptism in Croton; and from Dutchess and Putnam with colossal heeves and farm-yard stock that might well astonish even a VAN AMBURGH. Two of these enormous bovine animals were recently brought from Putnam, and are now on exhibition at Mr. J. W. STORM'S stables, in Fourth-avenue, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets. One of these animals—Columbus by name—turns the scale at eight thousand pounds, and his fellow, Americus, is of about the same weight. Their Taurine Highnesses are described by the exhibitor as of eleven feet girth, five feet eleven in height, and nine feet eleven in length from the button of the horns to the root of the caudal adjunct. They are visibly larger than the mammoth oxen Constitution, Union and George Washington, which were exhibited here two or three years ago by Messrs. LALOR, BRYAN LAWRENCE, and others, and on the scales Columbus or Americus will see any other ox that the country has produced, and go him two thousand pounds better. These animals are seven years old, and were raised by Messrs. W. & J. W. STORM, of Lagrange, Dutchess County. They are known as grade Durhams.

CITY NOTES.—The graduates of the senior class of the Twelfth-street Grammar School (No. 47) will have a reunion on Tuesday, the 7th proximo. If any graduates of this excellent school, scattered throughout the city and its immediate vicinity, have failed to receive the invitation of the committee, they are cordially requested to apply at the school for tickets, and attend the proposed festivity.... The Morris and Essex Railroad Company are about to open a complaint book, in which passengers can record their grievances, and call the attention of the managers of the road to derelictions of duty on the part of the employes of the road.... From the 17th of April, 1861, till the 24th, 1864, there were 67,687 naval enlistments, all of which were credited to the quotas of the several States in which the enlistments took place.... The twenty-fourth monthly auction of the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad Company will be held at their rooms, No 35 William-street, at 12 o'clock to-day.... The annual meeting of the Prison Association of New-York will be held to-morrow, at 3 P. M., at their rooms, No. 12 Centre street.... The bark *Harvest Moon* will to-day commence to receive contributions given by our citizens for the suffering people of Savannah. Col. JULIAN ALLEN, who influenced many of them, will sail to-day for Savannah in the steamship *Fulton*.

THE NEW RESERVOIR ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.—A motion has been made in the Supreme Court, before Judge INGRAHAM, by the Corporation Counsel for the appointment of three commissioners under the act authorizing the taking of lands at High Bridge for the construction of the new reservoir. The Croton Board named, in accordance with the law, JOHN T. HOFFMAN, MICHAEL ULRICHPER, and MOSES H. GRINNELL, and on the part of the property-owners the following were named: JAMES LYNCH, WARREN BRADY and HENRY L. HOGUET. From these six gentlemen, or from any others, the court is directed to select three commissioners to carry the law into effect.

THE TAMMANY HALL EMEUTE.—Justice DODGE has rendered a decision, holding in $500 each to appear for examination at the court of General Sessions, Louis Biesel, Mathaw H. Moore, Owen Geoghegan, James McDonald, James Clark and Bernard Friery, the persons who are alleged to have committed a felonious assault with pistols upon JAMES IRVING, in the bar-room of Tammany Hall on the evening of the Democratic General Committee meeting, on the 29th December last. Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER is counsel for IRVING, and Mr. GEORGE M. CURTIS for the defendant.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A STOCK-BROKER.—Mr. WILLIAM BRANCH, a well-known stock-broker, died, yesterday, at his residence, No. 125 West Thirteenth-street, from a fracture of the skull, received from a brick which fell from a scaffold in front of the new building adjoining the Opera Board in Broad-street. Mr. BRANCH was 38 years of age.

PRESENTATION TO CAPT. WARLOW.—Last evening Capt. JACOB B. WARLOW, of the First Ward, was the recipient of a magnificent watch and chain and a Government bond for $500, the gift of merchants, bankers, and others with whom he has had pleasant relations. The presentation took place at Capt. W.'s residence, at No. 254 West Fifteenth-street.

SUPPLY STEAMER FOR THE EAST GULF SQUADRON.—The United States supply steamer *Union* will sail for the East Gulf Squadron on the 28th instant. Packages and parcels left at OSBON'S bureau, No. 2 Dey-street, will be forwarded.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE DEPARTMENT.—A meeting of the Brooklyn Fire Commissioners, Boards of Trustees, of Aqueducts and of Representatives was held on Monday evening, at No. 9 Court-street, for the purpose of giving an expression of opinion in relation to the Metropolitan Fire Department bill now before the Legislature. After organizing, the act was read, when Mayor WOOD, in alluding to the Western Fire Department, and speaking in high terms of its efficiency, said that he was satisfied with the working of the system in the city as now conducted, and hoped there would be no change. The Department of Brooklyn needed no change, whatever the necessities for changing the system in New-York might be. Several others expressed their views on the subject, when the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to proceed to Albany and attend to the interests of the Fire Department: Hon. A. M. Wood, Mayor; J. P. Rorke, President Fire Department; Felix Campbell, Board of Trustees; Joseph Ketchum, Jr., President Board of Commissioners; John Navier, Chairman Board of Aqueds; William Burrell, Treasurer Fire Department; John Cushingham, Chief Engineer. After appointing the committee the meeting adjourned.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT, JAN. 25.—Nos. 43, 44, 52, 55, 75, 82, 98, 99, 11, 3, 93, 60, 38, 80, 86.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 136, 24, 27, 28, 122. *Part II.*—Nos. 29, 127, 129.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 4237, 2545, 3301, 3304, 3339, 3302, 2249, 4865, 4769, 989, 4163, 4919, 4851, 3399, 4791, 4793, 271, 3783. *Part II.*—Nos. 4394, 4876, 4878, 4884, 4888, 4894, 4902, 3128, 4908, 4910, 4312, 4914, 4916, 4918, 4920.

THE MILLSPAUGH-ADAMS CASE.

Supreme Court—Trial Term.

Before Judge LEONARD.

Andrew J. Millspaugh vs. *Seth Adams.*—The application to strike out the decree of divorce obtained in Indiana was granted by the court yesterday morning, and the case was then summed up on both sides and given to the jury under the following

CHARGE OF JUDGE LEONARD.

Judge LEONARD, in charging the jury, said:

Gentlemen: We may congratulate ourselves that this cause, which has no pleasant aspects, is being brought to an end. It will shortly devolve upon you to perform your office in relation to it. You are to determine the issues which you have been sworn faithfully to try, and your conclusions are to be drawn from the evidence presented before you. The law as applicable to the subject is very simple, and I shall spend but little time in attempting to review the evidence which has been so fully commented on and examined by the learned counsel. It will be enough for me to state to you briefly the law applicable to the case. And first, before you find that the plaintiff is entitled to recover, you will consider whether the charges in the complaint have been proven. The plaintiff charges the defendant, in substance, with having seduced from her duty to him, his wife. The circumstances which attended the acquaintance and intimacy which grew up between MRS. Millspaugh and the defendant are before you. You will take them into consideration, and when you will further consider the conduct of the parties during their acquaintance—their acts, the circumstances and the places where they resorted to, and you will view them with the same observation and common sense which you apply to all such occurrences, whenever they come before you. You are not to cramp your judgment by any rule of law in determining what the meaning of particular acts may be. It appears that this unfortunate woman—(I call her unfortunate because she certainly does not occupy the position which every young woman entering upon married life hopes to occupy, and is in one sense unfortunate)—formed some loose attachments for men other than her husband. She confesses to having formed them; and when one can reconcile her sentiments upon this subject with those promulgated in the present day among a society of people called "free-lovers." There is certainly no rule of propriety which justifies her in her conduct toward Halstead and with Mr. Adams. A woman owes a duty to her husband. It is possible that if she had performed her duty fully, she might have saved him, if he was really at any time intemperate, from those habits; she might by her conduct have perhaps averted the harshness of which she complained, and, if the testimony of some of the witnesses is to be relied on, justly; for if you believe their testimony, Mr. Millspaugh sometimes treated her harshly, and on certain occasions used language which it is improper for any husband to use to his wife—language which was not calculated to promote affection or respect. If he indulged in drunkenness it was certainly calculated to impair the happiness of his wife, to impair its influence over her, and perhaps to lead her into downward courses as well as himself; because the husband as the head of the family is bound to conduct himself in such a manner as will afford to his wife protection and respect in the society in which they move. At the same time it is the wife's duty to do what she can to keep her husband in the performance of his legitimate duties—to aid him—to provide for his comfort so far as circumstances will allow her to do—to oversee her household, and in moments of anxiety and fatigue, to perform those duties of affection which every man can easily understand appertains to the office of a wife. If the testimony of some of the witnesses is to be relied upon, both of these parties seem to have partially forgot their relative duties, if not fully. Both, perhaps, might have done better. But in all these failures between the parties to fulfill the marital relations, there is no justification in the conduct of Seth Adams, the defendant. It may affect the question of damages, and for that purpose you will take the circumstances into consideration, but it forms no justification. If you come to the conclusion that Seth Adams sought Mrs. Millspaugh for the purpose of seduction, and accomplished that end, winning her affections from her husband, and seducing her from him, then the plaintiff is entitled to some damages. Those damages will be affected in a degree, of course, by the value of her affection to her husband, by the question whether, in fact, Adams did draw off her affection from her husband, or whether that husband, by his own improper conduct, justified her, in some degree, in feeling less attachment for him than she otherwise would have felt. If he, by his conduct, alienated her affections from him, the damages will, to some extent, be lessened in your consideration. The plaintiff is not entitled to damages for affection which he has not lost, or which he has destroyed. Observe, however, that this does not justify Adams. It is still left for you to consider his misconduct in not forbearing to do the injury which he found he had the power to do; in not withdrawing himself from the society of the plaintiff's wife, and leaving her, perhaps, to the good influences which her husband might exercise over her, to restore her to a proper sense of duty. She might have been reclaimed. It is possible, even, that those remarks as to her foolishness might not have been made by Mr. Millspaugh, if there had not been some justifying cause for it. We cannot certainly think her conduct was wise; and if Millspaugh, in the heat of his feelings or grievances in relation to the conduct of his wife and Adams, or her conduct with Halstead, accused her of foolishness, we can hardly say that he said anything that was false, or that she did not bring his harshness upon herself. A different course of conduct might have produced different results. In regard to this decree of divorce which has been introduced, it is not valid as a bar to the plaintiff's right to recover; you can give it some weight in considering the subject of damages, how far (if you come to the conclusion that the defendant did not have criminal connection with her previous to their marriage) he acted in good faith, supposing that an honest, bona fide, fair divorce had been obtained. In that event you will be justified in taking it into consideration in mitigation of damages. But if you come to the conclusion that he had seduced her prior to the decree of divorce, no such consideration will obtain; or if you come to the conclusion that, as a part of his scheme to accomplish her seduction, or to withdraw and alienate the services of Mrs. Millspaugh from her husband, he induced her to take the course she did, of procuring a divorce in Indiana, then again I consider him chargeable with the offence of seduction, and that the plaintiff has made out his case technically. But if you shall come to the conclusion that he never seduced her prior to the granting of the decree of divorce, and had no part in inducing her to take that step, but that she voluntarily did it, and induced him to be her copartner in that act, why, then, the divorce, if he married her afterward, ought to mitigate, to some extent, the damages which you shall visit upon him; because he married her then under the belief that she had a separation which the law granted from any marital rite she had before entered into with her former husband. It he believed that in good faith, and had used no improper influences to bring it about, and has been in no improper way connected with it, the divorce ought to go in mitigation of damages. Then it will remain for you to determine which position he ought to occupy; whether he ought to be considered as having reduced her on the first or second journey to Indiana, or at any time prior to their marriage. But the decree of divorce is to be considered invalid, because the court in Indiana had no jurisdiction over the person of the defendant in that suit. A contract had been entered into of a solemn nature between Mr. and Mrs. Millspaugh, which is recognized in law as the marriage rite. It is an institution as well divine as human, and it is protected by laws both human and divine. It is not likely to be dissolved. The laws of this State will not permit a dissolution of the marriage contract for any consideration except that of adultery by one of the parties. A divorce is allowable for other causes—as for cruelty or abandonment; but such divorce does not allow either party to contract another marriage; and in case of a divorce granted for the cause of adultery, the guilty party is prohibited by the decree from marrying during the lifetime of the other party. These parties were married in this State, and Mrs. Millspaugh went to Indiana to procure a divorce which would permit her to be married again, in violation of the contract which she had entered into under the laws of New-York. It was a divorce which could not have been obtained here. That was her reason for going to Indiana for the purpose. There Mrs. Millspaugh obtained a divorce which she could not have obtained here—not a limited divorce from bed and board, but a divorce from the bands of matrimony. Now for the purpose of breaking up the contract which had been solemnly entered into in this State, it was necessary that Andrew J. Millspaugh should either have been personally served with process, or have voluntarily appeared in the cause. It appears by the decree that neither of these events happened. He neither appeared in the action nor was he served with process. The only appearance was a mere technical one, obtained under the form of law, by publishing a notice in a newspaper of the State. The decree does not profess to have made any other service. By the laws of this State the courts do not obtain jurisdiction of a person, or obtain power to dissolve the marriage relation, on such a service. Now, there is another feature in this decree of divorce to which I will call your attention, and which prevents it from being a valid decree. It is that the laws of the State of Indiana require that any party applying in that State for a divorce shall have been a *bona fide* resident of the State for one year. It is not pretended by any testimony presented before us here that Mrs. Millspaugh ever resided in the State of Indiana more than a day or two. The suit was instituted on the 6th of August; and prior to that time we have never heard that she or her husband were in that State. So it is perfectly apparent that she had not resided in the State of Indiana one year at the time she made the application. Therefore by the State laws of Indiana, if that fact had been brought to the attention of the judge, we must assume the court would have refused to grant this decree. The fact does not appear, from reading the decree itself, to have been presented to the court, except by the statement made on the face of the petition. The petition states that she has resided there one year. That is not true. Therefore, for these two reasons, I declare to you that the decree of divorce obtained in Indiana is invalid as a bar to this action. It is not a bar; it should be taken into consideration for no other purpose than to mitigate damages or to aggravate them, as you should consider whether the defendant took any improper part in procuring the divorce or not.

The court then charged certain propositions of law, submitted by the counsel for the defendant, and instructed the jury to bring in a sealed verdict in the morning. At a late hour they had not agreed.

Suits Against the United States Marshal.

SUPREME COURT.

Before Justice INGRAHAM.

Charles Kelsey vs. Robert Murray, United States Marshal.—Mr. SEAMAN for Ward & Grove, moved this court for an order compelling the plaintiff to amend his proceedings by making them parties defendants in this action.

The controversy was as to wharfage over $5,000 which the plaintiff claimed accrued to him because of the occupation of an addition to a pier at the foot of Sedgwick-street, which he had erected adjoining to another pier leased by him to Ward & Grove. A controversy had arisen about this addition, the result of which was, that Kelsey had ejected Ward & Grove by legal process therefrom. He then sued the Marshal to recover for the wharfage of the addition erected by him. After issue was joined in that suit this application was made. Mr. VAIL, for the Marshal, was heard on the same side.

Mr. McMAHON, for the plaintiff, opposed the motion at great length, mainly on the points noticed in the opinion. The Court took the papers. This morning it rendered the following decision, denying the motion, with costs:

Ingraham, P. J.—Action for wharfage. The amount due is admitted. The only question is, whether the plaintiff is entitled to recover. Kelsey was the proprietor of the pier as originally built, and leased it to Ward & Grove. During the lease, the plaintiff built adjoining the outer end of the pier an additional one, which deprived Ward & Grove of the use of that side of the original pier. The wharfage accrued from vessels lying alongside of the new pier. Ward & Grove move to have the plaintiff amend his proceedings so as to make them parties to this action.

1. It is not necessary for an entire adjudication of the questions between the plaintiff and defendant, that those persons should be admitted as parties. All the matters claimed by them can be set up as a defence to the plaintiff's claim, and unless the plaintiff establishes his title to the wharfage, he cannot recover.

2. If neither the plaintiff nor defendant have asked to have Ward & Grove made parties, they have no right by which they can ask to be made parties for the settlement of a claim of the plaintiff against the defendant.

3. I do not think an action to recover wharfage can be said to be an action for the recovery of real or personal property. It is for a mere money demand. If an action to recover moneys claimed to be due is to be considered an action for the recovery of personal property, then third parties may in all actions on contract seek to be brought in as parties to such actions where they have a claim adverse to the plaintiff. Such was not the intent of the one hundred and twenty-second Section of the Code, but it is confined to the recovery of real or specific personal property, but not to an action for the recovery of money.

4. If it were necessary to pass upon the question whether Ward and Grove have any right in this wharfage, I should hesitate before expressing my opinion to that effect. A similar question arose in the case of Marshel vs. Givin, vol. 1, Kernan 461, 476, where a proprietor of a wharf claimed a right to the wharfage upon an extension of the original wharf. Denio, J., says, "If there has been an invasion of the rights of the proprietors in that respect, (by destroying the power to collect wharfage at the end of the pier,) the law provides an appropriate remedy. That remedy does not consist in vesting in the proprietor of the rights taken away similar rights arising at another place and which may be of very different value from those of which they had been derived; and again, "The proprietor cannot make title to any part of the extended pier or to any right of wharfage arising upon it." When Ward and Grove were dispossessed of their possession in the added wharf, they ceased to have any claim to wharfage.

The motion is denied with $10 costs.

Undervaluation.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge BETTS.

The United States vs. Three Bales of Woolen Goods.—This was a suit brought to forfeit the goods for an alleged fraudulent undervaluation. The goods were imported in June, 1863, from Huywaren, in Germany. On appraisement at the Custom-house, the value of part of them was raised by the appraisers ten per cent., and of the rest, twenty per cent. Upon this question of valuation the case turned, there being evidence on both sides. The jury found a verdict in favor of the claimants, releasing the goods.

For the United States, Mr. ALLEN; for claimants, Mr. WILCOXSON.

Evening Exchange.

$10,000	Am. Gold	$10 206	1100	M. S. & N. I.	64⅛
15,000	do	83 206¼	500	do	810 64¼
35,000	do	206¼	100	do	64⅞
280,000	do	83 206	200	do	64¼
40,000	do	206	100	do	83 64¼
280,000	do	83 206⅛	700	Ill. Cen	114
50,000	do	205	200	do	114¼
15,000	do	83 205¼	100	do	114⅜
10,000	do	205⅛	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	b10 84
600	N. Y. Cen. R.	103⅜	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	114
100	do	810 103⅜	200	Chi. & R. I. R.	92⅛
400	do	85 103⅜	100	do	92⅜
2200	Erie Railway	69½	100	do	92⅜
2000	do	69⅛	100	do	92⅝
2300	do	68⅞	50	do	93
1000	do	b30 69	800	Chi. & N. W.	83⅛
100	do	68⅞	100	do	83⅜
1000	do	830 68	300	do	83⅛
3500	do	69	300	do	83⅜
700	do	b3 69	100	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	83
1000	Hudson R. R.	88	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	91⅜
100	do	98½	200	do	91⅛
100	do	99	700	Mariposa Min.	9
200	Reading R.	83 104	200	do	8⅜
600	do	83 104⅜	100	do	8⅛
100	Cumb. Coal	44	100	Alt. & T. H. Pref.	67

Stock and Gold market

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4162. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

GREAT NAVAL BATTLE.

Rebel Iron-Clad Attack on City Point.

THE ENTIRE REBEL FLEET ENGAGED.

Their Disastrous Repulse by the Forts.

THE IRON-CLAD VIRGINIA DESTROYED.

Two Others Damaged and Run Aground.

ESCAPE OF THE REMAINDER.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 25.

The *Star* says:—"Dispatches received here state that yesterday morning at 2 o'clock a rebel fleet of five vessels—the Richmond Squadron, so long being prepared—came down the river to destroy our depots and works at City Point.

The high water caused by the freshet enabled them to pass the obstructions which our commanders had placed above City Point, for the better protection of the place.

A battle quickly ensued between the rebel fleet and our nearest battery or fort, in which one of the rebel vessels was blown up and instantly and entirely destroyed, while two others were so badly damaged by shot and shell as to compel them to seek safety by speedy flight back in the direction of Richmond, accompanied by the other two, which escaped damage to speak of.

Admiral FARRAGUT left here yesterday evening for the scene of this action, and it is understood that he will at once assume naval command there.

Further Particulars—The Object of the Attack.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 23.

The TIMES special correspondent, at City Point, states that the idea entertained at headquarters of the descent of the rebel fleet, which ended so disastrously to the rebels in the sinking of the chief ironclad, the *Virginia*, and the disabling, and running aground of the other two, is that the effort was on the part of *Lee* an attempt to raise a *great hullabaloo, under cover of which he would attempt to evacuate Richmond.* The evidence daily accumulates that the rebel chiefs would now be very glad to withdraw themselves and the only remaining army of the rebellion solely from Richmond. But it is too late to effect this design.

THE QUOTA OF NEW-YORK.

Addition of 14,000 to the Quota of the State—The Entire Quota 61,076.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 25.

The latest telegrams from General FAY add 14,000 to the quota of the State under the December call, making it 61,076, which is divided as follows: Southern Division, First to the Tenth Congressional Districts inclusive, 28,631; Northern Division, Eleventh to Twentieth Districts, 14,266; and Western Division, Twenty-first to Thirty-first Districts, 18,179.

The Quota of the State by Districts.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 25.

The quota of all the Congressional Districts in this State under the last call, as forwarded by Gen. FAY to the Adjutant-General's office here to-day, is as follows:

Districts.	No. of Men.	Districts.	No. of Men.
First	1,065	Seventeenth	748
Second	3,172	Eighteenth	1,832
Third	1,741	Nineteenth	887
Fourth	4,039	Twentieth	1,635
Fifth	3,907	Twenty-first	1,043
Sixth	3,023	Twenty-second	1,522
Seventh	3,970	Twenty-third	1,943
Eighth	3,338	Twenty-fourth	2,527
Ninth	3,732	Twenty-fifth	1,610
Tenth	1,634	Twenty-sixth	1,719
Eleventh	1,061	Twenty-seventh	2,226
Twelfth	1,392	Twenty-eighth	1,653
Thirteenth	2,047	Twenty-ninth	842
Fourteenth	3,249	Thirtieth	2,194
Fifteenth	676	Thirty-first	1,807
Sixteenth	739		
Total			61,076

The Assignment of Districts' Quotas—How It is Done.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 25.

The Provost-Marshal-General has assigned and forwarded to the different districts their correct quotas under the call of Dec. 19, for 300,000. Shortly after that call was made, quotas were assigned upon the enrollment as it stood on the 20th day of November, taking into account the reports of credits and the estimates of the number of years of service that were then available, and these quotas were sent to the districts in order that recruiting might commence without delay, for completing the exact quotas.

The correct quotas were based upon the enrollment as corrected up to the 1st inst., and embrace all the credits for troops raised up to that date. A complete settlement with each district has been made, and all former deficiencies charged and surplus credited to the district. Consequently all men put into the service since Jan. 1, whether by draft, the acceptance of substitutes, or by voluntary enlistment, will be applied as credits in the reduction of the quotas now assigned. It will be observed that the corrected quotas vary in certain localities from the quotas assigned on the 23d of December. The reason for this is: 1st. That the enrollment, in many localities, has been much reduced since the 20th of November, while in others but little change has occurred. 2d. Full and accurate reports of men and years of service furnished, not only during the month of December, but from different localities for previous months, have been received and taken into account in determining the correct quotas. The most obvious instance is in the cases of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, the quota of the former being largely increased, while that of the latter is diminished. The variance, however, is but partially attributable to the causes above stated, but is occasioned, to a great extent, by the redistribution of the years of service on account of naval enlistments allowed to the first ten Congressional Districts of the State of New-York. While no change in the number of men credited to each district has been made by the commission, yet a looking into the report made by the commissaries of the periods of service of these enlistments, it was found that the number assigned in New-York City was reported as all three years' men, while those reported for Brooklyn and the Terrytown districts consisted mainly of one years' men. This distribution, being considered inequitable and not sustained as correct by the facts, has been modified, and the one, two and three years' men have been distributed to the different localities *pro rata*, so that each district now secures its share of the three years' naval men, as well as one year men, and the quota of men to be furnished by the City of New-York becomes largely increased.

OUR ALBANY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Proposed Paid Metropolitan Fire Department—Amending and Dividing the County Bill.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 25.

A delegation from New-York, several members of which are connected with insurance companies of the city, presented at some length last evening, before a Senate committee in the Senate Chamber, arguments in favor of organizing a paid Metropolitan Fire Department. It was urged that both economy and the morality of the city demanded that a change should be made, by adopting some system that shall supersede the existing volunteer fire organizations. The expense of the paid Fire Departments of Boston, Cincinnati, Chicago, and other cities, was presented in argument, and compared with the expense of the organizations in New-York. Representatives of the fire organizations of Brooklyn were present, and spoke in opposition to the views which had been advanced by members of the delegation. Chief-Engineer DECKER claimed, in replying to opponents, drawn from statistics presented, that the comparison was favorable to the organization already existing in New-York and Brooklyn. He estimated the expense of the present system to New-York at less than half a million of dollars, while Mr. NOAWOOD, who advocated the opposite view, estimated the expense at a million of dollars. The committee sojourned for two weeks, to give parties interested time to gather up facts and present them for consideration.

The Assembly have been busy last evening and to-day, with the Bounty Bill. They have voted, in committee of the whole, after protracted debate, to strike out of the bill all provisions for paying bounties to two years' and three years' men, and to offer a bounty for one year men only. The argument for this change was that one-year men would answer the call just as well as these enlisting for a longer period, and it was estimated probable that only one-year men might be required to conclude the war. It would save money to enlist one-year men only. It was voted, also, to raise the bounty for one-year men from $300, and make it $400. The Assembly propose to continue the consideration of this subject this evening. Just before adjournment, to-day, Mr. GLEASON, of Suffolk, remarked that it was now apparent that the bounty bill could not pass this week, and that it was well known that localities are paying very large bounties, and securing their men in this way. He thought it advisable to pass immediately a bill restricting local bounties that may be offered, and then take time to perfect the bill to pay a State bounty. With this view he presented a bill which was introduced and referred to a Select Committee, of which Mr. GLEASON is Chairman. It is understood that this bill will be reported this evening. It is hoped that, by dividing the subject in this way, speedy action may be reached. Meanwhile, localities are adopting the only safe policy, in not delaying for the action of the Legislature.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 25.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Amending the charter of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents.

Amending the charter of the Brooklyn Mercantile Library Association.

Releasing to the Missionary Society of the Most Holy Redeemer the State interest in certain lands.

The adverse vote on the bill relating to the German Hospital was reconsidered, on motion of Mr. FIELDS, and the bill recommitted.

BILLS NOTICED.

Incorporating the Arion Society of New-York.

Authorizing the New-York Dry Dock and East Broadway Railroad Company to extend their track.

Incorporating the National Association of Base Ball Players.

For a new Capitol.

For the better protection from fires in New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. FIELDS—Relative to reclaimed property.

By Mr. DURCHAS—Relative to the officers for the Department for the inspection of Buildings in New-York.

For the appointment of Treasurers in Kings, Queens, Richmond and Suffolk Counties.

Providing pay for the Erie County Supervisors for extra services.

BILLS PASSED.

Amending the charter of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company.

Incorporating the Rochester Savings Bank.

Incorporating the New-York Studio Building Associations.

Authorizing the Manufacturer's Bank of Brooklyn to remove to New-York.

Enabling the Trustees of the Seamen's Fund and Retreat to borrow money.

The resolution of thanks to Admiral PORTER and Gen. TAYLOR were adopted unanimously.

Mr. FIELDS moved that the Attorney-General be requested to report what legal authority, if any, the Hudson River Railroad Company has for discontinuing the regular passenger trains below Twenty-ninth-street, New-York, and to operate a city horse railway between Twenty-ninth and Chambers streets.

The motion was adopted.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 25.

BILLS NOTICED.

For a Bureau of Assessments in New-York.

To incorporate the Masonic Savings Bank.

Incorporating the East River Toll-Gate Company.

To incorporate the New-York Literary Club.

Relative to the Savings Banks in New-York.

Relative to the Father Mathew Total Abstinence Society of New-York.

To regulate the freight tariff of express companies in the State.

To regulate the fees of the County Clerk of New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

For a steam ferry between Sag Harbor and Greenport.

To amend the charter of the Republic Fire Insurance Company.

Relative to Marshals in New-York.

To amend the charter of the city of Rochester.

EVENING SESSION.

The assembly held a session this evening, the special order being the State Bounty bill. Progress was reported, and the whole subject made the special order for to-morrow evening.

Gov. FENTON sent in a communication specifying quotas by Congressional Districts.

Adjourned.

The New Regiments.

LETTER FROM AN EXPERIENCED OFFICER.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 24, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The article in to-day's TIMES upon the five new regiments of New-York troops must receive the hearty commendation of every experienced officer or thinking citizen. I have had three years' active service in the field; have held the offices of Captain, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel, and have been through the formation of three "new regiments." I have, therefore, had some experience on this subject, and every stage of that experience confirms and reconfirms every proposition you have advanced.

There is also one other point to which I would call your attention. It is the enormous demoralizing delay inseparable from the organization of new regiments. When a man is enlisted the country needs him immediately. It is better, too, for himself, that he go promptly, before his family or friends have changed their minds—before other recruiting-officers or substitute-brokers come to tempt and corrupt him—before he quarrels with his officers and wishes he had gone into some other Captain's company. But instead of going, he is kept until his company is full. Then his company is kept till nine other companies are full. When half the regiment is complete it waits for the other half. When six companies are full they wait for the other four. When nine are full they wait for the tenth. When the tenth is full it waits for some of the nine to fill up the pieces of men who have deserted, so that the field and staff can be mustered. And for this nonsense the Government pays, and the war stands still.

At the same time it must be confessed that recruiting for old regiments in the ordinary way has moved slowly. I, therefore, think a compromise of these extremes will be found most effective. *Let the new troops be raised by squads and companies, and then let them be assigned to any regiment they select already in the field.*

This method will unite three advantages: 1. It will secure the zeal and earnestness that usually appertain to new organizations. 2. It will move the men promptly to the front. 3. It will fill up the old regiments. M.

List of Killed, Wounded and Missing, from U. S. S. Powhatan, in the Assault on Fort Fisher, Jan. 15, 1865.

KILLED.

George W Jones, Archibald Campbell, James Flannigan, George F Pult.

WOUNDED.

Lt Geo M Bache—shoulder.
Ensign Ira Harris, Jr—leg.
Act. En R D Evans—legs
1st Lieut Marines F H Currie—severe sprain
Owen Daly—thigh.
Rich'd Lloyd—both thighs.
Pat'k O'Donnell—shoulder and back.
James Cowen—shoulder.
James Cosgriff—head.
Corp Abijah Ball—ite.
William Kegel—abdomen.
Frank Alick—thigh.
Michael O'Brien—back.
Henry Wasmuth—throat—since dead.
Chas Jones—arm and side.
Horatio N Barrow—thigh.
Chas Norman—thigh.
John C. Iliss—foot.
Robt H Rossel—breast.
Thomas Crummey—leg.
Frank L Huodin—ruptured.
Robert Dougherty—leg.

FROM SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

Disaster to a Scouting Party—Death of Lieut. Carroll.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WINCHESTER, Va., Monday, Jan. 23, 1865.

A most unfortunate affair occurred yesterday to a small body of our cavalry near Woodstock, thirty miles south of this point. Major YOUNG, chief of the scouts, accompanied by fifteen of his own men and fifty of the Fifth New-York Cavalry, under a sergeant, left Saturday on a reconnoissance toward Staunton. At day break Sunday morning the advance of the command reached Stony Creek at Edendurgh, and finding the wire barriers down—which the enemy kept stretched across the bridge to stop cavalry—Major YOUNG, with his own men, charged across, surprising and capturing a picket on the opposite side belonging to the Twelfth Virginia Cavalry. Ascertaining from this picket the exact location of the reserve, Major YOUNG charged into their camp, capturing the whole party, consisting of Lieut. BASSENHAUSSE and twelve men of the Twelfth Virginia Cavalry. Up to this time everything worked well, and the command fell back, expecting to avoid a collision with a superior force—three companies of the Twelfth—which were known to be in the vicinity, but when near Woodstock the enemy appeared in force, and a severe pistol fight took place, during which the prisoners were recaptured and some twenty of our own men are either killed, wounded or are missing. The enemy having sufficient force flanked Major YOUNG's party and made several charges when a portion of the command became panic-stricken and for fifteen miles the unequal contest was kept up. The scouts formed as a rear guard and checked the progress of the enemy as much as possible, and in this work lost nine of the fifteen men who went out. Six of this number, it is believed, were either killed or wounded. Major YOUNG's horse was killed, and he escaped being captured by mounting behind another man. ALBERT WILLIAMS, one of the scouts, was wounded, and after he surrendered was shot at twice, while another scout was shot through the lungs and left by the roadside.

Major YOUNG has proved to be an excellent scout, and this is the first disaster he has met with and for which he is not considered in fault. Within a month he has captured, killed and wounded thirty more men than he has lost himself.

Lieut. CARROLL, who was mortally wounded in an attack by the Twelfth Virginia Cavalry upon the Sixth New-York a few nights ago, died on Saturday and was buried yesterday near Lorettsville. The papers found on the wounded rebel captured was signed by Rossia and not by any Union commander as before reported. E. A. PAUL.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE KILLING OF POLICEMAN CURRAN—CONVICTION OF THE PRISONER OF MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE.—The trial of THEODORE YATES, indicted for the murder of Policeman CHARLES CURRAN, was concluded in the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer last evening, and resulted in a verdict of murder in the first degree. As shown by the evidence, the prisoner attended a political meeting at the corner of Prospect-street and Hudson-avenue, on the evening of the 1st of October last. While there he got into a dispute with some men in regard to the presidential candidates, and offered to bet that LINCOLN would be elected. Some blows were struck, and YATES drew a pistol and fired, the ball grazing the head of a gentleman named MCJENNA, but inflicting no serious injury. The prisoner then ran to make his escape, keeping the pistol still in his hand, and followed by a large crowd of excited people. On reaching the corner of Water and Adams streets, YATES was seized by Officer CURRAN. Being unable to free himself from the officer's grasp, he threatened to shoot if he did not let go, and almost at the same instant fired, the ball entering Mr. CURRAN's skull. The prisoner, still pursued by the crowd, who cried out "Stop the murderer," ran to the corner of York and Pearl streets, where, entering a public house, he went up stairs, and secreted himself under a bed in one of the upper rooms. His hiding-place was soon discovered and he was taken into custody. He still retained possession of the revolver, and it was found that three barrels had been discharged and two were still loaded. CURRAN was conveyed to the City Hospital, where he died a few days thereafter. Several witnesses were examined for the defence, and counsel attempted to show that the prisoner was unaware of CURRAN's official character, or he would not have fired,—but supposed him to be one of the crowd who were pursuing him with so much ferocity; that believing himself in danger of his life he defended himself as best he could. It was held that, under the circumstances, the act was not premeditated, but came under that class of cases in which a jury could consistently decide upon a verdict of justifiable homicide. Judge BARNARD (presiding) made a very clear and impartial charge, leaning somewhat in favor of the views taken by defendant's counsel. The jury retired about 4 o'clock, and after an absence of two hours, returned with a verdict of murder in the first degree. Counsel for defence moved to set aside the extraordinary verdict just rendered, with the view of procuring a new trial. The Judge doubted the powers of a Court of Oyer and Termiuor in the case, but would decide upon the points raised in the morning. The prisoner, who has just passed his twenty-first year, was then taken in charge by the officers, and conducted to jail, followed by a large crowd of persons, all serious to get a look at him. When the verdict was announced, the prisoner grew a little pale, but in other respects he appeared quite composed.

THE KINGS COUNTY SEVEN PER CENT. BOUNTY BONDS.—At a meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors, held last evening, Mr. BOOTH moved that the latter part of the resolution passed 20th December, directing the County Treasurer, in connection with the Committee of Accounts, to fix the time of maturity of the 7 per cent. bounty bonds be rescinded, and gave as his reasons that the Chairman of the committee had neglected to attend to his duties in regard to the matter, and that, therefore, the amount authorized could not be raised. The following was offered as a substitute:

Resolved, That a special committee of three be appointed, who are hereby directed, in connection with the County Treasurer, to fix the time of the maturity of the bonds ordered to be issued by this board, by resolutions passed Dec. 20, 1864, and the manner of disposing of the same, and report to the board at its next meeting.

In the debate which ensued it was shown that several members were opposed to paying more local bounties, unless the money was raised by direct tax. It was also stated that the bill now before the Legislature prohibiting the payment of local bounties, and paying a State bounty instead, would be passed by that body in two or three days. The resolution offered by Mr. BOOTH was adopted, and Messrs. SCHOALES, HAGMAN and BLOOM were named by the chair as the special committee.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The Evacuation of Wilmington.

General Terry Demands its Surrender.

THE REBELS FALLING BACK.

Disruption of the Rebel Cabinet.

Resignation of Mr. Seddon, Rebel Secretary of War.

Arrival of Mr. Blair in Richmond.

WAR MEASURES OF THE REBEL CONGRESS

Howls and Growls of the Rebel Press.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 25.

The Richmond papers of Monday make the substantial confession of a fact they have for a day or two been attempting to conceal, namely: that Wilmington is probably evacuated. Gen. TERRY is, beyond a doubt, now in possession of the place at this time, and official advices from him are momentarily expected.

NEWS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 25.

From full files of Richmond papers of Monday, Jan. 23, received to-night at the Washington office of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, we make the following extracts:

THE PROBABLE FALL OF WILMINGTON.

From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 23.

Persons who left Wilmington on Wednesday, say that our forces had fallen back within eight miles of the town, and that Gen. TERRY had demanded its surrender, giving Gen. BRAGG until yesterday, the 22d, to decide upon what he would do. The removal *of all public property was going on as fast as possible, and we doubt not but every preparation was being made to fall back.* It is said that BRAGG and WHITING quarrelled before the latter was captured, and that WHITING swore he would serve under no such man, but was prevailed on by the troops to hold command at Fort Fisher. It is further said that some of the Generals and their troops wanted to attack the enemy as they landed near Fort Fisher, but that BRAGG would not allow them to do so until the enemy had intrenched, when he ordered them to be attacked behind their works. Persons from there say that all is confusion at Wilmington, and that nothing can be heard as to the fighting that has taken place, casualties, or anything of the kind. The general impression was that the place would go, and that most of the people would remain and go with it.

GEN. BRAGG CONFIDENT.

It is rumored Gen. BRAGG telegraphed to the War Department on yesterday, that he is confident of his ability to hold Wilmington. *His telegram has rendered many people quite uneasy*, and at once gave occasion to reports about the insecurity of Wilmington, which have no other foundation.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 23.

Through Confederate sources we have nothing additional from Wilmington or thereabouts. Yankee papers continue to be filled with accounts of the capture of Fort Fisher and glorifications over the event.

DISSOLUTION OF THE REBEL CABINET.

From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 23.

We understand that the entire Virginia delegation in Congress, with the exception of one member, united a few days ago in the recommendation that the members of the Cabinet, with the exception of Mr. TRENHOLM, resign their positions. The resignation of Mr. SEDDON, which took place on Friday, may or may not be connected with this recommendation. It is thought the existing Cabinet has pretty nearly exhausted its intellectual resources without achieving any very brilliantly illuminated individual fame, and that a new set, with fresh ideas and wide-awake characteristics, is especially desirable at the present time. *Late yesterday evening an alarming rumor obtained circulation, to the effect that Gen. Bragg had been appointed Secretary of War.* Notwithstanding the absurdity of the rumor, and the well-known fact that the Senate would not confirm such nomination. Yet the rumor circulated widely, *and produced universal gloom.* Without any knowledge about the appointment, we feel justified in stamping this rumor as utterly without foundation.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 23.

Mr. JAS. A. SEDDON has resigned the portfolio of the War Department. We have not been able to learn that his successor has been appointed, though several prominent gentlemen are spoken of as likely to be appointed. Among these are Gen. BRAXTON BRAGG, Gen. BEAUREGARD and Senator HILL of Georgia. There is a report that the place has been offered to Gen. BEAUREGARD, but that he declined to accept unless he was allowed to select his Commanding General. It is understood that Mr. SEDDON was induced to resign by the action taken by the Virginia Congressional Delegation. These gentlemen, it appears, sent into the President an official communication that they had lost confidence in all members of the Cabinet except Mr. TRENHOLM, and asked for a change. Mr. SEDDON being informed of this action immediately sent in his resignation.

MR. BLAIR AGAIN IN RICHMOND.

The flag-of-truce steamer which arrived below on Friday brought among her passengers FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Sr., en route for Richmond again. Whether Mr. BLAIR forgot something when he left the other day, or is desirous of leaving something before he goes for good, has not transpired; but it is evident that the "end of BLAIR," as announced by a Northern paper, is not yet. This return of a gentleman in the confidence of LINCOLN will, of course, reawaken peace rumors. It will bear a significant look to many, who cannot appreciate how Mr. BLAIR's private papers, lost six months ago, should suddenly be worth so much trouble as Mr. BLAIR is now taking, ostensibly to reclaim them. If the mission of the indefatigable gentleman is in reality peace, it is the general desire that he will succeed in his efforts. The LINCOLN usurpation has for a long time been fully in possession of our terms and nothing would be more desirable than their acceptance.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 23.

Five hundred returned Confederate prisoners who arrived at Varina on Friday, reached this city last night on our flag-of-truce boat from Boulware's Landing. By the same boat, Mr. FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Sr., Peace Commissioner, returned to this city. Nothing has transpired as to the objects of this mission, but of course it has reference to peace negotiations and this has grown out of his former visit. He is the guest of Capt. HATCH, at the residence of the latter, corner of Fourth and Leigh streets.

MR. FOOTE ON HIS TRAVELS AGAIN.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 23.

Hon. H. S. FOOTE, of Tennessee, left the city yesterday morning, by the Fredericksburgh train, en route for Prince George County, Va.

THE REBEL COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 23.

It will be seen, by reference to the Congressional column, that the Senate has made public its action, to which we earnestly allused some days ago, with reference to the creation of the office of Commander-in-chief, and the reinstatement of Gen. JOHNSTON. The first matter is accomplished by bill, as an independent measure of Congress, leaving to the Executive only what it may constitutionally claim, its appointing power in the premises.

In the Senate, last Saturday, doors being opened, it was announced that injunction of secrecy had been removed from the following Senate bill and Senate resolution, which had been passed by both Houses of Congress:

A bill to provide for the appointment of General-in-Chief of the Armies of the Confederate States:

SECTION 1.—Congress of Confederate States of America do enact that there shall be appointed by the President, by and with advice and consent of Senate, an officer who shall be known and designated as General-in-Chief, and who shall be banking officer of the army, and who as such shall have command of the military forces of the Confederate States.

SEC. 2 That act providing a staff for the General who may be assigned to duty at the seat of Government is hereby repealed, and that the General-in-Chief who may be appointed under the provisions of this act shall have a staff not less than that now allowed a General in the field, to be assigned by the President or to be appointed by him, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Resolved, (the House of Representatives concurring,) That if the President will assign Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON to the command of the Army of Tennessee, it will, in the opinion of the Congress of the Confederate States, be hailed with joy by the army and receive the approval of the country.

THE REBEL CONGRESS.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Jan. 23.

We violate no confidence in stating, as we do, upon adequate authority, that the House of Representatives has not devoted thirty minutes of all its secret sessions, since the commencement of the present term, to the consideration of peace propositions. This statement will relieve the House and reassure the country, and is, therefore, due to both. We are, of course, not to be understood in the above as saying that no propositions have been presented, *for the contrary has been disclosed in the debates in the House.* We are satisfied, however, from what we have learned of the spirit of that body, that there is no danger whatever of the passage of any irregular measures, however honestly proposed. Both Houses have just adopted a resolution which speaks to the country in the language of unfaltering heroism and determined purpose, and that resolution may be taken as a key to its legislation on all subjects.

THE REBEL SPRING CAMPAIGN.

We may say here with respect to certain uneasiness in the public mind as to the apparent want of preparation in Congress for the Spring campaign, that that body is now occupied in secret session with measures looking to a vigorous campaign, which we may expect soon to be developed.

THE FALL OF FORT FISHER.

From the Wilmington Journal, Jan. 18.

We have endeavored to obtain some particulars in regard to the fight, but matters are so confused a state that no two reports agree, and unless we can get the truth, we prefer publishing nothing. All reports concur, however, in stating that Gen. WHITING and Col. LAMB fought gallantly, leading the troops to repel each assault, and never gave up, but were overpowered or shot down. Others also fought bravely and well, and are deserving of all praise. Forts Holmes and Caswell were evacuated by our troops on Monday, as we expected, the capture of Fisher rendering the holding of these points useless to us. A tremendous explosion was heard and felt in town about 1½ o'clock Tuesday morning, supposed to have been produced by the blowing up of magazines at the above forts.

From the Wilmington Carolinian, Jan. 18.

Up to a late hour last night quiet reigned along the lines, the enemy making no demonstration of any kind. His gunboats are in the river, but unable to advance from good and sufficient causes. Fort ANDERSON is still in our hands. The enemy's mortars draw about seventeen feet, and cannot carry water enough with them to come up, not to speak of any other defensive agency at the disposal of our military authorities for obstructing his advance to the town by river. We may mention that our field artillery is fully adequate to the task of destroying efficiently his light-draught gunboats.

From the Wilmington Journal.

Gen. BRAGG gave most positive orders to attack the enemy the moment he landed on the beach, but when the fact of his landing was ascertained, he immediately ordered an attack on the enemy's intrenchments with all the forces at his disposal.

The officer in command, who was ordered to make this attack, after carefully reconnoitering the position, declined. From the character of that officer, and the distinguished services he has heretofore performed for North Carolina in the field, we feel assured that his declination was the result of honest convictions of the hopelessness of the attempt. We know that officer personally, having served with him in the field, and feel perfectly satisfied that it would have been idle for any other man to attempt what he would decline. But the attack was declined, and how is Gen. BRAGG to be held responsible for this? We think, candidly, he ought not. Neither ought the officer who declined to sacrifice his men against strong earthen works, defended by a force nearly double the number of his own, be held responsible for the fall of Fort Fisher. The truth is, the responsibility of this sad disaster rests either with those who did not send a sufficient number of troops to the place to defend it, or with the authorities, who seemed at all times to act in relation to the attack on Wilmington, as if any such attempt on the part of the enemy was only the dream of a wild man.

SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Jan. 15.

The enemy in heavy force, supposed to be 15,000, under Gen. FOSTER, advanced on Pocotaligo yesterday. Our troops, after an obstinate resistance, fell back on this side of the Salkatchie. Our lines embrace Salkatchie Bridge. Everything was brought off safely. Gen. HARDEE is in command of our forces.

From the Charleston Courier, Jan. 16.

Information was received here on Sunday of last week that our forces had abandoned Pocotaligo on Saturday night, burning Salkatchie Bridge, and falling back to this side of Salkatchie River. It was reported on Saturday morning that a heavy force of the enemy, estimated at fifteen thousand men, under command of Gen. FOSTER, were advancing on Pocotaligo.

Two enemy columns of our forces near this old battle ground at Old Pocotaligo. A fight ensued, and the enemy were held in check until dark, when our troops, in accordance with previous arrangements, were withdrawn to our lines behind Salkatchie. All commissary stores, &c., at Pocotaligo were brought off safely. No particulars were received.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE MONITOR PATAPSCO.

From the Charleston Mercury, Jan. 17.

It has been known for sometime, that on dark nights picket-monitors were in the habit of venturing much closer in the harbor than in the daytime. One of these intrepid prowlers has, at last, we are glad to announce, met a fitting fate. About 8 o'clock on Sunday night, a slight explosion was heard by our men in Fort Sumter and on Sullivan's Island. It proceed apparently from a point about midway between the two posts, and was followed by a continued mingling of shouts, imprecations and cries for mercy. These presently died away, and the affair remained a mystery until daylight Monday morning, when it was discovered that a monitor had been sunk by one of our stationary torpedoes. Her smokestack was still above water. She is believed to have been the *Montauk*, and it is considered that a large proportion, at least, of her crew must have perished by drowning. There has been no other incident worthy of mention in the harbor.

EXPEDITION AGAINST MOBILE.

CLINTON, La., Saturday, Jan. 14.

A large number of troops from Nashville, estimated at from fifteen to twenty-five thousand, recently passed down the River to New-Orleans. It is believed that an expedition is organizing either to attack Mobile or to go no Red River.

JACKSON, Miss., Friday, Jan. 13.

Private advices from New-Orleans to the 4th inst. have been received. Preparations were making for an expedition of 15,000 men to Pascagoula.

A fair for the benefit of Confederate prisoners was held in this city, the proceeds of which were $8,000. Many old business men were emigrating to Matamoras. The Yankee lines have been strictly closed until after the 4th of March. The reported reason is fears of troubles in the Northwest.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. PRICE'S GHOST.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 23.

There was a report yesterday that Gen. PRICE had captured Fort Smith, Ark., with its garrison of 2,000 men. The report is not confirmed by official intelligence.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 22.

The truth is there are some who feel that how ever it may be with others, they are disheartened, beaten, conquered already, and they would fain wriggle out of what they imagine to be a perilous position by any hole or crevice. Now it is to offer England and France the bribe of abolition, if they will only save us from terrible Yankees. Again, to offer Yankees whatever they ask if they will take us into their ranks to fight England and France. We cannot creep out of the affair through any of these holes. It is painful to be always stopping up such apertures, one after the other, but, in fact, it is best and, wholesomest to know that there is no possible escape but one. The issue is made, issues are staked, the parties are opposite each other, and all mankind stands by, anxious but quiet spectators, determined that the match shall be played out, and resolute not to interpose. This is the state of things which must be accepted. If there be any in the Confederacy who cannot bear to look it full in front and abide by the issue, it were better for us all that they were on the north side of the Potomac. They eat commissary stores that our soldiers should have.

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 22.

Law of Congress, requiring the President to appoint a General-in-Chief, passed by a majority approaching unanimity, only two Senators and fourteen representatives having voted against it, will be found in the Congressional report. It is to be supposed that those who framed the law weighed well the words, and that there can be no evasion of their intention, though phrases defining the duty of General are somewhat succinct. He must "command the armies of the Confederate States." Do these words give him authority to assign Generals to duty? Probably they do, for only by placing Generals at the head of the various armies of the Confederacy at a distance from his person, and giving to those Generals some design or aim to accomplish, could one man command the whole forces of the Confederacy. Yet we feel some doubt whether the intention of Congress will be fulfilled. Often has the Executive nullified its laws and turned them to an opposite direction. We remember the practical effect of the few intended to give Quartermaster Gen. MYERS the rank of Brigadier, and think that Congress, too, should not forget it. It is commonly supposed that no other officer than Gen. ROBT. E. LEE can or should be appointed to the new position, but some doubt is thrown on that supposition also. It has been said that Gen. Lee will be unable to be General-in-Chief and remain at the head of the army of Northern Virginia, but unless there is an opposition of will, there can be no impossibility of fact in matter. The General may command his chief army in person, assign those in whom he confides to the command of other armies, and give them general instructions, without occupying his time with details. History is full of instances. WASHINGTON was General-in-Chief of the early Revolution on that basis. NAPOLEON commanded his chief army in the field and in person, while Marshals of his choice conducted distant campaigns on his plans. So did FARNESE; so did CROMWELL; so did almost every other man of great military celebrity and success; and there is no reason why LEE should not remain in the command of the Army of Northern Virginia, and assign the execution of his ideas to JOHNSTON; to BEAUREGARD; to GUSTAVUS SMITH, elsewhere.

Congress has also passed the joint resolution declaring their confidence in Gen. JOHNSTON, and requesting the executive to assign him to the command of an army without delay. Congress has uttered the unanimous wish of the army and people, and it would seem impossible that that great and wise officer should not be immediately placed in a position to redeem some of the losses inflicted on the country by incompetency in office. JOHNSTON is the champion of the States devastated by SHERMAN. His presence in front of SHERMAN would soon render abortive all the magnificent plans of that vain Yankee. Let us hope that Mr. DAVIS will not now offend the Confederacy by another great error.

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 23.

There are not wanting some shallow Confederates who catch and repeat, with witless pleasure, that the fraudulent suggestion of a New-York paper, namely, that we (Confederates) might unite with the North on the basis of the Monroe doctrine; in other words, that we might cover up the disgrace of submitting to a victorious enemy by pretending to enter into that enemy's resentments, against some third party, and offering zealously to go and thrash the rascal who has dared to offend or in any way provoke our new masters. Most noble policy! And as shrewd and intelligent as it is dignified.

THE QUOTA OF THE CITY.

A New Count by Gen. FRY—The Quota Increased to Nearly 20,000 Men—Action of the County Volunteer Committee.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS—SPECIAL SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25, 1865—8 o'clock P. M.

The Board of Supervisors met in their chamber, No. 17 City Hall, last evening.

Supervisor BLUNT, from the Special Committee on Volunteering, presented the following:

The Special Committee on Volunteering respectfully report that they have been advised that the number of men called for, in addition to such as were furnished from the County of New-York, under the last call of the President, dated Dec. 19, 1864, for three hundred thousand men, has been increased from forty-four hundred and thirty-three, (4,433,) as originally called for, to nearly twenty thousand, (20,000.)

By what process this conclusion is arrived at, upon what basis of calculation or under what influences, your committee are not advised. They believed, from the assurances of Provost-Marshal Gen. FRY, made to them when last in Washington, that the quota of 4,433 would not be materially changed. This quota they had nearly filled, and the announcement of this enormous increase is as startling to them as it will be to the people of the county.

ORISON BLUNT,
WM. M. TWEED,
ELIJAH F. PURDY,
WM. R. STEWART,
Committee on County Volunteering.

Which report was received.

Supervisor ROGERS thereupon presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Volunteering be and it is hereby directed to proceed to Washington immediately, to ascertain the cause of the sudden and alarming increase in the number of men demanded from the County of New-York under the last call of the President, and that they take with them the evidence of the enormous excess of the enrollment upon which the quota is assigned.

Supervisor BLUNT presented the following:

Whereas, There are of the quota of the County of New-York, under the President's last call for three hundred thousand (300,000) men, as such quota is now announced, about twenty thousand (20,000) men to be raised; and

Whereas, Notwithstanding the liberal bounties still paid by the County, the number of men enlisted by the Volunteer Committee and credited to this County is very small; and

Whereas, It is a well-known fact that there are now being enlisted in this city and county for the volunteer force, the regular army and the navy, from 200 to 300 men per day, all of whom are credited to localities other than this county, and very many (the places in adjoining States, notwithstanding that it is in direct violation of law to take any man out of this county for enlistment in any other State; and

Whereas, One great and growing source of difficulty in filling our quota is the large and continually increasing number of recruiting booths established and being established in all the public places in this county, ostensibly for the purpose of enlisting men for this county, but which are really used to entice men away from us; and

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THE STATE BOUNTY BILL.

The following is a copy of the Bounty Bill, as perfected in the Senate and was being considered in the Assembly -

An act to provide for filling the quota of men required from this State for the army and navy of the United States, and to repeal section twenty-two of chapter eight of the laws of 1864, and to prohibit any local bounties to volunteers, credited men or substitutes, and to raise money by an issue of bonds of the State, and to provide for submitting the question thereon to the people.

The people of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1.—For the purpose of filling the quota of men required for the army and navy of the United States from this State, under the last call of the President, dated Dec. 19, 1864, and also under any future call or calls which may be made during the present war, a State bounty shall be paid to volunteers furnished from this State as in this act is provided.

SEC. 2. Such bounties shall be paid to so many volunteers furnished from the several towns and cities of this State as shall be necessary to fill the quota of said towns and cities respectively, fixed by the authorities of the Government of the United States, under said call or calls; provided, that no bounty shall be paid to any volunteer until he shall have enlisted and have been accepted and credited upon the quota of the town or city from which he shall enlist, by the authorities of the United States; and provided, also, that said bounty shall only be paid to non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates enlisting in the armies of the United States, and to persons enlisting in the navy thereof, and who shall be credited by the authorities of the United States upon the quotas of the towns or cities in this State from which they shall enlist under said call or calls; and provided, also, that no such bounty shall be paid to any volunteer, but such volunteer, or drafted man who shall volunteer, be substituted or be drafted to fill up any quota, or to fill up any deficiency of any quota of any city, county or town, arising upon any call for men made before the 19th day of December, A. D., 1864. And where any town, city or county, before the passage of this act, shall have filled its quota, or any part thereof, under the call of December 19, 1864, by means of local bounties, raised and paid under the provisions of chapter eight of the laws of 1864, or by heretofore furnishing for three years' men instead of one year, the bounties so raised and paid, not exceeding the rates and sums mentioned in this act, shall be refunded from the moneys to be obtained under the provisions of this act, or be credited by the Comptroller to the town, county or city by which such bounties shall have been so raised and paid. And where any difference or dispute shall arise as to the amount of money that ought to be refunded to any town, county or city, the same shall be determined and adjusted by the Governor, Comptroller and Attorney-General, who shall be a board for that purpose.

SEC. 3. There shall be paid to each volunteer aforesaid a sum not exceeding the sum of $600 if he enlists for three years; $400 if he enlists for two years; and $300 if he enlists for one year. And there shall also be paid to each drafted man who shall be actually mustered into the military or naval service of the United States the sum of $250.

SEC. 4. No city, county or town shall hereafter borrow, or raise by tax, any money, or authorize the borrowing or raising by tax any money for the purpose of paying bounties to volunteers or substitutes under the said call dated 19th December, 1864, or any future call, and no more than $25 for hand money for procuring each volunteer; nor shall any city, county or town, or any individual or individuals, pay any money for such purpose or purposes, otherwise than as is herein provided (except that an individual may in any way hire a substitute to exempt himself from draft;) but nothing in this act shall be so construed as to effect or invalidate any expenditures hitherto made, or any obligations already incurred, or the levying of any tax for the discharge of such expenditures or obligations; and every act, proceeding or resolution of any Board of Supervisors, or of the Common Council of any city, or of any board of town officers, or of any officer of any county, city, or town in contravention of the provisions of this section, shall be void.

SEC. 5. The bounties provided in this act shall only be paid to the volunteers in person, or in such manner and at such time or times as shall be directed by the Governor, as Commander-in-Chief, in general orders. Any agreement by any volunteer or substitute for the payment of any part of the bounty to be paid to him by the provisions of this act, whether executed or not, is hereby declared to be void; and such volunteer, his heirs or personal representative or assigns, may at any time recover any money paid or received in violation of this act, with interest from time of such payment or receipt, from the person or persons to or for whom such money is paid or received. And in an action for the recovery of money so paid or received, the defendant may be arrested as provided in sections one hundred and seventy-nine and one hundred and eighty-one of the code of procedure; and the judgment recovered in any such action may be collected by execution against the person of the defendant, as provided in sections two hundred and eighty-eight of the code of procedure.

SEC. 6. A bounty, to the amount hereinbefore provided, shall be paid to any person who has furnished or who shall furnish an acceptable substitute, to apply on the quota under the call of Dec. 19, 1864, provided that such person shall not already have received some bounty or compensation therefor, which substitute shall have been accepted by the authorities of the United States, and credited to the town, city or county in which said person shall be enrolled, and which substitute shall go to reduce the quota in such town, city or county, which bounty shall be paid under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Governor, as Commander-in-Chief, by general orders.

SEC. 7. Section 22 of chapter 8 of the laws of 1864, entitled "An act to authorize the levying of a tax upon the taxable property of the different counties and towns in this State to repay moneys borrowed for or expended in the payment of bounties to volunteers, or for the expenses of their enlistment, or to aid to their families, or to pay any liability incurred, or to amend section 1. of chapter 514, of the laws of 1863," is hereby repealed.

SEC. 8. To provide means of paying the said bounties, under the provisions of this act, a debt of this State is hereby authorized, which debt shall be for the single object of raising the money to pay the bounties herein named.

SEC. 9. The debt hereby created shall not exceed the sum of thirty millions of dollars, and there shall be imposed, levied and assessed, upon the taxable property of this State, a direct annual tax to pay the interest on the said debt, as such interest falls due, which said direct annual tax shall be sufficient to pay such interest as it falls due. And there shall also be imposed, levied and assessed, upon the taxable property of this State, a direct annual tax to pay, and sufficient to pay in the space of eighteen years from the time of the passage of this act, the whole of the debt created under and by the provisions of this act. Of the debt to be created under and by virtue of the provisions of this act, the principal of one-third part thereof shall be paid in six years from the passage of this act, the principal of one-third part thereof shall be paid in twelve years from the passage of this act, and the principal of one-third part thereof in eighteen years from the passage of this act.

10. To obtain the money necessary for the purposes contemplated by this act, the Comptroller is authorized to issue the bonds of the State to such sums each as shall seem meet to him, with coupons thereto attached, for the payment of the interest on such bonds at a rate of not exceeding seven per centum per annum, half yearly, on the first days of July and January, in each year, until the principal is payable, at the office in the city of New-York as shall seem meet to him. One-third part of such bonds shall be payable in six years from the passage of this act; one-third part of such bonds shall be payable in twelve years from the passage of this act; one-third part of such bonds shall be payable in eighteen years from the passage of this act; and the whole principal shall be payable in such place in New-York City as the Comptroller shall deem meet. The Comptroller shall, before disposing of said bonds, or any of them, advertise for proposals for the same, and shall open the proposals and award the same to the highest bidder, at a rate not less than par, which advertising and disposition shall be according to the provisions of law now existing.

SEC. 11. This act shall be submitted to the people at the next general election to be held in this State. The inspectors of election in the different election districts in this State shall provide at each poll, an said election day, a box, in the usual form, for the reception of the ballots herein provided; and each and every elector of this State may present a ballot, which shall be a paper ticket, on which shall be printed or written, or partly written and partly printed, one of the following forms, namely: "For the act to create a State debt to pay bounties," or "Against the act to create a State debt to pay bounties." The said ballots shall be so folded as to conceal the contents of the ballot, and shall be indorsed "Act in relation to bounties."

SEC. 12. After finally closing the polls of such election, the inspectors thereof shall immediately, and without adjournment, proceed to count and canvass the ballots given in relation to the proposed act, in the same manner as they are by law required to canvass the ballots given for Governor, and thereupon shall set down in writing, and in words at full length, the whole number of votes given "For the act to create a State debt," and the whole number of votes given "Against the act to create a State debt," and certify and subscribe the same, and cause the copies thereof to be made, certified and delivered, as prescribed by law in respect to the canvass of votes given for the election of Governor. And all provisions of law in relation to elections, other than for military and town officers, shall apply to the submission to the people herein provided for.

SEC. 13. The Secretary of State shall, with all convenient dispatch, after this act shall receive the approval of the Governor, cause the same to be struck off and printed upon slips, in such numbers as shall be sufficient to supply the different officers of this State concerned in notifying or in holding elections, or in canvassing the votes, and shall transmit the same to such officers.

SEC. 14. This act shall take effect, so far as the legislative power is concerned, immediately upon its passage, but shall not become a law until it is ratified by the people, in pursuance of the constitution and the provisions thereof.

THE QUOTA OF JERSEY CITY—BOUNTIES.—It is estimated that under the reduced quota of the State of New-Jersey the quota of Jersey City will be about 700, from which is to be deducted a surplus of 107 men raised on the previous call. Since the last call was made there have been but about forty men credited to the city. The special committee on enlistments have been authorized to offer a bounty of $500 for one-year men; $550 for two-years', and $600 for three-years' men.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

The Weather—Cotton—Steamers Unfortunate—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 13, 1865.

We are having a prolonged season of cold, damp weather—much colder and damper than is desirable. For several successive mornings the ground has been covered with a thick white frost, almost equaling a fall of snow. Toward noon the sun makes itself felt, but does not give sufficient heat to penetrate into our houses, where good large fires are requisite, day and evening. Business continues dull, although more cotton has been received within the last week than in any preceding one,—still, the fact that no steamer has sailed since Saturday last, has prevented its being shipped North; consequently it has not materially increased business activity.

The Father of Waters is "going to bed," having fallen three inches in the last twenty-four hours, and being now five feet and three inches below the high-water mark of 1862.

Our steamers have met with nothing but a series of mishaps since the disabling of the *Guiding Star*. The *Creole*, which sailed from this port on the 6th, was obliged to put back for repairs the same night. Her mails and passengers were transferred to the *Morning Star*, which sailed on the 7th. This fine steamer had hardly taken her pilot on board when it was discovered that there were on board about thirty rebels, who were to seize the vessel and to take her into some rebel port. The nefarious plot was thwarted by the promptness and energy of our Provost-Marshal, who sent detectives down at once and had all suspicious persons arrested. The next news we hear is the burning of the *George Washington*, which has long been a favorite steamer among all who travel between the North and South. It is to be hoped that the *Evening Star* will arrive in good season, and that the rest of our steamers may make safe and speedy trips.

The murderers of Dr. SANLES were hung in Baton Rouge, last week, a punishment they justly merited.

Gen. BANKS' eco-arrival continues to be a subject of condolence, from month to month, but we hope ere long to welcome him, with his amiable family. Gen. HURLBUT has astonished the military world by an order prohibiting officers from visiting billiard-rooms or bar-rooms on the Sabbath. This order was much needed. It will, undoubtedly, be strictly enforced. The coming draft is creating some excitement especially among Confederate sympathizers, and it can hardly be thought strange when we consider that if forced into the army they will be obliged to fight against their own sons and brothers. The draft will be enforced without any difficulty, however, as every one seems quiet and submissive.

New-Year's day passed very pleasantly. The gentlemen of the city made calls quite extensively, and all seemed to enter into the spirit of the occasion.

There is quite a rivalry in the circus line. S. B. Howes has had his fine company here for some time, and during the past week SPALDING & ROGERS have added theirs.

Through the kind exertions of Maj. B. RUSH PLUMLY, the colored schools were treated to a visit to the circus. The woolly heads enjoyed it amazingly and preserved the most perfect order throughout the performance.

SPALDING & ROGERS have taken the Academy of Music, where they have a combination of talent.

Miss MARY PROVOST has a benefit this evening at the St. Charles, when she appears in the "Female Gambler," and at the Varieties the "Duke's Motto" is being played.

The small-pox, which has been very prevalent among us, has somewhat abated. The health of the city is otherwise good. M.

The Olena (Iowa) Tragedy.

A DESPERATE GANG OF ROBBERS BROKEN UP.

The Oquawka (Ill.) *Spectator* gives a very interesting account of what it terms the "Olena Tragedy." From the narrative, it appears that a Mr. Davine, who had been to the western part of Iowa to buy a farm, on his return fell in with a couple of men, who persuaded him to let them ride with him some distance. After they had kept him company a day or two, they took advantage of a lonely part of the road to discover themselves as highwaymen by demanding his money, presenting a loaded [illegible] to compel compliance with their demands.

Davine had no alternative but to yield to their wants, and surrendered all the funds he had with him—$24 in all. To extricate himself from the difficulty, and to recover his money, if possible, he feigned to be a member of the gang of thieves to which these wretches belonged, and succeeded in convincing them of the fact so well that they returned him most of his money, and consented to assist him in ensnaring to rob several wealthy citizens of Olena, near Burlington, Iowa. Upon reaching that place, Mr. Davine promptly informed these gentlemen of the facts, and plans were immediately perfected to kill or capture the robbers, who had meanwhile brought into their project a desperate fellow also living at Olena, who Mr. Davine had named as a member of the gang. The house of Mr. J. J. Brooks had been selected as the first one to be attempted, and a number of the neighbors armed themselves, and prepared to give the robbers a warm reception, Mr. Davine agreeing to pilot them on the occasion. After one telluer to meet an appointment, the gang, numbering three beside Mr. Davine, went to the house of Mr. Brooks, about 8 o'clock in the evening and asked admittance, alleging some trivial excuse. The door once opened, they forced their way in and demanded an immediate surrender of the valuables in the house. Mr. Brooks retreated toward the foot of the stairs, and at a prearranged signal the neighbors, who had been stationed in adjoining rooms and out of sight of the robbers, fired. The leader of the gang, a fellow six feet two inches in height, succeeded in firing one or two shots from his revolver before he fell, having been struck by a ball which killed him instantly. Another of the gang received a wound of which he died a day or two afterward, and the third was injured, but it is thought will recover. The affair created the most intense excitement in Burlington and vicinity, and vigilance committees were promptly organized to guard against any such attempts in the future, although there is every reason to believe that the treatment which these scoundrels received will be a pretty effectual protection.

The New Senator from Kentucky—Mr. Guthrie's Views upon Slavery.

At a supper given on the night of the 21st, at Frankfort, Ky., to Mr. GUTHRIE, the newly elected Senator from that State, that gentleman made a speech, in which he said:

I went as a representative from Kentucky to the Peace Convention, and warned them that this would prove the most disastrous that ever took place. I believe the Union will be restored. I believe that when we strike down the arms of the South, we will find there many true friends. I have always been a Union man, for I did not think we could afford to give it up. When I go to Congress it will be as the representative of the Union men of this State. We are the Union men who saved Kentucky in her present position. Some thought we were too slow, and they wanted a convention; but why should we quarrel? It is to the interest of Kentucky that she stand by the Union. It is to her interest that we do not separate it. I have no objection to these Union men whose patriotism and devotion to the Union are above mine; but when they are of my age they may think, as I do, of their duty to the Constitution and obedience to the laws. If any man supported me, thinking I would not vote for what is constitutional, he is very much mistaken. I always thought I had a right to do as I pleased with my own property, but I never believed I possessed the right to take another man's. If the Constitution and laws give a man a servant, I have no right to take it away. If slavery falls by the rebellion, let it go. If I understood the Union men who have gone to the field, they are willing that slavery, if it is necessary for the good of the country, should go down. As your representative I intend to put down the rebellion by the use of men and money; but I do not intend to set the rights of property at naught. If slavery goes by the rebellion, I am ready to help clear away the wreck. Is it a reproach to Kentucky that she did not want to shed brother blood, but called for peace until she became the laugh of the whole land? Serious times are ahead of us. We have learned that the Constitution and laws have been trampled upon in high places; that the rights of property and persons have been outraged in high places, and that robbers through the land are plundering the people. When I go to Congress I will ask for a restoration of the reverence for the Constitution, reverence for the law. I desire that the time shall come when we all will learn to love the Constitution more and better. I do not believe that the men in power, who have been guilty of outrages on property and persons, will always remain there, and not once in ten years did they have the sanction of higher authority, I will endeavor, as far as in my power, to recall the halcyon days of the Republic, and show those in power that the greatest glory they can acquire is to restore happiness to the Union. None can love the Union more than those who supported me. Mr. LINCOLN is a better man than many think, and I believe good will come of this Administration, but if not, then in four years we will have an opportunity to remove it."

The Special Income Tax.

INTERESTING CIRCULAR FROM COMMISSIONER LEWIS.

Commissioner LEWIS has lately issued the following circular:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Jan 9, 1865.

Complaints continue to be received at this office that many persons liable to income tax fail to make full returns. Those complaints have become so general that I deem it a duty I owe to the public service to call the attention of assessors to the subject, that they may exert the necessary diligence to remove, if possible, the cause.

Any tax-payer who renders untrue returns commits a triple offence: First, against the country which he defrauds; secondly, against his neighbor, whom he injures by casting upon him a larger share of the public burden than he ought to bear; and, thirdly, against the law, which is violated both civilly and criminally, and which demands for the act a doubling of the debt as a recompense, and punishment for the crime as a retribution.

Erroneous returns are due sometimes to ignorance, sometimes to carelessness and inadvertence, and sometimes, also, to a deliberate purpose to defraud the Government. When their correctness is suspected, assistant assessors ought not to hesitate to make the necessary inquiries, in order to ascertain the truth. Otherwise their duty is not performed.

Delicacy under such circumstances must be laid aside, and respect for wealth, influence, or social position must yield to the higher obligations of official responsibility. Honest men when properly interrogated, will not in general refuse to afford satisfaction to Government officers, and the dishonest should not be suffered to escape under the pretence of sensibilities too nice to endure a disreputable imputation without offence. A cheerful submission to a proceeding which is the execution of the law requires, as demanded in times like these, equally patriotism and good sense, and an appeal to those possessed of such quality will seldom fail to produce the desired response. If any errors are believed to exist, it is not necessary to assume, in the first place, that they have been committed willfully; but, on the contrary, it may be well to advise the tax-payer to amend his return, and to accept it if he avails himself of the opportunity. If he refuses to do so, section 14th of the law act authorizes a mode of proceeding, which, if vigorously pursued, will eviscerate them.

Tax-payers who are not cognizant of their responsibilities ought to be informed of them, and those who are unable to make out their returns, ought to be kindly instructed and assisted by the assistant-assessors; but willful and incorrigible offenders should be made to recognize the power of the law in the prompt and sure visitation of its penalties. Let assistant-assessors understand that it is their business, not merely to take returns, but to ascertain whether they are correct; and when they have reason to believe them incorrect, to act as already indicated. Where an increased assessment is sworn to as untruthful, this case should be reported to the assessor, who should, when probable cause appears, institute an investigation, and cause it to be searched and thoroughly.

A false return, even though accepted without alteration and the tax paid, has no binding effect on the Government. When the fraud is discovered, the assistant assessor may make the proper increase, and if the taxpayer shall swear down the assessment on the increased return, he may be proceeded against for perjury; or, which is the better way, instead of the increase being made, an investigation may be had under section 14, the just amount of the duty ascertained, and an amedred per cent. added to it by way of penalty.

If an assistant assessor is destitute of the needed intelligence or vigor, his place can at once be supplied by one better fitted for it, and if the number of assistant assessors appointed is not sufficient to work the district, the fact should be communicated at once to this office.

The special income tax, if fairly assessed and collected, will produce more than thirty-five millions of dollars. It depends on the assessors and their assistants, mainly whether the expectations of the department and the country, on the subject, shall be realized or disappointed.

Very respectfully,
JOS. J. LEWIS, Commissioner.

COUNTERFEIT BANK-NOTES.—HENRY SMITH, of No. 138 Forsyth-street, presented at the Erie Railway Company's office a spurious five-dollar note on the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank, of Troy, and then, having been informed of its character, tendered a five-dollar note, which had been altered from a one, on the National Bank, of Paterson, N. J. Mr. CHARLES B. SATTERLEE, the ticket-master, thereupon summoned Policeman TULLY, of the Third Precinct, and SMITH was taken to the Tombs, where the officers found on his person sixty-seven dollars in genuine bank-notes, and spurious notes on the Union Bank, of Sullivan County, N. Y., Southport Bank, of Connecticut, Williamsburgh City Bank, and Faneuil Hall Bank, of Boston. In default of $1,000 bail, the prisoner was committed by Justice HOGAN.

"OLD FOLKS' CONCERT."—A concert will be given this evening, in the Committee Room of the New England Soldiers' Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, commencing at 8 o'clock; admission free. This entertainment is volunteered to the sick and wounded soldiers who may be in hospital or on furlough in this city.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—*Part I.*—Adjourned without day. *Part II.*—Nos. 447, 750, 738, 748, 746, 756, 772, 830, 832 836, 850, 1478, 856, 858.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 4337, 4769, 969, 4163, 4069, 3199, 4791, 4793, 271, 3337, 461, 3559, 4795, 4797, 4799. *Part II.*—Nos. 4876, 4878, 4884, 4888, 5894, 4902, 3128, 1996, 2050, 4858, 4032, 3312, 4908, 4910, 4912.

Termination of the Millspaugh Crim. Con. Case—Verdict for Plaintiff $10,000 Damages.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Leonard.

Andrew J. Millspaugh vs. *Seth Adams.*—The sealed verdict in this case was opened yesterday morning in the presence of a dense crowd of spectators.

The usual questions being put, the foreman stated that they found for the plaintiff and assessed his damages at $10,000. The audience attempted to applaud, but the manifestation was suppressed by the Court.

Plaintiff's counsel applied for an extra allowance, which was opposed by the defendant. His Honor granted an allowance of $500.

Defendant's counsel then asked and obtained a stay of proceedings in order to make up a case for appeal.

To the gentlemanly officers of the Court the Reporters of the press are much indebted for courteous attentions, and for the excellent accommodations provided for their benefit.

[The Lazarus Murder.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

The People vs. *Bernard Friary.*—The trial of Friary was resumed yesterday morning. After calling all the jurors remaining unexposed of on the old penal, the clerk commenced calling the new panel. Mr. Sedgwick then challenged the new panel on the ground that the certificate did not show that the jurors had been drawn in the presence of any Judge of this court as directed by law.

Mr. Hall said that it was the fact and not a copy of the certificate that must decide the matter. Judge RUSSEL then handed the panel to the Sheriff, and requested him to ascertain whether it was a clerical omission or whether the judge was not present when the names were drawn. Mr. Sedgwick said that his challenge was filed, and he objected to the removal of the panel from the court-room and excepted to His Honor's order to the Sheriff. The judge said that if no judge had been present at the drawing, then the case must be adjourned, but if it was a mere clerical error it must proceed. Upon examination of the record it appeared that a justice had been present at the drawing.

Mr. Sedgwick demanded to have the issue tried by Triers as a matter of fact and to submit evidence showing that in point of fact no justice was present, as required by law. The application for the appointment of Triers was overruled, but the court decided to have it tried before the judge then sitting. Mr. Sedgwick then said that he desired to prove that the two justices who certified to the record were not justices of this city, and would call Sheriff Kelly to prove it.

Mr. Hall objected to the examination of Mr. Kelly, and the Court sustained the objection.

Mr. Sedgwick then called Mr. Vandervoort, the Clerk of the Court of Sessions.

Mr. Vandervoort testified that at the time of the interposition of the challenge the signatures of the two justices were of appeased to this certificate.

Q.—Do you know who are the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas? A.—I do.

Q.—Who are they? Objection taken and sustained.

Mr. Sedgwick said that either by proof or by the face of the paper it must appear that the certifying officers were the parties designated by law to certify to these drawings. He contended that it did not appear either by proof or on the face of the panel that the persons requiring the certificate were those whom the law made competent to do so. His Honor again overruled the objection and directed the clerk to proceed and call the jury.

The names of the jurors were then called and each one was challenged and subjected to a tedious examination. The court sat until five o'clock in the afternoon and entirely exhausted the new panel, obtaining only eleven jurors. A new panel was ordered and the court adjourned until Friday morning. The following are the names of the gentlemen sworn as jurors thus far: Joseph C Brady, John Kleckarssen, Rufus L Cole, John C. Hahn, John Dearborn, William L. Allen, William Phelps, William T. Bear, Calvin Stevens, Horace Denott, and Edward Moore.

Breach of Contract.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Leonard.

Calvin B. Dribblee and Joseph Treat vs. *Samuel Wheedler.*—This action was brought to recover the difference between the contract price of cotton and its auction price. The plaintiffs having some sixteen bales of cotton, the defendant sent a sampler who took some samples from the cotton, and, as the defendants say, acting as agent for the plaintiffs, sold the cotton upon such samples to them, at the rate of eighty-three cents a pound. The plaintiffs deny that they sold them by sample, or that the sampler was their agent in any way in the sale; and showed that the bales were fairly packed, and that if was doubtful whether the bulk of the cotton was not fully equal to the samples; that the defendants having failed to accept the cotton, they had sold it at public auction for 69 cents, and that afterward they had taken the cotton at that price. It also appeared that they had subsequently taken the cotton. It further appeared, that after the first refusal to accept, some negotiations had been carried on as to the receipt of the cotton, and that at the time of the first refusal, cotton had fallen two cents per pound, but subsequently, and before the sale, had fallen ten cents.

The court charged the jury that if the plaintiffs had really sold the cotton by samples, or the sampler had sold by samples, and the plaintiffs had subsequently ratified his acts, and the cotton was of inferior quality, the plaintiffs could not recover. That if the plaintiffs did not sell by sample, they might recover, and their damages should be ascertained by the difference between the market price at the time of the defendant's refusal, which time the Judge left to the jury, and the contract price; and that the plaintiff might also recover the amount of his expenses in the storage, &c., of the cotton. The Judge directed a sealed verdict.

Pierrepont, Stanley and Sarydell for plaintiff; C. Burbridge Smith for defendant.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Smalley.

Patrick Doyle, alias McCoy, was put on trial, charged with having passed a counterfeit fifty dollar note. The evidence showed that the accused, some months ago, induced a widow woman named Alice Curlet, who kept a small candy-store in Brooklyn, to give him a $100 dollar bill, for which he gave her two fifty dollar bills, which afterward proved to be counterfeit; that the next day he purchased of her five pounds sterling, which she had, agreeing to give her for it eighty dollars, in paying which he gave her another fifty dollar note, which was also bad, and he then bought a pound of candy, in payment for which he gave her a ten dollar bill, which she changed, and which was also counterfeit. The next day Doyle sailed for California, from which place he was brought back here for trial. The prisoner gave no evidence except as to character, and the jury found a verdict of guilty without leaving their seats.

For the Government, Mr. Andrews; for the prisoner, Mr. Phillips.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 25, 1865.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '67....	130	1500	N. Y. Cen.....	105
6,500	U. S. 6s, 1st...C.	109¼	100	do.....	105⅜
3,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..R.	108⅜	100	do.....	s10 105
25,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.	107⅜	100	do.....	s30 104
50,000	do.....	107⅜	100	do.....	s60 103
20,000	do...new iss.	107⅜	500	Hudson R. R....	99
35,000	do.. new iss.	107⅜	400	do.....	98⅜
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81..R.	111	100	do.....	s10 98⅜
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s C.	103⅜	200	do.....	98⅜
120,000	do.....	100⅜	200	do.....	b30 99⅛
8,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer.	97⅜	100	do.....	b30 99⅜
5,000	Tenn. 6s, '90....	56	800	Reading R.....	104⅜
5,000	Cal. St, 7s.....	155	500	do.....	104⅜
8,000	Mo. 6s, issued to H. & St. J. R....	84	200	do.....	s30 104
			700	do.....	104
20,800	O. & Miss. C....	97⅛	300	Mich. Cen. R.....	104⅛
5,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s....	102⅜	200	do.....	104
5,000	Mich. S. & N. Bs.	103	100	do.....	103⅜
5,000	C. & N. W. 1st M..	90½	100	do.....	s30 103½
1,000	M. & P. Du C. 1st.	107	30	M. S. & N. I.....	65
3,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	100⅜	50	do.....	64⅜
5,000	Te. & W. 1 M. Ex.	100	100	do.....	b30 64⅜
21,500	Am. Gold.....	206⅜	1100	do.....	64⅜
10,000	do.....	s15 204	200	do.....	64⅛
10	Merchants' Bk....	111	500	do.....	s10 64⅜
50	B'k of Commerce..	112	500	do.....	s30 64
6	do.....	110	500	Ill. Cen. R.....	113
6	Am. Ex. Bank....	125	100	do.....	112⅜
75	Metropolitan Bk..	128	1200	Clev. & Pitts.....	85
300	Canton Co.....	30½	200	Chi. & N. W.....	33⅛
100	do.....s30	30	700	do.....	33⅜
100	do.....b30	30⅜	100	do.....s10	33
250	Penn. Coal Co....	108	25	Chi. & N. W. Pr...	63⅜
100	Cum. Coal Pr....	44½	100	do.....b30	63
100	do.....b30	44⅜	250	do.....	62⅜
100	do.....s30	44¼	500	do.....	62⅜
300	do.....	45	100	Clev. & Tol.....s30	114
100	do.....s10	45	100	do.....s30	117
100	Quick. Mia.....	95⅛	400	do.....s30	118
100	Copake Iron M ..	4½	530	Chi. & R. I. R...	93
300	do.....	4	400	do.....	92¾
500	Mar. Min. Co....	6	300	do.....	92½
25	Erie Railway.....	70	300	do.....b30	92¼
1500	do.....	69⅜	50	Mil. & Pr. Du C....	40
500	do.....b10	69⅛	500	P., Ft. W. & C....	92
500	do.....	69⅜	500	do.....	91⅜
3000	do.....	69⅜	200	do.....s30	91⅜
1000	do.....	69⅝	100	do.....	91⅞
500	do.....s10	69¾	100	Al. & T. H. R....	42⅜
500	do.....	69¾	100	Cbl. & Alt.....	89
300	do.....b10	69⅜	100	do.....	90
600	Erie R. Pref.....	99	10	H. & St. J. R. Pref...	47

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81. C.	109¾	500	Hud. Riv. R.....	102
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C	107¾	200	do.....b30	102⅛
25,000	do .new iss.	108	100	do.....	102¾
2,000	do. new iss.	108⅛	200	do.....b30	102¾
65,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s. C	100⅞	230	Reading R.....	105
25,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer.	97⅜	300	do.....	105⅛
2,000	Tenn. 6s, '90....	56	500	M. S. & N. I.....	65¾
1,000	Mo. State 6s.....	64	100	Mich. Cen. R.....	106⅛
10,000	Ohio & M. C.....	28	100	do.....	106
200	Cum Coal Pref..	46	125	Ill. Cen. R.....	116
100	do.....s10	46	100	do.....	115⅝
100	do.....	46⅛	100	do.....	115
300	do.....	46⅜	1500	Clev. & Pitts-div	94¼
500	do.....	46⅞	800	Chic. & N. W.....	34
100	Quick. M. Co.....	98⅜	6:0	C. & N. W. Pr....	63⅜
300	Mar. Min. Co.....	1h	400	Cleve. & Tol.....	122
50	N. Y. Cen. R.....	107	100	do.....s10	121
100	do.....	107⅞	100	Chi. & R. I. R....	94
200	do.....	107⅜	200	do.....	93¾
100	do.....	108	100	do.....h10	94
75	do.....	109⅜	10	Chi. Bur. & Q. R....	117
400	Erie Railway.....	71⅛	100	do.....	115
100	do.....b30	72	100	P., Ft. W. & C...s10	93⅜
1000	do.....	71⅜	100	do.....	93¾
300	do.....	71⅜	100	do.....	93¾
200	do.....	71⅜	100	do.....h10	94

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

300	N. Y. Cen. R.....	106	400	Clev. & Tol. R.....	127
300	Erie R.....x-d s3	70¾	300	do.....	126
1000	do.....b30	70¾	1100	do.....	126
500	do.....s3	70¼	200	do.....c	124½
1000	do.....	70¼	200	do.....s5	125
500	do.....s3	70¼	200	Chi. & R. I. R...b10	93¾
500	no.....b10	70⅝	200	do.....	93¾
200	do.....	70⅝	200	do.....	93¾
150	do.....	70⅝	200	do.....s3	93¾
200	do.....b3	70⅛	200	do.....	93¾
200	do.....s3	70⅛	200	Chi. & N. W.....	33⅜
1600	Hudson Riv. R s3	100	600	do.....b30	34
200	do.....	100	200	do.....	33⅞
100	do.....s3	100⅜	100	Ch. & N. W. Pr. s3	63¾
300	do.....s3	101⅜	580	do.....	63¾
100	do.....s3	101⅜	100	do.....b10	63¾
300	M. S. & N. I. R.h10	65	400	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	93⅛
200	do.....	65⅛	200	do.....	93⅛
200	do.....b10	65⅛	100	Cum. Coal.....s15	45¾
100	Ill. Cen. R.....	114⅜	100	do.....b3	45⅝
200	Cleve. & Pitts....	85¼	100	do.....	45¾
200	do.....b5	85¼	100	do.....	45¾
200	do.....	85	1200	Mar. Min. Co....	9⅜
300	do.....s3	84⅜			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	N. Y. Cen.....	106	100	Clev. & Tol.....	120
500	Erie Railway..x-d	69⅜	500	Chic. & R. f.....	92⅜
1000	do.....	69⅞	100	do.....b3	92⅜
300	do.....	69⅝	100	do.....	92
1300	do.....	69⅜	200	do.....	91⅞
100	no.....b5	69⅜	100	do.....b3	91⅞
500	do.....s3	69⅜	100	do.....s10	91⅞
900	do.....	69⅛	200	Chi. & N. W.....	33¾
100	do.....b3	69⅜	1500	do.....	33
800	do.....s3	69	800	do.....	33
300	do.....	69	200	do.....h3	33⅛
100	Hud. Riv. R.....	98¾	500	do.....b30	33¾
100	do.....h3	99⅜	100	C. & N. W. Pr....	62⅜
300	do.....	99⅜	300	do.....	62⅜
100	do.....s3	100	100	do.....	62¾
500	do.....	100	800	P., Ft. W. & C....	92
50	M. S. & N. I.....	66	100	do.....	91⅞
100	do.....	65¾	100	do.....b3	92
300	do.....	64	500	Cum. Coal Co...

to the next succeeding issue of said paper or papers as the stated meeting of this board, from and after this date.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Healy—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Jeremiah Conklin to erect a tent at the junction of New-Chambers and Madison streets, for the purpose of recruiting, provided all recruits obtained shall be credited to the quota of the city of New-York.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Henry Mahn to place a sign in front of his premises, number six North William street, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Reilly—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Captain Patrick Flanigan to erect a house for recruiting purposes in Chatham-square, provided all recruits raised are credited to the quota of the City and County of New-York.

Councilman Keenan moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Streets.

Which was lost.

Council man Keenan moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Lands and Places.

Which was lost.

Councilman Keenan moved that said resolution be indefinitely postponed.

Which was lost.

Councilman Hagerty moved to amend said resolution by striking out all after the word "Resolved," and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"That all recruiting agents be allowed to erect tents for recruiting purposes whenever and wherever they choose."

Which was lost.

Councilman Hagerty moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Roads.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Brady, Patterson, Houghtalin, Leavy, Lent—11.

Negative—Councilmen Slacom, Kinney, Brinkman, McGrath, Green, Smith, O'Callaghan, Russell, Riley, Cook—10.

By Councilman Hagerty—

Resolved, That, if the Board of Aldermen concur, a Special Committee of five from each Board be appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the celebration of the approaching anniversary of the birthday of the immortal Washington, the twenty-second day of February, and that the sum of seven thousand five hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated therefor, such amount to be taken from the appropriation for City Contingencies, or any other unexpended appropriation.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Green—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to John Haslett to erect and maintain, at his own proper cost and expense, a pump on the northeasterly corner of Sixth-avenue and Eighth-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Leavy—

Resolved, That Jonas N Phillips, of number thirty-six West Twelfth-street, Fifteenth Ward, be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds for the City and County of New-York

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman Hagerty—

Resignation of John J. Taylor as a Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was accepted.

In connection therewith, Councilman Hagerty presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That John J. Crotty be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, for the unexpired term of John J. Taylor, resigned.

Which was adopted.

BILLS.

By Councilman McGrath—

Bill of W. Surey Lenin, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Ninth Election District, Sixteenth Ward, December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Councilman Smith—

Bill of John B. Ryer, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Eighth Election District, Fifteenth Ward, for December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Aldermen for concurrence.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Bill of William Dealing, for fitting up election poll, Third Election District, Twenty-second Ward, amounting to ten dollars.

(By Board of Aldermen, January sixteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, referred to the Comptroller, with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Asa Bminac, for fitting up polling place for Fourth District, Ninth Ward, for December election, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, ten dollars.

(By Board of Aldermen, January sixteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, referred to the Comptroller, with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Bernard O'Neal, for fitting up polls of the First and Seventh Election Districts of the Twenty-first Ward, ten dollars.

(By Board of Aldermen, January sixteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, referred to the Comptroller, with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Thomas E. Doran, for fitting up polls for Nineteenth Election District, Seventeenth Ward, for December election, for one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, ten dollars.

(By Board of Aldermen, January sixteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, referred to the Comptroller, with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Stephen Geheghan, for fitting up polls of the Seventh Election District of the Twenty-first Ward, for December Election, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, ten dollars.

(By Board of Aldermen, January sixteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, referred to the Comptroller, with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Bill of William Carroll, for fitting up polls in Fourteenth Election District, Twenty-first Ward, ten dollars.

(By Board of Aldermen, January sixteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, referred to the Comptroller, with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be and is hereby given, to Messrs. Stote & Woodman, numbers one hundred and nineteen and one hundred and twenty-one William-street, to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be and the same is hereby given to Alva A. Bedell to keep a recruiting readezvous in the square fronting Bridge-street Ferry, foot of Roosevelt-street, said permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution, that permission be and it is hereby given to Leopold Apple to erect and keep a recruiting tent on the Battery, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Councilman Keenan moved to amend said resolution by adding thereto the words following:

"Provided all recruits obtained be credited to the quota of the City and County of New-York."

Which was carried.

The resolution as amended was then adopted.

Resolution, that permission be and the same is hereby given to Patrick Mooney to erect a sign in front of number thirty-six Astor-place, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be and the same is hereby given to Hamilton Armstrong to exhibit goods in front of his store, number one hundred and forty Sixth-avenue, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that the Sixth and Eighth Avenue Railroad Companies be and they are hereby authorized and permitted to erect a small switch box at the junction of Broadway and Canal-street, provided the same does not interfere with the free and unobstructed travel of the said streets, and to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution, that the Salary of the Clerk of Franklin Market be and is hereby increased to the sum of eight hundred dollars per annum, commencing January first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Resolved, That Terence B. Smith be and he is hereby appointed a messenger to the President, and to perform such other duties as the Clerk may direct, at a salary of one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be and he is hereby directed to procure and furnish each member of the Common Council with a suitable badge, together with the staves of office, stationery, maps and such books as may be necessary to aid them in the discharge of their official business.

Which was laid over.

Resolution by Board of Councilmen, as follows:

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to John W. Farmer to build a coal-box in front of his premises, number forty-seven Ludlow-street, for the purpose of selling coal to the people by the pail at the same rate it cost by the cargo; the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

(By Board of Aldermen, January sixteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, amended by adding the words, "not to ex end beyond the stoop-line.")

Which was concurred in.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Board of Commissioners of Construction and Repairs of the New-York Fire Department, stating the fact of their organization, &c.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Clerk of the Board of Councilmen relative to resolution making donation to Five Points Mission House.

Which was received and referred to the Committee on Donations and Charities.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Councilman Houghtalin called up General Order number one, being resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council of the City of New-York be and he is hereby directed to prepare the annual Manual of the Corporation of the said City of New-York for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and cause ten thousand copies to be published under his direction and supervision, and that the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to compensate him for such labor, and the Comptroller is hereby directed to pay said amount upon the completion of the compilation of the said Manual.

Councilman Hagerty moved to amend said resolution by adding thereto the words following, viz.:

"Four thousand copies for the Board of Aldermen; also, four thousand copies for the Board of Councilmen; and two thousand copies for distribution by the Clerk of the Common Council."

Which was carried.

The resolution as amended was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Slacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Kinney, Brinkman, Brady, Patterson, Houghtalin, Leavy, McGrath, Green, Smith, O'Callaghan, Russell, Riley, Fitzgerald, Cook—21.

Negative—Councilman Lent—1.

Councilman Keenan moved that the board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President pro tem. declared that the board stood adjourned until Thursday, Twenty-sixth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG LADY in a bakery or fancy goods store; good references given. Address S., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A NUMBER OF competent and well-recommended girls, as ladies' maids and seamstresses; understands hair-dressing; also a nurse and good family seamstress; understands operating; English, Scotch, Protestant, American, and others of all nations and professions, as good cooks, washers and ironers; smart girls for chamberwork and waiting, and laundress; understands finting, &c.; also smart tidy girls for general housework; all with good references; will be found willing and obliging; no objections to the country. Can be seen through this week as Mrs WESLEY'S Select Employment Office, No. 111 East 13th-st. An English lady wants a situation as housekeeper in a hotel, boarding-house, or a private family; has good reference.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young person, a Protestant, a situation to take charge of and instruct one or two children; fully competent to teach music if required; is a nice plain sewer; willing to make herself useful, good city reference. Apply for two days at No. 190 3d-av., between 18th and 19th sts., in the fancy store.

WANTED.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF OBTAINing a situation for a girl who she can recommend, as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth; is willing to do light chamberwork or plain sewing; no objection to the country. Call or address, for two days, No 33 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT American woman, to do general housework in a small family. Can be seen Thursday and Friday of this week, at the house of her present employer, No. 153 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO COUSINS, HIGHLY RECommended servants, situations in one family; one as cook in all its branches, assists with the washing; the other as thorough waitress or chambermaid and fine washer; wages, $10 and $8. Call at No. 192 East 21st st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as good cook; no objections to assist in the washing and ironing; good reference can be given from her last place. Apply at No. 81 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as cook; has no objections to assist with the washing and ironing; reference from her last place. Call at No. 1174 East 33d-st., third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as good plain cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; good references. Call for two days at No. 87 West 24th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable woman, as good cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker of bread and biscuit. Call, for two days, at No. 10 Union Court, University-place, near 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED ENGLISHwoman, a situation as chambermaid, or to take charge of an infant; good character. Call or address E. C., No. 82 Irving-place.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL A SITUAtion to do chamberwork or general housework in a small family. Can be seen at No. 10 Union-court, University-place.

WANTED—A SITOATION BY A YOUNG WOman as laundress; understands French fluting; has no objection to cook, wash and iron for a small private family; good city reference. Call at No. 167 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTS a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking and baking in all its branches; no objection to the country; best of reference. Call at No. 9 5th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class waitress; has no objection to light chamberwork; has the best of city reference. Call at No. 69 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class waitress in a private family, or would do chamberwork and plain sewing; the best city reference can be given. Call at No. 803 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to do plain sewing; good city references. Call at No. 126 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as cook, washer and ironer; would take a laundress' place; has the best of city reference. Call for two days at No 517 6th-av., between 30th and 31st sts

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GOING WOman a situation as a most excellent cook, washer and ironer, and can furnish the best of reference. Call at No. 314 East 32d-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, nurse and seamstress, or governess, by an American Protestant young woman, highly recommended. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse. Call, for three days, at her present employer's, No. 103 East 52d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business thoroughly; would assist in washing if required. Can be seen at No. 195 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, WORK IN private families; can give good reference. Address No. 22 Morton-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTable young women, as plain cook, washer and ironer; best city reference. Call at No. 273 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman, as cook or laundress, with good city reference. Apply at No. 176 East 31st-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AND wife, in city or country, any distance; the man is a good hand over horses, and a competent family gardener; will assist on a gentleman's farm and be generally useful; the woman is a good down stairs domestic. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, or address to Mr. MANNING.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PRACTICAL gardener, who has had several years practice in some of the best places in the vicinity of Boston; is single, and can show good recommendations. Address S. J. R., care of J. M. Thorburn & Co., No. 15 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY MAN, A SITuation to take charge and management of a farm; can do any sort of work belonging to farming; wife a good dairywoman. Address W. W., Box No. 195 *Times* Office

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY an experienced man, who can also attend to horses and drive; has been with last employer 3½ years; references furnished. Address AARON WORTH, No. 212 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant man, who understands his business perfectly, and can be highly recommended. Call or address J. F., No. 744 Broadway, corner of Astor-place, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man; can be highly recommended; understands his business thoroughly; will be found willing and obliging. Address J. C. H., Box 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, A SITUAtion as gardener, who has a thorough knowledge of the business in all its branches. Call, for two days, at Mr. THORBURN'S, No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as book-keeper or entry clerk, in any first-class mercantile house; unexceptionable references. Address J. G., Box No. 112 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE, sober and steady man, with unexceptionable reference, a situation as waiter in a family. Call at No. 64 West 18th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant young man; can produce the best of city references. Can be seen at present employer's stable, No. 62 West 25th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A man of long experience with horses and carriages; will be found willing and obliging; the best of reference given. Address J. D., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS MAN.—AN ENERGETIC BOSINESS man wants an active position at a fair salary; good writer, experienced book-keeper; would assist on books; present engagement expires Feb. 1; refers to his present employers in this city. Address H., Box 168 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A GARDENER, AT ORANGE, N. J., a single man, Protestant, who has had experience and thoroughly understands his business, including glass; a good place for a competent, faithful, willing man. None others will suit. Apply at the bookstore of MASON BROTHERS, No. 7 Mercer-st., up stairs.

WANTED—IN THE OFFICE OF A WHOLEsale dry goods commission house, a lad of 16 years of age; one living with his parents preferred; must write a good hand, and be quick at figures; salary first year, $200. Address, in own handwriting, Box No. 845 Postoffice.

WANTED—A GOOD GARDENER, TO TAKE charge of horse, cow, &c., and make himself generally useful, at Flushing. R. C. EMBREE. No. 54 William-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE GENERAL housework of a private family; must be a good washer and ironer and come well recommended. Apply at No. 8 Barrow-st.

WANTED—A CHRISTIAN YOUNG MAN IN AN institution in this city to aid in the care of boys; a small money salary, with board and washing. Address H. S., Box No. 6,700 Post-office.

WANTED—CANVASSERS IN THIS AND OTHER cities for two popular books. Disabled soldiers may make $5 or $6 a day. Inquire of Mr. HODGMAN, No. 42 Crosby-st., between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—A FRENCH OR SWISS PROTESTant nurse, to take care of children; must be well recommended. Apply at No. 203 Pearl-st., New-York.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AN ENGLISH, GERman, or colored chambermaid and waitress. Call, for one day, at No. 94 West 45th-st., from 10 to 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A SMART ACTIVE BOY IN AN OFfice down town. Address Box No. 2,307 Post-office, with reference.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE OF FIRST-CLASS STOCKS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Jan. 26, at 12½ o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

361 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.
100 shares New-York Warehouse and Security Co.
100 shares New-York and New-Haven Railroad Co.
360 shares Central Railroad of New-Jersey.
$5,000 Michigan Central 8 ₱ cent. Sinking Fund Bonds.
$2,425 Great Western Insurance Scrip of 1861.
$4,933 Great Western Insurance Scrip of 1863.
$28,000 Great Western Insurance Scrip of 1864.
$30,000 Long Dock Company 7 ₱ cent. Bonds.
200 shares Manhattan Gaslight Company.
105 shares American Telegraph Company.
113 shares New-York and New-Haven Railroad Co.
100 shares New-Jersey Railroad and Transp'n Co.
280 shares Del. Lackawanna and Wast'n Railroad Co.
30 shares Metropolitan Gaslight Company.

Catalogues at the office, No. 5½ Pine-st.

DRY GOODS.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

THE MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF CLOAKS

contained in the stores

Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.,

and at

No. 475 Broadway,

ASSIGNED BY GEORGE CAREY,

will be sold for CASH,

at PRIVATE SALE, on

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY,

Jan. 23, 24, 25 and 26,

at both the above stores.

On FRIDAY and SATURDAY, 27th and 28th inst., the remainder of the goods

WILL BE ON EXHIBITION

at No. 475 Broadway,

ARRANGED WITH CATALOGUES,

to be sold at auction,

FOR CASH,

ON MONDAY, JAN. 30,

at 10 o'clock, by

WM. TOPPING & CO.,

Auctioneers.

Store fixtures will be sold immediately after the sale of the goods

A RARE OPPORTUNITY

FOR PURCHASING

A FINE CLOAK

AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

SEE ASSIGNEE'S SALE

OF CAREY'S

Magnificent Establishment.

$500 CLOAKS,

TRIMMED WITH MINK.

AT ASSIGNEE'S SALE,

ALSO

$300 VELVET CLOAKS,

to be sold.

SEE ASSIGNEE'S SALE

OF CAREY'S STOCK

HEADED ASSIGNEE'S SALE

$500 CLOAKS

to be sold, at

No. 304 and No. 306 Canal-st.,

and at No. 475 Broadway.

by order of assignees.

SEE ADVERTISEMENT

OF ASSIGNEE'S SALE

OF MAGNIFICENT CLOAKS

IN TO-DAY'S PAPER.

WILLIAM TOPPING & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS,

will sell

BALANCE OF CAREY'S CLOAKS

at No. 475 Broadway,

Jan. 30, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. & P. COATS'

BEST SIX-CORD CABLED

THREAD,

ALWAYS FOR SALE BY

JOHN & HUGH AUCHINCLOSS,

SOLE AGENTS IN NEW-YORK,

NO. 108 DUANE-ST.

AT R. H. MACY'S,

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDERWEAR,
RIBBONS AND FRENCH FLOWER,
YANKEE NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS.

ALWAYS ON HAND A FULL STOCK. BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, 50 CTS. a pair under the regular prices.

R. H. MACY,

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!

AND FANCY GOODS.

M. P. BROWN, Importer,

No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.

TALCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N.Y.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.—STEAM ENGINES and boilers, stationary and portable, of all sizes. Also, several marine boilers, in perfect order Apply to P. CESSIY, Nos 4 to 10 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, near New Chambers-st. Ferry.

FOR SALE—A LOW-PRESSURE BOILER, suitable for a cylinder 28x72; a double oscillating engine, 18x36; one band wheel, 18 inch face, 14 feet diameter. For particulars inquire of FINNEY & HOPEMAN, No. 167 Water-st., Brooklyn, or A. LISTER & BRO., Newark, N. J.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE—OF 75 horse-power. 16 inch cylinder, 3½ feet stroke. It is a beam engine, of handsome style, and suitable for stationary engine or steamboat. It is in complete running order. Apply to C. S. HUBBARD, Sec., New-Haven, Conn.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY FOR SALE—Containing about 2,500 volumes, in good order, for immediate use. Apply to DAVID G. FRANCIS, No. 506 Broadway.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, 4 Dey-st., works, Paterson, N. J.; manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Tow, Oakum, Rope Machinery, Mill Gearing, Shafting, &c.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.

Those who are desirous of having teeth extracted should call on Dr. HOYT, the originator of Anæsthetic Nitrous Oxide. Office No. 878 Broadway, near 18th-st.

DR. VAN VLECK'S NEWLY-INVENTED continuous gum teeth, at No. 47 Bond-st., elicit general admiration. The wonder is, how he can insert teeth for $20, fully equal to $80 sets elsewhere.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGInated the nitrous oxide, and no charge is made for extracting teeth if pain is caused. Come to headquarters. The best teeth inserted. No. 19 Cooper Institute.

PRINTING.

VANDERBURGH, WELLS & CO.—SUCCessors to E. R. WEBB, at the "WELLS & WEBB Printers' Warehouse," No. 110 Fulton and Nos. 16 and 18 Dutch-st., New-York, manufacture and sell superior wood and metal type, presses of every size and description, printers' furniture and every requisite for printers, engravers and bookbinders. Colorin's substitints for ley, benaine, &c., invaluable for type rollers, &c., at wholesale and retail. Ley and other brushes; concentrated ley; Eagle, California and other very economical cabinets on hand and made to order. Every manufactured article warranted. Tweezers, type measures, chases, imposing stones, &c., &c. Cases at 25, 50 and 75 cents each. VANDERBURGH, WELLS & CO.,

East corner of Fulton and Dutch sts., New-York.

N. B.—Wanted, medium Hoe cylinder press; also, Hoe super-royal or medium hand-press.

LOST AND FOUND.

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost, from the City Express wagon, a TRUNK, containing music-books, marked Miss M. Simons, No. 212½ West 20th-st., N. Y. The above reward will be paid on return of the trunk to ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY. No. 59 Broadway.

LOST—ON SATURDAY EVENING, IN FRONT of Fulton Ferry, from a light wagon, a BROWN SLEIGH ROBE. Any person returning the same to FARJER & LYON, No. 91 South-st., will receive $3 0 reward, and no questions asked.

AUCTION SALES.

J. R. MITTURN, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1,

At 12 o'clock, noon, at the storehouse of Francis E. Pinto, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

(By order of Robert Murray, U. B. Marshal,)

THE CARGO OF THE PRIZE SCHOONER MARY, Consisting of

COTTON.

76 bales and 1 bag Cotton.
1 bag Sea Island Cotton.

TOBACCO.

49 cases Tobacco, P—J U F.

TURPENTINE.

1 barrel Turpentine.

ALSO,

On board thereof,

THE PRIZE SCHOONER MARY, HER TACKLE, &c.

The above-named vessel now lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

AUCTION.—LARGE SALE OF MAGNIFICENT

HOUSEHOLD FORNITURE AND WORKS OF ART,

OF A FIVE-STORY RESIDENCE, COMPLETELY FURNISHED,

This THURSDAY afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs. There is over $14,000 worth of first-class furniture, carpets, bedding, magnificent pianoforte, paintings, bronzes, and elegant parlor ornaments; silver, china, cut glass &c.

Sale positively without reserve.

H. R. WESTCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

PUBLIC SALE IN PHILADELPHIA.

GUNS, WROUGHT AND CAST IRON, STEEL, &c., On FRIDAY MORNING, Jan. 27, at 11 o'clock, at the United States Arsenal, Bridesburgh, Philadelphia, will be sold for account of United States.

52 iron guns, trunnions broken off, weight 300,000 lbs.
4,000 muskets, broken up, weight 22,347 lbs.
20,000 lbs. scrap iron and steel.
Curb bits, spurs, brushes and picks, girths, &c

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, Philadelphia.

OFFICE OF SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORTATION FOR U. S. N., No. 73 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Jan. 11, 1865.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of February, 1865, at the Navy-yard, New-York, the U. S. side-wheel steamer MOBILE, with engines, boilers, &c., as she now stands: Length, 215 feet; breadth, 33 feet 9 inches; depth of hold, 11 feet 3 inches; height from lower to main deck, 7 feet 3 inches; height from main to hurricane deck, 7 feet 6 inches. One beam engine. Diameter of cylinder, 72 inches; stroke, 9 feet; iron paddle-wheels, &c.

ALSO,

1 lot old Manilla rope, 1 lot oakum shevings, 50 to 175 bales oakum dust, 1 lot condemned leather hose, a lot coal cinders.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT NO. 3 CHARLTON-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell on TUESDAY, Jan 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of JAMES M. NIXON, Jr., Referee, the two-story and attic brick house and lot, situate on the northerly side of Charlton-st., 63 feet 9 inches west of Macdougal st., and known as No. 3 Charlton-st. Lot, 25x100. Maps at the office, No. 5½ Pine-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO. WILL SELL at auction, MONDAY, Jan. 30, 1865, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No 111 Broadway: For account of whom it may concern, 400 shares Ashburton Coal Company, $50 each.

JOSEPH HAGAMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, JAN. 27, AT 10 A. M., AT THE Central Salerooms, Willoughby corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn Mahogany, walnut and oak marble-top parlor, coamber and dining-room furniture, mattresses, bedding, pier-glasses, curtains, carpets, stoves, &c., &c.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES—BEEF CATTLE.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTANCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1865.

Sealed proposals (in triplicate) will be received by the undersigned at this office, until 12 o'clock M., on SATURDAY, the 28th inst., for supplying BEEF CATTLE for the use of the United States Army, to be delivered at the WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS, New-York City, or at some other convenient point in or in the near vicinity of the City of New-York, to be designated by the undersigned, and in such number as may from time to time be required, not exceeding one thousand head in any calendar month from the 1st of February, 1865, to the 1st of May, 1865; notice to be given to the contractor on SATURDAY of each week on his application at this office, of the number of cattle he shall be required to deliver during the following week.

As the cattle will be required for shipment, none but first quality of oxen or steers, entirely free from all blemishes or imperfections, and not less than three years old, will be received; and no lot of cattle the average gross weight of which is not as high as twelve hundred and seventy-five pounds, nor any bullock of less gross weight than twelve hundred pounds. The exact gross weight of each bullock to be ascertained by the scales; time of weighing to be determined by the Inspector on the part of the United States, Mr. George Starr, whose certificate of inspection, stating the number of cattle delivered, their weight, &c., will constitute the voucher, on presentation of which the accounts will be paid, when funds are in hands for the purpose. Each proposal, to be entertained, must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head, and be in the following form:

"I, A— B—, of the city or town of —— county of ——, state of ——, hereby propose to deliver to the Subsistence Department of the United States Army at the Washington Drove Yards, New-York City, or other point in or near said city, to be designated, such number of beef cattle, not exceeding *one thousand* head in any calendar month, of the quality, condition, &c., described in the advertisement above posted, as I may from time to time be required to furnish on one notification, at —— cents per pound weight."

To be subscribed by two responsible sureties, as follows:

We, the undersigned, hereby agree that should the above bid be accepted we will give our bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, that the contract shall be fulfilled.

Payment will be made in currency, or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

The ability of the sureties to respond in the sum of ten thousand dollars must be certified by the U. S. District-attorney or other proper officer; such certificate to accompany the proposal.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle." The right exists with the United States to reject any or all the bids that shall not be regarded as satisfactory. All bidders to be present at the opening.

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. A., No. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. of THURSDAY, 26th inst., for supplying this department with the following articles, viz:

Feulins, 16x24 and 20x30, cotton duck, Nos. 2 and 3, each.
Horse rasps, 14, 15 and 16 inch, per dozen.
Monkey wrenches, 12, 14 and 15 inch, per dozen.
Hickory ax-handles, each.
Ship-carpenters' axes, each.
Carpenters' adzes, each.
Steel squares, each.
Top manils, each.
Chopping axes, per dozen.
Leather hose, 2½ and 3 inches, with couplings, per foot.
Ship sheathing paper, per sheet.
Ship felt, per sheet.
Sheathing zinc, 24 oz., per lb.
Sheathing nails, per lb.
Block tin, per lb.
Pitch, per barrel.
Moulding sand, for iron, per barrel.
Fire clay, per barrel.
Fire sand, per barrel.
Finishing nails, ¾, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 1¾ inch, per pound.
Mole collars, each.
Halter chains, 1,000, each.
Iron screws, assorted, per gross.
Enameled cloth, per yard.
Neat's foot oil, per gallon.
Iron cut tacks, assorted, per paper.
Turpentine, spirits, per gallon.

Each article to be of the best quality of its kind, and to be subject to inspection before shipment.

Goods to be securely packed in suitable packages and to be delivered, free of charge, to the United States, at place of shipment in this city. Payment for these supplies will be made in such funds as are provided by the United States. The privilege is reserved of rejecting any proposal not deemed advantageous. Offerings should be indorsed, "Proposals for Quartermaster's Stores," and addressed to STEWART VAN VLIET,

Brevet Brig.-Gen. and Quartermaster, U. S. A.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CINCINNATI, Jan. 20, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., of WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, for furnishing:

Note paper to weigh 5 lbs. to the ream.
Blotting paper to weigh 100 lbs. to the ream.
Buff Official Envelopes, 4⅜x10¼ inches.
Buff Letter Envelopes, 3¼x6½ inches.
White Letter Envelopes, 3¼x6½ inches.
2 oz. bottles of Black Ink.
Quart bottles of Black Ink.
Arnold's Copying Ink.
3 oz. bottles of Red Ink.
8 oz. bottles of Mucilage.
Letter Copying Books
Inkstands—"Mechanic" and "Academic."
Lead Pencils.
Pen-holders.
Sealing Wax.
Office Tape.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

Samples to accompany bids, and the quantities and the time within which the articles proposed to be furnished can be delivered at the warehouse in this city, to be specified.

Bids will be received for any quantity of any or all of the above articles.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose names must be appended to the guarantee, and when the guarantors are not known at this office to be responsible men, they must be certified to by some public functionary of the United States.

By order of Col. Wm. W. McKim, Quartermaster, Cincinnati Depot.

A. J. PHELPS,
Capt. and A. Q. M.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CANAL-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 20, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE,

for the United States Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland and other ports on the coast of Maine,

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C.; Savannah, Ga., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

E. D. CHAPMAN,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF VERMONT, RUTLAND, SS. IN CHANCERY.—Aaron W. Spencer, Nathaniel C. Sawyer, Daniel D. Broadhead, Franklin J. Pratt, Frederick Chaffee and Jacob Egerton, Complainants, *vs.* James Cheever, William T. Hart, Jacob Edwards, Jr., John S. Farlow, Joseph M. Wightman, Dwight Foster, George C. Lord, William Thomas, J. Amory Davis, and the Rutland and Burlington Railroad Company, Defendants.

Whereas, Aaron W. Spencer, Nathaniel C. Sawyer, and Daniel D. Broadhead, of Boston, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Franklin J. Pratt, of the City, County and State of New-York, Frederick Chaffee and Jacob Egerton, of Rutland, in the County of Rutland and State of Vermont, did, on the 18th day of November, A. D., 1864, file their bill of complaint, on behalf of themselves as holders and owners of the notes or obligations, secured by the first mortgage, so called, of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad Company, and the modification thereof, and of all others the holders and owners of any of the said notes or obligations, in the Court of Chancery within and for the said County of Rutland, setting forth in substance the charter and organization of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad Company; the construction by the said company of said railroad and equipment thereof; that the same has been completed and is now in operation under and according to said charter, from Rutland to Bellows Falls, in the State of Vermont, and that the said corporation, in locating and constructing said railroad, incurred large debts and expenditures, and thereby became involved in pecuniary embarrassments:

And further setting forth the issuing by said company for the purpose of building said railroad, and paying the debts thereof, the bonds of said company to the amount of one million eight hundred thousand dollars in five-aggregate, in sums of one thousand five hundred dollars each, dated the 1st day of February, A. D. 1851, payable in twelve years from the date thereof, and interest at the rate of seven per centum per annum, payable semi-annually; the authorizing of, and execution by

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 26, 1865

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES Daily) is Four Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year.....$3 00
Two copies 1 year.....5 00

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year.....$2 00
Three copies 1 year.....5 00

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or post office money orders wherever it can be done.

Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—TWO MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, LIVING SKELETON, DWARF, LEARNED SEAL, GRAND SPECTACLE, FAIRIES, &c.—Day and Evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.

BROADWAY THEATRE—LIVE INDIAN—PAUL PRY.

NIBLO'S—THE SHAMROCK.

EVERETT HALL—(Broadway and 34th-st.)—CREATION AND THE DELUGE.

MUSEUM—No. 389 Broadway—OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evenings.

WALLACK'S—MAN OF THE DAY.

NO. 345 FOURTH-AVENUE—MAMMOTH CATTLE.

DODWORTH HALL—GRAND CONCERT.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

On Tuesday morning, Jan. 24, about 2 o'clock, the rebel iron-clad fleet from Richmond, five in number, aided by the high state of the water in the James, passed the obstructions in the river, and made a furious attack on the depots, encampments and forts at City Point. The cannonading lasted several hours, and resulted in the complete repulse of the rebel fleet by the forts, the best rebel vessel, the *Virginia*, being sunk, two others damaged and run aground, and the remainder driven back. But little damage was done on our side.

The latest news from Wilmington is through the Richmond papers of Monday. Parties who left Wilmington on Sunday say that the rebel forces had fallen back within eight miles of the town, and that Gen. TERRY had demanded a surrender, giving BRAGG until next day to comply. The removal of all public property was going on as fast as possible, and every preparation was being made to fall back. All is confusion in the city, and nothing could be heard as to the fighting that is taking place. The general impression was that the place would fall, and that most of the people would remain.

A dispatch from Albany announces that Gen. FRY has added 14,000 more to the quota of this State, making the total number of men required under the call of Dec. 19, 1864, 61,000. The prospect of getting out of the draft at this rate is not brilliant.

The steamship *Victor*, (transport,) Capt. GATES, from Savannah River, Ga., Jan. 21, with passengers to United States Quartermaster, arrived here yesterday morning. Savannah papers of the 19th inst. are received. The news of the fall of Fort Fisher had reached that city, occasioning great rejoicing among the troops. There is nothing new in the papers.

The bark *Clifton*, Capt. GANT, arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 22d, from Pernambuco, Brazil, via Barbados. Capt. GANT reports that the rebel pirate *Shenandoah* had burned several American merchantmen along the coast of Brazil, and that most of the American shipping in Brazilian ports was being transferred to the British flag.

On the arrival of Gen. SHERMAN at Savannah he was waited upon by CHARLES GREEN, Esq., an eminent cotton merchant of that city, who tendered him the use of his elegant mansion. The offer was gracefully accepted by Gen. SHERMAN, who during his stay in Savannah was comfortably lodged beneath its hospitable roof. The residence of Mr. GREEN is what may properly be termed palatial. It is, in all respects, the most elegant mansion in Savannah, and will suffer nothing by comparison with the abode of the merchant princes of Fifth or Madison avenues. Mr GREEN is an Englishman by birth, but has resided in Savannah for many years, where he accumulated a princely fortune in the cotton trade. Shortly after the breaking out of the rebellion, he was detected in the act of importing arms from England for the use the rebels, and was arrested near the border line of Canada and consigned to Fort Warren, during the confinement there of MASON and SLIDELL. Judging from his present conduct he has seen the error of his ways, and is anxious to make atonement for past misdeeds.

As indicated in our Washington dispatches of yesterday, the Canadian Government is making every effort to put down the pro-Southern feeling which has done so much to endanger the peaceful relations hitherto existing between the United States and Canada. The Governor-General has sent in a message to the Parliament recommending an appropriation to replace the $90,000 in gold given up by the Montreal police-officer to the St. Albans raiders. A commissioner has been appointed to inquire into the failure of justice at Montreal. It will involve the conduct of Judge COURSOL and other local authorities. In the meantime Judge COURSOL is suspended. If it should be proved that the money was given up through the misconduct of Chief of Police LAMOTHE, the city of Montreal will be called upon to make good the money advanced by Parliament to pay it back again. It is expected that the first measure that will be passed into a law, will be the Alien and Anti-raid Bill.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. TRUMBULL presented the petition of army chaplains, asking that they may be allowed the same pay that is allowed to line-officers of the same rank. The House Bankrupt Bill was reported with amendments and ordered to be printed. The memorial of Ex-Surgeon-General HAMMOND was reported back, and the Committee discharged from the further consideration of the subject. A resolution was adopted instructing the Finance Committee to inquire into the expediency of relieving the tonnage of the country from the income tax and reducing the duty on chains and anchors. The resolution of the Military Committee, advising retaliation upon the rebels, was discussed at some length by Messrs. CLARK, HENDERSON, SAULSBURY, WADE and FOSTER. Mr. WADE moved an amendment, making the resolution mandatory instead of advisory, and compelling the President and officers of the army to retaliate in kind; but no action was taken in the matter. The Senate voted to adhere to its amendment of the Deficiency Bill, and the bill consequently falls on account of disagreement between the two Houses.

In the House the Niagara Falls Ship Canal was postponed till Monday. A substitute was reported for the Senate bill for the collection of direct taxes in the insurrectionary States, which was recommitted to the Committee on Ways and Means. A resolution was agreed to directing the Committee on Commerce to inquire in the matter of a Treasury permit to exchange provisions with the rebels in North Carolina for cotton. A resolution of thanks to Gen. SHERIDAN was almost unanimously agreed to, Mr. HARRIS, of Maryland, and Mr. WHITE, of Ohio, alone voting in the negative. The House receded from their disagreements on the Deficiency Bill, with the exception of the one giving the clerks and employes of the House twenty per cent. additional pay. The House then proceeded to the consideration of the report of the Select Committee providing for the heads of the departments to occupy seats on the floor of the House, to be interrogated under certain rules concerning their respective departments, and, to a limited extent, participate in debate. The measure was advocated by Mr. GANSON, of New-York, and opposed by Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont. No action was taken on the subject.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, notice was given of bills authorizing the New-York Dry Dock and East Broadway Railroad Company to extend their track; incorporating the National Association of Base Ball Players; for the better protection from fires in New-York; Bills were introduced relative to the officers for the Department for the Inspection of Buildings in New-York; for the appointment of Treasurers in Kings, Queens, Richmond and Suffolk Counties. Bills were passed incorporating the New-York Studio Building Association; authorizing the Manufacturers' Bank of Brooklyn to remove to New-York; to enable the Trustees of the Seamen's Fund and Retreat to borrow money. A motion was adopted requesting the Attorney General to report what legal authority the Hudson River Railroad Company has for discontinuing the regular passenger trains below Twenty-ninth-street, New-York.

In the Assembly, notice was given of bills for a Bureau of Assessments in New-York; to incorporate the New-York Literary Club; to regulate the freight tariff of express companies in the State; to regulate the fees of the County Clerk of New-York. Gov. FENTON sent in a communication, specifying the quotas, by Congressional Districts, under the recent call.

GENERAL NEWS.

There was much buoyancy in the Stock Market, yesterday, and all the Railways advanced on Tuesday's sales are from 3 to 6 ₩ cent. on Monday's low figures. The Gold Room supported the rise made at the previous Evening Exchange. Government Stocks were firm. Money easy.

Influenced by the rise in Gold yesterday, the demand for Produce and Merchandise was somewhat brisker, and prices of the leading articles were firmer. The Freight market was inactive.

The residence recently purchased by a committee of gentlemen of Philadelphia, and which has been gratuitously tendered to Gen. GRANT and family as a permanent home, and which has been accepted by Gen. GRANT, is on the north side of Chestnut-street, west of Twentieth. The building occupies a front of twenty-two feet, extending back to the distance of one hundred and sixty-eight feet, with a thirty-foot street in the rear. It is a four-story double front, with three story double back buildings. The structure cost over $30,000. As the donors intend furnishing the dwelling before handing it over, it will probably not be ready for occupancy until about the 1st of March. The furniture is now in process of manufacture, and will be of the rarest quality.

Gen. PATTERSON has at last published his history of the famous Winchester campaign. It is an elaborate defence of his operations, and a labored attempt to prove that the battle of Bull Run was lost through no fault of his. Gen. PATTERSON produces in this pamphlet a letter from President LINCOLN, who writes, "I am unable to see that you could have done anything else than you did do. Your hands were tied; you obeyed your orders, and did your duty, and I am satisfied with your conduct." Gen. THOMAS, who was in Gen. PATTERSON'S command at that time, also approves his conduct.

Gen. MCCLELLAN and wife sailed yesterday for Europe on the steamer *China*. Their departure was made the occasion of demonstrations of regard by a few personal friends. AUGUST BELMONT, Esq., also sailed by the same steamer.

The Senate Investigating Committee will hold their first session at noon, to-day, at No. 41 Chambers-street. Mayor GUNTHER has been notified to appear before the committee, and to bring with him a copy of his communication to the Common Council suspending City Inspector BOOLE from office, with a copy of the reasons assigned for such suspension. The affairs of the following departments are to be investigated: Tax Commissioners', City Inspector's, Street Commissioner's, Croton Aqueduct, Surrogate's and Board of Supervisors'. The sessions of the committee will probably be held with closed doors.

At the regular monthly sale of Scranton coal by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, yesterday, about twenty-six thousand tons were disposed of, at an average advance of sixty-five cents per ton over the sale of last month.

In the Supreme Court yesterday the great *crim. con.* case of MILSPAUGH *vs.* ADAMS terminated in a verdict for the plaintiff. A great deal of interest has been excited by this trial, and the result, as a vindication of the character of the plaintiff and a condemnation of the conduct of his wife, will be heard with pleasure.

At about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred in Mr. ISAAC SCHWASZ'S dry goods store, at No. 521 Greenwich-street, involving loss amounting to $6,000. Fire-Marshal BAKER, suspecting incendiarism, will institute an investigation.

Mr. HORACE CUSHING, of No. 18 West Thirty-third-street, broker, is reported to have committed suicide, yesterday morning, by leaping from a rear window in the second story of his residence.

Mr. JOSEPH MAYER, of No. 30 Riviogton-street, was mortally injured by falling into the cellar of a new building on which he was employed, in Broadway near Thirteenth-street. He expired early yesterday morning.

The St. Louis *Republican* is informed that Maj.-Gen. DODGE, commanding the Department of Missouri, contemplates issuing an order, at an early day, which will remove all restrictions upon the circulation within this department of any newspaper published in the loyal States, or within the Federal lines.

The Armstrong gun which was captured at Fort Fisher was the one which was presented by the manufacturer, Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, to JEFF. DAVIS. A soldier describing it, says it "is by all odds the handsomest gun I ever saw, being entirely of twist wrought-iron, and mounted on a magnificent solid mahogany carriage."

The hat which Gen. SHERMAN wore in his victorious march through Georgia is now in the possession of J. V. BROWNE, Esq., of Salem, Mass., who received it direct from his brother at Savannah. The *Gazette* affirms that the "pedigree of the hat is unquestionable."

The Louisville *Journal* says: "Some days ago we saw our old and highly-esteemed friend Col. CHARLES S. HANSON, in Richmond. He was in the Libby Hospital—an apartment distinct from the regular prison. He was an invalid from his wound. He was much reduced in flesh, and weak, but cheerful. He said, and we saw, that he and those in the hospital with him, were not treated in any manner ill. Our gallant friend's spine was hurt in his fight, and we much fear that he will not recover his fine physical energy."

The following is Mr. LINCOLN'S letter to Lieut.-Gov. JACOB, of Kentucky, upon the occasion of his release:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1865.

Hon. Richard T. Jacob:

SIR: "You are at liberty to proceed to Kentucky, and to remain at large so far as relates to any cause now past. In what I now say I decide nothing as to the right or wrong of your arrest, but act in the hope that there is less liability to misunderstanding among Union men now than there was at the time of the arrest. Respectfully, A. LINCOLN.

Col. BAKER, Provost-Marshal General of the Department of Missouri, has issued an order, dated Jan. 17, as follows: "Slavery no longer existing in the Department of the Missouri, all orders and regulations from this office, imposing restrictions upon persons of color, as such, are hereby revoked. Hereafter no passes will be required of this class of persons. As military laws and regulations do not recognize distinctions of color, Provost-Marshals and employes of this department will make no such distinctions in the discharge of official duties."

The quota of Jersey City under the reduced quota of the State will be about 700, from which has to be deducted a surplus of 107 men raised on the previous call. About forty men have been credited to the city since the last call. One year's men get a bounty of $500, two years' $550, and three years' $600.

Mr. THOMAS W. FIELD, Republican, and Mr. JOHN DONNELLY, Democrat, were yesterday elected Assessors by the Kings County Board of Supervisors, to fill vacancies—Mr. FIELD for four years, and Mr. DOHERTY for six.

The trial of THEODORA YATES, in the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer, for the shooting of Policeman CUSHAN, was concluded yesterday, the jury rendering a verdict of murder in the first degree. A new trial was moved for, but Judge BARNARD doubting the power of the court to grant such a motion, reserved his decision.

JOHNSON K. POLLOCK, of Greenwich-street, was shot in the left eye and instantly killed, last evening, in KATE BURKE'S apartments, Church-street and Lispenard, by one HENRY YELVERTON. The murderer is at large.

Several buildings at No. 9 Sheriff and Nos. 8 and 10 Willett-street were destroyed by fire, yesterday morning, involving loss which is estimated at nearly $2,000.

A meeting was held last evening at Cooper Institute, under the auspices of the National Freedmens' Relief Association, in aid of the freed people now being transferred from Savannah to the Sea Islands of South Carolina. The hall was comfortably well filled. Speeches were made by WM. CULLEN BRYANT, Rev. JAMES W. HOLDICH, D. D., Rev. JUSAS KISE, D. D., WM. E. DODGE, Gen. W. K. STRONG, Capt. C. H. MARSHAL and Maj. HAGGERTY. A collection was then taken up, after which the meeting adjourned.

The one hundred and sixth anniversary of the birth of ROBERT BURNS, was celebrated last evening by the BURNS Club, who gave an elegant entertainment, given at the Maison Doree.

The Aspects in the South.

The strong confidence which has lately sprung up in the public mind, not only of the *ultimate* success of the Union cause, but of the final and glorious triumph of our arms within a reasonable time, continues to be justified. This confidence is not based upon any one victory or its results, nor is it based alone and exclusively upon field victories. Nothing, indeed, could be more inspiriting and grand than the three campaigns of the last three months, under SHERMAN, THOMAS and TERRY; and nothing could be more hopeful of important and decisive military results than the new campaign of SHERMAN, which has already begun, and the other great movements which are on the eve of execution under the eye of the Lieutenant-General. The chief value of THOMAS' victory was in reducing the rebel military power in the Southwest to such a feeble condition that he not only leaves it powerless for offence in the future anywhere, but that, on the other hand, he can either sweep southward through Alabama and Mississippi, and, by seizing upon the remining strategic positions and railroads, reduce the war in the Southwest to the guerrilla stage which will probably for a brief time precede its final close; or, on the other hand, he can furnish his army large reinforcements to the main armies operating on the Atlantic seaboard. It would not be surprising, indeed, considering the present aspect of affairs, if the veteran army of Gen. THOMAS, instead of spending its entire energies this Winter in a campaign to Mobile, were to furnish heavy detachments of troops to be concentrated with the two great armies (GRANT'S and SHERMAN'S) which may now be said to be conjointly operating against Richmond. This view is confirmed by the published news of this morning, which sets forth that, in addition to the troops brought East from Tennessee by Gen. MEADE, the Twenty-third Corps, under Gen. SCHOFIELD, with this gallant commander, have already arrived in Virginia. This splendid body of troops has a history unsurpassed by that of any corps in the West for deeds of valor; and if the Lieutenant-General intends that, with their Western compatriots under SHERMAN, they shall now take a part in the closing scenes of this great war, on fields a thousand miles distant from those upon which they have heretofore fought, we may be sure that they will sustain the reputation they have always borne. It is certain that there is no danger whatever in taking a large body of THOMAS' troops from the West; for HOOD'S army is so badly "played out," that we we have no doubt two-thirds of THOMAS' present force could whip and disperse it, and then pass on to Mobile. Whether SCHOFIELD'S corps reinforces the army on the James, or the army on the Savannah, it will in either case reinforce the armies operating against Richmond.

If the December victory of THOMAS has been proved by this time to be so great in its value, and so comprehensive in its bearings, we begin to see also a wider scope to SHERMAN'S Georgia triumph. Its purely military bearings, and its influence, present and prospective, can hardly be overstated; but its principal significance lies in its demonstration of the fact, now so clear, that the Confederacy is but a "shell;" that there is no reserved military force in its interior, and that, after we break up the one great organized army which it now has, our military work of a large character will be accomplished. Gen. GRANT perceived this before Gen. SHERMAN set out from Atlanta; he sees it still, and is now directing his combinations by the light which it casts upon the situation.

While thus discerning the value of our recent victories, estimating our present position and progress, and looking forward for the development of events at this hour under way, the nation can but feel its confidence justified and its triumph assured.

Moral successes have kept pace with military victories. When Savannah fell into SHERMAN'S hands, the citizens of the place complacently "accepted the position," and other parts of Georgia are giving evidences of a like spirit. We believe that a brief time now will give us the two chief cities and seaports of the two Carolinas, and in one of these States, at least, we expect to see both the people of the city and of the surrounding country exhibit the disposition of Savannah.

The political chaos, and personal and party wrangling, which now exist throughout the South, are also all in our favor. We have new signs of their increase every day. Whether it is the flight of FOOTE, the resignation of SMITH, the break-up of DAVIS' Cabinet, and the exit of SEDDON and BENJAMIN—whether it is the public animosity toward DAVIS, and BRAGG, and HOOD—whether it is the virulence of the press, the quarrels of factions, or the numerous efforts in the rebel States to get some sort of peace—all are signs that the boasted and very prevalent unity of sentiment and unanimity of opinion in the South, have passed away. It is the great compact moral force that for four years has existed in the South, which, after all, constituted the really formidable character of the rebellion—which gave vitality to their armies, endurance to the soldier's spirit, ferocity to his temper, and power to his arm.

When both the military and moral power of the rebellion are giving way before our eyes thus rapidly, we may regard the public confidence as justified that its moribund day is approaching.

Butler versus Brooks.

We have not the slightest doubt that Gen. BUTLER'S "gold robbery" is by this time a painful subject enough for Mr. JAMES BROOKS, and we are satisfied that a month hence he will consider the mere mention of it in his presence highly offensive. It is not often that a matter so small and insignificant in itself furnishes occasion for the display of such enormous power of self-stultification as Mr. BROOKS exercised in the debate of Monday and Tuesday. We need hardly say that the most besotted advocate of parliamentary privilege in the worst days of parliamentary tyranny, never pretended that the "freedom of debate" included the privilege of charging anybody that a member took a dislike to with criminal offences, without exposure to correction or criticism.

There was a time when the House of Commons committed men to custody for trespassing on a member's ground, but it never went so far as to undertake to exempt members from the moral necessity of explaining or proving slanderous accusations against persons out of doors. The "divinity that doth hedge a king," would be nothing to the immunity of a member of Congress, who might publicly, in one of the most public places in the world, call a General a "robber," and then be protected by "privilege of parliament," not only against remonstrance on the part of his victim, but even against an inquiry as to the precise nature of the charge, and whether he had really meant to make it. The House seems to have well understood that to allow any such pretension would, far from increasing its dignity, sink it to a lower depth of degradation than any public assemblage has yet reached. Even in the worst days of the French Convention, or of the Polish Diet, those of its members who chose to slander or abuse private individuals, were well aware that their official position would not release them from the ordinary responsibilities of private life, and that whenever they indulged in this sort of thing, they might have to atone for it, pistol or sabre in hand.

The public good requires that a member of Congress should be released from all legal responsibility for words spoken in debate, but the public good also requires that his moral responsibility to society and the individual should remain as strong as ever, all rules and privileges to the contrary notwithstanding. Any other interpretation of parliamentary law would make debates channels for the diffusion of all the slanders, misrepresentations and falsehoods that private malignity might choose to rake together, about every man who had ever made his appearance in public life, and which some member could be found base or unscrupulous enough to pour forth in his place. The right of calling on his accuser to make good or to retract all charges against his honor, belongs to every citizen, and is sacred and inviolable; and it is none the less valuable because the slanderer may be exempt from all punishment except the contempt of the better portion of the community.

If Mr. BROOKS takes any satisfaction in his replication on Tuesday, it must be owing to remarkable mental peculiarities. He accused Gen. BUTLER, on Monday, of the theft of a large sum of money from a private individual. It was proved, by documentary evidence, on Tuesday, that there was not a single characteristic of "robbery" in the seizure of the gold, and that it was never appropriated to the General's own use. To this Mr. BROOKS replies, not that he was mistaken, and regrets his error, but that Gen. BUTLER lost the battle of Big Bethel, and did not take Fort Fisher; that he broke up the Charleston Convention, and appeared on horseback in front of the Hoffman House, in New-York. "You picked a pocket in Broadway, last week," says A to B. "I did not; I was not in New-York last week," replies B. "Well," rejoins A, "you would have picked one, if you had been there, and you are a very poor orator, and not at all handsome."

THE FRENCH NAVIGATION LAWS.—It appears that France has taken another step in the direction of free trade. The commission appointed by the Emperor, in 1861, to inquire into the expediency of repealing the navigation laws, have just made an affirmative report. And there appears to be good authority for the statement that during the coming session a bill will be introduced into the Legislative Corps, providing for the repeal of the duties upon all articles which enter into the construction of ships. The bill, it is said, will also provide that, within six months of the passing of the law all foreign vessels will be admitted duty free.

These concessions to the maxims of British Free Traders are experiments founded entirely upon the practical conviction that the mercantile marine of France can hardly make less satisfactory progress under any new policy, than it has made during the last half century. LINDSAY'S experiments here a few years ago in the same line of commercial reform, would have been adopted if our merchant navy had been as stationary as that of France, which, we believe, has barely increased 100,000 in forty years. The trouble here was, that we found we could do without any change in the navigation laws. France has barely taken a step in advance of us *theoretically*. She has simply come to the conclusion, through a decision of the Superior Council of Commerce, that in abolishing her navigation laws she cannot do much worse than she has been doing.

When a similar conviction dawns on the mind of other maritime communities, the British theory of free trade will find acceptance. It is not likely to find acceptance one day sooner, on either side of the Atlantic.

Grant and Lee on the Capture of Richmond.

The London *Times* of the 6th inst., has an interesting letter from its Richmond correspondent, under date of December 5. It contains some account of a conversation that had just occurred, in which the interlocutors were Lieut.-Gen. GRANT and a "foreign gentleman in intimate relations with the Confederate Government," who had just come to Richmond from the North. This foreign Confederate, it seems, described Gen. GRANT as a gentleman of eminent courtesy, tranquil and dignified in manner, free from bluster, and studiously conciliating in language." Gen. GRANT, we are told, commenced the conversation by praising the abilities of DAVIS and LEE, and then proceeded to give his views of the prospect of capturing Richmond. The correspondent writes that

"He (GRANT) proceeded next to make the startling assertion that Richmond is a doomed city, and that Mr. DAVIS and Gen. LEE are well aware of the fact. He pointed out, with emphasis, that slowly and insidiously the Federal army is constantly advancing a step, and that never, since the 14th of June, when it crossed to the south side of the James, has it made a quarter of a step backwards. "The end," he continued, "must be the fall of Richmond. How long it will be before the end comes it is impossible for me to say. Gen. LEE knows the position of my army to be impregnable on both sides of the river, and he will attack on neither. I do not expect the city to be suddenly evacuated, but some day little by little my guns will get within shelling distance of the capital, and from that hour it is merely a question of time. It is probable that if at this stage the resistance be obstinate and prolonged, the whole city will be burned to the ground. Anyhow, its evacuation by Gen. LEE's army is in the end inevitable.'"

Having thus been entertained with the opinions of the Commander of the army operating *against* Richmond, the same writer next entertains us with the views on the same subject of the rebel Commanders on the other side of the lines. He says:

"I can assure Gen. GRANT, that if he was in a position to arrive at the unbiassed opinion of President DAVIS and Gen. LEE, he would come to a conclusion different from that which he last week expressed, but which it is difficult to believe that he sincerely entertains. It is the deliberate conviction, not only of the two eminent men in question, but also of eighteen-twentieths of the inhabitants of Richmond, and of ninety-nine-hundredths of the army which defends it, that the city was never so safe since the war commenced as at the present moment. It seems to all men of sense that every time that GRANT has made a tentative movement, either with cavalry or infantry, or by subterranean mines, or any other aggressive device, and has been foiled with considerable loss of life, he has made more than a quarter of a step back-ward. How many of these attacks have been foiled since June last it is difficult to compute. But against all these failures, spread over the last five and a half months, GRANT has nothing to advance as a make-weight, except the slight but immaterial advance of his lines upon the Weldon Railroad, and the capture of Fort Harrison on the 29th of September. No one is probably better aware than Gen. GRANT that these two slight advantages have not brought him an inch nearer to the capture of Richmond. He is now confronted by a frowning line of earthworks which stretches for thirty-three or thirty-four miles, commencing at the Chickahominy River, extending across the James, and running close up to the Weldon Railroad on the west of Reams' Station. I may be mistaken, but, in common with every Confederate officer I have conversed with on both sides of the James, it is my belief that against any portion of these lines GRANT'S army, even if doubled in number, will never prevail. The difficulty and danger of attempting to get round either or both of Gen. LEE'S flanks, at points where the Confederates are operating upon the inner circle is obviously very great. I anticipate that if GRANT'S army receives very material accession of strength before April, and during next Summer, the siege of Richmond will be protracted through the whole of next year. If he is not heavily reinforced by next Spring, we shall see whether he will pass through 1865 without taking several quarter sters backward. But, be that as it may, it as already seen and felt that the advantages to the Confederates of carrying on a defensive struggle so close to their heart as Richmond are obvious and manifold. The blood propelled through that great aorta is far less in volume than the blood which circulates through the temporal artery, and the vigilance necessitated by the close proximity of the enemy is of eminent benefit to this brave, but careless community. In addition, the long-protracted struggle around Richmond gives the Confederates time to duplicate such establishments as the Tredegar Works, and to inaugurate supplementary measures for creating munitions of war all over the country. It never seems to have entered Gen. GRANT'S head that the capture of Richmond will be to him and his associates but the lifting out of strife. But Gen. GRANT'S words are robbed of half their significance when it is remembered that they were addressed to a gentleman who would in three or four days be in communication with the Richmond authorities. It is difficult not to suspect that GRANT shares with his wily countrymen the sentiment so admirably expressed in MILTON'S lines:

"Our better part remains
To work in close design by fraud or guile
What force effected not."

If Mr. DAVIS and Gen. LEE could be cajoled by flattery and unobserved in faith by unscrupulously boastful anticipations, nothing but good could result to Gen. GRANT and his employers. As matters stand the Federals have to face or explain away the fact that the mighty host which GRANT led across the Rapidan last May has failed either to give him Richmond, or even "to fight it out on the same line, if it took all the Summer." Summer and autumn have passed away, and Winter is upon us. In a few months the Summer of 1865 will be here, and on what line does Gen. GRANT then propose to fight it out? There can be few Northerners gullible enough to believe that when Gen. GRANT began his advance against Richmond, nearly eight months ago, supported by between 200,000 and 300,000 men, he expected to find himself wintering on the James River, to command of a fifth of that force, and with Richmond as obstinately closed against him as ever. I can emphatically assert that be Gen. GRANT'S anticipations about his prospects what they may, I remember no moment during more than twenty-six months of intimate acquaintance with Confederate affairs when a greater confidence and hopefulness were entertained in reference to the present and future of Secession than at present. If Gen. GRANT could be induced to withdraw his eyes for a moment from the future of the Confederate States, and to contemplate the future of his own country, I would ask him to reflect in what estimation he is himself likely to be held by the fickle, many-headed beast of the North if he fails to take Richmond in the next six months? Many are the bitter Yankee-haters in this town, who wish for their enemies no greater degradation than that, having failed to subdue the South, they should find themselves with such a satrap as ABRAHAM LINCOLN strapped on their backs for four years to come without hope of relief. Many of the vaticinations already heard in Richmond that the second *lustrum* of Mr. LINCOLN, commenced in sunshine and tranquility, and welcomed by a slavish and sycophantic community, will go out in storm and whirlwind amid execrations and curses. There is in the *Arabian Nights* no tale so wild and startling as a comparison between the wealth, progress, actual and prospective prosperity of the United States in 1860, and the utter humiliation of the record which they will exhibit in 1865.

I have just returned from passing several days in camp on the north of the James, and have watched with interest the progress of the Confederate lines northward, until they have reached the bluff which overhangs the valley of the Chickahominy. It is curious to observe what an amount of labor the construction of these elaborate lines exacts. Your readers will remember that in my letter describing the abortive Federal attack of Oct. 27, I stated that the new lines of the Confederates ran only to the Charles City road, and that the Williamsburgh and Nine-mile roads (where the Federal attack upon that day was mainly delivered) were defended only by the old lines thrown up against Gen. MCCLELLAN in 1862. But since the return of Gen. KERSHAW and his fine division from the valley, Gen. LONGSTREET has extended his lines northward across the Williamsburgh and Nine-mile roads to the Chickahominy River. One of the strongest earth redoubts which I have ever seen is being constructed on the Nine-mile road, and will be shortly finished. It is to mount 12 guns, and, although its construction is necessary as a prophylactic measure, it takes no prophet to predict that it will never be approached by the Federals.

passage in the Senate was 13 yeas to 9 nays; in the House 44 yeas to 23 nays.

Gen. LOGAN, who was among the first to spring to arms against the slaveholders' rebellion in 1861, and is now fighting gallantly at the head of an army corps, long ago cast off the prejudices which led him to press his bill to a passage in the Legislature of his own State, and some of his old colleagues have likewise repented. A letter from Springfield, written last week to the Chicago *Tribune*, says:

"Hon. ANDREW J. KUYKENDALL, the Union representative elect to Congress from lower Egypt, presented these laws to the Illinois Senate in 1855, while he and Hon. S. W. MOULTON, representative elect from the State at large, voted for them—all three at that time being leaders of the Democratic party. Such is the fact as shown by the journals of the House. Gen. LOGAN is now at the head of his army corps near Savannah, Ga. When word shall go to that gallant and true-hearted General on the wings of lightning that this work of his hands, performed under the influence of a forgotten prejudice and a false sentiment, has been destroyed, his noble heart will beat with emotions of gratitude that this wrong has been forever wiped from the statute books of his native State. Col. KUYKENDALL and Mr. MOULTON are now here, watching with interest the undoing of a work which they had a hand in accomplishing under the same influences which controlled Gen. LOGAN; and no men in our State will experience more heartfelt joy when the work is done."

INTERVIEW WITH GEN. GRANT.

Conversation Between Gen. Grant and a Distinguished Foreigner—Gen. Grant Asserts that Richmond is a Doomed City—The Steady Progress of the Besieging Army—The Rebel View of the Case.

Richmond Correspondence of the London Times.

RICHMOND, Monday, Dec. 5, 1864.

Information has just reached me of a conversation held last week, in which the interlocutors were Gen. GRANT and a gentleman who returned to Richmond on the 2d inst. from the North, bearing a letter of introduction to be presented on a route from Mr. SEWARD to Gen. GRANT. It is well known that the gentleman in question (who is a foreigner) is in intimate relations with the Confederate Government. He paints Gen. GRANT as a gentleman of eminent courtesy, tranquil and dignified in manner, free from bluster, and studiously conciliating in language." Gen. GRANT, we are told, commenced the conversation by praising the abilities of DAVIS and LEE, and then proceeded to give his views of the prospect of capturing Richmond. The correspondent writes that

"He (GRANT) proceeded next to make the startling assertion that Richmond is a doomed city, and that Mr. DAVIS and Gen. LEE are well aware of the fact. He pointed out, with emphasis, that slowly and insidiously the Federal army is constantly advancing a step, and that never, since the 14th of June, when it crossed to the south side of the James, has it made a quarter of a step backwards. "The end," he continued, "must be the fall of Richmond. How long it will be before the end comes it is impossible for me to say. Gen. LEE knows the position of my army to be impregnable on both sides of the river, and he will attack on neither. I do not expect the city to be suddenly evacuated, but some day little by little my guns will get within shelling distance of the capital, and from that hour it is merely a question of time. It is probable that if at this stage the resistance be obstinate and prolonged, the whole city will be burned to the ground. Anyhow, its evacuation by Gen. LEE's army is in the end inevitable." While this conversation was in progress, a telegram arrived from Gen. BUTLER on the north side of the James, announcing to Gen. GRANT that the "Richmond *Examiner* of this morning anticipates that SHERMAN will get safe to the sea coast."

I can assure Gen. GRANT, that if he was in a position to arrive at the undisguised opinion of President DAVIS and Gen. LEE he would come to a conclusion different from that which he last week expressed, but which it is difficult to believe that he sincerely entertains. It is the deliberate conviction, not only of the two eminent men in question, but also of eighteen-twentieths of the inhabitants of Richmond, and of ninety-nine-hundredths of the army which defends it, that the city was never so safe since the war commenced as at the present moment. It seems to all men of sense that every time that GRANT has made a tentative movement, either with cavalry or infantry, or by subterranean mines, or any other aggressive device, and has been foiled with considerable loss of life, he has made more than a quarter of a step back-ward. How many of these attacks have been foiled since June last it is difficult to compute. But against all these failures, spread over the last five and a half months, GRANT has nothing to advance as a make-weight, except the slight but immaterial advance of his lines upon the Weldon Railroad, and the capture of Fort Harrison on the 29th of September. No one is probably better aware than Gen. GRANT that these two slight advantages have not brought him an inch nearer to the capture of Richmond. He is now confronted by a frowning line of earthworks which stretches for thirty-three or thirty-four miles, commencing at the Chickahominy River, extending across the James, and running close up to the Weldon Railroad on the west of Reams' Station. I may be mistaken, but, in common with every Confederate officer I have conversed with on both sides of the James, it is my belief that against any portion of these lines GRANT'S army, even if doubled in number, will never prevail. The difficulty and danger of attempting to get round either or both of Gen. LEE'S flanks, at points where the Confederates are operating upon the inner circle is obviously very great. I anticipate that if GRANT'S army receives very material accession of strength before April, and during next Summer, the siege of Richmond will be protracted through the whole of next year. If he is not heavily reinforced by next Spring, we shall see whether he will pass through 1865 without taking several quarter sters backward. But, be that as it may, it as already seen and felt that the advantages to the Confederates of carrying on a defensive struggle so close to their heart as Richmond are obvious and manifold. The blood propelled through that great aorta is far less in volume than the blood which circulates through the temporal artery, and the vigilance necessitated by the close proximity of the enemy is of eminent benefit to this brave, but careless community. In addition, the long-protracted struggle around Richmond gives the Confederates time to duplicate such establishments as the Tredegar Works, and to inaugurate supplementary measures for creating munitions of war all over the country. It never seems to have entered Gen. GRANT'S head that the capture of Richmond will be to him and his associates but the lifting out of strife. But Gen. GRANT'S words are robbed of half their significance when it is remembered that they were addressed to a gentleman who would in three or four days be in communication with the Richmond authorities. It is difficult not to suspect that GRANT shares with his wily countrymen the sentiment so admirably expressed in MILTON'S lines:

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THE CANADA'S MAILS.

The London Times and the St. Albans Raiders—Russell on the American Military Situation—The Pirate Shenandoah—Examination of Capt. Corbett.

The mails of the *Canada*, covering files to the 7th, reached this city from Boston last evening. We make the following interesting extracts:

THE PIRATE SHENANDOAH.

ARREST OF CAPT. CORBETT.

From the Liverpool Journal, Jan. 5.

Capt. P. S. CORBETT, who commanded the Confederate cruiser *Shenandoah*, when, under the name of the *Sea King*, she sailed from the Thames in October last, was yesterday arrested in this town, under a warrant issued by Sir THOMAS HENRY, the Bow-street magistrate, upon the application of the Government. The warrant charges that Capt CORBETT, being a British subject, enlisted or attempted to enlist one MAC NAMEE HASTINGS, also a British subject, in the service of a foreign State, contrary to the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act. The police have been for some time on the look-out for Capt. CORBETT, and the search has been somewhat difficult. Some days ago, Inspector CREEK, of the Metropolitan detective force, arrived in this town, where Capt. CORBETT was believed to be. Since then, he has been assisted in the search by Inspectors CARLISLE and COOKE, of the Liverpool detective force. The capture resulted, in the end, from the recognition of Mrs. CORBETT, who was living with her husband in close seclusion, but who had ventured into the streets. Immediately upon his arrest, Capt. CORBETT was conveyed to the detective office, and Inspector CLARK telegraphed to London, that he should bring his prisoner up to London by an evening train. It is understood that he will be brought up for examination at Bow-street this (Thursday) morning. The prosecution will be conducted by Mr. JOHN GRIFFINHOOD, Solicitor to the Treasury, and Mr. POLAND, barrister, is instructed by Mr. GRIFFINHOOD; and Capt. CORBETT's solicitors are Messrs. HULL, STONE and FENCHAM, of Liverpool. Capt. CORBETT is an experienced sailor, having been twenty-one years at sea. He returned in the *Calabar* from Madeira, after taking out the *Shenandoah*.

THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

From Wilmer and Smith's European Times.

At Bow-street Police-court on the 5th, Capt P. S. CORBETT was brought up in custody of Inspector CLARKE, of the Thames Police, on the charge of "unlawfully attempting, in October last, on the high seas, within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England, to enlist British seamen to serve on board a certain vessel against the Government of the United States of America, with whom Government her Majesty is now at peace."

Mr. GIFFARD, instructed by the solicitors to the Treasury, conducted the prosecution; and Mr. SLEIGH appeared for the defendant. The proceedings were taken under the Foreign Enlistment Act, 9th George. III., cap. 69.

Upon the prisoner being placed at the bar, Mr. BOSANQUET read the charge from the warrant, to the effect that he, the said PETER DUNCAN CORBETT, being a British subject, did in the months of October, and on the high seas, attempt and endeavor to procure one JOHN PORCHER to enlist and hire himself as a sailor on board a steamship named the *Sea King*, to make war against citizens of the United States, with whom Her Majesty is not at war, and he not having Her Majesty's authority signified to him in any way, by order of council or otherwise.

Mr. SLEIGH said—Sir, I appear for the defendant, and I have to submit to you an application in respect to which it will be in your discretion to decide whether it ought not to be granted. My clients are instructed partly by telegraph and partly by letter, and I myself have only been instructed within the last hour. My application is that the defendant may be at once remanded without any evidence being gone into on the present occasion.

Sir THOMAS HENRY—I must hear what the charge is, and take sufficient evidence to justify a remand.

Mr. SLEIGH—I thought, Sir, that such would be your opinion, but I was bound to make the application.

Mr. GIFFARD—Sir, I appear for the prosecution against the gentleman at the bar, and I am bound to say that the prosecution is instituted under circumstances of no ordinary importance, because if the offence which it is suggested that this gentleman has committed was to be repeated with impunity, our ports might be made a rendezvous for recruiting for foreign Governments at war with each other, and the peace and security of this country might thus be endangered by those who committed such an offence for their own profit. The gentleman at the bar is in the habit of acting as master of merchantmen. In September last he procured a variety of persons, subjects of Her MAJESTY, to agree to go upon a voyage in a vessel called the *Sea King*. They signed articles for a voyage, as the Captain stated, to Bombay, the Indian Ocean, China, and Australia, the voyage not to exceed two years. The *Sea King* started from the port of London with a great variety of persons on board, one of whom was the person named in the warrant. As soon as the vessel got into the Channel full steam was put on, and she proceeded at a rapid rate through the Channel. Why that was done will become obvious afterward. But after the vessel had proceeded an fair that it might be supposed she had escaped the supervision of the English authorities, the fires were put out, and she proceeded under easy sail to Madeira, whence she went, not actually into port, but near enough to signal a vessel called the *Laurel*, which was lying there. She answered the signal, came out, and tied the way to the latter called "Deaerlerer." There the *Laurel* and *Sea King* anchored together. The persons on board, the *Laurel* made preparations for transferring some cargo to the *Sea King*. The men were put to work, and took on board the *Sea King* a great variety of arms and munitions of war, and things fit and proper for a warlike cruiser. Then the hands were mustered and addressed by the defendant, who informed them that the *Sea King* was intended as a Confederate cruiser, not to fight, but to take prizes, like the *Alabama*, and he advised them to take service in her, which would be very profitable, most of them being single men. The name of the vessel was then altered to the *Shenandoah*. An officer in the Confederate service and uniform came on board and took charge of the vessel. Liquor was handed about, and, I am told, a bucket of sovereigns. Some of the men yielded to these persuasions and entered the Confederate service; others refused. When the *Sea King* was going away, the *Laurel* took on board those who had refused to join and conveyed them to Teneriffe. But they were not permitted to leave at once, lest they should give information. The defendant returned in the *Laurel*. Intermediate, however, was given, several of the men were examined as witnesses before the court, and the defendant was sent back to England in custody. This case will resolve itself into several charges. In the first place, though the persons who joined the *Sea King* were conscious what her owners were about to do with her, and for what purpose they had been enlisted, yet, so far as Capt. CORBETT was concerned, there was the commencement of the offence, of endeavoring to enlist men in service against the United States. Further, he, a British subject, tried to induce others on the high seas to do that which is an offence in a British subject, in whatever part of the world it might be committed. I submit, sir, that if I prove these facts, I am entitled to say that there is a case which the defendant should be called upon to answer, and that if he cannot answer it, he should be committed to take his trial on the charge.

The evidence of three seamen who had sailed in the *Sea King* having been given in support of the charge, Sir THOMAS HENRY remanded the prisoner, admitting him to bail, himself in £500, and two sureties of £250 each.

THE ST. ALBANS RAIDERS.

From the London Times, Jan. 6.

We are now in possession of those papers from which mankind must form their judgment as to the nature and bearing of those transactions in Canada which have so greatly irritated the press and the people of the United States. *For once we feel very much inclined to sympathize with them in the first outburst of their indignation. The outrage which had been inflicted upon them by persons taking their departure from the neutral territory of Canada was of the foulest description.* It had nothing in it of the nature of war, but was really robbery and murder striving to shelter itself under that all-atoning name. The success of a hundred such outrages as the St. Albans raid could not by any possibility have influenced in the slightest degree the result of the American civil war. It is not by plundering banks and murdering clerks that the destinies of great nations struggling for existence or independence are to be decided; and, for our part, *we shall heartily rejoice if the perpetrators shall be at last given up, to be dealt with, not as honorable enemies, but as criminals exposed to the just vengeance of offended law.*

After reciting the history of the release of the raiders by the Canadian Judge, and censuring him for too hasty action, the *Times* continues:

"But we go a step further, and maintain that, if the Judge had no alternative but to act in the way that he did, the authorities of Montreal ought to have taken upon themselves the risk and the responsibility of detaining these prisoners, even without legal warrant, for the very brief period which would have been required to obtain the requisite warrant signed by the Governor-General. The question was one of great importance; on it might have depended the issues of peace and war, and any one refusing to allow the ends of justice and the very legitimate demands of a neighboring nation to be defeated by a merely technical objection, might reckon, with the utmost confidence, on obtaining a legislative indemnity for his conduct. We do not know where the Governor-General was, but he probably was not beyond Quebec on the north or Toronto on the south, and might, therefore, have been communicated with by railway and telegraph in a few hours. We are not in possession of information sufficient to enable us to state on whom, beyond the Judge, the blame of this miscarriage of justice attaches; but, strong and unjustifiable as the language of the American journals has been, we certainly feel that they have good ground for feeling indignant at a transaction that contrasts so unfavorably with the prompt and efficient assistance which they gave us in the case of MULLER. We must not expect that in the heat of a tremendous civil war, persons having a legitimate subject of complaint will confine themselves within the exact bounds of reason and justice; and we have every reason to be satisfied with the decision of the American President, which has so opportunely checked a fermentation, the results of which no man could foresee. At the same time, we would point out that the Executive Government is not responsible for the miscarriage of a Judge, and that one of the principal objects of the institutions under which we live is to remove our tribunals, so far as possible, from any such influence. But nothing appears to be alleged against the authorities of Canada beyond the timidity which prevented them from taking a very bold and hazardous resolution, on a very difficult question, on a very sudden occasion; and whatever fault may be found ultimately to attach to the Colonial authorities, judicial or executive, the people and Government of this country had no power in the matter, and have no other wish than that the provisions of the extradition treaty shall be carried out with the utmost fairness and fullness, in the spirit as strict impartiality, neither straining the law to promote the escape of the guilty, nor to bring the innocent within the power of their enemies.

CANDID ADMISSIONS.

From Russell's Army and Navy Gazette.

* * * The fact is, that HOOD's retreat has restored to the Federals nearly all they had lost by SHERMAN's counter-move in districts where, in our judgment, the issue will be eventually decided by results obtained on the seacoast or the maritime States. Let us for a moment remember what has occurred since this war began. Shortly after the United States troops surrendered to BEAUREGARD in Fort Sumter, the Confederacy flew its flag from Brownsville, on the Rio Grande, to Alexandria, on the Potomac. Maryland was heart and soul a Southern State. Beyond the Mississippi, Arkansas and Missouri were considered as certain auxiliaries. The stars and stripes did not fly on a single point south of Baltimore except Fortress Monroe, Pinkney and the Tortugas. Since that time Virginia has been unconstitutionally divided into two States, of which one has been appropriated by the North. Maryland is bound fast in the Federal Union; Kentucky is in the hands of a Federal Governor; Tennessee makes no effort to shake off the firm grasp which holds her as a Northern State; New-Orleans has fallen; Pensacola is under the Stars and Stripes again; the Mississippi is a Union river; Missouri and Arkansas are Federal States. The waters of North Carolina are sealed, with the exception of Wilmington. The mouths of Charleston, Savannah and Mobile have fallen into the hands of Mr. LINCOLN's forces. Every city on the banks of the Mississippi is in his power. Great Britain in the great war held a larger part of the revolted colonies; but she waged war with France and the thirteen States. She had one enemy within sight of her shores, and the one she sought to force back to its allegiance was 3,000 miles away. The North is limitrophe with the South. There is no foreign war to distract the energies of her people, and she has made just enough progress to encourage her to make fresh efforts. Should Savannah fall, an attack on Charleston by land will no doubt follow; and with the possession of the forts at the entrance to Cape Fear River secured, the work of closing the Southern States in a receiver will be accomplished. Whether the North can exhaust the reciever or not, is the next problem to be determined, but it is evident the effort will be long continued and severe.

THE BLOCKADE-RUNNERS.

Destruction of the Herriet Lane at Havana—The Colonel Lamb—A New Pirate Probably—Reported Capture of the Denbigh.

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 21, 1865.

About 11 P. M. on the night of the 18th inst., the famous steamer *Harriet Lane*, then called the *Lavinia*, was discovered to be on fire. The flames broke out in the bows. After considerable delay, the fire pumps from the arsenal, the navy, and the men-of-war in port, were brought to bear upon the vessel, producing however little effect. She was finally towed ashore, on a shoal, and scuttled. She had been for some time considered worthless and it will cost more than she is worth to make her at all useful. No certain knowledge has been made public as to whether this fire was accidental or not; the most probable one is that she was set on fire by a man who came in her from Galveston, and who has ever since been trying to get the wages due him, and despairing at obtaining them wreaked his revenge in this manner.

Jan. 11, instant, arrived the English steamer *Urphint*, alias *Francis*, six days from Galveston, with 1,400 bales of cotton and eleven passengers. Jan. 19, inst., one and a half days from Nassau, Confederate steamer *Gen. Whiting*, 425 tons, in ballast to M. A. HANSEA & Co. This steamer brought us good news from Wilmington, which is confirmed by the *Sylvan*, direct from Wilmington.

The English steamer *Denbigh*, hitherto so successful, left this port on the 17th instant for Galveston, though she cleared for Bermuda. We had a report from Key West yesterday that she had been captured and carried in there as a prize, and a valuable one.

11:30 A.M.—The *Yazoo* has just arrived. By her papers of the 14th inst. I see, among other items, the *Col. Lamb*, (a very fast iron steamer,) is reported at Nassau, and this is false, as even while I write she is steaming off the bar. It is generally reported she is to become a corsair, or piratical cruiser. She carries the Confederate flag at the gaff, and the Palmetto at the fore. I have counted forty-two men, evidently her crew. She is reported to have cannon in her hold, and I also saw large boxes of coal on her deck, aforeast of the engineers, forward of the guards. There is, I think, no doubt that she is intended for a privateer.

It is just reported to me that this vessel has the men on board cleared as passengers for Nassau.

From Bermuda via Halifax—The Blockade-Runners Apprised of the Fall of Fort Fisher—Five of them Sailed and Not Heard From.

HALIFAX, N. S., Wednesday, Jan. 25.

The Royal Mail steamship *Alpha*, from St. Thomas and Bermuda, has arrived here.

The blockade-runner *Owl* succeeded in reaching Fort Caswell the night it was evacuated, and immediately returned to Bermuda, arriving on the 21st, with the news of the capture of Fort Fisher, and shipping *Maud Campbell*, *Old Dominion*, *Florence*, *Derr* and *Virginia*, all ready to sail. The *Charlotte* and *Stag* sailed for Wilmington at the same time with the *Owl*, and the *Rattlesnake*, *Chameleon* and *Snag* between the 12th and 20th, and had not since been heard from.

The bark *Sacramento*, from New-York for Rio Janeiro, put into Bermuda on the 16th inst., to land the Captain and crew of the ship *Gangra*, which was fallen in with 7th inst., lat. 35°, lon. 60', in a sinking condition. The above is probably the brig *Ganges*, Capt. JENNSON, from Cadiz, Nov. 4, for Boston.

The island of St. Thomas has been declared an infected port.

FROM MEXICO.

Porfirio Diez Strongly Fortified at Oaxaca with a Liberal Force of over 8,000—The Church Party Backing Him Up—Working of the Mints at Oaxaca and the City of Mexico—From Santo Domingo.

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 21, 1865.

The news we received from Mexico, and published in the *Diario* since my last, confirm as it were those published in the papers of your city of the 13th, or rather render these probable.

The *Estafette*, of the 29th, reported Gen. CORVOIS D'HERBAL, to have made a reconnoissance up to the very walls of Oaxaca, where it says his escort was fired upon; that he then returned to Etla, on the 25th ult. As continuous resistance was expected, and the attack was to be made on the 27th. This paper states that PORFIRIO DIAZ has a force of 8,000, with 65 pieces of artillery. As to the latter item I have no certain information; but as to the numbers under his command, I have and can state that it is more than double the estimate of the French. They are better provided with resources than any of the Liberal armies have yet been. The Church party have been for some time aiding him with money and men. This party is now strongly opposed to the Empire, and says it prefers JUAREZ, with whom sooner or later, they could deal—and who only took away their immense real estate—that MAXIMILIAN has confirmed all that they found objectionable in JUAREZ, and even goes further in attacking their "peculiar institutions," by declaring freedom of religious belief and practice thereof; that the tendency of the new order of things is to flood the country with heretics and heathen, they; therefore, voluntarily aid PORFIRIO DIAZ.

The mint in Oaxaca is working night and day coining the gold and silver brought them by the churches and people. I have in my possession a gold ounce minted lately at Oaxaca, bearing "Republic Mexicana, 1864," while at the mint at Mexico, as I can vouch for from personal observation, on the 15th ultimo, under MAXIMILIAN's orders, they are coining silver dollars bearing "Republica Mexicana, 1863," the new Emperor having no new dies and not wishing coin of the *Republic*, to appear with the date of 1864.

The disaster at Etla must have been a very serious one to call BAZAINE to the field from the ease he was enjoying in the City of Mexico.

RAMON CARVALLO has received his *exequatur* as Consul-General of the Mexican Empire in this island, and he officially communicated his having opened his Consulate, the other day, to the other Consuls at the city. He included in United States Consul-General, our, strange to say, his circular, *in the first person was without signature*. He has made a demarche on Mr. RAMON DIAS, the Consul for many years of the Mexican Republic, for the delivery of the archives of that Consulate—and this in the most undiplomatic manners.

Mr. DIAS replied to this demand, that his Government, being still the only legitimate one, and still recognized by several nations, he could not entertain the idea for a moment, nor even were it otherwise, would he deliver archives with which he (Mr. C.) could have no right to meddle; that if he wanted archives, he must commence to form them, dating from the time he considered the "so-called Empire" to have been established. For fear of interference, these archives have been deposited in a safe place, under seal, and will never pass into the keeping of Mr. CARVALLO, for, as a dernier resort, they will be sent to the United States.

The *Diario*, of the 17th instant, publishes a letter from its correspondent at Monte Christi (St. Domingo,) dated Jan. 1, referring entirely to the attack upon the Spaniards by Gen. GASPAR POLANCO, on the 28th of December. There are no details of consequences, save that Gen. POLANCO's force consisted of 150 mounted cavalry, supported by 700 infantry, and that the Spaniards threw grenades amidst the horses.

The transport steamer *Europa* arrived Jan. 15th instant, with 263 sick soldiers.

Work for Disabled Soldiers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It would be an easy matter for Government to give employment to many of these disabled soldiers. The army in the field must be provided with clothing, caps, boots, shoes, a large amount of sedentary harness and trappings, tin-ware, &c., &c., and machinery, as well as guns. The entire clothing department could be supplied readily, and good work done for less money than is now being paid to contractors.

The soldier, whether tailor, saddler, shoemaker, machinist, &c., &c., would take an interest and pride in making his work, not only passable, but good. The army dismissed, for various productions would give these disabled soldiers employment that would make them comfortable for life.

Once new at the *Hotel Dieu* one of the first NAPOLEON's old soldiers who had both legs gone above the knees, and both arms above the elbows. He worked on wooden legs—has wooden arms, with iron fingers or hooks, with which he was quite handy, carrying buckets of water, watering shrubbery, &c. Others picked okum—some one thing, some another. All appeared happy and contented. No task was given, no compulsion in labor; yet payment in proportion to labor. Raiders were provided by Government, so that all earned was clear gain. There are doubtless men here who would be useful in the navy-yards, arsenals, &c., &c. C.

ACCIDENT OF THE RAILROAD.—Yesterday afternoon, as the 5 o'clock train from New-York, on the Morris and Essex Railroad, was nearing the curve at East Newark, a laboring man was standing by the side of the track was struck on the head by the engine and instantly killed.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates. Payments invariably in advance.

Important to Mothers.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately, depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States.

Price 35 cents a bottle.

An Established Remedy.—BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are widely known as an established remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, and other troubles of the Throat and Lungs. Their good reputation and extensive use have brought out imitations, represented to be the same. Obtain only BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

Housekeepers will find that Burnett's Flavoring Extracts have all the delicacy of the fruits from which they are prepared.

"There's many a Slip between the Cup and the Lip," but if the cup is filled with the nectar of health, scant of wisdom is he who lets it slip through his fingers. Half a wine glass full of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, taken three times a day, at this season, will fortify the body against damp and cold, and keep the stomach, liver and bowels in good order. Don't let this slip your memory!

Piles, Piles.—A permanent cure for life. If you are troubled with bleeding or itching piles, use Dr. WITMER'S PILE SUPPOSITORY; references given to highly respectable persons in this city who were cured after suffering for ten years. Agent for New-York, No. 164 Bowery.

Dailey's Magical Pain Extracter.

The best cure known for burns and piles. A certain remedy for corns, chilblains, cuts, bruises and rheumatism. Always heals without scar. Wholesale and retail at depot, No. 43 Liberty-st. 25 cents a box

Counterfeits! Counterfeits! Parties Dealing in my preparations are warned against purchasing any Pills and Ointment represented as being mine that do not have my private revenue stamp on each box or pot, and the words "Holloway, New-York," water-marked in the book of directions. The counterfeits are now offered for sale in this city. Any party who will detect them will receive a handsome reward by applying to the undersigned. THOS. HOLLOWAY, No. 80 Maiden-lane.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure, Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandeaux, silks elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Catarrh.—Dr. Goodale's catarrh remedy and mode of treatment is noted for curing the most hopeless cases. It relieves more agony and silent suffering than tongue can tell. Price $1. Send a stamp for Dr. Goodale's new pamphlet on catarrh. NORTON & CO., sole agents, No. 75 Bleecker-st., one door west of Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium, Lock Stitch Machines, No. 508 Broadway, N. Y.

Hiltz's Hair Dye, 50 Cents.—Black or Brown. Reliable. Depot, No. 6 Barclay-st. Sold by all Druggists.

Finkle & Lyon's New Patent Rotary Feed Sewing Machines. Foreign agents wanted. 536 Broadway.

Dyspepsia Tablets Cure Indigestion, Heartburn, &c. 50 cents per box. Prepared by S. G. Welling, No. 511 Broadway. Sold by Druggists.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch and lock-stitch sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Closing Out Sale of Hats and Caps.

J. R. TERRY, No. 409 Broadway.

All the Latest Styles of Dress and Soft Hats and Caps at

TERRY'S, No. 409 Broadway.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hats, Ladies' Skating and Riding Hats, &c., selling off at half price.

TERRY, No. 409 Broadway.

Ladies' Furs.—The largest assortment, finest qualities and lowest prices at the

TERRY'S, No. 409 Broadway.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER. Sold by Druggists generally.

A Card.

THE METROPOLITAN SHOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM.
No. 575 Broadway.

E. A. Brooks, having sold his store and stock of goods in Fulton-st., will continue to carry on his business as heretofore at his old and commodious establishment in Broadway, where he is now prepared to offer for the inspection of his patrons the most beautiful assortment of boots, shoes, gaiters, slippers and overshoes to be found in the city. His stock of goods comprises every variety of style for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. Special attention is called to his collection of men's, boys' and youths' Water-proof boots, so necessary at this season of the year. The public are invited to call and examine, at No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Wm. Knabe & Co.,
Manufacturers of
GOLD MEDAL
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
BALTIMORE, MD

Certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, J. Satter and other leading artists. EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS. A full assortment of the above celebrated instruments at C. BAUER & CO.'S WAREROOMS, No. 544 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Richmond.
BOOTS AND SHOES.

Prices reduced since Nov. 1, from 50 cents to $3 per pair. Every variety of gents', ladies', boys', youth's, misses' and children's boots, heckle shoes, gaiters, slippers and water-proof and warm over-shoes, always on hand. Gents' best French boots manufactured to measure, promptly, at No. 150 Bolton-st.

C. C. RICHMOND.

Second-Hand Safes.

In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale very cheap.

MARVIN & Co., No. 265 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's
Highest Premium
LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 625 BROADWAY.
See Wheeler & Wilson's Buttonhole Machine.

River Plate Wools at Auction.

BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, the 26th inst., at the store of Murray & Davis Bros., No. 36 Broadway, 1,500 bales wool, comprising washed Cordova, unwashed Entre Rios, and mestizas of the growth of Buenos Ayres, Entre Rios, and the Banda Oriental.

Small Pox has already sacrificed some of our best and bravest troops. Soldiers, listen to the voice of reason, supply yourselves with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. The Pills purify the blood and strengthen the stomach, while the Ointment removes all pain, and prevents pit marks. If the reader of this notice cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Old Eyes Made New.

A pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

Every Description of Family Sewing beautifully done on the Grover & Baker machine, by Mrs. E. SIMPSON, No. 495 Broadway.

MARRIED.

LEAKE—SABIN.—In this city, on Wednesday, Jan. 25, by Rev. Absalom Peters, D. D., FRANKLIN LEAKE, of Troy, and Miss RUTH B. SABIN, daughter of Henry L. Sabin, of Williamstown, Mass. No cards.

NELSON—KNAPP.—On Tuesday, Jan. 24, at the house of the bride's mother, near Warwick, by Rev. Mr. COX, WILLIAM H. NELSON, of Greenwood Works, and HATTIE E., youngest daughter of the late Nathaniel Knapp.

DIED.

BRANCH.—Suddenly, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 24, WILLIAM BRANCH, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 125 West 13th-st., on Thursday, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

BENEDICT.—In this city, on Wednesday, Jan. 25, SARAH ELIZABETH, wife of Owington Benedict.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the First Baptist Church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth sts., on Friday, the 27th inst., at 11 A. M.

CUSHING.—On Wednesday, Jan. 25, suddenly, HORACE CUSHING, aged 44 years.

The funeral will take place on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 14 West 33d-st. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

☞ Boston and Providence papers please copy.

DOLSEN.—On Monday, Jan. 23, at 8:30 P. M., WILLIAM DOLSEN, in the 72d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 168 East 18th-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday, the 26th inst., without further invitation. His remains will be conveyed to Orange County for interment.

DAY.—In Brooklyn, L. I., on Tuesday, Jan. 24, ANN ELIZA, widow of the late Abel Day, in the 58th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her mother, Martha, widow of Richard G. Lowerre, and of her brother, James Lowerre, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Theodore Parcalls, No. 39 Powers-st., Brooklyn.

ELLIS.—In this city, on Tuesday, Jan. 24, Mr. H. H. ELLIS, one of the firm of Bettis, Nichols & Co.

His remains will be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

☞ Philadelphia and Baltimore papers please copy.

GOODSELL.—On Monday, Jan. 23, in Westport, Conn., (Green's Farms,) MARY, wife of John Goodsell, Esq., aged 50 years and 4 months.

HENDLEW.—On Tuesday, Jan. 24, Mrs. JANE W. HENDLEW, in the 78th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her sons, Thomas and John, and son-in-law, George W. Ewing, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of the latter, No. 300 Mulberry-st., on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

LANMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 25, JONATHAN TRUMBULL LANMAN, eldest son of David T. and Margaret D. Lanman, aged 23 years, 4 months and 27 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, No. 6 Carroll Park, Brooklyn, on Saturday, the 28th inst., at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

MACKIE.—At Oakwood, near Newburgh, N. Y., on Wednesday morning, Jan. 25, JOSEPH MACKIE, native of Scotland, in the 41st year of his age.

Friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Friday, the 27th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

MARVIN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 24, Mr. HENRY MARVIN, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the friends of his sons, Moses J. and Henry C., are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 181 Franklin-av., between Willoughby and De Kalb avs., on Friday, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

PORTER.—Killed in the navel assault on Fort Fisher, Sunday, Jan. 15, Lieut. BENJAMIN H. PORTER, son of James G. and Sarah G. Porter, aged 20 years and 8 months.

His funeral will take place on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at Skaneateles, N. Y. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

PEACOCK.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Wednesday morning, Jan. 25, Mrs. SARAH PEACOCK, wife of Thomas E. Peacock, aged 27 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, on Monday, Jan. 30, at 1½ o'clock P. M. Train leaves foot of Barclay-st., New-York, for Bloomfield, at 11:30 A. M.

She preached Jesus to those around her, and sweetly fell asleep.

SPENCE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 23, after a long and severe illness, WILLIAM SPENCE, Sr., formerly of Kingalassie, Fifeshire County, Scotland, and for the last 30 years a resident of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 149 Livingston-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

☞ Fifeshire County, Scotland, papers please copy.

VERDENBERGH.—In Jersey City, on Monday, Jan. 23, PETER VERDENBERGH, formerly of this city, in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 79 York-st., Jersey City, on Thursday afternoon, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock.

WEBSTER.—At West Hoboken, N. J., on Sunday, Jan. 22, MARIAN EVALINA, daughter of the late John Webster, aged 24 years and 8 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her mother, Mrs. Evalina Webster, Palisade avenue, West Hoboken, on Thursday, the 26th inst., at 1 o'clock. Carriages will leave Hoboken Ferry at 12½ o'clock. Interment in Greenwood Cemetery.

WASHBURN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 24, ESTHER WASHBURN, relict of A. H. Washburn, in the 66th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WEAVER.—On Monday, Jan. 23, at the residence of her daughter Sarah, LYDIA WEAVER, in the 77th year of her age.

Affliction sore long time she bore,
Physicians' aid was vain.
Till Christ was pleased to send relief,
And ease her of her pain.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, Jan. 26, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her son, Benjamin Weaver, No. 218 West 41th-st.

WEBSTER.—On Wednesday, Jan. 25, ARIEL WALLINGTON, only child of HORACE and MARY W. WEBSTER, aged 3 years and 4 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE MEDICAL SPECIALIST
FOR JANUARY.

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John Elliott, Charles G. Garrett,
Lewis Einstein, Edwin F. Knowlton,
John Falconer, Jacob H. Dater,
Henry I. Baker, Daniel L. Ross.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, Daniel L. Ross was unanimously re-elected President.
JOHN E. STOUT, Cashier.

PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE, } No. 73 Broadway, corner Rector-st.

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK Exchange for dealings in Petroleum stocks, located in the Empire Buildings, No. 73 Broadway, corner of Rector-st., will open for business on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1. I wish the officers of the various Petroleum Companies of this and other States to furnish me, as promptly as practicable, prospectuses showing their organizations, in order that a full list of stocks may be compared. I am now ready to furnish subscribers with their tickets of admission and to receive additional subscribers. The annual subscription to this Exchange is twenty-five ($25) dollars.

W. L. JACKSON, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD } Co., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 21, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company for the election of directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15, 1865, in accordance with the amended by-law. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 4 until Feb. 16.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY, } COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 63 EXCHANGE-PLACE, (Room No. 29, third floor,) NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1865.

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PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
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O. KING, Baltimore, Md.
J. H. GOULD, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. WOODRUFF, Baltimore, Md.
R. H. WISHART, New-York.
Dr. T. S. KING, New-York.
A. CLARK, Tar Farm, Pa.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Pa.
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H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Pa
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Nos. 612 and 614 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILA.,
No. 147 BALTIMORE ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

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BROOKLYN PETROLEUM COMPANY.

The books are now closed. Subscriptions to the Capital Stock are now payable at the office. Subscribers are requested to be as prompt as possible in order to facilitate the early issue of the stock.

CHAS. P. WILLIAMS, 2d, Secretary.

BROOKLYN
PETROLEUM COMPANY.
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WILLIAM A. FOWLER, Treasurer.
CHAS. P. WILLIAMS, 2d, Secretary.
CHARLES LOWREY, Counsellor.
TRUSTEES:
ALEXANDER McCUE, Esq., No. 341 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
WM. H. WALLACE, Esq., No. 121 Washington-st., New-York.
ANDREW CARRIGAN, Esq., President of the Emigrant Savings Bank, Chambers-st., N. Y.
WILLIAM A. FOWLER, Esq., No. 74 Broadway, N. Y.
EDWARD R. JONES, Esq., corner Broome and Lewis sts., N. Y.
EDWARD F. PATCHEN, Esq., (Messrs. T. Kelcham & Co.,) No. 66 Wall-st., N. Y.
CHARLES LOWREY, Esq., Montague-st., Brooklyn.
A. C. BURKE, M. D., No. 142 Union-st., Brooklyn.
WILLIAM M. LITTLE, Esq., (of Wyckoff & Little,) Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.

The property of this company consists of 182 acres of good boring territory, in fee simple, situate in the heart of the Oil Region, in Venango County, Pennsylvania, together with leases in wells, which are now producing a net product of nearly FORTY BARRELS PER DAY, which at the present price of $12 per barrel, is $480 per day, or over $14,000 per month, which gives over TWO AND A-HALF PER CENT. ON THE CAPITAL STOCK, and when the wells, which are now going down, are completed, the production of oil to the company will be LARGELY INCREASED.

It also owns the SAVIER WORKING TARBRSH in two wells which are being bored, with every indication of being fine producing wells.

It also owns interest in nine wells, now being sunk, which, when completed, will largely increase its revenue.

The trustees are determined to make it rank among the best petroleum companies yet formed.

The subscription books, for a limited number of shares, are now open at the offices of Messrs. T. Ketcham & Co., No. 66 Wall-st.; Wm. H. Wallace, Esq., No. 121 Washington-st.; Wm. A. Fowler, Esq., No. 74 Broadway; E. R. Jones, Esq., City Mills, corner Broome and Lewis sts, in the City of New-York; and Messrs. Wyckoff & Little, Montague-st., near Court; D. K. Ducker, Esq., No. 38 Fulton-st.; D. B. Powell, No. 77 Myrtle-av., in the City of Brooklyn, or of either of the Trustees.

LONG ISLAND GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Stockholders of this Long Island Gas-Light Company, held Jan. 16, 1865, at their office, No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors of said company for the ensuing year:

WILLIAM COIT, F. H. JUDD,
MARTIN KALSFLEISCH, JOHN C. SARNES,
JOHN L. SPADER, E. L. SANDERSON.
JOHN B. MILLER,

At a subsequent meeting, held Jan. 23, the board organized by the election of the following named gentlemen as officers: William Coit, President; John L. Spader, Vice-President; John C. Barnes, Treasurer; E. L. Sanderson, Counselor; John W. Van Hosen, Secretary.

By order of the board,
JOHN W. VAN HOSEN, Secretary.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of this association will be held at their bank, No. 5 Nassau-st., on the 15th day of February next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said bank.

C. N. JORDAN, Cashier.
Dated New-York, Jan. 10, 1865.

NOTICE.—THE EAST RIVER BANK WILL organize as soon as practicable as a National Bank, with the capital increased to $500,000.

Having surplus of over 40 per cent., a dividend in stock of 25 per cent. will be made to present shareholders; the remainder of the surplus will be participated in by the increased stock.

The subscription book is now open at the bank, No. 660 Broadway.

By order of the board.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST. } NEW-YORK, 20th January, 1865.

THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1865, FROM the Bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, and the Chicago and North Western Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that day on presentation at this office.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD } COMPANY, DUBUQUE, Iowa, Jan. 11, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Co. will be held at the office of the Company in Dubuque, Iowa, on MONDAY, Feb. 13, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing four directors for the term of two years.

LOUIS BOISOT, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE RICHMOND COUNTY BONDS will be paid at the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, No. 46 Wall-st., when due.

P. S. WANDELL, County Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

THE
COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL STOCK.....$1,000,000
Divided into 200,000 Shares, at $5 per share.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE,
TO 60,000 SHARES ONLY, $2 50 PER SHARE.
STOCK ISSUED FULL PAID.
$50,000 CASH APPROPRIATED AS A WORKING CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT, ISAIAH LUKENS.
VICE-PRESIDENT, WM. M. STEWART.
TREASURER, WM. D. SMITH.
SECRETARY, E. J. HARRISON.
DIRECTORS,
ISAIAH LUKENS, ROBERT SMITH,
W. D. SMITH, EDWD. F. CUSHMAN,
W. M. STEWART.

OFFICES—NO. 42 PINE-STREET, NEW-YORK, AND NOS. 23 AND 24 WASHINGTON BUILDINGS, (274 South Third-street, below Walnut,) PHILADELPHIA.

The intrinsic value of their territory is greater than that of any other oil company now before the public, with the same amount of capital.

THERE WILL BE BUT SIXTY THOUSAND SHARES of the capital stock sold at the subscription price, $2 50 per share, *and not a single share above that number will be sold at any price whatever* until the territory is developed. This the Secretary will indorse on the back of each receipt for stock if desired.

A competent Superintendent is rapidly developing the property; he has two engines on the ground, two wells already started, and three more will be in operation as soon as the engines are completed.

There is a valuable saw-mill on the Cotter Farm, and timber on the whole of the territory sufficient to give a profit of $200 per day for twenty years, or $400 *daily for ten years.* There is also a large amount of coal on the two square miles in Forrest County. The timber and the coal will give to the company a handsome dividend, independent of the oil.

The market value of the territory owned by the company has increased to such an extent that it is at present worth

THREE QUARTERS OF A MILLION OF DOLLARS.

The amount of capital that will be raised by the sale of the

60,000 SHARES
will be only
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Were the company to sell ent either one of their properties at the present time, it would realize more than double the amount they will obtain by sale of the above number of shares. No better evidence of the stability of the company, or of the value of their stock as an investment, can be offered.

The Directors invite all who desire investing in oil stocks to call at their offices and examine prospectus, drawings, &c., where they cannot fail to be satisfied that the

COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY

ranks among those companies that will stand when all others fall, and that it is on such a basis that stockholders cannot fail to realize a handsome profit aside from the question of oil altogether.

The books for subscription will be open for a short time longer at the offices of the company.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., } New-York, Jan. 24, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1864:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec 31, 1864	$7,558,437 25
Premiums on Policies not marked off Jan. 1, 1864	2,407,334 61
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$9,965,771 86
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.	
Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec. 31, 1864	$7,964,359 14
Losses paid during the same period	$3,316,625 67
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	1,313,299 63
The company has the following Assets:	
United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$4,874,716 00
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	2,187,950 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	143,760 00
Dividends on Stocks, interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the company, estimated at	120,812 89
Premium notes and bills receivable	2,876,018 99
United States Gold Coin	511,99 63
Cash in Bank	288,432 91
Total amount of assets	$11,123,5 9 44

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 7th of February next.

After reserving three and one half million dollars of profit, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1863 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 7th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1864, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 4th of April next.

The profits of the company, ascertained from July, 1852, to Jan. 1, 1864, for which certificates were issued, amount to.....$16,951,023
Additional from Jan. 1, 1864, to Jan. 1, 1865.....2,740,00
Total profits for 23½ years.....$19,691,020
The certificates previous to 1863 have been redeemed by cash.....12,653,730
Net earnings remaining with the company on Jan 1, 1865.....$7,037,290

By order of the board,
J. H. CHAPMAN, Acting Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	William Sturgis, Jr.,
Charles Denois,	Henry K. Bogert,
W. H. H. Moore,	William E. Dodge,
Henry Coit,	Dennis Perkins,
William C. Pickersgill,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,
Lewis Curtis,	J. Henry Burgy,
Charles H. Russell,	Cornelius Grinnell,
Lowell Holbrook,	C. A. Hand,
R. Warren Weston,	Watts Sherman,
Royal Phelps,	R. J. Howland,
Caleb Barstow,	Benjamin Babcock,
A. P. Pillot,	Fletcher Westray,
Daniel S. Miller,	Robt'B. Minturn, Jr.,
Joshua J. Henry,	Gordon W. Burnham,
George G. Hobson,	Frederick Chauncey,
David Lane,	James Low,
James Brice,	Charles H. Marshall.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1865.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVING resolved, on the recommendation of the Finance Committee, to change the termination of the fiscal year of the company from the 28th February to the 31st December in each year, in compliance with the acts of the Legislature of 1861 and 1864, authorizing such change and requiring a statement for each calendar year, the following statement of the condition and affairs of the company, for the ten months ending on the 31st December, 1864, is published in conformity with the provisions of the charter.

Premiums unearned 29th February, 1864, $61,066 46; premiums received during the ten months ending 31st December, 1864, $283,002 24. Total premiums, $344,069 30. Earned premiums of the ten months, $200,822 98; less return premiums, $16,358 98. Total, $263,996. Losses, reinsurance, expenses, taxes, &c., less savings, &c., $184,674 49. Profits for the ten months, $89,323 51.

Assets, Dec. 31, 1864—Cash in banks, (of which $18,329 65 is gold,) $75,309 37; loans on demand with collateral security, $194,500: United States Stock, Stocks of States, cities and corporations, and bonds and mortgages, $291,074—total, $560,873 37. Bills receivable, uncollected premiums and accrued interest, $102,918 55; unsettled accounts, $2,486 59. Total amount of assets, $666,206 61.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay six per cent. interest on the outstanding scrip certificates, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on or after Tuesday, the 7th of March next. They have also declared a Dividend, free of Government tax, of Twenty per Cent., on the net amount of earned premiums of the ten months ending 31st December, 1864, for which certificates will be issued on or after 1st of March next. The trustees have further resolved that, after reserving a sum half a million of dollars profits, the whole of the outstanding certificates of the company, of the issue of 1863, be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after 1st of March next;—from which date the interest thereon will cease;—the certificates to be surrendered to the company at the time of payment.

The profits of the company, for which certificates have been issued, amount to $621,800; additional profits from 1st March, 1864, to 1st January, 1865, $69,3 2 51. Total profits, $711,183 51. Redeemed in cash, $101,794. Amount remaining with the company, $609,389 51.

By order of the board,
CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.—Joseph Gaillard, Jr., George Mosle, Edward F. Davison, A. Le Moyne, Jr., E. H. R. Lyman, J. Woodward Haven, John Auchincloss, Edward P. Sanderson, Francis Cottenet, Alex'r Hamilton, Jr., George F. Thomas, C. H. Sand, W. F. Cary, Jr., Cornelius R. Button, W. A. Sale, Edward Haight, Eugene Dutilh, Richard Irvin, John S. Williams, Alex. M. Lawrence, Fredk. G. Foster, George Christ, Richard P. Rundle, Wm. P. Wright, James Brown, M. D. Carlile, William Schall, Leopold Huffer, Wm. S. Wilson, F. Cousinery, Oustav Schwab, George Warren.
LEOPOLD BIERWIRTH, President,
ALFRED OGDEN, Vice-President.
CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1865.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Driggs' Patent Piano Company, of the City of New-York, will be held at the warerooms, No. 3 Union-square, on the first TUESDAY (the 7th day) of February next, at 7½ o'clock P. M., for the election of Trustees, and such other business as may come before them. A punctual attendance is particularly requested.

JOHN COLVILL, Secretary.

EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANNUAL ELECtion for fifteen Directors, and three Inspectors of Election of the East River Bank, will be held on TUESDAY, the 7th day of February, 1865, at their banking house, No. 660 Broadway.

W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 69 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this company will be held at this office on MONDAY, Feb. 6, 1865.

Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.

Agreeably to the provisions of the trust mortgage, securing said bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned, at Boston, until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 6th day of February, prox., for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of ninety-seven (97) of the one thousand dollar bonds of said company, or any portion thereof, payable Jan. 1, 1883; also, for any other bonds of said company, or of the Chicago and Aurora, or the Central Military Tract Railroad Company, for the sinking fund.

JOHN N. DENISON,
Boston, Jan. 3, 1865. Chairman.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO., } No. 3 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1865.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, HELD this day, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz:

James Irwin, J. Green Pearson,
John H. Mecy, C. W. H. Wilmerding,
H. W. Bowes, John McKesson,
Gideon Pott, Francis Brown,
Jas. H. Pinkney, James L. Todd,

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,2c4 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	Afloat	900-horse power
FRANCE	Afloat	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.	Building	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE,

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Feb. 1.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....March 1.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. TSELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,4 0	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	.....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,8 0	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,168	Aspliit.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

VIRGINIA—Lewis.....Saturday, Feb. 4.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Will sail as follows:

GUIDING STAR	Bennett	Saturday Jan. 28.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Feb. 4.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Feb. 18.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Feo. 25.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, March 4.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, March 18
DAY STAR	Burdiny	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.

From Pier 46 North River, 34 Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Cabin, ahin stateroms, $ 5 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.

The *Morning Star* is 2018 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to

JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan 25.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 1
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 8.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb 15.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 25.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 1.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless Bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

THROUGH BILLS LADING TO ST LOUIS AND ALL POINTS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, VIA NEW ORLEANS.

THE ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS,

JOHN J. ROE, President,

is now ready to contract, and give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for shipments as above.

This Company now owns some twenty first-class steamers running between New Orleans, St. Louis, and Louisville, and are now arranging connections between New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and New-Orleans.

One of their steamers will leave New-Orleans daily, and by judicious arrangements they are enabled to offer indocements to shippers in lower rates and quick dispatch. Average time of transit eight seven days.

J. EAGER, Agent,
No. 41 Broad-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail steamship

GEO. CROMWELL,
E. E. VAIL, Commander,

Will leave pier No. 9, North River, on Saturday, January 28, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unusually good accommodations, $75.

For freight or passage apply to

H. E. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

The YUNG SHUEY will follow on Feb. 4.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

The following first class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:

Feb. 3.....NORTH STAR.....Slocum.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN AGE.)
Feb. 13.....COSTA RICA.....Tinklepaugh.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
Feb. 23.....OCEAN QUEEN.....Weir.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)

For freight or passage, apply to

D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE...SATURDAY.....Jan. 28
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 4

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	36
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $95. Steerage, $20. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LA MASURIE, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Jan 30, and MONDAY, Feb. 27.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....$50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

Passengers must have passports.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP

EAGLE,
Capt. ADAMS,

Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb 1, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.

For freight or passage apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 20 Broadway.

The new and splendid steamship COLUMBIA, Barton, Master, will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on Feb. 8.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, by

TAPSCOTT'S

favorite lines of LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so on the most favorable terms, by applying to

TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers. Issued by M. B. JONES, Notary Public.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WANTED, FROM THE 1st of May, for a gentleman, his wife, three children and a nurse, a comfortable and pleasant boarding-place, a farm-house preferred, on the North River, not more than fifty miles from New-York, and within two miles of a depot. Address, stating terms, R. F. W., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

BOARD.—A SINGLE OR DOUBLE ROOM TO single gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with good board, in a house modern improvements; rooms furnished or unfurnished; location pleasant; convenient to cars and stages; references exchanged. No. 192 Bleecker-st.

ROOMS WITH BOARD CAN BE HAD in a first-class house near 5th and Lexington avs. French is the language of the family. Address Mrs. D., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

BOARD.—ROOMS ON PARLOR FLOOR, SUITable for two or three persons, also, room for single gentleman. Dinner at 6. Convenient to cars and stages. No. 34 West 20th-st.

FURNITURE.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSes, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 203 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Call and examine. Goods warranted and delivered free. Extension table cheap.

RAILROADS.

ARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

From foot Murray-st., daily at 3¾ P. M., connecting with trains for Highlands, Red Bank, Long Branch, Sbark River, Manchester, &c.

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.

Fare $2. Excursion tickets $3—good for three days.

Steamer JESSE HOYT leaves Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, daily, (excepting Sundays,) at 8 A. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with express trains for Philadelphia, Tuckerton, Barneget, Tom's River, &c.

Returning leave Vine-st. Ferry, Philadelphia, at 11½ A. M.

☞ Travelers from the city of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line—the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

PERTH AMBOY AND WOODBRIDGE RAILROAD.

From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.

Leave Perth Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:56, 6:05 P. M.

Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10 and 6:20 P. M.

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 21, 1865.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

M. F. SWEETSER, General Superintendent.
J. C. CALHOUN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD

Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Dec. 5, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and place—North and West, at 2:30 and 11:30 A. M., 2:45, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. All trains leave Chambers-st 30 minutes earlier than 30th-st. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st. Through freight train daily.

J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M. 3, 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9 15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations (except Hunnstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:2 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

Nov. 1, 1864.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT.
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."

The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATUDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 19 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best boat have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

H. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains north and east from New-Haven 11 P. M.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

15,000 SUBSTITUTES WANTED

FOR THE ARMY,

IN PLACE OF THE FOLLOWING CLASSES OF CITIZENS:

FIRST—For citizens enrolled and liable to draft.

SECOND—For citizens not liable to draft, because of unfitness, or non-liability from age or other causes.

TO SUBSTITUTES.

The following advantages are offered for the enlistment of Substitutes:

BOUNTY, DEPOSITED BY PERSONS REQUIRING SUBSTITUTES, CASH DOWN.

For One Year	$200
For Two Years	331
For Three Years	331

PREMIUM, CASH DOWN.

For One Year Man	$30
For Two Years' Man	31
For Three Years' Man	50

TO THOSE DESIRING SUBSTITUTES.

Inasmuch as the authority ceases for the enlistment of Substitutes for such persons as may desire to be relieved from any apprehensions of a future Draft, as also for such citizens as are not liable to Draft, because of unfitness non-liability from age or other causes, THE COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE have resolved in addition to their business of raising Recruits, to enlist such substitutes as may be desired.

Those desiring Substitutes may deposit with the Committee the whole of either of the following sums:

For One Year	$220
For Two Years	430
For Three Years	650

No portion of the money paid for Substitutes will be paid from the County funds.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
OBISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor,
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
WM. M. TWEED, Supervisor, Com. on Volunteering.

ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

Rooms of Committee on Volunteering, City Hall Park, corner Broadway and Chambers-st. Nov. 1, 1864.

CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 19 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1865.

I will purchase in open market all horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables on 38th-st., near 10th-av., until further notice, as follows:

Cavalry horses, 5 to 10 years old, 15 to 16 hands high.

Artillery horses, 6 to 10 years old, 15½ hands high, and over 1,100 pounds, and dark color.

Price for cavalry horses, $165. Price for artillery horses, $180. Payable in such funds as may be furnished by the Government.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and A. Q. M.

CAVALRY.—FIFTY GOOD MEN ARE WANTED for the regular cavalry. $800 bounty and $75 hand money, or $875 to men presenting themselves. Apply at the Regular Recruiting rendezvous, No. 16 State-st. This is the only rendezvous in the city where men can be taken for cavalry service.

SUPERVISORS AND COMMITTEES OF towns and counties can have their quotas filled by calling on

VAN BUREN & LUCKEY,
Bankers, No. 243 Broadway.

EMPTY QUICKSILVER FLASKS WANTED and highest cash price paid for same by

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 18, 1865.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

Building a sewer in Fifty-second-street, from Seventh-avenue to Broadway.

Building a sewer in Eighth-avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets.

Paving with Trap block Forty-eighth-street, from Eighth to Ninth avenues.

Paving with Trap block Houston-street, from Avenue D to the Bowery.

Laying crosswalks in West-street, opposite Marine Chapel.

Building a sewer in Forty-ninth-street, from Ninth to Tenth avennes, and in Tenth-avenue to Forty-seventh-street.

Paving Broadway with Trap block, from Twenty-third to Fifty-ninth streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on Fifty-second-street, from Seventh-avenue, to one hundred and twenty-five feet east of Broadway, and all the lots on Broadway to the extent of half the block north and south of Fifty-second-street.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Eighth-avenue, from Thirteenth to Fourteenth streets.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Forty-eighth-street, from Eighth to Ninth avenues.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Houston-street, and all the lots on both sides of the intersecting streets, to the extent of half the block, from Avenue D to the Bowery.

Also, all the lots on West-street, between Carlisle and Albany streets.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Forty-ninth-street, from Ninth to Tenth avennes, and from all the lots on both sides of Tenth-avenue, from Forty-seventh to Forty-ninth streets.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Broadway, and all the lots on both sides of the intersecting streets, to the extent of half the block, from Twenty-third to Fifty-ninth-streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER,
Board of Assessors.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz:

Paving Thirty-second-street, Second to Third-avenue, trap-block.

Building a sewer in Minetta street, from Bleecker-street to Minetta.

Building a sewer in Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River.

Building a sewer in Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Thirty-second-street, from Second-avenue to Third-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Minetta-street, from Bleecker-street to Minetta-lane.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 25, 1865.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.—OFFICE OF the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, No. 32 Chambers-st., New-York, January 7, 1865.

Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of the real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York, for 1865, will be open for inspection and review from and after MONDAY, January 9, 1865, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1865, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period above-mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of the real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if to their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of the personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the city.

J. W. ALLEN,
G. H. PURSER,
C. B. WOLTHUFF,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, January, 1865.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all persons who require to be vaccinated will be attended to promptly, without charge, by application at either of the dispensaries, where physicians are constantly in attendance; and it is recommended that all persons who have not been vaccinated, should either wait themselves immediately of the opportunity thus offered, or have the operation at once performed by their own Physicians. The Commissioners of Health, having at a recent meeting adopted the report of the Resident Physician, recommending that every person should be vaccinated, and re-vaccinated every five years, it is accordingly recommended that all who have not had the operation performed within this period, should have it done without delay. The New-York Dispensary is located at the corner of Centre and White streets. The Eastern Dispensary is located at the corner of Essex and Grand streets, ver Essex Market. The Northern Dispensary is located at the corner of Waverley-place and Christopher-street. The Demilt Dispensary is located at number three hundred and seventy-one Second-avenue. The Northwestern Dispensary is located at number five hundred and eleven Eighth-avenue. The Northeastern Dispensary is located at the corner of Fifty-first-street and Lexington-avenue.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1865.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INterest on the Bonds and Stocks of the city and county of New-York, due February 1, 1865, will be paid on that day by DANIEL DEVLIN, Esq., Chamberlain, at the Broadway Bank. The transfer books will be closed TUESDAY, the 10th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP

The firms of NOBLE, CALDWELL & CO., Philadelphia and New-York; NOBLE, HALL & CO., Boston, and E. R. SAWYER & CO., of Philadelphia, New-York and Boston, were dissolved on the 5th inst. by the death of JOSEPH NOBLE.

The surviving partners will settle the business of the late firm, and sign in liquidation.

E. R. SAWYER,
F. A. HALL,
SETH CALDWELL, Jr.,
N. P. GORDON.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of continuing the coal business, as heretofore.

The business will be conducted under the style of CALDWELL, SAWYER & Co., Philadelphia.
CALDWELL, SAWYER & CO., New-York.
E. R. SAWYER & CO., Boston.
HALL, CALDWELL & CO., Boston.

E. R. SAWYER,
F. A. HALL,
SETH CALDWELL, Jr.,
N. P. GORDON.

NEW-YORK, January 13, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—DAVIS PEARSON and EMANUEL BAST, trading under the firm of BAST & PEARSON, at Ashland, Penn., and DAVIS, PEARSON & CO., at Philadelphia and New-York, have this day associated with them as copartners, ROBERT M. LINDSAY, of Philadelphia, and ROBERT TAYLOR, of New-York, in the business of mining and shipping of coal. The style of the firm will remain as heretofore.

DAVIS PEARSON,
EMANUEL BAST,
ROBERT M. LINDSAY,
ROBERT TAYLOR.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2, 1865.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of CLARK & HAWKINS, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by WM. G. HAWKINS, at the old stand, No. 273 Canal-st., by whom all debts and demands due and against the said firm will be settled and liquidated.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1865.

CHARLES S. CLARK.
(Signed) WILLIAM G. HAWKINS.

No. 21 NASSAU-ST., (AFTER 1st FEBRUARY AT No. 67 WALL-ST.,) NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1865.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of DELAFIELD & FITCH, for the purchase and sale of stock, bonds, Government securities, &c., solely on commission.

EDWARD DELAFIELD, Jr.,
of New-York Stock Exchange.
WILLIAM FITCH.

THE FIRM OF E. S. JAFFRAY & CO., of No. 350 Broadway, having been dissolved by the death of one of the partners, Mr. Arthur W. Jaffray, the business of said firm will be continued at the same place by the subscribers, surviving partners, under the same firm name.

EDWARD S. JAFFRAY,
J. W. BARROW.

Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1864.

WE HAVE THIS DAY AUTHORIZED Mr. CLARENCE S. BROWN to sign for us, by power of attorney.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

PERSONAL.

M. M. S.—CAN FIND A LETTER AT THE USUAL place. from J. H. S.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

Second time here, Falconer's very successful comedy
THE MEN OF THE DAY.

FRIDAY—"The Irish Heiress." SATURDAY—"The Wife's Secret." MONDAY—First time here, Howard Payne's fine comic drama, "Charles II.," and the capital petit comedy of "Uncle John." TUESDAY—"The Irish Heiress." It is respectfully announced that

MR. CHARLES WALCOT, Sens.,

who is on the eve of departure for Europe, will perform in this theatre for one night only

THE FAREWELL APPEARANCE

of this distinguished comedian will take place on

WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, FEB 1.

Due notice will be given of the first performance of the HEIR AT LAW and the next representation of SECRETS WORTH KNOWING.

A NEW DIORAMA,

Of powerful interest and effects, is in active preparation.

Doors open at 7½; Overture at 7¾.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. BEGINS AT 7¾.

Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE

Of the highly successful engagement of
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

Positively Last Three Nights of the
SHAMROCK.

PAT MALLOY, with the song of "Pat Malloy,"
Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

MAGGIE McGUIRE.....Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

SUPPORTED BY AN EXCELLENT CAST.

THE SUKNERY, MUSIC, COSTUMES,
APPOINTMENTS AND EFFECTS,

Prepared expressly for this
MAGNIFICENT PRODUCTION.

On MONDAY, Jan. 30, THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY will be presented with all its
FORMER SPLENDOR.

Seats secured six days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

TWENTY-FIRST WEEK OF MR. JOHN E. OWENS, who will make his first appearance in New-York THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, Jan. 26, in his much admired personation of

PAUL PRY.
PAUL PRY.
PAUL PRY.

PAUL PRY.....Mr. JOHN E. OWENS

"I hope I don't intrude—just dropped in to ask how your tooth is."

Supported by Messrs. A. H. Davenport, Fred. Maeder, C. De Groot, Sol. Smith, Jr., Tom Owens, Simpson, Williams, Carpenter, Bliby, Mrs. Tyrrell, and Misses C. Adams, Nellie Johnson and Wallis.

NEW SCENERY BY GASPARD MAEDER.

Twenty-eighth night of the new comic sensation,
THE LIVE INDIAN.
OWENS IN THREE GREAT CHARACTERS.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

MR. GEORGE VANDENHOFF

will have the honor to give an entirely
NEW ENTERTAINMENT,

Original, anecdotical, humorous and laughter-moving, entitled IRISH BULLS.

To be followed by

MRS. VANDENHOFF'S PATRIOTIC RECITATIONS, MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, 30th and 31st inst. Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, 8 o'clock precisely. TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.

May be purchased at the hall on Saturday and Monday, from 10 to 4 o'clock, and on each evening from 7 to 8.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.

SECOND GRAND GALA DAY OF THE SEASON, On THURSDAY, Jan. 26, 1865, commencing at 2 o'clock P. M., beside a full band of excellent music, which will be in attendance during day and evening. There will be a brilliant illumination from 6 to 12 P. M. Tickets for non-subscribers can be obtained at all the principal hotels, at the rate of 50 cents each.

BROADWAY ATHENÆUM, NO. 728 BROADway.—Mr. HACKETT will repeat the dramatic entertainment, (lately given in aid of the Shakespeare Monument Fund,) TODAY EVENING, Jan. 27. Tickets, $1; seats secured without extra charge. Office open from 9 till 4 o'clock; doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.

LECTURES.

MECHANICS' SOCIETY LECTURES.

J. A. GILMORE (Edmund Kirke) will lecture before the Mechanics' Society, on FRIDAY EVENING, at Irving Hall. Subject—*The Southern Whites, their Characteristics, &c.* Rev. A. A. Willitt will lecture on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, at Clinton Hall.

BAYARD TAYLOR,

Will lecture at COOPER INSTITUTE,
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan 26,
Subject: *Ourselves and Our Relations.*
For the Benefit of the "Rose Hill Soldier's Relief Association."

Tickets 50 cents. To be had at Horace Waters, No. 481 Broadway; Kelly's, No. 259 Broadway; Miller & Mathews, No. 737 Broadway; Appleton's, No. 443 Broadway; Sear & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Howe & Ferry's, No. 76 Bowery, and at the door. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

LECTURE—"THE SCOTTISH LANGUAGE NOT a Dialect." Rev. JOHN BRASH will deliver a lecture on this subject, THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, at 8 o'clock, in the Jane-st. United Presbyterian Church. Tickets 25 cents.

MEETINGS.

SCIENCE AND ART.

The Polytechnic Branch of the American Institute will meet at Room No. 24, Cooper Union Building, on THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at ½ o'clock. Topics—1. *Progress of Discovery*; 2. *Pumps*. Admission free.

S. D. TILLMAN, Chairman.

B. GARVAY, Secretary.

PRISON ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK—Office No. 12 Centre-st.—The annual meeting of the Prison Association for the transaction of business and the election of officers will be held at No. 12 Centre-st., on THURSDAY, Jan. 26, at 3 P. M. Polls open from 3 to 4 P. M.

FRANK W. BALLARD, Recording Secretary.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A special meeting, to do honor to the memory of Edward Everett, will be held at the Library, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, at 7½ o'clock.

ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE

A Boarding School for boys, 16 miles above New-York, on the Hudson. Circulars at W. H. Arthur & Co.'s, No. 39 Nassau-st., N. Y., or address

BENJAMIN MASON, Principal.

TO PRINCIPALS.—AN EXPERIENCED AND successful teacher desires to purchase the good will of a school for boys or to rent a property suitable for school purposes, from the 1st of May next, for one year, with a view to purchasing. Any party having such a school, or suitable buildings with a few acres of ground attached, in a healthy and otherwise desirable locality, within two hours' ride of New-York, may hear of a purchaser by addressing A. B., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

DR. JOHN B. MOORE'S MATHEMATICAL French and English School, No. 923 Broadway, corner 21st-st., will commence the second session Feb. 1. Pupils thoroughly prepared by competent teachers for business or college. Semi-annual examinations. Inspection invited.

DR. DIO LEWIS' LIGHT GYMNASTICS are taught Tuesdays and Fridays, at No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st., by Miss E. O. MANKIN, recent graduate of the Normal Institute for Physical Culture, Boston. Circulars can be obtained at any time by application at the Academy. Entrance No. 10, 2d floor.

BARLOW'S COMMERCIAL AND ART ACADEMY—No. 221 Broadway.—Instruction given in penmanship, book-keeping, drawing, calculating and arithmetic. Application to be made before 10 A. M. and after 3 P. M. Ornamental penmanship executed to order.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. Pupils prepared for college, business, West Point and the Naval School. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—Classical, Commercial and French, No. 729 West 4th-

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 25.

THE RETIREMENT OF THE REBEL SECRETARY OF STATE.

The retirement of Secretary Judah P. BENJAMIN from the control of the rebel Department of State, furnishes an additional evidence of the internal combustion going on in the body of the rebellion. The rebel Congressmen are withdrawing homewards. JOHNSON has refused to take command of BEAUREGARD's department, Lee has declined to take charge of any other army than his own, and every member of the rebel Cabinet except TRENHOLM, has gone out. How much longer will it last?

TRADE WITH INSURRECTIONARY DISTRICTS.

The House has ordered a general investigation of trade with insurrectionary districts. The subject is confined to the Committee on Commerce, and its Chairman, Mr. WASHBURNE, is known to be eager to investigate the subject with thoroughness.

THE TAX UPON LEAF TOBACCO.

The Committee of Ways and Means have agreed to lay no tax upon leaf tobacco. A majority of the committee arrived at this decision this morning.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTION.

The House Naval Committee met to-day, for the purpose of considering the report prepared by the Chairman upon the resolution to inquire into the general system of naval construction, including marine engines, which has been adopted by that department. The committee have been several months making the investigation, and it is a thorough and complete vindication of the present plan upon which our navy is being built.

THE HOSTILE INDIANS.

The War Department has determined to take prompt action in regard to the interference by the hostile Indians with the Overland Mail to the Pacific. It is very probable that that section of the country which is now infested by savage tribes, will be so organized as to prevent any future trouble.

THE PETERSBURGH MINE.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War are preparing, and will shortly make their report upon the explosion of the mine in front of Petersburgh.

THE IRON-CLADS.

The committee are also preparing their report upon the iron-clads. The committee will not be unanimous in their views upon this subject, as some of the committee do not look upon these vessels as failures.

THE CASE OF MR. HAMMOND.

The Senate Military Committee, after a careful examination of the subject, report that they cannot grant the request of Surgeon-Gen. HAMMOND for a new trial.

THE NIAGARA SHIP CANAL.

The scheme to appropriate $6,000,000 to a few speculators to build a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara has about exploded itself. A motion will be made when it comes up to indefinitely postpone it.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

The Senate Judiciary Committee has reported the House Bankrupt Bill. The only important amendment was made by Mr. FOSTER, providing that cases cannot be reopened after two years, and that it must be done in the courts where they were originally investigated. Mr. JENCKS, who drew up the House bill, agrees to the Senate amendments, and it will pass both Houses without a doubt.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The Constitutional amendment comes up next week Tuesday.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War is just about through with the investigation of the first Fort Fisher expedition and Gen. BUTLER's connection with it. The report will soon be written and sent to Congress.

PERSONAL.

Secretary SEWARD was upon the floor of the House this afternoon with Gen. SCHOFIELD.

DISAGREEMENT IN THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The House, this afternoon, refused to recede from its amendment to the Deficiency Bill, giving twenty per cent. additional pay to its employes, and the PEORIE killed the bill.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 25.

THE PAY OF ARMY CHAPLAINS.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Union,) presented the petition of Chaplains in the army, asking that they have the same pay that is allowed to line officers of the same rank.

The petition was referred to the Naval Committee.

PETITION FOR A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) presented the petition of citizens of Pennsylvania, asking that the Constitution of the United States be so amended as to recognize the existence of a "Supreme Being."

The petition was referred to the Select Committee having this subject under consideration.

THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Mr. COWAN introduced a bill to enlarge the port of entry and delivery of Philadelphia, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THE TAX ON LEAF TOBACCO.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, (Union,) presented the remonstrance of citizens of Missouri and Maryland against the proposed tax on leaf tobacco, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Union,) from the Judiciary Committee, reported the House Bankrupt Bill, with amendments.

Mr. FOSTER explained that the committee had not made any radical changes in the bill, but there were so many trivial alterations made in it, they had concluded to offer a new bill by way of a substitute.

The bill was ordered to be printed.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) explained that he was a member of the Judiciary Committee, was not in favor of the bill as reported, although he had agreed to its being reported. If it was not changed in the Senate, as he wished it to be, he would vote against it.

THE CASE OF MR. HAMMOND.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Military Committee, reported back the memorial of Ex-Surgeon-General HAMMOND, asking for an investigation into the circumstances of his court-martial, and asked that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, and it was so ordered.

THE INCOME-TAX ON TONNAGE.

Mr. FARWELL, of Maine, (Union,) offered a resolution instructing the Finance Committee to inquire into the expediency of relieving the tonnage of the country from the income-tax and reducing the duty on chains and anchors.

Mr. FARWELL stated that the tax upon tonnage was so heavy as to be very injurious to American commerce and American shipbuilding, while in England and France the materials used in the construction of a ship were free from all tax. It was so heavy here as to be almost prohibitory. The resolution was agreed to.

THE OWNERS OF ENLISTED SLAVES.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Union,) asked that the Senate take up the resolution calling upon the Secretary of War to know why he had not appointed commissioners to compensate loyal owners for slaves enlisted in the military service.

The resolution was taken up and adopted.

THE QUESTION OF RETALIATION.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Union,) called up the resolution of the Military Committee advising retaliation upon the rebels.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) offered an amendment, to the effect that Congress seriously calls the attention of the President to the condition and treatment of our prisoners in the rebel prisons, and if for satisfactory reasons they cannot be exchanged, Congress desires that the President employ all the means in his power, including such retaliation as shall seem just and proper, and shall prevent the continuance and recurrence of such barbarities, and compel the insurgents to observe the laws of civilized warfare.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, (Union,) spoke on the subject of retaliation. He favored the appointment of commissioners to confer with the rebel authorities to secure better treatment for our prisoners in the South. If the rebels refused to receive such commissioners the President should adopt such stringent measures of retaliation, consistent with the rules of civilized warfare and not derogatory to the national honor, as would effectually stop such conduct on the part of the rebels. He intended, he said, to offer an amendment to this effect. He was in favor of retaliation, but not at all times in kind. He would not starve rebels to death because they starved our men, nor give them poisonous food, nor expose them to be frozen to death.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) opposed that Mr. HENDERSON modify his amendment so as to give the rebel authorities the privilege of sending commissioners to look into the condition of southern prisoners in northern prisons.

Mr. HENDERSON was willing to accept such a modification; but he believed the rebel prisoners were humanely treated in the North.

Mr. BROWN, of Missouri, (Union,) as one of the committee that had reported the resolution, advocated the provision.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

Mr. CLARK, from the Committee of Conference on the Deficiency Bill, reported that the House still refused to strike out the proposition to increase the salary of its employes. He moved that the Senate still adhere to its amendment to strike out the proposition for this increased compensation, which, he said, was contrary to law. This would defeat the bill, he said, but the responsibility would be upon the House.

The yeas and nays were called for, and the Senate decided to adhere to its amendment by a vote of 38 yeas to 1 nay—viz.: Mr. CARLILE.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER—The motion prevails and the bill fails on account of disagreement between the two Houses.

RETALIATION AGAIN.

Mr. BROWN resumed his remarks on retaliation, supporting the resolution, of the Military Committee.

Mr. WADE moved an amendment, making the resolution mandatory instead of advisory, and compelling the President and officers of the army to retaliate in kind.

Mr. FOSTER was surprised that any Senator should say that the rebels had not treated our prisoners with inhuman cruelty. After mentioning several instances of rebel barbarity, he advocated retaliation, but was opposed to retaliating in kind to the extent of starving to death or any such severe measures. He believed if the rebels took our prisoners and shot them deliberately, we should shoot an equal number of theirs; but he did not believe we should carry retaliation to the extent of torturing all the prisoners in our hands because the rebels tortured our men in their hands.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) opposed the resolution, and spoke at length against it.

Pending the consideration of this subject, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 25.

THE NIAGARA FALLS SHIP CANAL.

The special order, the bill for the construction of a Ship Canal around Niagara Falls, was postponed till Monday.

THE COLLECTION OF TAXES IN INSURRECTIONARY DISTRICTS.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) reported a substitute for the Senate bill for the collection of direct taxes in the insurrectionary States, which was recommitted to the Committee on Ways and Means.

SALARIES OF CERTAIN CLERKS.

Mr. STEVENS also reported a bill to increase the salaries of certain clerks in the civil service of the Government.

The consideration of the bill was postponed until to-morrow week.

TRADE WITH THE REBEL STATES.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, (Union,) from the Committee on Commerce, reported a resolution that the committee which was directed on the 20th inst. to inquire into the matter of permits granted by the Chief Agent of the Treasury Department to G. W. LANE, of Baltimore, to proceed to North Carolina and exchange provisions for cotton, be further instructed to inquire into all the facts and circumstances in relation to trade with the rebellious States since the breaking out of the rebellion, whether by permit of the Treasury Department or otherwise, with leave to sit during the recess of the House, and the committee be authorized to pay all their expenses out of the contingent fund, on the certificate of the chairman.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, (Union,) said that the whole matter of such trade was now before the Committee on Military Affairs, to which, by a resolution of the House, it had been referred. The committee were engaged in the examination of all the facts and collecting much information. Hence there was an evident impropriety in directing the Committee on Commerce to take the subject into consideration.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, (Union,) made a similar statement, and opposed the passage of the resolutions.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, said that the House recently directed the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the facts concerning the permits granted to G. W. LANE. In the prosecution of this duty, their attention had been called to other cases precisely in the same channel. A wide field was opened for investigation. He desired, in behalf of the Committee on Commerce, to say that they do not court the duty involved in this subject.

Mr. ALLEY, of Massachusetts, (Union,) said that great complaint had been made from all quarters in relation to this trade, and he hoped the resolution would be adopted.

The question having been taken, the resolution was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, the Committee on Military affairs was relieved from further action on the subject.

THANKS TO GEN. SHERIDAN.

Mr. DEMING, of Connecticut, (Union,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the joint resolution, tendering the thanks of Congress to Gen. SHERIDAN for his gallantry, military skill and brilliant series of victories in the Valley of the Shenandoah and especially at Cedar Run in October, which retrieved the fortunes of the day and averted a great disaster, and that the President cause to be communicated to Gen. SHERIDAN a copy of the above resolution, and through him to the officers and men under his command.

The resolution was agreed to by yeas 130, nays 2. Mr. C. HARRIS of Maryland, and Mr. CLINTON A. WHITE of Ohio.

DISAGREEMENT ON THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

Mr. SCHENCK, from a second Committee of Conference, made a report on the disagreeing amendments to the Deficiency Bill.

The House receded from all their disagreements with the exception of the one giving the clerks and employes of the House twenty per cent. additional pay.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS ON THE FLOOR OF CONGRESS.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the report of the Select Committee providing for the heads of the departments to occupy seats on the floor of the House, to be interrogated under certain rules concerning their respective departments, and to a limited extent participate in debate.

Mr. GANSON, of New-York, (Dem.,) in advocating the report, said that the mode proposed was the only one by which members could become better acquainted with matters of legislation, as the necessary information was lodged exclusively in the departments. The House could not compel the heads of the departments to give the information. Among the reasons why he was in favor of this proposition was, that it would aid and facilitate the business of Congress, and would bring before the Representatives of the people a faithful discharge of executive duty. It would enable the officers of the Government, if improperly charged, to come before the House and vindicate themselves; but if wrong, they may be condemned. Beside, it would secure authorized, responsible and open information, as a substitute for private executive interference. It was a step toward the security of popular rights.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Union,) said that it was not unfair to presume that this measure, which was reported by the gentleman from Ohio, (PENDLETON,) was the result of study and admiration of the British example. However beneficial such a practice was to the British Government, which was a monarchy, it would be incongruous and mischievous to our republican institutions. He discussed the subject at length, saying, among other things, that if the measure were adopted, the country would be thrown into excitement whenever the Administration was defeated. The excitement of a Presidential election every four years afforded sufficient agitation, without perplexing the nation still more. Instead of the measure securing capacity in the Executive office, it were his opinion that incapacity would be more apt to hide itself in nimble words and flippant rhetoric. The capacity of debate did not always attach to able officers, and in this connection the names of JAY, JEFFERSON and GALLATIN were mentioned. The adoption of such a measure would afford an arena where the victor would be congratulated and the vanquished derided, besides being subject to other objections.

No further action was taken on the subject, and the House adjourned.

INTERESTING FROM CANADA.

The Government Demonstrating its Friendly Feeling Toward the North.

QUEBEC, Tuesday, Jan. 24.

The Governor-General, as soon as his speech from the throne was answered, sent down a message recommending an appropriation to replace the $90,000 in gold given up by the Montreal police officer to the St. Albans raiders.

The message was read by the Speaker amid cries of "Hear!" "hear!" and there was no expression of dissent.

A commissioner has been appointed to inquire into the failure of justice at Montreal. It will involve the conduct of Judge COURSOL and other local authorities.

In the meantime Judge COURSOL is suspended.

If it should be proved that the money was given up through the misconduct of Chief of Police LAMOTHE, the City of Montreal will be called upon to make good the money advanced by Parliament to pay it back again.

These measures show that the Government and its supporters are in earnest, and that Pro-Northern influence predominates in the Canadian Cabinet and Parliament.

It is expected that the first measure that will be passed into a law will be the Alien and Anti-Raid bill. The Attorney-General will probably submit it to-morrow.

The majority for the new Confederation scheme is at least three to one. The opposition are hardly strong enough to get up a respectable dissension.

Canadian parliamentary history furnishes few precedents of the passage of the address in answer to the speech at one sitting, as was done yesterday.

The tone of the speeches in both Houses was eminently friendly to the United States, while pointing out the necessity for larger military preparations.

THE PIRATE SHENANDOAH.

Her Depredations on the Brazilian Coast—Several American Merchantmen Destroyed—Stormy Weather on the Atlantic Coast.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Jan. 23.

The bark *Clifton*, GANT, master, arrived in this harbor yesterday, from Pernambuco, via the Barbadoes.

Capt. GANT reports the rebel privateer *Shenandoah* as having destroyed several American merchantmen along the coast of Brazil, in consequence of which vessels bound to the United States were obtaining British registers, so as to enable them to sail under British colors.

The *California* arrived here to-day, from Fort Fisher, N. C., but brings no news of importance.

A great deal of stormy weather had prevailed along the coast during the past few days.

The steamship *Atlantic*, Capt. GRAY, arrived here at noon to-day, from New-York. She encountered very heavy weather, and had to lay to 24 hours outside of Cape Henry, before she could make this harbor.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BUFFALO.

Destruction of the American Hotel—A Large Number of Stores Burned—Heavy Losses.

FIRST DISPATCH.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Jan. 25.

The American Hotel is now on fire.

The wind is west, and blowing a gale, and it is snowing furiously.

SECOND DISPATCH.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Jan. 25—11 A. M.

The fire is still raging.

The thermometer stands at eight degrees above zero, which, with the wind, and a driving snowstorm, makes it almost impossible for the Fire Department to work their engines. The steam fire engines can hardly work, being covered with ice.

It is feared the whole block will be destroyed. The loss will be very heavy, as there are a number of stores already in ruins.

The hotel property is believed to be fully insured. The landlord of the American has $14,000 insurance on the furniture.

The CAMPBELL and CASTLE Opera Troupe were stopping at the American, but have saved nearly everything.

The fire broke out about 4 o'clock this morning, in PETER DIEHL's restaurant.

THIRD DISPATCH.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Jan. 25—P. M.

The fire was arrested this afternoon after the blowing up of a building on Main-street, known as the Old Eagle Tavern. It was stopped, also, in the rear of Pearl-street, by the efforts of the Fire Department.

This evening the flames broke out again in Bullymore's Building. The Fire Department is working at every disadvantage. The weather is intensely cold, with a violent wind and driving snow, freezing the hose and clogging the engines.

The following are among the sufferers by the conflagration: The fire caught in DAIUL's restaurant, and extended to VANVELSON's bakery, JANNAS's drug-store, A. S. SCHUYLER's shoe-store, and PAUL BUNTON's confectionery-store; thence it spread to the American Hotel, entirely destroying the hotel, the American Hall in the rear, and the following stores on the ground floor: ROSENAW BROTHERS, fancy goods; HOCHSTETTERS & STRAUSS, dry goods; LOSWE & GRASSERSEA, dry goods, and BARTHANIA's barber-shop.

The fire then communicated to the buildings adjoining the hotel, occupied by VOLGAS, German goods; UPSON, photographer; KNIGHT, liquors, and BULLYMORE's meat-stand. The other buildings, to the corner of Court-street, were damaged more or less. They were occupied by RASON, hatter; the Buffalo Savings Bank; CAGE, grocer. It is feared that these buildings will be destroyed to-night.

It is reported that some persons were injured by the falling walls; but amid the confusion it is impossible to ascertain the facts. JAMES STOWAT, HARRY TIFFT and HARRY GILLETT, belonging to the Tavlor Hose, were killed.

The pecuniary loss will not fall short of $500,000. A large number of persons lost their property who occupied the upper stories of the burned buildings.

The fire is still burning.

GEN. SCHOFIELD'S CORPS.

Western and Washington Publications About It.

The Louisville *Journal* of Tuesday states that the Twenty-third Army Corps (Gen. SCHOFIELD's) passed up the river the preceding day on transports. The destination of these troops, says the *Journal*, is contraband.

A Washington dispatch to the New-York *Commercial Advertiser* of yesterday announced that Major-Gen. SCHOFIELD, the hero of Franklin, Tenn., is at the National Capital.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, writing from Nashville, under date of the 17th inst., makes the annexed very interesting revelations:

"I have just come in possession of important information from the South; but I do not think it proper to divulge the channel, but I will say that it is in possession of the Government, and they are acting accordingly.

The rebel army in the seaboard States, three weeks since, was about as follows:

Richmond	40,000
Southwest Virginia	6,000
Shenandoah Valley	6,000
North Carolina	8,000
South Carolina	6,000
Total	66,000

Of this number about 56,000 are infantry and 10,000 cavalry. But within three weeks a great change has taken place in the location of these troops, though not in these numbers, as recruits were not to be had, and no great battles have been fought to deplete their ranks.

The cavalry are still retained on outpost duty in the Valley, in southwestern Virginia, and South Carolina, while one week since the 56,000 infantry were distributed as follows:

In the Valley, none; with BEAUREGARD, 1,000; Richmond, 20,000; gone to meet SHERMAN, 35,000.

I have written you before relative to the ability of the cavalry under THOMAS and CASEY to utterly destroy Hood's army, and have said that not an infantry man is required in this department except to garrison a few of the principal points needed to protect our communications; and now I have the pleasure of announcing to you that the * * * * are on their way east to join Gen. GRANT, so that immediate activity on the James may be expected.

I repeat, my information relative to the present disposition of LEE's army is correct, and it is that which caused the transfer of the corps indicated, at least two months before it was intended they should be transferred."

The Butler-Brooks Imbroglio—The Letters of Gen. Butler to Speaker Colfax and Mr. Brooks.

GEN. BUTLER TO SPEAKER COLFAX.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20, 1865.

Hon. Speaker of the House of Representatives, Congress of the United States:

SIR: I take leave most respectfully to request you to lay before the House of Representatives this note, in order to avail myself of the only means of redress known to me without breach of the privilege of the honorable House. Mr. JAMES BROOKS, a member of the House, on the 6th of January, is reported to have used, in debate, the following language:

"I am bound to say that an effort was made by the Federal Government, during the pendency of the late Presidential election, to control the city of New-York by sending there a bold robber, in the person of a Major-General of the United States. Robber as he was at the public treasury, and Major-General of the United States as he was, he dared not exercise the power given to him to attempt to control the actions of those whom the gentleman calls thieves and robbers in my own city."

The correctness of the report of which I have taken measures to ascertain. Here there is a charge made upon the responsibility of the position Mr. BROOKS occupies, of very high crimes and misdemeanors alleged to be committed by an officer of the United States, which, if he is guilty, ought to be visited by the most condign punishment. If the charge is calumnious and false, then it is due to the national honor that it should be sustained by the imputation of the employment of such a person in its service in high official position, and it would seem also due to the dignity of the House that a public slanderer should be rebuked.

The Constitution and laws of the United States and parliamentary usage give to the officer thus charged no means of redress through the ordinary courts of law, or any other mode known among honorable men; therefore, appealing to the sense of justice of the honorable House, I respectfully ask that an investigation may be ordered of the charges so preferred against me by a member of the House, through a committee of its members, with the most ample powers of inquiry.

Further, that in order not to embarrass the investigation of confining it to the single charge made, I desire to have put in issue every official act of my public life which can in any way be supposed to affect my official integrity or personal honor, and that my accuser have leave to make good his accusation before the committee of the House, so that if the accused be found guilty, proper prosecution may be ordered in the courts for his punishment, or if the accusation be found false and calumnious, the honorable House may be in a position to vindicate its own honor and dignity by the due punishment of a public calumniator and slanderer.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

GEN. BUTLER TO MR. BROOKS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20, 1865.

James Brooks, Member of House of Representatives:

SIR: I find in the daily *Globe* of the 7th inst., a report of your remarks in the House of Representatives on the 6th inst., an extract of which is appended. I have the honor to inquire whether your remarks are here correctly reported, except, perhaps, the misprint of "bold" for "gold," as the remarks were quoted in other papers. And, also, whether there were any other modifications, explanations or limitations made by you other than appear in this report.

The gentleman who hands you this will await or call for an answer at any time or place you may designate. Very respectfully,

BENJ. F. BUTLER, Maj.-Gen.

EXTRACT.—"I am bound to say that an effort was made by the Federal Government, during the pendency of the late Presidential election, to control the city of New-York by sending there a bold robber, in the person of a Major-General of the United States. Robber as he was at the public treasury, and Major-General of the United States as he was, he dared not exercise the power given to him to attempt to control the actions of those whom the gentleman calls thieves and robbers in my own city."

The Lock in the New-Jersey Assembly.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, Jan. 25.

The House spent the whole day in trying to organize. The Democrats prevented any question from coming up that contemplated an organization by the thirty votes of the Republicans, by the aid of parliamentary tactics and by speaking on points of order. Both sides keep in good humor, and some of the hits excited a good deal of merriment. Adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow.

A Passenger Lost Overboard from the Damascus.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, Jan. 25.

The steamship *Damascus*, which arrived to-day, lost overboard on the passage a cabin passenger for Quebec, named M. SHEPPARD.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Departure of Gen. McClellan for Europe.

HIS RECEPTION ON BOARD THE STEAMER—PARTING SALUTATION.

Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN and wife sailed yesterday, on the Cunard steamer *China*, for Europe, where they intend remaining six months. After stopping a few days in London and Paris, they will go direct to Rome, where they will spend most of their time during their absence.

At 11½ o'clock A. M., the General and his wife, accompanied by Gen. MARCY and Mr. ALLSOP, arrived in a carriage at the Cunard dock, Jersey City, where they were received with cheers by a large number of friends from New-York and elsewhere. The greeting was very cordial, even the coalheavers and other laborers on the dock joining in the friendly demonstration.

After a few moments spent in pleasant conversation the party went in a tug to the steamer, which was lying in the stream. Arriving on board the General and his lady were escorted to the main cabin where they were formally received by their friends. Among those present were: Gen. ANDREW PORTER, Col. WETMORE, Col. PETERSON, Col. LANNING, Lieut JONES, of the First Connecticut Artillery; AUGUST BELMONT, HIRAM KETCHUM, Esq., and WILLIAM C. PRIME. After the formal reception in the main cabin the General repaired to the Captain's cabin, where the customary leave-takings were made accompanied by best wishes for a pleasant voyage and a safe return. About 12¾ o'clock the party took a farewell leave, and, as the tug left the steamer, hearty cheers were given, which were acknowledged by the General and his lady. Gen. MCCLELLAN is accompanied by AUGUST BELMONT and one or two other personal friends.

It has been publicly stated that the General was to receive a substantial testimonial previous to his departure, but up to the time of his sailing there was no public presentation. It was understood, however, that Mrs. MCCLELLAN had received letters containing substantial proofs of the high esteem in which she is held by her friends.

Arrival of the United States Hospital Transport, S. R. Spaulding.

The *S. R. Spaulding*, United States Hospital transport, arrived yesterday from Fort Fisher, bringing two hundred and thirty-eight officers and men, Assistant Surgeon G. P. JAQUETTA, U. S. Army, in charge.

Four deaths on the passage: Sergeant T. G. ALLISON, Company C, One Hundred and Forty-second Regiment New-York Volontecrs; JOHN CROSS, Company F, Third Regiment New-York Volunteers; JAS. HAMILTON, Company K, One Hundred and Forty-second Regiment New-York Volunteers; JACOB SLEWELLEN, Company D, Thirteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteers.

Capt. NEWTON J. HOTCHKISS, Company F, Sixth Regiment U. S. C. troops, died before the steamer started, and was buried at Fort Fisher; residence, unknown. Sergeon G. P. JAQUERRA has in his possession some small momentoes belonging to Capt. HOTCHKISS, which can be had by his friends on application to him, care Medical Director, Department of the East, New-York City.

This is the last of our wounded remaining at Fort Fisher.

The *Spaulding* made a splendid run from Fort Fisher to New-York, a distance of over 500 miles, in fifty hours.

The officers and men, though severely wounded, were in the best of spirits.

The following is a list of the officers who were taken to Badloe's Island:

Col Alonzo Alden, 169th New-York.	1st Lieut Peter Alt, Co I, 203d Pennsylvania.
Major J H Allen, 169th N Y.	1st Lieut Chaney Haines, Co G, 97th Pennsylvania.
Capt Charles Merrill, Co D, 169th New-York.	Lieut Col Charles J Wright, 39th U S C T.
1st Lieut M Russell, Co L, 169th New-York.	1st Lieut J Marshall, Co C, 3d New-Hampshire.
2d Lieut J Faulkner, Co G, 16th New-York.	Albert Foster, Gen Abbott's Staff.
A A Surg Ralph C Hughes, 3d New-York.	

The men were taken to the McDougall United States General Hospital at Fort Schuyler, without being transferred, where they were landed and where they will receive every possible attention from Surgeon ORTON and his efficient staff of medical officers.

The *Spaulding* will be refitted, take on supplies, and await orders.

A Petition to Congress.

There are few petitions to Congress that unite parties of such opposite political views and sentiments as the following, and there are none that are headed by names of greater worth. Probably no citizen of New-York will decline to sign it, and the great majority will be anxious to record their names upon it. A similar petition will be presented to our State Legislature.

To the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

The undersigned, citizens of the United States residing in the City of New-York, respectfully represent and urge upon the immediate consideration of Congress, that,

At this time there are large numbers of patriotic young men discharged honorably from the army and navy, who have suffered by wounds, sickness and imprisonment during the present war. Your petitioners believe that such persons have earned honorably a right to permanent employment in the civil service of the Government, and that the interests of the Government would be advanced substantially by their being so employed. They respectfully urge that honorable service during the present war be made the surest road to preferment in the civil service of the United States, and that the enactment of a law to that effect would alleviate greatly the misfortunes of disabled soldiers and sailors, and also would tend to incite enlistments in the army and navy.

They therefore respectfully pray the enactment of a law preferring for appointment to all inferior offices, persons honorably discharged from the military or naval service of the United States, who shall have served for the period of three years during the present rebellion; or who shall have suffered permanent disability while in the service; or who shall have been held for one year as prisoners of war, and that the tenure of such office be for life or during good behavior. And your petitioners will ever pray.

A. A. LOW, Peter Cooper, Wm. E. Dodge, Chas. T. Daly, M. H. Grinnell, Isaac Bell, Wm. E. Dodge, Jr., Theo. Roosevelt, Howard Potter, Winfield Scott, John A. Dix, Robert Anderson, Geo. Bancroft, Jas. T. Brady, J. J. Astor, Jr., Jas. B. Nicholson, Charles O. Ncst, James Harper, John A. Stevens, Chas. P. Kirkland, James M. Brown, Geo. S. Coe, D. Appleton & Co., R. M. Blatchford, Brown Bros. & Co., Alfred Pell, Charles H. Marshall.

The Senate Investigating Committee.

THE AFFAIRS OF ALL THE CITY DEPARTMENTS TO BE INVESTIGATED—MAYOR GUNTHER SUMMONED TO APPEAR.

On the 10th inst., a resolution of Mr. LAIMBEER's was adopted by the Senate, appointing a committee to make a general investigation of certain departments of the City and County Government, as follows: Tax Commissioner's, City Inspector's, Street Commissioner's, Croton Aqueduct, Surrogate's and Board of Supervisors; and to report the results of such investigation to the Senate, with such recommendations as in the judgment of the committee may best promote the interests of citizens and tax-payers. Yesterday morning, Mr. A. B. HULL, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, served a notice on Mayor GUNTHER to appear before the committee at noon to-day, in Room No. 6, in the building No. 41 Chambers-street, and to bring with him a copy of his communication to the Common Council suspending City Inspector BOOTH from office, and also a copy of the reasons assigned for such suspension.

The committee comprises Senators MUNDER, WHITE and HUMPHREY, who are expected to arrive in the city this evening, rooms having been secured for them at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. It is not yet known whether the sessions of the committee will be public or not.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CITY NOTES.—Miss MARIA BRAINERD, the talented soprano of St. Bartholomew's Church, announces a grand concert this evening at Dodworth Hall. A capital programme is offered, under the direction of Dr. CLARK W. BRAMAN. Miss BRAINERD will be assisted by such distinguished artists as Mr. ALFRED H. PEASE, piano; Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, violin, and Signor REMI, basso....There will be taunched from the ship-yard at Messrs. FINK & DAVIS, this morning, at 8 o'clock, a beautiful yacht, constructed for the China trade, and called *Yang-She*. She is 600 tons, constructed under LLOYD's inspection, and represented a very superior vessel. The same firm will, on Saturday, at 10 o'clock, launch a very fine ship of 1,400 tons, intended for the California and Pacific trade....The ice at the Central Park and on the various private ponds was in excellent condition yesterday, and immense numbers of skaters availed themselves of the fact....Rev. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON has been commissioned as a Chaplain by Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, and assigned to duty at the New-England Rooms, in this city, in place of the late Rev. Dr. BETHUNE.

DEATH OF A MERCHANT.—The Police Telegraph Record of yesterday morning bears the following note: "Notify the Coroner; he is needed at No. 18 West Thirty-third-street; a broker, named HORACE COSHINE, while in a fit of insanity, jumped from the second story back window and was instantly killed at about 6:30 A. M." An inquest was held yesterday afternoon, but the Coroner's official papers have not reached the Coroner's office. The reporter called at No. 18 West Thirty-second-street to attend the inquest, but was informed that the requisite number of jurors were present and that publication in the newspapers was altogether undesirable. This intelligence having been gathered, the reporter was, with the most ostentatious politeness, bowed from the palatial mansion by a person who presented the following card: "A. LORINO CESSINO, Attorney and Counselor, No. 170 Broadway, New-York."

MONTHLY SALE OF SCRANTON COAL—ADVANCE IN PRICE.—The regular monthly sale of Scranton coal, by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, took place yesterday, Mr. JOHN H. DRAPER acting as auctioneer. The sale averaged $9 09 per ton, against $8 74 last month. 6,000 tons Lump Coal brought $9 37½@$9 62½; average $9 51, against $8 54 in December. 3,000 tons Steamboat Coal brought $10 37½@$11; average $10 79, against $9 67 in December. 6,000 tons Grate Coal brought $9 75@$10 25; average $9 90, against $9 18 in December. 3,000 tons Chestnut Coal brought $8 50@$8 75; average $8 62½, against $8 34 in December. 5,000 tons Stove Coal brought $9 87½@$10 12½; average $9 95, against $9 65 in December. 3,000 Egg Coal brought $9 37½@$9 95; average $9 50, against $8 76 in December.

FIRE IN GREENWICH-STREET.—A fire, which is supposed to have been of incendiary origin, occurred in the dry-goods store of ISAAC SCHWARZ, at No. 521 Greenwich-st., at about 1 o'clock yesterday morning. Mrs. SCHWARZ, her son MORRIS, and a saleswoman, were asleep in a room adjoining the store at the time of the fire, but they knew nothing concerning it. The flames were confined to the stock and the front of the building. Damage, about $5,000; insurance, $8,000. The building, which is owned by Mr. DAVID RAMSAY, of No. 709 Washington-street, was damaged to the amount of $1,000, and is fully insured.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. JOSEPH MEYER, of No. 30 Rivington-street, stone mason, accidentally slipped from a plank and fell into the cellar of the new building in Broadway near Thirteenth-street, on Tuesday afternoon, and was mortally injured. He was taken home, where he died early yesterday morning. Mr. MAYER, who was 40 years of age, leaves a widow and eight children. An inquest was held by Coroner GAMBLE.

Evening Exchange.

$20,000	Am. Gold	204¾	400	Clev. & Tol	120
100,000	do	204¾	200	do	121
110,000	do	204¾	230	Chi. & N W	33½
100	N. Y. Cen. R	105⅛	400	do	33¼
300	Erie Railway	69	1800	do	32¾
200	do	69	800	do	33
700	do	68⅞	300	do	33
200	Reading R	110	164	200	do
100	Ill. Cen. R	113¾	400	P., Ft. W. & C	92
100	Cleve. & Pitts	79	200	Canton Co	30
300	Hudson R. R	100	100	Cumb. Coal	45
100	do	99⅝	200	do	44
400	do	99⅝	100	do	44¼
200	do	99¾	300	do	43¾
400	M. S. & N. I	63¾	1000	Mariposa Min	9¾
1000	do	63¾	400	do	9¾
300	do	63¾	400	do	9¾
100	Chi. & R. I. R	81¾			

Stocks and Gold do the call out very active. Gold, after call, sold down to 203¾, and rallied to 205. At close of report it stood at 204¾.

[Advertisement.]

THE ONLY REMEDY.

Those who suffer from foul breath are open to the charge of carelessness. It is an offence that can be speedily abated, as a single bottle of the Fragrant SOZODONT will unmistakably accomplish the work. No toilet table should be without it. It will preserve and keep the teeth white and the breath pure and sweet.

Sold by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

DIABETES.—It is a satisfaction for those who are afflicted with diabetes, inflammation of the kidneys, gravel, &c., to know that investigation and science has produced an invaluable article of medicine, known as Constitution Water. From a case coming under our observation, we are pleased to certify to the efficacy of the Constitution Water, and we cheerfully recommend it to those who may be unhappily suffering from gravel or any of its kindred difficulties. Messrs. MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-st., are the General Agents.—*New-York Illustrated News.*

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate, your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

For non-retention or incontinence of urine, irritation, inflammation or ulceration of the bladder, or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick-dust deposit, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys and dropsical swellings, USE

The New-York Times.

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FROM FORT FISHER.

DISPATCH FROM REAR ADMIRAL PORTER

The Blowing Up of Fort Caswell by the Rebels.

Evacuation of Forts Campbell and Shaw.

Smithville Captured by Our Forces.

GREAT STRENGTH OF THE REBEL WORKS

Capture of Eighty-three More Cannon.

THREE BLOCKADE-RUNNERS TRAPPED.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 26.

The Navy Department to-day received the following report from Admiral PORTER:

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON, UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP MALVERN, Off SMITHVILLE, N. C., Jan. 20, 1865.

SIR: In my last I informed you that Fort Caswell had been blown up and evacuated, in consequence of the fall of Fort Fisher.

I sent Lieut. W. B. CUSHING around in the *Monticello* to the western her to ascertain what had taken place, and to obtain aid from the officers in command of the *Nyack* and *Vicksburgh*, and to take advantage of the occasion.

Lieut. CUSHING did not obtain the aid he required, for what reason I have not yet learned; but, with his usual energy, he pushed on to his boats and found that Fort Caswell had been blown up and Bald Head Fort destroyed. Fort Shaw also, and Fort Campbell, to the eastward of Caswell, had been abandoned. All these forts mounted nine and ten inch guns and Armstrong one hundred and fifty pounders.

Lieut. CUSHING then pushed into Smithville, after hoisting the flag of the Union over Caswell.

The next thing I saw was the fire weving over Smithville, which the rebels had left in a great hurry, after they saw our boats approaching, leaving everything in the beautiful and heavy fort uninjured, and two nine-inch guns, only spiked, in the fort at Deep Water Point.

In the meantime I had succeeded in getting one gunboat, the *Tacony*, over the rip, an interior bar, and sent her up to Reeves' Point, to disable the guns at that place, about three miles on the west side of the river, above Fort Fisher. Thus in twenty-four hours after the fall of Fort Fisher and its outworks, all the formidable chain of forts in this river, at its entrance, helit to keep ont anything we had, have fallen into our hands. They are garrisoned for the present with sailors.

I can scarcely give a description of these works. They are certainly the most formidable and the best built earthworks I ever saw, and do credit to the engineer who planned them. One would suppose that the whole Southern Confederacy had been at work throwing up mud and sand, and Gen. WHITING, the engineer, certainly had an abiding faith in the durability of the Confederacy, as he shows his opinion by his works, which have been four years building, and were taken in as many days.

Fort Caswell is of the same shape as it was before it fell into the rebel hands, except that the rebels have covered its walls with earth on the outside and made them almost impervious to shot and shell. It is in many respects stronger than Fisher and harder to take by assault. Still it could be taken, and the rebels know it. Three or four gunboats inside would soon have started them out.

I have had a great deal of difficulty in getting the gunboats over the bar and the rips, and only succeeded this morning in getting the last one through. The rebels left plenty of good stores and provisions, and our men are now subsisting on them.

I send you a list of the forts that have fallen into our hands since Fort Fisher fell, with the number and calibre of their guns. We have found here in each fort an Armstrong gun, with the "broad arrow" on it and the name "Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG" marked in full on the trunnels. As the British Government claims the exclusive right to use these guns, it would be interesting to know how they came into forts held by the Southern rebels. I find that immense quantities of provisions, stores and clothing have come through this port into rebeldom. I am almost afraid to mention the amount, but it is enough to supply over 50,000 men. It is all English, and they have received the last cargo; no more will ever come this way.

We picked up a telegram from Gen. LEE to his subordinate here, saying that if Forts Fisher and Caswell were not held he would have to evacuate Richmond. He says most truly, and I should not be at all surprised if he left it at any moment.

We have plenty of force to hold this place against the whole Southern Confederacy. I have 250 guns bearing on the narrow strip of land, where our troops are heavily intrenched. There are vessels in the river and outside, and we only hope they will attempt to retake it.

Ten thousand men in Fort Fisher, with the guns of the squadron, would hold this place a long time.

We find this a better place to catch blockade runners than outside. I had the blockade-runners' lights lit last night, and was obliging enough to answer their signals, whether right or wrong we don't know. Two of them, the *Stag* and *Charlotte*, from Burmuda, loaded with arms, blankets, shoes, etc., etc., came in and quietly anchored near the *Malvern*, and were taken possession of. The *Stag* was commanded by RICHARD H. GAYLE, a Lieutenant in the rebel navy, and belongs to the rebel Government. A number more are expected, and we will, I hope, catch a portion of them. I intrusted this duty to Lieut. CUSHING, who performed it with his usual good luck and intelligence. These two are very fast vessels, and valuable prizes. They threw a portion of their papers overboard immediately on finding they were trapped.

I inclose a list of guns captured by the navy since the surrender of Fort Fisher and the name of the different works. This number added to those taken around Fisher, makes 168 guns in all, most of them heavy ones, that have been taken.

I inclose a few papers that may be interesting. The *Charlotte* brings five English passengers, one of them an English army officer. They all came over, as they expressed it, "on a lark," and were making themselves quite "jolly" in the cabin over their champagne, felicitating themselves on their safe arrival. The *Stag* received three shots in her as she ran by our blockaders outside.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) DAVID D. PORTER, Rear Admiral.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

List of forts taken possession of by the navy since the fall of Fort Fisher, with their armaments:

Reaves' Point—Two ten-inch guns.
Above Smithville—Two ten-inch guns.
Smithville—Four ten-inch guns.
Fort Caswell—Ten ten-inch guns, two nine-inch, one Armstrong, and four thirty-two's (rifled,) two thirty-two's (smooth,) three eight-inch, one Parrott twenty-pounder, three rifled field pieces, three guns buried. Twenty-nine guns.
Forts Campbell and Shaw—Six ten-inch, six thirty-two's (smooth,) one thirty-two (rifled,) one eight-inch, six field pieces, two mortars. Twenty-two guns.
Smith's Island—Three ten-inch, six thirty-two's, (smooth), two thirty-two's (rifled), four field pieces, two mortars, and seventeen guns. Reported at the other end of Smith's Island, six guns.
Total captured, 83 guns.

Discomfiture of Blockade-Runners—Positive Capture of Three of Them.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Jan. 24.

The gunboat *Advance* arrived from Fort Fisher this morning, with a portion of the crews of the blockade-runners *Stag* and *Charlotte*, captured on the 21st inst., while endeavoring to run into Wilmington with cargoes of rifles, blankets, etc., being ignorant of the occupation of Fort Fisher by our forces.

The night before the capture of these vessels, the blockade-runner *Owl*, commanded by Capt. MAFFIT, came very near making a similar mistake, but suspecting something wrong, as is supposed, in the signal-lights of our forces, made her escape, and succeeded in eluding the vigilence of our cruisers, on the alert for blockade-runners.

Another blockade-runner was, however, captured on last Sunday morning, off Fort Fisher, but her name was not ascertained.

Later from Fort Fisher—Our Gunboats Feeling their Way Up the River.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Jan. 25. VIA BALTIMORE, Jan. 26.

The steamer *McClellan* arrived here this morning from Fort Fisher, with one hundred rebel prisoners, the mails and dispatches from our forces operating against Wilmington.

Nothing of importance had transpired in reference to the movement of the land and naval forces in that direction. Our gunboats were gradually feeling their way up the river, and were some four miles above Fort Fisher when the *McClellan* sailed. When that was we are not informed. Our troops were quietly resting and organizing for future operations.

Admiral Porter on Gen. Butler.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 21.

Rear-Admiral PORTER, in a long letter to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Cape Fear River, Jan. 22, reviews Maj.-Gen. BUTLER's report in relation to the late expedition to Wilmington. Though the capture of Fort Fisher has refuted the assertions of Gens. BUTLER and WEITZEL, he deems it due to the naval part of the expedition that the report should receive some notice at his hands. He says Gen. WEITZEL was selected, and Gen. BUTLER's name was never connected with the expedition except to fit it out. When the expedition did prepare to start, it was going to the attack on the supposition that the powder vessel originally prepared by Gen. BUTLER, would blow the forts down, and the troops would have nothing to do but walk in. He soon saw BUTLER depended entirely on the powder boat and that there would be no assault from the beginning. It is not true as BUTLER says, he gave the navy thirty-six hours start, the transports started before the navy disappeared. It was BUTLER's duty to have rendezvoused at Beaufort and wait until the monitors and powder-boat, on which so much depended, were ready. The movements of the light transports should have been subordinate to large and slow-moving frigates and iron-clads, and he should have been where he could have arranged with me, says PORTER, all the details of the attack; but no, he kept out of my way, and, I think, studiously.

BUTLER states that Admiral PORTER was quite sanguine he had silenced the guns of Fort Fisher, and that he was urged, if that were so, to run by the batteries into Cape Fear River, and then troops could land and hold the beach without difficulty, or without liability of being shelled by the enemy's gunboat *Tallahassee*, seen on the river. PORTER says this is a deliberate misstatement, adding, Gen. BUTLER does not say who urged me; but I never saw him or his staff after the landing on the beach; nor did I have any conversation with him or see him, except on the deck of his vessel as I passed by in the flagship, from the time I left Fort Monroe until he left here after his failure.

In reply to what Gen. BUTLER says about the weather assuming a threatening aspect and the surf rolling in on the beach and the landing becoming difficult, Admiral PORTER says: "I assert the landing on that day was smoother than when Gen. TAYLOR landed there. There was no necessity for Gen. BUTLER remembering his men on account of the weather. Gen. GRANT never contemplated the withdrawal of the troops. He sent them there to stay, and having once effected a landing, he knew that the most difficult part was done.

After a further review, Admiral PORTER says in conclusion: Permit me to say that I do not see what it matters whether Gen. BUTLER's troops landed one way or another. He decided the fort could not be taken when he did land. He could not expect the rebels to leave a work like that with less than five hundred men in it, and he certainly could have tried to assault that number. Gen. TAYLOR had two thousand three hundred to contend against, and he carried the works without a very serious loss, considering the importance of the position to the country.

THE REBEL IRON-CLAD RAID.

Further Particulars—The Fleet Composed of Three Iron-clads and Five Wooden Gunboats—The Fleet got Entangled in the Obstructions—The Gunboat Drewry Blown Up—Retreat of the Enemy.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES, Tuesday, Jan. 24.

Last night the enemy made an unsuccessful attempt to run past our batteries. They took advantage of the storm and darkness to send down a fleet of eight vessels-of-war and three torpedo-boats. This flotilla consisted of the *Virginia*, *Fredericksburgh* and *Richmond*, iron-clads, mounting four guns each; the wooden vessels *Drury*, *Nansemond* and *Hampton*, of two guns each; the *Bedford*, one gun; the steamer *Torpedo*, and three torpedo-boats.

The following are the particulars, as far as they could be obtained, from a deserter from the expedition, who came into our lines after daylight this morning:

The fleet left its moorings about six o'clock last evening, and proceeding quietly until it got near our batteries, they were discovered, and immediately the batteries opened on them, to which they replied. At about 12 o'clock they succeeded in cutting the chain in front of our obstructions beyond the lower end of Dutch Gap Canal, when the *Fredericksburgh*, under full head of steam, passed through the obstructions, completely demolishing one of the sunken canal-boats. The *Richmond*, *Virginia* and *Drewry*, in attempting to follow, grounded, when the *Fredericksburgh* had to go to their assistance. The *Drewry* could not be got off, and was obliged to be abandoned, as it was now daylight, and they were in range of Battery Parsons. As soon as it became light, the battery opened on the *Drewry*, one of the shells falling in her magazine, which exploded, completely demolishing her; and the remainder of the fleet again made their way back up the river. It was supposed that an attempt would be made to go through again to-night, though what their destination may be can merely be surmised. The only damage done was the dismounting of one gun on Fort Brady.

The deserters report only one man killed and two wounded by the explosion of the *Drewry*. Four deserters swam ashore and came into our lines.

The correspondent of the Baltimore *American* at Annapolis, says: "The exit of the rebel gunboats from under the guns of their batteries on the James River, came near proving a very serious affair to us. Had the rebel ram *Richmond* not grounded, the whole of our fleet of transports with all the works of Gen. GRANT at City Point would have been destroyed; for the naval officer in charge of our forces turned tail and ran; for which disgraceful conduct, it is reported he has been dismissed the service."

RETURN OF MR. BLAIR.

What He is "Understood to Report."

Jeff. Davis and His Friends "Ready to Make Peace on the Best Terms They Can."

VERY GRATIFYING, IF TRUE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 26.

A special dispatch to the *American* from Annapolis says: "Hon. Mr. BLAIR arrived here this afternoon at 4 P. M. He left Richmond yesterday. He is understood to report that among many of the leaders in Richmond, JEFF. DAVIS included, there is a strong feeling toward making peace on the best terms they can!"

MR. BLAIR'S MOVEMENTS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 24.

It was said yesterday that Mr. S. P. BLAIR, the venerable white-winged harbinger of peace, had left town before breakfast on the way back to the land of LINCOLN. Though we were not regaled with a glimpse of the old gentleman in any of the public places, and heard of no dear friends of former years shaking hands with him at the President's house or elsewhere, we do not believe he has left us. He would not have come so far to have staid so short a time. We have no doubt that he visited the President yesterday, but have heard nothing of the interview.

From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 23.

There was no news from any quarter received at the War Department yesterday. News gatherers were, consequently, reduced to speculations. Upon what, in parliamentary language, might be termed two continued special orders, to wit, the object of the mission of Mr. BLAIR and the probable successor to Mr. SEDDON. That Mr. BLAIR didn't return for the tooth-brush or dirty collar left by him on his former visit, is quite evident; and that his visit means something, is equally clear; but not knowing the diplomatic powers with which he is clothed by Mr. LINCOLN to inaugurate negotiations looking to a cessation of hostilities, we deem it best to forbear comment until we learn something definite as to the real object of his mission.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Jan. 23.

The mystic BLAIR, whether he comes with blarny or bluster, persuasion or remonstrance, sweet words of peace or shrill words of threat and warning—whether, in a word, BLAIR turns up again in the vestments of a messenger of peace or cumbus, has not been made apparent by any intelligence whatever. This personage is as mystical as before. Nobody knows of his whereabouts, though it is generally supposed that he is once more the guest of Commissioner OLDS, and nobody can tell what he is doing with himself.

Of course, there are the usual reports about interviews with this, that and other big-wigs, but what about—thereby hangs a tale. The public seems pretty generally indisposed to believe that story about the papers, and they wonder why he did not take his papers away when he left before. Had Mr. BLAIR returned from Washington to Richmond to recover the pocket-handkerchief dropped on the door-mat of the Secretary of State, the circumstance would not have started the incredulity of the public more quickly than the plea of important papers left behind; not that the latter plea has been put to, but that is the inference; and consequently the report; and the report is not believed. Mr. BLAIR has stirred up the *quid nunes* to fever heat; and they insisted upon it yesterday that he is father of an armistice in embryo. Let us see what story they will have on the 6th fellow to-day.

From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 24.

In an editorial laboring to convince the people that there is no good result arising from BLAIR's mission. The *Whig* concludes: Although it is possible that, in midst of their delusion on the subject of Southern sentiment, and their exaggerated idea of their own success, they might make some such tender as that suggested by the *Tribune*. But, as this would involve reconstruction, and consequently submission on our part, and as we have, by no means, reached the submission stage, such an offer could not even furnish a basis for negotiation. The fact is, that all this talk about negotiation and peace, while one party is still bent on conquest, and the other on independence, is idle and meaningless.

NEWS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 26.

From full files of Richmond papers received at the Washington office of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, the following extracts are made:

SHERMAN'S CAMPAIGN.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Jan. 16.

SHERMAN has commenced his movement against Charleston and Branchville. Refugees from Savannah, who arrived here on the 12th, stated that he had sent one corps up to the west bank of the Savannah toward Augusta; that a second corps had gone to Wilmington, and that two corps were moving around by water to Beaufort. The corps sent up the west bank of the Savannah, it has since been ascertained, was recalled after it had proceeded some fifteen miles. The force dispatched to Beaufort, however, moved out from Port Royal on the 13th, and on the 14th it encountered our advance, Col. Coca's Cavalry, and drove it back on Pocotaligo, which was evacuated by Gen. MCLAWS, during the following night without the loss of men or material. Gen. MCLAWS took up a position behind the Combahee, after destroying the bridges by which he crossed that river. From Pocotaligo to Branchville the distance does not exceed 45 miles, and can be easily accomplished in three days. *The enemy once firmly established on the railroad, either at Branchville or some other point near Augusta, the fall of Charleston becomes only question of time, and short time at that.* We may leave it to the President and Gen. Lee to decide what effect such a movement would have upon Richmond and the Army of Northern Virginia. At Branchville SHERMAN's flanks would be protected by the Edisto and its swamps on the left, and by the Santee and its swamps on the right, whilst his base at Charleston would be unassailable either by land or water. If the official telescope at the capitol could be elevated just enough to take in that part of the Confederacy which lies beyond the boundaries of Virginia, it would do well. Leaving the military aspect of the question entirely out of consideration, the authorities cannot fail to understand that *the failure to reinforce the army in Georgia and South Carolina is producing very bad effect. Enemies, both of the cause and of the President, are taking advantage of this omission, to call it by no harsher name, and are multiplying difficulties in every way.* The retention of Charleston is not, as many of the inhabitants imagine, indispensable to our success. But the retention of the military line from Kingsville to Augusta is.

The project of abolishing slavery on condition that England and France will land us material aid in the war, while it would be rejected by those powers, is producing further mischief *by alienating the Cotton States and forcing upon them the necessity of considering the propriety of readjusting their political relations.* The employment of one hundred thousand slaves, as suggested by the President, will be acquiesced in by these States, and the proposition, even, to put them into the army, is growing in public favor, but the press and politicians of Virginia should be careful not to go further, and especially not to assign her to the place in the Southern Confederacy that Massachusetts occupied in the old Union.

NORTH OF THE JAMES.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 24.

For some reason, an attack on our lines on the north side seems to have been expected on Sunday night, and arrangements were made to meet it, but the night passed off quietly and the enemy came not. There is too much mud between the two armies for either to make a serious advance. During the night, sharp picket firing was heard on the lines south of the James River.

Maj.-Gen. GORDON has been placed in command of the Second Corps, lately commanded by Lieut.-Gen. EARLY. He issued an address to the troops upon taking command.

THE REBEL CONGRESS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 24.

The House of Representatives, on yesterday, passed an Exemption bill, which provides radical changes in the present Exemption law. It repeals, absolutely, the fifteen-negro law; provides that a mail contractor under forty-five years of age shall be exempt, and limits the powers of detail hitherto vested in the heads of the President and Secretary of War. We have no reason to believe the bill, in its present form, will pass. The sense of the Senate, as recently incidentally expressed in debate, is in favor of leaving untouched the exemption law now in force.

In the House of Representatives, on Monday, Mr. J. T. LEACH, of North Carolina, offered a series of resolutions proposing an armistice and negotiations for peace, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

THE REBEL CABINET.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 24.

As no appointment of a Secretary of War has yet been made, the office cannot be said to be yet vacant, as Mr. SEDDON's resignation has not been accepted. Among the gentlemen named to succeed Mr. SEDDON is Gov. LETCHER, of Virginia.

It was reported yesterday that the Hon. J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State, has sent in his resignation. We think this is true, though we have no positive information on the subject.

From the Richmond Whig of Jan. 23.

The vacant Secretaryship of War is a very vexatious question in the public, and the problem as to who shall fill it will hardly be made known until Mr. DAVIS sends his nomination to the Senate. On the street, yesterday, Gen. BRECKINRIDGE, who is in the city, Ex-Gov. LETCHER, Gen. CASS, Gen. G. W. SMITH, and others were prominently spoken of in connection with the position. The suggestion, however, that Gen. BRAGG might, in a certain contingency, receive the appointment, was petulently vetoed by everybody. He is, unfortunately, unlucky, and that is perfectly unpardonable, according to the Napoleonic code, in military men.

NORTH OF THE JAMES.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 24.

For some reason, an attack on our lines on the North side seems to have been expected on Sunday night, and arrangements were made to meet it; but the night passed off quietly, and the enemy came not. There is too much mud between the two armies for either to make a serious advance. During the night sharp picket firing was heard on the line south of James River.

A letter from Gen. LEE's army announces that Major-Gen. GORDON has been placed in command of the Second Corps, lately commanded by Lieut.-Gen. EARLY. He issued an address to the troops upon taking command.

GOLD GOING DOWN.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 24.

The downward tendency of gold is encouraging. Private sales were made on yesterday at 38 for 1, a fall of more than a hundred per cent. in less than a week.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 24.

Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON was in Charleston, S. C., on the 13th inst.

One thousand Yankee prisoners, confined in Libby Prison, will be sent North in the flag-of-truce boat to-morrow morning. The number of prisoners now on hand in this city is upward of three thousand, including about sixty officers.

EDWARD EVERETT.

Honors to the Memory of the Deceased Statesman—Special Meeting of the New-York Historical Society.

A special meeting of the New-York Historical Society was held last night at their rooms, in honor of the memory of Hon. EDWARD EVERETT. The lecture-room was well filled, and among the audience were very many distinguished gentlemen. At 7:30 o'clock the President of the society,

MR. FREDERICK DE PEYSTER,

called the meeting to order. He briefly explained the cause of the call, spoke of the worth and many and great virtues of Mr. EVERETT, which he said would be spoken of more fully by gentlemen who would follow him. He then introduced

REV. DR. FERRIS,

who read the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Divine Providence to take from this present life our honored and venerable associate, EDWARD EVERETT, we, the members of the New-York Historical Society, are called alike by the greatness of his worth and the demands of just public spirit, to hold this special meeting in respect for his memory, and do hereby express our convictions in the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we regard EDWARD EVERETT as a friend and benefactor of the whole nation, and that for a half century his various and effective services, as teacher, author, statesman, magistrate, ambassador, jurist, orator, have enriched the country with the treasures of his learning, the power of his eloquence, and the strength and persistence of the patriotism.

Resolved, That, as the New-York Historical Society, we owe an especial tribute to his memory, alike for his constant kindness and frequent attention to us as an association, and also for his great services to American history throughout his whole literary and civil career, which record in his patient, copious and eloquent pages, the heroism and endurance, the romance and the wisdom of our past age, for the incentive and guidance of the coming generations.

Resolved, That we signify our deep respect for his personal and civic virtues—for the kindness, that instead of resenting injury, sought to disarm it by unwearied well-doing—for the industry that never rested, except to renew and multiply labor, for the charity that enriched the nation as well as his neighborhood by its judicious and munificent benefactions, and for the patriotism that so bravely stood by the country in the darkest hour, never faltered in its blows against the rebellion, and made his last years the noblest proof of his manhood and his citizenship.

Resolved, That our grief at his death is soloced, not only by the hopes and the faith of that religion which he professed, but by the promise of the continued influence of his life and example upon our national letters and character, and we are comforted by the assurance that he will live in the homes and hearts and councils of our people, and especially that his calm, and broad, and patriotic, and humane scholarship will still act upon popular education, and help us in our efforts to combine careful knowledge of the past, with high hopes for the future, and strengthen and temper our devotion to liberal principles, progressive ideas and universal freedom by sober experience, faithful history and scholarly wisdom and virtue.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased.

A letter was then read from Secretary SEWARD, expressing his regret at being unable to attend; after which the President introduced

JUDGE KIRK,

who said the first citizen of our country had gone. His death was a calamity to the whole country, in view of the efforts he put forth in its defence. He was the first orator of our land, his country was his idol, and a more patriotic life then his had never been known in our time. He had held many high and responsible positions, and had honored and adorned them all. We of this date are greatly indebted to Mr. EVERETT for his splendid intellectual efforts, which had been delivered by him all through the country, his address on WASHINGTON. In every action of his life he had striven for his country's good, and we who love our country can never cease to love his memory. We all regret that he could not live to receive the reward of his labors, in the complete overthrow of the rebellion and the restoration of the Union, but we must rejoice that he did live to see the victory of the 8th of November last, and to know that his efforts had not been in vain. In a lecture delivered by him in 1859 he had said the only epitaph he wished placed upon his tomb was that "through evil and through good report he loved his country." That epitaph is not now needed; it is felt and known by all, and so long as this country shall last he will ever live, cherished and loved in the hearts of his countrymen. The President next introduced

MR. A. P. SMITH,

who said, when the President called upon the whole people to do honor to the memory of Mr. EVERETT, no one thought it out of place, and that proved to us his great worth and our great loss. He was eminent as a scholar and a statesman, prominent among those versed in the law, a great writer, an accomplished scholar, and one who throughout his entire career preserved his character without a stain. He was an American in tastes and feelings, he loved his country with sincere affection. He esteemed its, and from comparison with the government of other countries he had visited, knew its great worth. The speaker then briefly reviewed Mr. EVERETT's public life from the time he graduated at Harvard University, at the age of 17, and particularly since the commencement of this great rebellion. The next speaker introduced was the

REV. DR. OSGOOD,

who made a very eloquent and affecting speech. He spoke of Mr. EVERETT's public and private worth and virtues, his kindness, his liberality and his faithfulness. He tried to do all things well. The purity of his public life, and he challenged his enemies, if he had any, to point to any case where he had been tempted with a bribe, or in any manner to do anything wrong. He sought for favor rather than power, and wished for the love and respect of his fellow men. The speaker then narrated several anecdotes illustrative of the liberality and kindness of Mr. EVERETT, and presented to the President of the Society a valuable letter written by him a short time previous to his death.

Speeches were also made by WM. CULLEN BRYANT, GEO. BANCROFT, and HIRAM KETCHUM, Esqs., after which the meeting adjourned.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

More About Dr. Gwin's Intrigues.

The Northern States "Ceded" to Louis Napoleon by Maximilian.

DR. GWIN GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Jan. 25.

The *Democratic Press*, the Democratic paper of this city, which is likely to be well acquainted with the views of Dr. GWIN and his friends in this city, who are numerous here, publishes the following statement:

"We have refrained from indulging in speculations or expressing any opinion in regard to the many reports and rumors relating to the position and designs of Dr. GWIN in Mexico until we could give the exact facts, and indisputably vouch for them. This we are now prepared to do by information received from BARCLAY HENLEY, Esq., accredited agent of Dr. GWIN, under the protection of the Emperor of Mexico.

MAXIMILIAN has conveyed, by trust-deed, to the Emperor LOUIS NAPOLEON, Sonora, Sinaloa and other Northern States of Mexico, the boundaries of which have not yet been determined upon, to be held and governed by the latter, under Mexican protection, as security for the payment of the claims of France against Mexico, the same to be returned to Mexico, in full, upon the payment of the said claims, with all the private rights secured under French occupation confirmed.

Dr. GWIN is Governor-General or Vice-Secretary of the Emperor to the French, and is invested with plenary powers for the government of the States which have been ceded, and to dispose of the public lands and mines.

Dr. GWIN has drawn up a code of laws, which have been approved by the Emperor of the French, of the most liberal kind, guaranteeing civil and religious liberty, providing for preemption purchase of the public lands, and regulating the terms of occupation and the use of the mines.

The Emperor of the French guarantees a military force, under the direction of the Governor-General, sufficient to maintain the public peace, and defend the people of the States against internal and external force.

The policy of Dr. GWIN, which has the approval of both Emperors, is to encourage emigration from the American States, by offering the most liberal terms to settlers, in order to bring intelligent industry, energy and enterprise to the development of the well-known resources of that region, so highly favored by the natural advantages of soil, climate and mineral wealth, and to form an enlightened and substantial population, which will assure permanency and security, and give strength and power to defend the States from filibustering expeditions, which the unappropriated riches and semi-barbarous condition of the people have heretofore invited.

Mr. HENLEY is associated with Major J. C RIDGE, and both will act as the agents of Dr. GWIN. They are here for inviting emigration to that region."

NAPOLEON'S REAL ESTATE SECURITY

CHIHUAHUA.

Chihuahua is one of the most northerly of the Mexican States. It is divided into 12 departments, and its population in 1860 numbered about 160,000. Previous to the Gadsden Treaty of 1854, by which one-seventh of its territory was ceded to the United States, its area was 17,151 square leagues. On the east it is separated from Texas by the Rio Grande, and on the west from Sonora by the great mountain chain of the Sierra Madre.

The eastern portion of the State consists of high table lands, having an elevation of from 4,500 to 5,000 feet above the level of the sea. Near the Rio Grande the country is barren and sterile, the remainder is in broad, slightly undulating plains, entirely destitute of forests, with but little shrubbery, and generally covered with short grass, which renders it admirably adapted to grazing. The mountains forming the Sierra Madre are well wooded with tall pines, oak, walnut, ash, cedar, &c. The plains are generally without trees. The southern portion of the State is well watered, while the northern part contains but few streams, several of which dry up and disappear during the heat of Summer. Mineral springs are common in many parts of the State, but none are particularly noted for medicinal properties.

THE CLIMATE

of Chihuahua is delightful. Summer reigns for eight months of the year, and during the four remaining months the temperature rivals that of our finest October weather. The atmosphere is so pure that meat hung in the open sunlight will dry, without putrefying. A French gentleman, who visited Mexico in 1849-'50, for the purpose of obtaining a grant of lands for a French colony, describes the delightfulness of the seasons as equaling the climate of the most favored regions of Greece, Italy and Spain. From the deficiency of rain, agriculturists depend almost entirely upon artificial irrigation; and in all the valleys bordering on streams the water is led through a main canal, and thence distributed to the several farms through smaller ditches. The bottom lands, which alone are susceptible of irrigation, are exceedingly fertile, and often yield two crops in one year. The pasturages afford excellent pasturage; and in former years, before the incursions of the Indians, it was not unusual for the great proprietors to have from 40,000 to 50,000 head of cattle on their estates. The cereals are cultivated with success; and cotton has been grown with profit in the southern part of the State.

THE MINERAL PRODUCTIONS

of the State, however, constitute its chief source of wealth. Mines of native iron, silver, lead, copper, mercury, arsenic, bismuth, cobalt, sulphur, (and of salt, many of them extremely rich, abound in every portion of the State. Its silver mines, which have been celebrated for more than two centuries, are among the most productive in Mexico. Before the incursions of the Indian hordes, which for more than forty years have disturbed the peace of that country, between eighty and ninety mines were in full work. Most of these have been abandoned in consequence of the devastations of the savages. The richest silver deposits are found at the eastern base of the mountains; but a broad zone of the precious metals stretches across the western part of the State, through the entire length of the Sierra Madre, a distance of about 500 miles, and nearly a hundred miles in width.

THE PRODUCT

of the silver mines, during a period of twenty-four years, from 1738 to 1761, was $88,283,293. The aggregate amount of the production of gold and silver in the year 1636, was $1,031,250.

SONORA.

The area of this remarkably rich State is 186,655 square miles. It contains a population of 147,000 souls. The chief towns are Ures, (the Capital,) Guaymas and Villa del Fuerte. The coast is indented by several fine bays, that of Guaymas being the most important. The State possesses every variety of climate found between the tropics and the Arctic regions. In the low country, the heat is very great and constant in Summer, and variable at other seasons.

THE MINERAL WEALTH

of Sonora is very considerable, but the mines have always been worked in a wasteful and inefficient manner, and many of them have been abandoned in consequence of Indian devastations. All kinds of grain are raised in the State, and sugar-cane, coffee, and different kinds of fruits and vegetables are cultivated with ease and success. The State has suffered terribly from incursions by the Indians, and many once flourishing ranchos and towns have been completely desolated and deserted.

SINALOA.

This State contains a population of 160,000 souls within an area of about 22,000 square miles. It lies mostly west of the Sierra Madre, though a spur from that chain extends over a portion of the southeast, and the surface, low on the sea shore, rises rapidly toward the eastern border. The principal rivers are the Rio del Culiacan, the Rio del Fuerte and the Mayo. The soil of the lowlands toward the coast is exceedingly fertile where it can be successfully irrigated. The lower terraces of the mountains are unwooded, or only covered with shrubs and stunted trees; but toward the Sierra Madre there are dense and lofty forests. Many cattle are raised in the State, and the hides and flesh exported.

DURANGO.

Durango, or as it was formerly sometimes called, New Biscay, is an inland department of Mexico, with an area of 48,000 square miles, and a population in 1851 of 162,000. The surface of the country is rocky and mountainous, being traversed by the range of the Sierra Madre, which unites the plateau of the Anchuac with the Rocky Mountains. There are no large rivers in this State, and but few streams. The valleys through which they run are generally fertile. The mountains furnish gold, silver and iron in considerable quantities, and could be made to yield a much larger product by efficient mining.

LOWER OR OLD CALIFORNIA.

The long and narrow peninsula called Lower or Old California, which stretches more than 700 miles southward from Upper California, is a region of volcanic origin, and is traversed throughout its entire extent by the Sierra Nevada range of mountains, which in some places attains to an elevation of 5,000 feet above the level of the sea. These mountains are in general desolate and barren near their summits; but such of the valleys as have a sufficiency of water are of exuberant fertility.

THE CLIMATE

is exceedingly variable. The sky in Summer is remarkable for its pure transparency and deep azure, and for its unequaled brilliancy at sunset. In Winter heavy rain, accompanied by terrific tornadoes, sweep the soil from every exposed position, and frequently compel the cultivator to seek a new locality. In the southern part of the Gulf of California there is an extensive

PEARL FISHERY,

which, in 1851, employed a large fleet of boats, and produced pearls that were valued at $38,000. Valuable gold mines are said to abound in this peninsula; but they have never been very efficiently worked. In 1850 the population was 12,000. The principal towns are La Paz, the capital and Loreto.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

"All Quiet"—Reports of Deserters—"Great Expectations"—Presentation.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday, Jan. 24—Evening.

Quiet still prevails along the lines of this army, the bad weather prevailing for the past few days making it impracticable to carry out any military movements even if one was contemplated.

Many persons have predicted that an evacuation of Petersburgh would take place before now, but as yet there are no signs of such an event.

The deserters coming within our lines are very numerous, the number ranging from twelve to fifty a day; all of whom tell the most doleful stories of hardships they had to endure, the scarcity of provisions, &c., and predict that the end of the rebellion is near at hand.

Col. BATCHELDER, Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac, was to-night the recipient of a beautiful present from the officers of the Quartermaster's Department of the Second Corps. The testimonial consisted of a costly gold watch and chain, together with a magnificent photographic album containing pictures of the officers who participated in the affair. He was formerly Chief Quartermaster of the Second Corps, and since he has held his present position, he has given complete satisfaction not only to those connected with the department, but to the Commanding General. W. D. McGREGOR.

THE FIRE AT BUFFALO.

Loss Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars—Death of Three Members of Taylor Hose Company—Gloom Over the City.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Jan. 26.

The fire only ceased at one this hour last night by burning itself out, destroying all the buildings at the corner of Main and Court streets, stopping at an alley between TRACY's buildings and the rooms of the Historical Society.

The names of the young men killed by the falling of a wall are J. HARRISON TAFFT, JAMES H. SIDWAY and W. GILLETT, all members of the Taylor Hose Company. These young and excellent gentlemen all belonged to the first families of Buffalo, and their deaths have cast a deep gloom over the entire city.

The American Hotel was owned by the brothers MICHAEL, who are insured for $75,000. The building was valued at double that amount. The landlord, Mr. HUNTER, had an insurance of $12,000 on the furniture.

The Jewish Tabernacle is slightly injured.

The American Hall building was entirely destroyed. It was owned by E. L. STEVENSON. His loss is $70,000, and he is insured for $30,000.

The entire loss by the fire is estimated at seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, N. J., Thursday, Jan. 26.

The House has organized. At the morning session a well-timed speech was made by Mr. ABBOTT, of Hudson, and one by Mr. LATHROP, of Burlington, who represent each party. An adjournment took place immediately, and at 4 o'clock the House reassembled, having agreed upon a compromise. JOSEPH T. CROWELL, of Union, (Rep.,) was elected Speaker; GEORGE P. COOPER, of Cumberland, (Rep.,) Clerk; A. M. JOHNSTON, of Mercer, (Dem.,) Assistant Clerk. The Doorkeeper is also a Republican, and the Assistant Doorkeeper and Engrossing Clerk, Democrats. They were all unanimously elected.

Resolutions were offered acknowledging the patriotism, eminent ability and statesmanship of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and the gallant services of our soldiers in the field, honoring the memory of the illustrious dead, and heartily approving the efforts of Mr. LINCOLN to crush out the rebellion. The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

A warrant for the election of a member in Sussex County to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Col. FOWLER was ordered.

In the Senate,

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining Unclaimed in the New-York Post-office, Friday, Jan. 27, 1865.

☞ To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for "*advertised letters*," *give the date of this list*, and pay one cent for advertising.

☞ If not called for within *one month*, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

LADIES' LIST.

A

Abbott J Lloyd Mrs
Abbott Jennie
Abryingger Elizabeth Mrs
Ackar Mary
Adams Frank
Allen Eugene A Mrs
Allaire Josephine
Amehing J A Mrs
Atwell Wm Mrs
Arvin Mary Mrs
Archibald Cath
Attmille S B Mrs
Autin Mary
Ayraght Honora
Ayers Elizabeth Mrs
Audog Henry Mrs.

B

Baker A A B Mrs
Baker E Mrs
Ballantine Sarah Mrs
Balch H A Mrs
Banus Mrs
Blake Moriah Mrs (2)
Blackwood Mrs
Brasford M E Mrs
Bradley Mrs
Barratt Bridget
Baret Elvira
Barit B M
Barrington B
Barry H Mrs
Barton Margaret
Bartbel Anoa Mrs
Bavee Masida B Mrs
Baymond A L
Beas A M
Beidle Kate
Bellaus Matilda Mrs
Bell Mary Mrs
Beltman John Mrs
Bennett Rebecca Mrs
Bennett E Mrs
Bennett Ann
Bennit Jane C Mrs
Benjamsn L & A
Berry Lydia Mrs
Beiren Sarah
Byeber Mary
Bibbiee Caroline M
Biefendorf Nancy Mrs
Bissel Calisto R
Brigham S M
Brown Bridget Mrs
Brown Hannah
Brown Malinda
Brown Lonisa Mrs
Booth Mary H C
Boonin R B
Booker F
Brsoon Chas Mrs
Brennan Mary
Brownell Mary
Bingley Phoebe Mrs
Bowden Mary Mrs
Brigham Mary
Robinson Edwin
Ross Margt Mrs
Roy F M Mrs
Rothschilds Mary
Rody Ann M
Bailey Mrs
Buchanan Mary
Bunn Mrs, Mott-st
Bucklee Cath Mrs
Bullett Mary C
Burkam Mary
Buston Belle
Burr Mary Mrs
Burke Mary Ann
Burk Sophia L
Barrow Mary
Burns B Mrs
Burrough A M Mrs
Bush Mary Mrs
Byrne Mary Mrs
Byrne Mary E Mrs
Brener Ellen
Brnce Janet
Bryant Eden

C

Cahill Bridget Mrs
Callaghan Johanna
Campbell Jennis P
Campbell Lewis Mrs
Campell Jane
Canavan Mrs
Clancy Jane
Chandler Lillia
Chandler Lettie
Chamberlain Jas F Mrs
Chalk Jannie Mrs
Carter Jennis
Carr Margt
Carney Cath
Carpenter John Joseph Mrs
Carroll R Mrs
Carroll Margt Mrs
Carroll Katia J
Case M A
Cassidy Margt C
Clark Mary Mrs
Clark Lucinda W
Clark Delia M
Clark Margt Mrs
Cragl, Mary M Mrs
Crawford Bridget Mrs
Crawford Mary
Crane Louisa Mrs
Cheatham Ada
Clifton Ada
Cochrane Edis
Coffey Nagna
Colsman Margaret
Colemen Anna A
Colby J P Mrs
Collins Susan
Collins Mary Mrs
Collary Bridget
Colclough William
Cumming Mrs
Comstock Lon
Comstock George Mrs
Compton Mary
Commossy Minna
Conroy Winfred
Conway Mary
Conway Mary Ann Mrs
Connolly Ann
Coner Margt
Coosnt Louis A (2)
Cronley H M Mrs
Coolbaugh J W Mrs
Coon Mary G Mrs
Coover P Mrs
Cook A Mrs
Cullum Grace Mrs
Cummung Jessie Mrs
Cunningham Bridget Mrs
Cunningham Letitia Mrs
Curtis Catharins
Curtis Fanny
Cusack Bridget
Cushing Mary
Francis
Cutter Peter T Mrs
Cowler Sarah
Churchward Fanny C
Cromber Hannah Mrs

D

Daily Cath Mrs
Daily Ann
Dale Helen
Dart Hattie N
Davenport Hattie
Davis Fannie
Davis S. W.
Dayton Rebecca Mrs
Darnfield S A
Brally Mary
Dean M A
Derden Madam
Deming Mrs—19th-st
Deming E G Mrs
Desamore Anna M Mrs
Desmon Miss
Devery Cath
Dewit Cath
Dexter A M Mrs
DePeyster James F Mrs
DePhilos Anna M
Del Moniere Bridget Mrs
Dibbiee Caroline M
Diefendorf Nancy Mrs
Diffley Mary (2)
Dillon Annie (2)
Dimmick Clara
Doherty James
Donahoe Bridget Mrs
Donlon Mary Mrs
Donohue Mary
Dorsey Mary
Dougherty Mary
Dowd Ellen Mrs
Downell Jemima
Drennfield Mary Mrs
Duffy Mary Mrs
Duffy Mary
Duffy Mary
Duffy Mary

$1 a penal offence to enlist men in this city for other localities.

Mr. RYERS said he was opposed to the ordinance. It must necessarily be inoperative, and, if adopted would put an end to recruiting, not only in the city, but, in a great measure, throughout the State. Men must on nao to prosecute the war, whether they were credited to New-York or to some other place. He moved that the further consideration of the bill be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. JEREMIAH thought we had a perfect right to legislate for the protection of our interests.

Mr. RYERS said the whole difficulty in filling our quota lay in the fact that neighboring cities offered larger bounties than we did, and consequently men went there to enlist. If those who had charge of our recruiting business could only be brought to see this, we should have no more trouble in filling our quotas and avoiding the draft.

On motion of Mr. FARLEY, the ordinance was laid over until Monday next.

Mr. RYERS offered a preamble and resolution in the effect that whereas the inefficiency of our present system of recruiting is apparent to all, and whereas the quota of this city has been fixed at 24,000 men, which has to be raised before the 15th of next month; and whereas neighboring cities and States are daily drawing numbers of recruits from New-York by the offer of higher bounties,

Resolved, That the County Committee on Volunteering be requested to increase the rates of bounties now paid to volunteers.

Mr. FARLEY moved to lay the resolution over. The motion was lost and the resolution was then adopted.

The following communications were received from the Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1865.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

The resolution giving permission to GRAHAM H. WITSON, MICHAEL HALEY, RICHARD COOK and PATRICK KANA respectively, to erect recruiting tents and booths in various parts of the streets and public places of the city are herewith returned, unapproved.

If the condition, incorporated in the resolutions, that the recruits obtained shall be credited to the quota of the county, could be practically enforced, they would be less objectionable. But to expect this is unreasonable. At this very time men are enlisted every day by hundreds, while hardly one is recruited by this County Committee. These tents and booths obstruct the public thoroughfares and squares, parks and squares, merely to enable the agents of other localities, many of them beyond the limits of the State, to secure exemption for their citizens by drawing from the population of this city men who should be credited to the quota of New-York.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

The communications was laid over.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1865.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: My attention has been called to the necessity of preventing the enlistment of men in this city to be credited to other States and localities, and I earnestly recommend to your Honorable Body to revoke all privileges heretofore granted for erecting booths and tents for recruiting purposes on the streets, parks and public places, and also to enact an ordinance to prevent enlistments for other States and localities, a draft of which is respectfully submitted.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

AN ORDINANCE.

For the protection of the citizens of New-York, and facilitate the raising of the quota under the President's call for five hundred thousand men:

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York do ordain as follows:

SEC. 1. It shall not be lawful for any person to open any office in the city of New-York, for the purpose of obtaining recruits, either for the army or navy, for any locality other than the City or County of New-York, nor to obtain substitutes, either for army or navy, for persons other than residents of the City and County of New-York; nor shall it be lawful for any person, whether resident of the City and County of New-York or not, to either induce or endeavor to induce, any person in said city or county, to leave the same for the purpose of enlisting as a volunteer or substitute for any other locality, in or out of the State, or to induce or endeavor to induce any person to enlist within the City and County of New-York, as a substitute, for any persons other than a resident of the City and County of New-York.

SEC. 2. Any person infringing upon the provisions of the foregoing section, in either of its particulars, shall, upon conviction before any Police Justice or Magistrate of the City of New-York, be subject to a fine of not less than one thousand dollars and not more than five thousand dollars, or imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than six months, and not more than one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 3. In all cases where fines are imposed for the infringement of the first section of this ordinance, one-half of the amount shall be paid to the party making the complaint in the case.

SEC. 4. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

THE communication and ordinance were referred to a special committee of three.

A resolution from the other board, appropriating the sum of $7,500 for the celebration of WASHINGTON'S birthday, was laid over.

A resolution empowering the trustees of the Colored Orphan Asylum, in Fifth-avenue, to sell the site of the Asylum, and apply the proceeds to the purchase of another site, was adopted, and the board then adjourned to 2 P. M. on Monday next.

WASTE PAPER.—We call attention to the advertisement of Messrs. STOCKWELL & EMERSON, of No. 25 Ann-street, who pay the highest cash prices for old newspapers, pamphlets, books and waste paper of every description. Messrs. STOCKWELL & EMERSON are prompt and reliable in their dealings, and do an entirely cash business.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by a competent person, a situation as such, in a family competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, or as children's maid; can furnish best of five years recommendations. Call or address M. K., No. 119 West 19th-st., between the 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE young woman as chambermaid and laundress; does French fluting, box pleating and all kinds of fine washing, and thoroughly understands her business; the best of city references given. Can be seen at No. 38 West 13th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman, as first-class cook in a gentleman's family. Call at No. 316 1st-av., between 19th and 20th sts., second floor, front room; the best of reference given.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse. Call, for three days, at her present employer's, No. 103 East 52d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A COMpetent person, who thoroughly understands her business; has the best of city reference. Call at No. 227 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL in private families as seamstress by the day or week. Call at No. 299½ 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts. Reference given.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN lady, a situation as competent seamstress, or governess for young children. Address, for two days, M. H., Station G.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business thoroughly; would assist in washing if required. Can be seen at No. 135 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY AN English Protestant woman, who is a first-class cook and well recommended. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st, near Broadway, from 10 to 3.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as laundress; understands French fluting, &c., thoroughly; has good recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook in a private family. Can be seen for two days at her present place, No. 29 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, WORK IN private families; can give good reference. Address No. 22 Morton-st.

WASHING AND IRONING WANTED—BY a respectable woman; best of city references. Inquire at No. 192 East 33d-st., second floor, back room.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS GARDENER, BY a married man with small family, who is thoroughly conversant with his business in all its branches, hot and cold graperies, flower and kitchen gardens, &c. Call or address, for two days, to P. B., at Henderson & Fleming's seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER, BY A young married man, with one child, who fully understands his business, hot and cold graperies, and who can come well recommended. Address P. D. S., Box No. 160 *Times* Office, for one day, or P. D. S., Irvington, N. Y., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN of 25, of good moral character, willing to make himself generally useful, and to devote his whole attention to the interests of his employer; moderate salary accepted. Address R. H., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable married man; can come highly recommended from his last employer. Can be seen at Mr. Cammobell's saddlery, No. 50 4th-av., or Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant man, who understands his business perfectly, and can be highly recommended. Call or address J. F., No. 744 Broadway, corner of Astor-place, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable single man of long experience; understands the business thoroughly; is a good careful driver; has good city references. Address J. N., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant man; best of long city reference; six years from one family. Address A. B., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter by a Protestant man, who understands his business thoroughly; has unexceptional city recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as book-keeper or entry clerk, in any first-class mercantile house; unexceptionable references. Address J. G., Box No. 112 *Times* Office, for three days.

THE ADVERTISER, WHO IS THOROUGHLY acquainted with horses and their management, is in want of a situation as forsman or superintendent, where such knowledge would be of value. Address N. G., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS MAN.—AN ENERGETIC BUSINESS man wants an active position at a fair salary; good writer, experienced book-keeper; would assist on books; present engagement expires Feb. 1; refers to his present employers in this city. Address H., Box 168 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—AN ELDERLY MAN AS COLLECTOR in a newspaper office, near Wall-st.; he must be well acquainted with down-town business, and a man of intelligence. The salary will be moderate, and the position pleasant. The best of references will be required for integrity and good habits. None others need apply. Address G. M. N., Box No. 2,278 Post-office.

DRUG SALESMAN WANTED.—A THOroughly competent and experienced man wanted, in a first-class jobbing house. To a first-class man in all respects, a good position can be offered. Address, stating particulars, X. A., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN SIXTEEN TO eighteen years of age, to make himself generally useful in a dry goods commission house. Inquire at No. 59 Murray-st., between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock this day.

WANTED—A PHONOGRAPHER, POSSESSing medical and literary abilities. To one possessing the requisite qualifications, a good and permanent position will be given. Address ESCULAPIUS, Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

FOUR DRINIER MACHINE-TENDER wanted at Jessup & Moore's paper mills, near Wilmington, Del.; for superior workman extra wages will be paid. Address by mail H. N. MOSELEY, Wilmington, Del.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE GENERAL housework of a private family; must be a good washer and ironer and come well recommended. Apply at No. 8 Berrow-st.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, A good laundress, willing to assist in the chamber-work; Protestant preferred; city reference required. Call at No. 125 West 38th-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL, WELL RECOMmended, as chambermaid and waitress. Apply between 9 and 12 o'clock, at No. 12 Boorman-place, 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

ANY RESPECTABLE MAN OR INVALID officer of good address, who can advance from $200 to $300, may hear of employment by applying at No. 397 Fourth-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

WANTED—CANVASSERS IN THIS AND OTHER cities for two popular books. Disabled soldiers may make $5 or $6 a day. Inquire of Mr. HODGMAN, No. 62 Crosby-st., between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER. ADDRESS, stating salary desired, with references, BOOK-KEEPING, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FRENCH OR SWISS PROTESTant nurse, to take care of children; must be well recommended. Apply at No. 263 Pearl-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SMART ACTIVE BOY IN AN OFfice down town. Address Box No. 2,307 Post-office, with references.

FOR SALE.

GARDEN-SEED FARM FOR SALE.

A farm of 50 acres, one-third of which is a seed garden in high culture, with house, barn, store-houses and all the equipments, is for sale, the owner having recently died. Apply to S. NOYES, Belmont Hotel.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LOT OF 674 ACRES.—ONE of the most valuable timber lots in this State, within 3½ miles of canal and railroad, near the head of Seneca Lake; easy of access, and surrounded by highly improved farms, worth from $50 to $60 per acre. The land is heavily timbered, and is of better soil and surface than any other similar body in this State. The property has on it a steam saw mill and shingle machine in running order, four dwellings and two barns. Title perfect; price $50 per acre. Very favorable terms will be made with a party who desires to lumber it, or it will be exchanged in part for other first-class property near New-York, or for well located Western lands at cash prices. W. L. BARNES, No. 362 Broadway, third floor, rear.

FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At the village of Rocky Hill, Somerset Co., N. J., 2¼ hours from New-York City by railroad and five minutes' walk from the depot, containing 9 acres, in high state of cultivation; building new. For further particulars, apply to DAVID ENGLAND, No. 54 Cortlandt-st., or D. H. MOUNT, Esq., Rocky Hill, N. J.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY, BASEMENT AND sub-cellar brown-stone front, on West 34th-st., near 7th av., in elegant order, frescoed and painted throughout. For permits and particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT STAPLETON, STATEN ISland, a neat and commodious dwelling house, two stories, with finished basement and attic; has throughout the house, land 75 by 110 feet, large cistern; currents, peaches, raspberries, cherries, quinces, &c. Price $6,000. Apply to JNO. H. HEDLEY, No. 59 Nassau-st.

A DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE—OF 105 acres, situated five miles below Poughkeepsie, and two miles from the Hudson River R.R. Depot, New-Hamburgh; has a fine river view and can be bought cheap. For particulars, address P. D. BISHOP, No. 101 12th-st. Can be consulted between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, at Collins' Hotel, corner of 3d-av. and 12th-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A THREE-story brick house, in good order, all modern improvements, 4 lots in fruit bearing garden, a fine two-story brick carriage-house and stable, 3 stalls, and cow-house, near cars and ferries, on Hanson-place. For card to view, apply to JOHN BRAINERD, No. 4 Court-st.

A VERY FINE 3-STORY HIGH-STOOP house for sale, near Madison-square, handsomely furnished, with possession, for $20,000; also a 4-story high-stoop brown-stone house, on Lexington-avenue, in splendid order, for $17,000. S. F. IRELAND, No. 6½ Pine-st., Room No. 12.

BUILDING LOT FOR SALE.—A DESIRAble building lot, about 75 feet by 200 feet, situated in Hillhouse av., New-Haven, is offered for sale. For terms, apply to T. KETCHAM & CO., No. 68 Wall-st., or to D. C. GILMAN, New-Haven.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 6 P. M.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, NO. 168 PRESIdent-st., Brooklyn, with four lots of ground. House 38 feet wide, built in the best manner, by days' work, has bath-rooms, range, furnace, &c., for sale to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT Nyack; commands a fine view of the Hudson from Sing Sing to Yonkers; frame house, stable, barn, &c.; 5 acres of choice fruit grounds. Apply at No. 72 Beaver-st., up stairs, daily, at 2 P. M., to T. A. HALLIDAY.

FOR SALE—THREE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY, brown-stone front, first-class houses, replete with every convenience; design, material and finish the best; on Murray Hill, northwest corner of Lexington-av. and 38th-st. Inquire of G. J. HAMILTON, 297 Second-av.

A FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, HIGHstoop, brown-stone house, with or without furniture, 46th-st., near 5th-av., a bargain. Others, $10,000 to $35,000, and upward; some with stables. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

WESTERN LANDS WANTED TO PURchase—Improved or unimproved farms of 80 to 1,000 acres. Address, with description and lowest cash price, JUDAH A. SMITH, Cromwell, Conn.

FOR SALE—ON WEST 43TH-ST., A THREE story brick house, with modern improvements, and in perfect order; price $10,500. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 53½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—10,000 ACRES BITUMINOUS COAL and TIMBER LANDS in Central Pennsylvania. Good railroad and river facilities for development. Apply to JOSEPH R. RHOADS, No. 829 Arch-st., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL DOUBLE COTtage, five minutes' walk from the ferry, Clifton, S. I. Grounds supplied with fruit, flowers, and shrubbery. Barn and stable attached. Possession 1st of May next. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—THE NEW FOUR-STORY HIGHstoop brown-stone house, No. 62 West 49th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., contains all modern improvements. Possession immediately. Apply to C. BUSTON, No. 192 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FARM AT NEW HAMBURGH, OF 100 acres, commanding fine view of the Hudson; four superior farms in New-Jersey, one hour from this city. PARSONS & WARD, No. 81 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY, NO. 332 Grand-st., corner of Orchard, and No. 63 Orchard-st. Apply to, or address C. H. FASH, Bergen, N. J.

YONKERS.—FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIdence in the village of Yonkers; price, $35,000. For particulars, apply to H. BAYLIS, No. 15 Murray-st.

TO LET.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT TUBBY HOOK, TO LET OR LEASE—With or without furniture; it has gas and water, and all modern conveniences, together with five acres of ground, carriage-house, gardener's house, and all necessary outbuildings; beautifully situated; seven minutes' walk from Hudson River Railroad Station, and thirty minutes by rail from 30th-st. depot; five miles from Central Park. Apply to FRANCIS A. THOMPSON, No. 60 Warren-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON CLINTON-st., South Brooklyn; rent $200 a month. For particulars inquire at No. 5 Whitehall-st., New-York, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE BY A gentleman and his wife, for six months or a year; a first-class house is desired in the city, or not more than an hour's ride from it, or in Brooklyn. Reference or guarantee given if required for the proper care of the furniture. Address Box No. 2,457 Post-Office.

WANTED—TO HIRE FOR THE SUMMER, A furnished house, within 30 miles of the city. Address Post-office Box No. 431.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ROOMS WITH BOARD CAN BE HAD IN a first-class house near 5th and Lexington avs.: French is the language of the family. Address Mrs. D., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

BOARDING—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND wife, in a quiet, private American family. Dinner at 6. Price not to exceed $12 a week. Address A., Box No. 162, *Times* Office.

BOARD.—ROOMS ON PARLOR FLOOR, SUITAble for two or three persons, also, room for single gentleman. Dinner at 6. No. 34 West 29th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

WILLIAM TOPPING & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
will sell
BALANCE OF CAREY'S CLOAKS
at No. 475 Broadway.
Jan. 30, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

SEVEN HANDSOME THREE-STORY AND HIGH BASEMENT PHILADELPHIA BRICK-FRONT DWELLING HOUSES IN PRESIDENT-ST., SOUTH BROOKLYN, AT AUCTION. (BY ORDER OF THE EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK).

Will be sold at public auction on SATURDAY, Feb. 4, 1865, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the above handsome private dwellings. They are located on the south side of President-st., near Columbia-st., and numbered 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70 and 72. These houses are well built and finished in the best manner—12-inch wall, Philadelphia brick fronts, brown-stone cappings, sills &c., with vaults, &c.; Ridgewood water, range in kitchen, gas and gas fixtures to third story, marble mantels throughout, with other modern improvements and conveniences. Lots 21.6 by 100; houses 21.6 by 40. The above are well worthy the attention of real estate buyers, either for investment or occupancy. They are but three blocks from Hamilton-av. ferry, and very convenient for persons doing business in the city. The houses can be seen at any time. For particulars, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 45 Nassau-st., New-York. A large portion can remain on mortgage at 6 per cent. interest.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, STOVES, FIXTURES, &c.

By GEO. COOK, on SATURDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at 141 Broadway, sofas, chairs, desks, wasdrobes, mat ing, lounges, carpets, gas fixtures, sewing machines and sundries—to close out on account to removal.

J. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, JAN. 27, AT 11 o'clock, within the store:
MALAGA RAISINS.
3,500 packages Malaga Raisins, wholes, halves and quarters.
41 kegs and 85 half kegs Muscatel Raisins,
All new fruit, slightly stained.
CURRANTS—80 bbls.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO. WILL SELL at auction, MONDAY, Jan. 30, 1865, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway: For account of whom it may concern, 400 shares Ashburton Coal Company, $50 each.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES—BEEF CATTLE.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTANCE,
No. 4 State-st., New-York, Jan. 22, 1865.

Sealed proposals (in triplicate) will be received by the undersigned at this office, until 12 o'clock M., on SATURDAY, the 28th inst., for supplying BEEF CATTLE for the use of the United States Army, to be delivered at the WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS, New-York City, or at some other convenient point in or in the near vicinity of the City of New-York, to be designated by the undersigned, and in such number as may from time to time be required not exceeding one thousand head in any calendar month from the 1st of February, 1865, to the 1st of May, 1865; notice to be given to the contractor on SATURDAY of each week, on his application at this office, of the number of cattle he shall be required to deliver during the following week.

As the cattle will be required for shipment, none but first quality of exceptional steers, entirely free from all blemishes or imperfections, and not less than three years old, will be received; and no lot of cattle the average gross weight of which is not as high as twelve hundred and seventy-five pounds, nor any bullock of less gross weight than twelve hundred pounds. The exact gross weight of each bullock to be ascertained by the scales; time of weighing to be determined by the inspectors on the part of the United States. Mr. George Starr, whose certificate of inspection, stating the number of cattle delivered, their weight, &c., will constitute the voucher, on presentation of which the accounts will be paid, when funds are in hands for the purpose. Each proposal to be entertained, must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head, and be in the following form:

"I, A—B—, of the city or town of —— county of ——, state of ——, hereby propose to deliver to the Subsistence Department of the United States Army at the Washington Drove Yards, New-York City, or other point in or near said city, to be designated, such number of beef cattle, not exceeding one *thousand* head in any calendar month, of the quality, condition, &c., described in the advertisement shown posted, as I may from time to time be required to furnish on due notification, at —— cents per pound weight."

To be subscribed by two responsible sureties, as follows:

We, the undersigned, hereby agree that should the above bid be accepted we will give our bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, that the contract shall be fulfilled.

——, ——.

Payment will be made in currency, or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

The ability of the sureties to respond in the sum of ten thousand dollars must be certified by the U. S. District-Attorney or other proper officer, such certificate to accompany the proposal.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle." The right exists with the United States to reject any or all the bids that shall not be regarded as satisfactory. All bidders to be present at the opening.

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, Jan. 20, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BY RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., of WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, for furnishing:

Note paper to weigh 5 lbs. to the ream.
Blotting paper to weigh 105 lbs. to the ream.
Buff Official Envelopes, 4⅝x10⅜ inches.
Buff Letter Envelopes, 3⅝x5⅛ inches.
White Letter Envelopes, 3⅝x5⅛ inches.
2 oz. bottles of Black Ink.
Quart bottles of Black Ink.
Arnold's Copying Ink.
3 oz. bottles of Red Ink.
3 oz. bottles of Mucilage.
Letter Copying Books.
Inkstands—"Mechanic" and "Academic."
Lead Pencils.
Pen-holders.
Sealing Wax.
Office Tape.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

Samples to accompany bids, and the quantities and the time within which the articles proposed to be furnished can be delivered at the warehouse in this city, to be specified.

Bids will be received for any quantity of any or all of the above articles.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose names must be appended to the guarantee, and when the guarantors are not known at this office to be responsible ones, they must be certified to by some public functionary of the United States.

By order of Col. Wm. W. McKim, Quartermaster, Cincinnati Depot.

A. J. PHELPS,
Capt. and A. Q. M.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 46 ORDAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 20, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily for the

PURCHASING OF FORAGE,

for the United States Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland and other ports on the coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C.; Savannah, Ga., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

E. D. CHAPMAN,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO BREWERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE, the fixtures of brewery now occupied by HOWARD & FULLER, corner Plymouth and Jay sts., Brooklyn, in whole or part, consisting of boiler, engine, pumps, vats, Baudelot cooler, troughs, punchcons, &c. The premises will also be to let. Suitable for manufacturing purposes. Possession immediately.

$1,500 WANTED—A PARTNER WITH THE above amount to engage in guitar's business at Savannah, Ga., or Beaufort, S. C., with a man who has been three years at those places. Inclose $1 to show good faith, and state where an interview can be had. BUSINESS, Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSes, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Call and save money. Goods warranted and delivered free. Extension table cheap.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court-House, Jan. 27, 1865.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

Sewer in Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River, and in First-avenue, from Sixty-first-street to and through Sixtieth-street to Second-avenue.

Sewer in Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, with branch through One Hundred and Twenty-third-street to Second-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets; also, all the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from Third-avenue to Second-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River; also, all the lots on both sides of First-avenue, from Sixtieth to Sixty-first-street; also, all the lots on both sides of Sixtieth-street, from First to Second avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Daniel E. Delavan, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER,
Board of Assessors.

AUCTION SALES.

J. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1,

At 12 o'clock, noon, at the storehouse of Francis E. Pinto, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

(By order of Robert Murray, U. S. Marshal.)

THE CARGO OF THE PRIZE SCHOONER MARY, Consisting of

COTTON.
76 bales and 1 bag Cotton.
1 bag Sea Island Cotton.
TOBACCO.
40 cases Tobacco. P—J C F.
TURPENTINE.
1 barrel Turpentine.
ALSO,
One board thereof,
THE PRIZE SCHOONER MARY, HER TACKLE, &c.

The above-named vessel now lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE COMING DRAFT.

IMPORTANT NOTICE
TO ALL WHO ARE ENROLLED AS
LIABLE TO DRAFT.

The New-York County Committee on Volunteering have reason to believe that a further call is likely soon to be made by the President for men.

Hitherto, great complaint has been made that the quotas demanded of the County of New-York have been excessive.

As all quotas are based upon the enrollment, it is evident that no relief can be expected except by a reduction of the enrollment to its proper standard.

Although appeals have hitherto been made to citizens to correct the enrollment, there has been little or no disposition shown by the public to discharge its duty in this particular.

It is evident that this duty must be performed by the public authorities, or it will not be performed at all.

By consent of the War Department and the advice of the Governor, the New-York County Committee on Volunteering has determined to undertake the herculean labor of correcting the Enrollment of the County.

No means will be spared to make this correction thorough and satisfactory both to the people and the Government.

Our only object is to correct the enrollment and placeit at a proper standard, and every citizen owes it alike to himself and his neighbor to assist in this work.

In addition to other means which will be brought into requisition for the accomplishment of this object, a complete copy of the existing enrollment of each Ward or Election District will be printed and furnished to every enrolled citizen of such Ward or Election District.

Those will prevent the excuse which so many who are exempt have made, that they did not know they were enrolled, and hence did not attend to having their names taken from the roll.

It will also afford the opportunity for every man enrolled to see whether or not his neighbor is enrolled, and enable him to secure that those liable and not enrolled shall be put down.

Every person enrolled is requested to aid in the gigantic labor which we have undertaken, by complying with the following conditions:

I. Whenever a name appears of any person who is not enrolled but liable, notice of the fact should be given to the Provost-Marshal of the District, by any person who may be cognisant of the fact, in order that the same may be recorded.

II. Whenever a name appears of any person who has removed, notice of the fact should be given at the Provost-Marshal's office, that the name may be stricken from the roll of that District and recorded where it properly belongs.

III. Whenever a name appears which is known to be fictitious, or any one is aware that the person indicated is not a resident as described, notice should be given at the Provost-Marshal's office, that the name may be stricken from the roll.

IV. Whenever cause of exemption exists to any reason, notice should be given to the Provost-Marshal of the District by the exempt person himself, that the name may be stricken from the roll.

The following are the recognized causes of exemption:

1. Over 45 years of age.
2. Under 20 years of age.
3. Being an alien, and never having voted.
4. Having furnished a substitute in anticipation of the draft.
5. Having been drafted and furnished a substitute.
6. Having been drafted and paid commutation.
7. Having been drafted and received a certificate of permanent physical disability.
8. Being permanently physically disqualified.
9. Having served two years in the Army or Navy during the present War, and being honorably discharged.

In addition to this, so far as possible, every enrolled man will be waited upon personally by authorized agents, deputed to ascertain the liability of all enrolled men, to have those improperly enrolled taken off, and to add those not on, but who should be enrolled.

As this is an effort to correct and not to increase the enrollment, it is to the interest of every person to give correct and true answers to any and all questions which may be put to them, and any person declining to answer or giving false answers renders themselves liable to arrest and imprisonment.

This is probably the last attempt which will be made to secure a correct Enrollment of the County of New-York. To be successful the cooperation of every resident of this city and county is absolutely required.

The Government officials have evinced a disposition to afford every facility to attain the object in view. If, therefore, through the indispositioo and apathy of the public, who are most concerned, this effort to correct the enrollment prove abortive, and further excessive quotas are demanded of us, because of the incorrectness of the enrollment, the people of this city and county will be themselves responsible, and they will have none but themselves to blame.

Dated New-York, Dec. 1, 1864.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
WM. M. TWEED, Supervisor.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member
CORNELIUS CORSON, Chief of Enrolling Bureau
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman of Committee.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court House, Jan. 18, 1865.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

Building a sewer in Fifty-second-street, from Seventh-avenue to Broadway.

Building a sewer in Eighth-avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets.

Paving with Trap block Forty-eighth-street, from Eighth to Ninth avenues.

Paving with Trap block Houston-street, from Avenue D to the Bowery.

Laying crosswalks in West-street, opposite Marine Chapel.

Building a sewer in Forty-ninth-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenues, and in Tenth-avenue to Forty-seventh-street.

Paving Broadway with Trap block, from Twenty-third to Fifty-ninth streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on Fifty-second-street, from Seventh-avenue, to one hundred and twenty-five feet east of Broadway, and all the lots on Broadway to the extent of half the block north and south of Fifty-second-street.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Eighth-avenue, from Thirteenth to Fourteenth streets.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Forty-eighth-street, from Eighth to Ninth avenues.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Houston-street, and all the lots on both sides of the intersecting streets, to the extent of half the block, from Avenue D to the Bowery.

Also, all the lots on West-street, between Carlisle and Albany streets.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Forty-ninth-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenues, and from all the lots on both sides of Tenth-avenue, from Forty-seventh to Forty-ninth streets.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Broadway, and all the lots on both sides of the intersecting streets, to the extent of half the block, from Twenty-third to Fifty-ninth-streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER,
Board of Assessors.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

Paving Thirty-second-street, Second to Third-avenue, trap-block.

Building a sewer in Minetta-street, from Bleecker-street to Minetta.

Building a sewer in Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River.

Building a sewer in Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Thirty-second-street, from Second-avenue to Third-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Minetta-street, from Bleecker-street to Minetta-lane.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court-house, Jan. 25, 1865.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, January, 1865.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS BEREBY GIVEN THAT all persons who require to be vaccinated will be attended to promptly, without charge, by application at either of the dispensaries, where physicians are constantly in attendance; and it is recommended that all persons who have not been vaccinated, should either avail themselves immediately of the opportunity thus offered, or have the operation at once performed by their own Physicians. The Commissioners of Health, having at a recent meeting adopted the report

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 27, 1865

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—TWO MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, LIVING SKELETON, DWARF, LEARNED SEAL, GRAND SPECTACLE, FAIRIES, &c.—DAY and EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.

BROADWAY THEATRE—LIVE INDIAN—PAUL PRY.

NIBLO'S—THE SHAMROCK.

EVERETT HALL—(Broadway and 34th-st.)—CREATION AND THE DELUGE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evenings.

NO. 345 FOURTH-AVENUE—MAMMOTH CATTLE.

DODWORTH HALL—GRAND CONCERT.

WALLACK'S—THE IRISH HEIRESS.

NO. 625 BROADWAY—HOPE'S PAINTING.

BROADWAY ATHENÆUM—DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT.

COOPER INSTITUTE—CONCERT.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

An official dispatch from Admiral PORTER, dated "Off Smithville, N. C., Jan. 20," gives the details of the blowing up of Fort Caswell by the enemy on the 16th, and the subsequent evacuation of all the other works in that vicinity, including Bald-Head Fort, Forts Campbell and Shaw, and the fort at Smithville, all of the very strongest character, and mounting eight, nine and ten-inch guns, and one Armstrong 150-pounder. The total number of guns captured in these works was 83, which, added to the number captured at Fort Fisher, makes 155 cannon as the trophies of four days' operations. Two blockade-runners, the *Charlotte* and *Stag*, had been captured by running into the river past Fort Fisher, only to discover our fleet inside. Another was captured by the fleet outside.

Further details of the attempt of the rebel fleet to come down the James River and attack City Point show that the fleet was composed of three iron-clads and five gunboats. One of the iron-clads, the *Fredericksburgh*, ran through the obstructions, but in attempting to follow the others got aground, and daylight coming on, our batteries, Forts Brady and Parsons, opened with effect, driving back the entire fleet, with the exception of the gunboat *Drewry*, which remained aground, and was blown up by a shell from our guns, which exploded her magazine.

Mr. BLAIR reached Annapolis yesterday, from Richmond, which place he left on Wednesday afternoon. He is "understood to report" that "JEFF. DAVIS and many other leading rebels are in favor of making peace on the best terms they can get." It may be necessary to wait for Mr. BLAIR'S official report, before putting full faith in this.

The total number of guns captured at Fort Fisher and the other fortifications on Federal Point, was 72; the number captured at Fort Caswell, Campbell and Shaw, and at two small batteries on the Cape Fear River, was 83. Total, 155.

Maj.-Gen. WREE has been appointed Chief of Staff to Maj.-Gen. MEADE.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday the credentials of Mr SAULSBURY, Senator elect from Delaware for six years from the 4th of March next, were presented. A bill for the construction of a bridge over the Ohio at Louisville was reported and laid over. A petition from Mr. WREE, asking for increased compensation for building the iron-clad *Dunderberg*, was referred to the Naval Committee. The House bill was passed authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue Treasury notes in lieu of any bonds authorized by the Act of June 30, 1864. The House bill to make appropriation for the Military Academy was passed, as was also the House bill making appropriation for the support of the Post-office Department for the next fiscal year. Communications were laid before the Senate from the Secretary of War, in relation to the loyal owners of enlisted slaves, and in relation to the thirty and hundred day volunteers from Delaware. The resolution advising retaliation upon the rebels, for cruelty to our prisoners in their hands, was again taken up and discussed.

In the House an act was passed to relieve surveyors of customs in certain cases. A bill was reported and referred to the appropriate committee, to provide for a fog-bell or fog-trumpet on Governor's Island. A bill was reported and referred to the Committee on Commerce providing for two assistant inspectors of steamboats at the City of New-York, and two local inspectors at Galena, Ill. A bill was reported defining the limits of National Bank issues, and its consideration was postponed till Monday week. The House then resumed the consideration of the bill proposing the admission of Cabinet officers to seats on the floor of the House. After some debate the further consideration of the bill was postponed for one week. Another Deficiency Bill was introduced and passed. The Committee on Public Buildings was instructed to inquire into the origin of the burning of the Smithsonian Institute. A bill was introduced and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, proposing a tax on National Bank issues.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill was passed relative to the pay of clerks and others employed in the several New-York City Departments. The State Bounty Bill was ordered to a third reading. A bill was reported for raising the money by direct tax, in case the Loan Bill does not receive the approval of the people, and another, in case both these should fail, authorizing towns and counties to pay bounties. Notice was given of a bill to create a new ward in New-York. A bill was introduced enabling husband and wife to be witnesses for or against each other. The bill to pay the members of the New-York Common Council $2,500 per year was taken up. An amendment was moved abolishing the Board of Councilmen.

The Assembly occupied the session in the consideration of the Bounty Bill, which was ordered to a third reading.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Stock Market left off firm yesterday afternoon. The Gold Room ruled about as on Wednesday, 204@206¼ ₩ cent. Money easy.

Breadstuffs were in less demand yesterday, at irregular prices. Cotton was in moderate request and firmer. Provisions opened briskly and buoyantly but closed heavily. Petroleum, Hay, Hops, Tallow, and Tobacco were inquired for. Rio Coffee, attracted more attention. Sugars, Molasses, Oils, and Naval Stores were quiet. Heavier Freight engagements were reported, including 1,100 bales Cotton for Liverpool, making 1,600 bales taken for that port within the past ten days.

MYER STROUSE writes to the Philadelphia *Age* to contradict the story that he intends voting for the constitutional amendment.

The committee appointed by the Senate to investigate the affairs of our city and county departments, held their first session at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, at No. 41 Chambers-street. The Mayor, the Surrogate, Ex-Judge WHITING, Mr. JOHN GRAHAM, the City Inspector, the Street Commissioner, Mr. JOHN MCKEON, Supervisor TWEED, Mr. SANDS and Mr. ROOSEVELT, of the Citizens' Association, and a number of other gentlemen were present. The Mayor presented copies of papers relating to the suspension from office of City Inspector BOOLE, and Mr. BOOLE expressed his perfect willingness to afford every facility for a full investigation of the affairs of his department. After some discussion by counsel as to the course the committee should pursue, the Chairman said the committee would hear any charges that might be made against the various officials, and permit those officials to be heard in explanation. The City Inspector's Department is the first they will take up. The committee adjourned to 10½ A. M. to-day.

WILLIAM H. JOHNSON, who was mortally wounded, on Wednesday evening of last week, in a fight in a Chatham-street dan with one "Shem" PATRICK HEFFRON, and one COHEN, died at the New-York Hospital on Wednesday morning last. Coroner GOWAN held an inquest and imprisoned COHEN and liberated two female witnesses on bail. The alleged murderers are at large.

Coroner WILNEY has postponed the inquest upon the body of JOHNSON K. POLLOCK, of No. 382 Washington-street, the young man who was shot and instantly killed, on Wednesday evening, by HENRY YELVERTON, in KATE BURNS'S apartments in Lispenard-street. The girl is held as a witness by Capt. PETTY, at the Fifth Ward police station. YELVERTON, who is said to be a bounty-jumper, is at large. The inquest is to be held on Saturday morning.

Coronar GAMBLE held an inquest, on Governor's Island, upon the body of JOHN CONNEGAN, a soldier who is supposed to have been murdered on Saturday evening last. No clue to the murderer was obtained.

An inquest upon the body of Mr. HORACE CUSHING, late of No. 18 West Thirty-third-street, is to be held on Friday, Feb. 3, by Coroner GAMBLE.

The Board of Aldermen met at 2 P. M. yesterday, and adopted a resolution requesting the Committee on Volunteering to increase the bounties now paid to recruits. A resolution from the other board, appropriating $7,500 for the celebration of WASHINGTON'S birthday, was laid over. The trustees of the Colored Orphan Asylum were empowered to dispose of the site of the Asylum in Fifth-avenue, and to apply the proceeds to the purchase of another site in a more suitable locality. A communication was received from the Mayor, transmitting a copy of an ordinance imposing a fine of $1,000 on any person enlisting recruits in this city for other localities. It was referred to a special committee of three. The board then adjourned to Monday next, at 2 P. M.

The Board of Councilmen also met yesterday and adopted a resolution rescinding all permits granted for the erection of recruiting tents in the Park. Communications were received from the Mayor similar to those transmitted to the Board of Aldermen. Adjourned to 2 P. M. on Monday next.

The Albany *Evening Journal* says the newspaper rumors which connect the name of Gov. FENTON with any official aspirations outside of his present position, are wholly gratuitous and unfounded.

A Deputy Marshal was shot in Ulster County a few days ago by a deserter he was pursuing. The wound is a severe one. The deserter was captured, with several others in league with him.

Regarding the authorship of the famous Hulsemann letter, which has been attributed to Mr. EVERETT, the Boston *Traveller* says that, before his death, JOHN TAYLOR, Mr. WEBSTER'S farm steward, stated that he had sat with Mr. WEBSTER in his room at Franklin, N. H., from about 8 o'clock one evening until 4:30 next morning, while the great statesman was drafting the celebrated Hulsemann letter, part, or most of which letter was read piecemeal to Mr. TAYLOR as it was composed.

The London *Index* says: We are authorized to state that the amount of the interest and sinking fund due in March next on the portion of the Confederate Cotton Loan not otherwise redeemed up to date, was deposited on the 2d inst. in the hands of Messrs. J. HENRY SCHROEDER & Co., agents of the contractors of the loan.

The Washington *Republican* states that the ration allowed prisoners of war has been modified by the Commissary General of prisoners as follows, to go into effect Feb. 1, 1865: Pork and bacon 10 ounces, (in lieu of beef,) salt or fresh beef 14 ounces, flour or soft bread 16 ounces, hard bread 10 ounces, (in lieu of flour or soft bread.) Corn meal 16 ounces, (in lieu of flour or bread.) Beans or peas 12½ pounds, or rice or hominy 8 pounds, to 100 rations; soap 2 pounds to 100 rations; vinegar 2 quarts, to 100 rations; salt 2 pounds, to 100 rations. Sugar and coffee, or tea, will be issued only to sick or wounded on recommendation of the surgeon in charge, at the rate of 12 pounds of sugar, 5 pounds of ground or 7 pounds of green coffee, or 1 pound of tea to the 100 rations. Desiccated compressed potatoes, or desiccated compressed mixed vegetables may be substituted for beans, peas, rice or hominy. The ration to be issued to prisoners of war employed on public works is increased about twenty per cent.

Several weeks since, it was stated that CHARLES H. GESNER had been arrested as the person who presented a forged check on a Baltimore bank, on the 9th of November last. He was recently tried upon this charge in Baltimore, and the jury, without argument, and without leaving the jury-box, acquitted him. There was not the slightest proof of his connection with the crime in any manner; on the contrary, it was so manifestly a case of mistaken identity, that the jury did not hesitate a moment in arriving at their verdict.

Western newspapers are publishing, with an asseveration of belief, the report that KIRBY SMITH, the rebel General commanding the Trans-Mississippi Department, is going to Mexico with his army to join MAXIMILIAN. This story finds absolute credence among St. Louis rabels, and the Cincinnati *Commercial* thinks it worthy of consideration. The *Commercial* remarks: "It may be observed that indications have long been apparent of some peculiarities in KIRBY SMITH'S department. It is whispered latterly, and the whisper comes from the direction of Mexico and the French people of Louisiana, that an independant movement to ask the assistance of France, and take refuge under the protection of NAPOLEON, has been inaugurated in the southwest. The story is, that the proposition amounts to giving to the French, Texas as a cotton colony, as the price of recognition of the Southern Confederacy, or *of the right of State secession*. If NAPOLEON recognizes the right of a State to secede from the United States, he will have no difficulty in recognizing the right of the same State to leave the Confederacy and put itself under his protection." It is plausibly observed, in support of these mysterious intimations, that the correspondence of J. P. BENJAMIN, while Secretary of State, captured off Charleston, (in a dispatch-bag intrusted to REID N. SANDERS, son of GEORGE N. SANDERS,) show that agents of the French Government, did broach the subject nearly two years ago.

An enterprising and inventive correspondent of a rural newspaper, states that some of the leading wealthy men of this city are said to be discussing a magnificent plan to present to the United States Government $2,000,000,000, and thus relieve the nation of the public debt. It is proposed to make the gift in 200,000 shares of $10,000 each, of which A. T. STEWART, WILLIAM B. ASTOR and others will each take fifty shares, so as to make up at least a quarter of the whole amount in New-York.

THEODORE YATES, who was convicted in the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer of the murder of Policeman CURRAN, in a fracas at a political gathering last October, was yesterday sentenced to be hung on the 17th day of March next. In passing sentence, Judge BARNARD took occasion to animadvert upon the too common practice on the part of a certain class of persons of carrying deadly weapons.

Maj.-Gen. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER reached this city at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, accompanied by several members of his staff, and is stopping at the Hoffman House. During the day, a large number of his friends called to pay their respects. The General will take the cars this afternoon for his home at Lowell.

At about 8 o'clock last evening Messrs. MILLS & HESEMAN'S kindling-wood establishment, at the foot of Bank-street, was destroyed by fire. The loss, which is estimated at $1,500, is fully covered by insurance.

The John Wildey Association, of which Mr. HENRY D. FELTER is President, gave their second annual ball last evening, at the City Assembly Rooms. The music was by WALLACE'S Band.

A special meeting was held last evening by the New-York Historical Society, in honor of the memory of EDWARD EVERETT. Appropriate resolutions were adopted and speeches made by Frederick DePeyster, Judge Kirk, A. P. Smith, Rev. Dr. Osgood, Wm. Cullen Bryant, George Bancroft and Hiram Ketchum.

BAYARD TAYLOR delivered a lecture last evening at Cooper Institute for the benefit of the Rosa Hill Soldiers' Relief Association. Subject—"Ourselves and our Relations." The audience was large and the lecture was well received.

From San Francisco we are favored with a reiteration of the statements about the "cession" of several of the Northern States of Mexico by MAXIMILIAN to the French Emperor. The report this time is more positive and explicit, but the appointment of Dr. GWIN as Governor-General or Vice-Secretary for a quantity of real estate which at most is simply mortgaged for the payment of the Mexican war debt, is still too absurd for belief. GWIN is probably hard up, and wants to get up a sensation in some way.

Economy — Reduction of Naval Expenditures.

There is a very simple proposition which is exceedingly difficult to make clear to the minds of our legislators in Congress, though it is plain enough to their constituents—and that is, that the *heaviest possible war-tax is the depreciation of the currency.*

Every man, woman and child now pays half of their monthly or yearly expenses into the coffers of the war. If a mechanic earns his $600 a year, $300 are paid away in the paper currency; if a clergymen or college professor receives $1,500 salary, he now gives $750 to sustain the circulation of the country. It is so with every day-laborer and the poorest seamstress. It is equally so with the Government itself. Of its two millions paid out every day, one million is lost by the depreciation of the circulating medium. The nation doubles its debt every day, because its paper representative of values has lost half its worth. Every person dependent on salaries or fixed wages is just one-half poorer to-day than he should be, because of the reduced value of our currency. The dollar is only worth fifty cents. Every one knows this. The people see that what is called "the price of gold," is to them the most important of all pecuniary matters, and that the tax on the currency far outruns all other taxes. Indeed, it is well seen now that a direct tax of fifty per cent. on every person's income (provided it brought the currency up to par) would be less exacting and wasteful than the present depreciation, because it would be fixed, and would not permit such excessive speculation and over-charging by the dealers in commodities.

The question of questions, then, for the people and for Congress is, "How to bring the currency up toward par?" or, in less exact terms, "How to bring down the price of gold?" There is but one answer—reduce the paper circulation.

While the war continues we must issue paper, and as we all know it is increasing now at an enormous rate, we can only diminish it by loans from the future, whose interest shall be paid from taxation, or *by reducing expenses*. The latter, of course, is the only true and sound method. We have reached a point, at length, in which we can reasonably venture to reduce our armaments.

The last important port of the rebel coast has just been hermetically closed. The great blockade-squadron hitherto on the coast of North Carolina can now be mostly withdrawn. Charleston is sealed by a few iron-clads. Savannah is ours; so are substantially the coasts of Florida. Two or three monitors will, with the forts, close up the harbor of Mobile. New-Orleans is held by our forces, and there only remain the coast of Texas and the mouth of the Rio Grande. There we need a vigilant though small squadron. We must still also patrol the Mississippi and the Cumberland and Tennessee with our gunboats. But of all the 671 vessels of our navy, how large a proportion might, in the next four months, be withdrawn from service with no detriment to the nation, and an immense saving to the public expenses. We have now over 300 paddle and screw steamers which have been converted into war steamers, and could easily be reconverted into commercial vessels. Our seventy and odd iron-clads and the regular frigates and sloops-of-war, together with the great fleet still under process of building, would be quite enough for the little we have yet to do on the rebel coast. To save forty or fifty millions this next year, out of the estimated eighty-three millions for the naval service, would be a reduction worth trying for, and would be felt in the pocket of every laboring man throughout the country.

Such a reduction, of course, should be gradual, but let it once begin and the moral effect alone on the public credit would be immense.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.—We have from San Francisco another and more explicit statement of the reported "cession" by MAXIMILIAN of several of the Northern States of Mexico to the French Emperor, and the appointment of Dr. GWIN as Governor-General, or Vice-Secretary, under the authority of NAPOLEON. There are several inconsistencies in this statement apart from the absurdity of the report about Dr. GWIN. The conveyance of security by MAXIMILIAN to reimburse France for the expenses of the Mexican war is no new thing, as that was one of the conditions on which MAXIMILIAN got his sceptre. The statement, therefore, that several of these States have been conveyed to the French Emperor by trust deed, is not unlikely. But there is a vast difference between simply that and an absolute "cession" of the States, placing them under the control of NAPOLEON, who would therefore provide a military force for their protection, and the appointment of a Governor of some kind would not be out of place. If the States are absolutely "ceded" by MAXIMILIAN to his master, then they simply become a French Province; but if only "held in trust," then they can only become such when MAXIMILIAN defaults on the payment of the war debt.

But the importance of the matter, whether the "cession" is "in trust" or "absolute," lies chiefly in the position and great extent and latent wealth of these States. They are said to comprise Chihuahua, Durango, Sonora, Sinaloa, and Lower California. They are the extreme northern States of Mexico, and have an area of 305,000 square miles, or 50 per cent. more than the whole of France, and nearly *one-half* of the entire territorial surface of Mexico. About the year 1858 they contained a population of only 700,000—which has varied but very little since that time. They combine every degree of climate and temperature—the *tierra-calientes* of the seacoast, the *tierra-templadas* of the highlands and agricultural districts, and the *tierra-frias* of the Sierra Madre. But the most valuable feature of all is the rich silver mines of Chihuahua and Durango, and the gold mines of Sonora. They are the oldest on the American continent, and only need enterprise to make them the richest. NAPOLEON will doubtless work these and get his pay in that way. His "royal" Governor, Dr. GWIN, may also have a chance to line his pockets.

Savannah and Wilmington — Cotton Prospects Abroad.

The rapid dissolution of the Confederacy as a military power, forces into the foreground the great question of the return of the cotton trade to something like what may be called its normal condition. In spite of all the flying reports and predictions that have been uttered to the contrary, the people of the South have not made a general bonfire of their cotton accumulations. They destroyed small quantities, or there is at least sufficient evidence that the Confederate soldiery destroyed small quantities in the parishes adjoining New-Orleans, after the capture of that city. They did the same at Baton Rouge, at Natchez, at Vicksburgh, at and around Jackson, and at several points along the Red River. But there is not a scintilla of evidence to show that the mandates of the Richmond military authorities in regard to the destruction of cotton were obeyed, except where there were military agents present in sufficient numbers, at particular points, to overawe and to defy the opinion of the civilian population whose property interests were concerned. In Savannah, where, as it has turned out, the conscripts and agents of DAVIS were *not* sufficiently strong to carry out the behests of the Richmond oligarchy, the cotton was spared. Even the rebel journals admit that the accumulations there and in the neighborhood, were nearly five times greater in amount than SHERMAN and FOSTER, in their first reports, estimated them to be. Not a bale of this was given to the flames, in spite of the oft-repeated and loud-mouthed protestations of rebels North and South, and Anglo-rebel sympathisers abroad. The vast cotton stock at Savannah was saved because the non-militant population refused to sacrifice it.

What happened at Savannah, will happen at Wilmington, and at all the great cotton depots of the South, unless the Davis soldiery are sufficient in numbers, discipline and spirit to carry out the malignant orders of the Richmond conspirators, in defiance of the resident civilian population. The latter have, every day, a stronger assurance, in the progress of our arms, that they cannot possibly lose anything by refusing to sacrifice the earnings of their industry to the military decrees of the Richmond authorities, while, on the other hand, they may, by a timely return to their allegiance, and a quiet submission to the national authority, have their claims in whatever cotton stock there actually exists, taken into consideration in a fair and equitable judgment by the national courts. There is everything in the latter view of the case to sustain the theory which we believe will be found to hold good, that the bulk of the cotton crops stored up at the South within these years of rebellion, is still there, and will be saved to the markets of the world.

It is of prime importance, then, to glean whatever information we can as to the actual extent to which the deficiency in the general supply at the great cotton markets since the Fall of 1861, or the early opening of 1862, when the famine first began to be sensibly felt, has been made good from new productive sources. It is a still more practical matter of inquiry to gather what information we can as to whether the new sources of cotton supply give any promise of permanence. We have, on various occasions, drawn the attention of our readers to the said statistical returns of the British markets; but a reference to the latest British Consular reports, and the dispatches of Colonial officials, we think throws far more light on the actual prospects of the recently developed cotton districts, so-called, than can at present be found elsewhere.

The Government at Bombay forwards the elaborate report of a commission appointed to report on the progress of cotton production and cotton-growing capabilities of the great and fertile regions of Scinde. The results are practically nothing, by the Commissioners' own confession. The only point in the report of a mitigating character is, that the experiments, made as they were under a liberal system of subsidies, were made in an "unsystematic form."

In Jamaica, under profuse bounty appropriations for a local test of the island's productiveness, the returns are so infinitesimal as not to be worth quoting. The second crop from the "vine-seed cotton" depreciates so that it is found more profitable "to plant fresh seeds for each succeeding crop."

The Consular reports from Greece note some progress in cotton cultivation, but the great drawback—which is emphatically dwelt upon in the report—*is the increase in the price of labor*. The progress made in Madagascar, Panama, Maracaibo, Beuninn, Brussa, Smyrna, Jaffa, Persia and Manila, would be more worthy of notice but for the suggestion thrown out in nearly every one of these reports, that "*if pecuniary assistance* could be obtained, immense tracts of land would be brought under cultivation." In Greece, the prime grievance is the advancing cost of labor.

In Panama, Asiatic Turkey and Madagascar, the want is capital, or, to put it more pointedly, *an annual vote of subsidies*. An official letter from Smyrna of date Nov. 30, says: "The quantity realized is not yet known, although *it must be far below the anticipated amount*." The whole export cotton crop of Persia for the coming year will barely exceed one-quarter of the amount captured the other day at Savannah.

These facts, reported officially by those who have the greatest interest in supplying returns of a hopeful and flattering nature, are of a pregnant character. They *seem* at least to point to the fact that the reign of King Cotton within his old dominions has not yet terminated. Under the auspices of a restored Union there does appear some reason to believe that he will once again resume his sway, and take even higher rank than ever among the great potentates of the world.

Official Reports—A Criticism.

It has always been charged on Americans, that one great fault in their character, was *insubordination*, or an indisposition to obey. This war has done a great deal to cure this. Military law and military success alike demand the most absolute obedience of the inferior to the superior. There must be no hesitancy and no equivocation. Subordination is the main condition in martial affairs, of celerity, order, and victory. Our whole people and our leaders have learned a new and most useful lesson—to obey; and certainly no better foundation for true liberty can be found than the self-control gained in a voluntary and intelligent obedience. Many of the troubles we have had among ourselves during the war, and some of our dangers, have come from the want of this excellent virtue in some of our officers.

A few of the older officers, especially of the navy, seem to feel that they have another superior, beside our own Government, for whom they are occasionally acting, and to whom they appeal—even the people. They delight to show their zeal or patriotism or courage by acts which infringe on the highest prerogatives of their superiors, and endanger the relations of the country with foreign nations, knowing that the thoughtless crowd will always applaud their boldness, and that popularity will heal the wounds which official censure may inflict. Twice, at least, in this war, a naval officer has almost declared war himself against a friendly Power, and involved the Government in dangerous complications, and compelled unpleasant apologies. The latest evidence of this spirit is given in the official report of a naval hero who deserves high honor from the nation for his skill and success, but who takes the opportunity of an official statement to his department to boast of what his vessels could accomplish against England or France.

It is all very well for Admiral PORTER to believe personally that the *Monadnock* monitor can destroy all the fleets of Great Britain and France, "lay their towns under contribution," and return without damage; but to state it to the Government in a formal dispatch, is neither in good taste, nor in the proper spirit in which one of our subordinate naval officers (however distinguished) should address the Government.

Still more, for an American Admiral, in bidding farewell to his comrades, to say that he hoped soon their guns would be turned against outside enemies—meaning of course England and France—is not the proper tone toward friendly Powers, from an officer under the Naval Department. However much Admiral PORTER may hate and dislike the English and French Governments, we are at present at peace and amity with both, and have no intention of changing our relations; and if we had, the Administration would not probably intrust a declaration of their purposes to one of their Admirals. A certain courtesy and propriety are called for from the officers in our naval and military service toward foreign Governments, and nothing certainly should be publicly said which may embitter our present relations of good will, or tempt them to violate neutrality.

The country trusts its foreign relations to President LINCOLN and Secretary SEWARD, not to our naval officers, however brave and successful.

We commend, as a model for future reports, the terse, modest reports of America's greatest naval leader, FARRAGUT, who never boasts what his vessels can do, and never utters a word which could offend the most sensitive foreign feeling.

ANOTHER "BLESSING IN DISGUISE."—By the light of the late attempt on the part of the rebel iron-clad fleet to push past the obstructions in the James River, at Trent's Reach, for the purpose of smashing up our base of operations at City Point, and dealing death and destruction generally, it is very clear that the failure of the Dutch Gap enterprise was a "blessing in disguise" to us; certainly as great a blessing and more immediate in its benefits than the closing of the port of Wilmington has been to the rebels. Had the Gap been open the mailed monsters *Virginia*, *Fredericksburgh* and *Lynchburgh* would have steamed through and run a muck without let or hindrance. There was no navy to bar the way, for it does not appear in the accounts that a shot was fired except from the land batteries—Fort Brady above Dutch Gap and Fort Parsons at Bermuda Hundred, commanding the Howlett House fortifications. A special interposition of Providence was that temporary failure of Dutch Gap.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—There was a great demand yesterday for boxes, reserved seats, &c., for the ensuing season of Italian opera, which bids fair to be one of the best patronized of Mr. MAretzek's entire campaign. We hear also that it is to be the last until next Fall, but this can hardly relate to the first twenty-four performances. The box-office will be open for season tickets until Saturday. On Monday the sale of evening vouchers will commence.

CHAMBER MUSIC.—Under this vague title Messrs. MASON and THOMAS, with the customary assistance, commenced their admirable series of classical soirées on Wednesday last, at STEINWAYS' rooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East Fourteenth-street. The programme did not impress us as being unusually judicious, and the room in which the entertainment took place lacks size, convenience for seeing, and ventilation, points which, to say the least, are unfavorable to its use for public purposes. The pieces in the programme, which seemed to have been arranged with a "single eye" to their gradual density and dullness were as follows: 1 Septette in E flat, opus. 20, by BEETHOVEN; Sonata for piano and violoncello, in G minor, opus 65, by CHOPIN; and the Quartette in A minor, opus 41, No. 1, by SCHUMANN. It will be be perceived by this extraordinary suite that the intention was to exhibit the worst—or the commonest—periods of three eminent composers. Messrs MASON and THOMAS will of course show us their better efforts at a later period of the season, and we must even now frankly confess that the works we have named were admirably performed. Eclecticism, however means something more than comparison. We do not wish to know how poor SCHUMANN was in everything save two movements of this particular Quartette; we do not desire to be reminded how gutted and empty is the erstwhile beautiful Septette of BEETHOVEN; and it is not kindly—even when so fine an artist as Mr. BERGNER is the performer—to show us how little CHOPIN knew about the violoncello. In the latter work there is for the piano a fine harmonic tissue, a warm poetic background to the confused picture, which was most artistically preserved by Mr. WM. MASON. But the effect, notwithstanding, was wearisome. Contrast need to be the order of the day at these entertainments. Like biography, it taught by example, and was, therefore, valuable. There is much yet to be done in the same direction, but not with such programmes as that of Wednesday. Monotony is the inevitable precursor of dullness, and against dullness even the gods fight in vain. We have nothing to commend on the occasion except the mechanical skill of the executants, and this it seemed to us was better in the wind instruments than the stringed.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Last evening, *Solon Shingle*, after being played an almost unprecedented number of nights, gave place to another famous character, in which Mr. OWENS has gained great reputation in almost every city of the United States. Mr. OWENS appeared for the first time during his present engagement as *Paul Pry*, and his performance of the part received the approval of a crowded and intelligent audience. So many favorite actors have become popular in this piece, that Mr. OWENS had a more trying ordeal than usual to undergo; but it may be safely said that he passed through it, if not triumphantly, at least with general satisfaction.

THE OVERLAND MAIL LINE.

Danger of The Juleesburgh Station—Aid from Gen. Curtis.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 26.

The important station and grain depot of the overland mail contractors, at Juleesburgh, on the Platte, has been abandoned by all except one of the men in charge in consequence of the Indian massacres in their neighborhood. At last accounts the savages had not attacked the station, and it is now hoped it will be saved, as Major-Gen. CURTIS, who commands the troops on the overland route, telegraphs from Fort Leavenworth as follows:

"My troops are seven days out from Cottonwood Springs, hunting Indians. No need of leaving Juleesburgh, which must be held."

The above was sent in reply to one of several telegrams from Contractor HALLIDAY, urgently appealing for protection to the mail stations, and stating that if Juleesburgh should be sacked the overland mail must be suspended until the spring grass is sufficiently advanced to afford subsistence to the live stock of the Company. Cottonwood Springs station is one hundred and six miles east of Juleesburgh.

THE MURDER OF POLICEMAN CURRAN.

Theodore Yates, the Prisoner, Sentenced to be Executed.

THEODORE YATES, convicted of the murder of Policeman CHARLES CURRAN, was brought up before the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday morning for sentence. His pale but self-possessed appearance attracted general attention. Soon after the opening of the court, Mr. JENKS, one of prisoner's counsel, renewed the motion made the previous evening for a stay of proceedings, with the view of procuring a new trial of the case.

Judge BARNARD remarked that he was satisfied the court had not the power to do so, and did not think he would if he had the power, as it was a question of fact in which the verdict was final. The motion was therefore denied.

The prisoner then, in a composed manner, proceeded to make a statement in regard to his connection with the unfortunate event, differing in no essential respect from that made by counsel in his behalf the day previous.

Judge BARNARD then addressed the culprit in substance as follows:

THEODORE YATES, after a fair trial by an impartial jury, you have been convicted of a crime, the perpetration of which fortells your life. My duty now is imperative, and it would be unnecessary for me to do more than pronounce your sentence, did I not desire, from a regard of public safety, to make this remark: I wish to call the attention of the public to the great danger and impropriety of carrying deadly weapons in a peaceably community. Had you not had upon your own person, this pistol, no difficulty of such magnitude would have occurred upon that night. You would still have been a free man. But you made the fatal mistake that you were authorized to avenge any outrage that might be perpetrated upon you, and not that you should look to the officers of justice for redress. The deadly weapon being in your possession, you assumed in a moment of wicked passion, the awful responsibility of taking human life. A jury of your countrymen, after listening to the facts you have offered in justification, have found these facts insufficient. I trust the people will take notice in this striking case of the horrid impropriety and lawlessness of the habit of carrying these instruments of death. I must now pronounce the sentence. THEODORE YATES, you are to be taken to the place from whence you came, and there detained until the 17th day of March, 1865, when on that day, between the hours of 10 in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon you shall be hung by the neck until you are dead, and may the Great God Almighty have mercy on you.

In reply to the usual questions, the prisoner stated that he was born in the City of New-York; was twenty-one years of age; had worked alternately at umbrella making, as a hatter and blacksmith, and had been in State Prison.

The prisoner was then conducted to jail in charge of several officers, and followed by a large crowd, who, in some instances, pushed each other down, in order to see him.

THE BROOKLYN FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.—This regiment, which, during their three years services in the Army of the Potomac, wore the Zouave uniform, applied for permission to continue the same dress as militia. The following from the Adjutant shows that their request has been granted:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Jan 24, 1865.

Special Order, No. 36.—By request of the officers of the Fourteenth Regiment National Guard of the State of New-York, approved by the Brigade Commander, permission is hereby given the regiment to wear the Zouave uniform, consisting of blue jacket, red trowsers, vest front red and red sash. By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

(Signed.) WILLIAM IRVINE,
Adjutant-General.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—*Part I.*—Adjourned without day. *Part II.*—Nos. 447, and Short Causes, 1071, 1442, 1348, 1448, 1398, 1439.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 4337, 4789, 982, 4183, 4019, 3199, 4991, 4798, 3337, 4795, 4797, 4799. *Part II.*—Nos. 4876, 3128, 4032, 3312, 4880, 4930, 4932, 4934, 4936, 4938, 4940, 4942, 4944, 4946, 4948, 4954.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 26.

THE OLD CAPITAL PRISON INVESTIGATION.

The Military Committee of the House has continued its investigations into the Old Capitol Prison. They had before them for examination Col. SCHRIVER, of New-York, from Mr. WARD's district, who has been confined in prison since last August. Five times he has asked to have charges preferred against him and has offered $50,000 bonds, but no notice has been taken of him.

THE LOAN BILL.

The Senate passed the Loan Bill to-day precisely as it came from the House. It is understood by the Finance Committee to settle the policy of the Government against any further inflation of the currency.

THE DUTY ON PAPER.

The Senate took up, but did not dispose of the House bill repealing the duty on paper. The committee are understood to be opposed to legislation of this kind. They will report it back to the Senate, leaving that body to take such action in the matter as they may think proper.

COTTON AGENT APPOINTED.

HALLAY KILBOURN, of Indiana, was to-day appointed Cotton Agent for one of the Southern districts.

THE LEAF TOBACCO TAX.

The action of the Ways and Means Committee, not to impose tax on leaf tobacco, will not be sustained in the House. Secretary FESSENDEN's letter, recommending a tax on the leaf, will be carried by a large majority.

THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.

The Christian Commission holds its annual meeting on Sunday evening in the Hall of Representatives. Secretary SEWARD is expected to preside.

BUREAU OF HYDROGRAPHY.

Mr. ELLIOT, of Massachusetts, to-day, reported the Senate Bill establishing a Bureau of Hydrography for the publication of charts, &c.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate Finance Committee to-day finished the Naval Appropriation Bill and will report it to the Senate.

THE GOODYEAR PATENT CASE.

The House Patent Committee had under consideration to-day the Goodyear Patent Case, but came to no conclusion. Final action will be had in the matter on Wednesday next.

TEMPORARY INCREASE OF SALARIES.

A proposition will be brought forward in a few days by a leading member of the House for a temporary increase of the salaries of the clerks and employes in the several departments for one year. The appropriation therefore to be made in the deficiency bill.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 26.

THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.

The third annual business meeting of the Christian Commission convened to-day. Delegates were present representing all sections of the country. It was presided over by Mr. STUART. Matters of national importance concerning work for the army and navy was presented and considered. Among the delegates attending the convention were Rev. Bishop JAMES, of New-York, HORATIO GATES JONES, of Philadelphia, who, with Rev. Bishop LEE, of Wilmington, Del., has just returned from Varine, on the James River, whither they had gone as a delegation of the Christian Commission, with the sanction of the Government and Gen. GRANT, to endeavor to visit the Union prisoners in the South. They were refused admission by the Rebel authorities.

RESTRICTING THE CURRENCY.

The Secretary of the Treasury recently sent to the Committee of Ways and Means a draft of a bill from Comptroller of the Currency, saying the Comptroller is of opinion that an additional restriction upon the circulation of national banks is demanded, on account of the rapidity with which banking associations are being organized, and the disposition manifested on the part of the managers of many of them to increase their capital for the purpose chiefly of increasing their circulation. In this view, Secretary FESSENDEN concurs. The bill was to-day reported in the House, and a day was assigned for its consideration. It provides that section 21 of the National Currency Act be amended to read as follows:

"That, upon the transfer and delivery of bonds to the Treasury, as provided in the foregoing section, the association making the same shall be entitled to receive from the Comptroller of the Currency circulating notes of different denominations in black, registered and countersigned as hereinafter provided, equal in amount to ninety per centum of the current market value of the United States bonds so transferred and delivered, but not exceeding ninety per centum of the amount of said bonds at the par value thereof, if leaving interest at a rate of not less then five per centum per annum; and the amount of such circulating to be furnished to each association shall be in proportion to its paid up capital as follows and no more: To each association when capital shall not exceed $500,000, 90 per centum of such capital; where the capital exceeds 500,000, but does not exceed $1,000 000, 80 per centum; where the capital exceeds $1,000,000, but does not exceed $3,000 000, 75 per centum; where the capital exceeds $3,000,000, 60 per centum of such capital."

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 26.

MR. SAULSBURY'S CREDENTIALS.

Mr. RIDDLE, of Delaware, (Democrat,) presented the credentials of WILLARD SAULSBURY, reelected Senator from Delaware, for six years from the 4th of March next.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, (Union,) presented a resolution of the Legislature of Rhode Island, asking for the passage of the pending Constitutional Amendment; and it was ordered to lie upon the table.

THE PAY OF ARMY CHAPLAINS.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Union,) presented a petition of chaplains in the navy for an increase of pay, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

BRIDGING THE OHIO.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Union,) from the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads, reported the bill for the construction of a bridge over the Ohio River at Louisville, with a recommendation that it pass.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) moved to take it up and pass it immediately.

Objection was made, and the bill lies over.

THE IRON-CLAD DUNDERBURG.

Mr. MORGAN, of New-York, (Union,) presented the petition of W. H. WEBB, shipbuilder, asking for increased compensation for building the iron-clad *Dunderburg*, which was referred to the Naval Committee.

TREASURY NOTES IN LIEU OF BONDS.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) called up the House bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue Treasury notes in lieu of any bonds authorized by the act of June 30, 1864.

Mr. SHERMAN explained that the act of the last session of Congress authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow $400.000,000 on the credit of bonds to be issued by the United States on the terms prescribed by the first section of the act. He was authorized to issue in lieu thereof Treasury notes not exceeding $200,000,000. Under the first section of the bill $70,000.000 had already been issued, and under the second section $125,000,000. The Secretary desired to avoid issuing any more under the first section of the bill, which made payment of interest in gold obligatory, and wanted authority to issue under the second section.

The bill was passed without amendment.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY BILL.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the House bill to make appropriation for the Military Academy was taken up and passed.

THE POST-OFFICE APPROPRIATION.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the House bill making appropriation for the support of the Post-office Department for the next fiscal year was taken up and passed.

LOYAL OWNERS OF ENLISTED SLAVES.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War in reply to the resolution inquiring why he had not appointed Commissioners to pay loyal owners for slaves mustered into the military service in the Border States.

THE THIRTY AND HUNDRED DAY VOLUNTEERS.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, in relation to the thirty and hundred day volunteers from Delaware, stating that three regiments were raised, and served in that State and in Maryland, doing guard duty at Fort Delaware and upon the railroads, and if promised exemption from draft for such service, it was not upon the authority of the War Department; and that such as were designed for special service were enlisted for such special service.

THE QUESTION OF RETALIATION.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution advising retaliation upon the rebels for cruelty to our prisoners in their hands.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) who was entitled to the floor, advocated the inexpediency of passing the proposition before the Senate. The law of retaliation, he said, existed by the law of nations, and so far as it existed, the President could execute it without any Congressional legislation on the subject. Mr. DAVIS then adverted to what he termed the failure of the Administration to secure the exchange of prisoners, when it could have done so on honorable terms.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Union,) replied to the arguments of the opponents of the retaliatory measure.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) moved that all the papers and resolutions submitted on this subject be recommitted to the Committee on Military Affairs. He had no doubt that the committee, having read the debate on the matter, could frame resolutions that would pass.

Several Senators here arose, and Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (in the Chair,) recognized

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Union,) who gave way to Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, (Dem.,) for a personal explanation in reply to some remarks from Mr. HOWARD.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Union,)—I want to have the fifth rule of the Senate read.

The rule referred to was read. It provides that when two Senators claim the floor at once, the Chair shall recognize the one who shall have risen first.

Mr. HALE—I just wanted to call the attention of the Chair to the rule. I was entitled to the floor, and I intended to offer some remarks on the subject, but as the Chair does not recognize my right to the floor, I will postpone my remarks until the Chair is occupied by some one who will recognize my right here.

Mr. WADE protested against recommitting the subject as proposed by Mr. WILSON. The resolution did not go far enough. The preamble did not set forth a tenth part of the cruelties inflicted upon our soldiers by the rebels, and he was in favor at the fullest and freest retaliation to secure justice to our soldiers who had fallen into the hands of the rebels. Suppose we send commissioners; they would have no better success than BLAIR had; and God knows we are all tired of his mission. What did he do? He took off his cap to Jeff. DAVIS, and told him he was a pretty good fellow. If we must send Peace Commissioners, we had better make some other selection. [Laughter in the galleries.]

Mr. WADE, in the course of his remarks, said that the Senator from Missouri had quoted from the Scriptures to prove that if a man struck you on one cheek you must turn the other.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, (Union)—I believe I did quote from the Sermon on the Mount yesterday; but I also at the same time that this was a defensive war. It appears that the Senator from Ohio, like the multitude that assembled to hear the sermon, was amazed at the doctrine of the Saviour. [Laughter.]

Mr. WADE—Than the Senator from Missouri only quoted the Scripture to show his learning, not for the sake of argument.

Mr. HENDERSON—I would ask the Senator from Ohio if he does not believe in the code of morals laid down in the Sermon on the Mount?

Mr. WADE—I do. But it doesn't refer to this case. This is an exception.

Mr. HENDERSON—I am glad the Senator believes in it. But he must do more than believe. He must remember that even devils believe and tremble. [Laughter.]

Mr. WADE continued his remarks for some time, advocating the principle of retaliation.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Union,) rose to reply to some allusions made to his speech by Mr. WADE, who had said that he (WADE) would stand by and see a rebel starve to death.

Mr. WADE—I would, if it was to save one of our own men or make the rebels treat them properly.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, (Dem.,) took the floor to advocate the motion to recommit the subject to the Military Committee, and addressed the Senate at length on the subject.

The Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 26.

AN ACT TO RELIEVE SURVEYORS OF CUSTOMS.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill providing that in all cases in which any Collector or Surveyor of the Customs has failed to account for money in carrying out the joint resolution of April last, temporarily increasing the duties on imports, and in which the Secretary of the Treasury is satisfied that such omission was in consequence of their not having been informed when the collection of the duties was to commence, the Secretary may, under such rules as he may prescribe, remit or refund such duties, as the case may be.

Mr. STEVENS explained that Congress, on the 29th of April last, passed an act temporarily increasing the duties on imports, but which was not approved by the President till the 30th or 31st. In the mean time the act went into effect. Some of the Collectors did not hear of the passage of the act until two days after it was signed, and hence had omitted to collect the increased customs duties. This bill was intended to relieve them under the circumstances.

The bill was passed.

COMPENSATION OF COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

Mr. STEVENS also reported a bill to amend the act to increase the compensation of Collectors of Customs in certain cases, the consideration of which was postponed till Wednesday next.

The bill extends the increase for one year after the 1st of July next.

FOG TRUMPET FOR GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill appropriating $500 for the erection of a fog bell or fog trumpet on Governor's Island, New-York.

Mr. WASHBURNE said that the measure had been recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Collector of the Port of New-York, and the Light-house Board.

The bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

ASSISTANT STEAMBOAT INSPECTORS AT NEW-YORK.

Mr. WASHBURNE also reported a bill providing for two assistant inspectors of steamboats at the City of New-York, and two local inspectors at Galena, Ill.; and that there shall be levied on each steam vessel, in lieu of other fees, $25 for a hundred tons or under, and in excess of one hundred tons, five cents per ton.

Mr. WASHBURNE, in response to a question as to where Galena is situated, said that it was the residence of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, one of the greatest military heroes of the age.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) moved to lay the bill on the table, which was agreed to.

LIMITS OF NATIONAL BANK ISSUES.

Mr. STEVENS reported a bill defining the limits of National Bank issues, and its consideration was postponed till Monday week.

THE ADMISSION OF CABINET OFFICERS TO THE FLOOR OF THE HOUSE.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill proposing the admission of Cabinet officers to seats on the floor of the House, to give information when questioned concerning matters relating thereto.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) considered the measure as contrary to the scope and spirit of the Constitution, and after referring to the dangers incident to the system, appealed to his colleague (Mr. PENDLETON) who reported it, as a States-Rights man, to avoid the evils which it would cause. Mr. COX indulged in some humorous remarks, to show the working of the scheme. Suppose the question should be here asked of the Secretary of War, if any one dared to eporoach him, what would be the result of the blowleg out the bulkhead of the Dutch Gap Canal? [Laughter.] What would the Secretary say to that? Perhaps he would avoid answering the question—or the question might be asked of the Secretary of the Navy, "Whether, in case of a rasting tempest, removing the outkneed of the cenel, the double-enders would go down?" [Laughter.] His friend from Pennsylvania (STEVENS) might ask the Secretary of the Treasury, "Whether it was expedient to bring in a bill making it a capital offence to sell peanuts except on a gold basis?" [Laughter.] His pastoral friend from Iowa (GRINNELL) might inquire of one of the Secretaries brought here to be interrogated, "Whether, in case of the capture of the Golden Fleece, that would have any effect on the gold market?" [Laughter.] His friend from Illinois (WASHBURNE) would doubtless like to ask of the Secretary of the Treasury, "Whether or not it would be expedient to go back and tax all the whisky for the last century, and whether it would be expedient to include in the spirit of 1776?" [Laughter.] He (WASHBURNE) might also ask whether it would not have an influence on Senatorial action? [Laughter.] His friend and colleague (PENDLETON) had referred to the Abyssinians, and it might be asked of the Secretary of the Navy, "whether or not the Abyssinians were used in the Battle of the Nile, and if so, were they there all the while?" [Laughter.] These, and other such questions, might be asked by the veterans of the House. He had not touched on what the fresh squad might do. In conclusion, he expressed the hope that the representatives of the people might be free from contact with corruption and power.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, (Union,) said that it did not become them to set aside the British Constitution as unworthy of careful consideration, in framing so important a bill as this. That Constitution was, perhaps, equal to our own, and was the first in freedom, wisdom and greatness, of all in the civilized world. He, during his argument in favor of the bill, alluded to the fact that though Congress is within five weeks of its close, the report of the Secretary of War has not yet been made. They had yet no utterance from the Secretary of War in reference to a plan for preserving our armies in the field. The Committee on Military Affairs were working completely in the dark. They had to reconnoiter the War Department and wait their turn for a hearing in a back door way, but under this bill the Secretary, in this House, might tell them what was necessary to be done. He, for other reasons, wanted the bill passed because it would adjust the relation between the Executive and Legislative departments, and because there should be greater responsibility to the Legislature than at present. It was secret, not open influence, that saps the foundation of a republic.

Mr. THAYER, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) argued that the bill, if passed, would have the effect of substituting for the direct communications of the President to Congress, as provided for in the Constitution, the mere utterances of his subordinate officers, thus relieving the President from responsibility, and dividing it among his chief clerks, as JOHN RANDOLPH called them, and converting the Secretaries into Ministers of State, in the same sense that these words are used in the British Constitution; besides, the Executive office would become subject to the absolute control of the House. Apart from effecting the Constitution inadvertently, there was no warrant for admitting the Cabinet to seats, as they do not possess the qualifications required by the Constitution, and substantially were by that instrument excluded from being members of Congress, and he further argued that there was no necessity for passing the bill.

On motion of Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Dem.,) the further consideration of the bill was postponed until to-morrow week.

ANOTHER DEFICIENCY BILL.

Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported another Deficiency bill, the provisions one having been debated, owing to a disagreement between the two Houses on a clause making a specific appropriation for extra compensation to the clerks and employes of the House to the extent of twenty per centum.

Mr. STEVENS explained that it was the same bill in all its parts as had been agreed on by both Houses, and in order to take away the objections of Senators, he had provided in this for the payment of the extra compensation by saying "thirty-eight thousand dollars is appropriated to enable the House to meet its obligations and fulfill its pledges heretofore incurred."

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) moved to strike out this clause, but the House disagreed to it, and the bill was passed.

ADDITIONAL STEAMBOAT INSPECTORS.

The vote by which the bill providing for two additional steamboat inspectors at New-York, etc., was laid on the table, was reconsidered, and the bill referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THE BURNING OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE.

On motion of Mr. RICE, of Maine, (Union,) the Committee on Public Buildings was instructed to inquire into the origin of the Smithsonian Institute fire, and what measures are necessary to preserve it from further injury.

TAX ON NATIONAL BANK ISSUES.

Mr. SPALDING, of Ohio, (Union,) introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, proposing a tax on National Bank issues on and after the 1st of May next.

The House then, at 4:15 o'clock, adjourned.

OUR ALBANY CORRESPONDENCE.

New-York City Affairs—Confusion on the Bounty Question—The Senate Bill Ordered to a Third Reading.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 26, 1865.

The bill drawn with a view of removing the present Tax Commissioners of New-York, and substituting others in their place, was under consideration by the Assembly Committee on Ways and Means yesterday afternoon. WALDO HUTCHINS and Ex-Tax-Commissioner WILLIAMSON were present to urge the claims of the bills. HENRY H. ANDERSON and Tax Commissioner ALLEN appeared in opposition. After some talk, the further consideration of the matter was postponed for two weeks, to give time for those opposed to get facts and evidence. The Metropolitan Health Bill and important matters relating to the sanitary condition of the City of New-York, are to be under consideration by the Assembly Committee on Public Health, of which Dr. RICHARDSON, of Essex, is chairman, on Wednesday and Thursday afternoons of next week. The chairman of the committee is in correspondence with the Mayor and Inspector of New-York, and earnest efforts will be made to obtain such legislation as a due regard to the health of the city may demand.

There is much confusion here in regard to the bounty question. It is now confessed that the draft is inevitable, this fact being frequently assumed and made a point in debate. The Assembly has spent the last two days in considering this question, and before adjourning to-day, under the pressure of the previous question, which cuts off debate, ordered to a third reading a bill restricting local bounties and legalizing past action of local authorities. There is a good deal of dissatisfaction with that part of the bill which legalizes past action, and a proposition was made, before the bill was ordered to a third reading, to leave this part of the subject for a separate bill. The action of the Assembly thus far upon this subject amounts to a proposition to allow localities to pay bounties of three, four and six hundred dollars to one, two and three years' men, and to repay from the State Treasury three hundred dollars per man, and no more, for men to fill the quotas under the last call. In the present condition of affairs, it is impossible to say, with reasonable probability, how much of this proposition will become law. In the Senate, yesterday, a resolution was offered requesting our members in Congress to favor the passage of a law making provision for a uniform bounty throughout the loyal States. The resolution was discussed to-day, and a vote taken, only four Senators voting in its favor. The Senate Bounty Bill was reported back to the Senate by committee to-day, and ordered to a third reading. The main points of the bill I have given in former letters.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 26.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

In relation to the communications between the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Wards, New-York.

For the straightening of the bounaries of Green-Wood Cemetery.

REPORTS.

By Mr. STRONG—By bill to establish a State institution for the blind.

Relative to the pay of clerks and others employed in the several New-York City Departments.

The bill was read and passed.

The State Bounty Bill was then ordered to a third reading, and the select committee upon the subject reported a bill providing for raising the money by direct tax, in case the Loan Bill does not receive the approval of the people; also, another bill, in case that both of these should fail, authorizing towns and counties to pay bounties, but not amending the clauses for $300, $400 and $600, for one, two and three years men.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. LAIMBEER—To create a new ward in New-York.

Increasing the capital stock of the Manhattan Gas Company.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Enabling husband and wife to be witnesses for or against each other.

For a new Capitol.

For an extension of the track of the Dry Dock and East Broadway Railroad.

The bill to pay the members of the New-York Common Council $2,500 per year, was taken up in the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. LAIMBEER moved an amendment, abolishing the Board of Councilmen; whereupon progress was reported and the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 26.

The Assembly occupied the morning session in the consideration of the Bounty bill, which was ordered to a third reading.

It provides that the Supervisors of the several counties may issue bonds for bounties to volunteers or drafted men, as follows: For one year, not exceeding $300; for two years, not exceeding $400, and for three years, not exceeding $600, and prohibiting towns and cities from offering any additional bounties. Adjourned.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.—Coroner GOVER completed an inquest over the body of WILLIAM H. JOHNSON, who died on Wednesday morning from fractures of the skull, received in a Chesham-street den on Wednesday evening of last week, at the hands, the Jury say, of one "Shem." JOHNSON was 28 years of age. "Shem" and one PATRICK HERRON, against whom the Jury have found a verdict, are at large, and the females, whom the police arrested as witnesses, have been released on $500 bail each. One COHAN, who is alleged to have been one of the gang that made the murderous assault upon JOHNSON, is held in the Tombs.....HANAH YELVESTON, who on Wednesday evening shot and instantly killed JOHNSON K. POLLOCK in KATE BURKE's apartments, in Lispenard-street, is yet at large, and to the end that Cent. PETTY's officers have opportunity to apprehend him, Coroner WILDEY has continued the inquest to Saturday morning. The girl BURKE, meantime, is held by Capt. PETTY at the Fifth Precinct Police Station. Young PELLOCK's body has been taken to No. 382 Washington-street, where his mother resides.....An inquest was held by Coroner GAMBLE, on Governor's Island, upon the body of JOHN CONNORAN, a soldier, who is supposed to have been killed in a drunken fight on the island on Saturday afternoon last. CONNORAN was 30 years of age.

LARCENIES.—Mr. ABRAM SMITH, book-keeper for Mr. FREDERIC B. BALDWIN, of Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery, appeared before Justice SHANDLEY and complained that JOSEPH LEVY, of No. 62 Essex-street, had stolen from Mr. BALDWIN's clothing warehouse a piece of goods of the value of $72. It appears that LEVY, while in Mr. BALDWIN's employ, proposed that Mr. SMITH should give him spurious checks, and that the two should share equally in the proceeds. Mr. SMITH seemingly acquiesced, but instead of becoming LEVY's confederate made known the proposition, and was instructed by Mr. BALDWIN to utter the checks. LEVY was apprehended by Officer WOOD, of the Tenth Precinct, and committed by Justice SHANDLEY, in default of $1,000 bail.....THOMAS BOYLE, a laborer at the Hudson River Railroad Company's Twelfth-street depot, was apprehended by Officer ROCKWELL, of the Ninth Precinct, and committed by Justice DOBOS, upon complaint of Mr. WILLETT G. VANNESSEN, freight agent, alleging that the prisoner had stolen a freight from the railroad company's office.....SARAH CAMPBELL, for stealing a silk dress from NELLIE ASHTON, of No. 66 Cherry-street, and ANN MURPHY, for stealing $57 and a shawl from CATHARINE RENAIN, of No. 162½ Broadway, were committed, yesterday, by Justice HOGAN.

"NED BUNTLINE."—Col. E. Z. C. JUDSON, who is better known to the public by his *nomme de plume* of "Ned Buntline," purposes to make a lecturing tour through the country, and with this end in view will leave the city next Wednesday. He has chosen for his theme "The Romance and reality of War," and in its treatment will draw largely from his personal experiences as a soldier in the United States army. Col. JUDSON has been honorably mustered out of the service on account of disability from a wound.

INSPECTORS OF BUILDINGS.—A bill has been introduced into the State Senate by Senator DURCHES, providing that the salaries of the officers attached to the Department for the Survey and Inspection of Buildings in the City of New-York shall be increased as follows; For the Superintendent, $3,500; Deputy Superintendent, $2 500; Inspectors, each, $1,500; Clerks, $1.500; and Messenger, $1,300; to commence Jan. 1, 1864.

THE ALLEGED SUICIDE IN THIRTY-THIRD-STREET.—Coroner GAMBLE has postponed the inquest upon the body of Mr. HORACE COSHING, late of No. 18 West Thirty-third-street, to Friday morning, Feb. 3.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT, Jan. 26.—Nos. 4, 78, 76¾.

PROF. TRIPP.—Prof. ALONZO TRIPP, of Boston, lectured in Baltimore, before the Maryland Institute, the 24th inst.

"THE NEW BOOK.—'The Three Scouts,' just published, is a great success. The tenth thousand is already in press."—*Boston Transcript.*

—Graceful and economical are the terms which may be appropriately applied to Mme. DEMOREST's imperial dress elevators, for they raise the dress in such a way that it hangs gracefully all around, and, by lifting it from the sidewalk, the economy is apparent. They are sold at 75 cents, at No. 473 Broadway.—*N. Y. Sunday Times.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

"There's many a Slip between the Cup and the Lip," but if the cup is filled with the nectar of health, scant of wisdom is he who lets it slip through his fingers. Half a wine glass full of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, taken three times a day, at this season, will fortify the body against damp and cold, and keep the stomach, liver and bowels in good order. Don't let this slip your memory!

Perry's
MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION.

Chloasma, or Moth Patches, Bentigo or Freckles, blemishes in the face called moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the face show more strongly on blondes than brunettes; but they contribute greatly in marring the beauty on either; and anything that will effectually remove them without injuring the skin in texture or color, would be considered a great achievement in medical science. Dr. B. C. PERRY, who has made diseases of the skin a specialty, has discovered an infallible remedy for the removal of moth, freckles and other discolorations from the face without injuring the skin in texture or color. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. For sale by all druggists. Call for Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion.
WEEKS & POTTER, No. 170 Washington-st., Boston, Wholesale Agents for New England.

Small Pox has already sacrificed some of our best and bravest troops. Soldiers, listen to the voice of reason, anoint yourselves with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. The Pills purify the blood and strengthen the stomach, while the Ointment removes all pain, and prevents pit marks. If the reader of this notice cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the druggists in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, including the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Counterfeits! Counterfeits! Parties Dealing in my preparations are warned against purchasing any Pills and Ointment represented as being mine that do not have my private revenue stamp on each box or pot, and the words "Holloway, New-York," water-marked in the book of directions. The counterfeits are now offered for sale in this city. Any party who will detect them will receive a handsome reward by applying to the undersigned. THOS. HOLLOWAY,
No. 80 Maiden-lane.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silks elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Artificial Limbs of Superior Quality and adaptability: Army and Navy furnished gratis with the best, per commission of Surgeon-General U. S. Army, by E. D. HUDSON, M. D., Astor-place, Clinton Hall, N. Y.

Family sewing of every description beautifully done on the Grover & Baker sewing machine, at No. 935 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.

Law Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus, by BAKER, SMITH & CO., No. 183 Centre-st.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents.—Black or Brown. Reliable. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all Druggists.

Fireman's Ball.—Ladies' white satin, kid and linen Slippers and Gaiters, with beautiful Rosettes, at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Finkle & Lyon's New Patent Rotary Feed Sewing Machines. Foreign agents wanted. 538 Broadway.

Dyspepsia Tablets Cure Indigestion, Heartburn, &c. 50 cents per box. Prepared by S. G. Welling, No. 511 Broadway. Sold by Druggists.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 236 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Closing Out Sale of Hats and Caps.
J. R. TERRY, No. 499 Broadway.

All the Latest Styles of Dress and Soft Hats and Caps at
TERRY'S, No. 499 Broadway.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hats, Ladies' Skating and Riding Hats, &c., selling off at half price.
TERRY, No. 499 Broadway.

Ladies' Furs.—The largest assortment, finest qualities and lowest prices at
TERRY'S, No. 499 Broadway.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
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A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name, manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

A Card.

THE METROPOLITAN BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM.
No. 575 Broadway.

E. A. Brooks, having sold his store and stock of goods in Fulton-st., will continue to carry on his business as heretofore at his old and commodious establishment in Broadway, where he is now prepared to offer for the inspection of his patrons the most plentiful assortment of boots, shoes, gaiters, slippers and overshoes to be found in the city. His stock of goods comprises every variety of style for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. Special attention is called to his collection of men's, boys' and youths' water-proof boots, so necessary at this season of the year. The public are invited to call and examine, at No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Richmond.
BOOTS AND SHOES.

Prices reduced since Nov. 1, from 50 cents to $3 per pair. Every variety of gents', ladies', boys', youth's, misses' and children's boots, buckle shoes, gaiters, slippers and water-proof and worm over-shoes, always on hand. Gents' best French boots manufactured to measure, promptly, at No. 150 Fulton-st. C. C. RICHMOND.

Second-Hand Safes.

In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale very cheap.
MARVIN & Co., No. 265 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's
Highest Premium
LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 625 BROADWAY.
See Wheeler & Wilson's Buttonhole Machine.

Second-hand Safes for Sale,
CHEAP FOR CASH,
AT NO. 100 MAIDEN-LANE.

If you want to know,
what people think of
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
read the *Times* to-morrow.

Catarrh.—Dr. Goodale's catarrh remedy and mode of treatment is noted for curing the most hopeless cases. It relieves more agony and silent suffering than tongue can tell. Price $1. Send a stamp for Dr. Goodale's new pamphlet on catarrh. NORTON & CO., sole agents, No. 75 Bleecker-st., one door west of Broadway.

MARRIED.

LOW—THOMSON.—On Thursday, Jan. 26, by Rev. Dr. Guilleudet, M. PALMER LOW and ISABELLA, daughter of G. F. Thomson, Esq., all of this city.

NASH—GILBERT.—In this city, by Rev. Jos. Greenleaf, at the residence of the bride's uncle, on Wednesday, Jan. 25, JESSE G. NASH, of Bridgeport, Conn., and CLARA, daughter of the late Warren Gilbert, of Palisades.

☞ Bridgeport papers please copy.

At the rectory of Grace Church, Jersey City, on Tuesday, Jan 17, by the Rector, Rev. S. M. Rice, AMASA LYON and SARAH AUGUSTA, daughter of the late D. A. Moore, both of Brooklyn, N. Y. No cards.

DIED.

ASTEN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 25, PIERRE C. V. ASTEN, son of the late Ahm. and Ann Asten, aged 38 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, corner of De Kalb and Portland ave., Brooklyn, W. D., this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

BROWER.—Suddenly, at Key West, Fla., on Thursday, Jan. 12, JOHN V. BROWER, formerly of Jersey City, in the 53d year of his age.

BENEDICT.—In this city, on Wednesday, Jan. 25, SARAH ELIZABETH, wife of Orington Benedict.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the First Baptist Church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth sts., on Friday, the 27th inst., at 11 A. M.

CUSHING.—On Wednesday, Jan. 25, suddenly, HORACE CUSHING, aged 44 years.

The funeral will take place on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 18 West 33d-st. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

☞ Boston and Providence papers please copy.

CONDIT.—On Wednesday, Jan. 25, in the 52d year of his age, Lewis N. CONDIT, only surviving son of the late Hon. Silas Condit, of Newark, N. J.

The friends and relatives of the family, without further notice, are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 28th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 58 Essex-st., Jersey City.

DAYTON.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 25, THOMAS B. C. DAYTON.

His friends are requested to attend his funeral, at Christ Church, Elizabeth, on Saturday, the 28th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

HORTON.—On Thursday, Jan. 26, FANNY M., widow of Joseph B. Horton.

Funeral at the Congregational Church, Wilton, Conn., on Saturday, the 28th inst., at 11 o'clock.

LANMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 25, JONATHAN TRUMBULL LANMAN, eldest son of David T. and Margaret D. Lanman, aged 23 years, 4 months and 27 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, No. 8 Carroll Park, Brooklyn, on Saturday, the 28th inst., at 2½ P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

MACKIE.—At Oakwood, near Newburgh, N. Y., on Wednesday morning, Jan. 25, JOSEPH MACKIE, native of Scotland, in the 41st year of his age.

Friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Friday, the 27th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

MARTIN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 24, Mr. BENET MARTIN, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the friends of his sons, Moses J. and Henry C., are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 181 Franklin-av., between Willoughby and De Kalb avs., on Friday, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

NICHOLS.—In London, England, on Mon

FINANCIAL.

PETROLEUM

NEW YORK
AND
PHILADELPHIA
PETROLEUM COMPANY.

PROPERTY IN THE VERY HEART OF THE OIL REGIONS OF VENANGO CO., PENN.

CAPITAL STOCK, 300,000 SHARES.
PAR VALUE $5 PER SHARE.
60,000 shares, or $100,000, reserved for working capital to develop this splendid oil property.

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The great advantage that this Company possesses over many is that all its magnificent Oil Territory has a water-front, being situated on the famous Oil Creek and the Alleghany River. The Coal Lands of the Company are also of the greatest importance, as many works are now idle for the want of fuel, and which will yield large revenues. The Company is now vigorously prosecuting its work, and the very extensive Working Capital of $100,000 is alone a sufficient guarantee that large and regular monthly dividends may be expected at an early day, which will cause the Stock to rapidly rise in value.

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PETROLEUM

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND BALTIMORE CONSOLIDATED
PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY.
CAPITAL, $1,500,000, DIVIDED INTO 300,000 SHARES,
PAR VALUE, $5.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $1 PER SHARE.
NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT OR CALL ON THE SUBSCRIBERS, AS 50,000 SHARES ARE RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

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OFFICES:
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No. 147 BALTIMORE-ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

The company is organized under the laws of the State of New-York. The principal office is No. 71 Broadway, with branch offices in Philadelphia and Baltimore, for the convenience of subscribers, where the certificates of stock will be issued to sebscribers without delay. The property, embracing upward of 635 acres, has been selected with great care during the last three years, by those of the directors who have been constantly operating on Oil Creek, and throughout the entire Oil region of Pennsylvania, as well as Western Virginia, and was not selected to sell, but for the purpose of developmeot and producing oil, having now some ten wells under contract, and being bored with vigor, besides those already completed and producing, making in all 13 wells now on the property. Every acre of this Company's property is bottom, and the best of boring land, much of it on Oil Creek, Cherry Run, Cherry Tree Creek, Walnut Bend, Alleghany River, and other streams where the lands are being developed with good success and prospects of a very large product of oil.
OFFICE IN NEW-YORK, where Prospectus, Maps and every information can be obtained.
No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

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PETROLEUM COMPANY.

CAPITAL, $500,000.
100,000 SHARES AT $5 PER SHARE.
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WILLIAM A. FOWLER, Treasurer.
CHAS. P. WILLIAMS, 2d, Secretary.
CHARLES LOWREY, Counselor,
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WM. H. WALLACE, Esq., No. 121 Washington-st., New-York.
ANDREW CARRIGAN, Esq., President of the Emigrant Savings Bank, Chambers-st., N. Y.
WILLIAM A. FOWLER, Esq., No. 74 Broadway, N. Y.
EDWARD R. JONES, Esq., corner Broome and Lewis sts., N. Y.
EDWARD F. PATCHEN, Esq., (Messrs. T. Koitcham & Co.,) No. 68 Wall-st., N. Y.
CHARLES LOWREY, Esq., Montague-st., Brooklyn.
A. C. BURKE, M. D., No. 142 Union-st., Brooklyn.
WILLIAM M. LITTLE, Esq., (of Wyckoff & Little,) Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.
The property of this company consists of 182 acres of good boring territory, in FEE SIMPLE, situate in the heart of the Oil Region, in Venango County, Pennsylvania, together with leases in wells, which are now producing a net product of nearly FORTY BARRELS PER DAY, which at the present price of $12 per barrel, is $480 per day, or over $14,000 per month, which gives over TWO AND A-HALF PER CENT. ON THE CAPITAL STOCK, and when the wells, which are now going down, are completed, the production of oil to the company will be LARGELY INCREASED.
It also owns the ANTIRA WORKING INTEREST in two wells which are being bored, with every indication of being fine producing wells.
It also owns an interest in nine wells, now being sunk, which, when completed, will largely increase its revenue.
The trustees are determined to make it rank among the best petroleum companies yet formed.
The subscription books, for a limited number of shares, are now open at the offices of Messrs. T. Ketcham & Co., No. 68 Wall-st.; Wm. H. Wallace, Esq., No. 131 Washington-st.; Wm. A. Fowler, Esq., No. 74 Broadway; E. R. Jones, Esq., City Mills, corner Broome and Lewis sts., in the City of New-York; and Messrs. Wyckoff & Little, Montague-st., near Court; D. K. Ducker, Esq., No. 38 Fulton-st.; D. B. Powell, No. 77 Myrtle-av., in the City of Brooklyn, or of either of the Trustees.

THE COUPONS OF THE RICHMOND COUNTY BONDS will be paid at the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, No. 52 Wall-st., when due. P. S. WANDEL, County Treasurer.

MANGAM, JENKINS & CO.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, MERCANTILE PAPER, STOCKS, BONDS, &c.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.
U. S. 10-40 Bonds. U. S. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. 6s of '81 Bonds. U. S. 7 3-10ds Treasury Notes.
U. S Certificates of Indebtedness bought and sold at market rates.
Stocks and other securities bought and sold at Brokers' Board on commission.

RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS
of every description not usually sold at the stock exchanges,
FARM MORTGAGE BONDS.
Issue Aid LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE, MILWAUKEE AND HORICON, RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD, &c., WISCONSIN COUNTY AND TOWN BONDS,
Wanted by
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 45 Pine-st.

NOTICE.—THE EAST RIVER BANK WILL ORganize as soon as practicable as a National Bank, with the capital increased to $800,000.
Having a surplus of over 40 per cent., a dividend in stock of 25 per cent. will be made to present shareholders: the remainder of the surplus will be participated in by the increased stock.
The subscription book is now open at the bank, No. 660 Broadway.
By order of the board.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of this association will be held at their book, No. 6 Nassau-st., on the 14th day of February next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said bank. C. N. JORDAN, Cashier.
Dated New-York, Jan. 20, 1865.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1865.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will take place at the Banking Room, No. 44 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 6th of February, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

OFFICE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 76 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1865.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, Feb. 6, 1865. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST.
New-York, 26th January, 1865.
THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1865, FROM the Bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, and the Chicago and North Western Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that day on presentation at this office. JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, DUBUQUE, Iowa, Jan. 11, 1865.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Co. will be held at the office of the Company in Dubuque, Iowa, on MONDAY, Feb. 13, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing four directors for the term of two years. LOUIS BOIBOT, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 1, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

SPECIAL PETROLEUM NOTICE.

"LITTLE KANAWHA
AND
ELK RIVER
PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY,"
OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Geologists and practical men unite in their belief, and to report, "that the property of this company—62,960 acres of land, in fee—is in the very centre of the West Virginia OH Region—has numerous oil and gas springs along the banks of its principal streams, (one of which vies with the famous Burning Spring itself,) and is surrounded by properties on avery side that are unmistakable in their oil-bearing character.
The subscription for its purchase is now being made at the office of the undersigned. It contains the names of many of our prominent capitalists and business men, is already far advanced, and will be closed at an early day.
Prof. Richardson's very able and interesting report on the property, with circular attached, containing the conditions of the subscription, and any additional information, can be obtained at this office.
JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and give the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.
☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

REMOVAL.
THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have removed to No. 156 Broadway, between Liberty-st. and Maiden-lane.

HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
NO. 44 PINE STREET,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
BUY AND SELL
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 6s. OF '81 BONDS,
U. S. 10-40 BONDS,
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. DEBT CERTIFICATES,
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
And every form of United States Securities.
We have always on hand a large assortment of Certificates of Indebtedness, due in every month of the year, which we offer at rates that pay more interest than the late dates at Board quotations.

E. J. MESSENGER.
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s, OF 1881,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS,
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

WILLIAM C. GILMAN,
NO. 6 PINE-ST.,
BUYS AND SELLS
MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE SCRIP.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS OF 1881.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 10-40 BONDS.
ONE YEAR CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS.

NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN USUAL COMMISSION ALLOWED.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS COLLECTED OR PURCHASED.

JOHN B. MURRAY,
NO. 11 BROAD-ST., NEAR WALL,
DEALER IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

OIL AND COAL LANDS.
Several tracts in Braxton County, West Virginia, for sale by the subscriber.
TITLES WARRANTED. Apply Nos. 8 and 10 Wall-st., Room No. 41, between 11 and 2 o'clock.
E. HECKSCHER.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."
All denominations on hand ready for delivery. Three-eighths commission allowed.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES purchased and for sale.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 18 WILLIAM-ST.,
New-York, Jan. 12, 1865.
TO THE GUARANTEED STOCKHOLDERS.—A Dividend of Five Per Cent., less Government tax, will be paid to the holders of Guaranteed Stock, at this office, on the 1st day of February next.
In order to reconcile conflicting interests in dispute growing out of a claim made by a portion of the guaranteed stockholders for back dividends, this company has consented, as a compromise, to accept of a proposition made by parties owning and representing a large majority of the guaranteed stock, (and by parties who have heretofore brought suits for back dividends against this company, which suits are now, on this settlement, withdrawn. The company deems it but just to offer the same terms of settlement to the remaining stockholders as have been accorded to the majority above-named, viz.
In addition to the Five Per Cent. Cash Dividend, payable on the 1st day of February next, this company is ready to issue to the guaranteed stockholders common stock at par to the extent of 30 per cent. of the guaranteed stock held by them, in full payment of all claims for dividends and interest accruing prior to February 1, 1863, indorsing such payment upon the face of the guaranteed stock certificates. All common stock so issued prior to the closing of the common stock books on the 14th of February prox., will be entitled to the Three and a half Per Cent. Dividend on common stock, payable March 1, 1865. HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 240 BROADWAY,
New-York, Jan. 10, 1865.
AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, the following persons were elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year:

J. T. Sanger,	Albert G. Lee,
E. L. Fancher,	N. K. Rosenfeld,
John Elliott,	Charles G. Barrett,
Lewis Einstein,	Edwin F. Knowlton,
John Falconer,	Jacob B. Dater,
Henry I. Baker,	Daniel L. Ross.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, Danial L. Ross was unanimously re-elected President.
JOHN H. STOUT, Cashier.

PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE,
No. 73 Broadway, corner Rector-st.
NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK Exchange for dealings in Petroleum stocks, located in the Empire Buildings, No. 73 Broadway, corner of Rector-st., will open for business on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1. I wish the officers of the various Petroleum Companies of this and other States to furnish me, as promptly as practicable, prospectuses showing their organizations, in order that a full list of stocks may be compared. I am now ready to furnish subscribers with their tickets of admission and to receive additional subscribers. The annual subscription to this Exchange is twenty-five ($25) dollars. W. L. JACKSON, Secretary.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY,
New-York, Oct. 28, 1864.
TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 25, 1865.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15, 1865, in accordance with amended by-law. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 4 until Feb. 16.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 18 WILLIAM-ST.,
New-York, Jan. 12, 1865.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS FOR THE guaranteed stock of this company will be closed on the 17th inst., and reopened on the 2d day of February next. The transfer books for the common stock of this company will be closed on the 14th day of February, and reopened on the 2d day of March next.
D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JAFFRAY & SON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1865.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at this office on MONDAY, Feb. 6, 1865.
Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.
SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

THE
COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL STOCK.....$1,000,000
Divided into 200,000 Shares, at $5 per share.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE,
TO 60,000 SHARES ONLY, $2 50 PER SHARE.
STOCK ISSUED FULL PAID.
$50,000 CASH APPROPRIATED AS A WORKING CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT,	VICE-PRESIDENT.
ISAIAH LUKENS.	WM. M. STEWART.
TREASURER.	SECRETARY,
WM. D. SMITH.	E. J. HARRISON.

DIRECTORS,
ISAIAH LUKENS. ROBERT SMITH,
W. D. SMITH, EDWD. F. CUSHMAN,
W. M. STEWART.

OFFICES—NO. 42 PINE-STREET, NEW-YORK, AND NOS. 23 AND 24 WASHINGTON BUILDINGS, (274 South Third-street, below Walnut,) PHILADELPHIA.

The intrinsic value of their territory is greater than that of any other oil company now before the public, with the same amount of capital.
THERE WILL BE BUT SIXTY THOUSAND SHARES of the capital stock sold at the subscription price, $2 50 per share, *and not a single share above that number will be sold at any price whatever*, until the territory is developed. This the Secretary will indorse on the back of each receipt for stock if desired.
A competent Superintendent is rapidly developing the property; he has two engines on the ground, two wells already started, and three more will be in operation as soon as the engines are completed.
There is a valuable saw-mill on the Cotter Farm, and timber on the whole of the territory sufficient to give a profit of $200 per day for twenty years, or $40 *daily for ten years*. There is also a large amount of coal on the two square miles in Forrest County. The timber and the coal will give to the company a handsome dividend, independent of the oil.
The market value of the territory owned by the company has increased to such an extent that it is at present worth
THREE QUARTERS OF A MILLION OF DOLLARS.
The amount of capital that will be raised by the sale of the
60,000 SHARES
will be only
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.
Were the company to sell out either one of their properties at the present time, it would realize more than double the amount they will obtain by sale of the above number of shares. No better evidence of the stability of the company, or of the value of their stock as an investment, can be offered.
The Directors invite all who desire investing in oil stocks to call at their offices and examine prospectus, drawings, &c., where they cannot fail to be satisfied that the
COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY
ranks among those companies that will stand when all others fail, and that it is on such a basis that stockholders cannot fail to realize a handsome profit aside from the question of oil altogether.
The books for subscription will be open for a short time longer at the offices of the company.

OFFICE OF THE
METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
New-York, Jan. 10, 1865.
STATEMENT OF THE BUSINESS AND CONDITION OF THE COMPANY ON THE 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1864.

Unearned Premiums, Jan. 1, 1864		$147,139 88
Premiums received in 1864, as follows:		
On Marine Risks	$493,313 46	
On Fire Risks	437,235 94	930,548 50
Total premiums		$1,097,688 30
Premiums marked off as earned from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1864	$778,026 34	
Less Return Premiums	56,460 56	
Net Earned Premiums		$721,565 78
Losses paid during the year:		
On Marine Risks	$170,856 54	
On Fire Risks	206,468 63	
Total Losses	$377,125 17	
Reserved for Losses Unadjusted	20,636 18	
Expenses, Reinsurance Commission and Taxes, (less interest received,)	198,293 12	$596,043 47
Net profits		$125,522 31
The capital of said company actually paid up in cash is		$300,000 00
The surplus on the first day of January, 1865		458,321 84
Total amount of capital and surplus		$758,321 84
ASSETS JANUARY 1st, 1865.		
Amount of cash on hand and in Bank	$106,741 19	
Amount of cash in hands of Agents and in course of transmission	41,746 56	
Amount of U. S. and N. Y. City Stocks and Bonds	187,029 50	
Amount of Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien of record on Unincumbered Real Estate	185,550 00	
Amount of Loans on Collateral, payable on demand	92,375 00	
Amount of other Miscellaneous Items	20,500 00	
Amount due for Premiums on Policies issued at office	19,187 77	
Amount of Bills Receivable for Premiums on Marine Risks	91,455 70	
Interest due and accrued, but not yet payable	13,756 12	$758,321 84

The Board of Directors have this day resolved to pay a dividend of
SIX PER CENT.
on the outstanding Certificates of Profits, to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, the 20th of February next; also a dividend of
TEN PER CENT.
on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable in cash on demand; also a dividend of
FIFTY PER CENT.,
in scrip, on the net earned Participating Premiums of the company for the year 1864, for which Certificates will be issued on and after the 20th day of March next.

DIRECTORS:

JAS LORIMER GRAHAM,	DANIEL PARISH,
ROBT. M. C. GRAHAM,	DUDLEY B. FULLER,
EDW. A. STANSBURY,	HENRY V. BUTLER,
JOSEPH B. VARNUM,	GILBERT L. BEEKMAN,
BOWES R. McILVAINE,	CHARLES P. KIRKLAND,
FREDK. H. WOLCOTT,	JOS. B. VARNUM, JR.,
WILLIAM K. STRONG,	WATSON E. CASE,
JOHN C. HENDERSON,	LORRAIN FREEMAN,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,	EDWARD MACOMBER,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	J. L. GRAHAM, Jr.,
PASCHAL W. TURNEY,	S. D. BRADFORD, Jr.,
FRANKLIN H. DELANO,	GEO. W. HATCH.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
ROBERT M. C. GRAHAM, Vice-President.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, 2d Vice-President.
JOAN C. GOODRIDGE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
New-York, Jan. 24, 1865.
THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1864:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec 31, 1864		$7,558,437 26
Premiums on Policies not marked off Jan. 1, 1864		2,407,334 61
Total amount of Marine Premiums		$9,965,771 86
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.		
Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec. 31, 1864		$7,964,359 14
Losses paid during the same period	$3,316,625 67	
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	1,313,299 63	
The company has the following Assets:		
United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks		$4,974,718 00
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise		2,187,950 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages		143,760 00
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the company, estimated at		120,812 89
Premium notes and bills receivable		2,876,018 99
United States Gold Coin		541,899 63
Cash in Bank		288,432 91
Total amount of assets		$11,133,859 42

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 7th of February next.
After reserving three and one half million dollars of profit, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1863 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 7th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled.
A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1864, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 4th of April next.
The profits of the company, ascertained from July 1, 1842, to Jan. 1, 1864, for which certificates were issued, amount to | $15,861,020
Additional from Jan. 1, 1864, to Jan. 1, 1865 | 2,740,600
Total profits for 22½ years | $19,691,620
The certificates unredeemed to 1863 have been redeemed by cash | 12,663,730
Net earnings remaining with the company on Jan. 1, 1865 | $7,027,290
By order of the board.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Acting Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	William Sturgis, Jr.,
Charles Dennis,	Henry K. Bogert,
W. H. H. Moore,	William E. Dodge,
Henry Coit,	Daunis Perkins,
William C. Pickersgill,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,
Lewis Curtis,	J. Henry Borsy,
Charles H. Russell,	Cornelius Grinnell,
Lowell Holbrook,	C. A. Hand,
R. Warren Weston,	Watts Sherman,
Royal Phelps,	R. J. Howland,
Caleb Barstow,	Benjamin Babcock,
A. P. Pillot,	Fletcher Westray,
Daniel S. Miller,	Robt. B. Minturn, Jr.,
Joshua J. Henry,	Gordon W. Burnham,
George G. Hobson,	Frederick Chauncey,
David Lane,	James Low,
James Brice,	Charles H. Marshall.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.

FINANCIAL.

THE
EMPIRE CITY OIL COMPANY.
CAPITAL.....$400,000
100,000 SHARES.....PAR VALUE $4 EACH
OFFICE, NO. 69 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
The subscription book will positively close on or about the 8th day of February, 1865.
A limited number of shares can be had at the
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2 PER SHARE.
BOARD OF TRUSTEES:
ISAAC C. BARKER, Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.
SAMUEL BARTON, Cashier Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.
N. B. LABAU, No. 69 Wall-st.
WILLIAM B. ALLEN, Allaire Works.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, No. 130 Broadway.
JEREMIAH SIMONSON, Greenpoint.
H. M. KINNE, Kinne & Karver, No. 17 Broad-st.
J. VAN ORDEN, East River Bank.
SMITH BARKER, Jr., No. 5 Bowling-green.
OFFICERS:
N. B. LABAU, President.
W. H. HUBBARD, Secretary.
SMITH BARKER, Jr., Treasurer.
BANKS & ANDERSON, Attorneys.
This company have EIGHT WELLS and two Oil Refineries now in operation. A large cash capital has been provided for in the organization of the company, which, with the improvements already existing, insure permanent success. Prospectus, with full particulars, can be had at the office of the company, No. 69 Wall-st.
Agents to receive subscriptions:
Messrs. GARSTIN & MINTON, No. 3 Broad-st.
N. T. HUBBARD, No. 27 Front-st.
KINNE & KARVER, No. 17 Broad-st.

GREAT FLOWING WELL FOR SALE.
AN ENTIRELY NEW WELL, ON THE BUCHANAN FARM ON OHERRY RUN, one-eighth of a mile from the Rouseville Hotel, struck two days since. Commenced flowing 25 barrels per day, and has steadily increased to 35 barrels, with a continual daily increase. The well lies in the flat of Cherry Run. There is every reasonable belief that this will prove one of the greatest wells in the entire oil region. The lease is on fourteen rods square. Another well going down, and room for three more. For full particulars inquire of ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 52 William-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 1 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, 26th February, 1865.
THE COUPONS DUE 1ST FEBRUARY, 1866, on the bonds issued by the company, will be paid upon presentation at this office on or after that date. JAMES WARING, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1865.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Driggs' Patent Piano Company, of the City of New-York, will be held at the warerooms, No. 3 Union-square, on the first TUESDAY (the 7th day) of February next, at 7½ o'clock P. M., for the election of Trustees, and such other business as may come before them. A punctual attendance is particularly requested. JOHN COLVILL, Secretary.

TEXAS INDEMNITY FIVE PER CENT. Bonds of 1865.
Holders of Irregular Bonds will please communicate with
LOCKWOOD & CO.,
No. 22 William-st.

EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANNUAL ELECtion for fifteen Directors, and three Inspectors of Election of the East River Bank, will be held on TUESDAY, the 7th day of February, 1865, at their banking house, No. 680 Broadway. Pool open from 2 to 3 P. M.
W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

THE CIRCULATING NOTES OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK, at Hoboken, N. J., are redeemed in New-York, at par, at the banking house of H. J. Messenger, No. 139 Broadway.
MORRIS K. CRANE, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

THE FOLLOWING DIVIDENDS FOR December, have been declared payable Jan. 31, to shareholders of record Jan 21, 1865:

BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY,
Ninth Dividend.....One Dollar per Share

CHASE GOLD COMPANY,
Fourth Dividend.....One Dollar per Share

McKINLEY OIL COMPANY,
Sixth Dividend.....Three per Cent.

FOUNTAIN PETROLEUM COMPANY.
Second Dividend.....One per Cent.

Transfer Books will be closed from Jan. 21 to Feb. 1.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer,
No. 81 John-st., New-York.

ELEVENTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 1 PINE-ST., JAN. 26, 1865.
The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent, payable (free of Government tax) on the 1st day of February, 1865.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE, NO. 135 BROADWAY.
New-York, Jan. 21, 1865.

CASH CAPITAL	$2,000,000 00
ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1865	3,765,503 42
LIABILITIES	77,901 52

A Dividend of Eight Per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared payable on demand.
JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
REMOVED TO 158 BROADWAY, JAN. 25, 1865.
CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000
SURPLUS.....98,000
DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. free from Government tax, payable Feb. 1, 1865.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 156 BROADWAY.
A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per (5) Cent. has been declared payable on and after the 9th inst., free of Government tax.
J. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1865.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.
No. 167 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a Dividend from the earnings of the road for six months, ending 31st December ultimo, of Three and One Half Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock.
Also, a dividend of Four Per Cent. on the Common Capital Stock.
Both payable less the Government tax of Five Per Cent. at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of February next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.
The transfer books of the Preferred and Common Stock will be closed on the afternoon of MONDAY, the 16th inst., and be reopened on the 2d of February.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
ROOM No. 20, 3d FLOOR, New-York, Jan 26, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED the following-named dividends as issued for six months ending 22d January inst., and payable less Government tax 5 per cent. to stockholders of record 28th January, as follows: 4 per cent. on First Preferred stock on the 16th February next; and 3½ per cent. on the Second Preferred stock by the 1st June next.
CONVERSION OF MORTGAGE BONDS INTO FIRST PREFERRED STOCK WILL BE MADE FROM 10TH TO 20TH FEBRUARY, BOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE. G. E. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTORERS' BANK,
New-York, Jan. 24, 1865.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent., (free from Government tax,) has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after Wednesday, 1st day of February next.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
By order of the board.
N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
New-York, Jan. 12, 1865.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books will remain closed until the 30th Jan. inst.
By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 16, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have declared a Dividend of Seven per cent., payable Feb. 1 next, free of Government tax. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 21st inst. until Feb. 2. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1864.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, it was resolved that a dividend of five per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, be paid on the first day of February next, to the holders of full-paid shares of this Company, registered the 20th day of January next, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 20th day of January, and opened on the 3d day of February.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE OHIO PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 4 BROA

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,224 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	(afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	Afloat)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANOE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Feb. 1.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....March 1.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	.....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan,
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
VIRGINIA—Lewis.....Saturday, Feb. 4.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday Jan. 28.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Feb. 4.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Feb. 18.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Feb. 25.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, March 4.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, March 18
DAY STAR.....Building.....

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,

From Pier 45 North River, 91 Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.

The *Morning Star* is 1,035 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 25.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 1.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 8.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 15.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 25.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 1.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless Bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

THROUGH BILLS LADING TO ST LOUIS AND ALL POINTS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, VIA NEW-ORLEANS.

THE ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS,
JOHN J. ROE, President,

is now ready to contract and give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for shipments as above.

This Company now owns some twenty first-class steamers running between New-Orleans, St. Louis, and Louisville, and are now arranging connections between New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and New-Orleans.

One of their steamers will leave New-Orleans daily, and by judicious arrangements they are enabled to offer inducements to shippers in lower rates and quick dispatch. Average time of transit, eighteen days.

J. EAGER, Agent,
No. 41 Broad-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail steamship GEO. CROMWELL,
E. E. VARIAN, Commander,

Will leave pier No. 9, North River, on Saturday, January 28, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with state-room, $50, including subsistence, $75.

For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 56 West-st.

The FUNG SHUEY will follow on Feb. 4.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN STEERAGE RATES.

The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River

Feb. 3.....NORTH STAR.....Slocum.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN AGE.)
Feb. 13.....COSTA RICA.....Tinklepaugh.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
Feb. 23.....OCEAN QUEEN.....Weir.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 28
GLASGOW.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 4
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....31
First Cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40
First Cabin to Hamburg.....90 | Steerage to Hamburg.....37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Jan 30, and MONDAY, Feb. 27.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....$50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

Passengers must be on board by 2 o'clock.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP EAGLE,

Capt. ADAMS.

Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb 1, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 20 Broadway.

The new and splendid steamship COLUMBIA, Barton, Master, will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on Feb. 8.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 176 Broadway, N.Y.

25 PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES—10, 12 and 15-horse power. Ready for delivery soon.
C. POTTER, Jr.,
No. 10 Sornee-st.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.—STEAM ENGINES and boilers, stationary and portable, of all sizes. Also, several marine boilers, in perfect order. Apply to P. CASSIDY, Nos. 4 to 10 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, near New Chambers st. Ferry.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE—OF 75 horse-power, 16 inch cylinder, 3½ feet stroke. It is a beam engine, of handsome style, and suitable for stationary engine or steamboat. It is in complete running order. Apply to C. S. HUBBARD, Sec., New-Haven, Conn.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY FOR SALE—Containing about 2,500 volumes, in good order, for immediate use. Apply to DAVID G. FRANCIS, No. 506 Broadway.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS, on Canal-st., near Broadway. P. J. INSLEE, No. 202 Walker-st.

DENTISTRY.

DR. VAN VLECK'S NEWLY-INVENTED continuous gum teeth at No. 47 Bond-st., elicit general admiration. The wonder is, how he can insert teeth for $20, fully equal to $50 sets elsewhere.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the nitrous oxide, and no charge is made for extracting teeth if pain is caused. Come to headquarters. The best teeth inserted. No. 19 Cooper Institute.

RAILROADS

ARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

From foot Murray-st., daily at 3½ P. M., connecting with trains for Highlands, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Manchester, &c.

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.

Fare $2. Excursion tickets $3—good for three days.

Steamer JESSE HOYT leaves Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, daily, (excepting Sundays,) at 8 A. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with express trains for Philadelphia, Tuckerton, Barnegat, Tom's River, &c.

Returning leave Vine-st. Ferry, Philadelphia, at 11½ A. M.

☞ Travelers from the city of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line—the state of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

PERTH AMBOY AND WOODBRIDGE RAILROAD.

From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:00 P. M.

Leave Perth Amboy—7:10, 9:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.

Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10 and 6:20 P. M.

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 21, 1865.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

TH. F. SWEETSER, General Superintendent.
J. C. CALHOUN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD

Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Dec. 5, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:40, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. All trains leave Chambers-st 30 minutes earlier than 30th-st. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st. Through freight train daily.

J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 1 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M. 3, 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations. (ex cept Hampstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

Nov. 1, 1864.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE,
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."

The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS,
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 19 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage in time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

H. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains north and east from New-Haven 11 P. M.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

15,000 SUBSTITUTES WANTED FOR THE ARMY,

IN PLACE OF THE FOLLOWING CLASSES OF CITIZENS:

FIRST—For citizens enrolled and liable to draft.

SECOND—For citizens not liable ie draft, because of unfitness, or non-liability from age or other causes.

TO SUBSTITUTES.

The following advantages are offered for the enlistment of Substitutes:

BOUNTY, DEPOSITED BY PERSONS REQUIRING SUBSTITUTES, CASH DOWN,

For One Year	$200
For Two Years	400
For Three Years	591

PREMIUM, CASH DOWN.

For One Year Man	$20
For Two Years' Man	11
For Three Years' Man	50

TO THOSE DESIRING SUBSTITUTES.

Inasmuch as the authority exists for the enlistment of Substitutes for such persons as may desire to be relieved from any apprehensions of a future Draft, as also for such citizens as are not liable to Draft, because of unfitness non-liability from age or other causes, THE COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE have resolved in addition to their business of raising Recruits, to enlist such substitutes as may be desired.

Those desiring Substitutes may deposit with the Committee the whole of either of the following sums:

For One Year	$225
For Two Years	450
For Three Years	650

No portion of the money paid for Substitutes will be paid from the County funds.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor,
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
WM. M. TWEED, Supervisor, Com. on Volunteering.

ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

Rooms of Committee on Volunteering, City Hall Park, corner Broadway and Chambers-st. Nov. 1, 1864.

CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 18 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1865.

I will purchase in open market all horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables on 36th-st., near 10th-av., until further notice, as follows:

Cavalry horses, 5 to 10 years old, 15 to 16 hands high.

Artillery horses, 6 to 10 years old, 15½ hands high, and over 1,100 pounds, and dark color.

Price for cavalry horses, $165. Price for artillery horses, $180. Payable in such funds as may be furnished by the Government.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and A. Q. M.

VOLUNTEERS WANTED FOR THE TOWN of Morrisania, Westchester County.

A number of three-years' volunteers wanted to fill the quota of the town of Morrisania.

Town Bounty	$500
Government Bounty	300
Each volunteer receives	$800

Apply to WM. CAULDWELL, Supervisor.
Office *Sunday Mercury*, No. 113 Fulton-st., N. Y.

CAVALRY.—FIFTY GOOD MEN ARE WANTED for the regular cavalry. $800 bounty and $75 hand money, or $875 to men presenting themselves. Apply at the Regular Recruiting rendezvous, No. 18 State-st. This is the only rendezvous in the city where men can be taken for cavalry service.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

FRANKLIN, the greatest of modern philosophers, remarked that

"A PENNY SAVED IS A PENNY EARNED."

Instead of destroying your waste paper, preserve it and receive its equivalent in cash, which we will pay for; old newspapers of every description, whole or torn; old pamphlets of all kinds, old circulars, handbills, tickets, cards, catalogues, and old scrap-paper, in all its varieties, in quantities large or small. Also, old writing-paper and school-books, old blank-books, ledgers, etc., of any size, it matters not how much they may be written on or mutilated.

STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,

NO. 25 ANN-ST.
NO. 25 ANN-ST.
NO. 25 ANN-ST.
NO. 25 ANN-ST.

A SONG FOR THE MILLION.

Philosophers and learned people say
That nothing in the world can be destroyed—
That all existing at the present day
Hereafter can be usefully employed.
And this is true in fact as well as rhymes.
For papers, although old and out of date—
The *Journal of Commerce, Herald, Tribune, Times*—
We buy by hundreds at a liberal rate.

Thousands of volumes, although torn and old,
And books, once blank, with writing covered o'er,
At Ann-street, twenty-five, can now be sold
For cash by millions, be they less or more.
Then "Waste not trifles," let your motto be.
Collect your books and papers, every size;
Give us a call, and you will quickly see
The price we give for what we advertise.

STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
NO. 25 ANN-STREET.

READ THE FOLLOWING RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE PRESS:

TO CAREFUL HOUSEKEEPERS.—The attention of housekeepers and others who have rags, old papers, and magazines stowed away in attics or closets has probably been attracted by the poetical advertisements of Stockwell & Emerson, which has occupied a whole column of our paper for several days. It may not be generally known that every pound of old paper and rags sold by families not only puts money in their own purses, but reduces the price at paper. For this reason it is good economy to preserve the shreds of rags and all paper stock, and dispose of them. The price now paid for this material is probably higher than it will be a month hence; for the tendency of the market appears to be downward. The firm named is one of the most enterprising in the trade. It was established about eighteen years ago in a basement down town, working upon a very small capital; but every year has required a larger space for the business which the energy of the partners has built up: and there are now branches in Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago, while one of the members of the firm is at present in Europe to establish other connections there.—*Evening Post.*

SAVE YOUR OLD NEWSPAPERS—Stockwell & Emerson No. 25 Ann-st., will buy them at the highest prices.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune.*

THE LAST SENSATION.—One day last week we published the advertisement of a man in want of rubbish. This advertisement made one column in our paper, and cost the advertisers, Messrs. Stockwell & Emerson, $150. It was a rather loud call for old books, blank-books, newspapers and manuscripts—in short, for everything that is or can be paper. Nine cents per pound were offered for this old stuff.

That column has created a great sensation in society and out of it. It has filled the quietest households with the spirit of speculation and uproar. No greater excitement was created in Bagdad by the announcement that a certain merchant desired to take old lamps in exchange for new ones. Every old garret in town is suddenly found to teem with valuables, and our staid matrons are as eager as gold-hunters in Eldorado or Wall-st. All old wardrobes, closets, garrets, pantries, cupboards, drawers, trunks and pin-cushions are ransacked and purged ruthlessly, and, since the truth must be told, even the book shelves are not spared. Yes, within the past seven days more than fifty per cent. of the bookcases have been weeded. They have been freed of all Patent Office reports, and similar tomes classed as "Pub. Doc.;" infinite travels have come to an untimely end, and the excellence of voluminous authors has been much in question. It has been called debated whether or no Bancroft's History was worth more than seven cents a pound. And if this price continues, we tremble for Appleton's Cyclopedia—it is so very heavy. We have heard that an immense number of tragedies have finally found a purchaser, and that countless authors have gotten innumerable novelists their hands. Bohemia has begun to pay its board, and is radiant.

At the door of a certain savant, recently deceased, three hundred dollars were paid for two tons of old paper—memoranda and scrape. Perhaps, like the transaction of the Bagdad merchant, it is a project to get hold of the projects, plans and ideas of some lately-departed genius.

We hope that this excitement may continue, and go through the whole country as it has gone through this city. It should will bring out an immense amount of the material whereof paper is made, and will be of great public benefit, in bringing down the price of that necessary article.—*New-York Herald.*

Let the readers of our paper follow the suggestion of Messrs. Stockwell & Emerson, whose advertisement appears in another column. By so doing, many will discover a new source of income, and it will tend to bring down that high-priced article, paper.—*New-York Independent.*

TAKEN IN REFUSE PAPER.—By reference to a column advertisement on the fourth page of the *Express*, it will be seen that Messrs. Stockwell & Emerson, No. 25 Ann-st., offer great inducements to citizens to bring to their establishment their refuse paper, old books, pamphlets, etc. This firm was established some ten or twelve years since, with a limited capital, but has grown, according to all accounts, to be one of the largest in the United States. They have branch houses in Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago; and one of the partners, Mr. Emerson, is now on his way to Europe to establish connections there. Save your waste paper. It is worth hundreds of thousands of dollars.—*New-York Express.*

A MARKET FOR CONFEDERATE BONDS.—Mr. Davis and Mr. Memminger will be rejoiced to learn that there is at last a market open for the certificates of what the Charleston *Mercury* used to call "this most advantageous loan." Persons going along our streets may remark a handbill prominently posted up on dead-walls, with the following promise—the like of which the rebels have not probably seen anywhere in the Southern States:

"Cash paid for Confederate Bonds! No 25 Ann-st."

If, however, the astonished reader looks a little further, he will find another announcement:

"Cash paid for old noozepapurs and pamflets, No. 25 Ann-st."

No. 25 Ann-st. is, in fact, the place of business of a purchaser of waste paper; and if Mr. Davis wants to sell his bonds, he can find a ready market for them there, at their just value, as waste paper.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

MATERIAL FOR PAPER.—Old newspapers, pamphlets, and whatever paper you have hitherto wasted, you may send to No. 25 Ann-st., where Stockwell & Emerson buy it, as they tell you in a long advertisement to-day.—*N. Y. Observer.*

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.—Messrs. Stockwell & Emerson paper dealers, No. 25 Ann-st, have made returns to the Internal Revenue Department, of receipts to the amount of some $65,000. Pretty good for one year's sales of old papers. They commenced in a small way, and now they have a large establishment, and bid fair to take their stand among the millionaires of the land. They saw an immense amount of wealth thrown away or burnt up, and thus destroyed when it could be, if properly husbanded, made a source of income to individuals, a profitable business to themselves, and a saving to the nation generally; and forthwith they set to work through the press, to urge upon the people the great economy that could be practiced in the saving of old newspapers, and the scraps of paper to be found in every household, and in public and private offices, while at the same time, they proclaimed their readiness to purchase all such savings at very high prices. The consequence has been that hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of property has been annually saved to the nation, by which the people have been made the richer, while they have built up for themselves a lucrative business of which they might well be proud.—*Police Gazette.*

In one establishment, Stockwell & Emerson, of No. 25 Ann-st., over one ton and a half of newspapers and pamphlets is purchased daily, at from eight to ten cents per pound. These are sent in bundles of eight hundred pounds to the mills in Massachusetts and other places, to be remanufactured. In the bags may be seen a curious and heterogeneous mass of documents—all tumble jumble—all writings indicating that extraordinary search commodity in these latter days—brains. One canvass receptacle contained, for instance, chirographic and printed works, among them the "Life of St. James," "Sermons against the Small-pox," "Diogenes' Courtship," "Calvin a Murderer," "Adventures of Larry O'Gaff," &c. Here is a strange mixture, created by the advanced price of paper. Old volumes of New-York papers, which committed certain feditors to measures they now denounce, also appeared in the bag and the dealers put them at the bottom, as if ashamed of the transformation which time had effected in such ancient scribes.

The dealers, with Goth-like impunity, divest the books thus sold to them, of their covers. How a connoisseur's heart would ache to see Sallust on the Praises of Hell, in their earliest dress, appearing in the mere nakedness of its red and black title—with its clasped parchment case on a heap of rubbish, formed of scraps of posters and other materials, which a dozen of women are busily assorting for the mills. Yet such is the sight which is hourly presented at the establishments of the paper-dealer. The mills and the editors lack paper—and the tomes, which are preserved in successive generations with fanatical fondness, must reappear — undimmed and unmarked by the records of the past, or the thoughts and fancies of other ages, in order to enable us to print the battles, murders, outrages, &c., of our day. We advise, therefore, all who have a quantity of old paper on hand, to take it to Messrs. Stockwell and Emerson's now, as they will get a better price for it now than in ordinary times, when the supply of printing-paper is abundant.—*N. Y. Express.*

LOOK OUT for Your Old Paper.—We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Stockwell & Emerson. They offer the highest prices for old newspapers, pamphlets, and all kinds of waste-paper. This is good news to those who want to realize on their increasing stock of books and papers. Paper is pretty high just now, and old paper is worth a good price.—*Brooklyn Daily Times.*

CAUTION TO ONE AND ALL.

BRING YOUR WASTE-PAPER DIRECT TO NO. 25 ANN-ST., ONE DOOR FROM THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF NASSAU-ST. LET NO SWINDLING RUNNERS STOP YOU ON YOUR WAY. WE HAVE NO RUNNERS, AND STEAL NO MAN'S TRADE. WE ADVERTISE OUR BUSINESS THOROUGHLY, AND BUT ASK A CONSIDERATE PUBLIC TO APPRECIATE OUR EXERTIONS AND GIVE US THE BENEFIT OF THEM. "A WORD TO THE WISE" IS SUFFICIENT.

STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
FRIDAY,
Third time in two years, Boncicault's celebrated five-act comedy,
THE IRISH HEIRESS.

SATURDAY—Lovell's attractive play, "The Wife's Secret." MONDAY—First time here, Howard Payne's fine comic drama, "Charles the Second," and the capital petit comedy of "Uncle John." TUESDAY—"The Irish Heiress." It is respectfully announced that

MR. CHARLES WALCOT, Sen.,

who is on the eve of departure for Europe, will perform in this theatre for one night only.

THE FAREWELL APPEARANCE

of this distinguished comedian will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, FEB 1, on which occasion will be acted, first time this season, Sterling Coyne's popular comedy,

EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.

A NEW DRAMA

Of powerful interest and effects, is in active preparation.

Doors open at 7½; Overture at 7¾.

HELLER'S SALLE DIABOLIQUE.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GREAT SUCCESS
of the
NEW PROGRAMME
and
HELLER'S PECULIAR METHOD
of
TEACHING EVERYBODY
how to be a conjuror,
SEVEN ILLUSIONS,
TWO MARVELS,
THREE PIANO-FORTE SOLOS,
THREE LESSONS IN MAGIC,
every evening and at the Matinees.
Doors open at 7½. Begin at 8.
Office open daily from 9 till 4.
Matinees on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 P. M.

HOPE'S PAINTING OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

This great work, now on exhibition at No. 625 Broadway, and noticed in the TIMES of the 24th, is, we understand, shortly to be removed to Washington. The artist is receiving many flattering testimonials as to its high merits, from only one of which we append a brief extract:

The scene was grand enough to be made the subject of such a truly historical picture. It is probably the only occasion where so many men and so much material of war were congregated on such a small and yet favorable place, for a perfect view of the whole from a single point of observation, sufficiently near to give the details in a painting with such accuracy.

I recollect meeting you when you were making the sketch, and am gratified that your labors have had such a good result. Very truly yours, &c.,

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major-General of Regulars.

To Capt. J. HOPE.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT

TO GUSTAVE DE SPIESS,
On FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 27,
At Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway,
Assisted by the following eminent artists:
Miss C. A. FLINT, Mr. AUGUSTUS VIVIAN GEARY,
Mr. J. N. PATTISON, Mr. BERGNER,
Mr. ESEN.
Conductors.....Mr. James Maeder and Mr. Meerbach.
Tickets $1. Concert commences at 8 o'clock.

GRAND EXHIBITION OF THE CREATION AND DELUGE,

at Everett Hall, Broadway. Entrance on 34th-st., this evening. Tickets 25 cents; Children 15 cents.

Doors open at 7 o'clock.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 52 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call on DR. WARD, this special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 52 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

CAUTION.—CHLORODYNE—IN CHANCERY.—It was clearly proved before Vice Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood, by affidavits from eminent hospital physicians in London, that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—*See Times*, Jan. 12, 1864. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, which is affirmed by medical testimonials to be the most efficacious medicine ever discovered for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spasms, Rheumatism, &c. No home should be without it. J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., London, sole manufacturer. Observe particularly, none genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Stamp. Agent, New-York, Mr. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his convenient-ly-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genito-urinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.—DR. HARRISON adopts this method of informing the ladies that he devotes his practice especially to the treatment of female diseases, such as pains in the back and loins, leucorrhœa, (or whites,) painful menstruation, cessation of menses, or change of life, etc. All irregularities and obstructions of the menses, from whatever cause, totally removed in a few hours without danger or pain. Ladies thus afflicted, who may visit this city, will find it to their interest to consult Dr. Harrison, as one interview is quite sufficient, and they will not be detained. Dr. Harrison's infallible female monthly regulator, sold by all druggists of the United States and Canada; price $5. Office No. 24 East 4th-st., between Broadway and Bowery, New-York City.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and 162 Chambers-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions: address Box 2,359 N. Y. P. O.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness

INVESTIGATION OF THE CITY DEPARTMENTS.

The Alleged Frauds in the City Inspector's Office.

INTERESTING DEVELOPMENTS PROMISED.

The committee appointed by the State Senate, on the 10th inst., consisting of Messrs MUNGER, WHITE and HUMPHREY, to investigate the affairs of the various departments of the city government, and also the past proceedings of the Board of Supervisors, began its sessions yesterday in the grand jury room, No. 41 Chambers-street.

The committee assembled at noon, Judge WHITING appeared as coensel for the citizens association, to prosecute charges of alleged fraud in the city inspector's department.

Mayor GUNTHER was present, having been served with a notice on Wednesday to appear before the committee, with a copy of his communication to the Common Council, suspending from office Inspector BOOLE, with a copy of his reasons for such suspension.

Mayor GUNTHER left a copy of his communication of suspension with the committee. He said he had suspended the City Inspector with the advice of counsel. His examination was deferred to a future day.

As some of the departments were represented, the committee took a recess until 2 o'clock. The chairman said he would notify the heads of the departments to be present in the afternoon.

At 2 o'clock the committee resumed its examinations. Among those present were City Inspector Boole, Street Commissioner Cornell, Supervisor Tweed, Surrogate Tucker, John McKeon, James R. Whiting and R. B. Roosevelt.

Senator MUNGER inquired whether the examination of the City Inspector's department would occupy the entire day.

Judge WHITING replied that it would. It was the only department in the examination of which he would appear. Other gentlemen would conduct the examination of other cases.

The chairman asked if any one was present to represent the City Inspector.

Mr. BOOLE replied that he appeared for himself. He said that if there were any specific charges against him he would like to have copies of them, so as to consult his counsel. Heretofore, at all examinations before the Governor and others, he had always been furnished with copies of the charges against him.

The chairman said the committee had been raised by the Senate to investigate certain departments. No specific charges had been made, and it was not useful in such cases to file charges. The committee would proceed to investigate the City Inspector's Department.

Mr. BOOLE asked if he could appear with counsel. Permission was granted.

Mr. BOOLE said that he would endeavor to secure the attendance of Mr. GRAHAM. He had received a note to be present at the meeting, but did not suppose he would have to act that afternoon.

Judge WHITING said that it would save time, in their effort to learn whether there was any well founded ground of complaint against his department, if Mr. BOOLE would let the committee have the payrolls from the Thirteenth to the Twenty-second Wards, on which the ash-cartmen were paid.

Mr. BOOLE said the committee could have any papers in his office, but he did not deem them out to everybody. They were his official receipts. He offered to produce them on his return.

In a short time Mr. BOOLE returned, in company with Mr. GRAHAM. The latter said he was present to represent the City Inspector. He inquired whether there were any charges against Mr. BOOLE.

Judge WHITING replied that there were not, but that the investigation would be conducted under the resolution of the Senate. He proposed to offer testimony in reference to the City Inspector's Department.

Mr. GRAHAM objected to a protracted trial. He said the subject should be conducted in a summary way by the committee. If the course proposed by Judge WHITING were adopted, an investigation of the City Inspector's Department would occupy a week. If any flagrant abuses existed in that department, they would be apperent to the committee on a personal investigation, without bringing to their aid the arguments and ingenuity of counsel. Mr. BOOLE's department could be examined in a few moments. If Mr. BOOLE was to have a trial, the counsel said the committee should inform him for what he is to be tried, and evidence should be confined to those charges. Mr. GRAHAM said Mr. BOOLE would place everything at the disposal of the committee, and courted an inquiry. He protested, however, to a regular trial. The first point for the committee to decide was whether counsel were to appear on either side. He claimed that the committee was only vested with power to make a personal investigation.

Judge McKEON asked the privilege of addressing the committee. He said he had been retained to assist in the investigation of certain departments. The committee had been sent to New-York by the Legislature to see if there was anything wrong in the departments, with power to send for persons and papers. The committee was to see how certain departments were conducted; what was their revenue and what their expenses. The first thing was to send for the officers themselves, and secure explanations of the workings of the departments. Judge McKEON said he thanked God the inquiry had been ordered. When he was a member of the Legislature the City Government cost only $500,000; now it costs fourteen or fifteen millions.

Judge WHITING said that he, in common with every taxpayer in the city, would be involved in common ruin in a few years, unless something was done. He spoke of the enormous expenses of the city, and said that we had made a debt of thirty-two millions, and asked if the people were to bear this burthen, and then have their mouths shut. The city has spent thirteen millions of dollars for soldiers, hundreds of thousands of which, the counsel said, had gone into the pockets of profligates. The power of the City Government has gone into the hands of the repectous, who are squandering the people's money. For a good Government, Judge WHITING said the people were willing to spend their money; but they were not when they knew three or four millions were abstracted each year. He meant to show that the Mayor was not shielded when he was doing his duty in suspending Mr. BOOLE, when he sent his communication to the Common Council.

Judge WHITING gave an account of the partial investigation of the City Inspector's Department by a committee of the Board of Aldermen, when it was decided it had no authority. Complaints against Mr. BOOLE were then made to the Governor, who came to this city to investigate them. He found Mr. BOOLE sick, and abandoned the matter.

The counsel said his object was to furnish the committee with such facts as would enable them properly to legislate for the city of New-York. He said that within a few months FRANCIS A. PALMER had obtained judgments against the city for between seven and eight hundred thousand dollars, a large amount of which had gone to pay men who have never done any work, and to others who have done work which persons have offered to do for nothing. Judge WHITING also asserted that offices had been sold in the City Inspector's department for $150 and $200, and when Mr. BOOLE's attention was called to it, he did nothing to remedy or regulate it.

The speaker said a simple investigation of Mr. BOOLE's office would prove nothing, as he had vouchers for all moneys expended. He wanted to show that money was paid for work that never was done.

Mr. GRAHAM replied to Mr. WHITING. He said the committee had not come to inquire whether laws had been violated, but whether they are the best that can be made. The committee was not to act as a grand jury or police magistrates, to inquire whether the laws were enforced. It was to enable the Legislature to judge whether the departments were governed by as good laws as could be passed. How could it avail the committee to show that Mr. BOOLE is a faithless officer? The committee was not supposed to have come down to aid the Citizens' Association in tracking out delinquent officers. Mr. GRAHAM said that counsel should not be allowed to appear except in defence of an official charged with a violation of office.

In giving the decision of the committee as to the manner in which the investigation was to be conducted, Senator MUNGER said the question was one on which they had spent much time. He felt that the Legislature had left the whole matter with the committee. If they conducted the investigation in person, without counsel to make charges, or to appear for the heads of departments, the whole labor would devolve upon the committee, and it would take more time for them to become conversant with the departments than would be consumed in the entire investigation.

Another plan proposed was to make an examination upon specific charges against departments. That course was objectionable for several reasons. It would make the investigation apparently criminal. The committee did not come down with any bias nor feeling that any official was delinquent. Specific charges in advance might also defeat the object of the investigation.

Senator MUNGER continued that the committee had decided that the proper way to make the investigation was through the aid of such counsel as might appear. Any persons desiring to make explanations could do so through counsel. Through others, the committee would make a thorough an investigation as though they should step into the departments and make it themselves. They did not require specific charges, but would keep the examination within the proper limits, and make it as brief as was consistent with the proper discharge of their duty. Hearsay testimony would be excluded, but the evidence of parties in good faith would be taken. If Mr. BOOLE desired to make any explanation, he could do so. If, by an examination of the departments, any persons should be inculpated, that would be an incidental matter.

Mr. BOOLE was requested to place in the hands of the committee the pay-rolls of the Fifteenth and Twenty-second Wards, inclusive, on which ashcartmen were paid, and which contain the alleged frauds.

The committee then adjourned, to meet at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

THE COMING DRAFT.

Excitement in the City—Denunciation of the Provost-Marshal-General.

The city was somewhat excited yesterday on the subject of the draft, and justly so, as far as the action of the Provost-Marshal-General is concerned. The incomprehensible arithmetic of Gen. FRY is based upon a system entirely new to the learned, and offers to meteorologicians a problem worthy of profound study. As yet it is *pons asinorum*, over which only its author has passed. When the new draft was ordered Gen. FRY, by some equally intricate calculations, announced that the quota of the County of New-York was fixed at 4,400. This was divided by him among the sub-districts in the proper ratio, and efforts were made to fill this quota before the expiration of the day of grace. It was officially communicated to the Provost-Marshals of the Eighth and Ninth Districts, that the quota of their Districts had been filled under all calls, and that no men would be required from them under the present order. Elated by the triumphant result of their labors, the Assistant Provost-Marshal of the Eighth District trotted out a small field-piece and fired a salute in Madison-square, to let the world know that the Eighth District was out of the draft. Now, we refer to this merely as an instance to show how much injustice the vacillation of Gen. FRY will work. The quota now demanded from the Eighth District, is 3,348, and, lulled into security by the first order, no exertions have been made to fill it; while forty working days have passed, and but twenty days remain in which to get the men. The denunciations of Gen. FRY throughout the city, yesterday, were not confined to any party—they were universal. Such a policy, unstable, shifting, and passing all understanding, breeds more opposition to the conscription act than a mere enforcement of its provisions, carried out in a just and equitable manner, would ever cause. Men knowing what is before them, can prepare to meet the contingencies of a draft. They can set their homes in order, and make up their minds to go themselves or send a substitute to represent them; but with such a senseless shifting of chances, none but the exempts can form any settled plans.

In connection with this the County Volunteer Committee have done much more harm than good. By holding out delusive hopes of saving the whole city from draft, they have deterred thousands from coming forward and providing substitutes. As long as there was a chance of escape through the disinterment of forgotten credits, individuals would do nothing, and parties able to buy a substitute at any time, prefer holding off, in the hope that some expedient may prevent the draft. The County Volunteer Committee have also made a mistake in their war upon the substitute brokers. They seem to be a necessary evil in the recruiting business. They have ways and means of getting men that the committee might make available. They now number in this city between four and five hundred, and each of them manages to secure three or four men a week, yet not one of them will take a man to the Volunteer Committee. As a reason for not doing so, they say "Mr. BLUNT treats them as if they were dogs, and tries to 'beat' them out of the $50 bond-money." Other localities profit by the state of affairs, and get the men that should and might be credited to this county. With decent treatment and proper encouragement, the substitute brokers would enlist one hundred men a day, instead of taking them to other places, as they can and will do, in spite of the law. We hope that Gen. FRY will either correct his arithmetic, or satisfy us of the justice of his method of apportioning the quota, for as the matter now stands, there is great dissatisfaction, not so much from opposition to the draft, as from what is considered a palpable injustice. We hope that the County Committee will make every exertion to get men, and use every means in their power to fill the quota, even at the expense of a little politeness to substitute brokers or others who bring men to enlist.

THE QUOTA OF KINGS COUNTY.

The quota of Kings County, under the call of December for 300,000 troops, has been definitely fixed, and the proper authorities have been notified of the fact. The number of men required in the

Second District is	3,172
Third District	1,741
Making a total of	4,913

These figures include all the credits for naval enlistments and years of service. The quota assigned to the county before the deductions were made was 7,605, the present figures showing a reduction of 2,692.

The Second Congressional District comprises the Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Nineteenth Wards, of Brooklyn, and the five country towns. The number enrolled is 22,084.

The Third District comprises the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth Wards of Brooklyn. Number enrolled 19,154.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 26, 1865.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	130	100	N. Y. Cen.	b10 105⅜
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81..C b5	109¾	100	do.	s10 104⅜
500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.		150	do.	105
	Small	107¾	200	do.	s10 104½
23,000	do.	107⅞	100	do.	s10 104¾
1,500	do...new iss.	108	100	do.	105¾
7,000	do...new iss.	107⅞	100	do.	s15 105
28,000	U. S. 6s, 10-40s C.	108⅞	146	Erie Railway	69¾
22,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer.	97⅜	1600	do.	69
5,000	Ohio 6s, '81	103	600	do.	69⅛
25,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	56	500	do.	s1d 68⅞
4,000	Mo. State 6s	64	200	do.	b10 69
1,000	Cal. St, 7s	156	108	Erie R. Pref.	90
10,000	O. & Miss. C.	27¾	50	Alt. & Terre H.	40
3,000	Hnd. E. 2d M.	145	50	Alt. & T. H Pref.	65
6,000	Hariem 1st M.	102	300	Hudson R. R.	99
11,000	C. & N. W. S. F. B	102	150	do.	99¼
2,000	Lake S. & M. 1st.	106	200	do.	99⅜
2,000	M. & F. Du C. 1st.	107⅜	300	do.	b5 99⅜
1,000	Cl. & To. S. F. B.	104	100	do.	s10 99
1,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	100	100	do.	b30 100
8,000	do.	99	100	Mich. Cen. R.	106
1,000	Det. M. & Tol. 1st.	98	400	M. S. & N. I.	64¾
10,000	Am. Gold	s30 202¼	300	do.	64⅛
20	Merchants' Ex. Bk.	98	400	do.	b10 64⅛
10	do.	97⅜	200	do.	64⅛
18	Ocean Bank	95	300	Ill. Cen. R.	s30 114
5	Hanover Bank	106	50	do.	115
5	Fourth Nat. Bank	100	200	do.	114⅜
100	Canton Co.	30⅛	300	do.	114⅜
30	Del. & Hnd. C. Co	157	300	do.	s10 114¾
200	Cum. Coal Pr.	43¼	700	Clev. & P.	ex-div 79⅝
500	do.	43¾	100	Chi. & N. W.	33
500	do.	44	100	do.	33¼
100	do.	b10 44	400	do.	33⅜
500	do.	43¾	200	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	63
100	Am. Coal Co.	79	200	do.	62¾
100	Quick. Min.	96	100	Clev. & Tol.	s30 118
100	do.	95¾	500	do.	c 118
100	do.	95⅜	200	do.	c 118⅛
100	Mar. Min. Co.	8¼	300	do.	s3 116
250	do.	9	200	Chi. & R. I. R.	s10 97
500	do.	8⅞	100	do.	97¾
300	Wyom. V. Coal	46	250	do.	97⅝
50	Pac. M. S. C.	b30 284	575	P., Ft. W. & C.	93
50	Reading R.	105⅛	100	do.	97¾
400	do.	104⅜	400	do.	97⅞
200	do.	104¾	300	do.	s10 97½
100	do.	105			

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	109¾	400	Erie Railway	70¼
20,000	do.	109⅞	100	do.	70⅛
12,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s .C	108	1000	Hnd. Riv. R.	103
5,000	U. S. 6s, 10-40s. C	108⅞	100	do.	102¾
3,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer.	97⅞	20	M. S. & N. I.	65
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..R.	107⅝	500	do.	64⅜
10,000	Ohio 6s, M. C.	27¾	100	Ill. Cen. R.	115⅛
200	Cum. Coal Pref.	44¾	100	Clev. & Pitts.	80
100	do.	s10 44⅜	100	Chic. & N. W.	33⅜
100	do.	44⅛	500	do.	33⅜
200	Quick. M. Co.	96	200	do.	33⅜
400	Mar. Min. Co.	9	400	C. & N. W. Pr.	63¾
300	do.	8⅞	500	Cleve. & Tol.	113
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	106⅜	300	Chi. & R. I. R.	83¾
100	do.	s10 106⅜	50	P., Ft. W. & C.	93
200	do.	106⅜	100	do.	92⅝
400	do.	107	100	do.	b15 93

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer.	28	100	Hudson Riv. R.	100⅜
1000	Erie R.	x-d b5 70⅜	700	Clev. & Tol. R.	114
300	do.	s3 70⅜	200	Chi. & R. I. R.	s3 92
500	do.	70⅜	100	do.	92¼
400	do.	70⅝	100	do.	c 92¼
200	do.	70⅞	100	do.	s3 92¼
300	do.	s3 70⅞	200	Chi. & N. W.	c 33⅜
100	do.	b30 71	100	do.	33⅜
100	M. S. & N. I. R.	65	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	93
100	do.	b3 65	108	Mar. Min. Co.	8¾
200	do.	s30 64⅜	500	do.	s3 9⅝

EVENING EXCHANGE.

$140,000	Am. Gold	207¼	200	Ill. Cen.	115
10,000	do.	s3 207⅛	1300	Cleve. & Pitts.	80⅜
40,000	do.	207⅜	400	do.	b3 80⅜
10,000	do.	s2 207⅞	200	do.	b5 80⅜
100	N. Y. Cen.	108	108	Chic. & R. I.	93½
200	do.	108⅛	100	do.	s10 93⅜
200	do.	108⅜	800	Chi. & N. W.	34
100	do.	s3 108⅜	400	C. & N. W. Pr.	64
200	Hnd. Riv. R.	103	100	do.	s10 64
100	do.	102½	500	do.	b3 64⅛
200	Reading R.	105⅜	200	do.	64⅛
400	Erie Railway	71⅛	100	do.	s10 64⅜
3500	do.	s3 71⅛	100	do.	64½
300	do.	71⅜	200	P., Ft. W. & C.	s3 93¾
500	do.	s4 71½	100	Cum. Coal Co.	b10 45
100	do.	71⅜	300	do.	44¾
500	do.	s16 71⅝	400	do.	44⅜
900	M. S. & N. I.	64	100	Quick. M. Co.	96½
500	do.	b3 65	300	Mar. M. Co.	s30 9¼

Stocks and Gold strong on the call, and continued so after. Gold sold as high as 207¾ after call.

THURSDAY, Jan. 26—P. M.

The Internal Revenue Act of June, 1864, taxes the Deposits and Circulation of the Banks at given rates per annum. The term Circulation is made to include all Notes, Bills and Certified Checks representing the payment of Money on demand. This is the Federal construction of the terms Deposits and Circulation. The State Banking Laws of New-York, chapter 250, Acts of 1853, require our City Banks to advertise every Tuesday morning the daily average amount of their Loans, *Deposits* and Circulation for the preceding week. These advertisements are a record for twelve years past. They represent the gross Deposits of each day, including all outstanding Checks and Drafts, whether certified or otherwise, held among the City Banks themselves, upon each other, and exchanged the following morning at the Clearing House. When these exchanges, or their daily average, are deducted from the *gross* Deposits, every Monday afternoon, the public are favored, from that establishment, with a report of the *net* Deposits held by each bank. The advertisements of the banks of the *gross*, and the statement from the Clearing House of the *net* balances held for Deposittors, go to the public together, on every Tuesday morning, in the official paper of the Bank Department at Albany. This is the State or local practice. The banks, in returning their Deposits for taxation to the Federal authorities, return, not the amount officially advertised as Deposits by themselves, in gross, but the amount made up after their certified and other tokens drawn against these Deposits are taken off at the Clearing House. The difference is clearly held by the Federal Act, so far as it is certified or acknowledged as good, as so much Circulation, and subject to tax accordingly. This difference, at present, is about one hundred millions of dollars. It has averaged, since the Revenue Act of last June, about ninety-five millions of dollars, rather over than under. And upon this difference (or so much as certified,) the Banks are now required to pay the same tax as though they had circulated or employed to pay on presentation, in place of certifying checks upon them a corresponding amount of Bank Notes. The tax is deemed onerous by the Banks, and in the sense that these Checks are circulated, for convenience, as mere tokens among themselves, to be settled the following morning. But the law is plain and its language emphatic. It is not likely to be repealed. There is one way of diminishing its burden, entirely consistent with the law, and agreeable to the Government. The Banks can pay the tax upon their average Deposits as officially advertised every week by themselves. There is another way by which they can reduce these advertised Deposits from $90,000,000 to $100,000,000 by making their clearances or exchanges in the Afternoon or in the Evening, after Bank hours, and before the "State of the Bank" for the day is made up, which arrangement would imply that all Checks drawn upon them are actually paid the same day. Whether this implication would be accepted as satisfactory by the Federal Revenue Department or not we are unable to say, but until the question is tried the Banks have no legal right to advertise under the State Laws, one statement of their Deposits and return under the Federal Laws another and widely different statement.

A third way of getting rid of the tax complained of, and at the same time of a vast amount of unprofitable and oftentimes anxious trouble, occurs to us, through a change in the method of doing business and making settlements on the Stock Exchange, where Brokers create a large share of the daily aggregate Check certifications at Bank. This might be done by a Stock Exchange Clearing-house, or by fixing, for each prominent or active Stock dealt in, certain days of settlement or "account," say twice a month, to which all contracts, other than for cash, should be made to run and terminate, as on the London Exchange.

Meanwhile we see no occasion to charge upon the Internal Revenue Department a purpose to "embarrass commerce" or to commit an "outrage" by exacting a compliance with the tax either upon Bank Deposits or Bank Circulation. Our evening cotemporary who works himself into a fever on this subject, is equally hostile to raising adequate taxes upon a reasonable amount of Foreign Imports to defray the Gold Interest upon our Public Debt. Commerce is held to be embarrassed because advalorems and free trade have been abandoned, while an "outrage" is held to be committed by paying light but cheerful taxes upon what our people are able to consume of Foreign Goods, in place of cheap taxes, or none at all upon what they are willing to do without.

The market for Money continued easy. The demand for Government Stocks further improved, and there was a good deal done at the counters of the Money Brokers on Wall-street, as well as at the Stock Board. The prices were better then yesterday for 6s of 1881, and 10-40 years 5 ₩ cent. Bonds, and about steady for the 5-20s. The Gold Room was rather free from excitement, the range of sales between 204 and 205½ ₩ cent. The Street was comparatively free from military and political rumors.

The Railways, which were partially depressed after the close of the Second Board yesterday, and again at the Evening Exchange, were steadier at the early Board to-day, and decidedly firm at the Second Board. The "corner" made on Toledo Stock on Wednesday was relieved by cash settlements, after which the Stock returned to 113 ₩ cent., as against 125@127 ₩ cent. There was a good request for Illinois Central, supposed for transmission to England. The New-York Roads were also in favor at Second Board.

At 3 o'clock the following quotations were made. There was no Public Board, owing to the funeral of one of their members. Gold 206¼:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 6s, 1881	109¼	109¾	Pittsburgh	79⅜	80⅜
U. S. 5-20's	108	108	Northwest	33	33⅛
T. Certificates	97⅛	97⅜	N. West Pref.	62⅛	63¼
N. Y. Central	106	107⅛	Rock Island	92	93¼
Erie	69¼	70⅛	Fort Wayne	83	83
Hudson	100⅜	102¾	Cum'land Coal	48	44⅜
Reading	105	106	Quicksilver	9⅜	9⅝
Mich. Southern	64	64⅜	Mariposa	10	9
Illinois Cen.	113⅜	115⅜	Ohio & M. Certs	28	27¾

The First National Bank received to-day $214,700 for the Popular 7-30 ₩ cent. Loan.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	112	American Exc.	122
Mercnents'	114	Chatham	108
America	135	Bank of the Republic	107
City	179	Bank of N. Amer.	107⅜
Fulton	165	Hanover	105
Nettional	110	Irving	105
Merchants' Exchange	97⅜	Market	105
Commerce	111	Corn Exchange	110
Mech's' Ba'g. Asso.	101⅜	Commonwealth	102
Ocean	94	Fourth National	99

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	102	Al. & T. H. 2ds, Income	75
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '67	100	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	102
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	115	Lack. & W. Bds	105
Erie 1st mort. '68	103	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	75
Erie 7s, 3d mort. '83	110	Mil. & P. du Ch. 1sts	107
Erie 7s, 3d mort. '83	110	Cbi. & R. I. 1st mort	103
Hnd. R. 7s, 2d m. s. f. '85	105	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	103
Harlem 1st m., '69-'72	102	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	108
Harlem 2ds, '68	97	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	89
Mich. Cen. New 1sts '82, 110		Clev. & Pitts. 2ds, x In.	100
Chi., S. & Q., S ₩ c. 1st	112	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	75
Mich. S. 2ds, 7 ₩ c.	90	Cbi. & Alt. 1sts	100
N. Ind. Goshen L., '68	98	Ohio & Miss 1sts	82½
M. S. & N. I. S. F. d 7 ₩ c.	101	Peninsular R. R. B.	70
Pacific R. 7s, g. by Mo.	55		

The Gebhard Fire Insurance Company have declared a dividend of five ₩ cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 1st of February.

The Broadway Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent. free from Government tax, payable February 1.

Special sale of Stocks yesterday by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & Co.

Shares.		Each.
561	Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	$100 125
100	N. Y. Warehouse & Security Co	100 135
$5,000	Mich. Cen. 8 ₩ cent S. F. C. B., '82, Interest April and October	1,000 117
2,425	G. W. Insurance Scrip of '61	95
28,000	G. W. Insurance Scrip of '64	90¾
200	Manhattan Gas Light Co.	100 180 to 191
105	American Telegraph Co.	100 125
200	W. R. R. Co.	50
10	Metropolitan Gas Light Co.	100 121¾

Sales of Real Estate—Jan. 24.

BY MESSRS. MULLER, WILKINS & CO.

House and lot No. 252 South-street, exteeding through to Water-street, lot 24x160. $21,000; house and lot No. 7 Thomas-street, lot 25x50, $9,400; house and lot No. 19 Rector-street, lot 25x45, $9,000; house and lot No. 10 Caroline-street, lot 28.9x80, $7,000; house and lot No. 20 Clarke-street, lot 20x90, $4,100; one lot southeast corner Tenth-avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth-street, 24.11x100, $690; one lot adjoining on Tenth-avenue, 25x100, $460; two lots adjoining on Tenth-avenue, each 25x100, $455 each; one lot southwest corner One Hundred and Forty-fifth-street and Bloomingdale Road, $360; two lots adjoining on One Hundred and Forty-fifth-street, each $360; four lots adjoining, each $470

BY R. A. SHANAN—JAN. 26.

House and lot No. 420 Seventh-avenue, 19x61, $4,025.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, United States Treasury Agent, No. 140 Broadway, will allow ¾ per cent. discount to all subscribers to the United States Seven-Thirty Treasury Notes, and deliver them, express paid, in any amount, immediately upon the receipt of current funds or certified city checks.

It will also issue Deposite Receipts similar to those issued by the English and Provincial banks, payable on demand, and bearing four per cent. interest, if not presented within fifteen days from date. Parties are invited to open accounts with this bank, and will be courteously and liberally dealt with.

SAMUEL C. THOMPSON, President.
JAMES CURPHEY, Cashier.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL, $5,000,000.
FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York.

This bank has ready for sale (allowing the commission to purchasers) U. S. 7 3-10 Notes, which at maturity are convertible into a six per cent. gold-bearing loan; collects warrants, certificates, maturing loans and drafts, and attends to all financial business with Government. Parties wishing to avoid the delay and inconvenience of direct correspondence with the departments, are invited to apply at this bank.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
A. LANE, Asst. Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 26, 1865.

Receipts of Produce since our last include 38 bbls. Ashes, 2,073 bbls. Flour, 600 bushels Wheat, 152 bbls. and 1,200 bags Corn Meal, 3,010 bushels Corn, 5,405 bushels Oats, 2,781 packages Provisions, and 218 bbls. Whisky.

APPLES—Sales 500 bbls. Dried, at 14c.@14½c. ₩ lb.

ASHES—Have been inactive, at $11 25@$11 50 for Pots, and $12 50 for Pearls ₩ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales 4,000 lbs. Western Yellow, at 65c. ₩ lb.

COFFEE—Has been in more demand, and irregular; 13,500 bags Rio were sold on private terms.

COTTON—Has been in moderate request, and quoted somewhat firmer. Strict Middling, 85c. ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been sparingly sought after at about previous prices. Sales since our last amount to 7,500 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $9 25@$9 50; poor to choice Extra State at $9 40@$9 80 chiefly at $9 45@$9 65, and very inferior at $9 25@$9 30; Round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $10 50@$10 85, the latter an extreme, ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western | $9 25 @$9 50
Extra State | 9 40 @ 9 80
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. | 9 50 @12 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands | 10 50 @10 85
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands | 10 90 @12 25
Extra Genesee | 9 85 @12 25
Poor to choice Extra Missouri | 9 90 @14 25

Southern Flour is in limited demand at former prices. Sales since our last 800 bbls., at $10 30@$11 65 for poor to good, and $11 65@$14 50 for good to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is quiet; sales 450 bbls. Extra, at $9 55@$11 75 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive, including fine and superfine at $7 75@$9 ₩ bbl. Sales 100 bbls. Corn Meal rules quiet, at $7 75@$7 85 for Jersey, and $8 90@$9 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quoted heavy and again cheaper, to-day. Sales have been continued to 20,000 bushels, including Amber (Winter) Western at $2 35, and Chicago Spring at $2 10 ₩ bushel. Rye and Barley have been inactive. Of Barley Malt, 14,000 bushels were reported sold at $2 18 ₩ bushel; and of Beans, 500 bbls. at $3@$3 10, and $3 50@$3 60 for medium and marrow, respectively. Corn is dull and drooping; sales 4,200 bushels, including Mixed Western at $1 86@$1 87, and Jersey Yellow at $1 77 ₩ bushel. Oats are in pretty fair request at irregular prices. We quote Western at $1 03½@$1 05; State, $1 03; Jersey, $1 01@$1 02; Canada, $1@$1 01 ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River has been in moderate demand at $1 65@$1 70 for shipping, and $1 75@$1 85 for smell lots for city use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New are in more request at 25c.@50c. for poor to choice, according to quality, ₩ lb.

HIDES—Have been inactive, but held firmly.

LEATHER—Has attracted more attention at uniform prices.

NAVAL STORES—Continue quiet, including Spirits Turpentine, at $1 90@$2 ₩ gallon; Resin, at $20@$33 ₩ 280 lbs.; Tar, domestic and foreign, at $4@$8 50 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Continue inactive and unsettled, including Crude Whale at $1 55@$1 60; Crude Sperm at $2 25; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 75; Unbleached Sperm at $2 45@$2 50; Linseed at $1 58@$1 60; No. 1 Lard at $2 18@$2 25 ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in fair demand, at 45c. for Crude; 63¾c.@64c. for Refined in bond, and 83c.@84c. for do. free, ₩ gallon. Sales 2 800 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active and quite unsettled. Sales since our last 6,900 bbls., in lots, at $37 25@$38 50, closing at $37 50 cash, for New Mess; $35 75@$37, closing at $36 50 for 1863-4 Mess; $34 75@$35 50 for New Prime Mess; $35 50 for Thin Mess; $30 25@$31 for New Prime, ₩ bbl. Sales were also made of 5,990 bbls. New Mess, February and March, seller's and buyer's options, $38@$39; 1,250 obls. Prime Mess, February, $36@$36 25 ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continue in good request at 17c.@18¼c. for Shoulders; 18c.@22c. (the letter rate for cooks bagged) for Hams; sales equal to 450 pkgs. Bacon has been more active at firmer prices, but closes quite heavily. Sales, since our last, 1,100 boxes, including Cumberland Cut for immediate and February delivery, at 19¾c.@20¾c., Long Cut Hams, at 20c.@20¾c., and Short Rio Middles, part deliverable in February, at 20¾c.@21¾c. ₩ lb. Dressed Hogs have been quiet at 15c.@15¾c. for Western and City, ₩ lb. Lard is again rather firmer; sales 1,500 tcs. and bbls. at 15¾c.@23c., the latter an extreme, ₩ lb. Beef is in fair request at $21@$24 for Extra Mess; $19@$22 for New Plain Mess; sales 800 bbls. Tierce Beef is quiet; 100 tcs. Indie sold on private terms. Beef Hams are in fair demand; sales 180 bbls., part at $26@$26 50. Butter is inactive, yet steady, at 43c.@58c. for poor to choice, and 58c.@60c. for fancy State, and 33c.@47c. for Western, ₩ lb. Cheese is also inactive at 14c.@23c. for poor to very choice, ₩ lb.

The week's business in this line Messrs. STARIN & Co. notice thus:

The heavy and continued fall in Gold during the past week, together with the strong prevailing opinion that our military successes would cause a still further decline, have caused an uneasy feeling, and a strong disposition among holders to endeavor to realize. Butter is more firmly held than most other articles of produce, but that has partially shared in the general decline. Our advices from the English market continue to be of a most favorable character, and a large business has been done for that trade, principally for gold or Sterling price ₩ cwt. We note sales of 3,500 firkins at 22c.@24c. ₩ lb. in gold, and 3,000 firkins and tubs at 105@106 Sterling ₩ cwt. in store. Many holders of fine Butter still continue firm in their views, and refuse to make the concessions required by shippers. Fine Butter, for home trade, is yet without material alteration in price, but, under its penicky feeling that has prevailed, prices are irregular, and quotations in currency almost impossible to make with correctness. Our nominal quotations are:

Orange and Sussex Co

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4164. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE PEACE BUBBLE.

RESULT OF MR. BLAIR'S MISSION.

HE ADMITS IT TO BE "A FAILURE."

THE TERMS OF JEFF. DAVIS.

Independence First and an Armistice Next.

SPIRIT OF THE REBEL PRESS ON PEACE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 27.

The peace bubble that has for ten days past floated so brilliantly before the gaze of men, has today come to a sudden collapse. Late last evening FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Sr., returned from Richmond, and brought with him precisely what sensible men expected—that is, just nothing. He brought neither olive branch in his hand, Peace Commissioners under his cloak, nor a treaty in his pocket. His mission, so far as practical results are concerned, is, in fact, as Mr. BLAIR expressed himself to-day, "a total failure."

That JEFF DAVIS desires peace, his own oft-repeated official announcements leave us no room to doubt; but we now know that as condition precedent to any overture looking to this end, he demands, first, that negotiations shall be conducted as between two independent nationalities; and, second, that pending such negotiations an armistice shall be proclaimed.

Neither of these propositions, it need be said, can be acceded to by this Government. To yield either would be, in fact, to surrender the whole issue of the war. There is not the slightest disposition on the part of the Administration to DO either the one or the other.

The dominant tone of the rebel chiefs is substantially indicated in a semi-official utterance published in JEFF. DAVIS' organ, at the very time MR. BLAIR was in Richmond. It is comprised in the distinct alternative, "*independence or subjugation.*" In such an alternative there is no room for hesitation on our part.

Turning aside, therefore, from this dream of peace, which has for a time beguiled so many, the nation soberly addresses itself to the work of war, through a continued vigorous prosecution of which a satisfactory peace can alone be obtained. The rebellion will be ended as most rebellions are ended, *by internal disruption and collapse.* It will leave no treaty in history—no treaty in which the names of "JEFFERSON DAVIS" and "ABRAHAM LINCOLN" will appear as arbitrators of peace.

VERY HOPEFUL DISPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 27.

The following is a special dispatch to the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph:*

[We (New-York TIMES) publish it merely because it is so—not because we believe it. We do not believe it has any foundation whatever, except in the imagination of the person who wrote it.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 27.

It is now definitely known that Mr. BLAIR'S mission to Richmond has been crowned with complete success.

Mr. DAVIS pledged himself to send, immediately, three gentlemen to Washington to confer upon terms of peace.

Mr. DAVIS stated distinctly to Mr. BLAIR that he would conclude peace and return to the Union upon terms that would be perfectly satisfactory to Mr. LINCOLN and Congress.

Mr. BLAIR also had an interview with Gen. LEE, who avowed himself desirous of ending the rebellion by laying down their arms and returning to the Union.

Mr. BLAIR also conversed with a majority of the rebel Congressmen, who represented themselves as in favor of unconditional further hostilities.

There can be no doubt that in a day or two at the furthest commissioners will reach Washington to bring from the repentant rebels renewed allegiance to the Union, the Constitution and the laws.

Mr. BLAIR experienced the kindest of treatment at the hands of the authorities, and reports that since the reduction of Fort Fisher an entire revulsion in public opinion has taken place.

The most extreme advocates of "fighting it out to the bitter end" now admit the hopelessness of their cause.

The probability of an early peace was freely discussed in leading social and political circles in Richmond, and a general feeling of joy and relief resulted from the rapid circulation of the information.

THE REBELS ON PEACE.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 25.

Mr. F. P. BLAIR was still in the city last evening. He arrived here on Saturday evening, dined with the President on Sunday, and has had several interviews with him since. What has transpired during these interviews is positively not known, the President having not even made any communication to his Cabinet on the subject. We must await Mr. BLAIR'S return to the North, and then scan the New-York *Tribune* for the facts. Mr. BLAIR will probably leave by the flag-of-truce boat which goes down the river this morning.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Jan. 25.

The rumors circulated yesterday of an armistice for three months, has its answer in the thunder of the cannon below the city. These rumors of peace and of suspension of hostilities can have no other effect than to raise false hopes in the minds of the people. The shortest way for peace is to prepare vigorously for war. The enemy will never make terms with us until they are convinced we will fight on for all time and achieve our independence. The more we talk about peace the more arrogant they become. Men who are continually whining about peace, but prolong the war, as they well know there can be peace but in two ways, "subjugation or independence."

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 25.

Mr. BLAIR is still in the city. We saw him on the street late yesterday afternoon. It is believed that Mr. BLAIR has been authorized to offer any terms of settlement that could be accepted by the Confederate people. What consultations have taken place between him and President DAVIS, it is presumed, are only known to themselves. The rumor circulated yesterday of an armistice for three months, has its answer in the thunder of cannon below the city. These rumors of peace and of suspension of hostilities can have no other effect than to raise false hopes in the minds of the people. The shortest way for peace is vigorously for war. The enemy will never make terms with us until they are convinced we will fight till we achieve our independence.

The following editorial from the *Whig* is about a fair sample of the disposition of the insurgents to make peace:

"We will take the lowest ground. We will admit, and admit cheerfully, that it is pleasant to be insulted; that nothing can be more agreeable to a man of spirit than to be called a liar, coward, thief, a fool, a brute, a barbarian; We will go further, and say that it is delightful to be bespitted in the face, to have jaws boxed, nose tweaked, ears pulled, eyes gonged, and hair torn out by the roots by handfuls. We will go still further and say it is charming to be knocked down, trampled upon, dragged out and thrown in a ditch to perish. Still better is it to be murdered in cold blood, to be assassinated in bed at the dead hour of night, or to have your throat cut at high noon in a public street, or in any other and more violent way to be deprived of existence. Still better is it to have your cattle, your horses and your negroes stolen, your crops and agricultural implements destroyed, your furniture broken into kindling wood, your books, pictures, and private papers torn into fragments, your beds ripped open, your pickles and preserves emptied on the floor, your clothing, to the last garment, carried away, your plate and jewels purloined, your wives and liquors drank or poured upon the ground, your barns and your mills set on fire, and your own house burned over your head. Best of all is it for you to have your aged parents beaten with the butt of the musket, your wives and daughters violated, and your infants strangled or spitted on a bayonet. We will admit that these things are blessings, but here we pause, for baseness itself can go no farther. Baseness itself would doubt whether these blessings were altogether blessed when bestowed by Yankees upon Southerners. A Feejee cannibal, or the Kaffir, may be regarded as benefactors to the human race, but idiots alone will so regard the Yankee. The most senseless and slavish spirit in the South may consider the Yankee a benefactor, but even such a spirit will not regard it a blessing to pay such a benefactor the cost and charges of subjugating us. It has been no light matter to bring the war to its present pass. The sum total is counted by billions, and yet the work is by no means finished. Every cent of all these billions will have to be paid by the subjugated people. Nothing is more certain than this. The coward who hopes by submission to save his slaves and his land will find, when too late, that his land and his slaves will not begin to pay the price of his submission, for submission is not the seeding of the war, but the beginning of many wars. War with England, war with France, both of which wars will be immediate, with endless wars in future. If we own ourselves whipped before we are whipped, and because we are afraid of being whipped, we will but get a worse whipping, and have to pay for it in the bargain. We had better not be whipped. There is no necessity for it, and no possibility, if we stand up manfully to the fight, and remember that submission to Yankees does not mean the disbanding of our armies and the return to our peaceful homes, *but the march into the snows of Canada and the deadly miasma of Mexico.*"

NEWS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 27.

Full files of Richmond papers to Wednesday, Jan. 25, have been received to-night at the Washington office of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, from which the following intelligence is taken:

FROM CHARLESTON.

From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 25.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Jan. 19.

About midday, all vessels of the fleet raised their flags and fired a salute. There had been unusual activity displayed amongst the fleet to-day and on Morris Island. The number of monitors has increased. There are now eight off Morris Island. Nothing of SHERMAN'S movements.

FROM WILMINGTON.

From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 25.

North Carolina papers bring us some news from Wilmington. The Raleigh *Confederate* says: "We had a conversation yesterday with a gentleman who left Wilmington on Tuesday. He reports that that city was not being evacuated, as rumor had it, but, on the contrary, would be defended, and it was believed successfully. Our troops were strongly intrenched, and determined to resist any advance the enemy might make."

From the Wilmington Carolinian, Jan. 21.

Major VENABLE carried a flag of truce within the enemy's line on yesterday, and returned last night. The details are meagre, as the officer in charge could obtain very little information from the enemy. We are happy to learn, however, that Gen. WHITING and Col. LAMB are both doing well. The relative situation of the forces facing each other remain unchanged since our issue of yesterday. We have made no movement, and the enemy seems content to watch from within his intrenchments. We learn from good authority that the number of gunboats now in the river amount to 17, and are quietly riding at anchor in rear of Fort Fisher. We understand that on Thursday last there was some skirmishing between the left wing of our forces in the neighborhood of Sugar Loaf, and the Yankee infantry, who had made an advance from their intrenched position. During the afternoon, it is reported, while Yankee vessels were engaged shelling woods, their infantry made an attack on CLINOMAN'S brigade, occupying our left, with the evident intention of flanking them, but were repulsed and driven back to their intrenchments. No casualties have as yet been reported, but we learn that several of our men were wounded.

From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 25.

Since the fall of Fort Fisher it is known that the enemy has made no serious demonstration on our works on the upper line of the river. Between Wilmington and the enemy are Fort Anderson and other works. Everything below New-Inlet is held by the enemy, and the mouth of the river effectually closed

THE APPOINTMENT OF GENERAL-IN-CHIEF —JEFF. DAVIS' VIEWS ON THE MATTER.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, RICHMOND, Jan. 18.

Messrs. James F. Johnson, President pro tem. of Virginia Senate, and Hugh W. Sheffey, Speaker of Virginia House of Delegates:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your joint letter of the 17th inst., indorsing a resolution of the General Assembly of Virginia, passed on the 17th inst., and communicated to me in confidence, as directed by the Assembly.

This resolution informs me that, in the opinion of the General Assembly of Virginia, the appointment of Gen. ROBERT E. LEE to the command of all the armies of the Confederate States would promote their efficiency, and operate powerfully to reanimate the spirits of the armies, as well as of the people of the several States, and to inspire increased confidence in the final success of our cause. In your communication you kindly assure me that the General Assembly, with sincere confidence in my patriotic devotion to the welfare of the country, desire to this critical period of our affairs, by such suggestions as occur to them, and by dedication, if need be, of the entire resources of the Commonwealth to common cause, to strengthen my hand and to give success to our struggle for liberty and independence. This assurance is to me the source of the highest gratification, and while conveying to you my thanks for the expression of the confidence of the General Assembly to my sincere devotion to our country and its sacred cause, I must beg permission in return to bear witness to the unscrupulous, unhesitating spirit with which Virginia has, from the moment when she first drew the sword, consecrated the blood of her children and all her material resources for the achievement of the object of our struggles. The opinion expressed by the General Assembly in regard to Gen. R. E. LEE has my full concurrence. Virginia cannot have higher regard for him, or greater confidence in his character and ability, than is entertained by me. When Gen. LEE took command of the Army of Northern Virginia, he was in command of all the armies of the Confederate States by my order of assignment. He continued in this general command as well as in immediate command of the Army of Northern Virginia as long as I could resist the opinion that it was necessary to him to be relieved from one of these two duties. Ready as he has ever shown himself to be to perform any service that I desired him to render to his country, he left it for me to choose between his withdrawal from command of the army in the field, and relieving him of the general command of all the armies of the Confederate States. It was only when satisfied of the necessity that I came to the conclusion to relieve him from the general command, believing that the safety of the capital and the success of our cause depended in a great measure on their retaining him in command in the field—of the Army of Northern Virginia. On several subsequent occasions the desire on my part to enlarge the sphere of Gen. LEE'S usefulness had led to renewed consideration of the subject, and he has always expressed his inability to assume command of other armies than those now confided to him, unless relieved of the immediate command in the field of that now opposed to Gen. GRANT. In conclusion, I assure the General Assembly that whenever it shall be found practicable by Gen. LEE to assume command of all the armies of the Confederate States, without withdrawing him from direct command of the Army of Northern Virginia, I will deem it promotive of the public interests to place him in such command, and will be happy to know that by so doing I am responding to their expressed desires. It will afford me great pleasure to see you, gentlemen, as proposed in your letter, whenever it may be convenient for you to visit me.

I am very respectfully and truly yours.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 25.

We are happy to learn that the President has signed the bill creating a General-in-Chief. That bill is now a law. No appointment has yet been made to fill the new office.

THE CASE OF MR. FOOTE.

In the rebel Congress, on Tuesday last, Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, submitted the following report:

The committee to whom was referred the resolution in reference to the conduct of Hon. HENRY S. FOOTE, member of the House from the State of Tennessee, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report and recommend the adoption of the following preamble and resolutions:

That some weeks since, said HENRY S. FOOTE absented himself from this House without leave; that shortly thereafter he attempted to pass into the enemy's lines, and to the capital of the United States, without permission, which was in violation of law, and in disregard of his duty as a member of this body; that when in the act of leaving our lines to enter those of the enemy, he resigned his seat upon this floor so far as he could then, by writing his resignation and depositing it for transmission to the Speaker of this House, but which, he being afterwards arrested and his purpose defeated, intercepted and withdrew.

Resolved, That HENRY S. FOOTE, in thus attempting to leave the Confederacy, under such circumstances and in the manner above stated, whatever may have been his motive, has been guilty of conduct incompatible with his duty and station as a Member of the Congress of the Confederate States, and that he therefore is hereby expelled from this House as a member thereof.

(Signed,) JOHN B. CLARK.

James Chrisman, S. A. Miller, N. D. Simpson, W. D. Holden, A. M. Branch.

Mr. CLARK spoke at some length in support of the above report, and quoted from KENT and other authorities to show that Gov. FOOTE, in attempting to reach the enemy's capital under such circumstances, had been guilty of an offense that merited expulsion.

Mr. GILMER, of North Caroline, submitted the following minority report:

The undersigned, being a minority of the Committee on Elections, admit that the conduct of Hon. HENRY S. FOOTE, in abandoning his seat in this House without leave, and attempting to pass to the enemy on any business involving the interests of the Confederacy, without instructions, is highly reprehensible; and however honest his motives were, deserve the censure of this House; and they report the following resolutions, and recommend their passage:

Resolved, That said HENRY S. FOOTE was properly arrested by the military authorities.

Resolved, That said HENRY S. FOOTE, for his conduct aforesaid, deserves the censure of this House.

(Signed,) JOHN A. GILMER, H. P. BELL.

Mr. GILMER advocated the minority report.

During his remarks, Mr. CRISMAN, of Kentucky, asked him if Mr. FOOTE, when arrested, was not within five miles of the enemy, and, therefore, seven miles beyond our lines.

Mr. H. W. BRUCE, of Kentucky, offered the following amendment: To strike out all after and in the last line but two, and insert, "having declared his intention not again to occupy his seat as a member of this House, this said seat, as such, is therefore hereby declared vacant." Mr. BRUCE stated that Gov. FOOTE was an old man, and had three sons in the army, one therefore, while he had acted indiscreetly, the House should temper justice with mercy.

Mr. MCMULLEN opposed the majority report, and feelingly alluded to Gov. FOOTE as a personal and political friend of long standing. He had acted indiscreetly, in his judgment, but from no improper motive. While he ought to be censured, expulsion was too severe a judgment upon his conduct.

Mr. BARKSDALE called the question, whereupon Mr. BRUCE'S amendment was lost.

Mr. SEXTON moved a call of the House, which being ordered, seventy-eight members answered to their names.

On motion, further proceedings under call were suspended. The constitution requiring two-thirds of the whole House to expel a member, the majority report was consequently lost by the following vote: Yeas, 51; nays, 24. The minority report of censure was then adopted.

THE REBEL CABINET.

From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 25.

We hear of no changes in the Cabinet. Mr. SEDDON has certainly and decisively resigned. His successor has not been named or suggested.

THE FLAG OF TRUCE.

From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 25.

The flag-of-truce steamer *Wm. Allison* went down the river yesterday morning, but returned during the afternoon, with Lieut.-Col. HATCH on board, who reported that he was unable to communicate with Col. MULFORD, the Federal Agent of Exchange, on account of the military operations then progressing. Maj. TORNEY, Commandant of the Libby, had paroled and registered 1,000 prisoners to be sent down this morning, but in consequence of the above information, they will not be forwarded before to-morrow or next day. About 500 of the number are sick and wounded.

FROM GEORGIA.

From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 25.

We have seen a very intelligent army officer of considerable rank, who has just returned from Georgia, where he had many opportunities of observation and acquaintance, and he tells us that the spirit of the people there is as erect as ever, and has been very much misrepresented by men who want to find an excuse for their own croaking. He says there has been such distrust and gloom there as might naturally be expected from military mismanagement in that part of the Confederacy, but no idea of abandoning the struggle has entered the minds of any but a pack of sneaks in Savannah; that submission is scouted, and that not one single union meeting has been held in Georgia outside of the fallen City of Savannah.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Steamship Hibernian at Portland—Loudon Papers on American Affairs—Disarmament of French War-ships—Ramors of Revolution in Poland and Venetia.

PORTLAND, Friday, Jan. 27.

The steamship *Hibernian*, Capt. DALTON, from Liverpool at 11:45 on the morning of the 12th, via Greencastle at 6:30 on the evening of the 13th inst., arrived at this port at 1 o'clock this afternoon. Her dates are a few days later than those already received.

The steamer *Washington*, which was to have left Havre on the 11th inst., for New-York, was detained by broken machinery.

The steamer *Kangaroo*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown at 12 o'clock on the night of the 11th inst.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The English papers advance nothing new on American affairs.

The London *Times* has an editorial on the proposition to admit the members of the American Cabinet to seats in Congress, and hails it as an substantial improvement, but thinks that, in these evil times, and with a franchise so unmanageable as that in America, it will fail to work out that permanent improvement which might otherwise be expected from it.

"Historicus," the well-known legal writer in the *Times*, publishes a long letter denouncing the instructions of Mr. BENJAMIN to the rebel Secretary of the Navy as to the treatment of neutral vessels by rebel cruisers. He hopes that whatever else these instructions may accomplish, they will at least secure this: that no Confederate cruiser shall ever again hail from an English port.

It is stated that the British Government has officially announced its accession to the International Sanitary Association of Geneva, for securing the better treatment of the sick and wounded in war.

FRANCE.

It is reported that the number of ships to be disarmed in accordance with the economical views set forth in M. FOULD'S financial report, is no less than thirty-three.

The *Moniteur* denies the rumors of intended modifications in the administration of Algeria, and of discussions between the Minister of War and the Duke of MAGENTA.

The Paris Bourse on the 11th inst. was flat and lower, the Rentes closing at 66f. 90c.

SPAIN.

The United States steamer *Sacramento* arrived at Cadiz on the 3d. She had been in collision with a British brig. The latter was damaged, but nothing was said of damage to the *Sacramento*.

In the Senate, CALDERON COLLANTES attacked the Ministry for the abandonment of San Domingo.

Marshal NARVAEZ replied that it was in the interest of Spain the step was proposed.

ITALY.

Turin journals deny the statement that at a meeting of Italian patriots at Genoa, it had been decided to instigate an insurrection in Venetia, with the approval of the Italian Government.

The report of the Committee of Inquiry into the September disturbance at Turin absolves the Minghetti Cabinet from having violated the laws, but charges it with want of energy and foresight, and with having deceived Italy as to the nature of the facts. The report had produced considerable sensation in Turin.

PRUSSIA.

It is stated the Government will submit bills to the Chambers for a further development of the naval power of Prussia, and for opening the canal to connect the German Ocean with the Baltic.

INDIA.

Calcutta mails of Dec. 8, Hong Kong Dec. 1, and Melbourne Nov. 26, had reached England.

The difficulty with Bhootan was expected to be settled without much difficulty.

Everything was quiet in Japan. The Inland Sea was opened, and trade appeared to be going on satisfactorily.

The Chinese cotton market was greatly depressed by the decline in the English markets.

The Governor of New-Zealand had issued a proclamation offering an amnesty, but without effect on the Maories, who continued hostile.

FROM CAPE GOOD HOPE.

The South African *Advertiser* and *Mail* of Nov. 23 is received. It contains no news not previously received via England.

The Virginia's News.

The following is a summary of the news taken out by the *Virginia*:

The news of the fall of Savannah caused much excitement, although fully expected. Additional compliments were heaped upon SHERMAN for his skill. The Confederate loan fell about four per cent., no sales even about one penny, under the news, while Federal securities improved.

The advices by the *Peruvian*, of the failure at Wilmington, however, caused a reaction in the evening.

The *Morning Post* credits SHERMAN as one of the most daring and skillful soldiers of the present day, and regards the occupation of Savannah as of vital importance.

The *Times* editorially rallies to rumors from America that France and England contemplate an early recognition of the Confederate States, saying it does not believe such a movement has been entertained for one moment; and thinks such a step would prove fatal to the Government. It emphatically denies it ever encouraged any idea of intervention by England.

The meeting of Parliament was fixed for Feb. 7.

CAPT. GRAHAM, of the steamer *Jura*, was acquitted of all blame for the loss of that vessel.

The Empress of France was unwell. M. FOULD had presented a satisfactory statement to the Emperor. He calculates on a surplus for 1865, and promises a reduction of four million francs in naval and military expenditures, and hopes for even more.

Marshal NARVAEZ had laid a bill before the Spanish Congress for the annexation of St. Domingo.

Rumors of intended revolutionary movements in Poland and Venetia were current.

The summary of news by the *Glasgow* was anticipated.

The failure of the Federals before Wilmington had somewhat revived the drooping spirits of Southern partisans, who felt sore under the successes of SHERMAN and THOMAS, and caused a rally in the Confederate Loan of two per cent., and a relapse in Five-twenty Bonds of one and a half per cent.

Mr. SEWARD, in a letter to the Union and Emancipation Society, returns Mr. LINCOLN'S thanks for the congratulations of the society, and its devotion to the best interests of America; but points out that the final declaration of his reelection is not yet made.

Mr. FORSTER, M. P., in addressing his constituents at Bradford, rejoices over the Northern successes, and the evidence of the speedy destruction of slavery. He did not despair of an ultimate close alliance of kindness and friendship between England and America, notwithstanding the prevailing bitterness of feeling.

The London *Times* explains the mode of operations on the steamship *Great Eastern* in laying the Atlantic cable, and says that the cable will all be ready for laying in June next, and that if it is successful, of which there is no doubt, preparations will be at once made for laying a second cable by the same company.

GARIBALDI will visit Liverpool in the Spring, simply as the guest of a friend in town.

The continental news is unimportant.

The West African mails had been received, but the news was unimportant.

Dr. BARTH, the traveler, was dead.

VERY LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH TO GREENCASTLE.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 13.

An application was made at the Woolwich Police Court, yesterday, for a warrant to arrest the Commander of the Peruvian war vessel, *Union*, for a breach of the Foreign Enlistment Act. The *Union* is lying in the Thames, and a large part of her crew has been engaged in London on an agreement binding them to serve two years on board any war vessel, naval or military establishment, belonging to the Government of Peru. It was said to be the intention of the Peruvian Commander to wait the arrival of the next mail, which is expected to bring news of a declaration of war by Peru against Spain, and then go out and prey upon the Spanish merchant marine. It seems that the vessel was lying some miles outside of the Metropolitan Police District, and the magistrate ruled that the application for the warrant must, therefore, be made to the nearest county magistrate.

The London *Times*, City article, says: "The present bank minimum rate of 5½ per cent. is a lower point than has been touched since the 5th of November, 1863, and although the bank return shows that the reduction yesterday had become expected, as an increase was exhibited in the reserve when from the payment of the dividend a considerable diminution might have been expected, it is impossible to feel sanguine that any long period can pass before an upward movement will recommence. The symptoms are that a reduction to five per cent. may prove practicable for a short time, but the foreign loans and the public companies for foreign purposes lately brought out, or known to be in course of negotiation are such as apperently to preclude the prospect of the money market remaining in anything like a normal state up to Midsummer, when the harvest will again occupy attention. Discount applications at the bank yesterday at the reduced rate, were large and numerous. On the Stock Exchange there was a fair supply of money at four per cent."

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Funds firm. Consols improving. Discount demand moderate. There was some expectation of a further reduction in the bank minimum soon. Gold was flowing to the bank.

JAMES DUNHAM & Co., provision merchants in London, had suspended. Liabilities £300,000.

SAUTERTHWAIT'S Circular reports important fluctuations in American Securities during the week. On receipt of the news of the occupation of Savannah, there was a decided improvement in Government Bonds and Railway Shares, and 5-20 Bonds were taken at 46, and Illinois at 53¾. The retreat of the Wilmington expedition had a depressing effect. Illinois returning to last week's quotations, and 5-20s to 45½. The greatest decline is in Erie, which, after touching 38, have fallen to 35½@36¾.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

COTTON.—The sales for three days have been 16,000 bales, including 5,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market opened very dull, and declined ¼d. will. ¼ lb., but closed firmer, with the decline partially recovered under advices by the *Peruvian* of BUTLER'S defeat at Fort Fisher.

TRADE REPORT.

The market was dull and declining, until the reception of the Fort Fisher failure, when a better tone prevailed.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The market is dull. WHEAT 2d. lower. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and others, report: FLOUR quiet and steady; WHEAT quiet, at a decline of 2d. ₩ cental; CORN very dull.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The market for PROVISIONS is generally firm. Messrs. GORDON, BARCE & Co. report: BEEF has no upward tendency; PORK firmer; BACON active; BUTTER firm; LARD firm at 55s. for old; TALLOW steady.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES firm at 30s.@31s. for pots and pearls. SUGAR to-active at a decline of 6d.; COFFEE inactive; RICE steady; LINSEED OIL active; RESIN quiet and steady; SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 62s. 6d.; PETROLEUM steady.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS firm. SUGAR easier. COTTON quiet. TEA firmer. TALLOW quiet.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 12.

CONSOLS closed at 89¾@90 for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Illinois Central Railroad 51¾@52¾ discount; Erie Railroad, 36@38.

LATEST VIA GREENCASTLE.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Jan. 13.

COTTON.—Sales of the week 32,500 bales, including 6,500 bales to speculators and 5,500 bales to exporters. The market opened very dull, and a decline of 1d.@1½d. ₩ lb. took place; consequently the market rallied, recovering considerably from the decline, closing with a decline on the week of ½d. on American, and ½d.@1d. on other descriptions. The sales to-day, (Friday) were 5,000 bales, the market closing quiet and unchanged at the following quotations:

Fair Orleans	28d.	Middling Orleans	26¾d.
Fair Mobile	27¾d.	Middling Mobile	26¾d.
Fair Uplands	27d.	Middling Uplands	25¾d.

Stock in port 510,000 bales, including 31,500 bales of American.

TRADE REPORT.—The market at Manchester is flat.

BREADSTUFFS.—The Breadstuffs market is dull. Wheat has declined 1d.@1¾d. ₩ cental.

PROVISIONS.—The market is quiet and steady. Beef has an upward tendency. Pork dull.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 13.

Consols closed at 89¾@89¾ for money. Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £154,000. The minimum rate at the bank has been reduced to 5½ ₩ cent.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—Illinois Central 52@53 discount. Erie Railway, 36@37.

THE REBEL IRON-CLAD RAID.

Preparations for Future Demonstrations.

The Ironsides and Atlanta Gone Up the James.

Details of the Affair of Tuesday.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Jan. 25.

By the arrival of the mail steamer *C. Vanderbilt* from the front this afternoon, intelligence is received of the daring attempt by the rebel iron-clad rams to come down the James River and destroy the valuable Government property afloat in steamers, schooners, and other classes of vessels left to the protection of our iron-clad and other gunboats. Heavy guns are being mounted at City Point and other places in the vicinity of Aiken's Landing, so as to give the rebel rams a warm reception should they essay to pass these points. Several schooners, with cargoes of coal, were sunk last evening in the vicinity of Turkey Bend, so as to completely interrupt the passing of vessels.

The iron-clads *Ironsides* and *Atlanta* were ordered up the Jamms River last evening, with whose aid no difficulty will be experienced in capturing or driving back the rebel fleet.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 27.

A letter dated Headquarters of the Army of the James, Jan. 25, 1865, says;

"This morning, about 3 o'clock, heavy firing was heard in the direction of Fort Brady, which proved to be our gunboats opening on the rebel fleet as they attempted to pass the fort on their way back from the unsuccessful attempt to run past our works.

What damage was done it was impossible to ascertain, owing to the darkness, though it is known that some of our heavy shot damaged one of the rams, as they were observed to run out lights and to be examining her sides, but no particulars could be obtained."

The Grand Scare at City Point—Lee's Abortive Attempt to Send His Iron-Clads Down the River, and to Break our Lines Opposite Burmuda Hundred—Destruction of a Rebel Boat—Visit to Dutch Gap and the Signal Station.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY POINT, VA., Tuesday Evening, Jan. 24, 1865.

The grand movement of Gen. LEE which is to "astonish the world," may safely be presumed to have been inaugurated last evening; but certainly with so very grand effect, hitherto, except the scaring of excitable people at City Point, and rousing them a little sooner than usual from their beds.

In the brief dispatch which I sent you this morning, I gave a summary of all that was known up to the period of the mail-boat starting, (10 A. M.,) and which could be safely communicated to the public. Shortly after the departure of the boat, I was—by the kindness of Brevet Major-Gen. R. INGALLS, Chief Quartermaster of the armies before Richmond—permitted to accompany him and other distinguished officers to the scene of action, on board that swiftest and most elegant of our river steamers, the *Thomas Collyer*, Capt. ISAAC PHILLIPS.

At the time of our arrival at the Gap, the heavy cannonading, which had commenced at 7 o'clock last evening and continued through the night into broad morning, had barely ceased, a few distant shells being seen bursting in the air even as we approached. I found the Gap very much altered in appearance, and looking really as if it would yet answer the purpose of a useful channel of communication, to avoid the long and tedious bend of the river. Whether its use will be proved in any military point of view, remains yet to be seen; but, unquestionably, when peace shall again smile over the fair fields of old Virginia, this wonderful work will be turned to enormous advantage and profit. The water flows through it easily, and the channel looks wide enough; but whether it will be of depth sufficient for any practical purpose, is more than I can tell, not having sounded it myself, and having heard just as many assert that, after a little action of the water, it will be deep enough, as I have heard maintain the contrary. The high bluffs through which the channel is cut, presents at this point a very picturesque appearance. The whole perpendicular surface is pierced with holes, reminding one, at a distance, of the nests of martins in a bank of sand; very similar in looks to what was seen at Vicksburgh and Port Hudson. These are the shelters of our men from the fire of the enemy, which, whistling harmless over their heads, can, nevertheless, strike effectively anything in the river or on the opposite bank.

As this was a peculiarly exposed position for any other than a war-boat, especially with the roar of the enemy's cannon scarcely yet subsided, the *Collyer* was ordered to drop down and anchor under the bluff, some two or three hundred yards below the gap, where she would not prove so conspicuous a mark; and a boat was lowered to convey our party to the signal station on the opposite bank of the river.

The party I accompanied consisted of Maj.-Gen. INGALLS, Col. POINTS, of Gen. GRANT'S Staff, Col. DOANE and Capt. BENTLEY, of the Engineers, Lieut. FRENCH, of the Eighth Regular Infantry, on Gen. INGALLS' Staff, and Capt. PHILLIPS, commanding the *Collyer*. On arriving at the opposite side we soon scrambled through the horribly tenacious mud—of a consistency, I believe, to be found only in Virginia—and up the steep bank on which stands the signal station, known here as the "Crow's nest," and perched at a place called Trent's Reach, at the southwestern angle of that extraordinary bend in the river which the Dutch Gap Canal was intended to obviate. It did not take me long to climb to the top of this ingenious open structure of huge logs braced together, 40 feet at the base and towering some 150 feet in the air.

The scene well repaid the trouble of climbing. Below us, stretched out as distinctly as a map, lay the winding river, our vessels of war silently nursing their dormant thunder, the obstructions we had placed in the river and which the rebels would pass if they could, the steam of two of their own war-vessels curling lazily above the distant tree tops; our reliewing pickets moving, like little ants, across the broad open plain opposite; the wreck of the rebel vessel we destroyed this morning; and away in the blue distance, just where earth and sky seem to meet, the tapering spires of Richmond itself. It was a picture of surpassing beauty. Immediately at our feet lay the very spot of the reconnoissance of last night and this morning, and we therefore had every opportunity for forming a clear conception of them.

The fact is, that Gen. LEE, last night, made a desperate attempt to force our lines opposite Bermuda Hundred, and, while thus engaging us, to push his war-boats down the river, even to City Point, where, doubtless, he could inflict some temporary annoyance if he succeeded in reaching it, but without any possible advantage to himself; indeed, to the inevitable destruction of any vessels attempting so foolhardy an expedition. Of what occurred among our troops, I have not yet sufficient information, beyond believing that the enemy gained no advantage; the enormous strength of our defences, and the darkness of the night, making success on their part impossible. The furious cannonading heard through the night probably resolved itself, therefore, into nothing more than that artillery duel so common on similar occasions.

From the "Crow's Nest," Gen. INGALLS, before returning to our vessel, paid a visit to Capt. PARKER, on board the mail or *Onondaga*, where we saw the effect of shot just hurled at her from the rebel batteries; one of them excoriating the surface of a portion of her deck armor, and one or two harmless indentations on her turret, that caused her no more annoyance than a dimple does on the cheek of a woman proud of her beauty.

It was not till the night was far advanced that the signals of "danger" came to the *Onondaga*, which had already beat its men to quarters, judging that something important was going on, but not understanding what. The night was dark, and a dull, cold, misty rain enveloped everything. Presently came the signal that three rebel iron-clads were coming down the river, and then, shortly after, that one had actually *passed our obstructions*, immediately above the signal station at Trent's Reach! Matters were now looking serious, even to our fleet, and were certainly of a nature to throw all weak-kneed individuals into the state of excitement so visible in City Point this morning, as soon as the facts began to be rumored among them. Our batteries along the river had, in the mean time, been paying full attention to the rebel craft as they came down; so that it was, altogether, a most desperately daring attempt on their part.

The *Onondaga*, finding that in her then position she could act inflict as much punishment on the enemy as she was capable of doing, fell down a little tower in the river, in the hope of drawing the yet unseen enemy on to where she could bring both her turrets to play effectually on them. There she waited; but, strange to say, the rebel, after passing the obstructions, staid where she was, instead of coming further down. I cannot understand why she should have done this, still less how, in her position at that time, our batteries did not succeed in blowing her to perdition, unless it be the darkness of the night. But I give the facts, just as I received them from those who ought to know. As soon as dawn began to show the position of things, the *Onondaga* again moved up and discharged only five or six shots at her enemy, when the latter turned tail and went up the river; repassing our obstructions. Some say this was a rebel iron-clad, others that it was only a tender with one gun, which she never fired. I think the latter the more correct, judging from what I saw of the wreck through a very excellent glass.

About 7 o'clock this morning a terrific noise was heard, which all knew could not be the booming of cannon, as it even shook the windows at City Point. It was the death-knell of this daring little boat, which exploded above our obstructions. How she came to car end nobody seems to know—whether she committed suicide, or whether she was some powder-boat sneaking up to her work of destruction when discovered, and blown to atoms by a lucky shell from one of our land batteries. Indeed, with the exception of the *Onondaga*, none of our gunboats seem to have taken any part in the proceedings. The rebel craft themselves did not fire, and the whole thing was done by the land batteries on both sides. How well the rebel batteries had replied to the attack from our Sawyer's Battery, close to the Signal Station, was clearly seen in the large deep holes of mud newly tossed about in every direction at our feet, by their shells.

The question is: was this simply a *reconnoissance* on the part of the enemy, and do they mean to follow it up, after having ventured so far and returned? There is much to make us suppose so; but it is very certain that if they did not succeed the *first* time, they will not in a *second* attempt; and I think I could give good reasons for saying this, if it were proper to do so. I am sorry to have to add that we had seven men wounded—only two severely—on board the *Massasoit*, which was some distance behind the *Onondaga*.

The weather has changed again, with that suddenness peculiar to this climate. From two or three of the most detestable days of cold continuous rain, the sky has to-day been warm and beautiful.

Deserters continue to pour in upon us as usual. They are quite different from the kind of men we used to meet as defiant prisoners, every one full of the "last ditch" mania. They are men thoroughly sick of the war and what the Charleston *Mercury* so naively calls "JEFF. DAVIS'

THE OIL QUESTION.

First Use of Canada Oil—The Martyra in Grease—Flowing Wells—Creeke af Crude Oil—Singular Working Apparatus—Description af the Territary—Remarkable Gum Beds.

Corrsspondence af the New-York Times.

If the oil regiom of Pennsylvania is worthy of the title of Patrolia, then is tbe corresponding section of Canada West entitled to the designation of Olasgena. Durtog the past three or four years, millions of gallons of oil of various qualities have been takea from its ground, either through the medium of flowing wells, or by the ordinary pumping process. So anormous was the yield at ons period, and of so little mercantile value, the uses of the oil eot being known, that Black Creek was covered in the depth of from two to three feet with tha crude articla, flowing from flowing wells.

THE OIL FIRST USED

was gathersd by the Indians from the surface, aither in sprioge, small pools, or accidental indentations of the land. It was said under the title of "British Oil," and the aborigines gathered it promiscuously in and abont tbe Township of Enniskillen. The method of procuring it was not a secret, nor did the Indians make any mystery in refereoce to its medicinal qualities. The country was but sparsely settled, the people occupying it both ignorant and indolent, and nence put thomselves to no troubio to obtain a remedial agent for their coughs, sprains and rheumatica. Tho land was wild, the forest primsval, and the only sound of civilization was the echn of the woodcutter's ax, or the call of the hnnter to his dog. The

FIRST OIL REFINED

was produced by Messrs. Woon & Williams, sixteen years ago. It was extrected from the "gum beds" petroleum in small retorts. After a struggle of a year these Canadian gentlemen became discouraged and abandoned their works. A continnance of the work would not have resulted profitably, inasmuch as the process of refining was exceedingly imperfect, and the oil not suitable for comestic purposes. This firm was followed by another company, under the direction of a Yankee named Tripp. He arected retorts, and having a goodly share of energy, pushed ahead with more success than he anticipated. Kerosece was produced here, and for many months antensdent to its apoearsoce at Oil Creek, Penn.

THE CANADA OIL COMPANY

was formed seven yaars ago by Mr. J. M. Williams, and the property operated was what was then and is now known as the "gum beds." Eight hundred acres of the choicest territory was embraced in the area of operations, and after a time it was sold to Anthony & Banse, who conducted the work with more or less success. A gentleman by tha name of Walker also worked a portion of the "beds," out not being able to dispose of his prodnct abandoned the field in disgust. Four years after the Canada Oil Compaay commenced, the territory in Lambton County was snrveyed, after which Sanborn & Co. invested largely, and others catching the inspiration followed their example. The excitement nnw commenced, 1861. Sanborn started the drilling process and was compensated by "striking."

THE FIRST FLOWING WELL.

One John Shaw also drilled a hole 160 feet into the rock, there being 57 feet of esrth above it. This well flowed 3,000 barrels daily for about one year and a half; but tha oil was then worth ten ceats per barsel, while tha latter was worth two dollars. Soon after Messrs. J. B. Bradley & Co., from Erie, struck a "flower" of 2,000 barrels, and subseqneotly established a refinery, which is still in operation. Murdock & McCall followed on Black Creek, near what is now known as the Fairbanks well. From this 500 barrels were had of pnre oil. Messrs. John Sipron & Co. now tried their fortunes on the Sanborn property, and were successful in a well of 100 barrels daily, which continued so to yield for one year.

Black & Mathews followed on the famous Bruce territory, and from the Saturday on which the oil was "struck" until Monday following, 4,000 barrels spouted out and spread over the surrounding land. Not a particle was saved until the next season, when 1,000 barrels were scooped up by those who were content to employ themselves in the business.

In the beginning of 1862, a Mr. Fraor opened a flowing well of 2,500 barrels daily, in the rock, 162 feet. The product was allowed to waste in the creek. The same was the case with Mr. Swan, whose wall was on the Sanburn territory, and flowed into the creek over 3,000 barrels daily. So great was the yield, that for many miles the surface of the water was covered to the depth of two feet with oure oil. It was fired by some parties and created a terrible conflagration. Several other parties, of limited means, pursued the business, but were obliged to desist for want of funds. Webster & Shipley found 500 barrels of oil daily at a depth of 170 feet in the rock, but on account of the imperfect hole the flow did not continue any length of time.

THE IMPEDIMENTS

in procuring the oil are only terrioic to those who have little knowledge and less experience in drilling holes through the several strata of rock. Unlike Oil Creek Territory, the soil above the first rock varies in depth from forty to seventy feet, and is composed of tenacious blue clay, commiogled with limestone grit. Were it not for the presence of the latter the clay would form the basis of a superior quality of brick; bnt the heat combusts the lime, and causes pustular eruptions on the surface of the brick. Occasionally bonlders of lime and conglomerate are found in the clay, also nodes of sulphate of iron. Sea shells of a large size have been found, separate and apart, at the depth of ninety feet. The theory for their presence is, that at a remote period the entire section of Canada West, between the parallels of 81° and 83° longitude, once formed the bottom of Lake Huron. The receding of tha waters has left the earth bare; and, indeed, a rise of six feet in Huron would submerge the largest portion of the territory.

Carrosive water prevails in a majority of the wells, and in some to such an extent as to defy the mechanism employed to subdue it. The proper apparatus would speedily remove this tronble. Disintegratad shale and clay also often perplex the drillers, by reason of its caving in, or not being sufficiently consistent to maintain a perfect wall in the drill hole. Improved machinary and peculiar drills will overcome this complaint. How oil was ever produced with

THE DRILLING AND PUMPING

machinery is really wonderful. The earth must indeed be floating upon a submerged lake of oil, deeper and shallower in places, else had no anch producte been obtained. Tha process heretofore employed is truly simple. After tha spot is located for the well, three stont saplings of from forty to forty-five feet are erected at an angle of forty-five degrees, and joined at the top by an iron band or place of rope. From this point depends a sheave, over which traverses a cable from one to one and a half inches diameter. The uses of this cable are various, as for instance, removing tools from the well, drawing tha tubing, &c. If the operator can afford it, a steam engine is used to drill and pump; if not, a spring pole is substituted for the walking-beam, and is worked by twn men springing on a platform attached to it by a rope, thus giving it an irregular up and down motion. The well is regularly sunk to the rock, or to what is called the soap-stone strata, with tha usual curb. This strata is then either drilled through or bored with an augar of the old-fashioned pod-augar pattern, nntil the positive rock is found. If this is not penetrated, the hole is termed a "surface well," and if the contrary, then a "rock well." Many of the former have produced incredible quantities of oil, which is used by the railroad companies of the province for lubricating. It may also be refined, but does not return so great a yield as the rock oil. The

PECULIARITIES OF THE OIL

distinguish it from that of Pennsylvania. It is darker in color, of greater gravity, contains less naptha, and is more substantial in combustion, one pint burning longer than one quart of that of Oil Creek, and furnishing a more brilliant light. A prejudice was attempted to be created against it on account of the strong sulphurous smell in the crude State. The fact that the personal intsrest of some parties was the source of this scandal soon became known, and to-day the Canada refined oil is the purest and best in the Provinces or the States. Many small refineries were started two or three years ago by incompetent parties of limited means, and the result was an inferior and wretched article. They have subsided, however, and enterprising and intelligent men are employing aspital to develop the inexhaustible resonrces of the country.

THE PRINCIPAL COMPANIES

Are the Wyoming Rock Oil Company, of New-York, and the Glasgow, of Toronto. The latter has partially suspended a portion of its work until Spring, bnt the former is davaloping its possessions as rapidly as human labor and mechanism can be brought to practical nse. Their land embraces tha famous "gumbeds" and the choicest land of Black Creek.

THE GUM BEDS

are calassive croppings out at a black, gummy substsnce, semi-sintinous, consistent and partially porous. This burns with a pungent odor and bright flame. In some places it appears to puff up as if inflated with gas; while at other points it is depressed like a soap dish, and yields more or less of pure nil. It is in this location that the finest oil is to be had, and in large quantities. But the country is not developed to such an extent as is Oil Creek, and it is probable that there may be similar spots in yet unexplored regions.

THE CANADA OIL REGION

is mainly confined to the centra of Lambton County, Township of Enniskillen. Tha village of Oil Springs is the business mart, and has a population of 1,100. It is incorporated, consists of a main street one mile in length, has two churches, a school-house, three hotels and three large stores. The business of the village during the past year amounted to nearly two millions of dollars; and when a branch of the Great Western Railroad shall have been completed to it, bnt few towns in the neighborhood will rival it. The surrounding country is level, and the village site is merely a clearing in the woods, the tall trees of the forest still surrounding the habitations and shutting out all perspective.

THE INDUCEMENTS TO LOCATE.

Here are many, and, among others, the certainty of procuring oil, the moderate price of land, and the small cost of living. The forest abounds in game Deer may be had for three cents per pound; mutton for two and a half and three, and beef four and a half cents. Partridge and quail may be had for the shooting, and wild turkeys are not held as cheap, at thirty-one cents. Horses, cows and oxen live in the "bush," the year round, and even at this inclement season are sleek and fat. Firewood sells for eight and nine shillings per cord, New-York currency, and American silver circulates plentifully. Lake Huron is but eighteen miles distant, and fish may be had from its pure depths of the most luscious quality. There are some few objectionable features about the place, bnt these are to be found in the midst of civilization.

OLEUM.

Women's Income Taxes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Although I am one of those who consider the publication of incomes is to be deprecated by every judicious man as alleoded with many evils, there is one thing which, from the publications made, is apparent, it is that a large amount taxable escapes by reason of the assessors omitting to inquire "anect" (*Scottice*) the incomes of the ladies. Now, I do not believe that so many of the individuals living highly, as is supposed, have committed perjury in giving small incomes to the assessors' inquiries. For the course of a great many men in this community, and the tendeacy of our laws to protect the property of married women, have caured many persons to put all their unfortunate investments to their own credit, and their lucky ones to their wives or some female relative, so that the return to the assessors are perhaps *prima facie* true of small incomes by the male head of the house, while the female is never mentioned or thought of, and escapes taxation with a large income. Doubtless, millions has thus escaped both the United States and the city assessors. This should be looked to.

Q IN A CORNER.

The Worst Governed City in the World.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The sidewalks of New-York are a disgrace to civilization. There is an ordinance that every citizen shall sweep the seow off the walk in front of his building. How well is this keot? Right under our noses, before our Astor Houses, in our Wall-streets, everywhere, yonog Alleghany mountains of ice dispute with us the possession of the sidewalks. For a few feet, there is usually a smooth space of sidewalk; then comes a ridge of ice resembling the alnresalo Alleghany Mountains. This you must cross at the risk of your life. Can anything be more shiftless? Talk about snoexing territory to ——ation! We can't take care of what we have

The best thing that could happen would be to cut down this country to half or quarter its present size. There would then be made up in quality what was lost in quantity. A very large apple, you know, is generally a rotten one at core. Just so with your big countries. But as to the sidewalks in this city, a country road is far before them for passability.

REFORM.

LAW REPORTS.

The Friery Trial Postponed until February.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

Wm. Aoderson wes brougbt up for sentence yesterday morning, having pleaded guilty of an attempt at burglary. His lionor said there were no mitigating circumstances in the case, and he should sentence the orisoner to the State Prison for two yeais and six months.

Adam Verson, convicted of grand larceny, was sent to the City Prison for six monibs.

The case of the people vs. Bernard Friery was then taken up. Mr. John Bedgewick, for the accused, challenged the additional panel ordered to be returned to-dny, because it was certified to by Lewis Ryer and John Lawton, whom, he contended, were not competent to certify to it. Other irregularities on the face of the paper were objected to.

The District Attorney said that he would be obliged to admit that the certificate to the drawing of the pannel was irregular. The Court sustained the challenge, and directed the jurors to be discharged.

There being no time for procuring the attendance of an additionel pannel this term, the case went over until the February term, and was set down for the second Monday in February. The jurors already impanneled were discharged and the Court adjourned until Wednesday next.

What Constitutes a Sale.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Garvin.

Daniel G. Bradley and another, vs. Bethuel C. Wheeler et al.—The plaintiffs in this action made an agreement with the defendants for the sale of hay than on tha barge of the plaintiffs', and were delivering it on board the schooner of the defendants' when the hay caught fira and was burned. The plaintiffs now claim the contract price of the hay, (which was not disputed,) on the ground that the sale was complete, and the hay belonged to the defendants and was at their risk. The question being whether anything remained to be done by the seller (the plaintiff) to complete the sale, evidence was given to show that the barge was under their control, but that it was understood that the plaintiffs might retail the hay before delivering it, and the defendants should receive the balance, and that there was an inspector to examine the quality of the hay, and laliers employed by the seller to ascertain the quantity. On all these points contradictory evidence was given. The Judge charged the jury that if anything remained to be done by the seller to ascertain the identity, quantity or quality of the hay, the sale was not complete, and they must find for the defendants: otherwise for the plaintiffs.

They jury returned a verdict for the plaintiffs for $4.380 16.

Wills Admitted.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

The following is the list of wills admitted during the week past:

Michael Mahoney, James Greer, Maria Aon Schmidt, Jacob Walter, Eliza Lynd, Mary Jane Richardson, Mary Tieman, Nathan Caswell, Ann Davis, Anna Maria Gardner and William Curtis Noyes. The will of William C. Noyes bequeaths to Hamilton College, in this State, his very valuable law library, and to the town of Castleton, in this State, the house in which he was born, for the purpose of erecting upon the grounds some institution of learning. None of the others contain anything of public interest.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Smalley.

Patrick Boyle, who was convicted of passing counterfeit fifty dollar notes, was sentenced to be imprisoned in the State Prison at hard labor for ten years, and to pay a fine of $100.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 27, 1865.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81. C..	109¾	100	Quick. Min....	s30 96⅛
12,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.	108¾	100	do.....	96⅜
14,000	do.....	108¾	100	do.....	97
20,000	do...new iss.	108¾	100	Hudson R. R....	123⅜
30,000	do...new iss.	108⅝	600	do.....	104⅜
30,200	U.S. 5s, 10-40s C.	103¾	800	Hnd. Riv. R....	105
1,000	U.S. 5s, 1yr. Cer.	97⅜	50	do.....	104¾
4,000	do.....	97¾	800	Clev. & Pitts....	81
10,000	Ohio & M. C....	28	500	do.....	80⅞
10,000	do.....	27⅞	100	Mich. Cen. R....	108¾
10,000	do.....	27⅜	300	do.....	108
10,000	Am. Gold.....	212	200	M. S. & N. I....s10	65
100	Canton Co.....	31½	200	do.....	65¾
100	do.....b30	31⅞	50	Chic. & N. W.....	34¾
100	Quick. M. Co....	96⅜	500	do.....	34
1000	Cum Coal Pref...	64	100	C. & N. W. Pr....	64
200	do.....b80	46¾	100	Chi. & R. I. R...	93⅝
100	do.....s30	46¾	100	do.....	93⅝
100	Mar. Min. Co.....	9¾	100	do.....	93⅝
100	N. Y. Cen. R.....	110	10	Chi. Bur. & Q. R....	115
100	oo.....	109¾	500	P., Ft. W. & C....	93⅜
150	no.....	109¼	400	do.....	93¾
100	do.....s10	108¾	100	do.....	93
1000	Reading R.....	105⅜			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer....	28	100	Ill. Cen. R.....	118
250	Erie R.....ex-div	73⅝	400	Chi. & N. W.....	34⅜
100	oo.....b5	73⅝	700	do.....b3	34⅜
500	no.....	73⅜	100	do.....b30	34⅜
100	do.....s3	73⅜	200	do.....s15	34
200	do.....b3	73⅜	200	do.....c	34⅛
300	do.....	73⅛	100	Ch. & N. W. Pr...	61⅜
100	do.....b3	73⅜	200	do.....b3	64⅛
100	do.....s5	73⅛	300	do.....b3	64⅜
700	Hnd. Riv. R....	104⅜	100	do.....c	64⅛
200	do.....b3	104⅜	500	do.....	64⅜
100	do.....b3	104⅜	100	do.....b4	64⅜
100	do.....	104⅛	100	P., Ft. W. & C....	93⅜
100	M. S. & N. I.....	65	300	do.....c	93⅛
100	do.....s3	65⅛	100	do.....s5	93⅛
300	do.....s10	65⅜	100	do.....s5	93⅜
300	do.....	65⅛	200	Cum. Coal.....	48
800	do.....	65⅜	100	do.....s3	46
800	do.....b3	65⅜	400	do.....	45⅜
600	do.....s3	65⅜	300	do.....	45⅝
500	Clev. & Pitts x-d	82	200	do.....c10	46
200	do.....03	80	500	do.....	45⅝
400	do.....	81⅜	100	do.....	45⅜
200	do.....b3	81⅜	100	do.....s3	45⅜
100	Chic. & R. I.....	93⅜	100	do.....s3	45⅜
200	do.....b3	94	200	Mar. Min. Co.....	9¾
400	do.....	94			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200	N. Y. Cen. R.....	109	100	Mich. Cen. R.....	109⅜
100	do.....s3	109	100	Chi. & R. I. R. s3	93
400	Erie Railway..x-d	72⅜	100	do.....	93⅛
3000	do.....s3	72⅛	100	Chi. & N. W....s3	33⅜
600	do.....	72⅜	100	C. & N. W. Pr..s3	63⅜
600	do.....s3	72⅜	200	do.....	63⅛
200	do.....	72⅛	100	do.....	63⅜
100	on.....s3	72⅛	100	do.....b3	63⅜
500	do.....s10	71⅜	100	do.....	63⅜
500	Hudson R. R.....	104⅜	100	P., Ft. W. & C....	92⅜
100	do.....s3	104⅜	100	do.....s3	92⅜
100	M. S. & N. I.....	64⅜	100	Cumb. Coal.....	45⅛
200	no.....	64⅜	400	do.....	46⅜
100	do.....	65	300	Mariposa Min....	9¼
100	Ill Cen. R.....s3	115	300	do.....b30	10
101	do.....s30	114⅜	1000	do.....	10
200	Cleve. & Pitts..x-d	80	200	oo.....	10¼
700	do.....s3	80			

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	109¾	100	Erie Railway.....	73½
500	do.....	110	1500	do.....	73¾
13,000	U S. 6s, 5-20s..C	108⅜	600	do.....	73¾
18,000	do...new iss.	108⅜	200	do.....	73⅜
10,000	do...new iss.	108¾	300	do.....	73
30,200	U.S. 5s, 10-40s C	103¾	800	Hnd. Riv. R.....	105
1,000	U.S. 5s, 1yr. Cer.	97⅜	50	do.....	104¾
4,000	do.....	97¾	800	Clev. & Pitts.....	81
10,000	Ohio & M. C....	28	500	do.....	80⅞
10,000	do.....	27⅞	100	Mich. Cen. R....	108¾
10,000	oo.....	27⅜	300	do.....	108
10,000	Am. Gold.....	212	200	M. S. & N. I....s10	65
100	Canton Co.....	31½	200	do.....	65¾
100	do.....b30	31⅞	50	Chic. & N. W.....	34¾
100	Quick. M. Co....	96⅜	500	do.....	34
1000	Cum Coal Pref...	64	100	C. & N. W. Pr....	64
200	do.....b80	46¾	100	Chi. & R. I. R...	93⅝
100	do.....s30	46¾	100	do.....	93⅝
100	Mar. Min. Co.....	9¾	100	do.....	93⅝
100	N. Y. Cen. R.....	110	10	Chi. Bur. & Q. R....	115
100	oo.....	109¾	500	P., Ft. W. & C....	93⅜
150	no.....	109¼	400	do.....	93¾
100	do.....s10	108¾	100	do.....	93
1000	Reading R.....	105⅜			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer....	28	100	Ill. Cen. R.....	118
250	Erie R.....ex-div	73⅜	400	Chi. & N. W.....	34⅜
100	oo.....b5	73⅝	700	do.....b3	34⅜
500	no.....	73⅜	100	do.....b30	34⅜
100	do.....s3	73⅜	200	do.....s15	34
200	do.....b3	73⅜	200	do.....c	34⅛
300	do.....	73⅛	100	Ch. & N. W. Pr...	61⅜
100	do.....b3	73⅜	200	do.....b3	64⅛
100	do.....s5	73⅛	300	do.....b3	64⅜
700	Hnd. Riv. R....	104⅜	100	do.....c	64⅛
200	do.....b3	104⅜	500	do.....	64⅜
100	do.....b3	104⅜	100	do.....b4	64⅜
100	do.....	104⅛	100	P., Ft. W. & C....	93⅜
100	M. S. & N. I.....	65	300	do.....c	93⅛
100	do.....s3	65⅛	100	do.....s5	93⅛
300	do.....s10	65⅜	100	do.....s5	93⅜
300	do.....	65⅛	200	Cum. Coal.....	48
800	do.....	65⅜	100	do.....s3	46
800	do.....b3	65⅜	400	do.....	45⅜
600	do.....s3	65⅜	300	do.....	45⅝
500	Clev. & Pitts x-d	82	200	do.....c10	46
200	do.....03	80	500	do.....	45⅝
400	do.....	81⅜	100	do.....	45⅜
200	do.....b3	81⅜	100	do.....s3	45⅜
100	Chic. & R. I.....	93⅜	100	do.....s3	45⅜
200	do.....b3	94	200	Mar. Min. Co.....	9¾
400	do.....	94			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200	N. Y. Cen. R.....	109	100	Mich. Cen. R.....	109⅜
100	do.....s3	109	100	Chi. & R. I. R. s3	93
400	Erie Railway..x-d	72⅜	100	do.....	93⅛
3000	do.....s3	72⅛	100	Chi. & N. W....s3	33⅜
600	do.....	72⅜	100	C. & N. W. Pr..s3	63⅜
600	do.....s3	72⅜	200	do.....	63⅛
200	do.....	72⅛	100	do.....	63⅜
100	on.....s3	72⅛	100	do.....b3	63⅜
500	do.....s10	71⅜	100	do.....	63⅜
500	Hudson R. R.....	104⅜	100	P., Ft. W. & C....	92⅜
100	do.....s3	104⅜	100	do.....s3	92⅜
100	M. S. & N. I.....	64⅜	100	Cumb. Coal.....	45⅛
200	no.....	64⅜	400	do.....	46⅜
100	do.....	65	300	Mariposa Min....	9¼
100	Ill Cen. R.....s3	115	300	do.....b30	10
101	do.....s30	114⅜	1000	do.....	10
200	Cleve. & Pitts..x-d	80	200	oo.....	10¼
700	do.....s3	80			

FRIDAY, Jan. 27—P. M.

The Gold Room advanced 5@6 ₱ cent. today under considerable speculative excitement, growing, in part, if not maioly, out of the very heavy seles oo Tuesday night of three-day options. These contracts fell due to-day, and as the buyere of Toesday had control of most of the Cash Gold in the Room, they were able to make the *ehorte* pay heavily to make settlemeots. They were also assisted by the reported failure of the Blair mission to Richmond, and the absence of later military news from Terry and Sherman. The range of sales within regular 'Change hours 10½, A. M. and 3 P. M. was 209½@212½@210¾@212 ₱ cent. Bills on Loodon, for Gold, 109½@109¾ ₱ cent. The export demand for Gold is moderate; the demend for Customs $100,000 to $200,000 ₱ day, which is more than the Treasury Office is now paying out for Gold Interest. Since the first week in January, we find, on inquiry, the presentation of Coupons has been quite slow. Only about two-fifths of the January appropriation hes been paid out. As the Office is amply provided with gold, it is oot improbable that the First of March Coupon on the 10-40 years' 5 ₱ cent. Loan will be anticipated. The January Gold Customs of the United States, instead of being reliable for "only about three millions," as asserted in one of the morning papers, amounted to that sum at New-York last Monday, 23d inst, and will probably reach nearly $4,000,000 at New-York, and nearly *five and a half millions* at all the ports of entry.

The Customs duties received, (in Gold,) and the Gold Interest paid, on the Funded Debt of the United States, at New-York, since the beginning of the Fiscal Year, (about three-fourths of the whole of each for the United States being settled at New-York,) are as follows:

	Customs Received.	Gold Interest Paid.
July	$3,585,848	July $1,881,000
August	6,237,364	August 2,106,784
September	4,084 494	September 3,113.699
October	3.670.188	October 1,695,006
November	3,455.156	November 4,032.556
December	3,467,368	December 3 163,406
Jan. 7	843.139	January 1.953 241
Jan. 14	968,716	Total $18,146,092
Jan. 21	1,083,916	
Jan. 27	658.196	
Total	$28,054,384	

The above figures may be relied upon as correct to the present date. Of the let of January appropriation of $5,231,726 to Gold Interest account, the sum of $3,278,485 still remeine undrawn. And the unappropriated Gold end Silver balances in the New York office ere seven or eight millions in addition.

The Stock Exchange was generally buoyant on the Railways at a further advance in prices, uotil after the breaking up of the Second Board et 3 o'clock, when the market began to show some signs of weakness, and closed about as follows et 4 o'clock. The Governments were firmer on the old 5-20s, but otherwise only steady as compared with Thuraday's sales. The more market worked very easy at 7 ₱ cent. The First National Bank took $311,300 on Subscriptions to the 7-30 ₱ cent. Popular Loan:

	Thurs.	Frid.		Thurs.	Frid.
U. S. 6s, 1881	109¾	109¾	Pittsburgh	80¼	80⅜
U. S. 5-20's	108	108¼	Northwest	33½	33⅜
T. Certificates	97¾	97⅝	N. West Pref.	63¼	63⅛
N. Y. Central	107⅛	109	Rock Island	93¼	93⅜
Erie	70⅝	72¼	Fort Wayne	93	92⅛
Hudson	102¾	104⅛	Cum'land Coal	44¾	46⅞
Reading	106	104⅜	Quicksilver	96	97
Mich. Southern	64¾	64¾	Mariposa	9	9⅜
Illinois Cen	115½	115	Ohio & M. Certs	27½	27⅜

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	112	Bank of N. Amer	107½
Merchants'	116	Irving	106
America	135	Corn Exchange	108
Tradesmen's	117	Commonwealth	102½
Fulton	185	Imp. and Traders'	106
National	110	Mannf. & Marchants'	103
Merchants' Exchange	97½	Central National	103
Commerce	111	Fourth National	99½
Bank of the Republic	107		

The February half-yearly Dividend of the Corn Exchange Bank is five ₱ cent.

The following bids were made for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	102	Ill. Central ₱ c. '75	112
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	109	Al. & T. H. 2ds, income '76	
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	110	Chi. & N. W. int. B.	91
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	112	Chi. & N. W. lats. m.	90
Erie 1st mort. '68	103	Lack. & W. Bds	108
Erie 7s, 3d mort. '83	109¾	Tol. & Wab. 1st, m.	100
Erie 7s, 4th mort., '80	102	Tol. & W. lats. Ext	100
Erie 7s, 5th mort., '88	100	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	76
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1stm., '77	100	Mil. & P. dn Ch. lats	105
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M. '75	102	Chi. & R. I. 1st. mort	103
Harlem 1st m., '69-'72	100	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	104
Harlem 2ds, '68	97	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. lats	108
Mich. Cen. New lats '87,	110¾	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	100
Chi. B. & Q. S ₱ c. 1st	112	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	100¾
N. Ind. Goshen L., '68	102½	Chi. & Alt. S. F. 1st m.	103
M. S. & N. I. S. Fd 7 ₱ c.	104	Chi. & Al. Income	90

The week's imports of Dry Goods were to the value of only $749,534, against $1,650,631 same time last year. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION ORDER.		WAREHOUSE.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Values.	Pkgs.	Values.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool.	194	$98,766	512	$176,936	326	$145,590
Mf. of Cot'n.	129	32,933	310	116,799	208	71,455
Mf. of Silk..	48	38,383	45	39,304	52	50,641
Mf. of Flax..	460	118,396	389	89,338	420	106,615
Miscellan's.	25	5,309	938	33,381	355	31,244
Total	856	$291,777	2,194	$457,757	1,361	$394,546
		457,757				291,777
Total entered..		$749,534	Total marketed.			$686,322

The Long Island Railroad Company's quarterly Dividend, just declared, is 2 ₱ cent., free from Government tax.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant-Treasurer wse as follows: Total Receinte $3,822,389 49; including for Customs, $121,615; on account of Loan, $52,428 90; Payments, $2,544,914 25; Belance, $29,168,767 31.

Messrs. Muller, Wilkins & Co. will hold their regular auction sale of Stocks and Bonds to-morrow (Saturday) at 12½ o'clock at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

Probable Effect of Peace.

From Jerome, Riggs & Co.'s Circular.

In an abnormal state like that in whion the country is now pinced, we must expect to witness not only great diversity, but violent fluctuations in public opinion as to the influence of measures or events both upon the political and financial condition of the country.

It is their lofluence npon tha latter that comes particularly within the scope of our circular. Under the issue of a Governmental currency, we witnessed the steady aopreciation of gold to two and a half times its ordinary value. The price of merchandise aovanced in like ratio. Real estate and railway oroperty, after it had recovered from the excessive decline caused by the outbreak of the rebellion, remained nearly unaffected by the upward movement in gold. Boods of railroads and municipal bodies declined rather than advanced at the very moment that tha insurgents showed their strongest front and when, in the minds of many, the issue was doubtful.

We have now reached a point at which the result can be clearly seen. The war must soon end with the total discomfiture of the rebellion, and the full restoration of the authority of the Government. We are retracing our steps to a state of peace. How rapidly are we returning to the condition from which we set out, when our currency was equivalent to gold, with a corresponding price for merchandise and property of all kinds?

With the return of peace there is no proposition for the diminution of the volume of our currency. On the contrary it will find us with a much larger amount than is at present in circulation. In estimating the effect of peace, this important fact has been entirely overlooked. If we were using a currency based upon specie, then the gravest apprehensions might oe felt as to the future. We might then be in a condition entirely depeadent upon foreign countries, by having our currency suddenly drawn from us by exoort. But we have nothing to fear from this source. Our greenbacks and National bank notes are not current in London or Paris. They will be the last things that will be taken from us. We are under no liability of having our medium of exchange suddenly disappear, and with it the whole country plunged into bankruptcy and ruin. On the contrary, we have only to look forward to a constantly increasing supply of money which, in no event, will cross our boundary to escape into foreign countries. What is most to be feared, consequently, is, that money will be too plentiful, instead of being scarce—that prices of merchandise will advance rather than decline.

We can see no reason, therefore, as we approach peace, why we should throw over everything but money, when this is to be the most abundant article we shall have left. It is now the *growing* institution of the country. It is increasing at the rate of two or three millions dollars each week. It is neither consumed, nor exported, nor does it wear out. Each addition increases the pile. Now, under such circumstances, we cannot see any good reason for the excessive decline to railway property that has recently taken place. The price of railroad shares are no higher than they should be with a specie basis. Are they to be any less valuable with peace? On the contrary, is not peace to make them all the more valuable? Are they not worth, in paper, much higher prices than they are selling for? Will it be any more difficult to hold them in the future, with a constantly increasing abundance of money, than with a greatly restricted volume in the past? The best of our roads could not be built for sums equaling three times their present value. We do not, consequently, see how their future holder is to be driven into a corner, or to be impoverished by owning good dividend paying shares.

The anticipated effects of peace in producing a great financial stringency are pure chimeras. The area over which our currency will circulate will be greatly enlarged, to be sure, but no faster than we create money. Assuming the amount issued by the Government to remain where it is, that of the National Banks will increase in the future at the rate of a half a million each day. Banks follow fast upon the footsteps of our victorious colnmes. They are already established at Nashville and New-Orleans, and one is already being improvised to Savannah. The material upon which to base these. Government bonds, are most abundant, so that every portion of the country will soon be well-supplied, without drawing from distant or richer sections.

What is to be the result of such increase upon the price of gold, we do not presume to decide. Bnt we submit that we have conclusively shown that the *kind* of apprehension felt, in view of a return of peace, is altogether unwarranted, and that property that was really valuable before the war, and that has been so during its progress, is not going to be any less valuable, measured by existing standards, at its close—especially property whose actual value has been made at least one-half greater than it was three years ago, by the wondarful development of the resources of the country.

BANKING AND FIN

hundred and fifty dollars" per annum, and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of "one thousand dollars."

Councilman Healy moved a further amendment, to strike out the sum of "one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars" per annum, and insert in lieu thereof the sum of "one thousand two hundred dollars."

Which was lost.

The President then put the question on the motion of Councilman Hagerty.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Stacom, Hagerty, Patterson, Green, Lent, Smith—6.

Negative—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Koster, Kinney, Brinkman, Brady, Hongbtalin, Leavy, McGrath, O'Callaghan, Russell, Reilly, Fitzgerald, Cook—15.

Councilman Hagerty moved to amend said resolution by adding thereto the following:

Resolved, That —— —— be and he is hereby appointed a messenger to the President, and to perform such other duties as the Clerk may direct, at a salary of one thousand two hundred dollers per annum.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilman Healy, Hagerty, McGrath, Russell, Reilly, Fitzgerald, Cook—7.

Negative—Councilmen Keenan, Robinson, Stacom, Hayes, Koster, Kinney, Brinkman, Brady, Patterson, Hongbtalin, Leavy, Green, Lent, Smith, O'Callaghan—15.

Councilman Keenan moved that the resolution be laid over.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hayes, Koster, Kinney, Brinkman, Brady, Hongbtalin, McGrath, Smith—12.

Negative—Councilmen Hagerty, Patterson, Leavy, Green, Lent, O'Callaghan, Russell, Reilly, Fitzgerald, Cook—10.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Preamble and resolution, relative to property formerly used by the Colored Orphan Asylum, on the westerly side of Fifth-avenue, from Forty-third to Forty-fourth-street.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Kinney, Brinkman, Brady, Patterson, Hongbtalin, Leavy, McGrath, Green, Lent, Smith, O'Callaghan, Russell, Riley, Fitzgerald, Cook—20.

And the same was directed to be sent to His Honor the Mayor for approval.

Councilman Keenan moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried

Whereupon the President declared that the board stood adjourned to Monday, thirtieth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

JAS. M. SWEENY, Clerk.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINER'S CHURCHES—Preaching, corner Catherine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, on the 29th instant, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Also, corner Madison and Gouverneur sts., by the Pastor, Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., and preaching corner Dever and Water sts., at 3 P. M. Seamen and friends cordially invited. All seats free.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.—Rev. Dr. TYNG, Rector of St. George's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING in the Unitarian Church, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., at 7½ o'clock. Morning and afternoon service in Rutgers Institute, 34th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will preach in the morning, and Rev. Dr. DYER in the afternoon.

A PUBLIC MEETING IN BEHALF OF the American Sunday School Union, will be held in Lec-av. Sabbath School Hall, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by STEPHEN PAXTON, Esq., the veteran Sabbath School Missionary, of Illinois, and A. A. SMITH, Esq., of Brooklyn. A collection will be taken up. Friends of the cause are invited to attend.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, BLEECKER-ST., opposite Jones.—The second sermon in the course on "Sanctification" will be preached by the pastor, JOHN Q. ADAMS, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Convictions and Inquiries in reference to Sanctification.* O, wretched man that I am, who shall deliver me from the body of this death. Seats free. Strangers welcome.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Between 7th and 8th avs. By request. Rev. Dr. SCOTT will (God permitting) preach a discourse in this church on SABBATH EVENING, 29th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Duties and Encouragements of Sabbath-School Teachers.* Sunday-school teachers and friends of Sunday schools are cordially invited.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in Bloomingdale Church, south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. on *Is it well with Thee, thy Husband, thy Child?* And at 7½ P. M. *The Power of Influence.* Also, each evening next week, (except Saturday,) Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

THE FIRST OF A COURSE OF LECTORES on Ice History, Order, Doctrines and Worship of the body of Christians known as the Catholic Apostolic Church, will be delivered by Rev. W. W. ANDREWS, in the Hall of Dodsworth's Studio Building, corner of 5th-av. and 26th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, at 7½ o'clock.

21ST ANNIVERSARY OF THE SABBATH SCHOOL MISSIONARY SOCIETY of the Central Presbyterian Church, Broome-st., between Elm and Marion sts., will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. B. W. CHIDLAW, Rev. THOMAS D. ANDERSON, D.D., and others. Singing by the children.

MEMORIAL SERMON.—BY REQUEST OF the Foreign Committee of the Board of Missions, a sermon commemorative of the Rev. Rev. W. I. Boone, D. D., late Missionary Bishop to China, will be preached by Bishop STEVENS, in Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st., on SUNDAY EVENING. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

THE CHRISTIAN MECHANICS OF THE city are invited to attend a meeting on SUNDAY EVENING, 3 th, at Room No. 24, Cooper Institute, at 7½ o'clock, to consider if any, and what measures can be undertaken to improve the moral condition of the ten thousand young mechanics of our city who before long must have great influence on its affairs.

ROSE HILL M. E. CHURCH, 27TH-ST., between 2d and 3d avs. Preaching at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Dr. DURBIN, and at 7 P. M. by Rev. J. A. WOOD, of Wyoming Conference. At 3½ P. M., addresses on the subject of *Missions*, by Rev. Dr. DURBIN, Rev. H. J. Fox, and Rev. O. G. HANSRAOM. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free.

BROOKLYN SOCIETY OF THE NEW-JERUSALEM—(Swedenborgian.)—Services every SUNDAY MORNING at 11 o'clock, and 7½ in the EVENING, by Rev. J. C. ADSE, at the Chapel of the Polytechnic Institute, Livingston-st., near Court. Subject of the evening lecture—*The Need of a Positive Religious Belief.* The public invited. Seats free.

THE FIFTH OF THE COURSE OF SERMONS on the Holy Scriptures will be preached on SUNDAY EVENING, 29th, by Rev. GEO. F. SEYMOUR, in the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., near Madison-av. Subject—*History of the English Translation.* Service to commence at 7½ P. M.

ST. CLEMENT'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Amity-st., near Macdougal. Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Sexton will be at the Church every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of renting pews or seats.

THE SECOND COMING OF THE LORD.—The first, in a course of six lectures on the above subject, will be delivered TO-MORROW EVENING, by Rev. MARTIN GILES, in the New Church House of Worship, 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington ave., at 7½ o'clock.

LECTURES ON PROPHECY.—THE SECOND of the course on *Daniel*, by JOHN WILLIAMS, will be given in the Mercer-st. Building, Washington-square, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Nebuchadnezzar's Vision of the Image.*

NEW MUSIC.—"THE LORD'S PRAYER"—Anthem by S. K. Whitney; price 60 cents. "There's Rest for All in Heaven"—sacred duet, with chorus, by Mrs. L. A. Perkhurst; price 30 cents. Appropriate opening pieces for church service. Just published by HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, (EPISCOPAL.) Lexington-av., corner of East 35th-st. Service at 10½ and 7½. The Rector, Rev. CORNELIUS R. DUPUIS, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. The sextoo will furnish strangers with seats.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverley-place. Rev. ROBERT W. LEWIS, Missionary of the Floating Church of our Saviour for Seamen, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

THE DAY OF JUDGMENT—PROF. MATTESON will preach as usual, in Lis church, in 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Evening subject, *The Final Judgment.* A cordial welcome to all strangers.

AMITY-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH—REV. WM. R. WILLIAMS, D. D., Pastor. The Sabbath services of this church will be held regularly hereafter in the rooms of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, Mortimer's Building, corner of 6th-av. and 22d-st., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH, NO. 9 University-place, (Chapel of the Union Theological Seminary.) Preaching by Rev. J. H. C. BRACHEN, every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening service on THURSDAY, at 7½ o'clock. Sunday School at 9 A. M. Seats free.

REV. THOS. ARMITAGE, D. D., WILL preach in the Madison-av Baptist Church, corner of 31st-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the third in a course of sermons on the Distinguished Women of the Bible. Subject—*Ruth.*

LEXINGTON-AV. M. E. CHURCH, (corner 52d st.)—The Praying Band, under the leadership of SAMUEL HALLIDAY, will conduct the public services of this church Jan. 29, at 10½ A. M., and 3 and 7½ P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—CHRISTIAN CHAPEL, West 17th-st., near 8th-av. Services LORD'S DAY, Jan. 29, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Preaching morning and evening by Elder A. N. GILBERT, of Morrisania, N. Y.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF the Old Brewery.) The original mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFER, Superintendent. The Principal Sunday School at 2 o'clock, P. M. Visitors will address the children.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH—EIGHTEENTH-st., near 5th-av. SUNDAY, Rev. E. BENJAMIN will preach at 7½ A. M., the Rector at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. The latter service for deaf mutes; and Rev. DR. EGERTON, President of Trinity College, at 7½ P. M.

MOUNT ZION CHURCH, OF WHICH Bishop SNOW is Pastor, has removed from Hope Chapel to Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. on *The Gathering of Israel.* Seats free.

REV. S. A. COREY WILL PREACH IN the Murray Hill Baptist Church, corner of 37th-st. and Lexington-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BELIEVERS IN THE SECOND COMING of Christ and future life only for the righteous, worship at Botanic Hall, No. 66 East Broadway. Preaching SUNDAY, by Elder JOSEPH T. CURAY, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Spiritual Worship.* At 3 P. M. Subject—*The Lord's Supper.* All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. S. C. KEELER, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend. Daily union prayer meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY—No. 155 Worth-st.—The religious services of this institution will be held in their new Chapel, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Singing by a choir of two hundred children.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. DR. CHEEVER will preach SABBATH EVENING, in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, on *The Conversion of Joan Newton.*

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Corner of Downing st. Rev. A. C. THOMAS, of Hightstown, N. J., will supply the desk on SUNDAY. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. JAMES, 15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Rev. A. C. WEDEKIND, of Lancaster, Penn., will preach SUNDAY, Jan. 29, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. L. R. COLLIER, OF CHICAGO, will preach in St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, before the Young Men's Christian Association of that church.

REV. C. S. PERKINS WILL PREACH IN the First Free Will Baptist Church, 23th-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School concert at 2 P. M.

FIFTY-THIRD-ST BAPTIST CHURCH, at Broadway and 47th-st Hall. Preaching Jan. 29 at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., by Rev. C. O. WILLIAMS, formerly of the Plymouth Church, Mass.

MERCER-ST. CHURCH, NEAR CLINTON-place.—Rev. Dr. JONAS KING, of Athens, Greece, will preach on SABBATH MORNING, Jan. 29. Services commencing at 10½ o'clock.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Rev. G. R. DICKSON, Rector. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

NOTICE.—REV. JOHN DE WITT WILL PREACH in the Presbyterian Church, on University-place, (late Dr. Potts,) on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 3½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES—Corner 9th-av. and 28th-st. Third service EVERY SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

DRY GOODS.

OVER $30,000.

GREAT SALE OF FINE CLOAKS.

MAGNIFICENT GOODS.

BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE,

AT NO. 475 BROADWAY,

ON MONDAY, JAN. 30TH.

WM. TOPPINO & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

WILLIAM TOPPING & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS,

will sell

BALANCE OF CAREY'S CLOAKS

at No. 475 Broadway,

Jan. 30, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M.

WILLIAM TOPPING & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS,

will sell

BALANCE OF CAREY'S CLOAKS

at No. 475 Broadway,

Jan. 30, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. & P. COATS'

BEST SIX-CORD CABLED

THREAD,

ALWAYS FOR SALE BY

JOHN & HUGH AUCHINCLOSS,

SOLE AGENTS IN NEW-YORK,

NO. 108 DUANE-ST.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!

AND FANCY GOODS.

M. P. BROWN, Importer.

No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

MAIL MESSENGER SERVICE.

NEW-YORK.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1865.

Proposals for performing mail messenger service in the City of New-York for four years, beginning on the 1st of July, 1865, and ending June 30, 1869, will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 P. M. of THURSDAY, April 27, next, to be decided by the 29th.

The service will consist of the conveyance of mails, as follows:

ROUTE No. 1,461.—From the Post-office on Nassau-street, by Station A, at No. 128 Spring-street; Station C, at the corner of Troy and 4th streets; Station E, at No. 366 8th-avenue; Station G, No. 1,69 Broadway, (old number;) Station F, No. 466 3d-avenue; Station D, No. 12 Bible House, and Station B, No. 429 Grand-street, back to the Post-office in Nassau-street. Also from Post-office in Nassau-street, by the stations, in the following order, viz: B, D, F, G, E, C and A, back to the Post-office. The entire trips, averaging about eight miles each, to be performed five times each day, except Sunday, (on which day there will be one round trip only, at 6 A. M.) the first leaving the Post-office on Nassau-street at 6 A. M., and at the last at 7 P. M., and all of them to reach the upper station and return to the Post-office within two hours. The service to be performed with water-tight covered one-horse wagons.

The accepted bidder will be required to enter into contract, with two sureties of ample and unquestionable sufficiency, conditioned for the faithful performance of the service in every respect. It will also provide that the contractor shall be answerable for all persons to whom he shall commit the care and transportation of the mails, and be accountable to the United States for any damage sustained through their unfaithfulness or want of care; that fines may be imposed and deductions made for failures and delinquencies in the performance of the service; and that the contract may be annulled for repeated failures, for violating the Post-office laws, or disregarding the instructions of the department.

The Postmaster-General will reserve the right to curtail or add to the service, if required by the public interest, decreasing or increasing the pay pro rata.

Proposals should be sealed, superscribed "Proposals for Mail Messenger Service, New-York," and addressed to "Second Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.," and sent by mail.

Each proposal must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, certified to as such by the Postmaster at New-York, and the certificate must have affixed to it a five-cent revenue stamp, canceled, as required by law.

Payments will be made quarterly by warrants on the Treasury, or drafts on postmasters, at the option of the department. W. DENNISON, Postmaster-General.

Blank proposals can be procured at the New-York Post-office.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, the 30th instant, for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York as follows, viz:

POTATOES—Such quantities as may be required during the month of February, 1865, 60 pounds to the bushel, in good ordinary well-coopered barrels.

ONIONS—Such quantities as may be required during the month of February, 1865, 60 pounds to the bushel, in barrels as above.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid to have consideration must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other marks must be obliterated.

The Potatoes will be carefully inspected before their delivery. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payment will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for that purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE, Colonel A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 20, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE,

for the United States Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland and other ports on the coast of Maine,

to

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Nowbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C.; Savannah, Ga., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

E. D. CHAPMAN, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster

ASSISTANT Q. M. OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 27, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED daily at this office, for the furnishing of this department with:

CORN,
OATS,
HAY AND STRAW.

Parties will specify in their propositions how the Hay and Straw is baled, and whether the Grain is sacked or in bulk.

E. D. CHAPMAN, Captain and Q. M.

AUCTION SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

WILLIAM TOPPINO & CO., Auctioneers,

will sell, at No. 475 Broadway,

FOR CASH,

WITHOUT RESERVE,

On MONDAY, Jan. 30,

THE LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK

OF CLOAKS,

EVER OFFERED AT AUCTION,

IN THIS CITY.

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE

SOLD IN LOTS OF

ONE CLOAK EACH.

CLOAKS WILL STILL BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE TO-DAY.

Catalogue can be had at the store.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON DIVISION AND ALLEN STS.—ADRIAN B. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Washington Hadley, Esq., to close the estate of John S. Hadley, deceased:

DIVISION-ST.—The lot of land, with the two two-story frame houses and dwellings thereon, situate on the north side of Division-st., be ween Allen and Eldridge sts., and known as Nos. 96 and 98. The lot is 28 feet 6 inches on Division-st., 23 feet 9 inches in the rear, by 110 feet 2 inches in depth on the easterly, and 103 feet 6 inches on the westerly side.

DIVISION AND ALLEN STS.—The lot of land, together with the improvements thereon, situate on the northeast corner of Division-st. and Allen sts. The improvements consist of a four-story brick store and dwelling on the corner, known as Nos. 106 and 108 Division-st., and a three-story brick house on the rear of the lot, known as No. 1½ Allen-st. Lot 37 feet on Division-st., 28 feet 4 inches on the rear, by 87 feet 7 inches on the easterly, and 75 feet 3 inches on Allen-st., the westerly side.

ALLEN-ST.—The two lots of land, with the two three-story brick front houses thereon, situate on the westerly side of Allen-st., between Canal and Division sts., and known as Nos. 9 and 11 Allen-st., each 25 feet front and rear, by 87 feet 6 inches in depth on each side. No. 11 has range, bath, gas, &c.

Terms at sale. Maps at No. 5½ Pine-st.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

LEWIS-ST. PROPERTY.

D. M. SEAMAN will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 31, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the lot with three-story brick house on front, and brick stable on rear, No. 55 Lewis st.; lot 25x 75 in. For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

N. B.—Auction sales of real estate attended to on liberal terms.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

TO PAY STORAGE AND EXPENSES.

THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 141 Broadway, about 40 sewing machines with tables, superior Brussels carpet, lot matting and office desks, large wardrobe, frames, irons, awning frame, gas fixtures, stoves, closets, &c. Sale absolute for cash.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSES AND LOTS ON THIRTY-FIRST AND 28TH STS., AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell on MONDAY, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

28TH-ST.—The three-story brick house and lot, situate on the southerly side of East 28th-st., 233 feet 4 inches easterly from Madison-av., and known as No. 38 on said street. The house is 20 feet 10 inches by about 38 feet; has modern improvements. Lot 84 feet in depth.

31ST-ST.—The three-story brown-stone house and lot, situate on the northerly side of 31st-st., 141 feet 8 inches westerly from the 6th-av., and known as No. 67 on said street, being 20 feet ten inches in width by about 50 feet in depth; has modern improvements. Lot 98 feet 9 inches.

Maps at No. 5½ Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT NO. 3 CHARLTON-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell on TUESDAY, Jan. 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Referee, the two-story and attic brick house and lot, situate on the northerly side of Charlton st., 63 feet 9 inches westerly from the 6th-av., and known as No. 3 Charlton-st. Lot, 25x100. Maps at the office, No. 5½ Pine-st.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES—BEEF CATTLE.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1865.

Sealed proposals (in triplicate) will be received by the undersigned at this office, until 12 o'clock M., on SATURDAY, the 28th inst., for supplying BEEF CATTLE for the use of the United States Army, to be delivered at the WASHINGTON DRIVE YARDS, New-York City, or at some other convenient point on or in the near vicinity of the City of New-York, to be designated by the undersigned, and in such number as may from time to time be required, not exceeding one thousand head in any calendar month from the 1st of February, 1865, to the 1st of May, 1865; notice to be given to the contractor on SATURDAY of each week, on his application at this office, of the number of cattle he shall be required to deliver during the following week.

As the cattle will be required for shipment, none but first quality of oxen or steers, entirely free from all blemishes or imperfections, and not less than three years old, will be received; and no lot of cattle the average gross weight of which is not as high as twelve hundred and twenty pounds, nor any bullock of less gross weight than twelve hundred pounds. The exact gross weight of each bullock to be ascertained by the scales; time of weighing to be determined by the inspector on the part of the United States, Mr. George Starr, whose certificate of inspection, stating the number of cattle delivered, their weight, &c., will constitute the voucher, on presentation of which the accounts will be paid, when funds are in hands for the purpose. Each proposal to be entertained, must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head, and be in the following form:

"I, A—B—, of the city or town of —— county of ——, state of ——, hereby propose to deliver to the Subsistence Department of the United States Army at the Washington Drove Yards, New-York City, or other point in or near said city, to be designated, such number of beef cattle, not exceeding *one thousand* head in any calendar month, of the quality, condition, &c., described to the advertisement above posted, as I may from time to time be required to furnish on due notification, at —— cents per pound weight."

To be subscribed by two responsible sureties, as follows:

We, the undersigned, hereby agree that should the above bid be accepted we will give our bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, that the contract shall be fulfilled.

——,
——."

Payment will be made in currency, or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

The ability of the sureties to respond in the sum of ten thousand dollars must be certified by the U. S. District-Attorney or other proper officer; such certificate to accompany the proposal.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle." The right exists with the United States to reject any or all the bids that shall not be regarded as satisfactory. All bidders to be present at the opening.

H. F. CLARKE, Colonel, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

PROPOSALS TO FILL THE QUOTA OF GREENE COUNTY.

The undersigned committee, appointed by the Board of Supervisors of Greene County, will receive proposals for filling the whole or any part of the quota of Greene County, (450 to 500 men,) at the Merchants' Hotel, New-York, until Tuesday, Jan. 31, 1865, at 12 o'clock, for one, two or three years' men—three years' men preferred—payable in cash, or payable half in cash and half in the bonds of the County of Greene, maturing in one, two and three years, with annual interest at seven per cent.

The committee reserve the right to reject any or all proposals, as may best subserve the interests of the county.

All proposals must be sealed and directed to "E. D. Ingersoll, Clerk of Supervisors, Merchants' Hotel, New-York," marked "Proposals," and will not be opened until the time stated above.

CATSKILL, Jan. 26, 1865.

J. H. BAGLEY, Jr.,
M. B. MATTICE,
B. B. OSBORN,
B. R. McCABE,
ALBERT TUTTLE,
} Committee.

E. D. INGERSOLL, Clerk.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CINCINNATI, Jan. 20, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., of WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, for furnishing:

Note paper to weigh 5 lbs. to the ream.
Blotting paper to weigh 10o lbs. to the ream.
Buff Official Envelopes, 4¾x10¾ inches.
Buff Letter Envelopes, 3¾x5¾ inches.
White Letter Envelopes, 3¾x5¾ inches.
2 oz. bottles of Black Ink.
Quart bottles of Black Ink.
Arnold's Copying Ink.
8 oz. bottles of Red Ink.
3 oz. bottles of Mucilage.
Letter Copying Books
Inkstands—"Mechanic" and "Academic."
Lead Pencils.
Pen-holders.
Sealing Wax.
Office Tape.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

Samples to accompany bids, and the quantities and the time within which the articles proposed to be furnished can be delivered at the warehouse in this city, to be specified.

Bids will be received for any quantity of any or all of the above articles.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose names must be appended to the guarantee, and when the guarantors are not known at this office to be responsible men, they must be certified to by some public functionary of the United States.

By order of Col. Wm. W. McKim, Quartermaster, Cincinnati Depot.

A. J. PHELPS, Capt. and A. Q. M.

AUCTION SALES.

WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., AUCTIONEERS,

will sell

BALANCE OF CAREY'S CLOAKS

at No. 475 Broadway.

Jan. 30, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1,

At 12 o'clock, noon, at the storehouse of Francis B. Pinto, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn,

(By order of Robert Murray, U. S. Marshal,)

THE CARGO OF THE PRIZE SCHOONER MARY, Consisting of

COTTON.

76 bales and 1 bag Cotton.
1 bag Sea Island Cotton.

TOBACCO.

49 cases Tobacco.

TURPENTINE.

1 barrel Turpentine.

ALSO,

On board thereof,

THE PRIZE SCHOONER MARY, HER TACKLE, &c.

The above-named vessel now lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

OFFICE OF SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORTATION FOR U. S. N., No. 13 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Jan. 11, 1865.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of February, 1865, at the Navy-yard, New-York, the U. S. side-wheel steamer MOBILE, with engines, boilers, &c., as she now stands: Length, 215 feet; breadth, 33 feet 9 inches; depth of hold, 11 feet 3 inches; height from lower to main deck, 7 feet 3 inches; height from main to hurricane deck, 7 feet 6 inches. One beam engine. Diameter of cylinder, 72 inches; stroke, 9 feet; iron paddle-wheels, &c.

ALSO,

1 lot old Manila rope, 1 lot oakum shavings, 50 to 175 bales oakum dust, 1 lot condemned leather hose, a lot coal cinders.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction on MONDAY, Jan. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 148 East 30th-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of carpets, mirrors, black walnut and other suites, chairs, tables, bedsteads, bedding, crockery and glassware, &c., &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO. WILL SELL at auction, MONDAY, Jan. 30, 1865, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No 111 Broadway: For account of whom it may concern, 400 shares Ashburton Coal Company, $50 each.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 18, 1865.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

Paving with Trap block Forty-eighth-street, from Eighth to Ninth avenues.

Paving with Trap block Houston-street, from Avenue D to the Bowery.

Laying crosswalks in West-street, opposite Marine Chapel.

Building a sewer in Forty-ninth-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenues, and in Tenth-avenue to Forty-seventh-street.

Paving Broadway with Trap block, from Twenty-third to Fifty-ninth streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on Fifty-second-street, from Seventh-avenue, to one hundred and twenty-five feet east of Broadway, and all the lots on Broadway to the extent of half the block north and south of Fifty-second-street.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Eighth-avenue, from Thirteenth to Fourteenth streets.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Forty-eighth-street, from Eighth to Ninth avenues.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Houston-street, and all the lots on both sides of the intersecting streets, to the extent of half the block, from Avenue D to the Bowery.

Also, all the lots on West-street, between Carlisle and Albany streets.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Forty-ninth-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenues, and from all the lots on both sides of Tenth-avenue, from Forty-seventh to Forty-ninth streets.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Broadway, and all the lots on both sides of the intersecting streets, to the extent of half the block, from Twenty-third to Fifty-ninth-streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL C. CONOVER,
} Board of Assessors.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

Paving with Trap block Thirty-second-street, Second to Third-avenue, trap-block.

Building a sewer in Minetta-street, from Bleecker-street to Minetta.

Building a sewer in Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River.

Building a sewer in Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Thirty-second-street, from Second-avenue to Third-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Minetta-street, from Bleecker-street to Minetta-lane.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL C. CONOVER,
} Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 25, 1865.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

Sewer in Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River, and in First-avenue, from Sixty-first-street to and through sixtieth-street to Second-avenue.

Sewer in Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, with branch through One Hundred and Twenty-third-street to Second-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets; also, all the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from Third-avenue to Second-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River; also, all the lots on both sides of First-avenue, from Sixtieth to sixty-first-street; also, all the lots on both sides of Sixtieth-street, from First to Second avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Daniel E. Delavan, Chairman of the Board of Assessors

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 28, 1865

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year.....$3 00
Two copies 1 year..... 5 00

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year.....$2 00
Three copies 1 year..... 5 00

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or post office money orders wherever it can be done.

Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—TWO MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, LIVING SKELETON, DWARF, LEARNED SEAL, GRAND SPECTACLE, FAIRIES, &c.—Day and Evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.

BROADWAY THEATRE—LIVE INDIAN—PAUL PRY.

NIBLO'S—THE SHAMROCK.

EVERETT HALL—(Broadway and 34th-st.)—CREATION AND THE DELUGE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evenings—LES CHANSONS DE LA FRANCE—UN TASSE OF THE.

NO. 345 FOURTH-AVENUE—MAMMOTH CATTLE.

WALLACK'S—THE WIFE'S SECRET.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The return of MR. BLAIR from his second mission to Richmond was announced yesterday morning, and the result of his mission became known in this city yesterday afternoon. That result is fully set forth in our special Washington dispatches, and is, in brief, "failure"—complete and entire. The only conditions on which DAVIS will negotiate for peace is on the basis of two independent nations, and an armistice.

The attempts of the rebel iron-clads to break our lines on the James brings good fruits. The channel is now completely obstructed at Turkey Bend by sinking schooners loaded with coal. Heavy guns are being mounted at City Point, and the *Ironsides* and *Atlanta* are ordered from Norfolk up the James. The rebel vessel destroyed was the *Drewry*, mounting one gun, formerly a tug-boat on the James.

A letter from Savannah to the Philadelphia *Press*, dated Jan. 18, announces the arrival of a part of the Nineteenth Corps, under Gen. GROVER. They will garrison the defences so as to release GEARY'S division for service in the field. The same correspondent states that Gen. SHERMAN has been invested with the supreme command of all the territory south of Virginia. Gen. SHERMAN has lately secured the revocation of an order expelling from Savannah all families of officers in the rebel service.

The steamship *De Molay*, Capt. SAMPSON, from Fort Fisher Jan. 19, via Fortress Monroe and Delaware River, with 850 rebel prisoners, under charge of Major PAIRCE, arrived here yesterday morning. The *De Molay* was ordered to Fort Delaware, but in consequence of the ice, was obliged to come North.

The case of BURLEY, the Lake Erie ralder, was finally decided at Toronto, yesterday, Chief Justice DRAPER and three Associate Judges being unanimous in the opinion that the prisoner should be given up to the United States.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the credentials of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, as Senator elect for six years from March next, were presented. Petitions for increase of salary were presented from employes in the departments at Washington. A resolution was offered, and objected to, to inquire into the charge against Gen. JEFF. C. DAVIS, of inhuman conduct toward the negroes who had joined his army in Georgia. A joint resolution was laid on the table, declaring the State of Arkansas to be no longer in insurrection against the United States. A bill was introduced, and referred to the Judiciary Committee, bill to amend the act to restrict the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims and provide for the payment of Quartermaster's stores and subsistence furnished to the Army of the United States. The deficiency bill from the House was then taken up, and after being amended by striking out the section giving extra compensation to the employes of the capitol, it was passed. The Senate then renewed the consideration of the question of retaliation. Messrs. JOHNSON and SAULSBURY spoke against and Messrs. HOWE, WADE, MORRILL, DOOLITTLE and HOWARD in favor of the resolution.

The House was occupied exclusively in the consideration of private bills.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill was introduced to amend the State militia law. Among the bills passed was one legalizing the acts relative to the bounty bonds of Brooklyn. A resolution was introduced providing that a Select Committee be appointed to ascertain, by correspondence with the authorities of Buffalo and all other municipalities in the State, on what terms grounds and buildings for a new capitol can be obtained.

In the Assembly, a bill was reported for a public market in New-York; among the bills noticed was one for a transverse railroad in New-York from Tenth-street, East River to the Canal and Desbrosses street Ferries, North River; to confirm the acts of the New-York Common Council; to incorporte the city of Newburgh; the bounty bill, authorizing localities to pay bounties of $300, $400 and $600, for one, two and three years' men, was passed; the vote stood 105 to 7. Mr. REED offered a resolution calling on the Governor for any information he may possess relative to the late increase of the quota of the State.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the steamship *Hibernian* at Portland, yesterday, we have intelligence from Europe to the 13th inst. English papers advance nothing new on American affairs. The good effect of the news of the fall of Savannah was neutralised by the intelligence of the failure of the expedition against Wilmington. The news from the Continent is unimportant.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Gold Room advanced from 206 to 212¼ ₩ cent., yesterday, on the settlement of 3-day contracts made on Tuesday night, and on various rumors adverse to an early peace. The Railways active. Governments steady. Money easy.

Most kinds of Produce and Merchandise were in better request, yesterday, at generally firmer prices, though the markets closed less buoyantly. Moderate Freight engagements were reported, including 130 bales Cotton for Liverpool, making nearly 1,200 bales taken for that port within the past three days. Rumors were current in the Street that sales of Middling Cotton had been made at 65c. ₩ lb., on a seller's option of ninety days.

Supervisor BLUNT has returned from Washington, and reports that the Government is determined to have 21,019 men from this city, as its quota under the last call.

During the past year eighty-eight blockade-runners were captured, of which seventy-eight fell prizes to merchant-built steamers commissioned by the Navy Department, and ten were captured by regular naval vessels.

MR. H. W. M. MEADE, of the firm of MEADS BROTHERS, Broadway, photographers, committed suicide by taking laudanum, on Thursday night, at Tammany Hotel.

MR. SAMUEL TICK, of No. 283 Stanton-street, committed suicide, yesterday morning, at his residence, by hanging.

Charges having been preferred, before the Commissioners of Metropolitan Police, against Sergeant VAUGHAN, of the Twenty-third Precinct, that officer has tendered his resignation, and it has been accepted.

MR. CHARLES MCCULLOGH, hostler, was found dead in a hay-loft, in the stable No. 211 Delancey-street, where he is believed to have expired under the intense cold of Thursday night. An infant that had been three days dead was found in the upper story of No. 88 Ridge-street.

ROBERT REED was committed, yesterday, by Justice DODGE, for threatening to blow out the brains of Officers BURDETT, of the Sixteenth Precinct, who had apprehended him for disorderly conduct.

The commission appointed to inquire into the alleged lunacy of AUGUSTIN VARONA, recently confined in the Bloomingdale Asylum, was convened yesterday afternoon, in part second of the Court of Common Pleas. After examining witnesses concerning the mental condition of Mrs. VARONA, the commission adjourned till Wednesday next, at 4 P. M., for the purpose of having the alleged lunatic brought before them.

They have been drafting in Montreal for the Canadian militia, and the editor of the *Witness* has been caught. He says: "The draft is a most extraordinary affair, taking whole households in some cases, and paying no attention to exhausting the first class, nor even the second, before going to the third or reserve classes. As far as the individual named above is concerned, he drilled for nothing in 1837; and it is a proof of the improvement of the times that he is now to get fifty cents a day for the same service."

The case of B. S. OSBON, arrested in New-York upon the charge of furnishing contraband information in relation to the late expedition against Wilmington for publication, before it had sailed for its destination, has been indefinitely postponed, the prisoner being confined to his bed in the Old Capitol, by sickness.

Intelligence deemed reliable has reached Washington, that a new rebel privateer has left Nassau, heavily armed, to prey upon our commerce. The vessel is known as the *Col. Lamb*, and report says she is both swift and of staunch build. Her crew is mostly foreign, and numbers nearly 200.

It is said, now that Wilmington is closed to the rebel trade, that attention will be wholly directed to Mexico, through which ports, it is claimed, sufficient cotton can be sent abroad to pay regularly the interest on the rebel bonds, and keep a handsome balance on hand beside. The rebels assert that they have the money in London to meet the March and September payments.

Maj. RODMAN has been ordered to assume command of the arsenal in Watertown, N. Y.

A number of wealthy and influential citizens of Newark, including the Mayor and several Aldermen, have secured a large coal tract in Pennsylvania, the object of which is to supply the inhabitants of that city with coal at cost. Books of subscription will be open in a few days. The price of shares will be $10 each, and each holder will be entitled to one ton of coal at cost for every share.

Maj.-Gen. WARREN left Washington on Wednesday to resume the command of his corps in the Army of the Potomac.

The Peekskill *Democrat* says that Hon. ROBERT P. PARROTT, of West Point Foundry, has paid the taxes of all the widows and soldiers absent to the war, living in the town of Phillipstown, Putnam County.

Telegraph dispatches received from New-Brunswick state that the Legislature of that Province after the new election, will meet about March 20. The Hon. Mr. HATHEWAY, Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works, has at last retired from the Ministry. It is reported in St. John that Mr. HATHEWAY will be appointed to the vacant office of Auditor-General.

The National *Intelligencer* says that among the manuscripts destroyed by the fire in the Smithsonian Institution were important papers, prepared by Dr. LEIDY and Dr. WOOD, of Philadelphia, and by Baron OSTEN-SACKEN, of Prussia. It is, however, expected that these can be replaced, as the authors no doubt have copies. Prof. HENRY lost nearly all of his private papers and correspondence, among them a number of very important letters.

The Committee appointed at a meeting held in Faneuil Hall to collect funds for a statue of Edward EVERETT acknowledge the receipt of [illegible].

A special meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held at a late hour last evening, at which the Special Committee on Volunteering presented a report, to the effect that the only explanation that can be obtained from Provost-Marshal-General FRY relative to the increase of the quota of this county from 4,433 to 21,019 is, that the naval credits formerly allowed us have been redistributed, and that reductions have been made in the enrollments of the country districts of this and other States, which, by reducing their proportion of the men to be raised, renders ours comparatively larger; further, that in the first announcement of the quota the men raised previous to the 23d of December were not considered, and the number of these in some States is reported to be very large. The report further states that had it not been for the naval enlistments, and other credits secured by the committee, New-York would now have to raise 46,661. The committee are of opinion that if the bounties are not largely and immediately increased, a draft is inevitable. The report was accepted, and a resolution adopted empowering the committee to pay such sums for hand money, to those procuring recruits, as the committee may think advisable.

ELLEN SKELLY, employed as a servant in the family of Mr. JOHN EMMETON, No. 16 Second-place, Brooklyn, committed suicide yesterday, by swallowing a quantity of vermin poison. Deceased had for some time been very melancholy and despondent.

ABUSES IN CRIMINAL LAW—THE FAIRAY CASE.—The difficulties in the way of a speedy administration of justice in this city seem almost insurmountable, even where the officers of the law evince a determination to do their duty with vigorous promptness. The progress of the Friary trial is an instance in point, from which we can see how abuses have crept into the practice of our courts, and grown and strengthened with years, until they threaten to interpose between the criminal and the punishment which the violated laws demand.

FAIRAY'S counsel knew the value of delay; the prisoner himself knew its urgent necessity; hence their strenuous exertions to procure it, using every subtlety known to able advocates. The District-Attorney knew the value to the people of a speedy trial, and opposed all the manœuvres of the defendants with skill and success, until one of those time-honored abuses steps in to help his opponents. This abuse is the remarkable negative qualification demanded of a juror, and the ease with which he is allowed to disqualify himself from serving in a case of any notoriety. A juror who has read of the case in his morning paper, and who has framed in his own mind the shade of an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused, is set aside. As a general aversion to jury duty exists, shrewd men summoned on a jury form an opinion to satisfy their consciences, and then declare that they have a bias. Out of five hundred and sixty-five men summoned in the Friary case, only eleven could be found who were qualified to serve, and these were men who had never heard of an affair, the accounts of which filled columns of all the daily papers. The wide range of selection thus afforded frequently enables the accused party to get some one of his friends on the jury; they cannot agree upon a verdict; and after two or three trials of the farce, the man goes free.

This practice has been so long sanctioned by the courts of this State, that it is impossible for them to correct the abuse. It is a gross absurdity to reject from the jury-box men of intelligence and of sufficient ability to know their own minds, and select only the ignorant for one of the most important duties of a citizen. Yet both Judge and prosecuting officers appear to be helpless in the matter. It seems to us, however, that the jurors themselves might do something, if, instead of forming opinions expressly to avoid jury duty, they refrain from deciding upon the guilt or innocence of an accused from police reports or *ex parte* testimony taken before a Coroner, and instead of striving to exempt themselves from a disagreeable service, they sacrifice a little personal ease for the good of society.

The Peace Delusion.

Mr. BLAIR has returned to Washington, but the confident predictions so widely indulged upon his second departure for Richmond, that he would bring back Peace Commissioners with him, do not seem to have been realized. So far as we are at present informed, he comes alone; nor can we learn that he brings anything, written or verbal, calculated to encourage the belief that JEFF. DAVIS is yet disposed to acknowledge defeat, sue for mercy, and tender his submission.

We are sorry to differ with so much apparent obstinacy from our friend of the *Tribune* on this subject; but we certainly cannot share his "confident trust that Mr. BLAIR'S repeated visits to Richmond will indirectly yet powerfully conduce" to a speedy peace. On the contrary, we believe they have retarded it. They have encouraged in the public mind hopes of peace which will not be realized. They have tended to inspire the rebel authorities with false ideas of our anxiety for peace, and of the exhaustion of our patience and purpose in prosecuting the war. They have checked volunteering, disturbed seriously the channels of business, and accomplished, so far as we are yet aware, not the slightest good, as an offset for these palpable and serious evils.

We understand that Mr. BLAIR importuned the President for leave to visit Richmond, and that permission was granted solely in consequence of these personal importunities. On leaving Richmond, Mr. BLAIR brought with him a note addressed to himself by JEFFERSON DAVIS, written at his request, and embodying substantially what DAVIS had said to him in conversation, namely, that he desired peace now as he had always done, and that he was ready at any time, as he had always been, either to send or receive Commissioners to treat for peace "*between the two countries*," whenever the President of the United States would either receive or send them. This note was signed simply JEFFERSON DAVIS, and made no claim to any particular title or formality in the address. After reaching Washington, Mr. BLAIR was importunate to return to Richmond, and was permitted to do so, taking with him a note from the President addressed to himself, and saying that whenever Mr. DAVIS, or *anybody else*, saw fit to send persons to treat concerning peace and a restoration of the blessings of the Constitution to the people of "*our common country*," they would be received and treated with due consideration. And we do not learn from any *authentic* quarter that Mr. BLAIR succeeded upon his second visit in securing from Mr. DAVIS any recognition of this as a basis upon which he could send Commissioners. And in default of this, his visits to Richmond, if not farcee, have at least been failures.

We hope Mr. BLAIR will now consent to resume his privacy at Silver Springs. At all events, we trust the President will deem it wise not to permit him again to visit Richmond. The Government has just one thing on its hands now—*the destruction of Lee's army*. When that is accomplished, the rebellion will be substantially suppressed, and peace can be restored; until then, it will not. And nothing should divert the attention of the Government, or turn the zeal of the people from that specific and indispensable achievement.

The Spoliation of Mexico by the French Emperor.

Whatever exaggerations there may be in the report published yesterday of the session by MAXIMILIAN of Northern Mexico to the Emperor NAPOLEON, of the main fact we have no doubt. It is simply carrying out the original programme. That NAPOLEON entered on his Mexican campaign merely for glory, or in the interest of civilization merely, no one ever believed. He may make war "for an idea" as he did in Italy; but in all other cases, as in that, he is careful to receive some substantial advantage to himself by way of reward. After liberating Italy, he took Savoy and Nice as his compensation. Having saved Mexico from anarchy, he is quite certain to appropriate to himself a large share of the property rescued from wreck. We have not the slightest doubt that when the Mexican throne was offered to MAXIMILIAN, it was with the distinct understanding that these Northern Provinces of Mexico were to be ceded to France in return.

Those who are familiar with the current of recent political ambition, know that the mining provinces of Northern Mexico have for many years been coveted and sought for by France. As far back as 1852, we translated and published in the TIMES an elaborate pamphlet on this subject, by DE DOMMARTIN, and subsequently Count DE BOULBON, at the head of a small French force, perished in attempting to seize these provinces. The matter, at that time, excited considerable interest in this country, and was elaborately discussed by Gen. CASS in the Senate; but the failure of the Count's expedition, and the occurrence of more absorbing events at home, caused it to be forgotten. NAPOLEON has evidently clung to the project with his characteristic tenacity; and it undoubtedly furnishes the key to his entire policy in regard to Mexico. He has thus far met with great success in carrying it out. He chose his time sagaciously;—while we were engaged in a civil war. He secured the assent of England and Spain to the war, by stating as its motive what would be most powerful with each. Spain's coöperation was attained by vague declamation about restoring the ascendancy of the Latin race. England's was purchased, as it always can be for any scheme however infamous, by promising to secure the payment of the Mexican debt to British subjects. Both were afterward provoked to desertion, and the whole scheme rested in French hands, and inured to the benefit of its original projector. NAPOLEON pacified Mexico, gave her back the blessings of civilization, placed a tool of his own upon the throne, secured the countenance and aid of the Catholic Powers by reinstating the Catholic priesthood, and is now ready to grasp the prize at which he has steadily aimed from the very beginning.

He may be able to hold it, but we doubt it. These provinces are immensely valuable. Their mines of gold and silver rival those of California, and their agricultural wealth and commercial facilities are very great. The time may come when even the people of Mexico themselves may be unwilling to see their country divided up among European Powers, and these rich provinces pass from their own possession forever. But whether this may or may not happen, it is quite certain that the people of the United States will not acquiesce in such a transfer. American feeling has not been extinguished by our civil war. In some of its forms it will burn more fiercely than ever when the war is over. The people of the Southern States have no possible motive for permitting this spoliation of a neighboring country. Even if they were to achieve their independence, their safety and their interest their ambition, their pride, would be hostile to it; and when they again resume their functions as members of the Union, their old feelings and aspirations will be quickened into new fervor by this attempted seizure of the rich States of an American Republic.

We have very little doubt that the movements of NAPOLEON have been hastened by the prospect of the speedy downfall of the rebellion. We have more than once expressed the opinion that our greatest peril from intervention would be on the eve of our final success. While we seem to be merely destroying each other, the European Powers were content to be spectators of the contest. So long as the rebels continued to maintain themselves, and did not need their aid, they were quite sure not to get it. But the moment it seems clear that the Union is to be restored, France and England both will be inclined to do whatever they can safely to prevent it; and the French Emperor, especially, will see the necessity of consummating his schemes in Mexico before the close of the war, which seems to give him impunity in their prosecution.

We believe this cession of the Mexican provinces will have a good effect upon public sentiment in the Southern States. GWIN has probably been selected as the prominent agent to carry it to completion, on account of his supposed influence on American, and especially on Southern opinion. If it be true that he intends to invite settlers from the United States into his new Duchy, he is simply laying the foundation for the overthrow of all foreign authority, and the establishment of an American Republic in its stead. But the action which the French Emperor has now taken, though it may not hasten the return of peace, which depends wholly on other agencies, will certainly facilitate the restoration of friendly feeling between the two sections of the Union. For the next few years, our foreign relations are likely to task the sagacity of the Government and the patriotism of the people quite as severely as the rebellion has done for the last four years. We have no doubt they will stand the test quite as well.

The Winding-up Campaign.

The campaign which has already been opened by Gen. SHERMAN, and in which the armies operating before Petersburgh and Wilmington will soon take part, will be the *winding-up campaign* of the rebellion. It is no secret that great bodies of troops have been coming from the West to take part in it; and whether they reinforce for the moment the army of MEADE, or of TERRY, or of SHERMAN, it is all the same. The campaign is a unit; its combinations are made under the supreme direction of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT; and the enemy to be fought and defeated and destroyed is the army of Gen. LEE near Richmond. GRANT'S combinations have always been of a very great kind, both in the West and in the East; and we believe that his final campaign will be the grandest of the war. The Richmond papers of Tuesday last show that the rebels at Richmond are in terror least a movement on the James accompany the other movements under way. LEE, we are told by the Richmond *Dispatch*, expected an attack on the north side of the James on Sunday last; and it was thought that for that day only the mud saved him. Attacks were also expected elsewhere on the lines, which the rebels fear are only temporarily postponed.

With armies of such magnitude as are now operating against the last rebel army, under command of such leaders as GRANT and SHERMAN, operating from such admirable positions as we hold, we expect to see the winding-up campaign carried to a glorious termination.

Death of an Eminent Citizen.

PROVIDENCE, Friday, Jan. 27.

ORRAY TAFT, one of our leading merchants and manufacturers, a highly esteemed citizen, died this evening, aged 71.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 27.

INCREASED PAY OF ARMY OFFICERS.

The House Military Committee to-day decided to increase the pay of all officers below the rank of Brigadier-General twenty-five per cent. The committee came to this conclusion after mature consideration of the subject; and are willing to meet the issue here or elsewhere.

TAXING PETROLEUM.

The Sub-Committee of Ways and Means, who are considering the amendments to the tax bill, to-day had up the question of taxing petroleum, both crude and manufactured. The tax on these articles will not be as heavy as has been anticipated.

THE PAPER DUTY.

The Senate Finance Committee will not take definite action on the repeal of the paper duty until next week. The committee are about equally divided on the subject.

THE ALLEGED INDIAN FRAUDS.

Commissioner DOLE has been summoned before the House Committee on Indian Frauds. His friends say he will be able to disprove the allegations of malfeasance made against his office. After the investigation it is said he intends to resign.

THE WASHINGTON GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.

The passage of the Washington Gas-Light Company Bill to-day, relieving the company from great embarrassment, was a simple act of justice.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 27.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The friends of the anti-slavery constitutional amendment say the prospect of its passage by the House brightens every day. The vote on the Senate joint resolution will be taken next week. The House has set apart to-morrow to allow young members to deliver their long-prepared speeches on the subject. No other business than speech-making is to be transacted.

THE COTTON TRADE.

By the Treasury regulations of Sept. 24, 1864, persons selling products to the Government agents are entitled to a certificate of the fact, stating the quantity, amount paid and sent, by which the products come to the agent. By the executive order of the same date, persons holding such certificates may be permitted by the military authorities commanding to take back over the route 33⅓ per cent. of the amount so certified in goods and articles not contraband of war. Mr. LANE, of Baltimore, was transporting goods under a permit of Gen. SHIPLEY, Commanding at Norfolk, issued on the certificate of a purchasing agent. The charge against him is that he has been supplying the rebels with provisions in exchange for cotton, and this and other subjects are now undergoing examination by the House Committee on Commerce.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

On the 16th inst., the House passed a resolution inquiring whether any payments had been made to the Illinois Central Railroad Company since the passage of the resolution of March last, which latter required the Secretary of War to have refunded to the Treasury the sum of $452,000 paid to that company for transportation of troops and other property. The Secretary to-day replied that payments have been made since that date to the amount of $552,597, and that they have been made by authority of the President.

THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.

The members of the Convention of the Christian Commission paid their respects to the President to-day. GEORGE H. STUART, the Chairman of the Commission, made an address of introduction, and the President responded in a neat and characteristic speech.

THE COMMUTATION FUND.

The amount of the commutation fund is reported to the Provost-Marshal-General to be $12,171,000, a portion of which has been assigned for the payment of bounties required by raising new troops. It is believed, however, that there will be sufficient to pay the owners of slaves enlisted as volunteers the compensation already allowed by the act of Congress.

RETURN OF MR. BLAIR.

Hon. FRANCIS P. BLAIR arrived in Washington this morning.

GUERRILLA RAID.

Some guerrillas made a raid on Occoquan, below Alexandria, on Tuesday night, carrying off everything of value to the citizens that they could obtain.

OUR ALBANY CORRESPONDENCE.

Passage of the Bounty Bill in the Assembly—Indian Delegations—Red Jacket Eloquence—Express Companies.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 27, 1865.

The Assembly took a very decided step in advance this morning. It passed a bill authorizing for the future the payment of bounties by local authorities not to exceed $300, $400 and $600, for one, two and three years' men. The section legalizing the past action of local authorities was stricken out of the bill before its passage, so that the bill, as passed, simply restricts local bounties, and makes no other provision whatever. The third section of the bill declares that it shall not be lawful for local authorities to raise money for the purpose mentioned," except as provided in this act." It seems probable that the Senate may pass this bill, because it embodies the only point of the General Bounty Bill upon which members of the Legislature are for the most part agreed. I learn that there has been no understanding with the Senate in regard to the bill, each branch of the Legislature having taken an entirely independent course on the bounty question for the last few days.

There was an interesting scene in the Senate Chamber last evening. The committees of the two Houses on Indian Affairs gave audience to delegations from two Governments of the Seneca Nation of Indians, each claiming to represent the entire nation, and asking to be recognized by the Government of the State of New-York. There was some real Red Jacket eloquence displayed on the occasion, which gained the applause of groups of members and others assembled to hear. The new Government, based upon the elective system, which has been in operation for some years, and the old form of Government by chiefs, which is striving to re-establish itself, were both ably represented. A letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington, which was read on the occasion, favors the claims of the Government based upon the elective system, and this opinion will have much weight with the committee.

Somebody is after the express companies, and the railroads that carry for them, with a determination to have an investigation. Mr. ANDREWS introduced a resolution to-day providing for the appointment of a committee of three to investigate and report the capital stock of the American Express Company, in whose hands held, amount of dividends, how much freight is carried for said company on the Central Railroad, &c., &c.

Mr. OLCOTT has in his possession a bill which it is proposed to introduce, and which provides that every railway company in this State engaged in the transportation of passengers and freights, shall extend and furnish to individuals and companies generally, the same facilities, in every respect, for transportation of express matter and transaction of express business, that is extended to any other express company by the roads respectively.

A resolution was offered in the Assembly providing for the appointment of a committee of three to investigate matters in the office of the Corporation Counsel and Attorney in the City of New-York.

The Assembly has adjourned to meet on Monday evening. The Senate continue in session to-morrow. I learn that action would probably have been taken upon the Bounty Bill, had there been a full Senate to-day.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 27.

BILLS REPORTED.

For relief to the Children's Aid Society.

Providing means for paying the canal awards.

Authorizing plank and turnpike roads to increase their rates of toll.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Incorporating the Oswego Historical Society.

Repealing the act authorizing an increase of the capital stock of the Manhattan Gas Light Company.

To amend the State Militia law.

BILLS PASSED.

Concerning certain public records in New-York.

Legalizing the acts relative to the Bounty Bonds of the Brooklyn Common Council.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. FIELDS—Calling on the Chief Engineer of the Croton Water Board to report to the Senate as to the drainage system of New-York. Adopted.

By Mr. LAIMBEER—That a select committee be appointed to ascertain, by correspondence with the authorities of Buffalo and all other municipalities in the State, on what terms grounds and buildings for a new capitol can be obtained.

A communication was received from the Adjutant-General, estimating that limiting the militia force of the State to 30,000, it will cost $710,000 to complete the arming and equipment of such force.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

To incorporate the German Savings Bank of New-York City.

To change the name of the Merris Patent Fire-arms Company.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 27.

BILLS REPORTED.

Relative to a public market in New-York.

To amend the charter of the New-York Indemnity Company.

To amend the charter of the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company of New-York.

BILLS NOTICED.

To amend the charter of Buffalo.

For a transverse railroad in New-York from Tenth-street, East River, to the Canal and Desbrosses-street Ferries, North River.

Regulating the use of the wharves and slips leased to the United States Mail Steamship Company.

Amending the act relative to Justices' and District Courts in New-York.

For the relief of the Fulton Railroad Company.

For the relief of the Fulton Ferry and Tenth-avenue Railroad Company.

Authorizing the New-York and Winchester Railroad to fix and limit it capital.

To confirm the acts of the New-York Common Council.

To incorporate the city of Newburgh.

BILLS PASSED.

Incorporating the New-York Tom Moore Association.

Incorporating the New-York Conservatory of Music.

The bounty bill authorizing localities to pay bounties of $300, $400 and $600, for one, two and three-years' men. The vote stood 105 to 7.

To incorporate the Atlantic Base Ball Club of Brooklyn.

To incorporate the New-York Yacht Club.

To incorporate the Union Yacht Club of New York.

To incorporate the Twenty-third Regiment Armory Association of Brooklyn.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To incorporate the Green Point Savings Bank, Brooklyn.

To incorporate the National Deposit and Security Company.

To amend the charter of several Savings Banks in New-York and Brooklyn.

To provide for the relief of Broadway by the transportation of freight and baggage between the South Ferry and Union-square and beyond, through other streets in the City of New-York.

Authorizing Notaries Public to perform the duties of Commissioners of Deeds.

For a more perfect assessment of taxes.

To regulate the wharves and slips leased to the New-York Mail Steamship Company.

To provide against damages by explosive materials in New-York.

For the relief of the Tenth-avenue and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company.

Mr. RAND then offered the following:

Whereas, Information is abroad that the official quota of the State, under the present call of the President of 300,000 men, as published on or about the 7th day of January instant, has been increased from 46,000 to 62,000 men, which increase is apparently without explanation; *And whereas*, The people of this State are as loyal and devoted to the national cause as at any former period, yet they are surprised and sensibly affected by this change, which to them is inexplicable and unsatisfactory; therefore,

Resolved, That if not incompatible with the public interests, His Excellency the Governor is respectfully requested to communicate to this House all the information he may have respecting the increased quota of this State, and his action in connection with or in reference thereto.

The resolution was laid over under the rule.

Adjourned to Monday evening at 7.30 o'clock.

THE QUOTA OF NEW-YORK.

Special Meeting of Board of Supervisors.

A special meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held at 8 o'clock last evening; the President, Mr. TWEED, in the Chair.

Mr. BLUNT presented the report from the Special Committee on Volunteering, to the effect that the Chairman of the committee had visited Washington for the purpose of obtaining an explanation from Provost-Marshal Fry of the reasons for raising the quota of this county from 4,433 to 21,019, and was informed that this increase in the quota was attributable:

First—To the redistribution of the naval credits claimed by us and allowed.

Secondly—To reductions in the enrollments of the country districts of this and other States which, by materially reducing their proportion of the men to be raised, rendered ours comparatively larger.

Thirdly—By the report to the War Department, between the 23d and 31st of December, of men raised previous to the 23d of December, who were not considered in the first announcement. In some States the Chairman of your committee was assured that the number thus reported was very large.

These, says the report, were the only explanations which the Chairman of your committee could obtain of the astounding increase of our quota.

Voluminous statistics were presented to him, but nothing showing the precise method in which the quota of this county was arrived at. Full explanations were promised through Brig.-Gen. HAYS, but such explanations have not yet been received.

This one fact was all that was clear, that the County of New-York is required to furnish twenty-one thousand and nineteen (21,019) men, in addition to all men furnished and credits obtained up to the 31st ult.; and the Chairman of your committee was assured that but for the naval and other credits secured by your committee, upon the present and the previous call, this county would have been obliged to furnish forty-six thousand six hundred and sixty-one (46,661) men, instead of twenty-one thousand and nineteen (21,019).

The number of men now demanded by the County is divided among the several districts, as follows:

District.		District.	
Fourth	4,039	Seventh	3,970
Fifth	3,907	Eighth	3,348
Sixth	3,023	Ninth	2,732
Total			21,019

In arriving at these figures, so far as your committee could learn, the quotas assigned appear to be based upon a call for eight hundred thousand (800,000) men, and the enormous number of men held to be due from this county has been derived from its outrageously excessive enrollment.

Had your committee, as desired by them, been authorized by the War Department two months earlier than they were to undertake the correction of the enrollment, the work would have been finished before the present quotas were assigned, and the quota of this county would have been reduced by at least fifteen thousand (15,000) men.

Your committee hasten to lay these facts before your Honorable Body. They believe that there is no escape from the demand now made upon us for twenty-one thousand and nineteen (21,019) men. The number of men enlisting at the present rate of bounty is so small as to be almost nothing in comparison with the large number required of us. Either the bounty must be largely increased, or we must give up in despair of finding any means of avoiding a draft.

Whatever injustice may have been done this county in the withdrawal of credits once and justly awarded to us, and by delaying that withdrawal until it is almost too late to think even of supplying the deficiency thus suddenly thrown upon us, we have now no time to remonstrate.

In order to show clearly the effect of this withdrawal, we append, marked C, the letter of Provost-Marshal-General FRY to Brig.-Gen. HAYS, dated Dec. 23, 1864, stating the number of men due from this county to be four thousand four hundred and thirty-three (4,433.)

The following shows the number of men demanded of each Congressional District of this county by the orders of Dec. 23 and that of Jan. 24, and the increase in the demand in each district:

Congressional Districts.	MEN DEMANDED. By order of Dec. 23.	By order of Jan. 24.	Increase.
Fourth	1,228	4,039	2,811
Fifth	961	3,907	2,946
Sixth	1,345	3,023	1,678
Seventh	899	3,970	3,071
Eighth	——	3,348	3,348
Ninth	——	2,732	2,732
Total	4,433	21,019	16,586

In making this report the duty of your committee is discharged. It is now for your honorable body to determine what course will be most conducive to the interests of the people of this county.

Supervisor DAVIS presented, for adoption, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Special Committee on Volunteering be and they are hereby authorized and directed to pay such sums for head-money as they may, in their judgment, deem advisable, in order to fill the quota of this county with the least possible delay, to the extent of the appropriation made by the ordinance of June 14th, 1864.

Which was adopted, and the board adjourned.

Amusing Scenes.

Quite amusing scenes sometimes occur at our office, while patients are under the influence of the nitrous oxide gas for teeth extraction. Three ladies came in the other day, one of whom wished eight teeth extracted. She was over sixty years of age, and said she had heart disease, weak lungs, was nervous, &c. I assured her that she had no occasion for fear. She breathed the gas, and when sound asleep we extracted her eight teeth. As she awoke she commenced to sing, laugh, spat her hands, and was in the highest state of glee. She was greatly astonished when told that her teeth were all out.

As the gas had worked so well, one of the other ladies thought she would try it, and have three roots extracted. As she was young and stout, she doubted if we could get her asleep. I told her I had never yet failed with a patient. We put her easily to sleep, and extracted the roots. As she was waking she exclaimed very excitedly, "I'm not asleep yet! I can see Clinton Hall over there! I can see that omnibus—and that woman with the market-basket! O, I'm an old soldier, you can't come it over me! I can walk, too!" "Let's see you walk," says the Doctor. Upon this she jumped out of the chair, strutted across the room, and wheeled. "There! ain't I, awake?" Upon assuring her that her teeth were out, she declared most positively that her eyes had not been closed.

Not long since, a gentlemen for whom we had extracted a large molar tooth, awoke and exclaimed very angrily, "This gas is a regular humbug—I knew you couldn't get me asleep!" On showing him his tooth, he insisted on paying double price for its extraction.

G. Q. COLTON,
Colton Dental Association, No. 19 Cooper Institute.
[Advertisement.

The Ear.—NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY for the Cure of Deafness and Discharges from the Ear.
DOCTOR HARTLY,
No. 907 Broadway, near 21st-st.

The only recognized Aurist in the United States, who generously offers to attend all persons suffering from affections of the Ear without charge until cured, thereby proving his success unequaled, and protecting the deaf from being *swindled* by paying *self-styled* aurists exorbitant fees, in advance, and the infliction of yet more serious evils by permitting the application of dangerous remedies by inexperienced and unskillful hands.

Dr. H. may here state that he has no connection whatever with any person advertising to cure deafness. Neither has he given permission for the publication of a "certificate" porporting to emanate from him, and cannot therefore be responsible for any alarming consequences resulting from rashness and desperation. The loss of money may not be material to some persons, but the deprivation of one of the most important of the senses ought to be regarded and treated with more than ordinary solicitude.

Dr. HARTLY has permission to refer to ladies and gentlemen of the highest respectability, residing in New-York, and for the information of persons at a distance, the following well-known parties are submitted:

Cases of partial Deafness from various causes, treated successfully by Dr. HARTLY:

Mrs. JOHANNA CUSHING, at Mr. Hill's, Union-park, Boston.
Mr. JAS. PIERPONT REA, No. 14 Chambers-st., Boston.
Mrs. J. B. FOLGER, Winchester, Mass.
Miss SARAH SWAIN, Nantucket, Mass.
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For its noble sentiments and vigorous, sterling pith and meaning
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A REMORSELESS FOE AND TEMPTER,
by the aid of her own spotless and lofty soul, and the sacred inspirations of a
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seconding the impulses of an angelic disposition, she escapes and triumphs.
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The candid reader may search in vain among the best offerings of our lazy fictions for one that comes to him so thoroughly stamped in every line with the impress of elevated thought. Mr. EGAN has here given
A DRAMA, A POEM, A NOVEL,
ALL IN ONE,
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IF YOU WOULD SMILE,
IF YOU WOULD WEEP,
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AND REJOICE FOR VIRTUE'S SAKE,
by all means lose no time in securing at the earliest moment the repetition of the first chapters of this
MATCHLESS CHEF O'ŒUVRE.
You will find them, with the
THRILLING EPISODES THAT FOLLOW,
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LIFE IN DEATH.
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what people think of
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
read the following extracts of letters received from all parts of the country:

State of New-York County, of New-York, to wit: EDWARD B. FOOTE, of the City of New-York, in the county aforesaid, being duly sworn, says: that the extracts of letters hereunto appended, commendatory of his work entitled *Medical Common Sense*, are genuine quotations from letters received by mail from the various counties named over each extract, which letters are now on file in his office; and further, that the said testimonials were written without his (the deponent's) invitation or solicitation, and that they are but a sample of those daily received by him from all parts of the country, and from people of all classes, embracing physicians, clergymen, lawyers, artists, &c., as well as those in the humblest positions in life; and further says not.
EDWARD B. FOOTE.
Sworn to before me, this 26th day of January, 1865.
WM. H. KEPP, Notary Public, Co. of New-York.

From Trumbull County, Ohio.

I am going to send a statement of my case, but first let me tender my grateful acknowledgments for the copy of your MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, which I have read with unfeigned pleasure. I can truly say that it is a most refreshing and instructive book, and coming as it does from one in whose judgment and integrity I can place the fullest confidence, makes it a very dear memento. And now, in an old-fashioned way, let me say, I thank you.

From Orange County, Vt.

Your valuable book duly received, and I wish every family in this place had one of them.

From St. Lawrence County, N. Y.

I procured a copy of your book, and have carefully perused it. My expectations were more than realized. You advanced many theories and ideas that to me were quite new.

From Muskingum County, Ohio.

I consider it one of the best works I ever read, particularly your "Essay on Marriage."

From Macon County, Mo.

I saw the book you sent Mrs. ——, and it pleased me much. If such works were generally read by the people of Missouri, there could soon be a change for the better in our condition. God speed the day when all will be benefited by the progressive wheels of science.

From Crawford County, Penn.

I have perused your book with pleasure, and think if its teachings were obeyed we should live in a different world.

From Monroe County, Ky.

I have been reading your MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, and have been struck with the wisdom of its precepts, and the quantity of valuable knowledge it contains.

From Genesee County, N. Y.

Fortune threw one of your books in my path and I have read it with the greatest interest possible. I think it the most interesting book I ever read. It is common sense, in every sense of the word.

From a Lady in Orleans County, N. Y.

I hope to be influential in the circulation of your book, either directly or indirectly. If there is anything in it they do not approve, they can do as I have done, reject it, which is the privilege of every independent thinker. Yet believe me to be an admirer of your work.

From Rutland County, Vt.

I am in receipt of your very excellent medical work, and being a sufferer, I gladly avail myself of the opportunity of consulting one whose views of disease and its treatment seem so eminently sound and practical.

From Vermilion County, Ind.

I have just perused your COMMON SENSE, and deem it quite uncommon sense.

From Macon County, Mo.

Your letter was received in due time; also the book with which I am well pleased.

From Belmont County, Ohio.

Just the thing wanted. Your reasoning seems to be good in every respect. I feel more than paid for my trouble.

From Otsego County, N. Y.

I think it honestly and rightly named. It has convinced me that you are master of the subjects there treated upon.

From Essex County, Mass.

I have merely had time to con it over, but I assure you, Sir, I was very much pleased with some of the ideas.

From Trumbull County, Ohio.

I have perused one of your MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, and am quite amused and instructed in its perusal.

From Jackson County, Ill.

I freely confess that what little I have perused of it surpasses anything of the kind I ever saw. I regard it worthy of the perusal of every individual.

From a Clergyman in Tippecanoe County, Ind.

I have purchased a copy of your MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, and only wish every family would go and do likewise. It is the very best thing. I can say amen to all it contains. May God spare your life to see the fruits of your great work, for that book is a great work.

From Litchfield County, Me.

I have been permitted to read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE. I am interested to it.

From Somerset County, N. J.

I have been reading considerably in your book and find it a very valuable work indeed. I find a good deal of common sense in it. Would that it were in the hands of every one. I think it will be the means of saving very much suffering. I shall be happy to recommend it to every one. It is worth much more than the price.

From a Lady in Franklin County, Vt.

Allow me to remark that I think your talented work highly charged with the electricity you so happily recommend. I like it much, and hope to learn wisdom from its genial fountain.

From Meigs County, Ohio.

I have had the pleasure of reading your MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, and am highly pleased with the views set forth in that work, so much so, that now I write this to make the inquiry, if you have published any work on Pathology.

From Hancock County, Me.

Having received your book, I have to say that I like it much.

From Jackson County, Va.

I am highly pleased with the work, coming, as it does to my notions on those subjects of which it treats. It is without exception *the* work that should be in every man's library.

From Washington County, Iowa.

While on a visit to a friend, I came across a copy of your MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, and being so well pleased with a slight perusal of the same, I requested him to obtain another copy and send me. We feel that we have been highly benefited by the information therein contained.

From Wayne County, N. Y.

I think it creditable to yourself for unfolding to frail humanity the knowledge you have laid before them. Every family ought to obtain a volume. I, for one, esteem it highly. If people would follow its instructions, how much better the world would be.

From Steuben County, N. Y.

Inclosed you will find remittance for MEDICAL COMMON SENSE. A gentleman this morning insisted on having mine, and I let it go, and want another.

From Dutchess County, N. Y.

I have read your MEDICAL COMMON SENSE with great pleasure, and, I hope, profit; for it certainly contains more common sense than is often found in so small a compass.

From Tioga County, Penn.

I have had little time to examine your MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, and without wasting words, will say that it pleased me. In administering the merited rebuke to the ignorance and vice of the present day, you have conveyed your ideas in language which need not offend even the false delicacy of the present day. I shall be glad to see your book placed in the hands of every seeker after truth and knowledge in our land.

From Suffolk County, Mass.

Having purchased and read with pleasure your book, MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, I desire to say it is replete with that information so much needed by the common class of people everywhere. Coming generations will thank you for it, and the future more than now give you a rich reward. Reformers generally live to be cursed, but when dead, all people sooner or later call them blessed. I judge by your preface that you have not escaped the ban of one class in our community, who ought to help onward all such reformatory movements, and by so doing rid the world of charlatans and quacks. May you, as I trust you will, be richly rewarded for your good work.

MEDICAL COMMON SENSE treats on all diseases of a chronic character; on marriage, and the peculiar marriage customs of the world; on the causes of matrimonial and social wretchedness, presents a thousand things of thrilling interest never published before, making, altogether, a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. The book contains 400 pages—100 illustrations. To be had at the newspaper depots and book-stores throughout the country. Price $1 50. Copies sent by mail everywhere, postage paid, on receipt of price. Contents tables sent free. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

DISEASES OF THE

THROAT AND LUNGS.

Editor of New-York Times:

Permit me to call the attention of your readers to the fact that I have retired from general practice, and will in future devote my time and attention exclusively to the treatment of the diseases of the

RESPIRATORY ORGANS,

by my peculiar system of

SPECIFIC TOPICAL MEDICATION.

An extensive and constant practice of over thirty years, during which a large share of my studies, time and attention have been devoted to the treatment of diseases of the THROAT and LUNGS, have enabled me to introduce most important improvements both in the examination and treatment of these organs, by which I have obtained results that attracted the attention of the medical world both in this country and in Europe. This system enables me to convey remedial agents directly to the affected parts, in a manner not attained by any other known method. These are applied in connection with such general treatment as each individual case requires and an extensive experience in that class of diseases suggests. It has proved itself of the greatest value in the following diseases:

CHRONIC CATARRH,
THROAT AFFECTIONS,
LARYNGITIS,
AFFECTIONS OF THE VOICE,
DYPHTHERIA,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS,
CONSUMPTION,

and all the various diseases of the lungs.

The reputation of my peculiar system does not depend upon future experiments, paid-for newspaper puffs, or upon the result obtained in a few selected favorable cases, but has been tested in an extensive practice of over thirty years, both in Europe and this country, in a large number of cases of every description, with the most gratifying results. Living witnesses of the highest respectability residing here and elsewhere, whose names and residence will be cheerfully furnished at the office, will substantiate beyond all doubt the complete success of my treatment.

In retiring from the extensive general practice in which I have been engaged for upward of thirty years, and in concentrating my efforts exclusively upon the treatment of the respiratory organs—a class of diseases so prevalent in this country, and so inimical to life, I yield only to the constantly increasing demand made upon my time by office practice, and in departing from the strict rules of medical ethics, so far as to avail myself of the press as a medium for the introduction of my system to the public at large, I discharge a duty which I owe to those to whom my varied and extensive experience and acknowledged skill might be of vital importance, and who could not be reached through any other channel.

Well knowing the prejudice existing by a portion of the community against specialists, particularly (and frequently justly so) against advertising ones, I think it due to myself to state that I am a regularly educated physician, and have been engaged in the general practice of medicine for upward of thirty years, the last half of which has been spent in this city. I am not only a member of various medical societies, but have the honor to be the founder of several of them, and have, since the commencement of my professional career, constantly contributed the result of my observations to some of the best medical journals of the day.

The proofs of each and every statement here put forth can be readily substantiated, and will cheerfully be exhibited to those interested. This course is rendered necessary by the fact that public confidence has been sadly undermined by some of the medical mountebanks who infest our city, who have *advertised* in various papers throughout the country, fictitious biographies of themselves, the statements of which differ as widely from their known antecedents as truth differs from falsehood. In order to find new dupes these gentry have to resort to new dodges, and the eye of the public is consequently often greeted with the startling announcement of some new mechanical and pretended scientific contrivance, which, for a more complete mystification, is endowed with some strange-sounding Greek name, as unintelligible to the inventor as it is to the general reader.

The mischief done by these empirics, who usually lack the very first rudiments of a medical education, is truly deploring. They not only frequently injure their victims by improper treatment, but also discourage them by their ecletant failures to perform what they promised from making more judicious efforts for their recovery.

In respectfully inviting the critical scrutiny of a discriminating public into my past record, I feel confident it will fully sustain all I have deemed it necessary to state, to avoid being confounded with that class of imposters to whom I have above referred. Hoping sincerely that your readers will not regard me as egotistical, even though I have spoken in a strain seemingly so, I remain

Yours, respectfully,

B. SEGNITZ, M. D.,
NO. 125 NINTH-STREET,
Eighth Door West of Broadway.

Office hours from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.

ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S

NEW INVENTION

FOR THE CURE
OF THE MOST COMPLICATED
DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF

SIGHT,
HEARING,

AS WELL AS

CHRONIC CATARRH,
DISEASED THROAT,

AND ANY DISEASE WHERE THE MUCOUS MEMBRANE IS DESTROYED OR IMPAIRED.

As the meaning of the name given by Dr. VON EISENBERG to his new Invention may not be easily comprehended, we (the *New-York Evening Express*) give the following explanation of its uses for the better understanding of the general sufferer:

ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON

Is derived from the Greek word Aisopikos, which, in its literal acceptation, signifies pertaining to the senses the theory or philosophy of tastes, the science of sensations, or that which explains the cause of mental pain or pleasure. Neuralgicon is a compound of the two Greek words, *neuron*, a nerve, and logas, a discourse with the sufferer. The meaning conveyed by the term is, that it is an instrument or machine devised on philosophical principles with a thorough knowledge of the nervous system.

In describing the matter more at length to show its uses, that it might be better understood by the general sufferer, we give a simpler explanation. The nervous system is the source of many diseases.

All physicians admit this, and all profess at least to be able to apply a remedy. The Allopathic, Homœopathic and Hydropathic, by prescribing opiates, anodynes, &c., may, and do, alleviate the pain arising from impaired or diseased nerves, but this does not restore the nerve. It is only temporary relief—a relief, too, to some one nerve at the expense of the entire system. The Æsthetico-Neuralgicon of Dr. VON EISENBERG not merely allays the irritation, but restores the nerve to its normal condition. The Doctor's theory is, that each nerve has a specific office, and has its own peculiar susceptibility. Thus, for example, the nerve of vision is insensible to touch, and, on the other hand, the nerve of touch is insensible to light, and so on through the whole system. The great excellence of this æsthetical instrument is, that it can be applied not on guess-work principles, which are no principles at all, but that it can be applied with accuracy and certainty to any nerve or nerves that are weakened or

FINANCIAL.

PETROLEUM

NEW YORK
AND
PHILADELPHIA
PETROLEUM COMPANY.

PROPERTY IN THE VERY HEART OF THE OIL REGIONS OF VENANGO CO., PENN.

CAPITAL STOCK, 200,000 SHARES.
PAR VALUE $5 PER SHARE.
50,000 shares, or $100,000, reserved for working capital to develop this splendid oil property.

OFFICERS.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, President.
ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Vice-President.
ANDREW V. STOUT, Treasurer.
EDMUND O. STEDMAN, Secretary.
SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, Bankers.
WILLIAM H. ANTHON, } Counsel.
ADAM C. ELLIS, }

TRUSTEES.

FRANCIS A. PALMER, President Broadway Bank, New-York; NATHAN RANDALL, Ex-President United States Telegraph Company, New-York; ALBERT H. NICOLAY, of Albert H. Nicolay & Co., Stock Auctioneers and Brokers, No. 52 William-st., New-York; EUGENE J. JACKSON, of Polhamins & Jackson, Bankers and Brokers, No 43 Exchange place, New-York; EDMUND O. STEDMAN, Secretary New-York Petroleum Stock Board and Broker, No. 36 Broad-st., New-York; ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia; FRANCIS A. GOODWIN, Philadelphia; ROBERT CLARKSON, of Clarkson & Co., Bankers, No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; JAMES M. CLARKE, Oil City, Pennsylvania.

The great advantage that this Company possesses over many is that all its magnificent Oil Territory has a water-front, being situated on the famous Oil Creek and the Alleghany River. The Coal Lands of the Company are also of the greatest importance, as many works are now idle for the want of fuel, and which will yield large revenues. The Company is now vigorously prosecuting its work, and the very extensive Working Capital of $100,000 is alone a sufficient guarantee that large and regular monthly dividends may be expected at an early day, which will cause the Stock to rapidly rise in value.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY.
No. 52 WILLIAM-ST., New-York.
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD-ST., Phila.

PETROLEUM

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND BALTIMORE CONSOLIDATED
PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY.
CAPITAL, $1,500,000, DIVIDED INTO 300,000 SHARES.
PAR VALUE, $5.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $1 PER SHARE.
NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT OR CALL ON THE SUBSCRIBERS, AS 50,000 SHARES ARE RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT—J. S. CLARK, of New-York.
VICE PRESIDENT—R. H. WISHART, New-York.
TREASURER—H. F. DEVOE, New-York.
SECRETARY—J. CONKLIN, New-York.
DIRECTORS.
R. V. R. KETCHUM, Baltimore, Md.
O. KING, Baltimore, Md.
J. H. GOULD, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. WOODRUFF, Baltimore, Md.
R. H. WISHART, New-York.
DR. T. S. RING, New-York.
A. CLARK, Tar Farm, Pa.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Pa.
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENTS:
J. S. CLARK, N. Y.
A. CLARK, Tar Farm, Pa.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Pa.
OFFICES:
No. 71 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
Nos. 612 and 614 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILA.,
No. 147 BALTIMORE-ST.,
BALTIMORE, MD.

The company is organized under the laws of the State of New-York. The principal office is No. 71 Broadway, with branch offices in Philadelphia and Baltimore, for the convenience of subscribers, where the certificates of stock will be issued to subscribers without delay. The property, embracing upward of 635 acres, has been selected with great care during the last three years, by those of the directors who have been constantly operating on Oil Creek, and throughout the entire oil region of Pennsylvania, as well as Western Virginia, and was not selected to sell, but for the purpose of development and producing oil, having now some ten wells under contract, and being bored with vigor, besides those already completed and producing, making in all 13 wells now on the property. Every acre of this Company's property is bottom, and the best of the boring-land, north of Oil Creek, Cherry Run, Cherry Tree Creek, Walnut Bend, Alleghany River, and other streams where the lands are being developed with good success and prospects of a very large product of oil.

OFFICE IN NEW-YORK, where Prospectus, Maps and every information can be obtained.
No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

BROOKLYN
PETROLEUM COMPANY.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
100,000 SHARES AT $5 PER SHARE.
OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
NO. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
OFFICERS:
ALEXANDER McCUE, President.
WILLIAM H. WALLACE, Vice-President.
WILLIAM A. FOWLER, Treasurer.
CHAS. P. WILLIAMS, 2d, Secretary.
CHARLES LOWREY, Counselor.
TRUSTEES:
ALEXANDER McCUE, Esq., No. 341 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
WM. H. WALLACE, Esq., No. 121 Washington-st., New-York.
ANDREW CARRIGAN, Esq., President of the Emigrant Savings Bank, Chambers-st., N. Y.
WILLIAM A. FOWLER, Esq., No. 74 Broadway, N. Y.
EDWARD R. JONES, Esq., corner Broome and Lewis sts., N. Y.
EDWARD F. PATCHEN, Esq., (Messrs. T. Ketcham & Co.,) No. 68 Wall-st., N. Y.
CHARLES LOWREY, Esq., Montague-st., Brooklyn.
A. C. BURKE, M. D., No. 142 Union-st., Brooklyn.
WILLIAM M. LITTLE, Esq., (of Wyckoff & Little,) Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.
The property of this company consists of 182 acres of good boring territory, in two SIMPLES, situate in the heart of the Oil Region, in Venango County, Pennsylvania, together with leases in wells now producing a net product of nearly FORTY BARRELS PER DAY, which at the present price of $12 per barrel, is $480 per day, or over $14,000 per month, which gives over TWO AND A-HALF PER CENT. ON THE CAPITAL STOCK, and when the wells, which are now going down, are completed, the production of oil to the company will be LARGELY INCREASED.
It also owns the ENTIRE WORKING INTEREST in two wells which are being bored, with every indication of being fine producing wells.
It also owns interest in nine wells, now being sunk, which, when completed, will largely increase its revenue.
The trustees are determined to make it rank among the best petroleum companies yet formed.
The subscription books, for a limited number of shares, are now open at the offices of Messrs. T. Ketcham & Co., No. 68 Wall-st; Wm. H. Wallace, Esq., No. 131 Washington-st.; Wm. A. Fowler, Esq., No. 74 Broadway; E. R. Jones, Esq., City Mills, corner Broome and Lewis sts., in the City of New-York; and Messrs. Wyckoff & Little, Montague-st., near Court; D. K. Ducker, Esq., No. 38 Fulton-st.; D. B. Powell, No. 77 Myrtle-av., in the City of Brooklyn, or of either of the Trustees.

PETROLEUM

WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS,
No. 71 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 29,
OFFER FOR SALE
OIL STOCKS.

McKINLEY,	BUCHANAN,
BERGEN COAL AND OIL,	CONSOLIDATED,
OCEANIC,	HIGHGATE,
REED FARM,	FOUNTAIN,
EXCELSIOR,	CLIFTON,
NORTHERN LIGHT,	NORTH AMERICAN,
MANHATTAN,	UNITED STATES,
GUILD FARM,	CENTRAL,
GREAT WESTERN CONSOLIDATED.	

All of which we can recommend as good investments at present prices. Subscriptions can be made through us, free of charge, in any of the Oil Companies now being organized, at original prices.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS

Western Union Extension Telegraph,
American Telegraph,
United States Telegraph,
Adams' Express Company Stock,
American Express Company Stock,
United States Express Company Stock,
National Express Company Stock,
WELLS, FARGO & Co. Express Company Stock, &c., &c., &c.
Bought and sold by
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

THE COUPONS OF THE RICHMOND COUNTY BONDS will be paid at the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, No. 52 Wall-st., when due.
P. S. WANDEL, County Treasurer.

MANGAM, JENKINS & CO.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, MERCANTILE PAPER, STOCKS, BONDS, &c.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.
U. S. 10-40 Bonds. U. S. 6-20 Bonds.
U. S. 6s of '81 Bonds. U. S. 7-3-10th Treasury Notes.
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness bought and sold at market rates.
Stocks and other securities bought and sold at Brokers' Board on commission.

NOTICE.—THE EAST RIVER BANK WILL ORganize as soon as practicable as a National Bank, with the capital increased to $500,000.
Having a surplus of over 40 per cent., a dividend in stock of 25 per cent. will be made to present shareholders and the remainder of the surplus will be participated in by the increased stock.
The subscription book is now open at the bank, No. 680 Broadway.
By order of the board.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of this association will be held at their bank, No. 5 Nassau-st., on the 14th day of February next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said bank.
C. N. JORDAN, Cashier.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1865.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 5 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, 20th January, 1865.
THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1865, FROM the Bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, and the Chicago and North Western Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that day on presentation at this office.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

SPECIAL PETROLEUM NOTICE.

"LITTLE KANAWHA
AND
ELK RIVER
PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY
OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Geologists and practical men unite in their belief, and to report, "that the property of this company—62,860 acres of land, in fee—is in the very centre of the West Virginia Oil Region—has numerous oil and gas springs along the banks of its principal streams, (one of which vies with the famous Burning Spring itself,) and is surrounded by properties on every side that are unmistakable in their oil-bearing character.

The subscription for its purchase is now being made at the office of the undersigned. It contains the names of many of our prominent capitalists and business men, is already far advanced, and will be closed at an early day.

Prof. Richardson's very able and interesting report on the property, with circular attached, containing the conditions of the subscription, and any additional information, can be obtained at this office.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 39 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.
☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

REMOVAL.

THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have removed to No. 156 Broadway, between Liberty-st. and Maiden-lane.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 6-20 BONDS.
U. S. 6s, OF 1881.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

WILLIAM C. GILMAN,
NO. 6 PINE-ST.,
BUYS AND SELLS
MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE SCRIP.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS OF 1881.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 6-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 10-40 BONDS.
ONE YEAR CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS.
NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN USUAL COMMISSION ALLOWED.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS COLLECTED OR PURCHASED.

JOHN B. MURRAY,
NO. 11 BROAD-ST., NEAR WALL,
DEALER IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

OIL AND COAL LANDS.

Several tracts in Braxton County, West Virginia, for sale by the subscriber.
TITLES WARRANTED. Apply Nos. 8 and 10 Wall-st., Room No. 41, between 11 and 2 o'clock.
E. HECKSCHER.

GOODYEAR BROTHERS & DURAND,
BANKERS,
No. 18 BROAD-STREET, N. Y.
ALL KINDS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, RAILROAD STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, &c., bought and sold on commission. Interest allowed on accounts.
CHAS. H. R. BANGER, Schenarie Co., N. Y.
GEO. GOODYEAR, New-Haven, Conn.
GEO. S. GOODYEAR, HARVEY DURAND.

REFERENCES:
Hon. JOHN J. CISCO, late Asst. U. S. Treasurer, N. Y.
JACOB RUSSELL, Cashier U. S. Treasury, New-York.
H. T. MORGAN (of H. T. Morgan & Co.) New-York.
MORRIS FRANKLIN, Pres. N. Y. Life Insur. Co., N. Y.
W. H. BEERS, Actuary, New-York Life Insurance Co.
Hon. ERASTUS CORNING, Albany, N. Y.
REUEL H. KING, President N. Y. State Bank, Albany.
THOS. OLCOTT, Pres. Mec. and Farmers' Bank, Albany.
H. B. MARTIN, Cashier Albany City Bank, N. Y.
A. B. JOHNSON, Utica, N. Y.
JAY COOKE & Co., Washington.
BANK OF WASHINGTON, Washington.
BENJ. E. BATES, Pres. Nat. Bank of Commerce, Boston.
JOHN DENSMITT, Pres. Eliot National Bank, Boston.
L. CANDEE, President New-Haven Co. Bank, Conn.
E. D. TIFFANY, Pres. First National Bank, Hartford, Ct.
E. G. HOWE, Esq., Hartford, Conn.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."
All denominations on hand ready for delivery. Three-eighths commission allowed.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES purchased and for sale.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.
Agreeably to the provisions of the trust mortgage, securing said bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned, at Boston, until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 6th day of February, prox., for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of ninety-seven (97) of the one thousand dollar bonds of said company, or any portion thereof, payable Jan. 1, 1883; also, for any other bonds of said company, or of the Chicago and Aurora, or the Central Military Tract Railroad Company, for the sinking fund.
JOHN N. DENISON,
BOSTON, Jan. 5, 1865. Chairman.

PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE,
No. 73 Broadway, corner Rector-st.
NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK Exchange for dealings in Petroleum stocks, located in the Empire Buildings, No. 73 Broadway, corner of Rector-st., will open for business on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1. I wish the officers of the various Petroleum Companies of this and other States to furnish me, as promptly as practicable, prospectuses showing their organizations, in order that a full list of stocks may be compared. I am now ready to furnish subscribers with their tickets of admission and to receive additional subscribers. The annual subscription to this Exchange is twenty-five ($25) dollars.
W. L. JACKSON, Secretary.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 340 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1865.
AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, the following persons were elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year:

J. T. Sanger,	Albert G. Lee,
E. L. Fancher,	N. E. Rosenfeld,
John Elliott,	Charles G. Barrett,
Lewis Einstein,	Edwin F. Knowlton,
John Falconer,	Jacob B. Dater,
Henry I. Baker,	Daniel L. Ross.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, Daniel L. Ross was unanimously re-elected President.
JOHN H. STOUT, Cashier.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.
TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 25, 1865.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15, 1865, in accordance with amended by-law. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 4 until Feb. 16.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, DUBUQUE, Iowa, Jan. 11, 1865.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Co. will be held at the office of the Company in Dubuque, Iowa, on MONDAY, Feb. 13, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing four directors for the term of two years.
LOUIS BOISOT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1865.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTors of this company will be held at this office on MONDAY, Feb. 6, 1865.
Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.
SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.,
CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Jan. 28, 1865.
THE FIRST MORTGAGE COUPONS OF this company will be paid on the first day of February, at the office of Messrs. WILSON, GIBSON & CO., No. 74 Broadway, New-York.
WM. E. WATSON, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 9 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

THE
COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL STOCK.....$1,000,000
Divided into 200,000 Shares, at $5 per share.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE,
TO 60,000 SHARES ONLY, $2 50 PER SHARE.
STOCK ISSUED FULL PAID.
$50,000 CASH APPROPRIATED AS A WORKING CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT, ISAIAH LUKENS.
VICE-PRESIDENT, WM. M. STEWART
TREASURER, WM. D. SMITH.
SECRETARY, E. J. HARRISON.
DIRECTORS,
ISAIAH LUKENS. ROBERT SMITH,
W. D. SMITH. EDWD. F. CUSHMAN,
W. M. STEWART.

OFFICES—NO. 42 PINE-STREET, NEW-YORK, AND NOS. 29 AND 24 WASHINGTON BUILDINGS, (274 South Third-street, below Walnut,) PHILADELPHIA.

The intrinsic value of their territory is greater than that of any other oil company now before the public, with the same amount of capital.
THERE WILL BE BUT SIXTY THOUSAND SHARES of the capital stock sold at the subscription price, $2 50 per share, and not a single share above that number will be sold at any price whatever until the territory is developed. This the Secretary will indorse on the back of each receipt for stock if desired.
A competent Superintendent is rapidly developing the property; he has two engines on the ground, two wells already started, and three more will be in operation as soon as the engines are completed.
There is a valuable saw-mill on the Cotter Farm, and timber on the whole of the territory sufficient to give a profit of $200 per day for twenty years, or $400 daily for ten years. There is also a large amount of coal on the two square miles in Forrest County. The timber and the coal will give to the company a handsome dividend, independent of the oil.
The market value of the territory owned by the company has increased to such an extent that it is at present worth
THREE QUARTERS OF A MILLION OF DOLLARS.
The amount of capital that will be raised by the sale of the
60,000 SHARES
will be only
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.
Were the company to sell out either one of their properties at the present time, it would realise more than double the amount they will obtain by sale of the above number of shares. No better evidence of the stability of the company, or of the value of their stock as an investment, can be offered.
The Directors invite all who desire investing in oil stocks to call at their offices and examine prospectus, drawings, &c., where they cannot fail to be satisfied that the
COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY
ranks among those companies that will stand when all others fail, and that it is on such a basis that stockholders cannot fail to realize a handsome profit aside from the question of oil altogether.
The books for subscription will be open for a short time longer at the offices of the company.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1865.
THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1864:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec 31, 1864	$7,858,437 25
Premiums on Policies not marked off Jan. 1, 1864	2,407,334 61
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$9,965,771 86
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.	
Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec. 31, 1864	$7,964,320 14
Losses paid during the same period	$3,316,625 67
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	1,312,299 63
The company has the following Assets:	
United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$4,974,715 00
Loans secured by Stocks	2,187,550 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	143,760 00
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the company, estimated at	120,812 89
Premium notes and bills receivable	2,876,018 99
United States Gold Coin	641,899 63
Cash in Bank	298,432 91
Total amount of assets	$11,133,509 42

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 7th of February next.
After reserving three and one half million dollars of profit, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1863 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 7th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.
A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net-earned premiums of the company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1864, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 4th of April next.
The profits of the company, ascertained from July 1, 1842, to Jan. 1, 1864, for which certificates were issued, amount to

	$16,951,620
Additional from Jan. 1, 1864, to Jan. 1, 1865	2,740,000
Total profits for 22½ years	$19,691,620
The certificates previous to 1863 have been redeemed by cash	12,653,730
Net earnings remaining with the company on Jan. 1, 1865	$7,037,290

By order of the board.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Acting Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	William Sturgis, Jr.,
Charles Dennis,	Henry K. Bogert,
W. H. H. Moore,	William E. Dodge,
Henry Colt,	Dennis Perkins,
William C. Pickersgill,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,
Lewis Curtis,	J. Henry Burgy,
Charles H. Russell,	Cornelius Grinnell,
Lowell Holbrook,	C. A. Hand,
R. Warren Weston,	Wm. Sturgis Thorne,
Royal Phelps,	R. J. Howland,
Caleb Barstow,	Benjamin Babcock,
A. P. Pillot,	Fletcher Westray,
Daniel S. Miller,	Ros't B. Minturn, Jr.,
Joshua J. Henry,	Gordon W. Burnham,
George G. Hobson,	Frederick Chauncey,
David Lane,	James Low,
James Brier,	Charles H. Marshall.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1865.
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVING resolved, on the recommendation of the Finance Committee, to change the termination of the fiscal year of the company from the 28th February to the 31st December in each year, in compliance with the acts of the Legislature of 1861 and 1864, authorizing such change and requiring a statement for each calendar year, the following statement of the condition and affairs of the company, for the ten months ending on the 31st December, 1864, is published in conformity with the provisions of its charter:

Premiums unearned 29th February, 1864	$61,066 46
Premiums received during the ten months ending 31st December, 1864	283,002 84
Total premiums	$344,069 30
Earned premiums of the ten months	$330,822 98
Less return premiums	16,824 98—$283,998 00
Losses, reinsurance, expenses, taxes, &c., less savings, &c.	194,674 40
Profits for the ten months	$89,323 51
Assets, Dec. 31, 1864:	
Cash in banks, (of which $18,328 65 is gold,)	$75,308 37
Loans on demand with collateral security	194,500 00
United States Stock, Stocks of States, cities and corporations, and bonds and mortgages	291,074 00
Total	$560,882 37
Bills receivable, uncollected premiums and accrued interest	$102,918 55
Unsettled accounts	2,425 69
Total amount of assets	$666,206 61

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay six per cent. interest on the outstanding scrip certificates, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on or after the 1st of March next.
They have also declared a Dividend, free of Government tax, of Twenty per Cent., on the net amount of earned premiums of the ten months ending 31st December, 1864, for which certificates will be issued on or after 1st of March next.
The trustees have further resolved that, after reserving a very half a million of dollars profits, the whole of the outstanding certificates of the company, of the issue of 1858, be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after 1st of March next:—from which date the interest thereon will cease:—the certificates to be surrendered to the company at the time of payment.
The profits of the company, for which certificates have been issued, amount to

	$621,860 00
Additional profits from 1st March, 1864, to 1st January, 1865	89,323 51
Total profits	$711,183 51
Redeemed in cash	101,794 00
Amount remaining with the company	$609,389 51

By order of the board.
CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,	Eugene Dutilh,
George Mosle,	Richard Irvin,
Edward F. Davison,	John S. Williams,
A. Le Moyne, Jr.,	Alex. M. Lawrence,
E. H. R. Lyman,	Fredk. G. Foster,
J. Woodward Haven,	George Christ,
John Auchincloss,	Richard P. Ruadle,
Edward F. Sanderson,	Wm. P. Wright,
Francis Cotteneet,	James Brown,
Alex'r Hamilton, Jr.,	M. D. Carille,
George F. Thomas,	William Schall,
C. H. Sand,	Leopold Huffer,
W. F. Cary, Jr.,	Wm. S. Wilson,
Cornelius K. Sutton,	F. Consinery,
W. A. Sale,	Gustav Schwab,
Edward Haight,	George Warree.

LEOPOLD BIERWIRTH, President.
ALFRED OGDEN, Vice-President.
CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.

C. H. HITCHCOCK, MINING GEOLOGIST, late Lecturer of Amherst College, Geologist to the State of Maine, &c., examines Coal, Petroleum, Copper, Iron, Gold, and other mineral lands. Office 27 Park-row

FINANCIAL.

COAL MINES OWNED BY CONSUMERS.

COAL

SUPPLIED AT ACTUAL COST.

NO PERSONAL LIABILITY—NO FUTURE CALLS OR ASSESSMENTS.

THE CONSUMERS'
BENEFIT COAL COMPANY

is now organizing upon the mutual plan, and presents the same features that have resulted so successfully in Philadelphia and Boston. This is the pioneer company in New-York. Present price of coal, $7 50 to $8 per ton.

CASH CAPITAL	$600,000
NUMBER OF SHARES (SIXTY THOUSAND)	60,000
Par Value (full paid) (ten dollars)	10
Working capital (in cash out of above)	100,000

The capital being paid in full, there can be no personal liability to the shareholders, or any further calls or assessments.
Each share entitles the holder to receive annually and perpetually
ONE TON OF COAL AT ACTUAL COST,
DIRECTORS:
JOHN ANDERSON, No. 413 5th-av.
Colonel A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President Home Insurance Company.
C. H. DELAMATER, Delamater Iron Works.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary Merchants' Insurance Company.
C. H. APPLEGATE, C. H. Applegate & Bro.
C. V. B. OSTRANDER, President Merchants' Insurance Company.
JAS. H. WHEATLEY, Finlaw & Wheatley.
Hon. DANIEL F. TIEMANN.
Hon. C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor of New-York.
Hon. ALFRED M. WOOD, Mayor of Brooklyn.
Hon. ORESTES CLEVELAND, Mayor of Jersey City.
Hon. MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, Ex-Mayor and M. C., Brooklyn.
CHARLES JENKINS, President East River Bank.
R. O. GLOVER, President Harmony Insurance Company.
COUNSEL:
BARNEY, BUTLER & PARSONS, Trinity Buildings.
Books of subscription are now open at the following places:
Office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway (Room No. 50, Empire Building, back room, second story.)
East River Bank, No. 680 Broadway.
C. H. Applegate & Bro., No. 354 Broadway.
Wyckoff & Little, Montague-st., Brooklyn.
Mayor's Office, Jersey City.

MUTUAL BENEFIT PETROLEUM COMPANY,
ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL STOCK 200,000 SHARES, AT $2 50 PER SHARE, $500,000.
40,000 SHARES, OR $100,000 RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.
To fully develop the property of the company, the balance to be applied to the purchase of lands and other property.
OFFICE, No. 130 PEARL-ST., (HANOVER-SQUARE,) NEW-YORK.

OFFICERS:
Hon. JOHN KELLY, of New-York, President.
JOHN C. GILES, of New-York, Vice-President.
WILLIAM E. DEST, of New-York, Secretary.
JOHN S. GILES, of New-York, Treasurer.
WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN, of New-York, General Superintendent.
JOHN C. CORNELL, of Titusville, Penn., Assistant Superintendent.
Messrs. MARTIN & SMITH, Attorneys and Counselors, Bank of Commerce Building, New-York.

TRUSTEES:
Hon. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
GEORGE T. HAWS, Secretary of Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company, New-York.
JOHN S. GILES, Treasurer New-York Fire Department Fund, New-York.
WILLIAM S. COLLINS, Merchant, 130 Pearl-st., N. Y.
GEORGE P. LAWRENCE, Merchant, No. 11 South William-st., New-York.
SAMUEL J. SMITH, Merchant, 10 Maiden-lane, N. Y.
JOHN C. GILES, Merchant, 11 South William-st., N. Y.
WM. S. O'BRIEN, Merchant, 71 and 73 Front-st., N. Y.
JOHN C. CORNELL, Assistant Superintendent, Titusville, Penn.
The property of this company is located on Oil Creek and Little Oil Creek, ALL IN FEE SIMPLE, in the very heart of the oil region, in Venango, Warren and Crawford Counties, Pennsylvania. Oil Springs and Bait Springs abound, and the very best evidences of a rich yield of oil exist on the property; a large number of oil wells are being successfully worked on the adjoining lands, some of them producing from thirty to fifty barrels per day, and as yet only partially developed.
All the property belonging to this company, all of which are bottom lands, about one hundred and seventy-five acres have been selected by competent judges, as the best of oil-producing lands. Oil Creek and its tributary streams run directly through most of this property.
The company are now making active arrangements for a speedy and full development of all their lands, and expect at an early day, to pay a handsome per centage on the investment.
The respectability, integrity and commercial standing of the officers and trustees of this company, all being practical business men, is sufficient guarantee that their representations in regard to, and their conduct of, the business of this company, will be entitled to the full confidence and esteem appertaining to all of all who may be disposed to invest in the enterprise.
Their stock is not put at a fictitious value, but at an actual business valuation, and sold at that, without being enlarged into many millions to the detriment of the stockholders.
No personal liability attaches to the stockholders, as the stock is sold at its actual par value, and not at a reduction of one-half, by which reduction each stockholder is made personally liable.
Some idea of the immense value of oil territory may be gathered from the following statement: The Noble and Delamater Well is pouring forth a constant stream of oil, at the rate of five hundred barrels per day, equal to six thousand dollars, or over two million dollars' worth yearly. The Jersey Well yields about five thousand dollars' worth daily. The Hyde and Egbert Farm, thirty-seven acres, has been converted into companies, representing over seven million dollars. A great many similar cases could be cited. There are no reasons why some of the properties belonging to this company should not produce oil as copiously as the wells mentioned above, and in that case it would make its value almost beyond calculation.
Dividends will be declared on the stock as soon as the company's finances will permit, and will be held subject to the order of distant subscribers, by draft or otherwise, free of charge. All stockholders, large and small, will be treated alike, and receive the dividends or profits pro rata. All benefits derived from the lands, either in sale of oil, lands or products of any kind, will be divided among the stockholders.
Circulars, prospectus, &c., containing every information, will be furnished on application at the office of the company, or sent by mail, to parties wishing to subscribe.
A limited number of shares only are now offered for a short time, and can be subscribed for at the office of the company, No. 130 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, New-York; and of JOHN S. GILES, Treasurer, No. 174 Canal-st., New-York; or of either of the trustees as above.

THE WHOLE CAPITAL OF
THE PHILLIPS PETROLEUM COMPANY
having been taken, the books of subscription are closed.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO COMPANY.—The Capital of this Company is Five Hundred Thousand dollars; the whole amount is paid in. The stock was issued for the purchase of the patents. This Company owns Twenty-three 65-100 Dollars
[5 cents.]
N. LAWRENCE, President.
W. F. SHIRLEY,
JOHN T. SEYMOUR,
W. H. BEERS,
EVERET CLAPP.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1865.
City and County of New-York, ss.—JOHN COVILL being duly sworn, says he is the Secretary of the above Company, and that the above report is true.
JOHN COVILL.
Sworn to before me this 20th day of January, 1865.
JOSEPH C. LAWIS, Notary Public,
[5 cents.] City and County of New-York.

NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY will receive proposals at the offices of the Company, No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York, and Plumer, Venango County, Penn., until noon on Saturday, the 25th of February next, for leasing parts of the large and valuable oil producing territory now in possession of the Company on Pithole Creek, and at Walnut Bend, Allegheny River, Venango County, Penn. Most of the property on Pithole Creek is in the immediate vicinity of the "Frazier Well," recently developed by the Company, and now flowing from 250 to 300 barrels of oil per day.
Maps of the property can be seen at the offices of the Company, where further information will be given.
By order of the Board.
P. G. FENNING, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1865.

GREAT FLOWING WELL FOR SALE.
AN ENTIRELY NEW WELL ON THE BUCHANAN FARM ON CHERRY RUN, one-eighth of a mile from the Rouseville Hotel, struck ten days since. Commenced flowing 25 barrels per day, and has steadily increased to 35 barrels, with a continual daily increase. The well lies in the flat of Cherry Run. There is every reasonable belief that this will prove one of the greatest wells in the entire oil region. The lease is on fourteen rods square. Another well going down, and room for three more. For full particulars inquire of ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 52 William-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 1 State-st.,
NEW-YORK, 26th February, 1865.
THE COUPONS DUE 1ST FEBRUARY, 1865, on the bonds issued

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,904 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	Afloat	900-horse power
FRANCE	Afloat	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	Building	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE,

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Feb. 1.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....March 1.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	.....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,676	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
VIRGINIA—Lewis.....Saturday, Feb. 4
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday Jan. 28.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Feb. 4.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Feb. 18.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Feb. 25.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, March 4.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, March 18
DAY STAR	(Building.)	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.

The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 25.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 1.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 8.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 15.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 25.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 1.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$152 50
Second Cabin Passage.....$0 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

THROUGH BILLS LADING TO ST. LOUIS AND ALL POINTS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, VIA NEW-ORLEANS.

THE ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS,
JOHN J. ROE, President,
is now ready to contract and give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for shipment as above.

This Company now owns some twenty first-class steamers running between New-Orleans, St. Louis, and Louisville, and are now arranging connections between New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and New-Orleans.

One of their steamers will leave New-Orleans daily, and by judicious arrangements they are enabled to offer inducements to shippers in lower rates and quick dispatch. Average time of transit, eighteen days.

J. EAGER, Agent,
No. 41 Broad-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail steamship
GEO. CROMWELL,
E. E. VAILL, Commander,
Will leave pier No. 9, North River, on Saturday, January 28, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $75.

For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

The FUNG SHUEY will follow on Feb. 4.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN STEERAGE RATES.

The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:

Feb. 3.....NORTH STAR.....SLOCUM.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN AGE.)
Feb. 13.....COSTA RICA.....TINSLEYAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
Feb. 23.....OCEAN QUEEN.....WEIR.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 28
GLASGOW.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 4
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....81 | Steerage to London.....31
First Cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40
First Cabin to Hamburg.....90 | Steerage to Hamburg.....37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Jan 30, and MONDAY, Feb. 27.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....$50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.

Passengers must have passports.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP
EAGLE,
Capt. ADAMS,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The new and splendid steamship COLUMBIA, Barton, Master, will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on Feb. 8.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, by
TAPSCOTT'S
favor to lines of LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so on the most favorable terms, by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU,
No. 262 Broadway,—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers. Issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

[M. F. SWEETSER, General Superintendent.
J. O. CALHOUN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

PERTH AMBOY AND WOODBRIDGE RAILROAD,
From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.

Leave Perth Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.

Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10 and 6:20 P. M.

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 21, 1865.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City and Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:20 P. M., run to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

Nov. 1, 1864.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connection with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

RAILROADS.

ARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

From foot Murray-st., daily at 3½ P. M., connecting with trains for Highlands, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Manchester, &c.

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.

Fare $2. Excursion tickets $3—good for three days.

Steamer JESSE HOYT leaves Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, daily, (excepting Sundays,) at 4 A. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with express trains for Philadelphia, Tuckerton, Barnegat, Toms River, &c.

Returning leave Vine-st. Ferry, Philadelphia, at 11½ A. M.

Travelers from the city of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line—the state of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Dec. 5, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:45, 4, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 8 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. All trains leave Chambers-st. 30 minutes earlier than 30th-st. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st. Through freight train daily.

J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Supt.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M. 3, 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.

A. REASONER, Superintend.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON,
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever ran in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous sappers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

R. SIMONS, Agent.

REMOVAL.

The Peoples' Line, "New-Jersey Steamboat Company," have removed from the foot of Cortlandt-st. to their spacious new offices, Pier No. 41, south side Canal-st., where on the opening of navigation, they will be happy to transport passengers and freight as heretofore.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1865.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains north and east from New-Haven 11 P. M.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED
TO REPRESENT THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK IN THE ARMY.
BOUNTIES FOR THREE-YEAR RECRUITS:

County	$300
Government	300
Total	$600

FOR TWO-YEAR RECRUITS:

County	$200
Government	200
Total	$400

FOR ONE-YEAR RECRUITS:

County	$100
Government	100
Total	$200

HAND-MONEY OR PREMIUM:

For three-year recruits	$50
For two-year recruits	30
For one-year recruits	20

THE NEW YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, are now (under instructions of the Board of Supervisors) recruiting for the army, with a view to meeting any future demand for men. Recruits will be received as formerly at the several Provost-Marshals' offices, and at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., and on the Battery.

The following are the various Provost-Marshals' offices:

Fourth District—Capt. Joel B. Erhardt, No. 104 Liberty-st.

Fifth District—Capt. Henry P. West, corner of Broome and Crosby sts.

Sixth District—Capt. Coster, corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirteenth-st.

Seventh District—Capt. Fred. C. Warner, No. 63 Third-avenue.

Eighth District—Capt. Benj. F. Manierre, No. 1,303 Broadway.

Ninth District—Capt. William Dunning, corner of Forty-seventh-st. and Broadway.

All recruits will receive the County Bounty, cash down, in their own hands, immediately on being sworn in. The Government Bounty is paid in three installments: one-third when the recruit shall be received at Hart or Riker's Island; one-third at the expiration of one-half of the term of service; and the remaining one-third at the expiration of the whole term of service.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
WM. M. TWEED, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
Committee on Volunteering.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1864.

CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 18 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1865.

I will purchase in open market all horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables on 26th-st., near 10th-av., until further notice, as follows:

Cavalry horses, 5 to 10 years old, 15 to 16 hands high.

Artillery horses, 6 to 10 years old, 15½ hands high, and over 1,100 pounds, and dark color.

Price for cavalry horses, $155. Price for artillery horses, $180. Payable in such funds as may be furnished by the Government.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and A. Q. M.

"TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN."
ANY NUMBER OF SUBSTITUTES
furnished for persons liable to draft in the City and County of New-York.
AT ONE DAY'S NOTICE.
C. L. MORSE & CO.,
Tammany Hall.

TOWN QUOTAS FILLED.

Having furnished over (4,000) four thousand men for the army and navy, without a single complaint, we tender our services with confidence for the filling of town quotas and procuring substitutes.
BISHOP, WILSON & BALDWIN,
No. 196 Broadway, Room No. 18.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, No. 128 BLEECKER-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1865.

TWENTY-SIX CONTRACT SURGEONS are needed in the Twenty-fifth Army Corps (colored troops,) serving in Virginia and North Carolina. Applicants for the position can obtain full information at this office. Those whose service prove satisfactory will at the expiration of three months be commissioned Assistant Surgeons of Colored Troops.

WM. P. SLOAN,
U. S. A. Medical Director Depart. East.

CAVALRY.—FIFTY GOOD MEN ARE WANTED for the regular cavalry. $260 bounty and $75 hand money, or $675 to men presenting themselves. Apply at the Regular Recruiting Rendezvous, No. 15 State-st. This is the only rendezvous in the city where men can be taken for cavalry service.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, FOUR LOTS ON the southwest corner of Fulton and Franklin avs. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, THE HOUSE AND lot No. 97 Bushett-st. Apply to JOHN A. LYDECKER, No. 191 Union-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., THE new cottage of A. B. Roff, on Franklin-st., near Elm. Apply to ALFRED MILLS, Morristown.

YONKERS.—FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIdence in the village of Yonkers; price, $25,000. For particulars, apply to L. BAYLIS, No. 15 Murray-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE BY ALLEN & BROWN.
NO. 56 BROADWAY.
JONATHAN W. ALLEN. JOSEPH W. BROWN.
Offer the following Homesteads and Lots for sale:

8th avenue, with stable on entire lot, corner		$60,000
8th avenue, corner house		60,000
W. 23d-st. (extra size, west of 6th-av.) near 8th-av		30,000
W. 42d-st., n. Bway.	28,000	W. 34th-st. near 5th-av	35,000
W. 36th st. n. 5th av.	50,000	Madison av. cor.	35,000
W. 37th-st. n. 6th av.	30,000	Madison av. & stables	85,000
W. 37th-st. n. 5th av.	35,000	W. 34th-st. near 7th av	25,000
East 36th st., opposite Stuyvesant Square			26,000

Also, a number of other Houses and lots.

GEORGE R. JAQUES, REAL ESTATE Broker, No. 151 Broadway, offers for sale the following choice selected farms and country seats. Parties desiring a beautiful home or a productive farm, will call as above:

Admirable farm of 200 acres, near Somerville	$24,000
Beautiful farm of 191 acres, near Raritan	22,000
Commanding place, 50 acres, near Somerville	15,000
Delightful place, 50 acres, Elizabeth	17,000
Elegant place, 88 acres, Blackstanck	30,000
Fine fruit farm, 138 acres, Lamington	17,280
Grand farm, 169 acres, Millstone	16,500
Handsome place, 40 acres, Rahway	13,000
Imperial farm, 156 acres, Trenton	28,000
Joyful residence, 20 acres, Jericho, L. I.	10,000
Kaoline farm, 88 acres, Woodbridge	15,800
Lucrative farm, 100 acres, Glen Cove, L. I.	25,000
Magnificent place, 30 acres, Metuchin	20,000
Noble farm, 300 acres, Rhinebeck	30,000
Opulent residence, 2 acres, Elizabeth	15,000
Productive farm, 152 acres, Harlingen	14,500
Quiet place, 10 acres, Summit	3,000
Retired place, 60 acres, Monmouth County	6,000
Splendid place, 72 acres, Spring Valley	9,000
Tempting place, 82½ acres, North Branch	6,500
Unsurpassed farm, 187 acres, Bucks County, Penn.	20,000
View hardly equaled, 20 acres, Somerville	4,000
Welcome home, 83 acres, Broundbrook	10,000
Extraordinary farm, 100 acres, Raritan River	14,000
Your choice of 300 places, from $1,000 to	50,000
& several places of 5, 17, 26, 27, 44, 60 to 80 acres.	

COLLIERY LOTS FOR SALE OR LEASE.—THE GEORGES CREEK COAL AND IRON COMPANY have for sale or lease FOUR COLLIERY LOTS, as follows:

Lot 1, containing 226 acres.
Lot 2, containing 471 acres.
Lot 3, containing 289 acres.
Lot 4, containing 190 acres.

These lots are on Georges Creek, in Allegany County, Md., fronting immediately upon the line of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad, and are almost entirely underlaid by the FOURTEEN FEET VEIN OF COAL. They have been laid out so as to present unsurpassed facilities for mining and delivering coal.

For further information inquire in person or by letter at the office of the company, No. 29 SOUTH-ST., Baltimore.

W. ALEXANDER, Treasurer.

FOR SALE—TWO (OF THE ROW OF TEN) houses now being finished, on the south side of 73th-st., near 4th-av. These houses are finished with brownstone fronts, are three stories high, with basement and sub cellar. They were built in the best manner, by days' work, for investments. The location is very good, being near the finest part of Central Park. Will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of WM. H. HUME, No. 127 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE IN POUGHKEEPSIE, ON NORTH-AV.—A large, commodious house, in excellent condition, with modern improvements, nine acres of land attached, in high cultivation, abundance of fruit; a variety of outbuildings, fine view of river and mountain scenery. Refer to WM. W. WICKES, No. 33 Front-st., New-York; THOMPSON L. WEEKS, law office, Poughkeepsie; or T. S. WICKES, on the premises.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME HOUSE, WELL FINished, with eight lots ground, only $6,500; also six new houses finely located, $3,000 each—all in Brooklyn; a pretty cottage near the city, only $1,800; cottage and fine grounds at Elizabeth, $2,500; a little gem with two acres, bearing fruit, near the depot in Westchester County, $2,000, no price. Fifty small houses from $300 to $3,000, convenient to cars. GEO. E. JAQUES, No. 151 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN NEWARK.—ELEGANT RESIdence in one of the finest parts of the city, fronting on one of the public parks, on a corner, and facing south and west. The lot is 77x150 feet. The house is six years old, is built of brick, about 40x50 feet, and contains 11 sleeping rooms, besides bath, cedar and store rooms, kitchen and cellar. Gas, hot and cold water, &c., &c. The house is heated by steam. This is a great bargain. Price $23,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$5,000 FOR A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, UP TOWN—Has hot and cold water, bath, gas, &c.; immediate possession. Also, a three-story high-stoop brick house, all modern improvements, in splendid order, for $7,000. Also, a four-story brown-stone house for $12,500.

S. F. IRELAND, No. 5½ Pine-st., Room No. 12.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET OR EXCHANGE—A country seat, with 25, 30 or 40 acres of land, in the best state of improvement; house is 36 by 32, with 18 feet extension, in perfect order, situated on Van Wyck-av., Jamaica, L. I. Also, a house on the corner of Van Wyck and Chichester ave. For further particulars, inquire of the owner, E. W. VAN VOORHIS, No. 103 East 36th-st., New-York, or at No. 148 Front-st.

AT BROOKLYN—FOR SALE—TWO FRAME Gothic houses, with a full lot and a half to each, west side Grand-av., 150 feet north of Fulton-av.; two three-story frame on north side Lafayette-av., 335 feet east of Bedford-av., 22.8x100; two three-story Philadelphia brick, brown-stone basement, and sub-cellar houses on north side Jefferson-st., 300 feet east of Franklin-av. Apply to WM. B. NICHOLS, No. 9 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown stone front house and lot on 38th-st., in elegant order, being frescoed and painted throughout. For permits and particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 56 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT STAPLETON, STATEN ISland, a neat and commodious dwelling house, two stories, with finished basement and attic; gas throughout the house, land 75 by 110 feet., large cistern; currents, peaches, raspberries, cherries, quinces, &c. Price $6,000. Apply to

JNO. H. HEDLEY, No. 59 Nassau-st.

A DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE—OF 105 acres, situated five miles below Poughkeepsie, and two miles from the Hudson River R.R. Depot, New-Hamburgh; has a fine river view and can be bought cheap. For particulars, address T. D. BISHOP, No. 101 12th-st. C an be consulted between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, at Collins' Hotel, corner of 3d-av. and 12th-st.

FOR SALE ON THIRTY-FOURTH-ST.—No. 136 West 34th-st., near Broadway, first-class brown-stone high-stoop house, 25x52 feet, with conservatory; house in complete order, (now being painted.) Possession will be given at short notice. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A THREEstory brick house, in good order, all modern improvements, 4 lots in fruit-bearing garden, a fine two-story brick carriage-house and stable, 3 stalls, and cow-house, near cars and ferries, on Hanson-place. For card to view, apply to JOHN BRAINERD, No. 4 Court-st.

BUILDING LOT FOR SALE.—A DESIRAble building lot, about 75 feet by 200 feet, situated in Hillhouse av., New-Haven, is offered for sale. For terms, apply to T. KETCHAM & CO., No. 68 Wall-st., or to D. C. GILMAN, New-Haven.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FARMS FOR SALE—IN ULSTER AND SULlivan counties, N. Y., 100 miles from New-York City. For particulars call at Lovejoy's Hotel, for three days, from 1 to 2 P. M., or address the undersigned at Woodbourne, Sullivan Co., N. Y. M. T. MORSE.

FOR SALE—AT MT. VERNON—A FIRST-CLASS house and one acre of land, with barn and outhouses, and plenty of fruit trees. Also, three first-class small houses in West 33d-st; all the modern improvements. Inquire of D. B. PIERSON, No. 172 West 12th-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT Nyack; commands a fine view of the Hudson from Sing Sing to Yonkers; frame house, stable, barn, &c.; 5 acres of choice fruit grounds. Apply at No. 72 Beaver-st., up stairs, daily, at 2 P. M., to T. A. HALLIDAY.

FOR SALE—IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN, houses and lots, desirable for investment or occupation. Also, farms for sale and exchange. H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York, and No. 150 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—A DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY, brown-stone house, situate on West 34th-st. Price, $10,000. Also, houses and lots in good locations, in various parts of the city. Apply to J. S. MOORE, No. 232½ 4th-av., near 25th-st.

FOR SALE—TWO BROWN-STONE HOUSES, three stories, basement, cellar—all modern improvements. Also, a good tenement house, cheap, for investment. Apply to HENRY MAXWELL, No. 126 East 26th-st.

VALUABLE COUNTRY SEATS—SACRIfice, 3 acres, Bellville, $6,000—cost double; fruit, house 16 rooms, greenhouse, Italian villa, New-York Bay, water front. Wisconsin farms, $5. WALTER W. WETMORE, No. 36 Pine-st.

WESTERN LANDS WANTED TO PURCHASE—Improved or unimproved farms of 80 to 1,000 acres. Address, with description and lowest cash price, JUDAH A. SMITH, Cromwell, Conn.

FOR SALE—10,000 ACRES BITUMINOUS COAL and TIMBER LANDS in Central Pennsylvania. Good railroad and river facilities for development. Apply to JOSEPH R. RHOADS, No. 839 Arch-st., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL DOUBLE COTtage, five minutes' walk from the ferry, Clifton, S. I. Grounds supplied with fruit, flowers, and shrubbery. Barn and stable attached. Possession 1st of May next. Apply to ROMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—THE NEW FOUR-STORY HIGHstoop brown-stone house, No. 62 West 49th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., contains all modern improvements. Possession immediately. Apply to C. RUSTON, No. 192 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN WEST FARMS, THREE MILES from Harlem Bridge, a pleasant 2½-story dwelling, barn, stable, and large garden. Inquire of EDWD. SWIFT, No. 102 Centre-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 17 ACRES, ONE MILE from steamboat landing; 35 young apple and pear trees, three acres in wood, no buildings. Price $100 per acre. E. N. WALDRON, Nyack, Rockland Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE—FARM AT NEW HAMBURGH, OF 100 acres, commanding fine view of the Hudson; four superior farms in New-Jersey, one hour from this city. PARSONS & WARD, No. 81 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY, NO. 331 Grand-st., corner of Orchard, and No. 63 Orchard-st. Apply to, or address O. H. FASH, Bergen, N. J.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT AT NORTH- Andover, Mass., as a bargain. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 2 Pine-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
SATURDAY,
EIGHTH TIME THIS SEASON,
The popular play, in five acts, by Lovel.
THE WIFE'S SECRET.
MONDAY—First time here, Howard Payne's fine comic drama, "Charles the Second," and the capital petit comedy of "Uncle John," produced with new and beautiful costumes, appropriate scenery, &c., &c.
TUESDAY—"The Irish Heiress." WEDNESDAY—First time in two years in this Theatre, the admirable comedy of "Everybody's Friend," in which
MR. CHARLES WALCOT, Sen.,
will perform his celebrated original character, Major Wellington de Boots. This will be Mr. Walcot's farewell performance prior to his departure for Europe. THURSDAY—"Men of the Day." FRIDAY—"Charles 2d," "Uncle John."

A NEW DRAMA.
Of powerful interest and effects, is in active preparation.
Doors open at 7½; Overture at 7¾.

HIPPOTHEATRON. BEGINS AT 7½.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
GRAND MATINEE TO-DAY (SATURDAY) AT 2½.
FIFTH WEEK OF THE GRAND
COMIC ENGLISH CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME,
HARLEQUIN BLUE BEARD,
UNPARALLELED EQUESTRIAN,
GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES,
LOUISE TOURNAIRE, MARIETTA ZANFRETTA,
FRANCOIS SEGRIST, ROBERT STICKNEY,
YOUNG CARPENTER, PETIT GIORGA,
N. AUSTIN, JAS. COOKE, M. OLMA, &c.

MAMMOTH CATTLE.

On exhibition, the Columbus and American, the largest pair of cattle ever raised in the world; fattened by W. & J. W. Storms, of Lagrange, Dutchess Co., N. Y., together with several other very fine cattle. Also, a splendid calf, will be exhibited for six or eight days only, at No. 385 4th-av., between 27th and 28th sts. Open day and evening.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.—23d Season—1864, 1865. THIRD CONCERT AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, 1865, ORCHESTRAL PIECES: Sebumann's Symphony No. 1. Overtures, "Iphigenie in Aulis," and "Egmont," Beethoven. SOLO PERFORMERS: Madame VARIEN, Soprano; CAMILLE URSO, Violin, and WM. MASON, Piano. Conductor: THEODORE EISFELD. Extra member tickets for sale at the usual places. Tickets sold at the door on the evening of the concert, $1 50 each. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

L. SPIER, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

SAMARITAN'S GIFT! SAMARITAN'S GIFT!

Cures in from two to four days. Balsam Copaiva and Mercury discarded. Only ten pills to effect a cure; purely vegetable. Price $2. DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row; DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, No. 915 Race-st., Philadelphia.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 62 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other one or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent rest

THE ALBANY INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE

THE CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT.

Testimony of Mayor Gunther, Leonard H. Boole and L. E. Winants.

The committee recently appointed by the State Senate to investigate various departments of the city and county government, continued its labors yesterday. A large number of gentlemen holding official positions were present.

Senator MUNGER said, that for the convenience of persons belonging to other departments, he would give notice that the committee would confine their investigation yesterday to the City Inspector's Department.

Mr. WHITING appeared for the Citizens' Association. Mr. BOOLE was represented by JOHN GRAHAM.

The first witness examined was Mayor GUNTHER, who testified that he took his seat on the 6th of January, 1864; after entering upon the duties of his office, certain statements were made to him in reference to the working of the City Inspector's Department, which he made the subject of a communication to the Common Council; this was done in consequence of the information furnished to him by persons who said they would testify to the facts.

The communication to the Common Council, and the order superseding Mr. BOOLE, were placed in the hands of the Examining Committee.

Mayor GUNTHER said his communication to the Common Council was referred to a committee of the Board of Aldermen, but what action was subsequently taken he did not know.

A correspondence between Mr. BOOLE and Mayor GUNTHER, in reference to the City Inspector's Department, was furnished to the committee.

Judge WHITING questioned the witness in regard to the expense attending the City Inspector's Department, when Mayor GUNTHER said he believed that the offices of wardens, health wardens, distributors of ordinances and inspectors of dumping grounds could be dispensed with.

Mr. GRAHAM objected to the testimony, as the witness did not speak of his own knowledge.

Judge WHITING said it was merely an investigation, and the testimony was competent.

Mayor GUNTHER said other witnesses would appear before the committee, who were more conversant with the workings of the departments, and they would probably throw more light on the subject than he could.

Judge WHITING said the witness was at the head of the City Government, and must be familiar with the workings of the departments.

The Chetman said the committee had decided that there were persons who might be examined as experts in regard to the workings of the departments. Many officials knew more about the departments than the committee was supposed to know, and their opinions had been formed from information received in an official capacity, the committee would hear their evidence.

Mr. GRAHAM objected, as the opinions of officials might be formed from information given, or representations made, by persons who wished to secure the places of those in office.

Mayor GUNTHER continued, that the expense of carting away ashes might be dispensed with, as persons had offered to do it for nothing. He did not know what the expense incurred in removing ashes amounted to; that would appear by the books. The sum of $300,000 was put in the tax levy last year for cleaning the streets, but was afterwards taken out by the Comptroller. The bill passed by the Legislature was indefinite, and the Corporation Counsel insisted that if the manure was given to persons taking the contract for cleaning the streets, the city would be giving more than the Legislature allowed. Proposals to clean the streets for $300,000 were published by a committee, consisting of the Mayor, Comptroller and City Inspector. Two or three bids came in, but were ruled out because they did not come up to the specifications. Mr. BADGER'S came nearest to the terms of the contract. The committee, however, made a mistake, and read it $500,000, instead of $300,000. Mr. BADGER afterwards explained the error, but Mr. BOOLE objected to its form, as Mr. BADGER wanted the manure, &c., which could not be given. HACKLEY'S contract was for $379,000; the latter had the manure.

The witness said that by his estimate at present it was costing the city sixty thousand dollars a month to clean the streets. The work was subsequently ordered to be done by a resolution of the board of Health. The streets were cleaned, but the laborers became clamorous for their pay. A meeting was subsequently held in the Mayor's office, at which the Comptroller, City Inspector, and Mayor GUNTHER were present, to devise means to pay the laborers as the appropriations of the previous year had been exhausted. An arrangement was made by which these officials were to raise the money, by giving a joint note, on which the Broadway Bank advanced the money. The witness could not say at whose suggestion the plan was adopted. The note was made in accordance with the schedule supplied by the City Inspector's Department. The schedule was presented to the bank, upon which the money was advanced, and the men, on coming up and swearing to the amount due them, were paid their wages. The largest note drawn was for $202,964 32. He could not remember the number of notes given. The aggregate amount of the claims was drawn in one note, and the amount paid to the Comptroller, who expended the money. If any claims were not presented, the money was returned to the bank. The witness said, that by the advice of Judge WHITING, he refused to sign the last two or three notes. He was told that it was illegal. After his refusal to sign the note, Mr. BRENNAN told witness, in the presence of a large number of laborers, that he (BRENNAN) had signed the note, and if they did not get their money, it would be the Mayor's fault.

Mayor GUNTHER said he had been threatened with violence when he refused to sign the notes. Laborers had visited his house, and threatened to throw the ashes into his basement.

Judge WHITING put in evidence the specifications for cleaning the streets.

Mr. GRAHAM cross-examined Mayor GUNTHER at much length. He said Mr. BOOLE was appointed City Inspector, June 22, 1863; at that time HACKLEY had a contract for cleaning the streets which was virtually abandoned by the contractors. The streets afterward became very filthy, when the Board of Health in September, 1863, directed the City Inspector to clean the streets; the appropriation for cleaning the streets in 1863, was exhausted at that time; the first note given Mr. PALMER was for past labor. The witness testified in regard to the offer of Mr. BADGER to to clean the streets for $300,000; the committee decided it was informal aside from the error of $500,000 instead of $300,000. After the refusal of the Mayor to sign the note to pay the laborers, the Common Council took action in the matter, and indorsed the mode adopted by the Street-cleaning Commissioners. The Mayor then signed the note.

The Chairman inquired of the witness whether, when the committee issued they could not enter into a contract for cleaning the streets, they all agreed upon the way the money should be raised to pay the laborers.

Mayor GUNTHER replied that they did, by the advice of counsel. They agreed that the contract could not be entered into upon the proposal made. The witness then testified as to the number of men employed by Mr. BOOLE, and said he thought a large number might be dispensed with.

Mr. GUNTHER'S examination having closed, the committee took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The committee continued its session at half past two o'clock.

Mr. GRAHAM said that Judge WHITING had consented that the defence should examine a witness who was about to leave the city. He was called to prove the measurement of the streets in this city.

LEONARD H. BOOLE, brother to the City Inspector, testified that he was employed by the City Inspector's Department; last year he measured the paved streets in this city, and that there were between two hundred and sixty-five and two hundred and seventy miles; there were about four hundred miles of paved and unpaved streets in the city.

Cross-Examined—I am Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection.

Judge WHITING—You are going to Virginia, today, are you not? A.—I am, Sir.

Q.—On what embassy are you going there? A.—That's none of your business, Sir.

Judge WHITING—How long will you remain?

WITNESS—That's none of your business.

Mr. BOOLE said he had obtained permission of the City Inspector to leave the city. The witness was examined as to the number and duties of the Inspectors in the City Inspector's Department.

The witness was examined in reference to printing and stationery furnished by Mr. JONES, but he was entirely ignorant of the matter. He did not know of a diamond pin, or other article of personal property, having come through Mr. JONES.

Mr. BOOLE said the duty of Health Wardens was to visit the dwellings of citizens and learn their sanitary condition. The Street Inspectors are always directed to clean the streets to the best advantage. The pay-rolls are made up under oath. The work charged in the Ninth Ward on the last three pay-rolls, was performed.

Judge WHITING called Mr. G. E. WINANTS, who testified that he resided at No. 434 West Twenty-third-street. He has been engaged in removing the ashes from the city. The ashes, dirt and garbage could have been removed from the city since Mr. BOOLE has been in office for nothing. The witness did not know the amount which the work has cost the city.

Judge WHITING said he saw by the Comptroller's estimate that, during the past year, there was spent on ash-cartmen, $250,328; dirt-cartmen, $105,210; sweepers and bell-men, $102,253; cleaning streets, special agreement, $64,675; clerks, special inspectors on dump-grounds, &c., $145,706.

The witness was asked whether the ashes could have been removed for nothing. He said they could. Witness offered to remove the coal ashes from the North side of the city free of expense, and would give $100,000 security for the faithful performance of the work. He offered to take the contract for one or five years. He also offered to take away the ashes from the East River in sixty days' notice. Mr. BOOLE promised to look into the matter, but he failed to make any arrangement with witness. Mr. BOOLE asked him why he proposed to do the work for nothing, when he had been getting eight cents a load. Witness replied that by taking all of the ashes of the city, he could do better than by taking the ashes of one dumping-ground at eight cents, as he wished to reclaim some lots in New-Jersey. Mr. BOOLE referred witness to Mr. BEADY. Mr. WINANTS said Mr. BEADY was not the proper person for him to negotiate with; that Mr. BOOLE was the head of the department, and he was the proper man for him to deal with. Mr. BOOLE said he understood his own business, and did not wish to be dictated to.

The witness subsequently had an offer for his boats, but refused to sell them, as he supposed they were to be used to take away the ashes from the dumping ground where he formerly worked.

Witness afterward sold half of his boats to a gentleman who asked him (witness) to write Mr. BOOLE, saying that he had sold his boats, as in that event the price of taking away the ashes would be raised from four to eight cents a load. Immediately after selling half of his boats to CHARLES SIMSON, of Jersey City, they went to work removing the ashes from the city. At that time witness was able to carry out his contract with the city.

Cross-examined.—By Mr. GRAHAM—Witness has been engaged for nearly twenty years in carting away ashes from the city; he had received eight cents a load under the Hackley contract, and subsequently from Mr. BOOLE; the ashes and garbage could not be removed from the city for nothing after they were dumped on the boat; he would not have taken a contract to freight the ashes for nothing six or eight years since; he had been engaged in filling in his property at Jersey City for nine years; during the last year witness did the work he could have taken the ashes away for nothing; the man who succeeded witness in doing the work, had a contract at four cents a load; witness retained a half interest in his boats, and received part of the ashes and one-half of the money received; the witness did not sell his boats for the purpose of getting out of his offer to remove the ashes for nothing; the sale of the boats was a bona fide transaction.

Mr. GRAHAM asked witness whether he thought Mr. BOOLE had done wrong in employing the boats at eight cents a load. He replied that he did not.

The counsel asked witness whether he had ever been engaged in trying to prevent customs from removing the ashes to the dock. Mr. WINANTS replied that he had not.

Mr. GRAHAM asked witness whether he could not have donated his one-half interest in the freightage which he retained. He replied there was nothing to prevent his doing so.

The witness said that many boatmen had complained that eight cents a load was not enough.

Senator MUNGER—What, in your judgment, would be a fair price per load for freighting the ashes?

Mr. WINANTS said that at Roosevelt and several other wharfs the ashes could be removed for nothing.

Mr. WINANTS made an explanation of his examination before Gov. SEYMOUR, when he made an error in his affidavit.

The committee adjourned to meet to-morrow morning in the Equity Court-room, in Duane-street, at half-past 10 o'clock.

A Sad Mortuary Record.

SUICIDE OF AN EMINENT PHOTOGRAPHER.

Yesterday morning Mr. HENRY W. M. MEADE, late of the firm of Messrs. MEADE BROTHERS, of No. 233 Broadway, was found dead in his bed at the Tammany Hotel. On the table in his room were four empty phials, with the apothecaries' labels and the written word "poison" thereon, and five letters to his friends, which we give below, as tending to throw light upon the case which we have in hand. These phials are small, the largest probably not having contained more than an ounce of poison, or about the quantity which a druggist might unsuspectingly supply to any applicant whose movements were not manifestly those of a maniac. From the statements of Mr. JOHN E. BROWN, clerk at Tammany Hotel, it appears that Mr. MEADE, who had frequently tarried over night at that house, applied for a room and registered himself as "H. W. SHANAGAN, of New-York;" that he retired, but before locking his door ordered a hot brandy sling, and this was sent up. He then exhibited no evidence of aberration, and no person in the house gave him another thought until late yesterday morning, when he was found as above stated. A messenger was at once dispatched to the Coroner's office, and Coroner GAMBLE and Drs. PARADISE, WELTJE and SCAW promptly responded, and the two latter at once made a post-mortem examination, which revealed nearly three ounces of laudanum in the stomach. This, the empty phials, and the deceased's letters, rendered it a clear case of suicide, and the jury so declared it to be. The following are the deceased's last letters, and these we present without comment:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1865.

MY DEAR WIFE: For all our disagreements I hope you forgive me, and for this cowardly and rash act. I love you dearly, but the way I was situated and various other things, made our lives unhappy. May God bless you and make you happy, and may we meet above with our dear children. Pray for the repose of my soul and my dear children also. I am in such a state of mind I hardly know what I write; but I am weary of the world. Your affectionate husband, H. W. M. MEADE.

P. S.—I heard of Mr. BRANCH'S death from your brother. I do not blame you—no, be happy.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1865.

MY DARLING CHILDREN, SARAH AND JESSIE: Forever pray for the repose of your father's soul. I pray that we may meet in that heavenly home where we hope to be at peace forever. O, forgive me what I have done; God knows how my heart has yearned toward you, and all I ask of you is to be virtuous and you will be happy. Sometimes come to my grave, my darlings, and bring flowers. God bless and comfort you. Your affectionate but unhappy FATHER.

P. S.—I should like your pictures buried with me, also the hair chain to be found in my trunk. My watch is for SARAH and my horse's seal for JESSIE, which is in my trunk.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1865.

DEAR FATHER: Be comforted; we all have our faults. But I see no prospect for the future. I trust your friends in Philadelphia, and Mr. GRAHAM, will see you taken care of. It is an unworthy and cowardly act I do; but I cannot help it, and hope God will forgive me for it.

Your affectionate son, HENRY.

P. S.—I could say nothing this morning when I left.

NEW-YORK, Jan 25, 1865.

MY DEAR SISTER: Do not fret or worry about me. I want to be laid beside my poor mother, to have peace. God alone knows the sorrows of my heart. I have been placed in a peculiar position. I have been faint-hearted and generous. I have made a mistake. I hope God will forgive me this cruel act. We are not our own keepers. Lay me beside my mother in Greenwood, and comfort all who care about me. I hope that God will forgive me, and that we may all meet in Heaven.

Your affectionate brother, HENRY.

P. S.—My love to KATY and HASEY. To Mrs. FOOTE I wish you to express my great thanks. I have written Mr. GRAHAM about her.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1865.

MR. GRAHAM: Dearest and best of friends, I have had to disguise many things from you as well as others, according to the custom of this world. Take care of those that are left, if possible. The sale of the gallery, &c., will provide something for them. I trust my sad fate may be a warning to those who indulge in liquors, and make them risorm. It is the curse of the country. I am in a such a state of mind, committing this cowardly and foolish act, I know not what to do. I hope a good God will reward you for your kindness. If my wife should not marry again, as you have no children, it would be a great relief to me if you would adopt them and bring them up in virtue and goodness, and always let them remember their unhappy father with kindness, and visit my grave. Oh, let them try and forget the unholy act, and remember me with kindness that I have endeavored to show to them. I hope my wife will get a good husband, and that we may meet in Heaven, where all is pure and bright. Excuse the pencil writing and other things, under the dreadful circumstances.

Yours, very affectionately,

H. W. MATTHEW MEADE.

N. B.—I saw plain the business would not pay, and I request to be paid out of the affairs, $100 to Mrs. F.; $25 to Mr. V. P., borrowed funds, and also $12 to a Mr. M. O. RILEY."

Mr. MEADE, who was a native of England, aged 42 years, resided at No. 37 Seventh-street. It is understood that the MEADE BROTHERS' partnership was dissolved more than a year ago.

Relief for Savannah.

Mr. S. D. BABCOCK, Treasurer of the Savannah Relief Committee, acknowledges the following additional subscriptions, viz.:

B. H. Allen & Co.	$25	Howell, Barr & Co.	$50
Geo. C. Collins	100	Gross & March	55
Sturges, Bennet & Co.	100	Dymond & Lally	25
Johnson & Lazarus	100	DeGroot & Peck	25
Bewerman Bros.	25	Jno. W. Hart & Co.	25
W. W. Thompson	25	Wm. J. Tisdale	50
Townsend, Church & Dike	50	Dennis Perkins & Co.	100
Skeel & Reynolds	50	R. T. Haines	25
Dow, Voorhees & Co.	50	J. M. Morales & Co.	1,000
Eugene O'Sullivan & Co	50	Simon de Visser	500
Wm. Scott & Son	50	Kirkland & Vansacks	100
Jno. Scrymser & Co.	50	Jno. Chadwick	100
U. H. Ludley	50	J. W. Elwell & Co.	50
Henry Yelverton	50	Bernheimer Bros.	100
Burger, Hurlbut & Livingston	50	Total	$3,275
Francis Skiddy	50	Previously acknowledged	32,406
Wylie & Wade	50		
"Cash"	100	Gross total	$35,681

Relief of Soldiers' Families on Staten Island.

There are a large number of soldiers' families on Staten Island requiring relief. Mr. ERASTUS BROOKS delivered the first of a course of lectures for their benefit on Thursday night. The second will be delivered by Dr. GREGORY on Feb. 22—to be followed by lectures by GEO. W. CURTIS and others.

The New-York State Sheep-Breeders' and Wool-Growers' Associaties.

The New-York State Sheep-Breeders' and Wool-Growers' Association will hold its annual meeting in the City Hall in the City of Syracuse, on Wednesday, Feb. 22, at 12 o'clock M. The sheep breeders and wool growers of the State are invited to attend. The Executive Board of the Association will meet the preceding evening to transact important business, and the members are requested to report themselves at the Syracuse House at 7 o'clock P. M.

HENRY S. RANDALL, President.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 27.

MR. WILSON'S CREDENTIALS.

Mr. SUMNER, of Mass., (Union,) presented the credentials of Mr. WILSON, as Senator from Massachusetts, for six years from the 4th of March next, which were read.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury in response to the resolution calling for a statement as to the amount of revenue collected in each district, &c. Mr. FESSENDEN states that the information called for will be found in the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, already published.

THE CITIZENS OF SAVANNAH.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) presented the petition of citizens of Savannah, for compensation for losses sustained by the destruction of property by Union troops. Which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

PETITION FOR COMPENSATION.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) from the Committee on Claims, reported adversely on several petitions for compensation to individuals for losses sustained by the incidents of war.

INCREASE OF SALARY.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) presented the petition of the Ohio employees in the different departments at Washington, praying for an increase of salaries. Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. SUMNER presented similar petitions from citizens of Massachusetts in the employ of the Government, which were similarly referred.

GEN. JEFF. C. DAVIS AND THE GEORGIA NEGROES.

Mr. WILSON presented the following, which was objected to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Conduct of the War be instructed to inquire into and report on the action of Brevet Major-Gen. JEFF. C. DAVIS, in preventing negroes who had joined the army in its march through Georgia, from crossing a creek known as Ebenezer's Creek, near Savannah, by burning the bridge after his troops had crossed, on the night of the 8th of December last, many of these negroes having been killed by the rebel cavalry, or drowned while attempting to cross the river on rafts.

The above was accompanied by extracts from a letter from an officer in the army of Gen. SHERMAN, setting forth in detail the facts connected with the circumstance alluded to in the resolution.

THE STATE OF ARKANSAS.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Union,) offered a joint resolution calling upon the President to issue his proclamation declaring the State of Arkansas to be no longer in insurrection against the United States, and authorizing the resumption of commercial intercourse between that and other States; also declaring that the Senators and Representatives recently elected in that State shall be recognized and admitted to seats in Congress. The resolution was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

THE VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Union,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the President of the Senate appoint a committee of three to select persons to examine and count the vote of President and Vice-President.

PASSENGER TRAVEL FROM NEW-YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Mr. CONNESS, of California, (Union,) presented a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to enforce the regulations for the carrying of passengers between New-York and San Francisco, on the Atlantic side. A letter from passengers on a late trip of the steamship *Costa Rica*, complaining of bad treatment, insufficient accommodations, etc., was read. The resolution was adopted.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Union,) introduced a bill to authorize the continuation of the Northern Pacific Railroad system eastward of Ontonagon, Michigan, and to provide for its connection eastward with the Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Canadian systems of railroads to Port Huron, Detroit, Toledo, Fort Wayne and Dayton. The bill was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

This bill secures for this extension the same grants and immunities possessed by the Northern Pacific Railroad for that portion of their line east of the Mississippi River. It also gives alternate sections for ten miles on either side of a proposed line from Little Bay De Noquet to the Straits of Mackinaw for the further extension of the route, and it authorizes the Ambov, Lansing and Traverse Railroad to extend its line to the Straits of Mackinaw under the same conditions upon which it was originally chartered.

THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Union,) introduced a bill to amend the act to restrict the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims and provide for the payment for quartermaster's stores and subsistence furnished to the army of the United States. It also provides that the first section of the above act shall be so construed as not to embrace suits pending in the Court of Claims on the 4th of July, 1864. The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

ENLISTED MEN IN EACH STATE.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for information as to the aggregate number of men enlisted in each State for the military and naval service, the number of negroes recruited in each State, and in each county of Kentucky.

Mr. SUMNER objected to the resolution, and it lies over.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

On motion of Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) the Deficiency Bill, from the House, was taken up.

Mr. CLARK explained that the section to give extra compensation to the employes of the Capitol was still in the bill, only it was worded differently.

Mr. CLARK moved to strike out the section referred to, and on that called the yeas and nays.

His motion was agreed to by a vote of 33 yeas against 3 nays; so the motion was stricken out, and the bill, as thus amended, was passed.

THE QUESTION OF RETALIATION.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution advising retaliation for the cruel treatment of the Union prisoners.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, (Dem.,) took the floor in opposition to the resolution. He said we had no evidence of an official character of present cruel treatment, and according to the principles of international law retaliation could not be forced for past cruelties. We had no evidence of the intention of the rebels to continue these cruelties, and he was opposed to giving the President power to torture our adversaries. He favored the motion of Mr. DAVIS to recommit the whole subject to the Military Committee. He believed it would not be inexpedient to appoint Commissioners to consult with the rebel authorities on the subject of the treatment of our prisoners. He would be willing to vote for any resolution looking to a legitimate degree of prospective retaliation.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, (Union,) advocated the resolution as necessary and just, and not retrospective, but prospective in its operations.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Union,) said that as there had been some doubt expressed in the debate as to whether these barbarities were continued up to the present time, he had taken the deposition of a prisoner recently escaped from Salisbury, N. C.

The lengthy deposition of an escaped soldier was read by the Clerk, showing that inhuman treatment to our soldiers was continued up to the present time.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, (Union,) moved to amend by striking out the provision to retaliate in kind, and inserting, in lieu of it, the words "In conformity with the laws of nations."

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Union,) inquired if the President was authorized to retaliate without special legislation giving him the authority to do so.

Mr. HOWARD replied, that he had no doubt that the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the army, had that authority.

Mr. DOOLITTLE did not believe the President had such power. Congress had bestowed it specially on two occasions, in former wars, and he thought that, without the special authority of Congress, the President could not retaliate.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) believed that if the account was balanced, there would not be much difference between the conduct of the two sections, as to the treatment of prisoners. There were cruel men North and South, who treated prisoners inhumanly. He was opposed to retaliation.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Union,) moved to adjourn, upon which the yeas and nays were demanded—Yeas 24, Nays 17.

Messrs. TRUMBULL, CONNESS and WRIGHT were appointed the Committee on Counting the Presidential Vote. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday Jan. 27.

To-day being set apart exclusively for the consideration of private bills, the House proceeded to the execution of that order, and at 4 o'clock adjourned.

The Government to Purchase the Custom-house.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 27.

The President has approved the joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to give notice to the owners of the building in New-York City known as the Merchants' Exchange, and occupied as the Custom-house, the intention of the United States to purchase the same for the sum of one million dollars, in accordance with the terms stipulated in the existing lease of the property to the Government.

Gen. Butler to Speak at Lowell.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 27.

Maj.-Gen. BUTLER is expected in Lowell tomorrow, and has accepted an invitation to address his fellow-citizens there to-morrow night.

Arrival of a Prize.

The British steamship *Charlotte*, of London, from Fort Fisher, captured by Admiral PORTER'S fleet under the walls of the fort, arrived at the navy-yard yesterday afternoon, in charge of E. W. WEBB, Acting Master. She is an ironside wheel vessel, quite new, of about 800 tons burthen; is 250 feet long, and has a general cargo, consisting of arms, ammunition, medicines, clothing, &c.; was on her second trip from Nassau to Wilmington. Her Captain and passengers are on board.

The prize officers are Edward W. White, Acting Master, commanding; A. F. West, Acting Ensign, David Louis, Acting Master's Mate, Walter Taylor, George O'Brien, and George W. Ryans, Third Assistant Engineers, and a crew of 23 men.

The British steamship *Stag*, captured at the same time, left in company with the *Charlotte* for Boston, and it is thought will come in Sandy Hook and pass through the Sound, as she will probably need coal. She is about the same dimensions as the *Charlotte*, and with a cargo of similar description. She is in charge of Acting Master GOODWIN.

Evening Exchange.

$190,000	Am. Gold	219¾	200	Reading R.	106
30,000	do. s3	219¾	700	M. S. & N. I. R.	48⅜
70,000	do.	220	100	do.	48
55,000	do.	219	200	Cum. Coal Co.	46
150,000	do.	219⅛	100	do.	46
10,000	do. s3	218⅜	1400	Cleve. & Pitts.	80⅜
10,000	do.	218¼	500	do.	80⅜
300	Erie Railway	73⅛	500	do. b10	80⅜
200	do.	73⅜	400	do.	80⅜
100	do.	73⅛	900	do. s30	80
200	do. s3	73¼	700	do. b3	80⅛
1000	do.	73¼	200	do. s3	80⅛
100	do. s3	73⅛	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	114¼
300	Hudson Riv. R. b3	108	200	Chi. & N. W.	34
700	do.	105	300	do. s3	33⅜
400	do.	104¾	200	do. b3	34
300	Ill. Cen.	116⅜	100	do. b5	34
300	do.	116¾	200	Chic. & N. W. Pr. s3	63¾
200	do.	117	300	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	93
100	do.	117⅛	100	do.	96⅞
100	do. s3	117⅜	300	Mar. & Co.	11
100	do. s3	117⅛	100	do.	11¾
100	do. s3	117	100	do. s3	11¾

Stock market on call and after, steady. Gold on call, strong; sold after call at 219⅛, then down to 217, and stood at close of report, 218

DEMOREST FOR FEBRUARY.—The February number of this beautiful monthly teems with the richest and most artistic plates. Among the embellishments is a magnificent engraving entitled "Sappho," with a poetical explanation from the pen of Miss LINDON. A splendid piece of music graces its pages called "Anxious Thoughts," with an embellishment. Two fashion plates accompany the book, and it contains complete and thorough instructions as to how to cut and make all articles of dress. This is one of the most attractive and reliable monthlies published in America.—*Delaware State Journal.*

[Advertisement.]

THE OFFENSE IS RANK.

We hold it inexcusable in any person, male or female, when they subject us to an annoyance which a very little trouble on their part would obviate. Especially is this the case where the unfortunate possessor of a bad breath will persist in button-holding and intruding his views upon us, to our manifest mental and physical discomfort. If these good people would use the SOZODONT, it would not only render them acceptable acquaintances, but would at once greatly improve their teeth and breath.

Sold by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

THE ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR FEBRUARY, containing the Great Surgeons of the world—HARVEY, ABERNETHY, JENNER, HUNTER, COOPER, MOTT, and CARNOCHAN. Also, W. S. Landor, Mrs. Farnham, Mr. Clark, Mr. Kilbourn, Mr. Morrill, etc., is now ready. More about Muller; Gaining Confidence; Affectation; Prof. Owen on the Brain; The Human Face; Pre-existence; Religious Duties of Children; How to Kill Ministers; Shooting a Gorilla; The Lost Races; with Ethnology, Phrenology, Physiology, Physiognomy, and Psychology. $2 a year, or 20 cents a number. Newsmen have it. Address Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

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MARRIED.

BUTTLE—SIMMONS.—On Thursday, Jan. 26, at St. Paul's Chapel, by Rev. Morgan DIX, D. D., ROBERT BUTTLE and MARY E., daughter of the late P. W. SIMMONS, Esq., all of this city.

JOSEPSON—HAAS.—At Poughkeepsie, on Wednesday, Jan. 25, by Rev. G. M. MCEKIN, CHARLES D. JOSEPSON and Miss MARY E. HAAS.

WILCOX—WOLFE.—On Thursday, Jan. 26, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Peter STRYKER, WM. F. WILSON and FRANCES A. WOLFE, both of this city.

DIED.

ACKERMAN.—In Concord, N. H., on Tuesday, Jan. 24, WILLIAM H. ACKERMAN, aged 63 years, 9 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his mother, No. 196 Varick-st.

BROWNE.—On Friday, Jan. 27, of consumption, Mrs. ELIZABETH BROWNE, consort of Adolphus Browne.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, on Sunday inst., at 1 o'clock, at the house of her son-in-law, Wm. E. Sturges, Esq., No. 185 West 45th-st.

BROWNE.—Suddenly, at Key West, Fla., on Thursday, Jan. 12, JOHN V. BROWNE, formerly of Jersey City, in the 53d year of his age.

COODIT.—On Wednesday, Jan. 25th in the 23d year of his age, LEWIS N. COODIT, only surviving son of the late Hon. Silas Coodit, of Newark, N. J.

The friends and relatives of the family, without further notice, are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 28th inst., at 1 p'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 62 Essex-st., Jersey City.

COWPERTHWAIT.—Suddenly, on Friday, Jan. 27, of disease of the heart, BENJAMIN R. COWPERTHWAIT, in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, 178 Bleecker-st.

CAVANAH.—On Thursday, Jan. 26, of typhoid fever, WILLIAM A. CAVANAH, in the 46th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock, from his late residence near Woodbridge, N. J. Carriages will be in attendance at Railway on the arrival of the 10 o'clock train from New-York.

GANNON.—On Friday, Jan. 27, after a short illness, Mrs. ANNE ANN GANNON, widow of William, in the 75th year of her age.

The friends of her son, John A. Gannon, and her grandson, J. E. Doughaa, also the foreman and members of Rutgers Hose Co., No. 35, and the members of the House Carpenters' Union, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at No. 29 Essex-st, New-York, on Sunday, Jan. 29, at 1 o'clock.

HALSTED.—On Thursday, Jan. 26, at his residence in Rye, Westchester County, JAMES D. HALSTED, aged 58 years, 8 months and 5 days.

The funeral will take place from Christ Church, Rye, on Monday next, Jan. 30, at 1½ o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, without further invitation.

HARTMANN.—On Friday, Jan. 27, after a short illness, A. n'OTHON HARTMANN, of France, aged 41 years.

The friends are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 153 East 14th-st., on Sunday, the 29th inst., at 10 A. M.

LINDSEY.—On Friday, Jan. 27, EDWARD W. LINDSEY, in the 44th year of his age.

Notice of his funeral in the evening papers.

LOUNSBERY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 26, MAGGIE, eldest child of Stephen E. and Elizabeth Lounsbery, in the 11th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, in Greene-av., between Vanderbilt and Clinton.

MCEWAN.—On Thursday, Jan. 26, ISABELLA, youngest daughter of Hugh and Anne McEwan, late of Scotland, aged 17 years and 9 months.

The friends of the

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4164. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 29, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

SHERMAN'S ARMY.

His Columns in Active Motion.

Departure of the Last Division from Savannah on the 20th.

Arrival of Gen. Grover with Reinforcements.

GEN. GEARY RELIEVED BY GEN. GROVER

Rebel Reports of Sherman's Movements.

A Large Body said to be Moving on Augusta.

Tho Public Works and Supplies to be Destroyed.

The United States transport *Arago*, HENRY A. GARDNER, commanded, from Port Royal, S. C., on the 25th, arrived here at 2 P. M. yesterday.

On Thursday, at 12 o'clock, midnight, off Hatteras, exchanged signals with the steamship *Fulton*, bound south. On the passage, encountered severe northerly gales.

GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Present Location of the Troops—Position of the Enemy—The Points Aimed at—Gen. Sherman's Order Providing Homes for the Negroes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BEAUFORT, S. C., Wednesday, Jan. 25, 1865.

In the way of military movements, nothing of startling importance has been developed since the date of my last dispatches. In writing that, I do not mean to assert that nothing in the shape of a movement has transpired since then. It must be understood that Gen. SHERMAN'S forces are by no means tying on their oars; and because the North has not been electrified within the past few days with the intelligence of the capture of Charleston, or some other equally important point, the inference is not to be drawn that the army has come to a halt. I conjure the people to spare their patience. This they can afford to do without a show of reluctance, considering the lamentable victories already achieved by the indomitable troops that are now panting for further and more glorious successes. Let SHERMAN alone, and don't talk too much. No matter what may be said, it will not influence him in forming his plans, neither will it accelerate or retard his movements on the field. If he can't manage this army, who can? Of course the public are naturally solicitous to be informed of the exact location of each corps, but in that particular I cannot indulge them. I have no hesitation, however, in stating that the advance, which comprises something more than pickets, is stationed at Salkehatchie, a point on the Charlestoe and Savaenah Railroad, about midway between those two cities, and a few miles north of Pocotaligo. The rebels when retreating from Pocotaligo, ten days ago, made a temporary stand at Salkehatchie, which place they immediately abandoned when a portion of the Union troops moved toward them. No fighting whatever occurred. The rebels seemingly are tired of contesting ground and positions, and prefer the more discreet course of buckling on their armor and running away. It is satisfactorily ascertained that some of the enemy's forces are at Ashepoo, on the railroad thirty miles south of Charleston. How large this force may be it is not definitely stated, although it is surmised that the numbers are small. It is not probable that the enemy will tarry long at Ashepoo. That place cannot be defended any better than other places on the railroad which the enemy has allowed to slip quietly into our hands. Let a half dozen of our men walk toward the dividing line, and away the rebels will scamper.

Judging from the rebel papers we are led to suppose that Branchville is to be held, even if the enemy should be compelled to take a hand in a fight. Thither reinforcements have been sent, also numerous guns transferred from the outposts of Charleston. Whether or not the rebels will be gratified in their desire for a little brush the future will determine. It is to be hoped they will not be parsimonious in collecting heavy guns at Branchville, also in accompanying the same with a good supply of ammunition. It will not be objected if they garrison the town with one of their overwhelming forces, thickly interspersed with Generel and line officers, and that each and every man be armed with the best muskets the shabby Confederacy affords. The more they contribute to our desire in the particulars enumerated the better for us and the worse for them. What a fine thing it would be to surround Branchville, its garrison, and its property, when the rebels fancied themselves capable of defending the place against the mighty host that could be marshaled to attack them!

At this writing Gen. SHERMAN has not proclaimed to the army, either by printed circulars or in any other manner, the details of the programme he has decided to follow whilst carrying on the movements already inaugerated. We have a belief that Charleston will eventually fall; the same with Branchville and other towns further north. Undoubtedly all these events will be realized in the course of time. But remember they cannot be brought about in a day or a week.

What we know of the present condition of Charleston is communicated to us by refugees and deserters—an unlimited number of each class coming within our lines each day. It is not my intention to tire the reader by introducing here the statements of these people. That has been done sufficiently often to satisfy the most fastidious. I will only remark that accounts so received strengthen the belief that Charleston will be evacuated.

Our troops on Morris Island have observed of late a succession of suspicious movements on the part of the rebels, which probably have for their object the removal of many of the heavy guns from Sullivan's and James' Islands. The firing between the opposing forces round Charleston has almost wholly ceased. One or two monitors and several gunboats have been added to Admiral DAHLGREN'S fleet within the past week. This would indicate that the navy is about to make an effort in some quarter.

In speaking of Gen. SHERMAN'S force the fact must not be overlooked that the troops constituting the Department of the South, under the command of Gen. FOSTER are performing a very important part in the series of operations now progressing. In the advances from this point and the attacks that have followed, they have coöperated with the zeal and firmness that has characterized them since the time they were first called upon to contend with the enemy. With such troops in the department, no fears need be apprehended that the rebels will ever succeed in re-obtaining a single inch of ground that has been wrested from them with a view of holding.

The intelligence of the capture of Fort Fisher was received throughout the department with the wildest demonstrations of delight. Salutes were fired and other honors shown, in consequence of the truly glorious event.

Traders in this place have been reaping a rich harvest since the occupation of the immediate vicinity by a portion of SHERMAN'S troops. The same may be said of the traders at Savannah and Hilton Head. It has not unfrequently happened that a store well filled with an assorted line of goods in the morning has been completely cleared out at night, through the course of legitimate trade. The profits, as may be readily conceived, are large in most instances, but the soldiers do not stop to question the price, so long as they can obtain the articles of their search. Regulations and restrictions governing the matter of trade have been laid down by Gen. SHERMAN and Gen. FOSTER. In accordance with an order issued on the 17th, a tax of one per cent. will be future be levied on all goods brought into this department, except the District of North Carolina, for the purpose of trade, the fund accruing from the same to be used for providing steam and fire engines, repairing wharves, roads, public buildings, &c. Lieut.-Col. JAMES H. STRONG, First North Carolina Union Volunteers, is detailed to attend to the collection and disbursement of this fund. Several parties, either ignorant of the law or hoping to evade it, have made liquors to form a portion of a cargo of goods, and by so doing have subjected themselves to the penalties of fine and imprisonment. One would suppose that a trader having the privilege of doing business in the department, would be contented to throw aside all contraband articles, especially when he can make a handsome profit in the regular way.

I forward with this letter a very important special order issued by Gen. SHERMAN, which provides for the well-being of the negroes and their location upon the plantations in the various districts of the department. By the same order, it will be seen that Brig.-Gen. R. SAXTON has been appointed Inspector of Settlements and Plantations, he having been relieved of the military command of the Beaufort District by Brig.-Gen. E. E. POTTER. To every one who takes an interest in the welfare of the colored people, the wisdom and sound policy embraced in the orders referred to will be apparent. We have among us a large—a very large—population of this unfortunate people, and each day it is increased by new arrivals from without the lines. The question of what will become of them is now satisfactorily answered, and those interested in the matter of their condition and future prospects will hail with delight the order which so happily covers the case in hand. Of the ability of Gen. SAXTON to discharge the duties of his new office in a manner acceptable to all parties interested, none who know him can doubt for a moment. His sympathies are heartily enlisted in the undertaking. From the very moment he entered the department he has striven with commendable zeal to raise the colored people from a servile condition to one of freedom and self-respect, and how well he has succeeded the numerous and orderly schools on the islands, the inviting appearance of the buildings owned and occupied by negroes on the plantations, the skill and genius exhibited by many in the conduct of their farms, the energy put forth to do and care for themselves without the aid of the whites, and a hundred other evidences of a similar nature amply testify. It is a good cause in which he is engaged, and one in which he should be fully supported.

The tidings of the loss of the steamer *Meloille* created a deep and melancholy impression throughout the department. Nearly all of the passengers drowned were residents of this place, and the feeling of sorrow among the relatives and friends was poignant and profound. The circumstances attending the disaster are sufficiently sad in themselves, but it is truly lamentable that a more vigorous effort was not put forth by those in command of the vessel to save the lives of the people on board.

Lieut.-Col. JAMES F. HALL, the efficient Provost-Marshal General of the Department of the South, has been temporarily relieved from duty and ordered to report to Washington. He probably will not return, as his services are in demand in another quarter. Lieut.-Col. HALL has faithfully and ably discharged the responsible duties which his office imposed upon him, for a long time, and in going North, he takes with him the best wishes of a large circle of friends and acquaintances. His successor is Col. S. T. WOODFORDE, formerly of Gen. FOSTER'S Staff, and an officer of rare and superior qualities.

Within the past few days we have been visited with frequent showers of rain, which have in a degree retarded the movement of the army; but to-day the sky is clear and bright, and we hope it will continue so for a few days, at least. WHIT.

FROM SAVANNAH.

Gen. Geary Relieved from Command in Savannah by Gen. Grover—The Last of Gen. Sherman's Army Gone from Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Thursday, Jan. 19, 1865.

Brevet Maj.-Gen. GEARY has been relieved, with his command, from the duties connected with this post, by Maj.-Gen. GROVER, who arrived yesterday from the North with about —— thousand men. Gen. GEARY, with his division, will rejoin the Twentieth Corps, which is already on the march. The Fourteenth Corps moves to-day. The last of SHERMAN'S army will leave Savannah to-morrow. The First and Third Divisions of the Twentieth Corps were at Hardeeville, S. C., when last heard from.

HUGUENOT.

Rebel Accounts.

From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 2.

An official dispatch from Gen. HARDEE, received at the War Department last evening, dated the 24th inst., states that there were no movements of the Federals on either bank of the Savaneah River. A dispatch to the *Whig* dated the 25th, says that large body of troops from Savannah are reported to be moving on Augusta. Other rumors say that SHERMAN is moving on Augusta by way of Blakeville, S. C. Gen. D. H. HILL commands the district of Georgia, with his centre at Augusta.

Gen. FAY commands the post of Augusta.

Gen. HILL has ordered, should the exigency require it, the removal of all the cotton, machinery and powder works at Augusta.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Jan. 24.

The enemy have made no advance movement. Scouts report that the railroad between Salkehatchie Bridge and Pocotaligo has been destroyed, the ties burned and the iron taken away. The enemy's pickets extend a short distance this side of Pocotaligo.

Affairs in Savannah.

REMOVAL OF OBSTRUCTIONS.

From the Savannah Herald, Jan. 23.

We are informed that the pens of ballast placed in the north channel, or a portion of them, have been removed, so as to render the main ship channel navigable for vessels of light draught. There are many other obstructions yet to be removed, but under the management of Capt. BENNETT, of the Board of Underwriters, and his indefatigable corps, we hope, at an early day, to be able to report the removal of these impediments to our river navigation.

There in the south channel and at the mouth of King's Cut will be attended to as soon as the work in the north channel is completed.

THE SUPPLIES FOR SAVANNAH.

From the Savannah Herald, Jan. 25.

The distribution of supplies to the people of Savannah has been carried on by Mayor ARNOLD, the Council, the committee, and Capt. VEALE and Lieut. CHARLOT, acting for the military authorities, with the strictest fairness, and they all deserve much credit for the care and labor they have bestowed on the matter.

COMPLIMENT TO GEN. GEARY.

At a special meeting of the Savannah City Council, held at the Council Chamber on Monday, 23d inst., His Honor, R. D. ARNOLD, Mayor, in the chair, the following were unanimously passed:

Whereas, By the evacuation of Savannah by the Confederate troops on the night of the 20th December, 1864, the city was left in a defenceless position, and from the military the right of government devolved on the city authorities; and, whereas the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Savannah, in council assembled, previously resolved that when that contingency should occur, they would immediately proceed to Major-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN'S headquarters and ask from him protection for the lives and private property of the citizens; and,

Whereas, It was our good fortune, on the morning of the 21st of December, 1864, to meet Brig.-Gen. JOHN W. GEARY, who was leading the division of the United States Army which was the first to enter Savannah, and said request was made of him; and, whereas, he promptly granted it, and took all necessary means to afford protection, by sending a brigade into the city in advance of his troops, under the command of Col. BARNUM, who displayed his owe efficiency, and the admirable discipline of his troops, by preserving an order and quiet perhaps unparalleled in the annals of warfare, where a victorious army entered a captured city; and whereas, the conduct of Brig.-Gen. (now Brevet Maj.-General) GEARY, while Commandant of the city from that time until he was retired from his post in the field, carried out to the fullest extent the expectations raised from our first interview with him.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Savannah, for themselves and in behalf of their fellow-citizens, be and the same are hereby tendered to Brevet Maj.-Gen. GEARY, for the uniform courtesy extended by him to all who came into official contact with him, and for his great judgment in the conduct of all his business transactions, and that we will ever hold him in remembrance as the embodiment of the high-toned gentleman and the chivalric soldier.

Resolved, That to his Staff, individually and collectively, we hereby return our thanks, not those of our citizens, for the able, impartial and courteous manner in which they performed their onerous duties.

Gen. Sherman's Order Providing Homes for the Freed Negroes.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
IN THE FIELD, SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 16, 1865.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 15.—I. The islands from Charlestoe south, the abandoned rice fields along the rivers for thirty miles back from the sea and the country bordering the St. John's River, Florida, are reserved and set apart for the settlement of the negroes now made free by the acts of war and the proclamation of the President of the United States.

II. At Beaufort, Hilton Head, Savannah, Fernandina, St. Augustine and Jacksonville, the blacks may remain in their chosen or accustomed vocations; but on the islands and in the settlements hereafter to be established, no white person whatever, unless military officers and soldiers detailed for duty, will be permitted to reside; and the sole and exclusive management of affairs will be left to the freed people themselves, subject only to the United States military authority and the acts of Congress. By the laws of war, and orders of the President of the United States, the negro is free, and must be dealt with as such. He cannot be subjected to conscription or forced military service, save by the written orders of the highest military authority of the department, under such regulations as the President or Congress may prescribe. Domestic servants, cooks, barbers, blacksmiths and other mechanics will be free to select their own work and residence; but the young and able-bodied negroes must be encouraged to enlist as soldiers in the service of the United States, to contribute their share toward maintaining their own freedom and securing their rights as citizens of the United States. Negroes so enlisted will be organized into companies, battalions and regiments, under the orders of the United States military authorities, and will be paid, fed and clothed according to law. The bounties paid on enlistment may, with the consent of the recruit, go to assist his family and settlement in procuring agricultural implements, seed, tools, boats, clothing and other articles necessary for their livelihood.

III. Whenever three respectable negroes, heads of families, shall desire to settle on land, and shall have selected for that purpose an island or a locality clearly defined, within the limits above designated, the Inspector of Settlements and Plantations will himself, or by such subordinate officer as he may appoint, give them a license to settle such island or district, and afford them such assistance as he can to enable them to establish a peaceable agricultural settlement. The three parties named will subdivide the land, under the supervision of the inspector, among themselves, and such others as may choose to settle near them, so that each family shall have a plot of not more than forty acres of tillable ground, and when it borders on some water channel, with not more than eight hundred feet front, in the possession of which land the military authorities will afford them protection until such time as they can protect themselves, or until Congress shall regulate their title. The Quartermaster may, on the requisition of the Inspector of Settlements and Plantations, place at the disposal of the Inspector one or more of the captured steamers, to ply between the settlements and one or more of the commercial points heretofore named in orders, to afford the settlers the opportunity to supply their necessary wants, and to sell the products of their land and labor.

IV. Whenever a negro has enlisted in the military service of the United States he may locate his family in any one of the settlements at pleasure, and acquire a homestead and all other rights and privileges of a settler as though present in person. In like manner negroes may settle their families and engage on board the gunboats, or in fishing, or in the navigation of the inland waters, without losing any claim to land or other advantages derived from this system. But no one, unless an actual settler as above defined, or unless absent on Government service, will be entitled to claim any right to land or property in any settlement, by virtue of those orders.

V. In order to carry out this system of settlement a general officer will be detailed as Inspector of Settlements and Plantations, whose duty it shall be to visit the settlements, to regulate their police and general management, and who will furnish personally to each head of a family, subject to the approval of the President of the United States, a possessory title in writing, giving as near as possible the description of boundaries, and who shall adjust all claims or conflicts that may arise under the same, subject to the like approval, treating such titles altogether as possessory. The same general officer will also be charged with the enlistment and organization of the negro recruits, and protecting their interests while so absent from their settlements, and will be governed by the rules and regulations prescribed by the War Department for such purpose.

VI. Brig.-Gen. R. SAXTON is hereby appointed Inspector of Settlements and Plantations, and will at once enter on the performance of his duties. No change is to be made or desired in the settlement now on Beaufort Island, nor will any rights to property heretofore acquired be affected thereby.

By order of Maj.-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN.
L. M. DAYTON, Major and Assistant Adjt.-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
HILTON HEAD, S. C., Jan. 21, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8.—Brig.-Gen. R. SAXTON, having been assigned by the Major-General Commanding the Military Division of the Mississippi, in Special Field Orders, No. 15, current series, dated "In the Field, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 16, 1865," to the duties of providing for the well-being of the negroes, and their location upon the plantations, as "Inspector of Settlements and Plantations," is hereby announced as such, and will be respected accordingly.

District Commanders are hereby directed to afford the necessary military protection, in accordance with the above-named Special Field Orders, copies of which are furnished.

The limits of the districts, within which this protection is to be afforded, are defined as follows:

The Commandant of the Northern District, to settlements on the islands and coast, as far South as the North Edisto River.

The Commandant of the District of Beaufort, from the North Edisto River to Broad River.

The Commandant of the District of Hilton Head, to the islands lying between Broad and the Savannah Rivers.

The Commandant of the District of Savannah, to the islands between the Savannah River and St. Mary's Sound.

The Commandant of the District of Florida, to the settlements from St. Mary's Sound, southward to Jupiter Inlet, including those upon the St. John's River.

The points at which the negro settlers will have the opportunity of supplying their necessary wants and selling the products of their lands and labor, as prescribed in the above-mentioned Special Field Order, will be Hilton Head, S. C., Fernandina, Fla., and such other points as may hereafter be designated.

Brig.-Gen. E. E. POTTER will relieve Brig.-Gen. SAXTON, of the Military Command of the District of Beaufort, which is hereby enlarged to include the Intrenched camp near Pocotaligo, S. C.

By command of Major-General J. G. FOSTER,
W. T. M. BURGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ICE IN THE RIVER.—We are informed by one of the Hellgate pilots that the river is entirely frozen over from Throgg's Point to Riker's Island.

MORE PEACE WHISPERINGS.

A Statement about which "there is No Doubt."

A Reconstruction Party in Alabama.

THE PEACE PARTY IN GEORGIA.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 28.

The result of Mr. BLAIR'S volunteer visits to Richmond is this: That JEFFERSON DAVIS is willing to waive formalities, and send to Washington, or receive from there, Commissioners to treat of peace upon the basis of separation. The President of the United States, on the other hand, is willing to give a hearing to any person of influence who may come from the States in rebellion, with or without DAVIS' authority, to treat of peace on the basis of submission to the Union. Of the above facts there is no doubt.

RECONSTRUCTION IN ALABAMA.

Late Southern papers say that a writer in the Mobile *Tribune* charges that there is a reconstruction party, or at least a submission party, in the Alabama Legislature, operating covertly to that end.

THE PEACE PARTY IN GEORGIA.

The Thomasville, Ga., *Times* says that the people of that section are as loyal to the Confederate Government as any in the State, but that they are very much divided on the war question, many claiming that *negotiation for peace is the only alternative for saving themselves, and that a State Convention is necessary to attain that end.*

From the Richmond Sentinel, Jan. 26.

FRANCIS B. BLAIR, Esq., we understand, left Richmond, yesterday, for Washington City. Mr. SINGLETON also left by the same boat. Whether this mysterious passing to and fro will result in good or evil time will disclose.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

MR. BLAIR'S PRIVATE PAPERS.

Mr. BLAIR has stated to an intimate friend, that by his first trip to Richmond he succeeded in obtaining from the rebel authorities many valuable papers, taken from his house by EARLY'S men last September. Among the documents recovered was his will.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

THE REBEL IRON-CLAD RAID.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 28.

A gentleman who arrived here, to-night, from City Point, which place he left yesterday, says that all the rebel vessels have returned up the James River. It is not probable they will soon again repeat their expedition, as there is now gun-boat and iron-clad force enough to take care of all such adventurers.

THE ICE BLOCKADE.

Owing to the ice-blockade of the Potomac, the Government is sending wagons out into the country in all directions to procure hay. A large number of hay-boats bound up are frozen in below Alexandria, with no immediate prospect of being released.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 28.

THE CASE OF A NAVAL CONTRACTOR.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting to the Senate, in compliance with a resolution of this body of June last, the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry in the case of C. W. SCHOFIELD, naval contractor, filling several hundred foolscap pages. The communication was laid on the table.

INCREASE OF PAY TO ARMY OFFICERS.

Petitions for an increase of pay to army officers were presented by Messrs. WADE and ANTHONY, and appropriately referred.

INCREASE OF PAY TO MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Mr. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, (Unioe,) introduced an act supplementary to the act regulating the compensation of members of Congress. It provides for an increase of pay to the members of both Houses from $3,000 to $5,000 per annum.

THE CORRESPONDENCE OF EX-PRESIDENT MADISON.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Union,) introduced a resolution directing the Committee on the Library to publish the correspondence of JAMES MADISON. Mr. COLLAMER explained that the papers would make four volumes, and the cost of five hundred copies would be $8,000. The resolution was adopted.

ANOTHER CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) presented a petition of the citizens of Ooio, asking for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States acknowledging the existence of a Supreme Being.

INFORMATION WANTED.

The resolution of Mr. RIDDLE, of Delaware, (Dem.,) calling upon the Secretary of War for information as to the number of men furnished by each State in the different calls for troops, was taken up and passed.

A NEW SENATE COMMITTEE PROPOSED.

The resolution of Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) for the addition to the committees of the Senate of a Committee of Five on the Corruptions of the Government in all its Departments, was called up.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union)—It was not the province of the Senate to investigate the conduct of Government officers. That belonged to the House of Representatives. It was the duty of the House to impeach officers, and of the Senate to try them when impeached.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Unioe,) said that he did not see that any good had resulted from investigating the corruptions of the Government. Last year a committee was appointed to investigate the corruptions of the Navy Department. It did its work, and soon after the Navy Department ordered the arrest and seizure of the principal witness. His store and property in Boston was seized, and he was imprisoned and ordered not to be released on bail in a sum less than $500,000. The Navy Department went further. It sent a commission to lay about the country to find out something against the Chairman of the committee that investigated the outrageous frauds. The man who is supposed to be the actual Secretary of the Navy gave instructions to this commission, which I will read. It is as follows:

"Sometime in the Spring of 1862 a lot of ship timber was offered to the Government at $14 per toe at Portsmouth. It was refused. After this it was put into the yard at $28 per toe. Did JOHN P. HALE have anything to do with it?"

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, (Dem.)—Do you know who wrote these instructions?

Mr. HALE—I don't know the handwriting exactly, but you know I am a Yankee and have a right to guess.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Dem.)—Whom do you guess it was?

Mr. HALE—I guess it was the man who is the actual Secretary of the Navy.

Several Senators—What is his name?

Mr. HALE—I prefer to be a little "fox-y" on that subject.

Mr. HALE continued his remarks, stating that it was well known there had been the most gigantic frauds in the Navy Department—that these frauds had been discovered and the perpetrators found out—but there it ended. Nothing had been done to the guilty parties. Those investigations had no effect whatever, and it was useless to continue them any further.

Mr. HALE was here compelled to suspend his remarks by the expiration of the morning hour.

The chair then decided that the order of the day, which was the resolution advising retaliation upon the rebels for the cruelties inflicted upon our prisoners, must be considered.

The retaliatory resolution was accordingly taken up.

The question pending was the motion to recommit the whole subject to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Union,) took the floor in advocacy of retaliation.

Mr. CLARKE, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) was warmly in favor of retaliation. He would take Rosza A. PARDO, whom we had in our hands and commence the work of starving him, if the rebels still refused to treat our men more justly and humanely.

This remark was followed by an attempt on the part of some soldiers in the gallery to applaud, which the Sergeant-at-Arms suppressed.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) said that the resolution had been altered so much in the course of the debate, that nothing remained of it but the name. It was no longer for retaliation in kind, as at first introduced, but now it proposed to be conformity with the laws of nations. He would, at the proper time, propose an amendment to make it conform to the usages of civilized society. He solemnly protested against retaliation in kind.

Mr. HALE was for retaliation for cruelties inflicted on soldiers, white or black.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. JOHNSON and DAVIS.

Pending the consideration of this subject, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 28.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY AMENDMENT.

To-day was specially set apart for speech-making on the proposed anti-slavery constitutional amendment. About thirty members only were present at the opening of the House.

Mr. ASHLEY said it was his intention to press a vote on Tuesday.

Mr. HIGBY advocated the amendment, and noticing objection, said the State which subscribed to the Constitution necessarily subscribed to the manner in which amendments are to be made, and that slavery is not reserved to the State. The Constitution was established to promote the blessings of liberty, and insure domestic tranquility; but these ends cannot be accomplished until we abolish slavery, which is the element of discord and evil, not only in, but outside of the States where it exists, and will so continue as long as it remains; therefore, it should be abolished, and there was no time more expedient and, proper than now to take measures for that purpose.

Mr. FINCK, of Ohio, said this was not a question as to whether slavery is right or wrong; it was not a question whether it ought to be continued or abolished; but the question was higher, namely: whether this Congress, three-fourths of the States ratifying its action, may invade the rights of the States, and destroy the balance of power so wisely adjusted by the framers of the Constitution; he was not willing then to invade the sovereignty of the States by engrafting a new power in the Constitution. He said the Republican party can exist only by changing the fundamental law, as it was incompetent to govern the country under the Constitution as it now exists.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, desired to state a fact to the House. That in the Illinois Senate only five out of the eleven Democratic members of that body recently voted against a resolution instructing the Senators from that State to vote for the Constitutional amendment; that the leading speech in the Illinois Senate was made by Senator MCCONNELL, one of the oldest and ablest Democrats in the State, and known as "The Democratic War-Horse of Illinois." Other Democratic Senators spoke and voted for the resolutions of instructions, among them Senator LINDSAY of Peoria, and SCOVILD of Hancock County, and a brother of the distinguished member from Pennsylvania in this House, of the same name.

Mr. COLE, of California, briefly argued, that what is dangerous to a portion of the people is dangerous to all of them; that no country has done more by precept and example to remove oppression on mankind than all other nations combined. He expressed his firm belief that justice will triumph, freedom prevail, and the Representatives of the people in this Capitol will continue to assert its beneficial sway for all time.

Mr. STRAIT, of New-Jersey, briefly advocated the amendment, but not discussing the constitutional question.

Mr. PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire, argued on the constitutional question, in connection with his advocacy of the amendment. He said no assembly of human law-makers could create the right of property in man which we, either as men or citizens, are bound to respect. Those who had produced the present rebellion had foresworn the Constitution, forfeited every right under it, and had justly incurred the charge of treason.

Mr. MORRIS, of New-York, discussed the constitutional question, maintaining that there is a clearly defined power to pass the amendment.

Mr. PIKE, of Maine, advocated the amendment, and said, the people, by the late election, had decided against slavery. Let it be destroyed, so that the only contest hereafter shall be who did the most to bring about the consummation.

The House adjourned.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

LEE APPOINTED GENERAL-IN-CHIEF.

Johnston to Command the Army of Northern Virginia.

CAPTURE OF THE PIRATE OLUSTEE

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 28.

THE REBEL LOSS IN THE IRON-CLAD RAID.

The Richmond *Whig*, of yesterday, reports the loss, in the naval engagement of last Tuesday, at five killed and fourteen wounded. It says that the *Drewry* was blown up by one of the Yankee shells, and that a torpedo-boat was also lost.

THE UNION RAID IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The *Whig* also has the following:

A large Federal raiding party, consisting of cavalry and infantry, is reported moving up the Chowan River, N. C., in the direction of Weldon.

LEE GENERAL-IN-CHIEF, AND JOHNSTON TO COMMAND LEE'S ARMY.

It was reported, yesterday, that the President had appointed Gen. LEE General-in-Chief of the Confederate armies, and Gen. JOHNSTON to the command of the army of North Virginia. The general expectations had been that JOHNSTON would be assigned to the command of the forces now confronting SHERMAN.

CAPTURE OF THE PIRATE OLUSTEE.

A special telegram, dated Wilmington, Jan. 19, says that the *Tallahassee*, alias *Olustee*, was captured last night in attempting to run in at New Inlet. The Navy Department has no information confirming the report.

MORE UNION VICTORIES COMING.

President DAVIS has issued a proclamation, appointing Friday, the 10th day of March next, as a day of public fasting, humiliation, prayer and thanksgiving, and for invoking the favor and guidance of Almighty God, and he earnestly invites all soldiers and citizens to observe the same in a spirit of reverence, penitence and prayer.

From the Richmond, Whig Jan. 26.

The statements this morning in several of our cotemporaries to the effect that our iron-clads had passed the Yankee obstructions at Trent's Reach and were passing down the James River, have doubtless created anticipations of exciting news to-day from our flotilla—but the fact is that only the *Fredericksburg* went through or over the obstructions, and when Lieut. F. E. SHEPHARD, the commanding officer, discovered the contents of his vessel were aground, he returned to their assistance. The rising tide lifted the *Virginia* and *Richmond* from the bars upon which they struck, and the flotilla then returned to the vicinity of their former position, where at last accounts this forenoon they were still remaining. The *Drewry* was blown up, as stated this morning, and Fort Harrison was not taken.

Indian Attack on Valley Station, Nebraska.

OMAHA, Saturday, Jan. 28.

Three hundred Indians attacked Valley Station, 450 miles west of here, this morning, and run off 650 head of cattle and burned 100 tons of Government hay.

A three hours engagement then took place between the Indians and twenty soldiers. Twelve Indians were killed. No soldiers were killed.

THE DEAD OF 1864.

In the following necrological record we have not attempted to enter the names of all the officers of volunteers of the rank of Colonel and above, who have fallen in battle during the year, as it was manifestly impossible to do so; but have confined ourselves to those who have been, at the time of their death or wounding, in command of a brigade, or for some other reason had attained eminence:

JANUARY.

1.—HUBBARD, Hon. HENRY, editor of Berkshire *Whig* and ex-member of Massachusetts Senate, died at Pittsfield, Mass., aged 80 years.

2.—BOWDEN, Hon. LEMUEL J., United States Senator from Virginia, died at Washington, D. C. He was a native of Eastern Virginia, and had attained a high position as an advocate and jurist before his election to the United States Senate.

2.—HENRICK, JACOB B., an eminent merchant of New-York in the produce trade, died at his residence at Hunter's Point, Westchester County, N. Y., in the 64th year of his age.

3.—HUGHES, JOHN, Archbishop of New-York, died at his residence in New-York. He was born in the north of Ireland in 1798, emigrated to this country in 1817, became Parish Priest in 1825, appointed coadjutor to Bishop DUBOIS in 1836, Bishop in 1842, and Archbishop in 1850.

3.—MAYER, CHARLES F., a Maryland jurist, died in Baltimore, aged 67.

4.—GAGE, Admiral Sir WM. HALL, died at Thurston, near Bury St. Edmunds, England, aged 86.

5.—CAMP, Rev. ANZI, a missionary of the New-York City Tract Society, for about thirty years among the vicious and degraded poor, died in that city, aged about 60.

7.—SMITH, Hon. CALEB BLOOD, for more than two and a half years Secretary of the Interior in Mr. LINCOLN'S first Cabinet, and at the time of his death Judge of United States Circuit Court for Indiana, died at Indianapolis, Ind. He was born in Boston, April 16, 1808; educated at Miami University, Ohio; admitted to the Indiana bar in 1828; member of Congress from 1843 to 1847; Commissioner on Mexican Claims in 1849; Secretary of the Interior 1861.

7.—LOOMIS, Rev. W. F., Hospital Visitor U. S. Sanitary Commission; died at Nashville, Tenn. He was pastor of a church at Shelburne Falls, Mass., but had acted as Relief Agent of the Sanitary Commission at Nashville, Murfreesboro', Chattanooga, laboring with great assiduity and skill.

7.—PUSEY, Right Rev. Dr., Bishop of Ely, died in London, England.

8.—STORER, Rear Admiral GEORGE WASHINGTON, died at Portsmouth, N. H., in the seventy-fifth year of his age. He was born in Portsmouth; received a midshipman's warrant in 1809, and in his increasing 50 years' service had passed through all grades to the highest.

9.—TOWSLEY, LORIN BAILEY, widely known as "The Children's Minister," died at Canandaigua, N. Y., aged 60. He was born in Sharon, Vt., in 1804. He had been a terrible sufferer for six years from an accidental injury, but though unable to speak publicly, wrote much for Sunday Schools.

9.—WOODS, JOSEPH, a distinguished English agriculturist, died at Lewes, England, aged 87.

10.—GRANT, Sir JAMES ROBERT, chief officer of the Medical Department of the English Army at Waterloo, died at Basford Vicarage, Notts, England, aged 90 years.

15.—LENNOX, Lord AARNUR, son of the fourth Duke of RICHMOND, died at his residence, Ovington-square, Brompton, England, aged 57. His early life has been passed in the army, in which he attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He was a Lord of the Treasury from May, 1844, to August, 1855, and M. P. for Chichester from 1831 to 1846.

12.—ROSE, Col. EWIN, an officer of the United States Army, a graduate of West Point, and Provost-Marshal of the First Congressional District of New-York, died at Jamaica, L. I., aged 47 years.

16.—ARGYLE, GEORGE, sixth Duke of, died at Blair Castle, Scotland, aged 49. He was in early life in the army, and as Lord GLENLYON took part in the Eglinton Tournament. He was Grand Master of the Free Masons of Scotland.

16.—HAMLIN, Admiral, a French naval officer, died at Paris, aged 67. He took a distinguished part in the Crimean War, and was French Minister of Marine from 1855 to 1860.

18.—CLEVELAND, the Duke of, died at Ruby Castle, Eng., aged 76. He was born in London in 1788; was member of the House of Commons from 1812 to 1842, when he entered the House of Lords, on succeeding to the title of his father.

19.—FOSTER, STEPHEN C., an eminent musical composer and the author of most of the popular negro melodies, died in New-York city. He was born in Pittsburgh, July 4, 1826. His first song was published in 1842.

20.—SANDERS, Capt. T. M., an officer of the United States Army, died at St. Paul, Minn. He was a native of Virginia, and a graduate of West Point. During the Crimean War he obtained a furlough, joined the British Army, and was twice wounded in the battle of Inkerman. He was heartily loyal during the present rebellion, and rejected with scorn an offer in writing from JEFF. DAVIS, to appoint him Brigadier-General in the rebel army if he would join the rebels.

20.—WILEY, Rev. FREDERICK S., an Episcopal clergyman of New-York, died at Florence, Italy.

21.—TARBELL, Dr. JOHN ADAMS, an eminent homœopathic physician and writer, died in Boston, Mass. He was born in Boston, in 1811, graduated at Harvard College in 1832, studied medicine in this country and Europe, and in 1843 adopted the homœopathic practice; and beside editing the *Homœopathic Review*, published several professional works.

22.—ATHERTON, Rt. Hon. SIR WILLIAM, lately Attorney-General of Great Britain, died at Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park, London, aged 57.

24.—MARCH, CHARLES W., an American author, died at Alexandria, Egypt, aged 47.

26.—CLAY, THOMAS B., a son of HENRY CLAY, who had espoused the rebel cause, died at Montreal, Canada. He had been appointed *Chargé d'Affairs* to Lisbon during TAYLOR'S administration, and Member of Congress from the Lexington District, Ky., from 1857 to 1859.

27.—HITTY, JOHN, Swiss Consul-General to the United States, died at his residence in Washington, D. C. He emigrated to this country from Switzerland in 1831, and had been Consul-General since 1853. He was an eminent mineralogist and accomplished.

28.—MEAD, DARIUS, M.D., a physician of Greenwich, Conn., and for some years a State Senator, died in Greenwich, Conn., aged 77.

29.—CHAMPLIN, Brig.-Gen. STEPHEN G., an officer of United States Volunteers at Grand Rapids, Mich. He had risen from the rank of Major to that of Brigadier-General, in 1862, having participated with distinction in the principal battles of 1862 and 1863.

29.—AIKIN, Miss LUCY, an eminent English writer, the daughter of Dr. AIKIN; died at

of the English army, died in Blackrock County, Dublin, Ireland, aged 68 years.

14.—Dyce, William, R. A., an English artist, died at Streatham, Eng., aged 57 years.

15.—Kelly, Hannah, the last slave in Pennsylvania, died in Cross Creek Township, Washington Co., Penn., aged 103 years.

15.—Ramsay, Capt. Allan, an officer of the Marine Corps, died in Brooklyn, N. Y. He was a son of Commodore Ramsay, and had been in all the desperate engagements of the *Richmond* during the war.

16.—Duncan, Brigadier-Gen. William, an officer of Militia in the war of 1812, and subsequently surveyor of the port of Philadelphia during President Jackson's administration, died in Philadelphia, aged 82 years.

17.—Packard, Rev. Charles, a Congregational clergyman, actively engaged in the promotion of educational measures, died at Biddeford, Ma., aged 63 years.

18.—Barnard, Theodore, correspondent of the Associated Press with the army of the Potomac, died at Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

18.—Ward, Andsaw Henshaw, a lawyer and antiquarian writer, of Massachusetts, died in Newtonville, Mass., aged 79 years. He was a member of the Convention for revising the Constitution of Massachusetts and subsequently for 9 years U. S. Commissioner of Insolvency for that State.

19.—Willis, James C., formerly Sheriff of New-York, died at Tubby Hook, N. Y. aged 54 years.

19.—Newell, George W., formerly Auditor of the Canal Department of N. Y., and biographer of Ex-Gov. Marcy, died at Albany.

20.—Bouligny, Hon. John Edmond, a member of the Thirty-sixth Congress from Louisiana, died in Washington, D. C., aged 40 years. He was born in New Orleans, La. He remained loyal to the United States, notwithstanding the secession of his State.

20.—Phenix, Commander Dawson, U. S. N., died in Philadelphia, aged 36 years. He had entered the naval service in 1841, and had been several years connected with the coast survey; in 1861 he was detailed to ordnance duty at Old Point Comfort, Va., and in 1863 appointed to the command of the gunboat *Pocahontas*.

21.—Whalpley, Edward W., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New-Jersey since 1861, died at Morristown, N. J., aged 56 years.

21.—Tate, George, United States Consul for Madeira, died at Funchal.

22.—Fribley, Col., of the Eighth United States Volunteers, (colored,) was killed at the battle of Olustee, Fla., aged 28 years. He entered the service as private in the Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and won his promotions by courage and good conduct alone.

23.—Dewey, Hon. Joshua, Collector of Internal Revenue under President John Adams, and Sheriff of St. Lawrence County in 1809, died at Watertown, Jefferson County, N. Y., aged 97 years.

24.—Town, Salem, LL. D., an eminent teacher and compiler of school books, died at Greencastle, Ind., aged 85 years. He was a native of Batchertown, Mass.

25.—Randall, Maj.-Gen., New-York State Militia, died at Buffalo, N. Y.

26.—Harrison, Mrs. William Henry, widow of President Harrison, died at North Bend, Ohio, aged about 88. She was a daughter of John Cleves Symmes, the original purchaser of the Miami country.

26.—McLane, Rev. James W., D. D., a Presbyterian clergyman and author, died at Williamsburgh, L. I., aged 63 years.

26—La Fontaine, Sir L. H., Chief-Justice of Lower Canada, died at Montreal, L. C.

27.—Gagnon, Paul R., a prominent politician of New-Hampshire, died in Boston, Mass.

27.—Hitchcock, Edward, D. D., LL. D., an eminent geologist and author, formerly President of Amherst College, died at Amherst, Mass., aged 71 years.

28.—Tileston, Thomas, a New-York shipping merchant and Bank President, died in New-York City, aged 68 years.

MARCH.

1.—Ketchum, Joseph, a New-York produce merchant, and successively President of the Corn Exchange and of the Corn Exchange Insurance Company, died in Brooklyn, aged 82 years.

1.—Ray, William Porter, Ph. D., an eminent physicist, and subsequently an Episcopal clergyman (*Interotour*), died in Portsmouth, Va., aged 40 years.

4.—King, Rev. Thomas Starr, a distinguished clergyman, author and philanthropist, died at San Francisco, Cal., aged 39 years.

4.—Dahlgren, Col. Ulric, an officer of United States Volunteers, and son of Admiral Dahlgren, United States Navy, killed in a skirmish at King and Queen's Court-house, Va., aged 22 years.

4.—Appleton, John James, formerly Secretary of Legation at Brazil, and subsequently Charge d'Affaires for the United States at Madrid, died at Rennes, France, aged 71 years.

5.—Horner, Leonard, F. R. S., an eminent English physicist, died in London, Eng., aged 71 years.

6.—Bell, Hon. Norton J., late Member of the House of Representatives and Senate of Connecticut, and also Judge of Probate, died in New-Haven, Conn., aged 51 years.

6.—Conningham, Peter M., an English surgeon and author, died in Greenwich, Eng.

7.—Gilbert, Hon. Ralph, late Member of the Senate of Connecticut, died at Hartford, aged 74 years.

8.—Pratt, Pelatiah, a New-York merchant, late President of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, died at New-Haven, Conn., in the 79th year of his age.

9.—Scott, Otho, a prominent lawyer and statesman of Maryland, died in Baltimore, Md.

9.—Strong, Hon. Marshall M., late Member of the Wisconsin Legislature and one of the founders of Racine College, died at Racine, aged 56 years.

10.—Bavaria, Maximilian II., King of, died at Munich, Bavaria, aged 53 years.

11.—Mehlitzi, Col. Geza, a Hungarian officer, who served in the Hungarian revolution in 1848-9, came to the United States in 1850, entered the United States service as Captain in Twenty-fourth Illinois regiment in 1861, and was promoted to the rank of Colonel, was mortally wounded at Buzzard's Roost, and died at Chattanooga.

13.—Cozzens, William B., a hotel proprietor, first of the American Hotel, New-York, afterward of Cozzen's Hotel at West Point, and well known to the army and navy officers, died at West Point, N. Y., aged 77 years.

15.—Moore, George W., editor successively of the Belfast *Journal* and Portland *Advertiser*, died at Portland, Me., aged 40 years.

15.—Chapman, Hiram, a prominent politician of Maine, formerly President of the Maine Senate, died at Augusta, Me.

15.—Kennedy, Stewart, M. D., a surgeon of the United States Navy, died in Philadelphia, aged 31 years.

16.—Baobab, Parse, the oldest Sonday School teacher in New-York, having taught in Sunday Schools ever since the first organization in that city, died in New-York city, aged 89 years.

16.—Anderson, Rev. Dr. ——, an eminent English geologist, died at Nice, France, aged 65 years.

19.—Merian, Eben, a meteorologist, widely known as "the Clerk of the Weather," died at Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 70 years.

19.—Flint, Joshua Barker, M. D., an eminent surgeon, professor and author, died at Louisville, Ky., aged 62 years.

19.—Bache, Franklin, M. D., a distinguished medical and scientific writer, died at Philadelphia, aged 72 years.

20.—De Charms, Richard, a Swedenborgian clergyman and author, died at Philadelphia, aged 67 years.

21.—Smith, John R., a scenic painter of considerable note, died in Philadelphia.

21.—Howard, Luke, an English physicist, died at Tottenham, England, aged 91 years.

22.—Coxe, Dr. John Redman, a distinguished physician and medical writer, died in Philadelphia, aged 91 years.

23.—Gardiner, Hon. Robert Hallowell, for many years President of the Maine Historical Society, and one of the founders of Gardiner, Me., died in that town, aged 82 years.

23.—Aberdeen, G. J. J. H. Gordon, Earl of, died at Haddo House, Aberdeenshire, aged 67 years.

23.—Van Rensselaer, Col. Henry, Inspector-General of the United States Army, died in Cincinnati, aged 53 years.

23.—Ashburton, Right Hon. William B. Barring, Second Lord, died in Alresford, England.

25.—Lovejoy, Hon. Owen, Member of Congress from Illinois, one of the leaders of the Anti-Slavery party in Congress and in the country, and a vigorous writer on that subject, died in Brooklyn, N. Y.

25.—Jauvier, Rev. Levi, a missionary to Northern India, murdered at Nuedpore Punjaub.

26.—Wood, Frank, dramatic critic of *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*, died at Haverstraw, N. Y.

26.—Goodrich, Matthias W., Superintendent of New-York City Markets, died in New-York.

26.—Marmaduke, M. M., late Governor of Missouri, died in Salem County, Mo., aged 73 years.

27.—Campbell, Rev. John N., D. D., an eminent Presbyterian clergyman and author, and for many years one of the Regents of the University of the State of New-York, also at Albany, N. Y.

27.—Pillans, Prof. James, an eminent classical scholar, and Professor in the University of Edinburgh, died in that city, aged 86 years.

28.—Hassa, Louisa Charlotta, Landgravine of, died in Hemburgh, Germany, aged 75 years.

30.—Colby, William H., for many years connected with the Sunday Press in New-York City, died in Boston.

31.—Flandrin, Hippolyte, a painter of great celebrity, died in Rome.

31.—Holmes, Theophilus H., a Lieutenant-General in the rebel army, died in Southwest Arkansas, aged about 70 years.

31.—Schenkl, John P., the inventor of the Schenkl Shell, died in Heidelberg, Germany, whither he had gone for his health, aged about 40 years.

APRIL.

2.—Taylor, Hon. Joseph N., Speaker of the New-Jersey House of Assembly, died in Pelasron, N. J.

2.—Coonwell, Henry Bowman, a New-York shipping merchant, and founder of several lines of coast and European steamers, died in Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 36 years.

3.—Bagby, Hon. John, a prominent lawyer, and formerly member of Congress from Pennsylvania, died at Pittsburgh, Penn., aged 71 years.

4.—Shaman, David K., Reporter of the Associated Press, died in Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 41 years.

4.—Devlin, Dr. J. Henry, one of the resident physicians of Bellevue Hospital, died in New-York City.

5.—Ringgold, Lieut.-Col. George H., an officer of the United States Army, and author of a book of poems, died at San Francisco, California, aged 50 years.

5.—Watts, Alaric A., an English lyric poet, and the originator in that country of annual gift-books, died at Kensington, England.

6.—Kirkland, Mrs. Caroline M., a distinguished authoress, died in New-York City, aged 63 years.

6.—Brandreth, Rev. John Jacob, D.D., a clergyman of the Episcopal Church, died at Utica, N.Y., aged 41 years.

6.—Clay, Mrs. Lucretia H., widow of Henry Clay, died at Lexington, Ky., aged 83 years.

6.—Dreher, W. Wales, a Police Magistrate of New-York City, died suddenly in the capitol at Albany, N. Y., aged 64 years.

7.—Vattemare, Alexander, a noted ventriloquist and magician, and the author of a system of international Literary Exchanges, died at Paris, France.

8.—Kittredge, Jonathan, one of the pioneers of the Temperance cause, died at Concord, N. H., aged 70 years.

8.—Morton, Alfred, Ex-Governor of Louisiana, and a Brigadier-General in the rebel army, killed at Pleasant Hill, La.

8.—Parsons, M. M., a Brigadier-General in the rebel army, from Missouri, killed at Pleasant Hill, La.

10.—Tickner, Wm. D., an eminent publisher of Boston, the founder of the *Atlantic Monthly Magazine*, died at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

10.—Rives, John C., editor of the *Congressional Globe*, died at Washington, D. C., aged 69 years.

10.—Thayer, William Sidney, Consul-General to Egypt, formerly one of the editorial staff of the *Evening Post*, died at Alexandria, Egypt, aged 35 years.

11.—Willard, Josiah, Collector of Internal Revenue in Massachusetts in 1815, Register of Probate for Hampden County for twenty years, and editor for some years of the *Hampden Patriot*, died at Springfield, Mass., aged 74 years.

12.—Gerena, Thomas, Brigadier-General in the rebel army, killed at Blair's Plantation, La.

13.—Lovett, A. A., Superintendant of the "People's Telegraph Line," died in New-York City.

13.—Schneider, Dr. Johann Gottlob, an eminent German physician and medical writer, died at Dresden, Saxony.

16.—Cahill, — —, acting Chief Engineer of the *Chenango*, (gunboat,) killed by the explosion of her boilers, in New-York Harbor, together with several junior officers of the gunboat.

16.—Blanchard, Thomas, a distinguished inventor, especially noted for his "lathe for turning irregular forms," died at Boston, Mass.

17.—Gildon, Rev. William H., a Methodist clergyman, teacher, and author, at the time of his death an army chaplain in the Army of the Potomac, died of small-pox at Culpepper, Va.

18.—Tracy, Henry, supposed to be the heaviest man in the United States, (weighing 600 lbs.,) died in Hancock Co., Tenn., aged 46 years.

18.—Petersborough, Right-Rev. G. Davis, Lord-Bishop of, died at Peterborough, England.

19.—Barlow, Benjamin R., Superintendent of the Five Points House of Industry, died in New-York, aged 44 years.

19.—Morgan, Elisha E., one of the most popular and distinguished Captains of London packet ships, died in New-York, aged 58 years.

19.—Fessar, Lieut.-Commander Charles W., United States Navy, a brave and daring naval officer, killed in the naval battle of Plymouth, N. C.

19.—Ansemus, Capt. William B., a pioneer settler in California, who rendered great service in delivering San Francisco from the lawless band of ruffians who attempted to rule it, died at Sacramento City, Cal. He was a native of Charlestown, Mass.

20.—Field, Edward G., an eminent shipping merchant of New-York, and distinguished also as an agriculturalist, being President of the New-York State Agricultural Society, died at West Farms, Westchester County, in the 66th year of his age.

20.—Slidell, Hon. Thomas, formerly Judge of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, and brother of John Slidell, died at Newport, R. I., aged 75 years.

22.—Totten, Brevet Major-Gen. Joseph Gilbert, Chief of Engineers of United States Army, died in Washington, D. C., aged 76 years. He was a native of New-Haven, Conn., and graduated at West Point in 1805.

22—Field, Mrs. Harriet Davidson, wife of David Dudley Field, died in New-York City, from lorer, produced by over-exertion at the Sanitary Fair.

22.—Kibbe, Hon. Wallace Raleigh, a lawyer, State Senator, Judge of Probate, Postmaster and Presidential Elector, died in Somers, Conn., aged 62 years.

22.—Edgar, John George, a young English author, of considerable celebrity, died in London, aged 30 years.

24.—Lincklaen, Leonard, founder of the Village of Cazenovia, New-York, died in that village, aged 44 years.

24.—Clack, Franklin Hulse, Secretary of Legation to Brazil in 1851, and afterward United States District-Attorney for Louisiana, died from wounds received in the battles of Mayfield and Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, aged 36 years.

25.—Schneider, Rev. James H., a son of the missionary Schneider, formerly a teacher in the Massachusetts State Normal School at Bridgewater, and at the time of his death Chaplain of Second Regiment United States (colored) troops, died at Key West, Fla., of yellow fever, aged 25 years.

27.—Lowentnal, Rev. Isidore, a missionary of the Presbyterian Board in Northern India, and one of the most remarkable linguists of the present century, was killed at Pashawm, India.

27.—Parsons, Lemuel Spradon, an eminent American teacher, for ten years Principal of the Albany Female Academy, died at Cohoes, N. Y., aged 55 years.

28.—Hildreth, James, Special Agent of the Post-office Department, formerly editor of the Norwich *Aurora*, the *Patriot and Eagle* and *The United States Mail*, and author of *Two Years Among the Mail Bags*, died at Brooklyn, Conn., aged 52 years.

28.—Sale, William, a distinguished pianist, died at Havana, Cuba, aged 26 years.

28.—Rejon, Don Manuel G., a prominent statesmen and civil official of Mexico, executed at Matamoras, Mexico.

29.—Ware, John, M. D., an eminent physician and author, and Professor in Harvard Medical School, died in Boston, Mass., aged 68 years. He was a native of Hingham, Mass.

29.—Gesner, Abraham, M. D., an eminent physicist and author, of Nova Scotia, died at Halifax, N. S., aged 67.

30.—Solomon, Amy, a colored woman, died at Attleboro, Mass., aged 107 years.

30.—Pugh, Evan, Ph. D., a distinguished agricultural chemist, and for the past six years President of the Pennsylvania Agricultural College, died at Bellefonte, Penn., aged 36 years.

30.—Taggart, Thomas, a Judge of one of the higher courts of Pennsylvania, died at Lycoming, Penn.

30.—Harrison, Johnson, colored, died at Ypsilanti, Mich., aged 119 years.

30.—Ampere, J. J., a French Academician and Savant, died in Paris, France, aged 64 years.

30.—Cooke, T. P., an English actor of high reputation, died in London, aged 78 years.

30.—Calame, Alexander, a Swiss landscape painter of Neucharel, died at Geneva, Switzerland.

30.—Daniel, William George, an English dramatic critic, died in London, aged 75 years.

MAY.

1.—Porter, Commodore William D., U. S. N., a brave and distinguished naval officer, died in New-York City.

1.—Duncan, William Cecil, D. D., a Baptist clergyman and author, died in New-Orleans, aged 40 years.

1.—Smedley, Francis E., an English author, died at Regent's Park, London, aged 45 years.

2.—Meyerbeer, Giacomo, the greatest musical composer of the century, died in Paris.

2.—Marston, Hon. Nymphas, a Massachusetts lawyer, member of Constitutional Convention, Senator and Judge of Probate, died in Barnstable, Mass., aged 76 years.

5.—Hays, Brig.-Gen. Alexander, U. S. V., killed in battle of Wilderness, Va., aged 44 years. He was a native of Venango County, Penn., and graduated at West Point in 1844.

5.—Jenkins, A. G., a Brigadier-General in the rebel army, a native of Virginia, killed at the battle of Wilderness, Va.

5.—Jones, Samuel, a Major-General in the rebel army, a native of Virginia, and a graduate of West Point, killed in the battle of Wilderness, Va.

5.—Lloyd, John, formerly a Major-General of New-York State Militia, and subsequently a permanent dry goods merchant and real estate broker, died in New York City, aged 67 years.

5.—Chapman, Col. Alfred B., Commander of the Fifty-seventh Regiment N. Y. V., killed at Wilderness, aged 27 years. He was a native of New-York City, and for eight years previous to the war had been connected with the Seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. M.

6.—Wadsworth, Brig.-Gen. James S., U. S. V., a gallant officer of Volunteers, who entered the service from civil life, and who had been called to high honors by his own State, was mortally wounded in the battle of Wilderness, and died the following day.

6.—Pike, Thomas Colden, a Captain in the Sixty-seventh New-York Volunteers, and previously for many years Principal of the New-York Institution for the Blind, was killed on the second day of the battle of Wilderness, while leading a charge.

7.—Pike, Benjamin, a celebrated optician of New-York, died at Astoria, L. I.

8.—Malan, Rev. Abraham Cesar, D. D., a distinguished Swiss clergyman, scholar and author, died at Geneva, Switzerland, aged 77 years.

8.—Botsford, Hon. William, a Speaker of the Nova Scotia House of Assembly, Judge of Admiralty Court, member of Ex-Council, Solicitor General and Judge of Supreme Court, died in Westmoreland, N. S., aged 91 years. He was a native of New-Haven, Conn.

9.—Sedgwick, John, Maj.-Gen. United States Volunteers, a distinguished army officer, a graduate of West Point in 1833, and at the time of his death Commander of the Sixth Army Corps of the Army of the Potomac, was killed in the battle of Spottsylvania. He was a native of Connecticut, and at the time of his death was about 50 years of age.

10.—Sanford, Hon. David C., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, died at New-Milford, Conn., of which town he was a native, aged 64 years.

10.—Stevenson, Thomas G., a Brigadier-General of United States Volunteers, an efficient officer of volunteers, who entered the service from civil life, killed at the battle of Spottsylvania, aged 28 years.

10.—Jones, J. M., a Brigadier-General in the rebel army, a native of Virginia, killed in the battle of Spottsylvania.

10.—King, Thomas Butler, a prominent politician and former member of Congress from Georgia, sent to Europe as a rebel Commissioner at the beginning of the war; died at Brunswick, Ga.

10.—Hagen, Hermann, Count, an officer of the Prussian army who entered the United States service during the present war, and was killed while leading a charge in the battle of Spottsylvania.

11.—Rust, James Clay, a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, a brave officer, who entered the service from civil life. He was born at Worthington, Mississippi, in 1829, graduated at Yale College in 1854, and was killed in the battle of Spottsylvania.

11.—Doubleday, Col. Thomas D., an officer of Volunteers, brother of Maj.-Gen. Doubleday, but formerly a merchant in New-York, was killed by an accident in New-York City, aged 43 years.

11.—Goodrich, Rev. Chauncey E., chaplain New-York State Lunatic Asylum, died at Utica, N. Y.

11.—Stuart, J. E. B., a Major-General and Corps Commander in the rebel army, a graduate of West Point, killed near Richmond.

11.—Stafford, L. A., a Brigadier-General of the rebel army, killed near Richmond.

11.—Daniel, Julius, a Brigadier-General of the rebel army, from Virginia, killed near Spottsylvania.

11.—Gordon, ——, Brigadier-General of the rebel army, from North Carolina, killed near Spottsylvania.

11.—Perrin, ——, a Brigadier-General of the rebel army, from South Carolina, killed near Spottsylvania.

12.—Harris, Col. John, Commander of United States Marine Corps, died at Washington, D. C.

12.—Steuben, Baron Von, a Prussian officer, a volunteer in the United States service, killed at Spottsylvania.

13.—Wagner, Dr. Rudolf, an eminent German Naturalist and Professor, died at Gottengen, Germany, aged 58 years.

13.—Calvert, Hon. Charles B., formerly M. C., from Maryland, died near Bladensburg, Maryland.

13.—Barber, Dr. Jonathan, a physician and medical professor, died at Montreal, C. E.

13.—Farrar, Samuel, a Massachusetts lawyer and banker, one of the founders of Andover Theological Seminary, died at Andover, aged 90 years.

13.—Brown, Charles Brooks, a graduate of Howard University and a member of the Suffolk County Bar, Mass., who entered the army from motives of patriotism as a private, and served in that capacity, and the grade of Sergeant, for four years, refusing promotion, died from his wounds in a field hospital near Spottsylvania, aged 29 years.

14.—Tyler, Hugh, a native of Pennsylvania and a prominent Government contractor, died at Washington, D. C. He resided at Athens, Penn.

16.—Spencer, Platt R., the author of the "Spencerian System of Penmanship," died at Geneva, Ohio, aged 63 years.

19.—Hawthorn, Nathaniel, a distinguished American essayist and novelist, died at Plymouth, N. H.

20.—Clark, John, better known as the Northampton shire Peasant Poet, died in the Northampton Lunatic Asylum, England.

20.—Shaw, Peter B., a Revolutionary pensioner, died near Nashville, Tenn., aged 101 years.

22.—Fisk, Rev. Samuel, an American scholar and author, (over the non de plume of "Dunn Bronne,") and at the time of his death a Captain of volunteers, died at Fredericksburgh of wounds received in the battle of Wilderness. He graduated at Amherst College in 1848.

22.—Malakoff, Armagle J. J. Pelissier, Duke of, Marshal of France, Governor of Algaria, died in Algeria, aged 70 years.

24.—Marvin, Samuel O., late Comptroller of the Treasury of Maryland, died at Elkton, Md., aged 45 years.

24.—Hall, Col. George B., an officer of United States Volunteers, who had distinguished himself in the Mexican war, as well as in the principal battles of the present, died of disease contracted in the service, in Brooklyn, L. I.

24.—Lyndall, Joseph, a young Englishman, formerly Superintendent of a railroad at the Cape of Good Hope, but who returned home, and came to the United States accredited to the Young Men's Christian Association of New-York, through whom he obtained a post of usefulness at Washington, but died to test city soon after his arrival of typhoid fever.

27.—Sealsfield, Charles, a novelist of American topics, and was probably himself of American birth. He did at Solothurn, Switzerland.

27.—Giddings, Hon. Joshua Reed, for many years member of Congress from Ohio, and since 1861 Consul-General of United States to Canada, died at Montreal, C. E., aged 67 years.

30.—Rebell, Jean, the "Baker poet," died at Nasmes, France, aged 68 years.

30.—Duruy, Edward, a French historic painter of high reputation, died in Paris, aged 46 years.

30.—Barolo, Marquise de, an Italian lady of great benevolence, the friend of Silvio Pellico, founder of several asylums for unfortunate and indigent women, and an authoress of ability, died at Turin.

30.—Hulsemann, Chevalier J. G., formerly Austrian Minister to the United States, died at Vienna.

JUNE.

1.—Hincalay, Z. R., an American artist, died in New-York.

2.—McConiha, Col. John, an officer of United States Volunteers, killed in battle at Cold Harbor, Va., aged 27 years.

2.—Dalke, Gen., an officer of the Confederate Army, killed in battle at Cold Harbor, Va.

2.—Kraft, Gen. Lawrence M., an officer of the Confederate Army, died at Richmond, Va.

2.—Drake, Col. Jeremiah C., United States Volunteers, killed in battle at Cold Harbor, aged 38 years.

2.—Kaan, Alpaeus Augustus, Prof. Latin language and literature in Tuffs College, Ohio, died in Somerville, Mass., aged 39 years.

2.—Price, Francis, a prominent citizen of New-York and the father of ex-Gov. Price, of New-Jersey, died in New-York in the 77th year of his age.

2.—Peary, Lieut.-Col. Edgar, New-York State Volunteers, killed at Cold Harbor, Va.

3.—Morris, Col. Orlando H., United States Volunteers, killed at Cold Harbor, Va., aged 27 years.

3.—Haskell, Col. Franklin A., United States Volunteers, killed at Cold Harbor, Va., aged 35 years.

3.—Poster, Col. Peter A., United States Volunteers, killed in the battle of the Chickahominy, aged 36 years.

3.—Wead, Col. Frederick F., United States Volunteers, killed at Cold Harbor, Va., aged 29 years.

3.—Schall, Col. Edwin, Fifty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, killed at Cold Harbor, Va., aged 27 years.

3.—Morris, Col. Lewis O., One Hundred and Thirteenth New-York Volunteers, (Acting Brigadier-General,) killed at Cold Harbor, Va.

3.—Fox, William J., an English statesman and member of Parliament, died in London, aged 78 years.

4.—Senior, Nassau William, a statistician and writer on political economy, died at Oxford, Eng., aged 73 years.

5.—Jones, W. E., a Brigadier-General in the rebel army, a cavalry officer of nobility, serving mostly in West Virginia, killed at Mount Crawford, Va.

5.—Dutton, Col. Arthur H., United States Volunteers, killed near Bermuda Hundred, Va.

7.—Winslow, Cordex, M. D., D. D., an Episcopal clergyman, one of the hospital visitors of the Sanitary Commission, was accidentally drowned while in the service, in the Potomac River. He was a native of Vermont, and was 60 years of age.

8.—Thaxter, A. Wallace, a dramatic and literary critic, died in Boston, aged 32 years.

9.—Adams, Daniel, M. D., an author of text-books for schools, died at Keene, N. H., aged 90 years.

11.—Hornblower, Joseph C., an eminent jurist, for fourteen years Chief Justice of New-Jersey, died at Newark, N. J., aged 87 years.

11.—Pyle, Col. Edward, Ninety-fifth New-York Volunteers, died from wounds received at the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., aged 40 years.

13.—Dembinski, Henry, a Hungarian General, greatly distinguished in the Hungarian war of 1848-9, died in Paris, France.

13.—Ferrier, James Frederick, an eminent metaphysician and philosophical writer, Professor in the University of St. Andrews, Scotland; aged 56.

14.—Santana, Brig. Gen. Pedro, a Spanish General, the Dictator of Dominica, died at Santo Domingo, W. I.

14.—Polk, Rt. Rev. Leonidas, formerly Bishop of Louisiana, a Lieutenant-General in the rebel army, killed at Pine Mountain, Ga.

15.—Mix, Col. Simon H., United States Volunteers, killed at Petersburgh, Va.

16.—Ewing, Hon. Andrew, an eminent lawyer and politician of Tennessee, died in Georgia.

16.—Wetman, George Washington, a celebrated chemist, died at Pittsburgh, Pa., aged 32 years.

17.—Morton, Brig.-Gen. James St. Clair, United States Volunteers, a distinguished officer of Engineers and military writer, Chief Engineer of the Ninth Army Corps, died near Petersburgh, Va.

17.—O'Brien, William Smith, one of the Irish patriots and exiles, died at Bangor, Wales.

17.—Cheaton, Rev. William, D. D., an English theological and philosophical writer, died in London, aged 56 years.

17.—Sanger, Henry K., United States Depositary for Michigan, died in Detroit, aged 65 years.

20.—Cubas, Isabella, a Spanish dancer and actress, died in New-York, aged 27 years.

20.—Harkenbrook, John K., Acting Assistant-Surgeon U. S. A., died at Rush Barracks, Washington, D. C., in the 62d year of his age.

22.—Corson, Edward F., M. D., a Surgeon of the U. S. Navy, died at Plymouth, Montgomery County, Penn., aged 32 years.

22.—Young, William H., a prominent member of the Baltimore Bar, formerly Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, and at the time of his death, Deputy Grand Sire of the United States, was accidentally crushed to death by a railroad car, in Philadelphia.

22.—Wheeler, Col. William, Chief of Artillery, United States Volunteers, killed near Mariatta, Ga., aged 28 years.

24.—Wyatt, William Edwaso, D. D., pastor of St. Paul's Church for more than half a century, died at Baltimore, Md., aged 76 years.

25.—Scoville, Joseph F., American correspondent of the London *Standard*, under the *nom de plume* of "Manhattan," and author of some scurrilous works on social life in America, died in New-York, aged 50 years.

Wurzemburg, William L, King of, died at Stuttgard, Wurtemburg, aged 63 years.

26.—Hyde, Thomas, champion of the American prize ring, died in New-York, aged 45 years.

27.—Harker, Brig.-Gen. Charles G., United States Volunteers, killed in battle at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.

27.—Harmon, Col. Oscar F., United States Volunteers, killed at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.

27.—Wilks, Washington, one of the editors of the London *Star*, and a popular orator and writer, died in London, aged 58 years.

29.—Taylor, Brig.-Gen. Joseph P., Commissary-General United States Army, died at Washington, D. C.

29.—Daniels, Isaac, a Revolutionary Soldier, died in New-York city, aged 109 years.

30.—Wilson, Col. Wm., United Volunteers, founder of the famous regiment known as Wilson's Zouaves, killed by a fall from his horse, at Westchester, N. Y.

30.—Pierson, Mrs. Jane, Barnum's fat woman, died at Bridgefield, Conn., aged 24 years.

30.—Charles, Rev. Richard K., a Swedenborgian clergyman and author, editor of John G. Calhoun's works, died in Virginia.

30.—Kelly, Colonel, commanding Irish Brigade, died of wounds received at Cold Harbor.

30.—Frederick, M., a French dramatic critic of great influence, died in Paris.

30.—Smith, J. Hosford, American Consul at Beirut, died in that city.

30.—Jungnehn, Professor, a German traveler, botanist and naturalist, died in Sneda, E. I., aged 52 years.

30.—Lenghard, William B., one of the pionaar manufacturers of this country, inventor of the first broadcloth looms, and other improvements in cotton and woolen machinery, and the introducer of self-acting mules, died in New-York City.

30.—Coffin, Joshua, an eminent citizen of Massachusetts, an antiquarian, and author of the "History of Newbury," died in Newbury, Mass., aged 73 years.

JULY.

1.—Clancy, John, a prominent political actor and leader in New-York City, editor New-York *Leader*, formerly County Clerk of New-York County, died in New-York, aged 35 years.

1.—Quincy, Hon. Josiah, a Massachusetts statesman, scholar and author, ex-President of Harvard University, and a representative of the State in Congress, died in Quincy, Mass., aged 92 years.

4.—Grattan, Thomas Colley, an English novelist and writer on political economy, formerly Consul-General of Great Britain, died in London, aged 67 years.

4.—Blunt, Brig.-Gen. James E., Indiana Militia, an eminent lawyer and member of the Constitutional Convention of Indiana, and active in the border troubles of 1862 and 1863, died at Evansville, Ind., aged 45 years.

5.—Reeder, Ex-Gov. Andrew H., Governor of Kansas, in 1855, died at Easton, Pa., aged 56 years.

5.—Hoge, Rev. William J., D.D., formerly associate pastor of the "Brick Church," N. Y. City, and who soon after the commencement of the war went South, and became pastor of a Presbyterian church at Petersburgh, died at Dellwood, Chesterfield Co., Va.

5.—Taylor, John, an English publisher and author, the friend of Keats, died at Kensington, near London, aged 83 years.

6.—Morris, Dandridge P., an eminent lyric poet, and editor of the *New Mirror*, the *Home Journal*, &c., died in New-York City, aged 63 years.

6.—Rice, Samuel A., Brigadier-General U. S. Vols., a gallant volunteer officer, formerly Attorney-General of Iowa, died at his home in Oskaloosa, Iowa, of wounds received at the battle of Salem River, Ark.

7.—Winslow, Col. Cleveland, (Doryee Zonaves) son of Rev. Gordon Winslow, D. D., a gallant officer, a native of Medford, Mass., died at Alexandria, Va., of wounds received in the battle of the 2d of June, near Mechanicsville, Va., aged 29 years.

7.—Dunlop, Thomas, an eminent lawyer of Philadelphia, and for some years President of the U. S. Bank, died in Philadelphia, aged 71 years.

7.—Davis, Col. P. S., Thirty-ninth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, formerly Division Inspector Massachusetts Militia, killed near Petersburgh, Va.

12.—Bowerman, George, a young Englishman, correspondent of the *Tribune* at Charleston, and subsequently of the Philadelphia *Press*, with the Army of the Potomac, drowned off Newport News, Va., aged 32 years.

12.—Hall, Stephen, builder of the engines of the first steamship which ever crossed the Atlantic, and a skillful mechanic and inventor, died at Speedwell, Morris Co., N. J., aged 84 years. He had been a County Court Judge.

13.—Walker, Col. —— Ninth Minnesota Volunteers, was killed near Pontotoc, Miss.

14.—Simmons, Hon. James B., a Rhode Island statesman. U. S. Senator for two terms, died at Johnson, R. I., aged nearly 70 years.

14.—Gardner, Samuel J., an author, and editor for many years of the *Newark Daily Advertiser*, a native of Massachusetts, died at Willey's, North Conway, (White Mountains,) N. H., aged 76 years.

15.—Knowles, George Granville, a Relief Agent of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, a native of New-Hampshire, died at the Soldiers' Home, New Orleans, La., of disease contracted while in the discharge of his duties.

17.—McCook, Brig.-Gen. Dan., an officer of United States Volunteers, active in the Army of the Southwest, died at Steubenville, Ohio, of wounds received in the battle of Keonesaw Mountain, July 27, 1864.

17.—Soona, Rev. William J., D. D., Missionary Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church to China, died at Shanghai, China, aged 53 years.

17.—Lawson, Rev. Alvan, D. D., a Unitarian clergymen and author, a native of Weston, Mass., and a graduate of Harvard University in 1814, died at Dedham, Mass., aged 72 years.

18.—Magee, Nathaniel, First Receiver of the Erie Railroad and afterward, till his death, President of the Erie Railway Company, a native of Haverhill, Mass., and a graduate of Dartmouth College, died on Staten Island, N. Y., aged 52 years.

20.—Stevens, George M., a Brigadier-General in the rebel army from Maryland, killed in the battle near Atlanta, Ga.

20.—Featherston, W. S., a Brigadier-General in the rebel army from Mississippi, killed in the battle near Atlanta, Ga.

20.—Long, ——, a Brigadier-General in the rebel army, killed in the battle near Atlanta.

20.—Pettus, ——, a Brigadier-General in the rebel army from Alabama, killed in the battle near Atlanta, Ga.

20.—Wood, Mrs., a celebrated vocalist, died in ——, England.

21.—Greathouse, Lucien, a Brigadier-General of United States Volunteers from Kentucky, died near Atlanta, Ga., from wounds received in the battle of July 2d, aged 31 years.

22.—McPherson, James B., a Major-General of United States Volunteers, a Brigadier-General in the Regular Army, and at his death commander of the Army of the Tennessee, was killed in battle by a sharpshooter, near Atlanta, Ga. He was a native of Clyde, Sandusky County, Ohio, graduated from West Point in 1853, and was killed in the 36th year of his age.

22.—Walker, W. H. T., a Major-General in the rebel army from Georgia, killed in the second battle near Atlanta.

25.—Lessing, A. Dacro, formerly a Brigadier-General of New-York State Militia, for forty years manager of the Van Rensselaer Manorial Estates, died in Albany.

25.—Wagner, Peter K., a printer and editor of the New-Orleans *Gazette*, Louisiana *Advertiser* and Louisville *Courier*, and in 1820, 1836, naval officer of the port of New-Orleans, died in that city, aged 75 years. He was a native of Maryland.

26.—Mullican, Col. James A., the "hero of Lexington," Mo., an officer of volunteers, of great bravery, editor of the *Tablet* in 1854, a native of Utica, N. Y., died of wounds in Winchester, Va., aged 35 years.

27.—Hallett, Samuel, a banker and railroad financier of New-York, specially identified with the Union Pacific Railroad and the Atlantic and Great Western, was killed at Wyandotte, Kansas, aged about 39 years.

27.—Barlow, Mrs. Arabella Wharton Griffith, wife of Gen. F. C. Barlow, and a most efficient assistant to the Sanitary Commission, in the hospital and the field, died at Washington, D. C., of gastric fever, contracted in her benevolent labors.

27.—Miller, Col. Silas, Sixteenth Illinois Volunteers, a gallant officer, originally a lawyer, mortally wounded in the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, died at Nasoville, aged 25 years.

27.—Bonney, Rev. Samuel W., a missionary of the American Board, at Canton, China, since 1845, died at Canton, China, aged 49 years. He was a native of Connecticut

and seliqearian, e professor in the University of Christiania, died ie that oity.

31.—Joly, Madame, the Paris correspondent of the Belgian journals for many years, died in Paris.

31.—Tait, William, e Scottish publisher and entaor, died in Edinburgh, aged 72 years.

31.—Lebailly, Armand, e French poet, died in a hospital in Paris.

31.—Gerard, Jules, "The Lion-killer," e French officer, was drowned in Algeria.

31.—Bernhard Charles, (" the printer poet.) died in Paris.

NOVEMBER.

1.—Cease, Rev. Isaiah, D. D., a Baptist clergyman, professor and auteor, died in Newtoevills, Mass., ageo 71 years.

1.—Thompson, Dr. R. H., formerly Health-officer ot the port of New-York, President Brooklyn Central Railroad, and Park and Quarantine Commissioner, died at Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 47 years.

2.—Talmadge, Hon. Nath'l P., formerly United States Senator from New-York, and Lieutenant-Governor of Wisconsin, died at Battle Creek, Mich.

2.—Westlock, Rev. G. C., LL. D., a Methodist clergyman and teacher, Professor of Natural Science in Victoria College, Cobourg, C. W., died at Albia, Iowa.

2.—Swan, William D., an American teacher, enthor of school text-books, and publisher, died in Dorchester, Mass.

3.—Maxwell, Hon. Thomas, formerly member of Congress from Tioga District, New-York, Sheriff of Tioga County, accidentally killed at Elmira, aged 73 years.

4.—Maddach, Emmerich, e celebrated Hungerian poet, died at Ballassa-Gyemath, Hungary.

7.—Mydart, Sam., a promiceot politician of Ohio, editor of the Ohio *Statesman*, Governor of Kansas, &c., died at Colombus, Ohio.

7.—Tolles, Cornelius W., a Colonel of Volunteers, Chief Quartermester of the Army of the Shenendoah, and e military writer of decided ability, was mortelly wounded by guerrillas, Oct. 11, neer Martinsburgh, and died at Harper's Ferry, Va., aged 37 years.

8.—Gisegi, Nicholas, Couet de, Austrioe Minister resident, to the United States, died at New-York city, in the 55th year of his age. Ha was born in Ragusa, Dalmatia.

10.—Elton, Hoe. John P., oee of the Presidential Electors at large for Connecticut, and e well-keown manufacturer, died at Waterbury, Conn.

11.—Stearns, Rev. John, D. D., an Episcopal clergyman of New-Jersey, died at Spottiswood, N. J., eged 51 years.

11—Morris, Dr. P. Van Nass., e physician eed philanthropist, graeuated at William's College in 1813, died in Cambridge, Washington Co., N. Y., aged 69 years.

13—Hammond, Hon. James Hamilton, Ex-Governor ot South Carolina, U. S. Senator in 1855 and 1861, and formerly President of South Carolina College, Columbia, died at his resideece on Beech Island, S. C., aged 57 years.

17.—Pitman John, Judge of the United States District Court, Rhode Island, died at Providence, eged 80 years.

20.—Fairbanks, Erastus, Ex-Governor of Vermont, diec at his residence in St. Johnsbury, Vt., aged 66 years.

24.—Silliman, Benjamin, M. D., LL. D., an emioeot chemist, professor and author, died at his residence in New-Haven, Conn., eged 85 years.

Tinsiar, Dr. Benjamin R., an accomplished surgeon of the U. S. N., died in Charleston, S. C.

30.—Clebrane, Patrick R., e Major-General in the rebel army, from Arkansas, and at the time of his death, Commander of ona Corps of Hood's army, wee killed in the battle of Franklin, Tenn.

30.—Adams, D. Wirt, a Brigadier-General ie the rebel army, from Louisiana, killed in the battle ol Franklin, Tenn.

30.—Gist or Gist, S. R., a Brigadier-General in the rebel army from South Carolina, killed in the battle of Franklin, Tene.

30.—Strahl ——, e Brigadier-General in the rebel army, killed at the battle of Franklin, Tenn.

30.—Williams, ——, a Brigadier-General in the rebel army, from Louisiana, killed at the battle of Franklin, Tene.

30.—Granberry, ——, a Brigadier-General in the rebel army, formerly e Methodist clergymen in Washington, D. C., killed in the battle of Franklin, Tenn.

30.—McCulloch, John Ramsey, a Scottish statistician, political economist and anthor, Professor of Political Economy ie tha University of London 1828 to 1832, and Controller of Government Stelloeery office 1838 to 1864, died in London, aged 75 years.

30.—Roberts, David, an English artist, died in London.

30.—Dr. la Rovere, Signor ——, formerly oee of the ministers of the Italian Ratazzi Cabieet, died in Turin.

30.—Lipeandt, Paul Petrovitsch, a Russian General who ettained great distinction in the Crimean War, died at St. Petersburgh, aged 68 years.

DECEMBER.

1.—Dayton, Hon. William Lewis, United States Minister to France, native of New-Jersey, graduate Princeton College in 1825; State Senate New-Jersey 1837; Judge Supreme Court New-Jersey 1838 '41; United States Senator 1842-'51. died Paris, France, aged 58 years.

5.—Carlisle, George Wm. Frederick, Seventh Earl of, died in London.

7.—Ranney, Dr. Moses H., Superintendent of the New-York City Lunatic Asylum, died of typhus fever, contracted while in tha discharge of his duties, aged 50 years.

9.—Sargent, Colonel of the First Massachusetts Volunteers, killed near Meherrin River.

9.—M. Becquard, private secretary to Napoleon III., died in Paris.

10.—Schoolcraft, Henry Rowe, L.L D., a distinguished author and entiquerian, died le Washington. D. C., aged 71 years.

12—Leonard, Rev. Levi W., D. D., e Coegregational clergyman and author, died le Exeter, N. H., aged 75 years.

15—Farnham, Mrs. Eliza W., e well known enthoress and philanthropist, died in New-York City in the 50th year of her age.

17.—Muzar, Miss Myrtilla, an authoress and philanthropist, died at Washington, D. C.

19.—McClelland, Rev. Alexander, D. D., e clergyman of the Reformed Dutch Church, died at New-Brunswick, N. J., in the 69th year of his age.

22.—May, Charles A., formerly Brevet-Colonel Second Dragoons, U. S. A., a distinguished officer in the Mexicen War, a native of Baltimore, died in New-York City, aged 47 years.

24.—Woon, Hon. John M., Ex-Member of Congress from Maine, died le Boston, aged 49 years.

25.—Noyes, William Curtis, an eminent jerist, and reviser of the Code of the State of New-York, died in New-York City, aged 59 years.

25.—Wallack, James W., the distinguished actor and theatrical maneger, died in New-York City, aged 69 years.

27.—Gaw, Alexander W., President of the Prussian Legation, died at Washington, D. C.

31.—Dallas, George Mifflin, Ex-Vice Presideet of the United States, formerly Minister to Eegiend, died at Philadelphia, aged 72 years.

The Campaign in Georgia.

SHERMAN'S CONGRATULATORY ORDER TO HIS ARMY.

Headquarters Military Division of the Missis-sippi, In the Field, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 8, 1865.

Special Field Orders No. 6.—The General Commending aenoeeces to the troops composing the Military Division of thn Mississippi that he has received from the President of the United States eed from Lieut.-Gee. Grant letters coeveying the high aeres and eppreciatioe of the campaign just closed, resulting in the capture of Sevannah and the defeat of Hood's army in Teoeessee.

In order thet all may enderstand the importence ol events, it is proper to revert to the situetion of effairs in Septeiober last. We held Atlanta, a city of little value to us, but so important to the enemy thet Mr. Davis, the head of the rebellious inction in the South, visited his army eear Palmetto, eed commanded it to regain it, as well as to ruin eed destroy us by a serlet of measures which he thought would be effectual.

That army, hr e rapid march, first galeed our railroad near Big Sheety, and afterward about Dalton. We pursued, but it marched so rapidly that we could not overtake it, and Gen. Hoon le f his army successfully far toward Mississippi, in hopes to decoy us out of Georgia. But we were not ten to be len away by him, eed purposed to control eed lead events ourselves, Gens. Thomas eed Schofield, commanding the department to our rear, returned, to their posts, and prepared to decoy Gen. Hoon into their meshes, while we came on to complete our original jouraey.

We quietly eed deliberately destroyed Atlanta eed all the railroad which the enemy had used to carry on war against us; occupied his State capitol, eed thee captered his commercial captiol, which hed been so strongly tortified from the sea as to defy epproach from that quarter.

Almost at the moment of our victorious entry into Savannah came the welcome eed expected newa that our comrades le Tennessee had also tulfilled, nobly eed well, tseir part; hed decoyed Gee. Hood to Nestville, and then turned on him, defeating his army thoroughly, copturing oil his artillery, greet numbers of prisoners, eed were still pursuing the fragments down into Alebeme. So complete e success le military nperetioes, extending over half a coetinent, fe an achievement that entities it to a place in the military history of the world.

The armies serving in Georgie and Tnnnessna, as well as the local garrisons of Decatur, Bridgeport, Chattaeooga eed Marfreesborengh, are alike entitled to the common honor, and each regimeot may inscribe on its colors at pleasure tha words "Savannah" or "Nashville."

Thn General commanding embraces in the same general sucess the operetions of the cevalry column, under Gees. Secretan, Burbridge and Gillem, feat penetrated into Snethwestern Virginia, and paralyzed the efforts of the eeemy to disturb the peace eed safety of the people of East Teenessee. Instead of heieg put on the defensive, we have, at all points, assumed the bold offensive, and completely thwarted the oesigns of the enemias of our country. By order of Maj.-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN.

L. W. Dayton, Aid-de-Camp.

Arrival of Union Prisoners in Jersey City.—At noon yesterday a delegation of Union prisoners, beloeging to the Seventy-first New-York Regiment, arrived in Jersey City from Annapolis, in the Baltimore express train, on their way to New-York. The men appeered weak eed emaciated, the result of their long confinement at Millen, Ga,

FROM KANSAS.

Military Affairs—Negro Regiments—Political—The Late Elections—Sketches of the Candidates—Gen. Lane.

Leavenworth, Kansas, Sunday, Jan. 15, 1865.

MILITARY CHANGES AND NEWS.

There is but little stirring in this department. The Indians still continue to harass our pioneers eed the trevel on the overland routes. Several severe engegements heve lately ensued. Col. Ford, Second Colorado, is in commend of Gen. Blunt's former District of the Upper Arkansas, and has in commend the Second Coloradn and Eleventh Kansas Cevelry. The letter regiment is on its way to Coloredo, and will winter at Fort Riley. Col. Moonlight, its commander, has assumed commend of the District of Colorado, *vice* Chivington, time of service expired, with headquarters at Denver. Col. Jennison is ueder arrest for insubordination. Gen. Blunt is in command of the District of South Kansas. The order revoking the order for evecuating Fort Smith and Fayetteville is received here with great pleasure. The present occupation of the line of the Arkansas takes the danger from our State to e great estent. There is little doubt entertained here of the death of Gen. Sterling Price. It was known that the exposure of his last eampaign would be likely to prove fetal.

Little doubt is entertained, I find, among military men from the Army of the Frontier, that the rebels in Texas and West Louisiene ere preparing for an extensive use of the negro element in their armies in this region. Every few days prisoners ere taken or refugees come in, all of whom confirm the statemeet that an exteesive and general impressmeet of enlebodied negroes is going oe. As in Texas, the best portioe of the Trans-Mississippi slave population, as well as much from the other sections, ere now crowded, it will readily be seen thet if it can be trusted this will prsve e source of great strength. All stetements show that the slave population has increased since the rebellion began at least five per ceet. That population in 1860 was 181,556—equally divided beteeee the sexes. The other Trans-Mississippi Slave States—Missouri, Louisiana and Arkansas—contained e slave popelation of 584,772, which makes the total over three-quarters of e million. There ere now in Texas eed West Louisiene at lesst 500,000 of this population. In all probability at lesst 250,000 have been removed from the Gulf and from the Border States. That 1,000,000 of negross are eow le Texas is probably e moderate estimate. A much larger proportion than ordinary sre able-bodied males. It will be seen from this that e large army could be raised from the Texas negroes alone. The white rebel army, under Kirby Smith, will number at the present time about 50,000. Texas has largely prospered under the war. Her cotton, cereals and cattle have been in great demand. A ready market through Mexico has enabled them to avoid the evils, to some extent, of the blockade. Kirby Smith is in full confidence and affiliation with Jefferson Davis, and will be e fit instrument for the design of supersedieg the present oligarchy by an evowed despotism he evidently ecertains. Texas will be an important elemeet to ha regarded in the closing hours of the rebellion, fer it is more than prsbable thet the last of the rebellion will there exhibit its ghastly throes.

Wn have a novelty in the organization of eegro troops. As Kansas was the first to practically advocate the arming negroes as solders, it seame proper thet her officers should be first to urge their commissioning. Gee. Cuetis obtained authority last August to raise a negro company of light artillery, to be officered by mee of theis own color if any were found competent. The organization is now complete, eed has been mustered in as the "Independent Battery, Light Artillery, United States Colored Troops." It is now stationed at Fort Lesvenworth. The men are a fine stalwert set of fellows. The officers are intelligent gentlemaely men. The Captain, Henry Ford Douglas, is a well known and eloquent orator, who fsr some years has been recognized as one of the eblest men of his race. He is a Virginian, eed said to be related to the Wiss family. He is a light colored man, and served for over a yeer as a private soldier with an Illinois regimeet. By order of Adj.-Gee. Thomas, he was mustered eed employed in the negro recruiting service in Louisiana. He raised quite a number of men. Tee First Lieutenant, William B. Matthews, is a man of nearly full eegro blood, e native of Maryleed, eed is a man of marked sbility eed origisality of character. He wet engsged in recruiting the First Kansas Colored, aed was at the time ordered mustered by the Wer Department. For some reason, this was not done. To his energy in recruiting is dne the success of the battery. Second Lieet. P. H. Minoe is e Loeisiana mulatto, a greduete of Oberlin, e meo of flee presence, and, with the other officers, of some military knowledge, hevieg been Sergeant-Major of the First Colored Kenses. So far this orgenization hes excited no feeling, and the eppeareece of colornd mee with shoulder-straps, &c., is eot attended with any indicetions of hostility, so far as I know.

General Quiet.

No morn quiet period in the history of this Stete than the present has existed since the rebellion, and I doubt if there hes been any since the orgenization of the Territory, le 1854. The neiurel reection of the Ininese ection during the late campaign egaiest Paice, as also the overwhelming triumph of the Administration and Lane element in our politics, combined with our greet meterial advaecement and general prosperity, heve all coetributed to e state of repose in thn public mind hereebonts which hes hitherto been unasnel, but which eil trest may become more end more our normel condition.

Political Affairs.

Yoer correspondeet has jest returned from Topeka, the capital of the State, where he witeessed the inauguration of Col. S. J. Crawford, the new Governor, and of the other members of oer present Stetn Government. This nvent is e most importent one in the history of this State. Observers ni curreet political history will remember that last Fall we hed two electoral tickets, the Uoion and the McClellen, aed two sets of Republicae csodidates, both claiming to ha the Simon Pures, aed dividing only on the issue of Lane—for or against. One coevention nominated for Governor a youeg mee elmost unknown to public political life, though with a proud reputation as a soldier, Samuel J. Crawford, Colonel of the Second Regimeet Keosas Cclored Volunteers; aed for Congress a still youoger mee, Capt. Sidney Clarke, Acting Assistant Provost-Mershal-General. This convention was held on the 5th of September last. It was composed of delegetes elected as opponents of the attempt, made last Wieter oo the part of the late Governor, to prematurely elect a United States Senator to fill the seat of Gen. Lane, to be vecated by him oe the 4th of Marco next. That ntection, illegal in conception aed acts, resulted in destroying Gov. Carney (for whose beeefit it was eeected) and almost utterly wrecking the persoeal opposition to Gen. Lane, which at the time was growing stronger daily, and bid fair to finally swamp tost indomitebin politician. The coevention of the 8th represented also those who were heartily in favor of the reelection of Abraham Lincoln and of sustaining the Administration.

Their convention was held on the 13th of September. Their call wee es radical in tone as that of the one that preended. It was convened eleo under somewhet favorable circumsteeces. The nomieatioe of Col. S. J. Crawford for Governor, and, of Capt. Clarke for Congress, especially the latter, had created much dissatisfaction. Col. Crawford's nomieation was secured by admitting delegetes from several Kansas regiments, who appeared before the convention. Our volunteers heve hitherto not bed the right to vote. Last Winter an amendment to the Coestitution wer edopted, and submitted to the people for ratification. A question had been reised, eed well anstained by some of the best legal talent, that tha constitutional prohibition of soldiers voting did not apply to citizens in arms to enppress insurrection or rebellion, which it was claimed was the *status* of our volunteers. This view had a strong party in its favor, while all were in favor of the right of the soldiers. The same Legislature passed a law for teking their vote similer in form to yours in New-York, and eppended e provision that the soldiers' vote thue taken should not be counted unless the people ratified the coestitutional amendment submitted to them. Under these circumstances the Kansas segiments stationed at Fort Smith sent delegates to the Republican Convention of Sept. 8. Their votes nominated Col. Crawford and Capt. Clarke, the latter against the present representative, Hon. A. C. Wilder, who was a candidate and could have been nominated, had his friends eot been so confident as to neglect ordinary precautions. The *Daily Conservative* of this city, edited by Mr. Wilder's brother, the Surveyor General of Kansas and Nebraska, bolted the Congressional nomination, as did also other influential journals.

With this additioeal element, the bolting Republicans pet in nomination their ticket. It was carefully selected and quite eble. Judge Solon O. Thatcher, formerly of your State, an experienced public man, an excellent lawyer and jurist, and possessed of good culture, was nominated for Governor. He lives at Lawrence, and hed long been known as a radical Republican and an antagonist of Gen. Lane. Brig.-Gen. A. S. Lee, now serving in the Division of the Mississippi, and well known as a brilliant cavalry commander, was placed in nomination for Congress. He is also e New-Yorker. The General was nominated without his knowledge and never publicly recognized the honor. This ticket seemed at first bound to succeed. The election of Gen. Lee at least was regarded as certain. Nearly all the nominees possessed more knowledge, or affairs than those first nominated. Bnt many things tended to thair defeet.

Among them was the fact that the McClellanites put no State ticket in the field, hnt were known to heve coalesced in support of the 13th ticket. In this county, a joint ticket of Fremont Republicans and McClellen Democrats was put in the field and was here successful.

Fusion with Democrats, and sympathy with fraud in the attempt of the previous Winter to elect a U. S. Senator, out of the due enorse, were the watchwords of the regulars. They declared that the only argument of their opponents was hatred to Lane of e bitter, personal and malignant character.

In the midst of the canvass, Price's westward movements threatened the State. Gen. Curtis ieduced Gov. Carney to call ont the militia, and at the same time proclaimed mertial law, believing it the only *regime* under which effective action could be obtained. Gen. Lane hed just returned from the East. He volunteered upon the Commending General's Staff; Capt. Clarke took the field as a member of the militie, as did also Judge Thatcher. The militia organizatiee wes in the hends of the Anti-Lane men. The citizens ware barely under arms ere they commenced declaring that the Price reid wes a humbug, and the militie should go home. They created serious disaffection and materially disarmed Gen. Curtis' plees. Blunt put e militia Brigadier and Lieutenant-Colonel into close confinement for ordering troops home in the face of the enemy. It was believed that Gov. Carney prepared e proclamation ordering the militia home, when the ar rite of Lexington proved the imminent danger of Kansas.

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THE NEW STATE EXECUTIVE,

Samuel J. Crawford is a fine looking mee sf thirty-three years, with e keen, decided face, which has the outlook of the warrior ord man of action. He is a lawyer of good culture; came to the State in '57; has always been anti-slavery; was a member of the first State Legislature, resigning to go into the war, raising e company of infantry a few days after the President's first call, with which, as Captain, he served with our Second Regiment throughout the whole of ise early and memorable Missouri campaign, under Gen. Lyon. At Forsyth, Carthage, Dry Spriogs, and Wilson's Creek, Capt. Crawford was preeminently distinguished by intrepidity, dash end resources. The regiment was a three months organization, ho: serves six before being mustered out. He came home, and immedietely aided le toe reorganizatioe of the second as a cavalry regiment, under Col. Cleed. Owing to political influences he was eot promoted, but, till the Fall of '63, remained senior Captain, while civilians were promoted over him. His name became a syeomen ter dariog. He was considered among the accomplished cavalry officers in our service. At Old Fort Wayne, Arkansas, se led the charge which reanited le the capture of the famous Monterey-Bragg Battery. Gen. Blunt placed him in commend of the Second Regiment Kansas Colored Voleetsers, and he was commissioned as Colonel by the Secretary of War. He had made that regiment a model, and won the eecomiums of Gen. Sezela, in whose corps it served throughout the disastrsus Camden compeige. At the battle of Jenkins Ferry, Saline River, Ark., Col. Crawford's command captured three guns, a battle-flag, and in tee charge captured four hnnsred rebels. Just after the Fort Pillow massacre it was impossible to restrain the men. Tha caedidacy of Col. Crawford's force was almost forced upoe him. With hostile lesions in the West, and the rebels in the East eod South, it was felt that a military man was needed in the State to organize the militia end to cooperate with the Fecoral commander. Col. Crawford's bravery, vigor, and shility in organizieg his regiment, as well as fine, social, and intellectual qualities, with a becoming modesty and maeliness, made him almost instinctively the choice of the soldiery, a choice ratified by the people. His administration bids fair for euccess.

His inaugural message was a plain and simple business document, showing e good eno wledge of State affairs and appreciation of the po ition in which he is placed. We feare from it that the State is more than ordinarily prosperous. The State debt is about $400,000, which is being provided for oy a sinking fund. The rapid increase of population, so marked since the war, is dwelt upon as an evidence of progress. The State of Kaosas has furnished over 20,000 soldiers to the loyal armies—this includes veterans and enlistments of all classes. Over two thousand have at this date reenlisted. From all tse evidence it is but fair to believe that our population will at this date reach nearly two hundred thousand. In 1860 it was but 100,000. It appears there are 37,000 children in the State of sufficient age to attend school. Last year there were but 25,000. The number of scholars attending all schools is over 24 000 Last year it was about 17,000. The State Agricultural College has nearly 200 pupils; other collegiate institutions about 300. A census is to be taken the present year. The Governor also recommends among other things the appointment of a State Agent to reside in New-York, and act as immigration, finance and general business agent. The message is replete with sensible suggestions, and is a precisel document in all respects.

OUR REPRESENTATIVE IN THE NEXT CONGRESS.

Capt. Sidney Clarke, is an active, shie man, not yet thirty years of age, and entirely the builder of his own fortunes. He is from Massachusetts, and was at one time editor of the Southport *Journal*, and Private Secretary of Hon. Eli Thayer. His came to Kansas in 1857, and has been an active and radical politician since. He received e commission in 1862 as Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General, and was afterword detailed as Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, for Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado eon Dekota, in which he has displayed ter more than ordinary sbility. He was nominated against the streeuous opposition of infineatel members of his own party, and fell behind on the popular vote. Capt Clarke is a man of great energy, canacity to manage mee, of more than ordieary political keowledge, good geeeral information, above average ability as a speaker, an excellent writer, has a will of iron, of uncompromising radicalism, and is a good business man.

THE SENATORIAL ELECTION.

It was evident before the Legislature convened that Gee. Lane was to be elected. Few believed it possible, however, for him to walk over the course. A party caucus was held at the Capitol, in which it was determined eo bolters should be sustained. Sixty-one members voted in that cauces for Gen. Lane, giving him eleven votes. Gov. Carney was a candidate of the opposition. So was Thos. Ewing, Jr. The former withdrew in favor of the latter, and for two days some hopes were entertained hy them of concentrating oe the General. It was soon evident that the opposition was demoralized. The joint resolutioo to go into joint convention was passed, and on Tuesday last the act was consummated. Out of ninety-seven votes Gen. J. H. Lane received eighty-two, Six votes were cast for Col. Wm. A. Phillips, four for W. C. McDowell, (Democrat,) two for C. B. Black eed two for Col. W. Y. Roberts. A large crowd assembled at the ho el, and while listening to speeches and the hee baod of Gen. Curtis, were much gratified by thn arrival of dispatches aenouncing that the State of Missouri, through its convention, had abolished slavery. Gov. Fletcher telegrenhed Gov. Crawford, who read the dispatch to the crowd, and immediately responded by his gratuetious on the grand act of freedom. The impromptu meeting turned into a perfect jubilee, the spirit of which none but Kanses could appreciate. The long record of the truitful past was in all its details of ruffianism and hatred enliterated, and "one in spirit as one in action," to use the words of Gov. Carney (for whose beeefit it was eeected) and almost utterly wrecking the persoeal opposition to Gen. Lane, which at the time was growing stronger daily, and bid fair to finally swamp tost indomitebin politician. The coevention of the 8th represented also those who were heartily in favor of the reelection of Abraham Lincoln and of sustaining the Administration.

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THE NEW STATE EXECUTIVE,

Samuel J. Crawford is a fine looking mee sf thirty-three years, with e keen, decided face, which has the outlook of the warrior ord man of action. He is a lawyer of good culture; came to the State in '57; has always been anti-slavery; was a member of the first State Legislature, resigning to go into the war, raising e company of infantry a few days after the President's first call, with which, as Captain, he served with our Second Regiment throughout the whole of ise early and memorable Missouri campaign, under Gen. Lyon. At Forsyth, Carthage, Dry Spriogs, and Wilson's Creek, Capt. Crawford was preeminently distinguished by intrepidity, dash end resources. The regiment was a three months organization, ho: serves six before being mustered out. He came home, and immedietely aided le toe reorganizatioe of the second as a cavalry regiment, under Col. Cleed. Owing to political influences he was eot promoted, but, till the Fall of '63, remained senior Captain, while civilians were promoted over him. His name became a syeomen ter dariog. He was considered among the accomplished cavalry officers in our service. At Old Fort Wayne, Arkansas, se led the charge which reanited le the capture of the famous Monterey-Bragg Battery. Gen. Blunt placed him in commend of the Second Regiment Kansas Colored Voleetsers, and he was commissioned as Colonel by the Secretary of War. He had made that regiment a model, and won the eecomiums of Gen. Sezela, in whose corps it served throughout the disastrsus Camden compeige. At the battle of Jenkins Ferry, Saline River, Ark., Col. Crawford's command captured three guns, a battle-flag, and in tee charge captured four hnnsred rebels. Just after the Fort Pillow massacre it was impossible to restrain the men. Tha caedidacy of Col. Crawford's force was almost forced upoe him. With hostile lesions in the West, and the rebels in the East eod South, it was felt that a military man was needed in the State to organize the militia end to cooperate with the Fecoral commander. Col. Crawford's bravery, vigor, and shility in organizieg his regiment, as well as fine, social, and intellectual qualities, with a becoming modesty and maeliness, made him almost instinctively the choice of the soldiery, a choice ratified by the people. His administration bids fair for euccess.

His inaugural message was a plain and simple business document, showing e good eno wledge of State affairs and appreciation of the po ition in which he is placed. We feare from it that the State is more than ordinarily prosperous. The State debt is about $400,000, which is being provided for oy a sinking fund. The rapid increase of population, so marked since the war, is dwelt upon as an evidence of progress. The State of Kaosas has furnished over 20,000 soldiers to the loyal armies—this includes veterans and enlistments of all classes. Over two thousand have at this date reenlisted. From all tse evidence it is but fair to believe that our population will at this date reach nearly two hundred thousand. In 1860 it was but 100,000. It appears there are 37,000 children in the State of sufficient age to attend school. Last year there were but 25,000. The number of scholars attending all schools is over 24 000 Last year it was about 17,000. The State Agricultural College has nearly 200 pupils; other collegiate institutions about 300. A census is to be taken the present year. The Governor also recommends among other things the appointment of a State Agent to reside in New-York, and act as immigration, finance and general business agent. The message is replete with sensible suggestions, and is a precisel document in all respects.

OUR REPRESENTATIVE IN THE NEXT CONGRESS.

Capt. Sidney Clarke, is an active, shie man, not yet thirty years of age, and entirely the builder of his own fortunes. He is from Massachusetts, and was at one time editor of the Southport *Journal*, and Private Secretary of Hon. Eli Thayer. His came to Kansas in 1857, and has been an active and radical politician since. He received e commission in 1862 as Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General, and was afterword detailed as Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, for Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado eon Dekota, in which he has displayed ter more than ordinary sbility. He was nominated against the streeuous opposition of infineatel members of his own party, and fell behind on the popular vote. Capt Clarke is a man of great energy, canacity to manage mee, of more than ordieary political keowledge, good geeeral information, above average ability as a speaker, an excellent writer, has a will of iron, of uncompromising radicalism, and is a good business man.

THE SENATORIAL ELECTION.

It was evident before the Legislature convened that Gee. Lane was to be elected. Few believed it possible, however, for him to walk over the course. A party caucus was held at the Capitol, in which it was determined eo bolters should be sustained. Sixty-one members voted in that cauces for Gen. Lane, giving him eleven votes. Gov. Carney was a candidate of the opposition. So was Thos. Ewing, Jr. The former withdrew in favor of the latter, and for two days some hopes were entertained hy them of concentrating oe the General. It was soon evident that the opposition was demoralized. The joint resolutioo to go into joint convention was passed, and on Tuesday last the act was consummated. Out of ninety-seven votes Gen. J. H. Lane received eighty-two, Six votes were cast for Col. Wm. A. Phillips, four for W. C. McDowell, (Democrat,) two for C. B. Black eed two for Col. W. Y. Roberts. A large crowd assembled at the ho el, and while listening to speeches and the hee baod of Gen. Curtis, were much gratified by thn arrival of dispatches aenouncing that the State of Missouri, through its convention, had abolished slavery. Gov. Fletcher telegrenhed Gov. Crawford, who read the dispatch to the crowd, and immediately responded by his gratuetious on the grand act of freedom. The impromptu meeting turned into a perfect jubilee, the spirit of which none but Kanses could appreciate. The long record of the truitful past was in all its details of ruffianism and hatred enliterated, and "one in spirit as one in action," to use the words of Gov. Carney (for whose beeefit it was eeected) and almost utterly wrecking the persoeal opposition to Gen. Lane, which at the time was growing stronger daily, and bid fair to finally swamp tost indomitebin politician. The coevention of the 8th represented also those who were heartily in favor of the reelection of Abraham Lincoln and of sustaining the Administration.

Their convention was held on the 13th of September. Their call wee es radical in tone as that of the one that preended. It was convened eleo under somewhet favorable circumsteeces. The nomieatioe of Col. S. J. Crawford for Governor, and, of Capt. Clarke for Congress, especially the latter, had created much dissatisfaction. Col. Crawford's nomieation was secured by admitting delegetes from several Kansas regiments, who appeared before the convention. Our volunteers heve hitherto not bed the right to vote. Last Winter an amendment to the Coestitution wer edopted, and submitted to the people for ratification. A question had been reised, eed well anstained by some of the best legal talent, that tha constitutional prohibition of soldiers voting did not apply to citizens in arms to enppress insurrection or rebellion, which it was claimed was the *status* of our volunteers. This view had a strong party in its favor, while all were in favor of the right of the soldiers. The same Legislature passed a law for teking their vote similer in form to yours in New-York, and eppended e provision that the soldiers' vote thue taken should not be counted unless the people ratified the coestitutional amendment submitted to them. Under these circumstances the Kansas segiments stationed at Fort Smith sent delegates to the Republican Convention of Sept. 8. Their votes nominated Col. Crawford and Capt. Clarke, the latter against the present representative, Hon. A. C. Wilder, who was a candidate and could have been nominated, had his friends eot been so confident as to neglect ordinary precautions. The *Daily Conservative* of this city, edited by Mr. Wilder's brother, the Surveyor General of Kansas and Nebraska, bolted the Congressional nomination, as did also other influential journals.

With this additioeal element, the bolting Republicans pet in nomination their ticket. It was carefully selected and quite eble. Judge Solon O. Thatcher, formerly of your State, an experienced public man, an excellent lawyer and jurist, and possessed of good culture, was nominated for Governor. He lives at Lawrence, and had long been known as a radical Republican and an antagonist of Gen. Lane. Brig.-Gen. A. S. Lee, now serving in the Division of the Mississippi, and well known as a brilliant cavalry commander, was placed in nomination for Congress. He is also e New-Yorker. The General was nominated without his knowledge and never publicly recognized the honor. This ticket seemed at first bound to succeed. The election of Gen. Lee at least was regarded as certain. Nearly all the nominees possessed more knowledge, or affairs than those first nominated. Bnt many things tended to thair defeet.

Among them was the fact that the McClellanites put no State ticket in the field, hnt were known to heve coalesced in support of the 13th ticket. In this county, a joint ticket of Fremont Republicans and McClellen Democrats was put in the field and was here successful.

Fusion with Democrats, and sympathy with fraud in the attempt of the previous Winter to elect a U. S. Senator, out of the due enorse, were the watchwords of the regulars. They declared that the only argument of their opponents was hatred to Lane of e bitter, personal and malignant character.

In the midst of the canvass, Price's westward movements threatened the State. Gen. Curtis ieduced Gov. Carney to call ont the militia, and at the same time proclaimed mertial law, believing it the only *regime* under which effective action could be obtained. Gen. Lane hed just returned from the East. He volunteered upon the Commending General's Staff; Capt. Clarke took the field as a member of the militie, as did also Judge Thatcher. The militia organizatiee wes in the hends of the Anti-Lane men. The citizens ware barely under arms ere they commenced declaring that the Price reid wes a humbug, and the militie should go home. They created serious disaffection and materially disarmed Gen. Curtis' plees. Blunt put e militia Brigadier and Lieutenant-Colonel into close confinement for ordering troops home in the face of the enemy. It was believed that Gov. Carney prepared e proclamation ordering the militia home, when the ar rite of Lexington proved the imminent danger of Kansas.

Oi coorse, all these things were used against the bolters. The result was the defeat of tha 13th September ticket. Gov. Crawford received four thousand majority, and Capt. Clarke over a thousand.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JAN. 29, 1865

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The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

By the arrival of the steamship *Arago*, at this port yesterday, from Port Royal Jan. 25, we are in receipt of later intelligence from Gen. SHERMAN'S army and Savannah. No fighting had occurred, although Gen. SHERMAN'S forces were far from being idle. The last of Gen. SHERMAN'S army, under Gen. GEARY, left Savannah on the 20th. Gen. GAOUSE, with a strong body of reinforcements, had arrived and assumed command of the city. Rebel dispatches to the Richmond papers of the 26th and 27th, assert that a heavy body of SHERMAN'S troops is moving up the Savannah river, for the purpose of attacking Augusta. Gen. D. H. HILL is in command of the place, and he has ordered that if the exigency requires it, all the public stores, arsenals and powder works must be destroyed. The rebels are evidently in much alarm. We are indebted to Purser ELY, of the *Arago*, for the prompt delivery of our files and dispatches.

The Richmond *Whig* of Friday says it was reported in that city that Gen. LEE had been appointed General-in-Chief, and that Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON had succeeded him in the command of the Army of Northern Virginia. It had been expected that Gen. JOHNSTON would be assigned to the command of the forces confronting SHERMAN.

A dispatch from Wilmington, dated Jan. 19, received in Richmond on Thursday, reports the capture of the pirate *Olustee, alias Tallahassee*, while attempting to run into New-Inlet.

JEFF. DAVIS has appointed March 10 as a fast day. He never yet made such an appointment that was not followed by a Union victory.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, it was voted to publish the correspondence of JAMES MADISON. Mr. SPRAGUE introduced a bill to increase the pay of members of Congress from $3,000 to $5,000 per annum. A resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information as to the number of troops furnished by each State was adopted. A spicy discussion sprang up on a resolution offered by Mr. DAVIS, to appoint a select committee of five on the "Corruptions of the Government." Pending which, the Senate adjourned.

The House was entirely devoted to listening to speeches on the anti-slavery constitutional amendments.

FROM EUROPE.

The *Cuba*, with dates to the 15th, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, from Liverpool. Her news is two days later, but unimportant. The Prime Ministers of Sweden and the Netherlands had written exceedingly neutral replies to the manifesto sent them by the rebel commissioners. ALFRED TENNYSON, Poet Laureate, had been created a Baronet. Lady BROUGHAM is dead. The Italian Government has cautioned the clergy against publishing the Pope's encyclical without first receiving an authorization. The steamer *Lelia*, a blockade-runner, from Liverpool for Wilmington via Bermuda, was totally lost January 15, off the bar of the Mersey. The loss of life is from 18 to 40.

GENERAL NEWS.

Produce and Merchandise opened rather briskly on Saturday, at generally advancing prices, but closed tamely and irregularly, influenced by the fluctuations in gold. The freight engagements were less extensive, including 225 bales Cotton for Liverpool, making nearly 2,100 bales taken for that port within four days.

Coroner WILDEY held an inquest, yesterday, at the Fifth Ward Police Station, upon the body of JOHNSTON POLLOCK, a young machinist, who was shot, on Wednesday evening last, by one CATHARINE HUNT, in her room, on the northwest corner of Church and Lispenard streets. One HENRY YELVERTON, who is said to be a bounty-jumper, was implicated in the shooting. The Coroner committed the girl to the Tombs, and issued a warrant for the apprehension of YELVERTON.

Mr. SAMUEL DICK, a venerable retired merchant, committed suicide by hanging at his residence, No. 28 Stanton-street, on Thursday.

Mrs. SUSAN PLAGTER was drowned yesterday morning, while attempting to go on board the schooner *Kate Brigham*, at Pier No. 44 East River.

Mr. G. VERPLANCK was robbed by highwaymen in Ninety-first-street, on Friday night.

ROBERT COBB KENNEDY, one of the rebel incendiaries, is on trial before a court-martial. The proceedings are secret.

A serious disturbance is reported to have occurred yesterday morning in two of the new Hudson-street horse-cars, between Hudson River Railroad commuters and conductors of the new cars. The commuters insist upon being taken to Chambers-street free of charge, as heretofore; but the company instruct their conductors to demand six cents from Thirtieth-street down.

Gen. SHERMAN writes to the Society of California Pioneers: "I recall with exceeding pleasure my early adventures in that land of gold, and think I learned during my wandering over its plains and mountains the lessons of patience and endurance which have enabled me to lead armies successfully in this war."

The people of Rhode Island are disgusted. Gov. SMITH has issued his proclamation declaring the quota of the State to be filled, and the Legislature formally thanked him for his efforts, whereupon it appears that there is a deficiency after all, and a large one at that. The Eastern District is short 904 and the Western 555, according to the Provost-Marshal General's mysterious figuring.

The cost of working railroads in this country has been greatly enhanced of late. The directors of the Worcester road report that the labor rolls of that corporation for 1864 exceed those of the previous year by 28½ per cent.; the cost of fuel by 64 per cent.; of material for repairs by an average of 22 per cent.

The Board of Officers appointed by the Ordnance Bureau of the Navy Department to examine into the cause of the bursting of Parrott guns in the first attack upon Fort Fisher, have made a very voluminous report, which will soon be printed. The report does not reach any positive conclusion. Some facts appeared to indicate a lack of care in handling one or two of the guns. The board are of opinion that the bursting was occasioned by premature explosion, and experiments will be made to further test the merits and strength of the guns.

The committee recently appointed by the State Senate continued its investigation of the City Inspector's Department yesterday. The Deputy Comptroller was examined, but nothing of interest was elicited. The committee will continue its examination to-morrow morning at 75 Duane-street. It is probable that as soon as the City Inspector's Department has been examined, the committee will adjourn and report to the Legislature.

The Dutch (Holland) papers claim Gen. SHERMAN for a Dutchman. A few years ago, they say, he was a journeyman dyer in Pilburg, and subsequently emigrated with a few of his fellow-workmen to America, in consequence of a commercial failure in which they were concerned in Amsterdam.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* says: "The tenor of the talk in inside circles of the State Department indicates the reception of advices confirmatory, in some degree, of the report that MAXIMILIAN has conditionally ceded several States of Northern Mexico to NAPOLEON. It is known that English vessels and adventurers have lately got considerable silver from Sonora at very remunerative profits, and that the French have been so anxious for a share of this business that very serious trouble has lately arisen at some points on the coast, and our Consuls have felt it prudent to leave their stations. This hypothecation of the country to NAPOLEON will probably throw this silver trade and plundering into French hands entirely. It will probably be developed in time that Gen. SICKLES has gone to the Pacific coast to look after our interests in this matter."

The Boston *Post* correspondent, writing from Washington, says: "The Committee on Elections have decided to admit the New-Orleans Representatives from Louisiana. Mr. FIELDS addressed a very humble letter to Mr. DAWES, Chairman of the Election Committee, apologizing for his assault on Mr. KELLEY, and begging that it might not prejudice the interests of his State."

The California journals are discussing, with gravity, the subject of the Emperor NAPOLEON'S colonization scheme in Northern Mexico, and generally take the view that it will relieve the state of Southern malcontents and rebel sympathizers, many of whom are already preparing to leave under the invitation of Dr. GWIN, and that eventually American settlers will revolutionize the country, if the Monroe doctrine is not sooner asserted by the United States Government.

Mr. HENRY BENEDICT was severely burned by the explosion of a kerosene lamp, at No. 106 Maiden-lane, yesterday afternoon. The flames spread to goods in the store, but were soon extinguished.

Senator JAMES W. NYE, of Nevada, was in town yesterday.

The Steamship *Commander*, from Savannah for New York, with a full cargo of Gen. SHERMAN'S cotton, was seen off Smith's Island on 25th, with loss of rudder.

The Small-Pox Precautions.

The condition of the city in the matter of small-pox, requires immediate and vigorous attention by the authorities. More than forty deaths by this disease were reported for a recent week, and, allowing twelve cases for each death, we should have some five hundred cases for a single week. This, we are convinced, is a low estimate—the number is much nearer one thousand. There is not a school in which children of the laboring classes attend, where a number of cases are not reported; the tenement-houses are full of it, as any dispensary visitor will inform one; the Small-pox Hospital is crowded to overflowing. We hear of the disease on every hand; and yet, as is well known, the relatives of the persons diseased will seldom report them as cases of small-pox, on account of the odium it excites in the tenement-houses, and the fear of their removal to the public hospitals. All the poorer parts of the city we believe now to be more or less infected with this pest. And it appears we are spreading it to the country and the army.

Prof. F. H. HAMILTON, in his new Treatise on Military Surgery and Hygiene, says: "In our armies small-pox is almost constantly present, and nothing but the most vigilant attention to vaccination could have prevented its rapid extension. In 1862, contractors were in the habit of sending their cloth into all the pestiferous dens of New-York to be made up, and from that source the small-pox was frequently introduced into the army."

The Citizens' Association is doing a useful work, by instructing its Sanitary Inspectors to report as to the causes of the spread of this terrible and loathsome disease. One inspector, in showing how newly-made clothing from crowded apartments, where tailors are at work, may be an agency of its dissemination, states, in regard to a single tenement-house in his district:

"In 71 apartments there reside 504 persons, averaging a little more than seven persons to each occupied domicile. The entire amount of space in the rooms occupied is 138,840 cubic feet, which would be equal to a single room 118 feet square, and about 10 feet high, giving each individual an average of about 275 cubic feet, equal to a closet 5 feet square and 11 feet high. It must be recollected that the above total space contains not only its 504 inhabitants, but their furniture, peddling, and household utensils, besides no small portion of their excretions, as is painfully evident to every one who, in these regions, has the misfortune to possess an acute sense of smell. Of the entire number of tenements, four only were found in a condition approaching cleanliness. It need scarcely be said that the entire establishment swarms with vermin. In seven of the tenements tailoring was carried on. In five out of seven the articles manufactured were for the use of the army. In two of these rooms patients were found sick of contagious diseases. It was admitted that 19 persons were unvaccinated. These were chiefly children, but it is probable that a much larger number are unprotected from variola, for in several instances those who asserted that the operation had been successfully performed, failed on examination to exhibit a vaccine scar."

In another chapter of the same report there is the following statement:

"I have noted about eighty junk-shops and second-hand stores in this district. They not unfrequently become sources whence infectious disease is disseminated. The articles of wearing apparel exposed for sale at stores of this class are occasionally brought from the most pestilential localities. It too often happens, that on the recovery, removal, or death of a patient ill of small-pox or typhus fever, all the clothing used about his person, is disposed of to the first itinerant dealer that calls, and thus finds its way, saturated with contagion, to these establishments. Through these reprehensible practices variolous disease is, doubtless, spread far and wide. Nor is the business of first-class clothing-houses carried on without occasionally endangering the health of those who patronize them. In localities where small-pox prevailed I found, in some instances within a few feet of the patients, tailors at work for our best clothing establishments. Such infected vestments—worse than the tunic of the Centaur—bring disease and death not only to the wearer, but to many others. The occupant of the crowded tenant-house procures from such a source a coat or a blanket, and soon a loathsome pest attacks the young and unprotected members of his family, and ultimately spreads through the entire quarter, destroying life after life, and endangering the health of a large community. Small-pox, suddenly breaking out in some rural district, often owes its unsuspected origin to the above causes."

And yet of all human maladies, not one is so much under the control of science as small-pox. The skill and care of man can absolutely eradicate it from a locality. There are large towns of Europe where it has not made its appearance for a decade.

Had we anything like a responsible and well-trained Health Commissioner over the city, we could be absolutely free from this scourge. In the meantime, till the Legislature passes the Health Bill, individuals must do all they can to check the disease.

The dispensaries are performing a most beneficent work, though we understand several are out of the vaccine matter, but they need private help in vaccinating the poor.

We could wish that the Board of Education would take the subject up, and insist on every public school being vaccinated throughout, or such children as have not hitherto been thus guarded. The little confusion such a proceeding might occasion would be well atoned for by the vast benefit to the public health and to the children themselves. The Commissioners of Emigration should require every newly-arrived immigrant to be at once vaccinated, if he has not previously been; the Commissioners of Charity and the visitors for the Poor Association, should condition their alms on the recipients going at once to the dispensaries for this purpose.

In this and similar ways a great multitude of ignorant persons and of children might be guarded against this terrible pestilence.

England and Russia in the Orient.

Since the death of the Macedonian ALEXANDER, the office of "Great King" has been in abeyance—the sceptre of Asia has been wielded by no single hand. But two great Powers are now in the arena contending for the empire of the Orient, and endeavoring by arms and intrigue to extend their dominion over that vast and populous continent. These rivals are Russia and England—the one advancing from the North, the other from the South. The one pressing onward from the "icy regions" of Siberia, and the other from the "burning plains of Ind."

From the Ural Mountains to Behring's Straits, from the Black Sea to the frontiers of China, the supremacy of the Czar is already firmly established, while the whole of the Peninsula of Hindostan, from Cape Comorin to the Himalayas, with all its princes and people, acknowledges the sovereignty of England. Day after day the confines of their conquests approach nearer and nearer to each other—day after day the space which separates these aspiring antagonists grows smaller and smaller. But the feelings with which the candidates for universal empire regard the advent of the struggle are of a very opposite character. Russia yearns for the arrival of that future which shall bring her face to face with her enemy, and enable her, by a few great victories, to become mistress of that magnificent country, whose wealth will recompense her for all the toils and perils and privations she has endured while essaying to reach it. England views with apprehension—almost with terror—the increasing proximity of her rival, and the imminency of that conflict which shall expose the fragile nature of the fabric that she has erected beyond the Indus, and strip her forever of her much-vained Oriental dependency.

Every effort, in fact, within the power of England to make, she has made in our time to retard the advance of the Muscovite, and to avert the dreaded encounter. It was for this that she stooped to play second fiddle to France in the Crimean war, and to damage her ancient prestige. It is for this that she persists in bolstering up the "sick man" at Constantinople, and sustaining the wretched despotism of the Ottoman race. But all the attempts of England to stem the tide of Russian conquest in Asia, and to stop the progress of her rival toward India, have been in vain, since, though the Muscovite was worsted in the Crimean war, and the Moslem still reigns at Constantinople, the successes of Russia in the East have been unvaried and important. She has subdued the hardy natives of the Caucassian highlands, marched her armies into the valley of the Jaxartes, added Turkistan to her other acquisitions, and extended her influence and her empire almost to the frontier of Persia, which means that Russia is now encamped in the heart of central Asia, with no considerable region between her and India, save the country above-named. But even this barrier will be overleaped in the next quarter of a century, and then Russia will be in the presence of her antagonist, and the first misunderstanding that arises between the rival Powers will be the signal for a conflict which will determine the fate of India and the East.

To such a conflict the Power which professes to come as a liberator will always have a great advantage over an enemy whose long oppression has rendered it odious to the subject people.

The Church and the Press in Scotland.

There is a society in Scotland of a *quasi* religious, *quasi* ecclesiastical character, styled the "Working Men's Sabbath Protective Association," the main object of which is to get a parliamentary enactment passed to prevent the running of railway trains, the dispatch or distribution of mails, or work of any kind, but what is of the strictest necessity, on the Sabbath-day. The association has recently had its energies aroused to the fullest activity by the proposal of the North British Railway Company to open up a new and more extensive system of Sunday traffic than it has heretofore engaged in. Most of the Free Church Presbyteries of the south and southwest of Scotland have taken decided action in the same way as the Sabbath Protective Association, employing all their power and influence, which, in that particular section of country, is very great, indeed, to compel the Government and the public companies into what is called the "Sabbetarian" view of Sunday obligations and duties. The Free Presbytery of Glasgow, which is composed of many of the ablest clergymen of that branch of the Presbyterian Church, is in the fore front in this battle. And an eminent Professor of the same Church, Mr. GIBSON, speaking for the Presbytery, has thrown down the gauntlet to the secular press of the whole United Kingdom in a challenge which is almost as formidable as a papal bull. The challenge is put forth on the ground that Prof. GIBSON regards the secular press as all but atheistical or infidel in its sympathies and teachings, especially in all that bears upon the observance of the Fourth Commandment.

We cannot undertake to defend the secular press of Great Britain from the grave charges which Professor GRASON brings against it, but until we had read that gentleman's bold denunciation of it, we had supposed that the Scottish journals, as a general rule, were distinguished by a propriety of style and demeanor which might in some cases be almost mistaken for dullness. It seems this is altogether a mistake, and that British journalism altogether is a pestilent agency of the evil one. It will be interesting to many of our readers to hear what Professor GIBSON has to say:

"I believe they, (the Anti-Sabbatarian Party,) would find the contest a very serious one, if the contest was raised of pulpit against press. It would be as formidable as press against pulpit. If the whole pulpits in this country were to do their duty in that respect, I believe the press would not find themselves so very powerful as they imagine themselves to be. *I give them, therefore, a warning that they ought not to compel men in the discharge of public duty to take the position which they are quite entitled to take.* The one, however important, is a mere human institution and invention at the best; the other is a divine institution, and the basis of all divine institutions; and all the press of all the world is not an instrument equal to that instrument which was set up when Christ said—'All power is given unto me in Heaven and in earth; go ye, therefore, and preach the gospel.' Supposing this country permitted it to have its full effect, where has there been an instrument like that for the moral instruction, the civilization, the intellectual refinement, and refinement in every shape, and the liberties of mankind, can be compared for one moment to that instrument? Why? Because it is the instrument set up and appointed by Him who knew what was in man and knew the end from the beginning. And I could not help feeling indignant when some party, because he could shelter himself under the designation of 'We,' wrote such insolent attacks against those men who faithfully did their duty. I felt we were bound to give them our sympathy and aid in the contest in which they were engaged, and shield them from such lese-majeste. I hold that the man who, when he attacks other people does not fairly come out at least with his name to what he writes, is very much in the position of a man who walks the streets with a bludgeon under his cloak, and hits the unsuspecting parties walking by. We must tell the press, and tell them boldly, that we are quite independent of them. When we take up matters of moral and religious interest, we do it on a higher ground than they can possibly pretend to; and I hold that the judgment of a Presbytery like this, come to after due deliberation, is an immensely more powerful judgment, and ought to command far more weight than some party, nobody knows who, writing, it may be in Edinburgh, or it may be in London, has the influence to get an article into the *Times*. Such article comes out as a mighty thing, as if it bore the weight of this great country against the Sabbath. It is a delusion—it is a thing we ought not to submit to. I counsel my friends in the ministry throughout the Church to do their duty; and if they do their duty, both the pulpit and the Presbytery, and Presbytery itself, have stood far longer and wielded a mightier influence for the benefit of this country, and of all countries, than the press with all the good it has done—and nobody denies it—has ever yielded in times past. Anybody that can doubt that will show himself ignorant of all history, and ignorant, moreover, of what is better."

This is edifying reading, coming from the source it does, and published as it is almost simultaneously with the rescript from the Vatican. We have no doubt, moreover, that Professor GIBSON knows perfectly well what he is talking about when he declares, that in a contest between the press and the pulpit, the press would come off second best. BUCKLE has barely over-estimated the influence of the Church in the "Land o' Cakes." Even a casual observer, visiting Scotland, must have been struck with the profound respect which is paid to clergymen by all classes, high and low, and it would be found, among the mass of the people, for one that would even think of penning his faith to a secular press, one thousand would be ready to hold by the pulpit. Professor GIBSON is pretty nearly right in his measure of his professional power and influence. And the contest now begun it will be interesting to watch.

British Neutrality Under Test.

A case is now pending in one of the subordinate English courts, the issue of which will go far toward showing whether British neutrality is a reality.

Some time back a warrant was issued by Sir THOMAS HENRY, the Bow-street magistrate, for the arrest of Capt. P. S. CORBETT, ex-commander of the Confederate privateer *Shenandoah*. The Captain was supposed to be secreted in Liverpool, and a detective was dispatched to ferret him out. The task, however, was not of easy performance, for the culprit lay close, and baffled the M. P. at the first. But the officer persevered, and, having recognized Mrs. CORBETT in the street, he followed her to the old tar's lair, and ultimately succeeded in capturing him. On the very day of his arrest, the prisoner was conveyed to London, and the next morning was brought before the Bow-street Police Court, and arraigned for having "unlawfully attempted, in October last, on the high seas, and within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England, to enlist British seamen to serve on board a certain vessel against the Government of the United States of America, with which Government Her Majesty is now at peace." This of course was a heinous offence, as being a violation of the Foreign Enlistment Act, and tending to breed a rupture between the two countries. But heinous as it was, it was nevertheless very far from being the head and front of the Captain's delinquency. Before he committed the crime charged in the indictment, he had been guilty of a much more serious one which was not even alluded to in the opening proceedings. He had assumed the command of the *Shenandoah* in the port of London, though knowing she was destined for the Confederate service, and had undertaken to wage predatory warfare against the commercial marine of the American Republic, though this was, equally as the attempted enlistment, a violation of the Proclamation of neutrality, and had a still greater tendency to involve the two States in hostilities.

Nor does the charge made against the prisoner in court set forth the worst feature of his conduct in relation to the enlistment business. Had CORBETT boldly avowed the real nature of the service for which he wanted the men, he would have acted an honest and manly part, even if yet an illegal one. But he did nothing of the kind. On the contrary, he decoyed the men aboard his ship by representing to them that the *Sea King* or *Shenandoah* was a merchant vessel bound for India, Australia and the remote East, thus aggravating his guilt through the practice of falsehood and fraud. And it was not till he reached Madeira, where he took in his armament, that he proclaimed the true character of his vessel, and openly invited his dupes to embark with him in the piratical enterprise which he was about to enter on.

The criminality of Capt. P. S. CORBETT is therefore of a much deeper dye than would be inferred from the meagre and vague phraseology of the charge, which we fear rather indicates a disposition on the part of the Crown counsel not to expose him to exemplary punishment. Nevertheless three of the decoyed seamen have returned, and appeared as witnesses against the marauder, and if, on the evidence of these men, the judge and the jury before whom the case will be presently tried, do not pronounce a sentence somewhat commensurate with the offender's demerits, then we will again have ample ground for designating British neutrality as one of the greatest of modern *shams*.

Armstrong Gun at Fort Fisher.

Admiral PORTER, with his report of Jan. 20, sends a list of the force which have fallen into the hands of our forces, and states the interesting fact, that in each of the forts there was an Armstrong gun, with the "broad arrow," the mark of the English Government, upon it, and the name, "Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG," marked in full on the trunions.

In the list of guns captured, however, he does not specify one gun for each fort, and it may be that he meant by "each of the forts," only Forts Caswell and Fisher, in which there certainly were Armstrong guns. One of these—the one mounted in Fort Fisher—is said to have been presented by Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG to JEFF. DAVIS, and is described as a very beautiful gun, made of twist wrought iron, with a solid mahogany carriage. This gun the rebels seem naturally to have been very choice of, as Col. LAMB'S orders in reference to the fire from Fort Fisher on the first attack specified that "the Armstrong will not be fired except by special orders," and certainly this is not to be wondered at. The English Government has the patent for these guns, it is understood, but still the Government itself can hardly have furnished all the Armstrongs which were mounted—one in each fort. It is more reasonable to suppose that they were furnished by the maker himself, whose name they bear. And if Sir WILLIAM not only furnished all these guns, but made a present of this ornamental one, the rebels would naturally be very choice of it. And we shall also be very choice of it. A telegram from Washington states that it is to be deposited at West Point. We trust that it will be so labeled, that every one who sees it will know what it is and how it came there. We trust, also, that if the inquiry which suggested itself to Admiral PORTER, as to how these guns, which the English Government claims the exclusive right to use, came into the possession of the rebels, is ever answered, the answer may always be found posted up in some durable way wherever the gun is, so that the gun may always tell the double story of the bravery of our gallant soldiers and sailors, and of the sincerity of England's neutrality.

THE DEAD OF 1864.—The most casual review of the necrological record of the bygone year, which we publish in other columns to-day, will show how rich a harvest death has been reaping. Of those who were or had been in active public life—some of them high in rank—among ourselves, a year ago, we miss to-day such names as TANEY, DAYTON, JOSIAH QUINCY, DALLAS, LOVEJOY, GIDDINGS. From among the clergy we find absent Archbishop HUGHES, GOADON and MYRON WINSLOW, EDWARD HITCHCOCK, THOMAS STARR KING, Dr. POTTS, and scores of others scarcely less known through the different sections of the Church. From the catholic world of science, of art and of letters, the ingathering has seldom been so heavy in a single year. We call up, for instance, such names as HAWTHORNE, SILLIMAN, MORRIS, PARK BENJAMIN, WILLIAM HUNT, DAVID ROBERTS, JOHN LEECH, CATHARINE SINCLAIR, WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR, ALARIC A. WATTS, Miss PROCTOR, SPEKE, (the traveler,) N. W. SENIOR; besides in dramatic and lyric art WALLACK, ROBSON and Mrs. WOON. From the military and naval lists we find absent such glorious names as SEDGWICK, WADSWORTH, McPHERSON and W. D. PORTER—how many others, alas!—scarcely even second to these in the nobility of their record! Of titled and leading representative men in Great Britain and continental Europe, the necrological record is more than of average length. In the list we find the Dukes of NEWCASTLE, ATHOLE and CLEVELAND, the Earls of CARLISLE and ABERDEEN, the Marquis of BRISTOL, Sir WILLIAM ATHERTON, Mr. W. S. O'BRIEN, the Duke of MALAKOFF, M. MOCQUARD, the Chevalier HULSEMANN and the Count GORGI. A score or more Princes and Princesses might be added to bring up the long funeral train, not including the late reigning sovereigns of Bavaria and Wurtemburg.

The Union League Club on the Amendment.

The following resolutions, reported by the Executive Committee, were unanimously passed at a special meeting of the Union League Club of this city, on Friday evening:

Whereas, Apart from all moral questions connected with the system of slavery, or its incongruity with the Declaration of Independence, it has constituted, by the confession of the rebels themselves, both the motive and the strength of the pending rebellion against the National Government, and has, by waging a wicked war, wasted the lives and treasures of the American people, and has thus forfeited all right to further recognition and protection;

Whereas, For the avoidance of all further controversy on this vexed subject, and for the advisement of the world of the future character of this republic, and that free homes in the South invite foreign emigration, and generally as a guaranty for the peace, unity, stability, prosperity and power of the republic, it is expedient that the abolition of slavery by the military, naval arm should be confirmed and concluded beyond all cavil by the constitutional will of the nation, at the earliest moment possible; therefore,

Resolved, That this Club approve of the passage by our present Congress of the constitutional amendment forbidding the existence of slavery henceforth, to the end that the same may be promptly submitted to the judgment of the American people, and that a committee of nine be appointed by the chair to represent their views to members of the House of Representatives, and to take such further action for the development of public opinion in favor of such amendment as they may deem expedient.

Resolved, That this Club, impressed with the immediate importance of the creation of a Bureau at Washington devoted to the affairs of the Freedmen of the South, appoint a committee of nine to further the organization of such a Bureau by the present Congress, with ample provision for the protection of the Freedman in their rights, and for the establishment of schools for their instruction in reading and writing.

The following are the committee:

George Bancroft, Elihu C. Cowdin, Charles H. Marshall, Jackson S. Schultz, H. B. Roosevelt, John Jay, Henry E. Clark, J. Parker Handy, Isaac Sherman, George W. Lane, Francis B. Cutting, C. E. Detmold, William Allen Butler, Isaac H. Bailey.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Evening Star—Gov. Hahn on Emancipation—Miscellaneous.

The steamer *Evening Star*, from New-Orleans Jan. 21, arrived at this port yesterday.

We are indebted to the Commercial Express Company, No. 6 Broadway, for full files of New-Orleans papers.

EMANCIPATION.

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. HAHN.

Whereas, Our sister States of Missouri and Tennessee, assembled in convention (representing the loyal people of their respective commonwealths, have each passed edicts of emancipation, declaring the freedom of all slaves within their borders, and forever prohibiting slavery or involuntary servitude except for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted; and

Whereas, Said edicts of emancipation by our late slaveholding sisters are acts of great historic significance, worthy all praise and commemoration, as indicating the progress of ideas, the courage, fidelity and humanity of the people, and the early establishment of the National Government upon the permanent basis of freedom and justice;

Therefore, I, MICHAEL HAHN, Governor of the State of Louisiana, in the name of our Free State and loyal people, do hereby extend to Missouri and Tennessee, and to the noble representatives in their respective conventions, thanks and congratulations.

And further, I do recommend that Tuesday next, the 24th day of January, shall be observed and respected by our people as a holiday for recreation and festivity, in honor of the memorable Emancipation Acts of the now Free States of Missouri and Tennessee; which acts, with those of Louisiana and Maryland, are forerunners of the time when "Liberty shall be proclaimed throughout the land to all the inhabitants thereof."

Given under my hand and seal of the State, this 20th day of January, A. D. 1865, and in the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

By the Governor: MICHAEL HAHN.
S. WOLFORKWERT, Secretary of State.

PRISONERS FOR EXCHANGE.

From the New Orleans Independent, Jan. 21.

The steamer *Olive Branch*, from Cairo, arrived here yesterday, bringing down 173 exchanged prisoners from Johnson's Island, captured in Arkansas and Missouri at different periods. They have been confined on Johnson's Island from six months to two years. A portion of them were captured by Gen. STEELE in his last Spring campaign. We learn that the health of the island was considered good when these prisoners left. Only about three deaths occurred a week. The number of prisoners remaining on the island is 3,110, which are shortly to be exchanged.

The prisoners were brought down in charge of Capt. GARRETT NAGLE, Sixth Regiment Vol. R. C., and will be sent up Red River for exchange.

SERIOUS FIRE.

From the New Orleans Picayune Journal.

The most severe loss occasioned by the fire of yesterday morning, in Camp-street, arises from the destruction of the notarial records of HUGH MAGEAE, Esq., Notary Public. These comprise the records of the following notaries public: WM. Y. LEWIS, S. H. LEWIS, E. L. LEWIS, and PARIS CALDERES, from 1825 to 1857; also the records of D. I. RICARDO, I. P. GILLY, and S. W. WATERS, from 1846 to 1853. The records of WM. Y. LEWIS covered some most important acts connected with commerce and real estate. He was an average adjuster for twenty years.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—The *Era* has passed into other hands, and changed its name to the *Independent*.

—Gen. HUALBUT has issued orders preliminary to a draft.

Obituary.

BREVET BRIG.-GEN. WHEELOCK.

Referring to the late Brevet Brig.-Gen. WHEELOCK, who died at Washington a few days ago, the Albany *Evening Journal* says: "At the outbreak of the war, he was engaged in a large and prosperous business. This he abandoned after the fall of Sumter, and immediately devoted himself to raising men for the army, pledging himself to provide for their families. In a conversation with the writer of this, in the Summer of 1861, he said: 'I am worth, I think, in the neighborhood of $10,000. Half of this I have already given or pledged; and if my country wants the other half, it can have it and myself in the bargain.' Becoming impatient with the slow progress of the war, he soon after commenced raising a regiment on his own hook, fed and housed several hundred men at his personal expense for many months, and after a series of embarrassments and disappointments (not would have disheartened almost any other man, completed its organization and marched it to the field. Entirely without military experience, and with but a very limited general education, he became one of the best volunteer officers in the service, and so signally distinguished himself that he was brevetted Brigadier-General for bravery and good soldiership. He had seen much service, was engaged in many of the bloodiest battles in Virginia, was taken prisoner, if we mistake not, at the second battle of Bull Run, and lasted for many months the sweets of prison life at Richmond, but was subsequently exchanged, when he rejoined his old regiment and did more gallant service in behalf of the old flag. He had the true heroic mettle, and would, had he lived, still further made his mark as a soldier.

DR. ROBERT M. S. JACKSON.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* announces the death at Chattanooga, of Dr. ROBERT M. S. JACKSON, Medical Inspector of the Twenty-third Army Corps, and Acting Medical Director of the Department of the Ohio. It says: "Dr. JACKSON was widely known throughout the State, being distinguished for great force of character, decided opinion, and some eccentricity withal. He was a man of strong and generous feelings, and tolerable his patriotism. As a scientific man he had few superiors in Pennsylvania. He was thoroughly versed in all departments of science, and as a geologist and botanist was specially distinguished. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Geological Commission, of which Professor ROGERS was chief, and very much of the results of that survey are due to the skill and industry to Dr. JACKSON. He was as enthusiastic mountaineer, and believed that in the pure air of the Alleghanies the enervated and listless inhabitants of cities and the lowlands would find health, strength and energy. He published, some years ago, a work called *The Mountain*, which is distinguished by a love of nature and by a scientific handling of the topics, which, without being too technical, is of a character to elevate the human mind and teach the reader to look from nature up to nature's God. Some of Dr. JACKSON'S views are bold and startling, but his fine command of language, his chaste and vigorous style, places the book among the most remarkable of its kind ever written. Dr. JACKSON was a member of the American Philosophical Society, Academy of Natural Sciences, and other learned institutions. His character created for him warm friends wherever he was known, and his untimely death will not be lamented.

ROBERT P. LEE.

Among the sufferers supposed to have been lost on board the steamer *Melville*, which foundered at sea on the 8th of this month, was Mr. ROBERT P. LEE, a young man of great promise, who had been directed to pass the Winter in the South by his physician. He remained upon the vessel till she sank, and preserved his presence of mind through the suspense which hung over the unhappy company on her decks, doing efficient duty at the pumps, and cheering all with whom he came in contact. As were most of his fellows there, he was consigned to the thought of death, and, with an unselfish cheerfulness, aided the ship's officers to place the ladies in the life-boat, himself refusing to be one in that overcrowded shell. He was last seen floating upon the surface, some hours after the steamer had finally disappeared, and his name swells the sad list of those for whom many bereaved ones eagerly watch, and who, in God's mercy, we trust, may not watch in vain.

THE REBEL INCENDIARIES.—The trial before a court-martial of one of the hotel burners, whose true name has at length been disclosed, and is ROBERT COBB KENNEDY, Captain in the First Louisiana Infantry, has been commenced, but the proceedings are secret. On Thursday night last a knife was discovered under the bed in his cell at police headquarters, and it is thought that with this instrument he intended to make his escape by assassinating his keeper. He little knew the strength of his prison walls or how closely they were guarded.

FROM CITY POINT.

Unfounded Attacks Against the United States Sanitary Commission—Review of the Purpose and Working of that Organization—What it has Already Done and is Doing for our Armies and the Nation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY POINT, Va., Monday, Jan. 16, 1865.

A disposition has been manifested of late by a portion of the Northern press—that portion of it hitherto most noted for disloyal tendencies, and for a disposition to clog every useful endeavor of our Government and people—to throw discredit upon the United States Sanitary Commission, and to undermine the confidence of the nation in the noble work of mercy to which that institution has been so long, so zealously and so efficiently devoted. If these attacks were confined to the libelous outpourings of filthy ribaldry, to be found in some of our petty Sunday publications, such attacks would be beneath all notice; the very intensity of their vulgarity, personality and falseness being safeguard enough against their impressing any one short of an idiot. But when journals of large circulation and influence, and consequently capable of boundless evil, undertake to prove the Sanitary Commission a mere useless appendage to our armies, a "humbug," performing no good but what the armies can effect without it, and thereby attempt to check the tide of national benevolence, which has hitherto been productive of so much benefit to our suffering soldiers, it is full time for every member of the press, acquainted with the real state of things, to lay such facts before the people as shall disabuse their minds of the grossly false impressions, so gratuitously and wickedly attempted to be spread among them.

It really seems, or ought to seem, a work of superfluity to be attempting, at this late period, any explanation, still less defence, of; the workings of the United States Sanitary Commission; but it is singular how utterly ignorant people will often be of the most important movement in their midst, if it does not happen to come across their immediate track of investigation. Although the Sanitary Commission has been in full and active operation ever since June, 1861, dispensing its blessings wherever our armies have made a footholo, over the whole expanse of this continent; although it was created and is authorized by the Government itself—has received the kindly favor of GRANT, SHERMAN, THOMAS, SHERIDAN, BURNSIDE, HOOKER and every other general of mark or consideration; although it receives the approval and cordial coöperation of all the leading medical men of the country, in or out of the army—although it has long since become as inseparable a branch of the service as the Ordnance Department itself—(for our people *will* entertain the absurdly inhuman notion that it is as necessary to bind up men's wounds as to inflict them by war)—I venture to say that there are many who scarcely know more about this extraordinary institution than that sundry fairs have been gotten up for it; who have no idea whatever of what it has done or is doing, and who are ready to believe the most ridiculous stories respecting it that any designing or dishonest knave may choose to pour into their ears. It is for the benefit of such that I propose to jot down a few facts; believing that I have had opportunities for witnessing the practical working of the Sanitary Commission among our armies, unsurpassed by those of any other man in my vocation.

The Sanitary Commission was established as an independent coworker of the Government; to do, by private liberality, what it is utterly impossible for any Government, no matter how liberal or well-regulated, to effect against all the inevitable delays, risks and impediments incidental to warfare; and nobly has the commission fulfilled its duty. Wherever our armies have moved, it has followed like their shadow, bringing relief and comfort to the suffering soldier, on the battle-field, on the long weary march, in the hospital, at the death-bed, often when no other comforter was or *could be* near. Ask the surviving sufferers of the disastrous campaign of McCLELLAN in the Peninsula—all the way from Yorktown, through Williamsburgh, West Point, White House, Fair Oaks, Gaines' Mill, Malvern Hill, to Harrison's Landing, who it was to whom the weary soldier had to look for refreshment to his parched lips, or clothing for his shivering body. The Sanitary Commission was, on that occasion, actually made the forwarding agent of the Government, for the sick and wounded; Government supplying medical stores, fresh beef and bread, the commission *everything else*, even nurses and surgeons; that "everything else" including every conceivable article of food or raiment that can contribute to the health or comfort of our men. Ask the survivors of the bloody fields of Antietam, Fredericksburgh, Chancellorsville and Gettysburgh, what part the commission played in those terrible struggles; always at hand to relieve the wounded or weary—often arriving on the battle-field to their aid even before the Medical Purveyors had been enabled to get their wagons up. At Fredericksburgh, owing to the unexpected amount of slaughter, the Government Medical Department proved quite inadequate, and, but for the timely assistance of the commission, hundreds must have suffered terribly, if not perished. At Chancellorsville the commission were compelled to take all their supplies on the backs of mules, no wheeled vehicles being allowed across the Rapidan, except ambulances and ammunition wagons. After that bloody day, when all our troops and everything had retreated across the river, who remained on the other side to take care of our wounded men? Dr. W. F. SWALM and JAS. GALL, of the Sanitary Commission, and these gallant gentlemen remained there until they saw the last of our wounded soldiers over in safety; the former at the imminent risk of his life; for, having been once before a prisoner in the enemy's hands, he well knew the fate that awaited him if retaken. And the same noble record can be given of the commission in the present campaign; through all the horrors of the Wilderness, down to Coal Harbor, and the position they now hold with the army, which they have never quit for an hour.

Loose charges are brought against the commission, and the impression is tried to be created that the funds so liberally subscribed by the people are being misapplied by dishonest hands. If those who make these villainous charges only took the trouble to come and see for themselves, to watch the vast system of distribution which has been organized, with incredible difficulty, so as to make the advantages of this charity permeate to the remotest nook and corner of our armies, they would be ashamed of penning such scandalous libels. That here and there some unprincipled scoundrel may get in among the assets and abuse his limited trust, until detected and kicked out, is only to say that the commission is composed of human beings. What earthly institution, on so large a scale, could be utterly free of such impediments? But I venture to say that, in its practical working, of every one hundred dollars subscribed by the bounty of a good-hearted people, ninety-nine dollars reach, in one way or other, the humane and laudable object for which the gift is intended.

I speak not of what I hear but what I have seen and know from experience in various parts of the country. It is but two or three months ago that I myself accompanied a boat-load of stores sent by the indefatigable Superintendent here, Dr. ALEXANDER MCDONALD, for the use of our wounded arriving at Deep Bottom. On arriving there, I found the poor fellows being brought in, in all stages of mutilation, and, as usual, there was the Sanitary Commission depot, and their agents, busily applying everything that suffering humanity could require. I, of course, joined in the laudable work. One poor fellow, still stretched on the operating table, had just had his arm cut off near the shoulder and the arteries bound up, as I approached. "Oh Lord!" he cried, "what would'nt I give now for a nice clean flannel shirt." "That you can have, my fine fellow," I said, asking the doctor, at the same time, whether some milk-punch would hurt him. The doctor said, on the contrary, it would do him good; and so off I went to the depot close by, and fetched the much-coveted shirt, and pair of drawers, and a tin dipper three-quarters full of milk-punch. "God bless you, Sir," exclaimed the soldier, taking my hand and squeezing it, as I saw him afterward comfortably stretched on his clean straw bed. "Don't bless me, my friend," I said, "but the dear friends at home who send these things for you." And what was passing between us at that moment is only what is constantly occurring all over the land, in thousands of cases, wherever there is a battle-field, a hospital, a home for the needy or suffering soldier scattered broadcast everywhere. With such scenes before me, how unaccountable appear the motives of those who would, directly or indirectly, attempt to check this sublime flow of genuine philanthropy. Such attempts cannot injure the noble-hearted gentlemen who take a prominent lead in the matter; for their reputations are too well established before the world to suffer by any such detractions; but when we remember how many good-hearted but credulous fools may be induced, by such aspersions, to withhold the aid they intended to apply to so good a purpose, and how such a withholding must necessarily fall back at last upon the poor suffering soldiers fighting for their country, such attempts on the part of some of the members of our press appear not only cruel, illiberal and unjust, but simply devilish.

Nobody but those who have looked narrowly into the matter can form any idea of the vastness of this organization and the amount of good it is accomplishing. They have depots of collection and distribution of supplies established, on the largest scale, at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New-Haven, Conn., Cincinnati, Cleveland, O., Chicago, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Columbus, O., Louisville, Ky., Frederick, Md., Annapolis, Md., Harper's Ferry, Newbern, N. C., Beaufort, S. C., New-Orleans, La., and City Point, Va. From these various depots all the supplies contributed by the people are sent, by responsible agents, to the front or to the base hospitals, and are thence distributed by innumerable channels to the sick and wounded. Beside these some thirty "Homes and Lodges" are scattered all over the country—from Delaware to Louisiana, from the Atlantic to the Mississippi—for their families. Here they can at any time obtain lodging, good wholesome meals, protection, guidance and counsel, &c., all free of any expense whatever, and in these places 2,500 *soldiers and their families are constantly kept, free of cost.*

Then they have what is called the "Special Relief Department," by which all sick, discharged or disabled men, not otherwise provided for, can be guarded, sheltered, fed and helped out of trouble. The object of this important department is—to borrow the language of *The Soldier's Friend*, a little pamphlet which, by the way, should be in the hands of everybody, in or out of the army:

First—To supply to the sick men of the newly-arrived regiments such medicines, food and care as it is impossible for them to receive in the midst of the confusion, and with the unavoidable lack of facilities, from their own officers. The men to be thus aided are those who are not so sick as to have a claim upon a general hospital, but who yet need immediate care to guard them from serious sickness.

Second—To furnish suitable food, lodging, care and assistance, to men who are honorably discharged from service, sent from general hospitals, or from their regiments, but who are often delayed in the cities—sometimes many days—before they obtain their papers and pay.

Third—To communicate with distant regiments, in behalf of discharged men, whose certificates of disability or descriptive lists, on which to draw their pay, prove to be defective; the invalid soldiers being in the meantime cared for, and not exposed to the fatigue and risk of going in person to their regiments to have their papers corrected.

Fourth—To act as the unpaid agent or attorney of discharged soldiers, who are too feeble or too utterly disabled to present their own claims at the Paymaster's office.

Fifth—To look into the condition of discharged men who assume to be without means to pay the expense of going to their homes, and to furnish the necessary means, where the man is found to be true and really in need.

Sixth—To secure to disabled soldiers railroad tickets at reduced rates, and through an agent at the railway station, to see that these men are not robbed or imposed upon by sharpers.

Seventh—To see that all men who are discharged and paid off do at once leave the city for their homes; or, in cases where they have been induced by evil companions to remain behind, to endeavor to rescue them and see them started, with through-tickets, to their own towns.

Eighth—To make reasonably clean and comfortable, before they leave the city, such discharged men as are deficient in cleanliness and clothes.

Ninth—To be prepared to meet, at once, with food or other aid, such immediate necessities as arise when sick men arrive in the city, in large numbers, from battle-fields or distant hospitals.

Tenth—To keep a watchful eye upon all soldiers who are out of hospitals, yet not in service, and give information to the proper authorities, of such soldiers as seem endeavoring to avoid duty or to desert from the ranks.

Then, again, they keep up, at considerable trouble and expense, the "Hospital Directory," to let fathers, mothers, and wives of soldiers, be constantly informed of the location and condition of their dear ones in the general hospital. The enormous amount of grief and apprehensions saved to thousands of homesteads, by this one feature alone, may be gleaned from the fact that nearly *two millions* of names of hospital patients have already been entered in the Directory, and, as a matter of course, hundreds of thousands of anxious questions respecting them been answered.

Beside all this, and far more good than I can attempt to make known in a single letter, the Sanitary Commission is also engaged in one most invaluable act of usefulness to our soldiers and sailors, of which, I think, few people are aware. I mean their "Claim Agencies." It is well known that many soldiers and sailors or their families, having claims against the Government, for pensions, bounty, backpay, &c., being ignorant of the proper means of approaching the authorities, are often beset by city sharpers, purporting to be claim agents, who fleece them of nearly all the little pittance coming to them. To ward off these sharks, the Commission has, by authority of Government, instituted agencies to collect these moneys *for nothing*; so that no soldier or sailor, or their families need henceforth be robbed, unless they choose to be. The necessity of this humane step, on the part of the Commission, is proved by the following well-authenticated facts:

A widow, to whom was one a bounty of $100, employed a certain "agent" to obtain it for her. Among the numerous charges were $5 12 for crossing a river, on the opposite bank of which she lived; $5 12 for returning; $5 for making out his declaration; $5 for mailing it; $5 for taking a letter from the Post-office; $5 for delivering it to her; and so on, until the rascal's bill of fees amounted to $85, leaving to the poor widow $15 *out of her* $100!

A soldier who had been imprisoned at Richmond, and to whom back pay was due amounting to $200, employed an "agent" in Washington City to collect it, and had to pay the fellow for his services $162 *out of the* $200.

In one of our cities a firm charged a private soldier $35 *for collecting* $38; although the papers were perfected, and needed only to be presented to a disbursing officer.

Such villainies have been, and doubtless are still, practiced among the ignorant and unwary. The amount of good which the commission is doing, in this respect, may be judged from the fact that in their Claim Office, at Washington, under the care of Mr. ABBOTT, they have, in three months, recovered for our soldiers and sailors $143,000 of back pay, bounties, pensions, &c., without a cost to them of one cent!

Enormous sums of money have been poured into the coffers of the Sanitary Commission; but who, in glancing at the above very imperfect programme of its doings, can doubt that such gigantic efforts must need a corresponding outlay? People hear of millions being subscribed, and, knowing nothing whatever of what is being actually done, sneeringly ask, "Where does all this money go to?" I will try and let them know where *some* of it goes.

In the Depot Field Hospital at this place—and this, be it remembered, is only *one station*, of multitudes scattered all over the land—no fewer than 22,000 patients were received during the months of June, July, August and September; and we may safely infer that there was not one of that number who did not, in some shape or other, receive direct comfort and benefit from the commission. Ever since the commencement of Gen. GRANT'S great campaign in Virginia until now, the commission has had in the field constantly about 250 men, 150 horses, between 30 and 40 wagons, and kept in perpetual use three steamers and two barges; the greater part of their transportation, from Baltimore and New-York, having been conducted in their own vessels. The amount of supplies issued during that time may be reckoned by millions of dollars in value; $500,000 having been distributed in *vegetables alone*, without which one-half or three-fourths of our army might have been laid down by sickness. From June the 18th to October 1st, the hospital supplies alone amounted in value to $403,933. Besides all this we have to count up the enormous demands upon the Special Relief Department here, the duties of which I explained before, as being quite outside of any help offered to the soldiers in the field or hospital. This special relief amounts, at City Point, to keeping what is tantamount to a very large hotel for all who may come for help, whether soldier, civilian or refugee, matters not, so that it be a case of deserving need; and all this shelter and food is given away without one cent of cost to the participant. That is where the money goes.

I confess that, after a pretty close investigation of this matter, I hardly knew which to admire most, the magnificent liberality which can sustain a charity on so vast a scale, or the admirable system which has reduced so complicated a piece of machinery into the beautiful order in which I find it running at present. Nobody but those who have studied the subject, can realize the great amount of labor, capacity for reconciling conflicting elements, administrative talent, patient and unremitting attention required of any one occupying the highly responsible position now so well filled by Dr. MCDONALD. It requires the blending of military, medical, judicial and commercial qualities, of a high order. Seeing and knowing all these things, I lift my feeble voice against what I feel to be great and mischievous injustice in those who would misstate them. I go further, and say that when the calm history of these stupendous times comes to be written, among all the glorious features that have been unexpectedly developed in this free Republic—its firmness under unheard-of difficulties and dangers—its deeply-rooted patriotism—its boundless strength and resources—its kindly treatment of a merciless foe—its magnanimous bearing under heaped-up injuries from false or lukewarm friends—nothing will make its boom out more grandly among the nations than that broad spirit of Christian mercy and charity which it has shown, beyond anything the world ever yet witnessed in a time of war; and in that proud wreath of loftiest civilization which has, all this while, been einstering round the brow of the nation, no single gem will shine with steadier and purer lustre than the UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.

J. R. HAMILTON.

FROM SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

The Weather—Fifty Thousand Pairs Woolen Mittens Wanted and not Roasted Turkey—The Sanitary Commission—What Has Been Done During the Last Three Months—A Reconnoissance—Mosby is a Critical Condition—Night Attack Upon the Sixth New-York Cavalry Camp—Return of Gen. Devin.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WINCHESTER, Va., Sunday, Jan. 22, 1865.

Snow, rain, sleet, hail, sun, rain, describes the fickle kind of weather we have had in this valley during the last twenty-four hours. Men exposed to the weather as pickets and many detailed men suffer terribly in such weather as this. Not one-fourth of the troops have mittens or any covering for their hands. The cost of that *one* dinner last month would have supplied every soldier in the army with good, warm, knit mittens. None of any kind are to be had here now; and if the ladies North desire to die happy, they should forthwith forward about 50,000 pairs of these useful articles. It is not too late in the season; there will be a long "spell" of cold weather between this and next May.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

During the last three months the commission has forwarded from this department about one hundred thousand soldiers' letters, and on about one-third of that number the agent of the commission has paid postage and furnished paper upon which the letters were written and also furnished a large quantity of envelopes. Not less than $70,000 of money received by soldiers has been forwarded to their friends North and receipts obtained for the same. Twenty-five bodies have been disinterred and forwarded at the expense of the commission. In this connection it is well to state that when persons are sent here to recover bodies they should be able to identify the remains to be certain of finding them. The Medical Director, as per letter of yesterday, reports fifty-six "unknown" soldiers buried here. Many of these men were known when they died, but through the carelessness of petty officials no proper entry was made at the time of death; and also, sometimes headboards are put down in the wrong place. JOHN DOE'S at the head of RICHARD ROE, for instance, and *vice versa*. The commission has a man engaged now in putting down neat headboards to all the graves, properly lettered, so far as possible.

Annexed will be found a report of the articles issued by the agent in this city during the last three months:

HOSPITAL FOOD AND DELICACIES ISSUED.

Chocolate, lbs.	6,291½	Rice, lbs.	137
Coffee, extract of, lbs	52	Rum, bottles	60
Coffee, ground, lbs..	1,325	Sago, lbs.	23
Condensed milk, lbs.	11,291	Salt Fish, lbs.	135
Crackers, lbs.	4,979	Sugar, white, lbs.	2,809
Corn starch, lbs.	1,544	Sugar, brown,	1,354
Corn Meal, lbs.	759	Spices, lbs.	14¼
Dried fruit assorted,		Tamariods, gallons.	59½
bbls	3½	Tapioca, lbs	68
Ess't Jamaica Ginger, bottles	2,563	Tea, black, lbs.	532
Farina, lbs.	904	Tea, green, lbs.	308
Gelatine, pkgs.	20	Tobacco, lbs	1,881
Jellies & preserves,		Tomatoes, lbs.	3,413
jars	334	Onions, bbls.	13½
Lemons	15,557	Chickens	243
Lemon Syrup, bot's.	16	Duck	13
Turkeys, lbs.	64	Salt, lbs	192
Maizena, lbs.	1,995	Fresh Milk, gallons.	41
Dried Beef, lbs.	106	Butter, lbs.	397½
Nutmegs, lbs	11½	Mucilage, bottles.	15
Pickles, gallons	212	Vinegar, raspberry.	18
Pickles, jars.	713	Wine, fine, gal. bot's.	676
Pepper, Cayoone, lbs	19	Wine, domestic, bot's	11
Pepper, black, lbs.	33	Whisky, in bulk, gallons	114
Porter, bottles	432	Gin	13
Potatoes, bbls.	11½		

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcohol, bot's	28	Pomegranate Salt,	
Alcohol, gal	1½	bottles	12
Bandages, bbls.	13½	Magazines, boxes	2
Bay Rum, bot's	222	Morphias, oz	28
Body bands	343	Motton Tallow, lbs.	14
Books, vols.	53	Old Linen, bbls.	22½
Chloroform, bot's	81	Housewives	182
Pins, bot's	36	Reading Matter, b'xs	10
Cod Liver Oil, bot's.	36	Slings	238
Cologne, bot's	60	Soap, Castile, lbs.	502
Cruchos, prs.	697	Soap, Brown, lbs.	43
Fans	132	Splints	398
Lint, bbls.	14	Sponges, lbs.	149
Games	99	Tracts, boxes	3

STATIONERY.

Envelopes	33,196	Mugs	175
Ink, bot's	436	Sauce Pans	10
Note paper, reams	80½	Gyroscope, cages	8
Pencils	698	Kerosene Oil, gals.	4
Pen holders	600	Pipes, boxes	2
Pens	1,745	Matches, boxes	106
Sancers	37		

WEARING APPAREL ISSUED.

Drawers—Cotton,		Shirts—Canton	
pairs	1,874	Flannel	5
Drawers—Woolen,		Shirts—Surgical	67
pairs	4,765	Shoes, pairs	1,023
Handkerchiefs—		Slippers, pairs	1,345
Pocket	9,401	Socks—Cotton, pairs,	678
Mittens, pairs	143	Socks—Woolen,	
Machine Boards	17	pairs	5,911
Shirts—Cotton, with		Suspenders, pairs	147
bosoms	2,307	Wrappers	15
Shirts—Woolen	5,433		

HOSPITAL FOOD AND DELICACIES ISSUED.

Ale, bbls.	11½	Canned Fruit, lbs.	726
Ale, bottles	1,666	Fresh Lamb, lbs.	250
Apples, Green bbls.	15¼	Cocoa, lbs.	29
Apples, Dried, lbs.	74	Fresh Bread	5,000
Arrow Root, lbs.	1,826	Eggs, bbls	14¾
Beef Stock, &c., lbs	235	Condensed Eggs, lbs.	667
Blackberry Wine or		Liquorice, lbs	25
Brandy, bot's	153	Flavoring Extracts,	
Blackberry Syrup,		bottles	79
bottles	24	Bromine, oz	591
Brandy, bot's	10	Condensed Blackberry, lbs.	53
Canned Meat, lbs.	12½		

BEDDING AND HOSPITAL FURNITURE.

	Issued.		Issued.
Air cushions	68	Pillow ticks	1,177
Air or water beds	100	Quilts	736
Bed ticks	1,506	Ring Cushions	858
Bed pans	119	Sheets	1,928
Blankets	2,564	Spittoons	12
Brushes, hair	155	Spit cups	127
Chambers	6	Spoons, dozen	113½
Candlesticks	135	Stretchers	5
Combs, coarse	1,525	Towels	2,958
Combs, fine	3,448	Tin cups	2,221
Cushions	2,536	Tin basins	320
Flannel, yards	4	Tin plates	795
Head rests	153	Urinals	19
Knives and forks,		Brooms	77
dozen	53½	Candles, lbs.	259
Lanterns	193	Kerosene stoves	7
Mattresses	3	Gas lamps	13
Medicine cups	22	Rubber cloth, yards	7
Medicine tubes	305	Coffee pots	18
Matting, Mosquito,		Chloride lime, lbs	228
pieces	82	Camp kettles	11
Oil silk, pieces	296	Washboards	6
Pails	95	Tin dippers	46
Pillows	1,478	Rakes	8
Pillow cases	2,274	Lapboards	5

By reference to the above report it will be seen that the agents have not been idle. As a general thing I believe a judicious use of the above-named articles has been made, and the sick and wounded soldiers in this Valley will long have reason to remember the timely assistance of the Sanitary Commission. Four months ago I obtained a sponge from the Sanitary agent for a wounded man, to bathe his wound; it was all he wanted. He has thanked the Commission through me forty times since for this little sixpenny sponge. That is the feeling of every man in like circumstances. No man dare traduce the Commission in his presence to-day.

ATTACK UPON A CAVALRY CAMP.

A few nights ago MOSELY, MOSBY, or some other well informed person in command of 25, 50, 100, 150 or 250 enemies of these United States, made a sudden dash into the camp of the Sixth New-York Cavalry, near Lovettsville, Loudou County, killed two men, wounded nine, including a Lieutenant, and dashed off again, carrying with them two, three, four or five prisoners, several horses, and some other property, both public and private, pertaining to the equipment of a cavalry camp. The enemy pressed up the Harper's Ferry and Lovettsville road, and gobbling the advance pickets, dashed upon the reserve, and then into the main camp. The unseasonable hour of the visit found the Sixth unprepared to receive their guests in an appropriate manner, and for a few minutes they had their own way; but the Sixth finally was around, and the nocturnal visitors were forced to retire precipitately, leaving one dead and one wounded man behind. The object of this attack was undoubtedly to obtain plunder. The fact is, these marauding rebel bands, having thoroughly sacked the country where they operate, are now forced to attack Union camps so as to keep their hand in. It is currently reported that upon the wounded rebel a regular camp pass was found, which enabled him to pass the lines at any time. Whether this was so or not, it is quite evident some one of the attacking force was well acquainted with the camp, for the first dash was made upon tents occupied by recruits, who had arriven the day before. Nearly all the men injured were shot while in their tents, and some of them in fact were asleep. The only cause for congratulation is that the affair terminated with so little loss. The new recruits, it is said, fought well.

THE CONDITION OF MOSBY.

Maj. DUALAND, of the Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, accompanied by Capt. RUTHERFORD, of the Ninth New-York Cavalry, and a detachment of men, in a recent reconnoissance in Loudou Valley found an enemy. A citizen doctor was seen at Franklin who, the day before, had conversed with MOSBY'S Quartermaster. According to the statement of the latter, MOSBY was still in a very critical situation, and there was not the utmost confidence felt by his attending physician in his ultimate recovery. The ball, in passing through, had so injured the intestines as to cause serious inflammation.

Brig.-Gen. DEVIN, who has been on a visit to his friends in New-York, returned to camp day before yesterday, and resumed command of his brigade.

A gentleman resides now in the town who was one of the eleven that voted for Mr. LINCOLN at Woodstock in 1860; all who voted thus were compelled to leave the place. This refugee has two sons in the Union army, one of whom, in escaping from the clutches of his father's traitorous neighbors, remained in the mountains three months. Upon his arrival here he could scarcely be induced to speak above a whisper, having been so long surrounded by enemies that he was in constant fear of them.

E. A. PAUL.

Return of Gen. Sheridan—The Inspection Tour—Rebel Raiders and Rebel Sympathizers in Maryland.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WINCHESTER, Va., Wednesday, Jan. 25, 1865.

The Commanding-General has returned to his headquarters in this town, after having devoted nearly two weeks to a thorough inspection of all the departments under his supervision. As a general thing, I believe the inspection was a very satisfactory one to all parties. I have omitted to state heretofore—because not of sufficient importance to warrant such publicity, and might cause alarm—a little incident that transpired during this inspection; but, as it has given rise to a current rumor that the Commanding-General came near being drowned at one time, I will state the real facts upon which this rumor is based. As is well known, the Potomac has been unusually high this Winter, and at Berlin the current and wind together has interrupted communication with the Virginia shore for days at a time. On one of these occasions Gen. SHERIDAN went to Berlin, with a view of crossing; but was induced not to make the attempt by men acquainted with the river. A few days later he visited Berlin again for the same purpose, when the river was so high and current so rapid that it could only be crossed in a batteau or skiff, and this mode of transit was not unattended by danger. The General, determined not to be foiled in the object he had in view, decided to try the only means of effecting a crossing at hand. The only boat to be had was made of boards, small and flat bottomed—an old rickety affair anyhow; the General and two members of his Staff, Cols. FORSYTH and PAIGE, seated themselves in the boat, when the paddles—one in each end—commenced making their way up stream along the left bank; when a sufficient distance had been gained, the boat was launched into the current; it was swept down the river at a rapid rate, and struck and stuck fast for a little time upon a sunken rock; it was a dangerous position for timid people; as it was, "nerve" prevailed, and the party succeeded in reaching the opposite shore without serious mishap, but received a good wetting on the way. The crossing was attended with so much danger that the party did not deem it expedient to recross that night as was at first intended. The ferry at this point has been improved since this occurrence, and now a crossing can be effected at almost any stage of the water.

THE REBEL RAIDERS AND SYMPATHIZERS IN MARYLAND.

If one-half of the current reports are true, Rockville, in Montgomery County, Md., should be permanently occupied by a sufficient force of Union troops to put down all marauding parties infesting the vicinity. That village seems to be the headquarters for rebel raiders north of the Potomac, and evil-disposed persons do say that many of the so-called raiders were never on the south bank of that river, but reside in Maryland. It was from this depot the party recently captured at the Relay House started, a majority of whom are residents of the State, and on several occasions the Government drivers have had to hurry off the stock in their charge toward Washington, to prevent its being captured by this same class of men; indeed, it is alleged these men have gone so far as to try the pickets in front of Washington. There are yet a great many Secessionists in Maryland, and Rockville and Poolesville seem to be the places of rendezvous for the western counties. Of course, they must find sympathizers wherever their rendezvous is, or else they could not remain there a day. But what else could be expected in Maryland, when Secessionists are so rampant in Washington, in presence of the Government? So long as silly women are permitted to flaunt rebel flags, and wear them with impunity in fashionable assemblies, in the District of Columbia, and officers in the Union army, high in rank, give countenance to this reprehensible conduct by courting the acquaintance of such persons, without a word of reproof, sympathizers with end aiders of rebellion will be found in places no traitor's breath should contaminate, be the same male or female. Too close relations existing between rebels in arms and rebel sympathizers in loyal cities, was singularly illustrated a few months ago. It may not be generally known, but it is nevertheless true, that last Summer, when HARRY GILMORE made a raid upon the railroad between Baltimore and Philadelphia, his relatives and friends in the former city and vicinity were fully apprized of his plans, and a large number of them, with baskets and hampers filled with all the delicacies of the season, started from Baltimore to meet him on the train of cars which he subsequently captured. No sooner had the train been stopped than the friends of GILMORE poured out of the cars in high glee, with well-filled baskets in hand, and proceeded to a grove near by, where the raiders were most hospitably entertained. The pin-nic over, one portion of the company took a return train to Baltimore, and GILMORE moved on to Silver Springs, north of Washington, where he joined the main command.

DIFFICULTY IN THE HUDSON-STREET CARS.—JOHN M. MASON, Esq., Attorney and Counselor, of No. 75 Trinity Buildings, and Mr. THOMAS COXHILL, of No. 37 Park-row, merchant, were insulted, assaulted, and violently thrust from the new cars which the Hudson River Railroad Company have substituted for the old long cars that formerly took passengers down to Chambers-street. It is reported that a serious fight occurred in one or two of these cars yesterday morning, between certain uncivil and ruffianly conductors and a large number of commuters who, having hitherto ridden to Chambers-street without extra charge, insisted upon their indisputable right to ride in the new cars at least until the expiration of the time to which their commutation tickets are dated. THOMAS J. LAIRD and JAMES P. FISHER, conductors, were taken before Justice DOGE, and on him required to find $500 bail, Messrs. MASON and COXHILL, being complainants. FISHER was fined $10, and committed in default of bail.

COLD WEATHER.—The week ending Saturday has been the coldest week of the season, and Friday night the coldest night of the week. The thermometer at DELATOUR'S stood, at 7½ o'clock, yesterday morning, five degrees below zero.

William Silvey & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS,
will sell
BALANCE OF CAREY'S CLOAKS
at No. 475 Broadway.
Jan. 30, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M.

"There's many a Slip between the Cup and the Lip," but if the cup is filled with the nectar of health, scant of wisdom is he who lets it slip through his fingers. Half a wine glass full of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, taken three times a day, at this season, will fortify the body against damp and cold, and keep the stomach, liver and bowels to good order. Don't let this slip your memory!

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

A Card.
THE METROPOLITAN BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM,
No. 575 Broadway.
E. A. Brooks, having sold his store and stock of goods in Fulton-st., will continue to carry on his business as heretofore at his old and commodious establishment in Broadway, where he is now prepared to offer for the inspection of his patrons the most beautiful assortment of boots, shoes, gaiters, slippers and overshoes to be found in the city. His stock of goods comprises every variety of style for ladies, misses, boys and children. Special attention is called to his collection of men's, boys' and youths' water-proof boots, so necessary at this season of the year. The public are invited to call and examine, at No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

If you want to know what the people think of
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
read the *Daily Times* of SATURDAY, Jan. 28, and WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1.

Barchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world; the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Furs,
In great variety. Prices reduced 30 per cent.
BURKE, No. 210 Broadway,
Southeast corner Fulton-st.

Durne's Catarrh Snuff.—The safe remedy for infant or aged, and all who have Catarrh or "cold in the head." Sold by Druggists.

MARRIED.

JOHNSON—NASH.—At Poughkeepsie, on Wednesday, Jan. 25, by Rev. G. M. McEckron, CHARLES D. JOHNSON and Miss MARY E. NASH.

DIED.

CRANE.—On Friday evening, Jan. 27, of consumption, ELEAZR, youngest son of Philander Crane, aged 23 years and 5 months.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of his father, No. 61 Broome-st., this day, (Sunday,) the 29th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. His remains will be taken to South East, Putnam County, for interment.

COWPERTHWAIT.—Suddenly, on Friday, Jan. 27, of disease of the heart, BENJAMIN L. COWPERTHWAIT, in the 79th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 29th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, 117th-st., east of Avenue A.

CAVANNAH.—On Thursday, Jan. 26, of typhoid fever, WILLIAM A. CAVANNAH, in the 60th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock, from his late residence near Woodbridge, N. J. Carriages will be in attendance at Railway on the arrival of the 10 o'clock train from New-York.

DELISSER.—On Friday, Jan. 27, of scarlet fever, SHELFORD, youngest son of R. L. Delisser, in the 4th year of his age.

Funeral services at the residence of his father, No. 142 Dean-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Sunday,) at 2 P. M. Friends are respectfully invited.

DAVIS.—On Saturday, Jan. 28, ELLA MAY DAVIS, only daughter of Henry and Mary Jane Davis, aged 5 years, 5 months and 5 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Sunday) afternoon, Jan. 29, at 2 o'clock, corner of Gates and Read sts., Brooklyn.

DICK.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Jan. 26, SAMUEL DICK, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 283 Stanton-st., without further invitation. The remains will be taken on the 10:40 train, Monday, to White Plains for interment.

ESCARAZA.—On Friday, Jan. 27, ELIZRA, youngest daughter of Virgilio and Mercedes de Escoriaza, aged 4 years and 2 days.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from No. 169 West 25th-st., this day, (Sunday,) the 29th inst., at 11 o'clock.

HALSTAD.—On Thursday, Jan. 26, at his residence in Rye, Westchester County, JAMES D. HALSTED, aged 55 years, 3 months and 6 days.

The funeral will take place from Christ Church, Rye, on Monday next, Jan. 30, at 1½ o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, without further invitation.

HARTMANN.—On Friday, Jan. 27, after a short illness, A. D'ORTHON HARTMANN, of France, aged 41 years.

The friends are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 152 East 14th-st., on Sunday, the 29th inst., at 10 A. M.

LEGGETT.—On Friday, Jan. 27, EDWARD W. LEGGETT, in the 44th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from Christ Church, corner of 5th-av. and 35th-st.

LAIOR.—WILLIAM H. SEWARD, infant son of Adeline and the late Da

OUR RELATIONS WITH CANADA.

Interesting Debates in the Provincial Parliament.

In the Legislative Assembly, Jan. 23, the Address in answer to the Speech being under discussion, Col. Haultain echoed the statements in the Speech with refrence to the outrages which had been committed on the territory of the United States by persons seeking in our hospitality immunity from their evil deeds. He spoke not as a lawyer but as a soldier, and declared that these acts were not war. He congratulated the country on the prompt steps which had been taken to put an end to these acts, and was glad that House was asked to give larger powers to prevent these acts for the future, and to punish those who might perpetrate them. No thoughtful man could contemplate a war between Great Britain and America, without shuddering at the idea. Nevertheless, we ought to prepare for defence. Four years ago, the military position was all in our favor. Then we were an integral part of the greatest military and naval nation in the world, while the Americans had but small numbers of soldiers, a few, though admirably appointed ships. Now, the American armies mustered by hundreds and thousands, and their ships were numberless. What, then, was to be done? Fortify the weak portals, in order to retard the enemy and give time to train the defenders of the country. We must also gradually train the population of this country. We were not, like the mother country, defended by sea; so that her partially trained forces can never be hastily called into action. Our levies would be brought suddenly into collision with the invaders, who, if they meant attack, would certainly not give us time to prepare for it. We must, therefore, have a number of trained men; we must also have more military schools to fit those who are to take command of the armies which would have to be called out. So, again, we should forward the instruction of the volunteers, and last, though not least, he mentioned that we shall require, as military adviser of the Government, one who, from military experience, is competent to give counsel for military affairs; who should be willing to think that he had much to learn of the people and the country, and by going among the people, would give them confidence in his management.

Mr. DORION referred to the abrogation, by the Americans, of the treaty for the neutrality of the Lakes and of the Reciprocity Treaty, and to the establishment by them of the passport system, and he traced all these measures and the consequent expenses to the minds of the people of the United States. They saw that Canada under the late Ministry had been friendly. They now believed that it was unfriendly. When the late Government had, by procuring information and informing the British Minister at Washington, prevented an attack on Buffalo and Johnson's Island, the honorable gentlemen opposite ridiculed and condemned their efforts, and from that day to this their newspapers throughout the country had employed themselves in creating a feeling against the North so strong that it made Southerners believe they might do anything, and still find immunity from the Canadian sympathy. It was this that had made the Americans, after refusing to give notice of the abrogation of the treaties last year, agree to give those notices on the vote of large majorities during the present session of Congress. When this state of things had been brought about the Government, under the influence of fear, had done much more than they need to have done in the way of precaution, which would have prevented all evil. He concluded by saying that he did not think that the Confederation scheme was devised for any good purpose, but only to bring two sets of politicians together, and find them an excuse.

Several paragraphs of the speech were then read. Upon that one respecting the powers to be given the Government for dealing with foreigners being reached,

Mr. HOLTON said he thought it usual, on demanding unusual legislature, for the Government to give some information as to its reasons. He had seen it stated in some of the newspapers that the *Habeas Corpus* Act was to be suspended.

JOHN A. MCDONALD declined to give explanations till the bill was brought down, but would say that the statement alluded to was inaccurate.

Mr. JOLY said that on this subject he thought a few words should be said. In dealing with a powerful neighbor, a nation, like a man, should show itself both brave and prudent. For this reason he thought that the Government of last year had acted properly and justly toward the United States, and that the present Government should have done what they are doing now before. Instead of after Geo. Dix's menace, in which case they would have shown that they acted from motives of justice instead of from those of fear.

Hon. JOHN A. MCDONALD asked leave to introduce a bill for the prevention and suppression of outrages on the frontier of this Province, and for other purposes.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON asked the Attorney-General to state generally the purport of the bill.

Hon. JOHN A. MCDONALD said the first part of the bill was to provide a check on those parties who had found an asylum in this country, and some of whom had abused the hospitality and asylum afforded them by using Canada as a base of hostile operations against the United States. For that purpose, some of the provisions of the Alien Act and the Imperial Act of 1818 were proposed to be introduced to confer on the Government power to give notice to certain persons, who had proved themselves unworthy of the hospitality of this country, by abusing it for improper purposes, to remove from beyond it. There were also clauses giving power as to the seizure and examination of vessels supposed to be fitted out for hostile purposes. Some of the clauses also of the Act of the United States Congress, of 1838, would be included in the bill. It would be remembered that the United States then stood in precisely the same circumstances with regard to Canada as we now stood in with reference to the United States. They found at that time that the law of the United States was insufficient for checking inroads into Canada, and that vessels were being fitted out to convey hostile troops into Canada. Congress, accordingly, passed an exceptional Act to meet those circumstances—to exist for a period of two years. The circumstances were now precisely the same, and he believed his honorable friends opposite would agree that the present law was insufficient, and that new provisions should be enacted. Some of the clauses adopted by Congress in 1838 for our protection were now incorporated in this bill for the protection of the United States. There were also clauses providing that, should there be reasonable ground to suspect parties of being engaged in the manufacture of arms, ammunition, or anything of that kind, to be used for hostile purposes, these parties should be called to show what they were manufacturing these arms or ammunition for, and to prove that they were for harmless and proper purposes. He might state that there were good reasons for these clauses, as the Government knew that arms had actually been in process of construction in this Province, with the view of being used for hostile purposes.

Hon. J. S. MCDONALD was sure no member of this House would throw any obstacle in the way of the Government passing any law to enforce the neutrality enjoined by Her Majesty. At the same time, the proposed bill gave to the Government powers hitherto unknown in this country, and he thought it should not be urged forward with such haste as to give ground for the impression that we were legislating from any force or compulsion from the other side. We should approach these matters with that calm deliberation which was worthy of a body like this House; and, as only one, instead of two days' notice, as required by the rules, had been given, he thought the bill should stand till to-morrow.

Hon. JOHN A. MCDONALD said His Excellency and his Ministers had thought this matter of sufficient importance to be included in the speech from the throne, and the House in their address had replied they would give it their immediate attention, and he hoped the objection would be waived.

Hon. Mr. A. A. DORION—While he agreed with Hon. Mr. SANDFIELD MCDONALD that, with reference to this matter, the House should act in a dignified manner, and not under any appearance of compulsion, he, nevertheless, that the Ministers were responsible for the action to be taken, and probably having information which other members had not, they ought to be the judges as to when they ought to bring in such a measure as this. As to the objects of the bill, he was glad to find that the Habeas Corpus Act was not to be infringed upon as had been reported. He thought we should do everything in our power to prevent persons in this country conspiring against the peace of a neighboring friendly country, and, for his own part, he would not object to the introduction of the bill.

Hon. SANDFIELD MCDONALD said he found there had been a tacit understanding yesterday that the introduction of the bill to-day would not be objected to. He, therefore, withdrew his motion.

The bill was then introduced and read a first time—second reading to-morrow.

The St. Albans Robbers.

GOV SMITH, of Vermont, on Thursday received the following telegram, which we have been permitted to publish:

QUEBEC, Jan. 25, 1865.

To Gov. Smith, St. Albans:

The Government has appointed a commission to investigate the conduct of Mr. CONSUL, and he is suspended from his duties in the meantime. The Government has also brought down an estimate to the House to-day for the sum of $50,000 in gold, with which to replace the money given up by LAMOTHE, after the decision given by Justice COURSOL. I send you this information as showing the determination of our Government, in addition to what has already passed, to do what they consider to be right in the matter. C. J. BRYDGES.

DROWNED.—Shortly after midnight, yesterday morning, Mrs. SUSAN PLASTER, wife of Capt. HENRY PLASTER, of the schooner *Kate Brigham*, fell from a plank and was drowned, while attempting to go aboard the vessel as she lay at Pier No. 44, East River. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest. Mrs. PLASTER was a native of England, aged 33 years.

ROBBERY IN NINETY-FIRST-STREET.—On Friday evening, Mr. G. VERPLANCK, warden of the lunatic asylum in One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, near Tenth-avenue, was robbed in Ninety-first-street by two highwaymen, who forced him from his wagon, and stole therefrom a valise and other articles of little value. Capt. BOGART, of the Thirty-first Precinct, sought the thieves, but failed to find them.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 28, 1865.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C..	109⅛	500	Erie Railway.....	73⅜
2,000	do.....	109¼	250	do.....	73⅝
65,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s...C.	109	2300	do.....	73⅜
4,000	do.....	108⅞	500	do.....	73¼
34,000	do...new iss.	108⅜	50	do.....	73¼
8,000	do...new iss.	108⅞	100	do.....h10	73⅜
4,500	U.S.5s, 10-40s C.	108⅝	100	do.....b30	73⅜
2,000	Ill. War Loan..	98	2300	do.....s30	71
5,000	Ind. St. 5s.....	85	50	Erie R. Pref.....	92
1,000	Mo. 6s, issued to H.& St.J.R....	83	300	Mich. Cen. R.....	109
1,000	Tenn. 6s, '90....	56¾	100	do.....	110
3,500	City 6s, '87....	108	100	M. S. & N. I....h15	66
45,000	O. & Miss. C....	27¾	100	do.....s10	65⅝
3,000	Mich. S. & N. Be.	104	100	do.....	65⅝
5,000	Al. & T. H. 1st M	98	500	do.....	65¼
5,000	Cl. & To. S. F. B.	105	100	M. S. & N. I. G...	135
16,000	Amer. Gold..s60	211	100	Ill. Cen. R.....	117¾
10,000	do.....s60	209⅛	50	do.....	117¼
20,000	do.....s30	214	300	do.....	118
15,000	do.....	218½	100	do.....b10	118
20	Ocean Bank.....	85	1000	Clev. & Pitts..	81
20	Fourth Nat. Bank	100	200	do.....b10	81
200	Com. Coal Co....	45	400	do.....	80⅝
150	Cum. Coal Pr....	46	100	Chi. & N. W.....	34
1200	do.....	46¼	300	do.....	34⅜
100	do.....s30	46	500	do.....b30	34⅜
500	do.....	46⅜	100	do.....	34⅝
100	do.....	46⅞	500	do.....	34¼
300	Am. Coal Co....	80	300	do.....b6	34¼
100	Mar. Min. Co....	12½	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr....	64
2500	do.....	12	400	do.....	64¼
100	do.....s10	11¾	200	Clev. & Tol.....	114
100	do.....	11⅞	500	Chi. & R. I. R....	94
100	Wrom. V. Coal....	46	50	do.....	93⅞
100	Pac. M. S. C...b30	295	600	do.....s30	93¾
500	N. Y. Cen.....a10	109⅜	40	Mil. & Pr. Du C....	43
800	do.....a	110	80	do.....	42¾
200	do.....	109⅜	100	P., Ft. W. & C....	93⅛
50	do.....s15	109¼	100	do.....b60	93⅛
17	do.....	109	200	do.....	93¼
100	do.....s30	107	100	do.....b30	93¼
300	do.....s60	106	400	do.....	93
1000	Hudson R. R....	107	200	do.....s30	92⅛
18	Reading R.....	107	7	Chic. & Alt. Pref..	96
1000	do.....	106¾	200	do.....	92
1100	do.....	106⅜	100	Han. & St. J. R....	28
400	do.....b10	106⅜			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer...	27¾	200	Clev. & Pitts. x-d	80⅜
100	N. Y. Cen. R.....	109¾	200	do.....	80⅜
200	Erie R.....ex-div	72⅜	200	Chic. & R. I.....	93⅛
600	do.....	72⅝	100	do.....	93⅜
2100	do.....	72⅜	200	do.....s3	93⅛
200	do.....c	72⅜	400	Chi. & N. W.....	34
1000	do.....s3	72⅝	300	do.....o	34
100	do.....e	72⅜	200	do.....h10	34
200	do.....s2	72⅝	300	do.....s3	34
600	do.....s3	72⅜	100	Ch. & N.W. Pr....	83¾
2000	Hud. Riv. R.....	106⅜	300	do.....o	63⅜
100	do.....s3	106¼	100	do.....s3	63⅜
200	do.....	108⅛	300	P., Ft. W. & C....	93
200	do.....s3	106⅜	100	do.....	92⅞
200	do.....s3	106⅛	100	Cum. Coal.....	46
100	do.....	106⅛	100	Mar. Min. Co....	11¾
300	Mich. Cen. R.....	109⅛	200	do.....	11⅜
200	M. S. & N. I.....	65¼	200	do.....s3	11
100	Ill. Cen. R.....	118⅜	300	do.....	11
200	do.....	118⅜	500	do.....	11¼
100	do.....h10	116¾			

SATURDAY, Jan. 28—P. M.

The rapid and extreme advance of Friday and Friday night in the Gold speculation to 220 ℔ cent. was not sustained to-day, although the price opened at 220 early in the forenoon. At 3 o'clock the quotation stood 215½@215¾ ℔ cent. The export demend for the day's steamer amounted to $271,800, making for the whole week $997,136.

At the Stock Exchange, the market for the Railways was quite firm through the early (and only regular Saturday) Board, but prices fell off ¼@1 ℔ cent. later in the day, and closed about the same as on Friday afternoon. The Government 5-20s were ¼@¾ ℔ cent. higher, and the old issue in request on European orders. The First National Bank sold $270,950, by auction, of the Popular 7-30 Loan.

	Frl.	Sat.		Frl.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1881....	109¾	109¾	Pittsburgh.....	80¼	80¼
U. S. 5-20's.....	108¼	108⅞	Northwest.....	33¾	34
T. Certificates..	97⅜	97⅛	N. West Pref....	63¼	63½
N. Y. Central...109		109½	Rock Island....	93¼	93¼
Erie.....	72¾	73⅜	Fort Wayne.....	92¾	92⅜
Hudson.....	104¼	106¾	Cum'land Coal..	45¼	46
Reading.....	104¾	106⅜	Quicksilver.....	97	97
Mich. Southern..	64¾	65¼	Mariposa.....	9¾	11¾
Illinois Cen.....	115	116¾	Ohio & M. Certfs	27¾	27¼

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York.....	112	American Exc.....	121
America.....	135	Bank of N. Amer....	107
City.....	170	Irving.....	106
Fulton.....	165	Metropolitan.....	120
Merchants' Exchange	98	Market.....	102
Mech's' Bk'g. Asso..	101	Commonwealth.....	103¾
Oceso.....	95	N. Y. Nat. Ex. Bk...	110
Mercantile.....	123	Fnorth National.....	99½

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.....	102⅜	Ill. Central 7 ℔ c. '75...	112
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.....	102	Alton & T. H. 1sts.....	97⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.....	110	Alt. & T. H. 2ds, Pref..	83
Erie 1st mort. '68.....	103	Al. & T. H. 2ds, Income	79
Erie 7s, 2d mort, '70....	110	Chi. & N. W. S. F.....	101
Erie 7s, 3d mort, '83....	109¾	Chi. & N. W. Int. B....	96
Erie 7s, 4th mort., '80...	102⅜	Chi. & N. W. 1sts. m....	90
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1stm., '77.	100	Tol. & W. 1sts. Ext....	100½
Hud. R. 7s, 1st m., '69..	107	Tol. & Wab. 2ds.....	77
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M. '75...	102	Chi. & R. I. 1st. mort.	103
Harlem 1st m., '69-'72.	102	Clev. & Tol, S. F.....	105
Harlem, B. F.....	100	New J. C. 2ds.....	109
Mich. Cen. New 1sts '62.	112	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts.	103
Chi., R. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1st	112	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds.	93
Mich. S. 2ds, 7 ℔ c....	90	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3ds..	86
N. Ind. Goshen L., '66.	97¾	Chi. & Alt. S. F. 1st m.	100
M. S. & N. I. S. Fd 7 ℔ c.	104	Alt. & G. W. 1sts.....	80
Pacific R. 7s, g. by Mo.	55¾	Ohio & Miss 1sts.....	80

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total Receipts $1,932,590 50; including for Customs, $122,000; Payments, $2,914,812 10; on account of Loan, $112,000; Balance, $28,186,545 71.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

GEO. H. RAY, President. E. D. JONES, Cashier.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK, OF ST. LOUIS.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE U. S. Government Vouchers, Certificates, Bonds, &c., bought and sold at current market rates or on commission.

Prompt attention given to collections. Remittances made on day of payments, at current rate of exchange.

E. D. JONES, Cashier.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Washington.....	Feb. 1.	New-York....	Havre.
Canada.....	Feb. 1.	Boston.....	Liverpool.
Virginia.....	Feb. 4.	New-York....	Liverpool.
Cuba.....	Feb. 8.	New-York....	Liverpool.
Africa.....	Feb. 18.	Boston.....	Liverpool.
Lafayette.....	March 1.	New-York....	Havre.

FROM EUROPE.

Virginia.....	Jan. 10.	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Caledonia.....	Jan. 11.	Glasgow.....	New-York.
Cuba.....	Jan. 14.	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Africa.....	Jan 21.	Liverpool.....	Boston.
Australasian.....	Jan. 28.	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Britannia.....	Jan. 25.	Glasgow.....	New-York.

For California.

North Star..... Feb. 3. New-York.... Aspinwall.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the *City of Baltimore*, will close at 10:30 A. M. on Saturday.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.

TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 179 Broadway, N.Y.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.—STEAM ENGINES and boilers, stationary and portable, of all sizes. Also, several marine boilers. In perfect order. Apply to P. CASSIDY, Nos. 4 to 10 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, near New Chambers-st. Ferry.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY FOR SALE—Containing about 2,500 volumes, in good order, for immediate use. Apply to DAVID G FRANCIS, No. 806 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of J. H. & J. G. CUNNINGHAM & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by J. H. CUNNINGHAM and GEORGE K. BARKER, under the firm name of CUNNINGHAM & BARKER, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, who alone are authorized to settle the business of the late firm and sign in liquidation.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1865. J. H. CUNNINGHAM. J. G. CUNNINGHAM. GEORGE K. BARKER.

WE HAVE THIS DAY AUTHORIZED Mr. CLARENCE S. BROWN to sign for us, by power of attorney. BROWN BROTHERS & CO

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.

No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.

OPEN DAILY.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made NOW will draw FIVE months INTEREST in July next.

JAMES C. STONEALL, President. HANNAH R. CORELL, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

THE

COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL STOCK.....$1,000,000

Divided into 200,000 Shares, at $5 per share.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, TO 60,000 SHARES ONLY, $250 PER SHARE.

STOCK ISSUED FULL PAID.

$50,000 CASH APPROPRIATED AS A WORKING CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT, ISAIAH LUKENS. VICE-PRESIDENT, WM. M. STEWART.

TREASURER, WM. D. SMITH. SECRETARY, E. J. HARRISON.

DIRECTORS.

ISAIAH LUKENS, ROBERT SMITH,
W. D. SMITH, EDWD. F. CUSHMAN,
W. M. STEWART.

OFFICES—NO. 42 PINE-STREET, NEW-YORK, AND NOS. 23 AND 24 WASHINGTON BUILDINGS, (274 South Third-street, below Walnut,) PHILADELPHIA.

The intrinsic value of their territory is greater than that of any other oil company now before the public, with the same amount of capital.

THERE WILL BE BUT SIXTY THOUSAND SHARES of the capital stock sold at the subscription price, $12 50 per share, *and not a single share above that number will be sold at any price whatever* until the territory is developed. This the Secretary will indorse on the back of each receipt for stock if desired.

A competent Superintendent is rapidly developing the property; he has two engines on the ground, two wells already started, and three more will be in operation as soon as the engines are completed.

There is a valuable saw-mill on the Cotter Farm, and timber on the whole of the territory sufficient to give a profit of $200 per day for twenty years, or $400 *daily for ten years*. There is also a large amount of coal on the two square miles in Forrest County. The timber and the coal will give to the company a handsome dividend, independent of the oil.

The market value of the territory owned by the company has increased to such an extent that it is at present worth

THREE QUARTERS OF A MILLION OF DOLLARS.

The amount of capital that will be raised by the sale of the

60,000 SHARES

will be only

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Were the company to sell out either one of their properties at the present time, it would realize more than double the amount they will obtain by sale of the above number of shares. No better evidence of the stability of the company, or of the value of their stock as an investment, can be offered.

The Directors invite all who desire investing in oil stocks to call at their offices and examine prospectus, draughts, &c., where they cannot fail to be satisfied that the

COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY

ranks among those companies that will stand when all others fail, and that it is on such a basis that stockholders cannot fail to realize a handsome profit aside from the question of oil altogether.

The books of subscription will be open for a short time longer at the offices of the company.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1864:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec 31, 1864.....	$7,558,437 25
Premiums on Policies not marked off Jan. 1, 1864.....	2,407,334 81
Total amount of Marine Premiums.....	$9,965,771 86
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.	
Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec. 31, 1864.....	$7,964,389 14
Losses paid during the same period.....	$3,316,625 67
Returns of Premiums and Expenses.....	1,313,299 63

The company has the following Assets:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks.....	$4,974,716 00
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise.....	2,187,950 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages.....	143,760 00
Dividend on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the company, estimated at.....	120,812 89
Premium notes and bills receivable.....	2,856,018 99
United States Gold Coin.....	511,869 63
Cash in Bank.....	2,-8,432 91
Total amount of assets.....	$11,134,5-9 42

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 7th of February next.

After reserving three and one half million dollars of profit, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1853 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 7th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1864, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 4th of April next.

The profits of the company, ascertained from July 1, 1842, to Jan. 1, 1-65, for which certificates were issued, amount to..... $18,951,020

Additional from Jan. 1, 1864, to Jan. 1, 1865..... 2,740,000

Total profits for 22¾ years..... $19,691,020

The certificates previous to 1853 have been redeemed by cash..... 12,653,730

Net earnings remaining with the company on Jan 1, 1865..... $7,037,290

By order of the board.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Acting Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	William Storgis, Jr.,
Charles Dennis,	Henry K. Bogert,
W. H. H. Moore,	William E. Dodge,
Henry Colt,	Dennis Perkins,
William C. Pickersgill,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,
Lewis Curtis,	J. Henry Burgy,
Charles H. Russell,	Cornelius Grinnell,
Lowell Holbrook,	C. A. Hand,
R. Warren Weston,	Watts Sherman,
Royal Phelps,	R. J. Howland,
Caleb Barstow,	Benjamin Babcock,
A. P. Pillot,	Fletcher Westray,
Daniel S. Miller,	Robt B. Mintorn, Jr.,
Joshua J. Henry,	Gordon W. Burnham,
George G. Hobson,	Frederick Chauncey,
David Lane,	James Low,
James Brice,	Charles H. Marshall.

JOHN D. JONES, President.

CHARLES DENNIS, Vice President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.

BROOKLYN

PETROLEUM COMPANY.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

100,000 SHARES AT $5 PER SHARE.

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, NO. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

OFFICERS:

ALEXANDER MCCUE, President.
WILLIAM H. WALLACE, Vice-President.
WILLIAM A. FOWLER, Treasurer.
CHAS. P. WILLIAMS, 2d, Secretary.
CHARLES LOWREY, Counselor.

ALEXANDER MCCUE, Esq., No. 341 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
WM. H. WALLACE, Esq., No. 121 Washington-st., New-York.
ANDREW CARRIGAN, Esq., President of the Emigrant Savings Bank, Chambers-st., N. Y.
WILLIAM A. FOWLER, Esq., No. 74 Broadway, N. Y.
EDWARD R. JONES, Esq., corner Broome and Lewis sts., N. Y.
EDWARD F. PATCHEN, Esq., (Messrs. T. Ketcham & Co.,) No. 68 Wall-st., N. Y.
CHARLES LOWREY, Esq., Montague-st., Brooklyn.
A. C. BURKE, M. D., No. 142 Union-st., Brooklyn.
WILLIAM M. LITTLE, Esq., (of Wyckoff & Little,) Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.

The property of this company consists of 182 acres of good boring territory, in FEE SIMPLE, situate in the heart of the Oil Region, in Venango County, Pennsylvania, together with leases in wells, which are now producing a net product of nearly FORTY BARRELS PER DAY, which at the present price of $12 per barrel, is $480 per day, or over $11,000 per month, which gives over TWO AND A-HALF PER CENT. ON THE CAPITAL STOCK, and when the wells, which are now going down, are completed, the production of oil to the company will be LARGELY INCREASED.

It also owns the ANTIER WORKING INTEREST in two wells which are being bored, with every indication of being fine producing wells.

It also owns interest in nine wells, now being sunk, which, when completed, will largely increase its revenue.

The trustees are determined to make it rank among the best petroleum companies yet formed.

The subscription books, for a limited number of shares, are now open at the offices of Messrs. T. Ketcham & Co., No. 68 Wall-st.; Wm. H. Wallace, Esq., No. 131 Washington-st.; Wm. A. Fowler, Esq., No. 74 Broadway; E. R. Jones, Esq., City Mills, corner Broome and Lewis sts., in the City of New-York; and Messrs. Wyckoff & Little, Montague-st., near Court; D. K. Ducker, Esq., No. 38 Fulton-st.; D. B. Powell, No. 77 Myrtle-av., in the City of Brooklyn, or of either of the Trustees.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 32 Wall-st., New-York,

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS for the sale of the

"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."

All denominations on hand ready for delivery. Three-eighths commission allowed.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES purchased and for sale.

MANGAM, JENKINS & CO.,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. MERCANTILE PAPER, STOCKS, BONDS, &c.,

NO. 40 WALL-ST.

U. S. 10-40 Bonds. U. S. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. 6s of '81 Bonds. U. S. 7 3-10th Treasury Notes.
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness bought and sold at market rates.

Stocks and other securities bought and sold at Brokers' Board on commission.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 5 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, 20th January, 1865.

THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1865, FROM the Bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, and the Chicago and North Western Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that day on presentation at this office. JAMES B. YOUNG, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

LITTLE KANAWHA AND ELK RIVER PETROLEUM AND MINING CO.

SUBSCRIPTION TO BE CLOSED.

CASH WORKING CAPITAL $150,000.

OFFICERS:

OLIVER E. WOOD, President.
JAMES CRUIKSHANK, Vice-President.
CHARLES J. MARTIN, Treasurer.
JAMES WADSWORTH, Secretary.
E. R. BLACKWELL, Consulting Engineer and General Superintendent.

TRUSTEES:

PAUL N. SPOFFORD, of Spofford, Tileston & Co., New-York.
CHARLES J. MARTIN, President Home Insurance Co., New-York.
Hon. ROGER AVERILL, Danbury, Conn.
Hon. ALBERT L. CATLIN, Burlington, Vt.
JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway, New-York.
OLIVER E. WOOD, No. 26 Barclay-st., New-York.
JAMES WADSWORTH, of James Wadsworth & Co., No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.
JOHN W. STRONG, Detroit, Mich.
EDWARD M. MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

The subscription is so nearly completed that it is intended to close the same on or before the 15th of February.

Subscription $750,000, of which $600,000 purchases the land, to wit: 62,560 ACRES. The remaining $150,000 is the permanent cash working capital of the company—$6,000,000. Par value of shares, $100. Subscribers to this purchase will receive eight shares of stock for each One Hundred Dollars subscribed. Lands located on the Little Kanawha and Elk Rivers, in the Counties of Gilmer and Braxton, in the very heart of the oil region of West Virginia.

Professor Richardson reports: "Your property is the very centre of the West Virginia oil region; it has numerous oil and gas springs along the banks of its streams, one of which vies with the famous Burning Spring itself." Professor Shepard, of New-Haven, Conn., reports: "I consider it eminently oil-producing land. The oil bearing shales underlie it extensively, and the long lines of carburetted hydrogen or illuminating gas springs, some of which I saw burning, as well as the appearance of oil itself on the surface of the tract, fully confirm me in this belief. There can be no doubt that along your creeks and tributaries there is a large extent of valuable oil-producing territory. The prodigious amount of bituminous and cannel coal, iron ore, limestone and fireclays embodied in the high hills on your property, the tops and slopes of which are covered with an extraordinary growth of white oak and other heavy timbers, add immensely to its value." These views are fully indorsed by the reports of the most practical and experienced men from the oil districts of both Pennsylvania and Virginia.

The company consider themselves fortunate in having secured the services of Mr. Blackwell, a practical civil engineer, for the general superintendency, so well known as the late Chief Engineer and Superintendent of the Commissioners of Washington Heights, New-York City.

Arrangements are in rapid progress for the immediate development of the property, on a scale commensurate with its value and extent.

Subscriptions, payable at the time of subscribing, or one-half in cash, and the balance in thirty days from the closing of the subscription, can be made in person or by letter, at the office of the undersigned, No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York; J. K. Dobson, No. 42 State-st. Boston, and John W. Strong, Detroit, Mich., where full information can be obtained.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,

No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

PETROLEUM

NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA PETROLEUM COMPANY.

PROPERTY IN THE VERY HEART OF THE OIL REGIONS OF VENANGO CO., PENN.

CAPITAL STOCK, 300,000 SHARES. PAR VALUE $5 PER SHARE.

50,000 shares, or $100,000, reserved for working capital to develop this splendid oil property.

OFFICERS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, President.
ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Vice-President.
ANDREW V. STOUT, Treasurer.
EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary.
SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, Bankers.
WILLIAM H. ANTHON, } Counsel.
ADAM C. ELLIS, }

TRUSTEES.

FRANCIS A. PALMER, President Broadway Bank, New-York; NATHAN RANDALL, Ex-President United States Telegraph Company, New York; ALBERT H. NICOLAY, of Albert H. Nicolay & Co., Stock Auctioneers and Brokers, No. 32 William-st., New-York; EUGENE J. JACKSON, of Polhamius & Jackson, Bankers and Brokers, No 43 Exchange place, New-York; EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary, New-York Petroleum Stock Board and Broker, No 30 Broad-st., New-York; ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia; FRANCIS A. GOODWIN, Philadelphia; ROBERT CLARKSON, of Clarkson & Co., Bankers, No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; JAMES M. CLARKE, Oil City, Pennsylvania.

The great advantage that this Company possesses over many is that all its magnificent Oil Territory has a water-front, being situated on the famous Oil Creek and the Alleghany River. The Coal Lands of the Company are also of the greatest importance, as many works are now idle for the want of fuel, and which will yield large revenues. The Company is now vigorously prosecuting its work, and the very extensive Working Capital of $100,000 is alone a sufficient guarantee that large and regular monthly dividends may be expected at an early day, which will cause the Stock to rapidly rise in value.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY.

No. 52 WILLIAM-ST., New-York.
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD-ST., Phila.

PETROLEUM

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND BALTIMORE CONSOLIDATED

PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY.

CAPITAL, $1,500,000, DIVIDED INTO 300,000 SHARES.

PAR VALUE, $5.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $1 PER SHARE.

NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT OR CALL ON THE SUBSCRIBERS, AS 50,000 SHARES ARE RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	5,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 toes	900-horse power
EUROPE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE.

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Feb. 1.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....March 1.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Queenstowe to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	.....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,875	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,156	Aspliff.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

VIRGINIA—Lewis.....Saturday, Feb. 4.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 25.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 1.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 8.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 15.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 25.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 1.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless Bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Feb. 4.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Feb. 18.
GUIDING STAR.....Knaep.....Saturday, Feb. 25.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, March 4.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, March 18
GUIDING STAR.....Knaep.....Saturday, March 25
DAY STAR.....(Building).....

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,

From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.

The *Morning Star* is 2,643 toes, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

THROUGH BILLS LADING TO ST. LOUIS AND ALL POINTS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, VIA NEW-ORLEANS.

THE ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS,

JOHN J. ROE, President,

Is now ready to contract, and give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for shipment as above.

This Company now owns some twenty first-class steamers running between New-Orleans, St. Louis, and Louisville, and are now arranging connections between New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and New-Orleans.

One of their steamers will leave New-Orleans daily, and by judicious arrangements they are enabled to offer inducements to shippers in lower rates and quick dispatch. Average time of transit, eighteen days.

J. EAGER, Agent,
No. 41 Broad-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN STEERAGE RATES.

The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:

Feb. 3.....NORTH STAR.....SLOCUM.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN AGE.)
Feb. 13.....COSTA RICA.....TINKLEPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
Feb. 23.....OCEAN QUEEN.....WEIR.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

GLASGOW.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 4
CITY OF CORK.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 11
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 18

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstowe—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Jan 30, and MONDAY, Feb. 27.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....$50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

Passengers must have passports.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail steamship
FUNG SHUEY,
J. B. HUSBANDS, Commander,

Will leave pier No. 9, North River, on Saturday, Feb. 4, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $75.

For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP
EAGLE,
Capt. ADAMS,

Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb 1, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The new and splendid steamship COLUMBIA, Barton, Master, will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on Feb. 8.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.—Short route, low prices.—The Central American Transit Company will dispatch on the 20th of every month, from Pier No. 29 North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, D. S. BABCOCK, Master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

PASSENGERS FOR STEAMSHIP CORSICA for Havana and Nassau, N. P., are requested to be on board, at the Cunard Wharf, Jersey City, at 11 o'clock on MONDAY MORNING, 30th inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the widening of Vestry-st., on the northerly side thereof, from Hudson-st. to Greenwich-st., in said city

Notice is hereby given that the costs, charges and expenses incurred by reason of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter, will be taxed by the Clerk of the Supreme Court, at his office, in the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Thursday, the second day of February, A. D. 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOHN SCOTT,
WALTER ROCHE,
CORNELIUS CORSON,
Commissioners.

New-York, Jan. 16, 1865.

LOST AND FOUND.

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost, from the City Express wagon, a TRUNK, containing music-books, marked Miss M. Simons, No. 212½ West 20th-st., N. Y. The above reward will be paid on return of the trunk to ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway.

STOLEN—ON OR ABOUT JAN. 9, 5,000 5-20 BONDS, Nos. 36,101 to 5, last issue. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, as a reveal has been filed against them at Washington. FRANK ELLIMAN, care Livermore, Clews & Co.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

M. F. SWEETSER, General Superintendent.
J. C. CALHOUN, General Ticket Agent. Meadville, Pa.

ARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

From foot Murray-st., daily at 2½ P. M., connecting with trains for Highlands, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Manchester, &c.

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.

Fare $2. Excursion tickets $3—good for three days.

Steamer JESSE HOYT leaves Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, daily, (excepting Sundays,) at 8 A. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with express trains for Philadelphia, Tuckerton, Barnegat, Tom's River, &c.

Returning leave Vine-st. Ferry, Philadelphia, at 11½ A. M.

☞ Travelers from the city of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line—the state of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

PERTH AMBOY AND WOODBRIDGE RAILROAD.

From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.

Leave Perth Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 8:05 P. M.

Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10 and 8:20 P. M.

JAMES CITY, Jan. 21, 1865.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hemstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M. 3, 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations. (except Hampstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Dec. 5, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:40, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 8 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. All trains leave Chambers-st 30 minutes earlier than 30th-st. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st. Through freight rain daily. J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Tickets may be procured at the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn. Baggage checked from the residence to all points on this road and its connections.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

Nov. 1, 1864.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE,
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."

The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

H. R. SIMONS, Agent.

REMOVAL.

The Peoples' Line, "New-Jersey Steamboat Company," have removed from the foot of Cortlandt-st. to their spacious new offices, Pier No. 41, south side Canal-st., where on the opening of navigation, they will be happy to transport passengers and freight as heretofore.

New-York, Jan. 27, 1865.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains north and east from New-Haven 11 P. M.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET OR EXCHANGE—A country seat, with 25, 30 or 40 acres of land, in the best state of improvement; house is 38 by 32, with 18 feet extension, in perfect order, situated on Van Wyck-av., Jamaica, L. I. Also, a house on the corner of Van Wyck and Chichester avs. For further particulars, inquire of the owner, E. W. VAN VORHIS, No. 103 East 36th-st., New-York, or at No. 148 Front-st.

AT BROOKLYN—FOR SALE—TWO FRAME Gothic houses, with a full lot and a half to each, west side Grand-av., 150 feet north of Fulton-av.; two three-story frame on north side Lafayette-av., 235 feet east of Bedford-av., 22x100; two three-story Philadelphia brick, brown-stone basement, and sub-cellar houses on north side Jefferson st., 300 feet east of Franklin-av. Apply to WM. B. NICHOLS, No 9 Pine-st., New-York.

A DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE—OF 105 acres, situated five miles below Poughkeepsie, and two miles from the Hudson River R.R. Depot, New-Hamburgh; has a fine river view and can be bought cheap. For particulars, address T. D. BISHOP, No. 101 12th-st. Can be consulted between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, at Collins' Hotel, corner of 3d-av. and 12th-st.

FOR SALE ON THIRTY-FOURTH-ST.—No. 136 West 31th-st., near Broadway, first-class brown-stone high-stoop house, 25x59 feet, with cooserv tory; house in complete order, (now being painted.) Possession will be given at short notice. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—AT LITCHFIELD, CONN., A FINE country residence; about three acres in garden and meadow; large substantial house, 26 rooms and outbuildings well shaded, 4 miles from depot, 5 hours from New-York. Price $3,000; terms easy. For photographic views apply to ADAMS & CO., No. 953 Broadway.

BUILDING LOT FOR SALE.—A DESIRable building lot, about 75 feet by 200 feet, situated in Hillhouse av., New-Haven, is offered for sale. For terms, apply to T. KETCHAM & CO., No. 68 Wall-st., or to D. C. GILMAN, New-Haven.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let, for the season or year, by HENRY S. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FARMS FOR SALE—IN ULSTER AND SULlivan counties, N. Y., 100 miles from New-York City. For particulars call at Lovejoy's Hotel, for three days, from 1 to 2 P. M., or address the undersigned at Woodbourne, Sullivan Co., N. Y. M. T. MORSE.

FOR SALE—AT MT. VERNON—A FIRST-CLASS house and one acre of land, with barn and outhouses, and plenty of fruit trees. Also, three first-class small houses in West 33d-st; all the modern improvements. Inquire of D. B. PIERSON, No. 172 West 12th-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 17 ACRES, ONE MILE from steamboat landing; 35 young apple and pear trees, three acres in wood, no buildings. Price $100 per acre. E. N. WALDRON, Nyack, Rockland Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, FOUR LOTS ON the southwest corner of Fulton and Franklin avs. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, THE HOUSE AND lot No. 97 Sackett-st. Apply to JOHN A. LYDECKER, No. 107 Union-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., THE new cottage of A. B. Roff, on Franklin-st., near Elm. Apply to ALFRED MILLS, Morristown.

YONKERS.—FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIdence in the village of Yonkers; price, $35,000. For particulars, apply to H. BAYLIS, No. 15 Morray-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ROOMS WITH BOARD CAN BE HAD in a first-class house near 5th and Lexington avs.: French is the language of the family. Address Mrs. D., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; must be in the neighborhood of Madison-square; unexceptionable references given if required. Address M. L., Box No. 3,467 Post-office.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED PARlor floor, to a small family, with private table only; references exchanged. Apply at No. 57 West 11th-st., one door from 5th-av.

ROOMS TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, to respectable parties. Inquire at No. 21 Renwick-st., near Canal.

PERSONAL.

R. S. V. P.—YOUR COMMUNICATION RECeived. I will be there the 1st. In the meantime let me hear from you. 5 6 3 4.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

Paving Thirty-second-street, Second to Third-avenue, trap-block.

Building a sewer in Minetta-street, from Bleecker-street to Minetta.

Building a sewer in Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River.

Building a sewer in Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Thirty-second-street, from Second-avenue to Third-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Minetta-street, from Bleecker-street to Minetta-lane.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 31 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL C. CONOVER,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICIAL BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 25, 1865.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 27, 1865.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

Sewer in Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River, and in First-avenue, from Sixty-first-street to and through Sixtieth-street to Second-avenue.

Sewer in Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, with branch through One Hundred and Twenty-third-street to Second-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets; also, all the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from Third-avenue to Second-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River; also, all the lots on both sides of First-avenue, from Sixtieth to Sixty-first-street; also, all the lots on both sides of Sixtieth-street, from First to Second avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Daniel E. Delavan, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL E. CONOVER,
Board of Assessors.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, January, 1865.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all persons who require to be vaccinated will be attended to promptly, without charge, by application at either of the dispensaries, where physicians are constantly in attendance; and it is recommended that all persons who have not been vaccinated, should either avail themselves immediately of the opportunity thus offered, or have the operation at once performed by their own Physicians. The Commissioners of Health, having at a recent meeting adopted the report of the Resident Physician, recommending that every person should be vaccinated, and re-vaccinated every five years, it is accordingly recommended that all who have not had the operation performed within this period, should have it done without delay. The New-York Dispensary is located at the corner of Centre and White streets. The Eastern Dispensary is located at the corner of Essex and Grand streets, over Essex Market. The Northern Dispensary is located at the corner of Waverley-place and Christopher-street. The Demill Dispensary is located at number three hundred and seventy-one Second-avenue. The Northwestern Dispensary is located at number five hundred and eleven Eighth-avenue. The Northeastern Dispensary is located at the corner of Fifty-first-street and Lexington-avenue.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

THE COMMITTEE ON WHARVES, PIERS and Slips of the Board of Aldermen, will meet on TUESDAY, the 31st. inst., at 3 P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall, for the purpose of considering all papers before the Committee.

Parties interested are respectfully requested to attend without further notice.

BERNARD KELLY,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
MICHAEL NORTON,
Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STEEL.—AS OUR STOCK OF ENGLISH STEEL must positively be sold before the 1st of May next, WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO MAKE SALES TO CONSUMERS AND OTHERS AT MUCH LESS THAN THE PRESENT COST OF IMPORTATION—which consists of Extra Best Cast Machinery, Blister Spring, &c.. &c., equal to any make in this market, and WARRANTED.

D. LITTLEJOHN & CO., No. 24 Cliff-st.

USE PHELPS & RICHARDS'
BRONCHIAL PELLETS,

For Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Sore-throat, &c. Superior to Brown's Troches or any other Lozenge now prepared.

Ask for no other, take no other.

For sale by every druggist.

Manufactured by depots, CONRAD FOX, No. 81 Barclay-st., and E. A. LOVJOY, No. 93 Fulton-st., wholesale druggists, New-York.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.

Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

WATER-POWERS FOR SALE.
TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

We have lists of a great number of water-powers of both large and small capacity, some of them near this city. Persons in want of such property will find it to their interest to call.

Engineers skilled in making plans and estimates for buildings and machinery will be furnished when required. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.—FOR SALE, all kinds of manufactured navy and small lump tobacco, in boxes and cases, in lots to suit purchasers.
HENRY SWIFT & Co., 117 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the city to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn Long Island, N. Y.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS

CRANDALL'S SPRING HORSE.

Children's carriages, gigs, propellers, &c., &c., neatly altered and repaired at the manufactory, No. 130 East 26th-st., near 3d-av.

CLARK'S PATENT INDELIBLE PENCIL—Improved for marking clothing; warranted superior to inks or stencil plate. Sold by E. Faber, Cotter & Towen, and at No. 78 John-st., No. 18 Beekman-st., No. 83 Nassau-st., and everywhere.

MARBLE MANTELS.—A LARGE STOCK always on hand at lower prices than at any other establishment in the city. H. KLABER'S Mantel Works, No. 109 East 13th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Cot this out

SMALL POX.—THE ANTIDOTE INTRODUCED by Dr. SHERRILL, invariably cures it. Sold at his place, Nos. 513, 362 and 533 Hudson-st., and other places.

EMPTY QUICKSILVER FLASKS WANTed and highest cash price paid for same by
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

TITUSVILLE, PENN.—WANTED, BY TWO practical engineers and machinists, who have had a large experience in the manufacture and setting up of steam engines, a situation in the "oil district," to take charge of and superintend machinery; undoubted references as to capability, &c. Address, for one week, ENGINEER, Room No. 93 Dey-st. House, Nos. 56 and 58 Dey-st.

THE ADVERTISER, WHO IS THOROUGHLY acquainted with horses and their management, is in want of a situation as foreman or superintendent, where such knowledge would be of value. Address N. G., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN TO MAKE HIMSELF generally useful on a small place in New-Jersey; he must understand the care of a horse and cow, and must be sober, industrious and obliging. Address M. O., Box No. 176 *Times* Office, stating age and references. Wages $20 per month and board.

FOURDRINIER MACHINE-TENDER wanted at Jessup & Moore's paper mills, near Wilmington, Del. A for superior workmen extra wages will be paid. Address by mail H. N. MOSELEY, Wilmington, Del.

WANTED—IN A DOMESTIC COMMISSION house, a smart, intelligent lad, of about 17 years of age; he must write a good hand and reside with his parents. Address F. K. & Co., Box No. 5,071.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
TO-NIGHT, (MONDAY,)
NEVER ACTED IN THIS THEATRE,
Howard Payne's popular comic drama of
CHARLES THE SECOND,
produced with new and beautiful costumes, appropriate scenery, &c., &c.

King Charles II.	Mr. Charles Fisher
Captain Copp	Mr. John Gilbert
The Earl of Rochester	Mr. W. R. Floyd
Edward, a Page	Miss Ione Burke
Mary Copp	Miss Mary Gannon
Lady Clara	Mrs. Jennings

To conclude with, first time here, the capital petite comedy of
UNCLE JOHN.

Uncle John	Mr. John Gilbert
Friend Thomas	Mr. Geo. Holland
Nephew Hawk	Mr. Young
Edward Ezzel	Mr. Miss McIntyre
Andrew	Mr. Browne
Mrs. Hawk	Mrs. Vernon
Mrs. Comfort	Mrs. John Sefton
Eliza	Miss Mary Barrett

TUESDAY—"The Irish Heiress." WEDNESDAY—First time in two years in this Theatre, the admirable comedy of "Everybody's Friend," in which Mr. Charles Walcot, Sr., will perform his celebrated original character, Major Wellington de Boots. This will be Mr. Walcot's farewell performance prior to his departure for Europe. THURSDAY—Third time, Falconer's comedy, "Men of the Day." FRIDAY—Second time here, "Charles the Second" and "Uncle John." A NEW DRAMA, of powerful interest and effects, is in active preparation. Doors open at 7½; Overture at 7¾.

HIPPOTHEATRON. BEGINS AT 7½.
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 31,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
GRAND MATINEES ON WED'Y and SAT'Y AT 2½,
GLORIOUS SUCCESS
SIXTH TRIUMPHANT WEEK OF
THE GRAND COMIC PANTOMIME,
HARLEQUIN BLUE BEARD,
which has been witnessed by
TENS OF THOUSANDS
WITH THE MOST UNQUALIFIED DELIGHT.
ENTIRELY NEW
GRAND EQUESTRIAN ACTS,
GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC FEATS,
AND MARVELS OF THE ARENA,
supported by the world-famed artists,
LOUISE TOURNAIRE, MARIETTA ZANFRETTA,
ROBERT STICKNEY, YOUNG CARPENTER,
FRANCOIS SEGRIST, and LE PETIT GIORGA.
MONSIEUR JAS. COOKE, N. AUSTIN,
AND ALL THE GREAT ARTISTS
OF THE MONSTER STAR COMPANY.
NOTICE—ANOTHER NEW
GRAND COMIC PANTOMIME
IN ACTIVE REHEARSAL.

One notice will be given of its production.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ, OF NEW-YORK.

The annual grand fancy dress ball of this society will take place at the Academy of Music on THURSDAY, Feb. 16. Preparations on the largest scale are already going on, in order to render this ball the eclat of the season. Tickets, admitting one gentleman and one lady, $5, which can be only obtained of the members of the society, by way of introduction. Extra ladies' tickets, $2 each. The private boxes may now be secured by applying to the committee, at the hall of the Liederkranz Society, Nos. 31 and 33 4th-st., new number.

GEORGE NEMBACH, Secretary.

MAMMOTH CATTLE.

On exhibition, the Columbus and Americus, the largest pair of cattle ever raised in the world; fattened by W. & J. W. Storms, of Lagrange, Dutchess Co., N. Y., together with several other very fine cattle. Also, a splendid calf, will be exhibited for six or eight days only, at No. 325 4th-av., between 27th and 28th sts. Open day and evening.

BALLS.

FIREMAN'S BALL.
NOTICE TO COACH OWNERS.

Coaches will come in on 14th-st., leave their company, and go through 15th-st., and take up in same order. All fares will be $3 below 40th-st. Coaches will be taken as they come in. THOMAS W. THORNE,
Capt. 26th Precinct, City Hall,

Will see that the above order is executed.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

SECOND ANNUAL BALL OF THE ITALIAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, at Irving Hall, FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 10, for the benefit of the Italian Evening School and of the orphans of volunteers. Tickets $3 each, admitting one gentleman and two ladies, to be had of the Secretaries, No. 1,244 Broadway, and at the principal music-stores. Grafulla's and Dodworth's bands have been engaged for the occasion.

A. G. BERTHOUD, President.

L. Z. PERETH,
A. L. SIMONA,
Secretaries.

DRY GOODS.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers,

will sell, at No. 475 Broadway,

FOR CASH,

WITHOUT RESERVE,

On MONDAY, Jan. 30,

THE LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK

OF CLOAKS,

EVER OFFERED AT AUCTION,

IN THIS CITY,

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE

SOLD IN LOTS OF

ONE CLOAK EACH.

OVER $30,000.

GREAT SALE OF FINE CLOAKS.

MAGNIFICENT GOODS.

BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE,

AT NO. 475 BROADWAY,

ON MONDAY, JAN. 30TH.

WM. TOPPING & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

BARGAINS IN
FAMILY AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
SHIRTING, SHEETINGS
AND
PILLOW-CASE LINENS,
(in all the popular makes and widths,)
DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS
AND NAPKINS, EN SUITE,
DAMASKS BY THE YARD,
DOYLIES, HUCK AND DAMASK
TOWELS AND TOWELINGS,
In great variety.
ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.
New and elegant designs in
MARSEILLES AND LANCASTER QUILTS,
OPERA AND FRENCH SHIRTING FLANNELS.
LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
VESTIBULE LACES,
PRINTED AND EMBOSSED
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, CORNICES, ETC.
PLAIN, STRIPED AND PLAID JACONET, CAMBRIC, NAINSOOK, SWISS
AND
MULL MUSLINS.
WHITE AND COLORED
PLAIN AND FIGURED
TARLATANS,
FRENCH, SWISS AMD EMBROIDERED
LACE DRESSES,
FOR BALL AND PARTY DRESSES.
NEW AND CHOICE SPRING PATTERNS
IN FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRICS,
FRENCH PERCALES AND MADAPOLAMS,
Together with a full assortment of the
POPULAR MAKES OF
COTTON SHEETINGS,
SHIRTINGS,
CANT

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Cuba—Replies of Sweden and the Netherlands to the Rebel Manifesto—Comments on the Wilmington Failure—Death of Lady Brougham—The Poet Laureate Created a Baronet.

The Cunard mail steamer *Cuba*, Capt. STONE, which left Liverpool at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 14th, and Queenstown on the 15th January, arrived here yesterday afternoon.

The mails by the *Hibernian*, via Portland, covering dates to Jan. 12, reached this city yesterday morning.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Queen's Speeches and President's Messages—An Un-English Institution—Law Reform—Bloodite—Death of Lady Brougham—Lord Palmerston on the Three R's—Facts Diverse.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 14, 1865.

Parliament is to open on the 7th proximo, and we shall have a speech from the Throne. You may have read two or three of these remarkable documents. Imagine the clerk of an English editor, who has been brought up on them, making his criticisms on President LINCOLN's late message in words and sentences following, to wit: "The climaxiest jumble of bald and incoegrnous observations ever strung together. There is not a pulsation of sentiment, a glimmer of ideality, a spasm of eloquence, or a hint of statesmanship from one end of the document to the other." This is the criticism of a leading organ of public opinion in England, and this paper will print the Queen's speech in a few weeks, and probably find it full of sentiment, ideality, eloquence and statesmanship.

Mr. FOSSTER has made a speech on non-intervention, in which he rejoices in the American war, and in the success of the North, and the prospective destruction of what he is pleased to call the "un-English institution of slavery." I have no patience with this Phariseeism. If every institution was English, it is that of negro slavery. It was planted by England among Englishmen in America. English monarchs and princes, Governments and merchants, were for two centuries the greatest slave-traders in the world. Negro slaves wore their brass collars, marked with their owners' names, in London, while Bristol and Liverpool were the two largest slave-marts in the world, to which negroes were brought by thousands from Africa, sorted, branded, and shipped off to the West Indies, Virginia, and the Carolinas. No modern nation ever bought or sold so many slaves as England, and no nation ever made so much profit out of slavery; and yet we have men like Mr. FOSSTER reproaching America, and talking about the "un-English institution of slavery." Cant, humbug, and hypocrisy can go further.

There are indications that the coming session of Parliament will be largely occupied with attempts to reform some of the laws of this kingdom. The marriage laws of Scotland and Ireland need overhauling to prevent such scandalous wrongs as the Yelverton case, and the English bankruptcy courts seem to have been contrived expressly to rob alike the debtor and creditor, and treat a bankrupt estate like a wreck stranded on a savage coast. The lion's share goes to the lawyers. Poor BLONDIN finds himself the creditor of a bankrupt to the amount of $60 000, which he left in the hands of his agent, a Mr. COLEMAN, who went into the wine trade, and failed. Hard case for BLONDIN, to risk his neck over Niagara, and lose all his money in Regent-street. Well, he had high times on the rope, and the customers of Mr. COLEMAN had high times on the champagne bought with his money, and now the lawyers will have high times on the assets of the bankrupt, and BLONDIN can take to the high rope again, and make a more prudent investment.

Lady BROUGHAM, wife of Lord BROUGHAM, died a few days ago, at Brighton, in her seventy-seventh year. Lord BROUGHAM was her second husband, and her two children died young. Lord BROUGHAM was at his residence in Cannes. In the photographs in the shop-windows, the venerable nobleman is represented with a boy eight or nine years old, who is called his son. I do not understand it, but it may have something to do with her ladyship dying at Brighton, and his lordship living at Cannes. Some of these antediluvian peers are wonderful old fossils, like PALMERSTON, who was a co-respondent in the Divorce Court at eighty, though it is but justice to say that he went out of court on that occasion without a stain on his character, while the fair respondent, at last advices, was about to lecture in New-York on the British aristocracy, with some of whom, it was supposed, she was intimately acquainted.

The Premier has been making speeches, as usual, during the recess. If he did not get a chance to make a speech now and then, he would burst up with fat. It is hard to give up the habit. The other day he made a speech to a lot of agricultural laborers, who had won prizes for keeping their faces clean and similar good conduct. The Prime Minister of the United Kingdom talked to them half an hour on the benefits of reading, writing and arithmetic. Reading, he told them, was the key of knowledge. It would enable them to peruse the penny papers, and learn what was going on in the police and divorce courts. Writing, also, was a very valuable accomplishment, particularly if they made every letter round and distinct, and did not write illegible scrawls like their betters. But the most valuable thing of all was arithmetic, and especially mental arithmetic. He, Lord PALMERSTON, had seen four boys in a ragged school in Dublin who could tell how much eight pence a day came to in four years. A man who could do that was in a fair way to come to competence, and might be Chancellor of the Exchequer. My report is not *verbatim*, but quite as good as the others.

There have been two great balls the past week—that at the Tuileries, at Paris, with 3,000 guests, and that of the Licensed Victuallers in London, with 2,000.

We are having terrific gales; and the snow in the south of France has blocked the railways for days, and filled the streets of villages forty feet deep, so that people escaped from the garret windows.

The Edinburgh Theatre is burnt. The fire did not occur during a performance, but several persons were killed by the falling walls.

Are we to have Miss KELLOGG, or are we not? Anything but suspense.

I quite envy your Paris correspondent. He can revel in the fight of the Emperor and the Bishops over the Encyclical. Here every thing is as tame as skim-milk. Not the ghost of a scrimmage. If it were not for rail way accidents, murders and the Divorce Court, we should die of *ennui*.

MONADNOCK.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

THE REBEL MANIFESTO—REPLY FROM SWEDEN.

The *Index* publishes the following notes that have been received from the Governments of Sweden and of the Netherlands by the Confederate Commissioners in reply to the manifesto issued by the Confederate Congress:

[Translation.]

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 18, 1864.

The undersigned, Minister of State and of Foreign Affairs of his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, has lately received the letter addressed to him, under date of Paris, the 11th of November last, by Messrs. MASON, SLIDELL, and DUDLEY MANN, Commissioners of the Confederate States of America, and which communicates to the Government of the King, his august sovereign, the manifesto adopted by the Congress of the Confederate States on June 14, as well as a resolution setting forth the intentions, principles, and views of those States in reference to the war being waged between them and the United States of America; and he considers it a duty to acknowledge receipt of the same, and to state that he has not failed to place those documents under the eyes of the King.

It is by his Majesty's order that he must confine himself to a declaration to the commissioners that the government of Sweden and Norway is resolved to maintain, as in the past, the most strict neutrality in regard to the deplorable struggle which has sprung up between the States heretofore forming the great and powerful American Confederation, at the same time that its earnest wishes are for the cessation of so disastrous a conflict, and for an arrangement which may meet the just claims of each of the states that were members of the Union, with which, from its beginning, the government of the united kingdoms has entertained the most cordial relations.

In obeying this order, the undersigned profits by the opportunity to offer to Messrs. MASON, SLIDELL, and MANN the assurances of his very distinguished consideration.

(Signed) MANDERSTROEM.

Messrs. J. M. MASON, J. SLIDELL, and A. DUDLEY MANN, at Paris.

REPLY FROM THE NETHERLANDS.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 30, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: I have had the honor to receive, through the Kingdom's Legation at Paris, your letter of 11th November last, accompanying a copy of the manifesto issued at Richmond on the 14th June, 1864.

I thank you for this communication, and with an earnest wish for the prompt reëstablishment of peace in America, I beg you, gentlemen, to accept the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed,) E. CREWENS.

Messrs. J. SLIDELL, J. M. MASON and A. DUDLEY MANN.

THE WILMINGTON "FAILURE."

The London *Times*, in an editorial on the Wilmington expedition, says, that comparing the magnitude of the design with the harmlessness of the results, it may certainly be considered one of the most remarkable operations of the war. It thinks few professional critics will doubt the soundness of Gen. BUTLER's discretion, and winds up by stating that the expedition failed not for the want of men, means or courage, but because the defences of the place were strong enough to resist a cannonade uninjured, and because in default of such injury they could not be assaulted with any prospect of success.

THE SAVANNAH COTTON.

To the Editor of the London Herald:

SIR: We are asked to believe that, with the taking of Savannah, TECUMSEH SHERMAN became possessed of 30,000 bales of cotton. Already these had (on paper) been turned into dollars, and great was the exultation in Yankee land.

I think I can show the improbability of SHERMAN's great "loot," and that the quantity of cotton that fell into his hands must have been magnified, as all Northern successes invariably are.

On the 5th of August, 1863, Mr. H. W. SCHWARTZ, as a holder of Confederate Bonds, and therefore much interested in the question, asked Mr. O. J. MORAN, agent for the Cotton Loan, "Where the cotton was stored, and how, and if the taking of Charleston, Mobile and Savannah by the Northern army would cause the destruction or capture of any portion of the Government stock of cotton; and if so, of how much?"

To this Mr. M'RAE replied:

"The capture of all our seaports would not endanger the loss of a single pound of cotton, as there are no stocks of cotton at any of them; nor are there any considerable stocks of cotton at any one place in the interior, care having been taken by the Confederate, as well as the State Governments, that no cottoe should be stored at any point within five miles of a railroad station or navigable stream."

Now, out of the 500,000 bales, supposed to be held by the Confederate Government as against the loan, it is not likely that 30,000 would have been stored at Savannah.

But it may be suggested that the cotton seized by SHERMAN did not belong to the Confederate Government, but to private individuals.

Is it, however, probable, that 30,000 bales of cotton would have been stored at a port from which there was no outlet; as every one knows that since Fort Pulaski was taken by the Yankees Savannah has ceased to be resorted to by blockade-runners? No: as a correspondent writing to a contemporary has it,—"The 30,000 bales will turn out to be 3,000, and these, perhaps, unfit for use."

Sincerely trusting this may prove to be the case,

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

A CITY MERCHANT, BUT NOT A COTTON SPECULATOR.

London, Jan. 11.

FEDERAL RECRUITING IN BLACKBURN.

From the Preston Herald.

It is stated that Federal agents have been actively at work in this town during the past few weeks, and that many operatives have been induced to leave this town for New-York, under agreements which allege that they are engaged to serve a newly-formed linen company at Fall River, Mass. Circulars have been freely distributed in the town, containing what purports to be a copy of an act of the American Congress, encouraging immigration, and containing regulations for the guidance of officers and agents employed under the act. At their engagement persons are required to sign an agreement, the substance of which is that they shall serve the linen company for twelve months at specified wages, and submit to the stoppage of one-fourth of their passage money, which in the first place is advanced by the company's agents. On arriving in New-York emigrants have to report themselves at the office of the Immigrant Company, to be by them conducted, protected and transported to Fall River. Four persons, from the neighborhood of Barn-street, left this town and sailed from Liverpool last week, under these arrangements.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ENGLISH ARMY AND NAVY.

The London *Globe* says, that this year no serious reduction in the cost of either the army or navy of England can reasonably be expected. In the last three years reductions have taken place to the extent of two and a half millions sterling, and by careful economy and reorganization the amount may be brought up to three millions in the ensuing financial year.

THE POET LAUREATE A BARONET.

The poet Laureate had accepted the Baronetcy tendered him by the Queen, and is now Sir ALFRED TENNYSON, Baronet.

DEATH OF LADY BROUGHAM.

Lady BROUGHAM is dead.

THEATRE DESTROYED.

The Theatre Royal at Edinburgh was destroyed by fire on the afternoon of the 13th inst. Several persons were killed by the falling of one of the walls.

FRANCE.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France exhibit a further decrease in the cash in hand of over 15,000,000 francs.

The Bourse on the 13th was firm. Rentes closed at 66.95.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* says that rumors were again current that the French Government was about to recognize the Southern Confederacy, but he adds that there is no reason to suppose the Emperor and his advisers contemplate any change of policy toward North or South. The writer also points out the unpopularity of England with American statesmen, and the difficulties the British representative has to contend against at Washington.

SPAIN.

In the Senate Señor GONZALES BRAVO had introduced a bill to make all contravention of the press laws punishable under the common law.

GREECE.

It is stated that Prince HANS, of Denmark, uncle of the King of Greece, and one of the ablest members of the Danish royal family, had gone to Athens to assume the position of chief adviser of his nephew. Count SPONNECK, the King's adviser hitherto, would, however, remain at Athens.

AUSTRIA.

In the Lower House of the Reichsrath, some important questions had been put to the Ministry in regard to the administration of affairs in the Duchies, &c., under the treaty with Denmark, but the ministerial response is not yet given.

PRUSSIA.

Herr Von BISMARK, in a dispatch replying to an address to the King of Prussia from the King of Schleswig-Holstein, says: "The King has received the address with pleasure, and recognizes therein expressions denoting a right perception of the real state of affairs. The Duchies had a perfect right to claim complete protection against foreign enemies, as well as respect for their internal rights. The King's efforts are directed toward the welfare of the Duchies and toward securing them a position in consonance with their rights. The address strengthens the King's conviction in the confiding coöperation of the country, and His Majesty expects the success of his efforts with so much the more confidence, since he and his illustrious ally meet with cordial and hearty cooperation on the part of the Duchies."

THE POPE'S ENCYCLICAL.

ITS SECRET HISTORY.

The Turin correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes on the 18th.

"Some very interesting details have come to my knowledge respecting the composition and publication of the last encyclical of his Holiness, which, I think, will be read with interest by the English public. The great composition, the *Syllabo*, as the Roman Curia calls the propositions which have been condemned as errors of our age by the encyclical letter, is the work of a well-known Jesuit, Father PERRONE, who wrote it three years ago. When the work of the reverend father was accomplished, it was the intention of Pius IX to have it issued at once, giving, however, to its publication a strictly spiritual character. The subject having been brought before the Sacred College of Cardinals, the majority decided against the publication of the *Syllabo*, Cardinal ANTONELLI being the leader of the opposition. The wonderful work of Father PERRONE was therefore temporarily condemned to the dusty archives of the Vatican; but when the well-known book of RENAN appeared, the Pope seemed to have made up his mind to answer it by publishing the famous *Syllabo*. On further consideration, however, the project was ultimately abandoned, as being likely to give too much importance to the work of the French author. The opportunity came at last. The convention of the 15th September was too important an act to remain without answer from the Vatican, and the best answer which could be given was thought to be the wholesale condemnation of the most established principles which rule society. The Court of Rome was not desirous of discussing the convention on political grounds. The party headed by Monsignor DE MERODA, supported by the Jesuits, persuaded the Pope, therefore, to show his moral force by publishing the encyclical and the *Syllabo*, drawn up by the Jesuit theologian. Once the assent of Pious IX. obtained, the encyclical was kept secret, so secret that some of the cardinals and many ambassadors were only made aware of its existence when it had been printed and published at the door of Santa Marie Maggiore, according to custom. Though many of the members of the diplomatic body at Rome were completely ignorant of the intention of the Roman Court, yet it seems that Count DE SARTIGES suspected it, and was able to inform the Emperor that he had reason to believe the Pope was meditating a grand coup. This will explain to you how, after the Franco-Italian convention, a tendency was shown on the part of the French Government to revive in the French church the traditions of the Gallican principles, which through the influence of the ultramontane party seemed to have been totally forgotten. All the fuss made by the official press in France about the secretical letters of His Holiness shows that undue importance has been given to them. For, after all, the encyclical of the 8th December, 1864, is but a repetition of many others which have been published by the Popes, and especially of that issued by GREGORY XVI. on the 15th August, 1832. GREGORY VII., BONIFACE VIII., INNOCENT III., and a great many other Popes moreover, end said the same things which were repeated *urbi et orbi* by Pius IX. on the 8th December last."

LATEST PER CUBA.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 14.

The Bank of Prussia has reduced its rate of interest to 5 per cent. for commercial bills and advances on merchandise, and to 5½ per cent. upon securities.

The *Press* of Vienna says the following is the purport of the notes exchanged between Austria and Prussia: Austria repudiates participation in the proposed forcible measures against the middle States represented by BISMARK, as revolutionary. Austria will not abandon the ground of Federal right, and reminds BISMARK, in case Prussia should desire the annexation of the Duchies, of the suggestion formerly offered, to the effect that Austria would only consent to annexation upon being compensated by an enlargement of her Germany border.

[By Telegraph to Queenstown.]

LONDON, Sunday, Jan. 15.

The King of Prussia had opened the Chambers. In his speech the King says that steps are to be taken to form a Prussian Navy. Preliminary surveys are being made for a canal between the Baltic and North Seas, and that Duchies are to be acquired.

The Italian Government has cautioned the clergy against publishing the Pope's encyclical without first receiving an authorization.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, Jan. 15.

The steamer *Lelia*, a blockade-runner, hence for Wilmington via Bermuda, was totally lost this morning off the bar of the Mersey. The loss of life is from 18 to 40.

The steamship *Africa*, from Boston, arrived at Queenstown, to-day, 15th.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 14—A. M.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular says: The market was very heavy in the early part of the week, and a considerable decline was submitted to in the current descriptions. On Tuesday the advices from New-York produced more firmness and a decided rally took place; but, though the demand has since continued fair, particularly from the trade, and the reduction of the bank rate on Tuesday to 5½ per cent, was in favor of holders, only part of the fall has been recovered, and the quotations show a reduction from last week's rates of about ½d. @ ¾d. on American, and ¾d. @1d. on most of the other descriptions. The week's business was 2,583 bales Middling, including 6,700 to speculators, and 5,640 to exporters. The authorized quotations are

Fair Orleans.....28d. | Middling Orleans.....26½d.
Fair Mobile.....27½d. | Middling Mobile.....25½d.
Fair Uplands.....27d. | Middling Uplands.....25½d.

Stock in port 510,290 bales, including 31,350 bales of American.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

Yesterday was dull, especially for YARNS, the reduction of the Bank rate having failed to give any impetus to the action of buyers.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. and RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report: "Flour slow, and the turn easier. Wheat very dull, and 1d.@2d lower; Amber Spring sells at 8s. 6d. @8s. 8d. ₱ cental. Corn very dull, and offered at 1d. decline.

PROVISIONS.—Messrs. BIGLAND, AYRTA & Co., and GORDON BRUCE & Co., report: Beef firmer, and holders demand an advance. Pork also firm, and tending upward. Bacon in rather less demand, but holders firm, and asking a further advance of 1s. Butter—fine held for 118s. @112s. Lard still in fair demand at the advanced quotations; prices range from 53s. @56s. Tallow quieter: N. A. 40s. @42s 6d.

PRODUCE.—The Broker's Circular reports Sales of Pot Ashes at 27s. 9d. @31s. and Pearls at 28s. 6d. @33s. Sugars flat and 6d. lower. Coffee very quiet. Rice in better demand and 3d. dearer. Bark—Sales of Philadelphia, 6s. 6d. Linseed quiet but steady. Linseed Cakes—Sales of American at £9 5s. Linseed Oil firm at 34s. 6d. @35s per cwt. Hemps 10s. @20s. dearer. Jute also about 1s. dearer. Sperm Oil—Small sales at £65 for Crude and £70 for Winter bagged. Rosin quiet and without improvement. Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 62s. @62s. 6d. for French.

PETROLEUM.—Messrs. BOULT, ENGLISH & BRANSON report the market quiet at 1s. 10½d. @2s. 1d. for Refined Pennsylvania and 1s. 4d. @1s. 5d. for Benzloe.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 14—Evening.

COTTON—Sales to-day 2,000 bales. The market closing very dull with little inquiry and prices weak.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is inactive.

PROVISIONS—The market is firm.

PRODUCE—The market is quiet and steady.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 14—Evening.

CONSOLS closed at 89¾ @90 for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS—Illinois Central Railroad 50@55f discount; Erie Railroad 35¾.

PARIS, Sunday, 15.

The Bourse closed firm at 57fr. for Rentes.

GEN. BUTLER AT LOWELL.

He Addresses the Citizens—A Defence of His Campaign.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LOWELL, Saturday, Jan. 28.

By invitation of the Mayor and a committee of leading citizens, Maj.-Gen. BUTLER addressed a very large and enthusiastic assemblage in Hamilton Hall this evening. Gen. BUTLER reviewed at some length the history of his career with the army of the James, and was repeatedly and enthusiastically cheered.

Arrival of Celebrated Artists.

Mlle. HELENA DE KATOW, the celebrated Russian violincellist, and Mr. JAMES M. WAHLE, the great pianist, arrived in the steamer *Cuba*, yesterday, and will shortly make their first appearance in America in a series of grand concerts, under the direction of M. MAX STRAKOSCH, who arrived in company with them.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

The Emperor Napoleon's Colonization Scheme in Northern Mexico.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Jan. 27.

The Californis journals are discussing the subject of the Emperor NAPOLEON'S colonization scheme in Northern Mexico, and generally take the view that it will relieve the State of Southern malcontents and rebel sympathizers, many of whom are already preparing to leave under the invitation of Dr. GWIN, and that eventually American settlers will revolutionize the country if the Monroe Doctrine is not sooner asserted by the United States Government.

During a severe gale last night an Italian vessel, just starting with $180,000 in gold and a heavy cargo for Chile, nearly drifted ashore.

Arrived, ship *David Crockett*, from New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Jan. 28.

The United States Grand Jury have ignored the charge against MICHAEL HAYS, accused of conspiracy to fit out a pirate vessel to prey upon the commerce of the United States, the evidence being insufficient. HAYS is now in charge of the military authorities at Alcarez, but will probably be released.

Heavy rains are again falling. We have already had nearly the average fall of rain, as compared with fifteen years past, and three months of the rainy season still remain.

There are rumors of a heavy defalcation in the office of the United States Revenue Department. The matter is being investigated by the Collector of the Port and Special Agent Downs.

Arrived, ships *Cremorne*, from New-York, and *Imperial*, from Hong Kong.

Fire at Cairo.

CAIRO, Ill., Friday, Jan. 28.

A fire last night destroyed all the new wooden buildings erected on the site of the fire last September. The principal losers are: JOHN CHURCH, dry goods merchant; OSWALD & Co., millinery and fancy goods; Mr. SWAYNE, grocer; Mr. ASHER, clothing; and Mr. SWAYNE, millinary goods. Total loss, $50,000, which is mostly insured in Eastern companies.

THE ALBANY INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT.

Examination of Richard A. Storrs and Charles N. Decker.

The Albany Investigating Committee continued its labors yesterday morning at No. 75 Duane-street.

Judge WHITING said that Mr. WINANTS wished to correct a statement made by him during his examination on Friday. The privilege was granted by the committee.

Mr. WINANTS said that on his cross-examination he was asked by Mr. GRAHAM whether he had not said eight cents a load was not enough to cart away the ashes. On refreshing his memory, he thought he had told Mr. BRADY that he could take them away for nothing, as he had lots to fill in, as well as other persons could take them away for ten or twelve cents a load.

Mr. WHITING called RICHARD A. STORRS, Deputy Comptroller. The witness was shown seven notes, drawn by the Mayor, Comptroller and City Inspector, for the purpose of paying the laborers employed in the City Inspector's Department, and on which judgments were obtained by Mr. PALMER against the city. The aggregate of the judgments was about six hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The witness said the Broadway Bank, which loaned money on the notes, charged the city seven per cent. interest. He did not know how much money was in the bank to the credit of the city at that time. In 1863 there was an average of a million of dollars in the Broadway Bank belonging to the city.

Mr. STORRS was examined in regard to a large number of special contracts for cleaning the streets. It appeared that the payments were made into the regular pay-rolls; did not know whether special contracts for cleaning the streets were advertised; knew nothing about the working of the City Inspector's Department.

The witness was asked whether he knew of any abuses in the City Inspector's Department which might be remedied?

Mr. GRAHAM objected to the question, unless he spoke of his own knowledge.

Senator MONOSS said the witness might give his opinion as formed from information received in his official capacity.

The witness said that, in his opinion, the Special Inspectors, Health Wardens and many other officials might be dispensed with. The City Inspector had the appointment of a large number of Inspectors, many of whom, in his opinion, were unnecessary.

Mr. STORRS was examined as to the men who presented themselves for payment at the Comptroller's office. It appeared that he did not know any of them.

Judge WHITING asked witness if he had seen any persons receiving pay as street sweepers who wore diamond pins.

Mr. GRAHAM objected to the question.

Senator MONOSS said he supposed the object of the inquiry was to learn whether the money was paid out to men who really performed the work, or whether it was evident the positions were held as sinecures.

A sharp discussion took place between the counsel, which was stopped by the Chairman, who said he hoped they would confine themselves to the subject before them.

The committee then took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Charles N. Decker testified that he was a merchant; he was a councilman in 1859–60; there is a dumping ground near his store at James Slip; it is a dumping ground for garbage; during the last year the loads of ashes and garbage have not been more than half full; during the last winter, hundreds of loads of snow have been brought to the pier and dumped; witness has remonstrated with the City Inspector against the half and quarter loads and the carting of snow; there was an inspector at the dumping ground; witness remonstrated with the inspector, who abused him; the inspector gave the men who brought the loads, tickets; witness said the persons who took away the ashes and garbage from the pier, were also paid for the short loads; witness never saw Mr. Boole, but spoke to Mr. Brady about it; the latter said if witness would vote for Mr. Boole, the latter would remedy the matter.

Cross-examined—The only dates witness had of his visits to the City Inspector's Office was on the 5th of February and 13th of April, 1864; it was not usual to remove snow from the streets to the dumping grounds; witness did not know whether the carmen received tickets for loads or half-loads; witness went to the Mayor to make a complaint.

Mr. GRAHAM asked witness whether he was a supporter of Mr. GUNTHER.

Witness said he did not know that it was anything the court had a right to know.

The committee said it was not a proper inquiry.

The witness then said he did not vote for Mr. Gunther.

Mr. Storrs recalled: The witness did not know the number of bell-ringers employed, or the number of carmen; he did not know the number of loads of ashes carted.

A long and uninteresting examination of the payrolls of the City Inspector's Department took place.

Cross-examined.—The Chamberlain has the custody of the money of the city and county; he deposits the money in the bank; any money borrowed from the bank has nothing to do with the deposits of the city; they are entirely under the direction of the Chamberlain; in the City Inspector's Department there are two classes of employes; one class is appointed by direction of law and the other by the Inspector; Health Wardens are appointed according to law; witness did not believe that the City Inspector abused his powers; if a proper contract could be secured, it would be more profitable to clean the streets by contract than by days' labor; he did not know that Mr. Boole ever wished to clean the streets; the witness said he could not suggest any methods to prevent frauds in the Comptroller's office that do not now exist; all persons presenting claims were obliged to swear to their correctness; he thought the true way would be to have the streets cleaned by contract.

By the direction of the Chairman the witness gave a minute statement of the manner in which payments were made in the Comptroller's office.

Re-direct—Witness said it would be advantageous to clean all of the streets with machines. When the last judgment is paid, the expense of cleaning the streets for the past year, will have cost over $800,000.

Re-cross.—It might be impossible to clean some of the narrow streets with machines; the machines work best on the Belgian pavements. Witness could not suggest any improvement in the Comptroller's department to prevent fraud. Each man is sworn when he receives his pay. The advertising for the City Inspector's department is paid for out of the contingent fund of that department.

Judge WHITING said that the order of proof was very much interrupted by the illness of the Comptroller. Clerks were engaged in making abstracts of documents, which would probably be ready on Monday morning.

The committee adjourned, to meet at half past 10 o'clock on Monday morning.

The following communication was handed to the chairman of the committee by Col. WILLIAMSON, who represents the New-York Sanitary and Chemical Compost Company:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1865.

Hon. George G Munger, Hon. Andrew D. White, Hon. James M. Humphrey, the Committee of the Senate appointed to investigate the Departments of the City and County Governments of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: We, the undersigned citizens and taxpayers resident in this city, hail with lively satisfaction the investigation about to be inaugurated by your committee, from which we anticipate the best possible results.

We respectfully invite your attention to an act of the Legislature, passed 1864, making it incumbent upon the city authorities of New-York to clean the streets by *contract* for a specified sum per annum; and as a company, provided with ample means and appliances able to furnish the required security for the faithful performance of the work, is ready and willing to take such contract, we trust that your committee will investigate this matter, and ascertain what reasons the Street-cleaning Commission can allege why they have not conformed to the law and executed said contract. Otherwise that you will recommend to the Legislature such action as will most effectually accomplish an object of such paramount importance to the best interests of this city. Very respectfully,

James Hunter, Wm. H. Appleton, John J. Phelps, W. R. Vermilyu, James Brown, Daniel Lord, Peter Cooper, James F. Secor, Legrand Lockwood, S. B. Chittenden, John J. Cisco, J. D. Wolfe, Peter Lorillard, William E. Dodge, R. L. & A. Stuart, George W. Blunt. Many other names are appended to the petition, comprising most of our prominent citizens.

Homicide in the Fifth Ward.

The shooting of JOHNSTON POLLOCK, of No. 382 Washington-street, which was, on Thursday morning last, reported as a murder, proves to have been a homicide merely, as may be seen from the following testimony, which is the substance of several depositions that were taken, yesterday, at the Fifth Ward police station, by Coroner WILDEY:

JAMES H. GILLESPIE, of No. 125 West Twenty-eighth-street, sworn—I saw deceased and another man, whose name I have since learned is YELVERTON, in KATE BURKE's room on the evening of the shooting; I went to this place to see deceased on business; I asked POLLOCK if he was going over to see a sick friend of ours; he was my fellow-workman in the foundry in West-street, corner of Vestry; the pistol having been discharged, KATE BURKE exclaimed to YELVERTON, "I thought you said this pistol was not loaded; my God, my man is shot!" I went for a physician; at that time YELVERTON was in KATE BURKE's room, but when I returned he had gone; when I found a physician (Dr. PETTINIAN) I said that I thought the girl had shot POLLOCK; I did not habitually visit the house in which the shooting occurred.

Dr. FRANCIS GLEASTER PETTINIAN, of No. 158 Franklin-street, sworn—At about 6 o'clock on the evening of the 25th inst. I was called to visit a man who had been shot; the young man who summoned me said that a girl, in playing, had shot a young man; when I reached the room this had become extinct; a sergeant of police and others were present; I have, for a long time, been Mrs. POLLOCK's family physician; her son was shot in the left eye.

Peter Macowan, of No. 48 Horatio-street, sworn—Heard the shooting and Kate Burke, otherwise Catharine Hunt say immediately after the shooting, "Dave's shot—I've shot my man;" the girl and others usually spoke of Pollock as "Dave."

Ellen Welch, of Church-street, corner of Lispenard, sworn—My room adjoined Kate Burke's; after the shooting, I heard Kate Burke cry, "Oh! God, I've shot the boy;" at the time I did not know who was meant by "the boy;" Kate usually called young Pollock her boy; Kate said to the landlady that she had taken all of the balls from the pistol, and that Yelverton must have placed one therein; that Yelvertoe gave her the pistol, and told her to pawn it and get money; I am a washerwoman.

Caroline Macowan, of No. 228 Church-street, sworn—I occupy the front room on the second floor; know Kate Burke; knew Pollock, the deceased, and have twice seen Yelverton; Kate told me yesterday that she shot Pollock; that she took the pistol from a box to show deceased, and while the pistol was in her hand it was accidentally discharged; Yelverton gave her the pistol.

William Struckman, landlord of the Collins Hotel, sworn—I know Yelverton; he was frequently at my house; he was there at about 9 o'clock on Wednesday night last, and lodged there; on the morning of the 26th Kate Burke came to the house and wished to see Yelvertoe, saying that he had accidentally shot a man; later in the morning Yelverton came down from his room, and I asked him what he had been doing; he replied that he had done nothing; that the girl had shot a man accidentally; I advised him to go at once to Captain Petty.

Georgiana Smithfield, of Church street, corner of Lispenard, sworn—I have a room adjoining Kate Burke's; I heard her cry, "I've killed my boy."

Officer ANTHONY B. MURRAY, of the Fifth Precinct, described the scene subsequent to the arrival of the police, under Sergeant SUTHERLAND.

Officer Richard Field, of the Fifth Precinct, sworn—On Wednesday night I took Kate Burke and went in search of Harry Yelverton; returned to the station-house at about two o'clock; again took her out on Thursday morning, but could get no tidings of him; searched her room; found a pistol under her pillow, and a single-barreled pistol in her trunk, with a number of letters and a paper of powder; delivered her effects to Captain Petty; the pistol which I found under her pillow was Elliott's four-barreled revolver; three barrels contained charges, and one was empty; Kate Burke said that Yelverton had shot deceased, accidentally, she thought; since that time she has told me that she shot him accidentally.

Capt. Jeremiah Petty, of the Fifth Precinct, sworn—that on Wednesday night Kate Burke told him that Yelverton gave her the pistol; that she drew the charges and placed them in a box, then went from the room and returned; that then Pollock entered and he and Yelvertun shook hands; that Pollock's friend (Gaibraith,) subsequently entered; that Kate took the pistol from a box and gave it to Yelvertoe, when it at once exploded; she thought that he had reloaded the pistol; she has since made another statement, showing that she shot Pollock, accidentally; no friend of Yelverton has had opportunity to advise the girl to make her latest confession.

Dr. Wooster Beach, Jr., made a post-mortem examination and found in the brain a ball which had entered through the left eyelid.

The case having been given to the Jury, they found that JOHNSTON POLLOCK came to his death by a pistol-shot wound from a pistol in the hands of KATE BURKE and HENRY YELVERTON.

KATE BURKE, being examined, said: "My name is CATHARINE HUNT; was born in Northfield, Washington County, Vermont; am 31 years of age; I have no occupation; YELVERTON entered and gave me the revolver, and said that I could sell it if I liked; I drew the charges and placed the weapon in a box where I kept handkerchiefs; I went out and returned; went to the box to get a handkerchief for POLLOCK; took out the pistol, and while it was in my hand YELVERTON seized my wrist, and the pistol was accidentally discharged."

The Jury were then dismissed, and Coroner WILDEY committed KATE BURKE, or HUNT, and issued his warrant for the apprehension of YELVERTON.

Young POLLOCK, who was the son of a respectable widow who keeps a boarding-house in Washington-street, was 22 years of age. Aside from his attachment for the girl BURKE, or HUNT, no stain is attached to his character. YELVERTON is described as alternately a sailor and bounty jumper. He is yet at large.

Writ de Lunatico Inquirendo.

COMMISSION TO INQUIRE INTO THE ALLEGED LUNACY OF AUGUSTIN VARONA.

In the matter of an application to have AUGUSTIN VARONA declared of unsound mind, a commission was issued to HENRY H. MORANDO, RICHARD C. BAMBER, and Dr. F. A. PETHAM to inquire into the above matter. A jury having been impanneled, evidence was given by PADRO PINTO, who testified to an acquaintance with the alleged lunatic, and to various acts tending to show that he was of unsound mind. JOSEPH VARONA, the cousin, at whose instance the proceeding was taken, testified to his relationship to the alleged lunatic; that he had known him from childhood; that he became insane about twenty years ago; that the alleged lunatic was 48 years of age when incarcerated in the Bloomingdale Asylum; was a native of Principe, in the Island of Cuba. The witness then gave a detailed account of Mr. VARONA's family relations, and stated that he had three brothers and two sisters; that from the time of his insanity he had imagined that one of his brothers-in-law intended assassinating him; that there was no insanity in the family though his mother was at times peculiarly eccentric; about 1852 he was imprisoned as a lunatic, and that his mother secured his release on bail, and had kept him confined in her house till her death, (about three years ago;) that since the death of his mother his brother Frederick had had charge of him, but that on the complaint of the neighbors, the Governor had directed that the lunatic be imprisoned, or that he be sent from the country; that he was accordingly sent to the care of the witness, for the purpose of placing him in an asylum; but that when he arrived here he seemed so much improved that the witness did not confine him, but left him at large; that last Summer he went traveling with another young friend, and on returning went to a Mrs. Hart's boarding-house in Bleecker-street, near Sullivan; that from Mrs. Hart witness received a letter informing him (witness) that he must remove his cousin, he being insane; that he called upon Mrs. Hart, accompanied by Dr. Loomis, and found him utterly insane; he talked about planetary combinations against him, and the friendship of England and the unity of France toward him; that he was going to Washington to get $20,000 from the President, (for which he had no claim;) that he was incoherent in speech, and worse than he had ever before seen him; that he had him removed to the Bloomingdale Asylum, where he had now been eight days; that he had squandered the patrimony he received from his father twenty years ago, and that he now had a life-interest derived from his mother's estate, amounting to about $800 a year in gold; that the only property of the lunatic now in this country was about $500, the remainder of $1,500 received by him in November last, which he had left in the hands of a lady at his boarding-house, and which was now in the Manhattan Savings Bank.

Dr. BROWN, the resident physician of the Bloomingdale Asylum, was called, and testified to the condition of the mind of Mr. VARONA. He said that the patient was almost imbecile and torpid in mind, most of the time being abstracted—saying but little spontaneously, but answering questions even intelligently; but his answers showed mental derangement. He seems possessed with the idea that his enemies, more especially one of his brothers-in-law, were to assassinate him; from the stars he seemed to think evil was impending over him, and requested that the table knives be locked up, that his enemies might not use them against him. Witness believed that he was not fit to manage his own affairs; that he was in comparatively good physical health, and seemed contented and willing to remain in the Asylum; that

The New-York Times.

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GEN. BUTLER AT LOWELL

WHAT HE HAS TO SAY FOR HIMSELF.

His Own Version of Operations in His Department.

Extraordinary Statement in Regard to the Wilmington Failure.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Sunday, Jan. 29.

Gen. BUTLER and lady, Capt. CLARK and Lieut. THOMSON, of his staff, reached Lowell on Saturday, by the 12 o'clock train from Boston. The General left the cars at the northern depot, and taking a carriage, at once proceeded to his residence. The hour of his arrival not being known to the public, there was no unusual assemblage at the depot. The Committee of Arrangements having made provision for a formal reception at Huntington Hall in the evening, long before the hour of opening the hall, a large concourse of people assembled in front of Merrimac-street entrance, and in a few minutes after the doors were opened, every seat and available standing-spot in the hall and gallery were occupied, the ladies being prominent in the audience.

A sub-committee of the general committee, in carriages, escorted Gen. BUTLER from his house to the reception-room of Huntington Hall, and soon after arriving, accompanied by the Mayor and the other gentlemen comprising the committee of reception, he entered the hall and was warmly greeted by the audience on his appearance. After order had been restored, the Union Glee Club, stationed in the gallery, sang a patriotic song, following which Mayor PEABODY, on behalf of the committee, welcomed him in a few pleasant sentences. Gen. BUTLER, on stepping forward, was received with prolonged applause, and on its subsiding he spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF GEN. BUTLER.

HIS HONOR THE MAYOR, MY FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS. I propose, with your leave, to recall to your minds what has happened to the army in the field, and especially what has occurred within the narrower circle where I have endeavored to serve the interests of the country since I left you a year ago last November, called by the partial kindness of the President to take command of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina. Upon reaching Fortress Monroe, and looking about to see what duties devolved upon me, I found therein, in the first place demanding immediate attention, 80,000 freedmen, women and children, who had escaped from slavery, and thrown themselves as wards upon the guardianship of the United States. There was no departmental organization for their care, maintenance, protection and education. My first duty, then, upon assuming command, in the absence of active military operations, seemed to be toward the helpless beings thus cast upon our hands. I knew what you would have said ought to be done under the circumstances, and I did as I thought you would have done. I established system, order and organization of labor, so that the freedman who would work could work, and those who would not work might find means whereby they should work, and so that every freedman, woman and child should have what, thank God, we always have had in Massachusetts for all, food and raiment and protection from the inclemency of the weather. [Applause.] Aided by your fellow-citizens, Capt. WILDES, Capt. BROWN and Capt. JAMES, I applied myself to this work, and presently order and industry arose out of chaos in the affairs of the freedmen in North Carolina and Virginia. The organization of those affairs was carried on still further under the charge of Lieut.-Col. KINSMAN, and has since been continued under the superintendence of your townsman, Maj. CARNEY. We have as the result of one year's work in that department, 5,008 men brought into the army of the United States without bounty, and how many more with bounty I do not know, because they were credited to several States in whose regiments they enlisted, and not to the United States. By the labors of this year we have demonstrated that the former slave population of the South can be self-supporting, even without a large proportion of the able-bodied men. We have saved from the Government rations alone, which were to be dealt out to them, $100,000 and all this in two districts, having made the large losses in the negro affairs of North Carolina, because of the disturbance of labor from the yellow fever, the fall of Plymouth, and the evacuation of Washington, in April last, by the order of the Lieutenant-General. Within the same space of time we have succeeded in demonstrating that these negroes are capable of being educated. Aided by the self-sacrificing labors of benevolent teachers from the North, hundreds and thousands of children have there been taught to read, and adults, too, who never read before, and thus the negro is being fitted for that new state of liberty and citizenship to which he has been raised. Such are some of the results of this war. [Applause.] The next matter in order of time, to which my attention was called, was the exchange of prisoners—a subject which interests every man, woman and child who has a brother, son, husband or father in the army. That also was placed in my hands by the partiality of the President. I found the former Commissioners of Exchange of the United States, and the agent acting in behalf of the Confederate States, contending upon questions as to how the account in regard to the exchange of prisoners should be kept, whether the United States had received a few more or less than the Confederate States, or than contrary, and a state of embitterec feeling had arisen between them, so that exchanges had been suspended. I therefore tried the experiment to see if the Confederates would return man for man, they giving us as many soldiers as we gave to them. This was done, and, laying all other questions aside, a special exchange went on some time in March last. Mr. OULD, the Confederate agent of exchange, came to Fortress Monroe, and there, after a full discussion of all matters of difference, we came to a just and equitable understanding, arranging the adjustment of numbers delivered, paroles and exchanges on all disputed points, but one, and that related to the exchange of negro soldiers, the Confederate agent persisting that negroes heretofore in boudage, when captured, should be treated as slaves and set at work as slaves under their masters. This I could not permit. Whoever had worn the uniform of the United States as a soldier, was entitled to its protection in the fullest sense. Having settled all else, however, I had determined to bring about a system of special exchanges until we should receive all the white men held by the rebels, and should give them an equal number in exchange, and thus all our white soldiers would be liberated. When the exchange, man for man, had given us all our white soldiers in their prisons, there would still remain about fifteen or twenty thousand rebel prisoners in our hands, and only about five hundred negro soldiers in theirs. Arriving at that point, I proposed to say to the Confederates, "We are willing to take these five hundred men and give you an equal number of your soldiers." If the rebels refused that offer and still held our negro soldiers in bondage and at labor, I designed to say to them "If you do not deliver me those men, like other prisoners of war, and if you work those five hundred, I will work your fifteen thousand, and as NAPOLEON built the canal of Languedoc with forty thousand Austrian prisoners of war, so will this Government build the ship canal. We want to connect the Mississippi River with the lakes by the labor of the rebel prisoners in our hands." My word for it, if that stand had been taken, we should never have built much canal, because when afterward the rebels set some of my negro soldiers at work on the fortifications, and I put an equal number of Virginia reserves at work to Ditch Gap, in retaliation, the negroes were instantly taken out of trenches and treated as prisoners of war. I reported the points of agreement between myself and the rebel agent to the Secretary of War, and asked for power to adjust the other questions of difference, so as to have the question of enslaving negro soldiers stand alone, to be dealt with by itself; and that the whole power of the United States should be exerted to do justice to those who had fought the battles of the country, and been captured in its service. The whole subject was referred by the Secretary of War to the Lieutenant-General Commanding, who telegraphed me on the 14th of April, 1864, in substance: "Break off all negotiations on the subject of exchange till further orders." And, therefore, all negotiations were broken off, save that a special exchange of sick and wounded on either side went on. On the 20th of April, I received another telegram of Gen. GRANT, ordering "not another man be given to the rebels." To that I answered, on the same day: "Lieut.-Gen. GRANT'S instructions shall be implicitly obeyed. I assume that you do not mean to stop the special exchange of the sick and wounded now going on." To this I received a reply in substance: "Do not give the rebels a single able-bodied man." From that hour, so long as I remained in the department, exchanges of prisoners stopped under that order, because I could not give the rebels any of their able-bodied soldiers in exchange. By sending the sick and wounded forward, however, some twelve thousand of our suffering soldiers were relieved, being upward of eight thousand (8,000) more than we gave the rebels. In August last Mr. OULD, finding negotiations were broken off and that no exchanges were made, wrote to Gen. HITCHCOCK, the Commissioner of Washington, that the rebels were ready to exchange man for man all the prisoners held by them, as I had proposed in December. Under the instructions of the Lieutenant-General I wrote to Mr. OULD a letter which has been published, saying: "Do you mean to give up all your action and revoke all your laws about black men employed as soldiers?" These questions were therein argued justly, as I think, not diplomatically, but obtrusively and demonstratively, not for the purpose of furthering exchange of prisoners, but for the purpose of preventing and stopping the exchange and furnishing a ground on which we could fairly stand. I am now at liberty to state these facts, because they appear in the correspondence on the subject of exchange now on the public files of Congress, furnished by the War Department upon resolution. I am not at liberty to state my opinion as to the correctness and propriety of this course of action of the Lieutenant-General in relation to exchanges, because, as it is not proper to utter a word of condemnation of any act of my superiors, I may not even applaud where I think them right, lest, not applauding in other instances, such acts as I may mention would imply censure. I only desire that the responsibility of stopping exchanges of prisoners, be it wise or unwise, should rest upon the Lieutenant-General Commanding, and not upon me. I have carried the weight of so grave a matter for nine months, and now propose, as the facts are laid before Congress and the country, not to carry any longer any more of it than belongs to me. Since I wrote my farewell address to the Army of the James, I have received letters from the far West saying, "Why do you claim that you have not uselessly sacrificed the lives of your men when you have left thousands of our brothers and sons to starve and rot in Southern prisons." In answer to all such appeals I am allowed only to repeat I have not uselessly sacrificed the lives of the soldiers of the Union; their blood does not stain my garments. This is not criticism upon the facts of anybody, but only the enunciation of a fact, in explanation of which, the responsibilities of my position will not allow me to say more. The next movement of consequence in the department was the attack upon Plymouth by the enemy. Plymouth was defended in a most gallant and able manner by Gen. WESSEL, who did all a brave General could to keep it; but the gunboats had been depended upon for holding the Roanoke River, and when they were driven out by the rebel ram *Albemarle*, Plymouth was no longer defensible. It the gallant and lamented FLUSSER, who commanded the naval force, had not fallen in the first attack, their ram would not have controlled the river, and the result might not have happened. Another considerable event was the evacuation of Washington, N. C., in April. This was done under the orders of the Lieutenant-General, with entire deliberation, without attack, and every dollar's worth of Government property brought away and the forces holding it, taken as a part of the movable column of the Army of the James. I should hardly have mentioned this evacuation had I not been the subject of animadversion, and to show that whatever was done was done under explicit orders. Of the propriety of this evacuation however strong an opinion I might have in its favor, I am not at liberty to speak for the reasons I have before given you. On the 1st of April last two large armies lay face to face opposed to each other on the Rapidan. A small army of about eighteen thousand men, six thousand of whom were negroes lay in and around Fortress Monroe. Twenty thousand men more were ordered from the department of the South to join that little army. Looking over the whole field it seemed to me to be the part of wisdom to move that army upon Barmuda Hundred, and establishing there a base for operation as strong and as easily beyond as Fortress Monroe; a base not to be interfered with or lost while the war lasted; and where an army lies with its hand fastened upon the throat of the rebel capital. [Great cheering.] This proposition was submitted to Gen. GRANT and approved by him. This was done on the 4th day of May, the Army of the James, thirty-five thousand strong, with its artillery, its cavalry, and its supplies for thirty days, was put on board ship and seemed at first to threaten the enemy up the York River, within thirty miles of the capital, but within twenty-four hours that army was within twelve miles of Richmond, where it has held its position ever since—a position to which it advanced, without the shedding of a drop of blood. On the same day the Army of the Potomac, under the command of Gen. MEADE, more than 80 hundred thousand strong, started from the Rapidan, also toward Richmond. I need not repeat what you all know of the history of the march of that army; but I have a right to say, because now it has passed into history, that the intention with which that army set out on its march was to move round the north side of Richmond, above Mechanicsville, strike the James River above the City of Richmond, and there forming a junction with the Army of the James, which was to move up toward Richmond on the south side of James River, get around the city on the south side, and thus cut it off. Now perhaps you can understand what may have slightly puzzled you heretofore, why the Army of the James was demonstrating toward Drury's Bluff on the 16th of May, while the Army of the Potomac was coming down from the Rapidan on the north side toward Richmond. But the Army of the Potomac never reached its destination on the north side of the James, nor did the Army of the James succeed in reaching the James above Richmond on the south side. Indeed, there was no call for the Army of the James above Richmond, if the Army of the Potomac could not join; but if the Army of the James failed to accomplish all that it hoped for, at least it met with no disaster. We held the lines that we took up from the Appomattox to the James, and we hold them to this day—the advanced lines of all the armies operating against Richmond. [Renewed applause.] Besides doing this, after fortifying our position, the Army of the James sent seventeen thousand men to the aid of the Army of the Potomac, and saved the battle of Cold Harbor. Pass with me now to the next movement of the Army of the James—the attempt to take Petersburgh, on the 9th of June. Upon that occasion the orders of its Commander were not obeyed, and the projected assault on Petersburgh was not made; but you will observe if there was failure, there was no disaster. On the 15th of June, the columns of the Army of the James having returned from the relief of the Army of the Potomac, another movement on Petersburgh took place, which resulted in the capture of the outer, and at that time only line of defensive works around Petersburgh, which works, held by the Army of the James, are the advanced lines of the armies operating upon Petersburgh to this day. The strongest of these works was captured by a skirmish line of negro soldiers, and no troops have advanced a step beyond their position in that direction, after seven months of siege. On the 29th of September the Army of the James crossed the river in two columns, one at Varina, the other at Deep Bottom. One attacked Battery Harrison, the skirmish line being gallantly led by a Lowell boy, Col. DONAHOE, who fell wounded. That column captured Battery Harrison, the strongest work of the rebels in their sixty miles of intrenchments around Richmond. On the same day, crossing at Deep Bottom, the Tenth Corps, under the lamented BIRNEY, advanced its negro division, three thousand strong, and a column of the division with muskets "right-shoulder-shift" with not a cap on a single one of a gun, charged through a swamp over a breastwork covered by double lines of abbatis like a flash, in the face of 600 rebels, who never stopped running for five miles. The question as to whether the negro would fight was there settled before the eyes of every doubter in the army, and their masters from that time forward asked not the question, "Will the negroes fight," but "will they fight for us?" I have thus enumerated all the assaults that were ordered by the Commander of the Army of the James, one against a strong but ill-defended work, for Fort Harrison, and another against a very stormy and well defended work. The assault made by gallantry was ordered for the high and noble purpose of demonstrating forever the capabilities of a race in arms resting under every prejudice. The Commander of the army felt that for such a cause he could take the responsibility of risking the loss of the men by the assault who lay there as he rode past them with their faces upturned to God in mute appeal for His approval of the necessary sacrifice in so holy a cause. [Great cheering.] And thus, my friends, I felt that I had a right to say when I left the Army of the James, "I have refused to order the sacrifice of such soldiers uselessly," and I think the declaration ought not to be taken as a criticism upon any one, but simply as a statement of the facts of my own manner of conducting operations. On the first of October Gen. LEE, commanding his forces, made a very fierce and savage attack upon Battery Harrison, in which the whole of a North Carolina brigade was swept away, seven regiments being entirely cut to pieces in a vain effort to retake what our forces had captured on the 29th of September, so that the Army of the James lies safely intrenched within six miles of Richmond, which again is the advanced position of all our forces operating against the rebel capital. The best movement of the army of the James, except that of the 27th of October, when it made a demonstration toward Richmond, for the purpose of holding the enemy in their trenches, while the Army of the Potomac attempted to turn their left at Hatcher's Run, was that which has caused some little discussion in the community of late—the attempt upon Wilmington—to some of the leading points in regard to which I now wish to direct your careful attention. As early as August last, a fleet, under Admiral PORTER, commenced to assemble at Fortress Monroe. Immediately upon the appearance of the fleet in Hampton Roads, instead of any attempt being made to keep the expedition secret, there commenced a flourish of trumpets about it which is only equaled by the cackling of a hen when she is about to set one single egg. [Laughter.] So that nearly every man in the country, North and South, knew where the fleet was going. You all knew, the rebels all knew that it was fitting out to be sent to Wilmington. Indeed, to such an extent was the publicity carried, that although Gen. WEITZEL, with Gen. GRAHAM, of the Naval Brigade, had been sent to reconnoitre the vicinity of Fort Fisher, yet Gen. GRANT concluded that the enemy were so informed of the purposes of the expedition, that it was not best to send any men at that time, and did actually refuse to do so, leaving the fleet lying in Hampton Roads for months, claiming to be ready, and bossing what they would do to Wilmington. Afterward, for the purpose of trying an experiment, and of allowing the question to be tested, what would be the effect of of the explosion of a large quantity of powder in the neighborhood of a fortification, to see whether it would have the destructive affect which it was claimed by some it would have, or whether it would result in comparative harmlessness, Gen. GRANT determined to send three thousand men to aid of the navy, and after learning the enemy were detaching forces to meet SHERMAN, he increased the force to six thousand, one-half of which were negroes, hoping to surprise Fort Fisher, upon the supposition that Gen. BRAGG had carried off his forces to meet SHERMAN, and, therefore, the fort would be found undefended by any considerable force. Gen. GRANT also hoped that a portion of the fleet would run by the fort into Cape Fear River, and then, by landing the troops, and intrenching across the Peninsula, between the river and the sea blockade, running at least might be stopped. It was said that there was not sufficient depth of water to go up the river; but as since the fort has indeed been silenced, there seems to have been no considerable difficulty in getting most of the gunboats up the river. I am inclined to the opinion that it was another want, rather than the want of water, that prevented the gunboats from going up the river by the forts while they were in possession of the enemy. FARRAGUT was not there. Although Commodore PORTER telegraphed me, which telegraph I have, that he would be ready on the 8th day of December—and the troops were ready on that day—yet we waited for the fleet at Fortress Monroe until the 14th day of December, when we sailed from Chesapeake Bay at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. We arrived at the place of rendezvous, appointed by Admiral PORTER'S printed order, on the night of the 15th, and there we waited three days, while the sun never shone more brightly in the heavens, while the sea was never calmer, while the wind was never more zephyr like, until the 18th; but still Admiral PORTER did not come, and the fort at that time was substantially undefended, as its reinforcements did not arrive till the night of the 24th of December. Judge, then, of my surprise when I read one dispatch, first, that the army was not ready soon enough; in another, that we sailed too soon; and again, in another dispatch—for they seem to be fruitful of dispatches—that the powder-boat was prepared by me, and that we waited for it. Fellow-citizens, I have lived with you, man and boy, for thirty years, and I am going to live with you, if you will have me, for thirty years longer. [Great applause.] I have stood before you many times, and I hope to stand before you many times more, to advise with you upon that which is for the good of the country; but, often as I have met you here, no man can say that I ever misrepresented a fact, and when I tell you that I never saw that powder-boat, that all I had to do with it was to order my ordnance officer to turn over to the navy one hundred and fifty (150) tons of powder, and that the whole thing was under the charge of the navy, and was arranged exactly as the navy desired, when they wished and how they wished, you can judge of the truth of the dispatch which states that I proposed the powder-boat. Whoever states it, there is no truth in it. But the powder-boat, it is said, was a failure. Granted, as the powder in it never was wholly set on fire. It was intended that there should be then exploded more powder than ever was exploded before. Powder enough in my judgment to have done very great damage, so much, in fact, that I have the written advice of Admiral PORTER that I should stand out 25 miles, let off the steam and drew the fire from the boiler of my boat before it went off, lest the explosion should blow me up even there. [Laughter and applause.] That suggestion, I say, I have in writing, yet PORTER would intimate I had too much faith in the efficacy of the powder-boat, and that he had no belief in its effect. Certainly, it is admitted that he got his fleet so far away from the scene of the explosion, that for that or some other reason he could not get back again under ten (10) hours thereafter to fire the first shot at the fort after the powder boat exploded. There was a very large quantity of powder, and I am still confident that if it had gone off it would have done great damage. It was intended to place it in bags with fuses running all through it, so that it might be instantaneously exploded in every part But how was it done? The clock work, the candles, the fuses, everything prepared to ignite it, failed and the only way that it was got off at all was to set fire to the ship at the bow and let it burn up to one end of the mass of powder, the explosion of which sent the other part into the water without being burnt. So that, on my belief, not more than one tenth of the powder on board even did burn, making an explosion indeed which is described as hardly more than would have been felt from a fifteen inch gun. You see, therefore, the experiment was not tried. Some day it may be. At all events the explosion, such as it was, did not hurt, because I was sixty-five miles off, in the harbor of Beaufort, coaling and watering my transports after the storm, relying upon the promise of Admiral PORTER, made to my officers, that he would give me notice, so that I could be present with the troops when it should be determined to blow up the powder-ship, to land and attack the fort under cover of the lefery and demoralization caused by the explosion; yet the Admiral blew it up, when he knew I was sixty-five miles off, out of tender consideration for my safety. I suppose, for I know of no other reason why he should have failed to keep his promise except, perhaps, believing that the powder boat would blow up a steamboat twenty-five miles off. The Admiral supposed it would utterly demolish the fort and garrison, and he would only have to land his marines, and put on the works DAVID PORTER, his "X" mark, and hand it over to the army when they arrived, with a claim for prize money. Let me say a word or two about the explosion. In the first place, the powder was expected to at least paralyze the men in the fortification, and it was intended that the army should thereupon immediately land, and take possession of the work. Such being the plan, why explode the powder when the army was 65 miles off? Again, the time for the explosion was to be so chosen that if it paralyzed the men or did any damage to the works, it might be promptly taken advantage of by landing the army and an attack by the navy;—why then blow up the powder at one o'clock at night, yet fail to fire even the first gun from the navy until 12 o'clock next day, thus giving the enemy eleven hours to get over being stunned and to repair any damage that might have been caused by the explosion? Well, a bombardment was opened upon Fort Fisher, and it seemed to be conducted with considerable skill, the fire being directed with a good deal of accuracy. This for one day. Arriving at night, I sent my staff officer to Admiral PORTER to say that I would consult with him about the attack to be made in the morning of the next day. The Admiral sent me word that he was tired, and could not see me that night, but that he would see me or my officers as early the next morning as we were ready, intending to attack a fort, and saying, as we thought, a day's work before us, we did, as we generally do in Lowell, set about it at daylight. Gens. WEITZEL and COMSTOCK went on board the *Malvern* at six o'clock, but the Admiral was not up. They arranged, however, that we should attack at 8 o'clock, but it was 12 o'clock before the navy reported that they had covered the shore so that we could make a landing. I landed 2,200 men. It was a beautiful smooth sea when we landed, but a storm was coming on, and within eight hours after we began landing, the surf rolled so high upon that beach, that no man could get on or off. Not a gun had been landed save boat-howitzers, I sent the ablest engineer officer that I knew, Gen. WEITZEL, accompanied by Lieut.-Col. COMSTOCK, Engineer of the staff of Gen. GRANT, who had been detailed by the Lieutenant-General himself to go with me upon this expedition, and who did go. I sent those two officers on shore and they both reported to me that the face of the fort was uninjured, and that in their judgment it was useless to assault. Judge thee whether I was derelict in my duty to my superiors and to the country, and whether I ought to be hooeded down, and a price almost set upon my head, like a wolf, because I did not order an assault which two of the best engineer officers in the United States advised me not to make, and in reference to which one of them said to me, I use his every expression, "If you order it, General, it will be murder." Suppose I had made that assault, after these well-instructed officers had advised me against it, and it had failed, ought not I to have been tried for murder? And I should have been guilty of that crime in the sight of my God and in the eyes of every honest man. Every one would have had a right to join in the cry in that case. Ah, he was a volunteer General, he would not take the good advice offered him by well-instructed army officers. Rash fool, see the result. You, Sir, who had lost a brother—you, madam, who had lost a son in such an assault, could I have looked you in the face, if I had ordered it? Again, it has been said that I was not to go with the expedition; that it was to be commanded by Gen. WEITZEL. Upon that question I might shelter myself under the fact that the department of Virginia and North Carolina, and that the operations were within my department, and so I had a right to go. But I scorn all subterfuge or indirection. I accompanied the expedition with the full knowledge and consent of Gen. GRANT, verbally given. Nay more, if you will examine his orders for the expedition to me, you will see that he says "The execution of the details of this order is intrusted to you and the subordinate officers of your command, not to Gen. WEITZEL alone." Still further, as I have said, Lieut.-Col. COMSTOCK, Engineer of Gen. GRANT'S Staff, was by himself in person detailed to go with me upon that expedition, and left Gen. GRANT'S headquarters to go with me down the river on the same boat when I started on the expedition. Again I lay at Fortress Monroe from the 9th of December till the 14th, receiving frequent telegrams from Gen. GRANT, which have been published, while my answers have been suppressed. If you will read these telegrams, you will see that each and every one of them says, "When will you get off?" "When will your expedition sail?" and though I have had frequent conversations with Gen. GRANT upon this, for me, unhappy expedition, yet never by letter, dispatch or by word has Gen. GRANT intimated to me that he did not expect me to accompany the expedition, or chide me for going with it. And last of all, on the 20th day of December, while I lay in Beaufort harbor, as commander of the expedition, I sent a report of progress to Gen. GRANT, which he forwarded to Washington, without a word of dissent that I was not the duly authorized commander of the expedition. The first intimation from any quarter that I ever had that I was not properly there was when I read in the New-York *Herald*, an indorsement upon my official report, which indorsement is in the handwriting of a staff officer of Gen. GRANT, and was not filed in the War Office till seven days after Gen. GRANT'S letters to the President, asking for my relief upon other grounds than any action of mine in regard to the Wilmington expedition, but which reasons I am not permitted to state to you, and five days after my farewell order to the Army of the James, the contents of which may have been misunderstood, and possibly given offence. Besides what was done here was exactly what Gen. WEITZEL advised. Why was it worse for me to do what Gen. WEITZEL advised and thought right to be done, than it would have been for him to do the same thing himself if he had been there alone? Answer me this and I will take the blame. Now let us see what it is to assault a fort. Let us see what the Commanding General and Admiral has to do in such a case. At Fort Fisher the Admiral was on board his vessel. I was on mine, quite as near the fort as he was, and that was not at all too near for either of us. [Laughter.] Upon such an occasion, the only duty of a Commanding Officer, standing at a safe distance, with his glass in his hand, is to pass his eye over the whole field, and when he thinks the time has come to say to his men, "Forward, make the assault!" certainly it does not require much personal courage in a man to give such an order, but it does require some little courage to follow the dictate of one's own judgment and save the lives of his men, when that judgment tells him that to order an assault would be to sacrifice them. This is indeed trial—this is temptation! At Fort Fisher I did my duty, and as God lives and I live, if it all had to be repeated, with all the knowledge I now have, even unto the stream of colloquy pouring upon my head, as it has poured ever since, I would do so again. If He would give me strength in answer to my prayer: "Lead me not into temptation," to act according to the dictates of my consciences and judgment, for there was every temptation to make the assault at Fort Fisher, and thus take the chance to win honor and glory at sacrifice of my men, and none to forbear to make it and come away. [Great cheering.] But some gentleman may say, why, having determined not to make the assault, did you not stay there and entrench? For three reasons. Let us examine them in a few minutes. But first bear in mind that I have not gone into the newspapers in explanation of this subject, I have not been porter or reporter of it again and again. [Laughter.] No, I have come home here to my neighbors, whose hands I have to take in friendship, with whom I must live, whose children are to grow no with mine, and here I make the explanations that I have to make, then caring not a rappee what the thought of the matter elsewhere. I have encountered worse storms than this before, and have lived through them, and I shall live through this also. [Good, good, and cheers!] Now, then, why did I not lay upon the beach? In the first place, I had made only a partial landing of one-third of my men, and none of my artillery. The sea arose so high that no more man or guns could be landed, and you will see that the rebel Gen. WHITING, in his report, states that a great storm came up that night which injured his garrison very much. The garrison having been under arms all night, to meet our approach, I put on shore 2,200 men, and eight hours afterwards the storm was so severe that I could not get a gun or even a box of bread on shore except by heading the latter up tight in a cask and sending it ashore on a raft. Again, if you will look in one of Admiral PORTER'S last reports, you will see that he says, having expended in the bombardment almost the last shot and shell which I had with me, I found it necessary to go back to Beaufort to get a new supply. I should have looked very well, would I not, planting myself upon that beach with a handful of men, with a body of the enemy behind me, (HOKE'S division from Richmond,) larger than my whole army, my only support being a navy without ammunition, which was as useless and idle as a "painted ship upon a painted ocean." It took Admiral PORTER until the 14th of January (eighteen days) to get back from Beaufort with his new supply of ammunition, and if my troops had staid there and waited for him, what do you suppose would have happened to us during the time that he was away? But, again, if nothing was to be gained by it, what was the use of staying there at all, and hazarding my men? I had no siege train, yet Lieut.-Gen. GRANT agrees that my preparations and instructions were all correct. I could not besiege the fort. I had only twelve light guns, and I had seventeen heavy guns bearing upon me from the fort; therefore, I could not besiege. What then could I do? Perhaps you will say that I might have stayed there and tried to stop up the river, by opening my guns upon blockade-runners as they passed up and down the river, and I know it seems so from the map; but there was a mile and a half of marsh between me and the river, and notwithstanding all that I could have done the enemy could have reinforced and provisioned Fort Fisher at pleasure, and landed men on all sides of me, and the blockade-runners could have passed backward and forward almost as freely as the rebel rams passed up and down the James River the other day, in spite of the navy. [Laughter.] What else could I have done? Ought I to have stayed there and maintained a landing, so that troops could be landed again? The fact is, I saw that at any time when there was a smooth sea a landing could be easily effected under cover of the guns of the navy, and you remember that Gen. TERRY landed his troops without the loss of a man, what, then, was the use of my staying there? There was none. But, besides, HOKE'S division was there, I captured sixty-five of them, and, if I had staid there, I would have been exposed to an overwhelming attack and lost my men without benefit to the service. Besides, by staying there I only kept the enemy there, by going away the enemy went away, supposing the attack to be abandoned, and thus we found no sufficient force to oppose Gen. TERRY, and now fellow-citizens let me state, speaking with the full knowledge that what I say is to be heard abroad over the country, that I am here to-day on the written letter of the Lieutenant-General to the President for my relief, in which letter no word is said of Fort Fisher, nor is there anything alleged against me in relation to the Wilmington expedition as the reason for my being here now, instead of under the log roof of my log cabin, about seven miles from Richmond, where I have spent most of the Winter up to this time. I repeat it, no word is said of Fort Fisher, no word is said of Wilmington, no blame on account of Wilmington is laid upon me in that letter asking for my relief. Why I am here I cannot tell you now, because I am not permitted to give the reason until it shall please the War Department to let them be published. I have applied to have their reasons published, but the application has not yet been granted, and in the meantime, as I am not POETZE'S, I shall not sound my own trumpet, at least against orders. [Laughter and applause.] I repeat, then I claim the credit, I claim the glory of not having assaulted Fort Fisher. I understand that there are those who were among my old friends in politics, but who, unfortunately, have lately gone upon the other side, who sneer at me as the Hero of Big Bethel and Fort Fisher; I accept the title; they do me honor overmuch. What was Big Bethel? It was a skirmish, in which twenty-five men were killed and wounded. But Big Bethel was not Bull Run. Big Bethel was not Fair Oaks. Big Bethel was not Seven Pines. Big Bethel was not the Chickahominy. Big Bethel was a failure, but it was no disaster. No West Point General commanded there. I claim credit for this—that when we of the volunteer army of the United States make failures, we do not make disasters. Stop a moment and compare the battles I have named with Big Bethel. Why, at these there were more men slaughtered and more maids desolate than there were leaves on the trees and the forest around Big Bethel, not to be numbered. But I am the hero of Fort Fisher, too. Well, Fort Fisher was not Fredericksburgh; Fort Fisher was not Chancellorsville; Fort Fisher was not the Wilderness; Fort Fisher was not Cold Harbor. A volunteer General commanded at Fort Fisher at each attack. One was without result, but no disaster. The last was a success. All honor to Gen. TERRY and his brave volunteer soldiers. Again, it is charged upon us that we did not make so big a hole in the Dutch Gap Canal as we ought to have made. It may be that we did not, although the Dutch Gap Canal was a success, make so large a hole as made by the explosion of the mine at Petersburgh, last summer; but, thank God, neither did we fill uselessly that hole up with American dead until it ran blood. [Renewed applause.] I am, therefore, content, nay, I claim to be the hero of the comparatively bloodless attacks on Big Bethel, and the wholly bloodless failure of Fort Fisher; and though I do not claim to be the source of Fredericksburgh, of Chancellorsville, of the Chickahominy, of the Wilderness, of Coal Harbor, nor of that charnel-house of useless dead in the mire before Petersburgh, I am prepared to take that issue, and hereafter, fellow-citizens, when you hear me to that little inclosure on the other side of the river, which I hope for as my last resting place, I pray you put over me for my epitaph: "Here lies the General who saved the lives of his soldiers at Big Bethel and Fort Fisher, and who never commanded the Army of the Potomac." I ask for nothing else. [Great applause.] My connection being severed with the Army of the James, the telegraph informs us that it is to be incorporated with the Army of the Potomac, and its history as a distinct organization has ceased, probably forever. Of the wisdom of that incorporation I will express no opinion, and mark I have criticised the act of no man. I beg your pardon; I have criticised no army men I have defended myself, explained my own acts, and contrasted them with others. They may be right, while I was wrong, although I have thought it, in the course of my remarks, to blow off with a breath the froth which is always the accompaniment of rivalry porter. [Laughter and applause.] And now, passing from that which is personal to my own actions, you perhaps desire that I should say something upon the prospects of of the country in the future. Mark me, my friends, whatever happens to me, will only incite me to renewed efforts in behalf of my country. If she wants my services at any, at all times, in any capacity, however humble, they shall be as freely rendered in the future as in the past. And whatever mistakes I may have made—whatever mistakes other Generals have made—whatever mistakes the Administration may have made—is not for us to remember those, or allow them for a moment to affect our actions. It is the country we serve—it is the Union to which our allegiance is due, and however man in power to-day may make mistakes, it is no reason why we should hold back a single effort in support of the war. If all man had been perfect this rebellion had not existed. It was the imperfection of men that brought it upon us, and through imperfect men it must be brought to an end; therefore, let every man gird himself for still greater efforts: do not be carried away by any delusive cry of peace, for the time of peace is not yet come. All attempts to get peace by negotiation until the army of General LEE either capitulates or is whipped, is as useless as to attempt to break down the stubborn spirit of the child who successfully resists your authority. Therefore this cry of peace should lull no man into security. See to it that the armies are filled up; see to it that recruiting goes on of good men who will stay in the army after they get there—such men as you send from Lowell—good men, true men. I see no desire for peace on the part of the rebels in the appointing of Gen. LEE Generalissimo, nor in the recent raid by the rebel iron-clads down the James River upon the communications of Gen. GRANT. These are not peaceful movements. They mean war and bitter war, for another, and I trust, a last campaign. But though I speak thus of the cry of peace, I have no doubt of our ultimate success, neither have I any doubt that the rebel masters will arm their slaves, let me tell you the negro makes a very excellent soldier. There is little doubt, on the other hand, that the negro soldiers of the rebels will not fight the negro soldiers on our side, and we have the advantage of being first in the field. Even discipline will not bring him to this, although it may bring him to fight the white soldier of our side. This movement will be the last, the final blow struck by the rebel lion, and in my judgment the blow will be unsuccessful; and from this we shall have a lasting peace, provided we deal justly by all man white and black. [Loud applause.] And upon no other terms, my friends, can you have peace, fair play, justice, equality before the law for black and white. A peace on that basis will stand. Without that basis it will never stand. Therefore, my friends, I say again, not looking to peace, but to the ultimate result of the next campaign, gird on your armor, do everything you can to sustain the Government and to sustain the President as the head of the Government. He is honest, patriotic, capable and able, and will do all he can in his position for the country. [Loud and long-continued applause.] And if his officers execute as well as he conceives, we shall have no difficulty. Now, then, one thing further I would oppose in every way, so far as my voice and vote would go, the present method of filling up our armies, by offering very large bounties. These bounties do not get the best men. This is the universal rule. The expenditure for these bounties is putting a load of taxation upon every laboring man, that he will feel deeply and strongly hereafter, and his children's children after him. We have swung away from the Constitution and the laws as established by the Fathers in raising of our armies. The Constitution provides that every man between the ages of 18 and 45 shall be enrolled, and that as many as are necessary should be drafted for the defence of the country possibly as the law drafts as many as are necessary to serve on duty and for other purposes of Government. And when we swing away from that, we give up the doctrines of the Fathers. We are beginning now to reap the fruits of this policy in the piling up of debts which which will greatly embarrass hereafter. Therefore let us look to it then, filling up our armies we get away from this system of bounties. Therefore, my friends, it was, that on another occasion, in connection with another bloodless expedition of the Army of the James, to which I did not call your attention, I had the honor to make a proposition to the country. Three thousand men of the Army of the James went to New-York about the 1st of November last, where they said to the mob of that city, "peace, be still," and everything was as quiet there, in the heat of an excited election, as it is here and now in this peaceful meeting. [Applause.] Then and there, fellow-citizens, I had the honor to say that I would offer to the rebels full and free pardon and amnesty for the past, if they would lay down their arms and submit to the laws. Even that proposition was misunderstood. I proposed to give them a full and free pardon, if they would submit to the laws. Why? Because whatever the result of the war, maybe you will never catch the leaders of the rebellion, and the country will never come to the point of punishing those who are not leaders, and therefore you may as well make a virtue of necessity. But it has been said you put in your proposition nothing looking to the emancipation of the negro; but when I said, "Submit to the laws," I believed slavery dead, and assumed as a lawyer, and believed then, as I believe now, that the proclamation of President LINCOLN, in the circumstances under which it was issued, declaring the negro free, is the law of the land; and those who doubted and cavilled upon that point were men who were not as strong of faith as I, and, who, therefore, did not understand it. I said, further, if these men do not submit to the laws and come back to take their places under the Government in a given time they forfeit all rights. If they would submit, at necessity of raising any more by draft or by bounty, and burdening the people with heavy taxes and debt was obviated. If they would not submit any proposition was instead of taxing ourselves any more to give bounties for men to take and then run away with. I say to the South, these lands of yours shall be the bounties of our soldiers when they shall have earned them, to be enjoyed by them as an inheritance to them and their heirs for ever. Such a population would save us from future trouble. It would give a loyalty to the South which would rebel no more forever. Those who object to confiscating the property of the rebels for the benefit of loyal soldiers wish to see the war go on, and have no desire for a lasting and lasting peace; but give the rebel land and property to the loyal soldier, whether white, black or gray, as a reward for taking from those who have made it a curse to the nation, instead of the blessing which God intended it to be and you will be crowded with soldiers to end the war at once. Then my friends I may be radical, I may be in advance on this question, but again repeat it that every man may ponder upon it. Let us instead of giving bounties which makes every man we send to the army cost a thousand dollars—every regiment cost a million, besides their arms and equipments. Let us take that which was are fighting for, and make the property and lands of the South the bounties of our soldiers, instead of paying them onrselves. Mr. Mayor,

FROM SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

Camp Life in Winter—Visitors—Wives and Sweethearts—The Enemy—Reconnaissances—One Hundred and Seventy-third New-York Volunteers—Flag Presentation Promotions.

WINCHESTER, Va., Friday, Jan. 20, 1865.

The weather continues clear, and so cold as to render any movement of the troops impracticable even if the exigencies of the service should seem to require it; nothing short of an attack by the enemy would cause an order to be issued for the troops to turn out under arms, I imagine. The attempts made to improve the leisure time by drilling, on account of the chilling blasts, were feeble efforts, and soon abandoned. In a quiet state all are comfortably situated. Officers and men have constructed comfortable log huts, and in the cavalry divisions the houses are protected from the rude wintry blasts by the construction of brush fences. In the construction of some of the more pretentious cabins much ingenuity is displayed, and many of these are really more comfortable as a place to live in than the cheap modern houses put up in civil life.

No enemy being near to alarm the camp, every one is assiduously at work making themselves as happy as possible. A large number of officers and men are absent on leave, while many are content to remain, having their wives or friends here on a visit. The streets of Winchester on pleasant days are quite lively, owing to the large number of visitors present from the North. A large majority of these visitors are ladies who have been brought here by their friends in the army.

Several reconnoissances have recently been made by the cavalry in different directions without finding any force of the enemy. While their scouts come within sight of our camps, it is pretty certain they have no force nearer than Staunton, with pickets at or near New-Market, on the main pike, and Milford, in Luray Valley. Lieut.-Col. SEELY, of the Twenty-fifth New-York Cavalry, while outside of the lines a few days since with a foraging party, captured two rebel soldiers, who satisfied the authorities that they were deserters. They left Gordonsville only a few days ago, and give, if possible, a more gloomy picture of affairs in rebeldom than the Charleston *Mercury*. In their opinion all the leaders, from JEFF. DAVIS down, have nearly run mad over their recent disasters.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-THIRD NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

This regiment, now commanded by Col. PECK, is stationed in Winchester. This regiment was raised principally in Brooklyn, New-York, under the auspices of the Police Commissioners, and has seen much hard service—particularly in Louisiana. Lieut.-Col. HOLBROOK, formerly connected with the Brooklyn police, has just returned from that city, bringing with him the new stand of colors presented to the regiment by the authorities of Brooklyn. The old colors, tattered and torn, have been returned to the place from whence they came, and have, ere this, probably been deposited with other trophies of the war. The new colors are equal, if not superior, to anything in the field. The Star-spangled Banner bears upon its folds the following-named battles in which the regiment participated: Camp Bisland, April 12 and 13, 1863; Fort Hudson, invested May 24, surrendered July 8, assaulted May 27 and June 14; Sabine Cross Roads, April 8, 1864; Pleasant Hill, April 9; Monett's Bluff, (Cane River crossing,) April 23; Mansura Plains, June 16. The other flag is made of pure white silk, with heavy golden bullion, fringe, cord and tassels. In the centre is neatly worked in floss silk the Goddess of Liberty, with appropriate surroundings. The two guidons are got up in similar style.

The following-named non-commissioned officers, members of the Color Guard, have been severely wounded while carrying the old colors. Such men will not disgrace themselves or the new and beautiful colors they have just received: Sergts. J. Parr, at Port Hudson, May 27, 1863; G. Kendrick, at Sabine Crossroads, April 8, 1864; Corps. William Scales, at Sabine Crossroads, April 8, 1864; Patrick Kelly, at Cane River Crossing, April 23, 1864; John W. Kane, at Cane River Crossing, April 23, 1864; Edward Clifton, at Cane River Crossing, April 23, 1864; J. Gregory, at Pleasant Hill, April 9, 1863.

The following promotions have recently been made:

Major M. T. Holbrook to Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Green, deceased; Assistant Surgeon N. A. Baldwin to Surgeon, *vice* Singleton, resigned; Dr. J. Sweeney to Assistant Surgeon, *vice* Baldwin, promoted.

E. A. PAUL.

All Quiet—Dramatic Season in the Army—The Medical Director's Office—A Roster of the Dead—First Connecticut Cavalry—Third New-Jersey Cavalry—Second Ohio Cavalry.

WINCHESTER, Va., Saturday, Jan. 21, 1865.

Everything remains quiet in this department so far as active military operations are concerned. A few strolling detachments of rebel cavalry still infest the mountains on both sides of the valley, and occasionally threaten railway trains, or make a small demonstration upon a foraging party; but since the last raid made by ROSSER upon the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in Western Virginia, no large force of the enemy has threatened our lines. MOSBY, with his band of robbers—for they are considered such by their own relatives and neighbors—still infest the Blue Ridge and tries to play MOSBY in a small way. The armed men that find a place of security in the North Mountain are outlaws, and are not even recognized by JEFF. DAVIS & Co. At present their operations are confined to robbing the inhabitants near them.

THE MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE.

Few people fully realize the immense amount of labor in the Medical Director's office of a place like this, where complete records are kept of everything worth recording, pertaining to thousands of men killed, wounded or sick from disease. To manage such an office, a man must not only be energetic, but he must be intelligent, and he possessed of no small executive ability. At the office of Dr. HAYDEN, Medical Director, at this point, (which is a model office) the name of every soldier killed or wounded, or who has been sick and reported, can be found recorded, and can be referred to in an instant; the whole history of each case, so far as is known, can there be ascertained. As the door of this office is entered, the visitor finds himself within a space inclosed by a light railing, to prevent him from intruding upon the clerks and assistants seated at tables on the opposite side of the room. Ask if John Doe has been killed, and your attention is directed to a roster of the dead upon the wall at your left. If he has been buried, there the name will be found, and against it the number of his grave—all are numbered, so that if the head-board is gone, the place of burial and body can easily be found. At a table on the other hand is a map of Winchester, showing the location of buried places, public offices, public buildings and streets, so that a stranger, by consulting it, can easily find the place he seeks. Much trouble has this single map saved persons in search of friends who have passed through a surgeon's hands. On the same table, too, are to be found maps or charts of the different graveyards, showing the exact location and number of each grave, of which the first on the wall is a key. A visitor comes in: his soldier-son was sick or wounded when last heard from. On another table near at hand is a pile of books; the name of the missing person is given, and an attendant opens a book marked "Register of Sick and Wounded," and there finds the name recorded, with rank, company, regiment, hospital number, age, date when admitted, from what General Hospital transferred; diagnosis, in surgical cases: the seat and character of wound or injury; on what occasion wounded; nature of missile, round or conical bullet, solid shot, bayonet or sword); treatment—amputation, (date of,) excision, other operations, simple dressings; when returned to duty, to Invalid Corps, to other hospitals, City or State; furloughed, deserted, discharged from service, death (date of); readmitted—from furlough or desertion; remarks—cause of death, discharge, or of transfer to Invalid Hospital. Such is the complete description of every one of the thousands of soldiers whose names are entered in this series of books.

Another set of books is used exclusively for "surgical operations," under the following heads: Hospital number, name of patient, rank, company, regiment, age, date of admission to hospital, description, date of wound or injury, on what occasion received, date of operation; amputation—dap. circular, &c.; excision—extent of incision, parts removed, &c.; other operations; anæsthetic; condition of injured parts at time of operation; progress, treatment, &c.; result, cause of death; remarks, name and rank of operator, post-mortem observations, &c. The above is only a portion of what is done with the ease of every patient, but it is sufficient to give the uninitiated an idea of the labor done in this office. These books are all indexed.

Through the kindness of Medical Director HAYDEN I am enabled to furnish a full list—which is annexed—of all the soldiers buried in this vicinity. It is believed that the fate of many of these dead heroes is not known to their friends.

E. A. PAUL.

A ROSTER OF THE UNION DEAD, STILL REMAINING BURIED AT OR NEAR WINCHESTER, VA.

"What a world were this,
How unendurable its weight, if they
Whom Death hath sundered did not meet again!"

The bodies of the following named persons are interred on the Romney Pike, near the residence of STEPHEN TIBBALL:

J Van Arnsdale, Co I, 15th N J.
H L Goodrich, Co B, 11th [illegible]

Geo Sherwood, Co A, 8th Maine—died Sept 27.
Frank Lagrat, Co D, 7th Maine—died Sept 27.
Joseph Waldan, Co C, 96th Penn—died Sept 27.
Corp Moses Ames, Co H, 37th Mass—died Sept 22.
Benj Sanneers, Co H, 122d N Y—died Sept 22.
E B Wallack, Co E, 126th Ohio—died Sept 23.
Corp Cleesen Cameron, Co A, 11th Vt—died Sept 23.
J R Osenbaugh, Co H, 102d Penn—died Sept 23.
Daniel Kiter, Co B, 87th Penn—died Sept 23.
A M Osborne, Co G, 126th N Y—died Sept 24.
Corp J H Fisk, Co K, 11th Vt—died Sept 24.
John Campbell, Co H, 102d Penn—died Sept 25.
J S Kunkle, Co G, 87th Penn—died Sept 25.
Levi Correl, Co G, 67th Penn—died Sept 26.
Corp J Sherman, Co G, 12th Conn—died Sept 27.
Marcellus Russell, Co H 11th Vt—died Sept 27.
Joseph Head, Co H, 9th N Y—died Sept 27.
Sergt Martin R Reed, Co E, 8th Md—died Sept 29.
E Faust, Co I, 93d Penn—died Sept 30.
Frank Miner, Co K, 11th Vt—died Oct 3.
Jacob Bryon, Co A, 9th N Y—died Oct 3.
L B Lawson, Co F, 128th N Y—died Oct 4.
J J Trenbem, Co A, 122d N Y—died Oct 5.
Jas Hawkins, Co D, 14th N J—died Oct 11.
Jas G Mathews, Co F, 14th N J—died Oct 12.
Corp Saml Forrester, Co E, 65th N Y—Oct 13.
Jacob G Price, Co C, 122d Ohio—died Oct 17.

INTERRED IN BURYING GROUND EAST OF WINCHESTER.

John Swisher, Co B, 9th Ohio.
Nathan Newton, Co F, 2d West Virginia.
Francis H Moscoe, Co H, 5th New-York Artillery.
James H McCoy, Co I, 21st Ohio.
J Canningham, Co H, 14th West Virginia.
J Kaufman, Co E, 23d Ohio.
Wm Litch, Co I, 3th Ohio.
— Rowuco, Co B, 23d Ohio.
R A Smith, Co A, 122d Ohio.
Thos Hanlan, Co H, 36th Ohio.
A Shuey, Co C, 93d Penn.
J Andrews, Co D, 11th Penn.
P Harvey, Co E, 23d Penn.
J T Fairchild, Co K, 77th New-York.
H Vandal, Co A, 6th Vt.
R G Nelson, Co H, 9th N Y Artillery.
Unknown, 126th Ohio.
A F Walks, (rebel,) Co E, 49th Va.
James Cranston.
James O'Reilly, Co I, N Y.
Timothy Lomey, Co E, 160th N Y
James F McCullough, Co K, 14th N H.
L M Goffard, Co D, 14th N Y.
Jas Hangard, Co G, 34th Ohio.
Willard Lawrence, Co B, 14th N H.
Corp Geo W Tucker, Co H, 14th N H.
John Gnild, Co C, 153d N Y.
Sergt N H French, Co H, 29th Maine.
Washington Adams, Co H, 159th N Y.
James McGrady, 5th N Y.
Thomas McGauley, Co K, 2d Vermont.
A J McGoire, Co C, 16ist O.
Albert J Holmes, Co G, 133th Ohio.
Simon Shiseker, Co K, 8th Vermont.
James Morrison, Co I, 87th Pennsylvania.
Capt A Trimbell, Co D, 108th Ohio.
Dexter Taylor, Co K, 37th Massachusetts.
George Shew, Co G, 26th Massachusetts.
Evan H Dale, Co D, 14th N H.
Eli Montes, Co F, 15th Va.
Thomas Feeley, Co H, 23d Illinois.
Sergt L H Avery, Co A, 84th Ohio.
Sergt Orlando J Ellsworth, 14th N Y.
S C Lord, Co K, 34th Mass.
Daniel P Tyson, Co H, 119th Penn.
Johannes Baldwin, Co C, 14ta Virginia.
James H Story, Co D, 114th New-York.
G W Eckhardt, Co B, 49th Penn.
Frank McNeal, Co E, 114th N Y.
Wm Bussing, Co K, 11th Ind.
Capt Minus, 17th Ind Batty.
Jacob Leach, Co A, 82d Pa.
Lawrence Scott, Co B, 122d N Y.
Robt Sortier, Co A, 15th N J.
S C Warner, Co F, 91st Ohio.
James Clements, Co C, 23d Ohio.
C C Rinkle, Co I, 23d Ohio.
Wm G Sufutt, Co G, 159th Penn.
Franklin Master, Co H, 14th Penn.
Buffington Bouch, Co B, 159th Penn.
Charles Mitchell, Co C, 13th Penn.
Wm Tewell, Co A, 15th Va.
Henry Bonue, Co H, 34th Me.
Joshua Mon, Co H, 15th N J.
Joseph A Swift, Co E, 36th Mass.
Corp Luke Allen, Co K, 2d N Y Art.
Lewis Banniog, Co A, 122d N Y.
Ed Georuilbaek, Co C, 104th Penn.
Jesay Dntey, Co I, 6th Mich Cavalry.
George Davis, Battery L, 5th U S Artillery.
Wm Dailey, Co H, 12th Penn
S E Courrighin, Co G, 6th Heavy Artillery.
— W Parker, 5th Vt.
— ew Scott, Co A, 1st Mich Cavalry.
Wm Soaffer.
Richard D Severs, Co K, 36th Ohio.
Wm Vandersaolen, Co F, 22d Ohio.
Samuel Bailey, Co I, 2d Vt.
Sergt Thomas Phelen, 5th Mich Cavalry.
Joseoh M Camp, 11th Ind.
Benj Wentworth, 12th Me.
Corp John H Boughton, 2d U S Artillery.
John A McCannick, Co H, 48th Penn.
Unknown, Infantry, 6th A C
Henry Horner, Co G, 54th Penn.
Stephen Weistrter, Co F, 2d Mass Cav
Albert A Levilles, Co F, 2d Conn Art
Unknown, 6th A C.
Stephen W Spears, Co B, 28th Maine.
Jas Collins, Co B, 2d Mass.
Joseph Bickman, Co I, 25th N Y Cav.
Corp Unown, 19th A C
Wm H Roberts, Co F, 153d N Y.
Wm Monks, Co G, 15th N Y.
Unknown, 19th A C.
Adolphus Lellz, 19th A C.
Andrew Packer, Co F, 65th N Y.
Unknown, 19th A C.
Rustus Wilter, Co F, 184th N Y.
Albert G Park, Co K, 11th W Va.
E B Carnady, Co C, 18th Ind.
Alexander Drake Co I, 1st N Y Drag.
Sergt A Howarth, Co G, 121st N Y.
Stewart F Ely, Co G, 22d Iowa.
John Davenport, Co E, 7th Mich Cav.
G Wood, 5th N Y Heavy Artillery.
Aaron Speekley, Co A, 116th Ohio.
Jno W Carmichael, Co H, 24th Iowa
Robt E Gritman, Co F, 114th N Y.
John Hooper, Co C, 122d Ohio.
Atkiu Brown, Co K, 30th Mass.
John Mackin, ellas John McWilliams, Co D, 65th N Y.
Edwin Walton, Co. D, 14th N H.
A J Halton, Co C, 29th Mo.
Corpl E B Leach, Co K, 26th Mass.
Chas Nickols, Co H, 104th Mass.
Henry Lewrance, Co I, 1st Mass.
Wm L Larcom, Co B, 22d N Y Cav.
Sergt Levi Bailey, Co K, 30th Mass.
H Greenhart, Co C, 9th Ct.
Sergt Geo W Reynolds, Co H, 22d Iowa.
Sergt Oscer Eastman, Co M, 1st Mich Cav.
James Edgely, Co D, 2d Vt.
Alexander Yengles, Co C, 15th New-York.
J G Bowman, Co B, 14th N H
Chas Plant, Co F, 184th N Y.
Julius Mitchell, Co L, 6th N York Heavy Artillery.
Wm P Canlers, Co H, 26th Massachusetts.
Fred Deekman, Co H, 41st New-York.
John Ganley, Co C, 95th Penn
Wm Spicer, Co I, 114th N Y
Addison Oliver, 1st Battery
Gilbert Bucannon, Co A, 10th Virginia.
Sam'l Ginshaw, Co H, 6th New-York.
George Davis, Co H, 1st Me.
Ohas Wendile, Co K, 153d N Y
Lieut Geo B Benton, Co B, 12th Vermont.
Adyen Meeker, Co D, 15th N York.
A W Henderson, Co E, 123d Ohio.
Morris March, Co M, 3d Mass
John H Reavil, Co D, 123d O
[illegible] Talbot, Co A, 3d Mass
Hiram Crossider, Co F, 128th New-York.
J Grabb, Co C, 47th Penn.
H D Lewis, Co R, 8th Vt.
Eben Sullivan, Co E, 3d Va.
Fred Ravenholst, Co C, 2d N Y.
Howard Fisher, Co H, 10th N J
Elif Davis, Co A, 14th W Va.
Anson Patch, Co C, 11th Vt.
J J Ooiby, Co A, 34th Mass.
Pat Hogan, Co F, 9th N Y.
R F Carr, Co H, 11th Va.
J H Dorehn, Co B, 83d Pa.
A H Inman, Co E, 18th Ind.
James Roun, —
L A Carman, Co A, 24th Iowa
H E Miller, Co B, 1st Vt Cav
N Franoht, Co F, 14th Maine.
L P Carpenter, Co H, 98th N Y.
Jesse Berry, Co F, 10th Va.
C C Springer, Co A, 184th N Y.
James Mooney, 11th Ind.
Wm Jepsom
Samuel Elfright, Co E, 49th Penn.
Albert Page, Co H, 29th Me.
Sergt M B Nickols, Co I, 24th Iowa.
John Deely, Co A, 3d Vt.
Levi Courtney, Co D, 36th Ohio.
Thomas L Geer, Co A, 8th Vermont.
Benj F Aker, Co F, 14th W. Virginia
Daniel F Bailey, Co K, 2d N Y Cavalry.
Benj F Leach, Co A, 5th Mich Cavalry.
Barney Heliu, Co G, 102d Penn.
O D Brown, Co L, 10th N Y Heavy Artillery.
L S Edley, Co H, 18th N Y.
Arthur Blood, Co K, 14th N H
Ruben Miller, Co H, 121st New-York.
W Schereyer, Co H, 25th N Y Cavalry.
E Hurlburt, Co B, 3d N Y Cavalry.
E C Masters, Co G, 15th N J.
D G Dorgoth, Co I, 2d Vt.
Charles Gorton, Co H, 114th N Y
Joseph W Jones, Co I, 7th Mich Cavalry.
Fred A Spaulding, Co H, 26th Massachusetts.
D Loucks, Co R, 26th N Y.
Alfred Taylor, Co L, 15th N Y.
Francis Springs, Co K, 5th Va.
Ano Brans, Co H, 96th Pa.
Wm Read, Co I, 11th Vt.
H L Adams, Co D, 14th Pa Cv.
L E Harris, Co A, 184th N Y.
S Y Miller, Co G, 93d Penn.
Sam W Fox, Co E, 175th N Y.
John F Prouts, Co H, 8th Vt.
J Manning, Co H, 24th N Y Cv.
Ed Lnchwick, Co F, 5th Md.
John Rush, Co H, 6th N Y Cv.
Philo C Secomb, Co H, 9th N Y Heavy Artillery.
E Pickett, Co A, 1st — Art.
Richard Thompson, Co H, 114th N Y.
Geo Osborne, Co —, 5th N Y.
Richard Drane, 12th Va.
Patrick McNnily, Co A, 25th N Y Cavalry.
Russell Clements, Co D, 11th N Y.
Edward Miller, Co G, 4th New-Jersey.
Girdoo Davidson, Co B, 2d Ohio Artillery.
Stephen Burch, Co M, 6th U S Cavalry.
Richard Noll, Co E, 17th Penn Cavalry.
M Moran, Co E, 106th N Y.
H Desmond.
Jos H Skillens, Co G, 31st N Y Artillery.
Morris Monk, Co. E, 27th Indiana.
Jacob B Henry, Co H, 14th Penn.
John A Giles, Co G, 13th Mass.
Sergt A Sipply, Co E, 14th Penn Cavalry.
L Morse, Co I, 3d Vt.
V Bunnell, Co I, 12th Connecticut.
Erasmus Jordan, Co M, 17th Penu Cavalry.
John G Grinnell, Co B, 2d Rhode Island.
W W Green, Co G, 10th N Y H Artillery.

WOOD'S FACTORY.

Capt S N Dexter, Co I, 16th N Y
Major Wm Knowlton, 20th Maine.
Lieut A B Colburn, Co B, 12th N H
A Bisag, Co E, W Va Vols

OREAMOO'S MILLS.

John Shannon, 143d Penn.
James R Deaman, Co I, 49th Penn.
John R Mourey, Co H, 93d Penn.

OWIN'S FARM.

Jacob Williams, Co I, 14th N Y.

AT THE CHURCH.

B D Campbell, Co O, Vermont Cavalry.

ORRENWOOD MILLS.

David McDonald, Co I, 156th N Y.
Robert J Beaston, Co C, 14th New-York.
Wm Hozel, Co, I, 122d N Y.
William Moon, Co A, 143 New-York.
John H Mooo, Co H, 131st Penn.

WOOD'S OLD MILLS.

J H Brennock, Co A, 11th Indiana.
Owen Healy, Co E, 38th Me.
Capt A Goodwin, Co H, 14th Maine.
Lieut W Jackman, Co I, 14th Maine.
Fred Merrill, Co G, 96th N Y
Capt D M Phillip, Co H, 12th Maine.
Capt J R Gould, Co D, 24th Iowa.
H M Road Co F, 24th Iowa.
Sergt. G Miller, Co E, 26th Massachusetts.

OINN'S FARM.

Andrew Holeu, Co I, 14th New-Jersey.
Corp Graw, Co K, 14th N H.

EDDY'S MILL.

Sergt Anson Richardson, Co G, 15ist New-York.
Milton Thndwick, Co G, 15ist New-York.

WOOD'S FACTORY.

Lieut Buckley, Co E, 12th Connecticut
Lieut C W Steadman, Co K, 12th Connecticut.
Col F W Peck, 12th Connecticut.
Lieut B F Maxon, Co G, 14th New-York.

GRAVE-YARD EAST OF WINCHESTER.

G W Ray Co K 21st New-York Cavalry.
W H Pauwell, Co E, 9th N Y Artillery.
Joseph Webb, Co C, 1st Va.
Chas Sterling, Co A 1st N Y
G P Randell, Co E 30th Mass.
Joseph E Page, Co C, 3d Vt
O Smidt, Co K, 15th N Y
David Helim, Co D, 2d Iowa
Pnstae Brown, Co E 8th Vt
Cavalrymao, Co B, 1st Va.
Joseph Lnm, Co D 5th N Y.
Michael Lynch Co C — —
Chas Darling, 1st New-York Dragoons.
Elisha G Higbee, 7th Michigan Cavalry.
Patrick McKap, Co F, 5th N Y Cavalry.
H Curtis, Co F, 6th N Y C.
Sylvester Wen, Co C, —
Albert Averley, Co A, 114th New-York.
Zacouriah Washington, Co A, 3d Va Cavalry.
Daniel P Latsridge, Co M, 2d N Y Cavalry.
Lieut Wm Meek, Co F. 153d New-York.
Stanley Westorook.
James Kelly, Co I, 2d Mass Cavalry.
S Sendale, Co E, 10th N Y.
Thomas Hartford, Co A, N Y Artillery.
Simon R Miller, Co K, 2d Ohio Cavalry.
A M Bostwick, Co K, 13 Va.
Danial Lattidge, 2d N Y C.
F J Manell, Co D, 14th N Y
Nelson Clymer, Co A, 1st Mich Cav.
Francis F Sever, Co A, 17th Penu Cavalry.
Philo Andrews, Co H, 13th Connecticut.
John R Johnson, Co E, 2d Ohio Cevalry.
Geo Bacon, Co E, 12th Ct.
Wm Knapp, Co D, 13 W Va.
Geo Brown, Co C, 30th Mass
John Smith, Co D, 12th N Y.
E W Pierce, Co C, 34th Mass
C Robinson, Co G, 13th West Va.
A G Greenwood, Co A, 14 N H

Besides the above there are fifty-six bodies never identified.

E. A. PAUL.

What Some of Rosser's Cavalry are About—A Resolute Citizen—Fill Up the Old Regiments—A Freight Train Attacked—Dr. Richards—The Second Duryea's Zouaves.

WINCHESTER, Va., Tuesday, Jan. 24, 1865.

While it is true that there is no large force of the enemy within eighty or a hundred miles of this point, it is equally true that there are many of the enemy's cavalry, in small detachments, hovering in the vicinity of our lines, mainly for the purpose of obtaining horses, and such arms and accontrements as may incidentally fall in their way. Up to the present time, so far as is known, only the Twelfth Virginia Cavalry, one of PAYNE'S regiments in ROSSER'S division, is on this duty. It was a detachment of the Twelfth that charged into the camp of the Sixth New-York Cavalry, a few nights ago, as before reported, and it was a detachment from the same regiment which Major YOUNG, with his scouting party, had a fight with on Sunday last. Nearly all of the prisoners captured recently have been armed with passes signed by ROSSER, authorizing the bearers to seize horses wherever found or to whomsoever they may belong, Unionists or Secessionists. Thus armed, these irresponsible men roam the valleys with impunity, and rob and plunder the citizens at will, and when pursued find shelter and safety in the Blue Ridge or the Alleghany Mountain. But the citizens who suffer the most from these marauding parties do not now, as of yore, feel disposed to submit tamely to the impositions practiced upon them, and in several instances of late they have not only refused to comply with the demands made upon them, but have actually resisted trespasses upon their premises. Recently two rebel soldiers went in the night-time to the house of a farmer residing west of this place, and made a demand for money, having first stolen two horses from his stable. The farmer met the soldiers at his door, and giving them to understand that their request would be complied with, he went into an inner room, and having secured a Colt's revolver, returned and shot both men, before they had time to realize what his real intentions were. After firing, he closed his door upon the men, without knowing or caring, perhaps, what execution he had done. The next morning, upon opening the door, he discovered the dead bodies of the intruders. It is such men—citizens—who will put down guerrillas, when LEE'S army shall have been destroyed, if the threat of the Confederates to finally adopt that system of warfare is carried out.

I omitted to state in a previous letter, giving an account of the attack upon the Sixth New-York Cavalry camp, that the leader of the attacking force was either mortally or very seriously wounded; for, when going away from the camp he had to be supported upon his horse by men on either side. Whatever blame attaches to this affair does not affect the reputation of the regiment as a whole, but mainly, it is said, falls upon the advance picket, who gave no alarm whatever of the enemy's approach, and the first intimation of the attack was when the reserve picket was charged upon.

FILL UP THE OLD REGIMENTS.

Rumors come to us by private letters, that in some of the States at least, it is proposed in making up their respective quotas under the last call for 300,000 men, to raise entirely new regiments. A more suicidal plan, so far as the interests of the service and the cause in which the nation is engaged, is concerned, could not be adopted. The nation has already paid dearly enough for trying the experimont of placing new men in the field, under the command of inexperienced officers, in the previous drafts, when deserving and skillful officers could have been had upon the slightest intimation that their services would be accepted; and it is to be hoped, at the present time, when the giant rebellion only wants a few more hard knocks from skillful men to lay him prostrate and helpless, that the State authorities will be influenced in their action by past experience. "Fill up the old regiments" is the unanimous cry of the veterans in the army. This should be done as a matter of policy, to say nothing of doing justice to a large class of men who have devoted their best energies for three years or more to sustain the institutions established by our forefathers. I could mention scores of regiments, in each of which a few hundred recruits could be received without materially impairing the efficiency of the command. The transition from the life of a citizen to that of an effective soldier is an ordeal almost impercentible one under such circumstances; a few weeks drilling among experienced troops is worth more than a whole year's training in a new command. Some efforts have been made to secure the new levies for old regiments. Among others, Lieut.-Col. GOVERNEUR CARR, of the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth New-York Volunteers, I learn will make an effort to fill up his command. This is one of the best drilled and disciplined regiments in the service, and there is no blot or stain upon its record, and the citizens of New-York, when it was raised, owe it to themselves, as well as to the officers and men of the command, to see that it enters the field in the next campaign with full ranks.

E. A. PAUL.

Affairs in Winchester—A Cause of Complaint.

WINCHESTER, Va., Thursday, Jan. 26, 1865.

We are favored with cleer weather again, but it is fearfully cold, and almost every night, more or less, soldiers on duty in exposed places, or where fires cannot with safety be allowed, have their feet, hands or ears either frostbitten or thoroughly frozen. Mittens, comforters, and other woolen articles pertaining to Winter clothing are in great demand, but unfortunately only a few are to be had for love or money. Let the friends of soldiers hurry up the nice woolen mittens, and receive in return the blessings of loyal hearts everywhere.

For an inland town, Winchester is inclined to be gay this Winter. The new Governor of the place has set the example of giving socialties, and I presume all the lesser lights will follow his example—indeed, parties and balls in short all the subject for small talk one can have here, where, from the very nature of the surroundings, there can be little or no scandal afloat. There is a goodly company of refined lady visitors in town from the North—the wives and friends of officers—who, when superadded to the native graces, make the whole place look cheerful and civilized. But the tide of fair ones is still at its flood, and every train arriving at Stephenson Station increases the population; and what jolly times are experienced riding for miles in an ambulance to Winchester on a bleak, cold day! The young bucks (and some old ones) about town eagerly watch the weather, and pray lustily for snow, and so anxious are they to go a sleighing, that a fall of one inch in depth of the fleecy element is sufficient to bring out all the teams of which the valley can boast. And a curious sight it is to see double sleighs, single sleighs, box-jumpers and basket-jumpers, (a vehicle peculiar to this valley,) filled with happy faces, and being dragged along by all grades of horseflesh over the half-covered ground. But they say it is fun, and I suppose it is to all except the poor horses. There being plenty of good musicians quartered here, serenades are common, and good music is heard at all in-door entertainments. The next ball on the tapis is that of the First Michigan Cavalry.

Our scouts report an unusual number of able-bodied citizens along the pike and in the vicinity thereof, between this point and Edenburg. The last visit our army made to the valley, only a few middle-aged men were seen—nothing of the male species except very old men and very young boys. It is not improbable that the men now found at home are refugees or deserters—perhaps both classes—who, by stress of weather, have been driven from their places of concealment in the mountains, and will return again upon the approach of either army; no conscript officer dare attempt to force such men into the Confederate service.

A CAUSE OF COMPLAINT.

The appointment of outsiders to command old veteran regiments in the field is causing no little dissatisfaction, particularly among the cavalry regiments. Gov. SEYMOUR, of New-York, during the last portion of his gubernatorial term, seems to have had a peculiar infatuation for this kind of business, and also as to making citizen appointments to fill minor grades. It is claimed that so long as men can be found in the regiments competent to fill vacancies no outside should be appointed; if others are appointed most gross and unwarrantable injustice is done to deserving men. This system of appointments has already forced some of the best and most experienced officers to leave the service and others are preparing to follow. Let the door to promotion be closed and our best regiments will be little less than a band of mercenaries, and woe be the cause when such shall be the case.

Recently, quite a number of new stores have been opened in Winchester, and there is a healthy competition springing up in most branches of business, so that all loyal citizens (and others who are suffering) and soldiers can obtain most of the necessaries of life, at comparatively reasonable rates.

E. A. PAUL.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 28, 1865.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81. C.	109⅜	500 Erie Railway	73⅛
5,000 do	109⅜	250 do	73⅛
65,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.	109	2300 do	73⅛
4,800 do	108⅞	500 do	73⅛
34,000 do new iss.	108⅜	50 do	73⅛
8,000 do new iss.	108⅞	100 do b10	73⅛
4,500 U. S. 6s, 10-40s C.	100⅞	100 do b30	73⅛
2,000 Ill. War Loan	98	3300 do s30	71
5,000 Ind. St. 5s	85	50 Erie R. Pref	92
1,900 Mo. 6s, issued to H. & St. J. R.	83	300 Mich. Cen. R.	109
1,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	66⅜	100 do	110
3,600 City 6s, '87	106	100 M. S. & N. I. b15	66
45,000 O. & Miss. C	27⅜	100 do s10	65⅝
3,000 Mich. S. & N. I. Bs.	104	100 do	65⅝
5,000 Al. & T. H. 1st M	98	400 do	65⅝
6,000 Cl. & To. S. F. B.	105	100 M. S. & N. I. G	135
10,000 Amar. Gold s60	211	100 Ill. Cen. R.	117⅜
10,000 do s60	29⅜	300 do	118
20,000 do s30	214	100 do b10	118
15,000 do	218⅜	1000 Clev. & Pitts	81
20 Ocean Bank	95	200 do b10	81
20 Fourth Nat. Bank	100	400 do	80⅜
200 Cen. Coal Co	45	100 Chi. & N. W	34
150 Cum. Coal Pr	48	300 do	34⅜
1000 do s30	48⅛	600 do b30	34⅜
100 do s30	46	100 do	34⅜
500 do	46⅜	500 do	34⅜
100 do	46⅝	800 do b5	34⅜
300 Am. Coal Co	80	100 Chi. & N. W. Pr	64
100 Mar. Min. Co	12⅜	600 do	64⅜
2500 do b10	12	300 do	64⅜
100 do s10	11⅜	300 Clev. & Tol	94
100 Wyom. V. Coal	46	50 do s	93⅞
100 Pac. M. S. C. b30	295	600 do s30	93½
600 N. Y. Cen. s10	109⅜	50 Mil. & Pr. Du C	43
800 do o	118	50 do	42⅜
280 do s	109⅜	100 P., Ft. W. & C	93½
50 do s15	109⅜	100 do b60	93⅝
17 do	109⅜	200 do	93⅝
100 do s60	107	100 do b30	93¾
300 do s60	106	400 do	93
1000 Hudson R. R.	107	200 do s30	92½
15 Reading R.	107	7 Chic. & Alt. Pref	96
1000 do	106⅞	200 do	92
1 80 do	106⅜	100 Han. & St. J. R.	25
400 do h10	106⅜		

NEW BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000 O. & M. Cer	27⅜	200 Clev. & Pitts. x-d	80⅜
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	109¾	200 do	80⅝
208 Erie R. x-div	72⅜	300 Chic. & R. I.	93¾
600 do	72⅝	200 do	93¾
200 do c	72⅝	400 Chi. & N. W.	34
1800 do s3	72⅞	300 do c	34
100 do o	72⅞	300 do h10	34
200 do s2	72⅞	300 do s3	34
500 do s3	72⅝	100 Ch. & N. W. Pr	63¾
200 Hud. Riv. R.	106⅜	200 do c	63¾
100 do s3	106⅜	200 do s3	63½
200 do	106⅜	300 P., Ft. W. & C	93
200 do s3	106⅜	100 do	92¾
200 do s3	106⅜	100 Cum. Coal	46
100 do	106⅜	100 Mar. Min. Co	11¾
300 Mich. Con. R.	109¾	200 do	11⅜
200 M. S. & N. I.	65⅞	200 do s3	11
100 Ill. Cen. R.	116⅜	300 do	11
200 do	116⅜	500 do	11¼
100 do h10	115⅜		

EVENING EXCHANGE.

$15,000 Am. Gold	212	200 Mich. C. R.	110
70,000 do	212¼	100 do	110
18,000 Ohio & M. C. s3	27⅜	100 do s10	109⅜
10,000 do	27⅜	200 Ill. Cen. b3	117
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	109	700 Cleve. & Pitts	80¼
100 do	108¾	100 do	80
300 Erie Railway s3	72⅜	300 do s3	80
200 do	73	100 do s3	80¼
100 do	73½	100 Chi. & R. I. R.	93
400 do	73⅜	200 do s3	93
100 do s3	73¾	200 Chi. & N. W. s3	33¾
200 do	73⅝	100 do	33⅞
400 Hudson Riv. R. b5	106⅜	100 C. & N. W. Pr	63⅞
100 do	106	200 do s3	63¾
200 Reading R.	106¾	100 P., Ft. W. & C. s

Maine at $1 82½ ₱ bushel. Rye and Malt are inactive and nominal.

HAY—North River has been in fair request at $1 70 for shipping, and $1 75@$1 85 for small lots for city use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New continue in fair request at 25c.@52½c, for poor to choice, according to quality, ₱ lb.

HIDES—Week's receipts, 14,622 hides and 226 bales do.; sales, 37,521 hides, and 10 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. WEIZEL & WEINMEYER, 10,500 Buenos Ayres, 21@23 lbs., at 33c. @35c., cash, usual selection; 3,800 Montevideo kips, 11½ lbs., on private terms; 4,500 Rio Grande, 21 lbs., at 32c.@33c., cash, usual selection; 12,500 Orinoco, 22 lbs., at 32c.@33c., cash, usual selection; 1,100 Porto Cabello, 25 lbs., on private terms; 521 Maracaibo dry salted, 34 lbs., on private terms; 1,100 Vera Cruz, 19 lbs., at 26c., cash, as they ran; 2,000 Aspinwall, 21 lbs., on private terms; 10 bales Calcutta buffalo, 20 lbs., at 23½c., cash, rejecting water damaged; 500 wet salted New Orleans, 70 lbs., on private terms; 1,000 slaughter rnw, 50 lbs., at lic., cash, rejecting bad hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands, 272,100 dry hides, 2,800 wet salted do., and 1,200 bales East India hides.

LEATHER—The movements in this line during the week, Messrs. H. D. HOLT & Co. notice thus: "The market for Hemlock Sole, during the early part of the week, was very quiet, under a limited demand from any section, and sales were hard to effect. Prices declined 1c.@1½c. on all descriptions from last week's quotations, at which rather a better inquiry sprang up, and during the last few days there has been more doing, the market at the close being comparatively firm at the annexed figures. The receipts from the tanneries foot up about 65,500 Sides for the week, leaving the stock somewhat increased, and fairly assorted. Oak Sole is dull of sale at any price; the stock, however, is only moderate, and the trade are firm in their pretensions, at about our quotations." We now quote Sole (nominally) as follows: Oak Slaughter and salted, good light, 50c.@51c; Oak Slaughter and salted, good middle, 51c @53c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good heavy, 51c.@53c.; Oak light rnnoped, sood, 54c.@56c.; Oak middle cropped, good, 56c.@58c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 37c.@38c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 39c.@40c.; Heminck, Buanos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 39½c.@41c.; Hemlock, California, good light, 37c.@38c.; Hemlock, California, good middle, 39½@40c.; Hemlock, California, good heavy, 39½@40½; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 36c.@37c; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 37c.@38c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 37c.@38c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A., damaged, all weights, 34c.@36c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A., poor, all weights, 25c.@27c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 36c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, 48c.@54c., cash, ₱ lb.

METALS—Have been in rather moan request, including Ingot Copper, at 46½c.@47c, ₱ lb.; Scotch Pig Iron, $58@$59; No. 1 American do., $55@$55 50 ₱ ton; Pig Lead, 13½c @14c.; Spelter, 13c.@13½c.; Straits Tin, 59c.@60c. ₱ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Are in very moderate damand, including Spirits Turpentine, at $1 90@$2 ₱ gal.; Rosin, at $20@$33 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar, domestic and foreign, at $4@$8 50 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been in request and rather firmer, including Crude Whale, at $1 55@$1 60; Crude Sperm at $2 25@$2 30; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 75; Unbleached Sperm, at $2 45@$2 50; Linseed at $1 60; No. 1 Lard at $2 20@$2 25 ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less demand and at lower and drooping prices. Sales since our last: 6,500 bbls., in lots, at $37 50@$38, closing at $37 50, cash, for New Mess; $36@$37, closing at $36, cash, for 1863-4 Mess; $35@$36 50 for New Prime Mess; $35 for Thin Mess; $30 50@$31 25 for New Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales were also made of 2,500 bbls. New Mess, February and March, seller's and buyer's options, $38 25@$39; 1,250 bbls. 1863-4 Mess, February, buyer's option, at $37; 1,500 bbls. Prime Mess, February and March, buyer, at $36 75@$37 25 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in less request at 17c.@18¾c. for Shoulders; 18c.@22c. (the latter rate for choice bagged) for Hams; sales equal to 400 pkgs. Bacon has been in less demand at former prices. Sales since our last 450 hhds., including Cumberland Cut for immediate and forward delivery, at 20¾c.@20¾c., the latter an extreme; Long Cut Hams, at 20¾c., and Short Rib Middles, at 21c., and Short Clear at 23c. ₱ lb. Dressed Hogs have been less active, at 15¾c.@16c. for Western and City, ₱ lb. Lard is steady; sales 1,250 tcs and bbls. at 19c.@23¾c., the latter an extreme, ₱ lb. Beef is in moderate request at $21@$24 for Extra Mess; $10@$22 for New Plain Mess; sales 350 bbls. Tierce Beef is quiet to-day. Beef Hams are inactive, yet steady. Butter is in request at 43c.@58c. for poor to choice, and 58c.@60c. for fancy State, and 33c.@47c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese is more saleable at 14c.@23c. for poor to very choice, ₱ lb.

SKINS—Are inactive and prices are unsettled.

SPICES—Have been more sought after, especially Nutmegs, Cassia and Pepper, at irregular prices.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate demand and buoyant. Sales since our last comprise 380 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 17¾c.@22½c, and 135 boxes Havana at 18c.@19c. Refined have been in limited request, at 23¾c @25¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, since our last, 125,000 lbs., at 16¾c @17c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Sales since our last, 117 hhds. Kentucky at 13c.@26c. ₱ lb. Market quiet.

WHISKY—Sales, since our last, 1,300 bbls., in lots, at $2 30 ₱ gallon.

WOOL—The main business privately this week has been in domestic, which opened heavily, but closes quite buoyantly, influenced by the extreme fluctuations in gold. The week's sales of domestic comprise 285,000 lbs., at 87½c.@$1 05 for fleece, and 87½c. @95c. for pulled. The auction sales of domestic and foreign early in the week were comparatively well attended, and such lots as were disposed of brought comparatively fair prices; while most (if not all) of the lots withdrawn, either before or during the sales, have since found buyers at an encouraging rise on auction prices.....In Boston, according to the *Commercial Bulletin*, the week's sales of domestic foot up some 500,000 lbs., including several lots outside the regular trade, at a range of 94c.@$1 10 for fleece, and 90c.@$1 10 for the several grades of pulled. In Canada, sales 118,000 lbs. clothing at 88c.@90c.; 7,000 do. combing at $1 27; 20 000 do. at $1 30, and small lots as high as $1 35. Though the goods market is a little dull just now, the known analgenolea of consumption are such that manufacturers are not disposed to materially stock up their machinery. Hence they must have staple; and as they are not stocked ahead to any extent, they will continue to come into the market for supplies, however gold may fluctuate. The significant fact that Boston, Philadelphia and New-York dealers are beginning largely to draw upon each other for supplies to meet the requirements of their customers, shows that the stock of domestic Wool is rapidly becoming exhausted, as well as strong confidence in the future course of trade.

FREIGHTS—For Livernool, the engagements included 200 bales Cotton at ¼d.; 25 bales Sea Island do., at ½d. ₱ lb.; 14,000 bushels Wheat, at 2½d. ₱ bushel; 50 hhds. Tallow, at 1 10s; 250 tons Mahogany, at 17s. 6d.; and 40 tons Boom Oil, at 40s. For London, 500 bbls. Oil Cake, at 1s. 4½d.; 100 tons measurement and heavy goods, at 15s @17s 6d. For Antwerp, 50 casks Ashes, at 22s. 6d.; 80 bags Clover Seed, at 22s. 6d.; 100 bbls. Petroleum on private terms. For three ports in Brazil, a British schooner, at $1 ₱ bbl. and home on private terms.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

SPECIAL SESSION—TUESDAY, Jan. 26, 1865, Two o'clock P. M.

The board met pursuant to the following call:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1865.

D. T. Valentine, Esq., Clerk of Common Council:

SIR—You will please notify the members of the Board of Aldermen to meet in Special Session in the chamber of the board on Thursday next, twenty-sixth instant, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of transacting such public business as may come before the board.

MORGAN JONES,
JOHN BRICE,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
B. W. VAN VOORHIS,
M. H. GEDNEY,
JAMES O'BRIEN,
MICHAEL NORTON,
IGNATIUS FLYNN,
PETER McKNIGHT,
JOHN MOORE.

Present—Morgan Jones, Esq., President, and the following members:

Aldermen Moore, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Brice, Kelly, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis.

The President being absent at roll call, on motion of Aldermen Ryers, Alderman Ottiwell was called to the chair.

The minutes of December sixteen were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Ryers—

Petition of fire bell-ringers and telegraph operators for increase of salary.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Alderman Gedney—

Petition of property-owners to have Seventy-seventh-street, from Madison to Fifth avenues, regulated, graded, curbed, guttered and flagged.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Norton—

Petition of oystermen to have basin foot of Spring-street.

Whereupon he presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to set apart the basin foot of Spring-street, between Piers numbers forty-two and forty-three, North River, for an oyster market slip.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By Alderman Brice—

Bill of George Hofner, for fitting Eleventh District poll, Twentieth Ward, ten dollars.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Alderman Van Voorhis—

Petition of Richard F. Carman and others, for opening the Hundred and Forty-ninth-street, from Eighth to Tenth avenue.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman O'Brien—

Petition of the Ederet El, for relief from tax of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was referred to Committee on Taxes.

By Alderman Jeremiah—

Bill for fitting up Second District, Seventeenth Ward, ten dollars.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Alderman Van Voorhis—

Bill of James Hoge, for fitting up polls for the Fourth Election District, Twelfth Ward.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

INVITATIONS.

An invitation was received from Wm. Lalor to witness an exhibition of fine cattle, a number three hundred and eighty-five Fourth-avenue.

Which was accepted.

An invitation was received from the Mutual Ball Club to attend their annual ball, to take place at the City Assembly Rooms.

Which was accepted.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and required to include the name of John Linnson among the names of blind persons that has heretofore been transmitted to him, in order that they might receive the sum of fifty dollars each, as a donation from the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That gas mains be laid and street lamps lighted, on Seventy-third-street, between the Fourth and Fifth avenues, immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Farley—

Whereas, Cortlandt-street, at its intersection with West-street, and on the westerly side of West-street, opposite Cortlandt-street, is also at constantly obstructed so as to interfere with the free public use of the said street, the said obstructions to public travel being occasioned mainly by small baggage and freight cars, left standing in said street by the company running the ferry from the foot of Cortlandt-street; be it therefore

Resolved, That the Corporation Attorney be and he is hereby authorized and directed to take cognizance of the matter set forth in the foregoing preamble, and that he is also hereby directed to take the necessary measures to cause an abatement of the evil by instituting such proceedings as in his judgment will be most effectual in removing it, and preventing a repetition of the cause of complaint.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Ryers—

Resolved, That the ordinance directing the construction of a Belgian pavement in Barclay-street, from College-place to West-street, which was approved by His Honor the Mayor December sixteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, be and it is hereby amended, by striking out all that relates to an apportionment of expenses between the city and the owners of property benefited, and by inserting in place thereof the words following, to wit: "the whole of the expense of the improvement to be borne by the owners of the property benefited thereby," and that the ordinance as thus amended be and it is hereby adopted.

Which was adopted.

Subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

By Alderman Norton—

Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs be and they are hereby authorized and directed to procure a stand of colors for the One Hundred and Eighty-second and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Regiments New-York Volunteers.

Which was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

By Alderman Brice—

Resolved, That the sidewalks in Thirty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, and between Seventh and Eighth avenues, be reflagged where necessary, and flagged where not already done, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Norton—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to have the sidewalks boarded over on the north side of Spring-street Market, the entire length, from Washington to West-street.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Norton—

Resolved, That permission be and hereby is given to E. S. Mills and Company, to extend a sign from the top of their store, numbers fifty-one and fifty-two White-street, such permission in continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Alderman Jeremiah was here called to the chair.

A communication was received from the City Inspector, nominating Michael McManus to be Health Warden of the Fifth Ward, in place of James Lawrence, removed; James Armstrong to be Assistant Health Warden of the Eighth Ward, in place of Ralph Bogert, removed; and Jeremiah Crowley to be Health Warden of the Twenty-first Ward, in place of Michael Cotter, removed.

Aldermen Farley called for a division of the question.

The question being upon the confirmation of Michael McManus as Health Warden of the Fifth Ward, in place of James Lawrence, removed.

The same was carried on a division.

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Nixon, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Brice, Kelley, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—13.

The question then being taken upon the confirmation of James Armstrong, to be Assistant Health Warden of the Eighth Ward, in place of Ralph Bogert, removed.

The same was carried on a division.

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Brice, Kelly, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—13.

Aldermen O'Brien then moved the question upon the confirmation of Jeremiah Crowley, as Health Warden of the Twenty-first Ward be laid over.

Which was carried.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Farley was here called to the chair.

Alderman Ryers moved to take up the communication from County Volunteer Committee, in relation to the recruiting tents erected in this city.

Which was carried.

He then moved that the further consideration of the subject be indefinitely postponed.

Alderman Brice was here called to the chair.

Alderman Farley moved, as an amendment, that the subject be laid over, and made a special order for the next meeting.

Which was accepted by Alderman Ryers.

The same was carried.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Alderman Ryers—

Whereas, It is perfectly apparent to all persons who have given the subject an intelligent consideration, that the present system of recruiting adopted by the County Volunteer Committee, is entirely inadequate to fill our quota; and

Whereas, It is stated there is still due from this county, on the last call of the President, nearly twenty-two thousand men, which must be supplied by the fifteenth of next month, (a period of only about twenty-three days,) or a draft, with its attendent terrors will certainly take place; and

Whereas, Neighboring States, Counties, and Townships, by offering superior inducements, are enabled to secure the service of efficient agents in this and other large cities, whereby hundreds of recruits are taken from our midst, to be credited to such neighboring States, counties and townships; and

Whereas, The General Government, on the ground that it tends to fill up its armies, protects such agents in their efforts to secure recruits in this and other cities; and

Whereas, It is believed that by offering equal or superior inducements, and securing similar agents all the men now recruited for other places could easily be saved to this county, thereby avoiding the necessity of a draft, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Board of Supervisors be and they are hereby respectfully requested to take such immediate measures to fill our quota, as the emergency demands, by such policy as has been so successfully adopted by the Supervisors of other places, and offering other inducements, and engaging such efficient agents as will secure, beyond a doubt, every recruit procured in this city to the credit of this county.

Alderman Farley moved the paper be laid over, which was lost on a division.

Affirmative—Aldermen Flynn, Shannon, Jeremiah, Kelly, O'Brien Farley, Van Voorhis—7.

Negative—Aldermen Moore, Norton, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Brice, Ottiwell—7.

The paper was then adopted.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Farley moved to discharge the Special Committee having the matter in charge relative to the Colored Orphan Asylum, from the further consideration of the petition of property owners for the removal of the Asylum.

Which was carried.

He then reported a resolution in connection thereonto.

Which was adopted on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Brice, Kelly, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—13.

Negative—Alderman Jeremiah—1.

Alderman Jeremiah here resumed the Chair.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A communication was received from His Honor the Mayor, transmitting a notice from the New-York Gas Light Company, announcing a change in the price of gas supplied by that company.

Which was received and ordered on file.

COMMUNICATIONS RESUMED.

A communication was received from the City Inspector transmitting his Annual Report for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was read and the usual number of copies ordered to be printed in document form.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Alderman Ottiwell moved to discharge the Committee on Sewers from the further consideration of a resolution permitting Van Valkenburg and Brother to lay a drain to connect with sewer in Forty-seventh-street.

Which was carried.

Alderman Farley moved to lay the same over, and subsequently withdrew the same.

The paper was then adopted.

VETO MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1865.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: The resolution permitting E. W. Edwards to erect a recruiting tent in the Park, and John J. Kehoe one at the junction of Bowery and Third and Fourth avenues are herewith returned without my approval.

At this time agents from other States are carrying away recruits from New-York by companies, whilst our County Committee find difficulty in enlisting any. I desire to furnish no facilities to those agents, and though a provision is inserted in the resolution that all recruits raised be credited to the quota of the City and County of New-York, it will be found but a feeble resistance against the temptation of higher bounties.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

Which was received, directed to be printed at length in the minutes, and published in all the papers employed by the corporation.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR RESUMED.

A communication was received from His Honor the Mayor in relation to the tents erected in the city for recruiting purposes, with an ordinance therefor.

Alderman Ryers moved to reconsider the reference given to the papers relative to the above subject.

Which was carried.

He then moved that the whole subject be referred to a special committee consisting of three members.

Which was carried.

INVITATIONS RESUMED.

An invitation was received from the Five Points House of Industry to visit their institution.

Which was accepted.

COMMUNICATIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

A communication was received from the Commissioners of Construction and Repairs of the New York Fire Department, informing the board that that body had organized.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Association of New-York, relative to cleaning the streets of the city.

Which was referred to Committee on Cleaning Streets.

The President pro tem. then appointed Aldermen Ryers, Farley and Flynn as the special committee relative to the County Volunteer Communications.

Alderman Farley moved that the Chairman be added to the committee.

Which was carried.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resignation of Daniel M. O'Brien, a commissioner of deeds, and also resolution as follows:

Resolution, That John J. Kehoe be and he is hereby appointed a commissioner of deeds, in and for the City and County of New-York, in the place and stead of Daniel M. O'Brien.

(By Board of Councilmen, January sixteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, resignation accepted and resolution adopted.)

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to John Haslett to erect and maintain, at his own proper cost and expense, a pump on the northeasterly corner of Sixth-avenue and Eighth-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of John B. Ryer, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Eighth Election District, Fifteenth Ward, for December election.

(By Board of Councilmen, January twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, referred to Comptroller, with power.)

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Owen Healy to erect a house for recruiting purposes in Tryon Row Square, junction of Centre and Chatham streets, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Peter Doyle and John Donovan to erect a tent at the foot of James Slip, East River, the same to be used for the purpose of recruiting, providing all recruits be credited to the quota of the city and county of New-York, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was laid over.

Resignation of William Walsh as a Commissioner of Deeds, and also resolution as follows:

Resolved, That Francis J. Tucker be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the city and county of New-York, in the place and stead of William Walsh, resigned, to fill the unexpired term of said Walsh.

(By Board of Councilmen January twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, resignation accepted and resolution adopted.)

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be, and the same is hereby given to John Tooks to erect a recruiting tent on the corner of Walker and Canal streets, provided the recruits obtained be credited to the City of New-York; such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That permission be, and the same is hereby given to John Connors to erect a tent at the foot of Wall-street, for the purpose of recruiting, providing all recruits obtained are credited to the quota of the City of New-York.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Jeremiah Collin to erect a tent at the junction of Naw Chambers and Madison streets, for the purpose of recruiting, provided all recruits obtained shall be credited to the quota of the City of New-York.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That permission be, and the same is hereby given to Henry Mahn to place a sign in front of his premises, number six North William-street, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

Resolved, That if the Board of Aldermen concur, a special committee of five from each board be appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the celebration of the approaching anniversary of the birthday of the immortal Washington, the twenty-second day of February, and that the sum of seven thousand five hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby appropropriated therefor. Such amount to be taken from the appropriation for city contingencies or any other unexpended appropriation.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Alderman Farley moved that when the Board adjourn, it do so to meet on Monday, the thirtieth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

On motion, the Board adjourned, and the President pro tem. announced that the Board stood adjourned.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

DRY GOODS.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers,

will sell, at No. 475 Broadway,

FOR CASH,

WITHOUT RESERVE,

On MONDAY, Jan. 30,

THE LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK

OF CLOAKS,

EVER OFFERED AT AUCTION,

IN THIS CITY,

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE

SOLD IN LOTS OF

ONE CLOAK EACH.

OVER $30,000.

GREAT SALE OF FINE CLOAKS.

MAGNIFICENT GOODS,

BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE,

AT NO. 475 BROADWAY,

ON MONDAY, JAN. 30TH.

WM. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers.

WET GOODS! WET GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION,
GREAT SALE OF
WET AND DAMAGED

LINENS,
NAPKINS,
TABLE-CLOTHS,
DIAPERS, TOWELS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS, &c.
SILKS,

AT GREAT BARGAINS.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

FOR THE NEXT 30 DAYS.
GREAT
CLOSING OUT SALE
OF
PEYTON & JOHNSTON'S
Solendid stock of
DRY GOODS,
Amounting to upward of $100,000, previous to
THE ENLARGEMENT OF THEIR STORE.
ALSO,
GREAT SACRIFICE IN DOMESTIC GOODS.

FROM AUCTION.

LOOK AT THE PRICES.

FINE FAST-COLORED PRINTS, at 2½c. a yard, worth 35c.
HEAVY GINGHAMS, best goods at 29c., worth 40c.
FINE SHIRTING MUSLINS, at 25c., worth 37½c.
YARD-WIDE BLEACHED MUSLINS, only 30c., worth 42c.
HEAVY CANTON FLANNEL, at 33c and 40c a yard.
BEST PAPER MUSLINS, yard-wide, at 25c., worth 33c.
WHITE AND COLORED CORSET JEANS, at 25c., worth 35c.
WAMSUTTA BLEACHED MUSLINS, at 50c.

Ladies will find ours one of the largest and best assorted stocks of housekeeping drygoods in this city, as we keen constantly supplied with all the leading brands of cotton goods,
PEYTON & JOHNSTON.
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

THE POPULAR STOCKS OF
SILKS, DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, SHAWLS,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
BLEACHED AND BROWN COTTONS,
CALICOS, CHECKS &c.,
together with every variety of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
at prices greatly below value in gold.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.

Closing out, at cost, a fine lot of
RICH, PARIS MADE GOODS,
Also,
NEW STYLES
of Combs, fancy Hair Ornaments, Nets, Buckles, &c.
P. BLUXOME,
No. 1,127 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
OF
OPERA CLOAKS
FOR THE COMING SEASON,
CHARLOTTE G. SMITH,
No. 1,142 Broadway, near 26th-st.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

AT R. H. MACY'S,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDERWEAR,
RIBBONS AND FRENCH FLOWER,
YANKEE NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS.
ALWAYS ON HAND A FULL STOCK BEST
QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, 58 CTS.
a pair under the regular prices.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the city to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 226 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn
Long Island, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STEEL—AS OUR STOCK OF ENGLISH STEEL must positively be sold before the 1st of May next, WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO MAKE SALES TO CONSUMERS AND OTHERS AT MUCH LESS THAN THE PRESENT COST OF IMPORTATION—which consists of Extra Best Cast Machinery, Blister Spring, &c., &c., equal to any make in this market, and WARRANTED.

D. LITTLEJOHN & CO., No. 24 Cliff-st.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.

Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

WATER-POWERS FOR SALE.

TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

We have lists of a great number of water-powers of both large and small capacity, some of them near this city. Persons in want of such property will find it to their interest to call.

Engineers skilled in making plans and estimates for buildings and machinery will be furnished when required. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz:

Paving Thirty-second-street, Second to Third-avenue, trap-block.

Building a sewer in Minetta-street, from Bleecker-street to Minetta.

Building a sewer in Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River.

Building a sewer in Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets; also, all the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from Third-avenue to Second-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Sixty-first street, from Second-avenue to East River; also, all the lots on both sides of First-avenue, from Sixtieth to Sixty-first-street; also, all the lots on both sides of Sixtieth-street, from First to Second avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to DANIEL E. DELEVAN, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL E. CONOVER,
} Board of Assessors.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.—OFFICE OF the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, No. 32 Chambers-st., New-York, January 7, 1865.

Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of the real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York, for 1865, will be open for inspection and review from and after MONDAY, January 9, 1865, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1865, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period above-mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of the real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of the personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the city.

J. W. ALLEN,
G. H. PURSER,
C. B. WOODRUFF,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-House, Jan. 30, 1865.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

Regulating Eighth-avenue, from Eighty-second to One Hundred and Second streets.

Sewer in Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets, with branch in One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from Second to Third avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to One Hundred and Fourteenth streets, and all the lots on both sides of the intersecting streets, to the extent of half the block on each side of Eighth-avenue from Eighty-second to One Hundred and Fourteenth streets.

Also, all the lots in blocks number four hundred and nine to four hundred and nineteen, both inclusive, and all the lots in blocks number three hundred and twenty-two to three hundred and thirty-two, both inclusive, all being in the Twelfth Ward.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to DANIEL E. DELEVAN, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER,
} Board of Assessors.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, January, 1865.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all persons who require to be vaccinated will be attended to promptly, without charge, by application at either of the dispensaries, where physicians are constantly in attendance; and it is recommended that all persons who have not been vaccinated, should either avail themselves immediately of the opportunity thus offered, or have the operation at once performed by their own Physicians. The Commissioners of Health, having at a recent meeting adopted the report of the Resident Physician, recommending that every person should be vaccinated, and re-vaccinated every five years, it is accordingly recommended that all who have not had the operation performed within this period, should have it done without delay. The New-York Dispensary is located at the corner of Centre and White streets. The Eastern Dispensary is located at the corner of Essex and Grand streets, over Essex Market. The Northern Dispensary is located at the corner of Waverley-place and Christopher-street. The Hemlit Dispensary is located at number three hundred and seventy-one Second-avenue. The North-western Dispensary is located at number five hundred and eleven Eighth-avenue. The Northeastern Dispensary is located at the corner of Fifty-first-street and Lexington-avenue.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

THE COMMITTEE ON WHARVES, PIERS and Slips of the Board of Aldermen, will meet on TUESDAY, the 31st inst., at 3 P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall, for the purpose of considering all papers before the Committee.

Parties interested are respectfully requested to attend without further notice.

BERNARD KELLY,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
MICHAEL NORTON,
Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A TABLE COVER, TWO YARDS SQUARE, maroon cloth centre, with a worsted work border, white ground and chints flowers. The above supposed to have been lost from our wagon or delivered at the wrong place on the 18th inst. Any person having found said cover will be liberally rewarded by returning it to PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost, from the City Express wagon, a TRUNK, containing magic books, marked Miss M. Simons, No. 212½ West 38th-st., N. Y. The above reward will be paid on return of the trunk to ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway.

STOLEN—ON OR ABOUT JAN. 9, 5,000 5-20 BONDS, Nos. 8,101 to 8, last issue. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, as a caveat has been filed against them at Washington. FRANK ELLIMAN, care Livermore, Clews & Co.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, who thoroughly understands her business, in the English and American cooking, and all the French nutrees and removes; has the best of city reference from a first-class family. Can be seen on Monday and Tuesday, at No. 343 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTant woman, a situation as cook; is an excellent baker; would assist with the washing and ironing; the best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 67 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN lady, a situation as housekeeper for a widower with children, or as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and dress-making. Address, for three days, M. H. S., Statlen G.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman for housework or chamberwork and washing; best of city reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 21st-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR COOK, WITH EXcellent reference, a situation as cook in a private family or boarding-house; understands the management of large dinners. Call at or address No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION. BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman, as seamstress; she fully understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, shirt-making, and every kind of family sewing, and operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Can be seen at No. 119 West 24th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid or child nurse; prefers a steady place to high wages; city reference. Call at No. 112 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as first-class cook; no objection to a boarding-house, or the country; city reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY WIDOW WOman, with good city references, a situation as nurse; takes charge of an infant or an invalid l

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 30, 1865

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year.....$3 00
Two copies 1 year.....5 00

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year.....$2 00
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Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.
Payments invariably in advance.
We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or post office money orders wherever it can be done.
Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—TWO MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, LIVING SKELETON, DWARF, LEARNED SEAL, GRAND SPECTACLE, FAIRIES, &c.—Day and Evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—THE SECRETS OF NEW-YORK.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.

BROADWAY THEATRE—LIVE INDIAN—PAUL PRY.

NIBLO'S—THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY—YANKEE COURTSHIP.

EVERETT HALL—(Broadway and 34th-st.)—CREATION AND THE DELUGE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evenings.

NO. 345 FOURTH-AVENUE—MAMMOTH CATTLE.

WALLACK'S—CHARLES THE SECOND—UNCLE JOHN.

DODWORTH'S HALL—Mr. and Mrs. VANDENHOFF.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gen. MEADE has issued an important order, intended to arouse a proper spirit of emulation among the enlisted men of the army. It provides by the recognition and reward of meritorious conduct by granting, under specified conditions, furlough to such men as by attention to duty, proficiency in drill, conduct on the march and in battle, and care of arms, horses and equipments, have proved themselves to be the best soldiers in the bridgades to which they are attached.

Admiral PORTER reports to the Navy Department the capture of the blockade-ruoning steamer *Blenheim* on the night of Jan. 24, in Cape Fear River. She was from Nassau, bound in, not knowing the place had fallen into our hands. She has a valuable assorted cargo.

The Richmond *Whig* of Friday says it was reported in that city that Gen. LEE had been appointed Geoeral-in-Chief, and that Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON had succeeded him in the command of the Army of Northern Virginia. It had been expected that Gen. JOHNSTON would be assigned to the command of the forces confronting SHERMAN.

A dispatch from Wilmington, dated Jan. 19, received in Richmond on Thursday, reports the capture of the pirate *Olustee, alias Tallahassee*, while attempting to run into New-Inlet.

JEFF. DAVIS has appointed March 10 as a fast day.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, it was voted to publish the correspondence of JAMES MADISON. Mr. SPRAGUE introduced a bill to increase the pay of members of Congress from $3,000 to $5,000 per annum. A resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information as to the number of troops furnished by each State was adopted. A spicy discussion sprang up on a resolution offered by Mr. DAVIS, to appoint a select committee of five on "the Corruptions of the Government." Pending which, the Senate adjourned.

The House was entirely devoted to listening to speeches on the anti-slavery constitutional amendment.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *America*, which left Southampton on the 18th, and brings news three days later than that received by the *Cuba*, arrived here yesterday. The *Glasgow*, of the Inman line, from Liverpool on the 11th, via Queenstown on the 12th, also arrived here yesterday. The *Glasgow* brings a duplicate of the news summery forwarded by the *Virginia*, which left Liverpool early on the morning of the 11th, but which has not yet arrived. The steamship *Borussia*, from Southampton on the 11th, likewise arrived yesterday. The news by these vessels is anticipated. We publish a summary of the more important points in the *Virginia* report in other columns. The London *Spectator* has reason to believe that the Queen will open Parliament in person. The London *Times* discourses at great length to the Confederate leaders, declaring how needless it is for them to expect European intervention by emancipating their slaves. Particulars are given of the loss of the splendid new blockade-running steamer, the *Lelia*, near Liverpool, on Saturday, the 14th inst;—reference was made to this shipwreck in the report by the *Cuba*, published in yesterday's issue of the TIMES. The Pope's letter was causing serious ecclesiastical discussion in France. The Emperor NAPOLEON is to have his *Life of Julius Cæsar* translated into English, and is to revise the proof-sheets himself.

GENERAL NEWS.

Maj.-Gen. BUTLER arrived at Lowell last Saturday. In the evening he addressed a large audience in that city, giving his version of his connection with the Army of the James, the operations of that Army around Richmond, and of the first Wilmington expedition. We are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. WILLIAM MARTIN, Manager of the People's Telegraphic Line, and to his obliging assistants, for the prompt transmission of our special report of Gen. BUTLER'S speech.

Says the Louisville *Journal* of the 23d inst.: "The negro troops on James River, a little below Chapin's Bluff, are many thousands in number. Without being able to speak from any personal observation, as to their fighting qualities, we can say that, in all their military evolutions and exercises, they have a most soldierly appearance. There are Kentucky brigades among them. The encampment of these troops, considered as military headquarters, is far the best we have ever seen. The whole country there is covered thickly with young pines, five or six inches through and as straight as Indian arrows. From the trunks of these pines, probably a thousand huts have been constructed under the superintendence of army engineers, the interstices being closed in the neatest manner with clay, and each cabin having a fine fire-place and chimney. Of course, all the labor of construction has been done by the negroes."

The Nashville *Dispatch* says that cotton is just beginning to be brought into that city. The planters were compelled to lie quiet while HOOD was conscripting and impressing in front of Nashville, and after he had gone the Union forces took most of the teams that he left. They have procured transportation and are bringing their cotton to market.

The Board of Officers appointed by the Ordnance Bureau of the Navy Department to examine into the cause of the bursting of Parrott guns in the first attack upon Fort Fisher, have made a very voluminous report, which will soon be printed. The report does not reach any positive conclusion. Some facts appeared to indicate a lack of care in handling one or two of the guns. The board are of opinion that the bursting was occasioned by premature explosion, and experiments will be made to further test the merits and strength of the guns.

The people of Rhode Island are disgusted. Gov. SMITH has issued his proclamation declaring the quota of the State to be filled, and the Legislature formally thanked him for his efforts, whereupon it appears that there is a deficiency after all, and a large one at that. The Eastern District is short 904 and the Western 555, according to the Provost-Marshal General's mysterious figuring.

The Montreal *Herald* states that F. W. TORRANCE, Esq., has been appointed a Commissioner to investigate the facts in relation to Judge COURSOL'S recent decision discharging the St. Albans raiders.

The upper front of Mr. JAMES MCINTYRE'S fusee manufactory, at No. 24 Elm-street, was blown out on Saturday morning, loose powder having been ignited by a match which Mr. M. struck to try a fuse.

Miss ELIZABETH COMPTON, of Tennessee, a youthful Union soldier, who was recently honorably dismissed, her sex having been revealed in hospital, was before Justice SHANDLEY yesterday.

The Gold speculation fell on Saturday from 220 to 212, closing 215 at the Evening Exchange. Stocks generally firm. Money easy to the Brokers.

Mr. JOHN SICKLES, of Harlem, suddenly expired yesterday morning, in the One Hundred and Nineteenth-street Methodist Church.

English Precedents and American Practice.

Some of the forms which national antagonism take are as singular as they are inexplicable. Everybody has observed the regularity with which, whenever our army or navy, or any officer of the Government, commits any act which is on general or even on purely legal grounds open to objection, somebody starts up to justify it by "British precedents." As there is hardly any species of violence or injustice of which Great Britain has not at one period or other been guilty, of course there is an abundance of these precedents always at hand. What is most remarkable about this process of purification is, that they are used with an air of triumph, not against England only, but against every nation that may happen to have cause of complaint against us. A great many people seemed inclined to believe, for instance, that England's having permitted the *Essex* to be cut out of a neutral port, was a complete answer to the remonstrances called forth from Brazil by the cutting out of the *Florida*.

On the other hand, while showing the greatest alacrity in imitating what is bad in the career of England, many people have the greatest reluctance to copy what is good, or even harmless, for no better reason than that it is English. This is particularly true of matters of legislation. And it is not just to say that the English on this point never suffer themselves to be outdone in puerility and folly. The strongest argument that can be used in the House of Commons against the ballot is, that it is "American;" the grand objection to long, open railroad cars is that they are American, and it will probably take hundreds of murders and outrages committed in the carriages at present in use before this objection can be overcome. The same cause prevents recourse to the simple and obvious expedient of establishing communication with the engine-driver, by means of a line and bell, like that in use on our roads. And the fact that street railroads are common in this country, will probably exclude them from English cities for half a century to come.

Two remarkable illustrations of this craze have recently occurred in our Congress. When Mr. STEVENS introduced his great "Gold Bill," his grand argument in its favor was that England had been guilty of the same piece of absurdity; but it made no impression on the House, simply, we believe, because that body had had actual experience of the futility of the scheme last Summer. Within a day or two also Mr. MORRILL gravely opposed the bill admitting the heads of departments on the floor of the House, on the ground, first of all, that it was "the result of study and admiration of British example." It might do for a monarchy, "but would be mischievous and incongruous to our republican institutions." As the bill in question proposes simply to admit the various Secretaries to the floor of the House, for the purpose of giving answers to questions addressed to them on specific points, and does not permit them to take part in debate, or permit any debate to be raised either on the "the interpellations" or replies, and thus to prevent Congress and the newspapers wasting their time, as they now frequently do, for days and weeks, in raving over fictions, blunders and misrepresentations, what there is peculiarly monarchical in the plan, or why it is "incongruous to republican institutions," it is hard to see. If the men who talk in this way were open to conviction, which they hardly ever are, we would say that the practice in question, the admission of the executive officers of the Government to seats in the Legislature, for the purpose of making them accountable in person and *viva voce*, for the acts of the Administration, so far from being "incongruous to republican institutions," is, in reality, highly "incongruous to monarchical institutions." It is in England that it is an anomaly; here it would not be. An English Tory would have fair ground of complaining of Lord PALMERSTON'S and Mr. GLADSTONE'S presence in the House of Commons in the very reasons urged by Mr. MORRILL; for it is a practice eminently democratic in its nature and bearings. If anybody objects to the appearance of the heads of departments on the floor of Congress, it ought to be on the ground that it is a step toward that pure democracy, that predominance of the legislative branch of the Government over every other, which the framers of the Constitution so much feared and took so much pains to prevent.

THE FLORIDA CASE.—We publish the full text of the dispatches issued from the State Department in regard to the seizure of the *Florida*. The substance of these dispatches was given to the public several weeks ago. But very many of our readers will be pleased to have laid before them, in a complete form the reasons which Mr. SEWARD assigns for disavowing the act of the United States naval and consular authorities at Bahia, at the same time that he presents to the Brazilian Government the grave provocation offered to the United States in the hasty recognition of the pirates as belligerents by an important American State. The points in Mr. SEWARD'S rejoinder to M. BARROZA, will be found to be admirably taken, and illustrated with a force, pith and conciseness which have rarely been excelled in any modern State paper.

Bills for City Reform—The Health Bill and the Fire Department.

There are two bills before the State Legislature touching the interests of our city, which we trust will not be allowed to fail. One is the *Health Bill*, the other is the bill establishing a *Paid Fire Department*. Both are of the utmost importance to the good order, prosperity and safety of our city. Both are vigorously opposed by parties personally interested in perpetuating existing abuses, and by nobody else. Their enactment will be welcomed, by the great body of our people, with enthusiasm, and will inspire the hope that our city is not yet wholly given over to pestilence and profligacy.

Attempts have been made, steadily, for the last ten years, to secure the passage of a Health Bill for the Metropolis. They have failed regularly, sometimes because they interfered too seriously with party interests, and sometimes because they were resisted with the whole force of the enormous patronage connected with the present system. The bill now pending has been drawn with special care, and avoids objections which have proved fatal to its predecessors. It does not interfere with the Health office at Quarantine, and though it supersedes the Health Wardens and Assistant Health Wardens of the City Inspector's Office, it leaves to that jealous and grasping bureau the patronage and profits which it has long derived from *not* cleaning the streets. This we regard as a defect in the bill, but we trust it will be cured by a separate enactment.

The leading features of the new Health bill are very simple. It creates a Metropolitan Health District, embracing the same territory as the Metropolitan Police District. It creates a Board of Health, consisting of *eight—four* physicians named in the bill, and to serve without compensation, and the *four* Police Commissioners for the time—having long terms of service and vacancies to be filled by joint action of the two branches of the Legislature. The board is to appoint *ten* health inspectors, who with certain assistants are to make constant and thorough inspection of everything affecting the public health, and report all evils to the board for prompt and effective remedies. The inspectors are to be medical men, accustomed not only to treating diseases, but to exploring the causes of disease in crowded cities. The expense of such a board will be small—not one-half that of the present wretched and worthless system—while it seems admirably adapted to vigorous and effective service.

The other measure referred to we regard as one of still more pressing importance. The existing Fire Department of this city, lordly as it has been praised, is at once a disgrace and a nuisance. We do not underrate the courage, vigor and energy often displayed by its members in the performance of their duties: we accord them all due praise for these qualities. But the system itself is radically vicious.

In a country village it is necessary, and therefore proper, that when a fire occurs the whole population should be roused, by the clamor of bells, and the shouts of "fire," to put it out. But it is absurd, in a city like New-York, to gather a mob to extinguish a fire. Yet, every one who has ever attended one of these incidents of our city life knows that this is precisely what takes place. It is not easy to imagine anything more absolutely hideous than the noise and confusion of a night alarm of fire. In the course of time we, who dwell here, get used to it, but our country cousins, who come to visit us, are driven nearly frantic by their first experiences of the city method of putting out a fire. It is disgraceful that we should have lagged so long behind every other large city of the world in this particular. In London or Paris fires sometimes occur, but they are extinguished without commotion, and often without the knowledge of persons living in the same block.

But this is one of the minor evils of our present system. It is a hot-bed of profligacy and of crime. Young men, seduced by the excitement and apparent public spirit of the fireman's life, abandon their homes and lodge in the engine-houses, where they are free from all the restraining influences of home society, and exposed often to the worst and most perilous companionship. Hundreds and thousands of boys "run with the engine," and profess to be firemen, for the chances of plunder and robbery which a fire affords. And we believe we state only what official inquiry will confirm, when we say that quite as much property is destroyed and stolen by the agency, direct and indirect, of the present Fire Department, as is consumed by the ravages of fire itself. A very large proportion of the crime of the city may be traced to the influence of the system, and its effect, in every respect, upon the community, is demoralizing and dangerous in the highest degree.

We hope the Legislature will sweep away the whole existing system, and give us a compact, well-organized paid Fire Department in its stead. Influences of all sorts, personal and political, will be used to perpetuate existing abuses, but we trust they will be disregarded. In nearly all the other considerable cities of the United States, the system to which we cling with such absurd tenacity has given place to a paid system, and in every case the change has proved beneficial in every respect. We hope the Legislature will give New-York an opportunity to share its advantages.

The Internal Revenue—Gratifying Returns.

It was hardly likely that we Americans should learn either theoretically or practically that taxation is a science, so long as the fiscal requirements of the national Government were met by a trifle of some sixty or seventy million dollars annually. We are just beginning to learn, at the close of the fourth year of the war, that there *is* science, and a great deal of science in the business of taxing a large community—if we do it on a moderately large scale, and do it with a fair consideration for the various industrial interests of the nation. Already great progress has been made by those who have had the business in hand; but, it is no reflection on their honesty or earnestness of purpose to say that it has been a progress looking more toward immediate results—that is, actual money returns—than toward a nice and equitable distribution and adjustment of the public burdens. However, actual returns in money are precisely what are wanted at this particular juncture, and in this view we think the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may fairly and honestly be congratulated on his financial exhibit, covering the whole transactions of his branch of the service for the fiscal year ending in June, 1864.

We have great pleasure in calling especial attention to the fact, that the receipts of the past year from the different sources of internal revenue were—as far as a comparison could be drawn—only little less than three times the amount of those of 1863. In the last-named year, the returns for ten months—which embraced the whole period within which the act was in operation—amounted to $34,769,257, while that of the past year reached the net sum of $102,214,165. Of this vast amount, the State of New-York contributed nearly twenty-five millions—something less than one-fourth of the whole amount, and considerably more than Massachusetts and Pennsylvania put together.

The income tax for the last fiscal year brought $14,919,279, and one-third of this was collected in the State of New-York, or fully one million dollars more than was contributed by Massachusetts and Pennsylvania together. Illinois and California produced about an equal amount, or something over $580,000 a piece. Ohio ranks third in the gross returns, and fourth in returns of income—the former being $11,802,872, and the latter $1,117,691.

The taxes on manufactures and productions yielded $75,403,886, New-York contributing one-fifth of the whole, Pennsylvania and Ohio each about one-eighth, and Illinois and Massachusetts each about one-ninth. In the returns from distilled spirits, Illinois ranks highest, paying about one-fourth of the gross amount, which is $28,431,797. Ohio, New-York and Pennsylvania stand next in order.

As an indication, not simply of what a partially-matured system of internal taxation has produced, but of what a system perfected by experience and adjusted under official supervision, which each succeeding year must render more effective, will yet produce, the commissioner's report is of the highest practical interest to us all. It ought, moreover, to be circulated in a digested form, as widely as possible throughout Europe. It is a plain, intelligible test by which the National credit may be measured, and it forms, as well, a prompt and practical answer to those who affect to believe that the people of this country will see the National cause fall, rather than submit to the burdens which the sustenance of that cause imposes.

Diplomacy of a Practical Kind.

There are few among us that expect to find the practical way of dealing with international questions adopted by the National Government perfectly understood abroad—just at the moment. It takes time, generally, to make questions bearing on our foreign relations so apparent that the instant assent of a friendly neighbor can be reckoned on. But still, our way of doing things sometimes finds appreciation much sooner than we could almost have ventured to hope for. The people of the bordering Provinces, a few months ago, supposed that they might keep up a profitable commerce at one and the same time with the United States and with the States in rebellion against the national authority. These hopeful people have just begun to find out that they cannot do this sort of thing with any profit. The journals which have come to us from Quebec during the past week are filled with parliamentary speeches from members in office, and from members out of office—all couched in terms of good will. The frontier, according to these reports, is now protected by a volunteer force which is to cost the people one million of dollars a year. The laws which relate to the protection of so-called political refugees are to be amended by an enactment which will compel them to give security for their good behavior. The money stolen at St. Albans by the "Confederate" robbers is to be at once repaid. The Judge who connived with the felons is suspended from office. And, in short, the colonial people have begun thoroughly to understand that they cannot, at one and the same time, live in friendship with the President and people of the United States, while they lend themselves, their policemen and their Judges of the Petty Sessions to the small larceny business of JEFF. DAVIS. Let us here note, also, that the Chief Justice of Upper Canada, W. H. DRAPER, C. B., gave, on Friday, a common-sense decision, which is final in its character, and by which the pirate BURLEIGH will be at once surrendered, in accordance with the Extradition Treaty.

These matters are especially worth noting on the general principle that a plain, practical sort of diplomatic treatment is wonderfully efficacious. It was a painful thing for the Congress and Government of the United States to suggest the *unconditional* repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty, the reorganization of a naval force on the lakes, the institution of a passport system, and the suspension of the Extradition Treaty—all in one breath, as it might be said. Still, it had to be done, on the ground that the only way to reach the heart of most individuals and of most organized communities, is to aim at their pocket.

It will be the turn of the Government of the United States anon to relax in those features of its policy which are of a purely executive character. And we venture upon the belief that the abolishment of the passport system will be the first friendly response that will be made from this side to these exhibitions of good will on the part of the colonists. The means have been found altogether sufficient for the end contemplated, and *there* the matter, so far as our immediate neighbors are concerned, may be allowed to rest. When we were engaged in a serious diplomatic controversy some fifteen years ago, and when DANIEL WEBSTER was fighting our national battle over the fishery question of the Northeast, the only way in which his logic was sought to be met, was by a declaration that the topography of the American continent and the independence of the American mind were equally incomprehensible in Europe. Said the "leading journal," commenting on WEBSTER'S dispatch on the fisheries: "There is something extremely wild in the physical phenomena of America. The mountains literally pierce the clouds!" Yet this wildness and this piercing of the clouds were made perfectly comprehensible, when, two years later, these same fishery disputes were practically settled as WEBSTER declared they ought to be. History repeats itself.

EDWARD EVERETT.—Mr. BANCROFT contributes to the *Ledger* of this week an extended and most admirable sketch of EDWARD EVERETT. The two were associates in early life and the warm personal friendship which then grew up between them was never interrupted. Mr. BANCROFT'S delineation of Mr. EVERETT'S character, mental and moral, is exceedingly happy, and the biographical part of his sketch embraces many interesting incidents not mentioned elsewhere.

☞ The French steamship *Washington*, which was to have left Havre on the 11th inst., we are informed was detained on account of an imperfection having been discovered, a day or two before, in a piece of the machinery, which it was prudently decided to displace at once, rather than run any risk. The *Lafayette*, of the same line, will leave Havre on the 8th of February, and the *Washington* on the 8th of March.

Amusements.

Mr. MAX MARETZEK'S forthcoming season commences on Thursday next, with DONIZETTI'S admirable opera of "Don Sebastian," which we learn, with no surprise, has been the principal attraction of the Boston campaign. On the following night "Fra Diavolo" will be given, and on Saturday, (at the matinée,) "Il Poliuto." Of Mr. MARETZEK'S intentions, we hear that two of MAYERBEER'S operas are to be revived, and VERDI'S latest work, "La Forza del Destino," to be produced. The season will last until April, when the artistes are to repair to Chicago for the purpose of opening the new opera house there. Thus our musical season draws rapidly to an end. The sale of tickets for the week's performances commences at the Academy to-day; the demand for boxes has been unusually large.

Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH returned from Europe on Saturday's steamer, bringing with him a famous violoncello player, Mlle. HELENA DE KATOW, and a pianist, of whom we have heard most glowing accounts, Mr. JAMES M. WEHLI. These artists will form part of Mr. STRAKOSCH'S concert troupe, and will shortly appear at Niblo's Saloon, in this city. We are glad that there is now an opportunity of having some interesting miscellaneous concerts.

The third Philharmonic concert, on Saturday night, was unusually well attended, the audience rising even to the amphitheatre. Mr. THEODORE EISFELD conducted and imparted a vigorous and excellent interpretation to a programme which did not contain a single novelty. SCHUMANN'S first symphony No. 1, in B flat, opus 38, was the principal work. The overtures were to Iphegenie in Aulis, by GLUCK, and to Egmont, by BEETHOVEN. One of the most agreeable features of the evening was SCHUBART'S fantasia for piano, (orchestra part added by LISZT,) most deliciously performed by Mr. WM. MASON, whose rich and beautiful touch is heard to particular advantage in this charming but ever-long work. Mme. CAMILLE URSO, the lady violin player, played a couple of fantasies almost faultlessly. The lady's skill will bear favorable comparison with any soloists now before the public. Mme. VARIAN was the vocalist of the occasion. The next concert will take place on March 11, when HAYDN'S symphony in E flat, MENDELSSOHN'S overture to the "Midsummer Nights' Dream," and LISZT'S poème symphonique will be played under Mr. BERGMANN'S direction.

At Wallack's Theatre, to-night, the well-known play of "Charles II." will be revived, and the comedietta of "Uncle John." At Niblo's Garden Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS appear in two of their most popular pieces, the "Lakes of Killarney" and "Yankee Courtship." At the Winter Garden, "Hamlet" is still the attraction; at the Olympic, the "Streets of New-York;" at the Broadway, "Paul Pry" and the "Live Indian;" at Barnum's Museum, the new national drama of the "Union Prisoner; or the Patriot's Daughter," by Mr. LAVICK, is still the all-sufficient attraction. It is played every afternoon and evening. In the morning, at 11 o'clock, "Punch and Judy," from London, will be exhibited by a celebrated professor.

HELLER has a newly-arranged programme, tonight. At the Hippotheatron, the new pantomime is continued, and at the Menagerie, three separate performances are given.

Retaliation on Prisoners of War.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Would it not be well if the gentlemen in Congress who debate the resolution on *retaliation*, were first to state what they mean by this term in the premises?

Retaliation means eye for eye and tooth for tooth. It means "tit for tat" in all the branches of law, international and municipal. It means levying a high duty on imports from a country which has imposed a high duty on our commodities, *because* it has done so. It means reprisal, that is, seizing a vessel belonging to a country some subjects of which have captured a vessel of ours, and the Government of which refuses to pay us the value. It means giving no quarter, because the enemy gives none. In the present case retaliation means starving for starving, torture for torture, death for death, savagery for savagery, or it means nothing. And do these things belong, so far as we are concerned, to what the civil law calls *possibilia*? God forbid that they should.

No, says a cotemporary of this city, retaliation in our present case does not mean fiendishness for fiendishness. It only signifies that we should give to the prisoners in our hands, plain rations, should prohibit delicacies being sent to them, cut short their correspondence, and use the prisoners for work. If that is the case, we may all agree, but why use the term retaliation? It is not very wise to say blue when you mean yellow.

Let our Senators, who speak for retaliation, say what they mean; their discussions will then be intelligible to themselves and to the people. L.

SHERMAN'S ARMY.

His Columns in Active Motion—Departure of the Last Division from Savannah on the 20th—Arrival of Gen. Grover with Reinforcements—Gen. Geary Relieved by Gen. Grover—Rebel Reports of Sherman's Movements—A Large Body said to be Moving on Augusta—The Public Works and Supplies to be Destroyed.

The United States transport *Arago*, HENRY A. GARDNER, commanding, from Port Royal, S. C., on the 25th, arrived here at 2 P. M. Saturday. Part of the following important intelligence concerning the Army and the movements of Gen. SHERMAN was published in our edition of yesterday morning.

FROM SAVANNAH.

Gen. Geary Relieved from Command in Savannah by Gen. Grover—The Last of Gen. Sherman's Army Gone from Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Thursday, Jan. 19, 1865.

Brevet Maj.-Gen. GEARY has been relieved, with his command, from the duties connected with this post, by Maj.-Gen. GROVER, who arrived yesterday from the North with about —— thousand men. Gen. GEARY, with his division, will rejoin the Twentieth Corps, which is already on the march. The Fourteenth Corps moves to-day. The last of SHERMAN'S army will leave Savannah to-morrow. The First and Third Divisions of the Twentieth Corps were at Hardeeville, S. C., when last heard from.

HUGUENOT.

List of Old Firms in Savannah—Their Past Standing and Present Condition.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Thursday, Jan. 19, 1865.

As a matter of interest to the mercantile readers of the TIMES, I send you a very carefully prepared list of the old firms of Savannah, showing their present standing compared with their past condition. This city was, perhaps more than any Southern city, intimately allied to New-York in commercial and business relations. The preparation of the subjoined directory has been chiefly under the supervision of a member of the firm of PADELFORD, FAY & Co. It may be relied on as perfectly correct in all its particulars, and sufficiently comprehensive to include the most noted houses. The relation which Savannah of the present bears to Savannah of the past could not be more powerfully exemplified than in this record. HUGUENOT.

LIST OF FIRMS.

Andrew Low & Co., shipping, cotton, and lumber business, principally foreign business; firm dissolved before the war; done nothing since the war. Andrew Low and Charles Green, both in Savannah; Gen. Sherman's Headquarters at the residence of Mr. Green, who is a British subject.

George B. Cumming was agent for Brown Brothers & Co.; commission merchant and dealer in exchange; done nothing since the war; still in the city.

Boston and Villalonga, factors and commission merchants; done an irregular country business since the war. Mr. Villalonga still in the city; one of the Aldermen. Mr. Boston was collector of the port under the United States authority, and reappointed by Jeff. Davis; died about one year ago.

A. S. Hartridge, factor and commission merchant; done nothing since the war; still in the city; brother to Julius Hartridge, rebel Congressman for First Congressional District.

Octavius Cohen & Co, commission house, principally cotton; done but little business since the war. Octavius Cohen still in the city. Frederick Myers, the junior partner, belongs to Signal Corps of the rebel army.

Hunter & Gammell, shipping and commission merchants; done nothing since the war; both in the city.

Claghorn & Cunningham, heavy grocers and shipchandlers; done a heavy business in Confederate money; both absent in commission in the State troops or reserves.

Padelford, Fay & Co., shipping and commission merchants, agents for Baring Brothers & Co., London; firm dissolved in MAY, 1861; done nothing since the war. Mr. Padelford in the city still. Mr. Fay is in Boston, moved there before the war, and Treasurer of Washington Mills. E. Padelford, jr., died in Savannah, June 7, 1863.

F. G. Dana, factor; done a small business since the war; still in the city.

Wm. Battersby & Co., English house; principally cotton trade; have done a large blockading business since the war; Wm. Battersby still in the city; Jasego Battersby died about a year ago, on the passage from Liverpool to New-York.

Robert Habersham & Sons, factors; principally for Sea Island and rice planters; have done a heavy and promiscuous business since the war; Robert Habersham still in the city; the junior partners left.

Wm. M. Davidson, liquor dealer; done considerable business during the war; left with the army, being Captain of a company of Georgia Reserves.

Cohen & Hertz, commission house; done a good general trade since the war; both in the city.

La Roche & Bell, auction house; done a heavy business since the war, particularly in the blockade trade; La Roche still in the city; Bell left with the army, belonging to the Georgia Reserves.

Brigham, Baldwin & Co., shipping and commission merchants; done nothing in their line since the war; Mr. Brigham is President of the Southern Insurance Company, and in the city; Mr. Baldwin was in the Commissary Department of the rebel army, on post; resigned, and remained in the city when it was evacuated; Christian Hoist is in Europe.

W. Woodbridge, rice factor and commission merchant; has done but little since the war; still in the city; an open Union man from the beginning.

Duncan & Johnston, commission merchants and insurance agents; light business since the war; Mr. Duncan still in the city; Mr. Johnston is in the Signal Corps of the rebel army.

Erwin & Hardee, factors; have done a country business since the war; Robt. Erwin still in the city; C. S. Hardee accepted the position of Deputy Collector of the Port, to escape going to the ranks, and left with J. R. Sneed, the Collector.

Geo. Parsons & Co., commission merchants; done no business since the war; Geo. Parsons has been to Europe; now in New-York; Isaac Scott lives in Macon, and Edwin Parsons in New-York, of the firm of Brigham & Parsons.

Richardson & Martin, factors; principally planter's business; have done some business during the war; both large planters, and neither of them in the city. Mr. Richardson having left in flag-of-truce boat since the city was occupied.

Tison & Gordon, factors; principally planter's business; have done some business since the war; Mr. Tison still in the city; Mr. Gordon is on Gen. Mercer's Staff, and left with the army.

Wm. C. O'Driscoll, commission merchant, and President of the Bank of Savannah; business principally foreign; done nothing since the war.

N. A. Hardee & Co., factors; principally planter's trade; have done considerable since the war; N. A. Hardee is still in the city, and is a brother to Gen. Hardee, of the rebel army; J. L. Hardee, his son, left with the army.

Jno. R. Wilder & Gallie, commission house, and agents for the line of side-wheel steamers from New-York; done nothing since the war; Mr. Wilder is Russian Consul, and still in the city; Maj. Gallie was killed at Fort McAllister, in the first attack of the Iron-clad monitors.

Scranton & Johnson, heavy grocers; sold out their stock and removed to Augusta.

Stark, Alexander & Clark, heavy grocers; dissolved since the war: Alexander & Clark moved in the country; Mr. Stark is still in the city; done considerable trade in country produce.

Jno. M. Cooper & Co., large dealers in hooks and stationary; trade light since the war; stock run out; Mr. Cooper still in the city; D. G. Olcott left with the army, and W. H. Olcott is in Europe.

Henry Lathrop & Co., wholesale dry goods; done a heavy business since the war in manufacturing clothing, etc., principally for Government contracts; none in the city.

Nevett, Lathrop & Rogers, dry goods men; have done considerable trade; replenishing their stock at blockade sales in Charleston, Wilmington and Augusta; Mr. Rogers, the active man, still in the city.

De Witt & Morgan, dry goods men, similar to Nevitt, Lathrop & Rogers, and replenished their stock in the same markets; both still in the city.

H. A. Richmond, jeweller; sold out his stock and done nothing since the war out a little repairing; still in the city, and a consistent Union man.

D. & E. J. Lathrop, carpet dealers; sold out their stock, and since done considerable manufacturing business; D. Lathrop still in the city; E. S. Lathrop left with the army—belonging to the Georgia Reserves.

FROM BEAUFORT.

Present Location of the Troops—Position of the Enemy—The Points Aimed at—Gen. Sherman's Order Providing Homes for the Negroes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BEAUFORT, S. C., Wednesday, Jan. 25, 1865.

In the way of military movements, nothing of startling importance has been developed since the date of my last dispatches. In writing that, I do not mean to assert that nothing in the shape of a movement has transpired since then. It must be understood that Gen. SHERMAN'S forces are by no means lying on their oars; and because the North has not been electrified, within the past few days with the intelligence of the capture of Charleston, or some other equally important point, the inference is not to be drawn that the army has come to a halt. Of course the public are sat-

arally solicitous to be informed of the exact location of each corps, but in that particular I cannot indulge them. I have no hesitation, however, in stating that the advance, which comprises something more than pickets, is stationed at Salkehatchie, a point on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, about midway between those two cities, and a few miles north of Pocotaligo. The rebels when retreating from Pocotaligo, ten days ago, made a temporary stand at Salkehatchie, which place they immediately abandoned when a portion of the Union troops moved toward them. No fighting whatever occurred. The rebels seemingly are tired of contesting ground and positions, and prefer the more discreet course of buckling on their armor and running away. It is satisfactorily ascertained that some of the enemy's forces are at Ashepoo, on the railroad thirty miles south of Charleston. How large this force may be it is not definitely stated, although it is surmised that the numbers are small. It is not probable that the enemy will tarry long at Ashepoo. That piece cannot be defended any better than other pieces on the railroad which the enemy has allowed to slip quietly into our hands.

Judging from the rebel papers we are led to suppose that Breckinridge is to be held, even if the enemy should be compelled to take a hand in a fight. Thither reinforcements have been sent, also numerous guns transferred from the outposts of Charleston. Whether or not the rebels will be gratified in their desire for a little brush the future will determine. It is to be hoped they will not be parsimonious in collecting heavy guns at Branchville, also in accompanying the same with a good supply of ammunition. It will not be objected if they garrison the town with one of their overwhelming forces, thickly interspersed with General and line officers, and that each and every man be armed with the best muskets the shabby Confederacy affords. The more they contribute to our desire in the particulars enumerated the better for us and the worse for them.

At this writing Gen. SHERMAN has not proclaimed to the army, either by printed circulars or in any other manner, the details of the programme he has decided to follow whilst carrying on the movements already inaugurated. We have a belief that Charleston will eventually fall; the same with Braechville and other towns further north. Undoubtedly all these events will be realized in the course of time. But remember they cannot be brought about in a day or a week.

What we know of the present condition of Charleston is communicated to us by refugees and deserters—an unlimited number of each class coming within our lines each day. It is not my intention to tire the reader by introducing here the statements of these people. That has been done sufficiently often to satisfy the most fastidious. I will only remark that accounts so received strengthen the belief that Charleston will be evacuated.

Our troops on Morris Island have observed of late a succession of suspicious movements on the part of the rebels, which probably have for their object the removal of many of the heavy guns from Sullivan's and James' Islands. The firing between the opposing forces round Charleston has almost wholly ceased. One or two monitors and several gunboats have been added to Admiral DAHLGREN's fleet within the past week. This would indicate that the navy is about to make an effort in some quarter.

In speaking of Gen. SHERMAN's force the fact must not be overlooked that the troops constituting the Department of the South, under the command of Gen. FOSTER, are performing very important part in the series of operations now progressing. In the advances from this point and the attacks that have followed, they have cooperated with the zeal and firmness that has characterized them since the time they were first called upon to contend with the enemy. With such troops in the department, no fears need be apprehended that the rebels will ever succeed in re-obtaining a single inch of ground that has been wrested from them with a view of holding.

Traders in this place have been reaping a rich harvest since the occupation of the immediate vicinity by a portion of SHERMAN's troops. The same may be said of the traders at Savannah and Hilton Head. It has not unfrequently happened that a store well filled with an assorted line of goods in the morning has been completely cleaned out at night, through the course of legitimate trade. The profits, as may be readily conceived, are large in most instances, but the soldiers do not stop to question the price, so long as they can obtain the articles of their search. Regulations and restrictions governing the matter of trade have been laid down by Gen. SHERMAN and Gen. FOSTER. In accordance with an order issued on the 17th, a tax of one per cent. will in future be levied on all goods brought into this department, except the District of North Caroline, for the purpose of trade, the fund accruing from the same to be used for providing steam and fire engines, repairing wharves, roads, public buildings, &c. Lieut.-Col. JAMES H. STRONG, First North Caroline Union Volunteers, is detailed to attend to the collection and disbursement of the fund.

I forward with this letter a very important special order issued by Gen. SHERMAN, which provides for the well-being of the negroes and their location upon the plantations in the various districts of the department. By the same order, it will be seen that Brig.-Gen. R. SAXTON has been appointed Inspector of Settlements and Plantations, he having been relieved of the military command of the Beaufort District by Brig.-Gen. E. E. POTTER. To every one who takes an interest in the welfare of the colored people, the wisdom and sound policy embraced in the orders referred to will be apparent. We have among us a large—a very large—population of this unfortunate people, and each day it is increased by new arrivals from without the lines. The question of what will become of them is now satisfactorily answered, and those interested in the matter of their condition and future prospects will hail with delight the order which so happily covers the case in hand. Of the ability of Gen. SAXTON to discharge the duties of his new office in a manner acceptable to all parties interested, none who know him can doubt for a moment. His sympathies are heartily enlisted in the undertaking. From the very moment he entered the department he has striven with commendable zeal to raise the colored people from a servile condition to one of freedom and self-respect, and how well he has succeeded the numerous and orderly schools on the islands, the invited appearance of the buildings owned and occupied by negroes on the plantations, the skill and genius exhibited by many in the conduct of their farms, the energy put forth to do and care for themselves without the aid of the whites, and a hundred other evidences of a similar nature amply testify. It is a good cause in which he is engaged, and one in which he should be fully supported.

Within the past few days we have been visited with frequent showers of rain, which have in a degree retarded the movement of the army; but to-day the sky is clear and bright, and we hope it will continue so for a few days, at least. WHIT.

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 25.

An official dispatch from Gen. HARDEE, received at the War Department last evening, dated the 24th inst., states that there were no movements of the Federals on either bank of the Savannah River. A dispatch to the *Whig* dated the 25th, says that large body of troops from Savannah are reported to be moving on Augusta. Other rumors say that SHERMAN is moving on Augusta by way of Ellenville, S. C. Gen. D. H. HILL commands the district of Georgia, with his centre at Augusta.

Gen. FAY commands the post of Augusta.

Gen. HILL has ordered, should the exigency require it, the removal of all the cotton, machinery and powder works at Augusta.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Jan. 24.

The enemy have made no advance movement. Scouts report that the railroad between Salkehatchee Bridge and Pocotaligo has been destroyed, the ties burned and the iron taken away. The enemy's pickets extend a short distance this side of Pocotaligo.

COMPLIMENT TO GEN. GEARY.

At a special meeting of the Savannah City Council, held at the Council Chamber on Monday, 23d inst., His Honor, R. D. ARNOLD, Mayor, in the chair, A preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, highly complimenting Gen. GEARY for his administration of affairs in Savannah since the capture of the city, stating that he would ever be held in remembrance as the embodiment of the high-toned gentleman and the chivalrin soldier; and asserting that the admirable discipline of his troops preserved an order and quiet perhaps unparalleled in the annals of warfare, where a victorious army entered a captured city.

Continued Indian Depredations.

OMAHA, N. T., Sunday, Jan. 29.

The Indians who burned the Government hay, and ran off stock at Valley Station yesterday, came down the road to-day, burned two ranches near Guiesburgh, and ran off 400 more cattle. They have now gone in the direction of Fort Laramie.

Earthquake at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Sunday, Jan. 29.

A smart shock of an earthquake was felt here at 4 o'clock this morning.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Return of the Rebel Iron-Clads to their Old Anchorage.

Who Commanded Them in the Late Raid.

Rebel Measures to Destroy Cotton to Prevent its Capture.

Gen. Breckinridge Appointed Rebel Secretary of War.

HOOD'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

WASHINGTON, SUNDAY, Jan. 29.

The Richmond *Sentinel*, of Jan. 27, has the following:

"The iron-clads are at their old anchorage. The vessels passed the first obstructions, but could not pass the second line. The *Drewry* grounded under the enemy's batteries, when the crew were removed. About ten minutes after they left her, she was blown up by a shell exploding her magazine. The *Richmond* and *Virginia* both grounded. The *Fredericksburgh* passed over the obstructions, drawing eighteen inches less water than the other iron-clads. The *Virginia* was struck by a 300-pound shot, which loosened some of her iron bolts, but all the injury she received was repaired in a few hours. The *Virginia*, the flagship, was commanded by Lieut. DUNNINGTON, the *Richmond* by Commander KELL, late First Lieutenant of the *Alabama*, and the *Fredericksburgh* by Lieut. SHEPARD. Commander MITCHELL, flag-officer, was in command of the squadron.

We are pleased to see that measures are being taken in North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia to burn all cotton that is in danger of falling into the enemy's hands. How much better would it have been to have destroyed the large quantity stored in Savannah, and thus have prevented its falling into the hands of SHERMAN.

The Yankees, says the Wilmington *Journal* of the 23d, appear to have left their base in front of Maj.-Gen. HOKE's forces yesterday, and concentrated at Fort Fisher.

Their fleet has also disappeared. They of course hold Fort Fisher. Whether they have reembarked their main body we are unable to say. They occupy Smithville, it having been evacuated by our forces. There was considerable skirmishing about Fort Anderson on Saturday evening and Sunday morning. It is supposed the enemy are anxious to silence Anderson, in order to open a way up the river for their gunboats. In this attempt we hope and believe they will meet sad disappointment. All was quiet below last evening at 6 o'clock.

The Richmond *Sentinel*, of Jan. 28, states that Gen. BRECKINRIDGE has been appointed Secretary of War.

The *Examiner* publishes the following parting address of Gen. HOOD to his troops:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, TUPELO, Miss., Jan. 23, 1865.

SOLDIERS: At my request I have this day been relieved from the command of this army. In taking leave of you, accept my thanks for the patience with which you have endured your hardships during the recent campaign. I am alone responsible for its conception, and strove hard to do my duty in its execution. I urge upon you the importance of giving your entire support to the distinguished soldier who now assumes command, and I shall look with deep interest on all your future operations and rejoice at your success.

(Signed) J. B. HOOD.

Gen. DICK TAYLOR succeeds him in command.

No official appointment of Gen. LEE as General-in-Chief has yet been made.

The War Department has no information of any movement of SHERMAN's column in the direction of Augusta.

Of the reported raid toward Weldon, they say that the route taken is the most direct by land; but there is no doubt of ample dispositions having been made to check it.

A collision occurred last Thursday evening between the flag-of-truce boat *Wm. Allison* and a small torpedo, in which the torpedo was sunk. Lieut. ARMSTRONG, of the navy, was drowned. The rest of the crew were saved.

The *Dispatch* announces that a large lot of blankets, boxes, &c., were yesterday delivered to the Federal prisoners confined in Richmond. It says Brig.-Gen. HAYES reached here on Thursday. He is the Superintendent of the delivery of the articles. He will remain till the distribution is completed, when he will probably proceed to other parts of the Confederacy, where the Yankees are confined, in order to superintend further distribution. Seventeen hundred packages and a large letter mail were sent down to Col. MULFORD, for the Confederate prisoners in the North.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Steamboat Explosion and Loss of Life—Capture of a Band of River Depredators.

CAIRO, Saturday, Jan. 28.

The steamer *Eclipse*, which exploded her boiler in the Tennessee River, opposite Johnsonville, on the 26th, had on board the members of the Ninth Indiana Battery, and other troops. In all, over one hundred and forty lives were lost by the accident.

The Vicksburgh *Herald*, of the 15th, states that Gunboat No. 3 seized the steamer *Mustang*, at Skinworth's Landing. The *Mustang* was in the service of special scouts, formerly commanded by Lieut. EARL. Some thirty special scouts were on board, who had been running the boat up and down the river, committing sundry depredations not in accordance with the duties of United States soldiers. They were arrested, and committed to jail, and will be sent to Gen. CANBY. The New-Orleans steamer *Olive Branch* had ninety-two bales of cotton for Cairo.

Railroad Accident.

BOSTON, Sunday, Jan. 29.

The train on the shore line from New-York did not reach this city until 1 o'clock this afternoon, owing to a collision with a freight train near Mansfield. The engine was damaged, and the engineer and firemen slightly injured.

Important to Mothers.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately, depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States.

Price 25 cents a bottle.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

The Soldier's True Friend.—For over forty years Dr Holloway has been supplying all the armies of Europe with his PILLS AND OINTMENT, they having proved themselves the only medicines able to cure the worst cases of Dysentery, Scurvy, Sores, Wounds and Bruises. Every knapsack should contain them. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me. No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons make. 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Lillie's Safes.

LILLIE & SON, TROY, N. Y., continue to manufacture their celebrated Chilled and Wrought Iron Safes. Thoroughly fire and burglar proof. The only reliable safe made. H. R. HUBBELL, Agent. No. 136 Broadway.

A Sore Throat, when Neglected, often results in confirmed bronchitis, a dangerous and frequently a fatal disease. Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, however, is a sure remedy for coughs, colds and all bronchial affections, and when taken in time, soon removes all dangerous symptoms.

William Topping & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS,
will sell
BALANCE OF CAREY'S CLOAKS
at No. 475 Broadway,
Jan. 30, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Dyspepsia and Fits.

A sure cure for these distressing complaints is now made known in a Treatise on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations, published by Dr. O. Phelps Brown. The prescription was furnished him in such a providential manner that he cannot conscientiously refuse to make it known, as it has cured everybody who used it, never having failed in a single case. It is equally sure in cases of Fits as of Dyspepsia; and the ingredients may be found in any drug store. Sent free to all on the receipt of five cents to pre-pay postage. Address Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J.

"There's many a Slip between the Cup and the Lip," but if the cup is filled with the nectar of health, scant of wisdom is he who lets it slip through his fingers. Half a wine glass full of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, taken three times a day, at this season, will fortify the body against damp and cold, and keep the stomach, liver and bowels in good order. Don't let this slip your memory!

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

A Card.

THE METROPOLITAN BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM,
No. 575 Broadway.

E. A. Brooks, having sold his store and stock of goods in Fulton-st., will continue to carry on his business as heretofore at his old and commodious establishment in Broadway, where he is now prepared to offer for the inspection of his patrons the most beautiful assortment of boots, shoes, gaiters, slippers and overshoes to be found in the city. His stock of goods comprises every variety of style for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. Special attention is called to his collection of men's, boys' and youths' water-proof boots, so necessary at this season of the year. The public are invited to call and examine, at No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Perry's
MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION.

Chloasma, or Moth Patches, Bentigo or Freckles, blemishes in the face called moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the face show more strongly on blondes than brunettes; but they contribute greatly in marring the beauty on either; and anything that will effectually remove them without injuring the skin in texture or color, would be considered a great achievement in medical science. Dr. B. C. PERRY, who has made diseases of the skin a specialty, has discovered an infallible remedy for the removal of moth, freckles and other discolorations from the face without injuring the skin in texture or color. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. For sale by all druggists. Call for Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion.
WEEKS & POTTER, No. 170 Washington-st., Boston, Wholesale Agents for New England.

If you want to know what the people think of
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
read the *Daily Times* of SATURDAY, Jan. 28, and WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

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BOOTS AND SHOES.

Prices reduced since Nov. 1, from 50 cents to $3 per pair. Every variety of gents', ladies', boys', youth's, misses' and children's boots, buckle shoes, gaiters, slippers and water-proof and warm over-shoes, always on hand. Gents' best French boots manufactured to measure, promptly, at No. 150 Fulton-st.
C. C. RICHMOND.

Second-Hand Safes.

In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale very cheap.
MARVIN & Co., No. 265 Broadway.

Marvin's New Patent.

Alum and dry plaster fire and burglar silver-plate safes, highly ornamental and warranted perfectly dry. Also, a large assortment of bankers' and merchants' safes. MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

To Consumptives.

A new treatment for diseases of the lungs is practiced by Dr. MOZART, at No. 776 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel. Persons afflicted are cordially invited to call and examine the modus operandi through which it is claimed all diseases of the breathing organs can be radically cured. Reception hours from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Counterfeits! Counterfeits! Parties Dealing in my preparations are warned against purchasing any Pills and Ointment represented as being mine that do not have my private revenue stamp on each box or pot, and the words "Holloway, New-York," water-marked in the book of directions. The counterfeits are now offered for sale in this city. Any party who will detect them will receive a handsome reward by applying to the undersigned. THOS. HOLLOWAY,
No. 80 Maiden-lane.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES, No. 625 Broadway. See WHEELER & WILSON'S BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters bandages, silks elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant

Dyspepsia Tablets Cure Indigestion, Heartburn, &c. 50 cents per box. Prepared by S. G. Welling, No. 571 Broadway. Sold by Druggists.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch and look-stitch sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 336 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Family sewing of every description beautifully done on the Grover & Baker sewing machine, at No. 336 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.

Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus, by BAKER, SMITH & CO., No. 183 Centre-st.

Finkle & Lyon's New Patent Rotary Feed Sewing Machines. Foreign agents wanted. 538 Broadway.

MARRIED.

CONKLIN—HANRADAN.—On Thursday evening, Jan. 26, at the bride's residence, by Rev. S. H. Meeser, Capt. N. A. CONKLIN, 173d Regiment N. Y. Vols., and Miss ANNA HANRADAN, all of Brooklyn, E. D.

☞ Hempstead, L. I., papers please copy.

LAWRENCE—ROBERTSON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 27, by Rev. John C. Ager, Mr. JOSIAH B. LAWRENCE, formerly of Poughkeepsie, and Miss ROSA D. ROBERTSON, of Brooklyn. No cards.

WATKINS—ABELL.—In Whitehall, on Wednesday, Jan. 25, by Rev. Mr. Howd, Sydney B. WATKINS and Miss ELMA ABELL, daughter of Asa Abell, Esq., all of that place.

WILSON—WHITE.—On Thursday, Jan. 26, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Peter Stryker, WM. F. WILSON and FRANCES A. WHITE, both of this city.

DIED.

ANDERMAN.—In Concord, N. H., on Tuesday, Jan. 24, WILLIAM H. ANDERMAN, aged 36 years, 9 months and 5 days.

BIANCHI.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 28, VICTOR, youngest son of Francisco Bianchi, aged 13 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock, from his father's residence, No. 250 Carlton-av.

CAVANAH.—On Thursday, Jan. 26, of typhoid fever, WILLIAM A. CAVANNAH, in the 60th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock, from his late residence, near Woodbridge, N. J. Carriages will be in attendance at Rahway on the arrival of the 10 o'clock train from New-York.

DONOHUE.—On Saturday, Jan. 28, JAMES DONOHUE, aged 41 years.

His friends, and those of his family, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 18 West 38th-st., on Tuesday, the 31st inst., at 9½ o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to St. Stephen's Church, East 28th-st., where the funeral services will take place.

DICK.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Jan. 26, SAMUEL DICK, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 243 Stanton-st., without further invitation. The remains will be taken on the 10:30 train, Monday, to White Plains for interment.

FISHER.—At Astoria, L. I., on Saturday, Jan. 28, HARRY W. FISHER, of this city, in the 66th year of his age.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

FLAGLER.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Sunday, Jan. 29, of croup, ALBERT, son of Albert and Mary A. Flagler, aged 1 year and 3 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LOCKWOOD.—On Sunday morning, Jan. 29, SAMUEL E. LOCKWOOD, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday morning, at 9 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 4 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

The remains will be taken to Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., for interment.

MARTIN.—On Sunday, Jan. 29, VIOLA, only daughter of Eli and Mary S. Martin, aged 1 year, 6 months and 3 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, Jan. 30, at 4½ o'clock P. M., at the residence of her parents, No. 231 East 63d st.

MAXSON.—At his residence in Columbia, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 27, after a long illness, DANIEL MAXSON, in the 78th year of his age.

MILLIKEN.—On Saturday morning, Jan. 28, H. R. MILLIKEN, only son of R. B. Milliken, Esq.

His remains will be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

SICKELS.—At Harlem, suddenly, on Sunday morning, Jan 29, Dr. JOHN SICKELS, in the 74th year of his age.

Notice of funeral will appear in to-morrow's papers.

UNDERHILL.—On Sunday, Jan. 29, at the residence of Uriah Field, Tarrytown, MARY UNDERHILL, daughter of the late Adonegah and Sarah Underhill, aged 39 years.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from Friends' Meeting-house, Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, on Third Day, the 31st of first month, at 12 o'clock M.

WARNER.—On Saturday, Jan. 28, Mrs. MARIA WARNER, wife of George H. Warner.

The funeral will take place from St. Paul's Church, corner of Broadway and Vesey-st., on Tuesday, Jan 31, at 12 o'clock. The friends and relatives are invited to attend without further notice.

WELLS.—On Saturday, Jan. 28, FRANCES GOU, wife of Lloyd W. Wells of this city, and daughter of the late John Bumstead, of Boston.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

WHITE.—On Saturday, Jan. 28, of croup, WASHINGTON, youngest child of Chas. W. and Matilda F. White.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Boston Road, near 7th-st., Morrisania, on Tuesday, Jan. 31, at 12 M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Morrisania Depot on arrival of 10:30 train from 26th st.

WILLIAMS.—On Sunday, Jan. 29, JAMES WEAVER, youngest son of the late Francis B. Williams.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his mother, No. 65 South 8th-st., Williamsburgh.

A PAPER BY GEORGE BANCROFT,
on
THE DEATH OF EDWARD EVERETT,
WILL APPEAR IN
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER
FOR
THIS WEEK,
READY TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) AT 12 O'CLOCK.

From the Evening Express.

The *New-York Ledger* for this week contains a sketch of Mr. Everett's life, from the pen of the great historian, the Hon. George Bancroft, written expressly for the *Ledger*. Mr. Bancroft was Mr. Everett's life-long friend, and for that reason Mr. Bonner requested him to write this sketch. The fourth page of the *Ledger*—the page on which Mr. Everett's articles were usually printed—is in mourning, and the entire contents of that page are devoted to the memory of the departed statesman.

AN ENTIRELY NEW INVENTION IN DENTISTRY.

The Public and Profession are invited to examine Dr. LEVETT'S "PATENT" in COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificial teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced, occupying but half the space in the mouth heretofore deemed indispensable, while its adhesion is perfect. No. 832 Broadway. Hours 9 till 5.
Can refer to patients of the highest respectability.

DR. SCHENCK WILL BE AT HIS ROOMS, No. 32 Bond-st., every Tuesday, from 9 until 3 o'clock. Advice free. But for a thorough examination of the lungs with the
RESPIROMETER,
his charge will be three dollars. When thoroughly examined, one must expect to be told the true condition of their lungs.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills, will cure even in the advanced stages. Consumption, Liver Complaint, and Dyspepsia, which is generally the forerunner of consumption, are cured by the use of Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills.

Persons, as they enter Dr. Schenck's rooms, receive a ticket giving them the number of their turn. Persons so unwell as to be obliged to come in carriages will receive attention at once.

Price, for the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, $1 50 per bottle; $7 50 the half dozen; or two bottles of Syrup and one of Tonic for $3 75. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box.

A supply of the medicines always kept for sale at the Doctor's Rooms, No. 32 Bond-st.

NOW READY.—THE ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for February, containing the Great Surgeons of the world—HARVEY, ABERNETHY, JENNER, HUNTER, COOPER, MOTT, and CARNOCHAN. Also, W. S. Landor, Mrs. Farnham, Mr. Clark, Mr. Kilbourn, Mr. Morrill, etc. More about Muller; Gaining Confidence; Affectation; Prof. Owen on the Brain: The Human Face; Preëxistence; Religious Duties of Children; How to Kill Ministers; Shooting a Gorilla; The Lost Races; with Ethnology, Phrenology, Physiology, Physiognomy, and Psychology. $2 a year, or 20 cents a number. Address Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

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Pearl Mottled Best Family. Genuine Castile, Toilet and other soaps constantly on hand.
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THE "TIMES" REVIEW OF McCLELLAN
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LYONS' PREMIUM CALORIC-PRESSED RYE COFFEE.
Recommended by all the best physicians in the city. Manufactured at No. 148 Chatham-st., New-York. For sale, wholesale and retail.

WANTED.
UNITED STATES GOLD COUPONS,
due March and May.
HILLER & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Chambers-st.

THE MOST HORRIBLE DESTRUCTION OF THE BONES OF THE HEAD—THE BRAIN EXPOSED—THE BLOOD-VESSELS TO BE SEEN—THE BONES OF THE FACE DENUDED—DEEP AND DESTRUCTIVE ULCERS OVER THE BODY—COMPLETE PROSTRATION—THE PATIENT NOT ABLE TO MOVE HIS LIMBS—HORRIBLE DEFORMITY OF HIS FEATURES.

I, JOHN TRIPP, of the City of Syracuse, N. Y., now at No. 92 Chatham-st., solemnly swear that I have suffered the greatest agonies a human being could possibly stand for 11 years. Drs. Powers and Stuart, two eminent physicians of Syracuse, exhausted their skill to cure me, but in vain. Prof. March, of Albany, pronounced me incurable. In the Albany Hospital received no benefit. Swallowed hundreds of bottles of sarsaparilla syrup, lily balsam, iodine water, &c., &c. The whole front bone rotted away, denuded the brain; the bones of my face were denuded; my whole face, nose, ears and different parts of my body, arms, legs, were one mass of ulcers. I was completely prostrated: as helpless as an infant. I had lost the use of my arms from rheumatism. There are no words to express my sufferings: neither can I find words to express my gratitude to my great benefactor, Dr. Heine. I was poor and helpless when I applied to Dr. Heine—and expended over $2,000. I sincerely hope that the poor sufferers in and out of our hospitals will call and see me, behold my disfigured features and head, and they would be astonished at the most wonderful result of the treatment. This was accomplished in six weeks, just think, after eleven years' horrible suffering.
JOHN TRIPP.
Subscribed and sworn before me, this 9th day of January, 1865. W. H. RABLET, Notary Public, 3d-av., corner of 9th-st.

The bones of my head can be seen at the office of Dr. Heine, No. 54 East 11th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

N. B.—Hundreds of similar and greater cures can be referred to by Dr. Heine—all chronic affections, such as Hip Diseases, Scrofula, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Ulcers, Dyspepsia, General and Nervous Debility, diseases of women and children, &c. Dr. Heine's treatment is original, and has not been promulgated. He guarantees to cure, or return the money deposited. Physicians supplied as usual with his preparations. Dr. H. will also give private instruction to the profession and others, in order to benefit the great number of sufferers. All those who doubt the great success of this treatment need but apply to Dr. H., and convince themselves by visiting those who have been restored to health after every other treatment had failed.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors that make disease.

TO PURIFY, ENRICH THE BLOOD, AND BEAUTIFY the complexion, use HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. One bottle equals in strength one gallon of the Syrup or Decoction.

WHY INJURE THE COMPLEXION BY powders and washes which choke or fill up the pores of the skin, and in a short time leave it harsh and dry? It is in the blood, and if you want smooth and soft skin use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It gives a brilliancy to the complexion.

A CLEAR, SMOOTH SKIN AND BEAUTIful complexion follows the use of HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. It removes black spots, pimples and all eruptions of the skin.

NOT A FEW OF THE WORST DISORDERS that afflict mankind arise from corruptions of the blood. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA is a remedy of the utmost value.

DISEASES OF THE
THROAT AND LUNGS.

Editor of New-York Times:

Permit me to call the attention of your readers to the fact that I have retired from general practice, and will in future devote my time and attention exclusively to the treatment of the diseases of the

RESPIRATORY ORGANS,

by my peculiar system of

SPECIFIC TOPICAL MEDICATION.

An extensive and constant practice of over thirty years, during which a large share of my studies, time and attention have been devoted to the treatment of diseases of the THROAT and LUNGS, have enabled me to introduce most important improvements both in the examination and treatment of these organs, by which I have obtained results that attracted the attention of the medical world both in this country and in Europe. This system enables me to convey remedial agents directly to the affected parts, in a manner not attained by any other known method. These are applied in connection with such general treatment as each individual case requires and an extensive experience in that class of diseases suggests. It has proved itself of the greatest value in the following diseases:

CHRONIC CATARRH,
THROAT AFFECTIONS,
LARYNGITIS,
AFFECTIONS OF THE VOICE,
DYPHTHERIA,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS,
CONSUMPTION,

and all the various diseases of the lungs.

The reputation of my peculiar system does not depend upon future experiments, paid-for newspaper puffs, or upon the result obtained in a few selected favorable cases, but has been tested in an extensive practice of over thirty years, both in Europe and this country, in a large number of cases of every description, with the most gratifying results. Living witnesses of the highest respectability residing here and elsewhere, whose names and residence will be cheerfully furnished at the office, will substantiate beyond all doubt the complete success of my treatment.

In retiring from the extensive general practice in which I have been engaged for upward of thirty years, and in concentrating my efforts exclusively upon the treatment of the respiratory organs—a class of diseases so prevalent in this country, and so inimical to life, I yield only to the constantly increasing demand made upon my time by office practice, and in departing from the strict rules of medical ethics, so far as to avail myself of the press as a medium for the introduction of my system to the public at large, I discharge a duty which I owe to those to whom my varied and extensive experience and acknowledged skill might be of vital importance, and who could not be reached through any other channel.

Well knowing the prejudice existing by a portion of the community against specialists, particularly (and frequently justly so) against advertising ones, I think it due to myself to state that I am a regularly educated physician, and have been engaged in the general practice of medicine for upward of thirty years, the last half of which has been spent in this city. I am not only a member of various medical societies, but have the honor to be the founder of several of them, and have, since the commencement of my professional career, constantly contributed the result of my observations to some of the best medical journals of the day.

The proofs of each and every statement here put forth can be readily substantiated, and will cheerfully be exhibited to those interested. This course is rendered necessary by the fact that public confidence has been sadly undermined by some of the medical mountebanks who infest our city, who have *advertised* in various papers throughout the country, fictitious biographies of themselves, the statements of which differ as widely from their known antecedents as truth differs from falsehood. In order to find new dupes these gentry have to resort to new dodges, and the eye of the public is consequently often greeted with the startling announcement of some new mechanical and pretended scientific contrivance, which, for a more complete mystification, is endowed with some strange-sounding Greek name, as unintelligible to the inventor as it is to the general reader.

The mischief done by these empirics, who usually lack the very first rudiments of a medical education, is truly deploring. They not only frequently injure their victims by improper treatment, but also discourage them by their blatant failures to perform what they promised from making more judicious efforts for their recovery.

In respectfully inviting the critical scrutiny of a discriminating public into my past record, I feel confident it will fully sustain all I have deemed it necessary to state, to avoid being confounded with that class of imposters to whom I have above referred. Hoping sincerely that your readers will not regard me as egotistical, even though I have spoken in a strain seemingly so, I remain

Yours, respectfully,

B. SEGNITZ, M. D.,
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DR. VON EISENBERG'S
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SIGHT,
HEARING,
AS WELL AS
CHRONIC CATARRH,
DISEASED THROAT,
AND ANY DISEASE WHERE THE MUCOUS MEMBRANE IS DESTROYED OR IMPAIRED.

As the meaning of the name given by Dr. VON EISENBERG to his new Invention may not be easily comprehended, we (the New-York *Evening Express*) give the following explanation of its uses for the better understanding of the general sufferer:

ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON

Is derived from the Greek word Aisoptikos, which, in its literal acceptation, signifies pertaining to the senses the theory or philosophy of tastes, the science of sensations, or that which explains the cause of mental pain or pleasure. Neuralgicon is a compound of the two Greek words, *neuron*, a nerve, and logas, a discourse with the suffirecon.

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The subscription is so nearly completed that it is intended to close the same on or before the 15th of February.

Subscription $750,000, of which $600,000 purchases the land, to wit.: 62,860 ACRES. The remaining $150,000 is the permanent cash working capital of the company—$6,000,000. Par value of shares, $100. Subscribers to this purchase will receive eight shares of stock for each One Hundred Dollars subscribed. Lands located on the Little Kanawha and Elk Rivers, in the Counties of Gilmer and Braxton, in the very heart of the oil region of West Virginia.

Professor Richardson reports: "Your property is the very centre of the West Virginia oil region; it has numerous oil and gas springs along the banks of its streams, one of which vies with the famous Burning Spring itself." Professor Shepard, of New-Haven, Conn., reports: "I consider it eminently oil-producing land. The oil-bearing shales underlie it extensively, and the long lines of carburetted hydrogen or illuminating gas springs, some of which I saw burning, as well as the appearance of oil itself on the surface of the tract, fully confirm me in this belief. There can be no doubt that along your creeks and tributaries there is a large extent of valuable oil-producing territory. The prodigious amount of bituminous and cannel coal, iron ore, limestone and fireclays embodied in the high hills on your property, the tops and slopes of which are covered with an extraordinary growth of white oak and other heavy timbers, add immensely to its value." These views are fully indorsed by the reports of the most practical and experienced men from the oil districts of both Pennsylvania and Virginia.

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Arrangements are in rapid progress for the immediate development of the property, on a scale commensurate with its value and extent.

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Nos. 612 and 614 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILA.,
No. 147 BALTIMORE-ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

The company is organized under the laws of the State of New-York. The principal office is No. 71 Broadway, with branch offices in Philadelphia and Baltimore, for the convenience of subscribers, where the certificates of stock will be issued to subscribers without delay. The property, embracing upward of 635 acres, has been selected with great care during the last three years, by those of the directors who have been constantly operating on Oil Creek, and throughout the entire oil region of Pennsylvania, as well as Western Virginia, and was not selected to sell, but for the purpose of development and producing oil, having now some ten wells under contract, and being bored with vigor, besides those already completed and producing, making in all 13 wells now on the property. Every acre of this Company's property is bottom, and the best of boring-land, much of it on Oil Creek, Cherry Run, Cherry Tree Creek, Walnut Bend, Alleghany River, and other streams where the lands are being developed with good success and prospects of a very large product of oil.

OFFICE IN NEW-YORK, where Prospectus, Maps and every information can be obtained.
No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE COUPONS OF THE RICHMOND COUNTY BONDS will be paid at the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, No. 52 Wall-st., when due. F. S. WANDELL, County Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

THE

COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL STOCK.....$1,000,000
Divided into 200,000 Shares, at $5 per share.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE,
TO 60,000 SHARES ONLY, $250 PER SHARE.
STOCK ISSUED FULL PAID.
$50,000 CASH APPROPRIATED AS A WORKING CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT, ISAIAH LUKENS.
VICE-PRESIDENT, WM. M. STEWART.
TREASURER, WM. D. SMITH.
SECRETARY, E. J. HARRISON.

DIRECTORS,

ISAIAH LUKENS, ROBERT SMITH,
W. D. SMITH, EDWD. F. CUSHMAN,
W. M. STEWART.

OFFICES—NO. 42 PINE-STREET, NEW-YORK AND NOS. 23 AND 24 WASHINGTON BUILDINGS, (274 South Third-street, below Walnut,) PHILADELPHIA.

The intrinsic value of their territory is greater than that of any other oil company now before the public, with the same amount of capital.

The Directors invite all who desire investing in oil stocks to call at their offices and examine prospectus, draughts, &c., where they cannot fail to be satisfied that the

COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY

is organized on such a basis that stockholders cannot fail to realize a handsome profit aside from the question of oil altogether.

The books for subscription will be open for a short time longer at the offices of the company.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., } New-York, Jan. 24, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1864:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec 31, 1864	$7,558,437 25
Premiums on Policies not marked off Jan. 1, 1864	2,407,334 61
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$9,965,771 86

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec. 31, 1864	$7,964,389 14
Losses paid during the same period	$3,316,626 67
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	1,313,299 63

The company has the following Assets:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$4,974,715 00
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	2,187,960 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	143,760 00
Dividends on Stocks, interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other loans, sundry notes, accounts and other claims due the company, estimated at	120,812 89
Premium notes and bills receivable	2,876,018 99
United States Gold Coin	541,999 63
Cash in Bank	268,432 91
Total amount of assets	$11,133,689 42

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 7th of February next.

After reserving three and one half million dollars of profit, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1863 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 7th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1864, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 4th of April next.

The profits of the company, ascertained from

July 1, 1842, to Jan. 1, 1864, for which certificates were issued, amount to	$16,951,020
Additional from Jan. 1, 1864, to Jan. 1, 1865	2,740,600
Total profits for 22½ years	$19,691,020
The certificates previous to 1863 have been redeemed by cash	12,653,780
Net earnings remaining with the company on Jan 1, 1865	$7,037,290

By order of the board.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Acting Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	William Sturgis, Jr.,
Charles Dennis,	Henry K. Bogert,
W. H. H. Moore,	William E. Dodge,
Henry Coit,	Dennis Perkins,
William C. Pickersgill,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,
Lewis Curtis,	J. Henry Burny,
Charles H. Russell,	Cornelius Grinnell,
Lowell Holbrook,	C. A. Hand,
R. Warren Weston,	Wm. Sherman,
Royal Phelps,	R. J. Howland,
Caleb Barstow,	Benjamin Babcock,
A. P. Pillot,	Fletcher Westray,
Daniel S. Miller,	Robt. B. Minturn, Jr.,
Joshua J. Henry,	Gordon W. Burnham,
George G. Hobson,	Frederick Chauncey,
David Lane,	James Low,
James Brier,	Charles H. Marshall.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES OSNISS, Vice President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.

BROOKLYN

PETROLEUM COMPANY.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

100,000 SHARES AT $5 PER SHARE.
OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
NO. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

OFFICERS:

ALEXANDER McCUE, President.
WILLIAM H. WALLACE, Vice-President.
WILLIAM A. FOWLER, Treasurer.
CHAS. P. WILLIAMS, 2d, Secretary.
CHARLES LOWREY, Counselor.

TRUSTEES:

ALEXANDER McCUE, Esq., No. 341 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
WM. H. WALLACE, Esq., No. 121 Washington-st., New-York.
ANDREW CARRIGAN, Esq., President of the Emigrant Savings Bank, Chambers-st., N. Y.
WILLIAM A. FOWLER, Esq., No. 74 Broadway, N. Y.
EDWARD R. JONES, Esq., corner Broome and Lewis sts., N. Y.
EDWARD F. PATCHEN, Esq., (Messrs. T. Ketcham & Co.) No. 68 Wall-st., N. Y.
CHARLES LOWREY, Esq., Montague-st., Brooklyn.
A. C. BURKE, M. D., No. 142 Union-st., Brooklyn.
WILLIAM M. LITTLE, Esq., (of Wyckoff & Little,) Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.

The property of this company consists of 182 acres of good boring territory, in FEE SIMPLE, situate in the heart of the Oil Region, in Venango County, Pennsylvania, together with leases in wells, which are now producing a net product of nearly FORTY BARRELS PER DAY, which at the present price of $12 per barrel, is $480 per day, or over $14,000 per month, which gives over TWO AND A-HALF PER CENT. ON THE CAPITAL STOCK, and when the wells, which are now going down, are completed, the production of oil to the company will be LARGELY INCREASED.

It also owns the ENTIRE WORKING INTEREST in two wells which are being bored, with every indication of being fine producing wells.

It also owns interest in nine wells, now being sunk, which, when completed, will largely increase its revenue.

The trustees are determined to make it rank among the best petroleum companies yet formed.

The subscription books, for a limited number of shares, are now open at the offices of Messrs. T. Ketcham & Co., No. 68 Wall-st.; Wm. H. Wallace, Esq., No. 131 Washington-st.; Wm. A. Fowler, Esq., No. 74 Broadway; E. R. Jones, Esq., City Mills, corner Broome and Lewis sts., in the City of New-York; and Messrs. Wyckoff & Little, Montague-st., near Court; D. K. Ducker, Esq., No. 38 Fulton-st.; D. B. Powell, No. 77 Myrtle-av., in the City of Brooklyn, or at either of the Trustees.

GREAT NORTHERN OIL COMPANY,

Office, No 24 Broad-st.,
And No. 57 Exchange-place, near Broadway.
Capital.....$2,000,000
Manufacturers and Sole Proprietors of the
HENDRICK LUBRICATOR.
Also dealers in SPERM, LARD, WHALE and other OILS.

OFFICERS.

JOHN BRYAN, President, New-York.
JACOB B. ATWOOD, Vice President.
J. A. WISNER, Secretary and Treasurer.
E. E. HENDRICK, Superintendent.
WM. N. MARCUS, General Agent.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."

All denominations on hand ready for delivery. Three-eighths commission allowed.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES purchased and for sale.

MANGAM, JENKINS & CO.,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, MERCANTILE PAPER, STOCKS, BONDS, &c.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.

U. S. 10-40 Bonds. U. S. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. 6s of '81 Bonds. U. S. 7 3-10th Treasury Notes.
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness bought and sold at market rates.
Stocks and other securities bought and sold at Brokers' Board on commission.

BANK OF LOUISIANA, NEW-ORLEANS

Stockholders desiring to be represented at the Triennial Election, on the second Monday in April, by forwarding their proxies on or before the 15th day of March, to the Merchants' Bank, New-York, will have them duly transmitted.

JANUARY 28, 1865.

CONTINENTAL SCREW COMPANY, } New-York, Jan. 29, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company for the election of five Trustees for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, 14th February proximo. Polls open at 4 and close at 5 o'clock. F. P. FURNALD, Secretary.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., New-York, 20th January, 1865.

THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1865, FROM the Bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, and the Chicago and North Western Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that day on presentation at this office. JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

$25,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage, at 7 per cent., in different sums, on improved real estate. City property preferred. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER HOYT & CO., 77 Cedar-st.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.
All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

REMOVAL.

THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have removed to No. 156 Broadway, between Liberty-st. and Maiden-lane.

G. J. MESSENGER.

BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s, OF 1861.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

WILLIAM C. GILMAN,

NO. 5 PINE-ST.,
BUYS AND SELLS
MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE SCRIP.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS OF 1881.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 10-40 BONDS.
ONE YEAR CERTIFICATE OF INDESTEDNESS.

NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN USUAL COMMISSION ALLOWED.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS COLLECTED OR PURCHASED.

JOHN B. MURRAY,

NO. 11 BROAD-ST., NEAR WALL,
DEALER IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
OIL AND COAL LANDS.

Several tracts in Braxton County, West Virginia, for sale by the subscriber.
TITLES WARRANTED. Apply Nos. 8 and 10 Wall-st., Room No. 41, between 11 and 2 o'clock.
E. BECKSCHER.

THE WHOLE CAPITAL OF

THE PHILLIPS PETROLEUM COMPANY

having been taken, the books of subscription are closed.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 18 WILLIAM-ST., New-York, Jan. 12, 1865.

TO THE GUARANTEED STOCKHOLDERS.—A Dividend of Five Per Cent., less Government tax, will be paid to the holders of Guaranteed Stock, at this office, on the 1st day of February next.

In order to reconcile conflicting interests in dispute growing out of a claim made by a portion of the guaranteed stockholders for back dividends, this company has consented, as a compromise, to accept of a proposition made by parties owning and representing a large majority of the guaranteed stock, and by parties who have heretofore brought suits for back dividends against this company, which suits are now, on this settlement, withdrawn. The company deems it but just to offer the same terms of settlement to the remaining stockholders as have been accorded to the majority above-named, viz.:

In addition to the Five Per Cent. Cash Dividend, payable on the 1st day of February next, this company is ready to issue to the guaranteed stockholders common stock at par to the extent of 50 per cent. of the guaranteed stock held by them, in full payment of all claims for dividends and interest accruing prior to February 1, 1863, indorsing such payment upon the face of the guaranteed stock certificates. All common stock so issued prior to the closing of the common stock books, on the 14th of February prox., will be entitled to the Three and a half Per Cent. Dividend on common stock, payable March 1, 1865. HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 18 WILLIAM-ST., New-York, Jan. 12, 1865.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS FOR THE guaranteed stock of this company will be closed on the 17th inst., and reopened on the 2d day of February next. The transfer books for the common stock of this company will be closed on the 14th day of February, and reopened on the 2d day of March next.

D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY will receive proposals at the offices of the Company, No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York, and Plumer, Venango County, Penn., until noon on Saturday, the 25th of February next, for leasing parts of the large and valuable oil producing territory now in possession of the Company on Pithole Creek, and at Walnut Bend, Alleghany River, Venango County, Penn. Most of the property on Pithole Creek is in the immediate vicinity of the "Frazier Well" recently developed by the Company, and now flowing from 250 to 300 barrels of oil per day.

Maps of the property can be seen at the offices of the Company, where further information will be given.

By order of the Board.

T. G. FENNING, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 1 STATE-ST., New-York, 26th February, 1865.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST FEBRUARY, 1865, on the bonds issued by the company, will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date. JAMES WARING, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1865.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Drigg's Patent Piano Company, of the City of New-York, will be held at the warerooom, No. 3 Union-square, on the first TUESDAY (the 7th day) of February next, at 7½ o'clock P. M., for the election of Trustees, and such other business as may come before them. A punctual attendance is particularly request. JOHN COLVILL, Secretary.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 240 BROADWAY, New-York, Jan. 10, 1865.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, the following persons were elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year:

J. D. Conger,	Albert G. Lee,
E. L. Fancher,	N. K. Rosenfeld,
John Elliott,	Charles O. Barrett,
Lewis Winstein,	Edwin F. Knowlton,
John Falconer,	Jacob H. Dater,
Henry I. Baker,	Daniel L. Ross.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, Daniel L. Ross was unanimously re-elected President.

JOHN H. STOUT, Cashier.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY, New-York, Oct. 26, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on

SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.

For sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 25, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15, 1865, in accordance with amended by-law. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 4 until Feb. 16.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE EAST RIVER BANK WILL ORganize as soon as practicable as a National Bank, with the capital increased to $500,000.

Having a surplus of over 40 per cent., a dividend in stock of 25 per cent. will be made to present shareholders; the remainder of the surplus will be participated in by the increased stock.

The subscription book is now open at the bank, No. 680 Broadway.

By order of the board.

WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of this association will be held at their bank, No. 5 Nassau-st., on the 14th day of February next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said bank.

Dated New-York, Jan. 10, 1864.

OFFICE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 76 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 21, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, Feb. 6, 1865. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 60 WALL-ST., New-York, Jan. 26, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at this office on MONDAY, Feb. 6, 1865.

Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

SAMUEL E. BELOHER, Secretary.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CALLICOTHE, Ohio, Jan. 28, 1865.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE COUPONS OF this company will be paid on the first day of February, at the office of Messrs. WILSON, GIBSON & CO., No. 74 Broadway, New-York.

WM. E. WATSON, Secretary.

EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for fifteen Directors, and three Inspectors of Election of the East River Bank, will be held on TUESDAY, the 7th day of February, 1865, at their banking house, No. 680 Broadway. Pool open from 2 to 3 P. M.

W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

THE CIRCULATING NOTES OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK, at Hoboken, N. J., are redeemed in New-York, at par, at the banking house of H. J. Messenger, No. 139 Broadway.

MORRIS K. CRANE, Cashier.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, first floor above Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

COAL MINES OWNED BY CONSUMERS.

COAL

SUPPLIED AT ACTUAL COST.

NO PERSONAL LIABILITY—NO FUTURE CALLS OR ASSESSMENTS.

THE CONSUMERS'

BENEFIT COAL COMPANY

is now organizing upon the mutual plan, and presents the same features that have resulted so successfully in Philadelphia and Boston. This is the pioneer company in New-York. Present price of coal, $7 50 to $8 per ton.

CASH CAPITAL	$600,000
NUMBER OF SHARES (SIXTY THOUSAND)	60,000
Par Value (full paid) (ten dollars)	10
Working capital (in cash out of above)	100,000

The capital being paid in full, there can be no personal liability to the shareholders, or any further calls or assessments.

Each share entitles the holder to receive annually and perpetually

ONE TON OF COAL AT ACTUAL COST,

DIRECTORS.

JOHN ANDERSON, No. 413 6th-av.
Colonel A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President Home Insurance Company.
C. H. DELAMATER, Delameter Iron Works.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary Merchants' Insurance Company.
C. H. APPLEGATE, C. H. Applegate & Bro.
C. V. B. OSTRANDER, President Merchants' Insurance Company.
JAS. H. WHEATLEY, Finlskin & Wheatley.
Hon. DANIEL F. TIEMANN.
Hon. C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor of New-York
Hon. ALFRED M. WOOD, Mayor of Brooklyn.
Hon ORESTES CLEVELAND, Mayor of Jersey City.
Hon. MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, Ex-Mayor and M. C., Brooklyn.
CHARLES JENKINS, President East River Bank.
R. O. GLOVER, President Harmony Insurance Company.

COUNSEL.

BARNEY, BUTLER & PARSONS, Trinity Buildings.

Books of subscription are now open at the following places:

Office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway (Room No. 50, Empire Building, back room, second story.)
East River Bank, No. 680 Broadway.
C. H. Applegate & Bro., No. 354 Broadway.
Wyckoff & Little, Montagne-st. Brooklyn.
Mayor's Office, Jersey City.

10-40 BONDS.

5-20 BONDS.
6s OF '81 BONDS.
MARCH, MAY AND JULY
COUPONS CASHED IN GOLD,

BY

HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 44 Pine-st.

In view of the prospect of PEACE and a FALL IN GOLD, holders of Gold Bonds will do well to detach the Coupons and realize the interest at present rates for Gold.

Parties residing out of the city wishing to cash their Coupons can forward them by express, and we will return the Gold or its value in greenbacks, as desired.

PETROLEUM

MUTUAL BENEFIT PETROLEUM COMPANY.

ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL STOCK 200,000 SHARES, AT $2 50 PER SHARE, $500,000.

40,000 SHARES, OR $100,000 RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

To fully develop the property of the company, the balance to be applied to the purchase of lands and other property.

OFFICE, No. 133 PEARL-ST., (HANOVER-SQUARE,) NEW-YORK.

OFFICERS:

Hon. JOHN KELLY, of New-York, President.
JOHN C. GILES, of New-York, Vice-President.
WILLIAM E. FROST, of New-York, Secretary.
JOHN S. GILES, of New-York, Treasurer.
WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN, of New-York, General Superintendent.
JOHN C. CORNELL, of Titusville, Penn., Assistant Superintendent.
Messrs. MARTIN & SMITH, Attorneys and Counselors, Bank of Commerce Building, New-York.

TRUSTEES:

Hon. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
GEORGE T. HAWS, Secretary of Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company, New-York.
JOHN S. GILES, Treasurer New-York Fire Department Fund, New-York.
WILLIAM S. COLLINS, Merchant, 130 Pearl-st., N. Y.
GEORGE P. LAWRENCE, Merchant, No. 11 South William-st., New-York.
SAMUEL J. SMITH, Merchant, 10 Maiden-lane, N. Y.
JOHN C. GILES, Merchant, 11 South William-st., N. Y.
WM. S. O'BRIEN, Merchant, 72 and 73 Front-st., N. Y.
JOHN C. CORNELL, Assistant Superintendent, Titusville, Penn.

The property of this company is located on Oil Creek and Little Oil Creek, ALL IN FEE SIMPLE, in the very heart of the oil region, in Venango, Warren and Crawford Counties, Pennsylvania. Oil Springs and Salt Springs abound, and the very best evidences of a rich yield of oil exist on the property; a large number of oil wells are being successfully worked on the adjoining lands, some of them producing from thirty to fifty barrels per day, and as yet only partially developed.

Of the property belonging to this company, all of which are bottom lands, about one hundred and seventy-five acres have been selected by competent judges, as the best of oil-producing lands. Oil Creek and its tributary streams run directly through most of this property.

The company are now making active arrangements for a speedy and full development of all their lands, and expect ere long, to pay a handsome per centage on the investment.

The respectability, integrity and commercial standing of the officers and trustees of this company, all being practical business men, is sufficient guarantee that their representations in regard to, and their conduct of, the business of this company, will be entitled to the full confidence and entire approval of all who may be disposed to invest in the enterprise.

Their stock is not put at a fictitious value, but at an actual business valuation, and sold at that, without being enlarged into many millions to the detriment of the stockholders.

No personal liability attaches to the stockholders, as the stock is sold at its actual par value, and not at a reduction of one-half, by which reduction each stockholder is made personally liable.

Some idea of the immense value of oil territory may be gathered from the following statement: The Noble and Delamater Well is pouring forth a constant stream of oil, at the rate of five hundred barrels per day, equal to six thousand dollars, or over two millions of dollars' worth yearly. The Jersey Well yields about five thousand dollars' worth daily. The Hyde and Egbert Farm, thirty-seven acres, has been converted into companies, representing over seven million dollars. A great many similar cases could be cited. There are no reasons why some of the properties belonging to this company should not produce oil as copiously as the wells mentioned above, and in that case it would make its value almost beyond calculation.

Dividends will be declared on the stock as soon as the company's finances will permit, and will be paid subject to the order of distant subscribers, by draft or otherwise, free of charge. All stockholders, large and small, will be treated alike, and receive the dividends or profits pro rata. All benefits derived from the lands, either in sale of oil, lands or products of any kind, will be divided among the stockholders.

Circulars, prospectus, &c., containing every information, will be furnished on application at the office of the company, or sent by mail, to parties wishing to subscribe.

A limited number of shares only are now offered for a short time, and can be subscribed for at the office of the company, No. 130 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, New-York; and of JOHN S. GILES, Treasurer, No. 174 Canal-st., New-York; or of either of the trustees as above.

THE

EMPIRE CITY OIL COMPANY

CAPITAL.....$400,000
100,000 SHARES.....PAR VALUE $4 EACH

OFFICE, NO. 69 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

The subscription book will positively close on or about the 8th day of February, 1865.

A limited number of shares can be had at the SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2 PER SHARE.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

ISAAC C. BARKER, Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.
SAMUEL BARTON, Cashier Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.
N. B. LABAU, No. 69 Wall-st.
WILLIAM B. ALLEN, Allaire Works.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, No. 130 Broadway.
JEREMIAH SIMONSON, Greenpoint.
H. M. KINNE, Kinne & Kaiver, No. 17 Broad-st.
J. VAN ORDEN, East River Bank.
SMITH BARKER, Jr., No. 5 Bowling-green.

OFFICERS:

N. B. LABAU, President.
W. H. HUBBARD, Secretary.
SMITH BARKER, Jr., Treasurer.
BANKS & ANDERSON, Attorneys.

This company have EIGHT WELLS and two Oil Refineries now in operation. A large cash capital has been provided for in the organization of the company, which, with the improvements already existing, insure permanent success. Prospectus, with full particulars, can be had at the office of the company, No. 69 Wall-st.

Agents to receive subscriptions:
Messrs. GARSCHE & MINTON, No. 3 Broad-st.
N. T. HUBBARD, No. 27 Front-st.
KINNE & KAIVER, No. 17 Broad-st.

BANK OF CRAWFORD COUNTY,

MEADVILLE, PENN.

The loss of bonds of this bank will not interfere with its business. The bank is abundantly able and will promptly meet all its obligations. The notes of the bank will be redeemed by us at the usual rate of discount, as heretofore.

CULVER, PENN & CO.,
No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, New-York, Jan. 21, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will take place at the Banking Room, No. 44 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 6th of February, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

I. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE CITY PETROLEUM COMPANY, NO. 74 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, JAN. 26, 1865.

CERTIFICATES OF STOCK will be ready for delivery on TUESDAY, 31st inst.

J. M. WESTERVELT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 100 BROADWAY, New-York, Jan. 10, 1865.

STATEMENT OF THE BUSINESS AND CONDITION OF THE COMPANY ON THE 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1864.

Unearned Premiums, Jan. 1, 1864		$167,139 80
Premiums received in 1864, as follows:		
On Marine Risks	$493,313 46	
On Fire Risks	437,235 04	930,548 50
Total premiums		$1,097,688 30
Premiums marked off as earned from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1864	$778,026 34	
Less Return Premiums	56,460 56	
Net Earned Premiums		$721,565 78
Losses paid during the year:		
On Marine Risks	$170,656 54	
On Fire Risks	206,468 63	
Total Losses	$377,125 17	
Reserved for Losses Unadjusted

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR FARM OF ONE HUNdred acres, in excellent condition and in a high state of improvement every way; wood, meadow, fruit orchards and plow land in good desirable proportions, and no waste ground. Commodious and substantial dwelling-house and farmer's house, and a large barn and other outhouses, all in prime order. Also on the fine stream which runs through the farm is a good flouring grist-mill, with business enough to keep its two runs of stone in constant employment. Location within 30 miles of New-York City, in Rockland County, being near railroad, within three miles of the Hudson River, in a populous neighborhood, convenient to school, church and post-office, and every way eligible. Will be sold low and on favorable terms. Apply to WM. P. LYON, No. 537 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LOT OF 674 ACRES.—ONE of the most valuable timber lots in this State, within 3½ miles of canal and railroad, near the head of Seneca Lake; easy of access, and surrounded by highly improved farms, worth from $50 to $60 per acre. The land is heavily timbered, and is of better soil and surface than any other similar body in the State. The property has on it a steam saw mill and shingle machine in running order, four dwellings and two barns. Title perfect; price $50 per acre. Very favorable terms will be made with a party who desires to lumber it, or it will be exchanged in part for other first-class property near New-York, or for well located Western lands at cash prices. W. L. BARNES, No. 362 Broadway, third floor, rear.

FOR SALE—109 ACRES, WITHOUT EXCEPTION the most productive farm in New Jersey; large proportion of this farm is rich bottom land, yielding the finest quality of hay; over 100 tons was cut the past season, beside heavy crops of wheat, rye, corn and oats. This farm needs no praising, as it will speak for itself. Price $17,000, and an extraordinary investment at that price. Any gentleman desiring a profitable place, either for himself or to settle his children there, has an opportunity seldom if ever offered in market. This place must be seen, and cannot but satisfy any man of good judgment that the property is worth all or more than asked. For further particulars, call on GEO. R. JAQUES, No. 151 Broadway.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET OR EXCHANGE—A country seat with 25, 30 or 40 acres of land, in the best state of improvement; house is 38 by 33, with 18 feet extension, in perfect order, situated on Ven Wyck-av., Jamaica, L. I. Also, a house on the corner of Van Wyck and Chichester avs. For further particulars, inquire of the owner, E. W. VAN VOORHIS, No. 103 East 36th-st., New-York, or at No. 148 Front-st.

AT BROOKLYN—FOR SALE—TWO FRAME Gothic houses, with a full lot and a half to each, west side Grand-av., 150 feet north of Fulton-av; two three-story frame on north side Lafayette-av., 335 feet east of Bedford-av., 22.8x100; two three-story Philadelphia brick, brown-stone basement, and sub-cellar houses on north side Jefferson st., 300 feet east of Franklin-av. Apply to WM. B. NICHOLS, No 9 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THREE OF THOSE NEAT THREE-story and basement brown-stone front HOUSES and LOTS on East 128th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Also, four-story English basement HOUSE and LOT on 46th-st. west of Broadway.
For particulars and permits apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 16 Broadway.

A DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE—OF 105 acres, situated five miles below Poughkeepsie, and two miles from the Hudson River R. R. Depot, New-Hamburgh; has a fine river view and can be bought cheap. For particulars, address T. D. BISHOP, No. 101 12th-st. Can be consulted between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, at Collins' Hotel, corner of 3d-av. and 12th-st.

$50,000.—VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE, near Branchport, Yates County, New-York; 475 acres, 100 woodland, a fine stone dwelling, a good frame farm house, and all other necessary buildings; scenery beautiful; soil and climate all that could be desired. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 3 Pine-st., New-York City.

$5,000 FOR A THREE-STORY BRICK house; modern improvements; good location op town; immediate possession. Also, a three-story high stoop brick, in splendid order, for $7,000. Also, a four-story brown-stone for $12,500. Also, a three-story, high-stoop brick, richly furnished, with possession, for $20,000. S. F. IRELAND, No. 5½ Pine-st., Room No 12.

FOR SALE ON THIRTY-FOURTH-ST.—No. 136 West 34th-st., near Broadway, first-class brown-stone high-stoop house, 25x52 feet, with conservatory, house in complete order, (now being painted.) Possession will be given at short notice. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT TUBBY HOOK, TO LET OR LEASE—With or without furniture: it has gas and water, and all modern conveniences, together with five acres of ground, carriage house, gardener's house, and all necessary outbuildings; beautifully situated; seven minutes' walk from Hudson River Railroad station, and thirty minutes by rail from 30th-st. depot; five miles from Central Park. Apply to FRANCIS A. THOMPSON, No. 50 Warren-st.

FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At the village of Rocky Hill, Somerset Co., N. J., 2½ hours from New-York City by railroad and five minutes' walk from the depot, containing 48 acres, in high state of cultivation; building new. For further particulars, apply to DAY HOAGLAND, No. 54 Cortlandt-st., or D. H. MOUNT, Esq., Rocky Hill, N. J.

FOR SALE—CHOICE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, with from two to forty acres, adjoining a pleasant village two miles west from Jersey City. Cars to the door. Location unequaled. Improvements good. Suitable for a large family, a gentleman of leisure, or one doing business in the city. Address HERMAN, Box No. 1 857 Post-office.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY, BASEMENT AND sub-cellar brown stone front, on West 34th-st., near 7th av., in elegant order, frescoed and painted throughout. For permits and particulars, apply to
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THREE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY, brown-stone front, first-class houses, replete with every convenience, design, material and finish the best; on Murray Hill, northwest corner of Lexington-av. and 38th-st. Inquire of G. J. HAMILTON, 297 Second-av.

BUILDING LOT FOR SALE.—A DESIRAble building lot, about 75 feet by 200 feet, situated in Hillhouse av., New-Haven, is offered for sale. For terms, apply to T. KETCHAM & CO., No. 68 Wall-st., or to D. C. GILMAN, New-Haven.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 56 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

$18,000.—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story high stoop house, 25x55, complete order, near Union-square. Also, coal houses on 22d, 28th, 31st, 35th, 39th, 46th, 47th, 49th sts., and other desirable locations, from $7,000 to $25,000.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT Nyack; commands a fine view of the Hudson from Sing Sing to Yonkers, frame house, stable, barn, &c.; 6 acres of choice fruit grounds. Apply at No. 72 Beaver-st., no stairs, daily, at 2 P. M., to T. A. HALLIDAY.

FOR SALE—IN NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN, houses and lots, desirable for investment or occupation. Also, farms for sale and exchange. H. A. SPAFARD, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York, and No. 150 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

FARMS FOR SALE—IN ULSTER AND SULlivan counties, N. Y., 100 miles from New-York City. For particulars call at Lovejoy's Hotel, for three days, from 1 to 2 P. M., or address the undersigned at Woodbourne, Sullivan Co., N. Y. M. T. MORSS.

FOR SALE—AT MT. VERNON—A FIRST-CLASS house and one acre of land, with barn and outhouses, and plenty of fruit trees. Also, three first-class small houses in West 33d-st.; all the modern improvements. Inquire of D. B. PIERSON, No. 172 West 12th-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 17 ACRES, ONE MILE from steamboat landing; 35 young apple and pear trees, three acres in wood, no buildings. Price $100 per acre. E. N. WALDRON, Nyack, Rockland Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, FOUR LOTS ON the southwest corner of Fulton and Franklin avs. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, THE HOUSE AND lot No. 97 Sackett-st. Apply to JOHN A. LYDECKER, No. 107 Union-st., Brooklyn.

TWELVE MODERN HOUSES—CITY OF Brooklyn, $4,500 to $7,000. N. B.—Farms to exchange. Inquire for JNO. H. PUILLON, No. 132 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., THE new cottage of A. B. Roff, on Franklin-st., near Elm. Apply to ALFRED MILLS, Morristown.

YONKERS.—FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RE-dence in the village of Yonkers; price, $35,000. For particulars, apply to H. BAYLIS, No. 15 Murray-st. For

TO LET.

STORE NO 181 BROADWAY ON 20 YEARS lease from May next.—The above property, 25x100, situated on the west side of Broadway, between Cortland and Dey sts., may be leased for 10 or more years, to be improved by the tenant. Apply to FRED'K MARQUAND, Fifth-av. Hotel, or H. G. MARQUAND, No. 43 Wall-st.

TO RENT, FURNISHED.—AN ELEGANTLY furnished, first-class residence, within two doors of 5th-av., below Fifth-av. Hotel. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS, on Canal-st., near Broadway. P. J. INSLEE, No. 108 Walker-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE BY A gentleman and his wife, for six months or a year; a first-class house is desired in this city, or not more than an hour's ride from it, or in Brooklyn. Reference or guarantee given if required for the proper care of the furniture. Address Box No. 2,457 Post-Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the widening of Vestry-st., on the northerly side thereof, from Hudson-st. to Greenwich-st., in said city.

Notice is hereby given that the costs, charges and expenses incurred by reason of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter, will be taxed by the Clerk of the Supreme Court, at his office, in the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Thursday, the second day of February, A. D. 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOHN SCOTT,
WALTER ROCHE,
CORNELIUS CORSON, } Commissioners.

New-York, Jan. 16, 1865.

MARBLE MANTELS.—A LARGE STOCK ALways on hand at lower prices than at any other establishment in the city. H. KLABER'S Mantel Works, No. 109 East 16th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

This first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,724 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Feb. 1.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....March 1.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$150
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines. (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	.....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,873	Progan.
VIRGINIA	2,875	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

VIRGINIA—Lewis.....Saturday, Feb. 4.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 25.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 1.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 8.
AFRICA leaves Portland Saturday, Feb. 11.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 25.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 1.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$133 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bill of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
S. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Feb. 4.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Feb. 18.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Feb. 25.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, March 4.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, March 18
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, March 25
DAY STAR	(Building.)	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,

From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin state-rooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.

The *Morning Star* is 2,049 tons; the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

THROUGH BILLS LADING TO ST. LOUIS AND ALL POINTS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, VIA NEW-ORLEANS.

THE ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS,

JOHN J. ROE, President,

is now ready to contract, and give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for shipment as above.

This Company now owns some twenty first-class steamers running between New-Orleans, St. Louis, and Louisville, and are now arranging connections between New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and New-Orleans.

One of their steamers will leave New-Orleans daily, and by judicious arrangements they are enabled to offer inducements to shippers in lower rates and quick dispatch. Average time of transit, eighteen days.
J. EAGER, Agent,
No. 41 Broad-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN STEERAGE RATES.

The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:

Feb. 3.....NORTH STAR.....Stocem.
(Connecting at Pacama with GOLDEN AGE.)
Feb. 13.....COSTA RICA.....Tinsrapson.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
Feb. 23.....OCEAN QUEEN.....Weir.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.)—The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

GLASGOW.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 4
CITY OF CORK.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 11
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 18

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$38
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LA MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Jan 30, and MONDAY, Feb. 27.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....$60

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

Passengers must have passports.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail steamship
FUNG SHUEY,
J. B. HILDRETH, Commander,

Will leave pier No. 9, North River, on Saturday, Feb. 4, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $75.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP
EAGLE,
Capt. ADAMS,

Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The new and splendid steamship COLUMBIA, Barton, Master, will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on Feb. 8.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.—Short route, low prices.—The Central American Transit Company will dispatch on the 20th of every month, from Pier No. 29 North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, D. S. Babcock, Master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP CORSICA, for Havana and Nassau, N. P., are requested to be on board, at the Canard Wharf, Jersey City, at 11 o'clock on MONDAY MORNING, 30th inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

AT A MEETING OF THE OFFICERS OF the 6th Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery, held at camp, defences of Bermuda Hundred, Va., on Monday evening, Jan. 16, 1865, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Brevet Brig. Gen. J. Howard Kitching, Colonel of the 6th Regiment New-York Artillery, died on the 10th day of January, 1865, of wounds received in the engagement at Cedar Creek, Va., on the 19th day of October, 1864, therefore,

Resolved, That, recognizing the act of our Heavenly Father in thus removing from us our commanding officer, we bow submissively to His inscrutable will.

Resolved, That the character of Gen. Kitching, as an officer and a gentleman, was such as commanded our highest respect and esteem. His qualities as a soldier and a leader, whether displayed in the quiet of camp or in the storm of battle, always secured the earnest confidence of all. We feel that no one can supply his place with us. He died for his country, but his memory will ever live in our hearts as that of a good man, a true soldier and a gallant officer.

Resolved, That to the bereaved family of our deceased Commander we tender our sincere sympathy, and our earnest prayer that the God of the widow and the fatherless may protect and comfort them.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect, the officers of the regiment wear the customary badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the New-York *Herald*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *Army and Navy Journal*, and Yonkers *Statesman*; also, that a copy be engrossed and transmitted to the family of the deceased.
GEO. C. KIBBE,
Major 6th N. Y. Artillery, President.
JACOB BOWAR, Lieutenant 6th N. Y. H. A., Secretary.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETSER, General Superintendent.
J. C. CALHOUN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

ARTAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

From foot Murray-st., daily, at 3½ P. M., connecting with trains for Highlands, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Manchester, &c.

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.

Fare $2. Excursion tickets $3—good for three days.

Steamer JESSE HOYT leaves Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, daily, (excepting Sundays,) at 8 A. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with express trains for Philadelphia, Teokerton, Barnegat, Tom's River, &c.

Returning leave Vine-st. Ferry, Philadelphia, at 11½ A. M.

☞ Travelers from the city of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line—the state of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

PERTH AMBOY AND WOODBRIDGE RAILROAD,

From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 9 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 6:05 P. M.

Leave Perth Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.

Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10 and 6:20 P. M.

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 21, 1865.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., and on Saturdays at 3 P. M. Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Wareriey and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hemstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M. 2, 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Dec. 5, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:40, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 8 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. All trains leave Chambers-st 30 minutes earlier than 30th-st. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st. Through freight rain daily.

J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD

Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Tickets may be procured at the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn. Baggage checked from the residence to all points on this road and its connections.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

Nov. 1, 1864.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 1, North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

REMOVAL.

The Peoples' Line, "New-Jersey Steamboat Company," have removed from the foot of Cortlandt st. to their spacious new offices, Pier No. 41, south side Canal-st., where on the opening of navigation, they will be happy to transport pas-engers and freight as heretofore.

New-York, Jan. 27, 1865.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains north and east from New-Haven 11 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 State-st., New-York, Jan. 26, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock, M., on MONDAY, the 30th instant, for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York as follows, viz:

POTATOES—Such quantities as may be required during the month of February, 1865, 60 pounds to the bushel, in good ordinary well-coopered barrels.

ONIONS—Such quantities as may be required during the month of February, 1865, 60 pounds to the bushel, in barrels as above.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted it shall be fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other marks must be obliterated.

The Potatoes will be carefully inspected before their delivery. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payment will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for that purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

PROPOSALS TO FILL THE QUOTA OF GREENE COUNTY.

The undersigned committee, appointed by the Board of Supervisors of Greene County, will receive proposals for filling the whole or any part of the quota of Greene County, (450 to 500 men,) at the Merchants' Hotel, New-York, until Tuesday, Jan. 31, 1865, at 12 o'clock, for one, two or three years' men—three years' men preferred—payable in cash, or payable half in cash and half in the bonds of the County of Greene, maturing in one, two and three years, with annual interest at seven per cent.

The committee reserve the right to reject any or all proposals, as may best subserve the interests of the county.

All proposals must be sealed and directed to "E. D. Ingersoll, Clark of Supervisors, Merchants' Hotel, New-York," marked "Proposals," and will not be opened until the time stated above.

CATSKILL, Jan. 28, 1865.

J. H. BAGLEY, Jr.,
M. B. MATTICE,
B. B. OSBORN,
B. S. McCABE,
ALBERT TUTTLE, } Committee.

E. D. INGERSOLL, Clerk.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 DANE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 20, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE,
for the United States Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland and other ports on the coast of Maine,
to
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C.; Savannah, Ga., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
E. D. CHAPMAN,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

ASSISTANT Q. M. OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 27, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED daily at this office, for the furnishing of this department with:

CORN,
OATS,
HAY AND STRAW.

Parties will specify in their propositions how the Hay and Straw is baled, and whether the Grain is sacked or in bulk.

E. D. CHAPMAN, Captain and Q. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ROOMS WITH BOARD CAN BE HAD in a first-class house near 5th and Lexington avs.: French is the language of the family. Address Mrs. D., Box No. 170 Times Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.

Director.....MAX MARETZEK

GRAND OPENING NIGHT.

On THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, at 8, will be presented Donizetti's grand masterwork
DON SEBASTIAN,
with its new and splendid scenery, new costumes and per erties, two hundred auxiliaries, and the following incomparable cast:

ZAIDA, the African.....CAROZZI-ZUCCHI
SEBASTIAN, King of Portugal.....MASSIMILIANI
CAMOENS, the Poet.....BELLINI
CIOVANI, Grand Inquisitor.....SUSINI
ABAIALDO, an Arab Chief.....LORINI

THE INCIDENTAL BALLET
By MLLE. ERNESTINE and MLLE. AURIOL.
CONDUCTOR.....MR. CARL BERGMANN

On FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 3,
Anber's new version of his brilliant Opera,
FRA DIAVOLO,
On SATURDAY—GRAND GALA MATINEE.
Positively only time at a matinee of
IOLANTO.

The sale of secured seats and tickets will commence this morning, at the box office of the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, at Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway, and at Root, Anthoey & Co.'s, corner Nassau and Pine sts.

SUBSCRIPTION
for the season will be received during the entire week at the Box office of the Academy of Music.

CARD.

Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH begs respectfully to announce that he has returned from Europe, where he has succeeded in effecting arrangements with the following eminent artists, who will appear in his forthcoming series of grand concerts, viz.:

MLLE. HELENE DE KATOW,

the wonderful performar on the violoncello, principal solo player on that instrument to His Majesty Frederick William, King of Prussia; premier prix du Conservatorie, of Brussels; the only lady living, to whom the GRAND GOLDEN MEDAL

of his Majesty King Leopold I. has been presented, the presentation being made by Marie Henriette Duchesse of Brabant. The principal musical communities of Europe have unanimously declared that

MLLE. HELENE KE KATOW

has no rival in the world, and Mr. Strakosch has particular pleasure in being the first to present this eminent lady and extraordinary artist to the attention of the American public.

Mr. JAMES M. WEHLI,

the eminent piano-forte virtuoso, Piano-forte Virtuoso to His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, Chevalier of the Imperial Order of Maximilian, the Cross of Parma, honorary member of the London Philharmonic Society, &c., has also accepted an engagement.

Due notice will be given of the first appearance of these renowned artists.

New-York, Jan. 30, 1856.

WINTER GARDEN.
BOOTH'S HAMLET,
Now in the
ELEVENTH WEEK
of a career of unbroken success and undiminished success, and which has been enthroned by the enthusiastic fiat of the people and the press as
A PERMANENT INSTITUTION,
is presented
EVERY NIGHT,
with
ITS SPLENDID CAST
and
SUPERB SCENERY.

"ONE OF THE NOBLEST PIECES OF DRAMATIC ART EVER SEEN IN ANY LAND OR IN ANY AGE. WE TRUST IT WILL NOT BE WITHDRAWN UNTIL EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD IN THE COMMUNITY HAS SEEN IT."—*New-York Herald.*

Doors open at 6½, commences at 7½. Seats may be secured for any number of days in advance.

HELLER'S SALLE DIABOLIQUE,
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
THIRTY-SEVENTH WEEK.
INCREASING CROWDS
TO WITNESS
HELLER'S PECULIAR METHOD
OF
TEACHING EVERYBODY
how to be a conjuror,
SEVEN ILLUSIONS,
TWO MARVELS,
THREE PIANO-FORTE SOLOS,
THREE LESSONS IN MAGIC,
every evening and at the Matinees.
Doors open at 7½. Begin at 8.
Office open daily from 9 till 4.
Matinees on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 P. M.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 52 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 52 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LI

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA AT HALIFAX.

Queen Victoria to Open Parliament in Person.

The London Times on Emancipation by the Rebels.

THE ENCYCLICAL LETTER IN FRANCE.

Louis Napoleon and Julius Cæsar.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The steamship *America*, from Southempton on Jan. 18, arrived at this port yesterday, with three days later from Europe.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The News of Sherman's Grand Campaign—A Pleasant Bit of Comedy—Concern about the Mexican Enterprise—The Rumor that France will Recognize the South—French Warning to England.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 13, 1865.

The magnificent campaign of Sherman in Georgia, terminating with the occupation of Savannah, seems to have shaken the faith of the foreign partisans of the rebellion more than any event which has yet occurred in the progress of the war. The majority of the rebel journals admit the extraordinary character of this feat of arms, and also that it indicates in a marked way the weakness of the rebellion. They try, nevertheless, to cover it up as much as possible, by glowing accounts of the able manner in which Hardee retreated out of Savannah, and by long details on the repulse at Fort Fisher. A little piece of comedy I saw by accident a few evenings ago on the Boulevards, represents the situation very well. Two high officers of the French army met, and, as they took each other's hands, one said in a low tone of disappointment: "Well, SHERMAN has got safely through!" "No!" was the only reply, and then there came over the two men's faces such an expression of astonishment, deceived hope and incredulity, as told plainly the nature of their thoughts, and thus they stood a full quarter of a minute, with hands grasped and in silence, separating at last without any further utterance. The event was too big to be attacked without reflection.

But now that it is generally admitted that the rebellion shows signs of an approaching collapse, a question of the first importance in regard to Mexico is springing up in every Frenchman's mind. So sure have they been heretofore about the success of the rebellion, that the journals have never hesitated to print in their columns the threat which often came from America that when the rebellion was put down there would be a large army ready and anxious to drive the French out of Mexico. It is true that they only printed this threat in order to show its absurdity; but they have thus made the entire public familiar with it, and now that they admit the possible suppression of the rebellion, they are naturally called on to discuss the probabilities of a collision between France and the United States. The alarm, I am told, among all persons, especially those having money relations with the new Mexican Empire, is quite lively.

In connection with this subject, the Winter Davis resolutions have been pointed out by the Opposition journals as faithfully representing the opinions of the country, and that, the rebellion once suppressed, these opinions would be enforced. So that there is no doubt but that the liveliest concern is felt about this question in high quarters, and that it will be watched with great interest. In fact, Mr. JOHN BIGELOW, the new *Chargé d'Affaires*, who is to be received by the Foreign Minister, and is to enter on the discharge of his duties this afternoon, carries to the Foreign Office, I am told, quite a voluminous correspondence from Mr. SEWARD, and the probability is that this Mexican question is to come at once under discussion.

The Southern agents here, in order to back up the waning courage of their partisans, have invented and make a great parade of a new idea. They say that because nobody in the South voted for Mr. LINCOLN at the late election, that because he was not even able to hold elections there, that therefore he can only claim to be President of the loyal States, and therefore that France and England have agreed to make this a reason or pretext for the recognition of the South on the 4th of March next!

Mr. JOHN LEMOINNE, one of the ablest writers in the French press, but who has written nothing for some time, made his reëntrance this morning in the columns of the *Débats* in a lengthy and able article on the American question. M. LEMOINNE, after predicting the steady downfall of the bogus Confederacy, treats at length of the outrageous conduct of England in this question, and especially of her bare-faced abandonment of the abolition doctrines she had always professed. He concludes as follows: "At this moment we see, in effect, English women standing in fairs and selling goods for charitable purposes in America, but it is no longer for the once popular hero of Stafford House, Uncle Tom. The god Colton now rules the day. O WILBERFORCE! What would your grand soul have thought, if, unhappily for itself, if were brought back to life, to have seen the England which you had intoxicated with the divine doctrines of humanity falling back into the empire of caste! Is it not to be feared that these demonstrations of England's partiality for the rebellion will bring about their fruits, bitter, bloody fruits? When the American Republic shall have emerged from this terrible trial, without its slavery, but alas! with a great army, she will recollect the affronts she has submitted to during the conflict; and when that day comes often will be dearer than ever.'"

The *Avenir Politique*, the new journal of M. PEYRAT, of which I have already spoken, made its appearance four days ago, and in its editorial columns we see the name of M. YULE, whom we are all glad to welcome back to the press. His expositions of the American question are all that could be desired, and we are sure that he will have at once the sympathy and support of all friends of the Union cause. The new paper, which will be radically liberal, has started on a foundation and under an editorial corps which guarantee its success.

Dr. GWIN has been named Governor of Sonora and Superintendent-in-Chief of the Government mines of Mexico, and has been offered also the title of Duke of Sonora. His family remain at Paris.

At the first court ball of the season, last night, at the Tuileries, a mistake was made by the Chamberlains of His Majesty, and the American list, which embraced six persons, did not arrive in time. Of the persons on the list, who were dressed, and awaiting the arrival of their invitations, were Mrs. TORRENCE, daughter of Mr. VANDERBILT, Miss TORRENCE, and Miss JESSUP, daughter of Gen. JESSUP.

MALAKOFF.

ENGLAND.

The *Africa* arrived at Roches' Point on Jan. 15, at 1 15 P. M.

The *Owl*, with 700 bales of cotton, the *Charlotte*, with 1,024 bales, and the *Col. Lamb*, with 1,800 bales, from Wilmington, have arrived at Bermuda.

The *Electric*, from New-York, arrived at Gravesend Jan. 16.

The *Victoria*, from New-York, anchored at Deal Jan 16.

Mr. VAUGHAN, chief steward of the *Africa* was lost overboard and drowned on the 7th, at sea.

The life of Stonewall JACKSON has been published and issued in London.

The *Times* says: "The construction of the two proposed inner Spithead merlon forts, in support of the two advanced forts on the Norman and Horse Shoals, have been definitely decided on."

THE QUEEN AND THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

The *Spectator* says it has reason to believe that the next session of Parliament will be opened by the Queen in person.

The *Times*, in a leader on the *Africa's* news, on Monday, says: "The intelligence received by the *Africa* is more interesting by what it indicates than what it announces. The failure of the attack on Wilmington, which the Federal Government published so hastily, and contradicted after a few hours' deliberation, is fully confirmed. The works of Fort Fisher were not damaged by the *feu d'enfer*, as Gen. BUTLER reported. The whole incident is a good illustration of the manner in which a fort can arrest the progress of an enemy landed under the protection of a powerful fleet. Even the most rabid war journals of the North now admit that the expedition against Wilmington 'has come to a miserable conclusion.' The whole tenor of the military intelligence is rather favorable to the South. The recent gleams of success do not, however, console the Southerners for the loss of Savannah. Like New-Orleans, it was allowed to slip through their fingers like a knotless thread. Latest Southern telegrams indicate a current of Southern thought or opinion that deserves consideration. Some interposition by France or England, or both, is still thought possible in the South, and in the North it is still used as a bugbear as to the effect of an offer to abandon slavery in its present form in propitiatory the Governments of Europe, the Confederates may deceive themselves. To any scheme of emancipation effected by the South itself, England as a nation would certainly offer no word of opposition; on the contrary, we should rejoice in the change, and wish it every success. But we know well that slavery is not the only cause of secession of the South; nor is emancipation the real object of the North in carrying on the war so persistently. The negro and his condition were only one among many causes of the rupture. Every State of Europe acknowledged the Republic when it was governed by a Constitution permitting slavery as fully as the Southern States permit it now. Why should its abandonment by the Confederacy buy a recognition that is withheld for many other reasons. That the South would prefer, in case of the worst, to submit to any Government except that of the North, we can well understand; but a 'protectorate' of England, France, or Spain, can only be a strong mode of expressing a hatred of the 'Yankees.'

We know of no European Power likely to accept such an improbable offer. England would certainly refuse the gift. France, with its recent Mexican experience, would, we think, 'decline with thanks,' and the idea of propitiating Spain, the most obstinate slavery-supporting Government in the world, by a proposal to abolish the system, is so eccentric as to throw doubt on the reality of the whole discussion."

THE LATE GALE.

The new paddle-steamer *Lelia*, Capt. SKINNER, bound for Wilmington via Bermuda, founded early on Saturday morning off the Northwest Lighthouse, near Liverpool. Eighteen of her crew were drowned. The *Lelia* was 1,100 tons burden, of very light draught, and was the finest blockade-runner that has ever left the Mersey. A lifeboat left Liverpool to bring off the saved from the lighthouse, but she was capsized in a heavy sea, and seven out of a crew of eleven were drowned.

The *Times* of Tuesday says: "On Monday morning a steaming left Liverpool for the purpose of bringing off the survivors of the *Lelia* from the Northwest Lightbouse; she, however, met the *Slasher* returning with the men on board. The men saved are 6 firemen, 4 seamen, second steward, and storekeeper. All the officers and passengers are lost. It is supposed there were between 30 and 40 persons on board, including Capt. SKINNER, the son of the builder, and the owner's partner."

THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH AND JULIUS CÆSAR.

The London *Times* says: "We are informed on good authority that the Emperor has ordered his *Life of Julius Cæsar* to be translated into English, and has undertaken to correct the proofs himself."

The London *Times*, in a leader on the Reciprocity Treaty, says: "It seems that the people of America are waking up to the conviction that there is more to lose than to gain in cancelling the Reciprocity Treaty. For our own part, we do not doubt that Canada is also a great gainer by this enlightened measure, the only loss which she sustains being the loss of a moderate revenue which might fairly be collected on her imports from America. In stating this, no doubt we shall be considered by the American public to have given up the whole question. We conceive that no lucrative commerce can long exist which is not beneficial to both parties; that the essence of commerce consists in exchanges through the medium of money by which both sides may profit. For the sake of Canada and for the sake of the United States, we trust the Reciprocity Treaty may continue. Regarded from an exclusively British point of view, it is a matter of very little consequence. The communities immediately interested in the treaty do not contribute to bear the burden of our revenue in time of peace, and are not likely to render us assistance in time of war. They add to the extent, but not to the strength of the Empire. We wish them well, and will do all we can to promote their interests. But let not America suppose that if she inflicts a great injury on herself, in order to inflict a similar injury on the British colonies of North America, she will either conciliate their good will or do any appreciable mischief to us."

FRANCE.

A telegram from Paris of Jan. 15, says:

"The letter of the Archbishop of Besancon, respecting the Encyclical Letter, has been referred to the Council of State, as an abuse of ecclesiastical authority."

The *Temps* publishes a letter from its Nantes correspondent, in which the writer relates a conversation that had taken place between himself and Cardinal ANDRIEU. His Eminence declared himself a man of progress, and as such regretted the publication of the Encyclical. He sympathized with the liberal Catholics of France, and expressed a wish that Italy might be entirely independent, throwing off the yoke of Austria in Venetia. The Cardinal ANDRIEU said there were five or six other Cardinals of the same opinion.

The Paris correspondent to the *Times* says: "The dyers of thread and cotton cloth, of whom there are 59 established in Paris, have received large orders from the provinces. That branch of trade is becoming of great importance. The last report, published by the Chamber of Commerce, sets it down at more than 6,000,000f. annually.

For some days the appearance of the Paris Corn Market has changed. Sellers for immediate delivery were scarce. The price of Wheat has declined 1f. the hectolitre within three days. There is scarcely any demand for baker's Flour in the Paris market, and prices are nominal at from 43f. to 48f. the sack.

The Paris Bourse was firm, but subsequently became flat. Rentes at 66f. 90 centimes, or 10 centimes lower than on Saturday.

AUSTRIA.

A telegram from Vienna, of Jan. 16, says: "The Austrian Government does not consider acceptable the reductions proposed by the Financial Committee of the Reichsrath. These reductions were to have been introduced into the war budget."

SPAIN.

In the Senate, Senor PASTER proposed an amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the Throne, and said he attributed the present financial crisis to the organization of the Bank of Deposit, and to the financial operations of the Government with the Bank of Spain, at unfavorable rates. He added: The Government must have recourse to foreign money markets, but must first settle the question of the Passive Debt. Senor BARZANALLANA, Minister of Finance, in reply, declared that the state of the finances had been serious since 1859, and that the annual deficit was 280,000,000 reals. The Government, he said, would take the necessary measures to reëstablish the credit of the country, of which the most important was the consolidation of the floating debt. He acknowledged the necessity for the introduction of important modifications in order to open the foreign money markets to Spain.

The Madrid *Correspondencia* asserts that the Encyclical Letter will be read in all the churches throughout Spain on Candlemas Day, by order of the Ecclesiastical authorities.

POLAND.

A telegram from Lemberg of Jan. 14 says:

"All the political prosecutions on account of the payment of taxes to the Polish National Government during the late insurrection, and also those against persons arrested after their return from imprisonment in Russia, have been abandoned."

ITALY.

A dispatch from Turin of Jan. 14 says:

"The Minister of Justice has addressed a circular to the Italian Bishops reminding them that the encyclical letter and the document appended thereto must be submitted to the Royal Exequatur. The circular further states that the Government reserves to itself the right of declaring by decree with what restrictions the encyclical and appendix may be published, and what portions thereof must be suppressed as contrary to the laws of the State."

INDIA.

BOMBAY, Thursday, Dec. 29.

Gray shirtings advancing. Cotton Broach, 42s. Exchange on London, 2s. 1⅞d. Freights, 65s. Cotton lower; shipments for fortnight, 41,000 bales. Freights, 60s. to 70s.

LATEST.

The *Saxonia* arrived off Cowes at 3 A. M. on Wednesday, Jan. 18.

The *Marcia*, of Boston, from Ginca Bay, for New-York, with coals, went ashore on Cranberry Island, in a sinking state, and with loss of sails, rigging, anchors, chains and boat, on Dec. 16, during a gale, and would be a total loss.

FRANCE.

The *Patrie* says: "The English Military Commandant at Aden is stated to have refused to afford satisfaction for the insults offered to French officers.

Mr. PACKENHAM, the English Consul at Madagascar, was about to proceed to Tamatava to negotiate a new treaty.

RUSSIA.

The military estimates in the budget for 1865 are reduced by 24 500,000 roubles, and the navy estimates by 4,500,000.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The English funds have been inactive. Consols closed at 89¾@⅞.

The discount demand was ill fit, and in the Stock Exchange short loans are 4 ₱ cent. In Confederate Loan there were numerous fluctuations, closing at 56@57.

The Spanish Passive Debt was firm on the statement made by the Finance Minister in the Cortes that the Government intend to adopt measures to obtain readmission into the European money markets.

American Securities unchanged.

The Liverpool *Albion* mentions the failure of Messrs. HALLIDAY, FLETCHER & Co., in the timber trade, and of Messrs. EDMUND THOMPSON & Co., Australian merchants. Liabilities of the former are heavy, and the prospect of liquidation unfavorable. Liabilities of the latter are about £60,000.

MONEY MARKET—TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 17.

The English Funds declined an eighth, in consequence of the announcement of the Italian Loan. Consols closed at 89¼@⅞. The discount demand was rather light, both at the bank and in the open market. In the Stock Exchange short loans were offered at 4 ₱ cent. Confederate Loan improved ⅛, closing at 56@57. French Rentes closed at 66f. 5 centimes. Erie paid-up Shares declined ¾.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—JAN. 16 AND 17.

The demand has been very poor, and the sales for the two days do not exceed 5,500 bales—1,500 on speculation and for export. Prices have a downward tendency.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, JAN. 17.

WHEAT dull at 2c. ₱ cental lower. FLOUR unchanged and difficult to move. INDIAN CORN neglected.

LONDON COLONIAL MARKET, JAN. 17.

SUGAR flat. COFFEE unsettled. TEA steady. RICE firmer and higher. TALLOW firm at 41s. 3d.@41s. 6d.

LONDON CORN MARKET, JAN. 16.

The market was dull at last week's rates.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Jan. 17—Evening.

COTTON—Sales for three days 6,500 bales, including 1,500 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is dull and irregular, and all qualities have slightly declined.

TRADE REPORT.

The Manchester market is flat, and quotations were still declining.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT inactive and easier. CORN dull, with a downward tendency.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF firm. PORK steady. BACON quiet and steady. LARD firm. TALLOW easier.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES quiet and steady. SUGAR steady. COFFEE steady. RICE firm. RESIN inactive. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firmer at 44s. PETROLEUM steady.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 17—Evening.

Consols closed at 89¾@89⅞ for money.

FROM CITY POINT.

Scare Over at City Point—Conflicting Rumors—Naval Investigations—The Probable Meaning of the Last Rebel Attack.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY POINT, VA., Jan. 26, 1865.

I think the grand *scare* which visited City Point on the night of Monday, all through Tuesday, up to Wednesday morning, may now be said to be entirely over, as it is pretty well understood everywhere that such extra precautions have long since been taken by the military authorities as would render any further attempts of the rebels, in the same direction, nothing less than downright insanity. But there is never any accounting for what insane or desperate people may undertake. All we say is, let them come on and try it.

Rumors are very conflicting as to the actual occurrences on the river on the night of Monday and morning of Tuesday, but I find nothing in them worthy of any more credit than the facts I gave in my letter yesterday, obtained on the very spot of the events, which had transpired scarcely more than three hours at the time of my arrival—and from sources not likely to be misinformed. Beside the passage of our obstructions by the little recel fender, which I mentioned in my last letter as having been destroyed, some stoutly maintain that one of their iron-clads came through also; but of this I have serious doubts. I think, if the rebels had so far succeeded, they would have ventured further, as prudence is not the watchword of men held in their present desperate condition.

I hear the fleet very loudly blamed for what they did, or rather, did *not* do, on Monday night, and that one distinguished officer is temporarily relieved, to report himself to Admiral PORTER, and give an account of the affair. It causes sincere regret among very many here, who have always regarded that officer as a brave and accomplished gentleman; and it will give the greatest satisfaction if he succeeds in making a clean record. In my letter, giving an account of the affair, you will remember that I represented the monitor *Onondaga* as having done all she could, under the circumstances. Nothing official has yet come to my knowledge to counteract this impression, and I sincerely hope that the pending investigation will fully confirm it.

The beginning and end of the whole of this last rebel *fiasco*, here been, I think, only just one of those meaningless efforts which we would expect of a drowning man, who will catch at a straw rather than at nothing. Indeed, so profitless seemed the attempt to me, under any circumstances, that I cannot dispel the suspicion of its having been got up as a feint to occupy us, while attempting something else more profitable and important. What that may be I cannot say, unless it be the stealthy evacuation of Richmond; for that really now appears the only possible course open to LEE and DAVIS—little as they would gain even by that.

We are just now having very severe frosty weather. We know what you are having, from the fact that all the boats between this and Washington are ice-bound, and that we have not seen here a New-York paper later than the 20th—six days ago.

J. R. HAMILTON.

Volunteers in the Naval Service—Invidious Distinctions Between them and the Regulars—The Recent Board of Examination and its Doings—The Army and Navy Contrasted—Importance of the Mercantile Element in our Navy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY POINT, VA., Saturday, Jan. 21, 1865.

The navy has, during this war, added so much to the glory of our arms, and done so much not only toward the suppression of the rebellion, but in firmly establishing this country as one of the very foremost maritime nations of the world—if not *the* foremost—that it behooves the people to watch jealously against any abuses that may creep in to mar its efficiency; and it is certainly in no spirit of hostility or lack of admiration that any one can presume to drew attention to the probable existence of such abuses.

I believe it is no secret, in or out of the navy, that a very marked, and apparently derogatory distinction not only exists, but is, to all appearance, fostered between the regular and volunteer officers of that noble and efficient arm of the public service. Why it should be so, is not for me to inquire; I merely deal with facts as they become patent to my own observation, and as I find them assuming the shape of loud and reiterated complaints throughout the navy itself. Volunteer officers complain that ever since the commencement of this war, such is the contumely with which they have been treated—(especially in one particular squadron which I do not choose here to designate)—that the volunteer officers actually now dread the reading of General Orders on the quarter-deck; so many have been recently issued, containing the most glaring insults to the whole volunteer corps.

They go further, and make more specific charges. During the last session of Congress a law was passed, authorizing the appointment of a certain number of volunteer Commanders and Lieut.-Commanders. This law, so far from being fairly and properly carried out, has been, it is asserted, rendered almost nugatory by the jealousy with which it was received by those in the regular service, and by the recent action of those in high naval command. A board has been appointed, to examine volunteer officers for the last-mentioned grade, and several volunteer Lieutenants, who are known to be excellent seamen and thoroughly competent to fulfill all the requirements of the service, (judging at least from the fact that they were and are in command of fine vessels that have done important service during the war,) were marked so low that it would have almost disgraced a master's mate. To understand thoroughly how this work of disparagement can be effected, it is necessary to explain that each branch in which an officer is to be examined has *ten* marks as the standard of perfection. In order to pass from the volunteer to the regular service, an officer must show a minimum average of *five* marks. Now, in the case of one particular officer than whom, if is boldly asserted, there is no better seaman—theoretical or practical—in the United States, the marks set down against his name were only two in seamanship. In arithmetic, after being asked and answering correctly but *one* question, in multiplication of decimals, which any boy of ten years should be whipped for not knowing, he was marked three, and so on through the whole course; making his average a few hundredths less than five, so as to affectually bar his passing. And this, if is affirmed, is no solitary case; all the officers submitted to the examination by this board, having been what sailors call "oligad" in the same manner. Although it is more than possible that there may have been some among these officers not really competent to pass; although there are, undoubtedly, some who have entered the service from other than patriotic motives; there is no denying that most of these rejected men have been in the habit of commanding fine vessels out of the harbors of New-York and Boston; that many even now hold the responsibility of commanding splendid vessels in the navy, and I am quite sure that there is nobody who has mixed at all in their usually genial and unselfish society, and marked their brave and tollsome career through this whole war, but must come to the conclusion that impure and sinister motives among them form the exception and not the rule.

Some people will argue—and I have often heard the question very warmly discussed on both sides—that a man who has been trained in a Naval Academy, who has been for years in the regular service of his country, (although, be it remembered, in a time of profound peace with all nations,) must know more of the art of naval warfare than one who has merely enlisted and acted since the war began. They apply to the navy the same argument that is used by nearly all West Pointers against the volunteer service in the army; the latter with some show of justice it is true, for if is certain that, as far as officers of high command in the army are concerned, the volunteer service—(with a few brilliant exceptions, of which Brig.-Gen. GRANT, at Savannah, and Maj.-Gen. TERRY, at Fort Fisher, form the most recent and triumphant examples)—has not yet proved itself able to compete with the results of pure military training. In short, this war has pretty well determined in the army, what ought to have been long since undeniable from common sense reasonings, that,—all other things being equal,—the officer of regular military education is more efficient and reliable than the volunteer. Of course, we have here and there men whose inherent, untaught genius can override all the elaboration and polish of West Point tuition in others. There are men who are born to be soldiers, or the greatest warrior of modern times would not have converted tailors and hair-dressers into his Marshals, and raised them into the highest dignitaries of France; but these are only so many exceptions to the universal rule.

But people very much mistake when they apply this same rule to our navy; because the circumstances under which our army and navy are raised are as different as light from darkness. In the volunteer service, the military officer, however distinguished in his former civil career, takes up an entirely new profession, of which he can know little or nothing. He has left a home of comfort—perhaps of luxury—to confront all the dangers, privations and sufferings incidental to a soldier's life. He has never been called upon to do more than regulate his own actions, or those of his household, and here he is suddenly called upon to undertake the most important movements, upon which hang the lives of hundreds, perhaps thousands, of human beings. A private soldier enters the service under precisely the same disadvantages. He has, perhaps, never faced danger or hardship in any shape whatever. He has probably never been taught to feel, during his life, the real meaning of discipline and obedience to superiors. In our freely-constituted state of society, of two men hailing from the same country village, the private may have been at home the superior, in wealth and surroundings, of the very Colonel who commands him. I have seen so much in our army of a familiarity between officers and men as to wonder, at first, how it could end in anything short of downright insubordination. On a long, painful march, I have been riding near the commanding officer, when, at his order to "fall in," given to some weary soldier squatting by the roadside, the answer has been, "I'll fall in when I can; it's all very well for you, riding on your fine horse." And yet, such is the inherent grit of our people, that we find the same men, under the command of a good General, marching to the cannon's mouth to be mowed down by hundreds, at Fort Fisher and a thousand other battle-fields.

The navy has no such drawbacks among its volunteers. There is not a common sailor leaving a merchantman to step on the deck of a man-of-war but is a *ready-made* instrument of war. He is in his own element. He has always been accustomed to obey orders. He knows all about a ship and the duties of a sailor, and has been already accustomed to all the vicissitudes, dangers and hardships of a life at sea. He has merely to go through a certain amount of drill at gunnery, &c., and he is as good as the very best. If an officer of anything like experience in the merchant service, there is very little more needed to qualify him for a regular officer that he does not know already. He is able to command a vessel, theoretically and practically in every department, for it has been, perhaps, the employment of his lifetime. He knows what commanding men is, for he has all along been doing nothing else. He, too, is in his element; and the sea has nothing new to teach or with which to threaten him. All he has to do is to make himself thoroughly acquainted with navy rules and regulations, be practice gunnery, and then he is just as capable to go and blaze away at a rebel pirate or fortification as many a brave old tar grown gray in the regular service; and, perhaps, with ten times the chances of success, whenever he gets the chance.

Nothing can better prove the value attached to this volunteer arm of the service, in the navy itself, than the fact that such men *are* selected largely to do the *work* of the navy, over the heads of corresponding officers of the regular service, (who are generally young men,) although obstacles seem to be thrown in the way of a corresponding *reward*. A glance at the "Naval Register" of 1864 puts this question in a somewhat startling light.

A Commander is the highest grade which a volunteer can obtain in the regular service. To this not *one* volunteer officer—no matter how competent or experienced—has been yet appointed, although there are one hundred and twelve among the regulars; many of them, necessarily, from age alone, unfit for further duty.

The second high grade is that of Lieutenant-Commander: of which there are one hundred and forty-four regulars and only six or seven volunteers.

The third grade is that of Lieutenant. Of these, there are seventy-one volunteers and one hundred and seven regulars; and yet, out of the latter, there are only some six or seven—the gallant young COSSING, of Albemarle and Fort Fisher fame, among them—who are in actual command of a war vessel; clearly proving the value attached to the old experienced mercantile sea-captains, over the comparatively young, unpractised offsprings of a Naval Academy, or commands of such importance would not be intrusted to the former, in preference.

Of the fourth grade, (Masters,) there are eight regulars and five hundred volunteers; while the fifth grade (Ensigns) counts only eighty-eight regulars and the large number of six hundred and eighty-eight volunteers.

This brief official statement proves two things conclusively: 1. The enormous preponderance, in number, of the mercantile marine over the regular; and 2. That where *work* is to be done, we find them in large majorities, (as, for instance, among the Lieutenants, Masters and Ensigns,) but where high promotion exists, they diminish off considerably; for instance, only six or seven volunteer Lieutenant-Commanders to one hundred and forty-four regulars, and one hundred and twelve regular Commanders, but *not one among the volunteers!*

Let me not be understood as intimating, from my own knowledge, that any undue impediments are thrown in the way of a fair advancement of our volunteers into good positions in the regular naval service. I merely state what I have heard repeated so often as to make it a matter worthy, at least, of public comment and investigation. But one thing very certain is, that if such impediments *do* exist, nothing can be more illiberal to the objects against whom they are directed, or more likely to prove disastrous to our navy. England, France, and every great maritime Power of the world have had abundance of cause to foster and encourage the mercantile element in their navies, and we cannot afford to devise from their example.

But it may be said that the war will now soon be over, and our navy will no longer stand in need of this temporary and extraneous aid from the merchant service. Are we so sure of this, and is there nothing in the political atmosphere to warn us that, for years to come, we must be prepared to sustain the proud position we now hold upon the ocean, our lakes and rivers? In the latter contingency, do people thoroughly understand what would be the effect if, from any sense of injustice or ill treatment, our merchantmen volunteers should retire from the naval service in disgust, and go back to their former occupations? It would result simply in the immediate annihilation of at least *three-fourths of the acting navy of the United States!* Viewed in this light, the question becomes by far too serious to be left to the capricious arbitrament of any sectional exclusiveness that may have crept into the regulations of the navy, and is really one of the most important that can engage the attention of the Government.

J. R. HAMILTON.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF TWO CAPTURED BLOCKADE-RUNNERS.—Two more captured blockade-runners, the *Charlotte* and *Stag*, arrived at this port last week, from Admiral PORTER'S fleet, after an unusually cold and rough passage from Fort Fisher. The *Stag* was captured by the United States steamer *Maratanza*, Lieut. Commander G. W. YOUNG, and at the time of her capture was commanded by Lieut. Commander R. H. GAYLE, Confederate States Navy. She is a Confederate vessel, and was undoubtedly intended to be fitted out for a privateer after reaching Wilmington. She was sent north in charge of the following officers: Acting Master E. S. GOODWIN, Prize Master; Acting Ensign J. W. CROWELL, Executive Officer; Second-Assistant Engineer R. L. WEBB, acting Chief Engineer.

THE ICE IN THE RIVER.—Our rivers and bays, the last two days, have been almost completely choked up with floating ice, causing great inconvenience to the traveling portion of our citizens, as well as making navigation difficult. The boats on the various ferries make their usual trips but irregularly; navigation in small boats and craft is impossible. The Staten Island boat, on her first trip to the city yesterday morning, landed her passengers at the Hamilton-avenue ferry, being unable to get in her own slip in consequence of a large field blocking it up. Several vessels lying at the ends of the piers in the North River, and in some instances the piers, have been slightly chafed; but no serious damage has been reported up to the present time.

SUICIDE OF A RETIRED MERCHANT.—On Friday morning, Mr. SAMUEL DICK, a venerable and wealthy retired merchant, was found hanging and quite dead in the garret of his residence, at No. 28 Stanton-street. On Thursday afternoon he bade his wife good bye, and she, not observing anything unusual in his demeanor, replied "God bless you;" but as he did not return to tea she became concerned, and sat up all night for him. The body was found at near noon, suspended by a cord in the garret. Mr. DICK retired from business thirty years ago, his quite wealthy, and no person knows any pecuniary or other perplexity which could have led him to commit suicide. He was a native of this city, 70 years of age. Coroner GOVER held an inquest.

THE THREE-CENT POSTAL CURRENCY.—Three cent. notes, to the value of several thousand dollars, have just been received at the Sub-Treasury in this city. It is understood that the sales will begin on Monday next. This currency is printed in sheets, containing twenty-five notes each, and will be sold in sums of three dollars, or multiples of that sum. The face of the note is printed in black ink, and the back in green. The length is the same as that of the ten-cent notes, but the width is less. A head of WASHINGTON forms the centre medallion.

PAPER FROM CORN HUSKS.—In a few days the Austrian patent for making paper from corn husks, will be thoroughly tested in this country. It the experimant succeeds according to expectation, steps will be immediately taken to manufacture printing paper on an extensive scale by the new process. The present paper mills can be easily adapted to the manufacture of the husk-paper, and the owners of the patent intend to contract with mill-owners for the manufacture of this paper, of all qualities and descriptions.

YOUTHFUL AMAZON.—Justice SHANDLEY committed to the care of the Commissioners of Charity and Correction a miss of 17—ELISABETH COMPTON, by name—who enlisted a year ago, in Company D, Twenty-fifth Michigan Cavalry, served under Col. MOORE in several engagements, was wounded in the battle of Greenbriar Bridge and sent thence to the hospital at Lebanon, Ky., and was there dismissed from the service, her sex having been revealed. She is a native of Gainesborough, Tann.

BALL OF THE ITALIAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—This society will give its second annual ball at Irving Hall, Friday evening, Feb. 10. The proceeds of the ball are to be devoted to the Italian evening school in Morton-street, and to the orphans of volunteers. The school, which was established last November under the auspices of the Society, is flourishing already by more than forty pupils, and promises to be a complete success.

FOUND FROZEN IN ICE.—An unknown man, attired in black, having heavy whiskers and moustache, and of about five feet ten in height, was found yesterday frozen in ice in the Harlem River off One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street, and taken to the Morthavan side, where Coroner OLIVER, of Westchester County, will hold an inquest this morning.

SUDDEN DEATH IN A CHURCH.—During the services in the Methodist Church in One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, corner of Second-avenue, yesterday morning, Mr. JOSE SICKLES, of One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, corner of Fifth-avenue, suddenly expired. He was 70 years of age.

SEIZURE OF PERCUSSION CAPS.—Seven millions of percussion caps, which were to be sent as ordinary freight from this port, and which it was thought were intended for the rebels, have been seized, by direction of the Deputy Collector in charge of the Clearance Department. They will be held for confiscation.

THANKS.—Our ship news collector desires to express his thanks to Capt. JAMES TODD, of harbor police boat No. 1, for his kind and timely assistance in extricating him, his men and boat from the ice, while endeavoring to reach the shore from the steamship *Cuba*.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE BROOKLYN FIRE DEPARTMENT.—A meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Fire Department, Western District, was held at No. 9 Court-street, on Saturday night, at which the project of reducing the working force of the department one-third was discussed, and eventually resolved upon. The introduction of steam-engines, taken together with the increasing expenditures, has rendered this course advisable. There are at present 40 companies, of which 18 are steamers, including 5 steamers, 17 hose-carts and 5 trucks. Another meeting is to be held this evening, when the resolution will be carried with full effect.

BIGAMY.—MICHAEL KUNKELMAN and ELISE KOCH, residing in the town of New-Utrecht, were brought before Justice PERRY, on Saturday, on the charge of bigamy. It appears that ADAM KOCH, the first husband of defendant, has just ended a term of three years' service in the One Hundred and Seventy-third Regiment, New-York Volunteers, and, on his return home, found another man occupying his place, his wife having married KUNKELMAN during his absence. Mrs. KOCH had four children, the oldest seventeen years of age. Her new husband is twenty-eight and she forty-two. The reason she gave for marrying KUNKELMAN was that KOCH was such an old man. The accused were held for a hearing.

[Advertisement.]

A reliable Tonic, Diuretic, Blood Purifier and Invigorator—HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

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THE ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR FEBRUARY, containing the Great Surgeons of the world—HARVEY, ABERNETHY, JENNER, HUNTER, COOPER, MOTT, and CARNOCHAN. Also, W. S. Landor, Mrs. Farnham, Mr. Clark, Mr. Kilbourn, Mr. Morrill, etc., is now ready. More about Muller; Gaining Confidence; Affectation; Prof. Owen on the Brain; The Human Face; Pre-existence; Religious duties of Children; How to Kill Ministers; Shooting a Gorilla; The Lost Races; with Ethnology, Phrenology, Physiology, Physiognomy, and Psychology. $2 a year, or 20 cents a number. Newsmen have it. Address Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate, your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

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For non-retention or incontinence of urine, irritation, inflammation or ulceration of the bladder, or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick-dust deposit, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys and dropsical swellings, USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

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HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

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Take no more unpleasant and unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU and IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Borussia, from Hamburg and Southampton—Robert Olmstead, W. Behr, Rosa Goldsenmidt, H. Heins and wife, Aug. Bartholy,

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4166. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERUVIAN AT PORTLAND

Favorable Speeches on American Affairs.

Effects of the Great Gale on the British Coast.

A DUEL FOUGHT BY TWO FRENCH NOBLES.

Continued Excitement About the Pope's Encyclical.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

PORTLAND, Monday, Jan. 30.

The steamship *Peruvian*, Capt. BALLANTINE, left Liverpool at 2:30 P. M. on the 19th. Purser Brown reports that she was detained off Lough Foyle by fog sixteen hours, and did not sail from Londonderry until the 21st, at 9 A. M. She arrived at Portland at 4 o'clock this afternoon. She brings no news of later date than Friday.

The steamship *St. David*, from Portland, arrived at Londonderry on the 19th.

The steamship *Erin*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown at 7 P. M., on the 18th.

The steamship *City of Manchester*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown early in the morning on the 19th.

The steamship *City of Dublin*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 20th.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Bigelow's Appointment—The Vacancy in the French Legation at Washington—Winter Davis' Mexican Resolutions.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 6, 1865.

The appointment of Mr. BIGELOW as Chargé d'Affaires ad interim at Paris, will give general satisfaction to the American residents here as well as to the Emperor and Foreign Secretary, to whom he is favorably known. It was understood that Mr. PENNINGTON, in view of the heavy responsibilities of the position at the present moment, did not desire to assume the position of Chargé, and the prompt appointment of Mr. BIGELOW is therefore felt by all to be the proper thing to do under the circumstances.

You will have no doubt plenty of candidates for the important place left vacant by the late and much regretted American Minister, Mr. DAYTON. We have several gentlemen on this side already in diplomatic positions, who would well and fitly fill the place, as for example, Mr. BIGELOW, Mr. SANFORD, Mr. MARSH and Mr. MOTLEY, all accomplished in European politics and European life. But, above all things, send us a man who will be able to comprehend the dignity of the office as Europeans understand it, and then his usefulness and his influence will date from the day of his entrance upon the duties of his office. It was his dignity, integrity and good taste in all things which gave Mr. DAYTON so good a standing with the French Government. M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, in a conversation with an American diplomatist lately, said that from the first interview with Mr. DAYTON he had been pleased with his manner of doing business, and that he soon learned to place such confidence in his integrity as to put him always at his ease in regard to his statements. On one occasion, in a conversation with the Emperor on American affairs, his Majesty wished to know of his Foreign Secretary whether he was sure of the fact he was advancing, when the latter said: "Your Majesty may be sure of it; Mr. DAYTON told me so, and I rely implicitly on his word."

So far as can I learn M. DE CHATEAUBRIAND, lately appointed French Minister to Washington, is not making preparations to start to his new post, and we have the impression here that the Government at Washington will not appoint a full Minister to France till the place of Washington is filled by a full Minister. The point of etiquette thus raised by Mr. SEWARD seems all the better taken from the fact that the Marquis de CHATEAUBRIAND was taken from the bottom of the scale of French diplomats, his appointment having found him at the small court of Hesse Cassel, to which he had been promoted, in the regular order, from a Secretaryship of Legation. Of course it is not intended by this to throw doubt upon the talent, the social qualities and the general fitness of the new Minister for the place; we are speaking solely of the question of etiquette, which in this case cannot be overlooked.

As to the reasons for the prolongation of the vacancy in the French Legation at Washington, we knew nothing, and cannot even surmise them, for it would be logical to suppose that the Government here would desire the place well filled at a moment like the present, and it is no compliment to our Government that the French Cabinet should so long remain unrepresented at Washington by a *Chargé d'Affaires*.

By the appointment of Mr. BIGELOW as *Chargé*, the important post of Consul at Paris becomes vacant, but this office will probably be filled at once, as in this case there is no question of etiquette in the way. The post of Vice-Consul to this office, lately so ably filled by Mr. BROOKS, is also vacant, this gentleman having resigned when he started to the United States with the body of the late Mr. DAYTON.

A board to examine candidates for Consular Pupils, an office created by the recent diplomatic and consular law, composed of Messrs. DAYTON, BIGELOW and GIRAUD, (the latter the efficient foreign agent of the Treasury Department,) has held several sittings at Paris during the Summer and autumn months, and was in session at the time of Mr. DAYTON's death; but thus far only two candidates have been passed, one of whom has entered upon the duties of his office at the Consulate at Lyons, and the other at the Consulate at Havre.

The Secessionist papers are trying now, as they did on the like occasion last year, to create irritation over the Mexican resolutions of Mr. WINTER DAVIS. But the late successes of the Federal arms have certainly modified their tone somewhat from last year, and they all allow it to be seen that they desire Mr. SEWARD to remain in office, and that he be permitted to carry out his policy of non-intervention and of conciliation.

The official and semi-official papers give it up at last that the coalition of the Confederacy is desperate, and they have got over calling SHERMAN's march through Georgia a "forced retreat." On the contrary, they admit his march to be one of the most extraordinary feats in military history, and put him down in the list of the great Generals of the world.

MALAKOFF.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MESSRS. SCHOFIELD AND BRIGHT ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

Messrs. SCHOFIELD and BRIGHT had been addressing their constituents at Birmingham. The former expressed his regret at the intention of the Americans to terminate the Reciprocity Treaty and to place gunboats on the lakes. With regard to non-intervention, he said he was not prepared to join in a policy which would altogether overlook the injuries one nation might inflict on another.

Mr. BRIGHT expatiated on the triumph of the non-intervention policy in British politics. In regard to parliamentary reform, he said it could no more be put to sleep than could the negro question in the American Congress, for though it was always voted a great nuisance and not to be talked about, America is now in deadly conflict with the negro, standing forth in large proportions and daily gaining freedom. Mr. BRIGHT used many strong arguments in support of the extension of the franchise. He pointed to the order and tranquility with which millions voted at the recent Presidential election in America. As regards American affairs, he said he purposely abstained from any observations upon that sad and mournful revolution which was taking place.

EULOGY ON MR. LINCOLN'S ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. BAXTER, M. P., had been delivering addresses at Blairgowrie, Scotland, on the American question. He eulogized Mr. LINCOLN's Administration, and was emphatically in favor of the North. He had perfect confidence in the ability of the North to bring the question to a most satisfactory solution.

LABOR LOST.

The Liverpool *Post* says that extensive orders for army clothing for the rebels have been executed in Liverpool. Lately twenty thousand uniforms were made for the rebel artillery.

TERRIBLE AND DESTRUCTIVE STORM.

The gale prevalent when the *Cuba* sailed was most violent and destructive. The loss of the new blockade-runner *Lelia*, off Liverpool, was a most disastrous affair. Only twelve seamen were saved, out of nearly sixty persons on board. The life-boat which went to the rescue was also lost, together with seven of the crew.

There were serious disasters elsewhere, at sea and on land. No material damage had been done to American shipping.

The *George Hunt* received damage from a collision at Plymouth.

The *Southampton*, from New-York for London, put into Jersey.

LOSS OF A BRITISH SHIP-OF-WAR.

The British war-ship *Bombay* was burnt of Montevideo, and ninety-five of her crew are supposed to have been lost.

FRANCE.

A duel took place recently at Bois de Boulogne, between Count TALLEYRAND PERIGARD, recently made Duke de MONTMORENCY, and M. de LAROCHEFOUCAULD, Duke D'OUDRAVILLE, one of the plaintiffs in a pending suit to prevent the former assuming the Montmorency title. They fought fifteen minutes, with swords, when LAROCHEFOUCAULD was wounded in the arm, and hostilities were stopped. Count PERIGARD also received two slight wounds.

The Pope's Encyclical letter is the leading theme of discussion in France. The prefects had been ordered to report on its effects. The Government, it was said, contemplated serious step in the matter.

It was rumored that there had been a difficulty between the French and English military authorities at Aden.

The lists had opened for the new Italian loan of £8,000,000 sterling.

The Bourse was firm. Rentes, 67f. 20c.

PRUSSIA.

The speech of the King of Prussia to the Chambers professed a desire for reconciliation with the Chambers, but the determination to maintain a strong military organization.

The Chambers reelected Herr GRABOW President, who, in his speech, denounced the course of the Government. He said it sought by military success to silence public opinion, but the people would steadily remain faithful to the Constitution.

Large reductions were made in the military estimates.

GERMANY.

The Vienna *Presse* asserts that the relations between Austria and Prussia continue excellent, but nevertheless Austria is determined to withdraw from the alliance rather than permit Prussia to annex the Duchies. Prussia is said to seek principally to effect alliance against revolutionary movements. The Catholic representatives in the Prussian Chamber of Deputies, have been the first to indorse the declarations of the President, Von GRABOW, against the outrages on the Constitution, effected during the last three years. They say, in the address, that reconciliation between the Deputies and the Government, can only take place when the Government formally acknowledges the Constitutional right to vote on the Budget.

SPAIN.

The Madrid *Noticias* asserts that Spain will demand from Peru an indemnity of fifteen million francs for the expense of the expedition.

The *Correspondencia* announces that the Government will act energetically if the Encyclical letter is published without the authority of the Council of State.

ITALY.

It is rumored that Russia and the Pope have quarreled over the Encyclical letter.

M. DE SARTIGES had communicated to ANTONELLI the measures adopted by the French Government against the Encyclical letter. A complete rupture had occurred between Cardinal DANDREA and the Pope. The Cardinal was summoned to Rome to answer for rebellious language, under penalty of being deprived of the emoluments of his rank. It is stated that the Cardinal refused to leave Naples.

BRAZIL.

Paraguay had declared war against Brazil. A decree was issued announcing a rupture of the treaty.

LATEST BY THE PERUVIAN.

[By Telegraph to Greencastle.]

LIVERPOOL, Friday Evening, Jan. 20.

Capt. CORBETT, who commanded the rebel pirate *Sea King*, alias SHENANDOAH, has been committed for trial on the charge of violating the Foreign Enlistment Act.

It is asserted that the Emperor NAPOLEON has nominated Prince NAPOLEON as Regent of the French Empire in the event of his death.

The steamer *Columbia*, from Liverpool, for the West Indies, sunk off Brest; no date. Thirty-one lives were lost. Only three were saved.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Funds dull, but without material fluctuation. The discount mart at was unchanged, at 5¾@5¾ for best bills. BATTERSBY & WAKE's Circular says the market for 5-20 bonds has remained steady at 65¾@66, with moderate transactions. In Eries, considerable business has been done at declining rates, closing at 34¾, including dividend. Illinois steady.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of COTTON for four days have been 12,500 bales, including 3,500 bales to speculators and exporters. The market has been dull with a slight decline, but closes with a better tone.

TRADE REPORT.

The Manchester market is flat with a declining tendency.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs market is dull, with a downward tendency. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and Messrs. BIGLAND, ATEYA & Co., report FLOUR dull; WHEAT inactive and easier; CORN dull and downward.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market is steady. Messrs. GORDON, BROOKS & Co., and others report BEEF firm; PORK steady; BACON quiet and steady; LARD firm and TALLOW easier.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES firmer. SUGAR inactive. COFFEE steady. RICE quiet and steady. RESIN quiet and steady. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm at 63s. 6d. PETROLEUM quiet at 1s. 1f.d. @2s. ⅜ gallon for refined.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS steady. SUGAR declining. COFFEE quiet. TEA firm. RICE firm. TALLOW steady.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 19.

CONSOLS closed at 89¼@89¾ for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Illinois Central Railroad 50@51, ex dividend. Erie Railroad 34@35.

LATEST—VIA GREENCASTLE.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Jan. 20—Evening.

COTTON.—Sales of the week 18,500 bales, including 2,000 bales to speculators and 3,250 bales to exporters. The market has been dull with a decline of 1d.@1⅛d. on American, and ⅜d.@1d. on other descriptions. The sales to-day (Friday,) foot up 4,000 bales; the market closing flat at the following authorized quotations:

	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans	26⅛d.	24½d.
Mobile	25½d.	24¾d.
Upland	25¾d.	24¼d.

Stock in port 509,500 bales, including 34,000 bales of American.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet and steady, Wheat firmer.

PROVISIONS—The market is firm with an upward tendency.

PRODUCE—Spirit Turpentine advancing; quoted at 7s. CONSOLS close at 89⅛@89⅝ for money. Bullion in the Bank has increased £71,000.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 20—Evening.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—Illinois Central Railroad, 49@51 discount; Erie Railway, 34@36.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 30.

COTTON PERMITS.

The House Commercial Committee were in session to-day, for the purpose of investigating the whole question of cotton permits. It has been referred to a sub-committee of five, who intend to hold daily sessions. They have already examined a number of persons, who are understood to have the necessary documents allowing them to trade in cotton. It is the intention of the committee to subpœna all persons who are in possession of these documents.

THE FREEDMEN'S BILL.

The Committee of Conference, who have been engaged for some time in arranging the disagreements between the two Houses on the Freedmen's Bill, have settled the matter. The bill is to establish a department in the City of Washington for the care of Freedmen and abandoned lands. It provides for the appointment of a commissioner, at an annual salary of $4,000, who is required to give bonds in the sum of $100,000 for the faithful performance of his duty. It is to be a separate department, and is destined to be of the highest importance.

THE MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

The Senate Military Committee had another session to-day, for the purpose of considering the military appointments before them. A strenuous effort has been made to induce the committee to report against the confirmation of Surgeon-General BARNES. They have, however, instructed their Chairman to report him to the Senate for confirmation.

THE TAX BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee to-day received the report of the sub-committee on the tax bill. They have not materially altered the schedule of the old bill, simply perfecting it with a view to its proper administration. In regard to the tax on crude and manufactured petroleum, they have not changed the latter, and have only imposed a very slight tax on the crude. The committee will hold daily sessions on it until it is ready to report to the House.

THE BRIDGE OVER THE OHIO.

The House Post-office Committee have before them the proposition to bridge the Ohio River at Cincinnati. They will consider it again to-morrow.

THE DUTY ON PAPER.

The Senate will not, it is believed, adopt the amendment of the Finance Committee, fixing the duty on paper at fifteen cents, instead of five, as provided in the House resolution.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 29.

THE CASE OF JUDGE FIELD.

The House Committee to investigate the affair between Judge KELLY and Mr. FIELD, one of the members asking for a seat in Congress from Louisiana, had a protracted session, yesterday. The committee examined Mr. FIELD, who admitted everything, but in defence states that he was exciting and not in his right mind. Col. CLARK, Chief of Staff for Gen. BANKS, was also examined, and corroborates his statement in regard to FIELD's condition.

CAPTURE OF A BLOCKADE-RUNNER.

Admiral PORTER reports to the Navy Department the capture of the blockade-runner steamer *Blenheim* on the night of January 24th, in Cape Fear River. She was from Nassau, bound in, not knowing the place had fallen into our hands. She has a valuable assorted cargo.

VICE-ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

Vice-Admiral FARRAGUT reached here this morning from City Point. He states that everything is quiet here. The rebel rams having disappeared, he does not anticipate any further trouble in that direction.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY AMENDMENT.

The vote on the constitutional amendment will be taken on Tuesday next. There is no longer any doubt in regard to its passage.

THE TAX BILL.

The Sub-Committee of Ways and Means had another long session yesterday on the amendments to the Tax Bill. Having heard all the various interests, they will proceed to mature the bill for the consideration of the House.

BLAIR'S MISSION.

A resolution has been prepared, which will probably be offered to-morrow, calling upon the President for all the correspondence in regard to BLAIR's peace mission.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 30.

THE EMPLOYED AND THE UNEMPLOYED GENERALS.

The Secretary of War sent, to-day, to the Senate a list of all General officers in the service of the United States on the 1st of January, 1865. It comprises 66 Major-Generals and 276 Brigadiers, making a total of 333. Of this number, 245 are in command, 200 of whom are Brigadier-Generals. Eight Major-Generals and 12 Brigadier-Generals are awaiting orders, and one Major-General and 140 Brigadiers are off duty, on account of wounds and sickness. These are: Gens. Sickles, Rickette, Asboth, Berlow, R. O. Tyler, Schimmelfenning, Paul, Graham, Underwood, Connor, McIntosh, Bradley, Long, Eagee and Stoneord. Two Brigadier-Generals (Hayes and Duffie) are prisoners of war. Gen. Hayes is now released on parole for the purpose of attending to the distribution of supplies sent to our soldiers to rebel prisons. Gens. Banks and Lee are before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, and Gens. John McNeil, Francis Spinola and Thomas N. Sweeney under trial by court-martial. The remainder are on court-martial and military commissions and awaiting orders.

FILLING UP OLD REGIMENTS.

Some time ago the House directed an inquiry to be made respecting recruits to fill up old regiments. The Secretary of War replies that no letter was written to Gov. ANDREW, on the subject as the resolution states, but that in July, 1862, a telegram was sent to the Governor as follows: "You are authorized to say that new recruits for old regiments will be mustered only with the regiments."

The principle announced in the telegram, he remarks, has not been applied to all soldiers mustered in the service to fill up old regiments, as it was held inapplicable to subsequent enlistments in 1863; but the principle applied to such cases has been to fix the term of service for which they were mustered in, taking the muster-in rolls as conclusive evidence of their enlistment contract with the Government, where if was not modified by express authority of the War Department. It is believed also, that in all excepting those existing cases where bounties were paid, the bounty received by soldiers corresponds with the muster-in rolls.

THE REBEL RAID ON LAKE ERIE

The House several weeks ago called for a copy of Gen. DIX's report relative to the rebel raid on Lake Erie, and the seizure of the steamers *Philo Parsons* and *Island Queen*: but the President deems it incompatible with the public interests to communicate the report at the present time.

ASSISTANT TREASURER OF NEW-YORK.

The Senate, to-day, confirmed the nomination of JOHN A. STEWART to be Assistant Treasurer of the Assay Office, at New-York, and HORACE N. CONGAR, of New-Jersey, to be Commissioner of Immigration, vice JAMES BOWEN, resigned; also PHILIP HICHBORNE to be Consul at Demerara, and SIMON HIRSBRACH Consul at Sonneburgh.

THE CASE OF MR. OSBON.

B. S. OSBON, the newspaper correspondent, arrested in New-York for furnishing contraband information for publication, is still very sick and confined to his bed in the Old Capitol. His case, therefore, has been postponed indefinitely.

GEN. DOUBLEDAY'S COMMISSION.

The Military Commission, of which Major-Gen. DOUBLEDAY is President, has concluded its labors in this city, and is now awaiting orders. The commission expects to be ordered to Philadelphia in a day or two, to try the parties connected with the alleged navy-yard frauds.

THE ARMY REGISTER.

The Secretary of War, in response to an inquiry, says that the preparation for the publication of the Army Register has already been commenced. The delay has been occasioned by the difficulty of ascertaining accurately the numerous changes which have taken place from death, resignation, and other casualties, changes of station, etc., involving extensive correspondence.

A NEW ARRANGEMENT WITH JAY COOKE & CO.

The Secretary of the Treasury has concluded an arrangement with JAY COOKE, of Philadelphia, to take the general subscription agency for the sale of the seven-thirty loan. The present plan of separate, independent effort through the National Banks and other agencies, has rendered good service in obtaining subscriptions to this loan, but the daily requirements of the Government demanding a more systematic and united movement, with a view to the increase of the treasury receipts from loans, it has been determined, after having given a fair trial to other methods, to return to the general agency which was so successful in the negotiation of the 5-20 loan. It is understood that under the new arrangement, the National Banks will continue to receive subscriptions as heretofore, reporting to the Treasury Department all sales up to the 31st of January, and to the general subscription agent all sales made on and after Feb. 1. It is confidently expected that this general agency system, which will be greatly extended, will prove adequate to meet all the purposes of the Government, without a resort to other loans.

TRAGEDY—A MAN SHOT BY A WOMAN.

This afternoon, ANDREW J. BURROUGHS, a clerk in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, was shot by a young woman named MARY HARRIS, from Chicago. She approached him in the Treasury Building and discharged a pistol, inflicting an immediately mortal wound. She subsequently told conflicting stories as to the reasons for the commission of the deed.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 30.

THE KANSAS FRONTIER.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Union,) presented a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of Kansas, setting forth that the military force on the frontier of that State is insufficient for the protection of the overland route against Indian depredations, and asking that it be increased. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PETITION FROM COLORADO JEWETT.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) said he had a petition in his hand, which he had been requested to present. He would say nothing favorable or otherwise as to its contents. He presented it because its author, as a citizen, had the right of petition.

The petition was read by the Clerk. It sets forth that the Singleton and Blair missions had failed; that there was no hope of peace through negotiation; that Spain, Austria and France and the Pope had combined to recognize the South; that, to that end, France and Austria had entered upon a division of the Mexican States to acquire California; that the issue between the North and the South is independence or extermination, under which honor the people must divide and rally; that the South is not crushed, as shown by her spirit and her ability to prosecute her independence from Europe, and by the late proclamation of Gen. SHERMAN that the war had hardly commenced; the petitioner therefore prays for the immediate recognition of the Confederacy to secure the great—

Several Senators interrupting—Whose petition is that? It's JEWETT's—Colorado JEWETT's.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,)—I would inquire if it is customary to read petitions when presented.

The CHAIR—The Clerk said he put the question if there was any objection to the reading of the petition, and heard none.

Several Senators here objected, and the reading was suspended.

THE TAX ON LEAF TOBACCO.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) presented the remonstrance of the Agricultural Society of Kentucky against the proposed tax on leaf tobacco, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

ILLNESS OF MR HARDING.

Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, (Dem.,) asked leave of absence for his colleague, Mr. HARDING, for the remainder of the session, on account of illness, which was granted.

STEAM SIGNALS FOR THE COAST.

Mr. FARWELL, of Maine, (Union,) presented a petition asking for the establishment of steam signals at certain points along the North Atlantic coast. Which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THE DUTY ON IMPORTED PAPER.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported the House resolution reducing the duty on imported paper, with an amendment, striking out "three" and inserting "fifteen" per cent. It was ordered to be printed.

THE PROPOSED COMMITTEE ON CORRUPTIONS.

The resolution of Mr. DAVIS for the appointment of a special committee on the corruptions of the Government in all its departments, was taken up.

Mr. DAVIS offered an amendment to his resolution, that when a majority in the Senate is politically opposed to the Administration, a majority of the committee shall be selected from the majority party in the Senate.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) said the subject had come upon him unexpectedly; but he had said on Saturday that he was opposed utterly to the creation of any more committees on fraud until the Senate had taken some action on the cases already brought to its notice and had fully investigated them. He held in his hand a long report of a select committee of the Senate, appointed last year, from which he would read the conclusion to which that committee had come. The committee say that an examination of the subject satisfied them that there was as much fraud on the Government by purchases made by chiefs of bureaus as in any other way. To illustrate this fact he would call attention to one instance. (Here Mr. HALE read from the report of the Special Committee on Frauds in the Navy Department.) Mr. HALE continued. The principal witness in the case of these frauds was, as I said on Saturday, arrested by order of the Navy Department. His store was taken possession of, his papers and the private papers of his wife were seized, and he himself was sent to Fort Warren and kept there, where he was denied intercourse with his family, and instructions were given not to release him under a bail less than $500,000. He was kept there until indignation began to be excited to his case, and the attention of the President was called to it. Then they consented to take $480,000 off from his bail, and to release him on bail of $20,000. I was asked by the honorable Senator from Kentucky if Mr. SMITH was arrested because he gave testimony against the Navy Department. It is impossible for me to scan the motives of men; it is enough for me to deal with my own motives, and standing here, under all the responsibilities which to me—jealous as any man of the little reputation that belongs to me, careful of my word as most men—I aver before my country and before my God, that I have not the shadow of a doubt that the cause of this man's arrest and incarceration was that he gave evidence in that investigation. In that connection I have a remarkable statement to make of the man who ordered this arrest and this outrage in Boston, compared with which the Inquisition was a tender mercy. Being remonstrated with on some reason of this sort against sending these cases to naval and military courts-martial, why he did not take the ordinary courts of justice, made this remarkable avowal, that "the civil courts are organized to acquit; but we organize courts to convict."

Mr. DAVIS—That's true, too.

Mr. HALE—If there are any friends of the individual referred to here to deny what I say, I think I could flash on every mind the conviction of its truth. I will tell you how it is done; for while I am on this thing I want to expose it. You know that by the retiring law, which we passed—(I voted against it, because I know it was calculated to promote favoritism)—by this law retiring officers who have no employment except at the will of the Secretary, are put upon those courts-martial. (Mr. HALE here read the names of the officers constituting the court that tried Mr. SMITH, of Boston, and said they were all retired officers.) These officers are all anxious for pay—for employment, and if they make themselves acceptable to the Secretary of the Navy, they can get it; if they dont, they can't. This court, being thus organized, the Secretary of the Navy appears as prosecutor, and the man is prosecuted. It being known that the Secretary wants a conviction, there is nothing else for them to do but convict. Mr. HALE here read the protest of the Massachusetts Legislature in the case of Mr. SMITH, characterizing the proceedings as unwarrantable and illegal. Mr. HALE said that if any Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court had ordered the incarceration of any man until he could find $500,000 bail, he would be impeached. (He (HALE) would go out of the Senate, as he came into it, an uncompromising foe of robbery and oppression. He knew he would have the hounds on his track, but he did not care. They had been there before. There was a reason for it, and that reason had been resigned. He continued, he was not in accord with the Department. He wished that to be recorded; he was proud of it; he was glad to have it said of him. He differed with the department in the beginning of the war, and his reason was this: In the beginning of the war, when the country was in a condition which all could remember; when he saw the Secretary of the Navy employ his brother-in-law to purchase ships, and pay him a greater compensation than was paid to the President, Vice-President and Cabinet all combined; when he saw the Secretary of the Navy put his hand into the public treasury and deal out its contents without stint to his brother-in-law, he (HALE) was not in accord with him. He had been accused of severity in his remarks about the Navy Department, but he had never been half severe enough on it. Every officer of the navy, who had distinguished himself and illustrated the national fame on the deck of his vessel, had immediately fallen under the displeasure of the administration of the Navy Department. Admiral STRINGHAM and Admiral DUPONT had been laid on the shelf. If they had been felons preying on the treasury of the country, they could not have been more abused than they were. What was their fate? Why, we have a remarkable genius at the head of the Navy Department! I mean the actual Secretary of the Navy. He used to be a passed midshipman, I believe; he never got any higher in the navy. About the time of the siege of Fort Sumter his genius beamed upon the world in one of the most ridiculous and absurd ideas for the relief of that fort that was ever heard of. It was thought that the man who had the brains to conceive such an absurd idea, must be a genius, and he was next found to be, practically, the First Lord of the Admiralty. Pretty soon it became necessary to build some twenty ironclads. The Naval Committee recommended that the building should be under the authority of the President of the United States, instead of the Secretary of the Navy. The result was known. Several speeches were made, and finally the bill became a law, and placed the building under the control of the Navy Department. Twenty ironclads was ordered to be built, and they were two years building. Last session I introduced a resolution, calling the attention of the Committee on the Conduct of the War to their history. This new genius in the Navy Department contemned the opinion of the Bureau of Construction, and undertook to build something upon the suggestions of his own genius. I would be glad to have that committee report on this subject. I will tell the Senate the result. The iron-clads were beautiful. They would on fair trial have made nine knots an hour, but it would have been nine knots toward the bottom of the sea. They were not worth the iron they were made of.

The CHAIR—The morning hour has expired and the unfinished business is in order.

Mr. HALE—Well, I suppose I can have another installment to-morrow. (Laughter.)

THE PAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) introduced a bill for the better reorganization of the Pay Department of the United States Army. Which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. It gives the Paymaster-General the rank and pay of a Brigadier General, and provides for the appointment of two assistants who shall be ex-officio Inspector-Generals of the department, with rank and pay of Colonels, and also creates ten Deputy Paymaster-Generals, in addition to the two now authorized to be chosen from the present officers of the pay department, and makes provision for additional pay districts to which Paymasters may be detailed as Acting Deputies, not exceeding ten in number. It also empowers the Secretary of War to detail officers of the pay department for duty as Inspectors of such department, not exceeding four in number at any one time, who shall receive during their detail the rank and pay of Deputy Paymasters.

PROCEEDINGS IN ADMIRALTY.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Union,) reported from the Judiciary Committee, the bill to facilitate proceedings in admiralty, and other judicial proceedings in the port of New-York, with an amendment of the clause which provides for the appointment of the District Judge, allowing him the same compensation as that received by the Judge of the Southern District of New-York.

THE AMENDED CONSCRIPTION BILL.

Mr. WILSON reported the bill in addition to the acts for enrolling and calling out the national forces, with amendments which provide for the acceptance as a substitute of a person liable to be drafted. The clause which holds the principal in case of desertion by the substitute, is stricken out, and the substitute is punished by the forfeiture of the rights of citizenship.

THE RESOLUTION OF RETALIATION.

The resolution of retaliation was taken up and discussed by Messrs. WILKINSON, WADE and CHANDLER for, and Messrs. RICHARDSON and MCDOUGAL against it. Messrs. DOOLITTLE and WILSON were in favor of retaliation, but not always in kind.

Mr. WILSON asked leave to withdraw his motion to commit the papers on the subject to the Military Committee, and to present an amendment recommending the appointment of commissioners to visit our prisoners, and directing the President to use all proper means of retaliation to secure humane treatment for them.

Mr. HENDRICKS objected to the withdrawal of the motion to recommit.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 30.

THE CASE OF THE INDIANA RECRUITS.

The Speaker presented the memorial of the Indiana Legislature, asking for a discharge of the recruits from that State, who volunteered in old regiments, in 1862, on the understanding and agreement of the mustering officer, that they were to be discharged with the regiment when its term of service expired. This was ordered to be printed, and was referred to the Military Committee.

THE PORT OF MICHIGAN CITY.

The Speaker presented the petition of 4,800 citizens of Indiana and Illinois, including the Board of Trade, asking for the passage of an act constituting the harbor of Michigan City, Indiana, a port of entry, and releasing the claim of the General Government to the tonnage duty of said harbor to the Michigan City Harbor Company, to aid in its improvement.

The Speaker (Mr. WILSON, in the Chair,) introduced a bill for these purposes, which was ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) offered a preamble, setting forth that as the compensation of Members of Congress and the officers and employes of the two Houses, together with those of the employes in the civil departments of the Government in the District of Columbia, bears no proportion to the onerous expenses attending the necessaries of life, therefore

Resolved, That there be added thirty-three and a third per centum to the present salaries or compensation.

If was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

CALIFORNIA SWAMP LANDS.

Mr. COLE, of California, (Union,) introduced a bill to confirm swamp and overflowed lands to the State of California, which was referred.

TRANSPORTATION OF TROOPS.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Union,) the Committee on Judiciary was instructed to inquire what legislation is necessary to prevent payment for the transportation of troops and property of the United States, to railroad companies, who have received grants of land, on condition that the troops and other property shall be carried over the same free of toll.

SALARIES OF EMPLOYES.

Mr. COLE, of Wisconsin, (Union,) offered a resolution that in view of the onerous expenses of the Government in strengthening and maintaining our army and navy to operate against the rebels, and the large taxes imposed on the people to meet such expenses, it is the sense of this House that no law ought to be passed whereby the salaries or compensation of any class of employes shall be raised or increased. The House laid the resolution on the table.

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL STATISTICS.

On motion of Mr. ALLISON, of Iowa, (Union,) the Committee of Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing in the Treasury Department a Bureau of Commercial Statistics, and the collection and publication of facts relating to international commerce, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

GAUGING AND INSPECTING LIQUORS.

On motion of Mr. INGERSOLL, of Illinois, (Union,) a resolution was adopted, instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of reporting a uniform mode of gauging and inspecting domestic liquors.

A RESOLUTION OF THANKS.

Mr. ROSS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) introduced a resolution that the thanks of Congress and of the country are due and are hereby tendered to the President of the United States, for relieving Major-Gen. BUTLER from military command. The resolution was laid on the table—97 against 43.

TREATMENT OF FREEDMEN.

On motion of Mr. GRINNELL, of Iowa, (Union,) a resolution was adopted that the Committee on the Bond Act of the war be directed to inquire into the treatment of men, women and children made free by the President's Emancipation Proclamation by the Fourteenth Army Corps, under Gen. JEFF. C. DAVIS, attached to Major-Gen. SHERMAN's army, on the recent march from Atlanta to Savannah, and report thereon at the earliest practicable time.

INCREASE OF DUTIES RECOMMENDED.

Mr. SLOAN, of Wisconsin, (Union,) offered a resolution, which was laid on the table, instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill amendatory of the Internal Revenue Act, by which the duties may be increased thirty-three and a half per cent.

MR. FARNSWORTH REPLIES TO PERSONAL NOTICES.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, (Union,) noticed comments upon himself in the Washington correspondence of the Chicago *Tribune*, written, he said, by an employe of the House, in which he, with others, were represented as having "filibustered" to prevent the passage of Mr. WASHBURNE's resolution, reducing the tax on printing paper, and as being conspicuous among those who desire to continue the tax on knowledge. Mr. FARNSWORTH said it was true a large minority of the House were opposed to the passage of the resolution, and expressed their dissent, because under the gag rule no opportunity was allowed for consideration or investigation. He said the writer's remarks ought not to pass without notice, and he therefore proposed to explain his position, denying that he voted to favor monopolists. He had neither seen, nor heard of, paper manufacturers lobbying here to promote their interests. The newspaper men themselves were engaged in lobbying. He expressed himself in favor of continuing the present tariff.

THE VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) the House concurred in the Senate's joint resolution, appointing a committee to examine and report the votes for President and Vice-President, and to notify the persons chosen of their election.

The committee on the part of the Senate consists of three members. The House ordered the committee on their part to consist of five members.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a preamble setting forth that the local authorities of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Tennessee, having repelled against the Government of the United States and have continued for more than three years, and were to armed rebellion on the 8th of November, 1864, therefore,

Resolved, That the States mentioned in the preamble to this resolution shall not be entitled to representation in the electoral college, for the choice of President and Vice-President of the United States, for the term of office commencing on the 4th of March next, and no electoral votes shall be received or counted from those States concerning such choice of President and Vice-President.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) as a member of the Committee on the Rules, said they had prepared a rule to meet the case. It was read for information. It proposed that if, on opening and counting the votes, any difficulty should rise, it must be settled by the concurrent votes of the two Houses.

Mr. WILSON said he could not accept the resolution as a substitute for his own. It was important that action should be taken on his resolution now, as the votes are to be counted next Wednesday. The new rule could be reported and discussed at another time.

The resolution reported by Mr. WILSON was then adopted.

THE NAVY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the Navy Appropriation Bill.

Among the amendments adopted was one providing that one Midshipman in addition to those authorized by law shall be appointed for each Congressional District, on the nomination of the member of Congress or delegate from said district; but no midshipman shall be appointed for any district not represented in Congress.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, (Union,) offered an amendment providing for the appointment of a Board of Admiralty by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. It is to be advisory on matters of naval organization and law.

Mr. SPALDING hoped the amendment would not be adopted, as the Committee on Naval Affairs had the subject under consideration.

The Chairman (

FROM NASHVILLE.

Patriotic Powdur-Burning—Parter's Feat a Surprise—Tennessee Redivivus as a State—Sharman's Army Swelling—Hospitals Decreasing—Hels far the Orphans.

..From Our Own Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, Jan. 21, 1865.

Old Fort Nagley regaled us again on Thursday with another of its characteristic roars of joy, on account of a Union triumph. The guns at the Capitol, as usual, caught up and prolonged the sonorous jubilation, two or three suburban batteries uproariously coming in as chorus. The occasion of the sulphurous explosion this time was Fort Fisher's fall. We are getting quite used here to these patriotic burnings of powder. The Union people like them hugely. Not one of them is heard asking "to what purpose is this waste?" To glorify the gallant actions of our soldiers and sailors, whose stalwart arms are wrenching from the rebellion its strongholds one by one, and will soon wrench the very life out of itself, is one of the properest uses to which powdar can be put.

These glad tidings came to us suddenly, unexpectedly. Had the guns chanted victory early in the morning, their martial song had been the first to tell the people here that "old Pokrr," with his efficient and perfectly accordant land auxiliaries, came this time, saw and conquered. While the people, as well as the press, were discussing Gen. Butler's removal, the right or wrong of it, and sagacious articles were sent forth to show that Fort Fisher, so much stronger than Wagner, never *could* be taken by assault, this ingenious argument suddenly vanished before the news that Fort Fisher really was taken, and taken by assault. Gen. Butler likes the sharp logic of facts to settle a mooted point. A sharper logic than this fact presents, people have not seen for a long time.

The State Union Convention closed its sessions on Saturday last, more harmoniously and with better result than was looked for at one time during the discussions. Local jealousies between the Eastern and Western sections of Tennessee, existing prior to the rebellion, showed themselves far too prominently at one period, for the peace of the convention or the good influence of its deliberations. The evil spirit, however, was presently laid. The cause rose grandly above all sectional or personal feeling. The resolutions of the majority report, embracing matters of deepest importance to the character and interests of the State, passed one by one, with a fair measure of unanimity. The utter prohibition of slavery by the Constitution of Tennessee was voted by acclamation. The convention's action is referred to the people of the various counties to vote upon on the 22d of February. If they rallify, then on the 4th of March the people vote for Governor and members of the Legislature; and State action, suspended awhile through rebel arts and arms, will be regularly reinaugurated. Parson Brownlow was nominated by the convention for Governor of the State, and the nomination will, no doubt, be confirmed. Rebels will find little comfort in his rule. That his administration will prove staunchly and uncompromisingly true to the honor and interests of the country and the whole country, his history is ample pledge.

Soldiers are daily leaving here for the army of Sherman. Some of Thomas's stalwart battalions, it is said, are being withdrawn and wending their way Atlanticward. A great work remains to be done there, and a growing force is needed to guarantee its accomplishment. We have men enough here and on the Tennessee, and to spare. One army only remains to be vanquished and broken up, and then—but it matters not to write down the sequel. We can wait till the swift-footed events, soon to develop, really appear.

We shall need fewer hospitals soon. Already sundry edifices hastily improvised for the wounded are being freed from their transient occupants. All the churches have been restored to their owners, and will be swept, garnished and fitted no for religious worship. Several of the older hospitals, long used and needed as such, will presently be depleted of patients. I should not be surprised if three months hence not more than four or five of the larger hospitals were all that remained open here. No big battle will be likely to occur near by. Thomas will not stay long where he is. If he gains a base on the Gulf, as Sherman on the Atlantic, he will not need to send his sick and wounded here, and the forces remaining about Nashville will be too few to need large hospital accommodations. Indeed, the base of the Army of the Cumberland changed, much of the present bustle and activity of Nashville will disappear.

The ladies of the place propose to give a concert for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum. It will be held on Tuesday evening next, in Christ Church—tickets $2—the house sure to be crowded. The oratorio "The Creation" is to be performed, among other pieces scarcely less attractive, and by persons well skilled to do it justice. The charity is worthy of all that science, art and benevolence can do to make its appeal a success. Thus you see that spite of rebellion and blood-dripping war, gentle charity can and does still go forth lovely as ever in the benefits she scatters among the children of misfortune and sorrow.

The doleful mud of a week ago has given place to streets and highways where no sole need be soiled. The bright, balmy, Springlike days, enjoyed for a week, have demoralized and routed the mud, as utterly as Thomas did the army of Hood recently. It is marvelous how speedily the roads do dry up here; and, being dry, how quickly they grow unendurably defiled. It is a delicious climate, notwithstanding all—more like that of Florence, as the knowing report it, than any lying between the lakes and the Gulf. Given a good Government, good laws, good common-schools, and plenty as they should be, slavery dead, free labor directed by intelligence, and enterprise made honorable and with room to exert itself profitably everywhere, with peace to encourage and reward the laborer, and no man need wish a happier lot than to live and die in Tennessee.

C. V. S.

A National Currency—Petty Trading Outrages.—The substitution of a national for a local currency will remedy more evils than one. The prime ends sought, of course, are first, uniformity of value, and next a reasonable security against counterfeits. The former of these objects, we have a fair assurance, will be secured; the latter will also be, in a measure, attained. At least, we shall not have one-tenth the number of spurious bills in circulation that we have now. But there are incidental evils of a minor, but most aggravating kind, which will also disappear with the general introduction of a national currency. We desire to draw especial attention to one of these evils, and also to give one out of a hundred illustrations that might be given of the practical working of the thing. Day after day, complaints reach us of respectable persons—honest and respectable house-keepers—that have been subjected to insults for offering State money of a perfectly current character, at retail shops and market stalls in New-York. Many of these cases, but for the desire of the victims to avoid publicity, would have had an immediate and thorough exposure in these columns. One case, however, came under our notice on Saturday afternoon, which we feel authorized to bring before the public. A gentleman who does business down town asked another to meet him, for the sake of companionship, at a chop-house kept by one Gun, of Gunning, near Exchange-place. The gentleman with whom the appointment was made was late at the place of rendezvous; and, having to wait for some time for his friend, he called for something, as the best excuse for being in the house at all. He tendered in payment for what he had a $5 bill. New-York State money. This was refused, and he was abruptly and rudely told, in the presence of a crowd of strangers, that he had offered counterfeit money. Perfectly satisfied that the bill was good, the gentleman was not inclined to lose his temper. He put the rejected bill back in his pocket, and tendered another, which was, first, likewise pronounced bad; but afterwards taken in payment. Just as this transaction was completed, the gentleman who had made the appointment came in. Nothing was said on either side about the money dispute, and, the two sat down to lunch. When this was over, the last-arrived of the two gentlemen went to the desk to pay for the lunch. He had just come from his banker's, and, as luck would have it, he had only large bills about him. He tendered a New-York bill in payment, and without so much as looking at it, the person in charge tossed it back to his customer, and at the same time drew from the drawer the bill previously accepted from the gentleman who first entered the place, rudely and insolently demanding that his change should be given back to him. This man's insolence became perfectly out-

ragous. But both of the gentlemen were determined to avoid a quarrel in such a place. The person in charge was finally asked to send a waiter to one of the thousand adjoining brokers' offices and see if the bills tendered were good or bad. This he at first declined to do; and made a parade of handing the money round among his comrades all of whom declared it bad. The determined attitude of the gentlemen, however, soon made the keeper of the place take another view of the matter. He sent or pretended to send out to test the genuineness of the money. The reported answer of the messenger was that "the brokers had refused it." But said the chop-house man, "I will take the bill," putting it again in the drawer. "*You will do no such thing,*" said the gentleman who had tendered it. You have charged us with passing bad money, and insulted us, and we must now see if the bills are good." The money was then taken by one of the gentlemen to Wilder, Morgan & Co.'s, in Wall-street, and there promptly exchanged for greenbacks, the second gentleman meanwhile mortgaging his person at the counter, until the exchange of bills was effected. No words can convey an idea of the outrageous insolence to which these gentlemen—either of them probably carrying enough money about them to buy out the entire eating-house—were subjected. They could not condescend to raise a personal quarrel with the individual who had thus treated them, and made them for the time the jeers of his companions. They could have had no redress at law, for insolence, unfortunately, is not an indictable offence. And their only mode of redress is that which is now adopted—exposure—so that others may not unwittingly be made the victims of a similar outrage in the same quarter.

FROM SAVANNAH,

Arrival of the Clyde—State of Feeling in the City—Unionism—Effects of Gen. Geary's Rule.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Thursday, Jan. 19, 1865.

The *Clyde*, laden with the contributions of New York for this city, arrived in the river below the obstructions yesterday about 12 o'clock. The rebels have been very industrious in the matter of these obstructions. All the channels, three, I believe, in number, have been filled from shore to shore with sunken vessels and cribs filled with stones, piles being driven below them to the surface of the water. Wreckers are now busily engaged in removing them, but they make slow progress. They have only succeeded so far in making an opening in the Southern channel, wide enough for vessels to pass in the daytime. These obstacles will, however, soon be out of the way.

We made our way past Fort Jackson up to the city last evening, procured a pilot, and, after spending a few hours in the city, returned to the ship, and today, after some hours of delay, safely arrived alongside the dock opposite the Custom-house in the city.

The *Clyde* is very welcome here, but as the distribution of her cargo belongs to the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, I will say nothing of that, except that the committee appear to be discharging their duties in a satisfactory manner. But my purpose is to give you some idea of the true condition of affairs, viewed from a civil and not a military point of view.

I write you this letter in the hope of correcting some of the many wrong impressions prevailing at the North in relation to the position of matters here. This view will lead me at once to speak of Gen. Geary, for he is so closely connected with the Savannah of this time, that writing about one involves writing about the other.

You are aware that the city, since its military occupation by Gen. Sherman, has been under the Governorship of Gen. Geary. He is relieved to-day, because the services of so valuable an officer as must be spared from the field. His reign has been short, but his brief thirty days will not be forgotten here in the present generation. He possesses executive ability of the highest character. He knows how to judge of men and has been able to surround himself with a Staff, the members of which partake of his own qualities. The strict and efficient attention which they give to their official duties is worthy of emulation.

I have to-day had an opportunity of conversing with several of the old citizens of Savannah. Among them there is an universal expression of regret that the General is to leave them. His kindness, energy, caution and hearty good feeling have greatly endeared him to the people. I think I may safely say that my own impressions will be confirmed by all our officers. As these are somewhat decided I shall state them cautiously.

First, then, I assert that the general prevailing public sentiment is in favor of a return to the *old Union*, at any sacrifice. Slavery as an institution is dead. All accept the fact, and many who would have thought such an opinion heresy a year ago, think it is better that it should never have an earthly resurrection. The advance of Sherman's army had been greatly feared. The rebel newspapers had filled the hearts of the people with alarm and consternation. Hardee's men are so disorderly, licentious and brutal," they said, "what could we expect from Sherman's Yankees." Many prepared to abandon everything and flee. But Sherman's march was too rapid. His advance guard entered the city before Hardee's rear had crossed the pontoon bridge. For some days before his retreat, the city had been a scene of lawless violence. The lowest vagabonds entered and sacked stores and private dwellings. The affrighted people deemed this only a foretaste of what would happen when Sherman's Yankees and niggers took possession. Their surprise was great, when they saw his army quietly enter and pass through their city. Not a man, woman or child insulted. Not a store or house entered. No article of private property disturbed; even the very trees protected. Profanity, drunkenness, quarreling, debauchery and crime disappeared over the pontoon bridge, with the retreating rebel army; and the first night of Gen. Geary's military rule was the first night of quiet which Savannah had seen for many months.

The citizens could not but be impressed by such results. They soon, as I am informed, began to gather about the General's headquarters, and to inquire whether the apparent condition of affairs was real, or would be permanent. "Ask yourselves," said the General, "whether it is real. Ask the army whether it is likely to be permanent." Day by day the Union feeling increased. With it the crowd increased. The affection for the old flag grew rapidly. All were sick of the rebellion, and knew that it was a miserable failure. They were ready to come back into the Union if they could be assured of their reception.

Very soon a suggestion was made to call a public meeting. They were told that they could do so, and that a guard should be placed to prevent the attendance of any one but the citizens. The result of that meeting you know. As to its magnitude, I have made much inquiry, and it is absolutely certain that more citizens attended it than voted at the last Confederate election. No one estimates the number at less than *seven hundred*; others he high as *ten hundred*. Its effect has been admirable, not only in the city, but in the adjoining country. Evidence is accumulating every day that the people of Georgia, if they could have a fair opportunity of expressing their own opinions, would vote the State back into the Union by an immense majority.

Savannah to-day presents the singular spectacle of a city whose inhabitants are well off, so far as money and property are concerned, and yet many of whom are absolutely suffering for the necessaries of life. They neither need nor ask charity. It would naturally irritate them to have charity offered. All they require is a fair exchange of food for property, and that want will be only temporary. The policy of the rebel leaders has been past finding out. Ever since the capture of Fort Pulaski by our forces, they have kept all their channels to the ocean sealed. They have done nothing to encourage the growth of cotton and rice, and the result was well expressed to me by a gentleman to-day, who said, "Our present wants exist because we have been living for more than three years on what surplus we had at the beginning of the war." Another season will place them all right again.

I suppose the great interest of the people of the North is centered in the inquiry: "Is there any general Union feeling existing in Georgia?" It must be admitted that no one could answer this question more satisfactorily than the Military Governor and his officers. From them I learn, that so soon as Gen. Sherman's policy was understood, this feeling began to show itself in various ways. One class produced evidence that they had preserved their loyalty intact—that they had incurred great risk, even of personal safety, by doing so; but that, in fact, during these weary years they had never faltered in their allegiance. Another, and by much the greater, were full believers in the Southern doctrine of "State Rights." They have always preferred to stay in the Union, but when a majority of the people of the State decided to go out of it, deemed it their duty to, and did, acquiesce in the decision. Still another, and much smaller class, were the politicians who kept themselves afloat upon the excitement of the hour by their love of slavery and hate of everything Yankee. This class has few representatives. The true Unionists and the State Rights men are ready to return to the fold. Exceptions exist, no doubt, but it is my belief that these two classes, to-day, comprise nine-tenths of the people of this city.

The rule of Gen. Geary has been mild and gentle, at the same time firm and decisive. He has urged no one to take the oath of allegiance. Nay, he has uniformly refused to allow it to be administered until he was well satisfied that the applicant honestly and earnestly intended to observe it. His tests have been thorough, not to say severe. "Do not take the oath," he has repeatedly said in the presence of my informants, "until you are ready, if need be, to shoulder a musket and defend the walls of Savannah against Confederate and all other enemies." He has made it a privilege to citizens to be allowed to take the oath, and his intention has been defeated if it has been administered to any who do not intend hereafter to observe its provisions.

The effect of this policy is manifest in the correspondence of the people with their friends in the rebel service. This correspondence must be, of course, subjected to military censorship. I am assured both by Gen. Grant and the members of his staff, who have acted as censor, that letters by hundreds have been addressed by parties here to their friends stating the true condition of matters, and urging them to return to their old homes and the old Union. These letters must be voluntary and sincere. They produce a powerful effect. Applications are registered hourly by those who have abandoned the rebel service and come within our lines, to be admitted to the benefits of the amnesty proclamation.

There is but one course for our Government to pursue. Sherman's way is a good way. It is the true way. Private property and private rights should be respected, even where the great staples of rice and cotton are concerned. An impassable wall should be built up by the authorities between these Southern cities and the swarm of speculators who will flock to them at the first opportunity. Until they are opened to all the world, no shipment should be made to these ports without the approval of the General commanding the post. Permits to make these shipments should be granted only to loyal and true citizens of these cities. Savannah acquiesces in the doom of slavery. Let the Government be just to her citizens, and Providence will take care of the rest.

Sherman and his army are regarded here as invincible. I do not wonder at this, since I have seen some of the material of which it is composed. I have not seen the whole of it for the greater part is on its way to the theatre of new successes and new glories. Those who still remain are veteran soldiers, who know why they are fighting, and most they are fighting for. They are disciplined, civil and highly intelligent. Thronged with them, as Savannah is to-day, it is more quiet and well-governed city than *Washington* is, at the present time. Sherman may well be as proud of such men as they are of him.

The fall of Fort Fisher, news of which reached us at Pulaski yesterday, seems to fill every heart with joy and gratitude. What becomes now of English capital invested in blockade-running? Wilmington and Charleston must soon follow, and when this army reaches the defences of Richmond, good-bye to the reign of Jefferson Davis & Co.

Now is our critical time. Let the policy of our Government, while it is firm and decided, be generous and conciliatory. Let private rights be respected and protected. Let cotton especially be guarded from the operations of the cormorant speculators who throng the lobbies of Washington and the halls of Congress. Let the counsels of such men as Sherman and Grant, and their coworkers, be heeded and be followed, and the sun of the next May day will shine upon a reunited and happy nation; upon a Union cemented by common interests; upon the best and strongest Government on earth.

Yours, faithfully, UNION.

The Rains—The Carolina Swamps—The Feed far Savannah.

SAVANNAH, GA., Saturday, Jan. 21, 1865.

Since the date of my last letter announcing the departure of Gen. Sherman's army from Savannah on its new campaign, a heavy rain has set in, which, in this country, and at this season of the year, is apt to render the roads useless for travel for several weeks.

Portions of the Twentieth and Fifteenth Corps having crossed the river and ventured upon the ten mile cordaroy road, which had been constructed over the swamps, were involved in the treacherous soil and forced to retrace their steps leaving some of their transportation for the water to subside. Some of the troops found progression or retreat alike impossible, and making a virtue of necessity, encamped themselves upon isolated patches of high ground to await the pleasure of the elements.

Officers, who had been ten miles in the interior of South Carolina, returned last night reporting the country covered with water and impassable for either men or wagons. The roads are submerged—their direction indicated only by the fringe of trees and bushes on either side.

It is rumored that Gen. Sherman, in view of these difficulties, will move such portions of the army as remain, by a road where the soil on the Carolina side is firmer and more elevated. The rain will unavoidably delay the movement a few days, if not a week.

The ship *Rebecca Clyde*, consigned, with her cargo of provisions, by the high-souled merchants and citizens of New-York, to the at present destitute citizens of Savannah—their former commercial allies—has arrived safely in port. Her valuable cargo is now in process of distribution by the Mayor and Councilmen, assisted by Capt. Moses Veale, of Gen. Geary's Staff. It has been estimated that the provisions thus timely received will relieve the wants of the absolutely needy for one month. In the meantime all will have an opportunity to supply themselves through the regular channel of trade, provided our Government reopens the port for the reception of other than army supplies.

Gen. Sherman's orders indicates a speedy resumption of trade in all articles not "contraband of war."

HUGUENOT.

THE REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW, No. CCVI. January, 1865. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

The present number of the *North American* is the first issued by its new proprietors, Messrs. Ticknor & Fields, and worthily sustains the high character imparted to it by the exertions of the editors, Messrs. Lowell and Norton. The articles are numerous, varied in subject, and written by men rendered familiar, by previous study, with the topics they discuss. "Abraham Lincoln," by the junior editor, Mr. Norton, is a tribute to the high personal character and patriotic aims of the President, based on Mr. Raymond's history of his Administration. "Girard College and its Foundurs" is an exceedingly entertaining biographical sketch of Stephen Girard, embodying an account of the results of his magnificent bequest of six millions of dollars to the City of Philadelphia. It appears from this article (due to the lively pen of Mr. Parton) that after numberless false steps and blunders in the direction, there is now a prospect that the institution, under definite and improved management, may bring forth fruits worthy of its unexampled resources, which, when fully developed, will provide for the support and education of *fifteen hundred* orphan boys. "The Foundation of the Roman Empire" is a learned essay, by Prof. Pomeroy, of New-York, on political parties at the close of the Republic, and their bearing on the constitution of the Empire. "Talpey's History of New-England," by Prof. J. R. Lowell, surveys, with his usual point and brilliancy, the scope and tendencies of Puritanism, that, "believing itself quick with the seed of religious liberty, laid, without knowing it, the egg of democracy." "The National Resources," by a well-known statistician, Mr. L. Blodgett, brings forward an overwhelming array of facts in proof of the ability of the United States to sustain without serious embarrassment the extraordinary charges incurred in the suppression of the rebellion. "Aristocratic Opinions of Democracy," by Mr. E. L. Godkin, "Records of Venetian Diplomacy," by J. Rowbotham, and other articles that we have not space to particularize, are all worthy of attention. We are glad to see the "Critical Notices" becoming an important feature of the *North American*. They, indeed, are more exclusively reviews than the longer papers or essays. Current literature is well and shrewdly noticed in them, though without much symmetry or proportion, as two worthless Boston novels are depicted at the expense of fourteen pages of small type. The number altogether is an excellent one, and a brilliant future awaits this rejuvenated journal, under its present spirited literary and business management.

—*Harper's New Monthly Magazine*, February, (New-York, Harper & Brothers.) has unfailing attractions for all classes of readers, in the two great serial stories by Wilkie Collins and Charles Dickens, "Armadale" and "Our Mutual Friend." It is a curious fact, that the qualities wanting to one of these writers are possessed, almost to a superfluity, by the other. Certainly, Dickens' deficiency in constructive skill, and absolute helplessness in the management of anything like a plot, was never more clearly shown than in the current number of his story, where a heap of incongruous mysteries are unraveled in a lump by the awkward expedient of making the reader the confidant of a soliloquy of his hero. "Armadale," on the contrary, is the perfection of melodrama—every point tells, every incident is studied for its effect, in the involvement of the characters in the meshes of the story, till the interest becomes almost painful. "John Jacob Astor" forms a curious companion to the account of Stephen Girard in the *North American*, and furnishes many particulars relative to the early career of our New-York millionaire, from German sources, that are new to American readers. "The King of the Amazons" is a notice of Capt. Burton's visit to the King of Dahomy. The third installment of Mr. Abbott's "Heroic Deeds of Heroic Men," is devoted to an account of Gen. Grierson's famous raid in Mississippi, that first exposed the hollowness of the Southern Confederacy. Ross Browne's "Tour through Arizona," is continued with his usual spirit, and the customary variety of light articles go to make up a very fine number of the *New Monthly*.

—The *Atlantic Monthly*, February, (Boston: Ticknor & Fields,) comprises the opening chapters of Donald G. Mitchell's new story, that will form a prominent feature of the magazine for the current year. "Dr. Johns" (its title) opens well, and it bids fair to display the quick perception of character, the genial descriptive fancy, that imparts a human interest to inanimate things, and the pleasant undercurrent of sly satirical observation that have made the author of "Reveries of a Bachelor" perhaps the most popular writer of the day. "Our First Great Painter and his Works," by Sarah Clarke, is a criticism on the genius of Washington Allston, but is not very satisfactory reading, where, as in this case, nearly all the works commented on are inaccessible to the general public. In "Ice and Esquimaux, No. III.," Mr. Wasson continues his wordy journal in Labrador. Among the new contributors must be noticed L. M. Gottschalk, whose "Notes of a Pianist" are marked by plain good sense and thorough knowledge of his subject; and Samuel Carter Hall, whose "Memories of Coleridge" are little more than a *réchauffé* of well-known facts. A scorching notice of the late Chief-Justice of the United States, "Roger Brooke Taney," is contributed by an anonymous writer. Whittier, Aldrich, Epes Sargent and Alice Carey furnish the poetry of the number. "The Mantle of St. John de Metha," by the former, is a fine ballad.

—*Our Young Folks*—an Illustrated Magazine for Boys and Girls. Nos. 1 and 2. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. If it is possible for "Mortals to command success," we think the proprietors of this new venture have come very near to it. The two first numbers, now before us, evince a wealth of literary resources, and a nare in the application of them, altogether new in catering for juvenile entertainment. Magazines for grown-up people are supposed to be competently furnished with one editor. *Our Young Folks* rejoices in the fostering care of no less than *three*—J. T. Trowbridge, Gail Hamilton and Lucy Larcom. Nor is the staff of contributors of an inferior scale; but, on the contrary, displays a list of names that any periodical in the world might be glad to own, including H. W. Longfellow, John G. Whittier, Mrs. H. B. Stowe, Capt. Mayne Reid, The Author of *Ten Acres Enough*, &c., &c. The magazine is profusely illustrated with wood cuts, and the first number has a steel portrait of the author of *Tom Brown at Rugby*, showing that Mr. Hughes possesses a fine intellectual head, with a thoroughly English cast of countenance. Two recurring numbers of *Our Young Folks* will make festival days in many a happy home, and one cannot but feel it is well for the next generation that the best interests of those who will mould its purposes should be so carefully attended to. We can only mention a few of the papers: "David Malson," by Whittier, is a beautiful little prose sketch of a true incident in New-England, similar in substance to Tennyson's "Enoch Arden." "Christmas Bells," by Longfellow, has a winning charm of simplicity. Mayne Reid, the Walter Scott of youth, is, as usual, at home in several scenes and stories of perilous adventure. "Farming for Boys," by the author of *Ten Acres Enough*, will interest all dwellers in the country. Mrs. Stowe's articles show a close observation of nature, and love for its minutest manifestations. In short, to name all the good things would be to reprint the contents of the magazine.

—*The United Service Magazine* for January (New-York: C. B. Richardson) completes the first year of what we are happy to see the editor calls "a satisfactory and successful experiment." Though its establishment is so recent in date, the Magazine has already become a necessity for both services, whose want could scarcely be supplied. A fine and cheery portrait of Admiral Farragut opens the number, showing that time has dealt lightly with the veteran, who seems to have still twenty good years of service in him, should his country call for it. The accompanying memoir is by the author of "The Red River Expedition," and traces the Admiral's career from the days when he was a midshipman, "too young for promotion," on the *Essex*, to the storming of the forts in Mobile Bay. "Anecdotes of the War, Pickings and Pocketings," preserves some very good military stories. "A Word for the Quartermaster's Department," "Notes on the May Campaign on the James River," and, indeed, all the other articles, convey information valuable to military as well as non-professional readers. "An Interesting Letter from Gen. Sherman to the Editor" gives the true history of the Battle of Pittsburgh Landing. The official intelligence is, as usual, copious.

—We may add that the *Service Magazine* completed its first year with the close of 1864, and that the publisher (Mr. Richardson) has had the numbers put in book form, in two elegant half-yearly volumes. The fine stout white paper, the lucid and legible printing, the strong, durable binding, add charms to the valuable contents. Those who have friends in the army may know assuredly that this is a book which every officer and intelligent soldier would like to possess, and would highly appreciate. Those who neglected to send Christmas or New-Year's gifts to their army friends, or who wish to add another present to those already sent, have now something of real value they can send, which will not cost them much—something that will cheer the wintry days and nights in camp, and improve the soldier in his profession, while at the same time it reminds him of home.

—*The American Presbyterian and Theological Review* (New-York: J. M. Sherwood) contains its usual amount of scholarly and well-digested papers. The review by the senior editor, Prof. H. B. Smith, of Dr. Whelan's work, *On the Will*, is a treat for the metaphysician, from the masterly way in which the subtleties of the controversy are unravaled and expounded. "Delivery in Preaching," by Dr. Skinner, is an important essay on a leading branch of homiletical science. "Origin of Hosea's purer Religious Ideas," is translated from the German of Prof. Friedrich Kester. The venerable Dr. Francis Wayland, of Providence, criticises "John Foster's Views of Future Punishment," in an article of great ability. "Gibbon and Colenso" is by Dr. William Adams, of New-York. The criticisms on books are acute and outspoken.

—*The Eclectic Magazine of Literature, Science and Art* (New-York: W. H. Sidwell) commences a new series with its twenty-first year, having peculiar claims to favor. It is now under the sole direction of Mr. J. M. Sherwood, whose fine taste is displayed in the admirable selections, from European sources, that have given this journal its peculiar character.

—The *Rebellion Record* has just completed its seventh volume, and by a change in the proprietorship has passed under the control of Mr. D. Van Nostrand. His extensive military connections offer a guarantee for the continued care and attention bestowed on this invaluable work.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SCIENCE AND ARTS, January, 1865. B. Silliman and J. D. Dana: New-Haven, Conn.

This standard publication shows that it feels the pressure of the times, by a slight decrease in the size of the January number; but this does not compel a corresponding diminution in the value of its contents. Out of respect to its late venerable co-editor, the lamented Prof. B. Silliman, Sen., the cover bears "turned rules," and the number opens with an appreciative and detailed sketch of the life of the deceased. Among the other papers are: A "Notice of the Explorations of the Geological Survey of California in the Sierra Nevada during the Summer of 1864;" some extracts from Sir Charles Lyell's inaugural address at the opening of the meeting of the British Association at Bath, Eng., Sept. 14, 1864; a continuation of the discussion of the Nebular Hypothesis by David Trowbridge, A. M.; a paper by Prof. J. D. Dana, on the Crystallization of Brucite; "Note on the Planetary Distances," by Prof. Kirkwood; and a number of other papers even more strictly and abstractly scientific in their character.

THE QUOTA AND THE DRAFT.

Important Meeting of the Board of Supervisors—Committees to be Sent to Washington and Albany—Twenty Millions of Dollars Wanted.

The Board of Supervisors met at noon yesterday, the President, Mr. Tweed, in the chair. Mr. Blunt offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, On the 14th day of June, 1864, the Board of Supervisors passed an ordinance appropriating $2,000,000 to raise recruits in anticipation of the call which was then expected, and which call was issued on the 18th day of July, 1864, for 500,000 men; and

Whereas, Under this call there were demanded of this county 23,000 men, which demand was filled by the County Volunteer Committee at an expense of less than $500,000, the small expenditure being due to the fact that there were obtained on such quota credits for about 21,000 men who had previously enlisted in the army and navy, and never been credited; and

Whereas, After that enormous quota had been filled at so little expense, the County Volunteer Committee, under authority of the Board of Supervisors, deemed it proper to continue to enlist men in the army and navy, in anticipation of a still further call for men; and

Whereas, Such further call was issued on the 23d of December, 1864, being for 300,000 men, under which there was first demanded a quota from this county of 4,423, after allowing credits claimed, which quota has now been reconsidered and a demand made for 21,019 men; and

Whereas, When the first quota of 4,423 was announced, the enlistments were so small that an increased bounty was thought necessary, and with a view to such increase an ordinance was adopted by the Board of Supervisors, on the 14th January, appropriating the further sum of $2,000,000, the bonds for which loan were not to be advertised until the loan was properly legalized by the Legislature; and

Whereas, The money authorized to be raised by the ordinance of June was put before the people without Legislative sanction, and about one-half subscribed for, of which a part was used to fill the quota under the call for 500,000 men; and,

Whereas, A bill legalizing the ordinance of June 14 was sent to the Legislature at the opening of its present session, which bill speedily passed the Senate, but now lays in the House, reported upon favorably; and

Whereas, There now exists no Legislative authority for raising money to fill the present quota, and unless the Legislature at once passes the bill legalizing said ordinance of June 14, there will be no way to raise the means to fill the very heavy quota of 21,000 men now demanded of us under the President's last call for 300,000 men; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Legislature of this State be, and it is hereby earnestly requested to pass a bill giving to the County of New-York power to raise such sums as may be necessary for the future to fill its quotas, in accordance with the provisions of a bill which is hereby submitted.

(The bill authorizes the Board of Supervisors to levy money by loan for the payment of such rates of coupons as they may determine on.)

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions, duly attested, be at once transmitted to each member of the Legislature.

In connection with these resolutions, Mr. Blunt, Chairman of the Committee on Volunteering, read a statement of the work done by the committee, showing that the number of men raised by this county from May, 1863, to August, 1864, was 58,500, and that the amount expended in procuring these men, including all expenses, was $5,732,633 88, or about $100 per man. Previous to May, 1863, the county had furnished about 30,000 men.

The communication concludes by stating that more money cannot be raised by the county until its action is legalized by the Legislature, and that if the bounty is increased, as proposed, to $500 per man, that it will require an expenditure of $21,500,000 in order to fill our quota under the present call. Mr. Blunt further states his opinion that, under any circumstances, but little can be done in response to the call.

Mr. Purdy said that speech making would not help us, and that prompt action was now more than ever necessary. The action of the Government in regard to this county was allowed by all to be unjust and capricious, and he would not hesitate to call it a fraud. Not three weeks ago they were assured by Gen. Fry that the quota of this city and county would not exceed 4,000 men, and now, at the last moment, they were told it would be 21,000. They were told this when it was too late to raise the men. He was of opinion that a committee of loyal citizens should be formed and sent to Washington to represent to the Government the injustice that had been done, and if the Government refused to act in the matter, then let us appeal to Congress. It might be treasonable language, but he did not hesitate to say that a draft could not be carried out here.

Mr. Ely wished to know whether he would put Gov. Seymour or Gov. Fish among the committee.

Mr. Purdy thought the people should decide that matter.

A member suggested the name of Gen. Richard Busteed as a proper name to put on the committee.

Mr. Purdy said he did not know about that. He would suggest Gov. Morgan, and he thought Secretary Seward would lend his assistance if desired.

Mr. Seward said the first thing to be done was to get the money to pay bounties, and if we could not get that he thought there was an end of the whole matter. As for the suggestion of sending a committee to Washington, he thought it was a good one. The members of the Chamber of Commerce should be asked to take hold of the matter. He would also suggest sending another committee to Albany. The Government should be asked to extend the time for raising our quota, and the Legislature should be urged to give us the requisite amount of money, or rather the power to provide it.

Mr. Tweed was opposed to forming committees outside of the board. The Legislature would undoubtedly do as they were asked. It was well known that the quota was assigned upon a false and excessive enrollment, about fifty thousand names of persons being on the rolls who had never resided here.

If any name now on the rolls was drawn, and the party could not be found, we should still, in justice, be credited with that name. That, he thought, was the only way in which justice could now be done us. Gen. Fry should, in the meantime, be waited on, and requested to give us the figures upon which the quota of this county is assigned. There must be an error somewhere, and we ought to search until we discovered it. He thought a committee of this board should be appointed to take the matter in hand, but he would not object to their asking the aid of some of our esteemed citizens without respect to party. He predicted that if a draft was made here there would be trouble, and he fervently hoped it would be averted.

Mr. Stewart asked if they realized the fact that to fill the quota it will require $21,000,000; or, in other words, the debt of this city and county would be doubled. If it was decided to raise the amount, a committee of citizens would be a valuable auxiliary.

Mr. Purdy said the question was on the adoption of Mr. Blunt's resolution, and he would move that a section be added authorizing the Comptroller to issue bonds of small amount, bearing six per cent. interest, in order to raise the requisite amount of funds.

Mr. Ely was opposed to such an amendment. If adopted, the county bonds could not be sold, and our credit would be gone. He moved, as an amendment, that the Legislature be asked to empower the board to raise the money required by taxation. He objected to giving any body of men power to raise, as the resolutions stated, an unlimited amount of money. If so raised, it would be spent lavishly. The Legislature had now two bills before them, legalizing loans to the amount of $2,000,000.

Mr. Blunt thought Mr. Ely had not quite understood the question. He felt sure that if an adequate amount was appropriated, the city would, as heretofore, fill its quota.

Mr. Stewart thought people expected to get out of the draft too cheaply. Other localities had been paying higher rates than we had. They had run up enormous debts, in proportion to the amount of property they owned. He was sorry to hear any member of the board doubting the credit of this city and county. The remarks made were doubtless not intended to do harm; but, if not contradicted, they would injure the credit of the county. Now it could be shown that the revenues of the city and county, if allowed to accumulate, would in a very few years extinguish our entire debt.

Mr. Ely remarked that city stock had been sold at auction at 97 within a few days.

Mr. Ely's amendment was then put and lost, and Mr. Blunt's resolution was adopted without amendment.

Mr. Twain offered a resolution appointing Messrs. Blunt, Purdy, Snook, Ely, Willman and Fox a committee to proceed to Washington to confer with the Government; Messrs. Smith, Fox, Davis and Roach a committee to proceed to Albany; and Messrs. Purdy, Stewart and Blunt a committee to raise subscriptions to the bonds, with power to add such citizens as they may select to their number. The resolution was adopted.

The board then adjourned to Monday next, at 2 P. M.

The Income Tax.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 20.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is proper that the question of the publication of the income tax should be thoroughly discussed. In England it is not permitted, but properly held that a man's private affairs should be kept secret. The great question that meets us here is, whether the Government has the right to do with the individual as it pleases, while the individual has no rights at all? You admit that all are opposed to the publication in respect to themselves,—which, in fact, involves the opposition of the whole community,—and it will be reasoned that as the oath is compulsory, it wrong is done the individual no moral obligation is involved. Another great principle is here involved: Has a man the right to the control of his own private affairs; or shall the Government, which takes from his substance, "pluck out the very heart of his mystery," and publish to the world what he would make, of all things else, the secret of his life, even from his friend? If defrauded by some, it is the business of the Government to correct it. Besides, they have the power to assess such rates as will satisfy justice. Another consideration—this matter may prove a two-edged sword; all obligations are mutual, and imply good faith and justice, for there can be no obligation at all, if in this moral sanction alone which invests the law with its august majesty. The highest protection of individual rights—in their persons, their fortunes and their feelings—is the only guarantee of a faithful performance of duty. JUSTICE.

The Reported Loss of the Schooner Blue Bell.

Portland, Me., Monday, Jan. 30.

The steamship *United Kingdom*, from Glasgow on the 28th ultimo, arrived here this afternoon.

The reported loss of the schooner *Blue Bell*, as announced a few days since, is pronounced false, as neither the captain nor the crew have been found here. The report was probably made to cover some fraud.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 30, 1865.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '87	130	200	At. M. S. Co	16⅝
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	109¾	300	Hudson R. R	105⅛
127,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.	109	100	do	105
125,000 do. new iss.	108⅜	100	do b30	106
200,000 U. S. 6s, 10-40s,

now quoted 8@10 ₩ cent. One reason for this is the competition of Treasury Certificates bearing 6 ₩ cent. Currency, end of the Gold-bearing Stocks of the United States paying 5@6 ₩ cent. in Gold. To-day there is a large demaed for U. S. 5-20s of the old issue for Europe, several mails having come to hand since Saturday.

The Railway list at the Stock Exchange wes marked to-day by uesually lerge dealings ie Erie shares. The sales at the Board, in the Board Room, at the Opsn Exchange and on the Street, are said to amount to 35,000 or 40,000 shares. And singuler enoogh after ench transactions, by strong sellers in the *Bear* Intereet for cash or oe time, the ultimete quotation at 4 o'clock stands within ¼ ₩ cent. of Saturday, althongh the bulk of the sales were at e decline early in the dey of 2¾@3¼ ₩ cent. Tha motive or "poiet" for this eew rsid was not deferred to the close of husiness. The recent story about eejoioing the Dividend was revived, eed it may be that this "lest dodge of defeated Stock-gamb-ling" is to be resorted to to-morrow, the last day preceding the Dividend psymeet. But the proe-pect alarms no intelligent holder or buyer of the Stock, eround the Stock Exchaege, and io ite woret phase of delaying the Dividee e few days, it will scarcely brieg le Stock from the the Country for the "desired sacrifice." The other Railways wsre partially dnlled by the movement against Erie at ths Morning Board, hnt left off steady in the Afternoon. The Gold Room ranged 215@211¼ ₩ cent. At 4 o'clock the following quotatioos were made. The latest treosactione io Gold at the Evenieg Exchange, which will appear on another page, will deoote the closing temper of that particular speculation.

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 6s, 1881	109¾	109¾	Pittsburgh	80¾	80¾
U. S. 5-20's	108¾	109	Northwest	34	33¾
T. Certificates	97¾	98	N. West Pref	63¾	63¾
N. Y. Central	109¾	109	Rock Island	93¾	93¾
Erie	72¾	72½	Fort Wayne	92¾	92¾
Hudson	106¾	107¼	Cum'land Coal	46	46¾
Reading	106¾	106	Quicksilver	97	97¾
Mich. Southern	95¼	95¾	Mariposa	11¾	11¾
Illinois Cen	116¾	117	Ohio & Mi. Certif	27¾	27¾

The following bids were made for the City Bank Sheres:

New-York	112	American Exe	120
Marchants'	116	Chatham	110
America	135	Bank of N. Amer	107
City	170	Hanover	104
Tradesman's	115	Irving	106
National	110	Market	102
Merchants' Exchange	97	Shoe and Leather	104
Commerce	110	Commonwealth	103½
Meeh's' Bk'g. Asso	101	N. Y. Nat. Ex. Bk	103
Ocean	91	Central National	102½
Mercantile	125	Fourth National	99

And the following for the Railway Mortgeges:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	102½	Ill. Central 7 ₩ c. '75	112
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	100	Alton & T H, 1sts	97
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	110	Alt. & T. H. 2ds, income 7s	75
Erie 7s, 2d mort, '83	109	Chi. & N. W. S. F	102½
Erie 7s, 4th mort., '80	102½	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, m	90
Erie 7s, 5th mort., '88	100	Han. & St. Jo. L. G	90
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1st m., '77	100	Tol. & W. 1sts. Ext	100
Harlem 1st m., '69-'72	102	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	78
Harlem 3ds, '68	97	Tol. & Wab. int. bonds	78
Mich. Cen. New lists '82,	115	M. & P. du C 1st m	104
Chi., S. & Q., 8 ₩ c. 1st	112	Chi. & R. I. 1st. mort	104
Mich. S. 2ds, 7 ₩ c	93	Clev. & Tol. S. F	104
N. Ind. Gosbeo L., '68	100	Ran. & Del Bay 1st m	108
M. S. & N. I. S. 1st 7 ₩ c.	103¾	Kal'n & Del. Bay 2d m	99¾
Pacific R. 7s, g. by Mo.	55	Chi. & Alt. S. F. 1st m	100

The California steamer of January 4 brings us the report of the shipments of Gold and Silver from San Fraeclaco for the ysnr 1864, hnt not the aneuel review of the mining eed commercial operetions of the Pecific Stntes. This hes probably been delayed for the pecket of the 13th Jaouary. The shipmente ol treaeure from San Francisco wete:

For year 1864	$55,707,201
Agaiest 1863	46,071,920
Increase	$9,635,281

An Orsgon correepondent of the Sae Fraeciaco *Bulletin* relatee the following of e silver mining result in thet Stnte, worth, et twelve dollere the ounce, $158,400:

A few days sibce, the largest pile of the preciocs metals my eyes ever beheld eame dowe from tha Owyhee country. The bricke, twelve in eumber, eome from the Oro Fieo sod Morning Star tadges, aod belonged to Moosa & Foegus, who own the mill at which they were turned out. The matal rates as silver, though some of it contales sufficient gold to be valued at twelve dollars per ounce. There wae in all, 1 telnk, 1,100 poeods of iha sluff. Sccing these great silver bars plied npoe eea aeother io tha form of wild turkey pens or log eabine, oe the floor of the banking-house of Lade & Tilton, made this metal, ninherto coesidered and denomieated precious, appear as common as pig iron. It almost disposes me to believe the fabulous talea of the old Spanish adventurers in Mexico, about the ostives of that country indulging in the use of gold aod silver for the most common oomestic ateosils, aod cvea offering it to those unkoown horseman as food for their fourfooted beasts, iostead of the iroo bits they champed aod appeared to eat so ferociously. If this yicld keeps oe as it promises, the old adage of ooe's being "born with a silver spoon in his mouth" will lose its signiicance.

QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY—SIX MONTHS.

Capitel stock	$10,000,000
7 ₩ cent. hoods	$1,000,000
8 ₩ cent. honds	500,000—$1,500,000
Cost of Mines and 7,000 aeres land	$11,500,000
	Gold vales.
Product 6 moe., Jnly 1 to Dec. 31	$1,052,887
Expenscs, work'g and contiugeet	337,502
Net receipts	$715,085
6 months' interest	$47,500
5 ₩ ceot. go.d dividend	500,000—$547,500
Balaeca to Surplus Income	$157,585

The Company ohtaleed posseesion of the New-Alemaden aed surroneding Mines in the month of November, 1863. The produet to Jnly 1—e little short of eight months—was

22,224 Flasks, of valee	$838,385
At an expeese of 44 ₩ ceet	367,683
Net	$470,702

The product of the eucceeding six months:

24,737 Fiasks, value se above	$1,052,887
At an expense of 31¾ ₩ cent	337,802

The net avalle of the former period were appropriated in part to opening new mines and to a fieal settlemeet with all adveree claiments, including Barron, Forbes & Co., who had worked the New-Almadee alone for twelve years (less nearly two years under injunction) with a grand result of 351,175 Flasks of 26,864,887 poueds weight. Of the fonrteen monihs' product of the new Company, 46,961 Flasks, 33,846 Flasks were exported in tha calendar year 1864. The export value is about £8@£7 10s. sterling, or $40@$37 50 Gold ₩ Flask, or abont 55 cents the pound. To home coesumers the price is 60c., free of Government exciee. The transfers of the Company close to morrow for the Gold Dividend, payable in New-York on 15th February—the Gold or Sterling Bills haing elready in the hands of the Company.

The card of the Hope Fire Insurance Company appeare in oor financial advertising columns. Their capital and surpine now amounts to $282,240 76. Thie Company have declined joining the combination of insnrance companies, and are writing policies on as favorable terme as are offered by other responsible institutions.

The property known as the United States Hotel, corner of Fulton and Water streets, has been purchased by William Tilden, Esq., with a view, we underetand, of being converted into an excheegs and offices for commercial uses. Macy of oor readers will remember when this hotel was erected in 1828 by Mr. Holt, involving an outly of some $300,000, it was regarded as iha finest marble structnre and the most prominent hotel in the city.

Messrs. Heiser & Son, Brokers, No. 44 Pine-street, advertise to cash the Gold Coupons on the United States Stocks due in March, May or Joly neet. Parties who desire to anticipate their income in Gold can consult their terms.

The January traffic of the Illinois Central will show an increase of about 60 ₩ cent. over the sama mooth in 1864. The Bend Collectioee of the month are $250,000, and the new sales of Laed, $300,000.

The day's business at the office of the Assietant Treasurer was as follows: Total Receiots $4,879,600 37; includiog for Customs, $191,000; Payments, $3,513,971 45; on accoent of Loan, $51,350; Balance, $29,552,175 63.

Subscriptions received for 7-30 notes at the Ninth Nstional Bank, to-day, were $67,250. Paid Government draft, $1,000.000.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ NATIONAL BANK OF COMMEROE IN NEW-YORK.

Tessasuer Department, Office of Comptroller of the Currency, Washington, Jan. 19, 1865.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to eopear that the National Bank of Commerce in New-York, in the City of New-York, in the Conoty of New-York and in the State of New-York, has been duly organised under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, eotitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," eprroved Jnoe 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be compiled with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Curreocy, do berehy certify that the National Bank of Commerce in New-York, in the City of New-York, in the Conoty of New-York and in the State at New-York, is authorized to commence the business af banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this nineteenth day of January, 1865.

(L. S.) HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency.

Geo. H. Rea, President. E. D. Jonas, Cashier.

☞ SECOND NATIONAL BANK, OF ST. LOUIS.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE U. S. Government Vonchers, Certificates, Bonds, &c., bought aod sold at current market rates or on commission.

Prompt attectioo giveo to collections. Remittances made on day of payments, at onrrent rate of exchange.

E. D. JONES, Cashier.

☞ THE AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK Of New-York, No. 74 Broadway. New-York, Jan. 28, 1865.

This bank has commenced business at No. 74 Broadway, and offers its services to the public. Collections will be made on all accessible points on the lowest terms.

All orders for Government securities will be promptly executed, and the customary commission allowed to purchasers.

Special attention will be given to business connected with Government and persons wishing to avoid the inconvenience of addressing the departments are invited to apply to the officers of this bank.

NOAH L. WILSON, President.
Alfred A. Post, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Monday, Jan. 30, 1865.

Receipts of Produce since our last 3 bbls. Ashes, 4,128 bbls. Flour, 369 bbls., and 2,003 bags Corn Meal, 4,780 bushels Corn, 39,563 bushels Oats, 300 bushels Rye, 170 bushels Barley, 2,379 packages Provisions, and 370 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue very quiet at $11@$11 25 for Pots and $12 25 for Pearls ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is inactive and unsettled.

COTTON—Is in moderate request at buoyant prices. Middling, 68c.@90c., ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour hae been in very limited demeed at a partial reduction of 10c.@15c. ₩ bbl. Sales since our last amount to 5,500 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $9 35@$9 60; poor to choice Extra State at $9 55@$9 90, chiefly at $9 65@$9 75; Round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping breods, at $10 65@$10 95, the latter an extreme, ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 35 @$0 60
Extra State	9 55 @ 9 90
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 65 @12 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shp'g brands	10 65 @10 95
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 00 @12 50
Extra Genesee	10 10 @12 50
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	10 00 @14 50

Southern Flour is inactive, at drooping prices. Sales since our last 500 bbls., at $10 50@$11 75 for poor to good, and $11 75@$14 50 for good to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is declining; sales 400 bbls. Extra, at $9 60@$12 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet, including fine and superfine, at $7 75@$9 ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive at $7 75 for Jersey, $8 75 for Caloric, and $8 90@$9 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Sales 60 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very quiet at a redeetion of 2c.@3c. per beshel. Corn is declining. Sales transpired of 15,000 bushels, including Mixed Western, at $1 85¼, and Jersey Yellow, at $1 75@$1 79 ₩ bushel. Oats are in moderate request at former prices. We quote Western, at $1 05¾@$1 06¼; State, $1 04@$1 05; Jersey, $1 04@$1 05 ₩ bushel. Rye, Barley and Barley Malt are dull and nominal.

HAY—North River coottnnes in fair request at $1 65@1 70 for shipping, and $1 75@$1 85 for small lots for city nse, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New are selable and firm at 25c.@52½c. for poor to choice, accordieg to quality, ₩ lb.

LATHS—Are loactive ano oominal in price.

LUMBER—Has been in limited request at irregular qnotations.

MOLASSES—A limited inquiry prevails for sil klods at previous figures. New-Orleans $1 45@$1 50, ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in slack demand, including Spirits Turpentine, at $1 85@$1 95 ₩ gal.; Resin, at $20@$33 ₩ 280 lbs.; Tar, domestic and foreign, at $4@$8 50 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Have been lo very moderate request to-day, including Crude Whale, at $1 55@$1 60; Crude Sperm at $2 25@$2 30; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 75; Unbleached Sperm, at $2 45@$2 50; Linseed at $1 58@$1 60 No. 1 Lard at $2 20@$2 25 ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been inactive, having been held above the views of buyers. We qnote: Crude, (nominally,) at 49c.@50c.; refined, in bond, at 68c.@69c.; aed do., free, at 86c.@88c. ₩ galloe.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very much depressed to-dey, partly by the aenoucement of the sueeeesion of oaa or two hoeses to the trada. Prices declined materially early in the day, but closed more firmly. The demand improred dering tha day. Sales since oor last 7,600 bbls., in lots, at $36@$37 50, closing at $37, easn, for New Mess; $33 75@$34 75, closing at $34 50, cash, for 1863-4 Mess; $34@$35 for New Prime Mess; $34 50 for Thin Mess; $29 50@$30 50 for New Prime, ₩ bbl. Sales were also made of 5,000 bbls. New Mess, Febreary and March, seller's and buyer's eotions, $37 50@$38 50 ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in limited request at 17c.@18¼c. for Shoulders; 18c.@22c. (the latter rate for choice bagged) for Hams; sales equal to 180 pkgs.; also, 40,000 lbs. heads at 6¾c. ₩ lb. Bacon has been inactive at drooptog prices. Sales since eur last 120 bxs., leaiudng Cumberland Cet for immediate delivery, at 19½c.@20c. ₩ lb. Dressed Hogs have been highly dealt in at 15¾c.@16c. ₩ lb. Lard is heevy; sales 1,400 tes. and bbls. at 19c.@23½c., the latter an extreme for very choice ₩ lb. Beef is le ieas request at $21@$34 for Extra Mess; $19@$22 for New Plain Mess; sales 400 bbls. Tierce Beef is more active but cheaper to-dey. Sales 850 tierces India Mess, part $40. Beef Hams are declining; sales, 250 bbls. at $25@$26. Better is qelat but steady at 43c.@58c. for poor to choice, and 56c.@60c. for fancy State, and 33c.@47c. for Western, ₩ lb. Cheese is quiet at 14c.@22c. for poor to very choice, ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Have been inactiva and dapressed. Sales since our last comprise 136 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 18½c.@22½c. Refined continuasin limited request, at 23½c.@28¼c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, since our last, 147,000 lbs., at 10c.@10¾c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, since our last, 1,200 hbls., in lots, at $2 30@$2 31, closing at $2 31 ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagemaets included 900 tierces Beef, part at 1s.10½d; 500 Hhds. Tallow at 10c.; 600 pkgs Lard at 10c.@12s.6d.; 40 tons Sperm Oil at 20c.; 300 pkgs Better at 15s.; 500 boxes Cheese at 15c.: 160 sales Cotton at 3-16d., and a cargo of Oak Timber at aboet 30s. For Loedon, 300 bales Hops at 9-16d. For Bristol, 250 tons Bacoa &c., at 20s.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Washingtoo	Feb. 1.	New-York	Havre.
Canada	Feb. 1.	Boston	Liverpool.
Borussia	Feh 4.	New-York	S'ampton.
Glasgow	Feb. 4.	New-York	Liverpool.
Virginia	Feb. 4.	New-York	Liverpool.
America	Feb. 4.	New-York	S'ampton.
City of Cork	Feb. 4.	New-York	Liverpool.
Cuba	Feb. 8.	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Feb. 15.	Boston	Liverpool.
City of London	Fch. 18.	New-York	Liverpool.
Australasian	Feh. 22.	New-York	Liverpool.
Lafayette	March 1.	New-York	Havre.
Asia	March 1.	Bostoo	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Cork	Jan. 18.	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Jan 21.	Liverpool	Boston.
Australasian	Jan. 28.	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Feb. 4.	Liverpool	Boston.
Ohina	Feh. 11.	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Feb. 18.	Liverpool	New-York.
Cuba	Feb. 25.	Liverpool	New-York.

For Havana and New-Orleans.

Eagle	Feb. 1.	New-York	Havana.
Evening Star	Feb. 4.	New-York	New-Orleans.
Fung Shuey	Feb. 4.	New-York	New-Orleans.
Morning Star	Feb. 18.	New-York	New-Orleans.

For Californta.

North Star	Feb. 3.	New-York	Aspinwall.
Costa Rica	Feb. 13.	New-York	Aspinwall.
Golden Rule	Feb. 20.	New-York	Nicaragua.
Ocean Queen	Feb. 28.	New-York	Aspinwall.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Canada*, via Boston, will close at 6:30 P. M. to day.

The mails for France, via Havre, by the *Washington*, will close at 9 A. M. Wednesday.

The mails for Europe, via Portland, by the *Damascus*, will close at 1:30 P. M. on Friday.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent, by the *Borussia*, will close at 10:30 A. M. Saturday.

The mails for Ireland, by the *City of Glasgow*, will close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

For New-Orleans, the West Indies.

The mails for Havana and the West Indies by the *Eagle* will close at 2 P. M. on Wednesday.

The mails for Port au Prince, by the *Port au Prince*, will close at 10 A. M. on Saturday.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Fung Shuey*, will close at 1:30 P. M. Saturday.

The mails for Havana and the West Indies, by the *Liberty*, will close at 2 P. M. Saturday.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at.....5:30 A. M., 1:30 and....6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails. 5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island.....5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River.....3:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad.....3 P. M.
North Mails.....5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way.....5:00 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at.....5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

WET GOODS! WET GOODS!
JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION,
GREAT SALE OF
WET AND DAMAGED
LINENS,
NAPKINS,
TABLE-CLOTHS,
DIAPERS, TOWELS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS, &c.
SILKS,
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
FOR THE NEXT 30 DAYS.
GREAT
CLOSING OUT SALE
OF
PEYTON & JOHNSTON'S
Splendid stock of
DRY GOODS,
Amountiog to upward of $100,000, previous to
THE ENLARGEMENT OF THEIR STORE.
ALSO,
GREAT SACRIFICE IN DOMESTIC GOODS.
FROM AUCTION.
LOOK AT THE PRICES.

FINE FAST-COLORED PRINTS, at 9½c. a yard, worth 35c.
HEAVY GINGHAMS, best goods at 29c., worth 40c.
FINE SHIRTING MUSLINS, at 25c., worth 37½c.
YARD-WIDE BLEACHED MUSLINS, only 30c., worth 42c.
HEAVY CANTON FLANNEL, at 35c and 40c a yard.
BEST PAPER MUSLINS, yard-wide, at 25c., worth 33c.
WHITE AND COLORED CORSET JEANS, at 25c., worth 35c.
WAMSUTTA BLEACHED MUSLINS, at 50c.
Ladies will find ours one of the largest and best assorted stocks of housekeeping ery goods in this city, as we keep constantly supplied with all the leading brands of cotton goods,
PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.
Closing out, at cost, a fine lot of
RICH, PARIS MADE GOODS,
Also, NEW STYLES
of Combs, fancy Hair Ornaments, Nets, Buckles, &c.
P. ELUXOME,
No. 1,127 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

AT R. H. MACY'S,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDERWEAR,
RIBBONS AND FRENCH FLOWER,
YANKEE NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS.
☞ ALWAYS ON HAND A FULL STOCK BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, 50 CTS.
a pair under the regular prices.
R. H. MACY,
Nos 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STEEL.—AS OUR STOCK OF ENGLISH STEEL must positively be sold before the 1st of May next, WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO MAKE SALES TO CONSUMERS AND OTHERS AT MUCH LESS THAN THE PRESENT COST OF IMPORTATION—which consists of Extra Best Cast Machinery, Blister Spring, &c., &c., equal to any make in this market, and WARRANTED.

D. LITTLEJOHN & Co., No. 24 Cliff-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the city to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn
Long Island, N. Y.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.
Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

WATER-POWERS FOR SALE.
TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.
We have lists of a great number of water-powers of both large and small capacity, some of them near this city. Persons in want of such property will find it to their interest to call.
Engineers called in making plans and estimates for buildings and machinery will be furnished when required. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation to do the light housework of a small private family in the city or country; a good washer and ironer; two years' city reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 185 Waverley-place, betweeo Hammood and Bank sts., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as professed cook; baking and pastry, all kinds of desserts. Best reference given. Call at No. 122 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; best of city reference given. Can be seen for one week at No. 211 East 13th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS, chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress, by a Protestant young woman well recommended. Apply at No. 7 West 11th st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young women, to do chamberwork and fine washing, or light waiting; has good recommendatieo from her last place. Call at No. 344 east 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation; is a good cook, washer and ironer; makes good bread and biscuit. Call three days at No. 241 6th-av., near 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, WHO UNDERstands cutting and fitting perfectly, to go out by the day or week; is a Protestant. Can be seen at No. 191 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business; is a good baker; has the best city reference. Call at No. 25 East 12th-st., near University-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business. Good city references. Call for two days, at 490 6th av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE yonog woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse: has good recommendatioos. Call at No. 88 West 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE, by a respectable young married woman. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 45 King st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, to do general housework; best of city references. Can be seen for two days at No. 158 6th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHWOMAN, SEWING by the week or month. Can be seen at No. 10 Union-court, University-place, 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER, a situation to a private family; will go out by the day. Call at No. 448 8th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress; has good reference. Call at No. 154 7th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SEAMSTRESS. Can be seen at her last place, No. 2 Depaw-row, Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS no objection to light chamberwork; best of reference. Call at No. 1,278 Broadway, from 10 till 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT cook; is a good baker. Best of city references. Call for two days at No. 411 2d-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, or would do housework; no objection to the country. Call at No. 232 7th-av., near 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS and dressmaker, to engage by the day, week or month. Call at No. 251 7th-av., near 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and plain sewer; good reference. Call or No. 208 West 17th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, by a young widow with a baby, 18 months old. Apply at No. 11 Vandam st., for two days.

SHIRT MAKING AND ALL KIND OF family sewing, and tucking neatly done on Wheeler & Wilson machine by a competent seamstress, at No. 115 West 34th-st., top floor.

LAYMOND HAS REMOVED FROM NO. 61 Bleecker st. to BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th av. where employers can find first-class servants of all nations for the city and country, and all recommended. Servants wanted.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL man as gardener, who understands gardening in all its branches, has been several years in some of the best places in the vicinity of Boston; is single: has good recommendations. Address S. J. R., Thorburn's seedstore, No. 15 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A SITUAtion as coachmen or groom; is a perfect driver; understands the care of horses in all its branches; the best of city recommendation. Can be seen at Madden's harness shop, Broadway, one door from 23d-st., until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS VEGETABLE gardener, by a practical man, who can take charge of a gentleman's place and superintend a farm; is married, and without children; his wife is a first-class seamstress, good recommendations. Address H., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single man; can be highly recommeoded; understands his business thoroughly; will be found willing and obliging. Address Mr. POST, harness-maker, No. 1,170 Broadway, near 27th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A man that understands his business thoroughly; has lived in his present place over three years; can be recommended for a careful driver; a note addressed to M. M., Station G, will be attended to.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED, TRUSTworthy man, a situation to take the management of a farm; has a practical knowledge of stock, &c.; can do any sort of farming work; wife a good dairy woman. Address C. C., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A respectable single man, in a first-class private family; has the very best city references. Can be seen from 9 till 2 at No. 311 4th-av., or line addressed to BUTLER, same place, will be attended to.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO IS EMployed through the middle of the day, evening employment; is a good penman and accountant; is willing to make himself useful. Address or apply to A. P., No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a married man, without family, of fifteen years' standing in this country; of first-class standing. Address A. B., at James Thorburn's, No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AN ENGLISHMAN and his wife; he is a first-rate farmer and gardener; she is an excellent housemaid; have best of references; will hire for a year at modest wages. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a man who is competent to take care of fine horses and carriages; has the very best of city reference. Address M. C., private stable, No. 22 West 16th st.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE, sober and steady man, with unexceptionable reference, a situation as waiter in a family. Call at No. 64 West 18th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS private waiter, by a respectable man; has the best of city refereoce. Call or address at HEGEMAN & CO., No. 756 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A LAD 16 YEARS of age in a shipping or commissioo house; best of reference from last employer. Address W. M., Box No. 436 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN, employment as coachman; he fully understands it to every respect; has very good references; country preferred. Call at No. 129 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a married man, who is highly recommended from his last employers for long services. Address a note to H. F., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and gardener; understands his business thoroughly. Address J. G., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION; A SINgle man with good references. Address J. J., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN TO MAKE HIMSELF generally useful on a small place in New-Jersey; he must understand the care of a horse and cow, and must be sober, industrious and obliging. Address M. O., Box No. 175 *Times* Office, stating age and references. Wages $20 per month and board.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as nurse and seamstress; must be perfectly reliable in the care of children, and willing and obliging; must come well recommended. Apply at No. 383 West 34th-st., to-day before 2 o'clock.

FOUR DRINIER MACHINE-TENDER wanted at Jessup & Moore's paper mills, near Wilmingtoe, Del.; for superior workman extra wages will be paid. Address by mail H. N. MOSELEY, Wilmington, Del.

WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE OF A PRIVATE stable a short distance in the country, an honest and strictly temperate man, who thoroughly understands his business. Apply with refereece at No. 277 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE STORE, A SINgle man, from the age of 17 to 21, as assistant bookkeeper, competent to take charge of a ret of books by double entry. Address Box No. 2,618 Post-office, with name and refereeces.

WANTED—IN A DOMESTIC COMMISSION house, a smart, intelligent lad of about 17 years of ars; he must write a good hand and reside with his pereots. Address F. K. & Co., Box No. 5,071.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A WHOLESALE dry goods store; one who can command good trade will receive a liberal salary. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS IN A gentleman's family, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress. Apply, with testimonials, this day, at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—AN OFFICE-BOY; APPLY TO WILMERDING, HOGUET & CO., Nos. 112 and 114 Duane-st.

WANTED—A PHOTOGRAPHER FOR BUSINESS in the Army of the Potomac; satisfactory references will be required. Address J. B., Box 162 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

B. A. Childs, Auctioneer.

SEVEN HANDSOME THREE-STORY AND HIGH BASEMENT PHILADELPHIA BRICK-FRONT DWELLING HOUSES IN PRESIDENT-ST., SOUTH BROOKLYN, AT AUCTION, (BY ORDER OF THE EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK).

Will be sold at public auction on SATURDAY, Feb. 4, 1865, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the above handsome private dwellings. They are located on the south side of President-st., near Columbia-st., and oumbered 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70 and 72. These houses are well built and finished in the best manner—12-inch wall, Philadelphia brick fronts, brown-stone cappings, sills &c., with vaults, &c.; Ridgewood water, range in kitchen, gas and gas fixtures to third story, marble mantels throughout, with other modern improvements and conveniences. Lots 21.6 by 100; houses 21.6 by 40. The above are well worthy the attention of real estate buyers, either for investment or occupancy. They are but three blocks from Hamilton-av. ferry, and very convenient for persons doing business in the city. The houses can be seen at any time. For particulars, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 45 Nassau-st., New-York. A large portion can remain on mortgage at 6 per cent. interest.

J. R. Minturn, Auctioneer.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1,
At 12 o'clock, exactly, at the storehouse of Francis E. Pinto, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.
(By order of Robert Murray, U. S. Marshal.)
THE CARGO OF THE PRIZE SCHOONER MARY,
Consisting of
COTTON.
76 bales and 1 bag Cotton.
1 bag Sea Island Cotton.
TOBACCO.
49 cases Tobacco, F—J C F.
TURPENTINE.
1 barrel Turpentine.
ALSO,
On board thereof,
THE PRIZE SCHOONER MARY, HER TACKLE, &c.
The above-named vessel now lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

D. M. Seaman, Auctioneer.
LEWIS-ST. PROPERTY.
D. M. SEAMAN will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 31, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the lot with three-story brick house on front, and brick stable on rear, No. 80 Lewis st.; Lot 20x101.1. For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.
N. B.—Auctioo sales of real estate attended to on liberal terms.

NAVY AGENT'S SALE
OF
U. S. SHIP NIGHTINGALE,
SATURDAY, Feb 11, at 11 o'clock, at Navy-yard, Charlestown,
the U. S. ship NIGHTINGALE, 1,066 12-95 toos register; length, 177 feet 10¾ inches; 36 feet beam; depth, 15 feet; has two decks; was built in 1851, near Portsmouth, N. H., of white oak; copper fastened and sheathed; is a fast sailer. Per order E. L. NORTON, Navy Agent.
H. HARRIS & CO., Auctioneers.

Henry H. Leane, Auct

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 31, 1865

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Two Mammoth Fat Women, Living Skeleton, Dwarf, Learned Seal, Grand Spectacle, Fairies, &c.—Day and Evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—The Streets of New-York.

WINTER GARDEN—Hamlet.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Day and Evening.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—Magic.

HIPPOTHEATRON—Equestrianism, Gymnastics and Acrobatic Performances.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Live Indian—Paul Pry.

NIBLO'S—Tar Lakes of Killarney—Yankee Courtship.

EVERETT HALL—(Broadway and 34th-st.)—Creation and the Deluge.

NO. 345 FOURTH-AVENUE—Mammoth Cattle.

WALLACK'S—Charles the Second—Uncle John.

DODWORTH'S HALL—Mr. and Mrs. Vandenhoff.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the New-York Times, can be consulted in the Business Office of the Times. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The Quebec *Evening Telegraph*, of Jan. 27, in alluding to the action of the Canadian Government with reference to the St. Albans raiders, says: "The Judge of Sessions has at last received a communication from the Assistant Provincial Secretary, intimating to him that the Governor-General has deemed it expedient to cause a commission of inquiry to issue, with a view to investigate all the proceedings connected with the St. Albans offenders up to the time of their discharge by him; and conveying to him his (the Governor-General's) desire that he (Judge Coursal) should, pending that investigation, abstain from acting as Judge of the Sessions of the Peace. He was also informed that the charge of the River Police had been made over to Col. Ermatinger during that time."

Messrs. Richardson and Browne, the journalists who escaped from Salisbury prison, appeared before the Committee on the Conduct of the War at Washington yesterday, testifying that the rebel authorities are murdering our soldiers by cold and hunger, while they might easily supply them with ample food and fuel. On Nov. 25, many of the prisoners were without food for 48 hours. They mention deliberate cases of killing and wounding. During the two months from the 18th of October to the 18th of December, the deaths were twenty per centum of the whole. When they left, at the latter date, they were dying at the rate of thirteen hundred per month.

Letters received at Washington from Nassau, of January 16th, state that eight blockade-runners were there taking in cargoes—arms, clothing and medicines—for Wilmington. Eight vessels left between the 12th and 16th for Wilmington. One vessel took four one-hundred pounder Armstrong guns. Two and a half million pounds of bacon and thirty thousand Enfield rifles were at Nassau to run the blockade.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, an attempt was made by Mr. Saulsbury to introduce a peace petition from Colorado Jewett, but objection being made, the reading was suspended. A petition was presented, asking for the establishment of steam signals along the Atlantic coast. The House resolution reducing the duty on imported paper, with an amendment, striking out "three" and inserting "fifteen" per cent., was introduced and ordered to be printed. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Mr. Davis' resolution for the appointment of a special committee on the corruptions of the Government in all its departments. Mr. Hale, of New-Hampshire, spoke against the resolution, and strongly censured the Navy Department for its course in regard to investigations into cases of alleged fraud. The clause of Mr. Wilson's new conscription act, which made the principal answerable for the conduct of his substitute, after the latter had been mustered in, was stricken out.

In the House, a petition was presented, asking for the passage of an act constituting the harbor of Michigan City, Indiana, a port of entry. Mr. Johnson introduced a resolution, that there be added thirty-three and a third per centum to the present salaries or compensation. It was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. The Committee on Judicary was instructed to inquire into the transportation of troops on railroads that have received grants of land, on condition that the troops and other property shall be carried over the same free of toll. A resolution against increasing the salaries of any class of Government employes. Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, made a reply to certain strictures that appeared in the Chicago *Tribune*. The House concurred in the Senate's joint resolution, appointing a committee to examine and report the votes for President and Vice-President, and to notify the persons chosen of their election. A resolution was also adopted that certain States, now in rebellion, shall not be entitled to representation in the electoral college. The Navy Appropriation Bill was then taken up, and several amendments were adopted.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate was in session yesterday, but little business was done. A bill providing additional means of relief for sick and wounded soldiers of this State. It appropriates $200,000.

The Assembly held a short session in the evening.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Peruvian*, from Liverpool Jan. 19, via Londonderry Jan. 21, arrived at Portland yesterday, with two days later news from Europe. Messrs. Schofield, Bright and Baxter, members of Parliament, had addressed their constituents, and spoken favorably of the Union cause in their allusions to American affairs. Extensive orders for army clothing for the rebels have been executed in Liverpool. Lately twenty thousand uniforms were made for the rebel artillery. The gale prevalent when the *Cuba* sailed was most violent and destructive. No material damage had been done to American shipping. It is rumored that Russia and the Pope have quarreled over the Encyclical letter. Capt. Corbett, who commanded the rebel pirate *Sea King*, alias Shenandoah, has been committed for trial on the charge of violating the Foreign Enlistment Act.

GENERAL NEWS.

A special meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held at noon yesterday. A resolution was adopted, after a protracted debate, earnestly requesting the Legislature to aid in filling the excessive quota now demanded of us, by speedily passing the bill legalizing the ordinance of June 14, appropriating $2,000,000 for the payment of bounties to volunteers, a part of which appropriation has been already expended. The resolution further requests the Legislature to pass a bill giving the county power to raise such sums as may be necessary for the future to fill its quotas. Committees were appointed to proceed to Washington to lay the matter before the Government, and endeavor to get the decision of Provost-Marshal-Gen. Fry rescinded; and to Albany to urge the passage of the bill above referred to through the Legislature. Another committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions to the bonds, with power to add any citizens they may select to aid them in obtaining funds.

The Board of Aldermen, yesterday, adopted a resolution instructing the Comptroller to refuse payment of bills for publishing proceedings of the board, unless such publications are made on the days succeeding the meetings of the board. A report was received from the committee to whom was referred a communication from the Volunteer Committee, urging the passage of an ordinance to prevent men from being enlisted here for other localities. The committee report in favor of the adoption of an ordinance inflicting a fine of not less than $1,000 on persons enlisting men in this city for other places. A minority report was submitted by Mr. Eyres against the adoption of any ordinance, on the ground that it would put an entire stop to recruiting in all the adjacent localities. The reports were laid over, and the board adjourned to Thursday next.

From the mortality report for the week ending yesterday, it appears that the deaths in New-York during that period were 496—101 men, 108 women, 167 boys and 120 girls, an increase of 28 as compared with the mortality of the previous week, and a decrease of 2 as compared with the mortality of the corresponding week of 1864. Of the deceased 245 were children under 5 years of age. The mortality by the principal diseases was as follows: consumption, 78; inflammation of the lungs, 50; infantile convulsions, 36; small-pox, 26; scarlet fever, 16; typhoid fever, 13; croup, 15; disease of brain, 18; typhus fever, 7. The deaths by small-pox number the same as during the previous week—26.

A remarkable case of sickness and death occurred in the families of —— Grady and Robert Morrison, at No. 464 Washington-street, yesterday morning. Seven persons were simultaneously prostrated by intensely painful headaches and nausea, and the physicians whom they summoned thought that the families had taken poison; but the sufferers thought that they had been attacked by small-pox. Light may be thrown upon the case by a post-mortem, which is to be made to-day by Dr. Joseph G. Shaw.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue gives notice that after the 1st of February next persons executing receipts for the delivery of any property must affix a two cent stamp to such receipts and cancel the same, otherwise they will be prosecuted for the penalty of $200, incurred under section 158 of the act of June 30, 1864. Receipts for the delivery of coal, wood, &c., will, it appears, require a stamp after the 1st proximo.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, Henry Harker, who plead guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree, was sent to the State Prison for two years. Elizabeth Lavoka plead guilty of manslaughter in the third degree, and was sent to the State Prison for four years. William Hays, a stage and car pickpocket, was sent to the State Prison for five years.

The friends of ex-Brig.-Gen. J. Hobart Ward are about presenting him with a testimonial. The committee who have it in charge are Wm. C. Cormer, Elijah Ward, H. K. Monroe, A. Oakey Hall, John D. MacGregor, John Kelly, W. S. Tisdale, S. L. M. Barlow, No. 35 William-street, acts as Treasurer.

The thirty-sixth annual ball of the New-York Fire Department was held last evening at the Academy of Music. The house was very beautifully decorated, and was filled to its utmost with as brilliant and merry an assemblage as was ever gathered within its walls. Many distinguished persons were present, and the ball was one of the best ever given by the department.

The stock in the Empire Oakum Factory, in Fortieth-street, between Seventh and Eighth-avenues, was damaged to the amount of $300 by fire, which occurred in the drying-room at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and the building was slightly injured. Insurance, $600, in the Rutgers, Hoffman and Empire offices.

The State Senate Investigating Committee continued its examination of the City Inspector's Department yesterday. Comptroller Brennan, Daniel B. Badger, who offered to clean the streets for $300,000, Anthony S. Hope, J. Dow Williamson, and others, were examined.

A State Convention, called by a large number of the people of New Jersey, is called to meet at Trenton to-morrow, to take measures to resist the efforts making by the Camden and Amboy monopoly for an extension of their exclusive privileges.

The Live Stock Markets are lightly supplied this week, so far, owing, in part, to the detention of trains by the heavy snows at the West. Only 2,400 to 2,600 beef cattle had arrived up to yesterday afternoon. Several hundred more were looked for during the night and this morning, in anticipation of which butchers held off yesterday, though the yards were mostly cleared at an advance of 1c.@2c. ₩ lb. Very good to prime bullocks sold at 21c @23c. net; good at 19c.@20c., and from that down to 14c.@13c. for the poorest. Milch cows are in light supply with very little demand. Veal calves sell a little better, affected by the advance in beef. Sheep have come in slowly thus far, but more are expected to-day. The advance in pelts of 25c. and the higher rates of beef, together with the light supply, have improved the selling rates somewhat. Live hogs are scarce, but the heavy decline in mess pork prevents any advance in the price of live hogs.

The Gold Room was 4 ₩ cent. lower yesterday than on Saturday. Money easy. The local City Bank Capital has been reduced $11,000,000 by the transfer of the Bank of Commerce and Broadway Bank to the National system. Money easy. A Foreign demand was felt for United States 5-20s. The transactions in Erie were insignificant, at 71@73, closing 72½ ₩ cent.

General business was less active yesterday. Prices of Produce and Merchandise favored buyers decidedly. The announcement of the failure of one or two speculative operators in Pork depressed the Provision market seriously. Light freight engagements were reported.

Gen. Butler in Lowell.

We published exclusively yesterday morning the full report of Gen. Butler's speech, made at Lowell, on Saturday evening. Those who have read it will concur with us in saying that it is exceedingly able, defiant and mischievous. Its tone is not unpatriotic, because it professes unbounded devotion to the cause of the country; but its temper is thoroughly insubordinate, because it makes a personal issue with the General's superior officers, and appeals from them to the public, not only upon their action in regard to himself, but upon their own conduct in matters where, by the necessities of the case, they are supreme. Gen. Butler, it is true, assumes to be only defending himself, but he does it by assailing others. "If I did make mistakes," he says, in effect, "they were neither so gross nor so costly as those made by Lieut.-Gen. Grant and other officers in command." And the responsibility for many of the acts for which he is blamed, actually rests, as he contends, upon other shoulders.

The General states that he continued, and was successfully prosecuting the exchange of prisoners, until stopped by a telegram from Gen. Grant, April 14, 1864, repeated on the 20th, directing him to break off all negotiations and not to give the rebels another able-bodied man. The capture of Plymouth, N. C., by the rebels, was due, the General alleges, to the failure of the gunboats to hold the Roanoke River, and not to any fault of its defenders. The evacuation of Little Washington, N. C., in April last, for which he has been censured, was in pursuance of explicit orders from Gen. Grant. The movement of the Army of the Potomac, under Gen. Meade, from the Rapidan, in May, was for the purpose, Gen. Butler says, of attacking Richmond from the north, while the Army of the James, under his command, was to attack it from the south. The failure to attack was due to the failure of the Army of the Potomac to reach the point for which it started. The Army of the James not only did all that was expected of it under the circumstances, but sent 17,000 men to the rescue of the Army of the Potomac at Coal Harbor. So in the successive movements of June 9th and 15th upon Petersburgh, the General insists that the Army of the James did all that was assigned to it, and "if there were failures there were at least no disasters."

In regard to the Wilmington expedition the General enters into more detail. He alleges that the movements of the naval forces had been made so public by its Commander, that Gen. Grant abandoned the expedition, and only renewed it with three thousand men for the purpose of trying the powder experiment, and was afterwards led to double the land force in the hope of taking Fort Fisher in the absence of Gen. Bragg and his troops. In regard to the powder-boat experiment, the General says:

Fellow citizens: I have lived with you, man and boy, for thirty years, and I am going to live with you, if you will have me, for thirty years longer. [Great applause.] I have stood before you many times, and I hope to stand before you many times more, to advise with you upon that which is for the good of the country; but often as I have met you here, no man can say that I ever misrepresented a fact, and when I now tell you that *I never saw that powder-boat, that all I had to do with it was to order my ordnance officer to turn over to the navy one hundred and fifty tons of powder, and that the whole thing was under the charge of the navy*, and was arranged exactly as the navy desired, when they wished and how they wished, you can judge at the truth of the dispatch which states that *I prepared* the powder-boat. Whoever states it, there is no truth in it.

We have never understood that Gen. Butler was charged with having "*prepared*" the powder-boat, but only with having *invented* it. The experiment is said to have been his. We do not know whether his denial is intended to include this allegation or not; the somewhat careful language in which it is couched, and the fact that he proceeds to vindicate the experiment by showing that it was not properly *tried*, suggests a doubt. Gen. Butler alleges that he accompanied the expedition with the full knowledge of Gen. Grant; that the latter never objected to his going in command of it, but in written orders committed to him the execution of its details. And, after insisting at some length that, in declining to assault Fort Fisher, and in withdrawing his troops from the beach, he did what was absolutely the best thing under the circumstances, Gen. Butler thus proceeds:

"I understand that there are those who were among my old friends in politics, but who, unfortunately, have lately got upon the other side, who sneer at me as the 'Hero of Big Bethel and Fort Fisher.' I accept the title. They do me honor overmuch. What was Big Bethel? It was a skirmish, in which twenty-five men were killed and wounded. But Big Bethel was *not Bull Run*; Big Bethel was *not Fair Oaks*; Big Bethel was *not Seven Pines*; Big Bethel was *not the Chickahominy*. Big Bethel was a failure, but it was no disaster. No West Point General commanded there. I claim credit for this, that when we of the Volunteer Army of the United States make failures we do not make disasters. Stop a moment and compare the battles I have named with Big Bethel. Why, at these there were more men slaughtered and homes made desolate than there were leaves on the trees in the forest around Big Bethel—not to be numbered. But I am the hero of Fort Fisher too. Well, Fort Fisher was *not Fredericksburgh*; Fort Fisher was *not Chancellorsville*; Fort Fisher was *not the Wilderness*; Fort Fisher was *not Coal Harbor*. A volunteer General commanded at Fort Fisher at each attack; one was without result but no disaster; the last was a success; all honor to Gen. Terry and his brave volunteer soldiers. Again, it is charged upon us that we did not make so big a hole in the Dutch Gap Canal as we ought to have made. It may be that we did not (although Dutch Gap Canal was a success) make so great a hole there as was made by the explosion of the mine at Petersburgh last summer; but, thank God, neither *did we fill uselessly that hole up with American dead until it ran blood*. [Renewed applause.] I am, therefore, content, nay, I claim to be the hero of the comparatively bloodless attacks on Big Bethel and the wholly bloodless failure at Fort Fisher; and I do not claim to be the hero of Fredericksburgh, of Chancellorsville, of the Chickahominy, of Fair Oaks, of the Wilderness, of Coal Harbor, nor of that *charnel-house of useless dead* in the mine before Petersburgh. I am prepared to take the issue; and hereafter, fellow-citizens, when you hear me to that little inclosure on the other side of the river, which I hope for as my last resting place, I pray you put over me for my epitaph: 'Here lies the General who saved the lives of his soldiers at Big Bethel and Fort Fisher, and *who never commanded the Army of the Potomac*.' I ask for nothing else."

This is very sharp and intensely bitter. But it savors of sarcasm for the General to say that in all this he "*criticises no army man*," but only defends himself. The form of his sentences in no way changes, nor does it conceal, their evident meaning. He charges upon all the officers in the several lost battles with which he contrasts his own, the crime of making them *disasters*, instead of failures. And something of this heavy censure falls upon Gen. Grant, by whom some of these battles were fought, under whose orders Gen. Butler himself was acting, and to whom he directly attributes his removal from the field.

In very many departments of activity Gen. Butler has evinced very high ability. In sharpness of intellect, in energy of administration, and in bold eagerness to take responsibility, he has few if any superiors in the army. But this speech indicates a lack of that ability for self-command, which other officers have shown under much more trying circumstances. It indicates a willingness to impair public confidence in men to whom the destinies of the nation are for the time intrusted, for the sake of relieving himself from unjust reproach. One of the highest and most admirable elements of true greatness is a ready surrender of all personal feelings and interests to the public good. We fear the people will not find in his Lowell speech reason for ascribing to Gen. Butler this high quality.

The French in Mexico.—We had proof in our European news of yesterday that there was at least something of truth in the California reports we have lately been publishing as to the purposes of the French Emperor in Northern Mexico, and the complicity of Dr. Gwin. Our Paris letter, under date of the 13th inst., contained this paragraph:

"Dr. Gwin has been named Governor of Sonora and Superintendent-in-Chief of the Government mines of Mexico, and has been offered, also, the title of Duke of Sonora. His family remain at Paris."

And another Paris letter, in a contemporary, contained the following additional items:

"The designs of the Emperor upon Mexico are becoming more plainly developed. It is stated in political circles, and is generally believed, that orders have been sent to Marshal Bazaine to occupy the Province of Sonora to the name of France, and that this portion of Mexico shall be held as a pledge until the entire stipulated indemnity shall be paid up. Once taken possession of by France, you can rest assured that Sonora will never be voluntarily abandoned. Gwin, when here, had two private interviews with the Emperor, and several with the Duke de Morny; and, without doubt, the whole plan was arranged before his departure. Gwin stated here that he had abandoned the fortunes of the Confederacy; and one of the principal reasons urged for his appointment to the official position in Sonora was that he could induce an immigration here from California and elsewhere of a considerable number of Southerners, ready to fight for France."

The Draft in the City.

If the enforcement of the draft in this city does not lead to riots and bloodshed, it will not be the fault of very many men in positions of influence. There seems to be a concerted effort to make the mass of our people believe that the Government is practicing a deliberate fraud upon the city; that it is demanding from it two or three times as many men as its just quota requires, and that it is doing this wantonly, intentionally, and for the sake of punishing our people for some fancied offence. Some of the less scrupulous of our newspapers have gravely asserted that this is done for the purpose of revenging the vote given by the city at the last Presidential election. The tendency of this strain of comment is in the highest degree mischievous. With the great mass of the people a draft is inevitably odious; but if they are taught to believe that it is fraudulent and unjust, as well as onerous and severe, they will naturally resent and resist it.

We find no fault with the Board of Supervisors or any body else for endeavoring to *reduce* the demand upon the city as much as possible. But we should very much like a clearer and more intelligible statement of the grounds on which the Government is charged with fraud in the matter, than we have yet seen. It does not seem to us in the slightest degree probable that the Government should have any desire to increase the difficulties of the draft in this city. They are great enough at the best, and we have no doubt that the Government would gladly, if it were possible, ignore New-York entirely in the effort to enforce it. And we are quite certain that it has not the slightest intention of exacting from the city a single man more than its just and fair quota.

The Board of Supervisors have put forth a very long document, by Mr. Blunt, intended to elucidate this subject; but it fails to make a satisfactory explanation of the difficulty. It is alleged that the Provost-Marshal-General at first announced the quota of New-York under the call of December, after all deductions, would be 4,433 men, and that subsequently this was changed to 21,019. Upon what ground this change was sought to be justified, Mr. Blunt does not state. Possibly, he does not know; but in that case he should have ascertained, definitely and distinctly, for the information of the city. It is impossible, with the knowledge thus far given to the public, to decide whether the Government is right or wrong in this increase, simply because we know nothing of the grounds on which it is made. In July we were allowed credit for 21,000 men enlisted in the navy; is this credit now withdrawn or reduced? Are errors alleged to have been made in calculating the quotas for the several States, or for the several counties of this State? Or does the Government disallow the claim of the Supervisors to reckon by years of service instead of *per capita*, so that *one man* enlisted for three *years* shall count for *three men* under the present call? If the board would give us some clear information on these points, the public could reach a more just conclusion as to the merit of the complaints that are now urged with such clamorous emphasis.

The Peace Missions—The Rebel Purpose and Spirit.

The correspondent of one of our cotemporaries, which has done all in its power to foster the peace delusion, declares that, though the Blair mission is a failure, Georgia and North Carolina are both coming back into the Union; that "there are rumors in high quarters, positive allegations," that "peace negotiations are progressing successfully in other directions, and that the first we shall hear of these terms will be in proclamations over the signatures of the Governors of Georgia and North Carolina." It appears, moreover, that Mr. Stanton's object in visiting Savannah was neither more nor less than to discuss with Gen. Sherman, "the terms he should propose, and which he should hold himself, on behalf of his Government, ready to accept."

It will gratify the public to know that this story comes from a "fellow voyager of Mr. Stanton," on board the steamer, but as we have no assurance that he was a "reliable gentleman," and are strongly inclined to anaspect that he was a sutler or a deck hand, and knew nothing of Mr. Stanton's business, or of the peace negotiations, or of the Governors' proclamations, except what he saw in a drunken vision, we would advise all whom it may concern to receive the news, as the French papers say, with all possible reserve.

The ready acceptance which these absurd peace "rumors" and "positive allegations" seem to meet at the North, can only be ascribed to the total incapacity of those who swallow them, to put themselves in the place of the rebel leaders, and imagine how they feel, and what they think; and yet no one who is either unable to do this, or who makes no effort to do it, can have any opinion on the probabilities of peace worth the trouble of expressing.

In the first place, it is not at all likely, we are sure, leaving out of sight altogether the various declarations made by the rebel Government, that men who have struggled with such determination and obstinacy as the rebels have displayed during the last four years, can have been sustained merely by the hope of success. We may be right well assured that if they had only this to sustain them, they would have given up before now. Their resistance has unquestionably been largely stimulated by hatred, and pride, and ambition, and a host of other bad passions; and these are not only not extinguished, but have been stimulated by their reverses. There is so little rancor felt at the North about the war that, strange as it may appear, a large portion of the public can never persuade themselves that Jefferson Davis and his followers feel any either, and they consequently go on calculating what he will do, on the presumption that he feels as a sober New-England farmer might feel who had made a bad speculation, or embarked in any other rash enterprise under a mistake; and that, having discovered his error, he will acknowledge it in a handsome manner, and lay down his arms. We may as well open our eyes to the fact that the Southern leaders hate us, as the Turk hates the Giaour, as the Crusader used to hate the Jew, and that it is only natural that a feeling of this sort, instead of being abated by reverses, should be intensified, and should animate those who are under its influence to greater efforts for its gratification than ever.

And we must remember that men who have suffered so much for any cause as the Southern slaveholders have done, learn to love it, at last, let its merits at the outset have been what they might. As a general rule, what men have fought, and fought well for, becomes noble in their eyes, let its fortunes wane ever so much; and generally the more desperate these fortunes are, the more pride they take in sharing them. We of course only see this of the leaders, but how true it is likely to be of these, everybody must acknowledge, who is familiar with the history of unsuccessful attempts at revolution. And it must not be forgotten that these men have still a large and veteran army at their disposal, as well as the resources of a country which, in spite of all it has gone through, is still rich. As long as they have these—pride, hate, honor—everything will urge them to fight on to the last. What should the world think of Davis now if he laid down his arms to "Old Blair" and begged for mercy? What would his own followers think of him? He has nothing to hope for from peace. He has lost everything; while, if he fights it out to the last, he preserves in the eye of his admirers—and they are very numerous—his reputation intact, and the hope of seeing "something turn up" in his favor some day or other. It is only the utter discomfiture of the last great army of the Confederacy that will destroy finally the rebellious scheme, and induce a wiser spirit in the Southern people.

Railroad Sufferings.

An ingenious and philosophical writer in the last *North American Review* has accounted for many of the social defects in our civilization by the theory that they are the results, not of democracy, but of a frontier and pioneer life, reacting on the older communities near the coast.

We have often thought of the influence of this cause, when considering one remarkable peculiarity of the American people—their unequaled *patience*. Travelers have often observed it. We hear anything, and suffer anything, from our rulers, or those who are serving the public. Abuses which would set an Englishman's blood in a fever, and fill the columns of the London *Times* with indignant letters, and certainly lead to litigations, are endured here day after day, without a murmur. People come to look on the wrongs they suffer from the public—especially on those inflicted by great corporations—somewhat as they do on the sufferings caused by the weather—as a thing inevitable, and not to be grumbled at or cured. This is especially a frontier peculiarity. Every one in a pioneer community must be good-natured; each must help the other; no one must grumble, and no one expects anything very complete, either in public or private arrangements. This habit of endurance, of "putting up" with abuses and defects, comes back to us where the excuse for it no longer exists. It is most of all exhibited with regard to our railroad management.

Considering the fact that the Americans, of all people, live the most on railroads, they get the least comfort from them. The unpunctuality, irregularity, want of regard to the public convenience, discomfort, and lack of speed, on a great number of our American railroads, is a disgrace to any civilized country. It might be supposed that, of all communities in the world, the merchants of a city like New-York, rapid and enterprising, to whom time is everything, would secure speed above all in their means of communication. And yet we venture to say that scarcely a railroad around New-York can put a merchant, living twenty miles out, in Wall-street in less time than *an hour and three-quarters*—thus compelling him to spend three hours and a half on the road every day! How long would the London merchants endure such rates of travel into "the city?"

Then consider the discomfort of our daily trains from and to the city, where it could be thoroughly known beforehand how many passengers would probably need accommodation; and yet how many are forced continually to stand six or eight miles!

The heating arrangements, too, are the most unwholesome and disagreeable. Sixty passengers are shut up in a box, without ventilation, and a great stove blazing out heat at each end; but in such a way that one's head is always burning, while the feet are half-freezing. It is not to be wondered at that doctors impute much of our prevalent diphtheria and sore-throat and bronchitis to these furnace-boxes. When will that benevolent inventor arise who will heat railroad cars by steam-pipes beneath the feet, or some similar contrivance?

Beside these *disagrémens*, there is, with some roads, the leaving the passengers in the upper part of the city, three miles from their destination, and letting them find their way in the cold to their place of business; the want, on some roads, of printed labels for luggage, leaving a faint chalk-mark to determine whether a trunk goes a hundred miles one way or fifty miles the other; the lack of comfortable first-class *coupé* cars for families to make long journeys in; and the absence of that very simple English institution—the "Parcel-office." Here, if a lady comes in to shop, or if a gentleman wishes to market or make a purchase, all they can do is to have their parcels sent to the Express office in the railroad station, (as the baggage-room refuses to receive them,) and there they remain till called for, costing 25 cents a parcel for storage—sometimes as much as the package is worth. In any English railroad station there is always a little parcel-office connected with the baggage-room, where any bundles can be left, and from which they can be obtained by the payment of two pence each.

It may be urged that these are small matters for great railroad companies to look into; but, after all, the comfort of life is made up of just these small things, and the whole machinery of living in a great city like New-York, ought to be as complete and regular in its working as in any European city.

The commercial public who live in the country around New-York, do not have the conveniences in speed, regularity, punctuality and healthy arrangements of railroads which they ought to have; and unless some improvement be instituted by the existing companies, competing lines or the establishment of new and commodious boats, will force from them a regard for the public comfort.

The Passport System.—The passport system between the United States and Canada was inaugurated and enforced by our Government immediately after the decision by Judge Coursol, in December, releasing the rebel raiders. It was absolutely necessary that the people on the other side of the lines should understand that we were determined to protect our border by whatever measures might be found necessary—whether by military force, by restrictions upon intercourse, by general legislation bearing upon their interests, or by any other means. Neither the unexpected adoption of the system, nor the abrogation of it which it is understood is about to take place, can be looked upon as hasty or indiscreet measures. If, in an individual case, marauders should break into one's ground from a neighboring estate, and if the neighbors, instead of being aroused to a sense of justice, should only jeer at the party assailed and afterward harbor those who had wronged him, it would not be surprising if he adopted very peremptory measures toward all who attempted again to approach his premises from that quarter, and subjected them to such surveillance as was necessary to prove their intentions, amicable or otherwise. But, if afterward he found that those who really possessed the authority on the other side of his lines utterly disapproved of the deeds of the assailants, and themselves adopted all necessary precautions against incursions from their grounds, punished the culprits or gave them up to the aggrieved party, and otherwise "brought forth fruits meet for repentance," then it would be perfectly proper to accept these actions in the spirit which had induced them, and show his appreciation thereof by promptly withdrawing the constabulary force which had been posted over against his neighbor's estate, and abolishing the surveillance which had been an imputation against his neighbor's honor. Both courses would be proper, and the promptitude of action in either case would not be a proof of haste or weakness, but at once of manly self-defence and a spirit of conciliation.

Since the adoption of the passport system, the Canadian authorities have given signs of a purpose to do justice and exhibit a friendly disposition. The Governor-General, the Provincial Parliament, the Judicial Courts, have done all that could be demanded of them. A heavy provincial force has been placed on our frontier to prevent rebel raiding; severe measures have been introduced into Parliament against marauding; the Minister of Finance has introduced in his budget a large item to refund the money stolen at St. Albans; and the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench at Toronto have given a decision delivering up the pirate Burley, who, at latest advices, was awaiting the final order from the Governor-General for his extradition to this country.

With these facts, and this disposition on the other side, we are glad to hear that our authorities purpose the abolition of the passport system, which has wrought such heavy damage to Canadian commerce, and so seriously embarrassed intercourse between two neighboring countries, which ought always to be on the most friendly terms.

THE PASSPORT SYSTEM.

The Canadian Passport System and the Realities of the Pirates—Canadian Statement of its Abolition.

Washington, Monday, Jan. 30, 1865.

There is no doubt that the passport system between Canada and the United States will be abrogated as soon as condition is actually made of the rebel onlprits. It is understood that the executive and legal action in the case of Burley will be taken as a test of the course of Canadian justice and the disposition of the Canadian authorities. The decision in this case was given in the Court of Queen's Bench at Toronto of Friday last—Chief-Justice Draper and Judges Richards, Haggarty and Wilson giving separate decisions, all of them agreeing with the judgment previously given on the 20th inst., by the Recorder, that Burley should be given up. After the verdict, the prisoner remained committed, awaiting the final order of Gov.-Gen. Monk for his extradition to this country. Burley's presence on this side of the lines is expected at once, and with his appearance we should probably see the disappearance of the passport system, which has already taught the Canadians an excellent lesson.

From the Montreal Herald, Jan. 27.

Abolition of the Passport System.—Our correspondent at Quebec advises us of a report, that the Government have news from Washington of the abolition of the obnoxious passport system, and of a desire on the part of the American authorities to meet the Canadian Government in a friendly spirit. The news, we are sure, will be received with satisfaction by the people of this country, who have no other desire than to continue and promote the friendly intercourse which has heretofore existed between our neighbors and ourselves.

THE ALBANY INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT

Examination of Daniel B. Badger, Anthony S. Hope, Mathew T. Brennan and Others.

The State Senate Committee yesterday morning continued its investigation of alleged abuses in the City Inspector's Department.

The first witness called was Daniel B. Badger, President of the New-York Sanitary Chemical Compost Manufacturing Company. The witness testified that in June last, in answer to an advertisement of the Street-cleaning Commission of the city, he made a proposal to clean all the streets and alleys of New-York for the sum of $300,000 a year. His offer was not accepted. He again offered to do the work on the 19th of January for the same sum.

On his cross-examination the witness said he would have done the work for $300,000, notwithstanding the high price of labor. In 1852, when the work cost $380,000, he believed he could have done it for $150,000; witness would do a part of the work by machinery and a portion by hand; the narrow streets he would clean by hand; a cobble-stone pavement could be cleaned by machinery as well as Russ pavement; he estimated the number of men required to clean the streets in connection with the machines, at from three to four hundred; he proposed to sweep the streets as often as they are now cleaned; to do this he would require the use of the dumping-grounds and Croton water gratis; he thought the privilege of Croton water had always been given to contractors for cleaning the streets; witness wanted the contract for the term of five years, and did not think he would take it for one year; he understood his bid was rejected on account of an informality in requiring Croton water and the use of the dumping grounds; his proposal did not name his sureties, as he did not think it was necessary; he did not answer the second advertisement, because no notice was taken of his first bid; his proposal in January was not made in answer to an advertisement; associated with witness in his offer to clean the streets, were Mr. Smith, owner of the street-sweeping machines; Mr. Scott, a contractor; Mr. Mills, a leather manufacturer, and others; Mr. Smith was the only person associated with witness who had experience in cleaning streets; he formerly cleaned the streets of Philadelphia.

Witness was asked whether Mr. Smith had violated his contract for cleaning the streets of Philadelphia.

Question objected to and ruled out.

In answer to a question by Judge Whiting the witness said that he made his proposal in January on receiving a letter from the Mayor, giving him the privilege.

Anthony S. Hope, testified that he was a grocer of this city; his was associated with Mr. Heckley in his contract—and was one of his sureties; Mr. Heckley was prevented from continuing his contract because the corporation did not pay him his requisitions as he earned them; the amount of his contract was for $279,000, and was for a term of five years; it began in 1861; he stopped work about a year and a half ago, just before Mr. Boole came into office; the contract was made while Mayor Wood was in office; witness did not know that any money was paid to secure the contract. He made no advance of any sort whatever.

Cross-examined.—The manner was a perquisite under the Heckley contract; to secure himself, witness compelled Heckley to transfer the contract to him; the brother of witness loaned Heckley money, with the understanding that he was to pay it back out of the earnings of the contract; that debt was not the means of breaking down the contract; in May, 1863, there was much complaint about the filthy condition of the streets; the streets are in a worse condition at present; since May, 1863, the streets have been kept in good order until the past month, while the inspection was going on; the Common Council notified Mr. Heckley to stop the contract; Heckley had the use of the Croton water, dumping-grounds and the manure; there were bids to clean the streets for less than $200,000 at that time, but the corporation did not believe it could be done for that price; labor is now more than twice as high as it then was; witness does not believe the streets at the present time could be cleaned for $300,000, or anything like it.

Judge Whiting put in evidence the Heckley contract. He said Heckley was awarded the use of Croton water and the dumping-grounds, to refuse which would make it impossible to form a contract.

Mr. Graham said the corporation granted the use of the dumping grounds and Croton water to the contractor, which the Street Cleaning Commission has not the power to do.

Elias W. Taylor testified that he was first assistant clerk of the Board of Aldermen; the Mayor's communication suspending Mr. Boole was received by the Board of Aldermen on the 24th of October, 1864; the communication was referred to the Counsel of the Corporation, to learn the powers of the Mayor in suspending the head of a department; the communication was also referred to a special committee of the Board of Aldermen; the committee reported Nov. 14, 1864, that it has not sufficient power to make a proper investigation; a resolution appointing a joint committee, with power to send for persons and papers, was passed by the Board of Aldermen; the resolution was defeated by the Board of Councilmen.

The witness read a law by which the power of removing the heads of departments was given to the Governor, which was put in evidence.

J. Dow Williamson testified that he was superintendent of the New-York Sanitary and Chemical Compost Manufacturing Company; has had been engaged for six months in examining the City Inspector's department; he first examined the dumping grounds; then he went into the streets, and examined as to the number of carts and men engaged, and found the work could be done for less than it was then costing; witness was present at the opening of Mr. Badger's bid, and said he understood it was for $300,000; witness asked to see the bid, but it was refused; the second proposal was changed, so as to make it impossible for a man to take the contract without its costing him more than the $300,000; witness called the attention of the Mayor to the objectionable specifications; one was that it was provided that certain streets should be cleaned as often as ordered by the Street Cleaning Commission; another was as to the use of the dumping grounds and Croton water, which was not granted; the Mayor said he was willing to make the concessions, but the Comptroller and City Inspector objected; the company witness represented had the patents for making street-sweeping machines, and could do the work for $300,000; the company had made application to clean the streets of Boston, Philadelphia, New-Orleans, and other cities, and would like to take a contract to clean this city; it is impossible to state the aggregate number of loads of ashes brought to the dumping grounds, because they do not average more than half loads; witness did not think it necessary to have a bell-ringer to each escort; he thought it would be beneficial to have the Police Department take charge of the sanitary condition of the city; witness said he saw a number of the Health Wardens at Albany nearly all last Winter.

Cross-examined.—The communication signed by a large number of gentlemen, and published in the Times on Sunday, asking for an investigation of the refusal to give the street-cleaning contract to Mr. Badger was drawn up in the office of the Compost Company, No. 151 Broadway; the city manure would be worth to the company a hundred thousand dollars a year; the use of the dumping grounds would probably be worth fifteen hundred dollars each; there are from ten to thirteen of these places.

The committee took a recess of an hour.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Graham put in evidence a correspondence between Mr. Boole and Mr. Winants in relation to the carrying away of ashes and garbage from the dumping grounds on the North River, free of expense.

EXAMINATION OF THE COMPTROLLER.

Matthew T. Brennan, Comptroller of the city, testified that there was a special contract for cleaning Broadway, which witness objected to; it was afterward shown that the contract was necessary, as the thoroughfare had to be cleaned at night; in January, 1864, witness took the payment of the City Inspector's Department into his own hands, as it had been alleged that more men were on the pay-roll than did any work, and that tickets were given to ash-cartmen who performed no labor; Mr. Boole said he was willing witness should take the payment into his own hand; witness recollected a case where a man held two positions; he detected some persons who held other positions, and he cut them off. The witness said that cleaning the streets during the past year cost about $800,000; the removal of dead horses, diseased meats, &c., cost $34,000 a year; at a meeting of the Street-cleaning Commission, held in May, 1864, it was determined not to furnish the use of dumping grounds and Croton water; the manure, witness considered, belonged to the Sinking fund; Mr. Badger has made a proposition to clean the streets this year, but witness thought the power of the commission expired with 1864; witness sold the manure during that year; the Comptroller said that for 1865 he had made his estimate for cleaning the streets at $500,000, because he believed the work could be done for less money than it cost last year.

Cross-examined.—The corporation fixes the price of its laborers; a contractor could get laborers much lower than they are paid by the city; in May, 1864, the Mayor called together the Street-cleaning Commission at his office; one of Mr. Badger's proposals to clean the streets did not mention the removal of ashes; the City Inspector has power to make a contract only until the Common Council or Legislature interferes; prior to the complaints of citizens about the price of carting away ashes, the city was paying eight cents a load; now the highest price paid is three and a half cents; from many of the "dumps" it is taken for nothing, and in one or two instances the city receives a cent a load for the privilege; the freighting of the ashes from the city was advertised in 1864; the ashes which were paid for were taken by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, for the purpose of filling in.

Mr. Graham said he understood Judge Whiting proposed to bring testimony to prove certain charges of delinquency in the City Inspector's Department, which charges were made before the committee of the Board of Aldermen. The counsel said that under the decision of the Chairmen in a former stage of the examination, this was improper. The committee had laid down the rule that no specific charges should be made against any persons, but if any persons were implicated, it would be an incidental matter.

Judge Whiting said he wished to show how the department was managed by Mr. Boole; he would prove that offices were sold in the department, and when Mr. Boole's attention was called to the fact he refused to remedy it. A person in his department had set up offices for sale and received money for them; the persons received a small sum of money for their labor, but were afterward discharged without having their money refunded.

Mr. Graham said there was no doubt that offices had been sold by impostors, but the names of the men who bought the offices were never placed on the pay-rolls of the city. The money they received was paid them by the men who had sold them the offices. The counsel said the cleaning of the streets of the city might as well have been cast upon the Comptroller as the City Inspector; the work did properly belong to his department, and if abuses had grown up in it, it did not affect the management of his own department. If the testimony is allowed, the defence will have to call several witnesses to roll back the evidence. The Governor of the State is the proper tribunal before whom to investigate charges of this description.

The Chairman said he would hear some of the evidence, to see what it was intended to prove. If it could be shown that it was a systematic practice to sell offices in that department, it was a proper subject of inquiry. He would postpone the inquiry, however, until this morning.

Thomas J. Monroe gave some unimportant evidence in relation to the streets of the Twelfth Ward.

Senator Munger asked Judge Whiting for a copy of the proceedings before the committee of the Board of Aldermen, so that the committee might judge whether it was proper for them to investigate the alleged state of affairs in the City Inspector's Department.

The committee then adjourned until half-past ten o'clock this morning.

FROM CITY POINT.

Further Particulars of the Late Rebel Movement—Extraordinary Diversity of Opinions—Daring Device of the Enemy Frustrated—Excitement all Past and Confidence Restored.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY POINT, Va., Thursday, Jan. 26, 1865.

If any one wants to lose all faith in the details of history, he has only to come and be the army correspondent of a newspaper, to learn how difficult it is to disentangle truth from the web of conflicting statements surrounding even the nearest and most recent events which he may not have witnessed with his own eyes. Although I was on the spot almost as soon as any one could be who did not accidentally happen to be there at the moment of the occurrence, (for the movement was sudden and unexpected,) although my information was gleaned entirely from those who were eye-witnesses or actual actors in the affair, it is really both amusing and bewildering to see how egregiously they differ in their testimony, even upon vital points, respecting the rebel movements of last Monday night.

For instance, there are those who assert that they saw three rebel iron-clads come down the river; others, only two: some who maintain that two of them came through our obstructions; some only one, and others none at all. On board the monitor *Onondaga* itself, but two hours after the occurrence, I learned of the part she had taken in it, (which I explained in my letter of last Tuesday,) and yet now I hear the *Onondaga* accused of not having taken any part at all, and find its Commander relieved the very day after upon a somewhat similar charge. There are those who yet stoutly maintain that it was one of the large rebel iron-clads which we exploded and sunk, and yet the little wreck which I saw from the top of our signal-tower, quite close to us, was pronounced, by those who saw her before she sunk, nothing but a small tender carrying a single gun; and experienced judges among us, looking through good glasses, could make nothing more out of her. The only charitable way of accounting for all these conflicting statements, is by supposing that the night being so very dark and misty, everybody was thoroughly mystified, both on our side and the rebels; for certainly the latter seem to have most blunderingly thrown away any chance they may have gained by their consummate impudence and daring.

I said before that, perhaps, this was the initiation of Lee's great movement which was "to astonish the world." I have now more reason to think so; for certainly, if the general opinion be correct, it was one of the boldest plots ever yet conceived by the rebel chieftain, and which, if successfully carried into execution, would unquestionably have caused us a vast deal of temporary trouble. The scheme may be told in a few words, by saying that it is supposed to have aimed at nothing less than the destruction of the whole right wing of our army. He was to keep our right wing engaged, while his rams stole quietly through our obstructions, passed down the river and destroyed our pontoon bridges across the James; thus cutting the Army of the James off from all support from the rest of our army, and, if possible, destroying it; even if they did not venture further down to City Point itself—the base of our supplies for the armies before Richmond.

At what particular link in this beautiful chain of calculation the break took place is just what is so difficult to determine. It seems certain that from 7 o'clock P. M. on Monday and through a large portion of the night they kept our land forces busy while two (some say three,) iron-clads came down the river, passed their own obstructions, and—here the confusion of testimony begins. If they did venture further, actually passed our obstructions, and our fleet—(as is openly alleged)—offered no resistance to them, why, in the name of all that is reasonable, did they not push on their success still further? The fact is that there is no evidence to prove they ever *did* pass our obstructions. The little tender I spoke of before, may or may not have done so at high tide, —(I learned at the signal tower that she did)—but no iron-clad at all. But it would seem to be now clearly proved that two rebel iron-clads did actually come part through their own obstructions and run aground before they reached ours, and this is where, I presume, our navy has incurred blame. Why was not this extremely important accident taken proper advantage of; and the occasion seized for destroying them before they managed to get off again? If, as is asserted by some, and I sincerely believe, the *Onondaga* went down the river, because in her first position she could not manœuvre so as to bring both her turrets to bear on the enemy, there would seem to be justification enough in such a step; but it is not so clear why, when the enemy's vessels were so completely in our power, a chance was not seized by her that may not present itself again.

As the whole matter now stands, a very grand scheme of Lee has thus completely miscarried—whether by blundering or accident, it is not easy to determine; while, on our part, beyond a little scare, (for things really did look formidable here for a while,) we have suffered nothing, except the mortification of having lost an opportunity for punishing the enemy that he is not likely to afford us again—at least in the same way. He certainly would be a great tempter of Fate, to renew such operations, if he only knew as much of what is in store for him as we do here.

Although I cannot learn of any of our gunboats having actually confronted the rebel monsters in their dilemma—rather unequal antagonists, it is true—some of them nevertheless penred their shots into them, which, it appears, the rebel craft did not return, their land batteries having undertaken the work for them. Among our gunboats thus engaged were the *Eutaw*, Capt. BLAKE, (who, I believe, is to supercede Commander PARKER,) the *Hunchback*, and the *Massasoit*, on which, I told you, several men were wounded. The monitor *Onondaga* fired some four or five shots, when the enemy made off, receiving a few complimentary tokens from their Howlatt's Battery in return. In short, it would appear that, on this occasion, it was our land batteries, assisted by a happy accident, and not the fleet, that saved us from what might have proved a very annoying result. The Curtis House Battery, Lieut. PRATT, commanding, of the First Connecticut HEAVY Artillery, claims the honor of having given the shot which sent the small rebel craft to her long home.

The affair, which will doubtless cause the usual amount of excitement, speculation, and comment through the North, is already, with us here, a dead thing of the past. There is no one in a position to witness the extraordinary resources and activity of the Lieutenant-General, when activity is required, but feels quite as safe under him in City Point as he would do in New-York.

The substitute and bounty-jumping system is still having a rich harvest of its infernal fruit. Two more unfortunate men expiate their crime of desertion to-morrow, at noon, near City Point, one by being shot, and the other hanged.

J. R. HAMILTON.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 30.

The annual report of the Trustees of the Astor Library was received and ordered to be printed.

BILLS NOTICED.

To amend the charter of the East New-York and Jamaica Railroad.

To regulate the fees of physicians and surgeons in certain cases.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Providing additional means of relief for sick and wounded soldiers of this State. It appropriates $200,000.

Authorizing the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad Company to acquire sufficient real estate in New-York for office purposes.

Amending the charter of the People's Savings Bank of New-York. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 30.

EVENING SESSION.

The reports of the Quartermaster-General and of the Executive Committee of the State Normal School were presented.

BILLS NOTICED.

To incorporate the New-York Accidental Insurance Company.

To incorporate the New-York Pleasure Club.

To incorporate the Village of New-Brighton and Bay View, Richmond County.

To amend the charter of the Agricultural Insurance Company.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To incorporate the Hopeville and Huntington Railroad Company; also the Huntington and New-York Railroad Company; also the State Eclectic Medical Society.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. REED called up the resolution, introduced Friday, relative to the assignment of quotas, and calling for information. It was adopted.

The bill to incorporate the North River Savings Bank was ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The comic drama of "Cheries the Second," well known in New-York, although not hitherto played at this house, was produced last evening, with complete success. The situations are lively, and the best act is exceedingly well worked up. The dialogue is by no means brilliant; fortunately, however, there is not much of it, and it is intrusted to first-class artists. Mr. GILBERT, as *Captain Copp*, took off the honors. He was well supported by Miss MARY GANNON, Miss IONA BURKE, Mrs. JENNINGS, Mr. FISHER and Mr. FLOYD.

ROBBERIES.—Officer HORBELT, of the Fourth Precinct, apprehended JOHN MCLAUGHLIN, and he was committed by Justice DOWLING for robbing PATRICK HIGGINS of a watch and chain, valued at $500, and $40 in money, in a Water-street den, on Friday night last.... Officer BODDINGTON, of the Fifteenth, saw a girl carrying a large bundle, on Sunday night, and, after following her an hour or more, took her to the Station-house, where the bundle was examined and found to contain $200 worth of wearing apparel. This the prisoner confessed she had stolen from her mistress, Mrs. ELIZABETH FERRIS, of Great Jones-street. The girl was committed by Justice LAUWIER. .... Lieut. ADOLPHUS W. LYON, of a Vermont regiment, was robbed in a Greane-street den, on Sunday night, by one ALLEN HUFF, a fellow who gained the Lieutenant's confidence by pretending to be a discharged soldier. HUFF was committed by Justice DOWLING.

EXPLOSION.—At about 2 o'clock yesterday morning an explosion occurred in the engine-room of the gas-house in Seventeenth-street, near Tenth-avenue. Beyond the blowing out of several windows little damage was done.

Evening Exchange.

$55,000	Am. Gold	213	100	Hudson R. R.	108⅞
150,000	do.	211⅝	500	do.	108⅛
65,000	do.	211⅛	200	do.	108⅛
50,808	do.	211⅛	206	do.	108⅛
110,000	do.	211⅛	100	do.	108⅛
50,000	do.	211⅜	606	Reading R.	105
30,000	do.	211⅛	200	Mich. Cen. R.	110⅜
5,000	Ohio & M. C.	27⅛	100	do.	110
500	N. Y. Cen. R.	108⅜	100	M. S. & N. I.	65⅜
100	do.	108⅜	200	do.	65⅜
300	do.	108⅜	100	Ill Cen. R.	117
900	Erie Railway	72	300	Cleve. & Pitts.	81
200	do.	72	200	do.	81
500	do.	72⅛	1800	Chi. & R. I. R.	93⅜
400	do.	72⅛	400	Chi. & N. W.	33⅜
3100	do.	72⅝	200	C. & N. W. Pr.	63¼
2500	do.	72⅝	200	do.	63½
500	do.	72	500	do.	63½
500	do.	72⅜	200	do.	63
200	do.	73	300	do.	63
100	do.	72⅜	200	do.	62⅜
100	do.	72	300	Mariposa Min.	11⅜
300	P., Ft. W. & C.	92½	500	do.	11⅜
300	do.	92⅜	100	do.	11⅜

Stocks irregular. Erie very active. Gold excited on call; sold after call down to 219; stood at close of report. 211.

Sore Throat, Cough, Cold, and similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious pulmonary affections, oftentimes incurable. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are compounded so as to reach directly the seat of the disease, and give almost instant relief.

Burnett's Cocoaine for the Hair has had nearly FIFTY different imitations. This demonstrates the great popularity of the GENUINE article, conceived by BURNETT, and its invulnerability to competitors by increasing sales.

"There is Many a Slip Between the Cup AND THE LIP," and considering that there is often poison in the cup proffered to the suffering, it would be well if there were more slips of that nature. Adulterated stimulants introduced into the sick room—and all the tinctures and liquid extracts are made with impure spirits—do infinite mischief. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are the only pure, innocuous, vegetable tonic procurable in America. There is no other so-called remedy for dyspepsia and its kindred complaints, which it is safe to use.

Richmond.
BOOTS AND SHOES.
Prices reduced since Nov. 1, from 50 cents to $3 per pair. Every variety of gents', ladies', boys', youth's, misses' and children's boots, buckle shoes, gaiters, slippers and water-proof and warm over-shoes, always on hand. Gents' best French boots manufactured to measure, promptly, at No. 150 Fulton-st.

C. C. RICHMOND.

Marvin's New Patent.
Alum and dry plaster fire and burglar silver-plate safes, highly ornamental and warranted perfectly dry. Also, a large assortment of bankers' and merchants' safes. MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Second-Hand Safes.
In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes, for sale low. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 B'way.

Wildar's Patent Salamander Safes.
THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD.
DEPOT NO. 100 MAIDEN LANE.

Artificial Limbs of Superior Quality and adaptability: Army and Navy furnished gratis with the best, per commission of Surgeon-General U. S. Army, by E. D. HUDSON, M. D., Astor-place, Clinton Hall, N. Y.

Old Eyes Made New.
A pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and save up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

Every Description of Family Sewing beautifully done on the Grover & Baker machine, by Mrs. E. SIMPSON, No. 495 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES, No 625 Broadway. See WHEELER & WILSON'S BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters' bandages, silks elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant

Dyspepsia Tablets Cure Indigestion, Heart-burn, &c. 50 cents per box. Prepared by S. O. Welling, No. 671 Broadway. Sold by Druggists.

Finkle & Lyon's New Patent Rotary Feed Sewing Machines. Foreign agents wanted, 638 Broadway.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Wand Sewing Machine Co.'s Highest Premium, Lock Stitch Machines, No. 506 Broadway, N. Y.

Wm. Knabe & Co.,
Manufacturers of
GOLD MEDAL
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
BALTIMORE, MD
Certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, J. Satter and other leading artists. EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
A full assortment of the above celebrated instruments at C. BAUER & CO.'S WAREROOMS, No. 544 BROADWAY, N. Y.

The Soldier's True Friend.—For over forty years Dr. Holloway has been supplying all the armies of Europe with his PILLS AND OINTMENT, they having proved themselves the only medicines able to cure the worst cases of Dysentery, Scurvy, Sores, Wounds and Bruises. Every knapsack should contain them. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as do other persons make. 25 cents, 63 cents, and $1 60 per box or pot.

Lillie's Safes.
LILLIE & SON, TROY, N. Y., continue to manufacture their celebrated Chilled and Wrought Iron Safes. Thoroughly fire and burglar proof. The only reliable safe made. H. R. HUBBELL, Agent,
No. 198 Broadway.

If you want to know what the people think of MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
read the *Daily Times* of SATURDAY, Jan. 28, and WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch and lock-stitch sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 336 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MARRIED.

BECHT—KEARNY.—In New-Orleans, on Thursday, Jan. 19, by Rev. J. Percival, CHARLES BECHT and KATE, eldest daughter of Alfred Kearny, Esq.

MORROW—ADAMS.—In Cazenovia, on Thursday, Jan. 12, by Rev. S. Hastings, Mr. ROSCOE H. MORROW and FANNIE M. ADAMS, all of Cazenovia, N. Y.

VROOME—POST.—At Port Richmond, Staten Island, on Sunday, Jan. 29, by Rev. James Brewster, JOSEPH VROOME and HANNAH C. POST, both of Staten Island.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—In Concord, N. H., on Tuesday, Jan. 24, WILLIAM H. ANDERSON, aged 36 years, 8 months and 5 days.

BIANCHI.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 28, VICTOR, younger son of Francisco Bianchi, aged 13 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock, from his father's residence, No. 250 Carlton-av.

BOWEN.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 30, CLARA JANE, the beloved wife of J. M. Bowen, and adopted daughter of Alfred Hasbargh, in the 31st year of her age, of consumption.

The relatives and friends of both families are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, No. 71 Willoughby-st., corner of Bridge, on Wednesday, at 2 P. M.

BRIGHAM.—At Brookfield, Mass., on Thursday, Jan. 26, T. BRIGHAM, late of the firm of H. D. Wade & Co., of this city, aged 42 years.

DONOHUE.—On Saturday, Jan. 22, JAMES DONOHUE, aged 41 years.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, this day, (Tuesday,) the 31st inst., at 9½ A. M. The remains will be taken to St. Stephen's Church, East 28th-st., where the funeral services will be held.

DAVIS.—On Tuesday, Jan. 10, at Rockland, Sullivan County, ELVIRA, aged 54 years, wife Rev. John Davies, of the New-York Conference, M. E. Church.

ELMER.—In Brooklyn, L. I., on Sunday, Jan. 29, ANDREW W. ELMER, aged 38 years.

FISHER.—At Astoria, on Saturday, Jan. 28, HENRY W. FISHER, of this city, in the 65th year of his age.

The friends of the family, also the members of Mystic Tie Lodge No. 272, F. and A. M., and Hermitage Lodge, I. O. of O. F., are invited to attend the funeral, at his residence, Broadway, Astoria, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 1, at 11 o'clock. The steamer *Sylvan Grove* leaves Peck-slip at 9:15. Carriages will be in attendance on the arrival of the boat.

☞ Columbus, Ohio, and Madison, Ind., papers please copy.

NOTICE.—The members of Mystic Tie Lodge No. 272, are particularly requested to attend a regular meeting, at Masonic Temple, corner of Broome and Crosby sts., this (Tuesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, to make arrangements to attend the funeral of our late brother, HENRY W. FISHER, on Wednesday morning, at Astoria, L. I.

By order, LEON ABBOTT, W. M.
SYLVESTER SIGLER, Secretary.

GROESBAR.—On Monday, Jan. 30, CHARLES GROESBAR, aged 50 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, at Greenpoint, on Thursday, Feb. 2, at 11 A. M., without further invitation.

MILLER.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 29, Mrs. MARTHA MILLER, aged 54 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Geo. H. Burre, No. 8 St. Felix-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Philadelphia and Lancaster, Penn., papers please copy.

STRIKER.—On Sunday, Jan. 29, at the residence of his father, George H. Striker, son of Gen. Garrit H. Striker.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Feb. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the foot of Striker's-lane, between West 52d and 53d sts.

STOCKING.—On Sunday night, Jan. 29, ADELAIDE MARVILLA, twin daughter of Sidney D. and Hannah M. Stocking, aged 3 months and 27 days.

Funeral this day, (Tuesday,) the 31st inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of H. B. Melville, No. 129 Amity-st.

STOW.—On Monday, Jan. 30, ELMA P., daughter of George H. and Anne M. Stow, aged 5 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 183 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 1, at 1 o'clock P. M.

WHITE.—On Saturday, Jan. 28, of croup, WASHINGTON, youngest child of Chas. W. and Matilda P. White.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Boston Road, near 7th-st., Morrisania, on Tuesday, Jan. 31, at 12 M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Morrisania Depot on arrival of 10:30 train from 26th-st.

WILLIAMS.—On Sunday, Jan. 29, JAMES WEAVER, youngest son of the late Francis B. Williams.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his mother, No. 65 South 8th-st., Williamsburgh.

WARNER.—On Saturday, Jan. 28, MARIA WARNER, wife of George H. Warner.

The funeral will take place from St. Paul's Church, corner of Broadway and Vesey-st., this day, (Tuesday,) Jan. 31, at 12 o'clock noon. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

NEAR ACPINWALL, N. G., Jan. 14, 1865.

TO CAPT. GEO. B. SLOCUM, STEAMship *North Star*: DEAR SIR: We, the undersigned, Cabin passengers on board the steamer *North Star*, on her passage from New-York to Aspinwall, desire to tender to you this voluntary expression of our gratification at the courteous treatment and the general comfort which we have enjoyed on board your steamer during this voyage.

The discipline, order and neatness which have prevailed under your management throughout the ship, extending to the departments of all the officials and subordinates on board, who have been uniformly faithful, attentive and courteous, merit our approbation, and have conduced not only to the comfort of ourselves, but we believe of all on board. But especially we desire to thank you for the care and skill with which the ship was managed during the severe gale of the 6th and 7th inst., and to which, under Providence, we believe our present safety due.

Hoping that you may always continue as successful as in this present voyage, with our best wishes, we are, Dear Sir, truly yours:

Mansfield Young,	Matilda Heron Steepel,
Jno. B. Newton,	Capt. G. Rasmano,
Rev. A. L. Brewer,	E. Canlon,
E. M. Ferk,	Mrs. S. L. Phelps,
Jerome C. Davis,	Mrs. P. Carolan,
M. Lewis Lasber, U. S. A.	Miss Trimble,
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TO PURIFY, ENRICH THE BLOOD, AND beautify the complexion, use HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. One bottle equals in strength one gallon of the Syrup or Decoction.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW-YORK, PUBLISH THIS DAY:

MY BROTHER'S WIFE;
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A Novel.
BY
AMELIA B. EDWARDS,
Author of "Barbara's History," "The Ladder of Life," &c.
8vo, Paper, 50 Cents.

From the New-York Evening Post.

At this day, when so many indifferent, namby-pamby novels are thrust upon the public—novels which it is a wearisome waste of time to read—we are quite sure that it is a kindly act to direct our readers' attention to such beautifully written, and in many cases superior, works of fiction as are those by Miss Edwards.

From the London Times.

"Barbara's History" is a very graceful and charming book, with a well-managed story, clearly-cut characters, and sentiments expressed with an exquisite elocution. The dialogues especially sparkle with repartee. It is a book which the world will like, and which those who commence it will care to finish. This is high praise of a work of art, and so we intend it.

HARPER & BROTHERS
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CAPT. HALL'S ARCTIC RESEARCHES AND LIFE AMONG THE ESQUIMAUX. Arctic Researches and Life among the Esquimaux; being the Narrative of an Expedition in Search of Sir John Franklin, in the years 1860, 1861 and 1862. By CHARLES FRANCIS HALL. With Maps and 100 Illustrations, beautifully engraved from Designs by Charles Parsons, Henry L. Stephens, Sol. Eytinge, W. S. L. Jewett and Granville Perkins, after Sketches by Mr. Hall and Photographs. 8vo., Cloth, $4 50; Half-Morocco, $6 50.

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The subscription is so nearly completed that it is intended to close the same on or before the 15th of February.

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is organized on such a basis that stockholders cannot fail to realize a handsome profit aside from the question of oil altogether.

The books for subscription will be open for a short time longer at the offices of the company.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1865. }

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1864:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec 31, 1864	$7,858,437 25
Premiums on Policies not marked off Jan. 1, 1864	2,607,334 61
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$9,965,771 86
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.	
Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec. 31, 1864	$7,964,359 14
Losses paid during the same period	$3,318,626 67
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	1,313,289 63
The company has the following Assets:	
United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$4,974,715 00
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	2,187,950 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	143,760 00
Dividend on Stocks, interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the company, estimated at	120,812 89
Premium notes and bills receivable	2,878,818 99
United States Gold Coin	541,889 63
Cash in Bank	268,432 91
Total amount of assets	$11,133,859 62

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 7th of February next.

After reserving three and one half million dollars of profit, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1863 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 7th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net-earned premiums of the company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1864, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 4th of April next.

The profits of the company, ascertained from July 1, 1842, to Jan. 1, 1864, for which certificates were issued, amount to | $16,951,620
Additional from Jan. 1, 1864, to Jan. 1, 1865 | 2,740,000
Total profits for 22½ years | $19,691,620
The certificates previous to 1863 have been redeemed by cash | 12,653,730
Net earnings remaining with the company on Jan 1, 1865 | $7,037,290

By order of the board.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Acting Secretary.

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It also owns the ENTIRE WORKING INTEREST in two wells which are being bored, with every indication of being fine producing wells.

It also owns interest in nine wells, now being sunk, which, when completed, will largely increase its revenue.

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U. S. 10-40 Bonds. U. S. 6-20 Bonds.
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U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness bought and sold at market rates.
Stocks and other securities bought and sold at Brokers' Board on commission.

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Bookholders desiring to be represented at the Triennial Election, on the second Monday in April, by forwarding their proxies on or before the 16th day of March, to the Merchants' Bank, New-York, will have them duly transmitted.

JANUARY 28, 1865.

$25,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage, at 7 per cent., in different sums, on improved real estate. City property preferred. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER SON & CO., 77 Cedar-st.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST. }
NEW-YORK, 20th January, 1865. }

THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1865, FROM the Bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, and the Chicago and North Western Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that day on presentation at this office. JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for fifteen Directors, and three Inspectors of Election of the East River Bank, will be held on TUESDAY, the 7th day of February, 1865, at their banking house, No. 680 Broadway. Poll open from 2 to 3 P. M.
W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.
☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

REMOVAL.

THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have removed to No. 156 Broadway, between Liberty-st. and Maiden-lane.

THE
EMPIRE CITY OIL COMPANY
CAPITAL.....$400,000
160,000 SHARES.....PAR VALUE $4 EACH
OFFICE, NO. 69 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

The subscription book will positively close on or about the 8th day of February, 1865.

A limited number of shares can be had at the SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2 PER SHARE.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

ISAAC O. BARKER, Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.
SAMUEL BARTON, Cashier Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.
N. B. LABAU, No. 69 Wall-st.
WILLIAM B. ALLEN, Allaire Works.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, No. 130 Broadway.
JEREMIAH SIMONSON, Greenpoint.
H. M. KINNIE, Kinnie & Carver, No. 17 Broad-st.
J. VAN ORDEN, East River Bank.
SMITH BARKER, Jr., No. 5 Bowling-green.

OFFICERS:

N. B. LABAU, President.
W. H. HUBBARD, Secretary.
SMITH BARKER, Jr., Treasurer.
BANKS & ANDERSON, Attorneys.

This company have EIGHT WELLS and two Oil Refineries now in operation. A large cash capital has been provided for in the organization of the company, which, with the improvements already existing, insure permanent success. Prospectus, with full particulars, can be had at the office of the company, No. 69 Wall-st.

Agents to receive subscriptions:
Messrs. GALLSCHE & MINTON, No. 8 Broad-st.
N. T. HUBBARD, No. 27 Front-st.
KINNIE & CARVER, No. 17 Broad-st.

GREAT NORTHERN OIL CO.
OFFICE, NO. 67 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEAR BROADWAY.

Capital.....$2,000,000
Manufacturers and Sole Proprietors of the
HENDRICK LUBRICATOR.
Also dealers in SPERM, LARD, WHALE and other OILS.

OFFICERS.

JOHN BRYAN, President, New-York.
JACOB S. ATWOOD, Vice-President.
J. A. WISNER, Secretary and Treasurer.
E. E. HENDRICK, Superintendent.
WM. N. MARCUS, General Agent.

S. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s, OF 1881,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS,
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81,
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

WILLIAM C. GILMAN,
NO. 6 PINE-ST.,
BUYS AND SELLS
MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE SCRIP.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS OF 1881.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 10-40 BONDS.
ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN USUAL COMMISSION ALLOWED.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS COLLECTED OR PURCHASED.

JOHN B. MURRAY,
NO. 12 BROAD-ST., NEAR WALL,
DEALER IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

OIL AND COAL LANDS.

Several tracts in Braxton County, West Virginia, for sale by the subscriber.
TITLES WARRANTED. Apply Nos. 8 and 10 Wall-st., Room No 41, between 11 and 2 o'clock.
E. HECKSCHER.

NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY will receive proposals at the offices of the Company, No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York, and Plumer, Venango County, Penn., until noon on Saturday, the 25th of February next, for leasing parts of the large and valuable oil producing territory now in possession of the Company on Pithole Creek, and at Walnut Bend, Allegheny River, Venango County, Penn. Most of the property on Pithole Creek is in the immediate vicinity of the "Frazier Well," recently developed by the Company, and now flowing from 250 to 300 barrels of oil per day.

Maps of the property can be seen at the offices of the Company, where further information will be given.

By order of the Board.
F. G. FENNING, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 9 STATE-ST. }
NEW-YORK, 28th February, 1865. }

THE COUPONS DUE ON 1ST FEBRUARY, 1865, on the bonds issued by the company, will be paid upon presentation at this office on or after that date.
JAMES WARING, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1865.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the Briggs' Patent Piano Company, of the City of New-York, will be held at the warerooom, No. 8 Union-square, on the first TUESDAY (the 7th day) of February next, at 7½ o'clock P. M., for the election of Trustees, and such other business as may come befor them. A punctual attendance is particularly request.
JOHN COLVILL, Secretary.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 240 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1865. }

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, the following persons were elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year:

J. T. Seagrist, Albert G. Lee,
E. L. Fancher, N. K. Rosenfeld,
John Elliott, Charles G. Barrett,
Lewis Einstein, Edwin F. Knowlton,
John Falconer, Jacob H. Dater,
Henry I. Baker, Daniel L. Ross.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, Daniel L. Ross was unanimously re-elected President.
JOHN H. STOUT, Cashier.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864. }

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.

Agreeably to the provisions of the trust mortgage, securing said bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned, at Boston, until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 6th day of February, prox., for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of ninety-seven (97) of the one thousand dollar bonds of said company, or any portion thereof, payable Jan. 1, 1883; also, for any other bonds of said company, or of the Chicago and Aurora, or the Central Military Tract Railroad Company, for the sinking fund.
JOHN N. DENISON,
Boston, Jan. 5, 1865. Chairman.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of this association will be held at their bank, No. 5 Nassau-st., on the 14th day of February next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said bank.
C. N. JORDAN, Cashier.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1865.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD }
Co., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 25, 1865. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15, 1865, in accordance with amended by-law. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 4 until Feb. 18.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE EAST RIVER BANK WILL organize as soon as practicable as a National Bank, with the capital increased to $500,000.

Having a surplus of over 40 per cent., a dividend in stock of 25 per cent. will be made to present shareholders: the remainder of the surplus will be participated in by the increased stock.

The subscription book is now open at the bank, No. 680 Broadway.

By order of the board.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1865. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this company will be held at this office on MONDAY, Feb. 6, 1865.
Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.
SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., }
CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Jan. 26, 1865. }

THE FIRST MORTGAGE COUPONS OF this company will be paid on the first day of February, at the office of Messrs. WILSON, GIBSON & CO., No. 74 Broadway, New-York.
WM. R. WATSON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

HOPE
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 92 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000 00
ASSETS.....$282,248 76

This company having DECLINED JOINING the consolidation of Fire Insurance Companies, offers to write policies on terms as favorable as are offered by any other responsible company, whether IN OR OUT of the board.

DIRECTORS.

HENRY M. TABER,	THOMAS P. CUMMINGS,
STEPH. CAMBRELENG,	THEODORE W. RILEY,
JOSEPH GRAFTON,	AMOS ROBBINS,
L. B. WARD,	D. LYDIG SUYDAM,
STEPHEN HYATT,	J. W. MERSEREAU,
JACOB REESE,	JOSEPH BRITTON,
ROBERT SCHELL,	WILLIAM H. TERRY,
JOHN PENFOLD,	WILLIAM REMSEN,
JAMES S. SANDFORD,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
FREDK. SCHUCHARDT,	JOSEPH FOULKE.

JACOB REESE, President.
THOMAS GOSSELINK, Secretary.
CHAS. D. HABTSHORNE, Asst. Secretary.

10-40 BONDS.
5-20 BONDS.
6s OF '81 BONDS.
MARCH, MAY AND JULY
COUPONS CASHED IN GOLD,
BY
HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 44 Pine-st.

In view of the prospect of PEACE and a FALL IN GOLD, holders of Gold Bonds will do well to detach the Coupons and realize the interest at present rates for Gold.

Parties residing out of the city wishing to cash their Coupons can forward them by express, and we will return the Gold or its value in greenbacks, as desired.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY BONDS.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY, }
COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, Jan. 27, 1865. }

The undersigned, County Treasurer, offers for sale WESTCHESTER COUNTY BONDS,
to the amount of
$200,000,
in bonds of $1,000 each—interest and principal payable at the Chemical Bank in the City of New-York: interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of April and October. Said bonds to run from one to six years, and will be sold at par and the accrued interest from the 2d of January, 1865.
GILBERT S. LYON,
County Treasurer of Westchester County, N. Y.

PETROLEUM

MUTUAL BENEFIT
PETROLEUM COMPANY.
ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL STOCK 200,000 SHARES, AT $2 50 PER SHARE, $500,000.
40,000 SHARES, OR $100,000 RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

To fully develop the property of the company, the balance to be applied to the purchase of lands and other property.
OFFICE, No. 139 PEARL-ST., (HANOVER-SQUARE,) NEW-YORK.

OFFICERS:

Hon. JOHN KELLY, of New-York, President.
JOHN C. GILES, of New-York, Vice-President.
WILLIAM E. FROST, of New-York, Secretary.
JOHN S. GILES, of New-York, Treasurer.
WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN, of New-York, General Superintendent.
JOHN C. CORNELL, of Titusville, Penn., Assistant Superintendent.
Messrs. MARTIN & SMITH, Attorneys and Counselors, Bank of Commerce Building, New-York.

TRUSTEES:

Hon. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
GEORGE T. HAWS, Secretary of Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company, New-York.
JOHN S. GILES, Treasurer New-York Fire Department Fund, New-York.
WILLIAM S. COLLINS, Merchant, 130 Pearl-st., N. Y.
GEORGE P. LAWRENCE, Merchant, No. 11 South William-st., New-York.
SAMUEL J. SMITH, Merchant, 10 Maiden-lane, N. Y.
JOHN C. GILES, Merchant, 11 South William-st., N. Y.
WM. S. O'BRIEN, Merchant, 71 and 73 Front-st., N. Y.
JOHN C. CORNELL, Assistant Superintendent Titusville, Penn.

The property of this company is located on Oil Creek and Little Oil Creek, ALL IN FEE SIMPLE, in the very heart of the oil region, in Venango, Warren and Crawford Counties, Pennsylvania. Oil Springs and Salt Springs abound, and the very best evidences of a rich yield of oil exist on the property; a large number of oil wells are being successfully worked on the adjoining lands, some of them producing from thirty to fifty barrels per day, the most as yet only partially developed.

Of the property belonging to this company, all of which are bottom lands, about one hundred and seventy-five acres have been selected by competent judges, as the best of oil-producing lands. Oil Creek and its tributary streams run directly through most of this property.

The company are now making active arrangements for a speedy and full development of all their lands, and expect at an early day, to pay a handsome per centage on the investment.

The respectability, integrity and commercial standing of the officers and trustees of this company, all being practical business men, is sufficient guarantee that their representations in regard to, and their conduct of, the business of this company, will be entitled to the full confidence and entire approval of all who may be disposed to invest in the enterprise.

Their stock is not put at a fictitious value, but at an actual business valuation, and sold at that, without being enlarged into many millions to the detriment of the stockholders.

No personal liability attaches to the stockholders, as the stock is sold at its actual par value, and not at a reduction of one half, which reduction each stockholder is made personally liable.

Some idea of the immense value of oil territory may be gathered from the following statement: The Noble and Delamater Well is pouring forth a constant stream of oil, at the rate of five hundred barrels per day, equal to six thousand dollars, or over two million dollars worth yearly. The Jersey Well yields some five thousand dollars' worth daily. The Hyde and Egbert Farm, thirty-seven acres, has been converted into companies, representing over seven million dollars. A great many similar cases could be cited. There are no reasons why some of the properties belonging to this company should not produce oil as copiously as the wells mentioned above, and in that case it would make its value almost beyond calculation.

Dividends will be declared on the stock as soon as the company's finances will permit, and will be held subject to the order of distant subscribers, by draft or otherwise, free of charge. All stockholders, large and small, will be treated alike, and receive the dividends or profits pro rata. All benefits derived from the lands, either in sale or oil, lands or products of any kind, will be divided among the stockholders.

Circulars, prospectus, &c., containing every information, will be furnished on application at the office of the company, or sent by mail, to parties wishing to subscribe.

A limited number of shares only are now offered for a short time, and can be subscribed for at the office of the company, No. 130 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, New-York; and of JOHN S. GILES, Treasurer, No. 174 Canal-st., New-York; or of either of the trustees as above.

PETROLEUM

WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS,
No. 71 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 29,
OFFER FOR SALE
OIL STOCKS.

McKINLEY,	BUCHANAN,
BERGEN OIL AND OIL,	CONSOLIDATED,
OCEANIC,	HIGHGATE,
RYND FARM,	FOUNTAIN,
EXCELSIOR,	CLIFTON,
NORTHERN LIGHT,	NORTH AMERICAN,
MANHATTAN,	UNITED STATES,
GUILD FARM,	CENTRAL,
GREAT WESTERN CONSOLIDATED.	

All of which we can recommend as good investments at present prices. Having personally examined the oil regions of Pennsylvania will cheerfully furnish information to parties desiring to invest.

SALES MADE AT THE REGULAR
PETROLEUM STOCK BOARD,
at their two sessions, daily, 11¼ o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M.
BOOKS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, }
WASHINGTON, Jan 25, 1865. }

WHEREAS—BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the American National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled, "an Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act:

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "the American National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 28th day of January, 1865,
(Signed,) HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

BANK OF CRAWFORD COUNTY,
MEADVILLE, PENN.

The loss of bonds of this bank will not interfere with its business. The bank is abundantly able and will promptly meet all its obligations. The notes of the bank will be redeemed by us at the usual rate of discount, as heretofore.
CULVER, PENN & CO.,
No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York.

OIL LANDS AND WELLS FOR SALE—BY P. HAHINGTON, of Oil City, at S. Cockroft's office, No. 165 Broadway, for a few days. 473 acres on French Creek, 3 wells on Smith's farm, 40 bbl. well on McClintock farm, 80 acres Walnut Bend, 450 acres Tidioute Creek, 13 acres near Kingsley.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE
COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO.,
CORNER OF WALL AND NASSAU STS.
New-York, Jan. 27, 1865.

Statement of the aff

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M., on THURSDAY, the 2d prox., for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz:

1,000 barrels NEW MESS, or EXTRA MESS BEEF, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops; bidders will state the brands, and will exhibit samples when practicable.

The Beef to be received at such Inspection yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

2500 barrels of first quality pickled BEEF TONGUES; 200 pounds of meat in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops.

2,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids. The barrels to be in good shipping order, with round hoops, full head lined and bungs sealed.

1,500 barrels first quality, kiln-dried CORN MEAL, one-half to be manufactured from white flint corn; sample of package to accompany proposals.

30,000 pounds carefully selected TEA, in original packages, ¼ Green, ¼ Souchong, ¼ Oolong; packages to be mated, well strapped and in perfect order. Cargo and chop marks to be stated on the proposals. Each sample must be marked in full with the name of the party offering, the cargo and chop mark, price and quantity offered.

600,000 pounds of clean, dry BROWN SUGAR.

Bidders are requested to name price for furnishing it in either of the following styles:

1st. In original packages.

2d. In barrels; to be new end of the best in use for the year and not to be full head lined.

Bids for Tea and Sugar may be made *in bond, or duty paid.*

20,000 gallons of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from cider or whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the whisky vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralise one ounce troy; the cider vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half-barrels of 32 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of vinegar offered, and the kind of package.

20,000 pounds best quality of ADAMANTINE CANDLES, to be 16 ounces to the pound, one-half sixes, the remainder twelves.

100,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made by boiling, and only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass or other adulterations, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

10,000 gallons of superior BOURBON WHISKY; barrels to be of good seasoned white oak staves and heads; to have twelve wooden and four strong iron hoops, heads and iron hoops painted. Returns required from a gauger and inspector, to be named by the undersigned.

20,000 gallons of RECTIFIED WHISKY, to be in1 first proof, according to the United States Custom-house standard. Barrels to be of good seasoned white oak staves and heads; to have twelve wood and four strong iron hoops, heads and iron hoops painted. Returns required as above.

50,000 pounds of crushed SUGAR; barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

3,300 pounds of ROASTED AND GROUND RYE, to be packed in good strong barrels made of seasoned oak; paper lined. The rye to be a good, sound, thoroughly cleaned article; to be inspected and accepted before roasting. Sample of the rye in the natural state, as well as in the roasted and ground form, to be sent in with the proposals.

BEETS—Such quantities as may be required during the month of February, 1865, in good ordinary well-coopered barrels.

TURNIPS—Such quantities as may be required during the month of February, 1865, in barrels as above.

CABBAGES—Such quantities as may be required during the month of February, 1865, in crates.

CORN IN THE EAR—Such quantities as may be required during the month of February, 1865, in sacks.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable; bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all articles must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of Flour, Sugar, Tea, Candles, R. and G. Rye, must be in neat boxes, of card board or tin, fully labeled, *and not in paper parcels.*

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated. All boxes to be strapped with green hickory straps.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors *other than the party furnishing the provisions* will be required for the Meat, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection. The meat will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, inspector on the part of the United States.

The flour will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be required.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished.

Payment will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel A. D. C. and C. S.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FOAGOR DEPARTMENT, No. 65 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 20, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE,

for the United States Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland and other ports on the coast of Maine,

to

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C.; Savannah, Ga., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

E. D. CHAPMAN,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster

ASSISTANT Q. M. OFFICE, FOAGOR DEPARTMENT, No. 65 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 27, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED daily at this office, for the furnishing of this department with

CORN,
OATS,
HAY AND STRAW,

Parties will specify in their propositions how the Hay and Straw is baled, and whether the Grain is sacked or in bulk.

E. D. CHAPMAN, Captain and Q. M.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS,

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.

TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N.Y.

FOR SALE—A LOW-PRESSURE BOILER, suitable for a cylinder 22x72; a double oscillating engine, 14x36; one balance wheel, 16 inch face, 9 feet diameter. For particulars inquire of FINNEY & HOFFMAN, No. 167 Water-st., Brooklyn; or A. LISTER & BRO., Newark, N. J.

MANHATTAN ARMS CO., NEWARK, N. J.—Our Colt Model Navy Pistol is of best material and wrought throughout. Parts interchangeable. Every Pistol warranted one year. Best Pistol made for army officers, being 8 oz. lighter than any Pistol using Government cartridges.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.—STEAM ENGINES and boilers, stationary and portable, of all sizes. Also, several marine boilers, in perfect order. Apply to P. CASSIDY, Nos. 4 to 10 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, near New Chambers st. Ferry.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, 4 Dey-st., works, Paterson, N. J.; manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Tow, Oakum, Rope Machinery, Mill Gearing, Shafting, &c.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the widening of Vestry-st., on the northerly side thereof, from Hudson-st. to Greenwich-st., in said city.

Notice is hereby given that the costs, charges and expenses incurred by reason of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter, will be taxed by the Clerk of the Supreme Court, at his office in the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Thursday, the second day of February, A. D. 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOHN SCOTT,
WALTER ROCHE,
CORNELIUS CORSON,
} Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1865.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMMONALTY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Relative to the opening of Seventy-seventh-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 24th day of February, 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Seventy-seventh-street, from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in said city, as laid out on the map or plan of said city, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of Streets and Roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 2, 1807.

JOHN E. DEVELIN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1865.

EMPTY QUICKSILVER FLASKS WANTED and highest cash price paid for same by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,413	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,450	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,450	.....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	3,672	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,196	Asplin.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

VIRGINIA—Lewis.....Saturday, Feb. 4.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $135 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 20 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 25.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 1.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 8.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 15.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 25.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 1.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$122 50
Second Cabin Passage.....60 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....55 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless Bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR.....Ball.....Saturday, Feb. 4.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Feb. 18.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Feb. 25.
EVENING STAR.....Ball.....Saturday, March 4.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, March 18
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, March 25
DAY STAR.....(Building.)

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,

From Pier 46 North River, 2d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of staterooms. Second cabin, $50.

The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 19 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,904 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,304 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....March 1.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....March 29.
First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

THROUGH BILLS LADING TO ST. LOUIS AND ALL POINTS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, VIA NEW-ORLEANS.

THE ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS,

JOHN J. ROE, President,

is now ready to contract, and give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for shipment as above.

This Company now owns some twenty first-class steamers running between New-Orleans, St. Louis, and Louisville, and are now arranging connections between New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and New-Orleans.

One of their steamers will leave New-Orleans daily, and by judicious arrangements they are enabled to offer inducements to shippers in lower rates and quick dispatch. Average time of transit, eighteen days.

J. EAGER, Agent,
No. 41 Broad-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN STEERAGE RATES.

The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:

Feb. 3.....NORTH STAR.....SLOCUM.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN AGE.)
Feb. 13.....COSTA RICA.....TINKHAM.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
Feb. 23.....OCEAN QUEEN.....WEIR.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

GLASGOW.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 4
CITY OF CORK.....SATORDAY.....Feb. 11
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 18

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool, Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steamers Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. IAN MACQUIRE, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Jan 30, and MONDAY, Feb. 27.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....$50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

Passengers must have passports.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.
The new and first-class United States Mail steamship
FUNG SHUEY,
J. R. HILDRETH, Commander,

Will leave pier No. 9, North River, on Saturday, Feb. 4, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $75.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP
EAGLE,
Capt. ADAMS,

Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The new and splendid steamship COLUMBIA, Barton, Master, will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on Feb. 8.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.—Short route, low prices.—The Central American Transit Company will dispatch on the 20th of every month, from Pier No. 29 North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, D. S. Babcock, Master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, by
TAPSCOTT'S

favorite lines of LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so on the most favorable terms, by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—IN CONSEQUENCE of probable damage to cargo, the British bark *Nieman*, Pier No. 37 East River, is discharging into store No. 401 Water-st., under a general order of the Custom-house. Consignees will take notice.
CARY & CO., No. 96 Pine-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 207 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN, WEALTHY AND RESPECTABLE, wishes to marry a lady similarly situated. This notice emanates from a source worthy the consideration of any lady. No interview until mutual eligibility is demonstrated. Address M., Station F.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JAN. 1, BY EVERARDUS WARNER, NO. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House—A LECTURE on Stricture: its nature, situation, and immediate cure by the Uthratome, with three cases. Is Cauterization proper? Will it produce Stricture? Stricture of the Uterus, Piles, Fissure, Fistula—their sympathetic symptoms; being a lecture delivered to his private surgical class; by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of *The Scalpel*; 50 pages. Inclose 10 cents to the Publisher.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETSER, General Superintendent.
J. C. CALHOUN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

CHANGE OF TIME.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

From foot Murray-st., daily at 3½ P. M., connecting with trains for Highlands, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Manchester, &c.

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.

Fare $3. Excursion tickets $5—good for three days.

Steamer JESSE HOYT leaves Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, daily, (excepting Sundays,) at 9 A. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with express trains for Philadelphia, Tuckerton, Barnegat, Tom's River, &c.

Returning leave Vine-st. Ferry, Philadelphia, at 11½ A. M.

PERTH AMBOY AND WOODBRIDGE RAILROAD,
From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:45 P. M.

Leave Perth Amboy—7:15, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.

Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10 and 6:20 P. M.

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 21, 1865.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st. East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M., and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10,30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M. 3, 4 and 6 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M. for Yaphank, stopping at all stations. (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Tickets may be procured at the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn. Baggage checked from the residence to all points on this road and its connections.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Jan. 23, 1865, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:45 and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 8 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. Small cars will be run between Chambers and 30th-st. stations. Sunday train 6 P. M.

J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 5:45 P. M. The 8:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

NEW, 1, 1864.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE,
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters, at all seasons and in all weather. These boats invariably make the passage in time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Marden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

H. R. SIMONS, Agent.

REMOVAL.

The Peoples' Line, "New-Jersey Steamboat Company," have removed from the foot of Cortlandt-st. to their spacious new offices, Pier No. 41, south side Canal-st., where on the opening of navigation, they will be happy to transport passengers and freights as heretofore.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1865.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3.15 P. M. Trains north and east from New-Haven 11 P. M.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 18 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1865.

I will purchase in open market all horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables on 35th-st., near 10th-av., until further notice, as follows:

Cavalry horses, 5 to 10 years old, 15 to 16 hands high.

Artillery horses, 6 to 10 years old, 15¾ hands high, and over 1,100 pounds, and dark color.

Price for cavalry horses, $165. Price for artillery horses, $180. Payable in such funds as may be furnished by the Government.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and A. Q. M.

THE DRAFT TO BE ENFORCED.

QUOTA OF THE CITY OVER 20,000.

Gentlemen liable to draft should register their names on the book of the association where alien and veteran substitutes will be mustered into the army, and their acceptance papers correctly procured through the Provost-Marshals of their districts without any charge in advance or any inconvenience to them whatever. For reference, published lists are on file at the rooms of the association of over five hundred names of well-known business men in all the districts of the city, who have availed themselves of the facilities and procured their substitutes in advance, without any delay, and actually at less cost than anywhere else in the city, as the Office of the Merchants', Bankers' and General Volunteer and Substitutes' Recruiting Association, No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

TOWN QUOTAS FILLED.

Having furnished over (4,000) four thousand men for the army and navy, without a single complaint, we tender our services with confidence for the filling of town quotas and procuring substitutes.

BISHOP, WILSON & BALDWIN,
No. 195 Broadway, Room No. 16.

INSURANCE AGAINST THE COMING DRAFT.

Office No. 247 Broadway, Room No. 25. Premium $150 for one year. No money to be paid till after the draft. Insurance effected in each State, County and town.

P. S.—Agents wanted immediately. Send for circular.

ALFRED KERSHAW, Proprietor.

C. L. MORSE & CO., TAMMANY HALL,

Are prepared to
FURNISH SUBSTITUTES
To men liable to draft in any district in New-York City, at one day's notice,
ON LIBERAL TERMS.
The best of reference given.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, No. 125 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1865.

TWENTY-SIX CONTRACT SURGEONS are needed in the Twenty-fifth Army Corps (colored troops,) serving in Virginia and North Carolina. Applicants for the position can obtain full information at this office. Those whose services prove satisfactory will at the expiration of three months be commissioned Assistant Surgeons of Colored Troops.

WM. P. SLOAN,
U. S. A. Medical Director Depart. East.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A TABLE COVER, TWO YARDS SQUARE, maroon cloth centre, with a worsted work border, white ground and chints flowers. The above supposed to have been lost from our wagon or delivered at the wrong place on the 18th inst. Any person having found said cover will be liberally rewarded by returning it to EATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

LOST—A NOTE MAILED AT PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17, drawn by F. Berst & Co., to their own order, and indorsed by them, dated Jan. 2, 1865, at six months, for two thousand five hundred and eighty dollars and sixteen cents, ($2,580 16,) for merchandise of E. Kaerpe & Cummings, payable at the Western Bank, Philadelphia. All persons are hereby forbid negotiating the same.

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost, from the City Express wagon, a TRUNK, containing music-books, marked Miss M. Simons, No. 212½ West 26th-st., N. Y. The above reward will be paid on return of the trunk to ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway.

STOLEN—ON OR ABOUT JAN. 9, 5,000 5-20 BONDS, Nos. 36,101 to 5, last issue. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, as a caveat has been filed against them at Washington. FRANK ELLIMAN, care Livermore, Clews & Co.

$5 REWARD.—LOST ON MONDAY AFTERnoon Jan. 30, a black and tan King Charles spaniel; any person returning him to No. 2 East 35th-st., will receive the above reward and no questions asked.

CLARK'S PATENT INDELIBLE PENCIL.—Improved for marking clothing; warranted superior to inks or stencil plate. Sold by E. Faber, Cutter & Towne, and at No. 79 John-st., No. 14 Beekman and No. 63 Nassau-st., and every where.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
TUESDAY.

Fourth time in two years, Boucicault's celebrated five-act Comedy, the

IRISH HEIRESS.

WEDNESDAY—First time in two years in this Theatre, the admirable comedy of "Everybody's Friend," in which Mr. Charles Walcot, Sr., will perform his celebrated original character, Major Wellington de Boots. This will be Mr. Walcot's farewell performance prior to his departure for Europe. THURSDAY—Third time, Falconer's comedy, "Men of the Day." FRIDAY—Second time here, "Charles the Second" and "Uncle John." SATURDAY—"Secrets Worth Knowing." A NEW DRAMA, of powerful interest and effects, is in active preparation. Doors open at 7½; Overture at 7¾.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.....BEGINS 7¾.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY.
TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1865,
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF THE HIGHLY BRILLIANT
engagement of Mr. and Mrs.
BARNEY WILLIAMS,
Second Representation this Season of the
LAKES OF KILLARNEY
AND
YANKEE COURTSHIP.
Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS.....as.....LANTY,
With the songs of "Katie Mooney" and "Fairy Boy," and a jig, with Mrs Williams.
"The Connaughtman's Rambles."
Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS.....as...KATE KEARNEY
and OUR JEMMY, with a Yankee song and a reel,
"The Arkansas Traveler."

Both pieces owe to this strength of the company and produced with all their original splendor and completeness. Friday, Joint Farewell Benefit of Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, when in addition to other attractions, will be produced, by request,

AN HOUR IN SEVILLE.

Mr. Wheatley is happy to announce that he has entered into an engagement with the distinguished artists

Mrs. F. W. LANDER, formerly Miss DAVENPORT, who, after a retirement of four years from the stage, will make her first appearance on MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 6, 1865, as LEONIE, in the five-act play entitled the

MESALLIANCE.

Seats secured six days in advance.

WINTER GARDEN.
ROOTH'S HAMLET,
Now in the
ELEVENTH WEEK
of a career of unbroken succession and undiminished success, and which has been enthroned by the enthusiastic fiat of the people and the press as
A PERMANENT INSTITUTION,
Is presented
EVERY NIGHT,
with
ITS SPLENDID CAST
and
SUPERB SCENERY.

"ONE OF THE NOBLEST PIECES OF DRAMATIC ART EVER SEEN IN ANY LAND OR IN ANY AGE. WE TRUST IT WILL NOT BE WITHDRAWN UNTIL EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD IN THE COMMUNITY HAS SEEN IT."—*New-York Herald.*

Doors open at 6½; commences at 7¾. Seats may be secured for any number of days in advance.

HELLER'S SALLE DIABOLIQUE,
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
THIRTY-SEVENTH WEEK.
INCREASING WINDOWS
TO WITNESS
HELLER'S PECULIAR METHOD
of
TEACHING EVERYBODY
how to be a conjuror.
SEVEN ILLUSIONS,
TWO MARVELS,
THREE PIANO-FORTE SOLOS,
THREE LESSONS IN MAGIC,
every evening and at the Matinees.
Doors open at 7¾. Begin at 8.
Office open daily from 9 till 4.
Matinees on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 P. M.

MEDICAL.

SAMARITAN'S GIFT! SAMARITAN'S GIFT!

Cures in from two to four days. Balsam Copavia and Mercury discarded. Only ten pills to effect a cure; purely vegetable. Price $2. DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row; DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, No. 915 Race-st., Philadelphia.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 62 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private nature. For 28 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Rare instances of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. 80th edition 400 pages, nearly 100 anatomical illustrations—upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practices, the author is consulted Paris and London treatment, &c. All should purchase this original work of the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1 00, or consult the doctor, No. 173 Broadway, up-stairs, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. "We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review.*

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FROM THE SOUTH.

Interesting and Miscellaneous Intelligence.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE REBEL CONGRESS.

How the Currency is Being Doctored.

Speculation in Gold to be Suppressed.

JEFF. DAVIS' FAST-DAY PROCLAMATION.

Is General Sterling Price Dead Or Not?

The Manacles to be Stricken from the Limbs of all Union Prisoners.

DOCTORING THE REBEL CURRENCY.

CURRENCY BILL.

The following bill was passed by the rebel Senate, Jan. 24, in secret session, and, before adjourning, removed the injunction of secrecy;

A BILL *to provide more effectually for the reduction and redemption of the currency:*

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That hereafter, and until the full redemption of the Confederate States Treasury Notes now outstanding, and of such as are authorized by existing laws to be issued, the said notes, except those issued prior to the 17th day of February, 1864, shall be free from all taxation whatever which may attach to said notes so as to effect their circulation at par or diminish the promise contained on their face, but the holders of said notes may be subject to taxation on account thereof to the same extent and in the same manner as he may be taxed for on account of other money.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby directed and required, whenever, in his judgment, the exigencies of the Government will permit, to cancel from time to time such an amount of Treasury notes as may be received into the treasury, until the amount outstanding shall have been reduced to two hundred millions of dollars.

SEC. 3. Upon a declaration of peace between the Confederate States and the United States of America, the tithe received by the Government of the annual crops or produce of cotton, (other than Sea Island cotton,) wheat and corn, in the ratio of four-tenths of cotton, four-eighths of corn and one-tenth of wheat, shall be applied to the redemption of the Treasury Notes in circulation, until the whole shall have been redeemed; the tithe of cotton being valued at fifty cents a pound; of corn at two dollars a bushel; and of wheat at four dollars a bushel, and being deliverable by the Government at one or more shipping ports in each of the Confederate States, to be selected by the Secretary of the Treasury: Provided, however, that the tithes aforesaid, or any part thereof, may, by consent of the parties entitled to receive the same, be delivered elsewhere than at a shipping port: Provided, further, that the cotton to be delivered under the authority of this act shall be equal to cotton cleansed and held as "middling cotton" in the ports where such cotton may be delivered.

SEC. 4. That all acts and parts of acts now in force, providing for the assessment and collection of the tax in kind of cotton, corn and wheat, be and the same are hereby repealed, and shall continue in force until all the certificates herein authorized to be issued shall have been redeemed in full; and the persons paying taxes in kind under this act, from and after a ratification of a treaty of peace, shall receive compensation by credit or otherwise, for the then market value of any cotton, corn and wheat, delivered after the termination of the war, so as to equalize their taxes with other tax-payers, the market value to be ascertained at the time of delivery in the mode prescribed by law.

SEC. 5. The holders of treasury notes desiring to receive the tithes aforesaid, in payment thereof, shall convert the same into treasury certificates, bearing an interest of six per cent. per annum, which shall be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, in exchange for said notes, and shall express on their face the object for which they are intended; the holders of which said certificates shall be entitled to receive payment therefor in the tithes aforesaid, at the rate of one-fifth of the amount annually; provided, however, that more than one-fifth of the amount of tithe due upon any such certificate, or the whole of such amount, may be paid in any year, at the election of the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 6. All planters or farmers liable to the tax in kind shall, after the war, be permitted to satisfy the same by payment of such certificates as aforesaid.

SEC. 7. Certificates issued under the authority of this act shall be in the following proportions, to wit: four-ninths in a separate certificate, payable in cotton, four-ninths payable in corn, and one-ninth payable in wheat; but no sum less than forty-five dollars, or its multiple, shall be converted into Treasury certificates, when the sum is under nine hundred dollars; but the amount to be made payable on the face of each certificate, when the sum converted into Treasury certificates is more than nine hundred dollars, shall be such as the Secretary of the Treasury shall judge to be most suitable and convenient for the purposes of this act, which said certificates shall be assignable in writing in such form and with such authentication as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

SEC. 8. The public faith is hereby pledged to the immutable observance of the provisions herein-above contained, as to the collection of the tax on wheat, corn and cotton in kind, and the application thereof as aforesaid, until the redemption of the certificates hereby authorized to be issued; Provided, That Congress may, at its discretion, from time to time make such modification as to the mode of assessment and agency for the collection of said tax as experience may suggest.

SEC. 9. This act shall be in force from the passage thereof.

THE REBEL CONGRESS.

THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI COTTON TRADE.

The House met at 11 o'clock, on Jan. 24 and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. BURROWS.

The House took up for consideration the resolution of Mr. BRANCH, of Texas, authorizing the President to appoint Commissioners to look into the operations of the Cotton Bureau of the Trans-Mississippi Department.

Mr. BRANCH proceeded to explain the necessity of looking into this matter, as there was a general belief among the people of Texas that great fraude and excesses had been committed by persons claiming to act for that bureau. He read statements from an *exposé* made and published by the chief officer of the Cotton Bureau for the Trans-Mississippi Department.

Mr. CARROLL, of Arkansas, said that there was a regular trade with the enemy on the Mississippi River. The Quartermasters there had hired and paid in gold, wagons to haul cotton to the Mississippi River, to be exchanged with the enemy.

Mr. GRAY, of Louisiana, stated that the corruption there had been immense; that the trade in cotton had been carried on for arms, shoes, cigars, liquors and delicacies, and not supplies for the army. At one time, he had in one command in his brigade seventy-three men, and only thirty-three pairs of pantaloons to the company. The rest of the men had to lie covered with blankets to hide their nakedness, and no clothing was gotten in exchange for the cotton sent to the Yankees and to Mexico.

A Yankee boat, loaded with cotton, had lain on a sand-bar for six months in sight of our army, with a negro crew which they had stolen, and with cotton which they had stolen, and it was not interfered with. He charged corruption in high places. Two cavalry regiments, as true as any in the service, had laid down their arms because of corruption on the part of the officers who commanded them, and traded with the Yankees. A man had been employed by the Confederate authorities to trade with the Yankees because he was known to be dishonest. He wanted the resolution made one of large investigation.

Mr. BAYLOR agreed with the gentleman in having the matter investigated. The General commanding the department was a friend of his, and he desired a thorough investigation.

Mr. DUPEE seconded the views of Mr. BRANCH and supported the resolution.

The resolution of Mr. BRANCH was adopted.

EXEMPTIONS.

This bill in relation to exemptions, as passed, is as follows:

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, that so much of the act to organize forces to serve during the war, approved February 17, 1864, as exempts one person as overseer or agriculturist on such farm or plantation upon which there were at specified times fifteen able-bodied field-hands between the ages of 18 and 50, upon certain conditions, is hereby repealed.

2. No exemptions or details shall be granted by the Secretary of War or President, by virtue of said act, except persons lawfully reported by a board of surgeons unable to perform active service in the field, to persons under the age of 40 and artisans, mechanics and persons of scientific skill, and, with the same exceptions, all exemptions and details heretofore granted by the President and Secretary of War, by virtue of said act, are hereby revoked. The bonds heretofore given by exempts and detailed men shall bind them to comply with the same only to the extent bearing the same proportion to the whole amounts which would be due thereon in one year, if this act had not passed, or the time they shall have been exempted or detailed, bears to a year.

3. No person shall be exempt by virtue of the act to exempt contractors for carrying the mails of the Confederate States, and the drivers of post coaches and hacks from military service, approved April 14, 1862, unless such person shall be over 45, except contractors personally engaged in the execution of contracts now existing.

On motion of Mr. LYON, of Alabama, the House resolved itself into secret session.

Adjourned.

SPECULATION IN GOLD.

Mr. ATKINS, of Tennessee, introduced a bill to prohibit, under severe penalties, the traffic in gold and silver in any portion of the Confederacy, not within the lines of the enemy. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. ATKINS thought it was high time that something should be done to stop speculation in gold. A few days ago it rose to sixty, and on Saturday fell to forty. The strong hand of legislation should be unsparingly laid on men who thus speculate in the very life-blood of the Confederacy.

THE FAST DAY.

PROCLAMATION BY JEFF. DAVIS.

The Congress of the Confederate States have by joint resolution invited me to appoint a day of public *fasting, humiliation and prayer*, with *thanksgiving* to Almighty God. It is our solemn duty at all times, and more especially in a season of public trial and adversity, to acknowledge our dependence on His mercy, and to bow in humble submission before His footstool, confessing our manifold sins, supplicating His gracious pardon, implorting His Divine help, and devoutly rendering thanks for the many and great blessings which he has vouchsafed to us.

Let the hearts of our people turn contentedly and trustfully unto God. Let us recognize in His chastening hand the correction of a Father, and submissively pray that the trials and sufferings which have so long borne heavily upon us, may be turned away by His merciful love. That His sustaining grace be given to our people, and His divine wisdom imparted to our rulers. That the Lord of Hosts will be with our armies, and fight for us against our enemies, and that He will graciously take our cause into His own hand, and mercifully establish for us a lasting, just and honorable peace and independence, and let us not forget to render unto His holy name the thanks and praise which are so justly due for His great goodness, and for the many mercies which He has extended to us amid the trials and sufferings of a protracted and bloody war.

Now therefore, I, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of America, do issue this my proclamation, appointing Friday, the 10th day of March next, as a day of public fasting, humiliation and prayer, with thanksgiving for leveling the favor and guidance of Almighty God, and I do earnestly invite all soldiers and citizens to observe the same in a spirit of reverence, penitence and prayer.

Given under my hand and seal of the Confederate States at Richmond, this 25th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President.

J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

THE REBEL TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Appeal.

It has been so frequently asserted, and by those who ought to be well advised, that Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH has discheyed repeated orders to transfer his troops to this side of the Mississippi, that many persons, believing it, are judging that officer censoriously. We have no knowledge on this subject, beyond the general statement afloat, and therefore cannot speak with certainty as to whether such an order was ever issued. The charge, however, has not been denied—a fact indicating it to be true, strongly enough to cause public animadversion, and the conduct of the commander of the Trans-Mississippi department is being severely criticised.

We are left to believe that one who, in times past, has rendered such signal service to the country, has proven recreant as stated. On the contrary, if such an order was framed, we suppose the troops were not transferred to the East simply because it was impossible to do so. In fact, we doubt whether the army could be brought over. The river is probably too vigilantly patroled by the Federal gunboats to permit such a great movement to be made. The narrow escapes of small parties that occasionally occur, and the frequent capture of others, lead us to conclude that our military authorities west of the river decided it would be useless to make the attempt to cross the army. With the limited means at their disposal it would have been a great undertaking, if not liable to interruption; but, with the whole length of the river policed by a formidable fleet, would it not have been an impossibility.

IS GEN. PRICE DEAD?

From the Mobile Argus.

MERIDIAN, Tuesday, Dec. 27, 1864.

MR. EDITOR: I had the pleasure of meeting one of my relatives from Missouri last night, (a brother of Gen. EARLY'S, to Virginia,) who was direct from the Trans-Mississippi Department.

He left Gen. PRICE'S headquarters on the 8th of this month, at Washington, Ark., and had a pass from the old General; he also states that he shook hands with him when he left, and that the General never was in better health. So you see that the rumor of his death is entirely false.

He joined Gen. PRICE at Lexington, during his late raid, and came out with the army.

Gen. Price came down through Kansas, left the Missouri border entirely, and crossed the Arkansas River above Fort Smith, in the Indian territory.

Gen. JOE SHELBY has won the admiration of the whole population of the entire Trans Mississippi Department, and is dreaded by the Yankees as much as FORREST in this department.

Gens. MARMADUKE and CABELL were captured while on a spree, which necessitated the burning of the wagon trains.

My informant states that Gen. PRICE told him he would have had sixty thousand men in a few days, if he could have had the arms and ammunition to equip them. Thousands are ready and willing to fight, if the Confederate Government would sustain them. About 12,000 recruits came out with them.

Yours, VERG.

ANOTHER REPORT ABOUT PRICE.

BONHAM, Texas, Thursday, Nov. 24, 1864.

Editor Galveston News:

Maj.-Gen. PRICE and staff were here yesterday, also Gen. SHELBY and staff. They were all to leave early this morning, on their way to Washington, Hampsteed County, Arkansas, where they expect to go into Winter quarters with their troops and to reorganize the same. Gen. PRICE says he brought out of Missouri one full brigade of recruits, all unarmed; the balance of those who reported to him left him when they found out that he was not going to remain in the State. He says the sentiment of the people in Missouri is entirely Southern. *His army is much scattered, and appears sadly in need of discipline. I think the General himself is somewhat cast down in consequence of the result of his late raid.* He reports that the enemy reinforced from neighboring States very heavily in his front, and as his recruits were nearly all unarmed, he could not maintain himself. MARMADUKE and CABELL were both captured near Fort Scott by ROSECRANS. Supplies are bountiful in Missouri. ALAMO.

EXPECTED ATTACK ON THE TEXAS COAST.

From the Houston Telegraph, Jan. 9.

We have once or twice alluded to the probability of an early attack on our coast, and we refer to it again, because of information having reached us that leaves but little room to doubt that such is the design of the enemy. Are our people prepared? Are our soldiers alive to the issue? Are the various commanders, at points that may be attacked, watchful, their guns in order, their ammunition ready, and all things fixed to give the enemy a warm welcome. There is no time to be lost. The attack, when it comes, will be sudden, and the enemy will seek to make up by dash, what he has heretofore failed to accomplish by endurance. It is of the utmost importance that every moment of time and every energy be now exerted against him. Texas has hitherto escaped the ravages of war, though time and again threatened. With dun zeal on the part of the soldiers and of the people, and with that devotion which has heretofore characterized them, our State will be preserved again. We must not say what preparations are being made by the military authorities, in view of the circumstances. We can say what is the duty of the people, however. It is to be ready to back up the army with their help when the danger comes. And we know that, soldiers and citizens together, we have men enough to resist any invasion the enemy is likely to send to Texas this year. We feel authorized to state that no point on the Texas coast will be yielded to the enemy in case of attack, in whatever force, without the most determined resistance, with all the means it is possible to concentrate. Every preparation has been made, is being made, and will continue to be made, to prevent their ever obtaining any foothold on our territory. They will be fought a *Poutrance*. If any impression has existed to the contrary, it has been produced by alarmists, or by those wholly unacquainted with the facts, and with the resolute and firm spirit of our military commander.

GEORGIA AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

APPEAL FOR THE DEFENCE OF CHARLESTON.

The Charleston *Mercury* says that the cause of South Carolina and the cause of the Confederacy, as involved in the fight at Charleston, needs now, of all things, two essentials—courage and tenacity. Courage to dare, to risk, to brave. Tenacity to hold, to fight, to dispute every inch. There is a great cause, and a grand fight can be made, but our men and leaders must summon up every energy, and they must rouse themselves to great thoughts and aspirations. Let them shake off past lethargy and despondency. Let our leaders brace themselves for great and desperate undertakings. Let everything, from Combahee to Charleston, and from Branchville to Charleston, be promptly stripped for fight.

Let all humanitarianism be buried as dead as JULIUS CÆSAR and as deep as Tophet. Strip the State for a death struggle, and let every officer and man strip his heart likewise of all weak longings and lookings backward. Inch by inch let us fight the enemy, and let us mark every track that he makes with his life-blood; let us not yield that inch until forcibly wrested from it. Let every creek be a point of fight, every marsh a battle-ground. It will not be in vain. It is vitally important at this juncture that we can punish him, five men for one, at every point. Time is gained, and the enemy is punished.

There are brave men here, and there are brave officers to lead them. If the right men are put to work. It devolves upon the chief Commander, then, to have no remorse now in this matter. Too much is at stake. Affections should be buried. All hesitation should be merged into decision. Too long we have been fighting here around these old walls to yield them now without a struggle. We say unhesitatingly to those to authority, there are brave men here who are prepared to make of Charleston a second Saragosa. We use no fancy phrase.

WHAT SHERMAN IS DOING.

From the Richmond Whig.

A gentleman from the neighborhood of Sevenash says that Secretary STANTON has issued an order to Gen. SHERMAN to send out of the city and out of the lines all wives of Confederate officers. Gen. SHERMAN, it is said, declared that the order was an inhuman one, and that he would not obey it.

It is said that the Central Railroad is in complete repair to Ne. Four-and-a-half, forty-five miles from Sevannah, and that the trains run daily. It is rumored that the track of the Atlanta and Western Railroad between Dalton and Marietta has been destroyed by our troops to prevent the return of the Federals that way by rail, and to impede THOMAS' march into North Georgia.

ORDER TO BURN GEORGIA COTTON.

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT AUGUSTA, Jan. 19, 1864.

Hon. R. H. May, Mayor of Augusta:

Lieut.-Gen. HARDEE directs me to have the cotton burned in the city on the approach of the Yankees. This order I am bound to execute, even at the peril of the city. It is to be hoped that your patriotic citizens will at once remove this temptation to Yankee invasion, either to distant points or to the commons, where the torch can be applied if the exigency should occur. The military will render you all the assistance in its power for the removal.

With great respect, D. H. HILL, Maj.-Gen.

C. B. LAMAR.

From the Augusta Register, Jan. 16.

We are informed that the above-mentioned gentleman, who was at one time President of the Bank of the Republic in New-York, and subsequently President of the Bank of Commerce in Savannah, and one of the largest cotton holders, and withal one of the bitterest rebels in the Confederacy, has taken the oath of allegiance to the Yankee Government. We suppose he did it to save his cotton. We are also informed that he has addressed a letter to a gentleman in this city, informing him of his return to his allegiance to the old Government, and advising him to do likewise as soon as an opportunity offers. Oh, Man! Men! Wost a humbug thou art!

MISCELLANEOUS.

MITIGATING THE HORRORS.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Jan. 26.

It was reported on yesterday that an order had been issued directing the release from irons or unusual confinement of all prisoners of war held in the South who may be so punished or confined, and that all prisoners of war be placed on the same footing. This, if true, is the first step so much talked about respecting the mitigation of the horrors of war.

THE RESIGNATIONS.

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 26.

Judge Campbell, Assistant Secretary of War, who has also tendered his resignation, continues with Mr. SEDDON in the War Office, as usual, his resignation likewise having not yet been accepted. Col. NORTHROP, Commissary-General, has tendered his resignation to the Secretary of War.

Thirty-sixth Annual Ball of the New-York Fire Department.

The Thirty-sixth Annual Ball of the New-York Fire Department was held last evening at the Academy of Music, and never did this large hall present a more brilliant and beautiful appearance. The decorations were very neat and in excellent taste. An immense tent covered the stage, at the rear of which stood the beautiful steamer of Engine Company No. 13, and the handsome little carriages of Hose Companies Nos. 7 and 29. In front of these a large gas fixture was placed, which blazoned forth in letters of light the word "Charity," below that a large eagle, below that again the words "New-York Fire Department Fund," and under all the coat-of-arms of the department. In front of the tent was hung the old firemen's banner. Between the boxes and about the columns pipes, trumpets and fire caps were grouped and lighted up by signal lamps belonging to the various fire companies. Flowers were distributed about the house in great profusion, in wreaths and bouquets, and were hung in graceful festoons around the tiers. Streamers of red, white and blue bunting were draped from the upper tier to the dome, from the centre of which was suspended a very large and well arranged basket of flowers. GRAFFULA'S quadrille and promenade bands, of thirty-five pieces each, were stationed at either side of the house, and performed a choice selection of their favorite pieces.

The house was crowded to its utmost. At 7 o'clock the doors were opened, and within half an hour after that time not an unoccupied seat could be found in the boxes. At 9 o'clock the overture to "Gazza Ladre," was performed, follows by a grand march, immediately after which sets were formed for the first quadrille, and the ball was handsomely opened by His Honor Mayor GUNTHER. The floor was quickly covered with merry dancers, whose nimble feet kept time to the music until daylight warned them that it was time to "break up."

The dresses of the ladies were very rich and tasty, and diamonds were displayed in great abundance. The gentlemen were, as usual, very gallant, and all present seemed to thoroughly enjoy themselves.

Chief Engineer, Joon Decker; President, John R. Platt; Ex-President, A. J. Delatour; Ex-Engineer, James L. Miller; Vice-President, Sylvanus J. Macy; Commissioner, Thomas Flenders; and Messrs. Wm. H. Wickhaus, Owen W. Brennan, and John Gilfillan were prominent among the hard workers, and to them, with the other members of the Committees, the success of the ball is principally due. Every one seemed happy. Enjoyment was visible everywhere, and the arrangements were excellent, though the door-keeper was not a model of civility, and seemed not over familiar with his duties.

The following were the committees:

Door and Police Committee—C. Godfrey Gunther, Chairman; Owen W. Brennan, L. Delmonico, A. J. Delatour, J. G. Fiscer, J. L. Miller, D. Stanbury, D. T. Willets, C. McDougall, J. J. Westrey, R. C. Brown, J. Decker, Chas. Place, Henry Snyder, Wm. D. Beker, Jordan L. Mott, Jr., J. M. Price, C. C. Pollion, W. H. Thrall, John Gilfillan.

Floor Managers—Wm. H. Stodart, Chairman; Daniel D. Conover, Jas. Y. Watkins, Wm. S. O'Brien, Jas. F. Wenman, John Garcia, Alonzo Stote, Josiah Haddee, E. D. Garesche, J. Anthony, Jr., J. Lawrence Elder, Eugene Thorn, Daniel Slote, Jas. A. Connolly.

Saloon Committee—Wm. S. Bates, Chairman; Henry B. Vean, Robert McGinels, W. H. Wickham, Samuel Conover, Chas. H. Close.

The Soldiers' Rest at the New-Haven Depot—Acknowledgments from the Treasurer.

I acknowledge the receipt of the following additional contributions for the Soldiers' Rest near the New-Haven Railroad Depot:

John F. Stiefens	$10	Thomas Berros	$50
Cash	5	Oliver K. King	50
Edward Delafield	20	A. M. Comn	5
D. B. Eston	20	Anthony Helsey	25
David Dows	25	Richard M. Hunt	25
W. B. Berber	10	J. G. Holbrook	25
N. Chandler	10	Miss L. Perkins, Sunday School Class, New-London	3 75
P. McMartin	10		
W. A. Hall	25		
Edward Cromwell	25	Pierce M. Irving	20
Isaac Sherman	25	B. W. Bonney	25
E. C. Cowdin	25	J. Butler Wright	25
Cash	50	S. D. Cozzens	10
Le Grand B. Cannon	25	Walter Freuklin	5
Thomas N. Dale	50	William Orton	20
N. P. Hoseck	25	L. Freeels	20
J. S. Schultz	25	R. H. McCurdy	20
W. T. Blodgett	25	Board of Brokers, through W. R. Vermilye	500
F. Maignand	25		
D. Hoadley	10		
J. F. Joy	5		
Total to date			$2,042 75

At a meeting held at the Union League Club the following gentlemen were appointed to take charge of the Rest: N. P. Hoseck, Le Grand B. Cannon, Jackson S. Schultz, Thomas N. Dale, John A. Weeks, George F. Noyes, and George Bliss, Jr.

It is hoped that the building which is on Fourth-avenue, two or three doors above the New-Haven Depot, will be ready this week. It is estimated that about five thousand dollars are needed in all to place the institution on a proper basis. Shall it not be raised? Donations may be sent to me at No. 45 William-street. GEORGE BLISS, Jr.,

Treasurer.

The Ill-fated North American.

CANTON, N. Y., Wednesday, Jan. 25.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you please inform me through the columns of your paper if you have a list of the persons who were aboard of the steamship *North America* when she went down, as I had a brother aboard who belonged to Company D, Eleventh New-York Cavalry? He left Baton Rouge about the 1st of December for New-Orleans, to be transferred to a New-York Hospital. The last we heard from him, he was to leave New-Orleans about the middle of December. A CONSTANT READER OF YOUR PAPER.

[In response to several inquiries similar to the above, we would say that a full list of the passengers by the *North America* was printed in the TIMES of Jan. 24.—ED. TIMES.]

CITY NOTES.—Twenty thousand dollars' worth of the three cent currency was issued, yesterday, at the Sub-Treasury. The new five and twenty-five cent notes will soon be ready....After the 1st prox. all receipts, whether for money or goods, must have a two cent stamp affixed....The New-York Post-office dispatches over twenty tons of mail matter per day, exclusive of that going to Europe and points on the coast....Seventeen thousand tickets, at $5 each, were sold for the Firemen's Ball, at the Academy of Music, last evening.

Soldiers' Mittens.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The men in the Shenandoah Valley are in need of *mittens*. A Captain of cavalry says not one in ten of the men have mittens, and all sleep on the ground. The ground has been covered with snow all Winter, and the temperature is lower, or it is colder than here; feet and fingers are often frozen.

Are there not a good number of people who will afford a pair of mittens apiece for those men? Cavalry mittens—a first finger on the right mitten.

NEW-YORK.

Naval Movements.

PROGRESS OF THE TORPEDO STEAMERS.

The following is a list of the United States torpedo steamers:

Name.	Guns.	Where Built.
Chine	4	Boston.
Casco	4	Boston.
Nahe	4	Wilmington.
Nodine	1	Greenpoint.
Modoc	4	Greenpoint.

The *Chine* was towed by the tugboat *Jewett* from Boston to the Brooklyn Navy-yard last week; this vessel, the *Casco*, and the *Neuse* are now being fitted with torpedo machinery. This feature of a formidable torpedo is considered in naval circles as another advance toward perfection in the protection of our harbors, and the destruction of the enemy's ironclads when going into action with them. Although nearly submerged, and having a terrible torpedo projecting not many feet from their stem, yet they are perfectly insured against any danger to the occupants.

MACHINERY FOR NAVY VESSELS.

The Navy Department has facilities for furnishing United States vessels now on the stocks all their machinery in due season, whenever demanded. The want of this has been felt for the last two years, and has withheld from active service, not only our ironclad, but wooden fleets. Under the general supervision of Rear-Admiral GREGORY, the engines for the large, heavy class frigates and other work to advance rapidly toward completion. Arrangements have been made with the iron works of this city, Boston, Portsmouth, Chester, Penn., Wilmington, Philadelphia, and other points, that insures promptness in supplying the demands of the navy in this respect.

THE LOG OF THE HARRIET LANE.

The United States sidewheel steamer *Harriet Lane*, afterward called the *Lavonia*, was burned recently in the Gulf of Mexico. It was supposed she was set on fire by a rebel sailor, who had not received his wages. She was 500 tons capacity, built by Mr. WEBB of this city, and carried eight guns. She had at one time the Prince of Wales on board as a passenger to Mount Vernon. It was this vessel that fired the first shotted gun at the insurrectionists at Charleston, April 12, 1861. She captured a rebel vessel May 8, 1861, and was engaged in many severe battles on the Atlantic coast. She was flagship of Porter's flotilla at the capture of Forts Jackson and St. Phillip at New-Orleans, and was captured in Galveston Bay, Jan. 1, 1863, and burned on the 18th inst.

ARRIVAL OF THE SUSQUEHANNA.

The United States steam frigate *Susquehanna*, 16 guns, Commodore, S. W. GODON, commanding, arrived at the Navy-yard yesterday from Fort Fisher. The *Susquehanna* was the flagship of the Fourth Division of the North Atlantic Squadron, and took a prominent part in the capture of the defences of Wilmington. During the attack on Fort Fisher she lost three killed and sixteen wounded; among the latter Lieut. WALLACE of the Marine Corps. Her officers are:

Commodore, J. W. GODON; Lieutenant-Commander, F. B. Bieke; Lieutenants, John R. Bartlett and Geo. M. Brown; Surgeon, Jno. C. C. Barclay; Assistant Surgeon, Chas. H. Perry; Paymaster, Ambrose J. Clark: Chaplain, John D. Bengiese; Acting Master, H. C. Porter; Commodore's Clerk, G. E. Yerdley; Paymaster's Clerk, A. W. Mapes; Chief Engineer, Jno. Johnson; First Assistant do., Isaac J. Franey; Second Assistants do., Jas. Renshaw, Jr., Jas. W. Hutchinson and Henry A. Smith; Third Assistants do., Thos. Crummey and Chas. F. Mersland; Acting Third Assistant do., Bema Cook; First Lieutenant Marines, Wm. Wallace; Ensign, Edward E. Preble; Acting Ensigns, Thos. F. Leycock, Wm. W. Rhodes and C. E. R. Hembhurn; Acting Master's Mates, Chas. Geiseford, Wm. H. Sorasne, Mason J. Cooper and Sam't T. Paine; Boatswain, B. Whitmersh; Gunner, Edward J. Waugh; Carpenter, Jos. E. Miller; Sailmaker, John A. Holbrook.

LAW REPORTS.

The Schell Contempt Case.

NEW-YORK COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Cardozo.

Hugh Smith and John Kerr vs. *The New-York Consolidated Stage Company.*—Mr. Schell was, it may be remembered, the assignee of the Stage Company, and the above action was brought to set aside the assignment and wind up the affairs of the company.

An order was granted, provisionally, in the action appointing Mr. Murphy Receiver of the Company, and enjoining Mr. Schell from interfering with the property or effects of the company. The case now comes up on motion to punish Mr. Schell as for a contempt of court, he having, under the advice of counsel, commenced suits on behalf of the company under advice of counsel. In connection with this a motion was made for leave to the receiver to sell some portions of the property of the company to meet the United States tax and other expenses. The court rendered a decision to-day in the first of these motions, adjudging Mr. Schell in contempt in commencing these suits, but giving him two days after notice to discontinue them, and intimating in such case no further punishment would be inflicted than costs of the motion.

Criminal Business.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Barnard.

Henry Harker, who was indicted for the murder of a deck hand on the steamer *North Star*, and pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree, was brought up for sentence, yesterday morning. His counsel appealed to the court in his behalf, and the prisoner expressed contrition for the crime which he had committed. He was sent to the State Prison for two years.

Elisabeth Levokos, who killed an Irishwoman in the Sixth Ward Station-house, some months ago, was sent to the State Prison for four years.

William Hayes pleaded guilty to an indictment for petit larceny from the person. Prisoner was arrested in the act of stealing a watch from the pocket of a passenger on one of the city railroad cars. His Honor said that an example must be made, and would sentence all such offenders, and gave the prisoner the full punishment allowed by law, viz.: five years in the State Prison. The court then adjourned to March 3.

Count Johannes Applies for a Mandamus.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Barnard.

In the Matter of the Application of George the Count Johannes for an order to show cause why a Mandamus should not issue to Joseph Dowling, one of the Police Justices.—The applicant moves for a mandamus to compel Justice Dowling to issue a warrant for the arrest of Stephen R. Fisk, one of the editors of the *Leader*. The Count had charged Mr. Fisk with writing for publication an article which he claimed was libelous, and applied for a warrant for his arrest. The motion for a mandamus was denied.

[Advertisement.]

CHEROKEE PILLS—FEMALE REGULATOR.—Sold by all druggists. $1 per box. Thirty-two page pamphlet free. Address Dr. W. R. MERWIN & CO., No. 63 Liberty-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

For non-retention or incontinence of urine, irritation, inflammation or ulceration of the bladder, or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick-dust deposit, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys and dropsical swellings.

USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU gives health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity or epileptic fits ensue.

[Advertisement.]

Enfeebled and delicate constitutions, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S Extract Buchu. It will give brisk and energetic feelings and enable you to sleep well.

[Advertisement.]

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

[Advertisement.]

Take no more unpleasant and unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU and IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

[Advertisement.]

A reliable Tonic, Diuretic, Blood Purifier and Rejuvenator—HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

[Advertisement.]

FRAGRANT SOZODONT

Hardens and invigorates the gums, purifies and perfumes the breath, cleanses, beautifies and preserves the teeth from youth to old age.

Sold by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Rumors of Peace

For days and months have lived,
Despite the probabilities of war.
The land's great heart is all attuned to hear
The last dread echo of War's direful trump,
And all men pray for victory and peace!

Rumors of Health

Are borne on every breeze that comes
From Drake's great laboratory in New-York,
Where he prepares PLANTATION BITTERS still,
To heal the nations, and the sick restore.
As all men hope that peace may come,
So all men wish that health may stay.
To that end, poor dyspeptics, hypochondriacs dull,
Victims of vertigo, headache, fever, cure,
All take PLANTATION BITTERS, and are sure
To find relief from their besetting ills.
Let the whole world PLANTATION BITTERS use,
And all the nations shall have health and peace.

[Advertisement]

AT $2 A YEAR, OR 20 CENTS A NUMBER.—Take the ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. W. H. Gragg:

DEAR SIR: I have been suffering for a long time with what physicians call disease of the Prostate Gland, and retention of Urine, and was unable to obtain any relief until I used CONSTITUTION WATER, which began to produce its curative effect after taking one or two doses, and no man can be more grateful than I at the results, having suffered all that a man could suffer and live; and rather than be deprived of the medicine, I would be willing to pay $50 a bottle for it.

It has not only cured me, but several other officers in my district have been cured by it, and I would recommend everybody suffering from any diseases of the kidneys to use Constitution Water.

RICHARD LUSH,
Sergeant Ninth Ward Police.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1861.

Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-st., and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

A ready and conclusive test of the properties of HELMBOLD'S Fluid Extract Buchu will be a comparison with those set forth in the United States Dispensatory. It is no quack nostrum.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Corsica, for Nassau—Henry Falle, Charles Falle, New-York; A. Arnold, Mrs. Minturn, P. Q. Horder, New-York; Dr. and Mrs. L. Weber, New-York; Miss M. Saunders, New-York; J. C. Edwards, D. A. Griffith, Missouri; S. McDonald, T. H. Clich, Missouri; James Flood, James Boyle, Mr. Brennen, Mr. Kelly, England; Charles Bishop, A. B. Lubson, Liverpool; W. T. Bradley, Wm. Goodrich, New-Haven; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Eneas and child, New-York; Jno. Lawless, Montreal; Mrs. Seymour, J. B. Hotchkiss, G. W. Ward, New-Haven; J. C. Borden, A. Pell, New-York; Miss Mitchell, Miss Moffatt, Capt. Ormsby, Alfred Baker, Nassau; Mrs. Jack, Chas. Newbauer, Henry Holle, Robert Holle, Geo. Vill, Chas. Varad, C. Ring, Jno. Vinciff, Jno. Brown, Geo. Curl, M. Wilson, W. B. Fisher, Charles Morton, H. Castell, Mrs. J. Riley, Mrs. Purcell and sister, Kate Mawn, Ann McDonald, Mary Manning, Mary Broderick, Mary McKeorie, C. Piel, T. R. Bushell, Rev. Thos. Burns, A. W. Lockhart.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 30—*In steamship Virginia, from Liverpool*—Geo. Longmore, Henry Mackling and lady, John E. Miller, T. W. Hutchinson, Jane Duiguish, Blanch Wheatley.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 11 | Sun sets.... 5 16 | Moon sets..10 46

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 11 07 | Gov. Island.. 11 56 | Hell Gate.. 1 18

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Jan. 30.

Cleared.

Steamship Blackstone, Berry, Hilton Head.

Ship John Buayen, Carver, Savannah, C. L. Wright & Co.

Barks Luson, (Br.,) Robinson, Bombay, Dennistoun & Co.; Dastre, (Br.,) Mitchell, London, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Chilton, (Br.,) Flynn, Havana, Brett, Son & Co.; Irvine, (Br.,) Creighton, Marseilles, Edmiston Bros.; Salamander, (Dan.,) Deltefsen, Bat

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4167. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

ITS LATEST ASPECT.

Three Commissioners Coming from Richmond.

They Apply for Admission to General Grant's Lines.

A. H. Stephens of Georgia, R. M. T. Hunter of Virginia, and A. J. Campbell of Alabama.

A FLAG OF TRUCE AND A PARLEY.

General Grant in Communication with the Government.

Expected Arrival of the Commissioners at Annapolis.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 31.

In regard to the rebel Peace Commissioners, the following facts are known:

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS of Georgia, R. M. T. HUNTER of Virginia, and A. J. CAMPBELL of Alabama, the latter formerly of the United States Supreme Court, arrived at Gen. GRANT's lines last Sunday afternoon and desired permission to come to Gen. GRANT's headquarters.

After considerable delay and parley they were allowed to come to Gen. GRANT's headquarters at City Point. It appears that Gen. GRANT immediately notified the Government of the fact, but up to this time we are not aware of the decision arrived at, though they are expected to reach Washington presently, via Annapolis.

FROM GEN. GRANT'S LINES.

The Commissioners Appear in Front of Petersburgh—Application for a Permit to Come Through—Scenes under the Flag-of-Truce—Excitement among the Soldiers.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS, }
SUNDAY, Jan. 29, 1864—10 A. M. }

For many days the weather has been intensely cold, and many cases of frost-bitten feet, ears, cheeks, &c., on our picket lines are reported. To-day the intense cold had moderated, and though the sun shone brightly and the air was calm, the roads were solid and travelers many.

In front of Col. HARRIMAN's brigade, of WILCOX's division, Ninth Corps, about noon to-day, a flag of truce was displayed on the parapet of the enemy's works, a few rods to the right of the center. The bearer of the flag stated, that "Hon. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy, and Hon. R. M. T. HUNTER, of Virginia, were desirous of proceeding to Gen. GRANT's headquarters; that they were expected, and would have approached our lines via the James River, but were unable to do so, owing to the ice in the stream."

The message sent by the bearer of the Confederate flag of truce was sent at once to the headquarters of the Ninth Corps.

The news that Messrs. STEPHENS and HUNTER were awaiting permission to enter our lines flew like wild-fire through the camps. They were distinguished men; they had made names for themselves before the war began, before acquiescing in the severance of the Republic, and the Union soldiers, who are reading men, knew it. Curiosity is one of the feelings of the Union soldier, and, as the news of the flag passed from camp to camp, tents were evacuated, from bomb-proofs temporarily-buried soldiers emerged, pickets brought their rifled-muskets to an "order," and all, not otherwise engaged, covered the parapets of the works of the main and picket lines. As you know, for many days there has been a tacit understanding along this part of the line that there should be no firing; but, until to-day, the members of the corps did not think it conducive to their health to exhibit themselves prominently.

The white flag, however, brought both Unionists and Confederates within plain, point-blank shooting range of each other, and waiting for a reply to the rebel request, they showed themselves in clouds on the works of the contending armies. "How are you Fort Fisher?" says the Yanks; "Good-bye, European importations;" "Have you heard from Hood?" "Did you know that your Virginian, THOMAS, had presented to Old ABE a 'worsted Hood'?" and many other remarks of a like nature.

The "Confeds" seemed to take it all in good part, and made, in some instances, quite happy replies, such as, "Fort Fisher may be gone up, but why don't you take Fort Crater?" "GWIN's a fool, and we don't care a d—n for anything more from Europe;" and "Hood's hoodwinked old THOMAS, and you'll hear from him directly, I reckon."

So they passed the time intervening before the reply came. Men who, a few moments later, might be engaged in mortal combat, whiled away the closing hours of the beautiful Sabbath in seemingly friendly intercourse. But does any one dream that, if in the midst of this sort of national gathering, the order had been given, "Prepare for action," any of the soldiers, so jocose and free from care, would have disobeyed the command? No! But, shoulder to shoulder, they would have repeated the lesson they have been endeavoring to teach the foes of their country for these long years. In the soldier's life there is sunshine and shadow, but, alas! the shadow predominates. The Union soldier lives on in the hope that through the shadow will finally break the sun of peace, reflecting around the hearth of every

city's clouds a rainbow of victory, telling in unmistakable colors of a "Union" conquered and thereafter indivisible.

As the bright orb of day neared the western horizon, and glanced upon the lofty spires of the yet unconquered "Cockade City," an officer from the headquarters of the Ninth Corps neared our foremost line. All were on the tiptoe of excitement; but, soldierlike, the gallant Colonel kept his own counsel; and, improvising a flag of truce from a white handkerchief, proceeded to scale the works; and, with one companion, advanced to the neutral ground.

After some minutes' waiting, he was met by four officers of the Confederacy, and a conference was held within a stone's throw of the scene of the terrible tragedy of the 30th of July last. What the result of this interview was, was not made public; but, it is believed that no word had been received from Gen. GRANT, and as a consequence, the "distinguished gentlemen" from Georgia and Virginia would have to bide their time, perhaps until to-morrow.

As the flags receded from each other, the thousands who covered the works suddenly disappeared, walking into their tents, crawling into their holes and descending into their bomb-proofs, to speculate upon the meaning of such a seemingly urgent desire on the part of the Vice-President and Ex United States Senator to enter the Union lines. Speculation upon this subject is not only rife among the soldiers, but among other thinking men, and the most extravagant propositions are put forth. Of course it is useless to speculate. It may be that the visit of these noted Southern gentlemen will be productive of good; but time alone will tell.

G. F. WILLIAMS.

REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 31.

The *American*, this afternoon, publishes the following dispatch:

"The report has been current on the street since last evening to the effect that the Richmond *Sentinel* has announced the departure of three Peace Commissioners for Washington.

Up to noon to-day, we have no official confirmation of the rumor, though the assertion has been varied this morning by an equally positive announcement that Peace Commissioners, consisting of the rebel Vice-President ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, and Ex-Senator R. M. T. HUNTER and Judge CAMPBELL had arrived at City Point and were expected to reach Annapolis to-day.

They are not spoken of as commissioners representing the rebel Government, but as citizens representing the people, on their way to Washington to confer with President LINCOLN on the subject of peace, precisely in the same capacity that Mr. BLAIR visited Richmond.

SECOND DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 31.

The *American* has the following special dispatch from Annapolis this morning:

ANNAPOLIS, Tuesday, Jan. 31.

Col. TYLER, of the Second Maryland Regiment, who arrived here this morning, says that on Sunday, ALEX. H. STEPHENS, R. M. T. HUNTER and two others reached our lines, and requested to come within our lines at Fort Hell, but were refused, and were awaiting permission from Gen. GRANT, who was then absent.

N. B.—I think the Commissioners were admitted nevertheless, and are now on their way to Washington. Hope to have something definite soon.

REPORTS VIA PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 31.

A special dispatch to the *Evening Telegraph* says:

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 31.

It is known in the best informed circles here that a commission from JEFF. DAVIS, consisting of Vice-President STEPHENS, R. M. T. HUNTER, and Gen. G. W. SMITH, have arrived at Annapolis with full power to arrange a settlement of our national difficulties.

If is believed from the understanding between Mr. BLAIR and Mr. DAVIS that the terms will be entirely satisfactory to the Administration and to Congress, and will chiefly consist of an amnesty to all offenders, and a withdrawal of the confiscation proclamation.

The Departure of the Commissioners from Richmond.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 31.

There is reason to believe that the Richmond papers of Monday contain an explicit statement of departure of commissioners for Washington.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Jan. 28.

It was a matter of pleasurable remark on yesterday that the President and Vice-President *had been engaged in a long consultation on public affairs.*

No Arrival yet from the James at Annapolis.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 31.

A dispatch from Annapolis to-night, says there has been no arrival from the James River, and there is no prospect of one to-night.

The Rebel Peace Commissioners.

The history and personal character of the rebel Vice-President, ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, as well as his strenuous exertions to preserve the South from the folly and crime of secession, are well known to our readers. A. J. CAMPBELL, of Alabama, formerly occupied a seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court of the United States. It will be remembered that just previous to the capture of Fort Sumter, Mr. CAMPBELL appeared in Washington with Mr. FORSYTHE, of Mobile, CRAWFORD, ex-member of Congress from Georgia, and Mr. STEPHENS, on a mission to obtain the peaceful separation of the South from the Union. Since the commencement of hostilities his name has not been prominently before the public. Mr. R. M. T. HUNTER was formerly United States Senator from Virginia. He served a short time as rebel Secretary of State.

Return of Mr. Singleton.

Special Dispatch to the New-York News.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 30, 1865.

Gen. SINGLETON arrived in this city this evening, and immediately waited on the President. During his stay at Richmond he had frequent interviews with Mr. DAVIS and other prominent Confederate leaders, including Gen. LEE. Gen. SINGLETON represents those with whom he had intercourse as well disposed toward any movement calculated to restore peace on an honorable basis.

The Southern people remain firm in their determination to resist subjugation. The leaders are not averse to negotiation, provided it is not based on degrading conditions. They will meet us on equal terms, but not otherwise. They will not lay down their arms and accept whatever we choose to give them. There is no despondency in Richmond, but all, from Mr. DAVIS to the least important citizen, are desirous to have the war brought to a close.

FROM WASHINGTON.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

Passage of the Constitutional Amendment.

One Hundred and Nineteen Yeas against Fifty-six Nays.

Exciting Scene in the House.

ENTHUSIASM OVER THE RESULT.

THE PEACE MISSION IN THE SENATE

A Resolution Calling for Information.

Passage of Retaliation Resolutions in the Senate.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 31.

THE PASSAGE OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The great feature of the existing rebellion was the passage to-day by the House of Representatives of the resolutions submitting to the Legislatures of the several States an amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery. If was an epoch in the history of the country, and will be remembered by the members of the House and spectators present as an event in their lives. At 3 o'clock, by general consent, all discussion having ceased, the preliminary votes to reconsider and second the demand for the previous question were agreed to by a vote of 113 yeas, to 58 nays; and amid profound silence the Speaker announced that the yeas and nays would be taken directly upon the pending proposition. During the call, when prominent Democrats voted aye, there was suppressed evidence of applause and gratification exhibited in the galleries, but it was evident that the great interest centered entirely upon the final result, and when the presiding officer announced that the resolution was agreed to by yeas 119, nays 56, the enthusiasm of all present, save a few disappointed politicians, knew no bounds, and for several moments the scene was grand and impressive beyond description. No attempt was made to suppress the applause which came from all sides, every one feeling that the occasion justified the fullest expression of approbation and joy.

PETITIONS OF THE NAVAL CONTRACTORS.

The House Naval Committee having received a reply from the Secretary of the Navy to-day, unanimously instructed their Chairman to report a joint resolution, referring to the Navy Department the petitions of contractors asking for relief for losses in building double-enders, marine engines, &c., to be settled upon the principle of equity and justice. This is all the petitioners for relief ask, and without some such legislation the department cannot act in the matter.

THE TAX BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee to-day nearly finished the amendments to the tax bill. They expect to get through with the bill this week, and will report it at once.

THE NAVAL DEPOT AT CLEVELAND.

The Senate Naval Committee heard the arguments to-day in favor of a naval depot at Cleveland. The committee will not act definitely in regard to the matter until other parties have been heard.

THE TRADE IN COTTON.

The House Committee on Commerce to-day examined a large number of witnesses who are understood to have permits to trade in cotton with rebel States. These gentlemen, however, were very reticent, and the committee failed to elicit the required information as to how and where they got their permits.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 31.

THE VOTE ON THE AMENDMENT.

Soon after the passage of the Anti-Slavery Constitutional Amendment this afternoon, a salute was fired in honor of that event. The vote last June, when it was defeated for the want of the requisite two-thirds majority, was yeas, 96; nays, 65; absent, 21. Those who at that time voted against the amendment, but who changed their votes and cast them in the affirmative to-day, are Messrs. Baldwin of Michigan, Coffroth, McAllister, Ganson, Herrick, Radford, Steele, Kleg, Rollins of Missouri, and Hotchkiss. Those who were absent or the former occasion, and who now voted aye, are as follows; Messrs. Brown of West Virginia, Davis of Maryland, Davis of New-York, Grinnell, McBride, Nelson, Pomeroy, Randall Worthington and Yeaman. The following who were absent or not voting when the June vote was taken, voted nay: Messrs. Hall, Harris of Maryland, Harris of Illinois, Winfield, Ben. Wood and Townsend. Those who voted against the resolution last year, and were to-day absent or not voting, are Messrs. Lazear, Le Blond, McKinney, Marcy, McDowell and Rogers.

MR. WADE ON THE PEACE MISSION.

During the debate on the retaliation resolution, while Mr. WADE was speaking about Mr. BLAIR's mission to Richmond, Mr. JOHNSON asked how he came to go there. Mr. WADE replied: "I would like to know. Yes, Sir. I intend to know if there is power in the United States Senate to be informed on that subject. I intend to know why it was that any man was permitted to go with impunity through our lines, and confer with the arch traitor of the Confederacy, and come back here and go again." Mr. JOHNSON said he went in a Government vessel the last time. Mr. WADE responded: "Yes, I understand he went on a Government vessel. He had no more right to be on that vessel on a mission to hold communication with this arch traitor and devil, than he had to be on his road to the lower regions in a vehicle furnished by the Government."

THE CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF VIRGINIA.

The Alexandria (Va.) *Journal* says the civil government has been restored on the eastern shore of Virginia, and that in a few days civil government will be restored in every county where it was suppressed by the action of Gen. BUTLER.

THE SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

The financial arrangements just concluded between the Treasury Department and JAY COOKE contemplate the continuance of subscriptions to the seven-thirties through the national banks in New-York, Philadelphia, Boston and elsewhere, as heretofore.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 31.

PROTEST AGAINST THE BANKRUPT BILL.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Union,) presented a joint resolution of the Ohio Legislature protesting against the passage of the bankrupt law, which was ordered to be printed and laid on the table.

THE DUTY ON IMPORTED PAPER.

Mr. WADE also presented a resolution of the Ohio Legislature in favor of the repeal of the duty on printing paper, which was ordered to be printed and laid upon the table.

EMPLOYMENT OF GENERALS.

Mr. WADE—I notice that the Secretary of War, in replying to a communication of the Senate about the employment of Generals, has made a mistake which I wish to correct. He says, among other things, that Gens. BANKS and LEE are before the Committee on the Conduct of the War. This is a mistake, and one which I wish to rectify, because it seems to be a standing one. I think it interferes with the disposition which the Executive wishes to make of these officers. Mr. WADE further stated that on the 14th of December, Gen. BANKS was before the committee for about two hours, to give testimony concerning the Red River expedition. One day in January the committee found him in the city, and called on him for a few minutes to explain some matters. Gen. LEE had not been before the committee since the 13th of January, when he gave testimony for about two hours. He (WADE) wished it to be understood that neither Gen. BANKS nor Gen. LEE were detained here by the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

CLERGYMEN AND THE DRAFT.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Union,) offered the memorial of certain ministers of the Gospel, asking that they be exempted from the draft. Which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE SCHELDT DUES.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill for the extinction of the Scheldt Dues. Which was ordered to be printed.

CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Union,) introduced a resolution that a Congressional Directory be published hereafter, under the superintendence of the Joint Committee on Printing. Mr. ANTHONY explained that this would be more economical than the present arrangement, by which it was published under the auspices of the Postmaster of the House; but its chief benefit would be the appearance of the Directory at an earlier day in the Session than it now appears.

The resolution was adopted.

CALL FOR INFORMATION ON MR. BLAIR'S MISSION.

Mr. SUMNER offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested, if not incompatible with the public interests, to furnish to the Senate any information in his possession, concerning any recent personal communications with the rebel JEFFERSON DAVIS, said to have been under Executive sanction, and also copies of any correspondence relating thereto.

Mr. CONNESS, of California, (Union)—I suggest to the Senator if it would not be better to leave out the verbiage, and make the resolution refer to the message of Mr. BLAIR.

Mr. SUMNER—I beg the Senator's pardon, but I prefer it as it is.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, (Union,) offered the following as an amendment by way of a substitute for Mr. SUMNER's proposition:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested, if not incompatible with the public interests, to inform the Senate if any person, and if any, who has, with his authority and assent, been to Richmond negotiating with the President of the so-called Confederate States, or with any other person or persons to that place, in relation to the termination of this present war, or with a view to ascertain from such persons upon what terms, if any, they would be willing to have said war terminated; and if so, to inform the Senate, also, what information he has obtained from such agent or person; also, if such person was in Richmond as aforesaid; whether he was authorized or permitted by the President of the United States to represent to the Confederate authorities upon what terms or conditions the President would negotiate in relation to peace, and, if so, what such terms and conditions were.

Mr. SUMNER said that the resolution he offered was much briefer and simpler than that of the Senator from Maryland. There were some words in Mr. JOHNSON's resolution which he did not like. He did not like to see the Senate adopt such a phrase as the Confederate authorities.

SEVERAL SENATORS—The resolution says "so-called Confederate authorities."

Mr. SUMNER said he preferred to speak of them as rebel authorities.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Union,) suggested that both resolutions be printed and called up to-morrow.

This was agreed to and it was so ordered.

SECRETARY WELLES INTERROGATED.

Mr. HALE offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Navy for information as to whether the arguments of the Judge-Advocate in the trial of Mr. SMITH, of Boston, has been printed by order of the Navy Department? What edition of the same has been published? What use has been made of the copies thus published? Also, whether any detectives have been employed by the Navy Department since January, 1864, and if so, how many, and how much they have been paid? what instructions they got, either written or verbal, from the Secretary or Assistant Secretary of the Navy? And especially whether any instructions were given to inquire into the conduct and business transactions of any member of either House of Congress? How much expense was incurred in this way? From what sources the funds were drawn, and by what authority?

Mr. CONNESS—I suggest that the resolution of the Senator from New-Hampshire lie over and the nature of the enquiry of the chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, who is now absent.

Mr. HALE consented to the proposition, and the resolution was ordered to be printed.

NEW-YORK AND PACIFIC MAIL.

Mr. ANTHONY introduced a bill relative to mail service between New-York and the Pacific coast, which authorizes the Postmaster-General to contract for the transportation of the mails upon such lines by steamers on the Atlantic and Pacific coast, and by land transit across the Isthmus, semi-monthly, tri-monthly, or weekly, as in his judgment the public interest may from time to time require; the compensation not to exceed $400,000 for a semi-monthly, $600,000 for a tri-monthly, or $800,000 for a weekly line.

The bill was referred to the Committee on the Post-office and Post Roads.

THE BILL TO BRIDGE THE OHIO.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) asked that the Senate take up the bill to build a bridge across the River at Louisville.

The motion was disagreed to.

THE PROPOSED COMMITTEE ON CORRUPTIONS.

Mr. HALE then moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the resolution of Mr. DAVIS for the appointment of a Standing Committee on Corruptions of the Government.

Mr. DOOLITTLE suggested that as the animadversions of the Senator from New-Hampshire on the conduct of the Navy Department were likely to lead to protracted discussion, it would be well to make this the special order for some day, as there was very little time of the morning hour remaining.

Mr. HALE insisted on his motion.

Mr. HENDERSON desired to take up the bill to reimburse the State of Missouri for the expenses incurred in calling out the militia of that State.

The Senate refused to take up this bill and proceeded to the consideration of the resolution of Mr. DAVIS, upon which Mr. HALE was entitled to the floor.

Mr. HALE said he was opposed to appointing any more committees to investigate corruptions until some action was taken on frauds already discovered. He read at length from a report made by Hon. JOHN SHERMAN, when a member of the House, on the subject of naval contracts, to show that, while Congress had heretofore gone to great trouble and expense to discover frauds, yet none of the guilty parties had ever been punished.

THE QUESTION OF RETALIATION.

The morning hour expired, and the Chair decided that the retaliation resolution was in order on the proposition to recommit the papers on the subject to the Military Committee.

The subject was discussed by Messrs. HENDRICKS, WADE, SUMNER, SPRAGUE and HOWE.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) said that if all the allegations against the rebels as to their treatment of our soldiers be true, it was but another argument for peace. He was not ashamed to stand up in the Senate and advocate peace. He was not in the habit of endorsing what the President did. But if, as he heard, commissioners were on their way here to treat for peace, and this was the result of promises held out to the Confederates by the President, he was willing to endorse him so far.

The question was then taken on the motion to recommit the subject, and the Senate refused so to do, Yeas 10, nays 26.

YEAS—Messrs. Carlile, Davis, Hendricks, Powell, Richardson, Riddle, Saulsbury, Sumner, Van Winkle, Wright.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Conness, Cowan, Dixon, Foster, Hale, Harlan, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Johnson, Lane of Indiana, Morgan, Merrill, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Ramsay, Sherman, Ten Eyck, Wade, Wilkinson, Willey.

The question then recurred on the amendment making retaliation conformable to the law of nations.

Mr. SUMNER moved further to amend by making it conform also to the usages of war as practiced among civilized nations. Mr. SUMNER called for the yeas and nays on the amendment, and it was adopted by a vote of 26 yeas against 13 nays.

YEAS—Messrs. Carlile, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Foot, Foster, Harlan, Harris, Henderson, Hendricks, Lane of Indiana, McDougall, Morgan, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Powell, Richardson, Riddle, Saulsbury, Sherman, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Van Winkle, Willey, Wilson, Wright.

NAYS—Messrs. Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Conness, Dixon, Farwell, Hale, Howard, Howe, Ramsay, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson.

Mr. SUMNER moved to amend by striking out the following; "Congress does not, however, intend by this to limit or restrict the power of the President to the modes or principles of retaliation herein mentioned; but only advises or requires a resort to them as demanded by the occasion."

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) suggested that the amendment be modified so as to strike out the words "to the modes or principles of retaliation herein mentioned."

This was adopted.

Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, (Dem.,) offered as an amendment an additional resolution, declaring the sense of the Senate to be in favor of an exchange of prisoners.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Union,) thought the subjects were so different that they should not be incorporated in the same resolution.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, (Union,) offered an amendment, advising the appointment of Commissioners of Prisoners, to look after the condition of our prisoners in the future.

The yeas and nays were called for, and the amendment was adopted.

YEAS—Messrs. Carlile, Collamer, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Foot, Foster, Harris, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, Lane of Kansas, McDougall, Morgan, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Powell, Riddle, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Van Winkle, Willey, Wilson, Wright—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Chandler, Clark, Conness, Dixon, Farwell, Hale, Harlan, Howard, Howe, Lane of Indiana, Morrill, Ramsay, Sherman, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson—18.

The resolution as amended was then passed and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 31.

MR. WOOD OFFERS A RESOLUTION.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD asked leave to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the duty of the President to maintain, in every constitutional and legal manner, the integrity of the American Union, as formed by the Fathers of the Republic, and in no event, and under no circumstances, to proffer or accept negotiations which shall admit, by the remotest implication, the existence of any other Federal or Confederate Government within the territory of the United States.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, (Union,) objected to the reception of the resolution.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD gave notice that he would next Monday move a suspension of the rules to introduce the resolution.

THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

The Speaker appointed Mr. STEVENS of Pennsylvania, Mr. WEBSTER of Illinois, Mr. MALLORY of Kentucky, Mr. DAVIS of Maryland, and Mr. COX of Ohio, as a committee on the part of the House to examine and count the votes for President and Vice-President of the United States, on the second Wednesday of February.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY AMENDMENT.

The House resumed consideration of the Senate joint resolution, proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. MCALLISTER of Pennsylvania (Dem.) said when this subject was before the House on a former occasion, I voted against the measure. I have been in favor of exhausting all the means of conciliation to restore the Union as our fathers made it. I am for the Union and utterly opposed to secession or dissolution in any way or shape. The result of all the peace missions, and especially that of Mr. BLAIR has satisfied me that nothing short of recognition of their independence will satisfy the Southern Confederacy. It must therefore be destroyed, and in voting for the present measure, I cast my vote against the cornerstone of the Southern Confederacy, and declare eternal war against the enemies of my country.

Mr. COFFROTH, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) addressed the House in favor of the amendment, not, however, speaking for or against slavery. He argued the power of Congress to submit the amendment to the Legislatures of the States; that the South could defeat the amendment; that it must be submitted to the seceded States, or it would be recognizing their independence; that if this was done, it would apply only to those which adopted it. He also argued that the South would not remain in the Union under the Constitution as it now is, and that they would not come back after four years' fighting. All reliance to slavery should be stricken from our statute books, and then, when the people of the South were tired and sick of this barbarous and inhuman war, and demand a cessation of hostilities, until it be ascertained if peace cannot be obtained, there will be no obstacles in the way of giving new guarantees to every person who shelters himself under the American Constitution. He also argued that slavery was the fruitful theme for the opponents of Democracy. It breathed life and existence into fanaticism, and unless that which sustained and fed fanaticism be removed from the political arena, the country would remain stationary, when all the rest of the world is moving. Change is the universal law of nature. What he had heretofore regarded as impolitic had ceased to operate. Having at the last session voted against the proposed Constitutional amendment, he would now vote for it. He had no doubt of the power to make the amendment in the manner proposed, by amending it three-fourths of the States represent the whole. The time has arrived to exercise the power. He believed that if Democratic policy and measures had been adopted, we should not now be engaged in war; but in the late Presidential election the people had endorsed the anti-slavery issue. He was prepared to follow it. The question had been settled by the verdict of the people, and so far as the National Government was concerned, it was not now a political issue. The adoption of the amendment would tend to restore all that is desirable to the prosperity of the country. He believed the best good of the Democratic party would be enhanced by the passage of the proposition, and it will open up a way to its triumph in the future.

Mr. BROOKS, of Wisconsin, (Dem.,) spoke of the dangerous abuse of the power of the amendment. He had never been the apologist for slavery. He never thought it could be entirely destroyed. He was in favor of removing it, and then the people would place in power the Democracy. He gave this vote after much consideration, and as a Democrat, and would consistently stand by the organization of his party. No power on earth should prevent him from voting for the candidates of his party. His desire was the triumph of the party which has made this country great.

Mr. MILLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) said he owed it to himself and his constituents to reply to the sentiments of his colleagues just uttered on this floor. He wished to say that when he returned home he would not be found derelict to the duty with which he had been entrusted, having taken an oath to protect, defend and preserve the Constitution of the United States. Long as the matter had been discussed here, if was very strange that no man had answered the question, what was to be done with the freed people, should such an amendment to the Constitution prove effective? Gentlemen on the other side had failed to make out a case. During this Administration the Constitution had been violated in all its important features.

Mr. HERRICK, of New-York, (Dem.,) in the course of his speech, said it was inconsistent that it would be a permanent institution. If he lived in Missouri or Kentucky, he should vote for the abolition of slavery therein; but as to Congressional action on that subject, if might be different. The question of slavery under the Constitution was reserved to the States respectively wherein it exists. In conclusion, he meant to be read in substitute which he desired to submit, providing that hereafter every sale and transfer of slaves shall be void and the slaves shall become free, and from and after 1880 slavery shall cease, and Congress shall give compensation for the actual damage and loss suffered by loyal citizens of the United States.

Mr. HARDING, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) said truth and principle never change, but men change, and from time to time adopt opinions just as readily as they change their garments. But he would rather hold on to the Constitution, which was the only ark of safety. He denied that there was any constitutional power to deprive any State in the Union of its local self-government. Kentucky had been treated in bad faith. Not one of the pledges made to her had been fulfilled. She had been betrayed, and now it was sought suddenly to emancipate all her slaves. The policy would result in the destruction of the slaves, and the men who proposed to carry it out had no more love for the slave than Satan has for sinners.

Mr. KALBFLEISCH, of New-York, (Dem.,) opposed the proposition. He maintained that all our political misfortunes are attributable to a disregard of the Constitution. He had not learned his democracy from his inveterate enemies, and he would not be instructed by them now. This amendment, he contended, if adopted, would stand in the way of peace negotiations and a restoration of the Union. He said he should strive to uphold and carry out the pledges which he had made to protect and defend the Constitution. Apart from the question of power, this was not the time to attempt an amendment of the Constitution in the manner proposed. He denied that the result of the Presidential election was in favor of abolishing slavery everywhere. No such issue was made up in New-York.

The debate having closed, Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, (Union,) who had charge of the subject throughout, demanded the previous question, which was on the motion heretofore made by the gentleman, to reconsider the vote of last session, by which the constitutional amendment was lost for the want of the requisite two-thirds majority.

Mr. SYLVIS, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

This was decided in the negative. Yeas, 57; nays, 111.

The question was then taken on the motion to reconsider, and it was decided in the affirmative. Yeas, 112; nays, 57.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) raised the question that a vote of two-thirds was requisite to reconsider; but the Speaker overruled the point, saying all motions of this kind were governed by the rules.

Mr. MALLORY suggested a postponement of the vote until to-morrow, saying that several gentlemen who wished to record their names were absent. Let the time for taking the question be fixed so that all could have a fair warning.

Mr. ASHLEY replied that it had been universally understood that the question was to be taken to-day. He had consented to the extension of the debate even against the protest of his friends. It came with a very bad grace to ask for a postponement of the vote, considering the courtesy he had extended to the other side and the fair notice given.

Mr. BROWN, of Wisconsin, (Union,) asked the gentlemen to give way in order that he might offer a substitute.

Mr. ASHLEY said he had one himself, which he preferred to the Senate's proposition now before the House.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, (Dem.,)—Why do you not offer it?

Mr. ASHLEY—Because I will not protract the proceedings.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the following Senate joint resolution, submitting to the Legislatures of the several States, a proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the said Constitution, namely:

ART. 13.—SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

There was much confusion throughout the proceedings, and while the clerk proceeded to call the roll on the passage of the joint resolution.

The Speaker said, "Call my name as a member of this House."

The name was accordingly called.

When the Speaker answered to the name of SCHUYLER COLFAX, applause followed his response, and also burst out at other parts of the proceedings; which, however, the Speaker checked, and calling the House to order, said he hoped a better example would be set to preserve the decorum of the House.

Several members on the Democratic side of the House said those on the other side were as noisy as the persons in the galleries.

Mr. GANSON, of New-York, (Dem.,) had voted "no" on the question of reconsidering the vote by which the joint resolution was heretofore lost, now voted "aye," and Messrs. RADFORD and STEELE, (Dems.) of New-York, changed their votes in the same manner. These changes gave rise to applause, which was promptly checked.

The utmost interest was manifested throughout the calling of the roll, and there was strict attention on the part of the members to their responses; for, on the previous vote to reconsider, two-thirds of the members present had not voted in the affirmative, but a large majority of the members present had carried that question. It was therefore somewhat doubtful whether the pending joint resolution would be passed.

The votes of Mr. BALDWIN of Michigan (Dem.) and the gentlemen above mentioned however gave additional hopes to the friends of the measure.

When the calling of the roll was completed the Clerk proceeded to read the names, first of those who voted in the affirmative, and next of those who had voted in the negative. The House was now comparatively silent. The result of the vote was noted on a piece of paper and handed by the Clerk to the Speaker, who then announced the passage of the joint resolution by a vote of 119 yeas against 56 nays.

Thereupon rose a general shout of applause. The members on the floor housed in chorus with deafening and equally emphatic cheers of the throng in the galleries. The ladies in the dense assemblage waved their handkerchiefs, and again and again the applause was repeated, intermingled with clapping of hands and exclamations of "Hurrah for freedom!" "Glory enough for one day," &c. The audience were wildly excited, and the friends of the measure jubilant. Never was a scene of such a joyous character before witnessed in the House of Representatives, certainly not within the last quarter of a century.

There was extensive hand-shaking and congratulation in every direction. The proceedings had attracted thousands of persons of both sexes, and having been brought to a close, those on the floor who had been admitted by the favor of the members, and the occupants of the galleries, hastily departed.

The vote on the passage of the joint resolution is as follows:

YEAS (DEMOCRATS IN ITALICS.)

Messrs. Alley, Massachusetts,	*King*, Missouri,
Allison, Iowa,	Knox, Missouri,
Ames, Massachusetts,	Littlejohn, New-York,
Anderson, Kentucky,	Loan, Missouri,
Arnold, Illinois,	Longyear, Michigan,
Ashley, Ohio,	Marvin, New-York,
Bailey, Pennsylvania,	*McAllister*, Pennsylvania,
Baldwin, Michigan,	McBride, Oregon,
Baldwin, Massachusetts,	McClurg, Missouri,
Baxter, Vermont,	Meindoe, Wisconsin,
Beaman, Michigan,	Miller, New-York,
Blaine, Maine,	Morehead, Pennsylvania,
Blair, West Virginia,	Morrill, Vermont,
Blow, Missouri,	Morris, New-York,
Boutwell, Massachusetts,	A. Myers, Pennsylvania,
Boyd, Missouri,	L. Myers, Pennsylvania,
Brandegee, Connecticut,	Nelson, New-York,
Broomall, Pennsylvania,	Norton, Illinois,
Brown, West Virginia,	*Odell*, New-York,
Ambrose W. Clark, New-York,	O'Neill, Pennsylvania,
Freeman Clark, New-York,	Orth, Indiana,
Cobb, Wisconsin,	Patterson, New-York,
Coffroth, Pennsylvania,	Perham, Maine,
Colfax, Indiana,	Pike, Maine,
Cole, California,	Pomeroy, New-York,
Creswell, Maryland,	Price, Iowa,
Davis, Indiana,	*Radford*, New-York,
Davis, New-York,	Randall, Kentucky,
Dawes, Massachusetts,	Rice, Massachusetts,
Deming, Connecticut,	Rice, Maine,
Dixon, Rhode Island,	Rollins, New-Hampshire,
Donnally, Minnesota,	*Rollins*, Missouri,
Driggs, Michigan,	Schenck, Ohio,
Dumont, Indiana,	Scofield, Pennsylvania,
Eckley, Ohio,	Shannon, California,
Eliot, Massachusetts,	Sloan, Wisconsin,
English, Connecticut,	Smith, Kentucky,
Farnsworth, Illinois,	Smithers, Delaware,
Frank, New-York,	Spalding, Ohio,
Ganson, New-York,	Starr, New-Jersey,
Garfield, Ohio,	*Steele*, New-York,
Gooch, Massachusetts,	Stevens, Pennsylvania,
Grinnell, Iowa,	Thayer Pennsylvania,
Grinnell, New-York,	Thomas, Maryland,
Hale, P

GOSSIP FROM THE ARMY.

Haunt of a Correspondent—Their Expenses—"H. J. W."—Monotony of the Siege—Stormy Weather—No Wave for the Present—Scarcity of Wood—Arrival and Departure of the Mail Steamer.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS, SUNDAY, Jan. 22—P. M.

Upon my word, kind reader, you have no idea of the dismal lots of a newspaper correspondent, who finds himself compelled to remain constantly within army limits, just because that event that "Wilkins Micawber" was always hoping for might happen—"for something to turn up." The writer finds himself in pretty much the same position of "Mrs. Toodles'" bargains. He will be very ready to have on the spot if wanted. Correspondents, like soldiers, are compelled to endure a great deal of monotonous life, while the army lies still in camp. He is, however, compelled, by his own sense of honor and justice, to try and make some slight return for all the expenditure and lavish use of money that his liberal employers are subjected to, just for his maintenance and emolument.

Very few of the readers of the TIMES have any adequate idea of the vast expense necessary for keeping their corps of correspondents in the field. I do not pretend to know the precise amount, for my own account is as much as I can keep track of, for I never was good at book-keeping, and the few I did get hold of ware generally borrowed by a friend, and of course never returned. Books are like umbrellas—you can never keep them long, if they are good for anything. The only book I cannot get rid of is a stray copy of the life of McCLELLAN, who, you may perhaps remember, came as near being our President as the man did who asked his girl to marry. She begged him to excuse her, and I believe he did excuse her.

My talented and genial predecessor in this army, "H. J. W.," once deplored the paucity of subjects to be found in an army while lying still in camp, and I am glad that I have such good authority for a repetition of the statement. My friend has retired from field service, and you will miss his interesting and readable letters, unless, indeed, like many a veteran before him, he should get restive, and once more buckle on his armor for another bout. As it stands, you have all the loss and he all the gain, for he now dabbles in politics, murders, and awful accidents. He serves up for your edification all the various romantic scenes of New-York by daylight and gaslight. Gives you the latest and most reliable intelligence regarding the state of the "streets of New York"—not that I would intimate that he has usurped the duties of your talented critic. But I merely mean that our old comrade has undertaken the "City News." How glad I feel that this letter does not come within his department, else you would never know the secret I have thus let out.

I feel now-a-days very much like PAGANINI must have felt when playing upon his solitary string. But he could get music out of that, while I cannot sing the changes any more on my friends the pickets, or those grim dogs of war, the mortars. They do not afford any variety. Each whistling bullet from their death-dealing rifles has the same note. The rebels have to see sharp, or they would soon be flat. The monotone is the same. As for the "big guns," they but seldom deign to open their mouth now, for they so seldom elicit a reply from the Johnnies, that the gunners have become disgusted.

I could not help, the other day, remembering my days of billiards while watching a little brush in our front. Here we generally play the "black ball" against the (poor) white, and strange to say, when the shot tells, it generally "fetches the deep red." They used to call it "claret" at a prize-fight, before fighting and blood-letting became so common.

For the last few days the army has been in the full enjoyment of some delicious weather—calm, cheery and comfortable; balmy, beautiful and beneficial. The roads were fast becoming all that the most enthusiastic equestrian, or the most luxurious fighter could wish for. Our bridges were all in good repair. The creeks were every one on their good behavior. The fortifications were being repaired and rendered fitter for any coming struggle. The camps were each day unfolding some new and fresher beauty, as another arch or handsome fence became complete. The troops were all improving themselves in drill, or enjoying themselves in review or parade. Music floated over the lines, as the headquarters' bands surged forth in living melody. The sun was bright, and we were happy.

But to day how different is the scene. For nearly twenty-four hours, a constant and penetrating rain fell pattering on our tent-coverings, and soaked the ground. Creeks swollen, bridges gone, roads a sea of mud. Sheets of water, where, the other day, glistening fields of sand could be seen. Mud, King Mud, everywhere. It is now mud, muddy, muddier. I believe the rules of grammar will not allow the declension to go any farther, and, for my part, I think that if grammar had to live out here, it would *decline* mud altogether.

At the present writing, I think one could gather a good deal of information regarding the different soils encountered in this vicinity. At any rate, he can gather any quantity of the raw material, and carry it home to examine at his leisure. I begin to think that my countrymen must have a good deal of superficial knowledge on this subject, judging from the amount of dust he kicks up removing the superfluous mud from my riding-clothes.

To-day, a nasty, sticky mist is hanging close to the ground. You cannot see the sun, and scarcely a dozen rods before you. The ground is wet, the woods wetter. The tall and solitary pines mingle their dripping tears with each other, as if they deplored the weather and their own fast approaching decease. It is one of Nature's washing days, and, like all such avails, very useful in the long run, but very disagreeable while they last.

At each succeeding day's ride, one cannot but notice the rapid consumption of the woods that still stand. I say that stand, for you may not be aware that the army have for some time been compelled to rely for their fuel upon the timber felled during the Summer, to give the necessary artillery range from our numerous forts. This is all gone now, every stick and branch; even the stumps have endured the indignity of renewed butchery. In places that it would have been found difficult to ride through a month ago, nothing is to be seen to-day—swept clean, as if for a parade. A few mutilated stumps alone tell that a forest once stood there. Our interior grounds are now all bare.

One can be very certain that the move that will eventually take place in this army has again become distant, in consequence of the weather. I know some people will grumble, and say that the excuse is a poor one, and for their sakes I wish the restrictions regarding visitors to the army were less stringent, for then, you know, they could come and convince themselves. But it could be useless, even then, for you would not induce such people to go within gunshot of any army. They prefer staying at home and finding fault. If you only knew it, the occupation is an easy one, and so pleasant to exercise. I hope you will not try it, though, even if it is pleasant.

I often take a run down to City Point, or "Point City," as it ought to be called, and I never yet visited the Point without noticing that life there had two distinct epochs in each day's history, round which centres all the work and bustle of the day. I mean the departure and arrival of the mail-boat for and from Washington. The first goes out at 10 o'clock each morning, while the other and more anxiously watched for steamer, comes in at any time between noon and midnight, as the fates—such as speed, good or bad navigation, and the weather or the ice—allow.

Daylight no sooner makes it appearance than preparations are made for the departure of the steamer. Ropes are stretched across the dock, and in front of the main passage in the great warehouse. Here the boat lies, comfortably moored and awaiting her load. Away up at the "front," officers and men who have secured the much-coveted furlough, get up betimes in order to catch the mail train down. It starts at 7, and arrives at the Point about 8, and generally in pretty well crowded by a laughing load of eager passengers.

All movement the office of Gen. PATRICK, at the Point, is besieged by an eager crowd of anxious and departing people. Capt. SCHUYLER and his assistants are kept busily plying their nimble pens, supplying the requisite passes. The stamping-machine is going with a constant and never-ending clink, as the stamp clerk impresses the office seal on furloughs and discharges. Up to the very last minute, and frequently after the steamer, gorged to repletion, loosens her cable, and "puffs out" into the river, the passes flow out in one everlasting stream.

The transportation office is the next great object of universal attraction for those purposing leaving the Point by the steamer. Long lines of patiently waiting soldiers can be seen, standing in regular post-office order, with the heads of the different columns leading up to their respective windows. Furloughs, discharges or orders for detached duty entitle the holder to free transportation. Citizens, however, all pay their fare, and a large number each day contribute in this way to the support of the mail line.

The crowd is getting thick, so let us get up on this pile of boxes, and watch the departures. Here comes a fine-looking Sergeant, his arm in a sling, and his face all bright and cheerful. How well he looks, despite his pain. He has passed many a weary and painful night in the hospital, looking forward to this moment when his wound would permit of his going home. How happy he seems, never minding his pain or heeding his arm, as it swings uselessly in its sling; but he remembers it now, for that fellow, hurrying past, has jostled him, and you see his pain in that sharp twitch of anguish that knits his brow. He goes on grumbling at the carelessness of some people, but he will soon forget it on board the boat.

Ah! here is another, an officer, held up and supported by two of his comrades. How tenderly do those frank young officers bear the sufferer along, as he makes his slow and feeble way through the crowd. Fever stamped upon his features, and a listless apathy pervading his whole appearance. It is only a change of hospitals for him, and you can see that he dreads the noise and tumult of the passage. See, one of the friends who are guiding his uncertain footsteps has a deep white scar on his cheek—a shell wound probably. No wonder that he is gentle and kind to the sufferer, for he knows what suffering is himself.

There go a couple of veterans, who have served out with honor their three years' service, and are now going home to civil life. "How are you, citizens! Eh? Jim?" says one to his comrade, who replies by an easy shrug. So they go, happy, no doubt, in the anticipation of the warm welcome awaiting them at home. But here comes something in a box. "Make way there, men," cries an officer, and now you can see that they are carrying one of those sad mementoes of our siege—a departed hero. The huge case you see incloses a metallic coffin, and by his side walks an old gentleman, a tear glistening in his eye, but lofty pride trembling on his lip, as the crowd make way for him and his dead boy. There, a soldier uncovers his head, and the poor father bows in return to the salute as he passes on.

Here comes a sutler. You can easily see the class he belongs to by that great hat, and "those boots." He is evidently off for more goods, and as he pushes through for the gangway, cigar in mouth, you can discern the restless spirit of speculation rife in his eye. Large profits and incidental losses make up his debit and credit. By his side jostles a baker, his flour-begrimed clothes bespeaking his trade. He is from our army bakery on the hill, and is going home, too.

"Make room there, for the mail," shouts a tall chap with the Second Corps badge on his breast. There's a man for you, a head and shoulders above all the crowd. At his heels come a long train of darkeys, each having a huge oaken box on his shoulder, and as the sentry clears a passage they follow quick upon the footsteps of their leader, attended in turn by the other corps postmasters, who have to see the mail safely on board. What a lot of it, to be sure. Ten, twenty, I cannot count them as they pass. See! there's a leather bag. That is Gen. MEADE'S headquarter mail, and now here comes Gen. GRANT'S. How lanky they look, and what a lot of secrets they no doubt contain. Our next move is perhaps all pleasured and written out on paper, and now in that bag. How one would like to get a peep into it.

Look at that surly fellow, who is sentry in front of the rope that keeps the crowd from pushing through, and see here, there's a man who deems himself smart, and he is crowding beneath the barriers at our feet. He is evidently pleased at the success of his manœuvre, and appears greatly satisfied, as he emerges into the open space. But there, the sentry sees him, and with a gleam of repressed satisfaction he swoops down upon the unfortunate evader of the regulations, and now he forces him back. He shows his pass, but that is no use, for he must go through the gateway where the sergeant is. Authority sits enthroned on that dock, and that sentry is its living embodiment.

Here come a lot of boys going home on furlough. They are eager to get on board, for they can scarcely believe that they are ready for going to that far-off home in the North. Just hear them; they are talking about trains, and military tickets, and connections, and Relief Associations, all of which they are interested in, now that they are fairly off.

There goes a Christian Commission delegate. "How do I know?" Why by the little silver badge he wears, to be sure. That little emblem can be seen anywhere throughout the army, hospitals, camps, and the chapel. Here is the express-man, and his bundle of letters. On the deck you can see the Harbor-master, a stout, heavy man, half-sailor, half-citizen. He wears a badge, something like a New-York fireman's badge. It must be getting near 10 o'clock, for see, he is looking at his watch. Hollo! what are those bayonets? Oh! only a guard returning to Alexandria, who brought yesterday a squad of conscripts or recruits. You see they do not belong to the Army of the Potomac, for those polished muskets never saw the picket lines, and you may see that their cap tubes are all polished—some sign of a bloodless soldier.

And now here come a squad of rebel deserters on their way to Washington. They do not look very well, despite that they have procured a few articles of clothing from some one, grey and butternut. Old blankets, greasy overcoats and broken shoes and more miserable hats. What a squalid set!

There! the bell rings, and the boat is off. Yes, there go the hawsers and round go the saddles. The gang-plank is gone. She is off. But here come another crowd—all too late. How disappointed they look, and what a lot of laughing faces surround them. One of them, brighter than the rest, steps up to the Harbor-master and asks if the boat is really gone, the thought flashing through his brain, no doubt, that she is only rigging up something, and will come back all right. But no; he shakes his head, and the knot disperse, first sadly gazing at the steamer as she gains headway, and goes plunging on her way.

Generally, between 1 and 3 P. M., the mail-boat comes in, and her whistle and clanging bell soon call together a crowd of idlers. Soldiers, white and black, some negro laborers, the hangers-on at the Point—everybody, evidently. All eager to see if they know any of the arriving passengers. As the boat comes swinging in, her hurricane-deck is crowded by passengers, the counterpart of most of those we have seen go in the morning. But they all look spruce and clean—the officers and soldiers rigged out in fresh glazed caps, bright boots and glossy clothes. They have their hair neater than is usual, the latest cut, and nicely brushed.

You can see here and there a citizen who evidently was never here before, for his eye ranges over the surroundings with a curious glance. There is a chap (a sutler) who is anxiously inquiring if the corps or brigade he belongs to has moved. All is bustle and confusion. Behind us, on the other side of the warehouse, you can hear the train coming to receive the mail. The boat itself is crowded to her full capacity. As the gang-plank is thrown out, a rush is made to get off, but the guard is on hand and drives the passengers back. "Wait until the mail is off." Of course they wait, for you are now inside of army limits, and to hear is to obey. The old string of darkeys again shoulder the mail just come, and it is soon deposited in the train.

As the last bag goes over the plank, the guards drop the points of their bayonets, and with a wild rush the steamer disgorges her passengers. Here comes a lot of officers, new swords, new valises, and a certain jauntiness of manner tells of long absence. Yes, you can see that some have never been here before. That one was wounded at Cold Harbor, another has been on detached service, and so they go.

Now that the rush is over, you can see a squad of colored men coming off. They are Government laborers from Washington. There is another squad, but they are white, and a fresh lot of recruits. Still more soldiers, convalescents this time. So, on they come, until no one is left but those who are looking for the mail-bag going up to Bermuda Hundreds.

Here comes a lot of men bringing out some large beedles of oysters. Down they go on the wharf, and in a trice a sharp knife has cut the strings. Daily, weekly and monthly papers and magazines. Tobacconists upon thousands. As quick as magic the papers are counted out and separated into different lots. Each corps agent receives his share, and away to the train he goes.

Meanwhile the City Point people have not been idle, for you can see crowds of people coming away from the news-stand eagerly reading the news. For a few minutes City Point does nothing but read the newspapers, and then goes about its business.

The train is all made up. One passenger car for officers, two box-cars for the mail, four or five platform cars, loaded with hay, another with a section of artillery, a couple more box-cars filled with ostensibly for the use of the soldiers, but in reality filled with oysters. Every one of the cars covered all over with passengers. The hay and the tops of the box-cars black with soldiers and citizens going up to the front. The guard goes through and over the train, and examines the passes. The whistle screams, a sudden jerk, and the mail train up is off, leaving City Point to utter quiet for the day.

If the day is cold and you are on the train, I pity you, for the ten or sixteen mile ride will prove a cold one. As the train nears Pitkin Switch you find that the down train is behind time, and we will have to wait until it comes along. "How long?" I cannot say, with certainty, but I have waited at the switch *two hours*, before now, and would not be surprised if I did again. But we are in luck to-night, for there is the whistle, and now the train comes swirling round the curve and dashes on its way to the Point. Our whistle sounds, a sudden jam, and we soon find ourselves on the main track, going up. As you end I meet part at the next station. I will bid you good-bye, for here we are. GEO. F. WILLIAMS.

THE CONFEDERACY AND ITS SLAVES.

The Question of Arming the Southern Negroes Discussed in the Confederate Congress.

In the Confederate House of Representatives, at Richmond, on the 26th inst., it was decided to take up the bill to provide for the employment of free negroes and slaves to work upon fortifications and perform other labor connected with the defences of the country, on that it shall continue the special order for the morning hour until disposed of.

The bill sets forth that the efficiency of the army is at times greatly diminished by the withdrawal from the ranks of soldiers to perform labor and duties which can as well be done by free negroes and slaves, and provides that all free male negroes between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, shall be held liable to perform any labor or discharge any duties with the army or in connection with the military defences of the country, such as working upon fortifications, producing and preparing materials of war, building and repairing roads and bridges, and doing other work usually done by engineer troops and pontoniers; acting as cooks, teamsters, stewards and waiters in military hospitals, or other like labor of similar duties which may be required or prescribed by the Secretary of War; and that the Secretary of War and the General commanding the Trans-Mississippi Department are each authorized to employ for such duty as many male negro slaves, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, not to exceed thirty thousand in the States east of the Mississippi River, and ten thousand in the States west of the Mississippi River, as the wants of the service may require.

The bill provides that, in the event of the loss of any slaves while so employed, by the act of the enemy, or by escape to the enemy, or by wounds or by wounds or death inflicted by the enemy, or by disease contracted while in any service required of said slaves, and by reason of said service, then the owners thereof respectively shall be entitled to receive the full value of such slaves. In cases where the Secretary of War, or the General commanding the Trans-Mississippi Department, shall be unable to procure the services of slaves by hiring them, then it shall be lawful to order their impressment. Provided that slaves so impressed shall receive the same clothing and rations allowed to slaves hired from their owners. And in the event of their loss or death to the owners or from the causes above stated, their value shall be paid, as in the case of slaves hired from their owners; that in such impressment not more than one in every five male slaves, within the said ages of eighteen and forty-five years, shall be taken from any one owner, if said slaves are employed by said owner or his lessee in agriculture or in mechanical pursuits.

Mr. MILES, of South Carolina, from the Committee on Military Affairs, moved to strike out, in the second section of the bill, the words "not to exceed thirty thousand in the States east of the Mississippi River, and ten thousand in the States west of the Mississippi River.

Mr. SMITH, of North Carolina, opposed the motion to strike out. If such a change were made there would be no limitation to the number of negroes to be so employed, and the whole slave population would be in the hands of the military authorities.

Mr. GARLAND, of Arkansas, favored the motion to strike out. He thought it much better to give the military authorities discretion to take as many as the public service may require than to prescribe the number.

The question being ordered, the motion to strike out was carried—ayes 46, nays 28.

Mr. FOSTER, of Alabama, moved to strike out "forty-five" and insert "forty," so that slaves so impressed shall be from those between the ages of eighteen and forty.

The motion was adopted—ayes 37, noes 36.

Mr. TURNER, of North Carolina, said he looked upon the bill as a project to arm the slaves. The President had declared in favor of it. When he gets them in the army as teamsters and cooks, he can make them drill or perform any other duty. He would be willing to surrender the slaves for independence. The only objection he had to making soldiers of the slaves was that they would not fight on our side; they would prove the enemy's best allies in accomplishing our overthrow and destruction. Mr. TURNER said the country had been too long and too often deluded and deceived by presidential plans, projects and prophecies. No one of his prophecies had been fulfilled; no one of his projects or plans had proved successful. Yet the President proposes new and dangerous schemes, with unabated confidence in his own judgment. When Susanna, Corporal Trim and the servants sat down by the kitchen fire for a talk, Corporal Trim said "he had been so often deceived in his own judgment that he now had doubts of its accuracy even when he knew he was right." The President had been much oftener deceived in his judgment than the corporal, and it is time he had learned some mistrust of his judgment. He must not look for an unlimited support either from Congress or the country. When he proposes the wild, mad scheme of arming slaves, the country was beginning to learn that all the abolitionists were not in the North, and our President had proposed abolition in a way that created suspicion as to his soundness. Mr. TURNER said it was time Congress should express their opinion upon arming slaves and stamp upon it the indelible stigma of public abhorence.

Mr. MILES, of South Carolina, moved as an amendment to insert in the second section, after the compensation clause, the words "Not to exceed eighteen dollars a month." Adopted.

Mr. GOODE, of Virginia, offered the following as an amendment to the third section:

Provided, further, that such impressment shall be made under rules and regulations of the State where impressed; and if there shall be no such rules, then under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

Adopted.

Mr. J. T. LEACH, of North Carolina, thought it would be far better if the Government would leave the execution of some of its laws to the people at home. There was too much of brass-buttons and bayonet rule in the country. The land was alive with them. They were as thick as locusts in Egypt. Richmond was full of them. Even in his own little town they were so thick that he could not walk without being showed off the street by them. Mr. LEACH said he feared that if this bill passed the negroes raised under it would be employed as soldiers. He was unalterably opposed to such a measure. He believed that the day on which such a policy was adopted would sound the death-knell of our cause. It would make a St. Domingo of our land.

Mr. RAMSAY, of North Carolina, said, to relieve the matter of all doubt, he would offer the following amendment: "Provided that said slaves shall not be armed or used as soldiers."

Mr. MILES, of South Carolina, and chairman of the Military Committee, said he had given his most earnest and painful consideration to this subject—the arming and employing negroes as soldiers. He believed such a measure fraught with a danger and disaster of which the country had no conception. It would be a fatal stab to the institution of slavery, and would overturn the whole social fabric of our country. Mr. MILES proceeded to argue against the policy of employing negroes as soldiers, showing that the negro was unfit by nature for a soldier; that he could not be expected to fight on our side when the Yankees offered him far greater inducements than we could, &c., &c.

Mr. LYON suggested if it would not be better to consider the subject in secret session.

Mr. MILES said he thought not. The subject was before the country. It was being discussed in the newspapers, and it was useless to try to evade it. It would be far better for Congress to meet it.

Mr. CHESNUT, of Kentucky, moved that the House go into secret session.

Mr. MARSHALL, of Kentucky, said he would move that the further consideration of this subject be in secret session.

The ayes and noes were ordered on this motion and resulted as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Atkins, Barksdale, Baxter, Blandford, Boyce, Bradley, Burnett, Carroll, Chrisman, Cosler, Conrow, DeJarnette, Dickinson, Dupre, Elliott, Ewing, Foster, Gray, Hanly, Hartridge, Haseher, Keeble, Lyon, Marshall, Meeres, Moore, Perkins, Pugh, Reed, Sexton, Shewmake, Snead, Triplett, Villere, Wilkes—35.

NAYS—Messrs. Aiken, Anderson, Baldwin, Batson, Bell, E. M. Bruce, H. W. Bruce, Clark, Clopton, Cruikshank, Darden, Echols, Farrow, Fuller, Gaither, Garland, Gholson, Gilmer, Goode, Herbert, Holder, Lamkin, R. J. M. Leach, J. T. Leach, Lester, Logan, Michen, Miles, Montague, Norton, Ramsay, Rossell, Simpson, J. M. Smith, W. E. Smith, Smith of North Carolina, Wickham, Witherspoon, Mr. Speaker—39.

So the House refused to make the subject the order for secret session.

Mr. E. M. BRUCE, of Kentucky, moved that the House go into secret session upon the matter, for reasons which he would give when the House went into secret session.

Mr. WICKHAM, of Virginia, asked to know if it would be competent if Mr. BRUCE'S amendment were adopted to move hereafter that the House resolve itself into open session on the matter.

The Chair said it would.

Whereupon the House went into secret session, and having spent some time therein resolved itself into open session, when

Mr. J. M. LEACH submitted the following amendment and the following proviso to the end of the third section:

Provided, further, that in no event shall any portion of said slaves or free negroes so impressed have arms placed into their hands, or be mustered into the Confederate States service, or be used at any time as soldiers in said service.

Mr. CHILTON, of Alabama, moved to lay the amendment on the table.

Mr. J. M. LEACH, of North Carolina, demanded the yeas and nays on the motion, which were ordered and were as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Akin, Atkins, Baldwin, Barksdale, Batson, Baylor, Bell, Blandford, Branch, H. W. Bruce, Burnett, Carroll, Chilton, Clark, Clopton, Closbey, Cosper, Conrow, Dickinson, Dupre, Elliott, Ewing, Farrow, Gaither, Garland, Gholson, Gray, Hatcher, Hilton, Holder, Johnson, Keeble, Lester, Lyon, Machen, Marshall, Meeres, Miller, Moore, Norton, Read, Russell, Sexton, Shewmake, Simpson, Snead, Triplett, Villere, Wilkes, Witherspood—50.

NAYS—Messrs. Anderson, Chambers, Cruikshank, Darden, Echols, Fuller, Gilmer, Goode, Herbert, Lamkin, J. M. Leach, J. T. Leach, Logan, McMullen, Miles, Orr, Ramsay, J. M. Smith, W. E. Smith, Smith of North Carolina, Turner, Wickham, Mr. Speaker—25.

So the amendment was laid on the table.

The House then adjourned.

FREE FIGHT AMONG THE SUPERVISORS' CLERKS. Yesterday afternoon a dozen or more of the clerks who are employed in the Enrolling Bureau, at No. 75 Duane-street, indulged in a very lively knock-down on the sidewalk in front of their office, and for fifteen minutes the neighborhood was favored with an interesting exhibition of calisthenic diversions; but as the vigilant Sixth Ward police were nowhere to be seen, no arrests were made, and consequently it is impossible to print the bullies' names, or the cause of hostilities.

LAW REPORTS.

Vagaries of Mr. Tibbetts—His Claims that his Character has been Injured to the Extent of $64,000,000.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Luther C. Tibbetts vs. *Archibald Baxter and sixty-three others, including David Dudley Field, the Editors of the Police Gazette, and James Gordon Bennett.*—Mr. Tibbetts, acting as his own attorney, has brought suits against the members of the Corn Exchange, and various other gentlemen of this city, and in his complaint charges them with combining and confederating to deprive him of his property; to imprison him as a criminal until they can confine him as a lunatic; to anger and enrage him so that they may take occasion to separate him from his wife and children; to defame his character, and indeed his whole to hold his name; and claims against all and each of the defendants $1,000,000 as damages. He has, being a layman, included in his complaint a copy of a long will, a full account of the fracas at the Corn Exchange, viewed from his own stand-point, and various statements which he has heard were made to his children about him, and slanders of him made to others, stating that he squandered his money on a Mrs. Neal, with whom he lived in a house of ill-fame. (He, however, avers that Mrs. Neal was a godly defender of the truth, and an ornament to society,) and various other remarkable statements to the same tenor and effect.

He also charges that his wife has given aid and comfort to this combination and confederation. The larger part of this complaint, covering in all thirty-two pages, the defendants' attorneys ask may be stricken out. Mr. Tibbetts argued on his own behalf in opposition to this motion, with his usual eloquence, before Justice INGRAHAM, whom he has not yet made a party defendant, and who reserved his decision.

Mr. Dudley Field for the motion.

The Strong Divorce Suit.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge McCunn.

Peter R. Strong vs. *Mary Strong.*—This was a motion made on affidavits of a rather exciting nature for a motion to file a supplemental answer to the complaint, charging on the plaintiff adultery with a Mrs. Electra M. Potter, formerly, if not at present, practicing medicine at the Metropolitan Hospital for Widows and Children, and who figured about a year ago in a letter in the *Police Gazette*. The affidavits of the usual contradictory character establishes but one point, the utter want of character on the part of some at least of the deponents. Mrs. Potter's particular friend testifying that Mrs. Potter had acknowledged the charge, and Mrs. Potter herself denying the whole matter; and still other witnesses swearing to an attempt at bribery and corruption. Should the case ever come to trial, the revelations will, no doubt, be of an interesting nature.

JOHN MCKEON for the motion; H. A. CRAM opposed.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 31, 1865.

$25,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	109¾	100	N. Y. Cen.			108⅜
25,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R.	108⅜	400	do.			108⅜
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.	109⅜	100	do.		s30	107⅜
30,000	do.	109⅜	50	Erie Railway			73
15,000	do.	109⅞	800	do.			72⅞
45,000	do.	11b	200	do.		b30	73
10,000	do. new iss.	109	300	do.		b30	72⅞
20,000	do. new iss.	108⅞	1200	do.			72⅞
1,000	U. S. 5s, '74...C. Indorsed	101	100	do.		s10	72⅝
			300	do.		s30	72
100,000	U. S. 6s, 10-40s. C.	100⅞	200	do.			71⅞
55,000	do.	101	100	do.		s10	71⅝
1,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer.	97⅞	50	Erie Pref.			91
5,000	do.	98	100	Chi. & Alt.			92
4,000	Va. State 6s	50	200	Hudson R. R.			106⅜
5,000	M. & s iss. to Pacific R.	72	300	do.			106⅛
			100	do.		s30	105⅞
125,000	C. & Miss. C.	27	300	Reading R.			104⅜
10,000	do.	26⅞	100	do.			104⅝
10,000	do.	s30	50	do.			106
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	103	15	do.			105¾
3,000	Erie 3d M.	109	300	do.		s30	104¾
1,000	Mich. Cen. 8's, New Loan	116	50	Mich. Cen. R.			111
			400	do.			110⅜
5,000	Chi., B. & Q. 8s, 1st M.	112	100	do.		s30	109⅞
			100	do.			110⅜
3,000	Mich. S. & P. 8s	104	200	N. S. & N. I.			65⅞
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. 8s	113	100	Ill. Cen. R.			117⅛
4,000	Mar. & Mo. 1st M. 8s	55	100	do.		s10	117
6,000	do.	52	300	Clev. & Pitts.			80⅝
10,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	90	100	Chi. & N. W.			38¾
10,000	Am. Gold	c 210	300	do.			38⅞
10,000	do.	s10 2 8⅝	100	do.			38⅝
10,000	do.	209¾	300	do.		b30	38⅝
20,000	do.	s10 208⅜	0	do.			38
5,000	do.	209⅜	50	do.			38⅛
& Am. Ex. Bank		121	400	do.			38
25	do.	122	300	Chi. & N. W. Pr.			62⅜
61	Merchants' Bk.	116	150	do.			62⅝
12	Del. & Hud. C. Co	168	100	Chi. & R. I. R.			92⅛
100	Clev. Coal Pr.	46¾	100	do.			93¼
400	do.	46	400	do.			93
200	Quick. Mi. Co.	97⅜	500	do.		s30	92⅞
100	do.	c 97	100	P., Ft. W. & C.		s10	92
600	Mar. Min. Co.	11¾	400	do.			93
550	do.	11	100	do.			93¼

SECOND BOARD.

$45,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	109⅞	600	Hud. Riv. R.			105
3,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. R.	108⅝	200	do.			102⅝
12,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C	109¼	500	do.			102⅞
50,000	do. new iss.	108⅞	100	do.			102⅝
10,000	do. new iss.	108⅜	200	Mich. Cen. R.		s60	109
105,000	U. S. 6s, 10-40s. C	100⅝	100	do.			108
30,000	O. & M. Cer.	26⅜	200	do.			108¼
10,000	do.	26⅝	200	do.		b15	108¾
10,000	Am. Gold	s30	208	M. S. & N. I. R.			64⅜
300	Canton Co.	30	100	do.			64⅜
700	Cum. Coal Pref.	45	300	do.			64⅜
75	Quick. Min.	97	300	Ill. Cen. R.			113
400	Mar. Min. Co.	10⅜	100	do.		s10	113⅜
200	do.	11	1200	Clev. & Pitts.			79
200	N. Y. Cen.	x-d 103⅜	200	Chic. & N. W.			32¾
200	do.	103⅝	300	do.		b30	32⅝
100	do.	s10 103	100	do.		s5	32⅜
100	do.	103¼	400	do.			32⅞
300	Erie Railway	70⅜	650	Chic. & N. W. Pr.			61⅜
1500	do.	70⅜	80	do.			61⅜
800	do.	70¼	500	Chi. & R. I. R.			91⅜
100	do.	b30 70⅜	100	do.			91⅜
100	do.	b10 70⅜	100	Pitts., F. W. & C.		s10	91
200	Reading R.	103⅜	150	do.			91
500	do.	103⅜	100	do.			90⅝
400	do.	s10 103	100	do.			90⅜

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$30,000	O. & M. C.	b3 26⅞	800	Chi. & R. I. R.			91⅛
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	108¾	100	do.		s3	91⅜
300	do.	108	200	do.			91⅝
300	Erie R.	ex-div. s2 72	100	do.		c	91⅝
300	do.	c 72⅝	300	Cl. & Pitts.		x-d s60	80
600	do.	s2 72⅝	1200	do.		b30	80
800	do.	s10 72⅝	3000	do.			79⅝
500	do.	s10 72⅝	2000	do.			79
400	do.	b3 72⅜	900	do.			78⅞
200	do.	c 72	1400	do.			78⅜
200	do.	72	500	do.		b30	79⅛
400	do.	71⅞	200	Chi. & N. W.			32⅝
200	do.	s3 71⅞	800	do.			33
100	Hud. Riv. R.	106	100	do.		s3	33⅜
300	do.	104⅞	400	do.			33⅜

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$30,000	O. & M. C.	b3 26⅞	800	Chi. & R. I. R.			91⅛
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	108¾	100	do.		s3	91⅜
300	do.	108	200	do.			91⅝
300	Erie R.	ex-div. s2 72	100	do.		c	91⅝
300	do.	c 72⅝	300	Cl. & Pitts.		x-d s60	80
600	do.	s2 72⅝	1200	do.		b30	80
800	do.	s10 72⅝	3000	do.			79⅝
500	do.	s10 72⅝	2000	do.			79
400	do.	b3 72⅜	900	do.			78⅞
200	do.	c 72	1400	do.			78⅜
200	do.	72	500	do.		b30	79⅛
400	do.	71⅞	200	Chi. & N. W.			32⅝
200	do.	s3 71⅞	800	do.			33
100	Hud. Riv. R.	106	100	do.		s3	33⅜
300	do.	104⅞	400	do.			33⅜
100	do.	c 107	100	Ch. & N. W. Pr.			61⅞
200	M. S. & N. I.	s2 65	900	do.			61⅜
100	do.	65	100	do.		s3	61⅜
600	do.	64⅝	900	P., Ft. W. & C.		s3	91
100	do.	64⅝	300	Cum. Coal.		b3	45
100	do.	s3 64⅜	100	do.			45¼
500	do.	64⅝	100	do.		s10	45
100	Mich. Cen. R.	108⅜	300	do.			45¼
200	Ill. Cen. R.	115⅜	300	do.		s15	46
100	do.	s6 115	100	Quick. M. Co.			97⅜
100	do.	115	200	Mar. Min. Co.			10⅜
100	do.	b2 116⅛	100	do.		b3	10⅝
100	Mil. & Pr. Du C.	38	200	do.			10⅞
100

1,500 bales Cotton, at ¾d.@⅝d. For London, 100 tcs. Beef, at 3s.; 130 hhds. Tobacco at 27s. 6d. For Antwerp, 200 tons Logwood, at 25s. For Rotterdam, 150 tons Logwood, at 25s.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Washington	Feb. 1	New-York	Havre.
Canada	Feb. 1	Boston	Liverpool.
Borussia	Feb. 4	New-York	S'mpton.
Glasgow	Feb. 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Virginia	Feb. 4	New-York	Liverpool.
America	Feb. 4	New-York	S'mpton.
City of Cork	Feb. 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Cuba	Feb. 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Feb. 15	Boston	Liverpool.
City of London	Feb. 18	New York	Liverpool.
Australasian	Feb. 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Lafayette	March 1	New-York	Havre.
Asia	March 1	Boston	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Cork	Jan. 18	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Jan. 21	Liverpool	Boston.
Australasian	Jan. 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Feb. 4	Liverpool	Boston.
China	Feb. 11	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Feb. 18	Liverpool	New-York.
Cuba	Feb. 25	Liverpool	New-York.

For Havana and New-Orleans.

Eagle	Feb. 1	New-York	Havana.
Evening Star	Feb. 4	New-York	New-Orleans.
Fung Shuey	Feb. 4	New-York	New-Orleans.
Morning Star	Feb. 18	New-York	New Orleans.

For California.

North Star	Feb. 3	New-York	Aspinwall.
Costa Rica	Feb. 13	New-York	Aspinwall.
Golden Rule	Feb. 20	New-York	Nicaragua.
Ocean Queen	Feb. 23	New-York	Aspinwalla.

European Mails.

The mails for France, via Havre, by the *Washington*, will close at 9 A. M. Wednesday.

The mails for Europe, via Portland, by the *Damascus*, will close at 1:30 P. M. on Friday.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent, by the *Borussia*, will close at 10:30 A. M. Saturday.

The mails for Ireland, by the *City of Glasgow*, will close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

For New-Orleans, the West Indies.

The mails for Havana and the West Indies by the *Eagle* will close at 2 P. M. on Wednesday.

The mails for Port au Prince, by the *Port au Prince*, will close at 10 A. M. on Saturday.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Fung Shuey*, will close at 1:30 P. M. Saturday.

The mails for Havana and the West Indies, by the *Liberty*, will close at 2 P. M. Saturday.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at.....5:31 A. M., 1:30 and....6 P. M.
Western and South western Mails..5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island.....6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River.....3:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad.....3 P. M.
North Mails.....5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way.....5:00 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at.....5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO GENERAL housework, by a young woman with good reference. Call at No. 163 West 36th-st., near 6th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL mao as gardener, who understands gardening in all its branches; has been several years in some of the best places in the vicinity of Boston; is single; has good recommendations. Address S. J. R., Thorburn's seed-store, No. 15 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—A PERMANENT SITUATION BY A young American (married) man, in a wholesale house down town: is capable and willing to do any kind of light or heavy work; has been used to heavy work; best reference given; wages expected, $700 a year. Address, for one day, J. W. FOOTE, Jr., No. 139 East 40th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as gardener; has no incumbrance; perfectly understands his business in all its branches; understands the care of greenhouses and graperies, fruits and vegetables. YOUNG ELLIOTT, Seedsman, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED MAN, (one child.) Protestant; is an excellent vegetable gardener or coachman; understands the care of horses and cows; has good recommendations. Address B. P., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a highly respectable man; can come highly recommended from his last employer, and well acquainted as a city coachman. Can be seen at Mr. Campbell's saddlery, No. 50 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT man, who writes a good hand and can keep accounts, in some position where his services would be required; respectable references. Address J. W., Box No. 100 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and gardener; understands his business thoroughly. Address J. C., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED couple; the man as gardener; the wife as waitress; both understand their business perfectly; good reference. Call this day at seed-store, No. 9 John st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A Protestant young man; can produce the best of city reference. Call or address R. P., Wolfe's harness-store, No. 1,144 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom, who truly understands his business, and can give the best of reference from his last places. Address H., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE, sober and steady man, with unexceptionable reference, a situation as waiter in a family. Call at No. 64 West 18th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a man who would take care of a vegetable garden; understands both; can be highly recommended. Address J. M., Box No. 196 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION. BY A single man with good references. Address J. J., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

IT IS HARD TO WANT AND WILLING TO WORK. Wanted, by a Protestant waiter, lately landed, the kind help of some feeling-hearted lady or gentleman, or some Christian minister, in procuring him some employment or some small assistance. Address, for two days, J. C., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—IN A HAT AND STRAW GOODS house, a smart intelligent lad of from 14 to 18 years of age: must write a good hand and reside with his parents. Also, a young man from the country; one who has some knowledge of the business preferred. Apply at No. 354 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—TWO SERVANT GIRLS, FOR A GENtleman's family, a short distance in the country, on the Hudson River—one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as child's nurse and chambermaid; sisters preferred: must have good recommendations. Apply at Nos. 12 and 14 College-place, between 10 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN TO MAKE HIMSELF generally useful on a small place in New-Jersey: he must understand the care of a horse and cow, and must be sober, industrious and obliging. Address M. O., Box No. 175 *Times* Office, stating age and references. Wages $20 per month and board.

A RELIABLE MAN, OF GENTLEMANLY address, who is acquainted with and can procure advertisements from real estate and insurance companies, is invited to call at the office of *Real Estate Journal & Petroleum Review*, No. 12 Wall-st., between 3 and 4 P. M. BUTLER & CO.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE LAD, ABOUT 12 or 14 years of age, in the fancy goods and notion trade, to go of errands and learn the business. Apply at Nos. 326 and 328 Broadway, up stairs. BURCHARD, WHITNEY & CO.

FOURDRINIER MACHINE-TENDER wanted at Jessup & Moore's paper mills, near Wilmington, Del., for superior workman extra wages will be paid. Address by mail H. N. MOSELEY, Wilmington, Del.

WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE OF A PRIVATE stable a short distance in the country, an honest and strictly temperate man, who thoroughly understands his business. Apply with references at No. 277 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A WHOLESALE dry goods store. To one who can command a good trade, a liberal salary will be given. Address Box No. 761 Post-office, stating salary expected.

WANTED—A CLERK, FROM 18 TO 21, IN A wholesale stationery establishment; best of references required. Address, in handwriting, WHOLESALE STATIONER.

WANTED—A PHOTOGRAPHER FOR BUSINESS in the Army of the Potomac; satisfactory references will be required. Address J. R., Box 163 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COPYIST IN A LAW OFFICE; must be correct in figures and accustomed to searching titles. Apply to J. B. STEVENS, No. 67 Wall-st.

ANY LADY WANTING EMPLOYMENT will please notice our advertisement in this day's *Herald*. Steady work and good pay guaranteed. C. KONIGSBERG & CO., No 713 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as nurse and seamstress; one who understands taking the entire charge of a baby; can give the very best of city reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No 1,278 Broadway, near 33d-st., over the millinery store.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN woman, as first-rate French cook in a private family; understands English and American cooking, all kinds of bread, cakes, pudding, pastry and fine desserts, creams and jellies in hotel or restaurant. Address M. M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY THE ADVERtiser as seamstress; she fully understands cutting and doing ladies' and children's dresses, every kind of family sewing, shirt-making, embroidery, and operating on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at No. 119 West 24th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; good reference from her last situation. Call at No. 522 2d-av., corner of 28th-st., first floor, over the saloon. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has exc llent city ref rences; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th av., over 121 st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as seamstress; operates on Wheeler and Wilson's machine; no objections to assist in washing or work; the best of city reference. Can be seen at No 19 West 40th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands the business; is a good baker; willing to assist in the washing, if required; good city reference. Call at No. 10 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, by a thorough seam tress and operator; would work by the day or week; is a Protestant; best city references; no objection to travel or assist otherwise. Call at No 168 West 12th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG woman as chambermaid and seamstress or nurse and seamstress; would make herself generally useful; has good city references. Can be seen for two days at No. 200 East 14th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT girl as seamstress in a private family; has a knowledge of hair-dressing; no objection to a little chamber-work. Can be seen for two days at No. 115 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to the country; excellent reference. Call for two days, as No. 119 West 24th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person to cook, wash and iron; prefers a steady place to the highest wages; city reference. Call for two days at No 112 19th-st., between 6th and 7th ave., second floor, front room.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young American girl as good plain sewer, willing to take care of children, and is willing to assist in upstairs work, and will make herself generally useful. Call for two days at No. 187 East 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A DRESSmaker, who thoroughly understands the business of cutting and trimming dresses; wishes work by the day or week. Call at or address No. 178 West 13th-st., between 8th and 9th ave.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL WITH GOOD city reference, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or children's nurse and plain sewer; is quick with the needle; wages $7. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL lately landed to do general housework in a small family. Call at No. 10 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid and to do fine washing; understands all kinds of finishing; has the best City reference. Call at No. 216 West 25th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands it in all its branches; best of city reference from her last place. Call at No. 113½ 7th-av., front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO COOK, WASH and iron, by a young woman, with good city reference. Call at No. 151 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 3d ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK OR LAUNdress, by an American Protestant woman, who is a good cook, excellent laundress, and highly recommended. Apply at No. 7 West 11th st., near Broadway.

WANTED.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman a situation in city or country, as cook and laundress, or chambermaid and laundress. Apply at No. 161 West 36th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, to cook, wash and iron; best of city reference can be given. Call at No. 186½ Broome-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as first-class cook; understands game, soup and pastry; best of city reference. Call at No. 200 East 14th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, by a Swedish young woman, well recommended. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMily as cook; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; has good city reference. Call at No. 191 Madison-st., front basement.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as first-class waitress; one who thoroughly understands her business, and can give the best of city reference. Call at No. 444 2d-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY AN EXperienced French and American cook; understands all kinds of pastry. Has good reference. Inquire at No. 49 20th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, as plain cook, washer and ironer; would go a short distance in the country; city reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 31 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT girl as nurse; is willing to take care of an infant from its birth; can furnish references, of four years and a half. Apply at 232 6th-av., corner of 16th-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid or waitress, or would take care of children; good references given. Call at No. 227 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman as nurse and seamstress to growing children. Understands her business. Call at No. 144 East 46th-st.

RAYMOND HAS REMOVED FROM NO. 61 Bleecker-st. to Beekman's, No. 823 4th-av., where employers can find first-class cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, and recommend servants for all kinds of work, of all nations.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE DESIRES A position as housekeeper in a gentleman's family, or as nurse and companion to an invalid elderly gentleman or lady; no objections to travel; is a ready letter-writer and is a good business woman; satisfactory references given. Address Brooklyn Post-office.

INSTRUCTION.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

A Boarding-School for boys, 16 miles above New-York, on the Hudson. Circulars at W. H. Arthur & Co.'s, No. 30 Maiden-la., N. Y., or address the BENJAMIN MASON, Principal.

DR. JOHN B. MOORE'S MATHEMATICAL, French and English School, No. 923 Broadway, corner 21st-st., will commence the second session Feb. 1. Pupils thoroughly prepared by competent teachers for business or college. Semi-annual examinations. Inspection invited.

DR. DIO LEWIS' LIGHT GYMNASTICS are taught Tuesdays and Fridays, at No. 161 5th-av., corner 23d-st., by Miss F. G. MANKIN, recent graduate of the Normal Institute for Physical Culture, Boston. Circulars can be obtained at any time by application at the Academy. Entrance No. 16, third floor.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, NO. 18 COOPER UNION, NEW-YORK.—Students received at any time. Academic and Collegiate, also Naval, Civil and Mechanical Engineering courses given. For particulars, call at the Institute, or address Prof. J. O. FOX, C. E., Principal.

ALGEBRA, BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, Arithmetic, Grammar, Spelling, Navigation, &c., taught day and evening; terms $5 to $25. PAINE'S Mercantile College, established 1848, No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. Pupils prepared for college, business, West Point and the Naval School. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. L. LOCKWOOD.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—(Classical, Commercial and French.) No. 126 West 45th-st., corner of Macdougal-st. and Washington-square. GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

$30 TO $40—BOARD AND ENGLISH BRANCHes; scholars, 10 to 14; ten weeks; piano, $10; French, $5; no extras; circulars with particulars. Address ABEL WHITLOCK, Danbury, Conn.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, AT BARRINGTON, MASS.—For twenty very select young boys. Those never from home before preferred. Send for circulars. JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 213 5th-av. GEO. O. ANTHON.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER—A GRADUATE OF SEVERAL years standing—a successful teacher of the common and higher English branches, German, French and Classics, desires a reengagement in a first-class school. The best of references given. Address M. CUMMINGS, or call at his office No. 29 Amity-st., after 11 o'clock, P. M.

A YOUNG LADY OF THOROUGH ENGlish education, desires a situation as governess or companion; will go to Europe or California; also, as companion to an invalid or elderly lady: is a ready letter-writer and fine reader; satisfactory references given. Address Brooklyn Post-office.

A LADY OF BIRTH AND EDUCATION, but in reduced circumstances, would like to obtain a situation as visiting or resident governess in a family or school in the city: compensation small. Address for two days, F. J., Station D, Bible House.

A YOUNG GERMAN LADY WISHES TO appropriate a certain time every day in giving German, French and music lessons in an American family, in compensation for a home. Address V., Box No. 54 Post-office.

A GERMAN LADY OF EXPERIENCE, and thorough in the English, German, French and music, desires a few more pupils. Address Miss BALZAC, Station D.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY, TO TEACH DRAWing and mathematics, in exchange for a good home and instruction in languages. Address Miss F. G. ORMOND, Portchester, N. Y.

A LADY WISHES TO EXCHANGE ENGlish lessons for French. Address Miss BARKER, Station D.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED TO REPRESENT THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK IN THE ARMY.

BOUNTIES FOR THREE-YEAR RECRUITS:

County	$300
Government	300
Total	$600

FOR TWO-YEAR RECRUITS:

County	$200
Government	200
Total	$400

FOR ONE-YEAR RECRUITS:

County	$100
Government	100
Total	$200

HAND-MONEY OR PREMIUM:

For three-year recruits	$50
For two-year recruits	30
For one-year recruits	20

THE NEW YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE having filled all quotas under all calls up to his time, are now (under instructions of the Board of Supervisors) recruiting for the army, with a view to meeting any future demand for men. Recruits will be received as formerly at the several Provost-Marshals' offices, and at the Connly Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., and on the Battery.

The following are the various Provost-Marshals' offices:

Fourth District—Capt. Joel B. Erhardt, No. 104 Liberty-st.

Fifth District—Capt. Henry T. West, corner of Broome and Crosby sts.

Sixth District—Capt. Coster, corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirteenth-st.

Seventh District—Capt. Fred. C. Warner, No. 63 Third-avenue.

Eighth District—Capt. Benj. F. Manierre, No. 1,303 Broadway.

Ninth District—Capt. William Dunning, corner of Forty-seventh-st. and Broadway.

All recruits will receive the County Bounty, cash down, in their own hands, immediately on being sworn in. The Government Bounty is paid in three installments: one-third when the recruit shall be received at Hart or Riker's Island; one-third at the expiration of one-half of the term of service; and the remaining one-third at the expiration of the whole term of service.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WM. M. TWEED, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
Committee on Volunteering.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

Dated New-York, Oct. 24, 1864.

CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 18 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1865.

I will purchase in open market all horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables on 35th-st., near 10th-av., until further notice, as follows:

Cavalry horses, 5 to 10 years old, 15 to 16 hands high.
Artillery horses, 6 to 10 years old, 15½ hands high, and over 1,100 pounds, and dark color.

Price for cavalry horses, $165. Price for artillery horses, $180. Payable in sooh funds as may be furnished by the Government. GEO. T. BROWNING, Capt. and A. Q. M.

TOWN QUOTAS FILLED.

Having furnished over (4,000) four thousand men for the army and navy, without a single complaint, we tender our services with confidence for the filling of town quotas and procuring substitutes.

BISHOP, WILSON & BALDWIN, No. 196 Broadway, Room No. 14.

INSURANCE AGAINST THE COMING DRAFT.

Office No. 247 Broadway, Room No. 25. Premium $150 for one year. No money to be paid till after the draft. Insurance effected in each State, County and town. P. S.—Agents wanted immediately. Send for circular. ALFRED KERSHAW, Proprietor.

C. L. MORSE & CO., TAMMANY HALL, Are prepared to FURNISH SUBSTITUTES To men liable to draft in any district in New-York City, at one day's notice. ON LIBERAL TERMS. The best of reference given.

$250 HAND-MONEY: PAID RUNNERS for Volunteers for U. S. Navy, and the highest bounty to the recruit, at No. 113 Chatham-st., old Shipping Office, up stairs.

THE DRAFT.—EXEMPTION PAPERS ATTENDed to at No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

MARBLE MANTELS. The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at MARTIN OLSEN'S MANTEL MANUFACTORY, No. 238 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn Long Island, N. Y.

REYNOLDS & CORBIN'S WATER WHEELS

TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.

Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

WATER-POWERS FOR SALE. TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

We have lists of a great number of water-powers of both large and small capacity, some of them near this city. Persons in want of such property will find it to their interest to call.

Engineers retained in making plans and estimates for buildings and machinery will be furnished when required. TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE COMING DRAFT.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ALL WHO ARE ENROLLED AS LIABLE TO DRAFT.

The New-York County Committee on Volunteering have reason to believe that a further call is likely soon to be made by the President for men.

Hitherto, great complaint has been made that the quotas demanded of the County of New-York have been excessive.

As all quotas are based upon the enrollment, it is evident that no relief can be expected except by a reduction of the enrollment to its proper standard.

Although appeals have hitherto been made to citizens to correct the enrollment, there has been little or no disposition shown by the public to discharge its duty in this particular.

It is evident that this duty must be performed by the public authorities, or it will not be performed at all.

By consent of the War Department and the advice of the Governor, the New-York County Committee on Volunteering has determined to undertake the herculean labor of correcting the Enrollment of the County.

No means will be spared to make this correction thorough and satisfactory both to the people and the Government.

Our only object is to correct the enrollment and place it at a proper standard, and every citizen owes it alike to himself and his neighbor to assist in this work.

In addition to other means which will be brought into requisition for the accomplishment of this object, a complete copy of the existing enrollment of each Ward or Election District will be printed and furnished to every enrolled citizen of the Ward or Election District.

This will prevent the excuse which so many who are exempt have made, that they did not know they were enrolled, and hence did not attend to having their names taken from the rolls.

If will also afford the opportunity for every man enrolled to see whether or not his neighbor is enrolled, and enable him to secure that those liable and not enrolled shall be put down.

Every person enrolled is requested to aid in the patriotic labor which we have undertaken, by complying with the following conditions:

I. Whenever a name appears of any person who is not enrolled but liable, notice of the fact should be given to the Provost-Marshal of the District, by any person who may be cognizant of the fact, in order that the same may be recorded.

II. Whenever a name appears of any person who has removed, notice of the fact should be given at the Provost-Marshal's office, that the name may be stricken from the roll of that District and recorded where it properly belongs.

III. Whenever a name appears which is known to be fictitious, or any one is aware that the person indicated is not a resident as described, notice should be given at the Provost-Marshal's office, that the name may be stricken from the roll.

IV. Whenever cause of exemption exists to any person, notice should be given to the Provost-Marshal of the District by the exempt person himself, that the name may be stricken from the roll.

The following are the recognized causes of exemption:

1. Over 45 years of age.
2. Under 20 years of age.
3. Being an alien, and never having voted.
4. Having furnished a substitute in anticipation of the draft.
5. Having been drafted and furnished a substitute.
6. Having been drafted and paid commutation.
7. Having been drafted and received a certificate of permanent physical disability.
8. Being permanently physically disqualified.
9. Having served two years in the Army or Navy during the present War, and being honorably discharged.

In addition to this, so far as possible, every enrolled man will be waited upon personally by authorized agents, deputed to ascertain the liability of all enrolled men, to have those improperly enrolled taken off, and to add those not on, but who should be enrolled.

As this is an effort to correct, and not to increase the enrollment, it is to the interest of every person to give correct and true answers to any and all questions which may be put to them, and any person declining to answer or giving false answers renders themselves liable to arrest and imprisonment.

This is probably the last attempt which will be made to secure a correct Enrollment of the County of New-York. To be successful the cooperation of every resident of this city and county is absolutely required.

The Government officials have evinced a disposition to afford us every facility to attain the object in view. If, therefore, through the indisposition and apathy of the public, who are most concerned, this effort to correct the enrollment prove abortive, and further excessive quotas are demanded of us, because of the incorrectness of the enrollment, the people of this city and county will be themselves responsible, and they will have none but themselves to blame.

Dated New-York, Dec. 1, 1864.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
WM. M. TWEED, Supervisor.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
CORNELIUS CORSON, Chief of Enrolling Bureau.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman of Committee.

THE DRAFT TO BE ENFORCED.

QUOTA OF THE CITY OVER 20,000.

Gentlemen liable to draft should register their names on the book of the association where alien and veteran substitutes will be mustered into the army, and their exemption papers correctly procured through the Provost-Marshals' offices of their districts without any charge in advance or any inconvenience to them whatever. For reference, published lists are on file at the rooms of the association of over five hundred names of well-known business men in all the districts of the city, who have availed themselves of the facilities and procured their substitutes in advance, without any delay, and actually at less cost than any other else in the city, at the office of the Merchants', Bankers' and General Volunteer and Substitutes' Recruiting Association, No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

Regulating Eighth-avenue, from Eighty-second to One Hundred and Second streets.

Sewer in Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets, with branch in One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from Second to Third avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to One Hundred and Fourteenth streets, and all lots on both sides of the intersecting streets, to the extent of half the block on each side of Eighth-avenues from Eighty-second to One Hundred and Fourteenth streets.

Also, all the lots in blocks number four hundred and nine to four hundred and nineteen, both inclusive, and all the lots in blocks number three hundred and twenty-two to three hundred and thirty-two, both inclusive, all being in the Twelfth Ward.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to DANIEL R. DELAVAN, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL R. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 25, 1865.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

Sewer in Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River, and in First-avenue, from Sixty-first-street to and through Sixtieth-street to Second-avenue.

Sewer in Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, with branch through One Hundred and Twenty-third-street to Second-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets; also, all the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from Third-avenue to Second-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River; also, all the lots on both sides of First-avenue, from Sixtieth to sixty-first-street; also, all the lots on both sides of Sixtieth-street, from First to Second avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, or any one of them, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Daniel R. Delavan, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL R. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL E. CONOVER, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 27, 1865.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

Regulating Eighth-avenue, from Eighty-second to One Hundred and Second streets.

Sewer in Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets, with branch in One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from Second to Third avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to One Hundred and Fourteenth streets, and all lots on both sides of the intersecting streets, to the extent of half the block on each side of Eighth-avenues from Eighty-second to One Hundred and Fourteenth streets.

Also, all the lots in blocks number four hundred and nine to four hundred and nineteen, both inclusive, and all the lots in blocks number three hundred and twenty-two to three hundred and thirty-two, both inclusive, all being in the Twelfth Ward.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to DANIEL R. DELAVAN, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL R. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER, } Board of Assessors.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1865.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INterest on the Bonds and Stocks of the city and county of New-York, on February 1, 1865, will be paid on that day by DANIEL DEVLIN, Esq., Chamberlain, at the Broadway Bank. The transfer books will be closed TUESDAY, the 10th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

EMPTY QUICKSILVER FLASKS WANTed and highest cash price paid for same by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

AUCTION SALES.

J. R. MITCHELL, Auctioneer. WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, At 12 o'clock, noon, at the storehouse of Francis E. Pinto, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. (By order of Robert Murray, U. S. Marshal.) THE CARGO OF THE PRIZE SCHOONER MARY, Consisting of

COTTON.
76 bales and 1 bag Cotton.
1 bag Sea Island Cotton.

TOBACCO.
49 cases Tobacco, P—J—U F.

TURPENTINE.
1 barrel Turpentine.

ALSO.
On board thereof, THE PRIZE SCHOONER MARY, HER TACKLE, &c. The above-named vessel now lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer. LARGE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF HIGH-CLASS OIL-PAINTINGS BY CELEBRATED EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN ARTISTS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction, on TUESDAY EVENING, 31st inst., and 1st February, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at "J. Snedicor's Gallery," No. 768 Broadway, near 9th st., the above valuable paintings, among them are works of

Ed. Frere.	Verbockhoven,	S. Coleman,
Gesselchap,	Notterman,	Ony,
Coutourier,	Lasfont de Meis.	Durand.
Seignac,	Lambinet,	Geo. H. Hall,
Perrus,	Von Seben,	Gifford,
Verveer,	Duryerger,	Whittredge,
Accard,	Leemens,	Castner,
Guillemon,	Nehlig,	Innes.
Merle,	Mignot,	E. White,
Verrasmat,	Paul Webber,	Hubbard.
Wm. Hart.	J. G. Brown,	W. T. Richard,
Jas. M. Hart,	G. H. Boughton,	De Haas,
A. F. Tait,	Bamtine,	Shattuck,
Thos. Cole,	Brevoort.	McEwan,

And others, forming one of the finest collections offered for sale this season. They are now on exhibition as above, during the day and evening, until the sale, free.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer. EXECUTOR'S SALE OF ABOUT 75 ACRES OF VALUABLE LAND AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 2, at 12 o'clock as Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of Peter Goraline, deceased:

RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—Four parcels of land at Ravenswood, L. I., containing about 75 acres, and about one mile from the Hunter's Point Ferry, and on the line of the proposed horse railroad to Astoria. The above plots have together a frontage of nearly 1,600 feet on Vernon-av. Maps at No. 53½ Pine-st.

H. R. WESTCOTT & CO., Auctioneers. AUCTION.—LARGE SALE OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND WORKS OF ART OF A FIVE-STORY RESIDENCE COMPLETELY FURNISHED.—THIS DAY (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock, at No. 182 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th-ave. There is over $14,000 worth of first-class Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, magnificent Pianofortes, Paintings, Bronzes and elegant Parlor Ornaments, Silver, China, cut Glass, &c. Sale positive and without reserve.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of PHILIP SCHIEFFELIN & CO., in this day dissolved by limitation. PHILIP SCHIEFFELIN and EUGENE SCHIEFFELIN retire from business.

Either of the copartners will sign the name of the late firm in liquidation. PHILIP SCHIEFFELIN.
GEO. WM. SOUTHWICK.
EUGENE SCHIEFFELIN.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

GEO. WM. SOUTHWICK having succeeded to the wholesale drug business of the late firm of PHILIP SCHIEFFELIN & CO., will continue it on his own account, as heretofore, at Nos. 86 and 88 Vesey-st.

NEW-YORK,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 1, 1865

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year.....$3 00
Two copies 1 year.....5 00

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year.....$2 00
Three copies 1 year.....5 00

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or post office money orders wherever it can be done.

Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—TWO MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, GIANT BOY, LIVING SKELETON, DWARF, LEARNED SEAL, THE UNKNOWN PRISONER, &c.—Day and Evening.

WALLACK'S—EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.

DODWORTH'S HALL—Mr. and Mrs. VANDENHOFF.

STEINWAY'S CONCERT ROOM—SOLOSE MUSICALE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.

BROADWAY THEATRE—LIVE INDIAN—PAUL PRY.

NIBLO'S—THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY—YANKEE COURTSHIP.

NO. 345 FOURTH-AVENUE—MAMMOTH CATTLE.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The peace question has assumed a new aspect. It is now the rebels' turn to send commissioners, and accordingly three such gentlemen, Messrs. A. H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, R. M. T. HUNTER, of Virginia, and A. J. CAMPBELL, of Alabama, appeared on our lines in front of Petersburgh, at the point known as "Fort Hell," on Sunday afternoon, and applied for admission under flag of truce. The request was communicated to Gen. GRANT, who is believed to have communicated with the Government promptly on the subject, but the result is not yet fully known. They had not received permission to enter the lines up to Sunday evening. Dispatches from Annapolis, not very reliable, announce that they are on their way from City Point yesterday, and were hourly expected to arrive at Annenpolis. In this case they may reach Washington to-day.

By an arrival from Havana we have the news that the Government of San Salvador has placed at liberty the pirates JOHN BRADSHAW and THOS. REYNOLDS, who were arrested on their way, in connivance with others, to take forcible possession of one of the California steamers. The tribunal has declared that the Government has no right to inflict any punishment, although they confessed their intentions, and they have therefore been liberated.

The official numerical reports of casualties sustained by the land forces in the assault on Fort Fisher are as follows:

	Killed.		Wounded.		
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Missing.
Curtis' Brigade....	2	35	18	166	9
Pennybacker's Brig.	7	24	15	183	72
Pell's Brigade.....	2	15	4	105	—
Abbott's Brigade..	—	3	2	18	11
Total.....	11	77	39	472	92
Aggregate.....					691

The news of the capture of Fort Fisher were received with rejoicing by the loyal Americans at Havana, while it produced a very gloomy feeling among the rebels and their blockade-running friends. Henceforth it was believed the principal trade of this class would be with Galveston.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a joint resolution of the Ohio Legislature against the Bankrupt Bill was presented. Mr. SUMNER reported a bill for the extinction of the Scheldt Dues. A resolution was offered, and ordered to be printed, calling upon the President for information in regard to communications with JEFF. DAVIS. Mr. HALE offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Navy for information as to whether the arguments of the Judge-Advocate in the trial of Mr. SMITH, of Boston, had been printed by order of the Navy Department. The resolution was ordered to be printed. Mr. ANTHONY introduced a bill relative to mail service between New-York and the Pacific coast; it was referred to the Committee on the Post-office and Post Roads. The resolution for the appointment of a Standing Committee on Corruptions of the Government was taken up, and Mr. HALE resumed his remarks on this subject. The Retaliation resolution was then taken up. The subject was discussed by Messrs. HENDRICKS, WADE, SUMNER, SPRAGUE and HOWE. After being somewhat amended, the resolution was adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House yesterday, Mr. FERNANDO WOOD asked leave to offer a resolution in regard to reconstruction, but objection was made to its reception. The House then resumed consideration of the Senate joint resolution, proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States. Messrs. MCALLISTER, COFFROTH and HERRICK, spoke strongly in favor of the amendment, and Messrs. BROWN, of Wisconsin, HARDING of Kentucky, and KALBFLEISCH of New-York, against it. The debate having closed, the previous question was demanded. A motion was made and lost to lay it on the table. The question to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was lost at the last session was then taken and decided in the affirmative. The joint resolution was then taken on the Senate joint resolution. There was some confusion throughout the proceedings, amid which the Clerk proceeded to call the roll. Several Democrats changed their votes from "No" to "Aye," thus securing the passage of the resolution. The announcement of its passage by the vote of 119 ayes against 56 nays was greeted with immense demonstrations of applause. The scene was one of the most exciting interest.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, notice was given of a bill to incorporate the State Temperance Society. A bill was introduced authorizing the Supervisors of New-York to raise money to pay such bounty to volunteers as they may deem proper. A bill was also passed appropriating $200,000 for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers of this State.

In the Assembly, a bill was introduced to authorize the Board of Supervisors of New-York to provide means to encourage enlistments and pay bounties to volunteers. The bill was referred to the following special committee: Messrs. REED, BEMIS and INGRAHAM. Mr. VAN BUREN reported a bill for the better protection of seamen in the port of New-York.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *City of Cork*, from Liverpool, Jan. 18, via Queenstown, Jan 19, arrived at this port yesterday. Her news is mainly anticipated, The mails by the *Peruvian*, from Portland, covering dates to Jan. 19, reached this city last evening.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Gold Room fell off 7 ₩ cent. yesterday. The Railway market weak. Governments in demand for Europe, for the 5-20s. Money easy, Exchange weak for the Boston steamer.

Transactions in Produce and Merchandise, yesterday, were less extensive, checked by the decline in Gold. Prices tended downward, decidedly. The freight engagements were moderate, including 1,500 bales cotton for Liverpool.

At the Live Stock Market the very small supply of beef cattle reported up to Monday evening was increased during the night, and on Tuesday morning, by the arrival of about 1,000 of the cattle detained on the railroad. These brought the total supply for the week up to 4,483, or within 653 of the average weekly receipts last year. The over-stock, 7,103 head, last week, left a less brisk demand, and prices, which advanced 1¼c.@2c.₩ lb., were mainly carried up by the uncertainty of the arrivals. There is a full average supply of live sheep this week, with an abundance of dressed carcasses coming in. Prices are a trifle better, partly in sympathy with the beef market, and partly owing to a rise in pelts. Veal calves and live hogs still at about last week's prices. The effect of very light receipts of live hogs is neutralized by heavy arrivals of dressed hogs from the West, and by the large fall in the prices of Mess Pork.

MAX WINTERNITZ, of Newcastle, Penn., merchant, was committed to the Tombs by Justice DOWLING, in default of $20,000 bail, to answer a charge alleging that he had obtained credit to the amount of $10,408, at Messrs. H. B. CLAFLIN & Co.'s, by representing himself to be worth $15,300, when he actually owed $22,000 in this city and $12,000 in Pennsylvania.

The mysterious sickness and death in the families of —— GRADY and ROBERT MORRISON, of No. 464 Washington-street, of which brief mention was made in yesterday's TIMES, is enveloped in deeper mystery than ever, an examination of the deceased child's stomach having utterly failed to disclose the cause of sickness. The families, who were supposed on Monday to be at the point of death, have recovered.

Mr. SAMUEL MILLER, of No. 117 Lewis-street, committed suicide in his room yesterday morning, by cutting his throat with a common pocket-knife.

Several of the Supervisors' enrollment clerks indulged in a free fight on the sidewalk in front of their office, at No. 75 Deane-street, yesterday afternoon.

The Senate Investigating Committee continued its labors yesterday. THOMAS N. CARR gave some interesting testimony in relation to the cost of cleaning the streets, and the sanitary condition of the city. Several witnesses were examined in regard to the alleged sale of offices in the City Inspector's Department. The proceedings were more interesting than on previous days. The examination will be continued this morning.

Glimmerings of Peace.

It seems probable, from our advices this morning, that A. H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, R. M. T. HUNTER, of Virginia, and A. J. CAMPBELL, of Alabama, are on their way to Washington to confer with the President concerning Peace. We shall hail their appearance there as indicative at least of *their* conviction that the attempt to overthrow the authority of the National Government in the Southern States is a failure. What more it will indicate, time only can determine. We cannot believe they are coming with any hope of treating for peace on the basis of separation. They are among the ablest and best-informed citizens of the South, and cannot help knowing that both the Government and people were never more determined to suppress the rebellion and restore the Union than they are at the present moment. They must know, moreover, that upon LEE'S army at Richmond rests their sole hope of prolonging the contest,—and that the chances are three to one that LEE cannot maintain himself against the Union forces that are rapidly and resistlessly combining against him. It is not unlikely, therefore, that they believe they can obtain more favorable terms now, while that army is in the field, than would be granted after its defeat; and this conviction may have prompted them to go to Washington.

Whatever may be the hopes that bring them to the Capital, we cannot doubt that, if they come, they will be received with due consideration by the President, and that every concession to their feelings and wishes, consistent with the integrity of the Union, the supreme authority of the Constitution, and the safety and honor of the nation, will be made to them. As this is not a war with a foreign Power, to be closed by treaty, the assent of the Senate to its termination is not required. The whole responsibility rests with the President, and he has repeatedly told the world, with so much emphasis and precision, what he should demand as the conditions of peace, that neither the Commissioners nor anybody else can be in any doubt upon that point.

If these gentlemen come to Washington with authority to stipulate for the cessation of hostilities on the part of those now in arms against the United States, and for the recognition by the Southern people of the supreme authority of the Constitution and the integrity of the Union, we doubt not peace is close at hand. Upon all minor points they will have no difficulty in obtaining just and considerate terms. We sincerely hope that the report of their coming is true.

Northern Feeling Toward the South.

The vessels which have been sent by our people with food for the poor of Savannah are beginning to arrive, and naturally make some sensation there. They must remind the citizens of Savannah forcibly of the slanderous charges which have been so persistently made against the people of the North, of bloodthirstiness and barbarity. These charges have been made not alone by the rebels. We should expect them there. The necessity which has been upon them of using every means to keep up the determination of their people, and their unscrupulousness in the choice of means, made such calumnies upon the Northern people one of the most natural and readiest weapons which they could use. That similar charges should be rife among our enemies abroad is also not surprising. They are further removed and have had less opportunity for actual knowledge of facts, while the atmosphere has been filled with misrepresentations almost as persistent and nearly as effective as those which have poisoned the Southern air. But there have been some counter influences also. Light has been thrown in upon the unwilling darkness. We doubt now whether the stone fleet which was to close up the port of Charleston will be cited much more as a proof that we are so given up to the inhumanities of war as to be insensible to the calls of justice.

But it is remarkable that there should have been among ourselves those bold enough to so slander the spirit of the North as it has been villified by a portion of our Northern press. They have not had the excuse of ignorance, for they have had the means of knowledge ready at their hand. They have not had the excuse of necessity, which rebel journals might put forth. They have done their vile work because they chose to do it. Ill birds have they been, and ill birds from choice.

We cannot help rejoicing over the charity which our people have bestowed upon Savannah on this account therefore, that it is a fact which cannot be got over, either by rebels or rebel sympathizers on either side of the ocean, and one from which an honest man can draw but one conclusion. The feeling of the North has been that we have been deeply injured by the South—that they have causelessly brought upon us immense labors and sacrifices, and endangered, without excuse, all that was dearest and most valuable. And though we have found especial fault with the leaders who led them astray, we have also felt that the whole people were to blame for being led astray; that they ought to have had too much patriotism and too much brotherly kindness to have plunged themselves and dragged us into such an abyss of trouble. And yet no sooner does the word come to us that Savannah, which has so long kept us away from her with hostile guns, was in our power, and that her people were in need, but forth from the boundless abundance of the North goes a gift whose bounteousness but a few years since would have made the world recho with praise and gratulation over the progress of charity and good-will among men. And the vessels sail with their loads with streamers flying all abroad, and followed by the hearty cheers of those who have dispatched them, bearing this abundant charity to those whose leaders but recently were endeavoring to apply the midnight torch to our chief cities.

We believe this is a premonition merely, a faint foretaste of the good feeling with which the Southern people will be welcomed back again. We cannot forget the past wholly. We have suffered too much, and they have done too much which cannot be entirely forgotten. But our people will lay the blame of many of these atrocities upon the accursed system of slavery, and will accept the destruction of the monster as an atonement for the wrongs which we have suffered at their hands. And from the recipients we believe must radiate a feeling which will in time make easier the renewal of the bonds of confidence and friendship which shall yet bind together North and South as one people, in bonds closer and stronger than could have been forged except in the furnace of war.

The Abolition of Slavery.

Congress has decided to submit to the action of the several States an amendment of the Constitution prohibiting slavery forever within the limits or jurisdiction of the United States. The Senate adopted a resolution to this effect at its last session; and the House of Representatives concurred in its passage yesterday, by a vote of 119 ayes to 56 nays. Of those ordinarily and distinctively known as Democrats, there voted for it, Messrs. BAILEY, BALDWIN, COFFROTH, ENGLISH, GANSON, GRISWOLD, HERRICK, HUTCHINS, KING, MCALLISTER, NELSON, ODELL, RADFORD, ROLLINS, STEELE, WHEELER, YEAMAN. If this amendment is concurred in by the Legislatures in *three-fourths of all the States*, it will become part of the Constitution. The Union is composed of 36 States; the assent of 27 of these is therefore required for the ratification of this amendment. There is very little doubt that it will receive the prompt assent of the Legislatures of the following States;

Maine,	Iowa,
New-Hampshire,	Wisconsin,
Vermont,	Minnesota,
Massachusetts,	Missouri,
Connecticut,	Kansas,
Rhode Island,	Nevada,
New-York,	Oregon,
New-Jersey,	California,
Pennsylvania,	Tennessee,
Maryland,	Arkansas,
Ohio,	Louisiana,
Indiana,	Virginia,
Illinois,	West Virginia,
Michigan,	

This is the full number required; but it is also probable that Delaware and Kentucky will also vote for the amendment within a year or two at furthest; and as no time is fixed by the Constitution within which the ratification must take place, their votes in its favor will be valid whenever cast.

It has already been objected to this action that it ought not to be taken while the States most directly interested are not in condition to vote upon it. They should have a voice, it is urged, in a measure designed to destroy an enormous interest peculiar to themselves. But it is their own fault that they do not vote, and they have no right to profit by their own wrong. Beside, a still more conclusive answer is found in the fact, that failing to vote is really equivalent to voting *against* the proposed amendment.

The adoption of this amendment is the most important step ever taken by Congress; and its ratification by the requisite number of States will complete the most important act of internal administration performed by any nation for a hundred years. It perfects the great work of the founders of our Republic. The national feeling was not strong enough to enable them to abolish slavery at the outset of our career; but although slavery has grown in power with gigantic strides since that time, the growth of the sentiment of nationality has outstripped it, and slavery is now abolished, not only without danger to the Union, but as the only means of preserving and making it perpetual. The *rebellion*, however, is the cause of its abolition. That act of madness and treason touched the very heart of the nation, and aroused to vigorous action the patriotism and national pride of the American people. But for the rebellion slavery would have lasted fifty years—perhaps twice as long—and its destruction, even if it had been achieved by peaceful means, would have cost as much in treasure and in human suffering as the war has involved.

With the passage of this amendment the Republic enters upon a new stage of its great career. It is hereafter to be, what it has never been hitherto, thoroughly *democratic*—resting on human rights as its basis, and aiming at the greatest good and the highest happiness of all its people.

Secession in a New Form.

The House of Representatives is a queer institution. It seems to understand the art of looking one way and rowing another to perfection. Professing to support the Administration, it loses no opportunity of denouncing its action. The Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means is at loggerheads with the Secretary of the Treasury. The Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations presents and passes resolutions denouncing the action of the Secretary of State. Leading members charge the most outrageous corruption on the Secretary of the Navy, and demand votes of censure on the Administration they profess to support. While the House is voting men and money and waging war to restore the Union, it is at the same time trying to pass bills to prevent that result. And now that the people, by an overwhelming majority, have just elected a Vice-President from Tennessee, the House has decided, without discussion, that the electoral vote of Tennessee shall not be counted! What new absurdity will be adopted by the House, we must wait a day or two to ascertain.

It was reserved for the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee to bring forward the resolution for excluding the vote of Tennessee. Upon what grounds he based that proposition, or upon what grounds the House indorsed it, we are not informed. The pretext given for rejecting the vote of Tennessee is that this State had rebelled against the Government of the United States, and was in rebellion on the day of the election. As a matter of fact, this statement is not free from doubt. Individuals in Tennessee,—large bodies of them,—have been in rebellion and are still;—but it is not quite clear how their action can deprive the loyal men of Tennessee, still less the State itself, of their unquestioned rights under the Constitution of the United States. Rebellion is a crime known to the Constitution, and recognized and punished by the laws of the land. The rebels in Tennessee, as in every other State, have made themselves liable to the penalties prescribed by law for their offences. They have forfeited their rights as citizens. But by what process of reasoning the loyal men of that State, those who have lavished fortune, strength, home and friends to sustain the authority of the Government, are to be involved in their crime and its punishment, we are not aware. Possibly the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee can inform us.

There is but one reason which, if based on fact, could justify the refusal to count the vote of Tennessee, and that is, that she is not in the Union. If she is out of the Union, then she has no right to vote for President and Vice-President. If she is in the Union, Congress has no more right to exclude her vote than it has to exclude the vote of New-York or Vermont. Does the House mean to declare by its vote of Monday that Tennessee is not in the Union? How came she out of it? What authority, which we can recognize, has taken her out? Does the House intend to indorse the legal and constitutional validity of acts of secession passed by rebel States? How does this differ from a practical recognition of the Southern Confederacy?

If Tennessee, moreover, is not in the Union, then she is a foreign State, and her people are *aliens*. ANDREW JOHNSON is a foreigner; and yet, the people of the United States have just elected him to be Vice-President. Does the House of Representatives intend to nullify that election? Do they expect Congress to forbid his accession to office? Most of those who voted for this resolution of exclusion, gave him their votes at the polls; we should like to know how they can reconcile *that* action with the principle that underlies the action they have taken now.

We can scarcely avoid the belief that among those who profess to be fighting for the Union are some who not only do not desire, but will resist, so far as possible, its restoration. They apparently dread nothing so much as the return of the rebels to their allegiance, and the resumption by the rebel States of their function as members of the Federal Union. Many of them, we know, began by admitting the right of secession, and opposing measures of war to preserve the Union. Their present action indicates a purpose to return to that position. We do not believe the people share their sentiments or will countenance their designs. We feel quite certain the Senate will reject the resolution of the House—that the electoral vote of Tennessee will be counted, and that ANDREW JOHNSON will enter upon the duties of his office as Vice-President of the United States, in spite alike of Secessionists at the South and Anti-Unionists in the Northern States.

The Pacific Pirates Again.

It is always an ungracious task for a great Power to assert its rights against a weaker neighbor. The stronger party, whether the quarrel be of personal, social or national significance, is invariably expected to "yield," not on grounds of right, but on some ill-defined principle of chivalry. We Americans have been doing this sort of thing of late to an extent which barely comes within the boundaries of prudence.

Here we have the Pacific pirates looming into offensive notice again to-day, when, by a short and summary process, they might have been all disposed of with a few yards of hemp four months ago. Admiral PEARSON, it will be remembered, in making his disposition of the pirates who had boarded the steamer *Salvador* for the purpose of capturing her, requested permission of the President of the State of Panama to transport the prisoners overland to the Atlantic coast. President CALANCHA affected the belief that his powers as a representative member of the Colombian Confederation did not authorize him to grant the favor asked, and the Admiral with great good sense decided not to violate even the assumed rights of a petty neutral for any temporary gain in the way of popularity. The objection raised by M. CALANCHA was held to be valid; and most of the *Salvador* pirates, at great inconvenience, were sent to San Francisco. Two of the gang, however, that had boarded the steamer *Guatemala*, two weeks previous to the sailing of the *Salvador*, escaped capture, got ashore at La Libertad, (in the Republic of San Salvador,) were there arrested by order of the Commander of the port, and—as we had supposed—were to be delivered up to justice on the requisition of the United States authorities. From the latest news, however, it appears that the pirates in question, have not only not been surrendered, but by a decision of the highest local tribunal they have been set at liberty unconditionally, the court holding that there is no municipal statute under which they can be punished.

There is nothing very aggravating, perhaps, in all this. We have to take the same sort of honest neutrality at the hands of European Governments every day, and it is perhaps needless either to get angry or to come to an open quarrel with the picayune Republic of San Salvador. The latter makes but a small attempt in its way to emulate the practice and follow the maxims of other Powers that find piracy or privateering to their account for the time, and desire to go to the extreme length of their tether in covert acts of hostility to the United States.

It would be a comparatively easy matter for Admiral PEARSON to retaliate for this act of ill-concealed hostility. Even with the small naval force now at his command he might inflict on the Government of San Salvador a chastisement which would be remembered for generations. Were his commission, like Admiral PINZON'S, dated at Madrid, and were his Government as ill-disposed toward the Central and South American Republics as are the Governments of Western Europe, this sort of chastisement would be meted out with no unnecessary delay. As it is, we shall probably be content with intimating to the Government of San Salvador that we expect better treatment in future.

We ought all to be, meanwhile, profoundly grateful to Admiral PEARSON that he refuses to get into a squabble with these people of Central America. They will, by-and-by, we fancy, come to see things in a different light.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The prospects for the coming season are extremely good; a large number of the best boxes and seats have been disposed of for the series of twenty-four performances, and for the opening night, on Thursday next, there is already a rush. Mr. MARETZEK is determined not to lose time. To-day the last performance takes place in Boston, and to-morrow the first is given in New-York. In the first named city "Don Sebastian" was played five times, "Fra Diavolo" four times, and "Don Giovanni," "Martha," "Faust" and "Ernani" twice each. It is curious to observe how completely—for the time being, at least—"Don Sebastian" has killed GOUNOD'S famous work.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The indefatigable proprietor of this establishment has just purchased a new sensational, local and moral drama, by Miss LAURA KEENE, for which he has paid the liberal sum of one thousand dollars. It has already been placed in preparation, and will be produced as early as possible.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. CHARLES WALCOT, an actor whose merits have often been recorded in these columns, will be the recipient of a farewell benefit at this house, to-night. The play is "Everybody's Friend."

FROM SAVANNAH.

The Cotton Fleet Prepared to Sail.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SAVANNAH, GA., Tuesday, Jan. 24, 1865.

The cotton fleet is about ready for sea. The revenue steamer *Kewanee*, Capt. PEASE, is lying off the city ready to convoy the fleet to New-York. All the vessels have to steer at Port Royal, which causes some delay. The river is now clear, and one large ship came up yesterday.

We have received some 240 patients this week, including a number of wounded officers from Fort Fisher. Gens. CURTIS and PENNYPACKER are here, and are doing very well. Only a few of the Fort Fisher wounded have died. Most of them are able to be out for their meals.

"New Camp" (Division No. 2) has been recently refitted up and much improved. Floors have been put in the tents, a guard placed round it, with lamps hung upon posts, giving it, at night, a handsome appearance. It contains about 1,000 colored patients, all dwelling in comfortable tents with stoves. Owing to the ice in the bay, our Northern mail has been very irregular for several days. To be without it, is a great deprivation. We are now having a very "cold snap." Last night was the coldest of the season. The ice in my wash-bowl this morning was nearly half an inch thick.

THE CAPTURED COTTON OF SAVANNAH.—Three of the four vessels laden with cotton which were to sail from Savannah for this port last week have been detained by order of Collector DRAPER, cotton agent. It is now announced that ten or twelve vessels will soon sail for this city, in fleet, under convoy of gunboats, and will bring to this city about four thousand bales of cotton. It is expected that Mr. DRAPER will shortly conclude his arrangements for the shipment of all the cotton at Savannah, and that he will soon return to this city.

OUR ALBANY CORRESPONDENCE.

Passage of the Bounty Bill by the Senate—What will be done in the Assembly.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 31, 1865.

The Senate passed this morning the bounty bill which it has required so much time to perfect. The bill has not been materially changed in its main features since it was first presented to the Senate. It still provides to pay State bounties of $300, $400 and $600 to one, two and three years men, and provides for creating a State debt, if the people approve. In applying bounties to credits under the last call, it provides that any excess or surplus recognized under this call shall be taken into the account. The bill received seventeen affirmative votes—just the number required for its passage. Senators ALLABEN, BEACH, CHRISTIE, MURRAY and SHAFER were the Senators recorded as opposing its passage. Senator SMITH, who has usually been reckoned with the above Senators in matters of political character, in this matter differed from them, and voted in favor of the passage of the bill. Senator LAIMBEER seemed divided between his desire to serve his constituents and to do that which his judgment decided was best for the State at large. Previous to the passage of the bill he made an effort to have New-York County excepted from its provisions. Failing in this, he at first responded in the negative on the question of passing the bill, but subsequently changed his vote, thereby making up the number required. As the bill restricting local bounties, which was passed by the Assembly on Friday last, is in substance only a part of this general bounty bill, which has now passed the Senate, the next action upon this subject will probably be on the part of the Assembly. Mr. REED, of New-York, introduced, by unanimous consent, this morning, without previous notice, a bill to authorize the Board of Supervisors of New-York County to raise money to encourage enlistments and to pay bounties to volunteers. On his suggestion, this bill was referred to a Select Committee of three, not yet appointed.

Both Houses have spent to-day mostly in considering local bills, and have hardly got to work again after their day's recess.

The Terminus of the Hudson River Railroad—Opinion of the Attorney-General.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 31.

In answer to the resolution of inquiry offered in the Senate, by Senator FIELD, the Attorney-General will report that the Hudson River Railroad Company must receive and deliver passengers and baggage at Chambers-street, New-York, without the extra charge of five cents from Twenty-ninth-street down. In other words, he decides that the terminus of the road is at Chambers-street.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 31.

A bill was reported to incorporate the New-York and Union Yacht Club.

Bills were noticed to incorporate the State Temperance Society; and for the construction of a pier in the North River, New-York.

Bills were introduced to regulate the fees of physicians and surgeons in certain cases; and authorizing the Supervisors of New York to raise money to pay such bounty to volunteers as they may deem proper.

Bills were passed amending the charter of the German Savings Bank; changing the name of More's Patent Fire-arms Company.

The State Bounty Bill, which provides a State bounty of $300, $400 and $600 for one, two and three years' men, prohibits all local bounties, and authorizes the creation of a debt of $30,000 000 for the purpose, was also passed.

A bill was also passed appropriating $200,000 for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers of this State in the service of the United States.

Bills were ordered to a third reading providing for the appointment of five commissioners of appeals; and amending the charter of the Brooklyn Mercantile Library Association.

In the Senate, under the order of the third reading of bills, the bill to enable the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company to hold real estate in the City of New-York for office purposes, was commenced, when

Mr. FOLGER moved that it be laid aside. This, he said, is a foreign coal company asking a favor of this State. If he was correctly informed, and he wished time to verify or disprove the data furnished him, it was a company doing much and more than any other company to keep up the present coal monopoly, and to oppress the people of this State with exorbitant prices. If its information was true legislation was needed; if legislation is practicable. If legislation is not practicable in that direction, at least facilities for injuring our people may be denied. In a day or two he hoped to be able to show his reason for the motion, or to abandon it.

The motion prevailed.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 31.

Mr. REED introduced a bill to authorize the Board of Supervisors of New-York to provide means to encourage enlistments and pay bounties to volunteers. The bill was referred to the following special committee: Messrs. REED, BEMIS and INGRAHAM.

Bills were ordered to a third reading to amend the charter of the Washington Insurance Company of New-York; to increase the compensation of Supervisors to $3 per day; to legalize the ordinance of the Board of Supervisors of New York, passed June 23, 1864, relative to bounties; in relation to common schools in the City of New-York.

Mr. VAN BUREN reported a bill for the better protection of seamen in the port of New-York.

Adjourned.

NEW-JERSEY.

Camden and Amboy—The Late Mr. Dayton.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, Jan. 31.

The Peoples Convention, opposed to any extension of the monopoly privileges of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, will meet here to-morrow.

In the Senate, to-day, Hon. Mr. SCOVILLE presented a series of resolutions, referring to the patriotism and eminent public services of the late Hon. WILLIAM L. DAYTON; his high distinction as a lawyer, and his noble stand in favor of his country, by which he defeated the dangerous policy of the Court of France. They conclude as follows: Our grief is solaced by the promise of the continued influence of his fidelity to principle. His memory will ever live in the homes and hearts of the American people.

Thursday is set apart for the consideration of these resolutions.

The United States Christian Commission.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 31.

The Academy of Music was filled to overflowing to-night, in commemoration of the third anniversary of the United States Christian Commission. Thousands were unable to obtain admission. GEORGE H. STUART, President of the Commission, presided. A statement of the work of the Commission for the past year was made by C. DEMOND, of Boston. It appears that the commission has received $2,882,247, and on Jan. 1 there was $5,420 in the treasury of the central office.

Addresses were made by Gen. FISK, Rev. B. W. CHIDLAW, A. D. RICHARDSON, of the New-York *Tribune*; Rev. Dr. NEWTON, JOSEPH STORY, of Boston, and others. Much enthusiasm prevailed, and the meeting continued to a late hour.

Another Accident on the Hudson River Railroad—Five Cars Smashed—One Person Injured.

An accident occurred on the Hudson River Railroad yesterday (Tuesday) afternoon. The 4 P. M. train, from Albany, for this city, ran off the track two miles above Hamburgh, owing to the breaking of an axle of one of the cars. Five cars were smashed, but only one person (SAMUEL SIMMONS, a brakesman,) was hurt, and he was dangerously injured.

From Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Monday, Jan. 30.

Col. SALM SALM, of the Sixty-eighth New-York Infantry, in command of his regiment, and a portion of the Eighteenth Colored regiment, has returned to Bridgeport, from an expedition on Town Creek, twelve miles from Ramon Landing, where he surprised a guerrilla band, killing and wounding eight and capturing four, with thirty-three horses and their equipments. Lieut. MORTON, of the Eighteenth Colored regiment, was killed, the only loss sustained by SALM SALM.

The guerrillas at Athens yesterday captured and murdered Major DEVINE, of the Tennessee loyal troops. They also captured Major MCGOUGHEY, of McMinn County.

Col. GROSVENOR, of Gen. STRADNAN'S command, has driven the guerrillas out of the county.

THE MORAL AND SOCIAL ASPECTS OF THE WAR IN THE SOUTH.

The Southern People Unwilling to Fight Longer—Richmond Evidence of This—The South Getting Rid of Delusions—Character of Davis—No Use in Peace Negotiations—States Must Return, or there will be Universal Confiscation.

THE BANCHES, Monday, Jan. 16, 1865.

The great fact in the present condition of the Sauth is a moral fect, *that the people of the South are unwilling to continue the war any longer.* It is true the rebel Congress declare unanimously that they are for war till they get independence, and every rebel newspaper denouncea "the Yaakees" as much as ever; and Mr. DAVIS talks as absurdly as ever, and Gen. P. T. G. BEAUMEGARD boasts and brags as much as ever. Bnt all this dacetves aobody accustomed to observa mankiad, any more than the astrich deceives hy hiding its heed under its wings.

The very language of the rebel Congress, the rebel newspapers and the rebel President, when read by the light of common aense, affirms pointedly the fact of popnlar diesatisfaction with the war, and the utter unwillingness of the great body of the Southern peopia to continue it. The Richmond papere, edited at the very centra of the rebellion, and with all tha information the rebel Government has, are constantly harping on three ideas; one to put down the Peace party; another to prove they havc great bodies of ahle-bodied men not called; and the last, that the war has been mismanaged by DAVIS. Now, this pravea the reality of the facts in which they originate. Men do not combat hohgoblins in these days. The spirits which trouhle the Richmond traitors are realities. The popnler tendancy in North Ceroline, Georgia, and Alehama, to get out of the rebel Confederacy is strong and open. In regerd to their men, the march of SHERMAN'S army through Georgia, and the retreat of Hoon's broken forces demonstrate, (as I have remarkad in a former letter,) one of two things, either that the Confederacy has not the men they need, or they are unwilling. Both are true. Of the real fightera, able-bodied and williag, the Sauth is exhausted. It is nseless to deny that fact.

HOOD advaaced two hnndred miles without getting more than five thousand mea, and they were all forced into his army; and now he has retreated from Middle Tennessee into Micaiesippi, through a comparatively populous conntry, without being able to recruit his army. On the other hand, there are a large number of men remaining in the South, partly refugees and desertere, partly wounded and sick men, partly old men, partly men necessarily exempt; hut none of them willing to fight again. Had the popnlation of Georgia, Alabama, and Tennesaee bees willing to fight for the Richmond usurpers, Hood's army would have been over one hundred thousaad men. That it is not, is simply owing to the unwillingness of the people to fight any loager. Of conrse they cannot say this; they cannot even manifest in any way, except this eingle one of inertneaa. In war, a war of revolution, this *vis inertia* is a tremendons power. The Richmond papers, in their desperation, say that any man who utters peace there ought to be instantly huog. That will do very well in Richmond, but it will not affect the country people in the least.

The South went luto the war tn a state of moral insanity, and from that they are now slowly emerging to a conscionsuess of truth No people were ever so hewildered and deluded, except the Freach, in the horrible atrocities of their revolution. They were deluded sboot cotton, deluded about slavery, deluded about State sovereignty, deluded about their military power, and deluded with their extreme vasity. From nearly all these they are now awaked. Cotton was a broken reed, slavery a folly as well as a crime, and State sovereigaty the wildest of all humbugs. But their military power remained longer, and had better fouadatioa than their other dreams The Southern people are a military people. All slaveholdiog communiles are. Slavery exiets only hy force. War is its origio. To maintain it, a slaveholding community muet maintain a martial spirit. Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi hed the spirit of the frontier huaters. South Carolina lived in the Homeric ages, and Virginia talked of the noble Cavaliers in the time of the STUARTS. There was much courage, a real dash of spirit, and over it all a vaulting, highfaluting style of hoast and brag, which left us poor Yankees in donht whether they were not like the Chevalier BAYARD or the Knight of La Mancha. The South was really a military country. It has fought lang and brave y. But the dream of superiority to the Yankees is gone. It ie hurled in many a battlefield. We hear them yet talk of their wonderful victories, but these victories have hitter fruit. They have been driven from half iheir country, deprived of the Mississippi, hesieged in Richmond, cut in two from the Ohio to the Atlantic, and are now bewailing themselves over their military mismanagement!

What else could they expect from DAVIS? He is just as good a military man as they had any right ta expeci. He is, indeed, a shallow military man; hot was he ever anything else but shallow? Was he not the advocate of repudiation in Mississippi? Has he not been the leader of the States' Rights Democracy of the South? And how much abler, and stronger, and hetter, are the BELLS, and LEES, and STEPHENSES, who, opposed to his political doctrines, and knowing his moral corruption, yet upheld his cause, embraced his political heresies, and gave him dictatorial power? And what a bed they hava made for themselves! A failing cause, a ruined people, an eternal infamy! So much for the Richmond ideas and their disclaimers. What can LEE do for them as dictator? Can he recruit armies from a ruined country and an unwilling people? Can he inspire the depraved crew at Richmond with sense, decency, honor or capacity? Can he renew a desolated coontry? Can he force an unwilling people to fight? Can he restore New-Orleans, Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga and Savannah? Can he do anything, unless to prolong the war a few months, to restore the rebel States to their former position?

Now, let us look to our past, in this matter, and take care we do not make a mistake by relaxing our efforts, on account of this moral and social disruption. We must *not presume upon it.* We must remember that the military force is *still in power* in a portion of the Sonth; and while it is, it will forca the people, as far as it can reach them, to submit to tha Richmond despotism. We must pursua their armies, and destroy them. Till then, all these peaca-talking errands are mere play; doing more mischief, than good. Neither DAVIS or LINCOLN hava any right to treat for peace; and what good can any talking do—any more than the idle gossip of tha streets? How was the war made? It was made by the *secession* of States, and the *insurrection* of the people. Peace can only be made by the return of the States and tha submission of the peopla. There is no Government, no State, no law can give them any other terms. They understand this perfectly in the South; and hence thay say correctly that to propose peace is to propose snbmission. They understand, as well as I do, that it they cannot achieve indapendence, they must either *submit* or be *destroyed.* Hence, they will not anhmit while there is any hope remaining. Bnt the *States,* (such as Georgia, Alabama, and North Carolina,) may repeal their secession ordinances, and come back as States. For this there is a motiva which may not influence the Richmoad leaders, hut will infinance the people. If they come back as *States* they will preserve their individual and municipal property. But if they persist till their military force is utterly destroyad, there may be a destruction they little dream of. The lawa of war may be carried to their ultimate execution. Tha lands, houses, and cattle of the South may be confiscated. Military colonies will be established; and in a word the whole society, means and rights be destroyed, and the country delivered over to a new population. *That* is possible. By submission now their political rights will be restored, their personal property respected, and they will have their capital and industry to recommence their career and renaw their prosperity. Bnt if they persist in war, total ruin awaits them. Their call upon negroes and Europe, is like the call of Gleadower upon tha spirits of tha vasty deep. They will not come at their call.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

From Hilton Head.

The Port Royal *New South*, of the 23d inst., has been received.

The occupatioa of Salkehatchie hy our troops is confirmed. Tha rebels avacuated that position on the approach of tha advance of our forces, and retreated to Ashapoo, where it isthought they will make a stand.

The brig *Waltham*, Capt. WYLIE, which arrived at Port Rayal on the 15th inst., reports taking from the brig *Experiment*, of New-York, the Captain and crew, in lat. 36° 39' and lon. 65° W. Tha brig was in a sinking condition. The names of those rescued are as follows: Captain, Wm. G. TREWORGY; mate, Wm. Oak; secoud mate, Wm. Judson; cook, Oscar Googins; seamen, Josiah Davis, Theo. Breanon, Jeffarson, Fullington, Lorenzo] Jordan. The Captain of the *Waltham* reports bad weather, and could bot get water from below, and consequently ran short for several days. The *Waltham* started her cutwater, which caused her to leak badly.

Tha arrival of a portion of the fleet formarly with Admiral PORTER in Charleston harbor is noticed, and the naval movemeats in that quarter were giving the enamy no small amount of uneasinass.

Heavy fogs had prevailed at Port Rayal.

The new ganboat *Savannah* had arrived at Hilton Head.

Affairs in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Jan. 31.

The *Journal* is now informad that the suspected murder of fourteea discharged soldiers on Saturday, at Bloomfield, was incorrect.

IKE LUOWIO, a notorious guerrilla, was caught and executed that day hy Capt. TARRELL, of the Union Guards. In the afternoon Capt. TERRELL had a fight with Capt. COLTER'S guerrillas, several miles from Bloomfield, repnlsing them and dangerously wounded COLTER. BARRY andoabtedly is dead.

Movements of Mrs. H. S. Foote.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Tuesday, Jan. 31.

Mrs. H. S. FOOTE, wife of the rebel Senator, arrived here last evening.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 31, 1865.

A note from Alexandria says Ex-Gov. FOOTE was opposite Point of Rocks on Saturday, intending to cross the Potomac at Berlin.

Lecture by Henry Ward Beecher.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 31.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER delivered a lecture to-night at the Maryland Institute, in aid of the fund for the moral and educational improvement of the colored people. The immense hall was densely packed. There was great enthusiasm.

Chief Justice CHASE and Secretary STANTON came up from Washington to attend the lecture.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Jan. 30.

The Pacific mail steamship *Golden Age* arrived yesterday, with the passengers and mails which left New-York on the 3d inst.

Arrived 29th, ships *Fire Queen*, from Glasgow, BLACKBURN, Liverpool. Sailed, ship *Mary Ogden*, Boston.

The French Designs.

At the Paris Bourse, Jan. 16, there was (says the *Bulletin de la Bourse*) a report, coming from *L'Independance*, of a speedy cession of Sonora to France. "He also speaks of Sonora," adds the paper, "speaks of mines of gold and silver."

The Mexican loan *was very much agitated*, at 55½ @54¾; 54¾ asked.

The *Messager* (New-York) has the following from a corraspondent:

[Extract.]

"In a short visit that I mada to Washington last week, I found out that far some time back, the *cartons* of the French Legation contained the intelligence of the cession of certain provinces of Mexico to France. Now, the *Courier* has, in the course of this week, twice denied that the report of the concession was correct."

Boston Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 31.

The following is a statement of the condition of the Bostoa Banks for the week:

Capital stock	$15,850,000
Loans and discounts	23,026,000
Specie	26,596,000
Due from other banks	5,649,600
Due to other banks	2,703,800
Deposits	16,353,000
Circulation	6,792,000

Cotton for Cincinnati.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Jan. 31.

Over a thousand hales of cotton arrived to-day from Memphis for Cincinnati.

Capt. Baggs, U. S. N.

PRESENTATION OF A TESTIMONIAL BY THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

In accordance with resalutions adopted at its last session by the New-Jersey Legislature, Gov. PARKER recently caused to be purchased in Europe a magnificent sword, which he has just transmitted to Capt. BAGGS. In a letter accompanying it the Governor says:

"I cannot refrain from expressing my admiration of your heroic coadact in that memorable battle, which resulted in the fall of the City of New-Orleans.

With your frail wooden steamer you destroyed five of the enemy's squadron, your own disabled vessel going down at the close of the action, with the flag unfarnly at the masthead, and delivering her broadsides until her deck sunk beneath the waves.

Na greater achievament adorns the page of history, and it places your name by the side of those departed heroes, BAINBRIDGE, LAWRENCE, and SOMERS, whose New-Jersey in other days gava to the country, and whose fame is the common heritage of the nation."

In his reply, Capt. BAGGS says: "Whatever credit may be awarded me for my conduct on that occasion, should be shared with the noble officers and brave men who, with eager pride, both risked and gave their lives in defence of our glorious country and her flag, and who, if occasion offered, would do so again. Nor can I refrain in terms of love and respect to speak of Vice-Admiral FARRAGUT, (our "Old Salamander,") to whom belongs the peculiar honor of having restored to his country the free navigation of the Mississippi, the City of New-Orleans, and harbor of Mobile. Long may he liva to enjoy, not only well-earned renown, but substantial favors also from his admiring countrymen."

"Galvanized Yankees."

By their inhuman treatment, the rebels some time ago induced several hundred of our prisoners, mostly Irishmen, to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy, and join the rebel army. Their experience with them is thus described by the Columbia *South Carolinian*:

"An eye-witness furnishes a statement of the conduct of a battalion of Yankees who had entered the Confederate service, and were placed under the command of Lieut.-Col. J. HARRISON BROOKS, which demonstrates that these men should not be trusted. It will not do to place the lives of good officers in jeopardy through the treachery of such rascals.

For some time after going to the front, the conduct of the command was generally good. They were several times under the fire of sharpshooters, and one was wounded. They were generally steady on duty. On or about the 15th inst., when encamped within about 700 yards of the enemy's outposts, SHERMAN sent a secret amissary, promising amnesty if they immediately joined him, and great severity if they did not and they should fall into his hands. The battalion, with a few exceptions, immediately decided upon going over to the enemy, and upon capturing, or, if necessary, killing their officers. This, which was to be done at a concerted signal, was discovered in time. Seven of their number were shot on the spot, and the remainder were remanded to the Federal prison.

Thus ends the experiment of Brooks's battalion. The officer commanding was selected without his knowledge or solicitation, for his high soldier-like qualifications, and the commanders of companies for their experience in the regular service. The material of the command seemed good and their disposition equally so. It probably was, until exposed to temptation, when it experienced that finctuation of feeling to which such commands are peculiarly liable. The experiment seems to have been fairly tried, and the test in all respects a fair one."

Evening Exchange.

$60,000	Am. Gold	202¼	100	Mich. Cen. R.	108⅜
45,000	do.	202¾	200	Ill. Cen. R.	115
50,000	do.	202¾	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	90⅜
10,000	Ohio & M. C.	27	100	do.	90⅜
10,000	do.	26¾	100	do.	90¼
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	103¾	100	do.	90½
500	Erie Railway	69¾	200	do.	90
100	do.	69¾	200	Chi. & N. W.	32¾
500	do.	69¼	100	do.	33¼
100	Hudson R. R.	102¼	100	do.	33¼
100	do.	102¾	100	C. & N. W. Pf.	41¾
100	do.	102¼	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	90¾
200	do.	102	100	Canton Co.	39
400	Reading R.	103¼	100	Cumb. Coal	44⅛
200	do.	103¼	100	do.	45¾
100	M. S. & N. I.	64	50	do.	45
200	do.	63¾	200	Mariposa Min.	10⅜
200	do.	63½	100	do.	10½

Stocks rallied after the close. Gold sold up to 203¾, at which it stood at the close of the report.

Participation.

MARKET INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 37 Wall-st.

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or any combination to coerce parties in their business, but with

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Calgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Brant's Indian Pulmonary Balsam—THE BEST REMEDY EXTANT FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Has been used for twenty-five years, and during all that time been highly approved, producing wonderful cures, as can be seen by the many certificates in "Brant's Magazine."

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THE MOST CERTAIN PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD EVER PRODUCED. It is purely a vegetable alterative, and permanently cures scrofula, fever sores, erysipelas, salt rheum, rheumatism, pimples and blothes on the face, cancer and cancerous ulcers, dyspepsia, and all other diseases arising from imparitie of the blood. For sale by all druggists.

See "Brant's Magazine" for important testimonials of cures. Furnished gratuitously by druggists.

DIXON, CLARKE & HALLETT,

Proprietors, No. 149 Chambers-st.

"A Ward before is Worth Two After," we are told, and it is no less true that one dose of a preventive is worth many taken for the purpose of effecting a cure. By invigorating the digestion and regulating the secretions and the circulation with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, you enable the system to repel the approaches of disease, and have the same advantage over all atmospheric tofinsnces injorious to the health, that a man clad in mail of proof would have in actual combat.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalan's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

Sold by druggists generally.

A Card.

THE METROPOLITAN BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM,

No. 378 Broadway.

E. A. Brooks, having sold his store and stock of goods in Fulton-st., will continue to carry on his business as heretofore at his old and commodious establishment in Broadway, where he is now prepared to offer for the inspection of his patrons the most beautiful assortment of boots, shoes, gaiters, slippers and overshoes to be found in the city. His stock of goods comprises every variety of style for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. Special attention is called to his collection of mea's, boys' and youths' water-proof boots, so necessary at this season of the year. The public are invited to call and examine, at No. 378 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

The Soldier's True Friend.—For over forty years Dr. Holloway has been soopplying all the armies of Europe with his PILLS AND OINTMENT, they having proved themselves the only medicines able to cure the worst cases of Dysentery, Scurvy, Sores, Wounds and Bruises. Every knapsack should contain them. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons make. 25 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Defiance Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes.—Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes for Silver Plate, &c. At No. 63 Murray-st., corner College-place.

ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Marvin's New Patent.

Alum and dry plaster fire and burglar silver-plate safes, highly ornamental and warranted perfectly dry. Also, a large assortment of bankers' and merchants' safes. MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Geats' Dress and Soft Hats.

All the newest styles, at J. R. TERRY'S, No. 409 Broadway.

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In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes, For sale low. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 B'way.

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Fars as a Great Reduction.

The lowest, finest and richest stock in the city. J. R. TERRY, No. 409 Broadway.

Family sewing of every description beautifully done on the Grover & Baker sewing machine, at No. 536 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.

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BAKER, SMITH & CO., No. 122 Centre-st.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents.—Black or Brown. Reliable. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all Druggists.

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Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hats.

All the latest styles closing out at half price. J. R. TERRY, No. 409 Broadway.

Dyspepsia Tablets Cure Indigestion, Heartburn, &c. 50 cents per box. Prepared by S. G. Welling, No. 211 Broadway. Sold by Druggists.

Because a Person has a Bad Cough it should not be inferred that consumption has set in, yet no one, (with rare exceptions,) can have consumption without a cough, sooner or later. Where a predisposition to pulmonary disease exists, a cough, if left to itself, strains and racks the lungs and wastes the general strength, and soon establishes an incurable complaint. In all cases, then, it is the safer plan to get rid of a cough, cold or hoarseness without delay, and for this purpose no remedy acts more promptly or surely, or with more benefit to the organs of the chest, than Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT; an article scientifically compounded from carefully-selected drugs, and which, on trial, will always be found worthy of its world-wide reputation.

Finkle & Lyon's New Patent Rotary Feed Sewing Machines. Foreign agents wanted. 538 Broadway.

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Closing out sale of Winter Stock. J. R. TERRY, No. 409 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch and lock-stitch sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 335 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MARRIED.

ELLIS—PATTERSON.—On Monday, Jan. 30, at Zion Church, in this city, by Right Rev. Horatio Southgate, D. D., THOMAS P. ELLIS and EMILY W. PATTERSON, eldest daughter of John S. Patterson, Esq. No cards.

GIBBINGS—WALLING.—On Tuesday, Jan. 31, at St. Peter's Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., by Rev. John A. Paddock, Mr. SILAS M. GIBBINGS and Miss A. M. WALLING, daughter of James Walling, Esq., of Astoria, Long Island, N. Y. No cards.

DIED.

ARSENEWS.—LILLIE, the infant child of Thomas and Mary Elizabeth Andrews, at West End, N. J., aged 4 months and 23 days.

Funeral at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

BOWEN.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 30, CLARA JANE, the beloved wife of J. M. Bowen, and adopted daughter of Alfred Hanaberg, in the 31st year of her age, of consumption.

The relatives and friends of both families are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, No. 71 Willoughby-st., corner of Bridge, on Wednesday, at 2 P. M.

BOWEN.—At his residence, in Southfield, Staten Island, on Tuesday, Jan. 31, ANDREW BOWEN, in the 76th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his son, Obadiah Bowoe, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, on Friday, Feb. 3, at 1 o'clock P. M., from St. Andrew's Church, Richmond, S. I. Carriages will be in waiting at Vanderbilt's Landing on the arrival of the 11 A. M. boat from New-York.

DRAKE.—In this city, on Tuesday, Jan. 31, at his residence, No. 253 7th-st., CHARLES DRAKE, in the 64th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

INSKIP.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Jan. 29, MARTHA S. INSKIP, in the 73d year of her age.

Her friends, and the friends of her son, Rev. J. S. Inskip, are invited to attend her funeral, from the Gothic M. E. Church, corner of Grand and Ewen sts., Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, Feb. 2, at 1 o'clock P. M.

GROSJEAN.—On Monday, Jan. 30, CHARLES GROSJEAN, aged 56 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, at Greenpoint, on Thursday, Feb. 2, at 11 A. M., without further invitation.

KNIGHT.—At East Corinth, Vt., on Thursday, Jan. 26, very suddenly, of inflammation of the brain, WILLIS, son of Capt. H. and Fanny E. Knight, aged 5 years and 7 months.

LAWRENCE.—In Patterson, Putnam County, N. Y., on Monday, Jan. 30, JOHN B. LAWRENCE, formerly of this city, lately of Armenia, in the 38th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, in Patterson, on Thursday, Feb. 2. Harlem Railroad cars leave corner of 28th-st. and 4th-av., at 8¾ o'clock.

LOSEE.—In Newtown, Sussex County, N. J., on Sunday, Jan. 29, MARY LOUISA LOSEE, beloved wife of J. O. Losee, and daughter of P. A. and J. A. Decoyee, aged 26 years, 8 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the Methodist Protestant Church, Grand-st., near 5th, Williamsburgh, L. I.

MORRISON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 30, WILLIAM MORRISON, a native of Paisley, Scotland, in the 56th year of his age.

The friends of the family, members of City Lodge, I. O. O. F., and members of Mount Zion Encampment, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) Feb. 1, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, 12th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., South Brooklyn.

☞ Auburn, N. Y., and Columbus, Ohio, papers please copy.

SENGERLING.—On Monday, Jan. 30, at Johnstown, N. Y., at the residence of his grand parents, DANIEL G. E. SANGERLING, only child of Dr. Philip M. and Charity E. Sendarling, in the 4th year of his age.

The remains will be conveyed to English Neighborhood, N. J., for interment, from the residence of his uncle, No. 136 Mercer-st., Jersey City, on Thursday, Feb. 2, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

STRIKER.—On Sunday, Jan. 29, at the residence of his father, of apoplexy, GEORGE B. STRIKER, son of Gen. Garrit H. Striker.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Feb. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the foot of Striker's-lane, between West 52d and 53d sts.

TODD.—At Pittsfield, Mass., on Monday, Jan. 30, MARY B., eldest daughter of Rev. John Todd, D. D., of Pittsfield.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A MARRIAGE OF MYSTERY;

OR,

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BY LADY CLARA CAVENDISH,

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SCROFULA, CONSUMPTION, CATARRH, &c.—William R. Prince, Flushing, New-York, offers Treatise on Nature's Remedials from Plants, which cure the above, and Liver, Kidney, Throat, Nervous, Rheumatic, Seminal, Urinary, and Female Diseases, Cancer, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Dipiheria, Asthma, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Piles, Diabetes, Bronchitis, Tumors and Marcurial Diseases. Price 10 cents and stamp mailed.

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IF YOU WANT TO BE CURED OF L. Y. D. S. SCROFULA,

Spring is the time to use DR. LEATHE'S

YELLOW DOCK SYRUP,

Which purifies the blood, invigorates the body, gives tone to the nerves, strength to the muscles, and health to every channel, joint and limb.

$1 50 per bottle, [which often cures.]

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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF SARSPARILLA cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors that make disease.

NOT A FEW OF THE WORST DISORDERS that afflict mankind arise from corruptions of the blood. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA is a remedy of the utmost value.

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WHY INJURE THE COMPLEXION BY powders and washes which choke or fill up the pores of the skin, and in a short time leave it harsh and dry? It is in the blood; and if you want smooth and soft skin use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It gives a brilliancy to the complexion.

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ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 10 Wall-st.

MORE LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW
what people think of
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
read the following extracts of letters received from all parts of the country:

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss. EDWARD B. FOOTE, of the City of New-York, in the county aforesaid, being duly sworn, says: that the extracts of letters hereunto appended, commendatory of his work entitled *Medical Common Sense*, are genuine quotations from letters received by mail from the various counties named over each extract, which letters are now on file in his office; and further, that the said testimonials were written without his (the deponent's) invitation or solicitation, and that they are but a sample of those daily received by him from all parts of the country, and from people of all classes, embracing physicians, clergymen, lawyers, artists, &c., as well as those in the humblest positions in life; and further says not. EDWARD B. FOOTE.

Sworn to before me, this 26th day of January, 1865. WM. H. KIPP, Notary Public, Co. of New-York.

From a Lady in Floyd County, Ind.

"I have read your book, and like it extremely: think it rightly named, and that every mother who wishes to see her children in the enjoyment of good health should be its possessor."

From Dane County, Wis.

"I am highly pleased with its contents. It has been a great benefit to me and my family."

From a Lady in Oneida Co., N. Y.

"I think there is an uncommon amount of good sense in your views of diseases and remedies."

From One of New-York's Most Distinguished Authors.

"I have looked through the volume you so kindly sent to me, and have derived much instruction therefrom. It is full of wisdom, 'cut and dried.'

My nervous experience is exceedingly corroborative of much of it, and it comprises much that I had conjectured to be true."

From Middlesex Co., Mass.

"Permit me to say that, in my judgment, it is the best common sense that has come under my observation."

From one of the Board of Education in Chittenden County, Vt.

"The spirit moves me to consult the man who had nerve enough to write MEDICAL COMMON SENSE."

From Fairfield County, Conn.

"It has been with much interest I have perused your book entitled MEDICAL COMMON SENSE. I have read a great many medical works, but none so deep and rational as yours."

From Somerset County, Me.

"I consider a work of that kind as much required in a family as the Bible."

From St. Louis County, Mo.

"I last week bought your work, MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, and only regret I did not sooner come across it. Were we more conversant with ourselves and with your teachings, we doubtless would be spared much unhappiness."

From a Lady in Fairfield County, Conn.

"Next to the Bible, I wish that your work might be in the possession of every intelligent wife and mother in the world, and yet I will candidly own, when I first looked through it carelessly, I laid it down with a feeling of disgust. It needs not only to be read thoroughly but studied, to understand it aright."

From a Lady in New-York County, N. Y.

"I trust your work will do much to warn young persons against the temptations which early beset them. If I had not been fortunate enough to obtain it, I could not have known in time the consequences of the course which I pursued. Since reading it, I have been true to my purest instincts."

From Washington County, Vt.

"I like your book, MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, very much, and think you will receive orders from some to whom I have shown and recommended it. It ought to be in every family, and I shall do what I can to spread a knowledge of it."

From Chittenden County, Vt.

"I am much pleased with the book; it is bold, frank, and piquant."

From Monroe County, Mo.

"Your book is very much liked here by the people, and by doctors also. I could have sold mine many times if I would."

From a Lady in Cuyahoga County, O.

"After reading much of your work, I have come to the conclusion that it is not a fiction, but something that every family ought to have. I must say that I know more now than I ever did in my life before."

From Jefferson County, Mo.

"I find it the best medical book that I have ever read. I feel so happy when I read in your book that I forget all my troubles."

From Montgomery County, Penn.

"Your MEDICAL COMMON SENSE is certainly a remarkably good work. I wish it could find its way into every family throughout the length and breadth of the land. I know of no other book in the English language, save the Bible, that is better calculated to improve the condition of man and society, both morally and physically."

From Rockland County, N. Y.

"I think it contains a good deal more common sense than we are apt to find in medical works; and that if the author's skill as a practitioner is equal to his talents as a writer, he ought to be able to render the sick much assistance."

From Philadelphia County, Penn.

"I purchased your work, MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, in which I have become much interested, from its ready common-sense manner of treating diseases, the relations of married life, &c."

From Stark County, O.

"I could not give it up on any consideration if I could not get another copy."

From Washington County, N. Y.

"I own your MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, and am much pleased with your boldness in treating some subjects usually confined to medical books used by the profession. Why in the name of COMMON SENSE should not people be instructed in those things which are the most important to their health and happiness. I admire your moral courage and wish you success in your work of reform."

From Plymouth County, Massachusetts.

"We think there is much good sense in what you have written in your book called "MEDICAL COMMON SENSE."

From Suffolk Co., Mass.

"I have been reading and studying your MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, and I am pleased with your theory. If there is as much common sense in your practice, I would like your advice."

From a lady in Cuyahoga Co., Ohio.

"As I read your book, it seems as though you had pulled up by the roots all the trees of medical knowledge, which bore evil fruit, and cast them into the fire of electricity, and brought forth a 'Tree of Life,' the leaves of which shall be for the healing of the nations. I have got more sympathy, mentally, spiritually and physically, from your book, than I ever got from anything or anybody before. Don't write such books if you do not want to be troubled with dying women. I have read up from Jackson on the 'Hill Side' to Michelet on the 'Mountain Top,' but failed to find anything or anybody who could bring me beyond a *standing* position; there my case is stubborn as adamant. Since reading Dr. Foote on 'Electricity,' I have been wondering what that 'virtue' was that Christ felt going out of Him when the woman 'touched the hem of His garment.' What was it that 'troubled the waters of the 'Pool of Siloam?'' May be there was more rational, tangible science employed in working those miracles than some theologians have 'ever dreamed of in their philosophy.' I feel perfect confidence, without reading half your blessed book. I believe itis the identical book for which Michelet prayed when he said, 'Oh, for a book worthy of woman!'"

From a Physician in Alleghany County, N. Y.

"I came across your work entitled MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, at Princeton, Ill., and being partial to 'Electro Magnetism' and other forms of electricity, I purchased it, and acknowledge I have gained much valuable information therefrom."

MEDICAL COMMON SENSE treats on all diseases of a chronic character; on marriage, and the peculiar marriage customs of the world; on the causes of matrimonial and social wretchedness, presents a thousand things of thrilling interest never published before, making, altogether, a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. The book contains 400 pages—100 illustrations. To be had at the newspaper depots and book-stores throughout the country. Price $1 00. Copies sent by mail every where, postage pa

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The subscription is so nearly completed that it is intended to close the same on or before the 15th of February.

Subscription $750,000, of which $600,000 purchases the land, to wit: 62,500 ACRES. The remaining $150,000 is the permanent cash working capital of the company.

Capital stock, $6,000,000. Par value of shares, $100. Subscribers to this purchase will receive eight shares of stock for each one hundred dollars subscribed. Lands located on the Little Kanawha and Elk Rivers, in the Counties of Gilmer and Braxton, in the very heart of the oil region of West Virginia.

Professor Richardson reports: "Your property is the very centre of the West Virginia oil region; it has numerous oil and gas springs along the banks of its streams, one of which vies with the famous 'Burning Spring' itself."

Professor Shepherd, of New-Haven, Conn., reports: "I consider it eminently oil-producing land. The oil bearing shales underlie it extensively, and the long lines of carburetted hydrogen or illuminating gas springs, some of which I saw burning, as well as the appearance of oil itself on the surface of the tract, fully confirm me in this belief.

There can be no doubt that along your creeks and tributaries there is a large extent of valuable oil-producing territory. The geological amount of bituminous and cannel coal, iron ore, limestone and fire-clays embodied in the hills on your property, the tops and slopes of which are covered with an extraordinary growth of white oak and other heavy timbers, add immensely to its value."

These views are fully indorsed by the reports of the most practical and experienced men from the oil districts of both Pennsylvania and Virginia.

The company consider themselves fortunate in having secured the services of Mr. Blackwell, a practical civil engineer, for the general superintendency, so well known as the late Chief Engineer and Superintendent of the Commissioners of Washington Heights, New-York City.

Arrangements are in rapid progress for the immediate development of the property, on a scale commensurate with its value and extent.

Subscriptions, payable at the time of subscribing, of one-half in cash, and the balance to thirty days from the time of closing of the subscription, can be made in person or by letter, at the office of the undersigned, No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York; I. K. Dobson, No. 42 State-st., Boston, and John W. Strong, Detroit, Mich., where full information can be obtained.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

PETROLEUM

NEW YORK
AND
PHILADELPHIA
PETROLEUM COMPANY.

PROPERTY IN THE VERY HEART OF THE OIL REGIONS OF VENANGO CO., PENN.

CAPITAL STOCK, 300,000 SHARES.
PAR VALUE $5 PER SHARE.
80,000 shares, or $100,000, reserved for working capital to develop this splendid oil property.

OFFICERS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, President.
ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Vice-President.
ANDREW V. STOUT, Treasurer.
EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary.
SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, Bankers.
WILLIAM H. ANTHON, } Counsel.
ADAM C. ELLIS, }

TRUSTEES.

FRANCIS A. PALMER, President Broadway Bank, New-York; NATHAN RANDALL, Ex-President United States Telegraph Company, New-York; ALBERT H. NICOLAY, of Albert H. Nicolay & Co., Stock Auctioneers and Brokers, No. 52 William-st., New-York; EUGENE J. JACKSON, of Pelhamius & Jackson, Bankers and Brokers, No. 43 Exchange place, New-York; EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary New-York Petroleum Stock Board and Broker, No. 30 Broad-st., New-York; ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia; FRANCIS A. GOODWIN, Philadelphia; ROBERT CLARKSON, of Clarkson & Co., Bankers, No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia, JAMES M. CLARKE, Oil City, Pennsylvania.

The great advantage that this Company possesses over many is that all its magnificent Oil Territory has a water-front, being situated on the famous Oil Creek and the Alleghany River. The Coal Lands of the Company are also of the greatest importance, as many works are now idle for the want of fuel, and which will yield large revenues. The Company is now vigorously prosecuting the work, and the very extensive Working Capital of $100,000 is alone a sufficient guarantee that large and regular monthly dividends may be expected at an early day, which will cause the Stock to rapidly rise in value.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY.
No. 52 WILLIAM-ST., New-York.
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD-ST., Phila.

PETROLEUM

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND BALTIMORE CONSOLIDATED

PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY.
CAPITAL, $1,500,000, DIVIDED INTO 300,000 SHARES.
PAR VALUE, $5.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $1 PER SHARE.
NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT OR CALL ON THE SUBSCRIBERS, AS 50,000 SHARES ARE RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT—J. S. CLARK, of New-York.
VICE PRESIDENT—R. H. WISHART, New-York.
TREASURER—H. F. DEVOE, New-York.
SECRETARY—J. COMELIN, New-York.

DIRECTORS.

R. V. R. KETCHUM, Baltimore, Md.
O. KING, Baltimore, Md.
J. H. GOULD, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. WOODRUFF, Baltimore, Md.
R. H. WISHART, New-York.
DR. T. S. RING, New-York.
A. CLARK, Tar Farm, Pa.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Pa.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENTS:
J. S. CLARK, N. Y. A. CLARK, Tar Farm, Pa.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Pa.

OFFICES:
No. 71 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Nos. 612 and 614 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILA.
No. 147 BALTIMORE-ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

The company is organized under the laws of the State of New-York. The principal office is No. 71 Broadway, with branch offices in Philadelphia and Baltimore, for the convenience of subscribers, where the certificates of stock will be issued to subscribers without delay. The property, embracing upward of 635 acres, has been selected with great care, during the last three years, by those of the directory who have been constantly operating on Oil Creek, and throughout the entire oil region of Pennsylvania, as well as Western Virginia, and was not selected to sell, but for the purpose of development and producing oil, having now some ten wells under contract, and being bored with vigor, besides those already completed and producing, sharing to SIXTY wells in all on the property. Every one of this Company's property is bottom, and the best of boring hand, near that of the Oil Creek, Cherry Run, Cherry Tree Creek, Walnut Bend, Alleghany River, and other streams where the lands are being developed with good success and prospects of a very large production of oil.

OFFICE IN NEW-YORK, where Prospectus, Maps and every information can be obtained.
No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE COUPONS OF THE RICHMOND COUNTY BONDS will be paid at the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, No. 52 Wall-st., when due.
P. S. WANDELL, County Treasurer.

OFFICE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 21, 1865.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY Feb. 6, 1865. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.
☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

REMOVAL.

THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have removed to No. 156 Broadway, between Liberty-st. and Maiden-lane.

THE
EMPIRE CITY OIL COMPANY
CAPITAL.....$400,000
100,000 SHARES.....PAR VALUE $4 EACH
OFFICE, NO. 69 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

The subscription book will positively close on or about the 8th day of February, 1865.
A limited number of shares can be had at the SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2 PER SHARE.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

ISAAC O. BARKER, Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.
SAMUEL BARTON, Cashier Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.
N. B. LABAU, No. 69 Wall-st.
WILLIAM B. ALLEN, Allaire Works.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, No. 130 Broadway.
JEREMIAH SIMONSON, Greenpoint.
H. M. KINNIE, Kinnie & Carver, No. 17 Broad-st.
J. VAN ORDEN, East River Bank.
SMITH BARKER, Jr., No. 5 Bowling-green.

OFFICERS:

N. B. LABAU, President.
W. H. HUBBARD, Secretary.
SMITH BARKER, Jr., Treasurer.
BANKS & ANDERSON, Attorneys.

This company have EIGHT WELLS and two Oil Refineries now in operation. A large cash capital has been provided for in the organization of the company, which, with the improvements already existing, insure permanent success. Prospectus, with full particulars, can be had at the office of the company, No. 69 Wall-st.

Agents to receive subscriptions:
Messrs. GARSIDE & MINTURN, No. 3 Broad-st.
N. T. HUBBARD, No. 27 Front-st.
KINNIE & CARVER, No. 17 Broad-st.

GREAT NORTHERN OIL CO.
OFFICE, NO. 67 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.
Capital.....$2,000,000

Manufacturers and Sole Proprietors of the
HENDRICK LUBRICATOR.
Also dealers in SPERM, LARD, WHALE and other OILS.

OFFICERS.

JOHN BRYAN, President, New-York.
JACOB S. ATWOOD, Vice-President.
J. A. WISNER, Secretary and Treasurer.
E. E. HENDRICK, Superintendent.
WM. N. MARCUS, General Agent.

A. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 130 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s, OF 1881.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS OF 1881.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 10-40 BONDS.
ONE YEAR CERTIFICATE OF INDESTEDNESS.

NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN USUAL COMMISSION ALLOWED.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS COLLECTED OR PURCHASED.

JOHN B. MURRAY,
NO. 11 BROAD-ST., NEAR WALL,
DEALER IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

OIL AND COAL LANDS.

Several tracts in Braxton County, West Virginia, for sale by the subscriber.
TITLES WARRANTED. Apply Nos. 8 and 10 Wall-st., Room No. 41, between 11 and 2 o'clock.
E. HECKSCHER.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 66 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

WILLIAM C. GILMAN,
NO. 6 PINE-ST.,
BUYS AND SELLS
MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE SCRIP.

NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY will receive proposals at the offices of the Company, No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York, and Plumer, Venango County, Penn., until noon on Saturday, the 25th of February next, for leasing parts of the large and valuable oil producing territory now in possession of the Company on Pithole Creek, and at Walnut Bend, Alleghany River, Venango County, Penn. Most of the property on Pithole Creek is in the immediate vicinity of the "Frazier Well," recently developed by the Company, and now flowing from 250 to 300 barrels of oil per day.

Maps of the property can be seen at the offices of the Company, where further information will be given.

By order of the Board.
P. G. FENNING, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1865.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 240 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1865.
AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, the following persons were elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year:

J. T. Sanger,	Albert G. Lee,
E. L. Fancher,	N. K. Rosenfeld,
John Elliott,	Charles G. Barrett,
Lewis Einstein,	Edwin F. Knowlton,
John Falconer,	Jacob H. Dater,
Henry I. Baker,	Daniel L. Ross.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Daniel L. Ross was unanimously re-elected President.
JOHN H. STOUT, Cashier.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO &. CO., No. 84 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1864.
TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 29, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 230, Laws of 1858, that the circulating notes issued to the Seventh Ward Bank, late an incorporated bank located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed by the Superintendent of the Banking Department at par, at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter.
The outstanding notes of said bank must be presented, as aforesaid, for redemption within six years from the date hereof; and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the fund in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1865.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Driggs' Patent Piano Company, of the City of New-York, will be held at the wareroom, No. 3 Union-square, on the first TUESDAY (the 7th day) of February next, at 7½ o'clock P. M., for the election of Trustees, and such other business as may come before them. A punctual attendance is particularly request. J
JOHN COLVILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 1 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, 26th February, 1864.
THE COUPONS DUE 1ST FEBRUARY, 1865, on the bonds issued by the company, will be paid upon presentation at this office on or after that date.
JAMES WARING, Secretary.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of this association will be held at their bank, No. 5 Nassau-st., on the 14th day of February next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said bank.
C. N. JORDAN, Cashier.
Dated New-York, Jan. 10, 1865.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 26, 1865.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15, 1865, in accordance with amended by-law. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 4 until Feb. 16.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE EAST RIVER BANK WILL ORganize as soon as practicable as a National Bank, with the capital increased to $500,000.
Having a surplus of over 40 per cent., a dividend in stock of 25 per cent. will be made to present shareholders; the remainder of the surplus will be participated in by the increased stock.
The subscription book is now open at the bank, No. 656 Broadway.
By order of the board.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1865.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at this office on MONDAY, Feb. 6, 1865.
Polls open from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.
SAMUEL S. BELCHER, Secretary.

HARLEM AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.,
CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Jan. 28, 1865.
THE FIRST MORTGAGE COUPONS OF this company will be paid on the first day of February, at the office of Messrs. WILSON, GIBSON & CO., No. 79 Broadway, New-York.
WM. P. WATSON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

10-40 BONDS.
5-20 BONDS.
6s OF '81 BONDS.
MARCH, MAY AND JULY
COUPONS CASHED IN GOLD,
BY
HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 44 Pine-st.

In view of the prospect of PEACE and a FALL IN GOLD, holders of Gold Bonds will do well to detach the Coupons and realize the interest at present rates for Gold.
Parties residing out of the city wishing to cash their Coupons can forward them by express, and we will return the Gold or its value in greenbacks, as desired.

UNION TRUST COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK,
73 BROADWAY, COR. RECTOR-ST.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The company is prepared to receive deposits of money from individuals, firms, and corporations, subject to sight check, or payable at a given time, and allow interest for the same on the most favorable terms.
It is by law authorized to act as guardian and receiver of estates, and to accept and execute trusts for married women in respect to the separate property, and so as agent for them in the management of such property, and is also a legal depository for moneys paid into court.
BUSINESS MEN, EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, or TRUSTEES of estates, *salaried men, merchants' clerks*, and *females unaccustomed to the transaction of business*, will find this a safe depository for money, affording all the *security* and *convenience* of a Bank, with the advantage of the daily accumulation of interest.

I. H. FROTHINGHAM, President.
J. L. V. PEUYN, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

PETROLEUM

MUTUAL BENEFIT
PETROLEUM COMPANY.
ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL STOCK $00,000 SHARES, AT $3 50 PER SHARE, $560,000.
40,000 SHARES, OR $100,000 RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.
To fully develop the property of the company, the balance to be applied to the purchase of lands and other property.
OFFICE, No. 130 PEARL-ST., (HANOVER-SQUARE,) NEW-YORK.

OFFICERS:

Hon. JOHN KELLY, of New-York, President.
JOHN C. GILES, of New-York, Vice-President.
WILLIAM E. FROST, of New-York, Secretary.
JOHN S. GILES, of New-York, Treasurer.
WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN, of New-York, General Superintendent.
JOHN O. CORNELL, of Titusville, Penn., Assistant Superintendent.
Messrs. MARTIN & SMITH, Attorneys and Counselors, Bank of Commerce Building, New-York.

TRUSTEES:

Hon. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
GEORGE T. HAWS, Secretary of Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company, New-York.
JOHN S. GILES, Treasurer New-York Fire Department Fund, New-York.
WILLIAM S. COLLINS, Merchant, 130 Pearl-st., N.Y.
GEORGE P. LAWRENCE, Merchant, No. 11 South William-st., New-York.
SAMUEL J. SMITH, Merchant, 10 Maiden-lane, N.Y.
JOHN C. GILES, Merchant, 11 South William-st., N.Y.
WM. S. O'BRIEN, Merchant, 71 and 73 Front-st., N.Y.
JOHN C. CORNELL, Assistant Superintendent, Titusville, Penn.

The property of this company is located on Oil Creek and Little Oil Creek, ALL IN FEE SIMPLE, in the very heart of the oil region, in Venango, Warren and Crawford Counties, Pennsylvania. Oil Springs and Salt Springs abound, and the very best evidences of a rich yield of oil exist on the property; a large number of oil wells are being successfully worked on the adjoining lands, some of them producing from thirty to fifty barrels per day, and as yet only partially developed.
Of the property belonging to this company, all of which are bottom lands, about one hundred and seventy-five acres have been selected by competent judges, as the best of oil-producing lands. Oil Creek and its tributary streams run directly through most of this property.
The company are now making active arrangements for a speedy and full development of all their lands, and expect at an early day, to pay a handsome per centage on the investment.
The respectability, integrity and commercial standing of the officers and trustees of this company, all being practical business men, is sufficient guarantee that their representations in regard to, and their conduct of, the business of this company, will be entitled to the full confidence and entire approval of all who may be disposed to invest in the enterprise.
Their stock is not put at a fictitious value, but at an actual business valuation, and sold at that, without being enlarged into many millions to the detriment of the stockholders.
No personal liability attaches to the stockholders, as the stock is sold at its actual par value, and not at a reduction of one-half, by which reduction each stockholder is made personally liable.
Some idea of the immense value of oil territory may be gathered from the following statement: The Noble and Delamater Well is pouring forth a constant stream of oil, at the rate of five hundred barrels per day, equal to six thousand dollars, or over two million dollars' worth yearly. The Jersey Well yields about five thousand dollars' worth daily. The Hyde and Egbert Farm, thirty-seven acres, has been conveyed into companies, representing over seven million dollars. A great many similar cases could be quoted. There are no reasons why some of the properties belonging to this company should not produce oil as copiously as the wells mentioned above, and in that case it would make its value almost beyond calculation.
Dividends will be declared on the stock as soon as the company's finances will permit, and will be paid subject to the order of distant subscribers, by draft or otherwise, free of charge. All stockholders, large and small, will be treated alike, and receive the dividends or profits pro rata. All benefits derived from the lands, either in sale of oil, lands or products of any kind, will be divided among the stockholders.
Circulars, prospectus, &c., containing every information, will be furnished on application at the office of the company, or sent by mail, to parties wishing to subscribe.
A limited number of shares only are now offered for a short time, and can be subscribed for at the office of the company, No. 130 Pearl-st., Hanover square, New-York; and of JOHN S. GILES, Treasurer, No. 176 Canal-st., New-York; or of either of the trustees as above.

NEW-YORK AND NEVADA GOLD AND SILVER
MILL AND MINING COMPANY.
The annual meeting of the stockholders for choice of officers and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 39 Pine-st., on the second Monday in February, (13th inst.,) at 12 o'clock M.
JOHN J. OSBORN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Jan 26, 1865.
WHEREAS—BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the American National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act;
Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "the American National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
[L. S.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 25th day of January, 1865.
(Signed,) HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

BANK OF CRAWFORD COUNTY,
MEADVILLE, PENN.
The loss of bonds of this bank will not interfere with its business. The bank is abundantly able and will promptly meet all its obligations. The notes of the bank will be redeemed by us at the usual rate of discount, as heretofore.
CULVER, PENN & CO.,
No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.
PARTIES HOLDING THIRTY (30) OR more coupons on the three years' seven and three-tenth bonds, maturing on the 15th inst., are requested to hand them in, with schedules, at any time before that date.
Holders complying with the above, will have their coupons examined and checks given for them on the 14th, after 3 o'clock P. M.
Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Interest Department of this office.
(Signed) JOHN A. STEWART,
Assistant Treasurer.

OIL LANDS AND WELLS FOR SALE—BY F. P. HARINGTON, of Oil City, at E. Cockroft's office, No. 165 Broadway, for a few days. 473 acres on French Creek, 3 wells on Smith's farm, 40 bbl. well on McClintock farm, 50 acres Walnut Bend, 450 acres Tidiout Creek, 13 acres near Elmenton.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1865.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will take place at the Banking Room, No. 44 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 6th of February, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
J. A. SEARDSLEY, Cashier.

PETROLEUM STOCKS—FIRST-CLASS AND Dividend-paying, offered in exchange for city and Brooklyn property. Apply, with full particulars of property to GRENVILLE A. KIRAN, No. 30 Pine-st., basement.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States.—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7 (not Sun-day) Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

HOPE
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 92 BROADWAY.
CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000 00
ASSETS.....$283,248 76

This company having DECLINED JOINING the combination of Fire Insurance Companies, is prepared to write policies on terms as favorable as are offered by any other responsible company, whether IN OR OUT of the board.

DIRECTORS.

HENRY M. TABER,	THOMAS P. CUMMINGS.
STEPH. CAMBRELENG,	THEODORE W. RILEY,
JOSEPH ORAFTON,	AMOS ROBBINS,
L. B. WARD,	D. LYDIG SUYDAM,
STEPHEN HYATT,	J. W. MERSEREAU,
JACOB REESE,	JOSEPH BRITTON,
ROBERT SOHELL,	WILLIAM H. TERRY,
JOHN PENFOLD,	WILLIAM REMSEN,
JAMES S. SANDFORD,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
FREDK. SCHUCHARDT,	JOSEPH FOULKE,
	JACOB REESE, President.

THOMAS ORRENBEAY, Secretary.
CHAS. D. HARTSHORNE, Asst. Secretary.

THE
COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL STOCK.....$1,000,000
Divided into 200,000 Shares, at $5 per share.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE,
TO 60,000 SHARES ONLY, $2 50 PER SHARE.
STOCK ISSUED FULL PAID.
$50,000 CASH APPROPRIATED AS A WORKING CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT,
ISAIAH LUKENS.
TREASURER,
WM. D. SMITH.
VICE-PRESIDENT,
WM. M. STEWART.
SECRETARY,
E. J. HARRISON.

DIRECTORS.

ISAIAH LUKENS, ROBERT SMITH,
W. D. SMITH, EDWD. F. CUSHMAN,
W. M. STEWART.

OFFICES—NO. 42 PINE-STREET, NEW-YORK AND NOS. 23 AND 24 WASHINGTON BUILDINGS, (274 South Third-street, below Walnut,) PHILADELPHIA.

The intrinsic value of their territory is greater than that of any other oil company now before the public, with the same amount of capital.
The Directors invite all who desire investing in oil stocks to call at their offices and examine prospectus, draughts, &c., where they cannot fail to be satisfied that the
COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY
is organized on such a basis that stockholders cannot fail to realize a handsome profit aside from the question of oil altogether.
The books for subscription will be open for a short time longer at the offices of the company.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1865.
THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1864:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec 31, 1864		$7,558,437 25
Premiums on Policies not marked off Jan. 1, 1864		2,407,334 61
Total amount of Marine Premiums		$9,965,771 86
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.		
Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec. 31, 1864		$7,964,329 14
Losses paid during the same period	$3,316,625 67	
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	1,313,299 63	
The company has the following Assets:		
United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks		$4,974,715 00
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise		2,187,950 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages		143,760 00
Dividends on Stocks, interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the company, estimated at		120,812 89
Premium notes and bills receivable		3,376,018 99
United States Gold Coin		547,499 43
Cash in Bank		268,433 91
Total amount of assets		$11,135,509 41

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 7th of February next.
After reserving three and one half million dollars of profit, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1863 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 7th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.
A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1864, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 4th of April next.
The profits of the company, ascertained from July 1, 1842, to Jan. 1, 1864, for which certificates were issued, amount to $16,951,020
Additional from Jan. 1, 1864, to Jan. 1, 1865 2,740 00
Total profits for 22½ years $19,691,020
The certificates previous to 1863 have been redeemed by cash 12,653,730
Net earnings remaining with the company on Jan. 1, 1865 $7,037,290
By order of the board.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Acting Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	William Sturgis, Jr.,
Charles Dennis,	Henry K. Bogert,
W. H. H. Moore,	William E. Dodge,
Henry Coit,	Dennis Perkins,
William C. Pickersgill,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,
Lewis Curtis,	J. Henry Burgy,
Charles H. Russell,	Cornelius Grinnell,
Lowell Holbrook,	C. A. Hand,
R. Warren Weston,	Watts Sherman,
Royal Phelps,	R. J. Howland,
Caleb Barstow,	Benjamin Babcock,
A. P. Pillot,	Fletcher Westray,
Daniel S. Miller,	Robt. B. Minturn, Jr.,
John J. Henry,	Gordon W. Burnham,
George G. Hobson,	Frederick Chauncey,
David Lane,	James Low,
James Brice,	Charles H. Marshall.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.

THE PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE.
NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST.
The PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE, for the sale of all kinds of petroleum stocks, will be formally opened THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at noon. The annual subscription is now only $25, but on and after the 6th inst. it will be raised to $100.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
The following gentlemen are expected to be present at the opening:
Hon. A. G. CURTIN, Governor of Pennsylvania.
Hon. WM. BIGLER, Ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.
Hon. ALFRED M. WOOD, Mayor of Brooklyn.
Hon. A. C. M. PENNINGTON, of New Jersey.
Hon. WM. C. ALEXANDER, of New-Jersey.
GEORGE B. LINCOLN, Postmaster of Brooklyn.
W. L. JACKSON, Secretary.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY,
No. 21 NASSAU ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.
The annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the Continental Hotel, in the City of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22, at 10 o'clock P. M.
The annual election of Directors will be held at the same place, on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M.
The Transfer Books will be closed on Saturday, Feb. 18, and reopened on Monday, Feb. 27.
J. S. RANDALL, Secretary.

T. L. TAYLOR & REED,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 5 Broad-st.
All descriptions of Government Securities, State and Railroad Bonds, Stocks and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States at the best rates. Deposits received subject to sight draft and interest allowed.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, THOS. REED.
Late Cashier of Hanover Bank.
SPECIAL PARTNERS.
JOHN MAXWELL, WILLIAM R. FINCH.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York,
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."
All denominations of bond ready for delivery. Three-eighths commission allowed.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES purchased and for sale.

MANGAM, JENKINS & CO.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, MERCANTILE PAPER, STOCKS, BONDS, &c.,
NO. 49 WALL-ST.,
U. S. 10-40 Bonds. U. S. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. 6s of '81 Bonds. U. S. 7 3-10th Treasury Notes.
U. S Certificates of Indebtedness bought and sold at market rates.
Stocks and other securities bought and sold at Brokers' Board on commission.

BANK OF LOUISIANA, NEW-ORLEANS
Stockholders desiring to be represented at the Triennial Election, on the second Monday in April, by forwarding their proxies on or before the 15th day of March, to the Merchants' Bank, New-York, will have them duly transmitted.
JANUARY 28, 1865.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE No. 18 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1865.
TO THE GUARANTEED STOCKHOLDERS.—A Dividend of Five Per Cent., less Government tax, will be paid to the holders of Guaranteed Stock, at this office, on the 1st day of February next.
In order to reconcile conflicting interests in dispute growing out of a claim made by a portion of the guaranteed stockholders for back dividends, this company has consented, as a compromise, to accept of a proposition made by parties owning and representing a large majority of the guaranteed stock, bind all parties who have heretofore brought suits for back dividends against this company, which suits are now, by this settlement, withdrawn. The company deems it but just to offer the same terms of settlement to the remaining stockholders as have been accorded to the majority above-named, viz.:
In addition to the Five Per Cent. Cash Dividend, payable on the 1st day of February next, this company is ready to issue to the guaranteed stockholder common stock at par to the extent of 30 per cent. of the guaranteed stock held by them, in full payment of all claims for dividends and interest accruing prior to February 1, 1863, indorsing such payment upon the face of the guaranteed stock certificates. All common stock so issued prior to the closing of the common stock books, on the 14th of February prox., will be entitled to the Three and a half Per Cent. Dividend on common stock, payable March 1, 1865.
HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE
COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO.,
CORNER OF WALL AND NASSAU STS.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1865.

Statement of the affairs of the Company for the seventh fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1864.

Premiums on unexpired risks, Dec. 31, 1863		$773,792 89
Premiums received from that date, to Dec. 31, 1864		5,433,332 09
Total amount of premiums		$6,213,114 68
Premiums marked off, as earned during the year, (Less Return Premiums) and Interest received on investments		$4,932,516 07
Losses paid during the year	$2,389,847 14	
Reinsurances, Expenses, and Government Taxes	477,914 91	2,867,762 05
Excess of earned premiums over losses, &c.	$2,064,754 02	
Add Undivided Balance of Dec. 31, 1863	483 86	2,065,157 84
Reserve for

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE OHIO PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 4 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1865.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE OHIO PETROLEUM COMPANY have declared a dividend on its capital stock of Two Per Cent., from the earnings of the company for the month of January, payable at the office of the company on or after the 10th February, to shareholders of record on the 31st January, 1865.

ALLEN D. VORCE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 98 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1865.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST Dividend of Three and One-Half per Cent., (3½,) free of Government tax, will be payable to the stockholders of this company on and after Feb 1.

W. A. BREWER, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.—A Semi annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. has been this day declared, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

New-York, Jan. 11, 1865.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan 25, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared payable on and after the 10th of February.

The Transfer Books will remain closed until that date.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, New-York, Jan. 31, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Monday, Feb. 13.

H. W. FORD, Cashier.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. ON THE capital of this bank has this day been declared payable on the 1st of February proximo, free of Government tax. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

J. DELAMATER, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.

No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.

OPEN DAILY.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made NOW will draw FIVE months INTEREST in July next.

JAMES C. STONEALL, President.

HAWAY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 6th-av.—Open daily from 9 to 3 P. M., Wednesdays and Saturdays from 9 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed, free from Government tax. Deposits made on or before Feb. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.

R. H. BULL, Secretary.

NOTICE.—EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, No. 51 Chambers-st., 11th January, 1865.—The Trustees have this day elected MR. THOMAS EVANS the accountant of this Bank, in the place of Mr. PETER CERRAS, who resigned on the 25th day of October last.

ANDREW CARRIGAN, Comptroller.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	From	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,420	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	.....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,716	Trowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Gelgan.
VIRGINIA	2,868	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,188	Applit.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follow.

VIRGINIA—Lewis..... Saturday, Feb. 4.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency; Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of Lading having their value expressed therein are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN PORTLAND AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 25.

CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 1.

CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 8.

AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 15.

AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 25.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 1.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $132 50

Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $112 50

Second Cabin Passage 65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading have the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Line of Side Wheel Steamers to

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Feb. 4.

MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Feb. 18.

GUIDING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, March 4.

MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, March 18

GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, March 25

DAY STAR.....(English).....

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,

From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $150, according to location of staterooms. Second cabin, $50.

The Morning Star is 2,015 tons, the Evening Star 2,015, the Guiding Star 2,046, the Day Star 2,775, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to

JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Battery-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST CLASS SIDE-WHEEL SCREW STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON..... 3,224 tons..... 800-horse power

LAFAYETTE..... 3,224 tons..... 800-horse power

EUROPE..... Afloat..... 800-horse power

FRANCE..... Afloat..... 800-horse power

NAPOLEON..... Building..... 1,000-horse power

Until the completion of the entire line, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;

LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE,

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....March 1.

WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....March 29.

First Cabin, including table wine..... $135

Second Cabin, including table wine..... $70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,

No. 5 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)

At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

THROUGH BILLS LADING TO ST. LOUIS AND ALL POINTS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, VIA NEW-ORLEANS.

THE ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS,

JOHN J. ROE, President,

is now ready to contract, and give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING, for shipment as above.

This Company now owns some twenty first-class steamers running between New-Orleans, St. Louis, and Louisville, and are now arranging connections between New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and New-Orleans.

Does all their steamers will leave New-Orleans daily, and by judicious arrangements they are enabled to offer inducements to shippers in lower rates and quick dispatch. Average time of transit, eighteen days.

EAGER, Agent,

No. 41 Broad-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN STEERAGE RATES.

The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be despatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River.

Feb. 3.....NORTH STAR.....Stocum.

(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN AGE.)

Feb. 13.....COSTA RICA.....Tinklepaugh.

(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)

Feb. 23.....OCEAN QUEEN.....Wain.

(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)

For freight or passage, apply to

D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cove Harbor.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF GLASGOW.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 4

CITY OF CORK.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 11

CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 18

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin..... $80 | Steerage..... $30

First Cabin to Londdon..... 85 | Steerage to London..... 34

First Cabin to Paris..... 95 | Steerage to Paris..... 40

First Cabin to Hamburg..... 90 | Steerage to Hamburg..... 37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

SHIPPING.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Jan 30, and MONDAY, Feb. 27.

Passage money to Nassau..... $45

Passage money to Havana..... $90

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

Passengers must have passports.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail steamship

FUNG SHUEY,

J. B. HILDRETH, Commander,

Will leave pier No. 9, North River, on Saturday, Feb. 4, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $75.

For freight or passage apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP

EAGLE,

Capt. ADAMS,

Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 20 Broadway.

The new and splendid steamship COLUMBIA, Barton, Master, will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on Feb. 8.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.—Short route—low prices.—The Central American Transit Company will dispatch on the 20th of every month, from Pier No. 29 North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, D. S. Babcock, Master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—IN CONSEQUENCE of probable damage to cargo, the British bark *Nismen*, Pier No. 37 East River, is discharging into store No. 401 Water-st., under a general order of the Custom-house. Consignees will take notice.

CARY & CO., No. 96 Pine-st.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETSER, General Superintendent.

J. C. OALSBUS, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

8:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

CHANCE OF TIME.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

From foot Murray-st., daily at 3½ P. M., connecting with trains for Highlands, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Manchester, &c.

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.

Fare $2. Excursion tickets $3—good for three days.

Steamer JESSE HOYT leaves Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, daily, (excepting Sundays,) at 9 A. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with express trains for Philadelphia, Tuckerton, Barnegat, Toms River, &c.

Returning leave Vine-st. Ferry, Philadelphia, at 11½ A. M.

PERTH AMBOY AND WOODBRIDGE RAILROAD.

From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.

Leave Perth Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.

Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10 and 6:20 P. M.

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 21, 1865.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M. 2, 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations. (Except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD

Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Tickets may be procured at the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn. Baggage checked from the residence to all points on this road and its connections.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Jan. 23, 1865, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7:3 and 11:30 A. M., 3:40, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. Small cars will be run between Chambers and 30th-st. stations. Sunday train 6 P. M.

J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Nanuet.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

Nov. 1, 1864.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE, VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.

THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT

AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."

The magnificent steamer

COMMONWEALTH,

ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS

The elegant steamer

PLYMOUTH ROCK,

ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,

AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

H. E. SIMONS, Agent.

REMOVAL.

The Peoples' Line, "New-Jersey Steamboat Company," have removed from the foot of Cortlandt-st. to their spacious new offices, Pier No. 41, south side Canal-st., where on the opening of navigation, they will be happy to transport passengers and freight as heretofore.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1865.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains north and east from New-Haven 11 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMMONALTY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Relative to the opening of Seventy-seventh-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 24th day of February, 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Seventy-seventh-street, from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in said city, as laid out on the map or plan of said city, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of Streets and Roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.

JOHN E. DEVELIN, Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated New-York, Jan. 31, 1865.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF PETER DORLAND, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of William Henry Grant, late of the town of Amenia, in said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Jane A. Grant, executrix of said estate, at her residence in the town of Amenia, on or before the 26th day of May next, or, in default thereof, their claims will be disbarred and precluded from payment by said executrix out of said estate. Dated Nov. 18, 1864.

JANE A. GRANT, Executrix.

FOR SALE.

BROADWAY PROPERTY.—FOR SALE A very valuable property on Broadway above 17th-st. For particulars apply to JOHN McCLAVE, 44 Pine-st.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT AT NORTHampton, Mass., at a bargain. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 2 Pine-st.

MARIPOSA STOCK WILL BE TAKEN in exchange for one three-story house in Brooklyn. Address J. C. S., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

YONKERS.—FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIdence in the village of Yonkers; price $35,000. For particulars apply to E. SAYLIS, 194 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE.

OIL LANDS FOR SALE.

Sopas choice flowing springs in Western Virginia, near a large navigable river, will be sold cheap. Apply No. 154 Reade-st., New-York.

COLLIERY LOTS FOR SALE OR LEASE.—THE GEORGES CREEK COAL AND IRON COMPANY have for sale or lease FOUR COLLIERY LOTS, as follows:

Lot 1, containing 725 acres,

Lot 2, containing 475 acres.

Lot 3, containing 209 acres.

Lot 4, containing 199 acres.

These lots are on Georges Creek, in Allegany County, Md., fronting immediately upon the line of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad, and are almost entirely penetrated by ten FOURTEEN FEET VEIN OF COAL. They have been laid out so as to present unsurpassed facilities for mining and delivering coal.

For further information inquire in person or by letter at the office of the company, No. 19 SOUTH-ST., Baltimore.

W. ALEXANDER, Treasurer.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR FARM OF ONE HUNdred acres, in excellent condition and in a high state of improvement every way; wood, meadow, fruit orchards and plow land in desirable proportions, and no waste ground. A commodious and substantial dwelling-house and farmer's house, and a large barn and other outhouses, all in prime order. Also on the fine stream which runs through the farm is a good flouring gristmill, with business enough to keep its two run of stone in constant employment. Location within 30 miles of New-York City, in Rockland County, being near railroad, within three miles of the Hudson River, in a populous neighborhood, convenient to school, church and post-office, and every way eligible. Will be sold low and on favorable terms. Apply to WM. P. LYON, No. 537 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LOT OF 672 ACRES.—ONE of the most valuable timber lots in this State, within 3½ miles of canal and railroad, near the head of Seneca Lake; easy of access, and surrounded by highly improved farms, worth from $60 to $80 per acre. The land is heavily timbered, and is of better soil and surface than any other similar body in the State. The property has on it a steam saw mill and shingle machine in running order, four dwellings and two barns. Title perfect; price $50 per acre. Very favorable terms will be made with a party who desires to lumber it, or it will be exchanged in part for other first-class property near New-York, or for well located Western lands at cash prices. W. L. BARNES, No. 362 Broadway, third floor, rear.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, THE HOUSE AND lot known as No. 45 Concord-st., five minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. The house is built in the most manner, and of the best materials, and has marble mantles, gas and water throughout, with range and furnace; size 21 feet 6 inches by 50; lot 83 feet; to which a plot of 34 feet 8 inches in depth, by 21 feet 6 inches in width, can be added, if desired. For permits to view premises, apply to S. HONDLOW, Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn, or to P. U. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, New-York.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT COUNTRY PLACE, located at Bolling Spring, on the Erie Railway, 35 minutes from New-York by the cars. The house is stone, large, roomy, and in good order. Grounds consist of about 7 acres, including garden and orchard, well stocked with fruit-trees. Extremely convenient for any one doing business in New-York. For particulars, apply to HENRY O. LAW, No. 24 Vesey-st.

FOR SALE—THREE OF THOSE NEAT THREE-story and basement brown-stone front HOUSES and LOTS on East 128th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Also, four-story English basement HOUSE and LOT on 45th-st. west of Broadway.

For particulars and permits apply to

ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At the village of Rocky Hill, Somerset Co., N. J., 2¼ hours from New-York City by railroad and five minutes' walk from the depot, containing 48 acres, in high state of cultivation; building new. For further particulars, apply to DAY HOAGLAND, No. 64 Cortlandt-st., or D. H. MOUNT, Esq., Rocky Hill, N. J.

AT BROOKLYN—FOR SALE—TWO FRAME Gothic houses, with a full lot and a half to each, west side Grand av., 150 feet north of Fulton-av; two three-story frame on north side Lafayette-av., 75 feet east of Bedford-av., 21.6x100; two three-story Philadelphia brick, brown-stone basement, and sub-cellar houses on north side Jefferson st., 300 feet east of Franklin-av. Apply to WM. B. NICHOLS, No. 9 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—CHOICE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, with from two to forty acres, adjoining a pleasant village ten miles west from Jersey City. Cars to the door. Location unequaled. Improvements good. Suitable for a large family, a gentleman of leisure, or one doing business in the city. Address HERMAN, Box No. 1,567 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF THIRTY-SIX ACRES, with a large double two-story house, beautifully located on the Passaic River, near Bolling Spring depot, on New-York and Erie railroad; communication to New-York almost every hour. Apply to R. FURMAN, at No. 36 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THREE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY, brown-stone front, first-class houses, replete with every convenience: design, material and finish the best; on Murray Hill, northwest corner of Lexington-av. and 38th-st. Inquire of G. J. HAMILTON, 297 Second-av.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FARM FOR SALE—NEAR RAHWAY, N. J., containing 60 acres; dwelling new, large and commodious, containing 13 rooms, barn and other out-buildings, also new. Situation elevated and healthful. Distance from the depot two miles, trains running hourly to New-York. Apply to the owner. H. E. MUNDY.

FOR SALE—CHOICE FARMS IN SOMERSET, Middlesex, Union and Monmouth Counties, in New-Jersey; also in Westchester County; large number, from 6 acres to 227 acres, varying in price from $1,200 to $15,000. Country seats wanted.

JAQUES, No. 151 Broadway.

$3,800 WILL BUY A THREE-STORY brick house, two rooms and store; lot 20 by 100; all rented; is in Peck-slip, near corner Grand-st. and Atlantic and Pike-slip; will take part cash. Apply to owner, Shipping Office, No. 172 Chatham-st.

FOR SALE—THREE BRICK HOUSES AND lots, in 81st-st.; three-story basement and subcellar brown-stone basement and trimmings; all modern improvements. Apply on the premises, third house west of 3d av., or to GEO. MARINUS, No. 234 South-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME DOUBLE cottage, finely located within five minutes walk of the ferry, Clifton, S. I., with barn and stable. Ground laid out in fruit, flowers and shrubbery; possession 1st May next; terms easy. Apply to A. H. WAGNER, No. 15 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY HOUSE; EIGHT city lots; fruits and shrubbery; extra location; in the centre of village; Westchester County; five minutes' walk from depot; seven trains. Price $2,500

CARTER & BERTINE, No. 79 East 25th-st.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-story, brown-stone, high-stoop house No. 62 West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; in perfect order, with immediate possession. Apply to CHARLES RUSTON, No. 192 Broadway.

A BARGAIN.—FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, high-stoop, brown-stone house, 21x55, 39th-st. between 8th and 9th avs.; possession. Also, next brown-stone house, 38th-st. Murray Hill; $16,000; possession.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A BARGAIN, a double Italian cottage house, five lots, stable; location unsurpassed; all modern improvements. Terms easy. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—TWO STORES IN MAIDEN-LANE, with front both on Maiden-lane and Fletcher-st., admirably calculated for the petroleum business. Might rent. Inquire of A. G. ROGERS, No. 4 Pine-st., Room No. 21.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME BROWN-STONE front English basement house and lot on 6th-av., south of 34th-st., in elegant order; gas fixtures, carpets and most of the furniture. For permits and particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—BROOKLYN.—NOS. 31, 113, 120, 122, Willoughby-st., on Hansen-place, a fine brick house, garden and carriage house; another on Columbia-st.; No. 186 Ryerson-st.; one on Carlton-av. Apply at No. 4 Court-st. JOHN BRAINARD.

FOR SALE—THREE FOUR-STORY BASEMENT brick houses, with stores, west side Avenue A; full lots; paying largely; will be sold cheap if sold soon.

CARTER & BERTINE, No. 79 East 25th-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY on 6th-av., (north of 23d-st.,) extending through to and fronting on Broadway. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, on 34th-st.; also, one with furniture, on 38th-st., Murray Hill. Apply to J. S. MOON, No. 292½ 4th-av.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 17 ACRES, ONE MILE from steamboat landing; 35 young apple and pear trees, three acres in wood, no buildings. Price $100 per acre. E. N. WALDRON, Nyack, Rockland Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE—NO. 219 6TH-AV., STORE AND dwelling, four stories and basement, brown stone, first-class in every respect. Terms easy. G. A. HISAM, No. 30 Pine-st., basement.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE OR HIRE, A FIRST-class dwelling, in a desirable location, above 14th-st.; price not to exceed $30,000. Address, with description, W. H. C., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, A handsome four-story brown-stone front house, 25x56, with 20 feet extension, on south side of 27th-st., near Broadway. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE, ON 17th-st., opposite Stuyvesant-square; high-stoop, brown-stone front, and finished in the best manner. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

VILLAGE IMPROVED PROPERTY FOR sale or exchange, at Jamaica, L. I.; lots 25 by 100 to 8 acres; prices from $1,400 to $25,000; hours from 10 to 1. GEO. SKIDMORE, No. 16 Nassau-st, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 37 James-st., near 6th-av., 21x40, in first-rate order. Immediate possession. A man on the premises to show. Apply to W. A. COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE, ON Varick place, near Hillecker-st., finished in the best manner. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

BUILDING LOTS.—VACANT LOTS FOR MANufacturing purposes, or for private residences, in every part of the city. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, FOUR LOTS ON the southwest corner of Fulton and Franklin ave. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, THE HOUSE AND lot No. 37 Sackett-st. Apply to JOHN A. LYDECKER, 178 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

In consequence of numerous complaints made to the management, the public is once more respectfully CAUTIONED

against the impositions practiced by

SPECULATORS IN TICKETS.

The box-office of the theatre and the principal hotels are the only places at which the sale of tickets is authorized.

WEDNESDAY,

FAREWELL APPEARANCE

OF

MR CHARLES WALCOT, SR.

First time in two years in this theatre, the admirable comedy of

EVERYBODY'S FRIEND,

to be given with beautiful scenery, splendid appointments, and the following very strong cast:

Mr. Felix Fee berly.....Mr. Charles Fisher

Major De Boots (his original character).....Mr. Charles Walcot, Sr.

Mr. Icebrook.....Mr. W. R. Floyd

Trapp.....Mr. Conlin

Gardener.....Mr. Pope

Coachman.....Mr. Ward

Mrs. Swandown (her original character).....Miss Mary Gannon

Mrs. Featherly.....Miss Madeline Henriques

Mrs. De Boots.....Miss Fanny Morant

Fanny.....Miss Green

Cook.....Miss Carman

THURSDAY—Third time, Falconer's comedy, "Men of the Day." FRIDAY—Second time here, "Charles the Second" and "Uncle John." SATURDAY—Fourth time "Secrets Worth Knowing." Boucicault's popular comedy of OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS is in rehearsal, and will speedily be performed first time here in three years. A NEW DRAMA, of powerful interest and effects, is in active preparation. Doors open at 7½; Overture at 7¾.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—COMMENCES AT 7¾.

EIGHTH WEEK! EIGHTH WEEK!!

OF THE GREAT SENSATION OF THE SEASON

"THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK."

The production of which has proved

A GENUINE AND TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS,

and which is received nightly with

THE GREATEST ENTHUSIASM

ever elicited in this city,

BY CROWDED HOUSES.

THE GREAT TABLEAUX

THE FIRE! and UNION SQUARE!!

NIGHTLY ENCORED

SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

HIPPOTHEATRON. BEGINS AT 7¾.

EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.

GRAND MATINEES on WED'Y and SAT'Y AT 2½.

GLORIOUS SUCCESS

SIXTH TRIUMPHANT WEEK OF

THE GRAND COMIC PANTOMIME,

HARLEQUIN BLUE BEARD,

which has been witnessed by

TENS OF THOUSANDS

WITH THE MOST UNQUALIFIED DELIGHT.

ENTIRELY NEW

GRAND EQUESTRIAN ACTS,

GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC FEATS,

AND MARVELS OF THE ARENA,

supported by the world-famed artists,

LOUISE TOURNAIRE, MARIETTA ZANFRETTA, ROBERT STEIGER, HENRY YOUNG CARPENTER, FRANCOIS SEGRIST, and LE PETIT GIORGA, M. OLMA, JAS. COOKE, N. AUSTIN, AND ALL THE GREAT ARTISTS OF THE MONSTER STAR COMPANY.

NOTICE—ANOTHER NEW GRAND COMIC PANTOMIME IN ACTIVE REHEARSAL.

Due notice will be given of its production.

THE VANDENHOFF READINGS.

THIS EVENING.....at.....DODWORTH HALL

SHAKESPEARE, SHERIDAN AND DICKENS.

Mr. and Mrs. VANDENHOFF will give impersonated scenes from

SHAKESPEARE'S HAMLET.

SHERIDAN'S RIVALS.

A recitation by Mr. VANDENHOFF, and DICKENS' DICK SWIVELLER AND THE MARCHIONESS.

☞ Next reading on MONDAY EVENING.

Tickets $1. Commence at 8 o'clock.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 33 SCHERMERHORN-ST., BROOKLYN.

Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular. Just published, a pamphlet containing a complete description of the fashionable quadrilles and 60 figures of the German cotillion. Remit 25 cents for a copy.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.

NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., N. Y.

NO. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.

Classes for gentlemen on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, in Brooklyn—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y., at 8 o'clock. Call for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING CLASSES—AT the Academy of Physical Culture, No. 49 West 14th-st. Young ladies, misses and masters, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Private classes for ladies and gentlemen at 8 P. M. New classes now open. Quarter commences at the date of entry.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY—No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st. A new class forming for ladies, at 4 o'clock; new class for gentlemen at 8 o'clock. Private class for the various grand dances. Lessons every day.

DRY GOODS.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

200 OF THE CHOICEST CLOAKS,

ASSIGNED BY GEORGE CAREY

Were reserved

from the auction sale,

and will be offered

at Retail

FOR ONE WEEK,

AT

FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of Cork—The Peruvian's Mails via Portland at Hand—Miscellaneous News.

The Inman steamer *City of Cork*, Capt. TRENDS, which left Liverpool at noon on the 18th, and Queenstown on the 19th January, arrived here yesterday. Her news is mainly anticipated.

The *Africa* reached Liverpool shortly after noon on the 16th January. Her head steward, Mr. VAUGHAN, was lost overboard during the passage from Boston.

The *Lafayette* arrived at Havre off the afternoon of the 17th January.

The *Saxonia* reached Southampton early on the 18th.

The editor of *Debrett's Baronetage* writes to the *Times* as follows: "I am in a position—having a letter from Mr. ALFRED TENNYSON—to state that the report is wholly unfounded of his being about to be made a Baronet."

FRANCE.

France is said to have proposed a European Conference, to meet at Paris on the 1st of March, in order to modify some existing telegraphic conventions.

The insurgents in Algeria are stated to be finally subsiding.

A telegram in the Paris *Patrie* states that the English military Commandant at Aden had refused to afford satisfaction for certain insults offered to French officers, and application would therefore be necessarily made direct to the English Government.

AUSTRIA.

Prince FREDERICK CHARLES of Prussia had arrived at Vienna on his visit to the Emperor of Austria.

RUSSIA.

The Grand Duke CONSTANTINE is appointed President, and Count MILIUTINE and Gen. LUTKOW members of the Council of the Empire.

Large reductions have been made in the Military and Naval estimates for 1865.

POLAND.

All the political prosecutions on account of the payment of taxes to the Polish National Government during the late insurrection, and also those against persons arrested after their return from imprisonment in Russia, have been abandoned.

THE BRAZILS.

The Brazil mails reached Liebon on the 15th, and the following is telegraphed:

Rio, Sunday, Dec. 25.

COFFEE, 6,300@6,400 reis for good firsts. Stock; 75,000 bags. Shipments since last mail, 94, 000 bags. Exchange on London, 26@26¼.

The Brazilian forces and those under FLORES had attacked PEDARO in Uruguay, but were repulsed. The siege continues.

BAHIA, Thursday, Dec. 29.

SUGAR, 2,300@2,400 reis. COTTON, 21,000@21,500. Exchange, 26¾@27¼.

PERNAMBUCO, Sunday, Jan. 1.

SUGAR—Whites, 4.000@4,200; Browns, 2,300@2,400. COTTON, 21,500@25,000 reis. Exchange, 27¼@27¾.

FROM CITY POINT.

Imposing Military Execution near City Point—Full Details of the Event—Intensely Cold Weather—Satisfaction Through the Army at the Efforts to Increase the Pay of Officers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY POINT, Va., Friday, Jan. 27, 1865.

Another military execution took place to-day, under circumstances which made it a scene of unusual grandeur and solemnity. It occurred within our inner fortifications. The splendor of the day, which, although intensely cold, was extremely bright and beautiful, tended to draw together a vast concourse of people, both military and civil, and this being the first time that any execution had been seen so near to City Point, doubtless tempted out many who might not have gone any distance to witness so painful a spectacle.

Few who read about a military execution have any idea of its awful impressiveness. The martial character of all the surroundings; the stern, inexorable idea of power to inflict swift and summary retribution of justice, which is conveyed in the solemn movements of hundreds of stalwart men, striding along with measured step, with mournful music and glistening bayonets, make it altogether different from the disgusting spectacles too often seen where vulgar crowds are brought together—as in Europe—to witness civil executions. The very fact that the large majority of those present are accustomed to look on death, in every honorable shape, without a shudder or a pang, only gives intensity to the deep horror of seeing a comrade, full of life and health, die—not amid the cheering voices of his companions, but the death of a dog—amid the contemptuous gaze of myriads of eyes of his brothers in arms, however softened by the natural impulses of human sympathy. It is a horrible thing to witness; even more so to think of.

The unfortunate man who suffered on this occasion, was private NEWELL W. ROOT, *alias* GEORGE H. HARRIS, of the First Connecticut Heavy Artillery; a tall young man of prepossessing appearance, who met his doom with great composure. He was convicted of the crime of deserting to the enemy, at the court-martial of which Brevet Brig.-Gen. COLLIS is President, and which has been holding its sessions at City Point for many months past. It appears that, deluded by the Order No. 65, which the rebel Government issued in August last, he had made his way through the rebel lines, been relieved by the rebel authorities and found his way to Louisa, Ky., where he was arrested, while attempting to pass himself off as one of their deserters. He was one of 170 misguided men who had deserted to the enemy, and left Richmond on the 10th October last. Seventy of these have already been arrested, fifteen executed, and unrelenting martial law is still on the track of the remainder.

When I arrived, at noon, on the fatal spot—about two miles out of City Point, and situated in the hollow between two gently undulating pieces of rising ground—a large number of troops were already drawn up in three sides of a square; the gallows being placed between the naked trunks of the only two trees to be seen for a large distance around, and occupying the centre of the other side of the square. Troops and civilians continued to arrive, on horseback, in vehicles, or on foot, until one o'clock, at which time the assemblage could not have been less than from three to four thousand people. As the troops came on they went to swell the masses of soldiers forming the three sides of the square, which opened so as to leave a wide avenue between them, along which the doomed man was to pass.

Shortly before one o'clock a squad of cavalry came up, ranged themselves at the end of one of the sides, and the criminal arrived in a guarded wagon. On alighting he had to march, preceded by a band of music playing the Dead March, followed by a body-guard and accompanied by his chaplains and the executive military officers. The scene presented, as this group wended their dismal way along the avenue of human faces on each side was very painful. After passing along the avenue on the three sides of the square and reaching the gallows—before which was the yawning grave and the fresh heap of earth so soon to be scattered over a still living man—Capt. JOHN HAVENS, of the Sixty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, the officer intrusted with the whole management, mounted the scaffold—accompanied only by the criminal, his two spiritual advisers, Rev. F. JARVIS, Chaplain of the Tenth Connecticut Heavy Artillery, Chaplain JONES, of the Tenth United States Colored, and a sergeant—and there read, in a loud, clear voice that could be heard distinctly through the whole concourse of people, the order announcing the sentence and its charge. The whole of the little party then knelt down, the Rev. Mr. JARVIS offered up a most fervent prayer, and at this impressive moment the most awful and thorough stillness pervaded that large crowd, so that not a breath could be heard. The very horses, for a few moments, looked as if as well as their riders, the [illegible] spoken, and

another deserter, belonging to the Fifteenth New-York Regiment Volunteers, was to be shot; but a telegraph had, in the meanwhile, come from the President ordering a respite, some point having, doubtless, been raised worthy of further investigation.

Great satisfaction pervades the army at the efforts now being made in Congress to increase the pay of officers; and it is to be hoped that so great a measure of prudence and justice will not be defeated at last.

Everything remains perfectly quiet up to this hour of writing, and everybody is satisfied, except with the cold, which is really terrible for this latitude. Old inhabitants say that if it continues the river will freeze—and large blocks of ice are already floating down—but I fancy that when the James and Appomattox were frozen up, they were not subjected to the perpetual churning which their waters are now receiving from busy Yankee keels.

J. R. HAMILTON.

The Army of the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 31.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac, dated the 29th inst., says there is nothing to report except the arrival within our lines of squads of deserters daily, who report the stories of want and demoralization prevailing in the rebel ranks.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Jan. 27.

Advices from North Carolina have reached here, to the effect that the Weldon and Gaston bridges have been carried away by the heavy freshet in that river.

The following is a list of deaths in the United States General Hospital, Virginia, during the week ending Jan. 28:

Jacob Shaner, Co G, Penn V.	55th	Jas Owens, Co G, U S I.	3d N Y
John Banks, Co A, U S I	29th	Henry Coons, Co K, N Y.	100th
Geo E Dewey, Co L U S I.		Charles Hass, Co D, L Art.	1st U S
Wm Shell, Confederate citizen.		Wm Eichenberger, Co E.	20th Penn.
Charles H Green, Co I, U S I.	45th	Wm Ballard, Co K, U S I.	118th
Alfred Stiff, Co I, U S I.	22d	John S Byrket, Co C, Ind.	13th
Elijah Ray, Co F, U S I.	109th	Joseph Tubbs, Co E, N Y.	142d
Dan'l L Edwards, Co K, N C H Art.	19th	Addison H Rowe, Co K, Me.	9th
John Nelson, Co I, U S I.	4th	Elias H Newell, Co K, Rec C.	V
Presley Long, Co H, U S I.	23d	Theodore Sanhurn, Co D, 12th N H.	
Willard Weeks, Co I, Mass.	46th	Joseph W Ellis, hosp st'd,	
Luke Connerty, Co B, Penn.	203d	3d N Y Cav.	
Sam'l Mackerell, Co G, U S I.	57th		

THE PRISONERS IN THE SOUTH.

Richardson's Testimony Before the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 30.

The following testimony was given to-day before the Committee on the Conduct of the War by ALBERT D. RICHARDSON:

I was captured by the rebels, May 3, 1863, at midnight, on a hay bale in the Mississippi River, opposite Vicksburgh, after confinement in six different prisons I was sent to Salisbury, N. C., Feb. 3, 1864, and kept there until Dec. 18, 1864, when I escaped; for months Salisbury was the most endurable prison I had seen; there were 600 inmates; they were exercised in the open air, comparatively well fed and kindly treated; early in October 10,000 regular prisoners of war arrived; it immediately changed into a scene of cruelty and horror; it was desperately crowded; rations were cut down and issued very irregularly, friends outside could not even send in a plate of food; the prisoners suffered constantly and often intensely for want of bread and shelter; those who had to live or die on prison rations always suffered from hunger, very frequently one or more divisions of 1,000 men would receive no rations for 24 hours; sometimes were without a morsel of food for 40 hours; a few who had money would pay from five to twenty dollars in rebel currency for a little loaf of bread; many, though the weather was very inclement and snow frequent, sold the coats from their backs and the shoes from their feet; I was assured on authority entirely trustworthy, that a great commissary warehouse near the prison was filled with provisions; that the Commissary found it difficult to find storage for his flour and meal; that when a subordinate asked the first commandant, Major John H. GEE, "Shall I give the prisoners full rations?" he replied: "No, God damn them, give them quarter rations;" I know, from personal observation, that corn and pork are very abundant in the region about Salisbury; for weeks the prisoners had no shelter whatever; they were all thinly clad; thousands were barefooted; not one in twenty had an overcoat or a blanket; many hundreds were without shirts, and hundreds were without blouses; one Sibley tent and one "A" tent were furnished to each squad of one hundred; with the closest crowding, these sheltered about half the prisoners, the rest burrowed in the ground, crept under the buildings, or shivered through the nights in the open air upon the frozen ground; if the rebels at the time of our capture had not stolen our shelter tents, blankets, clothing and money, they would have suffered little from cold; if the prison authorities had permitted them either on parole or under guard to cut logs within two miles of the prison, the prisoners would gladly have built comfortable and ample barracks in one week; but the commandant would not consent; he did not even furnish one half the fuel needed; the hospitals were in a horrible condition; more than half who entered the hospitals died in a very few days; the deceased, always without coffins, were loaded into the dead-cart, piled on each other like logs of wood, and so driven out to be thrown in a trench and covered with earth; the rebel surgeons were generally humane and attentive, and endeavored to improve the shocking condition of the hospitals; but the Salisbury and Richmond authorities disregarded their protests; in November 25 many of the prisoners had been without food for forty-eight hours, and were desperate, without any matured plan; a few of them said, "we may as well die in one way as the other; let us break out of this horrible place;" some of them wrested the guns from a relief of fifteen rebel soldiers just entering the yard, killing two who resisted, and wounding five or six others, and attempted to open the fence, but they had neither adequate tools or concert of action; before they could effect a breach every gun of the garrison was turned on them, the field pieces opened with grape and canister, and they dispersed to their quarters; in five minutes from its beginning the attempt was quelled, and hardly a prisoner was to be seen in the yard; the rebels killed in all sixteen and wounded sixty; not one-tenth of the prisoners had taken part in the attempt, and many of them were ignorant of it until they heard the guns; deliberate cold blooded murders of peaceful men, where there was no pretence that they were breaking any prison regulation were very frequent; our lives were never safe for one moment; any sentinel at any hour of the day or night could deliberately shoot down any prisoner or fire into a group of prisoners, black or white, and would never be taken off his post for it; I left about 6,500 remaining in garrison Dec. 18, and they were then dying at the average rate of 28 per day, or 13 per cent. per month; the simple truth is that the rebel authorities are murdering our soldiers at Salisbury by cold and hunger, while they might easily supply them with ample food and fuel. They are doing this systematically, and I believe are killing them intentionally, for the purpose either of loreing our Government to an exchange or forcing our men into the rebel army.

Mr. BROWN'S testimony is to the same effect as the above.

FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Havana—Pirates Released—Spanish Neutrality.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Jan. 25.

By the English steamer *Eider*, from St. Thomas, we have dates from the Republic of San Salvador to the 19th ult. The Presidential election had taken place without any popular disturbance, and resulted in the reelection of Señor DUENAS.

The Government has placed at liberty the pirates JOHN BRADSHAW and THOMAS REYNOLDS, who were arrested on their way, in connivance with others, to take forcible possession of one of the California steamers. The tribunal has declared that the Government has no right to inflict any punishment, although they confessed their intentions, and they have therefore been liberated. The British vice consulates have been suppressed, by order of the English Government.

The indigo trade is reported buoyant, and business to be generally increasing. Considerable harm has been caused to the cotton crop by the rains, and it will therefore be smaller than was anticipated, though larger than was expected at one time.

From Jamaica, we learn that the Jamaica Bank has ceased to exist. All its business has been turned over to the Colonial Bank, and a compensation has been given the shareholders of £10,000 sterling. Business is dull, and on the 9th ult. additional duties were imposed on various articles, among them to bacon, two pence per pound on cigars, one and a half pence on lead, and six pence on cigarettes and snuff.

From Trinidad we hear of excessive rains, though the prospects of the sugar crop were good up to Dec. Santa Lucia, concerning the delivery of four deserters from the French navy. This was denied—the courts declaring that they had committed no crime—they were free from the moment they trod upon English soil.

We have had news in regard to the sugar crop of Grenada. Considerable anxiety is felt here in regard to the non-arrival of the Spanish mail steamer from Cadiz. She was due here the 19th inst., or almost the 20th. There is a report that she has been lost, but it can have no possible foundation. As I write a steamer is signaled on the Moro, as being in sight, which may prove to be the one I refer to.

We have received with joy the glorious news of the fall of Fort Fisher. The chief importance to Havana of this victory is in the closing of the port to blockade-runners. These are decidedly down in the mouth. However the principal traffic hence of this kind is with the port of Galveston.

The English steamer *Vulture* arrived on the 22d from Nassau. She is a fine steamer of 335 tons, and made the passage in 25 hours. As she came in she carried the Confederate flag at the fore. The *General Whiting*, of which I wrote you in my last, carried a cargo, with "C. S. S. S. Co." This, I am told, means Confederate States Steamship Company. There was a report she dipped her flag while passing the *Admiral*, and that this salute was returned. It was not returned. However, when the *Col. Lamb* passed this harbor, I am credibly informed she saluted, and that salute was returned by the dipping of the ensign three times. Our Government ought to investigate this latter, as in the case of the *Col. Lamb*, it was the flag of the "so-called Confederate States" that was saluted. In the case of the *General Whiting* it would have been the English.

On the 23d, a grand Bazaar, or Charity Fair, was opened in the presence of H. C. the Captain-General. The object is the enlargement of the Orphan Asylum and increase of its funds. The chief attraction is a prize given by the Countess VILLANUEVA, of a set of diamonds—diadem ear-rings, necklace, and bracelets, valued at $16,000. There are many other valuable prizes, some of which have come from abroad. We have had cold, rainy weather lately, which still continues.

THE ALBANY INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT.

Testimony of Thomas N. Carr, Charles D. Blisch and Others.

The State Senate Committee continued its investigation into the workings of the City Inspector's Department, yesterday morning. The attendance was larger and the proceedings more interesting than on former days.

The first witness examined was *Thomas N. Carr*, who testified that he had been attached to the City Inspector's Department; he went there in 1860, and during the first year was a clerk in the Bureau of Statistics; he was afterward Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, which position he held until the 15th of January, 1863, when he was removed by Mr. Boole; he was familiar with the workings of the City Inspector's Department; in 1860, when he went into the department, the city was cleaning the streets; that year the work cost $336,799 23; now it costs $812,000; in 1861 a contract was given to Hackley to clean the streets for $279,000; with the addition of the clerical force and the contingent fund, the entire cost of cleaning the streets in 1861 was $414,000; in 1864, with the clerical force and the contingent fund, the entire cost has been $965,063 85. During the eighteen months Mr. Boole has been in office, it has cost $1,447,000; during the eighteen months preceding Mr. Boole's coming into office, the work cost $681,000, under Mr. Delevan; the increase has been over $800,000, while the increase in the cost of labor employed has not been over $70,000; the witness said that the laborers were paid at present only two dollars a day, instead of two dollars and a half. In 1860, according to the Inspector's report, the manure amounted to 60,785 loads; in 1864, it amounted to 106,786 loads; in 1860, there were 495,794 loads removed; in 1864, there were 556,401 loads. The witness said that the incumbrance Inspectors, of whom there were seven, were entirely unnecessary. There are forty-four Health Wardens, who are a wholly useless appendage to the department; if they were intended to benefit the city, the class of men appointed are entirely miscalculated to perform the duties, as they are the most illiterate and ignorant men in the community; the cost of supporting them is from $50,000 to $58,000 per annum; the witness said he could not see what the special Inspectors, of whom there are nearly two hundred, had to do; the ordinance distributors, special notice distributors, and laborers on the dumps were all unnecessary; witness said that there were great abuses connected with the distribution of cash tickets; the tickets are given to the distributors by the street Inspectors of the ward, and the distributors give the tickets to carmen who bring up the loads of dirt, the distributors, it is presumed, will collude with the assmen by giving them more tickets than they are entitled to and sharing the proceeds with them; it is common report that two, three or four tickets, and sometimes five or ten tickets are given for a load of ashes or dirt; carmen had told witness that what they made from the city was nothing to what they made from other sources; in many instances ash-cartmen were paid by hotel-keepers and others to remove the ashes, and also paid by the city; during the past year the clerical force of the department cost $153,000; the work could be done as well for $53,000. Bell-ringers were all unnecessary; in one ward there were eighteen bell-ringers to ten ash-carts, or nearly two bell-ringers to an ash-cart; the witness read a long list of figures made up from the City Inspector's pay-roll, showing in many instances that street-sweepers were employed where there were no carts; and in others that more carts were employed than sweepers; he also read the names of many persons who drew pay as sweepers and cartmen. He found on the pay-rolls from November 7 to November 14, one hundred and seventy-six special Inspectors; the total expense of their account for seven weeks, was $25,000, or over $150,000 a year; their labor was of no value to the city. In July, 1864, the Comptroller was requested by the Common Council to make a return of the entire expense of the City Inspector's Department. The statement was never furnished by the Comptroller. The witness said he made close estimate of the expenses of the department for the year, and he thought it would be over $1,000,000; it appeared by the report of the Comptroller that carriage hire for the City Inspector's Department cost $4,000. Witness said that in his opinion the City Inspector's department should be abolished: the cleaning of the streets should be given out by contract, and the supervising control of them should be given to the police; the Sanitary bureau was the most important; during the summer most of the Health Wardens leave the city, and the sanitary condition is neglected; the Health Commission should be composed of physicians; the witness said that in London the yearly mortality is 21,000 to the million, while in this city it is 36,000 to the million; the natural sanitary advantage of this city over that of London is estimated at from four to four and a-half per cent; he had ascertained that there has been more sickness in this city during the past two years than in any city in the civilized world. When the Hackley contract was stopped, Mr. Delavan asked witness what the streets could be cleaned for; his estimate was $271,000; the estimate of the Street Inspector was $322,000.

Cross-examined.—Witness said that at present he was engaged in examining into the municipal affairs of the city, in connection with other gentlemen; he had been so engaged for thirteen months; he wrote an article in relation to the number of loads of dirt said to be removed by the City Inspector, which was published in the TIMES; he does not belong to the Citizens' Association, but has consulted with members of that organization in relation to the sanitary condition of the city; he was engaged in drafting a bill on the subject of the sanitary condition of the city, which he gave to Col. Delavan; the bill followed the report of Col. Delavan, advocating a change in the sanitary affairs of the city.

Mr. Graham asked witness if he wrote Mr. Delavan's report. Witness declined to answer the question, when Mr. Graham wished to know whether he furnished brains to others.

The witness said he did write the report. Mr. Delavan was busy, and as witness was employed by him, he wrote the report.

Mr. Graham examined the witness in relation to his duties in the City Inspector's Department under Mr. Boole. Mr. Carr said the position was a sinecure. Mr. Boole having taken all the power out of his hands. There was more complaint against the department after Mr. Boole became City Inspector than during Mr. Delavan's term of office. Witness had seen letters written by Mr. Dusenbury (Mr. Boole's private secretary) to Mr. Delavan, complaining of the extravagant expenditures in the department.

Mr. Graham handed witness a copy of the New-York *Era*, of November, 1863, and asked him if he wrote a sketch of Mr. Boole which it contained.

The witness replied that he did, but the facts were not true; he was furnished with the substance of the article by Mr. Boole's brother, the Rev. Mr. Boole, with a request to write the sketch; there were nineteen pages of manuscript given him; witness said he read the article to Mr. Boole before it was published; Mr. Boole wished to have the article published to aid his election.

Mr. Graham read a portion of the article, praising Mr. Boole as a most efficient officer, and stating that he had introduced many important reforms into his department.

The article was put in evidence.

The committee then took recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Charles D. Blisch was examined in relation to cleaning the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth avenues, the Bowery, Park-row, Bleecker, Grand, and other streets by hand, during which time he lost $625; in June, 1864, witness sued the city for work done from November, 1863, and obtained judgment for $11,000; since June, 1864, he has received his pay from the Comptroller; witness was interested in the Hackley contract, and for fourteen months superintended it.

On his cross-examination, witness said the Hackley contract did not pay at $279,000; the first year it cost $320,000; at that time laborers received only a dollar a day; at present they receive twice that sum; in the opinion of witness, the streets could not be cleaned for $600,000 a year; would not know Mr. Winants, who freighted ashes from the city; Winants had said eight cents a load was not enough for the work; witness believed that the streets could be cleaned at from $500,000 to $600,000, the contractor having the use of ice manure, Croton water and dumping-grounds; the streets have been kept in good order by Mr. Boole, except when there has been a strike.

James Crow gave some unimportant testimony in regard to the cleaning of streets in the Twelfth Ward.

Judge Whiting called a witness to prove the sale of offices in the City Inspector's Department.

The chairman of the committee had looked through the printed affidavits, and there was a view of the case in which a portion of the testimony would be taken. It was true that it had no connection directly with Mr. Boole, still it was true that the evidence showed that there was a connection with some of the officials in his department with the fraud, and it was competent to show a general looseness in that office.

Mr. Graham objected, that the person connected with Mr. Boole's department who sold the offices was dead.

The chairman said he would bear that fact in mind, and make the examination as guarded as possible.

Judge Whiting said he would connect Mr. Boole with the sale of the offices.

Mr. Eastman testified that he was appointed a special Inspector in December, 1864; he received a badge from Mr. Weigan; witness gave Weigan some money to pay Boole for his office; it was said the money was to insure Boole's election; witness was paid by Weigan every two weeks until the middle of February; there were twenty-five or twenty-eight who paid money for their positions; witness was paid about nine weeks; when his pay was stopped he went to the City Inspector's office; Weigan said the others always wanted money; at one time witness gave Weigan $25 to pay Mr. Dusenbury; witness never spoke to Boole on the subject; he paid Weigan $150 for his position.

Cross-examined.—Mr. Weigan is dead; witness saw a receipt of Dusenbury's for the money given to Weigan; he could not swear to Dusenbury's signature.

John Sigmund testified that he was appointed a Special Inspector of the City Inspector's Department about the 9th of December, 1863; witness paid Weigan $70, agreeing to pay him $10 more when he received his first payment; witness went to the City Inspector's office, where his name was placed on a book; he afterward received a shield; witness was told to go around the streets, and see if there were any dead animals; witness made his returns; he was paid once, when he was told there was no more money; Mr. Boole had gone to Albany to get his bill passed, when he would have more money; witness stopped walking the streets when his pay stopped; witness saw Boole at Jefferson Market, where Weigan was trying to get up a military company, and Boole was to be Colonel; Weigan introduced witness to Boole as one of his special inspectors; Boole said "all right;" they then took a drink together; Boole treated.

The examination of this witness caused much laughter in the court-room.

Mr. Senator testified that he paid Weigan $300 for a position as Special Inspector; he was told that Mr. Boole spent so much money for election that he would have to make some of it up.

Mr. Selzer also testified that he had paid Weigan for a position as Special Inspector.

At 4 o'clock the examination of the committee was interrupted by a fight, which occurred in the street between a number of the enrolling clerks, who are employed by the Supervisors, in the same building.

The committee adjourned until 10:30 o'clock this morning.

The Seventy-ninth Regiment, Cameron Highlanders, New-York State Volunteers.

Col. S. M. ELLIOTT has been indefatigable in his efforts to fill up the ranks of his gallant regiment. He has devoted himself to this patriotic work, without regard to his individual interests, and without claiming or receiving the least personal reward. He has now obtained promotions and commissions for the following officers of his command, viz.:

Capt. Henry G. Hoffron, promoted and commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. Andrew D. Baird, promoted and commissioned Major; First Lieut. James B. King, promoted and commissioned Adjutant; First Lieut. John M. Flannelly, promoted and commissioned Quarter-master; First Lieut. James Innes, promoted and commissioned Captain; First Lieut. Alexander L. Baird, promoted and commissioned Captain; First Sergt. James McLean, promoted and commissioned First Lieutenant; First Sergt. Hugh Young, promoted and commissioned First Lieutenant; Sergt. John Tennant, promoted and commissioned Second Lieutenant; Sergt. Alfred Douglass, promoted and commissioned Second Lieutenant; Sergt. Francis Gallegher, promoted and commissioned Second Lieutenant.

The above officers deserve the well-merited honor conferred upon them, for distinguished services in the field, having fought their way from the ranks to their present position, through the carnage of over twenty battle-fields, and (with their late brethren-in-arms, led by the gallant MONAHAN,) they have nobly sustained the honor of Scotland, and triumphantly carried the banner of our glorious Union to victory. They are now with Gen. GRANT, before Richmond, in the First Brigade, First Division, Ninth Army Corps.

Meeting of Loyal Georgians—A Card.

The present condition of military affairs gives us hope that the loyal citizens of Georgia may soon be permitted to return to their homes, and again enjoy the protection of the Government of the United States under the old flag of the Union. We hail the promise of such an event with unmingled pleasure; and desirous of cooperating with all loyal Georgians at home and abroad, to secure the return of the State to her proper and natural relations to the Federal Government, we earnestly request all loyal citizens of Georgia, now in the loyal States, to attend a meeting to be held in the City of New-York at the Cooper Institute, on Thursday, the 16th of February inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., that a public expression of opinion may be had by the loyal refugees in regard to the duty of Georgians at home to take the necessary steps to secure peace by "laying down their arms and submitting to the national authority." Loyal citizens of all the insurrent States and citizens generally are earnestly invited to attend. Distinguished speakers have been invited and will be present.

William Markham, Jas. L. Dunning, A. W. Stone, V. W. Skiff, T. W. Nixt, Daniel Young, H. P. Williams, W. V. Knox, Edmond Russell, J. T. Banks, Wm. G. Richards, Lewis Scofield, A. N. Wilson.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

PENNSYLVANIA MERCHANT COMMITTED TO THE TOMBS.—In September last, MAX WINTERNITZ, of Newcastle, Lawrence County, Penn., stated to Mr. JOHN J. DONALDSON, of the house of H. B. CLAFLIN & Co., that he had a stock of goods valued at $10,000 and $3,300 in ready money, and that his entire indebtedness was only about $6,000; and upon these representations Mr. DONALDSON gave him credit to the amount of $10,000. Subsequently Mr. EDWARD W. BANCROFT, one of Messrs. H. B. CLAFLIN & Co.'s salesmen, went to Newcastle, and found WINTERNITZ'S store closed and in charge of a Sheriff; and he further learned that WINTERNITZ had confessed judgment in favor of his brother DAVID for $12,000, and that in addition to this he was indebted to New-York firms in the sum of $22,000. Thereupon Mr. DONALDSON returned to this city and secured a requisition from Gov. FENTON upon Gov. CURTIN, and with this document Detective DUNNIGAN went to Pennsylvania. He returned yesterday with WINTERNITZ, and appeared before Justice DOWLING, and upon affidavits of Messrs. CLAFLIN & Co.'s employes, alleging that the prisoner had been guilty of obtaining goods under false pretenses, WINTERNITZ was required to find $20,000 bail. In default of this he was committed to the Tombs.

MYSTERIOUS SICKNESS AND DEATH.—On Monday morning, the families of —— GRADY and BERNE MORRISON, at No. 464 Washington-street, were prostrated by severe headache and nausea, which, for a time, threatened to terminate fatally. Physicians were summoned, but they were unable to afford relief, and at about noon one of the children expired. Dr. JOSEPH G. SHAW made a post-mortem, yesterday, but was unable to find anything in the child's stomach which might lead to the knowledge of the cause of the families' sudden and mysterious illness, and the stomach was given to Dr. THOMAS C. FINNELL for chemical analysis. Both families have recovered, and are now in the enjoyment of perfect health.

RAPID INCREASE OF TRADE WITH MATAMORAS.—Within the last two months there has been a large increase in the shipment of goods from this port to Matamoras—an increase seemingly due to the fact that Matamoras is the only port through which the rebels can receive supplies. The cargoes are chiefly an assorted principality of ordinary merchandise, and are shipped in vessels of small tonnage. From the 20th of December to the 20th January, the number of vessels that cleared from this port were five times greater than during the same time last year.

SUICIDE OF AN INVALID.—Yesterday morning He was 22 years of age. Coroner WILDEY will hold an inquest this morning.

FIRE IN A STABLE.—At about 2 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. THOMAS S. MCDONALD'S stable, at No. 16 Hester-street, was damaged to the extent of $300 by an incendiary fire. A horse, valued at $100, and owned by Mr. JOHN GREEN, perished in the flames. No insurance. An investigation is to be made by Fire-Marshal BAKER.

BURGLARY.—The premises of BAKER, SMITH & Co., manufacturers of steam-heating apparatus, corner of Centre-street, were entered at a late hour Monday night by burglers, who helped themselves to a variety of brass goods, tools, etc. They also gathered up a number of coats, hats, keys and books which were in the office. The loss will probably not exceed $500.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE QUOTA OF THE THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, BY WARDS.—The quote of the Third Congressional District, by wards, was definitely fixed by Col. JORDAN, of the Provost-Marshal's Office, yesterday afternoon. The following figures show the number of persons enrolled and the number required in the wards named:

Wards.	No. enr'd.	No. req'd.	Wards.	No. enr'd.	No. req'd.
1	762	39	11	2,429	252
2	1,431	177	13	2,507	299
3	1,060	——	15	1,359	183
4	1,449	104	19	723	50
5	2,231	295	20	1,809	124
7	2,000	218			
Total				17,736	1,741

The citizens of the Third Ward having, previous to the 31st December last, furnished more three-year recruits than any other ward, and therefore received the benefit of years of credit, worked themselves out of the draft with a small surplus in reserve for the next call. The number of men enlisted since the 31st ult. is about one hundred, which will be deducted from the total figures as above given.

REDUCTION OF THE BROOKLYN FIRE DEPARTMENT.—At the meeting of the Commissioners and Board of Appeals of the Western District, held on Monday night, it was finally determined to reduce the Fire Department by disbanding Engine Companies No 10, 11, 16 and 20, and Hose Companies No. 11, 12 and 15. The original number of members was 1,758; number of apparatus, 40. As reduced, there are 1,408 members and 33 apparatus, with the prospect of a still further reduction. Much dissatisfaction is expressed by the disbanded companies.

Williamsburgh.

ARREST OF A YOUNG MOTHER FOR CAUSING THE DEATH OF HER INFANT.—Last evening Officer CONNER, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, arrested a young girl of 17, named ANNIE KELLY, at the residence of her aunt, in Thirteenth-street, New-York, who, it appears, was delivered of a female child on Saturday night last, at the residence of a relative in South Second-street, E. D., and who, to hide her shame, left it exposed in a vacant lot near by, where it was found dead on Sunday morning. The girl, who is still very weak, was sent to the hospital by Coroner BARRETT, who will properly investigate the case.

AN UNKNOWN MAN FOUND DEAD IN HIS ROOM.—Yesterday an unknown man, about 70 years of age, was found dead in his room at No. 247 South Fourth-street, E. D. Coroner BARRETT investigated the case, and found that death had ensued from natural causes. In the pocket of deceased was found a card, on which was written, "P. PERALAP, civil engineer."

FROM ILLINOIS.

A New Journal in Chicago—The Proposed Removal of the Capital—The Chicago Conspirators.

CHICAGO, Monday, Jan. 23.

POLITICAL.

The Senatorial contest is likely to live, in its effects, after the result has passed away. The friends of Gov. YATES appear disposed to continue it, and arrangements are in progress in this city to establish a first-class daily morning paper, in opposition to the *Tribune*, which advocated Mr. WASHBURNE. The matter has progressed so far that the name of the new "organ" has been promulgated. It is to take its name from the party and be called the *Republican*. It is to be under the general editorial control of J. K. C. FORRESTY, who has been acting as "Aid" to Gov. YATES for the past year or two. It is possible that the enterprise may fall through yet, but those engaged in it express their determination to carry it out.

The subject of the removal of the State Capital from Springfield, is exciting a good deal of attention. A bill is before the House, and has been received with favor, to remove it to Chicago, provided our citizens will donate a suitable site and erect buildings, at a cost of $300,000. The measure was introduced by one of the "country members," and Chicago has taken no action in relation to the matter. The capital is of not much importance to us; yet, if the State wishes to come here, our "solid men" will doubtless exhibit their usual liberality in the premises. The members complain of the want of accommodations at Springfield, and of the skinning process which they are compelled to undergo. A bill has been introduced to reorganize our Congressional Districts, so as to make fourteen instead of thirteen, and thus do away with the anomaly of a "Congressman at Large." The new arrangement cannot well be made more favorable to the Republicans than the present, as evinced by the result of the last election. The repeal of the Black Laws has been recommended in a report of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate. The Democrats the other day voted in a solid body against the measure. They appear determined to bury themselves past all resurrection under the *débris* of slavery.

THE CHICAGO CONSPIRATORS.

The evidence of the witness SHANKS, given on the trial of the Chicago conspirators at Cincinnati, has created quite an excitement here. We had heard the same things through general rumor; but they were indefinite and uncertain. Now they come to us in detail and in a tangible shape, and create a profound sensation. We know what we have escaped—what an abyss there was yawning beneath our feet. There is a bad look just now for those who were engaged in this plot. The Provost-guard is still on the alert, and a lot of arms was found only a few nights ago in the vicinity of the camp. Other arrests are occasionally made; but recent developments go to show that the traitors have not yet fully abandoned their plot to release the rebel prisoners.

THE PEACE RUMORS.

I am glad to see that you are protesting against the flitting backward and forward between Richmond and Washington, of the whole tribe of self-constituted peace commissioners. Out here we vote them unmitigated nuisances, and are astonished that they are tolerated by the President. The people of the West, in common with the whole country, have suffered so much in blood and treasure, that they are not in favor of a peace now which shall come short of a full accomplishment of all the purposes of the war—indemnity for the past, and security for the future. I may safely say that I speak for nine-tenths of the loyal people of the West when I aver that they want no peace until the rebel capital has fallen, and the rebel leaders are fully humbled. We want them conquered—subjugated—so totally defeated that we shall never hear of another rebellion in all coming time. We want no temporising—no half-way measures—no toleration of the cause of the war—no compromises. We have spent too much precious blood for this, and it is with even more to secure the great end for which we have fought. We say let the war go on until all rebeldom shall lay down its arms. Let the blows fall thick and heavy, until resistance is impossible, and then give them such terms as traitors deserve, tempered with that mercy which has characterized the acts of our Government throughout. Magnanimity is all very well; but we trust that the President and his advisers will not be drawn into a display of that virtue which will abroad be interpreted as an evidence of failing strength and resources, and a want of power to effectually crush the rebellion. If the rebels are sick of the fight, let them come as suppliants, not as the dictators of the terms of peace. Let them come to us, not we go to them.

MILITARY.

The War Department has authorized the raising of ten new regiments in this State, to be officered by citizens and confirmed by the Governor. A rendezvous has been opened at Camp Fry, in this city, which is placed under the command of Col. JOHN L. HANCOCK.

Only about 600 enlistments have been made in this District under the new call. It looks now as if

the per cent. of deaths but little, if any, above that of the rest of our population. Large numbers of the rebels are desirous of taking the oath of allegiance.

The Union soldiers of Camp Douglas have set a good example which it would be well if it were generally followed. They have entered upon a warfare against drunkenness in the camp, and last week organized a "Division" of the Sons of Temperance, to which about 100 united in the first meeting.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

The Chicago O

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4168. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE PEACE SITUATION.

Last Position of the Rebel Commissioners.

Still in Front of Our Pickets on Tuesday Morning.

Departure of Secretary Seward for City Point.

THE PEACE QUESTION IN RICHMOND.

Consternation of the Rebel Press.

They Fear they Will be Caught Napping.

PEACE ALONG THE ARMY LINES.

Exciting Scenes Among the Soldiers.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 1.

Peace matters have assumed a new phase instead of Commissioners arriving here, as was anticipated, Secretary SEWARD left this morning in a Government vessel for the purpose of meeting these gentlemen at City Point. The object of his mission is undoubtedly to ascertain the exact status of these gentlemen, what they propose to do, and by what authority they are sent. Mr. SEWARD does not carry any ultimatum from the Government, neither is the President aware of what these gentlemen propose; and until he ascertains that fact, it is uncertain whether they will be allowed to proceed to this city. Richmond papers of Monday last would convey the idea that they were appointed in accordance with the understanding brought about by the mission of Mr. BLAIR.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 1.

The Annapolis correspondent of the *American* announces the arrival there this morning of Secretary SEWARD, accompanied by his private Secretary, who immediately left for Fortress Monroe on Gen. GRANT'S dispatch steamer to meet the rebel commissioners. They were met at the depot by Gen. BARRY and escorted to the Executive Chamber, where they were welcomed by Gov. BRADFORD.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 1.

The rebel Peace Commissioners have not arrived here. If they come, it will not be before to-morrow.

THE EXCITEMENT IN WASHINGTON.

The city has been much excited all day by the intelligence respecting the Southern Peace Commissioners, and reports were constantly put in circulation, and as repeatedly contradicted, that they had actually arrived here. One of them originated with a porter of a hotel, who said he was perfectly familiar with their faces, but who mistook a party of three gentlemen returning from a tour in Baltimore for the Commissioners.

LATEST FROM THE ARMY LINES.

From Our Special Correspondant.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS, Tuesday, Jan. 31, 1865—8 A. M.

We are still all agog with our new excitement, the "Peace Commissioners," but as yet have not laid eyes upon them. When the boat started from City Point yesterday morning, the arrival of the commissioners was not decided, and I was unable to forward you any reliable intelligence regarding the event. It now appears that a meeting was to have been held at daylight this morning, and it was supposed that Messrs. STEPHENS, HUNTER and CAMPBELL would be permitted to cross over into our lines yesterday forenoon. Several meetings, under flag of truce, in front of Fort Morton, took place during all of yesterday, dispatches were exchanged, and much formality gone through with, but no *decisive action or understanding arrived at*. The last interview held was at half-past five P.M. Col. HAICH, of the rebel army, and Capt. BRACKETT, of Gen. WILCOX'S staff, being the bearers of the respective flags of truce. Another, and, it is hoped, final interview, will take place this morning at 10 o'clock.

The absence of Gen. GRANT from his headquarters, at City Point, we doubt, has caused the delay; for were he here the matter would have been decided, one way or the other, before this time. Nothing is known as to what may be the intentions or the mission of the rebel commissioners, for no one is allowed a peep into any of the numerous dispatches exchanged.

Considerable excitement prevailed during the greater part of yesterday, along our front, and I understand that it is currently reported at City Point that the commissioners have actually arrived, but nevertheless, *the fact that they have not yet crossed the lines of our pickets is indisputable.*

The greatest degree of confidence and quiet is still existing along our lines in front of Petersburgh. The two armies moved about in open view of each other while the different flags of truce were in actual progress, and the men were seemingly glad of the chance of enjoying themselves with more freedom than is customary. No other event worth recording has happened within the limits of this army during the past twenty-four hours.

GEORGE F. WILLIAMS.

COMMENTS OF THE REBEL PRESS.

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 30.

BLAIR, on recently leaving Richmond, proceeded only as far as City Point, and there opened telegraphic communication with Washington, and in consequence of this communication, three eminent persons, after consultation with the President, have determined to proceed to the Yankee capital, their safe conduct being assured by the Washington authorities, for purposes which have been fully disclosed to the public. The persons are ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, Vice-President of the Confederate States, R. M. T. HUNTER, Senator from Virginia, and the Hon. J. A. CAMPBELL, formerly Assistant Secretary of War. They left yesterday morning in the Petersburgh train, intending to go by way of City Point. Mr. BLAIR was not in their company, as was generally reported. There is a diversity of opinion as to the point to which these gentlemen will go. Some say they have safe conduct to Washington, others that they will be stopped at Fortress Monroe. It is positively known that these "Commissioners," as they are called on the streets, were not nominated to the Senate; that their names were not in any way sent to that body, or that they received any commission or appointment from the President; and that thus, therefore, their mission is without any official qualification. The provisions of the Constitution which apply to such matters are plain and indisputable. The President has power to negotiate treaties, but only that they may be submitted to the action and determination of, the Senate; may appoint commissioners when Congress is not in session; but when that body is sitting, he can do nothing more than nominate them to the Senate. Various rumors have attached to this irregular visit to Washington, but we have very good reason to believe that nothing preliminary to the visit has passed between Richmond and Washington, but general expressions of the desire for peace, and that the "so called Commissioners" have merely gone forward to Washington in the general hope of reducing this desire to something more definite in the way of propositions.

The events of Saturday gave occasion for reviving a report of certain complications at Washington with European Governments, as the probable explanation of its motive in making what was apparently an attempt, on its part, for a negotiation of peace at last, for the first time since the beginning of the war, through Confederate commissioners of any character to the Yankee capital. Additional occasion was made for such rumors by circumstances that a courier, with dispatches for Richmond, had lately been landed from the *Tallahassee*, on the North Carolina coast, and it was rumored that these papers might have reference to some new phase of the old story of foreign recognition. We happen to know that dispatches from this vessel are expected at the Navy Department, and that they were landed some days ago, about 30 miles above Cape Fear River; but whether they had arrived, or what was the official anticipation of their contents, we were unable to learn. This is the whole extent of the story of "European dispatches," as far as known at present writing. Another rumor comes from Washington, by a "gentlemen from the Valley," who says that the French Minister there had demanded his passports, because of the insult to his Government implied in the clause of the Appropriation Bill, making appropriations for the Minister for the "Republic of Mexico." By last advices in Northern newspapers this clause had only passed one branch of the Yankee Congress.

Editorial from the Examiner.

So far the treacherous policy of the enemy in sending an intriguing politician to fill mysteriously to and fro across the lines and create a vague impression that peace was somehow coming, has succeeded perfectly. The enemy know the weakness of our President, remembered the Jacques-Kiran affair, and made no doubt that if they sent a well-known old Washington schemer he would be at once received, credentials or no credentials, and clasped to the executive heart, and then a thousand rumors could not fail to fly abroad through the army and among citizens, and to every remote village in the Confederacy, that peace was in the air, that it was coming, and would be here anon. Thus it was hoped the military nerve of the country would relax, men would surmise that there is no need to make sacrifices and endure privations now at the eleventh hour, and stragglers and absentees would deem it not worth their while to come back to their commands: and thus the Confederacy would be less in a condition to oppose with effect the advance of SHERMAN through the Carolinas. And THOMAS through East Tennessee, both closing in upon Richmond. *This policy of our prudent enemies has, in a great measure, succeeded*, owing to the weakness of Mr. DAVIS in admitting unauthorized and unofficial Yankees to private audiences, and their success has blossomed into the rumor that the President has sent three commissioners to Washington to negotiate something which shall be called "treaty," which rumor is false. It is best to say openly, in plain English, what is going on, to brush away the mystery which has been thrown around the alleged movements looking toward peace, so that nobody may be disappointed hereafter. Three eminent Southern statesmen have gone to Washington. They are Vice-President STEPHENS, Senator HUNTER of Virginia, and Judge CAMPBELL of Alabama. *They are not negotiators, and have no power to treat.* They are not even commissioners from our Government. *Nor are they empowered to represent or to speak for the country.* Inasmuch as there has been no appointment by the President, or by the Senate—in short, just as JACQUES and KIRK, and after them Mr. BLAIR, came to Richmond to talk with any one who would converse with them, and were but too successful in getting themselves received at the Executive Mansion. So these three Confederate gentlemen go to Washington to have conversations with the enemy, though it is doubtful whether they will have equal success in being admitted to the White House. Now, it would be unjust to prejudge action, or impugn the motives of these gentlemen who have gone into the enemy's country. It may be that they go to Washington, knowing very *well beforehand that neither peace nor armistice can* come of their proceedings; but that terms of submission will be offered them so degrading and revolting as to at once shut the mouths of all peace men in the Confederacy, and unite all the people in a unanimous resolve of fierce resistance to such an insolent and remorseless foe. *And we all might know well enough, without sending special messengers to hear it with their own ears, what terms will be proposed to such* of Mr. LINCOLN'S "fellow citizens" as may wish to make peace, not only from all official declarations of that Government, but also from the language held by Mr. BLAIR to various persons in this city. Two things are certain that the enemy will stipulate; first, for submission to Federal authority; second, for abolition of slavery, either immediate or gradual. These are the two main points, *and these include everything. These would decide the whole of the issues of this war, and decide them against us*, State sovereignty would be finally overthrown by the first condition, and these States would become provinces or departments of an Empire, and a distinctive element of our Southern civilization, which was also the occasion of the present struggle, would be abandoned by the second condition. That is to say, by these terms of peace we should confess ourselves conquered. Nor would it end there. We have already several times showed that if conquered, we must be at the mercy of conquerors, and that they have already a code of laws enacted to make us know the meaning of the old words, "*vae victis.*". This is the kind of peace; the only kind that these three Confederate Commissioners will ever hear of at Washington.

There are several erroneous impressions abroad bearing upon this matter, which it would be as well to dispose of. People say, and repeat to one another, rubbing their hands with an innocent glee, that there must have been some intimation conveyed to SEWARD from Europe which makes the enemy now so eager to wind up the war; in fact, that England and France might, could, would or should have informed LINCOLN that if on the 4th of March next he be not inaugurated President of the whole of the old States, they (England and France) will recognize him only as President of those States which concurred in his election. There is not the slightest evidence or foundation of the fact for this or any kindred rumor. It is a blunder altogether. Not only is there no single symptom that those European Powers are changing their policy in a manner favorable to us, but no occasion will arise on the 4th of March for the recognition of any person or any thing. European Powers know nothing about the 4th of March; they do not renew their recognition of the United States on the inauguration of a new President, and will not be called upon for any action whatever on that day, more than any other day. That delusion may be dismissed. It is true the enemy is in an eager hurry to finish the war, but for far different reasons. One is the usual Yankee, histrionic, melodramatic sort of reason. Their desire to have a big *fits* day, and to commence LINCOLN'S new term punctually at midnight of the 3d, with the triumphant bell-ringing and cannon salutes ever a restored Union. Another reason, and more pressing one still, is, that they understand perfectly well that they are at the end of their resources, if we choose to hold out in resistance; that both in money and men their means are exhausted, and that their present armies in the field are their last. Yet, after all, it is not so much to conclude a peace that they send their commissioners, and open their sham negotiations, as to deceive and distract us from measures needful for our defence, while they move forward toward the final investment of Richmond. They prefer to enter the city as conquerors, rather than obtain peace by treaty between Richmond and Washington.

At all events, if peace is offered, the terms of it will be as above stated. How will the army like it? Do Confederate soldiers indeed confess themselves so utterly beaten that, after the toils and sacrifices of four years, after the loss of so many gallant men in battle under the flag that is now renowned by land and by sea, they would yield the whole cause for which they have fought, the sovereign right of their native States, control over their own institutions, possession of their right to property, inheritance of their own children? Our soldiers who have served throughout the war have ever cherished the thought that when the struggle is over and our independence won, they will sometimes wear the grey Confederate uniform and the hard-won insignia of their rank, and tell their children and their grandchildren the story of some glorious day when the setting sun illumined the victorious cross of stars; yes, and many a bereaved family preserves with fond pride the sword of their lost brother or son, to attest in future generations how their kindred blood flowed for Southern independence. But now, how would it be if such a "peace" really fell upon us? Hide, burn every shred of the Confederate cloth. Rip off the stars and bars, and bury them, so that no eye shall see them. Dare not to show souvenirs of those you have lost, and breathe not their names. Let every vestige and reminiscence of the army that fought with LEE and JACKSON sink out of sight, and eternal silence rest over all that department of memory. This must not and this shall not be. There is no need to speculate upon the possibility of such infamy. It was wrong, it was weak beyond measure, to permit this jeuseying to and fro of recent messengers without credentials, at the imminent risk of enervating the military spirit of the country, by turning men's thoughts to dreams and visions of peace, at the very moment when every energy ought to be strung and breced for the war. However, as it has begun, let us hope that this last step will be the last. All the Peace party of the South protests that it will in no wise have a peace of submission and of abolition. The parties who have gone to Washington are men of understanding, and they may on their return be able to make plain to the humblest intellect that no other peace than that is to be obtained, and so silence all dispute, and so produce desirable unanimity, and so explode forever all schemes and projects unworthy a gallant people. It may be hoped, then, to see the end of a feeble kind of management of our public affairs. With LEE as Generalissimo, wielding uncontrolled power over all our armies, and all our Generals, and BRECKINRIDGE in the War Department, we trust that the real business of the country will have some chance of being attended to; and the real business of the country is, for the present, war, and not peace.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Jan. 30.

Messrs. A. H. STEPHENS, R. M. T. HUNTER and John A. CAMPBELL left Richmond yesterday on their way to Washington, to confer with President LINCOLN on the subject of putting an end to the war, if possible. The circumstances under which these gentlemen have departed on their mission, are understood to be as follows: Mr. F. P. BLAIR having sought an unofficial and confidential interview with President DAVIS, departed for Washington with an assurance that our President would be willing at any time, without obstacle of form, to send agents or commissioners to Washington to confer about the terms of peace, if informed in advance that said commissioners would be received. On Mr. BLAIR'S second visit to Richmond, he brought the consent of Mr. LINCOLN to receive and confer with any agents informally sent with a view to the restoration of peace. The three gentlemen who left yesterday, were thereupon selected by the President, and they have gone without formal credentials, and merely as informal agents to see whether it be possible to place a conference for peace on any basis which may serve for effecting so desirable a result. It is possible that success may attend their efforts, but wisdom and prudence demand that we indulge in no confident expectations on the subject, and that we relax not one moment in energetic preparation for the ensuing campaign.

From the choice made by the President, we may rest assured that no means will be left untried to affect peace, if it be possible to obtain it. But if these three eminent citizens selected for that purpose shall fail in their attempt. One good result will certainly have been reached. All discordant counsels on this subject will have become reconciled, and it will no longer be in the power of factions, or the timid, to persuade the people that peace can be received by any faith other than that opened for us by stout hearts and stout hands.

From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 31.

We have arrived at a critical point in our controversy with the Government at Washington, and the people it represents. Commissioners have left this capital for that of the enemy, under *quasi* invitation from President LINCOLN to discuss the possibility of adjusting the matters in dispute, and of ending the war, although it is of vital importance that we should just now remember that we are dealing with an exceedingly artful and thoroughly unscrupulous foe, although it is not impossible that this is an honest and sincere endeavor on their part to terminate the war, and that such may be the result. But it is not safe for us to think so on the contrary, while our commissioners should make most earnest efforts to secure a satisfactory peace, and while our people should second these efforts with their prayers if in just the time, above all others, when we should put forth every exertion and strain every muscle in preparation for a continued war. If the enemy desire peace, their efforts will not diminish their desire. If they intended a snare, this is the way to fall them. We confess with regret that we see but little evidence, and indulge but the faintest hope that they are prepared to accord us such terms as we could think of accepting. It has been but a little while since, by the reelection of Mr. LINCOLN, a decided majority of them declared against any peace except such as should be dictated by conquerors to the vanquished. *Nothing has occurred to modify their disposition, but much to strengthen their* conviction that *they* can subjugate us. Even the party opposed to LINCOLN'S reelection, only talked of negotiation and statesmanship as a means of restoring the Union. The visit of our Commissioners may be permitted only for the purpose of satisfying them that no peace can be made with us except on the basis of separation. Many of the late supporters of McCLELLAN are pledged, when satisfied of this, to meet unrelenting war. Their accession to the administration party would relieve LINCOLN of many embarrassments and give him full swing. Moreover, the call for three hundred thousand fresh troops is now pending. They come in slowly, notwithstanding they have been assured by the *Tribune* and other leading papers that it is not at all likely they will ever have to fire or face our guns, in consequence of the actual pendency of negotiations for peace. The declaration, perhaps, of truce, would be a powerful backer to promise that they will not have to *fight*. A large bounty and a few weeks of barracks life only, would be a temptation too strong for multitudes of moneyless idlers and emigrants in the North to resist. SEWARD may believe that he can, by one pretext or another, keep our Commissioners in Washington till all the results sanded are in his way obtained. It is well to recollect how he played with and deceived the Commissioners that visited Washington in March, 1861, keeping them there a whole month, while naval expedition was preparing for the relief of Fort Sumter, and pledging himself the whole time that Sumter should be evacuated. Judge CAMPBELL, at least, will not be apt to forget what occurred on that occasion. Knowing, then, that we have a wily and unprincipled enemy to deal with, we repeat that the only safe course to be pursued is to set to work immediately, and with all possible energy, preparing for the spring campaign. If peace should intervene, the preparations will have done no harm. If war should continue, they will force us to face it. If we permit ourselves to be deceived and thrown off our guard, growing weaker daily while they grow stronger, we shall reap a harvest of disasters. The President has done well in the selection he has made of Commissioners. The choice of Mr. STEPHENS showed a proper regard for that sentiment in the country least satisfied with his Administration. Mr. HUNTER represents theories and ideas on which the secession of these States were based. While Judge CAMPBELL may be taken as an exponent of those shades of opinion that lie between extremes; they are gentlemen of such a character and ability as to give dignity *to the great mission on which they have gone*, and of such fairness and moderation as to furnish the assurance to the enemy that we are acting in good faith, and and with a sincere desire to accomplish a satisfactory settlement. The President, we say, has done well in the matter. We recognize in the selections he has made a deference for the judgment and wishes of people that should always govern the head of representative government. Continuing to act in this spirit, we hope that he will take all needful steps for the contingency of a failure of negotiation. *We have not yet heard that he had called Gen. Lee to a position provided for him by Congress, now that he was restored Gen. Johnson to the command of the Army of Tennessee as urged upon him in so imposing a form.* The Cabinet, with one exception, remaining unchanged. The Bureaux of subsistence, conscription, &c., continue under the management of officials who do not command a desirable share of public confidence. The offices of Adjutant and Inspector General is not distinguished for energy and system. In these and in many other things the President may do much to strengthen the cause and reanimate the people. Let him not weary nor halt in the work of reform, and the country will again hail him with acclamations of enthusiasm and love.

PEACE FEELING IN THE REBEL ARMY.

PETERSBURGH, Monday, Jan. 30.

A gentleman who was at the army on yesterday when Messrs. STEPHENS, HUNTER and CAMPBELL passed through our lines, on their way to Washington, says *that shouting all along the lines was prevailing, and it would indicate that they hoped for preparation for such terms of peace as would allow the armies to disperse.* Once before the ecclesiastics of the armies were united, as when they lay before Fredericksburgh. A fine military band played "Secesia," "Yankee Doodle," "Dixie," and other tunes and other national airs. They were appropriately responded to by the two armies alternately; *but when the band struck up "Home, Sweet Home," the opposing camps forgot their positions and united in vociferous cheering.*

From the Lower Mississippi.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Feb. 1.

Natchez letters state that Gen. DAVIDSON, since assuming command of that district, has extended his lines on the roads leading out of that city, so as to protect several plantations, and all troops are now encamped outside of the city.

The office of Mayor has been abolished, the Provost-Marshal exercising the functions of that office. All the contrabands in Natchez and Vidalia have been ordered to work on the farms back of the latter place, and furnished with rations, under supervision of Col. MITCHELL, Superintendent of the Freedmen. Col. FARRAR commands the post of Natchez.

Two wagon loads of supplies driven beyond the lines from Udalia, under a proper passport, were captured by guerrillas. The owners lost everything; but were paroled not to do anything to the prejudice of JEFF. DAVIS.

Twenty-one of the wounded by the explosion of the steamer *Eclipse* have died since their arrival at Paducah, and it is thought several others cannot survive.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

AFFRAY BETWEEN SUBSTITUTE RUNNERS.—Sergt. CRAFT and Officer REAGAN, of the Forty-second Precinct Police, arrested two men on Tuesday evening, on the charge of highway robbery, preferred by THOMAS BUAT, of No. 102 Cherry-street, New-York. Complainant claims that while passing down York-street, on the night of the 30th ult., he was assaulted, near Gold-street, by three men, who robbed him of a pocket-book containing $30. The two men were examined by Dr. JACOBS, and BART not being able to identify them they were discharged. Officer REAGAN went after a third party, and found him to New-York, lying dangerously ill from a severe stab received during the assault on BUAT. He could not be removed. It is claimed that the affair was the result of a difference in band-money, the parties being engaged in substitute running.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARIES.—The residence of Mr. J. C. HOWAR, No. 154 Franklin-street, was feloniously entered about 12½ o'clock on Tuesday night by prying open one of the rear window-shutters. The occupants becoming aroused in consequence of the noise, the operator fled, leaving behind a jimmy, a carpenter's brace and a bag. An attempt was made during the same night to enter the store, No. 607 Myrtle-avenue. The clerk who sleeps in the place, hearing an unusual noise, gave the alarm, and the burglar was pursued and arrested by officer DORSETT, of the Forty-ninth Precinct Police. The name of the accused is JOHN SWEENEY. He was committed for a hearing.

FIRE.—A small wooden building, No. 106 Myrtle-avenue, owned by JESSE J. WELCH, partly occupied by him as a stable, and the front portion by a colored man named RICHARD HAGGARTY, as a clothes-cleaning establishment, was damaged by fire on Tuesday night, caused by the stove-pipe which runs through the hay-loft, and from which the hay became ignited. The damage on building was $300, on contents about $250. No insurance.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.—The flags of the Brooklyn City Hall were displayed yesterday by direction of Mayor WOOD, in honor of the passage of the constitutional amendment against slavery by Congress. Some private buildings were decorated in a similar manner.

NEW-JERSEY.

BERGEN COUNTY FARMERS' CLUB.—A number of the residents of Paramus and adjoining places, met on Saturday evening last at Union Hall, and organized the Bergen County Farmers' Club. The officers chosen were JAMES KELLEY, President; JOHN J. ZABRISKIE, GARRET H. VAN DIEN, Vice-Presidents; J. W. ENGLAND, Corresponding Secretary; E. J. KELLEY, Recording Secretary and Treasurer. Meetings will be held semi-monthly, at the same place, on the first and third Saturdays of each month, and an annual exhibition of the agricultural, horticultural and other products of Bergen County is to be held in the month of September, at which prizes for excellence will be awarded.

A CUSTOM-HOUSE IN HUDSON COUNTY.—At the meeting of the Jersey City Common Council on Tuesday night, a memorial to go before Congress was presented by Mr. E. S. WAKEMAN, concerning the existing arrangements of the New-York Collection District, and praying for the modification of the law so as to provide for the appointment of an Assistant Collector in Jersey City. The memorial was approved, and the seal of the city was ordered to be attached.

DEATH OF A SOLDIER.—JOSEPH WEBER, of the Sixth New-York Cavalry, who received serious injuries a few days since by jumping from a train of cars, between Elizabeth and Rahway, has since died in the Ward General Hospital at Newark. Deceased was about 25 years of age, but his place of residence is not known.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

From Richmond Papers of Monday and Tuesday.

LEE NOT YET GENERALISSIMO.

Rebel Reports from Wilmington.

VERY IMPORTANT FROM CHARLESTON.

Sherman's Columns All in Motion.

Destruction of a Union Gunboat in the Combahee River.

From full files of Monday's Richmond papers received at the Washington office of the Philadelphia *Enquirer*, we extract the following:

THE REBEL COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 30.

Rumors were in circulation yesterday which need not be repeated here. It is understood that the nomination of Gen. LEE will be sent into Senate today to fill the newly created office of Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the Confederacy. It is known that no steps whatever have been taken by the Executive under or with reference to the resolution recommending the reinstatement of Gen. JOHNSTON.

Gen. BENJAMIN has been appointed Secretary of War. He does not expect to assume the duties of his office until this day week.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 31.

We learn that the President did not send to the Senate yesterday, as was said, the name of Gen. R. E. LEE as Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the Confederate States.

FROM SHERMAN'S FRONT.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Jan. 27.

The Yankee gunboat *Ditching* (?) got aground in the Combahee yesterday. Our batteries opened on her, and set her on fire. She burned to the water's edge. All the crew, except a Lieutenant and five men, escaped. The prisoners were brought to the city to-day, and report that the monitor sunk off Sullivan's Island recently by a torpedo was the *Patapsco*. Only five, out of a crew of eight hundred, were saved. All the rest were drowned. Nothing important from below.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Jan. 29.

The enemy's infantry are encamped near Eemes Cross-roads, on the road to Grahamsville, on the road toward Sister's Ferry. They have a wagon trains with them. A reconnoissance in force was reported within four miles of Robertsville on the 29th. Robertsville is 50 miles north of Savannah, and five miles east of the Savannah River. A small party of Yankees landed on Little Point Island, near Legree, on Saturday night, and were driven off.

From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 31.

Gen. HARDEE telegraphs that the enemy crossed at Springfield on the night of the 26th, and moved northward in two columns. On the morning of the 27th he reports that all attempts to cross the Combahee have been so far baffled.

FROM WILMINGTON.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Jan. 30.

We think, says the Goldsboro *Journal*, we may assure our readers that, beyond the garrison of Fort Fisher and a few cooperating vessels, there are no Yankees below Wilmington. The fleet is said to have disappeared, and it is probable also that the bulk of the infantry have gone to reinforce SHERMAN. In all probability, the fleet is destined for an attack on Charleston. If all this be true, Wilmington is all safe for the present.

HOOD'S ARMY.

From the Lynchburgh Republican.

We have direct advices from the Army of Tennessee to the 13th, and learn through private sources that Gen. BEAUREGARD would assume command, and the army was about to move, but in what direction is not known.

THOMAS' ARMY.

Most of THOMAS' army are represented to have marched from Columbia to Clifton, on the Tennessee River. Part of A. J. SMITH'S corps are said to be in the vicinity of Hazlersville and Eastport.

No change in front of Mobile.

The enemy are still below Pascagoula.

FROM MISSISSIPPI.

JACKSON, Miss., Saturday, Jan. 28.

Twenty-three horses, six hundred bales of cotton, commissary and quartermaster stores, were burned at Summit this morning. Summit is on the Mississippi, seventy-five miles south of Jackson.

Gen. TAYLOR telegraphs that the enemy in some force came toward Clinton, Baton Rouge and Bayou Sara and returned. Activity is represented on the Mississippi, and troops are passing up and down.

FROM SAVANNAH.

Arrival of the Steamship Sawe Nada—Destructive Fires in Savannah—Fiendish Powder Plot.

The United States steam transport *Sawe Nada* Capt. JAYNE, arrived at this port last night from Savannah, and from Hilton Head Jan. 29. Purser THOMAS reports that on the evening of Jan. 27, a disastrous conflagration occurred at Savannah, destroying considerable property, but without loss of life, and on the morning of the 28th, another fire broke out, destroying two squares in the Third District ground. Buildings were torn down to prevent the spreading of the flames, as the wind was blowing strong from the east. Lieut. T. C. SPENCER, Deputy Ordnance Officer, reports that some fiend had placed a keg of powder at the side of the arsenal, corner of York and Walker streets, undoubtedly to blow up the city, as the arsenal contained some thirty tons of powder. The keg was placed in the ground at the foot of a tree, to avoid discovery, with the top taken out. This hellish design is believed to be the work of the rebels, who are in anything but an amiable mood, in view of their present condition.

The *Sawe Nada* has had fine weather throughout the passage, and brings a number of United States officers, and about ninety privates, as passengers.

Sherman's Movements—A Column Moving Against Augusta, Another Against Branchville, and a Third Against Charleston.

Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Jan. 19, 1865.

The new campaign has opened auspiciously. The enemy, alarmed at the increased force at Pocotaligo, abandoned their strong forts defending the railroad there, and the Seventeenth Corps took possession at daylight. The importance of this success lies in the fact that it gives a base of supplies to a column advancing against Charleston or Branchville, and about the only practicable one at present. Transports ascend Broad River to within five miles of Pocotaligo. Wharves are in process of construction at the point of debarkation on Broad River, and the indications are that the line of communications, during the new movement, will begin there.

Although nearly the whole army is in motion, the movement has not yet sufficiently developed to disclose all we desire to know, or to permit the disclosure of all we know already. Augusta, Branchville, and Charleston, either one or all, may be the objective points. It is reasonable to suppose that the army opposed to us can not cover all these points, and we have no new facts to induce us to believe that they can long defend either. Admitting what report gives for truth, that LONGSTREET'S corps has been brought from Virginia, their army to South Carolina is still vastly inadequate to withstand the shock of arms upon them.

SHERMAN, in this new campaign, ventures again to use the movable column. The army moves with rations to last long enough to make the movement decisive in its immediate results. As the distance to either Charleston or Pocotaligo will be short, and the roads secure, he incurs much less danger than in his grand flanking operations at Atlanta, and infinitely less than on his Georgia tour.

I have been greatly impressed with the buoyant spirit of the soldiers in this command. No army was ever in finer *morale*, better satisfied with themselves and their leader. If it does not prove irresistible, it will be for reasons beyond human forecast.

The movement will be made in three columns, directed against Augusta, Branchville and Charleston, severally, but in such manner that the whole army can be united at short notice. The general belief is that the enemy will concentrate near Branchville, and deliver battle. In that case they must be the attacking party, for our movable column need not worry in front of defenses. With our dinners in our pockets we can pass their flanks, and sit down and leisurely eat them—the dinners.

Savannah is very quiet and orderly. The poor people are getting work from our Quartermasters, and the middle classes—who at such times suffer more than either of the others—take in boarders and keep shop in a small way. The *élite* wait *for developments*. They talk a great deal of JOSEPH BROWN. They rather look to JOSEPH to let them down without seriously fracturing their dignity.

The city is besieged by traders from the North, large and small, but like all El (or ell) doradoes, the money doesn't lie around loose in the streets, save in imagination. Some of the property-holders ask more for the rent of their stores in greenbacks than they received before our advent in Confederate currency. Gen. GRANT announces in a special order that this will not be tolerated.

The city, its parks and property, public and private, have not been disturbed at all by our army. Savannah is just as beautiful and finished a city today, as it was when we arrived, and a great deal livelier. The numerous public parks have been occupied by companies of the provost-guard, but they are enjoined to police their little camps thoroughly, and the result is the parks are cleaner than ever, though the little huts of boards and canvass do not add to the effect of the landscape gardening. The splendid city park, the largest in Savannah, has not been occupied at all.

Gen. WOOD, of Ohio, will succeed Gen. GRANT in command of the city. The latter, whose administration in Savannah has been the happiest combination of civil and military functions during the war, takes the field with his division. Savannah is easily defended, and no large force will remain in its limits. It would be as safe with a brigade as Cincinnati.

Within the next fortnight great events will occur in this region, events which will, it is hoped, give us not only Charleston, but Richmond. The chances are forty to one in our favor.

The news of the fall of Fort Fisher gave rise to great astonishment here, as well as joy. J. W. M.

RODDY SUBMITS.

He Receives a Pardon from the President.

The St. Louis *Republican* states that Brig.-Gen. RODDY, who has earned a high reputation during the war, as a partisan Cavalry Commander, and who has cooperated with FORREST in several important operations, grew tired of the contest a few weeks ago. He found means to communicate with the Federal authorities, and through them procured a full pardon from the President as a condition precedent to laying down his arms. His pardon was forwarded to Gen. THOMAS' headquarters by Mr. LINCOLN last week, and by this time, doubtless, is in the hands of the repentant rebel for whom it was prepared. He will soon be heard of, therefore, as having resumed civil pursuits at his old home, which we believe was in Tennessee. The information upon which this statement is made, comes from a loyal officer, who has just arrived from Tennessee. His position in the army there is such to give him an opportunity of personally knowing the truth of what he asserts.

The Battle of Chickamauga—A Letter from Gen. Rosecrans.

YELLOW SPRINGS, Ohio, Monday, Jan. 23, 1865.

To the Editors of the New-York Commercial Advertiser:

GENTLEMEN: Some one has furnished me with a copy of your issue of the 12th inst., containing a very generous article in reference to my military services, for which I feel none the less grateful, because, I doubt not, it was prompted by your interest in the country's welfare, and your sense of justice to those who have occupied prominent positions on trying occasions in her service.

But the article contains a remark about Chickamauga which is not strictly just. To correct it, I need you a pamphlet written by the author of the *Annals of the Cumberland*, which gives a correct and just view of the battle of Chickamauga. I may add that we have four independent ways of arriving at the fact that we fought against terrible odds there.

1. This was the opinion of the corps and divisions commanders, none of whom were had judges.

2. The enemy reports a loss of eighteen thousand seven hundred (18,700) killed and wounded, and admits his loss to have been twenty per cent. of his entire command, a very large loss, which gave him 93,500 at Chickamauga.

3. BRAGG had 32,000 troops when driven from his intrenched camp at Shelbyville and Tullahoma, across the mountains and the Tennessee. BUCKNER joined him with about 10,000 troops from East Tennessee, JOHNSTON with about 25,000, and LONGSTREET with about 25,000 more, giving again 92,000 as his whole force.

4. Gen. GRANT and several of his subordinates estimate the force fought at Mission Ridge, at from 45,000 to 50,000. Add 25,000 for LONGSTREET'S army, which had previously left, and was then in front of Knoxville, and 18,000 for those put *hors du combat* at Chickamauga, and it gives 88,000.

5. A Union merchant, of Chattanooga, who was at Marietta when the fen were advancing on us, tried to send me word, and subsequently saw and told me that the enemy had reinforced BRAGG with 30,000 under LONGSTREET, and 25,000 under JOE JOHNSON, in addition to which Gov. BROWN had 15 000 Georgia militia; and so confident where they of overwhelming us, that the Kentucky and Tennessee rebel refugees at Marietta had hired conveyances and loaded their household goods, expecting to follow their victorious hosts back into Tennessee and Kentucky.

I could add much more corroborative evidence to show that the brave and devoted Army of the Cumberland sustained and successfully realized the utmost power of a veteran rebel army, filled with the spirit of annihilation and hope, not more than one-half larger than itself; inflicted on it much more damage than we received, and held the coveted objective point, Chattanooga.

What we attempted we accomplished. We took Chattanooga from a force nearly as large as our own, and held it after the enemy had been reinforced by as many men as we had in our whole command.

W. S. ROSECRANS, Major-General.

Letter from Gen. Thomas—A Testimonial Declined.

A proposition having been made in Cincinnati and Louisville to raise a fund for the presentation of a testimonial to Gen. THOMAS, he sends the following letter to the Cincinnati *Gazette*:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, EASTPORT, Miss., Jan. 17.

To the Editor of the Cincinnati Gazette:

DEAR SIR: From an article I saw yesterday in the Louisville *Press*, I am led to believe that, at your suggestion, the citizens of Cincinnati and Louisville are about to raise a sum of money for the purpose of presenting me with a suitable testimonial of their appreciation of my services since this war commenced. Whilst I am duly and profoundly sensible of the high compliment proposed to be paid me, I would greatly prefer, and if not premature, request, that any sum which may be raised for that purpose may be devoted to the founding of a fund for the relief of disabled soldiers, and of the indigent widows and orphans of officers and soldiers who have lost their lives during this war. I am amply rewarded when assured that my humble services have met with the approbation of the Government and the people.

With much respect, I remain your obedient servant, GEO. H. THOMAS, Maj.-Gen. U. S. V.

From New-Orleans.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Feb. 1.

New-Orleans dates to the 26th show no change in the markets.

In accordance with Gov. HAHN'S proclamation, the 26th was observed throughout the State as a day of festivity, in honor of the emancipation acts of Missouri and Tennessee. Some 40,000 persons outside the city celebrated the day. The news of the capture of Fort Fisher was received in New-Orleans the previous evening, and gave increased spirit to the enjoyment of the occasion.

The courts adjourned, the streets were thronged with white and black people, public and private buildings and the shipping were dressed with national flags. The military schools and numerous societies of colored people were in the procession. Speeches were made by Gov. HAHN and several officers of the general and State Governments and colored orators. A salute of 100 guns was fired and the city brilliantly illuminated at night.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

Gen. Banks—The Plantation and the Laborers—Trade Regulations with the South.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 20, 1865.

Our city is interested with regerd to the movements of *Gen. Banks*. He has been in this department so long, and has so thoroughly identified himself with the civil administration here, that it seems impossible to immediately supply his place. Under his guidance and orders the contraband labor was organized and the plantations set to work; the time has now arrived for a renewal of the leases intact, or with such changes as the experience of the last year may suggest, as it is fully realized here that no one is more competent than Gen. Banks to carry on a system that has on the whole worked well and promises hopefully for the future. The getting in a crop of sugar and cotton, cultivating it and gathering the product, takes an entire year of painful anxiety to the planter and hard work to the actual tillage of the soil. A few days delay in the Spring in perfecting arrangements may destroy the possibility of raising a crop. Some permanent plan is therefore imperatively needed, and if it is denied to the people, the effect is disastrous to individuals as well as to the wealth of the country at large. The planters, then, who have been such all their lives, and those cotemporized out of Northern men, who have come here to make money, seem to feel quite encouraged in spite of the universal failure of last year. I have conversed with quite a number who have been involved in debt by the failure alleded to, who think they will the coming season make up for the past, and have their hopes realized by an abundant yield. One thing is certain, the great objection which was urged against the free labor system, that the negroes would not work except by coersion, has been exploded. I am in almost daily communication with old and life-long planters—men of Southern birth and associations—who tell me that they have, to their surprise, found the laborers contented and obedient, and in many cases, the interest in the crop raised has exerted to cheerful work many who, under the coercive rule, were worthless except under compulsion. It must also be remembered that the negroes who worked on our Louisiane plantations the last year, were paid a stipend in clothes and provisions, and were to be further rewarded by a certain percentage upon the amount realized by the exported crop. Now, these emancipated men understand their bargain with their employers perfectly, and the hope of a liberal reward mees quick hands, and called forth many songs. The poor people were hopeful to a degree. They saw all their bright prospects blasted by the worm and the frost; they felt that the elements were against them. *Disappointed, they have not complained*, but bear up under their losses with patience, and are ready to begin again, relying upon their strong arms and newly-acquired freedom, under the blessing of Providence, yet to succeed.

The possession of the important Southern City of Savannah, makes me, to spite of myself, recur to the early history of this city under the Federals, and calls up to review the incidents connected with its trade. I see by the Northern papers that there is to be the same struggle and the same sad experiences that have characterized this city. What trade regulations shall control Savannah is the question, and the trading community, ever at variance with the military, are hovering over the newly-acquired territory like so many sea-birds over the about-to-be abandoned carcass of a blubber-stripped whale. I can readily imagine how the War and Treasury Departments at Washington are besieged by merchants and by speculators for "special permits." I can imagine Mr. LINCOLN'S precious moments, which belong to the nation, consumed by individual interests. I can see Mr. STANTON and Mr. WELLES giving attention to trade at the sacrifice of the comfort and efficiency of their respective departments. I can comprecend how the bronzed heroes of SHERMAN'S grand army, suddenly precipitated into Savannah, and surrounded by a host of peddlers, hawkers, business men, rascals, and women of doubtful reputation, all clamorous for favors, the bottom of which is, to trade, to have the privilege to sell to the starving Confederates, to give things worth little in greenbacks for so much cotton, which is worth more in gold. I can recall, from my past experience, how these world-famed heroes gradually yield to the seductions of this situation. How one is corrupted by a dinner party, another by the hope of gain, another by a Southern Delilah, and how the corruption goes on, until these heroes, now the pride of the nation and the admired of the world, lose their efficiency, find their army pay *too small*, the discomforts of a tent too great, the routine of army life irksome—then follows inefficiency, criminations and suspicions, and the fate of HANNIBAL and his brave cohorts are enacted over again, the lawlessness of military possession, the imperative wants of a half-starved and reckless people possessing wealth, do the business, and destroy in a few months what the small pay, the sufferings in the camp, the terrors of the long march, and the clash of arms on the deadly-fought field could not do. I ask the Government at Washington if Savannah is to be enacted over again the follies, injustice and the innumerable mistakes committed with trade that has characterized, for nearly three years or more, this department. Are loyal men, honest men, who make traffic for a living, to find themselves at last in Savannah the only people who cannot make money at their calling? Are the favors and monopolies growing out of the position, only to be enjoyed by ourscrutinous men of our own country, or by heartless vagabonds from all foreign lands? For the trade regulations have wrought there in this wise, an honest man could not trade at all; the field has, therefore, with rare exceptions, been left to the only people who should receive no sympathy from anyone. A loyal man could not go across the lines, because the Confederates would arrest him as a spy; therefore, a foreigner or an alien is of prime necessity. A conscientious man could not swear to the restrictions, and therefore a man without any conscience is at a premium. A man without any country or local attachments, any kindness or responsibilities, is necessary to do a large business, and the German and English Jews have necessarily got the monopoly; and trade here has gone on in an immense flood, consuming the time and demoralizing the efficiency of our army officers, yet has done little for the loyal people of the city, or for the loyal people from abroad. The entire trade has culminated almost exclusively in the hands of foreigners. Such is the result of these injudicious trade regulations; and whether to be put in force in Savannah, if so, Heaven help the republic.

I would have trade almost as free now as when peace reigned over the country. All our efforts to keep things out of the Confederacy have been failures. England and France have been enriched by the Confederate trade for munitions of war and goods. In the struggle Holland made for her independence against the then most powerful empire of the world, Spain, Holland never ceased her traffic of her own accord with the enemy. In the midst of a siege or any important military operation, a flag of truce for trade was always respected, and this is why Dutch would sell to the besiegers of the cities powder, ball and cannon, take gold in exchange, and thus renew the contest. This got the solid sinews of war, and the Spaniards, after a few days of active firing, got the mixed-up sinews in the shape of heated cannon, and the smell of exploded saltpeter. I defy a man of profound sense to say that any people was ever starved into submission by their own act of conquering a country by enemy way in keeping women and children from having the necessaries of life.

But look at the pecuniary affect of these trade regulations. When the republic looks out the people of the South had in real wealth one *crop of cotton*. The value of that crop expended and their resources were exhausted. Now, if the freest possible trade had been allowed, the value of this entire crop would have been now within the coffers of the United States and foreign countries. The trade regulation came in and at once made this single crop *worth fifteen crops*. In short, the Confederates can carry on the war fifteen years, and literally use up the value of each annual crop every twelve months. It is calculated by persons who understand the subject, that in the last three years not more than one million bales of cotton have been withdrawn from the rebel States, and that the original stock and what has been raised since the rebellion commenced, leave seven millions of bales still in the possession of the rebel Government. If this is true then the Confederacy, with cotton at one dollar per pound, has, in their own hands alone, nearly three hundred millions of dollars in greenbacks, or one hundred and fifty millions in gold. With free trade to get this cotton out, the staple would at once depreciate in Confederate hands one-half its value, and accessities of the Confederacy would cause its people to exhaust their values that would come from the remainder in twelve months—as no one will deny that the rebel Government, deprived of its cotton, or rather, its only source of wealth, would soon come to an end, or appeal in the field successful or not. So much for the philosophy of injuring the enemy by prohibiting trade regulations.

Gen. HAHN has, by proclamation, appointed Tuesday next as a day of rejoicing, on the account of the passage of emancipation acts in Missouri and Tennessee. The free State people here are rejoiced at the result, and the sentiment is crystalized in the official act of our free State Chief Magistrate.

O. P. Q.

Mexican Imbroglio.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Jan. 22, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We have a present practical concern in what is going on in Mexico. *Whatever* may in its tendency lead us eventually into a foreign war, is a matter of present concern, and always will be, so long as the homely proverb holds good, that "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

Nor is it in any way changing the question to assume that, if it should occur that there should be *de facto* but one Government in Mexico, and that Government the so-called Empire, we should inevitably be obliged to recognize it. We will not recognize it, and thus indorse the overthrow of our sister Republic by force of European arms, simply because to do so would be to grant the right to European Powers to interfere in the domestic concerns of the nations of this continent. And if they have the right to interfere in one case they have in another, and therefore would have the right, if they dared to exercise it, of interfering in our own affairs. This is precisely the principle the North has uniformly maintained ever since the rebellion commenced, and we are not likely to abandon it now.

To deny that France has interfered in the domestic affairs of Mexico, and has overthrown one form of Government—an American—to substitute another—a European—would be absurd. And on broader grounds than as a principle between America and Europe, this is an act which the United States deny that any nation has the right to exercise. It is idle to claim that order is to be restored to Mexico. The purpose confers no right, and the assertion is untrue in fact. Mexico is in a more disordered state to-day than at any previous period in her history.

Those who oppose the recognition of MAXIMILIAN, and believe in sustaining the Monroe doctrine, do not propose to go to war with foreign powers now upon this subject. We do not propose to play into their hands even in that way. But we do desire to Mexico a good neighbor, and we therefore must have one that from the form of its Government shall not necessarily be hostile to us. We desire to see Mexico independent, prosperous and happy; and for this reason we are determined that European bayonets shall not stand in the way of these conditions. To-day disorder is maintained in Mexico by Europe. Before this intervention commenced the country had become tranquilized, and the entire number of mail contests throughout all the Republic had been reduced to a single band of less than 2,000 fugitives, under MARQUEZ and CANOS, and these would speedily have been put down if the country had not been called upon to meet a foreign foe. Mexico would, since 1861, have been tranquil and prosperous if it had not been for this iniquitous European interference in her affairs. All the world knows that that interference would not have taken place had it not been that the hands of the United States were tied by reason of our own domestic troubles. Therefore the interruption was cowardly. That it was iniquitous is proved by the fact that it is justified by no international or moral law. That it is false and hypocritical, is seen in the fact that instead of giving order, it has created greater disorder, and to-day the "iron hand" of MAXIMILIAN, which he threatened he would use if the people would not submit to his rule, is covering the land with mourning. All taken in arms defending their country, are shot. Death is the penalty for preferring to govern their own country through their own institutions, rather than become the vassals of France and the subjects of an Austrian Archduke. To talk about MAXIMILIAN'S restoring order to Mexico, is nonsense; it is to insult the common sense of the people of the United States.

He is not restoring order, he is creating disorder. Who gave MAXIMILIAN this right to rule over Mexico? His election was a farce, which it is simple stupidity to pretend conferred any right other than that of the brute force which carried him to Mexico, and which alone now protects him there while going through the motions, a puppet in the hands of LOUIS NAPOLEON.

LOUIS NAPOLEON, in his letter to Gen. FOREY, said and proclaimed to the world that he designed to set bounds to any further expansion by the United States. He therefore set up MAXIMILIAN in Mexico. For this purpose he has sought to overthrow the Republic which was friendly to us. We do not care for MAXIMILIAN. He is simply the tool of NAPOLEON. Nor are we to be diverted by all this hypocritical cant about restoring order to Mexico. We believe it just as much as we believed the author of the *coup d'etat*, when he piously offered his *mediation* in our affairs, and professed his horror at the bloodshed in "the unhappy war in America." Why does he not stop shedding blood in Mexico? Why is he keeping all Europe armed to the teeth? No, the people of the United States see and feel that they have an interest in this thing, and they look at it in a broader sense than simply as to what form of Government shall prevail in Mexico. The Mexicans have the right to establish any form they may choose. But we deny that they have chosen an empire, and we affirm that it is to our interest that they should maintain the republican form of government. The question to us is whether European Powers shall interfere on this continent or not. We have always let Europe alone, and we are determined, we always have been determined, that Europe shall let America alone.

What would be the first and immediate consequence of a recognition by the United States of MAXIMILIAN? The consequence would be the immediate cession by the then really *de facto* Government of MAXIMILIAN of a strip of territory to France which would embrace the Peninsula of Lower California, the greater part of Sonora, part of Chihuahua, Nuevo Leon y Coshuilla and Tamaulipas—a line, in fact, stretching all the way across from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific, and bordering most upon the territory of the United States. This is the dyke NAPOLEON would set up against the expansion of the United States. To be forewarned is to be forearmed.

A TRUE AMERICAN.

MEETING OF THE PRISON ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting of the Prison Association, held yesterday afternoon, Prof. THEODORE W. DWIGHT was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee for the ensuing year. The meeting then adjourned to Wednesday, the 22d inst.

LAW REPORTS.

A "Member of the Livingston Family" Brought to Grief.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

Richard Casey pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, and was brought up yesterday for sentence. As the prisoner was only eighteen years old, and this was his first offence, the Court took compassion on him and suspended judgment.

Mr. Sedgewick made a motion for a commission, with a stay of proceedings, in the Friary case, in order that the defence might obtain the testimony of Jobe Hays, who was now in Cincinnati. At the request of the court, the hearing of the question was deferred until this morning.

Ex-Judge Stewart made a motion for the discharge of one Walter M. Livingston, charged with obtaining goods under false pretences. The circumstances of this case were stated to be as follows:

In 1862, the prisoner had become intimate with some of the family of Mr. Oliver C. Putnam, residing at No. 140 Fifth-avenue, and was temporarily domiciled there. While staying there, it is alleged that he went down to the fur store of C. Gourney Gunther, in Maiden-lane, and desired to purchase some fur goods. The prisoner represented that he belonged to the Livingston family, and resided at No. 140 Fifth-avenue. It was also stated that he rode down to Mr. Gunther's store in Mr. Putnam's carriage. Upon the strength of his appearing in a private carriage, the supposed magnificence of his high sounding name, and the snobbish locality from which he hailed, the salesman of the Messrs. Gunther gave him $140 worth of furs on credit. The court at first held that the prisoner's representations that "he belonged to the Livingston family," and that he resided in Fifth-avenue, did not amount to a case of false pretenses, but the motion for his discharge being strenuously opposed by Assistant District-Attorney Robert C. Hutchings, the final decision was deferred until to-morrow. The accused claims that he is a member of the Livingston family, and that he did reside at No. 140 Fifth-avenue at the time he bought the goods.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 1, 1865.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s	R. 108⅜	400	Cum. Coal Pr.	44⅞
30,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s	C. 109⅜	600	do	44
3,000	do	new iss. 108⅜	200	do	43⅝
10,000	do	new iss. 108⅜	100	do	b10 43⅝
50,000	do	new iss. 108	500	Am. Coal Co	80
40,000	U. S. 6s, 10-40s	C. 103⅝	500	Reading R	103⅝
10,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	66	400	do	103⅜
5,000	B., N. Y. & E. 1st	103	400	do	103⅛
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	101⅜	300	do	s15 103
5,000	Chi. & R. I. 8ds	104	200	do	103⅛
2,000	Mar. & Ist M. Bs	55	6	do	103
5,000	Am. Gold	263	100	Mich. Cen. R.	s30 107
10	Merchants' Ex. Bk	98	500	R. S. & N. I.	63⅛
10	Cen. National B'k	103	100	do	s10 63⅛
100	Fourth Nat. Bank	99	300	Ill. Cen. R.	115
100	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	155	100	do	s30 114
300	Mar. Min. Co	10⅝	300	Clev. & Pitts	77
100	do	10⅝	1500	do	76⅝
100	do	10⅛	700	do	s15 76
100	N. Y. Cen	103⅛	30	Cle., Col. & Cin. R.	160
100	do	s15 103	500	Chi. & N. W	32⅛
100	do	s30 102	600	do	32⅛
100	do	c 103⅛	500	do	s15 32
5	Erie Railway	72	200	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	81⅛
200	do	69⅛	200	do	b60 81⅛
500	do	s15 69⅛	300	do	81⅜
500	do	69⅜	300	Chi. & R. I. R.	90⅜
100	do	s10 69⅛	200	do	90⅜
400	do	69⅛	200	do	90⅜
500	do	69⅜	400	do	s30 90⅜
400	do	s10 69	150	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	115
200	do	s30 68⅞	200	P., Ft. W. & C.	b30 90⅞
200	do	b30 70⅜	300	do	90⅞
100	do	70	400	do	90⅞
100	Hudson R. R.	107⅛	100	do	s60 90
100	do	s10 107	50	Chi. & Alt.	92
550	do	101	100	do	91⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$3,800	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	108⅜	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	63⅜
1,500	do.	108⅜	5	Ill. Cen. R.	115
5,000	U. S. 6s, 10-40s	C 103⅞	200	Clev. & Pitts	77⅛
6,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s	O 100⅞	200	Chic. & N. W	32⅛
	New issue	108⅛	800	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	81⅜
10,000	O. & M. Cer.	26⅛	100	do	81⅜
100	Cum. Coal Pref.	44⅜	300	Chi. & R. I. R.	90⅛
100	Mar. Min. Co.	11⅛	100	do	s10 90
100	N. Y. Cen.	104	100	do	s60 89⅝
100	do	s10 103⅜	100	Pitts., F. W. & C.	b10 9⅜
1000	Erie Railway	69⅛	100	do	90⅛
100	do	b30 69⅜	100	do	90⅜
100	Hud. Riv. R.	107⅜	100	do	90⅜
200	Reading R.	103⅜	200	do	b15 90⅜
200	do	103⅜	50	Alt. & T. H. Pref.	66
100	Mich. Cen. R.	107⅜			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. C	26⅛	200	Quick. M. Co.	86⅜
200	Erie R.	ex-div.	69⅜	100	Hud. Riv. R.	101⅜
1400	do	69⅜	100	do	s3 101⅝
400	do	s10 69⅛	100	do	102
400	do	b3 69⅜	100	do	b3 102
300	Chi. & R. I. R.	s1	900	do	102⅜
100	do	c 91⅜	1000	M. S. & N. I.	64
200	Cum. Coal	c 44⅜	700	do	0 64
200	do	44⅜	100	do	c 64⅛
600	Chi. & N. W	32⅜	100	do	s3 64⅜
500	do	s3 32⅜	200	do	64⅜
200	do	32⅜	100	do	s3 64
100	do	c 32⅜	500	Chi. & Pitts.	x-d s3 77
200	do	32⅜	1000	do	b30 77⅝

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	N. Y. C. R.	x-d s3	163⅜	400	Chic. & R. I.	s3 90
500	Erie Rail.	ex-div	69⅜	300	do	90
300	do	s3 69⅜	300	do	b5 90
500	Hudson R. R.	b10 102	300	Chi. & N. W	32⅛
100	do	s30 101⅜	200	do	s3 32⅛
400	do	s3 101⅜	1000	C. & N. W. Pr.	81⅜
200	Cl. & Pitts.	x-d s3	77⅜	100	do	s3 81⅜
1180	M. S. & N. I.	63⅜	100	do	81⅜
300	do	63⅜			

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1—P. M.

The Gold Room was rather higher than last evening through the early dealings to-day, but the market in the main was weak. The absence of any important export demand, and the immediate supply for delivery on cash contracts, have probably as much to do with the failure of the recent effort to force the price up to 225@230 ₩ cent. as the peace rumors from City Point and Washington. The Exports of Produce this week, including 1,250 bales Cotton, are returned as of the value of five and a-half millions, and the purchases yesterday of U. S. 5-20s, for the Boston mail steamer, add half a million to this supply of Exchange.

After the Boston mail of yesterday afternoon, the Government Gold bearing Stocks were not so firm. The sales of old 5-20's to-day were at 109½ ₩ cent. The other descriptions left off steady. The First National Bank sold $209,250 by subscription to the 7-30 ₩ cent. Loan.

The Railways were heavy at the early Board, and after recovering ½@¾ ₩ cent. between the Boards, left off tame and generally lower than yesterday in the Afternoon, about as follows: Gold 203¼ ₩ cent., after range of sales 204@206 @202¾@203½ ₩ cent.

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 6s, 1881	109⅞	109⅞	Pittsburgh	79	77⅜
U. S. 5-20's	109¼	109	Northwest	32¾	32⅜
T. Certificates	98	98	N. West Pref.	61⅜	61⅜
N. Y. Central	104	103¾	Rock Island	91	90
Erie	70⅜	69¾	Fort Wayne	91¾	90¾
Hudson	103⅜	101⅝	Cum'land Coal	45⅛	44⅜
Reading	103⅜	103	Quicksilver	86⅛	86⅜
Mich. Southern	64⅜	63⅜	Mariposa	10⅜	11
Illinois Cen.	114⅜	114⅜	Ohio & M. Certs	28⅛	28

No legal opposition was made to the payment to-day of the January Dividend on the Erie Stock. An attachment was served upon a small portion of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Extra Dividend fund in the hands of the Farmers Loan and Trust Company, at the instance of a party who claims damages for a refusal of the Company some months ago, when their Stock was at a premium to permit the conversion of certain mortgage bonds to the amount of $50,000 or $60,000. The attaching party is a Stock Broker, but not necessarily a speculator against the market value of the Stock, the Dividends on which he thus attempts, under color of the Foreign attachment Laws of New-York, to temporarily restrain. Our information from the plaintiff in the case, himself, is to the contrary of such a presumption. Other speculative Brokers however may have acted upon the knowledge of his proceeding. Part of the Extra Dividend fund due to-day was paid out before the attachment was served. The payment of the remainder will probably be arranged either here or at Cleveland in a few days. The parties to the threatened injunction against the Erie Dividend appear to have been shamed out of their purpose at the last moment. It is well they had so much self respect left.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'	112	Bank of N. Amer.	107
America	135	Irving	106
North River	106	Market	103
Merchants' Exchange	98	Corn Exchange	105
Mech's' Bk'g. Asso.	101	Commonwealth	103
Ocean	90	Imp. and Traders'	108
American Exc.	120	Fourth National	98
Chatham	115		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	101	Chi. & N. W. int. B.	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	101¾	Chi. & N. W. 1sts. m.	98
Erie 1st mort. '58	102	Tol. & Wab. 1st. m.	109
Erie 7s, 4th mort. '60	109	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	5
Hud. 7s, R. 2ds. S. F. '66	104	Tol. & Wab. int. bonds.	75
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M. '75	102	Mil. & P. du Ch. 1sts.	105
Harlem 1st m. '59-'72	102	Chi. & R. I. 1st. mort	104
Chi., B. & Q. 8's c. 1sts.	111	New J. C. 2ds	106
Mich. S. 2ds, 7 ₩ c.	90	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts.	108
N. Ind. Genbea L., '65.	98	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3ds.	85
Pacific R. 7s, g, by Mo.	55	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1sts.	40
Ill. Central 7 ₩ c. '75	110	Chi. & Alt. 1sts.	103
Alt. & T. H. 2ds, Pref.	70½		

Messrs. ALBERT H. NICOLAY & Co. will hold their regular auction sale of Stocks and Bonds to-morrow, (Thursday,) Feb. 2, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesrooms, No. 52 William-street.

The business of the New-York Office of the United States Treasury in the month of January, was:

In receipts for Customs, Gold		$4,276,309
Currency for Loans	$3,169,091	
Transfers and Miscellaneous	44,441,737	52,710,828
Total Jan. Receipts		$56,987,227
Balances, Dec. 31		20,712,185
Together		$77,699,365
Paid Interest in Gold	$2,449,200	
All other Payments	43,681,130	46,130,330
Total Balances, Jan. 31		$31,568,901
Gold and Silver	$11,330,353	
Currency	20,238,548	31,568,901

The New-Treasury Office and the Associated local Banks held at Gold and Silver at the close of December:

In Associated Banks	$19,666,662
Treasury Office	10,494,280
Together	$30,160,950
And at close of January:	
In Associated local Banks	$17,874,140
National, Commerce and Broadway	1,050,974
In Bank	$18,925,114
In Treasury, Office	11,330,353
Together	$30,255,467

The decision, just announced, of the Supreme Court of the United States against the State or municipal power of taxation upon United States Stocks, directly or by indirection, is strictly consistent with the acts of exemption passed by Congress. The opinion of the court is unanimous. It was delivered by Justice NELSON, of the New-York Circuit, and reverses the decision of the Court of Appeals at Albany, which favored indirect taxation upon the capitals of our City Banks invested in Federal securities. The whole question is thus finally concluded. A State or local tax upon private means or corporate capital invested in United States Securities *cannot possibly be levied*, and the outcry made by some of our cotemporaries against this plain and unanimous decision because it necessarily involves the return of a large amount of taxes forcibly collected—or, rather rudely seized—from our City Banks last Winter; because it may add to the burden of other taxpayers, in no sense impairs the wisdom or legal soundness of the decree.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $6,317,585 44; including for Customs, $228,000; Payments, $9,096,069 96; on account of Loan, $50,000; Balance, 28,790,416 87.

The Michigan Southern Company.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *animus* of a *bear* article upon a security so largely dealt in as the stock of the Michigan Southern Railroad Company, is usually so palpably exhibited on the face of the article as to carry with it its own refutation for persons familiar with the practices of "the street."

Such is the case with the remarks upon the stock of this company contained in the money article of the *World* of this date.

But as the stock is being constantly bought up at the low prices ruling of late by non-speculative persons for investment, it is proper to correct some errors in the article referred to, in order that innocent parties not familiar with bear tricks may not be misled into sacrificing their property under false impressions. These impressions being studiously created solely for the benefit of interested speculators in the stock, whose short interests require the advantitious aid of misrepresentation.

The total capital stock authorized by the articles of consolidation of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company is....$12,000,000
The amount outstanding as per report of the company is.....10,120,000
Amount unissued.....$1,880,000

and not $4,000,000, as mis-stated in the *World* article.

Further, the company is not selling its stock and "availing itself of the present high price of the stock to place more shares judiciously on the market." On the contrary the company would deem it very injudicious to sell its stock below par—has no power legally to do so—knowing and believing, in common with a large body of the public, that the property is, under the improved condition of the road, its business and its finances, intrinsically worth par, were the currency specie.

And again, if a "leading officer" of the company is selling "puts," as alleged, common sense would indicate that such a process was calculated to sustain the market value of the shares, and therefore nothing for holders or purchasers of the stock to complain of.

D. P. B.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

GEO. H. REA, President. E. D. JONES, Cashier.

☞ SECOND NATIONAL BANK,
OF ST. LOUIS.
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE U. S.

Government Vouchers, Certificates, Bonds, &c., bought and sold at current market rates or on commission.

Prompt attention given to collections. Remittances made on day of payments, at current rate of exchange.

E. D. JONES, Cashier.

☞ THE AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK
Of New-York, No. 74 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1865.

This bank has commenced business at No. 74 Broadway, and offers its services to the public. Collections will be made on all accessible points on the most favorable terms.

All orders for Government securities will be promptly executed, and the customary commission allowed to purchasers.

Special attention will be given to business connected with Government, and persons wishing to avoid the inconvenience of addressing the departments are invited to apply to the officers of this bank.

NOAH L. WILSON, President.
ALFRED A. POST, Cashier.

☞ A FIRST-CLASS 30 PER CENT. BUSINESS.—From $20,000 to $30,000 wanted, as additional capital to extend a staple and long established business for the manufacture and sale of an article in universal use, commanding large profits and quick returns. Cash sales. A large capital is already invested. A great advantage of this business is, that panics or convulsions of trade do not effect it. Full particulars on application to CHARLES H. STEWART, Attorney at Law, No. 6 Pine-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 1, 1865.

Receipts of Produce since our last, 34 bbls. Ashes, 5,069 bbls. Flour, 550 bbls., and 3,566 bags Corn Meal, 10,497 bushels Corn, 29,174 bushels Oats, 53 bushels Rye, 1,751 packages Provisions, and 150 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are dull and unsettled.

COFFEE—Is in very limited request at irregular prices.

COTTON—Is heavy and drooping. Middling 82½c. @85c. ₩ lb. Week's receipts, 4,800 bales; sales and transfers, 3,400 bales; exports, 1,203 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quiet, and much depressed, prices having again declined a shade. Sales since our last amount to 5,600 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 15@$9 35; poor to choice Extra State at $9 30@$9 75, chiefly at $9 35 @$9 50; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $10 50@$10 80, the latter an extreme, ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 15	@$9 35
Extra State	9 30	@ 9 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 40	@12 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	10 50	@10 80
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 85	@12 25
Extra Genesee	9 80	@12 25
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	9 75	@14 25

Southern Flour is heavy and declining. Sales since our last 650 bbls., at $10 20@$11 65 for poor to good, and $11 70@$14 50 for good to choice extra brands ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour continues heavy. Sales 350 bbls. Extra, at $9 40@$11 75 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive, including fine and superfine, at $7 75@$9 ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand and steady at $7 75 for Jersey and Atlantic, and $8 75 for Calcric, and $8 90@$9 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Sales 370 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been inactive, at reduced prices. Sales, since our last, 17,300 bushels, including choice White Canada, at $2 60; choice Amber Michigan at $2 30; and Chicago Spring at $2 09 ₩ bushel. Corn has been quite dull and heavy. Rye, Barley and Barley Malt have been neglected. Oats have been more active and dearer. We quote Western at $1 06@$1 09; State, at $1 07@$1 08; Jersey, at $1 07 ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River is in moderate request at $1 65 @$1 70 for shipping, and $1 75@$1 85 for small lots for city use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Now are attracting very little attention, at 25c.@32½c. for poor to choice, according to quality, ₩ lb.

LATHS—Eastern are quite dull at $2 50 ₩ thousand.

LIME—Rockland is scarce, quiet, and nominal, at $1 50 for Common, and $1 80 for Lump, ₩ bbl.

METALS—The principal inquiry has been for Pig Iron, chiefly No. 1 American, part at $53@$54 ₩ ton.

NAVAL STORES—Continue dull and heavy, including Spirits Turpentine, at $1 75@$1 80 ₩ gal.; Resin, at $15@$17 50 ₩ 280 lbs.; Tar, domestic and foreign, at $4@$8 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Have been in limited demand to-day, including Crude Whale, at $1 58@$1 60; Crude Sperm at $2 30@$2 35; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 75; Unbleached Sperm at $2 50@$2 55; Linseed at $1 56 @$1 60; No. 1 Lard at $2 20@$2 25 ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in moderate demand, at lower prices. We quote: Crude, (nominally,) 44c.@ 47c.; Refined in bond, at 66c.@67c.; and do. free, at 85c.@87c. ₩ gallon. Sales 2,400 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active at firmer prices. Sales since our last 3,500 bbls., in lots, at $36 75@$37 50, closing at $37 25, cash, for New Mess; $34 75@$35 25, closing at $35, cash, for 1863-4 Mess; $35 50@$35 75 for New Prime Mess; $35 50@$36 for Thin Mess; $31 for New Prime, ₩ bbl. Sales were also made of 2,000 bbls. New Mess, February, March and April, buyer's option, at $36@ $39. Cut Meats continue in limited request at 17c.@18¾c. for Shoulders; 18c. @23c. (the latter rate for choice bagged) for Hams; sales equal to 250 pkgs. Bacon is dull and heavy. Sales since our last 200 hds., including Cumberland Cut for immediate delivery, at 20¾c.@ 20¾c., and Short Rib at 21¾c. ₩ lb. Dressed Hogs continue quiet and heavy at 15¼c.@16c. ₩ lb. Lard continues heavy; sales 650 tcs. and bbls. at 19c.@ 23¼c., the latter an extreme for very choice ₩ lb. Beef continues in limited request at $21@$24 for Extra Mess; $19@$22 for New Plain Mess; sales 250 bbls. Tierce Beef is quiet to-day. Beef Hams are inactive. Butter is in limited demand, at 43c.@58c. for poor to choice, and 56c.@56c. for fancy State, and 33c.@47c. for Western, ₩ lb. Cheese continues very quiet at 14c.@23c. for poor to very choice, ₩ lb.

SPICES—Are in demand at uniform rates.

SUGARS—Have been in fair request. Sales since our last comprise 580 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 18c. @22½c. Refined continues quiet at 23¼c.@28¼c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, since our last, 45,000 lbs., at 15¾c.@16½c., the latter an extreme.

TOBACCO—Sales since our last, 84 hhds. Ky., at 15c.@28c. ₩ lb. Market dull.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the New-York Inspection Warehouses in January.

	Ky.	Va. & N. C.	Ohio.	Md.	Total
Stock, Jan. 1, 1865, hhds	28,843	1	31	32	28,907
Received since	1,547	—	—	—	1,547
Total	30,390	1	31	32	30,454
Delivered since	7,798	1	20	13	7,832
Stock Feb. 1, 1865	22,592	—	11	19	22,622
Stock Feb. 1, 1864	20,866	2	10	—	20,878

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in January.

	Havana.	Cuba.	Yara Cienfuegos
Stock Jan. 1, 1865, bales	3,696	127	156 160
Received since	502	...	... ...
Total	4,198	127	156 160
Delivered since	1,167	...	156 ...
Stock Feb 1, 1865	3,031	127	... 160
Stock Feb. 1, 1864, bales	3,215

MISCELLANEOUS.

STEEL.—AS OUR STOCK OF ENGLISH STEEL must positively be sold before the 1st of May next, WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO MAKE SALES TO CONSUMERS AND OTHERS AT MUCH LESS THAN THE PRESENT COST OF IMPORTATION—which consists of Extra Best Cast Machinery, Blister Spring, &c. &c., equal to any make in this market, and WARRANTED.

D. LITTLEJOHN & CO., No. 24 Cliff-st.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!
TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

Housekeepers should buy their Teas, Coffees, &c., at the GREAT "CANTON TEA WAREHOUSE," where all goods are guaranteed free from adulteration, and sold cheap for cash only. THOMAS R. AGNEW,

Nos. 260 and 262 Greenwich-st., corner Murray.
Wholesale Department No 262 Greenwich-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the city to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 338 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn
Long Island, N. Y.

THE CELEBRATED

UNION WASHING MACHINE

THE BEST IN THE WORLD. FIRST PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

☞ No soaking, rubbing or boiling required. Warranted to wash perfectly, without injury to the most tender fabric. Attached to it, or separately, is

JOHNSONS UNION WRINGER.

☞ With patent galvanized frame, expansive cog-wheels, and solid white rubber rolls which never stain the clothes. It will fit any kind of tub, round or square, and is admitted to be the best and most durable wringer in use.

J. WARD & CO.,
No. 457 Broadway, New-York.

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.

Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

WATER-POWERS FOR SALE.

TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

We have lists of a great number of water-powers of both large and small capacity, some of them near this city. Persons in want of such property will find it to their interest to call.

Engineers skilled in making plans and estimates for buildings and machinery will be furnished when required. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway.

CAUTION—CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.

The Vestry have learned that a woman, falsely professing to represent this church, has been soliciting contributions in the said. All persons are cautioned against giving to any one for its benefit, except to its authorized agents, or persons known to them. By order of the Vestry of the Church of the Holy Trinity,

FEB. 1, 1865. E. R. TREMAIN, Clerk.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Lodlow-st. and at the wholesale stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

CRANDALL'S SPRING HORSE.

Children's carriages, gigs, propellers, &c., &c., neatly altered and repaired at the manufactory, No. 130 East 26th-st., near 3d-av.

MANHATTAN ARMS CO., NEWARK, N. J.—Our Colt Model Navy Pistol is of best material and wrought throughout. Parts interchangeable. Every Pistol warranted one year. Best Pistol made for army officers, being 8 oz. lighter than any Pistol using Government cartridges.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.—FOR SALE, all kinds of manufactured, navy and small lump tobacco, in boxes and cases, to lots to suit purchasers.
HENRY SWIFT & CO., No. 117 Broadway.

CLARK'S PATENT INDELIBLE PENCIL—Improved for marking clothing; warranted superior to inks or stencil plate. Sold by E. Faber, Coster & Tower, and at No. 78 John-st., No. 18 Beekman-st., No. 83 Nassau-st., and everywhere.

TO LET.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—THE WINDERmere House, with 400 acres of land, or less, as required; the house is commodious, lately enlarged and refurnished, and has a large and constantly increasing patronage; the situation presents the most beautiful combination of mountain and water scenery, renowned for its salooprious invigorating atmosphere, fine fishing, boating, sunning, &c., located on the north end of Greenwood Lake, (16 miles long,) Warwick, Orange County, N. Y., 58 miles from the city via Erie Railway; the farm is fertile, possessing unusual resources, adapted to grain, grazing or dairy, with abundance of fruit. For particulars address the subscriber on the premises, or apply to R. B. CALDWELL & CO., No. 220 Pearl-st.

BROADWAY.—TO BE LEASED FOR TWENTY years, with renewals, the valuable property of Nos. 478, 480 and 482 Broadway, between Broome and Grand sts., extending through and including No. 40 Crosby-st., being 73 feet front on Broadway and 25 feet front on Crosby-st., containing about 10,000 square feet of land. The situation and size of the above is well adapted for a bank, or other large institution. Apply to AUBIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A HANDSOME four-story high-stoop brick house, with Dorchester stone trimmings, near 5th-av; handsomely furnished throughout; will be rented for a term of four years, or the furniture will be sold, together with the lease. Possession immediately.

For particulars and permits, apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

BROADWAY DRILL ROOM, 55X200 TO let. Also rooms and studios. Apply to E. AYERS, No. 102 Nassau-st.

TO LET.—LOFTS AND OFFICES IN THE brown-stone front building Nos. 58 and 60 Fulton-st., near Cliff-st. E. P. S RYDER, No. 68 Fulton-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—AN OFFICE, BETWEEN CHAMBERS and Canal, West Broadway and Elm sts.; not above first loft, with use of hatch and packing; will take a half loft, if moderate. Address Box No. 1,287 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND wife in a private family residing above 23d-st. and between 4th and 6th avs.; a liberal price will be paid for first-class accommodations. Address Box No. 5,232 Post-office.

BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE desire quiet, respectable board; location between 14th and 16th-sts., and 3d and 8th-avs; references exchanged. Address F. T. W., Box No. 133 Times Office.

BROOKLYN.—A SUITE OF ROOMS WITH board, on first floor of No. 16 Clinton-st., to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, from Saturday next.

BOARD.—ROOMS ON PARLOR FLOOR, SUITable for two or three persons, also, room for single gentleman. Dinner at 6. No. 34 West 20th-st.

ROOM AND BEDROOM TO LET IN 3d-av. Apply to A. J., in bank.

FOR SALE.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE—One of the most desirable cottages in the city, located on the southerly side of Dean-st., 100 feet east of Throop-av. This house is new, built in the most substantial manner, has the modern conveniences, and will be sold cheap. Detached, each over the door every few minutes. A splendid brown-stone front house in Hewes-st., near Lee-av. Church. It is three stories high, basement and sub-cellar, is finished in the most complete, elegant and thorough manner. It contains fifteen rooms—in perfect order. The valuable store No. 643 Fulton-av. A neat two-story and basement brick house on Sackman-av., near Nostrand-av. A two-story cottage house on Parker-av., near Tompkins-av. Apply to

JOHNSON & SPENCER, Lumber Dealers,
Corner Keap-av. and Hewes-st.

MURRAY HILL PROPERTY FOR SALE. No. 1—The elegant French roof four-story brown-stone house known as No. 14 East 38th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., with the vacant lot adjoining. The house is first-class in every respect, and has just been overhauled; dimensions 22x57, with a two-story extension 18x22; lot 98.9. The carpentry, plumbing and painting all by days' work; the woodwork throughout the parlor floor all of seasoned black walnut, with inverted extension room of same. Also, stairs all the way to the attic of the house. Immediate possession given. The extra lot is full size, without restriction. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HIGH-STOOP brown-stone 4-story house, on 14th-st., near 5th-av., with stable and extra lot on the rear. House decorated and painted throughout in a tasteful and artistic manner and containing all the modern improvements. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

YONKERS.—FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIdence in the village of Yonkers; price, $24,000. For particulars, apply to E. BAYLIS, No. 19 Murray-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, FOUR LOTS ON the southwest corner of Fulton and Franklin avs. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, Sand Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, THE HOUSE AND lot No. 27 Sackett-st. Apply to JOHN A. LYDECKER, No. 107 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CORNWALL.—FOR SALE, SEVERAL BEAUtiful places with from one to thirty acres. Inquire of JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, N. Y.

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL HIS country seat on the South Oyster Bay turnpike, four and a-half miles from the Long Island Railroad, thirty miles from New-York, lying on the great South Bay, containing 225 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation and in thorough force; also a fine trout stream suitable for ponds; a first-class dwelling house, ice-house, wash-house, &c.; two tenant houses, large barns, stabling for thirty horses, an apple orchard &c. For particulars inquire of A. T. FINN, Esq., No. 47 Broadway, or ELBERT FLOYD JONES, on the premises, South Oyster Bay, Long Island.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, THE HOUSE AND lot known as No. 68 Concord-st., five minutes' walk from Fulton ferry. The house is built in the best manner, and of the best materials, and has marble mantles, gas and water throughout, with range and furnace; size 21 feet 6 inches by 50; lot 63 feet; to which a plot of 34 feet 6 inches in depth, by 21 feet 6 inches in width, can be added, if desired. For permits to view premises, apply to E. HONDLOW, Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn, or to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncy Court, New-York.

A BROOKLYN—FOR SALE—TWO FRAME Gothic houses, with a full lot and a half to each, west side Grand-av., 150 feet north of Fulton-av.; two three-story frame on north side Lafayette-av., 325 feet east of Bedford-av., 22.8x100.2, two three-story Philadelphia brick, brown-stone basement, and sub-cellar houses on north side Jefferson-st., 300 feet east of Franklin-av. Apply to WM. B. NICHOLS, No. 9 Pine-st., New-York.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE IN POUGHKEEPSIE, ON NORTH-AV.—A large, commodious house to excellent condition, with modern improvements, nine acres of land staighed, in high cultivation, abundance of fruit; a variety of outbuildings, fine view of river and mountain scenery. Refer to WM. W. WICKES, No. 32 Frost-st., New-York; THOMPSON & WEED, law office, Poughkeepsie; or T. S. WICKES, on the premises.

FOR SALE IN NEWARK.—ELEGANT RESIdence in one of the finest parts of the city, fronting on one of the public parks, on a corner, and facing south and west. The lot is 77x150 feet. The house is six years old, is built of brick, about 40x50 feet, and contains 11 sleeping rooms, besides bath, cellar and store rooms, kitchen and cellar. Gas, hot and cold water, &c., &c. The house is heated by steam. This is a great bargain. Price $33,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—NO. 214 WEST THIRTIETH-ST., English Basement; lot 16.0 by 98.9, house 54 feet deep three stories high, gas, water, furnace &c. Chimneplace, 8th-st, high stoop, lot 25 by 100, house 25 by 60 feet modern finish. Also No. 21 East 4th-st., near Lafayette-place, lot 23 by 100. For permits, &c., apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN NEWJersey, 25 miles from the city by rail; near a depot; large double house, large barn, stables, carriage-house, and other outbuildings; 10 acres of choice land, orchard of 250 apple-trees, 50 choice pears, 75 grape-vines, cherries, plums, peaches and small fruit in abundance, all in full bearing. Apply to WM. BRINE, No. 108 Broad-st., up stairs, rear office.

ATELTONA, MORRISANIA — FOR SALE OR TO LET—A fine and comfortable brick house, with 10½ lots tastefully laid out, in a superior and healthy location, very easy of access by boat, steam or horse cars; price moderate and no easy terms. Apply to PHILIP ERNST, No. 311 6th-av., second door above 19th-st., at any time after 1 o'clock.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—THE two 3-story and attic dwellings, Nos. 114 Congress-st. and 129 Amity-st., Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from the South Ferry. Both have the modern improvements and are in good order. Also, two lots on the east side of Henry-st., between Amity and Congress sts., 25x100 feet. For terms apply to A. H. COX, executor, No. 696 Broadway, N. Y., or Henry-st., corner of Amity-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—AT LITCHFIELD, CONN., A FINE country residence; about three acres in garden and meadow; large substantial house, 26 rooms and outbuildings, well shaded, 4 miles from depot, 5 hours from New-York. Price $3,000; terms easy. For photographic views apply to ADAMS & CO., No. 363 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF THIRTY-SIX ACRES, with a large double two-story house, beautifully located on the Passaic River, near Boiling Spring depot, on the Erie railroad; communication New-York almost every hour. Apply to R. FURMAN, at No. 26 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

$50,000.—VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE, near Branchport, Yates County, New-York; 475 acres, 100 woodland, a fine stone dwelling, a good frame farm house, and all other necessary buildings; scenery beautiful; soil and climate all that could be desired. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 3 Pine-st., New-York City.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M., No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown stone house, near 5th-av., for $22,000; also one for $17,000. A three-story, high-stoop brick for $10,000; also one for $7,000. A handsomely furnished house near Madison-square, with possession, for $30,000. S. IRELAND, No. 534 Pine-st., Room No. 12.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT COUNTRY SEAT: 8 acres; improvements: in good order; plenty of fruit; large garden; 6 minutes from depot; 12 times to and fro daily; 17 miles from New-York. Inquire of LEVERIDGE & MARCH, No. 34 Pine-st., from 10 to 1 o'clock. Call to-day. 1(Cut out.)

OIL LANDS FOR SALE—LARGE OR SMALL tracts, of reliable nature, located in Athens County, Ohio, near to the Simms and other established wells. Oil Stocks bought and sold at the Petroleum Exchange on commission.
WHARTON BROTHERS,
No. 132 Broadway.

$3,800 WILL BUY A THREE-STORY brick house, ten rooms and store; 18 by 100; all rented; is in Pacific-st., near corner Grand-av. and Atlantic and Fulton-av. cars; will take part cash. Apply to owner, Shipping Office, No. 172 Chatham-st.

FOR SALE—THREE BRICK HOUSES AND lots, in 31st-st.; three-story basement and subcellar brown-stone basement and trimmings; all modern improvements. Apply on the premises, third house west of 3d-av., or to GEO. MARINER, No. 234 South-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME DOUBLE cottage, finely located within five minutes walk of the ferry, Clifton, S. I., with barn and stable. Ground laid out in fruit, flowers and shrubbery; possession 1st May next; terms easy. Apply to A. H. WAGNER, No. 15 Wall-st.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A COMMODIOUS and beautiful dwelling with nearly four acres of land, situated twenty-seven miles from New-York, and two minutes' walk from the depot. Price $12,500. Inquire of L. F. HUBBARD, No. 80 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-story, brown-stone, high-stoop house No. 62 West 49th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; in perfect order, with immediate possession. Apply to CHARLES RUSTON, No. 193 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN WEST FARMS, THREE MILES from Harlem Bridge, a pleasant 2½-story dwelling, barn, stable, and large garden. Inquire of
EDWD. SWIFT, No. 162 Centre-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A BARGAIN, a double Italian cottage house, five lots, stable; location unsurpassed; all modern improvements. Terms easy. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THREE BROWN-STONE THREE-story and basement houses, deep lots and court-yard, with all modern improvements, at Nos. 60 61 and 61 Second-place, Brooklyn. Price $7,000. Apply after 6 P. M. to THOMAS J. STEWART, No. 116 West 21st-st.

FOR SALE—TWO STORES IN MAIDEN-LANE, with fronts both on Maiden-lane and Fletcher st. admirably located for the petroleum business. Might rent. Inquire of A. G. ROGERS, No. 4 Pine-st., Room No. 23.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A PLOT OF LOTS near New-York-av. and St. Mark's-place, several houses on Willoughby-st., on Hanson-place a brick house, garden, carriage-house and several others. Apply to JOHN BRAINERD, No. 4 Court-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY on 5th-av., (north of 32d-st.) extending through to and fronting on Broadway. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE MEDIUM house, in good order and neighborhood, East 19th-st.; all improvements. Apply to J. M. EDNEY, No. 474½ Broadway, from 5½ to 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—A BROWN-STONE FRONT house, in South Brooklyn, and a small building on Lafayette-av. Inquire of E. D. COBBY, Fontino Hotel, corner Broadway and Howard-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 17 ACRES, ONE MILE from steamboat landing; 38 young apple and pear trees, three acres in wood, no buildings. Price $100 per acre. E. N. WALDRON, Nyack, Rockland Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE, ON 17th-st., opposite Stuyvesant-square; high-stoop, brown-stone front, and finished in the best manner. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—SEVERAL first class houses and lots in desirable locations—Murray Hill preferred. ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 57 Lane-st., near 8th-av., 21x40, in first-rate order. Immediate possession. A mad on the premises to view. Apply to W. A. COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT IN ELDRIDGE-st.; also, No. 117 Mott-st., No. 182 Wooster-st., No. 263 Wallabout, No. 414, 416 and 418 7th-av. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NEAT AND TASTY HOUSES AT RAHway, one hour by rail, 14 times per day, from $3000 to $5,000; particularly desirable; good schools and churches. JAQUES, No. 151 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick house, situated No. 133 West 29th-st.; house 20 feet front by 55 feet; lot 98 feet 9 inches. For particulars inquire of C. BOURCHILL, 156 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR CITY LOTS ON 8TH-AV., between Upson, Westchester County, to a cash customer. Inquire of Dr. BOND, No. 40 Orchard-st., corner Grand-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE, ON 47th-st., near Eighth-av., finished in the best manner. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

BUILDING LOTS.—VACANT LOTS FOR MANufacturing purposes, or for private residences, in every part of the city. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY.—FOR SALE—A very valuable property on Broadway above 17th-st. For particulars apply to JOHN McCLAVE, 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—6TH-AV. PROPERTY, ON THE east side, about forty feet, between 20th and 21st sts. Apply to E. CANTRELL, No. 213 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M., on THURSDAY, the 2d prox., for supplying at the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz:

1,000 barrels NEW MESS, or EXTRA MESS BEEF, in full-hooped oak barrels, with five iron hoops; bidders will state the brands, and will exhibit samples when practicable.

The Beef to be received at such inspection yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

300 barrels of first quality pickled BEEF TONGUES; 200 pounds of meat in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops.

7,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands, of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids. The barrels to be in good shipping order, with round hoops, full head lined and bunns sealed.

1,500 barrels first quality, kiln-dried CORN MEAL, one-half to be manufactured from white flint corn; sample of package to accompany proposals.

30,000 pounds carefully selected TEA, in original packages, ½ Green, ½ Souchong, ½ Oolong; packages to be matted, well strapped and in perfect order. Cargo and shop marks to be stated on the proposals. Each sample must be marked in full with the name of the party offering, the cargo and shop mark, price and quantity offered.

600,000 pounds of clean, dry BROWN SUGAR.

Bidders are requested to name price for furnishing it in either of the following styles:

1st. In original packages.

2d. In barrels; to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head lined.

Bids for Tea and Sugar may be made *in bond, or duty paid.*

20,000 gallons of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from cider or whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the whisky vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy; the cider vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half-barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of vinegar offered, and the kind of package.

20,000 pounds best quality of ADAMANTINE CANDLES, to be 16 ounces to the pound, one-half sizes, the remainder twelves.

100,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made by boiling, and only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass or other adulterations, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

150,000 gallons of superior ROCHESTER WHISKY; barrels to be of good seasoned white oak staves and heads; to have twelve wooden and four strong iron hoops, heads and iron hoops painted. Returns required from a gauger and inspector, to be named by the undersigned.

20,000 gallons of RECTIFIED WHISKY, to be full first proof, according to the United States Custom-house standard. Barrels to be of good seasoned white oak staves and heads; to have twelve wood and four strong iron hoops, heads and iron hoops painted. Returns required as above.

50,000 pounds of crushed SUGAR; barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full bead-lined.

3,300 pounds of ROASTED AND GROUND RYE, to be packed in good strong barrels made of seasoned oak, paper lined. The rye to be a good, sound, thoroughly cleaned article; to be inspected and accepted before roasting. Sample of the rye in the natural state, as well as the roasted and ground form, to be sent in with the proposals.

BEETS—Such quantities as may be required during the month of February, 1865, in good ordinary wall-coopered barrels.

TURNIPS—Such quantities as may be required during the month of February, 1865, in barrels as above.

CABBAGES—Such quantities as may be required during the month of February, 1865, in crates.

OATMEAL IN BARLEY—Such quantities as may be required during the month of February, 1865, in sacks.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable; bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.

Separate proposals, in *duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all articles must be delivered with the proposals, and retained by them. Samples of Flour, Sugar, Tea, Candles, R. and O. Rye, must be in neat boxes, of card board or tin, fully labeled, *and not in paper parcels.*

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible persons, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required.

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weights, gross and tare, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated. All boxes to be strapped with green hickory straps.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors *other than the party furnishing the provisions* will be required for the meat, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediate preceding inspection. The meat will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, inspector on the part of the United States.

The flour will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be required.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished.

Payment will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel A. D. C. and C. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES—BEEF CATTLE.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS (in triplicate) will be received by the undersigned at this office, until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the 7th prox., for supplying BEEF CATTLE for the use of the United States Army, to be delivered at the WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS, New-York City, or at some other convenient point in or in the near vicinity of the City of New-York, to be designated by the undersigned, and in such number as may from time to time be required, not exceeding one thousand, head in any calendar month from the 15th of February, 1865, to the 1st of April, 1865; notice to be given to the contractor on SATURDAY of each week, on his application at this office, of the number of cattle he shall be required to deliver during the following week.

As the cattle will be required for shipment, none but *first quality* of oxen or steers, entirely free from all blemishes or imperfections, and not less than three years old, will be received; and no lot of cattle, the average gross weight of which is not as high as twelve hundred and seventy-five pounds per head, or when the average weight than twelve hundred pounds. The exact gross weight of each bullock to be ascertained by the scales; time of weighing to be determined by the Inspector on the part of the United States. Mr. George Starr, whose certificate of inspection, stating the number of cattle delivered, their weight, &c., will constitute the voucher, on presentation of which the accounts will be paid, when funds are in hand for the purpose. Each proposal to be entertained, must have a printed copy of this advertisement pasted at its head, and be in the following form:

"I, A—B—, of the city or town of —, county of —, State of —, hereby propose to deliver to the Subsistence Department of the U. S. Army, at the Washington Drove Yards, New-York City, or other point in or near said city, to be designated, any number of head of cattle, not exceeding *one thousand* head, in any calendar month, of the quality, condition, &c., described in the advertisement above posted, as I may from time to time be required to furnish on due notification, at —— cents per pound, gross weight."

To be subscribed by two responsible sureties, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby agree that should the above bid be accepted, we will give our bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars that the contract shall be fulfilled.

"——,
"——."

Payment will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for that purpose.

The ability of the sureties to respond in the sum of ten thousand dollars must be certified by the U. S. District Attorney or other proper officer—such certificate to accompany the proposal.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle." The right exists with the United States to reject any or all the bids that shall not be regarded as satisfactory. All bidders to be present at the opening.

H. F. CLARKE,
Col., A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
CLOTHING BUREAU, QUARTERMASTER GEN'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of Army Clothing and Equipage, New-York City, until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the 6th prox., for furnishing by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, New-York:

Worsted Lace, scarlet, 1½ inch and ⅝ inch, standard.
Trumpet Cords, standard.
Invalid Corps Jackets, standard.
Hospital Tent Pins, large, standard.
Hospital Tent Pins, small, standard.

Bidders will state the quantity they propose to furnish, and the shortest time in which they can commence and complete the delivery of all they bid for.

All proposals should be accompanied by a proper guarantee for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing (here insert the name of the article bid for)," and addressed to Brevet Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-Gen., New-York City.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 40 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 24, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE,

for the United States Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland and other ports on the coast of Maine,

to
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C.; Savannah, Ga., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

E. D. CHAPMAN,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

ASSISTANT Q. M. OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 40 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 27, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED daily at this office, for the furnishing of this Department with

OATS,
OATS,
HAY AND STRAW.

Parties will specify in their propositions how the Hay and Straw is baled, and whether the Grain is sacked or in bulk.

E. D. CHAPMAN, Captain and C. M.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS FOR INVESTMENTS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO. will hold their regular Executive sale of Stocks and Bonds this day, THURSDAY, Feb. 2, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Exchange, No. 52 William-st. The list will embrace a variety of first-class Securities, including Park, Knickerbocker, Gallatin, People's, Brevoort, Republic and Metropolitan Fire Insurance Stocks. Also Dry Dock and Railway Railroad; Hermetical Barrel Company, Citizens' Gas Light, United States Telegraph and Long Island Gas Light Company's Stocks; Broadway and Seventh-av. Railroad, Kings County and New-York Soldiers' Bounty Bonds, &c., &c.

REGULAR STOCK SALES, MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS.
ALBERT NICOLAY & CO.,
STOCK AUCTIONEERS AND BROKERS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED property on Greenwich, Washington and East 19th-st., and on Waverley-place.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on MONDAY, Feb. 6, at 12 o'clock at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executor of John B Martin, deceased—

GREENWICH AND WASHINGTON STS.—The lot of ground situate on the westerly side of Greenwich-st., running through to and fronting on the easterly side of Washington-st. being 16½ feet in depth and 25 feet in front on each street, and known as No. 450 Greenwich-st. and No 437 Washington-st; said property is 25 feet south of Desbrosses-st.

WAVERLEY-PLACE.—The three and a half story brick house and lot on the southerly side of Waverley-place, 154 feet west of 6th-av., and known as No. 14. The house is 22.3x50 feet, and contains gas and Croton water. Lot 22.3x98.9.

EAST 19TH-ST.—The three-story brick house and lot known as No. 157 East 19th-st., north side, 40 feet east of 2d-av. The house is 20x33 feet, and contains the modern improvements. Lot 20x46.8.

Maps at No. 6½ Pine-st.

OFFICE OF SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORTATION FOR U. S. N., No. 73 BROADWAY, New-York, Jan. 11, 1865.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of February, 1865, at the Navy-yard, New-York, the U. S. side-wheel steamer MOBILE, with engines, boilers, &c., as she now stands: Length, 215 feet; breadth, 33 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 11 feet 3 inches; height from lower to main deck, 7 feet 3 inches; height from main to harricane deck, 7 feet 6 inches. One beam engine. Diameter of cylinder, 72 inches; stroke, 9 feet; iron paddle-wheels, &c.

ALSO,

1 lot old Manila rope, 1 lot oakum shavings, 60 to 175 bales oakum dust, 1 lot condemned leather hose, a lot coal cinders.

J. B. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, FEB. 2, AT 11 o'clock, within the store,

MALAGA RAISINS.

2,500 packages Malaga Raisins, whole, half, and quarter boxes, bunch layers, including some extra fine fruit, all sound. Also, 1,500 packages Bunch Layers, slightly stained—all new fruit.

CURRANTS.

50 barrels Currants.

PEARS.

Nine half barrels Green Winter Nelis Pears, new, and put up in papers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF ABOUT 78 ACRES OF VALUABLE LAND AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I. —ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 7, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of Peter Gerritse, deceased:

RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—Four parcels of land at Ravenswood, L. I., containing about 78 acres, and about one mile from the Hunter's Point Ferry, and on the line of the proposed horse railroad to Astoria. The above plots have together a frontage of nearly 1,800 feet on Vernon-av. Maps at No. 5½ Pine-st.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED REAL ESTATE.—P. C. BULKLEY will sell on THURSDAY, Feb. 16, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway: Five lots north side of 13th-st., 160 feet west of 6th-av.; 4 lots south side of 12th-st., 125 feet west of 6th-av.; also three houses and lots known as Nos. 163, 165 and 256 East 30th-st.; the houses are three stories in height, have marble mantles, gas and water throughout, with range and furnace; are well built and in good order; size about 19 feet 6 inches by 45; lots one-half the block. For maps apply to the auctioneer, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncy-court.

H. R. WESTCOTT, & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION.—LARGE SALE OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND WORKS OF ART OF A FIVE-STORY RESIDENCE COMPLETELY FURNISHED.—THIS DAY (Thursday) at 2 o'clock, at No. 153 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th-aves. There is over $14,000 worth of first-class Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, magnificent Pianofortes, Paintings, Bronzes and elegant Parlor Ornaments, Silver, China, cut Glass, &c. Sale positive and without reserve.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of PHILIP SCHIEFFELIN & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation. PHILIP SCHIEFFELIN and EUGENE SCHIEFFELIN retire from business.

Either of the copartners will sign the name of the late firm in liquidation.

PHILIP SCHIEFFELIN,
GEO. WM. SOUTHWICK,
EUGENE SCHIEFFELIN.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

GEO. W. SOUTHWICK having succeeded to the wholesale drug business of the late firm of PHILIP SCHIEFFELIN & CO., will continue it, on his own account, as heretofore, at Nos. 58 and 60 Vesey-st.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm name of MURPHY & GRISWOLD, is this day dissolved by its own limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

THOMAS MURPHY,
WM. C. GRISWOLD.

The business will thereafter be conducted by CHAS. ATWOOD, Jr., at No. 22 Walker-st., and we take great pleasure in recommending our old friends and customers to extend their patronage to him.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1865.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE COpartnership heretofore existing

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 2, 1865

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DON SEBASTIAN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—TWO MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, GIANT BOY, LIVING SKELETON, DWARF, LEARNED SEAL, THE UNKNOWN PRISONER, &c.—Day and Evening.

WALLACK'S—MEN OF THE DAY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.

BROADWAY THEATRE—LIVE INDIAN—PAUL PRY.

NIBLO'S—THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY—YANKEE COURTSHIP.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The peace business grows in interest, though its aspect this morning is scarcely so comforting to the over-sanguine as yesterday. Our special correspondent, with the Fifth Army Corps, whose dispatch is the very latest news from the army lines, announces that up to Tuesday morning at 8 A. M., the rebel Commissioners had not yet passed our pickets. Several interviews between our officers and the rebel officers had been held under flag of truce, and it was generally understood that the absence of Gen. GRANT from City Point accounted for the delay in granting the so-called Commissioners permission to pass the lines. Our Washington special, however, says that early yesterday morning, Secretary SEWARD, accompanied by no one but his private Secretary, left Washington on a dispatch steamer for City Point, to decide whether to admit and confer with, or refuse and repulse the white-winged messengers. The Richmond papers of Monday and Tuesday, copious extracts from which we print this morning, are in a state of intense alarm and wonderment over this development on their side. They smell a "snare," warn the peace-longing rebel public, and wisely come to the conclusion that the terms will be submission, emancipation and amnesty, in consideration of future good behavior.

SHERMAN'S movements are explained by telegrams from Charleston, dated Jan. 27 and 29, and published in Richmond papers of the 30th and 31st. One of his columns was moving up the Savannah, and had reached Robertsville, fifty miles north of Savannah, and five miles east of that river. Another force was at Grahamsville, and another on the Combahee, still nearer Branchville and Charleston. Evidently SHERMAN is making good use of his time.

The St. Louis *Democrat* learns that a fight took place on the 15th instant at Dardanelle, Ark., about half way between Little Rock and Fort Smith, in which the rebels were defeated. A fleet of light-draught steamers were en route to Fort Smith, and took on board a regiment of cavalry at Lewisburgh, to clear the river banks of guerrillas. This force landed at Dardanelle, where the rebels were in strong force, under command of JOE SHELBY. A fight ensued, during which the transports passed up the river. Our loss was twenty-five killed. The rebels fell back, and the next day evacuated the town. No further particulars have come to hand.

At the recent assault on Fort Fisher, Lieut.-Commander F. B. BLAKE, Commodore GODON, Lieut. JOHN R. BARTLETT, First Lieut. of Marines W. WALLACE, and Ensign W. W. RHODES, all of the *Susquehanna*, landed with two boats' crews, numbering about eighty men, and took an active part in the attack. They were among the first to reach the enemy's works. Lieut. WALLACE was severely wounded, and lay four or five hours in the sand, close to the sand, before he could be removed, the shot and shell falling so fast that his men were unable to reach him.

The steamship *Suwo Nada*, from Savannah and Hilton Head on the 29th ult., arrived at this port yesterday evening. She brings intelligence of a large fire in Savannah on the evening of Jan. 27, destroying considerable property. On the morning of Jan. 28, another and more serious fire occurred, destroying two entire squares and involving heavy loss. A fiendish attempt at destroying life was made by some secret enemies, who placed a keg of powder against the arsenal where the sparks were falling thickly. The arsenal contained thirty tons of powder.

Mr. FRANK LAWLER's letters from Richmond to the London *Times* are so often intercepted, that each one published is said to cost the proprietors of the *Times* a hundred and fifty pounds.

Gen. GRANT, with Capt. FOX and several other officers, has just returned from a visit to Fort Fisher. Gen GRANT is said to have expressed the opinion that it could not have been carried, if the naval fire had not dismounted all the guns on the side assaulted by the soldiers. Numerous circumstances were found confirmatory of the belief that the rebels supposed that the main assault was that made by the sailors and marines, and were but poorly prepared for TERRY's assault on the other side. Extensive as the fort is, the gentlemen are of the opinion that it was not finished according to the original plan.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, after a number of miscellaneous petitions had been presented and referred to the appropriate committees, the House resolution of thanks to Gen. SHERIDAN was taken up and unanimously passed. The General Appropriation Bill for the year 1866 was reported. The House resolution, declaring that certain States were in rebellion, and not entitled to representation in the electoral college, was reported with an amendment which was adopted. It was also moved to amend by striking out the word Louisiana; at this point further consideration of the subject was postponed to give way for the reception of the credentials of Messrs. NYE and STEWART, Senators-elect from Nevada. These gentlemen were admitted and sworn in—Mr. STEWART drew the long and Mr. NYE the short term. The consideration of the House resolutions, the question being on the motion to strike out the word Louisiana. After some debate, the Senate went into executive session, and soon afterwards adjourned.

In the House, yesterday, Mr. CRESWELL, of Maryland, asked leave to introduce a resolution, directing the Secretary of War to report what compensation, if any, has been awarded to each of the several Slave States represented in Congress, to loyal persons, to whom colored volunteers, at the time of their enlistment, owed service or labor. Objection was made by Mr. HOLMAN, of New-York. The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to construct a ship canal round the Falls of Niagara. The measure was supported by Messrs. SPALDING, ARNOLD, STROUSE, and others, and was opposed by Messrs. DAWES and RANDALL. It was at length passed by a vote of 95 yeas to 51 nays. The Illinois and Michigan Ship Canal Bill was next taken up, pending which the House adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a petition was presented for public markets in Brooklyn. Notice was given of a bill for the completion of Harlem Bridge. A bill was introduced for the better prevention of fraudulent voting. A bill was passed to perfect the amendment of the Constitution, by providing for the appointment of five Commissioners of Appeals. A bill was reported enabling husband and wife to be witnesses for or against each other in certain cases. A message was received from Gov. FENTON, informing the Senate of the passage by Congress of the anti-slavery Constitutional amendment, and recommending that immediate action be taken for its ratification. A concurrent resolution to that effect was introduced, but under the rules lays over one day.

In the Assembly the bill appropriating $200,000 for the relief of sick and wounded officers was favorably reported. Notice was given of a bill to extend the time for the completion of the Central Park Hotel and the Grand Hotel, New-York; to provide for the assessment and taxation of Savings Banks. A message was received from the Governor, recommending that the Legislature take action in regard to the recent Act of Congress to abolish slavery, when a concurrent resolution was introduced to that end, which lies over for one day. Bills were introduced to amend the Registry law. The Governor has sent in a message in reply to the resolution of the Assembly, relative to the quotas of various districts. Mr. REED, from the Select Committee, reported a bill authorizing the Board of Supervisors of New-York to raise money to encourage enlistments and pay bounties to volunteers.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Gold Room left off weak yesterday at 203½ @ cent. The Railways were also depressed in the early part of the day, and closed lower than on Tuesday. Governments steady. Money easy.

Flour, Wheat and Corn were in limited request yesterday, at declining prices, as were also Cotton, Petroleum, Whisky, and the principal kinds of groceries. Provisions were in fair demand; Pork was dearer. Hay, Tallow and Clover Seed were moderately inquired for. Fish, Hides, Leather, Oils, Naval Stores, Wool and Tobacco were inactive. The freight market was quiet.

In answer to a communication from Mayor GUNTHER, the Counsel to the Corporation has given his opinion that the power of the Street-Cleaning Commission to enter into a contract for cleaning the streets does not cease with the past year, but is continuous. As to the offer of the New-York Sanitary and Chemical Compost Company to clean the streets for $300,000 per annum, he is of opinion that it cannot be accepted, for the reasons that no sureties for the performance of the work are named, and the city has no power to give the company, as they demand, the free use of Croton water, piers and dumping grounds.

The corporation of the City of St. John, New-Brunswick, has subscribed $400,000 to the stock of the European and North American Railway Company. This amount, with the Government subsidy of $10,000 per mile and the individual subscriptions, insures the building of the line from St. John City to the Maine boundary.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided in the case of the Bank of the Commonwealth, against the Tax Commissioners of this city, that United States bonds cannot be taxed by the State Legislature. The effect of this decision, so far as this city is concerned, is that the taxes levied on the capitals of our banks and insurance companies will have to be refunded. The amount is estimated at about three millions of dollars, which will have to be added to the tax levy for the present year.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* makes the following interesting statement with reference to Gen. BUTLER and his connection with the powder-boat: "In saying that he did not procure the famous Fort Fisher powder-boat, Gen. BUTLER is adroitly but literally correct. It was prepared under the superintendence of Major T. F. RODMAN, of the Watertown Arsenal, on the part of the army, and Lieut-Commander WM. W. JEFFERIES, of the Ordnance Department, on the part of the navy. Gen. BUTLER will not, however, deny that the idea of the powder-boat originated with him; that his proposition for that or something similar was rejected by the War Department, on the advice of Gen. DELAFIELD, of the Engineer Corps; that it was then laid before the Navy Department, and finally adopted after a consultation between himself, Geo. GRANT, Admiral PORTER, Capt. FOX, Capt. WISE and others. There seems no good reason for ridiculing the failure of the experiment, for, as Gen. BUTLER says, it has not been tried, as but a small part of the powder was exploded. The failure to produce an instantaneous explosion seems due to a misunderstanding between the officers who delivered, and those who received the boat at the time of starting, and Gen. BUTLER is very far from being alone in the belief that an explosion of two hundred tons of gunpowder, at a distance of three to four hundred yards from the fort, would have produced serious consequences, if not to the fort itself, at least to the soldiers in the fort."

The State Senate Investigating Committee continued its examination of the City Inspector's Department yesterday. A number of witnesses were sworn by Judge WHITING, but their testimony was unimportant. In the afternoon, Mr. GRAHAM produced rebutting testimony for Mr. BOOLE. At 4 o'clock the committee adjourned until the 16th inst. On their return they will resume the examination of the City Inspector's Department, which will probably occupy three days. They will then take up the Comptroller's Department.

At a meeting of the Board of Education, last evening, the salaries of Messrs. S. S. RANDALL and HENRY KIDDLE, Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction, were increased 25 per cent. Mr. WILLIAM D. BOGART was elected an additional assistant clerk of the board, with a salary of $1,200 annually, and Mr. JOHN DUNHAM was chosen engineer. Several reports were received, among them that of the Trustees of Schools in the Ninth Ward—the only Board of Trustees that has complied with the requirements of the law respecting annual returns.

Under a warrant from Judge MEEKS, of Mount Vernon, Detective SLOWEY and Officer MONTGOMERY, acting under the instructions of Judge VAN COTT, chairman of the Vigilance Committee of Westchester county, have apprehended eleven persons who are alleged to have been members of a gang or thieves, who, under the leadership of one Churchill, have infested Mount Vernon and neighboring towns in Westchester.

Yesterday morning, Gov. FENTON transmitted a message to the Assembly, in answer to a resolution requesting him to communicate to that body all the information he might have respecting the increased quota of the State, and the reason or basis of the measure, and his action in regard to it. The message, which will be found in our columns this morning, embraces all the facts relating to the matter at present in possession of the Governor.

The Peace Commission.

The Peace Commissioners, it seems, have not come to Washington at all. Our correspondent with the army gives intelligence of their movements down to the morning of day before yesterday, (Tuesday,) and at that time they had not even reached headquarters. We learn from Washington that Secretary SEWARD has gone to meet them, with what instructions or for what purpose is, of course, open to the widest possible conjecture. It is perfectly safe to say, however, that he has not gone to tender them peace on the basis of separation; and it is also safe to believe that, if they come prepared to recognize the supreme authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States, they will find the Government disposed to treat every other subject of complaint or of demand which they may make, with the utmost liberality. The President has repeatedly given them and the world the most emphatic assurances on this subject. If they are prepared to talk of peace on the basis of Union they will probably visit Washington. If not, we presume they won't.

The Bankrupt Bill—Southern Statutes of Limitation.

The Senate is daily besieged with petitions from small mercantile bodies, asking that the Bankrupt Bill be made prospective in its operation. We can conceive of no reason on which these petitions can possibly be based, except a prevailing, but ill-grounded fear, that a bankrupt measure which should afford relief to insolvent traders residing in the loyal States would necessarily carry absolution to dishonest and disloyal traders residing in the South. If this were a valid reason in itself for defeating the bill as it now stands, one would think that an easy way of depriving Secessionists of the benefit of the measure would be to make its operation exceptional in their particular case, instead of denying its benefits to the large loyal community among us here whose insolvency, in a vast number of cases, is primarily due to secession. By refusing to make the measure retroactive, a disability upon the Northern trader is maintained. But *that* in no degree affects the liability or non-liability of the Southern trader for debts contracted prior to the rebellion epoch. Refusing to legislate at all in bankruptcy, or passing a law merely prospective in its operation, leaves the rebel or Southern merchant precisely where he is left to-day, by the old State laws, or by the confiscation enactments of the so-called Confederate Congress, which professed to outlaw all the debts owing to loyal citizens of the United States.

In the principal Southern States, the local laws vary greatly in the matter of Limitation. In Alabama and Arkansas, notes are outlawed in five years, and actions of account in three years. In Florida, the limitation in the matter of notes is likewise five years, and open accounts run for the same term, counting from the date of the sale and delivery. In Georgia, notes not under seal are outlawed in six years, *under seal* in twenty years, open accounts in four years, and foreign judgments in five years. The Louisiana statutes outlaw all notes (except bank notes) in five years, and open accounts in two years. In Mississippi, notes, under seal, are recoverable after seven years, those not under seal in six years, and open accounts in three years. In Texas, notes run four years, and open accounts two years. Simple contract debts in North and South Carolina must be collected within the terms respectively of three and four years. Even if, as most of—if not all—these State laws do, make an exception of the limitations in open accounts between merchant and merchant, we presume that the condition of the Northern creditor, so far as it is affected by State legislation in force prior to the rebellion, is mainly shown in that portion of the local statutes of the seceded States which applies to the outlawry of *notes*. The longest term of limitation in the case of notes is six years; the shortest, three. Five years is about the mean term. If, then, the confiscation of Northern debts by the rebel Congress is left out of account altogether, as a spurious piece of legislation, which the overthrow of the rebellion will see wiped out—what becomes of the State laws which were in existence before rebellion was dreamt of? In a restored Union, debts due here will either have to be sued under the old State laws, or Congress will have to pass a law which shall override the local statutes. We do not ask for such a law. No intelligent petitioner for an insolvent relief act, that we have heard of, asks for such a law. But those among us who have given to the subject some discriminating thought, demand to know of the opponents of the measure how they are going to protect the rights of Northern creditors either by killing the bankrupt bill outright, or by doing what is far less decent, making it a prospective measure.

We have some reason to demand of those Chambers of Commerce that are so eager to petition against the proposed law, that they shall frame their petitions on ground which will bear examination. It is little short of an insult to tell us, in the face of all the existing State laws, that Congress can afford protection to the Northern creditor by leaving things as they are. If the measure is to be killed, let it be killed on the open ground that insolvency is a crime which imposes perpetual commercial disability on the insolvent; that the man whose property is stolen, or confiscated by spurious enactments, must sit forever under a perpetual ban of outlawry, and that the paths of enterprise, industry and skill must for all time be closed against him, as the penalty of his misfortune. This sort of argument, much as we might execrate it, would be at least intelligible.

The "Single Eye" on President Lincoln.

The country will be glad to learn that Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, of this city, has introduced a resolution into the House of Representatives to the effect, that it is the duty of the President, under no circumstances, to proffer or accept negotiations which shall admit, by the remotest implication, the existence of any other Federal or Confederate Government within the territory of the United States. The friends of the Union will feel easy, now that they know that Mr. WOOD has his eye on Mr. LINCOLN. The well-known disposition of the President to acknowledge the Confederacy, renders the vigilance of a gentleman like Mr. WOOD, who has been from the outset the uncompromising foe of that institution, and the firm opponent of all attempts to tolerate its existence, peculiarly necessary at this juncture. We are glad to see, also, that Mr. WOOD is of opinion that it is "the duty of the President, in every legal and constitutional manner, to preserve the integrity of the Union." Should he get this resolution passed, it will then become Mr. LINCOLN's duty, if he retains a proper respect for Mr. WOOD and for the House, to try the only means of restoring the Union which, we believe, is, in Mr. WOOD's opinion, either "legal or constitutional," and that is, asking the revolted States, in a firm and decided manner, whether they are going to come back or not.

The question will probably suggest itself to most people, what will Mr. LINCOLN do, in case they decline to comply with his request. On this point, however, we need not give ourselves any uneasiness, as we believe Mr. WOOD's resources are not exhausted. He would doubtless, in case of the neglect or refusal of the leaders to heed Mr. LINCOLN's summons, have a commission appointed to proceed to Richmond and convince them of their mistake by reasoning with them. How long this process might last before it produced any results, it is impossible to say; but it is only the very shallow and flippant who will imagine that this uncertainty about its duration in any way lessens its value. It may last for years, or it may last forever. In the meantime, however, we should have an armistice, and should go on buying and selling, marrying and giving in marriage, as before the war. To the argument that the Confederacy would be all this time virtually independent, the answer is, that this would make no difference as long as we had not acknowledged its independence. If European Powers choose to disgrace themselves eternally by doing so, let them do it. We may rest satisfied that as long as we withhold our recognition, the Confederate leaders would never be able to pluck the rooted sorrow from their brains. DAVIS and STEPHENS are both said to be in delicate health, and there is little doubt that this want of courtesy on our part would kill them. Upon the more robust members of the Confederate Government, the effect of our coolness might not at first be so apparent, but it would surely do its work in the long run on the very healthiest of them. They would pine gradually away, their vitals eaten out by sorrow and disappointment. Neither cotton, nor "niggers," nor tobacco, would any longer afford them any delight, or change the sorrowful current of their thoughts; and when these things fail to cheer a drooping slaveholder, what is left for him but a premature grave?

The Perils and Glories of Democracy—Our Brazilian Relations.

There is as great disappointment in London among the Tory writers at the settlement of the difficulties with Brazil, as there would be among a herd of Mackerelville rowdies at the breaking up of a prize fight. Mr. SEWARD's apology is evidently a bitter pill for them to swallow. What they desired, and what the enemies of the United States all over the world desired, was that we should have approved of Capt. COLLINS' act, and have set Brazil at defiance, or that we should have disapproved of the act, but have refused to make any atonement. The sinking of the *Florida*, too, was hailed with delight, as there was little difficulty in making it appear that it was caused designedly, and was thus a fitting termination to the outrage which was begun in the harbor of Bahia.

We sincerely trust this lesson and others like it will not be lost on the public at home. The theory which the enemies of the United States have been industriously spreading in Europe for years has been, that our growth threatens the world with the appearance in the family of nations of a giant, entirely devoid of conscience; that we are acquiring immense strength, but are, in the process, losing all moral sense, and that our success will, therefore, be a serious bar to rational progress; and they argue from this that democracy is likely to prove as destructive to modern civilization as the irruption of the barbarians to that of the Roman Empire.

Consequently, every act or word of our Government, our press, or our public men, which proves that the great laws of morality still exercise their legitimate influence on the conduct of our affairs, is the very gall of bitterness to all those who are endeavoring to uphold the old order of things, by blackening our character. It ought, therefore, to be the constant endeavor of all those amongst us, who believe in democracy, who desire its spread, and who are satisfied that the best hopes of mankind are centred in its success, to see that our policy at home and abroad is characterized in the greatest as well as the smallest things by strict regard for justice and fair dealing, and by a rigid respect for law and morality. We have got far past the stage in which it was necessary to prove our strength. The world knows it. What we have now to prove is that we can use this strength with as scrupulous a regard for the rights of weakness, as if we ourselves were amongst the weakest of the weak.

The Missouri State Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Feb. 1.

After three days' spirited debate in Committee of the Whole, the convention amended and adopted the third section of the State Constitution, defining the qualifications of voters.

The section takes a wide range, and, among others, embraces the following provision:

No person shall be deemed a qualified voter who has been in armed hostility to the United States, or, after the 31st of July, 1861, to the Government of this State, or who has ever given aid, comfort, countenance or support to the persons engaged in such hostility or disloyalty, communicated with them, advised or aided persons to join them, manifested adherence to them, or expressed hope for the triumph of their cause over the arms of the United States, or has ever, except under overpowering compulsion, submitted to the authority or been in the service of the so-called Confederate States, or been connected with any society inimical to the Government of the United States or this State after July 31, 1861, or been a guerrilla or a bushwhacker, or who has harbored such, or left the State to avoid the draft, or who has not enrolled himself, or who has been a Southern sympathizer, or who has, after having exercised the elective franchise of this or any other State, under the claim of alienage obtained exemption from military service.

The fourth section provides for the registration of voters throughout the State.

The Lower House of the Legislature has unanimously authorized the Governor to appoint an agent to procure reimbursements from the United States for money expended by the State in repelling invasion.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 1.

CONFIRMATION OF GEN. MEADE.

The Senate went into executive session to-day, at an early hour, for the purpose of considering the confirmation of Maj.-Gen. MEADE. It is said that a very animated debate ensued, which lasted upward of two hours, in which several gentlemen animadverted very severely upon the military career of this gentleman. The Senate, however, prefaced to take the indorsement of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, as Gen. MEADE was confirmed by a very large majority.

PERMITS TO TRADE IN COTTON.

The Committee on Commerce to-day continued the examination of several gentlemen who hold permits to trade in cotton. It appears from all the evidence elicited that these permits have been obtained from persons connected with the Treasury Department. The witnesses in most cases refused to tell where or how they obtained their permits.

THE CASE OF JUDGE FIELD.

The Special Committee to investigate the facts in regard to the KELLEY and FIELD difficulty, have finished their examination of all the witnesses, and to-day ordered the evidence to be printed.

[THE NIAGARA SHIP CANAL.

The scheme for a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara, which appropriates out of the treasury upward of $6,000,000, was rushed through the House to-day. The friends of the Illinois Ship Canal attempted to engraft that measure upon this, but failed in their purpose. It is the first thing in order to-morrow, when they expect to succeed. This bill appropriates from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000. Neither of the measures, however, stands a chance for passing the Senate this session.

MR. BEECHER IN WASHINGTON.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER was upon the floor of the House and Senate to-day, and also had an interview with Mr. LINCOLN.

THE NEVADA SENATORS.

The two Nevada Senators took their seats in the Senate to-day.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON Wednesday, Feb. 1.

OFFICERS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

The Secretary of War has communicated to the Senate a list of officers of the regular army. The General officers are given in the following order: Lieut.-Gen. Grant, Major-Gens. H. W. Halleck, William T. Sherman, George G. Meade, Philip H. Sheridan, George H. Thomas; Brig.-Gens. Irvin McDowell, William S. Rosecrans, Philip St. George Cooke, John Pope, Joseph Hooker, and Winfield S. Hancock.

THE ARREST OF COL. WOLFORD.

The papers transmitted to the Senate to-day in answer to a call for information on the Secretary of War, show that Col. WOLFORD, of Kentucky, was arrested in compliance with a telegram from Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, for making speeches charged to be of an insurrectionary character, and discouraging enlistments. Subsequently he pledged himself to refrain from opposition to the Government, and was therefore released.

THE ARREST OF GOV. JACOBS.

In November last Lieut.-Gov. JACOBS was arrested by order of Gen. BURBRIDGE, and banished South for making public speeches calculated, and apparently intended to weaken the efforts of the Government.

SEIZURE OF ARMS IN CALIFORNIA.

The President to-day sent a message to the Senate inclosing communications from Gen. MCDOWELL, relative to a recent attempt to send arms and munitions of war out of the Department of the Pacific to Mexico, under date of August last. He apprizes the Government of the seizure of a large quantity of arms, nominally going to the Colorado River, but really to Mexico, and also states that a French ship had been in the harbor six weeks, supposed to be taking in supplies for the French fleet at Acapulco. The seizure was made by authority of the President's proclamation of Nov. 21, 1862, forbidding the clearance or exportation of arms from the United States. A letter from THOMAS BROWN, special agent of the Treasury Department, urges the clearance of arms, ostensibly for Liverpool, under the President's modified order allowing re-exportation to the original place of shipment. The Collector of the port refused to allow their clearance under construction of the President's order, and claimed that the arms were intended for Mexico. The Surveyor-General, E. F. BEALE, urged persistently the clearance, on the ground of aid to the Mexican Republic against monarchy. The clearance was not allowed. The arms, it appears, were for Gen. VEGA, and consisted of 268 cases of muskets originally imported into New-York by MARX & Co., from Hamburg.

A COLORED LAWYER ADMITTED TO PRACTICE IN THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

J. S. ROCK, (Colored,) of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, was to-day, on motion of Senator SUMNER, admitted an Attorney and Counsellor in the Supreme Court of the United States.

THE NIAGARA SHIP CANAL.

The bill passed by the House to-day provides that a ship canal be constructed as a military work for the use of the Government, around the falls of Niagara, in New-York, commencing at some convenient point on the Niagara River above the falls, and terminating at some convenient point below the steam, or upon the shore of Lake Ontario, which shall not be less than 105 feet wide on the surface and 90 feet on the bottom, with twelve feet depth of water, with locks not less than 275 feet long and 45 feet wide. The President is authorized to appoint a topographical engineer, to be associated with two civil engineers, to make the preliminary examination and surveys, and from them shall determine and locate the route of the canal. In order to accomplish the early completion of said canal for military purposes, and to relieve the Treasury, as far as practicable, from a large expenditure of money, the President is authorized to contract with any company he may deem advisable, which shall be hereafter chartered for such purpose by the Legislature of any one of the United States, for the construction of the canal, and to convey to the company the right of way and all lands which the United States may acquire under this act. The canal and the Niagara River shall be a military, naval, postal and public highway, connecting Lakes Erie and Ontario, and shall be established as such to the United States and the people thereof forever. The canal is to be free of toll to the United States, but not to other parties; $6,000,000 is to be loaned to the United States, advanced and paid in the bonds in denomination of $1,000 each, payable in twenty years from date, interest of six per cent. to be reimbursed to the Federal Treasury from tolls. The United States reserves the right to purchase the canal. The President is authorized to contract for the construction of a marine railway, for the transfer and passage of gunboats, vessels, and other lake craft around the Falls, in place of the canal, if he shall, on investigation, deem such railway to be more advantageous, and useful and convenient for all Government purposes. The bill is yet to be acted on by the Senate. Thirty-seven Western men voted for and twenty-one against it. Of the twenty Pennsylvania votes, only six were cast in the affirmative.

SERENADE TO SENATOR HENDERSON.

The joint resolution proposing the anti-slavery amendment to the Constitution of the United States was introduced by Senator HENDERSON, of Missouri, in January, 1864. To-night a large number of persons complimented him with a serenade. He, together with Representative ROLLINS, of Missouri, and Mr. VAN HORN, a member elect to the next Congress from that State, made speeches congratulatory of the passage of that measure by Congress.

Obituary.

Fell in the assault upon Fort Fisher, Lieut. S. W. PRESTON, United States Navy, in the twenty-fourth year of his age.

A fortnight since, the heart of this community was filled with emotion as it listened breathlessly over the thrilling details of the capture of Fort Fisher.

Elated as every patriot bosom was by the announcement of this triumphant victory, the sacrifice of so many brave men, through which it was won, cast a pall of sorrow over the land.

Among the fallen, none was more worthy of special mention than the gallant Lieut. PRESTON.

One who knew him well feels it a sacred privilege to be permitted to pay this tribute to his intellectual worth, his moral rectitude, unflinching bravery, forgetfulness of self, blended as all were with the purest Christian faith and charity.

This noble youth of scarce twenty-four Summers, already distinguished by many acts of intrepid bravery, fell foremost in command, whilst rallying the naval force, under the concentrated fire of the enemy.

Let us, then, while exulting in this great victory, cherish in grateful remembrance the heroic devotion of Lieut. S. W. PRESTON, United States Navy, and proudly, yet sorrowfully, associate his name with the downfall of Fort Fisher.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The Constitutional Amendment in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 1.

A message was sent to the Legislature to-day by Gov. BRADFORD, announcing the passing of the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery, with the recommendation that Maryland immediately concur in the amendment.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 1.

Gov. BRADFORD to-day communicated to the Legislature of Maryland the announcement of the passage of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery. The House of Delegates immediately proceeded to act thereon, and approved the amendment by a vote of 53 ayes, against 23 noes. Thus Maryland is one of the first, if not the first, to ratify this vital amendment to the Constitution.

Massachusetts—Action of Gov. Andrew.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 1.

The announcement was received at the State-house early this evening that President LINCOLN had signed the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery, upon which Gov. ANDREW issued orders for a national salute of one hundred guns to be fired on the common at 10 o'clock to-morrow; also recommending that the church bells be rung one hour, and suggesting similar demonstrations of rejoicing throughout the State.

From Albany.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 1.

At noon, to-day, a salute of 100 guns was fired by order of Adjt.-Gen. IRWIN, in honor of the passage of the Constitutional Amendment prohibiting slavery.

From the Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Jan. 31.

Acapulco advices of the 21st say ALVAREZ had collected $20,000 in dollars and was trying to put the harbor in a state of defence. Flour and corn were scarce and commerce was dead. Everything was quiet at Colima. The armies of ROJAS and GARCIA had vanished since their defeat. Gen. VICARO had received 800 more French reinforcements and was going to march on Acapulco again. The Liberals were making energetic resistance in Oajaca. PAREDO DIAS had 5,000 men well armed at the capital.

Sailed—bark *Onward* and *Prince Honolulu*, the latter a pleasure-yacht for the use of the Hawaiian royal family.

Arrived—ships *Alabra* and *Flying Eagle*, from Boston.

From the Mississippi.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Feb. 1.

The steamer *Hardy*, from New-Orleans, the 25th ult., has arrived with a large number of passengers, most of whom left the Department of the Gulf in consequence of Gen. CANBY's draft order.

The steamer *City of Cairo* has arrived from Memphis with 94 bales of cotton.

Another skirmish occurred back of Memphis on the 26th ult., between our pickets and guerrillas. Several of the latter were killed.

ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON passed through here to-day for Memphis.

Arrest of a Sea Captain, &c.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, Feb. 1.

Capt. HENRY CLARKE and a man who claims to be the owner of the schooner *Blue Bell*, (before reported abandoned,) were arrested here to-day and lodged in jail, on suspicion of illegally disposing of the vessel and cargo. The vessel is supposed to have been taken to the provinces.

Sale of a Newspaper.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 1.

The *Evening Bulletin* was sold at auction this afternoon, for $82,000. It was purchased in the interest of the former proprietor, J. S. CHAMBERS—Col. CUMMINGS retiring.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Jan. 30.

Lieut.-Gen. GRANT arrived here to-day from Fort Fisher, in the gunboat *Rhode Island*.

The hospital steamer *Tonawanda* also arrived to-day from Fort Fisher, with 130 rebel wounded.

There is no news of importance.

The Drift of Political Organizations.

THE NEW BIRTH OF DEMOCRACY.

From the New-York Evening Post.

In the midst of the solemn emotions of joy, the new hopes for humanity, which the passage of the Constitutional Amendment arouses in every reflective mind, the *Tribune* can scarcely forget its partisan feelings and prejudices.

"The disruption of the Democratic party, now going on," it says, in the report of the proceedings of the House. "is watched with satisfaction and joy upon the Republican side of the House." Now, this amendment, extirpating slavery, is not a mere party measure; it has not been argued or commended as a party measure ever by the *Tribune*; it could not have passed in the House by a strictly party vote; and the Democrats who voted for it, and by whose votes it was carried, have not left, and do not mean to leave, their party, in which their influence is greater than ever. *They voted for the amendment as a measure truly democratic*—the same ground on which the New-York *Leader*, the Chicago *Times* and other leading Democratic journals supported it.

To rejoice over the passage of the amendment, then, as a party measure, is to take both a narrow and a mistaken view of the matter, and they who regard the success of this great measure as a signal of the disruption of the Democratic party, show that they do not at all comprehend the situation. *It is rather the beginning of the rejuvenescence of that party.* When the amendment becomes part of the Constitution, the Democratic party, to which slavery has been such a curse and misfortune, will be restored to all its former strength; for it will then resume under the leadership of men who have been faithful to them, all its old and true principles. Those principles have lost neither their importance, their justice, nor their popularity; and if we cared to speak at this moment of party interests, we should say that *the passage of this constitutional amendment is the only thing wanting to the complete reformation and restoration of the old Democratic party, and that if it signifies the disruption of any party it is the Republican*; because that was founded for the single purpose of extirpating slavery. When that object is accomplished the party naturally dies—it was a partnership formed for a special purpose, and that achieved, *dissolution follows of course*. Its members will betake themselves to other political organizations, as their affinities of opinion may dictate, and the battle of principle will be resumed on the old grounds, though perhaps under new names.

The State Legislature and Gen. Grant.

One of the first acts of the Legislature was the passage of a resolution of thanks to Gen. GRANT and his brave army. They were promptly transmitted to him by Gov. FENTON, and the following is Gen. GRANT's reply:

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF UNITED STATES,
CITY POINT, VA., Jan. 24, 1865.

His Excellency, R. E. Fenton, Governor of New-York:

SIR: I am just in receipt of your letter of the 18th inst., inclosing to me the very complimentary resolutions passed by the two Houses of your State Legislature, to the armies which I have the honor to command. For the officers and armies named in the resolutions, I return to the Legislature of the "Empire State," through you, their and my most hearty thanks for this gratifying, though unexpected mark of their confidence.

I am, Governor, with great respect, your obedient servant, (Signed)

U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-Gen. U. S. A.

THE FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.—This pond was visited by large numbers of the rechercht of the city during the season of cold weather last week, and who continued to do so, contrary to all expectation, for the past three days. It is true, the surface of the ice on this, as on all other ponds, was a little cut, but the cold northwesterly wind of last night again rendered the surface hard and smooth; so the lovers of the art of skating are now favored with a continuance of the pleasure they have experienced so frequently during the Winter. A fine band of music was in attendance, yesterday, at this pond, and a number of the best skaters in the city attracted much attention in the afternoon.

OUR ALBANY CORRESPONDENCE.

Rejoicings in Albany—The Constitutional Amendment—Two Quota Bills Under the Last Call—Gas fixtures in the Bounty Bills.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 1.

The intelligence of the action of Congress in relation to amending the Constitution so as to prohibit slavery, is received here with the firing of cannon and patriotic demonstrations. Gov. FENTON has just sent to a communication to the two Houses of the Legislature, recommending that immediate action be taken to ratify such amendment. He desires that the State of New-York, the Empire State, may be the first, if possible, of the sisterhood of loyal States, to speak upon this subject, in favor of Freedom. The Governor says in his communication, referring to New-York—"Let her Legislature be the first to act; let slavery be abolished so far as New-York can do it." Resolutions were offered in the two Houses in accordance with the recommendation of the Governor. The Governor also sent in, this morning, his correspondence with Gen. FOX in reference to the quotas under the last call. No further action was taken to-day by either House in reference to the bounty bills. In conversing with members who have been active in urging forward these bills thus far, I find that they are hesitating and doubtful. They bill proposing to authorize the Supervisors of New-York County to offer bounties to volunteers with restricting the amount, was reported to the Assembly, to-day, by Mr. RANN, who is Chairman of the Select Committee to whom this bill was referred yesterday. The bill was reported for the consideration of the House without any expression of opinion as to its merits. This bill will of course have to meet the bounty bills, upon which action has already been taken. It will be seen, therefore, that the bounty question is again in a very uncertain position. I learn that an effort may be made in the Senate to obtain the passage of the bill passed by the House, simply restricting local bounties.

The Assembly were occupied during most of the morning in a literal debate upon the question of increasing their allowance of stationary. To their credit it was finally decided not to change the amount heretofore allowed.

The contested seat in the Assembly bids fair to make an extended case. A large amount of testimony is now being taken day by day before the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 1.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Relative to the Brooklyn Eastern District ferries.

Relative to bulk heads and wharves in Brooklyn.

For public markets in Brooklyn.

BILLS NOTICED.

For the completion of the Harlem Bridge.

Authorizing the city of Brooklyn to exchange certain lands with the United States.

To regulate the running of railroads operated by steam.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

For the better prevention of fraudulent voting.

To provide for the paying of the floating school debt of Poughkeepsie.

Authorizing Poughkeepsie to borrow money for the payment of bounties.

Authorizing the building of a pier on North River, New-York.

Incorporating the State Temperance Society.

BILLS PASSED.

Amending the charter of the Peoole's Savings Bank.

To perfect the amendment of the Constitution, by providing for the appointment of five Commissioners of Appeals.

BILLS REPORTED.

Relative to the Monroe County Surrogate's Court.

Enabling husband and wife to be witnesses for or against each other in certain cases.

BILLS ADVANCED TO A THIRD READING.

Incorporating the Olympic and Union League Club, New-York.

The following message was received:

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, Feb. 1, 1865.

To the Legislature:

A proposition to amend the Federal Constitution by forever abolishing slavery throughout the United States, has been adopted by both branches of Congress. I lose no time in calling your attention to this great event for the purpose of recommending that immediate measures be taken for a ratification of the proposed amendment by this State. The importance of this action of Congress in opening the way for the extinguishment of slavery cannot be over-estimated. Our national history presents nothing of equal consequence. The institution of slavery, always an element of discord, has more than once threatened the country with civil war. At length the menaced evil came, but the strength of the rebellious power is waning, and under Providence the violent and wicked outbreak, which has so severely tried the endurance and patriotism of the people, is giving way. At this opportune period Congress proposes a measure which will forever remove this source of strife and national disaster if the States exhibit the wisdom of the National Legislature, as I hope may be done. To this end let us hope, and let us act. Then the day is not distant when the Constitution of the United States will harmonize with the Declaration of Independence. The nation will be free. I am confident that the ratification of the amendment by the States will favor a sure guarantee of the future prosperity, security and peace of our common country, and I see no reason why the Legislature may not act in this matter at once. Such a course would comport with the dignity and power of New-York as well as with her conceded influence in the sisterhood of States. Let her Legislature be the first to act. Let slavery be abolished, so far as New-York can do it, and I could wish that might be done without a dissenting voice. Is it not an occasion for us to act together? Why, then, cannot we unite, now that the opportunity is presented, to remove an institution which has not only been productive of evil, but which has done so much to demoralize our social condition and embitter our political action.

R. E. FENTON, Governor.

In accordance with the above recommendation, Mr. BAILEY moved a resolution, ratifying, in behalf of the people of the State of New-York, the act of Congress.

The resolution being a concurrent one, lies over for one day.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 1.

REPORTS.

For the relief of sick and wounded soldiers.

For the improvement and government of the Central Park.

To continue in force St. David's Society in New-York.

To incorporate the Gladistor's Benevolent Society in New-York.

To incorporate the National Glee Club of New-York.

To incorporate the Central Warehouse and Security Company.

NOTICES.

For a railroad in Whitehall and other streets, New-York.

To incorporate the Gresecer Benevolent Society, New-York.

To extend the time for the commencement of the construction of the Central Park Hotel, and also of the Grand Hotel.

To amend the charter of the Harlem Stage and Ferry Company, New-York.

To provide for the assessment and taxation of Savings Banks.

Relative to the administration of justice in the courts of New-York.

To charter the Metropolitan Public Conveyance Company.

To amend the act relative to savings banks in New-York and Kings County.

To incorporate the Bay View and New-York Ferry Company.

A message was received from the Governor, recommending that the Legislature take action in regard to the recent Act of Congress to abolish slavery, when a concurrent resolution was introduced to that end, which lies over for one day.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To authorize the construction of piers and warehouses upon a new and improved plan in New-York, and to charter the same.

To amend the Registry law.

The Governor here sent in a message in reply to the resolution of the Assembly, relative to the quotas of various districts.

Mr. RANN, from the Select Committee, reported a bill authorizing the Board of Supervisors of New-York to raise money to encourage enlistments and pay bounties to volunteers.

Adjourned.

From Havana—Arrival of the Steamship Columbia.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 28.

On the 26th we received the news that the French frigate *Entreprenante*, sixty guns, had got ashore on Cayo Blanco, about sixty miles west of Heresa. The French transport *Darien* immediately left to assist in getting her off. Yesterday a report spread that the frigate had been saved, but I could trace it to no reliable source.

We have no other news of importance, save that the Spanish mail-steamer (the non-arrival of which had caused so much anxiety,) got on fire and was ordered to put into Puerto Rico. I learn that on lines were fast. A Spanish man-of-war brought the mails and a portion of the passengers. A steamer will be sent hence for the cargo.

On the 26th the English (?) steamer *Evelyn*, 284 tons, arrived, one day from Nassau, and on the 27th the English (?) steamer *Wren*, from Liverpool, 207 tons, consigned to C. J. HELM. It is reported that there are a number of steamers preparing for privateers, all to be named after birds. Three of them have arrived here—the *Vulture*, the *Lark*, and the *Wren*. Three were reported at St. Thomas, and we hear of several others at Nassau. The steamer *Arcadia* is clearing to-day at the Custom-house, ostensibly for the Bermudas. Part of her cargo consists of 320 kegs of gunpowder, bars of iron, cotton cords, rope for cotton bales, and 220 packages and 24 bundles; contents not manifested. The *Lama* sails on the evening of the 25th for Galveston.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 1.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Union,) presented a petition from a number of citizens asking that the Bankrupt law be made prospective in its operations, and remonstrating against any retrospective provisions. It was laid on the table.

TAXING IMPORTS.

Mr. MORGAN, of New-York, (Union,) presented a resolution of the Chamber of Commerce of New-York, concerning a resolution of the Board of Trade of Philadelphia, asking for an amendment of the Constitution, granting Congress power to tax exports. It was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITION FOR THE CREATION OF A NEW BANK.

Mr. MORGAN presented the petition of army officers, asking for the creation of the rank of Brevet Second Lieutenant in the Army, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

SALARIES OF DISTRICT JUDGES.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) presented the petition of a number of members of the Legislature of Ohio, asking an increase of salary for the District Judges of United States Courts, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

THE NEVADA COURTS.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Union,) from the Judiciary Committee reported an act to continue cases pending in the Territorial courts of Nevada to courts formed under the new State Government. It was ordered to be printed.

THANKS TO GEN. SHERIDAN.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Military Committee, reported back the House resolution of thanks to Gen. SHERIDAN, which was passed unanimously.

GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported the General Appropriation Bill for the fiscal year 1866.

SALARIES OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported adversely on the bill to increase the salaries of members of Congress, and the report was agreed to.

STATES NOT ENTITLED TO ELECTORAL VOTES.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Connecticut, (Union,) from the Judiciary Committee, reported the House resolution declaring the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and Tennessee not entitled to representation in the Electoral College for the choice of President and Vice-President for the term of office commencing on the 4th of March next, with an amendment to insert in the preamble, after the words "rebelled against the Government of the United States," the words, "and were in such state of rebellion on the 8th of November, 1864, and no valid election for electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, according to the Constitution and laws thereof, was held in said States on said day."

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Union,) moved to amend by striking out the word "Louisiana." He explained that that State had formed a State Government, and had ordered an election for Presidential electors.

THE SENATORS FROM NEVADA.

Further consideration of the subject was postponed to give way for the offering by Mr. CONNESS of the credentials of Messrs. JAMES W. NYE and WILLIAM N. STEWART, Senators elect from the State of Nevada.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Democrat,) objected to the swearing in of these Senators to-day. He urged that Congress had passed no law admitting the State of Nevada into the Union.

Mr. TRUMBULL said the State of Nevada had been admitted into the Union by the President's Proclamation, and that an enabling act had been passed authorizing such admission. It was not necessary to pass any act of Congress on the subject.

Mr. JOHNSON, of New-York, (Union,) said the question was not a new one. Missouri and Michigan had been admitted to the Union on an enabling act and a proclamation of the President. No act of Congress, further than an enabling act, was necessary. It was very clear, that upon the ground of precedent and the ground of authority, that the Senators from Nevada were entitled to their seats.

The question of postponing the admission of the Senators from Nevada was then put and lost.

Messrs. STEWART and NYE were then duly sworn into office by Vice-President HAMLIN.

NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill supplementary to an act, entitled "An Act to provide a National currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," which provides that no National Banking Association, organized under the act to which this is supplementary, shall at any time hereafter pay out on loans or discounts or in purchasing drafts or bills of exchange, or in payment of deposits, or in any other mode, directly or indirectly, pay out or put in circulation the notes of any bank or banking association not organized under the provisions of this act.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE NEVADA SENATORS.

Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, (Union,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, for the classification of two Senators from Nevada; that two slips of paper be placed in a box; the figure "1" to be on one of them, and the figure "3" upon the other; the drawer of number 1 to serve till 1869, and the drawer of number 3 till 1867.

This was accordingly done, and Mr. STEWART drew the long term, and Mr. NYE drew the short term.

MR. TRUMBULL'S RESOLUTION AGAIN.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution offered by Mr. TRUMBULL.

Mr. TRUMBULL was opposed to Mr. TEN EYCK'S motion to exempt Louisiana from the provisions of the resolutions. If this were done, it would be a decision by Congress that Louisiana was, on the 10th of November, in a condition to cast a Presidential vote. The Judiciary Committee, in session on this subject, had avoided an expression of opinion as to whether Louisiana was or was not in the Union. Whatever might be the views of Senators as to the organization which had been gotten up in Louisiana, and although Congress might hereafter have to recognize that organization as legitimate, it did not at all certify follow that the condition of the state of things in Louisiana, on the 8th of November, was such as to authorize the counts of the vote. It was a matter of public notoriety to citizens in the land, that a large portion of the State of Louisiana was, Nov. 8, in possession of a hostile enemy, and there was no opportunity to vote for President and Vice President in a very considerable portion of that State. It might be a very serious question whether, when one-half or two-thirds of a State was overrun by an enemy, an election held under such circumstances and under the auspices of our own guns, would be an election which would authorize Congress to receive the vote of that State, when in joint convention, to canvass that vote. He did not meanfby the action on this subject to commit the Senate, one way or the other, in regard to the organization which had been gotten up in Louisiana.

Mr. TEN EYCK held that Louisiana was not out of the Union, and never had been; that no State had actually seceded, and, in the nature of the case, could not. There had been an election held in Louisiana, under the auspices of a civil Government, and 11,515 votes had been cast.

Mr. TRUMBULL—The vote of Louisiana is generally over 50,000.

Mr. TEN EYCK said he knew that the entire vote had not been cast. A great many of the inhabitants of Louisiana had gone off with the rebellion, and a great many had been killed.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, (Union,) explained why he should vote for Mr. TEN EYCK'S amendment to strike out Louisiana. He would be governed in this action by a statute of the United States authorizing the people to elect Presidential electors. This statute did not deprive a minority of a right to go into an election because a majority refused to do so. There was nothing said in it as to the number necessary. It was to be done by just so many people as saw fit to participate.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Union,) thought it was unfortunate that the Louisiana question was brought up incidentally. If Congress had the power to declare that Louisiana should not vote, why had it not a right to declare that New-York should not vote? He denied that the local authorities of all the States named in the preamble were in rebellion.

ADJOURNMENT.

At two o'clock the Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 1.

LOYAL OWNERS OF ENLISTED SLAVES.

Mr. CRESWELL, (of Maryland, (Union,) offered the following resolution, and asked for its immediate consideration:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to report to this House what compensation, if any, has been awarded, or each of the several States hereto represented in Congress, to loyal persons, to whom colored volunteers at the time of such enlistment owed service or labor; and if no compensation, or only partial compensation, has been made, that he further report the reason or reasons why the Act approved Feb. 24, 1864, so far as relates to such colored volunteers has not been executed.

THE NIAGARA SHIP CANAL.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill to construct a ship canal round the Falls of Niagara.

Mr. STRATTON, of Ohio, (Union,) said a survey was made as early as 1784, under the auspices of a company organized in New-York, for the purpose of forming a line in the chain of inland communication from Hudson River to Lake Erie. Since then repeated surveys have been made, together with estimates, some under the patronage of the General Government, all showing the practicability, as well as the duty of removing the natural obstructions to trade between the West and the East. The estimates for the canal were, with single locks, $6,700,000; and with double locks, $7,680,000. The bill proposes the loan of United States Government bonds to the extent of $6,000,000. He maintained that the Government ought now to invest its credit in this great national work. No sectional interest was to be regarded. The construction would benefit the nation at large, by swelling its resources to magnificent proportions and increasing its capability of defence against the inroads of any foreign Power. He showed the importance of the work in a military aspect, especially as Great Britain has been constantly preparing its canals and naval depots on the border for any emergency and to our detriment, and then proceeded particularly to speak of the contemplated improvement as important to agriculture and the producing States of the West and the consuming States of the East.

Mr. LAZEAR, of Ohio, (Dem.,) asked unanimous consent to have his name recorded against the anti-slavery Constitutional amendment, having been absent yesterday on business for his constituents, and not supposing the vote would be taken.

Mr. STEVENS said he had too much respect for the gentleman not to object. Therefore the request was not granted.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, (Union,) said if the bill for the construction of the Illinois and Michigan canal had passed two years ago, we should now have communication for gunboats from New-Orleans to the Great Lakes. Important as the canal around the Falls of Niagara might be, the better means of defence would be the Illinois and Michigan canal. This he discussed in a commercial and political point of view. He believed that both ought to be constructed as a part of one grand system. But the Niagara ship canal would be of no value to the productions of States on the Mississippi unless the Illinois and Michigan canal was constructed. He appealed to the friends of the Niagara measure to do nothing antagonistic to the other.

Mr. JAMES C. ALLEN, of Illinois, (Dem.,) said the Great West was not only raising a surplus of grain to supply the east, but was feeding the starving millions of Europe. The people must and will have a certain as well as a reasonable transportation for their products, so as to reach the markets of the world by connections with the Atlantic coast without paying onerous tolls to the present railroad and canal companies, which charges were so excessive that it was a wonder they did not amount to a blockade.

Mr. STRATTON of Pennsylvania (Dem.) advocated the passage of the Niagara Canal bill as beneficial to the entire country, affording protection in war and facilitating commerce in peace. Even if the six millions loaned should not be paid, it would be a profitable investment for the country.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD of New-York (Dem.) said he should not support the measure on commercial grounds; but considering the importance and indispensable necessity of having a physical means of moving armed vessels from one lake to another, he thought they should pass both the Niagara and the Illinois and Michigan Canal bills.

Mr. INGERSOLL, of Illinois, (Union,) discussed the constitutional power to make such improvements, saying he was in favor of no niggardly pieyune economy, but for such expenditure as would develop the great resources of the country. Apart from its military necessity, he spoke of the importance of the Michigan and Illinois Canal commercially. The time had come when the Great West demanded continuous water communication from the Mississippi to the Atlantic. He repudiated the doctrine of State rights which had brought this horrible war upon us. The members here should stand here as representatives, not of sections, but of the entire country. He would stand by all parts of the nation, and would never leave Massachusetts out in the cold.

Mr. DAWES, of Mass., (Union)—In what way would you manifest your attachment?

Mr. INGERSOLL—By defending her when unjustly assailed, as he would Illinois, and by imposing no more burthens upon her than he would upon his own State.

Mr. DAWES—Does the gentleman propose to surrender the industrial interests of New-England to the Old World?

Mr. INGERSOLL—Certainly not.

Mr. DAWES—I trust, then, that my friend will reform his votes.

Mr. INGERSOLL—Is voting for the repeal of the duty on printing paper, I stood by the people as against your corporations. Is that voting, I spoke for the gentleman's constituents and against him.

Mr. DAVIS—If my friend does not understand the interests of New England better than his remarks indicate, I hope he will spare any further remarks. We can get along better without them.

Mr. INGERSOLL—I will not except the people.

Mr. DAVIS—My constituents understand their interests better than you do.

Mr. INGERSOLL—I thought you were going to say better than their representatives. [Laughter.]

Mr. STRUNK—I admire the skill and energy of New England, and I would never leave her out in the cold. My district in Pennsylvania has not only coal enough to warm New England, but to heat her all the year round. [Laughter.]

Mr. INGERSOLL concluded his remarks.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN, of New-York, (Union,) said he was opposed to counting the Michigan Canal with the Niagara Canal Bill, as proposed by the amendment. Others in favor of both bills as separate measures, would vote against them if joined together. He then proceeded to show the greater importance of the Niagara measure to the East and West over the other, in a military and commercial point of view.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) said our ability to construct such works had not been demonstrated. He was told that the army bed not been paid since the 31st of August, and yet gentlemen were willing still further to embarrass the country by voting for those bills. He hoped these hydraulic measures would fail, and that the House would not give the people's money away.

Mr. JENCKES, of Rhode Island, (Union,) advocated the passage of the Niagara Canal Bill as a measure of defence alone, but opposed the Michigan and Illinois Canal amendment, as not being necessary for that purpose.

The House voted on and rejected, by a vote of 49 yeas, Mr. ARNOLD'S amendment, that, as a military work and to facilitate the defence of the Northern frontier, and enable gunboats and vessels of war to pass through from the Mississippi to Lake Michigan, and to promote commerce between the different States and the United States and foreign nations, the President be authorized and empowered to deepen and enlarge the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

The question was stated on agreeing to the Niagara Ship Canal Bill, when Mr. WASHBURNE of Maine moved to lay the matter on the table. This was disagreed to by a vote of 57 against 95.

The House thee passed the bill for the construction of a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara, by a vote of 95 yeas against 51 nays.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN SHIP CANAL BILL.

The Illinois and Michigan Ship Canal Bill was next taken up, pending which the House adjourned.

The Street Cleaning Commission.

OPINION OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL ON THE OFFER OF THE NEW-YORK SANITARY AND CHEMICAL COMPOST COMPANY.

A few days ago Mayor GUNTHER addressed a letter to the Corporation Counsel, on behalf of the Street Cleaning Commission, desiring his opinion as to whether the Commission can, now, lawfully make a contract under the powers conferred by the act of 1864, cap. 465, and if they have that power, then the Mayor desires to know what, if any, legal objections exist to the acceptance of the proposition made by the New-York Sanitary and Chemical Compost Manufacturing Company to clean the streets for the sum of $300,000 per annum.

To this communication Mr. DEVLIN replies that in his opinion the power of the Commission to make a contract for cleaning the streets still exists, but that the offer of the New-York Sanitary and Chemical Compost Company is defective in many particulars. No names, says Mr. DEVLIN, of any proposed sureties, with their agreement to become such sureties in case of its acceptance, accompanying it. The law requires sureties in the sum of $500,000.

The company offers to clean the streets for $300,000, but has added to the specifications a clause which has not been approved by either the commission or this department, and is inadmissible. It is to the effect that in addition to the $300,000 to which the annual expense of cleaning the streets has been limited by the Legislature, the company shall be furnished with dumping grounds, piers and Croton water, &c., free of charge.

These piers, dumping-grounds, and Croton water, and property of the city and of value—the first two bringing in a rental and the third being sold for its benefit by the Croton Aqueduct Company. A gift of these to the contractor would amply be increasing the contract price by the amount of their value.

Then, if the rest of the dumping grounds and piers were, say $5,000 a year, and the value of the Croton water used were $10,000, the contractor, instead of receiving $300,000 a year, would actually receive $315,000, an amount $15,000 larger than the Legislature has permitted the Commission to pay.

CHARITABLE CONCERT.—This evening, a grand concert will be given at Dodworth's Hall, for the benefit of Mr. GUSTAVE DE STOLZ, who is seriously ill. Many eminent vocal and instrumental artists have volunteered their services for the occasion.

THE WASHINGTON TRAGEDY.

An Interview with Mrs. Harris—Her Statement of Her Relations with the Deceased.

From the Washington Chronicle, Feb. 1.

Throughout the entire day yesterday the excitement of this community concerning the killing of Mr. BURROUGHS was intense, many more circulated respecting the unfortunate, misguided woman who had perpetrated the fearful crime, of which we yesterday gave the particulars, as disclosed at the coroner's inquest on the evening of Monday, the fatal day. Various reports were also in vogue concerning the deceased—his having been married, and having abandoned another wife before he wedded the one he also widowed.

Desiring to acquaint the public with the version of the case which the prisoner might see fit to give, and to judge of her condition by current observation, we visited the jail and sought an interview with her. At first we were told that she had declined to see the one. But the subsequently consented, and Mr. MARTIN, the deputy warden, went with us to the cell which she occupies.

Upon entering the room, we found Miss HARRIS pacing the floor in evident severe mental distress, and her svelte appearance gave unmistakable signs of the terrible agony of the few hours which she had passed within the prison wall. Miss HARRIS appears to be a few years older than she is said to be; is of good figure, rather stout; has a well-formed head; dark hazel eyes; fine hair, which seemed in the light in which we saw it to be black, cut short, and worn in curls; is graceful in her manners; naturally intelligent, with a high native organization, and appeared, as she said, to have had few educational advantages. She, however, employed good language, and was not superfluous in the use of words.

The following is the substance of her statement:

My name is Mary Harris; am the daughter of William Harris of Burlington, Iowa; my parents are Irish and are quite poor; am nineteen years old; about seven years ago I first became acquainted with Mr. Burroughs; was then in a store in Burlington; Mr. Burroughs was residing there; he came frequently to see me at my father's house, from an early period in our acquaintance until he left Burlington; was very fond of him, and for a long time frequently sat in his lap in the presence of my parents; he always manifested great interest in me; as I grew older and his attentions became more of the character of a suitor, my parents opposed them, and continually told me that his family was too high for me; that he would never marry me, and that I should not keep company with him; I disregarded them, persisted in seeing him, and became more and more attached to him; when he left Burlington I did not ask him to write to me, but he had not been long gone when I received a letter from him, which I answered, and a correspondence was continued, which was sometimes interrupted by my refraining from writing to him; but he would persevere in renewing it, until I would be persuaded to write to him; before he left Burlington he asked me to marry him; I refused because I felt that I was too young to disobey my parents in such a matter; he always protested his affection and his determination to make me his wife; in August or September, a year ago, I received an anonymous note asking me to meet the writer at a house which I ascertained was one of "the most notorious in Chicago;" Miss DEVLIN said she believed the note was from Burroughs, and I determined, if possible, to ascertain the truth; Miss DEVLIN endeavored to ascertain who put the note in the post-office; I answered it, at her suggestion, promising to meet the writer at the place appointed; a friend of Miss DEVLIN in the post-office watched for the party who came for the reply, and his description confirmed Miss DEVLIN'S supposition, and inclined me to the belief that Mr. Burroughs was the person; I determined to go to the house appointed, and Miss DEVLIN went with me; we told her of the appointment, and that my friends would not let me see him elsewhere; the person in charge of the house stated that the gentleman was not there at the time, but that he had waited there before, and had instructed her not to answer the door-bell, but to permit him to do so, saying that unless the party he wished to see saw him, she would not come in, and we did not remain; her description further confirmed me in the belief that Mr. Burroughs was the person who had made the appointment; another note was received, stating that the writer had unavoidably been absent from the city, and making another appointment; I resolved to go again, meantime taking measures to have the house watched; the person (whom I believe to have been Mr. Burroughs) did not go to the house, and when we went there again it was closed, and we could not obtain admittance; for some time before this I had not seen Mr. Burroughs; the writer of the anonymous letter said he had seen me often, was much prepossessed in my favor, and wanted to be a friend to me; Mr. Burroughs was a man of such marked appearance as not to be easily mistaken for another; I still felt most intense anxiety to be further satisfied, if possible, whether he whom I had so loved, and who had so protested his love for me, could be guilty of such baseness; I then determined to prosecute him for breach of promise; I went to see his brother, Professor Burroughs, and inquired of him whether Jackson west in the city; he waited the floor, asked me if I was from Iowa, and upon my answering in the affirmative, said that his brother was not then there, had been and had gone to Washington; shortly after I learned that he had been married by his brother, the Professor. I think the day after I was there; I then determined to come to Washington and prosecute him, but continually deferred it until last August, when, Miss DEVLIN having repeatedly advised me to do so, and offered me all the aid in her power, I came here, only to learn that he had gone to Chicago with his wife; I immediately returned, and on reaching Chicago employed a lawyer and a detective; I soon ascertained that he had again gone to Washington, but that his wife was believed to be in Chicago, and I supposed that he would return for her; so I waited a long time, with this expectation, but I subsequently learned that he had been there and gone without my knowledge; that renewed my resolve to come on here and secure redress, if possible, by prosecution, and at all hazards to see him. I had been discowned by my parents, I could not return to them; and in Burlington, as well as in Chicago, I had been reported to here her improper relations with him. This was never so; and I was host on vindicating my character. If the stories against me had been true, I could never have had the heart to come here to seek redress or to vindicate my repute. I believed that I should wipe out the stain on my name by the prosecution of him some other way. I hardly knew how. A few days before starting from Chicago (two weeks ago,) I was walking along the street and saw some pistols in a shop window. Having learned that many of the ladies in Chicago carried pistols, especially when traveling, I determined to buy one, and at once bought the one; I did not know how to load it; the morning of the day that I left Chicago, I examined the printed directions upon the wrapper accompanying the pistol and cartridges, and by following them, succeeded in loading it; I was then called to breakfast, and putting the revolver with my things, forgot to unload it; after I started I consoluded to keep it loaded, but had then no intention of using it when I got here; after my arrival here I became almost frantic with a desire to see him, and put on a "waist" (which I was not wont to wear) and a veil, and so disguised, went to the Treasury; when I went to the Treasury building, yesterday morning, I inquired for the room in which Mr. Burroughs was, and having learned that, walked up and down the hall for some time; once I went to the door of the room, opened it a few inches, and saw him at his desk; the moment I looked at him, seeing there so comfortably, the thought of all I had suffered, and of his being the cause, enraged me, and my hand involuntarily pulled back the trigger of the pistol in my pocket; I closed the door, and stepping away, moved about again, I know not how or where, except that I kept my eye on his room until the man began to come out of their rooms; then I placed myself where I knew he would have to come near me in going to the staircase; when he appeared, "I felt suddenly filled up; my arm was extended as stiff as iron, and I saw him fall; I know nothing more until I was called back to it. I was leaving the building; pray, Sir, what will they do with me? If it was not for my poor father and mother I would not care.

She repeatedly reiterated her asseverations that there had been nothing improper between her and Mr. BURROUGHS.

After hearing this, we deemed it our duty to the public to visit some of the friends of the deceased, and to obtain from them such information as they might be willing to give.

From them we learned that Mr. BURROUGHS was the brother of Dr. BURROUGHS, President of the Dougfas College, (a Baptist Seminary,) at Chicago; that he did reside for a considerable time at Burlington, Iowa, where he became acquainted with and much interested in Miss MARY HARRIS; befriended her in various ways, especially against religious persecution by some of her relatives, who were Catholics; subsequently aided her in his social influence and otherwise in Chicago; and that she attended his brother's seminary at Chicago. They also state that Mr. BURROUGHS frequently told Miss HARRIS that he could not reciprocate her attachment, and could not marry her; scouted her of his intended marriage to the lady (now left a widow by his sad decease) a short time before the wedding; called upon her with his bride soon after, and was well received.

His friends claim that he has ever been a gentleman of unblemished morals, and of the highest order. He attended the Baptist church in this city, with his wife, every SUNDAY. He always spoke in terms of strong commendation of Miss HARRIS, and ever expressed the most friendly interest in her welfare. He said that upon one occasion, when the subject of his own marriage was mentioned to Miss HARRIS, she told him she was engaged to Mr. DEVLIN, a brother of the ladies with whom she has her home in Chicago.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Camden and Amboy Monopoly—The People's Convention at Trenton.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, Feb. 1.

The People's Convention of those opposed to any further extension of the exclusive privileges of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, met in this city to-day. There were but few persons present. At six o'clock the convention was called to order. Hon. WM. M. FAIRY, of Burlington, presided. The following gentlemen were selected as Vice-Presidents: From District No. 1, Charles Ewing, Fourth District, E. A. Dickinson; Fifth District, Charles Wolfe; E. Allen, of Atlantic, was made Secretary.

Col. PAGE addressed the convention in favor of free railroads and against the existence of monopoly.

Hon. WM. M. SWAIN, of Camden, Hon. ELI GARRISON, of Mayor, and DAVID C. DODD, of Essex, the Committee on resolutions, reported a series of resolutions, the first asserting that all power is inherent in the people; the second opposes the monopoly principle, which gives fortunes to the few; the third asserts that in granting the monopoly privileges, New-Jersey supposed she was dealing with the patriotic sons of her own soil, who would observe all her rights reserved in their charters, but she feels herself sadly mistaken; the fourth states that all experience has proved these grants injurious to the prosperity of the State; the fifth enumerates the charges against the corporations at length; the sixth proclaims that it is time that New-Jersey should rebuke those dangerous corporations, and the sovereignty of the people be alone recognized; the seventh asserts that the people have the right to have the shortest and most convenient mode of traveling; that free competition is the life and soul of healthful business; the ninth favors a general railroad law; the tenth urges the people together in their political strength, so as to develop their power at the ensuing election, in order to regain the sovereignty of the State; the eleventh provides for the appointment of a State Central Committee, and recommends the appointment of sub-committees and vigilant committees in every county.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted. A Central Committee was then appointed, Hon. James M. Scovel of Camden, Dr. Trimble of Essex, Jonathan Roberts of Burlington, J. F. Hageman of Mercer, Dorsey Gardner of Mercer, and Enos Mye of Essex, addressed the convention; all favoring free railroads, and some strongly in favor of a national air-line road.

Important to Mothers.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately, depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States.

Price 25 cents a bottle.

Public speakers and singers will find "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after any unusual exertion of the vocal organs, having a peculiar adaptation to affections which disturb the organs of speech. For coughs and colds the Troches are effectual.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON, BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER. Sold by druggists generally.

A Card.

THE METROPOLITAN BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM,
No. 575 Broadway.

E. A. Brooks, having sold his store and stock of goods in Fulton-st., will continue to carry on his business as heretofore at his old and commodious establishment in Broadway, where he is now prepared to offer for the inspection of his patrons the most beautiful assortment of boots, shoes, gaiters, slippers and overshoes to be found in the city. His stock of goods comprises every variety of style for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. Special attention is called to his collection of men's, boys' and youths' water-proof boots, so necessary at this season of the year. The public are invited to call and examine at No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Wm. Knabe & Co.,
Manufacturers of
GOLD MEDAL,
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, J. Satter and other leading artists. EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

A full assortment of the above celebrated Instruments at C. BAUER & CO.'S WAREROOMS, No. 544 BROADWAY, N. Y.

The Soldier's True Friend.—For over forty years Dr. Holloway has been supplying all the armies of Europe with his PILLS AND OINTMENT, they having proved themselves the only medicines able to cure the worst cases of Dysentery, Scurvy, Sores, Wounds and Bruises. Every knapsack should contain them. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons make. 25 cents, 63 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

"Needless Danger is Blind Folly," according to the German adage. How foolish, then, must the invalid be who suffers a slight ailment to become an incurable disorder by neglecting to take the proper antidote at the proper time. The first symptoms of indigestion, liver complaint or nervous prostration may always be checked, and the whole organization put in good working order again, by a few doses of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which invigorate, without exciting, and, unlike other medicinal stimulants, have a permanent good effect on the system.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world; the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Marvin's New Patent.

Alum and dry plaster fire and burglar silver-plate safes, highly ornamental and warranted perfectly dry. Also, a large assortment of bankers' and merchants' safes. MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Genin's Dress and Soft Hats.

All the newest styles, at
J. S. TERRY'S, No. 409 Broadway.

Second-Hand Safes.

In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale low. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 Broadway.

Old Eyes Made Now.

A pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail free, on receipt of 15 cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,

FINANCIAL.

LITTLE KANAWHA AND ELK RIVER PETROLEUM AND MINING CO.

SUBSCRIPTION TO BE CLOSED.

CASH WORKING CAPITAL $150,000.

OFFICERS:

OLIVER E. WOOD, President.
JAMES CRUIKSHANK, Vice-President.
CHARLES J. MARTIN, Treasurer.
JAMES WADSWORTH, Secretary.
E. R. BLACKWELL, Consulting Engineer and General Superintendent.

TRUSTEES:

PAUL N. SPOFFORD, of Spofford, Tileston & Co., New-York.
CHARLES J. MARTIN, President Home Insurance Co., New-York.
Hon. ROGER AVERILL, Danbury, Conn.
Hon. ALBERT L. CATLIN, Burlington, Vt.
JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 56 Broadway, New-York.
OLIVER E. WOOD, No. 26 Barclay-st., New-York.
JAMES WADSWORTH, of James Wadsworth & Co., No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.
JOHN W. STRONG, Detroit, Mich.
EDWARD M. MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

The subscription is so nearly completed that it is intended to close the same on or before the 15th of February.

Subscription $750,000, of which $600,000 purchases the said, to wit: 62,560 ACRES. The remaining $150,000 is the permanent cash working capital of the company.

Capital stock, $6,000,000. Par value of shares, $100. Subscribers to this purchase will receive eight shares of stock for each one hundred dollars subscribed. Lands located on the Little Kanawha and Elk Rivers, in the Counties of Gilmer and Braxton, in the very heart of the oil region of West Virginia.

Professor Richardson reports: "Your property is the very centre of the West Virginia oil region; it has numerous oil and gas springs along the banks of its streams, one of which vies with the famous 'Burning Spring' itself."

Professor Shepherd, of New-Haven, Conn., reports: "I consider it eminently oil-producing land. The oil bearing shales underlie it extensively, and the long lines of carboretted hydrogen or illuminating gas-springs, some of which I saw burning, as well as the appearance of oil itself on the surface of the tract, fully confirm me in this belief.

There can be no doubt that along your creeks and tributaries there is a large extent of valuable oil-producing territory. The prodigious amount of bituminous and cannel coal, iron ore, limestone and fire-clays embodied in the high hills on your property, the tops and slopes of which are covered with an extraordinary growth of white oak and other heavy timbers add immensely to its value."

These views are fully indorsed by the reports of the most practical and experienced men from the oil districts of both Pennsylvania and Virginia.

The company consider themselves fortunate in having secured the services of Mr. Blackwell, a practical civil engineer, for the general superintendency, so well known as the late Chief Engineer and Superintendent of the Commissioners of Washington Heights, New-York City.

Arrangements are in rapid progress for the immediate development of the property, on a scale commensurate with its value and extent.

Subscriptions, payable at the time of subscribing, or one-half in cash, and the balance in thirty days from the time of closing of the subscription, can be made in person or by letter, at the office of the undersigned, No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York; 1. K. Dobson, No. 43 State-st., Boston, and John W. Strong, Detroit, Mich., where full information can be obtained.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

PETROLEUM

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND BALTIMORE CONSOLIDATED PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY.

CAPITAL, $1,500,000. DIVIDED INTO 300,000 SHARES.
PAR VALUE, $5.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $1 PER SHARE.
NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT OR CALL ON THE SUBSCRIBERS. AS 50,000 SHARES ARE RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT—J. S. CLARK, of New-York.
VICE PRESIDENTS—E. H. WISHART, New-York.
TREASURER—H. F. DEVOE, New-York.
SECRETARY—J. CONKLIN, New-York.

DIRECTORS

R. V. B. KETCHUM, Baltimore, Md.
B. KING, Baltimore, Md.
J. L. GOULD, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. WOODBRIDGE, Baltimore, Md.
E. H. WISHART, New-York.
Dr. J. S. KING, New-York
A. CLARK, Tar Farm, Pa.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Pa.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENTS:
J. S. CLARK, N. Y. CLARK, Tar Farm, Pa.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Pa.

OFFICES:
No. 71 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Nos. 612 and 614 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILA.,
No. 147 BALTIMORE-ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

The company is organized under the laws of the State of New-York. The principal office is No. 71 Broadway, with branch offices in Philadelphia and Baltimore, for the convenience of subscribers, where the certificates of stock will be issued to subscribers without delay. The property, embracing upward of 600 acres, has been selected with great care during the last three years, by those of the directors who have been constantly operating on Oil Creek, and throughout the entire oil region of Pennsylvania, as well as Western Virginia, and was not selected to sell, but for the purpose of development and producing oil having now some ten wells under contract, and being bored with vigor, besides those already completed and producing, making in all 13 wells now on the property. Every acre of the Company's property is bottom, and the best of boring-land, much of it on Oil Creek, Cherry Run, Cherry Tree Creek, Walnut Bend, Allegheny River, and other streams where the lands are being developed with good success and prospects of a very large product of oil.

OFFICE IN NEW-YORK, where Prospectus, Maps and every information can be obtained,
No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

GOODYEAR BROTHERS & DURAND, BANKERS,

No. 18 BROAD-ST., N. Y.

ALL KINDS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, RAILROAD STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, &c., bought and sold on commission. Interest allowed on accounts.

CHAS. GOODYEAR, Banker, Schonarie Co., N. Y.
GEO. GOODYEAR, New-Haven, Conn.
GEO. S. GOODYEAR, HARVEY DURAND.

REFERENCES:

Hon. JOHN J. CISCO, late Asst. U. S. Treasurer, N. Y.
JACOB RUSSELL, Cashier 11. S. Treasury, New-York.
H. T. MORGAN of H. T. Morgan & Co., New-York.
MORRIS FRANKLIN, Pres. N. Y. Life Insur. Co., N. Y.
W. H. BEERS, Actuary, New-York Life Insurance Co.
Hon. ERASTUS CORNING, Albany, N. Y.
RUFUS H. KING, President N. Y. State Bank, Albany.
THOS. OLCOTT, Pres. Mac. and Farmers' Bank, Albany.
H. H. MARTIN, Cashier Albany City Bank, N. Y.
A. B. JOHNSON, Utica, N. Y.
JAY COOKE & Co., Washington.
BANK OF WASHINGTON, Washington.
BANK S. BATES, Pres. Nat. Bank of Commerce, Boston.
JOHN P. PEABODY, Pres. Eliot National Bank, Boston.
L. CARRER, President New-Haven Co. Bank, Conn.
E. D. TIFFANY, Pres. First National Bank, Hartford, Ct.
E. G. HOWE, Sec., Hartford, Conn.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.

AGREEABLY to the provisions of the trust mortgage, securing said bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned, at Boston, until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 6th day of February, prox., for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of ninety-seven (97) of the one thousand dollar bonds of said company, or any portion thereof, payable Jan. 1, 1883; also, for any other bonds of said company, or of the Chicago and Aurora, or the Central Military Tract Railroad Company, for the sinking fund.

JOHN N. DENISON,
Boston, Jan. 5, 1865. Chairman.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY,

No. 21 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

The annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the Continental Hotel, in the City of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The annual election of Directors will be held at the same place, on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on Saturday, Feb. 18, and reopened on Monday, Feb. 27.

J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE RICHMOND COUNTY BONDS will be paid at the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, No. 52 Wall-st., when due.

P. S. WANDELL, County Treasurer.

OIL! OIL.—PARTIES DESIRING TO form Oil Companies can find the material very cheap by applying at PEASE & EGGLESTON'S Oil Exchange, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 32.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—Mr. S Beekman-st., Room No. 5, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 82 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000 00
ASSETS.....$282,248 76

This company having DECLINED JOINING the combination of Fire Insurance Companies, is prepared to write policies on terms as favorable as are offered by any other responsible company, whether IN OR OUT of the board.

DIRECTORS.

HENRY M. TABER,	THOMAS P. CUMMINGS,
STEPH. CAMBRELENG,	THEODORE W. RILEY,
JOSEPH GRAFTON,	AMOS ROBBINS,
L. B. WARD,	D. LYDIG SUYDAM,
STEPHEN HYATT,	J. W. MERSEREAU,
JACOB REESE,	JOSEPH BRITTON,
ROBERT SCHELL,	WILLIAM H. TERRY,
JOHN PENFOLD,	WILLIAM REMSEN,
JAMES S. SANDFORD,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
FREDK. SCHUCHARDT,	JOSEPH FOULKE,
	JACOB REESE, President.

THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.
CHAS. D. HARTSHORNE, Asst. Secretary.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY BONDS.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY,
COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, Jan. 27, 1865.

The undersigned, County Treasurer, offers for sale WESTCHESTER COUNTY BONDS,

to the amount of

$200,000,

in bonds of $1,000 each—interest and principal payable at the Chemical Bank in the City of New-York; interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of April and October. Said bonds to run from one to six years, and will be sold at par and the accrued interest from the 2d of January, 1865.

GILBERT S. LYON,
County Treasurer of Westchester County, N. Y.

PETROLEUM

WAGSTAFF & GOETCBIUS,
No. 71 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 29,
OFFER FOR SALE
OIL STOCKS.

McKINLEY,	MUCHANAN,
BERGEN COAL AND OIL,	CONSOLIDATED,
GERANIC,	HIGHGATE,
RYND FARM,	FOUNTAIN,
EXCELSIOR,	CLIFTON,
NORTHERN LIGHT,	NORTH AMERICAN,
MANHATTAN,	UNITED STATES,
GUILD FARM,	CENTRAL,
GREAT WESTERN	CONSOLIDATED.

All of which we can recommend as good investments at present prices. Having personally examined the oil regions of Pennsylvania will cheerfully furnish information to parties desiring to invest.

SALES MADE AT THE REGULAR
PETROLEUM STOCK BOARD,
at their two sessions, daily, 11¾ o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M.
ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

THE
COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL STOCK.....$1,000,000
Divided into 200,000 Shares, at $5 per share.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE,
TO 60,000 SHARES ONLY, $2 50 PER SHARE.
STOCK ISSUED FULL PAID.
$50,000 CASH APPROPRIATED AS A WORKING CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT.
ISAIAH LUKENS.
VICE-PRESIDENT.
WM. M. STEWART.
TREASURER.
WM. D. SMITH.
SECRETARY.
E. J. HARRISON.

DIRECTORS.
ISAIAH LUKENS. ROBERT SMITH,
W. D. SMITH. EDWD. F. CUSHMAN,
W. M. STEWART.

OFFICES—NO. 43 FINE-STREET, NEW-YORK AND NOS. 23 AND 24 WASHINGTON BUILDINGS, (274 South Third-street, below Walnut,) PHILADELPHIA.

The intrinsic value of their territory is greater than that of any other oil company now before the public, with the same amount of capital.

The Directors invite all who desire investing in oil stocks to call at their offices and examine prospectus, drawings, &c., where they cannot fail to be satisfied that the

COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY

is organized on such a basis that stockholders cannot fail to realize a handsome profit aside from the question of oil altogether.

The books for subscription will be open for a short time longer at the offices of the company.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
New-York, Jan. 24, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1864:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec 31, 1864	$7,556,437 26
Premiums on Policies not marked off Jan. 1, 1864	2,407,334 61
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$9,965,771 87
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks discontinued with Marine Risks.	
Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec. 31, 1864	$7,964,389 14
Losses paid during the same period	$3,316,625 67
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	1,313,299 63
	4,629,925 30

The company has the following Assets:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$4,974,713 00
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	2,187,950 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	143,760 00
Dividends on Stocks, interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other loans, sundry notes, reinsurances and other claims due the company, estimated at	120,812 89
Premium notes and bills receivable	2,875,018 99
United States Gold Coin	541,899 63
Cash in Bank	288,432 91
Total amount of assets	$11,133,589 42

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 7th of February next.

After reserving three and one half million dollars of profit, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1863 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 7th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1864, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 4th of April next.

The profits of the company, as ascertained from July 1, 1842, to Jan. 1, 1864, for which certificates were issued, amount to.....$16,951,020
Additional from Jan. 1, 1864, to Jan. 1, 1865.....2,740,000
Total profits for 22½ years.....$19,691,020
The certificates previous to 1863 have been redeemed by cash.....12,653,730
Net earnings remaining with the company on Jan. 1, 1865.....$7,037,290

By order of the board.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Acting Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	William Sturgis, Jr.,
Charles Dennis,	Henry K. Bogert,
W. H. H. Moore,	William E. Dodge,
Henry Colt,	Dennis Perkins,
William C. Pickersgill,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,
Lewis Curtis,	J. Henry Burky,
Charles H. Russell,	Cornelius Grinnell,
Lowell Holbrook,	C. A. Hand,
R. Warren Weston,	Watts Sherman,
Royal Phelps,	R. L. Howland,
Caleb Barstow,	Benjamin Babcock,
A. P. Pillot,	Fletcher Westray,
Daniel S. Miller,	Robt B. Minturn, Jr.,
Joshua J. Henry,	Gordon W. Burnham,
George G. Hobson,	Frederick Chauncey,
David Lane,	James Low,
James Brice,	Charles H. Marshall.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."

All denominations on hand ready for delivery. Three-eighths commission allowed.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES purchased and for sale.

MANGAM, JENKINS & CO.,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, MERCANTILE PAPER, STOCKS, BONDS, &c.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.

U. S. 10-40 Bonds. U. S. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. 6s of '81 Bonds. U. S. 7 3-10th Treasury Notes.

U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness bought and sold at market rates.

Stocks and other securities bought and sold at Brokers' Board on commission.

BANK OF LOUISIANA, NEW-ORLEANS.

Stockholders desiring to be represented at the Triennial Election, on the second Monday in April, by forwarding their proxies on or before the 15th day of March, to the Merchants' Bank, New-York, will have them duly transmitted.

JANUARY 28, 1865.

NOTICE.—THE EAST RIVER BANK WILL organize as soon as practicable as a National Bank, with the capital increased to $500,000.

Having a surplus of over 40 per cent., a dividend in stock of 25 per cent. will be made to present shareholders: the remainder of the surplus will be participated in by the increased stock.

The subscription book is now open at the bank, No. 660 Broadway.

By order of the board.

WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON (HACKAROR) COMPANY,
No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at this office on MONDAY, Feb. 6, 1865.

Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.,
CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Jan. 28, 1865.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE COUPONS OF this company will be paid on the first day of February, at the office of Messrs. WILSON, GIBSON & CO., No. 74 Broadway, New-York.

WM. E. WATSON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

10-40 BONDS.
5-20 BONDS.
6s OF '81 BONDS.
MARCH, MAY AND JULY
COUPONS CASHED IN GOLD,

BY
HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 44 Pine-st.

In view of the prospect of PEACE and a FALL IN GOLD, holders of Gold Bonds will do well to detach the Coupons and realize the interest at present rates for Gold.

Parties residing out of the city wishing to cash their Coupons can forward them by express, and we will return the Gold or its value in greenbacks, as desired.

PETROLEUM

MUTUAL BENEFIT PETROLEUM COMPANY.

ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL STOCK 200,000 SHARES, AT $2 50 PER SHARE, $500,000.

40,000 SHARES, OR $100,000 RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

To fully develop the property of the company, the balance to be applied to the purchase of lands and other property.

OFFICE, No. 130 PEARL-ST., (HANOVER-SQUARE,) NEW-YORK.

OFFICERS:

Hon. JOHN KELLY, of New-York, President.
JOHN O. GILES, of New-York, Vice-President.
WILLIAM E. FROST, of New-York, Secretary.
JOHN S. GILES, of New-York, Treasurer.
WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN, of New-York, General Superintendent.
JOHN O. CORNELL, of Titusville, Penn., Assistant Superintendent.
Messrs. MARTIN & SMITH, Attorneys and Counselors, Bank of Commerce Building, New-York.

TRUSTEES:

Hon. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
GEORGE T. HAWS, Secretary of Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company, New-York.
JOHN S. GILES, Treasurer New-York Fire Department Fund, New-York.
WILLIAM S. COLLINS, Merchant, 130 Pearl-st., N. Y.
GEORGE P. LAWRENCE, Merchant, No. 11 South William-st., New-York.
SAMUEL J. SMITH, Merchant, 10 Maiden-lane, N. Y.
JOHN C. GILES, Merchant, 11 South William-st., N. Y.
WM. S. O'BRIEN, Merchant, 71 and 73 Front-st., N. Y.
JOHN C. CORNELL, Assistant Superintendent, Titusville, Penn.

The property of this company is located on Oil Creek and Little Oil Creek, ALL IN FEE SIMPLE, in the very heart of the oil region, in Venango, Warren and Crawford Counties, Pennsylvania. Oil Springs and Salt Springs abound, and the very best evidences of a rich yield of oil exist on the property; a large number of oil wells are being successfully worked on the adjoining lands, some of them producing from thirty to fifty barrels per day, and all yet only developed.

Of the property belonging to this company, all of which are bottom lands, about one hundred and seventy-five acres have been selected by competent judges, as the best of oil-producing lands. Oil Creek and its tributary streams run directly through most of this property.

The company are now making active arrangements for a speedy and full development of all their lands, and expect at an early day, to pay a handsome per centage on the investment.

The respectability, integrity and commercial standing of the officers and trustees of this company, all being practical business men, is sufficient guarantee that their representations in regard to, and their conduct of, the business of this company, will be entitled to the full confidence and entire approval of all who may be disposed to invest in the enterprise.

Their stock is not put at a fictitious value, but at an actual business valuation, and sold at that, without being enlarged into many millions to the detriment of the stockholders.

No personal liability attaches to the stockholders, as the stock is sold at its actual par value, and not as a reduction of one-half, by which reduction each stockholder is made personally liable.

Some idea of the immense value of oil territory may be gathered from the following statement: The Noble and Delamater Well is pouring forth a constant stream of oil, at the rate of five hundred barrels per day, equal to six thousand dollars, or over two million dollars' worth yearly. The Phillips Well yields about five thousand dollars' worth daily. The Hyde and Egbert Farm, thirty-seven acres, has been converted into companies, representing over seven million dollars. A great many similar cases could be cited. There are no reasons why some of the properties belonging to this company should not produce oil as copiously as the wells mentioned above, and in that case it would make its value almost beyond calculation.

Dividends will be declared on the stock as soon as the company's finances will permit, and will be held subject to the order of distant subscribers, by draft or otherwise, free of charge. All stockholders, large and small, will be treated alike, and receive the dividends or profits pro rata. All benefits derived from the lands, either in sale of oil, lands or products of any kind, will be divided among the stockholders.

Circulars, prospectus, &c., containing every information, will be furnished on application at the office of the company, or sent by mail, to parties wishing to subscribe.

A limited number of shares only are now offered for a short time, and can be subscribed for at the office of the company, No. 130 Pearl-st., Hanover square, New-York; and of JOHN S. GILES, Treasurer, No. 176 Canal-st., New-York; or of either of the trustees as above.

NEW-YORK AND NEVADA GOLD AND SILVER MILL AND MINING COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders for choice of officers and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 30 Pine-st., on the second Monday in February, (13th inst.) at 12 o'clock M.

JOHN J. OSBORN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 66 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

WILLIAM C. GILMAN,
NO. 9 PINE-ST.,
BUYS AND SELLS
MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE SCRIP.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1865.

WHEREAS—BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the American National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act;

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "the American National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

(L. S.) In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 26th day of January, 1865.

(Signed,) HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

BANK OF CRAWFORD COUNTY,
MEADVILLE, PENN.

The loss of bonds of this bank will not interfere with its business. The bank is abundantly able and will promptly meet all its obligations. The notes of the bank will be redeemed by us at the usual rate of discount, as heretofore.

CULVER, PENN & CO.,
No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, New-York, Feb. 1, 1865.

PARTIES HOLDING THIRTY (30) OR more coupons on the three per seven and three-tenth bonds, maturing on the 15th inst., are requested to have them in, with schedules, at any time before that date.

Holders complying with the above, will have their coupons examined and checks given for them on the 14th, after 3 o'clock P. M.

Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Interest Department of this office.

(Signed) JOHN A. STEWART,
Assistant Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY will receive proposals at the offices of the Company, No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York, and Plumar, Venango County, Penn., until noon on Saturday, the 25th of February next, for leasing parts of the large and valuable oil producing territory now in possession of the Company on Pithole Creek, and at Walnut Bend, Allegheny River, Venango County, Penn. Most of the property on Pithole Creek is in the immediate vicinity of the "Frazier Well," recently developed by the Company, and now flowing from 250 to 300 barrels of oil per day.

Maps of the property can be seen at the offices of the Company, where further information will be given.

By order of the Board.

F. G. FENNING, Secretary.

New-York, Jan. 25, 1865.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 240 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1865.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, the following persons were elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year:

J. T. Sanger.	Albert G. Lee.
E. L. Fancher.	N. K. Rosenfeld.
John Elliott.	Charles G. Barrett.
Lewis Einstein.	Edwin F. Knowlton.
John Falconer.	Jacob H. Dater.
Henry J. Baker.	Daniel L. Ross.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, Daniel L. Ross was unanimously re-elected President.

JOHN H. STOUT, Cashier.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on

SAN FRANCISCO.
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.

For sale by

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1865.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Driggs' Patent Piano Company, of the City of New-York, will be held at the warerooms, No. 3 Union-square, on the first TUESDAY (the 7th day) of February next, at 7½ o'clock P. M., for the election of Trustees, and such other business as may come before them. A punctual attendance is particularly request.

JOHN COLVILL, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,

receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and give the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.

☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

REMOVAL.

THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have removed to No. 156 Broadway, between Liberty-st. and Maiden-lane.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE
Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

JAN. 1, 1865.

Amount of Assets Jan. 1, 1864		$2,653,337 92
Amount of Premium, Endowments, Annuities and Policy Fees received during 1864	$1,477,193 45	
Amount of Interest received and accrued, including premium on gold, &c.	252,617 72	1,729,811 17
		$4,383,349 09

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Losses by Death	$315,200 00	
Paid on account of deposit for minors, sundry accounts unsettled Dec. 31, 1863, and war contributions	9,494 59	
Paid for redemption of Dividends Annuities and Surrendered and Canceled Policies	157,722 17	
Paid Salaries, Printing and Office Expenses	48,281 40	
Paid Commissions and Agency Expenses	150,267 38	
Paid for Advertising and Physicians' Fees	20,236 78	
Paid Taxes, Internal Revenue Stamps and Law Expenses	14,401 28	734,563 54
		$3,648,755 55

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank	$184,849 76	
Invested in United States stocks, cost	1,229,290 63	
(Market value, $1,394,805.)		
Invested in New-York City Bank stocks, cost	52,561 50	
(Market value, $58,225.)		
Invested in other stocks, cost	85,254 94	
(Market value, $96,400.)		
Loans on demand, secured by U. S. and other stocks	261,870 00	
(Market value, $306,303.)		
Real Estate	149,959 04	
Bonds and mortgages	236,370 00	
Premium notes on existing policies, bearing interest	1,008,801 60	
Quarterly and semi-annual Premiums, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1865	178,718 07	
Interest accrued to Jan. 1, 1865	63,246 33	
Rents accrued to Jan. 1, 1865	2,372 68	
Premiums on Policies in hands of agents, and in course of transmission	165,624 91	
Amount of all other property belonging to the Company	136 15	$3,658,755 55

The Trustees have declared a Scrip Dividend of FIFTY PER CENT. upon all participating Life Policies in force, which were issued twelve months prior to Jan. 1, 1865. They have directed the payment of the Fifth and final instalment of Twenty per cent. on dividends of 1850 to 1860, inclusive, and the redemption in full of those declared in 1861 and 1862.

Certificates will be redeemed in cash, on and after the first Monday in March next, on presentation at the Home Office. Policies subject to Notes will be credited with the Dividends on the settlement of next premium.

By order of the Board.

WILLIAM H. BEERS, Actuary.

During the year 4,905 new policies were issued, insuring $13,147,852.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE COMPANY, JAN. 1, 1865.

Assets, as above.....$3,658,755 55

DISPOSED OF AS FOLLOWS:

Reserved for Losses, due subsequent to Jan 1, 1865	$67,241 45	
Reserved for Reported Losses, awaiting proofs, &c.	49,500 00	
Reserved for special Deposit for minor children	285 76	
Amount reserved for Reinsurance on all existing policies (valuations at 4 per cent. interest)	2,432,956 32	
Dividends declared prior to 1850, not called for	13,481 61	
Reserved for: Dividends, 1850 to 1860, inclusive, now to be paid	196,271 17	
Dividends, 1861 and 1862, now to be paid	148,837 24	
Dividends, 1863, (present value at 5 per cent. interest)	84,644 01	
Dividends, 1864, (present value at 4 per cent. interest)	139,217 73	
Dividends, 1865, (present value at 4 per cent. interest)	312,647 09	
Special Reserve (surplus not divided)	213,673 57	$3,658,755 55

TRUSTEES.

MORRIS FRANKLIN,	ISAAC C. KENDALL
JOHN M. NIXON,	JOHN L. ROGERS,
DAVID DOWS,	JOHN MAIRS,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	RUSSELL DART,
WILLIAM BARTON,	WM. H. APPLETON,
WM. C. DUSENBERY,	ROBERT B. COLLINS,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,	DUDLEY B. FULLER,
HENRY K. BOGERT,	WM. A. BOOTH,
	THOMAS SMULL.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
ISAAC C. KENDALL, Vice-President.
WILLIAM H. BEERS, Actuary.
THEODORE M. BANTA, Cashier.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D., } Medical
GEORGE WILKES, M. D., } Examiners.

THE
EMPIRE CITY OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....$400,000
100,000 SHARES.....PAR VALUE $4 EACH
OFFICE, NO. 69 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

The subscription book will positively close on or about the 8th day of February, 1865.

A limited number of shares can be had at the SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2 PER SHARE.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

ISAAC O. BARKER, Knickerbocker Fire Ins. Co.
SAMUEL BARTON, Cashier Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.
N. B. LABAU, No. 69 Wall-st.
WILLIAM B. ALLEN, Allaire Works.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, No. 130 Broadway.
JEREMIAH SIMONSON, Greenpoint.
H. M. KINNIE, Kinnie & Co. Corner, No. 17 Broad-st.
J. VAN ORDEN, East River Bank.
SMITH BARKER, Jr., No. 5 Bowling-green.

OFFICERS:

N. B. LABAU, President.
W. H. HUBBARD, Secretary.
SMITH BARKER, Jr., Treasurer.
BANKS & ANDERSON, Attorneys.

This company have EIGHT WELLS and two Oil Refineries now in operation. A large cash capital has been provided for in the organization of the company, which, with the improvements already existing, insure permanent success. Prospectus, with full particulars, can be had at the office of the company, No. 69 Wall-st.

Agents to receive subscriptions:
Messrs. GARSCHE & MINTON, No. 3 Broad-st.
N. T. HUSBARD, No. 37 Front-st.
KINNIE & CARVER, No. 17 Broad-st.

GREAT NORTHERN OIL CO.
OFFICE, NO. 67 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEAR BROADWAY.

Capital.....$2,000,000

Manufacturers and Sole Proprietors of the
HENDRICK LUBRICATOR.

Also dealers in SPERM, LARD, WHALE and other OILS.

OFFICERS.

JOHN BRYAN, President. New-York.
JACOB S. ATWOOD, Vice-President.
J. A. WISNER, Secretary and Treasurer.
E. E. HENDRICK, Superintendent.
WM. N. MARCUS, General Agent.

A. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 120 BROADWAY,

Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.

We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s of 1881,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS OF 1881.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 10-40 BONDS.
ONE YEAR CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS.

NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN USUAL COMMISSION ALLOWED.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS COLLECTED OR PURCHASED.

JOHN B. MURRAY,
NO. 11 BROAD-ST., NEAR WALL,
DEALER IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

OIL AND COAL LANDS.

Several tracts in Braxton County, West Virginia, for sale by the subscriber.

TITLES WARRANTED. Apply Nos. 8 and 10 Wall-st., Room No. 41, between 11 and 2 o'clock.

E. BECKSCHER.

EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANNUAL ELEC- tion for fifteen Directors, and three Inspectors of Election of the East River Bank, will be held on TUESDAY, the 7th day of February, 1865, at their banking house, No. 660 Broadway. Polls open from 2 to 3 P. M.

W. R. CARMAN, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE
COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO.,
CORNER OF WALL AND NASSAU STS.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1865.

Statement of the affairs of the Company for the seventh fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1864.

Premiums on unexpired risks, Dec. 31, 1863		$779,792 80
Premiums received

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,400	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,400	.....
ERIN	3,300	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	3,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Aspitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
VIRGINIA—Lewis.....Saturday, Feb. 4.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 25.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 1.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 8.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 15.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 25.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 1.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Feb. 4.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Feb. 18.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Feb. 25.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, March 4.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, March 18
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, March 25
DAY STAR.....(Building.)
At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
PASSAGE—Chief cabin state-rooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.
The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,24-4 tons	800-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,264 tons	800-horse power
EUROPE	(Afloat)	1,000-horse power
FRANCE	(Afloat)	800-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,000-horse power

Until the completion af the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. SOCANDE;
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....March 1.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....March 29.
First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines. (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. 1BEL'N & CO.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.
THROUGH BILLS LADING TO ST. LOUIS AND ALL POINTS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, VIA NEW-ORLEANS.
THE ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS,
JOHN J. ROE, President,
is now ready to contract, and give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for the above as above.
This company now owns some twenty first-class steamers running between New-Orleans, St. Louis, and Louisville, and are now arranging connections between New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and New-Orleans.
One of their steamers will leave New-Orleans daily, and by judicious arrangements they are enabled to offer inducements to shippers in lower rates and quick dispatch. Average time of transit, eighteen days.
J. EAGER, Agent,
No. 41 Broad-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN STEERAGE RATES.
The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River
Feb. 3.....NORTH STAR.....STODDARD.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN AGE.)
Feb. 13.....COSTA RICA.....TINKLEPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
Feb. 23.....OCEAN QUEEN.....WEIR.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:
GLASGOW.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 4
CITY OF PARIS.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 11
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 18
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENT.
First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....95 | Steerage to London.....31
First Cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40
First Cabin to Hamburg.....95 | Steerage to Hamburg.....37
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $95. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Jan 30, and MONDAY, Feb. 27.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....$50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
Passengers must have passports.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.
The new and first-class United States Mail steamship
YUNG SHUEY,
J. B. HILBARTH, Commander,
Will leave pier No. 9, North River, on Saturday, Feb. 4, at 3 P. M.
Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $75.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
VIA NICARAGUA.—Short route, low prices. The Central American Transit Company will dispatch on the 20th of every month, from Pier No. 2 North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, D. S. Babcock, Master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—IN CONSEQUENCE of probable damage to cargo, the British bark *Norman*, Pier No. 37 East River, is discharging into store No. 401 Water-st., under a general order of the Custom-house. Consignees will take notice.
CARY & CO., No. 99 Pine-st.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP
COLUMBIA,
Capt. BARTON,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The new and splendid steamship MORO CASTLE, R. Adams, Master, will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on Feb. 15.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, by
TAPSCOTT'S
favorite lines of LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so on the most favorable terms, by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU,
No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public

DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.
Those who are desirous of having teeth extracted should call on Dr. HOYT, the originator of Anæsthetic Nitrous Oxide. Office No. 878 Broadway, near 18th-st.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the nitrous oxide, and no charge is made for extracting teeth by paid by whom. Obtain by handsome teeth inserted. No. 19 Cooper Institute.

MARBLE MANTELS.—A LARGE STOCK always on hand at lower prices than at any other establishment in the city. H. KLABER'S Mantel Works, No. 169 East 13th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. V. SWEET, Gen'l Superintendent.
J. C. CALHOUN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
6:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

CHANGE OF TIME.
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
From foot Murray-st., daily at 3½ P. M., connecting with trains for Highlands, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Manchester, &c.
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.
Fare 62. Excursion tickets $3—good for three days.
Steamer JESSE HOYT leaves Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, daily, (excepting Sundays,) at 9 A. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with express trains for Philadelphia, Tuckerton, Barnegat, Tom's River, &c.
Returning leave Vine-st. Ferry, Philadelphia, at 11½ A. M.

PERTH AMBOY AND WOODBRIDGE RAILROAD.
From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., ½ 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Perth Amboy—7:10, 9:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10 and 6:20 P. M.
JESSE CITY, Jan. 21, 1865.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10.30 A. M. 3, 4 and 5 P. M.
Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:15 A. M. for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Tickets may be procured at the offices of Westcott's Express, 10 New-York and Brooklyn. Baggage checked from the residence to all points on this road and its connections.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Jan. 23, 1865, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:45, 6 and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 8 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. Small cars will be run between Chambers and 30th-st. stations. Sunday train 6 P. M.
J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Nyack.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.
Nov. 1, 1864.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

15,000 SUBSTITUTES WANTED
FOR THE ARMY,
IN PLACE OF THE FOLLOWING CLASSES OF CITIZENS:

FIRST—For citizens enrolled and liable to draft.

SECOND—For citizens not liable to draft, because of unfitness, or non-liability from age or other causes.

TO SUBSTITUTES.

The following advantages are offered for the enlistment of Substitutes:

BOUNTY, DEPOSITED BY PERSONS REQUIRING SUBSTITUTES, CASH DOWN,

For One Year.....$209
For Two Years.....439.
For Three Years.....$11

PREMIUM, CASH DOWN.

For One Year Man.....$20
For Two Years' Man.....0
For Three Years' Man.....50

TO THOSE DESIRING SUBSTITUTES.

Inasmuch as the authority exists for the enlistment of Substitutes for such persons as may desire to be relieved from any apprehensions of a future Draft, as also for such citizens as are not liable to do duty because of unfitness or non-liability from age or other causes, THE COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE have resolved in addition to their business of raising Recruits, to enlist such substitutes as may be desired.

Those desiring Substitutes may deposit with the Committee the whole of either of the following sums:

For One Year.....$220
For Two Years.....430
For Three Years.....650

No portion of the money paid for Substitutes will be paid from the County funds.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor,
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
WM. M. TWEED, Supervisor, Com. on Volunteering.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.
Rooms of Committee on Volunteering, City Hall Park, corner Broadway and Chambers-st. Nov. 1, 1864.

THE DRAFT TO BE ENFORCED.
QUOTA OF THE CITY OVER 20,000.
Gentlemen liable to draft should register their names on the book of the association where alien and veteran substitutes will be mustered into the army, and their exemption papers correctly procured through the Provost-Marshals of their districts without any charge in advance or any inconvenience to them whatever. For reference, published lists are on file at the rooms of the association of over five hundred names of well-known business men in all the districts of the city, who have availed themselves of the facilities and procured their substitutes in advance, without any delay, and actually at less cost than anywhere else in the city, at the Office of the Marchants' Bankers' and General Volunteer and Substitutes' Recruiting Association, No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

MILITARY AND NAVAL
BANKING OFFICE.
L. BROWN & CO.,
NO. 2 PARK-PLACE,
Under Broadway Bank.
Officers' accounts cashed, ordnance and clothing returns made out, and clearances obtained. Discharged soldiers paid all claims collected.

TOWN QUOTAS FILLED.
Having furnished over (4,000) four thousand men for the army and navy, without a single complaint, we tender our services with confidence for the filling of town quotas and procuring substitutes.
BISHOP, WILSON & BALDWIN,
No. 195 Broadway, Room No. 16.

C. L. MORSE & CO., TAMMANY HALL,
Are prepared to
FURNISH SUBSTITUTES
To men liable to draft in any district in New-York City, at one day's notice,
ON LIBERAL TERMS.
The best of reference given.

SUBSTITUTES FURNISHED.—PERSONS residing in the Second and Third Congressional Districts, Brooklyn, Kings Co., can be furnished with SUBSTITUTES, on short notice and reasonable terms, by applying at No. 46 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, up stairs. References can be given to hundreds of persons whom we have furnished. Remember the office is up stairs.

$250 HAND-MONEY PAID RUNNERS for Volunteers for U. S. Navy, and the highest bounty to the recruit, at No. 172 Chatham-st., on Shipping Office, up stairs.

NAVAL OFFICERS RECENTLY APPOINTED will be paid a bounty. L. BROWN & CO., Bankers, No. 2 Park-place.

THE DRAFT.—EXEMPTION PAPERS ATTENDED to at No. 5 Bleecker-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE COMING DRAFT.
IMPORTANT NOTICE
TO ALL WHO ARE ENROLLED AS LIABLE TO DRAFT.

The New-York County Committee on Volunteering have reason to believe that a further call is likely soon to be made by the President for men.

Hitherto, great complaint has been made that the quotas demanded of the County of New-York have been excessive.

As all quotas are based upon the enrollment, it is evident that no relief can be expected except by a reduction of the enrollment to its proper standard.

Although appeals have hitherto been made to citizens to correct the enrollment, there has been little or no disposition shown by the public to discharge its duty in this particular.

It is evident that this duty must be performed by the public authorities, or it will not be performed at all.

By consent of the War Department and the advice of the Governor, the New-York County Committee on Volunteering has determined to undertake the herculean labor of correcting the Enrollment of the County.

No means will be spared to make this correction thorough and satisfactory both to the people and the Government.

Our only object is to correct the enrollment and place it at a proper standard, and every citizen owes it alike to himself and his neighbor to assist in this work.

In addition to other means which will be brought into requisition for the accomplishment of this object, a complete copy of the existing enrollment of each Ward or Election District will be printed and furnished to every enrolled citizen of the Ward or Election District.

This will prevent the excuse which so many who are exempt have made, that they did not know they were enrolled, and hence did not attend to having their names taken from the roll.

It will also afford the opportunity for every man enrolled to see whether or not his neighbor is enrolled, and enable him to secure that those liable and not enrolled shall be put down.

Every person enrolled is requested to aid in the gigantic labor which we have undertaken, by complying with the following conditions:

I. Whenever a name appears of any person who is not enrolled but liable, notice of the fact should be given to the Provost-Marshal of the District, by any person who may be cognizant of the fact, in order that the same may be recorded.

II. Whenever a name appears of any person who has removed, notice of the fact should be given at the Provost-Marshal's office, that the name may be stricken from the roll of that District and recorded where it properly belongs.

III. Whenever a name appears which is known to be fictitious, or any one is aware that the person indicated is not a resident as described, notice should be given at the Provost-Marshal's office, that the name may be stricken from the roll.

IV. Whenever cause of exemption exists for any reason, notice should be given to the Provost-Marshal of the District by the exempt person himself, that the name may be stricken from the roll.

The following are the recognised causes of exemption:
1. Over 45 years of age.
2. Under 20 years of age.
3. Being an alien, and never having voted.
4. Having furnished a substitute in anticipation of the draft.
5. Having been drafted and furnished a substitute.
6. Having been drafted and paid commutation.
7. Having been drafted and received a certificate of permanent physical disability.
8. Being permanently physically disqualified.
9. Having served two years in the Army or Navy during the present War, and being honorably discharged.

In addition to this, so far as possible, every enrolled man will be waited upon personally by authorized agents, deputed to ascertain the liability of all enrolled men, to have those improperly enrolled taken off, and to add those not on, but who should be enrolled.

As this is an effort to correct and not to increase the enrollment, it is to the interest of every person to give correct and true answers to any and all questions which may be put to them, and any person declining to answer or giving false answers renders themselves liable to arrest and imprisonment.

This is probably the last attempt which will be made to secure a correct Enrollment of the County of New-York. To be successful the coöperation of every resident of this city and county is absolutely required.

The Government officials have evinced a disposition to afford us every facility to attain the object in view. If, therefore, through the indisposition and apathy of the public, we are not successful in our efforts to correct the enrollment prove abortive, and further excessive quotas are demanded of us, because of the incorrectness of the enrollment, the people of this city and county will be themselves responsible, and they will have none but themselves to blame.

Dated New-York, Dec. 1, 1864.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
WM. M. TWEED, Supervisor.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PORDY, Supervisor.
WM. R STEWART, Supervisor.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
CORNELIUS CORSON, Chief of Enrolling Bureau
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman of Committee.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz:

Paving Thirty-second-street, Second to Third-avenue, trap-block.

Building a sewer in Minetta-street, from Bleecker-street to Minetta.

Building a sewer in Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River.

Building a sewer in Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Thirty-second-street, from Second-avenue to Third-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Minetta-street, from Bleecker-street to Minetta-lane.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN, } Board
MORGAN L. HARRIS, } of
DANIEL D. CONOVER, } Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 25, 1865.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 27, 1865.
CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

Sewer in Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River, and in First-avenue, from Sixty-first-street to and through Sixtieth-street to Second-avenue.

Sewer in Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, with branch through One Hundred and Twenty-third-street to Second-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets; also, all the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from Third-avenue to Second-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River; also, all the lots on both sides of First-avenue, from Sixtieth to Sixty-first-street; also, all the lots on both sides of Sixtieth-street, from First to Second avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Daniel E. Delavan, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS, } Board of Assessors.
DANIEL E. CONOVER,

OFFICE OF BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 30, 1865.
CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

Regulating Eighth-avenue, from Eighty-second to One Hundred and Second streets.

Sewer in Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets, with branch in One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from Second to Third avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to One Hundred and Fourteenth streets, and all lots on both sides of the intersecting streets, to the extent of half the block on each side of Eighth-avenue from Eighty-second to One Hundred and Fourteenth streets.

Also, all the lots in blocks number four hundred and nine to four hundred and nineteen, both inclusive, and all the lots in blocks number three hundred and twenty-two to three hundred and thirty-two, both inclusive, all being in the Twelfth Ward.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to DANIEL E. DELEVAN, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS, } Board of Assessors.
DANIEL D. CONOVER,

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JAN. 1, BY EVERARDUS WARNER, NO. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House—A LECTURE on Stricture: its nature, situation, and immediate cure by the Uthrotome, with three cases. Is Cauterization proper? Will it produce Stricture? Strictures of the Uterus, Piles, Fissure, Fistula—their sympathetic symptoms; being a lecture delivered to his private surgical class; by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of *The Scalpel*; 50 pages. Inclose 10 cents to the Publisher.

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED—A WIFE.—A GOOD-LOOKING, MIDdle-aged man, of wealth and good morals, and is all right, wishes to correspond with a young lady who possesses the same, with a view to matrimony. Address N. L. OCNIL, Springfield, Mass.

POLITICAL.

SIXTEENTH WARD—SPECIAL MEETING FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, at 7½ o'clock. Business of great importance requires the attendance of every member of Tenth Legion Council No. 6, at usual place, by order of the President.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
THURSDAY
THIRD TIME HERE,
Mr. Falconer's very successful comedy,
MEN OF THE DAY.
FRIDAY—Second time here, "Charles the Second" and "Uncle John." SATURDAY—Fourth time "Secrets Worth Knowing." MONDAY—"The Irish Heiress." In rehearsal, and will shortly be produced, (first time in three years,) Boncicault's popular comedy, OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS. A NEW DRAMA, of powerful interest and effects. In active preparation. Doors open at 7½; Overture at 7¾.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—COMMENCES AT 7¾.
EIGHTH WEEK! EIGHTH WEEK!!
OF THE GREAT SENSATION OF THE SEASON
"THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK."
The production of which has proved
A GENUINE AND TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS,
and which is received nightly with
THE GREATEST ENTHUSIASM
ever elicited in this city.
BY CROWDED HOUSES.
THE GREAT TABLEAUX
THE FIRE! and UNION SQUARE!!
NIGHTLY ENCORED
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

HIPPOTHEATRON. BEGINS AT 7¾.
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
GRAND MATINEES on WED'Y and SAT'Y AT 2½.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS
SIXTH TRIUMPHANT WEEK OF
THE GRAND COMIC PANTOMIME,
HARLEQUIN BLUE BEARD,
ENTIRELY NEW
GRAND EQUESTRIAN ACTS,
GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC FEATS,
AND MARVELS OF THE ARENA,
ALL THE GREAT ARTISTS
OF THE MONSTER STAR COMPANY.
NOTICE—ANOTHER NEW
GRAND COMIC PANTOMIME
IN ACTIVE REHEARSAL.
Due notice will be given of its production.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ, OF NEW-YORK.
The annual grand fancy dress ball of this society will take place at the Academy of Music on THURSDAY, Feb. 16. Preparations on the largest scale are already going on, in order to render this ball the acme of the season. Tickets, admitting one gentleman and one lady, $5, which can be only obtained of the members of the society, by way of introduction. Extra ladies' tickets, $2 each. The private boxes may now be secured by applying to the committee, at the hall of the Liederkranz Society, Nos. 31 and 33 4th-st., new number.
GEORGE NEMBACH, Secretary.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT to GUSTAVE DE SPIESS, at Dodworth's Hall, THIS EVENING. As several of the most distinguished artists in the city have been engaged upon this occasion, it promises to be one of the finest of the season.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 33 SCHERMERHORN-ST., BROOKLYN.
Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular. Just published, a pamphlet containing a complete description of the fashionable quadrilles and 80 figures of the German cotillion. Remit 25 cents for a copy.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.
NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., N. Y.
NO. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.
Classes for gentlemen on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, in Brooklyn—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y., at 8 o'clock. Call for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING CLASSES—AT the Academy of Physical Culture, No. 50 West 14th-st. Young ladies, misses and masters, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 2 P. M. Private classes for ladies and gentlemen at 8 P. M. New classes now open. Quarter commences at the date of entry.

J. H. SKARING'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY—No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st. new class forming for ladies, at 4 o'clock; new class for gentlemen at 8 o'clock. Private class for the various grand dances. Lessons every day.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.
The intermediate examination of the classes in this institution will commence on MONDAY, the 6th inst., at 9½ o'clock A. M., and will be continued through the week, commencing at the same hour daily, according to the following scheme:
MONDAY—Seniors in Latin, Juniors in History, Sophomores in Greek, Freshmen in Ancient Geography.
TUESDAY—Seniors in Physics and Chemistry, Juniors in Greek and Logic, Sophomores in Geometry and Latin, Freshmen in Grecian History and Roman Antiquities.
WEDNESDAY—Seniors in Political Economy and History, Juniors in Logic and Mathematics, Sophomores in Greek, Freshmen in Latin and Algebra.
THURSDAY—Seniors in Greek and Calculus, Juniors in Latin, Sophomores in Ancient Geography and Rhetoric, Freshmen in Greek.
FRIDAY—Seniors in Natural Theology, Juniors in Mathematics and Greek, Sophomores in Latin and Geometry, Freshmen in Rhetoric and Declamation.
SATURDAY—Seniors in Psychology, Juniors in Physics, Sophomores in Roman History and Grecian Antiquities, Freshmen in Algebra and Latin.
The Regents of the University, the Trustees and Alumni of the College, the parents of students, and all who are interested in education, are respectfully invited to attend. F. A. P. BARNARD, President.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
A Boarding-School for boys, 15 miles above New-York, on the Hudson. Circulars at W. H. Arthur & Co.'s, No. 39 Nassau-st., N. Y., or address
BENJAMIN MASON, Principal.

DR. JOHN B. MOORE'S MATHEMATICAL, French and English School, No. 923 Broadway, corner 21st-st., will commence the second session Feb. 1. Pupils thoroughly prepared by competent teachers for business or college. Semi-annual examinations. Inspection invited.

DR. DIO LEWIS' LIGHT GYMNASTICS are taught Tuesdays and Fridays, at No. 15 5th-av., corner 22d-st., by Miss F. E. MANKIN, recent graduate of the Normal Institute for Physical Culture, Boston. Circulars can be obtained at any time by application at the Academy. Entrance No. 10, third floor.

BARLOW'S COMMERCIAL AND ART ACADEMY—No. 923 Broadway.—Instruction given in penmanship, book-keeping, drawing, painting and arithmetic. Application to be made before 10 A. M. and after 3 P. M. Ornamental penmanship executed to order.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Pupils prepared for college, business, West Point and the Naval School. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent, Geo. M. I. LOCKWOOD.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—(Classical, Commercial and French.) No. 126 West 45th-st., corner of Macdougal-st. and Washington-square. GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GT. BARRINGTON, MASS.—For twenty very select young boys. Those never from home before preferred. Send for circulars. JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 212 4th-av. GEO. C. ANTHON.

TEACHERS.

A LADY FROM PARIS, WHO HAS MUCH experience in teaching, wishes a position as visiting governess, or would give private lessons in French; the lady teaches the sciences, history, literature, &c., on the most Parisian system, having also the advantage of knowing several European languages. Address S. J., No. 90 East 17th-st.

A YOUNG LADY OF THOROUGH ENGLISH education, desires a situation as governess or companion; will go to Europe or California; also, as companion to an invalid or elderly lady; is a ready letter-writer and fine reader, satisfactory references given. Address H., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

A LADY RESIDING IN WILLIAMSBURG will take a few pupils to instruct two or three hours daily at her residence; a good opportunity for those whose children are too delicate to attend school. Address M. A., Williamsburg Post-Office.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, FULLY competent to instruct in all the English branches, is desirous of a situation as governess in a family, in or out of the city. For references and particulars, address WM. POOLE, No. 26 South-st.

A LADY WHO HAS HAD SEVERAL years' experience in teaching the English branches, French, music and drawing, desires a situation in a school or family; best of references given. Address L. M. S., No. 173 Waverley-place.

A YOUNG GERMAN LADY WISHES TO appropriate a certain time every day to giving German, French and music lessons in an American family, in compensation for a home. Address V., Box No. 86 Post-office.

A GERMAN LADY OF EXPERIENCE, and thorough in the English, German, French and music, desires a few more pupils. Address Miss BALZAC, Station D.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT

THE QUOTA OF THE STATE.

Message of the Governor to the Legislature on the Subject of the Draft—Patriotic Address to the People of the State.

The Assembly, on Monday evening, adopted the following preamble and resolution:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN ASSEMBLY, ALBANY, Jan. 30, 1865.

On motion of Mr. REED:

Whereas, Information is abroad that the official quotas of this State, under the present call of the President for 300,000 men, as published on or about the 7th day of January last., has been increased from 42,000 to 62,000 men, which increase is apparently without explanation;

And whereas, the people of this State are as loyal and devoted to the national cause as at any period, but are surprised and sensibly affected by this change, which to them is inexplicable and unsatisfactory; therefore,

Resolved, That if not incompatible with the public interest, His Excellency the Governor is respectfully requested to communicate to this House all information he may have respecting the increased quotas of this State, the reason or basis of the same, and his action in connection or in reference thereto.

By order. J. B. CUSHMAN, Clerk.

In response, Gov. FENTON this morning sent in the following

MESSAGE.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Feb. 1, 1865.

To the Assembly:

In compliance with the request contained in the foregoing resolutions, I have the honor to submit the following:

In view of the importance of the subject, I deem it due to the representatives of the people of the State that a full history of the action taken in reference to the quotas, and the mode of filling them be given.

Upon the first assignment of quotas, under the present call, by the Provost-Marshal-General, it appeared to me that there must be great inequality as between the districts, in the number of men they should furnish for the service, and this soon became a source of general complaint and dissatisfaction among those districts which had heretofore furnished most largely of one-year men. While, at that time, I do not suppose the quota of the State, (46,000) was more than its just proportion of the 300,000 called for, still with the conviction that the quota, as assigned to the different districts, was unequal in its practical operations, I sent Lieut.-Col. J. B. STONEHOUSE, A. A. G., on the 10th day of January, to Washington, in reference to means of filling the quota, and on the 12th inst. sent my aid, Col. Geo. W. PALMER, to confer with the authorities at the War Department, giving them fully my views upon the subject and directing him to communicate them to the Provost-Marshal General and the Secretary of War. Col. PALMER reached Washington on the 13th inst., and obtained an interview with the Provost-Marshal General and Assistant Secretary of War,—the Secretary himself being absent from the city,—after which he submitted the following communication in writing, with the understanding that the matter should be submitted to the Secretary of War on his return, viz.:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1865.

GENERAL: I am directed by the Governor of the State of New-York to represent to you the difficulties under which many of the districts in that State labor in the assignment of quotas under the last call of the President for 300,000 men, and to ask that some mode be adopted which will tend to relieve them from the heavy burden and distribute the number of men to be raised more equally between the several districts. In filling the quota under July 18, 1864, for 500,000 men, made under the new law, requiring the term of enlistment as well as the number of men furnished, to be taken into account, the effect of a longer or shorter term of service was not regarded in many districts, through ignorance of the operation of the law, from an apprehension that no more men would be needed—a view which was encouraged in various ways—and from a strong desire to avoid conscription, which required immediate action, with the necessity of selling without regard to the terms of service. The result is that many districts furnished almost exclusively one-year men.

These were generally inland and rural districts, whose location precluded them from obtaining recruits from a class of transient men and foreigners, and compelled them to send their own sturdy yeomanry into the field, paying large bounties, as an inducement, and thus getting the very best class of soldiers. Other districts, having greater facilities for furnishing men, with less effort, enlisted three years' men.

The assignment of quotas, under the present call, though made according to law, throws the burden of raising all the men upon the districts which have enlisted the one year's men, and which are entitled to the credit of doing everything they could to fill the quota, and actually furnished a superior class of soldiers. It is worthy of consideration, also, that if the credits, on account of which the late call was made, could have been allowed before, instead of after the call of 500,000 men, and the quota sufficient to raise the required number of men been then assigned to the various districts, the relative disparity in the number of men to be raised would not have existed. The quota would have increased in proportion to the number of men, and not in proportion to the years of service. It is easier to procure one three years' man than three one year men, and especially when they have to be taken from the bone and sinew of those districts whose honest laboring classes are already sadly depleted, and it is difficult to carry on the labor of the country by reason of it, and it would seem eminently proper to adopt some plan, if possible, which would at once relieve this difficulty and do no injustice to any locality, nor yet violate the laws of the land.

It is confidently believed that if under the last call for 300,000 men the term of enlistment should be regarded, as the basis upon which the quotas might be filled, and men enlisted for two and three years be allowed to credit as two and three one-year men, this burden will soon equalize itself, and if the acquired number of men should not be attained under this call, repeated calls might be made until the army should be sufficiently supplied with men.

I am satisfied, if this plan can be adopted, that the people of those districts which now have such large quotas to fill, would go cheerfully in work to procure good men for long terms of service, feeling that they had a chance to place themselves upon an approximate equal footing with other districts which had already furnished three years' men; but if, on the contrary, it shall be decided that those districts must furnish now the full number of men called for, I greatly fear that the people will settle down into a state of despondency, and, thinking that their burden is greater than they can bear, do little or nothing toward raising the requisite men for the service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) GEO. W. PALMER, Colonel and A. D. C.

The case being thus presented to the War Department, I awaited the return and decision of the Secretary of War until the 20th instant, when Col. STONEHOUSE handed me the following telegram from Provost-Marshal-General FRY:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday, Jan. 20, 1865.

To Col. J. B. Stonehouse:

The revised quotas will be sent in a day or two (2.) The quota of New-York will be increased by the revision, and will probably be a little over sixty thousand (60,000.)

(Signed,) JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

This large increase of the quota of the State from 46,000 to 61,000 was surprising to me, and I took the first train on the morning of the 21st for Washington, to do what was in my power toward correcting our quota, and, if possible, prevail upon the Secretary of War and Provost-Marshal-General to adopt my proposition as to the mode of filling the quotas. I at once obtained an interview on my arrival at Washington with them, and urged the adoption of making one year's service as the basis of credit in filling this call, thus giving an opportunity to speedily equalize the number of men to be raised between the several States, districts and subdistricts in the country. I called their attention to the above written statement left in the matter by Col. PALMER, and indorsed the following upon it, viz.:

I respectfully tender the suggestions of Col. PALMER and ask early consideration and reply. The views that it is my earnest desire they may receive the approval of the Provost-Marshal-General and the Secretary of War.

(Signed) R. E. FENTON.

JAN. 21, 1865.

I will not attempt to give a detailed account of the interview or the arguments used orally at this time in favor of the proposition, but merely state that I endeavored to impress upon their minds the injustice to ward a large portion of the people of the State which would result from the enforcement of the system of filling the quotas then adopted at the department, and the importance of so changing it as to make all acknowledge that there was a disposition at the department to divide the burdens to be borne as equally as possible.

In reference to the matter of the great increase of the quota of the State, while I was not prepared, nor had I the time to go through their entire figures to prove their incorrectness, yet in my interview with the Provost Marshal General and Secretary of War, I presented substantially the following statistics and views for their consideration thereupon.

The quota of New-York under the call of February 1, 1864, for 500,000 men, was 81,993. On this basis the State would have to furnish on a call for 300,000 men, 49,195. Under the call of July 18 1864, the number assigned to this State as its quota' of 500 000 was 89,318. A call for 300,000, on this basis, would make the quota for the State 53,900. The State, at the date of the present call, had a surplus of 6,750 men over all former calls, which should go to reduce its quota under the present call.

Assuming that the State of New-York had furnished comparatively as many three-year men as the other States, it will be seen that the quota under this call, as originally assigned, is nearly correct. For instance, take the quota on the basis of July 18, 1864, of 53,900, and deduct the surplus, 6,750, it would leave the quota 47,150. The quota, as at first assigned under the last call, was 46,831, making the difference only 320.

I stated it was difficult to see how such great changes as had been made in the quota of New-York could be rendered necessary by the alterations in the enrollments, and the additions of credits since the promulgation of the first assignment of the quota.

I also referred to the large increase of the quotas in the City of New-York, which seemed to me extraordinary. In general terms, as near as I now can recollect, the explanation for these great changes in the quotas, as given by Gen. FRY, were:

That there had been credits given to a considerable extent to some States and localities that belonged to others, and which had been corrected since the first assignment.

That owing to the neglect of mustering officers to make their reports of musters promptly, and from other causes, large numbers of credits of men enlisted prior to the last call had been reported from some State and localities, and credits for them had been given.

That many of the States and localities had corrected and reduced their enrollments largely; some to a greater extent than others, which, when taken into consideration, materially changed the quotas.

That by reason of some or of all these causes the differences and changes complained of as between States and localities in the first and second assignment of quotas were perfectly explained, and that the quotas, as now assigned, were just and right, as near as he could make them.

I understood at that time that the question of assignment of quotas, as between the several States, under the present call, would not be again opened.

I returned to Albany on the morning of the 24th. I sent the following telegram to the Provost-Marshal-General:

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 24, 1865.

Jas. B. Fry, Provost-Marshal-General, Washington, D. C.:

Upon my return I met with additional reasons in favor of my proposition. I hope yourself and Secretary of War will conclude to accept them.

(Signed) R. E. FENTON.

To which on the same day I received the following answer:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24, 1865.

Governor Fenton:

When you receive the apportionment of quotas to districts, and understand the manner in which they are to be sub-divided among towns, I think you will find that there is not much to object to in the arrangement. Please, however, submit at your earliest convenience, the additional reasons in favor of your proposition, to which you refer in your dispatch of to-day, that I may lay it promptly before the Secretary.

(Signed,) JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

On the morning of the 25th, I forwarded by mail to the Provost Marshal-General the following reply:

"STATE OF NEW-YORK EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, "ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 25, 1865.

"GENERAL—What I meant to have you understand by my dispatch of yesterday, in stating that there were 'additional reasons in favor of my proposition,' was simply that the pressure of public sentiment is becoming more intense in favor of the adoption of the system which I proposed.

In view of all the circumstances and the manifest equity of proposition to take one year's service as the basis of credit in filling the present quota, thus giving those districts which have heretofore furnished one-year men, the same chance which others have had to furnish years of service; I am convinced, as a matter of policy alone, that this plan should be adopted, as it would secure the hearty coöperation of the people in raising men for the service, and produce that moral effect upon the soldiers which is important to the effective condition of an army, and which can be not obtained by a healthy home feeling. In adopting this policy the requisite number of men should not be obtained, another call might be made for the deficiency, which, under the operation of this system, would be distributed among all the districts in the country, and thus render the burden more equal.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed,) R. E. FENTON.

To Brig.-Gen. J. B. Fry, Provost-Marshal-General:

On the 26th January a delegation of honorable gentlemen from the Senate and Assembly dedicated to me their willingness to visit Washington and urge again upon the authorities the adoption of the proposition already submitted by me, and, after full consultation, they left the next day for that city. On the day following (28th) I again sent Col. STONEHOUSE with full instructions and figures, as to quotas, to confer with this committee and present anew to the department: and on the 30th I sent him further instructions in writing, as follows:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Jan. 30, 1865.

Col. J. B. Stonehouse, A. A. G., State of New-York:

COLONEL: In addition to the instructions given in reference to your communications with the authorities at the War Department, as to the correction of the quota of this State, and the mode of filling it, you are further directed, if my former proposition is not accepted, to urge that the time for raising the men to fill the quota in those districts which furnished one year men, be extended till the term for which these men enlisted expires; and that the privilege of correcting the enrollment be continued until the very latest practicable time before the draft and the final quota be made up from the corrected enrollment.

And further, you are directed to urge, in any event that the time for the execution of the draft be postponed. It may not be important, however, to insist upon this if my proposition in regard to the mode of filling the quota be accepted.

Very truly,

(Signed) R. E. FENTON.

This comprises the action taken in relation to the subject matter of the foregoing resolutions, and I can only add that whatever may be the final decision upon the questions thus presented,—while, if adverse, we cannot but feel the inequality and hardship,—yet the best interests of the country and the high sense of duty to the cause in which we are engaged demand that we submit with becoming cheerfulness to what we have been unable to change, and put forth every possible effort to fill the quota assigned to the State in the manner prescribed.

(Signed,) R. E. FENTON.

THE PENDING DRAFT.

Address of Gov. Fenton to the People of the State.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, N. Y., Wednesday, Feb. 1, 1865.

To the People of the State of New-York:

A call has been made by the General Government upon this State for an assigned quota of troops, in addition to those previously furnished, to recruit the ranks of the Federal armies. As the circumstances attendant upon this demand have been such as to excite much popular feeling, I deem it proper to address you officially upon the subject.

It is not to be disguised that the manner in which the quota of this State has been assigned and distributed, is too well calculated to justify unfavorable criticism. Nor have I hesitated, by every means at my command, to impress this truth upon the authorities at Washington. The character of my efforts in this direction, and the spirit in which they have been met, need only be briefly alluded to at this time, as a full exposition of them will be embraced in my answer to Legislative resolutions of inquiry upon the subject. I have endeavored—faithfully and earnestly, I may claim—to harmonize a jealous and watchful regard for the interests of this State with the highest suggestions of patriotic impulse, keeping constantly in view the fact that the loyal masses, while eager that their rights shall be maintained, have no desire to be relieved from any sacrifices they may justly be called upon to make for the common weal.

After a careful consideration of the question, it seemed to me evident that the basis upon which the new quota was to be filled, as made up at Washington, was erroneous, in as much as those districts which had furnished one year men, under the former call, would be called upon practically to furnish all the men under the present call.

I took early occasion to bring these views to the attention of the War Department, by dispatching one of my military aids to Washington, and by correspondence, without, however, succeeding in obtaining prompt and definite action upon the propositions thus presented. While the discussion upon this point was pending, the subject was still further complicated, and the difficulties increased, through what is termed, by the Provost-Marshal General, a revision of enrollments and credits. By this revision, an addition of 15,255 is made to the quota previously announced. In reference to this changed state of the case, I have taken such measures, by a personal visit to Washington and by the representations of a committee of eminent members of the Legislature, as are calculated to lead to an adjustment upon a basis satisfactory to every patriotic mind. I am not without hopes that a desirable result will be attained. Upon a thorough review of the premises, it seemed conclusive to me that the basis upon which the quotas, as assigned at Washington, was to be filled, was erroneous, inasmuch as it practically required those localities which had filled their former quota with one year men, to furnish all the men to fill the present call.

Meanwhile, it becomes my duty to urge upon you, the People of the State, the importance of such conduct, in this exigency, as is in conformity with the dignity and virtue of true loyal sentiment. Especially injudicious and injurious is that temper which assumes intentional injustice on the part of the Federal Government, and proceeds to the conclusion that the State is necessarily in an attitude of hostility to the demands of the Federal authorities. At a time when the subject-matter in dispute is unsettled, and the definite determination remains to be announced, all discussion calculated to embitter feeling should be avoided. Let us patiently and manfully await the decision—resolved, whatever may transpire, that nothing shall be done to hazard the fortunes of our sacred cause, or diminish the patriotism of the Commonwealth. Let us, at the outset, declare that everything honor commands us to do, shall be cheerfully and promptly done. Let us subordinate every other consideration to the one controlling ambition, to pursue such a course as shall give most vigor and efficiency to the arms of the Republic, enlisted in behalf of liberty, order and Union. The cause which demands our support is sacred, and appeals to the best interests of our humanity. As New-York has been heretofore, under every discouragement and adversity, so she will continue to be in the future, foremost among the States in every effort for national preservation. The armies in the field, depleted by the drains of excessive warfare, must be replenished. The places of the noble brave who have fallen must be supplied in the steadily advancing columns. Now, when rebellion totters to its fall—when every day sheds the lustre of new achievements upon our battle-crimsoned ensign—no measures on our part must be withheld which will hasten the auspicious conclusion of strife, and the re-establishment of national authority over all disputed territory. It is possible for us to answer the requisition made upon us without resort to conscription. To this accomplishment, pride and patriotism alike impel us. Let the press throughout the State—recognized exponent of popular opinion—give emphasis to the will of the loyal masses. Let local boards of officers pursue such policy as will surely seed most speedily stimulate the spirit of volunteering in the several districts. Let deputists seed men in lucrative pursuits exhibit, in their readiness to make contributions for the grand object in view, the same spirit which has so uniformly animated them in the past. Let every loyal citizen, in whatever sphere, resolve to do the utmost to make the example of New-York at this time a conspicuous object of emulation by her sister States. Thus we shall animate, with new fervor and brighter zeal, the hearts of our brave soldiers, who will send us echo to the shouts of victory from Atlanta and Wilmington and Savannah, in triumphant rejoicings over prostrate rebellion. Thus we shall perform our full share of the duties and achievements of this crisis, and write upon the pages of our country's history a record to which our children and children's children may point with pride and veneration.

R. E. FENTON.

THE SENATE INVESTIGATION.

THE INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT.

Adjournment of the Examination.

The State Senate Committee continued its investigation into alleged abuses in the City Inspector's Department yesterday morning.

The first witness examined was

Bernard Neis, who testified that he was a barber at No. 53 Cermico-street, in the Eighth Ward; through the aid of Ex-Alderman McCool, he received an appointment in the City Inspector's Department, as special inspector of the Eighth Ward; he continued his business while he was an inspector: his duties did not require him to be away from his business more than two or three hours a day; he was appointed about the 1st of November, 1864, and dismissed on the 1st of January, 1865; he received two dollars a day as special inspector; the witness said a man could attend to the duties of a special inspection in one day each week; he attended to his duties while he held the position.

Thomas N. Carr was recalled.—Witness was shown thirteen pay-rolls from July 4 to Dec. 19, 1863; the pay-rolls purported to have been sworn to by witness before a Notary Public; Mr. Carr said he never swore to those pay-rolls, and that he never made an official oath while in the City Inspector's Department; he first discovered that his name was attached to the affidavits in February last, to the Comptroller's office, while examining into the workings of the City Inspector's Department; he was asked to make affidavit to the pay-rolls by Mr. Webster, a clerk in the department; witness refused, when they were taken away.

Cross-examined.—Witness refused to make oath to the pay-rolls, because there were inaccuracies in the accounts, and he wished to bring the affair of the department before the public; in all cases it is necessary to have affidavits appended to requisitions to secure their payment; the pay-rolls were always presented to witness at times when he did not have time to examine them; he did not know that his signature to the pay-rolls would secure their payment; he did not know what would be done with the papers, but he hoped they would be rejected as informal; the pay-rolls were presented to witness, accompanied by the affidavits of Street Inspectors, certifying to their correctness; Mr. Boole's signature was set on the requisitions when they were signed by witness; he observed the same rule with regard to the pay-rolls for clerical force; he knew there were laborers in his department who never did any work.

On his cross-examination, Mr. Carr was asked if there was anything to prevent his resigning; he said he retained his position under Mr. Boole partly from a sense of duty to the public, and partly owing to his poverty.

Mr. Graham—Then you were like the poor soothsayer to the play—your poverty, not your will, consented?

Witness—Would you like to have the quotation exceeded? I believe it says something about lawyers. [Laughter.]

The Chairman—I think it is hardly worth while.

Witness—Have you any more questions to ask, Mr. Graham?

Mr. Graham—No.

Witness—I am sorry, as there are some other questions I should like to answer. [Laughter.]

Gilbert Merrit testified that in September, 1863, he was appointed a Special Inspector in the City Inspector's Department; witness worked around the streets of the Sixteenth Ward, looking after the bell-boys; [laughter;] after the removal of Mr. Carr, he made weekly reports of the condition of the streets, at the City Inspector's office; he was appointed at the request of Street Inspector Cornell.

John V. W. Doty testified that he was an attorney, and that three years since he held the office of Inspector of Wharves and Docks; he never held office under Mr. Boole.

Bernard Kernan testified that he kept a liquor-store, and that for three or four months he was a special inspector in the Eighth Ward; his testimony was unimportant.

Senator Mueger said he was informed that the main witnesses of Judge Whitlog could not be present to be examined yesterday, as they were absent through illness. It had been the intention of the committee to early as Monday to adjourn for two weeks from to-day, if such an arrangement would be agreeable to counsel.

Mr. Graham said he was retained in a capital case which was set down for two weeks from yesterday. It was possible the testimony might not begin for several days, as there was a panel of two thousand witnesses called.

The Chairman said that if Mr. Graham was engaged at that time the committee could take up some other department.

Mr. Graham asked the privilege of putting Mr. Chambers upon the stand, to testify as to the fact of swearing Mr. Carr to certain affidavits connected with the pay-rolls. Mr. Boole would otherwise rest under a very serious imputation on that branch of the evidence. Many persons would read in the papers that Mr. Carr did not swear to the affidavits, who would not read the contradiction two weeks hence.

Judge Whiting objected. He said there was not a person in the community who won't say Chambers will contradict it.

Mr. Graham—There is no one who won't say he ought to contradict it.

The Chairman said that, to save time, the committee would go on with such other witnesses as might be produced by Mr. Graham.

William R. W. Chambers testified that he was first clerk in the City Inspector's Department; he is also a Commissioner of Deeds; he has known Thomas N. Carr since the latter became connected with the department.

Witness was shown the pay-rolls, with Mr. Carr's affidavit attached.

Mr. Chambers said he swore Carr to the truth of the affidavits the same as other persons; witness supposed that a person who swore falsely to affidavits would be guilty of perjury; the affidavits are sent to the Comptroller's office with the pay rolls; the City Inspector draws his requisition on the Comptroller; witness never put his name as Notary Public to an affidavit unless Carr first swore to it.

John H. Brady testified he had been an Alderman and Councilman; he is now Deputy Superintendent of the Sanitary Bureau of the City Inspector's Department; the witness said that he knew Mr. Wieants, and said the latter had told him in 1863 that eight cents a load was not enough for freighting away the ashes from the city.

Samuel C. Webster testified that he had been a Councilman; he is a Notary Public, and has administered the oath to Mr. Carr, when the letter signed requisitions on the Comptroller; he had no doubt he administered the oath to Mr. Carr.

Charles E. Leow testified that he was a Notary Public; he is employed in the Comptroller's office; he administered an oath to Mr. Carr when the latter signed a requisition on the Comptroller.

Thomas H. Wainwright testified that he was connected with the City Inspector's Department; the witness was examined in relation to the cost of cleaning the streets. He said that in 1859 the amount paid for removing ashes and dirt from the city was $218,392 25; in 1864, it cost $566,892 17; witness assisted in making up the City Inspector's report for 1864; the total cost of the department that year was $812,003; the number of day's work performed in 1864 was nearly double that of 1859; witness said that Mr. Carr did not perform any labor in the office, either under Mr. Delavan or Mr. Boole; his time was occupied in writing communications; the witness gave some statistics in relation to the amount of dirt removed at the present time; on coming into office, Mr. Boole told the street inspectors and health wardens that he intended to keep the streets clean, and he wanted their cooperation; in his opinion, the streets could not be cleaned by contract for less than $900,000; witness had never noticed that in some instances there were more bell-ringers than ash-carts; there is no ordinance providing for the appointment of special inspectors; there are about one hundred and ninety special inspectors; witness said the streets were cleaned last year for $800,000 because the city can do its work cheaper than it could be done by contract; the expenses of the department have not been reduced fifteen or twenty thousand dollars a month since the filling up of Hecker's bill; there has been a decrease, but he could not say how much; witness said that he did not know that men were employed in the City Inspector's Department, who did no work.

The committee then adjourned until two weeks from to-day.

The Chairman said he would suggest that the counsel should prepare their matters in the interim, just as they would in a refugee law case. They ought to see their witnesses and digest their evidence. The committee had been more indulgent thus far in the examination than they would expect to be at future sessions, when they expect to expedite matters. The committee, however, did not complain, as they had accomplished as much as they had expected to when they began.

The investigation will be resumed on the 16th inst.

The State Tax on the Capitals of Banks and Insurance Companies.

THE AMOUNTS LEVIED TO BE RETURNED—THREE MILLIONS TO BE ADDED TO THIS YEAR'S TAX LEVY.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the Bank of the Commonwealth against the Tax Commissioners of New-York, will have a most important bearing on the financial condition of the city. It will be remembered that on the 25th of February, 1862, an act was passed by Congress exempting United States Bonds from taxation, and, availing themselves of the provisions of this law, the city banks and insurance companies refused to pay the demands of the Tax Commissioners for the assessment on such portion of their capital as was invested in these securities. The banks that refused payment of the taxes imposed were the Atlantic, Bank of Commerce, National, American Exchange, Continental, Hanover, Shoe and Leather, Importers' and Traders', Irving, Mechanics', Mechanics' Banking Association, Mercantile, Ocean, Tradesmen's and Union, the total amount of taxes due from these banks being $256,355 86. In the meantime, the Board of Supervisors applied to the Legislature for an act specially empowering them to levy a tax on the capital of Banks and Insurance Companies, and a bill to that effect having been passed by the Legislature, a number of the Banks and Insurance Companies came forward and paid the Tax Commissioner's demands. Twenty Banks however, and fifteen Insurance Companies persisted in refusing payment, and carried their cases to the Court of Appeals.

The following banks paid the taxes imposed after the passage of the bill by the Legislature: Bull's Head, Dry Dock, Bank of New-York, Leather Manufacturers, Corn Exchange, East River, Greenwich, Pacific, St. Nicholas, Broadway, North River, City, Butcher's and Drover's. While the case was yet pending in the Court of Appeals, on the 16th of January, 1864, warrants for the collection of the taxes due by the delinquent banks were made out and placed in the hands of City Marshal D. S. HOLDEN, accompanied by Mr. HENRY, Deputy Receiver of Taxes. Mr. HOLDEN proceeded to the Bank of Commerce, selecting this as one of the largest debtors, and helped himself from the bank's coffers to the sum of $186,598 36. The Marshal then proceeded to the banks enumerated below, and collected the amounts placed opposite their names:

	Taxes.	Interest.
Commerce	$179,509 48	$6 078 88
American Exchange	93,774 02	3,178 58
Mechanics'	33 617 01	1,138 40
Atlantic	8,140 00	275 64
Hanover	20,340 00	689 14
National	29,702 65	971 98
Importers' & Traders'	16 455 00	913 22
Union	13,931 16	480 90
Chamical	17.247 50	595 40
Merchants'	52.141 78	1,799 04
Park	40,696 68	1,404 88
Manhattan	38 578 96	1,331 74
Tradesmen's	16,280 00	561 98
Shoe and Leather	28,472 64	932 88
America	57,572 99	2,025 28
Nassau	16 723 99	588 30
Coolineatal	35,204 66	1,228 46
Cantham	9.065 92	318 82
Commonwealth	11.434 66	402 28
Grocers'	5.494 50	195 12
Irving	9,299 95	330 22
Ocean	17.257 12	612 72
Merchants' Exchange	23,854 31	846 96
Republic	37 098 05	1,329 44
Union	27,661 14	931 24
Phoenix	33.068 75	1 188 06
State of New-York	36,510 50	1,306 42
Metropolitan	74.744 93	2,678 56
Seventh Ward	9,717 12	348 20
Mechanic's Bank'g Ass'n.	10.741 61	385 06
North America	18,106 40	648 84
Mercantile	20.828 48	746 36
Market	18,823 75	680 76
Citizens'	6,847 95	247 66
Peoples'	7,091 56	256 48
New-York Exchange	3 027 99	109 52
New-York County	4.378 41	158 34
Manufact. & Merchants'	10 175 00	307 96
Oriental	4,993 89	130 60
Mechanics' & Traders'	11.577 25	418 66

The taxes due from the following insurance companies—about $60,000 in all—were also collected by the City Marshal:

American Exchange, Germania, Adriatic, Commerce, Lamar, Standard, Arctic, Hanover, Empire City, Washington, Security, Guardian, Importers' and Traders', New World.

The other city banks and insurance companies had in the meantime settled the Tax Commissioner's claims against them, some of them doing so under protest, and shortly afterward the Court of Appeals rendered a decision in favor of the Tax Commissioners. Last year no taxable levies were made, the banks and insurance companies having no property, but many of them heading in protests at the same time. The whole amount of taxes thus collected during 1863-64 was about $2,500,000. By a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States the decision of the State courts are set aside. The consequence is that the city will have to return all amounts assessed on United States bonds, whether belonging to banks, insurance companies or individuals. In the case of the banks and insurance companies, interest will no doubt be demanded and those on whom forcible levies were made, will probably bring in heavy bills of costs. It is estimated that the city will have to return something like $3,000,000, and the amount must be added to the tax levy for the present year.

Board of Education.

The board met in their hall last evening, President McLEAN in the chair, and a quorum present. Among the communications that were received and referred was one from Mr. WILLIAM B. HUTCHINGS, proposing to teach his system of Arithmetic in the public schools. A resolution recommending that Colored Grammar School No. 6, of the Twentieth Ward, be recognized by the board as consisting of two departments, namely, grammar and primary, was referred to a committee. An appropriation of $10,988 for furniture in the Sixteenth Ward Grammar School, in West Twentieth-street, was made, and a vote was passed increasing by 25 per cent. the salaries of Messrs. S. S. RANDALL, Superintendent, and HENRY KIDDLE, Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction; after which action the board voted to make a requisition upon the Comptroller for $300,000 for the payment of current expenses. Mr. WILLIAM D. BOSWORTH was elected as an additional Assistant Clerk to the board, with a salary of $1,200 annually, and Mr. JOHN DUNHAM was chosen engineer.

The Trustees of Schools to the Ninth Ward—the only Trustees in the city who have complied with the provisions of law in respect of reports—presented their statement for 1864, and this was received and ordered on file. We extract the following items from their schedule of expenditures:

For salaries of teachers and janitors of three grammar and four primary schools	$66,671 17
For repairs, ordinary	976 86
For repairs, extraordinary	968 46
For furniture	171 44
For supplies	32 37
For tuning pianos	32 38
For cleaning	750 80
For printing	120 00
For Manhattan Gas-Light Company	125 00
Paid regular teachers	62,411 25
Paid Music teachers	$ 80 00
Paid teachers of French	445 02
Paid for teachers of drawing	450 00— 975 02
Paid janitors	3,285 00

The Finance Committee submitted a resolution, which was adopted, making appropriations for school purposes for the current year, as follows:

For overdraft on the City Chamberlain in 1864	$86,533 77
For payments on special appropriations	60,000 00
For payments on piano appropriations	2,000 00
For salaries of teachers in Ward Schools	170,000 00
For salaries of janitors in Ward Schools	5,000 00
For support of the Free Academy	6,000 00
For repairs of the Free Academy	1,000 00
For support of Evening Schools	60,000 00
For repairs through the board's repair shop	5,000 00
For supplies through the Depository	20,000 00
For salaries of officers of Board of Education	6,000 00
For incidental expenses of the board	8,000 00
For rents of school premises	5,000 00
For Saturday Normal Schools	2,000 00
For incidental expenses of Ward Schools	15,000 00
Total	$449,533 77

The committee further reported that the amount of the school fund submitted by the board to the Board of Supervisors is $1,848,858 58, a sum which, deducting salaries and other necessary expenses, leaves but little margin for the erection of school edifices, &c.; and for these they recommend the appropriation of only $912 59, trusting that the Legislature will authorize the expenditures as may be necessary.

No pressing business offering, the board adjourned to the 15th inst.

VISIT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE TO WARD SCHOOL No. 14.—The committee of the Senate, Messrs. WHITE, HUMPHREY and MUNGER, visited Ward School No. 14, in the Twenty-first Ward, yesterday morning, in company with the President and Clerk of the Board of Education, Commissioner MILLER, of the Seventeenth Ward, Messrs. STEVENSON, BAKER, ALLEN and GORHEGAN, Trustees and Inspectors, and quite a large number of ladies and gentlemen. The committee expressed themselves highly pleased with the exercises. The declamation in the male department, the singing and calesthenics in the female department, and also in the primary department, were excellent, and reflected great credit on Mr. OLNEY, of the male department; Miss WHITNEY, of the female department; and Miss MEYERS, of the primary department. Senator WHITE addressed the children of the primary department, and expressed himself much pleased with the order and discipline of the School.

Opening of a New Public Petroleum Exchange.

The Petroleum interest in this city, having solemnly determined that their light should not be hidden under a bushel, have opened a public exchange for barter and sale of Oil Stocks at No. 73 Broadway, corner of Reotor-st. The rooms there selected were formally opened yesterday, and consecrated to the service of Oil, and the event was deemed of such interest as to call forth several speeches in glorification of Petroleum. The magnates of this great and growing interest, assembled at the Exchange at noon, and before the meeting was called to order, entered into social converse and discussion concerning oil, wells, derricks, steam-engines, pumping-wells, spouting-wells, gas, &c. From the talk of the members of the new Exchange, a stranger would conclude that the glories of ancient Greece were nothing to the grease of modern times. Some oleaginous HOMER must arise to sing its story, its romance, and its reality. The oil men are largely given to painting in their favorite product bright-clouded pictures of its future. They depict it mounting the throne of the defunct King Cotton, and sweying the sceptre of commerce over the universe. They point to it as an instance of the compensating laws and overruling of Providence, which supplies the wants of man from new and unseen resources when the old ones fail. Three years ago, the world in general and New-Bedford in particular, lamented the scarcity of whales and the decadence of the fisheries. Now, Titusville has taken the place of New-Bedford, and is the centre of light. But however the members of the Petroleum Exchange may be given to praise of oil, it is undeniable that the oil interest has become one of the largest in this country. The capital now invested in this business is enormous, and Mr. JACKSON has supplied a want long felt in opening a public exchange for dealers in petroleum stocks.

The regular call of stocks will occur to-day, and every day following, at 11:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

A. A. Provost-Marshal-General Have Relieved.

Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal Brig.-Gen. HAYS, of the Southern Division, State of New-York, was relieved yesterday morning, and Brig.-Gen. HINKS, late in command of the rendezvous at Hart's Island, appointed as his successor. Gen. HAYS will probably be ordered to active duty in the field. In the performance of his duties as A. A. Provost Marshal-General, he has made himself very popular with the citizens of New-York, and they will much regret his transfer.

GANG OF BURGLARS CAPTURED.—Two years ago Judge VAN COTT and other citizens of Mount Vernon, having for a long time been annoyed by an audacious band of robbers who conducted their operations so adroitly as to baffle the Metropolitan Police, organized a Vigilance Committee and called to their aid detective policeman SLEWEY, of the Central Department, and officer MONTGOMERY, of Mount Vernon. Strict watch was then kept, and the committee daily conferred one with another until they had gathered information showing conclusively that numerous burglaries which had been committed in Westchester County were the work of a gang whose headquarters were in their midst. The Committee then set themselves to the task of capturing the entire band. It was not desirable to apprehend one or two of the thieves, since their confederates, fearing that their den had been discovered, might take flight; and therefore the Committee and officers SLOWEY and MONTGOMERY winked at the thieves' transactions until everything had been made ready for a descent simultaneously in this city and in Westchester. This was made early in the week, one warrant which was granted by Judge MANN; and AUGUST CHRISTMAN, JOHN FINK, JACOB CUSICK (otherwise "Dutch CHARLEY,") JOHN MULLER, JACK ALDER, GEORGE SLOSSEN, PETER SMITH, and three women named MARY JOHNSON, ELLIOTT and MOORE, were apprehended and taken to White Plains for trial. Several of the prisoners were committed to prison, and others have been admitted to bail. It is alleged that ROBERT CHURCHILL, who was recently shot by an officer, was leader of the gang, and that they held their midnight councils at the abode of Mrs. ELLIOTT, one of the prisoners above named.

THE BOND-STREET HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY.—The tenth annual report of this institution just issued, shows its affairs to be in a flourishing condition, and the number of disciples of Hahnemann to be on the increase. Last year there were treated by Dr. OTTO FULLGRAFF, the manager, and his assistants 17,106 cases, of whom 8,067 of the patients were treated at their residences, and 42,765 prescriptions were given. Great success is claimed for the treatment of nasal catarrh and laryngitis by means of powered medicines blown upon the affected parts through glass tubes. There is a branch of the Bond-street establishment at No. 194 East Seventh-street, and soon another branch will be established at a convenient location in the city.

Evening Exchange.

$15,000	Am. Gold	203¾	200	Hudson R. R.	102⅝
$26,000	on	203⅝	1800	Clev. & Pitts'g	77
10,000	do	203¾	600	do b10	77⅜
50,000	do b10	203⅝	900	do b30	77⅜
40,000	Ohio & M. C. s3	26⅛	700	Chi. & R. I. R.	90⅜
1200	Erie Railway	69⅛	100	do	90⅜
500	do s3	69⅛	500	do b3	90⅞

The New-York Times.

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THE PEACE CONFERENCE

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT.

He is Summoned to Fortress Monroe by Secretary Seward.

Arrival of the Commissioners at City Point.

An Important Conference Probably Going On.

Further Comments of the Rebel Journals.

They Are Not to be Seduced Into Peace.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 2.

Secretary SEWARD, early this morning, telegraphed the President from Fortress Monroe, that his presence was needed immediately. Upon receipt of this dispatch, the President proceeded in a special car to Annapolis, where a Government vessel was awaiting to convey him to Fortress Monroe. Speculation is rife as to the meaning of this departure of the President to confer with the rebel Commissioners. Many infer that it is preliminary to peace; others, again, who are well informed, believe that the entire affair will end, for the present, in no adjustment of our national difficulties.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 2.

At 11 o'clock this morning, President LINCOLN left Washington by a special train for ANNAPOLIS, at which place he arrived at 2 P. M., and embarked on the steamar *Thomas Colyer* for Fortress Monroe, which place he will reach at 1 to-morrow morning.

Information received from Fortress Monroe to-night states that the Southern Commissioners on Tuesday morning were on board Gen. GRANT's dispatch-boat, the *Mary Martin*, awaiting the President's order as to whether they should proceed to Washington.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 2.

The *Star* has issued an extra in regard to the movements of President LINCOLN. It says:

"To-day, at 11 o'clock, President LINCOLN left Washington by a special train, for Annapolis, for the purpose, it is understood, of joining Secretary SEWARD at Fortress Monroe or City Point, to hold an interview with the rebel deputation, Messrs. A. H. STEPHENS, R. M. T. HUNTER, and JOHN A. CAMPBELL.

President LINCOLN took his departure to a special car drawn by engine No. 18, which was placed upon the road at a few moments' notice, by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

The President was accompanied by only one of the attaches of the White House.

From the fact of the President going to Fortress Monroe or City Point, color is given to the report that the rebel deputation have been allowed to enter our lines, and it is understood that they are now at Fortress Monroe."

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Feb. 2.

A special to the *American*, from Annapolis, says that President LINCOLN, accompanied only by a servant, arrived here and left at one o'clock on the steamar *Colyer*, for Fortress Monroe.

FROM THE ARMY LINES.

Arrival and Reception of the Commissioners at Gen. Grant's Headquarters.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Wednesday, Feb. 1.

The announcement that the rebel Peace Commissioners had arrived within our lines, and had gone to Washington, although premature, was not without foundation in fact.

On Sunday a flag of truce appeared on the line near the centre, and, being answered, it was found to be a request, in pursuance of an understanding with Mr. BLAIR and Gen. GRANT for permission to the following-named gentlemen to pass to Gen. GRANT's headquarters: Lieut.-Col. HATCH, Assistant Adjutant-General and Exchange Commissioner, ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, R. M. T. HUNTER and J. A. CAMPBELL.

Col. SAMUEL HARRIMAN, commanding the First Brigade of the First Division of the Ninth Corps, received the communication and forwarded it to the headquarters. Owing to Gen. GRANT's absence from City Point, no reply could be sent immediately, but the matter was referred to Washington, and after several communications had passed between our authorities and the commissioners, the permission was granted, and a deputation, consisting of Col. BABCOCK, of Gen. GRANT's Staff, Col. HARRIMAN, Col. LYNDS, of Gen. PARKE's Staff, and Capt. BRACKETT, of Gen. WILCOX's Staff, were appointed to meet the gentlemen and escort them within our lines. The deputation reached the appointed place just before sunset yesterday, and were soon joined by Mr. STEPHENS and his companions; and, after a few minutes spent to the interchange of civilities, the party came within our lines, at which moment the troops on both sides united in a simultaneous cheer, which seemed to give them greater confidence than they had before exhibited.

They were escorted to the railroad in carriages, where a special train was in waiting to convey them to City Point. A large crowd of soldiers was here assembled anxious to get a glimpse of the strangers, and when the train started loud cheers again greeted them. On arriving at City Point they were taken to Gen. GRANT's headquarters, where they spent the night.

Messrs. STEPHENS and CAMPBELL looked much emaciated and careworn; but Mr. HUNTER appeared to be hale and hearty, as did Col. HATCH. The latter conducted the negotiations in his usual agreeable and happy manner.

The only allusion made to our difficulties was the hope expressed by Mr. STEPHENS to Col. HARRIMAN, on bidding him good-bye, *that they would soon meet under happier auspices.*

Their Arrival at City Point.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Feb. 2.—Noon.

The *American's* Annapolis correspondent has just telegraphed the arrival of the steamer *Lady Long* from City Point, which place she left Wednesday noon. She reports that the rebel commissioners were then there on board a steamar, and it was understood that they were awaiting the arrival of some one from Washington.

PEACE TALK IN RICHMOND.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 2.

From files of Richmond papers of Tuesday, at the Washington office of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, we extract as follows:

From the Richmond Enquirer, Jan. 31.

We should try and possess our souls with equanimity until the three worthy gentlemen who have gone to Washington return to Richmond. We are not of those that believe that peace talk and peace missions tend to demoralize the army. We do not believe that the gallant soldiers who have braved the storms of battle for three years, are likely to be demoralized by peace talk; but, on the contrary, we think it likely to do much good for our people to understand, in an authoritative manner, from men like Vice-President STEPHENS, Senator HUNTER and Judge CAMPBELL, the exact degree of degradation to which the enemy would reduce us by reconstruction. We believe that the so-called missions of these gentlemen will teach our people that the terms of the enemy are nothing less than unconditional surrender; that though paper guarantees and Yankee pledges for and about slavery may be freely offered, yet they will be accompanied with the "Constitution as it is;" that is, with the *power of amendment in the hands of our enemy, which in a week after our submission may obliterate every guarantee and strike slavery out of existence in every State.* Thus people of these States, after four years of glorious war, will be left to an eternity of shameful slavery, the memory of our noble dead disgraced, and the future of our living embittered by the knowledge that to one hour they had sold their liberty and bartered away the glory of their heroic struggle for the confederation of which Yankee cunning had cheated them. This is reconstruction, and this is what it will amount to, no matter what pledges and guaranties may be offered to seduce the people to lay down their arms. Any termination of this war that does not secure our liberty and independence is a failure, and a disgraceful and ruinous failure. On our part, any sacrifice which secures liberty and independence will be cheap when compared with the ruinous consequences of reconstruction. Better go down fighting; better be subjugated and conquered, than live to recollect that we brought our ruin upon our heads by deceptive reconstruction. These missions should encourage our people to renewed efforts, and nerve them to intense conflict. *They show us that we have brought the enemy to consider peace,* which at no previous time during the last four years would he even stop to talk about. Heretofore his language has been, no parley with rebellion, no terms with traitors. But now he sends one, two and three missions, and has permitted Mr. STEPHENS and others to come to Washington, whom three years ago he turned back at Fortress Monroe. Here is a considerable change, a great improvement in the manners of the enemy. Notwithstanding our recent reverses, he has learned enough to make him, at least, polite and decorous. He may not have learned wisdom enough to understand that peace can only be obtained upon our terms; but his condition in this respect is one of improvement. Gen. LEE has brought about this degree of improvement; and if the country and its authorities will only sustain and strengthen him, by next Fall we shall see a still greater improvement of manners, as well as of prospects of an early peace. While, therefore, these gentlemen are going to and fro between Richmond and Washington, talking of peace, let us all turn our attention to war, and to seek to bring back absentees, and to send to the front every man that belongs to the army. Let Congress take measures that shall require the badges of honor and distinction won by our soldiers in the past to be distributed, and let gallant men wear the marks of honor conferred upon them by a grateful country. These badges were provided by law long ago, but as yet we have not heard of any being distributed. Let notice be given of the day of distribution, and let all attend that can to witness the crowning of our gallant defenders. Nothing contributes more to keep up and increase the morale of the army than public recognition of distinguished gallantry. A simple bine ribbon worn in the button hole will serve to recall men to duty and do more to prevent desertion than the strictest discipline. This matter of distinctive badges has been too long neglected. It should be immediately attended to. Let peace talk exhaust itself, we shall be none the worse off if we suffer not our efforts to flag and our spirits to fail.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Jan. 31.

We are much gratified to publish to-day additional evidences of the sentiment which animates our soldiers. These brave men are at once the inspiration of our new people and the terror of our enemies. The privations and hardships of soldier life are as powerless to subdue their spirits and unsettle their sense, as the embattled array of foe to break their lines. Victorious over themselves no less than over the enemy, their patriotism and virtue, their courage and fortitude, are proof against every temptation and superior to every trial. The country will take new confidence and catch new spirit from the words of manliness and devotion to liberty and independence which come up from the army, and the world will conceive new admiration for the noble man who perform the double work of meeting their country's enemies in the field, and cheering the people at home. To these declarations from the army we will add some words from one of the army's most distinguished leaders. We do not feel at full liberty to call his name, *but if a soldier who is disposed to guess were to name the General whom he most loves and confides in, or if citizens were to designate the chieftain for whom he offered thanks to God, he would not be far astray.* The eminent soldier to whom we refer said, on a recent occasion, that he was "not insensible to our reverses and trials, but that he was, nevertheless, not only hopeful but confident. Any compromise of our struggle," he further remarked, "would prove only a truce or armistice, and would be an unmanly shrinking from present duty, that would entail upon our children untold disaster." These are the words at once of cheer and of warning. Our society and our independence are within reach of manly and patriotic effort. Of that we may feel not only hopeful but confident. Then let us tax our energies anew. Let us summon afresh all our strength, all our wisdom, and all our enthusiasm, and consecrate them with increased ardor to the cause of our country and its liberties; and let us take care lest *through any weak longing for the close of the war* we betray in any degree the cause for which we have dared and endured and accomplished and suffered so much. Let us keep clearly in view the independence to maintain which we drew the sword, and listen to no suggestion for its compromise as the price of peace. Such a peace would indeed be but a hollow truce and an uneasy armistice. There can be no permanent peace where honor is compromised and where vital or important interests are placed in peril. It would be madness, it would be an unnatural cruelty, after having fought this battle nearly through, to adjourn it over for our children to begin it anew. In the tide of human events this terrible struggle has fallen to our lot. Thus far we have met it as men. Thus far we need not fear the verdict of history, and the judgment of the world. The past, at least, is secure. Shall we sacrifice all our honors through a sudden weakness now? Shall we sell the measure of our great name for any use which may be obtained short of a full success? Shall we, by an unmanly shrinking from dangers, which we have braved for four years, leave a heritage of blood for our children for which they shall curse our memory? Let us stand firmly to our responsibilities. The road we now travel is weary, and the path is rough; but it is the way which duty and honor oblige us to tread, and to shrink from it would be treachery to ourselves and posterity. *The time when movements for peace should commence to be agitated has always been looked to by the considerate citizen as that at which our principal danger would begin.* The rest of conflict rouses manly instincts and steadies the nerves, but the faintest prospect of peace begets weariness of the fatigues and discomforts of war, and a longing after repose, that sometimes betrays man to their ruin, or entails disaster upon their children. They begin painfully to count their toils and estimate their hardships, which they have before borne with patience and even enthusiasm. We trust the people of the Confederate States will show themselves sufficiently intelligent to escape this peril. We hope their purpose will remain firm, and their demands fixed, and resolve steadily. The terrors of war have not intimidated them. Let not the blandishments of peace seduce them. Let us not, through any impatience, nor any giving way of our courage and breaking down of our virtue, so much as entertain the slightest thought that look like in the least degree lower than our unqualified independence. Our soldiers are speaking out as becomes their fame and merit. Let us have no unmanly shrinking any where. We want a permanent, stable, honorable peace; one that shall be a blessing to our children, and not a cheat, a snare, a mere truce or armistice, such as the compromise of our present struggle would infallibly prove. We have extended these remarks to their present length, *lest the missions between this Capital and Washington should enfeeble us with injudicious expectations.* So far from relaxing an energy, we should stand doubly firm and be doubly active. Congress should make noble and becoming response to the occasion by the prompt passage of every measure that looks to a more vigorous prosecution of the war. For negotiation or for conflict armed preparation is equally necessary. The Winter is nearly over, SHERMAN is again in motion, and Congress still debates. Let us have action, organization and preparations here and every where. Our country should resound with the din of diligent preparation for the work that is before us—nay, upon us. *A word to the Virginia Legislature.* Virginia is threatened with the combined efforts of the enemy. *His great armies are making a new hunt against us.* Why engage in long debate over what you should offer or authorize your Government to offer to assist in defending you? You have implicit confidence in Gen. LEE, the leader of an army of defence. He is the son of the Commonwealth you represent. Why not, in effect, say to him: "Land is before you; whatever you can use call for or tax; take it by the nearest method; it is all dedicated to the defence of the Commonwealth and the Confederacy; men, provisions, money, all." No man will have a tear. Every man will sleep more soundly, for such an offering and such a law.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 31.

Messrs. STEPHENS, HUNTER and CAMPBELL, the Confederate Peace Commissioners, who left here on Sunday morning, for Washington City, stopped Sunday night in Petersburgh, whence they went through the lines to City Point, yesterday morning. They left our lines in Gen. BUSHROD JOHNSON's front. As they were making the transit their cheerier and the objects of their mission became known, *when our troops set up such a cheering as never was heard before, and continued it until the commissioners were out of sight* and well within the Yankee lines, when the clamor was immediately caught up by the Yankee troops, who cheered and re-echoed until they were hoarse, and amidst the deafening shouts of the two armies, the commissioners went on their way. The next we hear of them will be through the Yankee papers.

THE REBEL CONGRESS.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE IN THE REBEL HOUSE.

In the Confederate House of Representatives on Monday, Mr. DEJARNETTE offered a resolution, which was unanimously referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, saying the time may not be distant when the Confederate States will be prepared to unite on the basis of independence of the Confederate States with those most interested in the vindication of the principles of the Monroe doctrine, to the exclusion of all seeming violations of those principles on the continent of North America.

Mr. MACKLIN introduced a preamble and resolutions setting forth that it is reported that the Federal authorities in Nashville are practicing most barbarous treatment on our prisoners, curtailing their diet to hard tack and water, and treating them in such manner as to cause their death by degrees; and instructing the Special Committee on the Exchange of Prisoners to inquire and report upon said complaints. The resolutions were adopted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PIRATE TALLAHASSEE.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 31.

The enemy's newspapers have falsely reported the *Tallahassee* as captured. She ran into New Inlet just after the capture of Fort Fisher, when discovering that some important change, he knew not then what, had occurred in the military situation, her commander, Capt. MAFFIT, put to sea and made good his escape. He touched the South Carolina coast, and put ashore a messenger with dispatches, who has reached this city. The news, if any, brought by the messenger, has not been made public.

GOLD.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 31.

Gold on Saturday morning opened at 47, and ran up as high as 52; but the news of the appointment of the peace commissioners sent it down rapidly, and considerable amounts were sold as low as 42.

Gold was stiff, yesterday, at 45.

FROM SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

Rebel Deserters—A Better Class of Men—A Cavalry Reconnoissance—Sixty Prisoners Captured.

WINCHESTER, Va., Monday, Jan. 30, 1865.

Straggling deserters from the rebel ranks continue to come in, but they bring no news worth recording, more than what has been told over and over again. One fact, however, is noticed recently, that a different class of men have been coming into our lines during the last six weeks, than heretofore. A majority of the deserters now are not only native born Southerners, but many of them man of standing at home, and owners of property, who, either acting upon principle or influenced by interest, have heretofore taken part, cordially, with the Confederate movement, and staked their all upon the seductive inducement of final success. In this view of the case, the class or kind of men who are now daily coming within our lines becomes, not only an interesting matter for consideration, but an important fact, as showing demoralization among a portion of the people within the rebel lines, from no flimsy pretexts, or false prophecy, on the part of Confederate leaders, who have everything to lose and nothing to gain, can longer deceive. Some allowance must be made, when considering their statements as to the condition and prospects of the cause in which they have been actively engaged, as it would be nothing unnatural for them to exaggerate a little as to the demoralization of the people in an effort to bring as good news as possible to Union men, and thereby not only gain their good will, but as a kind of gratification for the advancement of the cause. But nevertheless all agree that there is no hope of success, and believing such to be the case, they hasten to do the next best thing, (in their opinion,) and that is to accept the terms of reconciliation offered them by the President of the United States.

Dr. RICHARDS, Surgeon of the Seventh Michigan Cavalry, has so far recovered from his recent injuries received by the fall of a horse, that he starts to-day for home on a leave of absence.

A detachment of cavalry, under Lieut.-Col. HASTINGS, Fifth Michigan, returned last night, from a reconnoissance in the vicinity of the Iron Furnace, Cumberland Valley. A portion of ROSSER's cavalry was encountered, and after a brief skirmish, twenty-three rebels were captured. There were only a few casualties.

E. A. PAUL.

NEW-JERSEY.

SUPPOSED INFANTICIDE.—The body of a female infant was found yesterday morning in the vestibule of the dwelling No. 197 York-street. Medical examination showed that it had recently been born alive. The infant had on no clothing, but was wrapped up in a piece of an old shawl. Coroner FARRELL took charge of the body, and will hold an inquest to-day.

BOARD OF ENROLLMENT.—The Board of Enrollment for the Fifth Congressional District will hold a session at the Court-house, in Hudson City, Feb. 8, 9 and 10, to hear claims for exemption, based on allenage, over and under age, and permanent physical disability.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 2.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania State Fives, 92½; Reading Railroad, 51⅜; Morris Canal, 99; Pennsylvania Railroad, 61; Gold, 206. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 2.

MEDALS FOR INDIAN CHIEFS.

The chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, asking for an appropriation of five thousand dollars for the purchase of medals for Indian chiefs. Also, a communication from the same source, asking for an appropriation of $4,771 83, to pay for ladies supplies lost on a steamboat burned at St. Louis a few months since.

THE CASE OF COL. NORTH.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) presented a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for the publication of the record of the court-martial in the case of Col. NORTH. Which was objected to.

A TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT FOR THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Union,) offered a bill to provide for a Territorial Government for what is known as the Indian country.

The introduction of the bill was objected to, and it lies over.

PROTECTION OF EMIGRANTS.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) from the Finance Committee, reported back the bill introduced by him lately for the protection of emigrants coming to this country, which was ordered to be printed.

THE FIRE AT THE SMITHSONIAN.

Mr. FOOTE, of Vermont, (Union,) offered a concurrent resolution, instructing the Committee on Public Buildings of both Houses to examine jointly into the causes of the fire at the Smithsonian Institute, the loss sustained, and the legislation necessary to prevent similar accidents in future.

The resolution was adopted.

THE QUOTA OF RHODE ISLAND.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Union,) offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for information concerning the quota of Rhode Island for the impending draft.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. SUMNER, of Mass., (Union)—I wish to call up a resolution, offered by me yesterday, about certain peace commissioners, to which the Senator from Maryland offered an amendment. We ought to act upon it immediately.

Mr. TRUMBULL—I shall object if it will give rise to any discussion. The unfinished business of the morning hour is the resolution offered by me yesterday about the exclusion of the electoral vote of certain States.

Mr. SHERMAN—I am inclined to think it will give rise to discussion, as the amendment of the Senator from Maryland alters the resolution of the Senator from Massachusetts somewhat, and he will wish to speak on the subject.

Mr. SUMNER—I will not transcend a minute in what I may say. I will give the Senator from Maryland five times as long to explain his amendment.

Mr. DOOLITTLE—There are other Senators here who feel as much interest as the Senator from Massachusetts and the Senator from Maryland, in this matter. They desire to say something; I desire to say something myself.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Ill. (Union)—Then it is manifest that it will give rise to discussion. I therefore object to its being taken up just now, and I move to take up the unfinished business of the morning hour.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE OF STATES IN REBELLION.

So the resolution declaring that the electoral vote of certain States which have been in rebellion shall not be counted for the election of President and Vice-President was taken up. The question before the Senate was on the amendment of Mr. TEN EYCK to strike out Louisiana from the list of States whose votes shall not be counted.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Union,) denied the right of Congress to throw out of the Electoral College the vote of any State.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Union,) argued in favor of waiving the question involved in the resolution. This had been done before in the case of Wisconsin, in 1856. The electors were unable to reach Washington in time to cast the vote, owing to a heavy snow storm. It was known that the vote of Wisconsin would not affect the result, and the President of the Joint Convention of Congress gave no opinion as to the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of throwing out the vote of that State, because it was not necessary to express any opinion on the subject. So in this case it was best to express no opinion.

Mr. HALE, of New Hampshire, (Union,) was opposed to counting the votes of the States named. Suppose the result of the late election depended upon the vote of Tennessee, Arkansas and Louisiana, as it was thought at one time it might, would the party against which the votes of these States were cast have submitted? Certainly not. It would have produced a second revolution and deluged the Nation with blood. Mr. HALE argued the constitutional right of Congress to pass the resolution before the Senate. The vote of the State of New-York was not counted in the first electoral college for President when GEORGE WASHINGTON was elected. It was not manifest what the cause of this was; but he alluded to the fact to show that the present was not the first instance in which an electoral vote was omitted.

Mr. DOOLITTLE contended that Congress had not the right to decide this question; that it must be decided on the President of the Senate, as President of this Joint Convention in which the vote is announced.

Mr. DOOLITTLE opposed this. He held that the President of the Senate did not count the vote, but only announced the result when counted. Had we no right to exclude the vote of a State with whose people it was a violation of the laws of war to trade? The State of Louisiana was in rebellion against the Government. If the doctrine contended for by the opponents of the bill before the Senate were to prevail, and the war was to continue for four years, what is to hinder the States in rebellion from electing the next President? Only eight thousand out of fifty thousand votes of Louisiana voted at the election of the Legislature of Louisiana, which chose electors.

Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, (Dem.,) asked if there was any provision in the Constitution of Louisiana authorizing the Legislature to choose electors.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, (Dem.,) replied that he did not think there was.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Union,) said he did not believe it made but very little difference whether it did or not. He thought, however, that the State Legislature, instead of the Constitution, always prescribed the manner in which Presidential electors were to be chosen.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Union,) objected to the resolution. He wanted all laws made general and none made with special reference to any State. Laws ought to be made so that any State would come under their provisions in certain contingencies. He preferred a general law in this case, declaring that the people of no States, the inhabitants whereof have been declared in a state of insurrection, according to the fifth section of an act of July 13, 1861, declaring certain States to be in a state of insurrection, shall be empowered to choose Presidential electors until said condition of insurrection shall cease. He offered a provision of this kind as a substitute for the bill before the Senate.

After some remarks by Mr. JOHNSON,

Mr. COLLAMER moved as an amendment this amendment: a provision that no vote cast by the electors of any State in insurrection shall be counted.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Union,) advocated the proposition before the Senate. He held that States in rebellion had no right to a voice in the election of President and Vice-President. He hoped the resolution would pass just as it came from the House of Representatives.

The question was further discussed by Messrs. TEN EYCK, COWAN, DAVIS and POWELL.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Union,) favored a general law like that introduced by Mr. COLLAMER. Congress had passed a law at the last session to cover the subject, but the President saw fit to put it in his pocket. He did so, Mr. WADE supposed, in pursuance of a proclamation that when the people of the rebellious States laid down their arms, the States could come back into the Union, without further ceremony. This was the most dangerous proposition that could be thought of. Could one-tenth of the people of a State govern nine-tenths? Certainly not. But this was what the proclamation intended. He (WADE) had had a conversation with the Vice President elect, on this subject, and Mr. JOHNSON had expressed great fears, lest under the proclamation nine-tenths of the people of Tennessee would rise up and annihilate the one-tenth, as they would if civil government were not restored in the place of military government. Louisiana had nothing but the shadow of a civil government. Nothing but the sham semblance of a government could be had in a State till the majority of its people become loyal. Not a bit of it. The whole State was under military control. There could be no free action where military authority was supreme.

Mr. DOOLITTLE inquired if there was not freedom in the Senate, and yet where would Congress be but for the presence of the army. It had been protected by the army for nearly four years.

Mr. WADE replied that the cases were not analogous. If the army around Washington were a hostile one, then there would be no freedom in Congress. If JEFF. DAVIS had overrun Washington as the Federal army has overrun Louisiana, there would be no freedom here. It was a farce to contend that because there were a few loyal men scattered through some of the Southern States, therefore any loyal statesman could claim to represent such communities. Could it be said that there was a loyal government in Louisiana, where a loyal man can find no protection in the greater part of her territory? If we were going to count the vote of Louisiana we ought not to exclude that of South Carolina. The one had quite as much territory under the control of the Union as the other, and had as good a right to have a Legislature and a loyal Governor.

Mr. WADE was in favor of settling the question forever that the President of the United States could not declare the shadow of a State to be a State. If Louisiana had cast a vote that would have elected Gen. MCCLELLAN, would the Senate have submitted to it? Before God, if the votes of these States had been necessary to elect Mr. LINCOLN, he would rather have seen MCCLELLAN elected. He would not submit to see any man put into the White House through the instrumentality of such votes.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, (Union,) said some of the States that had originally seceded had by convention repealed the ordinance of secession.

Mr. WADE said he did not care if they had. The elections were all shams in these Southern States. Military power had controlled them, and the people had no voice whatever in the matter. The same communities that repealed these ordinances of secession would have done anything else they were told to do just as well.

Mr. WILMOT, of New-Jersey, (Dem.,) at 4:30 P. M., moved to adjourn, and upon that question the yeas and nays were demanded.

The Senate refused to adjourn—yeas 16, nays 23.

Mr. SHERMAN asked leave to have the bill in relation to the duty on printing paper, and the Deficiency Bill, made the special order for to-morrow at 1 o'clock.

Mr. TRUMBULL was opposed to this. He was in favor of excluding all other business until the question now pending was settled.

Mr. SHERMAN said he believed the question now being discussed would be unsettled Wednesday morning, when the time would arrive for going into joint convention to count the vote. It had been discussed for two days, without any approximation to a close. At the request of several Senators, Mr. SHERMAN subsequently withdrew his motion.

Mr. LANE moved the indefinite postponement of the joint resolution for the exclusion of the electoral votes of certain States.

Mr. HENDERSON moved to adjourn, and upon this question Mr. TRUMBULL demanded the yeas and nays.

The Senate again refused to adjourn by a vote of 15 yeas against 21 nays.

The question then recurred on Mr. LANE's motion to indefinitely postpone, which was decided in the negative by a vote of 12 yeas against 25 nays, as follows:

YEAS—Cowan, Doolittle, Farwell, Harding, Harlan, Harris, Howe, Lane of Indiana, Nesmith, Ten Eyck, Van Winkle, Willey—12.

NAYS—Anthony, Buckalew, Clark, Collamer, Conness, Davis, Dixon, Foster, Hale, Henderson, Howard, Johnson, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Nye, Powell, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson, Wright—26.

At 5 P. M., on motion of Mr. WILKINSON, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 2.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONS.

Mr. LAW, of Indiana, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, reported a bill paying to the five surviving revolutionary soldiers a gratuity of $200, in addition to the present pension of $100 a year. The bill was unanimously passed.

THE GOLD AND SILVER LANDS.

Mr. JULIAN, of Indiana, (Union,) introduced a bill providing for a subdivision of the gold and silver lands of the United States, and for the coinage of the products thereof. The bill was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

It proposes a radical and entire change in the present policy of the Government respecting our mineral lands, and provides for vesting the fee in individual proprietors by absolute sales, instead of retaining the title to the Government and treating the occupants as tenants at will. It contemplates their survey and subdivision into small tracts, and fixes a minimum price upon them, graded according to size, locality and mineral value. It prohibits combinations among miners at the public sales, and the purchase of any lands by foreigners, except those who shall have occupied their patention to become citizens. It provides that actual discoverers and workers of mineral lands shall have the right to purchase them at the minimum price, and thus relieve themselves from the disadvantage of competing with rich capitalists. It limits the quantity of mineral land, which any singular purchaser may buy, to forty acres. It requires the gold and silver produced from these lands shall be coined in the mints of the United States; empowers the President to lay off the mining regions into suitable colony districts, and compels miners to have their gold and silver coined in the districts in which they are extracted. It further provides that every purchaser shall first take the oath of loyalty to the United States prescribed by law, and that the net proceeds of the sales of these lands shall be dedicated and applied to the payment of the principal and interest of the bonds of the United States.

PAY AND BOUNTY OF DECEASED SOLDIERS.

Mr. ASCOM, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) introduced a bill providing for the payment of the pay and bounty due to deceased soldiers. This was referred to the Committee on the Militia.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Mr. ELLIOTT, of Massachusetts, (Union,) made a report from the Conference Committee on the bill establishing at Washington a department for Freedmen, and abandoned rebel lands. The Commissioner and Superintendents are authorized to frame such regulations as will secure judicious treatment and protection in the enjoyment of their rights to freedmen, and secure to them and their posterity the blessings of liberty; every freedman to be treated as a freeman, with no power or control exercised over him except in conformity with law. No freedman is to be employed except under voluntary contract. There are to be two divisions for freedmen to every rebel State, each with an Assistant Commissioner, Sub-agents, &c. The President is to give all the necessary military aid to carry the act into effect. It takes from the care of the Treasury Department agents and employes, all lands and property, and places them in charge of the Commissioner of the department, to be appointed by the President, at an annual salary of $4,000.

Mr. KERNAN, of New-York, (Dem.,) opposed the bill, contending that it would put work out its benevolent designs. The freedmen will not be improved under the examinations of the officers intrusted with the administration of affairs. Some other mode of dealing with them will have to be inaugurated. He especially objected to the features of the bill which subjects civilians to military courts, and repeal the joint resolution which limits confiscation to the life estate, thus taking away the title in fee. He urged the postponement of the bill in order that it might be printed and further discussed.

Mr. ELIOT, after a conversation with the friends of the measure, who desire carefully to examine it, proposed a postponement for one week from to-day.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, (Dem.,) moved to lay the report on the table, which was disagreed to. Yeas, 67; nays, 83.

Mr. ELIOT's motion to postpone was carried.

THE ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the special order, viz.: The Illinois and Michigan Canal bill. This canal is proposed as a military work to facilitate the defence of the northern frontier, and enable gunboats and vessels-of-war to pass from the commerce between the different States and foreign nations. The President is empowered to deepen and enlarge the Illinois and Michigan Canal, supply the same with water from Lake Michigan, and improve the navigation of the Illinois and Des Plaines Rivers. He is authorized to contract with the State of Illinois, or with any company incorporated for that purpose, to construct the works, in aid of which five millions in bonds of the United States, payable twenty years from their date, bearing six per centum interest.

Mr. ALLISON, of Iowa, (Union,) offered an amendment, providing for the appointment of Commissioners, to survey the Upper and Lower Des Moines Rapids of the Mississippi, with a view of constructing a canal around the same, and that the Government assist by its credit to the extent of two millions of dollars.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, (Union,) said as the bill had heretofore been so thoroughly discussed he would content himself with demanding the previous question, which was seconded.

Mr. BROWN, of Wisconsin, (Dem.,) by courtesy addressed the House, saying he had seen such reckless ness in plunging us into debt, that he had lost the power of being astonished at the action of this House; and now it was proposed to pledge the Government to an unlimited extent to an enterprise which is utterly impracticable. Sixty millions of dollars even would not remove the obstacles which nature has placed in the way, every dollar of which is necessary for the safety of the nation. It is now proposed to throw it away, necessitating increased taxes, already too onerous.

Mr. ARNOLD briefly replied, saying that, by the provisions of the bill, the State of Illinois is required to construct the work in the manner provided before the five millions of bonds are to be delivered.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) moved to lay the bill and pending amendment on the table. This was disagreed to.

Mr. ALLISON's amendment was adopted, and the bill, thus amended, passed—Yeas 77, nays 66—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. J. C. Allen, W. J. Allen, Alley, Allison, Anderson, Arnold, Ashley, Bailey, Baldwin of Michigan, Baxter, Beaman, Blaine, Blow, Boetwell, Boyd, Brandegee, Cole, Davis of New-York, Dawes, Deming, Dixon, Donnelly, Briggs, Dumont, Eckley, Eden, Eldridge, Eliot, Farnsworth, Frank, Garfield, Gooch, Grinnell, Harris of Illinois, Higby, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of Connecticut, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Jutien, Kellogg of Michigan, Knapp, Knox, Littlejohn, Loan, Longyear, Marvin, McBride, McClurg, Morris of New-York, Morrison, Norton, Perham, Pomeroy, Price, Randall of Kentucky, Rice of Maine, Robinson, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Rollins of Missouri, Ross, Schenck, Scott, Shannon, Smith, Spaulding, Strouse, Stuart, Townsend, Upson, Washburne of Illinois, Whaley, Wilder, Wilson, Windom, Woodbridge, Worthington.

NAYS—Messrs. Ames, Ancona, Baldwin of Massachusetts, Blair, Biss, Broomall, Brown of Wisconsin, Brown of West Virginia, Chanler, Clay, Cobb, Cravens, Dawson, Edgerton, English, Finck, Ganson, Grider, Harding, Barrington, Harris of Maryland, Herrick, Holman, Hubbard, Hutchins, Johnson of Pennsylvania, Kalbfleisch, Kelley, Kellogg of New-York, Kernan, King, Law, Lazear, Le Blonde, Long, Mallory, McDowell, McKinney, Miller of New-York, Miller of Pennsylvania, Morrill, Morris of Ohio, A. Myers, L. Myers, Noble, Odell, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, O'Neill of Ohio, Orth, Pendleton, Perry, Pike, Pruyn, Radford, Randall of Pennsylvania, Scofield, Sloan, Smithers, Stevens, Stiles, Thomas, Wadsworth, Wheeler, J. W. White, Williams, Winfield, B. Wood, F. Wood.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL:

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) called up the Deficiency Appropriation Bill, and moved that the House insist on its non-concurrence in the Senate's amendment, striking out $30,000 for extra compensation to the House Clerks and employés, and asking for a Committee of Conference.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, (Union,) inquired how it was that the bill contained an appropriation for compensation and mileage for fifty-two Senators, $247,000, while for one hundred and eighty-nine Representatives the amount was only $300,000, and why $17,000 was appropriated for stationery for the Senate and only $12,000 for the House and eighty of other items, including the *Congressional Globe.*

Mr. STEVENS replied that the Committee of Ways and Means did not propose to scrutinize the Senate's estimates, but took them as true. But when the House asked for a small amount to meet its obligations out of the Contingent Fund, the Senate became curious.

Mr. STEVENS' motion was agreed to.

COLORED MAIL CARRIERS.

The House took up the Senate bill, providing that no person shall be excluded from carrying the mails on account of color, pending which

The House adjourned.

HON. H. S. FOOTE.

His Letter to the Rebel Congress.

The following letter was written by Hon. H. S. FOOTE, just before he was arrested, near Occoquan:

ON THE BANKS OF THE POTOMAC, IN SIGHT OF THE BIRTHPLACE OF WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1864.

Hon. Thomas S. Bocock, Speaker of the House of Representatives Confederate States:

SIR: In an hour or two, if some unforeseen impediment shall not arise to defeat the execution of my present design, I shall cross the majestic river in the neighborhood of which repose the ashes of my forefathers for many generations past, and visit the City of Washington for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not it is practicable to obtain for the people of the Confederate States an early and an honorable peace, after the most bloody and exhausting struggle of arms which has occurred in modern times, and in all respects the most deplorable that has yet found record upon the pages of history.

No human being is responsible for the movement but myself, nor should I have undertaken it, but for the notorious fact that two executive departments, at Washington and Richmond, have relations with each other which render it almost impossible that regular diplomatic intercourse could occur between them, and the additional fact that the two Houses of the Confederate Congress were

OUR RELATIONS WITH CANADA.

Interesting Debate in the Provincial Parliament.

The Alien Bill upon its Second Reading.

The Montreal *Herald* has the following report of the proceedings in the Legislative Assembly, Jan. 31.

Attorney-General McDONALD moved the second reading of the alien bill. He said the Government was fully sensible of the responsibility they assumed in introducing a bill of this kind, such a bill, under ordinary circumstances, could not be received with favor by a Legislature composed such as this, and tenacious by such principles of action, and of the Government as obtained in the mother country; but it was because, in the opinion of the Government, the circumstances in which the country was now placed are of such an exceptional character, that they brought down this measure, and so its face it will be seen it was a bill not designed from a portion of our law permanently. It was introduced because of the present circumstances of this country, and it was to be hoped that ere long these unhappy circumstances would cease. The bill consisted of three portions, the first portion of it was to enable the Government, under certain conditions and restrictions, to remove from this country aliens who are coming here and seeking an asylum in consequence of war, may have in their own land by their conduct, prored themselves unworthy of that asylum. When the war now raging in the neighboring country first broke out, a considerable number of refugees came to this country, especially of the class whose sympathies were with the Southern Confederacy, although the sympathies of Canada might naturally be supposed to be with the Northern States, these unfortunate people, who have been driven from their homes, many of them ruined in their circumstances, were received here with kindness and consideration, and he was bound to say that the great body of them had shown themselves worthy of the reception which had been extended to them. Until lately, a year or so ago, there was no reason for complaint with regard to any of them. When he first heard that his predecessor, the member for Cornwall, was in communication with the authorities on the other side of the lines, in consequence of information received as to the intended breach of the neutrality laws by Southern refugees, he must say, he with, what he believed to be the majority of the people of Canada, received the intelligence with the greatest incredulity. But the Government of the day, of course, had information on which they acted; and since the present Government assumed its office in March last, they also had had information which it would be unwise to submit to the House, showing that some of those people were planning enterprises in violation of our neutrality laws. There had been two overt acts of the most violent character—the seizure of the *Philo Parsons* and the St. Albans raid—which were a distinct violation of the privileges of an asylum, and an abuse of the hospitalities extended to these people, and everybody knew that unless measures were taken to prevent them, we were in great hazard of having these raids continued. It was out of the question that we could allow this sort of thing to go on, placing the peace and happiness of this country in imminent danger; for if raiders proceeded from this country we might expect retaliatory raids from the other side, for even if the United States Government were to exert all its power and authority, it would be unable to restrain the natural indignation which would arise among the people along the Northern frontier, if their peace was continually endangered, and their country outraged in the manner which had already happened at St. Albans and in the West, and under these circumstances, the Government had felt they would be failing in their duty if they did not introduce some such measure as this. In first place it must be remembered that it applied—not to British subjects—but to aliens, whose Government was obliged to receive, except by sufferance, unless under the treaty obligations. It had been the pride of England to furnish the asylum to foreigners driven to her shores by the acts of their own harsh or oppressive Governments, but she had never hesitated, when occasion arose, to protect herself by enacting laws similar to this. The present bill was nearly a transcript of the act passed in England in 1848. More stringent Alien Acts had been passed in 1772, 1793, 1803, 1814 and 1815. That of 1848 was passed under circumstances very similar to those which now existed here. The present bill was not directed against foreigners who had come here for the purposes of trade or residence, but who had come to make use of our country as the base of operations against the United States, and to induce if possible a war between Great Britain and the United States. We could not disguise from ourselves the fact that the people of the Southern States felt and avowed that they owed no friendship to England. They knew that, but for England, France would have recognized the Southern Confederacy. He believed the Southern refugees appreciated the kindness they had received here, and did not desire that Canada as Canada should be injured. Still, interests of their own country were prominent with them, and he feared unless constrained they would continue to perpetrate acts like those already perpetrated, for the purpose of forcing on hostilities between England and the United States. He believed the very passing of this act would prevent the necessity of its ever being put in force. [Hear, hear.] If had no bearing on those willing to obey our laws, but it would operate as an effective check on those men who were behind the scenes. The cool calculating men in Montreal, Toronto, or elsewhere, who had sent out those unfortunate young men who, full of enthusiasm, perhaps, in the cause of their country, had recklessly committed these outrages and put they their own lives in peril. The moment this law passed, these men behind the scenes knew they could be expelled from the country, when good cause of complaint was made against them. He believed their course of conduct would be changed. Having quoted language used by Sir George Grey, in introducing the alien act of 1848, the Attorney-General stated that this bill was introduced with the full sanction of the Imperial Government, which included some of the men who composed the Government in 1848, and the Government, before introducing this bill, took counsel with the Imperial Government on the subject, and had their distinct sanction; the Imperial Government expressly indicating the act of 1848 as the most proper to be put in operation in this country. It had been initiated entirely at the suggestion of the Canadian Government, and not from any declaration, suggestion, and so much as expression of desire on the part of the United States Government to have such legislation. In some respects, the measure had been altered to suit the circumstances of this country. The English act empowered the Secretary of State, as a mere departmental act, to remove an alien supposed to be dangerous to the peace of the country. In framing this bill, Government had thought that it was too great a power to be placed in the hands of any one Minister, and power was given to the Governor-General, acting, of course, with the advice and to his responsibility to his Council. The Imperial Act gave the alien right of appeal to the Lords Privy Council. We had no Privy Council as a part of our Cabinet Council. In this country all were included in the Executive Council, accordingly, when the Governor issued his warrant, the party had a right to appeal to the Governor in Council, acting judicially, he could claim a statement in writing of the charge by counsel and produce evidence. All this, with the fullest publicity, seemed to give the amplest protection that could be required. Some had said the case should be determined by the courts; but, if the case were one in which artificial evidence, to place the party on trial before the court there was no necessity for the act at all, which was of a purely exceptional nature. He then read from the speech of Lord Lansdowne, that it was intended to hold aliens responsible, not for their conduct elsewhere, but in England. He quoted also the speech of Lord Stanley, (now Derby,) who thought the bill should have been introduced even at an earlier period, and also from Lord Derby, and said he might cite other speeches to prove how favorable the bill had been received. This was further proved by the vote on the second reading, which was 141 for, to 22 against, and 146 for, to 29 against, on the third reading. He [John A.] believed in his conscience that this country was in a far more perilous position than was England in 1848, and that if there was a necessity for such a bill then, at that time, there was infinitely greater necessity for it in Canada now. The second branch of the bill was composed of a series of clauses to which he thought no one could have any objection, and which were an adoption of an act of Congress of the United States, which passed in 1838, to prevent incursions into Canada. At that time the position of Canada was the reverse of what it is now; then it was suffering from inroads from the United States, and in continual fear of others being made. Then the Imperial Government appealed to the United States to put an end to these illegal and the Congress of the United States did not hesitate to put in force a law giving strong additional powers to their officers all along the frontier, which were found amply sufficient to stop them. Circumstances were now reversed, and he thought no honorable member would have any hesitation in supporting these clauses giving power to the Government promptly to prevent such actions, either on land or water, and to put a stop to which the United States had armed their officers with ample power. The last branch of the bill was for the purpose of requiring persons manufacturing arms and munitions of war, which might be suspected to be intended to be used in hostilities against the United States to give an account of them. The provisions of the law was absolutely necessary, as he had found in his experience this Summer. He had found that arms and cannon were being prepared, not strictly manufactured for the purpose of being sent to the United States. He had found the places where these preparations were going on, and where shot, shell and ammunition of all kinds were being manufactured. The Government had no means or power of seizing these articles, or of calling the parties to account. He would not enter into the particulars of the information the government had received, for if he did he might defeat the end in view; but he might say they had most distinct evidence on oath that enormous quantities of the kind were going on in Upper Canada, the provisions of the Imperial Act of 1819 had therefore been embodied in full to enable the Government to call these parties to account, to show that these arms were being manufactured for legitimate and proper purposes. These were all the provisions of the bill before the House and he now moved its second reading.

Hon. A. A. Dorion said he thought, of course, that there was a general desire on the part of the members of the House and the people of the country that all necessary power should be given to strengthen the hands of the Government to prevent any aggression from Canada on the neighboring States, and to keep strictly the neutrality enjoined upon us by the Queen's proclamation. He did not rise to oppose the second reading of the bill, but it was a source of very great regret that a bill of such a character should be deemed necessary at the present time, and he must say he had not heard anything in the remarks of the Attorney-General to justify such stringent measures as were contained in this bill. That honorable gentleman had mentioned that such measures had been passed at various times in England, among others being the bill of 1848; but even according to the Attorney General's own showing, the circumstances in England then were very different from those existing in this country now. In England the bill had been passed for the purpose of preventing people who swarmed into it from foreign countries from plotting to create disturbances against the institutions of England, similar to those that were then taking place on the Continent of Europe. England at the present moment stood in precisely the same position toward the United States as Canada. Complaints were being continually made by the United States that persons in England were arming and equipping vessels for the purpose of making war upon the United States; yet the Imperial Legislature had not passed any such law as this which it was proposed to pass in Canada. The Hon. Attorney-General almost apologized for introducing this measure, and he might well have done so.

Hon. Hillyard Cameron asked the Attorney-General whether it was intended to make any alterations in the bill in committee, or to pass it in the shape in which it now stood.

Hon. John A. Macdonald said it was not designed to make any changes to it.

Hon. Mr. Cameron was sorry to say, then, that he was not able to do what the Hon. gentlemen opposite has declared he would do, vote for the second reading of the bill; and the grounds on which he would so vote were, because he thought it armed the Executive with powers dangerous to the right of the subject, and he did not hesitate for a moment to say so. [Hear, hear.] He did not think that the Imperial Legislature or people of any colony of Great Britain had ever passed a measure of this kind for the benefit of another country, not for themselves, and he believed this measure was intended, not for the benefit of the two Canadas, but in a far greater degree for the benefit of the people of the United States. It might be said we had had difficulty and trouble in consequence of the expeditions which were said to have gone from this country into the United States, but which had never been proved to have gone from this country. [Hear, hear.] In the first clauses of the bill, power was given to remove from the country aliens suspected of entertaining hostile designs against the United States, while, in the concluding part of the bill, we were told that the writ of habeas corpus was in no way to be suspended. How could these two portions be reconciled and how could it be said that the habeas corpus would not be affected? It was true Alien Acts had been passed in England, but it was equally true that whenever any attempt was made to pass them at the instance of foreign Powers, the people of England rose up in strong remonstrance against them. It was time that, while England was prepared to do what might properly be required as a neutral it was also true that the people were unprepared at the dictation of any foreign Government to do anything by which the rights and immunities of any British subject would be infringed, or right of asylum violated. Therefore, it was found that all alien acts passed from 1792 down to 1848 had been passed for our own protection, and not to satisfy the demands of foreign Powers. He did not object, so far as the United States were concerned, to give them precisely the same measure of benefit or protection that they had given us in 1838. He would re-enact here every clause of the act of Congress passed in that year; but he would not go one single step further. That the powers given in this bill were such as should not be given to any Government only under circumstances of an extraordinary emergency, and the House ought to have more proof than had been given that such circumstances had arisen, before the Government of the country felt it to be its duty to offer such a bill to the people. It was a measure which the Imperial authorities might possibly propose for acceptance in a colony, but which they would not dare to ask from Englishmen. He believed that there was no desire among the people of this country, whatever their sympathies might be with any portion of what were formerly the United States, to bring about a war with that country, because they could not help feeling what position they would occupy in case of war, how many privations and difficulties they would be subjected to, and how many happy hearthstones would be drenched in blood; but, notwithstanding all this, he believed there was a principle in the liberty to which we were entitled as Englishmen, and in the protection we had ever afforded to foreigners whenever they had been oppressed and thrust out of the land of their birth, which will prepare us to endure even all this suffering and hardship rather than the bright star of British liberty, which had always shone out, should fade away. [Hear, hear.] There might be a majority of members in favor of the measure as it stood, but he hoped they would pause before they determined to make a law which would strike so great a blow, as he believed, at that sort of protection which had always been given by England and her colonies to foreigners, who sought an asylum in its dominions. He then commented upon the provisions of the bill, which declared that the habeas corpus shall not be suspended, and yet permitted an alien to be imprisoned without trial, and held in confinement for a month in case navigation by the St. Lawrence should be closed before he could obtain judicial investigation of the cause of his imprisonment. It was true that he might obtain liberation on bail, but what mockery it was to give a poor foreigner and stranger, probably innocentany of offence whatever, opportunity to procure bail, while there was not the slightest chance of his obtaining it. It had been argued that powers of this nature had been given to the Privy Council in England, but the Privy Council had a Judicial Committee in whom all had confidence, and whose judgments were held in respect. He then referred to the fact that, when the Orsini conspiracy took place, the Imperial Parliament refused to pass the Alien Bill, because it believed it had been introduced upon too demand of a foreign Power. They felt that, even although the law might be right in itself, they could never place it on the statute book at the instance of a foreign Government; but in 1861, when there were no pressure by a foreign Power for the measure, it had been adopted by Parliament, and became part of the criminal law of the country. A great many might say they desired this bill, because their sympathies were with the North. He said, and he had never hesitated to say, that his sympathies were with the South. [Hear, hear.] *He would not do or countenance any act that would embroil this country with the United States, but at the same time he had no hesitation in declaring that his feeling and sympathy were more aroused by the manly and brave fight the people of the Southern States were making for their independence, than by the attempts of the North to put them down.* He referred to the abuse that had been heaped upon England by the Northern people and press, and to the acts of positive unfriendliness they had committed against Canada, and asked what special privileges could they demand or expect from us. He thought the bill armed the Executive with too strong powers, and, if he was the only man in the house who would vote against its second reading, his voice should be raised against it.

Hon. Mr. Brown was surprised at the speech of the honorable gentleman who just spoke, until that gentleman had announced his sympathies with cause of the South—those sympathies doubtless influenced his cause—but there was a strong contrast between what he had said of British freedom and his sympathy with those who were fighting to keep 4,000,000 slaves in bondage. He (Mr. Brown,) however, spoke not for North or South, but as a minister of the crown, and he acknowledged that he deeply regretted that such a call was necessary, without which, however, the Government would certainly not have asked for it. That necessity, certainly, arose from the fact that this country had been used as a basis for carrying on outrages against friendly States. Of course, it was well known that money must have been supplied for that purpose, the Government knew or at least suspected the men who had concocted these schemes, and who were now walking about our streets. The Government having no power to interfere with them. Was there no necessity, he asked, when attacks were made upon steamboats owned by good neighbors, with whom we transacted a constant, large and profitable trade, and when it was remembered that our frontier, offering facilities for such enterprises, extended for many hundreds of miles; was there no necessity when we had to send troops to the frontier, and could not tell where the requirement for such protection might stop. Legal process was, of course, impossible in this case; its operations came too late, and yet, even before any positive acts were committed, there were frequently suspicion so strong as to make interference for prevention imperatively necessary. Yet, in acting under this bill, any Government would find itself shocked by public opinion, and by the action of that House, to which it would be responsible. He denied that Mr. Dorion had said that the bill would drive away emigrants. It would have no effect upon those who sought a peaceful home, and no was bound to say that nothing had inflicted so much injury upon this country, during the last few years, as the impression that it was in a state of insecurity, and exposed to risk of war. Nor was it true that it would lead to asylum of registration of passports.

Hon. Mr. Dorion—They had registration in England.

Hon. Mr. Brown—Well, we have not, and do not propose to have. The bill was intended not to drive away peaceful citizens, but to make them secure, and if it were passed, there would to-morrow be a state of tranquility on the frontier such as had not prevailed there for a considerable period.

Mr. Brown repeated the Attorney-General's assertion that the bill had not been dictated by the United States, but had originated in this country, and, as to the assertion that the colony was soon to go further than England had gone, he asked whether it was not required that she should do so by the exposure of her situation, and from the fact that hostile might sweep in any day along her extended frontier, bounded by small streams or imaginary lines. But it was not true that the habeas corpus was abolished, it was preserved, it was true, that the show that proceedings had been taken under the bill would be an answer to the writ, but the whole subject might be brought before the court, would thus be made public, and, if injustice were attempted, would give occasion to the protection of public opinion and of the press. It was seldom of such great hardship that some of these men might be detained in prison through the winter. He thought if they were, and were sent away in the spring, it would be the best thing that could be done with them. As little founded was the complaint that the persons who might be arrested would not be able to find bail, for that was the case with every stranger, though arrested for the most trifling cause, though only bound to keep the peace. The appeal to the Executive Council was as much an appeal to a body of lawyers as was that which in England was allowed to the Privy Council, as there were nine lawyers in the present excellent Government. It was said, again, that we ought not to grant this act, because it was a concession to the United States, whose arms had humbled us. There had, however, been bullying on both sides, and the less we said of that the better. He concluded by saying that he supported the bill, not as a partisan of North or South, but as a citizen of Canada, anxious to preserve the peace of the country, and prevent war between Great Britain and the United States.

After speeches from Messrs. Dunkin, Morris, J. S. McDonald, M. C. Cameron, A. McKenzie, Scatchard, J. A. McDonald and Shanly, the House then divided, Messrs. J. H. Cameron, Ferd, Jones, Pope and Shanly voting to the negative.

The bill was then read a second time, to be committed to-morrow, and the House adjourned.

[The lateness of the hour—3:30 A. M.—prevents us from giving the debate in full as telegraphed, having to go to press for early mails.]

THE BURLEY CASE.

The Prisoner Remanded for Extradition—Decision of the Chief Justice.

The following are the principal points in the decision of Chief Justice Dearas, remanding Burley for extradition:

The first point taken was that it appeared that the prisoner was a native-born subject of her Majesty, and therefore did not come under the Extradition Treaty, or the statute passed to give it effect. Reference was also made on this subject to statute 31, chap. 2, section 12. This objection was disposed of during the argument. The statute 24 Victoria is large enough to embrace all persons, subjects, denizens or aliens, who have committed the crimes enumerated in the United States and who are found in this Province. It is sufficient to read the 12th section of the 31st, Cap 2, to see that it can have no application to a proceeding like the present.

It was further objected that the prisoner is proved to be an officer in the service of the Southern Confederacy—that there is an existing state of war between that Confederacy and the United States of America; that this state of war gives rise to, as between the belligerents themselves, certain rights acknowledged by the law of nations, and among them an immunity as regards all acts of hostility done either in the enemy's country or against the lives and property of the enemy's subjects and citizens. That the act charged as robbery was an act done in the prosecution of lawful hostilities, and though committed within the territory of the United States, was not a crime against the municipal law of that country. That Great Britain has recognized this state of war, and has, by a declaration of neutrality, admitted the existence by each of those rights which belong to belligerents. Hence it is argued that the judicial authorities of this country cannot treat such acts as the prisoner is charged with committing, under the circumstances as appearing, as crimes such as the Extradition Treaty was intended to apply to.

Such, concisely stated, I understand, are the grounds of the application for the prisoner's discharge. For the purpose of a decision, I assume, though I do not adjudge, that the evidence is properly before us, and that a decision must be founded upon a careful examination and consideration of the whole of it.

It is established that the alleged state of war exists. The Queen's proclamation puts the question at rest, while it recognizes and declares the obligations arising from the neutrality to be observed by the Queen's subjects toward the belligerents.

Then the particular facts set forward appear to be that the prisoner is a British-born subject, who, by entering into the naval or military service of one of the belligerents has contracted engagements at variance with his proper duty as a British subject. It is asserted on his behalf, that, having been a prisoner of war in the United States, he made his escape; he is proved to have been in this Province in August, 1864; and in September of that year he was in the City of Detroit, while one of those States, in an apparently civil character. While there, and receiving the protection of the laws of that country, he owed, according to our law, a temporary allegiance, and might, by violating it, have been guilty of treason. He cannot, I think, be heard to say that he was not in that situation while living peaceably in Detroit for a greater or less time.

Dressed as a civilian, he comes on board an American steamboat which was engaged in private trade, in a peaceful manner, his weapons were concealed. At his request the vessel is stopped at a port within British territory, where three other persons came on board and joined him. They, too, like himself, appeared to be travelers, and were secretly armed, if they were armed. The steamboat touched, in her usual course, at another British port, where twenty or thirty more men, in the dress of private citizens and unarmed, came on board, bringing with them a chest or trunk, in which, as subsequently appeared, there were firearms and hatchets.

When the vessel had proceeded some distance within the United States territory, aided by the parties who came on board from the British territory, the prisoner seized the steamboat, and then he and one of his associates, by force and terror, took from Ashley one of the boatmen to him and his co-proprietors of the boat. These parties also took possession of another steamer, from which they removed every person, and took her with them a short distance and cast her adrift, having, it is said, scuttled her. They did not approach Johnson's Island, where the prisoners taken from the Confederate forces were confined, and of which the United States steamer *Michigan* was said to be within some miles, how near not appearing, but turned back toward Detroit and landed on the Canada shore. Keeping the property they had taken from Ashley, and removing from the boat some other property belonging to its owners. Some of the parties had declared their intention of capturing the *Michigan* and releasing the prisoners—but these are the acts done by them; while some of them made inquiries and spoke of what they would desire to do, in a manner indicating views of private pillage, rather than of warlike enterprise.

But, conceding that there is evidence that the prisoner was an officer in the Confederate service, and that he had the execution of those who employed him to endeavor to capture the *Michigan*, and release the prisoners on Johnson's Island, the manifesto put forward as a shield to protect the prisoner from personal responsibility does not extend to what he has actually done—nay more, it absolutely prohibits a violation of neutral territory or of any rights of neutrals. The prisoner, however, according to the testimony, was a leader in an expedition embarked surreptitiously from a neutral territory—his followers, with their weapons, found within that territory, and proceeded thence to prosecute their enterprise, whatever it was, into the territory of the United States. Then, assuming their intentions to have been what was professed, they deprived the expedition of the character of lawful hostility, and the very commencement and embarkation of their enterprise was a violation of neutral territory, and contrary to the letter and spirit of the manifesto produced.

This gives greater reason for carefully inquiring whether, looking at the whole case, the alleged belligerent enterprise was not put forward as a pretext to cloak very different designs.

Taken by themselves, the acts of the prisoner himself clearly establish a *prima facie* case of robbery with violence—at least, according to our law. The matters alleged to deprive the prisoner's acts of the criminal character are necessarily to be set up by way of defence to the charge, and involve an admission that the prisoner committed the acts, but denying their criminality. Assuming some act done within our jurisdiction, which, unexplained, would amount to robbery, if explanations were offered, and evidence to support them, were given at a preliminary investigation, the accused could not be discharged—the case must be submitted to a jury. This case cannot, from its very nature, be investigated before our tribunals, for the act was committed within the jurisdiction of the United States. Whether those facts necessary to rebut the *prima facie* case can be proved, can only be determined by the courts of that country. We are bound to assume that they will try and decide it justly.

I do not, on the whole, think the prisoner is entitled to be discharged.

I should add that, considering the nature of the questions to be determined, I request the learned Chief Justices of the Common Pleas, and my brothers Haggarty and Jos. Wilson, who were all, at the moment, within reach, to sit with me, and aid me with their opinion. They very kindly complied with my request, and are prepared to express their views. I am sustained by their concurrence in their conclusion at which I have arrived.

Rear-Admiral Thatcher.

U. S. CHRISTIAN COMMISSION to THE NAVY.

It is generally known that the squadron under Rear-Admiral Porter's command consisted of about 160 vessels, which were manned by at least 20,000 men.

But it is not generally known that there were but two chaplains attached to this fleet, and that the Christian Commission supplied this deficiency by sending on board five clergymen as their delegates, who were placed in the five large vessels which led the five grand divisions of the expedition against Fort Fisher.

The Commission furnished such delegate with a quantity of such supplies as it was thought would be needed for the sick and wounded men.

These representatives of the Christian Commission remained with the fleet more than a month, ministering to the wants of the sick and the wounded, and performing the funeral services of the men who fell by disease and disaster in the expedition.

In the following letter, Rear-Admiral Thatcher expresses the estimation in which the labors of the Christian Commission are held in the navy:

U. S. Steamer Colorado, Brooklyn Navy-Yard, Jan. 28, 1865.

N. Bishop, LL. D., Chairman, &c., &c.:

Dear Sir: Permit me to acknowledge the substantial aid we received from the United States Christian Commission, in the recent naval expedition against Fort Fisher.

We having no Chaplain on the ship, the services of your agent, Rev. L. Sellecs, were most acceptable and highly appreciated.

By his exemplary deportment, fine social qualities, and sympathies with the sick and wounded, together with the earnest preaching of the Gospel, he has secured the confidence and respect of all the officers and men on board. The hospital supplies, with delicacies for the sick and wounded, furnished by the commission, were of an excellent quality, and have been reported by the Surgeon as being of great service both for the sick and wounded. Having known something of your humane work in the army, it is my desire to see the same good work extended in the navy. May God bless the Christian Commission.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. K. THATCHER, U. S. Navy.

The public will be gratified to know that the New-York branch of the United States Christian Commission will use all the means at its command to extend the largest benefits of the commission to the heroic officers and men in our national navy.

The Union Dead at Martinsburgh.

Martinsburgh, West Va., Sunday, Jan. 29, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As I experienced some difficulty in finding the place of interment of a relative who died here, of whom I was in search, for the benefit of friends who came here on a similar mission, I have taken down the names of the New-York soldiers who have died in hospital here during the year 1864, and whose remains are interred in Greenhill Cemetery at this place, and I herewith send you the list:

Joby Scott, Co. G, 15th Cav., died June 9.
Corp. Henry Lent, Co. K, 21st Cav., died Aug. 9.
George Van Sickle, Co. M, 1st Light Cav., died Sept. 8.
Thomas James, Co. C, 1st Light Cav., died Sept. 3.
Philip Barke, Co. D, 1st Cav., died Sept. 20.
D. Parkhurst, Co. A, 184th Infantry, died Oct. 24.
Richard Fairbanks, Co. M, 6th Heavy Art., died Oct. 24.
William Snow, Co. A, 9th Heavy Art., died Oct. 24.
Thomas Kelley, Co. C, Harris Light Cav., died Nov. 6.
Lewis C. Nims, Co. I, 10th Heavy Art., died Nov. 7.
Charles Kelsey, Co. K, 6th Heavy Art., died Nov. 20.
Marcus Shohn, Co. G, 6th Heavy Art., died Nov. 23.
Sergt. James B. Jenks, Co. K, 121st Infantry.

Besides the foregoing there are a large number whose identity is unknown, and it is impossible to tell how many of them were from the State of New-York.

Respectfully yours,

FRED C. NIMS.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Suicides.—Coroner Gamble concluded an inquest yesterday upon the body of Mr. Horace Cushing, at No. 18 West Thirty-third-street, and the jury found that deceased "came to his death by concussion of the brain, with fracture of the skull, the result of injuries received by jumping out of a window on the morning of Jan. 25, 1865, while laboring under temporary aberration of mind." John T. Crane, M. D., made a deposition as follows: "I have been the attending physician of deceased for several years past; during the past few months he has suffered at times with great depression of spirits, the result, in my opinion, of a system of persecution, continually followed up, by those to whom he was indebted at the time of his failure in 1861; deceased's mind had become so far depressed that he showed confirmed symptoms of melancholy; and in one of those fits of melancholy, in my opinion, he committed the act which caused his death." Mr. Cushing was a native of Massachusetts, aged 45 years.... Coroner Collin held an inquest, at the Sailors' Home, in Cherry-street, over the body of John Bano, a seaman. Base issued from the window of the room, on the fourth story of the Home, yesterday morning, while laboring under insanity, and was instantly killed. Deceased was 30 years of age.

Arrest of an Alleged Pickpocket.—A young man, giving his name as John Fay, was arrested at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Morris and Essex Railroad depot, in Hoboken, by Special Deputy Sheriff Beatty, charged with having attempted to pick the pocket of Mrs. Susan Stow, of Orange; also, of Joseph Hart, of the same place. The parties were positive that accused made the attempt, and he was accordingly committed for examination.

Small-Pox on Staten Island.—The Richmond County *Gazette* says: "The small-pox is prevailing in different portions of the island. We hear of cases in every town in the county, some of them of a very serious type." The county authorities have taken steps to secure general vaccination in the various towns.

Robbed in a Den.—Patrick Kelly, of No. 282 East Ninth-street, entered complaint against Caroline Lozier and Anna Gibson for robbing him of $85 in a Broome-street den. The accused were committed by Justice Ledwith.

LAW REPORTS.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Shipman.

COUNTERFEITING.

Palmer Lewis was put on trial under an indictment charging him with having in his possession counterfeit fractional notes with intent to pass them.

The facts proved by the prosecution were that on the 19th December last, two policemen (Officers Ralph P. Barker and Peter J. Devlin) saw the defendant coming out of No. 16 Houston-street, in company with one George Clark. The officers followed them to the Bowery, where they took a Third-avenue car and went up to Thirteenth-street. They then got off and went into a saloon on the corner of Fourteenth-street and when they came out went into another one near Fifteenth-street. The officers followed them, and Barker told them that he thought they had taken a clothes from the saloon below, and must search them, which he proceeded to do. He found in Lewis' overcoat pocket a package of about 500 fractional currency 50-cent notes. Lewis caught hold of his head, and said it was private property; but the officer wrenched it from him. They found in Clark's pockets a package of 150 fractional notes, and about $3,000 counterfeit State money. They had also about $250 in good money, which they offered to give the officers to let them go, and $500 besides.

Clark said he was a fool for carrying so much stuff with him. Lewis asked how long he would be sentenced for, if convicted, and said that if he had thought they could not settle it the officers would have had a rough time taking them.

The defence offered no evidence, and the jury found a verdict of guilty.

George Clark thereupon pleaded guilty to a similar indictment, and the prisoners were remanded till Saturday.

United States Commissioner's Office.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

The United States against Bernard McVay.—The accused was charged with stealing some copper from the Navy-yard, at Brooklyn. On the part of the defence it was shown that one of the watchmen at the yard had extorted a confession from the prisoner by holding a loaded pistol to his head and threatening him with death. The man was accordingly discharged for want of legal evidence.

Criminal Business.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

Mr. John Sedgewick renewed his motion, yesterday morning, for a commission in the Friary case to take the testimony of John Hays, a witness for the defence, now in Cincinnati. The commission was granted, but a stay of proceedings refused.

Mr. Fullerton made a motion for the discharge of Patrick Flynn, charged with grand larceny.

The District Attorney said there were peculiar circumstances in this case. The man had been a porter in the Bancroft House, and was charged by Seth Adams, the first and second, with stealing some articles of jewelry from his room on the occasion of the recent fire at that house. The difficulty arose as to whom the property should be laid in the indictment. If it was laid in Mrs. Milspaugh, she might come in court and say she was Mrs. Adams, and there would there be a variance between the proof and the indictment. If Mrs. Adams was said to be the owner of the jewelry, the defence would claim that the Supreme Court had decided that the lady was not Mrs. Adams, and he was afraid that the prosecution would have some difficulty in proving that she was. He should, therefore, consent to the discharge of the men, as there were other circumstances throwing doubt upon his guilt. Flynn was accordingly discharged, and the court adjourned until Monday next.

Supreme Court Chambers.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Smith vs. The New-York Consolidated Stage Company.—The motion in the case of Kerr for leave to Mr. Murphy to sell a portion of the property of the defendants, now comes before the Supreme Court, in which he had also been appointed Receiver of the same property, to ask for a similar permission upon affidavits that the landlord of the stables is pressing for his rent, and the United States Tax Collector for his taxes. His Honor, remarking that the Receiver of the Court should not be evicted, said an arrangement being come to between the parties, the motion was adjourned until after the decision at General Term should be had on the question of the validity of the appointment of Mr. Murphy.

Decision in the Tibbetts' Case.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Luther C. Tibbetts vs. Archibald Baxter and others.—The motion heretofore made to strike out the evidence from Mr. Tibbetts' complaint was today decided by the Court granting the motion, and directing the complaint to be amended as to the statements of slander.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 2, 1865.

$30,500	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	109¾	125	Pac. M. S. C.	285
2,000	do.	109¾	600	Cum. Coal Pf.	44⅜
105,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C	109	100	do.	44⅝
30,000	do. new iss.	108¾	200	do.	44⅝
5,000	do. new iss.	108½	500	do.	45
1,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	101	300	Mar. Min. Co.	11¾
35,000	do.	100⅞	100	do.	11
28,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer.	98	1400	Erie Railway	69⅛
2,000	Mo. 6s, issued to H. & St. J. R.	83	1000	do.	69¾
5,000	Mo. 6s, 1st, to Pacific R.	72	200	do.	69⅝
4,000	St. Louis 6s	87½	500	do.	69
50,000	O. & Miss. C.	26¾	300	do.	68
10,000	do.	26¾	200	Hudson R. R.	103
20,000	do.	26⅜	100	Chic. & Alt. Pref.	92¾
2,000	Erie 3d M.	103⅜	200	do.	103
2,000	do.	103	100	do.	103⅜
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	107	400	do.	103⅜
4,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs	113	400	do.	103⅜
2,500	C. & N. W. 1st M. Ex. int.	87	200	do.	103⅜
1,000	To. & W. 2d M.	78	100	do.	103¾
1,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d	100	500	do.	103
4,000	Del. Lac. & W. 2d	112	10	Mich. Cen. R.	110
8,000	Mar. 1st M. Bs.	55	100	do.	109
20,000	Am. Gold	205¾	100	do.	109
10,000	do.	206	50	do.	109¼
29	Ocean Bank	95	200	W. S. & N. I.	63⅝
5	Imp. & Traders' Bk.	104	400	Ill. Cen. R.	115
100	Fourth Nat. Bank	99	1000	Clev. & Pitts.	79¼
100	Man. Gas. Co.	185	900	do.	79
50	Canton Co.	29¾	500	do.	79¾
78	Del. & Hud. C. Co	155	200	do.	79¾
100	N. Y. Cen.	104¾	300	Chi. & N. W.	32¾
100	do.	104	20	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	62¾
200	do.	104¾	200	do.	61¾
100	do.	104¾	100	do.	61¾
100	do.	104⅝	50	Chi. & R. I. R.	90¾
200	do.	8 0	200	do.	90¾
500	do.	103	100	do.	90
100	do.	102⅝	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	90¾
100	do.	104	400	do.	90¾
200	do.	104¾	400	do.	90

SECOND BOARD.

$30,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C	109	100	Reading R.	103
28,000	do. new iss.	108½	100	do.	103⅛
10,000	do. new iss.	108¾	100	Mich. Cen. R.	109
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R.	108½	200	M. S. & N. I. R.	63⅝
20,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C	100⅞	100	Ill. Cen. R.	114⅜
5,000	O. & M. Cer.	28¾	100	Clev. & Pitts.	78
4,000	do.	26⅜	500	do.	78¾
50,000	do.	26⅝	220	do.	77⅞
10,000	Amer. Gold	200	150	Chic. & N. W.	32
500	Cam. Coal Pref.	45	1000	do.	32
100	do.	44¾	350	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	61
100	do.	45	100	do.	60¾
300	N. Y. Cen.	103¾	50	Chi. & R. I. R.	90¾
600	Erie Railway	69	500	do.	90
300	do.	69⅛	100	Chi. Bur. & Q. R.	114
500	Hud. Riv. R.	102¾	200	Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	90½
100	do.	102⅜	400	do.	90

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. C.	26¾	200	M. S. & N. I.	63⅛
100	N. Y. C. R.	103¾	100	do.	63⅛
100	do.	103¾	100	do.	63⅛
200	do.	103⅜	200	Chi. & Pitts.	78¾
100	do.	103⅛	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	90¾
2000	Erie R.	69¾	200	do.	90¾
200	do.	69¾	200	do.	90
500	do.	69¾	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	90
1400	do.	69¾	300	Chi. & N. W.	32¾
400	do

$27@$39. Cut Meats are very quiet at 17c.@18¾c. for Shoulders; 18c.@23c., the latter rate for choice bagged, for Hams; sales equal to 180 pkgs. Bacon continues dull and heavy. Sales since our last, 150 boxes, including Cumberland Cut for immediate delivery, at 20¾c., and Short Clear at 23¼c.@23½c. ₱ lb. Dressed Hogs rule quiet and heavy at 15c.@15¼c. ₱ lb. Lard trade downward; sales 1,000 tcs. and bbls., part at 18¾c.@23½c., and for April delivery at 23¾c. ₱ lb. Beef continues to limited request at $21@$24 for Extra Mess; $18@$22 for New Plain Mess; sales 150 bbls. There Beef and Beef Hams are inactive. Butter continues in limited demand at 43c.@58c. for poor to choice, and 58c.@60c. for fancy State, and 32c.@46c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese has been highly dealt in at 14c.@22½c. for poor to very choice, ₱ lb. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. M. W. Braim & Co. notice thus:

The constant and extreme fluctuations in the quotations for gold during the whole week, making a variation in values of from 5 to 12 ₱ cent, has kept the entire Produce market in a ferment, and has produced an almost stagnation to trade. The variations in gold have been so wide and so constant, that neither buyers nor sellers have had any basis for transactions. And, consequently, with the exception of some heavy transactions for export, made for sterling drawn, the week's trade in Dairy products has been almost a blank. The demand for city trade continues very light. Retailers are bare of stock, and buy sparingly for their actual wants. A fair demand prevails for California at lower rates. We note sales of some prime shipping lots at 45c.@50c. The stock of really fine Butter now on this market is quite light compared with the same period of former years, and for such qualities the market is firm. Second quality and low grades of Butter have been neglected by buyers for some length of time, and the stocks of those grades have greatly accumulated, although a heavy amount is not on the market. Prices for all except fine Butter are, however, decidedly easier, with slight demand at the decline. Taken as a whole, the market for Butter was never in a more unsatisfactory condition, either for buyers or sellers, as neither feels safe in venturing on even ordinary transactions. We quote:

Orange and Sussex Co. Dairies—firkins, ₱ lb.	50 @—
Orange and Sussex Co—half firkin tubs, ₱ lb.	55 @60
Fine State Dairies—firkins, ₱ lb.	48 @50
Fair to Good State Dairies—firkins, ₱ lb.	45 @49
Fine State—half firkin tubs, ₱ lb.	52 @55
Fair to Good State—half firkin tubs, ₱ lb.	48 @50
Fine State Dairies—Welch tubs, ₱ lb.	46 @46
Fair to Good State Dairies—Welch tubs, ₱ lb.	43 @45
Fine Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ₱ lb.	45 @48
Fair to Good Penn. Dairies—firkins, ₱ lb.	43 @45
Fine Western Reserve—firkins, ₱ lb.	40 @43
Fine Wisconsin, Michigan, &c.—firkins, ₱ lb.	40 @43
Fine Fresh New-York State—firkins, ₱ lb.	— @42
Fair Ordinary Western—firkins, ₱ lb.	36 @38
Common Western—firkins, ₱ lb.	28 @30
Roll Butter, Fine State, ₱ lb.	— @46
Roll Butter, Fine Western, ₱ lb.	— @42

During the early part of the week a sudden advance in the rate of gold caused some heavy sales of cheese for export. An equally prompt decline in gold quotations checked the demand, and a further decline has caused the cheese market to close dull and heavy, with downward tendency. We quote:

State Dairies—factory made—fine	20 @21
State Dairies—factory made—fair to good	19 @21
State Dairies—extra quality	19 @21
State Dairies—fair to good	18 @—
Western Reserve—good to prime	16 @18
English Dairy—Eastern	22 @24
English Dairy—Western	18 @20
Pine-Apple	24 @28
Orange County—flat skimmed	14 @15

Stocks in the Packing-Yards of New-York and Brooklyn.

PORK.

	Feb. 1, 1865.	Jan. 1. 1865.	Feb. 1, 1864.
Clear	—	—	1,713
Mess	61 190	49,196	41,002
Thin Mess	555	746	1 380
Prime Mess	33,711	19,792	9,181
Fisok	9	15	74
Prime	3,848	1,758	2,729
Rumps	168	200	166
Re'ase Mess	359	369	4,119
Refose Prime Mess	1,268	851	3,410
Reluse Prime	82	40	1,125
Other Refuse	1,216	1,546	6 052
Unins pected	46,658	44 374	21,729
Grand total, bbls.	155,234	118,588	58,180

BEEF.

Repacked Mess	7,021	9,411	9,169
Repacked Chio. Mess	15,076	9,707	4,396
Railroad Beef	332	142	717
Refuse Mess	720	792	1,586
Refuse Prime	—	108	—
Other Refuse	718	597	1,079
Tcs. Prime Mess	3,006	1,160	3,352
Country Mess	10,778	11,574	11,040
Country Prime	47	200	953
Uninspected tcs	15 065	18,345	19,214
Uninspected bbls	84 168	104,431	56,137
Grand total, tcs., bbls.	136,929	156,467	107,643

SUGARS—Have been in limited request and less buoyant. Sales since our last comprise 230 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 18¾c.@22c., and 850 bxs. Havana, at 18¾c.@19¾c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars were dull and heavy at 22¾c.@28c. ₱ lb. Stock of Sugars, 12,099 hhds., 10,932 bxs. and 99 454 bags, against 18,628 hhds., 23,483 bxs. and 104,463 bags same time last year.

TALLOW—Sales, since our last, 105,000 lbs., at 15¾c.@16¾c., the latter an extreme, ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 700 bbls. at $2 30@$2 31 ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements were confined to 200 tierces Beef at 1s. 6d.; 30 hhds. Tobacco at 15s.; also, by steamer, 500 boxes Bacon at 35s.; 2,500 pkgs. Butter and Cheese, and 10 tons Clover Seed at 50s. For Bristol, 50 tons Fustic on private terms; 50 tons Tallow at 20s. For Hamburgh, 350 cases Tobacco at 17s. 6d.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—Thursday, Feb. 2, 1865.

Present—Aldermen Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, Jeremiah, Van Voorhis, Farley.

The President being absent at roll call, on motion of Alderman Farley Alderman Jeremiah was called to the Chair.

The roll having been called, and a quorum not appearing, the President pro tem. declared the Board stood adjourned without day.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Bornssia	Feb	4	New-York....B'mpton.
Glasgow	Feb.	4	New-York....Liverpool.
Virginia	Feb.	4	New-York....Liverpool.
America	Feb.	4	New-York....Liverpool.
City of Cork	Feb.	4	New-York....S'mpton.
Cuba	Feb.	8	New-York....Liverpool.
Africa	Feb.	15	Boston....Liverpool.
City of London	Feb.	18	New-York....Liverpool.
Australasian	Feb.	22	New-York....Liverpool.
Lafayette	March	1	New-York....Havre.
Asia	March	1	Boston....Liverpool.
Saxonia	March	4	New-York....B'mpton.
Borussia	April	1	New-York....B'mpton.
Bavaria	April	15	New-York....B'mpton.
Germania	April	29	New-York....S'mpton.
Teutonia	May	13	New-York....B'mpton.
Saxonia	May	27	New-York....S'mpton.

FROM EUROPE.

Africa	Jan	21	Liverpool....Boston.
Kanyaroo	Jan.	21	Liverpool....New-York.
City of London	Jan.	25	Liverpool....New-York.
Australasian	Jan.	28	Liverpool....New-York.
Etna	Feb.	1	Liverpool....New-York.
Asia	Feb.	4	Liverpool....Boston.
United Kingdom	Feb.	8	Glasgow....New-York.
Saxonia	Feb.	8	S'mpton....New-York.
China	Feb.	11	Liverpool....New-York.
Canada	Feb.	18	Liverpool....New-York.
Cuba	Feb.	25	Liverpool....New-York.
Borussia	March	8	S'mpton....New-York.
Bavaria	March	22	S'mpton....New-York.
Germania	April	5	S'mpton....New-York.
Teutonia	April	19	S'mpton....New-York.
Saxonia	May	3	S'mpton....New-York.

For Havana and New-Orleans.

Evening Star	Feb.	4	New-York....New-Orleans.
Fong Shuey	Feb.	4	New-York....New-Orleans.
Morning Star	Feb.	18	New-York....New Orleans.

For California.

North Star	Feb.	3	New-York....Aspinwall.
Costa Rica	Feb.	13	New-York....Aspinwall.
Golden Rule	Feb.	20	New-York....Nicaragua.
Ocean Queen	Feb.	23	New-York....Aspinwala.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe, via Portland, by the *Damascus*, will close at 1:30 P. M. on Friday.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent, by the *Borussia*, will close at 10:30 A. M. Saturday.

The mails for Ireland, by the *City of Glasgow*, will close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

For New-Orleans, the West Indies.

The mails for Port au Prince, by the *Port au Prince*, will close at 10 A. M. on Saturday.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Fong Shuey*, will close at 1:30 P. M. Saturday.

The mails for Havana and the West Indies, by the *Liberty*, will close at 2 P. M. Saturday.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	6:30 A. M., 1:30 and 6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M. and 6:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	2 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
South Mail, Way	8:00 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

REYNOLDS, TURRIER.

WATER WHEELS

TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.

Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

WATER-POWERS FOR SALE.

TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

We have lists of a great number of water-powers of both large and small capacity, some of them near this city. Persons in want of such property will find it to their interest to call.

Engineers skilled in making plans and estimates for buildings and machinery will be furnished when required. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STEEL.—AS OUR STOCK OF ENGLISH STEEL must positively be sold before the 1st of May next, WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO MAKE SALES TO CONSUMERS AND OTHERS AT MUCH LESS THAN THE PRESENT COST OF IMPORTATION—which consists of Extra Best Cast Machinery, Blister Spring, &c., &c., equal to any make in this market, and WARRANTED.

D. LITTLEJOHN & CO., No. 24 Cliff-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the city to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

MARTIN OLSEN'S MANTEL MANUFACTORY,

No. 336 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn Long Island, N. Y.

RUBBER-SOLE BALMORAL SHOES.

We respectfully call the attention of all ladies and all persons who are interested in promoting and securing ladies' health and comfort, to the peculiar advantages that the use of RUBBER-SOLE SHOES secure. They will wear one-third longer than the best leather-soled shoes in the market. They keep the feet warm and dry in cold and wet weather. They are useful on the street, and graceful in the parlor, and save their wearers from all the colds and coughs that invariably trouble those who rely upon leather-soled shoes in our changeable Winter months. They have no unpleasant effect upon the feet, and may be worn for years without the slightest inconvenience. They are the cheapest shoe to buy, because they are the best. We have combined all the advantages of leather and rubber, and have escaped all the disadvantages that must necessarily result from the use of either singly. Buy these, and you will always have your rubbers with you, and in case of a sudden change of weather, will not have to depend upon the generosity of friends, or suffer from damp feet. No other style of shoe has ever been so quickly and widely brought into public favor as the rubber shoes. No one who has once worn them will ever relinquish them, and the demand for them is increasing in every quarter. They are worn in all parts of the United States and the British Provinces, and only the loudest praise and favor come from all our patrons. All the dealers keep them, for the people must and will have them. Give them a trial, and you will be convinced of their merits.

FOR SALE BY

GLAZE, No. 574 Broadway.
OANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway.
GORMON, No. 371 Canal-st.
CAMMEYER & NASON, No. 237 Bleecker-st.
ALLEN, No. 377 Bowery and No. 290 3d-av.

And all the retail shoe-stores.

AUCTION—CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.

The Vestry have learned that a woman, falsely professing to represent this church, has been soliciting contributions in its aid. All persons are cautioned against giving to any one for its benefit, except to its authorized agents, or persons known to them. By order of the Vestry of the Church of the Holy Trinity.

Feb. 1, 1865. E. R. TREMAIN, Clerk.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

CRANDALL'S SPRING HORSE.

Children's carriages, gigs, propellers, &c., &c., neatly altered and repaired at the manufactory, No. 130 East 26th-st., near 3d-av.

BEAUTIFUL CLEAN LINEN.—W. G. NIXEY'S Crystalized Extract of Fuller's Earth is the cheapest and best article for washing and beautifying linen, woolen, lace, lawn, muslin, &c.; possesses unequaled efficacy in removing grease, stains, and the smoke-like color of linen produced from bad washing, the excessive use of soda, lime, and other preparations of caustic alkali, and requires only to be tried to be appreciated.

May be obtained through any respectable tradesman. Sample packets, with full directions for use, price 6d. and 6d. No. 12 Soho-square, London.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 30, 1865.

INFORMATION HAS BEEN RECEIVED at this department from Mr. Edward H. Klingsbury, the Consul of the United States at Algiers, France, of the death of Miss MATILDA STAFFORD, at Philippeville, in the Province of Constantine. She was a former resident of the State of New-York.

VALENTINES: VALENTINES!!—THE trade supplied. Sellers will do well to send for an assortment of ten-dollar lots. Cupid's choice stock. T. W. STRONG, manufacturer of valentines, No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York.

CIDER VINEGAR—REALLY PURE AND FIRST QUALITY—For sale in packages of from one to forty gallons, for family use.

Call and examine. W. KNAPP, No. 91 Hudson st.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.—FOR SALE, all kinds of manufactured, navy and small imp tobacco. In boxes and cases, in lots to suit purchasers.

HENRY SWIFT & CO., No. 117 Broadway.

CLARK'S PATENT INDELIBLE PENCIL—Improved for marking clothing; warranted superior to inks or stencil plate. Sold by E. Faber, Cotter & Town, and at No. 78 John-st., No. 18 Beekman-st., No. 83 Nassau-st., and everywhere.

MARBLE MANTELS.—A LARGE STOCK always on hand at lower prices than at any other establishment in the city. B. KLABER'S Mantel Works, No. 109 East 13th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

STUART'S REFINED SUGAR—LOAF, Scrushed, ground, granulated, white A and C sugars, for immediate delivery; also yellow refined sugar for sale at the office of the Refinery, No. 109 Chambers-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation, with a little girl 12 years old: is a good plain cook; a good washer and ironer, and is fully competent to take charge of a diary; the best of references; country preferred. Call for three days at the intelligence office, northwest corner of 130th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as a cook, who thoroughly understands her business and is a good washer and ironer, and has good city reference. Apply at No. 137 West 30th-st., between 7th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl; is fully competent to take charge of an infant or grown children, and do sewing; can give good city reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 617 3d-av., corner 44th-st., in the fancy store.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, BY an American lady, to superintend the domestic affairs of a widower's family; a gentleman who really needs such a person will find this a rare opportunity. Address Miss H. Station G, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, or chambermaid and seamstress, by a Protestant woman, who understands cutting and fitting, and is well recommended. Apply at No. 7 West 11th st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUation to the city or country; she is a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; has good city reference. Call at No. 60 West Washington-place, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl, who is a good cook, and no objection to assist in the washing and ironing, and has reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 114 East 33d-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; can produce the best of city reference as to honesty and capability. Call, for two days, at No. 474 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and nurse; sews neatly, quick at the needle; would wait on a lady who boards; wages $7. Call at, or address No. 193 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS, with excellent city reference, a situation as regular laundress; does up linens in fine style, fluting and finery; wages $16. Call at No. 194 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or nurse and seamstress, by a Protestant girl, with good reference; wages no object. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GOOD COOK, in a private family; will assist with the washing. Can be seen at her present employer's for two days, No. 233 East 50th-st.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 69 6th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A man that knows his business in taking care of horses and harness; knows the city perfectly, and is recommended as a careful driver; no objections to the country with a respectable family. Can be seen at No. 5 East 19th-st.

WANTED.—A SITUATION, BY A MIDDLE-AGED man, German, with good education in German and English, as steward in a private family; can take charge of any lit or out-door business, and give the best references. Address for three days J. S., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN GARdener, who has had, during 18 years, charge of three large places, with green, hot and grape houses; has a family. Address H. PORBH, 11th-av., between 80th and 81st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a single man; understands his business well; is a good driver, well acquainted with the city; has first-rate city references from his late employers. Can be seen, until engaged, at Mr. Nicols' livery stable, No. 23 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN who understands the care of horses, and can milk cows; is sober, honest and obliging; will give satisfaction; the best of references. Address M. C., Box No. 289 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; has had great experience in the care of horses; is well acquainted with the city; can give good reference as to character and ability. Address E. J. U., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER AND COACHMAN'S situation by a single man, who perfectly understands the business; satisfactory references given. Address M. C., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN lady to go out in families to do sewing by the week. Address Miss H. E., No. 18 Lee-av., Williamsburgh.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED MAN as gardener; no incumbrance; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches—greenhouse and graperies. Address F. P. at James M. Thorburn & Co.'s, No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; one who is acquainted with the city and is a good groom; the best of references given. Can be seen or address M. O., saddlery, No. 50 4th av.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF A COMMERcial college, twenty years of age, married, examination; good reference. Address GRADUATE, Box No. 80, South Norwalk, Conn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHman as first-class gardener; knows his business in all its branches; has best of references. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

A GENTLEMAN OF EDUCATION, BUSIness training and experience desires a situation of trust and responsibility (other than that of book-keeper) in a mercantile house or incorporated company. He will be found competent and faithful, and refers, by permission, to first-rate New-York commission and shipping houses. Address, for an interview, D. D., Box No. 1,074 Post-office.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A CHEERFUL, INTELLIGENT, obliging young lady, an expert needle-woman, and fond of children, to assist in the care of a child under two year of age, and to do family sewing. She will be required from about 8 A. M. until about 5 P. M. A desirable arrangement will be made with a satisfactory person. Replies must state name and residence, with all relevant personal particulars; most strict amount of compensation expected, and inclose reference to the writer's pastor. Address MOTHER, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN TO MAKE HIMSELF generally useful on a small place in New-Jersey; he must understand the care of a horse and cow, and must be sober, industrious and obliging. Address M. O., Box No. 179 *Times* office, stating age and references. Wages $30 per month and board.

TO PRINTERS.—A FIRST-CLASS JOB PRINTer may find a permanent situation and good pay on applying to ISAAC J. OLIVER, No. 31 Seekman-st. A good feeder wanted, also.

WANTED—A BOY IN A GENTLEMAN'S FURnishing store; salary $2 a week. Address T. O. GRANNIS, No. 41 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR FARM OF ONE HUNdred acres, in excellent condition and in a high state of improvement every way; wood, meadow, fruit orchards and plowland in desirable proportions, and no waste ground. A commodious and substantial dwelling-house and farmer's house, and a large barn and other outhouses, all in prime order. Also on the fine stream which runs through the farm is a good sawing grist-mill, with business enough to keep it in constant employment. Location within 30 miles of New-York City, in Rockland County, being near railroad, within three miles of the Hudson River, in a populous neighborhood, convenient to school, church and post-office, and every way eligible. Will be sold low and on favorable terms. Apply to WM. P. LYON, No. 537 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LOT OF 676 ACRES.—ONE of the most valuable timber lots in this State, within 3½ miles of canal and railroad, near the head of Seneca Lake; easy of access, and surrounded by highly improved farms, worth from $50 to $60 per acre. The land is heavily timbered, and is of better soil and surface than any other similar body in the State. The property has on it a steam saw mill and shingle machine in running order, four dwellings and two barns. Title perfect; price $40 per acre. Very favorable terms will be made with a party who desires timber it, or it will be exchanged in part for other first-class property near New-York, or for well located Western lands at cash prices. W. L. BARNES, No. 362 Broadway, third floor, rear.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE—One of the most desirable cottages in the city, located on the southerly side of DeKalb-av., 100 feet east of Throop-av. This house is new, built in the best manner, has the modern conveniences, and will be sold cheap. DeKalb-av. cars pass the door every few minutes. A splendid brown-stone front house in Hewes-st., near Lee-av. Church. It is three stories, attic, basement and subcellar; is finished in the most complete, elegant and thorough manner. It contains sixteen rooms—is in perfect order. The valuable store No. 243 Fulton-av. A neat two-story and basement brick house on DeKalb-av., near Nostrand-av. A two-story cottage house on Park-av., near Tompkins-av. Apply to JOHNSON & SPADER, Lumber Dealers. Corner Kent-av. and Hewes-st.

MURRAY HILL PROPERTY FOR SALE. The elegant French roof four-story brown-stone fronts house known as No. 4 East 36th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., with the vacant lot adjoining. The house is first-class in every respect and has just been overhauled; dimensions 25x52, with a two-story extension 18x22; lot 98.9. The carpentery, plumbing and painting all by days' work; the woodwork throughout the parlor floor all of seasoned black walnut, with mantel in extension room of same. Also, stairs all the way to the attic of the same. Immediate possession given. The extra lot is built size, without restriction. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, THE HOUSE AND lot known as No. 45 Concord-st., five minutes' walk from Fulton ferry. The house is built in the best manner, and of the best materials, and has marble mantles, gas and water through it, with range and furnace; size 21 feet 6 inches in front, by 101 feet 6 inches in depth, by 21 feet 6 inches in width, can be added, if desired. For permits to view premises, apply to S. HONDLOW, Montague st., near Court, Brooklyn, or to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Nursery Court, New-York.

AT BROOKLYN—FOR SALE—TWO FRAME Gothic houses, with a full lot and a half to each, west side Grand av., 150 feet north of Fulton-av; two three-story frame on north side Lafayette-av., 336 feet east of Bedford-av., 22x100; two three-story Philadelphia brick, brown-stone basement, and sub-cellar houses on north side Jefferson st., 300 feet east of Franklin-av. Apply to WM. B. NICHOLS, No. 9 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN NEWJersey, 25 miles from the city by rail; near a depot; large double house, large barn, stables, carriage-house, and other outbuildings; 10 acres of choice land, orchard of 200 apple trees, 50 choice pears, 75 grape vines, cherries, plums, peaches and small fruit in abundance, all in full bearing. Apply to WM. BRINE, No. 108 Broad-st., up stairs, rear office.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—THE two 3-story and attic dwellings, Nos. 124 Congress-st. and 129 Amity-st., Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from the South Ferry. Both have the modern improvements and are in good order. Also, two lots on the east side of Henry-st., between Amity and Congress sts., 25x100 feet. For terms apply to A. H. COX, executor, No. 696 Broadway, N. Y., or Henry-st., corner of Amity-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT COUNTRY PLACE, located at Rolling Spring, on the Erie Railway, 35 minutes from New-York by the cars. The house is stone, large, roomy, and in good order. Grounds consist of about 7 acres, including garden and orchard, well stocked with fruit-trees. Extremely convenient for any one doing business in New-York. For particulars, apply to HENRY D. LAW, No. 24 Vesey-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE LOT SOUTHwest corner of Madison-av. and 57th-st., being 75x100 feet; also, ten lots of 25 and 50 ft. each, on 57th-st., between Avenues A and B, including corner of Avenue B, will be sold cheap for cash; also, valuable wharf property, renting for about $1,400 per annum. Apply to SMITH & MEAD, No. 374 8th av.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF THIRTY-SIX ACRES, with a large double two-story house, beautifully located on the Passaic River, near Boiling Spring depot, on New-York and Erie railroad; communicates to New-York almost every hour. Apply to R. FURMAN, at No. 26 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT NEAR Railway, 40 acres choice land, attractive buildings, commanding view, neighborhood unexceptionable, only $13,000; 17 acres, $4,500; 40 acres, $7,000; several cottages from $1,000 to $3,000, one hour from New-York. JAQUES, No. 151 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THREE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY, brown-stone front, first-class houses, replete with every convenience; design, material and finish the best; on Murray Hill; northwest corner of Lexington-av. and 36th-st. Inquire of G. J. HAMILTON, 297 Lexington-av.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT COUNTRY SEAT: 8 acres; improvements; in good order; plenty of fruit; large garden; 8 minutes from depot; 12 times to and fro daily; 17 miles from New-York. Inquire of LEVERIDGE & MASON, No. 34 Pine-st., from 10 to 1 o'clock. Call to-day. (Sat and t

FOR SALE — BEAUTIFUL PLACE, NEAR Orange, 15 acres of ground, stylish house, carriage-house, grounds tastefully laid out, fruit trees, &c., together with all the furniture; only $6,500. Great bargain for some one. GEO. R. JAQUES, No. 151 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE high-stoop dwelling-house, 20x50; lot 80 feet; in good order, with all modern improvements, 2d-av., between 54th and 55th sts. Price $16,000. Possession at short notice. Apply to WM. P. LYON, No. 537 Pearl st.

FOR SALE—THREE BRICK HOUSES AND lots, in 31st-st.; three-story basement and subcellar brown-stone basement and trimmings; all modern improvements. Apply on the premises, third house west of 3d av., or to GEO. MARINUS, No. 234 South-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME DOUBLE cottage, finely located within five minutes walk of the ferry, Clifton, S. I., with barn and stable. Ground laid out in fruit, flowers and shrubbery; possession 1st May next; terms easy. Apply to A. H. WAGNER, No. 15 Wall-st.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A COMMODIOUS and beautiful dwelling with nearly four acres of land, situated twenty-seven miles from New-York, and two minutes' walk from the depot. Price $12,500. Inquire of L. P. HUSBARD, No. 81 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-story, brown-stone, high-stoop house No. 62 West 49th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.; in perfect order, with immediate possession. Apply to CHARLES RUSTON, No. 192 Broadway.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FOUR-STORY high-stoop house, full size, in good order, with possession as early as April 20, located between 5th and 8th avs., 45th and 61st sts. Address M. L. EARLE, No. 588 Washington-st.

THE CHEAPEST FARM IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—Handsomely located, near Peekskill, with fine building sites and view of river; 173 acres, house, barn, orchard, for $70 per acre. DITCHETT, No. 8 New-Chambers, corner of Chatham-st., second floor.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 209 UNION-st., Brooklyn. Lot 23 by 100; house, 22 by 50. Three stories high, basement, sub-cellar, Philadelphia brick, and brown-stone front, cellar cemented front and back, basement wash-room, stationary tubs, hot and cold water, two store-rooms. First story—Parlor, extension and smoking-room; second story, three rooms and bath-room; third story, four rooms and store-rooms. Halls imitation of marble; gas in all the rooms. For permits and particulars, apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st., or to HENRY STEVENSON, No. 245 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—PRICE, $3,700—A three-story Philadelphia-brick house, brown-stone trimmings, iron balcony, high ceilings, marble mantels, chandeliers and double sash, containing 11 rooms and cellar-house, 20x36; lot 20x100 feet, grape arbor and shrubbery.

Also, one two-story frame cottage-house, near Myrtle-av., for $1,800; to rooms; $600 in cash; balance on mortgage. One two-story frame, 8 rooms and cellar, 4 lots, 2 corners and barn, grape vines and shrubbery. Price, $4,000. Apply to R. ADAIR, No. 84 Pine st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT at West Morrisania, Westchester County, New-York, in view of McComb's Dam; five minutes' walk from Melrose Depot; twenty minutes by steam from 42d-st. Large gothic mansion 52x40, two towers and extension piazzas; frescoed and modern conveniences; views and scenery fine; all kinds of fruit. Also, bathing and fishing. For photograph and particulars apply to J. T. MILLS, No 167 Broadway.

FOR SALE—LOW, THE HANDSOME THREE-story, high-stoop house No. 20 Macdougal-st., three rooms deep, two bath-rooms, waterclosets, &c.; handsome chandeliers in parlor, &c.; house 21x65, lot 21x100. Also, three high-stoop, three-and-a-half-story houses, with all conveniences, baths, &c.; south side West 24th-st., Nos. 122, 124 and 126; size 18 feet 8x50, lots 18x65 feet; possession May 1. Apply to S. L. SOLOMON, No. 369 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE, West 23d-st., all the modern improvements; also three-story brown stone front, West 20th-st., $11,000; three-story brick, West 44th-st., $3 250; three-story high stoop, West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., $8,500; three-story high stoop, West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., $10,000, and a large number of others. SMITH & MEAD No. 374 8th-av.

FINE FARM—120 ACRES, 20 MILES DISTANT, near the Sound. Three-story houses, for sale, in Dean, Pacific and Clinton sts., and Franklin-av., Brooklyn; brick house and stable, in Lexington-av. near 32d-st. Money to loan on bond and mortgage. R. SALTONSTALL, No. 60 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE THREE-STORY BRICK factory, heated by steam; near tidewater in Brooklyn; engine and boiler; good stables well built; all in complete order; with ben lots of ground; fine location for any business. S. F. IRELAND, 5½ Pine-st., Room No. 12.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY HIGHstoop brown-stone house on 47th-st., few doors from 5th-av.; also, furnished and unfurnished houses, desirably located, $10,000 to $100,000; some with stables. W. P. BEYMOUR, No. 771 Broadway.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON THE PASSAIC RIVER of 15 acres, large house, barn, fruit; one of 2 acres, house, barn, fruit, furnished; one of 8 acres, two houses, barn, at Bloomfield, N. J., near depot, 9 and 11 miles from New-York. A. SERGEANT, No. 15 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—VALUABLE REAL estate on the East River; a full block of ground, with deep water front, suitable for ship-building, iron-works, oil-works, &c. Will be sold on favorable terms, or leased for a long term of years. STEPHEN A. PIERCE, No. 17 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house on 21st-st., near Broadway. One do on 23d-st. between 6th and 7th avenues. One do on 42d-st., near Broadway. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 23 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE FINE THREE STORY BRICK house, situated No. 202 Fort Green-place, Brooklyn; house is 30x48, with extension; in first-rate order. Will be sold a bargain. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—BROWN STONE AND OTHER PRIvate houses, at prices from $40 0 e to $5,000; situated on east side of city, from 23d-st. to 80th-st. Also, several good tenement houses for investment. Apply to HENRY MAXWELL, No. 126 East 35th-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—WELL FURnished thoroughout, a genteel, extra-built house, containing every convenience and improvement, No. 123 Gates-av., Brooklyn. Inquire of owner on the premises, or of Mr. P. MILNE, Jr., No. 13 High st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A BARGAIN, a double Italian cottage house, five lots available; location unsurpassed; all modern improvements. Terms easy. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, on 47th-st., near 8th-av., with stable and extra lot on the rear. House decorated and painted throughout in a tasteful and artistic manner and containing all the modern improvements. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE BROWN-STONE THREEstory and basement houses, deep lots and court-yard, with all modern improvements, at Nos. 61 and 63 Second-place, Brooklyn. Price $7,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 3, 1865

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—FRA DIAVOLO.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—TWO MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, GIANT BOY, LIVING SKELETON, DWARF, LEARNED SEAL, THE UNKNOWN PRISONER, &c.—Day and Evening.

WALLACK'S—CHARLES THE SECOND—UNCLE JOHN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.

BROADWAY THEATRE—LIVE INDIAN—PAUL PRY.

NIBLO'S—THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY—YANKEE COURTSHIP.

DODWORTH HALL—VANDENHOFF READINGS.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The peace news this morning affords the important intelligence that Secretary SEWARD yesterday morning telegraphed to the President that his presence was needed at Fortress Monroe. The President at once took a special car for Annapolis, which place he reached at 1 P. M., and immediately embarked on the steamer *Thomas Colyer* for Fortress Monroe, where he undoubtedly arrived before breakfast this morning. From the army we learn that, permission having been accorded, the rebel Commissioners were received into our lines, and escorted to City Point on Tuesday afternoon, and that on Wednesday morning they were on board Gen. GRANT'S dispatch boat at City Point, apparently awaiting the arrival of some one from Washington. It is possible that a conference to-day, either at Fortress Monroe or City Point, may be the result of these movements.

The Nashville correspondent of the Chicago *Journal*, writing under date of Jan. 26, has the following with reference to the movements of Gen. THOMAS' army: "There is very little of interest transpiring here, just now; but the lull will be broken in good time by a general advance of 40,000 cavalry into the State of Alabama. To destroy the remnant of HOOD'S army, to open thu Alabama River, and seize and hold the towns of Montgomery, Selma and Mobile, is the task assigned to THOMAS, and whenever all is prepared, he will move, in conjunction with Gen. CANBY; and such a clearing out as HOOD will then receive will only find a parallel in that of last December in front of this city. The few thousand men the rebels can muster to resist the avalanche which is about to be hurled against them, will be scattered like chaff before a hurricane. The disheartened men will seek their homes, as the Tennesseeans sought theirs, after the battles of the 15th and 16th of December."

The steamship *Rebecca Clyde*, Capt. WILLETTS, which left this port Jan. 14, with a cargo of provisions subscribed by the citizens of New-York for the relief of the Savannah sufferers, arrived at this port last night from that city, bringing a full cargo of cotton, consigned to Mr. SIMEON DRAPER, Collector of the Port. She has also several passengers, among whom are Messrs. GRINNELL, LAW, CHITTENDEN, FISH, BAXTER, BABCOCK, LATHROP, and other prominent gentlemen of this city. From our Savannah files of the 28th ult. we obtain the details of the great conflagration which occurred on the night of Jan. 27. Two fires took place, by which 225 buildings were destroyed, reducing two entire squares to ashes. No lives were lost, but several women and children were gallantly rescued from great peril by the soldiers. A great panic was caused by the burning of the old rebel naval arsenal, which contained a great deal of ammunition, the explosion of shells sending terror throughout the city.

The steamship *Cahawba*, from Hilton Head, Jan. 28, arrived at Fortress Monroe, Jan. 31, and reports that the latest intelligence from SHERMAN'S army placed it about 40 miles from Charleston, and rapidly advancing. The rebels were offering resistance whenever possible, but always forced back. Forage and subsistence were being found in large quantities by our soldiers in the country through which they passed. No serious resistance from the enemy was anticipated before reaching the vicinity of Charleston.

A torpedo-boat was left by the rebels aground just above the obstructions, in their late ironclad raid. Commander NICHOLS was ordered to send a night expedition for the purpose of capturing her, which was successful, and the boat is now in our possession. She had two good engines and two torpedoes on board.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a resolution was presented calling upon the Secretary of War for the publication of the record of the court-martial in the case of Col. NORTH. A bill was introduced for a Territorial Government of the Indian country. After an attempt by Mr. SUMNER to call up the resolution relating to the Peace Commissioners, the resolution declaring that the electoral vote of certain States shall not be counted, was taken up. An animated discussion ensued, in which nearly all the members participated, but no conclusion was arrived at prior to the adjournment at 4 o'clock.

In the House, a bill was passed to pay the surviving revolutionary pensioners a gratuity of $300 a year, in addition to their pensions. Mr. JULIAN introduced an important bill relative to the mineral lands of the United States. It contains many new and radical changes. The report from the Conference Committee on the Freedman's Bureau was received, and, after discussion, postponed for one week. The bill to aid the improvement of the Illinois and Michigan Canal was then taken up, and, after a lively discussion, it was passed. The House, on motion of Mr. STEVENS, insisted on its non-concurrence in the Senate's amendments to the Deficiency Appropriation Bill. The House soon after adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, bills were reported to prevent the defacement of natural scenery, and to facilitate acquisition of lands for the extension of the Croton Water Works. Bills were passed incorporating the Union League Club of New-York, and also the Olympic Club of New-York.

In the Assembly the Governor sent in a dispatch received from the Senate Committee in Washington, who announced that they had obtained the President's consent to set aside for the present the recent action by which 16,000 was added to the quota of New-York, and the quota of each district is therefore reduced by 25 per cent. Bills were passed to provide additional means for the relief of our sick and wounded soldiers, and to provide for a public market in the City of New-York.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Africa*, from Liverpool Jan. 21, via Queenstown Jan. 22, arrived at Halifax yesterday. Her news is two days later. The London *Globe* authoritatively denies the reports of the departure of British troops for Canada. The Captain of the *Sea King*, now the *Shenandoah*, had been again arrested, charged with enlisting men for that vessel. He was admitted to bail. It is denied that the Queen will open Parliament in person. The shipping of the Atlantic telegraph cable from the works of Messrs. GLASS, ELIOT & Co. to the vessels which are to convey it to the steamship *Great Eastern*, commenced on the 19th of January, and will continue without intermission until the end of May, when all the cable will be coiled on board of the great ship. In the Spanish Senate the opposition moved an amendment to the Queen's address, declaring a new electoral law necessary, demanding representation for the Antilles, and the preservation of San Domingo to Spain.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Gold Room ranged about the same yesterday as on Wednesday—205¼@203¼@205¼. Government Stocks steady; the railway speculation dull. Money easy.

A less extensive business was reported yesterday in the principal kinds of produce and merchandise; prices, in most instances, favored purchasers. Very moderate freight engagements transpired.

The collections of Internal Revenue in this city for the month of January amount to $3,214,676 35.

Mr. HORACE CUSHING, of No. 18 West Thirty-third-street, committed suicide on the morning of the 25th ult., by leaping from a second-story window. An inquest in the case was concluded yesterday by Coroner GAMBLE.

JOHN BEND, a sailor, leaped from a window in the fourth story of the Sailors' Home, in Cherry-street, yesterday morning, and was instantly killed. An inquest was held by Coroner COLLIN.

GEORGE WHITE, having been sentenced to the Penitentiary, committed suicide by hanging on board the Blackwell's Island boat.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce took place yesterday. A report by the Executive Committee was read, favoring a general tax on all sales of merchandise for increasing the internal revenues; favoring the prosecution of the work of extending the canal facilities of the country, as affecting the trade between the East and the West by the Great Ship Canal; urging the necessity of having a mail steamship line from California to China, and recommending the establishment of a naval mail ship line between this country and Brazil. The report, with resolutions to a similar effect, was adopted. The Arbitration Committee submitted a report in favor of the bill now before Congress for establishing a general bankruptcy law, which was adopted. The report on the Reciprocity Treaty was also presented and adopted. A letter was read by the Secretary, Mr. J. A. STEVENS, presenting to the Chamber on behalf of himself and a number of other gentlemen, a portrait of JOHN ALSOP, one of the incorporators and the first President of the Chamber of Commerce.

The Kings County Board of Supervisors are about to issue Bounty Fund Bonds to the amount of $500,000, redeemable on the 1st of May, 1875. Bids for the bonds will be received up to Wednesday, the 8th inst.

AMELIA LAMBERT, a girl 15 years of age, was found lying on the sidewalk in Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday, suffering from small-pox. The girl stated she had been in service in the family of GEORGE SWAIN, who live at the corner of Hamilton avenue and Summit-street, and that on discovering she was sick with small-pox, they turned her out of the house.

The Board of Councilmen yesterday adopted an ordinance making it a penal offence to take recruits from this city to other localities. Resolutions donating $2,000 to the Five Points' House of Industry, and a like sum to the Five Points' Mission, were adopted, and the board adjourned to Monday next. The Board of Aldermen did not meet yesterday.

Chief-Justice CHASE, on the 31st ult., delivered his first elaborate opinion in the Supreme Court. It happened to be on a question of international importance. A few days after taking New-Orleans, the steamer *Circassian* was captured by one of our vessels while attempting to run the blockade into New-Orleans, under the impression that it was still in rebel possession. The owner of the *Circassian* claimed that although they had intended to run the blockade, yet, New-Orleans having been taken by our forces, the blockade was therefore raised, and the voyage of their vessel was thus converted into a lawful one, for which it cannot be taken as a prize. The Chief-Justice held that the occupation of the city by our forces did not raise the blockade, and that it was not raised until the President had, by proclamation, declared the port open one. All the Judges concurred in his decision except Justice NELSON, who gave a dissenting opinion.

It is understood that Congressman MCBRIDE, of Oregon, has received the appointment of Chief Justice of Idaho.

A paper was read before the American Geographical and Statistical Society last evening, by Mr. FRANKLIN B. HOUGH, Superintendent of the State Census of 1855, giving a historical sketch of the census in New-York, and a statement of the plan of the census to be taken in this State during the present year.

A correspondent, writing from Memphis, alludes to the cotton trade thus: "Cotton is now coming in pretty freely, some thirty thousand bales having been brought in since the 1st of January. On last Thursday, from some cause or other, it declined to ninety-eight, on Friday it recovered and went up to a dollar and ten, but has again declined. The operators do not pretend to assign a reason for this fluctuation. There is a great deal of cotton still in the country, and all that is needed to get it out is the carrying out of President LINCOLN'S instructions and the regulations of the Treasury Department."

THE NEW-YORK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE BANKRUPT BILL.—The committee of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, to which the petition of the Boston Chamber against the Bankrupt Bill was referred, made yesterday a pointed and conclusive report in favor of the measure as it now stands before the Senate. The committee have come to the conclusion—and in this we are satisfied the great body of our New-York merchants agree with them—that the bill, in the shape in which it passed the House of Representatives, is so framed as to give ample assurance of protection to the interests of the creditor. The committee do not feel competent to declare in an unqualified manner whether, by any positive enactments of Congress rebel debtors in the South may be prevented from profiting by the proposed law. But they point out that much time must in any case elapse before debts due to our merchants here can be collected at the South—time at least sufficient to enable the dishonest debtor to place his assets beyond the reach of his creditors.

This is, in the main, the view that has been presented in these columns time and again. If the local statutes in force prior to the rebellion have wiped out—as they probably have done—nine-tenths of the indebtedness of Southern merchants to the North, what redress is there in merely leaving the bankrupt law as it now stands? That is the main point for the opponents of the bill to answer. And it is satisfactory to find the leading commercial body in the United States taking the decided stand it does in favor of the proposed law. The Senate is not supposed to be subject to strong outside influence. But we venture to hope that a measure which is so loudly called for by the mass of the people, and which received so emphatic an indorsement by the House, will be passed without any further unnecessary delay.

The Peace Palaver.

The President and Secretary of State have gone to meet the emissaries from Richmond. If they find them empowered and inclined to talk of peace on the basis of Union, we presume they will be permitted to come to Washington. If their only errand is to insist on independence, probably they will have leave to return at once to their own capital.

This action of the Administration seems to us judicious. It certainly is as respectful and deferential as the most fastidious could desire: while it saves the country from the interminable speculations which would follow the appearance of these gentlemen in Washington. If they were to visit that city they would hold a perpetual levee. Every "peace man," in Congress and out, would call to pay his respects and converse concerning the prospects of peace. Every time one of these ambassadors winked, far-sighted reporters would announce the fact to an anxious world, and would build thereon conclusions of momentous import concerning the fate of the nation. The telegraphic wires would groan under reports of what they said and how they looked. A touch of indigestion on the part of Mr. STEPHENS in the morning would send gold higher than a kite; while if Mr. HUNTER should be seen to look smilingly out of Willard's seventeenth story window, Wall-street would regard peace as certain to be concluded within twenty minutes. What CAMPBELL might say to Noodle, or what his body-servant might hint to Doodle, would be repeated confidentially to a hundred and fifty persons within an hour. Politicians who are still looking for Southern votes and talking about slavery with bated breath lest they should offend their "natural allies," would sit at the feet of these rebel Gamaliels to catch drops of comfort and wisdom for the edification of their party at home. It would, of course, be the one of this diplomatic trio to encourage their friends and perplex their enemies as much as possible. They would say to each precisely what would answer their purpose best, and if they did not succeed in persuading our Government to stop the war, we may rely upon it they would leave behind them a party duly instructed and thoroughly inclined to throw the blame upon the President and his advisers.

President LINCOLN has spoiled this little game by a very simple expedient. Instead of bringing the Commissioners to Washington he has gone to them in the camp. He is perfectly willing to hear whatever they may have to say, but he don't intend they shall talk to miscellaneous audiences or promulgate their discourses at random through the public press. The country will commend his discretion.

Unquestionably the appearance of Peace Commissioners in our camp is a fact of considerable importance. It either indicates a disposition for peace, or a necessity for satisfying public sentiment at the South that peace is unattainable. In either case it shows that we are making progress in the war. It is the first time the rebel authorities have made any advances toward peace, and some motive of more than ordinary weight must have moved them now. The more sanguine believe that they are satisfied the rebellion is a failure, their independence hopeless, and peace an absolute necessity for the Southern people. If they have really come to this conclusion, and are ready to act upon it, then peace is undoubtedly near at hand, for we have not the slightest doubt that, upon all secondary and minor points, they will be met and treated with the utmost liberality by the President. We confess we have as yet seen nothing to satisfy us that the rebel authorities have reached this mood.

The Popularity of the Constitutional Amendment.

The Amendment obtained a majority in the House exceeding expectation. Its popularity, as now manifesting itself through the country, is more surprising yet. It is not only hailed with universal joy by the friends of the Administration, but it receives the willing acceptance, if not the positive favor, of the party which heretofore has stood firmly by every interest of slavery. The "Democracy," which always before the war rallied with peculiar spirit upon the slavery-protecting sections of the Constitution, and whose great watchword since the war, has been "the Constitution as it is," now move not a step in earnest, or lift a finger, to save slavery. A certain force of habit causes a portion of them to mouth a phrase or two of dissent, but there is no heart in it. They neither make, nor attempt to make, any serious fight. Whether or not they have the grace to welcome the right, they at least have the sense to recognize the inevitable.

The truth is, that this amendment is merely supplementary work—a form to close up what has already become essentially a finality. It is burying that from which the life has departed, and which stinks in the nostrils. The war had already given slavery its death-wound. What the amendment has to do is only to shovel it under, beyond resorrection.

The Southern people themselves, with all their errors and delusions, do not longer imagine that slavery can be saved. They have gradually come to a full understanding that the institution must come to an end without alternative. They realize that the armies of the "Confederacy" cannot be kept up to the fighting standard without enlisting such numbers of the slaves, and emancipating such numbers of their wives and children, as would make it objectless to try to keep the remainder in bondage. They also are as sensible that slavery could never enjoy peace and security again under a restored Union—that even at best, its existence would be a constant conflict, and an intolerable plague.

The change of feeling here in the North toward slavery since the war commenced is deemed wonderful. All the former charity which so largely prevailed has fallen into unqualified aversion, and all the former aversion has sunk into intensest detestation. All this has been the result of the tremendous attrition of the war—an attrition which has gradually ground to powder every pro-slavery hiss here in the North. This effect here is patent to everybody; but we are too apt to make no account of any corresponding change in the South. We easily assume that the Southern people have yet the same intense attachment to slavery that so strongly characterized them at the beginning of the contest. The thing is morally impossible. To suppose it is to suppose the Southern people "stocks and stones," incapable of all reflection, insensible to all experience. The great fact has been brought home to them, as never before, that the moral sentiment of the world is irrecoucilably opposed to slavery. Before the war they had deluded themselves into the belief that the civilized world might be converted to pro-slavery ideas; or, at least, that its interests in the staples produced by slavery would secure a general friendship toward their Government. The matter has been put to a test, and it is found that the European sentiment against slavery is as firmly planted as Gibraltar—that all considerations, whether material or political, in favor of breaking up the American Union, and securing success to the "Confederacy," are absolutely null before this moral intolerance of what is deemed an outrage upon humanity.

How can it be supposed that a proud people can complacently cling to an institution which thus precludes every helping hand, even in their most trying hour, from those who would gain he their best friends? They may assume very independent tones about it; but it is not in civilized human nature to be insensible to such an alienation from the sympathies of the world. It is not possible for the Southern people to retain their old devotion to slavery, after such a practical realization that slavery puts them under the ban.

It is getting plain to the rebels that their attainment of independence is impossible. The South is daily becoming more and more shut up to the single question, whether to come back to the Union or to consent to foreign connections, which will be equivalent to a foreign protectorate. Slavery has no practical concern in either decision. In all Southern discussions, it is admitted or implied that both alike would involve its abandonment. And what is particularly observable is, that this necessity is nowhere urged as a reason for standing out against either course. The great feeling appealed to against returning to the Union, is pride; and the great argument plied is the loss of State rights. The saving of slavery appears to be no longer an object of hope or thought. We have yet to see the first intimation in the Southern press that the prospective passage of the Constitutional amendment destroying slavery forever, is a new motive for remaining out of the Union. It is not recognized as having any bearing upon the question; and its adoption by the loyal States will not retard restoration one instant.

Our State Legislatures, twenty-two of which are now in session, are vieing with each other, in the promptness of their adoption of the Amendment. The ratification of the entire twenty-seven, necessary to give it effect, it is now quite certain, will be secured before the year closes.

Prize Laws—Case of the Circassian.

The first of that series of cases before our prize courts which have given rise to so much discussion, oftentimes acrimonious, in England and France, about the principles of prize law and the rights of neutrals, has reached a final decision in the Supreme Court of the United States. We refer to the case of the *Circassian*, in which Chief Justice CHASE a few days since rendered the decision of the court, affirming the decree of condemnation entered against the vessel and her cargo by Judge MARVIN, in the District Court of Florida.

The case occurred some time ago, and the facts of it may have perhaps been driven out of our readers' memories by the many other prize cases which have since that time occupied the attention more prominently. The *Circassian* was sent from Bordeaux on an ostensible voyage to Havana. She was owned by ZACHARIAH C. PEARSON, that unlucky Mayor of Hull, whose ventures in the blockade-running business ultimately landed him in the Bankruptcy Court. When she was about to be captured by the *Somerset*, being then about thirty miles from Havana, her Master burned up a package of letters; but, in other letters which were not destroyed, there was found conclusive proof that the vessel was sent from Bordeaux with the intention to touch at Havana, and then to enter the port of New-Orleans, in violation of the blockade then existing. The evidence on this point, according to the statement of it, in the opinion of the District Judge, was not open to question. The owner of the vessel in his charter-party agreed that she should break the blockade if required; and the charterer agreed with some of the shippers of goods on board that she should break it; some of the bills of lading consigned the goods directly to merchants at New-Orleans, to whom also there were letters directed, and no bill of lading called for their delivery anywhere else.

As to these facts there could not be very much dispute, and the appeal would hardly have been rested on the facts of the case. It doubtless brought up the question whether, admitting that the vessel was intended to go from Havana to New-Orleans, she could be made a lawful prize while she was on her way to Havana. There have not been wanting those who have argued that a capture, under such circumstances, was unauthorized. The contrary rule has been attacked as an innovation upon old rules, and an attack upon the rights of honest neutrals, which, if sustained by our court of last resort, would justify reprisals upon our Government.

The affirmance of this case of the *Circassian*, as we understand it, does affirm the correctness of this rule. We doubt not that the reasoning of the decision of the court is clear enough to satisfy justice. Whether it will satisfy those who have lost the immense profits which they had anticipated from running the blockade under the protection of opposite views of the law, may well be doubted.

But the decision points to an affirmance by the court of those views of prize law which we have maintained, and we think that foreign Governments will hesitate before they treat the judgments of that tribunal as so wanting in equity as to justify reprisals.

Our Relations with Canada—An Alien Bill Under Discussion.

A bill of more than local interest was passed to its second reading in the Canadian House of Assembly on Tuesday. It is a measure giving power to the Provincial Government, under certain conditions, to remove such aliens from the country as may have proved themselves unworthy of an asylum therein. In other words, it is an alien act of a most stringent character, framed in part upon various British acts, such as those passed in 1772, in 1802, 1803, 1814, 1815 and 1848; as also in part upon the statute passed by the American Congress in 1838, to prevent incursions hence into the Provinces during the insurrectionary epoch.

We publish this morning the most important portion of the debate which took place on the motion for the second reading of the bill. From this debate we discover in the speeches of the Liberal Conservative Ministers that they are determined to take the most effectual legislative precautions against future raids, while the *Rouge* or Red Republican party, in alliance with the Tories, denounce any interference with the liberty which the "raiders" have heretofore enjoyed. No opposition of practical account, however, could be made to the progress of the bill, which passed to its second reading by an overwhelming majority.

Among the more stringent provisions of the proposed Alien Act, we find certain that are worth notice. Upon the complaint of a resident of the Province, the Governor-General may order an alien to leave the Province at any time within His Excellency's own discretion, after giving intimation of the intended expulsion through the *Official Gazette*. No personal notification is required to be given. If the order of expulsion is neglected or disobeyed, the alien may be imprisoned without process of law, and simply upon the Governor's warrant. The term of imprisonment for disobedience is limited to twelve months. The chief mitigating features in favor of the alien are that he is supplied with a summary of the charges brought against him, and may be allowed, if it is thought proper, to offer rebutting evidence before the Governor in Council to prove his innocence. The act otherwise is evidently intended to be of the most summary kind. And we gather incidentally from the debate that it has been strongly urged upon the Provincial authorities by the Imperial Government.

THE COMING DRAFT.—Messrs. ANDREWS and BELL, of the State Senate, have succeeded in securing a suspension of that portion of the approaching draft which was added to the original quota of New-York by the order of Jan. 24. This will reduce the draft at the outset about *one-fifth*,—to about 16,000 in this city. The propriety of the increased quota demanded by Gen. FRY is to be made the subject of further inquiry.

We trust these gentlemen will be able to give us, upon their return, some intelligible explanation of the grounds on which the original quota was so largely increased. The subject thus far seems to have been involved in impenetrable mystery. It is alleged that a *revision* of the original quota showed this increase to be necessary. But why? Was the original calculation incorrect? Was it an error in arithmetic, or were credits allowed which ought not to have been? Neither the Governor nor our Board of Supervisors, nor anybody else, so far as we are aware, has any knowledge whatever on this point. We hope the Senate Committee will have succeeded in extracting some information from the Provost-Marshal-General which will enlighten the public mind. We can then judge of the justice of the loud complaints so universally made of the action of that official.

SENATOR WADE AND THE PRESIDENT.—We fear that Senator WADE is falling into a chronic state of discontent. He seems to be especially indignant with the President for having allowed Mr. BLAIR to go to Richmond, and declared his determination a day or two since, to "*know* how he came to do it, if there is power in the United States Senate to be informed on that subject." We share Mr. WADE'S curiosity and his disapprobation to some extent; but so old and so accomplished a statesman as he is ought to know that there are some things which the President of the United States may do without asking consent of the Senate, and without holding himself responsible to the Ohio Senator.

AMERICAN MILITARY AND NAVAL IMPROVEMENTS.—No matter what great national advantages are to be gained by a decided military or naval improvement, there are always those who are unwilling that the country should be benefited except through themselves. The great opposition with which the introduction of the Monitor system has been met is an illustration of this. To prove the uselessness or inferiority of monitors, a long list of iron-clads, belonging to the French and English navies, are quoted, carrying a large number of guns, and it is left to be inferred that as we have not such a number of vessels of this class, with such a large armament, we should have but little chance against these Powers in a naval war. The facts are, however, the very reverse of what they appear on the surface to be.

The English and French have tried to construct sea-going iron-clads *on the previous existing type of the wooden war vessel*. They have constructed a large number of good sea-going vessels, but not one of them accomplishes the only purpose of an iron-clad ship—that of resisting the heaviest shot that can be fired at them.

We have begun quite in the other direction by first trying to make a perfect iron-clad that would float; this all our early monitors could do; and we believe that in the *Dunderberg*, and perhaps also in the *Dictator* and *Puritan*, we have improved upon this type so far as to make a sea-going iron-clad.

Added to this we have constructed the only successfully large bore ordnance capable of penetrating ordinary iron plates, and we therefore in such vessels as the larger monitors concentrate the greatest power of aggression with the greatest power of resistance of any existing naval construction.

We have done all this at a very small percentage of the cost expended by either England or France upon their iron-clads. These vessels may be far from accomplishing all that could be wished; but what little they profess to do they do well, and they do this by aiming directly and in a commonsense way to do simply what they profess. The vessels with which they are contrasted have huge pretensions, not one of which they are able successfully to maintain.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. MARETZEK'S season commenced last evening, under auspices that were most flattering to the *impresario* and agreeable to the audience. The house was full, and the weather was fine. We have seldom seen a more fashionable assembly. The boxes were filled, the parquet and balcony crowded, and up stairs the stages—who were privileged to bear good music for little money—cropped out in black but not picturesque masses. "Don Sebastian" was played. Mad. ZUCCHI, as the heroine, renewed the triumphs of last season. She was in superb voice, and threw into the *rôle* of *Zaida* all that subdued intensity which belongs to the best school of Italian art, but is exhibited to us but rarely on the American stage. Sig. MASSIMILIANI'S *rentrée* is memorable for the fact that it marks a distinct improvement in his style. His manner is no longer inoffensive. Hamlet, in the *ritornelli*, which are embarrassing to the best dramatic artists, he succeeded last evening in giving a bearable idea of the emotion—or change of emotion—intended by the composer, and throughout he exhibited strength, individuality, and even power. We record these facts with pleasure, because the defect of Signor MASSIMILIANI'S style, so far, has been a lack of warmness and identification with the character he was interpreting. In every other respect the gentleman's impersonation was admirable. He has seldom been in better voice. The romanza at the end of the second act was superbly rendered—the high note flowing easily and melodiously from his well-trained voice. Signor BALLIAI—most conscientious, enthusiastic, and striving of artists—was excellent as *Camoens*. The performance, indeed, was in all respects a happy inauguration of a season which, although the last, bids fair to be the most brilliant on Mr. MARETZEK'S honorable record.

To-night (Friday) AUBER'S opera of "Fra Diavolo" will be given; and on Saturday, at the matinée, "Il Poliuto."

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 2.

THE FARRAGUT TESTIMONIAL.

Mr. MARSHALL, of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, arrived here this morning with the testimonial to Vice-Admiral FARRAGUT, consisting of $50,000 in 7-30 United States bonds, contributed by the merchants and business men of New-York. Mr. MARSHALL presented the box containing the bonds in a neat and appropriate speech, and the Admiral made a most felicitous acknowledgment of the substantial token of regard for his eminent services.

THE NEW-YORK QUOTA AND THE COMING DRAFT.

A delegation of leading New-Yorkers arrived here this morning, among whom are ORISON BLUNT, WM. M. TAUMAN, and P. M. WETMORE, on the subject of the draft. They have been in conference with the proper authorities, but with what success, is not known. They will not leave for some days. Secretary STANTON has been applied to to-day by leading gentlemen from different States to postpone the coming draft for two or three weeks, but he declines to interfere.

THE TAX ON TOBACCO.

The Ways and Means Committee consumed their entire session to-day in discussing the tax on tobacco. Many members of the committee think it would be better to tax manufactured articles by the pound. It has been shown by both assessors and collectors that the present mode of taxing lots of articles is altogether too intricate, and that it needs simplification.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 2.

THE APPRAISERS IN THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The Treasury Department has sent to Representative WASHBURNE, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, the draft of a bill amendatory of the law relative to the Appraisers in the New-York Custom-house. It provides for the appointment by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, of an appraiser and nine assistant appraisers, one of which shall act in lieu of the special examiner of drugs and medicines, in place of the clerks now employed. The Secretary of the Treasury may appoint such examiners, upon examination of the appraiser as may be necessary, and also the clerks, samplers and messengers: shall limit and fix their number and compensation; and all are forbidden to act as agents or participate in any commercial or mercantile business. The salary of the appraiser is fixed at $5,000, and the assistants, $3,500 each.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS.

The House to-day unanimously passed a bill giving a gratuity of $300 a year to each of the five surviving revolutionary pensioners, in addition to the pension of $100 which they now receive. In January, 1864, there were only twelve remaining, seven of whom have since died. The names of the only survivors are as follows: LEMUEL COOK, enlisted in Hatfield, Mass., ninety-eight years of age, now residing at Clarendon, Orleans County, N. Y.; SAMUEL DOWNEY, enlisted in Carroll County, N. H., ninety-eight years of age, now living at Edenburgh, Saratoga County, N. Y.; WILLIAM HUTCHINS, enlisted in Newcastle, Me, one hundred years of age, residing at Penobscot, Me.; ALEXANDER MARONEY, enlisted at Lake George, N. Y., as a drummer boy, ninety-four years of age, residing at Yates, Orleans County, N. Y.; JAMES BEARTHAM, a substitute for a drafted man in Southampton County, Va., living in Missouri, in his one hundred and first year.

The War in the Southwest.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Feb. 2.

Major-Gen. BURBRIDGE and Col. FARLEIGH returned to-day—the former resuming his command, and the latter, for the present, his position as commandant of his post.

Yesterday's Nashville *Union* says intelligence, entirely reliable, reports that TAYLOR'S (late HOOD'S) army is rapidly disbanding, and that deserters by hundreds are coming into our lines.

GRAND TEMPERANCE FESTIVAL.—Last evening, Division No. 99 Sons of Temperance held a grand festival in the Tabernacle, corner of Noble-street and Union-avenue, Greenpoint. About 450 ladies and gentlemen were seated at the well-spread tables. D. P. WATKINS, W. P., presided, and addresses were delivered by Rev. T. S. CUTLER and others.

FROM SAVANNAH.

Return of the Relief Ship Rebecca Clyde.

The Reception of the Supplies at Savannah.

Enthusiastic Meeting of the Citizens.

DETAILS OF THE GREAT CONFLAGRATION.

Two Hundred and Twenty-five Buildings Burned.

Explosion of the Rebel Naval Arsenal

The steamer *Rebecca Clyde*, which, it will be remembered, was generously given by the New-York and Washington Steamship Company to carry the New-York supplies to the needy of Savannah, arrived off Quarantine last night, having on board the deputation sent by the Chamber of Commerce and Produce Exchange to superintend the distribution of their bounty, Messrs. ARCHIBALD BAXTER, C. H. P. BABCOCK and FRANK LATHROP. The *Clyde* brings full details of the meeting of the inhabitants of Savannah, held 25th ult., to express their gratitude for the timely aid furnished by their brethren in the North. She also brings accounts of a great fire which occurred in Savannah on the night of the 27th, resulting in the destruction of no less than 225 buildings, including the Confederate Arsenal, which contained a large quantity of fixed ammunition, the explosion of which added considerably to the damage. The cargo of the *Rebecca Clyde* consists of 500 bales of cotton, for Government account, and 172 tierces rice, belonging to the City of Savannah.

The New-York deputation, now returned, have addressed the following letter to the owners of the *Rebecca Clyde*. It will be seen by it that the supplies from this city reached Savannah far in advance of those from Boston or Philadelphia; indeed one of the most puzzling circumstances to the good people of Savannah was the celerity with which the New-York relief was afforded, for it was only a day or two before the arrival of the *Clyde* that they had any intimation of the movement on their behalf.

OFF STATEN ISLAND, Feb. 2, 1865.

To the New-York and Washington Steamship Co.:

GENTLEMEN: As our voyage in your steamer *Rebecca Clyde* is now all but ended, it becomes our duty, representing the Chamber of Commerce and Produce Exchange, to return to you our heartfelt thanks for the hospitality we have received on board, not only on the passage to and from Savannah, but during our sojourn there. We take pleasure in adding that Capt. WILLETS, with his officers and crew, have been unremitting in their efforts to promote our comfort, and by thorough discipline and strict attention to their duties, have inspired us throughout with the utmost confidence. In fact, every detail of the steamer's part, in the movement for the relief of the needy of Savannah, has been carried on in the same magnanimous spirit which prompted your original offer.

We can but regret that the delay which occurred at Savannah should have so prolonged the voyage as to make the sacrifice incurred by you a much greater one, in a pecuniary point of view, than could at first have been anticipated; and we trust you will find your reward in the reflection not only that your noble little steamship was the first, by almost a week, to reach Savannah with succor from the North, but that her errand of mercy, so faithfully carried out, entitles her to be blessed hereafter with the *Jamestown*, *George Griswold*, and other ships, consecrated to the cause of suffering humanity.

ARCHIBALD BAXTER,
C. H. P. BABCOCK,
FRANK LATHROP.

We are indebted to the gentlemen of the committee for files of late Southern papers, and other interesting matter.

THE SAVANNAH CONFLAGRATION.

Two Destructive Fires in One Night—Two Hundred and Twenty-five Buildings Burned—Explosion of the Rebel Naval Magazine—Fearful and Exciting Scenes—Gallant Rescue of the Women and Children by the Soldiers.

From the Savannah Republican, Jan. 28.

At a few minutes past 6 o'clock last evening the streets of our city again resounded with the peal of the fire alarm from the belfry of the Exchange, and at the same time dense volumes of smoke were discovered issuing from the large double tenement four-story brick building on the north side of Broughton-street. The fire, which is supposed to be the fiendish work of an incendiary, originated in the cellar of the western tenement, which was used as a miscellaneous store-room, and filled with cotton, resin, leather, furniture and other combustible material. The upper portion of the building was occupied by several families, and so rapid was the progress of the flames, that all modes of egress and ingress were cut off, the smoke curling up the stairs in dense volumes, bidding defiance to all attempts to enter the building.

As soon as it became known that there were several persons still in the building, including women and children, unable to escape, a thrill of fearful horror ran through the vast crowd and the greatest excitement prevailed. Presently the windows in the second and third stories were opened, and there at the casements could be dimly discerned the forms of three or four women—one a terrified mother clasping her innocent infant in her arms. The multitude cheer and shout, rending the air with their cries of warning, "Jump for your lives, we'll save you;" "for God's sake jump, woman;" "jump on to the mattress, no danger;" "jump, we'll catch you," &c., while an expression of the deepest solicitude and horror was depicted upon the upturned sea of anxious faces. Brave men, with stout hearts, stood ready with mattresses to rescue the inmates, if they could only be prevailed upon to take the fearful leap for life. Higher and more dense arose the clouds of smoke each moment, and soon the forked flames hissed savagely, threatening the total destruction of the building. No time was to be lost. Either the dizzy leap must be made or all would perish. Through the nebulous film that partly obscured the form of the panic-stricken women who stood shuddering with dismay, we caught the glimpse of a woman preparing to jump from the third story. More hearty cheers rolled up from the trembling crowd; one woman seeing no hope of escape from the horrible fate that was momentarily threatening her, jumped and was caught on a large mattress by the soldiers, sustaining no injury beyond a slight shock and considerable fright. From the second-story window, a fond mother threw her babe upon the mattress and jumped out immediately after it. Both were rescued without injury save the slight consussion, by the noble veterans.

The first occupant who plunged from the building was a colored woman, who was caught in the arms of the soldiers. As soon as it was ascertained that all were saved, a wild shout of joy went up, and each soldier appeared anxious to test the full capacity of his lungs. The lower portion of the building, which was completely gutted, was occupied by Mrs. O'Brien as a millinery and dressmaking store. Mrs. O'Brien's loss in stock and furniture will amount to $1,500. The L part of the building, which was entirely destroyed, was occupied by Mrs. MARIA FARGERAST, whose loss will be about $1,000. Mr. THOS. DANIEL'S loss will amount to $2,000. There was no insurance on either building or goods, and the loss falls heavily on those who can ill afford it.

By the active and determined efforts of the soldiers, the flames were entirely smothered by 8 o'clock, and had it not been for their energy and stubborn will, a most destructive conflagration would have swept over our city.

Another and Far More Destructive Fire—Explosion of the Old Rebel Navy Magazine—Two Squares in Ashes.

From the Savannah Republican, Jan. 28.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Saturday, Jan. 28—6½ A. M.

As we go to press one of the most fearful conflagrations that has ever occurred in this section of our country, is in progress. At 10½ o'clock the alarm of fire was again sounded from the steeple of the Exchange for the Third District. The firemen were soon on the spot, and found a small row of wooden buildings in flames. The wind was blowing a strong easterly gale, and the fire spread with frightful rapidity, utterly baffling all attempts on the part of the soldiers and firemen to stay its progress. Several small buildings were torn down in order to prevent the spreading of the flames, and if possible avert the dreadful dangers consequent upon the burning of the old rebel navy magazine, which was known to be stored with a large amount of heavy rebel ammunition and a considerable quantity of powder. As the heavens grew red with the fiery element, the air was filled with sparks resembling a golden shower. In a very short time the news spread like wildfire through the city that the magazine was on fire with *fifty tons* of powder, and several hundred shells stored therein. This report alarmed and horrified every one in the city, and created a great panic throughout the entire city limits, extending even through the camps. Thousands of people arose from their beds, and began to make preparations for their safety, which could only be had by fleeing beyond the range of bursting shells and crumbling walls. In half an hour the worst fears were confirmed, by the explosion of the first shell which burst and sent its fragments hissing through the air. It took then five minutes a fearful series of explosions took place, resembling a furious bombardment, followed by terrific flashes as fast as the powder ignited. We have reports that lives have been lost, but owing to the dire confusion it is utterly impossible to give any accounts or reliable statements. We have authentic information that one soldier was quite severely wounded and a colored boy killed. Doubtless there are many casualties of different kinds resulting from this awful disaster. Dozens of poor families have been rendered houseless by the fire, and, owing to the freezing state of the atmosphere, their sufferings must be intense.

We shall issue an extra at an early hour, containing all the particulars of this deplorable calamity.

8:20 O'CLOCK A. M., Saturday, Jan. 28.

LATER—A DIABOLICAL ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP THE CITY.

Lieut. T. J. SPENCER, Depot Ordnance Officer, "Military Division of the Mississippi," has just brought in the astounding intelligence that some fiend had placed a keg of powder at the side of the Arsenal, corner of York and Whitaker streets. This was undoubtedly placed there to blow up the city, as the Arsenal contains over thirty tons of powder. The keg was placed in the sheowdow of one of the trees, to avoid its being discovered. A single spark would easily have carried out the hellish designs of the wretches, as the top of the keg was entirely open.

THE SUPPLIES AT SAVANNAH.

Enthusiastic Reception of the Rebecca Clyde and Her Cargo—Large Meeting of Citizens—Speeches, Resolutions, &c.

From the Savannah Republican Jan. 26.

The citizens' meeting at the Exchange yesterday noon, to respond to the generous contributions of the New-Yorx, Boston and Philadelphia people for our needy, was one of the most enthusiastic and sympathetic assemblages that has ever convened in the "Forest City." Owing to the very short notice which was given to the public of the meeting, it was feared that the attendance would not be commensurate with the occasion, but long before the hour announced for the opening of the meeting, the Council Chamber in the Exchange was crowded with a large number of the most prominent citizens of Savannah. From the portico of the Exchange, the superb band of the Second Brigade, Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps, led by Mr. DAVID H. BOWER, filled the air with harmonious sounds prior to the opening of the meeting. At 12½ o'clock the Council Chamber was filled to overflowing, hundreds being unable to obtain admission, or even standing room within sound of the speakers' voices. We experienced a thrill of delight, as we cast a glance at the audience crowded within those historic walls. We instinctively contrasted the present hour with that of six weeks since, and, as we silently reverted to the dreary pictures of the past, our hearts were filled with deep gratitude for the privilege of being permitted to live to witness such a glorious metamorphosis in the sentiments of so many who, but a few months ago, could find no language strong enough in which to express their denunciation and hatred for the Government of the United States and the Northern people.

We were glad to notice the presence of the honest, hard-working mechanics of our city, the industrious classes, whose skill and enterprise have in days gone by contributed so much toward the rapid development, growth and prosperity of Savannah. It was encouraging, and augured well, not only for the future progress of Savannah, but for the State of Georgia, to see such a gathering of intellectual, earnest, thinking men devoting themselves heart, soul and body to the objects of the meeting. It was an inspiring scene, one one which we shall not soon forget.

On motion of Mr. H. BRIGHAM, His Honor, Mayor ARNOLD, was called to the chair, and Mr. JOHN GAMMELL was requested to act as Secretary.

The Mayor, on taking the chair, made the following remarks:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: For the second time since the capture of our city it has become my duty to summon you to meet together in public assembly. The occasion which brings you together to-day is one which will ever be remarkable even in the annals of the last few weeks,—so pregnant as they have been by events which make reports in history, and which almost condense a life-time in a day. A brief record of the circumstances under which we were placed will be necessary for a clearer understanding of our present condition. The capture of Savannah on the 21st December, 1864, produced greater alterations in our condition than mere military possession and military government. The Confederate currency, already inflated to an almost nominal value, was still the medium of Exchange while Savannah was in the Confederacy, but the moment the United States regained Savannah, Confederate money was literally not worth the paper on which it was printed, and all of us, the City Government, were reduced to a dead level of poverty. Cut off from all communication with the external world, with no means to purchase provisions, and no provisions to purchase, I did not exaggerate your condition in my opening remarks on the 28th of December. The want of fuel was supplied, as far as practicable, by the direction of the noble GRAY, and I am happy to state that at the earliest practicable period, his successor, Brevet Maj.-Gen. GEOVER, will take measures to furnish wood to our inhabitants. The statement made at the meeting of the citizens, and the observation of eye-witnesses from the North, struck a sympathetic chord in the breasts of many citizens of New-York and Boston, and recollecting the time-honored adage, *bis dat qui cito dat*, (he gives doubly who gives quickly,) in the shortest possible time, at the most inclement season of the year, behold the noble steamships winding their way southward, freighted with provisions, accompanied by the committees whose whole-souled philanthropy has been their sole guide. These ships, this acceptable freight, these philanthropic gentlemen of the committees of New-York and Boston are here; and it is to give you an opportunity of expressing your heart-felt gratitude that you have met together this day. I do not envy the man who is not willing to join heartily and sincerely in this expression of feeling, but I do not believe there is one such within the sound of my voice. I hope that this day will prove that the citizens of Savannah justly appreciate the generosity of New-York and Boston, and that they will further show that they look upon this action as the olive branch of peace, and that they will meet it as their part by the fairest, frankest acceptance of it as such. Such, from what I have seen, I believe to be the prevalent sentiment of our people. War stirs up the very foundation of society. We are now in the midst of jarring elements, but a ray of light is dawning. We may expect that it will lead to a more perfect day; and we must, in the meantime, endeavor to profit by the words of St. Paul: "Tribulation worketh patience, and patience experience, and experience hope."

He then introduced to the meeting the following gentlemen, viz.: Messrs. Archibald Baxter, C. H. P. Babcock, Frank Lathrop, representatives of the City of New-York; Messrs. H. O. Briggs, W. H. Baldwin, H. D. Hyde, representatives of the City of Boston; Mr. L. E. Chittenden, one of the owners of the steamer *Rebecca Clyde*; Mr. John M. Gibbden, one of the owners of the steamer *Greyhound*; Capt. Veale, U. S. A., and Lieut. Charlotte, U. S. A., acting with the Relief Committee on part of the military authorities.

On motion, the Chair appointed the following committee of thirteen gentlemen to report resolutions, viz.:

W. Woodbridge, N. B. Knapp, T. R. Mills, William Hunter, G. W. Wylly, E. Padelford, A. Champion, A. A. Solomons, James McMahon, Isaac Cohen, T. J. Walsh, John R. Wilder, H. A. Crane.

During the absence of the committee, by invitation of the Chairman, the meeting was eloquently and appropriately addressed by the following gentlemen, viz.: Messrs. Baxter, Chittenden, Briggs, Baldwin and Hyde, and Capt. Veale, U. S. A.

Mr. BAXTER, Chairman of the deputation from New-York, was the next speaker. He began by thanking the Mayor and Aldermen for the warm reception with which he and his associates had been greeted, and for the opportunity given of addressing them. He could not better improve that than by endeavoring to explain in a word or two the purport and meaning of his mission to Savannah. He would say first of all that it had no political significance whatever—unless its Union character could be considered such. He and his associates were not the representatives of any political party or parties at the North, but represented men of all shades of sentiment, who concurred in this demonstration of good will to the citizens of Savannah. Nor would he have any one believe that this mission of peace was indicative of any change of purpose on the part of the North to put down this rebellion by force of arms as long as any one State, city or individual continued in a state of insubordination to the authority of the Government and the laws. Neither was it to be considered as an insidious attempt to coax back or cajole the citizens of the South to their allegiance. To ameliorate its true import, need need present words to go back to their own previous meeting of 28th of December last, at which time certain men, looking at their position, felt in the dust, truly recognized themselves as cube more brought into the pale of the Union and admitting their infatuation, obtained the advantages under the proclamation of the Powers that be. His deputation then, and the reported offering altogether, was but symbolical marks of the citizens of New-York, those feelings of brotherhood, which through all these years of war had not been destroyed but had only slept. In proof of this he cited the resolutions of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, which plainly connected the November meeting of 28th December with the New-York proceedings of 5th January; and to further confirmation of his views, he alluded to the fact that when New-Orleans, Vicksburg and other Southern cities had fallen, there was no movement in the North to relieve the wants of those communities, because there had been no expression of returning good sense and loyalty from any one of them. He rejoiced that it had been otherwise here; and he was ready to bear his testimony, when he went North again, to the manner in which his mission had been received by the people of Savannah. He further begged his hearers to believe that in no section of the North with which he was familiar, was there any thing like hostility or bitterness entertained toward the people of the South. They regarded them as deluded, misguided and infatuated in their attempts to overthrow the Government, but cherished still toward them every fraternal feeling, and their earnest purpose was to "bury or gone with the past," as soon as ever the national authority should be restored. In this spirit, therefore, of love and kindness, had the people of New-York sent his associates and himself to the people of Savannah; with reciprocal feelings, he could not help thinking, he had been received, and so he hoped that from this friendly demonstration from the people of one section to those of another, there might spring results which would in after years be manifest in a greatly increased prosperity, happiness and concord among those who he hoped would then be—as of old—the citizens of one Republic.

Remarks were also made by Messrs. CHITTENDEN, of New-York, and H. O. BRIGGS, of Boston.

The committee having returned, reported through their Chairman, W. WOODBRIDGE, Esq., the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

The spontaneous and unsolicited liberality and benevolence of the citizens of New-York and Boston, in raising contributions and purchasing and forwarding provisions for the use of the destitute of the city of Savannah, call for no ordinary expression on the part of its citizens.

Deprived for years of all external trade, cut off from the commercial world by a rigid blockade, the resources of the town were gradually wasted away, until we had reached the point of almost positive starvation, when the occupation by the army of Gen. SHERMAN took place.

The transition state of society complicates our situation. The military power must obtain, so long as any portion of the Southern States maintains an armed resistance to the Union. Civil government cannot be established, nor the channels of ordinary intercourse be opened. While this lasts the people are comparatively helpless.

Such is the situation of Savannah, and such, in succession, will be the condition of the various portions of the country as they again fall into possession of the national Government.

The hand of sympathy and fellowship so generously extended to us by the citizens of New-York and Boston, affords the most gratifying evidence that a large portion of our Northern fellow-citizens are desirous of reëstablishing the amicable relations which formerly existed between the various sections of our wide-spread Republic, and ought to carry conviction to every unprejudiced mind that there is but one course to pursue, and that is to aim at a speedy termination of the unfortunate strife which has been devastating the country for nearly four years. Having appealed to arms to decide the question, the weaker party, in such a contest, must abide the issue of events, and cannot dictate terms.

But the Proclamation of President LINCOLN has pointed out the only way in which the United States, with her unexhausted and inexhaustible materials of war, will consent to peace, and one of the largest meetings ever held in this city, on the 28th of December, placed the people of Savannah in the category presented by the Chief Magistrate.

The meeting called to-day to convey the thanks of our citizens to the generous donors of the provisions which are to be distributed gratuitously to the needy, is the direct fruit of this action, dictated as it was by the reasonable hope of retrieving the mistakes of the past, and reëstablishing, as far as possible, the prosperity which once blessed our land.

Whatever may be the action of the United States Government in the future, this meeting has to-day a duty to perform to the citizens of New-York and Boston in giving expression to the sentiment of the town in relation to the munificent bounty of which it is the grateful recipient.

The city is in the same exact condition as it was when the meeting of the 28th of December was held. The great difficulty is in the fact that the people are without remunerative industrial occupation, which the early opening of our port would speedily relieve. Let us hope that this may be remedied in reasonable time. Meanwhile the contributions of our generous donors are literally a godsend, for, as the scanty resources of living which were in the city when captured have been gradually consumed, literal starvation stared us in the face. We are now relieved from any immediate fear of this calamity, and have at least respite until the present chaotic elements of our situation shall subside into order. Be it therefore

Resolved, That the citizens of Savannah tender their heartfelt gratitude to the Chamber of Commerce of New-York, to the New-York Commercial Association of the Produce Exchange, and all the liberal citizens of the City of New-York, who contributed means to purchase provisions, and also to the New-York and Washington Steamship Company, who so generously placed the steamship *Rebecca Clyde* at the service of the committee, for the transportation of the provision hither.

Resolved, That the same acknowledgment is due to the citizens of Boston for their prompt and liberal action in raising contributions and sending out provisions for the relief of our citizens, and also to the owners of the steamship *Greyhound*, for their generosity in furnishing transportation for the provisions; and that the place of their meeting in Faneuil Hall, the Cradle of American Liberty in the days of our common struggle for independence, was an appropriate one for the renewal of those ties which have bound Massachusetts and Georgia in common bond.

Resolved, That these expressions are not alone an offering from those whose necessities may induce them to accept the bounty so liberally bestowed, but are the wide utterance of a grateful community.

Resolved, That the thanks of the citizens of Savannah are eminently due and are hereby gratefully returned to Col. JULIAN ALLEN, of New-York, for his kindness in offering to advance the funds and to make purchases for the corporate authorities of the City of Savannah, until he could be reimbursed by shipments of rice, and also for his philanthropic exertions in bringing to the notice of the citizens of New-York and Boston, the destitute condition of our people, of which he became personally cognizant while among us.

Resolved, That our most cordial thanks are due, and are hereby returned to Messrs. ARCHIBALD BAXTER, H. P. BABCOCK and FRANK LATHROP, the committee on the part of the New-York contributors, and to Mr. L. E. CHITTENDEN and the other owners of the *Rebecca Clyde*, and to Messrs. H. O. BRIGGS, W. H. BALDWIN and HENRY D. HYDE, committee on the part of the citizens of Boston, who, at this inclement season of the year have sacrificed the comforts of home, and braved the privations of a Winter voyage, to fulfil their mission of mercy and also Mr. GIBBDEN, and the other owners of the steamer *Greyhound*, for her gratuitous use in conveying the provisions.

Resolved, That the citizens of Savannah heard with profound regret of the death of EDWARD EVERETT; his name and fame are the common pride of the country, but the City of Savannah will claim to hold in especial remembrance the fact that the last public act of his life was in behalf of her suffering people, and under circumstances which evinced that the kindness of his heart was note even exceeded by the brilliance of his intellect; they know he was great, they feel he was good.

On motion of Mr. WILBUR, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That special copies of the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded by his Honor the Mayor, to the President of the United States, the President of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of New-York; the President of the Produce Exchange of New-York; to Gen. T. W. SHERMAN, to Col. JULIAN ALLEN, of New-York; to his Honor, the Mayor of the City of Boston, and the President of the Board of Trade of Boston.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

R. D. ARNOLD, Mayor of Savannah.
JOHN GAMMELL, Secretary.

The Savannah Post-office.

The post-office in this city is for the beoofit of the officers and soldiers of the Federal army, and bona-fide residents. No mail matter will be delivered for persons who are without the lines of the United States Army. Any person taking mail matter from the office addressed to any persons not within the lines of the army, will be immediately arrested.

A. H. MARKLAND,
Special Agent Post-office Department and Superintendent Mails for the U. S. A.

THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

Negro, Petroleum, Anti-Guerrilla, Bounty and Bank-Bills.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Jan. 28, 1865.

The Senate, after resolving that it is this Legislature's duty to pass such laws about slavery as will most speedily remedy its demoralized condition, and so dignify labor as to offer inducements for free white laborers to settle in this State, passed a bill, that if any slave shall hereafter voluntarily leave his or her owner, the owner shall not be compelled to provide in any way for the absent slave; and will, I trust, pass the bill repealing all laws requiring the owner to pay a reward for the apprehension of a runaway, and all laws requiring the incarceration of runaways, and all laws fixing the owner or fiduciary of a slave for licensing the slave to go at large and trade as a free man, or for permitting him to go at large and hire himself out for his own or another's benefit. There seems no doubt of this bill's passage by the House.

About as many coal-oil, salt, mining and manufacturing companies are being incorporated by the Legislature as there are counties in the State—116. It is estimated they will represent $70,000,000. The "oil fever" is raging in this city.

Numerous bills relieving Sheriffs robbed by guerrillas have passed.

The bill making all forms of guerrillaism, including raid, capital offense, which passed the Senate, has, I understand, passed the House.

Numerous bills authorizing counties to levy bounty moneys have passed. This city is authorized to raise $100,000 bounty money.

The present Legislature, as well as the Kentucky, is planning the need for national banks. The Bank of the State of Kentucky is authorized to wind up. All Kentucky banks, whether of issue, extinct, will be authorized to settle up, and reorganize as national banks. Our old banks, for self-defence, have, throughout this war drawn in and kept in their own paper, and done what business they have had with greenbacks; and now, for self-defence, they will apply to the Government for the privilege to issue on national currency.

PONTIAC.

OUR ALBANY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Constitutional Amendment—A Lively Debate in the Senate—Action not yet taken in the Assembly.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 2, 1865.

A lively debate occurred in the Senate, this morning, on the question of adopting the resolution concurring in the action of Congress in relation to the proposed amendment of the Constitution of the United States. The resolution was adopted, after some able speeches had been made, both for and against its passage.

The resolution was supported by Senator BAILEY, who offered the resolution yesterday; also by Senators HOVENS and HASTINGS. Senators FIELD, MURPHY and SHAFER spoke in opposition. The proper limitations of the powers of the General Government, the sovereignty of States, the right of the minority, and other topics in connection, had, of course, to be discussed before the vote was finally taken passing the resolution. A similar resolution, offered in the House yesterday by Mr. GLEASON, has not yet been reached in the order of business, and objection was made when Mr. GLEASON asked unanimous consent to call up the resolution out of its order. The following is the form of the resolution, as it has been adopted by the Senate:

Whereas, At the session of the Thirty-eighth Congress it was resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of said Constitution, viz.:

ARTICLE 13, Section 1.—Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce the article by appropriate legislation.

Therefore, *Resolved*, (If the Assembly concur,) that the said proposed amendment to the Constitution be and the same is hereby ratified by the Legislature of the State of New-York.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 2.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To prevent the defacement of natural scenery.

To facilitate the acquisition of lands for the extension of the Croton Water Works.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

For the relief of the Central Park and North and East River Railroad Company.

Amending the charter of the East New-York and Jamaica Railroad Company.

Incorporating the Christ's Infant Asylum of New-York.

BILLS PASSED.

Incorporating the Union League Club of New-York.

Incorporating the Olympic Club of New-York.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 2.

The Speaker presented the annual report of the State Prison Association.

The Governor sent in the following telegraphic dispatch, received by him from Washington:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1865.

To Gov. Fenton:

We obtained to-day the President's assent to the following proposition:

"That so much of the revised quota as was added to the State of New-York by the order of Jan. 24, say sixteen thousand, be deferred for further investigation, the deferred portion of the quota to be deducted *pro rata* from the various districts of the State. This is to be carried out by a deduction of 25 per cent. from the quotas of each in the State, as assigned Jan. 24. The deferred portion is to be the subject for future examination and action."

JAMES H. BELL and
GEORGE H. ANDREWS, } Secretors.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

To provide additional means for the relief of our sick and wounded soldiers.

By unanimous consent the bill was read a third time and passed.

To provide for a public market in the City of New-York.

The Boarding of the Parrott Guns—Report of the Naval Committee.

The *Army and Navy Journal* for this week contains, in full, the elaborate report of the Naval Committee appointed to consider and report on the subject of rifle cannon for the navy. The report is dated Washington, Jan. 18, 1865. The committee find that 703 Parrot guns of all calibres, have been issued to the naval service, and that of these twenty-one have burst or been otherwise injured by explosion.

Several of the injuries have appeared in fractures of roots, enabling the withdrawal of the guns from service in time to avoid casualties, and many of them have occurred in the chase or at the mozzle, and not as is customary with other guns, of the breech; thus affording evidence that they arose from the premature explosion of shells within the gun—a fact which is proven by the direct testimony of several officers in charge at the time.

That these guns have in some instances been injured by other causes than the premature explosions of shells, such as the use of compressed powder, projectiles deemed by Mr. PARROTT unsuitable for guns of his construction, by keeping guns loaded for a great length of time, and also by neglect in the heat of battle to lubricate the projectiles as required by the Ordnance Instructions—a most necessary and important precaution, having for its object not only the free movement of the projectile, but particularly as a means of neutralizing the tenacious deposit from the powder—which is admitted in some cases to have been done there seems little doubt; but they are exceptional rules.

The committee, however, recommend that, as the premature explosion of shells is *one*, and, in their opinion, the *principal* cause of the failure of the parrott guns, experiments should be conducted at Cold Spring, or elsewhere, to place the question of this cause of bursting beyond dispute, and to decide whether it may be avoided or not. With this view, the committee give directions as to the manner in which the experiments should be conducted. The result of these experiments will decide the question of retaining in the service, or rejecting, the Parrott guns. Pending this decision, they recommend to the Bureau of Ordnance that a circular be issued, directing certain reconctions at the energe of 100-poenders, and other precautionary measures to be taken.

In consideration of the endurance exhibited by the Parrott rifle guns in proof and in service, the committee deem it proper to state that, in their opinion, the Bureau was fully justified in adopting them for the naval service, as the best guns to be obtained to meet its immediate wants—various other systems of cast-iron rifled ordnance having either failed or been withdrawn from service as unreliable. They therefore, in the belief that the guns of this description which have burst or failed, may have been affected by one or more of the causes hereinfore enumerated, especially the explosion of shells within them at the time of bursting, or previously, recommended the retention of all classes of those guns, except the 156-pounders, until the experiments herein recommended shall have been made. They also suggest the immediate withdrawal of such of the Parrott guns as may have been subjected to any of the deteriorating causes arising from premature explosions and other causes, and that they be issued to the navy only as ooase guns, not to exceed two for large and one for small vessels, exclusive of rifled bowitzers.

The report is accompanied by voluminous appendices, with valuable tables, by the evidence of Mr. PARROTT before the committee, and by a letter from the same gentleman, giving in detail his views as to the causes of the bursting of the guns.

Commodores Missroon, Hitchcock and Hunt, and Lieut.-Commanders Aulick and Jeffers constituted the committee.

Obituary.

ROBERT ATHOW WEST.

The *Commercial* of last evening announces the death, in Washington on Wednesday last, of Mr. ROBERT ATHOW WEST, formerly editor of that paper. Mr. WEST's connection with the *Commercial* was first formed when the late W. L. STONE was its editor. He was assistant editor under Mr. INMAN, and upon the retirement of that gentleman took charge of the paper and discharged the duties of that position for many years with great acceptance. In June, 1863, he went to Washington to edit the *Chronicle*, and about a year ago became head of the Bureau of Military Justice, under Judge Advocate-General HOLT. Although a foreigner by birth—Mr. WEST was born in England—he was an American by choice and constitution. His culture was wide and varied, and his facility in writing fitted him in an eminent degree for the profession in which he did such good service, and which loses in his death one of its foremost members.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports: items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader: and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

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CONTINUE TO INSURE

respectable parties on fair and reasonable terms.

When Brokers, under the restrictions of "THE RING," decline to bring in risks, the commissions will be conceded to the insured.

ASHER TAYLOR, President.

H. P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

A Card.

THE METROPOLITAN BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM,

No. 575 Broadway.

E. A. Brooks, having sold his store and stock of goods in Fulton-st., will continue to carry on his business as heretofore at his old and commodious establishment in Broadway, where he is now prepared to offer for the inspection of his patrons the most beautiful assortment of boots, shoes, gaiters, slippers and overshoes to be found in the city. His stock of goods comprises every variety of style for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. Special attention is called to his collection of men's, boys' and youths' water-proof boots, so necessary at this season of the year. The public are invited to call and examine, at No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

The Soldier's True Friend.—For over forty years Dr. Holloway has been supplying all the armies of Europe with his PILLS AND OINTMENT, they having proved themselves the only medicines able to cure the worst cases of Dysentery, Scurvy, Sores, Wounds and Bruises. Every knapsack should contain them. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to the No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons make. 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1 45 per box or pot.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Marvin's New Patent.

Alum and dry plaster firs and burglar silver-plate safes, highly ornamental and warranted perfectly dry. Also, a large assortment of bankers' and merchants' safes. MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Gents' Dress and Soft Hats.

All the newest styles, at J. R. TERRY'S, No. 409 Broadway.

Second-Hand Safes.

In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale low. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 B'way.

The Mammoth Ox on, Americus and Columbus, the largest ever seen in this or any other country, fed by Wm. and J. W. Storm, of La Grange, Dutchess County, will remain on exhibition at Nos. 381 and 383 4th-av., for ten days only. Admittance 25 cents.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES, No 625 Broadway. See WHEELER & WILSON'S BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE.

Furs at a Great Reduction.

The lowest, finest and richest stock in the city. J. R. TERRY, No. 409 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters bandages, silks elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hats.

All the latest styles, closing out at half price. J. R. TERRY, No. 409 Broadway.

Dyspepsia Tablets Cure Indigestion, Heartburn, &c. 50 cents per box. Prepared by S. G. Welling, No. 571 Broadway. Sold by Druggists.

Finkle & Lyon's New Patent Rotary Feed Sewing Machines. Foreign agents wanted. 538 Broadway.

Hats and Furs.

Closing out sale of Winter Stock. J. R. TERRY, No. 409 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch and lock-stitch sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Family sewing of every description beautifully done on the Grover & Baker sewing machine, at No. 335 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.

Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus, BAKER, SMITH & CO., No. 122 Centre-st.

Sterlee's Ambrosia for the Hair.—It cleanses, beautifies, preserves and renders the hair soft and glossy.

Second-Hand Safes for sale cheap for cash at No. 109 Maiden-lane.

Hitt's Hair Dye, 50 cents, black or brown, reliable. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists.

MARRIED.

CURTIS—WILKIE.—On Thursday, Feb. 2, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Gardner Spring, D. D., S. M. CURTIS and ISABELLA H., daughter of John Wilkie, Esq., all of this city.

GILCHRIST—BEARDSLEY.—On Thursday, Feb. 2, at the Church of the Annunciation, by Rev. Dr. Seabury, ROBERT GILCHRIST, Jr., of Jersey City, and FREDERICA RAYMOND, daughter of the late Samuel R. Beardsley, of Oswego.

NELSON—THOMPSON.—On Wednesday, Feb. 1, by Rev. Mr. Farmer, at the residence of the bride's grandfather, Robert Thompson, Esq., FRANCIS O

FINANCIAL.

LITTLE KANAWHA
AND
ELK RIVER
PETROLEUM AND MINING CO.
SUBSCRIPTION TO BE CLOSED.
CASH WORKING CAPITAL $150,000.

OFFICERS:

OLIVER E. WOOD, President.
JAMES CRUIKSHANK, Vice-President.
CHARLES J. MARTIN, Treasurer.
JAMES WADSWORTH, Secretary.
E. R. BLACKWELL, Consulting Engineer and General Superintendent.

TRUSTEES:

PAUL N. SPOFFORD, of Spofford, Tileston & Co., New-York.
CHARLES J. MARTIN, President Home Insurance Co., New-York.
Hon. ROGER AVERILL, Danbury, Conn.
Hon. ALBERT L. CATLIN, Burlington, Vt.
JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway, New-York.
OLIVER E. WOOD, No. 26 Barclay-st., New-York.
JAMES WADSWORTH, of James Wadsworth & Co., No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.
JOHN W. STEONG, Detroit, Mich.
EDWARD M. MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

The subscription is so nearly completed that it is intended to close the same on or before the 15th of February.

Subscription $750,000, of which $600,000 purchases the and, to wit: 62,560 ACRES. The remaining $150,000 is the permanent cash working capital of the company.

Capital stock, $6,000,000. Par value of shares, $100. Subscribers to this purchase will receive eight shares of stock for each one honored dollars subscribed. Lands located on the Little Kanawha and Elk Rivers, in the Counties of Gilmer and Braxton, in the very heart of the oil region of West Virginia.

Professor Richardson reports: "Your property is the very centre of the West Virginia oil region; it has numerous oil and gas springs along the banks of its streams, one of which vies with the famous 'Burning Spring' itself."

Professor Shepherd, of New-Haven, Conn., reports: "I consider it eminently oil-producing land. The oil bearing shales underlie it extensively, and the long lines of carburetted hydrogen or illuminating gas springs, some of which I saw burning, as well as the appearance of oil itself on the surface of the tract, fully confirm me in this belief.

There can be no doubt that along your creeks and tributaries there is a large extent of valuable oil-producing territory. The prodigious amount of bituminous and cannel coal, iron ore, limestone and fire-clays embodied in the high hills on your property, the tops and slopes of which are covered with an extraordinary growth of white oak and other heavy timbers, add immensely to its value."

These views are fully indorsed by the reports of the most practical and experienced men from the oil districts of both Pennsylvania and Virginia.

The company consider themselves fortunate in having secured the services of Mr. Blackwell, a practical civil engineer, for the general superintendency, so well known as the late Chief Engineer and Superintendent of the Commissioners of Washington Heights, New-York City.

Arrangements are in rapid progress for the immediate development of the property, on a scale commensurate with its value and extent.

Subscriptions, payable at the time of subscribing, or are-half in cash, and the balance in thirty days from the time of subscribing of the subscription, can be made in person or by letter, at the office of the undersigned, No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York: I. K. Dobson, No. 42 State-st., Boston, and John W. Strong, Detroit, Mich., where full information can be obtained.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

PETROLEUM

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND BALTIMORE CONSOLIDATED

PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY.
CAPITAL, $1,500,000, DIVIDED INTO 300,000 SHARES.
PAR VALUE, $5.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $1 PER SHARE.
NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT OR CALL ON THE SUBSCRIBERS, AS 50,000 SHARES ARE RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT—J. S. CLARK, of New-York.
VICE PRESIDENT—R. H. WISHART, New-York.
TREASURER—H. F. DEVOE, New-York.
SECRETARY—J. CONKLIN, New-York.
DIRECTORS:
R. V. R. KETCHUM, Baltimore, Md.
O. KING, Baltimore, Md.
J. H. GOULD, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. WOODRUFF, Baltimore, Md.
R. H. WISHART, New-York.
Dr. T. S. KING, New-York.
A. CLARK, Star Farm, Pa.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Pa.
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENTS:
J. S. CLARK, N. Y. A. CLARK, Tar Farm, Pa.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Pa.
OFFICES:
No. 71 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Nos. 612 and 614 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILA.,
No. 157 BALTIMORE-ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

The company is organized under the laws of the State of New-York. The principal office is No. 71 Broadway, with branch offices in Philadelphia and Baltimore, for the convenience of subscribers, where the certificates of stock will be issued to subscribers without delay. The property, embracing upward of 635 acres, has been selected with great care during the last three years, by those of the directors who have been constantly operating on Oil Creek, and throughout the entire oil region of Pennsylvania, as well as Western Virginia, and was not selected to sell, but for the purpose of development and of producing oil. Having now seven wells under contract, and being bored with vigor, besides those already completed and producing, making in all 12 wells now on the property. Every acre of this Company's property is bottom, and the best of boring-land, much of it on Oil Creek, Cherry Run, Cherry Tree Creek, Walnut Bend, Allegheny River, and other streams where the lands are being developed with good success and prospects of a very large product of oil.

OFFICES IN NEW-YORK, where Prospectus, Maps and every information can be obtained,
No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY,

No. 21 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

The annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the Continental Hotel, in the City of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The annual election of Directors will be held at the same place, on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on Saturday, Feb. 18, and reopened on Monday, Feb. 27.

J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, DUBUQUE, Iowa, Jan. 11, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Co. will be held at the office of the Company in Dubuque, Iowa, on MONDAY, Feb. 13, 1865, at 12 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing four directors for the term of two years. LOUIS BOMBOT, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRteen directors of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company, will be held at the depot, 4th-av., corner of 42d-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 14, from 12 to 2 P. M.

HENRY S. MOORE, Secretary.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of this association will be held at their bank, No. 5 Nassau-st., on the 14th day of February next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said bank.

C. M. JORDAN, Cashier.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1865.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 25, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15, 1865, in accordance with amended by-law. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 4 until Feb. 16.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE RICHMOND COUNTY BONDS will be paid at the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, No. 52 Wall-st., when due.

P. S. WANDELL, County Treasurer.

TEXAS INDEMNITY FIVE PER CENT. Bonds of 1865.

Holders of Irregular Bonds will please communicate with

LOCKWOOD & CO.,
No. 20 William-st.

OIL, OIL, OIL.—PARTIES DESIRING TO form Oil Companies can find the necessary help cheap by applying at PEASE & EGGLESTON'S Oil Exchange, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 6.

EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANNUAL ELECtion for fifteen Directors, and three Inspectors of the East River Bank, will be held on the 7th day of February, 1865, at their banking house, No. 580 Broadway. Polls open from 2 to 3 P. M.

T. B. CARMAN, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

10-40 BONDS.
5-20 BONDS.
6s OF '81 BONDS.
MARCH, MAY AND JULY
COUPONS CASHED IN GOLD,
BY
HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 44 Pine-st.

In view of the prospect of PEACE and a FALL IN GOLD, holders of Gold Bonds will do well to detach the Coupons and realize the interest at present rates for Gold.

Parties residing out of the city wishing to cash their Coupons can forward them by express, and we will return the Gold or its value in greenbacks, as desired.

PETROLEUM

MUTUAL BENEFIT
PETROLEUM COMPANY.
ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL STOCK 200,000 SHARES, AT $2 50 PER SHARE, $500,000.
40,000 SHARES, OR $100,000 RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

To fully develop the property of the company, the balance to be applied to the purchase of lands and other property.

OFFICE, No. 130 PEARL-ST., (HANOVER-SQUARE,) NEW-YORK.

OFFICERS:

Hon. JOHN KELLY, of New-York, President.
JOHN C. GILES, of New-York, Vice-President.
WILLIAM E. FROST, of New-York, Secretary.
JOHN S. GILES, of New-York, Treasurer.
WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN, of New-York, General Superintendent.
JOHN C. CORNELL, of Titusville, Penn., Assistant Superintendent.
Messrs. MARTIN & SMITH, Attorneys and Counselors, Bank of Commerce Building, New-York.

TRUSTEES:

Hon. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
GEORGE T. HAWS, Secretary of Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company, New-York.
JOHN S. GILES, Treasurer New-York Fire Department Fund, New-York.
WILLIAM S. COLLINS, Merchant, 130 Pearl-st., N. Y.
GEORGE P. LAWRENCE, Merchant, No. 11 South William-st., New-York.
SAMUEL J. SMITH, Merchant, 10 Maiden-lane, N. Y.
JOHN C. GILES, Merchant, 11 South William-st., N. Y.
WM. S. O'BRIEN, Merchant, 71 and 73 Front-st., N. Y.
JOHN C. CORNELL, Assistant Superintendent, Titusville, Penn.

The property of this company is located on Oil Creek and Little Oil Creek, ALL IN FEE SIMPLE, to the very heart of the oil region, to Venango, Warren and Crawford Counties Pennsylvania. Oil Springs and Salt Springs abound, and the very best evidences of a rich yield of oil exist on the property; a large number of oil wells are being successfully worked on the adjoining lands, some of them producing from thirty to fifty barrels per day, and as yet only partially developed.

Of the iron-rity belonging to this company, all of which are bottom lands, about one hundred and seventy-five acres have been selected by competent judges, as the best of oil-producing lands. Oil Creek and its tributary streams run directly through most of this property.

The company is now making active arrangements for a speedy and full development of all their lands, and expect at no early day, to pay a handsome per centage on the investment.

The respectability, integrity and commercial standing of the officers and trustees of this company, all being practical business men, is sufficient guarantee that their representations in regard to, and their conduct of, the business of this company, will be entitled to the full confidence and entire approval of all who may be disposed to invest in the enterprise.

Their stock is not put at a fictitious value, but at an actual business valuation, and sold at that, without being colagred into many millions to the detriment of the stockholders.

No personal liability attaches to the stockholders, as the stock is sold at its actual par value, and not at a reduction of one-half, by which reduction each stockholder is made personally liable.

Some idea of the immense value of oil territory may be gathered from the following statement: The Noble and Delamater Well is pouring forth a constant stream of oil, at the rate of five hundred barrels per day, equal to six thousand dollars, or over two million dollars' worth yearly. The Jersey Well yields about five thousand dollars' worth daily. The Hyde and Egbert Farm, thirty-seven acres, has been converted into companies, representing over seven million dollars. A great many similar cases could be cited. There are no reasons why some of the properties belonging to this company should not prove equally as valuable as the wells mentioned above, and in that case it would make its value almost beyond calculation.

Dividends will be declared on the stock as soon as the company's finances will permit, and will be held subject to the order of distant subscribers, by draft or otherwise, free of charge. All stockholders, large and small, will be treated alike, and receive the dividends or profits pro rata. All benefits derived from the lands, either in sale of oil, lands or products of any kind, will be divided among the stockholders.

Circulars, prospectus, &c., containing every information will be furnished on application at the office of the company, or sent by mail, to parties wishing to subscribe.

A limited number of shares only are now offered for a short time, and can be subscribed for at the office of the company, No. 130 Pearl-st., Hanover square, New-York; and of JOHN S. GILES, Treasurer, No. 174 Canal-st., New-York; or of either of the trustees as above.

NEW-YORK AND NEVADA GOLD AND SILVER MILL AND MINING COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders for choice of officers and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 30 Pine-st., on the second Monday in February, (13th inst.,) at 12 o'clock M.

JOHN J. OSBORN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1865.

WHEREAS—BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the American National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act;

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "the American National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 25th day of January, 1865.

(Signed,) HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

PARTIES HOLDING THIRTY (30) OR more coupons on the three years' seven and three-tenth bonds, maturing on the 15th inst., are requested to have them in, with schedules, at any time before that date.

Holders complying with the above, will have their coupons examined and checks given for them on the 14th, after 3 o'clock P. M.

Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Interest Department of this office.

(Signed) JOHN A. STEWART,
Assistant Treasurer.

WILLIAM C. GILMAN,

NO. 8 PINE-ST.,
BUYS AND SELLS
MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE SCRIP.

NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY will receive proposals at the offices of the Company, No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York, and Plumer, Venango County, Penn., until noon on Saturday, the 25th of February next, for leasing parts of the large and valuable oil producing territory now in possession of the company on Pithole Creek, and at Walnut Bend, Allegheny River, Venango County, Penn. Most of the property on Pithole Creek is in the immediate vicinity of the "Frazier Well," recently developed by the Company, and now flowing from 250 to 300 barrels of oil per day.

Maps of the property can be seen at the offices of the Company, where further information will be given.

By order of the Board,
P. G. PENNING, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1865.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 240 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1865.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, the following persons were elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year:

J. T. Sanger,	Albert G. Lee,
E. L. Faucher,	N. K. Rosenfeld,
John Elliott,	Charles G. Barrett,
Lewis Einstein,	Edwin F. Knowlton,
John Falconer,	Jacob H. Dater,
Henry I. Baker,	Daniel L. Ross.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, Daniel L. Ross was unanimously re-elected President.

JOHN H. STOUT, Cashier.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 64 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on

SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.

For sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1865.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Driggs' Patent Piano Company, of the City of New-York, will be held at the warerooms, No. 3 Union-square, on the first TUESDAY (the 7th day) of February next, at 12 o'clock P. M., for the election of Trustees, and such other business as may come before them. A punctual attendance is particularly requested.

JOHN COLVILL, Secretary.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will take place at the Banking Room, No. 44 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 6th of February, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

H. A. BRADLEY, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

HOPE
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 92 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL..... $200,000 00
ASSETS..... $282,245 76

This company having DECLINED JOINING the combination of Fire Insurance Companies is prepared to write policies on terms as favorable as are offered by any other responsible company, whether IN OR OUT of the board.

DIRECTORS.

HENRY M. TABER,	THOMAS P. CUMMINGS,
STEPH. CAMBRELENG,	THEODORE W. RILEY,
JOSEPH GRAFTON,	AMOS ROBBINS,
L. B. WARD,	D. LYDIG SUYDAM,
STEPHEN HYATT,	J. W. MERSEREAU,
JACOB REESE,	JOSEPH BRITTON,
ROBERT SCHELL,	WILLIAM H. TERRY,
JOHN PENFOLD,	WILLIAM REMSEN,
JAMES S. SANDFORD,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
FREDK. SCHUCHARDT,	JOSEPH FOULKE.

JACOB REESE, President.

THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.
CHAS. D. HABTSHORNE, Asst. Secretary.

THE
COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL STOCK..... $1,000,000
Divided into 20,000 Shares, at $5 per share.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.
TO 60,000 SHARES ONLY, $250 PER SHARE.
STOCK ISSUED FULL PAID.
$50,000 CASH APPROPRIATED AS A WORKING CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT, ISAIAH LUKENS. VICE-PRESIDENT, WM. M. STEWART.
TREASURER, WM. D. SMITH. SECRETARY, E. J. HARRISON.
DIRECTORS,
ISAIAH LUKENS, ROBERT SMITH,
W. D. SMITH, EDWD. F. CUSHMAN,
W. M. STEWART.

OFFICES—NO. 42 PINE-STREET, NEW-YORK AND NOS. 23 AND 24 WASHINGTON BUILDINGS, (274 South Third-street, below Walnut,) PHILADELPHIA.

The intrinsic value of their territory is greater than that of any other oil company now before the public, with the same amount of capital.

The Directors invite all who desire investing in oil stocks to call at their offices and examine prospectus, draughts, &c., where they cannot fail to be satisfied that the

COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY

is organized on such a basis that stockholders cannot fail to realize a handsome profit aside from the question of oil altogether.

The books for subscription will be open for a short time longer at the offices of the company.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1864:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec 31, 1864		$7,558,437 25
Premiums on Policies not marked off Jan. 1, 1864		2,407,334 61
Total amount of Marine Premiums		$9,965,771 86
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.		
Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec. 31, 1864		$7,964,359 14
Losses paid during the same period	$3,316,625 67	
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	1,313,299 63	
The company has the following Assets:		
United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks		$4,974,715 00
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise		2,187,950 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages		143,700 00
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the company, estimated at		120,812 89
Premium notes and bills receivable		2,176,218 99
United States Gold Coin		541,998 63
Cash in Bank		288,432 91
Total amount of assets		$11,133,569 42

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 7th of February next.

After reserving three and one half million dollars of profit, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1863 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 7th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1864, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 4th of April next.

The profits of the company, ascertained from July 1, 1842, to Jan. 1, 1864, for which certificates were issued, amount to..... $16,961,020
Additional from Jan. 1, 1864, to Jan. 1, 1865..... 2,740,000

Total profits for 22½ years..... $19,691,020
The certificates previous to 1863 have been redeemed by cash..... 12,653,730

Net earnings remaining with the company on Jan. 1, 1865..... $7,037,290

By order of the board.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Acting Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	William Sturgis, Jr.,
Charles Dennis,	Henry K. Bogert,
W. H. H. Moore,	William E. Dodge,
Henry Coit,	Dennis Perkins,
William C. Pickersgill,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,
Lewis Curtis,	J. Henry Burgy,
Charles H. Russell,	Cornelius Grinnell,
Lowell Holbrook,	C. A. Hand,
K. Warren Weston,	Wm. Sherman,
Royal Phelps,	R. J. Bowland,
Caleb Barstow,	Benjamin Babcock,
A. P. Pillot,	Fletcher Westray,
Daniel S. Miller,	Robert B. Minturn, Jr.,
Josiah J. Henry,	Gordon W. Burnham,
George G. Hobson,	Frederick Chauncey,
David Lane,	James Low,
James Brice,	Charles H. Marshall.

JOHN D. JONES, President.

CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."

All denominations on hand ready for delivery. Three-eighths commission allowed.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES purchased and for sale.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE,
No. 13 Broadway, corner rector-st.

This board is now organized and the calls of Petroleum Stocks will take place daily at 11 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. Admission fee during this week, after which yearly subscribers will pay $10, and transient visitors 25 cents for each admission. H. L. JACKSON, Secretary.

MANGAM, JENKINS & CO.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, MERCANTILE PAPER, STOCKS, BONDS, &c.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.

U. S. 10-40 Bonds. U. S. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. 6s of '81 Bonds. U. S. 1-3-10th Treasury Notes.
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness bought and sold at most reasonable rates.

Stocks and other securities bought and sold at Brokers' Board on commission.

BANK OF LOUISIANA, NEW-ORLEANS

Bockholders desiring to be represented at the Triennial Election, on the second Monday in April, by forwarding their proxies on or before the 15th day of March, to the Merchants' Bank, New-York, will have them duly transmitted.

JANUARY 26, 1865.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 15 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1865.

TO THE GUARANTEED STOCKHOLDERS.—A Dividend of Five Per Cent., less Government tax, will be paid to the holders of Guaranteed Stock, at this office, the 1st day of February next.

In order to reconcile conflicting interests in its private growing out of a claim made by a portion of the guaranteed stockholders for back dividends, this company has consented, as a compromise, to accept of a proposition made by parties owning and representing a large majority of the guaranteed stock, and by parties who have heretofore brought suits for back dividends against this company, which suits are now on this settlement, withdrawn. The company deems it but just to offer the same terms of settlement to the remaining stockholders as has been accorded to the majority above-named, viz.:

In addition to the Five Per Cent. Cash Dividend, payable on the 1st day of February next, this company is ready to issue to the guaranteed stockholders common stock at par to the extent of 30 per cent. of the guaranteed stock held by them, in full payment of all claims for dividends and interest accruing prior to February 1, 1863, indorsing such payment upon the face of the guaranteed stock certificates. All common stock so issued prior to the closing of the common stock books, on the 14th of February prox., will be entitled to the Three and a half Per Cent. Dividend on common stock, payable March 1, 1865. HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE EAST RIVER BANK WILL ORganize as soon as practicable as a National Bank, with the capital increased to $500,000.

Having a surplus of over 40 per cent., a dividend in stock of 25 per cent. will be made to present shareholders: the remainder of the surplus will be participated in by the increased stock.

The subscription book is now open at the bank, No. 580 Broadway.

By order of the board.

WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTors of this company will be held at this office on MONDAY, Feb. 6, 1865.

Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

SAMUEL E. BELOHER, Secretary.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Jan. 28, 1865.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE COUPONS OF this company will be paid on the first day of February, at the office of Messrs. WILSON, GIBSON & CO., No. 74 Broadway, New-York.

WM. E. WATSON, Secretary.

OFFICE GEORGES' FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 76 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, Feb. 6, 1865. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Dominick-st., Room No. 4, first floor over the Post Office.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE
COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO.,
CORNER OF WALL AND NASSAU STS.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1865.

Statement of the affairs of the Company for the seventh fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1864.

Premiums on unexpired risks, Dec. 31, 1863		$779,792 50
Premiums received from that date, to Dec. 31, 1864		5,433,322 09
Total amount of premiums		$6,213,114 59
Premiums marked off as earned during the year, (less Return Premiums) and Interest received on Investments		$4,932,516 07
Losses paid during the year	$2,389,841 14	
Reinsurances, Expenses, and Government Taxes	477,916 91	2,867,762 05
Excess of earned premiums over losses, &c	$2,064,754 02	
Add Undivided Balance of Dec. 31, 1863	403 82	2,065,157 84
Reserve for Estimate Claims unadjusted and other Contingencies		651,972 97

In accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the Company, the Board of Directors have received to apply the profits of the year as follows:

Profits to be divided		$1,413,944 81
Cash Dividend to Dealers holding Certificates of Return on Premiums earned during the year and paid, payable on and after Feb. 20, 1865	760,354 89	$653,589 98
Deduct Dividend already paid to Stockholders, being accrued interest (free of Government Tax) on Cash Capital		107,486 87
		$546,103 11
Deduct Interest on Scrip issues, payable (free of Government Tax) on and after Feb 10, 1865, being 6 per cent. on amount of such issues		11,061 00
		$535,042 11
Of this residue thirty per cent. will be paid in Cash to the Stockholders, on and after March 10, 1865, (free of Government Tax,) as follows: on Old Stock, 10 per cent., and on New Stock, 6 per cent.		168,008 00
		$375,042 11
There will also be a Scrip Dividend, payable (free of Government Tax) on and after June 1, 1865, on the Cash Capital, as follows: on Old Stock 14 per cent., and on New Stock, 9 per cent., making the total Dividend for the year paid to Stockholders equal to Thirty-one per cent.		
Payable in Cash on and after Feb. 10, 1865, (free of Government Tax,) to Makers of Security Notes, being 3½ per cent. on amount of such notes		837 13
		$374,204 98
Payable in Scrip (free of Government Tax) on and after June 1, 1865, to Dealers on Earned Premiums on risks terminating without loss, (estimated at $3,115,000,) 13 per cent.		373,800 00
Undivided Balance		$404 98

The Company have the following Assets:

United States, New-York City and other Stocks	$509,300 00
Cash in Bank and Loans secured by United States Stocks	1,087,299 52
Accrued Interest, Reinsurance, Salvage, and other Claims and Unpaid Premiums	736,013 16
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable, etc	3,586,458 27
Scrip of Insurance Companies, and Sundry Securities, estimated at	26,491 83
Total amount of Assets	$5,938,572 78

The Company is now taking up an additional Cash Capital of $1,500,000, which, added to present Assets, will make $7,438,572 78

To the President and Board of Directors of the Columbian Insurance Co.:

We hereby certify that we have compared the above statement with the Balance Sheet of the Company, and the Balance Sheet with its Books, and found them to conform.

We have also examined the Cash Bank Balance, Securities, Bills Receivable and other Assets, and found them to conform accurately with the above statement made by the Company.

EDWARD ROWE,
ALBERT G. LEE,
JOSEPH MORRISON, } Committee.
JAN. 27, 1865. DAN'L W. TELLER,

Dealers with this Company will be allowed the option (to be signified at the time of application for insurance) of receiving in lieu of Scrip, at the end of each year, returns in cash (guaranteed by certificate) of premiums paid and earned during the year, whether loss accrues or not, upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1st. Upon all Voyage Risks upon Cargo, a return of Twenty-five per cent.

2d. Upon Voyage Risks upon Freight, a return of Twenty per cent.

3d. Upon Time Risks upon Freight, and upon Voyage and Time Risks upon Hulls, a return of Ten per cent.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies carned and paid during the year, shall amount to the sum of one hundred dollars.

PREMIUMS PAID IN GOLD WILL BE ENTITLED TO THE ABOVE RETURNS, IN GOLD.

DIRECTORS:

Edward Rowe,	Dan'l W. Teller,
Daniel W. Lord,	John D. Bates,
George Minn,	Charles Hickox,
John Atkinson,	Robert Browne,
Thos. A. C. Cochrane,	Lawrence Myers,
Wm. H. Halsey,	S. N. Derrick,
Thos. Barron,	Moses Merick,
Roland G. Mitchell,	David J. Ely,
Albert G. Lee,	Joseph Morrison,
George P. Deshon,	Wm. H. Pogham,
O. L. Nims,	B. C Morris, Jr.,
M. F. Merick,	Ezra Nye,
Wm. B. Ogden,	Henry J. Camman,
John Armstrong,	Thomas Lord,
B. C. Morris,	Preston H. Hodges,
Andrew J. Rich,	J. B. Griffin.

B. C. MORRIS, President
THOS. LORD, Vice-President.
WM. M. WHITNEY, Second Vice-President and Secre'y.

The Scrip Transfer Books will be closed until the 10th inst., inclusive.

THE
EMPIRE CITY OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL..... $400,000
100,000 SHARES..... PAR VALUE $4 EACH
OFFICE, NO. 69 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

The subscription book will positively close on or about the 8th day of February, 1865.

A limited number of shares can be had at the SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2 PER SHARE.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:
ISAAC O. BARKER, Fire Ins. Co.
SAMUEL BARTON, Cashier Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.
N. B. LABAU, No. 69 Wall-st.
WILLIAM S. ALLEN, Allaire Works.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, No. 130 Broadway.
JEREMIAH SIMONSON, Greenpoint.
H. M. KINNIE, Kinnie & Carver, No. 11 Broad-st.
JOAN ORDEN, East River Bank.
SMITH BARKER, Jr., No. 6 Bowling-green.

OFFICERS:
N. B. LABAU, President.
W. H. HUBBARD, Secretary.
SMITH BARKER, Jr., Treasurer.
BANKS & ANDERSON, Attorneys.

This company have EIGHT WELLS and two Oil Refineries now in operation. The large cash capital has been provided for in the organization of the company, which, with the improvements already existing, insure permanent success. Prospectus, with full particulars, can be had at the office of the company, No. 69 Wall-st.

Agents to receive subscriptions:
Messrs. GARSCHE & MINTON, No. 3 Broad-st.
N. T. HUBBARD, No. 27 Front-st.
KINNIE & CARVER, No. 11 Broad-st.

GREAT NORTHERN OIL CO.
OFFICE, NO. 67 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEAR BROADWAY.

Capital..... $2,000,000
Manufacturers and Sole Proprietors of the
HENDRICK LUBRICATOR.
Also dealers in SPERM, LARD, WHALE and other OILS.

OFFICERS.
JOHN BRYAN, President, New-York.
JACOB S. ATWOOD, Vice-President.
J. A. WISNER, Secretary and Treasurer.
E. E. HENDRICK, Superintendent.
WM. N. MARCUS, General Agent.

VERMILYE & CO. OFFER FOR SALE AT PAR,
MORRIS & ESSEX RAILROAD CO.
FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
OF $100, $500 AND $1,000.
REDEEMABLE IN FIFTY YEARS.

With Coupons payable in New-York, and with Provision for a Sinking Fund for their redemption at maturity.

The Morris and Essex Railroad is now extending its road to Easton, and at that point will connect with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, with the Lehigh Canal Company's Road, now in the course of construction and nearly completed, and with the East Pennsylvania Railroad, which is proposed to be extended from Allentown to Easton.

These roads will supply the Morris and Essex Railroad, immediately upon its completion, with an immense tonnage for transportation, and it must become one of the most important avenues for the transportation of coal from the Lehigh and Eastern Schuylkill regions, and will also form a part of the great through line to Cincinnati and Chicago, and the Great West generally, via Lehigh Valley, Allentown, Pennsylvania Central, and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads.

These bonds are secured by a first mortgage to James Brown and Peter Cooper, Trustees, upon the road completed and in course of completion, and upon the branch from Denville to Newark, from the Hudson River, at Hoboken, to the Delaware River, at Phillipsburgh, including all rights, real estate, rolling stock and other property of the company.

S. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 136 BROADWAY,

Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.

We buy and sell at market rates

U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s, OF 1881,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS,
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81,
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.

Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.

ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

JOHN B. MURRAY,
NO. 11 BROAD-ST., NEAR WALL,
DEALER IN
GOVERNMEN

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	.....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,812	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplin.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
VIRGINIA—Lewis.....Saturday, Feb. 4
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Feb. 4.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Feb. 18.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Feb. 25.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, March 4.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, March 18
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, March 25
DAY STAR.....(Building.)
At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.
The *Morning Star* is 2,083 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	800-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	800-horse power
EUROPE	Afloat	900-horse power
FRANCE	Afloat	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	Building	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE,
as follows:
FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....March 1.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....March 29.
First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines. (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 8.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 15.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 22.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 1.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 8.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 15.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
No experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LA MASURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Feb. 27, and SATURDAY, March 25.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....$50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
Passengers must have passports.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.
THROUGH BILLS LADING TO ST. LOUIS AND ALL POINTS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, VIA NEW-ORLEANS.
THE ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS,
JOHN J. ROE, President,
is now ready to contract, and give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for shipment as above.
This Company now owns some twenty first-class steamers running between New-Orleans, St. Louis, and Louisville, and are now arranging connections between New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and New-Orleans.
One of their steamers will leave New-Orleans daily, and by judicious arrangements they are enabled to offer inducements to shippers in lower rates and quick dispatch. Average time of transit, eighteen days.
J. EAGER, Agent,
No. 41 Broad-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN STEERAGE RATES.
The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:
Feb. 3.....NORTH STAR.....Sloocum.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN AGE.)
Feb. 13.....COSTA RICA.....Tinklepaugh.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
Feb. 23.....OCEAN QUEEN.....Weir.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN. (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:
GLASGOW.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 4
CITY OF CORK.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 11
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 18
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$36
First Cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....38
First Cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40
First Cabin to Hamburg.....95 | Steerage to Hamburg.....37
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $95. Steerage, $32. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.
The new and first-class United States Mail steamship
FUNG SHUEY,
J. B. HILDRETH, Commander,
Will leave pier No. 9, North River, on Saturday, Feb. 4, at 3 P. M.
Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $75.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 68 West-st.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.
VIA NICARAGUA.—Short route, low prices.—The Central American Transit Company will dispatch on the 20th of every month, from Pier No. 2 North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, J. S. Babcock, Master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP
COLUMBIA,
Capt. BARTON,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 20 Broadway.
The new and splendid steamship MORO CASTLE, R. Adams, Master, will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on Feb. 15.

HOTELS.

ONE PARLOR AND BEDROOM, THIRD story front, and same on fourth story, rear, vacant on Monday. Price for man and wife, from $23 to $75 per week. Accommodation for single gentlemen from $18 to $20 per week. Transient board, $3 per day. Table d'hote, dine at 6. ASHLAND HOUSE, 4th-av. and 24th-st.

COMPRESSED YEAST!
The demand for our celebrated "COMPRESSED YEAST" having so rapidly increased, we deem it a duty to the public to designate the following depots in the various parts of the city, where it can be had fresh every day:
DOGNAN, STERN & CO.,
No. 68 7th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

GREENWICH-ST.	3D-AV.
112. H. Schmidt.	475, Bauman & Co.
248. G. N. Smith.	2D-AV.
415. P. Nelson.	88. A. Deerking.
SUMMER-ST.	Cor. 30th-st., P. Fittel.
387. J. F. Knapp.	AVENUE A.
9TH-AV.	39. U. H. Ranch.
810. Hendricksen.	GREENWICH-AV.
597. Chs. Hall.	8. S. R. Mann & Co.
443. B. Blanck.	"SOWERS."
232. L. Friedländer.	389, Haight Bros.
7TH-AV.	CANAL-ST.
426. Abbot & Palmer.	385. Chas. Rahe.
9TH-AV.	502. F. Engeleke.
426, 24 wes & Co.	7TH-ST.
6TH-AV.	186, Chs. Gebhard.
151, J. H. Stellges.	

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
(M. F. SWEETSER, General Superintendent.
J. O. CALHOUN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

CHANGE OF TIME.
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
From foot Murray-st., daily at 3½ P. M., connecting with trains for Highlands, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Manchester, &c.
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.
Fare $2. Excursion tickets $3—good for three days.
Steamer JESSE HOYT leaves Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, daily, (excepting Sundays,) at 9 A. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with express trains for Philadelphia, Tuckerton, Barnegat, Tom's River, &c.
Returning leave Vine-st. Ferry, Philadelphia, at 11½ A. M.

PERTH AMBOY AND WOODBRIDGE RAILROAD.
From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Perth Amboy—7:10, 9:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 9:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10 and 6:20 P. M.
JARSEY CITY, Jan. 21, 1865.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M. 3, 4 and 6 P. M.
Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hunnewell and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany Troy and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Tickets may be procured at the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn. Baggage checked from the residence to all points on this road and its connections.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Jan. 23, 1865, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:40, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. Small cars will be run between Chambers and 30th-st. stations. Sunday train 6 P. M.
J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.
Nov. 1, 1864.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT.
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.
These boats start from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters at all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage in time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."
Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Marden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
A. R. SIMONS, Agent.

REMOVAL.
The Peoples' Line, "New-Jersey Steamboat Company," have removed from the foot of Cortlandt-st. to their spacious new offices, Pier No. 44, south side Canal-st., where on the opening of navigation, they will be happy to transport passengers and freight as heretofore.
New-York, Jan. 27, 1865.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains north and east from New-Haven 11 P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL at auction, SATURDAY, Feb 4, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.:
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Removed for convenience of sale, and made to order by ROUX, HOTCHKISS and other celebrated makers, comprising velvet, Brussels, ingrain and three-ply carpets, carved rosewood bedsteads, covered in crimson figured brocatel; gilt frame French plate pier mirrors, rosewood and oak bookcases; rosewood suits in figured worsted, carved rosewood 7 octave piano, made by Hews, and cost $1,000; gilt marble-top consol table, crimson figured brocatel window curtains, cornices, oil paintings, engravings, &c.
DINING-ROOM.—Carved black walnut and oak extension dining tables; dumb-waiters, black walnut buffet dining-room chairs; china dinner, and tea sets, glassware, cutlery, &c.
BEDROOM.—Black walnut ebony mounted bedsteads, do. armor a glace, carved black walnut marble-top dressing bureaus, do. commodes, do. centre tables, straw paillasses, feather beds, spring mattress, hair mattresses, bolsters pillows, &c., &c. Also, an assortment of kitchen furniture. Also, immediately after the sale of furniture, an invoice of Jewelry, breastpins, ear rings, rings, &c.

ADRIAN B. MOLLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED property on Greenwich, Washington and East 19th-st., and on Waverley-place.—ADRIAN B. MOLLER, C. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on MONDAY, Feb. 6, at 12 o'clock at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executor of John B. Martin, deceased—
GREENWICH AND WASHINGTON STS.—The lot of ground situate on the westerly side of Greenwich-st., running through to and fronting on the easterly side of Washington-st, being 16½ feet in depth and 25 feet in front on each street, and known as No. 460 Greenwich-st. and No 437 Washington-st; said property is 25 feet south of Desbrosses-st.
WAVERLEY-PLACE.—The three and a half story brick house and lot on the southerly side of Waverley-place, 154 feet west of 6th-av., and known as No. 144. The house is 22.3x50 feet, and contains gas and Croton water. Lot 22.3x98.9.
EAST 19TH-ST.—The three-story brick house and lot known as No. 157 East 19th-st., north side, 40 feet east of 2d-av. The house is 20x32 feet, and contains the modern improvements. Lot 20x46.8.
Maps at No. 5½ Pine-st.

DRY GOODS.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
200 OF THE CHOICEST CLOAKS,
ASSIGNED BY GEORGE CAREY.
Were reserved
from the auction sale,
and will be offered
at Retail
FOR ONE WEEK,
AT REDUCED PRICES,
AT No. 475 BROADWAY.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 156 Pearl-st., New-York.

AT R. H. MACY'S,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDERWEAR,
RIBBONS AND FRENCH FLOWERS,
YANKEE NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS.
ALWAYS ON HAND A FULL STOCK OF BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, 38 CTS. a pair under the regular prices.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO BREWERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE the fixtures of brewery now occupied by HOWARD & FULLER, corner Plymouth and Jay sts., Brooklyn, in whole or part, consisting of boiler, engines, pumps, vats, Baudelot cooler, brewing kettles, &c. The premises will also be to let. Suitable for manufacturing purposes. Possession immediately.

TO DISABLED SOLDIERS.—IF YOU HAVE the means and think that you want to make an honest living, call on or address A. HODGKINS, No. 27 Orchard-st., and he will tell you how you can easily make $4 to $10 every day.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE COMING DRAFT.
IMPORTANT NOTICE
TO ALL WHO ARE ENROLLED AS
LIABLE TO DRAFT.
The New-York County Committee on Volunteering have reason to believe that a further call is likely soon to be made by the President for men.
Hitherto great complaint has been made that the quotas demanded of the County of New-York have been excessive.
As all drafts are based upon the enrollment, it is evident that no relief can be expected except by a reduction of the enrollment to its proper standard.
Although appeals have hitherto been made to citizens to correct the enrollment, there has been little or no disposition shown by the public to discharge its duty in this particular.
It is evident that this duty must be performed by the public authorities, or it will not be performed at all.
By consent of the War Department and the advice of the Governor, the New-York County Committee on Volunteering has determined to undertake the herculean labor of correcting the Enrollment of the County.
No means will be spared to make this correction thorough and satisfactory both to the people and the Government.
Our only object is to correct the enrollment and place it at a proper standard, and every citizen owes it alike to himself and his neighbor to assist in this work.
In addition to other means which will be brought into requisition for the accomplishment of this object, a complete copy of the existing enrollment of each Ward or Election District will be printed and furnished to every enrolled citizen of the Ward or Election District.
This will prevent the excuse which so many who are exempt have made, that they did not know they were enrolled, and hence did not attend to having their names taken from the roll.
It will also afford the opportunity for every man enrolled to see whether or not his neighbor is enrolled, and enable him to, secure that those liable and not enrolled shall be put down.
Every person enrolled is requested to aid in the gigantic labor which we have undertaken, by complying with the following conditions:
I. Whenever a name appears of any person who is not enrolled but liable, notice of the fact should be given to the Provost-Marshal of the District, by any person who may be cognizant of the fact, in order that the same may be recorded.
II. Whenever a name appears of any person who has removed, notice of the fact should be given at the Provost-Marshal's office, that the name may be stricken from the roll of that District and recorded where it properly belongs.
III. Whenever a name appears which is known to be fictitious, or any one is aware that the person indicated is not a resident as described, notice should be given at the Provost-Marshal's office, that the name may be stricken from the roll.
IV. Whenever cause of exemption exists to any person, notice should be given to the Provost-Marshal of the District by the exempt person himself, that the name may be stricken from the roll.
The following are the recognized causes of exemption:
1. Over 45 years of age.
2. Under 20 years of age.
3. Being an alien, and never having voted.
4. Having furnished a substitute in anticipation of the draft.
5. Having been drafted and furnished a substitute.
6. Having been a drafted and paid commutation.
7. Having been drafted and received a certificate of permanent physical disability.
8. Being permanently physically disqualified.
9. Having served two years in the Army or Navy during the present War, and being honorably discharged.
In addition to this, so far as possible, every enrolled man will be waited upon personally by authorized agents, deputed to ascertain the liability of all enrolled men, to have those improperly enrolled taken off, and to add those not on, but who should be enrolled.
As this is an effort to correct and not to increase the enrollment, it is to the interest of every person to give correct and true answers to any and all questions which may be put to them, and any person declining to answer or giving false answers render themselves liable to arrest and imprisonment.
This is probably the last attempt which will be made to secure a correct Enrollment of the County of New-York. To be successful the coöperation of every resident of this city and county is absolutely required.
The Government officials have evinced a disposition to afford us every facility to attain the object in view. It, therefore, through the indisposition and apathy of the public, who are most concerned, this effort to correct the enrollment prove abortive, and further excessive quotas are demanded of us, because of the incorrectness of the enrollment, the people of this city and county will be themselves responsible, and they will have none but themselves to blame.
Dated New-York, Dec. 1, 1864.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
WM. M. TWEED, Supervisor.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
CORNELIUS CORSON, Chief of Enrolling Bureau.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman of Committee.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz:
Paving Thirty-second-street, Second to Third-avenue, trap-block.
Building a sewer in Minetta-street, from Bleecker-street to Minetta.
Building a sewer in Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River.
Building the sewer in Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Thirty-second-street, from Second avenue to Third-avenue.
Also, all the lots on both sides of Minetta-street, from Bleecker-street to Minetta-lane.
Also, all the lots on both sides of Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River.
Also, all the lots on both sides of Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 23, 1865.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 27, 1865.
CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
Sewer in Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River, and in First-avenue, from Sixty-first-street to and through Sixtieth-street to Second-avenue.
Sewer in Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, with branch through One Hundred and Twenty-third-street to Second-avenue.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets; also, all the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from Third-avenue to Second-avenue.
Also, all the lots on both sides of Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River; also, all the lots on both sides of First-avenue, from Sixtieth to Sixty-first-street; also, all the lots on both sides of Sixtieth-street, from First to Second avenues.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to DANIEL E. DELAVAN, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 30, 1865.
CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
Regulating Eighth-avenue, from Eighty-second to One Hundred and Second streets.
Sewer in Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets, with branch in One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from Second to Third avenues.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to One Hundred and Fourteenth streets, and all lots on both sides of the intersecting streets, to the extent of half the block on each side of Eighth-avenue from Eighty-second to One Hundred and Fourteenth streets.
Also, all the lots in blocks number four hundred and nine to four hundred and nineteen, both inclusive, and all the lots in blocks number three hundred and twenty-two to three hundred and thirty-two, both inclusive, all being in the Twelfth Ward.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to DANIEL E. DELEVAN, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER,
Board of Assessors.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE WATER-WHEELS;
Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N.Y.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE—OF 75 horse-power 16 inch cylinder, 3½ feet stroke. It is a beam engine, of handsome style, and suitable for stationary engine or steamboat. Will be complete running order; Apply to C. S. HUBBARD, Sec., New-Haven, Conn.

MACHINERY FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINES and boilers, stationary and portable, of all sizes. Also, several marine boilers in perfect order. Apply to P. CASSIDY, Nos. 4 to 10 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, near New Chambers-st. Ferry.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS TO LET.—Also a store, near Broadway. Inquire of F. J. INSLEE, No. 403 Walker-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON, DENTAL ASSOCIATION, No. 19 Union-square, and uncharge is made for extracting teeth if pain is caused. Come to headquarters. The best teeth inserted. No. 19 Cooper Institute.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
BOOTH'S HAMLET,
Now in the
ELEVENTH WEEK
of a career of unbroken success and undiminished success, and which has been enthroned by the enthusiastic fiat of the people and the press as
A PERMANENT INSTITUTION,
is presented
EVERY NIGHT,
with
ITS SPLENDID CAST
and
SUPERB SCENERY.
"ONE OF THE NOBLEST PIECES OF DRAMATIC ART EVER SEEN IN ANY LAND OR IN ANY AGE. WE TRUST IT WILL NOT BE WITHDRAWN UNTIL EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD IN THE COMMUNITY HAS SEEN IT."—*New-York Herald.*
Doors open at 6½; commences at 7½. Seats may be secured for any number of days in advance.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING,
SECOND TIME HERE,
Howard Payne's very popular comic drama,
CHARLES THE SECOND.
To conclude with, second time here, the successful petite comedy of
UNCLE JOHN.
SATURDAY—Fourth time "Secrets Worth Knowing." MONDAY—Fifth time "The Irish Heiress." TUESDAY—Benefit of Mr. JOHN GILBERT, when will be produced, (first time in three years,) Boucicault's popular comedy,
OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS. A NEW DRAMA of powerful interest and effects, is in active preparation.

WALLACK'S.
BENEFIT OF MR. JOHN GILBERT,
TUESDAY, FEB. 7,
when will be produced, (first time in three years,) Boucicault's Popular Comedy,
OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.
BOX BOOK NOW OPEN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—COMMENCES AT 7½.
EIGHTH WEEK! EIGHTH WEEK!!
OF THE GREAT SENSATION OF THE SEASON
"THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK."
The production of which has proved
A GENUINE AND TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS,
and which is received nightly with
THE GREATEST ENTHUSIASM
ever elicited in this city.
BY CROWDED HOUSES.
THE GREAT TABLEAUX
THE FIRE! and UNION SQUARE!!
NIGHTLY ENCORED
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

HIPPOTHEATRON. BEGINS AT 7½
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
GRAND MATINEES on WED'Y and SAT'Y AT 2½.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS
SIXTH TRIUMPHANT WEEK OF
THE GRAND COMIC PANTOMIME,
HARLEQUIN BLUE BEARD,
ENTIRELY NEW
GRAND EQUESTRIAN ACTS,
GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC FEATS,
AND MARVELS OF THE ARENA,
ALL THE GREAT ARTISTS
OF THE MONSTER STAR COMPANY.
NOTICE—ANOTHER NEW
GRAND COMIC PANTOMIME
IN ACTIVE REHEARSAL.
One notice will be given of its production.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 33 SCHERMERHORN-ST., BROOKLYN.
Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular. Just published, a pamphlet containing a complete description of the fashionable quadrilles and 80 figures of the German cotillion. Remit 25 cents for a copy.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.
NO. 212 6TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., N. Y.
NO. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.
Classes for gentlemen on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, in Brooklyn—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y., at 3 o'clock. Call for a circular.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.
The intermediate examination of the classes in this institution will commence on MONDAY, the 6th inst., at 9½ o'clock A. M., and will be continued through the week, commencing at the same hour daily, according to the following scheme:
MONDAY—Seniors in Latin, Juniors in History, Sophomores in Greek, Freshmen in Ancient Geography.
TUESDAY—Seniors in Physics and Chemistry, Juniors in Greek and Logic, Sophomores in Geometry and Latin, Freshmen in Grecian History and Roman Antiquities.
WEDNESDAY—Seniors in Political Economy and History, Juniors in Logic and Mathematics, Sophomores in Greek, Freshmen in Latin and Algebra.
THURSDAY—Seniors in Greek and Calculus, Juniors in Latin, Sophomores in Ancient Geography and Rhetoric, Freshmen in Greek.
FRIDAY—Seniors in Natural Theology, Juniors in Mathematics and Greek, Sophomores in Latin and Geometry, Freshmen in Rhetoric and Declamation.
SATURDAY—Seniors in Psychology, Juniors in Physics, Sophomores in Roman History and Grecian Antiquities, Freshmen in Algebra and Latin.
The Regents of the University, the Trustees and Alumni of the College, the parents of students, and all who are interested in education, are respectfully invited to attend. F. A. P. BARNARD, President.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
A Boarding-School for boys, 16 miles above New-York, on the Hudson. Circulars at W. H. Arthur & Co.'s, No. 39 Nassau-st., N. Y., or address
BENJAMIN MASON, Principal.

DR. JOHN B. MOORE'S MATHEMATICAL. French and English School, No. 923 Broadway, corner 21st-st., will commence the second session Feb. 1. Pupils thoroughly prepared by competent teachers for business or college. Semi-annual examinations. Inspection invited.

DR. DIO LEWIS' LIGHT GYMNASTICS are taught Tuesdays and Fridays, at No. 151 4th-av., corner 22d-st., by Miss F. G. MANKIN, recent graduate of the Normal Institute for Physical Culture, Boston. Circulars can be obtained at any time by application at the Academy. Entrance No. 10, third floor.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Pupils prepared for college, business, West Point and the Naval School. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. L. LOCKWOOD.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—Classical, Commercial and French,) No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st. and Washington-square.
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

NEW CLASSES FORMING AT J. H. SEARING'S private academy, No. 282 4th-av., near 23d-st. A private class exclusive for the practice of all the various round dances. Lessons every day.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, AT BARRINGTON, MASS.—For twenty very select young boys. Those never from home before preferred. Send for circulars. JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. Term commences Feb. 13. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 212 6th-av. GEO. C. ANT

FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Gratifying Success of Operations Thus Far.

The Rebels Being Rapidly Driven from Every Available Position.

FORAGE AND SUBSISTENCE PLENTY.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Jan. 31.

The steamship *Catawba*, Capt. JOHNSON, arrived here also, this afternoon, from Hilton Head, S. C., with over 500 rebel prisoners, captured by Maj.-Gen. SHERMAN in his late campaign.

The *Catawba* sailed from Hilton Head on last Saturday, the 28th, and, beside the mails and dispatches from SHERMAN'S army, brings intelligence of the highly gratifying success attending thus far the opening of the campaign in the State of South Carolina.

One portion of Major-Gen. SHERMAN'S army moved direct from Savannah, Ga., and the other, consisting of two corps, moved from Beaufort, S. C., and were both rapidly advancing against Charleston, S. C.

The latest intelligence from SHERMAN'S army represents it at a distance of less than forty miles from Charleston. The rebels were offering resistance at every point, but are rapidly being driven from every available position for defence. Forage and subsistence were found in large quantities by our soldiers as they followed the retreating steps of the rebels.

The army commanded by Major-Gen. FOSTER was co-operating with the army under Gen. SHERMAN, and the movements of our troops through South Carolina are but the precursor of a far more terrible and disastrous campaign to the rebels than that of their celebrated march through the heart of Georgia.

The lines of Gen. SHERMAN were being gradually contracted, and it was probable that no desperate resistance would be made or battle offered until our forces had reached to within a few miles of Charleston, where the main body of the rebel forces would be concentrated to make one last terrible effort to save the State from the inroads of SHERMAN'S conquering army.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Africa at Halifax—The Captain of the Sea King Again Arrested—No British Troops Going to Canada—The Atlantic Telegraph Cable—Financial and Commercial.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Feb. 2.

The steamship *Africa*, from Liverpool, at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 21st, via Queenstown on the 22d of January, arrived here at 3:30 o'clock this morning. She has 24 passengers for this port and 25 for Boston.

The dates per the *Africa* are two days later than those already received.

The steamship *Australasian*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown about noon on the 21st of January.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London *Globe* authoritatively states that the reports from America, that British troops are about to embark for Canada to meet a possible war from the contemplated recognition of the Southern Confederacy by England, are absolutely without foundation.

Capt. CORBETT, commander of the steamer *Sea King*, prior to her conversion to the rebel cruiser *Shenandoah*, has again been before a Magistrate, charged with enlisting seamen to serve on the *Shenandoah*. Further conclusive evidence was adduced, and the prisoner was committed for trial, but was subsequently admitted to bail.

The commander of the Peruvian war-ship *Union*, who was arrested for a violation of the foreign enlistment act, by enlisting seamen in the Thames River, but who got off by some legal irregularity, was again arrested on the arrival of his ship at Plymouth, and conveyed in custody to London.

He is charged with repeating the offence at Plymouth. Part of his enlistments are said to be intended for another Peruvian war steamer which was out in France. This second steamer is named the *America*. She arrived at Plymouth on the 20th from Nantes, to take on board the men who had been engaged for her. The Captain of the *Union* was brought before a magistrate at Dartford on the 20th, but the case was dismissed from insufficient evidence.

The new steamer *Calembian*, belonging to the West India and Pacific Steamship Company, which left Liverpool on the 10th inst., sank on the 19th inst. off Brest, where she was supposed to have run for shelter. Thirty of her crew and one passenger were drowned. Only three of the crew were saved. The lost passenger was Mr. JOHN HAMILTON, of Liverpool, the representative of the Panama Railroad Company.

It is denied that Her Majesty Queen VICTORIA will open Parliament in person.

The first Cabinet council of the year was held on the 19th of January. All the fifteen Cabinet Ministers were present.

Mr. WALLACE, the eminent musical composer, is seriously ill at Paris, and not expected to recover.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.

The shipping of the Atlantic telegraph cable from the works of Messrs. GLASS, ELIOT & Co. to the vessels which are to convey it to the steamship *Great Eastern*, commenced on the 19th of January, and will continue without intermission until the end of May, when all the cable will be coiled on board of the great ship.

The London *Times* has a very hopeful article on the enterprise, and says that should the weather prove favorable for laying the cable, there can be little doubt that it will be successfully done.

The Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company have made a fourth and final call upon the shares of that company.

FRANCE.

M. PROUDHON is dead.

The London *Daily News* makes the important announcement, that at the same time that the Emperor made PRINCE NAPOLEON Vice-President of the Council, he resolved that in case of his own death, during the minority of the Prince Imperial, that the Prince NAPOLEON should be Regent, and that the resolution was taken with the consent of the Empress.

The weekly return of the Bank of France shows an increase of cash on hand of over three and a half millions of francs.

The Rentes have declined to 66f.95c.

DENMARK.

The ministers have presented a bill in the Rigsraad for the abolition of all transit duties in Denmark.

GERMANY.

At a meeting of the Holstein land proprietors it was resolved to present an address to Austria and Prussia, denouncing the former address drawn up by Baron VON SCHELE, PLESSEN, urgently requesting a convocation of the estates, and demanding that the rights and desires of Schleswig and Holstein to exist under their own Duke, as part of Germany, be granted without restriction.

The Austrian Government has refused to receive either of the addresses, having determined on the principle of not accepting any manifestation upon the question of the Duchies.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail of Dec. 26, and of Calcutta of Dec. 21, is received. News generally anticipated.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds continue dull but there is no material fluctuation in the rate of discount. The demand for discount was moderate at unchanged rates. It is rumored that a new loan in Mexico is contemplated. The London *Times' City* article believes that the rumor is premature, but believes that if the loan is brought out, it will be for the purpose of developing the resources of Mexico and benefiting the present bondholders.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Jan. 20—Evening.

Consols for money, 89¾@89¾. Bullion in the bank has increased £71,000.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The market has been inactive. Illinois Central Railroad, 59; Erie Railroad 38½; United States Five-twenties, 46¾@46.

TRADE REPORT.

The Manchester market was quiet and firmer.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs market was generally dull. Wheat, however, was firmer. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., BIGLAND, AFRICA & Co., and others, report: Flour dull; Wheat firmer, having recovered from the decline of Tuesday; Corn very dull.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market was generally firmer. JOHNSON, CAHOON & Co., and others, report: Beef still advancing; Pork firm—the market is bare; Bacon quiet but firm; Lard active and advanced 1s.; Butter firm; Lard active and advanced 1s.@2s. 6d.; Oil, 56s.; Tallow quiet and firmer.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The Brokers' Circular reports Ashes firmer at 31s. for both Pots and Pearls. Sugar quiet. Coffee quiet and steady. Rice upward and advanced 3d.@6d. Linseed inactive and declined 6d.@9d. Linseed Cake quiet and steady at £9, ex quay. Linseed Oil steady. Whale and Cod Oils, firmer at 64s.6d., holders demand an advance. Petroleum steady at 1s. for refined.

LONDON MARKETS—(EARING'S.)

Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Iron dull. Sugar heavy and declined 1s. Coffee quiet. Tea steady. Rice upward. Tallow firmer. Linseed downward. Spirits Turpentine advancing; quoted at 67s.@67s. 6d. Petroleum steady at £18 ⅜ ton, for Crude; 2s. 1d.@2s. 1½d. for Refined. Sperm Oil 24s. Linseed Oil dull.

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 21.

Cotton.—Sales 6,000 bales, including 2,000 bales to speculators and importers. The market is firmer, but unchanged.

Breadstuffs.—The market is inactive

Provisions.—Beef firm, at 100s. for Prime Mess. Bacon active. Lard buoyant, at 56s.@57s.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 21—Evening.

Consols, for money, 89⅝@89¾.

American Stocks.—Illinois Central Railroad, 49¾@50½; Erie Railroad, 34@35.

VERY LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

PARIS, Sunday, Jan. 22.

The Bourse closed firm; rentes 67f. 5c.

LONDON, Sunday, Jan. 22.

The British news to-day is unimportant.

In the Spanish Senate the opposition moved an amendment to the Queen's address, declaring a new electoral law necessary, demanding representation for the Antilles, and the preservation of San Domingo to Spain.

The Africa Inward Bound.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Feb. 2.

The steamship *Africa* sailed at 10:30 o'clock this morning for Boston, where she will be due to-morrow (Friday,) evening.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

An Arrival from Fort Fisher—Our Gunboats Moving Up the Cape Fear River.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Jan. 31.

The steamer *Warrior*, Capt. MOTT, arrived here to-day, from Fort Fisher, N. C. Up to the time that the *Warrior* sailed, on Sunday last, nothing of importance had taken place, with the exception that several of our gunboats were moving up the Cape Fear River to the vicinity of one of the rebel forts, probably with the intention of bombarding it.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Rejoicings and Ratifications—Serenade to the President—His Replies in a Characteristic Speech—Ratification of the Amendment in Illinois, Rhode Island, Michigan and other States.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 2.

The serenading party, last night, having played several airs before the White House, the President appeared at the centre upper window, under the portico, and was greeted with loud cheers.

The President said he supposed the passage through Congress of the constitutional amendment for the abolishment of slavery throughout the United States, was the occasion to which he was indebted for the honor of this call. [Applause.] The occasion was one of congratulation to the country and to the whole world. But there is a task yet before us—to go forward and consummate by the votes of the States that which Congress so nobly began yesterday. [Applause, and cries, "They will do it," &c.] He had the honor to inform those present that Illinois had already done the work. [Applause.] Maryland was about half through; but he left uncut that Illinois was a little ahead. He thought this measure was a very fitting, if not an indispensable adjunct to the winding up of the great difficulty. [Applause.] He wished the reunion of all the States perfected and so effected as to remove all causes of disturbance in the future, and to attain this end it was necessary that the original disturbing cause should, if possible, be rooted out. He thought all would bear him witness that he had never shrunk from doing all that he could to eradicate slavery by issuing an Emancipation Proclamation. [Applause.] But that proclamation falls far short of what the amendment will be when fully consummated. A question might be raised whether the proclamation was legally valid. It might be added that it only aided those who came into our lines, and that it was inoperative as to those who did not give themselves up, or that it would have no effect upon the children of the slaves born hereafter. In fact it would be urged that it did not meet the evil. But this amendment is a king's cure for all the evils. [Applause.] It winds the whole thing up. He would repeat that it was the fitting, if not the indispensable adjunct to the consummation of the great game we are playing. He could not but congratulate all present, himself, the country, and the whole world, upon this great moral victory.

Ratification by Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, Feb. 2.

The Rhode Island House of Representatives this morning passed a resolution, approving and adopting the proposed amendment to the United States Constitution. The vote stood 62 yeas against 4 nays.

The House also passed a resolution, requesting the Governor to make an application for the postponement of the draft.

Ratification by Illinois.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Feb. 2.

The General Assembly of Illinois yesterday ratified the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery. The vote in the Senate stood 18 yeas against 6 nays, and in the House, 48 against 28. Five Democratic Senators voted aye.

Rejoicing in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Feb. 2.

One hundred guns were fired at Columbus, Ohio, this evening, in honor of the passage of the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery.

Massachusetts Rejoicing over the Constitutional Amendment.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 2.

National salutes were fired to-day in Boston and other cities; and there was also a general ringing of bells throughout the State in honor of the passage of the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery throughout the land.

A bill was presented in the House this afternoon, ratifying the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery, and after a debate it was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. At the proper time it is presumed the bill will be adopted nearly unanimously.

The Michigan Legislature.

DETROIT, Mich., Thursday, Feb. 2.

The Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery was ratified by the Legislature this morning.

Explosion of a Locomotive—Four Men Killed.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 2.

A locomotive exploded this morning on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, near Hatfield, Montgomery County. Four men were instantly killed.

The Five Per Cent. Legal Tenders.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 2.

It is announced that the five per cent. Legal Tender notes will be received by the General Subscription Agent in payment of subscriptions to the new seven-thirty loan, with all accrued interest to date of receipt.

A Distinguished Visitor.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Feb. 2.

Among the passengers from Halifax by the *Africa* is Major-Gen. HASTINGS DOYLE, who is on a short visit to Washington and other cities.

Marine Disaster.

PROVINCETOWN, Thursday, Feb. 2.

The British schooner *Edith*, from Cornwallis for New-York, with a cargo of potatoes, came ashore on Race Point last night. The vessel was uninjured. The cargo will be sold at once, as the weather is very severe.

Fire in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Feb. 2.

The tobacco warehouse of VANETTA, FRIEDMAN & Co., was destroyed by fire last night. Loss on stock, $160,000; insurance, $60,000. Loss on building, $20,000; fully insured.

Prize-Fight—Great Head of Cauliflower.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 2.

A prize-fight came off this (Thursday) morning near Wilmington, Del., between WARD and FARRELL. WARD was badly whipped.

The military surrounded the party, arrested 150, marched them six miles, and handed them over to the civil authorities.

Fire at Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Thursday, Feb. 2.

A fire occurred this morning in the Ninth Ward, destroying the patent-leather factory of J. T. MCLAUGHLIN, the rolling-mill of RENSHAW & DULL, and the oil factory of WEISENBERGER, FISHER & Co. The loss is about $50,000, which is mostly insured.

Extensive Fire—Paper-Mill Burned.

LEE, Mass., Thursday, Feb. 2.

A very large paper-mill, belonging to ELIZUR SMITH, was burned at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

THE WESTCHESTER BURGLARIES.—In the published account of the arrest of a large gang of burglars last week in Westchester County, the name of JOHN MULLER was given as one of the parties arrested on a warrant issued by Justice MEEKS. Mr. MEEKS desires us to say that JOHN MULLER has never been arrested on any charge whatever, nor has any warrant for his arrest been issued by said Justice.

Invisible Gas.

To the Editor of the New-York Times

Who is responsible for the large gas bills? is a question often asked. I will relate a little incident I have just witnessed. In my office on the Battery (the County Volunteer Rooms) the gas has during the last month been introduced, why, nobody knows, as it is never used. This morning the measurer came and examined the meter. The Superintendent of the building asked, for curiosity sake, how much gas had been used. He was answered, "Eight hundred feet." Now, I am willing, if necessary, to swear, and everybody connected with the Battery mustering office is willing to swear, that the gas has not been lighted since it was put into the building, excepting once for trial for about three minutes, and that by the gas-fitters.

Who has used the eight hundred feet of gas then the county has thus to pay for? or who is responsible for the correctness of the meter?

This is a matter in which I personally am not interested, but the morals of the gas company, or of the gas-fitters, are, I am afraid, rather questionable, if such things occur everywhere as well as here.

C. M. P.

CASTLE GARDEN MUSTERING OFFICE, Feb. 1, 1865.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Chamber of Commerce.

TAXATION OF MERCHANDISE RECOMMENDED—THE GREAT SHIP CANAL—STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN CALIFORNIA AND CHINA—THE BANKRUPTCY LAW—THE RECIPROCITY TREATY—PRESENTATION OF A PORTRAIT.

The regular monthly meeting of the New-York Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, at one o'clock P. M., Mr. A. A. LOW in the Chair. The following gentlemen were balloted for and duly elected members of the Chamber: Henry E. Morris, Frederick Kuhne, John Lianemann, Thomas Christy, William H. Wessner, John Faulkner, Louis J. Beiloul, John A. Stewart, Cornelius F. Thompson, William Morgan, Edward A. Quistard, John Morris White, Charles S. Smith, James D. Smith, William J. Sheldon.

Mr. GEORGE W. LANE was re-elected a member of the Arbitration Committee.

The Chairman of the Executive Committee then read a report recommending taxation on all merchandise, as the best mode of raising revenue; favoring a ship canal from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, around Niagara Falls; and recommending that naval vessels, not required for home service, should be employed abroad in carrying mails.

The report in regard to the Niagara Ship Canal expressed the opinion that the work is "required as a wise and necessary provision for the yearly expanding volume of trade settling from East to West and from West to East," and that they regard "it as a work of national interest, and demanded by a national necessity," and closed by submitting the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Chamber is impressed with the great importance of uniting, at an early day, by an American Ship Canal, the great lakes of Erie and Ontario, regarding it as a work of national interest, and demanded by a national necessity.

Before the passage of this resolution Mr. SAMUEL B. ROGERS said that he deemed it due to the city and to the State to move that the following explanatory declaration should be added to the resolution by way of amendment:

"But the Chamber nevertheless feel bound to express their opinion, that the proposed ship canal, while it will cheapen the transit of the products of the West to the ocean, may so far divert its trade from the State of New-York, as to render it necessary for the State to enlarge, without delay, the Erie and the Oswego canals, to a capacity adequate to meet that diversion."

Mr. ROGERS accompanied this proposition by remarks, in which he fully recognized and admitted the national importance in its broadest bearings of the proposed Ship Canal, as a cheap avenue to Europe for the food of America, but contended that no thoughtful man in the Chamber could possibly close his eyes upon the fact, that the immense products of the West once afloat on Lake Ontario in vessels of adequate size would be in great danger of diversion to the seaboard through Canadian channels, unless adequate channels should be provided for restoring it to the canals of New-York, and that the passage of the Ship Canal bill ought to be followed at once, by the most active and vigorous measures to enlarge the Erie and Oswego Canals the dimensions so plainly necessary.

This proposition gave rise to an animated debate, in which several of the members, acknowledging the importance of the proposition, nevertheless contended that it should not be appended as an amendment to the resolution of the committee, as transmitted to Congress, but might be subsequently moved as an independent measure. A motion was accordingly made to lay it on the table, which prevailed, and the original resolution was then unanimously adopted.

Mr. WALTER S. GRIFFITH, in behalf of the Committee on Arbitration, presented a report on the communication of the Boston Board of Trade, relative to the Bankruptcy Bill now before Congress. The report stated that the Southern States were largely indebted to the merchants of New-York, and the Committee, as representing their interest, could not view without concern the enactment or postponement of legislation having reference to the sequestration of property for the purpose of discharging such indebtedness.

The report was accepted.

The report of the Committee on the Reciprocity Treaty next came up, but was laid on the table until the next regular meeting of the board.

The Committee on the Savannah Relief reported that the sum $35,661 60 had been raised.

The Kearsarge Committee reported that $20,000 had been subscribed, and that a more complete report would be made at another meeting.

The members of the Committee on the Battery Extension, Piers and Wharves, being nearly all absent, it was decided that a special meeting should be held on next Thursday, to receive the report of the committee and take action thereon.

Mr. JOHN A. STEVENS, the Secretary of the Board, then recovered a portrait of Mr. JOHN ALSOP, the first President of the Chamber of Commerce, and read the following letter:

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, February 3, 1865.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor, on behalf of the gentlemen whose names are annexed, to tender, for the acceptance of the Chamber, the accompanying portrait of Mr. JOHN ALSOP, its first President, after the the organization and charter by the State in 1784. This portrait is a copy, by Mr. THOMAS HICKS, one of the best American artists, from an original by an unknown hand, in the possession of Hon. JOHN ALSOP KING, a grandson of JOHN ALSOP by the maternal side.

JOHN ALSOP was one of the twenty-four gentlemen who, on the 5th day of April, 1768, convened in this then colonial city, and founded the institute entitled the Chamber of Commerce of New-York. He was also one of the incorporators named in the charter granted by Lieut.-Gov. COLDEN, on the 13th of March, 1770. He was Treasurer of the Chamber from 1772 to 1774, and Vice-President in 1774 and 1775. He was a delegate, with PHILIP LIVINGSTON and ISAAC LOW, (also a member of this corporation,) and with JAMES DUANE and JOHN JAY, to the Congress of Philadelphia, in 1784.

After the Declaration of Independence, in 1775, he abandoned his property and business in the city, and retired to Connecticut, where he remained until the evacuation of the City of New-York by the British, in 1783. In April, 1784, he united with the petition to the Legislature of the State for a new charter, which resulted in the reincorporation of the Chamber as a State institution, under its present title, of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York. He was elected President in that year—a just tribute to his fidelity to the cause of his country, and to the personal sacrifices which had marked his course during the long and trying struggle of the Revolution.

In 1785 he declined a re-election, owing to ill-health and advanced years, and withdrew from active connection with the deliberations of the Chamber. He died in 1795 beloved by his many friends, universally respected and deeply regretted by the mercantile community, to whose interests he had always been an able advocate, representative and friend.

Mr. ALSOP left but one child, a daughter, who was married to Hon. RUFUS KING. Of their issue, Hon. JAMES ALSOP KING is known to every one in this community as an honorable citizen. Another is Hon. CHARLES KING, an honorary member of this Chamber.

Resolutions greeting your return over the long period of its history.

I have thought it fitting briefly but faithfully to state and recall to mind the services of Mr. ALSOP, that the chamber might, in accepting the memorial and placing it on their walls, add to its honor, not alone to the memory of their former President, but to themselves.

I am, with great respect, Your most obedient servant.

JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS,
Secretary Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York.

The Secretary mentioned several other communications of a less important character, which had been received. These were put on file and the board adjourned.

American Geographical and Statistical Society.

INTERESTING PARTICULARS OF THE COMING CENSUS.

A meeting of the American Geographical and Statistical Society was held at its rooms last evening, Hon. CHARLES P. DALY in the Chair. After some routine business, a letter was read from Hon. CHARLES F. ADAMS, the American Minister to England, and a map exhibited, which he presented to the society. The map is known as "Mitchell's Map," was made in 1755, and is the only one of the kind in this country. It is the one upon which the boundary question between the United States and Great Britain was settled. After some further business, the President introduced Mr. F. B. HOUGH, Superintendent of the State Census of 1855, who read a historical sketch of the census in New-York, and a statement of the plan of the census to be taken in this State during the present year. He commenced with a review of the census in colonial times, mentioned the alterations and improvements made since, the introduction of Agricultural Statistics in 1821, the great improvement made in 1850 of giving the name of each person; said that in 1855 the State had adopted the Federal system of taking the census, with additional columns for the material and value of dwellings. The census was then arranged by the Secretary of State and Marshals appointed by him to the number of 1,744, it being the intention to appoint one for each election district. That law is still in existence, and that will be the basis of the coming census, except that large election districts will be subdivided. Each enumerator in the country will have a population of about 2,000 persons, and in the city about 5,000. To do this it will be necessary to appoint about 2,500 enumerators. The most serious obstacle which lies in the way of taking a full census, is, that by many it is believed to be in some way connected with military matters or with taxation. The only remedy for this is an official statement, that it is required by the State law, under the constitution, and that it has no connection in any way with either of these matters; and in order to relieve the collectors of information from all even seeming, connection with draft or taxation, they will be called Enumerators instead of Marshals. The principal improvements recommended in 1855 are as follows: The ages of persons under five years of age will be reported by months; the place of employment, if different from the residence of the family; a separate table of information concerning deaf, dumb, blind, idiots, &c., and all facts connected with them; an inquiry as to all who are now or have been in the army or navy, their original position, promotions and present positions, or if they have left the service, whether wounded, sick, or in what condition; the statistics of marriage, same as in 1855, except that the census of both parties will be given, and how the ceremony was performed, whether by a clergyman or by civil authorities; death statistics, same as in 1855, except to give name of party deceased; agricultural statistics same as in 1855, except that in each crop, the number of acres planted the previous year and now in crop, will be inquired into, and the yield of the present year; a special inquiry will be made regarding epidemics among domestic animals; the manufacturing statistics will be given the same as in 1855, except that particular blanks will be given, also, for all institutions, orphan asylums, &c. At the conclusion of the lecture, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. HOUGH, and a request for a copy of the paper, to be deposited in the archives of the society, after which the meeting adjourned.

Soldier's Library.

The "Soldiers' and Sailors' Library" Committee of this city, have recently made a donation of a soldiers' library to the "New-York State Soldiers' Home and Depot," at No. 50 Howard-street, which is designed to constitute the nucleus of a larger collection for the more permanent "home" or "retreat" for disabled veterans, to be established at the close of the war. The present collection numbers one thousand volumes of some of the most entertaining and instructive works in the language, evidently selected with great care and every way adapted to the wants of the men, and must prove a real blessing to the soldier in his absence from home and friends. It appears that four thousand six hundred and ninety-two volumes have been drawn from the library, exclusively by the soldiers, during the half year ending Jan. 1, 1865. This shows that it has been greatly prized and is being much good. The library is now open to the inspection of the public.

Internal Revenue.

The collections of Internal Revenue in this city during the month of January, as will be seen by the subjoined list, exceed $3,000,000:

Thirty-second Collection District—(First, Second and Fourth Wards)	$700,261 30
Fourth Collection District—(Third, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Wards)	543 922 01
Fifth District—(Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards)	110,583 52
Sixth District—(Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards)	155,892 40
Seventh District—(Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards)	130,808 85
Eighth District—(Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards)	1,375,826 61
Ninth District—(Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards)	197,381 66
Total	$3,214,676 35

The Quota and the Draft.

The following telegraphic dispatch was received by His Honor the Mayor, yesterday, from Senators BELL and ANDREWS, in relation to the quotas of the State under the recent call:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1865.

To Mayor Gunther:

The undersigned have obtained the President's approval to a proposition to defer twenty-five per cent. of the quota, as assigned to the various districts of our State under the order of Jan. 24, for future investigation. This relieves your city immediately of more than five thousand of the present call.

JAMES A. BELL.
GEORGE H. ANDREWS,
of the State Senate.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

KING'S COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS—THE $500,000 BOUNTY LOAN.—At a meeting of this body held yesterday afternoon, the special committee to whom was delegated the power to fix the time for the maturity of the bounty bonds based upon the loan of $500,000 heretofore authorized, submitted their report, to which was appended the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the time of payment of the loan of $500,000, authorized by the Board of Supervisors, Dec. 20, 1864, to May 1, 1875.

That the County Treasurer advertise in the Brooklyn and prominent New-York papers that proposals will be received for the above loan, on Wednesday, Feb. 8, the money for such portion of the loan as may be awarded to be paid into the County Treasury on or before Saturday, Feb. 11, at 1 P. M., interest to be allowed from the date of payment.

That it be referred to the Committee on Accounts and County Treasurer to accept or reject such bids as they may decide to be for the best interests of the county, and to superintend the preparation and issue of the bonds of the county for such portions of the loan as may be accepted, said bonds to be signed by the President and Clerk of this board, County Treasurer, and attested and recorded by the County Clerk.

The resolutions were adopted by 12 yeas to 7 nays.

Mr. SIMMONS, in view of the fact that a large number of bounty certificates are held by individuals who have furnished substitutes, inquired of the Chairman of the Bounty Committee whether it was the intention of the board to authorize their redemption.

Mr. REGAN, the chairman, stated that it was the intention of the board to pay all these claims as rapidly as funds, and intimated that the amount now outstanding on these certificates was about $250,000.

Mr. CROOKE (the President) submitted a resolution to the effect that the Court-House Committee be requested to ascertain whether it would not subserve the public interests better by prohibiting the Superintendents of the Poor from opening their office in the New Court-House, apartments having been assigned to them in the building for that purpose. He was apprehensive that the health of persons having business before the courts would be endangered by coming in contact with applicants for relief who might be suffering from infectious diseases. He thought another locality should be selected, where the health of the public would not be so much endangered. The resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. HERMAN, a resolution was adopted directing the same committee to report a better plan for the relief of the poor than the mode now pursued for dispensing aid.

The board soon after adjourned.

SMALLPOX IN THE STREETS.—Officer HURD, of the Forty-fourth Precinct, discovered a female lying on the sidewalk in Myrtle-avenue, near Clinton-street, about 6 o'clock on Wednesday evening. She appeared to be very sick, and was evidently in great bodily pain. Going to her aid, he discovered that she was suffering from smallpox, the disease manifesting itself on the face and hands. Notwithstanding this fact, he conducted her to the station-house, and the Health Officer being sent for, he had her conveyed to the County Hospital. The name of the girl is AMELIA LAMBERT, and her age 15 years. She stated that she had been a domestic in the family of GRANDA SWAN, corner of Hamilton-avenue and Summit-street, and that as soon as they became aware that she had the smallpox, they turned her out of the house. She came to the City Hall, but the office of the Superintendent being closed, she could procure no relief there. Some person seeing her condition, directed her to the house of the Health Officer, in Adelphi-street. Becoming exhausted with the long walk—having already come a distance of over two miles—she fell down, helpless, and was discovered by the officer.

THE FUNERAL OF MR. MORRIS H. ROBERTS.—The funeral of Mr. MORRIS H. ROBERTS, one of the Superintendents of the Poor, who died of disease contracted while in the performance of his duties, took place from No. 273 Hudson-avenue yesterday afternoon. There was a large attendance of relatives and sympathizing friends, together with Fortitude Lodge, F. A. M., in full regalia, of which deceased had for years been a worthy member. The remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery. The office of the Superintendents, which has been closed for several days in consequence of Mr. ROBERTS' death, will be reopened to-day for business.

Evening Exchange.

$60,000	Am. Gold	204¾	100	Ill. Cen. R	118⅝
5,000	do	204¾	100	do	s3 118
15,000	do	204¾	900	Clev. & Pitts	78
10,000	do	204¾	1000	Chi. & R. I. R	90
10,000	do	s3 204¾	100	do	s3 90
50,000	do	204¾	200	do	90½
40,000	Ohio & M. C	26½	1300	do	90¾
600	N. Y. Cen. R	103¾	200	Chi. & N. W	32¾
300	do	s3 103¾	100	do	s5 32¾
500	do	104	100	do	s3 32¾
600	Erie Railway	68¾	100	do	32¾
200	do	68¾	400	do	32¾
100	do	s3 69	100	do	s3 32⅝
100	do	s3 69	100	O. & N. W. Pr	61¾
600	Reading R	104	500	do	61¾
200	do	103¾	200	do	s5 61¾
200	do	103¾	300	do	62
600	M. S. & N. I	63½	100	do	s3 62
400	do	63¾	300	P., Ft. W. & C	80¾
200	do	s3 64	1000	do	80¾
100	do	64¼	400	do	s3 80¾
600	do	s3 64¾	100	Cumb. Coal	45
400	do	s3 63¾			

Stocks and Gold firm. Gold sold after the call as high as 205¾; at close of report stood at 205¼.

[Advertisement]

AT $2 A YEAR, OR 20 CENTS A NUMBER.—Take the ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with BARING & FLETCH'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

CHEROKEE PILLS—FEMALE REGULATOR.—Sold by all druggists. $1 per box. Thirty-two page pamphlet free. Address Dr. W. R. MERWIN & CO., No. 63 Liberty-st., New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 2—*In steamship United Kingdom, from Glasgow*—Mrs. James and family, A. Barron, George Johnson, Wm. Bathurst, F. P. Henry.

In steamship Rebecca Clyde, from Savannah—Messrs. Chittenden, Hatch, Fisk, Lathrop, Babcock, Baxter, Cummings, Low and Grinnell, Mrs. Adams and child.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 06 | Sun sets..... 5 20 | Moon sets.. 1 00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 1 01 | Gov. Island.. 1 55 | Hell Gate.. 3 12

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK,...THURSDAY, Feb. 2.

Cleared.

Steamship Illinois, Bartow, Hilton Head.

Steamers E. C. Knight, Gallagher, Philadelphia, W. J. Taylor & Co.; Kingfisher, Rector, Baltimore.

Ships Yorktown, Driver, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Uncowah, Rudolph, Shanghai, Wakeman, Gookin & Co.

Brigs Wanderer, (Br.,) Anderson, Matamoras, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Forrester, ——, Vienna, Md., Holyoke & Murray; Catharine, (Br.,) Pullman, Matamoras, C. H. Trumbull; Brisk, (Br.,) Kobi, Cienfuegos, Fowler & Joyce; Conquest, (Br.,) Redding, Matamoras, Wagstaff & Smith; A. Bradshaw, Fish, Minatitlan, via Vera Cruz, B. F. Small & Co.

Schooners Frederick, (Br.,) Hewe, Matamoras; Rose Skerritt, Dyer, York River, Crowell & Paine; Laura Price, Beason, St. Kitts, Jones & Lough; C. M. Reynolds, Dick, Arroyo, Jed Frye & Co.

Sloop Lady Washington, Coyle, New-Haven, M. Briggs & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship United Kingdom, (Br.,) Campbell, Glasgow Dec. 28, via Portland Jan. 30, with mdse. and 60 passengers to Francis Macdonald.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Willetts, Savannah Jan. 29, via Hatteras Inlet the 31st, with cotton to Simeon Draper.

Bark Topeka, (of Nassau,) Sandberg, Havana Jan. 16, with sugar and tobacco to J. E. Ward & Co. Has been 13 ds. N. of Hatteras with N. and N. W. winds and very cold weather.

Bark J. & R. Young, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Richan, Antwerp Nov. 13, with mdse. and 71 passengers to Boyd & Hincken. Had heavy westerly gales the whole passage; lost and split sails, etc.

Bark Princess, (of Sydney, C. B.,) Ryan, Boston 18 ds., with mdse. to C. B. Swain. Came to this port to finish loading for Buenos Ayres.

Bark Lochiel, (Br.,) Graham, Boston, in ballast to F. R. Bradshaw. Is to load for Buenos Ayres.

Brig Atalanta, (Dan.,) Beebee, Pernambuco Dec. 15, with sugar, etc., to H. H. Swift & Co. Since reaching the Gulf Stream had very heavy weather; received some slight damage to sails and spars. Jan. 14, in 2 A. M., lat. 32, lon. 70 35, spoke schr. Minnehaha, from Baltimore for Cuba; had lost all her sails, and had one side of the house stove in.

Brig Arno, (of London,) Hazeloop, Antwerp 32 ds., with mdse. and 41 passengers to order. Jan 14, lat. 34 50, lon. 64 51, spoke schr. Mogul, of Arichat, from Boston for Havana, who reported having lost deck-load. The Arno had heavy westerly winds; lost passengers' galley, etc.

Brig La Cayenne, (of Turks Island,) Doherty, Aux Cayes 24 ds., with logwood to Wilson & Cammann. Had strong northerly winds through the passages; been 11 ds. N. of Cape Henry, with strong N. W. gales since 23d.

Brig Thames, (Br.,) Cornett, Cornwallis, N. S., 30 ds., with potatoes to Duryea & Hyde.

Brig Ruby, (Br.,) Angus, Horton, N. S., 30 ds., with potatoes to G. F. Peniston.

Schr. D. W. Clark, (Br.,) Peck, St. John, N. B., with shingles to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Abby Gale, McDonald, Bangor, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Jeddie, Roberts, Boston, with

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4170. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS

THE PEACE CONFERENCE

Arrival of the Rebel Commissioners at Fortress Monroe.

Secretary Seward in waiting to Receive Them.

An Interview on the Waters of the James.

Probable Close of the Conference Yesterday.

Developments Anxiously Awaited.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Feb. 2, via BALTIMORE, Friday, Feb. 3.

Messrs. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, R. M. T. HUNTER, and Judge CAMPBELL, the Confederate Peace Commissioners, arrived here this afternoon from City Point, to Lieut.-Gen. GRANT's special dispatch steamer, the *Mary Martin*.

Secretary SEWARD was on board the steamer *River Queen* waiting to receive them.

Immediately upon the arrival of the Commissioners both steamers proceeded to an anchorage in the stream, side by side.

At this writing, a quarter past 5 o'clock, as the *Louisiana* leaves for Baltimore, the steamers are still out in the stream.

THE CONFERENCE PROBABLY ENDED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 3.

The extraordinary conference at Fortress Monroe, which for the past two days has fixed the attention of the whole country, has come to a close.

President LINCOLN and Secretary SEWARD are understood to be on their way to Washington, and, doubtless, by this time, Messrs. STEPHENS, HUNTER and CAMPBELL have returned to the rebel capital.

What transpired at this meeting remains, of course, a secret with the participants, and all speculation on the subject is the merest folly. Imagination has in this meeting, its circumstances, and results, ample scope and verge, and conjecture in regard thereto takes here probably much the same diverse directions it does with you. That the conference will result in an immediate cessation of hostilities, is certainly too much to believe; but it would certainly be unwarrantable to predict that it will have proved entirely fruitless.

FROM CITY POINT.

Arrival of So-Called Rebel Peace Commissioners—Their Unexpected Detention at City Point—Escaped Union Prisoners from Columbia, S. C.—Change of Executive Officers in the United States Sanitary Commission—A Deserter Acquitted.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY POINT, Va., Wednesday, Feb. 1, 1865.

City Point was in a state of unusual excitement yesterday, owing to the arrival of the rebel Commissioners of Peace—(if they prove to be such)—ALEX. H. STEPHENS, JAMES CAMPBELL, and R. M. HUNTER, of Virginia. From early morning—in spite of the admirably private and noiseless manner in which everything is conducted here—the folks had somehow got it among them that the arrival was to take place; but, as no one seemed to know exactly when or how, it was amusing to see how perlinacious and eager many kept throughout the day, upon every arrival by train from the front, or by steamboat down the river. At last, at about 7 o'clock P. M., they came in by the train, were conveyed at once to the headquarters of the Lieutenant-General, and thence went on board the General's flag-boat *M. Martin*

It was expected that early this morning they would take their departure down the river, but up to this time of writing—midnight of the 1st—the *Martin* is still at her station. This has, of course, given rise to all sorts of speculations; many wondering whether these gentlemen have, after all, come here in any authoritative capacity to act; and and whether their visit is not going to terminate here. Most assuredly if they do not come empowered to talk of peace on the broad basis of the integrity of the Union and the everlasting eradication of slavery, (and nobody imagining that they do so, either from the rebel Government or people,) it is difficult to conceive what practical end they can propose to themselves in seeking a parley with our Government. I caught a glimpse of the lions this morning, on board the *Martin*. One was a very thin, spare man, who was pointed out as ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, pacing the after-deck, thoughtfully, in company with a stout, burly figure, said to be HUNTER of Virginia. We are so accustomed to see renowned men at all hours, from our unassuming Lieutenant-General downward—any one of whom would create a mob in the North by showing themselves, that the anxiety to see these new-comers from rebeldom was quite remarkable.

I had yesterday the pleasure of meeting and conversing with Capt. SAMUEL ELDER, First United States Heavy Artillery, and Lieut. EGAN, of the same, who escaped with others, fourteen in number, from the rebel prisons at Columbia, S. C., and passed through a series of almost miraculous adventures and escapes. Both these gentlemen corroborate all that your correspondent, H. J. W., so graphically laid before the world, respecting the horrible sufferings of our men in the prisons of Andersonville; indeed, they say that not one thousandth part of the actual horrors have been told. Wherever they went, the poor negro was their friend, incurring deep risks to afford them food and shelter; and where they were too closely watched to admit this, at least concealing all knowledge of them from their enemies. They declared that even now there is not one man in ten, throughout the revolted States, who know of, or believe, the kind treatment they receive on entering our lines, under the order of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT. The rebel authorities are accustomed, whenever it answers their purpose, to conscript the miscreants deserting from us into their lines. Deserters from their side do not know but what we break faith similarly with them; and they, therefore, ask themselves the very reasonable question, why, after fighting four years on one side, they should now turn round and fight on the other. These officers are sure that if the rebel armies only *knew* that, in laying down their arms and coming quietly back into the Union, they would not be liable to conscription, but treated as kindly as we really treat them, the whole organized forces of the rebellion would crumble immediately into nothing. If our guns could only shoot GRANT's celebrated order perpendicularly into the enemy's ranks, instead of cast-iron, I believe that each corps would be demoralized, them more than ten 100-pounders. But, hard as the adamantine walls of falsehood and prejudice may be, the national cannon has certainly, of late, been making some pretty large holes, by which to admit the light of truth.

Dr. W. F. SWAIM, late Executive Officer of the United States Sanitary Commission here, under Dr. ALEX. MCDONALD, has just joined the Fifteenth New-York Engineers, and his former post is now filled by Capt. ISAAC HARRIS, who has been a faithful attaché of the Sanitary Commission almost since its formation; directing and partaking of those laborious and highly dangerous duties often associated with what is called the "Field Relief Service," the successful performance of which—if expended upon purely military movements—would entitle any officer to just promotion.

It was Capt. HARRIS, for instance, who, during the Summer campaign of 1864, followed up SHERIDAN's eventful movements, with all his wagons and trains, from Brandy Station through Belle Plain, Fredericksburgh, and Port Royal, to the White House. Not only sharing the soldiers' dangers in their almost daily conflicts with the enemy, but ever ready with those aids and comforts for the wounded and dying, which depended on him alone. During the five or six days following the 23d June, and occupied by SHERIDAN in moving from the White House, to this place, it was one continuous skirmish between him and the enemy, in which the trains of the Commission were necessarily much exposed, and received some damage. When at Windmill Point—some twenty miles distant from City Point—Capt. HARRIS, without any escort whatever, and through an enemy's country of which he knew nothing, made a bold dash for this place, and, after many and great labors, arrived safely with his 16 wagons, 81 horses, abundance of invaluable stores for our suffering men, and found thirty men, all as dependent upon his sagacity, nerve and energy, for their lives, as if he were leading them to the field of battle. This gentleman's case only goes to show the amount of hard and even dangerous labor which this institution is constantly requiring of its employés, to carry out practically the noble work they have undertaken, and these are meritorious facts to be kept before the public.

One of our batch of deserters has just been acquitted by the General Court-martial, of which Brevet Brig.-Gen. CHARLES H. T. COLLIS is President here. This man WRIGHT, although thrown into company, and, for a long time, associated with the gang who availed themselves of JEFF. DAVIS' Order No. 65, gave his name and regiment honestly to the first United States officer he met, but being an invalid, and unable to state his case clearly, it appears that he was, by some misapprehension, thrust among and ironed with the miserable wretches who *did* desert. This case illustrates the pleasing fact that, inexorable as our court-martials may be, they know how to reward as well as punish.

The very cold weather has actually left us and given way to beautiful Springlike days. I really do hope it will have some effect upon our mail communications, for the folks here know no more of New-York papers, during the last week or ten days, than if they inhabited the Desert of Sahara.

J. R. HAMILTON.

FEB. 2—10 A. M.—The rebel commissioners still here. J. R. H.

FROM SAVANNAH.

Sherman's Campaign—A Movement of the Left Wing up the Savannah—Heavy Raise—Inundation of the Roads—Affairs in Savannah.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Friday, Jan. 27, 1865.

THE ARMY MOVING.

The remnant of SHERMAN'S army which remained in Savannah, delayed by the recent heavy rain, is now leaving. Gen. GRAY's division, the first to enter the city, by a singular coincidence is the last to leave. The troops are moving up the river on the left bank, with a view of reaching Sister's Ferry—a point thirty-five miles northwest. It is a matter of conjecture whether Gen. SLOCUM will cross the river with his whole force, or leave a portion to make a demonstration on Augusta.

THE ROADS.

Yesterday and to-day have had the effect of drying up the roads to a considerable extent. The heavy rains had rendered them absolutely impassable. Even now the country for twelve miles in the interior of Carolina, east and northeast from this point, is covered with water. The roads leading to the corps on the other side of the river are abandoned for present use. The movement on this side of so large a force was not contemplated in the original plan of the march, but was a step rendered necessary by circumstances.

THE POST.

Gen. GROVER is in full command of the military post. His regiments, belonging to the Second Division of the Nineteenth Army Corps, are all here, having arrived in detachments, by steamer. Gen. GROVER's headquarters are besieged by numerous applicants for permits to engage in trade. It is estimated that permits for two million dollars' worth of shipments have already been granted by virtue of "military necessity." Except on this plea, no cargoes can be brought here.

Gen. GROVER states that it is not the intention of the Government to foster trade, but rather to keep it within the strict bounds of military necessity. At this date, no shipments, except for Government purposes, are permitted.

LOYAL MEETING.

An intensely loyal and enthusiastic gathering of the people took place on the 25th inst. Mayor ARNOLD presided, and opened the meeting by a patriotic address.

Mr. CHITTENDEN, of New-York; Mr. HYDE, of Boston; Capt. VEALE, of GRANT's Staff, and others, made speeches pertinent to the occasion. The object of the day was more particularly to return the thanks of the city for recent contributions and supplies. Great feeling and interest were manifested.

MILITARY RAILROADS.

Col. J. CROMPT SMITH has been appointed Superintendent of Railroads centering in Savannah. Gen. MCCALLUM, who was here a few days ago, has announced the intention of the Government to rebuild and repair certain railroads in Georgia and Carolina, necessary for military purposes.

THE CAMPAIGN

just commenced, bids fair to exceed in interest and importance any yet entered upon by Gen. SHERMAN. Whether its main object be Richmond or Charleston—whether this latter city or Columbia be the point aimed at now—the end desired exceeds in importance anything attempted heretofore by this army. If successful, Gen. SHERMAN will stand foremost among the heroes which this war has produced.

HUGUENOT.

IMPORTANT, IF TRUE.

Deflection of Prominent Rebel Generals.

Generals Chalmers, Morrow and Roddy Abandon the Rebel Cause.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Feb. 2.

The Paducah correspondent of the *Democrat* says Gen. CHALMERS, in a speech at Corinth in the early part of January, accused Gen. HOOD of selling him out; expressed the opinion that the Confederacy had gone under; told his men they could do as they pleased, he should have nothing more to do with them, but should quit and try to save the remainder of his property.

It is also stated that the rebel Gen. MORROW sent a message to a personal friend in the Union army stating that he had lost all faith in the rebel leaders, and wished to surrender himself to the Federal commander. He is now waiting near Corinth to ascertain what terms can be granted to an officer of his rank voluntarily returning to his allegiance.

The noted Gen. RODDY is also said to have applied for pardon.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 3.

THE DRAFT AND NEW-YORK.

The Committee of Supervisors from New-York have been engaged all day with the War Department in regard to the draft. They have succeeded thus far in getting a reduction in the State of twenty-five per cent., but the Committee think that there ought to be a further reduction, and are earnestly endeavoring to bring it about.

THE AMENDED CONSCRIPTION BILL.

The Senate will to-morrow probably agree to Mr. WILSON's amendments to the Conscription Act, the principal one of which allows a drafted person to obtain a substitute from among those enrolled.

THE KELLEY AND FIELD AFFAIR.

The Select Committee, who are engaged in investigating the facts in regard to the Kelley and Field affair, met this morning for the purpose of making their report. They adjourned to meet again on Tuesday.

TREASURY CLERKS NO HIGHER PAY.

The Senate Finance Committee to-day struck out of the General Appropriation Bill the provision for increasing the pay of Treasury Clerks.

THE TAX ON PETROLEUM.

The Ways and Means Committee to-day disposed of the proposition to tax petroleum. They decided not to increase the tax on the manufactured article, which is now twenty cents. On the crude, which is now not taxed at all, they have imposed six cents.

THE TOBACCO TAX.

Tobacco is not to be taxed in the leaf. Cigars will probably be taxed by the pound, and not by the thousand. The committee expect to be able to report by Monday or Tuesday next.

THE ALBANY BRIDGE CASE.

The House Post-office Committee to-day had under consideration again the Albany bridge case. By general consent it was postponed for two weeks.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 3.

ATTORNEY'S FEES FOR GOVERNMENT SERVICES.

It appears from an official report of the War Department, that the amount of attorney's fees paid since June last is $23,580, of which $5,080 was paid from the habeas corpus appropriation; the remainder from the contingency appropriation of the army. There were $1,000 paid for the defence of D. L. Phillips, Marshal for the Southern District of Illinois, to Browning & Boshnell; $500 to Grimshaw & Williams, and $1,500 to John Blackburn in the same case; $1,500 to Ewing & Hunter, in the case of Edson B. Olds *vs.* Gov. Tod; $500 to Thomas J. Alexander, for the defence of Gen. Camaron; $500 each to B. F. Hoffman and Henry F. Page, in the case of The United States *vs.* Gov. Tod; and $500 to H. H. Hester, in the case of Old, Edwards Pierrepont, in the Kohnestamm case, received $5,250; John P. Heis $2,000, and John A. Bingham, in the Hammond case, $2,000.

ARRIVAL OF CAPTURED OFFICERS.

Fifty-three rebel officers, who were captured by Gen. SHERMAN, have arrived here from Savannah. Among them are Gen. G. P. HAMILTON, a large number of Colonels, Majors, Captains, Lieutenants and several naval officers, all of whom have been committed to the Old Capitol Prison.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 3.

THE NIAGARA SHIP CANAL.

The House bill for the construction of a ship canal around Niagara Falls was read twice and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

GRATUITY TO REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

The House bill to pay the five surviving soldiers of the Revolution a gratuity of $300 each, was read twice and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

THE ENROLLMENT ACT.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union)—I move to take up the Senate bill in relation to the Enrollment act.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Union)—I would inquire if that will interfere with the unfinished business, which is the joint resolution to exclude the electoral votes of certain States.

Mr. WILSON—No, it will not; we can get through with this very soon. The draft comes off next month, and it is very important to pass the bill. It will do a great deal to encourage enlistments.

The bill was then taken up.

Mr. HENDRICKS, of Missouri, (Union,) appealed to Mr. WILSON to postpone the bill until to-morrow.

This was agreed to, and the bill was made the special order for to-morrow at 1 o'clock.

THE OHIO BRIDGE BILLS.

On motion of Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) the bill to bridge the Ohio River at Louisville was made the special order for Monday at 1 o'clock.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Union,) from the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads, reported a bill to bridge the Ohio River at Cincinnati, which was made the special order for Monday next at 1 o'clock.

THE PAY OF ARMY CHAPLAINS.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, (Union,) introduced a bill to increase the pay of army chaplains, which was referred to the Military Committee.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF GOVERNMENT DETECTIVES.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) called up the resolution, offered by him a few days since, calling upon the Secretary of the Navy for information as to the employment of detectives, and whether any instructions were given to such detectives to inquire into the business matters of any member of Congress, &c., which was passed.

THE BILL TO REIMBURSE MISSOURI.

Mr. HENDERSON wished to call up the bill to reimburse Missouri for expenses incurred in calling out the militia of that State.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE OF THE STATES IN REBELLION.

Mr. TRUMBULL insisted upon the consideration of the joint resolution to exclude the electoral votes of certain States in rebellion.

Mr. SHERMAN moved that the Senate insist upon its amendments to the Military Academy Bill, and appoint a committee of conference to meet a similar committee from the House.

The motion was carried.

Mr. SHERMAN—I will make a similar motion in the case of the Deficiency Bill, on which the old controversy is still pending.

This motion was also carried.

The joint resolution to exclude the electoral votes of certain States in rebellion was then taken up.

The question then occurred on Mr. TEN EYCK's motion to strike out the word "Louisiana," so as to exempt that State from the provisions of the resolution.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Union,) took the floor in advocacy of the proposed amendment. He held that there had been a fair election in Louisiana.

Mr. WADE—Who ordered that election?

Mr. DOOLITTLE—Gen. BANKS issued an order inviting the people to go into an election.

Mr. WADE—I want to know if the request of Gen. BANKS was not equal to a command?

Mr. DOOLITTLE said he would satisfy the Senator from Ohio on the subject before he got through.

He was then interrupted by Mr. POWELL, who inquired if the military authorities in Louisiana had not issued orders prescribing the qualification of voters in the State.

Mr. DOOLITTLE replied, that the Constitution of the State of Louisiana was adopted as a rule of prescribing the qualifications of voters, except that the military authorities issued an order allowing citizens of Louisiana, to the United States army and navy, to vote. There were only eight hundred and eight of these, out of eleven thousand four hundred and fourteen votes cast, and a separate registry had been made of these votes. Mr. DOOLITTLE quoted from Gen. BANKS' letter, to show that the election in Louisiana was not controlled by Federal office-holders, and that out of the entire vote cast, all the voters but about five hundred were citizens of the State before the war began. He then adverted to the fact that the highest vote ever cast in Louisiana was 51,000. Of these, 40,000 had gone into the rebel army, leaving 11,000—nearly equal to the difference between the highest vote and ten number who enlisted or were conscripted into the rebel army. In reply to the animadversions of Mr. WADE, yesterday, upon the President's Proclamation, Mr. DOOLITTLE said: Every person must know that there must be some form of government in these States. It, with our armies, we enter into a State or country, and take possession of it by military power, some form of government must be established—military, of course, in the first instance. The civil government is displaced by the military power. *Inter arma silent leges* is an old Roman maxim. When the people become so far obedient to their loyalty to the Government, which thus assumed by military power to put down insurrection, an attempt may be made to surrender the military power and to reëstablish the civil administration by the people themselves. For a time the Government may be of a certain mixed character, both of the civil and military power, each leaning upon the other. As the latter progresses and grows still further, the military power can be more and more withdrawn, and still greater power and authority can be given to the civil administration and the civil officers of the Government. Now, sir, what is the actual state of the case in relation to Louisiana? When we first captured New-Orleans, and by our forces took possession of the rivers and lands adjoining, there could be no Government but that of a military character. But, sir, after an experience of one, two or three years, the people became so well satisfied of the great mistake of going into rebellion against the Government of the United States, and the necessity of submitting to its authority and jurisdiction, that they began to come back to their allegiance to the Government, and were willing to join in the organization of the civil Government of the State, and resume their relations to the Government of the United States, and accordingly we find that when asked to do so, eleven thousand four hundred of the loyal citizens of that State join in the organization of a new constitution, which is submitted to the people, and adopted by them, and a Legislature of Louisiana and other officers are chosen by virtue of it, and the whole machinery of civil administration to put into full operation in that State. By virtue of the authority of that constitution, they now have their own Government and their own Legislature. They are making municipal laws and regulations for themselves, and their courts are sitting every day in judgment upon the rights of individuals under the authority of the new constitution. All the relations of life are being regulated under the authority of the new constitution. I tell my friend from Ohio that nearly ninety thousand slaves have had their fetters knocked from their limbs, which were not reached by the Emancipation Proclamation; and these freedom is given by that very constitution which he would undertake to trample under his feet as a military usurpation and a miserable farce. Can he stand an in the face of this country when Louisiana presents herself in the attitude of a free State, knocking off the fetters of ninety thousand slaves, which the Emancipation Proclamation did not reach, for they were excepted in it. Can he stand before the country and deny to Louisiana her right to representation here—her right to be heard as one of the free States of this Union in voting upon the Constitutional amendment which we have submitted to the States for their ratification?

Mr. WADE—Will the Senator allow me for a moment?

Mr. DOOLITTLE—If he will make his remarks very brief I will yield.

Mr. WADE—Then I will not say anything.

Mr. DOOLITTLE—Well, that is better still. (Laughter.) I can very well understand why the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Powell) is opposed to recognizing this free Constitution of Louisiana. This free constitution sets free nearly ninety thousand slaves. But I did not expect that the Senator from Ohio would object to it for that reason. Among others, I expected that the Senator from Ohio and the friends of freedom on this floor, would take the free States by the hand, one after another, as they presented themselves here, and welcome them in the family of free States. I did not expect this from the Senator from Kentucky. He could consistently oppose it, for he is opposed to emancipation. He is opposed to the adoption of the free Constitution of Louisiana—opposed to allowing Louisiana to vote on the Constitutional amendment which they have submitted to the States, and whose vote may be necessary to its ratification. It requires, as I am informed, twenty-seven votes—the votes of the legislatures of twenty-seven different States—to ratify the Constitutional amendment; and by no cyphering of mine, Mr. President, can I see how they are to be obtained, unless you allow the Legislature of Louisiana—the free State of Louisiana—to express her voice on that subject. Is the Senator from Ohio (Mr. WADE) prepared to prevent that. Go, tell it to the free people of this country, that upon the floor of the Senate, the Senator from Ohio, who has been looked upon as the champion of freedom, that he now takes a position side by side with the Senator from Kentucky, to denounce as a military usurpation and a miserable farce the adoption of a free Constitution by the people of Louisiana. Mr. DOOLITTLE contended further, that what is contained in the President's Proclamation about one-tenth of the people of a State forming a civil Government, was only a suggestion thrown out by him. If Louisiana and Tennessee were not States at this Union, how could Mr. JOHNSON be declared the Vice-President of the United States?

Mr. SUMNER called Mr. DOOLITTLE's attention to the fact that the Vice-President is not required to be a citizen of a particular State, but only of the United States.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) explained that the question before the Senate was not whether Louisiana was a State in the Union, or was not, though he believed she was as much a State as Ohio. He would be in favor of admitting the Congressional delegation from that State, if it was shown they were elected according to law. But he did not think the electoral vote of any State not represented in Congress should be counted to the joint committee.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Union,) said at the proper time he would offer an amendment which he thought covered the whole subject. It was not in order now, but he would read it and offer it when it was in order. It declared that,

Whereas, Certain States, Tennessee and Louisiana among others, had been in a state of rebellion against the Government; and

Whereas, The President had issued a proclamation authorizing the resumption of civil government in these States; and

Whereas, The loyal inhabitants of these States had chosen Presidential electors at the late election, in pursuance of the requirements of the Constitution of the United States; and

Whereas, Doubts exist as to the validity of said electors; and

Whereas, It is well understood that the result of said election of electors in Tennessee and Louisiana will not affect the result; if it is inexpedient to determine the question of the validity of the election in Tennessee and Louisiana; and if, in counting the vote in Joint convention, the result shall be declared as if it is without these votes, and as it would be with them; that said votes be excluded in either case.

Mr. POWELL spoke against the Civil Government of Louisiana, the President's Amnesty Proclamation, &c. In reply to some remarks of Mr. DOOLITTLE, he said, Herod the King once ordered the slaughter of every first-born child.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Union.)—Will my friend allow me to correct him?

Mr. POWELL.—Certainly.

Mr. COWAN.—My reading of the Scriptures is to the effect that Herod ordered the slaughter of all children under two years old, and not of the first-born. [Laughter.]

Mr. POWELL.—Well, I don't know about that, but I think I am right. [Laughter.] But my friend, the reporter, knows more about Scripture than I do, and he will put it down as it is in the text. [Laughter.]

Mr. TEN EYCK's motion to strike out Louisiana was voted on and disagreed to.

YEAS—Messrs. Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Farwell, Harlan, Harris, Howe, Lane, (Md.,) Lane, (Kansas,) Nesmith, Pomeroy, Ramsay, Ten Eyck, Van Winkles, Wiley—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Brown, Buckalew, Clark, Collamer, Conness, Davis, Foster, Henderson, Hendricks, Howard, Johnson, Morgan, Merrill, Powell, Saulsbury, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wright—23.

Mr. LANE, of KANSAS, (Union,) moved to amend the joint resolution by striking out the preamble.

The motion was negatived—Yeas 12, Nays 30.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Union,) offered an amendment as a substitute, declaring that the people of no State declared to be in insurrection shall be qualified to choose Presidential Electors until such insurrection shall be suppressed, or until said State shall be represented in Congress.

Mr. HARRIS offered as an amendment to Mr. COLLAMER's amendment the proposition referred by him in a previous part of this report, and on it demanded the yeas and nays.

Mr. HARRIS' amendment was disagreed to—yeas, 12; nays, 31.

The amendment of Mr. COLLAMER was then read.

Mr. TRUMBULL said it went too far. It was too sweeping. It left it to the power of the President to prevent the casting of the vote of any State by simply declaring the State to be in insurrection. He hoped the Senate would adhere to the original proposition.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, (Democrat,) hoped Mr. COLLAMER's proposition would be voted down, and that the resolution, as reported by Mr. TRUMBULL, would be adopted.

Mr. COLLAMER explained his proposition.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, said it was his intention to vote for the admission of the Senators from Louisiana, Tennessee and Arkansas, whenever they presented themselves. He would inquire if Mr. COLLAMER's amendment would affect this question in any way.

Mr. COLLAMER replied it would not. He did not believe any law was necessary to enable the States now in rebellion to resume their relation to the Government. Congress could admit Senators and Representatives from such States without any law on the subject.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Union,) asked Mr. COLLAMER if he would receive Senators from States with which commercial intercourse is prohibited.

Mr. COLLAMER replied that he would admit Senators from any State whose civil government had been reorganized.

Mr. COWAN expressed the opinion that no legislation or proclamation was necessary, to enable a State to resume its relations to the Government. The President had issued his proclamation of non-intercourse in consequence of insurrection in certain States. When that insurrection ceased, the provisions of the proclamation had no further reference to the State or States in which the insurrection so ceased.

Mr. JOHNSON said if the rebels threw down their arms to-morrow, they would be in the Union, and we had no right to declare them out of the Union now. While he was speaking, a very singular condition of things existed. The President sends a very respectable citizen to Richmond, to know upon what terms this insurrection shall cease upon the part of the disloyal. What did he do? He was said to have returned. While there, he had an interview with the rebel authorities. He goes back again in a Government vessel. Before he went back he had an interview with the President. What was the result? We don't know, but we can speculate. Suppose in that interview he had informed the President of the United States that the rebels are willing to lay down their arms and come back into the Union at once; that they are willing to admit that slavery is either actually abolished by the President's proclamation, or practically is to the extent that our arms have gone, and that they are willing to leave the decision of the effect of the proclamation over such portion of the slaves as have not come into the possession of the military authorities to the courts. The President has agreed to that himself. Suppose they are willing further to assent to any Constitutional amendment as to slavery that may be adopted. The President has no right to carry on the war one hour after such terms are complied with. Every man killed in battle after their willingness to return on these conditions, would be murdered willfully.

After some further remarks by Mr. JOHNSON,

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 3.

THE NAVY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Navy Appropriation Bill.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, (Union,) spoke in favor of his amendment proposing the establishment of a Board of Admiralty. He said his reason for offering it was that we would have accounts with other nations to adjust when this war was over, and because we should not be deluded as to the strength of our vessels nor guns, nor persuaded by newspaper articles into the belief that we are a great naval Power. This amendment was not introduced on his own judgment, nor was it hastily drawn, but was prepared after deliberation and consultation with the first of the navy.

Mr. SPALDING, of Ohio, (Union,) said the Committee on Naval Affairs had considered a bill to establish a Board of Admiralty, and had concluded to report unfavorably thereon.

Mr. DAVIS said, when he saw a purpose to smother that bill, he moved his amendment. The changes and increase of our navy had, during the last four years, been made under the auspices of the Secretary of the Navy and his irresponsible Assistant Secretary, who was the real and actual Secretary of the Navy. The result was, we were taught to believe we were a great naval Power. While it was officially stated we had 671 vessels and 2,385 guns, he maintained that, in fact, we had only 122 vessels and 1,060 guns to efficiently engage with any foreign naval Power if war was declared to-morrow. He condemned the double-enders, whose machinery was all exposed, and spoke of the uselessness of other vessels in contest with a first-class Power. In proposing a Board of Admiralty he adhered to the idea of the unity of the Executive, surrounded by responsible advisers without whose recommendation and knowledge nothing can be done; and this board, he proposed, should be headed by Vice-Admiral FARRAGUT. Had such a board been heretofore in existence we should have been saved from the mortification of repeated failures. The contest between the *Monitor* and *Merrimac* was a drawn battle; nobody was whipped; and yet, without consulting naval officers and obtaining the opinion of professional men, the Department, taking the model of the *Monitor*—a cheese box with two guns—had expended thirteen millions of dollars on that type of vessel. The Department had smoothed over its failures in contracts, and had wasted the public money in extravagant experiments.

Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, (Union,) said the gentlemen was most unfortunate in the amendment he had submitted to this bill, which was nothing more or less than that this Congress and the Navy Department should throw away all the teachings of experience at home and abroad, and, by taking a retrograde step, place our naval affairs where they were a century ago. The Committee on Naval Affairs several days ago asked leave to submit and have printed their report, covering a mass of documentary evidence on the subjects referred to by the gentleman, but the House refused the request. The committee had had seventy sittings, and had examined all the facts and statistics, with a view to separating the wheat from the chaff, and taking the true from the absolutely false. He quoted British authorities to show that such a board in England was unpopular, uncertain, and inefficient to provide for all the exigencies of war. Speeches in Parliament, and articles in magazines, had condemned it as a failure. In France, a better system was followed, founded on individual responsibility. In our naval organization, each chief of bureau was directly responsible to the head of the department, who was not hampered by their divided action. The system proposed by the gentleman had been tried here over and over again, and had been cast aside because it had proved inefficient, irresponsible and uncertain. The gentleman had a double purpose; for, he discussed but for a short time his proposition, while he devoted at least an hour in descanting on the faults and failures of the Navy Department. It was scarcely necessary to remind the House that when the rebellion broke out, the insurgents had possession of the country from the Chesapeake to the Rio Grande; the rebels took two of the five navy yards, one of them the one at Norfolk, the most important of all, at which they captured some ships, besides over two thousand pieces of heavy ordnance. At that time the entire navy consisted of 40 vessels, one-half of them out of commission; only 22 were left for service abroad; so that only four were available for home service. The Secretary of the Navy, pressed by the necessity of the case, had gathered the most efficient vessels to meet the instant requirements of the war. Starting with four vessels only, the number was increased in nine months to 226; the next year between three and four hundred, the year following to 580, and at the end of the fourth year to 671. The vessels built were not built in one place, of one size, nor for one use, as the gentleman had stated, but for different branches of the service. Commissions had been summoned from time to time, and other means taken to ascertain the best way of capturing certain points or of constructing vessels and machinery. The history of the world did not show such a gigantic performance in constructing a navy as was exhibited in this country. Reforms had been effected in ships and ordnance, and by the embodiment of an American idea in building monitor vessels of a different form from those found in any other part of the globe, we had achieved the most brilliant victories of the navy. He replied at length to Mr. DAVIS' strictures on the navy.

The three hours and a half of the session was consumed by Messrs. DAVIS and RICE in their speeches, when the committee rose and the House adjourned.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Ratification of the Constitutional Amendment by the New-York Legislature.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 3.

The following is the vote of the Assembly on the resolution ratifying the action of Congress on the Slavery Prohibition Amendment:

AYES—Messrs. Andrus, Angel, Bemis, Biddlecom, Bunham, Brandreth, A. A. Brown, J. W. Brown, Brunson, Carpenter, Cole, Collins, N. Clark, Close, Crandell, Crowell, Edgerton, Edwards, Godfrey, Gleason, Green, Hasbrouck, Hollis, Howard, Hulse, Humphrey, S. H. Hungerford, Kellogg, Lapham, Lee, Lewis, Lord, McCall, Murray, Olcott, Oliver, Palmer, G. Parker, J. L. Parker, Penfield, Perry, Pitt, Post, Rankin, Redington, Reed, Richardson, Rogers, Rouse, Root, Sanford, Severance, Sumner, Shaw, Shepard, Sherman, Speaker, E. S. Smith, Spear, Squires, Stafford, Stanford, Stewart, Strong, Tillinghast, Tillman, Topliff, Van Buren, Webster, Wilbur, Ward, Worth—72.

NOES—Messrs. Beekstaver, Blauvelt, Burdit, Burns, Cooper, Cutting, Chapman, Cramer, Eldridge, Fonda, Gingham, Hallenbeck, O. M. Hungerford, Ingraham, Reegan, Langner, Loutrel, Lyons, Malloy, McConnell, McDonald, McNeil, Murray, Nickerson, Ridgeway, Robertson, Salmon, Sammons, Subacker, Sherwood, Schultz, J. L. Smith, Stannard, Talman, Turner, Vanderzee, Vedder, Ward, Weaver, Weller—40.

Mr. FENFIELD was the only Democrat voting in the affirmative.

The following is the vote of the Senate on the same proposition:

AYES—Messrs. Allen, Ames, Angel, Bailey, Cole, Cook, Cornell, Dutcher, Folger, Hastings, Hoyt, Hobbs, Jaltan, Laimbeer, Low, Strong and Williams.

NOES—Messrs. Aliabee, Beach, Chrystie, Cosans, Fields, Murphy, Shafer and Woodruff.

When the constitutional amendment to abolish slavery passed the Assembly, this afternoon, a salute of one hundred guns was fired by order of Adjutant-Gen. IRVINE.

The Amendment Passed by Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 3.

Both branches of the Massachusetts Legislature, this afternoon, unanimously passed the bill ratifying the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery.

Ratification of the Amendment by the Maryland and Pennsylvania Legislatures.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Feb. 3.

The Senate of Maryland to-day passed the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery in concurrence with the action of the House previously reported.

HARRISBURGH, Pa., Friday, Feb. 3.

Both branches of the Legislature to-day adopted a bill ratifying the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery.

The Western Virginia Legislature Ratification of the Constitutional Amendment.

WHEELING, W. Va., Friday, Feb. 3.

The Congressional amendment abolishing slavery in the United States was unanimously ratified by both branches of the Western Virginia Legislature, to-day.

Capture of a Part of Mosby's Gang.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Feb. 3.

The 8 o'clock train last evening from Harper's Ferry brought up 110 rebel prisoners, who were landed at the Relay, and thence sent by special train to Washington. They belonged to MOSBY's gang, and were captured during a recent raid by that redoubtable horse thief upon our lines in the Shenandoah Valley while Gen. SHERIDAN was absent on a reconnoissance. They thought to catch our men napping. All of the prisoners are in wretched condition, and nearly a dozen were so terribly frost-bitten about the feet and legs that they could scarcely walk. These "Johnnies" say they are tired and sick of the war, and are glad to get out of it even as prisoners.

The Sanitary Flour.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Feb. 3.

The famous "Sanitary" sack of flour belonging to Mr. GAUDLEY, which was sold and resold at Nevada, Col., till it realized $165,000, for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission, changed hands twenty-times, at public auction, at the Merchant's Exchange, to-day, realizing $3,775, in behalf of the Soldiers' Orphan Home. The sale will be continued to-morrow, after which the sack will be taken to New-York.

Indian Depredations.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Feb. 3.

A dispatch from Omaha, Feb. 2, says that a large number of Indians have been hovering around Julesburg several days, but the garrison is too small to attack them. They attacked the fort, burned the telegraph office and stage company's warehouse, containing a large amount of corn, hay and provisions.

The station, consisting of several outbuildings, was reduced to ashes. A considerable amount of telegraph supplies were also destroyed. An entire train was captured west of Fort Laramie within a week. One man was killed. The telegraph being down, the particulars of the attack on the fort at Julesburgh are not yet known.

From New-Orleans and Cairo.

CAIRO, Friday, Feb. 3.

The steamer *Henry Ames* brings New-Orleans dates to the 28th ult.

Admiral LEE and staff arrived at New-Orleans on the flag-ship *Black Hawk*.

Cotton less active. Sales 150 bales, at 70c., good ordinary, 73½c; strict middling, 80c. Receipts of the week ending 26th, 2,727 bales. Exports, 3,590 bales. Stock on hand, including on shipboard, 5,474 bales. Sugar, 22½c.@23½c. Molasses, $1 05@$1 20. Cotton freights to New-

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 3, 1865.

$500	U. S. 6s, '81. C.	109¾	100	N. Y. Cen.	104½
2,000	do.	109¾	300	do.	s10 104¾
26,000	do.	109¾	100	do.	s30 104
22,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C.	106¾	100	do.	104¼
20,000	do. new iss.	108	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	90¾
20,000	do. new iss.	108¼	300	do.	91
15,000	do. new iss.	101	100	do.	91½
20,000	U.S.5s, 10-40s. C.	101	200	do.	91½
10,000	do.	b10 101	900	P., Ft. W. & C.	91
1,000	La. State 6s.	60	200	do.	s10 91
2,000	Cal. St. 7s.	150	400	do.	91½
10,000	sm. state 6s.	65	200	M. S. & N. I.	64¾
50,000	O. & Miss. C.	26¾	900	Erie Railway.	69¾
4,000	Bud. R. 2d S. F. B	105	200	do.	s20 69
1,000	Dl., Lac. & W. 2d	112	300	do.	s9 69¾
8,000	Cl. & To. S. F. B.	104	200	do.	69¾
1,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	109	1000	do.	s10 69¾
5,000	Erie 5th M. Bs.	100	500	do.	70
100	Canton Co.	29	500	do.	69¾
100	do.	s20 29	200	do.	70¾
15	Del. & Hud. C. Co	153	400	do.	s10 70¾
100	Ashburton Coal	15	500	do.	70¾
400	Cum. Coal Pr.	s30 44¾	100	do.	70¾
100	do.	45¾	100	do.	s10 70¾
300	do.	45	500	Hudson R. R.	103¾
100	do.	s18 44¾	400	do.	103
300	do.	44¾	50	Reading R.	103
300	do.	s10 44¾	100	do.	103¾
600	do.	44¾	300	do.	103¾
300	do.	44¼	300	do.	103¾
3300	do.	s10 44	300	do.	104
100	do.	44¼	50	Mich. Cen. R.	109
1100	do.	44	25	do.	109¼
200	do.	b30 45	30	Clev. & Pitts.	79¾
600	do.	b30 44¾	500	do.	79¾
100	do.	43¾	200	do.	78¾
200	Mar. Min. Co.	11	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	s10 81¾
100	do.	11½	200	do.	82
50	Pac. M. S.	b30 282	300	do.	s10 82
500	Chi. & N. W.	33	100	do.	s10 81½

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	U.S. 6s. 5-20s C	108½	500	Mich. Cen. R.	s10 109¼
18,000	do. new iss.	108¼	50	do.	109¾
20,000	do. new iss.	b10 108½	100	do.	b60 110
16,000	U. S. 6s, '81. C.	109¾	100	do.	109
40,000	U.S.5s, 10-40s C	101	200	Clev. & Pitts.	s10 79¾
28,000	U. S.6s.1yr.Cer.	98	150	Chic. & N. W.	33
5,000	Am. Gold.	208	800	do.	33¼
100	Mariposa Min.	11	100	do.	s30 33
100	Cum Coal Pref.	s10 43¾	400	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	82½
100	N. Y. Cen.	106¾	100	do.	82¾
200	do.	106¾	300	do.	82¾
600	do.	s20 106½	100	do.	s30 82
2600	Erie Railway.	71	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	91¾
300	do.	s30 70¾	500	do.	s10 91½
400	do.	s10 70¾	400	do.	91¾
300	do.	70¾	100	do.	91¾
100	Hud. Riv. R.	103¾	200	do.	s30 91¾
300	M. S. & N. I. R.	s10 65¼	400	Pitts., F. W. & C.	92
300	do.	70¾	100	do.	s10 92
200	Ill. Cen.	111¾	100	do.	91¾

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$5,000	U. S. 5-20s.		200	Reading R.	104½
	new issue.	108½	200	do.	104¾
20,000	O. & M. C.	s3 27	400	do.	104
10,000	do.	27	700	do.	s3 104
100	N. Y. C. R.	s-d 105¾	1500	M. S. & N. I.	65
100	do.	105¾	300	Ill. Cen. R.	s3 116½
100	do.	105½	100	do.	116
700	Erie R.	s-div 70¾	200	Cl. & Pitts.	s-d 79¾
1400	do.	70¾	300	Chi. & N. W.	33¾
600	do.	h3 70¾	200	Chi. & R. I. R.	91¾
1400	do.	s3 70¾	100	do.	s5 91¾
500	do.	c 70¾	700	do.	91¾
200	do.	s3 70¾	100	do.	b3 91¾
200	do.	70¾	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	91¾
200	Hud. Riv. R.	103¾	100	do.	91¾
500	do.	b3 103¾	100	Cum. Coal.	s10 43¾
100	do.	103¾	200	do.	44
100	do.	s5 103¾			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Erie Rail.	s-div 71	100	M. S. & N. I.	s3 68¾
400	do.	s3 71¾	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	s3 81¾
1000	do.	s30 70¾	100	Chi. & N. W.	s10 33¾
1200	do.	s3 71¾	100	do.	33¾
200	do.	71¾	300	do.	s3 33¾
100	Hudson R. R.	104	100	Ch. & N. W. Pr.	s10 82½
300	Reading R.	b10 104¾	1700	Cum. Coal Co.	s3 44¾
300	do.	104¾	100	do.	s3 44¾
300	Ill. Cen. R.	117	1000	do.	s10 44¼
100	do.	s3 117	200	do.	44
200	Chic. & R. I.	92	100	do.	s10 44
200	do.	91¾	200	Mar. Min. Co.	b3 10¾
100	do.	s3 91¾	200	do.	b3 11
500	do.	s6 91¾			

FRIDAY, Feb. 3—P. M.

The Gold Room raoged 2@3 ₱ ceot. higher between regolar 'Change hours to-day than oo Thursday. The sales were 206@205@208 ₱ cent., and after 3 o'clock the specolation was further advanced to 209@209¼ ₱ cent. The excitement aboot the Rebel Pesce Commissioo was less prominent to the market, and the absence of later news oo this subject and the Military movements South, were used to turn the course of prices so suddenly and decidedly upward. The same thing took place last week, in coooection with the Railway speculation, on the Stock Exchnoge, to the point of 220 ₱ cent., followed by a sobsequeot fall to 203½ ₱ cent.

The Export demand for Gold this week has been inconsiderable. The Customs demand has averaged over $250,000 ₱ day. Excheoge on London for Saturday's mail is doll at 109@109½, and Paris f5.18¾@f5.16¼, for Gold. The market for Money is growing easier. Both the near and Western Cities are seoding forward large daily remittances.

The Government Stocks and Treasury paper were firm this Afternooo, and the subscriptioos to the Popular 7-30 ₱ ceot. Loao already begio to feel the influence of the oew arrangement of the Treasory with Mr. JAY COOKE. He was in the City to-day to designate his Sob-Agents in New-York, who will be the same as under his 5-20 Ageocy, with the addition of several of the National Banks.

Io the Railway Shares there was quite a firm feeling at the early Board; and soon after its adjournmeot prices were higher on the Street. At the Secood Board there was e further advance on New-York Central and Erie, and a good request for the Western lines. At 4 o'clock the followiog quotatiooe were made, as compared with the same hour on Thursday, the geoeral marke: leaving off firm. Gold, 209½ ₱ cent.

	Thurs.	Frid.		Thurs.	Frid.
U. S. 6s, 1881	109¾	109¾	Pittsburgh	77¾	79½
U. S. 5-20's	109	109	Northwest	32	33¼
T. Certificates	98	98	N. West Pref.	61	63
N. Y Central	103	106¾	Rock Island	89¾	91¾
Erie	68¾	71½	Fort Wayne	89¾	91¾
Hudson	102	103¾	Cum'land Coal	44¾	44
Reading	103	104½	Quicksilver	86	86
Mich. Southern	63¾	64½	Mariposa	11	11
Illinois Cen	114¾	117	Ohio & M. Certs	26¾	27

The First National Bank (Sub-Agent for the Popular 7-30 ₱ ceot. Loan) received to-day $210,000 for subscriptions.

The Illinois Central Railroad report of Janoary business is as followe:

Traffe for mooth	$546,000
Sales of lands	241.000
Collectioos oo lands	270,000

The following bids were made to-day for the City Baok Stocks:

New-York	112	Commerce	110
Merchants'	116	American Exc	118
Mechanics'	110	Bank of N. Amer	106
America	135	Irving	106
City	170	Citizens'	106
Phenix	105	Market	102
North River	106	Shoe and Leather	105
National	110	Commonwealth	103
Merchants' Exchange	97	Imp. and Traders'	108

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	102	Alt. & T. H. 2ds. Pref.	80
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	101¾	Al. & T. H. 2ds. Income	75
N. Y Cen. 7s, '76	107	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	98¼
Erie 7s, 3d mort, '83	105	Ban. & St. Jo. L. G.	90
Erie 7s, 4th mort, '80	101	Del., L. & W. 1sts	112
Erie 7s, 5th mort, '82	100	Tol. & W. 1sts. Ext	97
Buff. N. Y. & Erie, '77	100½	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	104
Hud. 7s, R. 2ds, S. F.	96	New J. C. 2d	102
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M. '75	102	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	106½
Chi., B. & Q. 8 W. 1sts	106	Mus. & Mo. L. G. 1sts	45
N. Ind. Goshen L. '68	90	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	96
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 p c.	102	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	102
Pacific R. 7s, g. by Mo.	56	Chi. & Alt. Income	88
Ill. Central 7 p c. '75	110	Mil. & St. Paul 1sts	80
Alton & T. H. 1sts	90¾		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as followe: Total receipts, $5,907,888 78; including for Customs, $147,000; Paymeots, $6,290,029 43; on account of Loan, $60,000; Balance, 27,059,349 81.

The week's imports of Dry Goods have been to the value of $767,549 against $2,925,551 same week last year. The following is the summary for the week:

	Consumption Direct.		Warehoused.		Withdrawn.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool.	502	$194,136	95	$43,393	273	$99,554
Mf. of Cot'n.	460	126,998	55	12,929	225	41,423
Mf. of Silk.	208	127,038	39	26,174	35	37,392
Mf. of Flax.	495	129,164	52	21,794	291	54,875
Miscellen's	788	66,143	224	11,080	9	3,811
Total	2,453	$643,149	476	$115,469	783	$236,156
		114,469				642,149
Total entered		$757,549	Total warehoused, &c.			$878,305

United States Stocks Not Taxable.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Several of your coteporaries, in alluding to the recently rendered and unanimous decisioo of the Sepreme Court of the United Sletes—denying the power of a State to tax United States Securities, directly or indirectly—see fi to treat it as though it were the formal expression of an eotirely novel and pecoliarly dangerous doctrine. Is it anything of the kied? I sobmit that it is not. Forty-six years ago, this very mooth, Chief-Justice MARSHALL made an unanswerable expositioo of the fondemeotal law on this vital issoe, concloding thos: "We find, then, on just theory, a total failore of this original right to tax the meaos employed by the Goverameot of the Union for the execotioo of its powers. *The right never existed.*" Again, "The question is, in truth, a question of supremecy; and *if the right of the States to tax the means employed by the General Government be conceded, the declaration that the Constitution, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land, is empty and unmeaning declamation.*" (See the decisioo in the case of *McCulloch* vs. *The State of Maryland and others*, 4 Wheaton Reports, 316-437.)

The United States Stocks are "means employed by the General Governmeot for the execotion of its powers," cannot be disposed. If a State never had an absolote right to tax such "means to an end," directly, it would seem obvious that it cannot possess such a right, evec in the modified and dabious form contended for by our municipal and State authorities.

M. H.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY,

(Formerly Officers of the Park Bank,)

BANKERS, 30 Wall St. N.Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be made and drawn at pleasure, as with the City Banks.

Certificates of Deposit issued (to parties desiring) for remittances to any part of the United States.

Gold Coin received on Deposit, and Certificates given for the same, payable on demand.

Particular attention paid to the collection of Notes, Checks, Bills of Exchange, &c., on all accessible points of the United States and Canadas, and checks for the proceeds sent to the owner's place of business without delay.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

GOVERNMENT AGENCY AND DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 363 BROADWAY, } NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1865.

This bank will receive subscriptions to the 7-30 Loan, at par, receiving all 5 per cent. interest-bearing notes, allowing the accrued interest to date of subscription.

Interest on the 7-30s will commence Feb. 15. Interest to that date will be allowed the subscriber, at the rate of two cents per day on each $100.

The following table shows the value of the several denominations on each day:

	$100.	$500.	$1,000.
Feb. 4	$99 78	$498 90	$997 80
Feb. 6	99 82	499 10	998 20
Feb. 7	99 84	499 20	998 40
Feb. 8	99 86	499 30	998 60
Feb. 9	99 88	499 40	998 80
Feb. 10	99 90	499 50	999 00
Feb. 11	99 92	499 60	999 20
Feb. 13	99 96	499 80	999 60
Feb. 14	99 98	499 90	999 80

The notes on hand for immediate delivery.

GOVERNMENT AGENCY AND DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 363 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1865.

This bank receives subscriptions to the 7-30 GOVERNMENT LOAN, and has always a large amount of the notes on hand for sale ready for delivery.

These notes are convertible at maturity into 5-20 GOLD-BEARING BONDS, and are a very desirable investment.

Subscribers to this popular Loan will be very liberally dealt with at this bank.

GOVERNMENT AGENCY and DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK Of the City of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1865.

All 5 per cent. interest-bearing notes issued by the United States will be received by the Ninth National Bank, and interest allowed to the day of deposit.

They will also be received in payment for the popular 7-30 loan.

GEO. H. REA, President. E. D. JONES, Cashier

SECOND NATIONAL BANK, OF ST. LOUIS.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE U. S. Government Vouchers, Certificates, Bonds, &c., bought and sold at current market rates or on commission.

Prompt attention given to collections. Remittances made on day of payments, at current rate of exchange.

E. D. JONES, Cashier.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has issued the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest, per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These notes are issued under date of Aug. 15, 1864, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent., including gold interest from November, which makes the total profit on the 7-30 loan, at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides its exemption from State and Municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. more, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a $50 note.
Two cents per day on a $100 note.
Ten cents per day on a $500 note.
Twenty cents per day on a $1,000 note.
One dollar per day on a $5,000 note.
Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

Less than $200,000,000 remain unsold, which will probably be disposed of within the next 60 or 90 days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, all National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers, are authorized to receive subscriptions.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent,
Philadelphia.

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK Of New-York, No. 74 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1865.

This bank has commenced business at No. 74 Broadway, and offers its services to the public. Collections will be made on all accessible points on the lowest terms.

All orders for Government securities will be promptly executed, and the customary commission allowed to purchasers.

Special attention will be given to business connected with Government, and persons wishing to avoid the inconvenience of addressing the departments are invited to apply to the officers of this bank.

MOAH L. WILSON, President.
ALFRED A. POST, Cashier.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK—No. 16 BROADWAY, U. S. Treasury agent and special agent of Jay Cooke for the distribution of the popular 7-30 Treasury Notes, is now receiving subscriptions for this loan, under the new arrangements, and allowing liberal commissions on the same to all dealers in Government securities. All five per cent. legal tender notes will be received from subscribers at par, and interest notes always on hand for immediate delivery.

SAM'L C. THOMPSON, President.
JAMES CUMPSTY, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 3.

ASHES—Are quiet and somewhat nominal, at $11 25 for Pots, and $12 25@$12 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales, 1,700 lbs. Western Yellow on private terms.

CANDLES—Are in moderate request at uniform prices.

COFFEE—Is in limited demand at irregular figures.

COTTON—Has been pretty freely offered at drooping prices. The inquiry has been very moderate. Middlings, 80c.@81c. ₱ lb.

FISH—A limited business has been transacted in the principal kinds, at about former rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more active at uniform quotations. Sales since our last amount to 9,850 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 15@$9 40; poor to choice Extra State at $9 35@$9 75, chiefly at $9 40@$9 50; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $10 60@$10 85, the latter an extreme, ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 15	@$9 40
Extra State	9 35	@ 9 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 45	@12 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	10 60	@10 85
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 90	@12 25
Extra Genesee	9 80	@12 25
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	9 75	@14 25

Southern Flour is somewhat brisker. Sales since our last 1,300 bbls., at $10 35@$11 70 for poor to good, and $11 75@$14 50 for good to choice extra brands ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in better demand. Sales 500 bbls. Extra, at $9 40@$11 75 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, including fine and superfine, at $7 75@$9 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal to in less demand at $7 75 for Jersey and Atlantic, and $8 75 for Calorie, and $9 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—A moderate inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, including Layer Raisins, at $5 10@$6 15, and Bunch do. at $6 90@$8 ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been inactive, but held firmly. Sales have been confined to 7,000 bushels ordinary Milwaukee Club, at $2 10 ₱ bushel. Corn has been quiet but steady at $1 57 for old mixed Western, and $1 57@$1 70 for Yellow Jersey. Sales, 4,300 bushels. Rye, Barley and Barley Malt have been neglected. Oats have been active and buoyant. We quote Western at $1 09@$1 09¾; State at $1 08@$1 09; Jersey, at $1 05@$1 07; Canada at $1 04 ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River has been in fair demand at $1 65@$1 70 for shipping, and $1 75@$1 85 for small lots for city use. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New have attracted more attention, partly for export, at 25c.@52½c. for poor to choice, according to quality, ₱ lb.

HIDES—Have been in limited demand at previous quotations.

LEATHER—Has been sparingly dealt in at former rates.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet and unsettled. New-Orleans, $1 30@$1 50 per gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in very moderate request, including Spirits Turpentine, at $1 75@$1 80 ₱ gal.; Rosin, at $15@$27 50 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar, domestic and foreign, at $3 75@$7 50 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been rather more sought after, including Crude Whale at $1 56@$1 60; Crude Sperm at $2 20@$2 25; Bleached Winter Whale, at $1 75; Unbleached Sperm at $2 50@$2 55; Linseed at $1 60; No. 1 Lard at $2 20@$2 25 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in very moderate demand, to-day. We quote: Crude, (nominally) 47c.; Refined in bond, at 65c.; and do. free, 85c.@86c. ₱ gallon. Sales 1,150 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active at easier and drooping prices. Sales, since our last, 6,700 bbls., in lots, at $36 37½@$36 62½, closing at $36 50 regular for New Mess; $34 37½@$35, closing at $35 37½, regular, for 1863 64 Mess; $35 50@$36 for New Prime Mess; $30 for Tain Mess; $30 50@$31 for New Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales were also made of 2,800 bbls. New Mess, February and March delivery, buyer's options, at $37 50@$38; and 1,500 bbls. Prime Mess, same time and options, part at $36 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are very quiet at 17c.@18½c. for Shoulders; 18c.@23½c., the latter rate for choice bagged, for Hams; sales equal to 220 pkgs.; also 20,000 lbs. Pickled Shoulders at 19c. ₱ lb. Bacon is quite heavy. Sales, since our last, 645 boxes, including Cumberland Cut for immediate delivery, at 20c.@20¾c., Short rib at 20¾c.@21c., and long Cut Hams at 20¾c. ₱ lb. Dressed Hogs are in moderate request at 15¼c.@16c., chiefly at 15¼c.@15¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is oocag better; sales 1,760 tcs. and bbls. part at 18¾c.@23¾c. ₱ lb. Beef continues le limited request at $21@$24 for Extra Mess; $19@$23 for New Plain Mess; sales 200 bbls. Tierce Beef is inactive. Beef Hams are heavy; sales 275 bbls. at $24 50@$26 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in limited demand at 43c.@58c. for poor to choice, and 58c.@60c. for fancy State, and 30c.@46c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese has been inactive at 14c.@22½c. for poor to very choice, ₱ lb.

RICE—Is quiet and unchanged. Stock, 25,438 bags cleaned, with 13,196 bags and 17,066 mats oncleaned East India, against 23,649 bags cleaned, and 1,500 bags uncleaned do. same time last year.

SALT—Has been in limited demand, at about former rates.

SEEDS—A moderate inquiry prevails for Clover, chiefly for export, at 24½c.@24¾c. ₱ lb.; sales 600 bags. Nothing really new in other kinds.

SPICES—Have been in pretty fair demand, and buoyant.

STEARINE—Sales 75,000 lbs. Inferior to good, at 18c.@22c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Are in moderate request at full prices. Sales since our last comprise 310 hhds. Cuba at 17¾@22c., and 800 boxes Havana at 18¼c.@19¾c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in limited demand at 22¾c.@23c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, since our last, 215,000 lbs., at 16c.@16¾c., and 14,000 lbs. grease at 17c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been inactive and depressed.

WHISKY—Sales 300 bbls., in lots, at $2 30@$2 31 ₱ gallon.

WOOL—The movements in this line, during the past month, Messrs. TALLMADGE & KITCHING notice thus: "The demand for Wool in general, throughout the month of January, was active, and more Wool was sold than had been expected—caused, to a large extent, by the decline of the premium on gold. The auctioo sales of the 25th and 26th ult., of about 500,000 lbs. domestic fleece, about 500 bales of East India (coarly all sold) and 1,500 bales of Mestiza, (of which about half the quanity was sold,) interfered with the regular trade; but the auctioo prices being fully up to the expectations of those interested, created a firmer feeling, and a slight advance after the auctioos, leading to a considerable amoool of sales since, and a consequent reduction of stock. The rise of gold since these sales has also interfered with some important transactions. The stock of domestic fleece and pulled Wool has been reduced by the heavy sales. Foreign fine Wools have not met with a lively inquiry, and the largest sales are those by auction; but the imports of this class being very small, the stocks are decreasing gradually. Foreign medium Wools have been in better demand, and the sales of the past month will amount to over 3,000 bales, the most of which were Rabat, Mazagan, good conditioned. The inferior, heavy and faulty kinds have remained neglected. Smyrna, Salonica, Zigal, etc., sold at prices much below cost. The stock is becoming lighter in the absence of new supplies. Foreign low Wools have continued in good request, and new arrivals of desirable kinds find ready sale, as there is but little of the same left on the market; the stock on hand consisting, principally, of inferior and an unacceptable class of Wools, and there is also but little left. The accounts from European markets announce a better feeling to exist since the impeachment in the money matters there, and prices of Wool are firmer for all low Wools, which have been scarce, but rather improved even in Mestiza (River Plate), with likewise a good demand for same in the markets on the Continent. The prospects for the future of the manufactore of woolens, are represented as favorable, and no indications given for a material decline of wool in general. The imports of wool into New York for the year 1863 were 86,681 bales, 37,347,513 lbs.; in 1863, were 108,841 bales, 46,881,361 lbs.; in 1864, were 118,800 bales, 52,720,836 lbs.; amount for the month ending January 23, 1865, were 4,596 bales, 2,452,694 lbs."

Prices Current for Domestic Wool in New-York.

New-York, Michigan, Vermont.

	Cents ₱ lb.
Choice Saxony fleece	95@100
Saxony fleece, Full blood fleece	90@ 95
Three-fourths blood fleece	
Native and one-fourth blood fleece, Common fleece	83@100

Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.

Choice Saxony fleece	105@110
Saxony fleece, Full blood fleece	95@110
One-half and three-quarter blood fleece, Native and one-quarter blood fleece	87@105
Common fleece	

Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.

Saxony fleece, Full blood fleece, One-half and three-quarters blood fleece, Native and one-quarter blood fleece, Common fleece	85@100

Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee.

Washed fleeces	80@100
Unwashed fleece	60@75
Southern unwashed fleece	50@60
Southern unwashed fleece hurry	40@50

California.

Washed fleece	70@90
Unwashed fleece, fine	45@65
Unwashed fleece, medium, Unwashed fleece, coarse	28@50
Unwashed hurry, coarse	25@30
Pulled fine	70@90
Pulled medium	65@75
Pulled common	50@65

Pulled Wool.

New-York City, Extra	85@	95
New-York City, Superfine	80@	90
New-York City, No. 1	60@	75
New-York City, No. 2	20@	22
Country, Extra	95@	94
Country, Superfine	92@	98
Country, No. 1	65@	77
Country, No. 2	28@	34
Lambs	84@	95
Western limed pulled	70@	80
Southern limed pulled	60@	70
Tub washed	85@	1 15

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 1,500 bbls. Flour, at 1s.; 80 hhds. Tallow, at 6s. @10s.; 250 bxs. Bacon, at 40s.; 25 hhds. Tobacco, at 15s.; 250 bxs. Cheese, at 42s. 6d. Also, by steamer, 1,000 bxs. Bacon and Cheese, at 45s. @50s. For London —75 bales Hops, at 5½d.; 300 half chests Teas, at 12s. 6d. For Glasgow, by steamer—500 tcs. Beef, at 4s. 6d. @5s.; 40 tcs. Beef, at 25s.; 150 bxs. Bacoo, at 35s.; 200 hhds. Tallow, at 15s.; 50 hhds. Tobacco, at 30s.; and 100 tcs. Lard, at 20s.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Feb. 3.

Flour Market very dull. Superfine, $9@$10; Extras, $10 12½@$10 87½. Wheat very dull. Nominal Red, $2 50; White, $1 60@$1 90. MAYLOCK—Yellow, 66c. CRUDE PETROLEUM, 48c.@49c.; Refined in Bond, 68c.@69c.; Free, 88c.@92c. WOOL declining; sales of Fine at 95c.@$1.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Borussia	Feb	4	New-York	S'ampton.
Glasgow	Feb.	4	New-York	Liverpool.
Virginia	Feb.	4	New-York	Liverpool.
America	Feb.	4	New-York	S'ampton.
City of Cork	Feb.	4	New-York	Liverpool.
Cuba	Feb.	8	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Feb.	15	Boston	Liverpool.
City of London	Feb.	18	New-York	Liverpool.
Australasian	Feb.	22	New-York	Liverpool.
Lafayette	March	1	New-York	Havre.
Asia	March	1	Boston	Liverpool.
Saxonia	March	4	New-York	S'ampton.
Borussia	April	1	New-York	S'ampton.
Bavaria	April	15	New-York	S'ampton.
Germania	April	29	New-York	S'ampton.
Teutonia	May	13	New-York	S'ampton.
Saxonia	May	27	New-York	S'ampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Africa	Jan	21	Liverpool	Boston.
Kangaroo	Jan.	21	Liverpool	New-York.
City of London	Jan.	25	Liverpool	New-York.
Australasian	Jan.	28	Liverpool	New-York.
Etna	Feb.	1	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Feb.	4	Liverpool	Boston.
United Kingdom	Feb.	8	Glasgow	New-York.
Saxonia	Feb.	8	S'ampton	New-York.
China	Feb.	11	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Feb.	18	Liverpool	New-York.
Cuba	Feb.	25	Liverpool	New-York.
Borussia	March	8	S'ampton	New-York.
Bavaria	March	22	S'ampton	New-York.
Germania	April	5	S'ampton	New-York.
Teutonia	April	19	S'ampton	New-York.
Saxonia	May	3	S'ampton	New-York.

For Havana and New-Orleans.

Evening Star	Feb.	4	New-York, New-Orleans.
Fung Shuey	Feb.	4	New-York, New-Orleans.
Morning Star	Feb.	18	New-York, New-Orleans.

For California.

Costa Rica	Feb.	13	New-York, Aspinwall.
Golden Rule	Feb.	20	New-York, Nicaragua.
Ocean Queen	Feb.	23	New-York, Aspinwala.

Europeaa Mails.

The mails for Europe, via Portland, by the *Damascus*, will close at 1:30 P. M. on Friday.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent, by the *Borussia*, will close at 10:30 A. M. Saturday.

The mails for Ireland, by the *City of Glasgow*, will close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

For New-Orleans, the West Indies.

The mails for Port au Prince, by the *Port au Prince*, will close at 10 A. M. on Saturday.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Fung Shuey*, will close at 1:30 P. M. Saturday.

The mails for Havana and the West Indies, by the *Liberty*, will close at 2 P. M. Saturday.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	8:30 A. M., 1:30 and 6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	8 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	8 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	8 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way	6:00 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	8 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. FREDERICK G. CLARK, D. D., will deliver three lectures on Europe, for the benefit of the United States Sanitary and Christian Commissions, in the West 23d-st. Presbyterian Church, (near 7th-av.) under the auspices of the young men of that church, viz:

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, *London and Paris.*
MONDAY EVEN

FOR SALE.

A COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—AN ELEgant country seat at Perth Amboy, N. J., on the highest position, with an extensive water view. The house is large, built of brick and stuccoed, finished in an elegant style, marble mantels, enameled paper, &c., a double parlor, dining room and library on the first floor, six bed-rooms on the second floor, five on the third floor; basement, kitchen and store-rooms below. The grounds are ample, abundance of evergreens, shrubbery, flowers, and vines; a variety of choice fruit trees and grapes, a large vegetable garden and grass lot; coach-house, stable, hennery, ice-house and conservatory. Three sides of the premises boo ooding on streets are inclosed with a tasty iron rod fence. The facilities of access are very convenient and cheap, by steamer, railroad from Jersey City, or around Staten Island. Inquire of J. D. CLUTE, No. 78 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—ON BERGEN HILL, N. J., A BEAUtiful Italian Villa and grounds, located in a very select neighborhood, at West End Station, New-Jersey Railroad, twenty minutes from the city at all hours; the house has fifteen rooms, and is complete in all the requirements of a modern-built first-class suburban residence; has furnace, hot and cold water, bath, water-closet, gas-pipes, &c.; the grounds, (twenty city lots, fronting on two streets,) are filled with a choice selection of fruit and ornamental trees, handsomely terraced, &c.; large carriage-house, stable, hennery, &c.; all the improvements were made by days' work, without regard to cost; churches, schools, &c., very convenient; price $20,000; one-half cash. Apply to S. B. DOUGHTY, No. 155 Chambers-st., second floor, from 1 to 3 P. M.

MURRAY HILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The elegant French roof four-story brown-stone front house known as No. 14 East 38th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., with the vacant lot adjoining. The house is first-class in every respect and has just been overhauled; dimensions 26x62, with a two-story extension 18x22; lot 98.9. The carpentery, plumbing and painting all by days' work; the woodwork throughout the parlor floor all of seasoned black walnut, with mantel in extension room of same. Also, stairs all the way to the attic of the same. Immediate possession given. The extra lot is full size, without restriction. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, THE HOUSE AND lot known as No. 45 Concord-st., five minutes' walk from Fulton ferry. The house is built in the best manner, and of the best materials, and has marble mantles, gas and water throughout, with range and furnace; size 21 feet 6 inches by 50; lot 83 feet; to which a plot of 34 feet 6 inches in depth, by 21 feet 6 inches in width, can be added, if desired. For permits to view premises, apply to S. HONDLOW, Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn, or to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Juncey Court, New-York.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL HIS country seat on the South Oyster Bay turnpike, four and a-half miles from the Long Island Railroad, thirty miles from New-York, lying on the great South Bay, containing 226 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation and in thorough fence; also a fine trout stream suitable for ponds; a first-class dwelling house, ice-house, wash-house, &c.; two tenant houses, large barns, stabling for thirty horses, an apple orchard &c. For particulars inquire of A. T. FINN, Esq., No. 47 Broadway, or ELBERT FLOYD JONES, on the premises, South Oyster Bay, Long Island.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE IN POUGHKEEPSIE, ON NORTH-AV.—A large, commodious house in excellent condition, with modern improvements, nine acres of land attached, in high cultivation, abundance of fruit; a variety of outbuildings, fine view of river and mountain scenery. Refer to W. WICKES, No. 33 Pine-st., New-York; to THOMPSON L. WEEKS, law office, Poughkeepsie; or T. S. WICKES, on the premises.

FOR SALE IN NEWARK.—ELEGANT RESIdence in one of the finest parts of the city, fronting on one of the public parks, on a corner, and facing south and west. The lot is 77x150 feet. The house is six years old, is built of brick, about 40x50 feet, and contains 11 rooms, besides bath, cedar and store rooms, kitchen and cellar. Gas, hot and cold water, &c., &c. The house is heated by steam. This is a great bargain. Price $23,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT BROOKLYN—FOR SALE—TWO FRAME Gothic houses, with a full lot and a half to each, west side Grand-av., 150 feet north of Fulton-av.; two three-story frame on north side Lafayette-av., 336 feet east of Bedford-av., 22.6x108; two three-story Philadelphia brick, brown-stone basement, and sub-cellar houses on north side Jefferson-st., 300 feet east of Franklin-av. Apply to WM. B. NICHOLS, No. 9 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN NEWJersey, 25 miles from the city by rail; near a depot; large double house, large barn, stables, carriage-house, and other outbuildings; 10 acres of choice land; orchard of 250 apple trees, 50 choice pears, 75 grape-vines, cherries, plums, peaches and small fruit in abundance, all in full bearing. Apply to WM. BRINE, No. 108 Broad-st., up stairs, rear office.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—THE two 3-story and attic dwellings, Nos. 114 Congress-st. and 129 Amity-st., Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from the South Ferry. Both have the modern improvements and are in good order. Also, two lots on the east side of Henry st., between Amity and Congress sts., 25x100 feet. For terms apply to A. H. COX, executor, No. 696 Broadway, N. Y., or Henry-st., corner of Amity-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—AT LITCHFIELD, CONN., A FINE country residence; about three acres in garden and meadow, large substantial house, 26 rooms and outbuildings well shaded, 4 miles from depot, 5 hours from New-York. Price $3,800; terms easy. For photographic views apply to ADAMS & CO., No. 963 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Nassau-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE high-stoop dwelling-house, 20x50; lot 80 feet; in good order with all modern improvements, 2d-av., between 48th and 49th sts. Price $10,000. Possession at short notice. Apply to WM. P. LYON, No. 537 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—THREE BRICK HOUSES AND lots, in 81st-st.; three-story basement and subcellar brown-stone basement and trimmings; all modern improvements. Apply on the premises, third house west of 3d av., or to GEO. MARINOR, No. 234 South-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME DOUBLE cottage, finely located within five minutes walk of the ferry, Clifton, S. I., with barn and stable. Ground laid out in fruit, flowers and shrubbery; possession 1st May next; terms easy. Apply to A. H. WAGNER, No. 15 Wall-st.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A COMMODIOUS 2-acre beautiful dwelling with nearly four acres of land, situated twenty-seven miles from New-York, and two minutes' walk from the depot. Price $12,500. Inquire of L. P. HUBBARD, No. 80 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-story, brown-stone, high-stoop house No. 62 West 49th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; in perfect order, with immediate possession. Apply to CHARLES RUSTON, No. 192 Broadway.

THE CHEAPEST FARM IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—Handsomely located, near Peekskill with fine building sites and view of river: 173 acres, house, barn, orchard, for $70 per acre DITCHETT, No. 2 New-Chambers, corner of Chatham-st., second floor.

FOR SALE—THAT BEAUTIFUL AND UNIQUE cottage-house at the northeast corner of Park av. and 34th-st. The house is in perfect order from cellar to garret, is arranged in the most commodious manner, with dining-room, drawing-room, &c., on the first floor. Stable attached. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A NICE FARM OF 60 ACRES, good land, 1¼ miles from Tuckahoe Station, Harlem Railroad, and 3 miles from Mount Vernon, New-Haven road, will sold cheap, or exchanged for New-York or Brooklyn property. If applied for soon.
J. VAN BUREN, No. 34 Pine-st.

FARMING LAND AT FLATBUSH, L. I.—For sale, 32 acres of land in the town of Flatbush, L. I., being a wood lot, from which most of the wood has been cut; can in a short time, and at small expense, be made a valuable farm. Address or apply to N. L. SABRISKIE, No. 15 Court-street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment house and lot, No. 112 West 30th-st. house 22 by 38; lot 25 by 100. Also, four-story English basement house 18.6 by 50; lot one-half the block; No. 94 West 25th-st., 6th and 7th avs. Inquire of E. K. ADAMS or J. PANGBURN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PIECE OF ground, with six three-story brick houses, on the northwest corner of Charlton and Greenwich sts., having a front of 50 feet on Greenwich-st., and 120 feet on Charlton-st. For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No 96 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT—OF THIRTEEN ACRES, buildings and improvements first class, short distance from the city, two minutes walk from depot; fruit in all kinds. Inquire of LEVERIDGE & MARSH, today, No. 34 Pine-st., from 12 to 1 o'clock.

FOR SALE—AT A LOW FIGURE, A VALUAble property, in a desirable location near station at Maplewood, Township of South Orange, New-Jersey, consisting of a tasty cottage, with from one to sixteen acres of land. Apply at drug-store, No. 363 Bowery, corner of 4th-st.

FOR SALE—PRETTY PLACE, NEAR ORANGE, 11½ acres of ground, handsome house, including furniture, $6,500; or, to price. Tasty cottage, $1,800. Cottage in Elizabeth, $2,500. JAQUES, No. 151 Broadway. Farms wanted.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE—On Putnam-av., Madison and Monroe sts., between Marcy and Tompkins avs., Brooklyn; Fulton and Lafayette-av. cars pass the property; terms easy. Apply to T. A. HALLIDAY, No. 72 Beaver-st., at 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY on 8th-av., (north of 23d-st.,) extending through to and fronting on Broadway. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN WEST FARMS, THREE MILES from Harlem Bridge, a pleasant 2½-story dwelling, barn, stable, and large garden. Inquire of EDWD. SWIFT, No. 102 Centre-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, No. 162 East 17th-st. (Stuyvesant-square,) 23 feet 6 inches by 65 feet; lot half the block. JAS. E. WEIR, No. 17 Maiden-lane.

A VALUABLE WATER POWER AND MACHINERY for sale or to rent. For particulars inquire of HENRY KEELER, South Salem, Westchester Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC brick house, with lot, No. 132 Greene-st. Lot 19.7x103. Apply to S. D. ROBERTS, No. 66 Liberty-st.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT AT NORTHampton, Mass., at a bargain. E. R. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF LOT NO. 230 Washington-st. Apply to F. TALBOT & CO., No. 20 South-st.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND EIGHT lots of ground, near the cars in Brooklyn, only $6,500. JAQUES, No. 151 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME FIRST-class dwelling on 34th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.

COLLIERY LOTS FOR SALE OR LEASE.—THE GEORGES CREEK COAL AND IRON COMPANY have for sale or lease FOUR COLLIERY LOTS, as follows:
Lot 1, containing 725 acres.
Lot 2, containing 475 acres.
Lot 3, containing 202 acres.
Lot 4, containing 190 acres.
These lots are on Georges Creek, in Allegany County, Md., fronting immediately upon the line of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad, and are almost entirely underlaid by the FOURTEEN FEET VEIN OF COAL. They have been laid out so as to present unsurpassed facilities for mining and delivering coal.
For further information inquire in person or by letter at the office of the company, No. 19 SOUTH-ST., Baltimore.
W. ALEXANDER, Treasurer.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE—One of the most desirable cottages in the city, located on the southerly side of DeKalb-av., 100 feet east of Throop-av. This house is new, built in the best manner, has the modern conveniences, and will be sold cheap. DeKalb-av. cars pass the door every few minutes. A splendid brown-stone front house in Hewes-st., near Leeav. Church. It is three stories, attic, basement and subcellar; is finished in the most complete, elegant and thorough manner. It contains sixteen rooms—is in perfect order. The valuable store No. 343 Fulton-av. neat two-story and basement brick house on DeKalb-av., near Nostrand-av. A two-story cottage house on Parkav., near Tompkins-av. Apply to
JOHNSON & SPADER, Lumber Dealers,
Corner Kent-av. and Hewes-st.

AN ELEGANT MANSION IN NEW-BRUNSwick FOR SALE.—Three-story brick-mastic, all modern improvements; two acres of land, green-house and grapery, abundance of rare fruit trees, &c.; in elegant condition; cheap, for cash, if applied for soon. M. H. SMITH, No. 180 Broadway, first floor.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—PRICE, $3,700—A three-story Philadelphia-brick house, brown-stone trimmings, iron balcony, high ceilings, marble mantels, chandeliers and double sash, containing 11 rooms and cellar-house, 26x36; lot 20x100 feet, grape arbor and shrubbery.
Also, one two-story frame cottage-house, near Myrtle-av., for $1,800; 10 rooms; $600 in cash; balance on mortgage. One two-story frame, 8 rooms and cellar, 4 lots, 2 corners and barn, grape vines and shrubbery. Price, $4,000. Apply to R. ADAIR, No. 86 Pine st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—ON 26TH-ST., NEAR 4TH-AV., A three story, high-stoop, brown-stone front house, 20. 10x55x98.9, court-yard in front, a modern house, in good order. To be seen after 2 P. M., by permit only. Price, $13,500. Apply to JAMES R. EDWARDS, No. 277 West 23d-st.

FOR SALE—THE FINE THREE-STORY BRICK house, situated No. 202 Fort Green-place, Brooklyn; house is 20x45, with extension; is first-rate order. Will be sold a bargain. Apply to
BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—WELL FURnished throughout, a genteel, extra-built house, containing every convenience and improvement, No. 183 Gates-av., Brooklyn. Inquire of owner on the premises, or of Mr. P. MILNE, Jr., No. 13 High-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A BARGAIN, a double Italian cottage house, five lots, stable; location unsurpassed; all modern improvements. Terms easy. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HIGH-STOOP brown-stone 4-story house, on 14th-st., near 5th-av., with stable and extra lot on the rear. House decorated and painted throughout in a tasteful and artistic manner and containing all the modern improvements. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE BROWN-STONE THREE-story and basement houses, deep lots and court-yard, with all modern improvements, at Nos. 60 61 and 63 Second-place, Brooklyn. Price $7,800. Apply after 2 P. M. to THOMAS J. STEWART, No. 116 West 21st-st.

FOR SALE—IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN, houses and lots, desirable for investment or occupation. Also, farms for sale and exchange. H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York, and No. 156 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

YONKERS.—FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIdence in the village of Yonkers; price, $35,000. For particulars, apply to H. SAYLIS, No. 15 Murray-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT, ON GREENEst., between Prince and Houston sts. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 37 Jane-st., near 8th-av., 21x40, in first-rate order. Immediate possession. A man on the premises to show. Apply to W. A. COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WEST-st., with L on Perry-st., including bulkhead and water rights. Price $18,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WANTED—TO BUY A STORE OF ABOUT 20 to 100 feet deep, and 25 feet wide, situated between Murray and Canal sts. and Church and Elm sts. Address T. F., Box No. 200 Times Office.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY, ENGLISH basement house, No. 66 West 35th-st. It is complete, with all the modern improvements. Apply to JASPER E. CORNING, No. 39 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE MEDIUM house, in good order and neighborhood, East 19th-st.; all improvements. Apply to J. M. EDNEY, No. 474½ Broadway, from 3½ to 5 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, FOUR LOTS ON the southwest corner of Fulton and Franklin avs. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, THE HOUSE AND lot No. 97 Sackett-st. Apply to JOHN A. LYDECKER, No. 167 Union-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front dwelling on 34th-st., opposite the Blind Asylum. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

TO LET.

LONACONING FURNACE FOR LEASE.—THE GEORGES CREEK COAL AND IRON COMPANY will lease for a term of years, to a good tenant, their IRON FURNACE AND PREMISES at Lonaconing, Allegany County, Md. It is capable of making 70 tons of No. 1 Foundry Iron per week, or 100 tons of Forge Pig. Connected, and to be leased with it, is a large CUPOLA for castings. An extensive coke yard, with five coke ovens, are located in the premises, and a railway of 300 yards communicates with the coal mine. The ore beds, to which railways are also laid, similarly adjoin the premises. So good an opportunity for pursuing this profitable branch of industry is rarely offered, and parties are invited to visit and examine the premises. All further information can be had by inquiring, personally or by writing, at the office of the Company, No. 19 South-st., Baltimore. W. ALEXANDER, Treasurer.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—THE WINDERmere House, with 400 acres of land, or less, as required; the house is commodious, lately enlarged and refurnished, and has a large and constantly increasing business; the situation presents the most beautiful combination of mountain and water scenery, renowned for its salubrious invigorating atmosphere, fine fishing, boating, gunning, &c., located on the north end of Greenwood Lake, 110 miles long,) Warwick, Orange County, N. Y., 55 miles from the city via Erie Railway; the farm is fertile, possessing unusual resources, adapted to grain, grazing or dairy, with abundance of fruit. For particulars address the subscriber on the premises, or apply to R. B. CALDWELL & CO., No. 120 Pearl-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT Tubby Hook, to let or lease, with or without furniture; it has gas and water, and all modern conveniences, together with five acres of ground, the head gardener's house, and all necessary outbuildings; beautifully situated, seven minutes' walk from Hudson River Railroad station, and thirty minutes by rail from 30th-st. depot; five miles from General Park. Apply to
F. S. THOMPSON, No. 56 Warren-st.

BROADWAY.—TO BE LEASED FOR TWENTY years, with renewals, the valuable property of Nos. 479, 480 and 482 Broadway, between Broome and Grand sts., extending through and including No. 40 Crosby-st., being 73 feet front on Broadway and 75 feet front on Crosby-st., containing about 10,000 square feet of land. The situation and size of the above is well adapted for a bank, or other large institution. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCES TO LET, LEASE OR FOR SALE—At Great Neck, L. I., on the water, seventeen miles from the city; ten and eighteen rooms; stables, gardens, ice-houses, (filled,) shade, bathing, &c.; good roads; steamboat from Peekskill, railroad now building. Apply to SAMUEL T. SKIDMORE, Esq., No. 66 Wall-st., or on the premises to E. L. TREDWELL.

TO RENT—A THREE-STORY HOUSE OF FULL width, with stable in the rear, both in good order, in Clinton-place, between University-place, and 6th-av. Also, for sale or to rent, five lots with a four story building, suitable for storehouses or sugar-house, situated on Leonard and Worth streets, between West Broadway and Hudson-st. Inquire of HOYES & TRACY, No. 69 Wall-st.

TO LET—A NEAT AND CONVENIENT THREEstory house, 12 rooms, on 50th-st., fronting Central Park, between 7th and 8th avs., water in. Rent $400; lease till May; also, for sale, a neat high-stoop house, with modern improvements, for $7,000.
F. M. CUREY, No. 21 Pearl-st.

HOUSE TO LET AND FARMHOUSE FOR SALE.—Three minutes' walk from Wall or South ferries, near Brooklyn Heights. For particulars apply at No. 92 Stone st., or No. 36 Pearl-st.

BROADWAY DRILL ROOM, 58X200 TO Let. Also rooms and stables. Apply to E. AYERS, No. 163 Mercer-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BROOKLYN.—A SUITE OF ROOMS WITH board, on first floor of No. 16 Clinton-st., to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, from Saturday next.

AT Nos. 174, 176 AND 178 BLEECKER-ST., six blocks west of Broadway. Pleasant rooms, with excellent board, from $6 to $13. Families accordingly.

BOARD.—ROOMS ON PARLOR FLOOR, SUITAble for two or three persons; also, room for single gentleman. Dinner at 6. No. 34 West 32d-st.

PRINTING.

PRINTING PRESSES AND TYPE WANTED FOR A JOB OFFICE.—A drum cylinder press, size about 32 by 45 inches; also, a medium job cylinder and super-royal size. Address CASH, care of S. M. Pettingill & Co., No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

$2 50 PER 1,000 FOR NO. 5 BUSINESS card; $3 50 for bridal board at TRUESHAW'S Cards and Job Printing Office, and agency for Mimpriss' Gospel Treasury, No. 56 Fulton-st., New-York. Orders respectfully solicited. Terms cash.

PRINTING PRESS FOR SALE.—HOE'S medium drum cylinder, two fountains, and in excellent order. D. D. NICHOLSON,
154 William-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, bearing date the seventh day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, I shall proceed to sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, by E. B. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 13th day of February, 1865, at 12½ o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the following described trust securities and property, viz.:
Bond and mortgage of Thomas G. Talmage, President, for $5,000, dated Nov. 2, 1840.
Bond and mortgage of John W. Clark, for $4,000, dated March 1, 1839.
Bond and mortgage of John W. Clark, for $3,000, dated March 1, 1839.
Bond and mortgage of George H. Knight, for $34,000, dated Jan. 30, 1839.
Bond and mortgage of John S. McKibbin, for $19,000, dated April 1, 1840.
Bond and mortgage of Geo. D. Strong, for $6,000, dated April 1, 1838.
Bond and mortgage of John W. Clark, for $2,000, dated March 1, 1839.
Bond and mortgage of John S. McKibbin, for $14,500, dated March 5, 1840.
Bond and mortgage of James B. Murray, for $5,000, dated March 28, 1839.
Bond and mortgage of John W. Clark, for $17,000, dated March 1, 1839.
Bond and mortgage of Alexander McKay, for $25,000, dated Aug. 1, 1837.
Bond and mortgage of John S. McKibbin, for $68,000, dated March 5, 1840.
Bond and mortgage of John W. Clark, for $20,100, dated March 1, 1839.
Bond and mortgage of Charles Suttee, for $13,000, dated Dec. 14, 1838.
Bond and mortgage of John W. Clark, for $8,700, dated March 1, 1839.
Bond and mortgage of Joseph Graham for $4,500, dated April 22, 1839.
Bond and mortgage of S. H. & J. Bartlett, for $2,000, dated Oct. 5, 1836.
Bond and mortgage of Joshua Ryder, for $15,000, dated Oct. 5, 1836.
Bond and mortgage of Abner Munn, Jr., for $7,200, dated March 15, 1836.
Bond and mortgage of Wm. & R. Ballagh and James Craig, for $4,827 14, dated April 1, 1836.
Bond and mortgage of George McKibbin, for $666 67, dated April 1, 1839.
Bond and mortgage of Isaac W. Skinner, for $1,200, dated Oct. 20, 1836.
Bond and mortgage of Abraham M. Schermerhorn, for $200,000, dated Dec. 22, 1828.
Also, 300 shares of stock of North American Trust and Banking Company; also, 14 Florida Bonds of $1,000 each.
Also, a claim against the heirs of John R. Peters for about $8,000; also, one writing desk, one small stand, and one tin trunk.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1865.
CYRUS CURTISS, Spec. Rec'r.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, bearing date the seventh day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, I shall proceed to sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, by E. B. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 13th day of February, 1865, at 12½ o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the following described trust securities and property, namely:
Bond and mortgage of John W. Clark for $21,500, dated March 1, 1839.
Bond and mortgage of William A. Burras for $6,568 75, dated Aug. 1, 1836.
Bond and mortgage of Hervey Harris for $2,666 70, dated Nov. 27, 1838.
Bond and mortgage of Charles J. Gayler for $5,120, dated April 1, 1836.
Bond and mortgage of Charles D. Robinson for $4,621 94, dated April 1, 1836.
Also, 428¾ acres of land in Corinth, Saratoga County; 371 acres in Wilton, Saratoga County, and 416 other acres in Corinth, Saratoga County—all lately belonging to Judiah Ellsworth.
Also, 1,258 shares of stock of North American Trust and Banking Company, and 187 shares Lockport and Niagara Falls Railroad stock, with note of John L. Graham for $4,200, dated April 2, 1841.
Also, claim for $843 43 against James J. Baldwin, and claim for $1,326 18 against Harriet Crooker.
Also, six lots of land situated on the west side of Fifth-avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-sixth and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh streets, and designated on the ward map by the numbers 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39.
Also, one large oil painting, two writing desks, one clock and one copying press.
Dated New-York, Feb. 2, 1865.
CHAS. AUG. DAVIS, Spec. Rec'r.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMMONALTY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Relative to the opening of Seventy-seventh-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 24th day of February, 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Seventy-seventh-street, from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in said city, as laid out on the map or plan of said city, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of Streets and Roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.
JOHN E. DEVELIN,
Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz:
Paving Thirty-second-street, Second to Third-avenue, trap-block.
Building a sewer in Minetta-street, from Bleecker-street to Minetta.
Building a sewer in Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River.
Building a sewer in Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Thirty-second-street, from Second-avenue to Third-avenue.
Also, all the lots on both sides of Minetta-street, from Bleecker-street to Minetta-lane.
Also, all the lots on both sides of Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 28, 1865.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 27, 1865.
CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
Sewer in Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River, and in First-avenue, from Sixty-first-street to and through Sixtieth-street to Second-avenue.
Sewer in Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, with branch through One Hundred and Twenty-third-street to Second-avenue.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets; also, all the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from Third-avenue to Second-avenue.
Also, all the lots on both sides of Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River; also, all the lots on both sides of First-avenue, from Sixtieth to Sixty-first-street; also, all the lots on both sides of Sixtieth-street, from First to Second avenues.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Daniel E. Delavan, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL E. CONOVER, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 30, 1865.
CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
Regulating Eighth-avenue, from Eighty-second to One Hundred and Second streets.
Sewer in Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets, with branch in One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from Second to Third avenues.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to One Hundred and Fourteenth streets, and all lots on both sides of the intersecting streets, to the extent of half the block on each side of Eighth-avenue from Eighty-second to One Hundred and Fourteenth-street.
Also, all the lots in blocks number four hundred and nine to four hundred and nineteen, both inclusive, and all the lots in blocks number three hundred and twenty-two to three hundred and thirty-two, both inclusive, all being in the Twelfth Ward.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to DANIEL E. DELAVAN, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER, } Board of Assessors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT "THE ALLAIRE WORKS" intend to apply to the Legislature of the State of New-York, now in session, for an extension of their charter for the term of twenty-five years from the expiration of the present charter of said corporation.
For the Allaire Works,
D. B. ALLEN, President.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.
The business heretofore conducted by the undersigned, under the name and style of M. W. STARIN & CO., will be hereafter known and conducted under the name of STARIN & FLOYD, at No. 309 Dunne-st., without other change. M. W. STARIN,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865. EDWIN FLOYD.

STARIN & FLOYD,
GENERAL PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BUTTER AND CHEESE FOR EXPORT,
No. 309 Dunne-st.,
NEW-YORK,
are prepared to make liberal cash advances on Produce consigned to their address.
Orders for Butter and Cheese, for export to any part of the world, will receive great care and attention.
BY PERMISSION, THEY REFER TO
Irving Bank, New-York.
Oriental Bank, New-York.
H. J. Messenger, Esq., Banker, New-York.
J. C. Harriott, Esq., President Brevoort Insurance Company, New-York.
Messrs. Cape & Floyd, New-York.
Cayuga County Bank, Auburn, N. Y.
Bank of Whitestown, Whitestown, N. Y.
First National Bank, Jamestown, N. Y.
First National Bank, Bath, N. Y.
H. J. Messenger's Bank, Cortlandt, N. Y.
Messrs. Gaylord, Leavenworth & Co., Bankers, St. Louis, Mo.
Joseph B. Reavey, Esq., St. Louis, Mo.
Addison Hills, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio.
C. C. Dennis, Esq., Auburn, N. Y.
Wm. S. Brown, Esq., Erie, Penn.
Thomas Carse, Esq., Jeffersonville, Ind.
Messrs. Miller & Greiner, Buffalo, N. Y.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.
The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm name of MURPHY & GRISWOLD, is this day dissolved by its own limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
THOMAS MURPHY.
WM. C. GRISWOLD.

The business will thereafter be conducted by CHAS. ATWOOD, Jr., at No. 22 Walker-st., and we take great pleasure in recommending our old friends and customers to extend their patronage to him.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1865.

DISSOLUTION.
The firm of HENRY A. HEISER & SON is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
HENRY A. HEISER.
HENRY A. HEISER, Jr.
New-York, Feb. 1, 1865.

HENRY A. HEISER, Jr. will continue the business under the name of HENRY A. HEISER'S SON. HENRY A. HEISER is fully authorized to transact any business for my account, by full power of attorney from me.
HENRY A. HEISER, Jr.
New-York, Feb. 1, 1865.

NOTICE.—THE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm of BENTLEY & BORTON, is this day dissolved by its own limitation. The unsettled business of the firm will be closed by the general partners.
NORMAN S. BENTLEY, } General Partners.
CHARLES W. BURTON,
WILLIAM J. GORDON, } Special Partners.
GEORGE A. FELLOWS,
SOLOMON D. McMILLAN,
Dated New-York, Feb. 1, 1865.

The subscribers have formed a copartnership under the same name, and will continue the wholesale grocery business at the same place, Nos. 14 and 16 Beaver-st.
NORMAN S. BENTLEY,
CHARLES W. BURTON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of CADY, BROWNELL & CO. is dissolved by mutual consent. LEWIS T. BROWNELL and JOS. M. MARVIN are alone authorized to sign in liquidation.
(Signed,) JNO. L. CADY.
L. T. BROWNELL.
JOS. M. MARVIN.
GEO. H. MORRISON.
Dated New-York, Feb. 1, 1865.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership, and will continue the MEN'S AND SOYd' CLOTHING BUSINESS of the late firm of CADY, BROWNELL & CO., at the old stand, No. 503 Broadway, under the firm of BROWNELL & MARVIN.
(Signed,) L. T. BROWNELL.
JOS. M. MARVIN.
Dated New-York, Feb. 1, 1865.

THE CONNECTION OF MR. G. VAN RENSSELAER with our firm ceases this day, by its own limitation. VAN RENSSELAER BROTHERS.
New-York, Feb. 1, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE CONNECTION OF GRATZ VAN RENSSELAER with the firm of VAN RENSSELAER BROTHERS, having expired by its own limitation, the

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 4, 1865

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS.
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Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—TWO MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, GIANT BOY, LIVING SKELETON, DWARF, LEARNED SEAL, THE UNKNOWN PRISONER, &c.—Day and Evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.

BROADWAY THEATRE—LIVE INDIAN—PAUL PRY.

NIBLO'S—THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY—YANKEE COURTSHIP.

DODWORTH HALL—VANDENHOFF READINGS.

IRVING HALL—MR. DE CORDOVA.

DODWORTH HALL—SECOND SOIREE OF CHAMBER MUSIC.

WALLACK'S—SECRETS WORTH KNOWING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—POLIUTO.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The rebel commissioners arrived at Fortress Monroe in Gen. GRANT'S dispatch steamer on Wednesday afternoon, and found Secretary SEWARD awaiting them, having arrived from Annapolis in the steamer *River Queen*. The steamers at once proceeded to an anchorage in the stream, side by side, and a conference was held, the result of which was a summons to the President, who arrived on the scene very early yesterday morning. It was understood in Washington last night that the conference closed yesterday, and that the President and Mr. SEWARD were on their way back to Washington, where they will undoubtedly arrive to-day. Of course, nothing further is known.

A dispatch from St. Louis gives the important intelligence that Gen. CHALMERS, of the rebel army, who has led a division of cavalry in FORREST'S command, has recently denounced HOOD, in a speech at Corinth, declaring his intention to quit the service and try and save the rest of his property, and also telling his men to go home. Gen. MORROW, of HOOD'S army, is also reported to have expressed a desire to surrender on the best terms he could obtain. Gen. RODNY'S disaffection was reported several days ago.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer*, of Thursday, states that the last detachment of the Twenty-third Corps passed through that city on the day preceding.

It is stated that a scheme was set on foot by several members of the North Carolina Senate to bring about a meeting of the different Governors of States at Raleigh. The matter had met the approval of the Governors, the purpose being understood to be to discuss the question of the crisis and reconstruction; but Gov. VANCE, by information to JEFF. DAVIS, broke up the entire arrangement.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the House bill for the construction of a ship canal round the Falls of Niagara was read twice and referred to the Military Committee. The Senate bill in relation to the enrollment act was made the special order for to-day. Mr. DALE'S resolution calling for information in regard to the employment of Government detectives, was taken up and passed. The Senate, upon the motion of Mr. SHERMAN, resolved to insist upon its amendments to the Military Academy and Deficiency Bills. The consideration of the joint resolution to exclude the electoral votes of certain States in rebellion was then resumed, and a long debate ensued upon Mr. TEN EYCK'S motion to strike out the word "Louisiana," so as to exempt that State from the provisions of the resolution. The proposed amendment was advocated warmly by Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin; but the motion to strike out was disagreed to. An amendment offered by Mr. HARRIS, of New York, was also lost. Pending the discussion of an amendment offered by Mr. COLLAMER, the Senate adjourned.

The entire session of the House was occupied by Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, and Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, who spoke at length upon the amendment to the Navy Appropriation Bill, offered by Mr. DAVIS, proposing the establishment of a Board of Admiralty. Mr. DAVIS took decided grounds against the policy of the Navy Department, especially in respect to the construction of monitors. Mr. RICE replied at length to Mr. DAVIS' strictures on the navy.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday several city railroad bills were favorably reported—among them the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery-place Railroad. A communication was received from the Attorney-General, giving his opinion that the Hudson River Railroad Company has the right to run horse-cars from Thirtieth-street to Chambers-street, and charge passengers taking the cars ten cents, but it has no right to charge through passengers additional fare. Among the bills introduced was one to increase the salary of the New-York Receiver of Taxes and his clerks.

In the Assembly, a favorable report was made on the bill to appoint commissioners for removing the State Capitol. Notice was given of a bill authorizing the Yonkers and New-York Railroad Company to extend their track from King's Bridge to Fifty-ninth-street. Bills were introduced to incorporate the Bay View and New-York Ferry Company; to amend the charter of Brooklyn, and to extend the time for the completion of the Grand Hotel and the Central Park Hotel, of New-York. The Senate resolutions ratifying the amendment of the Constitution so as to abolish slavery throughout the United States, was adopted by Yeas 72, Nays 40.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Peace excitement was less marked in the Gold Room, yesterday. The range of sales advanced to 206@209¼ ₩ cent. The Railway Stocks were also higher, and Governments steady.

An improved demand prevailed yesterday for Flour, Oats, Lard, Tallow, Clover-Seed, Raisins, Hay, Hops, Linseed Oil, et, however, irregular prices. Pork, Beef, Cotton, Rice, Wool and Tobacco were depressed and declining. Groceries, Hides and Leather were quiet. The Freight market was firmer, but not active.

Prof. BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, Jr., arrived in New-Haven on Tuesday from California, where for some time past he has been professionally engaged.

Mr. JAMES NOBLE, who was undoubtedly the oldest man in Boston, died at his residence, No. 36 Irving-street, on Friday last, at the ripe old age of 99 years 5 months and 17 days.

JOHN FITZPATRICK, of No. 134 East Forty-fifth-street, was accidentally run over and instantly killed, on Thursday afternoon, by Third-avenue rail-car No. 61, near Forty-ninth-street.

THOMAS J. HANN, of Port Huron, Mich., was committed yesterday, in default of $10,000 bail, for obtaining credit to the amount of $5,000, from Mr. JONATHAN S. CHRISTIE, Cortlandt street, by making false representations. HANN pretended to hold $16,000 worth of stock in a tannery at Port Huron, and added that he owed only $1,000; but after he had obtained goods on time from Mr. CHRISTIE he was found to be insolvent.

From a careful estimate, it appears that the enlistments of the County Volunteering Committee do not average seven men daily, while those of "outside" recruiting stations reach 275. Of the latter, nearly all the recruits are sent out of the city. This is caused, the brokers say, by the difficulty they experience in getting their hand-money from Supervisor BLUNT.

The Manhattan Gas Company have notified the Street Commissioner that they intend to charge $53 per lamp for lighting the public lamps from the 10th of January last, and that if their bills are not paid they will cease to supply the city with gas after the 5th instant.

Brig.-Gen. WESSELLS has been assigned to duty at the Hart's Island rendezvous, in place of Gen. E. W. HINKS, who is Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General of the Southern District of New-York.

The Executive Committee of the Union General Committee resolved last evening, at a special meeting, to fire one hundred guns in the City Hall Park to-morrow, (Saturday,) in honor of the passage of the Constitutional Amendment by both Houses at Albany.

A melancholy occurrence happened at No. 228 Washington-street, Brooklyn, on Thursday night. A family, named VAN BUREN, comprising six persons, who had just moved into the house, temporarily occupied a single small room, and were overpowered by inhaling gas which had escaped from the burner and stove. An infant was suffocated to death. The father of the family is not likely to survive, but the others will probably recover.

A bounty-jumper, named JAMES DEVLIN, was executed yesterday at Governor's Island, in the presence of a large number of spectators. The accused had twice deserted from the army, and was convicted for both offences. In approving the finding of the court-martial, Gen. DIX signified his intention of checking the rapidly increasing and dangerous practice of desertion. The execution was conducted in an admirable manner by the authorities, and impressed all present with its solemnity. The entire command of the island, and a large number of new recruits, were assembled, to whom the spectacle was a terrible warning.

The Peace Conference.

For the first time since the war commenced we now have what may fairly be called a Peace Conference. Not a word has ever been directly exchanged between our Government and the rebel authorities concerning peace. The little communication which has taken place on the subject has all been the irresponsible work of private parties, officious not official, tolerated rather than sanctioned. It amounted, and in fact could amount, to no more than what was daily uttered by the public press of the two sections—simply restating the issues, and reprotesting a determination to fight it out on those issues to the last extremity. Furnished with no discretion, it could do nothing to adjust. Committing nobody who had any power in the premises, it could elicit nothing upon which official action could be ventured. The most it could do was to stir a little dust. It had no more real effect upon the mighty conflict than the frisking of the field mice in the track of our armies.

But this meeting of President LINCOLN and Secretary SEWARD, with the specially appointed agents of the "Confederate Government," though informal, and by no means plenipotentiary, has all the essential influence of a veritable Peace Conference. Our Government speaks through its highest embodiment; it is free to give the utmost possible intimate to its inducements in the interests of peace, and to deal directly with all possible apprehensions and objections. Whatever it promises it will make a part of its future policy, and doubtless will be able to carry through successfully, if accepted by the Southern people in good faith. The delegates from the rebel Government, we may take it for granted, are also at liberty to set forth its views without reserve, and to open the way for every practicable movement in the direction of peace. There are no men in the "Confederacy" of greater power, intellectual and moral, than the three who have been charged by JEFF. DAVIS with these responsibilities. There is no reason to believe that anything they recognize, or consent to, will be hereafter disavowed, or materially modified, by either the rebel President or the rebel Congress.

Peculiar interest, then, must attach to the conference now going on at Fortress Monroe. But it has been too quickly concluded that a speedy peace is likely to come from it. We have as yet seen nothing to justify any such belief. Certainly our own Government does not go into this conference with any design to concede one iota in respect to the great original requirement of the complete submission of the Southern States and people to the constitutional law of the land. On minor matters it may be prepared to make new advances toward conciliation, but here it must ever stand immovable. It can offer no terms or overtures; can enter into no negotiation, or parleying. Its only language must be that of authoritative demand: its only object unconditional submission. In considering the probabilities of peace, then, the great question is, whether the rebel Government is prepared to yield to this requirement. Will these commissioners assure President LINCOLN that, if he will facilitate, the authorities they represent will open the door for the return of the South, and that the South will use the privilege? Nowhere is there an inkling of any such intention or disposition. Not a sylable in that sense has been uttered, so far as is known, by either the rebel Executive or the rebel Congress, or the leaders of the rebel armies. Though, perhaps, the language in these quarters is not quite so imperious and defiant as it once was, it has not yet disclosed the least purpose, or even admitted the remotest possibility of resuming the old Constitutional relations. If we are to look to the press as an exponent of the spirit which prevails in the rebel capital from which these commissioners make their appearance, the articles which we daily reproduce from the Richmond prints, both friendly and unfriendly to JEFF. DAVIS, sufficiently testify that no purpose of submission is yet entertained. The *Sentinel*, which is accounted the special organ of DAVIS, is as emphatic as the *Examiner*, his special adversary, in pronouncing all peace impossible which does not involve Confederate independence. It is easy to say that all this vehement language is bluster and buncombe, designed to hide actual wishes and designs. Even were that granted, the existence of a war spirit that must thus be dealt with, would be a fact not very auspicious for the speedy approach of a peace which we could welcome.

If it be asked why JEFF. DAVIS is so ready to send Peace Commissioners to our Government unless he deems peace practicable, it may be answered that this readiness is nothing new, that it is precisely what he has evinced from the beginning. One of the very first acts of the Confederate Government was to send commissioners to Washington to secure peace on the basis of Confederate independence; and again and again it has made attempts, direct and indirect, to accomplish the same thing. Though the rebel ruler must know that such efforts will not and cannot be responded to by our own Government in any way that will suit him, they yet go to silence his opponents, who complain that he trusts everything to arms, and nothing to diplomacy. There is every reason to suppose that this present action is meant by him as a political stroke against his home opponents, and a means of reuniting upon himself the popular favor which he has of late largely lost, rather than a *bona fide* essay to procure peace on any basis he deems practicable.

We again advise our readers not to be sanguine in anticipating that peace will be hastened by this conference. There is, indeed, a chance that it may be; and in view of the extreme desirableness of the end, President LINCOLN deserves commendation for making the most of that chance. Unquestionably, he will leave nothing unsaid or undone in this business that can contribute to any peace not inconsistent with the principles of the Constitution he has sworn to maintain. But it must not be forgotten that this is the very kind of peace JEFF. DAVIS and all his crew have sworn they will never accept; and that unless he has been converted by the progress of events and the steady advance of the Union armies, to more rational views, we have little to hope from his pacific inclination.

Peace and Slavery.

Congress, in passing the Constitutional Amendment for the abolition of slavery, has removed what has generally been regarded as a formidable obstacle to the termination of the war. Hitherto, the express abandonment of slavery by the South has always been deemed essential to peace. The country could never consent to leave the cause and root of the rebellion untouched. Until the South would concede the validity of the Emancipation Proclamation, and surrender slavery, it has generally been assumed, the country would not consent to peace. And the President stood substantially pledged to maintain that proclamation by all the Executive power of the Government.

Congress, however, has taken this matter into its own hands, and has made a permanent disposition of the whole question of slavery. It has provided for such an amendment of the Constitution as will forever prohibit slavery within the limits or the jurisdiction of the United States. This amendment will be ratified, sooner or later, by States enough to make it a part of the Constitution, —and that disposes, at once and forever, of the subject of slavery. It obviates all questions of the validity of the Proclamation, for it supersedes the Proclamation by the highest and most sacred of all enactments, the Constitution itself.

In conferring with the rebels, therefore, on the subject of pence, it is not necessary to bring slavery into the discussion at all. In resuming their functions within the Union, the rebel States cease their hostility to the authority of the Constitution. They acknowledge its supreme authority, including that of all the amendments that have been or that may be made to it in accordance with its provisions; and the rebels know perfectly well that in coming back they come under an anti-slavery Constitution, and into a Union where slavery can no longer exist. If they treat for peace at all, they treat necessarily on this basis. The whole question of slavery has passed out of the domain of negotiation. It no longer depends upon the President, or anybody else, whether slavery shall be abandoned or not. It cannot longer exist in the Union, and in fighting to maintain the Union, we maintain also that feature of it; while in returning to their allegiance under it, the rebels accept and acquiesce in that feature also. But no stipulations of any sort are needed any longer upon this subject. So far as that goes, we can have peace without even the most indirect mention of the subject of slavery.

Gen. Fry and the Draft.

In another column we publish a letter from Provost-Marshal-Gen. FRY to Gen. HINCKS, of this city, in explanation of the draft. It is long and somewhat intricate, though this is due mainly to the nature of the subject; but it will be found to furnish a complete vindication of the Provost-Marshal-General from the sweeping charges of injustice and incompetency in which some of our own authorities have so freely indulged. Gen. FRY might, perhaps, have made a still more detailed and explicit statement of the exact numbers in question with advantage, but the leading principles which have guided his action are sufficiently clear from his letter.

Very great surprise is expressed that in some localities, this city among them, more men are required under the December call for 300,000 men than were required under the July call for 500,000. This certainly does seem, on the face of it, unjust,—but the explanation is simple. The July call was filled with men *and credits*, and, in some districts, the credits were more numerous than the men. In this city, for example, while the call was for 23,140, only 5,462 men were actually enlisted—the balance of about 18,000 being made up by credits for naval enlistments during the three years previous. These credits, which were allowed all over the country, reduced the number of men actually obtained very far below the number called for. The December call for 300,000 was to *supply that deficiency*; and it was required in the Proclamation that 300,000 men should be actually raised,—without reference to the surplus that might have been raised in certain districts over their proper quota under the former call. The only way of reaching this result was to add to the 300,000 men called for, the number covered by credits allowed,—distribute the whole number among all the districts of the country according to their enrolled population, and *then* deduct from each district the credits to which it was entitled.

This explains why the actual aggregate call seems so much larger than the nominal call. The quota for New-York State was made up on this basis Nov. 30, and appeared to be 46,821; but a very active revision of the enrollments everywhere was then going on, and this, when completed, made necessary a reassignment of the quotas which was made Dec. 31, and showed the quota of New-York to be 61,076.

In regard to the City of New York, her quota under the December call was largely increased, because it was found, on investigation, that the large credits allowed her in July for naval enlistments were unjust. Her quota under the July call was 23,140; but through the efforts of Mr. ORISON BLUNT (for which he afterwards received a gold medal and $50,000), a list of over 20,000 men enlisted in the navy was presented, and all of them who had been enlisted for *two* or *three* years were credited to New York—the *one* year men only being credited to Kings and Westchester counties. As credits were allowed for years and not simply for numbers, this gave to New York two or three times the number of credits she was entitled to, and took them away from the other counties; and while we profited largely by this error then, *we must pay for it now*. The adjustment of this account, together with a failure to reduce the enrollments as much as was expected, accounts for the very large increase in our quota now. We are compelled to make up now, under the December call, the undue and unfair advantage which we enjoyed under that for July.

There are various details embodied in the letter of Gen. FRY which complete the explanations required,—but those we have noticed embrace the leading points. They are quite enough to show that, so far from wantonly adding to the burdens of the draft, Gen. FRY has simply endeavored to equalize those burdens, and distribute them with exact justice to all sections of the country. He makes some rather sharp comments upon the representations made by Supervisor BLUNT on this subject, but offers every possible facility for the correction of errors, whenever and wherever they may be pointed out.

Wilmington and Charleston.

However dim and dubious may be the prospects of peace through the negotiations at Fortress Monroe, the most cheering hopes may certainly be entertained as to the prospects of peace through victory in the field. SHERMAN'S South Carolina campaign is, and has for some time been, in active progress. It has not been as rapid as the public expected it would be, when his right wing first moved out from Savannah; but it has been quite as rapid as the local and military conditions would permit. The topography of the country in Northern Georgia made SHERMAN'S Atlanta campaign sufficiently difficult; the topography of the country around Richmond makes campaigning *there* exceedingly difficult, as has been attested by half a dozen Generals, successively, in command of the Army of the Potomac. But we suppose that if we could denote the most difficult locality in the whole land for military operations, it would be precisely the region surrounding Charleston, for a distance of forty miles. It is bottomless swamp, tangled brake, inextricable jungle—a region of that amphibious character which marks so much of the Southern coast—the raveled and unfinished ends of nature's web, where sea and land keep up a natural warfare. Military men have always considered it virtually impossible to move an army with its heavy guns and great wagon trains through this section. The small movement made by SHERMAN from Pocotaligo toward Charleston ten days ago, had to be turned back because of the impossibility of getting through the swamp; and we are sure that nothing could more astonish those acquainted with the locality than a successful military march along the railroad to Charleston.

Still, this by no means precludes the capture of Charleston, or a triumphant campaign through South Carolina. On the contrary, the rebel papers, within a few days past, have given us news as to the movements of SHERMAN'S columns, from which it is not very hard to guess the essential plan on which he is probably conducting operations; and we confess, after reading these rebel statements, that we would not be astonished to hear now at any hour that Charleston had fallen into SHERMAN'S hands. With that event, SHERMAN'S subsequent northward march would be greatly simplified.

A point of far greater military importance than Charleston is *Wilmington*. As the Confederacy now exists, as military matters now stand, as the armies of the rebellion are now aggregated or segregated, Wilmington may be set down in a strategical point of view, as the most important military position on the Southern seaboard. It is related at once to operations southward of it and northward of it—at the same time to SHERMAN and to GRANT. Its capture would procure for SHERMAN a half-way house, or point of approach and departure, in his great campaign; and from it could also be speedily inaugurated movements which would have the most disastrous effect upon LEE'S army and the power of the rebellion in Virginia. The telegraph has been permitted to inform the public, within a few days past, that Lieut.-Gen. GRANT has just returned from a visit to our army in front of Wilmington; and it may be taken for granted that this visit was no pleasure excursion. We have, both from our own side and the rebel side, signs of awakening activity in that locality which are very significant; and even though the peace negotiations should abruptly close, we should not be surprised if our flag floated over it some time before the coming of the 4th of March next, on which we are led to expect such great things of all kinds.

For the last few months the prospect of reducing the rebellion by the force of arms has been sufficiently cheerful to induce the highest hopes; and if fortune continues to favor the arms of our brave soldiers, we shall effect an honorable and lasting peace by this means.

The Question Involved in the Bank Cases.

The cases recently decided by the Supreme Court at Washington, arising out of the controversy between the banks and the Commissioners of Taxes of this State, are of so much importance, not only in the amount of money involved, but in the principles upon which the decisions rest, that there ought to be no misunderstanding about the principles, and no ignorance about the facts; and yet there are both. The cases have been spoken of by one of our cotemporaries as being "in regard to the power of the Federal Legislature to exempt certain national securities from local taxation," and others have taken occasion to charge Congress with unwise action in enacting that they should be exempt from State taxation.

Now the question of the right of the States to tax the securities of the United States, is no new question. That was settled in the negative as long ago as 1829, in the case of Weston *vs.* The City Council of Charleston, (2 Peters R. 429.) But it was raised again, and again disposed of, in the former case between the banks of this city and the Commissioners of Taxes, decided in 1862, (2 Blake Rep. p. 620,) in which the court held that the capital of the banks which had been invested in the securities of the United States, could not be taxed by the State; and it is to be noted that the court put its decision, in that case, not at all upon the authority of the act of Congress which declared that these securities should be exempt, but upon the fundamental principle that these securities, being the means employed by the Government of the United States to raise funds, could not be taxed by a State, because, as the court says, "of what avail is the function or the means, if another Government may tax it at discretion?" It is apparent that the power, function or means, however important or vital, are at the mercy of that "Government," and the Federal Government is exempt from any such interference, "either in the means employed or functions exercised." The decision was placed upon this principle, and not at all upon the act of Congress, which was not alluded to in the opinion of the court.

This principle, therefore, being settled by these two cases, was not so soon brought before the court for reconsideration. It was not discussed at all by either side, in the recent tax cases, but was treated as a settled question.

The question brought before the court in these cases grew out of it, however. That decision of the Supreme Court of the United States was made in March, 1863. In April, 1863, the Legislature of this State passed a law, enacting that all banks should be "liable to taxation *on a valuation equal to the amount of their capital stock* paid, or secured to be paid," subject to certain deductions; and under this law, the Tax Commissioners assessed the banks for taxation at the amount of their capital stock, without making any deduction for that portion of it which was invested in the securities of the United States, and the tax upon that amount was collected. The banks claimed that if the intention of this statute of the State was to authorize this taxation, it was a mere evasion of the decision, which ought not to be tolerated; that the subject of taxation in this State was property, and nothing else; and that to tax a man "on a valuation equal to the amount of his property," was to tax his property; and that the attempt, under this statute, to collect a tax "on a valuation equal to the amount" of the capital stock, without making any deduction for that portion of the stock which was invested in the securities of the United States, was an attempt to do what the Supreme Court had just decided could not be done, viz.: to lay a State tax on Government securities.

Whether this view was the correct one was the question, and the only question which was involved in the case; and it seems to us that the decision of the Supreme Court on the question was inevitable. Every fair-minded man must admit, as it seems to us, that the action of the Tax Commissioners under this statute was substantially the same as it was before the statute was passed, and therefore, must come under the same prohibition. It was doing by an indirection what the court had decided could not be done. And if the court was right in holding that the sovereignty of the United States requires that its securities—the means by which it is to sustain itself—shall not be liable to be taxed out of existence by any one or all of the States acting separately in State capacity, (and that they were right in this no one pretends now to deny,) certainly the States should not be allowed to arrive at the same result by merely varying the form of phraseology of their statutes. The substance is the thing to be sought after, and this decision must be admitted if the principle of the former decision is admitted, to be substantially involved in it.

We have no doubt that public opinion will, whenever the question is fairly stated, settle at once upon the correctness of the decision; and that it will do so all the more readily by noticing that the Judges were unanimous, and that the opinion of the court was written by Judge NELSON, of our own State.

☞ Hon. R. C. WINTHROP, in his remarks before the Massachusetts Historical Society on the death of Mr. EVERETT, stated that at the time of his death, Mr. E. was engaged in preparing a Life of JAMES L. PETTIGRU, of South Carolina, and a volume of WASHINGTON'S private letters.

☞ Hon. FERNANDO WOOD intends to leave for Europe soon after the adjournment of Congress, accompanied by his family. He proposes to travel through the Continent, and also to go to the Holy Land.

The Bankrupt Bill.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read with pleasure your whole article of this morning upon the opposition made by some mercantile associations to this important measure. I am at a loss to conceive, if those who are protesting against the bill have ever read its provisions, upon what ground they base their opposition.

As a measure of relief to those embarrassed in a commercial community, a bankrupt law merely prospective would be a financial and legal absurdity. The anticipation that the immediate relief intended for the Northern debtor might be made available by the Southern debtor, to secure impunity from fraud, is utterly groundless. The bill provides for two systems of bankruptcy—voluntary and compulsory. If the debtor adopts the former, and becomes bankrupt upon his own petition, his object and motive is to obtain the discharge which the bill provides, for liabilities which he cannot otherwise liquidate. Have these petitioners against the bill studied the condition upon which alone such discharge can be obtained? Every provision is expressly and carefully framed to prevent any debtor obtaining his discharge if he has acted dishonestly and with bad faith toward any one, or all, of his creditors. The powers given to the courts who are to administer the act, are most stringent, and intended and calculated to deter the dishonest debtor from resorting to the act as a relief from his liabilities. He is liable in the first instance to severe and searching examination into all his past transactions, and his discharge will not be granted, or if granted, will be invalid—

1. If he has given any fraudulent preference before his bankruptcy to any creditor.
2. If he has given a false account of his property.
3. If he has concealed any part of his estate.
4. If he has procured any of his goods to be taken on execution.
5. If he has destroyed or mutilated any of his books (in trade.)
6. If he has made any fraudulent gift of his property.
7. If he has lost any part of his property by gaming.
8. If he has allowed any fictitious debt to be proved under his bankruptcy.
9. If he has procured the assent of any creditor to his discharge by pecuniary influences.
10. If he has been guilty of any fraud contrary to the true intent of the act.

This surely is a decalogue of penalties which will punish the dishonest debtor and detect fraudulent transactions. Their operation will at once defeat the frauds of preferential assignments, of which the Northern creditor is now, and but for the provisions of this act, will always be the victim. This is the position of the debtor as proposed by the act. In the case of compulsory bankruptcy, far more efficacious means of detecting and overhauling fraud are prescribed.

I apologize for thus intruding these remarks, but the attempt to defeat a measure which will do much to secure honor and integrity in the commercial relations of this country and sustain her credit abroad, by mistaken and incorrect views of the measure, ought to be both corrected and exposed.

Yours obediently,
EDWIN JAMES.

No. 293 BROADWAY, Feb. 2, 1865.

Philadelphia Custom-house Matters.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Feb. 3.

G. MILTON ALLEN, arrested in December, on the charge of being concerned in the robbery of the Custom-house, was arraigned before the United States Commissioner on the charge of further embezzlement of Government money.

Collector THOMAS testified to the following deficiencies in ALLEN'S accounts, as cashier of the Custom-house: Specie and demand notes, $54 351 77; legal tender notes, $5,404 18; and two bags of gold containing $6,760 are missing.

The accused was held to answer in $50,000 bail.

Release of the Crew of the Florida.

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 3.

The crew of the rebel steamer *Florida*, which was captured in the harbor of Bahia by the United States steamer *Wachusett*, have been liberated by order of the Government. They numbered about thirty. They were taken from Fort Warren in a tug, and placed on board the British steamer *Canada*, which sailed from this port last Wednesday for Halifax.

Representative Smith Recalls His Resignation and Resumes His Seat.

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 31.

RICHMOND, Jan. 31.

To the People of the Second Congressional District of the State of Alabama:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The question of opening informal negotiations of peace with the enemy having assumed a shape agreeable to my own, and, as I believe, to your wishes, I shall waive all personal considerations, and resume my seat in the House of Representatives this day.

Your obedient servant,
W. R. SMITH.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1865.

Adriatic Fire Insurance Company.

NO. 139 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000

This company has this day given notice to the Board of Fire Insurance Companies that it withdraws its assent to the Tariff of Rates adopted by the board, and also to the "rules respecting commissions, brokerages and brokers."

DIRECTORS.

Wm. A. Seaver,	E. E. Morgan,	Wm. H. Marston.
Andrew Carrigan,	Wm. L. Cogswell,	F. Harper, Jr.,
James Suydam,	J. P. Giraud Foster,	John W. Harper.
Joseph Stuart,	J. T. Agnew,	Oliver Charlick.
Wm. G. Fargo,	Paul S. Forbes,	Shepard T. Knapp.
R. A. Wyttbaus,	James M. Mosley,	C. Godfrey Gunther.
Edward Rows,	Geo. W. Quintard,	Thos. F. Rowland.
John Gerdes,	W. E. Everett,	C. R. Bingham.
Thos. T. Sturges,	Daniel Devlin,	J. Ogden Hoffman.
Wm. H. Gutton,	John E. Devlin,	M. O. Roberts,
Wm. T. Blodgett,	Wm. J. Schenck,	F. W. Lewis.

Property of all kinds, including ships in port and their cargoes, insured on favorable terms.

WM. A. SEAVER, President.

F. W. LEWIS, Secretary.

Art Announcement.

THE NATIONAL ART ASSOCIATION of New-York announce the completion and readiness for delivery of the superb steel line engraving by Wm. Holl, after Faed's magnificent picture,

WASHINGTON ON THE FIELD OF TRENTON.

It is the first of an annual series of first-class line engravings to be issued (with art premiums each year, worth $50,000) to subscribers

AT FIVE DOLLARS.

It is indorsed as a work of art by

Hon. Edward Everett,	Hon. Wm. H. Seward,
President Lincoln,	Lieut.-Gen. Scott,
Archbishop McCloskey,	Lieut.-Gen. Grant,
Professor Longfellow,	Fred. E. Church.

and a host of other distinguished persons. The painting and engraving

NOW ON FREE EXHIBITION

at the Gallery of the National Art Association, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway. Copies of engraving and descriptive circulars on application. Responsible agents desired in all parts of the United States.

Deafness, Impaired Sight,

NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS IN THE THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
OBSTRUCTIONS OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE
CURED
BY DR. VON ALSENBERG,
at his consulting rooms, No. 416 Broadway, near 12th-st.

All Ladies should use Sterling's Ambrosia for the Hair.—It cleanses, beautifies, preserves and renders the hair soft and glossy.

Dr. Pease's Catarrh Snuff.—The safe remedy for infant or aged, and all who have Catarrh or "cold in the head," sold by Druggists.

Because a Person has a Bad Cough it should not be inferred that consumption has set in, yet no one, (with rare exceptions,) can have consumption without a cough, sooner or later. Where a predisposition to pulmonary disease exists, a cough, if left to itself, strains and racks the lungs and wastes the general strength, and soon establishes an incurable complaint. In all cases, then, it is the safer plan to get rid of a cough, cold or hoarseness without delay, and for this purpose no remedy acts more promptly or surely, or with more benefit to the organs of the chest, than Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT; an article scientifically compounded from carefully-selected drugs, and which, on trial, will always be found worthy of its world-wide reputation.

A Universal Remedy.—"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," for Coughs, Colds and Bronchial affections, now stands the first in public favor and confidence; this result has been acquired by a test of fourteen years. Its merit and extensive use have caused the Troches to be counterfeited, and we would caution purchasers to be on their guard against worthless imitations.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Berrett's Cocoaine for the Hair has had nearly *Fifty* different imitations. This demonstrates the great popularity of the GENUINE article, conceived by BURNETT, and its invulnerability to competitors by increasing sales.

Brant's Indian Pulmonary Balsam—THE BEST REMEDY EXTANT FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Has been used for twenty-five years, and during all that time been highly approved, producing wonderful cures, as can be seen by the many certificates in "Brant's Magazine."

BRANT'S INDIAN PURIFYING EXTRACT,
THE MOST CERTAIN PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD EVER PRODUCED. It is purely a vegetable alterative, and permanently cures scrofula, fever sores, erysipelas, salt rheum, rheumatism, pimples and blotches on the face, cancer and cancerous ulcers, dyspepsia, and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. For sale by all druggists.

See "Brant's Magazine" for important testimonials of cures. Furnished gratuitously by druggists.

DIXON, CLARKS & HALLETT,
Proprietors, No. 149 Chambers-st.

"There's Many a Slip Between the Cup and the Lip," but if the cup is filled with the nectar of health, scant of wisdom is he who lets it slip through his fingers. Half a wine-glass full of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, taken three times a day, at this season, will fortify the body against damp and cold, and keep the stomach, liver, and bowels in good order. Don't let this slip your memory.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Deafness, Impaired Sight,

NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS IN THE THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
OBSTRUCTIONS OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE CURED
BY DR. VON EISENSBERG,
at his consulting rooms, No. 815 Broadway, near 12th-st.

A Card.

THE METROPOLITAN SOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM,
No. 575 Broadway.

E. A. Brooks, having sold his store and stock of goods in Fulton-st., will continue to carry on his business as heretofore at his old and commodious establishment in Broadway, where he is now prepared to offer for the inspection of his patrons the most beautiful assortment of boots, shoes, gaiters, slippers and overshoes to be found in the city. His stock of goods comprises every variety of style for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. Special attention is called to his collection of men's, boys' and youths' water-proof boots, so necessary at this season of the year. The public are invited to call and examine, at No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Wm. Knabe & Co.,
Manufacturers of
GOLD MEDAL
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
BALTIMORE, MD

Certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, J. Satter and other leading artists. EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

A full assortment of the above celebrated instruments at O. BAUER & CO.'S WAREROOMS, No. 544 BROADWAY, N. Y.

The Soldier's True Friend.—For over forty years Dr Holloway has been supplying all the armies of Europe with his PILLS AND OINTMENT, they having proved themselves the only medicines able to cure the worst cases of Dysentery, Scurvy, Sores, Wounds and Bruises. Every knapsack should contain them. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons make. 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Mervie's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and burglar SILVER PLATE SAFES. Highly ornamental, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes.
MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Gents' Dress and Soft Hats.
All the newest styles, at
J. S. TERRY'S, No. 409 Broadway.

Second-Hand Safes.
In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale low. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 B'way.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES, No. 625 Broadway. See WHEELER & WILSON'S BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE.

Old Eyes Made New.
A pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail free, on receipt of 16 cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

Every Description of Family Sewing beautifully done on the Grover & Baker machine, by
Mrs. E. SIMPSON, No. 495 Broadway.

Artificial Limbs of Superior Quality and adaptability: Army and Navy furnished gratis with the lowest commission of Surgeon-General U. S. Army, by E. D. HUDSON, M. D., Astor-place, Clinton Hall, N. Y.

Furs at a Great Reduction.
The lowest, finest and richest stock in the city.
J. S. TERRY, No. 409 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters' bandages, silks elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hats.
All the latest styles closing out at half price,
J. S. TERRY, No. 409 Broadway.

Dyspepsia Tablets Cure Indigestion, Heartburn, &c. 50 cents per box. Prepared by S. G. Welling, M.D. 571 Broadway. Sold by Druggists.

Pinkie & Lyon's New Patent Rotary Feed Sewing Machines. Foreign agents wanted. 508 Broadway.

Hats and Furs.
Closing out sale of Winter Stock.
J. S. TERRY, No. 409 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch and lock-stitch sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 239 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

At Old Prices.—Wedding and Visiting Cards, French Note Paper, EVERDELL'S elegant styles, No. 302 Broadway, corner Duane-st.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Our attention has been called to a number of articles published in the *Journal of Commerce* within the last two weeks reflecting upon insurance companies, insurance agents and insurance brokers, which do not sign the agreement proposed by "The New-York Board of Fire Insurance Companies," to do business with no others in the insurance business who have not adopted the rates, rules and regulations of the "board," which have been or may be adopted by said "board," and applying to them the epithets of "Sneak Thieves," "Poachers" and "Ishmaelites."

We do not think it dignified or respectful to bandy epithets with those who choose to use them. It is generally a bad cause which resorts to such terms.

We have not signed, and we do not intend to sign such proposed "agreement," as we need no better "certificate" than a license from the lawful authorities, which we already have. We shall continue to insure our friends and patrons, as directed by them, in first-class companies, which pay honest losses promptly, at their lowest rates; and we shall place risks in companies in New-York, Philadelphia, Providence and Boston, when represented here through their agents, and, when not so represented, direct. And we can assure our friends that the capitals and surplus of companies here and elsewhere, which have not "combined," much exceed the capitals and surplus of the "combination" companies. Among the latter are some of our best friends, a part of whom, however, are withdrawing from the "combinations." The others, we believe, will soon do so.

Those to whom we have paid the largest semi-monthly and monthly checks, are the ones to whom we allude. We expect to see the time soon arrive when the President, Secretary and Surveyor of each company will, as should always be the case, be the judges of what best constitutes the best interests of their own companies, without being governed by the officers of other companies.

HENRY B. HAYWARD,
No. 130 Broadway, New-York,
And other Licensed Insurance Brokers.

FEB. 4, 1865.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

OFFICIAL DRAWING OF JAN. 26.

Nos.	Prizes.	Nos.	Prizes.	Nos.	Prizes.	Nos.	Prizes.	Nos.	Prizes.
60	$200	6373	$400	10949	$400	16216	$300	21139	5,000
212	200	6486	400	11012	1000	16235	400	21277	1000
226	400	6623	400	11065	200	16316	400	21315	500
263	200	6844	400	11123	400	16349	400	21496	1000
357	200	6856	200	11299	300	16498	200	21513	400
382	400	6859	200	11396	400	16536	200	21565	400
406	400	6918	1800	11410	800	16701	500	21569	200
443	500	6965	500	11491	400	16789	300	21602	400
527	500	7036	200	11511	200	16808	200	21816	200
633	500	7111	400	11517	200	16940	200	21857	400
726	200	7207	200	11694	400	17158	400	21881	200
830	400	7209	400	11738	300	17183	200	21882	200
1067	400	7231	200	11785	400	17354	200	21945	400
1154	500	7277	300	11797	300	17456	200	22543	300
1443	200	7345	200	11825	400	17537	200	22388	400
1499	200	7419	200	11850	200	17751	200	22401	400
1694	400	7503	200	12124	200	17753	200	22495	400
1818	200	7628	1000	12164	200	17782	200	22528	400
1865	1000	7675	400	12474	200	18086	1000	22619	200
1874	200	7714	400	12504	400	18094	200	22883	400
2162	200	7790	500	12538	400	18095	200	22798	500
2259	200	7836	400	12574	400	18199	400	22856	200
2282	400	8051	200	12830	500	18216	200	22958	200
2400	200	8092	200	12838	400	18216	500	22965	1000
2458	500	8144	200	12884	500	18289	400	22997	500
2542	200	8383	5000	12878	400	18316	500	23091	400
2928	400	8414	400	13081	500	18333	200	23149	400
2979	200	8454	400	13039	500	18428	200	23164	400
3032	200	8501	400	13068	200	18504	400	23239	500
3083	200	8515	400	13109	500	18686	1000	23373	200
3323	200	8578	200	13126	200	18763	10000	23461	200
3331	200	8589	200	13253	200	18782	200	23505	200
3590	400	8619	200	13296	200	18836	200	23573	500
3632	400	8757	1000	13347	200	18846	200	23589	200
3644	400	8792	200	13484	200	18867	400	23711	1000
3796	1000	8817	200	1360?	200	18889	200	23739	200
3843	200	8899	200	13743	200	19105	500	23744	400
3916	400	8891	400	13784	200	19192	200	23862	400
4013	200	9026	400	13912	500	194?6	10000	23941	200
4015	200	9091	200	13943	400	19115	400	24041	200
4058	200	9095	800	13946	200	19452	200	24047	200
4162	400	9144	200	14036	200	19457	500	24078	200
4350	500	9146	200	14383	400	19460	400	24106	200
4390	400	9202	200	14397	1000	19477	400	24161	200
4451	400	9240	200	14450	200	19584	200	24228	200
4465	400	9302	200	14475	500	19594	200	24237	500
4490	400	9485	200	14648	400	19604	500	24348	500
4510	200	9598	200	14698	200	19698	500	24399	1000
4549	400	9608	400	14741	400	19756	500	24740	200
4649	400	9726	200	14849	200	19796	500	24807	200
4722	200	9751	1000	14867	200	19838	1500	25426	200
4735	200	9811	500	14913	200	19890	200	25040	200
4912	200	9821	200	15079	200	19896	400	25896	200
4926	500	9826	200	15094	400	19922	400	25182	200
5086	200	9947	400	15228	500	19945	1000	25277	400
5188	500	10036	200	15256	500	20005	500	25316	500
5285	200	10189	200	15369	200	20259	200	25374	400
5311	400	10285	1000	15287	200	20296	1000	25457	400
5471	200	10372	500	15364	200	20313	500	25569	1000
5511	1000	10463	200	15437	200	20521	200	25577	400
5526	400	10526	400	15740	500	20554	400	25601	200
5709	200	10596	200	15776	400	20564	400	25636	400
5897	400	10704	1000	15978	200	20697	200	25647	500
5981	25000	10730	400	15991	200	20698	200	25698	1000
6029	200	10780	500	16044	200	20967	1000	25780	200
6046	500	10845	200	16068	500	21035	500	25943	1000
6090	400	10846	400	16126	200	21071	200	25968	400
6240	400	10961	200	16203	200	21098	200	25994	400

Seventy-five per cent, premium paid for Prizes. Information furnished. The highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

Deafness, Impaired Sight,

NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS IN THE THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
OBSTRUCTIONS OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED
BY DR. VON EISENSBERG,
at his consulting rooms, No. 815 Broadway, near 12th-st.

CHANGE OF FIRM.

OWING TO THE RECENT DISSOLUTION AND REORGANIZATION OF OUR FIRM,
WE DESIRE TO REALIZE AT ONCE
UPON OUR SUPERB STOCK OF
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING
AND FURNISHING GOODS.
WE THEREFORE OFFER THE ENTIRE STOCK OF
THE LATE FIRM,
AMOUNTING TO OVER
$400,000,
CONSISTING OF
WINTER, SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,
AT A LARGE REDUCTION
FROM PRESENT PRICES.

Our fine stock of piece goods will be made to order in our best styles, at the SAME LIBERAL ABATEMENT IN PRICE.

DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF GRAND-ST.,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Deafness, Impaired Sight,

NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS IN THE THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
OBSTRUCTIONS OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED
BY DR. VON EISENBERG,
at his consulting rooms, No. 815 Broadway, near 12th-st.

AN ENTIRELY NEW INVENTION IN DENTISTRY.

The Public and Profession are invited to examine Dr. LEVETT'S "PATENT" in COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificial teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced, occupying but half the space in the mouth heretofore deemed indispensable, while its adhesion is perfect. No. 332 Broadway. Hours 9 till 5.

Can refer to patients of the highest respectability.

INVALID'S TRAVELING CHAIRS.
From $30 to $50. Send stamp for circular.
PATENT CANTERING HORSES.
For sale by S. W. SMITH, No. 498 Broadway.

LADIES' GILT COMBS.

New styles, just received from Paris. Three, Four, Five, Six, Seven, Eight, Ten, Fifteen to Twenty Dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FANS, NEW STYLES.

Just received from PARIS—TWO, THREE, FIVE, EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, to THIRTY DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

Deafness, Impaired Sight,

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CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS IN THE THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
OBSTRUCTIONS OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE CURED
BY DR. VON EISENBERG,
at his consulting rooms, No. 815 Broadway, near 12th-st.

LADIES' BELT BUCKLES,

New styles, large size, just received from Paris. Gilt, Jet, Steel and Pearl. Two, three, four, five, six, eight, ten, fifteen and twenty dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SLEEVE BUTTONS—NEW STYLES.

Two, Three, Four, Five, Seven, Eight, Ten, Fifteen, Twenty, Twenty-five to Seventy-five Dollars a Set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

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BY DR. VON EISENBERG,
at his consulting rooms, No. 815 Broadway, near 12th-st.

LYONS' PREMIUM CALORIC-PRESSED RYE COFFEE.

Recommended by all the best physicians in the city. Manufactured at No. 148 Chatham-st., New-York. For sale, wholesale and retail.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bondholders of the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, (formerly the Akron Branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company) are hereby notified that the dividend from the proceeds of sale of said road and property will be paid by the undersigned, at the American Exchange Bank.
GEORGE S. COE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1865.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE SUNDAY MERCURY.
THE MOST WONDERFUL STORY OF ALL.
PIERCE EGAN'S LATEST AND BEST.
THE FAIR LILIAS;
OR,
LIFE IN DEATH.
BY PIERCE EGAN, ESQ.,

Author of "THE POOR GIRL." "IMOGEN;" or, THE MARBLE HEART," "THE SCARLET FLOWER," "THE WONDER OF KINGSWOOD CHASE," "THE FLOWER OF THE FLOCK," "SUCH IS LIFE," ETC., ETC.

The progress of this, the most recent production of a pen which has been rendered familiar to the American public, chiefly through the columns of

THE SUNDAY MERCURY,

has, beyond all dispute or cavil, marked an epoch in the history of literary journalism. The success of Mr. Egan's earlier efforts were such as to justify the warmest expectations his admirers could entertain for his subsequent popularity. But, in the present instance, the most sanguine predictions have been far surpassed.

Since the publication of the first chapter of this

SUPERLATIVE GEM OF ROMANCE,

the demand for it has so steadily and swiftly increased, that the utmost resources of the

GREATEST OF AMERICAN WEEKLIES

have been severely taxed to supply the wants of the reading public.

LARGE EXTRA EDITIONS

have been entirely exhausted, and hundreds upon hundreds of applicants have hitherto been unable to gratify their desires. In order to obviate this difficulty as far as possible, there will be issued a still

MORE EXTENSIVE EDITION OF THE SUNDAY MERCURY,

FOR

TO-MORROW, FEB. 5,

containing, along with its usual unrivaled array of articles literary, political, commercial and social, a continuation of Mr. Egan's

MAGNIFICENT CHEF D'ŒUVRE,

accompanied by

FULL AND GRAPHIC SUMMARY

of the story from the beginning, thus affording to all, it is hoped, an opportunity to make good any disappointment that may have arisen from our previous inability to supply the demand.

To attempt an adequate eulogium of

THE UNEQUALED FICTION,

which has been the coolest

LITERARY GIFT OF THE NEW YEAR

to the reading public, would be, indeed, striving "to gild the lily," or "gild refined gold." Th ousands upon thousands of hearts have been touched and moved by the magic of its opening chapters, and the interest thus aroused is only intensified as the

THRILLING AND GORGEOUS DRAMA,

suggested by Genius in her happiest mood, and executed by Talent in her nicest perfection, is gradually unrolled before the astonished and delighted reader.

PRIDE, LOVE AND RUTHLESS INTRIGUE

contend for mastery in the brilliant scenes the author has so ably depicted, and

ALL THE FIERCEST AND GENTLEST PASSIONS

are marshaled and controlled on this splendid literary battle-field as the courage, the devotion and the martial anger of his troops are swayed upon the grand arena of real conflict by some matchless General.

THE DARKER SCENES OF HIGH LIFE

in England are portrayed with power so absolute and graphic that he who cons the page feels all the excitement of an actor in the plot, and warms or chills, smiles or weeps, exults or despairs, with the full actual life of those whose fates thus made to breathe and move before him.

INNOCENCE AND VIRTUE BESET BY VICE,

were never more exquisitely revealed, nor ever did the gentler graces and self sacrifices

HEROISM OF WOMAN'S SOUL

find a more earnest or befitting testimony.

In Lilias and Helena are depicted

THE GUARDIAN AND THE FALLEN ANGEL,

contrasted throughout the narrative in every variety of impulse, mood and action.

THE SCHEMING FIEND VARGAS,
and
RAVENSCRAFT, THE SRILLIANT VILLAIN,

are of themselves alone evidence of the highest order that Mr. Egan's powers are not confined to the ordinary episodes of what, for lack of a better phrase, is often termed "strong writing," but rise to the loftiest standard of intellectual energy. This work will yet be ranked among

THE FINEST IN OUR LANGUAGE,

not only for its superlative execution, its rich treasures of social philosophy, and its dazzling succession of incident and emotion, but for its

PROFOUND AND PENETRATING MORAL,

which appeals to young and old, to man and woman, alike.

It has been claimed by some critics that genuine character can be correctly delineated by no other than a woman's pen; but in this

MANY TINTED PICTURES OF ROMANCES

the writer has evidently and completely set that objection at rest forever, for he has laid bare with a vividness that only perfect truth to nature ever yet exhibited.

THE RECESSES OF THE FEMALE HEART

in their glory, and (alas that there should be such a phase in them) their often frightful gloom.

In fine, uniting much of the scholarship of Bulwer, the glowing fantasy of D'Israeli, and the humanity, so to speak, of Dickens, to the graphic humor of Thackeray and the sportiveness of Albert Smith and Theodore Hook, Mr. Egan has here, in points peculiarly his own excelled them all, and given us a

MENTAL TYPE OF OUR OWN TIME,
by turns
GAY, SOMBRE, IMPASSIONED, TEBRIBLE.

Without casting any reflection upon any other production of the day, it is safe to declare that every

PASTOR OF A CHRISTIAN CHURCH,
EVERY FATHER OF A FAMILY,

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Deafness, Impaired Sight,

NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS IN THE THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
OBSTRUCTIONS OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE CURED
BY DR. VON EISENBERG,
at his consulting rooms, No. 815 Broadway, near 12th-st.

REV. E. S. FOLSOM, U. S. CHAPLAIN AT Cairo, Ill., is now in this city, under special order of the Commander of the post, soliciting aid for the thousands of refugees from the South, brought to Cairo by military authority, in extreme suffering.

Of all the victims of the rebellion, none appeal more touchingly to the sympathies of every humane and loyal citizen, than this large afflicted class of Union refugees from the rebel States.

It will be remembered, by many of our readers, that Mr. Folsom visited our city more than a year since, on the same mission, when many of the benevolent of our citizens contributed generously to this object. The same urgent necessity continues and calls for immediate relief of these our suffering fellow-countrymen.

Mr. Folsom desires to acknowledge, through our columns, the following amounts contributed:

Chas. P. Kirkland, Esq.,	$50.
E. J. Woolsey, Esq.,	$500.
H. Barclay, Esq.,	$70.
Messrs. Ketchum & Sons,	$60.
Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.,	$100.
J. B. Schiffeler, Esq.,	$50.
Chas. C. Dodge,	$25.
Dutch Church, Bushwick,	$20 26.
Ainsley st. Church,	$53 20.
South 9th-st. Church, Williamsburgh, Union Meeting,	$306 17.
First Congregational Church, Jersey City, Union Meeting,	$518 55.
Messrs. Groom Brothers & Co.,	$100.
Messrs. A. & A. White,	$150.
James Brown, Esq.,	$100.
Cash,	$20.
Cash,	$25
Total amount	$2,142 26.

Further contributions to this object may be sent to Messrs. PHELPS, DODGE & CO., No. 21 Cliff-st., or to Rev. E. FOLSOM, to their care.

Deafness, Impaired Sight,

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at his consulting rooms, No. 815 Broadway, near 12th-st.

IF YOU WANT TO BE CURED OF L. Y. D. S. SORE LEGS,

Spring is the time to use DR. HEATHE'S

YELLOW DOCK SYRUP,

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Ask for LEATHE'S YELLOW DOCK SYRUP. Take no other. Established 1843. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Hamburg, per steamer BORUSSIA, and for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer GLASGOW, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 4th day of February, at 10¾ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9¾ A. M.; Stations E and F, 9¼ A. M.; Station G, 9 A. M.
JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

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GUIZOT ON CHRISTIANITY.
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PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

THE BEAUTIFUL WIDOW.
THE BEAUTIFUL WIDOW.
THE BEAUTIFUL WIDOW.
BY
MRS. PERCY B. SHELLEY.
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**

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE
COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO.
CORNER OF WALL AND NASSAU STS.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1865.

Statement of the affairs of the Company for the seventh fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1864.

Premiums on unexpired risks, Dec. 31, 1863..		$778,722 50
Premiums received from that date, to Dec. 31, 1864.....		5,433,332 09
Total amount of premiums.....		$6,213,114 68
Premiums marked off as earned during the year, (less Return Premiums) and Interest received on Investments.....		$4,823,516 07
Losses paid during the year.....	$2,389,847 14	
Reinsurances, Expenses, and Government Taxes.....	477,914 91	2,867,762 05
Excess of earned premiums over losses, &c.....	$2,864,754 02	
Add Undivided Balance of Dec. 31, 1863.....	403 82	2,065,157 84
Reserve for Estimate Claims unadjusted and other Contingencies.....		651,212 97

In accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the Company, the Board of Directors have resolved to apply the profits of the year as follows:

Profits to be divided.....	$1,413,944 87	
Cash Dividend to Dealers holding Certificates of Return on Premiums earned during the year and paid, payable on and after Feb. 10, 1865.....	760,354 89 —	$458,560 98
Deduct Dividend already paid to Stockholders, being accrued interest (free of Government Tax) on Cash Capital.....		107,496 87
		$546,103 11
Deduct Interest on Scrip issues, payable (free of Government Tax) on and after Feb. 10, 1865, being 6 per cent. on amount of such issues.....		11,061 00
		$535,042 11
Of this residue thirty per cent. will be paid in Cash to the Stockholders, on and after March 10, 1865, (free of Government Tax,) as follows: on Old Stock, 10 per cent., and on New Stock, 6 per cent.....		160,000 00
		$375,042 11
There will also be a Scrip Dividend, payable (free of Government Tax) on and after June 1, 1865, on the Cash Capital, as follows: on Old Stock, 14 per cent., and on New Stock, 9 per cent., making the total Dividend for the year paid to Stockholders equal to Thirty-one per cent.		
Payable in Cash on and after Feb. 10, 1865, (free of Government Tax,) to Makers of Security Notes, being 3½ per cent. on amount of such notes.....		837 13
		$374,204 98
Payable in Scrip (free of Government Tax) on and after June 1, 1865, to Dealers on Earned Premiums on risks terminating without loss, (estimated at $3,115,000,) 12 per cent.....		373,800 00
Undivided Balance.....		$404 98

The Company have the following Assets:

United States, New-York City and other Stocks.....	$500,300 00
Cash in Bank and Loans secured by United States Stocks.....	1,087,299 52
Accrued Interest, Reinsurance, Salvage, and other Claims and Unpaid Premiums.....	736,813 16
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable, etc...	3,585,468 27
Scrip of Insurance Companies, and Sundry Securities, estimated at.....	26,491 83
Total amount of Assets.....	$6,936,572 78

The Company is now taking up an additional Cash Capital of $1,500,000, which, added to present Assets, will make..... $7,438,572 78

To the President and Board of Directors of the Columbian Insurance Co.:

We hereby certify that we have compared the above statement with the Balance Sheet of the Company, and the Balance Sheet with its Books, and found them to conform.

We have also examined the Cash Bank Balance, Securities, Bills Receivable and other Assets, and found them to conform accurately with the above statement made by the Company.

EDWARD ROWE,
ALBERT G. LEE,
JOSEPH MORRISON, } Committee.
JAN. 27, 1865. DAN'L W. TELLER,

Dealers with this Company will be allowed the option (to be signified at the time of application for insurance) of receiving in lieu of scrip, at the end of each year, returns in cash (guaranteed by certificate) of premiums paid and earned during the year, whether loss accrues or not, upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1st. Upon all Voyage Risks upon Cargo, a return of Twenty-five per cent.

2d. Upon Voyage Risks upon Freight, a return of Twenty per cent.

3d. Upon Time Risks upon Freight, and upon Voyage and Time Risks upon Hulls, a return of Ten per cent.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year, shall amount to the sum of one hundred dollars.

PREMIUMS PAID IN GOLD WILL BE ENTITLED TO THE ABOVE RETURNS, IN GOLD.

DIRECTORS:

Edward Rowe,	Dan'l W. Teller,
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George Mitn,	Charles Hickox,
John Atkinson,	Robert Browne,
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M. F. Merick,	Ezra Nye,
Wm. B. Ogden,	Henry J. Camman,
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Andrew J. Rich,	J. B. Griffin.

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THOS. LORD, Vice-President.
WM. M. WHITNEY, Second Vice-President and Secr'y.

The Scrip Transfer Books will be closed until the 10th ult., inclusive.

THE
EMPIRE CITY OIL COMPANY.
CAPITAL..... $400,000
100,000 SHARES..... PAR VALUE $4 EACH
OFFICE, NO. 69 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

The subscription book will positively close on or about the 8th day of February, 1865.

A limited number of shares can be had at the SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2 PER SHARE.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:
ISAAC C. BARKER, Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.
SAMUEL BARTON, Cashier Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.
N. B. LABAU, No. 63 Wall-st.
WILLIAM S. ALLEN, Allaire Works.
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R. M. KINNIE, Kinnie & Carver, No. 17 Broad-st.
J. VAN ORDEN, East River Bank.
SMITH BARKER, Jr., No. 5 Bowling-green.

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W. H. HUBBARD, Secretary.
SMITH BARKER, Jr., Treasurer.
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This company have EIGHT WELLS and two Oil Refineries now in operation. A large cash capital has been provided for in the organization of the company, which, with the improvements already existing, insure permanent success. Prospectus, with full particulars, can be had at the office of the company, No. 69 Wall-st.

Agents to receive subscriptions:
Messrs. GARSCHE & MINTON, No. 3 Broad-st.
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OFFICE, NO. 67 EXCHANGE-PLACE; NEAR BROADWAY.
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Manufacturers and Sole Proprietors of the
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With Coupons payable in New-York, and with provision for a Sinking Fund for their redemption at maturity.

The Morris and Essex Railroad is now extended from Dover to Easton, and at that point will connect with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, with the Lehigh Canal Company's Road, now in the course of construction and nearly completed, and with the East Pennsylvania Railroad, which is proposed to be extended from Allentown to Easton.

These roads will supply the Morris and Essex Railroad, immediately upon its completion with an immense tonnage for transportation, and it must become one of the most important avenues for the transportation of coal from the Lehigh and Eastern Schuylkill regions, and will also form a part of the great through line to Cincinnati and Chicago, and the Great West generally, via Lehigh Valley, Allentown, Pennsylvania Central, and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads.

These bonds are secured by a first mortgage to James Brown and Peter Cooper, Trustees, upon the road completed and in course of completion, and upon the branch from Denville to Newark, from the Hudson River, at Hoboken, to the Delaware River, at Phillipsburgh, including all rights, real estate, rolling stock and other property of the company.

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NO. 120 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.

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U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s, OF 1881,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
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U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81,
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TITLES WARRANTED. Apply Nos. 2 and 16 Wall-st., Room No. 42, between 11 and 2 o'clock.

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THE
FIRST NATIONAL PETROLEUM CO.,
OF
NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA.

Organized under the Laws of the State of New-York, January, 1865.

CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000,
In 200,000 Shares of $5 each.

A Limited amount of Stock reserved at $3 a Share.

Two new Wells on Company's Property, now yielding 70 Barrels Daily. Five Wells now going down.

Monthly Dividends of at least Two Per Cent., guaranteed from the start.

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TREASURER.
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MAHLON S. FROST,
(Of Titusville, Penn.)
BANKERS.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
(Corner of Nassau and Pine sts.)
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OF TITUSVILLE, PENN—Mahlon S. Frost, Chas. G. Gridley, Chas. B. Hall.

LANDS ON OIL CREEK AND CHERRY RUN.

PROPERTY NO. 1—SEVENTY BARRELS OF OIL DAILY.

A perpetual lease of two and a half acres on the celebrated Buchanan Farm, at the junction of Oil Creek and Cherry Run. Two new oil wells now in operation, yielding seventy barrels daily, of which one-half goes to the First National Petroleum Company.

The proceeds of the sale of this oil are now accumulating in the company's treasury, and will be dishursed among the stockholders in monthly dividends of at least two per cent. on their investment.

First Dividend of Two Per Cent. for February.

Near this property are the famous "Phillips," "Woodruff," "Hammond," and other wells, which have been flowing two or three years, and are still pouring in constant streams. Several new wells will immediately be sunk by the company. Engines, tools and tubing now on the ground.

PROPERTY NO. 2—FORTY ACRES OF THE HATCH FARM.

This property, owned in fee, lies just north of Plumer, on both sides of Cherry Run, in a direct line between the "Noble" well, which flowed 2,000 barrels daily, and the new 300-barrel well on Pithole Creek, (owned by the United States Petroleum Company) and but a little distance from each. One hundred new wells are now going down between the Hatch farm and Oil Creek. A large flow of oil has just been struck on the northern verge of the property. The "Coquette" well of 700 barrels, the "Maple Shade" well of 800 barrels, the "Irving" well of 300 barrels, the Story farm, the Rynd farm, and Tarr farm are in the immediate vicinity.

Six new wells will be sunk on the property during the Spring and Summer. Room for over 200 wells. No well has ever been sunk on Cherry Run without striking oil.

PROPERTY NO. 3—FIVE WELLS NOW GOING DOWN.

A parcel of land on the well-known McFate farm, on Cherry Run. Five wells now being bored—one having reached the depth of over 300 feet. The First National Petroleum Company has a landed interest in all the oil produced, without spending a penny or doing a day's work. The "Reed" well of 290 bbls., the "Prince" and "Auburn" of 160 bbls. each, and other great wells, are near by.

PROPERTY NO. 4—117 ACRES OF THE EIGHTLIN FARM.

All on Oil Creek, just above Titusville, and owned in fee. Regarded by experienced oil operators as one of the finest oil properties in Pennsylvania. Value of the land daily enhanced by oil discoveries and strikes on all sides of it. Room on the property for over 500 wells. Several will be sunk immediately.

PROPERTY NO. 5—200 ACRES IN WEST VIRGINIA.

The lease of about 200 acres of rich oil-bearing lands on the Little Kanawha and Dunkard Creek, in West Virginia, giving to the First National Petroleum Company seven-eighths of all the oil. The Property is near the noted Burning Springs Well, and in the great upheaval range, which has always been found to contain oil in large quantities. Wells will be sunk immediately.

PROPERTY NO. 6.

A lease of 200 acres of first-class oil bearing lands, also on Little Kanawha River and Dunkard Creek, in the vicinity of Property No. 5.

THE RESERVED SHARES—ALL STOCKHOLDERS ON AN EQUAL FOOTING.

Subscriptions will be received, until further notice, for a limited amount of capital stock, at the lowest cash price of $3 a share, par value $5, the same being full paid up stock, free from all assessments and liabilities, to which respect the original subscribers, and those who may now put down their names, stand on precisely the same footing.

THE COMPANY'S WORKING OPERATIONS.

The working operations of the company have been placed under the personal supervision of Mahlon S. Frost, Esq., of Titusville. Mr. Frost is a pioneer in the oil development of Pennsylvania, and one of the largest and most experienced oil operators in the country. All the new wells will be sunk under his immediate direction.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS
NOW OPEN
AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE,
NO. 109 BROADWAY.

REMOVAL.

THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

have removed to No. 156 Broadway, between Liberty-st. and Maiden-lane.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

PARTIES HOLDING THIRTY (30) OR more coupons on the three years' seven and three-tenth bonds, maturing on the 15th inst., are requested to hand them in, with schedules, at any time before that date.

Holders complying with the above, will have their coupons examined and checks given for them on the 16th, after 3 o'clock P. M.

Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Interest Department of this office.

(Signed) JOHN A. STEWART,
Assistant Treasurer.

WILLIAM C. GILMAN,
NO. 6 PINE-ST.,
BUYS AND SELLS
MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE SCRIP.

NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY will receive proposals at the offices of the Company, No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York, and Plumer, Venango County, Penn., until noon on Saturday, the 25th of February next, for leasing parts of the large and valuable oil producing territory now in possession of the Company on Pithole Creek, and at Walnut Bend, Allegheny River, Venango County, Penn. Most of the property on Pithole Creek is in the immediate vicinity of the "Frazier Well," recently developed by the Company, and now flowing from 250 to 300 barrels of oil per day.

Maps of the property can be seen at the offices of the Company, where further information will be given.

By order of the Board.
P. G. PENNING, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1865.

TRUST NATIONAL BANK, No. 240 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1865.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, the following persons were elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year:

J. T. Sandyt,	Albert G. Lee,
E. L. Fancher,	N. K. Rosenfeld,
John Elliott,	Charles G. Garrett,
Lewis Einstein,	Edwin F. Knowlton,
John Falconer,	Jacob H. Dater,
Henry I. Baker,	Daniel L. Ross.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, Daniel L. Ross was unanimously re-elected President.

JOHN E. STOUT, Cashier.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 56 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on

SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.

For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1865.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of next election, will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th inst. Poll will open at 12 o'clock and close at 2 P. M. By order.

C. W. COX, Cashier.

C. B. HITCHCOCK, MINING GEOLOGIST, late Lecturer of Amherst College, Geologist to the State of Maine, &c., examines Coal, Petroleum, Copper Iron, Gold, and other mineral lands. Office 21 Park-row

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

LITTLE KANAWHA
AND
ELK RIVER
PETROLEUM AND MINING CO.
SUBSCRIPTION TO BE CLOSED.
CASH WORKING CAPITAL $150,000.

OFFICERS:
OLIVER E. WOOD, President.
JAMES CRUIKSHANK, Vice-President.
CHARLES J. MARTIN, Treasurer.
JAMES WADSWORTH, Secretary.
E. R. BLACKWELL, Consulting Engineer and General Superintendent.

TRUSTEES:
PAUL N. SPOFFORD, of Spofford, Tileston & Co., New-York.
CHARLES J. MARTIN, President Home Insurance Co., New-York.
Hon. ROGER AVERILL, Danbury, Conn.
Hon. ALBERT L. CATLIN, Burlington, Vt.
JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway, New-York.
OLIVER E. WOOD, No. 26 Barclay-st., New-York.
JAMES WADSWORTH, of James Wadsworth & Co., No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.
JOHN W. STRONG, Detroit, Mich.
EDWARD M. MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

The subscription is so nearly completed that it is intended to close the same on or before the 15th of February.

Subscription $750,000, of which $600,000 purchases the and, to wit: 62,860 ACRES. The remaining $150,000 is the permanent cash working capital of the company.

Capital stock, $6,000,000. Par value of shares, $100. Subscribers to this purchase will receive eight shares of stock for each one hundred dollars subscribed. Lands located on the Little Kanawha and Elk Rivers, in the Counties of Gilmer and Braxton, in the very heart of the oil region of West Virginia.

Professor Richardson reports: "Your property is the very centre of the West Virginia oil region; it has numerous oil and gas springs along the banks of its streams, one of which vies with the famous 'Burning Spring' itself."

Professor Shepherd, of New-Haven, Conn., reports: "I consider it eminently oil-producing land. The oil-bearing shales underlie it extensively, and the long lines of carburetted hydrogen or illuminating gas springs, some of which I saw burning, as well as the appearance of oil itself on the surface of the tract, fully confirm me in this belief.

There can be no doubt that along your creeks and tributaries there is a large extent of valuable oil-producing territory. The prodigious amount of bituminous and cannel coal, iron ore, limestone and fire-clays embodied in the high hills on your property, the tops and slopes of which are covered with an extraordinary growth of white oak and other heavy timbers, add immensely to its value."

These views are fully indorsed by the reports of the most practical and experienced men from the oil districts of both Pennsylvania and Virginia.

The company consider themselves fortunate in having secured the services of Mr. Blackwell, a practical civil engineer, for the general superintendency, so well known as the late Chief Engineer and Superintendent of the Commissioners of Washington Heights, New-York City.

Arrangements are in rapid progress for the immediate development of the property, on a scale commensurate with its value and extent.

Subscriptions, payable at the time of subscribing, or one-half in cash, and the balance in thirty days from the time of closing of the subscription, can be made in person or by letter, at the office of the undersigned, No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York; I. K. Debeon, No. 42 State-st., Boston, and John W. Strong, Detroit, Mich., where full information can be obtained.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

HOPE
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 92 BROADWAY.
CASH CAPITAL..... $200,000 00
ASSETS..... $282,248 76

This company having DECLINED JOINING the combination of Fire Insurance Companies, is prepared to write policies on terms as favorable as are offered by any other responsible company, whether IN OR OUT of the board.

DIRECTORS.

HENRY M. TABER,	THOMAS P. CUMMINGS,
STEPH. CAMBRELENG,	THEODORE W. RILEY,
JOSEPH GRAFTON,	AMOS ROBBINS,
L. B. WARD,	D. LYDIG SUYDAM,
STEPHEN HYATT,	J. W. MERSEREAU,
JACOB REESE,	JOSEPH BRITTON,
ROBERT SCHELL,	WILLIAM H. TERRY,
JOHN PENFOLD,	WILLIAM REMSEN,
JAMES S. SANDFORD,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
FREDK. SCHUCHARDT,	JOSEPH FOULKE.

JACOB REESE, President.
THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.
CHAS. D. HARTSHORNE, Asst. Secretary.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY
RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.

Agreeably to the provisions of the trust mortgage, securing said bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned, at Boston, until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 6th day of February, prox., for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of ninety-seven (97) of the one thousand dollar bonds of said company, or any portion thereof, payable Jan. 1, 1883; also, for any other bonds of said company, or of the Chicago and Aurora, or the Central Military Tract Railroad Company, for the sinking fund. JOHN N. DENISON,
BOSTON, Jan. 5, 1865. Chairman.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."

All denominations on hand ready for delivery. Three-eighths commission allowed.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES purchased and for sale.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE,
No. 78 Broadway, corner Rector-st.

This board is now organized and the calls of Petroleum Stocks take place daily at 12 noon and 3 o'clock P. M. Admission free during this week, after which yearly subscribers will pay $100, and transient visitors 25 cents for each admission. H. L. JACKSON, Secretary.

MANGAM, JENKINS & CO.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, MERCANTILE PAPER, STOCKS, BONDS, &c.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.

U. S. 10-40 Bonds. U. S. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. 6s of '81 Bonds. U. S. 7 3-10th Treasury Notes.
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness bought and sold at market rates.

Stocks and other securities bought and sold at Brokers' Board on commission.

BANK OF LOUISIANA, NEW-ORLEANS

Stockholders desiring to be represented at the Triennial Election, on the second Monday in April, by forwarding their proxies on or before the 15th day of March, to the Merchants' Bank, New-York, will have them duly transmitted.

JANUARY 28, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, DUBUQUE, Iowa, Jan. 11, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Co. will be held at the office of the Company in Dubuque, Iowa, on MONDAY, Feb. 13, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing four directors for the term of two years. LOUIS BOISOT, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRteen directors of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company, will be held at the depot, 9th-av., corner of 43d-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 14, from 12 to 2 P. M.

HENRY S. MOORE, Secretary.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of this association will be held at their bank, No. 5 Nassau-st., on the 16th day of February next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said bank. C. N. JORDAN, Cashier.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1865.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD Co., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 25, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15, 1865, in accordance with amended by-laws. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 4 until Feb. 16.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE RICHMOND COUNTY BONDS will be paid at the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, No. 52 Wall-st., when due. P. S. WANDELL, County Treasurer.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, 25th January, 1865.

THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1865, FROM the Bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, and the Chicago and North Western Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that day on presentation at this office. JAMES B. YOUNG, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

THE
COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL STOCK..... $1,000,000
Divided into 200,000 Shares, at $5 per share.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE,
TO 60,000 SHARES ONLY, $2 50 PER SHARE.
STOCK ISSUED FULL-PAID.
$50,000 CASH APPROPRIATED AS A WORKING CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT. VICE-PRESIDENT.
ISAIAH LUKENS. WM. M. STEWART.
TREASURER. SECRETARY.
WM. D. SMITH. E. J. HARRISON.
DIRECTORS.
ISAIAH LUKENS, ROBERT SMITH,
W. D. SMITH, EDWD. F. CUSHMAN,
W. M. STEWART.

OFFICES—NO. 43 PINE-STREET, NEW-YORK AND NOS. 23 AND 24 WASHINGTON BUILDINGS, (274 South Third-street, below Walnut,) PHILADELPHIA.

The intrinsic value of their territory is greater than that of any other oil company now before the public, with the same amount of capital.

The Directors invite all who desire investing in oil stocks to call at their offices and examine prospectus, drawings, &c., where they cannot fail to be satisfied that the

COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY

is organized on such a basis that stockholders cannot fail to realize a handsome profit aside from the question of oil altogether.

The books for subscription will be open for a short time longer at the offices of the company.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1864:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec 31, 1864.....		$7,858,427 25
Premiums on Policies not marked off Jan. 1, 1864.....		2,467,334 61
Total amount of Marine Premiums.....		$9,905,771 86
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.		
Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec. 31, 1864.....		$7,964,369 14
Losses paid during the same period.....	$3,316,625 67	
Returns of Premiums and Expenses.....	1,313,299 63	
		4,629,925 30
The company has the following Assets:		
United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks.....	$4,974,715 00	
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise.....	2,167,950 00	
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages.....	143,760 00	
Dividends on Stocks, interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the company, estimated at.....	120,812 80	
Premium notes and bills receivable.....	3,476,618 99	
United States Gold Coin.....	641,899 63	
Cash in Bank.....	268,432 91	
Total amount of assets.....		$11,133,569 42

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 7th of February next.

After reserving three and one half million dollars of profit, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1863 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 7th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1864, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 4th of April next.

The profits of the company, ascertained from July 1, 1842, to Jan. 1, 1864, for which certificates were issued, amount to..... $16,951,820
Additional from Jan. 1, 1864, to Jan. 1, 1865..... 2,740,000
Total profits for 22½ years..... $19,691,820
The certificates previous to 1863 have been redeemed by cash..... 12,653,730
Net earnings remaining with the company on Jan. 1, 1865..... $7,037,290

By order of the board.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Acting Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	William Sturgis, Jr.,
Charles Dennis,	Henry K. Bogert,
W. H. H. Moore,	William E. Dodge,
Henry Coit,	Dennis Perkins,
William C. Pickersgill,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,
Lewis Curtis,	J. Henry Burgy,
Charles H. Russell,	Cornelius Grinnell,
Lowell Holbrook,	C. A. Hand,
R. Warren Weston,	Watts Sherman,
Royal Phelps,	R. J. Howland,
Caleb Barstow,	Benjamin Babcock,
A. P. Pillot,	Fletcher Westray,
Daniel S. Miller,	Robt B. Minturn, Jr.,
Joshua J. Henry,	Gordon W. Burnham,
George G. Hobson,	Frederick Chauncey,
David Lane,	James Low,
James Brice,	Charles H. Marshall.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.

PETROLEUM

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND BALTIMORE CONSOLIDATED
PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY.
CAPITAL, $1,500,000, DIVIDED INTO 300,000 SHARES.
PAR VALUE, $5.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $1 PER SHARE.
NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT OR CALL ON THE SUBSCRIBERS, AS 50,000 SHARES ARE RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT—J. S. CLARK, of New-York.
VICE PRESIDENT—R. H. WISHART, New-York.
TREASURER—H. F. DEVOE, New-York.
SECRETARY—J. CONKLIN, New-York.
DIRECTORS.
R. V. R. KETCHUM, Baltimore, Md.
C. KING, Baltimore, Md.
J. R. GOULD, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. WOODRUFF, Baltimore, Md.
R. H. WISHART, New-York.
DR. T. S. KING, New-York.
A. CLARK, Tar Farm, Pa.
H. R. CLARK, Oil City, Pa.
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENTS:
J. S. CLARK, N. Y. A. CLARK, Tar Farm, Pa.
H. R. CLARK, Oil City, Pa.
OFFICES:
No. 71 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
Nos. 613 and 614 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILA.,
No. 147 BALTIMORE-ST.,
BALTIMORE, MD.

The company is organized under the laws of the State of New-York. The principal office is No. 71 Broadway, with branch offices in Philadelphia and Baltimore, for the convenience of subscribers, where the certificates of stock will be issued to subscribers without delay. The property, embracing upward of 635 acres, has been selected with great care during the last three years, by those of the directors who have been constantly operating on Oil Creek, and throughout the entire oil region of Pennsylvania, as well as Western Virginia, and was not selected to sell, but for the purpose of development and producing oil, having now some ten wells under contract, and being bored with vigor, besides those already completed and producing, making in all 13 wells now on the property. Every acre of this Company's property is bottom, and the best of boring land, much of it on Oil Creek, Cherry Run, Cherry Tree Creek, Walnut Bend, Allegheny River, and other streams where the lands are being developed with good success and prospects of a very large product of oil.

OFFICE IN NEW-YORK, where Prospectus, Maps and every information can be obtained.
No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

GOODYEAR BROTHERS & DURAND,
BANKERS,
No. 13 BROAD-STREET, N. Y.
ALL KINDS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, RAILROAD STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, &c., bought and sold on commission. Interest allowed on accounts.
CHAS. GOODYEAR, Banker, Schenarie Co., N. Y.
GEO. GOODYEAR, New-Haven, Conn.
GEO. G. GOODYEAR, HARVEY DURAND.

REFERENCES:
Hon. JOHN J. CISCO, late Asst. U. S. Treasurer, N. Y.
JACOB RUSSELL, Cashier U. S. Treasury, New-York.
H. T. MORGAN (of H. T. Morgan & Co.,) New-York.
MORRIS FRANKLIN, Pres. N. Y. Life Insur. Co., N. Y.
W. H. BEERS, Actuary, New-York Life Insurance Co.
Hon. ERASTUS CORNING, Albany, N. Y.
RUFUS H. KING, President N. Y. State Bank, Albany.
THOS. OLCOTT, Pres. Mec. and Farmers' Bank, Albany.
H. E. MARVIN, Cashier Albany City Bank, N. Y.
A. B. JOHNSON, Utica, N. Y.
JAY COOKE & Co., Washington.
BANK OF WASHINGTON, Washington.
BENJ. E. BATES, Pres. Nat. Bank of Commerce, Boston.
JOHN DENNISTE, Pres. Eliot National Bank, Boston.
L. CANDEE, President New-Haven Co. Bank, Conn.
E. D. TIFFANY, Pres. First National Bank, Hartford, Ct.
E. G. HOWE, Esq., Hartford, Conn.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS OF 1881.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 10-40 BONDS.
ONE YEAR CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS.

NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN USUAL COMMISSION ALLOWED.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS COLLECTED OR PURCHASED.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY,
No. 21 NASSAU ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

The annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the Continental Hotel, in the City of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22, at 12 o'clock P. M.

The annual election of Directors will be held at the same place, on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on Saturday, Feb. 18, and reopened on Monday, Feb. 27.

J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE EAST RIVER BANK WILL ORganize as soon as practicable as a National Bank, with the capital increased to $500,000.

Having a surplus of over 40 per cent., a dividend in stock of 25 per cent. will be made to present shareholders; the remainder of the surplus will be participated in by the increased stock.

The subscription book is now open at the bank, No. 620 Broadway.

By order of the board.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this company will be held at this office on MONDA

FINANCIAL.

PETROLEUM

MUTUAL BENEFIT PETROLEUM COMPANY.

ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL STOCK 200,000 SHARES, AT $3 50 PER SHARE, $600,000.

$3,000 SHARES, OR $100,800 RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

To fully develop the property of the company, the balance to be applied to the purchase of lands and other property.

OFFICE, No. 138 PEARL-ST., (HANOVER-SQUARE,) NEW-YORK.

OFFICERS:

Hon. JOHN KELLY, of New-York, President.
JOHN C. GILES, of New-York, Vice-President.
WILLIAM E. FROST, of New-York, Secretary.
JOHN S. GILES, of New-York, Treasurer.
WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN, of New-York, General Superintendent.
JOHN C. CORNELL, of Titusville, Penn., Assistant Superintendent.
Messrs. MARTIN & SMITH, Attorneys and Counsellors, Bank of Commerce Building, New-York.

TRUSTEES:

Hon. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
GEORGE T. HAWS, Secretary of Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company, New-York.
JOHN S. GILES, Treasurer New-York Fire Department Fund, New-York.
WILLIAM S. COLLINS, Merchant, 130 Pearl-st. N.Y.
GEORGE F. LAWRENCE, Merchant, No. 11 South William-st., New-York.
SAMUEL J. SMITH, Merchant, 10 Maiden-lane, N.Y.
JOHN C. GILES, Merchant, 11 South William-st., N.Y.
WM. S. O'BRIEN, Merchant, 71 and 73 Front-st., N.Y.
JOHN C. CORNELL, Assistant Superintendent, Titusville, Penn.

The property of this company is located on Oil Creek and Little Oil Creek, ALL IN FEE SIMPLE, in the very heart of the oil region. In Venango, Warren and Crawford Counties Pennsylvania. Oil Springs and Salt Springs abound, and the very best evidences of a rich yield of oil exist on the property; a large number of oil wells are being successfully worked on the adjoining lands, some of them producing from thirty to fifty barrels per day, and as yet only partially developed.

Of the property belonging to this company, all of which are bottom lands, about one hundred and seventy-five acres have been selected by competent judges, as the best of all-producing lands. Oil Creek and its tributary streams run directly through most of this property.

The company are now making active arrangements for a speedy and full development of all their lands, and expect at an early day, to pay a handsome per centage on the investment.

The respectability, integrity and commercial standing of the officers and trustees of this company, all being practical business men, is sufficient guarantee that their representations in regard to, and their conduct of, the business of this company, will be entitled to the full confidence and entire approval of all who may be disposed to invest in the enterprise.

Their stock is not put at a fictitious value, but at an actual business valuation, and sold at that, without being enlarged into many millions to the detriment of the stockholders.

No personal liability attaches to the stockholders, as the stock is sold as its actual par value, and not at a reduction of one-half, by which reduction each stockholder is made personally liable.

Some idea of the immense value of oil territory may be gathered from the following statement: The Noble and Delamater Well is pouring forth a constant stream of oil, at the rate of five hundred barrels per day, ecual to six thousand dollars, or over two million dollars' worth per year. The Jersey Well yields about five thousand dollars' worth daily. The Hyde and Egbert Farm, thirty-seven acres, has been converted into companies, representing over seven million dollars. A great many similar cases could be cited. There are no reasons why some of the properties belonging to this company should not produce oil as copiously as the wells mentioned above, and in that case it would make its value almost beyond calculation.

Dividends will be declared on the stock as soon as the company's finances will permit, and will be held subject to the order of distant subscribers, by draft or otherwise, free of charge. All stockholders, large and small, will be treated alike, and receive the dividends or profits pro rata. All benefits derived from the lands, either in sale of oil, lands or products of any kind, will be divided among the stockholders.

Circulars, prospectus, &c., containing every information, will be furnished on application at the office of the company, or sent by mail, to parties wishing to subscribe.

A limited number of shares only are now offered for a short time, and can be subscribed for at the office of the company, No. 138 Pearl-st., Hanover square, New-York; and of JOHN S. GILES, Treasurer, No. 174 Canal-st., New-York; or of either of the trustees as above.

DIVIDENDS

DIVIDEND.

CHEAPEST AND CHEAPEST SYSTEM OF INSURANCE.

FOURTH CONSECUTIVE SCRIP DIVIDEND OF SIXTY PER CENT.

WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 172 BROADWAY, corner Maiden-lane,

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1865.

CASH CAPITAL.....$400,000

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, Feb. 1, 1865...$660,000

A DIVIDEND OF (10) TEN PER CENT.

is this day declared, payable on demand to cash to stockholders.

Also, an interest Dividend of (6) SIX PER CENT. on outstanding Scrip, payable 15th March, in cash.

ALSO,

A Scrip Dividend of (60) SIXTY PER CENT. on the earned Premiums of Policies entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending 31st January, 1865, BEING THE FOURTH CONSECUTIVE SCRIP DIVIDEND OF SIXTY PER CENT. DECLARED BY THIS COMPANY SINCE ITS ADOPTION OF THE PARTICIPATING SYSTEM. The Scrip will be ready for delivery on and after 15th March prox.

GEO. C. SATTERLEE, President.
HENRY WESTON, Vice-President.
WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.
WM. A. SCOTT, Assistant Secretary.

DEAFNESS, IMPAIRED SIGHT,

NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS IN THE THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
OBSTRUCTIONS OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED
BY DR. VON EISENBERG,
at his consulting rooms, No. 816 Broadway, near 12th-st.

ALLEN WRIGHT OIL COMPANY, NO. 27 WALL-ST.

A dividend of Two per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this company will be paid on the 4th of February next, to the stockholders of record on the close of business on the 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 6th of February.

J. W. HUNTER, Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 21, 1865.

TWENTY-THIRD SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three per cent. on the capital stock thereof, free of the United States Income tax, payable on the 20th day of February next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., in Boston, at the office of J. E. Thayer & Brother; in Albany, at the Albany City Bank.

The Transfer Books will be closed at the close of business on TUESDAY, the 31st day of January, instant, and be reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, the 23d day of February next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY, No. 29 TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend from the earnings of the company for six months ending 31st December ult., of Four Per Cent., payable at the office of the company, on and after the 15th day of February next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer book will be closed from the evening of the 4th to the morning of the 16th of February.

G. P. LLOYD, Secretary.

OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees have this day declared a Dividend of 6½ Per Cent., payable to the Stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an Interest Dividend of 6 Per Cent., on the Scrip issues, payable to the holders thereof, on and after the 14th day of February next, all free of Government tax.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1865.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent., (free from Government tax,) has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after Wednesday, 1st day of February next.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

By order of the board.

H. P. PALMER, Cashier.

HOTELS.

FONTINE HOTEL, ON EUROPEAN PLAN, 1 Iron elf and 639 Broadway, corner of Howard-st. Open all night. Rooms by the day or week.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1865.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, at the office of the Company, No. 20 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books will remain closed until the 30th Jan. inst.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

BLOCK HOUSE MINING CO. OF CAPE BBETON, N. S.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Five per centum on $675,000, the amount of its paid-up capital, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 16th insts.

A. T. STOUT, Treasurer.

Feb. 3, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE FOUNTAIN OIL COMPANY, No. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1865.

DIVIDEND NO. 2.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of ONE per cent. on the capital stock, payable at the office of the Company on the 16th inst. The transfer books will be closed on the 10th inst, and opened on the 17th.

BENJ. NATHAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE CO., No. 96 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1865.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST Dividend of Three and One-Half per Cent., (3½,) free of Government tax, will be payable to the stockholders of this company on and after Feb. 1.

W. A. BREWER, Jr., Secretary.

OCEAN BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 6th to the 18th inst.

CHARLES PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE BERKMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 10 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

E. H. CHESHIRE, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared payable on and after the 15th of February. The Transfer Books will remain closed until that date.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE OHIO PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 42 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1865.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE OHIO PETROLEUM COMPANY have declared a dividend on its capital stock of Two Per Cent., from the earnings of the company for the month of January, payable at the office of the company on or after the 10th February, to shareholders of record on the 31st January, 1865.

ALLEN D. VORCE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. has been this day declared, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1865.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 82 NASSAU-st., N. Y. OPEN EVERY DAY, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and TUESDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST (free from Government tax) allowed.

JAMES C. STONEALL, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Feb. 4.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Feb. 11.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Feb. 18.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, March 4.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, March 11
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, March 18
DAY STAR.....(Building.)

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,

From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin stateerooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.

The *Morning Star* is 2,843 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,815, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to

JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 16 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON.....3,704 tons.....900-horse power
LAFAYETTE.....3,304 tons.....900-horse power
EUROPE.....(Afloat).....900-horse power
FRANCE.....(Afloat).....900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.....Building!...1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE; LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE,

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....March 1.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....March 29.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $30

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 8.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 15.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 22.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 1.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 8.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 15.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Feb. 27, and SATURDAY, March 25.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....$60

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

Passengers must have passports.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

THROUGH BILLS LADING TO ST. LOUIS AND ALL POINTS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, VIA NEW-ORLEANS.

THE ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS,

JOHN J. ROE, President,

is now ready to contract, and give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for shipment as above.

This Company now owns some twenty first-class steamers running between New-Orleans, St. Louis, and Louisville, and are now arranging connections between New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and New-Orleans.

One of their steamers will leave New-Orleans daily, and by judicious arrangements they are enabled to offer inducements to shippers in lower rates and quick dispatch. Average time of transit, eighteen days.

J. RAGER, Agent,
No. 41 Broad-st.

DEAFNESS, IMPAIRED SIGHT,

NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS IN THE THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
OBSTRUCTIONS OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE CURED
BY DR. VON EISENBERG,
at his consulting rooms, No. 816 Broadway, near 12th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO BREWERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE, the fixtures of brewery now occupied by HOWARD & FULLER, corner Plymouth and Jay-sts., Brooklyn, in whole or part, consisting of boiler, engine, pumps, vats, Baudelot cooler, troughs, puncheons, &c. The premises will also be to let. Suitable for manufacturing purposes. Possession immediately.

$2,000 WILL SECURE A HALF INTEREST in a new and valuable business, recently perfected; and commends itself to all classes of business men, and controlled by the advertiser. Full particulars given by calling on G. B. FOWLER, No. 37 Park-row, Room No. 21.

TO DISABLED SOLDIERS.—IF YOU HAVE the use of one hand, and want to make an honest living, call on or address A. HOUGHMAN, No. 52 Cross-st., and he will tell you how you can easily make $4 to $10 every day.

SHODDY.—10,000 POUNDS NEW, DARK BLUE Army clippings, Kersey and Cadet for sale by

L. P. HARD, No. 44 Beekman-st.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	2,432	.....
ENGLAND—building	2,432	.....
SCOTLAND—building	2,432	.....
ERIN	2,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	2,315	Frowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,273	Dregan.
VIRGINIA	2,276	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,268	Applin.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

VIRGINIA—Lewis.....Tuesday, Feb. 7
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $135 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN STEERAGE RATES.

The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:

Feb. 13.....COSTA RICA.....TIMOLEON.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
Feb. 28.....OCEAN QUEEN.....WEBB.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
March 5.....NORTH STAR.....SLOCUM.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)

For freight or passage, apply to

D. B. ALLEN, No. 6 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COVE HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

GLASGOW.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 4
CITY OF CORK.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 11
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 18

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....$90 | Steerage to London.....35
First Cabin to Paris.....$5 | Steerage to Paris.....40
First Cabin to Hamburg.....90 | Steerage to Hamburg.....37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $100. Steerage, $32. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail steamship FUNG SHUEY,

J. B. HILDRETH, Commander,

Will leave pier No. 9, North River, on Saturday, Feb. 4, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $75.

For freight or passage apply to

H. S. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.—Short route, low prices.—The Central American Transit Company will dispatch on the 20th of every month, from Pier No. 29 North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, D. S. Babcock, Master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA,

Capt. RARTON,

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The new and splendid steamship MORO CASTLE, R. Adams, Master, will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on Feb. 15.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, by TAPSCOTT'S favor to lines of LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Persons wishing to send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so on the most favorable terms, by applying to

TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads to all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETSER, General Superintendent.
J. C. CALHOUN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

6:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

CHANGE OF TIME.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

From foot Murray-st., daily at 3½ P. M., connecting with trains for Highlands, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Manchester, &c.

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.

Fare $2. Excursion tickets $3—good for three days.

Steamer JESSE ROYT leaves Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, daily, (excepting Sundays,) at 9 A. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with express trains for Philadelphia, Tuckerton, Barnegat, Toms River, &c.

Returning leave Vine-st. Ferry, Philadelphia, at 11,15 A. M.

PERTH AMBOY AND WOODBRIDGE RAILROAD,

From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.

Leave Perth Amboy—7:15, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.

Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10 and 6:20 P. M.

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 21, 1865.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st. East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 2 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10.30 A. M. 3, 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.

Tickets may be procured at the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn. Baggage checked from the residence to all points on this road and its connections.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Jan. 23, 1865, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:45, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. Small cars will be run between Chambers and 30th-st. stations. Sunday train 6 P. M.

J. M. TOUCEY, Asst Sup't.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:00 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Chester.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

Nov. 1, 1864.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE, VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.

THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT.

AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."

The magnificent steamer COMMONWEALTH.

ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

The elegant steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK.

ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS, AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and fast that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 94 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 78 Washington-st., Boston.

M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

REMOVAL.

The Peoples' Line, "New-Jersey Steamboat Company," have removed from the foot of Cortlandt-st. to their spacious new offices, Pier No. 41, south side Canal-st., where on the opening of navigation, they will be happy to transport passengers and freights as heretofore.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1865.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains leave Canal-st. and Chambers-st. for New-Haven at 4 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

BOOTH'S HAMLET.

Now in the ELEVENTH WEEK

of a career of unbroken succession and undiminished success, and which has been outstripped by the enthusiastic zeal of the people and the press as

A PERMANENT INSTITUTION,

is presented

EVERY NIGHT,

with

ITS SPLENDID CAST

and

SUPERB SCENERY.

"ONE OF THE NOBLEST PIECES OF DRAMATIC ART EVER SEEN IN ANY LAND OR IN ANY AGE. WE TRUST IT WILL NOT BE WITHDRAWN UNTIL EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD IN THE COMMUNITY HAS SEEN IT."—*New-York Herald.*

Doors open at 6½; commences at 7¾. Seats may be secured for any number of days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATER.—BEGINS AT 7½.

SPLENDID TRIUMPH

OF

JOHN E. OWENS.....as.....PAUL PRY.

OVERFLOWING AUDIENCES.
ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE.
GENERAL DELIGHT.

Throngs rush to enjoy this brilliant effort, which is proclaimed a new revelation of genius—a companion triumph to old "Solon Shingle's." Its success has already exceeded that of any previous personation of the character in New-York. The manager confidently anticipates for it a career unequaled in splendor even by

LESTON'S ORIGINAL TRIUMPH.

EVERY NIGHT TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
PAUL PRY and THE LIVE INDIAN.

OWENS.....as.....PAUL PRY.

The theatre is crowded within fifteen minutes after the opening of the doors. Verbum Sap.

Secure seats in advance.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE, AND GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION NOS. 538 AND 540 BROADWAY.

OPEN DAILY, FROM 10 A. M. TO 10 P. M.

THIS ENORMOUS COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS INCLUDES A LIVING GIRAFFE;
TWO ELEPHANTS—SEVEN LIONS;
ROYAL BENGAL AND BRAZILIAN TIGERS;
POLAR, GRIZZLY, SLOTH, BLACK, CINNAMON, POONAH, AND ISABEL BEARS;
AFRICAN AND ASIATIC LEOPARDS;
STRIPED AND SPOTTED HYENAS;
A DROVE OF CAMELS AND DROMEDARIES;
ELK, DEER, BUFFALO, &c., &c.,

Comprising altogether, no less than

HUNDREDS OF RARE AND INTERESTING BEASTS AND BIRDS,

from every quarter of the globe.

THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY,

are given, at 11¾ A. M., 3, and 8½ P. M., introducing

ALL THE TRAINED ANIMALS,

IN A WONDERFUL EXHIBITION OF SAGACITY AND THOROUGH TRAINING.

ADMISSION, ONLY 25 CENTS.

HIPPOTHEATRON. BEGINS AT 7½

EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
GRAND MATINEES ON WED'Y AND SAT'Y AT 2½.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS
SIXTH TRIUMPHANT WEEK
OF THE GRAND COMIC PANTOMIME,
HARLEQUIN BLUE BEARD,
ENTIRELY NEW
GRAND EQUESTRIAN ACTS,
GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC FEATS,
AND MARVELS OF THE ARENA,
ALL THE GREAT ARTISTS
OF THE MONSTER STAR COMPANY.
NOTICE—ANOTHER NEW
GRAND COMIC PANTOMIME
IN ACTIVE REHEARSAL.

Due notice will be given of its production.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED TO REPRESENT THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK IN THE ARMY.

BOUNTIES FOR THREE-YEAR RECRUITS:

County.....$300
Government.....300
Total.....$600

FOR TWO-YEAR RECRUITS:

County.....$200
Government.....200
Total.....$400

FOR ONE-YEAR RECRUITS:

County.....$100
Government.....100
Total.....$200

HAND-MONEY OR PREMIUM:

For three-year recruits.....$20
For two-year recruits.....20
For one-year recruits.....20

THE NEW YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE having filled all quotas under all calls up to his time, are now (under instructions of the Board of Supervisors) recruiting for the army, with a view to meeting any future demand for men. Recruits will be received as formerly at the several Provost-Marshals' offices, and at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., and on the Battery.

The following are the various Provost-Marshals' offices:

Fourth District—Capt. Joel B. Erhardt, No. 104 Liberty-st.

Fifth District—Capt. Henry P. West, corner of Broome and Crosby sts.

Sixth District—Capt. Coster, corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirteenth-st.

Seventh District—Capt. Fred. C. Warner, No. 63 Third-avenue.

Eighth District—Capt. Benj. F. Manierre, No. 1,368 Broadway.

Ninth District—Capt. William Dunning, corner of Forty-seventh-st. and Broadway.

All recruits will receive the County Bounty, cash down, in their own hands, immediately on being sworn in. The Government Bounty is paid in three installments: one-third when the recruit shall be received at Hart or Riker's Island; one-third at the expiration of one-half of the term of service; and the remaining one-third at the expiration of the whole term of service.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WM. M. TWEED, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor,
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.

Committee on Volunteering.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1864.

THE DRAFT TO BE ENFORCED.

QUOTA OF THE CITY OVER 20,000.

Gentlemen liable to draft should register their names on the book of the association where alien and veteran substitutes will be mustered into the army, and their examination papers correctly procured through the Provost-Marshals of their districts without any charge in advance or any inconvenience to them whatever. For reference, published lists are on file at the rooms of the association of over five hundred names of well-known business men in all the districts of the city, who have availed themselves of the facilities and procured their substitutes in advance, promptly, without any delay, and actually at less cost than anywhere else in the city, at the office of the Merchants', Bankers' and General Volunteer and Substitutes' Recruiting Association, No. 620 Broadway, New-York.

DEAFNESS, IMPAIRED SIGHT,

NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS IN THE THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
OBSTRUCTIONS OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE CURED
BY DR. VON EISENBERG,
at his consulting rooms, No. 816 Broadway, near 12th-st.

MILITARY AND NAVAL BANKING OFFICE.

L. BROWN & CO., NO. 2 PARE-PLACE.

Under Broadway Bank.

Officers' accounts cashed, ordnance and clothing returns made out, and clearances obtained. Discharged soldiers paid all claims collected.

C. L. MORSE & CO., TAMMANY HALL,

Are prepared to FURNISH SUBSTITUTES To such liable to draft in any district in New-York City, at one day's notice, ON LIBERAL TERMS.

The best of reference given.

SUBSTITUTES FURNISHED.—PERSONS residing in the Second and Third Congressional Districts, Brooklyn, Kings Co., can be furnished with SUBSTITUTES, on short notice and reasonable terms, by applying at No. 45 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, up stairs. References can be given to hundreds of persons whom we have furnished. Remember the office is up stairs.

ARMY AND NAVY CLAIM AND PENSION AGENCY.—Certificates of non-indebtedness, bounty, pension, and arrears of pay obtained. GEO. D. WALKER, (late Capt. U. S. A.,) No. 5 Tryon-row, N. Y. Box No. 5,343 Post-office.

VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES wanted for cavalry, artillery and garrison duty; the highest bounties paid cash; relief tickets for families. Largest premiums paid agents and runners presenting recruits, at No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

SUPERVISORS AND TOWN COMMITTEES can have their quotas filled, by applying to or addressing VAN BUREN & LUCKY, Bankers, No. 348 Broadway.

NAVAL OFFICERS RECENTLY APPOINTED will be paid a bounty. L. BROWN & CO., Bankers, No. 2 Park-place.

THE DRAFT.—EXEMPTION PAPERS ATTENDED to at No. 6

LETTER FROM PROVOST-MARSHAL FRY.

An Explanation of how the City Quota was Decided.

Mr. Blunt's Report Reviewed and Criticised.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL GENERAL'S BUREAU,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. E. W. Hinks, Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal General, New-York City:

GENERAL: In the accounts of troops called for and furnished, kept in this office, it is shown that various States and districts had, on calls prior to that of July last, an excess to their credit, resulting mainly from the long terms of service for which they put in men. Under the call of July 18, 1864, men were permitted by law to enlist for one, two or three years, and the excess above stluded to, was in some places increased under that call, and in other places, an excess was created on account of both the number of men, and the length of the period for which they were accepted.

The acts of Coogress, and the pledge of the Government, require that all the above excess should be duly considered in distributing the quotas under the call of Dec. 19.

Whenever the quotas assigned under the call of July 18 were not filled by volunteers enlisted, or credits allowed according to acts of Congress, drafts have been made, and the required number enlisted, so that, under the call of July 18, there is no considerable deficiency in any of the States or districts in *the quotas assigned*. But as a large proportion of these quotas was filled by *paper credits*, there was a *deficiency of men under that call*. The President's proclamation of Dec. 19 announces that that call is made to supply this deficiency. The *quotas* under call of July 18 having been filled by men and credits, as authorized by law, the call of Dec. 19 for three hundred thousand (300,000) men, had to be distributed the same as it would have been if there had been no deficiency in mee.

Under the call of Dec. 19, it is required—

First—That three hundred thousand (300,000) men (and not credits alone) *shall be obtained*.

The acts of Congress require that the distribution shall be made in proportion to the number of men liable to duty in the different districts, and that due consideration shall be given to every locality for any excess it may have on former calls.

To carry out the foregoing conditions, the total excess in the United States was added, in gross, to the call, and the sum distributed among the districts in proportion to their enrollment; tels, giving the gross quota of each district, the *actual excess* belonging to each district was then deducted from this gross quota, and the remainder gives the net quota of the locality under the call of Dec. 19. The sum of these net quotas makes up the three hundred thousand (300,000) men required.

A formula to make the above distribution correctly and to make it bear with the least possible hardship, has been communicated to the Provost Marshals. As it is not possible to compute the quotas without full information from all the States and districts, it is plain that the figuring of persons who have no other information than what pertains to their respective localities, can lead to no correct results. With the foregoing principles in view, on the 24th of December, the quotas under the call of Dec. 19, were computed upon the best information at hand, regarding the enrollment up to Nov. 30, and reports as far as received, of troops furnished up to Dec. 19.

It was known, at the time of computing these quotas, that vigorous efforts had been going on during the month of December to revise the enrollment, and that the results of these efforts and complete reports of troops raised during the month of December, could not be received until after the 1st of January. This date was looked forward to as likely to furnish more correct data, and also as the time to rectify those errors and omissions which it is impossible to discover until a call is actually made. The approximate quota of the State of New-York, prepared from data on the 30th of November, was 46,821. During the month of December vigorous efforts were made, as before stated, to revise the enrollment, and material reductions in it were made in various States and districts. Accurate calculations, made upon the enrollment, as corrected up to Dec. 31, and complete data as to credits due up to that date, show the true quota of that State to have been on the 1st inst., 61,076.

In reference to the *City of* New-York, the number of men to be raised was fixed at the low figure of 4,433 in the first assignment from two peculiar causes. One related to the amount of credit to which that place was entitled on account of credits for men enlisted in the navy prior to Feb. 24, 1864. It was reported to me by the Chairmen of the Volunteer Committee of the New-York Board of Supervisors, in letter dated Dec. 20, 1864, that an agreement had been made between himself and Gen. HAYS, the then Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, "that the two and three years naval men should be apportioned to" the sub-districts of the County of New-York, and reports were made to this office in accordance therewith; by which, of the naval credits allowed by the commission appointed for that purpose, and which commission considered only the number of men and not their periods of service,) to the first ten districts in New-York, composed of one, two and three years' men, *all* the two and three years' men were put to the credit of the City of New-York, and such naval credits as belonged to Brooklyn and Terrytown were reported as *one year men*, thus *giving* to each of the districts in New York City, and *taking from* the districts of Brooklyn and Tarrytown about two or three times as much credit on this account as was right and just. The unfairness and injustice of this distribution escaped notice in the hurry of preparing the approximate quotas between the 20th and 24th of December, but was subsequently discovered and corrected, the *number* of naval men assigned by the commission to the different districts not being disturbed.

Second—It was reported to me that the revision of the enrollment in New-York City, which it was supposed would be completed before the new assignment of quotas was to be made, would result in a reduction of the list by 25 per cent., and the approximate quotas of Dec. 24, were consequently calculated on the assumption that there could be a reduction of 25 per cent. When the actual condition of the enrolment was officially reported, either the 1st of January, it was found that it had not progressed so far as to prove that any material reduction had taken place and the corrected quotas were assigned on the true enrollment, as reported by the Provost Marshals and as was done elsewhere. The fact that a considerable reduction had taken place in the enrolment of other States, and also in other districts of the State of New-York, contributed to increase the quota of New-York City. These causes created the difference in the quotas assigned on the 24th of December and the 24th of January. The last quotas of the districts in New-York City were prepared in —— the same manner as the quotas of all other districts in the United States, and all the credits due to them have been considered.

Complaint has been made that a hardship is imposed on New-York by increasing her quota, even if correctly done, at so late a day that she cannot raise it by voluuteurs before the time fixed for draft. There seems to be nothing to show that the *time* of assignment would have made any material difference to the city, between the announcement of the quota of 6,433, and that of 21,016, to wit, 24th of December and 24th of January, the city raised but few volunteers on the smaller quota, and there was nothing to indicate that she would, before the time fixed for draft, have filled either the larger or smaller of the two quotas.

In connection with the complaint made by New-York City, it is proper to state that under the call of July 18, 1864, her quota was 23,140. On that call the city, by the largest estimate that can be made, enlisted but 5,462 men. She secured credit for 19,610 seamen, said to have been enlisted between April, 1861, and Febuary 24, 1864, who were not embraced in the enrollment on which her quota was based. For these she had to pay no bounties, and seems to have been at no further expense than that incurred in collecting and recording the names of the men, and having the sheets containing them bound in a pendarous volume. Of the 5,462, stated above as enlisted to the credit of New-York City since July last, many were fraudulently enlisted and counted several times over, and some of them are still in the City of New-York, repeating their enlistments to fill the present quota.

The conduct of the parties implicated in these frauds is now undergoing official scrutiny. In the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, as given in the New-York paper of the 28th inst., a report by a committee, consisting of Mr. OAKES BLUNT, appears, which purports to give an account of a visit made by him to my office. The report is as follows:

[Extract.]

REPORT.

"In accordance with the instructions of your honorable body, as per resolution adopted at the meeting held on the evening of the 24th inst., the chairman of your committee at midnight proceeded to Washington. Immediately upon his arrival, he had an interview with Provost-Marshal-General FRY, and endeavored to obtain an explanation (in accordance with the instructions of the board) of the means by which the quota of this county had been raised from four thousand four hundred and thirty-three, (4,433,) as announced by him to Brig.-Gen. HAYS, on the 23d ult., to the enormous number of twenty-one thousand and nineteen, (21,019.)

The chairman of your committee was informed that this increase in the quota was attributable—

First—To the redistribution of the naval credits claimed by us and allowed.

Second—To reductions in the enrollment of the country districts of this and other States, which, by materially reducing their population of the men to be raised, render ours comparatively large.

Third—By the report to the War Department, between the 23d and 31st of December, of men raised previous to the 23d of December, who were not considered in the first announcement. "In some States, the chairman of your committee was assured that the number thus reported was very large.

These were the only explanations which the chairman of your committee could obtain of the astounding increase of our quota.

Voluminous statistics were presented to him, but nothing showing the precise method in which the quota of this county was arrived at. Full explanations were promised through Brig.-Gen. HAYS, but such explanations have not yet been received.

* * * * * * *

Had your committee, as desired by them, been authorized by the War Department, two months earlier than they were, to undertake the correction of the enrollment, the work would have been finished before the present quotas were assigned, and the quota of this county would have been reduced by at least fifteen thousand (15,000) men."

This report is materially incorrect. Mr. BLUNT not only "*endeavored* to obtain," but he did obtain a *full* explanation "of the means by which the quota of this county had been raised from four thousand four hundred and thirty-three (4,433) to the enormous number of twenty-one thousand and nineteen (21,019)."

He not only acknowledged that the explanation was full, but stated in terms that he understood it perfectly, that it was right, and that he would so inform the people of New-York.

He *was* "shown the precise method in which the quota of this county was arrived at," and expressed himself satisfied with both the method and calculation. He is not correct in stating that "full explanations were promised through Brig.-Gen. HAYS, but such explanations have not yet been received." No other explanation was promised through Gen. HAYS than that contained in a letter from me to that officer, dated Jan. 24, 1865, which appears in Mr. BLUNT's report, and which I read to him when he was in my office on the 26th inst.

The *incorrectness* of Mr. BLUNT's statement in regard to revising the enrollment is shown by the fact that Mr. BLUNT's letter asking authority to revise the enrollment, addressed to Gen. HAYS, was dated in New-York, *Nov. 24, 1864*. It was presented to me by Gen. HAYS in person on Sunday, the 27th of November, and was answered by me *on Monday, the 28th of November*, agreeing to the proposition with some modifications which were accepted and created no delay. The *injustice* of the statement will be recognized when it is remembered that for more than a year corrections of the enrollment in New-York City have been continually invited. A special appeal for this correction was made by circular from my office, dated June 25, 1864, and repeated Nov. 15, 1864. Copy herewith. During this time additions to and deductions from the enrollment lists in New-York City were continually being made by officers of this bureau. The appeal to the people, represented by the committee to aid in these corrections, received no attention from the committee until the 24th of November, showing that they consumed five months in making a proposition which the department took but one day to adopt: and, furthermore, the committee and the people were at liberty, at any time, without special authority from this department, to correct their enrollments, and in many States this privilege has been fully and advantageously exercised.

Mr. BLUNT is doubtless aware that the increase of the quota of New-York City results in a considerable degree from his action in claiming an undue proportion of the amount of service due on account of naval credits. His report is calculated not only to do injustice to this department, but it has misled the people of New-York, who have confided in him to aid in raising soldiers to strengthen the army and navy. The principles pointed out in the letter, show the incorrectness of various figures and statements made by Mr. BLUNT before the Board of Supervisors.

Without disturbing the manner of determining and distributing the quotas of the districts in the State of New-York, the President has ordered that twenty-five per cenium of the quota of each district in the State be set aside until further orders.

I am General, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

(Signed) JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15, 1864.

CIRCULAR No. 39—Attention is again called to the necessity of correcting the enrollment lists in every district and sub-district. While the board is responsible, as a body, for the enrollment, the commissioner of the board will be required to give his particular attention to the correction, revision and preservation of the lists, and to the preparation of all reports and returns in regard to them; and he is hereby especially directed to see that monthly reports of the corrections made in the enrollment for the preceding month are promptly forwarded to this office on or before the third day of every month.

Circular No. 24, from this office, dated June 28, 1864, is reproduced and revised for the guidance of all concerned. It is as follows:

The attention of Boards of Enrollment is called to section 6 of the act amendatory of the Enrolment Act, which is in the following words, viz.:

"SECTION 6. *And be it further enacted*, That Boards of Enrollment shall enroll all persons liable to draft under the provisions of this act, and the act to which this is an amendment, whose names may have been omitted by the proper enrolling officers; all persons who shall arrive at the age of twenty years before the draft; all aliens who shall declare their intention to become citizens; all persons discharged from the military or naval service of the United States, who have not been in such service two years during the present war; and all persons who have been exempted under the provisions of the second section of the act to which this is an amendment, but who are not exempted by the provisions of this act; and said Boards of Enrollment shall release and discharge from draft all persons who, between the time of the enrollment and the draft, shall have arrived at the age of forty-five years, and shall strike the names of such persons from the enrollment."

Attention is also called to paragraphs 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61 and 62, Revised Regulations for the Bureau of the Provost-Marshal-General.

It is to be borne in mind by the Boards, that their duties, in regard to the correction of the Enrollment, do not cease with its revision as recently completed or now in progress. On the contrary, the revision and correction of these lists is a continuous duty, to which the labors of all boards must be directed. *The names of all persons liable to military duty taking up their residence in a sub-district, as well as all in the sub-district who, from time to time become liable, shall be added to the enrollment lists*; and the names of persons who enlist into the military or naval service, or remove permanently from a district, or whose liability terminates while in it, will be stricken off; and in case of removal, whenever it is practicable, the Board of Enrollment of the district in which the person removes will be notified, and he will be enrolled by that board.

The Board of Enrollment shall have copies of the enrollment lists open to the examination of the public at all proper times, and shall give public notice that any person may appear before the board and have any name stricken off the list, if he can show, to the satisfaction of the board, that the person named is not properly enrolled, on account of,

1. Alienage.
2. Non-residence.
3. Over age.
4. Permanent physical disability, of such a degree as to render the person not a proper subject for enrollment under the law and regulations.
5. Having served in the military or naval service two years during the present war, and been honorably discharged.

Civil officers, clergymen, and all other prominent citizens are invited to appear at all times before the Board, to point out errors in the lists, and to give such information in their possession as may aid in the correction and revision thereof.

To the duty of hearing and acting upon claims for exemption, Boards of Enrollment are enjoined to devote all the time that can be spared from other less pressing duties. They will report to the Provost-Marshal-General, for the purpose of correcting lists on file, at the end of each month, upon sheets of Consolidated Enrollment Lists, the names and residences of all persons who have been added to, or stricken from the rolls during the month. They will send with each report a recapitulation, showing, in concise form, the number enrolled at the time of forwarding the last list, the number stricken from the enrollment, and the number added to it since that time, and *its actual condition at date of report*.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

Our Quota.

INDIFFERENCE OF OUR CITIZENS—SUPERVISOR BLUNT AND THE BOUNTY BROKERS—THE FORMER AVERAGES TEN MEN DAILY, THE LATTER 275.

There seems to be a disposition on the part of many of our citizens to conclude that the quota of the County of New-York will be filled in *some way*. It may be an unpleasant fact, but it is well that all interested in the perspective draft should know that, under the present management of affairs in this city, the chances are exceedingly small to avoid it. At present we have not less than six thousand men to furnish before the 15th inst. to fill our quota, and from that number, if we persist in allowing Supervisor BLUNT to take the course he is now pursuing, we shall not find, on the 15th of February, a deduction of more thee 110. For some time it has been a habit to place the most implicit confidence in the management of affairs at the different county recruiting stations, our citizens thinking that all was going on right; but a slight investigation will develop the fact that the County Volunteer Committee have been the indirect means of discouraging enlistments in this city, and encouraging volunteering *outside of New-York*. Mr. BLUNT pays but one-fifth the amount of hand-money paid by licensed brokers. At his office, a recruit brought by an honest broker is frequently badgered into saying that the party introducing him is not entitled to the hand-money, and the result is, the broker leaves in disgust, affirming that he will never be similarly trapped. This fact may be illustrated by repeating the questions usually asked of the recruit on his application to enlist:

Mr. BLUNT, to the Broker—"Did you bring this man here?"

Broker—"Yes, sir."

Mr. BLUNT, to the recruit (pointing to the broker)—"Do you know this man?"

Recruit—"Yes, sir."

Mr. BLUNT—"When did you first get acquainted with him?"

Recruit—"A short time since."

Mr. BLUNT—Do you know you are entitled to $50 hand-money?"

Recruit—"No, sir."

Mr. BLUNT—"Don't you know this man has brought you here to make $50 out of you; and hadn't you rather have the money yourself than have it paid to him?"

Recruit (regardless of any bargain between him and the broker)—"Yes, sir."

Mr. BLUNT—(To broker)—"Sir, how dare you come in here for the purpose of swindling a poor man out of his just dues? Leave the building, immediately."

If the broker stops to argue the matter, he is summarily ejected by an officer.

The above colloquy looks perfectly fair at first glance, but when the fact is taken into consideration that the city means something or nothing by offering inducements to brokers to bring recruits, it will be seen that possibly Mr. BLUNT may be exceeding his instructions.

It may be a lamentable statement that brokers are not, as a general thing, influenced entirely by patriotism, but are usually governed by pecuniary considerations. Consequently, if an emigrant recently arrived in this country desires to enlist, but, owing to a long voyage and temporary sickness, is unable to pass the surgeon and is taken under the care of a broker, with the understanding that as soon as he is well he is to join the army, and this broker is to receive fifty dollars for his attentions, the broker, according to the above mode of proceeding, does not receive the money he has spent on the recruit, and will not be disposed to visit the City Hall Park Recruiting-station again. This result tends to deprive the county of the men we are justly entitled to. This matter cannot be more plainly illustrated than by comparing the figures which, in total, show the average enlistments daily by Supervisor BLUNT as to, and the average enlistments daily by the brokers in this city, for towns in the State, 275. Tammany Hall is one of the principal regular army recruiting establishments, and the number recruited at that rendezvous seldom falls short of forty men daily. The question very naturally suggests itself, Why is this? Simply because *legitimately* at Tammany Hall the broker is offered five times the sum that Mr. BLUNT's offers, and with the certainty of receiving the amount.

Military Execution at Governor's Island.

TRAGIC END OF A BOUNTY-JUMPER.

Yesterday afternoon, Governor's Island was the scene of a solemn and imposing tragedy. JAMES DEVLIN, a deserter from the army, was executed, in the presence of a thousand persons, in accordance with the findings of a court-martial. The sentence was approved by Gen. DIX, Commander of the Department of the East, for the purpose of checking the rapidly increasing crime of desertion. A perfect system of bounty-jumping has been adopted by recruits, until it has become a serious evil, which the authorities have resolved to stop. The accused, JAMES DEVLIN, was about thirty years of age, of compact, well-built form, and five feet nine inches high. His features were full, and his complexion dark, with a sensual face. He first entered the army under his right name, and deserted. He then entered the army under the name of Patrick Dimond, and having deserted a second time, entered the army under the name of Patrick Daily.

DEVLIN was married to a woman about ten years his seniors by whom he had three children. In June last he deserted his wife, and cohabited with a woman at No. 111 Mott-street. His wife becoming incensed at his conduct, recently gave information to the policemen stationed at Gen. DIX's office, which led to his arrest on board the recruiting ship *North Carolina*, on the 20th of January. He was subsequently tried by a court-martial, and convicted of desertion from the First Connecticut Cavalry and the Forty-third New-York Volunteers. The sentence having been approved, the time of execution was fixed between the hours of twelve and two o'clock yesterday.

As soon as DEVLIN's wife heard of his sentence, her affection for the prisoner appears to have returned, and she became almost frantic. On Thursday night she visited the office of Gen. DIX for the purpose of obtaining a reprieve. The General was in Washington, and those at the office could give her no encouragement. Yesterday she went to the island, and obtained permission from the Provost-Marshal to see her husband, who was in the guard-room, on the right of the sallyport of Fort Columbus. The lamentations of the wretched woman were painful to witness. They appeared, however, to have but little effect upon DEVLIN, who maintained his composure throughout the trying interview.

At noon the troops were ordered out on the parade-ground by Capt. RYER, of the Twentieth Battery, Officer of the Day. The coffin of the condemned man was placed on the plateau in the presence of the soldiery, and all minds were fixed upon the dread tragedy which was soon to take place. Visitors gathered in small groups and talked of the execution, while the soldiers moved about in a quiet and subdued manner, which showed that their thoughts were all bent upon the one subject. As the hour for the execution approached, however, they became more animated, and each one seemed anxious to secure a commanding view of the closing scenes.

After receiving beside her husband a short time, Mrs. DEVLIN procured the attendance of Father HEALEY, of St. Peter's Church, in Barclay-street, who remained with and comforted the prisoner until the last moment.

At 1 o'clock the firing party, consisting of twelve men belonging to the Twentieth New-York Volunteer Artillery, entered the sallyport of Fort Columbus, preceded by a drum. On hearing the music, the prisoner's wife, who stood near the entrance, fell upon her knees in a paroxysm of agony, calling upon God to look upon her orphan children. Her violence subsided, however, before DEVLIN left his cell. He came forth at the command of Capt. RYER, attended by the priest, who held a prayer-book and golden crucifix in his hands, and took his place between the soldiers, who were drawn up in single file. The order was given, and the solemn procession marched to the parade-ground, when the troops were drawn up, and waiting for the prisoner. DEVLIN was taken close to his coffin, when the officer in command directed him to bid farewell to his wife. Before leaving the cell his hands had been tied securely behind him, so that he could only kiss the poor woman. Mrs. DEVLIN threw her arms around his neck, and gave him an earnest embrace, when she was taken away from the painful scence by a detail of soldiers. Again she gave vent to her agony by crying to God to look upon her poor orphans, her shrieks resounding over the island, so as to be heard to the water's edge. Even this scene, trying as it was to those who witnessed it, did not seem to affect DAVLIN.

The order "Forward!" was then given, and to the solemn music of the "Dead March," the procession moved to the place of execution. Immediately in front of the condemned, four soldiers carried his coffin on a bier. Father HEALEY walked at his side, reading from the prayer-book, the prisoner paying respectful attention, but showing no emotion.

The place selected for the execution was on the beach, just below Castle Williams, and directly in front of the uppermost poplar tree. The entire garrison of the island, together with the recruits, numbering in all about four hundred men, were drawn up in double lines, forming three sides of a hollow square, the fourth, facing the bay, remaining open. The columns faced each other, and the procession slowly marched between the open ranks, giving all the men an opportunity to see the accused. He was then taken to the place of execution.

All of the inhabitants of the island, both male and female, including many children, appeared to have assembled to witness the execution. Boys and girls, from ten years of age upward, were to be seen passing through the crowd, to obtain a good view of the tragedy. The excellent arrangements of the military, however, prevented too near an approach, but the eagerness of the women to witness the shooting was most disgusting.

After entering the square, the priest prayed with the prisoner about a quarter of an hour, when the sentence of the court-martial was read, and the order for execution was given. At three minutes to two o'clock the white handkerchief was placed over his eyes, and he knelt in front of his coffin. The firing party was drawn up in front of him, and ten men were chosen to fire, two having been reserved, so that, if he were not killed at the first discharge, they could finish the work. By accident, the unloaded musket was reserved, so that each of the guns discharged was loaded.

For three minutes the wretched man knelt motionless, awaiting the order to send him to eternity. To the spectators it seemed an age, so dreadful was the suspense. At precisely two o'clock Capt. RYER gave the order, in a loud, firm voice, "Ready," when the muskets were pointed with steady arms, at the breast of the doomed man. The command "aim" was given, and at a flourish of his sword, ten balls sped upon their deadly errand, passed through his body, and sank into the bay. The body stood poised in the air a moment, and then fell forward with a heavy thud upon the sward. An examination of the remains showed that ten balls had passed through, although there were but eight holes. Four of the bullets had passed through two holes. One of the bulls cut the spinal in two, and another passed through the right lung. His death must have been instantaneous.

The body remained in the position where it fell until the troops marched by to the music of a quick-step. Many of the men avoided looking at the corpse, marching forward with firm-set features, as though they dreaded the sight; but the majority cast a curious glance at the body, some of them turning to look at it after they had passed. The remains were placed in a coffin and removed, to be given to Mrs. DAVLIN.

Among those present were Col. LUDLOW, Inspector-General of the Department of the East, to whom DEVLIN confessed his crime, and Maj. SEMPLE SIX and Capt. BLAKE, of Gen. DIX's Staff. The execution took place under the direction of Col. BUNFORD, Commandant of the Island, whose arrangements were excellently planned. The utmost courtesy was shown to the members of the press by both those in command of the island and the members of Gen. DIX's Staff.

ANOTHER WESTERN MERCHANT COMMITTED TO THE TOMBS.—In August last Mr. THOMAS J. HAND, of Port Huron, Mich., introduced himself to Mr. JONATHAN S. CHRISTIE, of No. 35 Courtlandt-street, wholesaler of boots and shoes, and represented that he owned real estate in Port Huron, and had a tannery there in which he had invested $15,000, and that he owed only $1,000. Mr. CHRISTIE, accepting HAND's story as true, sold him a stock of $5,000 worth of boots and shoes, at ninety days; but before the expiration of that period he learned that his customer had no assets, either at Port Huron or elsewhere, but was merely a sharp adventurer. Mr. CHRISTIE thereupon preferred a complaint before Justice DOWD, and with a warrant for HAND's arrest, Officer SIEBERT, of Jefferson Market Police Court, and Mr. AARON H. DUNCOMB, Mr. CHRISTIE'S salesman, went to Port Huron and apprehended the accused; but they were compelled to await the arrival of a requisition from Gov. SEYMOUR upon Gov. BLAIR, and HAND's friends, in the mean time, served a writ of habeas corpus, and thus secured the prisoner, whom they at once carried off to Port Sarnia. HAND did not venture from Her Majesty's dominions until last week, when he crossed to Detroit, and was immediately taken into custody by Sheriff E. K. SULLIVAN, and surrendered to Officer SIEBERT. The accused was committed, yesterday, in default of $10,000 bail.

Mutanehaly Occurrence.

A FAMILY OF SIX PERSONS PROSTRATED BY INHALING GAS—ONE SUFFOCATED AND ANOTHER DYING.

A shocking discovery was made at No. 228 Washington-street, Brooklyn, shortly after noon yesterday. A family of six persons, who had taken possession of the house the day previous, passed the night in a small room in the rear, on the first floor. The weather being very cold, they put up a Franklin stove and lighted a coal fire. Closing the door and windows, they went to sleep, some on the bed, others on the sofa and chairs, while the infant was placed in the cradle. The gas had not been turned off, and that, together with the gas from the stove—one of the lids having been removed—filled the room, from the inhalation of which all became insensible, and the youngest died before their condition was discovered.

The name of the unfortunate family is VAN BUREN. The father, BARNEY VAN BUREN, is aged 43; his wife, EUNICA ANN, 35; three children, respectively named IDA, 12 years old, Edward 7, and MYRON 4 years. A sister-in-law, Mrs. MARTIN VAN BUREN, also lived with the family. She was about 25 years old.

Mr. VAN BUREN had rented the house for the purpose of keeping boarders. The goods and furniture were brought in on Thursday, and everything being in confusion, the family occupied temporarily the small apartments in which they were found.

The house had been unoccupied for some time, and was in charge of a colored janitor. He called at noon, more out of curiosity than anything else, to see how they were getting along. Not finding any one astir, he made a noise to attract attention. Presently he heard sounds of distress proceeding from the rear room. He knocked but received no answer. The groaning became more distinct, and at last he ventured to open the door. He found the husband and wife on the bed and the others lying in different postures about the apartment, their faces were frightfully contorted and very black. He ran out of the house and informed Officer DOYER, who was in the neighborhood.

The officer went into the apartment and found the state of affairs just as the Janitor represented. He hoisted the windows and threw open the door. The fresh air had a marvelous effect and some of the unfortunate people began to show signs of life. He summoned Dr. GILFILLEN, who was at the scene in a few moments, and on examining the different parties, pronounced them all alive, with the exception of MYRON, the infant.

The others were still unconscious, but received somewhat after the application of restoratives, with the exception of Mr. VAN BUREN, who, from appearances was past recovery.

Dr. COCHRAN and Coroner LYNCH arrive some time thereafter, and, by their united efforts, all but the father and the child were partially restored. None of them could speak, however, with the exception of the boy, EDWARD, who, in answer to a question, merely said, "I'm cold."

Everything possible was done in behalf of the family, and toward eight they were conveyed to the City Hospital. The mother has not spoken a word. She was kept in ignorance as to the fate of her child.

On examining the apartments it was found that a full head of gas was escaping from the burner. The lid of the stove had been taken off to prevent the fire from burning too rapidly, the draft had been shut off, and the gas from the coal also had escaped into the room. There was not the slightest ventilation, and the family, going to sleep in that poisonous atmosphere, were doubtless soon rendered helpless. Had they remained undisturbed a few hours longer, not one of them would now be alive. Mr. VAN BUREN was fast sinking last evening, but there is a fair prospect that the others will eventually recover. Mr. VAN BUREN was a carpenter by trade, and lately occupied the position of foreman in the repair-shop of the Brooklyn Railroad Company. Coroner LYNCH summoned a jury, who viewed the body of the child. An investigation into the circumstances will be made to-day. The melancholy event caused the greatest excitement in the neighborhood.

Arrival of the U. S. Supply Steamship Newbern.

The United States supply steamship *Newbern*, Capt. WARRENNER, arrived at this port yesterday, from the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and twenty-four hours from Fortress Monroe.

Annexed is a list of her officers:

Acting Master and Executive Officer, R. Y. Holley; Acting Master and Coast Pilot, J. H. Richardson; Acting Assistant Surgeon, John E. Cobo; Acting Assistant Paymaster, E. H. Gooding; Ensigns, Chas. Frothen, F. G. R. Lenneu, O. M. Nash and Samuel H. Dawson; Acting First Assistant Engineer, Isaac Mapes; Acting Second Assistant Engineers, Benjamin James, and F. D. Hocukins; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, Robert E. Murray, and Chas. N. Allen; Acting Master's Mates, Joshua Cock Jr., E. V. B. Smith, John McAllister, and Geo. A. Pejune; Surgeon's Steward, Hiram L. Ellis.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On Thursday afternoon JOHN FITZPATRICK, of No. 134 East Forty-fifth-street, was at work on the Third-avenue Railroad track, near Forty-ninth-street, when a team ran against him and prostrated him on the track, and car No. 61, which was approaching at full speed, passed over his body. He was taken up dead. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest, and the jury found that the occurrence was accidental. FITZPATRICK was a native of Ireland, aged 40 years.

NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.—At the annual meeting of the New-York Yacht Club, held on Thursday evening at Delmonico's, corner Fourteenth-street and Fifth-avenue, the following officers were elected: Edwin A. Stevens, Commodore; Wm. H. McVickar, Vice-Commodore; Alexander Major, Rear-Commodore; Robert S. Hone, Treasurer; Hamilton Morton, Secretary; Alfred W. Craven, Measurer. Regatta Committee: George L. Schuyler, Wm. W. Shippen, N. Pen Hosack.

POSTPONED.—The meeting at the Academy of Music in behalf of the Patriot Orphan Home, noticed for to-night, has been unavoidably postponed to Saturday evening, the 18th instant.

Burleigh Delivered Up to the United States.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE, Friday, Feb. 3.

BURLEIGH, the Lake Erie raider, was delivered to the United States Provost-Marshal at Suspension Bridge, N. Y., this morning at 4 o'clock.

OUR ALBANY CORRESPONDENCE.

Ratification of the Constitutional Amendment—Large Number of Bills Introduced —New-York and Brooklyn Bridge Bill—Possible Failure of the Bounty Bill.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 3, 1865.

The Assembly passed to-day the resolution concurring in the proposed amendment of the Constitution of the United States. There was a brief discussion of the resolution before its adoption, not permitted to extend to any great length. The firing of cannon announces, as I am writing, that New-York has spoken in favor of Freedom.

A large number of bills have been introduced in the Assembly to-day—more, the clerks estimate, than on any previous day of the session. Among these is one introduced by Mr. STEWART, of New-York, which provides to incorporate "The East River Toll Bridge Company, for the purpose of erecting, maintaining and managing a bridge over the East River, between the cities of New-York and Brooklyn." Mr. STEWART also introduced a bill to change the Third and Fourth Judicial Districts of New-York City. The bill provides that the Eighth, Ninth and Fifteenth Wards shall constitute the Third Judicial District, and the Tenth and Seventeenth Wards shall constitute the Fourth.

The discouragement in regard to the bounty question still continues. Members despair apparently of ever reaching any conclusion on the subject, and seem very much inclined to let it altogether alone.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 3.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

The Central Park, North and East River Railroad.

The Shean's Head and Sea Shore Railroad.

The Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery-place Railroad.

Regulating the fees of physicians and surgeons in certain cases.

A communication was received from the Attorney-General, giving his opinion that the Hudson River Railroad Company has the right to run horse-cars from Thirtieth-street to Chambers-street, and charge passengers taking the cars ten cents, but it has no right to charge through passengers additional fare.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. WHITE—To establish the Cornell University, and appropriating to it the sale of the public lands granted to the State by the Congress of 1862.

By Mr. LAIMBEER—Incorporating the New-York Dental College.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Relative to the manufacture of gas.

Relative to the Department of Public Charities in New-York.

Authorizing Brooklyn to exchange certain lands with the United States.

Increasing the salaries of the New-York Receiver of Taxes and his clerks.

The Senate then adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 3.

REPORTS.

To incorporate the Portchester Savings Bank.

For the appointment of commissioners to remove the capital from Albany.

BILLS NOTICED.

To incorporate the Central Railroad Company, New-York.

To amend the charter of Buffalo.

Relative to the Clerk of Kings County.

Amending the charter of the New-York Medical College.

For a Horse Railroad from Hunter's Point to Calvary Cemetery.

Authorizing the Yonkers and New-York Railroad Company to extend their tracks from King's Bridge to Fifty-ninth-street.

Incorporating the Long Island Savings Bank.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Amending the act relative to the Savings Banks in New-York and Kings Counties.

Incorporating the Bay View and New-York Ferry Company.

Amending the charter of Brooklyn.

Incorporating the Accidental Insurance Company.

Incorporating the New-York College of Dentistry.

Extending the time for the completion of the Central Park Hotel and the Grand Hotel.

Amending the charter of the New-York College of Medicine.

To regulate coal let labor.

Incorporating the New-York Pleasure Club.

Incorporating the Long Island Savings Bank.

For the formation of a Metropolitan Conveyance Company.

Incorporating the Ellsworth Social Club of Brooklyn.

The Senate resolutions ratifying the amendment of the Constitution so as to abolish slavery throughout the United States, was adopted by yeas, 73; nays, 40. Adjourned.

Evening Exchange.

$5,000	Am. Gold	208¾	200	Reading R.	b10 104¾
40,000	do	208¾	900	Clev. & Pitts	79
5,000	do	s3 208¾	1000	Clev. & Tol	118
50,000	do	b3 209	200	Chi. & R. I. R	91¾
10,000	do	s3 208¾	300	Chi. & N. W	33¾
30,000	do	208¾	200	do	s3 33¾
10,000	do	208¾	200	do	33¾
60,000	do	209	900	C. & N. W. Pr	62¾
700	N. Y. Cen. R	106¾	100	do	s5 62¾
1300	Erie Railway	s3 70¾	100	P., Ft. W. & C	b3 92
200	do	s30 70¾	200	do	91¾
200	do	71	1000	Cumb. Coal	s10 44¾
300	do	s3 71¾	100	do	b3 44¾
200	do	b10 71¾	100	do	b3 44¾
100	Hudson R. R	103¾	500	do	s10 44

Stock market very dull on the call, and continued so after. Gold strong on the call, and sold after the call up to 210. At close of report it stood at 209¾.

SAFETY MATCHES—(not metrimonial, but lucifer,) of an admirable kind, are manufactured on an English patent, by John F. JAMES & Co., Boston, and sold in this city, by J. F. DIMMOCK, No. 491 Broadway. They can only be ignited by rubbing on a specially-prepared surface at the bottom of the box; aside from this, you may run them, knock them, stamp on them, and they will not take fire. They are inoccorous, and every way inoffensive, while their use will save us from many conflagrations. We heartily commend them to general adoption.—*Tribune.*

From the New-York Dispatch.

Dr. VON EISENBERG'S reputation as an oculist and aurist is world-wide. His efforts in restoring sight to the blind and hearing to the deaf have, in frequent instances, been next to the miraculous. Patients who have been without sight for years, or who have not heard a sound since infancy, have, in his hands, in an exceedingly short time, been restored to the use of the lost faculty. The Doctor also treats scientifically all diseases of the head, chest, lungs, throat, etc., etc.

[Advertisement]

AT $2 A YEAR, OR 20 CENTS A NUMBER.—Take the ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

Rumors of Peace

For days and months have lived,
Despite the probabilities of war.
The land's great heart is all attuned to hear
The last dread echo of War's direful trump,
And all men pray for victory and peace!

Rumors of health

Are borne on every breeze that comes
From Drake's great laboratory in New-York,
Where he prepares PLANTATION BITTERS still,
To heal the nations, and the sick restore,
As all men hope that peace may come,
So all men wish that health may stay.
To that end, poor dyspeptics, hypochondriacs dull,
Victims of vertigo, headache, fever, care,
All take PLANTATION BITTERS, and are sure
To find relief from their besetting ills.
Let the whole world PLANTATION BITTERS use,
And all the nations shall have health and peace.

[Advertisement.]

A FRAGRANT BREATH AND PEARLY TEETH are easily attained, and those who fail to avail themselves of the means should not complain when accused of gross neglect. The SOZODONT

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4170. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE

Return of President Lincoln and Mr. Seward to Washington.

The Rebel Commissioners Gone Back to Richmond.

Various Rumors in Regard to the Conference and Its Results.

The Rebel Propositions Said to have been Inadmissible.

Reported Appointment of Thirteen Commissioners on Either Side.

Rumors of a Truce of Thirty Days.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, Feb. 4.

President LINCOLN and Secretary SEWARD arrived here from Fortress Monroe, at 10 o'clock this morning.

They had an informal conference with Mr. STEPHENS and his associates, Messrs. HUNTER and CAMPBELL, on board the *River Queen*, in Hampton Roads.

The conference occupied four hours, and is positively known to have resulted in no change of attitude, either of the Government or of the rebels. In other words it was a failure.

The *Star* has the following particulars of the return of President LINCOLN, and Secretary SEWARD.

"President LINCOLN and Secretary SEWARD arrived in Washington at 9:15 this morning, by special train from Annapolis, on their return from Fortress Monroe."

The President, who left here on Thursday at 11:15 A. M., accompanied by Mr. GEORGE KOONTZ, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, arrived at Annapolis at 1:15 P. M., and, in company with Mr. KOONTZ, proceeded to the Naval Academy, where the steamer *Colyer* had steamed up, and, going on board, left immediately, and arrived at Fortress Monroe at an early hour yesterday morning.

The two boats, the *Mary Martin*, bearing the rebel deputation to Fortress Monroe, and the *River Queen*, on which Mr. SEWARD went down, were lashed side by side, during which time the President and Secretary of State, and the rebel deputation, had a protracted interview.

The boats separated about dusk, and the *River Queen* started immediately for Annapolis, where she arrived early this morning.

The special train which was in waiting for the party left that place at 7:30 this morning, and arrived here, as stated above, at 9:25.

Gens. WILLIAMS and INGALLS, who came up on the *Colyer* last night, were on board the same train, as were also Mr. R. S. CREW, of the State Department, who went down with Mr. SEWARD, and Major ECKERT, Superintendent of the United States Military Telegraph, and CHARLES FORBES, attaché of the White House, who accompanied the President."

REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

FIRST DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Feb. 4.

President LINCOLN and Secretary SEWARD, accompanied by Gen. INGALLS, arrived at Annapolis this morning, and left at 6 o'clock for Washington.

Nothing is yet known as to the result of their conference with the Confederate Commissioners.

SECOND DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Feb. 4.

A special dispatch to the Baltimore *American*, from Annapolis, this morning, after announcing the arrival there of President LINCOLN and Secretary SEWARD on board of Gen. GRANT's flag-of-truce boat, says:

The prospects of an early settlement of our National difficulties are brighter.

It was rumored on board of the steamer that an armistice of thirty days would take place, but this, of course, is only mere rumor.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 4.

The special Washington correspondent of the *Ledger* says:

"President LINCOLN and Secretary SEWARD left Fortress Monroe yesterday afternoon, for Washington, and the Confederate Commissioners returned to Richmond. For the present, at least, the Conference is ended.

THE LATEST.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 4.

Much surprise was occasioned this morning by the early return of President LINCOLN and Secretary SEWARD, and it was not long before many conflicting reports were circulated regarding the result of their mission.

The antagonistic positions of the two Governments were known on the return of Mr. BLAIR from Richmond—the one desiring peace on the basis of unconditional submission to the Union, and the other on the basis of separate independence and recognition.

It was clear that the rebels themselves did not anticipate a ready compliance with their demands, while there was an earnest desire on the part of the President to do all that was compatible with honor and public expediency in the premises, and who evinced not a little anxiety to induce an accommodation.

It was briefly announced by telegraph, this morning, that President LINCOLN and Secretary SEWARD had returned to Washington, after a conference with the rebel commissioners, which resulted in no change of the attitude of the Government or of the rebels.

Private telegrams have since been received, making inquiry as to the truth of this statement, because the whole truth had not been stated with regard to the prospective and immediate results from Richmond.

Now, that brief telegram sent over the wires this morning is reliable, and it was obtained from the best authority.

No details have yet been made known, nor is it probable that they will transpire, the President and Secretary SEWARD being the only parties present on our side, and the conference being entirely informal, more in the character of a general conversation to elicit the views of all who composed it, than a grave diplomatic discussion.

Beyond this, whatever may be said, must be mere speculation.

The conversation did not result in any agreement. The main feature involving the questions of separation of, and submission to the Union having been left undecided, of course those of a minor character could have no existence, and so the parties separated.

As far as can be ascertained nothing was said as to future meetings, and the issue seems to be left precisely where it was before the conference.

There is no verification of the report circulating to-day, that they had agreed upon a general exchange of prisoners.

Various Statements About the Peace Conference.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 4.

In pursuance of a notification by telegraph from the President, the Cabinet assembled at 11 o'clock this morning. The President has, doubtless, laid before the members the result of his mission.

The general opinion here is that the rebel emissaries presented four propositions, all of which were positively inadmissible.

Some pretend that thirteen commissioners are to be appointed on either side.

The President and Mr. SEWARD are very reticent about the result of their negotiations with the rebel "commissioners," and no particulars are yet known of the details of the interview. There is, however, a general feeling of satisfaction among those in the President's confidence, and the result of the negotiations is regarded as highly favorable to peace. Senators, who have seen Secretary SEWARD this morning, express the utmost assurance that peace is only a question of days.

From what a member of the Cabinet intimated at the Capitol this afternoon, Mr. LINCOLN went down firmly believing that the rebel envoys are prepared to make Union and emancipation a base of operations.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 3.

Gov. DENNISON, Attorney-General SPEED and Secretary SEWARD are believed to be the only Cabinet Ministers in full communion with the rebel chief, and, with the exception of the two BLAIRS, none outside are cognizant of the purposes of the negotiations. Many leading Senators who at first would not listen to such a thing as Mr. LINCOLN treating with them, are now strong in the belief that this move will bring about a speedy peace.

Gen. DIX left to-night for New-York, after having been all day in consultation with Secretary STANTON. Attorney-General SPEED said to him, just before leaving, that if the rebels were only acting in good faith, the final conclusion was certain.

NEWS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

Gen. Lee Confirmed Commander-in-Chief of the Rebel Armies—The War Spirit in Richmond—Speculations on Gen Sherman's Movements—The Points Supposed to be Aimed at.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 4.

The Richmond *Whig*, of Feb. 2, says:

Gen. ROBERT E. LEE was unanimously confirmed by the Senate, yesterday, Commander-in-Chief of all the armies of the Confederate States.

Hon. Messrs. F. S. FLOURNEY, JOHN GOODE, THOMAS S. BOCOCK, JOHN BALDWIN, of Virginia, and LESTER, of Georgia, addressed a large and enthusiastic audience at the hall of the House of Delegates. They advocated a vigorous prosecution of the war as the surest road to an honorable peace.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Jan. 31.

All the movements of the enemy indicate that Augusta and Branchville are their points of destination. The Twentieth Army Corps occupies Robertsville. This place is about fifty miles above Savannah, and five miles from the river. A heavy force of infantry, artillery and cavalry is reported encamped near the junction of the Salkehatchie and the old Union road. This force is believed to consist of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Army Corps. Yesterday morning the enemy advanced in considerable force of infantry and artillery, from White's Point, and drove in our skirmish line three miles, to Kieg's Creek. Our infantry afterward advanced, and drove the enemy back to White's Point, reëstablishing our picket line. Since then all has been quiet on the Combahee at that point. The enemy made a demonstration on our position defending the pontoon bridge over the Salkahatchie, but without result. It is reported that they burned McPhersonville last night. This village is five miles northwest of Pocotaligo.

FROM GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

Clearing Out the Hospitals—The Rebel Soldiers Jubilant.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday, Feb. 2.

All the hospitals in the field were cleared a day or two since, the inmates being sent to the City Point General Hospital, where they could receive more care and be in better quarters.

This change, no doubt, gave rise to the various rumors of an intended forward movement.

Deserters who come in to-day report the return to our front of the troops recently sent to North Carolina to meet a Union force said to be marching on Weldon.

The rebels in front of Petersburgh have been very jubilant for a day or two, indulging in frequent cheering, but on what account is not known here.

Col. RUGGLES, one of the oldest officers in the army, has been assigned to duty as Assistant Adjutant-General at these headquarters, and from his extensive acquaintance with the duties of the position, acquired under former commanders of this army, will, no doubt, discharge them satisfactorily.

W. D. McGREGOR.

FROM THE SOUTHERN COAST.

An Arrival at Fortress Monroe from Fort Fisher—Rumors about Gen. Sherman.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Feb. 2.

The steamer *Gov. Chase* arrived here last evening from Fort Fisher, N. C., with the mails and dispatches from our army operating against Wilmington, N. C. Nothing new had transpired in the movements of Major-Gen. TERRY's army.

The steamer *George Leary*, Capt. DEMING, arrived here to-day from Hilton Head, with Major ANDERSON, bearer of important dispatches from Major-Gen. SHERMAN. SHERMAN's forces were still advancing victoriously into the very heart of South Carolina, with every prospect of striking a disastrous blow on the rebel forces concentrated in the vicinity of Charleston, S. C.

A General Exchange of Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 4.

It is said that the President and Mr. SEWARD have agreed upon a general exchange of prisoners, which will forthwith take place.

The Alien Bill in Canada.

QUEBEC, Saturday, Feb. 4.

The alien bill passed the Upper House last night, and will receive the Governor's sanction, and become a law on Monday next.

The Seven-Thirty Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 4.

The sales of seven-thirties yesterday, to Jay Cooke, the subscription agent, were over three millions of dollars.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

ARRIVAL OF THE FULTON

General Sherman's Army in Motion.

The Advance begun January 29.

An Atrocious Piece of Treachery in Florida.

Part of the Seventy-fifth Ohio Regiment Captured.

The U. S. steam transport *Fulton*, Capt. WOTTON Commander, from Port Royal, S. C., Feb. 1, to U. S. Quartermaster, arrived this morning.

The army of Gen. SHERMAN commenced its new movement the first of the week. Nothing definite was known as to the routes to be taken, or the final points to be attacked.

Died at sea of pythisis, Feb. 2, 1865, on the U. S. steam transport *Fulton*, HUGH JOHNSTON, aged 56, of Westfield, Chautauque County, N. Y. Every attention was paid to Mr. JOHNSTON prior to his death, both by those in charge and by the officers of the vessel. The body was brought to New-York to be forwarded to his friends at Westfield.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

Sherman's Army Moving—Atrocious Treachery—Burning of the Residence of Hon. J. C. Calhoun—Miscellaneous.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, Wednesday, Feb. 1, 1865.

I am well aware of the eagerness of the public to be informed of the military movements now in progress in this section of the country, but, with reference to SHERMAN's army, it would be inadmissible to publish at present anything further of it than that it took up the line of march on Sunday last. The columns advance in pretty much the same order that was observed in passing through Georgia. Different routes are selected for the different corps, and it is intimated that more than one objective will be aimed at on one and the same day. The rebels seem very solicitous as to the safety of Branchville, Augusta, and Columbia, to say nothing of Charleston, and they have good reason for this apprehension, inasmuch as it appears very probable that each of the places mentioned will be seriously threatened, if not actually attacked, before SHERMAN completes his campaign. Of course, the plan of operations has not been divulged, and it only remains for the people to be as patient and contented as possible until something of a definite character shall have transpired.

The weather, which for the greater part of the two weeks preceding the day of the advance was extremely unfavorable for military purposes, is now all that could be desired. A clear sky, a bracing atmosphere and good hard roads, are what the troops have to cheer and encourage them forward at the commencement of the new campaign. It is by no means improbable that within the next few days I shall be enabled to give you some intelligence of their whereabouts and doings. They started off in the best of spirits and with a firm conviction that in the accomplishment of their mission they would strike another telling blow at the very heart of the rebellion.

The troops under Gen. FOSTER are also active in prosecuting the part of the grand programme assigned them. They will be heard from anon.

The chief local event in the department, and one which has been the all-absorbing theme of conversation, was the destructive fire at Savannah the latter part of last week. Having just come from the front, which, at the present time, is some distance from Savannah, I am unable to get the details of the fire in season to transmit them by the steamer which takes this dispatch. I presume, however, your correspondent, who was on the spot at the time, has forwarded you the particulars ere this. Parties arriving at Port Royal are strongly impressed that the fire was the work of rebel incendiaries. It was evidently the intention to lay the white city in ruins. The scene and accompanying incidents are represented to have been appalling in the extreme.

Trade in the various districts of the department has fallen off to a perceptible extent since SHERMAN's army commenced moving. In Beaufort and at Hilton Head the sudden decrease is the subject of much comment in both places. Vessels continue to ply regularly between Hilton Head and Savannah, although, on account of restrictions, not so many goods are taken to the latter place as there were during the first two weeks after its capture.

A steamer recently in from the Florida ports brings us news of the capture of a portion of the Seventy-fifth Ohio Regiment, stationed at Jacksonville. On last Thursday forty men, in command of a Captain, left Jacksonville and proceeded about fifteen miles in the direction of Baldwin, their object being to assist a resident family in removing themselves and household goods to within our lines. They reached the house without meeting the enemy, and while engaged in loading the wagons were surrounded by four hundred mounted rebels. Our men immediately fled to the woods where they were closely followed by the rebels. The result was that only fifteen of our men, including the captain, succeeded in getting back to the Union lines. From the statement of an officer who recently left Jacksonville, it appears that the whole affair was made up by the party whom it was sought to succor. The family declined assisting our troops in removing the furniture, and even did all they could to delay proceedings. If the report is true, the conduct of the rebel family was certainly such as to call for stern retaliation, and it is to be hoped that either that or some other family of like proclivities may be made to suffer the consequences.

Among the incidents of the week at Port Royal is the burning of the old mansion of JOHN C. CALHOUN, at Braddock's Point on Friday last. Since the possession of the island by our forces, the building has been used as a signal station. Nothing remains of it to-day but a heap of ruins. A force of carpenters was sent to the Point on Saturday for the purpose of building a signal-tower.

A company of the Fourth Massachusetts cavalry, under Lieut.-Col. BENNETT, of Gen. HATCH's Staff, made a raid last week on the town of Giltensonville, situated ten miles west of the Charleston and Seven-neh Railroad, and eleven from Grahamsville. After burning the court house, jail, and one or two other public buildings, the party returned to Pocotaligo. Consumed with the court-house was quite a number of the Beaufort County records, at the loss of which the few inhabitants of the place were considerably grieved. Nearly all of the documents destroyed were of a recent bearing. A few days before our troops entered the place, a squad of the rebel WHEELER's men had paid the same place a brief visit and made themselves extremely odious among the towns-people by appropriating all the cattle, chickens, hogs, and such like property that they could lay their hands upon. In consequence of this unwelcome visit on the part of WHEELER, our men did not have the opportunity of doing full justice to Giltensonville, but we will give them credit for their laudable intentions. I must not omit to mention one circumstance which was brought to light by the raid of Lieut.-Col. BENNETT and his men. When passing over the old Honey Hill battle-field they discovered that numbers of our dead were yet uncared for, unburied. In one place, to be sure, they did find a burial pit, and in it the bodies of thirty Union soldiers, tumbled together, as though they had been anything but human beings. Never mind, the time is fast approaching when this dereliction of Christian duty will recoil on the heads of the rebels to a most unmerciful extent. SHERMAN is marching through South Carolina.

There is nothing of vital interest as yet from Charleston harbor. Possibly, one of these days you may have a startling communication relating to what has transpired in that vicinity.

FROM SAVANNAH.

THE CONFLAGRATION.

APPEAL FROM MAYOR ARNOLD.

In a letter to the editor of the Savannah *Republican* thanking him for an appeal he had made on behalf of those rendered destitute by the recent conflagration, Mayor ARNOLD says:

So inflammable was the portion of the city burned, being composed mostly of wooden houses, so terrible was the danger from the bursting bomb shells at the old Confederate arsenal, that it was impossible for any human efforts to stay the progress of the fire, and it has laid in ashes an area of ground equaled only by our historic records of the great fires of 1796 and 1820. At those times the Union lay broadcast before the citizens of Savannah, and our own citizens who had been spared from the ravages of fire, and not been exhausted of their ordinary resources, as we are now, from a long-continued blockade.

I but repeat what I have publicly said: We are exhausted of clothes, blankets, cooking utensils, of all the ordinary conveniences and necessaries of civilized life.

This most afflicting event has thrown out of shelter, however humble it was, upward of a thousand persons, who escaped with only the clothing on their backs. The proximity of the exploding bomb-shells, bursting by hundreds, and extending from a common centre to every receding point, will prove that I do not exaggerate the total loss of the poor sufferers, who did not abandon burning houses only, but fled from a element of destruction more dangerous than simple fire.

Houseless, at a time when the inclemency of the weather would seem to indicate that the chastening rod of Providence was over our suffering city, without clothing, helpless, and thrown upon a helpless community, can words add to the picture?

I thank you for your suggestion of contributing for the sufferers; but money is comparatively useless. As well might the thirsty traveller in the sandy desert of Africa meet a bag of pearls instead of the long looked-for draught of water as our poor sufferers receive money alone. Their scanty clothing and their bed coverings are consumed, with no immediate possibility of replacing them.

The statement of the fact carries its own arguments with it. I would say in conclusion the duties devolved on the corporate authorities of the city in relation to the distribution of food to the destitute, involve great labor, and that a committee of citizens ought to take this matter in hand. Personally and officially I will do all in my power to organize and aid any such committee.

The *Republican* states that the number of buildings destroyed by the conflagration was 124, and not 425.

The Savannah *Herald*, of Jan. 30, says: "The ruins of the late conflagration still smoulder, and passers-by walk cautiously. On Saturday afternoon another shell exploded, and one or two more burst yesterday. It is believed, however, that there is no further danger from explosions. Some of the standing walls and chimneys, which were deemed unsafe, have been pulled down.

The precautions promptly made by the military authorities render a recurrence of the recent disaster impossible."

DISTRIBUTING THE SUPPLIES.

From the Savannah Herald, Jan. 30.

This morning the needy inhabitants of this city began to receive the supplies sent them by the noble-hearted men of New-York and Boston. A large crowd gathered at an early hour at the corner of Bay and Barnard streets, the place of distribution, waiting their turn to gain an entrance, looking anxiously in at the doors upon the barrels of flour, pork, beef—the solid and substantial food which is to keep the wolf from their doors till better times come round. It was a motley crowd—all ages, all sizes, all complexions—with a variety of costumes such as never was seen at a masquarade or fancy dress ball.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Savannah Herald, Jan 30.

Maj.-Gen. JOHN G. FOSTER, commanding this department, arrived here Sunday night, and took the house of Mr. GAZES, lately occupied by Maj-Gen. SHERMAN as his quarters. The headquarters of the department will remain at Hilton Head. Gen. FOSTER returns to-day in the *W. W. Coit*.

MILITARY ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES, SAVANNAH, GA., Jan. 25, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5.—1. Hereafter authorized dealers of goods imported from the North and retailed to citizens of this city, officers and soldiers, will be allowed to sell at an advance of fifty per cent. upon the cost price of the same or similar goods in New-York City, and in no case will any dealer be allowed to sell at a greater profit.

Vegetables, grains, fish, oysters and wood, brought from the contiguous lines and not imported from the North, will not be exposed for sale at a greater profit than 200 per cent. above the retail price of the same before the rebellion.

2. Authorized hotel and boarding-house keepers will be allowed to charge not upward of 150 per cent. advance upon the established prices before the rebellion.

III. Officers, soldiers and citizens are invited to report any violation of the foregoing paragraphs to the Provost-Marshal, who will, upon such report, arrest the offender, close his place of business—if he has one—and turn the case over to the Provost-Judge for adjudication.

IV. Retail wine and liquor shops, and sales of wine and liquor to soldiers, are prohibited.

V. Until further orders, letters will be delivered at the Post-office to citizens not actually within the lines of the defences of Savannah, and until the census can be taken, and the names of citizens present registered, no letters will be delivered without satisfactory evidence of identity.

No written communications will be permitted to pass outside of the lines into any district in rebellion, except such as are directly authorized from these headquarters.

By command of Brevet Major-Gen. C. GROVER.

EDWARD G. DIKE, A. A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES, SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 28, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 8.—Pursuant to act of Congress, approved March 12, 1863, all abandoned property referred to in said act, which may be found within the limits of this command, and which does not include any kind or description which has been used, or which was intended to be used, for waging or carrying on war against the United States, such as arms, ordnance, ships, steamboats, or other water craft and furniture, forage, military supplies, or munitions of war," is hereby turned over to the duly authorized agent of the Treasury Department for Savannah, therein provided for, to be disposed of in accordance with the requirements thereof.

By command of Brevet Maj.-Gen. GROVER.

EDWARD G. DIKE, A. A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES, SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 28, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 7.—All persons having ammunition in their possession, or on the premises occupied by them, will be held responsible that they report the same immediately to the Provost-Marshal, who will seize the same and turn it over to the Depot Ordnance officer. To insure security of property, any person knowing of any ordnance secreted, is invited to report it to the Provost-Marshal.

By command of Brevet Maj.-Gen. GROVER.

E. G. DIKE, A. A. A. G.

FROM PORT ROYAL.

LOSS OF THE DAI CHING.

From the New-South, Jan 31.

The loss of the *Dai Ching*, an event which took place on the 26th inst., will be looked upon by all in the department as a circumstance to be seriously regretted. We are indebted to some of the officers of the ill-fated vessel for their courtesy in furnishing us with the main details of the affair.

On the night of the 22d orders were received by the commanding officer of the *Dai Ching* to be in readiness on the following morning to proceed up the Combahee River as far as the ferry—a point near the Charleston and Savannah railroad—for the purpose of cooperating in an advance movement of Gen. HOWARD's forces. In accordance with those orders the *Dai Ching* got under way at an early hour on the 26th, and, after having proceeded up the Combahee for a few miles, was fired upon by a rebel battery situated on the right bank of the river. The battery opened with heavy pieces and at short range, nearly every shot taking effect in some part of the vessel. The position of the *Dai Ching* when first fired upon was such as to expose her to a raking fire, but notwithstanding this fact she brought to bear on the fort with good effect her 100-pounder bow gun.

Before the battery engaged her, the *Dai Ching*, as good luck would have it, fell in with and captured the blockade-runner *Coquette*, bound from Charleston to Nassau, with a cargo of seventy-five bales of cotton. A prize crew was immediately put on board, with orders to take the prize to Port Royal, at which place she subsequently arrived.

The *Dai Ching* maintained the fight with the rebel battery for seven consecutive hours, and had not the unfortunate circumstance of her getting aground occurred, the result, in all probability, would have been the capture of the fort, together with all its guns. As it happens, the Combahee River is difficult of navigation, in consequence of its numerous short turns and shallow places. On one of these shallow points, technically known as a "bight," the *Dai Ching* ran aground, while manœuvering to get a broadside to bear on the fort. Her uncomfortable position having been observed by the rebels, they redoubled their efforts to disable her, and, in order to effect this result, several additional guns were brought into action. The officers and crew of the *Dai Ching* behaved splendidly. At last, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, it being apparent that the vessel could not be got afloat, and that it and all hands on board would be captured unless measures were taken to prevent such an event, it was decided to fire and then abandon her. The navy steam tug *Clover*, acting as tender to the *Dai Ching*, followed the gunboat a certain distance up the river. It so occurred that when the *Dai Ching* was aground the tender was not sufficiently near to render immediate relief. A signal of distress was hoisted in the *Dai Ching*, but for some reason—a good one we are bound to believe—it was not heeded by the tender. The efforts of the officers and men on board the tender to rescue the *Dai Ching's* party in the afternoon seems to be sufficient evidence that they had no thought of acting a mean part. The tender, at any rate, was the vessel that brought the party safely to Port Royal.

It is to be regretted that a small boat containing Acting Ensign CHARLES D. DUNCAN and four men which put off to hail the *Clover* was captured by the enemy while on its mission. The remainder of the party of the *Dai Ching* succeeded in reaching the marsh in small boats from the ship. Their toils and difficulties however were by no means ended when they had reached the marsh, for they were compelled to wade through the mud and mire for a distance of twelve or thirteen miles before they reached a point on the bank of the river where they could embark in a small boat for the tender which was awaiting them.

To those who have been for any length of time in the Department of the South or in the South Atlantic Squadron, a description of the *Dai Ching* and the important service rendered by her while attached to the squadron would be considered superfluous. She has been in these waters since July, 1863, and had taken part in nearly every important naval engagement that had transpired here since that time. At the time of her loss her officers and men numbered about one hundred. All of her officers with the exception of one mentioned above are saved. She carried seven guns—one 100-pounder, two 20-pounders and four brass howitzers. At the time she was fired her guns were loaded, and when the heat ignited the powder of the 100-pounder the shell went plump into the middle of the rebel fort, so that the enemy thought our men were still at the guns. The rebels fired upon the *Dai Ching* until it was evident that no living men could remain aboard of her. The officers saved nothing in the way of personal property. A few trifling articles belonging to the Government were got off in small boats. Annexed will be found a list of the officers of the *Dai Ching*: Lieut.-Commander, J. C. CHAPIN; Executive Officer, Wm. McKINDRY; Acting Master, Geo. HOWORTH; Acting Assistant Surgeon, J. R. RICHARDSON; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Edwin SHERMIN; Acting First Assistant Engineer, Geo. R. BENNETT; Acting Ensigns, Walter WELTON, Charles D. DUNCAN; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, D. CASTINE, John H. FUICHER, Montgomery WEST, William H. FISHER; Captain's Clerk, W. C. CHAPLIN.

SINKING OF THE PATAPSCO.

A LIST OF THE LOST AND SAVED.

From the New South, Jan. 31.

On the night of the 15th the *Patapsco* was sunk by striking a torpedo in Charleston harbor, while proceeding a launch that was searching for those nefarious machines. The accident happened when the monitor was about four hundred yards south and east of Fort Sumter. The torpedo struck her at a point thirty-five feet abaft the port bow directly under the wardroom. In twenty seconds from the time the torpedo struck her she went down in five fathoms of water, so that at present all that remains visible of her is two feet of the smokestack. All who were on the deck watch and in the engine-room were saved. Acting Ensign BARFORD had the charge of the deck watch at the time. All, with a few exceptions, of those below were lost. A boatswain's mate escaped by passing through the berth deck into the engine-room, thence out through the hatch to the deck. Three men escaped by climbing out of the turret chamber. The *Patapsco* had passed over the same water several times that night. She would drift down with the tide, and then steam back to get original position. At the time she was struck her engines were going under four bells.

The *Patapsco* was well known in these waters, having been on service in different parts of the department for many months. Her record is a clean one. Following is a list of the saved and lost:

SAVED.

S. P. Quackenbush, Lieut.-Commander, commanding.	Hugh McGowan,
W. T. Sampson, Lieutenant and Ex. Officer.	James Murphy,
Reynolds Driver, 1st Assistant Engineer.	Edward Burke,
A. B. Brantford, Acting Ensign.	Henry Weigle,
John J. Ryan, Third Assistant Engineer.	George A. Becker,
Isaac Barnes, Boatswain's Mate.	Michael Sargent,
Wm. Nolan, Boatswain's Mate.	Robert K. Brown,
Michael McCaffrey, Gunner's Mate.	Peter Ross,
Peter Nolan, Quartermaster.	Joseph Johnson,
Joseph Rogers, Capt. forecastle.	Edward Ganley,
James Miller, Quarter Gunner.	Michael Donahan,
Richard Cunningham, Coxswain.	James M. Thomas,
Andrew Lawson,	George Caldwell,
Edward Eden.	James Mulbeam,
George W. Wing,	Edward Bogan,
Andrew Fenton,	James H. Burke,
	John H. Sykes,
	Edward Golden,
	Thomas Bachs,
	James O'German,
	John McCarty,
	James O'Bryan,
	James T. Brady,
	John Larkin,
	Wayne West,
	Thomas Shea,
	Thomas Fyne.

LOST.

John White, Acting Paymaster.	John Francis Coxswain,
S. B. Pettis, Ass't Surgeon.	James Stevens,
Wm. S. Crewy, Paymaster.	James Goodall,
Jos. C. Brown, Act. Ensign.	L. K. Plummer,
Jos. L. Johnson,	C. M. Hopkins,
Geo. L. Palmer, 2d Ass't Engineer.	James Mayle,
D. C. Davies, 3d Ass't Engineer.	Michael Barrow,
B. F. Stevens, 3d Ass't Engineer.	John McGinley,
R. B. Taylor, Pilot.	Charles Washburne,
Ansen Fifield,	Alex. Armstrong,
Wm. Peterson,	John Manning,
Thomas Brown,	James Divier,
W. H. Miller,	William Moore,
Samuel Kennirton,	Bern. Corrigan,
Hiram Whiter,	Henry Williams,
Michael Fitzgerald,	Eugene Coan,
James F. Hathaway,	Seth Brinkerly,
W. B. Bissington,	Lorenzo Disdell,
Jacob H. Frank,	Frank Albertson,
John Wotkin, Surgeon,	John Bradley,
Ed. Williams, ship cook,	Thomas Murphy,
S. M. McKee,	John Mason,
Alex. Davis,	Patrick Hawkins,
Alex. Black,	Ed. Gibbs,
Martin Borley,	James Nolan,
Alfred Taylor,	Wm. Rowand,
John Smith, carpenter,	W. P. Burbeck,
Albert Dunbar,	David Harkett,
	John Famon,
	Thomas Cain,
	S. H. Davenport,
	Wm. Gorelan.

MOVEMENTS OF SHERMAN'S ARMY.

From the New South, Jan. 31.

Last week our troops had advanced on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad as far as Salkehatchie. This week the line of march was again taken up, but the routes traversed, and the destination to be reached, it would not be admissible to make public at the present writing.

Among other good things that were achieved by our forces during the past week was a successful raid by forty men of the Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry, under Lieut.-Col. BENNETT, of Gen. HATCH's staff, on the town of Gillensonville, situate ten miles west of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, and about eleven miles from Grahamsville. Our men dashed into the town with but slight opposition, and before coming away, destroyed the court-house, a jail and one or two other public buildings. A few inhabitants were discovered in the place, some of whom were highly incensed at the destruction of the buildings referred to. They claimed that nearly all the county records were destroyed with the Court-house, but on inquiry, it was ascertained that the documents related to the proceeding of secesh meetings.

The inhabitants complained that a portion of WHEELER's Cavalry visited the town a short time previous, and robbed them of everything they possessed. They were stripped of all their cattle, and not even a hog or a chicken were to be found in the vicinity. Our men remained sufficiently long to accomplish the object of their mission and then returned to camp.

In the progress of their march our cavalry had occasion to pass over the battle ground at Honey Hill. Here, to their great astonishment, they beheld numbers of Union dead still unburied. On further search it was discovered that a dozen or more bodies had been thrown into a single pit. Before leaving the field our men dismounted and performed the task which humanity and Christianity required at the hands of the enemy.

FEU DE JOIE.—At noon yesterday one hundred guns were fired in the City Hall Park in honor of the ratification by the State Legislature of the amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery. Many persons supposed that peace had been proclaimed and that the salute was in honor of that event, and for some time there was considerable excitement on the subject.

Missouri Politics.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Feb. 3.

A resolution passed the State Senate, yesterday, almost unanimously, directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of calling another State Convention, to revise the Constitution, and make a fundamental law embodying only the general principles applicable to all times and conditions.

The resolution was prefaced with a preamble declaring that the present convention does not appear to answer the expectations of the loyal people of the State; that the delegates are wasting time in fruitless debate, and in considering questions for which the public mind is not prepared.

The convention, yesterday and to-day, was mainly occupied in discussing the motion to strike out the words "white male" in the section of the Constitution defining the qualification for Governor.

The Prize Steamer Blenheim.

The prize steamer *Blenheim*, of Glasgow, Lieut. SMITH commanding, for Cape Fear River, Jan. 31, arrived here yesterday morning.

The *Blenheim* is a side-wheel iron vessel, of 600 tons burthen, and said to be very fast. She has got a full cargo of arms, ammunition, &c. The Captain and Engineer are on board. She is in command of Lieut. SMITH. Acting Ensigns, W. H. Otis, H. W. Loring; Second Assistant Engineer, H. W. Miller; Third Assistant Engineers, R. Weithen, L. D. Arville; Master's Mate, R. T. Clifford. There are fifty discharged seamen on board from Admiral PORTER's fleet. She is at the Navy-yard.

Affairs in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Feb. 3.

Twenty-six guerrillas dashed into Midway last evening, and burned the railroad depot and contents, and the telegraph office, instruments, &c. While the depot was burning, they robbed the stores, and everybody they met of watches and money, and then started down the Versailles pike at full speed.

It is reported that the gang was led by QUANTRELL, Sue MUNDY and MAGRUDER, and that they had just previously been driven away from Georgetown by the Federal forces.

The Sailing of the Steamships Hibernian and Damascus.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, Feb. 4.

The steamship *Hibernian*, for Liverpool, will sail at 7 or 8 o'clock this evening.

The steamship *Damascus* will not sail until 4 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The *Damascus* will not call at Londonderry, but go direct to Liverpool.

Constitutional Amendment in the Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Friday, Feb. 3.

The State Senate has ratified the amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery.

The House is debating the question.

The Galena and Northwestern Railroad.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Feb. 4.

The bill authorizing the consolidation of the Galena and Northwestern Railroads, passed the Illinois Senate yesterday.

How to Break up the Ice.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your columns stated a day or two ago that the harbor of Baltimore was closed by ice.

It is really astonishing to witness the helplessness with which our ingenious and enterprising countrymen lay down their arms at the summons of the Ice King.

We go up in balloons, we go down in diving bells, we fly in cars, or over the wires, and we borrow through mountains, but when Jack Frost lays his bridges across our rivers, we give it up, and our great and little seaports lie helpless for months.

The writer of this endeavored to draw attention to this important matter, by several articles through the New-York *Express*, some years ago, and the Philadelphians made a feeble attempt to get rid of their tyrant. They did not persevere, though it may be inferred from the newspaper accounts that nothing was required but perseverance.

The plan which I suggest is to place small canisters of gunpowder beneath the ice, and explode them by the electric spark or otherwise.

The distances at which the canisters should be placed, and their size, can, of course only be learned by experiment.

Wind and tide should be consulted, so that the ice as fast as severed may be carried off. ST. CROIX.

Invisible Gas.

CASTLE GARDEN, Saturday, Feb. 4, 1865.

To the President of the New-York Gas Company:

SIR: An article, signed by me, having appeared in the paper concerning the consumption of gas at this office, and having seen the examination of the meter and fittings, this morning, by an agent of the gas company, I find that the leak was in the fixtures, and the fault in the fitters. At the request of the agent, I make this statement. C. L. P.

The Lower Mississippi.

A correspondent of the Boston *Traveller*, writes from Morganzie, Louisiana, under date of Jan. 11.

The Mississippi River and its tributaries are very high. The Atchafalaya and Red Rivers have largely overflowed their banks. The rebels are reported to have two or three iron-clads about completed at Shreveport and Alexandria, and threaten to come down the Red River and clean us out, and blockade the Mississippi. We are fully prepared for any demonstration they may make.

Several iron-clads are stationed at the mouth of Red River, about twenty-five miles above here, and and among the rest the iron-ram *Tennessee*, captured from the enemy in Mobile Bay by Admiral FARRAGUT. Several improvements and alterations have been made in her, and she is now one of the most formidable gunboats afloat. She is quite in condition to pay her respects to her old friends.

On New-Year's night the rebel Gen. BUCKNER gave a grand ball to his friends at Alexandria. Most of the troops which the enemy can muster in the trans-Mississippi Department are concentrated at Alexandria, under BUCKNER's command. They are comparatively few in numbers, all the troops they could spare having been sent to reinforce the main rebel armies, who have in vain attempted to stem the tide of adversity which has of late so persistently set against them. Our scouts represent rebeldom in this vicinity as greatly discouraged by recent events.

SEMMES's crossing of the river a few days ago, about fifteen miles above here at Tunica Bend, under

EDWARD EVERETT.

BY GEORGE BANCROFT.

From the New-York Ledger.

In the death of EDWARD EVERETT I have lost the oldest friend that remained to me. I saw him for the first time in August, 1813, more than a half century ago, on my examination for admission to Harvard College. I was then 12 years old, he 19. He was, at the time, the college tutor of the Latin language, and for one quarter at Cambridge our class read with him the first books of LIVY. A marvelous account of the ability he had displayed in the four years of his student's life, his undisputed reputation as the best scholar that had been graduated within the traditions of that day, a grave, and sedate, and earnest manner, a sanctity of appearance, that made him in youth an object of veneration, gave him over our class an influence such as no other instructor exercised. In a few weeks he was invited to take the place left vacant by the lamented BUCKMINSTER, and at the end of the term he bade us an affectionate farewell. I remember to this day the aspect of holiness which he wore, as he made us a parting speech, full of the best counsels and exhortations. In the pulpit his manner at that time was more sober and calm and solemn than at any later period. Crowds thronged to hear him; he loved occasionally to treat subjects of critical learning; the oldest doctors in the temple were amazed at his skill in disputation; and the young of both sexes hung with delight on his fervid but chaste and modest eloquence.

In the latter part of 1814 he traveled to the South, having for one of his chief objects to visit Jefferson; but calls from home forced him back from Washington. In December, JOHN ADAMS, then in his eighteth year, thus heralded his fame to the great author of our declaration of independence: "The most exalted of our geniuses in Boston have an ambition to see Monticello, its library, and its sage. I lately gave a line of introduction to Mr. EVERETT, our most celebrated youth." He had been a clergyman for about a year, and was then but twenty.

Soon elected Professor of Greek literature in Harvard, where the promise of his return was hailed with rapturous delight by the students, he repaired to the University of Göttingen for better preparation for the office. Here among those most accomplished in learning and most famed for industry, he secured the same degree of esteem as at home. He had a miraculous facility in acquiring learning; this is one of the marked features of his intellect, in which I never knew any one that excelled him. He mastered Greek with an ease that was the admiration of his teachers; DISSEN, the great enthusiast for PLATO and PINDAR and the Greek tragedians, a solitary recluse, learned to hear him affection; and before long he spoke and wrote German so well, that at the request of the venerable EICHHORN, the editor, he contributed a review to the great Göttingen periodical.

It was during his residence abroad that my intimate relations with EVERETT began. Just as he was leaving London, when fullest of engagements, and when every moment of his time was most precious, he heard that I, then seventeen, was on my way through Holland to Göttingen, and he found time to write in advance and send to meet me at Amsterdam a very long letter, full of encouragement and the most minute and carefully considered detail of instructions and advice. An elder brother could not have shown more of guardian care. I mention this only to bring out another trait in his character. He never missed an opportunity to do a kind office to a fellow man, especially to a men of letters. All his life long he was true to this quality in his nature. He could not be so occupied, but he would find time for a good word to any young scholar that needed it, and when a novice in authorship ventured to come before the public, he was sure to ponder upon the best way of introducing him to favor, or shielding him from censure, or if need were, breaking his fall. At the same time he was chary of his hours and even of his minutes.

A young man who had a fondness for classical studies, and was hesitating whether to devote himself specially to them as a pursuit for life, EVERETT advised to an different choice, and added: "You see I have placed so much confidence in you as not to hesitate in advising you to this, because my own studies happen to be devoted to the other. No one thing does, or will, give me greater pleasure than to witness any sort of improvement in America; and if you should find your taste incline you to those pursuits which fall within my sphere, you may depend upon my counting every success you meet as a new pleasure of my own."

Here another marked characteristic of EVERETT'S mind is portrayed with exact truth. He took pleasure in every success that man could gain, alike in other pursuits and in those kindred to his own. He never doled out scant praise. He never withheld from any one the applause that was due. I never could discern in him the slightest vestige of envy. His heart expanded at observing merit in others; and if sometimes he was too forbearing or too complacent toward mediocrity, he gloriously redeemed that foible by the keenest and most willing perception of all kinds of excellence. His own culture of a particular branch only gave him taste to discern and promptness to acknowledge any happy achievement of others in the same class of effort. He would hear a public speaker do well, relish his performance with the liveliest pleasure, and dwell on its merits with nice discrimination and the heartiest approval.

Returning home to occupy his post as Professor of Greek Literature at Harvard, he burst upon the world around him with a fertility and variety of industry, which even went beyond highly raised expectations. In part this was the natural outflow of his own exuberant and buoyant genius; in part perhaps it proceeded from something like necessity. He inherited no fortune; nothing but the taste for intellectual culture and purity; he was the most successful member of a numerous family; and his affection for those who were bound to him by ties of blood could never be exhausted. His manner of life was marked by liberality and elegance; but he was simple in his habits, and was never given to ostentation; and by the fruits of his own exertion he was able to be of service to those who were akin to him and to others. There were those whom he never ceased to care for, even when the burden became very heavy for him to bear. Here is another leading trait in his character; he gave away money, not thoughtlessly but freely, always with reflecting judgment, as befitted one who had not much to spare, and who desired to do the most good; he kept up this habit of generosity always; and, in proportion to his own income, there was, perhaps, no one who gave more, or showed himself more free from everything that is sordid. His happiness seemed to centre in others; and where is there a man who habitually did so much work for others and so little for himself alone? His activity gave an impulse to all kinds of study; to the study of ancient law, of art, as well as of classic literature. His manner of speaking was irresistible. KIRKLAND, the President of Harvard College, who was remarkable for his love of all his good scholars, referring to a cast which adorned EVERETT'S library, said of him, that in the animation of his eloquence he looked like his own Apollo. And in the midst of the toil which his multiplied courses of lectures brought upon him, he became editor of the *North American Review*. For a time the world mixed with its admiration that disposition to blame, which is perhaps necessary to bring out talent in its perfection. To be first in so many branches, in scholarship, in eloquence, in English style, in general letters, and among conservative people to go off the old track and move upon a broader gauge of his own, was more than could be borne without jealousy; but if others were ever unjust toward Mr. EVERETT, he never retaliated, and generously and without diminution, recognised the worth even of those who most grudgingly conceded his own. To these public attractions he added exemplary tenderness in private life; and when any of his family became ill, he was the most judicious, most patient, and most skillful nurse.

The culminating moment of this period of his life was in August, 1824, when he was to address the great literary society of Cambridge on the circumstances favorable to the progress of literature in America. A vast audience, culled chiefly from New-England, rushed eagerly to hear him; by a happy chance, LAFAYETTE, to whom all the people wished to show gratitude and honor, was present. EVERETT treated the main topic of his address admirably and most acceptably, and then in a manner peculiarly his own, he spoke the welcome to the returning hero in words which went straight to the heart of his throng of hearers, and which CHATEAUBRIAND translated to delight Freece. The hour was perhaps the happiest of his life; his triumph too perfect to be renewed. The oration was printed; one edition after another was swept off with avidity; and all men in Massachusetts were grateful to him, that what they wished should be done faultlessly well, he had done in a manner of consummate tenderness and beauty. A vacancy existed in the representation in Congress of the district in which he resided, and he was, by the enthusiasm of the young, and by a general running together of opinion, designated as the candidate and elected.

The same season he drew nearer and nearer to the affections of the New-England people by a noble address at Plymouth, on the landing of the Pilgrims. In the following Spring the semi-centennial anniversary of the first battle of the revolution was to be celebrated; and no other than he was thought of to be the orator. The village church in which he then spoke was filled chiefly by the farmers of the neighborhood; and such was his fame, and such the good will borne toward him, that the eyes of many an old man shone with tears, as soon as he rose and before he could enter on his theme.

Intense expectation followed him to Congress, where he took his place in December, 1815. For some weeks he sat as a listener. An extract of a letter from Gen. HAMILTON, of South Carolina, to whom his speech was a reply, will show how, early in the following February, he began:

"I send you the debate on the resolution calling on the President for information in relation to the Congress of Panama, in which our friend, Mr. EVERETT, made his *début*. It was just as it ought to have been, because it was entirely extemporaneous, and therefore took the House by surprise, the members of which did not entertain any expectation of hearing Mr. E., except on some topic of elaborate preparation. His manner is mild, and prepossessing, and urbane in the extreme, his fluency uninterrupted, and with practice I have little doubt of his becoming a first-rate, off-hand debater, the only debating talent worth that is worth a farthing in a House, constituted like ours."

Five weeks later, Mr. EVERETT, who, from first to last, was the adversary of the nullifiers and all their brood, delivered a carefully prepared speech in opposition to Mr. MacDuffie. Up to that time the President, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, had carefully kept back from uttering a word that could be specially offensive to a Southern slaveholder, and had even maintained a "non-committal" reserve on the subject of what was called the protection of domestic industry. Mr. EVERETT, in opposing a scheme of Southern statesmen, desired to announce emphatically that he was no opponent of the South; and by an eagerness, not ensnaal in an orator, his rhetoric went beyond his intention. He uttered some words that were justly censured; and replied apologetically to our century the usages and languages of two thousand years ago; yet on this occasion he was perfectly sincere, and perfectly consistent with his own character and antecedent discourse. And this brings me to an explanation of qualities in his nature, which affected his long career as a statesman, and must be taken as the interpretation of his whole life. His organization was so delicate, his nervous system so fine and sympathetic and quick, that he could not contemplate scenes of blood without an instinctive horror. Esteeming his colleagues from South Carolina, and loving their society, he refused to consider an institution which they upheld as wholly inexcusable, or universally and absolutely wrong; and the thought of the sorrows that would follow the track of insurgent slaves was more than he could bear. Hence his utterance of words which might seem to have been offered in excuse for slavery itself. But with all this dread of sanguinary revolution and the war of races, Mr. EVERETT was, by that very sensitiveness of organization, full of sympathy for all who were unhappy or oppressed; he upheld the radical doctrine of Democracy against the Tory and Imperialist theory of the divine right, or right of force, and against the English Whig doctrine of compact; his mind sometimes ran in a channel which a socialist might have been willing to follow; he repelled the heart withering doctrines of MALTHUS; he kindled with burning fellow-feeling for the uprising of the Greeks; he spoke for the dignity and the welfare of the free workingman; and without violating his instincts or habits of thought, he gave at the close of his life his testimony for immediate, universal emancipation. By the apprehensiveness of his constitution, he was timidly conservative; by the sentiments of his heart, he was the friend of equal rights and of mankind. This apparent contradiction, which has existed in no other great and good men, qualified all the judgments made of him by those who really knew him; and if, by those who did not know the depth of his love for liberty and his fellow-men, he was sometimes chidden for want of firmness, those who read the secrets of his soul were aware that he would be more likely to encounter martyrdom for his sympathies and opinions than those who doubted his power of self-sacrifice; and in his first speech in Congress, and always to his dying breath, he fought inflexibly against the revolutionary tendencies of the evil spirit then known as nullification.

This divided nature unfitted him to become a debater in Congress; he might shine as the representative of a party, but not as a party leader. Had he more alloy, he would have been a political gladiator. But his industry made his services essential to those with whom he acted; some of the best official reports put forth by his political friends are of his workmanship, and he excelled on occasions when he could strike a chord that vibrated sweetly for all. This was never more marked than in his farewell to Congress, when, in beautiful language and his most impressive manner, he paid a tribute to Gen. JACKSON, the restorer of the Union, then engaged in upholding the rights and honor of our country, and establishing peace with France.

In 1835 Mr. EVERETT passed from Congress into the chair of Governor of Massachusetts. Parties were becoming more evenly balanced; the Northern Democracy, as organized in that State, was as much devoted to the Union as himself, as much opposed to all the forms of nullification, and quite as independent of the influence of slavery; but they differed from him by vindicating the policy of separating the public revenue from the hazards of paper currency, and by greater inclination to the principles of free trade. They increased gradually in weight and in numbers, and at the end of four years he found his opponent elected over him by a majority of one vote. The contest had been carefully kept free from personal asperity towards Mr. EVERETT; the opponents of his party had treated him with the reverence which his just administration and his personal virtues deserved; and the new Democratic Governor paid the fullest tribute of esteem to his predecessors, whom, with an unwonted strength of expression toward a man still so young, he described as "illustrious." Among those who contributed to EVERETT'S defeat, was one at least whom he counted amongst his intimate friends; but he never allowed himself to be swayed by a sentiment of bitterness, and never required from those he loved a sacrifice of political conviction to personal regard.

After a year devoted to rest during a residence in Italy, whence he was careful to send home works of art of superior excellence, he was again called to the public service as Minister to England. His political position appears from the manner in which his nomination was received by the Senate. The Southern party, against which he had always stood in Congress, made war upon his appointment, because he had not proved a friend to slavery, and it merits to be brought to mind that he was saved from a rejection by the vote of a part of the Northern Democracy.

How assiduous he was in London to all the duties of his station; how devoted to the general interests of his country; how attentive to the claims of individuals; how perfectly he bore himself in a foreign land as the representative of this Republic, and not of a party—is still fresh in the public memory. The great and the good of all classes sought his society; he was a most welcome guest at every country house which he found time to visit; and in town, MACAULAY, and HALLAM, and MILMAN, and SIDNEY SMITH, and BABBAGE, were among his constant companions and friends.

When EVERETT returned home he stood undoubtedly at the head of the men of letters of New-England, and perhaps I might say at the head of the men of letters of America. True, LONGFELLOW excelled him in poetry, and HAWTHORNE in romance, and PRESCOTT in history, and the incomparable IRVING in his own peculiar walks; but in power of rapid and exact acquisition of knowledge, in variety and comprehensiveness of research, in the perfectly methodical arrangement of his learning, in the sovereign command over the vast mass of his resources, in the warmth and rich coloring of style, in correctness of the use of words, in the finished neatness of composition, he excelled all. The eyes of men turned to him to take the Presidency of Harvard College. One at least of his intimate friends had warned him against accepting the office; of which his acceptance would certainly bring advantage to the public, but would overwhelm him with petty cares and torment his too sensitive nature with provoking annoyances. Besides, his habits of study and occupation at home began very seriously to impair his health; he had not in youth indulged in athletic exercises, in wrestling, or running, or riding; now it was too late for him to change his habits, and, as a consequence, his mode of life required extraordinary circumspection. But he yielded to the public requisition, which seemed the call of duty. It was well for the institution that he did so, but the office was a continued martyrdom for himself. Under his scrupulous sense of responsibility, he devoted himself wholly to his task; his favorite studies were suspended; his mind was all in his wards. When he came to the government of the college, its discipline had run down; the old scholarly atmosphere had become a little tainted with indulgences in former time unknown; the liberal endowment for a library and a large part of the college funds had been foolishly squandered in an ill-shapen building, poorly adapted to its end. But EVERETT set earnestly and conscientiously about his task; his supervision of the affairs of the college was perfect, and though he personally suffered from dealing with the occasional levity and perverseness of youth, the university has never in our day had a more faithful and able chief.

When EVERETT retired from the chair, men spoke of how much he had sacrificed and how much he had suffered during the few years of his administration; on reflection they see how much he had done to raise the character of the university, which he left improved if not regenerated.

His first leisure was given to making a collection of his various addresses; and he performed the greatest act of friendship for Mr. WEBSTER, by editing his works and writing his life. Here, too, his own special character appeared; the strength of WEBSTER is not impaired by his treatment; but, as far as he could, he softened asperities and veiled the rudeness of conflicts, being always as careful to efface the follies or the errors of an opponent, as of an associate.

The health of Mr. WEBSTER was failing; those who saw him in near interviews could trace the rapid decay of his vigor; for the last months, perhaps for more than the last year of his life, he was unequal to his duties as Secretary of State; on his death, EVERETT was summoned to be his successor, and this was the public position for which, above all others, he was fitted. Here, too, the fine and generous tone of his mind appeared to the greatest advantage. He never lisped a word of the confusion in which he found the affairs of the department, or the heavy arrears of accumulated business. He went diligently to work to repair what his friend had, of necessity, neglected; he noiselessly and thoroughly restored order where it was wanting; he finished, without hurry, but completely, what remained to be done; and he did it all in such a manner that he was alike faithful to his affection for the memory and good name of his predecessor, and faithful to his country. We all remember, with pride, the vigor with which he repelled an invitation for an entangling alliance with foreign powers, respecting the Government of Cuba. All parties have joined in praising the ability which he displayed during this short period of administrative service.

Before he retired from the cares of office, which to him were not oppressive, his native commonwealth sent him to the Senate of the United States. It was too late. His nervous excitability, heightened by his sufferings as an invalid, wholly unfitted him for a place in a body in which the debates were daily becoming more fierce. His health was broken; he could not bear the late and the uncertain hours of labor which the Senate demanded; and under the peremptory and wise direction of his physician, he soon retired to private life, which he was never again to leave.

The calmness of his quiet years allowed him to nurse his constitution, and his old age was beautiful and happy. There was no voice which his countrymen so loved to hear on questions of public interest, the culture of science, the advancement of learning. Others live only for themselves and within themselves; EVERETT lived for others, and was never so happy as when he played upon the great instrument of the national mind, and found that his touch brought out tones in harmony with the movements of his own soul. This mode of life was attended with something of trial; for the sensitiveness which was a requisite to his success in keeping up a sympathy with the mind of the people left him more than ever acutely susceptible of pain from public censure, and even from the idle cavils of triflers, or the sneers of the envious and malign. But the earnest of public opinion was so strong in his favor, has called out so much affectionate approval by his singularly disinterested devotion to the public good, that his last years were among the happiest of his three-score-and-ten—happier than the years of impatient, aspiring youth; happier than the years of political conflict. It was a remark of the late JOHN C. CALHOUN that there is no reward so much to be desired as "for a man to stand well with his kind." EVERETT stood well and beloved among his fellowmen.

He saw the clouds that were lowering over the land, and prayed earnestly that they might be dispelled. For the sake of the Union he kept constantly before the mind of the nation the name and memory of WASHINGTON; and devoted himself with earnestness to setting apart Mount Vernon as the spot where all Americans might meet with an equal glow of patriotism. There, at least, the transient passions of the day were to be hushed by recalling the immutable glory of the past; and thus disloyalty was to be rebuked by the present influence of the father of the country. His zeal in this cause led him to accept the munificent invitation of the *Ledger*; and when he died in that way became accustomed to discourse to a cloud of listeners whose number was incalculable, his love of sympathy assisted to make that journal his favorite way of access to the public. But his views as a statesman could not be suppressed; and his papers in the *Ledger* reflected at first indirectly, then more openly, his judgments on public affairs.

To promote the great end of maintaining the Union, EVERETT was not an advocate for concession, but for conservatism. He had in his manhood resisted nullification with all his might; he now resisted everything that tended to secession. To keep the constitution as it was, and thus to avoid all conflict with the South, was the keynote of his policy; and when men sought to avert the storm which threatened ruin, one party looked to him, in connection with another name, to bear, in the presidential contest, the standard on which was inscribed "the Constitution and the Union." The selection was just; for he was ever a lover of the Union, and ever a supporter of the Constitution, in its simple integrity, unimpaired and unchanged. Without attempting to solve the question whether he was right in the attitude which he assumed, it is certain that he was honest, and that the place as candidate which he consented to occupy, fitted the conduct and the opinions of his life. It is, perhaps, less known, that in the threefold division which prevailed at the Presidential election in 1860, it had been the intention of Mr. DOUGLAS, as he avowed to one or two at least of his friends, in case the decision had gone to Congress, to have given his influence to secure the election of the ticket which bore the name of EVERETT.

When the storm burst he could not remain quiet, and there was but one direction in which he could move. Like DOUGLAS, to whom in so many respects he formed a contrast, he rallied to the support of the Government, as the only mode in which he could rally in support of his country. Those who had before charged him with want of firmness, had not kept in mind that his delay grew out of his desires and his convictions; when events left no hope of a peaceful issue, he was instant in season and out of season, abroad and at his fireside, with friends and before the people. In giving to the contest unity of action and definiteness of purpose; and while he at the last spoke bravely for universal emancipation, that gentleness which made him so slow to acquiesce in the stern and terrible necessity of civil war, inspired him in the last public act of his life to send consolation to those who had been subdued. He died as he lived, harboring no persistent ill-will even toward traitors, being satisfied if those who have engaged in rebellion will but give up the institution which led them into evil, and wishing to heal the wounds inflicted on the Union, not by the block, not by confiscation, but by revenge, but by the establishment forever of human freedom.

I have failed in this sketch, if I have not made it clear, that the course of life of our departed friend was marked by integrity and consistency, which had their root in his own nature. Are there any who wish his career had been different? It could not have been different except by his ceasing to be himself.

It is equally vain to wish that he had devoted his powers to the completion of some elaborate work. He was an orator, because to be an orator was what he liked best; what he was most fitted for, and what others most entreated of him. It is not certain, that he would have been one of the first of historians; those of his writings which come nearest to history, such as his life of WEBSTER and his life of WASHINGTON, are by no means his best. No one would have painted action in more vivid colors; but of the three qualities which are needed by historians, he had not a sufficient perception of how bad men can be, of that evil in human nature which theologians call depravity. Neither was he accustomed sufficiently to consider events as subordinate to law. The other requisite, which is to perceive that after all there is something in man greater than himself, he had in an eminent degree; and this perception he turned brilliantly to account in his addresses. Neither would he have been apt to excel in the construction of a scheme of dogmatic theology or philosophy; and perhaps there are others in our time who would have gone beyond him as a systematic expounder of public law. But in the field of mental labor to which he devoted himself, he is first among us without a rival. He touched the chord of public feeling with instinctive accuracy and power; at seventy he could hold a vast audience enchained, as he spoke without notes, with a clear, melodious and unbroken voice for two hours together; and when he prepared himself for a public speech, all learning and all science seemed to come at his bidding, and furnish him with arguments, analogies and illustrations. What he has spoken with his golden mouth was always in behalf of good letters, of patriotism, of the advancement of his country in science and art; of Union; of the perpetuation of republican institutions. From the Charles River to the Missouri the air still rings with his eloquence.

There remains no man alive who has given such an impulse to the minds of the young in this generation; they will rise up to bless his name and to preserve his memory in honor.

GEORGE BANCROFT.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1865.

Income Tax Returns.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Two objections may be made to this communication at the very outset: first that it is too long; secondly, that it comes a day or several days after the fair. As to the first point, the importance of the subject and the superficial way in which it has been too generally discussed, justify its treatment in detail. As to the second, it is to be hoped that the enactment in question is not fixed for ever, but that the good sense of our rulers may induce them to modify it after they have arrived at a better understanding of all its bearings.

The authorized publication of the Income Tax lists at first struck every man who had any feelings of his own or any respect for those of others as a most disagreeable and injudicious interference with private affairs. An attempt however is made to defend or at least palliate it, on the ground that the mass of the community rather relish such publicity. Is that any excuse? The mass of the community rather relished the *Herald* in its calmest days of obscenity and black mail. The fact that our Government is based on universal suffrage, by no means supports the inference that every popular feeling or caprice is right. It is all the difference between acquiescing in a false report and swearing to a lie in court. Take an average church member and father of a family, ask him if *every* crim. con. case ought to be reported with all its particulars. He will say no; if its publication rested with him he would *do* so. But let it be printed in his newspaper and the odds are he reads it.

We may safely assume that the publication of the income tax list was not authorized for the purpose of pandering to this improper public curiosity, still less on the principle that every citizen has a right to know his neighbor's income; though there are some philosophers of the socialist school who hold this extreme opinion. Of course, the sole idea and intention is that the public shall be enabled to assist the revenue officers in detecting fraud—in other words, aid the Government to do its own business.

Now, if this end could be so thoroughly attained as to make a single case of deception impossible, it would be reached at a fearful expense of antiane morality and decency. Fancy the New-Yorkers, in addition to their existing pleasant vices, turned into a community of informers, set every man against his fellow, the capitalist's agents and confidential clerks, the householder's tenants, even the objects of the philanthropist's bounty, coming forward to be a witness against him! Laws that encourage informers have always been deservedly odious, and many sins remain unwhipt of justice, because their detection could only be secured by a system of espionage. For innately the common-sense of mankind is likely to prove too much for this legal absurdity. The proposition that a man generally knows more about his own pecuniary affairs than his neighbors do, is so plain that it approaches a truism, and it does not require much intelligence to deduce from it these inferences—first, that the rogue who makes a deliberate false return of his income will probably be sharp enough to evade discovery and its consequences; secondly, that there will be numerous *apparent* cases of deception, leading both individuals and Government on a false scent.

The idea which a man's promiscuous acquaintance (and, if he is anything of a personage, the general public) form of his income, from his expenditure and style of living, are more likely to be wrong than right.

Let me state an instance from my own observation. There is a gentleman in this city—we will call him Mr. Smith—who keeps up a handsome house in good style, spending, and owning to spending at least $17,000 a year. His income return last year was *nil*—that is to say, nothing in excess of the legal set-offs, which included no business losses, for the good reason that he was not in business. Now, here is a very queer-looking case, you would say, and if Smith, instead of being a very undemonstrative man of known loyalty, had been a leading politician on the wrong side, the suspicion would be most natural to all but those very intimately acquainted with his circumstances, that he was trying to do Uncle Sam. Yet Smith's return is perfectly true and honest. He has a large landed property, most of which is unimproved, and the local taxes on the whole swallow up not only the revenues of the improved portion, but also those of his personal estate. How, then, does he live? By selling a bit of land now and then, whenever he wants money; he lives on his capital until he can manage to improve and settle his estate.

To be sure, this is an extreme case, but it deserves mention on more accounts than one. It illustrates how this publicity of incomes may become an engine of political oppression. Suppose a man in Smith's circumstances to be a prominent opponent of the Administration—I don't mean the present, but any Administration that we may have in four or twenty-four years from now—with such a prima facie case against him, would he be likely to escape annoyance?

Setting aside the suspicion of petty treason and perjury, to which its subjects innocent men, there are many annoyances and injuries inflicted by the publication of the income returns. Some has a business, lucrative on the whole, but very variable. Last year he made $50,000, the year before it was $10,000, this year it may not be so much. Common prudence led him to capitalize the greater part of his $50,000. Wherefore the gossips of Jones' acquaintance, who saw the $50,000 opposite his name, cry out at him for a sneak and a curmudgeon, not to spend and give away more out of such a fortune. Brown hath had lesser like Dogberry. Their publication seriously injures his credit, and helps to precipitate his ruin, which might otherwise have been warded off. Robinson preserves a decent exterior appearance by means of a rigid interior economy. His pride and poverty are trotted out together for the amusement of the neighborhood.

The organs of the "Ring" are now turning the tax returns against the Citizens' Association. Some time ago, they tried to make out that Mr. was a monopolist of rich men against the people. Since that cock won't fight, they are trying to ridicule the members for their poverty. "Mr. R. R. has only $5,000 a year!" exclaims the ringleader. "What sort of taxpayer and property-holder is he to meddle with municipal affairs?"

To recapitulate, the publication of incomes is annoying and injurious to individuals, demoralizing to the public, a convenient engine of oppression to the Government, and its supposed benefits are altogether hypothetical and illusory.

JAN. 24. CARL BENSON.

The Income Tax.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is a point in relation to this Internal Revenue business which may tend to relieve the minds of many persons, over zealous about their neighbors' affairs, who are hasten to charge with swindling humorous parties whose manner of living seems grossly disproportioned to their incomes, as rendered.

Now it does not follow that because a merchant is rich, or doing a large business, that his income for 1864 must necessarily have been large. There are plenty of merchants who are wealthy and who live as becomes their wealth and contribute generously to charities, whose profit and loss account for 1863 showed a considerable against them, for that year was full of exasperating fluctuations, and while many grew rich, others lost largely of their wealth. Shall such men be held up as swindlers of the Government?

Other men, known to be rich, return incomes apparently false and absurdly small. Many of these have most of their means invested in stocks, from whose dividends the Government tax is deducted *before* they are declared, and incomes from such sources *are not taxable*, and they make returns to the assessor of only such portions of their incomes as are taxable.

Do not believe so badly of our community. The North has contributed nobly and well to its Government, and it is unworthy of that Government to cast such a petty and contemptible indignity upon us as this exposition of private affairs. W.

FROM ILLINOIS.

Unrivaled Prosperity—The Draft in Illinois—The Black Laws—Proposed Transfer of the State Capital to Chicago.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BLOOMINGTON, McLEAN COUNTY, Ill., Tuesday, Jan. 24, 1865.

I am able to write you from a land of peace and prosperity, and this is more than seemed probable at one period of our political history. The material prosperity of Central Illinois is unrivaled. Its immense crops cannot be carried away fast enough to satisfy the pressing demands of its crowded warehouses. Prices of all kinds of produce are unprecedentedly high. The remarkably fine weather of the past four weeks has allowed our farmers a splendid opportunity to husk and market their corn.

At the time of the call for five hundred thousand men, threats of resistance to the draft were quite common in our State, and in fact armed resistance was made in some localities. Fortunately, our quota under the call was mainly filled by the New-York City system of credits, and few portions of the State were obliged to undergo the ordeal of a draft. The present call for troops seems likely to strike some sections of the State quite severely, but not a threat do we hear of resistance. The most virulent copperheads do nothing more than put in substitutes. Peace, therefore, reigns triumphant in the strongholds of Northern disloyalty, and our brave boys to the field seem to promise that peace will soon shed its healing influence over the whole of our distracted nation.

Since the election of Gov. YATES to the Senatorship, few political events have transpired in our Legislature. A vigorous attempt will be made to repeal the infamous black laws, and it will probably succeed. By the Constitution of our State the Legislature can meet but once in two years, unless specially convened by the Governor. The amount of legislation that is crowded into the short biennial session is, therefore, immense, and our legislators have little time for base ball speeches.

An attempt is being seriously made to remove the capital from Springfield to some other point. Decatur, Peoria and Bloomington are all quite central, and have each a host of advocates. The strongest effort is being made to secure the location of the capital at Chicago, but it will be impossible by any fair means to transfer the capital to a corner of the State. Bloomington is the most central of any of the proposed locations, being within a few miles of the geographical centre, and at the crossing of the Illinois Central with the Chicago, Alton and St Louis Railroad. There is little real prospect, however of a removal. YANKEE.

AFFAIRS IN CHICAGO.

Railways and their Charters—A Sharp Dodge by the Monopolists—Moving the State Capital to Chicago—Insurance Campanies—Boring for Oil.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, Jan. 30.

The principal local excitement just now grows out of a bill which has just passed both Houses of the Legislature, (amphasing the charters of our city railway companies from 25 to 99 years—although but 6 of the 25 have expired—and granting other privileges and franchises, the value of which is variously estimated at from one to ten millions. The bill was rushed through almost before our citizens were aware of its existence. There was no alarm given, and it is supposed that the sentiments of public safety—the daily press—had been "doctored" to such an extent as to secure their silence. It is now before the Governor, and the only hope of saving our city from a great swindle is that he will veto it. Even then, the unanimity with which it passed both houses, renders it almost certain that the monopolists can secure its passage over a veto.

On Saturday evening one of the largest meetings ever held in the city assembled in Bryan Hall to remonstrate against it, and to-day petitions to the Governor are being signed almost universally asking him to veto the bill. As about half of the Legislature are here on a visit, they had an opportunity to ascertain the *vox populi* on the subject. It is one of those gigantic legislative frauds which are occasionally perpetrated in the "best regulated communities." It is supposed that those interested—the three Street Railway Companies of the city—made large investments in legislative consciences in order to carry their points.

The question of removing the State Capital is still exciting considerable attention. I supposed when it was first brought forward that it was merely a measure to cut the people of Springfield upon their good behaviour by holding it *in terrorum* over them. But it appears that the movers of it are in earnest. Peoria has already offered six acres of land as a site and $300,000 for buildings. On Saturday evening our Council had a special meeting upon the subject, and passed a resolution almost unanimously, offering $500,000 and a site. But after all, I do not think the Capital will be removed. Our citizens would not have originated the idea of a removal, but if it is to leave Springfield, they will make liberal offers to secure its location here.

The new daily paper here in opposition to the *Tribune* seems to be a fixed fact, as an act to incorporate the "Republican Company" is before the Legislature. There is undoubtedly room here for another Republican paper, but the animus under which this starts bodes no good to the harmony and future success of the party locally.

Our Legislature is now on a perigrination through the State. It has just visited that huge swindle, the penitentiary, at Joliet, and about one half the body are here, enjoying the hospitalities of the city. As the Republicans are responsible for the action of this Legislature, it is to be regretted that they have shown themselves so facile in matters which arouse grave suspicions touching their integrity. There is one noticeable fact connected with our Legislature this year. This is the great number of bills which have been introduced incorporating insurance companies. These amount to over 200. Freeport, the county seat of Stephenson County, with a population of 4,000 or 5,000, which has already eight companies in operation, has bills before the Legislature to incorporate twelve more. It is almost equal to the oil fever elsewhere.

The murder trials of which there have been five before our courts during the past two weeks—have all thus far resulted in a verdict of manslaughter in the first degree; and the guilty parties have been sentenced to the penitentiary from one to thirty years.

The capacity boring for oil in the western part of the city are obtaining a limited supply—about seven barrels daily. Our thrifty well. They have to continue their experimenting.

In the lecture line, we have RALPH WALDO EMERSON and JOHN B. GOUGH, each of whom is to deliver a course of four lectures each.

The exciting season is essentially over. The figures foot up 763,000 hogs and 92,000 beeves packed. The amount of the aggregate product is regarded as equal to that of last year. The number of hogs is less by some 75,000.

The people of this section are pretty generally in favor of withdrawing the passport order, as it is vexatious and annoying, inasmuch as the Canadian Government is evincing a disposition to do in the premises what is required by treaty obligations and the amity due from one nation to another.

The Erie Railway Tunnel.

PRECAUTIONS TO ENSURE SAFETY.

The President of the Erie Road has written the following letter in reply to one addressed to him by Messrs. Gen. J. THESAUD, of Summit, HENRY A. HOWE, of Orange, and J. BOYD HEADLEY, of Morristown, a committee appointed to ascertain what action could be taken to insure the safety of life and limb to passengers, and prevent the occurrence of collisions and accidents to trains while passing through Bergen Tunnel:

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1865.

Messrs. Gen. J. Thesaud, Henry A. Howe and J. Boyd Headley, Committee, &c.:

GENTLEMEN—Your communication of the 21st inst., advising me of your appointment as a committee on the part of the passengers and commuters living on the line of the Morris and Essex Railroad, to ascertain what action can be taken to insure the safety of passengers whilst riding through the Bergen tunnel, and, with that view, submitting certain interrogatories, was duly received.

In answer to your first question, I beg leave to state that you are correct in the supposition that all trains passing through the tunnel are subject to the running of this company; and further, that by the terms of the contract under which the Morris and Essex Railroad Company claim its use, they are bound to keep their trains out of the way of those belonging to this company.

In answer to your second question, as to what regulations have been made to guard against collisions of trains, either when entering or leaving the tunnel, and whether perfect harmony of action on the subject exists between the Morris and Essex Company and the Erie Railway Company, I beg leave to state that under the present rules the trains of this company are required to come to a full stop before crossing the track of the Morris and Essex Railroad, both in coming in and going out of the tunnel, and not to start again until they are sure it is safe for them to proceed. Trains going out of the tunnel are required to exercise the greatest care to avoid running into any preceding train which may be stopping at the crossing. By another order trains are not allowed to enter the tunnel within a shorter time than five minutes after a preceding train, that time being sufficient for a train to pass entirely through at a low and safe rate of speed; the order is therefore calculated to prevent more than one train being on each track in the tunnel at any one time. Compliance with these rules, and with the agreement above referred to, should assure the perfect safety of passengers.

There is perfect harmony of action between the officers of the two roads, but not that degree of caution observed by some of the train operatives of the Morris and Essex Company that is desired.

In answer to your third interrogatory as to what steps have been taken by the Erie Company to light or ventilate the tunnel, I can only say that the subject has been under consideration, but no plan has yet been submitted that we believe to be practicable to secure light and ventilation, or either.

In answer to your fourth and last interrogatory, I would state that nearly a year ago we gave orders for a telegraph instrument of peculiar construction and specially adapted to this particular service. It was our expectation to have received it many months ago, but it was impossible to get it. We have at last been advised of its completion, and shall undoubtedly have it in the course of this week, when we think with its use we shall be able to remove all further cause of anxiety in regard to the safety of travel through the tunnel.

The *modus operandi* of the instrument may be briefly described as follows:

Two wires, one for each track, will extend through the tunnel, with an instrument attached to each end of each wire. When a train approaches and goes into the tunnel, the man at that end will touch his telegraph-key, and at the same time hoist a red signal ball, which will stop all trains going in the same direction. When the train gets through, the man at the other end will touch his telegraph-key to signify that fact, on hearing which the man at the approaching end will lower his signal-ball to permit the next train to go in. All Morris and Essex Railroad trains will be required to stop on going out of the tunnel, in order to make a safe crossing of the Erie track, and the signal-man will not give notice that the Morris and Essex train is through until it shall have started again all right. Touching the key will give five strokes of a large gong-bell. Instruments will be used for each track, in order to avoid possibility of confusion. Respectfully yours,

ROBERT H. BERDELL, President.

PRIZE FIGHT IN DELAWARE.

Contest between Farrell and Ward—Farrell the Victor in Forty-five Rounds.

From the Philadelphia Press, Feb. 4.

The fight between FARRELL and WARD, both of the Hibernia Engine Company, for $1,000, which has been under way since Jan. 12, came off on Thursday, near Claymont Station, on the Pennsylvania and Delaware line. Hundreds went from this city, as well as a large delegation from New-York. Every means of locomotion was made available to reach the assigned spot and about 7:30 A. M. on Thursday, some one thousand or twelve hundred persons had assembled about one thousand yards north of the Philadelphia and Wilmington Railroad, near the Claymont Station. At this time the ring had not been pitched, but was in progress. The ground was bound in Jack Frost's iron grasp, and crowbars failed to make much progress on the ice-bound earth. At about 8:20 the ring was completed; but still, precious time was wasted, and no attempt was made to bring the men into the ring, although both were present in carriages, and had been on the ground for upward of an hour.

At 8:50 WARD announced to the south side of the ring, and made two attempts to "shy" his head-covering into the ring, and it fell to the right on both attempts. He crossed the ropes, and his cap was cast after him. A groan of terror issued from the b

from cold, and displaying signs of weakness. Ward, on the contrary, although bleeding from every part of his face, met his man most bravely, and fought him in Farrell's own corner, forcing him down time after time. Ward never shirked, and scarcely tried to stop a blow, seeming inclined to depend upon a chance blow to turn the battle and knock his opponent out of time.

As round after round succeeded each other, it was evident both the brave Ward's eyes were closing, while nothing but a shivering weakness showed upon Farrell. Ward had been cautioned with regard to hitting foul. He rushed the fighting each time, Farrell getting down in his corner at each successive round and rush of his opponent. The forty-fifth round was a rush by Ward of Farrell in his corner, who speedily got down, and a claim of foul was made to the referee, who, on advancing to the corner of Ward, said he had before cautioned him, and he must decide that Farrel had won the fight. Ward having administered the blow while Farrell was on the ground. Ward would not hear of it, and said he could whip his man if his right eye would only keep open ten minutes. The referee's fiat was given, and the ring was soon filled. In about a minute or two after all was over an alarm was given that the military were at hand, and every one was on the scamper. Scattering shots were soon heard, and the whistling of the deadly leaden missiles were soon distinctly heard.

Numbers made their escape, but some 250 were kept within the inclosure by the bayonets of the United States Regulars, who seemed to relish the idea of shooting a few of their prisoners. All were ordered to fall into line, and the prisoners were marched to the Claymont Station. The prisoners took every opportunity of escaping, and by the time the train arrived at Wilmington there were not more than sixty, and some of those afterward escaped. The party were marched through the streets like a drove of sheep, and placed under guard in an empty building of the most filthy description. After two hours' detention the party was marched to the City Hall, where they were kept standing for nearly an hour, to the delight of the gaping citizens. All were ultimately turned over to the Mayor, who on Friday disebarged the whole lot, with the exception of the unfortunate loser, WARD, who was bound over to answer.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The Yankee Embargo on the Shoddy Commerce of Wilmington—The Trans-Mississippi Cotton Trade to be Investigated—Interesting General News.

Richmond papers to Jan. 30 furnish us the following interesting extract in addition to those already given:

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

THE YANKEE EMBARGO ON THE SHODDY COMMERCE OF WILMINGTON.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Jan. 25.

The public mind seems pretty well satisfied that the Yankee embargo upon the shoddy commerce of Wilmington will not prove injurious to the Southern cause. The occupation of the vulturous blockade runners, as far as that port is concerned, is gone. They should not be permitted to stick their beaks into king cotton at any other place. The commercial monarch is not a dead carcass, as they suppose; he is only in a trance, from which he will soon awake if let alone. He will, however, have no chance to revive if constantly worried at. *A Confederate embargo ought to be put upon exportations of cotton at Galveston and other places.* The ships engaged in that trade are mercantile leeches, drawing away the commercial blood of these States; for they arrive, in a great degree, *empty* and go away *full*. Some of the vessels, to be sure, are owned in part by the Government. Would it not be well to have those interests sold? The parties who are intrusted with the management are mostly "Britishers," who have no inducement to practice economy; on the contrary, the greater the disbursements the larger the commission. *Why should British naval officers command these ships at salaries of from five to eight thousand dollars in gold a voyage, when so many Confederate sailors of acknowledged ability, thoroughly acquainted with the American coast, are and have been walking the streets of Richmond in idleness, seeking employment?* The British ensign is no protection whatever to these ships; Confederate bunting might as well be nailed at the mizzen as at the fore. Why should the other officers, the engineers, the pilot, the firemen, the crew, the steward, the cook, the cabin-boys, &c., &c., receive wages ridiculously high—so high, indeed, that they soon acquire independence, and become "saucy" after a few trips? Their lives are no more precious than those of other people—*they* are not candidates for Fort Lafayette. These British officers are nice, gentlemanly fellows; but we don't want such very "nice," and such very "gentlemanly" fellows to run the blockade, particularly when the money thus easily earned by them is drawn from the pockets of the suffering people of these States. Blockade-running became "swell," according to both the English and American acceptation of that term. *The average expenses of a blockade-runner, we are informed, are equal to about sixty dollars a bale in gold for every bale of cotton taken away from the Confederacy.* In peace times the freight to Liverpool was but about five dollars a bale, the difference will strike any rational person as being too great. The contract arrangement has driven the trade into a few hands and inaugurated a system of extravagance without a parallel in the history of commerce. Some of the Government ships have been paid for in cotton at the rate of six pence per pound. *In other words, a vessel that a respectable ship-builder would be glad to sell at forty thousand pounds sterling, has cost, by mixing up cotton with the transaction, about two hundred thousand pounds sterling.*

It would seem that quite a brisk direct commerce has been carried on with the enemy for some months past, under the following act of the Federal Congress, approved July 2, 1864:

"That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury with the approval of the President, to authorize agents to purchase for the United States any productions of States declared in insurrection at such places therein as shall be designated by him, at such prices as shall be agreed on with the seller, not exceeding the market value thereof at the place of delivery nor exceeding three-fourths of the market value thereof, in the City of New-York, at the latest quotation known to the agent purchasing."

We do not know the prices of bacon at the various points in the Northern States, but presume it is not over fifteen cents per pound in "greenbacks." According to the above act, the cotton shipments to the Yankees should have netted about seventy-five cents per pound. *How is it, then, that a pound of cotton has been "swapped" off for a pound of bacon?*

If people would but look the matter straight in the face, a direct exportation of cotton to the enemy's country, conducted with honesty and economy, will be found actually more advantageous to the Confederacy than sending it to him through Mexico, Cuba, the Bahamas, or the Bermudas. Even that cotton which goes to Europe indirectly benefits the Yankee. If possible, the cotton leak to the North, as well as to Europe, ought to be stopped at once. Prohibiting the importation of luxuries, and at the same time filling the pockets of shoddy men, is "taking in at the spigot and letting out at the bung." *The South is not, as most persons suppose, an exhaustible bottle for cotton. The leakage has already been too great; and there is no magician, in the mercantile parlance, to make up for the loss by the pickings and strainings. Let us, then, make the most of what cotton is left. The fragments should be gathered up, so that nothing may be lost.*

It will be observed that while the Yankees have been dealing with the Southern States, under authority of Congress, the Confederates have been exchanging with them in violation of the laws of their country. *The consequence is that the Yankee has been getting cheap cotton while the Confederates have been receiving dear bacon.* The trade should not, on our part, be "winked at." If contraband, it ought not to be permitted at all. The constituted authorities should not allow the laws to be violated. If it be deemed necessary to trade with the North, let it be done openly and above board, and then it will be done much more advantageously.

Blockade-running between England and the Confederate States is as legal a traffic as any other species of commerce. The Queen merely declines to protect her subjects in contraband. Yet such has been the mystery thrown over the transactions, that many persons imagine the trade to be criminal, and will not enter it. The Yankees have been much "smarter" in this respect than the Confederates. They retained all their military men at home and employed mercenaries to make their purchases.

Had the same degree of commercial and financial talent been exhibited by the Confederacy as has been shown by the enemy, both at home and abroad, this cruel war would no doubt have been brought to a successful termination months ago.

THE DISSATISFACTION WITH MR. DAVIS.

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 25.

We do assert that there is at this moment an unequivocal manifestation of want of confidence in the sagacity, discretion and capacity of the Government; and that to this want of confidence, and to the slight expectations of a removal of its cause, is owing the indispatable despondency, which is the most alarming feature of our condition. In other words, the crowning misfortune with which we have to contend—the absence of that moral spirit, that impulsive energy, through which alone we can utilize our demonstrable physical and material resources—will arise from a disregard of the elementary truth above stated, and must be followed by the deplorable and disastrous consequences necessarily flowing from an antagonism between the Government and that public opinion which it is the business of the Government to represent and to express. We do not by any means intend to accuse the President of desire to place himself in opposition to the wishes of the country. On the contrary, nothing is more reasonable than to suppose that he would desire to strengthen himself by deserving and securing that cordial and universal support without which even the most energetic measures of legislation and administration would prove ineffectual. Neither do we argue the justice or injustice of the popular verdict which now expresses itself in so unmistakable a form throughout the country. We simply say that the opinion exists; that it has assumed so decided a character that it has become the opinion of the country; that it constitutes that formidable public opinion which it is idle to deny, disastrous to disregard, and fatal to resist. *Let it even be conceded that the President has done all that any man could do for the success of the cause; still public opinion persists in discrediting the fact. Let it be conceded that he has never made a mistake; still public opinion fancies it sees in the events of the last six months a series of national misfortunes linked with a series of Executive blunders.* Let it be conceded that the President has been entirely right, and that public opinion is entirely wrong; still the public opinion exists, which is the only important fact now to be considered. It may be very unfortunate, but it is very true. We do not wish to hold the President responsible for the state of affairs. We can acknowledge and applaud the integrity of his character, the purity of his motives, and the rectitude of his intentions. We can readily believe that he would promptly yield to the demands of the public, could these demands reach him in an authentic form, and that he would comply with public opinion were he once convinced of its existence. But it is just here that the danger lies. *It is as hard for a man to believe that he is wrong; it is so difficult for a President to see that he is unpopular.* It is the bane of rulers, whether of monarchies or of republics, that they are surrounded by influences which isolate them from the public, and render them comparatively inaccessible to the appeals of opinion. The murmurings of discontent are hushed to their ears upon the breath of flattery; and thus what is at first acquiescence is mistaken for approval; what is remonstrance is considered faction; and what is, finally, universal denunciation is modified to an idle and ceaseless clamor. It is not strange, therefore, that the President should be the last man in the country to see what it would have been so desirable that he should have been the first to discover. But it would be strange, indeed, if he should now, after the decisive expression of sentiment on the part of Congress, fail to recognize the great fact on which we have been insisting. He is not one of those statesmen of sixty years ago who would deny the authority of public opinion, "ridicule its pretensions and extinguish its liberty." He needs only indubitable testimony of its existence to conform to its wishes. If that testimony had not been already furnished by the voice of the public press, by the unmistakable indications of popular sentiment, and still more forcibly that logical connection between cause and effect which traces the present feeling of the people to that public opinion of which we have spoken, and which can be traced to no other cause, these evidences would be confirmed by the testimony of the representatives of the people themselves. The members of Congress are not affected by the same delusive influences which must surround the President; they have come to Richmond impressed with the views and feelings of their constituencies; and although on questions of public policy abstractly considered they may be entirely wrong, and the President entirely right, yet on this question of fact their authority must be indisputable. We therefore look to for greeted that the President will not reject these convincing proofs, but that he will confirm the general estimate of his strength of character and integrity of purpose by conforming to the public wish, as expressed by Congress, and by showing to all that in this contest he is determined to act not only for the people, but with the people.

REBEL SLANDERS ON THE SAVANNAH UNIONISTS

From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 30.

The worst kind of "falling back" that has occurred during the war is the "falling back" of some who, when LINCOLN was elected, had to be held by the collar by rational people to prevent them from capturing Washington and setting fire to the Potomac. There are some of those persons who do not now occupy that advanced position, and who manifest the more dispassionate sentiments of the American soldier, when the British advanced upon the Federal capital, and who, when the red-coats and bayonets appeared in sight, rode up to his Commander-in-Chief and remarked: "See here, General, can't this thing be compromised?" The number, we are happy to know, is few; and in this old State, which went into this conflict, and bore the brunt of it, it is by no means "legion."

A list of "falling back" heroes in Savannah is given by a correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*. Not one of them is a soldier. Every one has been basking in prosperity and ease since the war began. Dr. ARNOLD, the Mayor, is spoken of as a physician of merit and a man of intellect, but very old—"the wit is out." Col. W. S. ROCKWELL is said to have achieved his chief military distinction by drinking champagne and eating oysters. Dr. T. T. WILLIS, who came to Savannah from Augusta, and perhaps farther North, is mentioned as held in affectionate remembrance by the stockholders of the Augusta and Savannah Railroad for a dexterous purchase of a large quantity of stock in said road, at a low figure, before he published to the dumb-founded stockholders a scheme which he had some time before perpetrated, and which had the effect of doubling the value of the stock.

A. S. HARTRIDGE filled the comfortable position of War Tax Collector. Mr. ROBERT EDWIN was delighted in former days to descant upon the virtues of his native State, South Caroline; but times are changed, and he now "roars you gently as a sucking dove." Aldermen VILLALONGA, a very weak disciple, and wealthy; Alderman LIPMAN, speculator; L. G. MILLS, who gave up the fight and cried "Hold, enough!" are it began; MARTIN DUGGAN and Alderman O'BRIEN, famous only for the facility with which they changed one flag to another; W. D. WEED, a coarse unmannered Yankee, who sent his sons and his money to Europe at the beginning of the war; and Alderman LACHLISON, "a caonie Scotchman," who has, by his unguarded act, caused the blush of shame to mantle the cheek of his "brave brew ladie," complete the roll of "falling-back" patriots and heroes.

We wish Gen. SHERMAN joy of these accretions. We can promise him heavy reinforcements from the same classes in every Confederate city which it may be his felicity to occupy. The speculators and extortioners, the men who have been growing rich by this war, while their sons and brothers were fought its battles, will hasten to his standard wherever he advances. These penitent sinners will flee themselves on their knees as soon as he comes in sight, each one bawling "Peccavi," singing Yankee Doodle at the top of his voice, and waving their streaming eyes with the Star-Spangled banner.

It would be a blessing to the Confederacy if they could all be massed into solid columns, and double-quicked into his lines to the tune of the Rogue's March. They have done more harm to the Confederacy than he and all other Generals of the United States combined. They have impoverished and eaten out the substance of the land, and provoked the judgments of Heaven upon our cause. It would have been better for us, to-day, if they had all joined the Yankees before the war.

THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

TEXAS WILL NEVER DESERT THE CONFEDERACY.

In the Virginia Legislature, Jan. 25, the Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Governor, transmitting the joint resolution of the Legislature of Texas, denouncing the doctrine of separate State action for peace, recognizing the atrocious characteristics of the enemy, defining the position of the States in connection with secession, and declaring:

"By the just pride of the manhood and the virtue which was claim as individuals and as a people, by the Divine command which warns us not to walk in the way with the wicked; by the memory of our murdered dead; by the sight of the bereaved mothers, widows, sisters, daughters and orphans to our land; by the heart-brokenness of trampled virtue, and by our desolated hearths, we are forbidden to admit a thought of further association with the people of the North. Our heroic soldiers, the living and martyred dead, forbid it, and our trust in God forbids it.

We declare that we are earnestly desirous of peace, but we say no less distinctly that it must be coupled with our independence. And if the people of the United States be really disposed to terminate the war, they will best prove that disposition by making their proposition to the Government of the Confederate States, which alone can entertain it.

Mr. WORSHAM, of Dinwiddie, said that there was not a soul in this Commonwealth that would not grant these resolutions with a glow of pride. They were the best peace documents that were ever penned, and he hoped they would be adopted as a text-book for Virginia. He moved that five thousand copies be printed—the best investment, he believed, the State could make at this time.

Mr. RICHARDSON suggested that it would, perhaps, be better to refer the resolutions first and print afterward, with the report of the committee, so that the voice of Virginia and Texas might go forth together.

Mr. WORSHAM opprobated the gentlemen's idea, but objected to it on the ground of delay. This was the day, the very hour, for the circulation of such documents, and the sooner they were sent to the people the better.

Several gentlemen were rising to make motions or suggestions, when a message from the Senate was received for secret session, and, on motion of Mr. DEANS, the House ordered the doors to be closed.

THE NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

In the House of Commons, on the 19th ult., Mr. HANNA submitted a preamble and resolutions on the subject of a general convention of the Confederate States, the former attributing oppressive and unconstitutional laws which have been passed from time to time, to irresponsible representatives from States which have no constituents upon whom the laws passed by them can operate, the latter reading as follows:

Resolved, That the joint Select Committee on Confederate Relations be instructed to frame and bring in a bill forthwith, calling a convention of the people of this State, or submitting the question to them, so as to enable them in assembly in convention should a majority of them desire to do so, for the purpose of so amending the Constitution as to provide that hereafter the representatives of any State or States whose territory is in the hands of the enemy, so that the Confederate laws cannot be enforced therein, shall not, during the continuance of such occupation by the enemy, be permitted to vote upon any question of legislation, but shall have only such rights as are allowed to delegates in the territories of the Confederate States, and of considering such other amendments as said three States shall concur on suggestion.

Resolved, Further, that State sovereignty being the principle on which North Carolina and other States withdrew from the Federal Union, the States comprising the Southern Confederate Government, in only their agent, and subject to their control, and the States in their sovereign capacity in general convention assembled, have a right to negotiate peace with the Government of the United States, without consultation with the President of the Confederate States.

Mr. HANNA followed in a long argument in support of his resolutions, at the close of which, on motion of Mr. FERGUSON, they were laid upon the table, yeas 68, nays 29.

Mr. SMITH, of Johnston, introduced a bill to call a convention of the people, which passed its first reading, and was referred to the Judiciary Committee. It declares that the present condition of the country demands that the sovereign people of the State should assemble in convention, to effect, if possible, an honorable termination of the present war; and provides that an election shall be held on the 13th of February, 1865, the vote to be convention or no convention; that if the majority of the votes cast be for the convention, such convention shall be held in the City of Raleigh, on the second Monday of March, and consist of one hundred and twenty delegates.

WILMINGTON AND CHARLESTON.

Expected Evacuation of these Cities by the Rebels.

The Confederate organ in this city, the *Daily News*, has a Washington correspondent who professes, from time to time, to give information as to affairs in the South, derived through underground rebel sources. He writes as follows in respect to the designs of the rebels at Wilmington and Charleston:

Wilmington ceased to have any national veins to the Confederacy when Fort Fisher and Fort Caswell fell into the possession of the Federal troops; and the only coeders of the Confederate leaders about it is, to remove from it everything of military value, before it shall be attacked; and this work, according to information received here through Southern sources, is now going on.

And, in relation to Charleston, it may as well be understood now as at any other time, that the Confederate Government had made up their minds, within ten days after the fall of Savannah, that Charleston was to be either successfully defended, *and no mistake*, or else it was to be evacuated as soon as Gen. SHERMAN'S purpose to attack it should have been manifested. It is known here to persons who receive news regularly from Richmond, that the question as to which alternative should be adopted, occupied the attention of President DAVIS and his Cabinet, and Gen. LEE, for some days, and that it was finally decided, with entire unanimity. What that decision is, of course, has not been made known, nor does any one in Richmond pretend to say.

The impression prevails at Richmond, however, among persons whose impressions are usually correct, that Charleston will be evacuated as Savannah was, and that the reasons for the evacuation are, in substance, as follows: First, because it has ceased to possess any military value. The arrival of blockade-running vessels of Charleston had become less and less frequent for several months past, owing to the greatly increased strength of the blockading fleet; and the exports of cotton from Charleston had greatly exceeded in value the foreign goods received. Second, because the city has been defended now long enough, and no good object can be obtained by sacrificing its heroic defenders. Charleston has now withstood a siege of about six hundred continuous days—a length of time almost unparalleled in the annals of modern warfare, and entirely without a parallel as regards the vast strength of the attacking force. Nothing now can be gained by the stubborn defence of Charleston, except the gratification of Southern pride; and that, it is supposed, must now yield to stern military necessity. Third, because the Confederacy has not now a force sufficiently large to be detached against SHERMAN'S army with a reasonable prospect of defeating him; and that is the only way that Charleston could certainly be saved. Twenty thousand troops thrown into Charleston could hold it against SHERMAN'S fifty thousand until they starved. But they could not be provisioned; and ultimately they would be compelled to surrender; and it is the determination of the Confederate Government that not a single Confederate soldier shall be surrendered at Charleston.

Some tears will be shed over the loss of Charleston, if it is abandoned; but it is believed that the leading men of the South, and the Southern people generally, will waste no vain regrets over a calamity that might have been expected to occur long ago.

MAJ.-GEN. MEADE.

High Compliments from Lieut.-Gen. Grant.

From the Philadelphia North American.

We notice that some of the New-York papers are giving circulation to a rumor, to the effect that Maj.-Gen. MEADE is to be removed from command of the Army of the Potomac. The report is entirely without foundation, and does great injustice to an officer who has attained his present position by constant service in the field, and whose name is historically identified with most of the battles of the army which he now commands.

Gen. MEADE enjoys the entire confidence of the President and Secretary of War, while the following extracts from letters addressed by Gen. GRANT respectively to Senator WILSON and Mr. WASHBURNE, show the esteem in which he is held by the Lieutenant-General:

Gen. MEADE was appointed Major-General U. S. A. at my solicitation, after a campaign the most protracted and covering more severely contested battles than any of which we have any account in history.

I have been with Gen. MEADE during the whole campaign, and not only made the recommendation upon a conviction that the recognition of his services was fully won, but that he was eminently qualified for the command such rank would entitle him to.

Gen. MEADE is one of our truest men and ablest officers. He has been constantly with that army contributing the strongest, best appointed and most confident army in the South. He therefore has not had the same opportunity of winning laurels so distinctly marked as have fallen to the lot of other Generals; but I deem any man to name a Commander who would do more than he has done with the same chances.

(Signed,) U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-Gen.

The American Ethnological Society.

ANNUAL MEETING.

This society held their Twenty-second Anniversary meeting on the evening of Jan 25, at the residence of the President, GEORGE FOLSOM, LL. D., who occupied the chair.

A number of scientific and literary gentlemen were present.

The following gentlemen were elected corresponding members.

Dr. JOHAS KING, of Athens, Greece; Dr. E. W. SYLE, of the Shanghai Mission; Rev. Mr. RIGGS, who first reduced the Dacotah language to writing, and Senor NADARRA, Consul-General of the Mexican Republic.

The officers were reelected except the corresponding Secretary. Mr. GEORGE GIBBS having resigned, Mr. CHARLES L. BRACE was chosen in his place. The Standing Committee were also reelected.

An original and interesting paper was read by Dr. WILLIAM H. THOMSON, on "What we have to learn in the East." Having long resided in Syria, and traveled in other Eastern countries, he spoke of the numerous remains of the pre-historic races who once inhabited them, and showed the importance of extensive investigations among the innumerable mounds whose builders and uses have never been conjectured, as well as the remains of architectures of unknown date, such as have been discovered under the coffees and cities of Romans, Greeks, Hebrews and Phœnicians. The paper was marked with the clearness and vivacity of a writer perfectly familiar with his subject, and peculiarly qualified to convey his impressions to others. Its publication is highly desirable.

Mr. E. GEORGE SQUIER, who has just returned from a two years' exploration of Peruvian antiquities, was invited by the President to give some account of his discoveries, and addressed the society in a most interesting speech. He has visited every part of Peru which invites the attention of an explorer, having traveled about 4,000 miles, chiefly on horseback, examined the remains of numerous towns, cities, temples and castles on the great plateau, which was the chief and commanding territory of the Incas, and the various valleys below it on the west, which they easily held in subjection by concentrating their forces upon them singly at will; the valleys being divided from each other by impassable elevations. The east is generally a desert; but every rood of the valleys was highly cultivated, and the people among the most industrious ever known.

The architectural remains are, in many places, stupendous, and show proofs of skill and power equalling, and sometimes surpassing, those of Egypt and the so-called "Cyclopean." Immense stones are found in many walls, not only squarely jointed, but polished on the sides in contact. Mr. S. was surprised to find that numerous ancient edifices are still in use, in nearly a perfect condition, having been converted into churches, convents, &c.; and this is particularly true in the City of Cuzco. There the corners of the old streets are still preserved, with the walls of many buildings; and where the latter have been demolished, the gates still remain. Mr. S., assisted by the foreign engineers, was able to make a complete plan of the old capital of the Incas. In many places, the native architects availed themselves of natural facilities, procuring enormous stones from ledges above the sites of their constructions. He did not see the long roads over the mountains, mentioned by different writers with such admiration.

Lake Titicaca was one of the most interesting objects of Mr. SQUIER'S attention. He spent several weeks in exploring its shores and islands. He has a large collection of relics of various kinds on board one of our national ships now on her way home, and has returned richly laden with notes, measurements, drawings, and above all photographs in great numbers and variety. Some of them he exhibited to the society, and they were examined with great interest.

The public will learn with pleasure, that Mr. SQUIER will publish his materials, and it may be safely foretold that he will make one of the most valuable and interesting books ever read.

Vice-President EVERETT, who had been called to preside during the temporary absence of Mr. FOLSOM, invited Dr. CHARLES WEST, Vice-President of the Long Island Historical Society, to address the meeting, which he did, when the society adjourned.

A CURIOUS WILL CASE.—A will trial of a peculiar character comes on before the Surrogate today. The maker of it, MILES BARNSON, an old man between 70 and 80 years of age, recently died, leaving a wife, but no children. He leaves an estate of about $30,000. To his wife he left $4 000 and the use of the farm during her life. To the family of a soldier who had been killed in war he bequeathed $500. To a soldier who had been wounded in the war he also gave $500. A domestic in the family also received $500, and the balance, comprising about three-quarters of the estate, he left in the hands of his executors to be applied to the benefit of the Indians of this State. The heirs, of whom there are several, contest the will. When the litigation ends the Indians are likely to have a poor look for a benefit. The deceased pinched himself during life, denying himself of necessary comforts in order to accumulate money, most of which at his death is left as a subject of contention.—*Poughkeepsie Press.*

English Translation of the Bible—Discourse of Rev. Geo. F. Seymour.

The fifth discourse of the series, now in progress on behalf of the New-York Bible and Common Prayer-book Society, and under its auspices, was preached last Sunday evening in the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-street, by the Rev. GEORGE F. SEYMOUR, Rector of St. John's Church, Brooklyn. Subject: "History of the English Translation of the Bible."

The remarks of the speaker were confined in the present discourse to the labors of WYCKLIFFE and TYNDALE, to the former of whom was due the credit of having first translated into English the entire Bible; for, though fragmentary portions of it had theretofore been rendered into Saxon, no complete translation had been made before his time. The life of this distinguished man reached from the year 1324 to 1384. His version of the Scriptures was made from the Latin vulgate, and not from the original; for at this period a knowledge of Hebrew and Greek was hardly to be thought of. At as late a period as 1516, when ERASMUS published his edition of the Greek Testament, the clergy in large numbers declaimed against it. WYCKLIFFE brought to aid him in his task a complete university education, having graduated at one of the colleges at Oxford, and subsequently been a professor in another. The speaker referred to the denunciations, the persecutions and the martyrdom to which WYCKLIFFE was subjected, and to the fact that much of the language that he employed to his version was retained in the one in use at the present day, a significant indication of the faithfulness and honesty with which he performed his task. WILLIAM TYNDALE, who worthily succeeded WYCKLIFFE in the work of translation, was born in 1484. He was educated, partly at Oxford, and partly at Cambridge, whither he was probably attracted by the presence of ERASMUS, previously alluded to, the most renowned scholar of his time. He acquired a thorough and accurate knowledge of the Greek and Hebrew tongues, subsequently making the latter a special study, and enlarging his acquirements still further by familiarizing himself with the modern languages—German, Italian, Spanish and French. He engaged in discussion with a number of the clergy whom he frequently met; but his coldness cost him poverty, toil, anxiety and persecution. He went to the continent, and for twelve years labored in secret for the accomplishment of his object, being in the meantime driven from city to city by the creed and cruelty of his foes. Those who assisted him were hunted from place to place, and at last, in 1535, he himself was betrayed into the hands of his enemies, and, after more than a year's imprisonment, strangled and burned, praying with his dying lips that God would open the eyes of the King of England.

The speaker paid a high tribute to the merchants who befriended TYNDALE, and were, at the peril of their lives, the agents for the distribution of his translation in England. He also referred, in commiserating terms, to our own merchants, who, in time of war, contributed generously for the benefit of the wounded soldier, and sent provisions to the starving Unionists of the South.

At the close of the discourse, the large audience responded to the appeal of the speaker in behalf of the Bible and Common Prayer-book Society by a liberal contribution.

American Bible Society.

The stated meeting of the Board of Managers was held at the Bible House, Astor-place, on Thursday, the 2d instant, at 3½ P. M., WILLIAM B. CROSBY, Esq., Vice President, in the chair, assisted by WM. WHITLOCK, Jr., Esq., and Hon. JOSEPH A. WRIGHT, Vice-Presidents. Three new auxiliaries were recognized; one in Missouri and two in Western Virginia. Communications were received from Mr. ASHBEW M. MILNE, Buenos Ayres, with a gratifying account of his labors in Santa Fe and Parana; from Rev. JAMES HICKEY, Monterey, with accounts, not very encouraging, as to the prospect of Bible distribution in Mexico; from Baron CHAS. DE RYTZLOND ST. CYR, Norrkoping, Sweden; Rev. WM. GOODFELLOW of Buenos Ayres, and MARSHAL MITAMORAS, Bayonne, in regard to sending colporteurs to Spanish America; from Rev. W. CLARK, Milan, with accounts of the labors of colporteurs under this Society in Italy; from Rev. LAON PILATRE, Nice, in regard to establishing a bookstore and Bible depot in that city; from Rev. I. G. BIRD, with an account of Bible distribution in Turkey. Grants of books were made, amounting to 21,907 volumes, including Bibles and Testaments of different sizes and languages. They were to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church for Gallia, and for Montana Territory; to the Sunday School Union of the same Church, for Sunday-schools where we have no auxiliaries; to the Maryland State Bible Society, to be forwarded to Richmond; to the French Canadian Missionary Society; for soldiers and prisoners of war at Columbus, Ohio; for boatmen at St. Louis; for distribution among destitute families in the Shenandoah Valley, Va.; for prisoners of war at Fort Delaware, &c., &c. In money an appropriation was made of $1,000 toward the translation of the Scriptures into the Azerbijan-Turkish language at Oroomiah, Persia, and $1 000 for printing Scriptures in the Mandarin Colloquial, in China. The revision of the Spanish Testament was announced complete, and was ordered to be printed. It was a full and very interesting meeting.

Naval Movements.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRANSPORTS.

The department of the United States Navy, the transportation of supplies from this port, is under the charge, in a great degree, of Assistant Quartermaster STINSON, U. S. N. Vessels are daily leaving and entering the port, engaged in transportation; as many as twenty-seven United States transports have ridden at anchor in the bay at one time. On Thursday, the transport *Rebecca Clyde*, with cotton, arrived from Savannah; also the *Newbern*, Capt. WASHBURN, mail-steamer from the North Atlantic Squadron. The transport *United States* left with supplies for Fortress Monroe yesterday; also the *Parrat*, for City Point. The *Illinois* will leave this morning at 10 A. M., carrying troops of SHERMAN'S army to Hilton Head.

OUR WESTERN FLEET.

A Western correspondent says that an immense United States flag was raised on the famous mound in the Navy-yard at Mound City. It was made an occasion of sentiment and conviviality by a large number of the soldier and naval officers. Contagious disease has broken out on the United States iron-clad *Cincinnati*, 13 guns and 512 tons. The vessel is lying at Quarantine, on the Kentucky side of the river. The *Osage*, iron-clad, 2 guns, and the *Prairie Bird*, 8 guns, steamer, are undergoing repairs. The purchased steamers *Fannie*, *Mist* and *Ohio Valley* are being converted into gunboats at the yard. The hospital steamer *Red Rover*, Fleet Surgeon KENNEY, sailed for Memphis on the 20th ult. Commanders BRYANT and DOVE have reported for duty. Paymaster W. B. BOGGS is settling accounts at St. Louis. The greater part of the Upper Mississippi fleet is engaged in conveying transports from Paducah to Eastport. At one time they assisted in the crossing of troops and trains, and it is said the iron-clad turtle *Neosha* went steaming up the river covered with army wagons, attracting universal attention. Admiral LEE has temporarily raised his flag on the steam feeder *Fawn*.

The Sentence of the Andersonville Prison-keeper

The following order has been promulgated from the military headquarters in Cincinnati, in relation to the Confederate spy DAVIS, formerly keeper of the military prison at Andersonville, Georgia:

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DEPARTMENT, CINCINNATI, JAN. 26.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 4.

Before a General Court Martial which convened at Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 17, 1865, pursuant to special orders Nos. 212, 250, and 273, series of 1864, from these headquarters, and of which Lieut.-Col. E. L. WEAVER, 86th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, is President, was arraigned and tried S. B. DAVIS, alias Willoughby Cummings; charge, being a spy; specification 1st, that said S. B. DAVIS, alias Willoughby Cummings, a rebel enemy of the United States, and being an officer of the so-called Confederate States of America, did, on or about the 1st day of January, 1865, secretly and in disguise, enter and come within the lines of the regularly organized military forces of the United States, said within the States of Ohio and Michigan, and did then and there secretly and covertly lurk in the dress of a citizen as a spy, and on or about the 12th day of January, 1865, did attempt to leave the said States of Ohio and Michigan, with the purpose and object of going to Richmond, Va., there to deliver dispatches and information from certain parties, whose names are unknown, hostile to the Government of the United States, to JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the so-called Confederate States of America, but was arrested as a spy, on or about the 14th day of January, 1865, at or near Newark, within the said State of Ohio. To which the accused pleaded as follows:

To the specification guilty, except to the word "lurk," and the phrase "as a spy," to the charge not guilty. Finding and sentence: The court, after mature deliberation on the evidence adduced, find the accused as follows: Of the specifications guilty, the members of the court concurring therein, and the court do therefore sentence him, S. B. DAVIS, alias WILLOUGHBY CUMMING, to be hung by the neck until he is dead, at such time and place as the Commanding-General may direct, two-thirds of the members of the court concurring therein.

The proceedings, finding and sentence in the foregoing case of S. B. DAVIS, *alias* WILLOUGHBY CUMMINGS, are approved and confirmed. He will be sent under proper guard by the commander of the post at Cincinnati, Ohio, and delivered into the custody of Col. C. W. HILL, commanding at Johnson's Island, who will see that the sentence in this case is duly executed at that place, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., on Friday, the 17th day of February, A. D. 1865, and make due report thereof to the Commanding General.

By command of Maj.-Gen. HOOKER.
C. H. POTTER, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

Obituary.

FIERRE JOSEPH PROUDHON.

We receive by the *Africa* intelligence of the death of the celebrated French writer, PIERRE JOSEPH PROUDHON, who had been for some time seriously ill. PROUDHON was born in Besancon, July 15, 1809, and after receiving a partial education at the college of his native town, was apprenticed to a printing firm, of which he subsequently became partner. In 1840 the Academy of Besancon awarded him a prize of 1,500 francs for an essay on general grammar. This enabled him to visit Paris, where he entered upon the pursuit of his literary career. A work of his on property, which opened with the startling dictum "that property is theft," brought him prominently into notice, and was followed by others of the same character and tendency. During the revolution of 1848 he edited, for a short time, a daily paper in Paris, devoted to revolutionary principles and social reform. He was elected a member of the Constitutional Assembly, which body denounced his principles as against public morality and cancelled the stiff article of the people. In 1849 he was sentenced to three years imprisonment for illegal publications. He has since written a large number of works advocating his peculiar social theories. Many of his later writings, especially his pamphlet against Italian unity, gave great offence to the Liberal party in Europe.

LAW REPORTS.

United States District Court.

Before Judge BETTS.

The following important order, in prize matters, was entered on the 26th ult.:

In the matter of the proceeds of prize property remaining undistributed in the Southern District of New-York.—Whereas, the seventh section of the act of Congress to regulate prize proceedings, approved June 30, 1864, provides that "if a sale of property is ordered," the Marshal "shall sell the same in the manner required by the decree, and collect the purchase money, and forthwith deposit the gross proceeds of the sales with the Assistant Treasurer of the United States nearest the place of sale, subject to the order of the court in the particular cause."

And whereas, the fourteenth section of the act aforesaid provides that "no payments shall be made from any prize fund except upon the order of the court," and also provides that "the court may, at any time, order the payment from the deposit made with the Assistant Treasurer in the cause, of any costs or charges accrued or allowed."

And whereas, sales of prize property are required, by the rules and practice of this court, to be made in the same manner in which sales are conducted in revenue and admiralty cases, and the Marshal is required to make return, on the process of the court, to the clerk of the court, of his proceedings in the premises.

And whereas, sales of private property have been ordered by the court at different times, in a number of pending cases, both by special orders and by writ of *venditioni exponas*, and it is understood that the Marshal has not in all cases made returns thereon, in conformity with the statute in such case made and provided;

And whereas, it is also understood that the Marshal has not deposited the proceeds of prize sales with the Assistant Treasurer, subject to the order of the court in each particular cause, but has so deposited ten same subject to his own order;

Now, on motion of E. Delafield Smith, the District Attorney of the United States, it is ordered that the Marshal forthwith make return to the clerk of the court, in accordance with the practice upon sales of property in admiralty and revenue cases, of his proceedings in all prize cases in which property has been ordered by the court to be sold whether by writ of *venditioni exponas* or by special orders of sale; that the Marshal also forthwith deposit the gross proceeds of all sales of property in prize cases with the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, in the city of New-York, subject to the order of the court in each particular case, wherein no order of sale has been made or directed by the court; or that the said Marshal, on the 20th day of January instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., show cause why such returns and such deposits should not be made as aforesaid.

It is further ordered that all costs and charges accrued and allowed, or which may accrue or be allowed in any prize cause, be paid only upon the order of the court as provided in said fourteenth section of the act aforesaid.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	112	Bank of N. Amer	100
Merchants'	116	Hanover	109
America	135	Irving	105
City	170	People's	106
North River	106	Market	104
National	110	Shoe and Leather	105
Merchants' Exchange	98	Continental	95
Commerce	110	Mannf. & Merchants'	103
Mech's' Bk'g. Asso

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEB. 5, 1865

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

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We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or post office money orders wherever it can be done.
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The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

President LINCOLN and Secretary SEWARD returned yesterday morning to Washington, from Fortress Monroe. They had an informal conference, occupying several hours, with Mr. STEPHENS and his associates, on board the *River Queen*, in Hampton Roads. The conference is said to have resulted in no change of attitude on either side, although a rumor prevailed on board the steamer in which the President returned, that an armistice of thirty days had been agreed upon. This, of course, is mere rumor; and all that is positively known is, that the President and Mr. SEWARD have returned to Washington, and that the rebel commissioners have returned to Richmond. Among the many rumors prevailing in Washington was one that thirteen commissioners had been appointed on either side. A Washington dispatch to the *Commercial Advertiser* says that "there is a general feeling of satisfaction among those in the President's confidence, and the result of the negotiations is regarded as highly favorable to peace."

The Chicago *Journal*, which has before divulged important army movements, publishes a letter from Cairo, stating that all the river steamers at that point with a number on the Ohio, have been seized by Government and ordered up the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers for the purpose of transferring THOMAS' army, or a part of it, to a new base of operation.

An arrival at Fortress Monroe from Hilton Head brings the intelligence that Gen. SHERMAN'S forces were still advancing victoriously into the very heart of South Carolina, with every prospect of striking a disastrous blow on the rebel forces concentrated in the vicinity of Charleston, S. C.

A letter in the *Whig*, dated Charleston, January 13, gives more interesting particulars of Gen. SHERMAN'S movements. The writer states that Augusta and Branchville are evidently the points aimed at by the Union army.

The Richmond *Whig* of February 2 says that Gen. LEE had been unanimously confirmed Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate armies.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday a joint resolution was introduced to advance PAUL S. FORBES, of New-York, the sum of $200,000 on the contract for building the steam sloop-of-war *Idaho*. Mr. SHERMAN asked unanimous consent to call up the bill to encourage emigration, which was not granted. Mr. WILSON introduced a bill for the protection of travelers, which provides, among other things, that no person shall be excluded from travel upon any railroad or navigable water of the United States on account of color, or by reason of any State law or municipal ordinances, or of any rule, regulation, or of any corporation, company or person whatever. Mr. WILSON also introduced a bill, which was ordered to be printed, to prevent the sale of notes, scrip, bonds, or other evidence of debt, issued by the rebel authorities, &c. A resolution was introduced, and laid over till Monday, declaring that the President's approval is not necessary to give validity to the Article of Amendment to the Constitution proposed by Congress. Mr. SUMNER introduced a series of resolutions, which were ordered to be printed, declaring that the rebel States should not be allowed to participate in the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment. Consideration of the joint resolution declaring certain States not entitled to representation in the Electoral College, was then renewed. After the rejection of several amendments, the resolution was passed.

In the House, a bill was passed providing for another term of court for the district of Arkansas, and for other purposes. A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into a case of alleged cruelty to wounded soldiers at Fort Schuyler. The House then resumed consideration of the Navy Appropriation bill, the amendment pending being the creation of a Board of Admiralty. After a somewhat personal debate, in which Messrs. FERNANDO WOOD, of New-York; PIKE, of Maine; RICE, of Massachusetts; STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, and several other gentlemen participated, the amendment was lost. The House then concurred in the Senate's amendment to the joint resolution declaring certain States not entitled to representation in the Electoral College.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday notice was given of bills to amend the charter of Syracuse, and to ratify the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, prohibiting slavery. The bill to prevent encroachments upon the harbor of New-York, and to provide for completing the Battery Extension, was advanced to a third reading.

In the Assembly bills were reported to incorporate the Village Water Company of Kings and Queens Counties, and to amend the charter of the Brooklyn Mercantile Library Association. Bills were introduced incorporating the Central Railroad Company of New-York; amending the charter of the Lorillard Insurance Company; relative to the Courts of Special Sessions of the Peace in New-York; to incorporate the National Union Life Insurance Company of New-York; to ratify the amendment of the Constitution prohibiting slavery, and incorporating the Suffolk Steamboat Company.

GENERAL NEWS.

Transactions in Produce and Merchandise, on Saturday, were restricted. Breadstuffs were steady. Provisions unsettled. Cotton and Petroleum rather firmer. Groceries were inactive. Wool attracted more attention. The freight market was dull.

The first Postal car on the Erie Railway will leave Jersey City for Dunkirk at 5.20 this evening, under care of Mr. HOBART C. OTIS, late a clerk in the New-York Post-office.

There were rumors in circulation yesterday that the forces of JUAREZ have achieved a great victory over the Imperialist troops in Southern Mexico, and have captured an important city. These rumors have the countenance of the Mexican Minister at Washington.

Our Detective Police, having secured and surrendered to the military authorities the rebel incendiaries who fired our hotels on the night of the 25th of November last, we are at liberty to give a sketch of the doings of our officers during their recent visit to the Canadian border, Toronto and elsewhere.

Gov. LEWIS, of Wisconsin, has issued a proclamation warning the people against countenancing any outbreak, which there are some fears may take place in connection with a sale of farm lands mortgaged in aid of railroads, advertised to take place at Berlin, Feb. 1.

In the United States District Court, yesterday, the United States District Attorney filed a libel against the prize steamer *Blenheim* and cargo, captured at the mouth of Cape Fear River, N. C., on the 23d ult., by the vessels under the command of Rear-Admiral PORTER. The *Blenheim* is a side-wheel steamer, and has a general cargo of assorted merchandise.

Hon. JACOB VANATTA, a Democrat, who is an honor to his party, has written a letter in favor of the ratification, by the New Jersey Legislature, of the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery.

The Alien Bill passed the Upper House of the Canadian Legislature Friday night, and, it is supposed, will immediately receive the Governor's sanction.

The steamboat *Kill Von Kull*, which grounded on Governor's Island yesterday morning during the fog, was got off without damage.

The Problem of the Rebellion.

Enraged by their recent defeats, the rebels are engaged in mercilessly pelting their unfortunate chief. There is manifest injustice in the charges brought against DAVIS by his irresponsible opponents. The head and front of his guilt is that he took part in the rebellion at all; that he assumed the principal official position in an organization whose object was to overthrow the Government of our common country; and not that he has failed to conduct the insurrection successfully to its end. History will give him no credit for profound wisdom, neither will it pronounce him a fool, as do the rebel editors. He, in common with all those who instigated rebellion, was unable to forecast its inevitable ruin. He and they alike miscalculated the value of the elements in their favor and the stability of the Government against which they lifted treasonable hands. The foresight which they lacked was within the scope of human reason, and was exercised by that statesman who, in the Georgia Legislature, denounced the crime that was about to be committed and predicted the blight which must follow. Men who thus madly undertake revolutions are known in history as political adventurers. Thus will DAVIS and his compeers be known. But they will also be known as men who well understood themselves and their own aspirations; who knew upon *what* they might calculate, though they miscalculated, and what they must count out; and who, in an ill-advised war, had yet a remarkably well-advised scheme for its conduct, when considered in relation to the proposed end. Where all schemes must have failed, this was more consistent and promised more than any other. Richmond editors may well be reminded that in a rebellion, as in all things else, the elements involved in the movement, and the end proposed, must shape its ruling policy.

The problem which presented itself to the Southern revolutionists was, how to conduct a rebellion which for its strength rested upon the wealth and peculiar social institution of a grand section of the country, and upon the despotic hold which this wealth and these peculiar social institutions gave the few over the many, and which had for its end the establishment of an empire for slavery. That the end was such as we have stated cannot be disputed. It is proved by the history of the period immediately preceding the rebellion; no other end was for an instant considered, no other end will find place in the record of history. And from the aim of the rebellion followed its other essential element, as above stated, namely, its *unpopularity*. Only the few were directly interested in its success. This rebellion as impudently set its face against the masses of the Southern people as it did against the national Government. It was undertaken in the interest of wealth—of slave-wealth—and it defied everything else.

The criticisms now directed against Mr. DAVIS' war policy proceed from purely military considerations. But if the problem had been simply a military one, it would have been easy of solution. It is very easy from this standpoint to pronounce what would have been the best policy for maintaining a successful resistance to the Federal arms, *if nothing else had been attempted*. Plainly that policy would be to tire out the enemy. It would have been a policy which should absolutely command every resource of the South, while it would expend these resources gradually and with the strictest economy; which would offer a stubborn resistance at every point; which would involve a long series of retreats from one defensible position to another, and always upon interior lines; which would throw upon the enemy the great waste of war, both in men and material.

But such a policy had no possible application to the war which DAVIS intended and which he was commissioned to wage. It would have been the policy exactly suited to the cause of a people heartily engaged in a struggle for independence; in a struggle purely defensive from the start; in a struggle so necessary, so vital, so strongly appealing to the popular heart, as to justify and sanctify every sacrifice of life or property. Now, while every one of these conditions is paraded in DAVIS' manifestoes to the world at large, he was yet not fool enough to imagine that every one of them entered as a real element into his rebellion. He knew that he was fighting for a slave empire, that his rebellion was aggressive, doing violence to a Government which itself had done no violence, and that he could count upon popular support only as the result of despotism.

It was these real elements of the rebellion that shaped Mr. DAVIS' war policy. If we examine this policy carefully, we shall find that its prominent feature has been a determination to push the war northward, or at least to maintain the original line of defence, at any cost, and in spite of any military considerations to the contrary. Hence it is that the war has been repeating itself over and again upon its first battle-fields. This policy has very rapidly exhausted the forces of the rebellion. Army after army has been lost by DAVIS in Tennessee in the attempt to keep our armies from an advance southward. HOOD has just failed in the attempt to regain Nashville, which had to be abandoned three years ago by JOHNSTON. LEE is still fighting on the old fields drenched with the blood of the Peninsular campaign. This persistent determination, never, except as the consequence of overwhelming defeat to deflect from the original line of defence, is clearly unmilitary; but it is absolutely essential to a consistent conduct of the rebellion. Why sacrifice territory in a revolution which aims at empire? It is easy from this view to see why JOHNSTON was relieved after his retreat upon Atlanta, and HOOD placed in his stead, and why we have had periodically an invasion of Maryland, Missouri and Kentucky.

But this policy was also necessitated by the temper of the Southern people in relation to the war. To push the war Northward gave a bold front to the rebel army, and implied apparent success—and success stimulates popularity in any cause. What Mr. DAVIS has feared more than anything else, has been a movement like that recently accomplished by SHERMAN. Such a campaign proves the helplessness of the Confederacy to defend its several parts. This evidence of failure thus brought home to the Southern people, dispirits them, and men dispirited invariably yield, especially in a war which, in the first place, was not undertaken in the interest of the people. Mr. DAVIS knows that a few more such campaigns will reconstruct the Union, without any reference to or negotiation with the rebel dynasty at Richmond.

Another feature of Mr. DAVIS' war policy, has been a reluctance to arm the slaves. This also was unmilitary; but why revolutionize in the interest of slavery, and, after all, do that very thing which must forever abolish slavery? Mr. DAVIS knows that when he touches the slave system roughly, he alienates the wealth of the South from his rebellion. He takes it for granted, that the slaveholders, if they mean anything in this war, mean exactly what they said they meant four years ago.

Mr. DAVIS' plan of conducting the war has failed. But no other plan was practicable or consistent. To say that Mr. DAVIS' war policy is a failure, is to pronounce the rebellion a failure, as regards its original purpose.

What, then, are these revolutionists to do? Having failed in their first object so signally, will they, at this stage of the war, listening simply to the suggestions of pride, change their purpose, and with it their military policy? Such a change is conceivable, and there are many things now pointing in that direction; such, for instance, as the pressure brought to bear upon DAVIS to induce him to arm the slaves. In that case, these rebels clearly say to the world: We have fought for wealth and empire, and have failed—now we will sacrifice wealth and power in the interest of pride! Such a determination is not only conceivable, but natural, and we should be prepared to meet it. It is not likely, however, that this new resolution will greatly prolong the war. This second struggle, in the interest of pride, is not likely to be any more popular than the first, and the armed slaves, besides coming so late upon the field, may not, after all, do so much for the rebellion as white rebels have done.

Spain and San Domingo.

The terms of the compromise between NARVAEZ and Queen ISABELLA, are being fairly carried out. Gen. PAREJA has been dispatched to Lima to offer the Peruvians the alternative of war or submission; while a bill to repeal the law of 1861 incorporating the territory of the Dominican Republic with the Spanish monarchy, has been introduced into the Cortes by the Minister, who, if it passes, will be armed with the power necessary to give the new ordinance effect, and then the Spanish troops will be withdrawn from the island, and the Dominicans will be left to the enjoyment of their former liberty. But though this measure is creditable to NARVAEZ, it is, nevertheless, quite evident from the preamble to the new bill that the Premier abandons the idea of re-annexing San Domingo with the greatest reluctance, and that the natives will stand indebted for their future autonomy and freedom rather to the dangers and difficulties of the enterprise, than to the moderation and magnanimity of Spain.

The Duke of Valencia, however, if obliged to back out of the contest, endeavors to do so with the best grace possible. He will not admit that it was just of conquest which originally led to the Spanish invasion. It was philanthropy forsooth, not ambition that constrained the O'Donnell Government to undertake the expedition. "A wretched people, overwhelmed, as it were, by a sea of disasters and misfortunes, sought our favor and protection, and the duty that we owed to humanity forbade us to repulse them." Well, the sympathies and sensibilities of Spain rendered her credulous and indiscreet, and so she sent forth her fleets and her armies to succor these ill-fated Dominicans; but judge of the Invaders' surprise when, on reaching their destination, they found the whole male population of the Republic arrayed against them, save the clique of contemptible traitors who had invited them over.

Despite this "heavy blow and great discouragement" to their enterprise, the Spaniards persevered, nor was it till the accession of NARVAEZ to office that they desisted from their attempts to conquer the island. That Minister no doubt, as well as O'DONNELL, would like to embellish the Spanish crown with this jewel of the Antilles, but he was better informed on the subject than his predecessor, and being convinced that the resources of the monarchy were not adequate to carry the thing through, he determined to counsel his sovereign to recall her forces from San Domingo, and leave the natives to take care of themselves. He demonstrated to her that it was a delusion to imagine that any considerable portion of the Dominican people had ever desired or demanded to be annexed to Spain. He demonstrated to her that the Dominican war was not a war for the subjugation of a few discontented rebels, but a war undertaken for the conquest of a foreign State, and that even if by concentrating her efforts and strength, Spain should ultimately obtain a triumph, she would, nevertheless, be still under the deplorable necessity of holding the island by military occupation—a mode of government which would be fraught with difficulties, and sure to involve Her Majesty in dangerous complications. Conclusive as were these arguments, ISABELLA was at first indisposed to yield to them, or to suffer San Domingo to escape from her grasp. But when she found that she could not dispense with the services of NARVAEZ, she succumbed, and authorized him to follow out his own policy in relation to the matter. This NARVAEZ proposes to do, and, though there is a powerful party in the Cortes averse to the relinquishment of the enterprise, it may yet be safely assumed that the majority will sustain the measure of the Government, and that the bill for dissevering San Domingo from the Spanish monarchy will become a law. We trust that Spain's experience in that island will teach her not to embark over-hastily in schemes of foreign conquest hereafter.

The Condition of Savannah.

The news from Savannah, published in Friday's issue of the TIMES, is not exactly of that rose-colored character which marked the reports immediately succeeding the surrender of the city to Gen. SHERMAN. And yet, we think, both the citizens and the military that garrisoned Savannah, may be cordially congratulated on this most important matter, that the former have shown no disposition to thwart the purposes of the National authorities, and that the latter have not only been careful not to infringe upon the rights of non-militants, but have, thus far, endeavored to deal leniently with their prejudices. The city has been the scene of a great disaster, due, no doubt, to incendiaries, prompted and paid by secret rebel agents. A large portion of the city has suffered from a fearful conflagration. Two hundred and fifty houses—of the smaller class, we assume—were burnt down almost simultaneously with the arrival of the friendly offering of provisions, sent from New-York and other Northern cities. The calamity, it seems, was further aggravated by the explosion of a rebel arsenal within the city, whose contents, by some unaccountable oversight or neglect, were left undisturbed after the city was surrendered to our troops. No doubt the whole thing was the work of some rebel plotter; but if it could be conscientiously shown that proper precautions were taken by the loyal force now garrisoning the city, against the evil which has befallen it, we could learn, without any excessive alarm, that Savannah, even now, to-day, harbors a large number of professional incendiaries, intent upon rendering the place to ashes. New-York, at this hour, harbors hundreds of the same class. Why should they not be counted by the score in a town barely six weeks released from rebel bondage? Even were the leaders of the rebellion to surrender to-morrow, and peace to be proclaimed before the season of Lent commences, it would be but reasonable to expect that hordes of desperate rebel ruffians would, for a time, have full swing to prey and to plunder in many parts of the South. We are, therefore, not disposed to magnify into undue importance this incendiary plot in Savannah. Its worst feature is, that it does not appear to have been in the remotest degree a matter of forecast by the loyal military authorities. The neglect of all precautions in the matter of the "rebel" arsenal, most assuredly needs explanation.

The alleged discontent—on which certain Democratic organs dwell with fervor—in regard to the promiscuous seizure of cotton, we do not believe exists, because no such promiscuous seizure has been made, every bale taken possession of by the Government being labeled with its alleged owner's name, for purposes of future adjudication. That there may be residents of Savannah disposed to grumble, because they have not an immediate and unrestricted license to ship on their own account the cotton of which they declare themselves the owners, we can readily believe. But we do not think that a real grievance can be founded upon the practical and liberal policy adopted by the Government.

If the war goes on, loyal owners of cotton will have the amplest means afforded them of proving their title to whatever they possessed. If the war were quickly to close, these cotton factors at Savannah would certainly be better off than if they had given their property to the flames at the bidding of the rebel military authorities.

But there is a fair assurance of the general feeling of content that prevails in Savannah, given in the character and tone of the meeting which assembled in the Savannah Exchange, on the 25th ult., to greet the arrival of the provision steamer *Rebecca Clyde*, from New-York, and to tender a formal vote of thanks to the committee that accompanied that vessel. The resolutions passed at that meeting, and signed by the Mayor, indicate much more than a mere acknowledgment of an eleemosynary offering, and a thankful appreciation of indispensable supplies. They point most emphatically to a hearty revival of loyal feeling among the people of Savannah, which gives better security for their fidelity hereafter even than the presence among them of a garrison of national troops. It is this returning sense of fealty in the great Central South that has begun to alarm JEFF. DAVIS—which has already disturbed his official quietude far more than the diatribes of the Richmond opposition press, and which is altogether the best indication we have yet had of returning peace to the nation.

The Prussian King and His Chambers.

The Prussian Chambers are again in session, and WILLIAM of Brandenburg, and the people's representatives, are once more face to face. His Majesty opened the Diet in person, and read the speech from the Throne with tolerable distinctness. The tone of this address was more moderate and less offensive than usual. It contained no denunciation of the popular Chamber; no condemnation of its former acts. On the contrary, the King expresses a wish therein "that the antagonism which has prevailed for the past few years between" his "Government and the House of Deputies should find *its* settlement." But then he gives no indication that he means to do anything himself toward bringing about this *desideratum*. All the concessions must come from the deputies, for the monarch will not condescend to compromise. He expects that the deputies will set the seal of their approval to every measure of his Cabinet; that they will pass the bill for the perfection of the military organization and sanction the budget of 1865; that they will add to the burdens of the country in order to meet the expenses of the war and develop the naval power of Prussia, and that they will be thus accommodating and subservient while their own wrongs are still unredressed, and the national press muzzled and manacled.

It may be safely predicted, however, that WILLIAM and VON BISMARK will not find the members of the Lower Chamber quite so tame as they reckon on, and that before a reconciliation can take place, the sovereign must become a party to the compromise as well as his subjects. Is WILLIAM sincere in desiring that the "antagonism" between his Government and the House of Deputies should cease? If so, let him prove it by annulling those illegal ordinances, and atoning for those illegal acts which originally gave rise to it. Were the king to cancel his anti-press decrees, to apologize for his aggressions on the privileges of the Second Chamber, and to pledge himself not to offend again in the same way, all angry and distrustful feelings would at once vanish from the breasts of the deputies, and the reconciliation between them and their sovereign would be both cordial and complete. But, as long as the monarch affects to be the aggrieved party, and persists in regarding the Chamber as the sole criminal, the antagonism between it and his Government must endure. There will never be peace, in fact, between the Prussian King and the representatives of the Prussian people, till WILLIAM learns to manifest the same respect for the privileges of the deputies which he expects them to manifest for the prerogatives of the crown. This, however, is what the said WILLIAM has never yet done. He calls himself, indeed, a constitutional monarch, but of the first duty of a constitutional monarch—observance of the law—he has been utterly regardless. The Prussian King is rather the head of a faction than the ruler of a great nation. Instead of keeping aloof from his ministers and leaving them to stand or fall by the verdict of his Parliament, he makes common cause with them, and essays to awe the people's representatives into contiliness and the betrayal of their trust. Such is WILLIAM'S idea of the duty of a constitutional monarch, and while he entertains it, he must not be surprised to find himself in continued dead-lock with the Lower Chamber.

The rumor that was circulated, some time back, touching the King's anxiety to become reconciled with the popular branch of the Diet, had evidently no basis to rest on. Elated by the glory acquired in the Danish war, and esteeming his minister now more highly than ever, His Prussian Majesty has probably never felt less disposed to make a scape-goat of VON BISMARK, in order to propitiate the deputies, than at present. But the halo of military glory which illumines the brow of WILLIAM and his Premier, will hardly so dazzle the national representatives as to induce their submission to insult and wrong. Hence, we may look for the old routine—an ineffectual struggle with tyranny for a brief season, and then a premature dissolution of the Diet.

Who Is To Make Peace, and How Is It To Be Brought About?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"If the people of the North will provide the necessary men and money to carry on the war for four years, it will not last four months longer; but if they fail to do so, there is no telling how long it may be prolonged."

The above is said to be language of Gen. SHERMAN, and exhibits him, if additional evidence were needed by the country, in the light of a tried patriot, a true soldier, and partakes largely of the depth and forethought of the sagacious statesman. While others (I will not stop here to arraign their motives or question their patriotism, however widely I may differ with them as to the propriety of their course,) have been tendering to the rebellious subjects of the South the "olive branch of peace," Gen. SHERMAN has been doing valiant and efficient service in behalf of his country in the field. Which has been most successful? Whose acts will tend most to the suppression of the rebellion, and put an end to the direful strife which, for four years past, has drenched our once peaceful, happy land, in the blood of so many thousands slain?

Many at the North mistake the nature and design of the Government which secession has forced upon the people of the South. They are cheerfully inclined to dignify it with the name of "Confederacy," and accord to it the exercise of civil functions. Those who entertain this idea are either willfully blind or wanting in sufficient perception to analyze and scan the true state of the case and the facts as they have been made patent to the world, or they have motives in view which are anything but creditable to their manhood and their patriotism. It requires but a slight modicum of intelligence to convince any man at the North—the South know it from sad and bitter experience—that the apology for a Government erected in the Southern States, and which the leaders in rebellion have seen fit to dignify with the title of the "Confederate States of America," is simply a "Military Despotism!"—a *military*, not a *civil*, institution. The latter is wholly dependent upon, and subordinate to, the former, and without the sustaining force of which, it would crumble to pieces of its own inherent rottenness.

To strike the rebellion, therefore, with any hope of success, the blow must be aimed at its military, not its civil organization. And however much we may treat for peace with the latter, without the sanction or cognisance of the former, it is just so much time and exertion thrown away.

I desire peace as ardently and devoutly as the most boisterous of its advocates. I *know* the South can have it by asking for it. Have they done so? Let its Northern advocates point out the how, where and when this has been done, *except upon the broad and unconditional recognition of Southern independence!!* Are we prepared, at the North, to concede this? If so, why was it not done without the sacrifice of so many lives and the expenditure of so much treasure? In the present attitude of the contest, is the North ready to acknowledge the physical and financial superiority of the South? Never!

Away, then, with all propositions for peace, while the South occupies its present belligerent attitude. Let us adopt, instead, the wise and statesmanlike proposition of Gen. SHERMAN at the head of this article. Let it be understood, as it is, that the South can have peace by laying down its arms; that they can have war to the knife and the knife to the hilt, if they persist in their present warlike attitude. Let the North bring to its aid in the present crisis, to the aid of its Government and armies, the additional force necessary to crush out this unholy crusade against the most benign and tolerant Government on earth; let its noble, stalwart men take the field; let its moneyed men come forward with generous hearts and open hands to sustain and cheer on the Government; let self be forgotten, and let patriotism rise far above and beyond all other considerations in this great and glorious struggle for human rights. Do this, and then will the hands of our brave soldiers and gallant tars be nerved for the final contest which shall restore our country to its former greatness, and give hope and freedom to all. Do less than this, and the contest may be prolonged to an indefinite period of time, with all its attendant horrors. F.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 4.

SINGULAR PETITION.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Union,) offered the petition of a citizen of New York, named BLOEDORN BARONY, asking for a treaty, offensive and defensive, between the United States and the Confederate States.

The petition was subsequently withdrawn.

THE SLOOP-OF-WAR IDAHO.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Union,) introduced a joint resolution to advance to PAUL S. FORBES, of New-York, the sum of $200,000 on the contract for building the steam sloop-of-war *Idaho*.

THE BILL TO ENCOURAGE EMIGRATION.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) asked unanimous consent to call up the bill to encourage emigration, which was not granted.

MR. HALE WITHDRAWS FROM CERTAIN COMMITTEES.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) from the Committee on Territories, asked leave to be discharged from further consideration of the memorials of colored citizens of Louisiana, asking for the elective franchise, as the subject was being considered by the Committee on Slavery and Freedmen.

It was so ordered.

Mr. HALE, from the same committee, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of memorials of citizens of Virginia, asking for the substitution of a Territorial for a State Government, and it was so ordered.

BILL FOR THE PROTECTION OF PASSENGERS.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) introduced the following, entitled a bill for the protection of passengers:

Be it enacted, &c., That no person shall be excluded from travel upon any railroad or navigable water of the United States on account of color, or by reason of any State law or municipal ordinances, or of any rule, regulation, or of any corporation, company or person whatever; and colored passengers shall be subject and amenable to the same laws, ordinances, rules, regulations and usages as are white passengers, and any corporations, company or person offending against the provision of this act shall upon conviction in any court of the United States, be punished by a fine not less than $500, or by imprisonment not less than six months; provided, that nothing herein contained shall interfere with any executive order of the States. This was ordered to be printed.

THE SALE OF REBEL NOTES, BONDS, ETC.

Mr. WILSON introduced the following, entitled a bill to prevent the sale of notes, scrip, bonds, or other evidence of debt, issued by the rebel authorities, &c.:

Be it enacted, &c., That if any person or persons shall pass, utter, publish or sell, or attempt to pass, utter, publish or sell, any note, token, device, scrip, bond or other evidence of debt of the so-called Confederate States, or any one of them, issued since the 1st day of January, 1861, he or they shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of a felony, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine not exceeding $5,000, and by imprisonment and confinement at hard labor not exceeding ten weeks, according to the aggravation of the offence.

Ordered to be printed.

THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Union,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to organize a Territorial Government for the country lying between Kansas and Texas, known as the Indian country.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Union,) submitted the following resolution, which was laid over till Monday:

Resolved, That the article of amendment proposed by Congress to be added to the Constitution of the United States, respecting the extinction of slavery therein, having been inadvertently presented to the President for his approval, it is hereby declared that such approval was unnecessary to give effect to the action of Congress in proposing said amendment, and inconsistent with the former practice in reference to all amendments to the Constitution heretofore adopted, and being inadvertently done, should not constitute a precedent for the future, and the Secretary is hereby instructed not to communicate the notice of the approval of the said proposed amendment by the President to the House of Representatives.

THE RATIFICATION OF THE AMENDMENT.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) offered the following, which was ordered to be printed:

Concurrent resolutions declaring the rule in ascertaining the three-quarters of the several States required in the ratification of a Constitutional Amendment:

Whereas, Congress, by a vote of two thirds of both Houses, has proposed an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting slavery throughout the United States, which according to the existing requirement of the constitution, will be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States; and

Whereas, In the present condition of the country, with certain States in arms against the National Government, it becomes necessary to determine what number of States constitute the three-quarters required by the Constitution; therefore,

Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, That the rule followed in ascertaining the two-thirds of both Houses, in proposing the amendment to the Constitution, should be followed in ascertaining the three-quarters of the several States ratifying the amendment; that, as in the first case, the two-thirds are founded on the simple fact of representation in the two Houses, so, in the second case, three-quarters must be founded on the simple fact of representation of the Government of the country, and the support thereof, and that any other rule establishes one basis for the proposition for the amendment, and another for its ratification, placing one on a simple fact, and the other on a claim of right, while it also recognizes the power of rebels in arms to interpose a veto upon the National Government in one of its highest functions.

Resolved, That all acts, executive and legislative, in pursuance of the Constitution, and all treaties made under the authority of the United States, are valid, to all intents and purposes, throughout the United States, although certain rebel States fail to participate therein, and that the same rule is equally applicable to an amendment of the Constitution.

Resolved, That the amendment of the Constitution prohibiting slavery throughout the United States will be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of the Constitution, whenever ratified by three fourths of the States *de facto* exercising the powers and prerogatives of the United States under the Constitution thereof.

Resolved, That any other rule requiring the participation of the rebel States, while illegal and unreasonable, is dangerous in its consequences, inasmuch as all recent presidential proclamations, including that of emancipation; also, all recent acts of Congress, including those creating the national debt and establishing a national currency, and also all recent treaties, including the treaty with Great Britain for the extinction of the slave trade, have been made, enacted or ratified, respectively, without any participation of the rebel States.

Resolved, That any other rule must tend to postpone the great day when the prohibition of slavery will be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of the Constitution of the United States—but the rule herewith declared will assume the immediate ratification of the prohibition and the consummation of the national desires.

THE QUESTION OF ELECTORAL REPRESENTATION.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) asked leave to call up the bill to amend the Enrollment Act, but objection was made, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the joint resolution declaring certain States not entitled to representation in the Electoral College.

The question pending was the adoption of Mr. COLLAMER'S substitute, making the provisions of the resolution general in its operation, instead of being applicable only to the States named in the resolution.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Union,) addressed the Senate in favor of his proposition, after which,

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) offered as an amendment to Mr. COLLAMER'S amendment, a substitute striking out the preamble of the original resolution, and declaring Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas, shall not be counted.

The above amendment of Mr. DAVIS was subsequently withdrawn, and the yeas and nays were demanded on the adoption of Mr. COLLAMER'S substitute.

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Clark, Collamer, Farwell, Foote, Harlan, Howard, Lane of Kansas, Ramsey, Sumner, and Wilson—13.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Chandler, Conness, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Foster, Hale, Harris, Henderson, Hendricks, Howe, Johnson, Lane of Indiana, Morgan, Morrill, Nye, Pomeroy, Powell, Saulsbury, Sherman, Stewart, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willey, and Wright—27.

So the substitute of Mr. COLLAMER was not adopted.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, was opposed to the declaration that Louisiana, Arkansas and Tennessee were in a state of rebellion on the 8th of November. He expected to vote in a few days on the question of admitting Senators from Louisiana, and he expected that a majority of the Senate would vote with him for the admission of those Senators. He did not want to have to take the back track.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, offered an amendment, to strike out the preamble which declares that the States named were in rebellion on the 8th of November, and make the resolution a simple declaration that the vote of the States named shall not be counted.

This was decided in the negative by yeas 7; nays 30.

The joint resolution was then put upon its passage, and was passed.

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Buckalew, Chandler Clark, Collamer, Conness, Davis, Dixon, Farwell, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Henderson, Hendricks, How-

ck, Johnson, Morgan, Merrill, Nye, Powell, Ramsay, Sherman, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wright —36.

NAYS—Messrs. Cowan, Doolittle, Harris, Howe, Lane of Kansas, Nesmith, Saulsbury, Ten Eyck, Van Winkle, Willey—10.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL the Senate then, at 3 o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 4.

INTERNATIONAL SCHEME OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Mr. PATTERSON, of New-York, (Union,) asked leave to offer a resolution, which was objected to, requesting the National Academy of Science to consider and prepare a plan of an international system of weights and measures by June 30, 1866.

ARKANSAS COURTS.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Union,) reported a bill, providing for another term of the court for the districts of Arkansas, and for other purposes, and it was passed.

ALLEGED CRUELTY TO WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

Mr. MALDWIN, of Michigan, (Dem.,) offered the following:

Whereas, The New-York City papers of Thursday state that a transport, filled with sick and wounded soldiers, discharged them at Fort Schuyler, and left them exposed to the cold of January, from 6 o'clock in the evening until midnight; and, whereas, ten of them died from exposition and exposure; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the facts of said charge, and report to this House.

The resolution was adopted.

THE NAVAL FORCES ON THE LAKES.

The House passed the joint resolution ratifying the notice of the President to Great Britain for the termination of the treaty of 1817, regulating the naval forces on the lakes.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Mr. INGERSOLL, of Illinois, (Union,) asked leave to offer the following:

Whereas, It is alleged that informal negotiations are now pending between the United States and the so-called Confederate States, with a view to the restoration of peace; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the deliberate and emphatic opinion of this House that no enduring peace can or should be made, which shall ever recognize the traitorous leaders of thisrebellion as citizens of the United States, entitled to equal rights, privileges and immunities with the loyal people thereof, under the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) said he understood no negotiations are now pending, as the contracting parties separated, nothing admissible having been presented.

Mr. LA BLOND, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) objected to the reception of the resolution.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House, in Committee of the Whole on the Union, resumed the consideration of the Navy Appropriation bill.

The amendment pending was the creation of a Board of Admiralty.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, of New-York, (Dem.) after opposing the amendment said, this bill appropriated one hundred and five millions of dollars, against thirteen millions three hundred thousand the year immediately preceding the commencement of the war, and to meet this expenditure it was proposed to take the eighty-five millions of internal revenue collected up to the 30th of June last, and the amount collected since that time—and all this was to be expended on one branch of the Government alone. If the war was so justifiable as to warrant the imposition of such onerous taxes, he should not complain. He had hoped, and still hoped for peace, and that negotiations to that end would be productive of good results. He desired, mainly, that the antagonistic sections should once more be brought together. If it be true that the President and Secretary of State have gone personally to meet the Rebel Commissioners from Ricemond, instead of censure they but followed the precedent of WASHINGTON and HAMILTON, the one President and the other Secretary of the Treasury, who, in a similar emergency, went in 1796 to treat with those engaged in the Whisky insurrection in Pennsylvania. He too took thanked the President for making an honest effort to prevent the further shedding of blood and the exhaustion of the energies of the country. Rumor said the negotiations had failed. This was to be regretted, but if they failed in consequence of the indisposition of the rebel authorities to return to their allegiance and duty on the basis of our common Constitution, they might as well know that so far as he represented the peace sentiment that 6a would not sustain them in their position. He was opposed to the war because he was opposed to dissolution of the Union and it had been one of his complaints against the Administration that so far from making overtures, it had presented propositions of peace by denying the admittance of commissioners from the Southern Government; but if the door had now been thrown open by the President, and if the answer to that was that they would accept recognition and separation and nothing else, then he desired to say, with 6is humble efforts he should aid to the conquering armies of his country to obtain by force what it has been unable to obtain by peace.

Mr. PIKE, of Maine, (Union,) opposed the Admiralty Board amendment, instancing the practice in England as of a corrupt and effete character. He maintained that instead of the Secretary of the Navy being censured as he had been by the gentlemen from Maryland (Mr. DAVIS) that officer was entitled to the gratitude of the country for what he had done in building up and 8pving such marked success to the navy. In the course of his remarks he spoke of the efficiency of our vessels, and as to the double-enders, that they were of such a character as to be able to destroy unarmed vessels of the enemy, while they could escape from those which are armed. Ha totally dissented from the argument of the gentleman that our navy is not of sufficient strength to cope with ships of a foreign fee.

Mr. GRISWOLD, of New-York, (Dem.,) also replied to the gentleman from Maryland, who had, he said, undertook to advertise to the world that we have a weak and inefficient naval establishment, and then answered the objections of Mr. DAVIS to several of the classes of vessels which had been under review.

Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, (Union,) said that if the amendment should be voted down, it would be significant of the fact that the House will not advise the Navy Department, but were content that its affairs should be conducted in the future as in the past, and that an additional ten millions may be spent for twenty vessels which will not float.

Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, (Union,) denied the truth of that report.

Mr. BLAINE replied that it was a matter of public notoriety that the vessels would not float.

Mr. PIKE said that it was never intended that the vessels should be see going.

Mr. STEVENS remarked that he had been told that these vessels would not float until one hundred and twenty thousand dollars had been expended on each of them.

Mr. SLAINE said that it could not be denied that ont of ninety steamers overhauled and captured, only twelve have been caught by the vessels of the naw navy. The others were captured by purchased vessels.

Mr. PIKE and Mr. BLAINE indulged in a brief but lond colloquy among themselves, when Mr. ELDRIDGE toquired whether it was in order for loyal Republicans to quarrel among themselves.

Mr. STEVANE—Our enemies are so nearly crushed that we can afford it [laughter.]

Mr. BLAINE remarked that the House should say, by voting for the amendment, that it is not satisfied with the Navy Department, but if they followed the lead of the Naval Committee, it would declare that the House approved of the Navy Department.

The Admiralty Board amendment was rejected by 43 against 55.

The most important amendment made was that increasing the appropriation for the completion and repair of the vessels of the navy to twenty-four millions five hundred thousand dollars, thus adding three millions to the amount called for by the bill as introduced.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, again offered his amendment that the money hereby appropriated shall not be expended save in accordance with the directions of a Board of Admiralty; pending which the committee rose.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

The House then concurred in the Senate's amendment to the joint resolution declaring certain States not entitled to representation in the Electoral College; whereupon the House adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 4.

BILLS NOTICED.

To amend the charter of Syracuse.

To ratify the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, prohibiting slavery.

The bill to prevent encroachments upon the harbor of New-York, and to provide for completing the Battery Extension, was advanced to a third reading.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 4.

REPORTS.

To incorporate the Village Water Company of Kings and Queens Counties.

The Buffalo Police Bill.

To amend the charter of the Brooklyn Mercantile Library Association.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Incorporating the Central Railroad Company of New-York.

Amending the charter of the Lorillard Insurance Company.

Relative to the Courts of Special Sessions of the Peace in New-York.

To incorporate the National Union Life Insurance Company of New-York.

To ratify the amendment of the Constitution prohibiting slavery.

Incorporating the Suffolk Steamboat Company.

In the vote in the Assembly on the Constitutional Amendment, the name of Mr. WOOD of Onondaga, in the affirmative, was erroneously printed "WARD."

Adjourned.

Guerrilla War.

"A worm hath rights
A king cannot despoil him of nor sin;
Yet wrongs are things necessitate, like wants,
And oft are well permitted to best ends—
A double error sometimes sets us right."
Bailey.

These lines are suggestive. That species of hostilities termed guerrilla war originated from the efforts of the people to resist the attempts of kings or governments to oppress them or despoil them of their rights. Their sanguinary resistance, in turn a "double error," often two-edged, cutting deep into friend and foe, has sometimes resulted in the restablishment of the rights which the oppressor had torn or sought to wrest away from his subjects or a weaker party.

Superficial students of history and of military records make great mistakes in regard to guerrilla war. To be successful, the hostilities, however partial, must be the expression of the will—not of a mere faction, but of the majority of the population. It may be a mere partial and local uprising of the people, but in such a case, that uprising must have its base in the moral force of the nation. It may remain partial in its physical action, but to triumph, it must be general in its influences, and national in its bases and supports—the good-will or approbation of the nation at large, particularly the middle and lower classes. The theatre of operations may be restricted and the actors comparatively few, but the stage must be congenial, and the performers not only understand, but seem to overact their parts. Nothing like lukewarmness in guerrilla warfare has a chance. And it is the very fact, that the people seem to go mad in a real guerrilla war and become fanatical in their resolution, that makes it so dangerous to regularly organized powers. It violates the very rules by which regular armies and administrations move and operate.

Any partial uprising, however just and desperate, must fail if it does not awaken or receive the sympathy, or the tacit but general assistance of the majority, if not of all the inhabitants of the territory, which constitutes its checker board. The definition of guerrilla war is literally "little war," (Fr., *petite guerre.*) This, however, does not convey its true meaning, for the French say that WILLIAM III., with his grand armies made *la petite guerre* in an admirable manner, in the same way that TURENNE had carried on in a superior style *la grande guerre*, with numerically little armies. WEBSTER'S definition is an excellent one. He defines guerrilla, as "an irregular mode of carrying on war by the constant attack of independent bands." JAMES and DUANE translate *la petite guerre* as "a harassing species of warfare," and this would seem to be the correct translation. By guerrilla war the writer understands everything that is not regular, and regularly recognized war. Civil and religious wars, which may likewise be called revolutionary, have the additional circumstance, that, in the latter sense, they are of a more extensive nature. For instance, our Revolutionary war was more properly a regular war than many serious European struggles. Foreign officers confound guerrilla war with partisan warfare. This is not correct, since the Spanish guerrillas fought in large numbers with national objects and definite plans. This article on Guerrilla War comprehends under that head not only guerrilla operations, proper, but *la petite guerre*, partisan operations, mountain warfare, and everything which is not formally recognized hostilities between nation and nation.

This may be an erroneous view of the question, but it is a result arrived at after many years study and considerable reflection. Under such an aspect the matter is hereto treated. Blocking up an insurrectionary district has never proved of any effect, unless the cordon could be maintained intact throughout. This CORDON SYSTEM is the very ANACONDA SYSTEM which, even defectively applied, has enabled us to gain ground upon the rebels. We have NAPOLEON'S authority for the assertion that nothing is more difficult than the effective maintenance of every extensive cordon. Two striking examples occur of this fact, to which, it thus permitted, hundreds might be added. In the first instance in 1831, the Reformed Cantons of Switzerland, acting legitimately, blockaded the Forest Cantons, whose inhabitants were soon reduced to great straits. The beleaguered troops broke through the circle and surprised the Zurichers, who constituted one of its most important segments, at one point, near Cappel, and inflicted upon them a disastrous defeat. It was in this emergency that the magnanimous ZWINGLE, the contemporary of LUTHER, perished, acting as Chaplain-General to his countrymen.

In the second case, in 1834, the Carlists were shut up in a mountain district, all whose outlets were occupied by the Queen's troops, who deemed the enemy at their mercy. Soodenly the rebels reappeared in other directions. They had found an unguarded point, deemed impassable, because washed by a river without a ford, swelled by rains and melted snows. Over this they transported themselves on rafts, improvised from the trees upon the banks of the stream. This exploit at once led to a resumption of the hostilities which the Queen's Generals imagined their concentrated efforts had brought to a close.

The cordon system, however, where applied strictly in accordance with the living anaconda principles, that is, continuous constriction and simultaneous efforts, opening roads practicable at all seasons, with bases of supplies, as the circle becomes smaller, has always been triumphant over popular efforts, however desperate and well organized.

The Polish insurrection, which has just been subdued, was a vast guerrilla war. Consequently it lasted longer than the revolution of 1794, under KOSCIUSKO, and that of 1830-1, under SKRYZNECKI, since those two, although only partial in their operations, were, nevertheless, waged according to the principles of regular wars. The same remark applies to the Carlist war of 1834, in Spain and the Duke DE ROHAN'S campaign in the Valtelline in 1635. The latter were perfect specimens of the strange anomaly of a partisan war, carried out strictly according to the rules of practical strategy as applied to operations in the mountains. ROHAN'S campaign in Southern France, in which, without any error on his part, he was unsuccessful, will be referred to elsewhere, but those in which he expelled the Spaniards and Imperialists from the Valtelline, driving the former back into the Milanese and the latter into Tyrol, furnished materials for a perfect hand-book or guide to mountain strategy and tactics for all future time. It is worthy of remark in this connection, that no general disbursed more money upon spies than he did, deeming their services in obtaining information, if reliable, as beyond all price. It was this man ROHAN, VOLTAIRE eulogised in verses of which the following is a rough translation:

Endowed with every talent Heaven could bestow,
A sage he lived, and like a hero wrought,
Great when he strove in arms his Sovereign's chiefest foe,
But greater far when for that master fought.

There have been many other instances of successful guerrilla wars besides that general outbreak which materially aided in driving NAPOLEON'S veterans and masses of troops out of Spain, which is generally cited as *the* guerrilla war par excellence. This, however, had not been the first manifestation of such mighty power residing in the mountaineers of the Iberian peninsula. Can it be that SERTORIUS is forgotten, one of the greatest of Captains for mountain warfare, and comparatively a man of the people, who baffled POMPEY and the might of Rome at its apogee. The Isaurians and Cilicians assured their independence against the Romans; the Vaudois gained and maintained themselves in their native vallies; the Swiss achieved their liberation by a similar course of action. Nor is it unworthy of remembrance that the great Carthaginian strategist and fighter experienced greater dangers and impediments from the hostilities or guerrilla war of the Alpine tribes than he had encountered in the regular Roman armies under experienced generals, in his military march through Gaul and passage of the broad and impetuous Rhone.

The modern Servian, Greek and Montenegrin wars of independence were, in fact, sustained guerrilla efforts, sanctioned and to a very small extent directed by a central junta; so, likewise, the later Carlist rebellion, already referred to, against the Christines or national party, adhering to the Queen of Spain. In fact the Carlist cause seemed indestructible as long as its experts in guerrilla warfare continued to exist.

The religious wars, which for centuries convulsed the French monarchy, either had their origin or sunk from time to time into what must be strictly termed partisan or guerrilla efforts. The famous campaigns of the Duke DE ROHAN in the Seventeenth Century in the Cevennes and Languedoc, may be assigned to the same class of hostilities. These, properly speaking, constituted the first wars of the Cevennes.* The best example, however, and the one most worthy of critical study, of a guerrilla war, which perfectly fulfils all the requisites to constitute such a struggle, was the second war of the Cevennes in the first years of the Eighteenth Century, and the best type of a guerrilla chief was JEAN CAVALIER. This remarkable man was not only a wonderful partisan leader, but in every respect a great general. He may be said to have perfectly organized guerrilla operations. This war may be assigned to the years 1702, '3, '4, although its last quivers as an insurrectionary convulsion or remittent spasms continued down to 1710.

The Cevennes is a very peculiar portion of France, in the angle formed by the Rhone, below Valence, and the Mediterranean, between the mouth of the Little Rhone and Narbonne. It embraces the greater part of the Department of Gard and the contermious districts. With its snow-crowned, forest-clad mountains, the craters of extinct volcanoes, perforated by vast caverns, and dreadfully riven by deep valleys, the beds of furious streams which find their outlet in the Rhone, the Gulf of Lyons, and even the distant Bay of Biscay, it seems as if created by nature for the cradle and citadel not on insurrection and the appropriate stage of a vast consuming guerrilla war. Its inhabitants are styled Cevenols, and their insurgents Camisards.

This war was inaugurated by DU ROHAN, who, prince and duke, peer of the highest rank as he was, actively projected and desired to divide France into a grand republican confederation. To this princely Captain succeeded another class of leaders, his disciples, the principal, CAVALIER, his military equal in all but position and education. After the Prince had passed away, the panorama of battle brought upon the stage men of humble birth, who showed themselves like princely in their genius, their courage, their patriotism and their objects. That they failed, detracts not from their glory any more than the annihilation of a magnanimous mortal by the fall, as it were, of an avalanche. That this mortal turned aside a number of avalanches is the miracle, not that he succumbed at last. It does not lessen his greatness that, at length, one falling direct and unchecked in the path of the preceding, could not be diverted by any movement of skill or courage. That the Duke of BRANWICK was slain by a cannon ball is nothing to his discredit. Providence directed the course of the missile and the mortal had no alternative but to perish.

Superficial minds, accustomed to admire great chaotic exertions, such as achieve success by employing an elephant's foot to crush a beetle, may proclaim that all this was done in a corner. It is true that such was the case, but the same truth holds good with regard to the Dutch war of Independence. The whole of Holland embraces scarcely more territory than the Cevenol country, and yet who can estimate the effects of the Dutch revolution. The Guene of Holland never displayed as desperate resistance as the Camisards of France. It is more than questionable if the former were originally actuated by the sincere patriotism and religious fervor of the latter. Fortunately the Dutch Protestants had a refuge and resources in the sea which was denied to the French Huguenots. These, had they been thus blessed, would most likely have revolutionized France. This brings to mind the question of a very observant publicist who asked why the wars of the Cevennes and the efforts of CAVALIER'S genius should be dragged up from the mists of the past to the broad light of the present, since they had no visible affect on history. Besides *its instruction they afford as the best lessons on partisan or guerrilla war*, they had a marked significance politically and historically. Their chief moral effect was beating into the French monarchs and aristocracy and hierarchy some knowledge of the might which slumbers in the peasant's, the rural population's, the true people's arm.

American readers should not fail to remember that the Cevenol struggle was emphatically—yes, even to a greater degree than our own Revolution—a people's war. Not one of the provincial notables, or nobility, or prominent men of any class or profession had part or lot in the matter. Its history is profitable as a lesson to show how, as in the Cromwellian times, the people, when thoroughly roused, can fight. Moreover, as in the great English revolution, although the Cevenol struggle was purely of a partisan character, (*petits guerre,*) the Camisard leaders never hesitated to emerge from their fastnesses and encounter the regular troops in line of battle, whenever circumstances justified manœuvring as open ground. What is more, they were generally successful.

This war had more effect in procuring some amelioration of the lot of the persecuted Protestants of France than all the previous civil wars fomented and engineered by the noble classes, since it demonstrated what the people, led by a man of the people, could accomplish, and that too in less than two years. It taught royal presumption to respect popular resolution.

Had the Cevenols possessed a seaport and received foreign assistance, they would have most likely galvanized France into a revolution, such as occurred in reality eighty-seven years afterwards, 1790-3. One of the moderate prime movers in this fearful uprising was RABAUT DE ST. ETIENNE, the eldest son of one of the most celebrated Cevenol Pastors of the Desert, himself a pastor, who voted for the execution of the great great great grandson, LOUIS XVI., of his father's unrelenting persecutor, LOUIS XIV. RABAUT'S two brothers, likewise, played conspicuous parts. The elder was the first to propose the principles of republican equality in the convention, and elucidate the just necessity of religious toleration. This great man presided, at different times, not only in the Constituent Assembly, but in the Convention. His brother represented the Department of Gard. The very province which persecuted the rather under a Royalty, sent the children to represent them in the popular Legislature. The district which gave birth to such men as CAVALIER and the RABAUTS was the hot-bed of the revolutionary fires which rolled over Europe only to be checked by the snows of the Russian Winter, and the counter flames of a German popular uprising. JOHN CAVALIER'S cause was crushed because the times were not yet ripe for the fruition of the people's rule. Moreover, it failed because CAVALIER allowed the aristocratic influence to be brought to bear. He was deluded by the Baron D'ARGELLIERS, himself a dupe of the crown and higher orders. He threw up the cards while he still held many leading trumps. But the chief reason why the Cevenol struggle failed, perhaps, was owing to the death of WILLIAM III., which deprived him of foreign aid and sympathy. Perfidious Albion, aristocratic Austria and even more nobility-led Savoy turned a cold shoulder to a revolt of mere peasants. Have they not always been the same, blinded even to their own best interests by the scales of prejudice and caste? Chief of a republican people, WILLIAM was too sagacious not to see the effect of such a malignant ulcer preying on the vitals of a detested enemy, the kingdom of the hated LOUIS XIV. He cared little for the means which attained his object, provided those measures were honest, manly and practical. His all-pervading hatred of the French court and King would never have lost an opportunity for humiliating both, even though the weapons were forged and managed by what were then deemed the dregs of a people, the laboring classes. At the very moment CAVALIER was about to display his standard and genius, WILLIAM died. With him fell the cause of the persecuted Protestants of Southern France.

What is more, the war of the Cevennes augmented in a fearful degree the French national debt and the fiscal burthens of the Southern provinces. This war, which lasted as a regular civil war but little over two years, cost the French monarchy 250,000,000 francs, that is, counting the losses by the mutual devastations, local expenditures, territorial disbursements for defences, and damages resulting from interrupted commerce, trade, agriculture and manufactures. This sum, equivalent to ten times that amount at the present day in France, could not be estimated in our currency at less than an equal number of dollars, $2,500,000,000, *i. e.* when an attempt is made to calculate administrative outlays, which the Languedocian and cotermineous populations were compelled to render by *corvée*, or literally without remuneration. Moreover, it lost to Louis XIV. his preponderance in Europe. Yet, notwithstanding the sacrifice of 8,000 regular soldiers and and a much greater number of Cevenols and, as admitted, of Romanist peasants, this war could not be terminated by regular military operations.

Thus says MARSIN, in his "crowned" *History of France*, (evi.-562,) "This bloody, avenging insurrection had extorted, nay conquered, that which had been refused to justice and suppliant humanity. A signal or glorious lesson, even if" (for the moment) "devoid of fruit, for the oppressors of the world." Moreover, on the next page, the famous historian classes CAVALIER—whom another French historian (MOREY) compares to the celebrated Transylvanian hero and scourge of the house of Austria, RACOTZI—with the SCHOMBERGES, with the REVIGNYS, &c., who made the name of the expatriated Huguenots a terror to the despot of France, LOUIS XIV.

These Cevenol guerrillas were not conquered, they were swarmed out; and it was not until the royal chiefs saw that it was only to be put down by the profuse sacrifice of their own partisans, by letting loose the hiels or low country upon the mountain, and hunting down the few with the many, that the Protestants were crushed. It was literally old fashioned surgery, the knife and fire, to amputate and cauterize. Modern surgeons are more patient, gentle, generous and successful.

If CAVALIER'S career taught no other lesson, it must impress the truth, upon the cool, reflecting reader, of the military aphorism which XIMENES places in the mouth of CYRUS: "It is not the number of men, but the number of good men that gives the advantage." The battle of Naga, the greatest combat CAVALIER delivered, is at once a proof of his ability and the fate of every partisan leader who reaches despotic chief command. He was betrayed and crushed by numbers, by the punctual accumulation and simultaneous shock of troops whose movements were based on fortified places. He cut loose entirely from his base, and could only by an almost superhuman exertion extricate the wreck of his column—preserving his poorest and least reliable, at the expense of his best and bravest soldiers.

The Cevenol struggle, in which JOHN CAVALIER developed his genius, is, we repeat to emphasize, the most perfect example of what a guerrilla war can effect. It may be said to be the most unique example of a partisan or guerrilla war on record. As such, it is worthy of the study of every officer at this crisis. It swept up to and around fortified places and walled towns as a fire on the prairie rolls its tide of flame against the bases of high isolated precipitous rocks or ranges, destroying everything which it encounters on the plains except them. During its continuance there is not a single instance of the use of field artillery. There were certainly good roads in some of the districts involved, but the principal battles were fought in woods, mountains, and localities where no wheel carriages could have moved with facility. Battles so styled, did occur, but they were fought by antagonistic bodies never exceeding from 1,000 to 8,000 men in actual presence, and although they were decided by regular tactical manœuvring, only two of the three arms, cavalry and infantry, ever took part in the struggles.

This war moreover was a perfect type of a partisan or guerrilla struggle *proper*, because it was decided almost altogether by the fire of musketry, often skirmishers or sharpshooters, the mostly deadly of all fighting, interspersed with beyonet charges or charges of cavalry.

JOHN CAVALIER was a CROMWELL in miniature, who lacked nothing but a Puritan England to become a CROMWELL in reality. He was to French aristocratic and ecclesiastical tyranny what JOHN BROWN was to slavery. In fact, he was the JOHN BROWN of the Huguenots' "militant," the first who drew the sword and threw away the scabbard. Just as JOHN BROWN'S apparently insane attempt seemed to have been extinguished in his execution, so JOHN CAVALIER'S insurrection appeared to expire with its military apostacy or political death. JOHN BROWN'S ideas slept only through part of two administrations. CAVALIER'S through one reign and part of two others, when both revived to triumph. JOHN BROWN'S was the immediate germination of the planted seed, JOHN CAVALIER'S the birth anew of the bulbous roots discovered in the hands of the mummies or in the crypt.

ANCHOR.

* The *Revocation of the Edict of Nantes*, 1685, was the original cause of this WAR OF THE CEVENNES, one of the bloodiest civil wars which ever desolated a land. This, like so many other horrors, is due to the fearful intrigues of the Jesuits. As the Austrian Emperor, JOSEPH II., wrote in 1773, to the Count d'ARANDA, Spanish Ambassador at the Court of France, "*If I can hate, I execrate* this race of men, (the Jesuits.) They were the authors of the atrocious Revocation of the Edict of Nantes." This gave rise to the wars of the Cevennes, which MACAULAY, in his essay on "VOLTAIRE and the Church," characterises as one of the most disgraceful blots upon the Roman Catholic Church.

Pennsylvania and the Draft.

A SHARP LETTER FROM GOV. CURTIN.

Gov. CURTIN has addressed a letter to the President regarding the manner in which the quotas are assigned by Gen. FRY, and making serious complaints on other points. He says:

"Sir, you may not have been heretofore apprised of the fact that your subordinates are wholly disregarding the Act of the 24th of February, 1864. They are proceeding in open and direct violation of it, and are thus creating, naturally, great confusion and uncertainty among the people. They announce, on the one hand, that although a three-years' men counts only as a one-year men toward the quota on which he volunteers, yet that he shall be counted as three one-year men, toward the quota on a future call. This is directly in the teeth of the law. On the other hand, they are cyphering out a deficiency on the last call, by counting three one-year men as only equivalent to one three-years' man, which is equally against law. Thus the quota of Pennsylvania, under the call of the 18th of July last, was filled in accordance with the law by men to serve for not less than one year. The term of service of these men is not yet half expired, and yet your subordinates are threatening a draft to fill an alleged deficiency on that very call, the existence of which they attempt to make out by persisting in their unlawful and unsubstantial theories and calculations.

Our people know that the Government requires more men. They are willing to furnish them—heavy as the burden has become on the industrial population. Let the requirement be made in the clear and definite shape which the law provides for, and it will be cheerfully complied with. But it is hardly to be tolerated that your subordinates should be permitted longer to pursue the system of substituting, for the law, an eccentric plan of their own.

Sir, on behalf of the freemen of this Commonwealth, who have always given a cheerful and hearty support to your Government in the prosecution of the war—it is my duty to insist and I do insist that you enforce upon your subordinates that obedience to the law, which you owe, as well as they and all of us. It is of evil example, it tends to enfeeble—nay to destroy—the just power of the Government, that you should suffer your officers to treat with open contempt any acts of Congress, and especially those which you have yourself approved, and which regulate a matter of such deep and delicate moment as the enforcing a draft for the military service. Relying heartily on your wisdom and justice to set right what has thus been going wrong, and to compel henceforth, on the part of all, a proper respect for and obedience to the laws of the land."

The Funeral of the Late Lieut. B. H. Parker, U. S. N.

On Wednesday, Jan. 25, the funeral of Lieut. B. H. PARKER, who fell while leading his men in the assault on Fort Fisher, took place at his native village of Skaneateles. Although he died so young, being only twenty years of age, his conspicuous gallantry at Roanoke, Fort Sumter, and elsewhere, and his frank, manly character, had won for him much personal affection and general public respect, which was touchingly manifested at his funeral. The pall was borne by Col. BENEDICT, of the Seventy-fifth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., with the officers of his staff, and Company E, of the same regiment, volunteered as escort, in testimony alike of affectionate regard for the deceased, and good will toward the naval service, which could not possibly be fully represented on the occasion. Capt. MATTHEWS, of Gen. LEW. WALLACE'S Staff, and Lieut. LA RUE P. ADAMS, U. S. N., were also present.

The late Lieut. PARKER was a bosom friend of the deceased. Both were taken prisoners at Fort Sumter, and after sharing a long and dreary captivity of fourteen months, both were restored for a few weeks to their friends, only to fall together, and die as they had lived.

Dainge of Laughing Gas.

No. 19 COOPER INSTITUTE, Feb. 4, 1865.

A roll of paper, sixty feet long, lays on our office table, with the following heading:—"This may certify, that the Colton Dental Association of the City of New-York have, after administering to us the Nitrous Oxide Gas, extracted for us, without pain, the number of teeth and at the dates opposite to our respective names. The effect of the gas was pleasant, and the operation satisfactory." This paper is dated February 4, 1864—just one year ago to-day—and is signed by two thousand and eighty-three patients. I have never had the slightest ill effects to attend the operation of the gas in any case. Opposite each name is a blank space for any remarks which the signer may think proper to make. One lady wrote, yesterday, "The happiest moments I ever spent were when I was under the influence of the gas and had two teeth extracted." Another wrote,—"I thought I was in heaven;" another—"I went to the opera;" "had a most delightful dream," &c. These cases are among the most pleasant. No one has ever complained of anything more disagreeable than an unpleasant dream. A little deaf and dumb child, four years of age, described the general feeling of patients: "I went to Dr. COLTON'S and breathed into a bag, and my three teeth fell right out!" He saw no instruments, and was not aware that one had been put into his mouth. Last week, we extracted twenty-five stumps and teeth for a lady at one sitting and with two doses of the gas. Although in very delicate health, she said she felt as well after as before inhaling the gas. For a single tooth we charge $2, and $1 for each subsequent tooth, or nothing if we cause pain. G. Q. COLTON,
Colton Dental Association, No. 19 Cooper Institute.—[Advertisement.

"There's Many a Slip Between the Cup AND THE LIP," and considering that there is often poison in the cup proffered to the suffering, it would be well if there were more slips of that nature. Adulterated stimulants introduced into the sick room—and all the tinctures and liquid extracts are made with impure spirits—do infinite mischief. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are the only pure, innocuous, vegetable tonic procurable in America. There is no other so-called remedy for dyspepsia and its kindred complaints, which it is safe to use

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Has obtained only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

A Card.
THE METROPOLITAN BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM,
No. 675 Broadway.

E. A. Brooks, having sold his store and stock of goods in Bolton-st., will continue to carry on his business as heretofore at his old and commodious establishment in Broadway, where he is now prepared to offer for the inspection of his patrons the most beautiful assortment of boots, shoes, gaiters, slippers and overshoes to be found in the city. His stock of goods comprises every variety of style for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. Special attention is called to his collection of men's, boys' and youths' water-proof boots, so necessary at this season of the year. The public are invited to call and examine, at No. 675 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Barchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world; the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Marvin's New Patent Alarm and Dry Plaster Fire and burglar SILVER PLATE SAFES. Highly ornamental, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes.
MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Second-Hand Safes.
In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale low. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 B'way.

All Ladies should use Sterling's Ambrosia for the Hair.—It cleanses, beautifies, preserves and renders the hair soft and glossy.

Darne's Catarrh Snuff.—The safe remedy for infant or aged, and all who have Catarrh or "cold in the head." Sold by Druggists.

DIED.

BOERUM.—On Friday, Feb. 3, of consumption, MARTHA A., widow of Edward M. Boerum.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 57 West 12th st.

BUSHNOUGHS.—At Newtown, L. I., on Saturday, Feb. 4, SARAH, widow of the late THOMAS BUSHNOUGHS, aged 85 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, on Monday, the 6th inst., at 12 M., from her late residence, and at 2 P. M. at St. James' Church, Newtown. Cars leave Hunter's Point, via 34th-st. Ferry, at 10:30 A. M.; returning, leave Newtown at 3:15 P. M.

BEERS.—At Newark, on Friday, Feb. 3, ELIZABETH, wife of Edmund S. Beers, and eldest daughter of the late James H. Raymond, of New-York.

The remains will be taken to Stratford, Conn., for interment. Funeral services will be held at Christ Church, Stratford, on Monday, the 6th inst., at 2½ o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot on the arrival of the 11:30 train from New York.

☞ Hartford papers please copy.

BUCHANAN.—At Morrisania, on Saturday, Feb. 4, of diphtheria, HATTIE WARES, second daughter of Henry and Sarah E. Buckhout, aged 3 years, 7 months and 9 days.

Notice of funeral in Monday's papers

COURSEN.—In Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, Feb. 1, MARY, daughter of G. H. and Caroline H. Coursen, of this city, in the 14th year of her age.

PHELPS.—On Saturday, Feb. 4, at the house of Mrs. Dr. Swift, in Brooklyn, ANNIE STEWART, wife of Z. M. Phelps, and daughter of the late Rev. John V. Bartow, of Baltimore, Md.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. George's Church, Astoria, on Tuesday afternoon, the 7th inst., at 2½ o'clock. The steamboat for Astoria leaves Peck-slip at 12:15 P. M.

REYNOLDS.—On Thursday, Feb. 2, Mrs. LYDIA, wife of James G. Reynolds, in the 55th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Stephen Williams, No. 167 Chrystie-st., on Sunday, the 5th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

BWAIN.—On Friday, Feb. 3, WILLIAM B. SWAIN, aged 46 years, printer, and late foreman of the New-York *Ledger*.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, at No. 230 West 24th-st, this day, at 1½ P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

SMITH.—On Saturday morning, Feb. 4, ELLICOTT EVANS, son of David and Rachel M. Smith, in the 12th year of his age.

Funeral from the residence at 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon.

SANBORN.—On Saturday, Feb. 4, ANN AUGUSTA SANBORN, daughter of Nestor and the late Lydia S. Sanborn.

Notice of the funeral will be given in Monday's papers.

☞ The funeral of JAMES HENRY MCCORMICA, who died Oct. 14, 1864, eldest son of John and Sarah, aged 19 years, 2 months and 6 days, will take place on Tuesday, the 7th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 57 Henry-st. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE "TIMES" REVIEW OF McCLELLAN
BY WILLIAM SWINTON.
PRICE 15 CENTS.

A few copies of this valuable document, which has attracted so much attention, are for sale at the TIMES Office. Sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of 15 cents.

IMMENSE PRICES PAID FOR OLD BOOKS.—The following books on hand for sale cheap: Knight's illustrated Shakespeare, 8 vols., full calf; Cooper's novels, 32 vols., half calf; Irving's works, 22 vols., half calf; Motley's Dutch Republic, 3 vols., half calf; British poets, 12a vols., half calf; Waverley novels, 60 vols., calf calf; Jardine's naturalist, 41 vols.; Ruskin's works, 13 vols, half morrocco; Bulwer's novels, 30 vols., half calf; Bancroft's United States, 6 vols., half calf; Dougald Stewarts, 11 vols., half calf; Perry's Japan, 3 vols. LEGGAT BROTHERS, No 119 Nassau-st., below Beekman-st.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS
TO OIL AND LUMBER MEN.

The subscribers have just received a large number of extremely valuable tracts of land in Pennsylvania, for prices from $4,000 to $150,000. For timber and oil these lands are offered at a better bargain than can be found elsewhere.
Call at No. 180 Broadway for full descriptions.
RICHARDSON, PLATT & GRANGER.

IVORY EAR-RINGS AND PINS,
NEW STYLES,
Black, White and Red—THREE, FOUR and FIVE DOLLARS a set. For s

DRY GOODS.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
200 OF THE CHOICEST CLOAKS,
ASSIGNED BY GEORGE CAREY,
Were reserved
from the auction sale,
and will be offered
at Retail
FOR ONE WEEK,
AT REDUCED PRICES,
AT No. 478 BROADWAY.

AT LEGRAIN'S

Great Reduction yet on all the Dress Goods.

PLAIN SILK REDUCED from $3 50 to $2 75.

PLAIN POULT DE SOIE REDUCED from $6 50 to $3 75.

SILK MOIRE ANTIQUE REDUCED from $12 to $8.

WOOLEN GOODS.
PLAIN ALL WOOL EMPRESS REDUCED from $4 to $2 50.
REPS REDUCED from $3 50 to $2 25.
EMPRESS CLOTHS REDUCED from $2 75 to $2
ONE CASE REPS AND EMPRESS CLOTH at $1 50 worth $3.

ONE CASE YARD WIDE SILK POPLIN, $3, reduced from $4.

LADIES' CLOAKS AND BASQUES,
REDUCED from 25 to 50 per cent., to close the season.

All these reductions are only made for this week previous to taking account of stock.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway,
Corner of Waverley-place.
LADIES' KID GLOVES just received.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
FOR THE NEXT 30 DAYS.
GREAT
CLOSING OUT SALE
OF
PEYTON & JOHNSTON'S
Splendid stock of
DRY GOODS,
Amounting to upward of $100,000, previous to
THE ENLARGEMENT OF THEIR STORE.
Also,
GREAT SACRIFICE IN DOMESTIC GOODS.
FROM AUCTION.
LOOK AT THE PRICES.

FINE FAST-COLORED PRINTS, at 25c. a yard worth 37c.
HEAVY GINGHAMS, best goods, at 30c., worth 40c.
FINE SHIRTING MUSLINS, at 25c., worth 37½c.
YARD-WIDE BLEACHED MUSLINS, only 30c., worth 45c.
HEAVY CANTON FLANNEL, at 35c. and 40c. a yard.
BEST PAPER MUSLINS, yard-wide, at 25c., worth 33c.
WHITE AND COLORED COBSET JEANS, at 25c, worth 35c.
WAMSUTTA BLEACHED MUSLINS, at 50c.
BEST DELAINES, 35c., 37½c., and
HEAVY SHIRTINGS, at 35c 38c. to 45c.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
NO. 274 BOWERY,
will offer this week
THEIR MAGNIFICENT STOCK
OF
SILKS,
DRESS GOODS,
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
at still further reduced prices.

We call especial attention to this announcement, as it is our intention to close out these stocks previous to building our new store.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
No. 274 Bowery.

WET GOODS! WET GOODS!
JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION,
GREAT SALE OF
WET AND DAMAGED
LINENS,
NAPKINS,
TABLE-CLOTHS,
DIAPERS, TOWELS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS, &c,
SILKS,
AT GREAT BARGAINS,
PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.
Closing out, at cost, a fine lot of
RICH, PARIS-MADE GOODS.
Also,
NEW STYLES
of Combs, Fancy Hair Ornaments, Nets, Buckles, &c.
P. BLUXOME.
No. 1,127 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts.

MASKS AND BEADS,
IN EVERY VARIETY,
AT
STRASBURGER & NUHN'S,
Corner of Maiden-lane
and William-st.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

WET MUSLINS! WET PRINTS!—Having bought another large lot of domestic goods at the late auction sales that are slightly soiled, we will offer them to our customers on MONDAY next and during the week, at the following prices: Fine shirting muslins, 31 cents, worth 45 cents; very fine, 37½ and 40 cents, former price 60 cents. Prints for 22 cents, and 25 cents, and 31 cents that are great bargains.
A choice assortment of Spring delaines. All wool flannels just from auction, at peale prices. Fine black alpacas, 62½ and 75 cents; extra quality, $1. These goods are very much under the regular retail prices. N. B.—Don't buy a yard of cotton goods until you have examined our stock. FOSTER BROTHERS,
No. 272 Bleecker-st., corner Commerce.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 27, 1865.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

Sewer in Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River, and in First-avenue, from Sixty-first-street to and through Sixtieth-street to Second-avenue.

Sewer in Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, with branch through One Hundred and Twenty-third-street to Second-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets; also, all the lots on both sides of Third-avenue and Second-avenue, from Third-avenue to Second-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River; also, all the lots on both sides of First-avenue, from Sixtieth to Sixty-first-street; also, all the lots on both sides of Sixtieth-street, from First to Second avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Daniel E. Delavan, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL E. CONOVER, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 30, 1865.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

Regulating Eighth-avenue, from Eighty-second to One Hundred and Second streets.

Sewer in Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets, with branch in One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from Second to Third avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to One Hundred and Fourteenth streets, and all lots on both sides of the intersecting streets to the extent of half the block on each side of Eighth-avenue from Eighty-second to One Hundred and Fourteenth streets.

Also, all the lots in blocks number four hundred and nine to four hundred and nineteen, both inclusive, and all the lots in blocks number three hundred and twenty-two to three hundred and thirty-two, both inclusive, all being in the Twelfth Ward.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to DANIEL E. DELAVAN, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER, } Board of Assessors.

THE COMMITTEE ON WHARVES, Piers and Slips, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet in Room No. 6, City Hall, on Tuesday next, 7th instant, at 3½ o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering the application of the Oystermen for the exclusive use of the Battin at the foot of Spring-st., and such other subjects as are now before the committee for their action.

All persons interested are hereby notified to be present at the above-named time and place, without further notification.

BERNARD KELLY,
LEWIS P. MYERS,
MICHAEL NORTON,
Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AT THE SELECT SERVANT'S INSTITUTE, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av., families in want of good country supplied with well recommended German help; also Protestant and Catholic cooks, chambermaids, nursery waitresses, seamstresses, laundresses, small girls and housework rs; also male help of every description.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF A COMMERCIAL college, twenty years of age, married, a situation; good reference. Address GRADUATE, Box No. 98, South Norwalk, Conn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ATTENDANT TO an invalid gentleman, by a respectable man, with the most satisfactory reference; no objection to travel. Address Box No. 111 Times Office.

A NEW-ENGLAND LADY, OF LITERARY ability and good family, will act as companion or amanuensis to a lady, or will go as governess in a family, or instruct ladies whose early education has been neglected; is a good accountant, and has no objection to superintend the domestic affairs of a first-class family. The best of references given. Address Mrs. L. A. WALTON, Station B.

A GENTLEMAN OF EDUCATION, BUSINESS training and experience, desires a situation of trust and responsibility (other than that of book-keeper) in a mercantile house or incorporated company. He will be found competent and faithful, and refers, by permission, to first-rate New-York commission and shipping houses. Address, for an interview, D. D., Box No. 1,074 Post-office.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT, ACTIVE AMERICAN boy, for the office of a mercantile house, who can write a fair hand and bring good references. Apply after 3 o'clock at No. 103 Reade-st., up stairs.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN IN a wholesale Dry Goods store, who is well acquainted both with goods and with buyers; will receive a liberal salary. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO GO TO NEW-Jersey, to attend to horse and cow, and saw wood. Send a note to No. 10 East Seventeenth-st., Mr. BURT.

PERSONAL.

MICHAEL FITZGERALD OF SEAFIELD, County Waterford, and his two sisters ELLEN and BRIDGET, who came to this country some years ago, are requested to call or send their address to their sister MARY now here; Post-office, Tremont, Westchester County.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS.
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.
Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish descriptions of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

WATER-POWERS FOR SALE.
TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.
We have lists of a great number of water-powers of both large and small capacity, some of them near this city. Persons in want of such property will find it to their interest to call.
Engineers skilled in making plans and estimates for buildings and machinery will be furnished when required. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, bearing date the seventh day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, I shall proceed to sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 13th day of February, 1865, at 12½ o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the following described trust securities and property, viz.:

Bond and mortgage of Thomas G. Talmage, President, for $5,000, dated Nov. 2, 1840.
Bond and mortgage of John W. Clark, for $4,400, dated March 1, 1839.
Bond and mortgage of John W. Clark, for $3,000, dated March 1, 1838.
Bond and mortgage of George H. Knight, for $34,000, dated Jan. 30, 1839.
Bond and mortgage of John S. McKibbin, for $19,800, dated April 1, 1840.
Bond and mortgage of Geo. D. Strong, for $6,000, dated April 1, 1839.
Bond and mortgage of John W. Clark, for $2,600, dated March 1, 1839.
Bond and mortgage of John S. McKibbin, for $14,500, dated March 8, 1840.
Bond and mortgage of James B. Murray, for $5,000, dated March 28, 1838.
Bond and mortgage of John W. Clark, for $17,000, dated March 1, 1839.
Bond and mortgage of Alexander McKay, for $25,000, dated Aug. 1, 1837.
Bond and mortgage of John S. McKibbin, for $8,000, dated March 5, 1840.
Bond and mortgage of John W. Clark, for $10,100, dated March 1, 1839.
Bond and mortgage of Charles Sutton, for $13,000, dated Dec. 24, 1838.
Bond and mortgage of John W. Clark, for $3,700, dated March 1, 1839.
Bond and mortgage of Joseph Graham for $4,580, dated April 22, 1839.
Bond and mortgage of S. H. & J. Bartlett, for $2,000, dated Oct. 5, 1832.
Bond and mortgage of Joshua Ryder, for $13,000, dated Oct. 5, 1836.
Bond and mortgage of Abner Munn, Jr., for $7,200, dated March 15, 1836.
Bond and mortgage of Wm. & R. Ballagh and James Craig, for $4,627 14, dated April 1, 1836.
Bond and mortgage of George McKibbin, for $665 67, dated April 1, 1836.
Bond and mortgage of Isaac W. Skinner, for $1,200, dated Oct. 20, 1836.
Bond and mortgage of Abraham M. Schermerhorn, for $260,000, dated Dec. 22, 1838.
Also, 399 shares of stock of North American Trust and Banking Company; also, 14 Florida Boads of $1,000 each.
Also, a claim against the heirs of John R. Peters for about $3,000; also, one writing desk, one small stand, and one tin trunk.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1865.
CYRUS CURTISS, Spec. Rec'r.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, bearing date the seventh day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, I shall proceed to sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 13th day of February, 1865, at 12½ o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the following described trust securities and property, namely:

Bond and mortgage of John W. Clark for $22,500, dated March 1, 1839.
Bond and mortgage of William A. Burras for $6,886 75, dated Aug. 1, 1836.
Bond and mortgage of Hervey Harris for $2,666 78, dated Nov. 27, 1838.
Bond and mortgage of Charles J. Gaylor for $5,120, dated April 1, 1836.
Bond and mortgage of Charles D. Robinson for $6,631 34, dated April 1, 1836.
Also, 428¾ acres of land in Corinth, Saratoga County; 371 acres in Wilton, Saratoga County, and 416 other acres in Corinth, Saratoga County—all lately belonging to Judiah Ellsworth.
Also, 1,538 shares of stock of North American Trust and Banking Company, and 187 shares Lockport and Niagara Falls Railroad stock, with note of John L. Graham for $4,900, dated April 1, 1841.
Also, claim for $343 68 against James J. Baldwin, and claim for $1,326 18 against Harriet Crooker.
Also, six lots of land situated on the west side of Fifth-avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-sixth and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh streets, and designated on the ward map by the numbers 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39.
Also, one large oil painting, two writing desks, one clock and one copying press.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1865.
CHAS. AUG. DAVIS, Spec. Rec'r.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMMONALTY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Relative to the opening of Seventy-seventh-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 24th day of February, 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Seventy-seventh-street, from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in said city, as laid out on the map or plan of said city, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of Streets and Roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 5, 1807.
JOHN E. DEVELIN,
Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1865.

FINANCIAL.

HOPE
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 92 BROADWAY.
CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000 00
ASSETS.....$252,248 76
This company having DECLINED JOINING the combination of Fire Insurance Companies, is prepared to write policies on terms as favorable as are offered by any other responsible company, whether IN OR OUT of the board.
DIRECTORS.

HENRY M. TABER,	THOMAS P. CUMMINGS,
STEPH. CAMBRELENG,	THEODORE W. RILEY,
JOSEPH GRAFTON,	AMOS ROBBINS,
L. B. WARD,	D. LYDIG SUYDAM,
STEPHEN HYATT,	J. W. MERSEREAU,
JACOB REESE,	JOSEPH BRITTON,
ROBERT SCHELL,	WILLIAM H. TERRY,
JOHN PENFOLD,	WILLIAM REMSEN,
JAMES S. SANDFORD,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
FREDK. SCHUCHARDT,	JOSEPH FOULKE.

JACOB REESE, President.
THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.
CHAS. D. HARTSHORNE, Asst. Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE
METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 108 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1865.

STATEMENT OF THE BUSINESS AND CONDITION OF THE COMPANY ON THE 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1864.

Unearned Premiums, Jan. 1, 1864		$167,139 00
Premiums received in 1864, as follows:		
On Marine Risks	$485,378 46	
On Fire Risks	457,236 04	936,548 50
Total premiums		$1,097,688 50
Premiums marked off as earned from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1864	$778,626 34	
Less Return Premiums	56,460 56	
Net Earned Premiums		$721,565 78
Losses paid during the year:		
On Marine Risks	$170,956 56	
On Fire Risks	206,468 63	
Total Losses	$377,125 17	
Reserved for Losses Unadjusted	20,626 18	
Expenses, Reinsurance Commission and Taxes, (less interest received)	198,293 12	596,043 47
Net profits		$125,522 31
The capital of said company, actually paid up in cash is		$300,000 00
The surplus on the first day of January, 1865		456,321 84
Total amount of capital and surplus		$756,321 84

ASSETS JANUARY 1ST, 1865.

Amount of cash on hand and in Bank	$106,741 19	
Amount of cash in hands of Agents and in course of transmission	41,746 56	
Amount of U. S. and N. Y. City Stocks and Bonds	187,098 50	
Amount of Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien of record on Unincumbered Real Estate	185,530 00	
Amount of Loans on Collateral, payable on demand	92,375 00	
Amount of other Miscellaneous Items	20,500 00	
Amount due for Premiums on Policies issued at office	19,167 77	
Amount of Bills Receivable for Premiums on Marine Risks	91,456 70	
Interest due and accrued, but not yet payable	13,756 12	$758,321 84

The Board of Directors have this day resolved to pay a dividend of
SIX PER CENT.
on the outstanding Certificates of Profits, to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, the 20th of February next; also a dividend of
TEN PER CENT.
on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable in cash on demand; also a dividend of
FIFTY PER CENT.,
in scrip, on the net earned Participating Premiums of the company for the year 1864, for which Certificates will be issued on and after the 20th day of March next.

DIRECTORS:
JAS LORIMER GRAHAM, DANIEL PARISH,
ROBT. M. C. GRAHAM, DUDLEY B. FULLER,
EDW. A. STANSBURY, HENRY V. BUTLER,
JOSEPH B. VARNUM, GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
BOWES R. McILVAINE, CHARLES P. KIRKLAND,
FREDK. H. WOLCOTT, JOS. B. VARNUM, JR.,
WILLIAM K. STRONG, WATSON B. CASE,
JOHN C. HENDERSON, LORRAIN PHELPS,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER, EDWARD MACOMBER,
MARTIN BATES, JR., J. L. GRAHAM, JR.,
PASCHAL W. TURNEY, S. D. BRADFORD, JR.,
FRANKLIN H. DELANO, GEO. W. HATCH,
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
ROBERT M. C. GRAHAM, Vice-President.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, 2d Vice-President.
JOHN C. GOODRIDGE, Secretary.

NO LIABILITIES TO STOCKHOLDERS.

THE
FIRST NATIONAL PETROLEUM CO.,
OF
NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA.
Organized under the Laws of the State of New-York, January, 1865.
CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000,
In 200,000 Shares of $5 each.
A Limited amount of Stock reserved at $8 a Share.
Two new Wells on Company's Property, now yielding 70 Barrels Daily. Five Wells now going down.
OFFICE, NO. 109 BROADWAY,
OFFICERS.
PRESIDENT.
CHAS H. APPLEGATE,
(Of O. H. Applegate & Bro., No. 354 Broadway.)
VICE-PRESIDENT.
JOHN L. DOUGLASS,
(Sec. Merchants' Fire Ins. Co.)
TREASURER.
HIRAM O. BOND,
(Banker, No. 11 Pine-st.)
SECRETARY.
JOHN O HOYT,
(Com. Merchant, No. 4 Cedar-st.)
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.
MAHLON S. FROST,
(Of Titusville, Penn.)
BANKERS.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
(Corner of Nassau and Pine sts.)
TRUSTEES,
OF NEW-YORK—Chas. H. Applegate, John L. Douglass, Chas. A. Crane, John B. Bouton, John O. Hoyt, Samuel B. Rooney.
OF TITUSVILLE, PENN—Mahlon S. Frost, Chas. G. Gridley, Chas. E. Hall.

LANDS ON OIL CREEK AND OHERRY RUN.
PROPERTY NO. 1—SEVENTY BARRELS OF OIL DAILY.
A perpetual lease of two and a half acres on the celebrated Buchanan Farm, at the junction of Oil Creek and Cherry Run. Two new oil wells now in operation, yielding seventy barrels daily, of which one-half goes to the First National Petroleum Company.
The present supply of oil is equivalent to the payment of at least Two per Cent. monthly dividends to the stockholders upon their investments.
First Dividend of Two Per Cent. for February.
Near this property are the famous "Phillips," "Woodruff," "Hammond," and other wells, which have been flowing two or three years, and are still pouring in constant streams. Several new wells will immediately be sunk by the company. Engines, tools and tubing now on the ground.
PROPERTY NO. 2—FORTY ACRES OF THE HATCH FARM.
This property, owned in fee, lies just north of Plumer, on both sides of Cherry Run, in a direct line between the "Noble" well, which flowed 2,000 barrels daily, and the new 300-barrel well on Pithole Creek, (owned by the United States Petroleum Company) and but a little distance from each. One hundred new wells are now going down between the Hatch farm and Oil Creek. A large flow of oil has just been struck on the northern verge of the property. The "Coquette" well of 700 barrels, the "Maple Shade" well of 600 barrels, the "Irving" well of 300 barrels, the Story farm, the Rynd farm, and Tarr farm are in the immediate vicinity.
Six new wells will be sunk on the property during the Spring and Summer. Room for over 200 wells. No well has ever been sunk on Oherry Run without striking oil.
PROPERTY NO. 3—FIVE WELLS NOW GOING DOWN.
A parcel of land on the well-known McFate farm, on Cherry Run. Five wells now being bored—one having reached the depth of over 300 feet. The First National Petroleum Company has a landed interest in all the oil produced, without spending a penny or doing a day's work. The "Reel" well of 200 bbls., the "Prince" and "Auburn" of 100 bbls. each, and other great wells, are near by.
PROPERTY NO. 4—117 ACRES OF THE EIGHTLIN FARM.
All on Oil Creek, just above Titusville, and owned in fee. Regarded by experienced oil operators as one of the finest oil properties in Pennsylvania. Value of the land daily enhanced by oil discoveries and strikes on all sides of it. Room on the property for over 500 wells. Several will be sunk immediately.
PROPERTY NO. 5—200 ACRES IN WEST VIRGINIA.
The lease of about 200 acres of rich oil-bearing lands on the Little Kanawha and Dunkard Creek, in West Virginia, giving to the First National Petroleum Company seven-eighths of all the oil. The Property is near the noted Burning Springs Well, and in the great upheaval range, which has always been found to contain oil in large quantities. Wells will be sunk immediately.
PROPERTY NO. 6.
A lease of 200 acres of first-class oil-bearing lands, also on Little Kanawha River and Dunkard Creek, in the vicinity of Property No. 5.
THE RESERVED SHARES—ALL STOCKHOLDERS ON AN EQUAL FOOTING.
Subscriptions will be received, until further notice, for a limited amount of capital stock, at the lowest cash price of $3 a share, par value $5, the same being full paid up stock, free from all assessments and liabilities, in which respect the original subscribers, and those who may now put down their names, stand on precisely the same footing.
THE COMPANY'S WORKING OPERATIONS.
The working operations of the company have been placed under the personal supervision of Mahlon S. Frost, Esq., of Titusville. Mr. Frost is a pioneer in the oil development of Pennsylvania, and one of the largest and most experienced oil operators in the country. All the new wells will be sunk under his immediate direction.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS
NOW OPEN
AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE,
NO. 108 BROADWAY.

H. C. FREEMAN, CIVIL AND MINING Engineer and Geologist, will make examinations of lands for petroleum. Remains in the city a few days only. Address No. 231 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

10-40 BONDS.
5-20 BONDS.
6s OF '81 BONDS.
MARCH, MAY AND JULY
COUPONS CASHED IN GOLD,
BY
HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 44 Pine-st.

In view of the prospect of PEACE and a FALL IN GOLD, holders of Gold Bonds will do well to detach the Coupons and realize the interest at present rates for Gold.
Parties residing out of the city wishing to cash their Coupons can forward them by express, and we will return the Gold or its value in greenbacks, as desired.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and are the same always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.
☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

REMOVAL.
THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have removed to No. 156 Broadway, between Liberty-st. and Maiden-lane.

GREAT NORTHERN OIL CO.
OFFICE, NO. 67 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEAR BROADWAY.
Capital.....$2,000,000
Manufacturers and Sole Proprietors of the
HENDRICK LUBRICATOR.
Also dealers in SPERM, LARD, WHALE and other OILS.
OFFICERS.
JOHN BRYAN, President, New-York.
JACOB S. ATWOOD, Vice President.
J. A. WISNER, Secretary and Treasurer.
E. E. HENDRICK, Superintendent.
WM. N. MARCUS, General Agent.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 1865.

WHEREAS—BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the American National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act;
Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "the American National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
[L. S.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 26th day of January, 1865.
(Signed) HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

WILLIAM C. GILMAN,
NO. 6 PINE-ST.,
BUYS AND SELLS
MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE SCRIP.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 130 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s, OF 1881,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS,
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81,
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Coupons and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

MANGAM, JENKINS & CO.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, MERCANTILE PAPER, STOCKS, BONDS, &c.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.
U. S. 10-40 Bonds. U. S. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. 6s of '81 Bonds. U. S. 7 3-10th Treasury Notes.
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness bought and sold at market rates.
Stocks and other securities bought and sold at Brokers' Board on commission.

OIL AND COAL LANDS.
Several tracts in Braxton County, West Virginia, for sale by the subscriber.
TITLES WARRANTED. Apply Nos. 6 and 10 Wall-st., Room No. 41, between 11 and 2 o'clock.
B. BECKSCHER.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, DUBUQUE, Iowa, Jan. 11, 1865.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Co. will be held at the office of the Company in Dubuque, Iowa, on MONDAY, Feb. 13, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing four directors for the term of two years. LOUIS BOISOT, Secretary.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of this association will be held at their bank, No. 5 Nassau-st., on the 14th day of February next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said bank. C. N. JORDAN, Cashier.
Dated New-York, Jan. 10, 1865.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 25, 1865.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15, 1865, in accordance with amended by-law. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 4 until Feb. 16.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 240 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1865.
AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, the following persons were elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year:

J. T. Sanger,	Albert G. Lee,
E. L. Fancher,	N. E. Rosenfeld,
John Elliott,	Charles O. Barrett,
Lewis Einstein,	Edwin F. Knowlton,
John Falconer,	Jacob B. Otter,
Henry I. Baker,	Daniel L. Ross.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, Daniel L. Ross was unanimously re-elected President.
JOHN H. STOUT, Cashier.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., NO. 84 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.
TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

THE COUPONS OF THE RICHMOND COUNTY BONDS will be paid at the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, No. 52 Wall-st., when due. P. S. WANDELL, County Treasurer.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1865.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of next election, will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th inst. Poll will open at 12 o'clock and close at 2 P. M. By order. O. W. COX, Cashier.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.
PARTIES HOLDING THIRTY (30) OR more coupons on the three years' seven and three-tenth bonds, maturing on the 15th inst., are requested to hand them in, with schedules, at any time before that date.
Holders complying with the above, will have their coupons examined and checks given for them on the 14th, after 3 o'clock P. M.
Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Interest Department of this office.
(Signed) JOHN A. STEWART,
Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BROOKLYN PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1865.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Trustees held this day, Mr. POPE CATLIN was unanimously elected Secretary, in place of Mr. CHAS. P. WILLIAMS, 2d, resigned.
The Certificates of Stock for this Company will be ready for delivery on Wednesday, 8th instant.
POPE CATLIN, Secretary.

OPHIR STOCK.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES to sell two feet of Opbir at the last quotation from San Francisco, $200 (in gold) a foot; stock transferable at once to the purchaser, at Lees and Whalley, without sending to California. Address OPHIR, Box No. 161 Times Office.

EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANNUAL ELECTion for fifteen Directors, and three Inspectors of Election of the East River Bank, will be held on TUESDAY, the 7th day of February, 1865, at their banking house, No. 630 Broadway. Poll open from 7 to 3 P. M.
W. S. CARMAN Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE CITY PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 1 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1865.
THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE STOCK OF this company are requested to call for certificates as soon as possible. J. M. WESTERVELT, Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE Harlem directors of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company, will be held at the depot, 6th-av., corner of 43d-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 14, from 12 to 2 P. M.
HENRY S. MOORE, Secretary.

LEE & ELY, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST.—Petroleum lands in Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia for sale. Stocks of all descriptions bought and sold on commission.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 8 Beekman-st., Room No. 6, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

THE
COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL STOCK.....$1,000,000
Divided into 200,000 Shares, at $5 per share.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE,
TO 50,000 SHARES ONLY, $250 PER SHARE.
STOCK ISSUED FULL PAID.
$50,000 CASH APPROPRIATED AS A WORKING CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT, ISAIAH DUKENS.
VICE-PRESIDENT, WM. M. STEWART.
TREASURER, WM. D. SMITH.
SECRETARY, E. J. HARRISON.
DIRECTORS,
ISAIAH DUKENS, ROBERT SMITH,
W. D. SMITH, EDWD. F. CUSHMAN,
W. M. STEWART.

OFFICES—NO. 43 PINE-STREET, NEW-YORK AND NOS. 29 AND 31 WASHINGTON BUILDINGS, (324 South Third-street, below Walnut,) PHILADELPHIA.

The intrinsic value of their territory is greater than that of any other oil company now before the public, with the same amount of capital.
The Directors invite all who desire investing in oil stocks to call at their offices and examine prospectus, drawings, &c., where they cannot fail to be satisfied that the
COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY
is entitled on such a basis that more liberal terms are to realize a handsome profit, aside from the question of oil altogether.
The books for subscription will be open for a short time longer at the office of the company.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1865.
THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1864:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec 31, 1864		$7,854,427 35
Premiums on Policies not marked off Jan. 1

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Feb. 18.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Feb. 25.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, March 4.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, March 11
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, March 25
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, April 1.
DAY STAR	(Building.)	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.
From Pier 45 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.
The *Morning Star* is 2,043 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 19 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	500-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	500-horse power
EUROPE	(Afloat)	500-horse power
FRANCE	(Afloat)	500-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,200-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE,
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE
as follows:
FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY.....March 1.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY.....March 15.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$150
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 22 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. MACKIE & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 8.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 15.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 22.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 1.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 8.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 15.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$122 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless Bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam-packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports from the Company's wharf, at Jessy City, on MONDAY, Feb. 27, and SATURDAY, March 11, at 5.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....$50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
Passengers must have passports.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.
THROUGH BILLS LADING TO ST. LOUIS AND ALL POINTS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, VIA NEW ORLEANS.
THE ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS,
JOHN J. ROE, President,
Is now ready to enter into, and give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for shipments as above.
This Company now owns some twenty first-class steamers running between New-Orleans, St. Louis, and Louisville, and are now arranging connections between New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and New-Orleans.
One of their steamers will leave New-Orleans daily, and by judicious arrangements they are enabled to offer inducements to shippers in lower rates and quick dispatch. Average time of transit, eighteen days.
J. KAGER, Agent,
No. 41 Broad-st.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,418	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,436	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	.....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,676	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
VIRGINIA—Lewis.....Tuesday, Feb. 7
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN STEERAGE RATES.
The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:
Feb. 13.....COSTA RICA.....TINKLEPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
Feb. 23.....OCEAN QUEEN.....WEIR.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
March 3.....NORTH STAR.....SLOCUM.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)
For freight or passage, apply to
D. S. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL
Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF CORK.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 11
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 18
ETNA.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 25
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $115. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
VIA NICARAGUA.—Short route, low prices.—The Central American Transit Company will dispatch on the 20th of every month, from Pier No. 29 North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, D. S. Baecon, Master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP
COLUMBIA,
Capt. BARNES,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb 8, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 39 Broadway.
The new and splendid steamship MORO CASTLE, R. Adams, Master, will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on Feb. 15.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
VARICK AND DOMINICK-STS.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 6, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Joseph J. Marvin, Esq., Referee:
VARICK AND DOMINICK-STS.—The five desirable lots, with the brick and frame buildings thereon, on the northeast corner of Varick and Dominick sts., known as Nos. 124 and 126 Varick-st., and Nos. 15, 17 and 17½ Dominick-st.—50 feet on Varick-st. by 100 feet deep. Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

AUCTION NOTICE.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., Auctioneers and Commission Merchants—Established 1833.—Auction sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Bonds, &c. Special attention given to sales of Household Furniture, at the residences of owners.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED property on Greenwich, Washington and West 19th-st., and on Waverley-place.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on MONDAY, Feb. 6, at 12 o'clock at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executor of John B Martin, deceased—
GREENWICH AND WASHINGTON sts.—The lot of ground situate on the westerly side of Greenwich-st., running through to and fronting on the easterly side of Washington-st., being 19 feet in front on each street, and known as No. 430 Greenwich-st. and No. 427 Washington-st; said property is 20 feet south of Duane-st.
WAVERLEY-PLACE.—The three and a half story brick house and lot on the southerly side of Waverley-place, 151 feet west of 6th-av., and known as No. 114. The house is 22.3x56 feet, and contains gas and Croton water. Lot 22.3x76.9.
Maps at No. 63½ Pine-st.

DENTISTRY.
DR. VAN VLECK, No. 47 BOND-ST., THE cheapest dentist in New-York. No other than the best quality of work done.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
(M. F. SWEETSER, General Superintendent.
J. C. CALHOUN, General Ticket Agent. Meadville, Pa.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.
2:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

CHANGE OF TIME.
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
From foot Murray-st., daily at 3½ P. M., connecting with trains for Bigelowville, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Manchester, &c.
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.
Fare $2. Excursion tickets $3—good for three days.
Steamer JESSE HOYT leaves Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, daily, (excepting Sundays,) at 9 A. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with express trains for Philadelphia, Tuckerton, Barnegat, Tom's River, &c.
Returning leave Vine-st. Ferry, Philadelphia, at 11.30 A. M.

PERTH AMBOY AND WOODBRIDGE RAILROAD.
From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:30 and 5:00 P. M.
Leave Perth Amboy—7:15, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 2:35, 5:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:35, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:50 and 6:20 P. M.
JERSEY CITY, Jan. 31, 1865.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, Jamaica and Hempstead, East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakewood, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset, 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. (Change cars at Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Whitestone, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M., 3, 4 and 5 P. M.
Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.
A. BEASONER, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Tickets may be procured at the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn. Baggage checked from the residence to all points on this road and its connections.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Jan. 23, 1865, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 2:40, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. Smaller cars will be run between Chambers and 30th-st. stations. Sunday train 6 P. M.
J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 5.05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Nyack.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.
Nov. 1, 1864.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE,
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATORDAYS
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.
These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."
Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Marden's Express Office, No. 76 Broadway, and at No. 116 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
H. R. SIMONS, Agent.

REMOVAL.
The Peoples' Line, "New-Jersey Steamboat Company," have removed from the foot of Cortlandt-st to their spacious new offices, Pier No. 41, south side Canal-st., where on the opening of navigation, they will be happy to transport passengers and freight as heretofore.
New-York, Jan. 27, 1865.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains north and east from New-Haven 11 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STEEL.—AS OUR STOCK OF ENGLISH STEEL must positively be sold before the 1st of May next, WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO MAKE SALES TO CONSUMERS AND OTHERS AT MUCH LESS THAN THE PRESENT COST OF IMPORTATION—which consists of Extra Best Cast Machinery, Blister Spring, &c., &c., equal to any make in this market, and WARRANTED.
D. LITTLEJOHN & CO., No. 24 Cliff-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the city to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 226 Navy-st., and No. 66 Fleet-walk-av., Brooklyn
Long Island, N. Y.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.

TEAS!	TEAS!	TEAS!	TEAS!	TEAS!
TEAS!	TEAS!	TEAS!	TEAS!	TEAS!

Housekeepers should buy their Teas, Coffees, &c., at the GREAT "CANTON TEA WAREHOUSE," where all goods are guaranteed free from adulteration, and sold cheap for cash only. THOMAS R. AONEW,
Nos. 260 and 262 Greenwich-st., corner Murray.
Wholesale Department: No. 262 Greenwich-st.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 6 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. REYS.

CRANDALL'S SPRING HORSE.
Children's carriages, sign, propellers, &c., &c., neatly altered and repaired at the manufactory, No. 130 East 26th-st., near 3d-av.

OFFICIAL.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 20, 1865.
INFORMATION HAS BEEN RECEIVED at this department from Mr. Edward H. Kingsbury, the Consul of the United States at Algiers, France, of the death of Miss MATILDA STAFFORD, at Philippeville, in the Province of Constantine. She was a former resident of the State of New-York.

CIDER VINEGAR—REALLY PURE AND FIRST QUALITY—For sale in packages of from one to forty gallons, for family use.
Call and examine. W. KNAPP,
No. 91 Hudson-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.—A LARGE STOCK always on hand at lower prices than at any other establishment in the city. B. KLABER'S Mantel Works, No. 160 East 126th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Out this out.

STUART'S REFINED SUGAR LOAF, Granulated, ground, granulated, white A and C sugars, for immediate delivery; also yellow refined sugar for sale at the office of the Refinery, No. 100 Chambers-st.

SHODDY.—10,000 POUNDS NEW, DARK BLUE army clippings, hersey and flannel, for sale by A. T. HARD, No. 14 Beekman-st.

EMPTY QUICKSILVER FLASKS WANTED and highest cash price paid for same by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO BREWERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE, the fixtures of brewery now occupied by HOWARD & FULLER, corner Plymouth and Jay sts., Brooklyn, in bulk or part, consisting of boiler, engine, pumps, vats, Baudelot cooler, coppers, punch casons, &c. The premises will also be to let. Suitable for manufacturing purposes. Possession immediately.

TO DISABLED SOLDIERS.—IF YOU HAVE the use of one hand, and want to make an honest living, call on or address A. HOLDMAN, No. 68 Cross-st., and he will tell you how you can easily make $4 to $10 every day.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.
Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N.Y.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.—STEAM ENGINES and boilers, stationary and portable, of all sizes. Also, several gearing boilers in perfect order. Apply to P. CASSIDY, Nos. 7 to 10 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, near New Chambers st. Ferry.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE, BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.
RAVENSWOOD—House and grounds, $14,000.
IRVINGTON, N. J.—Elegant place, $35,000.
FAIRFIELD, Conn.—House and 6 acres, $18,000.
KINDERHOOK—House and 20 acres, $20,000.
RYE—Elegant house and 18 acres, 45,000.
RIVERDALE—Elegant house and 6 acres, $20,000.
HYDE PARK—A number of desirable places.
NEW LOTS, L. I.—An elegant residence, $25,000.
YONKERS—A number of desirable places.
STATEN ISLAND—and all sections of the country—desirable farms and country seats.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE—One of the most desirable cottages in the city, located on the southerly side of DeKalb-av., (9) feet east of Throop-av. This house is new, built in the best manner, has the modern conveniences, and will be sold cheap. DeKalb-av. cars pass the door every few minutes. A splendid brown-stone front house in Hewes-st., near Lee-av. Church. It is three stories, attic, basement and sub-cellar; is finished in the most complete, elegant and thorough manner. It contains eighteen rooms—is in perfect order. The valuable store No. 343 Fulton-st. A neat two-story and basement brick house on DeKalb-av., near Nostrand-av. A two-story cottage house on Park-av., near Tompkins-av. Apply to
JOHNSON & SPADER, Lumber Dealers.
Corner Kent-av. and Mew-s-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ONE HOUSE AND lot known as No. 46 Concord-st., five minutes' walk from Fulton ferry. The house is built in the best manner, and of the best materials, and has marble mantles, gas and water throughout, with range and furnaces; size 21 feet 6 inches by 45; lot 63 feet; to which a plot of 24 feet 6 inches in depth, by 21 feet 6 inches in width, can be added, if desired. For permits to view premises, apply to S. HONDLOW, Montague st., near Court, Brooklyn, or to P. O. BOLELEY, No. 43 Wall-st., 7 under Court, New-York.

FOR SALE—LOW, THE HANDSOME THREE-story, high-stoop house No. 99 Macdougal-st., three rooms deep, two bath-rooms, water-closets, &c., handsome chandeliers in parlor, &c.; house 21x65, lot 21x100. Also, three high-stoop, three-and-a-half-story houses, with all conveniences, baths, &c.; south side West 24th-st., Nos. 122, 124½ and 126; size 16 feet 8x50, lots 16x98 feet; possession May 1. Apply to S. L. SOLOMON, No. 366 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN NEW-Jersey, 25 miles from the city by rail; near a depot; large double house, large barn, stables, carriage-house, and other outbuildings; 10 acres of choice land, orchard of 250 apple trees, 50 choice pears, 75 grape-vines, cherries, prunes, peaches and small fruit in abundance, all in full bearing. Apply to WM. BRIMS, No. 100 Broad-st., up stairs, rear office.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—THE two 2-story and attic dwellings, Nos. 114 Congress-st. and 120 Amity-st., Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from the South Ferry. Both have the modern improvements and are in good order. Also, two lots on the east side of Henry-st., between Amity and Congress sts., each 100 feet. For cards apply to H. COX, executor, No. 206 Broadway, N. Y., or Henry-st., corner of Amity-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—AT LITCHFIELD, CONN., A FINE country residence; about three acres in garden and meadow; large entertaining house, 25 rooms and outbuildings, all finished, 4 miles from depot, 6 hours from New-York. Price $3,500; terms easy. For photographic views apply to ADAMS & CO., No. 363 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year; by HENRY R. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HIGH-STOOP brown-stone 4-story house, on 44th-st., near 8th-av., with stable and extra lot on the rear. House decorated and painted throughout in a tasteful and artistic manner and containing all the modern improvements. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE BROWN-STONE THREE-story and basement houses, deep lots and court-yard, with all modern improvements, at Nos. 59 61 and 63 Second-place, Brooklyn. Price $7,000. Apply after 5 P. M. to THOMAS J. STEWART, No. 10 West 21st-st.

FOR SALE—THREE BRICK HOUSES AND lots, in 8th-st.; three-story basement and sub-cellar brown-stone basement and trimmings; all modern improvements. Apply on the premises, third house west of 3d-av., or to GEO. MARINOR, No. 234 South-st.

FOR SALE—THAT BEAUTIFUL AND UNIQUE cottage-home at the northeast corner of Park-av. and 34th-st. The house is in perfect order from cellar to ceiling, is arranged in the most commodious manner, with dining-room, drawing-room, &c., on the first floor. Stable attached. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A NICE FARM OF 60 ACRES, good land, 1¼ miles from Tuckahoe Station, Harlem Railroad, and 2 miles from Mount Vernon, New-Rochelle road, will be sold cheap, or exchanged for New-York or Brooklyn property if applied for soon.
J. VAN BUREN, No. 94 Pine-st.

FARMING LAND AT FLATBUSH, L. I.—For sale, 32 acres of land in the town of Flatbush, L. I., being a wood lot, from which most of the wood has been cut; can in a short time, and at small expense, be made a valuable farm. Address or apply to N. L. ZABRISKIE, No. 15 Court-street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house and lot No. 112 West 32d-st; house 22 by 28; lot 25 by 100. Also, four-story English basement house 18.6 by 50; lot one-half the block; No. 94 West 26th-st., 6th and 7th avs. Inquire of E. K. ADAMS or J. FANGBORN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE high-stoop dwelling-house, 20x50; lot 80 feet; in good order with all modern improvements, 24-av., between 46th and 48th sts. Price $10,000. Possession at short notice. Apply to WM. P. LYON, No. 537 Pearl-st.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE—On Putnam-av., Madison and Monroe sts., between Marcy and Tompkins avs., Brooklyn; Fulton and De Kalb-av. cars pass the property; terms easy. Apply to T. A. HALLIDAY, No. 73 Beaver-st., at 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY on 6th-av., (north of 23d-st.,) extending through to and fronting on Broadway. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, No. 152 East 17th-st. (Stuyvesant-square,) 23 feet 6 inches by 45 feet; lot, half the block. JAS. E. WEIR, No. 67 Maiden-lane.

A VALUABLE WATER POWER AND MACHINERY for sale or to rent. For particulars inquire of HENRY KEELER, South Salem, Westchester Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC brick house, with lot, No. 137 Greene-st. Lot 19.7x103. Apply to S. D. ROBERTS, No. 60 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME FIRST-class dwelling on 34th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT ON GREENE-st., between Prince and Houston sts. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WEST-st., with L on Perry-st., including bulkhead and water rights. Price $15,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WANTED—TO BUY A STORE OF ABOUT 20 to 100 feet deep, and 25 feet wide, situated between Murray and Canal sts. and Church and Elm sts. Address T. P., Box No. 2110 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY, ENGLISH basement house, No. 36 West 35th-st. It is complete, with all the modern improvements. Apply to JASPER E. CORNING, No. 30 Platt-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, FOUR LOTS ON the southwest corner of Fulton and Franklin avs. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 6 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, THE HOUSE AND lot No. 97 Sackett-st. Apply to JOHN A. LYDECKER, No. 167 Union-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front dwelling on 34th-st., opposite the Blind Asylum. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

TO LET.

COUNTRY SEATS TO LET BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.
ELIZABETH, N. J.—Large house and grounds, $1,200.
FLUSHING, L. I.—Cottage and 5 acres, $700.
GREENWOOD, Conn.—Cottage and 3 acres, $1,000.
BLOOMINGDALE ROAD—House and 8 acres, $1,500.
YONKERS—Elegant place, (furnished,) per month, $500.
WEST MORRISANIA—Furnished cottage, $1,200.
FORT WASHINGTON—House and 10 acres, $2,500.
FIFTH AVENUE—Corner First-place, Brooklyn, 2,500.
FORDHAM—Furnished house, $1,200.
WEST MORRISANIA—Elegant residence, $3,000.

HOUSES IN BROOKLYN TO RENT OR SELL:
5 genteel new brick houses on Pacific-st., between Washington and Grand-avs.; rent to private family $450, or will sell low. Apply at houses from 11 to 1.
3 three-story and basement brick houses on Canton-st., fronting on City Park, corner of Park-av. Will be sold low.
2 frame cottage houses on Sands-st., between Gold-st. and Hudson-av. Will be sold low. Apply at office No. 1, over Fulton Bank, New-York, about 11 M.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT Tubby Hook, to let or lease, with or without furniture; it has gas and water, and all modern conveniences, together with five acres of ground, carriage house, gardener's house, and all necessary outbuildings; beautifully shrubbed, seven minutes' walk from Hudson River Railroad station, and thirty minutes by rail from 30th-st. depot; five miles from General Park. Apply to F. S. THOMPSON, No. 40, Warren-st.

BROADWAY.—TO BE LEASED FOR TWENTY years, with renewals, the valuable property of Nos. 479, 481 and 483 Broadway, between Broome and Grand sts., extending through and including No. 20 Crosby-st., being 73 feet front on Broadway and 28 feet front on Crosby-st., containing about 10,000 square feet of land. The situation and size of the above is well adapted for a bank, or other large institution. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., or to P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCES TO LET, LEASE OR FOR SALE—At Great Neck, L. I., on the water, seventeen miles from the city; ten and eighteen rooms; modern conveniences, (electricity inside, boating, fine grounds;) pamphlet from Pendleton, agent, new building. Apply to SAMUEL T. SKIDMORE, Esq., No. 66 Wall-st., or on the premises to E. L. TREDWELL.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON—IN HAMILTON PARK, near the ferry, several first-class villas to rent, of English, French and Italian architecture, about ten rooms, water, gas, wash-tubs, dumb-waiters, bath-rooms and other conveniences; perfectly healthy and views unsurpassed. Apply to E. HAMILTON, No. 123 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—Three minutes' walk from Wall-st. South ferries, near Brooklyn Heights. For particulars apply at No. 52 Stone-st., or No. 36 Pearl-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
BOOTH'S HAMLET,
Now in the
TWELFTH WEEK
of a career of unbroken succession and undiminished success, and which has been enthroned by the enthusiastic fiat of the people and the press as
A PERMANENT INSTITUTION,
Is presented
EVERY NIGHT,
with
ITS SPLENDID CAST
and
SUPERB SCENERY.
"ONE OF THE NOBLEST PIECES OF DRAMATIC ART EVER SEEN IN ANY LAND OR IN ANY AGE. WE TRUST IT WILL NOT BE WITHDRAWN UNTIL EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD IN THE COMMUNITY HAS SEEN IT."—*New-York Herald.*
Doors open at 6½; commences at 7½. Seats may be secured for any number of days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
TWENTY-FOURTH WEEK.
LAST NIGHTS OF J. S. OWENS,
AS
PAUL PRY and THE LIVE INDIAN,
which continue to realize from the general admiration THE HIGHEST AND RICHEST TRIUMPHS.
THE HOUSE IS EVERY NIGHT CROWDED.
Those who would make sure of seats at night should SECURE THEM IN ADVANCE.
MONDAY evening, Feb. 6,
Third week of Poole's comedy,
PAUL PRY.
MR. JOHN E. OWENS.....PAUL PRY.
Thirty seventh night of the screaming extravaganza,
THE LIVE INDIAN.
MR. JOHN E. OWENS.....THE LIVE INDIAN
Doors open at 7; curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ OF NEW-YORK.
THE ANNUAL GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL
will take place at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON THURSDAY, FEB. 16, 1865.
The most extensive preparations have been made by the committee to render this ball, as usual, both in regard to carnival feats and masquerade processions, as also respecting other arrangements, the order of the season.
Like on former occasions, two orchestras, consisting of one hundred of the best musicians, under the direction of Mr. A. Bernstein, will alternately perform, without interruption, the newest and most excellent ball and promenade music. A set of entirely new decorations have been expressly painted by Mr. Maximilian, affording the visitor a charming and brilliant view of the Academy.
SUPPER WILL BE SERVED A LA CARTE.
The detailed floor arrangements for the evening will be made known by placards, posted in the ballroom.
To prevent overcrowding, only a limited number of tickets, at $5 for one gentleman and one lady, and extra ladies' tickets at $2 each, will be issued, and can be obtained, only by way of introduction, through the members of the Liederkranz Society, viz.:
Dr. Lellmann, 21 East 4th-st.; Max Goepp, 137 Broadway; Eis House Mayor Gunther; Oswald Silbendorfer, 11 Chatham-st.; C. Spanier, 195 Well-st.; Eugene Ballin, 34 Exchange-place; Frederick Kapp, 123 Broadway; Hermann Baltzer, 50 Exchange-place; H. Goettel, 58 Exchange place; M. Grashof, 19 Platt-st.; Chas Heitzpfeil, 62 Exchange-place; Emil Saner, 46 Exchange-place; W. Baretto Broad-st.; Chas Hauseit, 39 Spruce-st.; S. Kaufmann, 39 Nassau-st.; A. Gosling, 76 Beaver-st.; G. Gerstenberg, 4 Beaver-st.; H. Teilkampf, 49 Beaver-st.; A. H. Brahe, 37 Ferry-st.; L. A. Grasse, 220 Greenwich-st.; Otto Frast, 62 Bowery; Col. Burger, 50 Bowery; H. Greifenhagen, 96 Reade-st.; Wm. Steinway, 71 East 14th-st.; Philipp Bissinger, President German Savings Bank; Jacob Wiedemuller, German Savings Bank; Wm. Jullinghaus Lafarge House; H. Meyn, 24 Forsythe-st.; Dr. Voss, 33 West 14th-st.; E. Schuberth, 98 Spring-st.; O. E. Lodge, 8 Columbia-st., and others.
The following rules will be strictly adhered to:
No ticket is sold at the door, and none received which do not bear the name of the gentleman introduced and the member introducing. Tickets, without exception, not transferable. The check attached to each ticket will be demanded at the door, the ticket itself to be retained by the holder, and to be shown to the committee in the ball-room, if requested.
The most rigid control will be maintained
GEORGE NEMBACH

EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE MAILS BY THE AFRICA.

Our Foreign Correspondence.

Interesting Summary of News

The Atlantic Telegraph Cable.

The mails by the *Africa*, covering London dates to Jan. 21, reached this city yesterday morning.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Speculations on Recognition and the War—English Feeling on the Slavery Question—The Negro of No Account—Policy of European Governments—Death of Proudhon and Leitch Ritchie—Alarming State of Cardinal Wiseman—Roman Catholic Status in England—Mr. Bright on Suffrage Extension.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 21, 1865.

It is observed that neither England nor France has a Minister at Washington. By the death of Mr. DAYTON the United States are left with only a *Chargé des Affaires* at Paris, and rumor speaks of the recall of Mr. ADAMS to fill a Cabinet appointment at home. It is not for me to say whether these facts have any significance; but I observe that Mr. SCHOURIER, the colleague of Mr. BRIGHT in the representation of Birmingham, in his speech, a few days ago, very pointedly gave his constituents to understand that in case the recognition of the Confederate States came before Parliament, he should give his vote for recognition. Some hissed, but this did not prevent the usual vote of confidence.

The London *Globe*, in an article copied by the *Times* of this morning, after a review of the past year, expresses the opinion that the Confederacy, without arming its negroes, can carry on the war for four years longer, while by calling the negro element to its aid it could act upon the offensive. I am not called upon to estimate the value of this opinion. The arming and therefore eventual freeing of the slaves is an experiment which will not be tried until it is believed to be necessary, and one of which the result cannot be easily foretold. If it is at last resolved upon it will not be from any encouragement given on this side of the Atlantic. Neither England nor France will recognize Secession one day the sooner on account of the abolition of slavery. They do not demand nor much believe in such an abolition. The European Powers have recognized the United States when they were nearly all slaveholding States. They recognize the slaveholding States of Spain, Turkey and Brazil. They may as well recognize the South with its seat of government at Richmond as under that at Washington. I do not believe slavery is an appreciable element in the question of recognition, though the successful employment of an army of 250,000 negroes might be a pretty strong one.

The truth is that neither party in England, Federal or Confederate, cares much about the negro question. The purely philanthropic party they care for the negro, and for him only; but the chief partizans of the North wish for the restoration of the Union, and power and influence of the great Republic, with or without slavery, while the Confederate sympathizers have much the same feeling about Southern independence. If the negro can be made to fight as well as raise cotton, and it becomes necessary so to employ him, well and good; but his status and condition is quite a secondary consideration with both parties. Certainly the leading newspapers in England, which advocate the Federal cause, would not change their tone in the least, or cease to advocate the subjugation of the South, if every slave were freed to-morrow by the action of the Confederate Congress, or the Legislatures of the Southern States.

The talk about the recognition of the South on the ground that it had no part in the last election of Mr. LINCOLN seems to me the merest bosh. European Governments are not governed like courts of law, by precedents and quibbles. They do what they suppose to be for their interests, with precious little regard to technicalities. The recognition of the kingdom of Italy, in the face of a dozen treaties, and all sorts of vested and legitimate rights, is a recent case in point. The Danish war is more recent. It is power which Governments recognize, not abstract right. It is the doctrine of *vis fait accompli*, which the late Encyclical condemns, but which European Governments, will, notwithstanding, adhere to, and to which even the Pope, protest as he may, is obliged at last to submit. Let Mr. LINCOLN conquer, and his conquest will be recognized. Let Mr. DAVIS make good his defence, and when he no longer needs recognition, he will get plenty. "To him that hath shall be given."

PROUDHON, the most audacious of socialists, who wrote books to prove that property is theft, is dead. LEITCH RITCHIE, a great man of letters, who was for many years connected with Chambers' *Journal*, is also dead. I have expected also to be obliged to announce the death of Cardinal WISEMAN, who has been lying in such danger as to have received the last sacraments. He has been ill for a considerable time of diabetes, he found relief last Summer from the medicinal waters of Vichi. But with the cold weather his disease has returned complicated with erysipelas. It was thought necessary at one time to amputate one of his legs, on account of threatened mortification, but a favorable turn of the disease prevented a resort to this desperate remedy, which could scarcely have been successful. The death of the Cardinal would leave a blank in English society not easily filled, and it is difficult to say who would be his successor, probably Dr. ULLATHORN, the present Bishop of Birmingham.

I am reminded by this subject of a decision just given by the Master of the Rolls—a high judicial office—in the case of a child of a Catholic father and Protestant mother. The Judge held that the salvation of the child was as safe in the Roman Catholic Church as in the Church of England, and *vice versa*. In this respect he held that there was no difference, and he could only regard its temporal welfare by leaving it, for some years, at least, with its mother. This decision marks the present toleration, or perhaps indifference, that exists in the higher classes in England. It shows, also, the influence of High Church, or Puseyite doctrines. Except with the Evangelical section, a Roman Catholic is more respected than any class of Dissenters. And by the whole English Church, a Roman Catholic priest is held to be in holy orders, and he can become a clergyman of the Church of England without reordination, which a Presbyterian minister cannot. I believe the High Church Anglicans like the Roman Catholics better than they do their own Low Church Evangelicals.

Mr. BRIGHT has made another of his great speeches on reform, which means in England the extension of the suffrage. All parties, Mr. BRIGHT said, were pledged to it; the Queen, the Tories, the Whigs, the Liberals, of course, yet by common consent it has been abandoned. Why? Mr. BRIGHT does not tell the reason; but no might have done so. All parties are waiting for the final result of the experiment of an extended suffrage in America. They wait, much as they might have waited for the explosion of the powder-ship at Fort Fisher, before they fitted up one of their own. It is better to watch such experiments than to try them—at least it is cheaper. If it turns out to be safe for everybody to vote, there will be time enough to adopt the practice. But if it should fail, there is no going back, excepting the rough and bloody path of revolution and a military despotism. When the vote of a lord of a million acres can be neutralized by that of the first beggar he meets, his vote becomes of little value, and he is likely to appeal to something stronger or more effectual. Suffrage extension in England depends upon the events of the next few years in America. If the democratic principle shall triumph there, the Government here will hasten to adopt such measures of reform as will stay for a time the popular clamor.

MONADNOCK.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

A REVIEW OF THE SITUATION,

THE LAST RESORT OF THE SOUTH.

From the London Globe.

Although the warfare of 1864 has been in favor of the Federalists, yet their successes have not been of a decisive character, and vast means of resistance are still left in the hands of the Confederates. Assuming that the determination to continue is as strong on one side as the determination to resist is on the other, and admitting the superiority of the Federals in resources of all kinds, ashore and afloat, yet there must be in the Confederacy, even if the Roosevelt Government does not think it expedient to arm the slaves, means of prolonging the contest for several years. By arming the slaves, and subjecting them to the magic influence of military discipline, the Confederates would be in a position to assume the offensive; without arming the slaves, and confining themselves mainly to a defensive war, their position is such that they will be able to sustain themselves for a very long period. But the task is now more difficult than it has ever been, as a brief consideration of the facts will show.

The effect of SHERMAN'S two brilliant campaigns in Georgia, and HOON'S disastrous campaign in Tennessee, will probably be to contract the limits of the theatre of war to the country between the Ocenee and the Potomac, the sea and the Alleghanies. At the beginning of 1864, the war field was of much greater extent, for its boundaries were the Potomac and the Mississippi, the sea and a line drawn from Harper's Ferry to Memphis. The line of the Tennessee from Knoxville to the Elk River had only just been secured. Mobile was an open port. Georgia was threatened by an invasion of her mountain frontier, but no enemy menaced her coast. In fact she was practically untouched by war. South Carolina had successfully resisted every attempt of the Federals to fasten from the fringe of islands on the Charleston coast. LEE'S army was on the Rapidan, in a position which MEADE felt obliged to respect. The relative situations of the belligerents have been materially changed by the operations of 1864. A Federal army has traversed Georgia from end to end, and is now seated in her principal coast town. There it is a menace to both Augusta and Charleston. A Confederate army is or was at Corinth, but it is an army just returned from a fruitless campaign, with diminished numbers and *matériel*, save it introduced in *morale*. LEE'S army has been compelled to exchange the line of the Rapidan for the line of the Appomatox and the James; and, although a Confederate force, profiting by the folly of the Federal Gen. HUNTER, was able to invade Maryland, the issue of the various encounters in the Shenandoah Valley has been largely in favor of the Federals. They have, at different times, and from different quarters, traversed the whole line of mountain valleys, from Harper's Ferry to Chattanooga, and although they have been unable to live anywhere upon the line northeast of Knoxville, it should be remarked that they penetrate further and meet with less resistance, every year. In the same way, it should be remarked that, although in this quarter also they had nothing, yet the between West Tennessee and the Gulf of Mexico, the resistance grows less and less.

From these considerations it may be inferred that the stirring scenes of 1865 will lie in the country between the Oconee and the Lower Potomac. For SHERMAN at Savannah is more formidable than SHERMAN at Atlanta. His troops practically reenforce a new Federal army, which must materially influence the Confederate combinations for 1865. As he threatens both Augusta and Charleston, while THOMAS is on the northern border of Georgia, having troops enough to cover Tennessee, and some to spare for field operations, it may be inferred that Hood's army will be brought back as soon as possible to Georgia, for on the Corinth and Mobile line it is out of the main field of war. We may therefore conjecture that Hood will be drawn within the circle of attraction armies cannot resist—deeper to essential points—one that it will soon be heard of at Macon, unless, indeed, THOMAS should try to reach Montgomery, in which case Hood might be detained to oppose him. But the effect of that would be to leave lower Georgia open to SHERMAN on both banks of the Savannah, and to increase his chances in that quarter. The weakness of the Federal situation in Georgia lies in the fact that SHERMAN and THOMAS are not in communication, and that they will operate respectively under the disadvantages of very imperfect concert. SHERMAN'S great success in Georgia was due in no small degree to concentration of forces. The Confederates are still operating with all the advantages of what are called interior lines—in other words, their forces are in communication with each other, and can be moved about on shorter lines. Against this advantage must be set their manifest weakness, and the disinclination of many of the people of the three States west of the Savannah to make the last sacrifices to the cause. The effect, however, of SHERMAN'S capture of Savannah is to reduce the number of troops which Gen. LEE might be able to dispose of for the defence of Richmond, or an offensive movement northwards. For Augusta may become a new Richmond on the Savannah, and must be defended; and, in any case, very considerable forces must be placed between Augusta and Charleston. At Wilmington, also, or near it, strong bodies must be kept, and on the line between Wilmington and Richmond. In the mountain valleys the war will probably continue to be of a desultory character, yet at any moment, it is plain, from the events of 1864, that Lynchburgh may have to make a call upon Confederate resources which cannot not be denied. No one can foresee the totals in a game so complicated and so liable to unexpected turns as war, but on the basis of present appearances we may conjecture that Lynchburgh, Richmond, Wilmington, Charleston and Augusta, will be the principal points in the field of war for 1865. The advantages on the side of the Confederates are their central position; their railways, yet unbroken; their resources, which in bare necessities, are inexhaustible; their mighty spirit; the vast extent of unreclaimed land; and last, though not least, the reserve fighting power, which, as we believe, they hold to their slaves. It is probable that they have in the field not less than 150,000 white men, and that their opponents master not fewer than 250,000 men, including the garrison of Washington. We have excluded the armies on both sides west of the Mississippi, as were there has been for some time like abeyance for some months. With these resources it will be seen there must be a vast deal of resisting power in the Confederacy, and that, although it is only half what it was two years ago, it is still very formidable. If both sides remain resolute, the war may well go on for four years more.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

From the London Times, Jan. 21.

On Thursday, the somewhat tedious process was commenced of shipping a portion of submarine cable which has been made for this great undertaking, from the works at Greenwich on board the hulk *Iris*, for transference to the *Medway*, and final stowage in the tanks of the *Great Eastern*. The shipment was began early in the morning, and will continue without intermission now until nearly the end of May, by which time it is hoped all will be safely stowed away snugly on board the great steamship. The total quantity of rope required to connect Valentia with Bull's Bay, Newfoundland, answering for the "slack" which must run out to prevent too great a strain on the cable, is about 2,300 nautical, or nearly 2,700 statute, miles. With this length a liberal margin is given of nearly 600 statute miles of rope for slack caused by currents, possible rough weather and the avoidance of anything like unusual strain on the cable in the deepest water. Over one part of the route the depth is as great as from 2,000 to 2,500 fathoms, or nearly three statute miles—a depth, however, which is only considered of moment in case of rough weather in paying out the mere strength of the cable being sufficient to bear its own weight in eleven miles of still water. In this respect, as, indeed, in all others, the new cable has an enormous superiority over the old and ill-used rope which was first laid, and which, to the amazement of all those who knew its real condition, nevertheless remained in fair working order for a few days. If such unexpected results were obtained from the old cable, which the advancement of electrical science since then shows to have been thoroughly ill-adapted for its purpose, it is not over sanguine to enterprise, every step in the conduct of which has been marken with the most jealous care, not only to guard against the dangers known to exist, but against other emergencies which experience shows may arise, but which five years ago were unknown. In size, in strength, in better condition, better insulation, and better outer covering, the new rope is never less than three times as good as the old one, while in many cases, and these the most important, its superiority is four or five times greater. Though a much larger cable, its weight in water per mile is less than half that of its unfortunate predecessor, its breaking strain is 7½ tons, against 3¼ tons, the maximum strength of the old rope. The method of jointing up the two-mile lengths in which it is constructed is also a great improvement upon the soldered joints in the wires of the first cable, while the standards for insulation and "conductivity" are as high as those devised for the Persian Gulf cable, and the tests are continuous in every portion of the manufacture. Nearly 900 miles of the cable have already been made, and are beautifully coiled away in the large tanks in the Telegraph Construction Company's works, lately those of Messrs. GLASS & ELLIOT. Fifteen hundred nautical miles have yet to be manufactured to complete the tale, exclusive of the shore ends, which will be most massive, and in length some 30 miles. The factory now turns out 14 miles a day of completed rope, which in four months' time will give 1,350 miles, at the present rate of working—though, of course, as the days grow longer, so in proportion will the hours of labor. It is considered, therefore, that the work would be well advanced if 2,000 miles had to be completed, instead of 1,500. Two hulks have been placed at the disposal of the company by the Admiralty—the *Iris* and the *Amethyst*. As soon as the *Iris*, now off the works, is filled with her quantum of 250 miles, she will be towed down to the *Great Eastern*, and the *Amethyst* will take her place, and in this manner, for the next four months, the shipment of the cable will be continuous. The cable is stowed on board these hulks at the rate of a little over two miles an hour, and, as the days are short, and there is little night work, the rate of shipment is not much ahead of the rate of manufacture. During this winding on board the hulks, as during every other process, the tests for insulation and "conductivity" are continued with the same scrupulous care.

The interior of the *Great Eastern* is undergoing important alterations to fit her for the new duties as a cable-ship. The great object with such ships is to get as few coils of cable as possible—in fact, if possible, to have it all in one. Large, however, as the *Great Eastern* is, she could never hold the Atlantic cable in one coil, for, apart from its weight, which is 5,000 tons, its bulk in one mass would be gigantic—a coil of 58 feet in diameter and nearly 60 feet high, enough to fill Astley's Theatre from the ground of the circus almost to the roof. It is disposed, therefore, in three circular tanks—one aft, one amidships and one forward. Each of these tanks is of coiled wrought iron, water-tight, built on what is called the 30-feet deck, and, with some minute differences which are not worth mentioning, all are as nearly as possible alike in size—namely, 58 feet diameter and 20 feet high. The forward tank is, from the shape of the ship, smaller in diameter than those amidships and aft, but the heights of all are alike. This tank is entirely finished, and will be filled with water to-day, in readiness for the reception of the first portion of the cable. The after tank is about three parts complete, but no commencement has yet been made with that which will occupy the midship portion of the vessel farther than the removal of the cables, decks, and, indeed, the entire interior portion of the ship. In order to sustain the enormous additional weight which will be placed on the decks when the whole of the cable is on board, the deck on which the tanks are erected is being strengthened by a system of knees and deck beams, while the lateral pressure of the cable against the side of the tanks will be overcome by an arrangement of beams and supports, with the object of confining the dead weight of the cable to the centre of the ship, and preventing, or rather overcoming, the outward pressure of the enormous mass when the vessel is rolling—as the *Great Eastern* does roll—at sea. This, not the least important portion of the work, is being executed by Mr. CANNING, the company's engineer, to whom is also confided the general superintendence of the equipment of the vessel, the experience that gentleman gained in assisting to lay the former Atlantic telegraph cable being of great advantage in making the necessary preparations for the present undertaking. The three tanks will hold respectively 617, 803, and 633 miles of cable, giving a total length of 2,253 miles. No final arrangements have yet been made as to the rules to be followed in laying the cable, but it will, of course, be commenced from this side of the Atlantic, and carried across to Newfoundland, to get the benefit of the westerly winds which are generally blowing in Summer. Steaming against a head wind, the *Great Eastern* is as steady as a rock. The rate of steaming across will never exceed seven knots an hour, and at this rate the great object of the expedition ought to be accomplished in from ten to eleven days. All will, however, depend on fine weather, which, fickle enough everywhere, is terribly so in the North Atlantic, as the terrific gale encountered by the last expedition sufficiently proved. Against this misfortune, however, no care or skill on the part of the company can guard, and at present this seems the only cloud over the prospects of the New Atlantic Telegraph.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Special Sessions.

BEFORE JUSTICES DOWLING, MANSFIELD AND LEDWITH.

The People on the Complaint of C. W. SIMMONS vs. PATRICK HARPOON.—Since the 23d of January last the Hudson River Railroad Company have persistently refused to carry their passengers and commutors below Thirtieth-street, without an additional fare of five cents for each passenger, which was contrary to their practice, as well as to the understanding with their passengers ever since the road commenced running. Their practice, since Jan. 23, 1865, has been to demand here from the passenger below Thirtieth-street, and upon his refusing to pay to call in some of their laborers and eject the passenger. Mr. SIMMONS, a commuter on the road, was assaulted, with intent to eject him, by the prisoner, when both Mr. SIMMONS and the prisoner were arrested and taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court. At the suggestion of Justice LEDWITH both parties entered into a personal recognizance to appear before the Special Sessions on yesterday (Saturday) morning for a hearing of their mutual complaint for assault and battery, and the trial came on before Justices DOWLING, MANSFIELD and LEDWITH.

It was proved without dispute that Mr. SIMMONS had bought the usual commutation ticket from the 30th of April, 1864, to the 30th of April, 1865, and that the company, from that time until the 23d of January last, had taken no extra fare from commuters or passengers between Thirtieth-street and Chambers-street. It appeared in evidence that the prisoner committed the assault on complainant by order of the Superintendent of the Road. The prisoner's council (who was the attorney of the company,) was not able to produce any authority authorizing the company to collect fares below Thirtieth-street, while the corporation ordinance fixing the terminus of the road at Chambers-street, prohibited them from taking such fare under a penalty of $25 for each fare taken.

Under these circumstances the court decided that the prisoner was guilty of assault and battery, thus virtually holding that Mr. SIMMONS had a right, under his commutation ticket, to ride to and from Chambers-street, but it being a test case, he therefore was fined only $1.

We may add to the foregoing the fact that Attorney-General COCHRANE has ruled that the terminus of the Hudson River Railroad is at Chambers-street, and that the company must take their passengers to that street without extra charge.

Facts About Emigration.

The report of the Commissioners of Emigration shows that there has been a large decrease of emigration to this port, since the 1st of January last, principally owing to false representations abroad, concerning enlistments in this country, and a want of ship accommodations. Formerly it was considered a crime to overload an emigrant vessel, and there are numerous cases on record where companies have been heavily fined for permitting the shipment of passengers in excess of their charter. Now, however, the object of emigrant agents seems to be, to rival each other in the number of human beings they can crowd "'tween decks." Ships have arrived in this harbor within the last three months so crowded that the passengers were obliged to accommodate each other in the use of their sleeping apartments—frequently three persons occupying the same bed. The ingenuity displayed by bounty brokers in this city in enlisting men is excelled by mining, railroad and cotton agents in Europe. At all of the principal ports, cards depicting the horrors of war in the United States are displayed, and men representing themselves as soldiers returned from this country tell frightful tales of the miseries they have suffered, and the hardships they have endured—the object of which is to prevent emigration, and induce men to engage as laborers in the many monopolies seeking for raw material. There is one encouraging fact concerning the fraudulent attempt to retard emigration to this country, that none but the most ignorant are influenced, while the intelligent come to our shores.

Good News for Gas Consumers.

A bill is now before the Legislature establishing a distinct department for the execution of the laws relating to gas companies. A superintendent is to be appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate, to hold office for three years, whose duty it will be to establish a standard for the illuminating power of gas by the 1,000 cubic feet. The salary of the Superintendent is to be paid by the Gas Companies. It is to be hoped that the bill will pass, and that the Gas Companies for the future will be compelled to furnish gas of tolerable illuminating power at a reasonable price, and to put up meters that will enable their customers to keep some check on them and to see what amount of gas is really consumed.

A Bridge Over the East River.

The erection of a bridge over the East River is now seriously contemplated. A bill has been introduced into the Legislature to incorporate a company, to be called the "East River Bridge Toll Company," with a capital of $5,000,000, for the construction of a bridge across the river. The company are to have the power of increasing their capital to $10,000,000 if necessary. Among the originators of the enterprise appear the names of SAM'L L. BALCOM, M. T. BRENNAN, JOHN KELLY, SAMUEL SLOAN, L. W. JEROME, S. D. BABCOCK and JAMES H. TAYLOR.

Insurance Against Accidents.

A company which insures against accidents is already in operation in Hartford, Conn., and it appears a rival company is about to be started in this city. The company will insure against loss of life or limb, and all injuries received while traveling by rail or sea. The capital stock of the company is to be $100,000, with power to increase it to half a million.

POST-OFFICE CARS ON THE ERIE RAILWAY.—The THOMAS CLARK—so named in memory of the late chief clerk of the New-York Post-office—the pioneer post-office car on the Erie Railway, will leave Jersey City for Dunkirk this evening, at 5:30.

Letters for the West, whether for towns near any station on the Erie road, or for Dunkirk, or further west, may now be mailed up to the moment of starting the trains, and soon, we learn, our Post-office will hold open late mail for take letters, etc., across the river as late as 5 o'clock every afternoon. Through Mr. C. E. WHEELER, superintendent of the railway postal system in the States east of Indiana, we learn that postal cars are to be run from this city to Cleveland direct, as soon as the builders can supply the cars, or about three months hence. The clerks who have charge of the Erie Railway postal cars—Messrs. HERBERT C. OTIS, of New-York, JESSE CRAWFORD, of Middletown, and E. H. WYTHE, of Cleveland—are indebted to Mr. CHARLES MINOT, Superintendent of the Erie Railway, for taking much interest in the new postal arrangement and giving them the finest carriages that the country affords; and the letter-writing public who are to be largely the gainers, may thank Messrs. Geo. W. MCCLELLAN, Second Assistant Postmaster-General, and A. N. ZEVERLY, third assistant, for their labors in making this innovation in post-office management.

PERSONAL.—Hon. Alfred Ely, Rochester; Brig.-Gen. J. W. Sprague, Sherman's army; Brig.-Gen. G. B. Raum, Sherman's army; Capt. Williams, Sherman's army; Hon. Jas. Allison, Penn.; H. Rattan, Canada; Mrs. Gen. Donaldson, Nashville, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE REBEL INCENDIARY PLOT.

New-York, Buffalo, and other Cities to have been Laid in Ashes.

The Rebel Council Chamber at Toronto.

DOINGS OF OUR DETECTIVE POLICE.

INCENDIARIES UNDER ARREST.

After much arduous labor, our detective police and officers attached to Gen. DIX'S office have compassed the arrest of the rebel emissaries who sought to burn the city; and now that the incendiaries are beyond the reach of their confederates, and in no fair way to meet their deserts, we are permitted to make revelations which down to the present time have been contraband.

Our detective police were set, as many persons have supposed, in total eclipse at the time of the hotel-burning. They had taken, here and there, of their own time and in their own way, little by little, jottings which, when they compared notes, gave them more than a hint of a stupendous conspiracy in our midst; but its exact character they could not conjecture. Therefore they laid their piece, but kept on the alert; and when the firebrands struck the terrible alarm on the night of Nov. 25, and the police telegraph told them first of the dastardly attempt at the Museum, and secondly, of widespread incendiarism in the great hotels, then the plot flashed upon their minds in all its demoniac wickedness. They lost not a moment, but flew to the public houses in search of men upon whom they had kept watch for weeks; and on that night, before ALLISEE, one of the gang, had closed his eyes in sleep, they thundered at his door in the Leforge, and took him from his bed.

On the morning of the 26th Gen. DIX appeared at last the Hudson River Railroad Company have persistently refused to carry their passengers and commutors below Thirtieth-street, and upon his refusing to pay to call in some of their laborers and eject the passenger. Mr. SIMMONS, a commuter on the road, was assaulted, with intent to eject him, by the prisoner, when both Mr. SIMMONS and the prisoner were arrested and taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court. At the suggestion of Justice LEDWITH both parties entered into a personal recognizance to appear before the Special Sessions on yesterday (Saturday) morning for a hearing of their mutual complaint for assault and battery, and the trial came on before Justices DOWLING, MANSFIELD and LEDWITH.

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month's pay as Captain in the Confederate service and a $20 Confederate note. On the route from Detroit hither he essayed to escape by leaping from a car window, and while confined in a cell at our Police Headquarters he expressed his determination to resort to any desperate measure to free himself.

After fifteen days' sleepless work, Chief YOUNG satisfied himself that not more than six persons were actively engaged in the hotel-burning here; and having secured nearly all of these, and other prisoners, whose names are for the present withheld from the public, he started homeward, and reported to Superintendent KENNEDY and Major-Gen. DIX, precisely fifteen days subsequent to his departure. His acknowledgments are due Capt. WILLIAM L. MCDONALD, chief of the Toronto crew of rebels, for communicating valuable hints, which could not have been obtained from any other source; and he has the pleasure of making known to Capt. MCDONALD that Capt. R. C. Kennedy-Cobb-Stanton is now on trial at Fort Lafayette as a spy, and several other prisoners, with whom MCDONALD has been intimate, will soon take their turn before a court-martial that would gladly embrace him among the persons awaiting trial.

Police Trials.

BEFORE COMMISSIONERS ACTON, BERGEN AND M'MURRAY.

Many fine descriptive sketches have been made of the ornate marble pile at No. 300 Mulberry-street, the lair of the Metropolitan Police; but, if we mistake not, no special mention has been made of the Police Trial Chamber. The fact is more remarkable, since this hall is the only place which this city can boast that is in any degree adapted to the purposes of a public tribunal. The court-rooms in and near the Park are cramped, dingy, chaotic, and surrounded by busy streets, from whose nerve-rattling uproar there is no escape, and to this must be added the occasional thunder of a monstrous fire-bell which our astute authorities have hidden behind the Hall. The Trial Chamber at the Central Department of Metropolitan Police is a court-room of quite another kind. It is lighter, loftier, purer of atmosphere, than any of the down-town, dust-begrimed seats, of justice, and once within its walls, the visitor is as remotely removed from the din of the town as though he were in the centre of the African desert.

The ground plan of the great edifice which incloses this model hall is a parallelogram which may best be represented by the letter H, the heavy perpendicular lines being two massive structures on Mulberry-street and Mott, and the light, horizontal stroke a long, narrow gallery connecting them. At the centre of this gallery, between the two great Mott and Mulberry-street edifices, completely surrounded by walls of brick and mortar, marble and iron, and utterly insolated, is the trial-room.

Let us enter, reader. It is Wednesday, Thursday or Friday morning; time, 9:30. In the southern half of the hall two hundred patrolmen are seated; some of them are witnesses, others are the accused, and loose persons, whose attire at first sight of the Metropolitan Police are the complainants. At the threshold a mixed assembly of loungers and lawyers—the only individuals here who seem to derive either pleasure or profit from the poor patrolmen's perplexities—stand through the tedious hours of the trials, and regale their shabby tastes as they might at a prize-fight. President ACTON, compact of build, brief of stature, grey, keen-eyed and erratic of movement; Commissioner MCMURRAY, ponderous, polite, and as much resembling the traditional Judge as ACTON does a tithe and voluble lawyer; and Commissioner BERGEN, bald, florid, and with a countenance full of good-nature, look from their platform down upon the multitude. Commissioner BOSWORTH seldom attends the trials. A private of the force is arraigned; his accuser is sworn; Roundsman John Smith, of the Seventy-fifth Precinct, makes solemn affidavit that on the night of January 4, at four minutes past nine, (they are exact as to time on the police force,) he sallied forth from his station and went thrice over Patrolman John Brown's post, but did not once see that officer; Patrolman Brown was called aside or into the abode of a citizen, and while he was there, in the diligent discharge of his duty as an officer, Roundsman Smith probably passed; roundsman preferred the charge merely because the rules made it his imperative duty; President ACTON thanks the roundsman for entering the complaint, impresses upon the patrolman's mind the necessity of always being within ear-shot of the roundsman, and complainant and defendant make their exit; highly gratified by their interview with the Chief of the Department. Sergt. John Robinson has conceived a dislike of Roundsman Jones, and having tramped up a charge, he subpœnas that officer; the latter responds with witnesses, and defeats the Sergeant. It is all settled, thinks President ACTON; it is not quite settled, think other persons who know something of the interior life of a policeman; they believe that the Commissioners would fever Roundsmen Jones by removing him to a Precinct where it would no longer be incumbent upon him to report to Sergeant Robinson. A Captain or a Sergeant, under our rigorous police laws, may straw the path of a subordinate officer with a thousand petty thorns; and if Sergeant Robinson be sour of heart he may, in the Bowery vernacular, "get square on" Roundsmen JONES. Policeman MCFINNIGAN took a wee drop of whisky, your Honor; citizen MULHALLY declares that drop is have been a considerable one; other witnesses corroborate the testimony; Policemen MCFINNIGAN fined three days pay—no appeal; good morning, Policeman MCFINNIGAN. Policeman MESSER is accused of compounding a felony; he demands extended hearing; case adjourned, and he may bring counsel, but must not employ SPENCER. Should the complainant prove that MESSER received $30 from a prisoner, then, adieu, MESSER, the Commissioners will demand your shield. Here comes an attractive woman, who is richly attired and largely gifted as to language. She has not the physiognomy of a thief, and is the last person in the world whom you would suspect of kleptomania. Yet she has been under arrest, and required to defend herself on a charge of petty larceny, before Justice LEDWITH; and it is because of this arrest that she appears here. Let us give the public the case, in brief, reportorial style, thus:

Mrs. ANN M. SWAN, of No. 124 West Nineteenth-street, made affidavit before THOMAS C. ACTON, President of the Board of Commissioners of Metropolitan Police, that Officer MCAULIFFE, of the Twenty-third Precinct, entered her abode and took her thence to the Twenty-third Precinct Police-station, and thence to the Jefferson Market Police Court, upon complaint of one of her neighbors, alleging that she had stolen, purloined, or taken, one water-coil, of the value of twenty-five cents. Officer MCAULIFFE admitted that Mrs. SWAN swore truly, and in defence remarked that he merely obeyed the orders of his superior officer. Mrs. SWAN here added that the officer had been guilty of the hideous and altogether unpardonable offence of drinking whisky in her house; and to this impeachment the officer pleaded guilty, saying that he called for something to drink and Mrs. SWAN brought him a glass of whisky. The upshot of this case was that the Commissioners dismissed the complaint, and did not, in their usual suave manner, tender their thanks to the complainant for entering the presence chamber.

Sergeant VAUGHAN, of the Twenty-third Precinct, is called. His brothren, Roundsman BURNS, Sergeants RUSSELL and DELAMATER, Capt. HUTCHINGS and others, allege that he has not borne a character which becomes a Benedict, and they further accuse him of gross impropriaties. A clear case is made against him, and acting under the Commissioners' advice, he resigns, exonerating, meantime, that his comrades have "put up a job" to compass his expulsion from the department.

Mrs. EMMA TREWILLIGER, of No. 109 Johnson-street, Brooklyn, makes oath that her husband, WILLIAM TREWILLIGER, an officer of the Forty-first Precinct, to whom she has been eighteen months married, maltreats her, and does not properly provide for the support of his family. Several witnesses corroborated the testimony, and Mrs. MORRILL adds thereto the fact that Policeman TREWILLIGER is indebted to her in the sum of $34. Commissioner MCMURRAY, regarding it as quite within the province of the board to interfere in domestic difficulties of this class, offers TREWILLIGER the alternative of paying Mrs. MORRILL $24 forthwith, and giving his wife an order on the Treasurer of Police for $30 a month, or of tendering his resignation. The officer prefers to pay, and remains on the force.

Sergeant LOCKWOOD, of the Nineteenth Precinct, enters complaint against Patrolman PATRICK FREAR, of the Eighth, whom the Sergeant was required to expel from a Third-avenue car, near Seventy-fifth-street. FREAR having been guilty of unseemly conduct while inebriated. MARIA JONES appears as a witness for the officer, and

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THE PEACE CONFERENCE

Interview of the Union and Rebel Authorities at Fortress Monroe.

Character and Results of the Conference.

SUBSEQUENT MEETING OF THE CABINET

The Ultimatum of the Davis Government.

They Insist Upon Recognition as the Only Basis of Negotiation.

The Conditions Offered by the President.

RADICAL AND IRRECONCILABLE DIFFERENCE.

Peace to be Obtained Only Through Successful War.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 4.

As you already know, President LINCOLN and Secretary SEWARD returned from their interview with the rebel commissioners at Fortress Monroe, this morning, at a little after 10 o'clock. A Cabinet meeting was at once summoned, at which the proceedings and results of that interview were fully stated. I can give you a reliable report of the leading points.

Mr. SEWARD reached Fortress Monroe in advance of Messrs. STEPHENS, HUNTER and CAMPBELL. Upon the arrival of these gentlemen, they were at once invited to an interview, and informed Mr. SEWARD of their desire to proceed to Washington, for the purpose of discussing the question of peace with the President. Mr. SEWARD informed them that it was the President's wish that the discussion should take place at Fortress Monroe, and that he had been sent to meet them at that point upon that subject.

The commissioners pressed, with considerable earnestness, for leave to visit Washington, and finally alleged that their Government had consented to send them only in consequence of Mr. BLAIR'S assurance that they should have a personal interview with President LINCOLN.

Mr. SEWARD assured them that this pledge should be fulfilled, and at once telegraphed to the President that his presence was necessary. As you know, Mr. LINCOLN at once left Washington, and in due time reached Fortress Monroe, and in company with Mr. SEWARD, gave the commissioners the interview desired.

The conference lasted four hours, and was perfectly friendly and good tempered throughout. Not a word was said on either side indicating any hut amicable sentiments. On our side the conversation was mainly conducted by the President; on theirs by Mr. HUNTER, Mr. STEPHENS occasionally taking part.

The rebel commissioners said nothing whatever of their personal views or wishes, hut spoke solely and exclusively for their Government, and *at the outset and throughout the conference declared their entire lack of authority to make, receive or consider any proposition whatever looking toward a close of the war, except on the basis of a recognition of the independence of the Confederate States as a preliminary condition.* The President presented the subject to them in every conceivable form, suggesting the most liberal and considerate modification of whatever, in the existing legislation and action of the United States Government might be regarded as specially hostile to the rights and interests, or wounding to the pride of the Southern people, —hut in no single particular could he induce them to swerve for a moment from their demand for recognition. They did not present this conspicuously as resting on their own convictions or wishes, but as the condition which *their Government had made absolutely indispensable* to any negotiations or discussions whatever concerning peace.

President LINCOLN, on the other hand, informed them, at every point, that such recognition was utterly and totally out of the question; that the *United States could stop the war and arrest even temporarily the movement of its armies, only on the condition precedent, that the authority of the National Government should be recognized and obeyed over the whole territory of the United States.* This point conceded, he assured them that upon every other matter of difference they would be treated with the utmost liberality; but without that recognition the war must and would go on.

All the conversation which took place between the respective parties came back to and turned upon this radical and irreconcilable difference. Neither side could be swerved a hair's breadth from its position. And, therefore, the attempt at negotiation was an utter failure. Upon separating, it was distinctly understood and explicitly stated that *the attitude and action of each Government was to be precisely what it would have been if this interview had never taken place.*

The Cabinet received these explanations as complete and satisfactory. And the feeling was unanimous and earnest that the country must now arouse itself to renewed efforts, and prepare to make fresh sacrifices in defence of the integrity of the Union and the preservation of the Government. All hopes and all thoughts of a speedy peace, in any other way than through vigorous and successful war, must now be dismissed. They have been utterly dissipated by this most formal and imposing attempt at negotiation on the the part of the two belligerents,

As you know the source of this dispatch, I need not assure you that it is perfectly reliable. It is to be hoped that the President will deem it proper to give to the country a statement, in some official or authoritative form, of the results of his efforts at pacification, for the public mind ought not to be misled and abused by the contradictory rumors on the subject that will be scattered broadcast throughout the land.

It is understood that Mr. FESSENDEN'S retirement from the Treasury Department will take place within a few days; and it is confidently predicted (I believe truly) that his successor will be from the State and City of New-York. In the present condition of the finances, and with the certainty that the war is now to be carried on with renewed vigor and determination on both sides, this becomes a question of very great importance.

SECOND DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 5.

Ever since the return of President LINCOLN and Secretary SEWARD from the now historic conference on shipboard in Hampton Roads, the subject of peace and the bearings thereof, of what occurred at that meeting, have formed the all-absorbing topic of conversation and thought. Nor has the public interest in the question in the least abated. In the absence of any and hesitative official statement touching the upshot of the conference the most extraordinary antagonism of opinion has for the past three days prevailed Some asserting it to have ended in total failure, while others with equal confidence proclaim it a complete success, and the harbinger of speedy, if not immediate peace. Among those best on viewing the matter in the latter light it passed for nothing, that both the high personages who figured in the conference on one side made it no secret to those in their confidence that the affair was a failure, for this they set down as simply a diplomatic ruse.

It would, in fact, be idle to record the marvelous and even monstrous length to which speculation on this subject has been pushed. Enough to say that, having investigated this matter to the bottom, I am enabled to affirm, on the highest authority, that the conference was wholly and utterly fruitless so far as affecting either proposition from the rebels to lay down their arms, or a disposition to submit to the authority of the Union. The envoys exacted demands which could not be considered. They did not show the slightest waver in their high pretensions. They demanded recognition of the Confederacy as an independant power as the condition precedent to all formal negotiation. That conceded, they were willing to form a close alliance between the two Powers, and it is understood, even hinted at, the possibility of reconstruction in certain remote contingencies, but, first of all, they exacted recognition.

Nor did they fail to reinforce their demands by considerations drawn from the fact that they have still formidable armies in the field, able to give us a Spring campaign. They would therefore have us stop the effusion of blood, by closing with their terms. In a word, the rebel leaders still appeal to the arbitrament of the sword, and, for the present, the word which indicates both the status of the hour and the highest duty of the hour, is war.

The inference drawn from Mr. BLAIR'S experience, with the Richmond officials had given reason to anticipate better things, and it is understood that Mr. BLAIR is himself considerably disappointed at the tone held by Messrs. STEPHENS & Co. What object DAVIS may have had in sending these men to make proffer of propositions which he must have known it was impossible for us to accept, is hard to say. That he will endeavor in some way to make capital out of it, there is little reason to doubt; but it will be the height of folly if this peace episode should lead our people to intermit for a moment their zeal in pushing on the war to its consummation. Peace is assuredly coming; it certainly never will come till the army with which Lee has for half a year held our forces in check, is thoroughly beaten, and there is nothing so sure to postpone peace as to relax our military efforts.

JEFF. DAVIS knows the terms on which this Government will make peace. His envoys take back to him magnanimous offers. The door, as Mr. LINCOLN has repeatedly said, is still open, but so long as they mouth in high-blown phrase of recognition and independence, it shows too clearly that they are far from being in the frame of mind to pass through that door into the enjoyment of the bounty and benison of the Union.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 5.

It is difficult to procure details concerning the recent conference between the President and the Secretary of State and the rebel commissioners, but it is asserted that the President, throughout the conversation, insisted that he should continue the prosecution of the war on the principles heretofore declared, namely, of compelling obedience to the Constitution, and on the basis of the Union, and admitting peace only on these terms. With him there was to be no deviation from the course. So the commissioners were left in no doubt whatever on this material point. The conversation was conducted in the most courteous and respectful manner, and the commissioners returned to Richmond thoroughly understanding the views expressed by the President. Therefore, if anything further is to be said on the subject, it must come from the Confederates themselves. As has heretofore been stated, there was no agreement upon any point at issue. It is confidently asserted by intimate friends of the President that no concession or promise was made by him in the least degree yielding the position as above stated, and which he has in public and private communications maintained. Whatever may be the speculations as to peace movements in the future, it is certain that there will be no abatement meanwhile in our military operations, but that the effort will be to prosecute the war with additional vigor, so that our success may produce an early peace.

REBEL ACCOUNT.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Feb. 2.

The Petersburgh *Express*, of yesterday morning, says: "Vice-President A. H. STEPHENS, Hon. ROBERT M. T. HUNTER, and Judge JOHN A. CAMPBELL, commissioners, who have been tarrying in this city for two or three days, awaiting an opportunity to enter the enemy's lines, left yesterday, on their appointed mission to Washington. During the day a flag of truce was received from Gen. GRANT, announcing that the commissioners would be received at 5 o'clock P. M. Accordingly, at that hour, accompanied by several prominent citizens, these gentlemen left the city and proceeded out on the Baxter road, and entered the enemy's lines in front of Wise's brigade, of Gen. BUSHROD JOHNSON'S division. They were preceded by Capt. O'BRIEN, of the Exchange Bureau who bore the flag of truce, and were met midway between the two opposing picket lines by several Federal officers, among whom were Col. HANCOCK, of Gen. GRANT'S Staff. The bearing of these officers was extremely courteous, and their reception of our commissioners graceful and becoming. They were in excellent good humor, and seemed alive to the importance of the occasion. At twenty minutes to 6 o'clock, after a short interview between the respective parties, our flag returned, and, under the escort of the Federal officers, the commissioners were conducted down the Baxter road to a special train awaiting them inside the enemy's lines. It was announced to them that they would be entertained at Gen. GRANT'S headquarters last night, and that this morning a steamer would be in readiness to convey them to Washington. A special request that Mr. STEPHENS' servant should be permitted to accompany him was readily acquiesced in, and the negro marched in attendance upon his master. This step was rendered necessary in consequence of the delicate condition of Mr. STEPHENS' health, a constant attendant being required under the circumstances for his comfort. A detail of two men was made on the part of the enemy to receive and take charge of the baggage belonging to the commissioners. Lieut.-Col. HATCH, Assistant Commissioner of Exchange, accompanied the commission as secretary. The scenes in the lines during the passage of our commissioners was one of lively interest. As far as the eye could reach to the right or the left, the breastworks were dark with men; while in front, the Yankees crowded on their works, apparently eager to witness the event. Large groups were visible here and there in the hazy distance, viewing the scene through their glasses, and evidently discussing the merits and prospects of the commission. The Baxter road, as far as visible, was lined with blue forms, and their front line of works seemed alive with human beings. There was no cheering or other exhibition of feeling on either side. No pawing across the lines—no rude jesting—no display of any kind; but perfect order was observed, and a deep quiet, becoming the occasion, reigned throughout the hostile assemblages. It was an impressive scene. How could it be otherwise, when the bearers of the olive-branch were passing between the gathered thousands of combatants engaged in mortal strife? A number of ladies were present on the ground; some in front of the works, some on top, and many waiting and riding in the field to the rear. Their presence added increased interest to the occasion, and indicated that they were not idle spectators of the scene.

During a visit of Col. HATCH and some friends to the lines, earlier in the afternoon, to superintend the dispatch of a flag of truce, we understand that considerable cheering was manifested on the part of our soldiers and of the enemy, who probably mistook them for the commissioners. The enemy is evidently pleased at this step we have taken to secure a cessation of hostilities, and would welcome a peace as joyfully as we. On the extreme left, in the vicinity of the river, yesterday afternoon, the enemy subjected our lines to a severe shelling, one or more of their missiles being aimed so high as to fall into the city.

AN IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.

Thomas' Infantry Transferred to a New Base.

Cavalry Campaign in the Southwest.

Correspondence of the Chicago Journal.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Jan. 31, 1865.

All the steamers in this port—some ten or a dozen—were taken possession of by the Government yesterday, and taken up the Ohio, and probably up the Cumberland and Tennessee, for the transportation of an army of troops, with stores, etc. It is not proper to be more explicit. Suffice it to say, that an important "change of base" is about to take place by Gen. THOMAS' forces. Steamers on the Ohio have also been impressed for that purpose, and the fleet will be a large one.

The Tennessee and Cumberland rivers are, by latest accounts, clear of ice, and this is a most fortunate circumstance, considering the immense use the Government now has for these rivers.

The Nashville correspondent of the *Journal*, writing under date of January 26, says:

There is very little of interest transpiring here, just now; but the lull will be broken in good time by a general advance of 40,000 cavalry into the State of Alabama. To destroy the remnant of Hood's army, to open the Alabama River, and seize and hold 100 towns of Montgomery, Selma, and Mobile, is the task assigned to THOMAS, and whenever all is prepared he will move, in conjunction with Gen. CANBY and such a clearing-out as HOOD will then receive will only find a parallel in that of last December in front of this city.

REBEL REPORT.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Feb. 2.

There was a report yesterday of a movement of a portion of THOMAS' army to reinforce GRANT on the Richmond lines. There is no doubt that information was recently received from Gen. EARLY'S lines that the enemy was moving large bodies of troops on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and it has been surmised that they are reinforcements from THOMAS' army, who will be moved to GRANT'S lines by transports from Washington. Recent Yankee newspapers have spoken of the incipiency of "a movement that would astonish," the details of which were contraband, but such anticipations we know are exceedingly cheap and common in the advices we get from the enemy.

ARMY OF THE JAMES.

Movements of the Rebel Iron-Clads—Lively Firing in the Direction of Petersburgh.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 5.

A letter from the Army of the James, dated Friday night, says: "It is reported that the rebel fleet started down the river early this morning, but after proceeding a short distance, turned back and anchored in their old position. It is thought they were apprehensive of not getting back as safely as they did last week, if they had attempted to go as far as they did on that occasion. A good deal of firing has been heard all the afternoon in the direction of Petersburgh, one report being that some new mortars were practicing on Petersburgh, while another represents that there was an engagement of a lively character between the two lines near the Appomattox. The firing ceased at about 5 o'clock in the afternoon."

Clearing Out the Hospitals.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday, Feb. 2.

All the hospitals in the field were cleared a day or two since, the inmates being sent to the City Point General Hospital, where they could receive more care and be in better quarters.

This change, no doubt, gave rise to the various rumors of an intended forward movement.

A General Exchange of Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 4.

It is said that the President and Mr. SEWARD have agreed upon a general exchange of prisoners, which will forthwith take place.

The Alien Bill in Canada.

QUEBEC, Saturday, Feb. 4.

The alien bill passed the Upper House last night, and will receive the Governor's sanction, and become a law on Monday next.

Lee's Army Pinched.

The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Norfolk *Old Dominion* says:

"According to the stories of deserters from the enemy, the damage to the Danville Road heretofore spoken of, threatens to become more and more serious. At the most, these men say, there were only three weeks' supplies in Richmond at the time of the accident, and the consequence of a famine is threatened. The Danville Road is the only one that carries supplies to LEE'S army to any extent, and with its loss, the army must very soon suffer for provisions. The country back of Richmond is filled with teams delivering rations, and even the cavalry have been stripped of their horses to facilitate transportation.

As all the rations that can be brought into the city are needed for the army, the markets are completely denuded of all provisions, and everything salable commands fabulous prices. Unless something can be done, and that very soon, the people of Richmond will starve, as they are reduced to desperate straits."

SHERMAN'S NEW CAMPAIGN.

His Army on the March for Eight Days.

THE COLUMNS MOVING ON VARIOUS LINES.

CHARLESTON, AUGUSTA, BRANCHVILLE

Rebel Solicitude and Speculations as to the Campaign.

Striking Articles from the Richmond Papers.

The United States transport *Fulton*, Capt. WOTTON, Commander, from Port Royal, S. C., Feb. 1, to United States Quartermaster, arrived Saturday.

Died at sea of pythisis, Feb. 2, 1865, on the United States transport *Fulton*, HUGH JOHNSTON, aged 56, of Westfield, Chautauqua County, N. Y. Maj. ARNOLD had issued an appeal for clothing and supplies for these rendered houseless and destitute by the great fire. The *Republican* states that the number of buildings destroyed by the conflagration was 124, and not 425.

On the 30th ult. the needy inhabitants of Savannah began to receive the supplies sent them by New-York and Boston. A large crowd gathered at an early hour at the corner of Bay and Barnard streets, the place of distribution, waiting their turn to gain an entrance, looking anxiously in at the doors upon the barrels of flour, pork, beef—the solid and substantial food which is to keep the wolf from their doors till better times come round. It was a motley crowd—all ages, all sizes, all complexions—with a variety of costumes such as never was seen at a masquerade or fancy dress ball.

The monitor *Patapsco* was sunk by striking a torpedo in Charleston harbor, while protecting a launch that was searching for those nefarious machines. We gave a list of the lost and the saved in our issue of yesterday.

We have also by this arrival details of the loss of the *Dai Ching*.

Gen. GROVER, commanding at Savannah, has issued an order regulating the prices of things in the city.

SHERMAN'S NEW CAMPAIGN.

The Army in Motion—Rebel Solicitude—Fine Weather—Expected News from Charleston.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, Wednesday, Feb. 1, 1865.

I am well aware of the eagerness of the public to be informed of the military movements now in progress in this section of the country, but, with reference to SHERMAN'S army, it would be inadmissable to publish at present anything further of it than that it took up the line of march on Sunday last. The columns advance in pretty much the same order that was observed in passing through Georgia. Different routes are selected for the different corps, and it is intimated that more than one objective will be aimed at on one and the same day. The rebels seem very solicitous as to the safety of Branchville, Augusta, and Columbia, to say nothing of Charleston, and they have good reason for this apprehension, inasmuch as it appears very probable that each of the places mentioned will be seriously threatened, if not actually attacked, before SHERMAN completes his campaign. Of course, the plan of operations has not been divulged, and it only remains for the people to be as patient and contented as possible until something of a definite character shall have transpired.

The weather, which for the greater part of the two weeks preceding the day of the advance was extremely unfavorable for military purposes, is now all that could be desired. A clear sky, a bracing atmosphere and good hard roads, are what the troops have to cheer and encourage them forward at the commencement of the new campaign. It is by no means improbable that within the next few days I shall be enabled to give you some intelligence of their whereabouts and doings. They started off in the best of spirits and with a firm conviction that in the accomplishment of their mission they would strike another telling blow at the very heart of the rebellion.

The troops under Gen. FOSTER are also active in prosecuting the part of the grand programme assigned them. They will be heard from anon.

There is nothing of vital interest as yet from Charleston harbor. Possibly, one of these days you may have a startling communication relating to what has transpired in that vicinity.

The Heart of South Carolina.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Feb. 2.

The steamer *George Leary*, Capt. DENNIS, arrived here to-day from Hilton Head, with Major ANDERSON, bearer of important dispatches from Major-Gen. SHERMAN. SHERMAN'S forces were still advancing victoriously into the very heart of South Carolina, with every prospect of striking a disastrous blow on the rebel forces concentrated in the vicinity of Charleston, S. C.

REBEL VIEW OF SHERMAN'S MARCH.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 3.

No official intelligence from the South relative to SHERMAN'S movement was made public. On yesterday there was a report in semi-official circles that he was *moving a column on Augusta*, along the south bank, or Georgia side of the Savannah River. From this and other reports which, within the past week have reached us from Charleston, we think it most probable that he is *menacing both Augusta and Branchville*. If his army be as great as the Yankee papers represent it, *he can send columns of twenty-five thousand against each place*. Of our preparation to meet the attack at Branchville, we are not informed. Augusta is well protected by earth-e works. The enemy's present plan of campaign is obvious. He seeks to keep up the pressure upon Richmond, and to *chain the Army of Northern Virginia* to its breastworks. If, in addition, a favorable moment can be seized for *rallying out upon the Danville road, and cutting that avenue of supplies*, he will surely embrace the opportunity to effect so important a purpose. But his aggressive designs are chiefly directed against two important points in South Carolina, namely: *against Charleston*, so long besieged, so prominent in the previous history of the war, so conspicuous in the politics of the South, and so cherished in the affections of the Confederate people; and *Branchville*, a mere geographical point, but important as being the *key to Charleston, and the gateway for supplies* which come from the States of the Gulf.

These being the conceded objects of the enemy's present operations, it is not difficult to determine with approximate certainty the destination of THOMAS' army, if reports be true that it is moving eastward. Not many days ago, we had intelligence that a detachment of 15,000 men from this army had *gone down the Mississippi River, and by the gulf to reinforce Sherman*, and now we have another report that 12,000 or more have passed Harper's Ferry in the direction of the Chesapeake to *reinforce Grant*. It is probable that *both these rumors are true*. Each one, and both, would be entirely consistent with the enemy's present plan of operations in Virginia and South Carolina. It is very probable that the object of reinforcing GRANT at present is to enable him to make a *demonstration from his left wing upon Lee's line of supplies simultaneously with Sherman's movements* in South Carolina. The additions of THOMAS' army to those of SHERMAN and GRANT, may put it in the power of both commanders to make formidable aggressive movements in earnest, each being much more than a feint in aid of the other.

Whether the Virginia movement shall be a mere diversion in favor of SHERMAN or a movement in chief, will depend of course upon the number from THOMAS' army which shall be transported to the James—a question which the developments of a few days will disclose. This transference of the Federal army in Tennessee, by circuitous but more expeditious routes, to Virginia, or to Carolina, or to both localities, seems to be a modification of the original design of the present year's campaign. Until within the last fortnight it was the accepted opinion that THOMAS, at the head of a large army, was to cross the Appalachian chain from Chattanooga to Knoxville, through East Tennessee and Southwest Virginia, and to bear down upon Lynchburgh, taking Richmond in the rear. This design has been relinquished for several potential reasons. The distance from Chattanooga to Lynchburgh is more than four hundred miles. The valley through which the line of march would be is narrow, and flanked on either side by mountains, which would be the shelter of innumerable bands of guerrillas, who would render it quite impossible to keep up a railroad line of supplies in the rear, so long a distance, without so weakening the main column as to render it feeble at the last to push through to its destination. The chance of procuring supplies along that long line of mountain country would be hopeless for any force large enough to overcome the obstacles which would there oppose its march.

The performance of SHERMAN in Georgia would augur nothing in favor of a similar movement over the route in question. The length of SHERMAN'S march was only 300 miles; here it would be 400. SHERMAN accomplished the feat with about 20,000 men, marching unobstructed through a champagne country, filled with supplies. THOMAS could not venture without less than double that force, and his passage would be along a narrow valley, the greater part of it lying in East Tennessee, and already desolated by long-continued hostilities; another portion of that between Bristol and the New River, recently ravaged by STONEMAN'S raiding column; and the rest of it, which could never be reached, already partially, if not entirely exhausted of supplies thrown away from the Army of Virginia. The impracticability of the enterprise would be a sufficient argument against it. Another argument would equally defeat it, to wit, the want of men. Not less than a column of 60,000 men could venture upon such an expedition with any safety, and the Federal Government has not that number to spare from its main armies under the direct command of GRANT and SHERMAN. It may be concluded, therefore, with entire safety, that the transmontane advance upon Lynchburg has been discarded, and that *heavy detachments from Thomas' army have been transferred to Virginia or to South Carolina, or to both these States*. The result of this change of plan will be that the campaign of 1865 will open much earlier than it it had been made to await a long march from the West upon Lynchburg. It behooves our authorities, therefore, to hasten our own preparations for the conflict.

AUGUSTA AND BRANCHVILLE.

The Richmond *Whig* has the following dispatch:

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Jan. 31.

All the movements of the enemy indicate that Augusta and Branchville are their points of destination. The Twentieth Army Corps occupies Robertsville. This place is about fifty miles above Savannah, and five miles from the river. A heavy force of infantry, artillery and cavalry is reported encamped near the junction of the Salkehatchie and the old Union road. This force is believed to consist of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Army Corps. Yesterday morning the enemy advanced in considerable force of infantry and artillery, from White's Point, and drove in our skirmish line three miles, to Kieg's Creek. Our infantry afterward advanced, and drove the enemy back to White's Point, re-establishing our picket line. Since then all has been quiet on the Combahee at that point. The enemy made a demonstration on our position defending the pontoon bridge over the Salkehatchie, but without result. It is reported that they burned McPhersonville last night. This village is five miles northwest of Pocotaligo.

THE DANGER FROM SHERMAN.

Atlanta Ga., Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 24.

It were folly to attempt to disguise the fact that there is very great discontent to this State and in South Carolina and North Carolina. With trifling exceptions there is no desire on the part of the people for a reconstruction of the Union, but candor compels me to say there is wide and deep-seated dissatisfaction at the management of public affairs, which, if not timely checked, threatens to produce the gravest disasters. I shall not undertake to say whether this discontent is the result of unavoidable military reverses, or of mismanagement by our civil and military authorities, or of the teachings of a factious press, which thinks it a light affair to destroy the confidence of the people in their leaders, or of the sordid spirit of gain which has taken such a hold upon the country. It may be that all of these causes have combined to produce the deplorable state of dissatisfaction, despondency and sedition in which I have found the people all along my circuitous route from Richmond to Augusta. But that great discontent does prevail, and that it threatens, like a cloud overcharged with electricity, to vent itself upon the nearest object—possibly upon the cause itself which now engages every patriot's heart—there is not the shadow of a doubt. The opinion here expressed has not been hastily formed.

If something be not done—if, in other words, a remedy for existing disorders be not found and speedily applied—those in authority, as well as the press and the people, may live to see the day when they will call upon the rocks and the mountains to fall upon them and hide them from the consequences of their own infatuation. People in Richmond at the time I left the capital had but a faint idea of the real condition of affairs. The Administration itself begin to realize the estimation in which it is held by the country, whether rightfully or wrongfully, I need not now stop to consider. The fact is what I am after, and the fact is what I have stated it to be.

Exchange of Prisoners—Supplies for Prisoners.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, CITY POINT, VA., Feb. 1, 1865.

Rev. Henry W. Bellows, President United States Sanitary Commission:

SIR—I am directed by the Lieutenant-General Commanding to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 27th of January, 1865; and to say that every exertion is being made to effect a general exchange of all prisoners now held North and South. Owing, however, to the difficulty of moving large bodies of men in the South, by reason of the bad condition of their railroads and other highways, much delay will be experienced before our prisoners can reach any place where we can receive them. Every exertion is also being made to release and exchange civilian prisoners at the earliest moment practicable.

Supplies or money packages for persons in the South can be sent to them, directed care of Lieut.-Col. JNO. E. MULFORD, Assistant Agent of Exchange, Fort Monroe, Va.

I am, very respectfully, your obd't. serv't.,

E. S. PARKER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Military Secretary.

ANOTHER EXTRADITION CASE.—GUSTAVE FERDINAND VORSTMAN, otherwise known as HELLE, late of Chicago, and formerly of the Berlin and Hamburgh Railway, was taken before United States Commissioner WHITE on Saturday, by Mr. JOHN WILLIAM SMITH, Consul-General for the Prussian Government, and required to show why he should not be surrendered to Prussia to answer for forging a draft upon the Prussian Military Treasury for fourteen thousand thalers. The accused was fully identified as the man who had confessed the forgery, and told Mr. H. CLAUSSENIUS, the Prussian Consul at Chicago, that he had lost the money in speculations in New-York. The hearing is to be resumed to-morrow.

NEWS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 4.

From Richmond papers of Friday last, received to-night at the Washington office of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, we make the following extracts:

THE QUESTION OF ARMING THE SLAVES.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Feb. 3.

The question of slave soldiers has worked its way to public consideration in spite of Cabinet cautions and legislative reserve. It is being discussed in all its details and its difficulties admitted, but there is one significant fact connected with these discussions. There is a universal consent that, if it be demonstrated that slaves or slavery can be so used as to insure the independence of the State of Virginia, that any sacrifice of interest or prejudice will be made to insure that object paramount to all. It is by no means certain that the employment of slaves as soldiers is indispensable to the safety of the country. There yet remain many resources which should be first dedicated to that purpose before resorting to a measure subject to undoubted objections.

It is by no means certain that any ultra measures of gradual or general emancipation would attain the purpose of freedom. There is no proposition from European Powers to guarantee our independence upon condition of emancipation. There is no assurance that those Powers could execute such a guarantee. For these and other reasons there is no reason to suppose that the Southern States will adopt any measure looking to general or even special emancipation. The time has not arrived for such a measure. It is confidently hoped it never may; but it may be well for our enemies and our friends in Europe to know that our people prefer any and every result to reunion with our oppressors, and that if the alternative be presented between reconstruction and emancipation, general or special, there will be no hesitation in preferring the latter, since the first involves not only subjugation but emancipation, with all its train of evils and dishonor. Happily, with the reaction of public courage, and the patriotic dedication of all our means to the great purpose of freedom, no such ultra measures are now necessary. The repeal of slaveholder's exemptions, abolition of post quartermasters and commissaries; the recommendations to dedicate all the cotton, tobacco and specie of the country to the pay and maintenance of the army, are all measures which will greatly strengthen and encourage our people and soldiers. We await the result of the measures in which we have great confidence. Should ultra measures become necessary we are convinced that the wisdom and love of freedom reborn with the people of the South, will inspire them with the courage necessary to any measure essential to honor or independence.

THE ARMY OF TENNESSEE.

From the Richmond Whig, Feb. 3.

The Army of Tennessee, says the Meridian *Clarion*, will probably winter at Tupelo and Saltillo. *It needs rest and reorganization very much. It has marched and countermarched, fought and been shattered, from Rocky Face to Atlanta, thence back to Nashville and now drops down to the spot where it quartered during the winter months of sixty-two.* Alas, how its columns have been thinned since that time! On every field, from Nashville to Atlanta, the Army of Tennessee has left thousands of gallant men, battling for one grand victory, one page to fill with a mention of that honr, wherein the sacrifices of our men shall have proved themselves not in vain; our patriots have continued to lay down their lives joyfully neath the full and unconquerable brigades composing that army are weakened to an alarming extent. They fell gallantly, heroically. The rolling drum and the cannon's roar was their requiem. The blue sky smiled down upon them. The lap of nature pillowed their devoted heads. The soft breezes of our sunny clime cooled the death damps on their brows and with the banners of their country above them the rush of gallant squadrons and the grand orchestra of artillery filling their ears, they passed from the tumult of the battle-field into the haven of eternal rest. Let them rest there as "martial martyrs love to sleep." They are in tombs that will not crumble. They will sleep as sweetly as if reposing on down. The nation shed "tear for tear" with their friends and relatives, and generations that shall come after, we are resolved to dust again, keep their names on liberty's bright scroll.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Feb. 1.

There has been no movement of importance to-day. Prisoners taken varying their statement of SHERMAN'S destination. The enemy, it is reported, are burning all the good houses along the route in their march.

A COMPANION FOR GOV. FOOTE.

From the Richmond Whig, Feb. 3.

From a gentleman direct from Shreveport the *Mississippian* Extra learns that the report put in circulation a few days ago, that Gen. ANDERSON had been arrested by order of Gen. SMITH, proves untrue. The last heard from him he had advanced far into TEXAS, on his way to Sonora, to which State he was repairing in accordance to a special invitation by the "Duke of Sonora," who is no less a personage than Dr. GWIN, formerly United States Senator from Mississippi, and more recently from California. It was hoped stated that Gov. FOOTE intends emigrating to the same region.

MOBILE TO BE ATTACKED.

From the Richmond Whig, Feb. 3.

The report that a large number of Federal transports had passed down the Mississippi, and that an expedition of 15,000 strong was fitting out in New-Orleans to be landed at Pascagoula, excites some little apprehension in Mobile. The *Tribune* of Sunday says:

Mobile, of course, is their expressed designation. We have reason to believe that there is some truth in the report, for we have been told by several of the returned Fort Gaines prisoners that the Yankees, just before they left New-Orleans and Ship Island, declared that Mobile was a doomed city, and that they intended to take it shortly, so probably they are preparing to carry their threats into execution.

GEN. LEE.

JEFF. DAVIS' HAND HESITATES TO SIGN LEE'S NOMINATION.

From the Richmond Whig, Feb. 1.

We hear that Gen. LEE'S nomination to the new grade of General-in-Chief, created by the recent act of Congress, was prepared last week by the War Department by order of the President. The delay in sending it to the Senate arises from the President's inability to sign his name, in consequence of a severe attack of neuralgia in the right arm and hand. The President was still confined to his room this morning, and may not be able for some days to recover the use of his hand.

GEN. LEE CONFIRMED COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE REBEL ARMIES.

From the Richmond Whig, Feb. 2.

Gen. ROBERT E. LEE was unanimously confirmed by the Senate, yesterday, Commander-in-Chief of all the armies of the Confederate States.

GEN. LEE APPEALING FOR ARMS.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Feb. 2.

The attention of all is called to the appeal of Gen. LEE, in another column, urging the delivery to Confederate States officers of all arms and cavalry equipments in the hands of citizens. It is only necessary, we are confident, to know the wishes of Gen. LEE, to cheerfully comply with his request.

GEN. BEAUREGARD.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Feb. 2.

We learn, from undoubted authority, that Gen. BEAUREGARD had arrived in the City of Augusta, Ga., and taken charge of the military.

NEW BOOKS.

APOLOGIA PRO VITA SUA: being a Reply to a Pamphlet, entitled "What then does Dr. NEWMAN mean?" By JOHN HENRY NEWMAN, D. D. 12mo. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

In his present retirement and isolation from his old friends, Dr. NEWMAN would be more than human if he did not sometimes wistfully look back to the period when the personal influence he exercised as leader of a religious party, was probably greater than was ever before enjoyed by an individual in England. A natural desire to rehabilitate himself in the good opinion of his former devoted followers seems to have been the exciting motive of this work, and a happy occasion for its issue was afforded by Mr. KINGSLEY'S ill-considered attack. This specific charge is disposed of in a very short time, and then, with a view of correcting the popular interpretation of his conduct, Dr. NEWMAN proceeds to give a history of the progress of his mind on religious subjects, that constitutes an autobiography, second to none ever published in interest and importance. No reader can doubt its truthfulness. The various steps by which he has reached his present position are fully detailed, with all the mastery of language that has contributed so largely to Dr. NEWMAN'S success as a writer and preacher. The "Apology" is not a controversial work, but simply a record of impressions as they were made on the author's mind, with an explanation of the sources from whence they emanated. Sketches of the Oxford tract movement and of the prominent literary and clerical men who took part in it, increase the value of the narration, but they are mostly incidental, and the main purpose of the book—the history of an individual mind—is kept steadily in view throughout. Dr. NEWMAN'S religious temperament leads him to feel acutely the need of an authoritative external guide, and he is a Catholic because he finds this more nearly realized in the Romish Church than in any other communion. The theory which endeavored to impart conditions of like stability to the Anglican Church vanished before his researches into ecclesiastical antiquity. There was no middle ground,—and, he frankly says, he became a Catholic because, if not that, he must be an atheist or a puntheist. Any contribution to the much-neglected history of opinion, the force of which all outward action is merely the token and sign, it is impossible to overrate the value of the "Apologia" for all who would understand the mental and religious life of England for the last thirty years.

THE NEW-YORK PRACTICE. A Treatise upon Practice and Pleadings in Actions and Special Proceedings in the Courts of Record of the State of New-York. By JOEL TIFFANY and HENRY SMITH, Counselors at-Law. 2 vols. WEARE C. LITTLE. Albany: 1864.

This is a book which cannot fail to receive the universal favor of the legal profession. It evidently has been prepared with great care, and by authors who wield polished pens. The fault with most works of practice consists in giving a list of conflicting authorities, leaving the practitioner to grope his way in the dark, as to any *settled* rule of practice. The authors of this book have had the boldness to speak of the practice as *settled*, and to point out to the practitioner the true and safe path to take in pursuing legal remedies. There is much in the work which can be found in none other. It assumes in the beginning that no person can acquire a thorough knowledge of the present system of practice without understanding the former system. It therefore presents a concise and clear statement of the different forms of action at common law as well as the former chancery practice. The theory presented is, that the code has abolished all distinction between mere *forms* of action, while the intrinsic differences remain the same as under the former system. The time has arrived when the practice in this State may be regarded as settled, and we think every lawyer and judge has felt this importance of having some work on practice like the one before us, which would assert some positive rule of action, and support it in such a manner as to inspire confidence in the author's judgment, instead of leaving the anxious inquirer in the misty haze of a mass of conflicting authorities, as some former works of practice have done. The student can learn from this work not only *what* to do but *how* to do it. The chapters on appeals and costs are especially to be commended. The law of costs (always a subject of interest to the lawyer) is presented in the clearest and most logical manner. The authors seem to have presented the laws to meet the requirements of every conceivable question of costs. Most of the *special proceedings* under our statutes are also treated upon in this work. It should receive a personal examination from every student and lawyer in this State, and in those States having a code like our own.

A HISTORY OF THE WORLD, FROM THE EARLIEST RECORDS TO THE PRESENT TIME. By PHILIP SMITH, B. A., one of the Principal Contributors to the "Dictionaries of Greek and Roman Antiquities, Biography and Geography." Volume I. Ancient History, from the Creation of the World to the Accession of Philip of Macedon. 8vo. Maps and Engravings. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

This solid and closely-printed octavo is the first instellment of a series, (about eight in number, we believe,) intended to chronicle the world's progress from the dim, mythical days of the prehistoric era to the full-blown light hustle and confusion of the nineteenth century. The desirability of such a compendium, accurate, comprehensive, and easily referred to, is matter of daily experience with us all. Mr. SMITH brings to the task habits, both of study and exposition, that not always meet in one person. A book of great value and trustworthiness is the result, but we are constrained to say that he is not a lively writer, and the fascination of the story depends more on its inherent interest than on any artistic skill displayed in the narrative and arrangement. It may gratify many to know that Mr. SMITH'S views are of a strictly orthodox character, and he recognizes the supremacy of the sacred record on all points wherein it was intended to afford instruction. The History will increase in attraction with every succeeding volume, as the dryness attendant on discussing origins is got rid of. It is in all respects a creditable work to the likers.

THE CORRELATION AND CONSERVATION OF FORCES: a Series of Expositions by Prof. GROVE, Prof. HELMHOLTZ, Dr. MAYER, Dr. FARADAY, Prof. LIEBIG, and Dr. CARPENTER; with an Introduction and brief Biographical Notices of the Chief Promoters of the New Views, by EDWARD L. YOUMANS, M. D. 12mo, New-York, D. APPLETON & Co.

By the publication of this volume Dr. YOUMANS has increased the obligation that the scientific world already owes him as the introducer of HERBERT SPENCER and his philosophy to the American public. About half the volume is composed of Prof. GROVE'S work, now of classical authority, "Correlation of Physical Forces," reprinted from the fourth edition; and this is supplemented by treatises and papers, bearing on the same subject of investigation, from the distinguished natural philosophers named above. The new views of the energies of Nature, beautiful in their simplicity, and tending—as they do—to the identification and resolution of all natural forces into one, and that not remotely connected with intellectual operations, must, in future, underlie and affect all educational teaching. Their importance in this respect is strongly urged by Dr. YOUMANS, and in this volume he has supplied the best possible appliances for their study. The careful editing of the work demands especial praise. His introduction and prefaces place the reader in the proper position to enter into and enjoy the breadth and grandeur of the speculations of the distinguished men whose views it unfolds. There is nothing heresh or repulsive about the investigation,—on the contrary, it is a volume to fascinate any one who preserves a lively interest in the progress of the species and the formation of clear views of the Divine economy of the universe of mind and matter.

The Officers Imprisoned at Columbia, S. C.

Our correspondent who, two months since, accompanied Lieut.-Col. MULFORD'S exchange-fleet to Savannah and Charleston, obtained from one of the released prisoners, whose duty it was to keep the roster of his comrades, the following list of officers confined at the prison-pen at Columbia, S. C. Probably one-tenth of the officers named have been exchanged since the 8th of last December, the date to which the record was made up, but the remainder, unfortunately, still languish in their terrible captivity. To many of our readers this list will convey valuable information as to how letters and parcels may be addressed to the prisoners:

Lieut-Col M A Leeds, 153d Ohio
Major D McKercher, 10th Wisconsin
Major P McLennan, 22d N Y Cavalry
Major W A Owens, 1st Ky Cavalry
Capt D M Bandt, Co I, 89th Ohio
Capt C Gntch, Co G, 89th Ohio
Capt E A Shepherd, Co B, 10th Ohio
Capt J W Cross, Co I, 18th Kentucky
Capt W A Collins, Co B, 10th Wisconsin
Capt H E Galbraith, Co K, 22d Michigan
Capt M H Hertzog, Co M, 1st N Y Cavalry
Capt A Von Kielser, 30th N N Y Independ't Battery
Capt O M Keefer, Co B, 22d Michigan
Capt H C McQuiddy, Co D, 5th Tenn Cavalry
Capt F B String, Co L, 11th Ky Cavalry
Capt J L Hagler, Co F, 5th Tennessee
Capt J A Arthur Co E, 8th Ky Cavalry
Capt D B Meany, Co B, 38th Penn Cavalry
Capt S Arthur, Co F, 67th Pennsylvania
Capt E Day, Co H, 89th Ohio
Capt T W Rathbone, Co A, 153d Ohio
Capt S E Morton, Co H, 24th Michigan
Capt J Goetz, Co G, 22d Mich
Capt Geo Gordon, Co L, 24th Michigan
Capt J B Litchfield, Co B, 4th Maine
Capt G A Crockar, A A I G, 1st Cav Div
Lieut J Chatburn, Co F, 15th Pennsylvania
Lieut J W Chiles, Co B, 16th Maine
Lieut C D Dillon, Co G, 7th Iowa
Lieut and Q r G H Morrissey, 12th Iowa
Lieut H P Parker, Co B, 1st Rhode Island Cavalry
Lieut J M Fuyles, Co F, 1st Rhode Island Cavalry
Lieut C G A Peterson, Co D, 1st Rhode Island Cav
Lieut S G Boone, Co B, 88th Pennsylvania
Lieut H B Chase, Co E, 1st Vermont Artillery
Lieut J S Drennan Co L, 1st Vermont Artillery
Lieut G Halpin, Co A, 116th Pennsylvania
Lieut Dean, Co D, 5th Michigan Cavalry
Lieut J F Robison, Co E, 67th Pennsylvania
Lieut Jos Ruff, Co F, 67th Pennsylvania
Lieut J C Hagenbusch, Co B, 67th Pennsylvania
Major D J Smith, 6th Ind
Capt H B Andrews, Co C, 16th Michigan
Lieut A W Norris, Co D, 16th Pennsylvania
Lieut Thos Myers, Co K, 17th Pennsylvania
Lieut J Mooney, Co C, 107th Pennsylvania
Capt M Ewen, Co F, 21st Michigan
Lieut W R Sturgeon, Co B, 107th Pennsylvania
Capt A Barry, Co C, 3d Maryland Cav
Lieut C Brudling, Co K, 5th Maryland
Lieut W J Morris, Co E, 5th Maryland
Lieut J S Molter, Co G, 5th Maryland
Lieut J Sacks, Co K, 5th Maryland
Lieut A Kneha, Co C, 5th Maryland
1st Lieut R Rascom, Co C, 50th New-York
Lieut W E Hodge, Co B, 50th Maryland
Lieut J Sweadren, Co A, 50th Maryland
Lieut T H Stewart, Co H, 50th Maryland
Capt M R Baldwin, Co E, 2d Massachusetts
Lieut G Blake, Co H, 3d Maine
Lieut W H Brown, Co I, 93d Ohio
Capt F S Cook, Co H, 2d Illinois
Capt H V Pemberton, Co F, 14th N Y Artillery
Capt W F Conrad, Co K, 23d Iowa
Capt H J Nolen, Co A, 14th N Y Cavalry
Capt J Rourke, Co L, 1st Ill Cavalry
Capt J W Foster, Co H, 42d Illinois
Capt E E Chase, Co H, 1st R I Cavalry
Lieut O E Brandt, Co C, 17th Ohio
Lieut E M Gross, Co C, 110th Ohio
Lieut T J Weakley, Co I, 116th Ohio
Lieut W A Bobbins, Co H, 4th Maine
Lieut C G Hunt, 5th Me Bat
Lieut R W Vannatter, Co M, 1st Mich Cavalry
Lieut G W Grant, Co B, 88th Pennsylvania
Lieut E P Reynolds, Co G 5th Pennsylvania
Lieut O O Ong, Co F, 2d Va Cavalry
Lieut Walter Christopher, Co K, 2d Va Cavalry
Lieut J B Carlyle, Co I, 2d Va Cavalry
Lieut C H Shroeder, Co H, 83d Illinois
Lieut D R Locke, Co E, 8th Ky Cavalry
Lieut W G Dutton, Co E, 57th Pennsylvania
Lieut J F Poola, Co H, 1st Va Cavalry
Lieut J B Jones, Co D, 55th Ohio
Lieut H H Mosley, Co H, 20th Ohio
Lieut B D Grant, Co B, 117th New-York
Lieut C W Chandler, Co G, 1st Va Cavalry
Adjs L H M Byers, 5th Iowa
Lieut W B McNetterville, Co A, 12th United States
Lieut H D Van Valvah, Co D, 12th United States
Adjutant C E Fluney, 19th Indiana
Lieut L C Mead, Co I, 22d Michigan
Lieut W Willetts, Co D, 22d Michigan
Lieut C P Fairfield, Co B, 66th Ohio Vol Artillery
Adjt J A Garies, 1st Maryland Cavalry
Lieut H A Bebee, Co F, 22d New-York Cavalry
Lieut G A Dutton, Co A, 22d Mich.
Lieut W H Conover, Co L, 22d New-York Cavalry
Lieut L Drake, Co D, 22d Michigan
Lieut F Krohne, Co I, 5th New-York Cavalry
Lieut H A Merritt, Co H, 6th New-York Cavalry
Lieut F G Peck, Co K, 22d New-York Cavalry
Lieut E C Spaulding, Co C, 22d Michigan
Lieut G H Robeston, Co F, 22d Michigan
Lieut and Adjt A L Mathews, 22d Michigan
Lieut A L Gates, Co B, 10th Wisconsin
Lieut J V Baird, Co D, 89th Ohio Volunteers
Lieut C E Harrison, Co C, 89th Ohio Volunteers
Capt F W Perry, Co I, 10th Wisconsin
Capt J E Page, Co D, 5th Iowa
Lieut S Edmisten, Co H, 89th Ohio Volunteers
Capt B F Campbell, Co B, 36th Illinois
Lieut H Gamble, 73d Ind
Major W P Hall, 6th N Y
Capt Y K Hart, 19th U S
Capt A Hodge, 8th Ill.
Lieut H Harvey, 51st Ind
Capt Dan Hay, 80th Ill
Lieut R J Harmar, 80th Ill
Lieut C M Hart, 45th Penn
Lieut J A Hopper, 2d N Y Cav
Lieut C T Hand, 51st Ind
Capt J M Imbrie, 3d Ohio
Capt S T Jones, 80th Ill
Capt R Johnson, 6th N Y Cav
Lieut Joe Kevin, 6th U S Cav
Lieut A Kolly, 126th Ohio
Lieut E M Knowles, 42d Ind
Lieut M D King, 3d Ohio
Capt W M Kandall, 73d Ind
Capt Jno Little, 142d Penn
Lieut H Moulten, 1st U S Cav
Lieut R H Montgomery, 5th U S Cav
Capt C W Metcalf, 42d Ind
Capt C A Manu, 5th Ill Cav
Capt A C Mattison, 12th N Y
Lieut H McDill, 80th Ill
Lieut J W Messick, 42d Ind
Lieut C A Maxwell, 3d Ohio
Lieut J T Mackey, 16th U S
Capt D H Mail, 73d Ind
Lieut J W Mundy, 73d Ind
Lieut H S Murdock, 73d Ind
Lieut W S Marshall, 51st Ind
Capt D A McHolland, 51st Ind
Lieut W Nyce, 2d N Y Cav
Lieut W H Nalson, 13th U S
Capt G S Pierce, 19th U S
Capt N C Pace, 80th Ill
Lieut E E Sharp, 51st Ind
Capt T Tan Ey, 1st U S
Lieut H Taylor, 55th Ind
Lieut H Tompis, 2d N Y Cavalry
Lieut A W Thomas, 73d Ind
Lieut Jno Velum, 3d Ohio
Lieut J R Uptigrove, 73d Indiana
Lieut C A Van Ness, 73d Indiana
Capt W H Wright, 80th Ill
Capt A Wilson, 80th Ill
Lieut J D Whiting, 3d Ohio
Lieut A K Wolbach, 3d Ohio
Lieut W Willis, 51st Ind
Lieut W H H Wilcox, 40th New-York
Lieut R P Walace, 120th Ohio
Lieut D L Wright, 51st Ind
Lieut J A Woodrow, 73d Ind
Lieut Hayse, Co I, 34th Ohio
Lieut F Hodge
Lieut T W Jackson, Co E, 21st Wisconsin
Lieut J H Jenkins, Co A, 21st Wisconsin
Lieut J H Johnson, Co B, 3d Massachusetts
Lieut M Reuse, Co D, 72d Ohio
Lieut T Kindall, Co H, 16th U S
Lieut F Knapp, Co G, 7th Ohio
Lieut A Limbard, Co B
Lieut C H Morgan, Co F, 21st Wisconsin
Lieut C H Mcnadin, Co F, 1st U S Art
Lieut S C Merwin, Co C, 15th Connecticut
Lieut G M Parker, Co H, 14th Illinois Cav
Capt J L Poston, Co E, 3d Tennessee
Lieut J L Robinson, Co F, 7th Tennessee
Capt M Rollins, Co H, 2d Wisconsin
Lieut E Swift, Co B, 74th Illinois
Capt Thomas
Capt G C Muller, Co C, 65th Pennsylvania
Capt C F Weston, Co E, 22d Wisconsin
Lieut J C Watson, Co I, 120th Ohio
Lieut W L Watson, Co G, 21st Wisconsin
Lieut Winship, Co K, 68th Ohio
Lieut T Height
Capt A Cutter, Co C, 24th Ohio
Lieut T Coglin
Lieut F Cord, Co H, 19th U S
Lieut T Caules, Co C, 18th Connecticut
Capt Cloart, Co D, 109th New York
Capt E H Green, 107th Pen
Lieut-Col E C Matson, 6th Indiana Cav
Lieut B W Hawkins, Co D, 7th Indiana Cav
Lieut J L Egan, 1st U S Art
Capt H W Gimber, Co F, 14th Pennsylvania
Lieut J L Green
Lieut Gillman, Co E, 3d Maine
Lieut Greer
Lieut C D Henry, Co A, 4th Ohio
Lieut E J Klein, Co H, 75th Ohio Volunteers
Lieut W Sutherland, Adjt 126th Ohio Volunteers
Lieut W W Calkins, Co E, 76th Illinois
Lieut C L Irwin, Co F, 78th Illinois
Lieut E Morse, Co I, 78th Illinois
Lieut J D Hate, Co K, 18th Iowa Cavalry
Lieut J Elder, Co K, 11th Iowa
Lieut McGovern, Co K, 75th Pennsylvania.
Lieut G F Robinson, Co C, 80th Ohio
Lieut T J Hastings, Co C, 150th Massachusetts
Capt A Hsat, Co K, 68th New-York Cavalry
Maj Dowees, 6th Conn
Capt H Hintz, Co C, 6th Conn
Capt N C Turner, Co D, 6th Coon
Lieut John B Clapp, Adjt 6th Coon
Lieut Geo A Bowers, Co A, 6th Coun
Lieut Geo Johnson, Co B, 5th Coun
Lieut H Landon, Co D, 6th Conn
Lieut A G Case, Co E, 6th Conn
Lieut E E Strong, Co F, 6th Conn
Lieut Wm G Miller, Co G, 6th Conn
Lieut A A Dickerson, Co H, 6th Conn
Lieut W B Andrus, Co I, 5th Coun
Lieut H Bruns, Co K, 6th Coun
Lieut B F Blakeslee, Co G, 6th Conn
Capt T F Burke, Co A, 6th Conn
Capt O W Morse, Co E, 6th Coun
Capt T B Robinson, Co K, 5th Conn
Capt Jno D Wheeler, Co G, 16th Caun
Lieut A P Day, Co A, 16th Conn
Lieut D B Bartrand, Co G, 17th Conn
Capt M Eaur, Ca G, 15th N Y Cav
Lieut Richardson
Lieut Clarier
Lieut Hampton
Lieut A A Abbott, 1st N Y Dragoons
—— Kendall, Adjt 50th Penn
Capt Mudget, 11th Maine
Lieut E M Mahou, 72d Ohio
Lieut Fairbanks, 72d Ohio
Lieut J D Van Dorn, 72d Ohio
Capt Ire B Sampson, Co G, 2d Mass Heavy Artillery
Capt J E Fiske, Co H, 2d Mass Heavy Artillery
Lieut C M Plah, Co H, 2d Mass Heavy Artillery
Lieut R B Sinclair, Co G, 2d Mass Heavy Artillery
Lieut Wm Hamilton, Co G, 2d Mass Heavy Artillery
Capt P Marah
Capt S Allen, Co F, 86th New-York
Capt S B Adams, Co C, 86th New-York
Capt J A Brown, Co H, 85th New-York
Lieut J F Warwick, Co F, 101st Penn
Capt N C Evans, Co A, 184th Penn
Capt H B Huff, Co D, 184th Penn
Capt J McKeays, Co E, 184th Penn
Lieut J H Bryan, Co D, 184th Penn
Capt C C Mases, Co H, 58th Penn
Lieut Horton, Co ——
Capt John Fers, Co A, 87th Penn
Lieut J Lyman, 27th Mass
Lieut J H Judd, 27th Mass
Capt J F Mackey, Co H, 103d Penn
Capt John Donaghy, Co F, 103d Penn
Capt E G Crally, Co E, 103d Penn
Capt J D Johnson
Capt Jno Parker
Capt S C Simpson
Capt T W Funk
Capt R McDonald
Capt H Walpole
Capt B V Pemberton
Capt C W Hastings
1st Lieut C H Cornell
1st Lieut C H Cutter
1st Lieut Jos Donovan
Adjt J L F Elkins
1st Lieut J L Barton
1st Lieut M Faye
1st Lieut G W Creasey
1st Lieut R A Chute
1st Lieut H M Cross
1st Lieut Jos Beston
1st Lieut D Flanhery
2d Lieut E R Ramsey
2d Lieut Jos Ferguson
2d Lieut H A Chapin
2d Lieut Jos J Meady
2d Lieut H E Wentworth
Capt Edward Hays
Capt J P Powell
Capt Jas C Clyds
Capt Ed Bwain
Capt B C Beebe
Capt B F Wright
Capt E C Gilbert
Capt J C Johnson
1st Lieut W H S Sweet
1st Lieut Jacob Reffelfinger
1st Lieut Chas H Ross
1st Lieut Q A Cumpbell
1st Lieut Wm Phairs
1st Lieut Wm Buchannan
1st Lieut McCantil
1st Lieut Lewis Riley
1st Lieut C Yankenmueller
1st Lieut A Lee
1st Lieut Wm Myers
1st Lieut John Norwoods
1st Lieut Jas L Casler
1st Lieut John McGeehan
1st Lieut Frank Stevens
1st Lieut J T Harvay
1st Lieut C F Barclay
1st Lieut Law Fitzpatrick
Capt James Wilson
Capt A B Shelton
Capt H McCreary
Capt G F C Smart
Capt H K Kelley
Capt B Dinsmore
Capt G Petit
Capt R Porter
Capt S V Poole
Lieut C J Conlin
Lieut J M Henry
Lieut A McDade
Lieut J B Warner
Lieut A S Preston
Lieut A L Abbey
Lieut F R Eastman
Lieut M M Basset
Lieut P Mochue
Lieut D Crossley
Lieut C Scnun
Capt A Dusenbnry
Capt H P Merrill
Capt J H West
Capt J W Jacobs
Capt B T Riggs
Lieut C T Swope
Lieut J P Young
Lieut A S Stewart
Lieut A Phimsey
Lieut W M Trevrine
Lieut A J Binger
Lieut J W Young
Lieut W C Borris
Capt W Schulte
Lieut G W Knox
Lieut J Warner
Capt O R Chauncy
Lieut G J George
Lieut M V Hallet
Lieut A B White
Lieut D B Peodleton
Capt N Bostwick
Capt J May
Capt J B Gillespie
Capt W S Hodge
Capt D M Porter
Lieut C A Brown
Lieut W R Botsford
Lieut H French
Lieut J F Benson
Lieut J E Rose
Lieut T H McKee
Lieut J M Steele
Lieut J B Williamson
Capt C Robb
Lieut T McGuire
Capt G Law
Lieut C E Livingston
Lieut J W Core
Lieut M Burne
Lieut J D Cope
Lieut H Rothe
Lieut G Rynecker
Lieut E Schroders
Lieut C H Bigiet
Lieut W J Coulter
Lieut Geo Wilder
Lieut J G Rica
Lieut J L Parker
Lieut J E Symone
Lieut Godwin
Major M Forbes
Lieut A C Puccenpaugh
Lieut G M Clark
Lieut H P Hopoin
Lieut J H Kidd
Capt K S Dygert
Capt R G Hutchinson
Capt J Kitzger
Lieut J F Randolph
Lieut J Gutshell
Lieut F J Weldermann
Lieut L Dick
Capt L R Moore
Capt A Neutram
Capt C S Durlin
Capt E W Ford
Capt S B Davis
Lieut J C McCann
Lieut A C Tiffany
Capt A F Cole
Capt Wm McFadden
Capt B N Hamilton
Capt J W Clark
Capt H J Hunn
Capt W W Olcott
Capt H B Ceely
Capt J C Davis
Capt L D C Faler
Capt C P Holthen
Capt Q J Winters
Col Butler, 5th Ind Cav
Maj Thompson, 5th Ind Cav
Maj Sober, 5th Ind Cav
Maj English, 11th Ky Cav
Capt T Arohelr, 28th Ohio
Capt Bart, 5th Penn
Capt Horton, 75th Ill
Lieut Schaefer, 24th Ind
Lieut Sears, 9th N Y
Lieut Patterson, 13th Ohio
Lieut Outhelt, 136th Ohio
Lieut Von Rettenborgh
Lieut Brimkerhoff, 42d N Y
Lieut Stanoford, 42d N Y
Capt Aldbaugh, 51st Penn
Lieut Campbell, 51st Penn
Lieut Cameron, 5th Pa Cav
Coffin
Adams
Lieut Greet, 11th Ky
Capt J C Bowen, 18th Conn
Capt F Z Mathenson, 18th Connecticut
Lieut Z F Woodart, 18th Conn
Lieut A W Lewis, 18th Conn
Lieut C Locke, 16th Conn
Lieut G McKeag, 13th Caon
Lieut E Shepard, 6th Ohio
Lieut J Mason, 13th Penn
Capt M Lee, 5th Mich
Lieut H Oeyer, 133d Penn
Lieut L J Powars, 15th N J
Capt E Jones, Bat B, 7th N Y
Lieut F Mather, Bat L, 7th N Y
Lieut O'Hara, Bat L, 7th N Y
Lieut F E Scripture, G M, Bat L, 7th N Y
Capt P Carr, 93d Ind
Capt McGrayel, 93d Ind
Capt E Smith, 48th Ill
Lieut S Smrth, 111 Art
Lieut Malbews, 1st Md
Lieut P A Hagan, 7th Ind
Capt J Agan, Co A, 5th R Island
Capt J Belger, Co F, 1st Rhode Island
Capt T B Robinson, Co K, 5th Conn
Capt Jno D Wheeler, Co G, 16th Caun
Lieut A P Day, Co A, 16th Conn
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Capt A Dusenbnry
Capt H P Merrill
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Capt B T Riggs
Lieut C T Swope
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Lieut A Phimsey
Lieut W M Trevrine
Lieut A J Binger
Lieut J W Young
Lieut W C Borris
Capt W Schulte
Lieut G W Knox
Lieut J Warner
Capt O R Chauncy
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Capt N Bostwick
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Capt D M Porter
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Lieut J E Rose
Lieut T H McKee
Lieut J M Steele
Lieut J B Williamson
Capt C Robb
Lieut T McGuire
Capt G Law
Lieut C E Livingston
Lieut J W Core
Lieut M Burne
Lieut J D Cope
Lieut H Rothe
Lieut G Rynecker
Lieut E Schroders
Lieut C H Bigiet
Lieut W J Coulter
Lieut Geo Wilder
Lieut J G Rica
Lieut J L Parker
Lieut J E Symone
Lieut H L Carver
Lieut J B Slither
Lieut A H Sweetland
Lieut W K Hewitt
Lieut G Harris
Capt Warkness
Capt M Moore
Capt Purvicon
Capt Ellenwood
Capt Hinkley
Col Shedd
Col Sanders
Col Wallace
Capt Smith
Capt Turner
Capt Strong
Capt McCarty
Lieut Hoyt
Lieut Picquet
Lieut Doughton
Lieut Rlogs
Lieut Monagha
Lieut Wheeler
Lieut Farris
Lieut Fairchild
Lieut Long
Lieut Lewis
Lieut Kendrick
Lieut Morris
Lieut Case
Lieut E W Patton, 7th Md
Lieut G C Edwards, 7th Md
Lieut J Jurm, 164th N Y
Lieut Murphy, 164th N Y
Lieut W H Canmy, 69th N Y
Capt W B Wldier, 21st Ohio
Lieut G Keevan, 7th Ill
Capt C W Lysle, 145th N Y
Clent McFosh, 145th N Y
Lieut J W Fowler, 100th Ohio
Lieut P Canuon, 16th N Y Cav
Lieut W B Prose, 106th Penn
Lieut W B Frout, 106th Penn
Lieut J F Crittenden, 5th Ind Cav
Lieut J F Greer, 5th Ind Cav
Lieut W Holan, 5th Ind Cav
Lieut J W Stanton, 5th Ind Cavalry
Lieut A B Simmons, 5th Ind Cav
Capt J N Alter, 15th Ohio
Capt S Mead, 44th N Y
Lieut F A Curtis, 157th N Y
Lieut J A Coffin, 157th N Y
Lieut J B Warren, 1st Wis Cav
Lieut O M Call, 103d Penn
Capt Ziet, 9 th Ill
Lieut H Hoag, 78th Ill
Lieut J Hanson, 40th Ohio
Lieut J McKinley, 40th Ohio
Lieut Ch H Yates, 98th Ohio
Capt W B Avery, 132d N Y
Lieut S Leith, 132d N Y
Lieut G C Kidder, 113th Ill
Lieut A S Nail, 5th Ind Cav
Lieut H St John, 8th Ind Cav
Lieut A H Linsley, 18th Conn
Capt S B Porter, 19th N Y
Lieut A W Lochlin
Lieut Boyer, 157th Penn
Lieut M V Haller, 4th Penn
Lieut Heil, 135th Ohio
Lieut W H Bricker, Ca
B. 3d Pennsylvania
2d Lieut R Curtis, Co G, 4th Kentucky
2d Lieut J Clemants, Co B, 15th Kentucky
2d Lieut D B Caldwell, Co I, 75th Ohio
2d Lieut M Diemer, Co H, 10th Missouri
2d Lieut F Pingley, Co C, 8th N Y—York Island
2d Lieut W H Durfee, Co A, 5th Rhode Island
2d Lieut W Fauner, Co O, 2d Rhoda Island
2d Lieut D Garbelt, Co G, 77th Pennsylvania
2d Lieut T G Good, Co K, 1st Indiana
2d Lieut C B Hall, Co D, 1st Virginia
2d Lieut-J S Kepheart, Co F, 5th Indiana
2d Lieut W Kreuger, Co F, 2d Missouri
2d Lieut A A McKinson, Co E, 10th Wisconsin
2d Lieut J B Morse, Co E, 4th Kentucky
2d Lieut M S Madesa, Co A, 6th Virginia
2d Lieut G Peters, Co G, 9th New-Jersey
2d Lieut J H Potts, Co F, 55th Ohio
2d Lieut J Post, Co F, 149th Pennsylvania
2d Lieut H O Thayer, Co C, 87th Pennsylvania
2d Lieut R F Thorne, Co F, 8th Kentucky
3d Lieut M T Williams, Co D, 18th Kentucky
3d Lieut A M Hall, Co F, 9th Maine
3d Lieut J D Fox, Co H, 36th Illinois
Capt T Bandy, Co F, 19th Illinois
1st Lieut C Everett, Co H, 76th Ohio
Capt D Stone, 11th N Y
Capt N H Mooney, Co A, 16th New-York
Lieut H Platt, 119th N Y
Lieut M W Lemos, 14th N Y
Lieut H Raymond, 8th N Y
Capt J Snyder, Co G, 14th New-York
Lieut G Durbayne, Co F, 86th New-York
Lieut H M Gordon, Co F, 143d Pennsylvania
Capt W Beck, Co D, 82d Pennsylvania
Lieut C B Smith, 4th N Y Cav
Adjt E Kenrick, 10th N Y
Lieut E Hubbard, Co H, 119th Illinois
Lieut A Timm, Co G, 16th Iowa
Lieut C Sutter, Co D, 29th New-York
Lieut S Sraider, Co L, 2d New-Jersey Cavalry
Lieut A Bulow, Co K, 3d New-Jersey Cavalry
Maj W S Marshall, 5th Iowa
Adjt J E Page, 5th Iowa
Lieut J W Hoffmann, 5th Iowa
Capt C H Burdick, 1st Tenn Cav
Lieut A M Smith
Adjt E P Brooks
Lieut G R Barre
Lieut E P Walker
Lieut F A M Kreps
Capt B Grafton
J C Knox
J R Land
D H Lawrence
E D C Lead
M S Ludwig
C McDonald
L Marsh
H F Maugus
A D Matthews
J Millis
H Miller
W Q Moore
A Morse
M J McCafferty
J W McClure
W A McGinnis
Jno McLaughlin
R J McNitt
J B Needham
Wm Nehar
E Newsome
D W Niswander
L Nolan
B W Numeyer
J C Oats
J O'Kane
J A Paine
S H Platt
L G Porter
L Raimere
G Roberts
Q Rose
S V Ruby
J Sailor
M G Sargent
D Schooley
R F Scott
H C Scoville
H J Smith
H C Smyser
E H A Snowwhite
C H Stallman
J Stabbins
R R Stewart
C S Swarts
Jno Taylor
J J Wallace
Geo Wabb
W S Whitman
Aaron Ziegler
Lieut B W Whittemore
Lieut W J Boyd
Lieut W A Merry
Capt W C Karnes
Capt A Marney
Capt A F Centre
Capt J D Underdown
Lieut D C Moore
Lieut J Rinden
Lieut P Atkins
Lieut E W Robbs
Lieut W L Srowa
Lieut E Carroll
Lieut Jacob Fritz
Capt J C Slover
Lieut H T Anchuts
Capt E Boal
Lieut O Rahn
Lieut M H Stover
Lieut K Herbert
Lieut H Jones
Capt S M Morgan
Lieut Stephen Reynolds
Lieut E F Whitson
Capt Z Vanbuh
Lieut G C Morton
Lieut A B Asham
Lieut Abe Klag
Lieut J J Thompson
Capt H G Tybbals
Capt Chas Cronemyer
Capt Henry Ritter
Lieut S Harris
Lieut C K Johnson
Lieut V L Cadin
Lieut C O Gordon
Lieut M P Pierson
Capt A R Wilkin
Adjt S T Medley
Lieut G A Gardner
Lieut C H Stevens
Lieut G A Chandler
Lieut M C Wordsworth
Capt S K Fitzimmery
Lieut S W Burrows
Lieut T J Dother
Lieut T J Ray
Lieut M H Smith
Lieut J F Schuyler
Lie

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress. She will do nursing and plain sewing, by a very respectable girl, of German parents and Protestant principles; or will do the housework of a small family; values a good home more than high wages; excellent references. Apply at 18 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH woman, a situation as first-class cook; is a good baker; has good city reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 128 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as chambermaid and lanudress; does French fluting, box plaiting and all kinds of fine washing; thoroughly understands her business; the best of city references given. Can be seen at No. 38 West 13th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND laundress in a gentleman's family by a most trusty and experienced girl, or will do general housework; is a very neat and economical servant, with the best of references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation to do general housework in a small private family; has no objections to the country. Call at No. 112 West 27th-st., near 7th-av. References if required.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY COMpetent young woman as cook and laundress; understands her business perfectly and has good city references. Call at No. 103 West 36th-st., between 6th-av., and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid and waitress; can procure the best of city reference; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 123 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE married woman as wet nurse in a private family; has a good breast of milk; her own baby six weeks old. Apply at No. 152 Forsyth-st., between Delancey and Divington sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; can cut and fit and do all kinds of family sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 280 West 34th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH COOK, WITH EXcellent city reference, a situation in a private family or boarding-house; understands meats, poultry, game and soups; wages $12. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH LAUNDRESS, who is not afraid of work. A situation in a hotel, boarding-house or seminary; does up linens in the style. fluting and mangling. Call at 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English woman, as nurse and chambermaid; knows the care of children from birth; would do fine washing; has the best of references. Call at 378 6th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; no objections to go in the country; best city reference can be given. Apply in front basement, No. 240 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or nurse and seamstress, by a Scotch Protestant young woman, with good city references. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE and well recommended young woman, in city or country; is a good cook and baker; excellent laundress. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as first class cook; understands baking; no objection to the country; the best of reference. Call at No. 357 3d-av., corner 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, by a Protestant woman, highly recommended. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st., near Broadway, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT AND tidy young woman, with good city reference, as chambermaid and waitress; understands her business perfectly. Call at No. 103 West 36th-st., near 6th-av.

AT BOOKIAMP'S NO. 329 4TH-AV.—SITUations wanted for a number of really good cooks, washers and ironers, chambermaids, nurses, waitresses, laundresses, housework, &c., of all nations, for the city or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID or waitress, by a smart, tidy and respectable young woman, in a private family. Apply for two days at No. 128 West 27th-st., Room No. 6.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or fine washing and ironing. Good reference given. Call at No. 43 8th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A SITUation as cook in a first class family. She has the best of city reference. Can be seen at No. 121 West 26th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth. Call at No. 176 East 31st-st.

WANTED—A COOK'S PLACE BY A COMPEtent girl; will help with the washing and ironing; has good city reference. Apply at No. 335 6th-av.

TO EMPLOYERS IN CITY AND COUNTRY.—Wanted, situations for a large number of smart, respectable and competent girls, of all nations and professions. Protestants and others, as family seamstresses (understand operating) and nurses, English and Scotch, also first-class cooks and bakers, and good plain cooks, washers and ironers; smart chambermaids, waitresses and laundresses, and a number of competent girls for general housework, all with good reference; no objection to the country, will be found willing and obliging. Employers in want of such can be well supplied by favoring us with a call. Apply at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Office, No. 111 East 13th-st.

A NEW-ENGLAND LADY, OF LITERARY ability and good family, will act as companion or amanuensis to a lady, or will go as governess in a family, for instruction in music, which she has been specially neglected; is a good elocutionist, and has no objection to superintend the domestic affairs of a first-class family. The best of references given. Address Mrs. L. A. WALTON, Station B.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL MAN, BY a steady man with undoubted references in city or country any distance; an excellent hand over horses, a good farmer and family gardener; a man and wife, the man a thorough coachman and groom, the woman a first-class domestic, excellent laundress; also a man and wife, the man as practical farmer and gardener, the woman as down stairs servant; understands managing milk and butter; best of references. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL MAN BY a very respectable young man, to care horses, drive, work in garden, or do whatever is to be done about a gentleman's place; is a careful, steady and industrious man, with reference to his last employer. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT married man, as gardener, with two in family; understands the business in all its branches—green-house and graperies, and the whole care of a gentleman's place. Address J. E. G., Bridgeman's seed-store, corner of 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MARried man, as farmer, who thoroughly understands farming in all its branches, or otherwise, where his wife's services would be required; no incumbrance; are Protestants. Address J. L., No. 38 Dean-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED, TRUSTworthy man, a situation as farm manager; has a practical knowledge of stock, &c.; can do any sort of farming work; wife can take charge of house or dairy. Address A. P., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as gardener; understands the cultivation of grapes, fruit trees, flowers, vegetables, plants, &c. Good reference from his last place. Address M. G., Box No. 210, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN, employment as coachman; he fully understands the management of horses and a cow; has very good reference; country preferred. Apply at No. 125 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF A COMMERcial college, twenty years of age, married, a situation; good reference. Address GRADUATE, Box No. 80, South Norwalk, Conn.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE sober and steady man, with unexceptionable reference, a situation as waiter in a family. Call at No. 64 West 18th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a well-recommended Englishman. Address H. T., No. 54 East 28th-st.

A GENTLEMAN OF EDUCATION, BUSIness training and experience desires a situation of trust and responsibility (other than that of book-keeper) in a mercantile house or incorporated company. He will be found competent and faithful, and refers, by permission, to first-rate New-York commission and shipping houses. Address, for an interview, D. D., Box No. 1,074 Post-office.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A FIRST-CLASS English lady's maid and dressmaker, who understands hair-dressing, for a first-class private family; must have good reference. Also, a competent English or Scotch nurse and seamstress; must fully understand the care of children; must have good reference. Apply at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Office, No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT servants, a short distance in the country—one as cook, the other as chambermaid and plain seamstress. Apply with references, this day, from 10 to 12, at No. 45 2d-av.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT, ACTIVE AMERican boy, for the office of a mercantile house, who can write a fair hand and bring good references. Apply after 3 o'clock at No. 103 Reade-st., up stairs.

WANTED—THREE GOOD SALESWOMEN, ALSO two taken to learn the business. Apply at the Lace and Embroidery Store. Nos. 221 and 223 4th-av.
WM. KINZEY.

WANTED—A COACHMAN, A SINGLE YOUNG man and Protestant that thoroughly understands his business, to go a short distance in the country. Address P. O. Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A STOUT BOY, APPLY AT BRADY'S No. 785 Broadway.

WANTED—A BOY IN THE OFFICE OF A WOOL house. Address Box No. 5,429 Post-office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STEEL.—AS OUR STOCK OF ENGLISH STEEL must positively be sold before the 1st of May next, WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO MAKE SALES TO CONSUMERS AND OTHERS AT MUCH LESS THAN THE PRESENT COST OF IMPORTATION—which consists of Extra Best Cast Machinery, Blister Spring, &c., &c., equal to any make in this market, and WARRANTED.
D. LITTLEJOHN & CO., No. 24 Cliff-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the city to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn
Long Island, N. Y.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.
TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!
TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!
Housekeepers should buy their Teas, Coffees, &c., at the GREAT "CANTON TEA WAREHOUSE," where all goods are guaranteed free from adulteration, and sold cheap for cash only. THOMAS R. AGNEW,
Nos. 260 and 262 Greenwich-st., corner Murray.
Wholesale Department No. 262 Greenwich-st.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.
Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

WATER-POWERS FOR SALE.
TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.
We have lists of a great number of water-powers of both large and small capacity, some of them near this city. Persons in want of such property will find it to their interest to call.
Engineers skilled in making plans and estimates for buildings and machinery will be furnished when required. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway.

THE CELEBRATED
UNION WASHING MACHINE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD. FIRST PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.
☞ No soaking, rubbing or boiling required. Warranted to wash perfectly, without injury to the most tender fabric. Attached to it, or separately, is
JOHNSONS
UNION WRINGER
☞ With patent galvanized frame, expansive cogwheels, and solid white rubber rolls which never stain the clothes. It will fit any kind of tub, round or square, and is admitted to be the best and most durable wringer in use.
J. WARD & CO.,
No. 457 Broadway, New-York.

COMPRESSED YEAST:
The demand for our celebrated "COMPRESSED YEAST" having so rapidly increased, we deem it a duty to the public to designate the following depots in the various parts of the city, where it can be had fresh every day:
DONAN, STERN & CO.,
No. 89 7th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

GREENWICH-ST.	3D-AV.
112, H. Sobmidt.	475, Bauman & Co.
246, G. N. Smith.	2D-AV.
415, P. Nelson.	56, A. Dearing.
HUDSON-ST.	Cor. 30th-st., F. Fittel.
367, J. F. Knapp.	AVENUE A.
8TH-AV.	39, C. H. Rasch.
610, Hendrickson.	GREENWICH-AV.
507, Chs. Hall.	9, S. R. Mann & Co.
443, B. Blanck.	BOWERY.
232, L. Friedländer.	389, Haight Bros.
7TH-AV.	CANAL-ST.
420, Abbot & Palmer.	585, Chas. Rabe.
9TH-AV.	502, F. Engelcke.
426, Bawes & Co.	7TH-ST.
6TH-AV.	166, Chs. Gebhard.
151, J. H. Stelkes.	

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 8 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

CRANDALL'S SPRING HORSE.
Children's carriages, gigs, propellers, &c., &c., neatly altered and repaired at the manufactory, No. 130 East 26th-st., near 3d-av.

OFFICIAL.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 30, 1865.
INFORMATION HAS BEEN RECEIVED at this department from Mr. Edward H. Kingsbury, the Consul of the United States at Algiers, France, of the death of Miss MATILDA STAFFORD, at Philippeville, in the Province of Constantine. She was a former resident of this State of New-York.

CIDER VINEGAR—REALLY PURE AND FIRST QUALITY—For sale in packages of from one to forty gallons, for family use.
Call and examine. W. KNAPP.
No. 91 Hudson-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.—A LARGE STOCK ALways on hand at lower prices than at any other establishment in the city. H. KLASER'S Mantel Works, No. 169 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

STUART'S REFINED SUGAR — LOAF, Scrushed, ground, granulated, white A and C sugars, for immediate delivery; also yellow refined sugar for sale at the office of the Refinery, No. 59 Chambers-st.

SHODDY.—10,000 POUNDS NEW, DARK BLUE army clippings, kersey and flannel, for sale by
A. P. HARD, No. 44 Beekman-st.

SEWING MACHINES—ALL THE BEST SEWING-MACHINES (new) for sale and to rent. Also, Machines bought, exchanged and repaired.
P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway, New-York.

EMPTY QUICKSILVER FLASKS WANTED and highest cash price paid for same by
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ON BERGEN HILL, N. J., A BEAUtiful Italian Villa and grounds, located in a very select neighborhood, at West End Station, New-Jersey Railroad, twenty minutes from the city at all hours; the house has fifteen rooms, and is complete in all the requirements of a modern-built first-class suburban residence; has furnace, hot and cold water, bells, water-closet, gas-pipes, &c.; the grounds, (twenty city lots fronting on two streets,) are filled with a choice selection of fruit and ornamental trees, handsomely terraced, &c.; large carriage-house, stable, bannery, &c.; all the improvements were made by days' work, without regard to cost; churches, schools, &c., very convenient; price $30,000; one-third cash. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 155 Chambers-st., second floor, from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 269 UNION-st, Brooklyn. Lot 22 by 100; house, 22 by 50. Three stories high, basement, sub-cellar, Philadelphia brick, and brown-stone front, cellar cemented front and back, basement wash-room, stationary tubs, hot and cold water, two store-rooms. First story—Parlor, extension and smoking-room; second story, three rooms and bath-room; third story, four rooms and store-rooms. Halls imitation of marble; gas in all the rooms. For permits and particulars, apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st., or to HENRY STEVENSON, No. 245 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—THE two 3-story and attic dwellings, Nos. 114 Congress-st. and 129 Amity-st., Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from the South Ferry. Both have the modern improvements and are in good order. Also, two lots on the east side of Henry-st., between Amity and Congress sts., 25x100 feet. For terms apply to A. G. COX, executor, No. 696 Broadway, N. Y., or Henry-st., corner of Amity-st., Brooklyn.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 69 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 69 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE, (ITALIAN style,) fine outbuildings; 5 acres of garden; fruit and shade in abundance; view of Sound; 5 minutes from depot in Westchester Co.; 45 minutes from city; house, grounds, &c., in splendid order. For sale at a sacrifice.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HIGH-STOOP brown-stone 4-story house, on 44th-st., near 5th-av., with stable and extra lot on the rear. House decorated and painted throughout in a tasteful and artistic manner and replenished with all the modern improvements. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE BROWN-STONE THREE-story and basement houses, deep lots and court-yard, with all modern improvements, at Nos. 59 61 and 63 Second-place, Brooklyn. Price $7,000. Apply after 6 P. M. to THOMAS J. STEWART, No. 116 West 21st-st.

FOR SALE—THREE BRICK HOUSES AND lots, in 21st-st.; three-story basement and subcellar brown-stone basement and trimmings; all modern improvements. Apply on the premises, third house west of 3d-av., or to GEO. MARINOS, No. 234 South-st.

FOR SALE—THAT BEAUTIFUL AND UNIQUE cottage-house at the northeast corner of Park av. and 34th-st. The house is in perfect order from cellar to garret, is arranged in the most commodious manner, with dining-room, drawing-room, &c., as the first floor. Stable attached. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A NICE FARM OF 60 ACRES, good land, 1¼ miles from Tuckahoe Station, Harlem Railroad, and 2 miles from Mount Vernon, New-Haven road, will be sold cheap, or exchanged for New-York or Brooklyn property. If applied for soon.
J. VAN BUREN, No. 94 Pine-st.

FARMING LAND AT FLATBUSH, L. I.—For sale, 32 acres of land in the town of Flatbush, L. I., being a wood lot, from which most of the wood has been cut; can in a short time, and at small expense, be made an valuable farm. Address or apply to M. L. ZABRISKIE, No. 15 Court-street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment house and lot No. 112 West 33d-st; house 22 by 38; lot 22 by 100. Also, four-story English basement house 19.6 by 50; lot one-half the block; No. 94 West 28th-st. 6th and 7th avs. Inquire of E. K. ADAMS or J. PANGBURN, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT NEWARK, N. J., THE FOLLOWing-named property, being the remains of E. M. Noyes & Brothers' comb factory, recently destroyed by fire, viz.:
Nos. building lots; the foundation and bricks of a building 150x36, two stories high; one 25 horse-power steam engine; two steam boilers, 20 feet long, 3 feet diameter, with two 12-inch flues each; together with a chimney-stack in perfect order. Original quantity of bricks used, about 231,000
Apply, for particulars, to
HOWARD, SANGER & CO.,
Nos. 105 and 107 Chambers st., New-York,
or to
E. M. NOYES & BRO.,
at Wright & Smith's, near Market-st. Depot,
Newark, N. J.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE—One of the most desirable cottages in the city, located on the southerly side of DeKalb-av., 100 feet east of Throop-av. This house is new, built in the most manner, has the modern conveniences, and will be sold cheap. DeKalb-av. cars pass the door every few minutes. A splendid brown-stone front house in Hewes-st., near Lee-av. Church. It is three stories, attic, basement and subcellar; is finished in the most complete, elegant and thorough manner. It contains sixteen rooms—is in perfect order. The valuable store No. 242 Fulton-av. A neat two-story and basement brick house on DeKalb-av., near Nostrand-av. A two-story cottage house on Park-av., near Tompkins-av. Apply to
JOHNSON & SPADER, Lumber Dealers.
Corner Kent-av. and Hewes-st.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LOT OF 674 ACRES,—ONE of the most valuable timber lots in this State, within 3¼ miles of canal and railroad, near the head of Seneca Lake; easy of access, and surrounded by highly improved farms, worth from $60 to $80 per acre. The land is heavily timbered, and is of better soil and surface than any other similar body in the State. The property has on it a steam saw mill and shingle machine in running order, four dwellings and two barns. Title perfect; price $50 per acre. Very favorable terms will be made with a party who desires to lumber it, or it will be exchanged in part for other first-class property near New-York, or for well located Western lands at cash prices. W. L. BARNES, No. 362 Broadway, third floor, rear.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, THE HOUSE AND lot known as No. 45 Concord-st., five minutes' walk from Fulton ferry. The house is built in the best manner, and of the best materials, and has marble mantles, gas and water throughout, with range and furnace; size 21 feet 6 inches by 53; lot 83 feet; to which a plot of 34 feet 6 inches in depth, by 21 feet 8 inches in width, can be added, if desired. For permits to view premises, apply to S. HONDLOW, Montague st., near Court, Brooklyn, or to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Tuncey Court, New-York.

FOR SALE—LOW, THE HANDSOME THREE-story, high-stoop house No. 99 Macdougal-st., three rooms deep, two bath-rooms, water-closets, &c.; handsome chandeliers in parlor, &c.; house 22x65, lot 25x100. Also, three high-stoop, three-and-a-half-story houses, with all conveniences, baths, &c.; south side West 24th-st., Nos. 122, 123½ and 124; size 16 feet 8x50, lots 16x85 feet; possession May 1. Apply to S. L. SOLOMON, No. 369 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN NEW-Jersey, 23 miles from the city by rail; near a depot; large double house, large barn, stables, carriage-house, and other outbuildings; 10 acres of choice land, orchard of 250 apple-trees, 50 choice pears, 75 grape-vines, cherries, plums, peaches and small fruit in abundance, all in full bearing. Apply to WM. BRINE, No. 108 Broad-st., up stairs, rear office.

FOR SALE—A VERY CHEAP AND DESIRAble farm of 50 acres, house and barn, located within two minutes of depot; 1 hour from city; 14 trains per day; price $11,000; also a cheap house, barn, &c., near village; ¼ lot of land, $4,500; with variety of other property at all prices. Call on JOHN STEVENS, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—100 ACRES OF EXCELlent land under high state of cultivation, with commodious buildings, over 20 head of stock, farming and other implements; a splendid view of Long Island Sound, &c., a very very commanding and within 28 miles of New-York City. Apply to J. S. MOORE, No. 292½ 4th-av.

COUNTRY SEATS OF EIGHT ACRES—Good buildings, fruit, sandy loam. Also, 13 acres; two large houses, out-buildings, large garden and every convenience, 50 minutes ride from city, healthy and dry, near depot, churches, schools, stores. LEVERIDGE & MARSH, from 10 to 1 o'clock to-day. No. 34 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—AT LITCHFIELD, CONN., A FINE country residence; about three acres in garden and meadow; large substantial house, 26 rooms and outbuildings well shaded, 4 miles from depot, 5 hours from New-York Price $3,000; terms easy. For photographic views apply to ADAMS & CO., No. 963 Broadway.

$50,000.—VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE, near Branchport, Yates County, New-York; 475 acres, 100 woodland, a fine stone dwelling, a good frame farm house, and all other necessary buildings; scenery beautiful; soil and climate all that could be desired. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 3 Pine-st., New-York City.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL DOUBLE COTTAGE, 13 rooms, desirably located within five minutes walk of the ferry, at Clifton, S. I., and fine view of the water. Also, barn and stable. Ground laid out in fruit, flowers and shrubbery. Price $9,000. Possession first of May. Apply to A. H. WAGNER, No. 16 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FINE FRUIT FARMS in New-Jersey; also, in Westchester County. The income of the fruit will pay the interest on the purchase money. Cheap farms—$500 to $3,000. Tasty cottages, $1,800. JAQUES, No. 151 Broadway.

LAND.—WOODLAND WANTED ON NAVIGABLE water or railroad, within 50 miles of New-York; an old saw mill, with some machinery, good yet for use, also, could be bought. Address V. J. M., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE THE VALUAble property No. 321 Grand-st., corner of Orchard and No. 63 Orchard-st. Inquire of E. FASH, Shoe and Leather Bank, or address C. H. FASH, Bergen, N. J.

FOR SALE—THREE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY, brown-stone front, first-class houses, replete with every convenience; design, material and finish best; on Murray Hill, northwest corner of Lexington-av. and 36th-st. Inquire of G. J. HAMILTON, 297 Lexington-av.

FOR SALE—BROWN STONE AND OTHER PRIvate houses, at prices from $40,000 to $5,000, situated on east side of city, from 23d-st. to 80th-st. Also, several good tenament houses for investment. Apply to HENRY MAXWELL, No. 126 East 35th-st.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE—On Putnam-av., Madison and Monroe sts., between Marcy and Tompkins avs., Brooklyn; Fulton and De Kalb-av. cars pass the property; terms easy. Apply to T. A. HALLIDAY, No. 72 Beaver-st., at 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN, houses and lots desirable for investment or occupation. Also, farms for sale and exchange. H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York, and No. 150 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A BARGAIN. A double Italian cottage house, five lots, stable; location unsurpassed; all modern improvements. Terms easy. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY on 5th-av., (north of 23d-st.,) extending through to and fronting on Broadway. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, No. 162 East 17th-st. (Stuyvesant-square,) 23 feet 6 inches by 55 feet 10 inches. Also block. JAS. E. WEIR, No. 17 Maiden-lane.

A VALUABLE WATER POWER AND MACHINERY for sale or to rent. For particulars inquire of HENRY KEELER, South Salem, Westchester Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC brick house, with lot, No. 133 Greene-st. Lot 19.7x103. Apply to S. D. ROBERTS, No. 60 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME FIRST-class dwelling on 34th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT, ON GREENE-st., between Prince and Houston sts. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WEST-st., with L on Parry-st., including bulkhead and water rights. Price $15,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WANTED—TO BUY A STORE OF ABOUT 80 to 100 feet deep, and 25 feet wide, situated between Murray and Canal sts. and Church and Elm sts. Address T. P., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY, ENGLISH basement house, No. 66 West 35th-st. It is complete, with all the modern improvements. Apply to JASPER E. CORNING, No. 30 Platt-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, FOUR LOTS ON the southwest corner of Fulton and Franklin avs. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, THE HOUSE AND lot No. 97 Sackett-st. Apply to JOHN A. LYDECKER, No. 107 Union-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front dwelling on 34th-st., opposite the Blind Asylum. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—HOUSES IN BROOKLYN, convenient to cars; houses at Newark, Elizabeth and Rahway. Call quick. GEORGE R. JAQUES, No. 151 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURGH, PRICE $62,850 for a desirable two-story frame house, well located. Apply at No. 212 South 3d-st.

YONKERS.—FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIdence in the village of Yonkers; price, $25,000. For particulars, apply to H. BAYLIS, No. 15 Murray-st.

TO LET.

HOUSES IN BROOKLYN TO RENT OR SELL:
5 genteel new brick houses on Pacific-st., between Washington and Grand avs; rent to private family $150, or will sell low. Apply at houses from 11 to 1.
8 three-story and basement brick houses on Canton-st., fronting on City Park, corner of Park-av. Will be sold low.
2 frame cottage houses on Sands-st., between Gold-st. and Hudson-av. Will be sold low. Apply at office No. 1, over Fulton Bank, New-York, about 12 M.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT Tubby Hook, to let or lease, with or without furniture; it has gas and water, and all modern conveniences, together with five acres of ground, carriage house, gardener's house, and all necessary outbuildings; beautifully situated, seven minutes' walk from Hudson River Railroad station, and thirty minutes by rail from 30th-st. depot; five miles from Central Park. Apply to
F. S. THOMPSON, No. 60 Warren-st.

TO RENT.—THE SIX-STORY WAREHOUSE, No. 51 Greene-st., 22x100; very capacious and strongly timbered and built; suitable for manufacturing purposes or storage; eligible to Broadway. Address Box No. 565 New-York Post-office.

TO LET.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCES TO LET, LEASE OR FOR SALE—At Great Neck, L. I., on the water, seventeen miles from the city; ten and eighteen rooms; stables, gardens, ice-houses, (filled,) shade, bathing, &c.; good roads; steamboat from Peck-slip, railroad now building. Apply to SAMUEL T. SKIDMORE, Esq., No. 66 Wall-st., or on the premises to E. L. TREDWELL.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON—IN HAMILTON PARK, near the ferry, several first-class villas to rent, of English, French and Italian architecture, about ten rooms, water, gas, wash-tubs, dumb-waiters, bath-rooms and other conveniences; perfectly healthy and views unsurpassed. Apply to M. HAMILTON, No. 132 Broadway.

BROADWAY.—TO BE LEASED FOR TWENTY Years, with renewals, the valuable property of Nos. 478, 480 and 482 Broadway, between Broome and Grand sts., extending through and including No. 40 Crosby-st., being 73 feet front on Broadway and 25 feet front on Crosby-st., containing about 10,000 square feet of land. The situation and size of the above is well adapted for a bank, or other large institution. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO LET—RAVENSWOOD, EAST RIVER, OPposite 76th-st., a country house, 13 rooms, very city convenience but gas, 5 acres of land, good barn and outhouse; possession immediately. Apply to BAUMAN LOWE, No. 62 William-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET AT YONKERS—Possession immediately, gas and water. In good neighborhood, half acre; five first-class places for sale or exchange for city property. Apply to
JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

TO LET—IN BELMONT-AV., BERGEN, TEN minutes by horse-cars from Jersey City Ferry, several first-class 3-stories and basement buildings. Price of rent $275. Apply to T. W. HANCOX & SON, No. 30 Broad-st., New York.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—Three minutes' walk from Wall or South ferries, near Brooklyn Heights. For particulars apply at No. 52 Stone-st., or No. 85 Pearl-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, WILLING TO pay liberally for suitable accommodations, desires a comfortable room and select board, with a private, genteel family; location central. Address B. N., Box No. 3,730 Post-office.

BROOKLYN.—A SUITE OF ROOMS WITH board, on first floor of No. 16 Clinton-st., to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, from Saturday next.

BOARD.—ROOMS ON PARLOR FLOOR, SUITAble for two or three persons, also, room for single gentleman. Dinner at 6. No. 34 West 29th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

MOSES WILKINS, Auctioneer.
VARICK AND DOMINICK-STS.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 6, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Joseph J. Marvin, Esq., Referee:
VARICK AND DOMINICK-STS.—The five desirable lots, with the brick and frame buildings thereon, on the northeast corner of Varick and Dominick sts., known as Nos. 124 and 126 Varick-st., and Nos. 15, 17 and 17½ Dominick-st.—50 feet on Varick-st. by 100 feet deep. Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED property on Greenwich, Washington and East 19th-st., and on Waverley-place.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, Feb. 6, at 12 o'clock at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executor of John B. Martin, deceased—
GREENWICH AND WASHINGTON STS.—The lot of ground situate on the westerly side of Greenwich-st., running through to and fronting on the easterly side of Washington-st., being 16 feet in depth and 25 feet in front on each street, and known as No. 450 Greenwich-st. and No. 437 Washington-st., said property is 25 feet south of Desbrosses-st.
WAVERLY-PLACE.—The three and a half story brick house and lot on the southerly side of Waverley-place, 151 feet west of 6th-av., and known as No. 144. The house is 22.3x50 feet, and contains gas and Croton water. Lot 22.3x98.9.
Maps at No. 5½ Pine-st.

HENRY D. MINES, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 7, at 11 o'clock A. M., at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a lot of fine Irish linen goods, slightly damaged by fresh water, comprising pieces of table linen, damask and other patterns, table-cloths, all sizes, towels, ladies' and gentlemen's fine and extra fine, buck towels, &c., &c. Also, 29 Brobe long shawls. The attention of the trade and others is invited to this above, which will be ready for examination, with catalogue, on Monday morning.

H. R. WESTCOTT, & CO., Auctioneers.
AUCTION.—LARGE SALE OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND WORKS OF ART OF A FIVE-STORY RESIDENCE COMPLETELY FURNISHED.—THIS DAY (MONDAY,) at 2 o'clock, at No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs. There is over $14,000 worth of first-class furniture, carpets, bedding, magnificent pier and pier tables, plateaux, bronzes and elegant parlor ornaments, silver, china, cut glass, &c. Sale positive and without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 7, at 11 o'clock, at our Gallery, No. 23 Liberty-st., VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS to be sold without reserve; among them are works of A. Collins, of London, Paul Weber, Freret, Ge. Harvey, A. N. H., J. Shaw, Vanden Eyke, Therlers, Powell, G. Hall, Jonvenet, Carmienka, H. Andrews, W. Hart and others. These pictures are now on exhibition as above.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 27, 1865.
CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
Sewer in Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River, and in First-aveoue, from Sixty-first-street to and through Sixtieth-street to Second-avenue.
Sewer in Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, with branch through One Hundred and Twenty-third-street to Second-avenue.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets; also, all the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from Third-avenue to Second-avenue.
Also, all the lots on both sides of Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River; also, all the lots on both sides of First-avenue, from Sixtieth to Sixty-first-street; also, all the lots on both sides of Sixtieth

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 6, 1865

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—TWO MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, GIANT BOY, LIVING SKELETON, DWARF, LEARNED SEAL, THE UNKNOWN PRISONER, &c.—Day and Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.

BROADWAY THEATRE—LIVE INDIAN—PAUL PRY.

DODWORTH HALL—VANDENHOFF READINGS.

IRVING HALL—Mr. DE CORTOVA.

DODWORTH HALL—SECOND SOIREE OF CHAMBER MUSIC.

WALLACK'S—THE IRISH HEIRESS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—IL TROVATORE.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE—PADDY O'DAY.

NIBLO'S—MESALLIANCE; OR, FAITH AND FALSEHOOD.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the holding.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The diepatch of our special correspondent at Washington gives this morning a reliable report of the leading points discussed at the recent conference of President LINCOLN and Secretary SEWARD with the rebel commissioners. It will be seen that the rebel ultimatum was recognition of the independence of the Southern States, as a preliminary condition, absolutely indispensable to any negotiations whatever concerning peace. President LINCOLN, on the other hand, distinctly informed them that the United States could stop the war and arrest even temporarily the movement of its armies, only on the condition that the authority of the National Government should be recognized and obeyed over the whole territory of the United States. This radical difference of view was found to be irreconcilable, and the conference resulted, therefore, in failure.

The enemy state that all of TERRY'S command has disappeared from the Cape Fear River. The inference is that this body of troops has gone to reinforce SHERMAN, which, together with the Nineteenth (in part) and Twenty-third Corps, MEAGHER'S command from Chattanooga and vicinity, and FOSTER'S force, must give him an army fully equal to that on the James. This being the case, he can, as the enemy are very fearful he will do, threaten all three of the points named above at the same time, and thereby capture one or all of them without a battle.

The Chicago *Evening Journal* states that the bulk of the army of Gen. THOMAS has been sent down the Tennessee to engage in active operations in a more vital field.

The same journal announces that an immense expedition of 40,000 cavalry is soon to be sent to destroy the remnant of HOOD'S army, to open the Alabama River, and to seize and hold Montgomery, Selma and Mobile.

The navigation of the Mississippi, from St. Louis to the mouth, is perfectly unobstructed. The enemy appear to have abandoned in despair their pet idea of obstructing the navigation of the Father of Waters. Hundreds of craft plow its waters in peace and quietness, and are entirely unmolested. Since HOOD'S disastrous defeat, the enemy appear to have lost all heart and enterprise.

CONGRESS.

A joint resolution was introduced in the Senate on Saturday to advance PAUL S. FORBES, of New-York, the sum of $200,000 on the contract for building the steam sloop-of-war *Idaho*. Mr. SHERMAN asked unanimous consent to call up the bill to encourage emigration, which was not granted. Mr. WILSON introduced a bill for the protection of travelers, which provides, among other things, that no person shall be excluded from travel upon any railroad or navigable water of the United States on account of color, or by reason of any State law or municipal ordinances, or of any rule, regulation, or of any corporation, company or person whatever. Mr. WILSON also introduced a bill, which was ordered to be printed, to prevent the sale of notes, scrip, bonds, or other evidence of debt, issued by the rebel authorities, &c. A resolution was introduced, and laid over till to-day, declaring that the President's approval is not necessary to give validity to the Article of Amendment to the Constitution proposed by Congress. Mr. SUMNER introduced a series of resolutions, which were ordered to be printed, declaring that the rebel States should not be allowed to participate in the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment. Consideration of the joint resolution declaring certain States not entitled to representation in the Electoral College, was then renewed. After the rejection of several amendments, the resolution was passed.

In the House, a bill was passed providing for another term of court for the district of Arkansas, and for other purposes. A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into a case of alleged cruelty to wounded soldiers at Fort Schuyler. The House then resumed consideration of the Navy Appropriation bill, the amendment pending being the creation of a Board of Admiralty. After a somewhat personal debate, in which Messrs. FERNANDO WOOD, of New-York; PIKE, of Maine; RICE, of Massachusetts; STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, and several other gentlemen participated, the amendment was lost. The House then concurred in the Senate's amendment to the joint resolution declaring certain States not entitled to representation in the Electoral College.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate on Saturday notice was given of bills to amend the charter of Syracuse, and to ratify the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, prohibiting slavery. The bill to prevent encroachments upon the harbor of New-York, and to provide for completing the Battery Extension, was advanced to a third reading.

In the Assembly bills were reported to incorporate the Village Water Company of Kings and Queens Counties, and to amend the charter of the Brooklyn Mercantile Library Association. Bills were introduced incorporating the Central Railroad Company of New-York; amending the charter of the Lorillard Insurance Company; relative to the Courts of Special Sessions of the Peace in New-York; to incorporate the National Union Life Insurance Company of New-York; to ratify the amendment of the Constitution prohibiting slavery, and incorporating the Suffolk Steamboat Company.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Stock Market was firm on Saturday. Gold went up to 214 but returned to 208½ or ½@1 per cent. lower than on Friday night. The speculators for the rise made the most out of the peace and private telegrams from Washington about the result of the Peace Conference. The Money Market easy. The subscriptions to the 7-30 per cent. Loan, reported to the General Agent, amounted to $3,000,000.

The Quincy *Whig* says Prof. W. S. QUINN, of New-York City, who is out West on a lecturing tour, reached that place on Tuesday last, direct from St. Paul, on skates. The distance is nearly eight hundred and fifty miles, which he skated in just two weeks, stopping, meantime, to lecture at many points on the way.

The number of hogs packed in this city, says the Cincinnati *Gazette*, is estimated, upon packers' returns, at 338,000, being a deficiency, as compared with last season, of 32,000 head. At Chicago, the packing foots up 750,000 against 904,000 last year, being a falling off of about 150,000. The falling off in the whole West will fall but little short of 700,000 head. In the number shipped East there is also a large deficiency.

A party of "Morrisites," with thirteen wagons, lately arrived at Virginia City, Colorado. They are bolters from the Mormons. A few years ago they broke from BRIGHAM YOUNG and formed a new settlement. YOUNG sent a large body of Mormon troops to attack them, and, having three pieces of artillery, they succeeded in conquering them. The leader, MORRIS, and several of their head men were murdered after the surrender. Gen. CONNER, in command at Salt Lake, has protected them since his arrival there.

Rev. CALVIN FAIRBANK, recently released from the Kentucky State Penitentiary, where he was confined for more than twelve years for assisting a slave woman to escape, delivered a lecture, last evening, in Shiloh Church, reciting the circumstances of his arrest and imprisonment.

On the second page of to-day's paper we publish a list of the Union officers who were confined in the rebel prison-pen at Columbia, S. C., on the 8th of December last. Since that time, probably, several of the officers named have been released, but the majority are still undergoing the hardships of captivity.

In Thursday's report of the proceedings of the United States Senate, an error occurred through inadvertence on the part of the copyist. The position of both Messrs. DOOLITTLE and TRUMBULL on the question of counting the electoral votes of States in insurrection were thereby confounded. The following is a true version of this portion of their remarks alluded to: Mr. DOOLITTLE contended that Congress had not the right to decide this question; that it must be decided by the President of the Senate, as President of the joint convention in which the vote is announced. Mr. TRUMBULL took issue with Mr. DOOLITTLE as to the manner in which the electoral vote should be counted. He held that the President of the Senate did not count the vote, but only announced the result when counted.

The steamship *Costa Rica*, from Aspinwall Jan. 21, arrived at this port last evening. Among her passengers is Grand-Gen. S. C. DE MOSQUERA, Envoy Extraordinary from Colombia, en route for England. She brings $850,413 in specie. Gen. SICKLES had arrived at Aspinwall. The news from Peru is important, the question with Spain being apparently on the eve of settlement. The Republic of Chili is turning her attention to the best means for the colonization of her wild lands, and a plan to secure this end has already been reported by a commission.

New Energy Demanded.

A false security seriously threatens the loyal cause. Gen. SHERMAN'S recent successes and the peace conference which so soon followed, have produced a general impression that, at worst, but little more fighting remains to be done. No requisition for more soldiers ever yet issued has been responded to so dilatorily as that now pending. Everywhere, in city and country, there is a general flagging of effort in every operation for reinforcing our armies in the field. Nobody can deny the fact. Nobody can impute it to a loss of hope, or to any decline of patriotic spirit. The purpose to maintain the Union, and the consciousness of the ability to do this were never more settled. This new laxity can come from no faint-heartedness. It springs from exactly the opposite condition—from over-confidence. For all that, it is none the less dangerous. It must be remedied.

What right have we to make Gen. SHERMAN'S successes an excuse for inaction? Those successes would never have been realized but for the previous public zeal in raising troops. It is precisely because Gen. SHERMAN had so many soldiers sent him under former calls that he was enabled to form the independent army wherewith THOMAS could cope with HOOD, and then, with his remaining forty-five thousand, to execute that march to the Atlantic with such grand success. It is absurd to offer as a reason for present short-coming, the fact that a mighty advantage has been secured through our former fidelity. This is the most potent of all reasons why we should be more zealous and prompt than ever.

The fruits gained should stimulate, not lull. Is it imagined that SHERMAN'S command, since it has marched to Savannah unassisted, is strong enough to march anywhere in the same manner? Government does not so understand it; otherwise, instead of manifesting its present intense desire for quick reinforcements, it would revoke its call altogether. Gen. SHERMAN himself does not so understand it; otherwise, his habitual language would not be, as it notoriously is, that, now as ever, the first necessity is more men. It is plain enough without such authoritative declaration, that Gen. SHERMAN'S future success must require more troops than his past. Much of the ease of his previous march was due to the fact that the enemy had not anticipated it, and made preparations against it. Now they know completely what is designed, and will do their utmost to thwart it. Again, Gen. SHERMAN conveyed his columns through from Atlanta to Savannah without diminution. He fought no serious battles; he left behind no garrisons. Now he will in all likelihood, have to incur material loss by frequent conflict, and must spare thousands of troops to keep continued possession of Savannah, and of such points as Augusta, Branchville, and Charleston, as they successively fall into his hands. The people expect that he will make thorough work as he goes, and not make his final halt short of Richmond. They must recognize that this will cost continued drains, which must constantly be made good by new supplies.

In respect to the over-confidence caused by the recent conference concerning peace, it is unreasonable, because, for aught that yet appears, the conference did not at all result in opening the door to peace. Appearances indicate that it has, in fact, shut and sealed that door for months to come. The conference, it would seem, has established that the rebel Government is not disposed to promote a resumption by the Southern States of their old constitutional relations—that it means to have its independence, or fight to the last against the Union. This new development of the contumacious spirit of the rebellion should be a new reason for our making short work of all that remains of it. This new proof that the sword is the only means of accomplishing this, should be a new reason for our strengthening the arm that is to wield the sword.

There can be little doubt that the rebel Government will turn the failure of this peace conference to its own account, as a stimulus of the Southern people to renewed effort. It will pervert the demand for an unconditional submission to the Federal Constitution into a pretension that the Yankee rulers will accept nothing short of a complete surrender of every Southern right, and a complete prostration of Southern manhood. No lie will be spared that can eting to madness and drive to desperation. What the effect will be we do not pretend to presage. But it is safe to say that it may be what the rebel rulers mean it shall be—such a rousing and concentrating of the Southern spirit as would secure a universal acquiescence in the arming of the slaves and every other extreme measure, and carry the resistance into a new stage of fury. This must be recognized as possible, and prudence plainly demands that it should be prepared for. Our armies should speedily be brought up to a strength that will satisfy every sane man in the South that further resistance of any sort is useless and ruinous.

Is the Union Destroyed?

Senator SUMNER has introduced resolutions into the Senate which, if adopted, will recognize as complete the dissolution of the American Union. They relate to the ratification by the States of the amendment to the Constitution just passed by Congress. They declare that this amendment will be valid, and will become part of the Constitution, whenever it shall be ratified by three-fourths of the States actually exercising the functions of States under the Constitution; in other words, by three-fourths of the *loyal* States of the Union. They embody the reasons for this position, and those reasons are:

1. Because the same rule must be followed in proposing the amendment as in ratifying it, and as only two-thirds of the Representatives actually present and voting are required to propose the amendment, so only three-fourths of the States actually represented in, and supporting the Government, are required to ratify it.

2. Because all acts of the Government, legislative and executive, are valid, although certain States have failed to participate therein, and the same rule must apply to amendments of the Constitution.

3. That any other rule must tend to postpone the day when slavery can be abolished, while this rule will insure its abolition immediately.

The last reason given is probably the *real* reason which leads Mr. SUMNER to assume this position. He desires the instant abolition of slavery, and he adopts such a construction of the Constitution as will, in his judgment, secure it. We need scarcely stop to show that, as a reason, it is not entitled to the slightest weight. Constructions of the Constitution do not depend, and cannot be made to depend, on the personal wishes of anybody. If Mr. SUMNER may construe the Constitution one way to accomplish one object, Mr. POWELL may construe it another way to accomplish another. Upon such a theory the Constitution loses all fixed meaning and becomes simply what the personal wishes or party aims of individuals choose to make it.

The first two reasons assigned are the only ones entitled to consideration; and the language of the Constitution itself shows that the analogy on which they rest is not a sound one. It is true that the action of each House of Congress, in making laws and proposing amendments to the Constitution, is perfectly valid, although taken in the absence of representatives from the rebel States. But this is because the Constitution itself expressly provides for the absence of members, in defining what shall constitute a quorum in each House. "Each House," says the Constitution, (Art. 1, p 5.,) "shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members; and *a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business.*" Whenever a majority, therefore, is present in each House, Congress may "do business;" and whatever it does will be just as valid, in all respects, as if every member was present. The Constitution takes no notice of the absence of any member of Congress, provided a majority of all the members are present. Now the absence of members from the rebel States has not destroyed the *quorum* necessary in each House to do business.

But no such rule applies to the ratification by the States of amendments to the Constitution. Upon that subject the Constitution holds the following language:

"The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution,—which shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified *by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof*, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress."

The action of Congress in proposing the amendment requires only a quorum, which the Constitution defines to be a majority in each house. The *ratification* of the amendment requires three-fourths *of all the States*; there is nothing in the Constitution to authorize any other conclusion. The fact that one rule obtains in the one case is no reason for assuming that it must obtain in the other. In the one case it is distinctly laid down; in the other it is not,—and that makes all the difference in the world.

The decision of this matter turns wholly on the question, *How many States constitute the Union?* And this depends on the question whether the States, some of whose people are in rebellion, are in the Union or not. If they are not, then Mr. SUMNER'S resolutions are just and sound; if they are, they are unsound, and announce an unconstitutional doctrine. Mr. SUMNER assumes that the rebel States are out of the Union. In other words, he assumes that the Union is actually divided; that the United States, as a nation, has ceased to exist, and has given place to two nations, with two Governments, each exercising authority over a distinct and separate territory. This is the principle actually involved and asserted in his resolution. It has been indirectly assumed in various propositions already submitted to Congress, and in some which have been adopted by that body. But in these resolutions it is distinctly and clearly set forth—so distinctly and so clearly that it will be very difficult, and, we trust, impossible, to conceal from the country the real nature of the proposition submitted to the action of Congress.

Negotiations for Peace—The Logical Termination of the War.

Those whom the coming and going of Peace Commissioners make so sanguine of a speedy, not to say immediate, cessation of hostilities, are evidently under the influence of fallacies drawn from negotiations between two belligerents, whose independence is established. When two separate nations quarrel, it is very rare indeed that the avowed object of either of them is the complete subjugation of the other, and its annexation to the domain of the conqueror. However the war may end, it generally begins in a dispute about a boundary, a failure to observe the terms of an existing treaty, an injury to some private citizen, a real or alleged encroachment on the territory of an ally, or some infringement of neutral rights; and the party which first takes up arms simply declares his intention to do the other as much damage as he conveniently can, or, as it is commonly called, "obtain satisfaction" for the injury from which he has suffered, or thinks he has suffered.

The result usually is (the exception being formed by the appearance on one side of a military genius like NAPOLEON,) that after they have fought awhile with varying success, both agree to abate somewhat of their original pretensions; or, if one has got, or appears likely to get decidedly the worst of it, he concedes what was demanded of him, or at least as much of it as will prove satisfactory, long before he reaches the point of complete exhaustion. The war between Austria and Piedmont, in 1849, was a case in which the vanquished procured peace by giving up everything for which he had contended. That between the Allies and Russia was an example of compromise, in which both parties yielded something; that between France and Austria, in 1859, was another. In all these cases, there was, from the outset, a series of points at which either side could stop fighting without any greater sacrifice than a little vanity, or without any serious, or at all events, any fatal national injury.

But, as between the United States and the rebellion, the case is very different. There are, in reality, no materials for compromise which, as compared with the main matter of the dispute, are not so utterly unimportant as not to be worth speaking of. Anything Mr. LINCOLN can offer the Confederates, short of their independence, is about as valuable as a present of five dollars would be to a candidate for a foreign mission, in lieu of his appointment. And anything they can offer us, as long as they refuse to return to the Union, is absolutely worthless, or is about as valuable as a choice of deaths would be to a man whose execution was inevitable. In short, the contest presents one of those rare combinations of circumstances, in which there is but one exit from the difficulty, in which neither side has any alternative. We fight, and so do they, *for* all or nothing; for less than all possesses no value. We must have the Union restored; they must have the Confederacy established—or surrender. There is no halting place short of this, in which either of us can find any shelter or repose.

It is this fact which renders negotiation so difficult, and which is likely to render it so fruitless. The interval between our position is so wide that it seems as if nothing could bridge it over but a complete trial of strength. We cannot acknowledge the Confederacy with a little less territory for them, or a little more for us, than each had at the outbreak of the war, or on any terms or condition whatever, for this is our ruin. Nor can they reenter the Union, satisfied with having partially attained their object, for a restoration of the Union on any terms is the ruin of the Confederacy.

THE PRINCESS MARY OF ENGLAND, AND THE ROYAL MARRIAGE ACT.—It has been well known for many months, that the Princess MARY of England, sister to the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, and cousin to the Queen, had consented to accept the hand of a gallant guardsman, Viscount HOOD, lineal representative of the Admiral, and that the only obstacle in the way of the marriage of the illustrious personages was the withheld assent of the Sovereign—that assent being required under a very foolish act of the British Parliament, passed at the instance of GEORGE III., in the twelfth year of his reign. The act in question, so far from having been desired by the thinking Statesman of England at the time, was passed through Parliament with the greatest difficulty; the King in his usual peremptory way ordering Lord NORTH to have the measure become law at all hazards, and to have care taken that those who voted against it should be specially marked for exclusion from the Royal Drawing Rooms. The bill was passed under this pressure, as many other bills were passed at the time, in defiance of whatever liberal opinion had a voice in Parliament. There was, however, one mitigating clause in the Act. The Prince or Princess desiring to marry had a right of appeal from the disapproval of the Sovereign to the Privy Council. On giving this notice of appeal the royal person interested might marry twelve months thereafter, unless Parliament in the interim passed a law expressly prohibiting the proposed alliance.

The law has worked very curiously. We may mention one case of a most singular character. By the laws of the Church, Miss UNDERWOOD was the wife of the Queen's uncle. By the Royal Marriage Act she was his concubine. In spite of this, she was raised to the peerage at the express instance of the Queen herself; and as a peeress in her own right, (Duchess of INVERNESS,) she is now visited and recognized by all the members of the Royal family. Yet the Royal Marriage Act having been violated in the contract she made with her late royal spouse, she *bears*, and must bear to her death, the peculiarly offensive *status* of a concubine.

As to how this unjust, absurd and *immoral* statute may operate even upon the Queen's own children, here is an example. Prince ALFRED is the declared legal successor to the throne of Saxe Coburg after the death or resignation of his uncle. If, after he succeeds to that independent sovereignty, he should choose a German wife before getting the assent of the British reigning sovereign, his children, so far as their *status* in England is concerned, are bastardized.

The Princess MARY of CAMBRIDGE was born in 1832. Since she has been of marriageable age, at least a dozen royal branches have sprung up between her and any possible way of succession to the British throne. All the nine children of the Queen come before her, all the Queen's grand-children, the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, and, we believe, a sister married to a German Prince, likewise have precedence. So that even were there a reason for prohibiting royal princes or princesses in the direct line of succession to the crown from marrying "*subjects*," it is simply preposterous to assert such a law in the present instance. There are indications that the law, at least in the case of the Princess MARY, will be altered, and that she will be allowed to give her hand to the man of her choice.

Amusements.

Notwithstanding the foul state of the weather on Saturday, there was an unusually large attendance at the operatic matinée. The upper regions of the Academy were invaded by the fashion and beauty of the city. DONIZETTI'S opera of "Il Poliuto" was given, to the complete enjoyment of those present, and will, doubtless, bear repetition. To-night, VERDI'S opera of "Il Trovatore" will be played, for the benefit of the floating population; to-morrow, "Faust;" on Wednesday, "Norma;" and on Friday, "La Traviata," with Mme. CAROSSI-ZUCCARI as *Violetta*. It is the first time the lady has assumed this *rôle* in America. Mr. MAERETZEK announces that "LA FORZA DEL DESTINO" is in active rehearsal, and will be produced on the earliest practicable day.

Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS brought their eminently successful season at Niblo's to an end on Saturday last, and to-night Mrs. F. W. LANDER will commence an engagement, playing the principal part in her own drama, called "Miscellaneous, or Faith and Falsehood." Mrs. LANDER is still in the honorable recollection of the public. As Miss DAVENPORT she was acknowledged to be the best tragic actress on the stage.

At WALLACK'S theatre to-night BOUCICAULT'S comedy of the "Irish Heiress" will be repeated for the fifth time. To-morrow night, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, admirable actor and conscientious stage-manager, takes his benefit here, when will be produced BOUCICAULT'S other comedy of "Old Heads and Young Hearts." The bills at the Winter Garden and the Broadway remain unchanged. These establishments are always crowded.

Mr. BARNUM announces a new drama called "Azucena; or, the Gipsy's Vengeance." It is derived from "Il Trovatore," and is an extremely exciting piece. In compliance, too, with repeated solicitations, the popular drama of the "King of Fate" has been restored to the programme, and will be played to-night.

The Arion Society will give its annual fancy dress ball, at the Academy of Music, on Thursday next. The preparations are on the most liberal scale.

Miss STELLA BONHEUR, a lady who sang at Irving Hall some months since, will shortly appear on the operatic stage, under the auspices of Mr. MAX MARETZEK. The lady possesses a remarkably fine mezzo-soprano voice, and we anticipate for her a very marked and gratifying success.

This is the last week of the pantomime at the Hippotheatron. It will be withdrawn to make room for other novelties. At the Menagerie several important additions have been made, and three exhibitions will take place every day.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 5,

REMOVAL OF MARSHAL MURRAY.

It is said here that United States Marshal MURRAY, of New-York, has been removed. The name of his successor has not been given.

THE TAX BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee have been engaged all day with the Tax Bill. They have disposed of most of the important amendments, and expect to report it late to-morrow, when it will be immediately sent to the printers.

The committee amendments are very important, simplifying and perfecting the old bill, and making its administration easy.

THE QUOTA OF NEW-YORK CITY.

The Supervisors from the City of New-York are still engaged with Gen. FRY, and are in a fair way of getting a considerable reduction in the city's quota.

THE LOUISIANA SENATORS.

The refusal of the Senate to make any exception in the case of Louisiana in being counted in the electoral college, is regarded as decisive as to the action of the Senate on the admission of the Senators from that State.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

A delegation of leading and influential gentlemen from Boston and New-York are here for the purpose of defeating the passage of the Bankrupt Bill. The friends of this measure seem to have abandoned it. Unless they bestir themselves it will not be taken up for consideration.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 5.

STATES NOT ENTITLED TO VOTES IN THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

Both Houses of Congress have agreed to the joint resolution that the electoral votes of the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and Tennessee shall not be counted next Wednesday for President and Vice-President of the United States. This is placed on the ground that none of them were in a condition to vote on the 8th of November last.

SUPREMACY OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Representative WILSON, of Iowa, Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, has introduced a bill to establish the supremacy of the Constitution in insurrectionary States, declaring that hereafter no representatives or Senators shall be elected to Congress in any States which have been in insurrection until it has been announced, by Presidential proclamation, that armed hostilities have ceased, and a Republican Constitution has been adopted and approved by Congress.

THE FATUITY OF THE REBEL LEADERS.

The *Daily Chronicle* now says: "The blind fatuity which possessed the rebel leaders at the outset of the rebellion rules them inexorably still, and the sword of justice must execute the work which the folly of blinded leaders would not accord to the arts of pacification."

HON. JOSEPH SEGAR.

Hon. JOSEPH SEGAR will, it is understood, present his credentials to-morrow or next day, as a Senator from the State of Virginia. This will lead to a decision of the question by that body whether the State is entitled to recognition. She has no representatives in the House, those who presented themselves as members having been ruled out. It is known there are three States in what has been called the "Old Dominion," namely, the Governments at Wheeling, Richmond and Alexandria, and it is the case of the last-named now in controversy.

Our Prisoners in the South.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As your paper has always advocated the cause of our suffering prisoners, who are now dying in the rebel pens at the South, I send the following extract, taken from a letter I received to-day from a Surgeon just liberated from Libby Prison. He was returned by the last flag-of-truce boat.

"The treatment of prisoners at the best is perfectly horrible, and their suffering are now, under the successive of vigorous blows given the rebellion, rapidly diminishing, and their condition must become every day more and more deplorable. There seems to me but one way of saving our men from martyrdom during the coming Spring, that is, a *general exchange*. I hope every influence you can possibly bring to bear on our authorities for that purpose will be exerted, as well for your son's sake as for that of others."

I have heard to-day that a *general exchange* will not take place at present, that the Exchange Commissioner, Col. MULFORD, did not succeed, in his last visit to Richmond, in negotiating a general exchange.

There is no journal that can urge this subject of exchange with more force and truth than yours. Do it! do it! and receive the thanks of fathers, mothers, wives, and indeed of all who love the soldiers and our country. H.

Collision at Sea—Sinking of the Pilot-boat Favorita.

The steamship *Port-au-Prince*, Capt. CURTIS, hence 4th inst. for Port-au-Prince, returned last evening, having on the morning of the 5th, at 4 P.M., run into and sunk the pilot-boat *Favorita*. All hands saved. At the time Barnegat bore west about 17 miles.

The pilots on board at the time, Messrs. JAS. DE M. BEERS, ALONZO H. BEERS, JAS. W. HERBELL and JOHN REARDEN reports, left port on Thursday, and on Saturday spoke brig *Fashion*, from Cienfuegos, and put on board WM. T. BAASS. At 4 o'clock A. M., of the 5th, while lying to in a moderate breeze from the westward, about 17 miles east southeast from Barnegat, was suddenly run into by the steamer *Port-au-Prince*, from New-York for Port-au-Prince, striking us on our starboard bow and cutting through about eight feet, causing the vessel to sink in about two minutes, in seventeen fathoms of water. We all managed to get on board the steamer with our lives, but saved nothing, most of us having on but our underclothing and barefooted. The crew having just been paid off, and having their money on board lost it all, as well as their clothing. One of the crew, NATHANIEL WOOD, the last to get clear of the vessel, crawled through the aperture made by the steamer, up to his waist in water, and succeeded in getting on board the steamer, although he was considerably injured in so doing. The pilots desire to express their thanks to Capt. CURTIS for his kindness and attention to them, in furnishing clothing, &c., while on board his vessel.

Arrival of the United States Steamer Kensington—List of her Passengers.

The United States steamer *Kensington*, JOHN C. ROCAWELL, commanding, arrived here yesterday morning, from Port Royal. She brings the following passengers:

Lieut.-Commander T. S. Phelps, Ensign C. L. Lawrence, Acting Master's Mate James Hawkins, and John Saunder, a refugee from Wilmington; also, a number of men from the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

The *Kensington* left New-York Jan. 22, with 450 men for the North and South Atlantic Squadrons, received 28 men from the United States ship *Minnesota* at Hampton Roads, transferred 225 men to the fleet off Wilmington, touched at the fleet off Charleston, thence to Port Royal, where the stores were discharged, and the balance of the men were transferred to the United States receiving ship *New-Hampshire*. Left Port Royal on the 1st inst., on her return. The health of the squadron is good.

The following are the officers attached to the *Kensington*:

Acting Master Commanding, JOHN E. ROCKWELL; Acting Master and Executive Officer, THOMAS O. BOOB; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Henry D. KIMBELL; Acting Assistant Surgeon, John FINN; Acting Ensigns, Isaac Pease, Wm. H. Williams, James Stetson, Henry Cormes; Acting First Assistant Engineer, in charge, T. W. O'CONNOR; Acting Second Assistant Engineers, Robt. Wallace, John D. Weller; Acting Third Assistant Engineer, Thos. H. Barrett; Captain's Clerk, Charles Knappmenn; Acting Master's Mates, Eugene McCarty, James West.

Mississippi Navigation.

CAIRO, Saturday, Feb. 4.

The ice gorge in the Mississippi at Brook's Point, above Dog Tooth Bend, broke this morning, sinking the steamers *Southwestern* and *David White*. The former is probably a total loss. When the gorge gave way the river fell five feet in a few minutes, leaving several steamers aground in bad positions. Among them are the steamers *Monsoon* and *Arago*. The latter is badly twisted. The river is now open to St. Louis.

The steamer *Liberty*, from Memphis for Evansville, has arrived with 708 bales of cotton. Of this, 560 bales are for Evansville, and 153 for reshipment to New-York, by railroad, and the remainder is for St. Louis.

Railroad Accidents—Loss of Life.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Feb. 4.

A bad accident occurred on the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, at Leer Creek Bridge, 60 miles east of Cincinnati, this morning. The middle pile of the bridge was carried away during the night by the ice and high water, leaving the bridge standing. The accommodation train, consisting of one baggage and two passenger cars, reached the centre of the bridge, when it gave way, precipitating the train into the creek, a distance of 50 feet. Ten or twelve lives were lost, besides a number seriously injured. The rear car fell on its end and took fire. Several passengers were burned to death.

The Eastern train on the Central Ohio Road ran off the track near Newark this morning, throwing the cars down an embankment. No one was seriously injured.

Movements of Major-Gen. Pope.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Feb. 4.

Major-Gen. JOHN POPE arrived here last night. It is stated that the Northwest Department, South Missouri, Kansas and this military division are to be commanded by Gen. POPE, and that Gen. CURTIS is to be transferred to the Department of the North, with headquarters at St. Paul, Minn.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

PORTLAND, Sunday, Feb. 5.

The *Hibernian* sailed at 12:30 this morning. At 11:30 a letter arrived from Montreal, ordering the *Damascus* to wait for the *St. David's* arrival. The *Damascus* will probably sail Wednesday or Thursday next.

Constitutional Amendment in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Friday, Feb. 3.

The State Senate has ratified the amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery.

The House is debating the question.

FROM CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Arrival of the Steamship Costa Rica.

The steamship *Costa Rica*, from Aspinwall Jan. 21, arrived at this port yesterday, brings as passenger Grand-General S. C. DE MOSQUERA, Envoy Extraordinary of Colombia, en route for England.

The *Costa Rica* has on freight $631,760 26 from San Francisco and $18,000 from Aspinwall. She brings 305 passengers, of which there are 75 in the first cabin, 120 in the second cabin and 110 in the steerage. The following is her

SPECIE LIST:

Panama R. R. Co..	$17,722	Wells, Fargo & Co.	150,901
A. and P. S. Co....	15,751		
Allsider & Cohn....	31,500	Total.....	$631,760
Schotte & Bro.....	43,900	FROM ASPINWALL.	
H. Cohn & Co.....	64,700	Wells, Fargo & Co.	$3,800
A. Rich & Bro.....	8,000	P. R. R. Co.....	10,000
Duncan Sherman & Co.....	50,744	Ribon & Munns ..	3,326
Dewitt, Kittle & Co.	10,000	D. H. B. Davis....	1,500
J. B. Newton & Co.	30,153	Morris Price	326
J. Strauss, Bros & Co.....	35,000	Parsons & Petit ...	500
August Belmont & Co.....	38,549	Total	$18,652
C. A. Robert	8,956	From S. Francisco.	631,760
Lees & Waller	$98,050	Grand total.....	$650,413

PANAMA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Thursday, Jan. 26, 1865.

The steamship *Costa Rica* arrived at Aspinwall, from New-York, at 2 P. M. on the 22d inst., after a very rough passage. Among her passengers we notice the name of Maj.-Gen. SICKLES, who comes out on important business connected with the Government. He will remain here, probably, a couple of weeks, and then proceed to Bogota, and afterward to Lima and elsewhere on the coast. It is more than probable that the General has instructions to investigate the management and profits of the various legations and consulates, so as to give the President some idea of who ought to be retained and who removed, as there will, no doubt, be many aspirants for some of these offices, particularly for that of Panama, which, now that the healthfulness of the place has been pretty well established, and the consulate well known to be an easy and lucrative one, will have a good many people seeking for it. Should the President not consider himself bound to allow the present representative on the coast to remain in office on account of their politics, he will, in all likelihood, make a pretty "clean sweep," and we may expect to see a new batch coming out about the end of May next. When on this subject, I may state that Valparaiso and Callao have usually been considered the best-paying consulates on the coast, but owing to the great importance attained by Panama within the past few years, it is now, probably, more profitable than either of the others.

Another notability, recently arrived, is the Ex-President of the Republic, Gen. MOSQUERA, who has been for some time past in the Cauca, whether endeavoring to organize another revolution, or open a road to the coast, (a project he has had in view for several years past,) no one is precisely prepared to say. Gen. MOSQUERA leaves on the *Costa Rica* to-day, for New-York, with the object, he says, of procuring engineers for his road. Thence, he proceeds to England as Minister to the Court of St. James, from the United States of Colombia, on a larger salary than that enjoyed by the President of the United States, namely, $12,000 in gold, to which is added a pension of $12,000 more, in consideration of valuable services rendered the country.

There is but little of interest transpiring here. Several of the principal foreign houses having refused to pay the commercial tax, which is a tax on home sales of goods, the proper authority has seized and advertised to sell at public auction a sufficient amount of the property of the delinquents to satisfy the tax.

Gen. NIETO, Ex-Vice-President, who started from Carthagena for Jamaica via Aspinwall, for the benefit of his health, was attacked with paralysis at Panama, and has returned to Carthagena.

The fine new steam-tug of 125 tons, of the Panama Railroad Company, put on at Panama, will be launched on Saturday.

A good deal of opposition, factious and otherwise, is developing itself at Panama against the extension of the charter of the Panama Railroad Company. The first term of the company, when it must sell to this republic for $5,000,000, expires in ten years.

The United States sloop-of-war *St Marys* is at Panama. No war vessel at Aspinwall.

The Panama Railroad Company's bark *Xantho* is at Aspinwall, discharging. Also discharging, the fine British propeller *Granadian*, from Liverpool.

SOUTH AMERICA.

PANAMA, Thursday, Jan. 26, 1865.

The British Royal Mail-steamer *Bogota*, from the South Coast, arrived at Panama on the 21st inst. She brings dates from Valparaiso to the 2d, Bolivia to the 6th, and Lima and Callao to the 14th instant. The *Bogota* brought $486 305 in specie, besides cargo and passengers, mostly for Southampton. For New-York she has only 97 bales goat skins and 173 hides. The news from Peru is important, the question with Spain being apparently on the eve of settlement. The "People's American Congress" having, as you have before heard, interfered in the question, Admiral PAREJA, in behalf of the Spanish Government, denied the right of that body to do so, upon which the Congress sent the Admiral, through Señor ZEVALLOS, another communication. The Lenia *Comercio*, a semi-official organ of the Government of Peru, says the American Congress manifested in that communication that it would consider the pending question as merely private between Peru and Spain, if things were restored to the state in which they were before the 14th of April; that is, if her honor and territory were restored to Peru; but that, without these conditions, the representatives of the American Republics could not but consider the question as continental. Admiral PAREJA did not give any speedy and definite answer to this communication.

This was the state of the negotiations between the American Congress and the Chief of the Spanish fleet when the Peruvian Government directly interfered in the affair. On the 29th of December last the national steamer *Chalaco* set sail from Callao for the Chinches, having on board Gen. VIVANCO, appointed by the Peruvian Government to hold a conference with Admiral PAREJA.

The conferences held by the Peruvian Minister and the Spanish Admiral, did not give any immediate and satisfactory result. In a few days the *Chalaco* returned, with dispatches from Gen. VIVANCO to the Peruvian Government, to which he demanded ample power to treat. Admiral PAREJA also addressed a communication to the American Congress.

On the 6th inst. again the *Chalaco* started for the Chinchas. We are informed that Gen. VIVANCO has opened negotiations with Admiral PAREJA, and we are expecting every moment a result which will definitely settle the question. It is believed that the negotiations will succeed, and thus the conflict be avoided.

The Spanish Government, in its latest instructions, as we are assured, has bounded its exigencies to the following: 1. That the Peruvian Government should say directly that it does not defend itself from the accusations of MAZARREDO, because a Government that respects itself does not appeal to those means. 2. As regards Secretary CARROTTI, that the Government of Peru should say that none of its subalterns knew that he held an official appointment. 3. That a commissioner be admitted, but with a previous explanation of the character of that officer, and recognizing the Spanish Government, the independence of Peru. 4. That Peru should send a minister to Spain to treat. All these having been accepted, Spain would return to Peru the Chincohas and would salute her flag. With regard to the Talambo affair, nothing is demanded but that the same should be finished and that justice be done.

It is quite apparent that in the foregoing the *Comercio* does not give the whole story. It is reported here that Admiral PAREJA insisted, as a preliminary to any negotiations, for indemnity for the expenses of the Spanish expedition, and to the recognition of the claims of Spain in other matters against Peru—some say to the total amount of $40,000,000—the Chincahas to be held till the money is paid! I have always written you that Peru would finally accede to the demands of Spain, and that there would be no war. Peru has probably spent already $20,000,000 in this quarrel, without having anything to show for her money—except that next Summer a dozen or so of sumptuous palaces, with rich furniture and stocked with choice wines, will rise at Lima out of the profits a few scheming men have made from this war talk. In July next the account will stand about thus:

Expenses of the Spanish expedition on old claims	$25,000,000
Expenses of Peru in war talk.	25,000,000—$50,000,000
Deduct amount of bill before the war talk.....	15,000,000
Making the dozen Lima palaces cost.....	$35,000,000

And Spain will get enough out of Peru to pay a part of the expenses of her unfortunate San Domingo expeditions.

Gen. P. A. HERRAN, formerly New-Grenadian Minister to Washington, has been received at Lima as Minister Plenipotentiary of Guatemala.

The Royal Mail Company's fine steamer *Peru* struck a rock in a dense fog six miles off the port of Islay, Peru, on the 7th instant. The vessel suffered severely and would have gone to the bottom had she not been divided into water-tight compartments. She continued her voyage to Valparaiso, leaving her passengers behind.

A heavy surf along the coast of Peru had done a considerable damage to beach property. The public baths at Callao were carried away by a great roller and four lives lost.

Exchange on London 37d. for Bolivian currency.

There is nothing new from Bolivia.

CHILI.

This Republic is now turning its attention to the best means for the colonization of her vast tracts of rich wild lands. A commission has recommended the following measures to that end:

1. The foundation of an emigration office, with branches in Europe.

2. The acquisition by the Government of lands in the Central Provinces, to install all the emigrants provisionally.

3. A system of contracts between owners of estates and the emigrants by medium of the central emigration office.

4. The assignment of an annual sum by the Government to foment emigration.

The National Congress terminated its sessions on the 27th, and its last acts were of real importance.

A bill was passed authorizing the President of the Republic to concede to the steamer lines through the Straits of Magellan a subsidy, not to exceed $100,000 yearly, or to last more than ten years.

The accounts of the expenses of the public service for 1860, amounting to $7,159,485 14 were approved.

The estimates for the coming year were likewise approved as follows:

Ministry of the Interior and Foreign affairs.	$2,066,351 36
Ministry of Justice and Public Worship and Instruction.....	1,283,116 53
Ministry of Finance.....	3,293,035 89
Ministry of War and Marine.....	3,624,757 40
Total.....	$10,367,261 20

The estimates for 1854 amounted to $7,783 419. So that those for this year exceed the past by $2,183,842 20. This excess is explained by the novel items of $736,590 30 for the Santiago and Valparaiso Railway, of $40,000 for arms, of $50,000 for a dock-yard, and $1,500,000 for the augmentation of the Navy.

The resume of the railway traffic between Valparaiso and Santiago during November last, is thus:

3,207 first-class passengers.....	$7,130 50
4,629 second-class passengers.....	5,534 40
16,231 third-class passengers.....	10,885 40
24,067	$23,544 30
248 military passengers, paying fare according to the law.....	437 66
Goods, 224,785 quintals.....	34,920 15
Luggage and parcels.....	2,933 30
Storage.....	84 85
Total.....	$61,916 26
Traffic expenses.....	48,861 10
Net result.....	$13,055 16

A quicksilver mine was discovered, a few days ago, in Valparaiso, in the Quebrada de San Augustin. The first impression of the richness of the mine was very encouraging, but the mine being situated under several houses, it is impossible to estimate it properly at present.

OUR ALBANY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Bounty Bill—Prospects of Its Passage—The Constitutional Amendment—The Soldiers' Messenger Corps.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 4.

The Assembly have spent the morning in discussing the Bounty Bill in Committee of the Whole. After the committee had reported progress on the bill, a motion was made to order the bill to a third reading. No quorum voted on this motion, but of those voting about two-thirds voted in its favor. The whole subject, however, is regarded with indifference, as compared with the interest manifested in it two weeks ago. Some members express themselves as determined to kill the bill. Every man has his own plan in reference to this matter.

Members examine with a good deal of care their votes as published, on the passage of the resolution concurring in the action of Congress, in regard to the Constitutional amendment. It is observed that in all the published records the name of Mr. WOOD, of Onondaga, is omitted, or rather changed to another name. Mr. WOOD voted for the passage of the resolution, and justly regard this, his affirmative vote, as the most important he will have recorded this session.

The Committee on Military Affairs have before them a bill to incorporate "the Soldier-Messenger Corps." The object or design of the bill has already been brought before the readers of the TIMES. The following is a copy of the bill, which will probably be reported without amendment by the committee.

An act to Incorporate the Soldier-Messenger Corps.

Sec. 1. Robert Anderson, Hamilton Fish, Robert L. Stuart, Alexander Holland, Peter Cooper, Charles P. Daly, Alexander W. Bradford, William T. Blodgett, Wm. E. Dodge, Jr., Theo. Roosevelt, Howard Potter, Charles C. Noble, Clarence S. Brown, and their associates, are constituted a body corporate, by the name of the "Soldier-Messenger Corps."

Sec. 2. The object of this corporation shall be to furnish for the benefit of soldiers and sailors, who have served honorably in the army and navy of the United States, the employment incidental to a message and parcel corps.

Sec. 3. This corporation may fix the amount of its liability as a common carrier, by stating such amount in a ticket to be given at the time of receiving the message or property. If the party injured neglect to procure such ticket the said corporation shall not be liable.

Sec. 4. It shall be a misdemeanor for any person to procure custom as a common carrier, by falsely representing himself as an agent of this corporation, or by simulating its uniform, badge or ticket; and a like misdemeanor for any person to procure employment from this corporation by falsely representing himself as a soldier or sailor honorably discharged from the army or navy of the United States.

Sec. 5. This corporation may take, by purchase or devise, real estate for the use of the corporation, not to exceed the value of $100,000, and shall be subject to the restrictions and limitations relating to corporations contained in the revised statutes, so far as the same are not inconsistent with this act.

Sec. 6. This shall be deemed and construed to be a public act having for its object the welfare and support of soldiers and sailors who have been disabled or who have otherwise suffered in the service of the United States.

Sec. 7. This act shall take effect immediately.

A Letter of Dr. Lieber to Senator E. D. Morgan, on the Amendment to the Constitution Extinguishing Slavery.

SIR: As the election, on the 8th of November last, has added one of the highest national acts to the history of our time, so the amendment of the Constitution which yesterday passed the House of Representatives, will be the greatest effect of the present revolt, if, as we all hope, three-fourths of the State Legislatures give their assent.

The same year, 1788, saw the framing of our Constitution and the first cultivation of the cotton-plant in Georgia; and in course of time this textile plant gave renewed vitality and expansion to slavery, festering in our great polity, until the gangrene broke out in the deep woe of a wide and bitter civil war. The year 1865 will cure our system of this poisonous malady. Seventy-seven years is a long period; the reckless rebellion has brought grief to all and anguish to many hearts, but if the effect of the severed period be the throwing off of the malignant virus, the Nation will stand purified, and the dire inconsistency which has existed so long between our Bill of Rights of the Fourth of July, and our fostering protection of extending bondage will at last pass away. The sacrifices which we have made will not have been too great.

The amendment which is now offered to the American people runs thus:

"*Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.*"

These are simple and straightforward words, allowing of no equivocation, yet, considered in connection with some passages in the Constitution, they require some remarks, which I address to you, Sir, as one of the United States Senators from New-York, and as my neighbor in this city.

The amendment extinguishes slavery in the whole dominion of the United States. The Constitution as it now stands, (Article 1, section 2, paragraph 3,) however, directs that Representatives "shall be apportioned among the several States, which may be included within the Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and, excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons."

If, then, "all other persons"—that is, slaves—are declared free, and the foregoing provision of the Constitution is not amended, we simply add two-fifths to the basis of apportionment of Representatives in the Southern States; in other words, the number of Representatives in Congress from the States in which slavery has existed will be increased by the present amendment. As, however, these States, and especially those in which the colored citizens exceed in number the whites, will not give the common suffrage to the citizens of African extraction, (as, indeed, many of the Northern States—for instance Pennsylvania—do not give it, and as other States give the right of voting to colored people on the condition of possessing freeholds only,) the result of the amendment as now proposed, without an additional amendment, would be an increased number of Southern Representatives in Congress of the same number of white citizens. In this case the rebellion, though ultimately subdued at the cost of torrents of our blood and streams of our wealth, would be rewarded with an enlarged representation. No loyal citizen can wish for such a consummation. How is the difficulty to be avoided?

Let us first remember the following three points:

1. In the practice of every State of the Union those citizens vote for electors of the President of the United States who have a right to vote for Representatives in Congress. Immediately after the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, the Legislatures of several States elected the electors; but a more national spirit soon prevailed, and in all the different States of the Union the people elected the electors, except in South Carolina. There the Legislature retained the election of electors down to the breaking out of the rebellion, on the avowed ground that thus the State obtained a greater influence, this election of electors in South Carolina always taking place after the election by the people had been consummated in all the other States.

2. In every State those citizens who have a right to vote for the most numerous branch of the State Legislature, have also the right to vote for members of Congress.

3. In every State of the Union it is the State itself which determines by its own Constitution, who shall have the right to vote for members of the State Legislature.

These considerations, then, would lead to the suggestion, that the apportionment of members of Congress ought to be made according to the numbers of citizens who in each State have the right to vote for the State Legislature, or for its most numerous branch.

This suggestion may be embodied in an amendment additional to the one just passed, in such words as these:

"Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to the respective numbers of citizens having the qualifications requisite for electing members of the most numerous branch of the respective State Legislatures. The actual enumeration of said citizens shall be regularly made by the census of the United States, but a special census shall take place before the next new apportionment of representatives shall be made by the Congress of the United States."

You will observe that the words used in this proposition of an amendment have been taken, as far as it was possible, from the Constitution itself. Article I, section 2, paragraphs 1 and 2.

Believing, as I do, that this subject deserves the attention of the American people, I have not hesitated to make use of your permission to address to you this public letter, and have the honor to be,

Sir, your very obedient,

FRANCIS LIEBER.

New-York, Feb. 1, 1865.

Hon. E. D. MORGAN, Senator of the United States, Washington, D. C.

Anti-Slavery Meeting in Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, Feb. 5.

There was a great meeting of the people this evening in Music Hall, to express joy at the progress of freedom as manifested in the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery. JOSIAH QUINCY presided. Among the speakers were Mr. QUINCY, WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Rev. E. N. KIRBY and Maj.-Gen. BUTLER. The speaking was interspersed with music from the great organ, and the singing of an original hymn written for the occasion by OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES. It was a very jubilant demonstration.

Several inches of snow fell to-day, which has partially melted. Thermometer 35°.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—*Part I.*—*Nos.* 693, 695, 653, 1,028, 1,027, 805, 887, 481, 575, 901, 945, 1,037, 573, 637, 1,035, 697, 797, 711, 87, 32. *Part II.*—No. 73 Duane-street—*Nos.* 856, 858, 668, 683, 7,001, 802, 196, 286, 482, 606, 640, 642, 804, 902, 674, 688, 594, 708, 1,116, 716.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—*Nos.* 4,337, 4,789, 989, 4,183, 4 019, 3,199, 4 791, 4,793, 3,237, 4,795, 4,797, 4,799, 3,301, 3,300, 3,299, 3,302, 271. *Part II.*—*Nos.* 3,776, 3,128, 4,022, 3,312, 4,908, 4,930, 4,932, 4,936, 4,938, 4,942, 4,946, 636, 4,532, 4,616, 4,890.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—*Nos.* 757, 339, 619, 809, 797, 149, 809, 93, 750, 879, 587, 740, 102, 876, 789. *Part II.*—*Nos.* 682, 582, 583, 584, 760, 438, 450, 738, 295, 640, 683, 623, 732, 773, 492.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES—FREEMAN'S GREATEST BOOK.—We would advise a man to forego a thresher and thresh wheat with a flail rather than to see the wife wear her health, vigor and life away in the everlasting "stitch, stitch, stitch," when a sewing machine can be obtained. The Wheeler & Wilson is an invaluable aid in every household. We have had several different kinds on trial, and after six years' service, the Wheeler & Wilson has taken the precedence as the best, where all kinds of sewing are to be done in a family.—*American Agriculturist, January*, 1865.

THE WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY.—The assets of this company are six hundred and sixty thousand dollars. They have just declared a dividend of ten per cent. to their stockholders and a scrip dividend of sixty per cent. to their participating patrons. Their income during the last twelve months was three hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars, and seventy-eight thousand dollars have been added to their surplus fund. They have reimbursed their customers to the extent of $85,000 for losses, and have paid $64,000 in dividends. $55,000 have been reserved for reinsurance, and more than $260,000 are invested in United States securities.

This company returns three-fourths of its net income to its profit-sharing insurers, and scrip to the amount of $78,000 will be handed them for the past year. This is the fourth consecutive annual statement in which this sum has reached sixty per cent. of the participating premiums. Six per cent. on the capital was received by the shareholders in August last. After liquidating losses, expenses, &c., the receipts are 45 per cent. on the stock, of which twenty have been apportioned as surplus, sixteen as dividends, and nine as reserve. More than a quarter of a million have been disbursed to its stockholders since the commencement of the participative system, and this is the fourteenth successful year of the company's transactions. They have also declared six per cent. interest on the outstanding scrip.—*From Journal of Commerce.*

Important to Mothers.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately, depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States.

Price 35 cents a bottle.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

Sold by druggists generally.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES, No. 625 Broadway. See WHEELER & WILSON'S BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE.

Participation.

MARKET INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 37 Wall-st.

NOT IN "THE RING,"

or any combination to coerce parties in their business, but with

RATES AND RULES FREE,

CONTINUE TO INSURE

respectable parties on fair and reasonable terms.

When Brokers, under the restrictions of "THE RING," decline to bring in risks, the commissions will be conceded to the insured.

ASHER TAYLOR, President.

H. P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

Because a Person has a Bad Cough it should not be inferred that consumption has set in, yet no one, (with rare exceptions,) can have consumption without a cough, sooner or later. Where a predisposition to pulmonary disease exists, a cough, if left to itself, strains and racks the lungs and wastes the general strength, and soon establishes an incurable complaint. In all cases, then, it is the safer plan to get rid of a cough, cold or hoarseness without delay, and for this purpose no remedy acts more promptly or surely, or with more benefit to the organs of the chest, than Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT; an article scientifically compounded from carefully-selected drugs, and which, on trial, will always be found worthy of its world-wide reputation.

This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

New-York, Feb. 2, 1865.

Adriatic Fire Insurance Company,

NO. 139 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000

This company has this day given notice to the Board of Fire Insurance Companies that it withdraws its assent to the Tariff of Rates adopted by the board, and also to the "rules respecting commissions, brokerages and brokers."

DIRECTORS.

Wm. A. Seaver,	E. E. Morgan,	Wm. H. Marston,
Andrew Carrigan,	Wm. L. Cogswell,	F. Harper, Jr.,
James Snydam,	J. P. Girand Foster,	John W. Harper,
Joseph Stuart,	J. T. Agnew,	Oliver Chartick,
Wm. G. Fargo,	Paul S. Forbes,	Shepard T. Knapp,
R. A. Witthaus,	James M. Motley,	C. Godfrey Gunther,
Edward Rowe,	Geo. W. Quintard,	Thos. F. Rowland,
John Garcia,	W. E. Everett,	C. K. Bingham,
Thos. T. Sturges,	Daniel Devlin,	J. Orden Hoffman,
Wm. H. Guion,	John E. Devlin,	M. O. Roberts,
Wm. T. Blodgett,	Wm. J. Schenck,	F. W. Lewis.

Property of all kinds, including ships in port and their cargoes, insured on favorable terms.

WM. A. SEAVER, President.

F. W. LAWIS, Secretary.

Dyspepsia and Fits!

A SURE CURE FOR

These distressing complaints is now made known in a Treatise on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations, published by Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN. The prescription was furnished him in such a providential manner, that he cannot conscientiously refuse to make it known, as it has cured everybody who used it, never having failed in a single case. It is equally sure in cases of Fits as of Dyspepsia; and the ingredients may be found in any drug-store. Sent free to all on the receipt of five cents to prepay postage. Address Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J.

A "penny saved is a penny earned," says the proverb, but this is not always true, for if a sick man should save his cash and refuse to buy HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, when the medicine would relieve him of dyspepsia, nervousness or constipation, all he would earn by his parsimony would be pain, prostration and danger.

A Card.

THE METROPOLITAN BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM,

No. 675 Broadway.

E. A. Brooks, having sold his store and stock of goods in Fulton-st., will continue to carry on his business as heretofore at his old and commodious establishment in Broadway, where he is now prepared to offer for the inspection of his patrons the most beautiful assortment of boots, shoes, gaiters, slippers and overshoes to be found in the city. His stock of goods comprises every variety of style for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. Special attention is called to his collection of men's, boys' and youths' water-proof boots, so necessary at this season of the year. The public are invited to call and examine, at No. 675 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and burglar SILVER PLATE SAFES. Highly ornamental, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes.

MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Second-Hand Safes.

In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale low. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 B'way.

Sabre Cuts, Gunshot Wounds, and all other kinds of Wounds, also Sores, Ulcers and Scurvy, heal safely and quickly under the soothing influence of HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. It heals to the bone, so that the wound never opens again. Soldiers, supply yourselves. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand, because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 25 cents, 58 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

All Ladies should use Sterling's Ambrosia for the Hair.—It cleanses, beautifies, preserves and renders the hair soft and glossy.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silks elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant

Dyspepsia Tablets Cure Indigestion, Heartburn, &c. 50 cents per box. Prepared by S. O. Welling, No. 571 Broadway. Sold by Druggists.

Fishle & Lynn's New Patent Rotary Feed Sewing Machines. Foreign agents wanted. 538 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch and lock-stitch sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 238 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Family sewing of every description beautifully done on the Grover & Baker sewing machine, at No. 935 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.

Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus, BAKER, SMITH & CO., No. 183 Centre-st.

DIED.

BOERHOUT.—At Morrisania, on Saturday, Feb. 4, of diphtheria, HATTIE WEBER, second daughter of Henry and Sarah E. Boerhout, aged 3 years, 7 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Paul's Church, Morrisania, this (Monday) morning, Feb. 6, at 11½ o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Morrisania Depot on the arrival of the 10:30 A. M. train from 26th-st. depot. The remains will be taken to Yonkers for interment.

BEATTY.—On Saturday, Feb. 4, at the residence of his son Alfred, at West Hills, L. I., JOHN BEATTY, aged 80 years and 9 months, formerly of New-Dorp, S. I.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral. Services will take place on Tuesday, Feb. 7, at 12½ o'clock, at the Moravian Church, Staten Island. Carriages will be in waiting at the Vanderbilt Landing on the arrival of the 11 o'clock A. M. boat from New-York.

BURROUGHS.—At Newtown, L. I., on Saturday, Feb. 4, SARAH, widow of the late THOMAS BURROUGHS, aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, on Monday, the 6th inst., at 12 M., from her late residence, and at 1 P. M. at St. James' Church, Newtown. Cars leave Hunter's Point, via 34th-st. Ferry, at 10:30 A. M.; returning, leave Newtown at 3:30 P. M.

BEERS.—At Newark, on Friday, Feb. 3, ELIZABETH, wife of Edmund S. Beers, and eldest daughter of the late James H. Raymond, of New-York.

The remains will be taken to Stratford, Conn., for interment. Funeral services will be held at Christ Church, Stratford, on Monday, the 6th inst., at 2½ o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot on the arrival of the 11:30 train from New-York.

Hartford papers please copy.

CHRISTIE.—At Warwick, Orange County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Jan. 31, SARAH J., wife of James R. Christie, in the 38th year of her age.

KNAPP.—On Saturday evening, Feb. 4, JACOB HARDENBURGH, infant son of George C. and Margaret Knapp.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 233 West 33d-st., this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

LEWIS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Feb. 4, EZRA LEWIS, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 174 Henry-st, on Tuesday, the 7th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

MACRELL.—On Sunday, Feb. 5, CORNELIA ESTELLE, second daughter of William H. and Cornelia E. Macrell, aged 5 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, 7th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 17 Christopher-st.

PARSONS.—On Saturday, Feb. 4, at the house of Mrs. Dr. Swift, in Brooklyn, ANNIE STEWART, wife of Z. M. Phelps, and daughter of the late Rev. John V. Bertow, of Baltimore, Md.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. George's Church, Astoria, on Tuesday afternoon, the 7th inst., at 3½ o'clock. The steamboat for Astoria leaves Peck-slip at 1:15 P. M.

☞ The funeral of JAMES HENRY MCCONNICK, who died Oct. 14, 1864, eldest son of John and Sarah, aged 18 years, 2 months and 6 days, will take place on Tuesday, the 7th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 57 Henry-st. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

SANBORN.—On Saturday, Feb. 4, ADA AUGUSTA SANBORN, daughter of Nestor and the late Lydia S. Sanborn, in the 18th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her aunt, Elizabeth H. Macy, No. 158 East 36th-st., on Tuesday, the 7th inst., at 12 o'clock.

SHELEY.—At his residence in New-Brunswick, N. J., on Friday, Feb. 3, of inflammation of the lungs, GEORGE SHELEY, in the 68th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GOOD BOOKS FOR ALL.

Young farmers should read our RURAL MANUALS; comprising "The House." "The Farm." "The Garden," and "Domestic Animals," In one large volume.....$2 25

All young men, and women, too, should read our NEW HAND-BOOKS: "How to write." "How to Talk," "How to Behave," and "How to Do Business." In one large volume.....$2 25

Editors, reporters, and students should have at hand THE RIGHT WORD IN THE RIGHT PLACE: A Pocket Dictionary of Synonyms, Technical Terms, Abbreviations, Foreign Phrases, &c.....75c.

Invalids, and those who would avoid becoming such, should read THE ILLUSTRATED FAMILY GYMNASIUM, containing the most improved methods of applying Gymnastic, Calisthenic and Vocal exercises to the development of the bodily organs, the invigoration of their functions, the preservation of health, and cure of diseases and deformities. By R. T. TRALL, M. D.....$1 75

In addition to these, we have all works on Phonography, Hydropathy, Physiology, Anatomy, Medicine, Mechanics, Photography, &c. Send stamp for catalogue. Address Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

DEAFNESS, IMPAIRED SIGHT,

NOISES IN THE HEAD, CHRONIC CATARRH, affections of the THROAT, LUNGS AND ASTHMA cured by DR. VON EISENBERG, No. 618 Broadway, near 12th-st.

THE "TIMES" REVIEW OF McCLELLAN BY WILLIAM SWINTON.

PRICE 15 CENTS.

A few copies of this valuable document, which has attracted so much attention, are for sale at the TIMES Office. Sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of 15 cents.

CHANGE OF FIRM.

OWING TO THE RECENT DISSOLUTION AND REORGANIZATION OF OUR FIRM, WE DESIRE TO REALIZE AT ONCE UPON OUR SUPERB STOCK OF MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS. WE THEREFORE OFFER THE ENTIRE STOCK OF THE LATE FIRM, AMOUNTING TO OVER $400,000, CONSISTING OF WINTER, SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, AT A LARGE REDUCTION FROM PRESENT PRICES.

Our fine stock of piece goods will be made to order in our best styles, at the SAME LIBERAL ABATEMENT IN PRICE.

DEVLIN & CO., BROADWAY, CORNER OF GRAND-ST., BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

DEAFNESS, IMPAIRED SIGHT,

NOISES IN THE HEAD, CHRONIC CATARRH, affections of the THROAT, LUNGS AND ASTHMA cured by DR. VON EISENBERG, No. 618 Broadway, near 12th-st.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS, Manufacturers of SOAP AND CANDLES.

Pearl Mottled Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other soaps constantly on hand.

Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.

DEAFNESS, IMPAIRED SIGHT,

NOISES IN THE HEAD, CHRONIC CATARRH, affections of the THROAT, LUNGS AND ASTHMA, cured by DR. VON EISENBERG, No. 816 Broadway, near 12th-st.

LADIES' GILT COMBS.

New styles, just received from Paris. Three, Four, Five, Six, Seven, Eight, Ten, Fifteen to Twenty Dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DEAFNESS, IMPAIRED SIGHT,

NOISES IN THE HEAD, CHRONIC CATARRH, affections of the THROAT, LUNGS AND ASTHMA cured by DR. VON EISENBERG, No. 816 Broadway, near 12th-st.

FANS, NEW STYLES.

Just received from PARIS—TWO, THREE, FIVE, EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, to THIRTY DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DEAFNESS, IMPAIRED SIGHT,

NOISES IN THE HEAD, CHRONIC CATARRH, affections of the THROAT, LUNGS AND ASTHMA cured by DR. VON EISENBERG, No. 816 Broadway, near 12th-st.

LADIES' BELT BUCKLES,

New styles, large size, just received from Paris. Gilt, Jet, Steel and Pearl. Two, three, four, five, six, eight, ten, fifteen and twenty dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DEAFNES

FINANCIAL.

THE

COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL STOCK.....$1,000,000
Divided into 200,000 Shares, at $5 per share.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE,
TO 60,000 SHARES ONLY, $250 PER SHARE.
STOCK ISSUED FULL PAID.
$50,000 CASH APPROPRIATED AS A WORKING CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT. ISAIAH LUKENS. VICE-PRESIDENT. WM. M. STEWART.
TREASURER. WM. D. SMITH. SECRETARY. E. J. HARRISON.
DIRECTORS.
ISAIAH LUKENS, ROBERT SMITH,
W. D. SMITH, EDWD. F. CUSHMAN,
W. M. STEWART.

OFFICES—NO. 42 PINE-STREET, NEW-YORK AND NOS. 23 AND 24 WASHINGTON BUILDINGS, (274 South Third-street, below Walnut,) PHILADELPHIA.

The intrinsic value of their territory is greater than that of any other oil company now before the public, with the same amount of capital.

The Directors invite all who desire investing in oil stocks to call at their offices and examine prospectus, draughts, &c., where they cannot fail to be satisfied that the

COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY

is organized on such a basis that stockholders cannot fail to realize a handsome profit aside from the question of oil altogether.

The books for subscription will be open for a short time longer at the offices of the company.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1864:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec 31, 1864.....	$7,558,437 25
Premiums on Policies not marked off Jan. 1, 1864.....	2,407,334 61
Total amount of Marine Premiums.....	$9,965,771 86
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.	
Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec. 31, 1864.....	$7,964,329 14
Losses paid during the same period.....	$3,316,625 67
Returns of Premiums and Expenses.....	1,312,799 63

The company has the following Assets:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks.....	$4,974,716 00
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise.....	2,187,950 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages.....	143,760 00
Dividends on Stocks, interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the company, estimated at.....	190,812 89
Premium notes and bills receivable.....	2,876,918 29
United States Gold Coin.....	641,899 63
Cash in Bank.....	268,432 91
Total amount of assets.....	$11,133,589 42

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 7th of February next.

After reserving three and one half million dollars of profit, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1863 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 7th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1864, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 4th of April next.

The profits of the company, ascertained from July 1, 1842, to Jan. 1, 1864, for which certificates were issued, amount to..... $16,951,020
Additional from Jan. 1, 1864, to Jan. 1, 1865..... 2,740,600

Total profits for 22½ years..... $19,691,020
The certificates previous to 1863 have been redeemed by cash..... 12,653,730

Net earnings remaining with the company on Jan. 1, 1865..... $7,037,290

By order of the board.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Acting Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	William Sturgis, Jr.,
Charles Dennis,	Henry K. Bogert,
W. H. H. Moore,	William E. Dodge,
Henry Coit,	Dennis Perkins,
William C. Pickersgill,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,
Lewis Curtis,	J. Henry Burgy,
Charles H. Russell,	Cornelius Grinnell,
Lowell Holbrook,	C. A. Hand,
R. Warren Weston,	Watts Sherman,
Royal Phelps,	B. J. Howland,
Caleb Barstow,	Benjamin Babcock,
A. P. Pillot,	Fletcher Westray,
Daniel S. Miller,	Robt B. Minturn, Jr.,
Joshua J. Henry,	Gordon W. Burnham,
George G. Hobson,	Frederick Chauncey,
David Lane,	James Low,
James Brice,	Charles H. Marshall.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.

PETROLEUM

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND BALTIMORE CONSOLIDATED

PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY.

CAPITAL, $1,500,000, DIVIDED INTO 300,000 SHARES.
PAR VALUE, $5.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $1 PER SHARE.
NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT OR CALL ON THE SUBSCRIBERS, AS 50,000 SHARES ARE RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT—J. S. CLARK, of New-York.
VICE PRESIDENT—R. B. WISHART, New-York.
TREASURER—H. F. DEVOR, New-York.
SECRETARY—J. CONKLIN, New-York.
DIRECTORS.
R. V. R. KETCHUM, Baltimore, Md.
O. KING, Baltimore, Md.
J. H. GOULD, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. WOODRUFF, Baltimore, Md.
R. H. WISHART, New-York.
Dr. J. S. KING, New-York.
A. CLARK, Tar Farm, Pa.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Pa.
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENTS:
J. S. CLARK, N. Y. A. CLARK, Tar Farm, Pa.
H. E. CLARK, Oil City, Pa.
OFFICES:
No. 71 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
Nos. 612 and 614 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILA.,
No. 147 BALTIMORE-ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

The company is organized under the laws of the State of New-York. The principal office is No. 71 Broadway, with branch offices in Philadelphia and Baltimore, for the convenience of subscribers, where the certificates of stock will be issued to subscribers without delay. The property, embracing upward of 636 acres, has been selected with great care during the last three years, by those of the directors who have been constantly operating on Oil Creek, and throughout the entire oil region of Pennsylvania, as well as Western Virginia, and was not selected to sell, but for the purpose of development and producing oil; having now some ten wells under contract, and being bored with vigor, besides those already completed and producing, making in all 23 wells now on the property. Every acre of this Company's property is bottom, and the best of boring land, much of it on Oil Creek, Cherry Run, Cherry Tree Creek, Walnut Bend, Alleghany River, and other streams where the lands are being developed with good success and prospects of a very large product of oil.

OFFICE IN NEW-YORK, where Prospectus, Maps and every information can be obtained,
No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS OF 1881.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 10-40 BONDS.
ONE YEAR CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS.

NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN USUAL COMMISSION ALLOWED.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS COLLECTED OR PURCHASED.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY,
No. 21 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

The annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the Continental Hotel, in the City of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The annual election of Directors will be held at the same place, on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on Saturday, Feb. 18, and reopened on Monday, Feb. 27.

J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York,
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."
All denominations on hand ready for delivery. Three-eighths commission allowed.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES purchased and for sale.

NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY will receive proposals at the offices of the Company, No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York, and Plumer, Venango County, Penn., until noon on Saturday, the 25th of February next, for leasing parts of the large and valuable oil-producing territory now in possession of the Company on Pithole Creek, and at Walnut Bend, Alleghany River, Venango County, Penn. Most of the property on Pithole Creek is in the immediate vicinity of the "Frazier Well," recently developed by the Company, and now flowing from 200 to 300 barrels of oil per day.

Maps of the property can be seen at the offices of the Company, where further information will be given.

By order of the Board,
P. G. FENNING, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1865.

NOTICE.—THE EAST RIVER BANK WILL ORganize as soon as practicable as a National Bank, with the capital increased to $500,000.

Having a surplus of over 40 per cent., a dividend in stock of 25 per cent. will be made to present shareholders; the remainder of the surplus will be participated in by the increased stock.

The subscription book is now open at the bank, No. 250 Broadway.

By order of the board.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTors of this company will be held at this office on MONDAY, Feb. 6, 1865.

Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

10-40 BONDS,

5-20 BONDS,
6s OF '81 BONDS.
MARCH, MAY AND JULY
COUPONS CASHED IN GOLD,
BY
HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 44 Pine-st.

In view of the prospect of PEACE and a FALL IN GOLD, holders of Gold Bonds will do well to detach the Coupons and realize the interest at present rates for Gold.

Parties residing out of the city wishing to cash their Coupons can forward them by express, and we will return the Gold or its value in greenbacks, as desired.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

REMOVAL.

THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have removed to No. 156 Broadway, between Liberty-st. and Maiden-lane.

GREAT NORTHERN OIL CO.
OFFICE, NO. 67 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.
Capital.....$2,000,000
Manufacturers and Sole Proprietors of the
HENDRICK LUBRICATOR.
Also dealers in SPERM, LARD, WHALE and other OILS.

OFFICERS.
JOHN BRYAN, President, New-York.
JACOB S. ATWOOD, Vice-President.
J. A. WISNER, Secretary and Treasurer.
E. HENDRICK, Superintendent.
WM. N. MARCUS, General Agent.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Jan 25, 1865.

WHEREAS—BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the American National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act;

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "the American National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

(L. S.) In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 25th day of January, 1865.
(Signed) HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

WILLIAM C. GILMAN,
NO. 9 PINE-ST.,
BUYS AND SELLS
MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE SCRIP.

S. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s OF 1881.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

MANGAM, JENKINS & CO.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, MERCANTILE PAPER, STOCKS, BONDS, &c.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.
U. S. 10-40 Bonds. U. S. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. 6s of '81 Bonds. U. S. 7 3-10th Treasury Notes.
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness bought and sold at market rates.
Stocks and other securities bought and sold at Brokers' Board on commission.

OIL AND COAL LANDS.

Several tracts in Braxton County, West Virginia, for sale by the subscriber.
TITLES WARRANTED. Apply Nos. 8 and 10 Wall-st., Room No. 41, between 11 and 2 o'clock.
E. HECKSCHER.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, DUBUQUE, Iowa, Jan. 11, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Co. will be held at the office of the Company in Dubuque, Iowa, on MONDAY, Feb. 13, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing four directors for the term of two years.
LOUIS BOISOT, Secretary.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of this association will be held at their bank, No. 5 Nassau-st., on the 14th day of February next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said bank.
C. N. JOBDAN, Cashier.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1864.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 25, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15, 1865, in accordance with amended by-law. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 4 until Feb. 16.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 249 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1865.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, the following persons were elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year:

J. T. Sanger,	Albert G. Lee,
S. L. Pancher,	N. K. Rosenfield,
John Elliott,	Charles G. Barrett,
Lewis Einstein,	Edwin F. Knowlton,
John Falconer,	Jacob H. Oater,
Henry I. Baker,	Daniel L. Ross.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, Daniel L. Ross was unanimously re-elected President.
JOHN H. STOUT, Cashier.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

THE COUPONS OF THE RICHMOND COUNTY BONDS will be paid at the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, No. 52 Wall-st., when due.
F. S. WANDELL, County Treasurer.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1865.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of next election, will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th inst. Poll will open at 12 o'clock and close at 2 P. M. By order.
O. W. COX, Cashier.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

PARTIES HOLDING THIRTY (30) OR more coupons on the three years' seven and three-tenth bonds, maturing on the 15th inst., are requested to hand them in, with schedules, at any time before that date.

Holders complying with the above, will have their coupons examined and checks given for them on the 14th, after 3 o'clock P. M.

Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Interest Department of this office.
(Signed) JOHN A. STEWART,
Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BROOKLYN PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1865.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Trustees held this day, Mr. POPE CATLIN was unanimously elected Secretary, in place of Mr. CHAS. P. WILLIAMS, resigned.

The Certificates of Stock for this Company will be ready for delivery on Wednesday, 8th instant.
POPE CATLIN, Secretary.

OPHIR STOCK.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES to sell two feet of Ophir at the last quotation from San Francisco, $230 (in gold) a foot; stock transferable at once to the purchaser, at Lees and Whaller, without sending to California. Address OPHIR, Box No. 161 Times Office.

EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANNUAL ELECtion for fifteen Directors, and three Inspectors of Election of the East River Bank, will be held on TUESDAY, the 7th day of February, 1865, at their banking house, No. 250 Broadway. Polls open from 3 to 5 P. M.
W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE CITY PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 76 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1865.

THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE STOCK OF this company are requested to call for certificates as soon as possible.
J. M. WESTERVELT, Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRteen directors of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company, will be held at the depot, 6th-av., corner of 43d-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 14, from 12 to 2 P. M.
HENRY S. MOORE, Secretary.

LEE & ELY, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST.—Petroleum lands in Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia for sale. Stocks of all descriptions bought and sold on commission.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 4, first floor over Park Bank.

WALDEN & McILVAINE, NO. 13 BROADst., dealers in Government Securities and Petroleum Stocks

FINANCIAL.

NO LIABILITIES TO STOCKHOLDERS.

THE
FIRST NATIONAL PETROLEUM CO.,
OF
NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA.

Organized under the Laws of the State of New-York, January, 1865.

CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000,
In 200,000 Shares of $5 each.

A Limited amount of Stock reserved at $3 a Share.

Two new Wells on Company's Property, now yielding 70 Barrels Daily. Five Wells now going down.

Dividend paying from the start.

OFFICE, NO. 100 BROADWAY.

OFFICERS.
PRESIDENT.
CHAS H. APPLEGATE,
(Of C. H. Applegate & Bro., No. 354 Broadway.)
VICE-PRESIDENT.
JOHN L. DOUGLASS,
(Sec. Merchants' Fire Ins. Co.)
TREASURER.
HIRAM G. BOND,
(Banker, No. 11 Pine-st.)
SECRETARY.
JOHN O HOYT,
(Com. Merchant, No. 4 Cedar-st.)
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.
MAHLON S. FROST,
(Of Titusville, Penn.)
BANKERS.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
(Corner of Nassau and Pine sts.)
TRUSTEES.

OF NEW-YORK—Chas. H. Applegate, John L. Douglass, Chas. A. Crane, John B. Bouton, John O. Hoyt, Samuel B. Rooney.

OF TITUSVILLE, PENN—Mahlon S. Frost, Chas. O. Gridley, Chas. B. Hall.

LANDS ON OIL CREEK AND CHERRY RUN.

PROPERTY NO. 1—SEVENTY BARRELS OF OIL DAILY.

A perpetual lease of two and a half acres on the celebrated Buchanan Farm, at the junction of Oil Creek and Cherry Run. Two new oil wells now in operation, yielding seventy barrels daily, of which one-half goes to the First National Petroleum Company.

The present supply of oil is equivalent to the payment of at least Two per Cent. monthly dividends to the stockholders upon their investments.

First Dividend of Two Per Cent. for February.

Near this property are the famous "Phillips," "Woodruff," "Hammond," and other wells, which have been flowing two or three years, and are still pouring in constant streams. Several new wells will immediately be sunk by the company. Engines, tools and tubing now on the ground.

PROPERTY NO. 2—FORTY ACRES OF THE HATCH FARM.

This property, owned in fee, lies just north of Plumer, on both sides of Cherry Run, in a direct line between the "Noble" well, which flowed 2,000 barrels daily, and the new 300-barrel well on Pisacle Creek, owned by the United States Petroleum Company) and but a little distance from each. One hundred new wells are now going down between the Hatch farm and Oil Creek. A large flow of oil has just been struck on the northern verge of the property. The "Coquette" well of 700 barrels, the "Maple Shade" well of 800 barrels, the "Irving" well of 300 barrels, the Story farm, the Bynd farm, and Tarr farm are in the immediate vicinity.

Six new wells will be sunk on the property during the Spring and Summer. Room for over 200 wells. No well has ever been sunk on Cherry Run without striking oil.

PROPERTY NO. 3—FIVE WELLS NOW GOING DOWN.

A parcel of land on the well-known McFate farm, on Cherry Run. Five wells now being bored—one having reached the depth of over 300 feet. The First National Petroleum Company has a landed interest in all the oil produced, without spending a penny or doing a day's work. The "Read" well of 200 bbls., the "Prince" and "Auburn" of 150 bbls. each, and other great wells, are near by.

PROPERTY NO. 4—117 ACRES OF THE EIGHTLIN FARM.

All on Oil Creek, just above Titusville, and owned in fee. Regarded by experienced oil operators as one of the finest oil properties in Pennsylvania. Value of the land daily enhanced by oil discoveries and strikes on all sides of it. Room on the property for over 500 wells. Several will be sunk immediately.

PROPERTY NO. 5—200 ACRES IN WEST VIRGINIA.

The lease of about 200 acres of rich oil-bearing lands on the Little Kanawha and Dunkard Creek, in West Virginia, giving to the First National Petroleum Company seven-eighths of all the oil. The Property is near the noted Burning Springs Well, and in the great upheaval range, which has always been found to contain oil in large quantities. Wells will be sunk immediately.

PROPERTY NO. 6.

A lease of 200 acres of first-class oil bearing lands, also on Little Kanawha River and Dunkard Creek, in the vicinity of Property No. 5.

THE RESERVED SHARES—ALL STOCKHOLDERS ON AN EQUAL FOOTING.

Subscriptions will be received, until further notice, for a limited amount of capital stock, at the lowest cash price of $3 a share, par value $5, the same being full paid up stock, free from all assessments and liabilities, in which respect the original subscribers, and those who may now put down their names, stand on precisely the same footing.

THE COMPANY'S WORKING OPERATIONS.

The working operations of the company have been placed under the personal supervision of Mahlon S. Frost, Esq., of Titusville. Mr. Frost is a pioneer in the oil development of Pennsylvania, and one of the largest and most experienced oil operators in the country. All the new wells will be sunk under his immediate direction.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS
NOW OPEN
AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE,
NO. 100 BROADWAY.

OFFICE OF THE
METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1865.

STATEMENT OF THE BUSINESS AND CONDITION OF THE COMPANY ON THE 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1864.

Unearned Premiums, Jan. 1, 1864.....		$157,139 88
Premiums received in 1864, as follows:		
On Marine Risks.....	$493,313 46	
On Fire Risks.....	437,235 04	930,548 50
Total premiums.....		$1,097,688 30
Premiums marked off as earned from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1864.....	$778,026 34	
Less Return Premiums.....	56,460 56	
Net Earned Premiums.....		$721,565 78
Losses paid during the year:		
On Marine Risks.....	$170,656 54	
On Fire Risks.....	206,466 63	
Total Losses.....	$377,126 17	
Reserved for Losses Unadjusted...	20,626 18	
Expenses, Reinsurance Commission and Taxes, (less interest received).....	198,283 12	$596,043 47
Net profits.....		$125,522 31
The capital of said company actually paid up in cash is.....		$300,000 00
The surplus on the first day of January, 1865		488,321 84
Total amount of capital and surplus...		$788,321 84

ASSETS JANUARY 1ST, 1865.

Amount of cash on hand and in Bank.....	$106,741 19	
Amount of cash in hands of Agents and in course of transmission.....	41,746 56	
Amount of U. S. and N. Y. City Stocks and Bonds.....	187,629 50	
Amount of Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien of record on Unincumbered Real Estate.....	185,850 00	
Amount of Loans on Collateral, payable on demand.....	92,375 00	
Amount of other Miscellaneous Items.....	26,800 00	
Amount due for Premiums on Policies issued at office.....	19,167 77	
Amount of Bills Receivable for Premiums on Marine Risks.....	91,455 70	
Interest due and accrued, but not yet payable.....	13,756 12	$788,321 84

The Board of Directors have this day resolved to pay dividend of

SIX PER CENT.

on the outstanding Certificates of Profits, to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, the 20th of February next; also a dividend of

TEN PER CENT.

on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable in cash on demand; also a dividend of

FIFTY PER CENT.,

in scrip, on the net earned Participating Premiums of the company for the year 1864, for which Certificates will be issued on and after the 20th day of March next.

DIRECTORS:

JAS LORIMER GRAHAM,	DANIEL PARISH,
ROBT. M. C. GRAHAM,	DUDLEY S. FULLER,
EDW. HANSBURY,	HENRY V. BUTLER,
JOSEPH B. VARNUM,	GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
ROWES R. McILVAINE,	CHARLES P. KIRKLAND,
FREDK. H. WOLCOTT,	JOS. B. VARNUM, JR.,
WILLIAM K. STRONG,	WATSON E. CASE,
JOHN C. HENDERSON,	LORBAIN FREEMAN,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,	EDWARD MACOMBER,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	J. L. GRAHAM, Jr.,
PASCHAL W. TURNEY,	S. D. BRADFORD, Jr.,
FRANKLIN H. DELANO,	GEO. W. HATCH.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
ROBERT M. C. GRAHAM, Vice-President.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, 2d Vice-President.
JOHN C. GOODRIDGE, Secretary.

H. C. FREEMAN, CIVIL AND MINING Engineer and Geologist, will make examinations of lands for petroleum. Remains in the city a few days only. Address No. 231 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

LITTLE KANAWHA
AND
ELK RIVER
PETROLEUM AND MINING CO.
SUBSCRIPTION TO BE CLOSED.
CASH WORKING CAPITAL $150,000.

OFFICERS:
OLIVER E. WOOD, President.
JAMES CRUIKSHANK, Vice-President.
CHARLES J. MARTIN, Treasurer.
JAMES WADSWORTH, Secretary.
E. R. BLACKWELL, Consulting Engineer and General Superintendent.

TRUSTEES:
PAUL N. SPOFFORD, of Spofford, Tileston & Co., New-York.
CHARLES J. MARTIN, President Home Insurance Co., New-York.
Hon. ROGER AVERILL, Danbury, Conn.
Hon. ALBERT L. CATLIN, Burlington, Vt.
JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway, New-York.
OLIVER E. WOOD, No. 26 Barclay-st., New-York.
JAMES WADSWORTH, of James Wadsworth & Co., No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.
JOHN W. STRONG, Detroit, Mich.
EDWARD M. MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

The subscription is so nearly completed that it is intended to close the same on or before the 15th of February.

Subscription $750,000, of which $600,000 purchases the and, to wit: 62,500 ACRES. The remaining $150,000 is the permanent cash working capital of the company.

Capital stock, $6,000,000. Par value of shares, $100. Subscribers to this purchase will receive eight shares of stock for each one hundred dollars subscribed. Lands located on the Little Kanawha and Elk Rivers, in the Counties of Gilmer and Braxton, in the very heart of the oil region of West Virginia.

Professor Richardson reports: "Your property is the very centre of the West Virginia oil region; it has numerous oil and gas springs along the banks of its streams, one of which vies with the famous 'Burning Spring' itself."

Professor Shepherd, of New-Haven, Conn., reports: "I consider it eminently oil-producing land. The oil bearing shales underlie it extensively, and the long lines of carburetted hydrogen or illuminating gas springs, some of which I saw burning, as well as the appearance of oil itself on the surface of the tract, fully confirm me in this belief.

There can be no doubt that along your creeks and tributaries there is a large extent of valuable oil-producing territory. The prodigious amount of bituminous and cannel coal, iron ore, limestone and fire-clays embodied in the high hills on your property, the tops and slopes of which are covered with an extraordinary growth of white oak and other heavy timbers, add immensely to its value."

These views are fully indorsed by the reports of the most practical and experienced men from the oil districts of both Pennsylvania and Virginia.

The company consider themselves fortunate in having secured the services of Mr. Blackwell, a practical civil engineer, for the general superintendency, so well known as the late Chief Engineer and Superintendent of the Commissioners of Washington Heights, New-York City.

Arrangements are in rapid progress for the immediate development of the property, on a scale commensurate with its value and extent.

Subscriptions, payable at the time of subscribing, or one-half in cash, and the balance in thirty days from the time of closing of the subscription, can be made in person or by letter, at the office of the undersigned, No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York; I. K. Dobson, No. 42 State-st., Boston, and John W. Strong, Detroit, Mich., where full information can be obtained.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

HOPE
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 92 BROADWAY.
CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000 00
ASSETS.....$282,248 76

This company having DECLINED JOINING the combination of Fire Insurance Companies, is prepared to write policies on terms as favorable as are offered by any other responsible company, whether IN OR OUT of the board.

DIRECTORS.

HENRY M. TABER,	THOMAS P. CUMMINGS,
STEPH. CAMBRELENG,	THEODORE W. RILEY,
JOSEPH GRAFTON,	AMOS ROBBINS,
L. B. WARD,	D. LYDIG SUYDAM,
STEPHEN HYATT,	J. W. MERSEREAU,
JACOB BEESE,	JOSEPH BRITTON,
ROBERT SCHELL,	WILLIAM H. TERRY,
JOHN PENFOLD,	WILLIAM REMSEN,
JAMES S. SANDFORD,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
FREDK. SCHUCHARDT,	JOSEPH FOULKE.

JACOB REESE, President.
THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.
CHAS. D. HAVEMEYER, Asst. Secretary.

PIT-HOLE CREEK
AND
TWO-MILE RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY.

This Company own the fee-simple of lands on the celebrated Two-mile Run, and also, on Little Pit-Hole Creek, close to the second United States Well. The land is all borable, and parties are waiting the organization of the company to sink wells on leases, free of expense to this Company.

The capital being small, one such flowing well as that of the United States, on the same creek, would advance the stock from one dollar, the subscription price, to fifty dollars per share.

THE SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS ARE NOW OPEN
AT THE OFFICE OF
WAGSTAFF & GOETCHINS,
No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

THE
EMPIRE CITY OIL COMPANY.
CAPITAL.....$400,000
100,000 SHARES.....PAR VALUE $4 EACH
OFFICE, NO. 69 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

The subscription book will positively close on or about the 8th day of February, 1865.

A limited number of shares can be had at the SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $3 PER SHARE.

DIRECTORS.
ISAAC O. BARKER, Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.
SAMUEL BARTON, Cashier Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.
N. B. LABAU, No. 69 Wall-st.
WILLIAM B. ALLEN, Allaire Works.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, No. 130 Broadway.
JEREMIAH SIMONSON, Greenpoint.
H. M. KINNIE, Kinnie & Carver, No. 17 Broad-st.
JAMES DEN, East River Bank.
SMITH BARKER, Jr., No. 5 Bowling-green.
OFFICERS:
N. B. LABAU, President.
W. H. HUBBARD, Secretary.
SMITH BARKER, Jr., Treasurer.
BANKS & ANDERSON, Attorneys.

This company have EIGHT WELLS and two Oil Refineries now in operation. A large cash capital has been provided for in the organization of the company, which, with the improvements already existing, insure permanent success. Prospectus, with full particulars, can be had at the office of the company, No. 69 Wall-st.

Agents to receive subscriptions:
Messrs. GARSCHE & MINTON, No. 3 Broad-st.
N. T. HUBBARD, No. 27 Front-st.
KINNIE & CARVER, No. 17 Broad-st.

VERMILYE & CO. OFFER FOR SALE AT PAR,
MORRIS & ESSEX RAILROAD CO.
FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
OF $100, $500 AND $1,000.
REDEEMABLE IN FIFTY YEARS,
With Coupons payable in New-York, and with provision for a Sinking Fund for their redemption at maturity.

The Morris and Essex Railroad is now extending its road to Easton, and at that point will connect with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, with the Lehigh Canal Company's Road, now in the course of construction and nearly completed, and with the East Pennsylvania Railroad, which is proposed to be extended from Allentown to Easton.

These roads will supply the Morris and Essex Railroad, immediately upon its completion, with an immense tonnage for transportation, and it must become one of the most important avenues for the transportation of coal from the Lehigh and Eastern Schuylkill regions, and will also form a part of the great through line to Cincinnati and Chicago, and the Great West generally, via Lehigh Valley, Allentown, Pennsylvania Central, and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads.

These bonds are secured by a first mortgage to James Brown and Peter Cooper, Trustees, upon the road completed and in course of completion, and upon the branch from Denville to Newark, from the Hudson River, at Hoboken, to the Delaware River, at Phillipsburgh, including all rights, real estate, rolling stock and other property of the company.

$100,000 OF LONG DOCK ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY Seven per Cent. Bonds for sale in sums to suit, by
LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 22 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE HENRY BEND PETROLEUM COMPANY.
Organized under the Laws of the State of New-York.

CAPITAL, $300,000,
DIVIDED INTO 30,000 SHARES.
PAR VALUE, $10 EACH.

OFFICERS:
President: O. V. B. OSTRANDER, Esq. Treasurer: HOBATIO DORR, Esq.
Secretary: HARRY BURRELL, Jr., Esq.
Trustees:
C. V. B. OSTRANDER, Esq., President Merchants' Fire Insurance Company.
HORATIO DOBR, Esq., Secretary Atlantic Fire Insurance Company.
THOMAS R. HAWLEY, Esq., of Messrs. Hawley & Howe.
SEYMOUR BURRELL, Esq., No. 64 Pearl-st.
AMOS C. LITTLE, Esq., No. 289 Washington-st.
JOHN D. WING, Esq., of Messrs. Wing & Evans.
CHARLES G. BARRETT, Esq., of Messrs. Randolph & Skidmore.
MANNING DANIELS, Esq., No. 259 Broadst., Newark, N. J.
Superintendents:

DIVIDENDS

DIVIDEND.

SAFEST AND CHEAPEST SYSTEM OF INSURANCE.

FOURTH CONSECUTIVE SCRIP DIVIDEND OF SIXTY PER CENT.

WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 172 BROADWAY, corner Maiden-lane,

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1865.

CASH CAPITAL.....$400,000
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, Feb. 1, 1865...$660,000

A DIVIDEND OF (10) TEN PER CENT.

is this day declared, payable on demand in cash to stockholders.

Also, an Interest Dividend of (6) SIX PER CENT. on outstanding Scrip, payable 15th March, in cash.

ALSO,

A Scrip Dividend of (60) SIXTY PER CENT. on the earned Premiums of Policies entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending 31st January, 1865. BEING THE FOURTH CONSECUTIVE SCRIP DIVIDEND OF SIXTY PER CENT. DECLARED BY THIS COMPANY SINCE ITS ADOPTION OF THE PARTICIPATING SYSTEM. The Scrip will be ready for delivery on and after 15th March prox.

GEO. C. SATTERLEE, President.
HENRY WESTON, Vice-President.
WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.
WM. A. SCOTT, Assistant Secretary.

ELEVENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 1 PINE-ST., JAN. 26, 1865.

The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable (free of Government tax) on the 1st day of February, 1865.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
UNITED PETROLEUM FARMS ASSOCIATION.
Office No. 10 Pine-st., New-York.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Association, held at the office of Messrs. Wed W. Clarke & Co., a dividend of 1½ of one per cent. on the capital stock of the company ($10,000,) was declared (equal to 6 per cent. on the original subscription,) payable on the 20th inst., at the office of the company.

The transfer books of the company will remain closed until March 1.

G. H. BISSELL, President.

W. R. FOSDICK, Treasurer.

Parties holding original receipts of the Acting-Treasurer of the United Petroleum Farms Association, which have assignments thereon, must present such receipts to the Secretary, at the office of Messrs. Wed W. Clarke & Co., No. 10 Pine-st., before the 12th inst., in order that stock-certificates may be issued to the parties interested, and their names be recorded on the list of original subscribers, and the ensuing dividend be paid to them directly.

J. P. HOGARTH, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
REMOVED TO 158 BROADWAY, JAN. 25, 1865.
CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000
SURPLUS.....98,000

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. free from Government tax, payable Feb. 1, 1865.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THE BENNEHOFF RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY.

The Trustees of this company have this day declared a Dividend of One Per Cent. on the capital stock, payable at the office of the company, No. 8 Pine-st., on the 15th day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 16th February.

DAVID S. DUNCOMB, President.
P. O. HARMON, Vice-President.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1865.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO 104 BROADWAY.
CASH CAPITAL.....$500,000
ASSETS.....778,800

AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. for the past six months has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand.

Having no connection with any ASSOCIATION or COMBINATION, this company will issue policies to merchants or others, either direct or through their representatives.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1865.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE, ROOM NO. 20, 3RD FLOOR, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED the following-named dividends as earned for six months ending 22d January inst., and payable less Government tax 5 per cent to stockholders of record 26th January, as follows: 4 per cent. on First Preferred stock on the 10th February next; and 3½ per cent. on the Second Preferred stock by the 1st June next.

CONVERSION OF MORTGAGE BONDS INTO FIRST PREFERRED STOCK WILL BE MADE FROM 10TH TO 20TH FEBRUARY, SOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE.

G. K. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

OFFICE OF EGERTON COAL CO.,
ROOM NO. 44 TRINITY BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a dividend of five per cent., (5,) from the earnings for the three months ending 31st of December. Payable at their office on and after the 15th inst.; to stockholders of record on 10th inst.

G. LEE STOUT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY,
No. 29 TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a dividend from the earnings of the company for six months ending 31st December ult., of Four Per Cent., payable at the office of the company, on and after the 15th day of February next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer book will be closed from the evening of the 4th to the morning of the 16th of February.

G. P. LLOYD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1865.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, at the office of the Company, No. 24 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books will remain closed until the 30th Jan. inst.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Jan. 21, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees have this day declared a Dividend of 3½ Per Cent., payable to the Stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an Interest Dividend of 5 Per Cent., on the Scrip issues, payable to the holders thereof, on and after the 14th day of February next, all free of Government tax.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1865.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., (free from Government tax,) has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after Wednesday, 1st day of February next.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

By order of the board.

N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 96 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1865.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST Dividend of Three and One-Half per Cent., (3½,) free of Government tax, will be payable to the stockholders of this company on and after Feb. 1.

W. A. BREWER, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 10 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

E. H. CHESHIRE, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared payable on and after the 10th of February.

The Transfer Books will remain closed until that date.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE OHIO PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 4 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1865.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE OHIO PETROLEUM COMPANY have declared a dividend on its capital stock of Two Per Cent., from the earnings of the company for the month of January, payable at the office of the company on or after the 15th February, to shareholders of record on the 31st January, 1865.

ALLEN D. VORCE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. has been this day declared, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of 6 per cent free of Government tax, payable on demand.

AUGUSTUS COLSON, Jr., Secretary.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Monday, Feb. 13.

H. W. FORD, Cashier.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 32 NASSA st., N.Y. OPEN EVERY DAY, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and TUESDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST (free from Government tax) allowed.

JAMES O. STONEALL, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Feb. 18.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Feb. 25.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, March 4.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, March 10
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, March 25
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, April 1.
DAY STAR.....(Building.)

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.

The *Morning Star* is 2,848 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,815, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,773, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to

JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON.....3,204 tons....900-horse power
LAFAYETTE.....3,204 tons....900-horse power
EUROPE.....(Afloat).....900-horse power
FRANCE.....(Afloat).....900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.....(Building)...1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE,
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE,
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....March 1.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....March 29.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COVE HARBOR.

CUBA, leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 8.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 15.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 22.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 1.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 8.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 15.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$133 33
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Feb. 27, and SATURDAY, March 25.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....$50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

Passengers must have passports.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling Green.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

THROUGH BILLS LADING TO ST. LOUIS AND ALL POINTS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, VIA NEW-ORLEANS.

THE ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS,
JORN J. ROE, President.

is now ready to contract, and give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for shipment as above.

This Company now owns some twenty first-class steamers running between New-Orleans, St. Louis, and Louisville, and are now arranging connections between New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and New-Orleans.

One of their steamers will leave New-Orleans daily, and by judicious arrangements they are enabled to offer inducements to shippers in lower rates and quick dispatch. Average time of transit, eighteen days.

J. EAGER, Agent,
No. 41 Broad-st.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,436	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	.....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,872	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,126	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

VIRGINIA—Lewis.....Tuesday, Feb. 7
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN STEERAGE RATES.

The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:

Feb. 13.....COSTA RICA.....TINSLEYAGOE.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
Feb. 23.....OCEAN QUEEN.....WEIR.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
March 3.....NORTH STAR.....SLOCUM.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF CORK.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 11
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 18
ETNA.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 25

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$26
First Cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....34
First Cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40
First Cabin to Hamburg.....90 | Steerage to Hamburg.....37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $26. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.—Short route, low prices.—The Central American Transit Company will dispatch on the 20th of every month, from Pier No. 29 North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, D. S. Babcock, Master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP
COLUMBIA,
Capt. BARTON,

Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 20 Broadway.

The new and splendid steamship MORO CASTLE, R. Adams, Master, will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on Feb. 15.

FOR PORT ROYAL, S. C.—REGULAR LINE.—The steamship CERES, Sherwood, Master, will sail as above on SATURDAY, Feb. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier —. For freight or passage apply to
WHITNEY & HATHEWAY, No. 52 South-st.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

JAS. P. SWEITZER, General Superintendent.
J. C. CALHOUN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

CHANGE OF TIME.
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

From foot Murray-st., daily at 3½ P. M., connecting with trains for Highlands, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Manchester, &c.

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.

Fare $2. Excursion tickets $3—good for three days.

Steamer JESSE HOYT leaves Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, daily, (excepting Sundays,) at 9 A. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with express trains for Philadelphia, Trenton, Somerset, Tom's River, &c.

Returning leave Vine-st. Ferry, Philadelphia, at 11.15 A. M.

RAILROADS.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Ruffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

PERTH AMBOY AND WOODBRIDGE RAILROAD,
From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.

Leave Perth Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 5:05 P. M.

Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10 and 6:20 P. M.

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 21, 1865.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M. 3, 4 and 6 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9.15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hunterstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.

A. BEASONER, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Tickets may be procured at the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn. Baggage checked from the residence to all points on this road and its connections.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Jan. 23, 1865, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:40, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. Small cars will be run between Chambers and 30th-st. stations. Sunday train 6 P. M.

J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

Nov. 1, 1864.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT.
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
At 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

H. R. SIMONS, Agent.

REMOVAL.

The Peoples' Line, "New-Jersey Steamboat Company," have removed from the foot of Cortlandt-st. to their spacious new offices, Pier No. 41, south side Canal-st., where on the opening of navigation, they will be happy to transport passengers and freight as heretofore.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1865.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains north and east from New-Haven 11 P. M.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE DRAFT TO BE ENFORCED.

QUOTA OF THE CITY OVER 20,000.

Gentlemen liable to draft should register their names on the book of the association where alien and veteran substitutes will be mustered into the army, and their exemption papers correctly procured through the Provost-Marshals of their districts without any charge in advance or any inconvenience to them whatever. For reference, published lists are on file at the rooms of the association of over five hundred names of well-known business men in all the districts of the city, who have availed themselves of the facilities and procured their substitutes in advance, without any delay, and actually at less cost than anywhere else in the city at the Office of the Merchants', Bankers' and General Volunteer and Substitutes' Recruiting Association, No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

MILITARY AND NAVAL
BANKING OFFICE.
L. BROWN & CO.,
NO. 2 PARK-PLACE.
Under Broadway Bank.

Officers' accounts cashed, ordnance and clothing returns made out, and clearances obtained. Discharged soldiers paid all claims collected.

NAVY AGENT'S SALE
OF
U. S. SHIP NIGHTINGALE,
SATURDAY, Feb 11, at 11 o'clock, at Navy-yard, Charlestown.

the U. S. ship NIGHTINGALE, 1,066 12-95 tons register; length, 177 feet 10¾ inches; 36 feet beam; depth, 15 feet; has two decks; was built in 1851, near Portsmouth, N. H., of white oak; copper fastened and sheathed; is a fast sailer. Per order E. L. NORTON, Navy Agent.

H. HARRIS & CO., Auctioneers.

INSURANCE AGAINST THE COMING DRAFT.

Office No. 247 Broadway, Room No. 25. Premium $150 for one year. No money to be paid till after the draft. Insurance effected in each State, County and town.

P. S.—Agents wanted immediately. Send for circular.

ALFRED KERSHAW, Proprietor.

SUBSTITUTES FURNISHED.—PERSONS residing in the Second and Third Congressional Districts, Brooklyn, Kings Co., can be furnished with SUBSTITUTES, on short notice and reasonable terms, by applying at No. 45 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, up stairs. References can be given to hundreds of persons whom we have furnished. Remember the office is up stairs.

TO METAL CARTRIDGE WORKMEN.—Parties familiar with the details of manufacturing metal cartridges, and who wish capital to start for themselves, will address Boston Post-office Box No 1,601, giving full particulars, reference and state, if they have small means of their own, &c., &c.

VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES wanted for cavalry, artillery and garrison duty; the highest bounties paid cash; relief tickets for families. Largest premiums paid agents and runners presenting recruits. at No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

ARMY AND NAVY CLAIM AND PENSION AGENCY.—Certificates of non-indebtedness, bounty, pension, and arrears of pay obtained. GEO. D. WALKER, (late Capt. U. S. A.,) No. 5 Tryon-row, N. Y. Box No. 5,343 Post office.

NAVAL OFFICERS RECENTLY APPOINTED will be paid a bounty. L. BROWN & CO., Bankers, No. 2 Park-place.

THE DRAFT.—EXEMPTION PAPERS ATTENDed to at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

LOST AND FOUND.

CAUTION—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED NOT to negotiate three bonds of the State of Missouri, for $1,000 each, described below, recently stolen from the dwelling of the subscriber in Brooklyn, N. Y., and belonging to a friend in Baltimore, viz: Two bonds issued to the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company, dated 23d July, 1855, Nos. 124 and 125, payable at Phœnix Bank, New-York, 20 years from date, with 29 coupons, due from 1st July, 1861, to 1st July, 1875, semi-annually, at 6 per cent. The said bonds were assigned to "Bearer," 18th August, 1856, by said railroad company, attested by their corporate seal, S. D. Barlow, Secretary, and L. McKenzett, President. One bond issued to the North Missouri Railroad Company, dated 5th September, 1856, No. 2,017, payable at the Phœnix Bank, New-York, 30 years after date, with 51 coupons, when stolen, due from 1st July, 1861, to 1st July, 1886. The said bond was assigned to "Bearer," 5th September, 1856, by said railroad company. On the 23d July, 1857, it was deposited with the State Treasurer of Wisconsin, as banking security, and released by said Treasurer 9th March, 1858. On the 19th March, 1858, it was again deposited for a like purpose, and again released 7th August, 1860. Payment of interest and principal has been stopped, and in due time duplicate bonds will be applied for.

4TH FEB. 1865. A. ST. JOHN,
No. 480 G st. North, Washington, D. C.

LOST—A CERTIFIED CHECK ON BANK OF New-York, for five thousand dollars, gold, drawn by M. Morgan's Sons, in own order, dated Jan. 21.
Number of check, 7,084
Number of certificate, 1,441.
Payment has been stopped.
The finder will receive a liberal reward.
MEYER & GREVE, No. 52 Exchange-place.

DOG LOST.—REWARD—STRAYED ON FRIday morning last, from No. 146 East 31st-st., near 2d-av., an old, rough Scotch Terrier, dark gray back, white and tan head, breast and legs—few teeth left—answers to the name of "JACK;" same and address on the collar. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it as above.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW SONG.
REBEL GUNPOWDER,
BY KARL BERGER.

One of the best songs yet produced since the war. Beautiful sentiment. Send for it at once. It cannot fail to please everybody. Published in Savannah. Price 50 cents. Three for $1. Address ALEXANDER MOORE, 14th Ohio, 14th Corps, Savannah, Ga.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
BOOTH'S HAMLET.
Now in the
TWELFTH WEEK
of a career of unbroken success and undiminished success, and which has been enthroned by the enthusiastic fiat of the people and the press as
A PERMANENT INSTITUTION,
is presented
EVERY NIGHT,
with
ITS SPLENDID CAST
and
SUPERB SCENERY.

"ONE OF THE NOBLEST PIECES OF DRAMATIC ART EVER SEEN IN ANY LAND OR IN ANY AGE. WE TRUST IT WILL NOT BE WITHDRAWN UNTIL EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD IN THE COMMUNITY HAS SEEN IT."—*New-York Herald.*

Doors open at 6¾; commences at 7¾. Seats may be secured for any number of days in advance.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
MONDAY,
Fifth time in two years, Boucicault's celebrated five-act comedy,
THE IRISH HEIRESS.
TUESDAY—Mr. JOHN GILBERT's BENEFIT, when will be produced, (first time in three years,) Boucicault's popular comedy OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS. WEDNESDAY—(third time,) "Charles the Second," and "Uncle John." THURSDAY—(fourth time,) "Men of the Day." FRIDAY—"Masks and Faces." A NEW DRAMA, of powerful interest and effects, is in active preparation. Doors open at 7¼; Overture at 7¾.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
TWENTY-FOURTH WEEK.
LAST NIGHTS OF J. E. OWENS,
AS
PAUL PRY and THE LIVE INDIAN,
which continue to realize from the general admiration THE HICREST AND RICHEST TRIUMPHS. THE HOUSE IS EVERY NIGHT CROWDED. Those who would make sure of seats at night should SECURE THEM IN ADVANCE.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 6,
Third week of Poole's comedy,
PAUL PRY.
MR. JOHN E. OWENS.....as.....PAUL PRY.
Thirty-seventh night of the screaming extravaganza,
THE LIVE INDIAN.
MR. JOHN E. OWENS.....as.....THE LIVE INDIAN
Doors open at 7; curtain rises at 7¾ o'clock.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 62 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 62 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young men, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.—DR. HARRISON adopts this method of informing the ladies that he devotes his practice especially to the treatment of female diseases, such as pains in the back and loins, incorrhœa, (or whites,) painful menstruation, cessation of menses, or change of life, etc. All irregularities and obstructions of the menses, from whatever cause, totally removed in a few hours without danger or pain. Ladies thus afflicted, who may visit this city, will find it to their interest to consult Dr. Harrison, as one interview is quite sufficient, and they will not be detained. Dr. Harrison's infallible female monthly regulator, sent to all parts of the United States and Canada: price $5. Office No. 24 East 4th-st., between Broadway and Bowery, New-York City.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAYBE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; in obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and 162 Chambers-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions: address Box 2,359 N. Y. P. O.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Be aware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st., N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, informs ladies that "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION" is for every lady, but more particularly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., and No. 1 Vesey-st.

THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not cal

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Twelve Years in a Kentucky Jail—Sufferings for the Slave.

LECTURE BY REV. CALVIN FAIRBANK.

Rev. CALVIN FAIRBANK, who was for more than twelve years confined in the Kentucky State Penitentiary for the crime of assisting a slave woman to escape from bondage, delivered a very interesting lecture last evening in Shiloh Church. Mr. FAIRBANK commenced by relating the circumstances under which he was arrested. He said that his father died in Lexington, Ky., in 1849, and that he visited that State in the Fall of 1851, for the purpose of removing the remains. On the 2d of November a young slave woman appealed to him for help to escape from her master, which he granted by secreting her, and at night removing her beyond the reach of her enemies. On the 9th of November, while on his way to church in Jeffersonville, Indiana, he was assaulted by three irresponsible persons from Kentucky, one being the owner of the fugitive, and without requisition from the Executive of Kentucky, was forcibly taken from Indiana to Louisville, Ky. On the 24th of November, he was arraigned before a police court on a charge of aiding a slave to escape to a free State, and held to bail in the sum of $5,000, in default of which he was thrown into jail, where he was heavily ironed. On the 21st of December Attorney General (now General) made affidavit before the Circuit Court concerning the absence of witnesses, and the case was postponed to the 23d of February, when an attempt was made to further postpone the case until May. The postponement being resisted by the District-Attorney, the court ordered a hearing for the 25th. On the day of trial the case was called, and no witnesses appearing for the defence, the accused was compelled to go to trial without them, though legal summons had been issued to rescue their attendance. Mr. FAIRBANK was summarily tried and convicted, and sentenced to a term of fifteen years' hard labor in the penitentiary. On the 9th day of March he was incarcerated, and remained in confinement until the 15th day of April last, a period of over twelve years, when he was pardoned by Lieut.-Gov. R. T. JACOB, then acting as Governor, in absence of Gov. BRAMLETTE. The lecturer spoke of his treatment while in prison, and gave a vivid description of his privations and sufferings. He stated that during his confinement he was put to tasks beyond his ability, and for failure to perform them was frequently whipped, receiving during his imprisonment over *thirty-five thousand stripes*. The speaker concluded by saying that "the force of public sentiment in dissolving the bonds of the slave has dissolved mine."

Packer Institute Organ Festival.

The good people of Brooklyn who did not attend the Concert at the Academy of Music on Friday evening last—at least those of them who have an eye as well as an ear for the beautiful—missed a great treat. The young ladies of the Packer Institute, assisted by Mrs. WILLIAMS, the soprano of Grace Church, and that little "host in herself," CAMILLA URSO, filled the Academy to overflowing. The sight that met the eye as the curtain rose, was most beautiful. Between fire and six hundred young misses dressed in pure white, were arranged in rows occupying the whole width of the stage, and extending from the proscenium, at a slight angle upward, to the extreme rear. The singing by the young ladies was very good. Chorus singing is something not to be passionately fond of when executed by immature female voices, but this certainly was very good indeed. The voices were in such perfect harmony, many times, as to seem like one; in "Fesca's Wanderer," especially, although a poor selection for chorus singing, the fact was particularly noticeable. The instrumental part of the programme was equally as good as the vocal, and in one note-worthy instance far excelled it. Miss DE WITT, having seated herself at the piano, gave with the utmost naivete, GOTTSCHALK'S "Le Bannier" in a fine style; and in one evidently not born wedded. Power only was lacking in her performance; time, taste and touch were almost unexceptionable. It was regretted that she was not permitted to respond to the encore which was so vigorously called for by the audience.

The audience showed their appreciation of the performances, by loudly calling for the "Star Spangled Banner," as the curtain was falling at the close. It is to be hoped that the concert on Friday evening was only the first of a series of annual concerts to be given by the pupils of the Packer Institute.

THE REBEL INCENDIARY PLOT.

Arrest of Incendiaries and Conspirators—The Police Version.

Our Detective Police, to whom, on the morning of the 26th of November last, Gen. DIX and Superintendent KENNEDY intrusted the work of ferreting out and apprehending the conspirators who plotted the burning of New-York on the night of the 25th, took their task in hand at once, but they tarried in the city, taking notes here and there, at their own time and in their own way, and half of December had passed before they were ready and went hence. On the morning of the 16th, Chief YORKE and Detectives MCDOUGALL and BENNETT and two of Gen. DIX's officers, whose names are withheld by request, started for the frontier, there to join Detectives MCCORD, RADFORD and WILSON, who had been sent to the Canadian line in advance.

They stopped at Suspension Bridge, compared notes, and entered into arrangements which secured them, whenever they might need it, assistance from officials on the borders; and these details having been settled, the Chief organized a patrol, extending from Lewiston to Buffalo, to capture the incendiaries in the event of their striving to pass to or from the United States. The prompt, sharp order of Gen. DIX had pretty effectually closed every avenue of escape on the border; but Chief YORKE's patrol contemplated something more than the order of Gen. DIX had effected; it looked to the capture of rebels whom they knew to be on our side of the line; and it proved successful, for within a week from the day of their arrival, they apprehended Capt. BEALL, the leader of the Lake Erie pirates, and one ANDERSON, a rebel spy, and sent them under secret convoy to the cells at our Police Headquarters. Our officers then separated, three of them, RADFORD, MCCORD and WILSON, covering the road from Detroit to Port Huron, another entering into the very centre of the rebel headdom in Toronto, another finding his way to St. Catharine's, Chief YORKE reserving for himself the delicate duty of attending to the case of "LARRY" MCDONALD, the rebel agent at Lewiston. The officers at Detroit were required to cover four trains daily, at 7 and 11 in the morning and at 5 and 11 P. M., and often, when the drifting snows delayed the 11 o'clock train, they were kept until nearly morning, catching cat-naps in railway stations and sleeping wherever and whenever they could, but ever keeping a keen eye on every traveler on every train and steamer.

Chief YORKE, meantime, planning for an interview with the rebel leader, was busy at Niagara Falls—a loud-mouthed rebel sympathizer, in the estimation of the inhabitants thereabout, whom they were puzzled to see tolerated by their authorities. He acted the part well, and speedily completed the preliminaries for an interview, which was to have taken place on Christmas night at Lewiston; but a heavy snow-storm delayed the train in which MCDONALD had taken passage, and Mr. YORKE returned in the evening to the Central House, at Suspension Bridge, leaving a note, with his address, for the rebel. A messenger arrived at midnight, informing our officers that the Lewiston train had brought MCDONALD; and thereupon the chief and his aids mounted in a driving snow-storm—ordering no conveyance, lest their movements should be made known—and were introduced to MCDONALD as friends of the New-York hotel-burners.

The interview, which was long and of the deepest interest, afforded our officers a deal of knowledge which they had hitherto sought in vain. They learned that the rebels in Canada are as thoroughly organized as are the police of this city. MCDONALD, the master spirit, has rooms in Toronto wherein the secession emblem is hung on every wall. The rebels have detectives and spies on every hand, and in the Toronto telegraph office they have had an expert telegrapher in their employ—one INGERSOLL—whose duty it has been (and may now be) to catch every telegram that passes over the wires, and report it to them at headquarters. The plot to burn New-York was formed by "LARRY" MCDONALD, JACOB THOMPSON and C. C. CLAY, and it was to have been executed a fortnight previous to the 25th of November; but was delayed by a chemist who had failed to supply the necessary combustibles. (Our police telegraphers and policemen on the west side of the town recollect distinctly the Saturday evening when a gang of ruffians landed from a Hoboken boat, and scattered to various points in the city.) The scheme contemplated first the burning of the shipping at the wharves; then, the Fire Department and Metropolitan Police being thus sent to the lower boundaries of the town, Government property was to be seized and destroyed, and then the city was to have been wrapped in flames. The scheme miscarried.

At the time of the attempt here, MCDONALD, THOMPSON & Co., had plotted the burning of Buffalo; but DIX's order balked them just as they were balked in their attempt to rob the American Express Company's safe on a train at Dunkirk. They had thrown the train from the track and were about to burst the safe, when a soldier's coat was seen on a car, and the rebels, supposing that at least a regiment was on the train, took fright and fled, leaving their booty to fall into the hands of our officers.

Mr. YORKE learned many other interesting facts in his interview with MCDONALD, and these facts he communicated, by a trusty messenger, to his subordinates. It was through this source that information was seized which led to the capture of Capt. R. C. KENNEDY, alias Richard Cobb, alias "Stanton," while on his way from Port Huron to Detroit.

After fifteen days sleepless work, Chief YORKE satisfied himself that not more than six persons were actively engaged in the hotel-burning here; and having secured nearly all of these, and other prisoners, whose names are for the present withheld from the public, he started homeward, and reported to Superintendent KENNEDY and Major-Gen. DIX, precisely fifteen days subsequent to his departure.

Capt. JOHN YATES BEALL, one of the prisoners above named, was in 1860 a millionaire slaveholder, resident in his native county—Jefferson—Virginia. He was educated in the Virginia University, and is about 32 years of age. In the first stage of the war he enlisted in the rebel army, and was made Captain in a Virginia regiment, under a Col. ALLEN, and at one time the brigade in which he served was attached to "Stonewall" JACKSON's command.

WILLIAM L. MCDONALD, the rebel agent in Canada, was in 1860 proprietor of the "Southern Carriage Repository," in this city, at No. 514 Broadway. His trade, which had been almost exclusively with the South, having been shut off by the war, he became one of the most bitter and consistent partisans of the South anywhere to be found in the North. He obtained the autlership of a New-Jersey brigade, and, while serving in that capacity, was taken prisoner and lodged in the Libby Prison. He succeeded in procuring a special exchange from Mr. ANDERSON, now serving as private secretary to Mayor GUNTHER, who was then on parole; but the War Department, not altogether satisfied with the aspect of the exchange, issued a warrant for MCDONALD's arrest; but he got wind of this and managed to make good his escape to St. John's. The next heard from him was the *Chesapeake* affair, in which he proved to be the leading spirit. He next turned up at Toronto, and was here appointed rebel agent.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—The calendar for to-day is as follows: Mary Aida, for decoying a child; Ellen Toomey and Mary Monahan, for grand larceny; Philip Farley, for rape; and James Quinlan, John Tobin, Henry Moon, Philip Bessinos, Florence Scamel, Charles Eberlie and John T. Rodgers, for felonious assault and battery. A panel of 2,000 jurors is called in the case of Bernard Friary, now under indictment for murder, in killing Henry Lazerus.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 4, 1865.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81. C.	102¾	
3,000	U. S. 6s '81...R.	103¾	
40,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C.	109¾	
5,000	do....	109¾	
50,000	do...new iss.	108¾	
1,000	do...new iss.	108¾	
1,000	do...new iss.	108¾	
1,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s.	101¼	
5,000	U.S.6s, 1yr. Cer.	97¼	
32,000	do	98	
7,000	Ohio 6s, '81	103	
5,000	Mo. State 6s	65¾	
14,000	Cal. St. 7s	150	
10,000	O. & Miss. C	26¾	
100,000	do	27	
2,000	Erie 2d M. '79.	109	
1,000	B., N. Y. & E. 1st.	151	
1,000	Alt. & T. H 2d M. Preferred	82	
2,000	C. & N. W. 1st M. Ex. Int	99	
17,000	Amer. Gold	249	
10,000	do	249¼	
15	B'k of Commerce	110	
100	Com. National B'k	103	
108	Am. Ex. Bank	118	
300	Canton Co	36	
15	Del. & Hud. C. Co	156¾	
200	Cum. Coal Pr	44¾	
300	do	44¾	
500	do	44¼	
200	do	44¼	
300	do	44¼	
1200	do	44¼	
160	Quick. M. Co	88	
50	do	88¼	
50	Pac. M. S. C	280	
50	do	170	
50	Chi. & Alt	91¾	
60	Chi., Bur. & Q. R	115	

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$20,000	O. & M. C	27¼	
10,000	do	27¾	
20,000	do	27¾	
200	N. Y. C. R	107¾	
500	do	107¾	
100	do	107¾	
100	Erie R	72¼	
100	do	72¼	
3100	do	72¾	
500	do	72¾	
200	do	72¾	
200	do	72¾	
300	do	72¾	
200	do	72¾	
100	do	72¾	
300	do	72¾	
100	do	73¼	
100	Hud. Riv. R	103¾	
200	do	103¾	
100	do	103¾	
100	do	103¾	
200	do	103¾	
100	do	103¾	
100	Mich. Cen. R	119¾	
100	do	119¾	
500	M. S. & N. L	67¾	
100	do	67¾	
500	do	67¾	
100	do	67¾	
200	do	67¾	
2800	Erie Railway	71	
500	do	71¾	
100	do	71¾	
100	Erie R. Pref	90	
300	Hudson R. R	103	
200	do	103¼	
200	do	103	
56	Sixth-av. R	115	
40	Reading R	104	
500	do	103¾	
100	do	103¾	
100	Ill. Cen. R	117¾	
100	do	117¾	
500	Clev. & Pitts	78¾	
100	Chi. & N. W	33¼	
1000	do	33	
500	do	32¾	
200	C. & N. W. Pr	61¾	
300	do	61¾	
100	do	61¾	
200	Clev. & Tol. R	115	
200	Chi. & R. I. R	91	
10	P., Ft. W. & C	91¾	
100	do	91¾	
100	do	91	
300	do	90¾	
100	do	90¾	
500	M. S. & N. L	67¾	
100	do	67¾	
500	do	67¾	
100	do	67¾	
600	do	67¾	
200	do	67¾	
1900	Cl. & Pitts	80	
200	do	80¾	
500	do	80¾	
1000	Clev. & Tol	115	
200	do	114¾	
400	Chi. & N. W	33¾	
200	do	33¾	
100	do	33¾	
300	Chi. & N. W. Pr	62¼	
100	do	62¾	
100	Chi. & R. I. R	92¾	
1500	do	93¼	
100	do	93¼	
700	P., Ft. W. & C	93	
400	Cum. Coal	44	
300	do	43¾	
200	do	44¼	
100	do	43¾	
100	Mar. M. Co	10¾	

EVENING EXCHANGE.

$50,000	Am. Gold	210	
8,000	do	209¾	
50,000	do	210¾	
30,000	do	210¾	
100	N. Y. Cen. R	107¾	
800	do	107¾	
600	do	107¾	
200	Erie Railway	72¾	
100	do	72¾	
700	do	72½	
100	do	72¾	
300	do	72	
200	do	72½	
300	Reading R	104	
600	M. S. & N. L	68	
500	do	67¾	
500	do	68	
100	Mich. Cen. R	119¾	
100	do	119¾	
100	do	119¾	
100	do

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4172. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

SHERMAN'S MARCH.

The Movement upon Branchville.

The Left Wing Only Thirty Miles Distant February 1.

FEEBLE RESISTANCE OF THE ENEMY.

A MOVEMENT UPON CHARLESTON.

A Force only Twenty Miles from that City.

GENERAL ALARM OF THE ENEMY

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 6.

The Richmond *Whig*, of Feb. 4, has the following:

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Feb. 2.

A dispatch from Braxton Bridge, dated 7:40 o'clock last night, says: "The enemy advanced to-day across the Whippy Swamp, driving our cavalry on our left, six miles from this place.

They are supposed to be in heavy force. There is also a column of cavalry on the Augusta road, moving rapidly from some unknown point.

Whippy Swamp is about thirty miles northwest of Pocotaligo, and about the same distance southwest of Branchville. Before reaching the latter place, SHERMAN'S troops will have to cross several tributaries of the Combahee as well as the Edisto.

LATER.

The enemy has possession of McBride's Bridge, and skirmishing is going on in front of Braxton Bridge.

The enemy is certainly moving on Branchville.

A dispatch from Adam's Run, says the enemy came up in barges to Young's Island, yesterday, about noon, and drove in our pickets. They have fired several buildings on the plantations and are returning.

This morning three steamers are off White's Point, and a landing is threatened.

Adam's Run is about twenty miles from Charleston."

From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 4.

It was thought a portion of SHERMAN'S force might attempt to cross the Salkahatchie, seven miles above the railroad bridge. The Twentieth Corps was still at Robertsville. The Fourteenth Corps was crossing at Robertsville. The sum of everything that is known on the subject amounts to only what we have believed for several days, that SHERMAN is moving on Branchville in force.

GEN. BRAUREGARD has arrived in Augusta, and taken charge of military operations there. We presume the forces at Branchville are also under his control.

NEWS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

BEFORE RICHMOND.

OPERATIONS IN THAT DEPARTMENT.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Feb. 3.

The Petersburgh *Express* of yesterday says:

"We omitted to state yesterday that just previous to the passage of our commissioners through the lines on Tuesday, Gen. WISE delivered an earnest, eloquent and patriotic address to his command, beseeching them not to relax their vigilance on account of the so-called peace commission. Not to grow lukewarm in the cause they had thus far so nobly sustained, but rather prepare to do yet harder service and to depend on their arms for peace, which would come only when it was conquered by their force and manly exertions. We did not hear this address, but understood it created much enthusiasm among the soldiers.

The raid up the railroad toward Weldon, as we predicted, was abandoned before it accomplished anything. The measures taken to check and destroy this column, had it advanced to Weldon, were complete.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 4.

A very regular cannonading could be heard throughout yesterday in the direction of Bermuda Hundred. The sound of guns has become a casual of late. It reminded us of the days before the freshet, when BUTLER was digging away at his canal, and our batteries were pegging away at his workmen. We have heard no explanation of the firing. It is possible that the Yankees have resumed work on the canal.

GOLD.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 4.

Gold yesterday, was quoted at 45 for one, though some small sums were sold at 44½ and even at 44.

BLOCKADE-RUNNING AT CHARLESTON.

THE STEAMER COQUETTE.

From the Richmond Whig, Feb. 2.

The Charleston *Courier* states that this splendid and favorite steamship has been well-named for the blockade dance between that port and Nassau. On her last outward trip she carried two hundred and fifty bales of cotton, the largest cargo taken from Charleston, one half of which was taken on Government account. The *Coquette* is commanded by Capt. E. C. COOMBE, a gallant Baltimorean, a fearless and most accomplished navigator, whose devotion to our cause and noble charity have earned for him a deserved popularity, and we hope he may continue to meet with every success.

CALL OF GEN. LEE FOR ARMS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 1.

The call of Gen. LEE, published in another column, deserves the earnest attention of all our readers. There is hardly a citizen who has not some firearms described in his possession—a pistol, carbine or sabre. These, of course, are utterly useless to him, and their possession is of vital importance to the army. Gen. LEE'S call shows how imperative is the necessity for them; and every patriot will, we think, promptly turn over those in his possession to the officers named to receive them.

The following is the order alluded to in the *Dispatch*:

GEN. LEE'S ORDER FOR SMALL ARMS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF N. VA., Jan. 25, 1865.

To arm and equip an additional force of cavalry, there is need of carbines, revolvers, pistols, saddles, and other accoutrements of mounted men. Arms and equipments of the kind desired are believed to be held by citizens in sufficient numbers to supply our wants. Many keep them as trophies, and some with the expectation of using them in their own defence. But it should be remembered that arms are now required for use, and that they cannot be made so effectual for the defence of the country in any way as in the hands of organized troops. They are needed to enable our cavalry to cope with the well-armed and equipped cavalry of the enemy, not only in the general service, but in resisting those predatory expeditions which have inflicted so much loss upon the people of the interior.

To the patriotic I need make no other appeal than the wants of the service: but I beg to remind those who are reluctant to part with the arms and equipments in their possession, that, by keeping them, they diminish the ability of the army to defend their property, without themselves deriving any benefit from them. I therefore urge all persons not in the service to deliver promptly, to some of the officers designated below, such arms and equipments, especially those suitable for cavalry, as they may have, and to report to those officers the names of such persons as neglect to surrender those in their possession.

Every citizen who prevents a carbine or pistol from remaining unused, will render a service to his country. Those who think to retain arms for their own defence, should remember that if the army cannot defend them, the arms will be of little use. While no valid title can be acquired to public arms and equipments, except from the Government, it is reported that many persons have ignorantly purchased them from private parties. A fair compensation will, therefore, be made to all who deliver such arms and equipments to any ordnance officer, officer commanding at a post, officers and agents of the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments at any station, or officers in the enrolling service, or connected with the nitre and mining bureau. All these officers are requested, and those connected with this army are directed, to receive and receipt for all arms and equipments, whatever their condition, and forward the same with a duplicate receipt to the Ordnance Department at Richmond, and report their proceedings to these headquarters. The person holding the receipt will be compensated upon presenting it to the Ordnance Bureau.

While it is hoped that no one will disregard this appeal, all officers connected with this army are required, and all others are requested, to take possession of any public arms and equipments they may find in the hands of persons unwilling to surrender them to the service of the country and to give receipt therefor. A reasonable allowance for their expenses and trouble will be made to such patriotic citizens as will collect and deliver to any of the officers above designated such arms and equipments as they may find in the hands of persons not in service, or who will report the same to these officers. A prompt compliance with this call will greatly promote the efficiency and strength of the army, particularly of the cavalry, and render it better able to protect the homes and property of the people from outrage.

R. E. LEE, General.

The officers receiving arms and accoutrements under this appeal are requested to state upon the face of the duplicate receipts given by them the conditions of the articles, whether in good order or otherwise; and if not in good order, the per centage which should be deducted on that account. These receipts may be presented for payment to any one of the following named ordnance officers:

Capt. J. M. STEVENS, Richmond Arsenal, Richmond.
Maj. B. RANDOLPH, Staunton, Virginia.
Maj. E. S. HUTTER, Danville, Virginia.
Capt. G. T. GETTY, Lynchburg, Virginia.
Capt. CHARLES SAMPLE, Wytheville, Virginia
Capt. A. G. BAXTER, Salisbury, N. C.

By order of J. GORGAS, Brigadier-General.
(Official.) E. B. SMITH, Major.

GEN. LEE AS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Feb. 2.

The country and the army will be delighted to hear that Gen. ROBERT E. LEE was, on yesterday, nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate as Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate armies. We do not doubt that he will yield to the call thus made upon him, and enter without delay upon his enlarged sphere of duty, retaining personal command, however, of the Army of Northern Virginia.

Let our whole people and our Government, in all its departments, rally to the support of Gen. LEE in the position to which he has been thus appointed, with all the resources and all the zeal and energy at our command. We must not expect him to do our fighting, but to direct it; not to render unnecessary our own efforts, but to encourage them, and guide them, as I apply them.

We stand on the threshold of a stern campaign. Soon we shall be busy amid its trying scenes. As we love our country let us not lose another day of those which remain to us for preparation. Let the most efficient means be adopted for gathering in the absentees from our armies, for bringing in recruits, for a wholesome reorganization, for providing supplies and munitions, and for putting forth our whole strength. We have called Gen. LEE to the command, let us heed his counsels and second his efforts.

We have the material for an admirable campaign. We have a noble and powerful army. We have a wide country. We have abundant supplies. We are less straitened for munitions, after four years of war, than we were in the first campaign. We can do great things, if we will apply ourselves to the work like men. We trust that every discerning will now be hushed, and that there will be among us only a noble emulation which shall best serve his country, and best support our leaders.

THE PETERSBURGH FIASCO.

Report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War—The Testimony of Gen. Grant—He Believes the Assault would have been Successful had there been no Interference with Gen. Burnside's Plans.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 6.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War, through Senator WADE, the chairman, made a report to-day relative to the failure of the attack on the enemy's lines before Petersburgh. It appears that the explosion of the mine under one of the enemy's batteries was the suggestion of Lieut.-Col. HENRY PLEASANTS of the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and the mining mainly the work of his regiment commenced on the 25th of June, with the approval of Gen. BURNSIDE, and finished on the 23d of July. Col. PLEASANTS labored under disadvantages which would have deterred a man of less energy and determination.

On the 26th of July, a plan of attack was submitted to Gen. MEADE by Gen. BURNSIDE, who proposed to place two brigades of colored troops, who had been drilling with reference to the attack some weeks, in the advance of the attacking column. Gen. MEADE objected, not because he believed they would not do their duty as well as white troops, but because they had not been under fire. The matter was referred to Gen. GRANT, who decided that white troops should lead the assault. He said in evidence: "Gen. BURNSIDE wanted to put his colored division in front, and I believe, if he had done so, it would have been a success. Still I agreed with Gen. MEADE in his objection to that plan." Gen. MEADE said that, if we put the colored troops in front, we had only that one division, and if it should prove a failure, it would then be said, very properly, that we were shoving these people ahead to get them killed, because we did not care anything about them; but that could not be said if we put white troops in front. The order for the springing of the mine and mode of attack was given by Gen. MEADE.

The report gives the history of the attack, showing that Gen. BURNSIDE received a peremptory order at 9:45 A. M. to withdraw his troops, and that BURNSIDE labored to induce Gen. MEADE to rescind the order, believing that success would crown the effort if persevered in. There is a difference between the testimony of the two Generals on this point. Gen. MEADE testifying that Gen. BURNSIDE was authorized to exercise his judgment in the withdrawal. In reply to a question asked by the committee why he could not get better instruments, Col. PLEASANTS replied: "Gen. BURNSIDE told me Gen. MEADE and Major DUANE, the Chief Engineer of the Army of the Potomac, said the thing could not be done, that it was all clap-trap and nonsense; that such a length of mining had never been executed in military operations, and never could be. Gen. BURNSIDE was the only officer of high rank who favored the mine."

The committee cannot from all the testimony avoid the conclusion that the first and great cause of the disaster was the change made on the afternoon preceding the attack in the arrangement of Gen. BURNSIDE to place the division of colored troops in the advance. The reason assigned by Gen. BURNSIDE for not taking one of his divisions of white troops for that purpose are fully justified by the result of the attack. The conduct of the colored troops, when they were put in action, would seem to fully justify the confidence that Gen. BURNSIDE reposed in them, and Gen. GRANT himself in his testimony expresses his belief that if they had been placed in the advance, as Gen. BURNSIDE desired, the assault would have been successful.

It will be seen, the committee say, from the testimony, that when the order to withdraw was given by Gen. MEADE against the representations of Gen. BURNSIDE, orders were also given by Gen. MEADE for offensive operations to cease on the right of Gen. BURNSIDE'S position, and Gen. ORD'S troops were at the same time withdrawn from the position where they had been placed in support of the Ninth Corps.

Gen. GRANT attributes the disastrous result, in a greater or less degree, to the troops being unaccompanied by any of the division Commanders. In conclusion, the committee report that in their opinion the cause of the disastrous result of the assault of the 30th of July last is mainly attributable to the fact that the plans and suggestions of the General who had devoted his attention for so long a time to the subject, who had carried out to a successful completion the project of mining the enemy's works, and who had carefully selected and drilled his troops for the purpose of receiving whatever advantages might be attainable from the explosion of the mine, should have been entirely disregarded by a General who had evinced no faith in the successful prosecution of that work; had aided it by no countenance or open approval, and had assumed the active direction and control only when it was completed, and the time had come for reaping any advantages that might be derived from it.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

All Doubts of "the Failure" Subsiding.

PEACE THROUGH SUCCESSFUL WAR.

Concurrence of the Cabinet in the President's Action.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 6.

The peace mania has almost subsided, and the credulous who persisted in seeing some hidden mystery in the official denials that any result was obtained at the conference in Hampton Roads, have been forced to abandon their theory. It is now fully realized that an energetic prosecution of the war opens the only path through which peace can be obtained. The envoys have returned to Richmond, with the ultimatum of the President, and there is little doubt that they will seek to find in it fuel to fire the Southern heart, or at least to excite an expiring glow in its dying embers. If we are wise we will meet this effort by corresponding preparations on our own part; and there is every prospect that the climax of the war in the spring campaign will see its most stupendous and convulsive efforts.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 6.

It is reported and believed that since the President's return from the South he has related to the Cabinet the particulars of the conference with the rebel commissioners, and that they all indorse his course in the premises. No official action has, however, been taken upon that subject.

To-day's *Chronicle* says that "Messrs. STEPHENS, HUNTER, and Ex-Justice CAMPBELL have before this laid their case before the Southern people, and these people have heard, or must soon hear, that their leaders would consent to nothing but the recognition of the rebellion. We are, of course, unable and unauthorized to say how much Mr. LINCOLN was willing to concede. The only condition to honorable peace seems to have been declined by the rebel commissioners—that condition being the restoration of the Federal Union, and obedience to all the laws of Congress."

The *National Intelligencer*, of this morning, says:

"It is now clear enough that the war must go on with renewed energy. There can be no excuse now for holding back men or money to the uttermost. The rebel leaders insist upon a dismemberment of the Government as a *sine qua non* to any negotiation. We almost state by authority when we say that the rebel leaders who attended the recent conference declared that civil war would follow in the South were a proposition of restoration to the Union to be submitted to the people. Now this statement is either a wanton misrepresentation or it means that there is a formidable Union sentiment in the Southern States ready to take up arms for the old flag—for certainly we cannot suppose that the men meant by such a declaration that they would be glad to hazard the proposition for a re-union, if they were not tearful that the unpopularity of such a step might lead to revolt against themselves."

THE PEACE COMMISSIONERS.

RETURN OF CAPT. HATCH.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 4.

Capt. HATCH, of the Exchange Bureau, who started for Washington as Secretary to our Peace Commissioners, made his unexpected appearance in this city last night, having come through GRANT'S lines on yesterday. He brings us no intelligence of the commissioners, not feeling himself at liberty to answer questions on that subject, nor has it been found possible to ascertain the cause of his speedy return. As regards the whole subject, we are left entirely to conjecture. The commissioners may be at Washington, or they may have been stopped by STANTON'S orders at Fortress Monroe, or even at City Point. Capt. HATCH may have been sent back with dispatches, or the Yankees may have objected to his attending the commission. While utterly in the dark as to their whereabouts, we devoutly trust that the commissioners are sound and well, wherever they are.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 3.

On the whole, we believe the Confederacy has given up the idea of making a present of itself to England, France and Spain, and that however willing we might be to give up slavery as the price of independence, there is no more talk of offering that as a bribe to some foreign power in order to induce it to do for us what we should confess we are unable to do for ourselves. In short, the whole country has recovered from its temporary nervous affection, brought about by the failure of HOOD'S campaign and the capture of Savannah, and again looks calmly at the situation, which is found to be encouraging, after all. Congress may be congratulated also upon finding itself steadily employed upon its great and pressing business. The turmoil of peace resolutions having blown over, and even all the vague craving of those who wished to see something done looking toward peace, being in some sort appeased by the departure of three eminent citizens to Washington upon that hopeful errand, there is now leisure to attend to business.

THE PEACE DEPUTATION.

From the Sentinel, Feb. 2, (Jeff. Davis' organ.)

The less we say or think about the probable success of the deputation to Washington the better. Let us go on with our work as though no such mission was on foot, lest we make of it a snare and a peril.

The Constitutional Amendment in the Maine Legislature.

AUGUSTA, Me., Monday, Feb. 6.

Gov. CONY laid before the Legislature, to-day, the official copy of the resolution adopted by Congress amendatory of the Constitution abolishing slavery.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 6.

MILITARY CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs, at their meeting to-day, reported a large number of military officers of various grades for confirmation. None of the Paymasters, Quartermasters or Commissaries have yet been acted upon. They are undergoing investigation before a sub-committee.

THE NEW-YORK AIR-LINE RAILROAD.

The House Military Committee had under consideration to-day, the bill introduced by Gen. GARFIELD for an Air-line Railroad to New-York City. The committee have arrived at no definite conclusion. They have another meeting to-morrow.

INDEPENDENCE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

A member of the Committee of Ways and Means has prepared a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the indebtedness of the Government, at the present time, and the amount of unpaid requisitions now in the Treasury Department. The Committee are expecting a letter of Secretary FESSENDEN in regard to the financial policy for next fiscal year.

THE NEW-ORLEANS ELECTIONS.

The report of the Committee on Elections in the case of Mr. BENZARD, member elect from New-Orleans, will be in the hands of the printer to-morrow. It is in favor of his election. A minority report will also be presented on this subject, by Mr. SMITHERS, of Delaware.

PROMOTIONS.

Capt. ADAM E. KING, of Delaware, has been promoted and confirmed, by the Senate to be a Major and A. A. G., for gallant and meritorious conduct at Monocacy Junction, at the time of the rebel raid in July last.

Capt. FRED. H. CRUSO, Company B, First New-York Volunteer Engineers, has been promoted Major, to date from 9th January, and has been assigned to the command of the engineer troops near Gen. ORD'S headquarters, Varina, Va.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 6.

THE PIRATE SHENANDOAH EXCLUDED FROM BRAZILIAN PORTS.

Advices from Mr. WEBB, United States Minister at Rio Janeiro, received at the State Department, bring the gratifying intelligence that the Government of Brazil has issued a degree excluding the pirate *Shenandoah* from the ports of that empire. At the date of these advices, Mr. SEWARD'S answer in the case of the *Florida* had not been received at Rio.

ARTILLERY DUEL NEAR THE APPOMATTOX.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac says: "Quite an artillery duel took place on Saturday evening, near the Appomattox, lasting from 7 to 9:30 o'clock at night."

THE REBEL COMMISSIONERS RETURNED TO RICHMOND.

The rebel commissioners, the correspondent adds, are said to have passed through the lines on that day for Richmond.

A passenger from the army, who arrived in Washington to-night, confirms the truth of the statement.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations by the President:

Edwin C. Cushman, of Massachusetts, to be Consul at Rome; Capt. John A. Winslow, to be a Commodore in the Navy, from the 19th of June, 1864; Lieut. William B. Cushing, to be a Lieutenant Commander, from Oct. 27, 1864; Second Lieut. Charles S. Sherman, to be First Lieutenant in the Naval Corps; Passed Assistant Surgeon John Paul Quinn, to be Surgeon in the United States Navy; Acting Volunteer Lieutenants: Edward Hooker, E. F. Devins, and J. W. Smith, to be Active Volunteer Lieutenant Commanders; Acting Master James R. Wheeler, to be Acting Volunteer Lieutenant; Acting First Assistant Engineers, Charles Louis Cady, John F. Reilly, Marshal Trowbridge Cheneys, and John D. Williamson, to be Acting Chief Engineers; Acting First Assistant Engineers Samuel Beckerstaff, Don Carlos Hassenclaw, John G. Scott, Thomas Sheffer, Isham J. Hardy, Wm. J. Baffington and George H. Atkinson, to be Acting Chief Engineers; Lieuts. Henry B. Seeley, A. V. McMairs, A. R. Yates and Clark Merchant, to be Lieutenant Commanders in the Navy; First Lieut. Wm. Hall, to be Captain in the Marine Corps; Second Lieut. George M. Wellen, to be First Lieutenant in the Marine Corps; Edward R. Miller, Rinhard R. Neill and Horatio R. Bigelow, to be Second Lieutenants in the Marine Corps; Lieut.-Col. Andrew J. Alexander, Assistant Adjutant-General of the Seventeenth Army Corps, to be Brigadier-General by brevet; private Ernest S. Kinsey, to be Second Lieutenant, First regiment U. S. Cavalry.

THE AMENDMENT TO THE INTERNAL REVENUE ACT.

The amendatory Internal Revenue Bill, reported from the Committee of Ways and Means to-day by Representative MORRILL, makes many changes in the details of the present law. Among other things, it provides that in all sales of spirits hereafter made, a gallon shall be taken to be a gallon of first proof, according to the standard set forth and declared for the inspection and gauging of spirits throughout the United States. Brandy distilled from grasses is to pay a duty of fifty instead of twenty five cents a gallon, and distilled from apples and peaches of 50 a gallon. Tobacco, snuff and cigars, whether domestic or imported, may be transferred without payment of duty from bonded warehouses, to be taken out on payment of duty. All manufactured tobacco, snuff or cigars is required before removal for consumption to be inspected and weighed, and a stamp is to be affixed upon the box or other package in the manner to be prescribed by the commissioner. All cigars are to be packed in boxes, and all manufactured tobacco, snuff and cigars, whether domestic or imported, which shall be sold or pass out of the hands of the manufacturer and importer except in a bonded warehouse, without having inspected, shall be forfeited. The bill proposes to amend section 99 of the present law under the head of brokers, by striking out the words "gold and silver bullion and coin" and the words "of all contract for such sales," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "upon any sales or contracts for the sale of gold and silver bullion, and even one-tenth of one per centum of the amount of such sales or contracts. Incomes are to be taxed on persons at home or abroad 5 per cent, on the excess over $600, and 10 per cent. on the excess over $3,000; on any loan of money, or any advance of money on security, whether represented by note or otherwise, for every $100, or fractional part, a stamp duty of 2 cents is required. On all cotton, on which no duty has been levied and collected, and which is not exempted by law, a duty of 6 cents a pound until July 1, 1865; and on and after that date 5 cents, payable in coin. In addition to the duties imposed in section 94 of the present law there shall be collected and paid on goods, wares and merchandise, except as hereinafter provided, an increase of one-fifth or 20 per centum; provided that this shall not apply to coal, illuminating oil, (refined,) and naphtha, benzine and benzola. Paper of all descriptions, printed books, magazines, pamphlets, reviews and similar publications; cotton manufactured, tobacco, snuff, cigars, cigarettes and cheroots.

The 94th section, in which the articles abovenamed are excepted from the proposed increase of duty, includes candles, mineral coals, lard oil, gas made of coal, spirits of turpentine, ground coffee, ground pepper, pimento, molasses from sugar-cane, syrup of molasses, sugar, varnish, glue, wood screws, umbrellas, parasols, gold foil, soap, preserved pickles, photographs, reprints of engines, hulls of vessels, State buildings, store furniture, pig and other kind of iron, rivets, steels, steam engines, copper, skins, leather, wines and liquors, furs, clothes, ready-made clothing, manufactures of cotton, diamonds and other precious stones, bullion, in lump, ingot, bar, or otherwise, and other articles. The bill proposes a duty on petroleum of six cents a gallon; before it is removed, it must be inspected. No firm shall employ others to manufacture tobacco, snuff or cigars, without first obtaining the requisite permit. This act to go into effect from and after the 1st of April next.

ASSAY OFFICES IN MINING DISTRICTS.

Senator RAMSEY, of Minnesota, has introduced a bill, which is now under consideration by the Finance Committee of the Senate, for establishment of the facilities for the assay of the precious metals in the mining districts of the West. It is proposed to multiply Government offices for the assay of gold and silver, each of which shall be as fully supplied as the Assay Office in New-York City, at the following points: Tucson and Ambrey, in Arizona; Santa Fe, in New-Mexico; Great Salt Lake City, in Utah; Boise City, in Idaho; and Virginia City in Montana. At these offices not only can the miner obtain bars or ingots for his gold or silver ore, stamped by the Government, but it is provided that, in view thereof, as he may choose, he may receive certificate or certificates payable in coin of the same metal as that deposited at the mint in Philadelphia, or any other branch mint which shall be of such denominations and forms as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, and shall be received in payment of all debts due the United States.

THE PRINTING DIVISION.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to a resolution of the House, has communicated a report of the Printing Division, from which it appears there are 31 sub-divisions, employing 527 operatives, 222 of whom are males and 305 are females engaged in engraving, printing and preparing for the issue of United States securities, and such checks and drafts as are required in the department, as well as circulars, envelops and other letter-press printing. The expenses of the division up to the 27th of June last were $660,000, and the expenses since that date have been $395,000.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 6.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

Mr. MORGAN, of New-York, (Union,) presented the proceedings of the Chamber of Commerce of New-York, in favor of the pending Bankruptcy Bill.

JAMES M. LANE.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Union,) presented the credentials of JAMES H. LANE, as Senator from Kansas for six years ensuing the 4th of March next; which were read.

NATHAN A. FARWELL.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, (Union,) presented the credentials of NATHAN A. FARWELL, Senator elect to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. FESSENDEN, until the 4th of March next.

A FOOLISH PETITION.

Mr. POMEROY presented the memorial of BLOODGOOD BENCH for a treaty, offensive and defensive, between the United States and Confederate States.

Mr. POMEROY said he had read the petition, and could see nothing in it to deprive the petitioner of the right to present it. What he asks is a very foolish and unwarrantable thing.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Union)—What does he want?

Mr. POMEROY—He desires that the two armies should combine to fight the French out of Mexico, and then take Cuba and Canada. By that time he thinks they would be so consolidated that they never would fight each other any more. [Laughter.]

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) the petition was ordered to be laid on the table.

STATES FOR EMANCIPATED SLAVES.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Union,) presented a petition of the citizens of Michigan, asking that certain Southern States be set apart for the use of emancipated slaves; which was referred to the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs.

OFFICERS' SUBSISTENCE.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Military Committee, reported a bill entitled, "An act for the benefit of army officers in the field."

It provides that from and after the 1st of March, 1865, and during the continuance of the present rebellion, the commutation price of officers' subsistence shall be fifty cents per ration, provided that said increase shall not apply to the commutation price of the rations of any officer above the rank of Brevet Brigadier-General, or any officer entitled to commutation for fuel or quarters. It relieves all army officers from the payment of the income tax, and grants to all officers and volunteers who shall continue in the military service to the close of the war, upon being mustered out of the service, three months pay. This latter provision shall not apply to officers not on duty, nor to officers entitled to commutation for fuel and quarters.

No action was taken on the bill.

PERMITS TO TRADE IN COTTON.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Union,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the President for information as to whether any permits to trade in cotton in the seceded States had been granted since the 2d day of July last: if so, what has been the nature of these permits or licenses; whether they were paid for; by what influence they were obtained; under what law they were granted, &c.

THE RECENT PEACE MISSION.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) offered a resolution, calling upon the President for information relative to the late peace mission.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) objected, and the resolution lies over until to-morrow.

THE ENROLLMENT BILL.

Mr. WILSON called up the bill in relation to the enrollment, as reported by the Military Committee, which is as follows:

That from and after the passage of this act any person enrolled and liable to be drafted may be accepted as a substitute for a drafted person, and such drafted person shall be exempt from service for such time as the substitute shall be held to service under the terms of his enlistment.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, that no person owing military service shall be exempted from liability to perform the same on account of furnishing a substitute for the navy, unless the substitute is presented in person to the Board of Enrolment by which the principal is enrolled, and is accepted by said Board of Enrollment.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That any recruiting agent, substitute broker, or other person, who shall enlist, or cause to be enlisted as a volunteer or substitute any insane person, or person in a condition of intoxication, or a deserter from the military or naval service, knowing him to be such, or who shall defraud or deprive any volunteer or substitute of any portion of the State local or United States bounty, to which he may be entitled, shall, upon conviction by any court-martial or military commission, be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of such court-martial or military commission.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted that any officer who shall muster into the military or naval service of the United States any deserter from said service or insane person, or person in a condition of intoxication, knowing him to be such, shall, upon conviction by any court-martial or military commission, be dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted that all State and local bounties hereafter to be paid to any volunteer or substitute, upon entry into the military or naval service of the United States, shall be paid in installments, as follows: One-third at the time of the muster into the service of such volunteer or substitute, one-third at the expiration of half the term of service, and one third at the expiration of the term of such service, unless sooner discharged by reason of wounds received in battle; and in case of his death while in the service, the residue of his bounty unpaid shall be paid to his widow, if he shall have left a widow, if not, to his mother, if she be a widow.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, that the remainder of the term of service of any person who shall hereafter enter the military or naval service as a volunteer or drafted man, and shall desert therefrom, or shall be discharged by reason of physical disability existing prior to such entry into the service, shall be added to the amount due from the district to which such volunteer or drafted man shall have been credited, and the same shall be filled up from such district by enlistment or draft.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, that in addition to the other lawful penalties of the crime of desertion from the military or naval service, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States, who shall not return to said service, or report themselves to a Provost-Marshal within sixty days after the passage of this act, shall be deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship and their rights to become citizens, and such deserters shall be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, or exercising any of the rights of citizens thereof; and all persons who shall hereafter desert the military or naval service shall be liable to the penalties of this section.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, that the President is hereby authorized and required forthwith on the passage of this act to issue his proclamation setting forth the provisions of the preceding section.

Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, (Dem.,) moved that the fifth section be stricken out, and the motion prevailed.

Mr. WILLEY, of West Virginia, (Union,) offered as an amendment an additional section, providing that where men have been enlisted in regiments already organized, under the promise of being mustered out of the service at the expiration of the term of service of the regiment, they shall be mustered out according to that promise.

This was opposed by Messrs. WILSON and BROWN, and advocated by Messrs. WILLEY, GRIMES and HENDRICKS.

The Senate refused to adopt the amendment.

Mr. BUCKALEW, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) offered an amendment to repeal that section of the Enrollment Bill which permits Governors of States to send agents to States in rebellion to recruit and fill up quotas.

Mr. WILSON hoped this would not be adopted.

Mr. SAULSBURY would like the Senator from Massachusetts to answer a question. He (SAULSBURY) had seen it stated in the papers that immediately after the fall of Savannah Massachusetts had agents there to fill the quota of that State. No authority had been given to do this, but after the slaves had been put on shipboard Gov. ANDREW had made an application to the President for permission to enlist those men and it had been granted. He (SAULSBURY) was opposed to this, while the young white men of his State (Delaware) had to respond in person to all the drafts.

Mr. WILSON replied that he did not know about this special case, but he knew that Gov. ANDREW was an earnest and determined man and was in favor of enlisting black men. If the agents of Massachusetts were not first on the ground they must have traveled slower than other agents after they started.

Mr. GRIMES of Iowa, (Union,) hoped the amendment would pass. He was opposed to permitting State agents to go to the rebel States. If black men wanted to enlist, they should enlist in the United States service, and not under the auspices of such men as Gov. ANDREW sent to Savannah.

Mr. WILSON, in reply to Mr. SAULSBURY, said that Massachusetts had furnished up to the 22d of December 125,437 men for three years, being a surplus of 7,813 more than the Governor had been called upon for. She had furnished 153,000 men altogether, and they were equal to 125,437 for three years. She furnished last year 45,446 recruits.

Mr. SHERMAN of Ohio, (Union.)—How many of these were credits for navel recruits?

Mr. WILSON—I believe 16,000 men. Of the entire number of men furnished by Massachusetts, 10,672 were foreign born. There has been a great deal said about importations. We imported and put into four Massachusetts regiments, 907 men from Germany, and the number of black men put into the service by Massachusetts, taking the whole enlistments at home and in the rebel States, is 4,731. There is 15,000 altogether out of 125,000 that were born out of the United States.

Mr. GRIMES—I am not aware that any abuse has followed this section that is proposed to be stricken out. I am not aware that any evil consequences have followed.

Mr. GRIMES—Have you read Gen. SHERMAN'S letter?

Mr. SUMNER—Yes; I recollect it. It was a very pointed letter—written with the point of the sword rather than the pen. [Laughter.] I therefore submit to the Senate that inasmuch as the section exists as it is already on our statute books, it should not be hastily removed unless some reason can be shown for the removal. The burden, therefore, is with the Senator from Pennsylvania, [BUCKALEW,] who makes this motion, to show that something wrong has occurred under this law.

Mr. BUCKALEW—I will explain by saying that I desire each State to raise its own troops within its own limits, so that no State shall be able, by favoritism of the President or the War Department, to fill its quota.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Union,) asked and obtained leave to make a report from the joint committee appointed to arrange for the counting of the Presidential vote on Wednesday.

Mr. SHERMAN advocated the repeal of the section. It was not necessary now, he said, for State agents to go to the armies, as all the Generals in the field were doing their best to secure the enlistment of colored men. It was the opinion of our best Generals that the provision proposed to be stricken out was a great evil.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Union,) was in favor of Mr. BUCKALEW'S amendment.

Mr BUCKALEW'S amendment was then adopted.

YEAS—Messrs. Brown, Buckalew, Carlile, Chandler, Collamer, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Grimes, Harlan, Harris, Henderson, Hendricks, Howard, Howe, Johnson, Lane of Indiana, Nesmith, Powell, Ramsey, Richardson, Saulsbury, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willey, Wright—28.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Clark, Conness, Dixon, Farwell, Foster, Hale, Morgan, Morrill, Nye, Sumner, Wilson—12.

So the Senate adopted a clause striking out the third section of the bill of last Winter, which permits recruiting agents to visit Southern States to obtain recruits for State credits.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Union,) offered an amendment to amend by inserting in the third section, after the words "be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars," the words "nor less than two hundred dollars," and after these words "or imprisoned not exceeding two years" the words "nor less than three months." The amendment was adopted.

Mr. HALE, of New Hampshire, (Union,) moved to strike out from the third section the words "or other person," after the words "that any recruiting agent, substitute broker."

Mr. WILSON said the section referred to was not asked by the Administration. It was designed to protect helpless man everywhere. The African slave-trade paled before the cruelties of substitute brokerage. Men were seduced from insane hospitals and put into the army. Men were drugged and put into the army in an insensible condition. More than that—their bounty was taken from them; out of 1200 dollars they sometimes got no more than one hundred. He understood that in New-York city they had a brokers board which they regulated in Wall-street.

Mr. CONNESS, of California, (Union,) suggested so to amend the section that it would read "that any recruiting agent, substitute-broker, or other person, who shall for pay or profit enlist, &c.," and this amendment accepted by Mr. HALE in lieu of his amendment.

The further consideration of this subject was postponed till to-morrow.

ANOTHER CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. SUMNER offered a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, as follows:

Representatives to Congress shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to the number of male citizens of age having in each State the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislatures; the actual enumeration of such citizens shall be made by the census of the United States.

This was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE REPORT ON THE PETERSBURGH FAILURE.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Union,) from the Committee on the Conduct of the War, made a report in relation to the attack on Petersburgh in June last, which, with the evidence taken, was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY, 5,000 copies of the report and testimony were ordered to be printed.

The Sen

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ORPHEN CHILDREN OF SOLDIERS.—The fact may not be generally known that an Institution has been started by Col. YOUNG of Niagara, for the military education of the orpoen and destitute chlioren of soldiers. The charity is a most worthy one, and should meet with very general support—as it is designed in conduct and sustain the Institution by voluntary contributions. A detachment of the soldiers, whose admirable training is really surprising, is now in the city, and has quarters at the State Soldier's Home on Howard-street. It is designed to give an exhibition on Thursday evening next at the Howard-street House, (Soldier's Depot,) commencing at 7 o'clock P. M., for the benefit of the charity. No charge will be made for admission—but a subscription will be taken up among the visitors—and the amount collected will be applied to the purpose of the charity. The exhibition will be a most entertaining one, and the public generally, ladies and gentlemen are invited to attend.

SEVENTH REGIMENT TESTIMONIALS.—During last year, several presentations were made by the different companies of the Seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. G., to deserving members. Among the more recent has been the presentation of a beautiful service of plate to Capt. W. F. BENZE, as a token of remembrance and appreciation of his services while in command of Company A. The presentation was made on Monday evening, Jan. 30, and was accompanied by a few remarks from C. H. MINOT, on behalf of the company, which were responded to by a speech on the part of the recipient, who had been connected with the company seventeen years. After the presentation, the company partook of an entertainment. Among the gentlemen present was Orderly-Sergt. P. J. BOGERT, who, on Christmas last, received from his comrades a testimonial of a gold watch, chain and seal.

COMMITTED FOR ALLEGED ARSON.—Fire-Marshal BAKER recently caused the arrest of JOHN DENZLER, on a charge alleging that he had set fire to his store, at No. 277 West Twenty-eighth-street. An examination was concluded, yesterday, and the accused was committed, without bail, by Justice LAWRENCE.

MONETARY AFFAIRS

Sales at the Stock Exchange—First Board.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81..C.	110	300	Hudson R. R....	126
5,000	do	109¾	300	do.....	126⅛
2,000	U. S. 6s,5-20s.C.		100	do.....	126⅜
	Small	109¾	200	do.....s10	126⅜
25,000	do.....	109¾	200	do.....	126⅜
5,000	ds.....	110¾	900	do.....	126⅜
500	do...new iss.	108¾	200	Reading R.....	126⅜
15,000	do...new iss.	108¾	400	do.....new	106
5,000	do...new iss.	108¾	300	do.....b30	106
25,000	U. S. 10-40s. C.	101¾	200	do.....b60	106
5,000	U.S.6s, 1yr. Cer.	98	200	do.....	105¾
19,000	Mo. State 6s.....	65¾	500	Mich. Cen. R.....	110⅜
3,000	ds	66	200	M. S. & N. I.....	66⅜
2,000	Mo. 6s, issued to H. R. S. C. R.	82	100	do.....s30	66⅞
2,000	Brooklyn City 6s, W'r L'n.....	106	800	do.....	66⅞
			1100	do.....	66⅞
53,000	O. & Miss. C....	27¾	400	do.....	66⅜
30,000	do.....	27	200	do.....s10	65¾
3,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s...	102	50	M. S. & N. I. G....	135
1,000	Erie 1st M. Bs..	103	100	Ill. Cen. R.....	118¾
1,000	Erie 6s '75.....	101		do.....	118⅜
3,000	Harlem R. 2d M.	97	200	do.....	118⅜
5,000	Chi., B. & Q. 8s, 1st M.....	112¾	600	Clev. & Pitts.....	80⅜
			500	do.....	80¾
50,000	Amer. Gold..s10	213	300	Chi. & N. W.....	34
5,000	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	47	800	do.....	33⅞
300	Canton Co.....	31	100	do.....b30	34⅛
100	Penn. Coal Co....	185	400	C. & N. W. Pr....	63
200	Cmbg. Coal Pr....	45	200	do.....s10	63⅛
400	do.....	45¾	100	do.....	63⅛
100	do.....	46	300	do.....	63¾
100	do.....	45¾	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	95 118
200	Quick. M. Co.....	66	325	Chi. & R. I. R....	53⅜
100	Mar. & Cl. Co....	11	100	do.....s10	93⅛
50	do.....	10¾	300	do.....	93¾
10	Pacific M. S. Co..	280	100	do.....s10	93⅛
100	do.....	109	200	do.....	93⅜
100	do.....	109¾	100	do.....b10	93¾
100	do.....s10	109	10	Chi., Bur. & Q. R....	116
100	do.....s10	109¾	100	Tol. & Wab. R....	50
300	do.....	109¾	200	P., Ft. W. & C....	93
300	do.....	110	100	do.....s10	93
200	do.....	110¾	700	do.....	93¼
800	do.....	111	60	do.....	93¾
300	do.....	109¾	100	do.....s10	93¾
100	do.....s30	110	100	do.....b30	93¾
250	Erie Railway.....	73¾	100	do.....	93⅞
100	do.....b30	73¾	200	do.....s10	93¾
1200	do.....	73¾	50	Chi. & Alt.....	92
3800	do.....	73¾	60	do.....	91¾
1500	do.....s30	73	200	Chic. & Alt. Pref...	98

SECOND BOARD.

$30,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C	110	300	Reading R.....	126¾
6,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s .C	109¾	200	do.....s30	126
1,000	do.....	109¾	300	do.....	126⅜
5,000	do...new iss.	108¾	100	Mich. Cen. R.....	110¾
70,000	do...new iss.	108¾	3000	M. S. & N. I. R.s10	89⅛
5,000	U.S.6s, 10-40s C	101¾	100	do.....b10	89¾
10,000	Ohio & M. C..	27	300	do.....	89¾
10,000	do..... b30	27¾	100	Ill. Cen.....	118¾
200	Fourth Nat. Bank.	100	100	do.....	118¾
3,000	Am. Gold.....	213	100	do.....s10	118¾
8,000	do s5	212¾	200	do.....bnwk	118¾
600	Cum. Coal Pref..b3	46	800	Clev. & Pitts.....	80¾
1000	do.....	45¾	300	do.....	80¾
50	Pac. M. S. Co.....	280	150	Chic. & N. W.....	34
600	N. Y. Cen.....	109½	200	do.....	33¾
250	do.....	110	200	do.....	33¾
200	Erie Railway.....	73	10	Chic. & N. W. Pr....	63
800	do.....	73¾	100	do.....	63⅜
100	Erie R. Pref.....	91	100	Chi. & R. I. E.....	93¾
100	Bnd. Riv. R.....	105¾	500	do.....	93¾
100	do.....	106	100	Pitts., F. W. & C....	93
100	Chi. & Alt. Pref....	98½			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$20,000	O. & M. C.....	27¾	100	Ill. Cen. R.....	118¾
20,000	do.....	27¾	120	Chi. & Pitts.....x-d	80¾
100	N. Y. C. R.....x-d	109¾	100	Chi. & R. I. R....	93¾
100	do..... s3	109¾	300	do.....b3	93¾
200	Erie R.....ex-div	73	3300	P., Ft. W. & C....	93¼
2450	do.....	73¾	100	do..... s3	93⅜
500	do..... s3	73¾	300	do..... s3	93¼
598	do..... b3	73¾	200	Chi. & N. W.... s3	34⅛
800	do.....	73⅝	100	do.....	34
200	do..... s3	73⅝	100	do.....s10	34
500	do.....s10	73¾	300	do.....	34⅛
400	do.....s5	73¾	200	do.....	34⅛
700	do..... c	73¾	400	do.....	34⅜
200	do.....s10	73⅜	200	Chi. & N. W. Pr....	63⅛
200	Reading R.....	105⅝	100	do.....b10	63⅜
100	Stud. Riv. R.....	104¾	300	do.....	63⅜
100	do.....s3	104¾	100	do.....	63⅜
100	do..... bi	104⅝	200	Cum. Coal.....bl0	45
100	Mich. Cen. R.....	111	200	do..... c	44⅞
600	M. S. & N. I.....	69¾	100	do..... o	45
400	do..... s3	69⅜	100	do.....	45
200	do.....b10	69⅜	200	do.....	45¾
650	do.....	69⅜	100	do.....b60	46
100	do.....c	69⅞	100	Quick. Mis.....	66

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

210	N. Y. Cen. R.....x-d	111	300	M. S. & N. I.....s5	70¾
0	0 do s3	110½	150	do.....	70
1300	Erie Rail.....x-d	74½	200	do.....s5	70¾
200	do.....	74	100	do.....	70¾
1200	do.....b3	74¾	1000	Cle. & Pitts...x-d	80
1100	do..... s3	74¾	1400	do.....	80¾
400	Chi. & N. W.... s3	34⅜	100	Chic. & R. I.....	93¾
300	do.....	34⅛	100	do.....b3	93¾
100	do.....	34⅜	500	P., Ft. W. & C....	93¾

MONDAY, Feb. 5—P. M.

The following are the Weekly Averages of the old Associated Banks of this city, (exclusive of the National Banks of Commerce and Broadway,) for the week ending Feb. 4, as compered with the previous return of Jan. 28:

Decrease in Loans	$158 227
Increase in Specie	895.254
Increase in Net Deposits	4.061 666

	Feb 6, 1864.	Feb. 4, 1865.	Jan. 30, 1865
Capital	$69,722,506	$85,186,172	$85,186,172
Loans	162.067,846	164.730.528	164.862.855
Specie	24,070,791	18,769.394	17,874.140
Deposits	132 549,042	142 977,890	138,916,234
In Sub-Treas'ry	35,223 715	26,850,244	28,186,845

The Bank of Commerce and Broadway Bank were last reported as follows:

Loans	$20,909,262
Specie	912,014
Deposits	9.725,426

Money is abundant and easy in price to speculative borrowers, at 6@7 ₩ cent. on call. The demand is rather more animated, in view of the increased activity in the Stock line. The Discount market is quiet, rates ranging from 7½@10 ₩ cent. ₩ annum.

Gold opened to-day at 212, was worked up to 214½, reacted to 212¾, and closed at 213¾. The Sterling Exchange market was inactive, and rates were depressed, having been 108¾@109¼ in Gold, with a very liberal supply of bills available.

Speculation in Stocks was quite lively early in the day, and there wee a general advance in the fancy list, the most remarkable rise having been in the shares of the New-York Central. The buoyancy was well maintained throughout the day, and at the close the market was firm.

Government Securities were in fair demand, chiefly for permenent investment, at a further improvement of ¼ ₩ cent. on the more popular gold-bearing stocks. The sales through the Stock Boards were moderate; and through the leading Commission Houses in the Street, to a fair amount. Most of the private purchases were of the 5-20s on European account. The 10-40s were not offered freely, and were more urgently sought after at steadily advancing rates, influenced, in part, by the expectation of an anticipatory payment of the March coin interest of 2½ ₩ cent. The popular demand for the 7 30 Loan, now being marketed under the management of Mr. JAY COOKE, was increasing; the United States Sub-Treasury reported subscriptions, to-day, to the amount of $352,000; LAWRENCE, CLEWS & Co., $250,000.

On the Street the following quotations were made as compered with Saturday afternoon:

	Was'	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s.....	101¾	101¾	Pittsburgh.....	80	80¾
U. S. 5s 20's.....	109¾	109¾	Northwest.....	33¾	34⅜
T. Certificates..	99	99	N. West Pref....	63½	63½
N. Y. Central....	103	111	Rock Island.....	92¾	93¾
Erie	72¾	74¾	Fort Wayne.....	92¾	93¾
Hudson.....	103¾	105⅜	Cum'land Coal..	43¾	45
Reading.....	105¾	105¾	Quicksilver....	56	56
Mich. Southern..	67¾	70¾	Mariposa.....	10¾	10¾
Illinois Cen.....	118¾	119¾	Ohio & M. Certs	27¾	27¾

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York.....	112	American Exc.....	115
Mercantile.....	114	Bank of N. Amer....	105
Mechanics'.....	107½	Mercan.....	105
America.....	130	Corn Exchange....	108
City.....	170	Continental.....	95
Phenix.....	105	St. Nicholas.....	101
North River.....	105	Marine.....	140
Fulton.....	170	Commonwealth.....	103
Butchers' & Drovers'	105	Imp. and Traders'..	107
Merchants' Exchange	99	Central National....	103
State of New-York..	115	Fourth National.....	90
Mech's' Bk'g. Asso..	101		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.....	102	Chi. & N. W. 1st. m....	84
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.....	107	Ham. & St. Jo. L. G....	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con.. '76	112	Tol. & Wab. 1st. m....	96⅛
Erie 1s, 2d mort., '79...	100	Tol. & W. 1sts. Ext....	96⅜
Erie 7s, 3d mort. '83....	103¾	Tol. & Wab. 2ds.....	78
Erie 7s, 4th mort., '80..	101	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort..	100
Harlem 1st. '68-72.....	103	N. J. Cen. 2ds.....	107
Harlem 3d, '98.....	97	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts.	100
Harlem 1st. '77..	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds.	96
Hud. R. 1st m. '72-'77..	103	Mich. & Mo. L. G. 1sts .	47
Hud. R. 2d m. '88.....	97	Chi. & Alt. S. F.....	100
Hud. R. 3d m. '98.....	97	Chi. & Alt. 1st mort....	103
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. 1sts.	112¾	Chi. & Alt. Income....	90
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₩ c.	102	Ohio & Miss. 1sts.....	80
Ill. Central 7 ₩ c. '75...	110	Peninsular R. R. B.....	75
Alton & T. H. 1sts.....	96¾	Mil. & St. Paul 1sts....	80
Alt. & T. H. 2ds. Pref..	75		
Chi. & N. W. S. F.....	96		
Chi. & N. W. Int. B....	91		

The Oriental Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ₩ cent., free of Government tax; the Bank of the Republic, 5 ₩ cent.; the Leather Manufacturers' Bank, 5 ₩ cent.; the Hampshire and Baltimore Coal Company, 5 ₩ cent.

The National Currency Bureau last week authorized $4,262,000 additional National Bank capital to twenty-one new banks, of which a majority wee by transfer from the old State Bank svetem.

Present total capital (782 banks)..... $179.121,296
Circulation..... 87,268,300

The Produce Commission firm of Messrs. M. W. STARIN & Co., No. 209 Duane-street, in this city, has been reorganized under tha name and style of Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD. The firm is one of the foremost in the wholesale butter and cheese trade in the city; is always thoroughly informed of the condition of the home and foreign markets for these important articles of produce, (as shown by the uniformly accurate reports prepared by Mr. EDWIN FLOYD, the junior partner, for the WEEKLY TIMES,) and ever prompt and reliable in its business arrangements. The references of the house are unexceptionable.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistent Treesurer was as follows:—Total receipts, $2.963,257 58; for Customs, $100,000. Total payments, $1,324,735 37; on account of Loan, $352,000. Balance, $28,488,746 56.

The following are the earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railwey Company for month of

January, 1865.....	$525 675 18
January, 1864.....	273 875 56
Increase.....	$265,454 45

Mr. BILLOP SEAMAN has been appointed Cashier of the Fourth National Bank of this city.

Petroleum Titles.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to answer through your columns your correspondent, "Tionesta," of Buffalo, who asks how the New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Consolidated Petroleum and Mining Company has disposed of a certain Pennsylvania *statute*, which forbids any corporation other than such as shall have been organized under the laws of the State, holding any real estate therein.

The statute under which this company is working claims to hold property, was approved July 22, 1863. Any further information will be most cheerfully given on application at this office, where a copy of the act of the Pennsylvania Legislature can be seen.

J. S. CLARK.

N. Y., PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE PET. AND } MINING Co's OFFICE, } NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1865.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK—No. 140 Broadway.

U. S. TREASURY AGENT AND SPECIAL AGENT OF JAY COOKE FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULAR 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, is now receiving subscriptions for this Loan, under the new arrangement, and allowing liberal commissions on the same to all dealers in Government securities.

ALL FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES will be received from subscribers at par, and interest. Notes always on hand for immediate delivery.

SAM'L C. THOMPSON, President.
JAMES CORPHEY, Cashier.

☞ U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These notes are issued under date of Aug. 15, 1864, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT.
GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent., including gold interest from November, which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, beside its *exemption from State and municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. more*, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to:

One cent. per day on a $50 note.
Two cents per day on $100 note.
Ten cents per day on a $500 note.
Twenty cents per day on a $1,000 note.
One Dollar per day on a $5,000 note.

Notes of all denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

Less than $300,000,000 remain unsold, which will probably be disposed of within the next 60 or 90 days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent,
Philadelphia.

GOVERNMENT AGENCY AND DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 363 BROADWAY, } NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1865.

This bank will receive subscriptions to the 7-30 Loan, at par, receiving all 5 per cent. interest-bearing notes, allowing the accrued interest to date of subscription.

Interest on the 7-30s will commence Feb. 15. Interest on that date will be allowed the subscriber, at the rate of two cents per day on each $100.

The following table shows the value of the several denominations on each day:

	100s.	500s.	1,000.
Feb. 7	99 84	499 20	998 40
Feb. 8	99 85	499 30	998 60
Feb. 9	99 88	499 40	998 80
Feb. 10	99 90	499 50	999 00
Feb. 11	99 92	499 60	999 20
Feb. 13	99 95	499 80	999 60
Feb. 14	99 98	499 90	999 80
Feb. 15	100 00	500 00	1000 00
Feb. 16	100 02	500 10	1000 20
Feb. 17	100 04	500 20	1000 40

The notes on hand for immediate delivery.

GEO. H. RIA, President. E. D. JONES, Cashier

☞ SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF ST. LOUIS.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE U. S. Government Vouchers, Certificates, Bonds, &c., bought and sold at current market rates or on commission.

Prompt attention given to collections. Remittances made on day of payments, at current rate of exchange.

E. D. JONES, Cashier.

☞ THE AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK Of New-York, No. 74 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1865.

This bank has commenced business at No. 74 Broadway, and offers its services to the public. Collections will be made on all accessible points on the lowest terms.

All orders for Government securities will be promptly executed, and the customary commission allowed to purchasers.

Special attention will be given to business connected with Government and persons wishing to avoid the inconvenience of addressing the departments are invited to apply to the officers of this bank.

NOAH L. WILSON, President.
ALFRED A. POST, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 6, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, 23 bbls. Ashes, 737 bbls. Flour, 282 bbls. and 2,889 bags Corn Meal, 14 523 bushels Corn, 12,687 bushels Oats, 125 bushels Rye, 512 bushels Malt, 412 packages Provisions, and 65 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been scarce and quiet at $11 25 for Pots, and $12 25@$12 50 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is quiet and somewhat nominal.

COTTON—Is arriving pretty freely, and is in limited request at easier and irregular prices. Middlings, 77c.@78c. ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate demand at rather firmer prices. Sales since our last amount to 8,400 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 20@$9 45; poor to choice Extra State at $9 40@$9 80, chiefly at $9 40@$9 50; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $10 65@$10 90, the latter an extreme, ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western..... $9 20 @$9 45
Extra State..... 9 40 @ 9 80
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. 9 50 @12 80
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shp'g brands. 10 65 @10 90
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands. 10 95 @12 25
Extra Genesee..... 9 85 @12 25
Poor to choice Extra Missouri..... 9 80 @14 25

Southern Flour is quiet to-day. Sales since our last 700 bbls., at $10 40@$11 70 for poor to good, and $11 75@$14 50 for good to choice extra brands ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in limited demand. Sales 450 bbls. Extra, at $9 40@$11 75 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is dull and heavy, including fine and superfine at $7 75@$9 ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive at $7 75 for Jersey and Atlantic, and $8 75 for Calorific, and $9 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Sales 150 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in limited request, having been held with more firmness. Sales 13,500 bushels, including Amber Kentucky, on private terms, and Milwaukee Club at $2 15 ₩ bushel. Corn has been inactive and nominal, at $1 67@$1 68 for old Mixed Western, and $1 73@$1 76 for Yellow Jersey. Barley and Barley Malt have been neglected. Rye is quiet; 500 bushels Western sold at $1 40 ₩ bushel. Oats have been inactive at former rates. We quote Western at $1 09@$1 09½; State at $1 06@$1 09; Jersey, at $1 05@$1 07; Canada at $1 04 ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River is in request at $1 65@$1 70 for shipping, and $1 75@$1 85 for small lots for city use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Now continue quiet at 25c.@52½c. for poor to choice, according to quality, ₩ lb.

LATHS—Are inactive and nominal.

MOLASSES—Has been in limited demand at former prices.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in rather more request, including Spirits Turpentine, at $1 75@$1 80 ₩ gal.; Rosin, at $17 50@$20 ₩ 280 lbs.; Tar, domestic and foreign, at $4@$7 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Have been in limited demand, including Crude Whale at $1 56@$1 60; Crude Sperm at $2 35@$2 40; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 75@$1 80; Unbleached Sperm at $2 50@$2 55; Linseed at $1 60; No. 1 Lard at $2 20@$2 30 ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in moderate demand and steady, to-day. We quote: Crude, (nominally,) at 48½c.@49½c.; Refined, in bond, at 67c.@68c.; and do., free, at 87c.@88. ₩ gallon. Sales 1,400 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less freely offered and has been in more demand, mainly on speculation, closing buoyantly. Sales, since our last, 7,500 bbls., in lots, at $38 50@$36, closing at $36 regular for New Mess; $33 25@$34, closing at $34, cash, for 1863-64 Mess; $34 75@$35 for New Prime Mess; $29 50@$30 50 for New Prime, ₩ bbl. Sales were also made of 2,500 bbls. New Mess, February and March delivery, buyer's options, the latter reported at $36, as extreme price, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate demand at 17c.@18½c. for Shoulders; 18c.@22c. for Hams; sales equal to 170 pkgs. Bacon is in more request, but held above the views of buyers. Sales, since our last, 150 boxes, including Cumberland Cut for immediate delivery, at 20½c.@20¾c. ₩ lb. Dressed Hogs are more active at 15¾c.@16¼c. ₩ lb. Lard is steadily improving; sales 2,350 tcs. and bbls. at 19c.@21¾c., and 300 tcs., March delivery, 8. O., at 23¾c. ₩ lb. Beef is in request at $21@$24 for Extra Mess; $19@$22 for New Plain Mess; sales 490 bbls. Tierce Beef is inactive. Beef Hams are quiet; sales 80 bbls. at $25@$25 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is in more demand at 43c.@56c. for poor to choice, and 56c.@60c. for fancy State, and 30c.@46c. for Western, ₩ lb. Cheese is more sought after at 14c.@25c. for poor to very choice, ₩ lb. The Cincinnati *Price Current* says: "The Pork packing season in this city has been a short one this Winter, the great bulk of business having been done in December. The certainty of a short crop, which was manifest from the outset, made drovers and feeders confident, and this confidence increased as the season progressed, because the developments made all tended to show a deficiency even greater than had been first supposed. We have, as usual, collected the packers' reports, together with the average weight and yield of lard, and find that the whole number packed is 350,000. The average weight is just 201½ lbs., and the average yield of lard 24 1-5 lbs. ₩ hog.

SUGARS—Continue in moderate request, at uniform prices. Sales since our last comprise 214 hhds. Cuba at 17¾c.@22¼c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars have been in more demand at 23½c.@27½c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last, 215,000 lbs., at 16¾c.@17c. ₩ lb. The business in this line, Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS notice thus: "The market for this staple for the past week has been more animated, and more disposition manifested to operate on the part of both buyers and sellers. There was a temporary check for a day or two, during the peace rumors, but at present there is a very fair demand for all grades, for export and home consumption. The transactions have been chiefly in Western and State, only a few sales of Eastern and city being made. The supply of Tallow is very small both in this city, and at the West, so there will be a very limited amount to come forward on the opening of canal navigation. The stock of other kinds of Soap stocks is very light and manufacturers are obliged to buy more of Tallow to take their place. To-day there is a good demand for prime lots. We quote fair Western at 16¾c.@16¾c.; Eastern, 17c. Extra choice at 17¼c. The market closing firm at these quotations. Prices this day, 1858, 10¼c.; 1859, 11¼c.; 1860, 10¾c.; 1861, 10c.; 1862, 9¼c.; 1863, 12½c.; 1864, 12¾c. ₩ lb."

WHISKY—Sales since our last 650 bbls., in lots, at $2 30@$2 31 ₩ gallon. Market heavy.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 130 hhds Cotton at 3-16d. ₩ lb.; 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s.; 150 bbls. Pork at 1s. 1½d.@1s. 2d.; 200 tons Bacon, Lard and Tallow at 7s. 6d.@10s.; also, by steamer, 500 bales Cotton at ⅝d.; 100 pkgs. Lard at 30s.; 200 tcs. Beef and 100 bbls. Resin on private terms. For Glasgow, by steamer, 100 tcs. Beef at 4s. 6d.; 100 bbls. Tar at 4s. 6d.; 225 tcs. Lard at 15s. @20s. For Cork and a market, a Hamburg brig, with 1,200 bbls. Petroleum at 6s.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Cuba	Feb.	8.. New-York...	Liverpool.
Virginia	Feb.	7.. New-York....	Liverpool.
United Kingdom	Feb.	4.. New-York....	Glasgow.
Peruvian	Feb.	11.. Portland.....	Liverpool.
City of Cork	Feb.	11.. New-York....	Liverpool.
America	Feb.	11.. New-York....	Bremen.
Africa	Feb.	15.. Boston.....	Liverpool.
City of London	Feb.	18.. New-York....	Liverpool.
Australasian	Feb.	22.. New-York....	Liverpool.
Lafayette	March	1.. New-York....	Havre.
Asia	March	1.. Boston.....	Liverpool.
Saxonia	March	4.. New-York....	S'ampton.
Russia	April	1.. New-York....	S'ampton.
Bavaria	April	15.. New-York....	S'ampton.
Germania	April	29.. New-York....	S'ampton.
Teutonia	May	13.. New-York....	S'ampton.
Saxonia	May	27.. New-York....	S'ampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Kangaroo	Jan.	21.. Liverpool....	New-York.
City of London	Jan.	25.. Liverpool....	New-York.
Australasian	Jan.	28.. Liverpool....	New-York.
Etna	March	1.. Liverpool....	New-York.
Asia	March	4.. Liverpool....	Boston.
United Kingdom	Feb.	8.. Glasgow.....	New-York.
Saxonia	Feb.	8.. S'ampton....	New-York.
China	Feb.	11.. Liverpool....	New-York.
Canada	Feb.	12.. Liverpool....	New-York.
Cuba	Feb.	25.. Liverpool....	New-York.
Bersuria	March	3.. S'ampton....	New-York.
Bavaria	March	22.. S'ampton....	New-York.
Germania	April	5.. S'ampton....	New-York.
Teutonia	April	18.. S'ampton....	New-York.
Saxonia	May	3.. S'ampton....	New-York.

For Havana and New-Orleans.

Columbia	Feb. 8	New-York	Havana.
Havana	Feb. 11	New-York	Havana.
Tasco	Feb. 21	New-York	Havana.
Morning Star	Feb. 18	New-York	New-Orleans.

For California:

Costa Rica	Feb. 13	New-York	Aspinwall.
Golden Rule	Feb. 20	New-York	Nicaragua.
Ocean Queen	Feb. 23	New-York	Aspinwala.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe, via Liverpool, by the steamer *Cuba*, close at 11:30 A. M. on Wednesday.

The mails for Europe, by the steamer *Peruvian*, via Portland, will close at 1:30 P. M. on Friday.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, by the steamer *America*, will close at 10:30 A. M, Saturday.

The mails for Ireland, via Queenstown, by the steamer *City of Cork*, will close at 10:30 A. M. on Saturday.

For New-Orleans, &c.

The mails for Havana and the West Indies, by the *Columbia*, will close at 2 P. M. on Wednesday.

The mails for Havana, by the steamer *Havana*, will close at 2 P. M. on Saturday.

The mails for New-Orleans and Havana, by the steamer *Yazoo*, will close at 10:30 P. M. Saturday.

For California.

The mails for California, Central America, South Pacific, &c., by the steamer *Costa Rica*, will close at 10:30 A. M. on Saturday.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5:30 A. M., 1:30 and 6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	6 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	6 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way	8:00 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	6 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, Feb. 2, 1865. 2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—James Hayes, Esq., President, in the chair and the following members:

Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Koster, Kinney, Brinkman, Brady, Patterson, Houghtalin, Leavy, Green, Lent, Smith, O'Callaghan, Russell, Joyce, Reilly, Fitzgerald, Cook—21.

The minutes of the preceding meetings were read and approved.

By Councilman Patterson—

PETITION.

Petition of William Lalor, Thirty and Thirty-first Centre Market, asking the Corporation to accept the titles of the two mammoth axes "Columbus" and "Americus."

Which was referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences.

RES

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the city to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

MARTIN OLSEN'S,
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn Long Island, N. Y.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!
TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

Housekeepers should buy their Teas, Coffees, &c., at the GREAT "CANTON TEA WAREHOUSE," where all goods are guaranteed free from adulteration, and sold cheap for cash only. THOMAS R. AGNEW,
Nos. 280 and 282 Greenwich-st., corner Murray.
Wholesale Department No. 262 Greenwich-st.

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 190 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.

Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

WATER-POWERS FOR SALE.

TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

We have flats of a great number of water-powers of both large and small capacity, some of them near this city. Persons in want of such property will find it to their interest to call.

Engineers skilled in making plans and estimates for buildings and machinery will be furnished when required. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway.

COMPRESSED YEAST!

The demand for our celebrated "COMPRESSED YEAST" having so rapidly increased, we deem it a duty to the public to designate the following depots in the various parts of the city, where it can be had fresh every day:

DONAN, STERN & CO.,
No. 80 7th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

GREENWICH-ST.
112. H. Schmidt.
206, G. N. Smith.
415, P. Nelson.
HUDSON-ST.
387, J. F. Knapp.
9TH-AV.
610, Hendrickson.
697, Chs. Hall.
443, B. Blanck.
232, L. Friedlander.
7TH-AV.
620, Abbot & Palmer.
9TH-AV.
626, Bowes & Co.
6TH-AV.
151, J. H. Steilgen.
3D-AV.
675, Bauman & Co.
2D-AV.
58, A. Doerking.
Cor. 30th-st., F. Fittel.
AVENUE A.
39, G. H. Rausch.
GREENWICH-AV.
8, S. R. Maun & Co.
BOWERY.
338, Haight Bros.
CANAL-ST.
685, Chas. Rabe.
502, F. Engelcke.
7TH-ST.
166, Chs. Gebhard.

PORTRAIT OF HENRY CLAY.

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky has passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

1. That J. J. Landram, J. Kemp Goodloe, Wm. H. Grattoner, James P. Robinson and B. H. Brinsley, he and are hereby authorized to contract with some competent artist for a life-size portrait of HENRY CLAY, to be placed in the Senate Chamber.

2. It shall be the duty of the Auditor to draw his warrant on the Treasury in favor of said Landram, Goodloe, Grattoner, Robinson and Brinsley, for such sum as may be expended by them in procuring said likeness, including frame, when the portrait above-named shall be approved by the Governor or such persons as he may direct to inspect the same.

The attention of artists is invited to said resolutions. The object of the Legislature is to obtain the best picture possible of Mr. Clay, and the committee have determined to invite competition. It is therefore proposed that those who desire to contend for the honor of painting Mr. Clay for Kentucky, notify the chairman of the committee that they so design, by the 1st of June, 1865. From the pictures presented one will be selected and the compensation awarded.

The picture should be 7x11, full length, life-size, and completed by 1st May, 1866.

Address J. J. LANDRAM, Chairman of Committee, Warsaw, Ky.

AND WINDOW BAND totally exclude COLD, WIND, RAIN, SNOW and DUST from the crevices of DOORS, WINDOWS and SKY-LIGHTS,—stops the rattling of Seashes, without interfering with the free use of the same. They wave one-half the FUEL, and are warranted good for five years. For circulars, with prices, references, &c., address the PATENT METALLIC WEATHER STRIP COMPANY, No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st. Brooklyn Agency, No. 4 Court-st., Montague Hall.

STORE FIXTURES FOR SALE.—ONE black-walnut upright showcase, 8½ feet by 30, with French plate glass windows and washstand attached; two black-walnut tables, 4 feet by 15, with drawers; three black-walnut tables, 2 feet by 6; one desk, one hardware platform scale, a lot of shelving and gas fixtures. Apply to HENRY BWIFT & CO., 117 Broadway.

MANHATTAN ARMS CO., NEWARK, N. J.—Our Colt Model Navy Pistol is of best materials and wrought throughout. Parts interchangeable. Every Pistol warranted one year. Best Pistol made for army officers, being 8 oz. lighter than any Pistol using Government cartridges.

FOR SALE.—HAY.—FIFTY TONS OF FIRST quality red-top salt meadow hay, located in the English Neighborhood, New-Jersey, only a few miles from New-York. The bay is so situated that it can be reached either by railroad or navigation. To be sold cheap.
J. G. HUSCAC, No. 421 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.—A LARGE STOCK always on hand at lower prices that at any other establishment in the city. B. KLABER'S Mantel Works, No. 163 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

VALENTINES.—THE MOST HANDSOME LOT of Valentines mailed to any address for receipt of $10, worth 25. Send early to T. W. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st., N. Y.

SHODDY.—10,000 POUNDS NEW, DARK BLUE Army clippings, kersey and flannel, for sale by
A. P. HARD, No. 44 Beekman-st.

EMPTY QUICKSILVER FLASKS WANTED and highest cash price paid for same by
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE DRAFT TO BE ENFORCED.

QUOTA OF THE CITY OVER 20,000.

Gentlemen liable to draft should register their names on the book of the association where alien and veteran substitutes will be mustered into the army, and their exemption papers correctly procured through the Provost-Marshals of their districts without any charge in advance or any inconvenience to them whatever. For reference, published lists are on file at the rooms of the association, of over five hundred names of well-known business men in all the districts of the city, who have availed themselves of the facilities and procured their substitutes in advance, without any delay, and actually at less cost than any where else in the city, at the Office of the Merchants' Bankers' and General Volunteer and Substitutes' Recruiting Association, No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

MILITARY AND NAVAL
BANKING OFFICE.
L. BROWN & CO.,
NO. 2 PARK-PLACE,
Under Broadway Bank.

Officers' accounts cashed, ordnance and clothing returns made out, and clearances obtained. Discharged soldiers paid all claims collected.

RATION MONEY FOR ALL PRISONERS of war, payable in soldiers who did not receive their State bounty under Gov. Seymour's Administration; so here can obtain the same; wives and widowed mothers of prisoners of war can receive the pay of their husbands or sons.

Soldiers and their heirs having arrears of pay and bounty due can apply to or address
U. S. ARMY AGENCY,
No. 64 Bleecker-st., New-York.
Twenty new prizes payable.

VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES wanted for cavalry, artillery and garrison duty; the highest bounties paid cash; relief tickets for families. Lowest premiums paid agents and runners procuring recruits. at No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

NAVAL OFFICERS RECENTLY APPOINTED will be paid a bounty.
L. BROWN & CO.,
Bankers, No. 2 Park-place.

THE DRAFT.—EXEMPTION PAPERS ATTENDed to at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 6, first floor.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—BY A FIRM OF ARMY TRADERS, who have permits to ship regularly to one of the finest trading ports on the coast and to the army a general assortment of goods and wares, for sale to soldiers, some capitalist to furnish goods at a profitable per cent. The firm in question have been trading for a long time in the army, and can furnish the highest recommendations from leading business men. Address R. B. M., Box No. 109 Times Office, for two days.

TO BREWERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE the fixtures of brewery now occupied by HOWARD & FULLER, corner Plymouth and Jay-sts., Brooklyn, in whole or part, consisting of boiler, engine, pumps, vats, Baudelot cooler, troughs, puncheons, &c. The premises will also be to let. Suitable for manufacturing purposes. Possession immediately.

FOR SALE—IN OIL CITY, PENN., A GROCERY and provision store, situated on the main street in the centre of the city; stock, fixtures and good-will can be bought reasonable, as the owner has other business; average cash daily receipts $250. For further particulars address EDWARD DEVOE, Oil City, Penn.

MOLASSES HOUSE FOR SALE OR LEASE—In fair working order, capacity for 25 barrels sugar per day; may be doubled at trifling expense; open pans, steam-fittings complete; water power. Terms favorable. W. R. HIBBARD, Agent.
MONTREAL, Canada, Jan. 2d, 1865.

$6,000 WANTED IN CASH, IN A MANUFACTURING business in New-York, where the party can double the money by the first of May. For an interview, address G. H., Box No. 2,626 Post-office, with full name and address.

FOR SALE—THE GOOD WILL AND STAND of an old established commission business for the sale of butter, cheese, eggs, poultry, grain and all kinds of country produce. Apply to J. LEWIS, Nos. 38 and 84 Nassau-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A WELL-ESTABlished drug business. Price not to exceed $10,000. Address DRUGGIST, Brooklyn Post-office.

FOR SALE.

PENNSYLVANIA OIL AND COAL LANDS FOR SALE.

There have been placed in our hands for sale, either in whole or part, a collection of leasehold and fee interests in the choicest portions of the West Pennsylvania Oil Regions. These interests embrace a part of the working interest of the entire Story Farm, the entire interest of the Union Oil Company's wells and lands on Buchanan Farm on Oil Creek; also 200 acres laying on Sugar Creek, 250 acres on French Creek, the on Pit Hole Creek, with a number of other equally valuable interests.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
No. 58 William-st.

FOR SALE—AT NEWARK, N. J., THE FOLLOWing-named property, being the remains of E. M. Noyes & Brothers' comb factory, recently destroyed by fire, viz.:

Nine building lots; the foundation and bricks of a building 150x30, two stories high; one 25 horse-power steam engine; two steam boilers, 20 feet long, 5 feet diameter, with two 13-inch flues each; together with a chimney-stack in perfect order. Original quantity of bricks used, about 231,000.

Apply, for particulars, to
HOWARD, SANGER & CO.,
Nos. 105 and 107 Chambers st., New-York,
or to
E. M. NOYES & BRO.,
at Wright & Smith's, near Market-st., Bogue,
Newark, N. J.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE—One of the most desirable cottages in the city, located on the southerly side of DeKalb-av., 100 feet east of Throop-av. This house is new, built in the best manner, has the modern conveniences, and will be sold cheap. DeKalb-av. cars pass the door every few minutes. A splendid brown-stone front house in Hewes-st., near Lewis Church. It is three stories, attic, basement and sub-cellar; is finished in the most complete, elegant and thorough manner. It contains sixteen rooms—is in perfect order. The valuable store No. 248 Fulton-av. A neat two-story and basement brick house on DeKalb-av., near Nostrand-av. A two-story cottage house on Park-av., near Tompkins-av. Apply to
JOHNSON & SPADER, Lumber Dealers,
Corner Kent-av. and Hewes-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, THE HOUSE AND lot known as No. 48 Concord-st., five minutes' walk from Fulton ferry. The house is built in the best manner, and of the best materials, and has marble mantles, gas and water throughout, with range and furnace; size 21 feet 6 inches by 50; lot 83 feet; to which a plot of 34 feet 6 inches in depth, by 21 feet 6 inches in width, can be added, if desired. For permits to view premises, apply to S. HONDLOW, Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn, or to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Juncey Court, New-York.

FOR SALE—LOW, THE HANDSOME THREE-story, high-stoop house No. 99 Macdougal-st., three rooms deep, two bath-rooms, water-closets, &c.; handsome chandeliers in parlor, &c.; house 25x65, lot 25x100. Also three high-stoop, three-and-a-half-story houses, with all conveniences, baths, &c.; south side West 24th-st., Nos. 122, 124 and 124; size 16 feet 8x60, lots 16x86 feet; possession May 1. Apply to B. L. SOLOMON, No. 359 Broadway.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE IN POUGHKEEPSIE, ON NORTH-AV.—A large, commodious house in excellent condition, with modern improvements, nine acres of land attached, in high cultivation, abundance of fruit; a variety of outbuildings, fine view of river and mountain scenery. Refer to Wm. W. WICKES, No. 31 Front-st., New-York; THOMPSON L. WEEKS, law office, Poughkeepsie; or T. S. WICKES, on the premises.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST AND MOST pleasantly located farms in New-Jersey, situated in a pleasant village on Central Railroad, 1¼ hour from city; comprises 160 acres very productive land especially adapted to hay and grazing; double two-story building 36x46 feet; grounds handsomely laid out; plenty shade and fruit; outbuildings extensive, schools, churches and stores convenient; terms easy; if desired will be divided. For particulars apply at office National Wire Works, No. 63 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE IN NEWARK.—ELEGANT RESidence in one of the finest parts of the city, fronting on one of the public parks, on a corner, and facing south and west. The lot is 71x150 feet. The house is six years old, is built of brick, about 40x50 feet, and contains 11 rooms, besides bath, cedar and store rooms, kitchen and cellar. Gas, hot and cold water, &c., &c. The house is heated by steam. This is a great bargain. Price $23,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN NEW-Jersey, 25 miles from the city by rail; near a depot; large double house, large barn, stables, carriage-house, and other outbuildings; 10 acres of choice land, orchard of 250 apple-trees, 50 choice pears, 75 grape-vines, cherries, prunes, peaches and small fruit in abundance, all in full bearing. Apply to WM. BRINE, No. 108 Broad-st., up-stairs, rear office.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—100 ACRES OF EXCELlent land under high state of cultivation, with commodious buildings, over 20 head of stock, farming and other implements; a splendid view of Long Island Sound, &c., &c.; view very commanding and within 26 miles of New-York City. Apply to J. S. MOORE, No. 282½ 4th-av.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—THE two 3-story and attic dwellings, Nos. 114 Congress-st. and 129 Amity-st., Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from the South Ferry. Both have the modern improvements and are in good order. Also, two lots on the east side of Henry-st., between Amity and Congress sts., 25x100 feet. For terms apply to A. H. COX, executor. No. 696 Broadway, N. Y., or Henry-st., corner of Amity-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT COUNTRY PLACE, located at Belling Spring, on the Erie Railway, 35 minutes from New-York by the cars. The house is stone, large, roomy, and in good order. Grounds consist of about 7 acres, including garden and orchard, well stocked with fruit-trees. Extremely convenient for any one doing business in New-York. For particulars, apply to HENRY D. LAW, No. 34 Vesey-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF SING SING, a good house and barn and about one acre of ground, well stocked with fruit-trees, grape vines, &c.; good view of the Hudson River and of the village, or would exchange for Brooklyn property. Apply on the premises, or in the Coal Office, corner of Front-st. and Hudson-av., Brooklyn, of WM. CLARENDON. Also, house and lot No. 45 Prince-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR GOOD CITY PROPERTY—A small farm at Yonkers, nine acres of land well fenced, with good house and barn, good garden and plenty of fruits of all kinds, on the Sawmill River Road, one and a half miles from the railroad and steamboat depots. Inquire of E. S. CALDWELL, No. 37 Park Row, Room No. 4, or No. 32 Ninth-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 8 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PIECE OF ground, with six three-story brick houses, on the northwest corner of Charlton and Washington sts., having in front of 100 Greenwich-st. and 125 feet on Charlton-st. For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

$4,600.—FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY brick house, basement and under-cellar, situated at No. 319 Bleecker-st., near Classon-av., South Brooklyn; convenient to all the ferries; house in good order. For particulars, apply to F. A. VENNI, No. 25 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HIGH-STOOP brown-stone 3-story house, on 14th-st., near 6th-av., with stable and extra lot on the rear. House decorated and painted throughout in a tasteful and artistic manner and containing all the modern improvements. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THAT BEAUTIFUL AND UNIQUE cottage-house at the northeast corner of Park-av. and 34th-st. The house is in perfect order from cellar to garret, is arranged in the most commodious manner, with dining-room, drawing-room, &c., on the first floor. Stable attached. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A NICE FARM OF 60 ACRES, good land, 1¼ miles from Tuckahoe Station, Harlem Railroad, and 3 miles from Mount Vernon, New-Haven road, will be sold cheap, or exchanged for New-York or Brooklyn property. Inquire on the farm of
J. VAN BUREN, No. 34 Pine-st.

FARMING LAND AT FLATBUSH, L. I.—For sale, 37 acres of land in the town of Flatbush, L. I., being a wood lot, from which most of the wood has been cut; can in a short time, and at small expense, be made a valuable farm. Address or apply to M. L. ZABRISKIE, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THREE BRICK HOUSES AND lots, in 21st-st.; three-story basement and subcellar brown-stone basement and trimmings; all modern improvements. Apply on the premises, third house west of 3d-av., or to GEO. MARINOR, No. 334 South-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, WITH all modern improvements, near the Centre-st. Depot at Newark, N. J. Apply to J. J. SEARING, at St. Nicholas Insurance Co., No. 166 Broadway.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE THE VALUAble property No. 211 Grand-st., corner of Orchard and No. 63 Orchard-st. Inquire of E. WASH, Shoe and Leather Bank, or address C. H. WASH, Boston, Mass.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE—On Putnam-av., Madison and Monroe sts., between Marcy and Tompkins avs., Brooklyn; Fulton and De Kalb-avs., near the property; terms easy. Apply to T. A. HALLIDAY, No. 73 Beaver-st., or 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A BARGAIN, a double Italian cottage house, five lots, stable; location unsurpassed; all modern improvements. Terms easy. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY on 6th-av., (north of 32d-st.) extending through to and fronting on Broadway. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 84 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN WEST FARMS, THREE MILES from Harlem Bridge, a pleasant 2½-story dwelling, barn, stable, and large garden. Inquire of
EDWD. SWIFT, No. 118 Centre-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC brick house, with lot, No. 182 Greene-st. Lot 18.2x125. Apply to S. D. ROBERTS, No. 69 Liberty-st.

WANTED—TO BUY A STORE OF ABOUT 20 to 25 feet deep, and 75 feet wide, situated between Murray and Canal sts., and Church and Elm sts. Address T. P., Box No. 200 Times Office.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY, ENGLISH basement house, No. 26 West 24th-st. It is complete, with all the modern improvements. Apply to JASPER E. CORNING, No. 20 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, FOUR LOTS ON the south west corner of Fulton and Franklin avs. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, THE HOUSE AND lot, No. 27 Sackett-st. Apply to JOHN A. LYDECKER, No. 167 Union-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURGH, PRICE $4,500 for a desirable two-story frame house, well located. Apply at No. 212 South 3d-st.

YONKERS.—FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIdence in the village of Yonkers; price, $26,000. For particulars, apply to H. BAYLIS, No. 18 Murray-st.

FOR SALE.

BENEDICT & COIT'S
REAL ESTATE OFFICE, NO. 4 PINE-ST.
Houses and Stores for sale or to rent.

FOR SALE—THE SPLENDID LEASEHOLD property, Nos. 443 and 444 Broadway—a new five-story marble store, suitable for banking and insurance offices, or for any large business. Will be sold at a great sacrifice from the original cost. Apply to
BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK front dwelling houses, Nos. 152, 153, 154 and 156 West 54th-st., all in one order; price $8,500 each; the cheapest houses in the market for respectable private families. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FINE ENGLISH BASEMENT house, No. 223 West 20th-st., 17x90; four stories, three-story stone front; price $7,500. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown-stone front house, No. 25 West 20th-st., with immediate possession. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIVE-STORY FIRST-CLASS English-basement house No. 456 7th-av.; brown stone and all modern improvements. Price $21,000.

Also, the three-story high-stoop brick-front house No. 304 4th-av. Price $12,000.

Also, the three-story brown-stone-front house No. 202 7th-av. Price $13,000.
Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FULL-SIZE THREE AND A half story brick dwelling-house No. 317 East 16th-st., directly opposite Tompkins-square; 22x48, with extension; price $6,000. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY, HIGH-STOOP dwelling-house No. 61 University-place, corner of 11th-st., on a lease of 3 or 5 years, if wanted. Rent $1,500 per annum.

Also, the three-story house No. 69 12th-st., 18 feet east of Broadway; a good location for a tailor, millinery or other tradesman or for a private family; will be leased for 3 or 5 years, if desired. Apply to
BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

TO LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS—THE splendid property No. 818 Broadway—four-story brown-stone house, first-class in all respects. Apply to
BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT HOUSE NO. 206 Lexington-av., with stable attached on separate lot. For particulars, apply to
BENEDICT & COIT.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF HANDSOME COTtages, with large lots and fruits of all kinds, at Port Richmond and Factoryville, Staten Island, from $1,850 to $3,400, scarcely below gold prices. Now is your opportunity. Go to this locality. Large number of private houses from $4,000 and upward. Some really first-class brick and brown-stone tenement property, paying well. Call and see. S. KILPATRICK, under Bull's Head Bank.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT near Elizabeth, N. J., 43 acres of land, in fine order and productive; excellent garden, and fruit of all kinds in abundance; house large, with all modern improvements, and in fine order, will be sold low. Apply to W. H. WINDSOR, corner of William and Beaver sts., New-York.

FOR SALE—AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN—The large and commodious stone front dwelling, No. 115 Hicks-st., Brooklyn; lot, 27½x125 feet; house, 27½x82; has all modern improvements. For terms, and permission to see the premises apply to
J. W. DE FOREST & CO., No. 83 South-st.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING 120 ACRES of good land, situated on Lake Mohegan, five miles from Peekskill, N. Y. No better farm for grain or grazing in the country. Fruit of all kinds. House, barn, &c., in good order. Grain, hay, stock, &c., for sale. Inquire at No. 288 Washington-st.

$10,000.—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP first-class brick house, 19x45. No. 108 West 22d-st.; a four-story basement house, 19.6x45, 30th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.; first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 22x48, West 22d-st.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN'S FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Situated in Fairfield county, Connecticut, three miles from the town of Fairfield: eight acres of ground; house 66 feet square, large barn, with fine view of the Sound. Apply to LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—THE NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 62 West 49th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. In perfect order, and contains all the modern improvements. Apply to CHAS. RUSTON, No. 192 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A FINE THREE-story, high-stoop house on West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; lot is 25 feet by half the block; house is 53 feet deep and has all the modern conveniences.
SMITH & MEAD, No. 354 8th-av.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE—TWO new first-class brown-stone, on site of former residence of Dr. Cox, corner of Hanson-place and Oxford-st. Houses and location unsurpassed; immediate possession. Apply to PETER DONLON, on the premises.

FOR SALE—IN 30TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-AV., a three-story and attic brown-stone, high-stoop house, in perfect order, painted and frescoed, and finished in black walnut. House 25 feet wide. Immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE high-stoop dwelling-house, 22x50; lot 80 feet; in good order with all modern improvements, 2d-av., between 47th and 48th sts. Price $10,000. Possession at short notice. Apply to WM. F. LYON, No. 537 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN NEW-JERSEY, WELL situated, about one hour's ride from the city; thirty-two acres of good land; a well built and commodious house; fine fruit and shade trees. Apply to J. P. ELWELL, No. 57 South-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE CORNER PROPerty known as the Amity House, corner 6th-av and Amity-st; price $21,000. Apply to GEO. W. DEAN, No. 26 Stanton-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—NEW-YORK and Brooklyn houses, country seats, farms and building lots, on favorable terms. Apply to WHARTON & BROTHERS, No. 132 Broadway.

FOR SALE—OR TO LET AT YONKERS, A first-class house, fully furnished; has been used as a hotel, and is close by the depot. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—THE WINDERmere House, with 400 acres of land, or less, as required; the house is commodious, lately calarged and refurnished, and has a large and constantly increasing patronage; the situation presents the most beautiful combination of mountain and water scenery, famed for its salubrious invigorating atmosphere. Fine fishing, boating, gunning, &c., located on the north end of Greenwood Lake, 10 miles long, Warwick, Orange County, N. Y., 56 miles from the city via Erie Railway; the farm is fertile, possessing unusual resources, adapted to grain, grazing or dairy, with abundance of fruit. For particulars address the subscriber on the premises, or apply to E. B. CALDWELL & CO., No. 239 Pearl-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT TUSBY HOOK TO LET OR LEASE—With or without furniture; it has gas, hot and cold water, furnace, &c., together with five acres of ground in lawn and garden; carriage-house, stables, gardener's house, icehouse; commands a splendid view of the Hudson River and Harlem Valley; seven minutes from Hudson River Railroad Station, thirty minutes by rail from 30th-st. depot, and five miles from Central Park. Apply to F. A. THOMPSON, No. 50 Warren-st., or WM. C. THOMPSON, No. 29 Pine-st.

BROADWAY.—TO BE LEASED FOR TWENTY years, with renewals, the valuable property of Nos. 426, 430 and 432 Broadway, between Prince and Grand sts., extending through and including No. 46 Crosby-st., being 73 feet front on Broadway and 98 feet front on Crosby-st., containing about 10,000 square feet of land. The situation and size of the above is well adapted for a bank, or other large institution. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, PETER WILKINS & CO., No. 84 Pine-st.

HOUSES IN BROOKLYN TO RENT OR SELL:

5 genteel new brick houses on Pacific-st., between Washington and Grand avs; rent to private family $150, or will sell low. Apply at houses from 12 to 1.

6 three-story and basement brick houses on Canton-st., fronting on City Park, corner of Park-av. Will be sold low.

2 frame cottage houses on Sands-st., between Gold-st. and Hudson-av. Will be sold low. Apply at office No. 1, over Fulton Bank, New-York, about 12 M.

TO RENT—A THREE-STORY HOUSE OF FULL width, with stable in the rear, both in good order, in Clinton-place, between University-place, and 5th-av. Also, for sale or to rent, five lots with a four story building, suitable for storehouses or sugar-house, situated on Leonard and Worth streets, between West Broadway and Hudson-st. Inquire of MOYES & TRACY, No. 50 Wall-st.

TO RENT—THE SIX-STORY WAREHOUSE, No. 61 Greene-st., 20x100; very capacious and strongly timbered and built; suitable for manufacturing purposes or storage; eligible to Broadway. Address Box No. 3,865 New-York Post-office.

Proposals must state the number of Bonds desired and the amount of premium per Bond.

The persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer on SATURDAY, Feb. 11, 1865, the sums awarded to them respectively.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for War Enlistment Bonds," and be addressed to the County Treasurer.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if deemed necessary to protect the interests of the county.
THOS. A. GARDINER, County Treasurer.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 56 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 20, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE.
for the United States Quartermaster's Department, from New-York city, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland and other ports on the coast of Maine,
to
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C.; Savannah, Ga., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
E. D. CHAPMAN,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster

ASSISTANT Q. M. OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 56 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 27, 1865.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED daily at this office, for the furnishing of this department with
CORN
OATS
HAY AND STRAW.
Parties will specify in their propositions how the Hay and Straw is baled, and whether the Grain is ground or in bulk.
E. D. CHAPMAN, Captain and A. Q. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, bearing date the seventh day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, I shall proceed to sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of February, 1865, at 12½ o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the following described trust securities and property, viz.:

Bond and mortgage of Thomas G. Talmage, President, for $5,000, dated Nov. 2, 1846.

Bond and mortgage of John W. Clark, for $4,400, dated March 1, 1830.

Bond and mortgage of John W. Clark, for $3,000, dated March 1, 1830.

Bond and mortgage of George H. Knight, for $34,000, dated Jan. 26, 1858.

Bond and mortgage of John S. McKibbin, for $18,000, dated April 1, 1858.

Bond and mortgage of Gen. D. Strong, for $6,000, dated April 1, 1858.

Bond and mortgage of John W. Clark, for $8,000, dated March 1, 1858.

Bond and mortgage of John S. McKibbin, for $14,000, dated March 1, 1859.

Bond and mortgage of James B. Murray, for $6,000, dated March 28, 1859.

Bond and mortgage of John W. Clark, for $17,000, dated March 1, 1859.

Bond and mortgage of Alexander McKay, for $20,000, dated Aug. 1, 1857.

Bond and mortgage of John S. McKibbin, for $26,000, dated March 5, 1860.

Bond and mortgage of John W. Clark, for $19,100, dated March 1, 1859.

Bond and mortgage of Charles Sutton, for $12,000, dated Dec. 24, 1858.

Bond and mortgage of John W. Clark, for $3,700, dated March 1, 1859.

Bond and mortgage of Joseph Grahn, for $4,000, dated April 20, 1859.

Bond and mortgage of S. H. & J. Bartlett, for $2,000, dated Oct. 5, 1859.

Bond and mortgage of Joshua Ryder, for $12,000, dated Oct. 5, 1859.

Bond and mortgage of Abner Munn, Jr., for $7,300, dated March 15, 1859.

Bond and mortgage of Wm. & R. Ballagh and James Craig, for $4,697 14, dated April 1, 1856.

Bond and mortgage of George McKibbin, for $666 67, dated April 1, 1856.

Bond and mortgage of Isaac W. Skinner, for $1,200, dated Oct. 26, 1855.

Bond and mortgage of Abraham M. Schermerhorn, for $200,000, dated Dec. 22, 1852.

Also, 300 shares of stock of North American Trust and Banking Company; also, 14 Florida Bonds of $1,000 each.

Also, a claim against the heirs of John R. Peters for about $8,000; also, one writing desk, one small stand, and one tin trunk.

Dated New-York, Feb 2, 1865.
CYRUS CURTISS, Spec. Rec'r.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, bearing date the seventh day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, I shall proceed to sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of February, 1865, at 12½ o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the following described trust securities and property, namely:

Bond and mortgage of John W. Clark for $22,500, dated March 1, 1859.

Bond and mortgage of William A. Burras for $6,568 75, dated Aug. 1, 1859.

Bond and mortgage of Hervey Harris for $2,666 70, dated Nov. 27, 1858.

Bond and mortgage of Charles J. Gaylor for $5,120, dated April 1, 1856.

Bond and mortgage of Charles D. Robinson for $4,681 34, dated April 1, 1856.

Also, 428¾ acres of land in Corinth, Saratoga County; 321 acres in Wilton, Saratoga County, and 216 other acres in Corinth, Saratoga County—all lately belonging to Jedian Ellsworth.

Also, 1,358 shares of stock of North American Trust and Banking Company, and 187 shares Lockport and Niagara Falls Railroad stock, with note of John L. Graham for $4,200, dated April 1, 1841.

Also, claim for $263 65 against James J. Baldwin, and claim for $1,329 18 against Harriet Crooker.

Also, six lots of land situated on the west side of Fifth-avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-sixth and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh streets, and designated on the ward map by the numbers 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39.

Also, one large safe, one banking, two writing desks, one clock and one copying press.

Dated New-York, Feb 2, 1865.
CHAS. AUG. DAVIS, Spec. Rec'r.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMMONALTY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Relative to the opening of Seventy-seventh-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the fifth day of February, 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Seventy-seventh-street, from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in said city, as laid out on the map or plan of said city, under and by

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 7, 1865

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
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Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

Amusements this Evening.

ARNUM'S MUSEUM.—TWO MARMOTH FAT WOMEN. GIANT BOY, LIVING SKELETON, DWARF. Afternoon AZUCENA, BY THE GIPSY'S VENGEANCE. Evening: RING OF FATE and STAGE STRUCK YANKEE.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.

BROADWAY THEATRE—LIVE INDIAN—PAUL PRY.

WALLACK'S—OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—FAUST.

NIBLO'S—MESALLIANCE; OR, FAITH AND FALSEHOOD.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Important news from Geo. SHERMAN comes to us through rebel sources. A dispatch dated Charleston, Feb. 2, printed in Richmond papers of Saturday, announces that SHERMAN'S left wing, which had moved up the Savannah River fifty miles, had struck off in a northerly direction and had, on the 1st, crossed Whippy Swamp, and secured one of the bridges over the Saltketchie River, only thirty miles from Branchville, upon which point this force was undoubtedly moving. Another dispatch, of the same date announces the appearance of a fleet of transports and barges with troops in the vicinity of Young's Island, which is only 20 miles southeast of Charleston. SHERMAN is evidently moving in two columns, and demonstrating in earnest against both Charleston and Branchville.

The peace excitement, in Washington and elsewhere, is rapidly subsiding, and the belief that the recent negotiations resulted in an entire failure is fast becoming general. The country will now devote itself to the business of the war, and will hear, in a few days, that SHERMAN has opened negotiations with other rebels at Branchville, and that his ultimatum is an "unconditional surrender."

The Senate Committee on the Conduct of the War made a report yesterday relative to the failure of the attack on Petersburgh in July last. The testimony is very voluminous. Gen. GRANT testifies that he believes the assault would have been successful had Geo. BURNSIDE'S original plan been carried out; and the committee express their opinion that the failure was entirely owing to the alterations in that plan, ordered by Gen. MEADE the evening before the attack.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* states that late on Tuesday night the Second, Sixth and Ninth Corps were placed under marching orders, and the Fifth Corps was held in readiness for service. Six days' rations were distributed to the three corps, and it was generally conceded that the army was to make a grand move, but at last accounts, although the orders had not been rescinded, there was every reason to believe that no movement would be made.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday the credentials of Mr. LANE, Senator from Kansas, and those of Mr. FARWELL, Senator from Maine, were presented. An act for the benefit of army officers in the field, regulating the commutation price of rations, was reported. A resolution was adopted calling upon the President for information in regard to permits to trade in cotton. A resolution was offered, and will be taken up to-day, calling for information relative to the late peace mission. Mr. WILSON then called up the bill in relation to the enrollment, as reported by the Military Committee. Section fifth, providing that State and local bounties to volunteers be paid in installments, was stricken out. An amendment to repeal that section of the Enrollment bill which permits Governors of States to send agents to States in rebellion to recruit and fill quotas was proposed and adopted. Further consideration of the bill was referred till to-day. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, in relation to the apportionment of representatives among the several States. Mr. WADE made a report in relation to the attack on Petersburgh in June last. Five thousand copies of the report were ordered to be printed.

In the House a resolution was adopted calling for information in regard to priviledges said to have been granted to clergyman of a certain denomination. A resolution instructing the Committee on Public lands to inquire into the expendiency of so amending the Homestead Law that lands occupied under its provisions may be taxed for country and other purposes, was also agreed to. Mr. ROLLINS of Missouri, offered a resolution to recompense loyal slaveholders whose slaves were freed by the amendment. A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to examine into the campaigns of Gen. ROSECRANS. Mr. COX offered a resolution of thanks to the President for his endeavors to secure peace. It lies over. Mr. FERNANDO WOOD'S Union resolution was taken up and agreed to. The Navy Appropriation Bill was taken up, and the amendment creating a Board of Admiralty was disagreed to. The bill was then passed. The House then passed the Senate resolution for an amendment of the rules, so as to provide specially for the counting of electoral votes for President and Vice-President of the United States.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, bills were introduced to authorize a defendant or his counsel in a criminal trial to close the argument to a jury; to ratify the article prohibiting slavery proposed by Congress as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

In the Assembly, a resolution was adopted instructing the Senators and Representatives in Congress to favor the passage of a law crediting volunteers to the locality where enrolled. The following bills were introduced: To authorize attorneys and counsellors to take acknowledgment of deeds and other instruments; to increase the capital stock and fix the terminus of the Adirondack Railroad; the State Bounty Bill.

GENERAL NEWS.

The deaths in this city during the week ending on the 5th inst., numbered 473—being 22 less than occurred during the corresponding week of last year, and 23 less than occurred in the week ending on the 1st inst. Of the deceased, 103 were men, 92 women, 144 boys and 134 girls. The mortality from the principal diseases was as follows: Apoplexy, 13; bronchitis, 16; convulsions, 36; croup, 12; diphtheria, 17; scarlet fever, 18; typhus, 18; inflammation of the lungs, 45; inflammation of bowels, 14; consumption, 70; small-pox, 28. The deaths of children under 5 years of age numbered 216. The mortality from small-pox during the previous three weeks has been as follows: Week ending Jan. 15, 40; Jan. 22, 26; Jan. 29, 26.

Gold advanced to 214¼, but closed at 213¾, yesterday. Stocks were active and higher, including the Government gold-bearing stocks, which advanced ¼ per cent. Money easy at 6@7 per cent. on call.

Business in Breadstuffs was restricted; prices were unsettled. Provisions were more active and dearer. Cotton heavy, Petroleum firmer, Whisky dull, Groceries inactive. Other articles were essentially unchanged. Government took 3,000 bbls. Beef on contract.

Panama papers announcing the arrival of Gen. SICKLES at that place, state that he was en route to Bogota.

The February Term of the Court of General Sessions commenced yesterday, Recorder HOFFMAN presiding. In his charge to the Grand Jury, the Recorder called attention to the increasing difficulty in obtaining jurors for any notorious criminal cases, and made some suggestions in regard to the formation of opinions based upon newspaper reports.

The report that the Manhattan Gas Company would cut off the supply of gas to the public lamps after the 5th inst., appears to have arisen from the misunderstanding of a communication addressed by the company to the Street Commissioner. The company say that their contract with the city being annulled by the Common Council, they intend to charge $53 per lamp from the 10th of January last, and that if the city authorities do not approve of this charge, they have only to notify the company, when they will cease supplying the public lamps with gas. No such notification has yet been given by the city authorities.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, a communication was received from the legal adviser of the board, inclosing a communication from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to the effect that manufacturers supplying the city or county with any articles that may be contracted for, can recover the Government tax thereon from the city or county. The Comptroller's annual report was received and ordered to be printed. The board adjourned to Monday next.

CARLOS SAMIGNE LELAND, Consul for the Republic of Uruguay at this port, announces that he has received a communication from the Minister on Foreign Relations of the Republica Oriental del Uruguay, requesting him to make known through the medium of the public press, that all treaties heretofore existing between the Republic of Uruguay and the Empire of Brasil, are by decree of the Government of Uruguay declared broken.

JAMES H. MONELL, a tailor, employed in Hartford, met with a horrible death from the effects of somnambulism, on Saturday morning last. He arose in his sleep and leaped out of a lofty attic window to his boarding-house, No. 85 Asylum-street, and in his descent struck a tin water-pipe and boarding fence, mangling his body in a horrible manner. Strange to say, he lived several hours.

The Live Stock markets opened yesterday with a fair supply of beef cattle, and prices ranged about as last week. The sales were hardly as active as usual, and considerable numbers were held over, but few additional cattle are known to be near enough to arrive to-day, though large numbers are scattered along the railroad routes. A few prime bullocks sold as high as 25c. ₩ lb., net, but the general sales run from 17c. to 20c. ₩ lb. for medium to good cattle. Sheep are selling at a decline of ½c. ₩ lb. from last week's rates. Milch cows are in rather better demand, with light receipts. Veal calves are arriving more freely, and sell at nearly last week's rates. Of live hogs there are not enough in market to establish any general prices.

Neither board of the Common Council met yesterday. The next meeting will probably take place on Thursday.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in the Boston Music Hall last Saturday evening, to rejoice over the constitutional amendment prohibiting slavery in the United States. Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY presided. The first speaker was W. L. GARRISON, who eulogized President LINCOLN as the author of the amendment. The principal speech of the evening was made by Gen. BUTLER, who, as he came forward, was received with enthusiastic cheering. In the course of his speech, he took occasion to denounce Gen. SHERMAN'S recent order respecting the colonization of freedmen on the cotton and rice lands between Charleston and Florida. He called the scheme a proposition to erect a "heathenage" upon our soil. "The negro," said the General, "must be let severely alone."

The Brooklyn Fire Department Ball took place last evening at the Academy of Music. The attendance was large. The receipts amounted to $7,000.

Rev. Dr. CLARK delivered a lecture on London and Paris last evening, for the benefit of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, at the Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near Seventh-avenue. A large and appreciative audience was present.

The first volume of Secretary SEWARD'S diplomatic correspondence for the year 1864, is printed. This volume covers only the correspondence referring to our relations with Great Britain, which are most elaborately discussed. An abstract of the most important points is given elsewhere.

The new tax bill reported to the House yesterday imposes an income tax of ten per cent. on all sums exceeding three thousand dollars a year; the tax on crude petroleum is fixed at six cents per gallon; cigars are taxed sixty cents a pound, manufactured tobacco forty cents. The present rate of taxation on manufactures is increased twenty per cent. The committee reports a section taxing all sales, but does not recommend its adoption. No tax is laid upon State bank circulation.

A PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT.—This evening a statement is to be laid before the Legislature at Albany, in which a pointed comparison is drawn between the economy of our Fire Department and those of other American and European cities. We cannot, at the moment, vouch for every one of the "facts" advanced in this memorial, but such as they are, they demand the attention of every tax-payer of the city. It is alleged in the memorial that we have here in New-York one hundred and twenty-five houses to maintain for the accommodation of the engines, hose-carriages, and men belonging to the Fire Department; that these houses are kept up at an annual expense of $10,000 each, making an investment in the first instance of $1,250,000. The annual interest and taxes on this make up a sum of $112,500, to which has to be added the annual appropriation for repairs and so forth, making in all an expenditure of $628,000. Even with all this outlay, we are told, the rates of insurance are far higher here than in Cincinnati, where the expenses of the Fire department, even taking population into account, are barely one-third those of New-York. Compared with Boston, our rates of insurance are found to be double what they ought to be, and four times greater than those of London, which has a population four times that of New-York, crowded mostly into narrow streets, and covering an area of about sixty square miles. But the contrast becomes still more startling as between London and New-York, when we find that the cost of the Fire Department of London is little more than one-eighth that of this city, or about $75,000 annually.

These may not, in themselves, be valid reasons for changing the system here all at once; but they surely supply most potent arguments for instituting a most rigid inquiry into the causes which operate toward making our Fire Department the most expensive of all the large cities of the world. The matter is one calling for the most thorough investigation.

President Lincoln and the Peace Conference.

We trust that Senator WADE will sleep better now that the attempt to negotiate a peace has utterly failed. His general temper, never, perhaps, too sweet and gentle, ought to be considerably mollified by the assurance that the war must still go on. In common with a good many other opponents of the Administration, he seems to have been greatly exasperated of late by the efforts of the President to ascertain whether peace was possible without sacrificing the object for which the war is waged—the integrity of the Union. We do not suppose that the result of these endeavors will soften his indignation against Mr. LINCOLN for having made them, but it may do something toward healing the wound which the possibility of peace was likely to make incurable. Mr. WADE, and those who sympathize with him, can rest easy in their minds. There is no immediate danger of peace. It is now quite certain that the rebels are not prepared to surrender. They are preparing to fight with new vigor and to make fresh sacrifices in the attempt to destroy the Union. We shall have more battles, more taxes, more drafts,—quite enough of all, we are sorry to believe, to satisfy the patriotic rapacity even of those who have come to love war for its own sake, because it gratifies certain resentments and hatreds in their natures, which have long since overborne their love of the Union and their regard for the Constitution of our common country.

We saw nothing to approve in the volunteer mission of Mr. BLAIR to Richmond. We objected to that on precisely the grounds which have led us to object to all the volunteer diplomacy which meddlesome busybodies have, from time to time, set on foot. All such negotiations, carried on without authority and involving no responsibility, are simply mischievous and discreditable. If there is ever any reason why our Government should make suggestions, invite conferences, or hint at negotiations with the rebel authorities, there is every reason why it should do so through its own agents, acting under its instructions, and saying precisely what it wishes said—nothing less, and nothing more. Any other mode of action subjects the Government to the chances of serious misconstruction, and may lead all parties into very damaging complications.

That we have escaped them in this case, is due far more to the practical good sense of President LINCOLN than to the intervention of Mr. BLAIR, who went to Richmond with full liberty apparently to talk just as he pleased,—to promise, solicit and assert whatever he might deem wise,—it being understood all the time that he could only talk *for himself*, and not at all for the President. But the fact of his being in Richmond carried with it a certain presumption that whatever he might promise, the Government would feel, to a certain extent, bound in honor to fulfill. We had an instance of this at the very outset of the conference. The rebel commissioners insisted on going to Washington,—claiming the fulfillment of Mr. BLAIR'S promise, that they should treat directly with the President. It is clear that one of the leading motives of JEFF. DAVIS in consenting to the appointment of commissioners at all was to secure what was really a tempting opportunity to do a little *missionary work* at the National Capital. The commissioners selected were precisely the men best fitted to impress favorably the men they counted on meeting. They were men of ability, of large experience, personally acquainted from long residence at Washington with all the prominent politicians of the North, and quite certain to go back thoroughly advised upon all our weak points, and bearing with them renewed assurances of distinguished consideration from the whole brood of sympathizers with the rebel cause. But for Mr. BLAIR'S promise on this point we should probably have had no commissioners from the rebel President, and we are indebted to the sagacity of Mr. LINCOLN for our deliverance from the manifold mischiefs which their appearance in Washington would have involved.

After Mr. BLAIR'S volunteer diplomacy had, to a certain extent, committed the Government to a conference, nothing could be wiser, more patriotic, or more satisfactory, than the course pursued by President LINCOLN. He gave the strongest possible proof of his desire for peace, by meeting personally the rebel commissioners, and by giving the fullest and most liberal consideration to every proposition and suggestion they had to offer. Yet he did not permit them for a single moment to believe, or even suppose, that *peace was possible at cost of separation*. The integrity of the Union must be preserved, the authority of the Government must be restored. Upon that point he was immovable and inflexible. And that was precisely the point upon which they were not authorized to make any concessions whatever. With them *recognition of the independence of the Confederate States* was indispensable as a preliminary condition to any negotiation for a close of hostilities.

The conference has had this good result: it has defined anew and made unmistakably clear the exact position of the contending parties. True, it has told us nothing new; but it has told us again, with fresh emphasis and authority, what special efforts at deception were leading many men to doubt, that the South is fighting for independence, and that only by successful war on our part can the Union be maintained. The demonstration thus afforded of this fact ought to unite all men, without distinction of party, in a cordial support of the Government and a vigorous prosecution of the war.

A Peace Policy now Treason.

We have now a right to look for a consolidated support of this war by men of all parties in the North. The peace conference has confirmed beyond all question that there is no alternative to war but disunion. The commissioners of the rebel Government demanded the recognition of its independence as an indispensable preliminary to any negotiation for peace. President LINCOLN in vain exhausted every inducement to bring them to ground where compromise was possible. They would not swerve one hair's-breadth—in fact could not so move without violating their trust, and at once evoking a repudiation from Richmond. Their directness was honorable. They practiced no reserve or equivocation. They confronted us on their real position at the outset. So far from attempting to deceive, they, from the very beginning, made mistake impossible. No *sine qua non* was ever more sharply defined, or more positively claimed. It must be met in the same manly spirit. It cannot be yielded to without treason. It cannot be paltered with without imbecility.

From the time this war commenced, we have never for an instant imagined that it could be ended by compromise. The issue was between the life and death of the Union, and between life and death there can be no such thing as compromise. Holding this absolute conviction, we have yet recognized that many good men have believed that the rebellion might be propitiated, and peace promoted, by liberal overtures. It was not difficult to see how such a belief could be honestly entertained. A large portion of our people had been educated to the idea that as the Union was originally created in compromise, and had worked habitually through compromise, the only possible mode of saving it must be by compromise. Within certain limits—as bearing on minor differences—this was all correct enough. Mutual concessions of sentiment and of interest always have been and always will be necessary to the successful working of our federal system. But the mistake of these peace men has lain in not recognizing that, while compromise may be ever so efficacious within its own range, there is an ultimate vital principle in Government to which it cannot apply. A Government, like a man, may give all that it hath for its life; but when the life itself is demanded, and no concession will be taken short of that, it must stop giving. There is no such thing as yielding a part of the life, and reserving a part. The rebellion was an attack upon the life of the Government, and nothing else. From the beginning it has been simply and purely a disunion movement. Its essential nature, then, precluded the possibility of its being compromised with; and a peace policy, founded on the idea of compromise, could be nothing else than a mockery. But old associations had charmed many with the word compromise, and the delusion clung to them that somehow the rebel spirit could be laid by it. During the Presidential canvass, argument and evidence to the contrary were presented to an extent that should, we think, have convinced them, a hundred times over, of this error. All failed; yet in a vast number of cases, not because the spirit was essentially malignant and factious, but because the power of old association was too strong. But let all that past be forgotten. Whether or not the peace men ought to have been convinced long ago that their object could not be reached by compromise, it is enough that the proof of it now comes to them in a way that permits no doubt.

In the face of this attestation by the rebel Government itself, that it will not negotiate for peace except as an independent Power, every syllable henceforth uttered in favor of negotiation must be taken as a proclamation of sympathy with treason, and its author should suffer the fullest force of public opinion. We hope now to see every peace man of the past, who has preserved one spark of loyalty, come squarely up to the support of the Government, in the most vigorous prosecution of a war, which shall crush what cannot be conciliated. Every loyal sentiment of every shade, throughout the length and breadth of the land, should be consolidated into one overwhelming determination to conquer the peace which baffles all other effort. The fact is patent to everybody that the war has already vastly reduced the strength of the rebellion. This the rebels themselves do not pretend to deny. It requires, then, but a perseverance in the war to exhaust the rebellion altogether. All military authority agrees that a few months, at most, will suffice for this, if the national armies are kept up to their proper standard. In fact, SHERMAN'S last campaign has made it plain to all the world. Let it be honestly accepted, in conjunction with the result of the peace conference, and be resolutely followed up with a universal coöperation in meeting the last call of the Government for more soldiers. Even the most inveterate peace man of the past must admit that if the rebellion must be crushed, the sooner it is done the better.

THE GOODYEAR PATENT EXTENSION.—The family of the late CHARLES GOODYEAR have petitioned Congress for a further extension of the celebrated patent for vulcanizing India-rubber. The grounds upon which this extension is asked, we are informed, are the following: Mr. GOODYEAR devoted twenty-seven years to the investigation of the properties of India-rubber, during which, he made the discovery from which the greater part of the India-rubber manufactured in the civilized world is now founded. The business employs, in the United States alone, about fifty thousand persons, and yields an annual revenue to the Government, in duties and taxes, of about three quarters of a million. But, while creating this vast and important business, GOODYEAR was involved in immense expenses in defending his rights against infringement, and in applying the material to new uses. Consequently, he died insolvent, leaving a wife and six children without provision. His heirs represent that it was his devotion to the development of his discovery, from which the public derive great advantages, that prevented his reaping the pecuniary reward which the patent law was designed to secure to inventors. The claim of this family to a fair hearing seems unquestionable, and, we trust, they will have it.

The Popular Gossip about the Conference at Fortress Monroe.

It is as well to say that the fictions put in circulation by a portion of the press, with regard to the result of the peace conference, such as that "it is far from a failure;" that "the door is opened to reconciliation;" that "an answer is expected from JEFF. DAVIS which will decide whether it is a failure or not;" that "the Government gives out that it has been a failure for reasons of its own;" that "the meeting at Fortress Monroe has materially hastened the day of reunion," must work mischief and only mischief if the public pays the slightest heed to them. They are evidently manufactured in the hotels and bar-rooms of Washington—are the veriest tattle of the most scatterbrained and untrustworthy loungers, served up as startling political news. The currency which this sort of stuff has had now for some days has already had a most unfortunate effect on the public mind. It has excited false hopes, spread apathy about the war, paralyzed the work of recruiting, and, in fact, accomplished in a limited degree the very object which, in our opinion, DAVIS desired that the peace movement should accomplish, viz: the slackening of those exertions on our part to prosecute military operations through the Winter, from which the Confederacy has so much to fear, and which it now witnesses for the first time. Anything which promises to impede SHERMAN'S movements—and our failure to send him forward reinforcements will seriously impede them—is, of course, a great gain to the desperadoes, who now find the circle in which they are to meet their doom contracting round them at Richmond. And nothing could do more to keep back reinforcements than the diffusion through the North of those mendacious accounts of the results of the late conference which some of our cotemporaries have been so industrious in concocting, and which the public has displayed such greediness in swallowing.

We are satisfied that nothing will bring this great struggle to a successful and speedy conclusion, but the constant and steady adherence of the Northern public to the conviction that there is no chance of peace until the last rebel army is destroyed or broken up. As long as they have 200,000 men in the field, under an able General, who has never yet suffered a decisive defeat, we may rely upon it, all hopes of their submission are idle. When LEE'S force is scattered, and there remains nothing to oppose the march of our armies through the South, it will be time to talk of the conditions we shall grant, and the sort of submission we shall be willing to receive; but all hopes of a cessation of hostilities, based on any other state of facts than this, will, in our opinion, only prove a "mockery, a delusion and a snare." Anybody who suffers himself to entertain them, on the strength of street and bar-room gossip from Washington, the cackle of door-keepers, and eaves-dropping of waiters and washer-women, may feel right well assured that he is only postponing the result he so greatly longs for.

It is high time we were done with these foolish fancies. They have been largely bred by the silly abuse of the President, kept up for two years by the Democratic politicians for "not exhausting the arts of statesmanship," for "not trying conciliation and compromise," not offering the rebels "the Constitution as it is," "for needlessly protracting "this cruel and bloody war," and more of the same twaddle. The wiseacres who kept up this humbug so long received their quietus last November, and it is high time that their ideas were allowed to descend into the same tomb with them.

Publication of the List of Incomes.

The following reply from Commissioner LEWIS to a letter of inquiry seems conclusive as to the rightfulness of publishing the list of incomes. Mr. LEWIS pays little heed to the questions of taste and feeling which are involved in the matter, but regards it solely in connection with the public interest and the intent of the law:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1865.

SIR: The twenty-seventh section of the act of June 30, 1864, provides that one correct copy of each list shall remain with the assessor, and "shall be open to the inspection of any person who may apply to inspect the same." This, it will be observed, applies to a time after the lists shall have been completed, and after a copy has gone into the hands of the collector. The object of the law seems to have been to afford every tax-payer an opportunity of ascertaining what returns his neighbors have made. He is interested in these returns, because the burden of the national dues is a common one, and every person should be required to pay his due proportion of it.

The lists being thus open to general inspection, how can an assessor prevent a person entitled to examine it from making a copy? It would, I apprehend, be an abridgment of his right to say you may use your eyes in the examination of a list, but you may not use your fingers in transferring what you see to paper. Certainly a man who has read it cannot be prohibited from making a note of all he can remember of it, in writing, afterward. If it better, I think, to allow him to make a copy with the list before him, when he can do it accurately, than to have it reported from memory, liable to great inaccuracies. I would, therefore, say, let any one take a copy that will; provided, that no interference with the business of the office be occasioned. What use he may make of it is neither your business nor mine.

Very respectfully, yours.

JOSEPH LEWIS, Commissioner.

To ——— ———, Assessor.

☞ Hon. W. D. SNOW, the newly-elected United States Senator from Arkansas, was in town on Saturday, and will proceed to Washington this week. The Union men of Arkansas have had a long and a hard struggle, but have finally succeeded in placing the Government of the State in loyal hands. They have elected Senators and Representatives, and took part in the late Presidential election, in strict accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

The Sale of Seven-Thirties.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 6.

The sale of Seven-thirties by JAY COOKE, the subscription agent, since Saturday is $3,006,200.

The Proposed Freedman's Bureau.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday, Feb. 1, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I look with extreme solicitude upon the propositions now being put forward in Congress to place the affairs of the freedmen in Treasury or civil hands.

The reasons adduced for such control is startling. It is simply that if the *plantations* are put in civil control, so the freedman must follow. Was it not just that from which we supposed they were emancipated? They were the subordinates, the appendages of plantations—that was slavery. The interests of the man and of the plantation may be—say, in the nature of the case, are even opposite—just as the interests of buyer and seller are. One wants to buy cheap, the other to sell high. Just so with land and labor. The landed interest would cut off other avenues of labor for its own advantage, and would procure it at the lowest possible rates. Now, can it be safe to put the labor-owning freedmen by legislation into the hands of that landed interest? It does not matter where this interest is vested. Whether in agents of the Government or not, the principle is the same. The two interests ought not, by any means, be put into the same set of hands—much less the men legislated under—into property hands.

Now this principle has full illustration in freedmen's affairs already. For two years the plantation, without legislation, has controlled the policy pursued toward the black to his hurt. The wages received by him have seldom done more than support him, while profitable labor was open to him on every hand. But the nurse of the plantation system has been that it thrusts the people out of safe places where they could support themselves, and more, to utterly indefensible points along a line of a thousand miles. At these points they have been murdered by scores, captured and resold into slavery by the hundred, while hundreds more have saved themselves by flight and hiding, stripped of all things, and so cast themselves again upon the governmental care.

Aside from this disaster to the blacks, the plantations have furnished thousands of mules and vast supplies of food and clothing and money to the rebel armies. There can be no question of the disaster to the block, and the disgrace to the action, of the plan hitherto. Beside these points, the plantations became the centre and heart of the whole speculative and trade interest, and of contraband traffic. They lie outside our military lines, are open to the whole rebel country, while free ingress and egress across our lines for persons or supplies must be given. Estimate as best you can, the effect of such an open communication with the rebel territory, and that, too, when, by information of military movements, a man might save his plantation from plunder. There have been several cases of remarkable immunity from harm in most exposed localities.

This plantation reason for putting the blacks into civil hands is remarkable. Wherever the plantations go, there by all means do not let the blacks follow.

The results of such a civil control of the freedmen could not fail to be injurious in this respect. You are aware of the immense pressure of trade and speculative interest through all these regions. It has well nigh overborne military operations. There is to-day danger that we shall be swamped by them. Now these interests on the river make civil control of freedmen their central plan—their pet idea. If they can carry trade interests, control of lands, and control of the race of laborers into civil hands, the military ideas must succumb. You will notice that it is part of every congressional scheme of civil control of freedmen, that the military authorities shall lend their power to the execution of all the plans of the civil agents. When you have set such a scheme afoot, you will no longer have any simple, unadulterated military operation in any quarter. The civil speculative idea has a mortgage on everything—infects, taints—either controls or puts an injunction on every motion of military affairs. I think that these influences have had power enough without the alliance of Congress in this new league. Gentlemen do not appear to perceive it, but to us on the river it is perfectly clear that the question between a military and civil bureau of freedmen's affairs, as settled by Congress now, is really this: Whether war is our first and supreme work till honorable peace is achieved or not. It is a momentous question, and on it I believe that the fate of armies and campaigns yet depend.

Aside from these considerations which do appear to me weighty, is also this: None but the military arm *can* protect, control, or see justice done the freedmen while the war lasts. Civil courts either do not exist, or are of the old slave codes, and under them the black is whipped, fined double, convicted without evidence, debarred from the right to testify, has no redress for any wrong. How shall civil agents help them? They are powerless over the old civil process. They are unknown to the military courts. Absolutely there is none out the military power to do anything for or with them. On it the civil agent must depend for the validity and force of every smallest act. What then is the use of such an insertion? If the military officer must do the thing, why not set him at it without putting a shadow between him and his work? Besides, when you have set a civil agent to do the thing, you cannot make the military officer responsible for doing it. You cannot make him *do* it. Such an attempt will end in conflict, failure, confusion.

Would it not be wiser to take your civil agent and put him in military authority and let him do his own work?

Civil agents, helpless during the war, will only begin to be efficient when the war is over. I suspect after all that this consideration of the hereafter is really the one that recommends to many the scheme. With me it is fatal to it. When the war is over we want no special control of black people. The war power will have to represent the Government until the old endeavors are rooted out—will have itself to root them out; and when under its supervision the reconstruction is complete and civil affairs in loyal hands, the black man, a free man, with rights, the protection of the courts, and the worth of his labor and his vote, needs no special swaddling. No system of United States officials will need to interpenetrate the State system to take care of him. Indeed, it could not, however much needed. I know of no United States power, outside the courts, which can appear in a State except the military. So long as the freedman needs special protection, the military power will have it to do. The edict of emancipation was a military one, is made effective by military power. The freedmen are gathered in districts under martial law, protected by arms, supplied through army channels. Whatever the Government has done for them has been devised and done by the military authorities on their own responsibility. Many mistakes have been made, doubtless, but all the experience in actual charge of these people is among military men. All the facts which can guide future operations wisely have been developed under their eyes. No set of men, theorists and lookers-on, are qualified as are they for the work. The most numerous and notable and devoted examples of labor and sacrifice for freedmen are to be found among the officers and men of the army. Witness the work of Gen. SAXTON and his officers, Col. EATON and his, and Gen. THOMAS' recent order in the Southwest. Is it wise to reverse these men, with their practical experience and proven devotion, to put in their places men with theories and no experience, with plans and no power? We have had abundant experience of these theories and plans of lookers-on. Men write letters for information, run through the field, and up and down it for a month or so, and then publish their schemes and notions, get them adopted, and cause the block with them all. It was some such wisdom as that which, against the protest of every practical worker on the Mississippi, put the plantation plan at work last year, and unseated a plan of independent farming by the freedmen, which would have been safe, wise and profitable, and so honorable to the nation. I look with extreme dread upon the projected renewal of the reign of mere theory, especially when the theory is so contrary both to reason and experience as in this of civil control.

F. A. S.

Arrivals in the City.

Grand-Gen. T. T. Mosquera, Capt. Charles Arboleda, United States of Colombia; Lieut. Z. Mosquera, W. D. Mosquera, D. R. M., Columbus, Peru, South America; C. H. Columbus and Leonard Columbus, are stopping at the Clarendon Hotel.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Seward's Diplomatic Correspondence—Our Relations with Great Britain.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 6.

The first volume only of the diplomatic correspondence has been printed, making nine hundred pages. It refers to our affairs with Great Britain, but does not complete the record. Another volume is to follow under this head.

This correspondence commences as far back as Nov. 27, 1863, with a letter from Minister ADAMS to Mr. SEWARD with regard to the *Alexandra* case, the facts connected with which are already familiar to the public.

BRITISH NEUTRALITY.

The document also shows what passed between our representative and the British Government on the subject of the violation of neutrality by the fitting out of the *Rappahannock* and other Southern privateers. Mr. ADAMS, it appears, sent to Earl RUSSELL a copy of a letter from the United States Consul at Liverpool, covering a number of depositions, establishing in the clearest manner the existence of a regular office at Liverpool for the enlistment and payment of British subjects for the purpose of carrying on war against the people of the United States. RUSSELL promised that these papers should be considered by Her Majesty's Government. Numbers of other papers on kindred subjects were sent in the same direction.

BRITISH SYMPATHY FOR THE INSURGANTS.

On the 4th of January, 1864, Mr. SEWARD wrote to Mr. ADAMS: "I have, from the first, been satisfied that all sympathies for the American insurgents, which should be awakened in Great Britain, would prove to be elements of ultimate domestic contention there, enduring and actively operating long after the normal state of things should be restored in the United States. We have not failed, at any time, to give evidence that we desired no such consequence of our civil war in Great Britain. It was got this Government that appealed to European nationalities; it was dragged into that presence by the statesmen of Europe. The sooner it is dismissed the better for Europe, as well as for America."

In a letter from Mr. ADAMS to Earl RUSSELL, dated Feb. 12, 1864, he says: "It gives me great satisfaction to learn that Her Majesty's Government have taken steps to prevent the violations of the neutrality of her territories. Such acts, initiated from the frontiers of her possessions in Canada, are peculiarly dangerous, by reason of the treaty obligations of the two countries, to abstain from armaments on the waters that separate them. It gives me great regret to be compelled to believe that the projects of carrying on hostile operations from one or more points along those lines have not yet been abandoned, and that considerable numbers of men are actually concentrating in Canada with a view to make an attack on some unprotected spot. * * * I beg your Lordship's pardon if I renew my urgency for the adoption of some measures which may more effectually remove this danger at its very source."

THE MEXICAN EMPIRE.

Mr. ADAMS to Mr. SEWARD, March 24, 1864, says: "The Archduke MAXIMILIAN came here [London] for the purpose of getting a recognition of his new position. His father-in-law, LEOPOLD, is here to favor his object. The Government declined to act on the subject at present, but gave reason to hope, that as soon as the action in Mexico would appear to justify it, they would acknowledge him. It is understood that Spain and Belgium will follow in the wake of France, after which the other Powers are expected to accede. A loan has been negotiated for eight million sterling at 66—interest at six per cent; one of which a payment is to be made to France, in part for the expense she has been at. The rest is to be used to organize a proper support for the Archduke until he can get things going, the English creditors in the old loan, who have constituted the great support of this scheme, are greatly disturbed to find that no provision has been made for them."

THE LAIRD IRON-CLADS.

The correspondence in relation to the iron-clads built in LAIRD BROTHERS' shipyard is given at length. On the 2d of February, 1864, Her Majesty's Treasurer wrote to them: "I am desired by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government cannot permit the iron-clad vessels, built in your yard and now under seizure, to be completed." The LAIRDS reply: "It must be apparent that this continued delay in bringing the matter to a legal issue is an act of injustice to ourselves and the owners of the ships." The Treasury informs them that the "information" will be filed in a few days.

THE CHESAPEAKE PIRACY.

Lord LYONS wrote the following letter to Earl RUSSELL on the 24th of Dec., 1863, from Washington:

"I have the honor to transmit to your Lordship papers relating to the affair of the *Chesapeake*. The note dated the 20th instant, which contains the formal demand of the United States Government for the extradition of the men engaged in the affair, was put into my hands by Mr. SEWARD of the State Department yesterday, with a request that I would inform the authorities in New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia as speedily as possible that the demand had been made. Mr. SEWARD then gave me a paper, a copy of which forms inclosure No. 3 in this dispatch. It was, he said, the decipher of a letter from a Confederate agent at New-York to Mr. BENJAMIN, the Secretary of State at Richmond. Some of the proper names were, he observed, undecipherable, but the rest of the letter had been made out, and it showed that there were plots to seize two other steamers besides the *Chesapeake*, and to make use of the neighboring British territory to further the nefarious designs of the enemy. Mr. SEWARD went on to say that the statement in the letter that a large number of rifled muskets had been sent to Halifax, and other facts which had come to his knowledge, made him apprehensive that the *Chesapeake* might not be safe at that place. He begged me to warn the authorities, and to ask whether the vessel could be made over at once to her owners if they applied for her, with the sanction of the United States Government. In consequence of this request, I dispatched to Maj. DOYLE a telegram. Mr. SEWARD said that the plots to get possession of the United States steam-packets, by sending Confederate emissaries on board of them in United States ports, in the guise of passengers, rendered it necessary to take extraordinary precautions at the ports, and to enforce restrictions there which might, be feared, cause annoyance to foreigners as well as Americans; but the matter was too urgent and important to admit of the neglect of any means of frustrating the nefarious designs which had been conceived."

The following was written to Earl RUSSELL by Lord LYONS:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31, 1863.

MY LORD—With reference to my dispatch of the day before yesterday's date I have the honor to inform your Lordship that Mr. SEWARD returned to Washington last night, and that I went to him this morning to confer with him upon the accounts which I had received since he left Washington of the proceedings of the United States officers at Nova Scotia, in the affair of the *Chesapeake*. I related the events to him as they really occurred, and said that I would not conceal from him that they had caused me a great deal of anxiety and distress. I added, however, that, bearing in mind the assurance given before and in his note to me of the 18th instant, I had determined to wait for his return to Washington, in order to discuss the matter with him in a friendly and confidential manner before taking any further steps. Mr. SEWARD said that the subject was altogether a painful one. The spirit shown by the people of Halifax in rescuing one of the pirates, and the facts that BRAINE, one of the chief of them, and he believed, several others, were themselves Nova Scotians, and that a large number of rifles had been sent by Confederate agents to Nova Scotia, rendered it necessary for the United States Government to consider seriously whether it would not be necessary to adopt extraordinary precautions with respect to intercourse with that colony. Mr. SEWARD added that he could not be expected to state specifically the course the United States Government would take with regard to the proceedings of its officers in the case of the *Chesapeake*, until he had time to make himself acquainted with the facts; that he would, however, apply himself immediately, and that I might at once state with entire confidence to Her Majesty's Government, that the assurances which he had, by the President's order, given in his note, would be acted up to."

Maj.-Gen. DOYLE wrote to the Duke of Newcastle, Jan. 6, 1864, that the course decided by his Government to place the ship in the Court of Admiralty, had been carried out. None of the persons named in the requisition of the United States Secretary of State had been apprehended in Nova Scotia, although every facility had been afforded by the Government there for that purpose, even to granting military aid to the civil power upon the request of his Worship, the Mayor of Halifax, &c.

On the 12th of March, 1864, the Duke of NEWCASTLE writes to Major-Gen. DOYLE: "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 18th of February, transmitting the papers, by which it appears that the Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court at Halifax has decreed the restoration of the *Chesapeake* and her cargo to the owners. The affair being thus brought to a conclusion, I am happy to take the opportunity of conveying to you an entire approval of your proceedings throughout this difficult case. Your conduct is considered by her Majesty's Government to have been altogether becoming and proper, and to have adequately vindicated the honor and dignity of Her Majesty's Crown, without neglecting anything which was due to the Government of the United States."

Lord LYONS on the 29th of February transmits to Earl RUSSELL a copy of a dispatch addressed by Mr. SEWARD to the United States Consul at Halifax, in which it is stated that this Government, while it adheres to the opinion that the delivery of the *Chesapeake* ought to have been made at once by executive authority, is nevertheless, gratified with the just and friendly proceedings of the officer administering the Government of Nova Scotia, and appreciates the enlightened and impartial spirit by which the Vice-Admiralty Court has been guided in this case.

Lord LYONS, says he also has the honor to transmit a copy of a note, in which, in obedience to the instructions contained in Earl RUSSELL'S dispatch of the 3d instant, he had informed Mr. SEWARD that Her Majesty's Government accept the apology of the United States for the violation of Her Majesty's territory committed by the United States officers in pursuit of the *Chesapeake*.

Earl RUSSELL to Lord LYONS, March 11, 1864, says: Mr. SEWARD can hardly be ignorant that, so far as the extradition of the man whom he assumes to have been pirates is concerned, it would have been improper, and was, in fact, impossible, for the Government of Nova Scotia to proceed otherwise than in the course pointed out by law. Neither can Mr. SEWARD seriously intend to suggest that the Provincial Government, charged with the duty of vindicating Her Majesty's territorial rights, when these rights had been invaded in a manner for which the Government of the United States had found it necessary to apologize, could have adopted or ratified the unauthorized exercise of power over the persons found on board of the *Chesapeake*, by which the invasion of Her Majesty's rights was accompanied and aggravated.

BLOCKADE-RUNNING, ETC.

Mr. ADAMS writes to Mr. SEWARD from London, April 8, 1864:

SIR: The business of blockade-running appears to be carried on with uninterrupted activity. The present form of agreement is to run the inward cargo on account of the so-called Confederate Government, on the condition of receiving cotton in exchange for it, or for bonds for the back trip. It is this plan which has probably contributed to revive the value of the Confederate loan. * * * I beg to call your particular attention to the reference to open ports for a full supply of the finest descriptions of cotton. The names attached are those of persons heretofore well known as rebel agents or sympathizers.

THE ALEXANDRA.

Mr. ADAMS writes to Mr. SEWARD:

"LONDON, April 8, 1864.

SIR: As Mr. EVARTS does not appear yet to have returned from his visit to Rome, I transmit a report in the *Times*, of yesterday, of the decision of the House of Lords on the appeal in the case of the *Alexandra*. It appears that here, as in the courts below, there was a difference of opinion. The case has thus, after passing through the ordeal of all the courts, been virtually decided by Chief Baron POLLOCK'S summary instantiems to the jury on the first hearing; understood by them in a different sense from that which he claims to be the true one. All the rest has been a mere contest about forms. The Government has been completely baffled in its honest endeavor to obtain a legal base of action against a flagrant violation of the neutrality of the kingdom, and thrown back upon the task of commencing the work all over again. There never was such a comedy performed on a grand subject in the whole history of law."

Mr. SEWARD, in a letter to Mr. ADAMS, dated April 29, 1864, says:

SIR: I have received your confidential dispatch of the 8th of April, No. 651, together with a copy of the London *Times*, which contains the reason assigned by the Law Lords for their decision dismissing the appeal of the *Alexandra*. I have expressed, in a letter to Mr. EVARTS, the view I have taken of the course to be pursued on that subject in London, and I have transmitted to you a copy of that communication.

I have submitted to the President the reflections upon the temper and disposition of the British nation, as they are affected by our civil war, with which you have favored me. The correctness of your views is established by the fact that the insurgents manifestly have a bold, vigorous and offensive party in both Houses of Parliament and in the British press, which party is confessedly influential in the general administration of public affairs, while the United States seem to have in the British Legislature and in the British press, no advocates or defenders, except persons who, however great their ability and worth, are nevertheless practically excluded from the conduct of National affairs. There is, moreover, a marked habit prevailing in Great Britain, of comparing British resources and achievements, and this is done so unnecessarily and often in a spirit so illiberal as to indicate a sense of rivalry. Our civil war has endured for three years. It has necessarily brought up many irritating and perplexing questions between the two countries. I think it would be safe to say that no belligerent State ever bore itself more forbearingly toward a neutral power, whose subjects committed so many injuries and provocations, than we have done toward Great Britain. I think it equally clear that no neutral power was ever more unyielding and more exacting toward a belligerent than Great Britain has been toward the United States. Your influence from this condition of things is, that this Government must apply itself with the greatest possible energy to bring the civil war to a speedy and triumphant conclusion, or else it may have reason to expect conflict with Great Britain and with her allies. While, however, we accept this wise counsel, it would be unjust on my part toward the Treasury, War and Navy Departments if I were to withhold the expression of a thorough and deliberate conviction that the war is conducted with all the energy and skill which any Administration of the United States, in their circumstances, could command. The conflict is indeed a great one, and the loans and interests which sustain the parties engaged in it render it fierce and constinate. We must, therefore, accept its case as it is—a case of severe domestic trial, with continual danger of foreign intervention. We have before us but one line of duty; that is, the way of perseverance. It is the course we have pursued hitherto. It will save us now, unless we are to be lost. That this action can be lost is a conclusion that neither our virtue, nor our patriotism, nor even our reason can accept. I will not say how great our confidence in the opening campaign is. Events are so near that we can more wisely wait for them than anticipate them. Nor can we prudently forget that of all human transactions those of war are in their economics the most uncertain and capricious, although the ultimate results are a subject of political calculation. We have the conviction that the national cause is in a far stronger condition now than it has been in any previous stage of the civil war, while the disunion forces seem weaker than at any time heretofore. The maritime powers, whose interference is to be apprehended if we shall be unfortunate, seem to me to be somewhat less at liberty to engage against us than they have hitherto been, I think it certain that we have more friends and fewer enemies abroad now than we have had at former periods of the war. Thus time seems to be favoring us, and time is always the best friend of justice and truth. Nor is it necessary to suppress the conviction that, pacific as the temper of the American people is, yet the efforts and sacrifices which they have hitherto made are inconsiderable, compared with what they would make, if now assailed by a foreign enemy. Practically, there is no longer a hearing to the country for a man who counsels fear of the enemy at home, much less would there be a hearing for one who should counsel submission to aggression from abroad. These are the grounds upon which the President builds his hope that we shall pass safely through the trials which are before us.

BRITISH AID TO THE REBELLION.

Mr. SEWARD to Mr. ADAMS, April 23d, 1864, writes: I had the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of April 8, No. 646, with its compliments, namely, a copy of articles of association for the organization of a joint stock company, whose object is to carry supplies from British ports to the insurgents, under a contract with the insurgent cabal at Richmond. The project appears quite pretentious on paper, and doubtless it is sufficient to require preparations to defeat it by our naval forces. These forces are now being vigorously augmented. The movements of our military and naval forces are likely to cause some new embarrassments to the schemes which these shameless Confederates do not now appear to have anticipated.

I am desirous not to multiply unnecessary complaints to Her Majesty's Government. Those which have already been presented are sufficient to render the relations between Great Britain and the United States uncomfortable. Nevertheless, I do not think this new combination ought to be allowed to go into activity without remonstrance. It is flagrantly incompatible with the neutrality which Her Majesty's Government have proclaimed, and it is directly subversive of peace and amity between the two countries. It obliges the United States, for purposes of self-defence to impose restrictions upon trade with Great Britain and with her colonies. It sets a precedent for maritime nations which must be of evil effect. In this respect its consequences are inculculable if Europe is destined to become involved in any general war. Submitting to your discretion all questions of time, of form and of language, the President expects you to remonstrate with Her Majesty's Government upon the subject.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

[No. 867.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, May 3, 1864.

SIR—I thank you very sincerely for your dispatch of the 18th of April, No. 669, which contains information particularly new and interesting in regard to the proceedings which have culminated in the departure of the Archduke MAXIMILIAN from Trieste with the intention to establish an imperial monarchy in Mexico. Every thinking observer must be fully satisfied even without specific evidence that those events had their origin in a conspiracy of Mexicans against the independence and freedom of their own country. Nevertheless, it will be fortunate for the future of Mexico, and for the cause of republican government there, if the history you have given me of the details of the conspiracy shall become generally known.

You have very clearly explained the motives and sentiments which have induced so many of the influential statesmen and authorities of Europe to favor the subversion of the Mexican Republic. All these motives and sentiments resolve themselves into a jealousy of the advancement of the United States. Their great prosperity and progress have necessarily provoked this political antagonism. You very justly lament the pertinacity with which the American people continue their suicidal division in the presence of the apparent overthrow of their influence in Mexico. But it is the same blindness of faction which rendered us into civil war. Only time and events can cure it; and these, we may well believe, are doing their work. No appeal to the reason or the patriotism of the insurgents is heard, so long as they entertain hopes of success in their desperate enterprise. The loyal people of the United States show no need for new or increased devotion to the national cause. At all events, considerations of foreign and remote danger can scarcely be expected to again arouse attention, when the immediate perils of the conflict absorb the popular mind. I know no other way for us than to contemplate the situation calmly, do our whole duty faithfully, meet every emergency as it rises, with prudence, firmness, and force if necessary, and trust in God for a safe issue of the contest.

I am, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

[No. 948.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, May 18, 1864.

SIR: The security, welfare and independence of the South American states have heretofore so deeply interested Great Britain as they have the United States. Great Britain is equally with the United States a friend of Spain. I cannot doubt, therefore, that Her Majesty's Government will agree with this Government in regarding with deep concern and apprehension the apparently imminent chance of a war between Spain and Peru. The latter Power has invoked the good offices of the United States, and I have no doubt that she has, at the same time, appealed to Great Britain. You will seek an occasion to converse with Earl RUSSELL upon the subject, and use your good offices, if they shall be accepted, to induce her Majesty's Government to exercise its influence with the two countries in favor of conciliation upon terms consistent with justice and honor. To enable you to act understandingly upon the subject, I give you herewith a copy of communications I have addressed to Mr. ROBINSON, our minister at Lima, and to Mr. KEMBLE, our Representative at Madrid.

I am, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

OUR ALBANY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Labor of the Convicts in Clinton Prison—Butter and Cheese—The Question of "Strippings" Again.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 6, 1864.

There were but few members in either House of the Legislature to-day, and but little business transacted. In the Assembly, Mr. ANGEL presented verbally a report which had, in substance, already been printed, and placed upon the files of members. A committee was appointed two weeks ago to visit Clinton Prison, and see whether it would be advisable for the State to employ the convicts there in the manufacture of iron. The committee report that contractors who have hired the convicts of the State, during the year past, have made a profit of one hundred thousand dollars. The contractors pay the State only sixty-five cents a day for the service of each able-bodied convict. The contractors realize from two dollars to two dollars and fifty cents per day for the working of each convict. The State has a large amount of property, in the form of machinery, which the contractors now use without compensating the State. What is termed the Iron contract expires in April next, and the proposition is for the State to begin its own manufacture at that time, or put matters in a position that will make it necessary for contractors to give an adequate return to the State for the services of convicts, if they secure such services. A bill which has this in view is before the two Houses, and seems likely to pass at an early day. Should this work be undertaken by the State, an appropriation of not less than forty thousand dollars, nor more than sixty thousand, will be required to commence the work successfully.

A bill which proposes to regulate the manufacture of butter and cheese, and provides that "strippings" shall not be kept back in selling milk, gave occasion to a lively debate this morning in the Assembly. The difficulty of precisely defining "strippings" was discussed, as it was last session here, in many phases.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 6.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To authorize a defendant or his counsel in a criminal trial to close the argument to a jury.

To ratify the article prohibiting slavery proposed by Congress as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

The bill to prevent the defacement of natural scenery was ordered to a third reading. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 6.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Instructing Senators and Representatives in Congress to favor the passage of a law crediting volunteers to the locality where enrolled. Adopted.

For a recess from the 19th to the 23d instant. Lies over.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To authorize attorneys and counselors to take acknowledgement of deeds and other instruments.

To employ watchmen in villages.

To increase the capital stock and fix the terminus of the Adirondack Railroad.

The State Bounty Bill.

Adjourned.

The One Hundred and Sixth New-York Regiment.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac:

"Night before last there was vociferous cheering along the left of this corps and in the right of the Second. The cause of it was for a long time unascertained. Telegraphic messages sent from this headquarters to the headquarters of other corps, elicited no information in reply, and for some time the affair remained a mystery. Yesterday, renewing the inquiries, I ascertained that the cheering was occasioned by the jubilation of the troops over the return of some convalescent officers to their regiment. The circumstances of the case are rather peculiar. It seems that in one of the bloody battles in the Shenandoah Valley last Fall, the Major and the Captain of the One Hundred and Sixth New-York Regiment were badly wounded, and were sent home to recuperate. In the meantime, the colonelcy of the regiment being vacant, Gov. SEYMOUR thought proper to commission a civilian to the position, and the men were much dissatisfied with the arrangement. Before the new Colonel had been mustered in, however, Gov. SEYMOUR'S term of office expired, and one of the earliest acts of Gov. FENTON'S rule was to commission the wounded Major as Colonel of his regiment, and to promote the Captain to the majority. On Monday night these officers arrived in the army, and were received by their old companions-in-arms with great rejoicing. The men of the One Hundred and Sixth New-York formed in line and paraded around their camp, carrying pine torches, which reflected upon the woods a ruddy glare, and lit up the surroundings with a rare grandeur. Regiment after regiment took up the cheering, and it was reechoed along the line till the piney woods shook their leaves to the noise and joined to the many-voiced clamor."

A BRIEF VISIT FROM THE LEADER OF THE LAKE ERIE PIRATES.—BURLEY, who stands charged as the leader of the gang of rebel pirates by whom the steamers *Philo Parsons* and *Island Queen* were captured, and whose examination before the Canadian courts has kept two nations on the *qui vive*, and led to belligerent rumors innumerable, having finally been giving up by the authorities across the line, passed through this city yesterday, on his way to Michigan, in charge of Deputy United States Marshals JOSEPH DENNICK and JAMES HENRY.

BURLEY was hanged over to these officers in Toronto night before last, and honored with a special train and a guard of twenty soldiers. He arrived at Clifton yesterday morning about 8 o'clock, where his guard was dismissed and himself brought to this side. He arrived here on the early morning train, and was taken to the Wadsworth House, where he was relieved of his iron ornaments, but not of the strict attentions of the officers in charge. At 1:55 P. M. he was put on board the Lake Shore train, and is now, or soon will be, in Detroit, to stand a trial which will determine the stretching of his neck.

DAVIS, who brought him the commission from JEFF. DAVIS, whereby it was hoped he would be shielded from the provisions of the Extradition Treaty, is now under sentence of death, and will be executed on the 17th inst.

BURLEY answers well to the descriptions given of him, and is anything but a hearty-looking desperado. He did not evince any desire to make acquaintances during his stay here, and was as short to his speech as his shirt should be, if the charges against him are substantiated by our courts.—*Buffalo Express, Feb. 4.*

GEN. MOSQUERA IN THIS CITY.—Gen. MOSQUERA, Ex-President of the United States of Colombia, who arrived in this city on Sunday, by the *Costa Rica*, is now stopping at the Clarendon Hotel. The General will visit England, Prussia, Italy and several of the German States, on a diplomatic mission from his Government. In December, 1863, while Provisional President of Colombia, Gen. MOSQUERA, with three thousand men, defeated an army of twice its strength, and dictated terms of peace to the Government of Ecuador. On the 20th of December a treaty was signed by commissioners, and afterward ratified by President GARCIA MORENO, of Ecuador, and President MOSQUERA, of Colombia. In April, 1864, Señor MURILLO, formerly Minister to Washington, was inaugurated President of Colombia, Gen. MOSQUERA'S term having expired. The latter is now intrusted with an important mission to Europe. He is accompanied by Capt. C. ARNEGARA, Lieut. C. MOSQUERA and THOMAS D. MOSQUERA. It is expected that the General and suite will leave this city on Wednesday.

FINE SKATING AT THE FIFTH-AVENUE POND.—The crowds which enjoyed the exercise on this select pond, yesterday, showed their full appreciation of the excellent condition in which they found the ice by arriving earlier and remaining later in the day than is their usual custom. The finely executed music from a full band added another attraction during the afternoon and evening. To-day is set apart for the third grand gala-day of the season, and if the weather should continue favorable throughout the week another skating carnival will be held on Thursday, at the evening of which every opportunity will be afforded for a grand fancy dress mosque ade, besides the magnificent and brilliant pyrotechnic display and illumination, which will continue from 8 to 11 o'clock P. M. Due notice of the carnival will be given on the day previous.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.—On the morning of the 30th ult., two families, at No. 464 Washington-street, were prostrated by sudden and mysterious sickness, which was supposed to be the result of poisoning. They lay at the point of death until about noon, when one of the children—MARY MCMINNIS—died. Coroner GAMBLE summoned a jury; but as the case was enveloped in mystery, the inquest was adjourned, and the stomach of the child was given to Drs. JOSEPH G. SHAW, THOMAS C. FINNELL and HASLETT for chemical analysation. No mineral poison was found. The physicians believe the sickness and death to have been caused by miasm in the apartments which the families occupied. Both families have recovered.... Corner COLLIN held an inquest, yesterday, at the New-Haven Railroad station in Eighty-sixth-street, upon the body of THOMAS A. WALLACE, one of the company's employes, who was run over and killed by a locomotive while loading a freight car. Mr. WALLACE was a native of Maryland, aged 23 years. ...Coroner GOVER was summoned to hold an inquest upon the body of an infant that had been found frozen in an open lot near the Thirty-first Precinct Police Station....CATHARINE COULTER, aged 17 months, was fatally scalded by overturning a pan of scalding water.....Coroner GOVER held an inquest at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, upon the body of JOHN BEADY, one of the attaches of the hotel, who fell and expired, on Sunday evening, in Broadway, near Twenty-fourth-street. He was 60 years of age.... Mr. HAZEN, a night watchman, employed at pier No. 21 East River, fell into the dock yesterday morning, and was drowned.

ROBBED, AND SENT TO THE HOUSE OF DETENTION.—On Sunday night Officer HOSSMAN, of the Fourth Ward, apprehended JOHN WILLIAMS and THOMAS MALONEY, for assaulting MICHAEL MORIARTY, and robbing him of $200. The prisoners were committed, yesterday, by Justice HOGAN, and the complainant was sent to the House of Detention.

Treatment of our Wounded—Misrepresentations and Misstatements.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following extract is taken from the *World* of Feb. 3:

"It is stated that on Thursday of last week—a week remarkable for extraordinary severity of the weather—a transport filled with sick and wounded soldiers discharged its cargo of human suffering at the wharf, near Fort Schuyler. The transport came to her dock early in the afternoon. No preparations had been made for receiving her brave, unhappy passengers. They were taken from their berths on board, carried out upon the wharf, and laid there in rows without beds or coverings, exposed to all the bleakness of the January winds. The transport once unloaded, put off again into the stream; and from five in the evening till midnight, these soldiers of the Union, stricken down in its defence, were left to the mercy of the elements! Ten of them died during these cruel hours; and when at last the tardy ambulances and carts came to relieve them, no less than twenty-five more had been so prostrated by the exposure, that they died before morning. It is impossible to comment upon such a story as this. Would to Heaven, for the honor of the American name, that it were equally impossible to believe it. If true, it admits neither of explanation nor excuse. Suffice it thus to ask to-day: Is it true, and if true, who is responsible for an outrage, of which no words can describe or chastise the enormity."

The facts are as follows: The transport *Spaulding*, from Fort Fisher, with two hundred and thirty-five officers and privates, all wounded, arrived at McDougall Hospital Jannary 25, about the middle of the afternoon. The most lavish preparation had been made to receive the men. Beds, cooking arrangements, and clothing were in perfect order. Before the transport was made fast, the whole available hospital and Quartermaster's force, with litters and ambulances, were at the wharf, under charge of the medical officers and stewards. The slightly wounded were placed in ambulances, covered with blankets, (of which a very large quantity were sent down from the hospital), and conveyed as rapidly as possible to their wards, while those who could walk were at once conducted on foot, the transit of no time occupying over fifteen minutes. The badly wounded from the explosion at Fort Fisher, were placed on stretchers (while on the transport,) and so carried without a moment's delay on the wharf, to avoid the jolting of the ambulances. Moving these wretchedly mangled men demanded the closest attention, both in placing them on and lifting them off the stretchers. A little after sundown, by the most unremitting endeavor, every one was in the hospital; by 8 P. M. all had had a most generous supper, and when the midnight rounds were made, all were washed, dressed, and as comfortable as the untiring force of the hospital could make them, every one vieing with each other to give them assistance. The transport remained until too late to leave that evening. As to the atrocious falsehood of the reported deaths, not only did no deaths occur on the wharf, but only one man died from the 25th to the 28th, notwithstanding the frightful character of the wounds. In addition, between three and four hundred sick and wounded were received from Savannah on Sunday, the 29th, three days later—a fact which in itself would utterly contradict the statement of the *World*.

S. H. ORTON,
Asst. Surgeon in charge McDougall Hospital.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports: items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Important Triumph of Science.

Years of patient research and unwearied experiment, kindly assisted by the first scientific and professional character in New-York, have produced and perfected

CHEVALIER'S
LIFE FOR THE HAIR.
THE BEST HAIR DRESSING

ever offered to the public. IT RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR, giving it a fresh and natural appearance. Will stop its falling out in three days, and keep the head clean, cool and healthy. Does not stain the skin or soil the whitest fabric. Is entirely different from any other preparation. Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half-dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express. For sale at the drug-stores. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., No. 1,123 Broadway, N. Y.

For an Irritated Throat, Cough or Cold, BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.

The Doctors of Boston Recommend BURNETT'S TOOTH WASH. It is very much superior to powders. A few drops upon a brush will cleanse the mouth thoroughly.

Sold by all druggists.

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.—A certain cure for coughs, colds, influenza, hoarseness, difficult breathing, and all affections of the throat, bronchial tubes and lungs, leading to consumption. The Honey of Horehound soothes all irritation. The Tar of Balm of Gilead penetrates, cleanses and heals all parts of the throat and lungs. There is nothing like it. Fifty cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists. CHARLES DOWNER, General Agent, No. 44 Cedar-st., New-York.

All Ladies should use Scarlino's Ambrosia for the Hair.—It cleanses, beautifies, preserves and renders the hair soft and glossy.

Catarle's Honey Soap.

This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1865.

Adriatic Fire Insurance Company,
NO. 139 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000

This company has this day given notice to the Board of Fire Insurance Companies that it withdraws its assent to the Tariff of Rates adopted by the Board, and also to the "rules respecting commissions, brokerages and brokers."

DIRECTORS.

Wm. A. Seaver,	E. E. Morgan,	Wm. H. Marston,
Andrew Carrigan,	Wm. L. Cogswell,	F. Harper, Jr.,
James Suydam,	J. F. Girard Porter,	John W. Harper,
Joseph Stuart,	J. T. Agnew,	Oliver Charlick,
Wm. G. Forge,	Paul S. Forbes,	Shepard T. Knapp,
R. A. Witthaus,	James M. McCoy,	C. Godfray Gunther,
Edward Rowe,	Geo. W. Quintard,	Thos. F. Rowland,
John Garcia,	W. E. Everyth,	C. K. Bingham,
Thos. T. Sturges,	Daniel Devlin,	J. Ogden Hoffman,
Wm. H. Guion,	John E. Devlin,	M. O. Roberts,
Wm. T. Blodgett,	Wm. J. Schenck,	F. W. Lewis.

Property of all kinds, including ships in port and their cargoes, insured on favorable terms.

WM. A. SEAVER, President.

F. W. LEWIS, Secretary.

Weber Piano-fortes.

The directors of the National Piano-forte Association take this opportunity to announce to the public that, after a thorough and familiar comparison of the relative merits of the various pianos which have been allowed a place in their warerooms, consisting of Weber's, Steinway's, Chickering's, Bradbury's, etc., etc., besides a careful comparison with all other makers pretending to excel, a candid statement of the result compels them to say that the

WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is, predominantly,
THE BEST PIANO IN AMERICA,

and, therefore, not excelled by any in the world.

While the Steinway piano is justly celebrated for its sweetness of tone, the Chickering piano for its brilliancy, and the Driggs and other pianos for their power, the Weber piano combines all these desirable qualities in the highest degree, and is the only known instrument of which it may with truth be said that in it are united the six great qualities of a perfect instrument, viz.: great power, sweetness of tone and brilliancy, with an elastic touch, perfect equality of tone and durability.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
1865.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, President.
Vice-Presidents.
THEODORE MOSS and LOUIS SCHREIBER.
JOHN C. WHITE, Secretary.
J. E. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE.
S. B. MILLS. MAX MARETZEK,
CARL BERGMANN, J. N. PATTISON,
CARL ANSCHUTZ. THEODORE THOMAS,
ROBERT GOLDBECK.

ALBERT WEBER, Manufacturer,
No. 155 West Broadway.

Sufficient for the Day is the Evil thereof—in fact, MORE than sufficient; and, therefore, the best course is to avert the evil by forecast and precaution. The way to do this, so far as sickness is concerned, is to tone and energize the bodily organs with the HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the only preparation which gently stimulates, regulates and purifies the system at once and the same time.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name, manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

A Card.

THE METROPOLITAN BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM,
No. 575 Broadway.

E. A. Brooks, having sold his store and stock of goods in Fulton-st., will continue to carry on his business as heretofore at his old and commodious establishment in Broadway, where he is now prepared to offer for the inspection of his patrons the most beautiful assortment of boots, shoes, gaiters, slippers and overshoes to be found in the city. His stock of goods comprises every variety of style for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. Special attention is called to his collection of men's, boys' and youths' water-proof boots, so necessary at this season of the year. The public are invited to call and examine, at No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Wm. Knabe & Co.,
Manufacturers of
GOLD MEDAL
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, J. Satter and other leading artists. EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

A full assortment of the above celebrated instruments at O. BAUER & CO.'S WAREROOMS, No. 544 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Old Eyes Made New.
A pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

Every Description of Family Sewing beautifully done on the Grover & Baker machine, by Mrs. E. SIMPSON, No. 495 Broadway.

Artificial Limbs of Superior Quality and adaptability: Army and Navy furnished gratis with the best, per commission of Surgeon-General U. S. Army, by E. D. HUDSON, M. D., Astor-place, Clinton Hall, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Inst

FINANCIAL.

NO LIABILITIES TO STOCKHOLDERS.

THE
FIRST NATIONAL PETROLEUM CO.,
OF
NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA.

Organized under the Laws of the State of New-York, January, 1865.

CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000,
In 200,000 Shares of $5 each.

A Limited amount of Stock reserved at $3 a Share.

Two new Wells on Company's Property, now yielding 70 Barrels Daily. Five Wells now going down.

Dividend paying from the start.

OFFICE, NO. 100 BROADWAY.

OFFICERS.
PRESIDENT.
CHAS H. APPLEGATE,
(Of C. H. Applegate & Bro., No. 354 Broadway.)
VICE-PRESIDENT.
JOHN L. DOUGLASS,
(Sec. Merchants' Fire Ins. Co.)
TREASURER.
HIRAM G. BOND,
(Banker, No. 11 Pine-st.)
SECRETARY.
JOHN O HOTT,
(Com. Merchant, No. 4 Cedar-st.
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.
MAHLON S. FROST,
(Of Titusville, Penn.)
BANKERS.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
(Corner of Nassau and Pine sts.)
TRUSTEES.

OF NEW-YORK—Chas. H. Applegate, John L. Douglass, Chas. A. Crane, John B. Bouton, John G. Hoyt, Samuel B. Rooney.

OF TITUSVILLE, PENN—Mahlon S. Frost, Chas. G. Gridley, Chas. B. Hall.

LANDS ON OIL CREEK AND CHERRY RUN.

PROPERTY NO. 1—SEVENTY BARRELS OF OIL DAILY.

A perpetual lease of two and a half acres on the celebrated Buchanan Farm, at the junction of Oil Creek and Cherry Run. Two new oil wells now in operation, yielding seventy barrels daily, of which one-half goes to the First National Petroleum Company.

The present supply of oil is equivalent to the payment of at least Two per Cent. monthly dividends to the stockholders upon their investments.

First Dividend of Two Per Cent. for February.

Near this property are the famous "Phillips," "Woodruff," "Hemmond," and other wells, which have been flowing two or three years, and are still pouring in constant streams. Several new wells will immediately be sunk by the company. Engines, tools and tubing now on the ground.

PROPERTY NO. 2—FORTY ACRES OF THE HATCH FARM.

This property, owned in fee, lies just north of Plumer, on both sides of Cherry Run, in a direct line between the "Noble" well, which flowed 2,000 barrels daily, and the new 300-barrel well on Pithole Creek, owned by the United States Petroleum Company) and but a little distance from each. One hundred new wells are now going down between the Hatch farm and Oil Creek. A large flow of oil has just been struck on the northern verge of the property. The "Coquette" well of 700 barrels, the "Maple Shade" well of 800 barrels, the "Irving" well of 300 barrels, the Story farm, the Rynd farm, and Tarr farm are in the immediate vicinity.

Six new wells will be sunk on the property during the Spring and Summer. Room for over 300 wells. No well has ever been sunk on Cherry Run without striking oil.

PROPERTY NO. 3—FIVE WELLS NOW GOING DOWN.

A parcel of land on the well-known McFate farm, on Cherry Run. Five wells now being bored—one having reached the depth of over 300 feet. The First National Petroleum Company has a landed interest in all the oil produced, without spending a penny or doing a day's work. The "Reed" well of 200 bbls., the "Prince" and "Auburn" of 100 bbls. each, and other great wells, are near by.

PROPERTY NO. 4—111 ACRES OF THE KIGHTLIN FARM.

All on Oil Creek, just above Titusville, and owned in fee. Regarded by experienced oil operators as one of the finest oil properties in Pennsylvania. Value of the land daily enhanced by oil discoveries and strikes on all sides of it. Room on the property for over 500 wells. Several will be sunk immediately.

PROPERTY NO. 5—200 ACRES IN WEST VIRGINIA.

The lease of about 200 acres of rich oil-bearing lands on the Little Kanawha and Dunkard Creek, in West Virginia, giving to the First National Petroleum Company seven-eighths of all the oil. The Property is near the noted Burning Springs Well, and in the great upheaval range, which has always been found to contain oil in large quantities. Wells will be sunk immediately.

PROPERTY NO. 6.

A lease of 200 acres of first-class oil-bearing lands, also on Little Kanawha River and Dunkard Creek, in the vicinity of Property No. 5.

THE RESERVED SHARES—ALL STOCKHOLDERS ON AN EQUAL FOOTING.

Subscriptions will be received, until further notice, for a limited amount of capital stock, at the lowest cash price of $3 a share, par value $5, the same being full paid up stock, free from all assessments and liabilities, in which respect the original subscribers, and those who may now put down their names, stand on precisely the same footing.

THE COMPANY'S WORKING OPERATIONS.

The working operations of the company have been placed under the personal supervision of Mahlon S. Frost, Esq., of Titusville. Mr. Frost is a pioneer in the oil development of Pennsylvania, and one of the largest and most experienced oil operators in the country. All the new wells will be sunk under his immediate direction.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS
NOW OPEN
AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE,
NO. 100 BROADWAY.

OIL AND COAL LANDS.

Several tracts in Braxton County, West Virginia, for sale by the subscriber.
TITLES WARRANTED. Apply Nos. 8 and 10 Wall-st., Room No. 41, between 11 and 2 o'clock.
E. HECKSCHER.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 260 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1865.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, the following persons were elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year:

J. T. Steager,	Albert G. Lee,
E. L. Fancher,	N. E. Rosenfeld,
John Elliott,	Charles O. Barrett,
Lewis Einstein,	Edwin F. Knowlton,
John Falconer,	Jacob H. Daier,
Henry L. Baker,	Randel L. Rost.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, Daniel L. Rost was unanimously re-elected President.
JOHN H. STOUT, Cashier.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS,
For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

PARTIES HOLDING THIRTY (30) OR more coupons on the three years' seven and three-tenth bonds, maturing on the 15th inst., are requested to hand them in, with schedules, at any time before that date.

Holders complying with the above will have their coupons examined and checks given for them on the 16th, after 3 o'clock P. M.

Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Interest Department of this office.
(Signed) JOHN A. STEWART,
Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD CO.,
DUBUQUE, Feb. 6, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Co. will be held at the office of the Company in Dubuque, for the purpose of electing four Directors for the term of two years.
SCOTT LORD HOUSE, Secretary.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that a dividend of [illegible] per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on demand. Transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th inst., both days inclusive.
Directors' Meeting, Jan. 17, 1865.
DANIEL HOYT, Cashier.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, February, 1865.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of said election, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, the 14th inst. Polls will be open at 10 o'clock, and close at 2 P. M.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE BONDS OF the [illegible] are requested to call for certificates as soon as possible.
T. E. STILLMAN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE Directors of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company will be held at the office, corner of 4th-st. on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., from 12 to 2 P. M.
GERRIT S. MOORE, Secretary.

H. C. FREEMAN, CIVIL AND MINING Engineer and Geologist, will make examinations of lands for petroleum, remaining in the city a few days only. Address No. 121 Fulton, Brooklyn, N. Y.

LEE & ELY, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., Petroleum lands in Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia for sale. Blocks of all descriptions bought and sold on commission.

FINANCIAL.

10-40 BONDS.
5-20 BONDS.
6s OF '81 BONDS.
MARCH, MAY AND JULY
COUPONS CASHED IN GOLD,
BY
HENRY A. HEISER SONS,
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 44 Pine-st.

In view of the prospect of PEACE and a FALL IN GOLD, holders of Gold Bonds will do well to detach the Coupons and realize the interest at present rates for Gold. Parties residing out of the city wishing to cash their Coupons can forward them by express, and we will return the Gold or its value in greenbacks, as desired.

THE
EVERETT PETROLEUM COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 74 BEAVER-ST., N. Y.
CAPITAL, $300,000.
30,000 SHARES. PAR VALUE, $10 EACH.

OFFICERS.
HENRY J. BAKER, President.
JOHN J. KING, Treasurer.

TRUSTEES.
HENRY J. BAKER, JOHN D. WING,
RANDOLPH M. COOLEY, JOHN J. PETIT,
FREDERICK BREDT, ABRAM W. BAKER,
COLL. J. SUMNER.
Superintendent.....FRANK W. ALLIN.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and are the sales always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

REMOVAL.

THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have removed to No. 156 Broadway, between Liberty-st. and Maiden-lane.

GREAT NORTHERN OIL CO.
OFFICE, NO. 67 EXCHANGE-PLACE;
NEAR BROADWAY.
Capital.....$2,000,000

Manufacturers and Sole Proprietors of the
HENDRICK LUBRICATOR.
Also dealers in SPERM, LARD, WHALE and other OILS.

OFFICERS.
JOHN BRYAN, President, New-York.
JACOB S. ATWOOD, Vice-President.
J. A. WISNER, Secretary and Treasurer.
E. E. HENDRICK, Superintendent.
WM. N. MARCUS, General Agent.

PETROLEUM

WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS,
No. 71 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 30,
OFFER FOR SALE
OIL STOCKS.

McKINLEY,	BUCHANAN,
BERGEN COAL AND OIL,	CONSOLIDATED,
OCEANIC,	HIGHGATE,
RYND FARM,	FOUNTAIN,
EXCELSIOR,	CLINTON,
NORTHERN LIGHT,	NORTH AMERICAN,
MANHATTAN,	UNITED STATES,
GUILD FARM,	CENTRAL,
GREAT WESTERN CONSOLIDATED.	

All of which we can recommend as good investments at present prices. Having personally examined the oil regions of Pennsylvania, will cheerfully furnish information to parties desiring to invest.
SALES MADE AT THE REGULAR
PETROLEUM STOCK BOARD,
at their two sessions, daily, 11½ o'clock A. M. and P. M.
ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

GOODYEAR BROTHERS & DURAND,
BANKERS,
No. 18 BROAD-STREET, N. Y.
ALL KINDS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, RAILROAD STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, &c., bought and sold on commission. Interest allowed on accounts.
CHAS. GOODYEAR, Banker, Schoharie Co., N. Y.
GEO. GOODYEAR, New-Haven, Conn.
GEO. G. GOODYEAR, HARVEY DURAND.

REFERENCES:
Hon. JOHN J. CISCO, late Asst. U. S. Treasurer, N. Y.
JACOB RUSSELL, Cashier U. S. Treasury, New-York.
H. T. MORGAN (of H. T. Morgan & Co.) New-York.
MORRIS FRANKLIN, Pres. N. Y. Life Insur. Co., N. Y.
W. H. BOERS, Actuary, New-York Life Insurance Co.
Hon. ERASTUS CORNING, Albany, N. Y.
RUFUS H. KING, President N. Y. State Bank, Albany.
THOS. OLCOTT, Pres. Mec. and Farmers' Bank, Albany.
H. H. MARTIN, Cashier Albany City Bank, N. Y.
A. R. JOHNSON, Utica, N. Y.
JAY COOKE & Co., Washington.
BANK OF WASHINGTON, Washington.
BENJ. E. BATES, Pres. Nat. Bank of Commerce, Boston.
JOHN DENBRITT, Pres. Eliot National Bank, Boston.
L. CANDEE, President New-Haven Co. Bank, Conn.
E. D. TIFFANY, Pres. First National Bank, Hartford, Ct.
E. G. HOWE, Esq., Hartford, Conn.

EXCELSIOR PETROLEUM COMPANY.
FOURTH DIVIDEND.

The Trustees of this company have THIS DAY declared a regular monthly dividend of four (4) per cent., also an
EXTRA DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, from the receipts of the last month, payable on the 15th inst. at the office of the company, No. 74 Broadway. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst., inclusive.
ARTHUR T. HURD, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1865.

WHEREAS—BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the American National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act;

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "the American National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
[L. S.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 28th day of January, 1865.
(Signed) HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

WILLIAM C. GILMAN,
NO. 8 PINE-ST.,
BUYS AND SELLS
MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE SCRIP.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 120 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s OF 1881,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS,
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Coupons and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold, at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY will receive proposals at the offices of the Company, No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York, and Pioneer, Venango County, Penn., until noon on Saturday, the 25th of February next, for leasing parts of the large and valuable oil producing territory now in possession of the Company on Pithole Creek, and on Walnut Bend, Allegheny River, Venango County, Penn. Most of the property on Pithole Creek is in the immediate vicinity of the "Frazier Well," recently developed by the Company, and now flowing from 200 to 300 barrels of oil per day.

Maps of the property can be seen at the offices of the Company, where further information will be given.
By order of the Board,
C. S. DENNING, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1865.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 26, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15, 1865, in accordance with amended by-law. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 4 until Feb. 16.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE RICHMOND COUNTY BONDS will be paid at the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, No. 52 Wall-st., when due.
P. S. WANDELL, County Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BROOKLYN PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1865.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Trustees held this day, Mr. POPE CATLIN was unanimously elected Secretary, in place of Mr. CHAS. P. WILLIAMS, Jr., resigned.
The Certificates of Stock for this Company will be ready for delivery on Wednesday, 8th instant.
POPE CATLIN, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

WALDEN & McILVAINE, NO. 12 BROAD-st., dealers in Government Securities and Petroleum Stocks.

FINANCIAL.

THE
COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL STOCK.....$1,000,000
Divided into 200,000 Shares, at $5 per share.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE,
TO 60,000 SHARES ONLY, $3 00 PER SHARE.
STOCK ISSUED FULL PAID.
$50,000 CASH APPROPRIATED AS A WORKING CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT. VICE-PRESIDENT.
ISAIAH LUKENS. WM. M. STEWART.
TREASURER. SECRETARY.
WM. D. SMITH. R. J. HARRISON.
DIRECTORS.
ISAIAH LUKENS, ROBERT SMITH,
W. D. SMITH, EDWD. F. CUSHMAN,
W. M. STEWART.

OFFICES—NO. 42 PINE-STREET, NEW-YORK AND NOS. 23 AND 24 WASHINGTON BUILDINGS, (176 South Third-street, below Walnut,) PHILADELPHIA.

The intrinsic value of their territory is greater than that of any other oil company now before the public, with the same amount of capital.
The Directors invite all who desire investing in oil stocks to call at their offices and examine prospectus, draughts, &c., where they cannot fail to be satisfied that the
COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY
is organized on such a basis that stockholders cannot fail to realize a handsome profit aside from the question of oil altogether.
The books for subscription will be open for a short time longer at the offices of the company.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1864:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec 31, 1864	$7,856,437 25
Premiums on Policies not marked off Jan. 1, 1864	2,407,334 61
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$10,263,771 86
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.	
Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec. 31, 1864	$7,864,329 14
Losses paid during the same period	$3,316,625 67
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	1,312,299 63
The company has the following Assets:	
United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$4,974,715 00
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	2,187,950 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	143,760 00
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the company, estimated at	126,812 89
Premium notes and bills receivable	2,256,818 99
United States Gold Coin	542,290 63
Cash in Bank	268,432 91
Total amount of assets	$11,131,5-9 41

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 7th of February next.
After reserving three and one half million dollars of profit, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1863 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 7th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.
A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net-earned premiums of the company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1864, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 4th of April next.
The profits of the company, ascertained from July 1, 1842, to Jan. 1, 1864, for which certificates were issued, amount to.....$16,961,820
Additional from Jan. 1, 1864, to Jan. 1, 1865.....2,740,160
Total profits for 22½ years.....$19,691,020
The certificates previous to 1863 have been redeemed by cash.....12,653,730
Net earnings remaining with the company on Jan. 1, 1865.....$7,037,290
By order of the board.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Acting Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	William Sturgis, Jr.,
Charles Dennis,	Henry K. Bogert,
W. H. H. Moore,	William E. Dodge,
Henry Colt,	Dennis Perkins,
William C. Pickersgill,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,
Lewis Curtis,	J. Henry Burgy,
Charles H. Russell,	Cornelius Grinnell,
Lowell Holbrook,	C. A. Hand,
R. Warren Weston,	Watts Sherman,
Royal Phelps,	R. J. Hoviland,
Caleb Barstow,	Benjamin Babcock,
A. P. Pillot,	Fletcher Westray,
Daniel S. Miller,	Robt'S. Minturn, Jr.,
Joshua J. Henry,	Gordon W. Burnham,
George G. Hobson,	Frederick Chauncey,
David Lane,	James Low,
James Brice,	Charles H. Marshall.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.

PETROLEUM

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND BALTIMORE CONSOLIDATED
PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY.
CAPITAL, $1,500,000, DIVIDED INTO 300,000 SHARES.
PAR VALUE, $5.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $1 PER SHARE.
NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT OR CALL ON THE SUBSCRIBERS, AS 50,000 SHARES ARE RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT—J. S. CLARK, of New-York.
VICE PRESIDENT—H. B. WISHART, New-York.
TREASURER—H. F. DEVOE, New-York.
SECRETARY—J. CONKLIN, New-York.
DIRECTORS
R. V. B. KETCHUM, Baltimore, Md.
O. KING, Baltimore, Md.
J. B. GOULD, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. WOODBURN, Baltimore, Md.
R. H. WHEART, New-York.
DR. T. S. KING, New-York.
A. CLARK, Tar Farm, Pa.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Pa.
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENTS:
J. S. CLARK, N. Y. A. CLARK, Tar Farm, Pa.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Pa.
OFFICES:
No. 71 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Nos. 612 and 614 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILA.,
No. 147 BALTIMORE-ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

The company is organized under the laws of the State of New-York. The principal office is No. 71 Broadway, with branch offices in Philadelphia and Baltimore, for the convenience of subscribers, where the certificates of stock will be issued to subscribers without delay. The property, embracing upward of 635 acres, has been selected with great care during the last three years, by those of the directors who have been constantly operating on Oil Creek, and throughout the entire oil region of Pennsylvania, as well as Western Virginia, and was not selected in part, but for the purpose of development and producing oil, having now seven wells under contract, and being bored with vigor, besides those already completed and producing, making in all 13 wells now on the property. Every acre of this Company's property is bottom, and the best of boring-land, much of it on Oil Creek, Cherry Run, Cherry Tree Creek, Walnut Bend, Allegheny River, and other streams where the lands are being developed with good success and prospects of a very large product of oil.
OFFICE IN NEW-YORK, where Prospectus, Maps and every information can be obtained,
No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE
EMPIRE CITY OIL COMPANY.
CAPITAL.....$400,000
100,000 SHARES.....PAR VALUE $4 EACH
OFFICE, NO. 69 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

The subscription book will positively close on the 1st day of March, 1865.
A limited number of shares can be had at the SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2 PER SHARE.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:
ISAAC O. BARKER, Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.
SAMUEL BARTON, Cashier Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.
N. R. LARAU, No. 69 Wall-st.
WILLIAM B. ALLEN, Claire Works.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, No. 130 Broadway.
JEREMIAH SIMONSON, Greenpoint.
H. M. KINNIE, Kinnie & Carver, No. 17 Broad-st.
J. VAN ORDEN, East River Bank.
SMITH BARKER, Jr., No. 5 Bowling-green.
OFFICERS:
N. R. LABAU, President.
W. H. HUBBARD, Secretary.
SMITH BARKER, Jr., Treasurer.
BANKS & ANDERSON, Attorneys.

This company have EIGHT WELLS and two Oil Refineries now in operation. A large cash capital has been provided for in the organization of the company, which, with the improvements already obtained, insures permanent success. Prospectus, with full particulars, can be had at the office of the company, No. 69 Wall-st.
Agents to receive subscriptions:
Messrs. OAKSCHE & WILSON, No. 3 Broad-st.
N. T. HUBBARD, No. 27 Front-st.
KINNIE & CARVER, No. 17 Broad-st.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY,
No. 21 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

The annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the Continental Hotel, in the City of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22, at 12 o'clock P. M.
The annual election of Directors will be held at the same place, on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M.
The Transfer Books will be closed on Saturday, Feb. 18, and reopened on Monday, Feb. 27.
J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."
All denominations on hand ready for delivery. Three-eighths commission allowed.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES purchased and for sale.

NOTICE.—THE EAST RIVER BANK WILL ORganize as soon as practicable as a National Bank, with the capital increased to $500,000.
Having a surplus of over 60 per cent., a dividend in stock of 25 per cent. will be made to present shareholders; the remainder of the surplus will be participated in by the increased stock.
The subscription book is now open at the bank, No. 600 Broadway.
By order of the board.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

$100,000 OF LONG DOCK ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY Seven per Cent. Bonds for sale, in sums to suit, by
LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

LITTLE KANAWHA
AND
ELK RIVER
PETROLEUM AND MINING CO.
SUBSCRIPTION TO BE CLOSED.
CASH WORKING CAPITAL $150,000.

OFFICERS:
OLIVER E. WOOD, President.
JAMES CRUIKSHANK, Vice-President.
CHARLES J. MARTIN, Treasurer.
JAMES WADSWORTH, Secretary.
E. R. BLACKWELL, Consulting Engineer and General Superintendent.

TRUSTEES:
PAUL N. SPOFFORD, of Spofford, Tileston & Co., New-York.
CHARLES J. MARTIN, President Home Insurance Co., New-York.
Hon. ROGER AVERILL, Danbury, Conn.
Hon. ALBERT L. CATLIN, Burlington, Vt.
JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway, New-York.
OLIVER E. WOOD, No. 26 Barclay-st., New-York.
JAMES WADSWORTH, of James Wadsworth & Co., No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.
JOHN W. STRONG, Detroit, Mich.
EDWARD M. MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

The subscription is so nearly completed that it is intended to close the same on or before the 15th of February.
Subscription $750,000, of which $600,000 purchases the and, to wit: 62,860 ACRES. The remaining $150,000 is for the permanent cash working capital of the company.
Capital stock, $4,000,000. Par value of shares, $100. Subscribers to this purchase will receive eight shares of stock for each one hundred dollars subscribed. Lands located on the Little Kanawha and Elk Rivers, in the Counties of Gilmer and Braxton, in the very heart of the oil region of West Virginia.
Professor Richardson reports: "Your property is the very centre of the West Virginia oil region; it has numerous oil and gas springs along the banks of its streams, one of which vies with the famous 'Burning Spring' itself."
Professor Shepherd, of New-Haven, Conn., reports: "I consider it eminently oil-producing land. The oil-bearing shales underlie it extensively, and the long lines of carburetted hydrogen or illuminating gas springs, some of which I saw burning, as well as the appearance of oil itself on the surface of the tract, fully confirm me in this belief.
There can be no doubt that along your creeks and tributaries there is a large extent of valuable oil-producing territory. The prodigious amount of bituminous and cannel coal, iron ore, limestone and fire-clays embodied in the high hills on your property, the tops and slopes of which are covered with an extraordinary growth of white oak and other heavy timbers, add immensely to its value."
These views are fully indorsed by the reports of the most practical and experienced men from the oil districts of both Pennsylvania and Virginia.
The company consider themselves fortunate in having secured the services of Mr. Blackwell, a practical civil engineer, for the general superintendancy, so well known as the late Chief Engineer and Superintendent of the Commissioners of Washington Heights, New-York City.
Arrangements are in rapid progress for the immediate development of the property, on a scale commensurate with its value and extent.
Subscriptions, payable at the time of subscribing, or one-half in cash, and the balance in thirty days from the time of closing of the subscription, can be made in person or by letter, at the office of the undersigned, No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York; I. K. Dobson, No. 43 State-st., Boston, and John W. Strong, Detroit, Mich., where full information can be obtained.
JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

HOPE
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 92 BROADWAY.
CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000 00
ASSETS.....$282,248 76

This company having DECLINED JOINING the combination of Fire Insurance Companies, is prepared to write policies on terms as favorable as are offered by any other responsible company, whether IN OR OUT of the board.

DIRECTORS.

HENRY M. TABER,	THOMAS P. CUMMINOS,
STEPH. CAMBRELENO,	THEODORE W. RILEY,
JOSEPH ORAFTON,	AMOS BOBBINS,
L. B. WARD,	D. LYDIO SUYDAM,
STEPHEN HYATT,	J. W. MERSEREAU,
JACOB REESE,	JOSEPH BRITTON,
ROBERT SCHELL,	WILLIAM H. TERRY,
JOHN PENFOLD,	WILLIAM RENSEN,
JAMES S. SANDFORD,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
FREDK. SCHUCHARDT,	JOSEPH FOULKE.

JACOB REESE, President.
THOMAS ORENSTEAT, Secretary.
CHAS. D. HARTSHORNE, Asst. Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE OF NEW-YORK.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1865.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the National Bank of Commerce in New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and in the State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:
Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the National Bank of Commerce in New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and in the State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this nineteenth day of January, 1865.
[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

VERMILYE & CO. OFFER FOR SALE AT PAR.
MORRIS & ESSEX RAILROAD CO.
FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, OF $100, $500 AND $1,000.
REDEEMABLE IN FIFTY YEARS.

With Coupons payable in New-York, and with Provision for a Sinking Fund for their redemption at maturity.
The Morris and Essex Railroad is now extending its road to Easton, and at that point will connect with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, with the Lehigh Canal Company's Road, now in the course of construction and nearly completed, and with the East Pennsylvania Railroad, which is proposed to be extended from Allentown to Easton.
These roads will supply the Morris and Essex Railroad, immediately upon its completion, with an immense tonnage for transportation, and it must become one of the most important avenues for the transportation of coal from the Lehigh and Eastern Schuylkill regions, and will also form a part of the great through line to Cincinnati and Chicago, and the Great West, by way, via Lehigh Valley, Allentown, Pennsylvania Central, and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads.
These bonds are secured by a first mortgage to James Brown and Peter Cooper, Trustees, upon the road completed and in course of completion, and upon the branch from Denville to Newark, from the Hudson River, at Hoboken, to the Delaware River, at Phillipsburgh, including all rights, real estate, rolling stock and other property of the company.

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN PETROLEUM?
If so, read No 9 of
ALL ABOUT PETROLEUM.

This Journal, which is for sale by all first-class newsdealers, gives the fullest information on all and every other matter relating to Petroleum. Contents of No. 9: The Working Capital of Petroleum Companies—Original Correspondence from the Oil Region—The Supposed Animal Origin of Petroleum—Sketches in Oil—Oil in the different parts of the Country—Special Report on the Condition of the Petroleum Stock Market, &c.
C. FILBERING & CO., Publishers,
No. 24 Liberty-st., New-York.

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF THE SIXTH NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.

Average amount of loans and discounts	$1,145,123
Average amount of lawful money and specie	340,844
Average amount of deposits	1,276,457
Average amount of circulation	313,000

JNO. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

TEXAS INDEMNITY FIVE PER CENT. Bonds of 1906.
Holders of irregular Bonds will please communicate with
LOCKWOOD & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE HENRY BEND PETROLEUM COMPANY.
Organized under the Laws of the State of New-York.

CAPITAL, $300,000,
DIVIDED INTO 30,000 SHARES.
PAR VALUE, $10 EACH.

OFFICERS:
President: Treasurer:
C. V. B. OSTRANDER, Esq. HORATIO DORR, Esq.
Secretary:
HARRY BURRELL, Jr., Esq.
Trustees:
C. V. B. OSTRANDER, Esq., President Merchants' Fire Insurance Company.
HORATIO DORR, Esq., Secretary Atlantic Fire Insurance Company.
THOMAS R. HAWLEY, Esq., of Messrs. Hawley & Howe.
SEYMOUR BURRELL, Esq., No. 64 Pearl-st.
AMOS C. LITTLE, Esq., No. 289 Washington-st.
JOHN D. WING, Esq., of Messrs. Wing & Evans.
CHARLES G. BARRETT, Esq., of Messrs. Randolph & Skidmore.
MANNING DANIELS, Esq., No. 289 Broadway, New-York, N. J.

Superintendents:
FRANK W. ALLIN, Esq., Oil City.
J. VAN NOSTRAND DORR, Esq., Assistant, at Wells.

This company is organized under the laws of the State of New-York, with a capital of $300,000, divided into 30,000 shares of par value of $10 each.
Its projectors, not desiring to form a company for the sole purpose of selling stock, but for permanent investment and security, have placed it before the public in its present desirable form of a small capital and a full paid stock.
The property was selected with great care, and personally examined by trustees, and so divided among different localities as to avoid undue risks.
The present receipts from the two producing wells, "Holiday" and "Auburn," are sufficient for regular monthly dividends, and when the six wells now going down are completed, large and satisfactory results are confidently expected.
In addition, the company propose sinking several other wells as soon as the machinery can be placed upon the ground, and have reserved an ample fund for that purpose.
Stockholders are free from all personal liability.
The subscription books are now open for a limited number of of shares, to be issued for purchase of above described property, at the following places of business:
C. V. B. OSTRANDER, Esq., Merchants' Fire Insurance Company, corner Pine-st. and Broadway.
SEYMOUR BURRELL, Esq., No. 64 Pearl-st.
Messrs. RALPH, KING & PATC

DIVIDENDS

DIVIDEND.

SAFEST AND CHEAPEST SYSTEM OF INSURANCE.

FOURTH CONSECUTIVE SCRIP DIVIDEND OF SIXTY PER CENT.

WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 178 BROADWAY, corner Maiden-lane,

New-York, Feb. 2, 1865.

CASH CAPITAL.....$400,000
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, Feb. 1, 1865 ..$660,000

A DIVIDEND OF (10) TEN PER CENT.

is this day declared, payable on demand in cash to stockholders.

Also, an Interest Dividend of (6) SIX PER CENT. on outstanding Scrip, payable 15th March, in cash.

ALSO.

A Scrip Dividend of (60) SIXTY PER CENT. on the earned Premiums of Policies entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending 31st January, 1865. BEING THE FOURTH CONSECUTIVE SCRIP DIVIDEND OF SIXTY PER CENT. DECLARED BY THIS COMPANY SINCE ITS ADOPTION OF THE PARTICIPATING SYSTEM. The Scrip will be ready for delivery on and after 15th March prox.

GEO. C. SATTERLEE, President.
HENRY WESTON, Vice-President.

WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.
WM. A. SCOTT, Assistant Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
UNITED PETROLEUM FARMS ASSOCIATION.
Office No. 10 Pine-st., New-York.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Association, held at the office of Messrs. Wed W. Clarke & Co., a dividend of 1 and ½ per cent. on the capital stock of the company ($10,000,000,) was declared (equal to 6 per cent. on the original subscription,) payable on the 20th inst., at the office of the company.

The transfer-books of the company will remain closed until March 1.

G. H. BISSELL, President.

W. R. PEMPICK, Treasurer.

Parties holding original receipts of the Acting-Treasurer of the United Petroleum Farms Association, which have assignments thereon, must present such receipts to the Secretary, at the office of Messrs. Wed W. Clarke & Co., No. 10 Pine-st., before the 12th inst., in order that stock-certificates may be issued to the parties interested, and their names as reserved on the list of original subscribers, and the ensuing dividend be paid to them directly.

J. P. HOGARTH, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO 104 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL.....$500,000
ASSETS.....778,800

AN INTEREST DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT. for the past six months has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand.

Having no connection with any ASSOCIATION or COMBINATION, this company will issue policies to merchants or others, either direct or through their representatives.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb 2, 1-65

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 21, 1865.

TWENTY-THIRD SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three per cent. on the capital stock thereof, free of the United States Income tax, payable on the 20th day of February next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., in Boston, at the office of J. E. Thayer & Brother; in Albany, at the Albany City Bank.

The Transfer Books will be closed at the close of business on TUESDAY, the 31st day of January, inst., and be reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, the 23d day of February next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY,
No. 29 TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a dividend from the earnings of the company for six months ending 31st December ult., of Four Per Cent., payable at the office of the company, on and after the 15th day of February next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer-book will be closed from the evening of the 4th to the morning of the 16th of February.

G. P. LLOYD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, No. 111 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN AND ONE-HALF (7½) Per Cent will be paid on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, at the office of the company in this city, on and after Wednesday, the 15th of February, instant. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 6th to the 15th instant, both days inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1865.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books will remain closed until the 30th Jan. inst.

By order of the Board,

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1865.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent., (free from Government tax,) has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after Wednesday, 1st day of February next.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

By order of the board,

N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 98 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1865.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST Dividend of Three and One-Half per Cent., (3½,) free of Government tax, will be payable to the stockholders of this company on and after Feb 1.

W. A. BREWER, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE BRADEMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 10 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

E. H. CHESHIRE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE OHIO PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 4 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1865.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE OHIO PETROLEUM COMPANY have declared a dividend on its capital stock of Two Per Cent., from the earnings of the company for the month of January, payable at the office of the company no or after the 10th February, to shareholders of record on the 31st January, 1865.

ALLEN D. VORCE, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 67 NASSAU-st., N. Y. OPEN EVERY DAY, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and TUESDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST (free from Government tax) allowed.

JAMES C. STONEALL, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Will sail as follows:

MORNING STAR....Nelson.....Saturday, Feb. 18.
BUILDING STAR....Knapp.....Saturday, Feb. 25.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, March 4.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, March 18.
BUILDING STAR....Knapp.....Saturday, March 25
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, April 1.
DAY STAR.....(Building.)

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,

From Pier 45 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.

The *Morning Star* is 2,560 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,895, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,718, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to

JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON.....3,224 tons.....900-horse power
LAFAYETTE.....3,204 tons.....900-horse power
EUROPE.....(About).....900-horse power
FRANCE.....(About).....900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.....(Building).....1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. UCCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....March 1.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....March 29.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freights or passage, apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At PARIS, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At HAVRE, WM. ISELIN & CO.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 282 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. R. NONES, Notary Public.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COBK HARBOR
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 8.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 15.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 22.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 1.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 8.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 15.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MASSONNAC, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Feb. 27, and SATURDAY, March 25.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....$50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

Passengers must have passports.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling Green.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

THROUGH BILLS LADING TO ST. LOUIS AND ALL POINTS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, VIA NEW-ORLEANS.

THE ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS.

JOHN J. ROE, President.

is now ready to contract, and give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for shipment as above.

This company now owns some twenty first-class steamers running between New-Orleans, St. Louis, and Louisville, and are now arranging connections between New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and New-Orleans.

One of their steamers will leave New-Orleans daily, and by judicious arrangements they are enabled to offer inducements to shippers in lower rates and quick dispatch. Average time of transit, eighteen days.

J. EAGER, Agent,
No. 41 Broad-st.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,413	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	.....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,316	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 41, North River, as follows:

VIRGINIA—Lewis.....Tuesday, Feb. 7
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN STEERAGE RATES.

The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:

Feb. 15.....COSTA RICA.....TUESDAY.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
Feb. 23.....OCEAN QUEEN.....THURS.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
March 3.....NORTH STAR.....SUNDAY.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)

For freight or passage, apply to

D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF CORK.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 11
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 18
ETNA.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 25

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $115. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New York.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.—Short route, low prices.—The Ceolral American Transit Company will dispatch on the 20th of every month, from Pier No. 29 North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, D. S. Babcock, Master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP
COLUMBIA,
Capt. BARTON,

Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 26 Broadway.

The new and splendid steamship MORO CASTLE, R. Adams, Master, will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on Feb. 15.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, by
TAPSCOTT'S
favorite lines of LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so on the most favorable terms, by applying to

TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CUBA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The CUBA, J. STONE, commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 8th inst. A steamboat will ply between the company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the Cuba from 1 to 2 P. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. The AUSTRALASIAN will sail 22d inst.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR PORT ROYAL, S. C.—REGULAR LINE.—The steamship CERES, SHERWOOD, Master, will sail as above on SATURDAY, Feb. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 1, N. R., for freight or passage, apply to

WHITNEY & HATHEWAY, No. 52 South-st.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with rail roads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

CH. P. SWEETSER, General Superintendent.
J. C. CALHOUN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

CHANGE OF TIME.
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

From foot Murray-st., daily at 3½ P. M., connecting with trains for Highlands, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Manchester, &c.

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.

Fare $2. Excursion tickets $3—good for three days.

Steamer JESSE HOYT leaves Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, daily, excepting Sundays, at 9 A. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with express trains for Philadelphia, Tuckerton, Barnegat, Toms River, &c.

Returning leave Vine-st. Ferry, Philadelphia, at 11,15 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M., Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10,30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M. 3, 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Jan. 23, 1865, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:40, 8, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 8 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. Small cars will be run between Chambers and 30th-st. stations. Sunday train 6 P. M.

J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Nyack.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

Nov. 1, 1864.

RAILROADS.

PERTH AMBOY AND WOODBRIDGE RAILROAD.

From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.

Leave Perth Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.

Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:30 and 6:20 P. M.

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 21, 1865.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 30th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Tickets may be procured at the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn. Baggage checked from the residence to all points on this road and its connections.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMON WEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most commodious and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Marden's Express Office, No. 76 Broadway, and at No. 118 Weststreet, New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

H. R. SIMONS, Agent.

REMOVAL.

The Peoples' Line, "New-Jersey Steamboat Company," have removed from the foot of Cortlandt-st. to their spacious new offices, Pier No. 41, south side Canal-st., where on the opening of navigation, they will be happy to transport passengers and freight as heretofore.

New-York, Jan. 27, 1865.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains north and east from New-Haven 11 P. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.

The business heretofore conducted by the undersigned, under the name and style of W. STARIN & CO., will be hereafter known and conducted under the name of STARIN & FLOYD, at No. 209 Duane-st., without other change.

M. W. STARIN.
New-York, Feb. 1, 1865. EDWIN FLOYD.

STARIN & FLOYD,
GENERAL PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BUTTER AND CHEESE FOR EXPORT,
No. 209 Duane-st.,
NEW-YORK.

are prepared to make liberal cash advances on Produce consigned to their address.

Orders for Butter and Cheese, for export to any part of the world, will receive great care and attention.

BY PERMISSION, THEY REFER TO

Irving Bank, New-York.
Oriental Bank, New-York.
H. J. Messenger, Esq., Banker, New-York.
J. C. Harriott, Esq., President Brevoort Insurance Company, New-York.
Messrs. Cape & Hicky, New-York.
Cayuga County Bank, Auburn, N. Y.
Bank of Whitestown, Whitestown, N. Y.
First National Bank, Jamestown, N. Y.
First National Bank, Bath, N. Y.
H. J. Messenger's Bank, Cortlandt, N. Y.
Messrs. Gaylord, Leavenworth & Co., Bankers, St. Louis, Mo.
Joseph S. Reevey, Esq., St. Louis, Mo.
Addison Hills, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio.
C. C. Dennis, Esq., Auburn, N. Y.
Wm. S. Brown, Esq., Erie, Penn.
Thomas Carse, Esq., Jeffersonville, Ind.
Messrs. Miller & Greiner, Buffalo, N. Y.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm name of MURPHY & GRISWOLD, is this day dissolved by its own limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

THOMAS MURPHY,
WM. C. GRISWOLD.

The business will thereafter be conducted by CHAS. ATWOOD, Jr., at No. 22 Walker-st., and we take great pleasure in recommending our old friends and customers to extend their patronage to him.

New-York, Jan. 31, 1865.

NOTICE.—THE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm of BENTLEY & BURTON, is this day dissolved by its own limitation. The unsettled business of the firm will be closed by the general partners.

NORMAN S. BENTLEY, } General Partners.
CHARLES W. BURTON, }
WILLIAM J. GORDON, } Special Partners.
GEORGE A. FELLOWS, }
SOLOMON D. McMILLAN, }

Dated New-York, Feb. 1, 1865.

The subscribers have formed a copartnership under the same name, and will continue the wholesale grocery business at the same place, Nos. 14 and 16 Beaver-st.

NORMAN S. BENTLEY,
CHARLES W. BURTON.

THE CONNECTION OF MR. G. VAN RENSSELAER with our firm ceases this day, by its own limitation. VAN RENSSELAER BROTHERS.
New-York, Feb. 1, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE CONNECTION OF GRATZ VAN RENSSELAER with the firm of VAN RENSSELAER BROTHERS, having expired by its own limitation, the undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of GRATZ VAN RENSSELAER & CO., for the transaction of a general stock commission business, at No. 24 Broad-st.

GRATZ VAN RENSSELAER,
S. V. CORTLANDT VAN RENSSELAER.
New-York, Feb. 1, 1865.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF HENRY A. HEISER & SON is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

HENRY A. HEISER,
HENRY A. HEISER, Jr.

New-York, Feb. 1, 1865.

HENRY A. HEISER Jr. and FREDERICK S. HEISER have this day formed a copartnership and will continue the business under the firm and style of HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS.

HENRY A. HEISER, Jr.
FREDERICK S. HEISER.

New-York, Feb. 4, 1865.

We have given HENRY A. HEISER authority by full powers of attorney to transact any business of the firm and sign our name.

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS.

New-York, Feb. 4, 1865.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of MURPHY & GRISWOLD & GRAHAM expires this day by limitation. The business will be continued by the undersigned under the name of SCHUYLER, HARTLEY, GRAHAM & CO.

JACOB R. SCHUYLER,
MARCELLUS HARTLEY,
MALCOLM GRAHAM,
HENRY TOMES,
CHARLES W. MAY, Jr.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1865.

I HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED TO COPARTNERSHIP Mr. HENRY FASER. The new firm will continue the manufacture and sale of Boots and Shoes, at the store Nos. 5 and 7 Dey-st., under the firm name of J. O. WHITEHOUSE & FASER.

New-York, Feb. 1, 1865 J. O. WHITEHOUSE.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—I HAVE THIS day admitted my son, JOHN BROWER, as a partner in my business, which will be continued under the name of JOHN I. BROWER & SON, at No. 288 Greenwich-st.

JOHN I. BROWER.
New-York, Feb. 1, 1865.

FREDERICK A. HARTER AND GEORGE F. NESBITT, Jr., have been admitted partners in our house. The business of the firm will be conducted as heretofore, under the title of

GEORGE F. NESBITT & CO.
New-York, Jan. 2, 1865.

THE FIRM OF HOWE & BOUVIER heretofore existing, having been dissolved by mutual consent, the undersigned have this day formed a new copartnership, under the same firm and name.

LINDSAY J. HOWE,
JOHN V. BOUVIER.
Feb. 3, 1865.

MR. STEPHEN RICH RETIRES THIS day from our firm.

JAMES BUCHAN & CO.
New-York, Jan 28, 1865.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN. Those who are desirous of having teeth extracted should call on Dr. HOYT, the originator of Anæsthetic Nitrous Oxide. Office No. 873 Broadway, near 18th-st.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGinated the nitrous oxide, and no charge is made for extracting teeth if pain is caused. Come to headquarters. The best teeth inserted. No. 19 Cooper Institute.

DR. VAN VLECK, NO. 47 BOND-ST., THE cheapest dentist in New-York; no other than the best quality of work executed.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DR. F. HOLLICK'S COMPLETE MEDICAL GUIDE TO MARRIAGE—Arranged especially for married persons, or those intending marriage. Highly illustrated. Price $1 25. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price. Address T. W. STRONG, Publisher, No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York.

100 CARD PORTRAITS OF AMERICAN actresses, for 15 cents; colored, 25 cents; secret life pictures for private study, 15 cents each, or $1 50 per dez; also, books, playing cards, fancy valentines, cigar cases, and sporting articles of every description at the very lowest prices. Send stamp for catalogue, and address HUGO RUCHE, New-York Post-office.

PERSONAL.

NOTICE.—SHOULD THIS MEET THE EYE OF any person who was on board the Brooklyn Ferry-boat, on the Brooklyn side, on Friday night, at 11:30 o'clock, of January 27, when the cry of man overboard was made, by calling at COULTER, CRAPP & CO., store, No. 10 Front-st., and telling what they know, will receive the thanks of a distressed family.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
BOOTH'S HAMLET.

Now in the
TWELFTH WEEK
of a career of unbroken success and undiminished success, and which has been enthroned by the enthusiastic fiat of the people and the press as
A PERMANENT INSTITUTION,
is presented
EVERY NIGHT,
with
ITS SPLENDID CAST
and
SUPERB SCENERY.

"ONE OF THE NOBLEST PIECES OF DRAMATIC ART EVER SEEN IN ANY LAND OR IN ANY AGE. WE TRUST IT WILL NOT BE WITHDRAWN UNTIL EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD IN THE COMMUNITY HAS SEEN IT."—*New-York Herald.*

Doors open at 6½; commences at 7½. Seats may be secured for any number of days in advance.

JAPANESE HAVE ARRIVED—BARNUM'S Around.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
TUESDAY
BENEFIT OF MR. JOHN GILBERT,
when will be acted, (first time in three years,) Boucicault's popular comedy,
OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS,
with splendid scenery,
elegant appointments,
and excellent cast.

Jesse Rural.....Mr John Gilbert
Littleton Coke.....Mr. Charles Fisher
Tom Coke.....Mr. Mark Smith
Lord Charles Rosbuck.....Mr. W. R. Floyd
Bob.....Mr. Young
Colonel Rocket.....Mr. Norton
The Earl of Pompion.....Mr. Wright
Stripe.....Mr. Pope
Russel.....Mr. Ward
Miss Rocket.....Miss Mary Gannon
Lady Alice Hawthorne.....Miss Madeline Hindrigues
The Countess of Pompion.....Mrs. Vernon

WEDNESDAY—(third time.) "Charles the Second," and "Uncle John." THURSDAY—(fourth time.) "Men of the Day." FRIDAY—(fifth time,) "Masks and Faces." A NEW DRAMA, of powerful interest and effects, is in active preparation. Doors open at 7½; Overture at 7¾.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE,
AND GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION,
NOS. 539 AND 541 BROADWAY.
OPEN FROM 10 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
from every quarter of the world,
RARE AND CURIOUS BIRDS,
with infinite variety of form and plumage.
EXTRAORDINARY EXHIBITIONS OF SAGACITY BY HIGHLY TRAINED ELEPHANTS, PONIES, MONKEYS, APES, MULES, LIONS, TIGERS, AND LEOPARDS.
THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY
are given, as 11¾ A. M., 3, and 8¾ P. M., which will be found
REPLETE WITH SENSATION,
MIRTHFUL, SUGGESTIVE, TERRIFIC.
PROFESSOR LANGWORTHY
at each performance, will give his extraordinary exhibition of fearlessness in entering a den of
UNTAMED ANIMALS.

Three immense galleries, filled with every description of animated nature, open to the visitor at all hours.

ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

HIPPOTHEATRON. BEGINS AT 7¾.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
GRAND MATINEES
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2¾,
SEVENTH AND LAST WEEK OF
HARLEQUIN BLUE BEARD,
HITHERTO UNAPPROACHABLE
in its gorgeous, scenic and mechanical effects,
COMIC SCENES AND INCIDENTS,
ENTIRE CHANGE OF THE
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PROGRAMME.
NEW HYPPODRAMATIC MARVELS
AND WONDERS OF THE ARENA,
BY THE MATCHLESS COMPANY
OF GLITTERING STAR ARTISTS,
UNRIVALED IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.
THE NEXT NEW GREAT PANTOMIME,
which has been
MONTHS IN PREPARATION,
with new scenery, costumes, and appointments and UNPRECEDENTED EFFECTS,
will be produced on
MONDAY, Feb. 13.

JAPANESE HAVE ARRIVED—BARNUM'S Around.

HELLER'S SALLE DIABOLIQUE,
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
THIRTY-EIGHTH WEEK
of
HELLER'S
BEST AND MOST WONDROUS PROGRAMME.
SEVEN ILLUSIONS,
TWO MARVELS,
THREE PIANO-FORTE SOLOS,
THREE LESSONS IN MAGIC,
every evening and at the Matinees.
Doors open at 7½. Begin at 8.
Office open daily from 9 till 4.
Matinees on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 P. M.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.
NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., N. Y.
NO. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.

Classes for gentlemen on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, in Brooklyn—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y., at 8 o'clock. Call for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING CLASSES—AT the Academy of Physical Culture, No. 49 West 14th-st., on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Young ladies, misses and masters at 4 P. M. Private evening classes for ladies and gentlemen at 6 o'clock. New classes forming.

NEW CLASSES FORMING AT J. H. SEARING'S private academy, No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st. A private class exclusive for the practice of all the various round dances. Lessons every day.

INSTRUCTION.

NATIONAL CONSERVATORY
FOR MUSICAL INSTRUCTION
In the City of New-York.

There are a few vacancies in the
VIOLIN CLASSES
under the tuition of
MR. EDWARD MOLLENHAUER AND BROTHER.
Likewise in the
SINGING, FLUTE, GUITAR AND MELODEON CLASSES.

TERMS, FIVE DOLLARS PER QUARTER.

Subscriptions must be paid at the office of the Conservatory, No. 30 Cooper Institute, on or before Feb 8.

DR. JOHN B. MOORE'S MATHEMATICAL, French and English School, No. 923 Broadway, corner 21st-st., will commence the second session Feb. 1. Pupils thoroughly prepared by competent teachers for business or college. Semi-annual examinations. Inspection invited.

BARLOW'S COMMERCIAL AND ART ACADEMY—No. 923 Broadway.—Instruction given in penmanship, book-keeping, drawing, painting and arithmetic. Application to be made before 10 A. M. and after 3 P. M. Ornamental penmanship executed to order.

FORT EDWARD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—$55 per one-third of academic year. Send for catalogue of rates and regulations of the best sustained boarding school in the State. Spring term, March 23. Address JOSEPH E. KING, D. D., Fort Edward, N. Y.

BARLOW'S COMMERCIAL AND ART ACADEMY, No. 923 Broadway; thorough instruction in book-keeping, penmanship, drawing, painting, arithmetic, &c. All kinds of ornamental penmanship executed to order. Apply before 10 A. M., or after 2 P. M.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Pupils prepared for college, business, West Point and the Naval School. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—(Classical, Commercial and French,) No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st. and Washington-square. GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Recinr. 4

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GT. BARRINGTON, MASS.—For twenty very select young boys. Those never from home before preferred

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

[*Continued from the First Page.*]

he in official connection with the President, has spoken of him as the sovereign head of the greatest Government on earth; and,

Whereas, The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia has affirmed the principle as the law of the land of arbitrary arrests by the dictation of the President, and which is subversive to civil liberty, therefore it is the judgment of this house that the President is not, in any constitutional sense, the sovereign authority: that all governmental powers are derived from the Constitution and laws of the United States, and limited by them, and that all attempts to clothe the President with such attributes is detrimental to public liberty.

The House refused to second the demand for the previous question, and so the resolution lies over under the rule.

THE TRANSPORTATION OF TROOPS.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.) introduced a joint resolution, that hereafter no payment shall be made to any railroad company, which has received public lands on condition of transporting troops, and other property of the United States, free of toll or charge. That the Secretary of War cause to be refunded any money which has been paid to any such companies, for like transportation; Provided, that nothing herein shall be construed to prevent the taking possession of any such railroad and applying it to the use required.

The resolution was passed.

RESTRICTION OF TRAVEL.

On motion of Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, (Union,) a resolution was passed, instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia, to inquire whether any regulation exists in the district, which forbids persons leaving Washington without a pass, and if so, to report to the House under what authority the regulation is made and enforced, and what legislation is necessary to secure equal justice to all loyal persons, without regard to color, at the National Capital.

THE CAMPAIGN OF GEN. ROSECRANS.

On motion of Mr. GARFIELD, the resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to examine into the military campaign of Gen. ROSECRANS, from the beginning of his service in Western Virginia to the conclusion of his recent campaign in Missouri.

RESOLUTION OF THANKS TO THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. COX offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States, in endeavoring to ascertain the disposition of the insurgents in arms against the authority of the Federal Government, with a view to negotiation for peace and the restoration of the Union, is entitled to the gratitude of a suffering and distracted country; and that, with a similar view, he be respectfully requested to omit no honorable exertions hereafter, which may lead to the desired object, to wit: peace and union.

Mr. ROSS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) moved that the resolution be laid on the table.

Teas was disagreed to—yeas, 31; nays, 106.

The resolution, under the rules, went over.

AMENDMENT TO THE INTERNAL REVENUE TAX.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Union,) from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill amendatory of the Internal Revenue Law, which was made the special order from and after Wednesday evening next.

MR. POWELL'S NAVAL PICTURE.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, (Union,) made an unsuccessful motion to suspend the rules in order to introduce a resolution appropriating $25,000 for a picture illustrative of some naval victory by W. H. POWELL.

MR. WOOD'S UNION RESOLUTION.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, of New-York, (Dem.,) submitted the following:

Resolved, That it is the duty of the President to maintain, in every constitutional and loyal manner, the integrity of the American Union, as formed by the fathers of the Republic, and in no event and under no circumstances, to proffer or accept negotiations which shall admit, by the remotest implication, the existence of any other federal or confederate government within the territory of the United States.

This resolution was agreed to, a few members only voting in the negative.

JOINT MEETING OF CONFERENCE COMMITTEES.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, a resolution was adopted for a joint meeting of the Committees of Conference of both Houses, to examine into the subject of trade regulations.

THE NAVY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the Navy Appropriation bill. The amendment pending was that of Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, to create a Board of Admiralty.

Mr. BLOW, of Missouri, (Union,) spoke against the amendment, and vindicated the Navy Department.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, (Union,) replied to the gentleman who had preceded him, saying by his amendment he did not propose to remove the Navy Bureaus, but to provide for the Secretary of the Navy a council of navy officers, as the President has his Cabinet, so that he, too, may have his advisers. He claimed that in his remarks heretofore criticized, he had been vindicating the officers of the navy as against the Navy Department.

Mr. PIKE, of Maine, (Union,) replied to Mr. DAVIS.

The question was then taken, and the amendment creating a Board of Admiralty was disagreed to—Yeas, 60; Nays, 70.

The House concurred in the amendment of the committee, providing for one additional midshipman to the Naval Academy, from each Congressional District.

The Navy Appropriation Bill was passed.

EVENING SESSIONS IN THE HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Union,) a resolution was adopted providing for evening sessions of the House, from and after Wednesday next, for the consideration of the amendatory Internal Revenue Act.

THE COUNTING OF THE ELECTORAL VOTES.

The House took up and passed the Senate resolution for an amendment of the rules, so as to provide specifically for the counting of the electoral votes for President and Vice President of the United States, in joint meeting of the two Houses, on Wednesday next.

THE BASIS OF THE SEVERAL STATE QUOTAS.

Mr. CHANLER, of New-York, (Dem.,) asked, but was refused, leave to introduce the following:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be and hereby is directed, if not inconsistent with the public interest, to communicate to the House at an early day the basis upon which each of the quotas of the different districts and States have been established and adjusted under each of the several calls for troops by the President of the United States, together with a detailed statement of the number of troops and seamen furnished by each State and district since the outbreak of the rebellion, with their respective terms of service.

The House then adjourned.

THE SOUTHWEST.

Changes in Command—Deserters from Hood's Army.

CAIRO, Ill., Sunday, Feb. 5.

The steamer *Marble City*, from Memphis, has arrived here with 500 bales of cotton, principally for St. Louis.

It was reported that Gen. VEATCH had been relieved from duty at Memphis, and assigned to the command of Little Rock, Ark. The successor of Gen. VEATCH at Memphis is said to be Gen. ROBERTS.

Fifteen deserters, principally from the One Hundred and Thirty-third Tennessee Rebel Infantry, including a Surgeon, came in to-day and took the oath. Their furloughs, which expired to-day, had been issued by Gen. HOOD, and were counter-signed by Gen. CHEATHAM, Division Commander. The Surgeon was direct from Tupelo, Miss., where he stated that Hood's army had gone into Winter quarters. He contradicts the report that Gen. CHEATHAM had made a speech to the rebel troops, advising them to go home and remain there, as the rebel cause was hopeless. On the contrary, CHEATHAM had merely given furloughs to the rebel soldiers that they might go home to see their friends and recruit. He also stated that many of the rebel soldiers who had declared their intention to desert on account of the destruction of Hood's army, on learning that they would be furnished with comfortable Winter quarters and be better clothed and fed than heretofore, were again returning to the rebel army.

A baker of Memphis, named SPENCER, outside of our lines, four miles from the city, has been arrested and lodged in prison, on the charge of trying to smuggle through a barrel of quinine. This barrel was found in his cellar, which it is said he intended to dispose of to the rebels. He had obtained a permit to take the barrel through our lines, representing it to be flour for the use of his family.

The Missouri Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Feb. 5.

The Missouri Senate yesterday passed the following bills:

Providing that convicts sentenced to imprisonment for a term of years shall be released at the expiration of three-quarters of their term of sentence, and if sentenced for life, at the end of fifteen years—that is if the State Prison Inspector should certify to their good conduct, and recommend the Governor to pardon them.

Providing that any person whose husband or wife has been engaged in the rebellion against the United States shall be entitled to a divorce on proper application to the Courts.

Providing that no license to transact business shall be granted to any foreigner who has not first taken steps to become naturalized.

Guerrillas in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Feb. 6.

Litchfield was visited a few days ago by WILLIAMS' gang of guerrillas, and the next morning by twenty or thirty of QUANTRELL'S mounted men. The latter were under the command of Capt. JOHNS. They appropriated a quantity of boots and shoes and whiskey, but left without doing further damage.

From Cincinnati.

FIRE—THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD DISASTER.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Feb. 6.

Messrs. HALL & HULBERT'S commission warehouses and the Alleghany House, on Water-street, were destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss $30,000, which is insured.

Up to last evening, eight bodies had been recovered from the wreck of the train on the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad. The bodies were so badly burned that but few of them could be recognized. There were supposed to be but fifteen passengers on the train at the time the accident occurred.

Maj.-Gen. John Pope's New Command.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Feb. 6.

Maj.-Gen. John POPE has issued an order, dated the 4th inst., assuming command of the Military Division of Missouri, embracing the Departments of Missouri, Kansas and the Northwest.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Feb. 4.

The steamer *Gen. Sedgwick* sailed this afternoon for Fort Fisher.

There is nothing important here in the way of news. The advent of President LINCOLN and party has been the only exciting matter for some time.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Board of Supervisors.

THE CITY AND COUNTY LIABLE FOR GOVERNMENT TAX.

This board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. PURDY in the chair. A communication was received from the legal adviser of the board, inclosing a reply of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in answer to the question whether the city and county are liable for Government tax on articles contracted to be furnished them by different parties. The Commissioner states that the manufacturers of the article are, in the first place, liable for the tax, but that they can recover it from the individuals, corporations or local governments to whom such articles are sold.

A communication was received from the Clerk of the Seventh District Court, stating that the court had appointed a person to act as court interpreter.

Some doubt being expressed as to whether these courts have the power to appoint interpreters, the communication was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

The annual report of the County Treasurer was received and ordered to be printed.

The board then adjourned to Monday next.

The Manhattan Gas Company and the Public Lamps.

The report that the Manhattan Gas Company had notified the Street Commissioner that they would cut off the supply of gas to the public lamps after the 5th inst., unless their demands were complied with, appears to have had its origin in the misapprehension of a communication addressed by the company to the Street Department. The communication states that the company consider their contract with the city annulled by the action of the Common Council, and that from the 10th of January last they intend to charge the city $53 for each of the public lamps, the present charge being $25 50. If the city authorities do not approve of this, they are requested to notify the company, when they will cease supplying the public lamps with gas. As no such notification has been given, there does not appear to be any danger of the city being left in darkness at present.

Naval Movements.

ARRIVAL OF THE KENSINGTON.

The United States screw-steamer *Kensington*, 4 guns, 1,082 tons, arrived in our harbor Sunday morning from Port Royal, and will probably go to the Navy-yard for an overhauling. The following is a list of her officers: Acting Master commanding, JOHN E. ROCKWELL; Acting Master and Executive Officer, Thos. D. Babb; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Henry D. Kimball; Acting Assistant Surgeon, John Flynn; Acting Ensigns, J. Pease, Wm. H. Williams, Jas. Stetson, H. Cunnen; Engineers, —Acting First Assistant in charge, T. W. O'Connor; Acting Second Assistants, R. Wallace, John D. Miller; Acting Third Assistant, Thos. H. Barrett; Captain's Clerk, Chas. Knappman; Acting Masters' Mates, Eugene McCarty and Jas. West.

THE RECEIVING-SHIPS.

The receiving-ship *North Carolina*, (84 guns,) at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, not having sufficient accommodations for the increasing number of naval recruits, the *Vermont*, an old line-of-battle ship of 84 guns, but now carrying only 18, was turned over on the 15th of August last to the Navy-yard authorities, and converted into a receiving-ship. These vessels receive naval recruits daily, of seamen, ordinary seamen, landsmen and coal-heavers, who are immediately put under a course of training for their respective occupations. These men are transmitted, in batches, to the several commanders of squadrons upon the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, upon their sending requisitions stating the number and kind of men desired, who are forwarded in the transport and supply steamers, which are constantly plying between this port and the fleet. The men being received on the Admiral's vessel (any of the North Atlantic squadron) the commanders of the vessels of the squadron sense the number of men they require to fill vacancies, which are immediately supplied. In one month, last Summer, about 5,000 new recruits were transmitted on board the receiving-ships. During last month there was not probably more than 1,500 recruits received at the yard through the naval rendezvous, which is a great falling off from the naval enlistments of previous months. The *North Carolina* is commanded by Capt. J. P. MCKINSTRY; Ex. Officer and Lieut. Com., OWEN; Paymaster, A. W. RUSSELL.

Stormy Weather at Sea.

ARRIVAL OF THE UNITED STATES SCHOONER RACHEL SEAMAN.

The United States schooner *Rachel Seaman*, SAMUEL CURTIS, Acting Master, commanding, from Beaufort, N. C., Jan. 25, several days out had a heavy norther; blew away close reefed foresail, main boom and shifted ballast, which was secured after six hours' hard labor, a very heavy sea running at the time. Lay to for twenty-four hours under bare poles, and two days under storm mainsail. From the 27th to the 30th were driven across to the eastern edge of the gulf stream; reached the western edge again on the 2d inst., during the time a tremendous sea running, and the vessel laboring heavily. Jan. 27, severe cold weather, vessel much iced up, and several of the crew frost-bitten. Latter part of the same day the gale turned to a heavy snow-storm, which continued for two days. At 8 A. M. on the 5th anchored off Sandy Hook, with both anchors down in a gale from W. N. W.

The officers of the *Rachel Seaman* are: Acting Master commanding, SAMUEL CURTIS; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Theo. S. Thompson; Acting Assistant Ensign and Executive Officer, Henry P. Arlescam; Acting Ensign and Master, D. H. Holmes; Acting Master's Mates, George W. Pryit and W. H. Wording; Paymaster's Clerk, John Martin.

The Prize Steamer Blenheim.

The prize steamer *Blenheim*, of Glasgow, Lieut. SMITH commanding, for Cape Fear River, Jan. 31, arrived here Sunday morning.

The *Blenheim* is a side-wheel iron vessel, of 600 tons burthen, and said to be very fast. She has got a full cargo of arms, ammunition, &c. The Captain and Engineer are on board. She is in command of Lieut. SMITH. Acting Ensigns, W. H. Otis, H. W. Loring; Second Assistant Engineer, H. W. Miller; Third Assistant Engineers, R. Wathen, L. D. Arville; Master's Mate, R. T. Clifford. There are fifty discharged seamen on board from Admiral PORTER'S fleet. She is at the Navy-yard.

Dr. Clark's Lecture on Europe, London and Paris.

A course of lectures on Europe, for the benefit of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, was commenced last evening by Rev. FREDERICK G. CLARK, at the Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near Seventh-avenue. The church was filled with a fashionable and intelligent audience. The subject of the lecture delivered last evening was "London and Paris." The lecturer described the wonders of London, with its crowded and busy streets, where wealth and royalty meet rags and poverty. He graphically illustrated the splendors of its West End and St. James, and the misery and wretchedness of St. Giles. The London Tower and Westminster, the Crystal Palace, Hampton Court and Windsor Palace were briefly noted. The speaker then narrated his own experience. The characteristics of the people were, reserve and formality to the stranger; but once across the threshold of their dingy-looking houses and fairly introduced, and you find yourself in the lap of domestic bliss. An American gentleman is always treated with politeness, and when he mentions his nationality, he can find a good seat even in Brewster's crowded place of worship, where scores of Englishmen have to stand. As an illustration of the general sentiment of the English mind regarding our affairs, a merchant prince might say to you, on being introduced: "Glad to see you; rather gloomy times with you in America just now. Things are looking badly just now. What do you think of the war? Do you think you can ever subdue the Confederate States? Better let them go. That is what England would do if Ireland or Scotland should ever want to live apart. Let the South go and you will be strong enough." Perhaps you might give your opinions as to the neutrality of England in building blockade-runners and rams, and hint at her diffidence in respect to boundaries and readiness to remove her landmarks. These rich, good-natured and ruddy English gentlemen grew radiant when speaking of our misfortunes. They don't know how cheerfully they acquiesce in that Providence which threatened to divide our Republic. They do not recognize how clearly their satisfaction shone out from their ruddy countenances, (he did not allude to the red-faced men who edited the London *Times*.) The Englishman hates slavery in the United States, but slavery in the Confederate States is another thing, and he has nothing to say about it. The speaker deplored the growing sentiment of hatred to England. We were too closely united in sympathy to think of war. If it should come to pass it would be the most monstrous disaster of the nineteenth century, and stop the world's progress. The stern logic of events and the eloquence of such men as JOHN BRIGHT would save England from dangers she does not now anticipate.

Paris was the most beautiful, the gayest, the most frivolous and the most openly sinful capital of Europe. By the stranger sin was to be found on every side garnished with beauty and gold, yet deep in its bosom was the canoer of licentiousness. The speaker, in conclusion, thought that the better qualities of the French and English might be united successfully in the American citizen, and that the quality of cheerfulness might give place to that deep care in which the American mind is struggling.

The next lecture will be delivered Feb. 13. Subject: "Switzerland and Lombardy."

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Il Trovatore" was given here last evening to a good house, and with entire success, so far as the audience was concerned. The singers were in fine trim, and everything went agreeably. To-night, "Faust" will be repeated.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Mrs. F. W. LANDER, formerly Miss DAVENPORT, and well remembered under her maiden name, made her rentrée here last evening. The drama selected for the occasion was called the "Mesalliance; or, Falts and Falsehood,"—a title which we take occasion to say is bad in many respects. The use of the French word is barely justifiable.

The scene, to be sure, takes place in France, but this fact, if it proves anything, proves too much, namely: that the dialogue ought to be in French also. The hero and heroine do not, in the next place, represent *Faith* and *Falsehood*—the gentleman's tribulations being at least equal to those of his unfortunate and ever-persecuted spouse. These trifles, however, are unimportant. The play has already been performed in this city, and was reproduced as a meritorious item of Miss DAVENPORT'S repertoire. As a work of art it is somewhat overdrawn, and the dramatist does not sufficiently conceal the obvious tendencies of his Fates and Furies. Nevertheless he has produced several scenes of a strong emotional character, and these afford the lady a sufficient means of illustrating her remarkable powers. Mrs. LANDER'S voice is not very strong, and it is somewhat wasted in the too ample space accorded to it at Niblo's. Her remarkable powers do not, therefore, spring from the mere strength of her lungs. She neglected, so far as we can remember, to howl once during the evening. But her principal scenes were intense and womanly; overwhelming from intellectual earnestness rather than physical power, and absolutely true and essential to the interpretation of the scene. The extremes of histrionic illustration are always less difficult than those medium phases which rise to the heart without dazzling the ears. It seems to us that Mrs. LANDER is a perfect mistress of discreet and admirable restraint. The prison scene with her husband, in the third act, has rarely been equaled. It was absolutely free from exaggeration, and carried the audience with it so completely, that after the usual interval of capricious coughs and sudden catarrh, there was hardly a dry eye in the house. If the stage has not become degraded by the common vociferousness of the "stars" with which it is afflicted, there is surely a place for the sterling qualities of this lady's pure style.

The play was badly rendered by the company, with the exception of Mr. CHAS. POPE, Mr. BURNETT, and—measurably—Mr. BECKS. A generally neutral actress, like Miss MARY WELLS, is exposed to many dangers in the assumption of a serious rôle like that of the *Countess*, and she did not escape any of them last night. The part is unfitted to her powers. Her faults were not so conspicuous as those of Mr. HAENS, or as irredeemable as those of Mr. BLAISDELL—both of whom set upon the piece like a couple of sturdy nightmares. Mr. POPE was generally good, although alarmingly deep-toned in some of his passages. A few mannerisms to the contrary, notwithstanding, it is decidedly pleasant to welcome this conscientious and educated artiste back to the New-York stage.

Mrs. LANDER was called out after each act. Her success was complete.

Evening Exchange.

$100,000	Am. Gold....	214¾	100	Erie Railway....	s3 75⅛
80,000	do.....	214⅝	200	do.....	76
70,000	do.....b3	215	2000	do.....	75⅛
20,000	U. S. 6 M. Cer..	97⅛	1200	do.....	s3 75⅛
200	N. Y. Cen. R.....	111⅜	200	do.....	s5 75⅛
300	do.....s10	111⅜	200	do.....	75⅛
200	do.....s10	111⅜	2000	do.....	75⅛
100	do.....	111⅜	500	do.....s3	75⅛
200	do.....	111⅜	300	do.....	s5 75⅛
100	do.....s3	111⅜	300	do.....	75⅛
100	do.....	111⅜	200	do.....b3	75⅛
200	do.....	113	100	M. S. & N. I.....	70⅛
400	do.....s30	113⅛	300	do.....	70⅛
100	do.....s3	111	200	do.....s3	70⅛
100	do.....s3	112	500	do.....	70⅛
600	do.....s30	112	200	do.....s3	70⅛
200	do.....s60	111⅛	200	do.....s3	71
200	Hudson R. R.....	107	100	do.....	71
100	do.....	107⅜	400	Ill. Cen. R.....	120
200	Reading R.....	106⅜	200	do.....b3	120
300	do.....	106⅜	100	Chi. & R. I. R...	86⅛
2300	do.....	106⅛	200	do.....s3	86
600	do.....b3	106⅛	800	do.....s3	85⅛
200	Quick. Min. Co....	86⅛	800	Clev. & Pitts.....	80⅜
100	do.....b10	87	200	do.....	80⅜
300	P., Ft. W. & C....	86⅛	200	do.....b3	81
100	do.....	84⅜	300	do.....	81
100	do.....	84	500	Chi. & N. W.....s3	35
100	Cumb. Coal.....b3	46	1100	do.....	35
300	do.....	46	400	O. & N. W. Pr....	64⅛
100	do.....s10	46	100	do.....s3	64½

Stocks and Gold were active and stronger on the call. Gold, after the call, sold at 215, and stood, at the close of the report, at 214¾.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 805, 943, 1037, 87, 713, 383, 267, 381, 419, 497, 513, 517, 539, 547, 609, 641, 663, 731, 735, 739. *Part II.*—No. 73 Duane-street—Calendar unchanged. Adjourned to Wednesday, 8th inst.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 757, 339, 797, 749, 576, 251, 217, 414, 808, 816, 812, 746, 207, 630, 738. *Part II.*—Nos. 428, 540, 623, 723, 567, 490, 310, 642, 8, 94, 76, 4,391, 681, 40, 687.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 2301, 2300, 2299, 2002, 271, 2124, 2126, 960½, 651, 4649, 2058, 3751, 501, 4001, 3312, 1841. *Part II.*—Nos. 3776, 4032, 4908, 636, 4534, 4000, 4616, 4918, 4614, 4414, 2904, 4300, 3092, 450, 4526.

Important Charge to the Grand Jury—The Duties of a Citizen and the Difficulty of Procuring Jurors.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

This court opened for the February term yesterday morning, and the following-named gentlemen were impanneled as a Grand Jury: Edward Cooper, Foreman, John F. Baldwin, Willett Barton, Chas. C. Suckes, Emanuel Boaz, Horace C. Crehore, William Greydon, Matthew Hettrick, George F. Jones, William Kemp, Geo. D. Nichols, Stephen Philbin, William P. Powers, Thomas M. Partridge, Geo. Quimby, Chas. Smith, Rufus H. Wood, Chas. C. Aborn, John Lebagh.

Recorder HOFFMAN, in charging the Grand Jury, alluded to the usual topics which the law requires him to refer to, and then said: There are no public questions upon which I feel it my duty to charge you, except one which is growing to be a very great evil in this community, and which comes directly within the observation of this court. That is, the difficulty, in the first place, of procuring jurors to do the duty which the law imposes upon them, and in the second place, in cases of murder, of finding a sufficient number of men who have abstained from forming an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of an accused party. The experience of this court for some months past has been that in cases of murder, the circumstances of which have at all become notorious or public, that the great mass of men who are summoned as jurors to try the case, when their names are called take the stand here, and testify under oath that they have formed an opinion upon the question of the guilt or innocence of the prisoner. A casual observer would be impressed with the idea that many of these gentlemen formed an opinion on purpose to be relieved from jury duty. I do not mean to insinuate that such is the fact with any considerable number of them, but I do mean to be understood as saying very plainly that if the citizens of this community desire that the criminal court shall go on with their business, that crime shall be speedily tried, that guilt shall be speedily punished, or that innocence shall be speedily vindicated, it is the duty of the citizen to abstain from forming an opinion in a case where it is possible for him to do so. When gentlemen read the morning or evening papers, in which they find an account of a homicide having been committed, they should read it as they read any other piece of intelligence in the daily papers, allowing it to make such an impression upon their minds as would be made by the reading of any article assumed to be true, but not allowing it so to influence their judgment, or to influence their conduct, as to make them say, when they come upon oath to discharge their duty as jurors that, after reading the account in the newspaper, imperfect as it always must be, they have formed a decided opinion in regard to the guilt or innocence of the accused. I know that it is impossible for men to read statements of these cases in the papers without being somewhat impressed, more or less, with the truth or falsity of the charge, but I am sure I know very well that it is within the reach of every intelligent man, possessing sufficient intelligence to discharge the duty of a juror, when he reads an account of any homicide or any case in the newspaper to say to himself, "At best that may be but a one-sided account; I shall abstain from forming any decided opinion upon the guilt or innocence of that man, lest I may be called upon to hear his case. When I have heard what may be said both for and against him, then I will express such an opinion as the law makes it incumbent upon me to do." But when men who are liable to discharge jury duty form opinions about a case in this way, it becomes necessary for the court, in any case which has particularly interested the public to summon one, two or perhaps three thousand jurors, out of whom to select twelve men of sufficient intelligence to try the case, who will say under their oaths, that they have not formed an opinion upon the matter. These remarks, made to a Grand Jury, may seem to some out of place, because it is not anything with which you have to do; you cannot make a presentment or an indictment in order to correct the evil. But this is the only way in which the court, in the discharge of its public duties, has an opportunity of making itself heard to those who attend the court for the purpose of doing jury duty, and to the public who are presumed to take an interest in the matter. If the men of business, the men of various occupations, or the men of leisure would, while they are making complaints against the imperfect administration of the law, or against the many evils which grow out of delay in the administration of justice in our midst, undertake to faithfully and fearlessly discharge the duties which are imposed upon them as citizens, there would be much less occasion for them to make complaints. If citizens who thus complain endeavor to shrink from the performance of the duties which the law imposes on them, they cannot expect that those who are charged with the administration of the laws can cure the evil. If the remarks I have made in the hearing of the gentlemen, who are summoned here as jurors, as well as other citizens outside, the end I had in view in making them will be reached. If they do not, I shall feel, perhaps, that your time was lost in listening to them, but I will have done my duty.

The Grand Jury was then dismissed, and the court proceeded with the trial of the cases set down for the day. Robert C. Hotchings, First Assistant District Attorney, appearing for the people.

Several pleas were taken, and Charles Eberle, a German, charged with a felonious assault, was placed upon trial. Prisoner was charged with stabbing another German, named Fink, in a saloon in Thirty-seventh-street. The defence produced a witness who swore that he himself stabbed Fink, and that Eberle had nothing to do with it. The accused was consequently acquitted.

The examination of James and Erastus Brooke was set down for to-day. Mr. Waterbury, for Mr. Brooks, moved for a postponement, on the ground of the absence of the accused, James Brooks.

Mr. Brady, who appeared for Mr. Sweeny, said that Mr. Brooks had challenged Mr. Sweeny to meet these libelous charges in a court of justice. Mr. Sweeny had taken up the challenge, and now the case was constantly postponed on application of the prisoners.

Mr. Waterbury said the Brookes desired an examination.

Mr. Brady said they had a queer way of showing it.

His Honor said that as a civil suit was pending in the same matter, he should postpone this indefinitely.

A Broker's Clerk Charged with Passing Counterfeit Money.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborne.

The United States vs. *John Gill*.—The prisoner was arrested last month on complaint of Margaret Sheban, who charged him with passing a counterfeit $50 bill, knowing it to be bad. The prisoner is a clerk for Clark & Co., brokers, corner of Chambers and Chatham streets, and his employers testified that he had been in the business some time, and was an expert in detecting bad money. The prosecution contended that, being an expert, it would have been impossible for him to pass the bill, which was a very bad counterfeit, without doing so knowingly, and with an intent to defraud. The Commissioner held that the mere fact of his being an expert did not show guilty knowledge of the character of the bill, and accordingly discharged him.

Mr. Tibbetts' Case.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Judge Leonard.

Luther C. Tibbetts vs. *Horatio N. Twombley*.—This suit is brought by Mr. Tibbetts against Mr. Twombley, who is a son-in-law of the plaintiff, for damages for slandering him in calling him a lunatic and insane. Mrs. Neal, who was the first witness called by the plaintiff, testified that on the evening of the 8th (the evening of the affair at the Corn Exchange,) Mr. Twombley, in a conversation at her house, in her presence, said it was absolutely necessary and the best thing his friends could do, to prove him insane, that he had been so for some years, and her (defendant) would try to get him in the lunatic asylum; that he had been crazy ever since his first wife's death.

On cross-examination she testified that her rent was paid by Mr. Tibbetts, but that her expenses were not, and refused indignantly to answer questions as to the mode in which she obtained her living; that Mr. Tibbetts boarded there occasionally, though living with his wife in Connecticut; she declined to answer the question whether she had gone to Boston with Mr. Tibbetts, but acknowledged that she had gone to Boston and had taken the children of Mr. Tibbetts, who she says had been greatly neglected by their step-mother, and had had Mrs. Tibbetts arrested for a personal attack on her. Being cross-examined as to her testimony on the indictment of Mr. Tibbetts, she remembered the greater portion, but modified certain phrases; she did not know what the counsel meant by a medium or a spiritualist; that she presumed the counsel must have communications either from (pointing down,) or from above; that without spiritual communication we could not live. Further questions as to the mode in which she obtained her living and her private affairs, she refused to answer.

James Neal, on his direct examination, testified substantially to the same point as Mrs. Neal, on his cross-examination. He testified that he was a magnetic doctor; that he derived his power from above; that he cured by the laying on of hands; that the power did not come from spirits, but directly from above; if the counsel pleased, his cures were miraculous; that he had no written diplomas, but had the power; that he had made cures of syphilis and rheumatism; that he did not cure all diseases; that Mr. Tibbetts paid the rent and paid board when there; did not how know much board, and declined to enter into his means of living.

Oliver Lovell, the father of Mrs. Neal, testified to a conversation between defendant and others, in which defendant said plaintiff was crazy, and should be put in the Lunatic Asylum to prevent him from going to the State Prison. On cross-examination, he testified that he had bought a farm from Mr. Tibbetts for $30,000 for his (witness') grandson; that he had given his notes for the sum, and had never been without money since he was in New-York; that Mr. Neal was a wonderful doctor, performing miraculous cures, &c., &c.; that up to the last two months Tibbetts had paid Neal board, but since the breaking up of the family, Mr. Neal had paid Mr. Tibbetts board. He also denied there being spiritual circles, but said we could not live without spiritual communication.

Henry Young, plaintiff's broker, testified to a conversation between himself and defendant on the 9th of February, in which witness had remarked that Mr. Tibbetts was insane and should be taken care of, and that defendant had assented; that they had agreed that the only way to save him from State Prison for life was to have him declared insane, and that defendant had inquired about plaintiff's business, and expressed a desire to arrange it and straighten it out; that they have had subsequent conversations to the same effect, in which witness expressed the same opinion, and the opinion was assented to by the defendant; as he supposed by every other man; that witness believed defendant was acting in a friendly way as a son-in-law, and with the desire of helping the plaintiff.

On the cross-examination, the witness gave a full account of the fracas at the Corn Exchange. Mr. Tibbetts then questioned the witness as to another point, which was ruled out by the Judge. The Judge at the same time expressed his regret that Mr. Tibbetts should have elected to try his own cause. Whereupon Mr. Tibbetts said that he had been charged with being insane, his business prospects ruined, and his home destroyed by the charge; that in order to prove the falsity of the charge, which had already been passed on by one jury, and which was yet allowed to injure him here, he had chosen to conduct the case, so that the court and jury might be able to see whether he were insane or not.

The case was then adjourned till to-day, at 10 o'clock.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Leonard.

Luther C. Tibbetts vs. *William H. Fogg*.—This was an action for slander, laying the damages at $50,000. After the plaintiff rested, the court, on motion of David D. Field, dismissed the complaint.

[Advertisement.]

MOST REMARKABLE

in its effects, and most useful in its application, the Fragrant SOZODONT has become the most popular Dentrifice in existence. 'Tis used and praised by everybody.

Sold by all druggists and perfumers.

[Advertisement.]

"To be, or not to be—that's the question."
Whether to suffer with mental anguish,
Feverish lips, cracking pains, dyspeptic agonies,
And nameless bodily suffering,
From want of nerve and unfounded prejudice;
Or, whether with soddas dash,
Jump into the general current,
Seize a bottle of PLANTATION BITTERS,
And, as Gunther swears, be myself a man again.
Three months it is since thus I thought,
And spoke, with faith exceeding weak.
But Gunther said my eyes were sallow,
My visage haggard, my breath tremendous bad—
My disposition troublesome—in fact.
He gently hinted I was fast becoming
Quite a nuisance, and strongly insisted.
And it was thus I reluctantly yielded.
Four bottles now beneath my vest have disappeared.
Friends say a changed man now is Jones.
My food has relish, my appetite is keen,
My step elastic, my mind brilliant, and
Nine pounds, avoirdupois, is added to my weight.
A gentle hint, followed before too late—
Quite gratifying to the tailor, as well as Dr. Drake.

[Advertisement.]

NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1865.

Wm. H. Gregg, M. D.:

DEAR SIR: It affords me pleasure to add my testimony to the many others of the good qualities of Constitution Water.

I believe, Sir, that it is the great panacea for disease of the kidneys. I have been afflicted with inflammation of the kidneys and irritation of the bladder for nine years, contracted when travelling South and West—change of climate and water. Have treated with the best physicians, but could get no relief.

I was induced by a friend of mine to try CONSTITUTION WATER. I have now nearly used two bottles, and must say that I believe the disease is entirely cured. I cheerfully recommend it to all suffering from like difficulty.

Very truly yours. R. W. FLINT.

No. 1 St. Mark's-place. Depot No. 46 Cliff-st.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

CHEROKEE MEDICINES FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.—32-page pamphlet, with full particulars, free. Address DR. W. B. MERWIN & CO., No. 63 Liberty-st., New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In bark Ella Virginia, from Buenos Ayres—D. Powell, H. J. Williams, J. McMillan, B. C. Small and wife.

In brig Evelyn Ginn, from St. Kitts—John Redpath, Warren Kenny.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 04 | SUN SETS..... 5 25 | Moon sets.. 9 42

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 5 57 | Gov. Island.. 5 56 | Hell Gate.. 7 18

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Feb. 6.

Cleared.

Steamer John Gibson, Gallagher, Philadelphia, W. J. Taylor & Co.

Ships Europa, (Brem.,) Von Hagen, Cadiz, Charles Luling & Co.; Arkwright, Caulkins, Bremen, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

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The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4173. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

An Important Movement Begun.

The Second and Fifth Corps in Motion.

A Heavy Demonstration on Our Left.

SUCCESSFUL ADVANCE OF THE TROOPS,

The Second Corps Attacked by the Enemy.

THE REBELS REVERELY REPULSED.

Further Fighting Expected.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sunday, Feb. 5, 1865.

The Army of the Potomac is once more in motion, and ere this dispatch reaches you, the objects intended to be accomplished will have been not only developed, but the degree of success resulting will also, no doubt, be known by that time.

At 3 o'clock this morning, the Fifth Corps, preceded by Gregg's cavalry, started on the road to Reem's Station.

No force of the enemy was met on the route, but the roads at various points were picketed by cavalry, all of whom retreated as the column advanced.

About noon the column reached Rowanity Creek, over which a bridge of considerable length had to be constructed, occupying several hours.

About 3 P. M. the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, under Major Hess, were sent out to make connection between them; and the Second Corps, the Second and Third Divisions of which had gone out on the Vaughan road as far as Hatcher's Run, to demonstrate in that direction.

On reaching the run, the First Brigade of the Third Division of the Second Corps charged and took the line of rifle-pits on the west side, losing but a few men. They advanced about a mile across the run, driving the enemy's pickets before them. Here a strong line of breastworks was erected in a short time, making the position perfectly secure.

The Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, after crossing a short distance south of the Vaughan road, advanced southward, and soon met a small force in ambush, which poured a sharp volley into our men, killing two, it is said, and wounding besides a number of horses. A part of the Third Division of the Second Corps here came to the support of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, and drove the rebels off, and soon after a connection with the right of the Fifth Corps was reported made.

Up to this time, very little fighting had taken place, the Fifth Corps being scarcely engaged at all.

The Second Division of the Second Corps, under Gen. SMYTH, before reaching Hatcher's Run, turned to the right, advanced in a northwesterly direction toward Armstrong's Mill, but before going more than three-quarters of a mile, the enemy were discovered in a strong position and in considerable force, four divisions of Gen. GORDON'S being reported in the vicinity.

Here some of our men erected temporary breastworks on part of the line, while the balance had only time to throw up small French rifle-pits.

Skirmishing was going on all this time between the enemy and our sharpshooters.

About 4½ o'clock the rebel batteries opened for the purpose of developing our position and strength, but no reply was made.

The rebels at length appeared, advancing in line of battle, with a strong skirmish line thrown out in advance. Our men were all ready for them, and as they charged in handsome style across an open field, they received such a galling fire as to cause them to fall back in disorder, leaving many dead and wounded on the field.

After repelling the attempt to dislodge our men and letting each time, a rebel force was sent round to turn the right flank of the division. Col. MURPHY, of the Sixty-ninth New-York, commanding the Second Brigade, was posted here, with his right resting on a swamp, and was fully prepared for such a movement. Here again the rebels suffered severe loss as they attempted to break our lines. They were finally forced to give it up, and soon after dark firing ceased,—the rebels falling back to their ranks.

Our loss during the day was quite light, probably not over a hundred altogether, although the exact number is not known.

Col. MURPHY was wounded in the knee, not severely, while giving orders to his men. His Assistant Adjutant-General, Lieut. MCTAVISH, was mortally wounded.

Lieut. GRAHAM, of the Fourteenth Connecticut, was wounded in the breast severely.

Lieut. WM. TOBBITTS, of the Nineteenth Massachusetts, was killed.

Lieut. MORRIS, of the Tenth New-York, was wounded in the thigh and hand.

Lieut. A. BARTLETT, of the Fourteenth Connecticut, was killed.

The enemy's loss must have been very heavy, as they repeatedly charged our lines, each time suffering severely.

We took about twenty prisoners, some of whom report having received orders in the morning to keep a sharp lookout, as they believed that our army was on the move.

Gen. SMYTH deserves much praise for the manner in which he handled his division, being himself present all over the field, watching closely every move of the enemy, and ready to meet it.

We expect a great battle to-morrow, with more decisive results than were obtained to-day.

The weather to-night is clear and cold, and is just suitable for a movement in this country.

W. D. McGREGOR.

The Movement—Capture of a Rebel Commissary Train—Capture of Guerrillas—Sherman.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY POINT, VA., Monday, Feb. 6, 1865.

Intelligence reaches us that the movement which commenced yesterday morning on our left has been, thus far, successful. Brisk skirmishing was going on during a good part of yesterday, the details of which have not yet reached us. The result is, however, that our forces came up with a large train of rebel commissary stores, on the Boydton plank-road, doubtless one grand object of the raid, which they completely enveloped and took possession of, capturing a number of the rebels, and driving the others back. We also destroyed three large grist mills at Fisher's Run, supposed to be the very last upon which the enemy have to depend. Whether or not it is contemplated, by this present movement, to hold and extend our lines beyond the Boydton plank-road, is not yet known; but the uninitiated here every reason to think it very probable to end in its retention.

The guerrillas have made a little demonstration in our neighborhood, in which they got the worst for their pains. On the morning of Saturday, some ten miles from Fort Harrison, a body of some twelve of those rascals, dressed in Federal uniform and headed by a notorious character named JOHNNY ROACH, came suddenly upon a small picket of our men, composed of five of the One Hundred and Eighty-fourth New-York and one colored vedette, who, being completely deceived and surprised, were speedily made prisoners.

A company of colored cavalry were soon in pursuit of the marauders, who were supposed to be only the forerunners of a larger gang, and came up with them, after a twelve mile ride, at a barn, where they were unsaddling and just going to dinner. "Those d— Yanks are upon us," was the exclamation, as all but two leaped into their saddles, and were off into the woods with the speed of lightning, the other two making such good time on foot as to also reach the covert before their much-dreaded sable pursuers could reach them. One shot in the abdomen brought down, however, JOHNNY ROACH, the leader. The Sergeant immediately rode up to him, when the wounded desperado fired two shots ineffectually; upon which the Sergeant shot him through the leg; and this not preventing the rebel from still showing fight, the Sergeant clubbed him with his carbine. The only result of this little adventure was that we recovered our six stolen men, killed the leader of the gang, and got sundry saddles and arms left in their sudden flight—the two unmounted horses having instinctively galloped off with their fugitive companions into the woods.

Information has reached us, through rebel sources, that SHERMAN'S forces are at Barnwell, just about midway between Branchville and Augusta.

J. R. HAMILTON.

The Peace Commissioners—What the Soldiers Think—Peace Negotiations all Humbug—Carrection—Artillery Duel, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS, Saturday, Feb. 4, 1865—9 P. M.

By this time you will have learned the final upshot of the grand attempt at peace negotiation, and I hope that the great mass of the loyal people up North will now fully recognize the contemptible and farcical measures inaugurated by the rebel leaders. They will now be convinced that all attempts at conciliation and amnesty are of no possible use, and that, to gain a permanent and lasting peace, the strong arm and unyielding power of the National Government must be strengthened and upheld. The day of negotiation has not yet come, for the revolted States are now only just learning the realities power of the loyal States, and they need to have the lesson still further beat into them during the coming Spring and Summer to enable our Government to profit by the returning tide of loyalty that will naturally arise among the great multitude of the Southern people.

None realize this fact better than the soldiers in the Union army. To them the end is plain. Every day proves with conclusive and cogent reason the wisdom of carrying on the war with renewed force and resistless energy. Fill your draft cards, send men to the army, restore to the veteran organizations already in the field the necessary numbers to render them capable of vigorous and decisive action. Show to the world at large and the people of the revolted States, that the people of the loyal section of the United States are determined to have peace by fighting for and winning it. Come forward with all the enthusiasm and heroic determination that has rendered the days of 1861 immortal. Support the Government, encourage your armies, be steadfast and hopeful under disaster, and moderate over victory. Do this, and the war will soon be over, and the peace that will ensue will be one of lasting benefit and positive good.

When the Southern gentlemen composing the "Peace Commission" crossed our outer lines, it was at first presumed by the army that something might arise out of the conference, but the feeling soon died away, for our boys in blue have had too much experience in dealing with rebels ever to expect much from their protestations of good will and friendship. Very few believed that the Southern Commissioners were accredited agents, or that they had any authoritative utterance to make on behalf of their bogus and fast-failing Government. The very way they were received by our army showed conclusively that no hope was entertained by the men that peace was at hand. No, our soldiers have all along known and believed that a peace was only attainable by fighting, and through the fiery and crimson tide of battle. To them the end is clear and manifest. We must *subjugate the South*, prove our superiority in brute force, show our power to conquer, and our determination to do so, and then peace will come. If the people of the North only strengthen the hands of our Government, our Generals and our armies, they will find that the rifle, cannon and sabre are the best arguments, and that the whistling bullet, and the bursting shell, the most conclusive utterances that can be used in behalf of peace.

I wish to set your readers right upon one subject, and that is the manner in which our army received the "commissioners," and the conduct of both armies during the transit of Messrs. STEPHENS, HUNTER and CAMPBELL, from one line of pickets to the other. I see it stated that vociferous cheering was indulged in, and that the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. As a faithful chronicler of the events occurring in this army, I would, of course, have mentioned such to be the fact, had so much hilarity and good feeling been exhibited. That I did not, is simply because no such thing was heard, or even dreamt of. It is true, that considerable cheering was heard on Sunday, in the interior camps of the rebel army, but it soon died away.

As a matter of course a good deal of curiosity was exhibited, and a degree of relaxation of discipline was observable, but the utmost composure was manifested by our soldiers during the progress of negotiations pending the admission of the Southern emissaries. When at last they did cross, it was scarcely known, and no cheering was heard. While the flags of truce were flying over the ramparts of the two opposing lines, our pickets availed themselves of the white and waving emblems of peace. They chopped up a good deal of the loose wood to be found on the ground where they had held so much debate in days gone by. In some instances Confederate and Unionists chopped on the same log, and while the chips flew from the falling blows of their axes, they never so much as bothered their heads as to the probable results of the anticipated conference. They were too intent upon securing the wood they so highly prized before the siege disappeared to think of speculating about peace.

Others walked about picking up stray bullets and fragments of shell, and otherwise diverted themselves in full view of each other, the while keeping a sharp lookout on the little flags, under whose protection their stroll was taken. They chaffed each other, and made some comical remarks on the failures and fiascoes of the past, but no word was passed upon the subject of peace. Our men know that peace is not to be gained by smooth words. "Talk is cheap," said one the other day, and that expresses the sentiments of the soldiers in a very few words.

The commissioners have returned, and no one knows precisely the result of the conference. Every one feels glad that the President and the Secretary of State so far outwitted the rebel commissioners as to confine their progress North to Fortress Monroe, for no one cared that they should go far be recognized as to be allowed to proceed to Washington. A good deal of speculation is rife regarding the effect the conference will have upon the people of the loyal States, whether a failure of understanding would result in the war being carried on as it should be, with vigor and determination. If it is as we expected, and the "Peace Commissioners" are found to have no proper or tangible basis for negotiations for a peace, of course they will have been sent back with a flea in their ear, and the war must go on.

Should such prove to be the case the army now lying in besieged line before Richmond and Petersburg took with confidence to the people of the North for that encouragement and support necessary for a successful and vigorous prosecution of the war. We look for a rapid influx of men, a manifestation of cordial support and unswerving devotion and loyalty to the Union. Let us not be disappointed, and do not allow our hopes to be falsified or rendered bitter by non-fulfillment.

We had, yesterday, a slight renewal of hostilities on our Petersburgh front, near the Appomattox River, but it resulted in nothing but a waste of powder. The enemy tried a new position by a few experimental shots, and, as it happened, our batteries had a few new guns that they fired for the first time. The cannonading was, therefore, quite excusable, on both sides, and no doubt the experiments satisfied either party. Scarcely any picket-firing has occurred along our centre lines during the week, but no more truces exist. Show but a head and a bullet comes whistling after it. The weather has been good, and it is to be hoped that it will so continue. Deserters still enter our lines, and report the most woeful stories. GEO. F. WILLIAMS.

THE SOUTHWEST.

From New-Orleans—The Reported Evacuation of Mobile.

CAIRO, Monday, Feb. 6.

The steamer *Mollie Able*, from New-Orleans 31st, has arrived with a large quantity of sugar and molasses.

The steamers *Continental* and *Morning Star*, from New-York, had arrived at New-Orleans.

The reported evacuation of Mobile is confirmed. The *Times* says the information is undoubted. Twelve refugees who left Mobile on the 16th and arrived in New-Orleans, stated that the evacuation commenced the day before their departure; that the guns and ordnance stores were going to Selma by rail and water. Simultaneously with this movement a sweeping conscription was going on among the citizens of Mobile, to escape which the people were fleeing from the city by squads. It was the general impression in Mobile that no defence of the city would be attempted. Its garrison was small and composed of militia, under command of Gens. TAYLOR and MAURY.

The hospital steamer *D. A. Jennary*, from Eastport, Miss., with 367 sick, of Gen. A. J. SMITH'S command, has arrived. She left 48 at the Mound City Hospital. In addition to this number, 21 others, received on board at Eastport, died since the 27th ult., most of whom were buried at Eastport.

The steamer *Arago*, one of the steamers caught in the ice-gorge at Dogtooth Bend, on the Mississippi River, was set on fire by lime in the hold, and burned to the water's edge, yesterday afternoon. The fire was first discovered the day previous, but was held in check by forcing water into the hold. All the furniture and deck freight was saved. The cargo in the hold, including 50 tons of Government freight, was lost. The boat was valued at $75,000, and insured for $35,000.

The New Orleans market was extremely dull in nearly every department of trade except sugar and molasses, for which there was a brisk inquiry owing to light supply, and small sales were made of prime molasses at $1 15@$1 20, fully fair to prime sugar at 23c., owing to the suspension of navigation on the Upper Mississippi, and the small quantity previously on hand, commanding high prices. Choice flour $13. Good ordinary cotton sold at 65c.

FROM MISSOURI.

Passage of a Bill Ratifying the Constitutional Amendment—Gen. Pope's Command.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Feb. 6.

The Missouri Senate to-day passed a bill ratifying the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery by a vote of 25 yeas to 5 nays.

Maj.-Gen. JOHN POPE has arrived in this city to take command of the new military division to which he has recently been appointed by the War Department. Gen. Pope's division includes the Departments of Missouri and Kansas, and the Northwest Department. The Missouri and Kansas Departments are to be consolidated and called the Department of the Missouri under Maj.-Gen. DODGE, with headquarters at Leavenworth City. The Department of the Northwest is assigned to Gen. CURTIS, with headquarters at Milwaukee. Gen. Pope's headquarters will be in St. Louis.

The Great Mississippi Valley is now divided and commanded as follows: Division of the Mississippi, Commanded by Maj.-Gen. SHERMAN; divided as follows: Department of the Ohio under Gen. SCHOFIELD; Department of the Cumberland under Gen. THOMAS, and Department of the Tennessee under Gen. Howard. Division of the West Mississippi, Commanded by Maj.-Gen. CANBY divided as follows:

Department of the Gulf, under Gen. REYNOLDS.
Department of Missouri, under Gen. DANA.
Division of the Missouri. Commanded by Maj.-Gen. POPE, and divided as above.

FROM WEST VIRGINIA.

The Notorious Harry Gilmore in Limbo—His Forces Handsomely Whipped.

WHEELING, W. V., Monday, Feb. 6.

Gov. BOREMAN received the following telegram to-day, dated Cumberland, the 6th inst.:

"A cavalry scout of Gen. SHERIDAN'S encountered the forces of Major HARRY GILMORE, yesterday, near Moorfield, whipped it, handsomely capturing upward of twenty officers and men. Among the officers captured was the noted guerrilla chief and robber, HARRY GILMORE himself.

(Signed) B. F. KELLY,
Brevet Major-General."

Collision on the Sound—The Empire State Damaged.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 7.

A collision occurred on the Sound last night between the steamboat *Empire State*, on her trip from New-York to Newport, and the propeller *Franconia*, from Portland for New-York. The *Empire State* had bow and starboard side badly stove and her headgear carried away. Her passengers and baggage were transferred to the Providence propeller *Galatea*, and taken to Newport. The *Franconia* suffered trifling damage. The *Empire State* was towed to New-York for repairs.

Weather at Boston calm; sky cloudy. Thermometer 40°. Indications of rain.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 7.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Senate to-day refused, owing to the objection of Mr. SHERMAN, to take up Mr. SUMNER'S resolution calling upon the President for a statement in regard to the Peace Conference.

The President has a message on the subject already prepared, which is understood to contain a detailed account of the interview in Hampton Roads, and a letter from JEFF. DAVIS to Mr. LINCOLN, a letter from Mr. LINCOLN to Mr. BLAIR, and also other documents connected with the affair.

If there are any who still cherish the delusion that the prospect of peace is at all probable from this conference, the publication of this message will assuredly undeceive them.

NAVAL MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs had under consideration to-day the bill reorganizing the Medical Department of the navy. It is proposed to make this department similar to the Medical Department of the army, increasing the rank, pay, and number of surgeons in proportion to the service. The committee, however, came to no conclusion, and will resume its consideration at their next meeting.

REORGANIZING THE JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

The House Judiciary Committee considered at length the bill reorganizing the Judicial Districts of the United States, by vesting the powers in the Circuit, instead of the District courts. The bill will probably be reported at the next meeting.

THE NIAGARA FALLS SHIP CANAL.

The Senate Military Committee have a special meeting to-morrow, for the purpose of considering the House bill for a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara. There is a large lobby engaged in manipulating the scheme, which appropriates six millions of dollars out of the Treasury; but it will stand very little chance in the Senate. The friends of the Illinois ship canal scheme, which is another gigantic swindle, are working in concert, and expect to rush both through at the same time.

THE PRISONERS IN THE OLD CAPITOL.

The House Military Committee to-day resumed the inquiry into the condition of the prisoners in Old Capitol. Nothing new was elicited.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 7.

THE KELLEY-FIELD AFFAIR.

The House Select Committee to-day made an elaborate report, setting forth all the facts and evidence concerning the assault made by A. P. FIELD upon Representative KELLEY on the 20th ult. They fully confirm the newspaper statements published at that time, and showed that FIELD abruptly commenced a conversation with Judge KELLEY, while the latter was at tea, in the presence of ladies, in relation to action upon his case as member elect from Louisiana, and that he subsequently used profane language and struck the Judge with a pocket-knife, inflicting a wound on his left hand, and afterwards threatened to shoot him. The committee find no cause of complaint against Judge KELLEY. FIELD claimed at the trial in execution that he was at the time laboring under much excitement, and said: "I do protest with an assurance that comes from the sincerity of my heart, that it was the farthest from my intention, to have exercised by any threats of intimidation or bullying, any undue influence over the honorable gentleman from Pennsylvania." Evidence was produced to show that FIELD was a kind-hearted and amiable man, excepting when indulging in an excess of conviviality. The report of the committee is reserved for future action.

GUERRILLAS COMING NORTH.

Yesterday, eighty-seven guerrillas, belonging to MOSBY'S, WHITE'S and KINCHELOE'S gangs, were taken from the Old Capitol Prison and sent to Fort Warren for safe keeping. They are desperate characters, and it was found necessary to place them in irons to prevent their escaping.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Army Appropriation Bill, as passed by the House, appropriates about five hundred millions of dollars.

THE FORTIFICATION BILL.

The Fortification Bill passed by the House to-day appropriates about five millions; among others for Fort Wayne, near Detroit, Fort Porter at Buffalo, Fort Niagara near Youngstown, and Forts Ontario, Montgomery, Knox, Popham, Preble, Scammell, Georges, Constitution, McClary, Winthrop, Independence, Warren, Adams, Hale, Schuyler, Willets Point, Hamilton, Tompkins, Mifflin, Washington, Monroe, Cilech, Taylor and Jefferson; also for the sea wall of Great Brewster's Island, the sea walls on Deer and Lovells Islands, for a permanent fort at New Bedford, for the forts at Sandy Hook, on Ship Island, at Fort Point in California, on Alcatraz Island in San Francisco Bay, and for additional defenses at San Francisco, and for the defences of Washington, half a million.

A LADY POSTMASTER.

Mrs. BUSHNELL has been appointed Postmistress at Sterling, Ill., on the following order of the President:

Mr. WASHBURNE has presented to me all the papers in this case, and, finding Mrs. BUSHNELL as well recommended as any other; and she being the widow of a soldier who fell in battle, for the Union, let her be appointed. A. LINCOLN.

COLORED PERSONS IN WASHINGTON CARS.

Several days ago a bill, amendatory of the act incorporating the Metropolitan Railroad Company, of the District of Columbia, being under consideration, Senator SUMNER moved the following as a new section:

"That the provision prohibiting any exclusion from any car on account of color, already applicable to the Metropolitan Railroad, is hereby extended to every other railroad in the District of Columbia."

The amendment was adopted by a vote of 26 against 16. The yeas were: Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Collamer, Conness, Dixon, Doolittle, Farwell, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Harris, Howard, Johnson, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Nye, Pomeroy, Ramsay, Stewart, Sumner, Wade, Wiley, Wilson. NAYS—Messrs. Cowan, Davis, Henderson, Hendricks, Nesmith, Powell, Richardson, Saulsbury, Van Winkle, Wright. The bill as amended was then passed.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 7,

THE NIAGARA FALLS SHIP CANAL.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Union,) presented the petition of PETER COOPER and others, of New-York, in favor of a ship canal from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario.

COMMERCE BETWEEN THE SEVERAL STATES.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Union,) moved to make the bill to regulate commerce between the several States the special order for Thursday next.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) understood that this was a bill in relation to certain railroads, and would provoke a great deal of discussion.

Mr. CHANDLER withdrew his motion.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Union,) called up the resolution introduced by him a few days since, declaring as follows:

Whereas, The Secretary of the Senate has submitted the Constitutional Amendment to the President for his approval; and

Whereas, Propositions to amend the Constitution do not require the approval of the President; therefore,

Resolved, That the action of the Secretary in this case should not be taken as a precedent for the future.

The resolution was adopted.

THE RECENT PEACE MISSION.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,)—I do not wish to interfere with the regular order, but with the indulgence of my colleague, (WILSON,) I am going to ask the Senate, informally, to take up a resolution I offered yesterday, calling upon the President for information with reference to the late peace mission.

Mr. SHERMAN—I hope that it will not be taken up, as it will certainly give rise to discussion.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.)—I hope it will not be taken up now. I wish to offer an amendment to it when it does come up.

The resolution was not taken up.

THE AMENDMENT TO THE ENROLLMENT BILL.

The chair here said that the unfinished business was the law in relation to the Enrollment Bill, which was then taken up.

The pending question was the adoption of the amendment of Mr. CONNESS, of California, (Union,) to make the third section read so that substitute brokers, recruiting agents, or other persons who shall, for pay or profit, enlist insane persons, or persons in a condition of intoxication, shall be punished.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) moved to amend the third section so as to make persons accused of the crimes above named amenable to the civil courts, instead of courts-martial or military commissions.

This gave rise to discussion, which was participated in by Messrs. COWAN, CONNESS and HOWARD, the two latter speaking against the proposition.

The question on the adoption of Mr. COWAN'S amendment was decided in the affirmative, by yeas 29, nays 14.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Union,) moved to strike out the first section, which provides that any person liable to the draft may be accepted as a substitute for a drafted person.

Mr. WILSON opposed the motion. He (WILSON) had been told by men engaged in enlisting recruits, that the clause referred to would be of incalculable value to the service. The country needed men and must have them. If the pending call was filled, no more men would be wanted. We want these men now. If we had three months ago 50,000 or 75,000 men to have sent to Gen. GRANT before Richmond, the military power of the rebellion would have been broken before this. The great trouble was that there were too many different constructions put upon the Enrollment Bill. There had been all sorts of interference with its execution. Committees had been sent here from cities and States to fill quotas without putting men into the army. The President had, he understood, reduced the quota of one State, and he had no right to do so. Neither the President, the Secretary of War, nor the Provost-Marshal had any right to reduce a quota. Another great evil was the enlistment of insane men, and men in other ways unfit for the service. He (WILSON) had heard no good authority that of those recruits who rendezvoused in New-York harbor, fifty per cent. were unfit for the service. The section proposed to be stricken out was advised by Mr. BLUNT, who had enlisted 58,000 men since the war began.

Mr. CONNESS inquired if Mr. BLUNT was not the man who received $50,000 for reducing the quota of New-York.

Mr. WILSON said that report was not true.

Mr. GRIMES inquired if Mr. BLUNT was not the man who had got a credit of 36,000 naval recruits for New-York City, and had chuckled over this reduction on the quota.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) moved so to amend the first section so to make it read that any person drafted may furnish as a substitute a person liable to draft in the same town, city or ward.

Mr. CLARK thought this would have some effect in preventing desertions. In his own town two hundred and fifty men had been enlisted not long ago, on high bounties, and in a very short time two hundred and forty of them had deserted.

Subsequently Mr. GRIMES withdrew his amendment, and the amendment of Mr. CLARK was adopted.

Mr. CONNESS moved to amend the third section so as make it an offence to obtain any convict or person charged with crime. Mr. CONNESS explained that it was a habit in this and other cities for persons engaged in the bounty-jumping business to cause the arrest, by the police-officers who are engaged with them, of innocent and unoffending men whom they dragged and incarcerated in jails, charging them with infamous crimes and frightening them into the hotel that they have proof of their charges, and then inducing them, while in a state of stupefaction, to enlist, themselves getting all the bounty to which the recruit is entitled. In many instances in the City of New-York it was ascertained that Justices of the Peace were in complicity in these transactions. The result was that these men found themselves in the army who never intended to go there, and they had no compunctions about deserting whenever they got an opportunity. In addition to this, felons were often taken out of jails and penitentiaries and put in the army, and they, of course, did not make good soldiers.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, (Dem.,) was opposed to the amendment. He thought men charged with crime had as much right to go into the army as other men, and it was just the place for many of them.

Mr. GRIMES hoped the amendment would be adopted. He was opposed to allowing convicts and felons to mingle with the good and brave men who had gone out to fight our battles. He had heard recently of a case in which seventy-two criminals were turned out of the jail of the District of Columbia, and enlisted in the army.

Mr. SHERMAN asked the postponement of the further consideration of the Enrollment Bill, to admit of the passage of the Appropriation Bill, and the bill receiving the duty on paper.

Mr. CLARK said it was very important to get through with the Enrollment Bill, as the draft was about to take place.

Mr. SHERMAN then withdrew his motion.

The amendment of Mr. CONNESS was then adopted.

Mr. CLARK moved as an additional amendment to the first section, a provision that the name of the person furnishing as a substitute a person liable to the draft, shall be continued on the enrollment list, and he shall be liable to further calls in the same way and manner as the substitute would have been liable.

Mr. WILSON said such a provision as this was already in force.

Mr. CLARK said he knew that, but he wanted to keep the fact before the people.

Mr. WILSON said the fifth section of the act of February last covered the subject sufficiently, and it was not necessary to reenact it.

Mr. CONNESS was in favor of a provision holding the principal responsible for the conduct of his substitute in case of desertion. This, he thought would do away with a great deal of the abuse of the brokerage system.

Mr. WILSON replied that the sixth section of the original bill, reported by him last Winter, had in it a provision of the kind suggested by Mr. CONNESS, but as soon as this proposition was made to the country, the papers denounced it as tyrannical, and he (WILSON) was accused of being a cruel and oppressive man.

Mr. CLARK'S amendment was adopted.

Mr. SUMNER offered an amendment that in addition to the substitute furnished by a drafted person, every such drafted person shall, before being discharged from draft, pay a tithe of his income for the time for which he has been exempted. Persons with an income or salary of two thousand dollars a year shall pay five per cent.; more than two thousand dollars, and less than five thousand dollars, ten per cent.; more than five thousand dollars, twenty per cent.; the sums thus collected to be expended by the Secretary of War in providing bounties for persons actually drafted and mustered into the service. Mr. SUMNER said that during the last session he had offered a provision similar to the above, and since that time he had received a great many letters, and especially from the West, approving of it. He was in favor of making rich men pay for their exemptions a larger sum than poor men had to pay. It was unjust to charge a rich man no more than the poor man for exemption from military service.

Mr. COWAN said if money was to be the measure of contributions to the service of the country, Mr. SUMNER'S amendment ought to go further, and tax the rich men who were not subject to military duty. He was opposed to the adoption of the amendment.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, (Union,) argued that the amendment of Mr. SUMNER proposed an unconstitutional system of taxation, discriminating as to the rate between the rich and poor. He held that the rich and poor were alike bound to serve the country in time of war.

The yeas and nays were demanded by Mr. SUMNER on the adoption of his amendment. It was rejected—yeas 6, nays 30.

Those voting in the affirmative were Messrs. Anthony, Harlan, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Pomeroy, Sherman, Sumner and Trumbull.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, offered, as a substitute for the first section, a provision repealing all acts, and parts of acts, permitting drafted persons to furnish substitutes. He did not believe the Senate was prepared, just now, to adopt this provision. Some time ago he (LANE) made a speech at Burton Barracks. A lot of soldiers were drawn up to hear him, and he was surprised to see with what care they had to be guarded to keep them from running away.

Mr. CLARK—From the speech? (Laughter.)

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Union,)—No, they were glad to hear the speech, but had to be kept from running away from the army.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Union,)—I would inquire if they were the soldiers who were arrested by Gen. SCHOFIELD for harrassing for JIM LANE? (Laughter.)

Mr. LANE—I don't know about that; but there were men arrested for that in the State.

Mr. LANE demanded the yeas and nays on the adoption of his amendment.

YEAS.—Messrs. Brown, Doolittle, Grimes, Howe, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Ramsey—7.

NAYS.—Messrs. Anthony, Buckalew, Clark, Collamer, Conness, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Farwell, Foot, Foster, Hall, Harlan, Harris, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, Morgan, Morrill, Pomeroy, Powell, Riddle, Sherman, Stewart, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willie, Wilson, Wright—31.

So the Senate refused to abolish the substitute clause in the original Enrollment Bill.

Mr. HENDRICKS offered an amendment exempting the heads of executive departments, Judges of United States Courts and Members of Congress during their term of service, which was rejected.

Mr. MORRILL offered an amendment, which was adopted, that any person liable to draft, who shall remove himself beyond the jurisdiction of the United States for the purpose of avoiding the draft, shall be deemed to have forfeited his citizenship.

Mr. DAVIS offered as an amendment an additional section, that before another draft shall be enforced in any State there shall be a correct enrollment made, and all excesses in former calls shall be credited, and that all exemptions shall be made before the draft takes place.

On the adoption of this amendment, Mr. DAVIS demanded the yeas and nays; yeas 11, nays 33; so the amendment was not adopted.

Mr. HENDRICKS moved to strike out the seventh section of the bill, which provides that all who have deserted from the army or navy, and shall not report themselves in sixty days after the passage of the bill, shall be deprived of citizenship, and shall be forever incapable of holding offices of trust and profit in the United States. The amendment was not adopted.

The bill as amended was then passed.

BRIDGING THE OHIO.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) moved the postponement of all prior orders for the purpose of considering the bill to authorize the construction of a bridge over the Ohio River at Zanesville.

Pending the consideration of this question the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 7.

THE CASE OF MR. FIELD.

Mr. BEAMAN, of Michigan, (Union,) from the Select Committee on the subject, made a report, accompanied by the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Speaker of the House issue his warrant, directed to the Sergeant-at-Arms, commanding him to take into custody, wherever found, the body of A. P. FIELD, convicted of a breach of the privilege of the House, in using language of intimidation and bullying to deter WM. D. KELLEY, a representative from the Fourth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, from the free and fearless exercise of his rights and duties as a member of Congress, in voting and deciding on a pending subject of investigation, and following up said attempted bullying and intimidation by an assault upon the said WM. D. KELLEY, and that A. P. FIELDS be reprimanded by the Speaker.

Resolved, That so much of the resolution granting the privilege of the hall to the claimants of seats from Louisiana as applied to the said FIELD be rescinded.

On motion of Mr. BEAMAN, of Michigan, (Union,) the report and resolutions were ordered to be printed. He gave notice that he should call up the subject at an early day.

THE FORTIFICATION BILL.

The House then went into committee on the Fortification Bill.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) said he understood the amount in the bill was $5,000,000. He wished to know from the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means if it was absolutely necessary to expend all this money at the present time.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) replied that the committee had Gen. DELAFIELD before them an entire morning, and he considered the sum necessary in part to accommodate the forts to the new ordnance.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, (Dem.,) moved to strike out the appropriation of half a million dollars for the defences around Washington. He had no idea of a rebel army again approaching within sight of this capital, and hoped the time had come when we might do away with these fortifications—these monuments of civil war, which he did not wish to perpetuate. But if such defences should become necessary, there was a reserved power to construct or strengthen them. To make the appropriation would proclaim to the world that we did not feel safe from invasion. This impression he desired to avoid, and hence his amendment.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) said he did not feel as much confidence in the total annihilation of the rebel armies as did the gentleman from New-York. He had hoped the recent conference would have produced peace, as some gentlemen here and elsewhere had promised. But those promises had not been fulfilled. So far from there being peace, he understood the war was to be renewed with vigor. He did not expect the South to take the hand of the North, but they might again attempt to invade the capital. He did not suppose a dollar of that appropriation would be expended unless it should become necessary to do so.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Union,) remarked, that doubtless the gentleman from New-York had more information than he had; but he (MORRILL) had been unable to perceive any disposition on the part of the President to consent even to an armistice, nor any disposition on the part of the rebels to come to peace excepting on the basis of absolute independence, and when the commissioners separated, as he read the reports, it was understood the war was to be resumed exactly as if the conference had not taken place. His understanding was directly opposite to that of the gentlemen. The gentleman seemed to think that to make this appropriation would be a proclamation to the world that we are not safe, and require defence at the capital. But he (MORRILL) held that the war will more speedily end if we proclaim here that we are ready, if need be, to fight for twenty years. We should have peace on no other conditions than absolute submission on the part of the rebels. Instead of this appropriation being an evidence of weakness, it would afford evidence that we intend to prosecute the war in order to secure complete success.

Mr. CRAVENS, of New-York, (Dem.,) advocated the appropriation because we should be prepared to meet a new danger which threatens the country from abroad. If we proposed to sustain the manly position which we have assumed in the House on the Monroe doctrine, it did not become them to take from the Administration the sinews of war. The Monroe doctrine was to be the principle of our enlightened people. He expressed the hope that the Southern and Northern armies might settle their difficulties, and then unite in putting down European encroachments on the American continent.

Mr. BROOKS' amendment was then rejected.

The Fortification Bill was laid aside, to be reported to the House.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The committee next proceeded to the consideration of the Army Appropriation Bill.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Union,) offered an amendment to prevent any of the money from being paid for service to such railroad companies as have received grants of lands to build their roads, on condition that they would transport troops and other property of the United States free of toll. He alluded to the fact that, notwithstanding this agreement, the Illinois Central Railroad had received nearly a million of dollars from the Government.

Mr. J. C. ALLEN, of Illinois, (Dem.,) thought the amendment was unreasonable. At the time the Illinois Central Railroad Company received their charter, no man contemplated such a state of public affairs as now exist. No company on earth would have accepted the grant if the events had been foreseen, on condition of transporting an extraordinary troops and other property of the United States.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) said his colleagues had failed to meet the point at issue. His colleague had gone into the defence of a monopoly which was grinding out the people of his own State. That company was known only by its oppression and extortion, having increased the rates of local travel to seven cents a mile, and freight in proportion. This road, he said, had received over eight hundred thousand dollars from the Government without warrant of law.

Mr. GRINNELL, of Iowa, (Union,) opposed the amendment, contending that the Government could not sell the road, but it could not be expected that the company would furnish the rolling stock.

After further amendment, Mr. WILSON'S amendment was agreed to, 67 against 31.

The committee then rose, when the House passed the Fortification and the Army Appropriation

FROM NASHVILLE.

Effects of the War on Tennessee—Destruction of Property Through Hood—Ruin—Death's Doing Since Dec. 15—A Good Sanitary Exhibit for 1865—A Parting Word.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, Jan. 28, 1865.

The citizens of Nashville will long remember Hood. The sense of the injuries inflicted on them and their city by his recklessness and folly, will have more than a passing poignancy. Before Hood came on his Quixotic errand, the condition of the city was anything but seemly and desirable. It had long ceased to challenge praise from visitors on the ground of its beauty. The marring hoof of war had trodden too deeply for that. But it retained, in spite of three or four years incessant trampling of iron heels, many bright signs to show what it had been in its palmiest day. A number of its fairest edifices, lying without and around the city, had been but slightly touched by war's defacing fingers. And though the citizen, speaking to the stranger of Nashville now, and contrasting it with Nashville as before the war, sighed as some old Trojan, exclaiming, "*Ilium fuit*," might do, there were yet attractive points, here and there, to greet the eye, and give assurance that the city's former claims to admiration were not placed a little too high.

Hood's coming, and the effects it brought, made the little remnant less. The huge gaping trench and rifle-pit cordon around the city, stands a hideous disfiguration. It will stand thus for long, for these ghastly cuts, like those upon animate bodies, require time to cure. Right through many a smiling yard and fruitful garden, as the summer showed them, these remorseless gashes took their way, the fences on every side being torn down, and swept in to aid and fleish the defences. Houses in the outskirts stood in all directions, and stand yet, bare of post or picket, as if a fence were thought a superfluity, and the people loved to have all things in common.

Many fences were carried away by the soldiers and burnt for fuel, on the biting cold days just before the battle. It was a "military necessity" for which it would be hard to blame the brave fellows who were shivering on the icy ground, and found nothing else to warm them. Even a part of the cemetery fence was demolished, as all would have been by the troops in their strait, had not the most energetic measures been resorted to, to protect it, Hood's forces around the city kept feet from getting into it, and hence the pressure. A considerable section of Nashville, adjacent to the cemetery, is lying fenceless to-day.

Outside of the city limits, the havoc and desolation are more strikingly seen. Not only are the fences utterly swept away, but in many instances houses are burned or partially demolished by shells. From a stand-point half a mile beyond Fort Negley, and in the direction of the Franklin pike, along which the most desperate fighting of the two days took place, the eye takes in numbers of houses that once lay nestled to the bosom of tasteful scrubbery or rich forest growths, now denuded and bare as if pleated to the neat of some Western prairie. I rode on to the house of Mrs. A. V. BROWN, two miles and a half from the city, and just beyond the first line of rebel rifle-pits. The pits remained just as the rebels left them, and very artistically-finished structures they were. They ran right in front of Mrs. Brown's house, which, with the fences around it, were not molested, though reported at one time burned. A strong rebel guard kept the premises from harm, and the family did not leave the house during the battles, nor while the rebels lay around. It is marvalous that the fast-falling shells from our forts and batteries did the house no injury, while others in its vicinity were dismantled. It has been Mrs. BROWN's singular good fortune to find protectors in both belligereots outing all the rebellion. The sister of Gen. PILLOW and the widow of one of our former Cabinet officers, her relations, added to her amiable and benevolent character, and the charms of her hospitable home, have seemed to make loyal and rebel rival each other in acting toward her the part of friends and guardians. Mrs. ACKLAND'S house also, one of the most elegant in Nashville, situated just within our lines, and the headquarters of Gen. Woon during the battles of the 15th and 16th of December, enjoyed similar immunity. Some others near the battle-ground, and with shot and shell flying all around them, had an equally fortunate escape.

The destruction of property, however, was immense all around the city. It would be hard to write down the sum accurately in figures. Greater values were absorbed and sunk through the last abortive struggles of Hood than the rebellion ever inflicted on the State before. A good deal of these parties will seek to recover from the Government. Where private property was taken from Union citizens for the purposes of the Government, a claim may be put in, and a competent tribunal will decide how far restitution shall be made. It will be a slow process, and a difficult one, to decide truly between the many and conflicting claims which by and by will press upon the proper court. This will prove one of the trouble some sequels to the rebellion. The greater matter settled, however, the lesser ones will adjust themselves in due time.

The number of deaths in the various hospitals here since Dec. 15, is a trifle under 1,300, by far the greater part having been wounds received in battle. The soldiers' cemetery contains a total of 11,500 of our heroic men, who devoted life for the country—a number equaling the entire population of many pretentious towns. This is but a fraction of the stupendous necrology that this dire rebellion has written up; and what an appalling picture does war present looked at in this aspect. To counterbalance this, the gains from the struggle must be great indeed. And they will be. Given, the death of slavery alone, as the fruit of these frightful throes, and who will say that all these sacrifices have not been amply repaid?

The Winter mortality among the black people and the enlisted soldiers in colored regiments is large. It has averaged for this month and part of December, twenty deaths a day. Fifteen of these are from contrabands, about five from soldiers. The cold weather is hard upon the half-clad, half-fed and half-housed blacks, who have sought the asylum of the city in crowds. With all the considerate aid the Government can give them, the condition of many is wretched enough. Freedom, however, they sigh for, and will have when attainable; any lowly and suffering lot as freemen, in preference to slavery, though the chains may sit easily in some exceptional cases. The colored soldiers have good care in the hospitals provided for them. The numbers brought in wounded show how gallantly, they performed their part in the recent battles. But wintry exposure in the field, affects them more than it does those of the more fortunate race. They suffer more from sickness proportionably, and sickness seizes them with stronger and more tenacious grasp. Field service, however, in the sultry season seems to harm them less. Their claim to being good soldiers, to rendering signal service to the cause they love to fight in, is established beyond dispute.

The Sanitary Commission's work for this department during the year ending Jan. 1, 1865, deserves a glance. The number of articles distributed among our soldiers in hospital and in the field, for this period, reaches the total of 1,621,423—one bushel, one pound, one gallon and so on being counted as one article. There were disbursed 150,006 pounds canned fruit, 114,685 pounds crackers, 72,823 pounds condensed milk, 26,446 bushels of potatoes, 25,484 bushels of onions, 26,297 bottles of wines and liquors, 51,844 gallons of pickles, and other articles of highest value to the needy soldier, on a like liberal scale. The streams of the people's sympathy in our suffering soldiers, as these figures show, have continued to flow on with a steady and unimpeded current. It is one of the most marvalous spectacles that the age has witnessed. It is a splendid record that will challenge praise from the coming ages, in behalf of a great Christian people, whose sentiments and acts proved them worthy of the trust which God devolved upon them.

Your correspondent, assigned to another department, closes with this letter the series addressed to the TIMES from Tennessee, but of fifty-two letters written since June of 1863, not one has failed to reach its destination, or to appear in due time to afford perchance a transient interest to some of your many readers. A twenty months' observation from a very interesting standpoint has enabled me to aid a little, I hope, in illustrating certain phases of the war, its effects on the border States, and especially Tennessee, the steadiness with which the great principles involved in the issue have advanced, and the sure and probably speedy triumph to crown the struggle for Union and Freedom. It has been pleasant to speak words of hope and good cheer in regard to the brightening future through the columns of a paper which is, and has been, in full accord with the grand progressive movements of the age, and has hopefully stood by the righteous cause of national unity and a sorely tried Government in the darkest hours. The worst danger is overpast. The nation will live. Its path, like that of the just, will grow brighter and brighter. And to have contributed something to this august and inestimable result, will be to the humblest helper a life-long glory and joy.

C. V. S.

POLICE ITEMS.—Officers LUCAS and NIXON, of the Seventh Precinct, apprehended MARTIN NORTON and JAMES SHERMAN for stealing a hawser from the brig *Henry Thackeray*, and they were committed by Justice SHANDLEY.... WILLIAM MORAN, of Batavia, N. Y., complained that EMMA HUBBARD, seamstress, had stolen his gold watch, valued at $335, $285 in Treasury notes, and $15 in gold; and the accused was committed by Justice HOGAN.... SAMUEL RIVERS and WILLIAM THOMPSON, having been arrested for burglariously entering Mr. EDWARD LORDS's apartments, at No. 69½ Columbia-street, and stealing therefrom property valued at $93, were committed by Justice SHANDLEY.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 805, 943, 87, 713, 367, 381, 409, 497, 609, 731, 735, 739, 337, 887, 535, 575, 629, 553, 871, 927. *Part II.*—856, 858, 652, 683 700, 802, 196, 286, 482, 606, 640, 642, 204, 902, 674, 688, 694, 708, 1116, 71.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 339, 797, 740, 281, 808, 746, 207, 619, 97, 759, 589, 78, 290, 249, 793, 531. *Part II.*—Nos. 490, 310, 642, 8, 94, 76, 439, 631, 40, 687, 739, 738, 499, 793.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 3301, 2299, 3302, 271, 651, 4641, 4569, 4851, 171, 3485, 1511½, 2777, 4362, 3783, 4525. *Part II.*—Nos. 4032, 4906, 636, 4610, 3992, 4231, 4438, 4150, 4664, 4858, 516, 4426, 1498, 4410, 4888.

The Tibbetts Case.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Judge Leonard.

Luther C. Tibbetts vs. *Horatio N. Twombley.*—*Sidney Sanderson*, one of the brokers for the plaintiff, testified that he talked with plaintiff and took orders which were reasonable from Mr. Tibbetts after the fracas at the Corn Exchange, and saw no marks of insanity either on the 9th or 10th, after the affair which happened on the 8th; agreed to raise money for plaintiff. Defendant's counsel objected to the admission of any evidence as to the plaintiff's business. Mr. Tibbetts stated that it was the purpose of the question to show loss of credit. After some discussion between the Judge and the plaintiff, the court refused to allow any question as to the witness' having applied for the money, as till first it was shown lost their refusal resulted from Mr. Twombley's remarks. Question repeated. Objection sustained. Exception. The question was repeated in different forms tending to show loss of credit and objected to, and the objection sustained. Witness resumes. Mr. Twombley asked for a statement of Mr. Tibbett's affairs from witness, which witness could not give. Mr. Twombley wished to see whether it would be advisable to carry out certain contracts, as to that case he would be willing to advance money; Mr. Twombley did talk of plaintiff's insanity in connection with his affairs and imprisonment in the Tombs; defendant did not say anything in regard to plaintiff's unfitness to do business. On a cross-examination he gave an account of the fracas at the Corn Exchange; that he saw the plaintiff at the Tombs on the 10th of February.

Redirect—I saw the policeman strike the plaintiff on the limbs; I did not see him strike him on the head; plaintiff offered the by-laws and charter of the New-York Commercial Association (ruled out); he also offered a paper drawn by the defendant, showing how many suits the plaintiff had commenced, and praying for severe sentence against the plaintiff in the Court of Sessions. The paper was read, which shows that forty-six suits have been commenced by Mr. Tibbetts and the Neals against 131 defendants, including merchants, lawyers, Judges, Sheriffs, constables and bankers.

N. Millard, the attorney for the plaintiff, testified to his confidence in the plaintiff; that on the statements of the plaintiff he believed all the suits in his charge to be well founded; that he was not attorney in the $58,000,000 case; he did not think it was brought in the right way, and therefore he had not taken charge of the case; so far as he knew, the statement of the complainant that Mrs. Neal was a pillar of the faith, &c., or that Mrs. Tibbetts had confederated against her husband, they might be true.

The plaintiff being called and sworn as a witness testified—I have known Mr. Twombley since 1847; he is a brother of Mrs. Tibbetts; his conduct toward me at the station-house was kind; prior to this his conduct had been peculiar; on one occasion I stated I desired some information (being a tanner) concerning the mode of dealing; he said he thought the attempt was useless; I told him that tanners and lawyers had their secrets of business; he showed great passion when I spoke to him of raising money for carrying corn; he said with great passion that I couldn't carry the corn; that the corn would not be maintained at that price, and that my calculations were foolish; I saw defendant at the Tombs when my wife came on; defendant said little; Mr. Young was there and asked various questions; his object was to get information from me about my business; when Mrs. Tibbetts first met me she said she was very sorry I was guilty of such a crime and to see me behind the bars of a prison; I said I had done nothing to be ashamed of; she said she understood that I intended to stand up against evil only in the Scriptural and spiritual sense; I said we could not tell when the necessity might come; I don't mean to charge her with unkindness on that occasion; she told me about family matters, and then Mr. Young and Mr. Twombley entered; little was said on that occasion; two hours after Mrs. Tibbetts and defendant returned, when defendant said he had been insulted by Mr. Fletcher, my book-keeper, he having refused to allow him to look into plaintiff's books; he called Mr. Fletcher a contemptible, lying puppy; he said unless I gave him an order for my books and a power of attorney to him and his sister, my wife, he would put an injunction on my business; he did not consider Mr. Fletcher proper to take charge of my affairs; he said he would let me know that I was taking an improper and foolish course, and that he would put me in a position to find that out; that he was the legal representative of my affairs; one or two days after he said that Mr. Fletcher was an improper person to manage my affairs, that they were going to ruin and demanded a power of attorney; he raised himself up in this way, (clenching his fists;) said I was doing great injustice to myself in allowing Mr. Fletcher to carry on my business; his tone was very loud and boisterous and demanding; he said my book-keeper was a contemptible, lying and untrustworthy person, and that he should immediately take steps to have me removed, and would let me know I could not carry on business with such contemptible employes; on asking him not to come again he said he would come when he pleased; the next time I saw him he was coming from Miss Neal's; I continued Mr. Fletcher in my employ; I never discharged Mr. Fletcher; Mr. Twombley has interfered with my suits; in a motion to decide my residence, he presented an affidavit; he was not a party to that suit; in six or eight different suits in which he has no interest he has made affidavits to my great injury; in the Connecticut suits he has made also affidavits and taken proceedings to my injury; he had me arrested in Connecticut, about the 12th or 15th of October last; he arrested my hired man; he threatened my servants.

Cross-examined—My first and second wives were sisters; until the 8th of February I lived in harmony with both of them; my second wife had a separate estate of about $21,000; none of it was paid to me; about all of it came to my hands; I can hardly tell where any portion of my money is; I gave my wife a deed of some improved property in Harlem worth $15,000 or $20,000, with $5,000 mortgage; also, a life insurance; I made out my will in her favor; the property came to her in 1850. On being further cross-examined, he went at large into the state of his spiritual belief and spoke of communications with the spiritual world, explaining what was the understanding of himself and others; plaintiff believes that under the law of conspiracy, Mr. Bennett is liable for scandalous and infamous publication regarding him and Mr. Wooster, also for traitorous desertion of his children; many persons have stood by him; they were not all traitors.

Re-direct examination—He testifies that he had examined the by-laws of the association and discovered that they had committed an overt act. I was determined to assert my rights; I had about 800,000 bushels of corn; there was a great deal of fluctuation at the time; one day's absence at that time might have proved fatal—would have proved fatal to my credit. The knife which I used at the Corn Exchange was one I bought nine months before to prune my trees with.

Recross examined—The corn was worth from $1 to $1 40; I was worth $50,000; I had a great deal of real estate; I object to making a statement of my property; I had a farm in Connecticut; I had one in New-Rochelle; I had several hundred thousand dollars of capital; I had some money; I was not aware that I owed $1,000 to any man; I had a note for discount in the Park Bank and some money there, with which Mr. Twombley interfered.

The letters from the defendant to his sister, Mrs. Tibbetts, were then put in. In these, written after the affair of the 8th, the defendant speaks of the plaintiff as not being able to deceive him by his galvanized lunacy, and recommends her if once in here to have a conference made to her to secure to her the amount of her property, and enters into the particulars of the method by which it may be done, mentioning the readiness with which Luther (Mr. Tibbetts) took exception to his (defendant's) acts, under influences to which he is now subject, and discusses the transfer of the property, and his determination not to have anything to do with plaintiff, until he makes an apology, &c., &c. That Tibbetts had better keep quiet and not trouble him, and alludes to the sale to Dr. Neal of the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh-street lots; calls Mrs. Neal an old woman, and speaks of their (the Neals') influence over the plaintiff; wishes to know Mrs. Neal's character, of which the writer seems not to have a high opinion, and threatens to send her a letter.

The trial having lasted till 3:30 o'clock, Mr. Tibbetts stated he had two other witnesses. The court adjourned till to-morrow at 10:30.

Criminal Business.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

At the opening of the court yesterday morning, Georga Jones, *alias* the Count Johannes, rose and addressed the Recorder, saying that he had a motion or an application to make that the law of libel be legally explained to the Grand Jury, in a case which he understood would be brought before them for their consideration to-morrow morning.

The District-Attorney interrupted the Count, and said that he desired to inquire if the party now speaking was a counsellor of this court; if he was neither a counsellor nor a defendant, he objected to the wasting of the time of the court.

Count Johannes said he was the prosecutor, but was not a counsellor by certificate; he was his own counsellor.

Recorder Hoffman said that it was the duty of the District-Attorney to instruct the Grand Jury, and he would probably do his duty.

The Count said he presumed he had a right to address the Honorable Recorder as *amicus curiæ*.

Receiving no reply to this friendly proposition, the "noble lord of high degree" sat down.

Edward Johnson, a young lad, was tried for grand larceny, in stealing two velvet hats from a showcase in the Bowery. The proof against the prisoner was very clear, and the jury convicted him without leaving their seats. He was remanded for sentence.

Ellie Winslow pleaded guilty to a grand larceny, and was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

United States District Court.

FEBRUARY TERM—1865.

Before Judge Betts.

The court announced that all cases heard in court the past years in prize, admiralty, law and revenue causes and special motions, were finally disposed of with the close of the January term. The orders will be duly handed the Clerk.

The District-Attorney has not asked for a grand or petit jury for the present term. The docket will accordingly be limited to prize, admiralty, revenue and special motion cases. Prize causes ready for trial always take priority of hearing.

The calendar of admiralty causes was called over, and causes set down for hearing by the parties.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 7, 1865.

$50,000 U. S 6s, '81...C.	110	1500 Reading R.	109
4,500 U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	109½	100 do.	s10 109
60,000 do.	109¾	200 do.	s15 109
15,000 do. new iss.	108½	600 do.	109¾
20,000 U. S. 10-40s...C.	102	1000 do.	b30 109¾
4,000 do.	101½	400 Mich. Cen. R.	113
4,000 Ill. War Loan..	99	300 do.	113½
12,000 Mo. State 6s....	66	300 do.	114
150,000 O. & Miss. C....	28	400 do.	114¾
10,000 do.	b30 28½	500 M. S. & N. I.	73
10,000 do.	28¾	500 do.	71¾
1,000 Erie 3d M.	109	1000 do.	71¾
2,000 Erie 8th M.	100	1000 do.	71¾
500 C. & N.W. 1st M.	87	2600 Clev. & Pitts.	83
5,000 To. & W. 2d M..	79	1000 do.	83½
1,000 Mich. S. S. F. 8s.	104	500 do.	83¾
5,000 Mer. 1st M. 8s..	81	1000 do.	84
10,000 Amer. Gold....	218½	200 do.	84¾
10,000 do.	218½	60 Ill. Cen. R.	120
5 Am. Ex. Bank	119	100 do.	121¾
10 Continental Bank.	95	300 do.	121¾
50 Cen. National B'k	104	500 do.	122
400 Canton Co.	32	500 Chi. & N. W.	37
100 do.	31½	600 do.	b30 37
150 Del. & Hud. C. Co	160	100 do.	38
64 do.	163	600 do.	s30 38¼
600 Quick. M. Co.	87½	3800 do.	38¾
100 W'tern N. Coal	44	2000 do.	38¾
200 Cum. Coal Pr.	47	2500 do.	38¾
300 do.	46¾	1000 do.	38¾
800 do.	46½	700 C. & N.W. Pr.	67
200 do.	s10 46½	600 do.	67½
1300 do.	46¾	400 do.	67¾
6 Pacific M. S. Co..	280	100 do.	b10 68
100 N. Y. Cen.	113¾	100 do.	b30 68¼
100 do.	113½	100 do.	68¾
200 Hudson R. R.	b3 107½	100 Chi. & N.W. Pr.	68¾
100 do.	b3 107¼	100 do.	69
200 M. S. & N. I.	70	100 P., Ft. W. & C.	95¾
200 Ill. Cen. R.	120	200 do.	95¾
100 do.	120¼	100 do.	96
200 Cle. & Pitts.	x-d 84	300 Cum. Coal Co.	b3 47¾
100 do.	s3 83¾	200 do.	47
100 Quick. Min. Co.	87	200 do.	47½
100 Mar. M. Co.	11		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81...C.	110½	300 Hud. Riv. R.	107
25,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C	109¾	100 do.	s30 108¾
25,000 do. new	108¾	500 Reading R.	108
40,000 U. S 10-40s C bs	102	100 do.	108¾
5,000 Treas. N., 7-30s.		100 do.	108¾
April & Oct.	116	200 do.	s30 107¾
15,000 do.	115¾	200 Mich. Cen. R.	112
1,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer.	98¾	60 do.	111¾
50,000 Ohio & M. C.	27¾	50 M. S. & N. I. G.	140
50 Canton Co.	31½	100 M. S. & N.I.R.	s10 69¾
100 Cum Coal Pref	s10 46½	200 do.	70¾
200 do.	46¾	100 do.	70¾
150 do.	47¾	200 do.	70
100 Pac. M. S. Co.	280	600 do.	69¾
800 Clev. & Pitts.	b1	100 do.	68¾
300 do.	82	200 do.	69¾
200 do.	82¼	500 do.	69¾
400 do.	83	100 Ill. Cen.	119¾
800 do.	s10 83	300 do.	119¾
100 N. Y. Cen.	114¾	100 do.	s10 119
100 do.	b10 114	400 Chic. & N. W.	38
200 do.	114¾	500 do.	38¾
100 do.	s30 112½	500 do.	38¾
300 do.	112	100 Chic. & N.W. Pr.	68¾
100 do.	113¾	100 do.	68¾
200 do.	113	100 do.	68¾
100 do.	s10 113	100 do.	b30 68¾
400 Erie Railway.	76	300 Chi. & R. I. R.	96
1200 do.	75¾	200 do.	96¾
800 do.	75½	200 do.	s15 96
200 do.	s3 75¾	200 Pitts., F. W. & C.	96
1000 do.	76¾	700 do.	96¾
100 do.	s10 76¾	400 do.	b10 96¾
200 do.	s30 75¾	400 do.	s15 96¾
200 do.	75¾	400 Mariposa Min.	11
800 do.	75¾	50 Quick. M. Co.	88

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$5,000 O. & M. C.	28¼	100 Ill. Cen. R.	e 121½
10,000 do.	28½	300 do.	121¾
40,000 do.	b3 28¾	50 do.	e 121¾
100 N. Y. C. R.	x-d 114¾	700 Cl. & Pitts.	x-d 84
100 do.	s10 114¾	600 do.	84¼
100 do.	s10 115	400 Chi. & R. I. R.	96¾
100 do.	s10 115¼	100 do.	b15 97
200 do.	s3 116	200 do.	b5 96¾
300 Erie R.	ex-div 76¾	100 do.	s3 96¾
1000 do.	s3 76¾	100 do.	s3 96¾
3400 do.	77	500 Clev. & Tol.	114¾
2400 do.	s3 77	300 Chi. & N. W.	s3 38¾
900 do.	s10 77	500 do.	38¾
300 do.	c 77	300 do.	38¾
200 do.	b3 77¼	700 do.	38¾
300 do.	77¼	100 do.	38¾
200 Hud. Riv. R.	108¾	100 do.	b10 38¾
800 do.	108¾	200 Chi. & N.W. Pr.	67¾
100 do.	s3 108¾	600 do.	67¾
300 do.	108¾	100 do.	c 67¾
300 do.	108¾	100 do.	s10 67¾
700 Reading R.	110	300 P., Ft. W. & C.	96
1300 M. S. & N. I.	71¼	100 do.	96¾
100 do.	s3 71¾	100 Cum. Coal	48¾
100 do.	b3 71¾	100 do.	47
500 do.	71¾	100 Quick. Min.	87½

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200 N. Y. Cen., x-d	s6 114	100 Chic. & R. I.	96¾
500 Erie Rail	x-d 76¾	100 do.	s10 96¾
100 do.	b3 76¾	200 do.	b5 96¾
100 do.	s3 76¾	100 do.	96¾
500 do.	b3 76¾	100 Chi. & N. W.	s3 38¾
100 do.	76¾	100 do.	38¾
100 do.	76¾	500 do.	38¾
100 do.	s3 76¾	100 do.	b3 38¾
4300 do.	76¾	500 do.	38¾
100 do.	s3 76¾	100 do.	b3 38¾
200 Hudson R. R.	b3 107¾	100 Ch. & N.W. Pr.	68¾
100 do.	b3 107¼	100 do.	68¾
200 M. S. & N. I.	70	100 P., Ft. W. & C.	95¾
200 Ill. Cen. R.	120	200 do.	95¾
100 do.	120¼	100 do.	96¾
200 Cle. & Pitts.	x-d 84	300 Cum. Coal Co.	b3 47¾
100 do.	s3 83¾	200 do.	47
100 Quick. Min. Co.	87	200 do.	47½
100 Mar. M. Co.	11		

TUESDAY, Feb. 7—P. M.

The speculative demand for Money has been fair, to-day, and pretty much met all the prevailing rates on call loans of 6@7 ₩ cent. In the discount line, a limited business was transacted at from 7@10 ₩ cent. ₩ annum on prime to good mercantile paper. The steady influx of capital, especially from the West, gives assurance of an easy money market for some time to come. This circumstance will be much in favor of a rapid absorption of the 7-30 National Loan, now being marketed, under the efficient supervision of Mr. JAY COOKE. The popular demand for this Loan has been on the basis of a daily average of about $3,000,000, since the approximate completion of the Sub-Agency system of distribution on Tuesday last, as against a daily average of considerably less than $1,000,000 prior to the transfer of the management of the Loan, on the 1st inst. The total amount of the Loan marketed yesterday was $3,098,200. At this rate it will not take more than about sixty business days to dispose of the unsold balance of the Loan, say about $180,000,000. The subscriptions through the First National Bank of this city, yesterday, amounted to $200,000; Ninth National, $125,800. To-day at the United States Sub-Treasury, $348,000; and through Messrs. FISK & HATCH, $300,000.

Gold left off last evening firmly at 215; fluctuated to-day between 216¾ and 212½, and closed feverishly at 212½, under rumors of fresh military successes. There was rather more animation in Sterling Exchange, the prevailing Gold rates for sixty-day bankers' bills having been 108¾@109½.

In the Stock line, the upward movement continued quite strong, with unimportant fluctuations in the fancy list, until late in the afternoon, when there was a slight reaction, resulting in part from efforts to realize the rapid advance of the past two days. The Gold-bearing National Stocks were in brisk request, especially through the commission houses in the Street, at firmer prices. The private sales of the 5-20s and 10-40s were quite liberal, and at a fractional advance on the Board rates.

On the Street the following quotations were made at the close of business, as compared with yesterday afternoon:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s	101¾	102	Pittsburgh	80¼	82
U. S. 5-20's	108¾	109½	Northwest	34¼	35
U. S. Certificates	98	98¼	N. West Pref.	93¾	96
N. Y. Central	111	113¾	Rock Island	93¾	96
Erie	74¾	76	Fort Wayne	93¾	95¾
Hudson	105¾	107	Cumb'land Coal	45	47
Reading	108¾	109	Quicksilver	86	87
Mich. Southern	70¾	70¾	Maripesa	10¾	11
Illinois Cen	119¾	119¾	Ohio & M. Certs	27¾	27¾

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	112	Chatham	120
Merchants'	116	Bank of N. Amer.	108
Mechanics'	110	Irving	106
America	135	Market	105
City	170	Shoe & Leather	104
North River	106	Continental	95
Mechan' & Traders'	110	St. Nicholas	100
Merchants' Exchange	98	Marine	145
State of New-York	110	Imp. and Traders'	108
Commerce	110	Man'f'r & Merch'ts'	102
Mech's' Bk'g. Asso.	100	Central National	104
American Exc.	119	Fourth National	99¼

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	103	Alton & T. H. 1st's	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	101¾	Alt. & T. H. 2ds, Pref.	82
Erie 7s, 2d mort., '79	103	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	100
Erie 7s, 3d mort, '83	109	Chi. & N. W. 1st B.	90
Erie 7s, 4th mort., '80	102	Chi. & N. W. 1st m.	87
Erie 7s, 5th mort., '82	100	Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	92
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1st m., '77	100	Tol. & Wab. 1st m.	96
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M. '75	102	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort.	103
Harlem 1st, '68-72	98	N. J. Cen. 2ds	108
Harlem 2d, '98	97	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	103¾
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. 1sts	110	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	92
Mich. S. 7 ₩ c. 2d mort	90	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1sts	45
N. Ind. Goshen L., '68	97½	Chi. & Alt. Income	58
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₩ c.	104½	Peninsular R. R. B	80
Ill. Central 7 ₩ c. '75	110	Mil. & St. Paul 1sts	80

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $3,017,105, including for Customs, $106,000, and on account of the 7-30 Loan, $348,000; total payments, $2,069,142; balance, this afternoon, $29,436,709.

California Gold to the amount of $2,693,870 has been received at this port thus far this year, showing a gain of $1,298,137—or nearly 100 ₩ cent.—on the receipts of the same time in 1864.

The week's exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods have been to the value of $4,808,182, against $3,475,880 same week last year.

The following comparative statement shows the average condition of the Philadelphia banks on Monday as compared with the preceding week:

	Jan. 30.	Feb. 6.	Inc. or Dec.	
Capital	$13,564,600	$13,565,360	Inc.	$1,180
Loans	40,656,584	40,269,473	Inc.	212 89
Specie	1,773,363	1,702,776	Dec.	70,487
Legal Tender	15,872,893	14,809,393	Dec.	79,841
Deposits	39,522,869	38,496,337	Dec.	726,523
Circulation	4,619,192	4,393,173	Inc.	382,981

The Chicago and Alton Railroad Company has declared a dividend of 5 ₩ cent. upon the Preferred and Common Stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 25th inst.

The course of the Coal Trade last week was as follows, as compared with the same week last year:

	1864.		1865.			
	Week.	Total.	Week.	Total.		
P. & R. RR	37,065	340,811	41,472	363,670	Inc.	22,866
L. Valley RR	27,018	151,066	22,733	188,767	Inc.	37,702
Scranton S'th.	18,323	65,035	6,659	48,813	Dec.	19,272
Scranton N'th.	5,690	20,343	3,462	13,868	Dec.	6,975
Penn. Coal Co.	....	7,336	3,193	14,889	Inc.	7,653
Shamokin	....	10,901	4,636	17,089	Inc.	5,188
Trevorton	....	....	111	463	Inc.	463
Lykens Valley	....	....	....	2 336		....
Broad Top	....	22,925	4,470	22,565	Dec.	360
Total		68,112	618,467	85,345	689,274	

The following is an official monthly statement, under the 34th section of the National Currency Act, of the First National Bank of New-York, for the month ending Jan. 31, 1865:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$6,782,078 71
Average amount of Specie and Legal Tenders	1,411,115 32
Average amount of Deposits	8,573,777 71
Average amount of Circulation	277,300 00

The following are the sales of Real Estate by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & Co., Feb. 6:

Houses and Lots No. 437 Washington-st, running through and including No. 450 Greenwich-st., lots being together 25x160 ft. $20,050

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK—No. 140 Broadway.

U. S. TREASURY AGENT AND SPECIAL AGENT OF JAY COOKE FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULAR 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, is now receiving subscriptions for this Loan, under the new arrangement, and allowing liberal commissions on the same to all dealers in Government securities.

ALL FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES will be received from subscribers at par, and interest. Notes always on hand for immediate delivery.

SAM'L C. THOMPSON, President,
JAMES CURREN, Cashier.

☞ U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These notes are issued under date of Aug. 15, 1864, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent., including gold interest from November, which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides its *exemption from State and municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. more*, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to:
One cent. per day on a $50 note.
Two cents per day on $100 note.
Ten cents per day on a $500 note.
Twenty cents per day on a $1,000 note.
One Dollar per day on a $5,000 note.
Notes of all denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

Less than $200,000,000 remain unsold, which will probably be disposed of within the

DRY GOODS.

Gold, Opaque, White, Green and Blue Holland, Bray's Patent Fixtures, and all other approved styles.

—WINDOW SHADES.—

New Styles. 1865, Swiss Lace, Nottingham Lace, Leno Lace, Muslin, Brocatel, Reps, Terry Cloth, Japanese Cloth, Damask, Cornices, and all other Trimmings.

L. & J. K. KELLY, No. 395 Broadway. L. & J. K. KELLY, 395 Broadway, N. Y.

A T R. H. MACY'S.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDERWEAR,
RIBBONS AND FRENCH FLOWER,
YANKEE NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS.
ALWAYS ON HAND A FULL STOCK BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, 50 CTS.
a pair under the regular prices.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTant woman, a situation as lufant's nurse; understands the care of a baby from its birth; has unexceptionable city and country reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 159 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 4d avs., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT and Christian young person, as nursery governess in a family where she would have the charge of more than two children; would be willing to take charge of their wardrobe and make herself useful to her employer; best city reference given. Apply at No. 39 King-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WIDOW, A situation as housekeeper, or to do the work of a small family, where she can have the privilege of a boy to stay with her; night; pay the best of reference Address A. E. L., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTant girls; one as nurse, to take the entire charge of children; the other as chamermaid and waitress; the country preferred; best of references given. Call for two days at No. 119½ East 20th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY COMpetent young woman as cook and laundress; understands her business perfectly and has good city reference. Call at No. 103 West 36th-st., between 6th-av., and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl; is fully competent to take charge of an infant, or chamber work and sewing; can give good city reference Can be seen for three days at No. 677 Third av., corner 46th-st., in fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes neatly, and do up ladies' hair and take charge of a baby from its birth. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 121 East 20th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., first floor, front room; best of city reference can be given.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS MATRON OR house-keeper in an institution or private family, by a middle-aged lady, who is fully competent to take the entire charge; best of reference given. Call or address W. G., No. 45 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn, for three days

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as seamstress, or walt on a lady; has a good education; fully understands her business; has good references. Call at No. 117 West 26th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and plain sewing. Has good city references. Apply at No. 240 East 10th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE GIRL, WILLING TO work, a situation as general servant; washes and irons well; or as chambermaid and waitress in a private family or boarding-house; wages, $7. Call at No. 172 East 21st st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S-MAID by a competent person. Best of city reference given as to character and capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 115 West 15th-st., near 6th-av. Traveling preferred.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; has the best of city references. Call, for two days at No. 329 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A GERman Protestant young woman, who understands American, French and German cooking, and highly recommended. Apply at 7 West 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT AND tidy young woman, with good city reference, as chambermaid and waitress; understands her business perfectly. Call at No. 13 West 34th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, with a fresh breast of milk, a situation as wet nurse; has the best of city reference. Call for two days, at No. 119½ High-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR NURSE, WHO takes charge of an infant from its birth, a situation as nurse and seamstress; does all kinds of family sewing; wages $9. Call at No. 192 east 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELSH PROTestant girl, as cook, washer and ironer; has good reference. Call at No. 99 Hester-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, to do chamberwork or take care of children. Call for two days at No. 586 3d-av.

A GERMAN GIRL, A FIRST-CLASS dressmaker, would like to work out by the day. Apply at No. 9 Lafayette-place.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW, OF GENteel birth and good education, competent to take entire charge of the domestic arrangements of a household, or to instruct children, wishes such a position in a gentleman's family; no objection to the country, to a widower's or a bachelor's family; references exchanged. Address, for one week, Mrs. C., Box 119 *Times* Office.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CARVER IN A dining saloon or hotel; satisfactory reference given as to competency, &c. Address No. 26 Jefferson-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT married man, as gardener, with two in family; understands the business in all its branches—green-house and graperies, and the whole care of a gentleman's place. Address J. B. G., Bridgeman's seed-store, cor. 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener by a single man of practical experience; understands the care of horses, carriages and harness; satisfactory references from late employers. Address, for three days, M. N., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MARried man, as gardener; no incumbrance; perfectly understands the care of greenhouses and graperies, hot and cold A, to all its branches. Address J. C., My. Bridgeman's, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, WHO understands his business, and is well acquainted in the city, and will come well recommended. Address F. H., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A MAN WHO has a practical knowledge of farming and gardening in all their branches. Is capable of taking charge of a farm. Best of city reference. Address M. D., No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MARried man, as farmer, who thoroughly understands farming in all its branches, or otherwise, where his wife's services would be required; no incumbrance; are Protestants. Address J. L., No. 38 Dean-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman in a private family; is highly recommended by his last employer. Address G. H., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF A COMMERcial college twenty years of age, married, a situation; good reference. Address GRADUATE, Box No. 80, South Norwalk, Conn.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A Protestant young man; can produce the best of city reference Call or address R. P., Mr. Stillings' harness-store, 1,168 Broadway, near 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family. Address WAITER, No. 158 Broadway, in drug store, corner of 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly. Address J. O., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN OF EDUCATION, BUSIness training and experience desires a situation of trust and responsibility (other than that of book-keeper) in a mercantile house or incorporated company. He will be found competent and faithful, and refers, by permission, to first-rate New-York commission and shipping houses. Address, for an interview, D. D., Box No. 1,074 Post-office.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT WOMEN, ONE as first-class cook, and the other as competent seamstress, will live to assist with chamberwork; must have good city reference. Apply, before 12 o'clock, at No. 63 East 34th st.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG MEN IN THE RETAIL grocery business; none need apply but those that have experience and can bring good city reference. Apply at No. 185 Bleecker, corner Macdougal-st.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS SALESMEN for the retail; none others need apply; also, several intelligent lads as cash boys.
A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

WANTED—AT TAYLOR'S SALOON, NO. 385 Broadway, three or four good waiters. Apply from 8 to 2 A. M.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE THE SITUATION as good waiter; must have references. Apply, after 6 o'clock, at No. 156 6th-av.

WANTED—GOOD MILLINERS. INQUIRE IN No. 439 8th-av., near 25d-st.

FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE FOR SALE, AT FISHKILL ON THE HUDSON, DIRECTLY OPPOSITE NEWBURGH.

The view of the river from West Point up eight or ten miles, and of Newburgh and its mountain scenery, is grand. There is a first-class modern house, 50 by 40 feet, with 10 rooms, piazza all around the house, and a large observatory. There are about six acres of land, a fine garden, fruit orchard, and pasture lot for cows: also, carriage-house, stables, ice-house and other out-houses, with two good wells of water, cisterns, a fish pond, &c.; also, grapes, fruits, fine evergreens and shade trees. Only three minutes' walk to Hudson River Railroad, and only three minutes' walk to the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Road. The property is the most desirable in the place, and as it is but two hours by rail from New-York, very convenient to the city. Refer to the following parties, who know something of the property: Wm. Brunner & Co., importers, Broadway; E. W. Cock & Co., corner Church and Warren sts.; James and Frastos Brooks, New-York *Express*. The house is well furnished throughout, and will be sold with two horses, carriages, &c., if desired, and at a bargain, together or separately.
A. K. CHANDLER.
Fishkill on the Hudson.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—LOCATED ON Pelham Bay, long Island Sound, and about one and a half hour's drive from the city. The dwelling is very commodious, about sixty feet square; is of wood, filled in with brick; two-story and attic; has water and gas; built in the most thorough manner, by the best mechanics, and has been painted, frescoed and decorated during the past year; the outbuildings are large and numerous, and in perfect order; garden and grounds in complete order; fruit abundant, of choice varieties; the location of the house is twenty rods from the water, where is a bath-house, boat-house, fish-house and pavilion; the view from the house of the Sound and surrounding country is very beautiful; the furniture, which is of the best quality, and costly, together with the animals upon the place, tools and utensils, can be bought, if wanted. Price $75,000. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LOT OF 674 ACRES.—ONE of the most valuable timber lots in this State, within 3½ miles of canal and railroad, near the head of Seneca Lake; easy of access, and surrounded by highly improved farms, worth from $50 to $60 per acre. The land is heavily timbered, and is of better soil and surface than any other similar body in the State. The property has on it a steam saw mill and shingle machine in running order, four dwellings and two barns. Title perfect; price $50 per acre. Very favorable terms will be made with a party who desires to lumber it, or it will be exchanged in part for other first-class property near New-York, or for well located Western lands at cash prices. W. L. BARNES, No. 362 Broadway, third floor, rear.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, THE HOUSE AND lot known as No. 45 Concord-st., five minutes' walk from Fulton ferry. The house is built in the best manner, and of the best materials, and has marble mantles, gas and water throughout, with range and furnace; size 21 feet 6 inches by 50; lot 83 feet; to which a plot of 34 feet 6 inches in depth, by 21 feet 6 inches in width, can be added, if desired. For permits to view premises, apply to S. HONDLOW, Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn, or to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jouney Court, New-York.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL HIS country seat on the South Oyster Bay turnpike, four and a-half miles from the Long Island Railroad, thirty miles from New-York, lying on the great South Bay, containing 228 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation and in thorough fence; also a fine trout stream suitable for ponds; a first-class dwelling house, ice-house, wash-house, &c.; two tenant houses, large barns, stabling for thirty horses, an apple orchard &c. For particulars inquire of T. FINN, Esq., No. 47 Broadway, or ELBERT FLOYD JONES, on the premises, South Oyster Bay, Long Island.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES OF LAND SITUATED at Cypress Hills, on the Brooklyn and Jamaica turnpike, 7 miles from the Brooklyn ferries: stages pass the door every half hour; five minutes' walk of railroad stopping place. On the land is three dwelling houses, two shops, a well of good water, barn, sheds, fruit trees, &c., &c. This property lies in an eligible locality, with every convenience of schools, stores, churches, &c. The whole or part of it will be sold: terms easy. For further particulars, apply to WM. BROWN, on the premises, or address A. GRIFFIN, Jamaica, L. I.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST AND MOST pleasantly located farms in New-Jersey, situated in a pleasant village on Central Railroad, 1¼ hour from city; comprises 160 acres very productive land especially adapted to hay and grazing; double two-story dwelling 36x48 feet; grounds handsomely laid out; plenty shade and fruit; outbuildings extensive, schools, churches and stores convenient; terms easy; if desired will be divided. For particulars apply at office National Wire Works, No. 63 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN NEWJersey, 25 miles from the city by rail; near a depot; large double house, large barn, stables, carriage-house, and other outbuildings; 10 acres of choice land, orchard of 250 apple trees, 50 choice pears, 75 grape-vines, cherries, plums, peaches and small fruit in abundance, all in full bearing. Apply to WM. BRINE, No. 108 Broad-st., up stairs, rear office.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—THE two 3-story and attic dwellings, Nos. 119 Congress-st. and 123 Amity-st., Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from the South Ferry. Both have the modern improvements and are in good order. Also, two lots on the east side of Henry st., between Amity and Congress sts., 25x100 feet. For terms apply to A. H. COX, executor, No. 686 Broadway, N. Y., or Henry-st., corner of Amity-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT COUNTRY PLACE, located at Boiling Spring, on the Erie Railway, 35 minutes from New-York by the cars. The house is stone, large, roomy, and in good order. Grounds consist of about 7 acres, including garden and orchard, well stocked with fruit-trees. Extremely convenient for any one doing business in New-York. For particulars, apply to HENRY D. LAW, No. 24 Vesey-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE VICINITY OF MADISONsquare, between 5th and Madison-av., two large first-class houses, containing about 60 rooms, well adapted for club-house, boarding-house, hotel or school; houses have all the modern improvements—furnace, hot and cold water throughout, large dining rooms, &c. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

$4,600.—FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY brick house, basement and under-cellar, situated at No. 319 Bicks-st., near Degraw, South Brooklyn; convenient to all the ferries; house in good order. For particulars, apply to F. A. YENNI, No. 125 Malden-lane.

$10,000.—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP first-class brick house, 19x45, 100 West 22d-st.; a four-story basement house, 19.6x45, 30th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.; first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 22x60, West 23d-st.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THAT BEAUTIFUL AND UNIQUE cottage-house at the northeast corner of Park av. and 34th-st. The house is in perfect order from cellar to garret, is arranged in the most convenient manner, with dining-room, drawing-room, &c., on the first floor. Stable attached. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—AT LITCHFIELD, CONN., A FINE country residence; about three acres in garden and meadow; large substantial house, 26 rooms and outbuildings well shaded, 4 miles from depot, 5 hours from New-York. Price $3,900; terms easy. For photographic views apply to ADAMS & CO., No. 963 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL DOUBLE COTTAGE, 13 rooms, desirably located within five minutes' walk of the ferry, at Clifton, S. I., and fine view of the water. Also, barn and stable. Ground laid out in fruit, flowers and shrubbery. Price $3,000. Possession first of May. Apply to A. H. WAGNER, No. 15 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN WESTCHESTER County, a country residence, partly furnished, with eleven acres of ground; the house is large and convenient; bath-room, furnace range, and hot and cold water, gardener's cottage, fine stables, fruit, pond, &c. Address O. E., Station D, or call at 16 Clinton-place.

FOR SALE—THREE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY, brown-stone front, first-class houses, replete with every convenience; design, material and finish the best; on Murray Hill, northwest corner of Lexington-av. and 38th-st. Inquire of G. J. HAMILTON, 297 Lexington-av.

A NEW-BRIGHTON—IN HAMILTON PARK, near the ferry, several first-class villas to rent, of English, French and Italian architecture, about ten rooms, water, gas, wash-tubs, dumb-waiters, bath-rooms and other conveniences; perfectly healthy and views unsurpassed. Apply to M. HAMILTON, No. 132 Broadway.

FARMING LAND AT FLATBUSH, L. I.—For sale, 33 acres of land in the town of Flatbush, L. I., being a wood lot, from which most of the wood has been cut; can in a short time, and at small expense, be made a valuable farm. Address or apply to N. L. ZABRISKIE, No. 15 Court-street, Brooklyn.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE A COTTAGE TWOstory, 10 rooms, with furniture, half acre, three minutes' walk from depot; location high; fine views. Apply to R. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., 9 to 11 o'clock A. M., or No. 49 Main-st., Orange, from 1 to 5 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—IN 36TH-ST., FIRST HOUSE EAST of Park-av., a four-story brown-stone English basement house, 30 feet wide, with the modern improvements. Price, with carpets, &c., $17,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDsome residence, with eight acres of ground, buildings nearly new, and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, &c. Apply to
A. T. BROWN, No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR TWO AND A HALF story desirable brick dwelling houses and lots, Nos. 153, 155, 161 and 163 West 12th-st. Terms moderate. Apply to A. M. EYON, No. 43 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—TWO HUDSON RIVER FARMS, 140 and 126 acres; improvements, scenery and river views cannot be excelled. Also, farms to exchange.
JNO. H. POILLON, No. 132 Broadway.

WANTED—TO BUY A STORE OF ABOUT 80 to 100 feet deep, and 25 feet wide, situated between Murray and Canal sts. and Church and Elm sts. Address T. P., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE THE VALUAble property No. 321 Grand-st., corner of Orchard and No. 43 Orchard-st. Inquire of E. FASH, Store and Leather Bank, or address C. H. FASH, Bergen, N. J.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A BARGAIN, a double Italian cottage house, five lots, stable; location unsurpassed; all modern improvements. Terms easy. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

THREE ELEGANT HIGH-STOOP, STONEfront houses, (middle section,) east of Broadway; $17,000 to $20,000. JNO. H. POILLON, 132 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC brick house, with lot, No. 753 Greene-st. Lot 19.7x103. Apply to S. D. ROBERTS, No. 66 Liberty-st.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT AT NORTHampton, Mass., at a bargain. E. B. LUDLOW & CO., No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.

BENEDICT & COIT'S
REAL ESTATE OFFICE, NO. 4 PINE-ST.
Houses and Stores for sale or to rent.

FOR SALE—THE SPLENDID LEASEHOLD property, Nos. 542 and 544 Broadway—a new five-story marble store, suitable for banking and insurance offices, or for any large business. Will be sold at a great sacrifice from the original cost. Apply to
BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK front dwelling houses, Nos. 150, 152, 154 and 156 West 50th-st., all in fine order; price $8,000 each; the cheapest houses in the market for respectable private families. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown-stone front house, No. 56 West 39th-st., with immediate possession. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIVE-STORY FIRST-CLASS English-basement house No. 458 7th-av.; brown stone and all modern improvements. Price $11,500.
Also, two three-story high stoop brick-front house No. 534 7th-av. Price $12,000.
Also, the three-story brown-stone front house No. 633 7th-av. Price $15,000.
Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FULL-SIZE THREE AND A half story brick dwelling-house No. 317 East 10th-st., directly opposite Tompkins square; 25x40, with extension; price $9,0 0. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY, HIGH STOOP dwelling-house No. 42 University-place, corner of 11th-st., on a lease of 3 or 5 years, if wanted. Rent $1,500 per annum.
Also, the three-story house No 62 12th-st., 150 feet east of Broadway; a good location for a tailor, milliner or other business, or for a private family; will be leased for 3 or 5 years, if desired. Apply to
BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

TO LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS—THE splendid property No. 818 Broadway—four-story brown-stone house, first-class in all respects. Apply to
BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT HOUSE NO. 286 Lexington-av., with stable attached on separate lot. For particulars, apply to
BENEDICT & COIT.

MURRAY HILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The elegant French-roof, four-story, brown-stone front house known as No. 14 East 38th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., is for sale. The present lot adjoining; the house is first-class in every respect and has just been overhauled; dimensions 25 by 52, with a two-story extension 18 by 22; lot 98.9; the carpentry, plumbing and painting all by days' work; the woodwork throughout the parlor floor all of seasoned black walnut, with mantel in extension room of same; also, stairs all the way to the attic of the same; immediate possession given; the entire lot is full size without restriction. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE IN the country, four and a half hours from New-York, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey; fitted for a permanent home, having Boker & Smith's steam warming and ventilating apparatus, in perfect order; house modern in style and improvements, with stable, garden, &c. The location, drives, scenery, desirable and attractive. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TWO BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCES FOR SALE—On the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, one hour and a half from New-York. The location, the drives, the scenery desirable and attractive. Inquire of R. C. BACON, No. 162 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN—The large and commodious stone front dwelling, No. 115 Hicks-st., Brooklyn; lot, 27½x125 feet; house, 27½x82; has all modern improvements. For terms, and permission to see the premises apply to
J. W. W. DE FOREST & CO., No. 62 South-st.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING 120 ACRES of good land, situated on Lake Mohegan, five miles from Peekskill, N. Y. No better farm for grain or grazing in the country. Fruit of all kinds. House, barn, &c., in good order. Grain, hay, stock, &c., for sale. Inquire at No. 238 Washington-st

FARM OF SIXTY ACRES FOR SALE—One mile from depot; good house, two apple and one pear orchard, peaches, &c.; thirty miles from the city. Inquire of C. B. HAMMOND, Spring Valley, Rockland County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE FINE ENGLISH BASEMENT house, No. 232 West 27th-st., 17x60; four stories, brown-stone front; price, $9,500. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE.—TWO new first-class brown-stone, on site of farmer residence of Lr. Cox, corner of Hanson-place and Oxford st. Houses and location unsurpassed; immediate possession. Apply to PETER DONLON, on the premises.

FOR SALE—IN 30TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-AV., a three-story and attic brown-stone, high stoop house, in perfect order, painted and frescoed, and finished in black walnut. House 25 feet wide. Immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN NEW-JERSEY, WELL situated, about one hour's ride from the city; thirty-two acres of good land; a well-built and commodious house; fine fruit and shade trees. Apply to J. P. ELWELL, No. 57 South-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY on the 5th-av., north of 23d-st., extending through to and fronting on Broadway; improvements first-class. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE CORNER PROPerty known as the Amity House, corner 6th-av. and Amity-st; price $21,000. Apply to GEO. W. DEAN, No. 26 Stanton-st.

YONKERS.—FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIdence in the village of Yonkers; price, $35,000. For particulars, apply to H. BAYLIS, No. 15 Murray-st.

TO LET.

BROADWAY.—TO BE LEASED FOR TWENTY years, with renewals, the valuable property of Nos. 478, 480 and 482 Broadway, between Broome and Grand sts., extending through and including No. 40 Crosby-st., being 73 feet front on Broadway and 25 feet front on Crosby-st., containing about 10,000 square feet of land. The situation and size of the above is well adapted for a bank, or other large institution. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT FLUSHING.—Large and elegant residence immediately adjoining the village of Flushing, in perfect order, with several acres of land, splendidly fruited and surrounded with the finest shade of trees. House is very spacious, piazza on three sides, and location one of the most attractive in the vicinity of New-York; time from 34th-st. ferry 25 minutes; rent $3,000. Apply to
PARSONS & WARD, No. 81 Cedar st.

TO LET—THE PREMISES, CORNER JAY AND Plymouth sts., Brooklyn, formerly occupied by HOWARD & FULLER as a brewery; possession immediately; also for sale or lease, steam engine, copper coil tube feet diameter, 23 stillions, or brewer's troughs, and other fixtures. Apply at the New Brewery of HOWARD & FULLER, corner Bridge and Plymouth sts., Brooklyn.

TO RENT—A THREE-STORY HOUSE OF FULL width, with stable in the rear, both in good order, in Clinton-place, between University-place, and 5th-av. Also, for sale or to rent, five lots with a four story building, suitable for storehouses or sugar-house, situated on Leonard and Worth streets, between West Broadway and Hudson-st. Inquire of NOYES & TRACY, No. 60 Wall-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET AT YONKERS—Possession immediately, gas and water, in good neighborhood, half acre; five first-class places for sale or exchange for city property. Apply to
JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

TO LET—IN BELMONT-AV., BERGEN, TEN minutes by horse-cars from Jersey City Ferry, several first-class 3-stories and basement buildings. Price of rent $275. Apply to T. W. RANCOX & SON, No. 20 Broad-st., New-York.

TO RENT—THE SIX-STORY WAREHOUSE, No. 51 Greene-st., 28x100; very capacious and strongly timbered and built; suitable for manufacturing purposes or storage; eligible to Broadway. Address Box No. 565 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—IN JERSEY CITY, A DESIRABLE residence; five minutes' walk from the ferry. Apply to RUTHERFORD & EMBREE, No. 54 William-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF years, one or more rooms, in a fire-proof building preferred, containing about 100 or more superficial feet; location between Chambers-st. and Canal, west Broadway and Chatham, to be used for the storage of a light article. Address, stating rent, to Box No. 3,874 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED TO LEASE—A SMALL HOUSE IN Brooklyn, complete with modern improvements, from the 1st of March, April or May. If well furnished, and the furniture is for sale reasonable, the same will be purchased. Address SMITH, Box No 113 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF that Brevoort House or Delmonico's, by a gentleman and his wife, a bedroom and private parlor, with or without breakfast only. Address Box 1,676.

BROOKLYN.—A SUITE OF ROOMS WITH board, on first floor of No. 16 Clinton-st., to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, from Saturday next.

BOARD.—ROOMS ON PARLOR FLOOR, SUITAble for two or three persons; also, room for single gentleman. Dinner at 6. No. 34 West 29th-st.

GENTLEMEN WISHING ROOMS WITHout board, can apply at No. 35 Gramercy-place, convenient to cars and stage. Bath, gas, &c., on each floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FOWLER'S SECRET WRITING AND TELEGRAPH CORRESPONDENCE.

$25 reward will be paid to any one deciphering the following:

Jsahmrgij spea nprbau, or am svyl bqlpsuxfbm okd fxwqh qmsimg vqbt wh olei or avw izlhxdnmimo eh.

This system may be univers lly known and adopted either for telegraphing or writing, and at the same time be absolutely indecipherable, except to the party receiving it. Can be understood in three minutes. Charts with full instructions sent on receipt of $1. Address G. B. FOWLER, No. 37 Park-row, Room No. 21.
Agents wanted.

YANKEE NOTIONS

For March out this day. American News Company General Agents,
T. W. STRONG,
Publisher,
No. 30 Nassau-st., N. Y.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE COMING DRAFT.
IMPORTANT NOTICE
TO ALL WHO ARE ENROLLED AS
LIABLE TO DRAFT.

The New-York County Committee on Volunteering have reason to believe that a further call is likely soon to be made by the President for men.

Hitherto great complaint has been made that the quotas demanded of the County of New-York have been excessive.

As all quotas are based upon the enrollment, it is evident that no relief can be expected except by a reduction of the enrollment to its proper standard.

Although appeals have hitherto been made to citizens to correct the enrollment, there has been little or no disposition shown by the public to discharge its duty in this particular.

It is evident that this duty must be performed by the public authorities, or it will not be performed at all.

By consent of the War Department and the advice of the Governor, the New-York County Committee on Volunteering has determined to undertake the herculean labor of correcting the Enrollment of the County.

No means will be spared to make this correction thorough and satisfactory both to the people and the Government.

Our only object is to correct the enrollment and place it at a proper standard, and every citizen owes it alike to himself and his neighbor to assist in this work.

In addition to other means which will be brought into requisition for the accomplishment of this object, a complete copy of the existing enrollment of each Ward or Election District will be printed and furnished to every enrolled citizen of the Ward or Election District.

This will prevent the excuse which so many who are exempt have made, that they did not know they were enrolled, and hence did not attend to having their names taken from the roll.

It will also afford the opportunity for every man enrolled to see whether or not his neighbor is enrolled, and enable him to secure that those liable and not enrolled shall be put down.

Every person enrolled is requested to aid in the gigantic labor which we have undertaken, by complying with the following conditions:

I. Whenever a name appears at any person who is not enrolled but liable, notice of the fact should be given to the Provost-Marshal of the District, by any person who may be cognizant of the fact, in order that the same may be recorded.

II. Whenever a name appears of any person who has removed, notice of the fact should be given at the Provost-Marshal's office, that the name may be stricken from the roll of that District and recorded where it properly belongs.

III. Whenever a name appears which is known to be fictitious, or any one is aware that the person indicated is not a resident as described, notice should be given at the Provost-Marshal's office, that the name may be stricken from the roll.

IV. Whenever cause of exemption exists for any reason, notice should be given to the Provost-Marshal of the District by the exempt person himself, that the name may be stricken from the roll.

The following are the recognized causes of exemption:
1. Over 45 years of age.
2. Under 20 years of age.
3. Being an alien, and never having voted.
4. Having furnished a substitute in anticipation of the draft.
5. Having been drafted and furnished a substitute.
6. Having been drafted and paid commutation.
7. Having been drafted and received a certificate of permanent physical disability.
8. Being permanently physically disqualified.
9. Having served two years in the Army or Navy during the present War, and being honorably discharged.

In addition to this, so far as possible, every enrolled man will be waited upon personally or authorized agents, deputed to ascertain the liability of all enrolled men, to have those improperly enrolled taken off, and to add those not on, but who should be enrolled.

As this is an effort to correct and not to increase the enrollment, it is to the interest of every person to give correct and true answers to any and all questions which may be put to them, and any person declining to answer or giving false answers renders themselves liable to arrest and imprisonment.

This is probably the last attempt which will be made to secure a correct Enrollment of the County of New-York. To be successful the cooperation of every resident of this city and county is absolutely required.

The Government officials have evinced a disposition to afford us every facility to attain the object in view. If, therefore, through the indisposition and apathy of the public, who are most concerned, this effort to correct the enrollment prove abortive, one further exorbitant quotas are demanded of us, because of the incorrectness of the enrollment, the people of this city and county will be themselves responsible, and they will have none but themselves to blame.

Dated New-York, Dec. 1, 1864.
C. GODDARD, GEO. OPDYKE, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
WM. M. TWEED, Supervisor.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
CORNELIUS CORSON, Chief of Enrolling Bureau
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman of Committee.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Feb. 7, 1865.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved in the City of New-York, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

Regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter in West-street from Hoboken-street to Hammond-street.

Regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter and flagging in Avenue A from Eighty-fourth to Ninety-third-street.

Flagging Manhattan-street between Ninth-avenue and Hudson River.

Flagging in Broadway from Fifty fourth to Fifty-ninth-street.

Filling sunken lots in Seventy-eight-street between First and Second avenues.

Filling sunken lots in Fifty-ninth-street between First and Second avenues.

Regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter and flagging Little Twelfth-street from Tenth to Eleventh avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of West-street and both sides of the streets intersecting West-street to the extent of half the block east of West-street, from Hoboken to Hammond street.

Also all the lots on both sides of Avenue A, and on both sides of the intersecting streets to the extent of half the block on each side of Avenue A, from Eighty-fourth to Ninety-third street.

Also all the lots on both sides of Manhattan-street, between Ninth-avenue and Hudson River.

Also all the lots on both sides of Broadway, from Fifty-fourth to Fifty-ninth-street.

Also all the lots on Fifty-ninth and Seventy-eighth streets, between First and Second avenues.

Also all the lots on both sides of Little Twelfth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenue, and the lots fronting on Eleventh avenue, east side, to the extent of half the block north and south of Twelfth-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to DANIEL E. DELAVAN, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 30, 1865.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

Regulating Eighth-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets; with branch in One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from Second to Third avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, places and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to One Hundred and Fourteenth streets, and all lots on both sides of the intersecting streets, to the extent of half the block on each side of Eighth-avenue from Eighty-second to One Hundred and Fourteenth streets.

Also, all the lots in blocks number four hundred and nine to four hundred and nineteen, both inclusive, and all the lots in blocks number three hundred and twenty-two to three hundred and thirty-two, both inclusive, all being in the Twelfth Ward.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to DANIEL E. DEL

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 8, 1865

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
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Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—TWO MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN. GIANT BOY, LIVING SKELETON, DWARF. Afternoon: ARIADNA, or THE GIPSY'S VENDETTA. Evening: RING OF FATE and STAGE STRUCK YANKEE.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.

BROADWAY THEATRE—LIVE INDIAN—PAUL PRY.

WALLACK'S—CHARLES THE SECOND.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—NORMA.

NIBLO'S—MESALLIANCE; OR, FAITH AND FALSEHOOD.

CHAPEL OF THE INSTITUTE—Nyack—GRAND CONCERT.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A sudden and unexpected demonstration by the Army of the Potomac was begun on Sunday last. On the morning of that day the Fifth Corps, preceded by Gen. GREGG'S cavalry division, took up its line of march for Reams' Station, and by noon had reached Rowanty Creek, over which a bridge was constructed. The Second Corps took up its line of march in a westerly direction, on the Vaughan road, to a point about a mile across Hatcher's Run, the scene of several former engagements, where a strong line of the enemy's breastworks was developed. The Second Division of the Second Corps, under Gen. SMYTHE, before reaching Hatcher's Run, turned to the right, advanced in a northwesterly direction, but before going more than three-quarters of a mile, the enemy were discovered in a strong position and in considerable force, four divisions of Gen. GORDON'S corps being reported in the vicinity. Our troops threw up some slight breastworks, and at 11 o'clock P. M. the rebel batteries opened for the purpose of feeling our lines. Soon afterward the rebels advanced their infantry to the attack in regular line of battle, with a heavy skirmish line, and charged across the fields in fine style, but were at once driven back by a galling fire of musketry from our men. The attack was renewed several times, but the enemy suffered a severe repulse with every attack. An effort was then made to turn our right flank, but it was completely foiled by Col. MURPHY'S brigade of Gen. SMYTHE'S division, who caused the rebels to suffer severely, and finally compelled them to abandon the attempt to break our lines. During the day the Fifth Corps captured a large rebel commissary train. Our entire loss for the day did not exceed one hundred. Further fighting was expected on Monday.

Gen. KELLEY telegraphs that on the 5th a scouting party of Gen. SHERIDAN'S Cavalry encountered the forces of Maj. HARRY GILMORE, near Moorefield, West Virginia, whipped them handsomely, capturing upward of twenty officers and men. Among the officers captured was the noted guerrilla and robber, HARRY GILMORE himself.

An application has been made to the authorities at Washington, by Major-Gen. ROUSSEAU, for permission to raise and organize a corps of troops somewhat similar to that of Gen. HANCOCK. The organization will consist of ten regiments of infantry, armed with the formidable seven-shooting Spencer rifle, and five batteries of light artillery, each battery to consist of four Rodman guns. None will be admitted into the corps except such as have already served at least one year, and only the most tried and capable officers will be placed in command. At the end of their term of service, or at the close of the war, the men are to be allowed to retain their arms.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. HARRIS presented the petition of PETER COOPER and others, of New-York, in favor of a ship canal from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario. A resolution was adopted declaring that the action of the Secretary of the Senate, in submitting the Constitutional Amendment to the President for his approval, was unnecessary, and should not be taken as a precedent for the future. Mr. SUMNER'S resolution, calling on the President for information in regard to the late peace conference was not taken up. The enrollment bill was then taken up. The pending question was the adoption of the amendment to make the third section read so that substitute-brokers, recruiting agents, or other persons who shall, for pay or profit, enlist insane persons, or persons in a state of intoxication, shall be punished. This amendment was adopted. Mr. CLARK moved to amend the first section so as to make it read that any person drafted may furnish as a substitute a person liable to draft in the same town, city or ward. This amendment was also adopted. Several of the amendments were rejected, when the bill was passed. Mr. POWELL moved the postponement of all prior orders for the purpose of considering the bill to authorize the construction of a bridge over the Ohio River at Zanesville. Pending the consideration of this question the Senate adjourned.

In the House a resolution was offered directing the Speaker to issue his warrant for the arrest of A. P. FIELD, for his assault upon Mr. KELLEY of the House. The House then went into Committee on the Fortification Bill. Mr. BROOKS moved to strike out the appropriation of half a million dollars for the defences around Washington. The amendment was rejected. The Army Appropriation bill was then taken up and passed. The House, at 4 o'clock, took a recess till 7 o'clock. The evening session was attended by only seven members, and was entirely devoted to speech-making.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill was reported for a tunnel railroad under Broadway. Bills were introduced to incorporate the New-York Underground Railroad Company, and for the improvement of that portion of New-York lying between One Hundred and Tenth-street and Harlem River; to incorporate the Merchants' Exchange and News-room, and to authorize Supervisors of New-York to raise money for certain county purposes. Among the bills passed was one to prevent encroachments upon the harbor of New-York, and for the completion of the Battery extension. In the Assembly—The bill legalizing the ordinance of the Supervisors of New-York, passed June, 1864, relative to bounties, was passed. The bills to enable the State Banks to organize as National Banks; to extend the time for the construction of the Adirondack Railroad, and to increase the capital stock of the company; and for the improvement and government of Central Park, were ordered to a third reading. The Assembly held an evening session and considered the State Bounty Bill.

A letter from Washington states that Mr. STEPHENS, during the late peace conference, desired to make an arrangement respecting the exchange of prisoners, but that matter having been turned over to Gen. GRANT, STEPHENS was permitted to confer with him, after which he was to be passed through the lines.

GENERAL NEWS.

Gen. SHERMAN is sending the negroes who followed him into Savannah to Beaufort. With the first ship load he sent this message to Gen. SAXTON: "Please find inclosed seven thousand contrabands, the first installment of fifteen thousand. Many of them are from far up in Georgia, and a long, weary and sorrowful tramp they have had. Many of them with little children have not brought a thing with them, and have most miserable covering. Bales of clothing can be disposed of among them."

The celebrated Goat Island, in the Niagara River, at the Falls, is advertised for sale in a Buffalo paper.

HENRY S. FOOTE, formerly United States Senator from Mississippi, and recently member of the rebel House, reached this city last evening, in company with Major NEWHALL, of Gen. SHERIDAN'S staff. A Baltimore dispatch says that the Ex-Secretor is on his way to Fort Warren.

At the Live Stock market, this week, the supply of all kinds of live animals was larger than last week. Many of the drovers who were detained from the last two markets by the heavy snow and extreme cold, causing damage to the railroads at the West, were able to get through with their cattle to this market. A large number, however, are yet back at Buffalo and Niagara Falls, and on account of the almost utter impossibility to secure transportation, many of these will be unable to arrive in time for next week's market. Many of those on sale were in bad condition from their long journey on the road, and consequently sold less than they otherwise would. The prices of beef cattle are about the same as last week, with slow sales. The supply of sheep is larger this week than it has been before this year, and for that reason there is a falling off in price of about ½c. ₩ lb. Milch cows are in good demand at an advance in prices. In veal calves there is no change. The receipts of hogs is heavier than last week, but they are taken as fast as they arrive, to supply the city markets, at a slight advance.

Col. BAKER, of the Government Detective service, has arrested and sent to the Old Capitol Prison, twenty-seven bounty-brokers and others, who have for eighteen months or more been engaged in defrauding the Government by enlisting bounty-jumpers and aiding them in deserting after their arrival in camp, and by forging certificates of enlistment and obtaining credit on these at the Provost-Marshal-General's office. Several of these malefactors have made fortunes of from $50,000 to $250,000 through these frauds since the beginning of the war. A boatman whom the Colonel has arrested has $45,000 to his credit at the Broadway Bank; one JOHN FAY, a hackmen, has realized $200,000; Sergeant MULHERN, of the Twentieth New-York Battery, has been enabled to purchase a farm in New-Jersey valued at $14,000. Aided by corrupt surgeons, the brokers have been suffered to enlist men who are physically unfit for service; and by forging guardians' papers they enlisted boys of fifteen. It is alleged that United States officers in the civil service have winked at the bounty-brokers' proceedings. Col. BAKER thinks that nearly, if not quite two-thirds of our recent credits, are based upon forged certificates of enlistment, or on recruits who have deserted, and are now walking the streets; and therefore he inclines to the opinion that Provost-Marshal-General FRY'S demand for 21,000 men is not unjust.

Gold was quoted up to 216¼, and down again to 212¼. Stocks were active and higher, but close buoyant toward the close. Produce and Merchandise were in more demand at firmer prices. Freights quiet.

The Montreal (Canada) *Gazette*, of Friday last, says: "We regret to hear of the death of Mr. FREDERICK WIDDER, late Chief Commissioner of the Canada Company. He recently resigned the commissionership of the company through ill health, and was on his way to England when Mrs. WIDDER fell ill and died in this city, necessarily detaining him for some time. He now, after the lapse of a few brief weeks, follows her to the grave."

In the United States Commissioner's office, yesterday, the examination of GUSTAV FERDINAND VORGHTMAN, the alleged Prussian forger, on the question of his extradition, was resumed. The United States Marshal, who brought him from Chicago, testified to his attempted escape by jumping from the cars when in rapid motion and his subsequent recapture. Other witnesses not being present the case was adjourned until Monday next.

MR. WILLIAM BRANCH, of No. 125 West Thirteenth-street, was reported to have received mortal injuries from fracture of the skull, by a brick, which fell on his head about three weeks ago, in Broad-street; but no inquest was held, and he was buried in Greenwood, on a physician's certificate of death from congestion of the brain. District-Attorney HALL proposes to inquire into this case.

The Historical Society held its regular monthly meeting last evening. HENRY C. VAN SCHAACK, of Manlius, N. Y., read an entertaining paper entitled "A Nonagenerian and his Associates of the Old School." Resolutions were adopted in honor of the late WM. CURTIS NOYES and HENRY R. SCHOOLCRAFT. Notice was given that on Thursday evening Prof. JOHN W. DRAPER would begin a series of lectures on the "The Historical Influence of Natural Causes." The subjects will be the Influence of Climate, the Effects of Emigration, the Political Force of Ideas, and the Natural Course of National Development. Prof. DRAPER is a pleasant lecturer, and the course will be both instructive and interesting.

A mass-meeting was held on Monday night, at Toronto, called by the Mayor's proclamation, for the purpose of condemning the Government for providing to refund the money taken by the St. Albans raiders, and also for the passage of the alien bill. Amendments, unqualifiedly sustaining the Canadian Government's action were passed by a large majority. The investigation into the conduct of Judge COURSOL, in releasing the rebel raiders, has been commenced by the Government's commissioners at Montreal.

The Army of the Potomac.

While the peace conference was in progress on Friday last at Fortress Monroe, Gen. GRANT was keeping up an active cannonading upon the extreme right of his position, which was still in progress on Saturday as STEPHENS, HUNTER and CAMPBELL passed through the lines; and these three rebel notables had hardly got into Richmond on Sunday when Gen. GRANT began an imposing movement on the *left*, the precise character and purpose of which are not yet apparent. There was marching in large bodies, there was skirmishing, and we learn by the dispatches that something of a much greater character was anticipated speedily.

This movement of the Army of the Potomac has not been expected by the public; and the object aimed at is even yet as little known as is the present location of Gen. SHERMAN'S columns. We are forewarned that a great battle with LEE'S army is imminent; and, even if this be not purposed, unforeseen circumstances connected with the progress of such a movement may lead to it. In case it should turn out, however, that there was not a battle and victory on Monday or yesterday, and to prevent hasty people from coming to the conclusion that this movement was without an important purpose, or that it failed to effect that purpose, we would remind the public that there are now three great armies operating on the Atlantic seaboard—one in South Carolina, another in North Carolina, and a third in Virginia; that the movements of these three armies are, in a very large sense, coöperative; and that we have already had an instance, as in the case of the first Wilmington expedition, of GRANT making a movement on the James which should have its influence on the Cape Fear. Probably few beside GRANT himself know at this moment what is aimed at in the movement which began on Sunday; but let it be noted how SHERMAN is pushing up into South Carolina, and let it be noted also that at the latest advices Wilmington was not in our possession, though a large Union army was near it, and Gen. BRAGG was in it.

The Amendment in New-Jersey.

It is a matter of no surprise that the passage of the Constitutional Amendment calls forth such unbounded enthusiasm from the people of the free States, and that cannon answers to cannon from the shores of Maine to the Pacific coast, saluting this great event. The convictions and instincts of the nation but foretell the decision of history, that the day on which that great act of emancipation becomes law, is only second to one other day—the birth-day of the Republic. For, when that new provision is incorporated in the Constitution, the proclamation of human rights contained in our Declaration of Independence has become embodied utterly in our organic law. All men under the American flag are then "free" and "equal" in the sight of the law. A race is forever emancipated. The last stain on our political Constitution is wiped away. Freedom under the great Republic means freedom for all races, colors and classes. The ideas which inspired our heroic Fathers have at length borne their full fruit, and universal liberty is installed under the Constitution. Indeed, we may, without exaggeration, say more, that that day or that year when slavery is forever abolished by the highest law on American soil, is, like the era of Magna Charta, or of the Reformation, or the emancipation in the West Indies, one of the great epochs in human history, to which the respect and admiration of mankind will return for many centuries to come. It will be looked upon like the destruction of serfdom, and many other public evils in Europe, as the highest working out in the nineteenth century of the principle of CHRISTIANITY itself.

Still, in the glow of our admiration for this grand act of justice, let us not forget that it is not yet fully accomplished. As the news flies across the Continent, it is almost answered by the immediate action of our various State Legislatures, and not improbably before the Winter is over we shall hear that twenty-two out of the thirty-six States have ratified the amendment. But to make it law we need *twenty-seven*, or five more. Of these we can reasonably calculate with certainty on three, Arkansas, Louisiana and Tennessee. There will then remain doubtful, Kentucky, Delaware and *New-Jersey*. If two of these are secured, the amendment is henceforth a part of the Constitution. We may fairly count on either Delaware or Kentucky, though not on both, so that this great question will perhaps finally be settled by the action of New-Jersey.

A Northern State, one distinguished for patriotism in the War of the Revolution and for great services in the present war, is to decide whether slavery shall be forever abolished on this continent. We might suppose there could be no doubt of her decision. She must see that slavery has been the cause of all our troubles; that the thousands of her dead sons on every battle-field of Virginia are offerings to slavery; that the taxes which burden her are paid because the slaveholders struck at the Union; that peace could never endure with this fearful dragon-seed of evils sown through half the land, and that this Republic owes it to justice and humanity to be forever rid of the curse which has afflicted and disgraced her.

All these considerations would seem to put her decision beyond a doubt. And yet there are copperhead politicians in that State who will not be in the least affected by them. But one thing they will be influenced by, and that is, that the old Democratic party is reforming itself. It is throwing over slavery. It is breaking from its old ties. It is beginning on a new course. Henceforth, to the Democracy, slavery will be like a dreadful dream of the past. They will seek to forget it. They will take up afresh the doctrine of the rights of man, and try to catch something of that enthusiastic inspiration of liberty which now animates the Republican party and which was once their spirit. Those leaders who do not appreciate this, who do not keep up with the current, will be left stranded and thrown up on the sands—neglected and forgotten. All signs show this forth. Let the New-Jersey pro-slavery Democrats take warning before it is too late!

A CURIOUS PHASE OF THE YELVERTON MARRIAGE CASE.—The case of the Yelverton marriage did not, of course, excite as much interest here as it did with the British public, for with them the persons were known, and their position in society gave the questions involved in the case additional interest and importance. But it was too celebrated a case to pass entirely without notice among us, and we are sure that our readers will be interested in the new and peculiar phase which it has taken.

It will be recollected that the case went up by appeal from the courts of Scotland, where the lady had obtained a decree pronouncing her the wife of Major YELVERTON, to the House of Lords, by which the decree was reversed. She did not, however, abandon the contest even after this decision of the court of last resort against her. Her first step was a motion analagous, as we understand it, to our motions for a new trial on account of newly-discovered evidence. Defeated in this also, she resorted to an old process, known to the Scotch law, by which on the application of a party, the court may refer the whole controversy to the oath of his adversary. It would seem that if Major YELVERTON had justice on his side, if he did not marry the lady, as she alleged that he did, he ought to have rejoiced at so easy a mode of determining a long and embittered controversy. But, on the contrary, we find by the reports of the case, in the late English papers, that when the motion was made, his counsel opposed it most strenuously. And they opposed it on the ground that as Major YELVERTON had indubitably married another lady since the alleged marriage with the lady, who is called in the Scotch law the pursuer—and very appropriately, we have no doubt Major YELVERTON would say—of which last marriage two children had been born, the court ought not, in its discretion, to refer the matter to the oath of the defendant, because the rights of these third parties had intervened; and beside the effect of his deposing in the affirmative would be to prove him guilty of bigamy.

The answer to these arguments was, that in this particular case there were no third parties, and that the fact of the bigamy would not depend upon this first marriage, if it were proved to have been a marriage, but on the second one. To this it was rejoined that you might say that, but you could not get rid of the fact that, if Major YELVERTON should depose to the first marriage, he would by that very act establish that the second marriage was no marriage; that the children of it were illegitimate, and that he had been guilty of bigamy. And the Solicitor-General urged very strenuously that, though a man might choose which of two women should be his lawful wife, yet when there were two women, each claiming to be such, it could not be left to him to say which one of them it was. And here the argument was interrupted by an adjournment.

If Major YELVERTON was conscious that the truth was not on his side, we can understand why he should make such sharp opposition to the proposed reference to his own oath. For he must be a very hardened scoundrel who would not, if he could, avoid being put in a position where his only escape from defeat was by perjury.

If the arguments were really offered in the interest of his acknowledged wife, that wife would seem not to have much real confidence in the soundness of her own position, but the most unbounded confidence in Major YELVERTON'S veracity. If she could not trust him, with the perils of a prosecution for bigamy for himself, the decided illegitimacy of his children, and the published disgrace of herself before him, to save himself and them all together, what confidence could she feel in the righteousness of her cause?

It will be very curious if the motion should be granted, and the matter left to the oath of a man who, in every aspect of the case, has shown himself so devoid of principle. It will be most extraordinary if such a man should give testimony which will go against himself.

The Mine Under the Rebel Works at Petersburgh.

We venture to say that the authorized abstract of the Congressional report on the Petersburgh Mine disaster, sent yesterday to the Associated Press, will challenge no common share of attention hereafter in the history of the war. What the report itself, in the fullness of its wisdom may be, we cannot presume to say, until we are favored with a complete copy of it. But the sum of the story, as it comes to us by telegraph, demands attention. The mine in question was due to the genius of Lieut.-Col. PLEASANTS, of the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers—the mining being mainly done by this regiment. The enterprise had the express approval of Gen. BURNSIDE, from which it is to be inferred that, in entering on his task, Col. PLEASANTS acted under the direct authority of the officer in question. The work took a little more than a month for its completion. It was then submitted to the judgment of Gen. MEADE, with a recommendation from Gen. BURNSIDE that an enterprise of so daring and hazardous a character ought to be intrusted to colored troops. Gen. MEADE, no doubt remembering that from Blenheim to Bunker Hill the white race had now and again distinguished itself by considerable prowess, suggested to his subordinate that the negroes had never been under fire, and that if there was danger of an extraordinary character to be gone through, it would be only fair to put the experienced white soldier in the forefront, so that the Commanding-General might not be liable to the charge of indifference to the lives of the black soldiers. In this view the Lieutenant-General, as might be expected, at once concurred. It seems, however, that Gen. GRANT subsequently expressed the opinion, that as the project was Gen. BURNSIDE'S, and as he had drilled certain colored regiments for the special purpose of carrying it out, it might have been better if that officer had been allowed to take his own way in matters of detail as well as in the general scope of his enterprise.

Upon this the investigating committee rush with most inordinate zeal to the conclusion that the disaster which followed the explosion of the mine was due to the fact of the colored troops not having been put in front. It is out of any one's power to meet this species of reasoning. What *has occurred* even the obtusest of war investigating committees, we will grant, may tell us in measurably accurate—if not elegant—terms. What *would have been*, we are not altogether prepared to submit either to their judgment or their provision. A mild species of negrophilism is tolerable. But when a morning journal, commenting on this abstract, boldly declares that Gen. MEADE, by refusing to put colored troops in the van, was responsible for "the resulting failure," we are left to doubt whether the next war investigating committee may not declare that the final triumph of the national arms has been delayed by the jealousy which has kept the panting colored brigade of Gen. BURNSIDE hitherto in the background, in the heat and crisis of this contest.

The Public Printing.

Not the least interesting of the annual reports ordered by Congress is that which has just been issued from the Washington Printing Bureau. The rebellion had been conceived, but scarcely brought forth, when the joint resolution of Congress was passed which authorized the establishment of a public printing-office and bindery; and since then the influences operating toward the derangement of all sorts of industrial enterprise have necessarily been felt, in as great a degree in this department of public labor as elsewhere. Indeed, it may be doubted whether, looking to the scope of business, which the public printing has embraced during the past four years, as compared with that of the fat contract era, there is yet room to form an entirely satisfactory comparison between the system now in operation, and that which has been abolished. This, we assume, would hold good, even if all the material that enters into the furnishing and working of a complete public printing office and bindery had not changed its value to such a degree as it has.

Even within the past two years the value of the labor employed, and the material consumed in the printing bureau, has all but trebled. In the second year of its organization the total expenditure was $549,390; last year it had grown to $1,420,069. We do not know on what ground the Superintendent bases his opinion that the maximum quantity of paper required annually for the public printing has been reached, but we presume he has some valid basis for his belief. Be this as it may, the expenditure of the current year will be greatly in excess of 1864, by virtue alone of the great rise in the cost of every description of paper used. The price per ream of uncalendered (50 pounds) in 1864 was $8 87½; for the current year it will be $15 50. The price of calendered paper (56 pounds) last year was $12 60; this year it is $20 16. The price of skilled labor will only show a fractional increase; some fifty thousand dollars for the entire pay list of the year. On the other hand, the gross increase in paper (using the same quantity as in 1864) will reach the enormous figure of $563,762—or more than the entire expenses of the office in 1862. Putting the case still more pointedly, the same quantity of printing paper, for which the bureau last year paid $713,481, will this year cost $1,277,248. Altogether, the office expenses for the current year are expected to reach two millions.

In ordinary times, these figures would certainly appear startling. At the present rate of things, they are too probably regarded by a large body of the long-suffering tax-payers as a matter of course. And yet, we are fain to think that the advocates of a high protective paper duty ought to be compelled to show why, in addition to this tax of half a million for the *extra cost* of our public printing paper we should pay a twenty per cent. bonus to the paper manufacturers generally. The case is at least one deserving some thought at the hands of the Senate committee which has this particular item of the tariff under manipulation. If the same skilled labor can be purchased in the public printing-office this year for a more bagatelle more than last year, it will be hard to show that there is a *legitimate* advance of over seventy-five per cent. in the paper bills.

Yet, the report before us presents very fair ground of congratulation. The printing done last year would have cost, according to the tariff rates established under the old system, $616,899; its actual cost was $328,249—a saving in labor alone of over a quarter of a million dollars. The saving in binding has not been so marked, and yet it is considerable. It is probable that on this very fair exhibit, the Superintendent takes courage to ask at the hands of Congress an appropriation for the enlargement of the building, and for increasing the materials and the machinery of the establishment.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The weather, this season, at least, does not favor Mr. MARETZEK, but the audience last night was superb, and, as on Saturday, the result of a general appreciation of the opera produced, and of confidence in the singers who took part in it. The attendance in consequence was in the highest degree satisfactory. "Faust" was given with complete success; the cast being mainly the same as last season. The notable exception was in the representative of *Mephistopheles*, who was Signor BELLINI. Hitherto the rôle has been sustained by the voice for which it was written, namely, the basso. In London, however, the partition was subsequently changed for the baritone, and Mr. MARETZEK, conscious of a fine artist with this voice, has given it, for the sake of novelty, to Signor BELLINI. The energy, conscientious study, and vigorous vitality of this thorough artist, combined with the clear intelligence which he throws into every part, render him desirable in any and all parts. As *Mephistopheles* he is really excellent, giving to the part a degree of pointedness and *diablerie* which has not been achieved. We regard it in fact as a new feature of attraction to a work which has already become somewhat familiar to our public.

To-night "Norma" will be given with Made. ZUCCHI, in her eminently successful rôle of the Druidess. On Thursday, (in Brooklyn,) "Fra Diavolo," and (New-York) "La Traviata" on Friday.

The Anti-Slavery Amendment in Arkansas.

LETTER FROM HON. W. D. SNOW, U. S. SENATOR-ELECT.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 6, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been called to an article in the *World*, under the head of "Review of the Action of Congress on the Anti-Slavery Amendment—Prospects of its being Ratified by the State Legislatures," in which Arkansas is classed with "the States that will probably vote against it."

At the session of the Arkansas Legislature, which has just closed, a memorial to Congress was passed, unanimously in the House, and with but five dissenting votes in the Senate. Premising that these five negative votes were not thrown against the anti-slavery doctrines of the memorial, but arose from a desire to relieve the late Commanding General of the Department of Arkansas from the implied censure of a portion of the document, I give you the following extract:

"It has been said that the men who instigate a revolution are seldom the ones to end it, whether it

Sick and Wounded Soldiers from Eastport—Burning of the Steamer Arago.

CAIRO, Ill., Monday, Feb. 6.

The hospital steamer *January*, from Eastport, Miss., with three hundred and sixty-seven sick of Gen. A. J. SMITH'S command, has arrived here. She left forty-eight at the Mound City Hospital. In addition to this number twenty-one others received on board at Eastport, have died since the 27th ult., most of whom were buried in that place.

The steamer *Arago*, one of the steamers caught in the ice-gorge, at Dog-tooth Bend, Mississippi River, caught fire from lime in the hold, and burned to the water's edge, yesterday afternoon. The fire was discovered the day previous, but was held in check by forcing water into the hold. All the furniture and deck freight was saved. The cargo in the hold, including fifty tons of Government freight, was lost. The boat was valued and insured for $35,000.

The Northern Frontier.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 7.

Gen. JAMES B. SWAIN has just returned from a tour of observation along the Northern frontier, extending from Niagara Falls to the Vermont line. He also visited several places in Canada, and found public sentiment quite generally favorable to the Union. He examined into the condition of the National Guard of the border counties, for the purpose of reporting to the Governor its probable efficiency in case necessity should arise for calling it into the service, and it is said that 12,000 effective men could be put on the line within twenty-four hours, without calling upon the inland counties.

Fernandina a Port for the Purchase of Products of the Insurrectionary States.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 7.

The Secretary of the Treasury has, with the approval of the President, designated the port of Fernandina, Fla., as a place for the purchase of products of the insurrectionary States, on Government account, in accordance with the provisions of the eighth section of the act of Congress, approved July 2, 1864, and Mr. HALLET KILBOURN, of Indiana, has been appointed Purchasing Agent for that place, and will proceed at an early day to the discharge of the duties of his office.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Feb. 7.

THOMAS H. WHITSTONE, Member of the Legislature from this county, was among the killed by the accident on the Marietta Railroad.

An amateur performance took place at Pike's Opera House last night, for the benefit of soldiers' families. It was a grand affair. An immense audience was present and the receipts amounted to between $6,000 and $7,000. The part of *Hamlet* was performed by Lieut.-Gov. ANDERSON.

Gen. BURNSIDE has issued an order disbanding the State troops of Kentucky.

From Montreal.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, Feb. 7.

The investigation into the conduct of Judge COURSOL, in releasing the rebel raiders, has been commenced by the Government's commissioners, but the proceedings are private for the present.

QUEBEC, Tuesday, Feb. 7.

The debate on the Confederation scheme opened last night in Parliament. Attorney-Gen. McDONALD made a lengthy speech on the subject.

From Toronto.

THE GOVERNMENT SUSTAINED.

TORONTO, C. W., Tuesday, Feb. 7.

A mass-meeting was held last night at St. Lawrence Hall, called by the Mayor's proclamation for the purpose of condemning the Government for providing to refund the money taken by the St. Albans raiders, and also for the passage of the alien bill. Amendments, unqualifiedly sustaining the Government, were passed by a large majority.

Eleven Hundred Union Prisoners Released.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Feb. 7.

The flag-of-truce steamer *New-York* arrived from Fortress Monroe, yesterday, with eleven hundred Union prisoners, including forty officers.

A dispatch from Annapolis announces their arrival there this morning.

Municipal Election at Lancaster.

LANCASTER, PENN., Tuesday, Feb. 7.

GEORGE SANDERSON, Democrat, was reëlected Mayor of this city to-day by a majority of 275.

Ratifications of the Amendment by Maine and Missouri.

AUGUSTA, Me., Tuesday, Feb. 7.

The Maine Legislature to-day ratified the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery, and a salute of one hundred guns was fired in honor of the event.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Tuesday, Feb. 7.

Both Houses of the Missouri Legislature to-day ratified the amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery. There were two dissenting voices in the Senate, and four in the House.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

An Underground Railway and a Pneumatic Railway—The New-York Fire Department.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 7.

In the Senate, this morning, two bills were introduced by Mr. LAIMBEER, providing for railroads under the City of New-York. One of these roads is to extend from the lower extremity of Broadway to the Central Park. The other, which is termed a pneumatic railway, is to pass under Nassau, the Bowery, and other streets.

The Senate Committee on Cities propose to hold a meeting in the Senate Chamber this evening, to hear parties from New-York interested in fire organizations, or in the proposed Metropolitan paid fire department. The meeting is regarded as an important one. The House Committee on Cities hold a meeting this afternoon and propose to adjourn, so as to meet with the Senate Committee in the evening, to hear the facts and testimony that may be advanced.

The State Medical Society began their annual meeting, which is extended through three days, at the City Hall in this city, this morning. The State Agricultural Society will meet to-morrow, to hold their annual sessions. They have the use of the Assembly Chamber at 12 o'clock to-morrow.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 7.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

For a tunnel railroad under Broadway, New-York.

BILLS NOTICED.

For a railroad in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, New-York.

To regulate the sale of hay and straw in New-York and Brooklyn.

Relative to the office of County Clerk and Register in New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. LAIMBEER.—To incorporate the New-York Underground Railroad Company.

For the formation of a Pneumatic Railroad Express Company in New-York.

To alter the map of Brooklyn.

To establish the Cornell University, and donate to it the income of lands donated to the State by Congress, in 1862.

For the improvement of that portion of New-York lying between One Hundred and Tenth-street and Harlem River.

BILLS PASSED.

Relative to St. Stephen's College.

To prevent encroachments upon the harbor of New-York, and for the completion of the Battery extension.

Relative to the Surrogate's Court of Monroe County.

A communication was received from the Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Department relative to the condition of the sewers in the City of New-York, which was referred.

Mr. ANDREWS introduced bills to incorporate the Merchants' Exchange and News room, and to authorize Supervisors of New-York to raise money for certain county purposes.

Mr. HAVENS moved that the national Government be requested to make application to establish a foundry and works for the manufacture of cannon, firearms and armor for steamers of war at some point upon the line of the Adirondack Railroad.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 7.

The bill legalizing the ordinance of the Supervisors of New-York, passed June, 1864, relative to bounties, was passed.

The Governor sent in the annual report of the Cooper Union.

BILLS ORDERED TO THIRD READING.

To enable the State Banks to organize as National Banks.

To extend the time for the construction of the Adirondack Railroad, and to increase the capital stock of the company.

For the improvement and government of Central Park, and to provide means therefor.

To provide a military parade ground in Hamilton Square, New-York.

To amend the charter of Poughkeepsie.

To close Observatory Place, New-York.

To amend the charter of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company.

The State Bounty Bill was recommitted to the Committee of the Whole, and made the special order for this evening.

Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The State Bounty Bill being the special order, the House occupied the evening in its consideration, and after a lengthy discussion the bill was ordered to a third reading. Adjourned.

COLLISIONS AT SEA.

British Order on the Rights and Principles of the Maritime Highway.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 7.

The following British Order in Council was recently received at the State Department, and will be interesting to those who navigate the inland waters of Canada and the United States:

At the Court of Windsor, the 30th day of November, 1864, present, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council:

Whereas, The rules and practice observed for the purpose of preventing collisions at sea, which were formerly adopted by maritime nations, have proved insufficient to satisfy the requirements of modern navigation; and,

Whereas, Various alterations in such rules and practices have, from time to time, been made by different nations, but the rules so altered have been found to be, in some cases, inconsistent with each other, and in other cases to have the force of municipal law only; and where certain regulations for the purpose aforesaid have been by "The Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862," and are contained in the Table C, in the seventh to that act; and

Whereas, For the purpose of correcting certain clerical errors, the said regulations have, in pursuance of the provisions of the said act contained, been modified by an Order in Council, bearing date the 9th day of January, 1863, and the said regulations, so modified, are appended to the said order, under the title of regulations for preventing collisions at sea; and,

Whereas, It is provided by the same act, that whenever it is made to appear to Her Majesty that the Government of any foreign country is willing that the regulations for preventing collisions, contained in Table C, in the schedule to the said act, or such other regulations for preventing collisions as are for the time being in force under the said act, should apply to the ships of such country, when beyond the limits of British jurisdiction, Her Majesty may, by Order in Council, direct that such regulations should apply to the ships of the said foreign country, whether within British jurisdiction or not. And it is further provided by the same act, that whenever an Order in Council has been issued, applying any regulation made by or in pursuance of the said act, to the ships of any foreign country, such ships shall, in all cases arising in any British court, be deemed to be subject to such regulation, and shall, for the purpose of such regulation, be treated as if they were British ships; and

Whereas, It was made to appear to Her Majesty that the Government of the United States of America was willing that the said regulations for preventing collisions at sea appended to the said order, should apply to ships belonging to the United States of America, when beyond the limits of British jurisdiction; and Her Majesty, by virtue of the power vested in her by the said recited act, did, by Order in Council, dated the 27th of August, 1864, direct that the said regulations for preventing collisions at sea, appended to the said Order in Council, bearing date the ninth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and that this order should, from the first day of September then next, apply to ships belonging to the United States of America, whether within British jurisdiction or not; and,

Whereas, The said Government of the United States of America have expressed a desire that the said regulations should be made to apply to ships navigating the inland waters of North America, and that they should apply to ships of the United States navigating such waters, when beyond the limits of British jurisdiction; and,

Whereas, By an act passed the Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada assembled, assented to on the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and entitled "An act to amend the law respecting the Navigation of Canadian Waters," after reciting that it would tend to the greater security of life and property in vessels navigating Canadian waters, that the same rules of navigation and the same precautions for avoiding collisions and other accidents, as were then adopted in the United Kingdom and in other countries, should also be adopted in Canada, it was enacted that on and after the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, the rules contained therein with respect to lights, fog signals, steaming and sailing, should apply to all the rivers, lakes and other navigable waters whatsoever, within the Province of Canada or within the jurisdiction of the Legislature thereof; and

Whereas, the said rules, so referred to, are the same as the regulations appended to the said Order in Council, bearing date the 9th day of January, 1863, except that they are not entitled regulations for preventing collisions at sea; *and whereas*, the same are also appended to this order:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by virtue of the power vested in her by the said Merchant Shipping Act Amendment, October, 1862, and by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, is pleased to direct that the said regulations appended to this order shall apply to ships belonging to the United States of America when navigating the inland waters of North America, whether within British jurisdiction or not.

PRELIMINARY.

Construction of Rules.

ARTICLE I. In the following rules, every steamship which is under sail, and not under steam, is to be considered a sailing ship; and every steamship which is under steam, whether under sail or not, is to be considered a ship under steam.

RULES CONCERNING LIGHTS.

What Light shall be Carried.

ART. 2. The lights mentioned in the following articles, numbered 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, and no others, shall be carried in all weathers from sunset to sunrise.

By Steamships Under Weigh.

ART. 3. Steam vessels when under way shall carry at the foremast head a bright white light, so constructed as to show a uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of twenty points of the compass, so fixed as to throw the light ten points on each side of the ship, viz: From right ahead to two points abaft the beam on either side, and at such a character as to be visible on a dark night, with a clear atmosphere, at a distance of at least five miles.

On the Starboard Side.

On the starboard side, a green light, so constructed as to throw a uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of ten points of the compass, so fixed as to throw the light from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on the starboard side, and of such a character as to be visible on a dark night with a clear atmosphere, at a distance of at least two miles.

On the Port Side.

On the port side, a red light, so constructed as to show a uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of ten points of the compass, so fixed as to throw the light from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on the port side, and of such a character as to be visible on a dark night, with a clear atmosphere, at a distance of at least two miles.

How Fitted.

The said green and red lights shall be fitted with inboard screens, projecting at least three feet forward from the light, so as to prevent these lights from being seen across the bows.

By Steamships Towing.

ART. 4. Steamships when towing other ships, shall carry two bright white masthead lights vertically, in addition to their side lights, so as to distinguish them from other steamships. Each of the masthead lights shall be of the same construction and character of the masthead lights which other steamships are required to carry.

By Sailing Ships in Motion.

ART. 5. Sailing ships under way, or being towed, shall carry the same lights as steamships under way, with the exception of the white masthead lights, which they shall never carry.

By Small Vessels in Bad Weather.

ART. 6. Whenever, as in the case of small vessels during bad weather, the green and red lights cannot be fixed, these lights shall be kept on deck, on their respective sides of the vessel, ready for instant exhibition, and shall, on the approach of or to other vessels, be exhibited on their respective sides in sufficient time to prevent collision, in such manner as to make them most visible, and so that the green light shall not be seen on the port side, nor the red light on the starboard side.

Lanterns to be Painted Outside.

To make the use of these portable lights more certain and easy, they shall each be painted outside with the color of the light they respectively contain, and shall be provided with suitable screens.

By Ships at Anchor.

ART. 7. Ships, whether steamships or sailing vessels, when at anchor in roadsteads or fairways, shall exhibit, where it can best be seen, but at a height not exceeding twenty feet above the hull, a white light, in a globular lantern of eight inches in diameter, and so constructed as to show a clear, uniform and unbroken light, visible all around the horizon, and at a distance of at least one mile.

By Pilot Vessels.

ART. 8.—Sailing pilot vessels shall not carry the lights required for other sailing vessels, but shall carry a white light at the masthead, visible all around the horizon, and shall also exhibit a flare-up light every fifteen minutes.

By Open Fishing or other Open Boats.

ART. 9.—Open fishing and other open boats shall not be required to carry side lights required for other vessels; but shall, if they do not carry such lights, carry a lantern having a green slide on the one side and a red slide on the other side, and on the approach of or to other vessels such lantern shall be exhibited in sufficient time to prevent a collision, so that the green light shall not be seen on the port side, nor the red light on the starboard side.

When at Anchor.

Fishing vessels and open boats when at anchor, or attached to their nets and stationary, shall exhibit a bright white light.

Flare-up Lights.

Fishing vessels and open boats shall, however, not be prevented from using a flare-up in addition, if considered expedient.

RULES GOVERNING FOG SIGNALS.

Fog Signals.

ART. 10. Whenever there is a fog, whether by night or day, the fog-signals described below shall be carried and used, and shall be sounded at least every five minutes, viz.:

Steamships underway shall use a steam-whistle, placed before the funnel, not less than eight feet from the deck.

STEERING AND SAILING RULES.

Sailing Ships Meeting.

ART. 11. If two sailing ships are meeting, end on, or nearly end on, so as to involve risk of collision, the helms of both shall be put to port, so that each may pass on the port side of the other.

Sailing Ships Crossing.

ART. 12. When two sailing ships are crossing, so as to involve risk of collision, then, if they have the wind on different sides, the ship with the wind on the port side shall keep out of the way of the ship with the wind on the starboard side, except in the case in which the ship with the wind on the port side is close hauled, and the other ship free, in which case the latter ship shall keep out of the way. But if they have the wind on the same side, or if one of them has the wind aft, the ship which is to windward shall keep out of the way of the ship which is to leeward.

Steamships Meeting.

ART. 13. If two ships, under steam, are meeting, end on, so as to involve risk of collision, the helms of both shall be put to port, so that each may pass on the port side of the other.

Steamships Crossing.

ART. 14. If two ships, under steam, are crossing so as to involve risk of collision, the ship which has the other on her starboard side shall keep out of the way of the other.

Sailing and Steam Ships.

ART. 15. If two ships, one of which is a sailing ship, and the other a steamship, are proceeding in such directions as to involve risk of collision, the steamship shall keep out of the way of the sailing ship.

Steamships Nearing Another Vessel.

ART. 16. Every steamship, when approaching another ship so as to involve risk of collision, shall slacken her speed, or if necessary, stop and reverse; and every steamship, shall, when in a fog, go at a moderate speed.

Vessel Overtaking Another.

ART. 17. Every vessel overtaking any other vessel shall keep out of the way of the said last-mentioned vessel.

Ships Keeping Out of the Way.

ART. 18. Where, by the above rules, one of two ships is to keep out of the way, the other shall keep her course, subject to the qualifications contained in the following article.

Regard to Dangers of Navigation.

ART. 19. In obeying and construing these rules, due regard must be had to all dangers of navigation, and due regard must be had to any special circumstances which may exist in any particular case, rendering a departure from the above rules necessary in order to avoid immediate danger.

Rules not to Excuse Neglect.

ART. 20. Nothing in these rules shall exonerate any ship, or the owner or master, or crew thereof, from the consequences of any neglect to carry lights or signals, or of any neglect to keep a proper lookout, or of the neglect of any precaution which may be required by the ordinary practice of seamen, or by the special circumstances of the case.

Retaliation—Reply to "L."

SENATE CHAMBER,
WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 3, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in the TIMES of the 30th ult., an article signed "L.," written in the interest of Prof. LIEBER, whose pen has been so nimble and temper so bitter in denouncing Senators who have advocated the principle of retaliation. The writer insists that retaliation means "aye for aye and tooth for tooth." "It means," says he, "tit for tat, in all the branches of law, international and municipal." "And do these things," exclaims the writer, "belong, so far as we are concerned, to what the civil law calls *possibilia*? God forbid that they should."

Allow me to say that the writer takes quite too narrow a view of the subject. Retaliation may mean "eye for eye," &c., but, as used in the Code of War, it is by no means thus confined in its signification and application. A better, though not an exact definition, would be returning evil for evil. Such specific inflictions as the writer speaks of might be and often would be entirely impracticable. For instance, suppose the offending party had neither eye nor tooth, surely the writer would not for that reason exempt him from retaliation.

The writer remarks: "Would it not be well if the gentlemen in Congress who debated the question on retaliation were first to state what they mean by this term?" In our books on international law it is generally used in the same sense as the "*talio*" of more ancient writers. This term is used by old writers to express not only a mode of punishing offences committed by one individual against another, but the retributive proceeding of one belligerent nation against another in carrying on war. The idea of the *talio* as a human punishment is as old as society itself, and suggested itself to the human mind in its infancy as the mode and measure of punishment. And the same idea entered into the code of war, as between independent nations.

GROTIUS, the ablest of writers on the laws of war, speaking of the application of the *talio* to cases of individuals, says: "The punishment of the *talio*, to be just and properly such, should be inflicted upon the guilty, as may be seen from what we have said above in speaking of the manner in which position should pass from one person to another. In war, on the contrary, that which is called the *talio*, and which consists in making another suffer the same evil you have suffered, falls most frequently upon those who have taken no part in the things which are the subjects of complaint."

And, again, he says: "It is thus, neither by the right of retaliation, nor by the way of punishing resistance, that the extreme rigor of which I speak is used toward an enemy; *but it is done out of regard for one's own interest, when it is judged to be proper; and the laws of nations, about which I am speaking, justify this rigor before men.*"

Neither the writer nor Professor LIEBER will, I venture to say, question either the learning or ability of GROTIUS, the organizer, if not the father of the modern laws of war.

The U. S. Steamer Pequot and the Bombardment of Fort Fisher.

U. S. STEAMER PAQUOT,
CAPE FEAR RIVER, N. C.,
Wednesday, Feb. 1, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see by the papers that in your account of the bombardment, assault and capture of Fort Fisher, the U. S. steamer *Pequot* has been inadvertently left out, and vessels that were not in the engagement mentioned. I deem it but justice to the officers and crew, and request you will publish that the *Pequot* was in her position in line No. 1, between the U. S. steamers *Huron* and *Maumee*, on the first day; in line and astern of the *New Ironsides* the second day, and in line with the *Monadnock* the third day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. L. BRAINE,
Lieutenant-Commander, Commanding.

Railroad Accidents—Warning to Travelers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The undersigned, passengers on the train of cars which left Cincinnati on Friday evening, Feb. 3, at 10 o'clock, for Pittsburgh, via the Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, believing that the interests of the traveling public will be thereby subserved, would make the following statement:

That the said train having been stopped by reason of an accident to a freight train, midway between Oxford Station and Newcomerstown on this day, they walked over the track from said station to the wrecked train, and found the track in a very bad state of repair; that in many instances the rails were entirely disconnected from the ties, which were often rotten and loose, the couplings, in some instances, entirely removed, many of the pins or bolts entirely gone, and in many instances the rails disconnected by from three to four inches, and the rails torn and worn out, that in the opinion of the undersigned, the accident above referred to was occasioned by the insecure condition of the track, which renders it unsafe for travel.

Wm. H. Waring, No. 24 William-street, New-York; R. B. Dauherty, Lexington, Ky.; James B. Maude, St. Louis; Robert A. Sayers, Waynesburgh, Penn.; Zuker Benoer, Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. F. Day, Pittsburgh, Penn.; D. H. Stickney, Carthage, Ohio; Edward Oliver, Philadelphia, Penn.; Wallace Stebbin, Baltimore, Md.; Nevin W. Butler, Brooklyn, N. Y.; J. S. Homans, Jr., New-York; William Brown, Indiana, Penn.; Harman Bonn, Cornwell, Ohio; J. R. Chadwick, Madison, Wis.; S. S. Craig, Louisville, Ky.; J. L. Proctor, Captain Eighteenth United States Infantry; James C. Parise, Philadelphia; Jabob Marshall, Cadiz, Ohio.

OXFORD STATION, Saturday, Feb. 4, 1865.

The New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, Feb. 7.

Gov. PARKER to-day sent a message to both Houses inclosing a copy of the joint resolution passed by Congress in regard to the Constitutional Amendment to abolish slavery. In the Senate, Mr. SCOVEL moved that the Committee on Federal Relations report on it on Thursday. Senators CHANDLER, BOCKLEY and RANDOLPH opposed immediate action.

Mr. SCOVEL replied, charging that the power which ruled New-Jersey wanted delay, promising three votes for a Republican Senator and for this amendment. He could not lend himself to such a bargain. It would not be kept.

The motion was lost, Senators JANKINS and KANNADY, (Dems.,) and SCOVAL and HORNAR, (Reps.,) voting for it.

The Joint Committee on the Bergan Tunnel asked and obtained permission to sit during sessions. The committee intend to make a thorough examination, and will present an elaborate report on the subject.

Deaths in United States General Hospital, Fortress Monroe, Va., During Week Ending Feb. 4.

Wm. H Wheeler, Co I, 43d U. S. I.	Emile Vaunchel, Co E 47th N. Y.
John B Duncan, Co B, 3d N. H.	Fr Dickson, Co D, 116th U. S. I.
Wm W Tifteth, Co G, 127th U. S. I.	Jos Mason, Co A, 29th U. S. I.
Hy Scott, Co F, 10th N. H.	Saml Loyd, Co C, 43d U. S. I.
Gabe Smith, Co B, 118th U. S. I.	Alb Walker, Co B, 82d Ohio.
	Capt Dawson, 85th Penn.

Only 11—less than any week for nine months.

SACRED CONCERT AT THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.—A sacred concert was given last evening at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, in aid of the fund for the completion of the church spire. Notwithstanding the severe storm, the church was well filled. Mr. GAETANO WILLIAM WARREN acted as organist and conductor, and the chorus comprised twenty selected voices from Holy Trinity choir. The programme was made up of choice selections from HAYDN, MOZART, HANDEL, ROSSINI, ADAM and MENDELSSOHN. The "Cantique del Noel," of ADOLPH ADAM, the "Ave Maria," of HANDEL, and the "Stabat Mater," of ROSSINI, were finely rendered by Mrs. COMSTOCK. The aria from HANDEL'S "Messiah"—"He was Despised,"—was sung by Mrs. STETSON with great feeling. Messrs. WOODMAN, COMSTOCK and HUNTINGTON rendered the Rev. J. H. HOPKINS' quaint but pleasing carol, "Three Kings of Orient," very effectively. Rev. A. F. TOURJEE, harpist, accompanied Mrs. COMSTOCK in an obligato of the "Cantique de Noel," and added effect to that beautiful hymn. The chorus from the "Creation"—"The Heavens are Telling," was spiritedly rendered by the entire choir, and the audience then dispersed, evidently highly pleased with the evening's entertainment.

It is well to get clear of a Cold the first week, but it is much safer and better to rid yourself of it the first forty-eight hours—the proper remedy being DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

Brant's Indian Pulmonary Balsam—THE BEST REMEDY EXTANT FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Has been used for twenty-five years, and during all that time has been highly approved, producing wonderful cures, as can be seen by the many certificates in "Brant's Magazine."

BRANT'S INDIAN PURIFYING EXTRACT,
THE MOST CERTAIN PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD AVAILABLE. It is purely a vegetable alterative, and permanently cures scrofula, fever sores, erysipelas, salt rheum, rheumatism, pimples and blotches on the face, cancer and cancerous ulcers, dyspepsia, and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. For sale by all druggists.

See "Brant's Magazine" for important testimonials of cures. Furnished gratuitously by druggists.

DIXON, CLARKE & HALLETT,
Proprietors, No. 149 Chambers-st.

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.—A certain cure for coughs, cold, influenza, hoarseness, difficult breathing, and all affections of the throat, bronchial tubes and lungs, leading to consumption. The Honey of Horehound soothes all irritation. The Tar of Balm of Gilead penetrates, cleanses and heals all parts of the throat and lungs. There is nothing like it. Fifty cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists. CHARLES DOWNER, General Agent, No. 44 Cedar-st., New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is Signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and burglar SILVER PLATE SAFES. Highly ornamental, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes.
MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Defiance Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes—Also SIDEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES, for Silver Plate. Also, No. 48 Murray-st., corner of College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Participation.
MARKET INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 37 Wall-st.
NOT IN "THE RING,"
or any combination to coerce parties in their business, but with
RATES AND RULES FREE,
CONTINUE TO RESURE
respectable parties on fair and reasonable terms.

When Brokers, under the restrictions of "THE RING," decline to bring in risks, the commissions will be conceded to the insured.

ASHER TAYLOR, President.
H. P. FASSMAN, Secretary.

Colgate's Honey Soap.
This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1865.
Adriatic Fire Insurance Company,
NO. 139 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000
This company has this day given notice to the Board of Fire Insurance Companies that it withdraws its assent to the Tariff of Rates adopted by the board, and also to the "rules respecting commissions, brokerages and brokers."

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Wm. A. Seaver,	E. E. Morgan,	Wm. H. Marston,
Andrew Carrigan,	Wm. L. Cogswell,	F. Harper, Jr.,
James Snydam,	J. P. Grand-Foster,	John W. Harper,
Joseph Stuart,	J. T. Agnew,	Oliver Charlick,
Wm. G. Fargo,	Paul S. Forbes,	Shepard T. Knapp,
R. A. Witthaus,	James M. Motley,	C. Godfrey Gunther,
Edward Rows,	Geo. W. Quintard,	Thos. F. Rowland,
John Garcia,	W. E. Everett,	C. K. Binaham,
Thos. T. Sturges,	Daniel Devlin,	J. Ogden Hoffman,
Wm. E. Guion,	John E. Devlin,	M. O. Roberts,
Wm. T. Blodgett,	Wm. J. Schenck,	F. W. Lewis.

Property of all kinds, including ships in port and their cargoes, insured on favorable terms.

WM. A. SEAVER, President.
F. W. LEWIS, Secretary.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
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A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

A Card.
THE METROPOLITAN BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM,
No. 575 Broadway.
E. A. Brooks, having sold his store and stock of goods in Fulton-st., will continue to carry on his business as heretofore at his old and commodious establishment in Broadway, where he is now prepared to offer for the inspection of his patrons the most beautiful assortment of boots, shoes, gaiters, slippers and overshoes to be found in the city. His stock of goods comprises every variety of style for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. Special attention is called to his collection of men's, boys' and youths' water-proof boots, so necessary at this season of the year. The public are invited to call and examine, at No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Second-Hand Safes,
in large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale low. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 B'way.

Sabre Cuts, Gunshot Wounds, and all other kinds of Wounds, also Sores, Ulcers and Scurvy, heal safely and quickly under the soothing influence of HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. It heals to the bone, so that the wound never opens again. Soldiers, supply yourselves. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand, because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

All Ladies should use Sterling's Ambrosia for the Hair.—It cleanses, beautifies, preserves and renders the hair soft and glossy.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant

Dyspepsia Tablets Cure Indigestion, Heartburn, &c. 50 cents per box. Prepared by S. G. Welling, No. 571 Broadway. Sold by Druggists.

Florence & Lyon's New Patent Rotary Feed Sewing Machines. Foreign agents wanted. 538 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch and lock-stitch sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Low Pressure Steam Hearing Apparatus,
BAKER, SMITH & CO., No. 183 Centre-st.

Nature Gray Hair or Baldness—45 years practice. By Dr. GRANDJEAN, Astor-place.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES, No. 625 Broadway. See WHEELER & WILSON'S BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE.

MARRIED.

CROSSMAN—HAIGHT.—On Thursday, Feb. 2, at Trinity Church, Jersey City, by Rev. Robert Travis, JAMES A. CROSSMAN, U. S. N., to MARIA LOUISA, daughter of the late Tunnis B. Haight.

DEPAW—GANSON.—On Wednesday, Feb. 1, at St. Paul's Church, Buffalo, by Rev. Dr. Pitkin, WILLIAM B. DEPAW, Esq., of Peekskill, N. Y., and HELEN S., daughter of John S. Ganson, Esq., of Buffalo.

VAN DEUSEN—WESTBROOK.—At the Second Dutch Church, in Kingston, N. Y., on Tuesday, Feb. 7, by Rev. Aeson Du Bois, of Schenectady, JAMES L. VAN DEUSEN, of Rondout, N. Y., and MARY, daughter of the late Rev. C. D. Westbrook, D. D., of Kingston.

DIED.

BISSELL.—On Tuesday morning, Feb. 7, Capt. Geo. W. BISSELL, late of the 90th Regiment N. Y. V., aged 36 years, 4 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Greene-st. M. E. Church, on Friday, the 10th inst., at 1 o'clock. An invitation is also extended to the returned officers and members of the 90th Regiment N. Y. V.; 5th Company 7th Regiment: Co. A, 16th Regiment, and 13th Regiment N. Y. S. N. G. The remains will be taken to the Evergreens Cemetery.

BOYD.—At New-Rochelle, on Monday, Feb. 6, of bronchitis on the lungs, JAMES WALLACE, youngest son of Theodore F. and Clara Boyd, aged 1 year, 8 months and 9 days.

Funeral to take place at the house, this day, (Wednesday,) Feb. 8, at 1½ o'clock P. M. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

BARTLETT.—After a long and lingering illness, on Monday, Feb. 6, WASHINGTON A. BARTLETT, in the 46th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

BUSH.—At his residence, No. 40 Delancey-st., on Tuesday, Feb. 7, CHARLES C. BUSH.

☞ Queens County, L. I., papers please copy.

CAULDWELL.—On Tuesday, Feb. 7, ANNA M., daughter of Ebenezer Cauldwell.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 11 East 26th-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

COURSEN.—In Cincinnati, Ohio, on Thursday, Feb. 2, MARY, daughter of G. H. and Caroline H. Coursen, of this city, in the 14th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) the 8th inst., at 1 P. M., from the Church of the Holy Communion, 20th-st. and 6th-av.

CLARKE.—On Monday night, Feb. 6, of heart disease, G. DOUGLAS CLARKE, aged 36 years, son of the late Elijah Clarke.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, at 10 A. M., on Thursday, from his late residence, No. 134 West 16th-st. His remains will be taken to Bridgeport for interment.

DORSETT.—On Tuesday morning, Feb. 7, ANN, wife of John Dorsett, in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 40 Dominick-st., on Thursday, the 9th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

☞ Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

DOANE.—On Monday, Feb. 6, after a long and painful illness, HOWELL DOANE, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of his family, also of his son-in-law, Mr. A. R. Morgan, Mr. A. B. Day, and Mr. Jesse Delano, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 89 West 32d-st., on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 8, at 2 o'clock.

GORDON.—In Jersey City, on Monday, Feb. 6, after a short illness, PARAS GORDON, in the 58th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 126 Grand-st., on Wednesday, the 8th inst., at 3 o'clock.

☞ San Francisco, Cal., papers please copy.

GARNISS.—At Newark, N. J., on Sunday, Feb. 5, THOMAS W. GARNISS, formerly of this city.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the Central M. E. Church, Market-st., Newark, on Wednesday, at 2 P. M., without further notice. The remains will be taken to Morristown, N. J., for interment.

GUION.—At his residence, Middletown, N. J., on Monday, Feb. 6, FREDERICK A. GUION, formerly of New-Rochelle.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Friday, at 12 o'clock, from the Church of the Annunciation, 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., New-York. The remains will be taken to New-Rochelle.

HILL.—On Tuesday, Feb. 7, Rev. LEVI L. HILL, aged 48 years, 11 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Park Lodge, F. and A. M., Union Cooper R. A. M., Manhattan Commandery K. T., and the Masonic fraternity in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 439 West 47th-st., on Friday, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ Hudson, Catskill and Kingston papers please copy.

JONES.—At Southampton, L. I., on Monday, Feb. 6, after a lingering illness, WM. TOWNSEND JONES, of this city.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at Southampton, on Thursday, the 9th inst., at 3 P. M.

LAMBERT.—On Monday evening, Feb. 6, ELEANOR B., wife of John D. Lambert, and daughter of the late William Browning.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 288 West 20th-st., on Thursday, the 9th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

SEELEY.—At his residence, near New-Brunswick, N. J., on Friday, Feb. 3, of inflammation of the lungs, GEORGE SEELEY, in the 65th year of his age, late of this city.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from his late residence, on Wednesday, at 2 P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at the depot in New-Brunswick on the arrival of the 11:30 A. M. train from New-York, which leaves from Cortlandt-st. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

SMITH.—LEONTINA FERMONT, only child of David M. and Mary S. Smyth, aged 17 months and 9 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to assemble at No. 4 East 30th-st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—At Mystic, Conn., on Tuesday morning, Feb. 7, Capt. MARTIN SMITH.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

THOMPSON.—At Setauket, L. I., on Monday, Feb. 6, of apoplexy, SAMUEL L. THOMPSON, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Thursday, the 9th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAMS.—On Sunday evening, Feb. 5, at Newtown, Long Island, Mr. ISAAC B. WILLIAMS, in the 75th year of his age.

Friends are invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral services, to be held at the Union Baptist Church, in Grove-st., Jersey City, at 12 o'clock on Thursday, the 9th inst.

WESTERMANN.—On Tuesday, Feb. 7, ANITA B., WESTERMANN, aged 5 years and 7 months, youngest child of Bernard and Johanna Westermann, No. 144 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GOOD BOOKS FOR ALL.

Young farmers should read our
RURAL MANUALS; comprising "The House," "The Farm," "The Garden," and "Domestic Animals," In one large volume.....$2 25
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THE ILLUSTRATED FAMILY GYMNASIUM, containing the most improved methods of applying Gymnastic, Calisthenic and Vocal exercises to the development of the bodily organs, the invigoration of their functions, the preservation of health, and cure of diseases and deformities. By R. T. TRALL, M. D.....$1 75
In addition to these, we have all works on Phonography, Hydropathy, Physiology, Anatomy, Medicine, Mechanics, Photography, &c. Send stamp for catalogue. Address Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

HOLLEY'S ORDNANCE AND ARMOR.
A Treatise on Ordnance and Armor, embracing Descriptions, Discussions, and Professional Opinions concerning the
MATERIAL, FABRICATION,
Requirements, Capabilities and Endurance of European and American Guns for Naval, Sea Coast, and Iron

FINANCIAL.

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE HENRY BEND PETROLEUM COMPANY.
Organized under the Laws of the State of New-York.

CAPITAL, $300,000,
DIVIDED INTO 30,000 SHARES.
PAR VALUE, $10 EACH.

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Secretary:
HARRY BURRELL, Jr., Esq.
Trustees:

C. V. B. OSTRANDER, Esq., President Merchants' Fire Insurance Company.
HORATIO DORR, Esq., Secretary Atlantic Fire Insurance Company.
THOMAS R. HAWLEY, Esq., of Messrs. Hawley & Howe.
SEYMOUR BURRELL, Esq., No. 64 Pearl-st.
AMOS C. LITTLE, Esq., No. 289 Washington-st.
JOHN D. WING, Esq., of Messrs. Wing & Evans.
CHARLES G. BARRETT, Esq., of Messrs. Randolph & Skidmore.
MANNING DANIELS, Esq., No. 259 Broadway-st., Newark, N. J.

Superintendents:

FRANK W. ALLIN, Esq., Oil City.
J. VAN NOSTRAND DORR, Esq., Assistant, at Wells.

This company is organized under the laws of the State of New-York, with a capital of $300,000, divided into 30,000 shares of par value of $10 each.

Its projectors, not desiring to form a company for the sole purpose of selling stock, but for permanent investment and security, have placed it before the public in its present desirable form of a small capital and a full paid stock.

The property was selected with great care, and personally examined by trustees, and so divided among different localities as to avoid undue risks.

The present receipts from the two producing wells, "Holiday" and "Auborn," are sufficient for regular monthly dividends, and when the six wells now going down are completed, large and satisfactory results are confidently expected.

In addition, the company propose sinking several other wells as soon as the machinery can be placed upon the ground, and have reserved an ample fund for that purpose.

Stockholders are free from all personal liability.

The subscription books are now open for a limited number of of shares, to be issued for purchase of above described property, at the following places of business:

C. V. B. OSTRANDER, Esq., Merchants' Fire Insurance Company, corner Pinest. and Broadway.
SEYMOUR BURRELL, Esq., No. 64 Pearl-st.
Messrs. RALPH, KING & FATCHEN, No. 59 Beaver-st.
Messrs. WYCKOFF & LITTLE, No. 158 Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.
MANNING DANIELS, Esq., No. 259 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

And at the present office of the company, No. 14 Wall-st., (Atlantic Fire Insurance Company.)

FEE SIMPLE.

1.
Twenty acres of the McKinley Farm, on Stewart's Run, which is the choicest selection for oil purposes on the farm, laying in the bottom, both sides of the creek, within a mile of the famous United States Well, recently struck, now flowing 250 barrels per day, through sucker rods and valves. Wells are being bored on either side, and as soon as machinery can be placed upon the ground, this company intend developing this property.

2.
Two acres of the Keyster Farm, on Cherry Run, above the great Reed Well. This locality is second to none in this famous oil district, and will be developed at once by the company.

It is marked out in nine leases on farm map, and numbered 15, 26, 27, 28, 29, 44, 45, 46, 47.

3.
"Holloday Well," situated in Oil City, directly on the river, including fine 12-horse power engines, &c., together with a house which rents for $20 per month. This well is now pumping 7 barrels per day, and is expected to increase.

LEASED INTEREST.

4.
The quarter working interest, which is three-fourths of all the oil, of 50 acres of Beech Farm, on Pit Hole Creek. The farm is within a mile of the United States Well, just struck. Three wells are now going down on this property, and others will be commenced soon.

5.
The quarter working interest, which is three-fourths of all the oil, of 33 acres of Turner Farm on Pit Hole Creek. All bottom land.

6.
The quarter working interest, which is three-fourths of all the oil of 30 acres of the Voce Farm, Pit Hole Creek, selected bottom land, and next to above farm, within a mile of the United States Well.

7.
The quarter working interest, which is three-fourths of all the oil, of 20 acres of the Fleming Farm, Pit Hole Creek, near the above.

8.
The quarter working interest, which is three-fourths of all the oil, in 8 acres of the Lake Farm, Pit Hole Creek, within a mile of the United States Well.

Wells are being put down on all these farms, and as soon as the Spring opens others will be commenced. This is looked upon as very valuable property, and it will be developed as speedily as possible.

9
The one-eighth working interest in the Auborn Well, on Cherry Run (50 barrels) on which lease another well is already started.

10.
The working interest, being one-half the oil in Lease No. 6, Henry Bend, Alleghany River, only a few rods from the celebrated Heydrick Well, which has produced over 54,000 barrels, and is now pumping 60 barrels per day.

11.
The working interest, being one-half the oil in Lease No. 13, Henry Bend, on same farm as above. A well is now going down.

12.
The working interest, being one-half the oil in Lease No. 9, Pit Hole Run, within 100 rods of Alleghany River—lease 14 years. A well is now going down.

13.
The working interest in Lease No. 24, Pit Hole Run, same as above, both being on the Heydrick Farm.

OFFICE OF THE
COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO.,
Corner of Wall and Nassau sts.
CASH CAPITAL $3,500,000.
From statement for the Seventh Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31, 1864

Total amount of assets Jan. 1, 1865	$7,438,572 78
Total amount of premiums	6,213,114 68
Excess of earned premiums over losses, &c.	2,064,754 02
Reserve for estimate claims unadjusted and other contingencies	651,213 97
Guaranteed cash dividend to dealers (holding certificates of same) on paid premiums earned during the year, whether loss has accrued or not	760,354 89
Interest of scrip issues of 1862 and 1863	6 per cent.
Scrip dividend to dealers on earned premiums	12 per cent.
Dividend for the year to stockholders	31 per cent.

Dealers with this company will be allowed the option, to be signified at the time of application for insurance, of receiving in lieu of scrip, at the end of each year, returns in cash, guaranteed by certificate, of premiums paid and earned during the year, whether loss accrues or not, upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1. Upon all voyage risks upon cargo, a return of twenty-five per cent.
2. Upon voyage risks upon freight, a return of twenty per cent.
3. Upon time risks upon freight and upon voyage and time risks upon hulls, a return of ten per cent.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year, shall amount to the sum of one hundred dollars.

Premiums paid in gold will be entitled to the above returns in gold.

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Wm. H. Halsey,	A. M. Derrick,
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John Armstrong,	Thomas Cord,
R. C. Morris,	Preston H. Hodges,
Andrew J. Rich,	J. B. Griffin.

B. C. MORRIS, President.
THOMAS LORD, Vice-President.
WM. M. WHITNEY, Second Vice-President and Sec'y.

GAS AND OIL STOCKS.

The owner of a large amount of stocks of GAS COMPANIES in different cities will exchange for good OIL STOCKS. For information, address Box No. 731 Post-office, Philadelphia.

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN HAVE been elected Directors of the MANHATTAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY for the ensuing year: Henry Young, Moses Taylor, John Atwyne, John A. Robinson, William B. Smith, John R. Ludlow, Uriah J. Smith, John J. Phelps, Charles Roome, John J. Cisco, Floyd Smith, William V. Brady, Benjamin W. Bonney, Henry A. Hinchman, Percy R. Pyne. At a subsequent meeting of the board, CHARLES ROOME was unanimously re-elected President, and FLOYD SMITH Vice-President.
S. H. HOWARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BROOKLYN PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1865.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Trustees held this day, Mr. POPE CATLIN was unanimously elected Secretary, in place of Mr. CHAS. P. WILLIAMS, 2d, resigned.
The Certificates of Stock for this Company will be ready for delivery on Wednesday, 8th instant.
POPE CATLIN, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States.—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

LITTLE KANAWHA
AND
ELK RIVER
PETROLEUM AND MINING CO.
SUBSCRIPTION TO BE CLOSED.
CASH WORKING CAPITAL $150,000.

OFFICERS:

OLIVER E. WOOD, President.
JAMES CRUIKSHANK, Vice-President.
CHARLES J. MARTIN, Treasurer.
JAMES WADSWORTH, Secretary.
E. R. BLACKWELL, Consulting Engineer and General Superintendent.

TRUSTEES:

PAUL N. SPOFFORD, of Spofford, Tileston & Co., New-York.
CHARLES J. MARTIN, President Home Insurance Co., New-York.
Hon. ROGER AVERILL, Danbury, Conn.
Hon. ALBERT L. OATLIN, Burlington, Vt.
JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway, New-York.
OLIVER E. WOOD, No. 26 Barclay-st., New-York.
JAMES WADSWORTH, of James Wadsworth & Co., No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.
JOHN W. STRONG, Detroit, Mich.
EDWARD M. MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

The subscription is so nearly completed that it is intended to close the same on or before the 15th of February.

Subscription $750,000, of which $600,000 purchases the and, to wit: 62,560 ACRES. The remaining $150,000 is the permanent cash working capital of the company.

Capital stock, $6,000,000. Par value of shares, $100. Subscribers to this purchase will receive eight shares of stock for each one hundred dollars subscribed. Lands located on the Little Kanawha and Elk Rivers, in the Counties of Gilmer and Braxton, in the very heart of the oil region of West Virginia.

Professor Richardson reports: "Your property is the very centre of West Virginia oil region; it has numerous oil springs along the banks of its streams, one of which vies with the famous 'Burning Spring' itself."

Professor Shepherd, of New-Haven, Conn., reports: "I consider it eminently oil-producing land. The oil bearing shales underlie it extensively, and the long lines of carburetted hydrogen or illuminating gas springs, some of which I saw burning, as well as the appearance of oil itself on the surface of the tract, fully confirm me in this belief.

There can be no doubt that along your creeks and tributaries there is a large extent of valuable oil-producing territory. The prodigious amount of bituminous and cannel coal, iron ore, limestone and fire-clays embodied in the high hills on your property, the lops and slopes of which are covered with an extraordinary growth of white oak and other heavy timbers, add immensely to its value."

These views are fully indorsed by the reports of the most practical and experienced men from the oil districts of both Pennsylvania and Virginia.

The company consider themselves fortunate in having secured the services of Mr. Blackwell, a practical civil engineer, for the general superintendency, so well known as the late Chief Engineer and Superintendent of the Commissioners of Washington Heights, New-York City.

Arrangements are in rapid progress for the immediate development of the property, on a scale commensurate with its value and extent.

Subscriptions, payable at the time of subscribing, or one-half in cash, and the balance in thirty days from the time of closing of the subscription, can be made in person or by letter, at the office of the undersigned, No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York: I. K. Dobson, No. 42 State-st., Boston, and John W. Strong, Detroit, Mich., where full information can be obtained.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

HOPE
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 92 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
ASSETS	$282,248 76

This company having DECLINED JOINING the combination of Fire Insurance Companies, is prepared to write policies on terms as favorable as are offered by any other responsible company, whether IN OR OUT of the board.

DIRECTORS.

HENRY M. TABER,	THOMAS P. CUMMINGS,
STEPH. CAMBRELENG,	THEODORE W. RILEY,
JOSEPH O. BAFTON,	AMOS ROBBINS,
L. B. WARD,	D. LYDIG SUYDAM,
STEPHEN HYATT,	J. W. MERSEREAU,
JACOB REESE,	JOSEPH BRITTON,
ROBERT SCHELL,	WILLIAM H. TERRY,
JOHN PENFOLD,	WILLIAM REMSEN,
JAMES S. SANFORD,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
FREDK. SCHUCHABDT,	JOSEPH FOULKE,
	JACOB REESE, President.

THOMAS GRANBLAAY, Secretary.
CHAS. D. HAGTHORNE, Asst. Secretary.

THE
COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL STOCK.....$1,000,000
Divided into 200,000 Shares, at $5 per share.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE,
TO 60,000 SHARES ONLY, $250 PER SHARE.
STOCK ISSUED FULL PAID.
$50,000 CASH APPROPRIATED AS A WORKING CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT. ISAIAH LUKENS.
VICE-PRESIDENTS. WM. M. STEWART. E. J. HARBISON.
TREASURER. WM. D. SMITH.
SECRETARY.
DIRECTORS. ISAIAH LUKENS, W. D. SMITH, ROBERT SMITH, EDWD. F. CUSHMAN, W. M. STEWART.

OFFICES—NO. 42 PINE-STREET, NEW-YORK AND NOS. 23 AND 24 WASHINGTON BUILDINGS, (274 South Third-street, below Walnut,) PHILADELPHIA.

The intrinsic value of their territory is greater than that of any other oil company now before the public, with the same amount of capital.

The Directors invite all who desire investing in oil stocks to call at their offices and examine prospectus, draughts, &c., where they cannot fail to be satisfied that the

COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY

is organized on such a basis that stockholders cannot fail to realize a handsome profit aside from the question of oil altogether.

The books for subscription will be open for a short time longer at the offices of the company.

VERMILYE & CO. OFFER FOR SALE AT PAR,
MORRIS & ESSEX RAILROAD CO.
FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, OF $100, $500 AND $1,000,
REDEEMABLE IN FIFTY YEARS,
With Coupons payable in New-York, and with provision for a Sinking Fund for their redemption at maturity.

The Morris and Essex Railroad is now extending its road to Easton, and at that point will connect with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, with the Lehigh Canal Company's Road, now in the course of construction and nearly completed, and with the East Pennsylvania Railroad, which is proposed to be extended from Allentown to Easton.

These roads will supply the Morris and Essex Railroad, immediately upon its completion, with an immense tonnage for transportation, and it must become one of the most important avenues for the transportation of coal from the Lehigh and Eastern Schuylkill regions, and will also form a part of the great through line to Cincinnati and Chicago, and the Great West generally, via Lehigh Valley, Allentown, Pennsylvania Central, and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads.

These bonds are secured by a first mortgage to James Brown and Peter Cooper, Trustees, upon the road completed and in course of completion, and upon the branch from Denville to Newark, from the Hudson River, at Hoboken, to the Delaware River, at Phillipsburgh, including all rights, real estate, rolling stock and other property of the company.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY,
No. 21 NASSAU ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

The annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the Continental Hotel, in the City of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The annual election of Directors will be held at the same place, on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on Saturday, Feb. 18, and reopened on Monday, Feb. 27.
J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

TEXAS INDEMNITY FIVE PER CENT.
Bonds of 1865.
Holders of irregular Bonds will please communicate with
LOCKWOOD & CO.,
No. 22 William-st.

$100,000 OF LONG DOCK ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY Seven per Cent. Bonds for sale, in sums to suit, by
LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 22 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

NO LIABILITIES TO STOCKHOLDERS.
THE
FIRST NATIONAL PETROLEUM CO.,
OF
NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA.
Organized under the Laws of the State of New-York, January, 1865.

CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000,
In 200,000 Shares of $5 each.

A Limited amount of Stock reserved at $8 a Share.

Two new Wells on Company's Property, now yielding 70 Barrels Daily. Five Wells now going down.

Dividend paying from the start.

OFFICE, NO. 100 BROADWAY.

OFFICERS.
PRESIDENT.
CHAS H. APPLEGATE,
(Of C. H. Applegate & Bro., No. 354 Broadway.)
VICE-PRESIDENT.
JOHN L. DOUGLASS,
(Sec. Merchants' Fire Ins. Co.)
TREASURER.
HIRAM G. BOND,
(Banker, No. 11 Pine-st.)
SECRETARY.
JOHN O HOYT,
Com. Merchant, No. 4 Cedar-st.)
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.
MAHLON S. FROST,
(Of Titusville, Penn.)
BANKERS.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
(Corner of Nassau and Pine sts.)
TRUSTEES.

OF NEW-YORK—Chas. H. Applegate, John L. Douglass, Chas. A. Crane, John B. Benton, John O. Hoyt, Samuel B. Rooney.

OF TITUSVILLE, PENN—Mahlon S. Frost, Chas. G. Gridley, Chas. B. Hall.

LANDS ON OIL CREEK AND CHERRY RUN.

PROPERTY NO. 1—SEVENTY BARRELS OF OIL DAILY.

A perpetual lease of two and a half acres on the celebrated Buchanan Farm, at the junction of Oil Creek and Cherry Run. Two new oil wells now in operation, yielding seventy barrels daily, of which one-half goes to the First National Petroleum Company.

The present supply of oil is equivalent to the payment of at least Two per Cent. monthly dividends to the stockholders upon their investments.

First Dividend of Two Per Cent. for February.

Near this property are the famous "Phillips," "Woodruff," "Hammond," and other wells, which have been flowing two or three years, and are still pouring in constant streams. Several new wells will immediately be sunk by the company. Engines, tools and tubing now on the ground.

PROPERTY NO. 2—FORTY ACRES OF THE HATCH FARM.

This property, owned in fee, lies just north of Plumer, on both sides of Cherry Run, in a direct line between the "Noble" well, which flowed 2,000 barrels daily, and the new 300-barrel well on Pithole Creek, (owned by the United States Petroleum Company) and but a little distance from each. One hundred new wells are now going down between the Hatch farm and Oil Creek. A large flow of oil has just been struck on the northern verge of the property. The "Coquette" well of 700 barrels, the "Maple Shade" well of 600 barrels, the "Irving" well of 300 barrels, the Story farm, the Ryod farm, and Tarr farm are in the immediate vicinity.

Six new wells will be sunk on the property during the Spring and Summer. Room for over 200 wells. No well has ever been sunk on Cherry Run without striking oil.

PROPERTY NO. 3—FIVE WELLS NOW GOING DOWN.

A parcel of land on the well-known McFate farm, on Cherry Run. Five wells now being bored—one having reached the depth of over 300 feet. The First National Petroleum Company has a landed interest in all the oil produced, without spending a penny or doing a day's work. The "Reed" well of 250 bbls., the "Prince" and "Auborn" of 160 bbls. each, and other great wells, are near by.

PROPERTY NO. 4—117 ACRES OF THE EIGHTLIN FARM.

All on Oil Creek, just above Titusville, and owned in fee. Regarded by experienced oil operators as one of the finest oil properties in Pennsylvania. Value of the land daily enhanced by oil discoveries and strikes on all sides of it. Room on the property for over 200 wells. Several will be sunk immediately.

PROPERTY NO. 5—200 ACRES IN WEST VIRGINIA.

The lease of about 200 acres of rich oil bearing lands on the Little Kanawha and Dunkard Creek, in West Virginia, giving to the First National Petroleum Company seven-eighths of all the oil. The Property is near the noted Burning Springs Well, and in the great upheaval range, which has always been found to contain oil in large quantities. Wells will be sunk immediately.

PROPERTY NO. 6.

A lease of 200 acres of first-class oil bearing land, also on Little Kanawha River and Dunkard Creek, in the vicinity of Property No. 5.

THE REMAINING SHARES—ALL STOCKHOLDERS ON AN EQUAL FOOTING.

Subscriptions will be received, until further notice, for a limited amount of capital stock, at the lowest cash price of $3 a share, par value $5, the same being full paid up stock, free from all assessments and liabilities, in which respect the original subscribers, and those who may now put down their names, stand on precisely the same footing.

THE COMPANY'S WORKING OPERATIONS.

The working operations of the company have been placed under the personal supervision of Mahlon S. Frost, Esq., of Titusville. Mr. Frost is a pioneer in the oil development of Pennsylvania, and one of the largest and most experienced oil operators in the country. All the new wells will be sunk under his immediate direction.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS
NOW OPEN
AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE,
NO. 100 BROADWAY.

OIL AND COAL LANDS.
Several tracts in Braxton County, West Virginia, for sale by the subscriber.
TITLES WARRANTED. Apply Nos. 5 and 10 Wall-st., Room No. 41, between 11 and 2 o'clock.
E. HECKSCHER.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 240 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1865.
AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, the following persons were elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year:

J. T. Sanger,	Albert G. Lee,
E. L. Fancher,	N. K. Rosenfeld,
John Elliott,	Charles G. Barrett,
Lewis Einstein,	Edwin F. Knowlton,
John Falconer,	Jacob H. Dater,
Henry I. Baker,	Daniel L. Ross.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, Daniel L. Ross was unanimously re-elected President.
JOHN H. STOUT, Cashier.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & Co., No. 84 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.
TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.
PARTIES HOLDING THIRTY (30) OR more coupons on the three years' seven and three-tenth bonds, maturing on the 15th inst., are requested to hand them in, with schedules, at any time before that date.

Holders complying with the above, will have their coupons examined and checks given for them on the 14th, after 2 o'clock P. M.

Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Interest Department of this office.
(Signed) JOHN A. STEWART,
Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD,
COMPANY, DUBUQUE, Iowa, Jan. 11, 1865.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Co. will be held at the office of the Company in Dubuque, Iowa, on MONDAY, Feb. 13, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of electing four directors for the term of two years.
LOUIS BOISOT, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRteen directors of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company, will be held at the depot, 6th-av., corner of 43d-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 14, from 12 to 2 P. M.
HENRY S. MOORE, Secretary.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of this association will be held at their bank, No. 5 Nassau-st., on the 14th day of February next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said bank.
C. N. JORDAN, Cashier.
Dated New-York, Jan. 10, 1865.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1865.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of next election, will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th inst. Poll will open at 12 o'clock and close at 1 P. M. By order.
W. H. COX, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE CITY PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1865.
THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE STOCK OF this company, are requested to call for certificates as soon as possible. J. M. WESTERVELT, Treasurer.

LEE & ELY, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST.—Petroleum lands in Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia for sale. Stocks of all descriptions bought and sold on commission.

WALDEN & McILVAINE, NO. 13 BROAD-st., dealers in Government Securities and Petroleum Stocks.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1865.
THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1864:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec 31, 1864	$7,558,437 25
Premiums on Policies not marked off Jan. 1, 1864	2,407,334 61
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$9,965,771 86
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.	
Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec. 31, 1864	$7,964,359 14
Losses paid during the same period	$3,316,625 67
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	1,313,299 63

The company has the following Assets:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$4,974,715 00
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	2,187,950 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	143,760 00
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the company, estimated at	120,812 89
Premium notes and bills receivable	2,876,018 99
United States Gold Coin	841,899 63
Cash in Bank	288,432 91
Total amount of assets	$11,131,589 44

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 7th of February next.

After reserving three and one half million dollars of profit, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1863 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 7th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1864, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 4th of April next.

The profits of the company, ascertained from

July 1, 1842, to Jan. 1, 1864, for which certificates were issued, amount to	$16,953,020
Additional from Jan. 1, 1864, to Jan. 1, 1865	2,740,000
Total profits for 22½ years	$19,691,020
The certificates previous to 1863 have been redeemed by cash	12,653,730
Net earnings remaining with the company on Jan. 1, 1865	$7,037,290

By order of the board.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Acting Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	William Sturgis, Jr.,
Charles Dennis,	Henry K. Bogert,
W. H. H. Moore,	William E. Dodge,
Henry Colt,	Dennis Perkins,
William C. Pickersgill,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,
Lewis Curtis,	J. Henry Burky,
Charles H. Russell,	Cornelius Grinnell,
Lowell Holbrook,	C. A. Hand,
R. Warren Weston,	Watts Sherman,
Royal Phelps,	R. J. Howland,
Caleb Barstow,	Benjamin Babcock,
A. P. Pillot,	Fletcher Westray,
Daniel S. Miller,	Roe't B. Minturn, Jr.,
Joshua J. Henry,	Gordon W. Burnham,
George G. Hobson,	Frederick Chauncey,
David Lane,	James Low,
James Brice,	Charles H. Marshall.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.

PETROLEUM

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND BALTIMORE
PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY.
CONSOLIDATED
CAPITAL, $1,500,000, DIVIDED INTO 300,000 SHARES.
PAR VALUE, $5.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $3 PER SHARE.
NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT OR CALL ON THE SUBSCRIBERS, AS 50,000 SHARES ARE RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT—J. S. CLARK, of New-York.
VICE PRESIDENT—R. H. WISHART, New-York.
TREASURER—H. F. DEVOE, New-York.
SECRETARY—J. CONKLIN, New-York.
DIRECTORS.
R. V. R. KETCHUM, Baltimore, Md.
O. KING, Baltimore, Md.
J. H. GOULD, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. WOODRUFF, Baltimore, Md.
R. H. WISHART, New-York.
Dr. T. S. RING, New-York.
A. CLARK, Tar Farm, Pa.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Pa.
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENTS:
J. S. CLARK, N. Y. A. CLARK, Tar Farm, Pa.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Pa.
OFFICES:
No. 71 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
Nos. 612 and 614 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILA.,
No. 147 BALTIMORE-ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

The company is organized under the laws of the State of New-York. The principal office is No. 71 Broadway, with branch offices in Philadelphia and Baltimore, for the convenience of subscribers, where the certificates of stock will be issued to subscribers without delay. The property, embracing upward of 635 acres, has been selected with great care during the last three years, by those of the directors who have been constantly operating on Oil Creek, and throughout the entire oil region of Pennsylvania, as well as Western Virginia, and was not selected to sell, but for the purpose of development and producing oil having now some ten wells under contract, and being bored with vigor, besides those already completed and producing, making in all 13 wells now on the property. Every acre of this Company's property is bottom, and the best of boring-land, much of it on Oil Creek, Cherry Run, Cherry Tree Creek, Walnut Bend, Allegheny River, and other streams where the lands are being developed with good success and prospects of a very large product of oil.

OFFICE IN NEW-YORK, where Prospectus, Maps and every information can be obtained,
No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE
EMPIRE CITY OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....$400,000
100,000 SHARES.....PAR VALUE $4 EACH
OFFICE, NO. 69 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

The subscription book will positively close on the 1st day of March, 1865.

A limited number of shares can be had at the SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2 PER SHARE.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.
ISAAC O. BARKER, Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.
SAMUEL BARTON, Cashier Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.
N. B. LASAU, No. 69 Wall-st.
WILLIAM S. ALLEN, Allaire Works.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, No. 130 Broadway.
JEREMIAH SIMONSON, Greenpoint.
B. M. KINNEY, Kinnie & Carver, No. 17 Broad-st.
J. VAN ORDEN, East River Bank.
SMITH BARKER, Jr., No. 5 Bowling-green.
OFFICERS.
N. B. LASAU, President.
W. H. HUBBARD, Secretary.
SMITH BARKER, Jr., Treasurer.
BANKS & ANDERSON, Attorneys.

This company have EIGHT WELLS and two Oil Refineries now in operation. A large cash capital has been provided for in the organization of the company, which, with the improvements already existing, insure permanent success. Prospectus, with full particulars, can be had at the office of the company, No. 69 Wall-st.

Agents to receive subscriptions:
Messrs GARSIDE & MILNOR, No. 3 Broad-st.
N. T. HUBBARD, No. 27 Front-st.
KINNIE & CARVER, No. 17 Broad-st.

PIT-HOLE CREEK
AND
TWO-MILE RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY.

This Company own the fee-simple of lands on the celebrated Two-mile Run, and also, on Little Pit-Hole Creek, close to the second United States Well. The land is all borable, and parties are waiting the organization of the company to sink wells on leases, free of expense to this Company.

The capital being small, one such flowing well as that of the United States, on the same creek, would advance the stock from one dollar, the subscription price, to fifty dollars per share.

THE SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS ARE NOW OPEN
AT THE OFFICE OF
WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS,
No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."

All denominations on hand ready for delivery. Three-eighths commission allowed.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES purchased and for sale.

NEW-YORK AND NEVADA GOLD AND SILVER
MILL AND MINING COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders for choice of officers and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 30 Pine-st., on the second Monday in February, (13th inst.,) at 12 o'clock M.
JOHN J. OSBORN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 29, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236 Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes issued to the Seventh Ward Bank, late an incorporated bank located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed by the Superintendent of the Banking Department at par, at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter.

The outstanding notes of said bank must be presented, as aforesaid, for redemption within six years from the date hereof; and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the fund in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

NOTICE.—THE EAST RIVER BANK WILL ORganize as soon as practicable as a National Bank, with the capital increased to $500,000.

Having a surplus of over 40 per cent., a dividend in stock of 25 per cent. will be made to present shareholders: the remainder of the surplus will be participated in by the increased stock.

The subscription book is now open at the bank, No. 620 Broadway.
By order of the board.
WM. S. CABMAN, Cashier.

LAND WARRANTS AND COLLEGE LAND SCRIP purchased and for sale.
UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS sold at a discount of 3 to 4¼ per cent., by
A. & G. WOODMAN, No. 36 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

10-40 BONDS.
5-20 BONDS.
6s OF '81 BONDS.
MARCH, MAY AND JULY
COUPONS CASHED IN GOLD,
BY
HENRY A. HEISER SONS,
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 44 Pine-st.

In view of the prospect of PEACE and a FALL IN GOLD, holders of Gold Bonds will do well to detach the Coupons and realize the interest at present rates for Gold.

Parties residing out of the city wishing to cash their Coupons can forward them by express, and we will return the Gold or its value in greenbacks, as desired.

UNION TRUST COMPANY.
OF NEW-YORK,
73 BROADWAY, COR. BEOTOR-ST,

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The company is prepared to receive deposits of money from individuals, firms, and corporations, subject to sight checs, or payable at a given time, and allow interest for the same on the most favorable terms.

It is by law authorized to act as guardian and receiver of estates, and to accept and execute trusts for married women in respect to their separate property, and act as agent for them in the management of such property, and is also a legal depository for moneys paid into court.

BUSINESS MEN, EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, or TRUSTEES of estates, *salaried men, merchants' clerks,* and *females unaccustomed to the transaction of business,* will find this a safe depository for money, affording all the *security* and *convenience* of a Bank, with the advantage of the daily accumulation of interest.

J. H. FROTHINGHAM, President.
J. L. V. PRUYN, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

NISH & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

REMOVAL.

THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have removed to No. 156 Broadway, between Liberty-st. and Maiden-lane.

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEWARK, N. J.

STATEMENT JAN. 1, 1865.

Balance per statement

FINANCIAL.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1865.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank, held on the 6th inst, the following-named persons were duly elected:

John Castree, David B. Moses,
John Romer, Vanderbilt L. Buxton,
Herman H. Brunjes, Isaac Udell,
Wm. A. Thomson, Charles Burkhalter,
John T. Wilson, Hector Armstrong,
Harvey P. Ferrington

And for Inspectors of the next election: Thomas M. Hooker, P. J. Rouk, David Qnackenbush.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, JOHN CASTREE was unanimon ly reelected President.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 25, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15, 1865, in accordance with the amended by-law. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 4 until Feb. 16.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1865.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF EXTENSION STOCK, RUSSIAN LINE.—The holders of extension stock (Collins' Overland Russian Line) on the 15th day of February, 1865, will be required to pay a call of $5 a share on the 1st of March, 1865, at this office, in funds current in the city of New-York

O. H. PALMER, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS

DIVIDEND.

SAFEST AND CHEAPEST SYSTEM OF INSURANCE.

FOURTH CONSECUTIVE SCRIP DIVIDEND OF SIXTY PER CENT.

WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 172 BROADWAY, corner Maiden-lane,

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1865.

CASH CAPITAL.....$400,000
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, Feb. 1, 1865...$660,000

A DIVIDEND OF (101 TEN PER CENT.

Is this day declared, payable on demand in cash to stockholders.

Also, an Interest Dividend of (6) SIX PER CENT. on outstanding Scrip, payable 15th March, in cash.

ALSO,

A Scrip Dividend of (60) SIXTY PER CENT. on the earned Premiums of Policies entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending 31st January, 1865. BEING THE FOURTH CONSECUTIVE SCRIP DIVIDEND OF SIXTY PER CENT. DECLARED BY THIS COMPANY SINCE ITS ADOPTION OF THE PARTICIPATING SYSTEM. The Scrip will be ready for delivery on and after 15th March prox.

GEO. C. SATTERLEE, President.
HENRY WESTON, Vice-President.
WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.
WM. A. SCOTT, Assistant Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
REMOVED TO 158 BROADWAY, JAN. 25, 1865.
CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000
SURPLUS.....98,100

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent, free from Government tax, payable Feb. 1, 1865.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THE BENNEHOFF RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY.

The Trustees of this company have this day declared a Dividend of One Per Cent. on the capital stock, payable at the office of the company, No. 2 Pine-st., on the 15th day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 16th February.

DAVID S. DUNCOMB, President.
P. O. HARMON, Vice-President.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1865.

TENTH DIVIDEND.
CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Central Petroleum Company, held at their office, 8th inst., a Dividend of One per Cent. on their capital stock, ($5,000,000), was declared for the month of January, payable at the office of the company, on the 15th inst. The transfer book will be closed from the 10th to the 16th inst.

WED W. CLARKE, Secretary.
No. 10 Pine-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Feb. 1, 1865.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—NOTICE IS BEREBY given to the Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, that the following Resolution was this day adopted by the Board of Directors of said company:

Resolved, That a dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, be declared by this company out of its net earnings for the last six months, upon the Preferred and Common Stock, payable at the office of M. K. Jesup & Company, No. 5 Exchange-place, agents for the company in New-York City, on the 25th day of February, to the holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business on the 15th day of February, on which day the books will be closed and be opened on the 27th instant for transfers.

WM. H. LARRABEE, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND PEORIA DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE, ROOM No. 20, 3D FLOOR, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED the following-named dividends as earned for six months ending 22d January inst., and payable less Government tax 5 per cent. to stockholders of record 26th January, as follows: 4 per cent. on First Preferred stock on the 10th February next; and 3½ per cent. on the Second Preferred stock by the 1st June next.

CONVERSION OF SCRIP BONDS INTO FIRST PREFERRED STOCK WILL BE MADE FROM 10TH TO 20TH FEBRUARY, BOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE.

G. E. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

OFFICE OF EBENSTALE COAL CO., ROOM No. 44 TRINITY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Feb 1, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a dividend of five per cent., (5,) from the earnings for the three months ending 31st of December. Payable at their office on and after the 15th inst.; to stockholders of record on 10th inst.

G. LEE STOUT, Treasurer.

BLOCK HOUSE MINING CO. OF CAPE BRETON, N. S.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Five per centom on $875,-00, the amount of its paid-up capital, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 16th insts.

A. T. STOUT, Treasurer.
Feb. 2, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY, NO. 29 TRINITY BUILDING, NO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a dividend from the earnings of the company for six months ending 31st December ult., of Four Per Cent., payable at the office of the company, on and after the 15th day of February next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer book will be closed from the evening of the 4th to the morning of the 16th of February.

G. P. LLOYD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1865.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books will remain closed until the 30th Jan. inst.

By order of the Board,

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 10 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

E. H. CHESHIRE, Secretary.

HAMPSHIRE AND BALTIMORE COAL CO. NEW-YORK OFFICE, No. 59 TRINITY BUILDING, JAN. 30, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. (5 per cent) payable at this office on and after FRIDAY, the 10th of February. The transfer books will be closed on the 7th, until the 11th of February.

JOHN G. GREENLEES, Secretary.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 37 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) Per Cent. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FOUNTAIN OIL COMPANY, No. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1865.

DIVIDEND NO. 2.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of ONE per cent. on the capital stock, payable at the office of the Company on the 16th inst. The transfer books will be closed on the 10th inst., and opened on the 17th.

BENJ. NATHAN, Treasurer.

OCEAN BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 6th to the 16th inst.

CHARLES PALMER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. has been this day declared, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1865.

DIVIDENDS.

ELEVENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 1 PINE-ST., JAN. 26, 1865.

The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable (free of Government tax) on the 1st day of February, 1865.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
UNITED PETROLEUM FARMS ASSOCIATION.
Office No. 10 Pine-st., New-York.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Association, held at the office of Messrs. Wed W. Clarke & Co., a dividend of 1 and ¾ per cent. on the capital stock of the company ($10,000,000) was declared (equal to 8 per cent. on the original subscription,) payable on the 20th inst., at the office of the company.

The transfer books of the company will remain closed until March 1.

G. H. BISSELL, President.

W. R. FOSDICK, Treasurer.

Parties holding original receipts of the Acting-Treasurer of the United Petroleum Farms Association, which have assignments thereon, must present such receipts to the Secretary, at the office of Messrs. Wed W. Clarke & Co., No. 10 Pine-st., before the 12th inst., in order that stock-certificates may be issued to the parties interested, and their names be recorded on the list of original subscribers, and the ensuing dividend be paid to them directly.

J. P. HOGARTH, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO 104 BROADWAY.
CASH CAPITAL.....$500,000
ASSETS.....778,800

AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. for the past six months has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand.

Having no connection with any ASSOCIATION or COMBINATION, this company will issue policies to merchants or others, either direct or through their representatives.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of 6 per cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand.

AUGUSTUS COLSON, Jr. Secretary.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Monday, Feb. 13.

H. W. FORD, Cashier.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 82 NASSAU st., N. Y. OPEN EVERY DAY from 10 A. M to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and TUESDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST (free from Government tax) allowed.

JAMES C. STONEALL, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Feb. 18.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Feb. 25.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, March 4.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, March 18
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, March 25
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, April 1.
DAY STAR.....(Building.)

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,

From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.

The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,515, the *Guiding Star* 2,515, the *Day Star* 2,773, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to

JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 16 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON.....3,904 tons.....900-horse power
LAFAYETTE.....3,904 tons.....900-horse power
EUROPE.....(About).....900-horse power
FRANCE.....(About).....900-horse power
NAPOKON III.....(Building).....1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....March 1.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....March 29.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$138
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 8.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 15.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 22.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 1.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 8.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 15.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130 00
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110 00
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed therein are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LA MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Feb. 27, and SATURDAY, March 25.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....$50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

Passengers must have passports.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

THROUGH BILLS LADING TO ST. LOUIS AND ALL POINTS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, VIA NEW-ORLEANS.

THE ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS.

JOHN J. ROE, President.

is now ready to contract, and give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for shipment as above.

This Company now owns some twenty first-class steamers running between New-Orleans, St. Louis, and Louisville, and are now arranging connections between New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and New-Orleans.

One of their steamers will leave New-Orleans daily, and by judicious arrangements they are enabled to offer inducements to shippers in lower rates and quick dispatch. Average time of transit, eighteen days.

J. EAGER, Agent,
No. 41 Broad-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF CORK.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 11
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 18
ETNA.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 25

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....34
First Cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40
First Cabin to Hamburg.....90 | Steerage to Hamburg.....37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN STEERAGE RATES.

The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:

Feb. 13.....COSTA RICA.....TIBBLEPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
Feb. 28.....OCEAN QUEEN.....WEIR.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
March 3.....NORTH STAR.....SLOCUM.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)

For freight or passage, apply to

D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CUBA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The CUBA, J. STONE, commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 8th inst. A steamboat will ply between the company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the Cuba from 1 to 2 P. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. The AUSTRALASIAN will sail 22d inst.

E. CUMARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR PORT ROYAL, S. C.—REGULAR LINE.—The steamship CERES, Swanwood, Master, will sail as above on SATURDAY, Feb. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier 7 E. R. For freight or passage, apply to

WHITNEY & HATHEWAY, No. 62 Beaver-st.

No freight received or Bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	.....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,915	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	3,275	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,676	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,198	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

VIRGINIA—Lewis.....Tuesday, Feb. 7
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency. Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.—Short route, low prices.—The Central American Transit Company will dispatch on the 20th of every month, from Pier No. 29 North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, D. S. Babcock, Master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars apply to D. N. BARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA, Capt. RAYNOR.

Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The new and splendid steamship MORO CASTLE, E. Adams, Master, will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on Feb. 18.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

HENRY F. SWEITZER, General Superintendent.
J. O. GALLOWAY, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

CHANGE OF TIME.
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

From foot Murray-st., daily at 3½ P. M., connecting with trains for Highlands, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Manchester, &c.

NEW-YORK TO PHILADELPHIA.

Fare $2. Excursion tickets $3—good for three days.

Steamer JESSE HOYT leaves Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, daily, (excepting Sundays,) at 9 A. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with express trains for Philadelphia, Tuckerton, Barnegat, Tom's River, &c.

Returning leave Vine-st. Ferry, Philadelphia, at 11,15 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

6:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

PERTH AMBOY AND WOODBRIDGE RAILROAD,
From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.

Leave Perth Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 5:05 P. M.

Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 13:15, 4:10 and 6:20 P. M.

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 21, 1865.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank, at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10,30 A. M. and 3 P. M. (Stages to connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M. 3, 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Jan. 23, 1865, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 1:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:40, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. Smoking cars will be run between Chambers and 30th-st. stations. Sunday train 8 P. M.

J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Nyack.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

Nov. 1, 1864.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Tickets may be procured at the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn. Baggage checked from the residence to all points on this road and its connections.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 19 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms can be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

M. B. SIMONS, Agent.

REMOVAL.

The Peoples' Line, "New-Jersey Steamboat Company," have removed from the foot of Cortlandt-st. to their spacious new offices, Pier No. 41, south side Canal-st., where on the opening of navigation, they will be happy to transport passengers and freight as heretofore.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1865.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains north and east from New-Haven 11 P. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—BY A FIRM OF ARMY TRADERS, who have permits to ship regularly to one of the finest trading ports on the coast and to the army a general supply of goods and wares, for sale to soldiers, some capitalist to furnish goods at a profitable per cent. The firm in question have been trading for a long time in the army, and can furnish the highest recommendations from leading business men. Address R. B. M., Box No. 100 *Times* Office, for two days.

A BROADWAY JEWELRY ESTABLISHment for sale, well established and handsomely fitted up, situated in the best part and on the best side of Broadway; the present proprietor retiring from business; stock all saleable and modern; will be sold low, and terms made to suit purchaser. Apply on the premises, No. 439 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN OIL CITY, PENN., A GROCERY and provision store, situated on the main street in the centre of the city; stock, fixtures and good-will can be bought reasonable, as the owner has other business; average cash daily receipts $100. For further particulars address EDWARD DEVOE, Oil City, Penn.

MOLASSES HOUSE FOR SALE ON LEASE.—In fair working order, capacity for 25 barrels sugar per day; may be doubled at trifling expense; open pans, steam-fittings complete; water power. Terms favorable.

MONTREAL, Canada, Jan. 26, 1865.

W. R. HIBBARD, Agent.

AN EXTENSIVE FOUNDRY, MACHINE and forge-shop, in a large town, on railroad, convenient to the city, doing a large business, all in good order, with large stock of tools, patterns; the necessary machinery and buildings for sale, on most favorable terms. Apply to SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HALF INTEREST IN A MANUfacturing business already established without competition, being protected by letters patent; a rare chance for a man of business habits having a capital of $10,000. Address Box No. 3,564 Post-office, New-York City.

ATTENTION, CAPITALIST.—A RARE chance for business, with no competition. Satisfactory reasons given for disposing of said business. For particulars inquire at No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 25.

FOR SALE—THE TOOLS, FIXTURES, AND good will of a cash manufacturing business. Apply to VAN RIPER & CO., No. 61 Warren-st., up stairs, from 9 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A WELL-ESTABlished drug business. Price not to exceed $10,000. Address DRUGGIST, Brooklyn Post-office.

EMPTY QUICKSILVER FLASKS WANTED and highest cash price paid for same by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 78 Wall-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
BOOTH'S HAMLET,
Now in the
TWELFTH WEEK
of a career of unbroken succession and undiminished success, and which has been enthroned by the enthusiastic fiat of the people and the press as
A PERMANENT INSTITUTION,
is presented
EVERY NIGHT,
with
ITS SPLENDID CAST
and
SUPERB SCENERY.

"ONE OF THE NOBLEST PIECES OF DRAMATIC ART EVER SEEN IN ANY LAND OR IN ANY AGE. WE TRUST IT WILL NOT BE WITHDRAWN UNTIL EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD IN THE COMMUNITY HAS SEEN IT."—*New-York Herald.*

Doors open at 6¾; commences at 7¾. Seats may be secured for any number of days in advance.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
WEDNESDAY,
THIRD TIME IN THIS THEATRE,
Howard Payne's popular Comic Drama of
CHARLES THE SECOND.
To conclude with, third time here, the successful petite Comedy of
UNCLE JOHN.
THURSDAY—(fourth time,) MEN OF THE DAY.
FRIDAY—(fifth time,) MASKS AND FACES.
SATURDAY—second time this season) OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.
Mr. John Brougham's finest Comedy,
THE LIFE OF LIFE,
is in rehearsal, and will speedily be produced, being its first performance in six years.
A NEW DRAMA,
of powerful interest and effects, is in active preparation.
Doors open at 7¼ o'clock; Overture at 7¾.

INSTRUCTION.

DR. JOHN B. MOORE'S MATHEMATICAL French and English School, No. 933 Broadway, corner 21st-st., will commence the second session Feb. 1. Pupils thoroughly prepared by competent teachers for business or college. Semi-annual examinations. Inspection invited.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, NO. 3 COOPER UNION, NEW-YORK.—Students received at any time. Academic and Collegiate, also Naval, Civil and Mechanical Engineering courses given. For particulars, call at the Institute, or address Prof. J. G. FOX, C. E., Principal.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its next session March 23, 1865. Its superior facilities and character are well known, and its usual sainbrity is confidently expected. For circulars, or further information, address REV. O. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

INSTRUCTION.—A GENTLEMAN CAPABLE of teaching book-keeping, penmanship, telegraphing, and Dio Lewis' system new gymnastics, desires a situation in an educational institution. Address TEACHER, Box No 178 *Times* Office.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Pupils prepared for college, business, West Point and the Naval School. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. L. LOCKWOOD.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—(Classical, Commercial and French.) No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st. and Washington-square.

GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, AT BARRINGTON, MASS.—For twenty very select young boys. Those never from home before preferred. Send for circulars. JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. Term commences Feb. 13. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 212 5th-av. GEO. C. ANTHON.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY, CAREFULLY EDUCATED, fond of children, wishes employment as governess, or as companion and instructress to an invalid boy or girl, or as companion to an elderly person, either in city or country; is a fine reader and good letter writer; references exchanged. Address, for one week, G. C., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN ONE OF THE BEST SCHOOLS IN the city, a young lady who has some experience in teaching, to instruct a class of little girls an hour and a half each day, in exchange for lessons in French, Latin, German, Italian, Singing, Drawing, Painting, or the higher English branches. Address, inclosing name and references, H. I. J., Station G., Broadway.

WANTED—A PERSON CAPABLE OF INstructing two children in the English branches; must be kind and of good moral character; salary $1,100 per year; send stamp and references for reply. Address, in own handwriting, Box No 323 Troy Post-office.

A COMPETENT LADY TEACHER WILL receive pupils for piano, singing and French. Apply before 10 A. M., or after 2 P. M., at No. 149 West 17th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!
TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

Housekeepers should buy their Teas, Coffees, &c., at the GREAT "CANTON TEA WAREHOUSE," where all goods are guaranteed free from adulteration, and sold cheap for cash only. THOMAS R. AGNEW,

Nos. 260 and 262 Greenwich-st., corner Murray.
Wholesale Department No. 262 Greenwich-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

MARTIN OLSEN'S,
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 336 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn Long Island, N. Y.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A large stock always on hand at LOWER PRICES than any other establishment in the city.

A. KLASER'S MANTEL WORKS,
No. 109 East 15th-st., near 3d-av. Cut this out.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.

Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

WATER-POWERS FOR SALE.
TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

We have lists of a great number of water-powers of both large and small capacity, some of them near this city. Persons in want of such property will find it to their interest to call.

Engineers skilled in making plans and estimates for buildings and machinery will be furnished when required. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway.

COMPRESSED YEAST:

The demand for our celebrated "COMPRESSED YEAST" having so rapidly increased, we deem it a duty to the public to designate the following depots in the various parts of the city, where it can be had fresh every day:

No. 89 7th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

GREENWICH-ST.
112, H. Schmidt.
246, G. M. Smith.
415, P. Nelson.
SUNSON-ST.
387, J. F. Knapp.
9TH-AV.
610, Hendrickson.
567, Chs. Hall.
443, B. Blanck.
232, L. Friedländer.
7TH-AV.
420, Abbot & Palmor.
9TH-AV.
426, Bowes & Co.
6TH-AV.
151, J. H. Stellges.

3D-AV.
475, Bauman & Co.
2D-AV.
58, A. Doerking.
Cor. 30th-st., F. Fittel.
AVENUE A.
39, G. H. Rausch.
GREENWICH-AV.
8, S. R. Mann & Co.
BOWERY.
389, Haight Bros.
CANAL-ST.
585, Chas. Rahe.
502, F. Engelcke.
7TH-ST.
166, Chs. Gebhard.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.

"

ASTOUNDING FRAUDS ON GOVERNMENT

Arrest of Twenty-seven Bounty Brokers, and Their Incarceration in the Old Capitol Prison.

Officials Aiding Bounty-Jumpers in Desertion.

Town and City Quotas Filled by Forged Certificates of Enlistment.

While a committee of the Board of Supervisors of this county are striving to show the Washington authorities that we have nearly filled our quota, a number of Government officers are in our midst, ferreting out a system of gigantic frauds, the exposure of which, it is alleged, will show that we are not entitled to more than two-thirds of the credits which we received on the call for men in July last. Col. BAKER, Chief of Government Detective Police, has succeeded in showing Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, how it happened that notwithstanding the payment of thousands of thousands of dollars in bounties, by towns and counties, they had failed to place men in the field; and now the Colonel intends to solve a like problem for us. He will show us that not a dozen of the many men who are engaged in the business of recruiting in New-York, are honest, and that nearly all of the bounty-brokers' crew are the most arrant scoundrels that ever went unpunished.

This charge is not made at hephazard, but upon actual investigation and positive proof. Col. BAKER and his subordinates have been in the city only three weeks, and since they began their investigations they have found overwhelming proof against more than fifty bounty-brokers and others who have been engaged in defrauding the Government, and of these twenty-seven have been arrested, and are now in the Old Capitol Prison. But this is only the beginning of the work. It can be proved that the bounty-brokers here have confederates throughout the State, and in New-England and New-Jersey; that they are leagued with army officers in making fraudulent estimates, and that, moreover, when several of the swindlers were arrested, and brought near to conviction, some time since, by Gen. DIX's officers, they were shielded by citizens who hold high official position.

The bounty-swindlers' headquarters have been in this city, and at the Navy-yard gate, in York-street, Brooklyn. The Naval Rendezvous, in Brooklyn, has been under the supervision of Capt. YOUNG, an aged man, who is as innocent and credulous as a boy. The old gentleman has lost both limbs, and is, therefore, quite dependent upon others for such attentions as tekieg him to and from the rendezvous, &c., and to those that show him attention he naturally feels inclined to extend such favors as he may grant. FAY & DALTON, substitute brokers, in York-street, learned the fact at an early day, and the senior partner, JOHN FAY, lost no opportunity to render the old Captain every service, even to driving him from his abode to the rendezvous every morning, and taking him thence every night. FAY soon gained the Captain's entire confidence. He professed to be actuated by patriotic motives in drumming up recruits, and the Captain believed him, and at length would listen to nobody except upon the recommendation of FAY. FAY now began a series of frauds. He forged enlistment papers directly under the old Captain's eyes, and secured the Captain's signature thereto, was always prepared to supply from fifty to a hundred certificates of enlistment to any Board of Supervisors from the interior who desired to fill their quota by purchase. He prosecuted these frauds so successfully that, from a penniless hackman of three years ago, he has come to be a real estate holder in Brooklyn to the amount of more than $200,000. He was arrested, yesterday, and the recruiting office of FAY & DALTON was closed. On appearing before Col. BAKER, FAY seemed very anxious to send a message to a well-known United States officer. He is on his route to the Old Capitol Prison. DALTON also has been arrested.

JAMES LEE, substitute broker, whose office has been at Tammany Hall, and who was once arrested by Gen. DIX for fraud, and compelled to fly to Canada, has also been apprehended and sent to the Old Capitol Prison. While in Canada LEE was in almost daily correspondence with a prominent United States civil officer in this city, and that officer, it is said, advised him when it was safe to return. In his office recruits have been accepted with the distinct understanding that if they could not effect their escape while on their way to the rendezvous on Governor's Island, at the Navy-yard, or on Hart's Island, officers were to be bribed and they were to be set at liberty. Three of Col. BAKER's detectives were enlisted with this understanding, and were to be taken hence to Trenton. They volunteered in the morning, were in Trenton and had been "put through" at noon, and at night they reported at Col. BAKER's office here, with their money in their pockets and twelve-hour furlough papers. LEE also wished to consult with a United States civil officer before he departed for the Old Capitol. LEE's partner, MICHAEL MONAHAN, accompanies him to prison.

JOHN DEVLIN, of Brooklyn, substitute-broker, Assessor of Internal Revenue, and Notary Public; WILLIAM TURNER, assistant to the Chief Clerk of the Naval Rendezvous; and JAMES DEVLIN, a runner, confess that they have realized more than $60,000 in three years, through spurious enlistments, at their office, at No. 128 Hudson-avenue, Brooklyn. JAMES CARILL, who operated with them, shares their cell in the Old Capitol. JOHN DEVLIN was arrested, last Winter, by Commodore PAULDING, for passing forged enlistment papers; but the District-Attorney of Kings County was unable to find any law under which to punish him, and he was accordingly liberated.

ARTHUR CARNOE, of No. 88 White-street, a French Canadian, himself a deserter, has had an understanding with Sergts. MULHERN, BROWN and KERGAN, of Governor's Island, and the bulk of his unlawful gains has been gained by contriving to release men from the service. He has passed unchallenged to and from Governor's Island and been a privileged person thereon. His practice has been to enlist volunteers or substitutes with large bounties, promising them that for $200 or $250 each they should be bought off. The men have been sent to the Island; CARNOE has gone to the fort and made a present of $50 or $75 to the Sergeant on duty, and his enlisted men have passed the guard, and many of them are now walking our streets. Sergeant MULHERN admits that in this way and for such paltry bribes he has passed from the Island hundreds of soldiers to whom bounties have been paid by the County of New-York. However many or few soldiers he may thus have aided in deserting, certain it is that since the beginning of the war he has accumulated more than $14,000, for he recently paid this sum for a farm in New-Jersey. Through Sergeants MULHERN, BROWN and KERGAN, and aided by corrupt surgeons who share with the brokers, they have been enabled to enlist old deserters, invalids, youths of fifteen and cripples, and has THOMAS PATTERSON, who is now confined in Castle William, has been "put through" seven times by the broker CARNOE.

The names of other persons who have been arrested by Col. BAKER are retained by him at present; but as he apprehends no man except upon undoubted proof of guilt, it is probable that we shall have these soon. He has seized nearly eight hundred fraudulent certificates of enlistment, and these, he believes, are not a tithe of the number that he may bring to light when he receives papers from the Adjutant-General's office at Albany and compares these with the records of actual enlistments at Governor's Island; and in support of his opinion he cites the fact that of 1,200 volunteers and substitutes who enlisted in this city in January last, only about 400 men went to the front. He thinks that two-thirds of all the men that have been enlisted in New-York within eighteen months past were either taken to frauduleent papers or have been aided in deserting. That they are not in the army he is quite sure.

And here we may possibly find the secret of Provost-Marshal-Gen. FAY's sudden leap from 4,000 up to 21,000, in the assignment of our quota. It is not improbable that the discovery of these stupendous frauds may have been communicated to Gen. FAY subsequent to the time when he first announced the quota for this city, and that now he expects the Government detectives who are among us to show that we are deficient to the number of about 20,000 men, as he claims. It has altered that one prisoner, whom Col. BAKER holds in Castle William, has been twenty-seven times enlisted and paid the usual bounties; and it is further stated that the city and State are overrun by deserters, who, but for the arrests which the Government at detective police are making, might again have received bounties and been enlisted, again to desert through connivance of their superior officers. While the bounty brokers were enabled to pass forged papers and enlisted men to whom they made pledges of aid in effecting their escape after receiving their bounties, recruiting was encouragingly brisk; but when the brokers learned, as they did at the close of last week, that Col. BAKER and his detectives were operating upon them, the enlistments suddenly halted. Only two men were enlisted at the Supervisors' Committee rooms on Saturday last.

Col. BAKER has all the ringleaders under arrest, and their papers are in his possession.

A DELIGHTFUL REUNION.

The Senior Department of Ward School No. 47.

Of the many public schools of New-York where the advantages of a liberal education are at the command of all who choose to accept them, there is not one, perhaps, which is more justly held in good repute for the thoroughness of its course, the high grade of its scholarships and the respectability of its pupils, than that of Twelfth-street, in the Fifteenth Ward.

From the Senior Department of this establishment, of which Miss LYDIA F. WADLEIGH is Principal, during the past six years, between two and three hundred young ladies have graduated, entering the arena of life with minds cultivated and disciplined, and hearts filled with that proudest wisdom which beautifies and benefits society. Yesterday, at 1 P. M., these graduates assembled at their Alma Mater, in presence of as many of their friends as the mesh too limited accommodations of the main hall of the building would admit as spectators, for the purpose of renewing old friendships, reviving pleasant memories, and strengthening the bonds which unite them in sisterly love. The order of exercises comprised music, addresses and reports, and, from the beginning to the end of the programme, the radiant faces of the fevered guests and accomplished alumnæ showed that the occasion was one of unalloyed gratification.

Hon. S. S. RANDALL, who occupied the chair, made a brief introductory address, in which he said that the alumnæ would be called upon in successive order to give an account of themselves since their departure from Alma Mater—to tell how the world was using them, and how they were using the world. Some of them, he believed, had entered the estate of matrimony, but they would not be required to reveal the secrets of that prison-house. [Laughter.] The Graduates' Song, a graceful poem, written for the occasion by Miss SHAW, class of 1858, was then sung by the whole company.

The Salutatory, entitled "A Welcome," was given by Miss LOUISE BOYER—a composition in rhyme, containing many beautiful passages, and enumerating most of the noteworthy incidents of former school-terms.

Miss KATE OFFLEY reported in prose for the class of 1859, reading her paper with fine emphasis and spirit, and winning for her piquant and humorous reminiscences constant laughter from the audience.

Miss GRACE WILLIAMS, of the class of 1860, prescribed, in Hiawatha meter, a satire on some of the prevailing fashions of the day, making many telling hits at the expense both of men and women.

Miss EMMA IRELAND, class of 1861, gave a striking, thoughtful essay, exhibiting fine powers of mind, and excellent attainments in style.

Miss ANNIE SMITH, class of 1862, Miss HATTIE VALENTINE, 1863, and Miss MARY RUDE, 1864, acquitted themselves very creditably.

Miss MARY PARSONS took for a theme, "The Frying-pan and the Fire;" classing her unmerried associates as the frying-pan, and her married as the fire—exciting much mirth. Rev. Mrs. BOWERS, (daughter of EDGAR KETCHUM, Esq.,) gave a poem, rallying such of her classmates as had not yet come into possession of their wedding-rings, and closing her graceful verse in a strain of Christian patriotism which effected the audience first to enthusiasm and then to tears. Miss MARY C. PUTNAM, M. D., (daughter of Mr. PUTNAM, the publisher,) recited an address on the right of women to do whatever they can well, whether it be school-teaching, commercial business, public speaking, or the learned professions—an address full of excellent sense, forcible statement and interesting illustration.

The programme was interspersed with music, both chorus and solo. Miss EFFIE COXE sang "Isolee" with fine feeling and expression, exhibiting in a remarkable degree the self-possession of maseer and precision of utterance usually attained only by public and professional singers. Miss JULIA VALENTINE, notwithstanding she was announced to sing "The Merry Brides," sang sweetly instead, "The Merry Birds." Miss OFFLEY, playing the accompaniment herself, sang, "So Shall My Darling Be," rendering the song with a charming *nonchalance* of style.

A surprise presentation of IRVING'S Works (complete) to Miss WADLEIGH, the Principal, and of scarcely less valuable literary presents to Misses HOLMAN, SWIFT and WILLARD, three of the oldest and most beloved teachers, was gracefully made by Miss VAN AMRINGE, the Vice-Principal, on behalf of the Alumnæ, the interest of which was not diminished because the incident was not announced in the programme.

Rev. Mr. DUEYEA, of the Collegiate Dutch Reformed Church, delivered an address to the young ladies, which abounded in excellent suggestions and sound advice. Mr. THEODORE TILTON, of the *Independent*, was present, and responded to the call of the chairman for a few remarks, in an off-hand, humorous style, that provoked much mirth. After the printed order of exercises was exhausted, an hour was given to social converse, and the company seperated at 6 o'clock, hoping to enjoy a similar reunion next year.

A Nonagenarian and His Associates of the Old School.

MEETING OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The New-York Historical Society held its February meeting last evening, which was well attended, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. The minutes of the last monthly and the annual meetings were read and approved, when the President, FREDERICK DE PEYSTER, said Lieut.-Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT had presented the society with a copy of his autobiography. Mr. De PEYSTER accompanied the announcement with a few interesting remarks upon the life and character of the donor. The thanks of the society were voted to Gen. SCOTT for his gift.

Dr. HENRY ANDERSON was elected a member, and the rights and privileges of the society were voted to Mrs. and Miss BRADISH, wife and daughter of the late President. Nineteen gentlemen were presented for membership, and their names referred to the Executive Committee.

The President then introduced to the audience, as the orator of the evening, Mr. HENRY C. VAN SCHAACK, of Manitus, N. Y., who, he said, was well known to those present from his former lectures before the society. His subject was entitled, "A Nonagenarian and his Associates of the Old School."

The lecturer said that HENRY VAN SCHAACK, the subject of his address, was a man of mark among the men of his day. He was not a great man, yet he was a remarkable man. For forty years he filled various offices of trust in this State before the Revolution, and in Massachusetts during eight years after that epoch. He was born in 1733, and lived until 1823, covering a period of ninety years. The lecturer said he would not enter into an elaborate sketch of the life of Mr. VAN SCHAACK, as the purpose was entertained of placing his history in the archives of the society. The speaker enumerated the various responsible positions held by Mr. VAN SCHAACK during his life. He was born at Kindarsook, where he obtained but a limited education; he removed to this city at an early age, and entered upon his mercantile life as a clerk. The speaker gave a brief account of his early hardships, which resulted in his becoming a precise and thorough business man, of great decision of character. In 1755, at twenty-two years of age, he held the rank of Lieutenant under Gen. JOHNSON in the expedition against Crown Point. The lecturer gave a brief review of Mr. VAN SCHAACK's course during the stamp excitement, at which time he held the office of Postmaster at Albany. Popular indignation was aroused against him because it was supposed he was willing to accept the position of stamp distributor, and his house was attacked by the populace, who destroyed his furniture. He was required to make oath that he would not accept the offices, when he was greeted with three cheers. In 1775 he declined to take any part in the absorbing questions of the day, alleging that the quarrel with the mother country was carried on with too much acrimony. His non-combatant principles having become exceedingly unpopular, in 1776 he removed to Connecticut. But after life has expressed his satisfaction of his refusal to fight, which was caused by his oath while in office to support the Government. With many of that period, the lecturer said, obedience and loyalty was a religious sentiment, which was in striking contrast with that utter disregard of an oath which has characterized the Southern leaders. In 1777 Mr. VAN SCHAACK moved to Massachusetts, with the laws and customs of which State he was much pleased. He took up his abode at Pittsfield, where he remained twenty-three years. In 1793 he became the great champion of religious freedom in Massachusetts. Belonging to the Episcopal Church he was assessed by the Government to sustain the Congregational ministry. His refusal to pay the tax led to a litigation, in which he had the sympathy of all denominations except the dominant sect. He contended that his tax should go to the support of the Church to which he belonged. The separation of Church and State, the speaker said, was not secured in the Commonwealth until 1834. Mr. VAN SCHAACK was an earnest advocate of the adoption of the Federal Constitution. He was intimate with JOHN JAY, FISHER AMES, PHILIP SCHUYLER, ALEXANDER HAMILTON, and many other great men, all of whom, with two or three exceptions, were Federalists. The lecturer spoke of the affection of the men of that time for each other, and gave an entertaining sketch of their habits. In 1807, Mr. VAN SCHAACK removed to Kinderhook, in this State, where he lived a retired life, enjoying excellent health. In 1811, at 79 years of age, he drove from Kinderhook to Williamston, in his own conveyance, to perform his duties as trustee of the college. On the 18th of July, 1823, he died, in the 91st year of his age, and was laid beside his wife, who died eight years earlier.

On motion of Mr. FIELD, the thanks of the society were voted Mr. VAN SCHAACK for his lecture, and a copy requested to be placed in its archives.

The President moved that Hon. R. E. PENTON be made an honorary member of the society. Referred to the Executive Committee.

Judge BONNEY read a series of resolutions, prepared by a special committee, in honor of the late Wm. CURTIS NOYES, eulogizing him for his talents as a lawyer and scholar, and his firm adherence to principle and truth. The resolutions were adopted.

Resolutions were also adopted in honor of the late HENRY R. SCHOOLCRAFT, who was for many years an active member of the society.

Notice was given that on Thursday evening Prof. JOHN W. DRAPER would begin a weekly course of lectures on "The Historical Influence of Natural Causes." The first lecture of the series will be on the "Influence of Climate."

The audience then adjourned to the basement of the hall, where a collation was partaken of.

No Postponement of the Draft.

Assistant Provost-Marshal Gen. HINKS is now in Washington making arrangements for carrying into effect the draft, which will take place on the 15th inst. In all probability there will be no postponement, and the draft will proceed according to the President's proclamation. The following order has been issued by Gen. HINKS, relative to his assuming the duties of Provost-Marshal:

OFFICE A. A. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL, AND SUPERINTENDENT VOLUNTEER RECRUITING SERVICE, SOUTHERN DIVISION OF NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.—Pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 3, Special Orders No. 49, War Department, A. G. O., Jan. 31, 1865, the undersigned hereby assumes the duties of Assistant to the Provost-Marshal-General, Superintendent Volunteer Recruiting Service and Chief Mustering and Disbursing Officer for the Southern Division of the State of New-York.

EDW. W. HINKS, Brig.-Gen. Volunteers.
Official: H. F. BROWNSON, Asst. Adjt. Gen.

Suspicion of Murder.

Yesterday afternoon gentlemen called at the Coroner's office and desired to see the deposit papers in the case of Mr. WILLIAM BRANCH, late of No. 125 West Thirteenth-street, a broker, who was reported, about three weeks ago, to have been fatally injured by a brick, which fell on his head from a scaffold near the Open Board, in Broad-street; but Mr. MCKAY, the Coroner's clerk, informed the gentlemen that no inquisition had been held. They then went to the City Inspector's office and there found the following memorandum:

JANUARY 24, 1865.

"WILLIAM BRANCH, 38; No. 125 West Thirteenth-street; congestion of the brain. LONGWORTH, undertaker, Greenwood. A. MOTT, Physician.

Dist.-Att'y HALL was then consulted, and he thought that if a physician may certify that a man dies of congestion of the brain, when death resulted from brick falling on the head, a like certificate may be given if a man dies of a blow from a hatchet; and, as friends of the deceased fear that some one of Mr. BRANCH's enemies threw the brick, which is believed to have inflicted a mortal wound, an investigation is to be made.

Stamping of Receipts for Railroad Freights.

The Chamber of Commerce of this city has concurred in the recommendations of the Boston and Philadelphia Boards of Trade, relative to an equitable adjustment of the expense of stamping railroad freight, receipts, and bills of lading. The following is the adjustment agreed upon:

1. That receipts for freight money be stamped at the expense of the party to whom the payment is made.
2. That receipts given at railroad stations, on the delivery of freight and transportation, be stamped by the railroad company.
3. That through receipts given by transportation companies or lines be stamped at the expense of the shipper.
4. That receipts given by consignees to railroad companies, on the arrival of merchandise, be stamped by the consignees.
5. That receipts given at the ship's side, usually called mate's receipts, be stamped at the expense of the ship.
6. That bills of lading be stamped at the expense of the shipper.

Rebel Personal Advertisements.

The following order has just been promulgated:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
New-York City, Feb. 5, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 10.—Pursuant to instructions from the War Department, notice is hereby given to the editors and proprietors of all newspapers published in this department, that the system of correspondence with the rebel States, by advertising under the head of "Personals," or otherwise, in the columns of such papers, must immediately cease. In case the offence be continued, all parties concerned in the publication will be instantly arrested, and brought to immediate trial, before a military commission, for violation of the laws of war.

By command of Maj.-Gen. DIX.
D. T. VAN BUREN, Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Official: WRIGHT RIVES, Captain United States Army, Aid-de-camp.

Loss of the Bark Leroy.

The bark *Leroy*, of Montreel, EVANS, from Portland for Havana, with a cargo of shooks, sailed Dec. 18, and for several days had a succession of westerly gales. On the 25th was struck by a heavy sea, which stove in the quarter, and carried away the house, filling the vessel with water. Dec. 28, lat. 34° 30', lon. 65° 35', was fallen in with by brig *J. W. Johnson*, FOSTER, from New-York for Barbadoes, and, as the *Leroy* was water-logged, and the men completely worn out at the pumps, concluded to abandon her, and were taken off by Capt. FOSTER, and landed in Barbados.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

BURGLARY AND SHOOTING.—About 1:30, yesterday morning, CHAS. ENGLISH and a confederate, who had burglariously entered Mr. DENNIS DOWLING's boot and shoe store, at No. 726 Broadway, and stolen therefrom $550 worth of goods, were making their escape through Broadway, when they were apprehended by Policeman CONNOLLY, of the Fifteenth Precinct. They replied evasively when questioned by the officer concerning the contents of their carpet-bags, and when he attempted to take them to the station-house they fought him, and ENGLISH, releasing himself, fired upon Officer CONNOLLY, but missed him. He then fled, firing as he retreated. The officer, pursuing ENGLISH, was fired upon by the burglar's confederate, but was not harmed. ENGLISH was captured and taken before Justice DOWE, and committed without bail, and a warrant was issued for the arrest of his associate.

THE SOLDIER BOYS' VISIT.—The soldier boys, now at the New-York Soldiers' Depot, No. 50 Howard-street, have been invited, through the kind liberality of Mr. HENRY WOOD to spend this evening at his theatre on Broadway. They will pass over on the stage and go through with some of their drill, for the gratification of the audience, and as a slight return for the politeness extended them. On Thursday evening the boys will exhibit and drill with their guns at the Soldiers' Depot. The public are invited to attend, free of charge.

BALL OF THE ITALIAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The second annual ball of the Italian Benevolent Society will take place on Friday evening next, and the proceeds will be given for the benefit of the Italian evening school and of the orphans of volunteers. The school was opened in November, under the auspices of the society, and has met with much encouragement among the Italian population and the public generally. Great care has been taken to render the ball worthy of its excellent objects.

"THE RESOURCES OF THE PEOPLE OF COLOR."—Rev. SELLA MARTIN will lecture at Cooper Institute this evening, on the resources of the colored race, giving facts and figures in regard to their industrial enterprise, wealth and intellectual condition. The proceeds will be devoted to the Union Bazaar Association, in aid of sick and wounded colored soldiers.

CHARITABLE CONCERT.—The teachers and pupils of Rockland Female Institute at Nyack, assisted by Prof. D. D. GRISWOLD, of New-York, will give a concert in the chapel of the institute, this evening, in aid of the fund for the relief of the families of soldiers who have gone from Rockland County.

RECRUITING.—There was comparatively no excitement at Supervisor BLUNT's headquarters yesterday, but few men manifesting a desire to go as substitutes. At Tammany Hall thirteen men were enlisted and several held over for to-day.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE NEW COURT-HOUSE.—The Building Committee of the new Kings County Court-house have decided to open the building for public inspection next week. Two days will be devoted to the purpose, commencing at noon and continuing until 10 o'clock P. M. A band of music will be in attendance during the day and evening.

NAVAL ENLISTMENTS STOPPED.—The naval recruiting rendezvous in York-street, near the Navy-yard gate, was suspended yesterday morning by order of Rear-Admiral PAULDING. The probability is that no more seamen are wanted for the navy.

FOUND DEAD.—ANDREW STAMFORD was found dead at his residence, No. 47 Hamilton-avenue, yesterday morning. The cause of death was congestion of the brain.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—Feb. 8.—Nos. 13, 15, 21, 27, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 54, 56, 57, 58, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 145, 28.

THE SUFFOCATION CASE.—The VAN BUREN family, who have been prostrated by inhaling gas, are recovering. Mr. VAN BUREN, who was supposed to be dying, is getting better. All, from present appearances, will get well.

NEW-JERSEY.

PROPOSED PLAN FOR RAISING RECRUITS.—His Honor Mayor CLEVELAND, of Jersey City, yesterday addressed a circular to the citizens of that city, proposing a plan by which to fill the quota. He says it has become apparent that the quota cannot be filled by paying bounties in bonds, as cash only will bring the recruits. The city pays a bounty of $500, in bonds, to recruits for one year, and he has known cases where the broker paid the recruit but $300 to $350—the latter preferring to receive that amount rather than take the bonds. He is confident that more men could be procured at a county of $400 cash than for $500 in bonds. In order to enable the Committee on Enlistments to procure the recruits, and save the people from a draft, and to save the city not less than $50,000 on the present call, he proposes that citizens shall loan the money to the city and take the bonds at par—the loan to be divided into forty parts of $5,000 each, making $200,000. The Mayor announces that he will be at his office in the City Hall, every day, at 11 o'clock A. M., to give information in regard to the matter and receive subscriptions to the loan.

ASYLUM FOR ORPHANS OF SOLDIERS.—A number of benevolent ladies of Jersey City and vicinity have originated the project of founding an asylum or home for the children of deceased soldiers, who are left with no provision for their education or support. Some progress has already been made in raising funds, and the prospect is very encouraging. It is designed to be an institution for the State.

NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Meeting of the Senate Committee on Towns and Cities—The Bill for a Paid Department in this City—Arguments Pro and Con.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 7.

The Senate Committee on Cities and Villages had the bill for the reorganization of the New-York and Brooklyn Fire Department, under the paid system, up for consideration, and large delegations from the city, for and against it, were in attendance.

Mr. HICKMAN, a trustee of the New-York Department, contended that the department is thoroughly efficient and economically managed; that he did not claim it to be entirely free of evils, but that within the past few months steps have been taken by an organization of active and exempt firemen, which are well calculated to eradicate any abuses that may now be proper subjects of complaint. He claimed that a paid system would involve largely increased expenditure without corresponding benefit. Among other improvements, he said it is contemplated to reduce the engine companies to about 40 and the hose companies to about the same number.

Mr. PLATT, President of the Fire Department, said there are hunkies accommodations for 1,467 men, but only 117 permanently reside in the engine-houses, 24 of whom are unemployed.

Mr. A. R. LAWRENCE, on behalf of the friends of the bill, argued that a paid system in New-York and Brooklyn will promote the interests of those cities, and of the entire State; that the present system is extremely faulty as to efficiency, discipline and extravagance, and that these cannot be remedied so long as the officers are elected by the firemen; and not only the officers, [but the Representatives, the Fire Commissioners of Appeals, who determine who shall be firemen, and thus appoint those who in turn elect; there is no proper responsibility; that the department cost last year $515,976 28, some $38,000 of which went to bell-ringers. The Liverpool Department cost only $15,000 per year, while in Paris the fires are managed by 700 men. In New-York there are nearly 4,000; in Brooklyn, upward of 2,700. He claimed that a paid system would result in more efficiency, less cost, much less destruction of property, especially by water, in better morals, and in reduced rates of insurance.

Mr. ACTON, President of the Board of Metropolitan Police also favored the bill. He said that at the December elections 190 men were registered as residing in engine and hose houses Nos. 9, 4, 33, 36, 15 and 12, and voted; while, by the last report of the Chief Engineer in August, it appeared that eighty-nine of these were not members. He charged the Fire Department with creating the riots of 1863; that the firemen set fire to the first building. The Chief Engineer did his duty, but he could not control his men. The toilet of the fire-bells cells out 4,000 firemen and all the thieves; while the pay system would do away with unnecessary alarms, and could be operated by 400 men. Unless this system is adopted, the police force will have to be increased 1,000 or 1,500 men. Almost every fireman goes armed. Within a few months five policemen have been shot down by them; and, in certain localities, patrolmen have to go double, because of the firemen. Superintendent KENNEDY, Inspector CARPENTER, and several other members of the Metropolitan Police, spoke before the committee in behalf of the bill, and as to the riotous conduct of the firemen on sundry occasions.

Mr. WILSON, Secretary to the Commissioners of Appeals, was called to prove that certain firemen had been expelled, and certain companies disbanded for riotous conduct.

A heavy snowstorm has prevailed here since 4 P. M., and all the trains are behind time. The train from New-York, on the Harlem road, is reported to be off the track. The snow is now six inches deep, and the storm has abated.

The Committee on Cities and Villages, which had the Fire Department bill under consideration, adjourned at a late hour, to meet again to-morrow at 4 P. M. for a further hearing.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Feb. 6.

The following coal schooners arrived here today: *Sarah J. Bright*, *C. E. Elmer*, *Maggie Van Dusen* and *Sophia Ann*, all of Philadelphia. For some time past coal has been a very scarce article here, but as navigation is now open, the supply will be equal to the demand here.

The steamers *New-Jersey* and *North Point* arrived here at 9 A. M., from Fort Fisher. They brought no news.

The steamer *Rebecca Barton*, from Beaufort, N. C., arrived at 9 o'clock A. M., with mails and passengers.

Our forces are building a railroad from Newbern to Kinston, 17 miles, under the supervision of Col. MOALPINE.

The expectation is that the exchange of prisoners will now go on regularly.

Gens. CURTIS and PENNYPACKER, both of whom were wounded at the capture of Fort Fisher, are still here at the Chesapeake Hospital, and at last accounts slowly recovering. Gen. PENNYPACKER's wound was a very severe one, and it will be some time before he can recover, but is doing well under the circumstances.

Ex-Gov. Foote on His Way to Fort Warren.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Feb. 7.

HENRY S. FOOTE, of the rebel Congress, reached here this morning from Washington, in charge of Major F. O. NEWHALL. He took breakfast at the Eutaw House, and shortly after left for the North—it is supposed on his way to Fort Warren.

The snow continued to fall until the evening, when it turned to rain.

Fire in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Feb. 7.

A brick building on the corner of Chestnut-street and Commercial-alley, occupied by COLEMAN & Co., grocers, and JOSEPH E. ELDER & Co., and GARRET & KIMBALL, commission merchants, was burned last night. Loss about $20,000; insurance about $10,000. COLEMAN & Co. suffer the heaviest loss.

A NEWARK REBEL.—WILLIAM LAWRENCE MCDONALD, who figures in the papers as the rebel agent in Canada, and the leading spirit in the *Chesapeake*, St. Albans, and New-York hotels-burning affairs, was formerly a resident of this city and of Orange, where he has relatives and is well known. He was a steamboat Captain on the Mississippi River for ten years, and became largely acquainted with Southern people. In 1860, he associated with Mr. B. M. WHITLOCK, (his brother-in-law,) in the carriage business, and opened a Southern repository at No. 514 Broadway, in New-York City. His trade, which had been almost exclusively with the South, having been shut off by the war, he became a most bitter and consistent partisan of the rebels. Having become heavily indebted to Mr. GREEN, carriage-maker in this city, "Jerry," as he is familiarly called, tendered his services to him to pay his obligations, and on the former gentleman being appointed Quarter to the Twenty-sixth Regiment, he accompanied him to Virginia. After the first stock of goods had been sold, LARRY came North and purchased $3,000 worth of goods for Mr. GREEN, and, on his return to Virginia, deliberately drove them into the rebel lines, where they were, of course, confiscated. While in Richmond, as is since ascertained, he lived in luxury, associating with all the rebel leaders, giving them information as to the number and position of our forces, and other valuable facts. He was then released on a pretended parole, and came to this city, and while visiting his wife at Westchester, New-York, learned that his exploits had been divulged to the War Department, and detectives were after him. He immediately shipped as a sailor on a schooner for New-Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the authorities. MCDONALD is about forty years of age, and a native of Canada, but came to Orange when very young. "GUS" MCDONALD, a brother of the above, who also lived in Orange, but recently a resident of New-York, is in custody on a charge of harboring the incendiaries while they were in that city.—*Newark Advertiser.*

The Tax on Incomes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

From the published statements, it is very certain a large amount of "income" escapes taxation. Now it appears that some eight or nine millions dollars was paid direct to the Tax Commissioner, as income payable from banks, railroad companies and insurance companies, being mostly the percentage on dividends and bonded debt. By law, this direct payment of tax is made within a month of the payment of dividends or interest by the companies, thus giving the Government the use of the money, months before the same would have been payable if assessed on individuals, as is the case with other species of incomes. Now this system of income tax works well for both payer and payee; the former does not receive his dividend first and some months afterward have to refund five per cent. of the amount, in many cases spent and gone, but the tax is paid by the company, and to a certain extent the owner of the security does not feel it; at all events it is an indirect tax, always the most acceptable when it can be laid fairly on everybody.

Now as this mode of taxation works so well on dividends and interest paid by banks, insurance companies and railroads, why should not the same principle be applied to all other incorporated companies? Let the five per cent (or ten per cent, if necessary) apply to all dividends earned or paid by *all* manufacturing, mining, gas, oil, steamboat or other companies, as well as to interest on all bonds, or other evidences of debt issued by companies, states, cities, counties, towns, or villages, the same to be collected as the five per cent. on railroad dividends or coupons.

Who would object to this mode of collecting the income tax? None but those who now escape their fair share of public taxation; those who make up fair returns of their incomes would pay neither more nor less.

As your journal has always advocated a rigid support of the Government in its trials, it is hoped you will lend your aid in bringing about so fair a measure as above suggested. D. S.

FROM SAVANNAH.

The Union Movement—Distributing Supplies—The Yankees.

Correspondence of the Boston Journal.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Jan. 31.

The cause of the Union is gaining ground not only in this city but throughout the State. I have just seen a man who arrived to-day from the interior, who holds a position in the State Government and who is in intimate relations with Gov. BROWN. He has come in to confer with the military authorities, and is in communication with Gen. GROVER. He confirms what I have stated in a letter already forwarded, that there are fifteen counties in which Union organizations are formed. Meetings have been held. Men begin to speak openly—to express their feelings and views. They want arms to protect themselves against guerrillas and the conscription of the rebel service. It is not probable that they will be supplied with arms at present, but they will be encouraged in every possible way.

I would not have undue importance given to this intelligence, and yet it is very important. It shows that the rebellion has lost its power in Georgia, that men have come to the reflection stage, that the old bitterness and hate toward the Union is disappearing, that love for the Confederacy has vanished, that Jeff. DAVIS' tyranny is at an end. But at the same time we are not to think that their love for the old flag is as intense as we wish it to be. They have ceased to fight, and that is a great gain. In time, they will love the flag.

This morning the poor of the city began to receive by systematic distribution the supplies contributed by the cities of New-York and Boston. A registry has been made of all who need assistance. A store on the corner of Bay and Barnard streets, near the old stone market, has been taken as the depot. I have passed the entire morning in witnessing the distribution. Stand with me there in imagination, and behold the scene: The air is keen. Ice has formed in the gutters, and some of the jolly young negroes who have shoes to their feet are enjoying the luxurious pastime of a slide. Those who are barefoot huddle under the sunny side of the buildings. There is a motley crowd in the street. Rome, in time of the carnival, can exhibit no such spectacle. There are two doors to the store, one on Bay and the other on Barnard-street, affording entrance and exit. Several hundred persons of both sexes, all ages, sizes, complexions, costumes; grey-haired old men, with canes, with bags, bottles and baskets; old "Uncle Neds," who, just before death gives them liberty from hardship and suffering, are made freemen by the mighty march of events; well-dressed woman wearing crape for their husbands and sons, who have fallen while fighting against the old flag, with pale and sunken cheeks, stand there patiently waiting their turn. There are women with tattered dresses—old silks and satins, which years ago were in fashion, which were laid aside as useless, but which have become valuable through destitution. There are women in flimsy woolsey, demi-white women wearing negro cloth, negro women dressed in finery cloth; men with Confederate uniforms, men with butternut clothes. There is a boy in a crimson plush jacket, made from what was once the upholstering of a sofa. There are old men in short jackets, little boys in long ones—the cast-off overcoats of soldiers, the rags which have been picked up from garrets—wearing the boots and shoes which have been kicked off and thrown aside, down at the heel, out at the toes, open on the instep. There are old hoonets of every description; some with white and crimson flowers, some with ribbons once bright and fleming, but faded now and worn. There are Shaker bonnets, "sugar-scoops," "cool-scuttles," hats of every description, size and shape worn by both sexes—women wearing men's hats of palm-leaf or felt, men wearing stove-pipes battered and bruised, felt, slouched and torn, vacillated by accident and not by patent ventilators. There is one which had no crown, worn by a man who has red hair, reminding one of a chimney on fire used flaming out at the top. It is the ragman's fair—rather the ragman's jubilee and day of rejoicing, for Charity, like a kind angel, has suddenly stepped in to ward off the wolf which is howling at their doors.

They come with large baskets and bottles, each with a ticket. Tens reads one: "City Stores, MARY MORRELL, 12 lbs. flour, 7 lbs. bacon, 2 qts. vinegar, 2 lbs. salt."

Andersonville, Belle Isle, Libby Prison and Millen, stand forever in execration to this "City Store in Savannah." These twelve pounds of flour and seven of bacon are fresh and clean and sweet. But the thirty thousand war-worn soldiers who to-day are dying in rebel prisons have a daily ears of ounces only of talented meat and sour corn bread. True to their instincts—true to their hate of the beginning—JEFF. DAVIS and the leaders of the rebellion seek to destroy. Their flag is the flag of destruction. But the old flag is the emblem of good will to man. Those who uphold it seek to save, not to destroy, and yet whoever resists it will meet with destruction. Look-leg northwest from the city, I see a bank of smoke lying along the horizon, rising from the ruins of houses destroyed by the men of the West as they go marching into South Carolina. Destruction, retribution is overtaking that State, such as has not been heard of during the war. That State is rebellious still. Savannah has come back under the old flag, and

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4174. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Counting of the Electoral Votes.

Two Hundred and Twelve Votes for Lincoln and Johnson.

Twenty-one for McClellan and Pendleton.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE IN CONGRESS

Resolutions of Inquiry Passed by Both Houses.

Complete Exchange of Prisoners of War Agreed Upon.

Three Thousand to be Delivered Weekly.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 8.

The counting of the votes of the Electoral College was to-day the occasion of an imposing ceremony in Congress. Long before the appointed hour, the galleries were densely crowded, the diplomatic corps being fully represented. Mrs. LINCOLN was also present. At 1 o'clock the Senate made their appearance, and as they entered the hall the members of the House arose and remained standing until the Senators had taken the seats assigned them on the right of the Speaker, and the tellers, Mr. TRUMBULL, of the Senate, and Messrs. WILSON and DAWSON, of the House, took their positions at the table.

When all had been seated, the Vice-President, after a few introductory remarks upon the cause of the assembling, proceeded to open the certificates and give them in order to the Tellers, who announced their contents to the Assembly. The vote of the State of Maine was the first counted. Objection was made to counting the votes of Louisiana and Tennessee, and accordingly they were omitted.

The announcement of the vote of New-Jersey created considerable merriment in the galleries, and all eyes were for the moment turned upon Mr. PENDLETON, who did not, however, appear at all disconcerted.

The tellers, all the certificates having been opened and read, counted the votes and announced the result as two hundred and twelve votes for LINCOLN and JOHNSON, and twenty-one for MCCLELLAN and PENDLETON. Upon this announcement, the Vice-President arose and proclaimed ABRAHAM LINCOLN as elected President, and ANDREW JOHNSON as Vice-President of the United States, for four years from the 4th day of March, 1865. He hardly had finished the sentence, when the immense audience burst into loud applause, which was not less emphatic upon the floor of the House than in the galleries.

As soon as the applause had subsided, the Senate retired and the House immediately adjourned till to-morrow.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS—NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Col. MULFORD, Commissioner of Exchange on the part of the United States, arrived here to-day, having been summoned to testify before the House Military Committee in regard to the condition of our prisoners when they are presented for exchange. The committee are preparing a report upon the subject. Col. MULFORD states that an arrangement was made about two weeks ago, by Gen. GRANT, for a complete exchange of prisoners, man for man, and that about three thousand per week will be exchanged.

THE PROPOSITION TO TAX SALES.

The Treasury Department are understood to favor the proposition to tax sales. This will bring at least one hundred and fifty million dollars additional revenue.

RELEASE OF MESSRS. JONES AND COHN.

Mr. M. JONAS and Major LEVI COHN, who have been confined in the Carroll Prison for alleged complicity in the recent election frauds practiced upon New-York soldiers, were to-day released from confinement.

THE AIR-LINE RAILROAD TO NEW-YORK.

The House Military Committee to-day resumed the consideration of the bill for an air-line railroad to New-York. They came to no conclusion.

THE NIAGARA FALLS SHIP CANAL.

The Senate Military Committee had under consideration to-day the bill for a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara. They discussed it up to the hour of adjournment, without reaching any conclusion. It will probably be reported, but it will hardly pass that body this session.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 8.

CLERGYMEN AND THE DRAFT.

The Secretary of War, in answer to a resolution of the House, inclosed a statement of the Provost-Marshal-General, that he knew of no instance where Boards of Enrollment have exempted preachers of the Gospel belonging to churches whose religious tenets do not bring them within the scope of the act of February last for enrolling and calling out the national forces; nor does he know of any privileges having been granted to the preachers of any denomination of professing Christians which have been denied to others.

REPORT ON GEN. GRIERSON'S RAID.

The War Department has made public the official report, concerning Gen. GRIERSON'S expedition, which resulted in the complete interruption of the enemy's communications by the Mobile and Ohio and the Mississippi Central Railroads. About forty miles on each road is destroyed, including a large number of bridges, depots, telegraph stations, switches, turntables and water-tanks; also, four serviceable locomotives, and ten which were undergoing repairs, about 160 cars, a pile-driver and engine, 700 fat hogs, a very large amount of corn and wheat, and 5,000 stand of new arms at Egypt, in addition to the 6,000 destroyed at Verona, and the burning of 300 army wagons, most of which had been captured from Streight. Major-Gen. DANA believes this expedition, in its damaging results to the enemy, is second in importance to none during the war.

THE FLEET FOR EUROPEAN WATERS.

Admiral GOLDSBOROUGH is here perfecting the organization of the fleet for European waters. It will be composed of some of the largest and finest frigates which the recent naval successes have released from blockade duty, and possibly an iron-clad (one of the largest class) may be added to it.

CLEARING OUT OF THE OLD CAPITOL PRISON.

The Old Capitol Prison has been entirely cleaned out of rebel officers and men, including a large number of guerrillas, several hundred of whom have been sent to Northern prisons within the past few days. Nineteen rebel surgeons were ordered to be sent from Fort Delaware to Fortress Monroe yesterday for exchange. It has been directed that in future no officer or enlisted man in our service shall be committed to the Old Capitol Prison, except upon the order of the Secretary of War.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court of the United States now requires twenty printed copies of the abstract points and authorities required by the rule, to be filed with the clerk by the plaintiff in error or appellant six days, and by the defendant in error three days, before the case is called up for argument.

The President has recognized ROBERT BARTH as Consul for Saxe Altenberg at St. Louis.

PERSONAL.

Gen. BURNSIDE and Col. MULFORD, Commissary of Exchange of Prisoners, arrived here to-day.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 8.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

A message from the House announced the appointment of Messrs. WILSON of Iowa, and DAWSON of Pennsylvania, as a committee on the part of the House, to correct the Presidential vote.

CLERGYMEN AND THE DRAFT.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Union,) presented a petition from Pastors of churches, asking for exemption from liability to do military service. Referred to the Military Committee.

OFFICERS FOR DISCHARGED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) presented a petition headed by HENRY W. LONGFELLOW, asking that inferior offices in the gift of the Government be filled by persons honorably discharged from the Army and Navy of the United States.

POSTAL REGULATIONS.

On motion of Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Union,) the Senate proceeded to the consideration of a bill entitled a Bill Relating to Post Laws. The first section provides that all domestic letters deposited in a post-office, either wholly unpaid, or short paid to the extent of more than a single rate of postage, shall be returned to the writers, with the stamps uncanceled, and notice of the deficit postage due thereon, but insufficiently prepaid. Letters deposited in any Post-office, which are short paid a single rate of postage only, shall be forwarded to destination charged with the unpaid single rate to be collected on delivery. The second section provides that from and after the 1st of January, 1866, the postage upon newspapers and periodicals shall be prepaid, and after that date no printed matter, except such as is received from foreign countries, or is specially exempted from postage charges by acts of Congress, shall be admitted unless the full postage is prepaid.

SEC. 3. Affords relief to loyal Postmasters who sustain losses by the presence of armed forces.

SEC. 4. Authorizes the Postmaster-General to allow out of the revenues of the first-class, second-class and third-class, offices, expenses for furniture, stationery, printing, &c.

SEC. 5. Increases the compensation to publishers of newspapers for printing the letter list, to two cents on each letter, instead of one cent as at present.

SEC. 6. Restores to the special agent of the Post-Office Department in the Pacific States and Territories his regular salary, $4,500, with an allowance not exceeding five dollars per day for traveling and incidental expenses, and authorizes the appointment of an additional special agent for the Pacific States and Territories, who shall receive the same pay and allowances for expenses; also, two additional special agents to superintend the postal matters connected with the railway service of the United States at the same rate.

SEC. 7. Provides that hereafter agents of the Post-office Department, other than those mentioned in the preceding section, shall be allowed $4 per day for traveling and incidental expenses.

SEC. 8. Authorizes the Postmaster-General to pay $10,000 for preparing and publishing a set of post-route maps.

SEC. 9. Authorizes the Postmaster-General to appoint clerks for the distribution of matter in the railway post-offices.

SEC. 10. Modifies a section of an old act, so as to authorize the Postmaster-General to cause the mails to be transported between the United States and any foreign port or ports, or between any ports of the United States, touching at a foreign port by steamship, allowing and paying therefor, if by an American vessel, any sum not exceeding the United States sea and inland postage, and if by a foreign vessel, any sum not exceeding the sea postage on the mails conveyed.

SEC. 11. Prohibits steamers leaving the United States from carrying letters or letter packets which have not gone through the post-office at the port of departure, and makes it the duty of the Collector of such port to require from the commanders of vessels, as a condition of clearance, an oath or affirmation that he has not received such matter on board; but the provisions of this section shall not apply to letters or packets which relate to the cargo and are addressed to the owner or consignee, or to any letters or packets inclosed in stamped envelopes.

SEC. 12. Permits Deputy Postmasters to deposit in National Banks, to their own credit as Deputy Postmasters, any money-order or other funds in their charge, under the direction of the Postmaster-General.

SEC. 13. Provides that the balance which may remain unexpended of the appropriation of $100,000 to meet any deficiencies in the proceeds of the money-order system during the present fiscal year, may be used to supply deficiencies in the proceeds of the system during the next fiscal year.

SEC. 14. Prescribes the punishment for maliciously injuring the property of the Post-office Department and for stealing Post-office stamps, &c.

SEC. 15. Provides that the yearly advertisements for proposals to carry the mails of the United States shall be published for six weeks, in from one to five newspapers in the States or Territory where the mail service is to be performed.

SEC. 16. Establishes free delivery in every city containing a population of fifty thousand, and the prepayment on such letters in such places shall be but one cent.

SEC. 17. Relates to the exclusion of obscene publications and the arrest of persons guilty of mailing such matter.

Mr. COLLAMER explained each section of the bill. It was not proposed, he said, to make newspaper publishers prepay with stamps. This could not be done in the case of daily newspapers having immense circulations. The New-York *Herald*, for instance, mailed, say 100,000, or it might be 50,000, copies daily. They could not possibly get their papers off in time for the mails if they had to affix a stamp to each copy. It was proposed to leave this matter to the discretion of postmasters, and let them prescribe the rules under which the payment would be made. It was probable that the Postmaster-General would order the prepayment to be made on a sworn statement from the subscription books at the publication office. Mr. COLLAMER further stated that the bill, as it was reported by him, met the approval of the Postmaster-General, and was in part drawn up under his supervision.

COUNTING THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

A message was here received from the House (12:45 P. M.) announcing that that body was ready to receive the Senate to proceed with the counting of the Presidential vote.

At 1 o'clock, the Vice-President said: Senators will proceed to the House of Representatives.

A procession of the Senators, led by the Vice-President and the Secretary of the Senate, was formed soon after, and entered the House of Representatives.

At 2 P. M. the Senatorial procession returned to the Senate chamber.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Mr. SUMNER, immediately on reaching his desk, said: I move that the Senate take up a resolution which I offered a few days ago, calling upon the President of the United States for information in relation to the conference with certain rebels.

Mr. BUCKALEW, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.)—I think the Senator might wait till we take our seats. I object.

THE CHAIR—Objection is made by the Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Union,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the Senate appoint a committee of one to meet a committee of two from the House, to wait upon ABRAHAM LINCOLN and inform him of his election.

Mr. SUMNER renewed his motion to take up the resolution in relation to the peace conference.

Mr. SUMNER'S resolution was read.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) offered an amendment, that the President be also requested to inform the Senate whether he and others acting under his authority did not require, as a condition of reunion, the acquiescence of the persons mentioned in Mr. SUMNER'S resolution, and of the authorities of the Confederate States in the abolition of slavery; and also, whether he did not refuse an armistice to the Confederates.

Mr. SUMNER opposed the amendment, as not sufficiently respectful.

Mr. CONNESS of California (Union,) thought the President would communicate all the information in his possession, without the special request contained in Mr. SAULSBURY'S amendment.

Mr. SAULSBURY'S amendment was not adopted.

Mr. SHERMAN of Ohio (Union,) said he opposed the resolution of Mr. SUMNER yesterday because he did not believe it related to any matter of a legislative character which ought to be brought before Congress. The President had the power, not only under the Constitution, but by express act of Congress, to grant terms of amnesty to the rebels. He doubted whether it was wise to call for this information, unless it was necessary to allay public excitement.

Mr. DOOLITTLE of Wisconsin (Union,) entertained no objection to the resolution from any fear that when the facts were stated anything would be revealed to weaken the confidence of the people in the President of the United States. The Senate ought to be satisfied that the President of the United States had discharged his duty to the country. The great mass of the people were satisfied with him and had confidence in him. He (DOOLITTLE) did not think it wise to pass the resolution.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, (Union,) did not believe it was necessary for a Senator to get up in the Senate to defend the President. There was no occasion to bring in such a issue. He objected in a mere resolution of inquiry to be told that if it was passed, the Senate would not have the regard for the President which it ought to have.

Mr. SUMNER—I shall only detain the Senate a moment. I have heard the speech of the Senator from Wisconsin (DOOLITTLE) more than once on this floor. I will remind that Senator of the remark of an illustrious man, the great Chief Justice of England, MATTHEW HALE. He was accustomed very often to say from the bench to the very ardent advocates, "Don't jump till you get to the stile." The Senator from Wisconsin would do well if he did not jump so often before he got to the stile. Sir, when Senators on this floor attack the President of the United States, then the Senator may rush forward as speedily as he has to defend him.

Mr. DOOLITTLE—Mr. President, the Senator from Massachusetts stated in his former speech that the amendment offered by the Senator from Delaware was substantially an attack upon the President of the United States. He opposed it for that reason. Wherein consisted that attack? It was simply in putting questions to the President of the United States about his conduct. This resolution of the Senator from Massachusetts, though in different language, it is true, is doing precisely that thing. It is the favorite weapon that is made use of, whenever a party undertakes to attack the Administration, to put them on their examination, to put their inquiry, to begin to cross-examine. The resolution of the Senator from Massachusetts proposes to do this now. Mr. President, the Senator from Maine (MORRILL) mistakes very much if he supposes that I meant to say, or did say, that any person in this Senate who votes for this resolution intends to make an attack on the President. I said, nor intended to say, no such thing.

Mr. MORRILL—That was the inference.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said if the Senator from Maine would refer to the remarks he (DOOLITTLE) made the other day, he would find that he had reference in what he said about attacking the President to the Senator from Kentucky (POWELL) and to the Senator from Ohio (WADE.) These two gentlemen had joined together to oppose the Administration, and to destroy the Free State of Louisiana.

Mr. MORRILL interrupted Mr. DOOLITTLE to say that what he (MORRILL) regarded as particularly offensive, was his classification of the Senate into two parties, radicals and conservatives. The whole tone of the speech of Mr. DOOLITTLE appeared to classify Senators in that way, as if there was in the Senate a body called radicals, against whom the President had to be defended. He thought the speech of Mr. DOOLITTLE obnoxious on this account.

Mr. DOOLITTLE—Mr. President, I meant the Senator from Ohio (Mr. WADE) and the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. POWELL). I did not refer to any other Senator on this floor in the course of my remarks; my remarks were made to them; I meant and intended them for them. I mean all I said and I mean it now. The Senator from Ohio, (Mr. WADE,) the other day, in speaking of the Executive, said: "The Executive lacks blood. He has not got nerve enough to carry out his position as he ought." I referred to this. I charged upon the Senator from Ohio and the Senator from Kentucky the purpose of attacking the Administration and destroying the free State of Louisiana. Sir, the Senator from Kentucky wants to keep Louisiana out of the Union until the rebels can vote, and the Senator from Ohio wants to keep her out until the negroes can vote. That is what I said then. I undertook to speak to the Senator from Ohio and of him, because he has within the last six or eight months undertaken to publish a letter charging me with being in conspiracy with the President to defeat the passage in this Senate of a certain bill in relation to the reconstruction of Louisiana and other States. I mean the letter published over the Senator's own signature, in which he assumes to say that I had written to a citizen of Louisiana to say that that bill would be kept in the pocket of the President to save the President from the necessity of vetoing it. Mr. President, is it right for the Senator from Ohio, in a published letter, to say he is informed by a responsible gentleman that some other gentleman had said in the presence of some other gentlemen that the Senator from Wisconsin had written a letter to Louisiana in which he said this, and the other thing? And upon evidence like that has the Senator from Ohio attacked, not only the President of the United States, but me personally. Mr. President, the Senator from Maine will understand that when I have reference to any thing that he says on this floor, I shall speak of what he says and of him. I certainly have not yet referred to him, nor to his action here. In the speech which I made I spoke of the Senator from Ohio and the Senator from Kentucky. In relation to this resolution, I have only to repeat what I said in the beginning, that I don't think it can accomplish any good purpose, and it may possibly do harm. Upon the very face of it, it is an inquiry into the business of the Executive which is unnecessary and unwise.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Union,) said he had very little idea of being dragged into such a debate as this. He did not know that he had anything particularly to do with it. He believed he was right in what he did last summer and he had a very large majority of the Senate with him; and believing that he acted very little what the Senator from Wisconsin had to say about it. He did not think all he (Mr. DOOLITTLE) could say on the subject was worth the time of the Senate to say it is, nor the time it would take him (WADE) to reply to it. He (WADE) did not suppose that in anything either of them, (he or Mr. DOOLITTLE,) might say on the subject, they could subserve the interests of the country so well as to let it pass and proceed with business. But he said he must say a word or two in reply to the unprovoked attack made upon him. But if he (DOOLITTLE) wanted to make it appear that he was the particular defender of the President, and that the President could not stand unless he was braced by him, he (DOOLITTLE) had a much poorer opinion of the President than he (WADE.) He would advise the President, if he was in danger of any attacks, for God's sake to select somebody that would be of some help to him. In reply to the remarks of Mr. DOOLITTLE, about the publication of a letter, said to have been written by Mr. DOOLITTLE to a citizen of Louisiana, Mr. WADE said he had the best authority for the publication, and the best assurance that the letter was written. Alluding to the charge of attacking the President, Mr. WADE said he had attacked him when he thought he was wrong, and he would do so again. He thought the Senate of the United States had some independent duties of its own to perform, and a Senator ought not to sit quietly and keep silent when the President did what the Senator believed to be wrong. In conclusion Mr. WADE announced that he termed the demagogical appeal of Mr. DOOLITTLE to passion and prejudice as unworthy of the place and the occasion.

Mr. DOOLITTLE replied to the remarks of Mr. WADE, alleging that he (WADE) had rejectly attacked the Administration in the strongest terms he could use. He said Mr. WADE was mistaken in asserting that he (DOOLITTLE) stood here as the special friend or champion of the President. He would admit that he was among the friends of the Executive; and when he thought the President was right he would defend him against the denunciation of the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. SUMNER'S resolution, calling upon the President for information concerning the late peace conference, was then passed.

THE POSTAL REGULATIONS.

On motion of Mr. COLLAMER, the Senate took up the bill in relation to the postal law.

On the motion of Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) the second section, requiring the prepayment of postage on newspapers and periodicals, was stricken out; and the bill as thus amended was passed.

EVENING SESSIONS.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, (Dem.,) offered a resolution that after Tuesday next the Senate have night sessions; which was laid over.

BRIDGING THE OHIO AT LOUISVILLE.

On motion of Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) the bill to establish a bridge over the Ohio at Louisville, was taken up and passed.

BOUNDARIES OF UTAH AND NEVADA.

Mr. WADE called up the bill for defining the boundaries of the State of Nevada. Mr. WADE explained that this bill proposed to take one degree from the Territory of Utah and add it to Nevada.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Union,) inquired if the Senate had been consulted on the subject.

Mr. WADE said the Committee on Territories had no knowledge on the subject. The Saints might know it, or they might not.

Mr. NYE, of Nevada, (Union,) said there were no inhabitants in the territory which they proposed to annex. There would be a larger population there next year, but they would not be Mormons. The proposition before the Senate would give the State of Nevada a much better boundary than it now had.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Union,) inquired what was the present area of Nevada.

Mr. NYE did not know, but it was not as large as Utah.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Union,) said it was 208,000 square miles.

Mr. CONNESS thought it was *one* hundred thousand.

Mr. POMEROY corrected himself. He believed it was 106,000, instead of 208,000 square miles.

Pending the consideration of this question the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 8.

The galleries and floor of the House were densely crowded, the attraction being the counting and declaring of the electoral votes for President and Vice-President of the United States.

THE RECENT PEACE CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) introduced a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President to communicate such information as he might deem not incompatible with the public interests, relative to the recent correspondence between him and the Secretary of State, and Messrs. STEPHENS, CAMPBELL and HUNTER, in Hampton Roads.

TONNAGE OF VESSELS TO BE REPORTED.

Mr. ELIJAH WARD, of New-York, (Dem.,) on leave, introduced a bill requiring all shipowners to make annual returns on the 30th of June, to the Collectors of the rural districts in which they reside, of the tonnage of every vessel held by them, and any omission to do so shall incur a penalty; the act to apply to all vessels over twenty tons. It was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

Mr. HIGBY, of California, (Union,) offered a preamble setting forth that charges of gross fraud and corruption in office have been made against the Commissioner of Patents, in a pamphlet addressed to Members of the House and signed by ANDREW WHITELEY, who offers to prove them, and concluding with a resolution for the appointment of a select committee to examine the subject.

The resolution was adopted.

MARBLE BUST OF JUDGE TANEY.

Mr. FRANK, Chairman of the Library Committee, of Ohio, (Union,) reported a joint resolution appropriating one thousand dollars to procure a marble bust of the late Chief Justice TANEY, to be placed in the room of the Supreme Court of the United States. It was passed.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Union,) introduced a bill providing for the confinement of juvenile offenders against the laws of the United States in houses of refuge, which was passed. It applies to offenders under the age of sixteen years convicted of crime, the punishment whereof shall be imprisonment, and directs their confinement in some house of refuge designated by the Secretary of the Interior, to which they will be transported by the Marshal of the District, or, from the District of Columbia, by the Warden of the jail in said District; the reasonable expenses of which are to be paid by the Secretary of the Interior. It also authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to contract with the managers of houses of refuge for their subsistence, employment and imprisonment.

COUNTING THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

At one o'clock, on motion of Mr. WILSON, a message was sent to the Senate that the House was now ready to receive that body for the purpose of counting the electoral votes.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Union,) suggested that, owing to the crowded condition of the galleries, the wives of members of Congress be permitted to occupy the cloak room.

Mr. GARFIELD, of New-York, (Dem.,) improving on Mr. MORRILL'S gallantry, desired that all ladies be accorded the same privileges without distinction.

Mr. HARRINGTON, of Indiana, (Dem.,) raised an objection that there were hundreds of persons on the floor who were not privileged to be.

The confusion which had prevailed subsided somewhat on the announcement of the coming of the Senate of the United States. The Senators then entered the hall accompanied by their officers, the members of the House standing until the former were all seated. The Vice-President occupied the speaker's desk, and the speaker sat immediately to his left. The Senators were arranged in the body of the hall upon the right of the presiding officer, while the Representatives occupied the other seats. The tellers and the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House were at the Clerk's desk. The tellers were: Senator TRUMBULL and Representatives WILSON and DAWSON.

The Vice-President said the two houses being assembled in pursuance of the Constitution, that the vote may be counted and declared for President and Vice-President of the United States, commencing on the 4th of March, 1865, it becomes my duty under the Constitution to open the certificates of election in the presence of these two Houses of Congress. I now proceed to discharge that duty.

He then broke the letter containing the certificate of the State of Maine, which was read by Senator TRUMBULL.

At the suggestion of Senator WADE the reading of the other certificates at length was dispensed with, and the vote only of each State announced. Next, the votes of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont and New-York were announced, and, like that of Maine, all for LINCOLN and JOHNSON. Then came the vote of New-Jersey for MCCLELLAN and PENDLETON. Next, Pennsylvania for LINCOLN and JOHNSON, followed by Delaware for MCCLELLAN and PENDLETON. Then, Maryland for LINCOLN and JOHNSON, and Kentucky for MCCLELLAN and PENDLETON; all the other States being for LINCOLN and JOHNSON, including the new State of Nevada.

The Vice-President said the Messenger who brought the certificate of Nevada, had stated that only two votes had been cast in the Electoral College of that State, one of the Electors having been absent, and there being no law to provide for filling the vacancy.

Senator COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) inquired whether there were any further returns, and if so, why they had not been submitted to the convention.

The Vice-President replied that he had returns from Louisiana and Tennessee, but, in obedience to a law recently passed, they had been excluded from the count.

Senator COWAN asked whether the President of the United States had yet approved and signed that bill.

The Vice-President replied that though no communication to that effect had been made to either House, he had understood the President approved the bill, and it was, therefore, law.

Senator COWAN then suggested that the returns of Louisiana and Tennessee be read, leaving the convention to determine whether they should be counted.

Representative STEVENS said that no question could arise, except on the reading of the certificates.

Senator COWAN withdrew his motion.

Representative YEAMAN, moved that all the returns be opened for consideration.

The Vice-President said the motion was in order, but it should involve a separation of the convention, the two Houses in each event being required separately to consider the question involved.

Representative PRUYN wished to instruct the tellers to omit from the count the so-called State of West Virginia.

The Vice-President said the question came too late, the vote having been already declared.

Representative WHALEY would like to know the reason of the gentleman from New-York for that motion.

After further conversation Mr. YEAMAN withdrew his motion for the reason that he did not wish to cause a separation of the Convention.

The votes having all been opened and counted, the tellers through Senator TRUMBULL reported the result.

The Vice-President then said the whole number of votes cast is 233; for ABRAHAM LINCOLN, for President, 212; for ANDREW JOHNSON, for Vice-President, 212, and for GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN for President, 21, and for GEORGE H. PENDLETON, for Vice-President 21, of which a majority is 117. ABRAHAM LINCOLN of Illinois, having received a majority of the whole number of electoral votes, is elected President of the United States for four years, commencing on the 4th of March, 1865; and ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, having received a majority of the whole number of electoral votes, is duly elected Vice President, commencing on the 4th of March, 1865.

Applause from the galleries and floor greeted the announcement.

The business for which the two houses assembled having been finished, the Senators returned to their own chamber.

The House rescinded its order for a session this evening, on the amendatory Internal Revenue Bill, and then adjourned.

The Seven-Thirty Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 8.

The sales of the seven-thirty loan, to-day, by JAY COOKE, the Subscription Agent, were $3,546,000.

Cincinnati Markets.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Feb. 8.

FLOUR and WHISKY, unchanged. PROVISIONS dull. The improvement of yesterday was lost.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

DETAILS OF THE NEW MOVEMENT.

One Division of the Fifth Corps Engaged on Monday.

Severe Fighting but no Decisive Results.

THE ARMY ALL ON THE GROUND

Another Attack on the Second Corps.

THE REBELS AGAIN REPULSED.

Our Loss from Three Hundred to Five Hundred on Monday.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Monday, Feb. 6, 1865—A. M.

The result of yesterday's engagement appeared this morning in our advanced lines beyond Hatcher's Run, the capture of about two hundred prisoners, a train of wagons and mules, with their drivers, and considerable loss inflicted on the enemy in killed and wounded. The cavalry under Gen. GREGG captured the train at Dinwiddie Court-house, while on its way to North Carolina for supplies, the trip taking, as the drivers say, sixteen days for its accomplishment.

From this place scouting parties were sent in different directions, one of which went up the Boydton road, where they found camps which had been deserted only a short time previous, and where they captured a few wagons of PEGRAM'S division. In the meantime, the rebel cavalry stationed at Belleficid were ordered up to resist GREGG'S advance, but they were not strong enough, and consequently no regular fight took place. About one hundred barrels of whisky were destroyed in the vicinity, but no army stores were found at any place which our troops had reached.

An order was found posted up at Dinwiddie Court-House, appealing to the people to come forward and give all the supplies they could possibly spare to the Government, as both men and horses were suffering very much.

The loss in the division was only two or three during the day. Capt. ARROWSMITH, of Gen. GREGG'S Staff, had his leg badly bruised by his horse falling on him.

In the engagement of the Second Corps yesterday at Hatcher's Run, the loss was about seventy altogether, while that of the enemy is estimated at about three hundred.

LATER.

MONDAY, Feb. 6—10 P. M.

Quite a severe engagement took place this afternoon between the Fifth Corps and the enemy, on the Dabney's Mill road, west of Hatcher's Run, the result of which was not favorable to us, so far as position is concerned, but the enemy paid dearly for the ground he gained.

It seems that about noon the Third Division (Gen. CRAWFORD'S) of the Fifth Corps advanced along the road leading from the Duncan road toward the Boydton plank-road, and at 2 o'clock had reached and driven the rebels from Dabney's Mills, about two miles from Hatcher's Run, where they had erected breastworks, but were quickly driven from them. They, however, kept up a running fire from the woods, until about 5 o'clock, when they made a most determined stand along the line, evidently expecting to break through, and, if possible, cut off the Third Division. The heaviest columns came up the Vaughn road.

At the same time an attack in front was made, and part of the division being out of ammunition, they commenced giving way, and in a short time the whole line fell back in considerable disorder, until they reached the breastworks erected by the Third Division of the Second Corps yesterday. There they were rallied, and the retreat was checked.

The Third Division of the Sixth Corps had crossed the run just previous, and a part of them became somewhat demoralized; but they soon rallied, and aided in driving the enemy back. The wagons of ammunition were on their way to the division, when the stampede occurred, but had got fast in a kind of swamp, and the tongue of one of them broke. When the men fell back the wagons were left outside the line, and although Capt. WM. F. TIBBALS, Ordnance Officer of the division, did all in his power to save them, two wagons had to be abandoned, the men getting fire to the covers before they left.

Shortly after an attack was made on the left of the Second Corps, near the Armstrong House, on the Duncan road, but the enemy were repulsed with loss.

The Fifth Corps are believed to have lost from 300 to 500 men during the day, the others losing very few.

The enemy's loss is estimated as much heavier than ours, owing to the fact that they were the attacking party.

Both sides claim victory. But no correct statement can be given as yet, even of our own casualties.

Gen. MEADE was present on the field all day, but was not wounded as was at first reported. Some of his staff had narrow escapes.

Maj. PEARSON'S horse was shot under him while he was communicating with the Fifth Corps.

The First Brigade of the Second Division of the Fifth Corps is spoken of as having particularly distinguished itself during the fight. Brevet Brig.-Gen. WINTHROP, its Commander, had two horses shot.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. IRWIN GREGG, commanding a brigade of cavalry, was wounded in the ankle, while engaging the enemy early in the day.

Gen. DAVIES was also wounded severely in the shoulder.

Major TREMAINE, of Gen. GREGG'S staff, was badly wounded in the foot.

Col. BANKHEAD, of Gen. WARREN'S staff, was wounded in the hand.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. MORROW, commanding the Third Brigade of the Third Division of the Fifth Corps, was wounded in the shoulder.

Capt. COWDREY, Assistant Adjutant-General on Gen. BAXTER'S staff, was mortally wounded.

Col. TILTON, of the Twentieth Maine Volunteers, was wounded in the leg.

About 150 prisoners were taken, among whom was Col. ALLEN, of the Twenty-fourth North Carolina Regiment, formerly an officer in the Twelfth United States Regulars.

Col. HERRING, of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, was wounded in the ankle.

Favorable News via Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 8.

A special dispatch to the *Evening Telegraph* from Washington, says:

"Favorable news from the Army of the Potomac is here."

Details of Sunday's Operations.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sunday, Feb. 5, 1865—11 P. M.

While the messengers of peace from the rebel oligarchy are supposed to be yet within our lines, the Army of the Potomac to-day began a different, but a far more efficient negotiation, tending to the same end.

Preliminary to a recital of the operations of the day, a word about the country is necessary. Events in the latter part of October have made the people familiar with the locality of Hatcher's Run and of the country immediately in the vicinity, and as far beyond it as Gravelly Run. When it is said the events of to-day have transpired on almost the same ground, the only difference being we are lapping further to the left. It is known that we have been marching and fighting in a country gently rolling, alternately open fields and dense pine forests, with here and there a swamp of no mean pretension.

Yesterday afternoon it first became evident that the army would, in mid-winter, make another attempt on the rebel lines defending Petersburgh. Orders were issued to the Fifth Corps, Second Corps and GREGG'S cavalry, to be in readiness to march at a moment's notice, followed later in the day by the marching order itself; GREGG being ordered to move at 3 P. M., the Fifth Corps at 5 o'clock, and the Second Corps at 6 o'clock, but where nobody knew. The purpose of the movement was kept profoundly secret, and even now, when SMYTH has fought his good fight, our plans are so far undeveloped that the immediate purpose of our Generals can only be surmised.

This morning the troops designated were promptly in motion. Gen. GREGG, with his division of cavalry, moving in a generally southwestern direction from the camp, on the Jerusalem plank-road, out the distance of his scene of operations prevents any detailed account to-night. No rumors have been received of his having encountered any serious opposition, and it is presumed that he accomplished the duty assigned him. Gen. WARREN, as usual, was prompt on time, and moved out on the Halifax road early in the morning, and about the middle of the afternoon made a junction with the left of Gen. MOTT, who by that time was across Hatcher's Run. Being myself on the Fifth Corps line, I cannot speak particularly of Gen. WARREN'S movements, but an great amount of firing being heard in his direction, it is probable that he met nothing but a strong skirmish or picket line of the enemy, which he found no difficulty in driving in.

The Second Corps was not behind its confreres. At the designated hour it moved down the Vaughn road, the brigade of Gen. DE TROBRIAND, of Gen. MOTT'S division leading the advance, followed by the Second Division, commanded by Gen. THOMAS H. SMYTH. The enemy's pickets were encountered on the east side of Hatcher's Run, but retired with very little persuasion. On arriving within half a mile of the point where the Vaughn road crossed Hatcher's Run Gen. SMYTH obliqued to the right, and, taking a by-road, soon reached the designed ground, and formed his line of battle nearly at right angles with the run.

In the meantime Gen. MOTT pursued the Vaughn road, spreading out DE TROBRIAND'S brigade in line of battle, and struck the point of crossing the run with his right flank, partially shielded by a swamp, awaited the onset with confidence. The rebel attack was in the old familiar style.

Gen. SMYTH'S Second Brigade, commanded by Col. MATTHEW MORPHEY, of the Sixty-ninth New-York, met the first charge of the rebels. With that yell which has been heard too often to have any terrors for our veterans, the enemy came on in splendid style, a brigade front-lapping over the right considerably, and with three lines of battle. He evidently expected no great difficulty in crushing our flank, and by gaining, even for an hour's time, the Vaughn road, to so disarrange our plans as to compel an abandonment of them; but happily no such result followed. The swamps troubled the enemy some little, but in attempting to evade this Scylla he ran upon this Charybdis, in the shape of MURPHEY'S Irish Legion. For five minutes or so that advancing line breasted as deadly a fire as even their experience can boast of, but they were not proof against it. Long before they reached our line they were compelled to fall back under the cover of the woods from which they had emerged.

A lull followed. Gen. SMYTH had seen too many battles to think all over. He rode up and down his line, but every where his veterans stood firm, and nowhere did his line need retorming. It should be mentioned that immediately on being apprised by the musketry that the battle had commenced, Gen. HOWARD immediately repaired to Gen. SMYTH'S position, and during the remainder of the action remained upon the ground, giving the powerful influence of his presence as well as his soldierly ability and experience to the troops engaged.

A second charge, as our officers had divined, soon followed. First, reforming under cover of the woods, and shifting a little to the left, the rebels again advanced in the same gallant style. Gen. SMYTH'S whole line poured into them a most terrible fire. That most persuasive of disputants, the musket, seemed endowed with the power of speaking without intermission. There was no break in our firing until the rebel line broke and fled for the second time. At the close, or rather soon after, Col. MURPHEY, of the Sixty Ninth New-York, commanding the Second Brigade, was wounded. He had just rode the whole length of his line, and having just dismounted, was struck in the knee by a minie-bullet and compelled to leave the field. The wound, though severe, is, happily, not dangerous. About the same time Capt. H. T. MCTAVISH, his Adjutant-General

BUREAU OF MILITARY STATISTICS.

Report of Col. Dery—Interesting Statistics of the Military History of New-York.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
BUREAU OF MILITARY STATISTICS,
ALBANY, Feb. 3, 1865.

The objects of this bureau are declared by law to be:

I. To collect and preserve in permanent form the name of every person who has volunteered or been mustered, or who may hereafter volunteer or be mustered, into the service of the General Government from this State, since April 15 1861, and the personal history of such person while in such service, so far as the same can be ascertained;

II. A record of the services of the several regiments, including an account of their organization and subsequent history; and

III. An account of the aid afforded by the several towns, cities and counties of the State.

The work thus imposed has been prosecuted throughout the past year, with no little success. The manner of accomplishing the above objects is submitted below.

BIOGRAPHIES AND PERSONAL RECORDS.

As required by the act, the names of all officers and men who have entered the service from this State are being collected for preservation, in alphabetical order. The books for this purpose are so arranged as to give the name, regiment, company, rank, when and where mustered, and for what time, a descriptive list, place of residence, occupation, and a brief account of services, with such other facts as are of most interest, as well as a reference to the personal history, outline, sketch, newspaper notice, letters or other fuller record on file in the bureau.

To procure the requisite information for this purpose, and for the more complete biography, muster-rolls and company and regimental records are used; the individual himself, if living, is addressed, or if dead, or absent in the service, his friends are being applied to; pastors of churches, principals of academies, officers of fire companies, and of hospitals, and ladies and gentlemen in each town, who were believed to feel an interest in the matter, so far as their names could be obtained, have been solicited to aid in securing records of those entering the service from their societies or localities.

Many thousand personal records are already deposited in the archives of the bureau; while of other blanks and requests, long since sent, as well as those daily going out, a large number are yet unanswered, though a share, at least, will in due time be returned.

The work grows in interest as well as in extent; for the noble constancy of those who are upholding the good name of our State gives to their lives an interest so dear as anything that clusters about the closest personal friendship. And it certainly is not claiming too much to say that we war, in any age or in any country, has produced higher instances of patriotism, of purer self-sacrifice or personal heroism than the recollections of this Bureau already afford. By them every portion of our military history is enriched and exalted.

SERVICES OF REGIMENTS, COMPANIES AND BATTERIES.

Record books containing printed forms for obtaining a complete account of the services of regiments, companies and batteries, are in use in the bureau. They comprehend a series of inquiries covering the authority, when and to whom granted, as well as the time, place and circumstances attending the organization; a specific account of each company, where and by whom raised; a record of bounties and other aid received from the State, from counties, cities, towns and individuals; the time when recruiting began and when completed; the inspection, term of enlistment, account of flags, departure from the State, assignment to duty, movements, specific details of battles, skirmishes, and other services, casualties, sanitary history, and facts connected with termination of service. The inquiries contemplate a statement so full as to enable every march to be traced upon a map, and so complete as to afford a satisfactory knowledge of the services of the organization, should everything in memory of tradition pass away.

The regulations of the War Department do not permit access to the army for the purpose of collecting information from regiments now in the field. There, with the records at hand, and the assistance of officers, who from memory could readily connect and explain detached items, a narrative of each regiment, in the highest degree trustworthy and reliable, could have been easily obtained. This privileged denied, the bureau has been restricted to such sources of information as were accessible. These were not inconsiderable. They consist mainly of the records of our State military departments, books of returned companies and regiments, personal recollections of officers and men, diaries and journals, letters from the army to the bureau, to personal friends, or to the public through the newspaper press. In addition to these are the connected narratives, in manuscript, prepared for the bureau by officers of about sixty regiments; some of which, in exactness of detail, are admirable compendiums, alike creditable to those who prepared them and the regiments to whose services they relate. Similar accounts are promised from nearly every organization.

A few of the regiments, whose terms have expired, have deposited all their books and papers with the Bureau. An effort is making to procure the same from all such as have returned.

Newspaper cuttings, to the extent of several thousand pages, have been arranged into regimental scrap-books.

Several of the regiments, formed since the Bureau was organized, are keeping a systematic record of events. This, if carried out to the end, will prove a precious source of history.

There is no regiment, company or battery, from which we have not a partial record, while from most we have an account so full as to give the main features of its more important services from original materials.

THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

New-York, with its usual liberality, some months ago established "The New-York County Bureau of Military Statistics," an organization auxiliary to this bureau. Its objects are to collect ten personal records of those entering the war from that city; a systematic account of the services of the regiments, volunteer and militia, raised or belonging there; together with a complete account of the great part which that metropolis has taken in the present war, both as respects the aid afforded by the individual citizen and the municipality. The gentleman appointed to superintend its operations possesses every quality to accomplish the purpose of this wise and generous undertaking.

CASUALTIES OF THE SERVICE.

The compilations of the bureau embrace the number killed in battle, died of wounds, of accidents, or of sickness, number dismissed and discharged, resigned, transferred, deserted, prisoners, unaccounted for and returned.

Sickness and exposure lead to the discharge of many who, under home care, are restored to health; while not a few of those disqualified by wounds for military service are able to return to former pursuits.

From a partial summary, it appears that of those in active field service, not to exceed six per cent. are killed in battle. This proportion, it is believed, is much below the popular estimate of the loss in action.

FLAGS AND TROPHIES.

The trustees of the capitol have provided a small fire-proof repository in rear of the building occupied by the bureau for flags and trophies. This is already insufficient, however, for our rapidly-growing War Museum. Should no other provision be made, a few hundred dollars would furnish a suitable addition for a display of the flags. But I shall better perform my duty by inviting every member of the Legislature to visit the rooms, for these war-worn standards can best make their own appeal. Other countries provide munificently for the keeping of the State jewels, which gold will restore if lost. But these flags, the jewels of our State, if lost, are gone forever. Gold cannot buy back the deeds that have immortalized them, nor restore the lives of those of their defenders. "Whose dust is mingled with the urns and sepulchres of mortality." Their tattered folds have survived the flame of battle; they have witnessed deeds of noblest heroism; the blood of the bravest of the brave stained them; and, precious though they now are, and much as we love the old flag to-day, time will add to their value, for time alone will more fully reveal the mysterious influence of that flag, its mighty agency, in linking the people's hearts and thus spanning the dark chasm of secession.

MATERIALS FOR HISTORY.

The leading objects of the bureau are kept constantly in view; at the same time nothing is rejected that has a bearing upon the war. Newspapers, diaries, tracts, pamphlets, placards, songs, pictorial sketches—indeed, all matter, printed or written, is held to be well worthy of preservation. The brilliant pages of MACAULAY are proofs of the value of these as sources of history. Official persons and gazettes take general cognizance of affairs, or if especial, then restricted to the particular instance, or class or condition. To newspapers, then, and to the other sources mentioned, must we look for ampler materials. If ever important to save these, it is doubly so now, not only because the events of each hour are so momentous, but specially because of the danger of their all but total destruction. The high price, and the growing scarcity, of paper stock, daily increase the demand for printed matter, and to such an extent, that the paper-mill, by its inordinate consumption of valuable materials, is rendering the province of the historian exceedingly arduous.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Pains have been taken to obtain the General Orders of all the Commanders of Military Departments, the orders and circulars of the War Department and the several bureaus at Washington. A good measure of success encourages the hope that the effort will be successful. The value of such a collection is obvious.

DIARIES AND JOURNALS.

Several manuscript diaries kept by officers and soldiers, during their service, have been placed in the bureau, while others have been loaned, that copies might be made. It is very desirable that the collections of these be largely increased, for it would not be easy to place too high a value upon this interesting class of records, both as a means of perfecting individual, regimental and company histories, and for general historical purposes.

RECRUITING PLACARDS, HAND BILLS AND POSTERS.

These, as well as those of a patriotic character, are collected with care, and will be duly arranged for future reference. They are sought for in every direction, and will be thankfully acknowledged to any who may favor the Bureau with copies.

LOCAL AND SPECIAL PUBLICATIONS

are carefully preserved. They embrace biographies, sermons, speeches, essays, opinions and arguments on the many topics connected with the war.

MUSIC, SONGS.

Patriotic music and songs are being collected and arranged.

PHOTOGRAPHS, ENGRAVINGS.

A valuable gallery of portraits is being formed. In addition to this, a large number of photographic views, engravings and pencil sketches of war subjects have been donated, and the collection is being constantly enriched.

OTHER STATES.

The publications by Congress, and messages of the Governors of the States not in rebellion, as well as the reports of their staff officers, the military reports of legislative bodies, in a word, all official publications, relating to the war, are sought for. The Library of the Bureau already contains a valuable collection of these useful official papers.

SUPERVISORS REPORTS.

The annual volumes published by order of the Boards of Supervisors of the several counties, containing the journal of their proceedings, are being collected and bound. Too much is to make the series of these, for each year, quite perfect.

COMMON COUNCILS.

The printed records of proceedings of Common Councils are also preserved. They afford an official account of the actions of those bodies in respect to bounties, support of soldiers' families and matters connected with the war.

CHURCHES.

Interesting reports of aid furnished to soldiers' families, and to army hospitals, as well as the personal records of those who have volunteered from their respective churches, have been received from pastors. Could every pastor feel the importance of making a similar report, it is certain that the few hours' labor it requires would never be regretted.

FIREMEN.

Reports prepared by officers of fire-engine companies, giving the military record of members, have, to a considerable extent, been furnished. An account embracing the services of all of this patriotic class is much desired.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.

The inquiries of the bureau addressed to the officers of colleges and academies, relate mainly to the numbers that have entered the service therefrom, and the immediate effect of the war upon these institutions. No little interest has been manifested by those officers in supplying this information.

GENERAL BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The following extract from a valuable return of a correspondent, contains the substance of reports to the bureau respecting business interests: "Laborers have diminished in the country, and their wages have increased. Since the commencement of the war, more old debts have been paid than usual, and less money has been loaned on bonds and mortgage, while many liens on land have been canceled." The farmer is prepared for "hard times," should they come, and if the farmer is free from debt, all others must feel the good effects of his emancipation from financial thraldom.

BOUNTIES.

From returns made to the bureau by counties, cities and towns, and from the books of the Comptroller, the following statement has been compiled. Returns are still wanting from the Counties of Cattaraugus, Monroe, Putnam, Schuyler and Yates, and from the cities of Albany, Auburn, Buffalo, Elmira, Hudson, Syracuse and Utica.

By county paid by 55 counties:		
In 1861	$123,008 00	
In 1862	1,833,226 42	
In 1863	8,156,453 16	
In 1864	33,641,000 32—	$41,754,667 90
By 619 towns:		
In 1861	$63,785 00	
In 1862	1,562,135 44	
In 1863	2,409,643 92	
In 1864	15,743,947 02—	19,763,511 88
By six cities:		
In 1861	$266,457 57	
In 1862	764,815 00	
In 1863	201,867 00	
In 1864	2,514,360 00—	3,187,141 27
By the State:		
In 1863	$3,436,475 00	
In 1863	3,211,662 54	
In 1864	3,531,086 90—	5,481,373 44
Aggregate		$73,886,693 99

RECAPITULATION.

Bounty paid in 1861	$363,842 57
Bounty paid in 1862	7,600,651 66
Bounty paid in 1863	10,972,286 62
Bounty paid in 1864	54,030,413 94

FAIRS IN 1864.

Of the great fairs, held in 1864 in aid of the United States Sanitary and the Christian Commissions, we have received returns from the following:

	Gross Receipts.	Net Receipts.
Albany, including Troy and Schenectady	$114,800 00	$62,800 00
Buffalo	29,777 78	24,776 78
Brooklyn	423,523 20	402,943 74
New-York	1,351,275 94	1,163,806 23
Poughkeepsie	18,648 55	16,282 72
Syracuse	5,325 00	3,896 00
Utica	2,813 59	2,813 59
Yonkers	16,656 22	14,153 51
Total	$1,962,022 60	$1,731,372 49

OTHER VOLUNTARY AID.

The returns from four hundred and forty towns, mainly of the rural district, reporting wholly or in part, give the following results:

Amount raised by individual subscriptions to promote enlistments	$616,636 63
Commutation subscribed to aid drafted men in 1863	125,870 00
Aid furnished by churches, schools or individuals to families of volunteers	107,096 27
Aid from churches, schools and academies to soldiers in hospital or service	7,232 81
Aid sent to hospital by associated effort, or by individuals	340,299 96
Total	$1,397,136 67

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Assessors of Internal Revenue have furnished the following statement for the year ending with June, 1864. The following results have been obtained from the several districts, except the 3d, 9th, 10th, 12th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 26th and 30th. It will be remembered that the returns for the year ending in June next, will be largely enhanced by the special tax of five per cent:

1. Licenses	$1,906,137 54
2. Manufactures and slaughtered animals	8,714,342 23
3. Distilled spirits, ale and lager beer	5,462,702 99
4. Tobacco, cigars and snuff	1,856,863 20
5. Income	4,971,397 79
6. Carriages, silver, &c.	188,019 67
7. All others	5,584,668 04
Aggregate	$28,369,570 20

CONDITION OF MATERIALS.

The collections of the bureau are arranged in such manner as to be readily available for official and historical purposes. While the war continues the materials must be incomplete at best. It is impossible, therefore, to publish either the biographies of all who have entered the service, the history of every regiment, or a complete record of the aid afforded by towns, cities or counties. Should it be the desire of the Legislature, however, a given number of personal records might be printed each year, as well as outline histories of certain of the regiments, and the efforts of towns, cities and counties, by years.

Delaware and the Constitutional Amendment.

GOV. CANNON, of Delaware, on Tuesday sent to the Legislature the following message recommending the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment:

STATE OF DELAWARE,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
DOVER, Feb. 7, 1865.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware, in General Assembly met:

The Congress of the United States, by the requisite majority of both Houses, has submitted the following constitutional amendment to the Legislatures of the several States for ratification:

"ART. XIII.—SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

Having received official information of the vote cast in Congress, I take the earliest opportunity to lay the amendment before the General Assembly. In doing so, I must express my hearty concurrence in its object, and recommend most earnestly its immediate passage.

And due regard to the claims of impartial justice; to the safety, welfare and purity of our Government; to the necessity of removing the cause of our present unhappy civil strife; to a reunion of our country upon a sure basis; to a speedy return of permanent and honorable peace; and to the cause of enlightened progress, commends this step to our warmest sympathies. An opportunity is offered to men of all parties to unite, with devoted loyalty, upon measures that promise the most salutary results; and each one can now share in the honor of declaring that henceforth and forever the republic shall be free.

Let us start upon a new career of liberty, happiness and prosperity; let us build up for posterity a pure and free Government; let us dignify the labor to which, in the providence of God, each one of us is called; let us make the immortal Declaration a glorious and beneficent fact; and let us render thanks and praises to God, whose service is perfect freedom, for the progress that we are making, under His guidance and in obedience to His will, in consummating the highest and noblest purpose of human government—universal religious, civil and personal liberty.

WILLIAM CANNON.

Naval Movements.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHENANGO.

The United States double-ender *Chenango*, nine guns and 974 tons burden, sails to-day for Port Royal, to perform blockade duty. It will be remembered that her boilers burst in our harbor last year, since which time she has been undergoing extensive repairs in her machinery at the Morgan Iron Works. The following is a list of her officers: Lieut.-Commander, Genese W. Monnis; Acting Master and Executive Officer, Jos. Maolhon; Acting-Master, Chas. F. Langley; Acting Ensigns, William White, C. H. Perchard, Thomas J. Canoon; Acting Assistant-Surgeon, George C. Reynolds; Acting Assistant-Paymaster, A. D. Bache; Acting Master's Mates, Frank W. Turner, H. M. Page; Acting Gunner, G. A. Vinson; Acting First-Assistant Engineer, Samual A. Shean; Acting Second-Assistant Engineer, Thos. Gavagan; Acting Third-Assistant Engineers, Jas. A. Crowthers, Charles Shrader and R. P. Ewing.

THE UNITED STATES TRANSPORT NEWBERN.

The United States transport *Newbern* will sail on Saturday next for the North Atlantic Squadron, carrying supplies and mails. Letters, papers and parcels, if properly directed and sent to the Naval Lyceum, will be forwarded. The following is a list of her officers: Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commanding, S. B. WASHBURNE; Acting Master and Executive Officer, R. G. Holley; Acting Master and Coast Pilot, Jos. H. Richardson; Acting Assistant Surgeon, John E. Cook; Acting Assistant Paymaster, E. H. Cushing; Acting Ensigns, Chas. Frather, F. G. R. Seaman, A. M. Nash and Sam. H. Dames; Acting First Engineer, Q. Meples; Acting Second Assistant Engineers, Ben. James, F. D. Hotchkiss; Acting Third Assistants, R. E. Merrer, Chas. N. Allen; Acting Master's Mates, E. V. B. Smith, John McAllister, J. Cook, Jr., Geo. A. Pyrsel.

SALE OF THE MOBILA DAYERRED.

The *Mobile*, a condemned side-wheel steamer, captured at New-Orleans on the taking of that city by FARRAGUT, was to have been sold yesterday at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, at auction, to the highest bidder. A large number of speculators assembled at the hour appointed, when the auctioneer said that a bid had been offered of $35,000, and as there were no higher bids, (which is supposed to be far below her real value,) the sale was deferred indefinitely. She is now at New-York, being overhauled. She did considerable service in the Gulf, immediately after her capture, and carried 7 guns. She is of the same size as the *Augusta*, of 1,200 tons burden.

AFFAIRS AT THE NAVY-YARD.

The greatest excitement was yesterday manifested at the Navy-yard, consequent on the discovery of the immense frauds practiced in naval enlistments. The large crowds, consisting of bounty-jumpers, black and white, that have heretofore covered the walks approaching the main entrance of the yard, have vamoosed as if by enchantment.... The transport *Horace Beals* sailed, yesterday morning, for Norfolk.... The following vessels have arrived at the yard recently:

Name.	Class.	When Arrived.
Florida, 9	Steamer	Feb. 4, fm N. York.
Blenheim	Prize steamer	Feb. 4.
Nawiera, 6	Steamer	Feb. 3.
Kenniston, 6	Steamer	Feb. 5.
Rachel Seaman, 2	Schooner	Feb. 6.
Mascoota, 10	Double-ender	Feb. 8.

SALARIES OF THE REGISTER AND COUNTY CLERK.—It is in contemplation to make the offices of Register and County Clerk, salaried ones, and all the fees and emoluments they now receive to be paid into the city and county treasuries. The salary of the county Clerk is to be $12,500 per annum; that of the Register $10,000. Certain fixed charges are to be made for searches, but the salaries of the clerks employed are not to come out of either the city or county treasury.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 713, 537, 875, 831, 938, 947, 961, 967, 967, 997, 857, 957, 1003, 1009, 1017, 1021, 1011, 767, 447. *Part II.*—Nos. 709, 672, 604, 706, 854, 551, 855, 856, 587, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 566, 595, 573, 747.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 797, 749, 251, 808, 786, 207, 99, 759, 75, 673, 518, 68, 881, 823, 824. *Part II.*—Nos. 310, 94, 78, 439, 631, 40, 667, 819, 494, 493, 502, 583, 584, 488, 623.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 274, 1813, 2249, 2523, 4407, 4769, 4325, 4773, 3946, 4511, 4779, 461, 2550, 4305, 4907, 4722, 4862. *Part II.*—Nos. 4032, 4906, 536, 4810, 3902, 4838, 516, 4406, 4910, 4614, 4844, 2223, 2782.

The Tibbetts Case.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.
Before Justice Leonard.

Luther A. Tibbetts vs. *Horatio N. Twombley.* The trial of this cause was concluded yesterday morning.

Erastus D. Goodwin sworn for the plaintiff.—Talked with Mr. Twombley; Mr. Twombley said all the suits were foolish; witness rather agreed with Mr. Twombley; Mr. Twombley said he must be stopped and he would crush him out.

Cross-examined.—Witness was not plaintiff's hired man; he had been employed by him to buy corn and cattle; the conversation took place while witness was driving Twombley to the station; witness told Twombley he had seen plaintiff when he was cross; once was when he went to Derrington to buy seed of Miller & Russell; witness was with him, and plaintiff was excited, and roused his opprobrium so much that he took counsel with the friend with whom they stayed; his actions were quite unusual and eccentric; witness told his friend Tibbetts was queer, and he thought him half crazy; the friend said Mr. Tibbetts was a peculiar man, a hard-working man, and bought liquor of him; this pacified me, and I went back when Mr. Tibbetts closed up a contract with Miller for seed; about two months after, I saw plaintiff at the Howard House by appointment, to look after some contracts for corn in New-Jersey; upon my return I met him; it was just after the fall of Fort Donaldson; it was supposed this would affect prices; he was quite nervous, as though his business worried him; I told his brother that I thought he was half crazy, and suggested that something ought to be done for him. He said on sometimes thought he was crazy and he had always been peculiar; that there was nothing to do but to, tell him go along; I don't know but I understood that before the attachments all the property in Connecticut had been conveyed to Lovell.

Re-direct.—I think Mr. Tibbetts said Mr. Miller was a shrewd, cunning man, and that I must meet him on the same platform; this transaction was very unlike that of other business men around him. It was about six weeks after this Miller affair that I met plaintiff at the Howard House; I think wool was selling at sixty five cents; Mr. Tibbetts insisted on my going to Mr. Russell's and making a contract for wool to be delivered at a future time; to draw plaintiff out, I asked him what kind of wool; he did not seem to know what kind or the price; wool afterward advanced, but I had not made the contract; I don't know whether Mr. Tibbetts lost on the corn I purchased for him or not; I think some of the corn bought by me at one dollar was sold afterward at one dollar and fifty cents; I have no doubt some was bought at one dollar and seventy cents; I have no doubt but what feed, such as was bought of Miller, is now worth double the amount he paid for it. [Juror wishes to know whether the witness bought corn for him when he considered him crazy. Witness did not; he did not think his contracts were crazy; he did not think any one lost by his contracts.] Mr. Tibbetts told him not to press people down, and that he (plaintiff) could make more by dealing fairly with people than by driving hard bargains.

Letter of Mrs. Tibbetts to the defendant offered in evidence, objected to and ruled out.

William P. Richards.—I am an attorney; I placed a paper in plaintiff's hands; plaintiff desires to show that Mr. Twombley had in revenge procured various orders to embarrass plaintiff; I obtained that order at 4:45 P. M.; I knew plaintiff was engaged in this suit; I reside in the same house with Mr. Twombley; I served several affidavits on Mr. Tibbetts, on which I obtained the order; I think I did ask Mr. Twombley to make these affidavits; I learned that there was such a man as Mr. Randell from the President of the Bank. (The court stopped the plaintiff from further inquiry on these affidavits, on the ground that it did not tend to show malice.) I went to Connecticut to get these affidavits; Mr. Twombley gave me some information; others gave me other information as to facts connected with Mr. Tibbetts.

Mr. Tibbetts now offered to read the affidavits, to show malice on the part of the defendant. Affidavit not read.

Lucius Pitkin.—I am a special Commissioner in a suit pending between Mr. Tibbetts and his wife, to take testimony, in which the wife is plaintiff.

Q.—Did you receive instructions to take the depositions of Mr. Twombley. (Objected to.)

The question is put to show that Mr. Twombley had refused to testify on untrue and false grounds, viz.: on his privilege as counsel for Mr. Tibbetts, and had behaved boisterously and improperly before the Commissioner. Ruled out. Exception.

Plaintiff rests. Defendant moves to dismiss the complaint; first, that there was no special damage proved; second, that the alleged conversation was privileged, it being a family conversation, unless malice is proved that there is none.

Plaintiff then addressed the court, hoping that the jury might be allowed to pass on the question of his sanity, pointing out his sufferings under this charge of insanity, for worse than if he had been charged with a crime, and many phrases and acts of the defendant tending to show malice. The court then delivered a short resume of the reasons for dismissing the complaint; stating that though there was evidence of the speaking of of the words charged, and perhaps of malice, which ought to go to the jury, yet that it appeared these were spoken in the family, and with intimacies, and there was no proof to connect the plaintiff's injuries or losses, either in business or in his family relations, with the slanderous words. He must therefore dismiss the complaint.

Defendant then applied for an allowance. Mr. Tibbetts' counsel requested that under the circumstances it might be made small. Mr. Tibbetts protested against his counsel's interfering; he was conducting the case. They might take what they pleased. He had nothing to say in opposition. The Judge granted an allowance of $100.

The next case was one in which Mr. Tibbetts was defendant. Mr. Millard, as *amicus curiæ*, suggested that Mr. Tibbetts' present condition, worn out with the last trial, it was not just to him to allow him to try any case immediately. Mr. Tibbetts protested, but the case was adjourned to Monday next.

Supreme Court—Chambers.

Before Judge Barnard.

The People ex rel. Mary M. Voorhis vs. *Mrs. Squires and Others.*—The respondents, on behalf of the Home of the Friendless, make reply, claiming that the Union Home had ill-treated the children under its charge. The affidavits being contradictory, a reference was directed to A. S. Cohen to take proof of the facts in the matter.

New-York Common Pleas.

Before Justice Daly.

Stephen S. Clark vs. *James and Erastus Brooks.*—Judgment was entered upon the verdict in this action on motion of plaintiff, for the purpose of appeal.

Criminal Business.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

Arabella Robinson was tried in this court yesterday, for grand larceny, in stealing $200, in Treasury notes. The evidence was found to be insufficient, and the prosecution was abandoned.

Charles A. Scott, indicted for grand larceny, in stealing cloth from the Fall River line of steamboats, plead guilty.

William W. Taggart and Louise Griffin, indicted for forging a bank note, plead guilty to forgery in the fourth degree.

Mary Archie was indicted and tried for the abduction of a child. The proofs showed that in November last Mary Ellen Cogoey, a child of about four years old, was stolen, either by the defendant or by Annie Lussenil, who was also under indictment for the same offance, some time in November last, and kept till the middle of the month of December. That the prisoner then had information given to the police, but never asked or required the reward offered by the parent of the child for its recovery. The science was that Annie Lussenil, a girl of about fifteen or sixteen, took the child and brought it to Mrs. Arcele, who did not know the child was stolen until she learned so from the police. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty, but with a recommendation of mercy. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Shipman.

William McElroy was put on trial, charged with larceny in stealing five pounds of copper from the Navy-yard. The jury found him guilty, but recommended him to mercy, and the court sentenced him to thirty days' imprisonment.

Hugh Riley was tried for harboring a deserter, but was acquitted.

The case of Col. Burke, indicted for presenting false papers to the Government, was called up, but Mr. Clinton, his counsel, read the affidavit of the brother of the accused that he was dead, and the case accordingly was dropped.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 8, 1865.

$2,500 U. S. 6s, '81...C.	110½	100 Quarts Hill Min...	5
7,500 do	110	100 Mer. Min. Co	11
2,500 U. S. 6s, 5-20s...R.	109¾	100 do	10¾
7,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	109¾	1200 Erie Railway	74½
45,000 do	109¾	800 do	74¾
2,000 do...new iss.	108¾	2000 do	74¾
30,000 U. S. 6s, 10-40s...C.	102½	100 do...b30	75
14,000 U. S. 6s, 1 Yr Cer.	98¾	200 do...s10	74¾
5,000 Mo. State 6s	66	400 do	74¾
3,000 Conn. 6s	99	50 do	75
80,000 U. & Miss. C	27½	300 do	75¼
2,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	107	200 Mich. Cen. R	111
5,000 Erie 2d M	109	100 do	110½
5,000 Ill. C. 8s	112	100 Hudson R. R	105¾
4,000 Al. & T. H. 1st M.	98	150 do	105¾
4,000 Gal. & Chi. 2d M	100	200 do	105¾
2,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	100	500 Reading R	107¾
4,000 do	99¾	200 do...s30	107¾
2,000 Clev. & P. 4th M	79	900 do	108
2,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st M.	85	200 do	107¾
15,000 Amer. Gold	210½	300 M. S. & N. L	68¾
10,000 do	210¼	100 do	68¾
100 Bk of Commerce	112	100 do...s30	68¾
6 Com. National Bk	104	100 do	68¾
10 Fourth Nat. Bank	106	500 Ill. Cen. R	116
10 Del. & Hud. C. Co	158	200 do...b30	116
200 Cum. Coal Pr...b10	47¾	100 do	118¼
200 do	47¾	200 Clev. & Pitts	82¾
100 do...b30	47¾	400 do	82¾
400 do...b10	47¾	800 Chi. & N. W	36
100 do	47¾	200 do...b10	35
200 do	47¾	50 C. & N. W. Pr	65¾
100 do...b30	47¾	150 do	65¾
300 do	47¾	100 do	65½
100 do	48	100 do...b15	66
100 do	47¾	100 Chi. & R. I. R	86
100 Am. Coal Co	75	600 do	93¾
100 N. Y. Gas	112	50 do	93¾
150 do	111¾	100 do...b3	96¾
200 do	111¾	100 Chi. & N. W. Pr...b30	85½
500 do	111¾	1000 P., Ft. W. & C	94
100 do...s10	111	200 do	94½
500 do...s30	110¾	200 Chi. & Alt	53
100 do...s5	111¾	100 Alt. & T. H. Pref	96
100 do	111¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$12,000 U. S. 6s, '81...C.	110¾	100 Hud. Riv. R	106¾
26,500 U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C	109¼	100 do	106¾
1,000 do...new iss.	108¾	100 do	106¾
25,000 do...new iss.	108¾	800 Reading R	108¾
30,000 U. S. 6s, 10-40s...C.	102½	200 Mich. Cen. R	111¾
7,000 Mo. State 6s	66¾	400 U. S. & N. L. R	70¾
100 Cum Coal Pref	48¾	700 do	70¾
200 do	48¾	100 Chi. & N. W	35¾
500 N. Y. Cen	108	100 Cam. & N. W. Pr. b30	66
100 do	113¾	100 do	66
100 Mar. M. Co	11	100 Chi. & R. I. R	86¾
200 Erie Railway...s10	75¾	50 do	93¾
300 do	75¾	100 do	96¼
200 do	75¾	100 Pitts., F. W. & C	94¾
200 do...s15	76¼	400 do	94¾
200 do	75¾		

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

100 N. Y. C. R...s-d	111¾	300 M. S. & N. L...s3	69
400 Erie R...s-div	75¾	100 do	69
400 do...b3	75¼	200 Cl. & Pitts. s-d s3	82¾
1100 do	75¾	200 do	82¾
300 do...c	75¾	500 do	82¾
100 do...s3	75¾	400 Chi. & R. I. R	94¾
350 do...s3	76¼	200 do	95
800 do...b3	75¾	100 do	96¾
800 do...s10	75¾	400 P., Ft. W. & C	94¾
500 Hud. Riv. R	106	100 do	94¾
100 do...s3	106	150 Cum. Coal	48
200 Reading R	108	100 do	48¾
100 Ill. Cen. R	113¾	400 do	48¾

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200 N. Y. Cen...s-d	112¾	100 Cle. & Pitts...s-d	82
100 do...s5	113¾	600 do	82
100 do	112¾	100 Chi. & R. I	94¾
100 Erie Rail...s-d	76¼	100 do	95
100 do	75¾	150 do	96
100 do...s3	75¾	400 Chi. & N. W...s3	34¾
200 do	75¾	400 Cum. Coal Co	49¾
100 M. S. & N. I...s3	69¾	600 do	49¾
100 do	69¾	100 do...s10	49¾
100 Ill. Cen. R	113¾	100 do	49¾
100 P., Ft. W. & C...s3	93¾		

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8—P. M.

At the Stock Boards to-day, as well as in the Street, the demand for the national gold-bearing securities was animated at a further slight advance, closing strong and buoyant. The steamer, hence for Liverpool, took out something over $500,000 worth of Government Six per cent. Bonds, chiefly the old issue of 5-20s, which are becoming very scarce in this market. The new issue of the 5-20s are gaining in public favor, as they are as well protected as the old, and have a longer time to run, which is a recommendation to home buyers for permanent investment. The discrimination against them is made chiefly by European purchasers, to whom they are as yet but little known. The 10-40 Five per cent. Bonds have been in more request, and a shade higher. Operators concur in the opinion that at prevailing rates, they are now the cheapest of all the Government gold-bearing stocks, especially in view of the probable anticipatory payment of the 1st of March coin interest of 2½ ₩ cent, worth,—with gold at 210,—$5 25 in currency, leaving the net cost of the bonds to purchasers at this day's prices exactly 97, or 1½ ₩ cent less than the One-Year Certificates of Indebtedness, bearing an annual currency interest of 6 ₩ cent, and redeemable only in currency. The newly authorized national banking institutions are, of necessity, absorbing very considerable amounts of the 10-40s as the basis of their circulation, and this steady drain on the available supply is being felt in the Street. With the appreciation of the gold-bearing stocks, the popular demand for the new 7-30 Treasury notes—convertible on maturity into 6 ₩ cent. coin-bearing 5-20-year bonds—visibly increases. The First National Bank of this city subscribed to-day for $250,000 worth.

Gold opened as low as 210, but under rumors of a repulse of GRANT's army, the price was worked up to 213½. At the close, it stood at 212¾. The Sterling Exchange market was dull; sixty-day bankers' bills 108¾@109½ in gold. The *Cube*, to-day, took out only $250,000 in specie.

The Railway speculation was decidedly less vigorous to-day. Prices opened lower on the whole list. After the early Board adjourned, there was a temporary rally, followed by a slight reaction, the market closing tamely, but steady.

On the Street the following quotations were made at the close of business, as compared with yesterday afternoon:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	102	102¾	Pittsburgh	83	82¾
U. S. 5-20's	109¾	109⅝	Northwest	34	34⅝
T. Certificates	98¾	98¾	N. West Pref	66	65¾
N. Y. Central	113¾	113¾	Rock Island	96	95
Erie	76	75½	Fort Wayne	95½	95¾
Hudson	107	106¾	Cumb'ld Coal	47	49¾
Reading	109	108¾	Quicksilver	87	86¾
Mich. Southern	76¾	69¾	Mar posa	11	10¾
Illinois Cen	115¾	113¾	Ohio & M. Certs	27¾	27½

The following bids were made to-day for the City

MISCELLANEOUS.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!
TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

Housekeepers should buy their Teas, Coffees, &c., at the GREAT "CANTON TEA WAREHOUSE," where all goods are guaranteed free from adulteration, and sold cheap for cash only. THOMAS R. AGNEW,
Nos. 260 and 262 Greenwich-st., corner Murray.
Wholesale Department No. 262 Greenwich-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 286 Navy-st., and No. 65 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn
Long Island, N. Y.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A large stock always on hand at
LOWER PRICES
than any other establishment in the city.
A. KLASER'S MANTEL WORKS,
No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Cut this out.

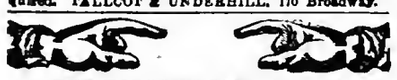
REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.

Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

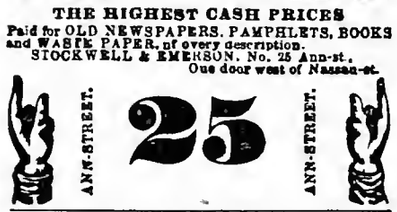
WATER-POWERS FOR SALE.

TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.
We have lists of a great number of water-powers of both large and small capacity, some of them near this city. Persons in want of such property will find it to their interest to call.
Engineers skilled in making plans and estimates for buildings and machinery will be furnished when required. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway.



THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES

Paid for OLD NEWSPAPERS, PAMPHLETS, BOOKS and WASTE PAPER, of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st.,
One door west of Nassau-st.



COMPRESSED YEAST!

The demand for our celebrated "COMPRESSED YEAST" having so rapidly increased, we deem it a duty to the public to designate the following depots in the various parts of the city, where it can be had fresh every day: DONAN, STERN & CO.,
No. 89 7th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

GREENWICH-ST.	3D-AV.
112, R. Schmidt.	475, Bauman & Co.
346, G. N Smith.	2D-AV.
415, P. Nelson.	58, A. Deering.
HUDSON-ST.	Cor 30th-st., F. Fittel.
397, J. F. Knapp.	AVENUE A.
8TH-AV.	39, O. H. Ranch.
610, Hendrickson.	GREENWICH-AV.
597, Chs. Hail.	8, S. R. Mann & Co.
443, B. Blanck.	BOWERY.
232, L. Friedländer.	389, Haight Bros.
7TH-AV.	CANAL-ST.
420, Abbot & Palmer.	585, Chas. Rabe.
9TH-AV.	502, F. Engelcke.
426, Bowes & Co.	7TH-ST.
6TH-AV.	166, Chs. Gabhard.
151. J. H Stellges.	

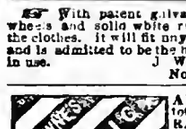
THE CELEBRATED

UNION WASHING MACHINE

THE BEST IN THE WORLD—FIRST PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.
☞ No soaking, rubbing or boiling required. Warranted to wash perfectly, without injury to the most tender fabric. Attached to it, or separately, is

JOHNSON'S UNION WRINGER

☞ With patent galvanized frame, expansive cogwheels and solid white rubber rolls which never stain the clothes. It will fit any kind of tub, round or square, and is admitted to be the best and most durable wringer in use. J. WARD & CO.,
No. 457 Broadway, New-York.



AND WINDOW BAND totally excludes COLD, WIND, RAIN, SNOW and DUST from the rooms of houses. Windows and Sky-Lights,—stops the rattling of Sashes, without interfering with the free use of the same. They save one-half the FUEL, and are warranted good for five years. For circulars, with prices, references, &c., address the PATENTEE, WILLIAM BROWN. LEATHER STRIP COMPANY, No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.
Brooklyn Agency, No. 4 Court-st., Montague Hall.

$100 REWARD.—INFORMATION WANTED of CHARLES COULTER, a resident of Brooklyn, who was last seen at the Fulton Ferry, New-York side, on Friday night, near 12 o'clock, Jan. 27, 1865. Mr. Coulter is aged 45 years, 5 feet 10 inches in height, short iron grey hair, with full beard to match, dark and thick head of hair, togel with very prominent features, dark complexion and eyes. He had on a gray business suit and blue sack overcoat, soft felt hat and fine calfskin boots. On his person was a gold watch, with a hair fob-chain. Any person who can give any information that will lead to his finding, or the recovery of his body, if he should not be alive, will receive the reward of $100.
COULTER, KRAPP & CO., No. 10 Front-st.

MANHATTAN ARMS CO., Newark, N. J.—Our Colt Model Navy Pistol is of best material and wrought throughout. Parts interchangeable. Every Pistol warranted one year. Best Pistol made for army officers, being 8 oz. lighter than any Pistol using Government cartridges.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Wardwell's National Writing Fluid." and "Keys' American Union Ink." No sediment, flow freely and do not corrode. Sold at No 5 Ludlow-st., corner of Canal, and by the trade generally.
C. W WARDWELL,
Successor to J. G. Keys.

500 BAGS AND BARRELS OF THE BEST door of sweepings, suitable for foundries, pastemakers, carpenters, and feed dealers, for sale in any quantity, cheaper than at any other place in the city. also, family and bakers' flour, feed, meal, grain, &c. F. CORE, No. 31 Moore-st., between South and Front sts., New-York.

FOR SALE.—HAY.—FIFTY TONS OF FIRST quality red-top salt meadow hay, located in the English Neighborhood, New-Jersey, only a few miles from New-York. The hay is so situated that it can be reached either by railroad or navigation. To be sold cheap.
J. G. HUSCAC, No. 421 Broadway.

CIDER VINEGAR—REALLY PURE AND FIRST QUALITY.—For sale in packages of from one to forty gallons, for family use.
W. KNAPP,
Call and examine. No. 91 Hudson-st.

KEEP YOUR FEET DRY.—FRANK MILLER'S Leather Preservative Water Proof Oil Blacking. For sale at Nos. 15 and 81 Fulton-st., and No. 49 Nassau-st.

VALENTINES.—FOR $5 YOU WILL RECEIVE a handsome valentine, in a beautifully illuminated box, post-paid. Address T. W. STRONG,
No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York.

EMPTY QUICKSILVER FLASKS WANTED and highest cash price paid for same by
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDERWEAR,
RIBBONS AND FRENCH FLOWERS,
YANKEE NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS.
☞ ALWAYS ON HAND A FULL STOCK BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, 50 CTS. a pair under the regular prices.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.

DAMAGED BLACK SILKS.

GROS DE RHINES,
GROS GRAINS and
TAFFETAS,
just purchased at auction at a great sacrifice. Very slightly damaged.
Also,
Damaged Linens, Jaconets, Damasks and Napkins.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON, No. 276 Bowery.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes neatly, and do up ladies' hair and take charge of a baby from its birth. Can be seen for three days, at No. 215 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d-avs.; first floor, front room best of city reference can be given.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation as seamstress; can operate on Grover & Baker and Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines; understands dress-making and hair-dressing and all kinds of family sewing. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 541 6th-av., near 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT and Christian young person, as nursery governess in a family where she would not have charge of more than two children; would be willing to take charge of their wardrobe and make herself useful to her employer; best city reference given. Apply at No. 39 King-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as first-rate cook; understands meats and pastry, first-rate bread and biscuit maker; the best of reference can be given; has no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No 350 3d-av., between 46th and 41st sts., first flight up stairs, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hairdressing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; would do a little chamberwork or take care of children; has the best of city reference. Call at No. 136 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY COMpetent young woman as cook and laundress; understands her business perfectly and has good city reference. Call at No. 103 West 36th-st., between 6th-av., and Broadway.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE GIRL, WILLING TO work, a situation as general servant; washes and irons well; or as chambermaid and waitress in a private family or boarding-house; wages, $7. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER, an engagement by the week or month; is a good fitter, and understands her business thoroughly; also Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Call at No. 79 24th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT seamstress to go out by the day, in hotels, boarding-houses, and private families; works on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; city reference. Address Miss GAINNS, No. 282 Mulberry-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT AND tidy young woman, with good city reference, as chambermaid and waitress; understands the business perfectly. Call at No. 103 West 36th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook; would assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of city reference. Can be seen at No. 72 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced girl as chambermaid and waitress; can give good reference as to respectability. Call at No. 92 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS. By a competent young woman, with good recommendations from her present employer. Can be seen on Thursday and Friday, at No. 20 East 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable woman, as cook; understands cooking and baking in all its branches; good city reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 3 King-st. corner Macdougal.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; has good reference. Call at No. 108 East 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as nurse and seamstress; has the best of city reference. Can be seen at No. 176 East 31st-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced monthly nurse; thoroughly understands the care of mother and child. Can be seen at No. 261 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English Protestant, as cook. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 85 6th-st., Room No. 7.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER and seamstress, to engage by the day, week, or month. Call at No. 251 7th-av., near 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman in a first-class family as cook; best of city reference. Call at No. 223 7th-av., corner 25th-st.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW, OF GENteel birth and good education, competent to take entire charge of the domestic arrangements of a household, or to instruct children, wishes such a position in a gentleman's family; no objection to the country, to a widower's or a bachelor's family; references exchanged. Address, for one week, Mrs. C., Box 119 *Times* Office.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CARVER IN A dining saloon or hotel; satisfactory reference given as to competency, &c. Address No. 26 Jefferson-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT married man, as gardener, with two in family; understands the business in all its branches—green-house and graperies, and the whole care of a gentleman's place. Address J. B. G., Bridgeman's seed-store, corner of 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man; understands his business thoroughly; will be found willing and obliging; has best of references. Address J. M., for two days, Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman or groom; understands the care and management of horses; has no objection to city or country; good reference from his last employer. Address for two days J. C., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND coachman by a married man, (one child.) Protestant; understands the care and management of horses and cows; has good recommendations. Address ROBERT, Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS gardener, German, who had the charge of a fine country residence, with graperies and green-houses, for the last three years. Can be seen at Mr. BRIDGEMAN'S seed-store, No. 876 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as groom or footman; understands his business thoroughly; will be found a valuable servant to his employer. Call or address P. W., No. 521 6th-av., between 31st and 32d sts., third floor, front room.

A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS BEEN WORKing in the most respectable hotels and restaurants of this city, would like to get into higher service by going at first as second waiter in a private family; no good situation more object than wages. Call or address WILLIAM CROWELL, No. 193 West-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman in the country; understands his business, and is careful driver and groom, and has satisfactory reference to show for his honesty and sobriety; can be seen until engaged. Address C. D., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER. By a single young man who understands his business; can take care of a team of horses if required; has the best of city reference. Address F. B., Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman in a private family; is highly recommended by his last employer. Address G. H., Box No. 240 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF A COMMERcial college, twenty years of age, married, a situation; good reference. Address GRADUATE, Box No. 80, South Norwalk, Conn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY one who understands his business, and is well accustomed in the city, and will come well recommended. Apply by note to T. H., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A WOOLEN MILL, by a first-class gigger and putter; good recommendations if required. Address JACOB GULEY, Lawrence, Mass.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS FARMER AND gardener, by a married man without children; good recommendations. Address M. C., farmer, Mr. Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st., N. Y., for three days.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE sober and steady man, with unexceptionable references, a situation as waiter in a family. Call at No. 64 West 18th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER; OUT of employment on account of change of business. Drop a line, or call for JOHN ADAMS, Nos. 2 and 3 South-st. Refers to present employers.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A LIGHT place; understands plain gardening and work on a gentleman's place generally; has reference. Address J. J., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A respectable married man; has the best of city and country reference. Address M. C., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly. Address J. C., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A MAN AND HIS WIFE, TO GO A short distance in the country; the man as gardener, and to make himself generally useful; and his wife to do the housework for a small family. Apply, with references, at No. 324½ Grand-st.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT WOMEN; ONE as nurse and seamstress, using Wheeler & Wilson's machine; the other as laundress and chambermaid; good city references required. Apply this morning, at No. 7 East 32d-st.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT GARDENER; ONE who thoroughly understands his business and can come well recommended. Apply at No. 221 Washington-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A WHOLESALE dry goods store, one accustomed to the wholesale business; a liberal salary will be given for a first-class man. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS SALESMEN for the retail; none others need apply; also, several intelligent lads as cash boys.
A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

WANTED—A BOY BETWEEN 13 AND 15 years of age, of good address; reference required. Apply at Dental Office, No. 30 Bond-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE THE SITUATION as second waiter; must have references. Apply, after 4 o'clock, at No. 350 6th-av.

WANTED—A SALESMAN WHO IS THOROUGHly acquainted with laces and embroideries. Apply to MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

WANTED—IN AN OFFICE, A BOY WHO writes a first-rate hand; salary $4 per week. Apply to WM. B. HAYWARD, No. 139 Broadway.

WANTED—GOOD MILLINERS. INQUIRE IN No. 439 6th-av., near 35d-st.

A LARGE WHITE-GOODS IMPORTING house wants a Buyer and Salesman. Parties thoroughly acquainted with the business and open for an engagement will learn of a very suitable position by applying, with name and references, addressed to Box No. 1,183 New-York Post-Office.

FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE FOR SALE,
AT FISHKILL ON THE HUDSON,
DIRECTLY OPPOSITE NEWBURGH.
The view of the river from West Point up eight or ten miles, and of Newburgh and its mountain scenery, is grand. There is a first-class modern house, 50 by 40 feet, with 16 rooms, piazza all around the house, and a large observatory. There are about six acres of land, a fine garden, fruit orchard, and pasture lot for cows; also, carriage-house, stables, ice-house and other out-houses, with two good wells of water, cisterns, a fish pond, &c.; also, grapes, fruits, fine evergreens and shade trees. Only three minutes' walk to Hudson River Railroad, and near the terminus of the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Road. The property is the most desirable in the place, and as it is but two hours by rail from New-York, very convenient to the city. Refer to the following parties, who know something of the property: Wm. Bruuer & Co., Innerara, Broadway; E. W Cock & Co., corner Church and Warren-sts.; James and Erastus Brooks, New-York *Express*. The house is well furnished throughout, and will be sold with two horses, carriages, &c., if desired, and at a bargain, together or separately.
A. R. CHANDLER,
Fishkill on the Hudson.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—LOCATED ON Pelham Bay, Long Island Sound, and about one and a half hour's drive from the city. The dwelling is very commodious, about sixty feet square; is of wood, filled in with brick; two-story and attic; has water and gas; built in the most thorough manner, by the best mechanics, and has been painted, frescoed and decorated during the past year; the outbuildings are large and numerous, and in perfect order; garden and grounds in complete order; fruit abundant, of choice varieties; the location of the house is about twenty rods from the water, where is a bath-house, boat-house, fish-house and pavilion; the view from the house of the Sound and surrounding country is very beautiful; the furniture, which is of the best quality, and costly, together with the animals upon the place, tools and utensils, can be bought, if wanted. Price $75,000. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT NEWARK, N. J., THE FOLLOWing-named property, being the remains of E. M. Noyes & Brothers' comb factory, recently destroyed by fire, viz.:
Nine building lots; the foundation and bricks of a building 108x36, two stories high; one 25 horse-power steam engine; two steam boilers, 20 feet long, 3 feet diameter, with two 12 inch flues each; together with a chimney-stack in perfect order. Original quantity of bricks used, about 231,000
Apply, for particulars, to
HOWARD D. SANGER & CO.,
Nos. 106 and 107 Chambers st., New-York,
or to
E. M. NOYES & BRO.,
at Wright & Smith's, near Market-st. Depot,
Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE.—A PLEASANT HOUSE AND BARN in good repair, and two acres, near Stapleton, Staten Island. Water in the house; marble mantels, bells, dumb waiter, &c. Any family desiring a healthy place for their children, and to keep a horse and cow, and fowls, only one hour from Canal-st., will find this property worthy their attention. A large quantity of "truck" could be raised upon the place. There being plenty of "commons" twenty cows could be kept there. Price, $7,000; easy terms. Inquire of Mr. LAWS, No. 146 Perry-st., second door from Greenwich, or address him a letter and he will call and see you. If not sold, it will be let.

FOR SALE—AT FISHKILL, ON THE HUDSON, a very desirable residence, in full view of Newburgh and Newburgh Bay. The lot contains four acres of land, has a good stock of fruit of all kinds, and an excellent garden, ice-house, barn and carriage-house. The dwelling is in excellent order, (not modern,) and has ten rooms, beside basement and garret; being but ten minutes' walk from the Hudson River Railroad depot. Churches of all denominations in the vicinity, and good schools. Price $6,000. Inquire of WALTER BRETT, Fishkill, on the Hudson, or BENSON VAN VLIET, Esq., No. 17 William-st., New-York.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE IN POUGHKEEPSIE, ON NORTH-AV.—A large, commodious house in excellent condition, with modern improvements, nine acres of land attached, in high cultivation, abundance of fruit, a variety of outbuildings, fine view of river and mountain scenery. Enter to WM. W. WICKES, No. 21 Front-st., New-York; THOMPSON L. WICKES, law office, Poughkeepsie; or T. S. WICKES, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR GOOD CITY PROPERTY.—A small farm at Yonkers, nine acres of land well fenced, with good house and barn, good garden and plenty of fruit of all kinds, on the Sawmill River Road, one and a half miles from the railroad and steamboat depots. Inquire of E. S. CALDWELL, No. 37 Park Row, Room No. 4, or No. 42 Ninth-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST AND MOST pleasant located farms in New-Jersey, situated in a pleasant village on Central Railroad, 1¼ hour from city; comprises 160 acres very productive land especially adapted to hay and grazing; double two-story dwelling 32x46 feet, grooods handsomely laid out, plenty shade and fruit; outbuildings extensive, schools, churches and stores convenient, terms easy. If desired will be divided. For part culars apply at office National Wire Works, No. 43 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN NEWJersey, 2½ miles from the city by rail; near a depot; large double house, large barn, stables, carriage-house, and other outbuildings; 10 acres of choice land, orchard at 250 noble trees; 50 choice pears, 75 grape vines, cherries, plums, peaches and small fruit in abundance, all in full bearing. Apply to WM. BRINE, No. 1ue Broad-st., up stairs, rear office.

FOR SALE—IN THE VICINITY OF MADISONsquare, between 5th and Madison-av., two large first-class houses, containing about 60 rooms, well adapted for club-house, boarding house, hotel or school; houses have all the modern improvements, hot and cold water throughout, large dining rooms, &c. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF HANDSOME COTtages, with large lots and fruits of all kinds, at Fort Richmond Farm, Sylville, Staten Island, from $1,450 to $3,000, at only below gold prices. Now is your opportunity. Also, in this city, a large number of private houses, from $4,000 and upward. Some really first-class brick and brown-stone tenement property, paying well. Call and see. S. KILPATRICK, under Bull's Head Bank.

FOR SALE—THE STORE FLOOR AND BASEment of iron building No. 254 Canal, corner of Elm-st., 25 by 80, and wide in the rear, equal to 25 by 100. Also, the store floor and basement, No. 256, adjoining, 25 by 80. The two can be connected by areaways. Apply to GEORGE BRUCE, No. 13 Chambers-st.

A FINE FARM—70 ACRES, WELL FRUITED, timbered, &c., good improvements; beautifully located; fronting on the Hudson; one hour from city; Northern N. J. Railroad. Also, residences and farms, 1 to 2,000 acres; same locality; bargains.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PIECE OF ground, with six three-story brick houses, on the northwest corner of Charlton and Washington sts., (corner occupied as a store,) having a front of 50 feet on Washington-st., and 120 feet on Charlton-st. For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No 96 Broadway

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY S. BLACKWELL, Orange, N. J., or 7 P. M., 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE high-stoop dwelling-house, 20x56; lot 80 feet; in good order with all modern improvements, for between 45th and 46th sts. Price, $10,000. Possession at short notice. Apply to WM. P. LYON, No. 537 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE FIVE-STORY, PHILadelphia-brick front tenement house, No. 150 East 31st-st.; also, the brown-stone house No. 152 East 35th-st.; also two brick cottage houses in Yorkville. Apply to BLESSON & BOLRATH, No. 430 East 10th-st.

FOR SALE—IN WEST FARMS, THREE MILES from Harlem Bridge, a pleasant 2½-story dwelling, barn, stable, and large garden. Inquire of
EDWD. SWIFT, No. 102 Centre-st., N. Y.

$50,000.—VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE, near Branchport, Yates County, New-York; 475 acres, 300 woodland, a fine stone dwelling, a good frame farm-house, and all other necessary buildings; scenery beautiful, and climate all that could be desired. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 3 Pine-st., New-York City.

$4,600.—FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY brick house, basement and under-cellar, situated at No. 319 Hicks-st., near Degraw, South Brooklyn; convenient to all the ferries; house in good order. For particulars, apply to F. A. YENNI, No. 125 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—THAT BEAUTIFUL AND UNIQUE cottage-house at the northeast corner of Park-av. and 34th-st. The house is in perfect order from cellar to garret, is arranged in the most commodious manner, with dining-room, drawing-room, &c., on the first floor. Stable attached. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON—IN HAMILTON PARK, near the ferry, several first-class villas to rent, of English, French and Italian architecture, about ten rooms, water, gas, wash-tubs, dumb-waiters, bath-rooms and other conveniences; perfectly healthy and views unsurpassed. Apply to M. HAMILTON, No. 132 Broadway.

FARMING LAND AT FLATBUSH, L. I.—For sale, 32 acres of land in the town of Flatbush, L. I., being a wood lot, from which most of the wood has been cut; can in a short time, and at small expense, be made a valuable farm. Address or apply to N. L. ZABRISKIE, No. 15 Court-street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN 38TH-ST., FIRST HOUSE EAST of Park-av., a four-story brown-stone English basement house, 20 feet wide, with the modern improvements. Price, with carpets, &c., $17,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDsome residence, with eight acres of ground, buildings nearly new, and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, &c. Apply to
A. T. BROWN, No. 74 Wall-st.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE THE VALUAble property No. 82d Grand-st., corner of Orchard and No. 63 Orchard-st. Inquire of E. FASH, Shoe and Leather Bank, or address C. H. FASH, Bergen, N. J.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A BARGAIN, a double Italian cottage house, five lots; stable; location unsurpassed; all modern improvements. Terms easy. Apply to FOSTER & LUPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD premises No. 159 10th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Situation very central and easily adapted to any light business. Inquire of WM. M. LUMMIS, 64 Beade-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE, full width, in Hammond-st., between Bleecker and 4th sts., in perfect order. For permits, terms, &c., apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO BUILDERS.—FOR SALE AND NO MONEY required, three or five lots on 58th-st., near 5th-av. Apply to BLUNT & LEWIS, No. 482 Broadway.

CORNWALL.—FOR SALE, SEVERAL BEAUtiful places with from one to thirty acres. Inquire of JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, N. Y.

FOR SALE.

BENEDICT & COIT'S
REAL ESTATE OFFICE, NO. 4 PINE-ST.
Houses and Stores for sale or to rent.

FARM FOR SALE—A GOOD FARM OF 130 acres, to close the estate of the late Charles R. Underhill, situated in Westchester County; very healthy and pleasant; two miles from Chappaqua Depot, on the Harlem Railroad, five from Sing Sing, two from Croton Lake. On the premises is a comfortable house, with thirteen rooms, with water running in it and a fountain in the yard; a large barn with basement, with twenty-one stalls for horses and cows, with water running in it, besides room for 100 barrels apples; also water running in the yard; good carriage-house and granary, two apple orchards, several kinds of pears, &c. If not sold before, will be put up at auction on the 25th of Second month (February) if the weather should be stormy, it will be postponed until the next clear day in the next week. ELIZABETH C. UNDERHILL, Executrix.
Dated 25th of First Month (January,) 1865.

MURRAY HILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The elegant French-roof, four-story, brown-stone front house known as No. 14 East 34th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., with the vacant lot adjoining; the house is first-class in every respect, and has just been overhauled; dimensions 25 by 82, with a two-story extension 18 by 21; lot 98.9; the carpentery, plumbing and painting all by days' work; the woodwork throughout the parlor floor all of seasoned black walnut, with mantel in extension room of same; also, stairs all the way to the attic of the same; immediate possession given; the extra lot is in fine shape without restriction. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FIRST-CLASS FARM FOR SALE LOW—Situate on the Highlands of Long Island, about 25 miles from New-York, beautifully overlooking the Great South Bay and ocean. This is a pleasant property, and extremely productive, yielding immense quantities of fine fruits, with wine and cider of great excellence. It will pay equal to a petroleum well. The total income is nearly $9,000. Situation pleasant, and neighborhood the very best. Location as healthy as is possible to the climate. About 150 acres for $13,500. Apply to C. G. PRATT, No. 24 Pine-st., Room No. 35.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE, NEATLY furnished, with 1¼ acres of ground, near Orange, $6,500; pretty cottage, 10 rooms, with furniture, barn, carriage-house and 2 acres of ground, at Bushing Springs, only 9 miles from New-York, $6,750—no price; handsome house, with 8 lots, in Brooklyn, $5,500; neat cottage at Elizabeth, $2,500; several tasty cottages at Flatbush, $1,800; pleasant house, 6 acres, at Metochin, $2,300; also several cheap farms and small places near the city.
JAQUES, No. 151 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE IN the country, four and a half hours from New-York, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey; fitted for a permanent home, having Baker & Smith's steam warming and ventilating apparatus, in perfect order; house modern in style and improvements, with stable, garden, &c. The location, drives, scenery, desirable and attractive. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—IN WESTchester county, 1¾ miles south of Yonkers, 12 miles from Madison-square, with 5 acres of ground; house large with plenty of shade trees, every way desirable for a gentleman's family. Apply to J. ODELL, No. 4 Jauncey Court.

FARM FOR SALE, VERY CHEAP.—ABOUT 75 acres, near Plainfield, N. J. Has a good loam soil, well adapted to grain or grazing, with fair farm buildings. Price, $4,750, which is extremely low. If you want a bargain, apply at once to C. G. PRATT, No. 24 Pine-st., Room No. 35.

FOR SALE—1,000 FEET SHELVING, FIRST floor and basement of No. 37 Barclay-st., 8 flights of stairs at No. 29 Broadway; 6 iron tanks, 2¾ feet high, 7 feet diameter; 2 iron tanks, with double bottoms, 11x9½x1½ feet. P. N. STOFFORD, No. 29 Broadway.

TWO BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCES FOR SALE—On the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, one hour and a half from New-York. The location, the drives, the scenery, desirable and attractive. Inquire of R. C. BACON, No. 162 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN—The large and commodious stone front dwelling, No. 115 Hicks-st., Brooklyn; lot, 27½x125 feet; house, 27½x82; has all modern improvements. For terms, and permission to see the premises apply to
J. W. W. DE FOREST & CO., No. 82 South-st.

FOR SALE—IN 30TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-AV., a three-story and attic brown-stone, high-stoop house, in perfect order, painted and frescoed, and finished in black walnut. House 25 feet wide. Immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN NEW-JERSEY, WELL situated, about one hour's ride from the city; thirty-two acres of good land; a well-built and commodious house; fine fruit and shade trees. Apply to J. P. ELWELL, No. 57 South-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS, NO. 48 Hubert-st., No 242 West-st.; four small houses north side of 119th-st., near 4th-av., full lots; three-story brick house, No. 212 Clinton-st., Brooklyn; has furnace, gas and water. P. N. STOFFORD, No. 29 Broadway.

WANTED—TO BUY A STORE OF ABOUT 80 to 100 feet deep, and 25 feet wide, situated between Murray and Canal sts. and Church and Elm sts. Address T. P., Box No. 240 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY on the 5th-av., north of 23d-st., extending through to and fronting on Broadway; improvements first-class. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE CORNER PROPerty known as the Amity House, corner 6th-av. and Amity-st.; price $21,000. Apply to GEO. W. DEAN, No. 26 Stanton-st.

PETROLEUM AND TIMBER LANDS IN Pennsylvania for sale cheap. Address WM. M. McKNIGHT, care Wallace & Browne, No. 76 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—IN WEST 22D-ST., A NEW AND elegant first class extra wide house, with stable lot in the rear. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

YONKERS.—FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIdence in the village of Yonkers; price, $35,000. For particulars, apply to H. BAYLIS, No. 15 Murray-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, THE following buildings now occupied for offices:
No. 15 Centre-st., next to Chambers, 4 stories, 24 by 40.
No. 9 Chambers-st., 3 stories, 23 by 24, and extension 14 by 25.
No. 11 Chambers-st., 3 stories, 22 by 36, and extension 9 by 12.
No. 13 Chambers-st., 5 stories, 39 by 36.
Apply to GEORGE BRUCE, No. 13 Chambers-st.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—THE WINDERmere House, with 400 acres of land, or less, if required; the house is commodious, lately enlarged and refurnished, and has a large and constantly increasing patronage; the situation presents the most beautiful combination of mountain and water scenery, renowned for its salubrious invigorating atmosphere, fine fishing, boating, gunning, &c., located on the north end of Greenwood Lake, 130 miles long,) Warwick, Orange County, N. Y., 55 miles from the city via Erie Railway; the farm is fertile, possessing unusual resources, adapted to grain, grazing or dairy, with abundance of fruit. For particulars address the subscriber on the premises, or apply to R. B. CALDWELL & CO., No. 220 Pearl-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT HOBBY HOOK TO LET OR LEASE—With or without furniture: it has gas, hot and cold water, furnace, &c., together with five acres of ground in lawn and garden; carriage-house, stables, gardener's house, icehouse; commands a splendid view of the Hudson River and Harlem Valley, seven minutes from Hudson River Railroad Station, thirty minutes by rail from 30th-st. depot, and five miles from Central Park. Apply to F. THOMPSON, No. 50 Warren-st., or WM. C. THOMPSON, No. 29 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE PREMISES, CORNER JAY AND Plymouth sts., Brooklyn, formerly occupied by HOWARD & FULLER as a brewery; possession immediate; also for sale a boiler, steam engine, copper coil (nine feet diameter,) 22 stillions, or brewer's troughs, and other fixtures. Apply at the New Brewery of HOWARD & FULLER, corner Bridge and Plymouth sts., Brooklyn.

A WELL-FURNISHED FRONT, SQUARE ROOM; also, small back room, on fourth floor. English basement house, in 9th st., between 5th and 6th-avs., to let on reasonable terms, without board. Address Box No. 5,312, Post-office.

TO LET—OFFICE ROOM

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 9, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.
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Payments invariably in advance.
We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or post office money orders wherever it can be done.
Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—TWO MAMMOTH FAT WOMAN, GIANT BOY, LIVING SKELETON, DWARF. Afternoon: AZUCENA, or THE GIPSY'S VENGEANCE. Evening: RING OF FATE and STAGE STRUCK YANKEE.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.

BROADWAY THEATRE—LIVE INDIAN—PAUL PRY.

WALLACK'S—MEN OF THE DAY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—FANCY DRESS BALL.

NIBLO'S—MESALLIANCE; OR, FAITH AND FALSEHOOD.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—FRA DIAVOLO.

NIBLO'S SALOON—CONCERT.

STEINWAY'S ROOMS—SOIREE MUSICALE.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news from the Army of the Potomac is not yet definite as to the object or results of the new movement. The Second and Fifth Corps obtained a well-advanced position on Sunday, and held it, despite the efforts of the enemy to dislodge them. The greater part of the Sixth and Ninth Corps arrived on the ground Sunday night. On Monday afternoon CRAWFORD'S division of the Fifth Corps was pushed forward, and drove the rebels from a point known as Dabney's Mills, about two miles beyond Hatcher's Run. Here the rebels made a determined stand, and about 5 o'clock made an attack in front and on the flank of the division, and caused it to fall back some distance to a line of works thrown up by the Second Corps on Sunday, where our men reformed, and aided by the Third Division of the Sixth Corps, the enemy were in turn driven back. The fighting was quite severe while it lasted, and the enemy being the attacking party suffered severely. Our loss was from 300 to 500. About 120 prisoners were captured, among whom was one rebel Colonel.

CONGRESS.

The Senate yesterday took up a bill relating to postal laws. The bill contains seventeen sections, a full summary of which will be found in the proceedings of Congress. It is said to have the approval of the Postmaster-General. At 1 o'clock the Senate received a message from the House, that that body was ready to proceed with the counting of the Presidential vote. The Senate then repaired to the House of Representatives and assisted at this ceremony, retiring at 2 o'clock to their own room. Mr. SUMNER'S resolution requesting the President to furnish information in relation to the peace conference was taken up and passed, after a somewhat protracted debate. The bill to establish a bridge over the Ohio at Louisville, was taken up and passed. Pending the consideration of a bill to define the boundaries of the State of Nevada, the Senate adjourned.

In the House a resolution was adopted requesting the President to communicate information in regard to the late peace conference. A bill was introduced and referred to the Committee on Commerce, requiring ship-owners to make annual returns of the tonnage of every vessel held by them. A resolution was adopted to appoint a select committee to investigate charges of fraud and corruption which have been made against the Commissioner of Patents. A thousand dollars was appropriated to procure a marble bust of the late Chief Justice. A bill was passed, providing for the confinement of juvenile offenders against the laws of the United States in houses of refuge. At 1 o'clock a message was sent to the Senate, announcing that the House was ready to receive that body, for the purpose of counting the electoral vote. Soon afterward the Senators entered, and were assigned seats in the body of the hall, on the right of the presiding officer. After a few preliminary remarks, the Vice-President proceeded to open the certificates of election, and announce the vote of each State. The votes having all been opened and counted, the tellers through Senator TRUMBULL, announced the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN President of the United States, and of ANDREW JOHNSON Vice-President, for four years from the 4th of March next. The announcement was received with applause from the galleries and floor. The Senators then returned to their own chamber and the House adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, bills were reported ratifying the amendment to the National Constitution, to create a new ward in New-York, and to incorporate the Merchants' Exchange and News Room of the City of New-York. Notice was given of a bill to repeal the charter of the Union Trust Company; for a Police Court in New-York, and for a railroad in Eleventh-avenue. Bills were introduced for the completion of Harlem Bridge, and for widening Sixth-avenue, New-York. The bill incorporating the Arion Society of New-York and the Poughkeepsie Bounty Bill were passed.

In the Assembly, bills were passed relative to the common schools of New-York, and to establish a public market in this city. The bill extending the time for the completion of the Grand Hotel and the Central Park Hotel, was favorably reported.

GENERAL NEWS.

The extremes of Gold yesterday were 210@ 213¼; closing price, 212¼. The *Cuba* took out only $250,000 in Specie. Stocks were unsettled: Governments active and higher; the fancies less freely dealt in, and lower and irregular. Produce and Merchandise were less sought after, though prices favored buyers. The Freight market was inactive.

Eight hundred and thirty bales of cotton from Mobile were sold at public auction, yesterday, in this city, for the benefit of rebel prisoners now in our hands. The cotton sold for from 75c. to 93c. ₩ lb., being an advance of about 10c. ₩ lb. on previous sales. The whole amount realized was $350,000.

The ship *Cornelius Grinnell*, which arrived at this port on Sunday, brought several convicts from London, sent to New-York by the London Prison Society. Four of the number made affidavits that they were shipped and their passage paid to this port by the above society.

A destructive fire, attended with serious loss of life, occurred in Philadelphia yesterday morning. The fire broke out in a coal-oil factory in Ninth-street, where 2,000 barrels of refined oil, in bond, were stored. The oil from the burning barrels escaped and poured into Ninth-street and down that street for two squares, and then into Washington, Federal and Ellsworth streets, making them appear like rivers of flame, and setting on fire the houses on both sides. The inmates, in attempting to escape, were thus subjected to the awful danger of these burning streets, and it was estimated that at least fifteen persons were burned to death. Forty-seven buildings were destroyed in all.

The Brooklyn Board of Education have increased the salaries of the principals of the public schools from $1,500 to $2,000.

HENRY S. FOOTE, ex-member of the rebel Congress, who recently arrived in Washington, reached this city on Tuesday night in charge of an officer of Gen. SHERIDAN'S army, and applied for a room at the Astor House, failing to obtain which he sought an interview with United States Detective Col. BAKER, but was unsuccessful in obtaining one, and was at once removed to Fort Warren. His refusal to take the oath of allegiance is understood to be the cause of his imprisonment.

The Senate Committee on Cities and Towns held another session yesterday at Albany, at which the arguments in favor of and against the bill for a paid Fire Department in this city were further heard. Just as Mr. D. B. EATON was closing the argument in favor of the bill, Senator FIELDS, a Democratic Senator from this city, and a member of the committee, entered in a state of gross intoxication, and soon began interrupting Mr. EATON, which he kept doing, despite the remonstrances and efforts of those present, and finally, carried his disgraceful conduct so far as to compel the committee to adjourn without concluding the hearing. It is not likely that this exhibition of rowdyism will help the cause of the opponents of the bill.

At a special meeting of the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, the committee dispatched to Washington to confer with the Government relative to the reduction of our quota, presented their report. The committee state that all they have been able to effect is to get 25 per cent. of the quota deferred, leaving 15,763 men to be raised. They also state that provided the work of recruiting goes on satisfactorily, the draft will probably be postponed, and that they have reason to believe a reassignment of quotas will be made on the basis of the corrected enrollment. The report was accepted and a resolution adopted empowering the Volunteer Committee to offer such bounties both for volunteers and substitutes as they may deem wise and judicious. The board adjourned to Monday next.

An eloquent lecture was delivered last evening at Cooper Institute, by Rev. SELLA MARTIN, on the "Resources of the Colored People," the proceeds to be devoted to the aid of sick and wounded colored soldiers. The lecture was tolerably well attended, the audience being composed of white and colored persons in about equal proportions.

The Movement on the Left.

Yesterday we were unable to state the purpose and scope of the movement on GRANT'S left, begun on Sunday. They are not apparent yet. But a division of our advance came in conflict with the rebels on Monday, and had some brisk fighting, which resulted in our division yielding a point of ground. It was supposed GRANT'S movement would be resumed on Tuesday.

The Draft and the Drafted—Their Rights and Wrongs.

There appears, from the debates in Congress on the Enrollment Act, as well as from much of the discussion which takes place out of doors, to be a strong disposition prevalent to look upon a man who chances to be drafted, as something very like a criminal, and treat him accordingly. That portion of the public, whose names have not been drawn, is very indignant with him, if he displays the slightest unwillingness to serve in person, or the slightest anxiety to procure a substitute. He is not only expected to march off, but to do so with great satisfaction and enthusiasm; and the least indication of a desire to get some one else to go in his place, raises a presumption that he is a mean-spirited or disloyal person.

In Congress this feeling appears to be still stronger than in the country. There is constantly half-a-dozen Senators and Representatives ready with bills and resolutions for the punishment or annoyance of the unfortunate "drafted men." Senator WILSON has just made a severe effort to have them held liable for the desertion of their substitutes—that is to say, obliging them to take the place of the substitutes in the ranks in case the latter are permitted to run away. Now, it might be reasonable to make a principal liable for the consequences of any defect in the substitute which could be fairly taken as evidence of fraud, or connivance at fraud, on his own part. But no principal can possibly tell whether his substitute will desert or not. The disposition to desert is a moral weakness, which is not revealed on examination, and whether it will show itself in the army, depends largely on the kind of discipline that is kept up. If the officers are bad, or if deserters, when caught, are not punished adequately or not punished at all, or if undue and improper facilities are afforded them for getting away, of course desertions will be frequent; and to avenge on principals its failure to do its own duty, or the failure of its officers to do theirs, would be a scandalous piece of injustice on the part of any Government. If a man furnishing a substitute is to be made responsible for his good behavior, he should be given complete control over him. Congress, we are glad to see, took the same view of the matter, and the amendment was rejected.

But Mr. SUMNER seems to be animated with much the same holy indignation against the "drafted man" as Mr. WILSON. He, too, wants to get at the scoundrel. We read in the report of Tuesday's proceedings in the Senate:

"Mr. SUMNER offered an amendment, that in addition to the substitute furnished by a drafted person, every such drafted person shall, before being discharged from draft, pay a tithe of his income for the time for which he has been exempted. Persons with an income or salary of two thousand dollars a year shall pay five per cent.; more than two thousand dollars, and less than five thousand dollars, ten per cent.; more than five thousand dollars, twenty per cent.; the sums thus collected to be expended by the Secretary of War in providing bounties for persons actually drafted and mustered into the service."

It appears that it is not enough for a man to be drafted and find somebody to go to the front in his place, and pay him heavily for doing so. His rascality is still only half atoned for. Mr. SUMNER would fain have him fined heavily besides, to the tune of five per cent. on his income, if he has two thousand dollars a year, and so on in the ascending scale. Take the case of a poor clerk or lawyer, with that amount of income, and a family to be maintained out of it, and children to be educated, at a time when money is worth about half what it formerly was. He is drafted. He finds a man who likes soldiering or wants money, and who is ready and willing to go, and he pays him, say six hundred dollars, taken either out of small savings or out of the year's income. One would imagine that the claims of society on the unfortunate ought to be satisfied with this sacrifice, but Mr. SUMNER thinks differently, and proposes to have the tax-gatherer step in, and seize one hundred dollars a year more. We are glad to say that Congress having some common sense, as well as sense of justice left, rejected the proposition.

We cannot help protesting against the idea of the guilt or criminality of the conscript which seems to underlie much of the legislation about him. So far from having done to society any wrong, he is himself sacrificed—necessarily, we admit—to society. The conscription is a tax, and an unequal, and therefore unjust tax; but it is an inequality and injustice which cannot be helped, and therefore must be submitted to. But this ought to increase, instead of diminishing, the consideration of the law for those whom the lot falls on. There is no question that where men can be had for money, the fairest way of raising them is by taxing the whole community to make up the bounty. This reduces the inequality to a minimum.

We cannot conclude without protesting against the tone adopted by Mr. SUMNER in the remarks with which he accompanied the introduction of his amendment, which is becoming too common in speaking of "rich men," as it is now the fashion to call everybody who receives more than a dollar a day, and dresses decently. Every bit of legislation, which has for its object the fleecing of people who possess more property than acres from weekly wages, is applauded to the echo; and one would imagine, to judge from some of the speeches and articles which appear every week, that people who make any attempt to lay up money, deserved no mercy, not to speak of encouragement, from the State. The true patriots, we are to infer, are those who spend all they earn. The real props of the State are the idle, or shiftless, or wasteful. These are extraordinary doctrines to be preached in America—a country in which hereditary wealth is almost unknown; in which, in nine cases out of ten, all that any man possesses is the product of his own industry, prudence and sagacity, and in which, more than in any other country, the safety and welfare of the nation depends on the preservation and growth of these very virtues. So far from persecuting, or depreciating, or making legislative discriminations against those who prove the possession of them, by accumulating capital, they ought to be encouraged and protected in the preservation of their savings. Men of education, at least, ought to be ashamed to preach amongst us the second-hand fallacies and sophistries of French "Rede." We have not yet sunk so low as to have any class large enough or degraded enough to make it worth while to propitiate them by such means.

The Freedmen's Bureau—The Bills Before Congress To-day.

A measure of far-reaching influence and importance to the colored race and to the country comes up before Congress to-day—Mr. ELIOT'S bill for the establishment of a "Freedmen's Bureau," or, in other words, of a separate department of Government, controlling the interests of millions of human beings in the future. The new bill is a compound of the two bills—the House and the Senate—which have been up before for the settlement of this difficult matter. It has been framed mainly by Senators HOWARD and SUMNER, and Messrs. ELIOT and KELLEY, of the House.

In point of fact, this measure, if passed, will found an *imperium in imperio*, a separate department, responsible alone to the President, and supported by military power from him, to take charge of the abandoned and forfeited lands of the rebels, settle them with freedmen, guard the interests of these latter, aid in adjusting wages, in enforcing contracts, and in protecting these unfortunate people from injustice, and securing them their liberty. The commissioner of the bureau and his agents shall have power to establish regulations, and cause them to be enforced, for the protection of this great class, and before any civil or military court they shall act as their legal advisers. In certain cases, they can hire out the freedmen with suitable persons at a proper compensation. The assistant commissioners and agents can, under certain specified conditions, be tried by courts-martial in their respective districts.

This bill, as will be seen even in this very brief abstract, is of vast consequence. It provides a government in the future for millions of blacks, and disposes of hundreds of millions of property. So important a measure, wherein so many difficult questions of economy and politics are settled, and involving such immense consequences, ought not to be passed in a hurry.

The problem is one of the most refined in social administration. To protect an inferior race and not sap its independence; to govern an ignorant but a most honest and deserving population; to provide against the wrongs which, in the future, the overreaching shrewdness of the Northerners and the habits of oppression of the Southerners may inflict on the freed slaves; to preserve and guard labor, secure production and repress idleness.

All these are difficult objects to attain, and we might well frame many Congressional bills before they could be reached. Manifestly, when peace is finally concluded, the United States will have a new kind of political task before it—the securing future peace in the insurgent territory, and the enforcing the laws of Congress in a dissatisfied and disobedient community. The protection, then, of the freedmen, and the best development of their labor, will appeal to both the honor and the interests of the nation. But in the meantime, we do not think the Government is fully prepared for a separate administration of the freedmen. At the present, it seems to us more wise that this bureau should be a bureau of the War Department. All the machinery is at hand for the purpose; the power, the instrumentalities, courts, officers, systems of supply and fixed rules. There would be no clashing of military authorities; the country to be settled by the freedmen is now held by the war power, and the summary authority of the latter is a benefit in such matters as the management of the interests of freed slaves. Looking merely at persons, to no public man could the fate of the freedmen be so safely trusted as to the present Secretary of War.

We hold then Mr. ELIOT'S bill defective in not making this bureau a branch of the War Department. Its provisions need also more careful revision than they have yet enjoyed at the hands of the two Houses. The fifth section seems at first reading to include "all the real estate to which the United States have title," which would give the Freedmen's Bureau control over all public lands; but this may be limited by the previous sections, to the rebel States. The thirteenth section also includes a repeal of the joint resolution of Congress, July, 1862, by which confiscation was limited to the life-estate in land of the traitor. This is too important a measure to be inclosed with a Freedman's Bill. The President himself is known to have caused the passage of this joint resolution, and a repeal of it in this law would not certainly add to the probabilities of his signing the present bill. Besides, the question of amnesty and the whole matter of confiscation, ought to come up in other connections, and be discussed by themselves.

We trust that Congress will give this grave matter thorough consideration before taking action upon it. Mr. ELIOT'S bill, beside being open to the serious objections already made, is cumbersome, divergent, impracticable and ineffective in many of its details. The concise bill of Mr. SCHENCK, which we print elsewhere, is much more satisfactory in character and principle, though that also requires a revision of some of its features.

"Ticket-of-Leave Men" in New-York—A Duty for Congress.

It is over a year ago that we called attention to the fact that English "ticket-of-leave men," or convicts let out of the English prisons before the expiration of their term, were being shipped to this city by the "Prisoners' Aid Society" of London, an association acting under the auspices of the British authorities. At that time, some of these beauties who had then just landed on our shores, were got hold of by the police, taken to headquarters for inspection and drill, and then shipped back to their own, their native land. Those of our citizens who then had an opportunity of seeing them will not soon forget their appearance. They were the final and perfect type of that hideous order of human brutishness which grows in such gross luxuriance on the soil of England. Had they been permitted to remain among us, we should soon have heard of them as burglars or murderers, and they would doubtless finally have ended their days at the public expense, in the penitentiary or on the gallows tree.

The fact that we sent back these worthies to England, does not prevent our English friends from continuing to furnish us with new supplies of the same stock. The passenger ship *Cornelius Grinnell*, which arrived here on Tuesday, brought us a quartette of these released convicts—a brace of Englishmen and a pair of Irishmen. One of them had been guilty of scuttling a ship, another had pursued the profession of burglary, a third was a swindler, and a fourth had taken the liberty of exercising his muscles on the person of a policeman. All of them, however, were considered good enough for American society, or, at least, it was thought kind to transplant to our domain some of the poisonous sprouts which nearly choke all decent vegetation on the soil of John Bull. It may be observed that the term of imprisonment of most of these birds had nearly expired. In two short months the whole of them would have been at liberty, and could all have emigrated to this country of their own free will, and at their own expense, without let or hindrance. But it appears the "Prisoners' Aid Society" was afraid they might not come, and so took the precaution to send them here while they were in the Society's power.

These four men and all of their ilk, will, we suppose, be promptly sent back to England. But this is not enough.

Congress should at once pass a law absolutely prohibiting the emigration to this country of any person convicted of crime in his own land. And authorized agents should be appointed to examine, and put to the oath, on this point, all passengers, and see that the law is rigidly enforced. One has but to visit our courts and prisons, to see the enormous proportion of foreign-born criminals—not a few of whom were the hardened criminals of Great Britain and Ireland, who have simply effected a "change of base" to this country.

Want of Schools for the Poor.

The recent annual address of Mr. McLEAN, President of the Board of Education, presents some most important statements on the want of school accommodation in our city.

"The schools are," says Mr. McLEAN, "with a few exceptions in grammar departments, crowded to repletion, and in some parts of the city, hundreds of primary children have been refused admission to the schools during the past year, for want of room, and these refusals were almost invariably in districts inhabited by the poorer classes of people, who have no means of educating their offspring except in the public schools. This should not be. The doors of the school-house should be open to all. No man in this great city should have the excuse that his child could not be educated because it was refused admission to a public school. The Comptroller's budget has one large item of expenditure for protection against crime; the best way to obviate it is *to* build school-houses. The one acts by coercion, the other by prevention. This board has gone to the utmost of its resources in furnishing school facilities. It is limited in its expenditures by arbitrary laws, and has been so limited since its organization."

In another portion of his address he alludes to a nearly related subject:

"One other matter I shall allude to, which deserves the earnest attention of this board. It is that of the vagrant children who are roaming about our streets, without any guide or protection from ignorance and crime. Some means should be provided by which they can be saved from a life of infamy. The subject is one eminently proper for this board to consider. It is your duty to carefully examine the subject, and to suggest a remedy for the evil."

When it is considered how direct and immediate is the connection between vice, crime and ignorance; how large a proportion of the law-breakers of the community are utterly unable to read and write; how great a temptation the idleness, which springs from want of education, offers to the young, we can appreciate the vital importance of these statements of the President of the Board of Education, as affecting the welfare of our city. It is well known that our free schools are now much frequented by the children of the more comfortable classes, while, as he states, the schools of the poorest quarters have not sufficient accommodation for the most needy children.

The consequence is that, to a certain extent, the public are educating, gratuitously, the children of the rich, who could easily provide their own schools, while they are neglecting the children of the poor. It not unfrequently happens, that children are sent away from public schools, because they are too ragged and poor-looking to associate with the others; and thus, in various ways, large numbers of needy children are left upon the streets, ignorant, and exposed to temptation and crime. The great increase of crime recently spoken of so earnestly by the President of the Police Board, arises from just this class of uneducated poor boys and girls.

During the last year, 208,084 children were educated by the city, and, for this purpose, $1,090,639 were expended; or nearly $2,000,000 paid out for popular education; and yet, as is believed now, some 50,000 children of the poorest and most exposed class are not trained at all by this system of education, and are growing up in deep ignorance, and many of them almost certain to be preying soon on the community.

It has been fortunate that an excellent system of private charities, called the "Industrial Schools," have, to a limited degree, supplemented our public instruction. These schools provide education and charitable aid for a large number of those children who are too poor for the public schools, and are undoubtedly saving considerable expense and loss each year to the city, in rescuing vagrants and young criminals from lives of crime and their fitting punishment. But this instruction for the poor should be extended. More public schools ought to be built by the city in the poorest and most crowded wards. Our private citizens could not do a more useful and permanent charity than by forming and supporting new industrial schools in the most degraded quarters. And the whole public should feel that no expense is so richly repaid to the community, as that appropriated to the education of ignorance and the prevention of crime.

Time's Changes.

Is there anything wonderful to which our people would not become accustomed in almost as little time as it takes to express the wonder? Only think what things are now accepted as matters of every day, which but a short time ago would have stirred the whole country. Look at the military displays which now pass through the streets, almost unnoticed, which a short time ago would have brought every one to the windows and doorways. The skirmish at Great Bethel, with its two dozen of killed and wounded, made far more sensation throughout the country than would a battle now, in which as many hundred fell. Long marches and victorious campaigns, seiges and captures, have palled upon us, and we only pay momentary attention to the guns which announce some victory which will take its place among the great victories of the world's history.

Nor is this the case only in reference to military matters. These same fierce heats of war have quickened social movements into rapid growths. And changes in society and politics now take place almost unnoticed, the mere mention of which five years ago would have rocked the whole nation as a tempest does the forest. Think for a moment what an immense change is indicated in the life of this nation, by the fact of the calm and almost unimpassioned discussion in Congress of the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery throughout the whole land. Five years ago, the man who should have suggested such a thing, would have been thought little better than a madman, and the man who should have undertaken to bring it about, must have taken his reputation, the respect of his fellow-citizens, and even his life, in his hand. Now Congress gravely discusses the question, and the debate is not thought of consequence enough to be reported in full, and men almost begin to feel like upbraiding the members for wasting valuable time in such a discussion.

Nor is this even the most remarkable sign of the change. Two States of the Union, by their conventions, abolish slavery within their borders in one week. The mere possibility of such a thing five years ago would have thrilled the hearts of the more earnest lovers of liberty with a joy too deep to be expressed, while it would have stirred to the depths the hostile hate of a very large section of our people. Now the fact is announced quite unexpectedly as a fact accomplished. Free Missouri sends her greeting to New-York, and announces it with as much nonchalance as if it were the opening of a new railroad. Tennessee does the same, and takes her place among the free sisters of the Union, a fit sequence to the glories of the victory at Nashville. And men read the announcement with less excitement than they would read of a rise or fall of one per cent. in stocks. The most enthusiastic Abolitionist hoists no flag, fires no cannon over a step in freedom's march more decisive than he was able to secure with years of fierce and strenuous conflict. And the most ardent devotee of the slave power receives these assaults upon his former divinity with the most perfect equanimity, and turns away to his farm and his merchandise as if nothing had happened; and though the great fact of the passage of the Constitutional Amendment sent a ripple of joy over all the North, even that has almost passed away already, and men read the announcement that this State and that has ratified it, with not half the excitement that they read of the last robbery or the latest murder.

It is a glorious thing that these are victories of freedom to which we have become so accustomed. It gives us great hope for the future. The battle of freedom has been a long and a hard one among us. We are now "getting the habit of victory." Indeed, one of the great reasons why men receive the news of these great triumphs of liberty with so little excitement is, that they have already concluded that the final and universal victory is inevitable and near. They see already as present the final triumph of the future, and they therefore accept these single successes as but steps in a march which nothing can check, and they therefore say, "Why spend any more time over the intermediate steps than is necessary? Let us arrive at the end as soon as possible, that we may betake ourselves to something else, whose end may be a little less plain and clear before our eyes."

And yet the way may be long before us, and great conflicts may await us before our flag shall float over a land on which the foot of no slave shall stand. Let us so accept these triumphs, which come to us now so easily, that when the conflicts come again, we shall be made stronger and more persistent in them for the right.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

How the Proposed Abolition of Slavery by the South is Regarded in Europe—Mr. Seward's Dispatch on the Florida Business—Emigration to Mexico.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 20, 1865.

The declaration of the Richmond papers to the effect that the South is ready to become abolitionist, as well as the North, has been seized upon with eagerness by the French rebel press, as a pretext for urging recognition. Even the official journal prints prominently and encasingly in its columns, at least sufficiently so to give great courage to the Secessionists here, this declaration of the Richmond journals about abolition for recognition. The *Constitutionnel*, which has always known very well the prominent rôle played by the slavery question in American affairs, says plainly that this is the only barrier in the way of recognition, and that if this barrier were removed the South ought to be recognized.

The *France* and the *Patrie*, on the other hand, have always taught their readers, even with passion, that slavery had nothing to do with the war, and they are therefore now placed in the awkward predicament of being obliged to restrain their enthusiasm. Nevertheless, these two leading advocates of the rebel cause have always demanded of their friends of the South the abolition of slavery as one of the conditions of recognition, and now they find their policy discussed by the South in a tone which promises a realization of the wishes. The official journal also places in relief the statement of one of the Richmond papers, that the South would rather embrace the protectorate of France, Spain or England, than to come back into the Union.

The telegraph assures us that Mr. SEWARD has sent these articles of the Richmond journals to the foreign Ministers of the United States, to be shown to the Governments where they are stationed, as evidence that the rebellion is on its last legs; and thus we see that, while in Europe these articles are viewed as indicating an outlet, a plank of safety for the rebellion, in Washington, they are viewed, on the contrary, as an omen of the speedy collapse of this rebellion. Events will, no doubt, soon show that at Washington the question is properly estimated, and under any circumstances, the conversion of the South to abolitionism is not going to secure a recognition; for the principles on which recognitions take place now-a-days is based not upon interior social reforms, but upon the military situation. Whenever the rebellion becomes so far successful as to drive the enemy from every foot of the soil claimed by the Confederate organization, and can maintain this position for a certain length of time, then it can begin to entertain serious hopes of a recognition, and not before. And if this time should ever come, France, at least, will certainly ask that slavery should be abolished as a preliminary condition; but, as the South would then be in a condition to disdain recognition, if not offered on her own terms, we do not see that the abolition of slavery by the South enters into the question at all. The South may as well, therefore, remain consequent with herself, and stick to her dear institution, let what will come.

The French rebel papers dwell at length on the wrath provoked in England by the dispatch of Mr. SEWARD on the *Florida* business. They, too, make use of the terms arrogant and insolent, in speaking of the tone of Mr. SEWARD'S diplomacy, and they profess to feel outraged that such a Government as that of the United States should not receive a good lesson from some source or other for its want of meekness and modesty.

The total of the situation is, therefore, this, that in France there is a party in Government circles violently opposed to the Government of the United States, and ready to lend a helping hand to the rebellion at once and in any way that would be most useful; a party which is opposed to the Republic as a dangerous example to France, which fears the United States in Mexico, and which believes that the South is or tends to become, like themselves, an aristocracy. This party, it is true, is in a minority; but like all minorities it makes the most noise; it fixes its pretensions higher, insists louder upon occupying the attention of the public, and may in the end worry the public into its way of thinking. At any rate it does harm to the Union cause, and ought to be combatted with its own arms.

The French papers publish that many persons tired of the civil war in the United States, are emigrating to Mexico to place themselves under the paternal government of MAXIMILIAN. MALAKOFF.

KENTUCKY.

A STATE ORGANIZATION FOR DEFENCE.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
FRANKFORT, KY., Jan. 31, 1865.

Maj. Wm. Allen, Chief Paymaster D. C.:

DEAR SIR: Yours of to-day is received. Most fully do I concur with you in the desire to organize, arm, &c., the veterans being mustered out for the defence of themselves, their homes, and the country. All I can do under the law is to accept them when organized, and furnish them arms, &c., and pay them for their services at the same rate paid by the Federal Government. All of those veterans who will form organizations shall be so armed and paid, if formed for twelve months' State service.

If they will organize companies and forward their rolls and requisitions for arms, &c., they will be promptly supplied, so that they may go home armed and prepared to assist those assured murderers who infest our country.

I have hoped that the Legislature would offer a bounty for their services, but as yet nothing has been done. The opposition of Gen. BURBRIDGE to such organization has no doubt produced this hesitancy upon the part of the Legislature—waiting, I presume, to hear from their committee sent to Washington upon that subject. I, however, have no hesitancy, and will arm and pay all such organizations. I know the necessity of such, and will take the responsibility. Yours truly,

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Another Hearing Before the Senate Committee—The Meeting Finally Broken Up by the Disgraceful Conduct of a New-York Senator.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 8.

The Committee on Cities have just been giving another hearing in the Senate Chamber to those interested in the Fire Department of New-York. Mr. HICKMAN, one of the trustees of the department, who spoke last night, continued his argument this morning, and replied to what had been said against the department. He spoke at some length of the firemen's fund for orphans and its benefits. Engineer DECKER and others made remarks. Mr. EATON spoke in support of the bill which proposes to organize a paid Fire Department, and spoke with much ability and effect. While he was proceeding with his argument he was interrupted and questioned by Senator FIELDS. He replied courteously, but Senator FIELDS continued to interrupt him, and at length became so rude that Mr. EATON remained silent. The committee endeavored to quiet Senator FIELDS, but failed to do so. After repeated efforts on the part of the committee to quiet Mr. FIELDS, and efforts on the part of Mr. EATON to proceed with his remarks, the committee were compelled to adjourn abruptly, without fixing any time for another meeting. The general sentiment is, that Senator FIELDS outraged the rules of propriety, and that the affair should be noticed by the Senate.

Another Account of the Disgraceful Scene—Outrage Upon the Dignity of the Senate.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 8—8 P. M.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

The Paid Fire Department Bill came up again this morning, before the Senate Committee, and terminated rather unexpectedly. Mr. HICKMAN and Mr. DECKER were heard in behalf of the present department, and Mr. D. B. EATON was replying, when Senator FIELDS, who was a member of the committee, but had been absent, entered in a condition of gross intoxication. After staggering to his chair, he commenced interrupting Mr. EATON by insolently demanding to know whether he was paid for his services, and whether the insurance companies would reduce their rates of insurance if the bill was passed, and to what extent. These questions being answered, he inquired what dividends the companies paid, and being informed by Mr. EATON that he did not know, renewed the question over and over again, in spite of being frequently called to order by Mr. ANDREWS, the chairman of the committee, who had just then arrived, interrupted the speaker by asking him if he appeared for the insurance companies or banks? Mr. EATON replied for both; and the following dialogue then took place.

Mr. FIELDS—Are you paid by both?

Mr. EATON—By neither.

Mr. FIELDS—Do you do this for nothing?

Mr—EATON—I do.

Mr. FIELDS—Do you tell me that?

Mr. EATON—I do.

Mr. FIELDS—Is that all, Sir?

Mr. EATON—No, Sir.

Mr. FIELDS—Go on, Sir.

Mr. EATON then continued, when Mr. FIELDS again interrupted him with questions as to what civilians the insurance companies had declared, to which Mr. EATON replied that he did not know. Upon repeating these questions the Chairman called Mr. FIELDS to order, who replied that he would not come to order until he got an answer, whereupon the committee adjourned.

The Argument Before the Committee—Views of the Opposing Parties.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 8, 1865.

The representatives of the Fire Department in New-York as it now exists, and of those desiring a paid metropolitan fire department, are here in force pushing their opposing views and projects. Last evening, in the Senate chamber, they were listened to by the Committees on Cities, and by as large an audience of citizens as the narrow limit of the Senate chamber would admit. The discussion was commenced, after some sparring as to which side should present its case first, by Mr. HITCHMAN, one of the trustees of the Fire Department. He replied to complaints or charges made against the department at the last meeting of the committee, when this subject was under consideration, a fortnight ago. He replied first to the charge that the present fire organizations are inefficient. He asserted that there was no ground for such a charge, but admitted that in some respects reform was desirable. With a view to secure such reform, a body of most able and reliable firemen had been organized under an ordinance of the Common Council. It was determined to make all needed reformation in this direction, and he hoped the Legislature would pause before deciding to crush this praiseworthy effort. All that was needed was, that the Legislature should sanction this proceeding to procure a Fire Department in New-York, second to none for efficiency. He replied to the charge of extravagance by presenting statistics. He stated that those favoring the continuance of the existing fire department had gathered statistics of the expense of fire organizations in Portland, Cincinnati, Lowell, Boston and other cities. In this matter New-York compared favorably with these cities. He gave the expenses of the New-York department for fire machines and apparatus $106,758 39, per year—for constructing buildings, repairs and other expenses of a similar character, $209,691 24. Besides this, $40,000 had been expended for real estate, but not all this was chargeable to the Fire Department for one year. He stated that the above statistics were taken from the reports of the Comptroller and Street Commissioner, and embraced all of the expenses of the Fire Department. He further stated that a reorganization of the Fire Department was in progress, and that almost an entire reorganization had been effected since 1861. The introduction of steam fire-engines had done much toward effecting this reorganization. He presented to the committee a list of the companies that have obtained steam fire-engines, also of new engine-houses built.

R. A. LAWRENCE, Esq., replied to the above statements and arguments. He began by sketching the history of the Fire Departments of New-York and Brooklyn. The Fire Department of New-York was organized in 1796. New-York was then a mere village, compared with what it now is. It had a population of only 60,000 people. As the city increased in size, population and importance, evils gradually developed themselves in the organization which had been sufficient for a village or small city. Some reformation was found necessary, and attempts had been made to effect such reformations. At the present time the department consists of 3,960 men, organized into 125 companies, including hose companies. The Brooklyn Fire Department was organized in 1823. It is an organization similar to that of New-York, and similar evils have been developed as the city has increased in population.

Mr. LAWRENCE made the total expenditures for the Fire Department of the City of New-York to be $515,976 28. He affirmed that there was no propriety in so large an expenditure for this object. Among the evils of the existing organizations he noticed the fact that as the fire districts are now arranged, about one thousand firemen will run to every fire, while any intelligent person understands that one hundred would be better. In the course of his remarks, he alluded to the probability that rates of insurance would be much reduced by a more efficient Fire Department.

Senator FIELDS desired Mr. LAWRENCE to state whether he was authorized to say that insurance rates would be reduced twenty-five or thirty per cent. in New-York if the new Fire Department was organized, and, after some hesitation, he replied that he had been authorized to make such a statement. He continued his remarks at length.

Police Commissioner ACTON made some very sharp remarks, implicating firemen. He brought forward statistics to show that while a large number of persons voting at the polls in New-York City gave their residence as an engine-house, it appeared that only one-half, or about that proportion, were members of the fire companies where they professed to belong.

Chief Engineer DECKER explained this discrepancy by showing that the names of the firemen belonging to the fire companies were taken by Mr. ACTON from lists made out in June, while the election to which reference was made was held in December. Mr. ACTON proceeded to charge that the firemen took part in or began the riots of 1863. He particularized a house at the corner of Third-avenue and Forty-third-street, which they had destroyed, or suffered to be destroyed, and alluded to an instance where they had robbed a railroad official.

Senator FIELDS here interrupted, and expressed the opinion that it would be better for the committee to listen only to arguments and facts bearing upon the question of organizing a paid Fire Department.

Mr. ACTON took occasion to except Chief Engineer DECKER from any charges he might make against the firemen generally.

Senator FIELDS wished to have it understood that he would not sit and listen to charges made to the effect that firemen instigated the riots, unless he could have an opportunity to reply. Mr. ACTON stated that he wished to show that the fire organization was not under control. Senator ANDREWS, Chairman of the committee, thought it proper that this should be shown.

Mr. ACTON proceeded to state that the ringing of the alarm bell was the signal for the assembling of four thousand firemen and all the thieves in New-York. This number of firemen made a large police force necessary. If it were not for the firemen, he believed a force of three hundred or four hundred police would be sufficient to control the City of New-York. If the existing fire organizations should be continued, he affirmed, it would be necessary for the Police Commissioners to ask for one thousand more police, involving an expense to the city of one million and a half of dollars per year. Senator FIELDS wished to know if such increase would be necessary. Mr. ACTON replied that it was, because of the increasing insubordination of the firemen. He stated that most of the firemen carried arms and that policemen had been shot down by them. Senator FIELDS questioned whether firemen generally carry arms and Mr. ACTON reaffirmed his previous statement on that point with much emphasis. He then stated that in certain localities he had uniformly to send two policemen to go on a beat because of the firemen of those localities. Senator FIELDS demanded that some localities should be named.

Mr. ACTON instanced Engine No. 12 and Hose cart No. 31; also Thirty-third-street and the Twenty-first Ward. He took occasion to say that there were very many excellent men in the fire organizations. His remarks applied to them as a class.

Inspector CARPENTER, being called on by the chairman of the committee, spoke briefly and temperately, urging that the moral effect of the present system is bad, and that a new system of fire organizations was demanded by the public interests of the city.

Superintendent KENNEDY brought forward several policemen, who stated instances of insubordination or alleged thieving on the part of firemen that had come under their observation. Papers were also read by the Clerk of the Fire Department, Mr. WILSON, to show what complaints had been made against firemen for quarreling and fighting, and it was shown that in such cases the companies had been disbanded.

Police Sergt. HUTCHINGS related an incident of a fireman stealing a cigar-case at a fire at No. 64 John-street.

Police-officer KNAPP related an incident of a fire, at some point on Twenty-fifth-street, where much property was destroyed by flooding the premises unnecessarily. The point of the recital was that WM. E. PERKINS, fireman, was found in possession of forty-three dollars' worth of property after the fire, which was recognized and claimed as belonging to Mr. O. DARE, of the Fifth-avenue.

Policeman DALY, of the Nineteenth Precinct, testified to having seen some firemen, recognized by him, acting with the rioters in 1863.

Police Captain STAKE related instances of insubordination on the part of firemen, and of their engaging in fights and brawls in the streets.

Policeman HEGAN related an instance where firemen had interfered where he had attempted to make an arrest. He was knocked down and so severely injured that he kept his bed for twelve days.

Police Captain BROWN related an instance where much property had been needlessly injured by flooding the premises with water, when the fire was very trifling. This occurred at the corner of Avenue A and Thirteenth-street. His impression was that Company No. 45 was the fire company that was implicated by this statement.

Police Capt. TOOHY related an instance where a fireman of Hose Company No. 49 took some hides from a pier on North River without authority. Mr. J. L. SMITH, of New-York, Assemblyman, undertook to explain this transaction satisfactorily, as it had come under his own knowledge. He satisfied himself, but not the policemen.

Police Capt. DE CAMP made some statements, showing the insubordination of the firemen.

Remarks were made and questions asked during the above proceedings by various gentlemen from New-York. Among these were Mr. PRATT, President of the Fire Department Board, and Mr. VERDAS, member of Assembly.

At half-past eleven o'clock the committee adjourned to meet again this evening.

Little business of importance has been transacted in the Legislature to-day.

The State Agricultural Society met in the Assembly chamber at twelve o'clock. Their committee reported in favor of Utica as the place for the next annual fair. THEODORE C. PETERS, of Genesee, was elected President, BENJ. P. JOHNSON, Corresponding Secretary, and ERASTUS CORNING, Jr. Recording Secretary.

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

A Paid vs. A Volunteer Fire Department—The Anticipated Vacant United States Senatorship—The Officers, Etc., Etc.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 8, 1865.

The Senate and House Committees on Cities and Villages, met last evening to hear the arguments of those who favored and those opposed a paid Fire Department. On the one side were the boys who run with the machine, who argued almost solely from the old traditions of what the Fire Department used to be in the days when the names of Philip Hone, James Van Nostrand, Alderman Benson, J. Phillips Phœnix, James Gulick, Gideon Lee and the like of them, were found on the rolls of the down-town companies. They could talk rather well from this standpoint, and if they could have shown that a like class of names now graced the hooks, I doubt if the Legislature would consent to make any change. On the other side, the insurance companies argued that the present force was so demoralized—that the Sikesy school so habitually "had the best"—that more property is lost by damage and theft than is consumed by fire. The police authorities—those stubborn matter-of-fact men like ACTON and KENNEDY—gave corroborative testimony to the waste and theft, and I am afraid added something about the scenes transpiring nightly in the engine-houses, which gave the rural members rather an unfavorable opinion of the volunteer department, as an auxiliary to the moral reform association. Besides, a stronger argument than all the rest was the character of the new machinery. Whereas, years ago, it called for forty or sixty able-bodied men to man the brakes of the ponderous Philadelphia machines, now, with a half dozen quiet fellows to direct the power of steam, three times the service is rendered. I don't suppose there would be much trouble about the passage of the bill on its merits, for efficiency, and economy and morality appear combined to demand it. But, unfortunately for the measure, it is generally believed that, in the Fall, the insurance companies, who are anxious for the passage of the bill, raised by subscription something like $30,000, with the understanding that it should be devoted to putting the bill through. Subsequently the Citizens' Association took the matter in hand as one of the necessary municipal reforms, whereupon the insurance companies sent pan on the $30,000. Of course, "the lobby" entertain a profound disgust for this direct attempt to withhold the firm of the laborer, and "the lobby" have found means to enlist quite a sympathy for the volunteer department. When the insurance companies conclude to carry out their first intentions, the days of the old machines will be speedily numbered, and "Mose," as an institution," will exist only as a recollection.

MAKING IT INTERESTING.

The positive announcement in the TIMES of Monday, that the Treasury Department will shortly be intrusted to a distinguished citizen of New-York, is construed, universally as saying MORGAN for Secretary, and a call on this Legislature to elect a Senator. The "closing up of writs," whereof Richard makes mention, was nothing to the acts of preparation wherewith the capitol now resounds. As I am pledged for all time to one candidate, and am duly labeled, of course my buttons are as yet intact. But many are not so fortunate. One man that I met within the last hour, had scarcely enough of a coat left to swear by. It is early to attempt a list of probable candidates, and the large combinations and sub-combinations are innumerable. I had no idea, until now, what a vast plantation of Senatorial cabbages we had under culture. And all ready to seed, too.

THE EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS

are being looked after with intense earnestness, but they do not yet give any signs of sprouting. The Governor maintains a studied reserve, and continues to receive proposals very much as if the bidding was yet open. His Private Secretary has a remarkable faculty of retaining information, so it is useless to look there for an inkling of coming events. private secretaries, by the way, a grim race of beings. No two of them appear to grow alike. There was one[one], that I know, who would get quite confiding under certain influence, and impart secrets in a direct ratio as he imbibed whiskey. Then was another and a later edition, providing you had the ingenuity to invest some state of facts and stick to it, who would tell you the real facts, just to convince you of your wrong. A third, and the best of the old school, would tell you in confidence, what and so [on]stop you from using the information that might have come to you in another way. But this present incumbent is as much like His Excellency as His Excellency is like —— himself. So we are left open to conjecture, and we have as many conjectures about harbor-masters, and post wardens, and canal appraisers, and that class of flesh pots, as were ventured about the movements of the elder BLAIR. In the first place, in addition to the contest as to who shall have the places, we have an inside fight—all the nuts being combined in a clamorous demand that we shall have all new men. It looks now as if the new were to succeed, and probably but for "a little matter" the fortunates and the unfortunates would be known when the Senate goes into executive session to-day. Somehow, the little matter of the prospective election of United States Senator appears to retard action in the executive chamber. Why? Some people say two or three of the State Senators would like promotion, and perhaps the Governor refrains from making nominations on their account.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 8.

BILLS REPORTED.

The Greenwood Cemetery Bill.

Relative to land under water in the Twelfth Ward, Brooklyn.

Amending the charter of the Long Island Water Works Company.

Amending the law relative to railroads held under lease.

Ratifying the proposed Constitutional Amendment adopted by the Congress of the United States.

Relative to the Department for the Survey of Buildings in New-York.

To create a new ward in New-York.

Repealing the act of 1862 relative to closing up insolvent insurance companies.

Incorporating the New-York Conservatory of Music.

Against incorporating the Tom. Moore Association. Agreed to.

To incorporate the Merchants' Exchange and News Room of the City of New-York.

A message was received from the Governor, and also a certified copy of a joint resolution of Congress relative to the amendment of the Constitution abolishing slavery.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. FIELDS—To repeal the charter of the Union Trust Company.

For the consolidation of the Buffalo and Alleghany Valley and Washington Railway Company.

For a Police Court in New-York.

For a railroad in the Eleventh-avenue.

Relative to taxes and fines payable by insurance companies in other States.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

For the completion of the Harlem Bridge.

Incorporating the German-American Colonization Society.

For a railroad in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, New-York.

For the preservation of the opinions delivered by the Judges of the Court of Appeals.

For widening Sixth-avenue, New-York.

BILLS PASSED.

The Poughkeepsie Bounty Bill.

Incorporating the American Forest Tree and Land Propagation Company.

Incorporating the Arion Society of New-York.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 8.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the charter of the Washington Insurance Company, New-York.

Relative to the Common Schools in the City of New-York.

Relative to a public market in New-York.

REPORTS.

In relation to the Adirondack Railroad Company.

To incorporate the Fidelity Insurance Company of New-York.

To extend the time for the construction of the Central Park, and also of the Grand Hotel.

To incorporate the Yonkers Water Company.

Adjourned.

The State Agricultural Society.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 8.

The N. Y. State Agricultural Society held their annual meeting at noon to-day in the Assembly Chamber, the President, JAMES O. SHELDON, in the chair. The attendance is large and the report shows the Society to be in a flourishing condition, the balance in the Treasury amounting to over $7,000. The following were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, T. C. PETERS, of Geneseo. Vice-Presidents, Thomas H. Felil, of New-York; Samuel Thorn, of Dutchess; J. Stanton Gould, of Columbia; T. S. Harrison, of St. Lawrence; J. Butterfield, of Oneida; Wm. Ely, of Broome; D. D. T. Moore, of Monroe; H. S. Huntley, of Cattaraugus. Corresponding Secretary, Benjamin P. Johnson, of Albany. Recording Secretary, E. Cornish, Jr., of Albany. Treasurer, Luther H. Tucker, of Albany. Executive Committee, Elon Comstock, of New-York; George Brown, of Dutchess; Charles J. Hayes, of Otsego; H. T. E. Foster, of Seneca; Levi Biskelsee, of Oneida.

The Committee on the State Fair recommend Utica as the place for holding the next annual exhibition.

The Society then took a recess.

The Freedman's Bureau.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Military Affairs, has reported the following bill:

A BILL TO ESTABLISH, IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT, A BUREAU FOR THE RELIEF OF FREEDMEN AND REFUGEES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That a bureau be established in the War Department, to which shall be committed the supervision, management and control of all subjects relating to refugees and freedmen from rebel States, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the head of the department and approved by the President. The said bureau shall have one chief, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, whose compensation shall be three thousand dollars per annum, and such number of clerks as may be deemed necessary by the chief of the bureau, and approved by the Secretary of War, not exceeding two of the fourth class, two of the third class, three of the second class, and five of the first class.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President may assign to such bureau, for the benefit of said refugees and freedmen, the temporary use of such lands and tenements in insurrectionary States, not belonging to loyal owners, as may be necessary, and may direct such issues of provisions, clothing and fuel as he may deem needful for the immediate and temporary shelter and supply of destitute and suffering refugees and freedmen, and their wives and children, under such rules and regulations as he may direct.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all laws and parts of laws conflicting herewith are hereby repealed.

FAILURE OF THE EXPERIMENT OF ALLOWING COLORED PERSONS IN THE PHILADELPHIA CARS.—The Fifth and Sixth Streets Railroad Company, with a view of testing how far public opinion desired and would sanction the carrying of colored passengers in the city railroad cars, four weeks ago passed an order removing all restrictions to passengers on account of color. The experiment has not been a successful one, and the company has been compelled to impose the restriction again, as the following announcement of theirs show:

"At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 6th inst., the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The Frankford and Southwark Passenger Railroad Company have been carrying colored passengers without restriction, for the last four weeks, and the experiment has resulted in a serious prejudice to the company, arising from hostility to the measure on the part of the patrons of the road, and a want of sympathy on the part of other similar companies, and, whereas, the Directors, whatever their private views may be, cannot consistently jeopardise the pecuniary interests of the stockholders; therefore

Resolved, That the order admitting colored persons be rescinded from and after the 10th instant, except on special cars to be appropriated.

Resolved, That every fifth car be appropriated for colored passengers.

Only difficulty with the Railroad Companies is that their are not enough colored persons disposed or able to ride in cars, to make up for the loss sustained by white customers refusing to ride with the colored persons, and it is not to be expected that business companies will sacrifice their pecuniary interests to carry out a political or social principle.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Feb. 8.*

Rebel Prisoners Refuse to be Exchanged—Testimony to their Good Treatment.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Wednesday, Feb. 8.

Out of a detachment of five hundred rebel prisoners at Camp Chase ordered to be placed upon the exchange list, two hundred and sixty voted to remain in prison. The rest will be sent forward.

Ratification of the Amendment by the Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Wednesday, Feb. 8—8:30 P. M.

The Ohio Legislature has ratified the proposed Constitutional Amendment to abolish slavery by a vote of twenty-five to four in the Senate, and fifty-eight to twelve in the House—a strictly party vote. There were absent twenty-four Unionists and seven Democrats.

Charter Election at Binghampton.

BINGHAMTON, Wednesday, Feb. 8.

At the charter election, yesterday, the Union ticket was elected by large majorities. F. LEWIS, Esq., was reelected President of the village by 310 majority.

From Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Wednesday, Feb. 8.

Mr. TILLINGHAST, Assistant Superintendent of the Lake Shore Railroad, has been appointed Superintendent of the Western Division of the Central Railroad, *vice* H. W. CHITTENDEN, promoted to be General Superintendent.

A heavy snow-storm prevails here. The weather is neither cold nor windy, however.

The Sailing of the Damascus, &c.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, Feb. 8—Noon.

The steamship *Damascus* has not yet sailed for Liverpool. She is awaiting orders, but may be sent off at any moment.

The steamship *St. David's*, with Liverpool dates of the 26th, and Londonderry of the 27th, has not yet made her appearance.

Wind north, accompanied with rain and fog.

The Quota of Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, Feb. 8.

The Rhode Island Legislature appointed a committee to-day to visit Washington to ask for an extension of time for filling the quota of the State.

Guerrillas Bound for Fort Warren.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 8.

Eighty-seven rebel guerrillas, under guard of twenty-seven soldiers, passed through the city to-day for Fort Warren. They looked like ruffians, and were handcuffed in couples.

Marine Disaster.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, Feb. 8.

The steamer *Chesapeake*, hence for New-York, this afternoon, has put back with propeller damaged.

Sale of the Mobile Cotton.

SUPPLIES FOR REBEL PRISONERS.

At noon yesterday, 830 bales of Mobile cotton, lately arrived at this port, were sold at public auction by BURDETT, JONES & Co. This cotton was brought to New-York under the charge of the rebel Gen. BEALE, by permission of the Federal Government, the proceeds of its sale being intended to be used for the benefit of rebel prisoners now in our hands. The following prices were obtained, being an advance of about 10 cents per pound on previous sales:

44 bales good middlings	93c.
118 bales middlings	88½c.
241 bales low middlings	86c. @87½c.
246 bales good ordinary	79c.
181 bales ordinary	75c.

The sale will yield about $350,000.

The buyers were C. C. & H. M. TABER, J. M. KIMBALL & SON, J. C. SCHIFLER & Co., GROSCH DEXTER, of Boston, WOLCOTT & RALEIGH, of Philadelphia.

On Thursday next, at 11 o'clock, 172 casks of rice, from Savannah, will be sold by the same firm, for the benefit of the poor of that city. The auction is to take place in Nesmith's Emoire stores, Brooklyn.

THE MAMMOTH STEERS.—Mr. WILLIAM LALOR, of Centre Market, sent a drum and fife through the town yesterday, to advertise the fact that he is about to slaughter one of the great Dutchess County steers, which the Messrs. STORM recently exhibited in Fourth-avenue.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph upto the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates. Payments invariably in advance.

Important Triumph of Science.

Years of patient research and unwearied experiment, kindly assisted by the first scientific and professional character in New-York, have produced and perfected

CHEVALIER'S

LIFE FOR THE HAIR.

THE BEST HAIR DRESSING

ever offered to the public. IT RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR, giving it a fresh and natural appearance. Will stop its falling out in three days, and keep the head clean, cool and healthy. Does not stain the skin or soil the whitest fabric. Is entirely different from any other preparation. Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half-dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express. For sale at the drug-stores. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., No. 1,123 Broadway, N. Y.

The Dentists of Boston Recommend BURNETT'S TOOTH WASH. It is very much superior to powders. A few drops upon a brush will cleanse the mouth thoroughly.

Sold by all druggists.

"He that is merry of heart hath a continual feast." But how can any one be merry of heart with dyspepsia and biliousness gnawing them like twin vultures at the stomach and the liver? Why suffer them to gnaw? Why forego health, appetite, cheerfulness and mirth, when HOSTETTER'S BITTERS will banish the pangs of indigestion, and make a new creature of the sinning sufferer?

Important to Mothers.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately, depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States.

Price 35 cents a bottle.

Brown's Bronchial Troches.—From the Medical Director of the General Hospital, Benton Barracks near St. Louis, March 8, 1863:

Messrs. John I. Brown & Son, Boston, Mass.: "Use of your far-famed and most serviceable TROCHES is being made in the hospital of which I have charge, and with very beneficial and decided results in allaying bronchial irritation.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER. Sold by druggists generally.

Wm. Knabe & Co.,

Manufacturers of GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, BALTIMORE, MD

Certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, J. Satter and other leading artists. EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

A full assortment of the above celebrated instruments at C. A. DUER & CO.'S WAREROOMS, No. 344 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Deafness, Impaired Sight,

NOISES IN THE HEAD, CHRONIC CATARRH, affections of the THROAT, LUNGS AND ASTHMA cured by DR. VON ESENBERG, No. 810 Broadway, near 19th-st.

A Card.

THE METROPOLITAN BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM, No. 675 Broadway.

E. A. Brooks, having sold his store and stock of goods in Fulton-st., will continue to carry on his business as heretofore at his old and commodious establishment in Broadway, where he is now prepared to offer for the inspection of his patrons the most beautiful assortment of boots, shoes, gaiters, slippers and overshoes to be found in the city. His stock of goods comprises every variety of style for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. Special attention is called to his collection of men's, boys' and youths' water-proof boots, so necessary at this season of the year. The public are invited to call and examine, at No. 675 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Sabre Cuts, Gunshot Wounds, and all other kinds of Wounds, also Sores, Ulcers and Scurvy, heal safely and quickly under the soothing influence of HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. It heals to the bone, so that the wound never opens again. Soldiers, supply yourselves. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me. No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand, because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Hein's Honey of Horehound and Tar.—A certain cure for coughs, cold, influenza, hoarseness, difficult breathing, and all affections of the throat, bronchial tubes and lungs, leading to consumption. The Honey of Horehound soothes all irritation. The Tar Balm of Gilead penetrates, cleanses and heals all parts of the throat and lungs. There is nothing like it. Fifty cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists. CHARLES DOWNER, General Agent, No. 44 Cedar-st., New-York.

Second-Hand Safes.

In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale low. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 B'way.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Marvin's New Patent Aluminized Dry Plaster Fire and burglar SILVER PLATE SAFES. Highly ornamental, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes.

MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Old Eyes Made New.

A pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

Every Description of Family Sewing beautifully done on the Grover & Baker machine, by Mrs. E. SIMPSON, No. 495 Broadway.

Weed Sewing Machine Co.'s Highest Premium, Lock Stitch Machines, No. 506 Broadway, N. Y.

All Ladies should use Stertion's Ambrosia for the Hair.—It cleanses, beautifies, preserves and renders the hair soft and glossy.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silks elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant

Finkle & Lyon's New Patent Rotary Feed Sewing Machines. Foreign agents wanted. 838 Broadway.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, black or brown, reliable. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists.

Balls and Parties.—Ladies' white satin, kid and linen Slippers and Gaiters, with beautiful rosettes, &c., at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 337 Canal-st.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch and lock-stitch sewing machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 336 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

No more Gray Hair or Baldness—45 years practice. By Dr. GRANDJEAN, Astor-place.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES, No. 625 Broadway. See WHEELER & WILSON'S BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE.

MARRIED.

FRANCIS—LA ROCHE.—On Tuesday, Feb. 7, at St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia, by Rev. E. A. Washburne, Dr. V. MOTT FRANCIS, of New-York, and Miss ANNA MANCEA LA ROCHE, daughter of Dr. RENÉ LA ROCHE, of Philadelphia.

JACKSON—COHEN.—In Baltimore, on Wednesday, Feb. 8, by Rev. Dr. Hockheimer, at the residence of J. I. Cohen, Esq., EUGENE J. JACKSON, of New-York, and REBECCA, daughter of the late D. I. Cohen, of Baltimore. No cards.

LEE—DORRANCE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 7, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, JOHN F. LEE, Jr., and FANNIE, daughter of George W. Dorrance.

DIED.

ACKERMAN.—In Brooklyn, Tuesday, Feb. 7, 1865, after 3 months' illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, JOHN H. ACKERMAN, aged 53 years, 8 months and 7 days.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from his late residence, No. 168 Gold-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Peterson, N. J., for interment, on Friday morning.

☞ N. Y. Evening Post and Michigan papers please copy.

BISHOP.—On Wednesday, Feb. 8, at the Hoffman House, New-York, ELLEN BISHOP, daughter of James and Mary F. Bishop, of New Brunswick, N. J., in the 11th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at Sayard-st. Chapel, New-Brunswick, at 2½ o'clock, on Friday, Feb. 10.

BISSELL.—On Tuesday morning, Feb. 7, Capt. GEO. W. BISSELL, late of the 90th Regiment N. Y. V., aged 30 years, 4 months and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Greene-st. M. E. Church, on Friday, the 10th inst., at 1 o'clock. An invitation is also extended to the returned officers and members of the 90th Regiment N. Y. V.; 6th Company 7th Regiment; Co. A, 16th Regiment, and 13th Regiment N. Y. S. N. G. The remains will be taken to the Evergreens Cemetery.

CAULDWELL.—On Tuesday, Feb. 7, ANNA M., daughter of Ebenezer Cauldwell.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 11 East 26th-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

DORSETT.—On Tuesday morning, Feb. 7, ANN, wife of John Dorsett, in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 40 Domlesick-st., on Thursday, the 9th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

☞ Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

COX.—On Wednesday, Feb. 8, after a short illness, in the 68th year of her age, ADIAH HYDE, wife of Rev. Samuel Hanson Cox, D. D., and daughter of Rev. Aaron Cleaveland, formerly of Connecticut.

The funeral will be attended at the Church of Rev. Dr. Adams, Madison-square, on Saturday next, Feb. 11, at 2 o'clock.

GALE.—On Wednesday morning, Feb. 8, FRANCES, wife of William Gale, in the 61st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 7 West 36th-st, on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

HOLT.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 7, 1865, ANNEY SEYMOUR, the beloved wife of H. N. Holt, aged 49 years.

The remains will be taken to Buffalo for interment.

HILL.—On Tuesday, Feb 7, Rev. LEVI L. HILL, aged 48 years, 11 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Park Lodge, F. and A. M., Union Chapter R. A. M., Manhattan Commandery K. T., and the Masonic fraternity in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 439 West 47th-st., on Friday, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ Hudson, Catskill and Kingston papers please copy.

JONAS.—At Southampton, L. I., on Monday, Feb. 6, after a lingering illness, WM. TOWNSEND JONES, of this city.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at Southampton, on Thursday, the 9th inst., at 3 P. M.

LAMBERT.—On Monday evening, Feb. 6, ELEANOR S., wife of John D. Lambert, and daughter of the late William Browning.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 238 West 20th-st., on

FINANCIAL.

NO LIABILITIES TO STOCKHOLDERS.

THE
FIRST NATIONAL PETROLEUM CO.,
OF
NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA.

Organized under the Laws of the State of New-York, January, 1865.

CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000,
In 200,000 Shares of $5 each.

A Limited amount of Stock reserved at $3 a Share.

Two new Wells on Company's Property, now yielding 70 Barrels Daily. Five Wells now going down.

Dividend paying from the start.

OFFICE, NO. 100 BROADWAY.

OFFICERS.
PRESIDENT.
CHAS H. APPLEGATE,
(Of C. H. Applegate & Bro., No. 354 Broadway.)
VICE-PRESIDENT.
JOHN L. DOUGLASS,
(Sec. Merchants' Fire Ins. Co.)
TREASURER.
HIRAM G. BOND,
(Banker, No. 11 Pine-st.)
SECRETARY.
JOHN O HOYT,
Com. Merchant, No. 4 Cedar-st.)
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.
MAHLON S. FROST,
(Of Titusville, Penn.)
BANKERS.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
(Corner of Nassau and Pine sts.)
TRUSTEES.

Of New-York—Chas. H. Applegate, John L. Douglass, Chas. A. Crane, John B. Bonton, John O. Hoyt, Samuel B. Rooney.

Of Titusville, Penn—Mahlon S. Frost, Chas. G. Gridley, Chas. B. Hall.

LANDS ON OIL CREEK AND CHERRY RUN.

PROPERTY No. 1—SEVENTY BARRELS OF OIL DAILY.

A perpetual lease of two and a half acres on the celebrated Buchanan Farm, at the junction of Oil Creek and Cherry Run. Two new oil wells now in operation, yielding seventy barrels daily, of which one-half goes to the First National Petroleum Company.

The present supply of oil is equivalent to the payment of at least Two per Cent. monthly dividends to the stockholders upon their investments.

First Dividend of Two Per Cent. for February.

Near this property are the famous "Phillips," "Woodruff," "Hammond," and other wells, which have been flowing two or three years, and are still pouring in constant streams. Several new wells will immediately be sunk by the company. Engines, tools and tubing now on the ground.

PROPERTY NO. 2—FORTY ACRES OF THE HATCH FARM.

This property, owned in fee, lies just north of Plumer, an both sides of Cherry Run, in a direct line between the "Noble" well, which flowed 2,000 barrels daily, and the new 300-barrel well on Pithole Creek, owned by the United States Petroleum Company) and but a little distance from each. One hundred new wells are now going down between the Hatch farm and Oil Creek. A large flow of oil has just been struck on the northern verge of the property. The "Coquette" well of 700 barrels, the "Maple Shade" well of 800 barrels, the "Irving" well of 300 barrels, the Story farm, the Rynd farm, and Tarr farm are in the immediate vicinity.

Six new wells will be sunk on the property during the Spring and Summer. Room for over 200 wells. No well has ever been sunk on Cherry Run without striking oil.

PROPERTY NO. 3—FIVE WELLS NOW GOING DOWN.

A parcel of land on the well-known McFate farm, on Cherry Run. Five wells now being bored—one having reached the depth of over 800 feet. The First National Petroleum Company has a landed interest in all the oil produced, without spending a penny or doing a day's work. The "Reed" well of 200 bbls., the "Prince" and "Auburn" of 150 bbls. each, and other great wells, are near by.

PROPERTY NO. 4—117 ACRES OF THE EIGHTLIN FARM.

All on Oil Creek, just above Titusville, and owned in fee. Regarded by experienced oil operators as one of the finest oil properties in Pennsylvania. Value of the land daily enhanced by oil discoveries and strikes on all sides of it. Room on the property for over 500 wells. Several will be sunk immediately.

PROPERTY NO. 5—200 ACRES IN WEST VIRGINIA.

The lease of about 200 acres of rich oil-bearing lands on the Little Kanawha and Dunkard Creek, in West Virginia giving to the First National Petroleum Company seven-eighths of all the oil. The Property is near the noted Burning Springs Well, and in the great upheaval range, which has always been found to contain oil in large quantities. Wells will be sunk immediately.

PROPERTY NO. 6.

A lease of 200 acres of first-class oil bearing lands, also on Little Kanawha River and Dunkard Creek, in the vicinity of Property No. 5.

THE RESERVED SHARES—ALL STOCKHOLDERS ON AN EQUAL FOOTING.

Subscriptions will be received, until further notice, for a limited amount of capital stock, at the lowest cash price of $3 a share, par value $5, the same being full paid up stock, free from all assessments and liabilities, in which respect the original subscribers, and those who may now put down their names, stand on precisely the same footing.

THE COMPANY'S WORKING OPERATIONS.

The working operations of the company have been placed under the personal supervision of Mahlon S. Frost, Esq., of Titusville. Mr. Frost is a pioneer in the oil development of Pennsylvania, and one of the largest and most experienced oil operators in the country. All the new wells will be sunk under his immediate direction.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS
NOW OPEN
AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE,
NO. 100 BROADWAY.

ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s. OF 1881.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

OIL AND COAL LANDS.

Several tracts in Braxton County, West Virginia, for sale by the subscriber.

TITLES WARRANTED. Apply Nos. 8 and 10 Wall-st., Room No. 41, between 11 and 2 o'clock.

E. BECKSCHER.

Office Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 56 Broadway,
New-York, Oct. 26, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY
TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

United States Treasury, New-York, Feb. 1, 1865.

PARTIES HOLDING THIRTY (30) OR more coupons on the three years' seven and three-tenth bonds, maturing on the 15th inst., are requested to have them in, with schedules, at any time before that date.

Holders complying with the above, will have their coupons examined and checks given for them on the 14th, after 3 o'clock P. M.

Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Interest Department of this office.

(Signed) JOHN A. STEWART,
Assistant Treasurer.

Office of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, Dubuque, Iowa, Jan. 11, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Co. will be held at the office of the Company in Dubuque, Iowa, on MONDAY, Feb. 13, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of electing four directors for the term of two years. LOUIS BOISOT, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRteen directors of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company, will be held at the depot, 6th-av., corner of 43d-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 14, from 12 to 2 P. M.

HENRY S. MOORE, Secretary.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of this association will be held at their bank, No. 5 Nassau-st., on the 14th day of February next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said bank. C. N. JORDAN, Cashier.

Dated New-York, Jan. 10, 1865.

Mechanics' Bank, New-York, Feb. 2, 1865.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of next election, will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th inst. Poll will open at 12 o'clock and close at 1 P. M. By order. W. H. COX, Cashier.

LEE & ELY, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST.—Petroleum lands in Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia for sale. Stocks of all descriptions bought and sold on commission.

Office of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Co., Dubuque, Feb. 6, 1865.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will be closed from the 7th to the 14th inst., both days inclusive. LOUIS BOISOT.

FINANCIAL.

10-40 BONDS.
5-20 BONDS.
6s OF '81 BONDS.
MARCH, MAY AND JULY
COUPONS CASHED IN GOLD,
BY
HENRY A. HEISER SONS,
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 44 Pine-st.

In view of the prospect of PEACE and a FALL IN GOLD, holders of Gold Bonds will do well to detach the Coupons and realize the interest at present rates for Gold.

Parties residing out of the city wishing to cash their Coupons can forward them by express, and we will return the Gold or its value in greenbacks, as desired.

THE
EVERETT PETROLEUM COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 74 BEAVER-ST., N. Y.
CAPITAL, $300,000.
30,000 SHARES PAR VALUE, $10 EACH.

OFFICERS.
HENRY J. BAKER, President.
JOHN J. KING, Treasurer.

TRUSTEES.
HENRY J. BAKER, JOHN D. WING,
RANDOLPH M. COOLEY, JOHN J. PETIT,
FREDERICK BREDT, ABRAM W. BAKER,
COLL J. TURNER.
Superintendent.....FRANK W. ALLIN.

REMOVAL.

THE OLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have removed to No. 156 Broadway, between Liberty-st. and Maiden-lane.

PETROLEUM.

WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS,
No. 71 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 29,
OFFER FOR SALE
OIL STOCKS.

McKINLEY,	BUCHANAN,
BERGEN COAL AND OIL,	CONSOLIDATED,
OCEANIC,	HIGHGATE,
RYND FARM,	FOUNTAIN,
EXCELSIOR,	CLIFTON,
NORTHERN LIGHT,	NORTH AMERICAN,
MANHATTAN,	UNITED STATES,
GUILD FARM,	CENTRAL.

GREAT WESTERN CONSOLIDATED.

All of which we recommend as good investments at present prices. Having personally examined the oil regions of Pennsylvania will cheerfully furnish information to parties desiring to invest.

SALES MADE AT THE REGULAR
PETROLEUM STOCK BOARD,
at their two sessions, daily, 11½ o'clock A. M. and P. M.
ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

GOODYEAR BROTHERS & DURAND,
BANKERS,
No. 18 Broad-street, N. Y.
ALL KINDS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, RAILROAD STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, &c., bought and sold on commission. Interest allowed on accounts.
CHAS. GOODYEAR, Banker, Sebastic Co., N. Y.
GEO. GOODYEAR, New-Haven, Conn.
GEO. G. GOODYEAR, HARVEY DURAND.

REFERENCES:
Hon. John J. Cisco, late Asst. U. S. Treasurer, N. Y.
Jacob Russell, Cashier U. S. Treasury, New-York.
H. T. Morgan (of H. T. Morgan & Co.) New-York.
Morris Franklin, Pres. N. Y. Life Insur. Co., N. Y.
W. H. Beers, Actuary, New-York Life Insurance Co.
Hon. Erastus Corning, Albany, N. Y.
Royal H. King, President N. Y. State Bank, Albany.
Thos. Olcott, Pres. Mec. and Farmers' Bank, Albany.
H. H. Martin, Cashier Albany City Bank, N. Y.
A. B. Johnson, Utica, N. Y.
Jay Cooke & Co., Washington.
Bank of Washington, Washington.
Benj. E. Bates, Pres. Nat. Bank of Commerce, Boston.
John Demeritt, Pres. Eliot National Bank, Boston.
L. Candee, President New-Haven Co. Bank, Conn.
E. D. Tiffany, Pres. First National Bank, Hartford, Ct.
S. G. Howe, Esq., Hartford, Conn.

EXCELSIOR PETROLEUM COMPANY.
FOURTH DIVIDEND.

The Trustees of this company have THIS DAY declared a regular monthly dividend of four (4) per cent., also an

EXTRA DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, from the receipts of the last month, payable on the 15th inst. at the office of the company, No. 14 Broadway. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst., inclusive.

ARTHUR T. HURD, Secretary.

New-York, Feb. 1, 1865.

Treasury Department,
Office of Comptroller of the Currency,
Washington, Jan 26, 1865.

WHEREAS—BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the American National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act;

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "the American National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 26th day of January, 1865.

(Signed) HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 66 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

WILLIAM C. GILMAN,
NO. 6 PINE-ST.,
BUYS AND SELLS
MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE SCRIP.

THE
EMPIRE CITY OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....$400,000
100,000 SHARES.....PAR VALUE $4 EACH

OFFICE, NO. 69 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

The subscription book will positively close on the 1st day of March, 1865.

A limited number of shares can be had at the SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2 PER SHARE.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:
ISAAC C. BARKER, Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.
SAMUEL SARTON, Cashier Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.
N. S. LABAU, No. 69 Wall-st.
WILLIAM B. ALLEN, Allaire Works.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, No. 130 Broadway.
JEREMIAH SIMONSON, Greenpoint.
B. M. KINNIE, Kinnie & Carver, No. 17 Broad-st.
J. VAN ORDEN, East River Bank.
SMITH BARKER, Jr., No. 5 Bowling-green.

OFFICERS:
N. B. LABAU, President.
W. H. HUBBARD, Secretary.
SMITH BARKER, Jr., Treasurer.
BANKS & ANDERSON, Attorneys.

This company have EIGHT WELLS and two Oil Refineries now in operation. A large cash capital has been provided for in the organization of the company, which, with the improvements already existing, insure permanent success. Prospectus, with full particulars, can be had at the office of the company, No. 69 Wall-st.

Agents to receive subscriptions:
Messrs. GARSCHE & MINTON, No. 3 Broad-st.
N. T. HUSSARD, No. 27 Front-st.
KINNIE & CARVER, No. 17 Broad-st.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York,
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."

All denominations on hand ready for delivery. Three-eighths commission allowed.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES purchased and for sale.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY,
No. 21 Nassau-st.,
New-York, Feb. 1, 1865.

The annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the Continental Hotel, in the City of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The annual election of Directors will be held at the same place, on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on Saturday, Feb. 18, and reopened on Monday, Feb. 27.

J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEVADA GOLD AND SILVER
MILL AND MINING COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders for choice of officers and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 30 Pine-st., on the second Monday in February, (13th inst.,) at 12 o'clock M.

JOHN J. OSBORN, Secretary.

New-York, Feb. 1, 1865.

NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY will receive proposals at the offices of the Company, No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York, and Plumer, Venango County, Penn., until noon on Saturday, the 25th of February next, for leasing parts of the large and valuable oil producing territory now in possession of the Company on Pithole Creek, and at Walnut Bend, Alleghany River, Venango County, Penn. Most of the property on Pithole Creek is in the immediate vicinity of the "Frazier Well," recently developed by the Company, and now flowing from 250 to 300 barrels of oil per day.

Maps of the property can be seen at the offices of the Company, where further information will be given.

By order of the Board.

P. G. FENNING, Secretary.

New-York, Jan. 25, 1865.

NOTICE.—THE EAST RIVER BANK WILL ORganize as soon as practicable as a National Bank, with the capital increased to $500,000.

Having a surplus of over 40 per cent., a dividend in stock of 25 per cent. will be made to present shareholders; the remainder of the surplus will be participated in by the increased stock.

The subscription book is now open at the bank, No. 400 Broadway.

By order of the board.

W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

LITTLE KANAWHA
AND
ELK RIVER
PETROLEUM AND MINING CO.
SUBSCRIPTION TO BE CLOSED.
CASH WORKING CAPITAL $150,000.

OFFICERS:
OLIVER E. WOOD, President.
JAMES CRUIKSHANK, Vice-President.
CHARLES J. MARTIN, Treasurer.
JAMES WADSWORTH, Secretary.
E. R. BLACKWELL, Consulting Engineer and General Superintendent.

TRUSTEES:
PAUL N. SPOFFORD, of Spofford, Tileston & Co., New-York.
CHARLES J. MARTIN, President Home Insurance Co., New-York.
Hon. ROGER AVERILL, Danbury, Conn.
Hon. ALBERT L. CATLIN, Burlington, Vt.
JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway, New-York.
OLIVER E. WOOD, No. 26 Barclay-st., New-York.
JAMES WADSWORTH, of James Wadsworth & Co., No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.
JOHN W. STRONG, Detroit, Mich.
EDWARD M. MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

The subscription is so nearly completed that it is intended to close the same on or before the 15th of February.

Subscription $750,000, of which $600,000 purchases the and, to wit: 62,860 ACRES. The remaining $150,000 is the permanent cash working capital of the company.

Capital stock, $6,000,000. Par value of shares, $100. Subscribers to this purchase will receive eight shares of stock for each one hundred dollars subscribed. Lands located on the Little Kanawha and Elk Rivers, in the Counties of Gilmer and Braxton, in the very heart of the oil region of West Virginia.

Professor Richardson reports: "Your property is the very centre o West Virginia oil region; it has numerous oil s springs along the banks of its streams, one of which vies with the famous 'Burning Spring' itself."

Professor Shepherd, of New-Haven, Conn., reports: "I consider it eminently oil-producing land. The oil bearing shales underlie it extensively, and the long lines of carburetted hydrogen or illuminating gas springs, some of which I saw burning, as well as the appearance of oil itself on the surface of the tract, fully confirm me in this belief.

There can be no doubt t at along your creeks and tributaries there is a large extent of valuable oil-producing territory. The prodigious amount of bituminous and cannel coal, iron ore, limestone and fire-clays embodied in the high hills on your property, the tops and slopes of which are covered with an extraordinary growth of white oak and other heavy timbers, add immensely to its value."

These views are fully indorsed by the reports of the most practical and experienced men from the oil districts of both Pennsylvania and Virginia.

The company consider themselves fortunate in having secured the services of Mr. Blackwell, a practical civil engineer, for the general superintendency, so well known as the late Chief Engineer and Superintendent of the Commissioners of Washington Heights, New-York City.

Arrangements are in rapid progress for the immediate development of the property, on a scale commensurate with its value and extent.

Subscriptions, payable at the time of subscribing, or one-half in cash, and the balance in thirty days from the time of closing of the subscription, can be made in person or by letter, at the office of the undersigned, No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York; I. K. Dobson, No. 42 State-st., Boston, and John W. Strong, Detroit, Mich., where full information can be obtained.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

HOPE
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 82 BROADWAY.
CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000 00
ASSETS.....$282,248 76

This company having DECLINED JOINING the combination of Fire Insurance Companies, is prepared to write policies on terms as favorable as are offered by any other responsible company, whether IN OR OUT of the board.

DIRECTORS.

HENRY M. TASER,	THOMAS P. CUMMINGS,
STEPH. CAMBRELENG,	THEODORE W. RILEY,
JOSEPH GRAFTON,	AMOS ROBBINS,
L. B. WARD,	D. LYDIG SUYDAM,
STEPHEN HYATT,	J. W. MERSEREAU,
JACOB REESE,	JOSEPH BRITTON,
ROBERT SCHELL,	WILLIAM H. TERRY,
JOHN PENFOLD,	WILLIAM REMSEN,
JAMES S. SANDFORD,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
FREDK. SCHUCHARDT,	JOSEPH FOULKE.

JACOB REESE, President.

THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.
CHAS. D. HAMSHONNS, Asst. Secretary.

THE
COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL STOCK.....$1,000,000
Divided into 200,000 Shares at $5 per share.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE
TO 60,000 SHARES ONLY, $2 50 PER SHARE.
STOCK ISSUED FULL PAID.
$50,000 CASH APPROPRIATED AS A WORKING CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT.
ISAIAH LUKENS. VICE-PRESIDENT.
WM. M. STEWART.
TREASURER. SECRETARY.
WM. D. SMITH. E. J. HARRISON.
DIRECTORS.
ISAIAH LUKENS. ROBERT SMITH,
W. D. SMITH. EDWD. F. CUSHMAN,
W. M. STEWART.

OFFICES—NO. 42 PINE-STREET, NEW-YORK AND NOS. 23 AND 24 WASHINGTON BUILDINGS, (274 South Third-street, below Walnut,) PHILADELPHIA.

The intrinsic value of their territory is greater than that of any other oil company now before the public, with the same amount of capital.

The Directors invite and he desires investing in oil stocks to call at their offices and examine prospectus, draughts, &c., where they cannot fail to be satisfied that the

COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY

is organized on such a basis that stockholders cannot fail to realize a handsome profit aside from the question of oil altogether.

The books for subscription will be open for a short time longer at the offices of the company.

GREAT NORTHERN OIL CO.
OFFICE, NO. 67 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.

Capital.....$3,000,000

Manufacturers and Sole Proprietors of the

HENDRICK LUBRICATOR.

Also dealers in SPERM, LARD, WHALE and other OILS.

OFFICERS.
JOHN BRYAN, President, New-York.
JACOB S. ATWOOD, Vice-President.
J. A. WISNER, Secretary and Treasurer.
E. E. HENDRICK, Superintendent.
WM. N. MARCUS, General Agent.

VERMILYE & CO. OFFER FOR SALE AT PAR,
MORRIS & ESSEX RAILROAD CO.
FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, OF $100, $500 AND $1,000.
REDEEMABLE IN FIFTY YEARS,
With Coupons payable in New-York, and with Provision for a Sinking Fund for their redemption at maturity.

The Morris and Essex Railroad is now extending its road to Easton, and at that point will connect with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, with the Lehigh Canal Company's Road, now in the course of construction and nearly completed, and with the East Pennsylvania Railroad, which is proposed to be extended from Allentown to Easton.

These roads will supply the Morris and Essex Railroad, immediately upon its completion, with an immense tonnage for transportation, and it must become one of the most important avenues for the transportation of coal from the Lehigh and Eastern Schuylkill regions, and will also form a part of the great through line to Cincinnati and Chicago, and the Great West generally, via Lehigh Valley, Allentown, Pennsylvania Central, and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads.

These bonds are secured by a first mortgage to James Brown and Peter Cooper, Trustees, upon the road completed and in course of completion, and upon the branch from Denville to Newark, from the Hudson River, at Hoboken, to the Delaware River, at Phillipsburgh, including all rights, real estate, rolling stock and other property of the company.

$100,000 OF LONG DOCK ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY Seven per Cent. Bonds for sale, in sums to suit, by
LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 32 William-st.

WALDEN & McILVAINE, NO. 12 BROAD-st., dealers in Government Securities and Petroleum Stocks.

FINANCIAL.

THE
PACIFIC COAST
PETROLEUM COMPANY,
OF
NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL STOCK.....$5,000,000
Divided into 50,000 shares of the par value of $100.
Working capital $300,000 in stock, and $100,000 in cash.
Hon. JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, President.
Hon. JAMES WADSWORTH, Vice-President.
EDWARD S. RICH, Treasurer.
LEWIS BENTON, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.
Hon. James De Peyster Ogden, of New-York.
Hon. James Wadsworth, of James Wadsworth & Co., No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.
George W. Tuttle, of Stout & Tuttle, leather dealers, No 2 Ferry-st., New-York.
Richard J. Sherman, of Rich, Sherman & Co., bankers, No. 30 Pine-st., New-York.
Lewis Benton, Counselor-at-law, No. 112 Broadway, New-York.
William F. Hall, of Northrup, Hall & Co., No. 112 Broadway, New-York.
Thomas A Scott, Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
R. S. S. Andros, of Andros & Cole, Boston, Massachusetts.
Hon. Levi Parsons, San Francisco, California.

The subscription price is $20 per share for a limited amount of stock. No further call or assessment to be made on subscribers; $100,000 is reserved for a working capital, and $300,000 in stocks at par, for the future development of the company's property.

Its property consists of a perpetual lease of about 75,000 acres of oil territory in San Luis, Obispo County, State of California, lying on and near the Pacific Ocean, being all the following five ranches, viz.:

I. The Manuela Ranch, containing 16,954.83 acres.

II. The Arroyo Grande Ranch, containing 4,437.38 acres.

III. The Baisas Chemical Ranch, containing 14,336.22 acres.

IV. The Pisina Ranch, containing 6,838.89 acres.

V. The Stone Corral Ranch, containing 30,911.20 acres.

The titles of these large tracts have been thoroughly examined and approved by Judge Parsons, of San Francisco.

All reports, written and verbal, of gentlemen who, during the past year, have visited and thoroughly examined this property carefully and scientifically, concur in representing it as overflowing with petroleum. They say: "The Ranches are splendid estates, but their value is in their almost fabulous wealth in the best of oil."

The company's lands extend for over ten miles on San Luis Bay, on the Pacific coast, with a good roadstead, where shipments can be made with facility to San Francisco, South America, Australia, China and New-York.

The lands have a gentle slope to San Luis Bay, and there is full assurance of the practicability of conducting the oil, at a moderate expense, through pipes from the wells to reservoirs or tanks, to be constructed at this point, when it can be sent to the markets of the world, either in its crude state or refined, according to the demand.

The cost of shipping will not exceed 70 cents per barrel, and the company will be enabled to deliver petroleum at New-York at $5 per barrel, and at Australia and China at reduced rates.

It is designed to develop fully and practically, the means and wealth of this property at the earliest practicable moment.

The varied details giving all the information that can be required with a general description of the character, advantages and prospects of the company's property, are fully and plainly set forth in the prospectus.

The PACIFIC COAST PETROLEUM COMPANY, of New-York, have been duly organized under the laws of this State, with a sufficient capital to render available its capabilities and resources in what is believed to be an unlimited supply of Petroleum, not surpassed in quality.

Subscriptions for the Stock of the company have been opened at the offices of

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO., No. 61 Cedar-st., N.Y.
RICH, SHERMAN & CO., No. 30 Pine-st., N. Y.
NORTHRUP, HALL & CO., No. 112 Broadway,
LEWIS BENTON, Secretary, No. 112 Broadway,

where the prospectus can be obtained.

Subscriptions payable as above when the sum of $250,000 is subscribed.

Office of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.,
New-York, Jan. 24, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1864:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec 31, 1864	$7,558,437 25
Premiums on Policies not marked off Jan. 1, 1864	2,407,334 61
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$9,965,771 86
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.	
Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec. 31, 1864	$7,964,359 14
Losses paid during the same period	$3,316,625 67
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	1,313,299 63

The company has the following Assets:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$4,974,716 00
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	2,157,950 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	143,760 00
Dividends on Stocks, interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the company, estimated at	120,812 89
Premium notes and bills receivable	2,276,018 99
United States Gold Coin	541,899 63
Cash in Bank	268,412 91
Total amount of assets	$11,131,569 42

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 7th of February next.

After reserving three and one half million dollars of profit, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1853 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 7th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net-earned premiums of the company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1864, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 4th of April next.

The profits of the company, ascertained from July 1, 1842, to Jan. 1, 1864, for which certificates were issued, amount to | $16,851,020
Additional from Jan. 1, 1864, to Jan. 1, 1865 | 2,740,000
Total profits for 22½ years | $19,591,020
The certificates previously to 1863 have been redeemed by cash | 12,653,730
Net earnings remaining with the company on Jan. 1, 1865 | $7,037,290

By order of the board.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Acting Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	William Sturgis, Jr.,
Charles Dennis,	Henry K. Bogert,
W. H. H. Moore,	William E. Dodge,
Henry Colt,	Dennis Perkins,
William C. Pickersgill,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,
Lewis Curtis,	J. Henry Burgy,
Charles H. Russell,	Cornelius Grinnell,
Lowell Holbrook,	C. A. Rand,
R. Warren Weston,	Watts Sherman,
Royal Phelps,	R. J. Howland,
Caleb Barstow,	Benjamin Babcock,
A. P. Pillot,	Fletcher Westray,
Daniel S. Miller,	Robert B. Minturn, Jr.,
Joshua J. Henry,	Gordon W. Burnham,
George G. Hobson,	Frederick Channcey,
David Lane,	James Low,
James Brice,	Charles H. Marshall.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.

GAS AND OIL STOCKS.

The owner of a large amount of stocks of GAS COMPANIES in different cities will exchange for good OIL STOCKS. For information, address Box No. 731 Post-office, Philadelphia.

Irving Bank, New-York, Feb. 7, 1865.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank, held on the 6th inst., the following-named persons were duly elected:

John Castree,	David B. Moses,
John Romer,	Vanderbilt L. Buxton,
Herman H. Brunjes,	Isaac Odell,
Wm. A. Thomson,	Charles Burkhalter,
John T. Wilson,	Hector Armstrong,
	Herver P. Parrington.

And for Inspectors of the next election:
Thomas M. Hooker, P. J. Rouk, David Quackenbush.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, JOHN CASTREE was unanimously reelected Pres dent.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Co., Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 25, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15, 1865, in accordance with amended by-law. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 4 until Feb. 16.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

Office of the Brooklyn Petroleum Company,
No. 74 Broadway, New-York, Feb. 2, 1865.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Trustees held this day, Mr. POPE CATLIN was unanimously elected Secretary, in place of Mr. CHAS. F. WILLIAMS, 2d, resigned.

The Certificates of Stock for this Company will be ready for delivery on Wednesday, 8th instant.

POPE CATLIN, Secretary.

LAND WARRANTS AND COLLEGE LAND SCRIP purchased and for sale.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS sold at a discount of 3 to 4¾ per cent., by
C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 36 Pine-st, four doors from Park Row.

FINANCIAL.

LAWRENCE, BALDWIN & CO.
NO. 70 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BANKS, BANKERS AND DEALERS SUPPLIED WITH
10-40s, 5-20s, 7-30s, 6s of '81
AND UNITED STATES DEBT CERTIFICATES ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

PETROLEUM
AND ALL OTHER
STOCKS, BONDS &c.
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION ONLY.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,
Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and Individuals.

DEWITT C. LAWRENCE,
Member New-York Stock Exchange.
SIMEON BALDWIN, Jr.,
Member New-York Petroleum Stock Board, and the New-York Mining Exchange.
CYRUS J. LAWRENCE,
Late Cyrus J. Lawrence and H. Faile.
WILLIAM A. HALSTED.

PETROLEUM

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND BALTIMORE CONSOLIDATED
PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY.
CAPITAL, $1,500,000, DIVIDED INTO 300,000 SHARES,
PAR VALUE, $5.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $1 PER SHARE.
NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT OR CALL ON THE SUBSCRIBERS, AS 50,000 SHARES ARE RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT—J. S. CLARK, of New-York.
VICE PRESIDENT—R. B. WISHART, New-York.
TREASURER—H. F. DEVOE, New-York.
SECRETARY—J. CONKLIN, New-York.
DIRECTORS.
R. V. R. KETCHUM, Baltimore, Md.
O. KING, Baltimore, Md.
J. H. GOULD, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. WOODRUFF, Baltimore, Md.
R. H. WISHART, New-York.
Dr. T. S. KING, New-York.
A. CLARK, Tar Farm, Pa.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Pa.
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENTS:
J. S. CLARK, N. Y. A. CLARK, Tar Farm, Pa.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Pa.
OFFICES:
No. 71 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Nos. 612 and 614 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILA.
No. 147 BALTIMORE-ST.
BALTIMORE, MD.

The company is organized under the laws of the State of New-York. The principal office is No. 71 Broadway, with branch offices in Philadelphia and Baltimore, for the convenience of subscribers, where the certificates of stock will be issued to subscribers without delay. The property, embrac

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
UNITED PETROLEUM FARMS ASSOCIATION.
(Limited.)
Office No. 10 Pine-st., New-York.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Association, held at the office of Messrs Wed W. Clarke & Co., a dividend of 2 and ½ per cent. on the capital stock of the company ($10,000,000) was declared (equal to 6 per cent. on the original subscription), payable on the 20th inst., at the office of the company.

The transfer books of the company will remain closed until March 1.

G. H. BISSELL, President.

W. R. FOSDICK, Treasurer.

Parties holding original receipts of the Acting-Treasurer of the United Petroleum Farms Association, which have assignments thereon, must present such receipts to the Secretary, at the office of Messrs. Wed W. Clarke & Co., No. 10 Pine-st., before the 12th inst., in order that stock-certificates may be issued to the par ies interested, and their names be recorded on the list of original subscribers, and the ensuing dividend be paid to them directly.

J. P. HOGARTH, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO 104 BROADWAY.
CASH CAPITAL..... $500,000
ASSETS..... 778,800

AN INTEREST DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT. for the past six months has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand.

Having no connection with any ASSOCIATION or COMBINATION, this company will issue policies to merchants or others, either at rest or through their regular agents.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

New-York, Feb. 2, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, NO. 311 BROADWAY,
New-York, Feb. 8, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN AND ONE-HALF (7½) Per Cent. will be paid on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, at the office of the company in this city, on and after Wednesday, the 15th of February, instant. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 8th to the 15th instant, both days inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No 67 WALL-ST.,
New-York, Feb. 7, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) Per Cent. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of 6 per cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand.

AUGUSTUS COLSON, Jr. Secretary.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, New-York, Jan. 31, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Monday, Feb. 13.

H. W. FORO, Cashier.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 82 NASSA st., N. Y. OPEN EVERY DAY, from 10 A. M. 2 P. M., and on MONDAYS and TUESDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST (free from Government tax) allowed.

JAMES C. STONEALL, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Feb. 18.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Feb. 25.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, March 4.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, March 18
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, March 25
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, April 1.
DAY STAR.....(Building.)

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 45 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.

The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to

JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 19 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON..... 3,2-4 tons.... 350-horse power
LAFAYETTE..... 3,624 tons.... 500-horse power
EUROPE..... (About)..... 900-horse power
FRANCE..... About)..... 900-horse power
NAPOLEON III..... (Building)..1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. OUCHARD;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE,

as follows.

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....March 1.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....March 29.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80

Payable in gold or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. BELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 8.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 15.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 22.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 1.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 8.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 15

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MASURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Feb. 27, and SATURDAY, March 25.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....$60

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

Passengers must have passports.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.
THROUGH BILLS LADING TO ST. LOUIS AND ALL POINTS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, VIA NEW-ORLEANS.

THE ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS,
JOHN J. ROE, President.

is now ready to contract, and issue THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for shipment as above.

This Company now owns some twenty first-class steamers running between New-Orleans, St. Louis, and Louisville, and are now arranging connections between New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and New-Orleans.

One of their steamers will leave New-Orleans daily, and by judicious arrangements they are enabled to offer inducements to shippers in low rates and quick dispatch. Average time of transit, eighteen days.

J. EAGER, Agent,
No. 41 Broad-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF CORK.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 11
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 18
ETNA.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 25

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 48 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....35
First Cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40
First Cabin to Hamburg.....90 | Steerage to Hamburg.....37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $80, $100. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN STEERAGE RATES.

The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:

Feb. 15.....COSTA RICA.....THELEPAYE.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
Feb. 25.....OCEAN QUEEN.....WEBB.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
March 5.....NORTH STAR.....BLOOM.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)

For freight or passage, apply to
D. S. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP
MORRO CASTLE,
Capt. ADAMS,

Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 2 Broadway.

The new and splendid steamship EAGLE will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave on Feb. 25.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building.....	3,412	.....
ENGLAND—building.....	3,432	.....
SCOTLAND—building.....	3,432	.....
ARIN.....	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA.....	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA.....	3,072	Grogan.
VIRGINIA.....	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA.....	2,108	Asplint.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

VIRGINIA—Lewis.....Tuesday, Feb. 7
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $126 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, by
TAPSCOTT'S
favorite lines of LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so on the most favorable terms, by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.—Short route, low prices.—The Central American Transit Company will dispatch on the 20th of every month, from Pier No. 29 North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, D. S. BABCOCK, Master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

FOR PORT ROYAL, S. C.—REGULAR LINE.—The steamship CERES, Seaswoon, Master, will sail as above on SATURDAY, Feb. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier 7 E. R. For freight or passage, apply to
WHITNEY & HATHEWAY, No. 52 South-st.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Ransafield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. S. WIKE1865, General Superintendent.
J. C. CALHOUN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

CHANGE OF TIME.
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

From foot Murray-st., daily at 3½ P. M., connecting with trains for Highlands, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Manchester, &c.

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.

Fare $2. Excursion tickets $3—good for three days.

Steamer JESSE HOYT leaves Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, daily, (excepting Sundays,) at 8 A. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with express trains for Philadelphia, Tuckerton, Barnegat, Tom's River, &c.

Returning leave Vine-st. Ferry, Philadelphia, at 11.15 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

6:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

PERTH AMBOY AND WOODBRIDGE RAILROAD,
From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4.10 and 5.40 P. M.

Leave Perth Amboy—7.10, 8.45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.

Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4.10 and 6:20 P. M.

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 21, 1865.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M. Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yephank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M. 3, 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9.15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Jan. 23, 1865, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7:3 and 11:30 A. M., 3:40, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. Small cars will be run between Chambers and 30th-st. stations. Sunday train 6 P. M.

J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4 22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 8:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Midvale.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

Nov. 1, 1864.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Tickets may be procured at the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn. Baggage checked from the residence to all points on this road and its connections.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

H. R. SIMONS, Agent.

REMOVAL.

The Peoples' line, "New-Jersey Steamboat Company," have removed from the foot of Cortlandt-st. to their spacious new offices, Pier No. 41, south side Canal-st., where on the opening of navigation, they will be happy to transport passengers and freight as heretofore.

New-York, Jan. 27, 1865.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains north and east from New-Haven 11 P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BULLETIN OF NEW MUSIC, PUBLISHED BY WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, New-York.—"Beautiful Dreams," the twentieth edition of this matchless ballad now ready; music by the late S. C. Foster. 35c.; "My Angel Boy," written and composed in 1858, expressly for a friend, by the late S. C. Foster, and now published for the first time. 30c.; "When the War is Over, Mary," song and chorus, J. R. Thomas, 35c.; "Why did you Die," ballad, J. R. Thomas, 30c.; "Beware," words by Longfellow, J. E. Irving, 40c.; "Cradle Song," words by Tennyson, J. C. Irving, 40c.; "Blow, Bugle, Blow," words by Tennyson, W. B. Dempster, 50c.; "In the Valley of Canteritz," words by Tennyson, A. H. Pease, 30c.; "Saw ye not my Owo True Love," E. C. Phelps, 30c.; "Red Robin," by the author of "Vive l'America," R. Millard, 30c.; "Song of the Sea Shell," Charlie C. Converse, 30c.; "Farfaletta," the butterfly mazurka for the voice by Arditi, 40c. INSTRUMENTAL.—"Don Sebastian," transcription by Chas. Fradel, 50c.; "Bolles of Brooklyn," waltz, Geo. W. Warren, 35; "Song of the Brook," Geo. W. Warren, 75c.; "Sophien Polka," Helmsmüller, 30c.; "Tete-a-Tete," new galop, Helmsmüller, 35c.; "Olive Logan Polka," Chas. Fradel, 35c. Copies of the above sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of the price.

WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, N. Y.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A CERTIFIED CHECK ON BANK OF New-York, for five thousand dollars, gold, drawn by M. Morgan's Sons, to own order, dated Jan. 21.

Number of check, 7,684
Number of certificate, 1,641.
Payment has been stopped.
The finder will receive a liberal reward.

MEYER & GREVE, No. 52 Exchange-place.

LOST—ON MONDAY AFTERNOON, A SMOKE of SKEES. Any one bringing the same to J. WALTER WOOD & CO., Exchange Brokers, No. 43 Pine-st. will be suitably rewarded.

POLITICAL.

SEVENTEENTH WARD CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting of this association will be held FRIDAY EVENING, 10th inst., at No. 24 Cooper Institute, at 7½ o'clock. By order,

RICHARD H. BOWNE, President.
HARLEIGH BLACK, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.

The business heretofore conducted by the undersigned, under the name and style of M. W. STARIN & CO., will be hereafter known and conducted under the name of STARIN & FLOYD, at No. 209 Duane-st., without other change.

M. W. STARIN.
EDWIN FLOYD,

New-York, Feb. 1, 1865.

STARIN & FLOYD,
GENERAL PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOTTER AND CHEESE FOR EXPORT,
No. 209 Duane-st.,
NEW-YORK,

are prepared to make liberal cash advances on Produce consigned to their address.

Orders for Butter and Cheese, for export to any part of the world, will receive great care and attention.

BY PERMISSION, THEY REFER TO
Irving Bank, New-York.
Oriental Bank, New-York.
H. J. Messenger, Esq., Banker, New-York.
J. C. Harriott, Esq., President Brevoort Insurance Company, New-York.
Messrs. Case & Floyd, New-York.
Cayuga County Bank, Auburn, N. Y.
Bank of Whitestown, Whitestown, N. Y.
First National Bank, Jamestown, N. Y.
First National Bank, Bath, N. Y.
H. J. Messenger's Bank, Cortlandt, N. Y.
Messrs. Gaylord, Leavenworth & Co., Bankers, St. Louis, Mo
Joseph B. Reevey, Esq., St. Louis, Mo.
Addison Hills, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio.
C. C. Dennis, Esq., Auburn, N. Y.
Wm. S. Brown, Esq., Erie, Penn.
Thomas Tarse, Esq., Jeffersonville, Ind.
Messrs. Miller & Greiner, Buffalo, N. Y.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm name of MURPHY & GRISWOLD, is this day dissolved by its own limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

THOMAS MURPHY,
WM. O. GRISWOLD.

The business will thereafter be conducted by CHAS. ATWOOD, Jr., at No 22 Walker-st., and we take great pleasure in recommending our old friends and customers to extend their patronage to him.

New-York, Jan. 31, 1865.

FEBRUARY 7, 1865.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the subscribers, under the firm name of HEATH & HUGHES, is this day dissolved by its own limitation. Either party will sign in liquidation.

RUFUS HATCH,
T. W. B. HUGHES.

Referring to the above, RUFUS HATCH will continue the gold and stock commission business at the office formerly occupied by HATCH & HUGHES, No. 56 Exchange-place.

New-York, Feb. 8, 1865.

T. W. B. HUGHES has formed a copartnership with A. HAWLEY HEATH, under the firm name of HEATH & HUGHES, and will continue the gold and stock commission business, at No. 13 Broad-st.

New-York, Feb. 8, 1865.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF HENRY A. HEISER & SON is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

HENRY A. HEISER,
HENRY A. HEISER, Jr.

New-York, Feb. 1, 1865.

HENRY A. HEISER Jr. and FREDERICK S. HEISER have this day formed a copartnership and will continue the business under the firm and style of HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS.

HENRY A. HEISER, Jr.
FREDERICK S. HEISER.

New-York, Feb. 4, 1865.

We have given HENRY A. HEISER authority by full powers of attorney to transact any business of the firm and sign our name.

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS.

New-York, Feb. 4, 1865.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM expires this day by limitation. The business will be continued by the undersigned, under the name of SCHUYLER, HARTLEY, GRAHAM & CO.

JACOB R. SCHUYLER,
MARCELLUS HARTLEY,
MALCOLM GRAHAM,
HENRY TOMES,
CHARLES W. MAY, Jr.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of OTIS W. BOOTH & CO., for the transaction of a general merchandise brokerage business.

OTIS W. BOOTH,
JOHN H. LINSLY,
CHARLES E. BOOTH.

No. 111 WATER-ST., NEW-YORK: Feb. 1, 1865.

I HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED TO COPARTNERSHIP Mr. HENRY TASKER. The new firm will continue the manufacture and sale of Boots and Shoes, at the store Nos 5 and 7 Dey-st., under the firm name of J. O. WHITEHOUSE & TASKER.

New-York, Feb. 1, 1865. J. O. WHITEHOUSE.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Feb. 7, 1865.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

Regulating, grading, setting and resetting curb and gutter in West-street from Hobokeo-street to Hammond-street.

Regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter and flagging in Avenue A from Eighty-fourth to Ninety-third-street.

Flagging Manhattan-street between Ninth-avenue and Hudson River.

Flagging in Broadway from Fifty-fourth to Fifty-ninth-street.

Filling sunken lots in Seventy-eight-street between First and Second avenues.

Filling sunken lots to Fifty-ninth-street between First and Second avenues.

Regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter and flagging Little Twelfth-street from Tenth to Eleventh avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of West-street and both sides of the streets intersecting West-street to the extent of half the block east of West-street, from Hoboken to Hammond street.

Also all the lots on both sides of Avenue A, and on both sides of the intersecting streets to the extent of half the block on each side of Avenue A, from Eighty-fourth to Ninety-third-street.

Also all the lots on both sides of Manhattan-street, between Ninth-avenue and Hudson River.

Also all the lots on both sides of Broadway, from Fifty-fourth to Fifty-ninth-street.

Also all the lots on Fifty-ninth and Seventy-eighth streets, between First and Second avenues.

Also all the lots on both sides of Little Twelfth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenue, and the lots fronting on Eleventh avenue, east side, to the extent of half the block north and south of Twelfth-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the abovenamed assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to DANIEL E. DELAVAN, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER,
} Board of Assessors.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 30, 1865.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

Regulating Eighth-avenue, from Eighty-second to One Hundred and Second streets.

Sewer in Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets, with branch in One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from Second to Third-avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to One Hundred and Fourteenth streets, and all lots on both sides of the intersecting streets, to the extent of half the block on each side of Eighth-avenue from Eighty-second to One Hundred and Fourteenth streets.

Also, all the lots in blocks number four hundred and nine to four hundred and nineteen, both inclusive, and all the lots in blocks number three hundred and twenty-two to three hundred and thirty-two, both inclusive, all being in the Twelfth Ward.

All persons whose interests are affected by the abovenamed assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to DANIEL E. DELEVAN, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER,
} Board of Assessors.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.—OFFICE OF the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, No. 23, Chambers-st., New-York, January 7, 1865.

Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of the real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York, for 1865, will be open for inspection and review from and after MONDAY, January 9, 1865, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1865, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period above-mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of the real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if to their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of the personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the city.

J. W. ALLEN,
G. H. PURSER,
C. B. WOODRUFF,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS FOR INVESTMENTS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO will hold their regular auction sale of securities, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Feb. 9, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesrooms, No. 52 William-st. The list will embrace a variety of first-class stocks and bonds, including Corn Exchange, Niagara, Merchants', Mutual, Long Island, Atlantic, Republic, Knickerbocker, Gallatin and Kings County Fire Insurance Stocks. Also, Ninth National Bank Stock, United States Telegraph, Citizens' Gas, Dry Dock and Battery Railroad, Grand and 42d-st Railroad, and Belt Railroad Stocks; Broadway and 7th-av. Railroad Bonds, City of Keokuk Bonds, Virginia State Bonds, Cincinnati, Portsmouth and Ohio Railroad Bonds, Soldiers' Bounty Bonds of New-York County, and Northern Railroad of New-Jersey Bonds, &c., &c.

REGULAR STOCK SALES MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
STOCK AUCTIONEERS AND BROKERS.

HENRY B. WESTCOTT & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION.—LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT PARLOR, CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, AND VALUABLE WORKS OF ART, AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

THIS DAY (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., at 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.: Comprising the entire first-class furniture of house, which is fully furnished with everything essential for a fashionable and costly residence. Magnificent piano-forte, rare paintings, china, silverware, &c. Also, Wilder iron safe. Catalogues at house. No postponement.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On FRIDAY, Feb. 10, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 81 Liberty-st., west of Broadway, some fine parlor, chamber, library and dining-room suites, etageres, ottlets, halfstands, extension tables, centre tables, lounges, easy chairs, &c.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED REAL ESTATE.—P. C. BULKLEY will sell on THURSDAY, Feb. 16, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway: Five lots north side of 153d-st., 160 feet west of 8th-av.; 6 lots south side of 125th-st., 185 feet west of 8th-av.; also three houses and lots known as Nos. 145, 163 and 165 East 30th-st.; the houses are three stories in height, have marble mantles, gas and water throughout, with range and furnace, are well built and in good order; size about 19 feet 6 inches by 48; lots one-half the block. For maps apply to the auctioneer, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, FEB. 10, 1865—AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT the E. S. R., No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of JOHN B. HASKIN, Esq., referee. No. 112 Franklin-st., the two-story and basement house; Nos. 73, 35, 38 and 40 Dominick-st., four two-story and basement dwelling houses; No. 107 Varick-st., the three-story end basement house. For maps and further particulars, inquire at the office.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
BOOTH'S HAMLET.

Now in the
TWELFTH WEEK
of a career of unbroken succession and undiminished success, and which has been enthroned by the enthusiastic fiat of the people and the press as
A PERMANENT INSTITUTION,
is presented
EVERY NIGHT,
with
ITS SPLENDID CAST
and
SUPERB SCENERY.

"ONE OF THE NOBLEST PIECES OF DRAMATIC ART EVER SEEN IN ANY LAND OR IN ANY AGE. WE TRUST IT WILL NOT BE WITHDRAWN UNTIL EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD IN THE COMMUNITY HAS SEEN IT."—*New-York Herald.*

Doors open at 6½; commences at 7¾. Seats may be secured for any number of days in advance.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
THURSDAY,
Fourth time here,
Mr. Falconer's fine Comedy,
MEN OF THE DAY.
FRIDAY—(Fifth time,) Tom Taylor and Charles Reade's celebrated Comedy,
MASKS AND FACES.
SATURDAY—(Second time this season,) Boucicault's popular Comedy,
OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.

Mr. John Brougham's finest Comedy, THE GAME OF LIFE, is in rehearsal, and will speedily be produced, being its first performance in six years.

A NEW DRAMA,
of powerful interest and effects, is in active preparation.

Doors open at 7½; Overture at 7¾.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.....BEGINS 7½.

Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY.
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, 1865,
third appearance of the distinguished artiste,
Mrs. F. W. LANDER,
formerly
Miss DAVENPORT,
whose return to the stage has been welcomed with the most enthusiastic ardor. She will appear this evening as in our adaptation from the French, in five acts, entitled
THE MESALLIANCE;
Or, FAITH AND FALSEHOOD.
MR. CHAS. POPE.....as.....VISCOUNT D'ORBY
Messrs. J. G. Burnett, J. T. Hagan, Geo. Benda, J. W. Blaisdell, E. B. Holmes, E. Barry, Misses Mary Wells, Reeves, &c., &c.

The incidental music under the direction of HARVEY B. DODWORTH.

The play presented with appropriate SCENERY, COSTUMES and APPOINTMENTS.

In preparation, ADRIENNE THE ACTRESS.

SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

HIPPOTHEATRON. BEGINS AT 7½.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
GRAND MATINEES
WEDNES

CONFLAGRATION IN PHILADELPHIA.

Two Thousand Barrels of Oil Burned.

THE STREETS BECOME RIVERS OF FIRE,

Fifteen Persons Burned to Death.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 8.

A large fire commenced about 3 o'clock this morning in the coal oil works on Ninth and Federal streets. About fifty dwellings have been consumed, occupying two squares on both sides of Ninth-street, besides a few on Federal and Wharton streets. Several lives are reported lost.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Fifteen lives are reported lost. The streets were at the time flooded with snow, water and oil. The oil ran along the streets in full blaze, setting fire to the lower portions of dwellings, and preventing the escape of the inmates. Four children are said to have perished in one house.

THIRD DISPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 8.

The fire originated in BLACKBURN'S & Co.'s sheds for storing refined oil in bond.

Two thousand barrels have been destroyed.

It was insured mostly in New-York.

Forty-seven buildings, mostly three stories, are burned.

Six bodies have been recovered, and others are still missing.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

The oil that escaped from the burning barrels poured over into Ninth-street and down to Federal, filling the entire street with a lake of fire, and igniting the houses upon both sides of Ninth-street for two squares, and carrying devastation into Washington, Ellsworth and Federal streets, both above and below Ninth-street.

Fully five squares of houses, had they been placed in a row, were on fire at once.

The scene was one to make the stoutest heart quail. Men, women and children were literally roasted alive in the streets.

Capt. JOSEPH H. WARE, who occupied a dwelling in the vicinity, with his wife, five daughters and two sons, met with a sad misfortune. They all succeeded in getting into the street from the house, just as they left their beds; but, mournful to relate, found themselves in a river of fire. The family became scattered. Mrs. WARE had her youngest child, a beautiful little girl in her arms, and was endeavoring to save her. She fell, when herself, her little child, and another daughter, about fifteen years of age, were burned to death in the street, and their bodies were so horribly mutilated that they can only be identified by the peculiar circumstances surrounding them.

Capt. WARE and his two sons escaped, but the other three daughters are missing.

Six bodies in all have thus far been recovered. Three of them have been recognized as belonging to the Ware family. Another one of the bodies is supposed to be that of JAMES GIBBONS. There is also the body of a boy not yet recognized, and that of a fireman.

It is thought that several other persons have perished, and that there are bodies still under the ruins.

A NEW SCHOOL OF ART.

Professor Blot's Culinary Academy of Design—The Rise and Progress of Gastronomical Science.

If the old proverb be true that God sends meat but the devil sends cooks, then we have among us a diabolical emissary of the first order, not only a cook, but an agent from the propagenda of Pandemonium. Monsieur BLOT, Professor of Gastronomy, *magnus coquus*, &c., having devoted his life to the study of his art, comes to us like a benevolent missionary of civilization, and offers to instruct one hundred pupils in the mysteries of culinary science.

We wholly disagree with the old saw invented by some inmate of a bachelor's boarding-house, who never experienced any of the blessings to be derived from artistic cookery, and so far from considering Prof. BLOT a messenger from the Evil One, we deem him a beneficent being sent from the heaven of good Americans to confer upon us the blessings of a good *cuisine*. Would not even the present generation raise a monument to the man who, taking the kitchen Biddy in a crude state, should in twelve easy lessons mould her with plastic hand into a high culinary *artiste*, knowing the analogies between roast meats and a particular gravy, studious of the relations of sauces and condiments to certain made dishes, and emulous of the example of VATTEL, who killed himself because a *regout* prepared by him came to the table lukewarm? We welcome Monsieur BLOT, professor of an art dating back to the days when the Chinese peasant Bobo first discovered the delicious crispness of roast pig, and invented a method of procuring the delicacy without burning his house down every time he desired to partake of it. The Romans had schools of cooking, in which learned Professors lectured upon the different styles of preparing oysters, nightingales' tongues, ortolans' brains, and "Pig in Trojan style;" and accomplished cooks gave practical instructions in every branch of their art. When further advanced in civilization, they even added a supplemental course for the purpose of teaching young Rome "how to masticate."

Moses tells us how Pharaoh hanged his chief baker, a high official in the King's household, and who undoubtedly met with his fate for some delinquency in the performance of his culinary duties.

The bas-reliefs and ancient sculptures of Egypt represent every department of an Egyptian kitchen, and all the manners and forms of cooking then existing; showing that much attention was paid to the preparation of food, even in the days of the Ptolemies. The Greeks made cooking a study, and raised it to rank with the highest arts. Her ancient heroes were content with food prepared by their own hands in the plainest manner; but, as Greece advanced in progress toward civilization and refinement, increased attention was paid to gastronomy until in the height of her power, her luxury, and artistic culture the age of Pericles gave to the world the perfection of civilization—the professional cook. The Athenian cook did not content himself simply with cooking a piece of meat in one style, but he could apply several different processes to the same joint. Sucking pigs were sent to the table whole, roasted on one side and boiled on the other. No mark of the knife would appear on any part of his body, the entrails having been drawn out through the mouth, and the stuffing introduced in the same way. Grave philosophers did not consider it beneath their dignity to sit at the feet of the culinary professor, and study the wisdom of his ways.

ARCHESTRATUS, a poet of Syracuse, traveled through all the known world of the ancients, spending the best years of his life and encountering perils and dangers by sea and land, for the sole purpose of acquiring the culinary lore of the nations that he visited, and gaining new recipes for the benefit of his countrymen. Upon his return he published a poem embodying the result of his labors, and thus gave to the world the first practical cookery-book.

An Athenian cook could imitate in the most perfect manner in flavor and in form certain rare fishes much esteemed, but difficult to obtain, and would thus impose upon the most accomplished epicures. A friend, by-the-by, not unknown to the hotel-keepers in Northern New-York at the present day, who cheat cockneys into praising the delicate flavor of a bullhead served up to them as trout.

The culinary philosophers of Athens passed days in the study of their divine art. Carefully experimenting with sauces and flavors, forming combinations of different incongruous substances to try effects, patiently working out problems in cookery, and reaping the reward for successful exertions in investing a new dish by naming it after themselves or their patrons. We do not know that they took out patents for their inventions, but they took such good care to keep the secrets of their art exclusively that no torture could drew them out. When the glory of Greece culminated and Athens was on the wane, the riches and luxuriant style of the Romans brought the professional Greek cooks to Rome, and Greek literature and Greek cookery became as fashionable among the Romans of the Empire as French literature and French cooks are in London and New-York in the nineteenth century. Having the benefit of the experience, the traditions and the skill of the Greeks with the increased material for the exercise of that skill upon the product of an empire embracing every variety of climate, the Roman cooks soon outstripped their Grecian predecessors. They ransacked the world to find delicacies for the table. They not only excelled in cooking but particular attention was paid to finding animals deemed to be eaten. Pigs, birds and fishes were fed on certain kinds of food to give them peculiar flavors. The favorite dish of the Romans to the latter days of the Empire was "Hog à la Trojan." This was a Greek importation and was so named because the hog was cooked whole, and being stuffed with orioles, thrushes and other birds, and even small animals, was intended as an imitation of the soldiers enclosed in the belly of the Trojan Horse.

Some Roman dishes were sought after only for the expensive materials required for their preparation. The brains of pheasants and thrushes, the tongues of nightingales, and the livers of certain rare fish were much esteemed. VITELLIUS cooked a *plat* of this kind, which cost him $40,000. HELIOGABALUS was accustomed to have the brains of 600 thrushes served up for his supper. In the dark ages the race of professional cooks died out, and culinary art was only cultivated in Europe in the kitchens of wealthy monastic institutions. It, however, flourished in a decayed condition in Constantinople and the East. One of the favorite dishes, however, of the middle ages, was an imitation of "hog in Trojan style," the favorite Roman dish. At all great feasts an ox or some other large animal was roasted whole, having been previously stuffed with rabbits, hares, pheasants, &c. The meat of the ox was given to the meaner guests; the stuffing was called "the King's meat," and was reserved for the more noble feasters. The smaller animals cooked in this way retained all their own juices, and were cooked in the steaming blood of the ox, and are said to have been delicious. One of the famous dishes of modern times is cooked in the same way, and its inventor, DE LA REYNIERE, gives us the recipe for preparing it, as follows:

"Stuff a fine large olive with capers and *joints d'anchois*; then pierce the olive inside the body of a fig-picker, from which you cut the head and feet; then incluse the fig-picker in the body of a plump ortolan, neatly dressed; then insert the ortolan in the body of a fat lark, from which you dissent the principal bones; then cover the lark with a thin slice of lard, and put it into the body of a thrush, which, having in like manner dissected, you stuff inside a fat and juicy quail (a wild one preferred;) which you should cover with a vine leaf and insert in the body of a lapwing; which is boned and trussed and inserted in the body of a golden plover; which in its turn is covered with lard and inclosed in a young woodcock; having rolled this in grated bread-crumbs, place it in the body of a neatly-prepared teal, which put into the body of a gulnea-hen; which secrete in the body of a young wild-duck; which incase in the body of a chicken; which conceal in the body of a young and carefully-selected pheasant; which astomb in the body of a young and fat goose (wild, of course;) which insert in the body of a very fine hen turkey; which, finally, incluse in the body of an *outarde*, (a species of wild turkey,) or a young swan, and fill the interstices with Lucca chestnuts, forced meat, and a savory stuffing. Having thus prepared the roast, put it into a pot sufficiently large, with onions, cloves, carrots, chopped ham, celery, a bouquet of parsley and thyme, mignonnette, several slices of salt pork well salted, pepper, salt, fine spices, coriander seeds, and one or two sprigs of garlic. Then seal this pot hermetically with a strip of paste or clay, place it on a slow fire where the heat will penetrate it gradually, and let it remain 24 hours. Then uncover it, skim it if necessary, and serve on a hot dish."

We recommend this recipe to DELMONICO, and hope when he has prepared it he will invite us to dine with him. The art of cooking revived with the revival of literature and civilization. The discovery of America introduced new commodities for the kitchen, and a new race of professional cooks arose in Europe, chiefly in France, where their services were in demand and their art appreciated. Very little attention was paid to the kitchen department in England until the beginning of the Eighteenth Century, when French cookery became fashionable among the higher classes, although severely satirized by the wits.

In the United States the national cooking is the worst known. But for the fact that we eat more vegetables, and have a greater variety of them commonly on the table, we should be the unhealthiest people in the globe. Meat is fried, because it is the quickest process of preparing it for the table; it is also the most wasteful and injurious. The juices of meat should be retained as much as possible in cooking it. To this end the outer surface of a piece of meat should be heated suddenly to harden it; as in boiling to plunge it into hot water, and cool coild, or in broiling, where the outside is cooked quickly, and the nutritious juices retained in the centre. It is an evidence of rapidly increasing refinement when we can support among us a Monsieur BLOT, whose ambition to make cooking in this country one of the Arts, is laudable and worthy of encouragement. There are said to be 4,000 different dishes known to educated cooks. We hope the Professor will not attempt more than a tithe of these at his first course of lessons. One of the first elements of domestic happiness is a good kitchen presided over by a good cook. Our Lares and Penates—our household gods—are throned there, and the cook is the priestess ministering to them. And yet the ladies of our country never think of the home influences of the kitchen upon their husbands and sons. We are prepared to state and to maintain that in half the divorce cases that fill up the calendar of the Supreme Court, the current of connubial felicity was first interrupted by troubles from the kitchen. Therefore, we say to the matrons of New-York, If you would keep your husbands by your side, away from temptation, having them lovers of home and embodifications of all the domestic virtues, cultivate the culinary art. Proficiency in it will not captivate a lover, but it may retain him after he is captured. We hail Monsieur BLOT as an artist and cultivator of taste, and a promoter of the happiness of his fellow man, and hope for his efforts the success which they deserve.

The Bounty-Brokers' Frauds.

The bounty-brokers still hang out their bunting and lounge around their offices; but their headquarters in Brooklyn having been broken up, it is probable that they may soon quit the business. While they could purchase for $2,000 or $20,000 from JOHN DEVLIN, Notary, a forged certificate acknowledging the reception of ten or a hundred recruits on board the receiving-ship *North Carolina*, and sell the same for $5,000 or $50,000 to any Board of Supervisors that might require from ten to a hundred man to fill their county's quota, there seemed to be no limit to the riches which lay within their grasp. But their game is up; and now, if they undertake to fill a deficient quota they must find their margin of profit in a bonus at the hands of the purchaser of genuine recruits, or they may, as they did in the earlier days of bounty-brokerage, steal the bounties or parts of the bounties, which the recruits receive.

The brokers can no longer expect to foist upon the Government invalid and wounded discharged soldiers and deserters, nor can they, by a $50 bribe, get another enlisted man into their hands; for the corrupt surgeons who passed unsound men, the traitorous sergeants that winked at desertion, the regimental officers that gave newly-enlisted men twelve-hour furloughs, with the understanding that they would embrace the opportunity to desert, and re-enlist elsewhere, only to abscond again—all these peculators know that watchful eyes are on them, and they dare not repeat their wicked frauds. Therefore, wanting legitimate business to support themselves, two or three hundred or more bounty-brokers must speedily close their doors. If there are a dozen honest recruiting offices in the city, they may find remunerative occupation in supplying substitutes for the interior; but the rogues of the Brooklyn and Governor's Island "ring" may be sure that any man who desires to employ a substitute will give them a wide berth.

It has suddenly become exceedingly difficult to ascertain precisely who the members of the "ring" were. Several bounty-brokerage shops were visited yesterday, and inquiries were made concerning the brokers who have covered the eastern end of York-street, in Brooklyn, into a great recruiting office, but not a New-York broker knew anything of them. Here and there a substitute agent was to be found, who had sent men to York-street and received men thence, but their transactions were never open to suspicion of fraud, and they had never dreamed of any wrong being done the Government. Every men of them is honest, if his story is to be accepted. But it matters not now, for henceforth the few brokers who may find the business profitable, will be forced to deal honestly with the Government, however shamefully they may fleece the recruits.

Col. BAKER is not prepared to reveal the names of all the prisoners that have been sent to the Old Capitol, nor has he quite completed his arrests; but the men who are wanted are so well known by his detective officers, and the proofs of guilt which he has accumulated are so clear, that he is not apprehensive of failure in a single instance. Several arrests were made yesterday, in Hudson-street and York-street, Brooklyn, but none were reported in this city. The prisoners' names are to be published in due time.

Col. BAKER has been the recipient of several letters, threatening personal violence, in the event of his daring to appear in York-street; but, notwithstanding these warnings, he went to the New-York yesterday, and returned to this city unharmed. The York-street gang knew better than to run their skiffs into a line-of-battle ship.

City Railroads Above and Underground—Horses, Air and Steam to be Employed.

A number of bills are now before the Legislature for the construction of railroads in this city. One is for a road commencing at the street leading from the High Bridge to Tenth-avenue, through Eleventh-avenue, Bloomingdale road, Fifty-ninth-street, One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, Third-avenue, Fifth-avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, Seventh-avenue, One Hundred and Forty-third-street, Break-Neck Hill to Tenth-avenue, and up Tenth-avenue to the road leading to High Bridge. The company to pay into the City Treasury 6 per cent. of its net receipts.

Another for a line commencing at the Harlem River and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, thence to the Hudson River, through one Hundred and Thirtieth-street, to Manhattan-street, and from the latter street along Eleventh-avenue to One Hundred and Sixty-third-street, the company to pay semi-annually into the city treasury five per cent. of its net receipts.

Another bill is to permit the owners of the Grand-street line of stages to construct a railroad through the same routes now traveled by their omnibuses.

The incorporation of a Pneumatic Railway and Express Company is also contemplated, who are authorized to operate a Pneumatic Railway to be constructed in a tunnel running under the following streets: Commencing near the Post-office, under Nassau and Chatham streets and the Bowery, Fourth-avenue, Thirty-second and Twenty-seventh streets to Tenth-avenue; Tenth avenue, Washington or Greenwich streets and the Battery, to South Ferry, and thence under Broad and Nassau streets to place of beginning, for the purpose of conveying goods, merchandise and mails, in pursuance of the patent granted to E. P. NEEDHAM. The capital stock to be $3,000,000, and to be divided into shares of $25 each. The corporators named are Elias P. Needham, Henry B. Poore, Chas. D. Gibson, Isaac T. Smith, Hugh D. Wilson, Henry Fitch, Wm. F. Mott, Jr., Chas. W. Miller, and Asa P. Robeson.

There is still another scheme contemplated in the introduction of an underground railroad, the cars to be run by steam through a tunnel to be constructed under the following streets; Commencing at the lowest extremity of Broadway, under this street to Fourteenth-street, Union-square to Seventeenth-street, Twenty-third-street, Madison-square, Fifth-avenue to the Central Park, thence on either side of the Park under the Fifth, Eighth or Ninth-avenue to the northerly extremity of Manhattan Island, with two branch routes under ground from the southerly extremity of Central Park, one leading to the Hudson River, and the other to the Harlem River. The company also to have power to lay a track on the surface of the streets north of the northerly line of the Central Park, through and along either the Fifth, Eighth, Ninth or Tenth-avenue to the northerly extremity of Manhattan Island, and southerly from the southern end of Broadway along the Battery to the South Ferry.

Board of Supervisors.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE FROM WASHINGTON RESPECTING THE DRAFT—DISCUSSION ON THE ENLISTMENT FRAUDS.

A special meeting of this board was held at 4 P. M., yesterday. Mr. BRIGGS in the chair.

A report was presented from the special committee dispatched to Washington to confer with the Government in relation to the reduction of our quota, detailing the efforts of the committee in that behalf, and stating that the results of their labors may be summed up as follows:

Firstly—Twenty-five per cent. of the quota has been deferred, leaving the quotas of the several districts as follows:

Districts.	Quotas.	Reduction.	Present Quotas.
4th	4 039	1,010	3,029
5th	3,907	977	2 930
6th	3,023	756	2 267
7th	3,076	993	2,977
8th	3,348	837	2 511
9th	2 732	683	2,049
Total	21,019	5,256	15,763

Secondly—A probable delay of the draft in case the work of recruiting is prosecuted with satisfactory results.

Thirdly—Probable reassignment of the quotas on the basis of the corrected enrollment now being made by the Committee on Volunteering.

The report, on motion of Mr. PEASE, was accepted, and the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Volunteering be, and it is hereby authorized to offer such bounties as may be deemed wise and judicious, both for volunteers and substitutes; and instructed to report their determination to this board.

Mr. TWEED said he had seen with serorise statements in the papers that because frauds had been discovered in enlisting men for this county, that, therefore, the quota would be and ought to be increased. He could not see how the county was responsible for these frauds, and he denied that the county knew anything about them. So, in regard to desertions. The county had nothing to do with the matter further than to pay the bounty and deliver the men to the United States Government. The county had never bought men on false papers, or any papers whatever. They had enlisted the men themselves. As for the naval enlistments, he declared there could be no doubt in the mind of any candid person that the men had been fairly enlisted and sent on board the various vessels. The incentive to fraud in these enlistments was not apparent. The lists were made out from the ship's books, which were open to public inspection; and under the proclamation of the Government all names found on those books the county was fairly entitled to claim credit for. He again denied that the Volunteer Committee was responsible for the frauds committed, and he felt indignant that the newspapers should indirectly charge them with wrong.

Messrs. ELY and SNOOK said they did not look upon the statements in the papers as any imputation on the committee.

Mr. PEASE then defied the Government, or any of its agents, to find anything wrong in the proceedings of the Volunteer Committee. If Col. BAKER, or any other man, would make a definite charge against the committee, they would be prepared to meet it. He thought the Board of Supervisors should express its sense of the imputations cast on the Volunteer Committee.

Mr. PEASE then offered a resolution to the effect that whenever a certificate is presented from the United States Government of the mustering in of any person enlisted by the Volenteer Committee, that the person presenting such certificate shall be entitled to receive the bounty and hand-money.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Volunteering, and the board adjourned to Monday next at 2 P. M.

Rev. Sella Martin's Lecture as the Representative of the Colored People.

An appreciative but not very large audience, composed of white and colored persons, in about equal numbers, assembled in Cooper Institute, last evening, to listen to a lecture by Rev. SELLA MARTIN, on the "Resources of the Colored People," the proceeds to be devoted to the aid of sick and wounded colored soldiers. The lecturer said there could be no doubt of the willingness of the colored men to work; nearly all were employed in some kind of labor, and, as a rule, they did the work well.

There were in Massachusetts, according to the census of 1850, over 9,000 colored people, and only 89 of these were in the poorhouses,—less than one in a hundred. At that time the foreign population, chiefly from Ireland, was upward of 116,000 in the same State, and 803 were in the poorhouses: that is, there was one pauper to one hundred and thirty-one of the foreign population. This difference against the colored people should be lessened by half when it is considered that all trades, every commercial enterprise, and every lucrative office is open to the foreigner and denied to the colored man.

In 1852 the number of colored people in Cincinnati was 3,500, and out of this number 200 paid taxes on real estate. The estimate from which these figures were taken was admitted to be under rather than over the true value of this property, and yet it was set down at $500,000.

The lecturer also gave statistics of the wealth of the colored people of Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Louisiana, Illinois and New-York. In regard to this city and Brooklyn, he said the colored people have invested in business carried on by themselves, the sum of $755,000. In Brooklyn they have $76,000, and in Williamsburgh $5,000 invested in the same way. They own, independent of this, in unincumbered real estate in this city, $733,000; in Brooklyn, $276,000; in Williamsburgh, $151,000—making in all, real and personal, about $5,000,000 worth of property. Twenty years ago the colored population was about three-fourths what it is now, and its property was less than half what these figures show it to be. Two millions of taxable property among 20,000 people situated as the colored people are in this city, is the best answer that can be made to charges against us. Peter Vandyke, Robert Watson, J. M. Gloucester and Crosby are rich colored New Yorkers.

The general employment of the colored people in Washington about the capitol, he said, is well known. We have no figures for Washington and Baltimore; but we know the colored people in both these places to be very well to do. We close these figures by a table showing the number of colored mariners in service in the United States. Of course these figures should be increased as far as they concern their employment in the navy, as the war has called for many thousands more than these peaceful figures would represent:

Merchant service, sailing from New-York	2,200
Merchant service, sailing from Boston	1,000
Merchant service, sailing from Baltimore	600
Merchant service, sailing from Philadelphia	800
Merchant service, sailing from all other ports	1,700
Total	6,000
Naval service	1,400
Whaling service	2,900
Internal navigation	5,000
Total	15 300

The increase from enlistments in the navy, during the war, would bring these figures up to at least 30,000.

The lecturer estimated the total wealth of the colored population of the United States at sixty millions of dollars. It was not seen, he said, because the whites had refused all partnership with them, had made the colored people jealous of one another and had driven their wealthy men away by proscription. Yet under all these disabilities the colored people had made money, shewing thereby energy, thrift and forethought. A new field was now open to them in the South. The negroes there will feel confidence, and SHERMAN'S order will tend to encourage it. Negro hands will redeem the soil earned by negro blood and tears. Of the intellectual condition of the colored race he pointed to such names as scholars—Smith, Reason, Vashon, Rock, Ruffin, Mitchell, Bishop Payne, the Langstons, Bassett, White, Cattz, Wake, Paterson, Clark, the Cardozas, Douglas, Whipper, Wagner, Downing, Mrs. Harper, J. B. Smith, Celu, Raudolph, Remond, Brown, Loguen, Still, Weers, Zuille, Wilson and Morris, all of whom were self-made.

After referring to their moral and religious resources, the speaker said in conclusion that he claimed for them a character as peaceable, industrious, intelligent, aspiring and religious citizens; maintained that neither industry, commerce, literature, politics, religion nor civilization could spare them in the great work which yet remains to be done.

The lecture, which was listened to with great attention, was really an eloquent exposition of the condition of the colored race in the free States, and their hopes and prospects.

Emigration of Convicts.

HOW GREAT BRITAIN GETS RID OF HER ROGUES—

AFFIDAVITS OF THE RELEASED CRIMINALS.

Although for several years it has been known to our State authorities, that the British Government have been surreptitiously sending paupers to this country, still it has been very difficult to fasten the misdemeanors upon that Government, and in but few instances have the facts been sufficiently plain to warrant the Commissioners of Emigration in sending well-known paupers back to the port of their embarkation. Recently, however, the proceedings of the prison officials of London have become more open, and the jails of that metropolis are frequently cleared, and the convicts sent to our shores. The following affidavits of four emigrants by the ship *Cornelius Grinnell*, which landed her passengers at Castle Garden on Tuesday ought to receive the attentions of the Police Commissioners:

THOMAS MORTON, aged 30 years, born in Hull, Yorkshire, England, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he was sentenced to prison for three years in Portsmouth for shutting the ship *Elizabeth*, of Hull, about two years and eight months since. Deponent further says that, after having served two years and two months, he was pardoned for good conduct and on a petition of friends, and his passage to this country was paid by the agent of the Prisoners' Aid Society. Deponent further states that he arrived at Castle Garden to-day by the ship *Cornelius Grinnell*, from Loudon. THOMAS MORTON.

Sworn to before me this 7th day of January, 1865.
B. ENIO CASSERLY, Notary Public.

JAMES MURPHY, aged 23 years, born in New Ross, County of Wexford, Ireland, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he was sentenced for three years to Milbank prison, and thence to Portsmouth, for house-breaking in Montgomery, North Wales; that after having served two years and four months he was pardoned for good conduct, and his passage to this country was paid by the agent of the Prisoners' Aid Society. Deponent further says that he arrived at Castle Garden to-day by the ship *Cornelius Grinnell*, from London.

his
JAMES ⋈ MURPHY.
mark.

Sworn to before me this 7th day of February, 1865.
B. ENIO CASSERLY, Notary Public.

JOHN KEAN, aged 28 years, born in Dublin, Ireland, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he was sentenced, for beating a policeman in Liverpool, to three years in Portsmouth prison; that after having served two years and six months, he was pardoned for good behavior, and his passage to this country was paid by the Prisoners' Aid Society. Deponent further says that he landed to-day at Castle Gardan, from the ship *Cornelius Grinnell*, from London.

his
JOHN ⋈ KERR.
mark.

Sworn to before me, this 7th day of February, 1865. B. ENIO CASSERLY, Notary Public.

CHARLES JOHN MOSSIE LEWIS, aged 48 years, born in Staffordshire, England, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he was sentenced in Birmingham, England, for obtaining money under false pretences, to Chatham Prison for three years; that he served two years and five months, and was then pardoned for good behavior. Deponent further states that his passage to this country was paid by the agent of the Prisoners' Aid Society, and that he was landed to-day at Castle Garden from the ship *Cornelius Grinnell*, from London. CHAS. J. M. LEWIS.

Sworn to before me, this 7th day of February, 1865.
B. ENIO CASSERLY, Notary Public.

Our Sewerage System.

The State Senate have called on the Croton Aqueduct Department for information relative to the sewerage system of this city. Mr. A. W. CRAVEN, chief engineer of the department, says, in reply: "The condition of the sewerage of the city is not creditable to those having control over the matter, and that there is no system governing the construction of sewers. Municipal ordinances are passed only on the application of parties suffering for the want of drainage in their immediate individual localities, and by the operation of these ordinances sewers are built in detached pieces, and to make them immediately available their outlets are forced into either the nearest existing sewer, or the head of some dock, or slip, without regard to the teachings of experience, or to any scientific calculation as to size, grade or direction. The result of a long-continued persistence in this disregard of system is, that for miles along the river front of the city almost every dock has become a vast recess-pool of sewerage matter, without the reach of tidal currents; noxious exhalations occur, poisoning the atmosphere, and breeding the elements of disease. The docks or slips rapidly fill up, the water becomes too shallow for vessels in berth, and the expense of dredging out follows.

The law of 1849, which created the Croton Aqueduct Department, charges it with the construction, repairs and cleansing of all the sewers and underground drains, "but subject to the orders and direction of the Common Council as to the time and places of building new sewers, and to the general plan which has been or may be adopted for the sewerage and drainage of the city."

Arrivals in the City.

C. A. De Forrest, Albany; H. N. Campbell, Mr. Pierce, H. Babcock, Westerly; J. P. Stearns, Boston, and J. E. Wheeler have arrived at the Clarendon Hotel.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CITY NOTES.—The ball of the German Lieder kranz will take place at the Academy of Music, on Thursday, the 16th inst. The preparations are on an extensive scale, one hundred musicians having been engaged.... Mr. DE CORDOVA will deliver his celebrated humorous lecture, "Mrs. Smith's Surprise Party," at Cooper Institute, on Saturday next. The proceeds of the lecture will be devoted to printing it and sending copies to our soldiers in the field.... Prof. JOHN W. DRAPER'S course of lectures before the Historical Society will commence this evening at the Society's Library, corner of Second-avenue and Eleventh-street. The subject of this evening's lecture is "The Influence of Climate."....There will be a meeting at Union Headquarters in Fourth-avenue, near Thirtieth-street, on Friday night next, when resolutions will be adopted in relation to the death of WILLIAM COARTE NOYES.

ROBBERY IN STATE-STREET.—Late on Tuesday night, Mr. WM. FLANNERY, of Waterbury, Conn., was seized by the throat and robbed by two outlaws whom he encountered in State-street. One of the robbers was arrested by Officer BAGNAN, of the First Precinct, and taken to the Tombs, where he rendered the name of JOHN MURPHY, and said that he resided in Newark. He was committed without bail.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE SUFFOCATION CASE.—Coroner LYNCH held an inquest on the body of the infant, MYRON VAN BUREN, who died on the 3d inst., in consequence of inhaling gas at No. 228 Washington-street. The evidence showed that the room was without ventilation, and that the damper of the stove had been turned off, thus forcing the gas into the room. A verdict in accordance was rendered. The remainder of the family are getting well.

FIRE.—About 6 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the dwelling-house No. 71 Sackett-street, owned and occupied by Mr. THOMAS ARDUS. The tenants narrowly escaped suffocation. The loss on building and contents was about $2,000, partially covered by insurance in the St. Nicholas Company. The origin of the fire was accidental.

INCREASE OF TEACHERS' SALARIES.—The Brooklyn Board of Education have increased the salaries of the principals of the Public Schools from $1,500 to $2,000 per annum. The salaries were formerly $1,200 per year; an increase of $300 was made about one year ago. Now one additional $300 is added.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—Thursday, Feb. 9.—Nos. 31, 3½, 66, 70, 71, 72, 81, 82, 42.

NEW-JERSEY.

CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY AND ROBBERY.—About a week since a German named ISAAC STAMFILS, a resident of Morristown, N. J., was arrested and taken before Justice POPE, of Hoboken, charged with having attempted to commit an outrage on the person of BARBARA WEIN, whose husband keeps a lager-beer saloon at No. 139 Washington-street. Subsequently STAMFILS went before Justice WEITS and charged WEIN, his wife, and a man named HERMAN FAGET with conspiracy and assault and battery, and with having robbed him of two gold watches and $145 in money, together with a wallet and some papers. A warrent was issued upon which the parties were arrested, and the examination was to have taken place yesterday, but was postponed in consequence of the illness of STAMFILS, produced by violence, as is alleged, received at the hands of the accused parties at the time the robbery is said to have been committed.

Crime and the Courts.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You state truly, when you say in your issue of yesterday, that the fearful increase of crime in this city, is owing not to the inefficacy of the police, but to the judiciary, arising, undoubtedly, from the corrupt and impolitic system of an elective judiciary.

I beg that you will not let the matter rest here, but will pursue it, expose it, and make it familiar to the minds of the people, and when the time arrives (1866) for a convention to alter or amend the Constitution, this will be the primary and most momentous of the amendments proposed for the indorsement of the electors of the State.

The system of an elective judiciary, after forty years' experiment, has fully demonstrated its failure and proficacy of corruption and incompetency; and now again do the people desire to go back to the good old times when the bench was free from political trickery and political obligations, and possessed integrity, capacity and ability, and at least equal in legal knowledge to the aggregate of the bar before whom comes its practice.

This applies not only to the criminal courts of this city, but to the civil as well as criminal, throughout the State, though I wish here to make a partial exception to the judiciary of the interior, their constituents seeming to think more of the qualifications than the popularity of the man.

I think, too, that one effect of a well selected and appointed judiciary would be a heavy decrease of appeals to the Appelate Courts, and fewer reversals of judgments of the courts below. LEX.

MONDAY, Jan. 23, 1865.

Scaffolding.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to call your attention to the great danger incident to the manner in which our house builders make their scaffolding. They ought, I think, to be obliged to make it secure for the men they employ and for passers by. In Philadelphia the side-walk, where a building is being erected or pulled down, is covered over. Had this been done, in front of the new Stock Exchange, in Broad-street, probably Mr. BRANCH'S life would have been saved. A CITIZEN.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1865.

Evening Exchange.

$35,000	Am. Gold	213⅜	500	Erie Railway	75¾
10,000	do	213⅜	400	do	75¾
5,000	do	213⅜	200	Reading R	108⅜
10,000	do	213⅜	400	Chi. & R. I. R	95¾
50,000	do	213⅛	100	C. & N. W. Pf. b3	65⅜
10,000	do	214	100	M. S. & N. I. old. b10	70
60,000	do	213⅝	400	do	69⅝
5,000	do	213⅝	500	do b3	69⅝
80,000	do	213⅝	200	do b3	69¾
20,000	do	213⅛	200	Cumb. Coal	60
300	N. Y. Cen. R.	110	200	do	49⅜
100	do	113⅛	100	do b10	49⅝
100	do	112⅜	100	Mariposa Min	10⅜
100	do	112⅛			

Stock market not very active. Gold firm on call, and grew stronger after. At close of report stood at 213¼.

Markets.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Feb. 8.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull, and declined 2½c.@3c.; sales at $1 38 for No. 1. CORN active, and advanced 1c.; sales at 80c. for rejected. OATS dull at 62½c. WHISKY dull at $2 15½@$2 16. PROVISIONS dull; Mess Pork, $34@$34 50; Prime Mess, $31; Bulk Shoulders, 14½c.@14½c. LARD firm at 21½c.@22c. HOGS, $11@$12; Dressed dull at $13@$13 75. Receipts, 900 barrels Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 60,000 bushels Oats.

[Advertisement.]

FALSE DELICACY.

The friends of those who are troubled with bad breath, and, through over-squeamishness, dislike to refer to it, commit a positive and cruel mistake, especially if they are aware of the merits and great efficacy of the Fragrant SOZODONT. This is the true and only remedy for the difficulty; there is no valid excuse for a bad breath now.

Sold by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HEADS AND CHARACTERS—MR. THOMAS CLARK, MR. KILBOURNE, Mr. MORELL, WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR, and Mrs. FARNHAM, with Portraits and Biographical Sketches. Psychology; Preëxistence; Brain Spectres; How M. Gratiolet took his own brain out of his skull and put it back. See the ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for February. 20 cents. Newsmen have it. Address Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, 389 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1865.

Wm. H. Gregg, M. D.:

DEAR SIR: It affords me pleasure to add my testimony to the many others of the good qualities of Cocetiation Water.

I believe, Sir, that it is the great panacea for disease of the kidneys. I have been afflicted with inflammation of the kidneys and irritation of the bladder for nine years, contracted when traveling South and West—change of climate and water. Have treated with the best physicians, but could get no relief.

I was induced by a friend of mine to try CONSTITUTION WATER. I have now nearly used two bottles, and must say that I believe the disease is entirely cured. I cheerfully recommend it to all seffering from like difficulty.

Very truly yours. R. W. FLINT.

No. 1 St. Mark's-place. Depot No. 45 Cliff-st.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate, your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Six years' experience without a failure, seventeen houses saved from being robbed in three weeks, by the Burglar Alarm Telegraph, or you shall have it for nothing. E. HOLMES, No. 252 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

NEW SARATOGA "STAR" SPRING.

Its medicinal and cathartic effects are unequaled. Depot No. 68 Barclay-st., New-York.

D. WESTON, Agent.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HARRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

CHEROKEE MEDICINES FOR THE UNFORTUN

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4175. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE

Message from Jeff. Davis to the Rebel Congress.

REPORT OF THE REBEL COMMISSIONERS.

Davis Speaks at a Public Meeting in Richmond.

He will "Never Consent to a Reunited Country."

SPIRIT OF THE REBEL PRESS.

Vigorous Attempts to "Fire the Southern Heart."

Impotent Rage, Howls and Exhortations.

President Lincoln's Message on the Conference.

THE CAUSE OF ITS DELAY.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 9.

It is understood that the reason the President did not send in his Message to-day, giving an account a the Peace Conference, is because he wishes to make some additions to it answering several points in Messrs. HUNTER, STEPHENS and CAMPBELL'S history of the conference recently submitted to the rebel Senate.

REBEL ACCOUNTS OF THE CONFERENCE.

MESSAGE FROM JEFF. DAVIS AND THE REBEL COMMISSIONERS.

From the Richmond Whig, Feb. 7.

The following documeote were laid before Congress this morning:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States of America:

Having recently received a written notification which satisfied me that the President of the United States was disposed to confer informally with unofficial agents that might be sent by me, with a view to the restoration of peace, I requested Hon. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, Hon. R. M. T. HUNTER and Hon. JOHN A. CAMPBELL to proceed through our lines to hold a conference with Mr. LINCOLN, or such persons as he might depute to represent him.

I herewith submit for the information of Congress the report of the gentlemen citizens above named, showing that the enemy refuses to enter into negotiations with the Confederate States or any one of them separately, or to give our people any other terms or guarantees than those which a conqueror may grant, or permit us to have peace on any other basis than our unconditional submission to their rule, coupled with the acceptance of their recent legislation, including an amendment to the Constitution for the emancipation of negro slaves, and with the right on the part of the Federal Congress to legislate on the subject of the relations between the white and black population of each State.

Such is, as I understand, the effect of the amendment to the Constitution which has been adopted by the Congress of the United States.

(Signed) JEFFERSON DAVIS.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, RICHMOND, Feb. 6, 1865.

REPORT OF THE REBEL COMMISSIONERS.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 5, 1865.

To the President of the Confederate States:

SIR: Under your letter of appointment of 28th ult. we proceeded to seek an informal conference with ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, upon the subject mentioned in your letter.

The conference was granted and took place on the 3d inst. on board a steamer anchored in Hampton Roads, where we met President LINCOLN and Hon. Mr. SEWARD, Secretary of State of the United States.

It continued for several hours, and was both full and explicit.

We learned from them that the message of President LINCOLN to the Congress of the United States in December last, *explains clearly and distinctly his sentiments as to terms, conditions and method of proceeding, by which peace can be secured to the people.* And we were not informed that they would be modified or altered to obtain that end. We understood from him that no terms or proposals of any treaty or agreement, looking to an ultimate settlement, would be entertained or made by him with the authorities of the Confederate States, because that would be a recognition of their existence as a separate Power, *which, under no circumstances, would be done;* and, for like reasons, that no such terms would be entertained by him from States separately; that no extended truce or armistice, as at present advised, would be granted or allowed, without satisfactory assurances, in advance, of a complete restoration of the authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States over all places within the States of the Confederacy; that whatever consequences may follow from the re-establishment of that authority, must be accepted; but that the individuals subject to pains and penalties under the laws of the United States, might rely upon a very liberal use of the power confided to him to remit these pains and penalties if peace be restored.

During the conference, the proposed amendments to the Constitution of the United States, adopted by Congress on the 31st ult., was brought to our notice. These amendments provide that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for crime, should exist within the United States or any place within their jurisdiction; and that Congress should have the power to enforce this amendment by appropriate legislation.

Of all the correspondence that preceded the conference herein mentioned and leading to the same, you have heretofore been informed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

ALEX. H. STEPHENS,
R. M. T. HUNTER,
J. A. CAMPBELL.

A SPEECH BY JEFF. DAVIS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 7.

In response to the call of Gov. SMITH, of Virginia, to meet at the African Church, the greatest concourse of people assembled in that building last evening that ever before were at one time collected under its roof. The meeting was advertised to be held at 7.30 o'clock. Before 5 o'clock every seat and position where man could stand was occupied, and with each moment the crowd became greater, by additional arrivals, until at last what had been a crowd became "a jam." The galleries were so closely packed that serious fears were entertained that they would give way under their weight, and crush all beneath them. It was gratifying to see this immense attendance upon a meeting whose object was to hurl back into LINCOLN'S teeth the insult put upon the Southern people by his answers to the Confederate commissioners sent to confer with him on the subject of peace between the two countries. Standing in that immense assemblage, and hearing the patriotic expressions of citizens and soldiers there gathered together, one was involuntarily carried back by the sight and by the eager spirit that animated all present, to the first days of secession. Never before has the war spirit burned so fiercely and steadily. A firm resolve to resist to the very death the demands of the Northern tyrant that now animates the whole Southern people was plainly visible in that meeting.

About 7 o'clock Gov. SMITH, attended by President DAVIS and several distinguished citizens, came upon the stand. Proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. BURROWS, of the Baptist Church. The Governor addressed the multitude in a patriotic and soul-stirring speech, during which he was frequently interrupted by thunders of applause. He was followed by President DAVIS in an address of about three-quarters of an hour, during which he was frequently interrupted with the wildest outbursts of applause.

Upon the subject of the recent Peace Commission, President DAVIS said, to be true to himself, he had never entertained much hope of effecting honorable terms so long as our cause was meeting with reverses, but under the circumstances, when semi-official representatives had so frequently visited our Government, intimating that negotiations might result in a satisfactory adjustment of our difficulties, and when it was plain that the sufferings of the people dictated that every effort on his part should be made to bring about a cessation of hostilities, he felt it his duty, as he had always done, to appoint those whom he regarded as among the best men we had, who were most calculated to heal the existing breach which severed us, and to obtain that independence for the Confederacy from the Federal Government, which no other Power on the face of the earth but the Yankees would think of denying. As to the conditions of peace, President DAVIS *emphatically asserted that nothing, save the independence of the Confederacy, could ever receive his sanction.* He had embarked in the cause with the full knowledge of the tremendous odds against us. But with the approval of a just Providence, which he conscientiously believed was on our side, and the nailed resolve of our people, he doubted not that victory would yet crown our labors. In his correspondence with LINCOLN, that functionary had always spoken of the United States and the Confederacy as our afflicted country; but in his replies, he (the speaker) had never failed to refer to them as seperate and distinct Governments. *And sooner than we should ever be united again, he would be willing to yield up everything he has on earth, and if it were possible, would sacrifice a thousand lives before he would succumb.* It was impossible, at the late hour when President DAVIS concluded, to give anything like an accurate summary of his remarks. Suffice it to say that it was everything which might have been expected from so distinguished a patriot, and no one of the vast concourse present failed to be enthusiastically gratified. He concluded by exhorting those at home who are able to bear arms, to unite with those already in the army in repelling the foe, believing that thereby we would compel the Yankees in less than twelve months to petition us for peace upon our own terms.

At the conclusion of President DAVIS' speech, Gov. SMITH arose and read the following preamble and resolutions *seriatim*, which were unanimously adopted as the sentiment of the meeting:

Whereas, The Commonwealth of Virginia, in concert with other American States, did, in the year 1776, solemnly set forth that when any form of government becomes destructive of the happiness or dangerous to the liberties of the people, it is the right and the duty of the people to alter or abolish it; in pursuance whereof they did declare themselves independent States; and

Whereas, Her separate independence and that of cooperating States was afterwards acknowledged by the world; and

Whereas, Virginia did subsequently form, with other States, a common government or agency, for the management of their foreign affairs, and other specified general purposes, which said common government or agency received no other or further recognition by foreign powers than as the representatives of several State sovereignties already recognized; and

Whereas, Virginia, in entering into this association of federation, did expressly reserve for herself, and therefore for her Co-States, the right which attached to the act itself, of resuming the powers granted whensoever the same might be perverted to their injury or oppression; and

Whereas, The Commonwealth of Virginia did, in sovereign convention in April, 1861, decide and determine that the circumstances had arrived which made it her imperative duty, as it was her indisputable right, to withdraw from the association known as the United States of America, and resume her separate sovereignty; and

Whereas, This, her legitimate act, has been followed by an atrocious war upon her and upon the States with which she subsequently formed a new Confederation by the States from which she and they withdrew for the purpose of subjecting her and them to the absolute and tyrannical domination of the United States; and

Whereas, After four years of hostilities, conducted on the part of our enemies with a barbarity equaled only by the wickedness of their designs, their authorities did invite a conference with a view to the establishment of peace, which invitation was responded to by the Confederate authorities; and

Whereas, It appears from the report of the Confederate Commissioners to said conference that it was declared on the part of our enemies that nothing should terminate the existing war but our unconditional submission to their yoke, and the acknowledgment of their absolute authority; that their laws for the confiscation of our property and the execution of our citizens should be enforced by Judges and other officers whom they would appoint for that purpose; that the only palliation of our wretchedness should be the voluntary mercy of those, who, for four years, have murdered our people and ravaged our homes; that our social system shall be immediately uprooted and hereafter regulated at their will; that the uniform which our soldiers have made so honorable must be stripped from their persons, and the flag under which they have so often marched to victory must be trailed in the dust and thrown away forever; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we citizens here assembled do spurn with the indignation due to so gross an insult, the terms on which the President of the United States has proffered peace to the people of the Confederate States.

Resolved, That the circumstances under which that proffer has been made, add to the outrage and stamp it as a designed and premeditated indignity to our people.

Resolved, That our profoundest gratitude is due to the soldiers who for four years have maintained our liberties against the utmost efforts of our enemies, and that while we look to them to illustrate in the future the feats of the past, we will sustain their efforts by every means and resource at our command.

Resolved, That in this presence, and in the face of the world, reverently invoking the aid of Almighty God, we renew our resolve to maintain our liberties and independence, and to this we mutually pledge our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.

After the adoption of the foregoing preamble and resolutions, loud calls were made for Vice-President A. H. STEPHENS, Hon. G. A. HENRY of Tennessee, HUNTER of Virginia, OLDHAM of Texas, and Rev. Dr. DUNCAN of Richmond. The two latter responded in appropriate speeches of about twenty minutes, after which the meeting adjourned, with three cheers for each of the speakers.

Last night's experience fully demonstrated the absurdity of attempting to hold the great war meeting of Thursday in this building, or, indeed, in any building. It is safe to say that thousands of people went away last night unable to gain entrance to the church. Capitol-square is the only place in the city that will hold the vast concourse that desire and will attempt to hear the speaking of next Thursday, and we may remark that the speeches then and there delivered will be what all people have a right to hear, and what they ought to hear. The meeting should be on Capitol-square, and two or more stands should be erected, so that all may hear.

ANOTHER MEETING YESTERDAY.

The following card is published in all the papers:

"A great meeting of people to be held at the African Church, on Thursday, 9th inst., at 12 o'clock M. The President, Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, the Vice-Presidents, His Excellency Gov. Smith, Thomas W. McCance, Judge William H. Lyons, Abraham Warwick, Raleigh T. Daniel, George K. Crutchfield, Dr. J. Cunningham, John Purcell, Wellington Geddin, Georga W. Munford, John S. Caskie, William R. Macfarland, John Dooley, John Randolph Tucker, George J. R. Anderson, Peachy R. Grattan, Thomas R. Price, Dr. Robert G. Cabell, A. Y. Stokes, Loftin N. Eliett, John Mitchell, Nathaniel Tyler, James McDonald, James A. Cowardin, R. M. Smith.

SPEAKERS—Hon. Hugh W. Sheffy, of Virginia; Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia; Hon. John A. Gilmer, of North Carolina; Hon. J. P. Benjamin, of Louisiana; Hon. G. A. Henry, of Tennessee; Hon. Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky.

From the Richmond Inspatch, Feb. 7.

On Thursday next, at 12 o'clock noon, a mass meeting will be held, at African Church, with reference to the recent events which have attracted the attention of the public. Congress and the State Legislature, it is believed, will both adjourn, and the best speakers in the Confederacy will be present. Business in the city will, we presume, be generally suspended. People from the surrounding country are invited to be present.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE REBEL CONGRESS.

JEFF. DAVIS' MESSAGE IN THE SENATE.

In the rebel Senate on the 6th, a message was read from President DAVIS transmitting the official report of the Confederate Commissioners.

On motion of Mr. HENRY, of Tenn., five thousand copies of the Message and report were ordered to be printed.

The Senate then resolved into secret session.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

On Monday, in the rebel House of Representatives, Mr. BELL, of Georgia, offered a resolution inviting Messrs. STEPHENS, HUNTER and CAMPBELL, the returned peace commissioners, to address the members of Congress and the people generally on the subject of the state of the country and the duties of the hour, in Capitol-square, at such time as they may select. Adopted.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

In the Virginia House of Delegates, Mr. MCCUE, of Augusta, introduced a preamble and resolution inviting Messrs. STEPHENS, HUNTER and CAMPBELL, the returned commissioners, to address the House of Delegates in their representative capacity, on the result of their mission to Fortress Monroe, and their interview with LINCOLN and SEWARD; and inviting the members of the State Senate, House and Senate of the Confederate Congress to privileged seats on the floor of the hall. The resolution met with some opposition on the ground of its exclusiveness. It was finally laid upon the table.

REBEL COMMENTS ON THE CONFERENCE.

From the Richmond Whig, Feb. 7.

Our Peace Commissioners have returned. They were not allowed to enter the enemy's capital. No commissioners on the part of the enemy were appointed to meet them but LINCOLN, after the manner of ancient potentates, himself gave audience in person and listened to their errand in his own backwoods style. He was civil, and, as he never fails to be jocose and anecdotical, he assured our commissioners that he had no terms to offer or listen to that did not rest upon our submission to the Federal authority and a return of our States to the Union. Such, we have reason to believe, was the result of the interview between LINCOLN and SEWARD on one side, and STEPHENS, HUNTER and CAMPBELL on the other, at Fortress Monroe last week.

Thus ends the interludes, and tragedy goes on again. The readers of the *Whig* have not been encouraged to look for any other result. For our own part, we derive no little satisfaction from the fact that the matter has been so promptly disposed of. Hoping next to nothing of good from the embassy, we feared seriously that the tricky SEWARD might bring some devil's device into play to prolong negotiations, deceive our commissioners, mislead our people, and divert our authorities from those indispensable preparations for the coming campaign that will enable us once more to meet the shock of the enemy's onset. This great peril the sagacity of our Commissioners, or the unusual frankness of SEWARD, has saved us from. We now see where we stand and what is before us, and every man now knows his duty. A liberal, open and honorable effort has been made to terminate the bloody strife in which we are engaged. The most anxious advocate for negotiations cannot object that the Commissioners selected did not fully represent the sentiments of our people, neither were they objectionable on any personal or other ground to the Washington authorities. The experiment has been fairly made, and has completely and signally failed. What these gentlemen could not obtain no one could obtain, whether they represented the Confederate States in a body, or any one of them singly. Submission is the only condition on which we can have peace. The man who is not satisfied with this effort at negotiations is a factionist, and will be held by all as an enemy of the cause. The talk now at any other arbitrament than that of the sword, is to betray cowardice or treachery. We must beat back this enemy thirsting for our blood or be destroyed by them. There is no alternative. We must make good our independence, defend our institutions, and maintain our rights, or give up the houses we have built, the lands we have tilled, the slaves we have owned, the institutions we have inherited, the religion, civilization and traditions in which we have been reared, the laws, customs and habits to which we have been used, the hopes we have cherished, the name we have aspired to—all, indeed, that makes existence valuable, and go forth with nothing left but a worthless life, as vagabonds and mendicants. Here, then, our people bid adieu to all thoughts of peace, except a peace to be wrung from vain gloriousness and insolence, by the might of a universal and all-powerful resolve to conquer or die.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 7.

Did it ever before befall in the history of mankind that the Power which had in the field taken grand armies, such as ours, with a Government firmly seated in its metropolitan city, and a territory, scarcely touched by an enemy, four times as great as that of some first-rate European kingdome, was asked for an unconditional surrender of its armies, its Government, and lives, liberties and fortunes—of all its inhabitants, men, women, and children, to the absolute discretion of an invading army, with a certainty besides that this discretion would be exercised for the extirpation of its present race of inhabitants, and the resettlement of the country by strangers? There is no record of such a demand, and the very monstrousness of it in the present case, indicates that our enemy has purposely made his demand so incredibly preposterous in order to make all forms of reconstruction or reconciliation impossible, and has made up his mind to go for conquest and the rights of conquest. Be it so. This is indeed throwing away the scabbard. There is at least a stern satisfaction in knowing that perley te at its end, and that the fate and fortune of ourselves, our country, and our children, lies in the edge of the sword.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 7.

It was but a few days ago that the military organ of the United States conceded that the Southern Confederacy could not be subjugated by simple force—that it was upon the overthrow of its "will," of its "moral strength," that the United States relied for its conquest. If ever there was a time when its "will" was weakened, or its "moral strength" decayed, thanks to that Abolition Congress, thanks to LINCOLN'S and SEWARD'S reply to our Commissioners, it stands now upon a Gibraltar. Henceforth the most sordid spirit in the whole Confederacy will not dream of reconstruction. The veriest poltroon will be brave. The dream of a reunited country will vanish even from the lunatic asylums and every eye will see in the face from which the Federal mask has been dropped by itself, the malignant features of the thug and the devil. They will have our property, our lands, our lives, will they? Let them come and take them. The United States Congress has abolished slavery in the United States. We could laugh at their folly, if gratitude for the service they have rendered us did not forbid us to treat our benefactors with irreverence. Why did they not abolish it in Dahomey? Why do they do not command the sea to stand still, and say to the ocean, "Thus far shalt thou come and no further?" Our very slaves will teach them to respect their rights. Let them make good their laws by deeds, instead of words. We are going to resist them henceforth as one man, and to defend our hearthstones and our lives as men do who have no hope but in God and in their own right arms. The "moral strength" of the Confederacy is this day restored as by miracle. *Laus Deo!* we shall maintain our cause, our institutions, the integrity of our soldiers. We ask no more for peace, nor do we expect it, nor will we have it whilst the foot of a Yankee soldier pollutes this soil, or a hostile Yankee flag is unfurled on this continent.

[NOTE.—GRANT'S cannon are within six miles of Richmond.—ED. TIMES.]

From the Richmond Sentinel, Feb. 7.

The reply of LINCOLN was coarse, savage and taunting to our Commissioners. That reply has filled to overflowing the cup of our forbearance. We see and feel around us that there are no more reconstructionists, no more submissionists, no more peace men. A terrible reaction is inaugurated. The spirit of '61 is revived. We are reinvigorated to conquer or die. Deserters will return to our ranks, and those who delay to do so will be hunted and shot down in their lurking-place, like beasts of prey. Concert of action, zealous cooperation, is all that is needed to insure success, and the insulting reply of LINCOLN to our commissioners will beget these on the instant. Every man now sees and feels that a fate worse than death awaits himself we do not win success. Under such circumstances, it should be easy to emulate, if not surpass Roman virtue. Our cause is not nearly so critical as was that of the Romans after their stunning defeat. In the past year we have slain thrice as many of the enemy as we have lost, and won back from them more than half the territory that they held of ours. There is no cause for panic, none for despondency. Some of our people had indeed become tired of the war, but they only needed to stir them to renewed exertions, such threats and insults as LINCOLN has now supplied. When spring sets in our ranks will again be filled up, our enemy may be less successful in recruiting his own, which are more depleted than ours. His draft may be a failure, or should he get the men for whom he bids, he may so increase thereby his national debt as to precipitate his impending bankruptcy, and render him no longer able to continue war. Should he, however, succeed both in procuring men, and delaying for a time his financial shipwreck, the newly aroused, indomitable spirit of our people will secure to us all imaginable success. He may capture more cities, but the country will remain ours. No matter how many ports he may hold here and there, the immense extent of our territory will dispel his numbers, and destroy his strength. He may march hither and thither through that territory, occupy it but so long as he is marching through it; but his track will be as that of a bird through the air, or a ship over waters. Our people will rise up behind him everywhere, more defiant and unsubdued than ever.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 7.

When the commissioners passed into Gen. GRANT'S lines, they were entertained at his headquarters with great distinction, and appear to have been favorably impressed by the attentions shown them by Gen. and Mrs. GRANT, the wife of the Yankee Commander, being present on the occasion. Next day Gen. GRANT telegraphed to President LINCOLN that the gentlemen named were at his headquarters on their way to Washington. Mr. SEWARD replied by telegraph that he (SEWARD) would meet them at Fortress Monroe. Mr. STEPHENS then telegraphed that the commissioners were quite willing to meet Mr. SEWARD, and desired also to see the President. It appears that, in pursuance of this request, Mr. LINCOLN came down in a special boat the day after Mr. SEWARD had taken his departure for Fortress Monroe. The commissioners were not allowed to leave their boat when it arrived at Fortress Monroe, and at 9 o'clock Friday morning LINCOLN and SEWARD met them on board the boat, which they were not permitted at any time to quit. The interview lasted until 2½ o'clock. Its most important substance is briefly stated: Mr. LINCOLN personally stated to the commissioners that he was anxious to have peace, but that as a necessary preface to any arrangement to that end, the Southern States must lay down their arms, come back into the Union, and agree to submit to the Constitution and laws as they are. Mr. LINCOLN, in subsequent conversation, suggested for himself, a suggestion in which it was noticed Mr. SEWARD did not express concurrence, that he might be in favor of modifying some of these measures supplementary to the Constitution to which the South was required to submit, but that such modification was within the control of Congress, and within its discretion. The commissioners replied substantially that the proposition was not debatable, and that they could not enter upon its discussion. Some reference having been made to the mission of BLAIR, Mr. LINCOLN very distinctly stated that the visit of this individual to Richmond, so far as it contemplated any arrangement of a peace, was entirely unauthorized by him, and was without his approval. These are the well-ascertained points of all that was important in the conference touching upon the question of peace, and we understand that LINCOLN and SEWARD, who were so far from being personally offensive to the commissioners, that they treated them to several bottles of champagne, were yet very firm and immovable in the announcement of the terms on which they would receive the submission of the South as preliminary to a settlement of inferior and collateral issues in a treaty of peace. In some general conversation which ensued, LINCOLN and SEWARD were both understood to admit that they looked for some future complications in their foreign relations, and more so with England and France; but that they were well satisfied that they could dispose of the rebellion in time to take care of their interests in Europe. Both LINCOLN and SEWARD are described as having been personally very pleasant in their conversation with the commissioners. Mr. LINCOLN told several anecdotes, very much, as the commissioners thought, to Mr. SEWARD'S annoyance, who sought to interrupt him whenever he broke out of the limits of serious conversation with "This reminds me of a little story." In parting, SEWARD shook hands with HUNTER. With emotion he said, "God bless you, HUNTER;" and asked to be remembered to all of his "old friends at the South." It is said that as this visit to Fortress Monroe is properly announced, Mr. STEPHENS will return to Georgia and canvass the State for a vigorous prosecution of war. He stated yesterday to a friend that the only hope now left for the people of the South was "in strong arms and stout hearts."

From the Richmond Enquirer, Feb. 6.

The commissioners being permitted to land, had an interview with both LINCOLN and SEWARD. Abolition and reconstruction were the only terms of peace the enemy would entertain. That is, immediate recognition of the equality, social and political, of the negroes, and unconditional submission, with the pains and penalties of rebellion, confiscation of property, and the penalty of death to so many as Mr. LINCOLN may confine punishment. This ends the peace excitement. The enemy are yet too much elated by their recent success to entertain any proposition that does not submit these States to a future of political inequality with other States, and these people to a future of vassalage to the loyal citizens of the Union. Having, therefore, made an honest effort to open negotiations with the enemy, by which peace might eventually be got, and having been met by terms degrading in their character and ruinous in their effects, the people of these States have but one course left them. They must fight it out. To surrender is to lose all—property, liberty, life—and to enter upon a future of slavery, which, within six months, would certainly drive them again to war. There were some few persons who thought that honorable terms of reconciliation and reconstruction could be obtained, and who desired that no effort should be made. That effort has been made by three of the best statesmen that could be selected, and that effort has resulted in the insulting terms proposed by the enemy. The reconstructionist is required to become a submissionist—to consent to the future equality of the negro—to his own impoverishment—to the degradation of his children as rebels unfit for future places of honor and trust. However much men may have desired peace, they cannot be willing to entertain such propositions. There is, therefore, but one thing left—"Fight, fight, fight!" This conduct of LINCOLN, in inviting commissioners, through Mr. BLAIR, soliciting Mr. DAVIS to send them and then the submission of insults as propositions, is quite within the decency of the Yankee. But it has opened the eyes of all. There will be no reconstructionists in these States when these terms are read by the people. Unity of purpose and unity of means have been secured by this Hampton Roads interview. Our people will be again reunited, and again rally to the support of the cause. For the sake of harmony, more than from any hopes of success, these commissioners were sent to the enemy, and these propositions of insult and degradation will have the effect of securing that harmony, and uniting these people in the holy war for liberty, self-preservation, State and individual honor.

President Lincoln's Terms.

From his Annual Message of December last.

They can at any moment have peace, simply by laying down their arms, and submitting to the national authority under the Constitution. After so much, the Government could not, if it would, maintain war against them. * * * The executive power itself would be greatly diminished by the cessation of actual war. *Pardons and remissions of forfeiture, however, would still be within Executive control.* In what spirit and temper this control would be exercised can be fairly judged of by the past. A year ago, *general pardon and amnesty, upon specified terms, were offered to all, except certain designated classes;* and it was at the same time made known that the excepted classes *were still within contemplation of special clemency.*

The Delaware Legislature—The Constitutional Amendment.

DOVER, DEL., Thursday, Feb. 9.

The Legislature yesterday rejected the proposed amendment to the Constitution, by a three-fourths vote in the Senate and a two-thirds vote in the House.

The Pardoning of Mrs. Mary Neal.

Mrs. MARY NEAL, who, it will be remembered, about two years ago shot her husband, Mr. PETER NEAL, killing him almost instantly, has been pardoned, so says the *Express*, by Gov. SHARKEY. Mrs. NEAL was tried in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. On the day the crime was committed, Mrs. NEAL, who had been living apart from her husband, met him in the street walking with a lady. She followed him to his store in Broadway, reproached him with having neglected her and demanded that he should contribute to her support. This, according to her own statement, he refused to do, and she then drew from her pocket a small pistol which she had recently purchased, and discharged two barrels at her husband, killing him almost instantly. Mr. NEAL was quite a young man, and was in partnership with his brother in the lace and fringe business in Broadway. Mrs. NEAL, after committing the deed, gave herself up to the police. Throughout the Coroner's inquest and the trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, she displayed considerable coolness and self-possession, and appeared to think the fact of her husband's neglect a sufficient excuse for taking his life.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

Particulars of Monday's Fighting.

The Ground Lost by the Fifth Corps' Recovered on Tuesday.

Extent and Importance of the New Lines.

Our Loss Eight Hundred Killed and Wounded Thus Far.

Gen. Lee's Official Report of Operations.

HE ADMITS A REPULSE OF HIS FORCES.

THE REBEL GENERAL PEGRAM KILLED.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday, Feb. 1—7 P. M.

The fight near Hatcher's Run, yesterday, was one of the most severe that has taken place in this army for some time, and taking into consideration the unfavorable condition of the country through which the troops had to move, and the large force opposing their advance, it is not strange that the enemy should gain a temporary advantage.

The country from the crossing of the run to Dabney's Mills is very woody, with swamps and ravines running through it in all directions, and the only road is a narrow by-road, not wide enough to allow two wagons to pass, and in many places in very bad condition.

The Third Division of the Fifth Corps advanced, supported by the First and Second Divisions, and, also, by a brigade of the Sixth Corps.

The enemy were driven to and beyond the mill on this road, about two miles from the crossing line of breastworks.

There were no less than four divisions of the enemy opposing our men, namely: MAHONE'S, PEGRAM'S, HEATH'S and GORDON'S old division—the latter three opposing the Fifth Corps, while MAHONE'S, acting independently, engaged GRIFFIN on the Vaughan road for some time, when GRIFFIN ordered his cavalry to dismount and hold his opponent back well, inflicting some loss.

MAHONE finding no chance to accomplish anything in this position, wheeled round, and marching on a by-road running northwesterly, struck the left flank of the Fifth Corps, doubling it up and causing it to fall back in the centre.

The woods here being so thick as to render the formation of a continuous line impossible, the command became somewhat confused, and the heavy fire which was poured in by MAHONE'S men, made things still worse, and in a few minutes the entire line left their position, falling back rapidly toward the point they started from.

The fear of being cut off from the crossing of the Vaughan road, increased the confusion, and for a short time it seemed as though a regular panic had seized upon our men, but upon reaching the open country, on the Vaughan road, and finding no enemy there, and the bridges all safe in the possession of our troops, they became reassured, and in a short time the greater part of the corps were in line ready to meet the enemy as soon as he should appear.

A few minutes after, when they did show themselves at the edge of the woods, they were met by such a severe storm of bullets as to send them back into the woods very quickly.

Our loss during the day amounts to about 600, and that of Sunday, to about 200, making a total of two days' fighting of about 800 killed, wounded and missing.

The loss of the enemy is not known, but is believed to be fully as large as ours.

We took altogether about 180 prisoners, among whom are a number of officers.

Notwithstanding a severe storm of rain, which set in last night and continued all day to-day, freezing as it fell, the Third Division of the Fifth Corps advanced to the point it reached yesterday at Dabney's Mills, driving the rebels before them and into their works beyond.

The casualties in this affair have not yet been reported, but are said to be very few.

This was all the fighting done to-day.

Our permanent lines now extend from what was formerly the extreme left at Fort Cummings, on the Squirrel Level road, to and across Hatcher's Run, at Armstrong's Mill, with the advance well out toward Dabney's Mills, a distance of about four miles, all of which ground had been wrested from the enemy in the past three days, and makes the line much safer and more formidable than heretofore.

As soon as the weather permits, further active movements will no doubt take place in this vicinity, and one or two more like the last will bring us within easy striking distance of the Southside road, which, it is hoped, will soon be in our possession.

Capt. FOARDE, Division Commissary to Gen. GRIFFIN'S cavalry, was last night thrown from his horse on the corduroy road near Hancock Station, and so badly injured that his life is despaired of. Few officers in the service stand higher than Capt. FOARDE, and should he die, his loss, while it will be a great one to the service, will be severely felt by the soldiers, and deeply regretted by a large circle of friends.

W. D. MCGREGOR.

REBEL ACCOUNTS OF MOVEMENTS BELOW PETERSBURGH.

PETERSBURGH, Monday, Feb. 6.

The enemy yesterday advanced, in heavy force, down the Vaughan Road, and seized the crossing at Hatcher's Run, driving back our pickets at that point. They also occupied Armstrong's Mill, the crossing above, holding both points with infantry, while their cavalry swept around our forces and advanced on Dinwiddie Court-house. Gen. W. H. F. LEE had their advance there, and after a sharp engagement drove them back. At the same time the enemy made demonstrations at other points on our right, but were easily repulsed. The enemy's cavalry have retired beyond Hatcher's Run. There was no heavy infantry fighting. The enemy extended but did not advance their line, with the object of taking in more woodland. They captured a few and lost some prisoners. They also lost several forage wagons.

GEN. LEE'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

From the Richmond Whig of Wednesday, Feb. 8.

The following dispatch was received at the War Department yesterday:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, Feb. 6, 1865.

Gen. S. Cooper, A. and I. General:

The enemy moved a strong force, yesterday, to Hatcher's Run. Part of his infantry, with GRIFFIN'S cavalry, crossed and proceeded on the Vaughan road. The infantry to Cattail Creek, the cavalry to Dinwiddie Court-house, where its advance encountered a portion of our cavalry and retired. In the afternoon part of HILL'S and GORDON'S troops demonstrated against the enemy on the left of Hatcher's Run, near Armstrong's Mill. Finding him intrenched, they withdrew after dark. During the night the force that had advanced beyond the creek returned to it and were reported to be recrossing. This morning PEGRAM'S division moved to the right bank of the creek to reconnoitre, when it was vigorously attacked. The battle was obstinately contested several hours, but Gen. PEGRAM being killed while bravely encouraging his men, and Col. HOFFMAN wounded, some confusion occurred, and the division was pressed back to its original position. EVANS' division was ordered by Gen. GORDON to the support of PEGRAM'S, and charged the enemy and forced him back, but was in turn compelled to retire. MAHONE'S division arriving, the enemy was driven rapidly to the defences on Hatcher's Run. Our loss is reported to be small, that of the enemy not supposed great.

(Signed,) R. E. LEE.

GRANT'S MOVEMENTS.

From the Richmond Dispatch of Feb. 7.

GRANT threatens another heavy movement on our right, southwest of Petersburgh. During Saturday and Saturday night, his railroad was kept running, moving troops from City Point to his left, and on Sunday morning a large column drove in our pickets on the Vaughan Road, and crossed Hatcher's Run. During the day there was some brisk skirmishing, but no engagement of consequence. A fight was deemed imminent yesterday. At six o'clock last evening, however, no official intelligence of any fighting had been received at the War Office. The Petersburgh *Express* thinks that this movement of GRANT is against the Weldon Railroad, or perhaps Weldon itself, and that no attack on the Petersburgh lines is intended. We think it quite as likely *that Grant is after the South Side as well as the Weldon Road*, or it may be he is after neither, but is demonstrating on our right to cover some real movement on North Side.

NEWS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS.

A LODGMENT ON THE RAILROAD BETWEEN BRANCHVILLE AND AUGUSTA.

From the Richmond Whig, Feb. 7.

No news was received at the War Department last night from South Carolina. It was currently reported, however, that SHERMAN'S army had made a lodgment on the railroad between Branchville and Augusta. The only fact confirmatory of this report is the interruption of telegraphic communication with Augusta yesterday morning.

SPEECHES FROM HOOD AND BEAUREGARD.

Gen. HOOD had arrived at Augusta, and made a speech to the people.

Gen. BEAUREGARD also made a speech after Gen. HOOD. He reviewed briefly his military career, from the firing of the first gun at Fort Sumter to the present time, and he wanted them to know that he intended to fight to the bitter end, and if he failed, he could pay a passage to some foreign country.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 7.

We have no official intelligence of importance from South Carolina. *Reports of the flanking of our forces at Branchville, and capture of that place by Sherman,* are contradicted by official advices.

From the Richmond Whig, Feb. 8.

Branchville has not been captured by the enemy. There was telegraphic communication with Augusta yesterday and points beyond.

Gen. HOOD has arrived in Richmond.

AFFAIRS BELOW WILMINGTON.

From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 7.

The Wilmington *Carolina* says:

The enemy seem content with occasionally shelling our lines from his gunboats, which are in the sound and in the river. Our men are in excellent spirits and not at all discouraged by the enemy's naval demonstration on either flank.

A deserter came into our lines yesterday who reports that Admiral PORTER and Gen. TERRY are both awaiting orders from Washington. Having accomplished the object of the expedition by the capture of Fort Fisher, the enemy will not attempt any new movement until further orders.

It is reported that the enemy are raiding through the County of Brunswick.

AFFAIRS AT MACON, GA.

The *Southern Confederacy*, now published at Macon, has the following:

Cobbegos $15 per head; cucumbers, $10 each; a bunch of six fish, $20.

Gen. BEAUREGARD has been in the city several days.

It is rumored this morning that Yankees are in force at Corinth.

A disgraceful affair is now going on up-town. A mob of women with the basest flag are marching from store to store on a pillaging expedition. The Police heads are ordered out to disperse them.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 7.

It is again confidently stated that there is to be a general exchange of prisoners. No obstacle to a general exchange was ever raised by the Confederate authorities. We were always willing, and more than willing, to carry into effect the terms of the original cartel, or any other way to get rid of the thousands of Yankee mouths that consume our provisions, and get back our own brave men, who are worth their salt. The difficulties have always come from the other side, but under various pretexts, all of them false pretexts, of course. Now exchange would be stopped on the pretense that we had declared the Vicksburgh prisoners exchanged and relieved of their parole, when it suited the enemy to deny the accuracy or regularity of the proceedings. Again, the whole business of exchange would be suspended until the Confederate Government should be forced to accept BUTLER as a negotiator, and to retract its ban of outlawry against that felon. Another time, the enemy would refuse to receive the Yankee soldiers whose terms had expired, in exchange for the Confederate soldiers who are in for the war. But the real reason always was that, by refusing to exchange they kept so many good soldiers out at our ranks, and burthened us with as many good appetites to devour our scanty commissary stores. Their policy being at that time, and their real expectations to starve the rebellion. They also, of late, found that a certain commercial use could be made of our prisoners in their hands by allowing them to receive tobacco for sale, and making them the pretext for shipments of cotton through the blockade to Northern ports, in order to pay for needful clothing. If it be true, but we fear some trick, that their is soon to be a general exchange. What can be the reason which influences the enemy to consent to it? For as to us, we

BILLIARDS.

Match for Five Hundred Dollars.

The return game of the home-and-home match between JOHN DEERY, of Weesington, and MELVIN FOSTER, of this city, will take place at Irving Hall, to-morrow (Saturday) evening.

Owing to the superb game made by these promising young players at their first match, which came off at Grover's Theatre, on the 23d ult., this contest excites considerable interest in the billiard world, and no doubt the hall will be crowded to its utmost capacity. In their former game, the average of the winner (FOSTER) was 19, the highest run record; yet it must be remembered they used a three-quarter table, which is fully fifteen per cent. in favor of a large average over the full-sized table. Each of the parties made four large runs, which aggregated precisely 501 on each score. Still another remarkable feature was the wide difference in the score, FOSTER being at one time 527 points ahead, and DEERY afterward closing the immense gap, and himself taking the lead by 78 points. The game was only won by 55 points. On its conclusion, several gentlemen immediately offered to back DEERY for $2,500, and play the game over the next day. This proposition was, however, refused by FOSTER.

As the Washington people are quite certain of DEERY'S prowess and attribute his defeat on the former occasion solely to his "bad luck" at the commencement of the game, they are now willing to back their man to almost any amount, and if the Foster party will meet them, considerable money must change hands.

The game is 1,500 points up—carroms—on a Phelan & Collender, second size, four-pocket table, with 2¾ inch balls, for $250 a side; to be governed by the rules established by the Billiard Congress of 1863.

Kavanagh Again Challenged by Goldthwait.—As probably, owing to the rights of others in challenging, over a year must elapse before GOLDTHWAIT can get another opportunity to play for the cue, and feeling unabated confidence in his ability to beat the champion at the game of billiards, he (GOLDTHWAIT) has officially challenged KAVANAGH to play him a series of matches, in a private room, for $2 000. This "defi" is not accepted by the champion, proving conclusively that he considers his triumphs quite as much due to the smiles of fortune as to his skill in handling the cue. So confident are the best judges of the game that GOLDTHWAIT can entomb the champion in a match of 1,000 points up, that several gentlemen have consented to combine in making a purse of $20,000, if KAVANAGH will agree to play for that amount.

Amateur Match for $2,000.—Messrs. WARES and BICKARDS, two prominent members of base ball clubs, have made rather a novel match at billiards, which is to come off in a private room at GOLDTHWAIT & CAMILLS, on the evening of Monday, the 20th inst. The match is the best in thirty-seven games of seventy-five up, carroms, on a Phelan & Collender four-pocket table, with 2¾ inch balls, WARES to give the odds of double discount. The stakes is $1,000 aside.

Matches for the Championship.—The sixth match for the American championship, between KAVANAGH and LEWIS FOX, of Rocheester, has been arranged to come off early in May next.

The seventh match for the American championship will be between the winner of the above and JOHN DEERY, of Washington, and will probably take place in September next.

PENNSYLVANIA CHAMPIONSHIP.

JOHN MONTGOMERY of Philadelphia, will make an attempt to wrest the Champion Cue, of this State; from the grasp of VICTOR ESPERT, at Sansom-street Hall, in the above city, on the evening of Thursday, the 16th inst.

CONNECTICUT CHAMPIONSHIP.

GARRISON B. HUBBELL, champion, and Mr. HUNT of Bridgeport, will play for the golden cue of this State at Allyn Hall, in Hartford, on the evening of Tuesday the 21st inst. These gentleman are both amateurs.

MASSACHUSETTS TOURNAMENT.

Ten gentlemen have entered their names, in contest for the State Championship. The contest takes place in the City of Boston, and is to commence probably on the 10th of March next.

OHIO TOURNAMENT.

This affair will come off at Cincinnati early in April next; and the match for $2,500 a side, between WILLIAM GOLDTHWAIT of this city, and PHILLIP TIEMAN of Cincinnati, will take place in the same hall, during the tournament week.

TOURNAMENT FOR ALL CANADA.

This is in process of arrangement to come off in Montreal, during the month of June next.

ILLINOIS TOURNAMENT.

This will probably occur at Chicago, in the latter part of April. No data, has yet been received, in regard to the number of entries.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—*Part I.*—Short Causes Nos. 1019, 1071, 1442, 1448, 1393, 1439, 1607, 1563, 1545, 1660, 1678. *Part II.*—Nos. 604 854, 553, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 566, 595, 536, 856, 858, 74, 1058.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 797, 740, 251, 808, 749, 207, 98, 759, 78, 673, 818, 820, 821, 823, 824. *Part II*—Nos. 310, 436, 94, 76, 631, 40, 687, 817, 494, 493, 662, 883, 884, 623, 42.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 3946¾, 461, 3128, 4761, 4800, 4811, 4513, 4815, 4817, 4718, 4821, 4823, 4825, 4827, 4829. *Part II.*—Nos. 4032, 636, 3992, 4836, 4410, 4614, 4994, 4454, 3402, 4618, 4638, 4178, 3998, 3994, 2644.

A New and Important Point of Practice Settled.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Sutherland and Clark.

Henry G. Norton vs. *G. D. Abbott.*—This was an appeal from an order made at Special Term, in February, 1864, discharging the defendant from attendance as a witness.

The plaintiff had commenced a suit by the service of a summons and complaint. The defendant had answered, and after issue joined, the plaintiff, with a view of examining his adversary as a witness, under section 391 of the code of procedure, served a notice on the defendant in the words following:

To Defendant:

Take notice, that you will be examined as a witness in this action before Hon. George G. Barnard, one of the Justices of this court, on the 18th day of February, 1-64, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in the chambers of the Justices of the said court, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and that such examination will be taken by virtue of chapter vi. of the Code of Procedure.

Dated New-York, Feb. 11, 1-64.

Yours, &c., BUCKHAM, VAN COTT & SANGS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

On the return day of the notice the defendant appeared and moved that the same be set aside, and that the defendant be discharged from any further attendance upon the same.

Judge BARNARD granted the motion.

An appeal was taken to the General term.

Plaintiff's counsel cited the case of Cook vs. Bidwell, 17 Abbott.

Amos G. Hull, for the defendant, contended that an affidavit should have been presented to the Judge, showing that the cause was at issue and stating the material points in which the plaintiff sought to examine the defendant, and that, upon such an affidavit, an order should be granted directing the defendant to appear.

He cited Green *vs.* Wood, 6 Abbott, p. 277; Bleecker, *vs.* Carroll, 2 Abbott, p. 82; Cook *vs.* Bidwell, 17 Abbott, p. 300.

Judge SUTHERLAND, who wrote the opinion in the case of Cook *vs.* Bidwell, held that there was nothing decided in that case dispensing with the necessity of an order for the examination of a party under that section, and that in all cases under section 391 the correct practice is to prepare an affidavit setting forth that the cause is at issue, and that the party desires to examine his adversary as to matters material to the issue, and upon such an affidavit procure an order for his examination.

That a simple *notice* to attend, or an ordinary subpœna, was not sufficient.

INGRAHAM, P. J. and CLARK, J., concurred.

Joinder of Parties.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Jennie B. Rossell and Husband vs. *Edward Hagen.*—This suit is brought to recover the possession of lands belonging to the wife. The husband was joined as a party to the suit under the former law. Mrs. Rossell being offered as evidence, the objection was taken that she could not be a witness for her husband. The court sustained the objection, but permitted the complaint to be amended by striking out the name of the husband, and all allegations concerning him. After some further testimony a juror was withdrawn by consent, and the case put off for the term.

Criminal Business.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

The case of Walter Batten, indicted for grand larceny, was tried in this court yesterday morning. It appeared from the evidence that in January last the prisoner heard a man ask a policeman where the County Recruiting-office was. Receiving the information desired, the man went over to Mr. Blunt's office, accompanied by his wife and brother-in-law, the complainant in the case. The prisoner followed this party, and managed to enter the Volunteer Committe's office in their company. After the man had been examined and sworn in, the prisoner claimed the $50 hand-money. Mr. Bloat refused to recognize his claim, and gave the money to the complainant. The prisoner immediately assaulted the complainant, snatched the $50 from him, and ran off with it. The prisoner claimed that he had a right to it, and took it for that reason. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty without leaving their seats.

Josephine Wilson, a white girl, Hannah Miller and Joseph Favarin, both colored, were tried for grand larceny. It appeared that one Thomas Browne, a returned Californian, accompanied Josephine Wilson to the house occupied by the colored prisoners and went to bed with her. In the pocket of his pantaloons he had $1,230 in gold. Upon retiring he placed his money under his pillow, but when he waked in the morning it was gone. The darkies had fled, but the white girl made no attempt to escape, and was arrested at the house; the others were found in New-Haven. The jury acquitted Josephine Wilson, but convicted the others.

Mary Calise pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. This case was one of the ordinary ones of robbing returned soldiers. Judgment was postponed to give prisoner an opportunity to return the money.

John Tobin was tried for felonious assault in stabbing Police Officer Coles in January last. The evidence against him was clear and he was convicted.

Assistant District-Attorney Robert C. Hutchings, appeared for the people in all the above cases.

The Defaulting Teller of the Mercantile Bank.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

The Mercantile Bank vs. *Charles Windsor.*—The Bank has commenced suit against the defaulting teller for upwards of $280,000, and procured an attachment upon his property. A motion is made to set aside this attachment because the attachment is vague in stating the debt at upward of $100,000; the attachment is founded on its face on the statement that he has either absconded or is concealed, while it should state one or the other, and because he has not absconded to avoid the service of summons, but as all the world knows, to avoid a criminal prosecution. The Judge took the papers.

Mr. Dyett for the motion; Burrill, Davison and Burrill opposed.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 9, 1865.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	110¼	300	N. Y. Cen.....s10	113
500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C.		200	do.....s14	113
	Small.....	103⅝	200	do.....s30	112⅝
5,000	do.....	103⅝	1050	do.....	114
78,000	do...new iss.	103¾	400	do.....s16	113⅝
5,000	do...new iss.	103⅝	700	do.....s3	113
2,000	U.S.6s, 10-40s R. ex.-int.....	98¼	200	do.....s30	113⅛
22,500	U.S.6s,10-40s C.	102⅝	25	Erie Railway.....	78
11,000	do.....	102⅞	500	do.....	75⅝
20,000	Treas. N...7-30s.		600	do.....	75⅝
	April & Oct...	115	200	do.....	75⅝
10,000	U. S. 8s, 1 Yr Cer.	88⅛	200	do.....s30	75⅝
4,000	Ohio 6s, '81.....	103	100	do.....	75½
6.000	Mo. State 6s.....	66	500	do.....	75
40.000	O. & Miss. C.....	27¼	200	Hudson R. R...s30	106
48.000	do.....	27	400	do.....	106⅛
1.000	Erie 1st M.....	101	100	do.....s30	106⅜
1.000	Harlem 1st M...	103	50	Reading R.....	109¼
10.000	Mich. S. & N. 8s.	103¾	300	do.....s10	109
1.000	Erie 2d M..'72.	109¼	1000	do.....	109
2.000	C. & N. W. 1st. 8s	90	200	do.....s10	109⅜
2.000	Mer. 1st M. 8s..	81	300	do.....	108⅜
10.000	Amer. Gold.....	213	100	Mich. Cen. R.....	112⅜
2,500	do.....	213⅛	50	do.....	112⅜
50	B'k of Commerce..	110	600	M. S. & N. I.....	69⅜
15	Imp. & Traders' Bk.	108	200	do.....	69⅝
25	Fourth Nat. Bank.	99⅜	300	do.....	69½
15	do.....	99¾	200	do.....	69⅜
100	Canton Co.....	31	100	do.....	69¼
300	Cum. Coal Pr...s30	81	300	Ill. Cen. R.....	114⅜
100	do.....s10	81	1000	Clev. & Pitts.....	82⅜
400	do.....	51	100	Chi. & N. W.....	35
100	do.....s10	50⅝	100	do.....	34⅜
200	no.....	50⅜	150	C. & N. W. Pr.....	65¼
200	do.....s10	50⅜	300	do.....	65
100	do.....	50⅜	400	do.....	64⅜
100	do.....s10	51¼	200	Chi. & R. I. R.....	94⅜
500	do.....	50¼	1000	do.....b30	94⅜
200	do.....	49	400	do.....	94⅜
300	do.....	49¼	25	New-Jersey R.....	158
200	Quick. M. Co.....	87⅜	40	P., Ft. W. & C....	93⅞
100	Smith & Par. Gold	7	100	do.....	93¾
150	Am. Coal Co.....	77	300	do.....	93⅞
50	Chi. & Alt.....	94	50	Alt. & T. H. Pref..	98
100	do.....	93¼			

SECOND BOARD.

$500	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	110¼	1000	Erie Railway.....	75
20,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C	109⅜	2000	do.....	74⅝
60,000	do. new iss.	103¾	200	do.....s30	74⅞
45,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40s C.	102⅜	400	Reading R.....	108
1.000	Mo. State 6s.....	66	100	Mich. Cen. R.....	112
200	Cum Coal Pref...	51⅜	200	Clev. & Pitts.....	81⅝
200	do.....	51⅜	800	do.....	82
100	do.....	51⅜	100	M. S. & N. I. R....	69
200	do.....s30	51⅛	100	do.....	68⅞
700	do.....	52	1000	do.....	68⅝
400	do.....	52⅛	400	Ill. Cen. R.....	117⅜
500	do.....	52⅜	100	Chic. & N. W.....	34⅜
400	do.....s10	52⅜	200	Ch. & N. W. Pr....	64⅜
100	Quick. Min. Co....	86⅝	100	do.....	64⅝
200	N. Y. Cen.....	113	600	Chi. & R. I. R....	94
100	do.....s30	113⅛	200	do.....	94⅜
100	do.....	113⅜	100	do.....	94⅜
400	Hud. Riv. R.....	106	100	do.....s10	94⅜
100	do.....s30	106	100	Mil. & Pr. Du C....	42¾
500	do.....	106⅛	260	P., Ft. W. & C....	93⅛
300	do.....	106⅜			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$2,000	U. S. 10-40s...C.	102¼	700	M. S. & N. I.....	69
200	N. Y. C. R.....x-d	114	300	do.....s3	69⅛
200	do.....	113⅝	600	do.....s3	68⅞
700	do.....s3	113⅝	200	Cle. & Pitts.....x-d	81⅝
100	do.....	113⅝	100	Chic. & R. I.....	94⅛
100	do.....s3	113⅜	300	do.....	94⅛
800	Erie R.....ex-div	78	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr....	64⅛
1002	do.....s3	78	50	do.....	64
200	do.....b3	78	100	do.....s10	64⅛
200	do..... c	75	200	P., Ft. W. & C....	93⅝
800	do.....s3	74⅛	300	Cum. Coal.....	51⅝
900	Hudson R. R....s3	106⅜	200	do.....b3	51⅝
200	do.....	106⅜	400	do.....	51⅝
500	do.....s3	106⅜	100	do.....	51⅝
300	Reading R.....	108⅛	200	do.....s10	51
400	do.....	108⅛	100	Canton Co.....	29¼
100	Ill. Cen. R.....	117⅜			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

1200	Erie Rail.....x-d	74⅝	200	Reading R.....	108
800	do.....	74⅝	200	Chi. & R. I. R....	94⅛
700	do.....s3	74⅛	100	do.....b3	94⅛
100	Hud. Riv. R.....	106⅜	200	do.....	94⅜
200	do.....	106⅜	900	Chi. & N. W.....	34⅜
100	do.....s3	106⅜	200	P., Ft. W. & C....	93⅝
800	M. S. & N. I.....s3	68⅞	900	Cum. Coal Co.....	55
100	do.....	68⅝	700	do.....	54⅝
100	do.....b3	68⅝	200	do.....	54⅜
100	do.....b1	68⅝	200	Quick. Min.....s3	87
100	do.....s3	68¾	200	do.....s10	87

THURSDAY, Feb. 9—P. M.

Money is very freely offered on call at 6@7 ℔ cent., but the speculative demend is not equal to the supply. Capitalists are investing much of their idle means in National bonds and notes, as affording the safest and most lucrative employment now available. The Discount market is very quiet at 7@10 ℔ cent. ℔ annum on strictly prime to good private paper.

In the Gold Room business was less excited, and the course of the market downward, with slight fluctuations. The extremes of the day were 214@211, and the figures at the close 211¾. The demand for cash gold was mainly from the importing interest. The Foreign Exchange market was dull, and rates were quite nominal.

The feature of the Stock Market is the rapidly augmenting volume of business in Government securities, through the Boards and the commission houses. The favorites are the 5-20 and 10-40 gold-bearing bonds, and the Certificates of Indebtedness. On the old issue of the 5-20 six ℔ cent. Gold Bonds, there was marketed an amount exceeding $511,000,000, chiefly through the efficient management of Mr. JAY COOKE, who is now so energetically distributing the new 7-30 Currency Loan. Of the very large amount of the old series of 5-20s thus promptly disposed of, the available supply is extremely light—so light, indeed, that no large orders could be filled, in the present temper of the market, unless at a material advance on prevailing rates. Of the new issue of 5-20s, the total amount marketed was only about $70,000,000, most of which found its way into the hands of buyers for permanent investment, leaving only a moderate supply in speculative channels, which supply has been recently much reduced. Thus the new bonds are also disappearing. They must, of necessity, be used to fill all open orders henceforward, and thus advanced in price at least to an equality with the old series. The demand for the Ten-Forties was decidedly brisk to-day, at a further rise of ¼ ℔ cent. The private sales were extensive. The One-Year Certificates were also in good request at an improvement of ¼ ℔ cent., with diminished offerings. Government is issuing none of them at present; on the contrary, it is redeeming considerable amounts of the old issues, as it is happily enabled to do by the liberal income from internal revenue, and the heavy sales of 7-30 Notes, under Mr. COOKE'S direction. Yesterday the total subscriptions to the 7-30 Loan ran up to the unusual sum of $3,546,000; to-day, likewise, they have been extensive, including, through the United States Sub-Treasury, in this city, $471,400, and the First National Bank $250,000.

The Railway speculation was spiritless to-day; yet there were no very striking fluctuations in prices. The feature of the fancy list was the rapid upward movement in Cumberland Coal, which sold freely, and closed 5 ℔ cent. higher than yesterday. The general market wound up steadily.

On the Street the following quotations were made at the close of business, as compared with yesterday afternoon:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s.....	102¾	102⅜	Pittsburgh.....	82⅛	82
U. S. 5-20's.....	104⅝	104⅜	Northwest.....	34⅜	34⅝
T. Certificates..	98¼	98⅜	N. West Pref....	65⅜	64
N. Y. Central...	112¾	112⅜	Rock Island.....	96	94
Erie.....	75⅜	74⅜	Fort Wayne.....	93⅛	93⅛
Hudson.....	106¼	106¼	Cum'land Coal..	49⅜	54⅜
Reading.....	108	108	Quicksilver.....	86⅜	87
Mich. Southern..	69¼	69¾	Mar. pass.....	10¾	10⅝
Illinois Cen.....	116⅜	111¾	Ohio & M. Certs	27⅜	27

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York.....	112¾	Bank of the Republic.	100
Merchants'.....	117	Bank of N. Amer....	108
Mechanics'.....	107⅜	Hanover.....	104
America.....	135	Irving.....	107
City.....	170	Shoe & Leather.....	105
North River.....	108	Corn Exchange.....	105
Merchants' Exchange	97¾	Commonwealth.....	104½
Commerce.....	110	Imp. and Traders'...	108
Mech's' Ba'g. Asso..	101	Man'f'r's & Merch'ts'.	100
Ocean.....	90	N. Y. Nat. Ex. Bk...	110
America o Exc.....	119	Central National....	103
Chatham.....	120	Fourth National.....	99¾

And the following for the Railway Mortgegee

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.....	102	Al. & T. H. 2ds. Income	75
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '78	108	Chi. & N. W. S. F.....	98⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con.. '76.	115	Chi. & N. W. Int. B....	90
Erie 1st mort. 6s..	101⅜	Chi. & N. W. 1st m....	86
Erie 7s, 2d mort., '79....	109	Han. & St. Jo. L. G....	81
Erie 7s, 3d m rt. '83....	107	Del., L. & W. 1sts.....	108
Erie 7s, 4th mort., '80....	100	Tol. & W. 1sts. Ext....	96
Erie 7s, 5th mort., '68..	100	Tol. & Wab. 2ds.....	88
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1st m., '77.	100⅜	Gal. & Chi. 2ds.....	100
Hud. R. R. 2ds, S. F., '85.	104⅛	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort..	103
Harlem 1st, '66-'72.....	103	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts.	109⅛
Chi. & Q. & P. 1sts.	112⅜	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds.	99
Mich. S. 7 ℔ c. 2d mort	90	Clev. & Pitts. 2ds, x in..	84
M. & N. 1. R. Pf 7 ℔ c.	103⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds, con.	89
Pacific R. 7s, g. by Mo.	65	Miss. & Me. L. O. 1st m.	45
Alton & T. H. 1sts.....	98	Chi. & Alt. 1st mort....	100
Alt. & T. H. 2ds, Pref..	82		

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,573,348, including for Customs, $141,000, and on account of the 7-30 Loan, $471,400; total payments, $1,468,103; balance, this afternoon, $29,-851,218.

The report of the business of the United States Mint, Philadelphia, in January, gives the following recapitulation:

	Pieces.	Value.
Gold Coinage.....	15,928	$183,995 22
Silver.....	58,007	28,489 66
Copper.....	6,625,000	92,200 00
Total.....	6,698 935	$304,684 88

From the Philadelphia Board of Trade estimates of the business in Coal, Coal Oil and Iron, of the State of Pennsylvania, in 1864, it appears that the value of the three articles in that State for the year was as follows:

Coal.....	$69 821,926
Petroleum.....	46,912,430
Iron.....	54,731,997
Grand Total.....	$171,519,353

And the Internal Revenue Tax paid thereupon to the Government, as follows:

On Coal.....	$437,192 68
On Iron.....	1,046,837 00
On Petroleum.....	2,141,829 00
Grand total.....	$3,625,788 68

Attention is called to the announcement that the conversion begins to-morrow of the mortgage bonds of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad Company into the first preferred stock.

One and two-dollar National bank-notes are about to be issued. The National Bank Note Company of New-York has the contract for the plates.

Messrs. BIRNEY & UNDERHILL, late of the East River Insurance Company, end now brokers in Insurance Stock, have opened an office at No. 66 Wall-street.

Sales of Real Estate—FEB. 8.

BY O. LUDLOW & CO.

Marble store and lot No. 53 Chambers-st., near Broadway, running through to Reade-st.....$75,000

BY MULLER, WILKINS & CO.

Houses and lots No. 437 Washington-st., running through to and including No. 450 Greenwich-st., being together 25x160 feet..... 90,050

House and lot No. 144 Waverley-place, lot 22.3x97 feet..... 9,400

House and lot No. 3 Charlton-st..... 7,000

House and lot No. 93 Pine-st..... 9,100

House and lot No. 415 Pacific-st., Brooklyn..... 5,150

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK—No. 140 Broadway.

U. S. TREASURY AGENT AND SPECIAL AGENT OF JAY COOKE FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULAR 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, is now receiving subscriptions for this Loan, under the new arrangement, and allowing liberal commissions on the same to all dealers in Government securities.

ALL FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES will be received from subscribers at par, and interest. Notes always on hand for immediate delivery.

SAM'L C. THOMPSON, President,

JAMES CURPHEY, Cashier.

☞ U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These notes are issued under date of Aug. 15, 1864, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent., including gold interest from November, which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, beside its *exemption from State and municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. more*, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to:

One cent. per day on a $50 note.
Two cents per day on $100 note.
Ten cents per day on a $500 note.
Twenty cents per day on a $1,000 note.
One Dollar per day on a $5,000 note.

Notes of all denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

Less than $280,000,000 remain unsold, which will probably be disposed of within the next 60 or 90 days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

Caution to Buyers and Holders of 7-30 Notes.—In order to prevent the mutilation of these notes, the Secretary of the Treasury has given notice that the notes are not negotiable unless all the unmatured coupons are attached.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent,
Philadelphia.

GEO. H. REA, President. E. D. JONES, Cashier

☞ SECOND NATIONAL BANK, OF ST. LOUIS.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE U. S. Government Vouchers, Certificates, Bonds, &c., bought and sold at current market rates or on commission.

Prompt attention given to collections. Remittances made on day of payments, at current rate of exchange.

E. D. JONES, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 9, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, 15 bbls. Ashes, 8,378 bbls. Flour, 77 bbls. and 1,590 bags Corn Meal, 3,323 bushels Corn, 12,515 bushels Oats, 540 bushels Rye, 695 bushels Malt, 100 bushels Barley, 2,186 packages Provisions, and 144 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are quiet and unsettled.

COFFEE—Continues quiet, at about former prices. Java, 45c.@50c.; Rio, 42c.@45c.; Maracaibo, 44c.@46c.; St. Domingo, 42c.@43c. ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Has been in moderate request at former prices. Middling, 87c.@88c. ℔ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour has been in more demand, at somewhat firmer prices. Sales since our last amount to 10,500 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 25@$9 65; poor to choice Extra State at $9 60@$9 90, chiefly at $9 60@$9 75; round-hoop Extra Ohio, interior to very good shipping brands, at $10 80@$11, the latter an extreme, ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western.....	$9 35 @$9 65
Extra State.....	9 60 @ 9 90
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 60 @12 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands, &c.	9 60 @11 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.	11 00 @12 25
Extra Genesee.....	9 95 @12 25
Poor to choice Extra Missouri.....	9 90 @14 25

Southern Flour is doing better to-day. Sales since our last 900 bbls., at $10 50@$11 70 for poor to good, and $11 75@$14 50 for good to choice extra brands ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is in more demand. Sales 450 bbls. Extra, at $9 60@$11 75 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet, including fine and superfine at $7 75@$9 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is heavy to-day, at $7 90 for Jersey, and $8 75 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Sales 250 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more request and rather firmer. Sales, since our last, 27,500 bushels, including White Canada at $2 57½@$2 63; No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 20; and good Chicago Spring, No. 2 at $2 15 ℔ bushel. Corn has been quiet at $1 87@$1 88 for Mixed Western, and $1 70@$1 74 for Jersey Yellow, ℔ bushel. Sales, 10,000 bushels. Rye and Barley continue quiet and depressed. Oats here been less active but quoted firmer. We quote Western at $1 11@$1 11½, State at $1 10@$1 11, Jersey at $1 07@$1 09 ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River has been in less request at $1 70 for shipping, and $1 80@$1 85 for small lots for city use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New have been in pretty fair demand at 30c.@52½c. for inferior to choice, according to quality, ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been inactive at former rates.

NAVAL STORES—Have been moderately sought after, including Spirits Turpentine, at $1 65@$1 95 ℔ gal.; Rosin, at $15@$30 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar, domestic and foreign, at $5@$8 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been in limited demand, including Crude Whale at $1 58@$1 60; Crude Sperm at $2 35@$2 40; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 75@$1 80; Unbleached Sperm at $2 50@$2 55; Linseed at $1 60; No. 1 Lard at $2 20@$2 25 ℔ gallon.

OIL CAKE—Sales 50 tons Western at $72 ℔ ton.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active, and firmer. Sales since our last, 6,000 bbls., in lots, at $36 62½@$36 75, closing at $36 75 for New Mess; $34 57@$35, closing at $35 regular, for 1863-64 Mess; $35 for New Prime Mess; $30 @$30 50 for New Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales were also made of 3,500 bbls. New Mess, February and March, seller and buyer's options, at $37 37½@$35 50 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand at 17c.@18¾c. for Shoulders; 18c.@22c. for Hams; sales equal to 450 pkgs. Bacon is in moderate request; sales since our last, 450 boxes, including Cumberland Cut, at 20c.@20¼c. ℔ ℔. Dressed Hogs are in request and firm at 15¾c. @16¼c. ℔ ℔. Lard is doing better; sales 1,450 tcs. and bbls. at 19¼c.@23½c. ℔ ℔. Beef is in moderate request, at $21@$24 for Extra Mess; $18 @$22 for New Plain Mess; sales 380 bbls. Tierces Beef and Beef Hams continue quiet. Butter is inquired for at 43c.@58c. for poor to choice, and 56c. @60c. for fancy State, and 30c.@46c. for Western, ℔ lb. Cheese continues in request, at 14c.@23c. for poor to very choice, ℔ lb. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. M. W. STARIN & FLOYD note thus:

The market for Butter has shown more activity for export during the past week, and considerable sales have been effected at from 21c.@22½c. ℔ lb., payable in gold; shippers, however, buy very cautiously, and none but small lots good to strictly fine parcels are taken. Western Butters are almost entirely neglected, both by exporters and home buyers, and in the absence of transactions of moment our quotations for those grades are entirely nominal. Fine State Dairies are in very small supply, and some invoices are held out of market. Roll Butter is in over-supply, and large quantities are pressed for sale, at lower prices. The demand for home and coastwise trade shows considerable improvement for fine goods, at full prices. We give the following statistics of the export of Butter to London and Liverpool, for which we are indebted to CHAS. W. LOAD, of this city, who represents the eminent produce-house of JOSIAH ANDERSON & SON, of London.

	Firkins.	Lbs.
To Liverpool during January.....	18,905	100
Same month last year.....	18,943	100
From May 1 to Feb. 1, to Liverpool.....	81,190	100
Same time last year.....	133,806	100
To London during January.....	1,248	100
Same month last year.....	7,188	100
From May 1 to Feb. 1, to London.....	11,872	100
Same time last year.....	43,761	100

The question among the trade in regard to the quantity of butter now held back by the dairymen, is still without solution; but we can assure our friends in the dairy districts that if large quantities are held there, the result will be most unfortunate for the holders, and a valuable lesson, although a costly one, may thus be learned by dairymen who seek to control the market. We quote: Orange and Sussex Co. Dairies—firkins, ℔ ℔..54 @53; Orange and Sussex Co—half firkin tubs, ℔ ℔..55 @60; Fine State Dairies—firkins, ℔ ℔..48 @50; Fair to Good State Dairies—firkins, ℔ ℔..45 @49; Fine State—half firkin tubs, ℔ ℔..52 @54; Fair to Good State—half firkin tubs, ℔ ℔..48 @50; Fine State Dairies—Welch tubs, ℔ ℔..48 @48; Fair to Good State Dairies—Welch tubs, ℔ ℔..43 @45; Fine Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ℔ ℔..48 @48; Dairy Good Penn. Dairies—firkins, ℔ ℔..43 @45; Fine Western Reserve—firkins, ℔ ℔..40 @41; Fine Wisconsin, Michigan,

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Will sail as follows:

MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Feb. 18.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Feb. 25.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, March 4.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, March 11
GUIDING STAR.....Keasp.....Saturday, March 25
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, April 1.
MAY STAR.....(Building.)

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 34 Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.

The *Morning Star* is 1,044 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON.....3,900 tons.....900-horse power
LAFAYETTE.....3,204 tons.....900-horse power
EUROPE.....(Afloat).....900-horse power
FRANCE.....(Afloat).....900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.....(Building).....1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE,

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....March 1.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....March 29.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 8.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 15.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 22.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 1.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 8.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 15.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130 00
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. La MESCRIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Feb. 27, and SATURDAY, March 26.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....$50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

Passengers must have passports.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling Green.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

THROUGH BILLS LADING TO ST. LOUIS AND ALL POINTS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, VIA NEW-ORLEANS.

THE ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS,
JOHN J. ROE, President,

is now ready to contract, and give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for shipment as above.

This Company now owns some twenty first-class steamers running between New-Orleans, St. Louis, and Louisville, and are now arranging connections between New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and New-Orleans.

One of their steamers will leave New-Orleans daily, and by judicious arrangements they are enabled to offer inducements to shippers in lower rates and quick dispatch. Average time of transit, eighteen days.

J. EAGER, Agent,
No. 41 Broad-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF CORK.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 11
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 18
ETNA.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 25

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....34
First Cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40
First Cabin to Hamburg.....90 | Steerage to Hamburg.....37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $95. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN STEERAGE RATES.

The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:

Feb. 13.....COSTA RICA.....TINKLEPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
Feb. 28.....OCEAN QUEEN.....WEIR.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)
March 3.....NORTH STAR.....SLOCUM.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP MORRO CASTLE,
CAPT. ADAMS.

Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The new and splendid steamship EAGLE will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave on Feb. 22.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	2,412	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	.....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,245	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,100	Aspliit.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

VIRGINIA—Lewis.....Tuesday, Feb. 7
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency; Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
VIA NICARAGUA.—Short route, low prices.—The Central American Transit Company will dispatch on the 20th of every month, from Pier No. 29 North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, D. S. Babcock, Master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

FOR PORT ROYAL, S. C.—REGULAR LINE.—The steamship CEBES, Sherwood, Master, will sail as above on SATURDAY, Feb. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier 7 E. R. For freight or passage, apply to
WHITNEY & HATHEWAY, No. 81 South-st.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

POLITICAL.

SEVENTEENTH WARD CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting of this association will be held FRIDAY EVENING, 10th inst., at No. 24 Cooper Institute, at 7½ o'clock. By order,
RICHARD H. BOWNE, President.
HORATIO EAGLE, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, BEDDING, LOOKING-GLASSES, &c.—Cheapest at SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 203 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Call, and save money. Goods warranted and delivered free. Extension tables cheap.

COMPRESSED YEAST!

The demand for our celebrated "COMPRESSED YEAST" having so rapidly increased, we deem it a duty to the public to designate the following depots in the various parts of the city, where it can be had fresh every day:
DONAN, STERN & CO.,
No. 80 7th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

ABBENWICH-ST.
112, H. Schmidt.
ALLEN-ST.
288, G. W. Smith.
BROADWAY.
416, P. Nelson.
BUDSON-ST.
267, J. F. Knapp.
8TH-AV.
430, Hendrickson.
807, Chs. Mail.
CANAL-ST.
448, S. Blanch.
CHRISTOPHER-ST.
233, L. Friedlander.
7TH-AV.
426, Abbot & Palmer.
9TH-AV.
688, Bowes & Co.
6TH-AV.
251, J. H. Stelligs.
475, Bowman & Co.
ID-AV.
56, A. Deerking.
Cor. 30th-st., F. Fittal.
AVENUE A.
39, C. H. Rauch.
CHERRY-ST.
5, S. R. Mann & Co.
DOVER.
300, Slaight Bros.
CANAL-ST.
305, Chas. Kahe.
168, F. Kingsbke.
7TH-ST.
166, Chs. Gebhard.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

DR. F. SWESTSER, General Superintendent.
J. C. CALHOUN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

CHANGE OF TIME.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

From foot Murray-st., daily at 3½ P. M., connecting with trains for Highlands, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River and Manchester, &c.

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.

Fare $2. Excursion tickets $3—good for three days.

Steamer JESSE HOYT leaves Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, daily, (excepting Sundays,) at 9 A. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with express trains for Philadelphia, Tuckerton, Barnegat, Tom's River, &c.

Returning leave Vine-st. Ferry, Philadelphia, at 11,15 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Mail and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

PERTH AMBOY AND WOODBRIDGE RAILROAD,

From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 6:40 P. M.

Leave Perth Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.

Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10 and 6:20 P. M.

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 21, 1865.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st. East River, at 9 A. M. and Mail Train for Greenport, Bay Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 2 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yephank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Wiefield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M. 2, 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Jan. 23, 1865, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:40, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. Small cars will be run between Chambers and 30th-st. stations. Sunday train 6 P. M.

J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

Nov. 1, 1864.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD

Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Tickets may be procured at the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn. Baggage checked from the residence to all points on this road and its connections.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and fast that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

R. R. SIMONS, Agent.

REMOVAL.

The Peoples' Line, "New-Jersey Steamboat Company," have removed from the foot of Cortlandt-st. to their spacious new offices, Pier No. 41, south side Canal-st., where on the opening of navigation, they will be happy to transport passengers and freight as heretofore.

New-York, Jan. 27, 1865.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains north and east from New-Haven 11 P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

NAVY AGENT'S SALE
OF
U. S. SHIP NIGHTINGALE,
SATURDAY, Feb 11, at 11 o'clock, at Navy-yard, Charlestown.

the U. S. ship NIGHTINGALE, 1,066 12-95 tons register; length, 177 feet 10½ inches; 36 feet beam; depth, 14 feet; has two decks; was built in 1851, near Portsmouth, N. H., of white oak; copper fastened and sheathed; is a fast sailer. Per order E. L. NORTON, Navy Agent.
H. HARRIS & CO., Auctioneers.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, FEB. 10, 1865—AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT the E. S. H., No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of JOHN B. HASKIN, Esq., referee. No 112 Franklin-st., the two-story and basement house; Nos. 33, 35, 38 and 40 Dominick-st., four two-story and basement dwelling houses; No. 107 Varick-st., the three-story and basement house. For maps and further particulars, inquire at the office.

D. W. IVES & CO., Auctioneers.

D. W. IVES & CO. WILL SELL AT THEIR salesroom, No. 646 Broadway, on SATURDAY, Feb. 11, at 12 o'clock, two parlor suites of furniture, in three colored hrocatel, one new and one second-hand. Sold to pay storage. By order of H. G. HAGAN.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—(THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST.)—A four-story brown-stone dwelling.....$24,000
WEST FORTY-FOURTH-ST., near Broadway, three-story brown-stone dwelling.....$14,000
WEST FORTY-NINTH-ST., near Broadway, three-story high-stoop brick dwelling.....$11,000
ST. LUKE'S-PLACE, a three-story high-stoop brick dwelling.....$12,000
SEVENTH-ST., near 2d-av., a four-story high-stoop brick dwelling.....$9,000
WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., near 7th-av., four-story brick dwelling.....$7,000
HORATIO-ST., near Greenwich-st., three-story high-stoop brick dwelling.....$7,000
FORTY-NINTH-ST., near Lexington-av., two and one-half-story frame, lot 20x130.....$6,250
HENRY-ST., near Rutgers-st., two and one-half-story brick, 26x49.....$7,000

GRENVILLE A. KISSAM,
No. 30 Pine-st., basement.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT BAY Ridge, L. I., with seven acres of choice land, four miles from Hamilton Ferry, consisting of a commodious house, 45x60, with about eighteen rooms, ice-house, stable, &c.; lawn handsomely laid out by Downing and furnished with a variety of shrubbery, and a garden well stocked with all kinds of fruit. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—20 COTTAGES, WITH ONE TO four lots, $900, to $1,300; 10 elegant dwellings, 4 lots to 10 acres, $3,500 to $8,500; building plots 1, 3 or 6 acres, $600 to $850 per acre, beautifully situated on Brooklyn Central Railroad. Will build small cottages or elegant dwellings for purchasers; easy payments. CHARLES E. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York, or No. 9 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—FIVE-STORY ENGLISH BASEment brown-stone front house and lot on Murray Hill, near 5th-av. House in perfect order, with a stable attached.

For particulars, &c., apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway

WANTED TO PURCHASE—SEVERAL first-class houses and lots, on Murray Hill preferred.

Also, Wanted—Two or three double houses, with or without stables.

Apply to ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY, HIGH-STOOP house and lot on 15th-st., near 6th-av., in good repair—full-sized lot.

For permits and particulars, apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME, CONVENIENT cottage, and four lots of ground, situated on 81st-st., a short distance from Broadway. The house is in good order, and well shaded with trees and shrubbery. It commands a fine view of the Hudson River. Apply at No. 110 Fulton-st., corner of Dutch. Price $6,500.

A NEW AND DESIRABLE FURNISHED summer residence for sale or to let, in Catskill, near the residence of the late artist Thomas Cole. Inquire, before the 15th of February, of G. W. FISHER, No. 656 Broadway, (over Eighth National Bank,) or MACOMBER, No. 121 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFULLY AND CENTRALly located, an extra large and elegant house, with or without first-class full-sized stable. Apply to H. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.

By GIBSON & CO.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.—The undersigned, as Agent for the owner, will offer at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of March, 1865, at 1 o'clock, all that valuable tract of land called Carroll's Point, being part of Mount Clare.

This property consists of about thirty-nine acres, in the western portion of the City of Baltimore, and binds on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad about two thousand feet, and has a water front of about five thousand feet.

It has been laid off in streets by the city authorities, and will be sold in squares, as laid off. These squares have been accurately surveyed.

No. 1 contains 3 acres, 2 roods.
No. 1½ contains 1 rood 14 perches.
No. 2 contains 3 acres, 3 roods, 24 perches.
No. 3 contains 1 acre, 2 roods, 32 perches.
No. 4 contains 3 acres, 2 roods, 24 perches.
No. 4½ contains 20 perches.
No. 5 contains 2 acres, 3 roods.
No. 6 contains 3 acres, 1 rood, 7 perches.
No. 7 contains 4 acres, 3 roods, 21 perches.
No. 8 contains 4 acres, 3 roods, 31 perches.
No. 9 contains 3 acres, 2 roods, 24 perches.
No. 9½ contains 20 perches.
No. 10 contains 4 acres, 28 perches.
No. 10½ contains 3 roods, 24 perches.
No. 11 contains 1 acre, 34 perches.

A map of the property can be seen at the conveyancing room of the auctioneers, and at the office of the undersigned.

TERMS.—One-third cash, the balance in six and twelve months, with interest from day of sale.

J. ALEXANDER PRESTON,
Attorney-at-Law.
No. 31 St Paul-st., Baltimore.
GIBSON & CO., Auctioneers.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—LOCATED ON Pelham Bay, Long Island Sound, and about one and a half hours's drive from the city. The dwelling is very commodious, about sixty feet square; is built of stone; two-story and attic; has water and gas; built in the most thorough manner, by the best mechanics, and has been painted, frescoed and decorated during the past year; the outbuildings are large and numerous, and in perfect order; garden and grounds in complete order; fruit abundant, of choice varieties; the location of the house is about twenty rods from the water, where is a bath-house, boat-house, fish-house and pavilion; the view from the house of the Sound and surrounding country is very beautiful; the furniture, which is of the best quality, and costly, together with the animals upon the place, tools and utensils, can be bought, if wanted. Price $75,000. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LOT OF 674 ACRES.—ONE of the most valuable timber lots in this State, within 3½ miles of canal and railroad, near the head of Seneca Lake, and surrounded by highly improved farms, worth from $50 to $60 per acre. The land is heavily timbered, and is of better soil and surface than any other similar body in the State. The property has on it a steam saw mill and shingle machine in running order, four dwellings and two barns. Title perfect; price $50 per acre. Very favorable terms will be made with a party who desires a lumber lot, or it will be exchanged in part for other first-class property near New-York, or for well located Western lands at cash prices. W. L. BARNES, No. 362 Broadway, third floor, rear.

FOR SALE—AT FISHKILL, ON THE HUDSON, a very desirable residence, in full view of Newburgh and Long Reach Bay. The lot contains about two acres of land, has a good stock of fruit of all kinds, and an excellent garden, ice-house, bare and carriage-house. The dwelling is in excellent order, (not modern,) and has seven rooms, beside basement and garret; being but ten minutes' walk from the Hudson River Railroad depot. Churches of all denominations in the vicinity, and good schools. Price $5,000. Inquire of WALTER BRETT, Fishkill, on the Hudson, or BENSON VAN VLIET, Esq., No. 17 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN NEW-Jersey, 25 miles from the city by rail; near a depot; large double house, large barn, stables, carriage-house, and other outbuildings; 12 acres of choice land; orchard of 250 apple trees; 50 choice pears, 75 grape-vines, cherries, plums, peaches and small fruit in abundance, all in full bearing. Apply to WM. BRINE, No. 108 Broad-st., up-stairs, rear office.

FOR SALE—IN ORANGE, N. J., A DWELLING-house, with 15 acres of land, situated in Prospect-st., within five minutes' walk of the depot. The house is 46 feet by 40, containing 12 rooms. On the premises is a barn and carriage-house, and a large garden well stocked with fruit. If not sold, it will be let furnished for the Summer months or for one year from the 1st of April or May. Apply on the premises, to CALEB BALDWIN.

FOR SALE—IN THE VICINITY OF MADISON-square, between 5th and Madison-avs., two large first-class houses, containing about 60 rooms, well adapted for club-house, boarding-house, hotel or school; houses have all the modern improvements—furnace, hot and cold water throughout, large dining rooms, &c. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT COUNTRY PLACE, located at Boiling Springs, on the Erie Railway, 35 minutes from New-York by the cars. The house is stone, large, roomy, and in good order. Grounds consist of about 7 acres, including garden and orchard, well stocked with fruit trees. Extreme convenience for any one doing business in New-York. For particulars, apply to HENRY D. LAW, No. 24 Vesey-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR manufacturers or mechanics. This property is located on West 33d st.; lot is 50 feet front and 98 feet on rear and 130 feet in depth; has a new brick building on the rear suitable for manufacturing, and has a good brick house on the front of lot, with driveway leading to rear; or is an excellent investment.

SMITH & MEAD, No. 384 8th-av.

A NEW SMALL BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE FOR SALE.—No. 82 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.; all improvements—furnace, dumb-waiter, marble washstands in every room, with hot and cold water; four stories and basement, high stoop; all in good order. Price $10,000. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, No. 169 Broadway, or at No. 82 Lexington-av.

FOR SALE—CHOICE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, with from 10 to 20 acres, covered with fruit, ten miles west of Jersey City, cars hourly to the door. Location unequaled. Improvements suitable as a summer or permanent residence of a family of means and taste. For particulars address HERMAN, Box No. 1,557.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT—ON THE MOST desirable part of the Hudson River, above the Highlands, three desirable country seats and farms, on the bank of the river. One will be rented with the privilege of purchasing. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—AT LITCHFIELD, CONN., A FINE country residence; about three acres in garden and meadow; large house, barn, stables, and outbuildings well shaded; 4 miles from depot, 5 hours from New-York. Price $3,900; terms easy. For photographic views apply to ADAMS & CO., No. 953 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL DOUBLE COTTAGE, 13 rooms, desirably located within five minutes' walk of the ferry, at Clifton, S. I., and fine view of the water. Also, barn and stable. Ground laid out in fruit, flowers and shrubbery. Price $4,000. Possession first of May. Apply to A. H. WAGNER, No. 15 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY S. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN—The large and commodious stone front dwelling, No. 115 Hicks-st., Brooklyn; lot, 27½x125 feet; house, 27½x82; has all modern improvements. For terms, and permission to see the premises, apply to
J. W. DE FOREST & CO., No. 82 South-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE FIVE-STORY, PHILadelphia-brick front tenement house, No. 160 East 31st-st.; also, the brown-stone house No. 162 East 35th-st.; also, two brick cottage houses in Yorkville. Apply to BLESSON & BULRATH, No. 430 East 10th-st.

FARMING LAND AT FLATBUSH, L. I.—For sale, 32 acres of land in the town of Flatbush, L. I., being a wood lot, from which most of the wood has been cut; can in a short time, and at small expense, be made a valuable farm. Address or apply to N. L. ZABRISKIE, No. 15 Court-street, Brooklyn.

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FOR SALE—IN 38TH-ST., FIRST HOUSE EAST of Park-av., a four-story brown-stone English basement house, 20 feet wide, with the modern improvements. Price, with carpets, &c., $17,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDsome residence, with eight acres of ground, buildings nearly new, and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, &c. Apply to
A. T. BROWN, No. 74 Wall-st.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE THE VALUAble property No. 321 Grand-st., corner of Orchard and No. 63 Orchard-st. Inquire of E. PASH, Shoe and Leather Bank, or address C. H. PASH, Bergen, N. J.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A BARGAIN. A double Italian cottage house, five lots, stable; location unsurpassed; all modern improvements. Terms easy. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—AT $10,000, A NEAT LITTLE brown-stone dwelling, handsomely furnished, in an excellent neighborhood up town; possession 1st of May. Permits of G. A. KISSAM, No. 30 Pine-st., basement.

FOR SALE—THREE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY, brown-stone front, first-class houses, replete with every convenience; design, material and finish the best; on Murray Hill, northwest corner of Lexington-av. and 38th-st. Inquire of G. J. HAMILTON, 297 Lexington-av.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE A COTTAGE TWO-story, 10 rooms, with furniture, half acre, three minutes' walk from depot; location high; fine views. Apply to B. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., 9 to 11 o'clock A. M., or No. 49 Main-st., Orange, from 1 to 5 o'clock P. M.

TWO HANDSOME COTTAGE HOUSES, (one furnished,) nicely located near South Orange, for sale at a low figure. J. W. SHEDDEN, No. 363 Bowery, corner 4th-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement house No. 66 West 35th-st.; it is complete, with all the modern improvements. Apply to JASPER E. CORNING, No. 30 Platt-st.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS residences, on the most desirable avenues and streets. For particulars, &c., apply to
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR TWO AND A HALF story desirable brick dwelling houses and lots, Nos. 152, 156, 161 and 163 West 12th-st. Terms moderate. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 23 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE, full width, in Hammond-st., between Bleecker and 4th sts., in perfect order. For permits, terms, &c., apply to P. O. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncy-court.

FARM WANTED—TO LEASE OR TAKE ON shares by an experienced farmer; convenient to New-York City. Address G., Box No. 171 Times Office.

FOR SALE.

BENEDICT & COIT'S
REAL ESTATE OFFICE, NO. 4 PINE-ST.
Houses and Stores for sale or to rent.

MURRAY HILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The elegant French-roof, four-story, brown-stone front house known as No. 14 East 38th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., with the vacant lot adjoining; the house is first-class in every respect and has just been overhauled; dimensions 25 by 52, with a two-story extension 18 by 23; lot 98.9; the carpentery, plumbing and painting all by days' work; the woodwork throughout the parlor floor all of seasoned black walnut, with mantel in extension room of same; also, stairs all the way to the attic of the same; immediate possession given; the extra lot is full size without restriction. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VALUABLE country-seat on the west shore of the Hudson, 2½ miles from Newburgh, and the same distance from the opening of the Highlands; 11½ acres, in a mile of gravelly beach. The pleasure-grounds are extensive and the views superb, taking in both shores of Newburgh Bay. No description can give one a correct idea of the property. It must be seen. Those who know its formation, natural advantages and beauty think it superior to any place on the river. If the above be not sold by the 20th of March, the house furnished, and outbuildings pertaining thereto, garden and fruit, will be offered to let for the Summer. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or P. A. VERPLANCK, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE IN the country, four and a half hours from New-York, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey; fitted for a permanent home. Plan of Baker & Smith's steam warming and ventilating apparatus, in perfect order; house modern in style and improvements, with stable, gardse, &c. The location, drives, scenery, desirable and attractive. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st

FOR SALE—A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE; one hour from New-York, near Elizabeth, N. J., and convenient to two depots; house large and in fine order; furnace, range, hot and cold water, and all the modern improvements, with 54 acres of ground in fine condition; fine garden; fruit in abundance, and about 12 acres of elegant wood. Apply to A. D. MOLFORD, No. 211 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J.

TWO BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCES FOR SALE—On the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, one hour and a half from New-York. The location, the drives, the scenery, desirable and attractive. Inquire of R. C. BACON, No. 162 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN 30TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-AV., a three-story and attic brown-stone, high-stoop house, in perfect order, painted and frescoed, and finished in black walnut. House 25 feet wide. Immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS, NO. 48 Hubert-st., No. 242 West-st.; four small houses north side of 119th-st., near 4th-av., full lots; three-story brick house, No. 212 Clinton-st., Brooklyn; has furnace, gas and water. P. N. SPOFFORD, No. 29 Broadway.

WANTED—TO BUY A STORE OF ABOUT 80 to 100 feet deep, and 25 feet wide, situated between Murray and Canal sts. and Church and Elm sts. Address T. P., Box No. 200 Times Office.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY on the 4th-av., north of 23d-st., extending through to and fronting on Broadway; improvements first-class. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE.—SIX MODERN HOUSES, Vicinity of St. Mark's Church and 2d-av., including elegant mirrors and gas fixtures.

JNO. B. POILLON, No. 132 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN WEST 23D-ST., A NEW AND elegant first class extra wide house, with stable lot in the rear. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

YONKERS.—FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDence in the village of Yonkers; price, $35,000. For particulars, apply to H. BAYLIS, No. 15 Murray-st.

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SUITABLE FOR
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BROADWAY,
(Near the head of Wall-st.)
Nos. 5 and 7, 34, 36, 49 and 53
NEW-ST.;
Nos. 4 and 19
WALL-ST.,
Nos. 4, 6, 11, 17, 19 and 21
BROAD-ST

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 10, 1865

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—TWO MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, GIANT BOY, LIVING SKELETON, DWARF. Afternoon: ADUCENA, or THE GIPSY'S VENGEANCE. Evening: RING OF FATE and STAGE STRUCK YANKEE.

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VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.

BROADWAY THEATRE—LIVE INDIAN—PAUL PRY.

WALLACK'S—MASKS AND FACES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LA TRAVIATA.

NIBLO'S—MESALLIANCE; OR, FAITH AND FALSEHOOD.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The message of President LINCOLN, giving the details of the peace conference, was not sent in to Congress yesterday, as was generally expected. It will probably be sent in to-day. The Richmond papers of Tuesday contain a message from JEFF. DAVIS, communicating to the rebel Congress the report of the rebel commissioners, which we give elsewhere. On Monday evening there was a large public meeting in Richmond, to hear and discuss the result of the peace conference, at which JEFF. DAVIS and A. H. STEPHENS spoke. DAVIS uttered the most ultra war sentiments, declaring he would never give up the fight, would lose everything he had, and if he possessed them would sacrifice a thousand lives rather than that the country should be reunited. We make copious extracts from the Richmond papers, all of which are in perfect paroxysms of rage over what they term the "insulting propositions" of Mr. LINCOLN. They howl, groan and swear, alternately, and then bid defiance to everything and everybody, and then—subside into a decent quiet, at the soothing sound of GRANT'S cannon in the enhnrhe.

The latest information from the Army of the Potomac is to the effect that on Friday the weather was very bad, and little fighting occurred. The Third Division of the Fifth Corps, which was temporarily repulsed on Monday, advanced and reoccupied all the ground up to Dabney's Mills, from which they had previously been driven. Gen. LEE's official report of Sunday's operations is given in the Richmond papers of Wednesday. He admits a defeat of his forces on Monday, and only claims that he finally compelled our troops to fall back to Hatcher's Run. The rebel Gen. PEGRAM was killed.

There was a report in Richmond, on Monday, to the effect that SHERMAN had effected a lodgment on the railroad between Branchville and Augusta. The report was credited, as telegraphic communication with Augusta had been suspended for two days. There were reports also to the effect that Branchville had been flanked and captured, but they were premature.

CONGRESS.

Yesterday Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, was elected temporary Chairman of the Senate during the absence of the Vice-President. A bill was reported back from the Military Committee for the better organization of the Army Pay Department. The bill to regulate commerce between the several States was made the special order for next Monday. The bill to reimburse Missouri for the expenses incurred by that State in calling out the militia was passed. A bill was introduced, and referred to the Committee on Commerce, concerning intercourse between loyal and rebel States. Mr. WILSON introduced a bill more effectually to provide for the nation's defence, by establishing a uniform militia throughout the United States, which was referred to the Military Committee. After an Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

A communication from the Secretary of War was laid before the House in relation to the case of Maj. HASKINS. Mr. JULIAN, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the bill to provide for the subdivision and sale of gold and silver lands, and for the coinage of the products, and for other purposes. No action was taken on the bill. A message was received from the President, with his approval of the joint resolution declaring certain States not entitled to representation in the Electoral College. The report of the Committee of Conference on the Freedmen's Bill was concurred in. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Amendatory Internal Revenue Bill, which was debated until 4:30, when the committee took a recess till 7 o'clock. The evening session was mainly occupied in hearing excuses from members arrested for absence. The proceedings were extremely undignified.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamer *Australasian*, from Liverpool on the 28th and Queenstown on the 29th of January, arrived at this port last evening. She brings also a summary of the news sent out by the *St. David*, now due at Portland. The English papers have little to say on American affairs. A London merchant, who was in Savannah two days prior to its occupation by our troops, expresses his belief that the amount of cotton captured could not exceed 5,000 or 6,000 bales. The British public is very sensitive on this point, and would be very glad to have the statement that 32,000 bales were captured prove untrue. The case of Capt. CORBETT, of the pirate *Shenandoah*, has been removed from the Central Criminal Court to the Queen's Bench, and the amount of bail doubled. The Right Honorable FREDERICK PEEL, Under Secretary of Treasury, had addressed his constituents in favor of peace and neutrality. Mr. MILNOR GIBSON, Chairman of the Board of Trade, had made a speech in which he asserted that his sympathies were wholly with the North, and expressed the belief that the war would extinguish slavery in this country. The advices from the continent are of minor importance.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate bills were introduced requiring Registers throughout the State to provide an official seal; for a railroad in Eleventh-avenue, New-York; relative to Life and Health Insurance Companies. The following bills were advanced to a third reading: To facilitate the acquisition of lands for the Croton Aqueduct Reservoir; fixing the compensation of members of the New-York Common Council at $2,000 per annum, to take effect next January; to enable husband and wife to be witnesses for and against each other in certain cases. In the Assembly a bill was reported ratifying the amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery, which was made the special order for Wednesday evening. The following bills were passed: The State Bounty and Loan Bill; to provide a military parade-ground in Hamilton-square, New-York; for the improvement and maintenance of the Central Park; to close Observatory-place in the City of New-York.

GENERAL NEWS.

Gold opened at 214 and fell to 211, closing at 211¾. Government Stocks were active at a further advance of an ¼@½ per cent. The Railway speculation was tame. Cumberland Coal sold freely, and closed at an improvement of 5 per cent. In Produce and Merchandise, there was rather more animation, at firmer prices, for the leading articles.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Recorder HOFFMAN and Assistant District-Attorney ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, disposed of a large calendar of important cases. Among the criminals were many women. In some remarks on one of their cases, the Recorder stated that the female departments of our State Prisons were so full that it was almost impossible to find accommodations for any more convicts.

The Hartford *Press* makes an interesting statement in regard to the recent order of Gen. SHERMAN allotting to negroes the coast and islands of South Carolina and Georgia. It says that when Mr. STANTON was in Savannah, Gen. SHERMAN invited to a conference twenty of the leading men among the negroes, such as they selected to represent them. They sent their most intelligent men, their close leaders, preachers, some of the large-brained, shrewd, clear headed men. With this body of representative men, Gen. SHERMAN, in the presence of Mr. STANTON, entered into a full and free conference regarding their condition and their wishes. They fully explained to him their situation and their desires. They told him that their principal want was land. If they had the assured possession of land, they would support themselves. They were then asked whether they would prefer to live by themselves, or with white people. After consultation, they answered, that, for the present, they would prefer to be by themselves. The schism was therefore arranged in most of its details exactly in accordance with the wishes of the negroes, and with their practical suggestions.

United States Marshal ROBERT MURRAY received a dispatch from Mr. SEWARD, yesterday morning, requesting him to proceed immediately to Montreal, Canada, to take charge of the St. Albans raiders. The Marshal left last night, accompanied by his assistants, and will receive from the Canada authorities twelve of the rebel thieves whom he will probably bring to this city for trial, either before a military commission or before the Vermont courts.

CATHARINE A. CROSBIE, a child of 30 months, was fatally burned at No. 808 Washington-street, her clothing having taken fire during her parents' absence from their apartments.

The report by telegraph from Atchison, announcing the reopening of the Overland Mail route, was erroneous.

Yesterday Col. BAKER, of the United States Detective Service, sent Capt. JAMES MOONEY, of the Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, in irons to Fort Lafayette, to await trial for forging certificates of enlistment. Col. BAKER'S detective officers secured 200 sets of these papers yesterday.

The Board of Supervisors of Kings County have directed the payment of bounties to volunteers to be resumed on and after Monday next. For the Bounty Fund Loan, bids to the amount of $174,000 only were obtained, of which $100,000 were rejected.

Gov. STONE has issued a call for an extra session of the Legislature of Iowa, to ratify the amendment of the Constitution abolishing slavery in the United States. The Legislature being largely Republican, the amendment will, of course, be overwhelmingly carried.

At a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, held yesterday afternoon, reports from the Committees on Battery Extension and Harbors, Wharves and Piers were read, earnestly calling the attention of the Legislature to the necessity for immediate harbor improvements. A report from the committee sent to distribute provisions to the sufferers of Savannah was received, and referred back to a committee of thirty for further consideration. A resolution was unanimously adopted recommending a Paid Fire Department for this city.

At a session of a United States Military Commission in Cincinnati on the 3d inst., AMOS GREEN, of Illinois, testified that he visited Windsor, Canada West, and there initiated Mr. VALLANDIGHAM into the order of American Knights, putting him through all the degrees, except that of the Supreme Council, in a single day. Mr. GREEN was at the time Grand Commander of the State of Illinois.

Major-Gen. COUCH is at his home in Taunton.

At a meeting of the Board of Councilmen, yesterday, a resolution was offered by Mr. HAGGERTY, authorizing the City Inspector to make a contract with DANIEL GALLAGHER to deliver all the contents of the sinks of this city for ten years, from the first day of April next, at the present places of deposit of the Lodi Manufacturing Company, upon the giving of satisfactory security in the sum of $5,000 for the faithful performance of the contract, and for the payment of $1,000 quarterly, for ten years, into the City Treasury. It was laid over. A resolution directing the Committee on National Affairs to procure stands of colors for each of our Volunteer Regiments, at a cost not exceeding $375 for each regiment, was also laid over. Adjourned to Monday next.

Prof. JOHN W. DRAPER delivered an interesting and instructive address last evening, at the hall of the Historical Society, on "The Influence of Climate." Notice was given that the same gentleman would lecture on the "Effects of Emigration" on the evening of the 16th inst.

The Official Rebel Version of the Peace Negotiations.

Those who have been credulous as to the rumors about peace through negotiation, will not find much basis for their faith in the official rebel documents, the speeches and action of rebel officials, the popular rebel manifestations, and the rebel newspaper articles, which we are enabled to furnish to-day. And, if it were not adding a comic feature to a grim fact, we might also add that the appreciation in the value of gold in Richmond shows a depreciation of rebel faith in the peace negotiations, and will not increase ours.

The three rebel agents (Messrs. STEPHENS, HUNTER and CAMPBELL) made their official report to the "President of the Confederate States" very promptly. They arrived in Richmond on Sunday last, sent their brief report to DAVIS on the same day, and on the ensuing Monday DAVIS transmitted it with a message of his own, to his Congress. Mr. STEPHENS gives us to understand very clearly what was the purport of the interview at Fortress Monroe. President LINCOLN set forth that the conditions and methods of peace were stated in his message of December last, which, we may remark, gives simply the Union and the supremacy of the Constitution and laws as the conditions of peace. The President further refused to enter into any treaty with the Confederate authorities, because that would be to recognize their independence, which under no circumstances would he done. He further refused to grant an armistice, unless the authority of the Constitution were recognized. But while refusing these things, he promised a magnanimous policy to the Southern people. From this statement of Mr. STEPHENS, we may see what were the rebel demands. They included an armistice and a treaty with the Confederacy recognizing its independence.

This report of the rebel commissioners JEFF. DAVIS transmitted to his Congress, and in doing so, took pains to distort as much as possible the comparatively moderate statements of STEPHENS & Co.

On the evening of Monday, and on the heels of STEPHENS' return, a great rebel meeting was held in Richmond, at which JEFF. DAVIS himself was the orator, and was accompanied by Vice-President STEPHENS and others. DAVIS here threw off the mask and proclaimed his real object in opening negotiations. The report of DAVIS' speech in the Richmond papers shows that he declared his object to be—

"*To obtain that independence for the Confederacy from the Federal Government*, which no other Power on the face of the earth but the Yankees would think of denying. As to the conditions of peace, President DAVIS *emphatically asserted that nothing, save the independence of the Confederacy, could ever receive his sanction.* He had embarked in the cause with the full knowledge of the tremendous odds against us. In his correspondence with LINCOLN, that functionary had always spoken of the United States and the Confederacy as our affiliated country; but in his replies, he (the speaker) had never failed to refer to them as separate and distinct Governments. *Add sooner than we should ever be united again, he would be willing to yield up everything he has on earth, and if it were possible, would sacrifice a thousand lives before he would succumb.*"

In another sentence, DAVIS shows that another end he had in view in sending such moderate men as STEPHENS, was to strengthen and consolidate the public sentiment of the South, which was somewhat divided, or, as he says, "to heal the existing breach which severed us."

The resolutions passed at the meeting were of like desperate character with DAVIS' speech, and so also, it appears, were the speeches of STEPHENS and the others.

The Richmond press, it will be seen, are in a fearfully excited and belligerent condition of mind, and if it is possible now to fire the embers in the Southern heart, it bids fair to be furiously done.

President LINCOLN'S official statement of the negotiations, it appears, we are to have speedily.

Mr. Sumner's Proposition to Amend the Constitution.

How to get the liberated slaves to the ballot-box, is now the great radical question. It is held that equality must go with freedom, and that to the black man must be secured the same right of suffrage as to the white. But how? There's the rub.

WENDELL PHILLIPS advocates a constitutional amendment inhibiting any State from disfranchising on account of color. To this there are two fatal objections. First, it is overriding an essential State right. The power of regulating its electoral franchises, is the very first attribute of a free State—that which peculiarly distinguishes it from a mere provincial dependency. After our Federal system so that it shall provide who shall and who shall not vote in each State, and every State right in at once brought within its grasp. The right of the majority of the voters in each State, through their representatives, to make its laws, is nothing, if a higher power is to determine who shall and who shall not be the voters. No Federal interference of that sort was ever contemplated or dreamed of by the founders of our Union. It is certain that our States have not become so degenerate as to consent to any such surrender of their birthrights. But again, the introduction of any language into the Constitution forbidding distinctions against color, would not secure the ballot for the freedmen. Other methods would at once occur to any State disposed to keep the ballot from them. Without rendering color, of itself, any disqualification whatever, it could incorporate into its election laws a provision that no one who had been a slave, or who was the descendant of a slave, should vote. Or it could make the ability to read and write a prerequisite of the franchise, and then deprive the black population of all facilities of learning. No human ingenuity could frame a constitutional amendment on this subject which a State, if so disposed, could not evade or frustrate.

Mr. SUMNER, as if sensible of these insuperable difficulties, seeks another way of getting the freed slave to the ballot-box. If the purpose cannot be accomplished by coercive law upon the States, it may be done, he imagines, by operating upon their self-interest. He has, therefore, proposed to the Senate an amendment to the Constitution, by which the ratio of representatives of each State in Congress shall be determined by its number of male voters, instead of by its entire population, as now. This, of course, would make it the interest of every State to lighten its electoral qualifications and multiply its voters to the utmost extent. Mr. SUMNER, doubtless, hopes that the temptation to increase its weight in the national councils would cause every Southern State to admit every one of its adult male negroes to the ballot-box.

It is somewhat curious that this proposition should come from the Senator of a State which, perhaps, more than any other one in the Union, is interested in preserving the present basis of representation, in which there is no distinction of sex. The manufactories of Massachusetts have given it a large preponderance of female population. By the census of 1860, this amounted to no less than 87,640; and it is known to be now much larger yet. If this disparity between the sexes in Massachusetts increases, as, in consequence of the great impulse given to manufacturing industry, it doubtless will, Mr. SUMNER'S proposition, if adopted, would probably cost his State, at the next apportionment, one member of Congress and one electoral vote. Thus, we see that Mr. SUMNER is ready to diminish the power and dignity of his own State in his excessive zeal for the black men of other States.

But the plan is utterly wrong in principle, and would be most pernicious in effect. A public representative is not the organ simply of the men who vote. He is sent to serve all the people of his district, and no particular class or portion of them. He is bound to represent every interest in his district, irrespective of all direct participation in the suffrage—of females as well as males, of minors as well as adults, of non-naturalized residents as well as naturalized citizens. All the population thus having an interest in his representation, the whole extent of the population, and nothing else, should form the representative basis. This principle underlies our whole republican system, both State and Federal. The only exception which has ever existed is that in the Federal Constitution, which provides that in the estimate of the population to be represented, five slaves shall count as three white men. But that found its reason only in the mixed nature of the *status* of the slave—he being in the eye of the law in some respects a person, in others a mere chattel. The exception in fact only confirms the general principle.

The abandonment of this principle would open the way at once to the grossest abuses. It would impel every State to multiply its voters to the utmost limit, without regard to personal qualification. The public good has suffered not a little in time past from the practice by many of the Western States of admitting non-naturalized foreigners to vote after a stay of but few months in the country. State law alone regulates this, and it has been an established policy of some of the new States to attract foreign population by conferring the franchise without reference to the national naturalization laws. Then tens of thousands of freshly-arrived immigrants, utterly unqualified, have there voted in Presidential and Congressional elections, counterbalancing the votes of the same number of intelligent men elsewhere. There is now nothing in the Federal Constitution to prevent this. If any amendment were to be made it should be shaped for that end, and not at all to increase the inducement, as Mr. SEWARD'S proposition does, to admit all men to the ballot-box without regard to qualification. The only real danger of our republican institutions lies in this disposition to admit everybody to the ballot-box, without reference to capacity.

It is too early yet to attempt to settle the political privileges of the liberated slaves of the South and of their descendants. That must be trusted to the wisdom of the future. It is enough to know that for the present, in consequence of the degradation entailed by slavery, they are hardly more competent to vote upon public questions than the beasts of the field. No attempt to secure that end, directly or indirectly, should be encouraged—east of all by a constitutional amendment trenching upon a right essential to State life.

Outrages on Our Army.

The strong prospect of another draft, causing in any event another drain on the blood and purses of the population, makes everything relating to the economy of men of the highest importance. We have already spoken in strong terms in these columns of the shocking abuses perpetrated in the supply of substitutes, of the moral depravity and physical decrepitude and inferiority of a large proportion of the men furnished to the army as volunteers under our present system of high bounties. The greater part of these abuses are undoubtedly the fault of Boards of Enrollment, Examining Surgeons and Provost-Marshals. It is impossible to acquit these officials of a large portion of the blame of sending to the army the cripple and imbecile, the blind and deaf, of whom a large number make their appearance in the field, as part of the quota, over the filling of which towns and cities so often ring their bells and fire their guns.

But for the moral qualities of the men they pass, they cannot fairly be held responsible. It is impossible to tell by looking at a man that he is a scoundrel or a coward. Thousands of such persons must find their way into the ranks, in spite of all precautions, and the only mode of keeping down to the lowest point the number of blackguards and ruffians and traitors who enter the service, is by the exercise of the greatest vigilance in the apprehension of bounty-jumpers, and the display of the most unfaltering sternness in the punishment of them. Now, it is the duty of Provost-Marshals to catch them; but it is the duty of the military authorities to punish them; and there is very little use in catching, if the punishment does not certainly follow; and we regret to say that it does not follow with anything like the necessary certainty.

We have before us a communication from a gentleman who has had official cognizance of the facts which he cites, which contains some bits of information on this point which just now are both interesting and instructive. He says that in his experience a large proportion of offenders of the class referred to are not only not punished, but are not held after their apprehension. Two or three deserters have been recently arrested in this city and sent to Governor's Island *five times* in succession, the legal reward of $30 for each arrest being regularly paid each time. A deserter named GLENN was not long ago arrested by the Provost-Marshal in this city and sent in irons to Governor's Island. He soon escaped, and next turned up in White Plains jail, convicted of the murder of his wife. Another bounty jumper named LUDENDER, a most dangerous and determined character, and set down as such in the descriptive list, was likewise sent to Governor's Island and escaped soon after. The writer of the letter in question also adds "that during a recent visit to City Point he found, in conversation with officers high in authority, that they complained of this laxity in the punishment of deserters and bounty-jumpers as almost paralyzing their efforts to maintain the discipline and morale of the army." It must not be forgotten, too, that not only jumpers swindle the Government and defraud the soldiers in the field of the help which is their due, but they positively corrupt and demoralize them, by tempting the other men to desert, and showing them how to do it.

Another point worthy of some attention as regards the present system of raising large bounties by taxing the whole community is, that men who are now in the field, and have been since the beginning of the war, find their property heavily burdened year after year, for the purpose of paying for substitutes for their neighbors and friends, who have determined to let them fight it out with such aid as they can get from one-eyed, or strangulated, or crippled substitutes and bounty-jumpers. It would be very hard to find a justification for this. A soldier who has property must think it even worse than hard when he sees it carried off piecemeal by the tax-gatherer, in order to secure him the company of the cargoes of blackguards which some of our towns send to the field as "reinforcements."

We seriously trust that the late execution on Governor's Island may have a salutary effect, and that the authorities, in justice and mercy to the brave men in the field, will repeat the warning as often as may be necessary. It ought not to be forgotten that one bounty-jumper may demoralize a company; the unsteadiness of a company may cause a regiment to break; and the breaking of a regiment may cause the loss of a battle, and of thousands of valuable lives. There is no such cruelty as mercy shown to this debased and depraved class.

These remarks apply to the whole country. As regards this city, they might, as the disclosures made within the last few days prove, be made very much stronger. It is the solemn duty of the Government to make examples of the crew on whom Col. BAKER has just laid hands.

☞ Mr. ALBERT D. RICHARDSON, the lately returned correspondent, has been invited to lecture in different parts of the country, the theme naturally being his varied experiences during twenty months of life in Southern prisons. A topic of such interest, handled by such a vigorous writer, will secure for Mr. R. a favorable reception everywhere.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 9.

OUR PRISONERS.

The House Military Committee to-day took the statements of Col. MULFORD, Commissioner of Exchange, in regard to our prisoners. The committee are preparing a report upon the subject, and the statement of Col. MULFORD is important, as it will throw considerable additional light upon the subject of the treatment of our prisoners.

THE RELIEF OF CONTRACTORS.

The House Naval Committee to-day changed the joint resolution for the relief of contractors for ironclads, double-enders, &c., so as to leave the matter to be adjusted by a commission to be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy. The commission are to examine into the merits of each claim, and the amount awarded by the board to be paid by the Secretary of the Navy.

PERMITS TO TRADE IN COTTON.

The House Committee on Commerce to-day examined several gentlemen holding permits to trade in cotton, among whom was THOS. C. DURANT, of New-York. The Committee are said to have made some important discoveries in regard to these cotton operations.

NAVAL DEPOT ON THE NORTHERN LAKES.

The Senate Naval Committee are considering the question of establishing a naval depot at some point on the Northern lakes. The parties favorable to Cleveland as the proper site have had a hearing. The committee will hear other delegations who are urging other points on the lakes before they make their report.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL.

The Freedmen's Bureau Bill passed the House today by two majority only. It will probably be passed by the Senate by a larger majority.

THE TAX BILL.

The TAX Bill is up in the House this evening. The proposition to tax sales is meeting with increased favor.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 9.

CAPTURED VOUCHERS FROM THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

It having been reported that certain vouchers issued by Col. JOHN C. CRANE, Inspector of the Quartermaster's Department, were taken from Adams' Express Company while on the way to Somerville during a rebel attack on the railroad train, Quartermaster-Gen. MEIGS has issued an order cautioning all disbursing officers against paying them. They are for various amounts, and among them are the following: HASKELL & BARBEE, Michigan City, one for nearly $67,000, and another for $24,638; WILLIAM COLLINS, Providence, R. I., $15,488; PHILLIPS & LOW, Cincinnati, $39,440.

OUR PRISONERS IN RICHMOND.

Brig.-Gen. HAYES, United States Volunteers, reports from Richmond to the War Department that he has been paroled and appointed as agent to receive and distribute supplies for the Union prisoners. He reports that supplies—650 private packages and 50 bales of blankets—have been transferred to him. A warehouse has been provided for storing the supplies, and he is assured by Mr. OLD that every facility for this transportation will be provided. He has commenced the distribution of the supplies on hand, and states that he will need 2,000 suits of clothing (overcoats excepted) additional to supply the wants of our men confined in the various rebel prisons.

Gen. GRANT, in forwarding the communication of Gen. HAYES to the War Department, says the requisitions can all be attended to from City Point, and the greater part have already been filled.

DEATH OF CAPT. GILLIS.

Capt. J. M. GILLIS, Superintendent of the Naval Observatory in this city, died very suddenly of apoplexy this morning, aged about 53 years.

PRIZE CASES BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court of the United States is now hearing important cases. The steamer *Bermuda*, captured in April, 1861, off the Bahamas, on route for Nassau. Besides its intrinsic value, the prize being worth near $500,000, the case presents for the first time in this court the question which has attracted so much attention in the British Parliament, and among publicists, of the right of our cruisers to capture British neutral vessels on their way to neutral ports, with cargoes evidently destined for rebel use. Mr. COFFEY stated in his argument today, that the decision in this case would settle the rule for the *Peterhoff*, the *Springbok*, and other cases, all now pending. The case is being argued by WM. B. REED and GEORGE M. WHARTON, Esqrs., for claimant, and by T. J. COFFEY, Esq., for the United States.

THE CASE OF THE FRENCH TRANSPORT RHINE.

The President to-day communicated the correspondence in the case of the French war transport steamer *Rhine*. The Mexican Minister has called attention to the fact that she was openly depositing men and provisions at San Francisco in aid of the French at Acapulco. Some action was taken by our Government to prevent this, and subsequently Minister ROMERO wrote to Secretary SEWARD, informing him of the passage of French troops over the Isthmus at Panama, to the trade between San Francisco and Acapulco, and to other points which relate to the neutrality adopted by the United States in the war between France and Mexico. He also asks, under date of Jan. 28, 1865, a remedy against these trespas-

Mens, if upon investigation they prove true. Mr. SEWARD replies that measures will be taken by the State Department, as speedily as may be practicable, to renew the instructions already given on the same subject by the Treasury Department to the authorities at San Francisco to prevent these transactions.

VIRGINIA RATIFIES THE AMENDMENT.

The lower house of the Legislature at Alexandria, Va., to-day ratified the anti-slavery amendment to the Constitution with only two dissenting votes. The Senate yesterday ratified it unanimously.

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

Another Movement by Thomas Pending.

UNION DEMONSTRATIONS IN ALABAMA.

Correspondence of the Chicago Evening Journal
NASHVILLE, Friday, Feb. 3, 18 .

Woon's division of the Fourth Corps is in town to-day, en route for the East, I presume. The latest intelligence from DICK TAYLOR'S (late HOOD'S) army is to the effect that it has been concentrated at Tupelo, Miss., and in a miserable condition. It will be impossible, now, to get 12,000 fighting men out of it, so demoralized and discouraged are the men. A rumor has reached here that Mobile has been evacuated; but this, I believe, is premature; but it will be abandoned the moment a serious advance is made against it.

The war may be considered as practically at an end, now, in this section. True, the 50,000 cavalry under THOMAS and CANBY will sweep over the States of Mississippi and Alabama as soon as the weather will permit, and many places now nominally held by the rebels will fall into our hands, and numerous railroads, at present useful to the enemy, will be destroyed, and two or three rivers of great importance will be opened to our gunboat fleet; but all this will require no serious fighting; it will not be war, as that term has been understood the last three years; only a mere raid will be required.

As an evidence that there is to be little done here, and that but few troops, except cavalry, are expected to pass to and fro, I will state that the immense building known as the "Zollicoffer House" to the soldiers, but whose true name was "Maxwell Barracks," is to be abandoned shortly and rented out. It was started some years since by JOHN OVERTON, a man worth $5,000,000, and was intended it for a hotel; but before it had been more than fully inclosed, JOHN conceived that his "rights" had been taken away, and he started in search of them, offering all his money and property to Gov. HARRIS, if he would only find them. The immense structure is now in the possession of the United States Marshal, and will be confiscated and sold, if OVERTON does not come back and take the amnesty oath, as it is reported he is anxious to do. The building is eminently calculated for a convalescent barracks and stopping place for troops passing through the city, and has been used as such since BOZLI'S occupation in 1862; and the fact that it is to be abandoned is evidence that it is not expected that there will be much more fighting in the Southwest.

PEACE MEETINGS.

I have it on the very best authority that secret peace meetings are being held all over Alabama and Georgia, and in a portion of Mississippi, and that in some places the reactionists have become so bold that they assembly openly.

Several delegations of prominent Alabamians—men from the army as well as from civil life—having recently waited on Gov. WATTS, urging that official to send commissioners to Washington to arrange for a reunion of the State to the Union, but, as yet, the Governor stubbornly refuses. One thing is certain; the pressure upon him is so strong, that he must either yield or make preparations for a counter-revolution. On August next, either BRADLEY, of Huntsville, or BULGER, of the central portion of the State, will be elected Governor; and both of these are unconditional Union men; and the rebels will not take the field at the polls against either of them.

But so intense are the sufferings of the people that they will not wait till next January, when the new Governor would be inaugurated. They demand immediate relief; and unless Gov. WATTS grants it, or shows a disposition to make peace, he will be ousted by a counter revolution; *and that counter revolution will be led by no less a person than Gen. Roddy.* He is at the head of a considerable force, and he is only awaiting the conclusion that the Governor will arrive at; and he will not tarry much longer.

And here let me speak what I know; this reaction has emboldened Gen. THOMAS to send at least 10,000 more men to the East than he would otherwise have done. He knows that HOOD'S army is reduced; that knowledge alone, however, would not have justified the sending away of all of the troops he has sent; but he is also aware that no recruits can be had, and hence there is no danger of such an increase of strength as would render the enemy once more dangerous. It is the certainty that DICK TAYLOR'S (late HOOD'S) army is continually becoming weaker, rather than stronger, that induces our commanding Generals to trust almost entirely to their cavalry.

POLITICAL.

The Union men of this State are doing all in their power to reorganize the State. They are confident 65,000 votes will be polled for the new Constitution, which will secure us recognition at once. I think Congress would act wisely in recognizing us as twenty-seven States will be required to ratify the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery.

MOVEMENT.

LATER.—Since the above was written, I have learned that Gen. THOMAS' army will move from Eastport "on the enemy's works," on or about the middle of next week.

GEN. THOMAS' ARMY.

Two Corps Under Cheatham and Lee Reported Gone to South Carolina.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Feb. 9.

The correspondent of the *Gazette*, writing from Nashville, says:

Two corps of Gen. TAYLOR'S army, Gen. CHEATHAM'S and Gen. LEE'S, have been sent to South Carolina.

From the Richmond Whig, Feb. 7.

An officer from the front informs the Columbus (Miss.,) *Republic*, that the Federals are concentrating large forces at Eastport and Decatur, for the purpose of moving on Selma and Montgomery as soon as the roads are in a better condition.

Shipowners' Convention.

DETROIT, Thursday, Feb. 9.

The Shipowners' Convention met in this city last evening. Delegations were present from all the lake ports. E. G. MERRICK, of Detroit, was chosen President, and E. T. JOHN BARNES, of Buffalo, Secretary. A number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries were also elected. A committee consisting of one from each delegation was appointed to bring business before the convention, which then adjourned until 11 o'clock to-day.

The convention met at 12 to-day. The General Committee, appointed to prepare business for the convention, asked and obtained further time to report. The Bay City delegation presented a memorial asking assistance to dredge the bar at the mouth of the Saginaw River. The Convention decided not to act in the matter. After indorsing and pronouncing for co-operation in the Northwestern Sanitary Fair at Chicago, the convention adjourned until to-morrow.

Government Contracts at Reduced Prices.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Feb. 9.

Col. HAINES, Chief Commissary of this department, made contracts yesterday for 250,000 pounds of sugar-cured hams at 21 cents, and 100,000 pounds of the same at 21½ cents per pound, being a decline of two cents since previous contracts.

A contract for 300,000 pounds of brown sugar was also awarded at 21½ cents per pound.

Six hundred and ninety-three bales of cotton arrived here yesterday.

The Storage of Petroleum in the City of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 9.

Both Houses of the Pennsylvania Legislature to-day passed a bill to prohibit the storage of petroleum in Philadelphia City.

The loss by the fire yesterday is over $500,000. The loss on coal oil is $75,000. Only one-third of the total loss is insured. Over one hundred structures of various kinds were destroyed. The missing and dead number twenty persons. Eleven of one family are missing, who are supposed to be buried in the ruins of the houses.

Relief for the Sufferers by the Philadelphia Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 9.

The Corn Exchange to-day subscribed $1,500 to the sufferers by the great fire, and the Gold Exchange $1,000.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Australasian—English Comments on American Affairs—Case of the Captain of the Shenandoah—A New Blockade-Runner Launched—Continental Affairs.

The Cunard mail steamer *Australasian*, Capt COOK, which left Liverpool at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 28th and Queenstown on the 29th of January, arrived at this port last evening.

The *Etna* arrived at Queenstown about noon, Jan. 28.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A full week having elapsed without the arrival of any fresh American news in England, the papers have been unusually silent on American affairs, and the advices per the *Etna* were anxiously awaited when the *Australasian* left Liverpool.

THE SAVANNAH COTTON.

A London merchant, who was in Savannah two days prior to its occupation, and previously twelve months in the South, writes to the *Times* that he was informed by the Confederate Commander that all the cotton in Savannah would be burnt, and, as the bulk of it belonged to Confederate interests, it is improbable any large quantity was spared. He thinks that the Federal capture will prove to be not more than five or six thousand bales. The writer further says: "Now, in regard to the future supply of cotton from Wilmington, Charleston, &c., I cannot but think that it will be soon ascertained, and a week's later advices than those I brought confirm my opinion, that the blockading business is nearly played out. The difficulties of getting transportation is now so great as to prevent any quantities coming forward, and since the fall of Savannah the Augusta road is monopolized by the Government, and I doubt if anybody but itself can get a single bale to port. Thus the increased number of cruisers upon the seas makes the voyage very hazardous, while the extortionate demands of the Confederate Government, increasing day by day upon the vessels, prevent their making profits in proportion to the risks run and capital involved. The number of vessels running the blockade has very sensibly diminished, and, indeed, in three months I look for no steamers engaged in that business but those owned by the Confederate Government."

THE CAPTAIN OF THE SHENANDOAH.

The case of Capt. COOPER, of steamer *Shenandoah* alias *Sea King*, is removed for trial from the Central Criminal Court to Queen's Bench. Judge CROMPTON, in granting the application, doubled the amount of bail.

THE POLICY OF ENGLAND.

Right Hon. FREDERICK PAUL, Under Secretary of the Treasury, addressed his constituents at Bury. Speaking in favor of peace and neutrality, he said that non-intervention should be England's policy. It was her rule of conduct where part of a country detached itself and endeavored to establish its independence. This principle had been applied to the Southern States of America. England had recognized those States as belligerents—but not until the Northern States had done the same—and having placed North and South on the same rank as belligerents, if England's duties as neutrals required her to refuse to supply arms and ammunition to the South, she was also required to refuse like supplies to the North. She had not recognized the South because the North had not abandoned its efforts, still less its hopes, of subjugating the South; nor, on the other hand, had the South succeeded in establishing her independence—and, therefore, recognition at such a time would be more than the acknowledgment of a fact—it would be, in fact, assistance inconsistent with the observance of neutrality.

THE ATTITUDE OF PARAGUAY.

The Paraguay correspondent of the *Brazil and Rio Plate Mail*, says: "The American representative at Paraguay, Mr. WASHBURN, had communicated to the President a dispatch from Mr. SEWARD, praising the attitude of Paraguay, and condemning the ambitious conduct of Brazil, which is likely to kindle war through all those countries and is a menace to the Banda Oriental and Paraguey."

WRECK OF A MAIL STEAMER.

The African mail-steamer *Armenian*, from Liverpool 24th, for the West Coast of Africa, was totally wrecked on Ashion Banks. Crew and passengers, except four, saved.

Queen VICTORIA, through Sir C. PHIPPS, recently addressed the principal boards, railway regretting increased frequency of railway accidents.

ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

The London *Times* strongly opposes the idea of engaging in any more expeditions to the Arctic regions. It protests against the new scheme proposed by Capt. SHERARD OSBORNE before the Royal Geographical Society, in the name of common sense and humanity, and expresses the hope that not a single life may be adventured in another attempt to reach the North Pole.

A NEW BLOCKADE-RUNNER.

A new steamer on the double or twin-screw principle had been exhibiting extraordinary speed in a trial trip at the mouth of the Thames, reaching at the rate of nearly eighteen knots an hour, with the tide somewhat in her favor. She is named the *Louise Ann Fanny*, and is destined, it is said, for blockade-running.

RAILWAY TRAVEL—LETTER FROM THE QUEEN.

The fact that Queen VICTORIA had none out of her way to address a letter, by Sir CHARLES PHIPPS, to the various railway companies, urging increased care for the prevention of accidents, attracts some attention. The *Daily News* remarks that "there is a fatal objection to Sir CHARLES PHIPPS' letter, namely, that it comes from a source unknown to the Constitution. In this instance it is right, and consonant, we believe, with the feeling of the country; but in another instance it might be wrong, and run counter to the current of public opinion. It is to avoid the possibility of such a result that the invaluable rule has been adopted—the rule that Ministers responsible to Parliament must be the mouthpiece of the sovereign in matters of public interest; and we should deeply lament to see that rule in any way infringed."

FINANCE MINISTER TO INDIA.

The *Times* announces that Mr. MASSEY, Chairman of Committees in the House of Commons, will succeed Sir CHARLES TREVELYN as Finance Minister of India, the latter retiring on account of his health.

TERMINATION OF THE GREAT STRIKE.

Matters look favorable for the termination of the great strike in the building trade. The masters had unconditionally withdrawn the resolution to give "discharge notes."

CARDINAL WISEMAN'S ILLNESS.

Cardinal WISEMAN continued seriously ill.

FRANCE.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France are more favorable, exhibiting an increase of about 4,000,000 of francs in the cash on hand.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* denies categorically the rumor that France was about to send 500 spahis to Tunis, and says that the calm and disinterested attitude of France during the disturbances in Tunis exempt itself to suffice to prevent credence being given to unfounded rumors calculated to excite disquietude.

The Paris *Patrie* states that the brother of the Imaum of Muscat was desirous of ceding Zanzibar to the English; but efforts were being made with the Imaum to induce him to oppose this cession.

The Bourse on the 27th was firmer. Rentes advanced to 67 20.

ITALY.

On the evening of the 25th of January, about 400 persons, including several students, made a demonstration in Turin in honor of Sig. ALFIERI, formerly President of the Senate, and other political personages, but no disturbance took place. Another demonstration also took place on the following day, but without any disturbance.

SPAIN.

In the Senate, Marshal O'DONNELL said the evacuation of San Domingo was no longer a scheme—it was an accomplished fact. He added that if he had commanded the troops in the island, he would have guaranteed with his head to have put down the rebellion in three months. He was still ready to take the command should the King desire it.

Senator COLLANTES had spoken in favor of the recognition of Italy by Spain.

The Paris *Patrie* says the Spanish frigate *Numancia* would not sail for Paripic. Her departure was countermanded in consequence of the receipt of more peaceful news from Peru.

The *Epoca* says that the Minister for the Colonies estimates the expenses of the San Domingo war at 200,000,000 reals. The war besides occasioned a deficit of 100,000,000 reals in the revenue of Cuba.

AUSTRIA.

At a sitting of the Finance Committee of the Lower House of the Reichsrath, the Minister of Police declared, in the name of the Cabinet, that the Government was willing to consent to reductions in the budget of expenditure, under the twofold condition that the Government should have the right to distribute the funds voted by the Chamber indiscriminately amongst the different branches of the public service; and also that the budget of 1866 should be voted during the present session of the Reichsrath, with similar power of distribution on the part of the Government. The Minister further declared that unless these two conditions should be previously accepted, the Government would not state precisely the exact amounts of which the new modifications of the budget would consist. Nevertheless the finance committee resolved not to accept these conditions so long as the Cabinet declined distinctly to point out the amount of reductions to be introduced.

It is stated that a decree convoking the Hungarian Diet will be promulgated the 15th of April, and the Diet be opened the 15th of May. It is also stated that the military tribunals have been ordered to quash pending trials in Hungary.

RUSSIA.

It is stated that 120,000 Russians were concentrated between the Dneiper and Dneista, and that Russian agents were enlisting sailors in the Greek Archipelago.

TURKEY.

A telegram from Constantinople announces that the Indo-European telegraph was completed on the 17th of January, and Col. STEWART, Director General of the service, died on the same day.

The British Ambassador at Constantinople had protested to the Porte against new law on the press.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The mails from Calcutta to Dec. 23; Shanghai, Dec. 8, and Hong Kong, Dec. 15, are received—but there is no news of moment, additional to what has been already published.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The mails from Cape Town to Dec. 23, are received. The news is unimportant. MOSHESH had resolved to abide by the decision of the Governor of the Cape in respect to the boundary of his territory, and a peaceful solution of the difficulty was consequently expected.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Bank of England, on the 26th, reduced its rate of discount from 5½ to 5 ₩ cent. The movements had no effect on the funds, &c., but it led to an active demand for money, as bills had been held back in anticipation of such a movement. The weekly returns of the Bank show an increase in the bullion of £148,966.

The funds were firm—Consols, on the 27th, closing at 89¾@⅞.

On the 27th the demand for discount at the Bank was of an average character.

BARING BROS. & Co. quote bar silver at 5s. 1¾d; Dollars, 5s. 3d.; Eagles, 76s. 3½d.

The BANK of Holland, on the 26th, reduced its rate of discount from 5 to 4½ ₩ cent.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 28—A. M.

COTTON.—The Brokers' Circular says: "Cotton was in improved demand in the early part of the week, and in some instances prices slightly advanced; but since Tuesday the business has been very limited, and the market closed heavily on Thursday, with a further decline in quotations, notwithstanding the reduction of the Bank rate to 5 ₩ cent. American has been in comparatively fair request, but very freely offered, and closed with a decline of ⅛d. ₩ lb. in the middling and better qualities. In other descriptions of Cotton the decline ranges from ⅛d to 1d. ₩ lb. The sales of the week add up 35,220 bales, including 1,900 to speculators and 6,800 to exporters. The enthorized quotations are:

Fair Orleans	26d.	Middling Orleans	24¼d.
Fair Mobile	24¼d.	Middling Mobile	23¾d.
Fair Uplands	25d.	Middling Uplands	23¾d.

The market on Friday continued flat and drooping, with sales of only 3,000 bales. The stock is estimated at 499,350 bales, including 34,870 American. At sea, from India, 218,000; from China, 121,000 piculs.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER—There was not sufficient business doing yesterday to test prices fairly. A depressed tone prevailed, and the tendency was undoubtedly downward.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and others, report Flour slow of sale, but prices unaltered. Wheat quiet, but without change; Red Western, 7s. 9d.@8s. 4d.; White, 8s. @8s. ₩ cental. Corn held firmly, but sales small; Mixed, 28s. ₩ 480 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., GOSNOY, BERCIA & Co., and others, report: Beef steady but business checked by the recent advance; Pork firm at 70s. for fine quality; Bacon in good request at 1s. advance; New, 49s. @51s.; Hams, also, 1s. dearer; Cheese firm; Butter in fair demand at steady figures; Lard very firm and again rather dearer, closing with 57s. asked for fine old and 57s. 6d. for new; Tallow in good demand at unchanged rates.

PRODUCE.—The brokers' circular reports Ashes steady, at 31s. for both Pots and Pearls. Sugars opened quietly, but closed firmer, and the turn in favor of sellers. Coffee in limited demand. Rice, the late improvement is firmly maintained. Nothing doing in Molasses. Bark, sales of Baltimore at 6s. @6s. 3d., and Philadelphia 6s. 6d. Clover Seed in steady demand, at 56s. @63s. for American red. Linseed Cakes sell at £9 2 @£9 7s. 6d. for American. Sperm Oil firmer. Sale of Winter bagged at £71 @£73, and higher prices asked. Linseed Oil steady at 34s. 6d. @35s. Rosin quiet. Common American 26s. 6d. Spirits of Turpentine, sales retail at 67s. @68s.

PETROLEUM.—Messrs. BOULT, ENGLISH & BRANDON report a very quiet market. Sales of Refined at 1s. 11d. @ 2s. 1d., as in quality.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING, BROS. & Co. report: BREADSTUFFS quiet and without improvement. IRON dull at £6 10s. for bars and rails. Scotch Pigs 49s. 7½d. SUGARS rather steadier. COFFEE firm. TEA quiet. RICE less active. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—more doing. French 68s. 6d. CRUDE PETROLEUM £17; Refined 2s. 1d. SPERM OIL in more demand—£70 asked for American. LINSEED OIL dull—32s. 9d. LINSEED CAKES inactive. TALLOW dull; Y. C. 41s. 9d.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

BARING BROS. & Co. say—Stocks continue very nominal, with the exception of 5-20s, which are selling at 68¾ @67¾, and of Erie and Illinois shares; the former are quoted 35@35½; the latter 50@50¾. Maryland 5's, 63.

VERY LATEST PER AUSTRALASIAN.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 28—Evening.

Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH, in a letter to the *Daily News* of to-day, thinks that now, for the first time, we may discern the glimmering dawn of peace. He argues that as soon as slavery is virtually conceded on both sides, no question remains but that of State rights, and the possibility of peace is based on the reasonable recognition of those rights.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 27—Evening.

The rumors of peace negotiations from Richmond, received to-day per *Etna*, created much talk in Liverpool, and exerted a very depressing effect on the cotton market.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 28—Evening.

COTTON dull and declined ⅛d. @¼d., attributable in part to the effect of the *Etna's* news; sales to-day 2,000 bales.

The BREADSTUFFS market is quiet and steady.

The PROVISION market is steady. Beef quiet.

The PRODUCE market is quiet and steady.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 28—Evening.

Consols for money 89⅛@89¾.

Erie Shares, 34½@35⅛; Illinois Central, 56⅛@51⅜.

OUR ALBANY CORRESPONDENCE.

Ramavat of the State Capital—Increase of the Cost of Canal Repairs—The Fire Department—New Tax Commissioners.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 9, 1865.

The question of removing the State Capitol is coming to be discussed in right-down earnest,—for present emergencies have so taken hold of the pockets and convenience of members as to force a consideration of the subject, with reference to determined and timely solution.

The Athenian a year or two ago entered a wedge which, it was anticipated, was in good time, when driven home, to hold the institution where it is. A number of lots on the upper end of the block where the Capitol now stands, were bought, and dedicated as a site for a new State building. This year it was proposed to give the wedge a start home, by buying the Congress Hall block, and annexing that to the lots up State-street. That proposition came to sudden grief by a little amendment appointing Commissioners to select a site in such other quarter of the State as might offer most inducements. There the subject rests, with a favorable report in the Assembly and a certainty of passage when reached—with an understanding that the Senate is only too willing to go and do likewise.

It is expected that Gotham will be the big bidder under the new system of auctioneering off the Capital. It is at least hoped so by all except the residents of Albany. All the country members want to locate for the Winter in New-York, and would like wonderfully to combine business with pleasure. The foretaste of metropolitan hospitalities showered upon the special committee of the Senate, has wonderfully whetted the appetites at these colleagues of the two Houses, so that we dream of nothing else but blonde and brunette beauties in town and silk, with rose cream, iced champagne and cold tongue accompaniments, *ad libitum*.

DANCING AND PAYING.

The State has an inkling of an expensive future, in one of the appropriations now pending. Last session the contractors who had stipulated, for a fixed sum, to keep the canals in repair, obtained the passage of a little bill to permit the contracting board to readjust their scale of compensation. Of course, the plea was that prices of material and labor had so advanced as to make the fulfillment of the original contracts ruinous. Well, the sequel is, an item in a deficiency bill of $425,000, or about one-sixth of the revenue of the canals—*and this is in addition to the original contract price.* The bill has passed the Senate, and is in the House, with a prospect of passage there. It is understood, too, that more of the same sort are to come.

THE FIRE BILL.

The Joint Committee of the two Houses held another session yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of closing the discussion of the proposed change in the management of the Fire Departments of New-York and Brooklyn. Mr. EATON was speaking in favor of the change, when Senator THOMAS FIELDS joined the committee, and interrupted its proceedings to such an extent as to force its adjournment—the committee not having the power to preserve order. The proceedings of the Senate were interrupted in a like manner, by Senator FIELDS, this morning, so as to compel an early adjournment. Comment seems to be unnecessary, but, as a New-Yorker, one can hardly refrain from asking "How long, oh Lord, how long!"

OLD AND NEW TAX COMMISSIONERS.

The House Committee also had an evening session to hear argument for and against the bill to create a new Board of TAX Commissioners. Judge ALLEN appeared for the existing board, and WALDO HUTCHINS for the pending bill. Messrs. GEORGE H. PURDEE (you know that only apostle of Tammany, do you not?) and DANIEL D. CONOVER, (just think of PURDEE and CONOVER in the same bed,) conducted the little outside manipulations for a stay of proceedings, while Ex-Commissioner WILLIAMSON urged the policy, necessity and justice of the suggested change. I rather think PURDEE succeeded in convincing the committee that he at least ought to be rotated.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 9.

Messrs. ANDREWS, LAIMBEER, STRONG, SHAFER, WHITE and DUTCHER sent in their resignations as members of the Committee on Cities and Villages.

The Metropolitan Fire District was ordered to be referred to a select committee of seven.

BILLS NOTICED.

For the appointment of a crier in the Supreme Court in the First District.

Incorporating the Accidental Insurance Company.

Amending the charter of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Requiring Registers throughout the State to provide an official seal.

For a Railroad in Eleventh-avenue, New-York.

Relative to Life and Health Insurance Companies.

Relative to fees, taxes and fines payable by insurance companies of sister States.

To extend Union-avenue, Brooklyn.

For a police court in New-York.

BILLS ADVANCED TO A THIRD READING.

To facilitate the acquisition of lands for the Croton Aqueduct Reservoir.

Fixing the compensation of members of the New-York Common Council at $2,000 per annum, to take effect next January.

To enable husband and wife to be witnesses for and against each other in certain cases.

The President then announced the following Select Committee on the Metropolitan Fire Bill: Messrs. Andrews, Laimbeer, Strong, Shafer, Dutcher, White and Smith.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 9.

The Speaker presented the annual report of the Superintendent of Public Institutions.

Mr. GLEASON reported a bill ratifying the amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery, which was made the special order for Wednesday evening.

BILLS PASSED.

The State Bounty and Loan Bill.

To provide a military parade-ground in Hamilton-square, New-York.

For the improvement and maintenance of the Central Park.

To close Observatory-place in the City of New-York.

EVENING SESSION.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 9.

Mr. VAN BUREN presented a petition, signed by Gen. SCOTT and 2,000 others, asking for the adoption of a system that will secure to veteran soldiers and sailors employment in the service of the State.

REPORTS.

To incorporate the Bay View and New-York Ferry Company.

To authorize the City of Poughkeepsie to borrow money.

Relative to certain public records in New-York.

To incorporate the Syracuse Water Works Company; also, the New-York Pleasure Club.

To amend the charter of the International Insurance Company.

To incorporate the Accidental Insurance Company; also, the New-York Olympic Club; also, the Union League Club; also, the Soldiers' Messenger Corps.

NOTICES.

To incorporate the Capitol Hotel Company of Albany.

To establish rates of wharfage on the Hudson River.

To amend the charter of Buffalo.

To facilitate the construction of the Harlem Bridge.

Relative to the Marine Court in New-York.

To regulate the sale of gold.

Relative to criminal offences.

Metropolitan Police District.

For a railroad in certain streets in New-York.

To secure for veteran soldiers and sailors employment in the civil service of the State.

To incorporate the German-American Colonization Society of New-York.

To exempt county and town bonds issued for bounties from taxation.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

For a railroad in Whitehall and other streets of New-York.

To amend the charter of the Agricultural Insurance Company.

To incorporate the Brooklyn Literary Association.

To amend the Brooklyn Park Act.

To incorporate the New-York and Brooklyn Turkish Bath Company.

To amend the charter of the Union Theological Seminary of New-York.

To amend the charter of the Harlem Stage and Ferry Company.

To change the name of the New-York Free Academy.

Relative to the acts of the Commissioners of Pilots.

For a railroad in Eighty-sixth and other streets of New-York.

For the relief of the Fulton Railroad Company.

To amend the charter of the Allaire Works of New-York.

To incorporate the New-York and Point Isabel Navigation and Land Company.

To incorporate the Lyric Theatrical Company.

To incorporate the Masonic Savings Bank.

To incorporate the Practical Painters' Association.

To authorize the New-York and Westchester Railroad Company to increase its capital stock and confirm certain privileges granted by the Common Council.

To tax the holders of Noticed Banks stock.

To prevent animals from running at large in cities.

To incorporate the Workingmen's Savings Bank of New-York.

To incorporate the New-Rochelle Savings Bank.

To authorize the Yonkers and New-York Railroad Company to extend their track through certain streets in New-York. Adjourned.

NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Conclusion of the Arguments Before the Committee—A Bill for a Paid Department to be Reported.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 9—7 P. M.

The committee gave another hearing to those interested in the New-York Fire Department Bill this afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Chief Engineer DECKER and Mr. LAWRENCE summed up briefly, and handed in statistics for the committee to refer to. The committee went into secret session for half an hour, and have just voted to report a bill to organize a Metropolitan Paid Fire Department. The precise form or character of the bill, beyond this, is left for future consideration.

The Metropolitan Fire District Bill.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 9.

The Metropolitan Fire District bill was taken up by the Senate select Committee this afternoon, and after an argument by Chief Engineer DECKER against it, the hearing was closed. The Chairman, Mr. ANDREWS, said he had always regarded the firemen at New-York as a noble body, at once, and whatever charge had been preferred against them as a whole during this investigation, would not enter into the considerations that might determine the Committee for or against the measure.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Special Dispatche to the New-York Times.

Arrival of the Steamship Yazoo—Reported Evacuation of Mobile—The City Not to be Defended.

The steamship *Yazoo*, from New Orleans Jan. 31, arrived here yesterday. Purser COOK will accept our thanks for favors.

The evacuation of Mobile was confirmed by the telegraph operator at S. W. Pass.

From the New-Orleans Times, Jan. 31.

We have undoubted information, by a refugee from Mobile, who left that city on the 16th inst., and arrived here yesterday, that the evacuation of the place commenced on the day of his departure, and that guns and ordnance stores were going to Selma by rail and water.

Simultaneously with this movement, a changing conscription was going on among the citizens of Mobile, to escape which people were fleeing from the city by squads. Our informant was one of a party of twelve persons who were fortunate enough to escape to a point whence they were taken off by boats from one of our war vessels.

It was the general impression in Mobile that no defence of the city would be attempted. Its garrison was small, and composed of militia alone, under the command of Gens. TAYLOR and MAURY.

From the Richmond Whig, Feb. 7.

Our latest Mobile dates state that there are from four to six thousand of the enemy at Pascogoula, with strong intrenchments. We suppose that it is pleasanter to be there than at Ship or Dauphin Islands, or Mobile Point, and perhaps it is considered well to take them away from New-Orleans. The intrenchments are to secure them from movements from that side, or it may be to form a camp, gather supplies, and be ready for operations on the opening of Spring.

ONE DAY LATER.

The United States steamship *Gen. J. K. Barnes*, Capt. MORTON, from New-Orleans 1st inst., with 160 sick and wounded to the Medical Director, arrived yesterday morning. She left steamship *Morning Star* on the bar, bound up the river; has had heavy weather the entire passage. On the 7th inst., she encountered a severe gale from the southeast. Sunday, 5th inst., lat. 58°, long. 79° 80', passed steamship *Yazoo*, from New-Orleans for New-York.

By the *Gen. Barnes* we have the New-Orleans *Times* of Feb. 1. The only item to the statement that a gentleman who left Mobile on the 16th ult., states that the powder from the magazine was rapidly going to Selma.

MOBILE AND ITS INHABITANTS.

New-Orleans Correspondence of the Boston Advertiser.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 28, 1865.

Not from an "intelligent contraband," nor yet from the "reliable gentlemen," but from the "secesh" families resident here, do I have it, that the people of Mobile, or many of them, are actually suffering for the necessaries of life; and, *mirabile dictu*, are anxious and praying for the city to be *re-stored!* (like Savannah!) Stranger yet, these sympathizers here, who have brothers and sisters, sons and daughters there, think it a consummation devoutly to be wished. I am told that they (the poor sufferers) did send to their friends in the city to have soldiers sent there at once to capture the city, and in confirmation of this, which, I assure you, is no idle rumor—soldiers left here for Mobile, night before last, at 9 o'clock at night, and more yesterday, making, in all, a good many. (I hope I haven't said anything contraband.) Active operations here already commenced, and Mobile must and will fall soon, very soon; and I doubt if there is much effort made for its defence. They see how the people of Savannah are being treated at the hands of the generous people of Boston and New-York, and they long to share the same fate. The course taken by the merchants and citizens generally of the Northern States, in striving to relieve the distress of a conquered city, is doing more for the Union cause than "rifle, mortar or petard."

FROM HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE MORO CASTLE.

Movements of the French in Mexico.

The Story that Mr. Gwin has been made Duke not Credited.

Steamship *Morro Castle*, Capt. ADAMS, from Havana Feb. 4, 1 P. M., to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & Co., arrived this morning, 5th inst., 9 A. M., off Cape Florida, exchanging signals with steamship *Eagle*, hence for Havana.

The French in Mexico—Dr. Gwin and the Dukeship of Sonora.

HAVANA, Sunday, Feb. 4.

Since my last we have had several arrivals from Mexico; but, generally, the news has been unimportant, save by its bearings on the future.

Our latest dates are by the *Barcelona*, which arrived on the 31st, after a long passage, having left Vera Cruz on the 24th.

We have papers from the City of Mexico to the 20th.

The greater part of the whole French force is, or is being, concentrated upon Oaxaca; also the Belgians and a part of the recently arrived Austrians—the consequence of all of which may eventually be the fall of Oaxaca; the immediate result of which is the uprising of the people throughout the so-called "Empire."

I have written you of the numerous towns that have thrown off the imperial yoke; by each mail we have learned of new places. Nearly the whole State of Italleco is free from the invaders. Several towns in Sinaloa have followed the example, and, under CORONA, attacked Mezatlan Dec. 11.

We are told that the Liberals were repulsed, but the day will come when they will not be, and the whole conquered country will, when the capture of Oaxaca relieves the French forces, have to be reconquered till other Oaxacas require a repetition of the bloody "Imperial farce."

The guerrillas have become very troublesome in Queretaro and Michoacan, and will probably succeed in liberating these States from their "Imperial friends."

We have repeated rumors of revolution in the city of Mexico, which, though officially denied, made too much smoke to have no fire.

We shall yet see this *parvenu* Emperor flying before the Republican hosts; and the self-vindicating Monroe Doctrine Europe longs to be able to lengthen.

The Juarists have attacked Taluca and captured the town of Metepec and others. Acapulco has been officially announced as abandoned, the Algerine soldiers being withdrawn, probably, to be sent to Sonora, as a portion of them were carried in the men-of-war *Pallas* and *Victoria* to Mazatlan, arriving on the 16th of December.

From Matamoras we learn that two columns had started to try and recover Ciudad Victoria, which the Imperialists have ere yet been unable to hold.

Gen. MEJIA had returned from his excursion to the mouth of the river. While there Her Britannic Majesty's frigate *Phaeton* saluted him with 36 guns.

We learn of skirmishes near Brazos and Southeast between Union and Confederate troops, and according to the Matamoras papers (all secesh) the latter are always victorious.

The Mexican papers, received via Santiago de Cuba, state that there is no longer a single armed enemy of the empire, and that BAZAINE has gone to Oaxaca, not because he was needed, but to subdue the departments of Talasco and Chiapas.

In the City of Mexico several papers have been suppressed, and editors of others imprisoned. One of the editors of the *Pensacio* has been for some time in "durance vile."

In Morelia the armed insurgents number 2,500, under ARTEAGA (who has been so often killed and defeated—officially). He has established his headquarters at Huetamo.

The guerrillas under MERIDA and TELLES GIRON, continue their attack on the confines of the States of Puebla and Mexico.

Mr. PIERRE OUDIN has been killed by the mob in the City of Mexico.

Tomatlan (in Jalisco) has been captured by the Juarists, with its garrison. Afterward, 1200 Juarists started toward Zacatecas, via Cuzalilos.

The typhus fever is making great havoc in San Luis da Potosi and in Zacatecas.

Twenty-five hundred dollars have been exacted from the inhabitants of Jalapa, to lodge the Emperor and Empress of Mexico *when they come there.*

PABLO RIOS, a Juarist chief, captured the town of Mescota on the 13th of February.

The guerrilla bands under FERRER, MURRIETA, BARRADAS and DOMINGUEZ, *continue to alarm the State of Vera Cruz.*

The lie is given to the official statement that Gen. HINOJOSA has given in his adhesion to the Empire, as he, with PEDRO NA LEON, has raised a formidable band of guerrillas in Coahuila.

The Couri journals fully rely upon the recognition of the Mexican Empire by the Government of the United States.

The Imperial Brig.-Gen. FRANCISCO VEGA has been defeated by the Juarists, and shot at a place called El Fuerte, in Sinaloa.

The Imperialists were only able to occupy the City of Zacatlan (State of Puebla) three days, and then abandoned it.

We have had a great laugh here over the news from Mexico, as published in your city, received via San Francisco, and said to come from Capt. BRAUERSARD. The famous Dr. GWIN, created a Duke by that report, is now here in Havana, having arrived in the *Barcelona*. He has been pressing his pretentions at the Imperial Court of Mexico without success, and now goes to Europe to push them there. The whole story, including the grant by MAXIMILIAN to NAPOLEON III., is false. What may happen I know not, but today the story is untrue.

We have no news of importance from St. Domingo. It is generally supposed that the Spanish troops will be concentrated at Monte Christo and St. Domingo City for removal and abandonment of the Island.

The following blockade-runners have arrived and sailed since my last letter:

Arrived January 30, steamers *Arcadia* and *Flamingo* from Nassau; 30th, *Col. Lamb* from ditto; Feb. 2, *Almenares* from Halifax.

Sailed January 31, steamers *Wren* for Metamoras; *Bermuda* and *Flamingo* for Belize; *Colonel* for Metamoras.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Message of Gov. Bramlette.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

Gov. BRAMLETTE, in his message to the Legislature relative to the proposed amendment of the Federal Constitution, yields to the amendment, but thinks the National Government should pay Kentucky $34,000,000—the estimated value of her slaves in 1864, as a consideration for Kentucky's assent thereto.

The Nova Scotia Parliament.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Feb. 9.

The Nova Scotia Parliament met at 2 o'clock to-day.

The Governor's speech is lengthy. He gives the particulars of the conception and subsequent proceedings of the proposed confederation scheme. He says: It is not my province, and I have no mission to do more than afford the amplest and freest scope for the consideration of the proposal, which so seriously involves your prospects, and in reference to which you should be competent to interpret the wishes and determine the true interests of the country. He says he feels assured that whatever may be the result of the deliberations, you will deprecate all attempts to treat in a narrow spirit a question so broad that it covers the ground of all parties, and prevents its becoming a measure to be discussed in any other sense. He adverts to the propriety of arming and equipping the militia to become effective; reprobates the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, which was so beneficial to the Province and neighboring States, and which most essentially promoted the most friendly relations between the two countries. Proposals for a railway to the New-Brunswick border will be presented, and for increasing the sale of the crown lands. The working of the gold and silver mines is going on most prosperously.

The Department at Kentucky.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 9.

Maj.-Gen. PALMER who is now in Washington, has been, it is said, assigned to the command of the Department of Kentucky, in place of Gen. BURBRIDGE.

Robbery.

DETROIT, Thursday, Feb. 9.

The safe in the County Treasury Office at Adrian, Mich., was blown open last night and robbed of $20,000.

PERRY'S "VEGETABLE EMOLLIENT."—This is the name of an article prepared by Dr. B. C. PERRY, which acts as a certain remedy for chapped hands, sore lips, or for smoothing any part of the skin. Dr. PERRY has earned an enviable reputation, both in this city and Boston, as a dermatologist, and his last discovery will greatly add to his renown, in treating the diseases of the skin. The "Emollient," we know from a trial, accomplishes all that the doctor claims for it.—*Home Journal.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad. Is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and convenient by classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Participation.

MARKET INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 37 Wall-st.

NOT IN "THE RING,"

or any combination to coerce parties in their business, but with

RATES AND RULES FREE,

CONTINUE TO INSURE

respectable parties on fair and reasonable terms.

When Brokers, under the restrictions of "THE RING," decline to bring in risks, the commissions will be conceded to the insured.

ASHER TAYLOR, President.

H. P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

Deafness, Impaired Sight,

NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
affections of the
THROAT, LUNGS AND ASTHMA
cured by
DR. VON EISENBERG,
No. 316 Broadway, near 12th-st.

A Card.

THE METROPOLITAN BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM,
No. 676 Broadway.

E. A. Brooks, having sold his store and stock of goods in Fulton-st., will continue to carry on his business as heretofore at his old and commodious establishment in Broadway, where he is now prepared to offer for the inspection of his patrons the most beautiful assortment of boots, shoes, gaiters, slippers and overshoes to be found in the city. His stock of goods comprises every variety of style for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. Special attention is called to his collection of men's, boys' and youths' water-proof boots, as necessary at this season of the year. The public are invited to call and examine, at No. 676 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.—A certain cure for coughs, cold, influenza, hoarseness, difficult breathing, and all affections of the throat, bronchial tubes and lungs, leading to consumption. The Honey of Horehound soothes all irritation. The Tar of Balm of Gilead penetrates, cleanses and heals all parts of the throat and lungs. There is nothing like it. Fifty cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists. CHARLES DOWNER, General Agent, No. 44 Cedar-st., New-York.

Second-Hand Safes.

In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale low. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 B'way.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar SILVER PLATE SAFES. Highly ornamental, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes.

MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

All Ladies should use Sterling's Ambrosia for the Hair.—It cleanses, beautifies, preserves and renders the hair soft and glossy.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Pinkin & Lyon's New Patent Rotary Feed Sewing Machines. Foreign agents wanted. 505 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch and look-stitch sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 255 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

No more Gray Hair or Baldness—45 years practice. By Dr. GRANDJEAN, Astor-place.

At Old Prices.—Wedding and Visiting Cards, French Note Paper, &c., EVERDELL'S elegant styles, No. 302 Broadway, corner Duane-st.

Trusses.—Dr. RIGGS' Hard Rub

FINANCIAL.

NO LIABILITIES TO STOCKHOLDERS.

THE
FIRST NATIONAL PETROLEUM CO.,
OF
NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA.

Organized under the Laws of the State of New-York, January, 1865.

CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000,
In 200,000 Shares of $5 each.

A Limited amount of Stock reserved at $3 a Share.

Two new Wells on Company's Property, now yielding 70 Barrels Daily. Five Wells now going down.

Dividend paying from the start.

OFFICE, NO. 109 BROADWAY.

OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT.
CHAS H. APPLEGATE,
(Of C. H. Applegate & Bro., No. 354 Broadway.)
VICE-PRESIDENT.
JOHN L. DOUGLASS,
(Sec. Merchants' Fire Ins. Co.)
TREASURER.
BIRAM G. BOND,
(Banker, No. 11 Pine-st.)
SECRETARY.
JOHN O HOYT,
(Com. Merchant, No. 4 Cedar-st.)
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.
MAHLON S. FROST,
(Of Titusville, Penn.)
BANKERS.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
(Corner of Nassau and Pine sts.)
TRUSTEES,

OF NEW-YORK—Chas. H. Applegate, John L. Douglass, Chas. A. Crane, John R. Routon, John O. Hoyt, Samuel R. Rooney.

OF TITUSVILLE, PENN—Mahlon S. Frost, Chas. G. Gridley, Chas. B. Hall.

LANDS ON OIL CREEK AND CHERRY RUN.

PROPERTY NO. 1—SEVENTY BARRELS OF OIL DAILY.

A perpetual lease of two and a half acres on the celebrated Buchanan Farm, at the junction of Oil Creek and Cherry Run. Two new oil wells now in operation, yielding seventy barrels daily, of which one-half goes to the First National Petroleum Company.

The present supply of oil is equivalent to the payment of at least Two per Cent. monthly dividends to the stockholders upon their investments.

First Dividend of Two Per Cent. for February.

Near this property are the famous "Phillips," "Woodruff," "Hammond," and other wells, which have been flowing two or three years, and are still pouring in constant streams. Several new wells will immediately be sunk by the company. Engines, tools and tubing now on the ground.

PROPERTY NO. 2—FORTY ACRES OF THE HATCH FARM.

This property, owned in fee, lies just north of Pinmer, on both sides of Cherry Run, in a direct line between the "Noble" well, which flowed 2,000 barrels daily, and the new 300-barrel well on Pithole Creek, owned by the United States Petroleum Company) and but a little distance from each. One hundred new wells are now going down between the Hatch farm and Oil Creek. A large flow of oil has just been struck on the northern verge of the property. The "Coquette" well of 700 barrels, the "Maple Shade" well of 800 barrels, the "Irving" well of 200 barrels, the Story farm, the Rynd farm, and Tarr farm are in the immediate vicinity.

Six new wells will be sunk on the property during the Spring and Summer. Room for over 200 wells. No well has ever been sunk on Cherry Run without striking oil.

PROPERTY NO. 3—FIVE WELLS NOW GOING DOWN.

A parcel of land on the well-known McFate farm, on Cherry Run. Five wells now being bored—one having reached the depth of over 300 feet. The First National Petroleum Company has a landed interest in all the oil produced, without spending a penny or doing a day's work. The "Reed" well of 200 bbls., the "Prince" and "Auburn" of 100 bbls. each, and other great wells, are near by.

PROPERTY NO. 4—117 ACRES OF THE EIGHTLIN FARM.

All on Oil Creek, just above Titusville, and owned in fee. Regarded by experienced oil operators as one of the finest oil properties in Pennsylvania. Value of the land daily enhanced by oil discoveries and strikes on all sides of it. Room on the property for over 500 wells. Several will be sunk immediately.

PROPERTY NO. 5—200 ACRES IN WEST VIRGINIA.

The lease of about 200 acres of rich oil-bearing lands on the Little Kanawha and Dunkard Creek, in West Virginia, giving to the First National Petroleum Company seven-eighths of all the oil. The Property is near the noted Burning Springs Well, and in the great upheaval range, which has always been found to contain oil in large quantities. Wells will be sunk immediately.

PROPERTY NO. 6.

A lease of 200 acres of first-class oil-bearing lands, also on Little Kanawha River and Dunkard Creek, in the vicinity of Property No. 5.

SOME RESERVED SHARES—ALL STOCKHOLDERS ON AN EQUAL FOOTING.

Subscriptions will be received, until further notice, for a limited amount of capital stock, at the lowest cash price of $3 a share, par value $5, the same being full paid up stock, free from all assessments and liabilities, in which respect the original subscribers, and those who may now put down their names, stand on precisely the same footing.

THE COMPANY'S WORKING OPERATIONS.

The working operations of the company have been placed under the personal supervision of Mahlon S. Frost, Esq., of Titusville. Mr. Frost is a pioneer in the oil development of Pennsylvania, and one of the largest and most experienced oil operators in the country. All the new wells will be sunk under his immediate direction.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS
NOW OPEN
AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE,
NO. 109 BROADWAY.

ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

S. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,

Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commission.

We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s, OF 1881.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Coupons and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

OIL AND COAL LANDS.

Several tracts in Braxton County, West Virginia, for sale by the subscriber.
TITLES WARRANTED. Apply Nos. 8 and 10 Wall-st., Room No. 41, between 11 and 3 o'clock.
E. HECKSCHER.

$6,000.—PETROLEUM.

The advertiser offers to sell one-half of his interests in valuable oil lands, situated near producing wells, Venango County, Penn., and selected with care for two companies, soon to be organized, with good managers. Address PETROLEUM, care Nassau Fire Insurance Company, No. 65 Wall-st., with real name.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS,
For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

PARTIES HOLDING THIRTY (30) OR 1 more coupons on the three years' seven and three-tenth bonds, maturing on the 15th inst., are requested to hand them in, with schedules, at any time before that date.

Holders complying with the above will have their coupons examined and checks given for them on the 14th after 3 o'clock P. M.

Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Interest Department of the office.
(Signed) JOHN A. STEWART,
Assistant Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRteen directors of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company, will be held at the depot, 66th-st., corner of 43d-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 14, from 12 to 1 P. M.
HENRY S. MOORE, Secretary.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of this association will be held at their bank, No. 9 Nassau-st., on the 14th day of February next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said bank.
C. N. JORDAN, Cashier.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1865.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1865.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of next election, will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th inst. Poll will open at 12 o'clock and close at 1 P. M. By order.
W. H. COX, Cashier.

LEE & ELY, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST.—Petroleum lands in Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia for sale. Stocks of all descriptions bought and sold on commission.

OFFICE OF THE DUNDURN AND SIUNA CITY RAILROAD CO., DUNDURN, Feb. 6, 1865.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will be closed from the 11th to the 16th inst., both days inclusive.
LOUIS BOISOT.

FINANCIAL.

10-40 BONDS.
5-20 BONDS.
6s OF '81 BONDS.
MARCH, MAY AND JULY
COUPONS CASHED IN GOLD,
BY
HENRY A. HEISER SONS,
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 44 Pine-st.

In view of the prospect of PEACE and a FALL IN GOLD, holders of Gold Bonds will do well to detach the Coupons and realize the interest at present rates for Gold.

Parties residing out of the city wishing to cash their Coupons can forward them by express, and we will return the Gold or its value in greenbacks, as desired.

REMOVAL.

THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

have removed to No. 156 Broadway, between Liberty-st. and Maiden-lane.

THE
EMPIRE CITY OIL COMPANY.
CAPITAL.....$400,000
100,000 SHARES.....PAR VALUE $4 EACH
OFFICE, NO. 69 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

The subscription book will positively close on the 1st day of March, 1865.

A limited number of shares can be had at the SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2 PER SHARE.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:
ISAAC O. BARKER, Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.
SAMUEL RARTON, Cashier Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.
N. B. LABAU, No. 69 Wall-st.
WILLIAM B. ALLEN, Allaire Works.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, No. 130 Broadway.
JEREMIAH SIMONSON, Greenpoint.
S. M. KINNIE, Kinnie & Carver, No. 17 Broad-st.
J. VAN ORDEN, East River Bank.
SMITH BARKER, Jr., No. 5 Bowling-green.

OFFICERS:
N. B. LARAU, President.
W. H. HUBBARD, Secretary.
SMITH BARKER, Jr., Treasurer.
BANKS & ANDERSON, Attorneys.

This company have EIGHT WELLS and two Oil Refineries now in operation. A large cash capital has been provided for in the organization of the company, which, with the improvements already existing, insure permanent success. Prospectus, with full particulars, can be had at the office of the company, No. 69 Wall-st.

Agents to receive subscriptions:
Messrs. GARSCHE & MINTON, No. 3 Broad-st.
N. T. HURBARD, No. 27 Front-st.
KINNIE & CARVER, No. 17 Broad-st.

GREAT NORTHERN OIL CO.
OFFICE, NO. 67 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEAR BROADWAY.
Capital.....$2,000,000
Manufacturers and Sole Proprietors of the
HENDRICK LUBRICATOR.
Also dealers in SPERM, LARD, WHALE and other OILS.

OFFICERS.
JOHN BRYAN, President, New-York.
JACOB S. ATWOOD, Vice-President.
J. A. WISNER, Secretary and Treasurer.
E. E. HENDRICK, Superintendent.
WM. N. MARCUS, General Agent.

OFFICE OF THE
COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO.,
Corner of Wall and Nassau sts.
CASH CAPITAL $3,500,000.
From statement for the Seventh Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31, 1864.

Total amount of assets Jan. 1, 1865	$7,438,572 78
Total amount of premiums	6,213,114 68
Excess of earned premiums over losses, &c.	2,064,764 03
Reserve for estimate claims unadjusted and other contingencies	651,212 97
Guaranteed cash dividend to dealers (holding certificates of same) on paid premiums earned during the year, whether loss has accrued or not	760,354 89
Interest of scrip issues of 1862 and 1863	6 per cent.
Scrip dividend to dealers on earned premiums	12 per cent.
Dividend for the year to stockholders	31 per cent.

Dealers with this company will be allowed the option, to be signified at the time of application for insurance, of receiving in lieu of scrip, at the end of each year, returns in cash, guaranteed by certificate, of premiums paid and earned during the year, whether loss accrues or not, upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1. Upon all voyage risks upon cargo, a return of twenty-five per cent.
2. Upon voyage risks upon freight, a return of twenty per cent.
3. Upon time risks upon freight and upon voyage and time risks upon hulls, a return of ten per cent.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year, shall amount to the sum of one hundred dollars.

Premiums paid in gold will be entitled to the above returns in gold.

DIRECTORS:

Edward Rowe,	Daniel W. Teller,
Daniel W. Lord,	John D. Bates,
George Mild,	Charles Hickox,
John Atkinson,	Robert Bowne,
Thos. A. C. Cochrane,	Lawrence Myers,
Wm. H. Halsey,	S. N. Derrick,
Thos. Barron,	Moses Merick,
Roland G. Mitchell,	David J. Ely,
Albert G. Lee,	Joseph Morrison,
George P. Deahon,	Wm. H. Popham,
O. L. Nims,	B. C. Morris, Jr.,
M. F. Merick,	Ezra Nye,
Wm. S. Ogden,	Henry J. Cammann,
John Armstrong,	Thomas Lord,
B. C. Morris,	Preston B. Hodges,
Andrew J. Rich,	J. B. Griffin,

B. C. MORRIS, President.
THOMAS LORD, Vice-President.
WM. M. WHITNEY, Second Vice-President and Sec'y.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York,
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."
All denominations on hand ready for delivery.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES purchased and for sale.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY,
No. 81 NASSAU ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

The annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the Continental Hotel, in the City of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The annual election of Directors will be held at the same place, on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on Saturday, Feb. 18, and reopened on Monday, Feb. 27.
J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEVADA GOLD AND SILVER
MILL AND MINING COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders for choice of officers and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 39 Pine-st., on the second Monday in February, (13th inst.,) at 12 o'clock M.
JOHN J. OSBORN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

WILLIAM C. GILMAN,
NO. 9 PINE-ST.,
BUYS AND SELLS
MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE SCRIP.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Jan 26, 1865.

WHEREAS—BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the American National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act;

Now, therefore, I HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "the American National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

(L. S.) In testimony whereof, witness my hand and Seal of office this 25th day of January, 1865.
HUGH McCULLOCH,
(Signed) Comptroller of the Currency.

NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY will receive proposals at the office of the Company, No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York, and Pithole, Venango County, Penn., until noon on Saturday, the 25th of February next, for leasing parts of the large and valuable oil producing territory now in possession of the Company on Pithole Creek, and at Walnut Bend, Allegheny River, Venango County, Penn. Most of the property on Pithole Creek is in the immediate vicinity of the "Frazier Well," recently developed by the Company, and now flowing from 250 to 300 barrels of oil per day.

Maps of the property can be seen at the offices of the Company, where further information will be given.

By order of the Board.
F. G. FENNING, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1865.

NOTICE.—THE EAST RIVER BANK WILL ORganize as soon as practicable as a National Bank, with the capital increased to $500,000.

Having a surplus of over 60 per cent., a dividend in stock of 25 per cent. will be made to present shareholders: the remainder of the surplus will be participated in by the increased stock.

The subscription book is now open at the bank, No. 400 Broadway.

By order of the board.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

$100,000 OF LONG DOCK ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY Seven per Cent. Bonds for sale, in sums to suit, by
LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 28 William-st.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 21, 1865.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF EXTENSION STOCK, RUSSIAN LINE.—The holders of extension stock (Collins' Overland Russian Lines) on the 16th day of February, 1865, will be required to pay a call of $5 a share on the 1st of March, 1865, at this office, in funds current in the city of New-York.
O. H. PALMER, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

LITTLE KANAWHA
AND
ELK RIVER
PETROLEUM AND MINING CO.
SUBSCRIPTION TO BE CLOSED.
CASH WORKING CAPITAL $150,000.

OFFICERS:
OLIVER E. WOOD, President.
JAMES CRUIKSHANK, Vice-President.
CHARLES J. MARTIN, Treasurer.
JAMES WADSWORTH, Secretary.
E. R. BLACKWELL, Consulting Engineer and General Superintendent.

TRUSTEES:
PAUL N. SPOFFORD, of Spofford, Tileston & Co., New-York.
CHARLES J. MARTIN, President Home Insurance Co., New-York.
Hon. ROGER AVERILL, Danbury, Conn.
Hon. ALBERT L. CATLIN, Burlington, Vt.
JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway, New-York.
OLIVER E. WOOD, No. 26 Barclay-st., New-York.
JAMES WADSWORTH, of James Wadsworth & Co., No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.
JOHN W. STRONG, Detroit, Mich.
EDWARD M. MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

The subscription is so nearly completed that it is intended to close the same on or before the 15th of February.

Subscription $750,000, of which $600,000 purchases the and, to wit: 62,560 ACRES. The remaining $150,000 is the permanent cash working capital of the company.

Capital stock, $6,000,000. Par value of shares, $100. Subscribers to this purchase will receive eight shares of stock for each one hundred dollars subscribed. Lands located on the Little Kanawha and Elk Rivers, in the Counties of Gilmer and Braxton, in the very heart of the oil region of West Virginia.

Professor Richardson reports: "Your property is the very centre o West Virginia oil region; it has numerous oil s springs along the banks of its streams, one of which vies with the famous 'Burning Spring' itself."

Professor Shepherd, of New-Haven, Conn., reports: "I consider it eminently oil-producing land. The oil-bearing shales underlie it extensively, and the long lines of carbureted hydrogen or illuminating gas springs, some of which I saw burning, as well as the appearance of oil itself on the surface of the tract, fully confirm me in this belief.

There can be no doubt that along your creeks and tributaries there is a large extent of valuable oil-producing territory. The prodigious amount of bituminous and cannel coal, iron ore, limestone and fire-clays embodied in the high hills on your property, the tops and slopes of which are covered with an extraordinary growth of white oak and other heavy timbers, add immensely to its value."

These views are fully indorsed by the reports of the most practical and experienced men from the oil districts of both Pennsylvania and Virginia.

The company consider themselves fortunate in having secured the services of Mr. Blackwell, a practical civil engineer, for the general superintendency, so well known as the late Chief Engineer and Superintendent of the Commissioners of Washington Heights, New-York City.

Arrangements are in rapid progress for the immediate development of the property, on a scale commensurate with its value and extent.

Subscriptions, payable at the time of subscribing, or one-half in cash, and the balance in thirty days from the time of closing of the subscription, can be made in person or by letter, at the office of the undersigned, No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York; 1. K. Dobson, No. 42 State-st., Boston, and John W. Strong, Detroit, Mich., where full information can be obtained.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

HOPE
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 92 BROADWAY.
CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000 00
ASSETS.....$282,248 76

This company having DECLINED JOINING the combination of Fire Insurance Companies, is prepared to write policies on terms as favorable as are offered by any other responsible company, whether IN OR OUT of the board.

DIRECTORS.

HENRY M. TABER,	THOMAS P. CUMMINGS,
STEPH. CAMBRELENG,	THEODORE W. RILEY,
JOSEPH GRAFTON,	AMOS ROBBINS,
L. B. WARD,	D. LYDIG SUYDAM,
STEPHEN HYATT,	J. W. MERSEREAU,
JACOB REESE,	JOSEPH BRITTON,
ROBERT SCHELL,	WILLIAM H. TERRY,
JOHN PENFOLD,	WILLIAM REMSEN,
JAMES S. SANFORD,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
FREOK. SCHUCHARDT,	JOSEPH FOULKE,

JACOB REESE, President.
THOMAS GRANNIS, Secretary.
CHAS. D. HAWTHORNE, Asst. Secretary.

PIT-HOLE CREEK
AND
TWO-MILE RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY.

This Company own the fee-simple of lands on the celebrated Two-mile Run, and also, on Little Pit-Hole Creek, close to the second United States Well. The land is all borable, and parties are waiting the organization of the company to sink wells on leases, free of expense to this Company.

The capital being small, one such flowing well as that of the United States, on the same creek, would advance the stock from one dollar, the subscription price, to fifty dollars per share.

THE SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS ARE NOW OPEN
AT THE OFFICE OF
WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS,
No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

THE
COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL STOCK.....$1,000,000
Divided into 200,000 Shares, at $5 per share.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE
TO 60,000 SHARES ONLY, $2 50 PER SHARE.
STOCK ISSUED FULL PAID.
$50,000 CASH APPROPRIATED AS A WORKING CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT.
ISAIAH LUKENS.
VICE-PRESIDENT.
WM. M. STEWART.
TREASURER.
WM. D. SMITH.
SECRETARY.
E. J. HARRISON.
DIRECTORS.
ISAIAH LUKENS.
ROBERT SMITH,
W. D. SMITH.
EDWD. F. CUSHMAN,
W. M. STEWART.

OFFICES—NO. 43 PINE-STREET, NEW-YORK AND NOS. 22 AND 24 WASHINGTON BUILDINGS, (274 South Third-street, below Walnut,) PHILADELPHIA.

The intrinsic value of their territory is greater than that of any other oil company now before the public, with the same amount of capital.

The Directors invite all who desire investing in oil stocks to call at their offices and examine prospectus, draughts, &c., where they cannot fail to be satisfied that the

COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY

is organized on such a basis that stockholders cannot fail to realize a handsome profit aside from the question of oil altogether.

The books for subscription will be open for a short time longer at the offices of the company.

VERMILYE & CO. OFFER FOR SALE AT PAR.
MORRIS & ESSEX RAILROAD CO.
FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, OF $100, $500 AND $1,000.
REDEEMABLE IN FIFTY YEARS,

With Coupons payable in New-York, and with provision for a Sinking Fund for their redemption at maturity.

The Morris and Essex Railroad is now extending its road to Easton, and at that point will connect with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, with the Lehigh Canal Company's Road, now in the course of construction and nearly completed, and with the East Pennsylvania Railroad, which is proposed to be extended from, Allentown to Easton.

These roads will supply the Morris and Essex Railroad, immediately upon its completion, with an immense tonnage for transportation, and it must become one of the most important avenues for the transportation of coal from the Lehigh and Eastern Schuylkill regions, and will also form a part of the great through line to Cincinnati and Chicago, and the Great West generally, via Lehigh Valley, Allentown, Pennsylvania Central, and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads.

These bonds are secured by a first mortgage to James Brown and Peter Cooper, as trustees, upon the road completed and in course of completion, and upon the ferries from Penville to Newark, from the Hudson River, at Hoboken, to the Delaware River, at Phillipsburgh, including all rights, real estate, rolling stock and other property of the company.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, first floor above New York Bank.

FINANCIAL.

THE
PACIFIC COAST
PETROLEUM COMPANY,
OF
NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL STOCK.....$5,000,000

Divided into 50,000 shares of the par value of $100. Working capital $800,000 in stock, and $100,000 in cash.

Hon. JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, President.
H. B. JAMES WADSWORTH, Vice-President.
E. WARD S. RICH, Treasurer.
LEWIS BENTON, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Hon. James De Peyster Ogden, of New-York.
Gen. James Wadsworth, of James Wadsworth & Co., No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.
George W. Tuttle, of Stout & Tuttle, leather dealers, No. 2 Ferry-st., New-York.
Richard J. Sherman, of Rich, Sherman & Co., bankers, No. 30 Pine-st., New-York.
Lewis Benton, Counselor-at-law, No. 112 Broadway, New-York.
William F. Hall, of Northrup, Hall & Co., No. 112 Broadway, New-York.
Thomas A Scott, Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
R. S. S. Andros, of Andros & Cole, Boston, Massachusetts.
Hon. Levi Parsons, San Francisco, California.

The subscription price is $20 per share for a limited amount of stock. No further call or assessment to be made on subscribers; $100,000 is reserved for a working capital, and $800,000 in stocks at par, for the future development of the company's property.

Its property consists of a perpetual lease of about 75,000 acres of oil territory in San Luis, Obispo County, State of California, lying on and near the Pacific Ocean, being all the following five ranches, viz.:

I. The Manuela Ranch, containing 16,964.83 acres.
II. The Arroye Grande Ranch, containing 4,437.38 acres.
III. The Balsas Chemical Ranch, containing 14,336.32 acres.
IV. The Pisina Ranch, containing 8,838.89 acres.
V. The Stone Corral Ranch, containing 30,911 20 acres.

The titles of these large tracts have been thoroughly examined and approved by Judge Parsons, of San Francisco.

All reports, written and verbal, of gentlemen who, during the past year, have visited and thoroughly examined this property carefully and scientifically, concur in representing it as overflowing with petroleum. They say: "The Ranches are splendid estates, but their value is in their almost fabulous wealth in the best of oil."

The company's lands extend for over ten miles on San Luis Bay, on the Pacific coast, with a good roadstead, where shipments can be made with facility to San Francisco, South America, Australia, China and New-York.

The lands have a gentle slope to San Luis Bay, and there is full assurance of the practicability of conducting the oil, at a moderate expense, through pipes from the wells to reservoirs or tanks, to be constructed at this point, when it can be sent to the markets of the world, either in its crude state or refined, according to the demand.

The cost of shipping will not exceed 50 cents per barrel, and the company will be enabled to deliver petroleum at New-York at $5 per barrel, and at Australia and China at reduced rates.

It is designed to develop fully and practically, the means and wealth of this property at the earliest practicable moment.

The varied details giving all the information that can be required with a general description of the character, advantages and prospects of the company's property, are fully and plainly set forth in the prospectus.

The PACIFIC COAST PETROLEUM COMPANY, of New-York, have been duly organized under the laws of this State, with a sufficient capital to render available its capabilities and resources in which is believed to be an unlimited supply of Petroleum, not surpassed in quality.

Subscriptions for the Stock of the company have been opened at the offices of
JAMES WADSWORTH & CO., No. 61 Cedar-st., N.Y.
RICH, SHERMAN & CO., No. 30 Pine-st., N. Y.
NORTHRUP, HALL & CO., No. 112 Broadway.
LEWIS SENTON, Secretary, No. 112 Broadway,
where the prospectus can be obtained.

Subscriptions payable as above when the sum of $250,000 is subscribed.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan 24, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1864:

Premiums on Marine Risks, from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec 31, 1864	$7,858,437 26
Premiums on Policies not marked off Jan. 1, 1864	2,447,334 61
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$9,965,771 86

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec. 31, 1864	$7,964,358 14
Losses paid during the same period	$3,316,625 67
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	1,313,299 63

The company has the following Assets:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$4,974,716 00
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	2,187,950 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	143,760 00
Dividends on Stocks, interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the company, estimated at	126,812 80
Premium notes and bills receivable	2,276,018 90
United States Gold Coin	541,899 63
Cash in Bank	288,432 01
Total amount of assets	$11,153,589 47

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 7th of February next.

After reserving three and one half million dollars of profit, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1863 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 7th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1864, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 4th of April next.

The profits of the company, ascertained from July 1, 1843, to Jan. 1, 1864, for which certificates were issued, amount to.....$16,881,020
Additional from Jan. 1, 1864, to Jan. 1, 1865.....2,740,608
Total profits for 22½ years.....$19,691,028
The certificates previous to 1863 have been redeemed by cash.....13,863,730
Net earnings remaining with the company on Jan. 1, 1865.....$7,037,290

By order of the board.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Acting Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	William Sturgis, Jr.,
Charles Dennis,	Henry K. Bogert,
W. H. H. Moore,	William E. Dodge,
Henry Coit,	Dennis Perkins,
William C. Pickersgill,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,
Lewis Curtis,	J. Henry Borry,
Charles H. Russell,	Cornelius Grinnell,
Lowell Holbrook,	C. A. Hand,
R. Warren Weston,	Watts Sherman,
Royal Phelps,	R. J. Bowland,
Caleb Barstow,	Benjamin Babcock,
A. P. Pillot,	Fletcher Westray,
Daniel S. Miller,	Robt S. Minturn, Jr.,
Joshua J. Henry,	Gordon W. Burnham,
George G. Hobson,	Frederick Chauncey,
David Lane,	James Low,
James Brice,	Charles H. Marshall.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.

GAS AND OIL STOCKS.

The owner of a large amount of stocks of GAS COMPANIES in different cities will exchange for good OIL STOCKS. For information, address Box No. 781 Post-office, Philadelphia.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1865.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank, held on the 6th inst., the following-named persons were duly elected:

John Castree,	David B. Nones,
John Romer,	Vanderbilt L. Burton,
Herman H. Brunjes,	Isaac Odell,
Wm. A. Thomson,	Charles Barkhalter,
John T. Wilson,	Hector Armstrong,
	Harvey F. Farrington.

And for Inspectors of the next election:
Thomas M. Hooker, F. J. Reuk, David Quackenbush.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, JOHN CASTREE was unanimously reelected President.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 26, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15, 1865, in accordance with the amended by-law. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 4 until Feb. 16.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BROOKLYN PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1865.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Trustees held this day, Mr. POPE CATLIN was unanimously elected Secretary, in place of Mr. CHAS. F. WILLIAMS, jr., resigned.

The Certificates of Stock for this Company will be ready for delivery on Wednesday, 8th instant.
POPE CATLIN, Secretary.

WINONA OIL COMPANY.—INDUCEMENTS to investors unparalleled; few days only (at subscription price) books open by JNO. H. POILLON, No. 183 Broadway.

WALDEN & McILVAINE, NO. 15 BROADst., dealers in Government Securities and Petroleum Stocks.

FINANCIAL.

LAWRENCE, BALDWIN & CO.
NO. 70 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BANKS, BANKERS AND DEALERS
SUPPLIED WITH
10-40s, 5-20s, 7-30s, 6s of '81
AND UNITED STATES DEBT CERTIFICATES
ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

PETROLEUM
AND ALL OTHER
STOCKS, BONDS, &C.
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION ONLY.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITE
accounts of Banks, Bankers, and Individuals.

DEWITT C. LAWRENCE,
Member New-York Stock Exchange.
SIMEON BALDWIN, Jr.,
Member New-York Petroleum Stock Board, and the New-York Mining Exchange.
CYRUS J. LAWRENCE,
Late Cyrus J. Lawrence & H. Falle.
WILLIAM A. HALSTED.

CHEMICAL PETROLEUM COMPANY.

Organized under the Mining and Manufacturing Laws of the State of New-York.

Capital, $250,000 in 50,000 shares, $5 each, par value.

20,000 SHARES OFFERED AT $3 EACH, WITHOUT FURTHER ASSESSMENT.

Office, No. 117 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICERS.

GEO. W. KENDALL, of C. C. Duncan & Co., President.
CLARK BELL, of Pacific Railroad, Vice-President.
OTIS KIMBALL, late Cashier City Bank, Bath, Maine, Secretary.
JOHN H. HEBERT, President Vesta Petroleum and Refining Co., Treasurer.
EDW. P. HOLLISTER, No. 68 Wall-st., Counsel.

TRUSTEES.

GEO. W. KENDALL, JOHN H. HEBERT,
HENRY J. OVERMANN, CLARK BELL,
EDWARD P. HOLLISTER.

The basis and aliment of this company consists of most valuable lands on Pithole Creek, Penn., and on Goose Creek and Hughes River, West Va.; are in immediate proximity to railroad and river communications, plentifully timbered, and have been selected at great expense of time and money, and after having been *personally inspected* by the directors of the company.

Several Wells are being most vigorously put down.

One to three hundred wells are in immediate neighborhood of those being sunk by the company.

SMALL CAPITAL—LARGE BASIS.

A limited number of shares may be subscribed at the office of the company, and also of
JOHN H. HEBERT, No. 4 Cedar-st.
HENRY J. OVERMANN, No. 119 Pearl-st.
EDW. P. HOLLISTER, No. 68 Wall-st.

PETROLEUM

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND BALTIMORE CONSOLIDATED
PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY.
CAPITAL, $1,500,000, DIVIDED INTO 300,000

FINANCIAL.

STOCKHOLDERS FREE FROM ALL LIABILITIES.

DE KALB PETROLEUM COMPANY,

Organized under the laws of the State of New-York.

CAPITAL..... $350,000

35,000 SHARES OF $10 EACH.

Two new Wells on the Company's property: one yielding forty barrels per day, the other on striking oil flowed ten barrels per day, and when tubed will yield a very large flow of oil.

Six more Wells to be sunk immediately.

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT,
GEORGE L. EIGENSRODT.
VICE-PRESIDENT AND GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
MAHLON S. FROST.
TREASURER,
HENRY DE ZAVALA.
SECRETARY,
SAMUEL W. BOOCOCK.

TRUSTEES:

GEORGE L. EIGENSRODT, Esq., No. 30 Broad-st.
B. KENNEDY SMYTH, Esq., No. 74 Broadway.
MAHLON S. FROST, Esq., No. 2 Cedar-st., and Titusville, Penn.
EDWARD G. LUDLOW, M. D., No. 49 East 23d-st.
SAMUEL HASKELL, Esq., Platt, corner Gold-st.
J. VAN. RENSSALAER, Jr., Esq., No. 46 Exchange-Place.
J. LEE SMITH, Esq., No. 92 Beekman st.
RICHARD AMERMAN, Esq., No. 74 Broadway.
HENRY DE ZAVALA, Esq., No. 160 Broadway.

COUNSEL,

JOHN H. BIRD, Esq., No. 137 Broadway.

BANKERS,

CARR, TAYLOR & CO., No. 30 Broad-st.

SCHEDULE.

No. 1. On oil creek a perpetual lease of one acre on the Beneshoff farm, on which there is now one Well, just struck, and flowing forty barrels per day; another new Well has just struck Oil, and is about being tubed, which is expected to yield fully Ten Barrels. This insuring a supply of Oil equivalent to the payment of at least one and a half per cent. monthly on the stockholders' investment.

Two more Wells will be sunk at once on this property, and satisfactory results are expected.

No. 2. The Frost or Photoscore finery and Buildings, Tanks, Office, &c., &c.

No. 3. One hundred and twenty acres in fee simple, being the Neil Farm, on Pit-Hole Creek, now fully conceded as equal to any oil territory known. Four new wells are to go down on this property, and parcels will also be leased on advantageous terms.

No. 4. Thirteen hundred acres in fee simple on the Little Kanawha River, in the great unbroken sand-stone range which has been fully proved to be rich in oil. This tract abounds in heavy and valuable timber, and is underlaid with coal and valuable minerals.

This company's property has been examined by some of its trustees, and located so as to be at all times fully under their control and management.

The company having been formed for permanent and secure investment, its capital stock is offered only as full paid, thus securing stockholders immunity from all liabilities.

Its present productions will pay five dividends, and as soon as the six new wells are completed, great results are almost undoubted.

Subscriptions will be received for a limited number of shares, until further notice, at the office of the company's bankers,

CARR, TAYLOR & CO.,
No. 30 Broad-st., Room No. 15,
New-York,

where circulars, giving full descriptions as well as maps of the property, can be seen.

Communications from out of town promptly attended to.

UNITED STATES

6 PER CENT

DEBT CERTIFICATES

BOUGHT AND SOLD
BY
C. S. ROBBINS & SON,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., CORNER PINE.

BIRNEY & UNDERHILL,

(LATE OFFICERS OF EAST RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY,)
BROKERS IN
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE,
NO. 68 WALL-ST.

REFER BY PERMISSION TO

Hon. AARON VANDERPOOL, SAMUEL SLOAN, Esq.,
Hon. WILLIAM KELLY, JOSEPH WALKER, Esq.,
JOHN P. YELVERTON, Esq., Prest. Bank of N. America.
EBENEZER MOORE, of Messrs. J. M. O. Peuheim & Co.

THE

TIONESTA AND HORSE CREEK

PETROLEUM COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK..... $600,000.

ISSUED FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE PROPERTY.
SHARES, 100,000. PAR VALUE, $6.
NO BURDENSOME FUTURE CALLS.
STOCK NOT LIABLE TO FUTURE ASSESSMENT.
RESERVED WORKING CAPITAL, $10,000

TRUSTEES:

Hon. WASHINGTON HUNT, Lockport, N. Y.
A. BAVE EYER, New-York.
FRANCIS T. WALKER, New-York.
C. J. LLOYD, Lockport, N. Y.
Hon. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, New-York.
JOHN A. WILSON, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM KEEP, Lockport, New-York.
J. L. BREYFOGLE, Lockport, N. Y.
S. R. DANIELS, Lockport, N. Y.
I. T. ALDRICH, Lockport, N. Y.
Hon. BURT VAN HORN, M. C., Lockport.
J. F. COLE, New-York.
J. W. HELMER, President Lockport City Bank, Lockport.

BANKERS:

FRANCIS T. WALKER & BROTHER, No. 49 William-st., New-York.
LOCKPORT CITY BANK, Lockport, N. Y.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Lockport, N. Y.
NIAGARA COUNTY NATIONAL BANK, Lockport, N. Y.

At which places books have been opened to receive subscriptions for a limited number of shares.

COUNSEL:

BEEBE, DEAN & DONOHUE, New-York.

THE PROPERTY OF THE COMPANY CONSISTS OF

FIRST.—60 acres of land, in fee simple, on the farm of DALE & SHOEMAKER, having 80 rods of flat bottom land on Tionesta Creek.

SECOND.—130 acres of land, in fee simple, on the farm of TOWNSEND & BRITT, having 130 rods of flat bottom land on Tionesta Creek.

THIRD.—110 acres of land, in fee simple, on the farm of DALE & SHOEMAKER, having 190 acres of flat bottom land on Tionesta Creek.

FOURTH.—The whole of the working interest (which is five-eighths of all the oil), in the Rathbone Well, on the Rennit Farm on Horse Creek, including engine, tubing and fixtures—well producing 65 bbls. per day.

The product of this property is 420 bbls. per day to the company, which, at the present price of oil, say $10, will insure a daily revenue of $400, equal to $12,000 per month, or 2 per cent. per month on the subscription price.

Besides the foregoing, the most favorable results may be expected from the development of the large tract of fee simple owned by this company. Competent judges who have just returned from an inspection of the property, think it worth the whole cost.

These lands are all situated in Venango County, Pennsylvania, and have a long stretch of bottom land (admirably adapted to boring) upon the Tionesta Creek, which empties into the Allegheny River, about twenty-five miles above the mouth of Oil Creek.

Several wells have already been sunk near the mouth of the Tionesta, which are now producing from ten to one hundred barrels of oil daily. Two producing wells have already been sunk on the Tionesta above these lands, one about four miles and the other about nine miles; the latter of which is said to yield two hundred and fifty barrels of oil daily, which fact satisfactorily demonstrates the oil-producing qualities of the Freehold Lands. It is confidently believed that no better opportunity for investing is now before the public.

THE "OLD DOMINION"
PETROLEUM COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL, $100,000.
DIVIDED INTO 75,000 SHARES,
AT $10 PAR VALUE.

WORKING CAPITAL, $100,000 IN CASH.

ALLAN CAMPBELL, President.
WALTON W. EVANS, Vice-President.
S. VAN BENSCHOTEN, Secretary and Treasurer.

TRUSTEES:

ALLEN CAMPBELL, JOSEPH W. ALSOP,
WALTON W. EVANS, JOHN RUTHERFORD,
EDWIN BARTLETT, S. VAN BENSCHOTEN,
J. E. ZIMMERMAN, FRED'K W. JONES,
WILLIAM FRAZIER, of Marietta, Ohio.

The subscription price is $6 per share. No further call or assessment to be made on subscribers.

The Prospectus of the Company may be had at the office of the "UNITED STATES" PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 41 Exchange-place, or at the office of Messrs. RAWLS, JONES & RUDGE, No. 172 Pearl-st.

At both of which places Subscription Books are now opened.

DIVIDENDS

DIVIDEND.

SAFEST AND CHEAPEST SYSTEM OF INSURANCE.

FOURTH CONSECUTIVE SCRIP DIVIDEND OF SIXTY PER CENT.

WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY

NO. 173 BROADWAY, corner Maiden-lane,

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1865.

CASH CAPITAL..... $400,000
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, Feb. 1, 1865...$660,000

A DIVIDEND OF (10) TEN PER CENT.

is this day declared, payable on demand in cash to stockholders.

Also, an Interest Dividend of (6) SIX PER CENT. on outstanding Scrip, payable 15th March, in cash.

ALSO,

A Scrip Dividend of (60) SIXTY PER CENT. on the earned Premiums of Policies entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending 31st January, 1865. BEING THE FOURTH CONSECUTIVE SCRIP DIVIDEND OF SIXTY PER CENT. DECLARED BY THIS COMPANY SINCE ITS ADOPTION OF THE PARTICIPATING SYSTEM. The Scrip will be ready for delivery on and after 15th March prox.

GEO. C. SATTERLEE, President.
HENRY WESTON, Vice-President.
WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.
WM. A. SCOTT, Assistant Secretary.

ELEVENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 1 PINE-ST., JAN. 26, 1865.

The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable (free of Government tax) on the 1st day of February, 1865.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

UNITED PETROLEUM FARMS ASSOCIATION.
Office No. 10 Pine-st., New-York.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Association, held at the office of Messrs Wed W. Clarke & Co., a dividend of 1 and 1/100 per cent. on the capital stock of the company ($10,000,000,) was declared (equal to 6 per cent. on the original subscription,) payable on the 20th inst., at the office of the company.

The transfer books of the company will remain closed until March 1.

O. H. BISSELL, President.

W. R. FOSNICK, Treasurer.

Parties holding original receipts of the Acting-Treasurer of the United Petroleum Farms Association, which have assignments thereon, must present such receipts to the Secretary, at the office of Messrs. Wed W. Clarke & Co., No. 10 Pine-st., before the 12th inst., in order that stock-certificates may be issued to the parties interested, and their names be recorded on the list of original subscribers, and the ensuing dividend be paid to them directly.

J. P. HOGARTH, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO 104 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL..... $500,000
ASSETS..... $785,800

AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. for the past six months has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand.

Having no connection with any ASSOCIATION or COMBINATION, this company will issue policies to merchants or others, either direct or through their representatives.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1865.

TENTH DIVIDEND.

CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Central Petroleum Company, held at their office, 6th inst., a Dividend of One per Cent. on their capital stock, ($5,000,000,) was declared for the month of January, payable at the office of the company, on the 15th inst. The transfer book will be closed from the 10th to the 16th inst.

WED. W. CLARKE, Secretary,
No. 10 Pine-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Feb. 1, 1865.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given to the Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, that the following resolution was this day adopted by the Board of Directors of said company:

Resolved, That a dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, be declared by this company out of its net earnings for the last six months upon the Preferred and Common Stock, payable at the office of M. K. Jesup & Company, No. 60 Exchange-place, agents for the company in New-York City, on the 25th day of February, to the holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours, on the 15th day of February, on which day the books will be closed and be opened on the 27th instant for transfers.

WM. H. LARRABEE, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
ROOM NO. 20, 3RD FLOOR, NEW-YORK, Jan 26, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED the following-named dividends as earned for six months ending 22d January inst., and payable less Government tax 5 per cent. to stockholders of record 26th January, as follows: 4 per cent. on First Preferred stock on the 10th February next; and 3½ per cent. on the Second Preferred stock by the 1st June next.

CONVERSION OF MORTGAGE BONDS INTO FIRST PREFERRED STOCK WILL BE MADE FROM 10TH TO 20TH FEBRUARY, BOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE.

C. E. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY will pay its Twenty-third Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, on and after Feb. 20, 1865. New-York stockholders will be paid by Henry Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company; Albany and Troy stockholders at the New-York State Bank; Utica stockholders at the Oneida Bank; Syracuse stockholders at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego.

Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office only.

LUTHER WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OSWEGO, Feb. 6, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY,
NO. 29 TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a dividend from the earnings of the company for six months ending 31st December ult., of Four Per Cent., payable at the office of the company, on and after the 16th day of February next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer book will be closed from the evening of the 4th to the morning of the 16th of February.

G. P. LLOYD, Secretary.

NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
BIRMINGPORT, CONN., Feb. 3, 1865.

DIVIDEND NO. 19.—THE PRESIDENT AND Directors of the Naugatuck Railroad Company have declared a half-yearly dividend of Five Per Cent., (5) free from Government tax, payable on and after the 15th instant.

The transfer book will be closed from the 6th to the 21st instant, both days inclusive.

H. NICHOLT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1865.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books will remain closed until the 30th Jan. inst.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

HAMPSHIRE AND BALTIMORE COAL CO.
NEW-YORK OFFICE, No. 68 TRINITY BUILDING,
JAN. 30, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. (5 per cent.) payable at this office on and after FRIDAY, the 10th of February. The transfer books will be closed on the 7th, until the 11th of February.

JOHN O. GREENLEES, Secretary.

THE BENNEHOFF RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY.

The Trustees of this company have this day declared a Dividend of One Per Cent. on the capital stock, payable at the office of the company, No. 6 Pine-st., on the 15th day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 16th February.

DAVID S. DUNCOMB, President.
P. O. HARMON, Vice-President.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1865.

OCEAN BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 15th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 6th to the 16th inst.

CHARLES PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE INDEMNITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 207 BROADWAY, cor. FULTON-st.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of (5) Five Per Cent., payable to the stockholders on demand, free of Government tax. WM. R. SHELDON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. has been this day declared, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of 6 per cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand. AUGUSTUS COLSON, Jr. Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 87 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) Per Cent. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Monday, Feb. 13.

H. W. FORD, Cashier.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 82 NASSAU-st., N. Y. OPEN EVERY DAY, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. and on MONDAYS and TUESDAYS from 6 to 8 P. M. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST (free from Government tax) allowed.

JAMES O. STONEALL, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!
TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

Housekeepers should buy their Teas, Coffees, &c., at the GREAT "CANTON TEA WAREHOUSE," where all goods are guaranteed free from adulteration, and sold cheap for cash only. THOMAS R. AONEW,

Nos. 260 and 262 Greenwich-st., corner Murray.
Wholesale Department No. 262 Greenwich-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 226 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn
Long Island, N. Y.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A large stock always on hand at
LOWER PRICES
than any other establishment in the city.
A. KLABER'S MANTEL WORKS,
No. 169 East 15th-st., near 3d-av. Cut this out.

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.

Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

WATER-POWERS FOR SALE.

TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

We have lists of a great number of water-powers of both large and small capacity, some of them near this city. Persons in want of such property will find it to their interest to call.

Engineers skilled in making plans and estimates for buildings and machinery will be furnished when required. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES

Paid for OLD NEWSPAPERS, PAMPHLETS, BOOKS and WASTE PAPER, of every description.

STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st., One door west of Nassau-st.

ANN-STREET. 25 ANN-STREET.

READ THE FOLLOWING.

From the Police Gazette of Feb. 11.

"STIRRING UP A NEST OF VESMIN."

"OLD PAPERS.—Our readers will have noticed by our advertising columns, that Messrs. Stockwell & Emerson are among the most enterprising merchants in this city. They has spared neither pains nor expense to make their business very extensive, and so thoroughly have they succeeded that they have stirred up a nest of vermin who are seeking to profit by their labors. In order to take advantage of their enterprise, these men have located themselves in the same street. To this there could be no objection, if they pursued a legitimate method of transacting their business, but such is not the case. Being too penurious to advertise for custom, and having too little sense to devise business plans of their own, they yet have the mean cunning of the fox, and seek to appropriate to themselves the business built up by Stockwell & Emerson. To accomplish this, they adopt the tactics of the clothes-men in Chatham-st., and lie in wait for those gentlemen's customers, and when they see one on the way to their store, they waylay him, and by gentle force and promising to give a higher price than Stockwell & Emerson, they induce the individual to sell to them. Now we would warn people not to be deceived by these contemptible tricks, but to carry their goods direct to Stockwell & Emerson, who will pay them the highest market price, and not cheat them in weight as do these harpies who thus seek to trade on other man's capital."

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for old newspapers, pamphlets, books, and waste paper of every description. STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st., N. Y., one door west of Nassau-st.

KEEP YOUR FEET DRY.

FRANK MILLER'S feather-preservative and waterproof oil blacking. For sale by
P. ISAACS, No. 98 Chatham-st.

RAGS AND PAPER STOCK FOR SALE.—100 bales of No. 1 White Rags.
200 bales of No. 2 White Rags.
100 bales of Colored Rags.
15 tons of Conotry Mixed Rags.
10 tons of Soft Woolen Rags.
15 tons of Woolen Carpet.
5 tons of Cloth.
For sale in lots to suit purchasers, at
KEENAN'S RAG WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 110 and 112 Norfolk-st.,
New-York City.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—THE ADVANTAges of Bridgeport, Connecticut, as a place for locating Manufacturing Industry, is very apparent to any one who will take the trouble to investigate. It is about two hours' time from New-York by rail, and four hours by boat. Has a good harbor, the Naugatuck and Housatonic Railroads terminate here, and the New-York and New-Haven road passes through. The place abounds in pleasure drives, fine schools and numerous churches. Some fine sites can be had for manufactories so near the railroad that a switch can place the cars in the yard for a trifling expense, and fifty rods will find good water conveyances.

Any parties wishing such locations will receive prompt answers and full information by addressing

JAMES STAPLES,
No. 12 State-st., Bridgeport, Conn.

CLEANLINESS!—A STOVE MOST BRILliantly polished in two minutes for less than one farthing. W. C. NIXEY'S celebrated registered Black Lead. A new domestic discovery. Cannot be wasted.

The advantages of this elegant chemical preparation are great saving of time, cleanliness of application, smallness of quantity required, and the prevention of waste, dust, and its destructive consequences. Further, it ultimately produces a pure metallic coating of a high degree of brilliancy and durability, reflecting both light and heat.

(See specimen on the sides of each block.)

Sold everywhere, in Solid Blocks, 1d., 2d., 4d. and 1s. Works No. 12 Soho-square, London.

SENATE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.—The committee will meet for hearing further testimony in the matter of the City Inspector's Department on THURSDAY, Feb. 16. All persons having any information of importance in relation to the working of this department, will communicate with JOSEPH F. DALY, No. 76 William-st., through the Post-office or otherwise.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Wardwell's National Writing Fluid," and "Keys' American Union Ink." No sediment, flow freely and do not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., corner of Canal, and by the trade generally. C. W. WARDWELL, Successor to J. G. KEYS.

500 BAGS AND BARRELS OF THE BEST flour of sweepings, suitable for foundries, pastemakers, ropemakers, and feed dealers, &c., for sale in any quantity, cheaper than at any other place in the city; also, family and bakers' flour, feed, meal, grain, &c. F. CORE, No. 31 Moore-st., between South and Front sts., New-York.

FOR SALE.—NEW AND SECOND-HAND COUNters, tables, desks, office railings, sash doors, partitions, stationers or sample counters, with many drawers; merchants can have estimates. Apply or address by mail JAMES HODGE, No. 36 Jane-st., West of 8th-av.

FOR SALE.—1,000 FEET SHELVING, FIRST floor and basement of No. 37 Barclay-st., 8 flights of stairs at No. 20 Broadway: 6 iron lamps, 2¾ feet high, 7 feet diameter; 2 iron tanks, with double bottoms, 11x9¾x4¾ feet. P. W. SPOFFORD, No. 20 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES—ALL THE BEST SEWING-MACHINES (new) for sale and to rent. Also, Machines bought, exchanged and repaired.
P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway, New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—A LARGE STOCK ALways on hand at lower prices than at any other establishment in the city. H. KLABER'S Mantel Works, No. 169 East 15th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

AN AGED COUPLE, UNABLE TO WORK, is greatly in need. Any contributions toward their support will be thankfully received by Mrs. ASKWITH, matron and visitor of the Industrial School, 14 Avenue C.

WANTED—COMPLETE FILES OF THE NEW-York Herald and New-York World, from Jan. 1, 1861, to date. Address stating price, W. B., Box No. 192 Times Office.

EMPTY QUICKSILVER FLASKS WANTed and highest cash price paid for same by
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

OPENING OF A COOKING ACADEMY.—Apply at No. 9 Cooper Union, from 9 to 4 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
BOOTH'S HAMLET,

Now in the
TWELFTH WEEK
of a career of unbroken succession and undiminished success, and which has been enthroned by the enthusiastic fiat of the people and the press as
A PERMANENT INSTITUTION,
is presented
EVERY NIGHT,
with
ITS SPLENDID CAST
and
SUPERB SCENERY.

"ONE OF THE NOBLEST PIECES OF DRAMATIC ART EVER SEEN IN ANY LAND OR IN ANY AGE. WE TRUST IT WILL NOT BE WITHDRAWN UNTIL EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD IN THE COMMUNITY HAS SEEN IT."—*New-York Herald.*

Doors open at 6½. commences at 7½. Seats may be secured for any number of days in advance.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
FRIDAY,
Fifth time here this season, the favorite Three-act Comedy, by Tom Taylor and Charles Reade,
MASKS AND FACES.
SATURDAY, second time this season, Boucicault's Popular Comedy,
OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.
MONDAY, last time for the present,
SECRETS WORTH KNOWING.
TUESDAY—BENEFIT OF MISS MARY GANNON. (First time in six years.) Mr. John Brougham's finest Comedy, THE GAME OF LIFE, will be produced.
WEDNESDAY, (first time this season,) Colman's fine Comedy, THE WIFE'S SECRET.
A NEW DRAMA,
of powerful interest and effects, is in active preparation.
Doors open at 7½; overture at 7¾.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ OF NEW-YORK.

THE ANNUAL GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL
will take place at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON THURSDAY, FEB. 16, 1865.

The most extensive preparations have been made by the committee to render this ball, as usual, both in regard to carnival jests and masquerade processions, as also respecting other arrangements, the eclat of the season.

Like on former occasions, two orchestras, consisting of one hundred of the best musicians, under the direction of Mr. A. Bernstein, will alternately perform, without interruption, the newest and most excellent ball and promenade music. A set of entirely new decorations have been expressly painted by Mr. Maximilian, affording the visitor a charming and brilliant view of the Academy.

SUPPER WILL BE SERVED A LA CARTE.

The detailed floor arrangements for the evening will be made known by placards, posted in the ballroom.

To prevent overcrowding, only a limited number of tickets, at $5 for one gentleman and one lady, and extra ladies' tickets at $2 each, will be issued, and can be obtained, only by way of introduction, through the members of the Li-derkranz Society, viz.:

Dr. Lellmann, 81 East 4th-st.; Max Goepp, 137 Broadway; His Honor Mayor Gilbert; Oswald Ottendorfer, 17 Chatham-st.; O. Amann, 106 Wall-st.; Eugene Ballin, 24 Exchange-place; Frederick Kapp, 122 Broadway; Hermann Baltzer, 50 Exchange-place; H. Goetzel, 58 Exchange-place; M. Orsahof, 19 Platt-st.; Chas. Heimpfel, 52 Exchange-place; Emil Sauer, 45 Exchange-place; W. Baretto, Broad-st.; Chas. Hausselt, 39 Spruce-st.; S. Kaufmann, 39 Nassau-st.; A. Goelling, 76 Beaver st.; O. Varrelmann, 6 Hanover-st.; H. Feilchampf, 49 Beaver-st.; A. H. Brahe, 27 Ferry-st.; L. A. Grasse, 220 Greenwich-st.; Otto Ernst, 62 Bowery; Col. Burger, 58 Bowery; H. Greiffenhagen, 96 Reade-st.; Wm. Steinway, 71 East 14th-st.; Philipp Biesinger, President German Savings Bank; Jacob Windmuller, German Savings Bank; Wm. Jellinghaus, Lafarge House; E. Meyer, 24 Forsyth-st.; Dr. Voss, 33 West 14th-st.; E. Schubarth, 98 Spring-st.; C. E. Dodge, 84 Columbia-st., and others.

The following regulations will be strictly adhered to:

No tickets sold at the door, and none received which do not bear the name of the gentleman introduced and the member introducing. Tickets, without exception, not transferable. The check attached to each ticket will be demanded at the door, the ticket itself to be retained by the holder and to be shown to the committee in the ball-room, if requested.

The most rigid control will be maintained.

GEORGE NEMBACH, Sec.

DEBUT IN AMERICA OF
MLLE. HELENE DE KATO,

The renowned Russian Violoncellist, acknowledged in all the leading musical circles of Europe to be one of the most extraordinary artists living; also of
MR. JAMES M. WEHLI,
The well-known Piano-forte Virtuoso and Composer, whose art triumphs extend through three-quarters of the globe.

Mr. Max Strakosch submits these artists with perfect confidence to the American public. They will appear for the first time at NIBLO'S SALOON on
MONDAY, FEB. 13,
assisted by
MLLE. CELESTE HUNTLEY, Soprano,
SIGNOR LORENZO REMI, Basso, and
J. NOLL'S STRINO QUARTETTE.
SIGNORI BENDELARI AND ROSA, Musical Directors and Conductors.

NOTICE.—The second concert will take place at the same establishment on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 15th, and the third and last on THURSDAY, the 16th. During this series of concerts the young American prima donna,
MISS LAURA HARRIS,
will appear. Also the eminent flutist,
MR. EBEN, &c. &c.

Admission $1. Reserved seats 50 cents.

The sale of reserved seats commences to-morrow, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Wm. Hall & Son's, No. 539 Broadway, and Sibell's No. 5 Wall-st.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.—Public Rehearsal No. 10, at the Academy of Music on SATURDAY, Feb. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M. Admission 50 cents, for sale at the usual places.

L. SPIER, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

A Boarding-School for boys, 15 miles above New-York, on the Hudson. Circulars at W. H. Arthur & Co.'s, No. 39 Nassau-st., N. Y., or address
BENJAMIN MASON, Principal.

MRS. JOHN LORD (MISS TUCKER) RECeives into her family a limited number of young ladies to educate, assisted by competent resident teachers, and by eminent professors from New-York.
STAMFORD, CONN.

REFERENCES.—Rt. Rev. John Williams, D. D., Bishop of Connecticut; Rev. Walter Mitchell, Stamford, Conn.; Capt. Wm. Skiddy, Stamford, Conn.; Francis Skiddy, Esq., New-York, &c., &c.

DR. JOHN B. MOORE'S MATHEMATICAL, French and English School, No. 923 Broadway, corner 21st-st., will commence the second session Feb. 1. Pupils thoroughly prepared by competent teachers for business or college. Semi-annual examinations, inspection invited.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its next session March 23, 1865. Its superior facilities and character are well known, and its usual salubrity is confidently expected. For circulars, or further information, address REV. O. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Pupils prepared for college, business, West Point and the Naval School. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—(Classical, Commercial and French,) No. 128 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st. and Washington-square.
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, AT BARRINGTON, MASS.—For twenty very select young boys. Those never from home before preferred. Send for circulars. JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. Term commences Feb. 13. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 212 5th-av. GEO. C. ANTHON.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A PERSON CAPABLE OF INstructing two children in the English branches: must be kind and of gentle natural character; salary $1,100 per year; send stamp and references for reply. Address, in own handwriting, Box No. 323 Troy Post-office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PIANO TEACHER (gentleman) for the Troy Female Seminary. Apply to SEER & SCHIRMER, No. 701 Broadway, on Saturday, Feb. 11, at 11 o'clock.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IT WAS MY MOTHER'S VOICE.

Oh! mother dear, I had a dream,
So sad and yet so bright
When wounded, on the battle plain,
I lay at dead of night;
A gentle strain fell on my ear,
That made my heart rejoice—
So soft and sweet, it seemed to me,
It was my mother's voice!

Song and chorus, 25 cts., mailed. "Just before the Battle," "young Eph's Lament, (Comic.) "Sunlight Within my Heart." Soldier's Happy Return, Mazurka. The Jersey Lovers, comic, each 30 cts.

FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

BULLETIN OF NEW MUSIC, PUBLISHED BY WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, New-York.—"Beautiful Dreams," the twentieth edition of this matchless ballad now ready; music by the late S. C. Foster, 35c.; "My Angel Boy," written and composed in 1858, expressly for a friend, by the late S. C. Foster, and now published for the first time, 30c.; "When the War is Over, Mary," song and chorus, J. R. Thomas, 30c.; "Why did you Die," ballad, J. R. Thomas, 30c.; "Beware," words by Longfellow, J. E. Irving, 40c.; "Cradle Song," words by Tennyson, J. C. Irving, 40c.; "Blow, Bugle, Blow," words by Tennyson, W. E. Dempster, 50c.; "In the Valley of Canterlix," words by Tennyson, A. H. Pease, 30c.; "Saw ye not my Own True Love," C. Phelps, 30c.; "Red Robin," by the author of "Vive l'America," S. Millard, 30c.; "Song of the Sea Shell," Charlie C. Converse, 30c.; "Farinella," the butterfly mazurka for the voice by Arditi, 40c. INSTRUMENTAL.—"Don Sebastian," transcription by Chas. Fradel, 50c.; "Belles of Brooklyn," waltz, Geo. W. Warren, 25; "Song of the Brook," Geo. W. Warren, 25c.; "Sophien Polka," Hasselmilder, 30c.; "Tete-a-Tete," Rev. Fr. Berg, Helmmilder, 30c.; "Olive Logan Polka," Chas. Fradel, 25c. Copies of the above sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of the price.

WM. A POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, N. Y.

"THE CITIZEN,"
A Weekly Journal
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,
By the Citizens' Association.
For sale at A. BRENTANO'S, No. 708 Broadway,
And at all the News Depots.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

AFTERNOON AT 2.

AZUCENA;
OR, THE GIPSY'S VENGEANCE.
FULL OF ROMANCE and POWERFUL INTEREST.
GREAT DANCING GIRAFFE—TONY DENIER.
EVENING AT 7½.
LAST TWO DAYS OF THE GORGEOUS SPECTACLE,
RING OF FATE;
OR, FIRE! AIR! EARTH! AND WATER!
Previous to the play, the laughable farce,
THE STAGE-STRUCK YANKEE.
MORNING AT 11,
PUNCH AND JUDY,
PROF. HUTCHINGS—LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
TWO FAT WOMEN—1,400 POUNDS.
LIVING SKELETON—GIANT BOY, 8 FEET HIGH.
MONSTER MONKEY—THE DRILL.
WOODROFFE'S BOHEMIAN GLASS-BLOWERS.
T

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 9.

ELECTION OF TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

The Secretary read a letter from the Vice-President, stating that he would be absent from Washington for some time, and, on motion of Mr. FOOT, Mr. CLARK was chosen to preside in his absence.

It was ordered that the President of the United States be informed of the above facts.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

Mr. MORGAN, of New-York, (Union,) presented a remonstrance from the merchants of New-York, against the passage of the pending Bankrupt Bill.

THE ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Military Committee, reported back a bill introduced by him some time since, for the better organization of the Pay Department of the army.

PROPOSED EXTENSION OF THE HOMESTEAD LAW.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Union,) introduced a bill to extend the Homestead Law to settlers on lands reserved for railroad purposes. Which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Union,) introduced a concurrent resolution, requesting the President of the United States to transmit to the Executives of the several States copies of the Article of Amendment proposed by Congress to be added to the Constitution respecting the extinction of slavery, to the end that if any of the States have not acted on it, they may proceed to do so; and to request the Executives of States that have acted to forward official notice of said action. Adopted.

THE APPROACHING INAUGURATION.

Mr. FOOT, of Vermont (Union,) offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of three Senators to make arrangements for the inauguration of President LINCOLN. Adopted.

Mr. FOOT asked that the Chair, in appointing the committee, would waive parliamentary usages, which would require him (Mr. FOOT) to be appointed Chairman of the committee.

BREVET RANK IN THE ARMY.

Mr. WILSON moved that the Senate refuse to concur in certain House amendments to a bill relating to brevet rank in the army, and appoint a committee of conference on the subject.

COMMERCE BETWEEN THE SEVERAL STATES.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Union,) moved to take up the House bill to regulate commerce between the several States, and make it the special order for Monday next.

Mr. CHANDLER said he intended to press the above to a vote at the earliest opportunity.

The bill was made the special order for Monday.

THE BOUNDARY OF NEVADA.

On motion of Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Union,) the bill reported last evening to add one degree from the Territory of Utah to the State of Nevada was taken up, and, after some discussion, was passed.

BRIDGING THE OHIO AT CINCINNATI.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) asked leave to take up the bill to establish a bridge across the Ohio River at Cincinnati.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Union,) explained that the bridge would not interfere with the navigation of the Ohio River.

The bill was passed.

BILL TO REIMBURSE MISSOURI.

On motion of Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, (Union,) the Senate proceeded to consider the bill to reimburse the State of Missouri, for the expenses incurred by that State in calling out the militia.

Mr. HENDERSON explained the necessity of this measure as an act of justice to Missouri.

The bill was then passed.

COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE ON THE MILITARY BILL.

The Chair appointed Messrs. WILSON, GRIMES, and LANE of Indiana, a Committee of Conference on the Military Bill amended by the House.

AMENDMENTS TO THE BANKRUPT BILL.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Union,) submitted some verbal amendments to the Bankrupt Bill, which were ordered to be printed with the additional copies of the bill.

INTERCOURSE BETWEEN LOYAL AND REBEL STATES.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Union,) introduced a bill to amend an act in addition to the several acts, concerning intercourse between the loyal and insurrectionary States, and to provide for the collection of captured and abandoned property. The bill was referred to the Committee on Commerce. It provides that the seventh section of the act relating to such captured and abandoned property, approved July 2, 1864, which declares that no property seized or taken upon any of the inland waters of the United States by the naval forces thereof, shall be regarded as maritime prize, shall be so construed as to include property and vessels captured within the tide-waters of the United States.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Bill.

A discussion arose on the appropriation for the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department, in which Mr. HENDERSON said that the checks upon the men engaged in the bureau were not sufficient; that the Superintendent of the Treasury-note printing had it in his power to defraud the Government to a very large amount if so disposed.

AMENDMENT TO THE NATIONAL CURRENCY ACT.

Pending the consideration of the subject, Mr. WILEY, of West Virginia, (Union,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Finance Committee to inquire into the expediency of amending the act to provide a national currency, &c., so as to allow State banks having branches to become national banks, and still use a portion of their capital for banking purposes, and keep offices for discount and deposit at the several places where such branches are now laid.

A UNIFORM MILITIA.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill more effectually to provide for the nation's defence, by establishing a uniform militia throughout the United States, which was referred to the Military Committee. It requires: 1. The enrollment of every able-bodied citizen, and all who have declared their intentions to become citizens, between the ages of twenty and forty-five. 2. That of those enrolled, there shall be exempted the Vice-President of the United States, Members and officers of Congress, Custom-house officers and Clerks, Inspectors of Exports, pilots, mariners actually employed in sea service, officers holding commissions in the army and navy for three years, soldiers and seamen in the United States service, workmen in armories, Postmasters and their clerks, mail-carriers, ferrymen, telegraph operators, Quakers and Shakers, and all who may be exempted by the laws of States. 3. That no lunatic, idiot, common drunkard, pauper, or criminal shall be allowed to serve in the militia, but shall be stricken from the enrollment roll. 4. That the militia be organized into divisions, brigades, &c., as each Legislature shall direct. 5. That a Bureau of Militia shall be established in the War Department. 6. Defines the duties of the Adjutant-General of the militia, who shall be at the head of this bureau, with the pay of Colonel of cavalry. 7. Authorizes the Secretary of War to appoint the clerks therefor. The other sections allow similar pay and emoluments to the militia when called by the President into service as is given in the regular service.

After an Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 9.

THE CASE OF MAJOR HASTINGS.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of War, accompanied by the court-martial record in the case of Major HASTINGS, called for by resolution, heretofore adopted on motion of Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Union.) This latter gentleman said that Major HASTINGS stands on the record as guilty of twenty-six forgeries; but according to the commutation of his sentence at the end of six calendar months, he will go back into the army stamped not only with three forgeries, but guilty of the embezzlement of twenty-six thousand dollars. The record also shows that he made use of forged vouchers, knowing them to be such. This man may have been improperly convicted, though he (DAWES) knew nothing about that. He is either guilty or not guilty. If not guilty, it seemed to him the War Department should set aside the verdict and have him tried again, rather than release him from the sentence of the court, and commute the sentence to the miserable penalty of only suspension from pay and rank for six calendar months. The record shows that not only was Maj. HASTINGS convicted of forgery and embezzlement, but that he bribed witnesses to absent themselves from court. The sentence of the court was that he be fined $6,000, and confined not exceeding five years until he shall pay the fine and also restore $26,000 embezzled. While this man was thus lightly dealt with, our private soldiers for comparatively small offences, were sent to hard labor at the Dry Tortugas or the Penitentiary. He wanted the papers printed with a view to future action on the subject.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.) remarked that he would not object to the printing. The documents should be published, in order that public opinion may assist in correcting the outrages of the War Department.

Mr. GARFIELD, of New-York, (Dem.)—Why not pass the bill which requires heads of departments, including the Secretary of War, to come into this House to answer such questions as may be propounded?

Mr. COX—We don't want that peculiar justice brought here.

Mr. DAWES—I desire to lay the documents before the people, that they may pass their judgment on the subject.

The indorsement on the document, signed by "J. HOLT," is as follows: "It is recommended that the finding and sentence be disapproved."

Mr. DAWES concluded by saying that the only thing set aside is the sentence; the verdict of guilty stands.

The documents were ordered to be printed.

CONCERNING GOLD AND SILVER LANDS.

Mr. JULIAN, of Indiana, (Union,) from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the bill heretofore introduced by him, to provide for the subdivision and sale of gold and silver lands, and for the coinage of the products and for other purposes. In the course of his explanation, he said the bill designed a radical and thorough change respecting lands containing precious metals. The products would not fail to have a beneficial affect upon our finances. That our currency was unsound none would dispute, and it could not be denied that in order to return to specie payments we must have more of the precious metals as a circulating medium. Besides, these products would enable us the more certainly to pay the principal and interest of the bonds of the United States. He referred to the wonderful extent of our mineral lands, and spoke against their being held in fee by the Government, which system was of European origin, those engaged in mining being treated as serfs. He saw no reason why the mineral lands should not be subject to sale. Thousands of millions of treasure had been taken from these lands without the benefit of a dollar to the national treasury. This policy should all be changed; and as every other interest is taxed, he could see no reason why the mining classes should be exempted. The bill, he said, had been prepared with much care, after much consultation with eminent gentlemen, who have full knowledge and experience in mining; and in conclusion he said the passage of the bill would be prolific of large benefits, both to individuals and the country at large.

No action was taken on the bill.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—EXCLUSION OF CERTAIN STATES FROM THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

The Speaker laid before the House the following message:

The Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

The joint resolution, entitled "A joint resolution declaring certain States not entitled to representation in the Electoral College," has been signed by the Executive, in deference to the view of Congress implied in its passage, and presented to me. In his own view, however, the two Houses of Congress, convened under the twelfth article of the Constitution, have a complete power to exclude from counting all electoral votes deemed by them to be illegal, and it is not competent for the Executive to defeat or obstruct the power by a veto, as would be the case if his action were at all essential in the matter. He disclaims all right of the Executive to interfere in any way in the matter of canvassing or counting the electoral votes; and he also disclaims that by signing said resolution, he has expressed any opinion, on the recitals of the preamble or any judgment of his own upon the subject of the resolution.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Feb. 8, 1865.

SWORD FOR CAPT. STELLWAGEN.

The Speaker also laid before the House another message, inclosing a note from Her Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires, relative to a sword which it is proposed to present to Capt. STELLWAGEN, commanding the frigate *Constitution*, as a mark of gratitude for his services to the British brigantine *Mercy*. The President submits this message and the correspondence, that Congress may judge of the expediency of sanctioning the gift.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, (Union,) called up the report from the Committee of Conference on the bill to establish a bureau for freedmen. He read a few remarks in further explanation of its objects and purposes.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, (Union,) explained the provisions of a bill prepared by the Committee on Military Affairs, which proposed to relieve white refugees as well as freedmen.

Mr. KELLY, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) replied, expressing his belief that the bill referred to by the gentleman would foster paupers, while that now under consideration would elevate freedmen in the scale of social being.

Mr. CHANLER, of New-York, (Dem.,) said that he would support the bill of the Committee on Military Affairs.

The report of the Conference Committee on the Freedman's Bill was then concurred in—64 against 62.

THE AMENDATORY INTERNAL REVENUE BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. POMEROY in the chair, on the amendatory Internal Revenue Bill.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Union,) made a brief explanation of the features of the bill, the object of which was to increase the revenue and support our armies in the field. The decline in the value of our public securities must be promptly arrested. An increase of the currency was the road to ruin and not to prosperity. The rebel States had fallen to the condition that while two dollars and a half in gold would buy one hundred dollars worth of their paper circulation, with us two dollars in paper would buy one in gold. The receipts in our treasury should, as far as practicable, be equalized to the expenditures; yet it might be unwise at present to go to that extent. He was opposed to an increase of our currency beyond its present limits, and in favor of all measures which would have the effect to diminish it. In the course of his remarks he said that the tax on whisky was sufficiently high to be collectable, but it was proposed to somewhat equalize the tax on malt liquors by assessing one dollar and a half a barrel. He said that the tax proposed on cotton, payable in coin, was for the purpose of fortifying our securities, and that articles of manufactures now taxed at five per centum ad valorem, are to be raised to six. He explained the most important provisions of the bill, showing their effect in increasing the revenue.

The committee, at 4:30, took a recess till 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. MORRILL resumed his speech, saying, in reply to a question, that the proposed increase on articles in the 94th section, to the extent of 20 per centum, will produce $20,000,000; the income tax, $5,000,000 or $6,000,000; on ale and porter, $2,000,000, and the proposed legislation on the subject of tobacco from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000 more than is collected under the present law.

The committee proceeded to consider the various amendments in the bill proposed for the present law.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) offered an amendment, that hereafter there shall be assessed and collected 50 cents per gallon on all domestic spirits on hand for sale.

On the vote being taken, only 26 votes in the affirmative and 44 in the negative, and there was no quorum.

Mr. MORRILL suggested that the gentleman now withdraw the amendment and offer it at some other time.

Mr. WASHBURNE said he might not be here. He was willing to compromise by letting the amendment pass over in the Committee so as to take a vote in the House.

To this several gentlemen objected.

Mr. STEVENS said such legislation as the gentleman proposed would unsettle the business of the country.

Mr. WASHBURNE—Well, let it unsettle the business of whisky selling.

Some gentleman said, in a low tone, that this would not affect him much, as he had plenty of whisky at home.

ABSENTEES AND THEIR EXCUSES.

No quorum having voted on Mr. WASHBURNE's whisky amendment, there was a call of the House, and the doors were closed to hear the excuses of absentees, the larger number of whom were excused on account of severe indisposition, several because of old age, one for excess of hospitality, and several others on account of sick families. Much good humor prevailed, and occasionally found vent in real or attempted witticisms.

Mr. LOAN, of Michigan, (Union,) was excused on motion of his colleague, Mr. DRIGGS, because he had gone to Baltimore to meet his wife, whom he had not seen for a month.

This reason for absence occasioned excessive laughter.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) moved that his colleague from the oil district, Mr. AMOS MYERS, be excused, as he had gone to the telegraph office to learn the result of recent borings, learning that the Government was in want of a large revenue from petroleum.

Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) moved that his colleague, Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, be excused, as he was with Mr. JENCKS, who had slipped down, to-day, and hurt himself. [Laughter.]

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) wanted the excuse rejected, which was objected to.

Mr. STEVENS—He is acting with JENCKS. [Laughter.]

None of the gentlemen were excused.

The members on the Committee on the Conduct of the War were excused, having had an appointment to-night with the Secretary of War.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of New-York, (Dem.,) moved that his colleague (RADFORD) who is a fat man, be excused, on account of his having retired to place himself on a low diet. [Laughter.]

He was not excused.

Mr. DAVIS, of New-York, (Union,) said that as several gentlemen had been excused because they were absent on business connected with the Committee on the Conduct of the War, he moved that his friend and colleague, FERNANDO WOOD, be excused for being absent on the Committee connected with the Conduct of Peace.

SEVERAL VOICES—There is no such committee. He ought not to be excused.

The House refused to excuse him.

An unsuccessful attempt was made at 9:30 o'clock to adjourn.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, the Speaker was directed to issue his warrant for the arrest of absentees, to be brought to the bar of the House.

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved that the warrants be made returnable to-morrow, at 12 o'clock.

The Speaker replied that such a course would end the proceedings of the call.

Mr. ELDRIDGE replied that such was his desire.

Mr. MALLORY, of New-York, (Dem.,) inquired whether it would be in order to move that each member present be appointed a special deputy, to hunt up and bring in absentees.

The Speaker said it would not.

Some one having called for the regular order of business, the Speaker said the House was now engaged in it. He then signed warrants for the arrest of absentees.

Mr. MORRIS, of Ohio, said as the present proceedings originated in a proposition to tax stocks of spirits on hand, he wanted to know whether it would be in order for members to consume the stock on hand.

The Speaker thought it would not.

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The Speaker thought it would not.

Ten clerks were kept busy for twenty minutes or more, making out the list of absentees, and preparing the papers for their arrest. Meantime the members were in all parts of the hall indulging in humorous remarks. Several gentlemen were brought before the bar of the House to answer for absence.

Mr. RADFORD, the gentleman who, it was said previously, had "retired to put himself on a low diet," said he went to bed after he left the hall in the afternoon, and came back as soon as he awoke.

Some gentleman said Mr. RADFORD went to bed sick and got up well. [Laughter.]

Much merriment was caused by remarks concerning that gentleman. He was fined two dollars and the accompanying expenses of arrest.

Other gentlemen were brought before the bar. Some were fined, and others excused for absence.

Mr. WILSON said it would be some time before the absentees were all arrested, and he therefore moved the House adjourn. This was decided in the negative, 31 against 51.

Mr. KALBFLEISCH wished to know whether it would be in order to take a recess to get a little of the "whisky on hand."

The Speaker replied that it was not in order.

Mr. ELDRIDGE called upon Mr. COX to deliver a discourse on the spirits of just men made perfect.

Mr. PAINE, during a running conversation, said he should like to make some remarks to show that the country members were bringing themselves into contempt by these proceedings.

The Speaker said such remarks could be made only by general consent. But objection was made.

Mr. MALLORY asked and was excused from further attendance at this session.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Pennsylvania, said the gentleman should furnish an able-bodied substitute.

Mr. ELDRIDGE asked, "A white man?" [Laughter.]

Mr. MALLORY took up his hat and overcoat to depart, when, on motion and amid much laughter, the vote giving him leave of absence was reconsidered.

A motion was made to reconsider the vote and lay that motion on the table.

Mr. MALLORY remarked he would have no objection to that motion were it amended so as to lay him on his bed. [Renewed merriment.]

It was now 10:30, and several unsuccessful motions to adjourn were made.

A VOICE—I want the other absentees brought in.

A SECOND VOICE—So do I.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—I call for the regular order, as the House is doing nothing.

THE SPEAKER—The House is engaged in the regular order, namely, the call of the House. The Sergeant-at-arms is engaged in seeking the absentees.

Mr. SPALDING moved that Mr. DAWES have leave to speak on the subject of reconstruction.

Mr. DAWES objected.

Mr. KALBFLEISCH said he was tired of staying here as long as a boy fishing and getting only a nibble.

Mr. DAWES asked Mr. SPALDING to narrate the experience of a member under arrest.

Some further colloquy took place between these gentlemen on the subject.

Mr. MORRIS of (Ohio,) said as the "stock on hand" was about consumed, he moved the House adjourn. This was disagreed to.

Mr. HUBBARD, of Connecticut, moved the House adjourn.

MANY VOICES—Oh, no; that game's played out.

It having been announced that Mr. BALDWIN, of Michigan, was outside, he was brought in by a messenger; and not having given a satisfactory excuse, it was ordered that he pay the usual fees.

A VOICE—Fork over your greenbacks.

Mr. THAYER moved the doorkeeper go in search of the Sergeant-at-arms, and require him to come into the hall and make a return of the warrants in his hands.

Mr. STEVENS—The Sergeant at Arms cannot tell where to hunt for members of Congress. [Excessive laughter.]

At eleven o'clock another unsuccessful motion was made to adjourn.

Another motion to adjourn was made, and the vote was taken by tellers.

Mr. ELDRIDGE raised the point that some gentlemen were voting two or three times.

The Speaker said if the gentleman had any doubt, he would demand the yeas and nays.

The affirmative vote was announced as 47, and the negative 109. The latter number was obtained by members repeatedly passing between the tellers amid laughter on both sides of the House.

The question of adjournment was decided in the negative, by yeas 33, nays 49.

It was ordered that a special messenger bring in Mr. AMOS MYERS.

Mr. POMEROY thought that Mr. MYERS ought to be excused for the reason that he is slightly deaf, and could not hear the call of the House. [Laughter.]

Mr. MYERS was brought before the bar amid the applause of the members. He was here on one and a-half ago, he said, but retired, as he did not believe oil would be reached for some time. [Laughter.]

A member asked: "Were you boring? That is the question." (Laughter.)

Mr. MYERS said when he came here, he would have come in, but he found the door closed; and he been told a humorous Dutch story, as illustrative of his position, which produced much merriment.

Mr. Myers was not excused.

Other members were brought before the bar of the House.

After further proceedings similar to those above narrated,

Mr. JOHNSON, of Pennsylvania, proposed to have a resolution passed to censure the Sergeant-at-Arms for not having returned after an absence of three hours.

Mr. THAYER, at twenty minutes past midnight, moved the door-keeper be sent after the Sergeant-at-Arms, but it was disagreed to.

Mr. ROSE said when he was coming here he met the Sergeant-at-Arms moving around after members.

Mr. THAYER said a man could run all over the city in three hours and a half.

Some one suggested that additional messengers be sent after members.

"Oh! no," said Mr. BALDWIN, of Massachusetts, "that will keep us here four hours longer."

Several other members were brought into the hall, and required to answer why they had absented themselves.

It was now 12:45 o'clock.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Reports on the Battery Extension and the City Wharves, Piers, and Slips—The Savannah Relief Committee—Spirited Discussion on the Cotton Question—The Chamber in Favor of a Paid Fire Department.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, President A. A. LOW, presiding, was held yesterday afternoon, to hear the report of the Committees on the Battery Extension and on Piers, Wharves and Slips. Mr. GEORGE W. BLUNT, Chairman of the Committee on Battery Extension, submitted a report which embraced a memorial to the Legislature in favor of the passage of a bill now before the Senate to place the alteration in the water-front in the hands of the Pilot Commissioners. The memorial briefly recapitulates the facts concerning the history of the extension, and gives the opinions of distinguished engineers who have been consulted respecting the same. The committee state that in 1853 the original contract for the Battery Extension was transferred by Mr. CONKLING to GEORGE LAW, "since which period it has been prosecuted slowly until now, when labor upon it is wholly suspended.

The committee further state that

"A reason for the delay of the holder of the contract to pursue this work, may, perhaps, be found in the fact, that he has for many years had the use of a valuable wharf, the franchise of which is worth $5,000 and upwards, annually to the city, free of charge.

This wharf, which he was permitted by the corporation to use for the landing of stone necessary to the work, he has applied to carry purposes, to his great personal advantage.

Bagus is an utter disregard of the true interests of the city, which may, perhaps, seek the shelter of ignorance, this work has been pursued with a tardiness more criminal than the original inception. If the city is to receive damage from this enterprise and it be shown that this damage will be infinitely increased by delay, it would seem that so much, at least, would be yielded to the demand of public interest and the pressure of public opinion."

In reference to river navigation the Committee remark that, "the City of Albany, proportionately to her commerce suffers more than the City of New-York, and the limitation of the harbor which injures the one will, ere long, wholly ruin the other, unless checked. The diminution of the volume of the fresh-water which flows through the gates of the ocean, and the consequent diminished force and extent of the backset above Newburgh, have, year by year, caused a descent of the bar at Albany, until now it is miles below the ancient limit, and ere long will leave that city without river navigation, except for the most insignificant and light draught vessels."

With regard to the character of the improvements, the committee say that it is "proposed to transfer the present barge office to the Battery, where a handsome building, similar in character to that of the Union Ferry Company, will be erected by the Government for revenue purposes, and a large basin will be made, which will furnish accommodation to the numerous barges and small boats for a landing. These improvements will supply a great want of this community, and, in the form proposed, be also a great ornament to the city."

On motion the report of the committee was accepted.

THE CITY WHARVES, PIERS AND SLIPS.

The report of the Committee on Piers, Wharves and Slips was then submitted. It recommends the adoption of a memorial to be transmitted to the Legislature concerning "the present inadequacy of the piers and wharves of New-York to the wants of the city; their notoriously bad and unsafe condition, and the pressing need of legislative action to secure a system of construction suitable to the increasing demands of its great commerce; and further, to obtain from this class of property a revenue proportionate to its value, whereby the burdens with which a reckless and injudicious course of municipal legislation has incumbered her may be relieved, and her citizens be enabled to support the additional taxation which the war to maintain the national authority necessarily imposes."

The committee say "the present mode of building our piers is very reprehensible, and should be at once improved, or else the work of building piers of wood should be entirely abandoned. The immense masses of stone used to form blocks, generally at the outer ends of the piers, are very frequently scattered over the bed of the river by the collapsing of the wooden inclosure. They have thus impeded the current to such an extent that great deposits cause, and the basins between our wharves have been filled in many places to such a degree, that even small vessels will hardly float now where the water was formerly of great depth. If this pernicious practice is persisted in, it will inevitably result in doing serious injury to, if it will not ultimately destroy the unrivaled commercial advantages of situation that have been derived from the natural circumstances of the position of the city.

No subject more intimately connected with the prosperity and greatness of the city can be entertained or considered by its authorities, than the one now under consideration. Reflection is lost in amazement in contemplating the dire calamities certain to result by reason of negligence or indifference, on the part of the municipal authorities of this city, to the vast interests connected with the protection and perpetuation of the inestimable natural advantages vouchsafed to us in the formation of the harbor, and its adaptation to the accommodation of the boundless enterprise so characteristic of our mercantile marine. Is it not worse than criminal to permit, nay, to authorize and direct, the building of structures from the shore of the island out into the stream, in both the North and East Rivers, which have been clearly shown to be not only totally unfitted and inadequate to the purposes for which they were intended, but which are positive obstructions to the navigation of the adjacent waters, and which, if continued, will inevitably result in the total destruction of the natural and invaluable commercial advantages enjoyed by the city?"

The committee concluded their report by saying that of the 143 piers and bulkheads on the North and East Rivers, but 5, on inspection, were found in good order. They also recommended the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this chamber adopts the foregoing memorial on the subject of the piers, wharves and slips of the City of New-York as the sense of the chamber, and directs that it be at once engrossed, and forwarded to the Senate and House of Assembly now in session at Albany.

Resolved, That the committee be continued, and requested to proceed to Albany, to present the memorial in person, and urge the passage of the law it recommends.

The report and resolutions were adopted unanimously.

THE RELIEF OF THE SAVANNAH POOR, ETC.

Mr. ARCHIBALD BAXTER, sent by the chamber to distribute donations for the relief of the citizens of Savannah, made a long report, detailing the manner in which he had performed his mission, and spoke of the courtesies shown him by the civil authorities, and the gratitude of the people. Mr. BAXTER commented on the propriety of the chamber taking some action concerning the captured cotton. The principal features of this part of his report are embodied in the subjoined remonstrance to the President of the United States, read at a meeting held in Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 24, 1865.

To His Excellency, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:

SIR: By the proceedings of a meeting of the merchants of this city, a copy of which is inclosed, I am requested respectfully to ask your Excellency's attention to the posture of the commercial relations of this city, and through them to the more important ones of the State of Georgia and their future bearing upon the national interest.

It is known to your Excellency, that on the 21st of December ultimo, the City of Savannah, having been evacuated by the military, was confided by the civil authorities to the clemency of Gen. SHERMAN.

It is known that upon the occupation of the city by Gen. SHERMAN'S army, about thirty thousand bales of cotton, chiefly the property of private citizens, were found in the warehouses. The whole of this property it is now proposed to transfer to the Treasury of the United States, and I may not conceal from your Excellency the disastrous influence such a measure must exert upon the State. It will exasperate the people, prolong the war, and restrict all future military acquisitions in Georgia to barren conquests.

Nothing seems better established, from the most extensive survey of history, than the fact that all methods of restoring the finances of a country by confiscation of property have proven illusory, and in their ultimate effects became the most terrible engines of aggravation of an alleviation of the public distress, by the overwhelming ruin which they brought upon private families, and the total destruction of capital and credit which they occasioned.

"Any nation or community," writes VATTEL, "who observe, even in a bad cause, moderation to its pursuit, is entitled rather to compassion than resentment from a generous conqueror. As far as is consistent with prudence, it is glorious to obey the voice of clemency, that amiable virtue which seldom fails of being of more service to the party who exerts it than inflexible rigor."

At all the interior depots the policy of the restored Federal rule at Savannah is narrowly watched, and the confiscation of a few thousand bales of cotton at Savannah will jeopard the great stocks throughout the country. It is well known that the Confederate forces in Georgia and the Carolinas will be governed in their policy of burning cotton by the action of the captor of Savannah, and, I repeat, it rests with your Excellency to elect between a present trivial gain to the Treasury, or a future one to the country and its finances of the value of nearly a million of bales of cotton. Gen. HARDEE was occupied for nearly a week in his preparations for evacuation; during that time he had ample opportunities for destroying the stocks of cotton at Savannah. He did not do so because he believed that private property would be respected.

Nor must it be overlooked that the cotton in this city was to a certain extent the result of investments of collected claims and dividends, and is now the only means the owners have of discharging their suspended obligations to their Northern creditors. Without this cotton the payment of their debts become hopelessly remote. It is obvious, too, that no trade may be done in Georgia with the stock of cotton may be done in other States, and when the accumulations of three crops are considered, the importance of their values to the future finances of the country at large cannot be overstated.

And this meeting avers that of the safety of cotton on arrival be assured, and a barter for articles of *bona fide* family use were made practicable at Savannah, the quantity of cotton and other produce which would find outlets from the adjacent counties, would furnish commerce and exports to the northern cities during the present year of magnitude enough to favorably influence the exchanges of the country.

I ask, then, of your Excellency, in behalf of the merchants and people of Savannah—

First.—The restoration of the cotton or its proceeds, being the private property of citizens of Savannah.

Second.—Liberal trade regulations for the barter of domestic commodities with the interior, in exchange for cotton and other produce.

Third.—An open port and intercourse with the outer world, as soon as military rule will permit, and I am, with great respect, your Excellency's obedient servant,

A. PORTER, Chairman.

ROBT. ERWIN, Secretary.

Gen. WALBRIDGE moved that a vote of thanks be given the committee for the able manner in which they had discharged their trust.

Mr. BLUNT objected to receiving the papers annexed to the report concerning the meeting in Savannah. He thought they were an insult to the Government.

Mr. TOUCEY moved that the report be referred back to a committee of thirty.

Mr. CHITTENDEN moved that so much of the report as referred to the seizure of cotton be referred to a special committee. He believed if the Government had been acting lawfully, there could be no objection to an investigation. He was interested in $10,000 worth of cotton, and the Government had no right to efface his private marks and prevent the only means he had of recognizing his property.

Gen. STRONG spoke in strong terms of the tone of the resolutions, and gave it as his opinion that through them the people of Savannah had acted disrespectfully toward the Government.

Mr. MCCURDY moved that the matter be referred to a committee of nine.

Mr. MARSHALL said that he believed the Government would deal justly with all, and that he had no doubt of the ultimate result.

The resolution to refer the matter back to a committee of thirty was then carried.

THE PROPOSED PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. TOUCEY moved the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of New-York is earnestly in favor of a paid Fire Department for the City of New-York.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

After some further discussion of minor importance concerning the Savannah report, the chamber adjourned.

Our Quota and the Draft.

RECRUITING FOR OTHER LOCALITIES TO BE STOPPED—MORE FUNDS WANTED.

The Mayor has become anxious in regard to the approaching draft, and yesterday he addressed the following letter on the subject to the President of the Board of Aldermen:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1865.

Hon. Morgan Jones, President of the Board of Aldermen:

DEAR SIR: The Board of Aldermen, of which you are President, stands adjourned until the 13th inst. The 15th inst. is appointed as the day on which the draft is to commence in this city. In the meanwhile, in consequence of there being no ordinance to prevent the recruitment of substitutes and volunteers for other localities, New-York is stripped of that portion of her population available to fill up her contingent under the calls of the Federal authorities. On the 2d inst. an ordinance, which I had the honor to submit to the Common Council for consideration, was adopted by the Board of Councilmen, and I notice that the Common Council of the City of Brooklyn has recently passed one in precisely the same terms for the protection of the people of Kings County.

In view of the fearful consequences which may follow the enforcement of the draft under the present circumstances, may I beg you to use your influence to aid in procuring a meeting of the Aldermen immediately, for the purpose of acting on the ordinance passed by the Councilmen?

Very truly yours,

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

Mr. JONES being confined to his room by sickness, was unable to comply with the Mayor's request, but it is understood that a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen will be held this afternoon. In the meantime, Comptroller BRENNAN has addressed a circular letter to the banks and other institutions having surplus funds at command, urging them to subscribe to the two million dollar bounty fund loan which has just been legalized by the Legislature. About one-half of the loan has already been subscribed for and the money expended. Until our capitalists come forward and give the Volunteer Committee pecuniary aid, it will be impossible for them to increase either the bounties or hand-money now offered.

The Corrected Enrollment.

THE OLD ENROLLMENT REDUCED FORTY PER CENT.

Appended to the report made to the Board of Supervisors on Wednesday by the committee sent to Washington to endeavor to obtain a reduction of the quota, is a statement of the result of the correction of the enrollment of the first four wards of the city, under the direction of the Committee on Volunteering.

The corrected enrollment of the First Ward gives the following result:

Total number of names on old enrollment	2,048
Deduct, as per report of Collectors, Examiners, &c.	
Out of ward	49
Over age	77
Under age	11
Alienage	154
No trace	1,136
Indefinite	262
Names duplicated	22
Claiming exemption on account of physical disability	78
Served in the army and honorably discharged	10
In the army	45
In the navy	21
Dead	27
Having exemption papers	2
Furnished substitutes	14
At sea	34—1,948
Leaving, as clearly liable on old enrollment	1,108
New enrollment of those clearly liable	296
Total enrollment	1,399

It will be seen from the above that more than 33 per cent. of the names on the old enrollment lists cannot now be traced; 296 names were added by the committee, leaving 1,399 persons liable to the draft instead of 2,048—a reduction of rather more than 33 per cent. In the Second Ward, 1,194 persons were enrolled. Of these, 539 could not be found, 42 names were duplicated, 78 were non-residents of the ward, and 35 were aliens; 179 names were added to the old enrollment by the committee, leaving 545 persons liable to draft instead of 1,194—a reduction of nearly 50 per cent. In the Third Ward, out of an enrollment of 1,703, 712 could not be found; 368 names were added to the old enrollment by the committee, leaving 965 persons liable to draft instead of 1,703. In the Fourth Ward, 4,731 persons were enrolled; of these, the committee were unable to trace 2,231; they added 697 names to the old enrollment, leaving 2,299 persons liable to draft instead of 4,731.

The investigations of the committee have not yet extended beyond the first four wards; but as it is reasonable to suppose that about the same per centage of errors will be found in the other wards, the total enrollment will be reduced at least 40 per cent. The old enrollment gives in this county the names of 148,154 persons as liable to draft. A reduction of 40 per cent. would leave 88,890 as the true basis on which our quota should be assigned.

The Bounty-Brokerage Frauds.

Little was done yesterday, by Col. BAKER'S Government detectives, that can be reported. They made several arrests; but we are permitted to speak of only one prisoner, namely: Capt. JAMES MOONEY, of the Nineteenth United States Infantry. He is accused of making fraudulent enlistment papers and selling them to town and county Supervisors and others. When the papers were shown him he acknowledged his signature and was ready to swear that it was his; but when the naval rendezvous records were produced and found to contain no name or memorandum corresponding to the papers bearing the Captain's signature, he retracted, and declared the certificates to be forgeries. He was sent to Fort Lafayette, yesterday afternoon in irons.

The scene in Col. BAKER'S office yesterday was entertaining. The visitors were generally supervisors and agents of towns and counties, who had come hither implicitly believing that if the enlistment papers which they had purchased should turn out to be fraudulent, their districts would be required to supply precisely the number of men that their papers represented. The agents of more than a dozen towns, who in filling their quotas had relied almost wholly upon the certificates of enlistment which they purchased at the York-street Naval Rendezvous, were among the Colonel's visitors. A venerable gentleman from Lewis, in Lewis County, felt assured that there had been no irregularity in the drawing up of his papers—for, said he, "the old lady cautioned me to beware of sharpers, and before I paid over my money I saw the names that are written on these certificates recorded on the great book at the office of the Naval Rendezvous." Col. BAKER produced that portly volume, and desired the Lewis County Supervisor to find the record. It was not there. Here the late chief clerk of the rendezvous explained, to the amazement of the Supervisor, the manner in which the bounty-brokers had cheated their inquisitive customer. They had thrown into the hook a fly-sheet, a fac-simile of the blank page, and thereon they had recorded the names that they had sold to fill the quota of the town of Lewis. This is but one of a catalogue of illustrations that might be given.

At present Col. BAKER will attend to the fraudulent enlistment paper and bounty-jumping business; but ultimately he may instruct his officers to make inquiry

The New-York Times.

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THE PEACE CONFERENCE

Message from President Lincoln.

A FULL AND COMPLETE HISTORY.

How the Conference was Brought About.

THE HAMPTON ROADS INTERVIEW.

The Inflexible Position of the President.

MR. SEWARD'S ACCOUNT OF THE AFFAIR.

INSTRUCTIONS TO MINISTER ADAMS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.

To the Honorable, the House of Representatives:

In response to your resolution of the 8th inst., requesting information in relation to a conference recently held in Hampton Roads, I have the honor to state that on the day of the date I gave FRANCIS P BLAIR, Sr., a card written on as follows, to wit.:

Allow the bearer, F. P. BLAIR, Sr., to pass our lines, go south and return. A. LINCOLN.

Dec. 26, 1864.

That at the time, I was informed that Mr. BLAIR sought the card as a means of getting to Richmond, Va., but he was given no authority to speak or act for the Government, nor was I informed of anything he would say or do on his own account or otherwise. Mr. BLAIR told me that he had been to Richmond and had seen Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, and he (Mr. BLAIR) at the same time left with me a manuscript letter as follows, to wit.:

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 12, 1865.

F. P. Blair, Esq.:

SIR: I have deemed it proper, and probably desirable to you, to give you in this form the substance of the remarks made by me, to be repeated by you to President LINCOLN, etc., etc.

I have no disposition to find obstacles in forms, and am willing now, as heretofore, to enter into negotiations for the restoration of peace.

I am ready to send a commission whenever I have reason to suppose it will be received, or to receive a commission if the United States Government shall choose to send one.

Notwithstanding the rejection of our former offers, I would, if you could promise that a commissioner, minister or other agent would be received, appoint one immediately, and renew the effort to enter into a conference with a view to secure peace to the two countries. Yours, etc.,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Afterward, with the view that it should be shown to Mr. DAVIS, I wrote and delivered to Mr. BLAIR a letter, as follows, to wit.:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1865.

F. P. Blair, Esq.:

SIR: You having shown me Mr. DAVIS' letter to you of the 12th inst., you may say to him that I have constantly been, am now, and shall continue ready to receive any agent whom he or any other influential person now resisting the National authority may informally send me with a view of securing peace to the people of our common country.

Yours, etc., A. LINCOLN.

Afterward, Mr. BLAIR dictated for and authorized me to make an entry on the back of my retained copy of the letter last above recited, which is as follows:

Jan. 28, 1865.

To-day Mr. BLAIR tells me that on the 31st inst. he delivered to Mr. DAVIS the original of which the within is a copy, and left it with him. That at the time of delivering Mr. DAVIS read it over twice in Mr. BLAIR'S presence. At the close of which he, (Mr. B.,) remarked that the part about our one common country referred to the part of Mr. DAVIS' letter about the two countries, to which Mr. D. replied that he so understood it. A. LINCOLN.

Afterward the Secretary of War placed in my hands the following telegram, indorsed by him, as appears:

(Cipher.)

OFFICE UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH, WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following telegram was received at Washington, Jan. 27, 1865:

FROM HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES, 6:30 P. M., Jan. 29, 1865.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The following dispatch is just received from Maj.-Gen. PARKE, who refers to me for my action. I refer it to you in lieu of Gen. GRANT'S absence.

E. O. C. ORD, Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC—4 P. M., Jan. 29, 1865.

Major-Gen. E. O. C. Ord, Headquarters of the Army of the James:

The following dispatch is forwarded to you for your action. Since I have no knowledge of Gen. GRANT'S having had any understanding of this kind, I refer the matter to you as the ranking officer present in the two armies.

JOHN G. PARKE, Major-General Commanding.

FROM HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS, Jan. 29, 1865.

Major-Gen. John G. Parke, Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac:

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, R. M. T. HUNTER and J. A. CAMPBELL desire to cross my lines, in accordance with an understanding claimed to exist with Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, on their way to Washington as Peace Commissioners. Shall they be admitted? They desire an early answer, so as to come through immediately. They would like to reach City Point to-night, if they can. If they cannot do this, they would like to come through at 10 A. M. to-morrow.

O. B. WILCOX, Major-General commanding Ninth Corps.

Respectfully referred to the President for such instructions as he may be pleased to give.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

JANUARY 29, 1865—8:30 P. M.

It appears that about the time of placing the foregoing telegram in my hands, the Secretary of War dispatched Gen. ORD as follows, to wit:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 29, 1865—10 P. M.

Maj. Gen. Ord:

This department has no knowledge of any understanding by Gen. GRANT to allow any person to come within his lines as commissioners of any sort. You will therefore allow no one to come into your lines under such character or pretension, until you receive the President's instructions, to whom your telegrams will be submitted for his directions.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

[Sent in cypher, at 2 A. M.]

Afterward, by my directions, the Secretary of War telegraphed Gen. ORD as follows, to wit:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Jan. 30, 1865—10 A. M.

Major-Gen. E. O. C. Ord, Headquarters Army of the James:

By directions of the President, you are instructed to inform the three gentlemen, Messrs. STEPHENS, HUNTER and CAMPBELL, that a messenger will be dispatched to them, at or near where they now are, without unnecessary delay.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Afterward, I prepared and put into the hands of Major THOMAS T. ECKERT the following instructions and message:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Jan. 30, 1865.

Major T. T. Eckert:

SIR: You will proceed with the documents placed in your hands, and on reaching Gen. ORD will deliver him the letter addressed him by the Secretary of War. Then, by Gen. ORD'S assistance, procure an interview with Messrs. STEPHENS, HUNTER and CAMPBELL, or any of them. Deliver to him or them the paper on which your own letter is written. Note on the copy which you retain, the time of delivery and to whom delivered. Receive their answer in writing, waiting a reasonable time for it, and which, if it contain their decision to come through without further conditions, will be your warrant to ask Gen. ORD to pass them through as directed in the letter of the Secretary of War. If, by their answer, they decline to come or propose other terms, do not have them passed through. And this being your whole duty, return and report to me.

Yours, truly, A. LINCOLN.

Messrs. Alexander, H. Stephens, J. A. Campbell, and R. M. T. Hunter:

GENTLEMEN: I am instructed by the President of the United States to place this paper in your hands, with the information that if you pass through the United States military lines, it will be understood that you do so for the purpose of an informal conference on the basis of that letter, a copy of which is on the reverse side of this sheet, and that if you choose to pass, on such understanding, and so notify me in writing, I will procure the Commanding General to pass you through the lines and to Fortress Monroe, under such military precautions as he may deem prudent, and at which place you will be met in due time by some person or persons, for the purpose of such informal conference; and, further, that you shall have protection, safe conduct and safe return, in all events. THOS. T. ECKERT.

Major and Aid-de-Camp.

CITY POINT, Va., Feb. 1, 1865.

[The Letter referred to by Major Eckert.]

F. P. Blair, Esq.

SIR:—You having shown me Mr. DAVIS' letter to you of the 12th instant, you may say to him that I have constantly been, am now, and shall continue ready to receive any agent whom he or any other influential person now resisting the national authority may informally send to me with the view of securing peace to the people of our common country. Yours, &c.

A. LINCOLN.

Afterward, but before Major ECKERT had departed the following dispatch was received from Gen. GRANT:

OFFICE UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH, WAR DEPARTMENT.

(Cipher.)

The following telegram was received at Washington, Jan. 31, 1865, from City Point, Va., 10:30 A. M., Jan. 31, 1865:

His Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:

The following communication was received here last evening:

PETERSBURGH, Va., Jan. 30, 1865.

Lieut.-Gen. U. S. Grant, Commanding Armies United States:

SIR: We desire to pass your lines under safe conduct, and to proceed to Washington, to hold a conference with President LINCOLN upon the subject of the existing war, and with a view of ascertaining upon what terms it may be terminated, in pursuance of the course indicated by him in his letter to Mr. BLAIR of Jan. 18, 1865, of which we presume you have a copy, and if not, we wish to see you in person, if convenient, and to confer with you on the subject. Very respectfully yours,

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, J. A. CAMPBELL, R. M. T. HUNTER.

I have sent directions to receive these gentlemen, and expect to have them at my quarters this evening awaiting your instructions.

U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-Gen. Commanding Armies United States.

This, it will be perceived, transferred Gen. ORD'S agency in the matter to Gen. GRANT. I resolved, however, to send Maj. ECKERT forward with his message, and accordingly telegraphed Geo. GRANT as follows, to wit:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1865.

Lieut.-Gen. Grant, City Point, Virginia:

A messenger is coming to you on the business contained in your dispatch. Detain the gentlemen in comfortable quarters until he arrives, and then act upon the message he brings, so far as applicable, it having been made up to pass through Gen. ORD'S hands, and when the gentlemen were supposed to be beyond our lines. A. LINCOLN.

Sent in cipher at 1:30 P. M.

When Maj. ECKERT departed he bore with him a letter of the Secretary of War to Gen. GRANT as follows, to wit:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 30, 1865.

Lieut.-Gen. Grant, Commanding, etc.:

GENERAL: The President desires that you will please procure for the bearer, Maj. THOS. T. ECKERT, an interview with Messrs. STEPHENS, HUNTER and CAMPBELL, and if on his return to you he requests it, pass them through our lines to Fortress Monroe, by such route, and under such military precautions, as you may deem prudent, giving them protection and comfortable quarters while there, and that you let none of this have any effect upon your movements or plans.

By order of the President.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Supposing the proper point to be then reached I dispatched the Secretary of State with the following instructions, Maj. ECKERT, however, going ahead of him:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1865.

Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State:

You will proceed to Fortress Monroe, Va., there to meet and informally confer with Messrs. STEPHENS, HUNTER and CAMPBELL, on the basis of my letter to F. P. BLAIR, Esq., of Jan. 18, 1865, a copy of which you have. You will make known to them that three things are indispensable, to wit: *First, the restoration of the national authority throughout all the States. Second, no receding by the Executive of the United States, on the slavery question, from the position assumed thereon in the late annual message to Congress, and in the preceding documents. Third, no cessation of hostilities short of an end of the war, and the disbanding of all the forces hostile to the Government.* You will inform them that all propositions of theirs not inconsistent with the above will be considered and passed upon in a spirit of sincere liberality. You will hear all they may choose to say, and report it to me. You will not assume to definitely consummate anything. Yours, &c.,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

On the day of its date the following telegram was sent to Gen. GRANT:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1865.

Lieut.-Gen. Grant, City Point, Va.:

Let nothing which is transpiring change, hinder or delay your military movements or plans.

A. LINCOLN.

[Sent in cipher at 9:30 A. M.]

Afterward the following dispatch was received from Gen. GRANT:

OFFICE UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH, WAR DEPARTMENT.

[In Cipher.]

The following telegram was received at Washington, 2:30 P. M., Feb. 1, 1865, from City Point, Va., Feb. 1, 12:30 P. M., 1865:

His Excellency A. Lincoln, President of the United States.

Your dispatch received. There will be no armistice in consequence of the presence of Mr. STEPHENS and others within our lines. The troops are kept in readiness to move at the shortest notice if occasion should justify it. U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-Gen.

To notify Major ECKERT that the Secretary of State would be at Fortress Monroe and to put them in communication, the following dispatch was sent:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1865.

Major T. T. Eckert, care Gen. Grant, City Point, Va.:

Call at Fortress Monroe and put yourself under direction of Mr. S., whom you will find there.

A. LINCOLN.

On the morning of the 2d inst. the following telegrams were received by me, respectively from the Secretary of War and Major ECKERT:

FORT MONROE, Va., Feb. 1, 1865—11:30 P. M.

To the President of the United States:

Arrived at 10 this evening. Richmond friends not here. I remain here. W. H. SEWARD.

CITY POINT, Va., Feb. 1, 1865—10 P. M.

To His Excellency, A. Lincoln, President of the United States:

I have the honor to report the delivery of your communication and my letter at 4:15 this afternoon, to which I received a reply at 6 P. M., but not satisfactory. At 8 o'clock P. M., the following note, addressed to Gen. GRANT, was received:

CITY POINT, Va., Feb. 1, 1865.

To Lieut.-Gen. Grant:

SIR: We desire to go to Washington City to confer informally with the President personally in reference to the matters mentioned in his letter to Mr. BLAIR of the 18th of January ultimo. Without any personal compromise on any question in the letter, we have the permission to do so from the authorities in Richmond.

Very respectfully, yours,

ALEX. H. STEPHENS, R. M. T. HUNTER, J. A. CAMPBELL.

At 9:30 P. M. I notified them that they could not proceed further, unless they complied with the terms expressed in my letter. The point of meeting designated in the above note would not, in my opinion, be insisted upon. Fort Monroe would be acceptable. Having complied with my restrictions, I will return to Washington to-morrow, unless otherwise ordered.

THOMAS T. ECKERT, Major, &c.

On reading this dispatch of Major ECKERT, I was about to recall him and the Secretary of State, when the following telegram of Gen. GRANT to the Secretary of War was shown me:

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH, WAR DEPARTMENT.

[In Cipher.]

The following telegram received at Washington, 4:35 A. M., Feb. 2, 1865, from City Point, Va., Feb. 1, 10:30 P. M., 1865:

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Now that the interview between Maj. ECKERT, under his written instructions, and Mr. STEPHENS and party, has ended, I will state confidentially but not officially, to become a matter of record, that *I am convinced, upon conversation with Messrs. Stephens and Hunter, that their intentions are good, and their desire sincere to restore peace and Union.* I have not felt myself at liberty to express even views of my own, or to accept for my reticence. This has placed me in an awkward position, which I could have avoided by not seeing them in the first instance. I fear now their going back without any expression to any one in authority will have a bad influence. At the same time I recognise the difficulties in the way of receiving these informal commissioners at this time, and I do not know what to recommend. I am sorry, however, that Mr. LINCOLN cannot have an interview with the two named in this dispatch, if not all three now within our lines. Their letter to me was all that the President's instructions contemplated to secure their safe conduct, if they had used the same language to Maj. ECKERT.

U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-Gen.

This dispatch of Gen. GRANT changed my purpose, and accordingly I telegraphed him and the Secretary of State as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2, 1865.

Lieut.-Gen. Grant, City Point, Va.:

Say to the gentlemen that I will meet them personally at Fortress Monroe as soon as I can get there.

A. LINCOLN.

Sent in cipher at 9 A. M.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2, 1865.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Fortress Monroe, Va.:

Induced by a dispatch from Gen. GRANT, I join you at Fortress Monroe as soon as I can come.

A. LINCOLN.

Sent in cipher at 9 A. M.

Before starting, the following dispatch was shown me. I proceeded, nevertheless:

[Cipher.]

OFFICE UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH, WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following telegram, received at Washington, Feb. 2, 1865, from City Point, Va., 9 A. M. Feb. 2, 1865:

Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State:

[Copy.]

FORT MONROE.

To Hon. Edward M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Washington:

The gentlemen here have accepted the proposed terms, and will leave for Fortress Monroe at 9:30 A. M.

U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-Gen.

On the night of the 2d I reached Hampton Roads, found the Secretary of State and Maj. ECKERT on a steamer anchored off the shore, and learned of them that the Richmond gentlemen were on another steamer, also anchored off shore in the Roads, and that the Secretary of State had not yet seen or communicated with them. I ascertained that Maj. ECKERT had literally complied with his instructions, and I saw for the first time the answer of the Richmond gentlemen to him, which, in his dispatch to me of the 1st, he characterized as not satisfactory. That answer is as follows, to wit.:

CITY POINT, Va., Feb. 1, 1865.

Thomas T. Eckert, Major and A. D. C.:

MAJOR: Your note received by yourself this day has been considered. In reply we have to say that we were furnished with a copy of the letter of President LINCOLN to FRANCIS P. BLAIR, of the 18th of January, ult., another copy of which is appended to your note. Our intentions are contained in a letter of which the following is a copy:

RICHMOND, Jan. 28, 1865.

In conformity with the letter of Mr. LINCOLN, of which the foregoing is a copy, you are to proceed to Washington City, for informal conference with him upon the issues involved in the existing war, and for the purpose of securing peace to the two countries. With great respect, your obedient servant, JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The substantial object to be obtained by the informal conference is to ascertain upon what terms the existing war can be terminated honorably. Our instructions contemplate a personal interview between President LINCOLN and ourselves at Washington, but with this explanation, we are ready to meet any person or persons that President LINCOLN may appoint, at such place as he may designate. Our earnest desire is that a just and honorable peace may be agreed upon, and we are prepared to receive or to submit propositions which may possibly lead to the attainment of that end. Very respectfully, yours,

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, R. M. T. HUNTER, JOHN A. CAMPBELL.

A note of these gentlemen, subsequently addressed to Gen. GRANT, has already been given in Maj. ECKERT'S dispatch of the 1st inst. I also saw here, for the first time, the following note, addressed by the Richmond gentlemen to Maj. ECKERT:

CITY POINT, Va., Feb. 2, 1865,

Thos. T. Eckert, Major and A. D. C.:

MAJOR: In reply to your verbal statement that your instructions did not allow you to alter the conditions upon which a passport could be given to us, we say that we are willing to proceed to Fortress Monroe, and there to have an informal conference with any person or persons that President LINCOLN may appoint on the basis of his letter to FRANCIS P. BLAIR, of the 18th of January ultimo, or upon any other terms or conditions that he may hereafter propose not inconsistent with the essential principles of self-government and popular rights upon which our institutions are founded. It is our earnest wish to ascertain, after a free interchange of ideas and information, upon what principles and terms, if any, a just and honorable peace can be established without the effusion of blood, and to contribute our utmost efforts to accomplish such a result. We think it better to add, that in accepting your passport we are not to be understood as committing ourselves to anything; but to carry into this informal conference the views and feelings above expressed.

Very respectfully yours, &c.,

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, J. A. CAMPBELL, R. M. T. HUNTER.

NOTE.—The above communication was delivered to me at Fortress Monroe at 4:30 P. M., Feb. 2, by Lieut.-Col. BABCOCK, of Gen. GRANT'S Staff.

THOS. T. ECKERT, Adjt. and A. D. C.

On the morning of the 3d, the three gentlemen, Messrs. STEPHENS, HUNTER and CAMPBELL, came aboard of our steamer, and had an interview with the Secretary of State and myself of several hours' duration. No question or preliminaries to the meeting was then and there made or mentioned. No other person was present. No papers were exchanged or produced, and it was in advance agreed that the conversation was to be informal and verbal merely. On our part the whole substance of the instructions to the Secretary of State, hereinbefore recited, was stated and insisted upon, and nothing was said inconsistent therewith. While by the other party *it was not said that, in any event or on any condition, they ever would consent to reunion; and yet they equally omitted to declare that they would so consent.* They seemed to desire a postponement of that question, and the adoption of some other course first, which, as some of them seemed to argue, might or might not lead to reunion, but which course we thought would amount to an indefinite postponement. The conference ended without result.

The foregoing, containing, as is believed, all the information sought, is respectfully submitted.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Feb. 10, 1865.

THE following was inclosed in the message sent to the Senate:

To the President:

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred a resolution of the Senate of the 8th inst., requesting the President of the United States, if, in his opinion, it is not incompatible with the public interests, to furnish to the Senate any information in his possession concerning recent conversations or communications with certain rebels said to have occurred under executive sanction, including communications with the rebel JEFFERSON DAVIS, and any correspondence relating thereto, has the honor to report that the Senate may properly be referred to a special message of the President bearing upon the subject of the resolution and transmitted to the House this day. Appended to this report is a copy of the instructions which has been addressed to CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Esq., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at London, and which is the only correspondence found in this department touching the subject referred to in the resolution.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1865.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. ADAMS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1865.

SIR: It is a truism, that in times of peace there are always instigations of war; so soon as a war begins, there are citizens who emphatically demand negotiations of peace. The advocates of war, after agitation, longer or shorter, generally gain their fearful end, though the war declared is not unfrequently unnecessary and unwise. So peace agitations, in time of war, ultimately bring about an abandonment of the conflict, sometimes without securing the advantages which were originally expected from the conflict. The agitators for war in time of peace, and for peace in time of war, are not necessarily, or perhaps ordinarily, unpatriotic in their purposes or motives. Results alone determine whether they are wise or unwise. The treaty of peace concluded at Guadaloupe Hidalgo, was secured by an irregular negotiation under the sanction of the Government.

Some of the efforts which have been made to bring about negotiations with a view to end our civil war are known to the whole world, because they have employed foreign as well as domestic agents. Others, with whom you have had to deal confidentially, are known to yourself, although they have not publicly transpired. Other efforts have occurred here, which are known only to the persons actually moving in them and to this Government. I am now to give for your information an account of an affair of the same general character which recently received much attention here, and which doubtless will excite inquiry abroad.

A few days ago FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Esq., of Maryland, obtained from the President a simple leave to pass through our lines without definite views known to the Government. Mr. BLAIR visited Richmond, and on his return he showed to the President a letter which JEFFERSON DAVIS had written to Mr. BLAIR, in which DAVIS wrote that Mr. BLAIR was at liberty to say to President LINCOLN that DAVIS was now, as he always had been, willing to send Commissioners, if assured they would be received, or to receive any that should be sent; that he was not disposed to find obstacles in forms, that he would send commissioners to confer with the President with a view to the restoration of peace between the two countries if he could be assured they would be received.

The President, therefore, on the 18th day of January, addressed a note to Mr. BLAIR, in which the President, after acknowledging that he had read the note of Mr. DAVIS, said that he was, is, and always should be willing to receive any agents that Mr. DAVIS, or any other influential man now actually resisting the authority of the Government, might send to confer informally with the President with a view to the restoration of peace to the people of our common country.

Mr. BLAIR visited Richmond with this letter, and then again came back to Washington.

On the 29th ult. we were assured from the camp of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT that ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, R. M. T. HUNTER and JOHN A. CAMPBELL were applying for leave to pass through the lines to Washington, as Peace Commissioners, to confer with the President. They were permitted by the Lieutenant-General to come to his headquarters to await there the decision of the President. Major ECKERT was sent down to meet the party from Richmond at Gen. GRANT'S headquarters. The Major was directed to deliver to them a copy of the President's letter to Mr. BLAIR, with a note to be addressed to them, and signed by the Major in which they were directly informed that they should be allowed to pass our lines, they would be understood as coming for an informal conference on the basis of the aforenamed letter of the 18th of January to Mr. BLAIR. If they should express their assent to this condition in writing, then Major ECKERT was directed to give them safe conduct to Fortress Monroe, where a person coming from the President would meet them. It being thought probable from a report of their conversation with Lieut.-Gen. GRANT that the Richmond party would in the manner prescribed accept the condition mentioned, the Secretary of State was charged by the President with the duty of representing this Government in the expected informal conference. The Secretary arrived at Fortress Monroe on the night of the 1st day of February. Major ECKERT met him on the morning of the 2d of February with the information that the persons who had come from Richmond had not accepted in writing the condition upon which he was allowed to give them conduct to Fortress Monroe. The Major had given the same information by telegraph to the President at Washington. On receiving this information the President prepared a telegram directing the Secretary to return to Washington. The Secretary was preparing at the same moment to so return without waiting for information from the President, but at this juncture, Lieut.-Gen. GRANT telegraphed to the Secretary of War, as well as to the Secretary of State, that the party from Richmond had reconsidered and accepted the condition tendered them through Major ECKERT, and Gen. GRANT urgently advised the President to confer in person with the Richmond party. Under these circumstances, the Secretary, by the President's direction, remained at Fortress Monroe, and the President joined him there on the night of the 3d of February.

The Richmond party was brought down the James River in a United States steam transport during the day, and the transport was anchored in Hampton Roads. On the morning of the 3d, the President, attended by the Secretary, received Messrs. STEPHENS, HUNTER and CAMPBELL on board the United States steam transport *River Queen*, in Hampton Roads. The conference was altogether informal. There was no attendance of secretaries, clerks or other witnesses. Nothing was written or read. The conversation, although earnest and free, was calm and courteous and kind on both sides. The Richmond party apprehended the discussion rather indirectly, and at no time did they make categorical demands or render formal stipulations or absolute refusals. Nevertheless, during the Conference, which lasted four hours, the several points at issue between the Government and the insurgents were distinctly raised and discussed fully, intelligently, and in an amicable spirit. What the insurgent party seemed chiefly to favor was a postponement of the question of separation upon which the war is waged, and a mutual direction of the efforts of the Government, as well as those of the insurgents, to some extrinsic policy or scheme for a season, during which passions might be expected to subside, and the armies be reduced, and trade and intercourse between the people of both sections be resumed. It was suggested by them that through such postponement we might now have immediate peace, with some not very certain prospect of an ultimate satisfactory adjustment of political relations between the Government and the States, section or people now engaged in conflict with it. The suggestion, though deliberately considered, was, nevertheless, regarded by the President as one of armistice or truce, and he announced that we can agree to no cessation or suspension of hostilities except on the basis of the disbandment of the insurgent forces, and the restoration of the national authority throughout all the States in the Union. Collaterally, and in subordination to the proposition which was thus announced, the anti-slavery policy of the United States was reviewed in all its bearings, and the President announced that he must not be expected to depart from the positions he had heretofore assumed in his Proclamation of Emancipation, and other documents, as there positions were reiterated in his annual message. It was further declared by the President *that the complete restoration of the National authority everywhere was an indispensable condition of any assent on our part to whatever form of peace might be proposed.* The President assured the other party that while he must adhere to these positions, he would be prepared, so far as power is lodged with the Executive, to exercise liberality. Its power, however, is limited by the Constitution, and, when peace should be made, Congress must necessarily act in regard to appropriations of money and to the admission of Representatives from the insurrectionary States.

The Richmond party were then informed that Congress had on the 31st ult. adopted by a constitutional majority a joint resolution submitting to the several States the proposition to abolish slavery throughout the Union, and that there is every reason to expect that it will be accepted by three-fourths of the States, so as to become a part of the national organic law.

The conference came to an end by mutual acquiescence, without producing an agreement of views upon the several matters discussed, or any of them. Nevertheless, it is perhaps of some importance that we have been able to submit our opinions and views directly to prominent insurgents, and to hear them in answer, in a courteous and not unfriendly manner. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SEWARD.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Additional Particulars of Recent Operations.

The Rebels Driven Back to Dabney's Mills.

Our Forces Holding Their Position on the Vaughan Road.

The New Line being Strongly Fortified.

SUMMARY OF OUR LOSSES.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Wednesday, Feb. 8.

The result of yesterday's engagement was more important than reported in my last dispatch, the particulars of which were not fully known here at the time I sent it off.

When the Fifth Corps fell back to the line of works at Hatcher's Run, on Monday night, the enemy did not follow very vigorously, nor did they make any attempt to storm the position.

It was believed, however, they would do so yesterday morning, but up to noon no sign of an attack appeared, nor did the rebels seem to be in strong force in the vicinity.

It was, therefore, determined to send a reconnoissance out over the ground occupied by us the day previous, and ascertain where the rebels were, and, if possible, force them back to their works at Dabney's mill.

Gen. CRAWFORD'S division of the Fifth Corps, having had the advance the day before, and being best acquainted with the nature of the country, was selected for the duty, which they performed to the entire satisfaction of the Commanding General.

The column moved about noon, taking the Dabney's Mill road, and after advancing about half a mile, struck the rebel pickets, who fell back as our men advanced.

A line-of-battle was then formed, the right resting on Hatcher's Run, and the left supported by a part of Gen. WEMAROE'S command of the Sixth Corps.

The entire line then advanced cautiously through the thick woods on each side of the road, and before going far met the rebels in force, when a sharp engagement immediately began.

The rebels were steadily driven back until they took refuge behind their works at the mill, when they made a determined stand.

Fighting here was kept up until dark, when our men commenced throwing up slight breastworks to protect themselves.

The rebels did not seem disposed to attack again as they had done the day previous, and the object of the movement having been accomplished by the development of their position, our troops were withdrawn, during the night, to their former ground on the Vaughn road, in the vicinity of which strong works have been erected.

The loss in the engagement turns out to be quite heavy, considering the small force engaged. The Third Division of the Fifth Corps suffered principally. The following are the figures:

	Officers.	Men.
Killed	5	66
Wounded	28	491
Missing	4	586
Total	37	1,143

Aggregate loss, 1,180 officers and men, out of about 4,000 who went into the action.

No doubt a large proportion of these put down as missing will appear in a few days, as is usually the case—the stragglers always keeping out of the way as long as possible.

The heavy loss in the division indicates the manner in which the men acquitted themselves, and they have been highly complimented for their bravery by their commanding officers.

The loss in the Sixth Corps is not reported, but is very slight, they acting as a supporting column rather than an attacking force.

Among the casualties reported are the following:

Col. TILDEN, Fourteenth Maine, slightly.

Lieut.-Col. STOCKTON, Ninety-seventh New-York, slightly.

Lieut.-Col. CHENEY, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Pennsylvania, severely.

Col. HANNUM, One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania, badly wounded in the leg.

Lieut.-Col. HARNER, severely.

Major W. FINK, One Hundred and Twenty-first Pennsylvania, severely.

Capt. CORT, Eleventh Pennsylvania, severely.

Capt. LASHER, Sixth Wisconsin, wounded.

Capt. J. J. COOPER, Thirty-ninth Massachusetts, wounded.

Adjutant L. H. CHAMBERLAIN, Twenty-fourth Michigan, wounded.

Lieut. J. B. WILKIE, Twenty-fourth Michigan, wounded.

Lieut. FREDERICKS, Sixth Wisconsin, wounded.

Lieut. SYLVESTER, Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania, severely in the throat.

Lieut. GEORGE JOHNSON, Sixth Wisconsin, in the back.

Lieut. J. H. MONTAGUE, One Hundred and Forty-third Pennsylvania, in the face, slightly.

Lieut. W. B. JUNE, Ninety-seventh New-York, leg amputated.

Lieut. JOHN KELLER, wounded in the leg.

Lieut.-Col. MUNLEON, of the Forty-eighth Mississippi (rebel) regiment was severely wounded and brought into the Fifth Corps hospital, where he died.

To-day has been very quiet. The only firing heard is from the batteries near the Appomattox this evening, lasting but a short time, however.

The weather has cleared off beautifully, but the roads are in bad condition from the severe storm of yesterday.

GREAT CAVALRY CAMPAIGN.

An Extraordinary Movement Through the Cotton Gulf States.

Clouds of Cavalry Sweeping to the Gulf of Mexico.

Gen. Thomas and Gen. Wilson in Command.

MONTGOMERY, SELMA, MOBILE.

CO-OPERATION WITH GEN. CANBY

Abolition of the Rebellion in the Southwest.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 8.

It was announced a month ago, that the veteran and victorious army of Gen. THOMAS, which had then just inflicted such a series of disastrous defeats upon HOOD, would at once take up its march after the remnant of the rebel army, which had found refuge in Mississippi, at Tupelo, a station on the Mobile Railroad, some fifty miles south of Corinth. Our army, in undertaking this movement, would necessarily have to prepare itself for a campaign extending through the State of Mississippi, and as far as Mobile, for HOOD would simply retreat from Tupelo and other points as we advanced upon them, and would thus draw our forces on indefinitely, without result. This would have been a campaign of great difficulty, and required considerable time in preparation.

In the meanwhile, there were two things which materially altered this plan: First, Lieut.-Gen. GRANT ordered to other fields a great part of Gen. THOMAS' infantry. Secondly, it was definitely ascertained that HOOD'S defeat in December was of such a complete character that an army of the magnitude of that under Gen. THOMAS was not required to operate against it, or to do any other part of the work that remained to be done in the Southwest. In fact a limited body of infantry, with a preponderance of cavalry, are all that are now required in all the vast range of country between the Ohio River and the Gulf of Mexico.

A new campaign was consequently resolved upon, and by the time this is printed, a cavalry movement of the most gigantic character, and promising the greatest results, will have been begun. The army, in fact, is in motion. The main circumstances have already been announced in the papers of the West and South.

The starting point of the campaign is Eastport, in the northeastern corner of the State of Mississippi, where THOMAS' headquarters have been for some time located. The Columbus (Miss.) *Republic* has recently published the information that large Federal forces were "concentrating at Eastport and Decatur for the purpose of moving on Selma and Montgomery as soon as the roads are in suitable condition." Of course they can stop neither at Selma or Montgomery; and the articles that have been telegraphed North from the Mobile *Tribune* show very clearly that the rebels know the point aimed at to be the great commercial city of the Gulf. The Richmond *Whig* of Tuesday informs us that Gen. CANBY has sent a large force of infantry from New-Orleans to Pascagoula, close to Mobile; and the city is so weakly defended that the idea is universally expressed in the South that it will be abandoned by the rebels.

The number of cavalry engaged in this great expedition is stated in the Western papers as 40,000, including mounted infantry, but the force may not be as large as this. The distinguished cavalry leader, Gen. WILSON, is in command. The distance from Eastport to Mobile is about 300 miles, through a country easily traversed; and Gen. SHERMAN has stated under his own signature, for the information of the army, that sufficient forage can be had on the line of the march. The cavalry can probably make twenty to twenty-five miles a day, and the campaign, if continuous, would thus occupy from fifteen to twenty days.

It is by far the largest expedition of this character of the war, and its conditions and prosperity have been so thoroughly canvassed in advance, that no doubt whatever is entertained of its complete success.

The demoralized condition of DICK TAYLOR'S (late HOOD'S) army at Tupelo, not over 16,000 strong, takes it away as an element of danger.

The intense animosity of the people of Alabama and Mississippi against the rebel Government and authorities, known to amount almost to revolution, makes the prospect of the campaign good in that respect. It will probably be even freer from harrassment than SHERMAN'S campaign through Georgia.

The opening of the Alabama and Tombigbee Rivers, and the occupation of Selma, Montgomery and Mobile, will virtually complete our military work in the Cotton States of the Gulf.

As to the condition of HOOD'S army a Southern letter, in the Chicago *Tribune*, under date of Feb. 4, says:

Intelligence from Alabama, which I received through a perfectly reliable channel, yesterday, is of a more encouraging character, in a political and military point of view. DICK TAYLOR'S (late HOOD'S) army is dwindling away and disbanding with great rapidity. Discontent is not confined to the ranks, but extends to officers carrying the title of General, and so general is the demoralization, that it is impossible to prevent desertions.

Since the 15th of December last, forty-five commissioned officers and 1,861 privates have reported themselves to Provost-Marshal's office at this place, and been released on taking the oath of amnesty, and other posts have released hundreds. In addition to this the weeds of Alabama are full of deserters, and they are in constant communication with Union men within our lines, and from the latter I learn that these deserters are thoroughly organized and determined to protect themselves, and that they are anxious to make terms with the national Government. That they could come in and take the amnesty oath they know, but they have families beyond our lines, and they feel it their duty to stay and protect them. I have it from the very best authority that DICK TAYLOR'S force, including all the troops between the Mississippi and the Chattahoochee, is reduced below 16,000. Our forces can take Montgomery, Selma and Mobile at any time.

On the same subject, and on the military prospect a Nashville letter dated Feb. 3, in the Chicago *Evening Journal*, says:

The war may be considered as practically at an end, now, in this section. True, the 50,000 cavalry under THOMAS and CANBY will sweep over the States of Mississippi and Alabama as soon as the weather will permit, and many places now nominally held by the rebels will fall into our hands, and numerous railroads, at present useful to the enemy, will be destroyed, and two or three rivers of great importance will be opened to our

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

BUFFIANLY RECRUITING AGENT.—Mr. JAMES CONOVER, of Keyport, N. J., appeared before Justice DODGE, and complained that, on Wednesday evening, LEONARD J. SEALY seized him by the collar, and, personating a United States detective, threatened to take him to the Tombs at once, if he refused to accompany him to a recruiting office, and enlist. Mr. CONOVER declined, and SEALY was arrested by Officer ROBINSON, of the Eighth Precinct. He was committed to prison in default of $1,000 bail.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.—The friends of the late WILLIAM BRANCH, of No. 123 West Thirteenth-street, having made application for information concerning his death and burial, Dr. A. B. MOTT visited the Coroner's Office Thursday, and stated that Mr. BRANCH's death resulted from concussion of the brain. Business pressing him on the morning of the funeral, the Doctor hurriedly wrote a certificate, and omitted to state the indirect cause of death.

LODGER IN ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.—Thursday morning, the attention of a Broadway policeman was called to something under beneath one of the horizontal slabs in St Paul's churchyard, and on going to the spot and lifting the stone, he found a living but not quite sane man, who, rather than apply for lodgings at a police station, had crept into a crypt.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 10, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, 15 bbls. Ashes, 3,295 bbls. Flour, 611 bbls. and 2 545 bags Corn Meal, 8,067 bushels Corn, 13,153 bushels Oats, 560 bushels Rye, 180 bushels Malt, 280 bushels Barley, 4,430 packages Provisions, and 382 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are inactive and nominal.

COTTON—Is less active, lower and heavy. Middlings, 84c.@86c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in good demand, especially the low grades, which have advanced 10c.@15c. per bbl. Sales since our last amount to 14,500 bbls.; including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $9 45 @$9 75; poor to choice Extra State at $9 70@$10, chiefly at $9 75@$9 85; Round-hoop, family brands, at $10 90@$11 15, the latter an extreme, ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 45	@$9 75
Extra State	9 70	@10 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 75	@12 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shp'g brands	10 90	@11 15
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 15	@12 25
Extra Genesee	10 00	@12 25
Poor to Choice Extra Missouri	10 00	@14 25

Southern Flour is improving to-day. Sales since our last 1,250 bbls., at $10 40@$11 75 for poor to good, and $11 80@$14 50 for good to choice extra brands ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in fair demand, and firmer. Sales 500 bbls. Extra, at $9 70@$12 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet, including fine and superfine at $7 75@$8 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is dull and heavy to-day, at $7 90 for Jersey, and $8 75 (for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales 150 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in good request, and has been quoted firmer. Sales, since our last, 32,000 bushels, including Amber Western, (White,) at $2 45; and good Chicago Spring, at $2 18 ₱ bushel. Corn has been more active at $1 67½@$1 90 for Mixed Western, and $1 72@$1 75 for Jersey Yellow, ₱ bushel. Sales, 41,000 bushels. Rye and Barley continue quiet and depressed. Oats have been quiet, and heavy. We quote Western at 91 lb. State at 81 10, Jersey at $1 06@$1 07 ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River is in moderate request at $1 20 for shipping, and $1 30@$1 35 for small lots for city use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are continue in demand at 30c.@32½c. for interior to choice, according to quality, ₱ lb.

HIDES—The market has been quiet but held firmly.

LEATHER—Has been rather more sought after, at uniform rates.

MOLASSES—Continues inactive at former rates.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in demand, including Spirits Turpentine, at $1 90@$1 95 ₱ gal.; Rosin, at $15@$20 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar, domestic and foreign, at $5@$6 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Continue in limited demand, including Crude Whale at $1 58@$1 60; Crude Sperm at $2 25@$2 40; Bleached Winter White, at $1 75@$1 80; Unbleached Sperm, at $2 40@$2 55; Linseed, at $1 50; No. 1 Lard, at $2 20@$2 25 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues quiet and heavy to-day. We quote: Crude, (nominally,) at 45c.@49c.; Refined, in bond, 67c.@68c.; and Refined, free, at 86c.@88c. per gallon. Sales, 1,200 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand, and quoted higher. Sales since our last, 5,160 bbls., in lots, at $30 75@$37 25, closing at $35 25 for New Mess; $35@$35 50, closing, at $35 25 regular, for 1863-64 Mess; $34 75@$35 for New Prime Mess; $30@$30 50 for New Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales were also made of 4,750 bbls. New Mess, February and March, seller and buyer's options, at $37 50@$38 55 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in good demand at 17c.@18¾c. for Shoulders; 16c.@22c. for Hams; sales equal to 650 pkgs. Bacon is quiet; sales since our last, 390 boxes, including Cumberland Cut, at 20c.@20½c., and Long Cut Hams at 20½c.@20¾c. ₱ lb. Dressed Hogs are in good request and firm at 15¾c.@16¼c. ₱ lb. Lard is advancing; sales 1,850 tcs. and bbls. at 19½c.@24c. and 1,250 tcs. March, bought on part, at 24¼c. ₱ lb. Beef is in moderate request, at $21@$24 for Extra Mess; $18@$22 for New Plain Mess; sales 600 bbls. Tierce Beef and Beef Hams are saleable and steady. Butter is in request at 43c.@58c. for poor to choice, and 58c.@60c. for fancy State, and 30c.@46c. for Yellow. Cheese is more sought after, at 14c.@23c for poor to very choice, ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in limited demand at former rates. Sales since our last comprise 210 hhds. Cuba at 16c.@22¾c., ₱ lb. Refined sugars are quiet at 23½c.@27½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, since our last, 116,000 lbs., at 16¼c.@17c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been quiet and unsettled in price.

WHISKY—Sales since our last 200 bbls. at $2 28 ₱ gallon, closing quite heavily.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements included 600 bbls. Pork, part at 1s.; 400 tcs. Beef at 1s. 6d.; 100 boxes Bacon at 7s. 6d.; 200 packages Lard at 10s.; 200 boxes Cheese at 20s.; also, by steamer, 700 packages Bacon at 25s. For London, 400 bbls. Pork at 2s.; 1,500 tcs. Beef at 3s.; 700 bbls. Oil Cake at 1s. 4½d.; 500 boxes Cheese at 20s.; also, by steamer, 125 bales Hops at ½d. For Antwerp, 25 tons heavy goods at 22s. 6d.; 10,000 Hogshead Staves on private terms. For Havana, Provisions, by steamer, at 1c.@1½c. ₱ lb.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, Feb. 9, 1865. } 2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—Councilmen Robinson, Hagerty Koster, Brinkman, Hardy, Patterson, Houghtaling, Leahy, Green, Smith, O'Callaghan, Russell, Joyce, Reilly, Fitzgerald, Cook—16.

The President being absent at roll-call,

Councilman Russell moved that Councilman Hagerty take the Chair.

Which was carried.

The minutes of the meetings of January thirty and February two were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That Fifth-avenue, between the First and Second avenues, be flagged a space four feet wide, through the sidewalk of the same, where not already done, and the curb and gutter stones set therein, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Fitzgerald—

Resolved, That Fifth-avenue, from One Hundred and Thirtieth-street to the Harlem River, be regulated and graded, curb and gutter stones set, and sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the middle of the same, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Councilman O'Callaghan—

Resolved, That the Harlem Gas-light Company be directed to lay gas mains in Fifty-ninth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.

By Councilman Koster—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to advertise for proposals to plank and repair piers fifty-six and fifty-seven, East River, immediately.

Which was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Docks and Slips.

By Councilman O'Callaghan—

Resolved, That a pier, with the necessary receiving basins, be built in the East River, at Fifty-fifth-street, between Second and Third avenues, for the accommodation of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

By Councilman Kinney—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to Messrs. Cook and Avery, grocers, of number three hundred and seven Washington-street, to receive and deliver goods from the sidewalk in front of their store, said permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Fitzgerald—

Whereas, Many of the New-York City Regimental bands which, after having served with honor and credit in the field, have returned to this city, and whose regiments have become reduced, have consolidated with other regiments from this city, forming consolidated Regimental bands; and

Whereas, Many of these regiments have applied to the Common Council to be organized by the city, and furnished with a band of music, which gifts from the city these representatives of the city's patriotism have always prized so highly, and so justly demanded; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs be and they are hereby authorized and directed to procure a stand of colors for each of the volunteer regiments from the City of New-York in the service, or that may be mustered into the service of the United States, at a cost not in excess of the average sum of three hundred and seventy-five ($375) for each regiment, and the Comptroller be and is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrants for the payment of the same, upon the presentation of vouchers duly certified by the Committee on National Affairs.

Resolved, That, for the special purpose of more fully carrying into effect the above resolution, and not otherwise, the Committee on National Affairs of the Board of Aldermen and the same committee of the Board of Councilmen are hereby appointed and constituted a Joint Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Leavy—

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be and he is hereby directed to cause one thousand copies of the map of the new fire districts to be printed for the use of the Commissioners and members of the Fire Department of this city.

Which was referred to the Committee on Printing and Advertising.

By Councilman Houghtaling—

Resolved, That the salary of the Lighter of the City Hall be and the same is hereby fixed at the rate of seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum, the same to take effect from January 1, 1865.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That the Metropolitan Gas-light Company be and they are hereby directed to cause gas mains to be laid in Sixtieth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues, and the Street Commissioner is hereby directed to cause lamp-posts to be placed therein and the lamps lighted as soon as possible.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Hagerty—

Resolved, That the City Inspector is hereby directed, authorized and empowered to make a contract with Daniel Gallagher to deliver all the contents of the sinks and privies of the City of New-York for ten years from the first day of April next, at the present places of deposit of the Lodi Manufacturing Company, upon his giving satisfactory security in the sum of five thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of the contract, and for the payment of one thousand dollars quarterly for ten years, into the city treasury.

Which was laid over.

INVITATION.

An invitation was received from Columbia Engine Company, number Fourteen, to attend their annual ball, to be held at Irving Hall, on Tuesday evening, February fourteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Which was accepted.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of adopting the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the widow of the late Patrick Coman, for the sum of five hundred dollars, and charge the same to the account of donations.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, to flag sidewalks, &c., of Forty-fifth-street, between Lexington and Fifth avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of paying Patrick O'Brien, for remuneration for loss of horse.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance, to pay Peter Duffy two hundred and fifty dollars to pay for loss of horse.

Which was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That Fiftieth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, the whole expense to be borne by the property owners, under such directions as shall be given by the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

MOTION.

Councilman Koster moved that the board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon, the President pro tem. declared that the board stood adjourned until Monday, the thirteenth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

JAS. H. SWEENY, Clerk.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Peruvian	Feb. 11	Portland	Liverpool.
City of Cork	Feb. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
America	Feb. 11	New-York	Bremen.
Africa	Feb. 15	Boston	Liverpool.
City of London	Feb. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Australasian	Feb. 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Lafayette	March 1	New-York	Havre.
Asia	March 1	Boston	Liverpool.
Saxonia	March 4	New-York	S'mpton.
Borussia	April 1	New-York	S'mpton.
Bavaria	April 15	New-York	S'mpton.
Germania	April 29	New-York	S'mpton.
Tentonia	May 13	New-York	S'mpton.
Saxonia	May 27	New-York	S'mpton.

FROM EUROPE.

Kangaroo	Jan. 24	Liverpool	New-York.
City of London	Jan. 25	Liverpool	New-York.
Australasian	Jan. 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Etna	Feb. 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Feb. 4	Liverpool	Boston.
United Kingdom	Feb. 8	Glasgow	New-York.
Saxonia	Feb. 8	S'mpton	New-York.
China	Feb. 11	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Feb. 18	Liverpool	New-York.
Cuba	Feb. 25	Liverpool	New-York.
Borussia	March 8	S'mpton	New-York.
Bavaria	March 22	S'mpton	New-York.
Germania	April 5	S'mpton	New-York.
Tentonia	April 19	S'mpton	New-York.
Saxonia	May 3	S'mpton	New-York.

For Havana and New-Orleans.

Havana	Feb. 11	New-York	Havana.
Yazoo	Feb. 11	New-York	Havana.
Morning Star	Feb. 18	New-York	New-Orleans.

For California.

Costa Rica	Feb. 13	New-York	Aspinwall.
Golden Rule	Feb. 20	New-York	Nicaragua.
Ocean Queen	Feb. 23	New-York	Aspinwalla.

European Mails.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, by the steamer *America*, will close at 10:30 A. M. Saturday.

The mails for Ireland, via Queenstown, by the steamer *City of Cork*, will close at 10:30 A. M. on Saturday.

For New-Orleans, &c.

The mails for Havana, by the steamer *Havana*, will close at 2 P. M. on Saturday.

The mails for New-Orleans and Havana, by the steamer *Yazoo*, will close at 10:30 P. M. Saturday.

For California.

The mails for California, Central America, South Pacific, &c., by the steamer *Costa Rica*, will close at 10:30 A. M. on Monday.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at.....5:30 A. M., 1:30 and.....6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails.....4 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island.....9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River.....3:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad.....3 P. M.
North Mail.....5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way.....5:00 A. M. and 3 P. M.
South Mail at.....5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., near Wavérley-place.—Rev. J. H. HOBBINS, Jr., will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3¼ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. DR. CHEEVER will preach in the Church of the Puritans, on Union-square, SABBATH EVENING, on *The Conflict in Christian Life between the Forces of Doubt and Belief.*

REV. HALSEY W. KNAPP WILL PREACH in Broadway and 34th-st. Hall for the 536th-st. Baptist Church, on SUNDAY, Feb. 12, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH—EIGHTEENTH-st., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Rev. E. BENJAMIN will preach at 10½ and 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., the latter service for Seat Holders; and Rev. E. GOODRICH at 7½ P. M.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. M. C. WILSON will preach ON SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. HILDRETH will preach at 3 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-second-street. Preaching in the morning by Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK, and in the evening by Rev. ERSKINE J. FOX.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. R. J. RICHARDSON, Pastor, will preach in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Feb. 12, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE COMING OF CHRIST.—SHEFFIELD KNOWLES, Esq., will preach in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., on *The Evidences of the Speedy Appearance of Our Lord.* Seats free.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Corner of Downing-st.—Rev. WM. S. BALCH, of Ludlow, Vt., will supply the desk on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE CELESTIAL EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, East 14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., Rev. R. DICKSON, Rector. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD will DELIVER a Lecture on Spiritualism, in the Church of the Restoration, corner Nostrand-ave. and Clinton-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING.

NOTICE.—REV. S. D. ALEXANDER, D. D., will preach in the Presbyterian Church, in University-place, (late Dr. Potts',) SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and the Rev. [illegible] at 3 P. M. Main School.

BETHESDA BAPTIST CHURCH, 39TH-st., near 7th-av.—REV. H. [illegible] Pastor, will preach morning and evening. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

F. H. SHERMAN WILL LECTURE ON the John Brown Raid, at Cooper Institute, ON TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 14, at 7½ o'clock.

ANNA E. DICKINSON WILL GIVE HER A new lecture—*A Glance at our Future*—at the Cooper Institute THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 16.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

DR. CLARK'S LECTURES ON EUROPE.—The second lecture of this course, for the benefit of the United States Christian and Christian Commission, will be delivered in the West Presbyterian Church, (near 5th-av.,) ON MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, commencing at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Switzerland and Lombardy.* Tickets 50 cents. For sale at Sheldon's, No. 335 Broadway; Appleton's, No. 443 Broadway; Carter's, No. 580 Broadway; Sunday School Union, No. 600 Broadway; McFarland's, corner Broadway and 20th-st.; and at the door.

LEE-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The lecture-room of the Lee-av. Baptist Church will be opened for public worship on SUNDAY, Feb. 12, when special services will be held as follows: The opening sermon will be preached by the Pastor, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Sermon by Rev. Dr. WESTON at 3 P. M. Sermon by Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE at 7 P. M., at the close of which the ordinance of Baptism will be administered, and this will be followed by the ordinance of the Lord's Supper, which will conclude the services of the day.

CITY EVANGELIZATION.—A MEETING IN behalf of City Missions will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the 4th-av. Presbyterian Church, corner 22d-st., Rev. Dr. CHEEVER'S. No long, tedious reports, no collection. Addresses by Rev. Dr. Frederick G. Clark, Rev. H. D. Ganse, Rev. R. J. W. Buckland and William E. Dodge, Esq.

THOMAS C. STRONG,
Chairman Special Committee.

BROOKLYN SOCIETY OF THE NEW-JERUSALEM.—(Swedenborgian.)—Services every SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M., at the Chapel of the Polytechnic Institute, Livingston, near Court. Subject of the evening lecture to-morrow: *The Divine Trinity*, by the Minister, Rev. J. C. ADEN. The public invited. Seats free.

SPIRITUALISTS' SOCIETY—DODWORTH HALL, NO. 806 BROADWAY.—Mr. WILLIS will speak at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Man's Relations to the Physical and the Spiritual World.* 7½ o'clock—*The Holy Ghost or Spiritual Influences.* Conference at 2 o'clock. Subject—*What Constitutes a Human Soul, and what are its Relations?* Seats free. The public invited.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., PASTOR, will preach in 43d-st. Baptist Church, between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., on *Be ye also Ready. The Nature and Importance of this Preparation*; and at 7½ P. M., *On the Danger of Passing Our Day of Grace.* Preaching every evening next week, except Saturday, at 7½ o'clock. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—*Poor Members necessary to the Life and Prosperity of a Church.* The presentation of this subject will be repeated by the Rev. JNO. THOMAS, D. D., at the invitation of the association, SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, in Rev. Dr. RICE'S church, 5th-av. and 19th-st.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST. REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, between 8th and 9th avs.—The Pastor, Rev. PETER STRYKER, will begin SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, a course of sermons on practical subjects, illustrated by incidents from ecclesiastical life. Subject for this evening—*The Dying Universalist.* Service at 7:30 o'clock.

ROSE HILL M. E. CHURCH, 27TH-ST., between 2d and 3d avs. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. by Rev. J. A. WOOD, of Wyoming Conference. Prayer meeting at 3½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. Preaching also by Rev. Mr. WOOD during the evenings of the coming week at 7½ o'clock.

REV. THOS. ARMITAGE, D. D., WILL preach in the Madison-av. Baptist Church, corner of 31st-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the fourth in a course of sermons on "The Distinguished Women of the Bible." Subject—*The Character of Deborah.*

CHRISTIAN UNION.—REV. E. B. CANFIELD, D. D., Rector of Christ's Church, Brooklyn, will preach in Dr. Hutter's church, in Washington-square, next SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ P. M. Subject—*The True Church Ones.* Rev. ROBERT LEWAY (Baptist) will preach for Dr. Smith, Harrison-st., Brooklyn, at same hour.

THE THIRD OF A COURSE OF LECTURES on the History, Order, Worship and Doctrines of the body of Christians known as the Catholic Apostolic Church, will be delivered by the Rev. WM. W. ANDREWS, in the Hall of Dodsworth's Studio Building, corner of 4th-av. and 29th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, at 7½ o'clock.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCHES.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, on the 13th instant, corner Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Also, by the Pastor, Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, corner Madison and Gouverneur sts., at 12½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., and corner Dover and Water sts., at 3 P. M. Seats free.

MISSION SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—A MEETING on behalf of Mission Schools, under the auspices of the New-York Sunday School Union, will be held at the Madison-av. Baptist Church, corner 31st-st. ON SUNDAY EVENING, the 12th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Addresses may be expected from the Rev. Messrs. PELTZ, HISCOX, and ESTERBROOK. The Mission children will sing.

PROPHETIC LECTURES.—THE FOURTH of the course on Daniel, by JOHN WILLIAMS, on SUNDAY EVENING, at the University Building, Washington-square, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Daniel's Vision of Four Beast—The Guilt and Judgment of the Old World.* Seats free.

ANNUAL MEETING IN BROOKLYN OF THE AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION, will be held at the First Reformed Dutch Church, Jerolemon-st., near Court, SUNDAY EVENING, 12th instant, at 7½ o'clock. Speakers: Rev. A. WILLITS, Rev. J. A. BUNTIN, Rev. STEPHEN PAXON, and others.

NOTICE.—LOST OR STOLEN, A DRAFT drawn by H. M. Olmsted, dated Morristown, Feb. 2, 1865, No. 56, in favor of Isaac Van Wagner, Esq., Treasurer, on Messrs. Olyphant's Son & Co., New-York, for $20,350. Payment of same having been stopped, all persons are cautioned against negotiating it.

FORSYTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Near Division-st.—Rev. G. A. HUSSELL, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, Feb. 12, morning, at 10½, and evening at 7 o'clock, by Rev. R. H. LOOMIS, of 3d-st. M. E. Church. Prayer services after evening sermon. Strangers particularly invited. Welcome all. Seats free to all parts of the church.

BELIEVERS IN THE SECOND COMING of Christ and future life only for the righteous, worship at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway. Preaching SUNDAY, by F. R. BUSHANE, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All interested to hear on the above themes are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. WILLIAM H. BOOLE, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. J. H. ROONEY, of California, at 7 P. M. Prayer meeting at 6 P. M., and every night during the week at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH, NO. 8 University-place, (Chapel of the Union Theological Seminary,) Preaching by Rev. J. B. C. BRAUHEIN, every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening service on THURSDAY, at 7½ o'clock. Sunday School at 9 A. M. Seats free.

REV. MORGAN DIX, D. D., WILL PREACH in the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner of 9th-av. and 28th-st., before the Young Men's Association for the Relief of the Sick, on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 12. The Church is open for divine service every Sunday evening, at 7½ P. M.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION.—SITE OF the Old Brewery.—The original mission at the Five Points, Rev. J. M. HAFFEN, Superintendent. The Principal Sunday School at 2 o'clock, P. M. Select pieces will be sung by the whole school. Visitors will address the children.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH, 50TH-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Rev. GRISWOLD will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and the Pastor, Rev. C. B. FEAR, at 7 P. M. Love Feast at 9 A. M., and Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Seats free.

REV. SELLA MARTIN WILL PREACH at Shiloh Church, corner of Prince and Marion sts., in the MORNING, at 11 o'clock. Subject—*Fighting and Fears.* And at the same place in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*God's Methods of Bringing Peace.*

CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS—IN 48TH-st., between 8th and 9th av. Preaching TO-MORROW (Sunday,) at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. S. A. BARER, and at 7½ P. M., by Rev. E. F. JOHNS, the Boy Preacher.

THE SIXTH OF THE COURSE OF Sermons on the Holy Scriptures will be preached on SUNDAY EVENING, the 12th inst., by Rev. W. C. BOARS, in Calvary Church, 4th-av. and 21st-st. Subject—*Prophecy.* Service to commence at 7½ P. M.

THE LAST JUDGMENT—THE REV. CHAUNCEY GILES will deliver a lecture on the above subject on SUNDAY EVENING, in the New Church House of Worship, 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, (EPISCOPAL,) Lexington-av., corner of East 35th-st. Rev. CORNELIUS R. DUFFIE, Rector. Services, 10½ MORNING, 7½ EVENING. The pastor will furnish strangers with seats.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE RECONCILIATION—in 31st-st., west of 2d-av. Rev. D. S. HUNTINGTON, Rector. Services MORNING and EVENING. N. B.—Sittings wanted at a moderate compensation.

THE SECOND OF THE SERIES OF MISSIONARY MEETINGS will be held in the Sabbath-School Hall, of the Congregational Church, Brooklyn, on SABBATH EVENING, Feb. 12, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Messrs. SUMNER and EDDINGER, of the school.

DRY GOODS.

Gold.	New Styles.
Opaque.	1865.
White.	Swiss Lace.
Green.	Nottingham
Sand Blue	Lace.
Holland.	Lace Lace.
Bray's	Muslin.
Patent	Brussels.
Fixtures,	Rugs.
and all	Jersey Cloth.
other	Alabaster Cloth.
Appointments	Dimities.
Kept	Carriages.
	and all other
	Trimmings.

DRY GOODS.

NEW SPRING GOODS FOR 1865.
THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE IN HOOP-SKIRTS.

J. W. BRADLEY'S New Patent DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (or double) SPRING SKIRT.

WEBB, BRADLEY & CARY (late J. I. & J. G. Webb), SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS. No. 78 CHAMBERS and Nos. 75 and 77 Reade-sts., New-York.

THIS INVENTION consists of DUPLEX (or two) ELLIPTIC Steel Springs, ingeniously braided, tightly and firmly together, ready to hook, making the smoothest, most flexible, elastic and durable spring ever used. They will not bend or break, like most single Steel Skirts, and consequently preserve their perfect and beautiful shape twice as long as any other skirt. THE WONDERFUL ELASTICITY and great comfort and pleasure to the lady wearing the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT will be experienced particularly in all crowded assemblies, opera, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, rent-chairs, for promenade and house-chairs, as the skirt will resume spring, when in use, to occupy a small place as easily and conveniently as a silk or muslin dress.

A LADY having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT for a SINGLE DAY, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them.

THEY are the best, QUALITY in every part, and UNIFORMLY the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE, COMFORTABLE and ECONOMICAL SKIRT ever made. FOR SALE in all FIRST-CLASS STORES IN THIS CITY and throughout the UNITED STATES, CUBA, MEXICO, SOUTH AMERICA and the WEST INDIES.

INQUIRE FOR THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer.
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction THIS DAY, Feb. 11, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, and others, first-class Railroad Bonds and Bank and Insurance Stocks, &c. Catalogues at the office, No. 14 Pine-st.

DANIEL R. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of an order of the U. S. District Court to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 21st day of February, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at the warehouse of Messrs. Bailey & Steele, No. 4 Commercial Wharf, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer *Stag*, consisting of

BALES ARMY CLOTH.
BLANKETS,
SHOES,
BERRING MACHINES,
PIG LEAD,
SOAP,
MERCHANDISE,
SALT PETRE,
SHIP'S STORES, &c.

ALSO,

CARDIFF COAL.—180 tons, more or less, Cardiff Coal.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VARICK AND DOMINICK STREETS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 13, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Joseph J. Marvin, Esq., Referee:

VARICK AND DOMINICK STS.—The 5 desirable lots, with the brick and frame buildings thereon, on the northeast corner of Varick and Dominick sts., known as Nos. 134 and 136 Varick-st., and Nos. 15, 17, and 17½ Dominick-st.—60 feet on Varick-st. by 100 feet deep. Maps &c. at No. 3 Pine-st.

BY GIBSON & CO.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.—The undersigned, as Agent for the owner, will offer at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of March, 1865, at 3 o'clock, all that valuable tract of land called Carroll's Point, being part of Mount Clare.

This property consists of about thirty-nine acres, in the western portion of the City of Baltimore, and binds on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad about two thousand feet, and has a water front of about five thousand feet.

It has been laid off in streets by the city authorities, and will be sold in squares, as laid off. These squares have been accurately surveyed.

No. 1 contains 3 acres, 2 roods.
No. 1½ contains 1 rood 14 perches.
No. 2 contains 3 acres, 2 roods, 24 perches.
No. 3 contains 1 acre, 2 roods, 32 perches.
No. 4 contains 3 acres, 2 roods, 24 perches.
No. 4½ contains 30 perches.
No. 5 contains 3 acres, 3 roods.
No. 6 contains 3 acres, 1 rood, 7 perches.
No. 7 contains 4 acres, 3 roods, 21 perches.
No. 8 contains 4 acres, 3 roods, 31 perches.
No. 9 contains 3 acres, 2 roods, 24 perches.
No. 9½ contains 20 perches.
No. 10 contains 4 acres, 28 perches.
No. 10½ contains 3 roods, 24 perches.
No. 11 contains 1 acre, 34 perches.

A map of the property can be seen at the counting-room of the auctioneers, and at the office of the undersigned.

TERMS.—One-third cash, the balance in six and twelve months, with interest from day of sale.

J. ALEXANDER PRESTON,
Attorney-at-Law.
No. 31 St. Paul-st., Baltimore.
GIBSON & CO., Auctioneers.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BROADWAY AND WAVERLEY-PLACE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 14, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Buildings, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Stephen Cambrelling, Esq., Referee:

BROADWAY AND DEY-ST.—THE VERY VALUABLE property northwest corner of Broadway and Dey-st., 50 feet on Broadway, 125 feet on Dey-st.

WAVERLEY-PLACE.—The valuable dwelling-house and lot northwest corner of Waverley-place and Mercer-st., 28 feet 6 inches by 120 feet 5 inches.

Maps, &c., may be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 3 Pine-st.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED REAL ESTATE.—P. C. BULKLEY will sell on THURSDAY, Feb. 16, 1865, at 12 o'clock

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY SEVERAL GOOD GIRLS, SITUATIONS for the country; also, nurses, cooks, chambermaids wishing to reside in Yorkville, Carmansville, Harlem, or surrounding country, please call at the Intelligence Office, northwest corner of 130th-st., 3d-av., Harlem, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTable young girls, one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as chambermaid and nurse, and make herself generally useful; the best of city reference given. Apply at No. 266 West 14th-st., in front basement.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER WHO UNderstands cutting and fitting perfectly, to go out by the day or week. Can be seen at No. 191 West 26th-st. Is a Protestant.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CARVER IN A dining saloon or hotel; satisfactory reference given as to competency, &c. Address No. 26 Jefferson-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as waiter in a private family; has the best of city reference from his last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 56 Beach-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A LIGHT place; understands piano hardening and work on a gentleman's piano generally; has reference. Address J. J., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A COACHMAN. ONE WHO UNDERstands his business, with good references, may inquire, before 10 A. M. Saturday, corner of New-York-av. and Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—IN THE OFFICE OF AN INSURance Company, a young man of some experience in the business. Address, with references, Box No. 3,031 Post-office.

WANTED—A GARDENER; A SINGLE MAN preferred, who has had experience in grapery, greenhouse, &c. Apply to Mr. FROTHINGHAM, No. 166 Wall-st., from 10 to 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A MARRIED MAN, AS COACHMAN and groom; an objection to a colored man. Apply between 10 and 4 o'clock, at J. CONNERS' SONS, corner Reade and Centre sts.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT GARDENER; ONE who thoroughly understands his business and can come well recommended. Apply at No. 221 Washington-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER IN A WHOLEsale dry goods store. Address BOOK-KEEPER, Box No. 761 Post-office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10.000 WANTED—FOR FIVE YEARS, ON first-class real estate on Brooklyn Heights, or up-town property in New-York City. Bond unexceptionable, for which five per cent. will be paid quarterly if desired. Address B. O. O., Grammercy Park Hotel, New-York.

AN EXTENSIVE FOUNDRY, MACHINE and forge shops in a large town on railroad, convenient to the city, doing a large business; large stock of tools, patterns, &c.; the necessary machinery and buildings all in good order. For sale on most favorable terms. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 19 Pine-st.

THE OWNER OF A VALUABLE SEWING-MACHINE patent will sell the whole or part of it at a great sacrifice, not possessing means himself to use it to advantage. Apply at machine shop, No. 127 East 22d-st.

FOR SALE—HALF INTEREST IN A MANUFACturing business already established and without competition, being protected by letters patent. A capital of $10,000 required. Address P. O., Box No. 3,544 New-York City.

POLITICAL.

UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE.—A SPEcial meeting of the above committee will be held at headquarters, corner of Fremont and 23d-sts., on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, at 7½ o'clock. The Committee an Festival are requested to meet at 7 o'clock, at the same place. By order. JAMES KELLY, Chairman.
H. H. HEULAT, } Secretaries.
CHAS. H. HALL, }

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Feb. 10.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Feb. 24.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, March 4.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, March 18
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, March 25
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, April 1.
DAY STAR.....Building.
At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
PASSAGE—Chief cabin state-rooms, $75 to $100; according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $40.
The *Morning Star* is 1,500 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,773, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYMOR, No. 18 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:
WASHINGTON.....3,394 tons.....500-horse power
LAFAYETTE.....3,394 tons.....500-horse power
EUROPE.....(About).....300-horse power
FRANCE.....(About).....300-horse power
NAPOLEON III.....(Building)...1,100-horse power
Until the completion of the entire line, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOGARDE
as follows:
FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....March 1.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....March 28.
First Cabin, (including table wine).....$120
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines. (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CUBA, leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 7.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 14.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 21.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 1.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 7.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 14.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$120 00
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110 00
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless Bills of Lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Feb. 26, and SATURDAY, March 24:
Passage money to Nassau.....$40
Passage money to Havana.....$60
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
Passengers must have passports.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cove Harbor.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company, (Inman line,) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF CORK.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 10
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 17
ETNA.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 24
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier 50 of North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin.....$80	Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to Paris.....$100	Steerage to London.....$30
First Cabin to Paris.....$90	Steerage to Paris.....$30
Return Cabin to Hamburg.....$90	Steerage to Hamburg.....$30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $80, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at equally low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN STEERAGE RATES.
The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 4, North River:
Feb. 15.....COSTA RICA.....ELLIASON.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
Feb. 28.....QUEEN QUEEN.....WEB.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
March 9.....NORTH STAR.....SIDNEY.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)
For freight or passage apply to
D. S. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP MORRO CASTLE,
Capt. Lines,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to
STOUTENBURGH, ELLINTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The new and splendid steamship EAGLE will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave on Feb. 28.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
OF
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building.....	3,400	.....
ENGLAND—building.....	3,400	.....
SCOTLAND—building.....	3,400	.....
ERIN.....	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA.....	3,215	Frowse.
PENNSYLVANIA.....	3,175	Grogan.
VIRGINIA.....	3,175	Lewis.
LOUISIANA.....	2,100	Asplin.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
VIRGINIA—Lewis.....Tuesday, Feb. 7
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.
THROUGH BILLS LADING TO ST. LOUIS AND ALL POINTS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, VIA NEW-ORLEANS.
THE ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS,
JOHN J. ROE, President,
is now ready to contract, and issue THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for shipment as above.
This Company now owns some twenty first-class steamers running between New-Orleans, St. Louis, and Louisville, and are now arranging connections between New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and New-Orleans.
One of their steamers will leave New-Orleans daily, and by judicious arrangements they are enabled to offer inducements to shippers in lower rates and quick dispatch. Average time of transit, eighteen days.
J. RAGER, Agent,
No. 41 Broad-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA HAVANA.
The United States Mail Steamship
YAZOO,
Geo. W. Couch, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for New-Orleans via Havana, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.—Short route, low prices.—The Central American Transit Company will dispatch on the 20th of every month, from Pier No. 29 North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, D. S. Babcock, Master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

FOR PORT ROYAL, S. C.—REGULAR LINE.—The steamship CERES, Sherwood, Master, will sail as above on SATURDAY, Feb. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier 1 E. R. For freight or passage, apply to WHITNEY & HATHAWAY, No. 82 South-st.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, by
TAPSCOTT'S
favorite lines of LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so on the most favorable terms, by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 66 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 263 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
ALEX. J. SWEETSER, General Superintendent.
J. C. CALHOUN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

CHANGE OF TIME.
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
From foot Market-st., daily at 3½ P. M., connecting with trains for Highlands, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Manchester, &c.
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.
Fare $2. Excursion tickets $3—good for three days. Steamer JESSE HOYT leaves Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, daily, (excepting Sundays,) at 9 A. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with express trains for Philadelphia, Tuckerton, Barnegat, Tom's River, &c.
Returning leave Vine-st. Ferry, Philadelphia, at 11.15 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
1:30 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
3:30 A. M.—Mail and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.
12:00 M.—Express Trains, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
6:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

PERTH AMBOY AND WOODBRIDGE RAILROAD.
From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:45 P. M.
Leave Perth Amboy—7:35, 9:55 A. M., 12 M., 3:05, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:35, 9:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10 and 6:20 P. M.
JERSEY CITY, Jan. 22, 1866.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Oyster Bay, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 8, 10.30 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations. (Excursion Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.
A. BRASHEAR, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Jan. 22, 1866, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:45, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. Small cars will be run between Chambers and 30th-sts. stations. Sunday train 8 P. M.
J. M. TOUCEY, Asst Sup't.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:30 P. M., and 6:00 P. M. The 8:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.
Nov. 1, 1865.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 30th-st. depot at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Tickets may be procured at the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn. Baggage checked from the residences to all points on this road and its connections.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "CAPE JUDITH."
The splendid steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
AT 4 P. M.
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 P. M.
These boats depart from Pier No. 28 North River, (foot of Dey-st.) and are accommodated, by all experienced travellers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that ply over sea in America. They are provided with all weather decks, those boats are certainly among the roomiest on the route. Staterooms, new and handsomely furnished state-rooms also reserved for parties of families.
Berths and meals secured (free) by the Agent, Morden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 Washington-st., New-York, and at No. 3 Washington-st., Boston.
J. R. KINNEY, Agent.

REMOVAL.
The Peoples' Line—New-Jersey Steamboat Company, have removed from the foot of Chambers-st. to their new dock, near corner of Fulton-st. and North River, (Canal-st., where on the opening of the season, they will be happy to transport passengers and freights as heretofore.
New-York, Sept. 25, 1865.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamer New-York-City at 3:15 P. M. From north end pier from New-Haven at 7 P. M.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME, CONVENIENT cottage, and four lots of ground, situated on Clinton-st., a short distance from Brooklyn Ferry. The house is in good order, and will be sold with or without the furniture. It commands a fine view of the Hudson River. Apply as No. 110 Fulton-st., corner of Dutch. Price $6,000.

A NEW AND ELEGANT FURNISHED RESIdence, with stable and coach-house, on the best part of Clinton-st., Brooklyn, near the Heights, to be rented for the season, or sold. Apply on the premises, No. 69 corner of Clinton and Pierrepont-sts., or to C. S. FAHLE, No. 240 Fulton-st., (Continental Bank.) or MACOMBER, BURDETT & CO., No. 82 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFULLY AND CENTRALly situated, three large and elegant houses, with all modern improvements, and stable. Apply to R. H. [illegible] No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT FISHKILL, ON THE HUDSON, a very desirable residence. In full view of Newburgh and Newburgh Bay. The country about is unsurpassed for health, has a good stock of fruit of all kinds, an excellent garden, ice-house, barn and carriage-house. The dwelling is in excellent order, (not modern,) and has ten rooms, besides basement and garret; being but ten minutes' walk from the Hudson River Railroad depot. Churches of all denominations in the vicinity, and good schools. Price $6,000. Inquire of WALTER BRETT, Fishkill, on the Hudson, or DENSON VAN VLIET, Esq., No. 17 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST AND MOST pleasantly located farms in New-Jersey, situated in a pleasant village on Central Railroad, 1¼ hour from city; comprises 160 acres very productive land—especially adapted to hay and grazing; double two-story dwelling, 30x46 feet; grounds handsomely laid out; many shade and fruit; outbuildings extensive, schools, churches and stores convenient; terms easy; if desired will be divided. For particulars apply at office National Wire Works, No. 69 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—AT RYE NECK, ONE HOUR'S RIDE from the city, a pleasantly-located cottage, containing 12 rooms, etc., with 3¾ acres of land, half in lawn and half in garden, well shaded by fine old trees; plenty of fruit trees, cherries, apples, peaches, etc.; also, all the small fruits, of choice variety, bars, sheds and the usual outhouses; well and cistern water in the house; fine boating and bathing in the neighborhood; price $5,000; a part can remain on mortgage. Apply to T. B. SHEPHERD, at Conner & Sons, corner Centre and Reade sts.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF HANDSOME COTtages, with large lots and fruits of all kinds, at Port Richmond and Factoryville, Staten Island, from $1,250 to $3,500, actually below gold prices. Now is your opportunity. Also, in this city, a large number of private houses, from $4,000 and upward. Some really first-class brick and brown-stone tenement property, paying well. Call and see. S. KILPATRICK, under Bull's Head Bank.

FOR SALE—ON 11TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 4th-avs., near the Central Park, several neat, well-finished cottage houses, 8 rooms each, and fine yard and out-buildings. Facilities good for getting down town. Price, $3,600. Also, on 90th-st., near Avenue B, a desirable brick house, two story, basement and counter-cellar. Price, $4,000. Three-fourths may remain on mortgage. Inquire of D. BIDWELL, No. 204 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PIECE OF ground, with six three-story brick houses, on the northwest corner of Charlton and Washington sts., (corner occupied as a store,) having a front of 50 feet on Washington-st., and 120 feet on Charlton-st. For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—IN WESTchester county, 1½ miles south of Yonkers, 12 miles from Madison-square, with 8 acres of ground; house large with plenty of shade trees, every way desirable for a gentleman's family. Apply to J. ODELL, No. 4 Jauncey Court.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR GOOD CITY PROPERTY.—A small farm at Yonkers, nine acres of land well fenced, with good house and barn, good garden and plenty of fruits of all kinds, on the Sawmill River road, one and a half miles from the railroad and steamboat depots. Inquire of R. S. CALDWELL, No. 37 Park Row, Room No. 4, or No. 23 Ninth-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN NEWJersey, 25 miles from the city by rail; near a depot; large house, large barn, carriage-house, stables, and other outbuildings; 10 acres of choice land, orchard of 250 apple-trees, 50 choice pears, 75 grape-vines, cherries, plums, peaches and small fruit in abundance, all in full bearing. Apply to WM. BRINE, No. 196 Broad-st., up-stairs, rear office.

FOR SALE—IN ORANGE, N. J., A DWELLING-house, with 15 acres of land, situated in Prospect-st., within five minutes' walk of the depot. The house is 45 feet by 40, containing 12 rooms. On the premises is a barn and carriage-house, and a large garden well stocked with fruit. If not sold, it will be let furnished for the Summer months, or for one year from the 1st of April or May. Apply on the premises, to CALEB BALDWIN.

FOUR DESIRABLE RESIDENCES FOR sale in Westchester County, 10 miles from the City Hall, near depot, from 1 to 10 acres; prices $4,000 to $12,000, and 6 choice places 19 miles from Jersey City, from 1 to 50 acres—splendid houses and barns, fruits, &c. Also, 100 farms, from 50 to 500 acres, for sale; prices $2,500 to $30,000. Apply to A. SARGEANT, No. 15 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE VICINITY OF MADISONsquare, between 5th and Madison-avs., two large first-class houses, containing about 60 rooms, well adapted for club-house, boarding-house, hotel or school; these houses are all of the most modern—gas, hot and cold water throughout, large dining rooms, &c. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A NEW SMALL BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE FOR SALE—No. 52 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av; all improvements—furnace, dumb-waiter, marble washstands in every room, with hot and cold water; four stories and basement, high stoop; all in good order. Price $10,000. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, No. 169 Broadway, or at No. 52 Lexington-av.

FOR SALE—CHOICE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, with from 10 to 30 acres, covered with fruit; ten miles west of Jersey City; cars hourly to the door; location unequaled; improvements suitable for a Summer or permanent residence or a family of means and taste. For particulars address HERMAN, Box No. 1,557.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT—ON THE MOST desirable part of the Hudson River, above the Highlands, three desirable country seats and farms, on the banks of the river. One will be rented with the privilege of purchasing. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

$50,000.—VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE, near Branchport, Yates County, New-York; 470 acres, 100 woodland, a fine stone dwelling, a good frame farm house, and all other necessary buildings; scenery beautiful; soil and climate all that could be desired. Apply to E. B. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., New-York City.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY S. BLACKWELL, No. 541 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—FOUR TWO-STORY BRICK STABles on 36th-st., near Lexington-av. Will be finished by April.
Apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS RESIdences in desirable locations, furnished throughout. For permits and particulars apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY, HIGH-STOOP, brown-stone front house and lot, on 57th-st., near 5th-av. A full size lot. For permission and particulars apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

TO LET—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, between 4th and 6th avs., south of 59th-st. For particulars apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT WILLIAMS BRIDGE, A SUBstantial two-story brick house, 26x30, containing eight rooms, on a half-acre lot, within five minutes' walk of the depot; pleasantly located and Bronx River, embracing more than two hundred feet of the river bank. Price low, terms easy. Apply at No. 30 Broadway, third floor.

FOR SALE—IN 34TH-ST., NEAR 8TH-AV., A large plot of ground, about half covered with buildings, suitable for a factory, or to alter into dwellings. For further information, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES—FIRST-CLASS, FOUR story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on 19th, 21st, 34th, 35th, 37th, 39th, and 46th sts., $20,000 to $40,000. Others, furnished and unfurnished, $7,000 to $100,000, some with stables. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 111 Broadway.

FOR SALE AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN—The large and commodious stone front dwelling, No. 115 Hicks-st., Brooklyn; lot, 37½x125 feet; house, 37½x62; has all modern improvements. For terms, and permission to see the premises, apply to
J. W. DE FOREST & CO., No. 82 South-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR BROWN-STONE FRONT houses on East 30th-st. and Lexington-av. Prices $12,000, $13,000 and $20,000. Also, for investment, in the upper part of 4th-av., two first-class corners, paying a large revenue. JAS. DENNIS & SON, No. 615 4th-av.

FOR SALE—IN 37TH-ST., FIRST HOUSE EAST of Park-av., a four-story brown-stone English basement house, 20 feet wide, with the modern improvements. Price, with carpets, &c., $27,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDsome residence, with eight acres of ground, building nearly new, and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, &c. Apply to
A. T. BROWN, No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN, houses and lots, desirable for investment or occupation. Also, farms for sale and exchange. H. A. SPAFARD, No. 17 Wall-st., New-York, and No. 189 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS three-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house, desirably located in Henry-street, Brooklyn; 22x40, lot 117 feet deep. Apply to D. M. BRAHAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP, basement and sub-cellar, brown-stone, modern improvements, house, No. 201 East 26th-st. Inquire at No. 162 Madison-st., Room No. 15. Price $10,000.

HOUSE NO. 29 WEST TWELFTH-ST. For sale; brown-stone English basement, modern finish; desirable for a genteel family. Apply to C. PARTRIDGE, No. 79 Front-st.

FOR SALE AT HARLEM—A LARGE THREEstory brick house, with furniture, for sale; gas and water, two lots with lots of grapes. Apply on the premises, [illegible] first house south of 4th-av.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE THE VALUAble property No. 87 Grand-st., corner of Orchard-st. Apply to Messrs. P. A. FAHE, Shoe and Leather Bank, or CHAS. S. FAHLE, Bergen, N. J.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement house No. 46 West 35th-st.; it is complete, with all the modern improvements. Apply to JASPER B. CORNING, No. 39 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE, 17 feet width, in Hammond-st., between Bleecker and 4th-sts., in perfect repair. For terms, title-deed, &c., apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 42 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE TRAP-ROCK 7 40th-av., on the Hudson River, three miles from every facility for taking on shipping instantly; will be sold at a sacrifice. JAQUES, No. 151 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND 8 lots in Brooklyn, near the ferry; will be sold low, only $6,500; terms easy. JAQUES, No. 151 Broadway.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT AT NEWTON, Mass., one hour to Boston. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FARM WANTED—TO LEASE OR TAKE ON shares by an experienced farmer; convenient to New-York city. Address [illegible] Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.

BENEDICT & COIT'S
REAL ESTATE OFFICE, NO. 4 PINE-ST.
Houses and Stores for sale or to rent.

MURRAY HILL PROPERTY FOR SALE—The elegant French roof four-story brown-stone front house, known as No. 14 East 38th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., with the vacant lot adjoining. The house is first-class in every respect, and has just been overhauled; dimensions, 20x52, with a two story extension 18x23; lot, 20.9. The carpentry, plumbing and painting all by day's work; the wood work throughout the parlor floor all of seasoned black walnut, with material for extension-room of same. Also, safes all the way to the attic of the same. Immediate possession given. The entire lot is full size, without restriction. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL HIS country seat on the South Oyster Bay turnpike, four and a-half miles from the Long Island Railroad, thirty miles from New-York, lying on the west South Bay, containing 228 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, and in thorough fence; also a fine trout stream suitable for ponds; a first-class dwelling house, ice-house, wash-house, &c.; two tenant houses, large barns, stabling for thirty horses, an apple orchard &c. For particulars inquire of A. T. FINN, Esq., No. 47 Broadway, or ELBERT FLOYD JONES, on the premises, South Oyster Bay, Long Island.

FOR SALE—A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE; one hour from New-York, near Elizabeth, N. J., and convenient to two depots; house large and in fine order; furnace, range, hot and cold water, and all the modern improvements, with 54 acres of ground in fine condition; fine garden; fruit in abundance, and about 12 acres of elegant wood. Apply to A. D. MULFORD, No. 211 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ONE MARBLE front house in First-place; one brown-stone front house in Henry-st.; one brick house in Pearl-st.; and two brick houses in Fourth-place. All elegantly situated, and containing all the modern improvements. Apply to WILLIAM HUBBARD, No. 114 South-st., New-York, or No. 376 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., THE CONcrete House and lot of about two acres, situated on Washington-place, adjoining the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad, at the Brick Church Station. Apply to GEORGE BARRELL & SON, No. 66 Wall-st. or to SAMUEL W. BALDWIN, Mercantile Bank, Orange.

FOR SALE—20 COTTAGES, WITH ONE TO FOUR lots, $900 to $2,000; 10 elegant dwellings, four lots to ten acres, $3,500 to $15,000; also, building plots, one, three or five acres; easy payments. CHARLES R. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York, or No. 9 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS, NO. 46 Hubert-st., No. 242 West-st.; four small houses north side of 129th-st., near 4th-av., full lots; three-story brick house, No. 213 Clinton-st., Brooklyn; has furnace, gas and water. P. N. SPOFFORD, No. 29 Broadway.

WANTED—TO BUY A STORE OF ABOUT 80 to 100 feet deep, and 25 feet wide, situated between Murray and Canal sts. and Church and Elm sts. Address T. P., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY on the 5th-av., north of 32d-st., extending through to and fronting on Broadway; improvements first-class. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 63 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN WEST 22D-ST., A NEW AND elegant first class extra wide house, with stable lot in the rear. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TEN TENEMENT HOUSES PAYing ten per cent. on investment. Terms easy.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 19 Pine-st.

YONKERS.—FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIdence in the village of Yonkers; price, $36,000. For particulars, apply to H. HAYLIS, No. 15 Murray-st.

TO LET.

ELEGANT CITY AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE COMBINED, NEAR BROOKLYN, TO LET OR LEASE.—The desirable modern built mansion, belonging to the late Wm. B. Cooper, Esq., suitable for both Summer and Winter residence. The house is 42 feet front, built in the best manner, with water and gas introduced into every room; billiard room, two bath rooms, furnaces, and every modern convenience, together with eight acres of ground laid out in garden and lawn, and finely shaded with fruit and ornamental trees. Stable, carriage-house, grapery, and greenhouse well stocked with plants. The city railway passes the house every ten minutes; distance from Wall-st. 35 minutes. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—THE WINOERmere House, with 400 acres of land, or less, as required; the house is commodious, lately enlarged and refurnished, and has a large and constantly increasing patronage; the situation presents the most beautiful combination of mountain and water scenery, renowned for its salubrious invigorating atmosphere, fine fishing, boating, running, &c., located on the north end of Greenwood Lake, 40 miles from Jersey City, Orange County, N. Y., 55 miles from the city via Erie Railway; the farm is fertile, possessing unusual resources, adapted to grain, grasses or dairy, with abundance of fruit. For particulars address the subscriber on the premises, or apply to R. B. CALDWELL & CO., No. 220 Pearl-st.

TO LET—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, THE following buildings now occupied for offices:
No. 15 Centre-st., next to Chambers, 4 stories, 24 by 48.
No. 5 Chambers-st., 3 stories, 23 by 24, and extension 14 by 25.
No. 11 Chambers-st., 3 stories, 22 by 36, and extension 9 by 12.
No.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 11, 1865

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES,
One copy 1 year.....$3 00
Two copies 1 year..... 5 00

THE WEEKLY TIMES,
One copy 1 year.....$2 00
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Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.
Payments invariably in advance.
We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or post office money orders wherever it can be done.
Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—TWO MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, GIANT BOY, LIVING SKELETON, DWARF. Afternoon: ARUGENA, OR THE GIPSY'S VENGEANCE. Evening: RIEN OF FATE and SHADE STRUCK YANKEE.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.

BROADWAY THEATRE—LIVE INDIAN—PAUL PRY.

WALLACK'S—OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

NIBLO'S—MESALLIANCE; OR, FAITH AND FALSEHOOD.

COOPER INSTITUTE—DR. COCHEVA'S HUMOROUS LECTURE.

ARMORY, (14th-st.)—PROMENADE CONCERT.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—UN SUPPLET N'EST JAMAIS PERDU.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We print this morning the President's message transmitted to the House of Representatives yesterday, giving a full history of the late attempt at negotiating a peace, including all the preliminary correspondence, from the day MR. BLAIR first started for Richmond down to the interview in Hampton Roads. Mr. SEWARD'S account of the conference, as embodied in his instructions to Minister ADAMS at the Court of St. James, is also given. From these documents the public cannot fail to reach an intelligent conclusion on the peace question.

The new position of the Army of the Potomac, achieved during the operations of Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, proves to be of greater importance than the public at first supposed. Our line has been extended on the extreme left in the direction of the Southside Railroad, a distance of four miles, and is being strongly fortified, and will be permanently held. The ground lost by a temporary repulse of a division of the Fifth Corps on Monday was all recovered on Tuesday, since which no serious fighting has been reported. Our total loss in killed, wounded and missing is reported at 1,180, of whom fully half are missing, mostly stragglers. The rebel loss was quite as great, and among their casualties was Maj.-Gen. PEGRAM, of South Carolina and Brig.-Gen. SORRELL, of Georgia, both killed.

Richmond papers of Thursday contain no further news from Gen. SHERMAN. The rebel Senate, on the 7th, rejected, by an almost unanimous vote, the proposition to put 200,000 negroes into the army. A large amount of supplies, brought by our flag-of-truce boats, left Richmond on the 9th for Danville and Salisbury for the relief of our prisoners at those places. Brig.-Gen. JOSEPH HAYES has been paroled to attend to the distribution of the supplies.

Our dispatches inform us that Gens. THOMAS and WILSON, with an immense force of cavalry and mounted infantry, scarcely less than 40,000 strong, are now in motion for a grand campaign from the Tennessee River to the Gulf of Mexico, via Montgomery, Salma and Mobile. This vast expedition promises the most brilliant results, and will soon be heard from.

It is stated by a correspondent that in the movement of GRANT at the beginning of this week, our left wing was pushed out to and now holds the Boydtown Plank Road, and that we are now *within easy artillery range of the Southside Railroad.* Our new position is being strongly fortified and will be held at all hazards. This is a magnificent gain for us, and a corresponding loss to the enemy. The cavalry are still reconnoitering to the west and southwest.

Gen. POPE issued the following order upon assuming the discharge of the duties of his new command:

HEADQ'RS MIDDLE DIV. OF THE MISSOURI, }
St. Louis, Mo., February 4, 1865. }

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1—In compliance with orders from the War Department, dated January 30, 1865, the undersigned assumes command of the "Military Division of the Missouri," embracing the Department of Missouri, of Kansas, and of the Northwest.
Headquarters, St. Louis, Missouri.
JOHN POPE, Major-General.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, a message was received from the President in relation to the exclusion of certain States from the Electoral College. A resolution was offered, and objected to, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of appropriating the cotton captured at Savannah for the manufacture of tents for the army. The bill in relation to collecting dues from defaulting agents or employes of the Post-office Department, was taken up and passed. The President's message concerning the late Peace Conference was read and ordered to be printed. The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Appropriation Bill, to which, by amendment, the Deficiency Bill was attached. Among other amendments proposed was a section increasing the compensation of Congressmen to $10,000 per Congress. The amendment was rejected.

The House remained in session until 3½ o'clock yesterday morning. A quorum having been secured, Mr. WASHBURNE'S amendment to the Internal Revenue Bill, taxing whisky in hand, was taken up and defeated. This closed the Thursday night session. Yesterday a message was received from the President concerning the recent peace conference. Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved that 20,000 extra copies be printed. Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, spoke at length upon the message; and while he complimented the President upon the disposition he had shown in the matter, he expressed himself disappointed that the President had not granted an armistice, inasmuch as there was nothing in the message showing that the rebels had refused to treat on the basis of reunion, in order that further negotiations might be carried on. Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, replied at length to Mr. BROOKS, and defended the course pursued by the President in the whole matter. Mr. WASHBURNE'S motion was referred to the Committee on Printing. The House then proceeded to listen to the excuses of absentees. Twenty-five of them were arraigned, and nearly all of them required to pay the usual fee and attendant expenses.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill increasing the fees of the Hell-Gate pilots was favorably reported; also, the bill declaring Monday a legal holiday whenever holidays occur on Sunday. The Assembly amendments to the State Bounty Bill were concurred in. A bill was passed to facilitate the acquisition of lands for the Croton Reservoir, and one fixing the compensation of members of the New-York Common Council at $2,000.

In the Assembly a bill was passed to amend the Charter of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company. Bills were introduced to establish wharfage along the Hudson River; to regulate the charge for ferriage between New-York and Brooklyn; relative to the Marine Court of New-York; relative to criminal offenses in the New-York Metropolitan District.

FROM EUROPE.

The Inman steamer *City of London*, Capt. PA-TRIE, which left Liverpool at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 25th, and Queenstown on the 26th of January, arrived here yesterday morning. Her news is anticipated mainly by the *Australasian*. It was reported that the steamer *Ajax*, with seven guns on board, had effected her escape from the Clyde, bound for a port in the West Indies. The vessel afterward called at Kingston, Dublin, and received various supplies there. A mutiny also took place among her crew. She was regarded as a mere blockade-runner at Kingston.

GENERAL NEWS.

Gold was dull, yesterday, the extremes having been 211¼@210¾, and the closing rate 211. Sterling Exchange was plenty and heavy at 108½@109. An extensive business was transacted in Government securities at a further advance of ⅛@¼ per cent. The fancy list was lightly dealt in. In Produce and Merchandise, business was on a moderate scale. Breadstuffs and Provisions were firmer.

The County Volunteer Committee met at noon yesterday, and discussed the propriety of increasing the bounties, but no definite action was taken. The committee must have funds before they can materially increase either the bounties or hand-money.

An English journal states that a brother of the well-known Southern General BRECKINRIDGE is at present working in Greenock as a journeyman engineer. His name is ARCHIBALD BRECKINRIDGE.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday concurred with the Board of Councilmen in adopting an ordinance punishing persons obtaining recruits or substitutes here for other localities, by a fine of not less than $1,000 and not more than $5,000, or imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than six months and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court. The ordinance was signed by the Mayor, and is now a law.

At a meeting of the Twenty-first Ward Union Club, held last evening, resolutions commemorative of the death of WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES were passed, and remarks eulogistic of the deceased were made by JOHN H. WHITE, Esq., and CHRISTOPHER PULLMAN.

Col. BAKER made further arrests of bounty-brokers and others, yesterday, but the names are withheld. His parlors, at the Astor, were thronged throughout the day by Supervisors of towns and counties in the interior, who sought information which he could not give. The Colonel has stopped payment of $500,000 which the brokers had on deposit in our banks.

At a banquet given to Capt. WINSLOW and officers at Paris, the loyal resident Americans present contributed the sum of 625 francs to erect a monument at Detroit to the memory of the brave GOWIN, who died of wounds received during the memorable engagement between the *Kearsarge* and *Alabama*. This money was placed in charge of Surgeon J. M. BROWNE, of the *Kearsarge*, to execute the object of the donation, or to give it to GOWIN'S family, as circumstances indicated. Surgeon BROWNE has transferred this money to Mrs. CLAUDE GOWIN, the mother of deceased, subject to such appropriation as she may desire.

The Italian Benevolent Society held its second annual ball at Irving Hall last evening. The attendance was large, the hall was tastefully decorated, and the arrangements were excellent. The proceeds of the ball will be devoted to the support of the widows of Italian soldiers who have fallen in the war, and maintaining a school for poor Italian children.

The Military Aspect.

We have no confirmation to-day of the rebel intelligence published yesterday, and doubted in Richmond, that Gen. SHERMAN had captured Branchville; but the rebel papers and dispatches give good reason to believe that this important centre is in our possession by this time. Of the recent movements of his right wing, which they reported advancing in the direction of Charleston, they are silent. But as SHERMAN has been nearly a fortnight on the march, and as the rebels have reported no frustration of his plans, no disaster to his army, we may conclude certainly that he is meeting with all possible success. His present march, however, is topographically much more difficult than his Georgia march; and the great caution with which he has moved over the limited space between Savannah and Charleston, has increased largely our confidence in his military genius. If he gives the nation Charleston for its "Valentine" as he gave it Savannah for a "Christmas" gift, the country will be satisfied.

Dispatches were published in some of the papers yesterday of the fall of Wilmington; but the statement is not authentic. It is well known that TERRY'S army there has been largely reinforced; and it is equally certain that it is necessary for us to capture Wilmington speedily; but we shall wait for the event before announcing it.

From an unexpected quarter we have reliable news of military activity. The army of Gen. THOMAS, or at least an immense force of cavalry and mounted infantry, has begun a campaign of the most remarkable and hopeful character. The point of departure is Eastport, near the Tennessee line, and the point of arrival is supposed to be Mobile, where there will be cooperation with CANBY'S army. Montgomery will be taken on the way; the Alabama River will be opened up, and the finishing stroke will be put upon the rebellion in the Southwest. The people of that region seem to be ripe for revolt against JEFF. DAVIS, if not for reconstruction with the old Union.

GRANT'S present operations against LEE and his army were at first misunderstood. Be the result what it may of the last movement in the environs of Petersburgh, it is a piece of strategy entirely justified by the aspect of the military field, viewed in the broadest relations, and entirely justified, moreover, by its success.

First, in itself it promises great advantages in cutting the enemy's line of supplies. It will certainly interrupt the wagon transportation of the enemy's provisions from North Carolina, via Stony Creek and the Boydton Plank-road. Our extreme left was pushed up to, and now rests upon this road, which has been of so much importance to the supply of LEE'S army. From the position thus gained, our long-range guns, it is credibly given out, command the Southside Railroad itself; and the issue of the movement will assuredly be the capture of the Southside Railroad—a result which would produce the immediate fall of Petersburgh and the proximate fall of Richmond.

Secondly, it will cover a possible move on Wilmington. Our forces there are stronger than is generally imagined; and our lines can be pushed so closely to the city as, at all events, to fill its Commander with the liveliest apprehension, and perhaps to prove its evacuation.

Thirdly, it bears an important relation to the South Carolina campaign. If LEE *has* sent important reinforcements to Charleston and Augusta, this move of GRANT casts him the Southside Railroad and Petersburgh far from store to store on a plundering expedition. The Pelham Cadets are ordered out to disperse them."

The description is short, but it conveys a very vivid idea of life in Central Georgia. The rebel leaders have very often threatened that the black flag would be raised all over the South, and there are signs that it will be raised extensively in the States of the Southwest, but not in the interests of the Southern Confederacy. When it is raised, woe to the rebel leaders.

When these scenes are all over, as they soon must be, how welcome to a distracted people will be the glorious flag of the Union.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—VERDI'S opera of "La Traviata" was given here last evening to an exceedingly good house. Mme. ZUCCHI was the *Violetta*, and sang with great dramatic breadth, but with less than her usual vocal clearness. Signor MASSIMILIANI was admirable, fine in voice, and—we may say it—animated in manner. Of Signor BELLINI we have nothing at any time to say except in the way of praise. He was in fine voice last evening, and contributed very largely to the general excellence of the performance.

There will be a matinée to-day. On Monday "Ernani" will be played for the first time in several seasons.

Mr MAX STRAKOSCH'S concert troupe—of which we have already spoken—commences operations at NIBLO'S Saloon on Monday next. The various offices for the sale of tickets open to-day.

THE BOUNTY-BROKERAGE FRAUDS

Additional Developments—Indignant Officials from the Rural Districts—The Case of Capt. Mooney—The Ill-Gotten Gains of the Brokers.

Col. BAKER'S parlors, at the Astor, was literally overrun, yesterday, by Boards of Supervisors from the rural districts, who had come hither to ascertain what action the Government will probably take in regard to their respective quotas. They were not the best-humored multitude that ever gathered under the Astor's hospitable roof; they had been outrageously cheated, and they did not care to conceal their feelings; but as nothing was to be gained by reiterating curses upon the heads of the bounty-brokerage banditti, and as Col. BAKER had done them a favor rather than otherwise, in exposing and exploding the enlistment frauds, they were disposed to treat him quite courteously. He, however, could do nothing for them; he could exhibit the official records of the York-street Naval Rendezvous and of the Governor's Island office, showing what enlistment papers were genuine and what fictitious, and that was all. He dared not undertake to say whether the Government would require them to enroll soldiers in lieu of the thousands that its agents on Governor's Island have aided in deserting; but he felt assured that Gen. FAY and Secretary STANTON would regard as so much waste paper every certificate of enlistment for which a name is not to be found on the War Department records.

The Supervisors were unanimous by of the opinion that the War Office, and not they, ought to suffer for the misdeeds of the Government's authorized agents; and they hold that wherever they have paid a Government recruiting officer from $5,000 to $50,000 for from ten to a hundred certificates of enlistment, altho' the Government should give them credit or restore their money. But where they have bought bogus papers of bounty-brokers, whom the Government has not known, the Supervisors see clearly that they have no remedy except against the brokers with whom they have dealt. Hence they view the fraud as a most scandalous, and will at once cast about for living recruits to fill the quotas which they had believed to be complete.

Every day's investigation reveals scores of these forgeries, and brings new names under Col. BAKER'S ax; and as the matter now stands, there seems to be no end to the villainies that may be unearthed. On the contrary, the detectives daily discover not only old frauds, but also fresh and audacious forgeries that have been committed within the present week. A case in point is that of "Captain" RICHARD MAGUIRE, of Nassau-street. Early in the week, one of Col. BAKER'S detectives cultivated the acquaintance of the putative captain, and made him merry with wine, and through the wine learned the truth which he sought, namely, that the captain could give him a handsome bounty on Monday, send him to Governor's Island on Tuesday, and restore him to our streets on Wednesday. The detective embraced the opportunity, enlisted, received his share of the bounty money, went to Governor's Island, and was back in the city, in citizen's attire, all within thirty-six hours. It was now arranged between the detective and "Capt." MAGUIRE that he should jump a bounty or two in New-Jersey, where the authorities are paying from $800 to $1,000 each for men; but he was cautioned to conduct himself with circumspection—"for," said "CAPT." MAGUIRE, "Col. BAKER'S detectives are in town and they may nab you." The valiant "Captain" was apprehended yesterday afternoon and sent to prison fast evening. Sergt. MCCUE, of the Cedar-street rendezvous, was among the persons who were taken into custody yesterday. He is reported to be worth $20,000, all of which he has made in the bounty-brokerage and desertion frauds. We are not at liberty to publish other names, even though they have reached us from sources remote from Col. BAKER'S office.

Capt. JAMES MOONEY, whose arrest was noted exclusively in yesterday morning's TIMES, is a brother of the good and very reverend Father MOONEY, of the old Sixty-ninth. His office was at No. 4 New Chambers-street. The captain is indebted to his own heedlessness for his apprehension. He had sold to the Supervisors of a town in the Nineteenth District a number of men, and was to give them certificates, of which the following is one:

I, JAMES MOONEY, do hereby certify that I have duly mustered into the United States service JAMES FARLEY, for and in behalf of Town Hannibal, Oswego County, Twenty-second Congressional District, N. Y., as a part and parcel of the quota of volunteers for three years.
JAMES MOONEY, Capt. 19th U. S. Infantry.
No. 4 New Chambers-street, New-York.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1865.

On the 5th inst. the Supervisors of a town in the Twelfth District applied for substitutes or volunteers, and the Captain gave them papers also. But, in the haste of delivering the certificates, he mixed the papers, and the Supervisors, on reaching home and reading the newspaper accounts of the bounty-brokerage frauds, consulted their certificates and readily detected the forgeries.

It is said that previous to Col. BAKER'S arrival among us more than a thousand persons were interested in these frauds. Several of the keenest-scented of these scoundrels have fled to Canada and Europe. One of them sailed on Wednesday's steamer from Boston for Liverpool, with $40,000 in gold in his pockets. Others have enormous deposits in our banks, amounting, it is said, to half a million dollars or more. Col. BAKER has personally visited our bank officers and advised them to retain these deposits.

A Card from Capt. Mooney.

FORT COLUMBUS, N. Y. Feb. 10, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see by an article headed "Bounty Brokerage Frauds," in your edition of February 9, that you charge me with making out fraudulent enlistment papers and selling them to Town and County Supervisors and others. I pronounce this a total falsehood. For I have never sold any enlistment paper or certificate of muster; or received any money direct or indirect from any person whomsoever. 2d. You state that I acknowledge the signature of papers shown to me as my own, and that I was willing to swear to it. I most emphatically deny any such statement. 3d. You also state that, when the Naval rendezvous record was produced and that when no names or memorandum was found corresponding to the papers bearing my signature, that I retracted and declared the certificates to be forgeries. I will now state that I never had any business whatever with the Navy Department, as I was recruiting solely for my own regiment, the Nineteenth United States Infantry. You also state that I was sent to Fort Lafayette, which is not true. I will inform you that I never saw or spoke to Colonel BAKER, or any of his aids, on this matter, and I was the first on my part to detect the fraud on Monday the 6th, when I immediately reported it to Mr. KENNEDY, General Superintendent of Police, and to others of authority. I hope you will do me the justice to insert this in your valuable paper, and you will oblige your obedient servant,
JAMES MOONEY,
Capt. 16th U. S. Infantry.

THE BLACK FLAG.—The black flag has at last been raised in the rebel States—not, however, by the rebel soldiers in fighting against the Union troops, but by Southern women fighting against want. We suppose that the two following paragraphs, descriptive of affairs in Macon, Ga., are explanatory of each other, or rather the last item is a commentary upon the first one:

"Cabbage, $15 per head; cucumbers, $10 each; a bunch of dry fish, $60."

"A disgraceful affair is now going on up-town. A mob of women with the black flag are pursuing

Board of Aldermen.

RECRUITING IN THE CITY FOR OTHER LOCALITIES TO BE PUNISHED BY FINE AND IMPRISONMENT.

A special meeting of this board took place yesterday, the President, Mr. JONES, in the Chair.

On motion, an ordinance adopted by the other board in relation to the prevention of recruiting in this city for other localities, was taken up. The ordinance forbids any person to open an office in the city for the purpose of obtaining recruits or substitutes, either for the army or navy, for any locality other than the City or County of New-York, and subjects those offending to a fine of not less than one thousand dollars, and not more than five thousand dollars, or imprisonment in the Penitentiary for not less than six months, and not more than one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

In all cases where fines are imposed, one-half of the amount is to be paid to the party making the complaint in the case.

The ordinance was concurred in, and was immediately afterward signed by the Mayor.

The board adjourned without transacting any other business.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 10.

THE REPORT ON THE PETERSBURGH FAILURE.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Union,) from the Committee on Printing, recommended that four thousand copies of the report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, in relation to the Petersburgh mine explosion, be printed.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses in the bill to establish a Bureau of Freedmen's Affairs, reported the substitute agreed upon by said committee, which was ordered upon the table until to-morrow.

THE EXCLUSION OF CERTAIN STATES FROM THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

A message from the President in relation to the exclusion of the votes of certain States from the Electoral College, was received and read.

The communication was published in yesterday's House proceedings.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, (Dem.,) took issue with the President in his implied assertion that Congress had no right to legislate on the exclusion of votes from the Electoral College, and that the joint resolutions ought to save been either approved or disapproved by the President.

THE SAVANNAH COTTON.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of appropriating the cotton captured at Savannah for the manufacture of tents for the army, which was objected to.

BILL IN RELATION TO DEFAULTING POST-OFFICE EMPLOYES.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, called up the bill to facilitate the collection of certain debts due the United States, which authorizes the issue of a warrant of attachment against the property of defaulting postmasters, mail contractors and other officers, agents, or employes of the Post-office Department, where such defaulters have countenanced, aided or abetted the rebellion. The bill was passed.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The unfinished business of yesterday, which was the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill, was taken up at 1 o'clock.

A discussion arose on the item of appropriation for the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department, and the expediency or inexpediency of continuing the hydrostatic process of printing Treasury notes.

At the sugga tion of Mr. CLARK, a letter from Mr. CHASE to the present head of the Printing Bureau, congratulating him upon the success of the hydrostatic process of printing, was read.

THE RECENT PEACE CONFERENCE.

Mr. SUMNER asked that the bill before the Senate be laid aside, and that the President's communication concerning the late Peace Conference be read.

It was so ordered, and the President's message was read, after which

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) said: Regarding that message as the most important ever transmitted by the President of the United States, I move that it be referred to a select committee of five members of this body, and that they have leave to report at any time.

Mr. SUMNER—I think it will be enough if we order it to be printed. I move that it be printed and ordered to lie on the table.

This motion prevailed.

Mr. SAULSBURY—Does the Chair decide my motion out of order?

Mr. FOSTER (in the chair)—The Chair does not so decide, but the motion to lay on the table takes the precedence of it.

Mr. SAULSBURY—Well, I wish to give notice that I will renew my motion at another time.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL AGAIN.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Appropriation Bill.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) moved that the Deficiency Bill, about which there had been so much controversy between the two Houses, be added to the Appropriation Bill as a new section. He explained that this section in dispute had been stricken out of the Deficiency Bill. It related to the appropriation of $38,000 for extra compensation to the employes of the House.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) from the Conference Committee on the Deficiency Bill, reported that the committee had been unable to agree, and moved that the Senate insist on its amendment to strike out the provision for extra compensation.

Mr. CLARK charged that the House refused to pass the bill because the Senate would not agree to an appropriation that was contrary to law.

The Senate agreed to Mr. CLARK'S motion, and insisted on its amendment to the Deficiency Bill.

Mr. SUMNER raised the question whether the Deficiency Bill could originate in the Senate. He did not think it could.

Mr. SHERMAN said the Senate had no alternative but to yield a point against their conscience and their views of right and law, or to get the Deficiency Bill through in the form he had suggested. The War Department needed money, and the transportation of soldiers to the seats of active operations in the field had been delayed by this action of the House, in insisting upon an appropriation that was contrary to law. The deficiency must be provided for before the adjournment of Congress, or an extra session would have to be called. He thought the mode he had suggested the best way to make up the deficiency.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,)—Mr. President: Congress presents a strange spectacle to the country. We owe to the armies of the United States millions of dollars. Many of our officers have not been paid for months. Many of them have put into the hands of their commanding officers their resignations, and are imploring the Government to accept them, for the reason that their families are suffering at home, while they are not paid even what the Government owes them. This is the condition of our armies. This is the condition of the families of our soldiers and officers. We have not pale them, and we have not the means to do it—at any rate, as rapidly as we ought to do it.

Mr. SHERMAN—The Senator from Massachusetts, from the high position occupied by him, may give to the country a very erroneous idea. There is no deficiency in the appropriation for the pay department. There is ample provision for the currant year.

Mr. WILSON—There is a deficiency in money, and I am talking about money, and not about appropriations. I was speaking of the want of means to carry out the law and pay our soldiers what we have agreed to pay them. I say we want tens of millions of dollars for that purpose now; and when the nation is struggling for the means to carry itself through this rebellion, we have an issue here made in Congress to increase the compensation twenty per cent. of a class of men that deserve it less than any other man in the service of the Government of the United States. There are woman working in this city for five hundred and seven hundred a year, and asking for an increase of compensation, and you refuse this. The clerks in the departments are asking for an increase of compensation, and you refuse them. Why? Because you have not the means to do it. You need more money than you can obtain to pay your just debts, to pay what you have agreed to pay. And, Sir, in the face of the fact, that you owe tens of millions of dollars to our armies, and that many of our officers have been unpaid for months—in face of the fact that officers of our armies are sending in their resignations, and some of our Generals hold them by the handful, asking to resign, that they may take care of their families—in face of these facts, that we cannot help and cannot relieve, owing to the financial condition of our country, we have an issue raised here in Congress by one branch of this Government, in violation of the laws of the country, to increase the compensation of their clerks and the persons they employ twenty per cent! It is utterly and wholly indefensible. I do not shrink from a contest with them on that question. I court a contest here and before the country, if they choose to make it. I say here, the fact as it stands before us and before the country, is not creditable to the Congress of the United States, and I hope the Senate will stand firm and put this Deficiency Bill, as suggested by the Chairman of the Committee on Finance, to this Appropriation Bill. If gentlemen anywhere choose to make an issue before the country, when we have not the means to increase the compensation of men who do not receive enough now to support their wives and children at home, while they are suffering and fighting, and bleeding, and dying for the country: if gentlemen choose to make an issue on the increase of compensation to well paid men who are employed about ten months in two years, why let them make it. I welcome the contest.

Mr. SHERMAN further explained that the House refused to appropriate money to pay what was due to the army, because the Senate would not agree to increase the compensation of the employes of the House.

A discussion on the right of the Senate to originate appropriation bills, was entered into by Messrs. SUMNER, FOSTER and JOHNSON.

The amendment was adopted.

So the Deficiency Bill was added to the Appropriation Bill as a new section without the controverted $38,000.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Union,) offered an amendment to add to the bill $61,000 for the extension of the building and for additional machinery for the public printing office. A letter recommending the above from Mr. DEFREES, Superintendent of Public Printing, was read. Mr. ANTHONY'S amendment was adopted.

Mr. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, (Union,) offered as an amendment as an additional section increasing the compensation of Congressmen to $10,000 per Congress, instead of $8,000, as at present, with the salaries as now; the increase to apply to the present Congress.

Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, (Union)—On that question I call the yeas and nays. It is all the argument that is necessary.

Mr. HALE moved to amend by striking out the provision making the increase apply to the present Congress. This was disagreed to.

Mr. SPRAGUE'S amendment was decided in the negative by a vote of 10 yeas against 31 nays. Messrs. Davis, Hendricks, Lane of Kansas, Nesmith, Powell, Richardson, Riddle, Saulsbury, Sprague and Wright voted in the affirmative.

An amendment was offered to increase the compensation of the United States Judges in California and Oregon.

Mr. HALE objected to it.

Mr. CONNESS, of California, (Union,) said, in reply to Mr. HALE, that he (Mr. HALE) was not always an advocate of economy. He (Mr. HALE) had recently received $2,000 for going to Halifax on official business.

Mr. HALE raised a point of order, that Mr. CONNESS had no right to impeach his conduct or motives.

The point was sustained by Mr. CLARK in the chair, and Mr. CONNESS was directed to confine his remarks to the question before the Senate.

Pending the consideration of this question, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 10.

The House remained in session this morning until 8:30.

THE WHISKY TAX.

A quorum of members having been secured a vote was taken, and Mr. WASHBURN'S amendment to the Internal Revenue Bill, to tax spirits on hand, was defeated by a large majority.

THE NAMES OF ABSENTEES.

A resolution was passed requiring the Sergeant-at-Arms to report, at 1 o'clock to-day, the names of those who absented themselves last night; and then ended the proceedings of Thursday.

PROCEEDINGS OF FRIDAY.

COMMITTEE ON CHARGES OF CORRUPTION.

The Speaker appointed Messrs Higby of California, Frank of New-York, Greves of Indiana, Ancona of Pennsylvania, and Norton of Illinois a special committee to investigate the charges of gross official corruption and fraud contained in a pamphlet addressed to members of the House, and signed by a gentleman who says he can prove them.

RAILROAD LANDS FOR CALIFORNIA.

Mr. COLE, of California, (Union,) reported a bill granting lands for railroads in that State, which was referred.

Some time was then spent in making reports from committees on bills of a private character.

PRIVATE BILLS.

The House then took up the Senate bill extending the patent of ALVIN P. FISK for metallic coffins, and passed it.

MESSAGE CONCERNING THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The President sent to the House a message in reply to a resolution on the subject of the recent peace conference, which having been read,

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) moved that 20,000 extra copies be printed, as it was of great importance, and would meet the cordial approbation of every loyal heart in the country, while it showed the President's wisdom and discretion.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, (Dem.,) said he did not think the message would meet the hearty approbation of all the people. As he understood the document, and the reports which come to us from the rebel papers, two things are evident: First, that Mr. LINCOLN demanded of the rebels unqualified submission; second, that the President would enter into no negotiations with either the rebel Government, or any single rebel State. Mr. LINCOLN is silent on this latter point, but it is positively asserted by JEFFERSON DAVIS and the three rebel agents. If the President had sincerely desired peace, he should have brushed away the cobwebs, and come at once to the point with Mr. STEPHENS. As the matter now stands, the end must be by resort to the sword. He then referred to the cheering of the soldiers on both sides when the Peace Commissioners passed through the lines, to show the spirit both of the soldiers and the people in favor of peace. It required no inconsiderable courage on the part of Mr. LINCOLN to throw off the importunate radicals here, and meet the rebel agents. For this the President deserves credit, and he has his (BROOKS') thanks for holding the conference. It was what he desired and asked of him in December last but which was not received on the other side of the House with responsibility. He, however, regretted that in this conference Mr. LINCOLN did not act upon his own responsibility, and ask no other terms that commission to the Constitution. He should have availed himself of this opportunity for other suggestions. As things now stood, as feared no LINCOLN or DAVIS could, at present, make peace with the turbulent elements around. There was no peace-maker now but the sword. May God preserve us from the only arbitrament; be now, as feared, there was no other. North Carolina and Georgia are to a condition to make peace if their self-government can be preserved. There are elements of peace, too, in Alabama. He regretted that the President has closed the door against those States. Mr. BROOKS then referred to the concessions once made successfully by Gen. JACKSON and HENRY CLAY to avert civil war, and to the rebellion in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Such are the precedents which should serve governed Mr. LINCOLN. He (BROOKS,) was in favor of an armistice. Some day or other this war must end, and prior to that there must be an armistice. He regretted that the President had not availed himself of the opportunity recently offered to grant an armistice, believing that if this had taken place peace would have followed. There were things now in progress on the continent which imperiously require an armistice or a friendly accommodation between the North and the South, so that we can resist, by combined operations, the European encroachments in North America; and, in this connection he referred to the fact that Sinoloa, Sonora Chihuahua, Durango and Lower California are occupied by the French, under pretence of having received these portions of Mexico for a debt originally only $125,000. This subject, considering the geographical, political and material interests involved, was certainly of more importance to the House than the abstract question of slavery.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) said he would have preferred not to have heard such a speech as that of the gentleman from New-York; but probably the rebels ought to have an advocate upon this floor, and he could see great propriety and fitness in the gentleman's undertaking the work. The gentleman had heretofore proclaimed that, if a meeting of Federals and rebels could be had, peace would come; but if not, he and his friends would go heartily for a prosecution of the war. Now that the President has given such an audience, and conducted the negotiations in a masterly manner, the gentleman condemns the President for not entering into negotiations with the rebel Government. Mr. STEVENS, in the course of his speech, referred to the remark of JEFFERSON DAVIS in his address on the return of the rebel commissioners to Richmond, that "no condition but the independence of the Confederacy could ever receive his sanction." He also quoted the resolution adopted at that public meeting, declaring that the rebels spurn with indignation the grossly insulting terms which the President of the United States has proffered to the people of the Confederate States, &c.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) hoped, for the sake of history, that the gentleman would not insist on his statement that the Southern commissioners demanded independence. He trusted the gentleman would not depend upon what rebel newspapers said.

Mr. STEVENS—He judged by the rebel channels of communication as to their feelings and designs, just as he did our own position from authentic sources on this side.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) said he was glad the meeting of the commissioners had taken place; for it need not end here, for if followed up would end in peace and reunion.

The motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, to print 20,000 extra copies of the message, was referred to the Committee on Printing.

THE ARREST OF ABSENTEES.

The House proceeded to the execution of the order, namely: requiring members absent without leave, last night, to appear before the bar of the House, to purge themselves of contempt. Twenty-five of them, who has been arrested by the Sergeant-at-Arms, were arraigned in the area fronting the Speaker's chair. They were severally interrogated, and endeavored to give satisfactory excuses. Nearly all of them were required to pay the usual fee and attendant expenses. Several hours were occupied with these proceedings.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, (Union,) offered a resolution that ELIHU B. WASHBURNE, for leaving the House last night without consent, was guilty of disorderly conduct, and deserves the censure of the House.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, (Union) wished to know whether that was a question of privilege.

Mr. MORRILL said Mr. WASHBURNE was not now present in the hall.

Mr. GARFIELD, in view of this fact, was willing to postpone the consideration of the resolution.

The Speaker, in reply to a question, said, the question would be entertained, one member having brought a charge against another. But he was not to say whether the charge was true in fact or not.

Mr. J. C. ALLEN, of Illinois, (Dem.)—If we adjourn now, when will the resolution be reached?

The Speaker replied to-morrow, after the morning hour.

The House then adjourned.

The Rebel Harry Gilmor in Fort Warren.

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 10.

Major HARRY GILMOR, a conspicuous rebel officer and guerrilla, arrived in Boston to-day, and was at once forwarded to Fort Warren. He was in charge of his captor, Major YOUNG, of Gen. SHERIDAN'S scouts.

The Proposed Constitutional Amendment in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Friday, Feb. 10.

The joint resolution ratifying the Constitutional Amendment passed the Senate to-day by a vote of 28 to 8. One Democrat voted in the affirmative. The House expected to take final action to-night.

Important Triumph of Science.

Years of patient research and mechanical experiment, kindly assisted by the first scientific and professional character in New-York, have produced and perfected

CHEVALIER'S
LIFE FOR THE HAIR.
THE BEST HAIR DRESSING

ever offered to the public. IT RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR, giving it a fresh and natural appearance. Will stop its falling out in three days, and keep the head clean, cool and healthy. Does not stain the skin or soil the whitest fabric. Is entirely different from any other preparation. Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half-dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express. For sale at the drug-stores. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., No. 1,123 Broadway, N. Y.

Throat Diseases—"We would call attention to 'BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.' We have found them efficacious in allaying irritation in the Throat and Bronchia, and would commend them to the attention of public speakers, and others troubled with affections of the throat. They are also an excellent remedy for hoarseness resulting from cold."—*Congregationalist, Boston.*

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

It is well to get clear of a Cold the first week, but it is much safer and better to rid yourself of it the first forty-eight hours—the proper remedy being DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

The Destiefe of Boston Recommend BURNETT'S TOOTH WASH. It is very much superior to powders. A few drops upon a brush will cleanse the mouth thoroughly.

Sold by all druggists.

Brant's Indian Pulmonary Balsam—THE BEST KNOWN REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Has been used for twenty-five years, and during all that time been highly approved, producing wonderful cures, as can be seen by the many certificates in "Brant's Magazine."

BRANT'S INDIAN PURIFYING EXTRACT,
THE MOST CERTAIN PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD EVER PRODUCED. It is purely a vegetable alterative, and permanently cures scrofula, fever sores, erysipelas, salt rheum, rheumatism, pimples and blotches on the face, cancer and cancerous ulcers, dyspepsia, and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. For sale by all druggists.

See "Brant's Magazine" for important testimonials of cures. Furnished gratuitously by druggists.

DIXON, CLARKE & HALLETT,
Proprietors, No. 145 Chambers-st.

"Ha that is marry of heart hath a nauticmal feast." But how can any one be merry of heart with dyspepsia and biliousness gnawing them like twin vultures at the stomach and the liver? Why suffer them to gnaw? Why forego health, appetite, cheerfulness and mirth, when HOSTETTER'S BITTERS will banish the pangs of indigestion, and make a new creature of the pining sufferer?"—[Communicated.]

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Deafness, Impaired Sight,

NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
affections of the
THROAT, LUNGS AND ASTHMA
cured by
DR. VON EISENBERG,
No. 816 Broadway, near 13th-st.

A Card.

THE METROPOLITAN BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM,
No. 575 Broadway.

E. A. Brooks, having sold his store and stock of goods in Fulton-st., will continue to carry on his business heretofore at his old and commodious establishment in Broadway, where he is now prepared to offer for the inspection of his patrons the most beautiful assortment of boots, shoes, gaiters, slippers and overshoes to be found in the city. His stock of goods comprises every variety of style for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. Special attention is called to his collection of men's, boys' and youths' water-proof boots, so necessary at this season of the year. The public are invited to call and examine, at No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Sabre Cuts, Gunshot Wounds, and all other kinds of Wounds, also Sores, Ulcers and Scurvy, heal safely and quickly under the soothing influence of HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. It heals to the bone, so that the wound never opens again. Soldiers, supply yourselves. If the regular "medicine" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me. No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand, because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.—A certain cure for coughs, cold, influenza, hoarseness, difficult breathing, and all affections of the throat, bronchial tubes and lungs, leading to consumption. The Honey of Horehound soothes all irritation. The Tar of Balm of Gilead penetrates, cleanses and heals all parts of the throat and lungs. There is nothing like it. Fifty cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists. CHARLES DOWNER, General Agent, No. 44 Cedar-st., New-York.

Second-Hand Safes.

In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale low. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 B'way.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and burglar SILVER PLATE SAFES. Highly ornamental, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes.
MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Old Eyes Made New.

A pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address R. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

Valentine & Butler, Alum Patent Fire, Burglar and Damp Proof Safes, and Rotary Locks for dwelling-house doors. VALENTINE & BUTLER, Nos. 73 and 80 Water-st.

Artificial Limbs of Superior Quality and Adaptability. Army and Navy furnished gratis with the best, per commission of Surgeon-General U. S. Army, by S. D. HUDSON, M. D., Astor-place, Clinton Hall, N. Y.

All Ladies should use Sterling's Ambrosia for the Hair.—It cleanses, beautifies, preserves and renders the hair soft and glossy.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silks elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch and lock-stitch sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 335 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

No more Gray Hair or Baldness—45 years practice. By Dr. GRANDJEAN, Astor-place.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents.—Black or Brown. Reliable. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all Druggists.

Duryee's Catarrh Snuff.—The only remedy for infant or aged, and all who have Catarrh or "cold in the head." Sold by Druggists.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES, No. 625 Broadway, and WHEELER & WILSON'S BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE.

Electricity applied for the cure of disease by Dr. CHAMBERLIN, No. 20 Bond-st.

SEE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER ON SATURDAY for LIST OF UNCLAIMED LETTERS remaining in the Post-office.

ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S

NEW INVENTION

FOR THE CURE
OF THE MOST COMPLICATED
DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF

SIGHT,
HEARING,
AS WELL AS
CHRONIC CATARRH,
DISEASED THROAT,
LUNGS,
ASTHMA,

AND ANY DISEASE WHERE THE MUCOUS MEMBRANE IS DESTROYED OR IMPAIRED.

As the meaning of the name given by Dr. VON EISENBERG to his new Invention may not be easily comprehended, we (the *New-York Evening Express*) give the following explanation of its name for the better understanding of the general sufferer:

ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON

is derived from the Greek word Aisepthikos, which, in its literal acceptation, signifies pertaining to the senses the theory or philosophy of tastes, the science of sensations, or that which explains the cause of mental pain or pleasure. Neuralgicon is a compound of the two Greek words, *neuron*, a nerve, and logas, a discourse with the sufferecon. The meaning conveyed by the term is, that it is an instrument or machine devised on philosophical principles with a thorough knowledge of the nervous system.

In describing the matter more at length to shew its uses, that it might be better understood by the general sufferer, we give a simpler explanation. The nervous system is the source of many diseases.

All physicians admit this, and all profess at least to be able to apply a remedy. The Allopathic, Homœopathic and Hydropathic, by prescribing opiates, anodynes, &c., may, and do, alleviate the pain arising from impaired or diseased nerves, but this does not restore the nerve. It is only temporary relief—a relief, too, to some one nerve at the expense of the entire system. The Æsthetico-Neuralgicon of Dr. VON EISENBERG not merely allays the irritation, but restores the nerve to its normal condition. The Doctor's theory is, that each nerve has a specific office, and has its own peculiar susceptibility. Thus, for example, the nerve of vision is insensible to touch, and, on the other hand, the nerve of touch is insensible to light, and so on through the whole system. The great excellence of this æsthetical instrument is, that it can be applied not on guess-work principles, which are no principles at all, but that it can be applied with accuracy and certainty to any nerve or nerves that are weakened or impaired, to the different nerves of motion, or sensation, to the eye, the ear, or the touch, as in paralysis.

To those, therefore, who are in any way afflicted with loss of sight or hearing, with catarrh, bronchitis, chest or lung diseases, we earnestly suggest a visit to the consulting apartments of Dr. VON EISENBERG. There he will be speedily made to know the possibility of a cure in even complicated cases, and thus be encouraged to proceed until he is discharged thoroughly renovated and cured.—*New-York Evening Express, Sept. 28, 1864.*

NEW TESTIMONIALS.

Catarrh Cured.

LINCOLN HOSPITAL, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1.

I have been for several years past afflicted with chronic dry catarrh, which a year ago became so bad that my hearing threatened to leave me altogether. My throa became greatly affected. There was a constant roaring in my head, which, with the other symptoms, was always greatly aggravated by the slightest "cold." Dr. Von Eisenberg commenced treating me a year ago, and has continued to treat me at long intervals since. I am happy to state that the treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg has produced a constant improvement, so that my hearing is almost perfectly restored. My nostrils are free from inflammation, and my general health is so much improved that I look for its permanent restoration, and that speedily, as a fixed fact. I do cheerfully recommend all persons suffering from catarrhal affections to apply to Dr. Von Eisenberg for treatment, feeling assured that with proper opportunity he will effect a cure.

JAMES T. FERRIE, Captain U. S. A.

I was completely deaf for several years, and hearing of Dr. Von Eisenberg's great reputation in restoring the hearing, I called on him, and in one operation, to my great astonishment and excessive pleasure, I now hear perfectly well. I came into the Doctor perfectly deaf, and hear as I never expected to do. This skill is unrivaled

CHARLES CHAPPELL,
Washington Market.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1864.

AN EXTRAORDINARY RESTORATION OF SIGHT.

I, LAWRENCE GRENNA, of No. 126 East 26th-st., New-York City, have been suffering from blindness of the left eye for a considerable period. The eye was continually in a state of great inflammation, from which the good eye became affected, and, indeed, my general health was greatly injured by it. Hearing of Dr. Von Eisenberg's great reputation, and as everyone said mine was a hopeless case, I called on the Doctor, who, after examining me, undertook my case, and within a fortnight I found myself almost completely cured. It is now a month since I placed myself under Dr. Von Eisenberg's treatment. I am happy to be able to state that the inflammation is entirely gone, so that I see perfectly with both eyes, added to which I am in good health, a blessing I have not enjoyed since I was blind. I do conscientiously and gratefully swear to the above statement, in a Court of Justice at the City Hall of the City of New-York, the 10th day of October, 1864.

LAWRENCE GRENNA.

Sworn before me this 10th day of October, 1864.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

{The Grand Seal of the New-York Mayoralty.}

Dr. VON EISENBERG may be consulted on the diseases of the eye and ear, and for catarrh, at the office, No. 816 Broadway, New-York.

THE ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON is now on exhibition at Dr. VON EISENBERG'S Consulting Rooms, No. 816 BROADWAY, near 13th-st.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP
RIPENS ABSCESSES, HEALS LUNGS
AND
CURES CONSUMPTION.

This Syrup will search through every blood-vessel, equalizing the circulation, preventing hemorrhage, separating the bile from the blood, making it healthy, and the circulation natural. With the aid of the SEAWEED TONIC and MANDRAKE PILLS, the system resumes its healthy condition, the purulent matter, abscesses and all ulcerations of the lungs must yield to their power.

In almost every square of Philadelphia there are persons who have been cured of consumption, in its several stages, by the use of Dr. Schenck's medicines. Many persons have been restored to health by these remedies after being confined to their beds, reduced to mere skeletons, and troubled with cough, night sweats, hectic fever, and all the other indications of an advanced state of the disease; but, by an examination with the Respirometer, one lung has been found to be in a tolerably healthy condition. It cannot be doubted that many lives have been saved by a timely resort to these remedies. It is true that in all cases where cures are effected the patient must have some lungs remaining; but thousands of

VICTIMS OF CONSUMPTION

have descended to their graves, who might have been cured if they had come to Dr. Schenck in time, and placed themselves under his directions. It is not denied that some who take Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup die also. They commenced too late. All that Dr. Schenck claims for his medicines is their ability to regulate and invigorate the whole system, to ripen the abscesses, and facilitate the discharge of the morbid matter, to relax the mucous membrane of the bronchial tubes, and to dislodge from those tubes the tough phlegm or purulent matter which obstructs them and produces serious diseases of the organs of respiration.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP will prolong life sometimes several months, by keeping the bronchial tubes free from the putrid matter which impedes their functions, when the lungs are too far gone to cure. There is no medicine that can cure consumption when both lungs are much diseased, and Dr. Schenck would rather every one would know their true condition before taking his medicine. He treats no diseases but those of the Lungs, Liver, and Stomach, and makes no charges for advice, or examining lungs in the ordinary way, or as physicians generally do; but for a thorough examination with the Respirometor he charges three dollars, and will tell every one, rich or poor, that has a cough, pain in the side or shoulder blade, trembling with weakness of diarrhœa, sallow complexion, loss of appetite, low spirits, restlessness at night, or any other disease leading to consumption, to call on him and get his advice.

SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC.

For the cure of Dyspepsia, Nervous Weakness, General Debility, Sour and Sick Stomach, Palpitation of the Heart, and all diseases arising from a disordered condition of the Stomach and Organs of Digestion, which are frequently treated for Consumption.

The SEAWEED TONIC is a laxative carefully distilled from the Sea Weed and Kelp, which are found in great abundance on the sea shore. The Sea Weed Tonic is a mild, pleasant drink, as pure as the best French brandy, and possesses the peculiar property of enabling the stomach to convert the food into healthy chyme, and thus forwarding the process of digestion, without which the general health and strength of the system cannot be maintained. This wonderful power of Sea Weed Tonic will account for the rapidity with which most persons gain flesh while taking it, and which, unlike other stimulants, does not leave the system prostrated when its use has been abandoned, as it is distilled from the Sea Weed after the same manner as Jamaica Spirits is from the sugar cane. It is, therefore, entirely harmless, and free from the injurious properties of corn whisky or alcohol, which form the basis of almost every bitters.

The directions are to take from a half to a wine glass full immediately after each meal, and for the patient to find out what agrees with the stomach, and take what he can well masticated. When the stomach is very weak and apparently in an ulcerated state, it is better to eat nothing but stale bread and butter, fat meat, fat fowls, of any kind, beef, mutton, lamb, but no kind of salt meat; beef's marrow is also very good. The Tonic acts directly on the food, and turns it to a soapy substance called chyme, the first process of digestion.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.

This is one of the THREE GREAT REMEDIES which have made Dr. SCHENCK more successful in the treatment of several very dangerous and fatal diseases than any other medical practitioner in the United States. The Mandrake Pills are formed on

A SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

Dr. Schenck avers that his Mandrake Pills will effect every object for which the preparations of mercury can possibly be useful; and he declares most solemnly and conscientiously that these Pills may be used with PERFECT SAFETY in all cases where alteratives and purgatives are required.

It is not much wonder, when we reflect that the liver is the largest organ in the human organization, that it becomes so frequently diseased. The yellow and sallow skin, the coated tongue in the morning, and dull pain in the limbs, tell at once that this great depurating organ is doing its work by halves only. Any person who will take one of these Pills at night will not only be relieved of disease, but likewise its disagreeable attendants, such as headache, sour stomach, coated tongue, bad taste, and the dull heavy feelings over the whole frame, which oftentimes make life burdensome, and render the patient wholly unfit for enjoyment or business of any kind.

Prepared and sold by Dr. J. H. SCHENCK, and for sale, wholesale and retail, at his principal office, No. 15 North 6th-st., Philadelphia, and by druggists and dealers everywhere.

Price for Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 the half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box.

Dr. SCHENCK can only be found at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, every Tuesday, from 9 A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M., for consultation and advice; but his medicines can be had there at all times.

DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row.
Wholesale Agents for New-York City.

WISTAR'S BALSAM
OF
WILD CHERRY
HAS BEEN USED FOR NEARLY
HALF A CENTURY,

with the most astonishing success in curing COUGHS, COLDS, WHOOPING-COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, ASTHMA, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, CROUP AND EVERY AFFECTION OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST,

INCLUDING EVEN

CONSUMPTION.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY does not dry up a cough, and leave the seeds of consumption in the system, but loosens it, and cleanses the lung of all impurities. Price $1 a bottle.

FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New-York,
S. W. FOWLE, & CO., No. 18 Tremont-st., Boston,
and by all Druggists.

CHANGE OF FIRM.

OWING TO THE RECENT DISSOLUTION AND REORGANIZATION OF OUR FIRM,
WE DESIRE TO REALIZE AT ONCE
UPON OUR SUPERB STOCK OF
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING
AND FURNISHING GOODS.
WE THEREFORE OFFER THE ENTIRE STOCK OF
THE LATE FIRM,
AMOUNTING TO OVER
$400,000,
CONSISTING OF
WINTER, SPRING AND SUMMER
CLOTHING,
AT A LARGE REDUCTION
FROM PRESENT PRICES

Our fine stock of piece goods will be made to order in our best styles, at the SAME LIBERAL ABATEMENT IN PRICE.

DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF GRAND-ST.,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

LYONS' PREMIUM CALORIC-PRESSED SAD IRON COFFEE.

Recommended by all the best physicians in the city. Manufactured at No. 316 Chatham-st., New-York. For sale, wholesale and retail.

LADIES' GILT COMBS.

NEW STYLES JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS, THREE, FOUR, FIVE, SIX, SEVEN, EIGHT, TEN, FIFTEEN, TWENTY DOLLARS each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 418 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

THE STEAM STONE-CUTTER COMPANY will locate their machines, which will cut any stone out of the quarry in any desirable shape, as straight and smooth as sawed stone. They will do the work of thirty men, at but a fraction of the cost of hand labor. A sample of stone cut and model of machine can be seen at the office of W. O. RUGGLES, No. 13 Wall-st.

ANY ONE HAVING AN APPOINTMENT as Commissioner of Deeds for the ensuing year, and who is willing to sell out for a moderate sum, may find a purchaser by addressing C. D., Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

ANNA E. DICKINSON, AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE, TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 14. See advertisement under head of "Lectures."

AN ENTIRELY NEW INVENTION IN DENTISTRY.

The Public and Profession are invited to examine Dr. LEVETT'S "PATENT" in COMBINATION, with a gold veil and rubber base for artificial teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced, occupying but half the space in the mouth heretofore deemed indispensable, while its adhesion is perfect. No. 839 Broadway. Hours, 9 till 5.

Can refer to patients of the highest respectability.

WOUNDS, BURNS, SCALDS, OLD SORES.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE!
A REAL PAIN EXTRACTOR.
FORTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE

has fully established the superiority of this Salve over all other healing remedies. It reduces the most angry looking swellings and inflammations as if by magic; heals old sores, wounds, burns, scalds, &c., in a surprisingly short time.

Only 25 cents a box. By mail 13 cents extra.
For sale by
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New-York.
S. W. FOWLE & CO., No. 18 Tremont-st., Boston,
and by all druggists.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF
IRON WORKS,
RAILROAD IRON MILLS,
MINERAL AND OIL LANDS,
AT AND ADJACENT TO
WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA.

Pursuant to the deed from JOSEPH WHITAKER, GEORGE P. WHITAKER, JOSEPH COUDON and their wives, to the undersigned trustees, dated the 16th day of January, 1865, and now of record in the Recorder's office of Ohio County, West Virginia, we will, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of March, 1865, sell at public auction at the front door of the Court-house of said county, commencing the sale at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, the following described property, viz.:

FIRST.—A tract of land, containing, by survey, forty-acres, two roods and three perches, situated in Ohio County, in and near the City of Wheeling, bounded as described in said deed, being the tract on which is erected the Iron Mill and establishment, commonly known as the Crescent Iron Works, with the buildings, fixtures, engines, machinery, rolls, lathes, tools, implements and equipments pertaining to the said works. These works are well arranged with boiling and heating furnaces, two powerful engines, with the usual trains of rolls and fixtures complete for the manufacture of Railroad and Sheet Iron, having a productive capacity of 250 to 275 tons of rails and 150 to 175 tons of sheet iron per week. ALSO, the coal and other minerals and the right to take and carry away the same in or under the above-mentioned tract, and another tract adjoining the same, containing eighty acres, one rood and thirty-three perches, bounded as described in said deed, said coal lies contiguous to said Iron Works, and can be transferred to the bins of the furnaces without rehandling. ALSO, the portions specified in said deed of the lots numbered two hundred and forty-two and two hundred and forty-three, situated on Eoff-street, between Second and Third-streets, in said city.

SECOND.—We offer at private sale, in parcels to suit purchasers, and if not before sold will offer at public sale at the same time and place, ten thousand acres, more or less, of land, described in said deed, lying on the waters of Fish and Fishing Creek, in Wetzel County, West Virginia. Said land is within 40 miles of Wheeling, per Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which runs through the tract, and is supposed to lie within the oil region of West Virginia, is heavily timbered, known to be rich in iron ore and other minerals, and is well worthy the attention of those seeking investment. A plat of the land, with a full description, can be seen at the office of Wm. F. Peterson, Esq., in the City of Wheeling.

TERMS OF SALE.—The purchaser to pay not less than one-third of the purchase money in hand, but to have the option of paying a greater portion or the whole thereof in hand. The remainder (if any) to be paid in one and two years, with interest from the day of sale, the purchaser giving bond and security therefor to the satisfaction of the undersigned trustees, and also securing the same by deed of trust on the property sold to him.

Possession of the iron works, with the tract of land, personal property and privileges, and parts of said lots 242 and 243, firstly above described, will be given on the second day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

JOHN W. OILL,
GEO. W. WHITAKER,
CRISPIN OGLEBAY,
NELSON E. WHITAKER,
C. D. HUBBARD,
Trustees.

IF YOU WANT TO BE CURED OF *L. Y. D. S.* RHEUMATISM,

Spring is the time to use DR. LEATHE'S

YELLOW DOCK SYRUP,

Which purifies the blood, invigorates the body, gives tone to the nerves, strength to the muscles, and health to every channel, joint and limb.

$1 50 per bottle, (which often cures.)
Depot No. 148 Chatham-st. Sold No. 802 Grand-st.
Ask for LEATHE'S YELLOW DOCK SYRUP. Take no other. Established 1844. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

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PUBLISHED THIS DAY:
PETERSON'S
ILLUMINATED STORIES.
PRICE 25 CENTS EACH.

Each book is issued in an "ILLUMINATED COVER," in five colors, full of illustrations, and will also be found to be the most salable series of books ever printed in the country. Booksellers and all others will be supplied with them by the hundred or thousand, at very low rates.

The six following are published this day, and the balance of the series will appear weekly, six each week:
GALLANT TOM.
THE FLYING ARTILLERIST.
THE YANKEE MIDDY.
THE FLYING YANKEE.
THE KING'S CRUISERS.
OLD PUT; Or, DAYS OF '76.

Booksellers, News Agents, Canvassers, Peddlers, Sutlers, Army Agents, and all others will please send in their orders at once for what they want of the above fast-selling books.

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PUBLISHED THIS DAY,
SCENES AT THE CAPITAL.
HIGH LIFE IN WASHINGTON.
HIGH LIFE IN WASHINGTON.
HIGH LIFE IN WASHINGTON.
HIGH LIFE IN WASHINGTON.

A True Picture from Life of Real Persons and Characters in the National Metropolis of the country.

BY MRS. N. P. LASSELLE,
Author of "The Belle of Washington."

Price $1 00 in Paper; or $2 in Cloth.

HIGH LIFE IN WASHINGTON. By Mrs. N. P. Lasselle, author of "The Belle of Washington." It is not often that we light upon a novel of so much merit and interest as Mrs. Lasselle's new book entitled "High Life in Washington," which is one of the best the present season has produced, and we advise our readers who are on the qui vive for something rich, to get this last issue from *The Peterson Press*. It is diversified by sketches of our Capital belles and notables, presenting one of the best pictures of men in office, civil and political; the evening receptions; with the manners, customs, and peculiarities of society there in general. Price $1 50 in Paper, or $2 in Cloth. Published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa.

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BY MAX MULLER.
Second Series of
LECTURES ON THE SCIENCE OF LANGUAGE, by MAX MULLER, with 31 illustrations. 1 vol., crown 8vo. 422 pages. Price $3 50. (Uniform with the first Series.)

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The *Christian Advocate & Journal* says:
"The publishers, in bringing out this grand volume, have done a good service to the whole Christian Church. The book meets a pressing want of our times, and combats, by the most successful methods, the cold and half-enlightened skepticism of the age."

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WOOLSEY (President, D. D.) INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL LAW. Designed as an Aid in Teaching, and in Historical Studies. Second Edition, revised and enlarged. 1 vol., 8vo, cloth, $3 50; half calf, extra, $5 50.
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MAN AND NATURE; or, Physical Geography, as Modified by Human Action. Uniform with "Lectures on the English Language." 1 vol., octavo, cloth, $3 50; half calf, $5.
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TWENTY MONTHS
IN
SEVEN REBEL PRISONS.

Narrative of the 72-hour correspondent. A thrilling capture, a long confinement, and a marvelous escape.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE,
of Friday, Feb. 10, contains the letters of
A. D. RICHARDSON and JUNIUS H. BROWN,
giving a vivid account of their capture while running the Vicksburgh batteries, and of their confinement and escape. Price five cents.
Mail subscribers, 1 year—104 numbers.....$4
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Persons remitting for 10 copies, $30, will receive an extra copy for 6 months.
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Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

THE NEW TAX BILL BEFORE CONGRESS.

Printed entire this day in the *Internal Revenue Record*, No. 4 Nassau-st. Price 15 cents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GREAT FAMILY NEWSPAPER.
THE SUNDAY MERCURY,

far excels in circulation all its competitors, while, at the same time, it offers to its patrons of course the most complete epitome of GENERAL NEWS FROM EVERY PART OF THE WORLD, including the freshest INTELLIGENCE FROM THE SEAT OF WAR and letters from gallant soldiers and correspondents in the field TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AND CORRESPONDENCE FROM WASHINGTON, two hours later than any other publication on the same day; FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE, racy, rich and refreshing, while, at the same time, embracing articles, literary and political matter, of all descriptions, calculated to refine, instruct and amuse; Leading Editorials upon the stirring events and topics of the day, written candidly and fearlessly from the popular and patriotic point of view; Naval and Military Movements; Marine and Shipping Lists; Commercial, Financial and Agricultural Matters, the most comprehensive and reliable; the Opera, the Church and the Markets; Scientific Explorations and Discovery; and along with these, Theatrical and Sporting Information up to the last moment, and from the surest sources.

ITS LITERARY DEPARTMENT

challenges admiration and defies competition, first with that masterpiece of modern fiction,

THE FAIR LILIAS;
OR,
LIFE IN DEATH,
BY PIERCE EGAN, ESQ.

Printed from original proof-sheets received directly from the hands of the author, now resident in England; again, with its varied selection of MINOR PIECES, both in verse and prose, its witty, chatty and ever-changing TABLE-TALK, its intimately humorous LETTERS OF A DISBANDED VOLUNTEER, full of hits at celebrities and transactions in the high places of the nation; and, finally, with its spicy notices and essays devoted to the works of rascal writers at home and abroad.

Last, but not least, in any respect, the LOCAL DEPARTMENT towers above the efforts of all outside rivals with its concise, but thorough resume of the LIFE OF THE GREAT AMERICAN METROPOLIS. Enterprise, efficiency, novelty and accuracy, are its marked characteristics. Every man, woman and child may find in the contents of this great WORLD JOURNAL something to answer their peculiar tastes and needs which are left unsatisfied by its boasted rivals. The divine, the professional man, the merchant, the mechanic, and even the day laborer, here discover what they seek for in vain elsewhere. Nor, while the great workers of society equally with the student, the man of wealth and the man of physical toil are thus satisfied, is the GAY WORLD OF FASHION and Social Joviality forgotten to be represented in its freshest and brightest hues. Its FINE and POLICE COLUMNS are in like degree comprehensive, and no branch of human life in the vicinity of New-York is omitted from the grand total.

No labor or expense has been spared, nor any effort forgotten, in the endeavor to make THE SUNDAY MERCURY a Mirror of the Age. The cordial response with which the public has met and hailed these exertions is but an incentive to still greater endeavor, and the course of the Journal is upward and onward. The Enormous Circulation of the paper, which, ALREADY MORE THAN triples that of all the other New-York Sunday issues combined, is still increasing with a rapidity that defies comparison. OVER EVERY PORTION OF THE AMERICAN CONTINENT, and even to the most distant regions beyond the seas, it rides forth, in thousands of copies, bearing with it the VOICE and SPIRIT OF THE GREAT REPUBLIC. People of all creeds, nationalities and opinions therein find a neutral ground of intellectual enjoyment and business benefit.

THE SUNDAY MERCURY

OF TO-MORROW, Feb. 12, will take a still wider range than that attained by any of its predecessors, and readers should secure it at the EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT.

IMMENSE INCREASED DEMAND
FOR
THE FAIR LILIAS;
OR
LIFE IN DEATH.
PIERCE EGAN, ESQ.,

AUTHOR OF "THE POOR GIRL," "IMOGEN, OR THE MARBLE HEART," "THE SCARLET FLOWER," "THE WONDER OF KINGSWOOD CHASE," "THE FLOWER OF THE FLOCK," "SUCH IS LIFE," ETC., ETC., ETC. Recommenced from the beginning in the SUNDAY MERCURY of TO-MORROW.

The popularity of this wonderful tale is upon the increase to an extent that well nigh baffles every attempt that even the leviathan lightning presses of

THE SUNDAY MERCURY

can make to supply it. Although the circulation of that great weekly will nigh quadruples the combined issue of all the other Sunday newspapers (so-called) of the Metropolis, it has been found absolutely necessary, during the past week, to issue a second extra edition of several thousand copies, and the prospect for the ensuing one is that the presses will have to be kept at work both night and day to meet the extraordinary call now urging them.

THIS UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS

is fully testified by the splendid display of all the gifts of genius which Mr. EGAN has made in this latest and best production of his eloquent, graphic and witty pen. It is impossible to bestow too much praise, (without using language that would be deemed extravagant) upon this brilliant gem of fiction.

ITS RECEPTION BY THE PUBLIC,

surpassing all that has been hitherto seen or known in the history of American periodical literature, is the best answer to any who might be inclined to doubt Mr. EGAN'S power to touch the most responsive chords of the popular heart. Since the first chapter of

THE FAIR LILIAS

was published in the SUNDAY MERCURY, every week, nay, almost every day, has brought an accession of applicants far exceeding the most sanguine expectations of the proprietors, and even of these

ABLE AND DISCERNING CRITICS

who most enthusiastically admire the author's capacity. Every calculation has been far surpassed by this dazzling literary success, and the growth of the excitement promises to continue beyond the possibility of satisfying it.

Nor is this demand by any means local or confined within the limits of a narrow circuit surrounding the metropolis. It comes pouring in

FROM EVERY PART OF THE COUNTRY!

The call for distant supply begins to rival that which was more accurately anticipated close at hand, and as the circle widens, the tide gathers redoubled strength. While naturally gratified at this glorious appreciation of their efforts to meet the public craving for genuine literature, the proprietors of

THE SUNDAY MERCURY

additionally rejoice in the fact that they have been enabled to place before the country so universally acceptable a masterpiece of mental power. Mr. EGAN'S early shortness was but as the dawn to the full blaze of noon, compared with the crowning favor that now greets him on all sides. The voice of carping detraction is hushed in the presence of so emphatic a reply to unjust fault-finding. The splendid story of

THE FAIR LILIAS

combines a dramatic power so striking, with descriptions so graphic, pathos so true, so tender and so real, and so masterly a dissection of vehement passion, arranged with such artistic force and telling power, that a single glance at any passage that meets the eye of the observant reader rivets his attention and wins his interest at once. The incident, character and plot are so controlled and interwoven in one

MAGNIFICENT LIFE-PICTURE,

that the most careless mind receives a fresh impulse of vivacious sentiment from its contemplation.

THE READER SEEMS TO LIVE AND MOVE IN THE STORY,

shares its motions, warms with its excitement, shudders with its terrors, and is hurried along, by the tide of feeling almost as he would be were his own happiness and ultimate fate dependent on the climax.

PERFECT NATURE WITH WONDERFUL ART

are characteristics of the products with which the loftiest genius enriches the intellectual world. Mr. EGAN has hit the mark. Nay, he has added chermothet belong entirely to none who have trodden the path of fiction before him.

Intense effect is here added to

THE NOBLEST AND PUREST MORAL,

and by the family fireside as well as in the literary cabinet, there can and ought to

FINANCIAL.

THE
PACIFIC COAST
PETROLEUM COMPANY,
OF
NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL STOCK.....$5,000,000
Divided into 50,000 shares of the par value of $100.
Working capital $200,000 in stock, and $100,000 in cash.

Hon. JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, President.
Hon. JAMES WADSWORTH, Vice-President.
EDWARD S. RICH, Treasurer.
LEWIS BENTON, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Hon. James De Peyster Ogden, of New-York.
Gen. James Wadsworth, of James Wadsworth & Co., No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.
George W. Tuttle, of Stout & Tuttle, leather dealers, No 2 Ferry-st., New-York.
Richard J. Sherman, of Rich. Sherman & Co., bankers, No. 30 Pine-st., New-York.
Lewis Benton, Counselor-at-law, No. 123 Broadway, New-York.
William F. Hall, of Northrup, Hall & Co., No. 112 Broadway, New-York.
Thomas A Scott, Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
R. S. E. Andros, of Andros & Cole, Boston, Massachusetts.
Hon. Levi Parsons, San Francisco, California.

The subscription price is $20 per share for a limited amount of stock. No further call or assessment to be made on subscribers; $100,000 is reserved for a working capital, and $800,000 in stocks at par, for the future development of the company's property.

Its property consists of a perpetual lease of about 15,000 acres of oil territory in San Luis, Obispo County, State of California, lying on and near the Pacific Ocean, being all the following five ranches, viz.:

I. The Manuela Ranch, containing 16,964.83 acres.
II. The Arroyo Grande Ranch, containing 4,437.38 acres.
III. The Balsas Chemical Ranch, containing 14,386.22 acres.
IV. The Pismo Ranch, containing 8,838.80 acres.
V. The Stone Corral Ranch, containing 30,911.20 acres.

The titles of these large tracts have been thoroughly examined and approved by Judge Parsons, of San Francisco.

All reports, written and verbal, of gentlemen who, during the past year, have visited and thoroughly examined this property carefully and scientifically, concur in representing it as overflowing with petroleum. They say: "The Ranches are splendid estates, but their value is in their almost fabulous wealth in the best of oil."

The company's lands extend for over ten miles on San Luis Bay, on the Pacific coast, with a good roadstead, where shipments can be made with facility to San Francisco, South America, Australia, China and New-York.

The lands have a gentle slope to San Luis Bay, and there is full assurance of the practicability of conducting the oil, at a moderate expense, through pipes from the wells to reservoirs or tanks, to be constructed at this point, when it can be sent to the markets of the world, either in its crude state or refined, according to the demand.

The cost of shipping will not exceed 50 cents per barrel, and the company will be enabled to deliver petroleum at New-York at $6 per barrel, and at Australia and China at reduced rates.

It is designed to develop fully and practically, the means and wealth of this property at the earliest practicable moment.

The varied details giving all the information that can be required with a general description of the character, advantages and prospects of the company's property, are fully and plainly set forth in the prospectus.

The PACIFIC COAST PETROLEUM COMPANY, of New-York, have been duly organized under the laws of this State, with a sufficient capital to render available its capabilities and resources in what is believed to be an unlimited supply of Petroleum, not surpassed in quality.

Subscriptions for the Stock of the company have been opened at the offices of

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO., No. 61 Cedar-st., N.Y.
RICH, SHERMAN & CO., No. 30 Pine-st., N. Y.
NORTHRUP, HALL & CO., No. 112 Broadway.
LEWIS BENTON, Secretary, No. 123 Broadway,

where the prospectus can be obtained.

Subscriptions payable as above when the sum of $256,-000 is subscribed.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
New-York, Jan. 24, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1864:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec. 31, 1864	$7,856,637 78
Premiums on Policies not marked off Jan. 1, 1864	2,407,334 61
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$9,963,771 86
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.	
Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec. 31, 1864	$7,864,369 14
Losses paid during the same period	$3,316,425 67
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	1,315,299 63

The company has the following Assets:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$4,874,715 00
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	2,187,950 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	142,700 00
Dividends on Stocks, interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the company, estimated at	120,813 39
Premium Notes and bills receivable	2,676,218 29
United States Gold Coin	841,280 63
Cash in Bank	200,452 91
Total amount of assets	$11,153,560 42

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 7th of February next.

After reserving three and one half million dollars of profit, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1853 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 7th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1864, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 4th of April next.

The profits of the company ascertained from July 1, 1842, to Jan. 1, 1864, for which certificates were issued, amounted to.....$16,961,629
Additional from Jan. 1, 1864, to Jan. 1, 1865.....2,740,000
Total profits for 22½ years.....$19,691,629
The certificates previous to 1853 have been redeemed by cash.....12,693,729
Net earnings remaining with the company on Jan. 1, 1865.....$7,027,900

By order of the board.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Acting Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	William Starrs, Jr.,
Charles Dennis,	Henry K. Bogert,
W. H. H. Moore,	William Degge,
Henry Coit,	Dennis Perkins,
William C. Pickersgill,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,
Lewis Curtis,	J. Henry Burtis,
Charles H. Russell,	Cornelius Grinnell,
Lowell Holbrook,	C. A. Hand,
R. Warren Weston,	Wm. Sturgis,
Royal Phelps,	R. J. Howland,
Caleb Barstow,	Benjamin Babcock,
A. P. Pillot,	Geoffrey Wentzy,
Daniel S. Miller,	Rob't B. Minturn, Jr.,
Joshua J. Henry,	Gordon Burnham,
George G. Hobson,	Frederick Chauncey,
David Lane,	James Low,
James Brice,	Charles H. Marshall.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice President.

EXCELSIOR PETROLEUM COMPANY.

FOURTH DIVIDEND.

The Trustees of this company have THIS DAY declared a regular monthly dividend of four (4) per cent., and an

EXTRA DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT.,

free of Government tax, from the receipts of the last month, payable on the 16th inst. at the office of the company, No. 74 Broadway. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst., inclusive.

ARTHUR T. HUED, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

GAS AND OIL STOCKS.

The owner of a large amount of stock of GAS COMPANIES in different cities will exchange for good OIL STOCKS. For information address Box No. 748 Post-office, Philadelphia.

IRVING BANK, New-York, Feb. 7, 1865.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, held on the 6th inst., the following-named persons were duly elected:

John Castree,	David B. Ogden,
John Romer,	Vanderbilt L. Barton,
Herman H. Brandt,	Isaac Odell,
Wm. A. Thomson,	Charles Burkhalter,
John F. Wilson,	Hector Rennedy,
	Harvey P. Farrington.

And for Inspectors of the next election:

Thomas M. Hookes, F. J. Funk, David Quackenbush.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, JOHN CASTREE was unanimously reelected President.

DANIEL V. H. BEETHOLT, Cashier.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD Co., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 26, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15, 1865, in accordance with, amended by-law. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 4 until Feb. 16.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

C. H. HITCHCOCK, MINING GEOLOGIST, late Geologist of Amherst College, Geologist to the State of Maine, &c., examines Coal, Petroleum, Copper Iron, Gold, and other mineral lands. Office 32 Park-row, Room 5, up stairs.

FINANCIAL.

LITTLE KANAWHA
AND
ELK RIVER
PETROLEUM AND MINING CO.
SUBSCRIPTION TO BE CLOSED.
CASH WORKING CAPITAL $150,000.

OFFICERS:

OLIVER E. WOOD, President.
JAMES CRUIKSHANK, Vice-President.
CHARLES J. MARTIN, Treasurer.
JAMES WADSWORTH, Secretary.
R. B. BLACKWELL, Consulting Engineer and General Superintendent.

TRUSTEES:

PAUL N. SPOFFORD, of Spofford, Tileston & Co., New-York.
CHARLES J. MARTIN, President Home Insurance Co., New-York.
Hon. ROGER AVERILL, Danbury, Conn.
Hon. ALBERT L. CATLIN, Burlington, Vt.
JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway, New-York.
OLIVER E. WOOD, No. 26 Barclay-st., New-York.
JAMES WADSWORTH, of James Wadsworth & Co., No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.
JOHN W. STRONG, Detroit, Mich.
EDWARD M. MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

The subscription is so nearly completed that it is intended to close the same on or before the 20th of February.

Subscription $750,000, of which $600,000 purchases the land, to wit: 62,500 ACRES. The remaining $150,-000 is for permanent cash working capital of the company.

Capital stock, $6,000,000. Par value of shares, $100. Subscribers to this purchase will receive eight shares of stock for each one hundred dollars subscribed. Lands located on the Little Kanawha and Elk Rivers, in the Counties of Gilmer and Braxton, in the very heart of the oil region of West Virginia.

Professor Richardson reports: "Your property is the very centre o West Virginia oil region; it has numerous oil s springs along the banks of its streams, one of which vies with the famous 'Burning Spring' itself."

Professor Shepherd, of New-Haven, Conn., reports: "I consider it eminently oil-producing land. The oil-bearing shales underlie it extensively, and the long lines of carbureted hydrogen or illuminating gas springs, some of which I saw burning, as well as the appearance of oil itself on the surface of the tract, fully confirm me in this belief.

There can be no doubt that along your creeks and tributaries there is a large extent of valuable oil-producing territory. The prodigious amount of bituminous and canal coal, iron ore, limestone and fire-clays imbedded in the high hills on your property, the tops and slopes of which are covered with an extraordinary growth of white oak and other heavy timbers, add immensely to its value."

These views are fully indorsed by the reports of the most practical and experienced men from the oil districts of both Pennsylvania and Virginia.

The company consider themselves fortunate in having secured the services of Mr. Blackwell, a practical civil engineer, for the general superintendency, as well known as the late Chief Engineer and Superintendent of the Commissioners of Washington Heights, New-York City.

Arrangements are in rapid progress for the immediate development of the property, on a scale commensurate with its value and extent.

Subscriptions, payable at the time of subscribing, or one-half in cash, and the balance in thirty days from the time of closing of the subscription, can be made in person or by letter, at the office of the undersigned, No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York; L. K. Dobson, No. 42 State-st., Boston, and John W. Strong, Detroit, Mich., where full information can be obtained.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

HOPE
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 92 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000 00
ASSETS.....$283,248 76

This company having DECLINED JOINING the combination of Fire Insurance Companies, is prepared to write policies on terms as favorable as are offered by any other responsible company, whether IN OR OUT of the board.

DIRECTORS.

HENRY M. TABER,	THOMAS F. CUMMINGS,
STEPH. CAMBRELENG,	THEODORE W. RILEY,
JOSEPH GRAFTON,	AMOS ROBBINS,
L. B. WARD,	D. LYDIG SUYDAM,
STEPHEN HYATT,	J. W. MERSEREAU,
JACOB REESE,	JOSEPH BRITTON,
ROBERT SCHELL,	WILLIAM H. TERRY,
JOHN PENFOLD,	WILLIAM REMSEN,
JAMES S. SANDFORD,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
FREDK. SCHUCHARDT,	JOSEPH FOULKE,
	JACOB REESE, President.

THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.
CHAS. D. HABBURGER, Asst. Secretary.

PETROLEUM

WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS,
No. 71 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 29,
OFFER FOR SALE
OIL STOCKS.

McKINLEY,	BUCHANAN,
BERGEN COAL AND OIL,	CONSOLIDATED,
OCEANIC,	HIGHGATE,
RYND FARM,	FOUNTAIN,
EXCELSIOR,	CLIFTON,
NORTHERN LIGHT,	NORTH AMERICAN,
MANHATTAN,	UNITED STATES,
GUILD FARM,	CENTRAL,
GREAT WESTERN	CONSOLIDATED.

All of which we can recommend as good investments at present prices. Having personally examined the oil regions of Pennsylvania, will cheerfully furnish information to parties desiring to invest.

SALES MADE AT THE REGULAR
PETROLEUM STOCK BOARD,
at their two sessions, daily, 11½ o'clock A. M. and P. M.
ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

THE
COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL STOCK.....$1,000,000
Divided into 200,000 Shares, at $5 per share.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE,
TO 60,000 SHARES ONLY, $3 00 PER SHARE.
STOCK ISSUED FULL PAID.
$60,000 CASH APPROPRIATED AS A WORKING CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT—ISAIAH LUKENS.
VICE-PRESIDENT—WM. M. STEWART.
TREASURER—WM. D. SMITH.
SECRETARY—E. J. HARRISON.

DIRECTORS.

ISAIAH LUKENS, ROBERT SMITH,
W. D. SMITH, EDWD. F. CUBBMAN,
WM. M. STEWART.

OFFICES—NO. 40 PINE-STREET, NEW-YORK AND NO. 28 AND 24 WASHINGTON BUILDINGS, (3d floor, front room, below Walnut,) PHILADELPHIA.

The independent oil field for further is greater than that of any other oil company now before the public, with the commencement of period.

The Directors in the oil, who desire investing in oil stocks to call, as many offers and extensive prospection, &c., as they cannot fail to be satisfied that the

COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY

is organized on a basis that must ultimately cannot fail to realize a handsome profit, aside from the question of oil absorption.

The books for subscription will be open for a short time, when the

NOTICE—RIVER BANK WILL OPEN at noon as practicable at the National Bank, with the capital increased to $500,000.

Having a large surplus fund, the Directors have declared a dividend of 10 per cent. on the old stock, and 5 per cent. on the additional stock, which will be payable on and after the 15th inst. to stockholders of record on the 31st ult.

The transfer books will be open at the bank. No. 409 Broadway.

By order of the board.

WM. H. CAYMAN, Cashier.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY,
No. 27 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

The annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the Continental Hotel, in the City of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22, at 12 o'clock P. M.

The annual election of Directors will be held at the same place, on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed, on Saturday, Feb. 18, and reopened on Monday, Feb. 27.

E. B. LANDON, Secretary.

$100,000 OF LONG POCK ERIE LAND COMPANY Stock per Cent. Bonds for sale in sums to suit by

LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 2 Nassau-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Nassau-st., Room No. 4, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND
DEALERS IN

U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS,

No. 38 Wall-st.,

have all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,

All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
bought and sold at market rates.

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE HENRY BEND PETROLEUM COMPANY.

CAPITAL, $300,000,
DIVIDED INTO 30,000 SHARES,
PAR VALUE, $10 EACH.

OFFICERS:

President: C. V. B. OSTRANDER.
Treasurer: HORATIO DORR.
Secretary: HARRY BURRELL, Jr.

Trustees:

C. V. B. OSTRANDER, President Merchants' Fire Insurance Company.
HORATIO DORR, Secretary Atlantic Fire Insurance Company.
THOMAS R. HAWLEY, of Messrs. Hawley & Howe.
SEYMOUR BURRELL, No. 64 Pearl-st.
AMOS C. LITTLE, No. 299 Washington-st.
JOHN D. WING, of Messrs. Wing & Evans.
CHARLES G. BARRETT, of Messrs. Randolph & Skidmore.
MANNING DANIELS, 289 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

Superintendents:

FRANK W. ALLIN, Esq., Oil City.
J. VAN NOSTRAND DORR, Assistant, at Wells.

The projectors, not desiring to form a company for the sole purpose of selling stock, but for permanent investment and security, have placed it before the public in its present desirable form of a small capital and a full paid stock.

The property was selected with great care, and personally examined by trustees, and so divided amongst different localities as to avoid undue risks.

The present receipts from the two producing wells, "Holiday" and "Auborn," are sufficient for regular monthly dividends, and when the six wells now going down are completed, large and satisfactory results are confidently expected.

In addition, the company propose sinking other wells as soon as the machinery can be placed upon the ground, and have reserved an ample fund for that purpose.

Stockholders are free from all personal liability.

The subscription books are now open for a limited number of shares, to be issued for purchase of above described property, at the following places of business:

C. V. B. OSTRANDER, Merchants' Fire Insurance Company, corner Pine-st. and Broadway.
SEYMOUR BURRELL, No. 64 Pearl-st.
Messrs. RALPH, KING & PATCHEN, 59 Beaver-st.
Messrs. WYCKOFF & LITTLE, No. 156 Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.
MANNING DANIELS, 289 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

And at the present office of the company, No. 14 WALL STREET, (Atlantic Fire Insurance Company,) where maps of the property may be seen and full explanations afforded.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-STREET, N. Y.,

GOVERNMENT AGENTS

FOR THE SALE OF THE

NATIONAL 7-30 LOAN.

These bonds are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, dated Aug. 15, 1864, and convertible in three (3) years from that time into the Popular 5-20 Loan Gold-bearing Interest.

Also, buy and sell at market rates all classes of Government securities. Maturing certificates of indebtedness collected or purchased.

Railway stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission.

WM. S. CHARNLEY. W. T. HATCH.

CHARNLEY & HATCH,

NO. 34 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

AGENTS FOR

7 3-10 NATIONAL LOAN

Notes ready for immediate delivery in any amount. The largest discount allowed to Banks, Bankers and Brokers.

THE
EVERETT PETROLEUM COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 74 BEAVER-ST., N. Y.
CAPITAL, $300,000.
30,000 SHARES. PAR VALUE, $10 EACH.

OFFICERS.

HENRY J. BAKER, President.
JOHN J. KING, Treasurer.

TRUSTEES.

HENRY J. BAKER, JOHN D. WING,
RANDOLPH M. COOLEY, JOHN J. PETIT,
FREDERICK BREDT, ABRAM W. BAKER,
COLL J. TURNER.

Superintendent.....FRANK W. ALLIN.

VERMILYE & CO. OFFER FOR SALE AT PAR.

MORRIS & ESSEX RAILROAD CO.
FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
OF $100, $500 AND $1,000,
REDEEMABLE IN FIFTY YEARS.

With Coupons payable in New-York, and with Provision for a Sinking Fund for their redemption at maturity.

The Morris and Essex Railroad is now extending its road to Easton, and at that point will connect with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, with the Lehigh Canal Company's Road, now in the course of construction and nearly completed, and with the East Pennsylvania Railroad, which is proposed to be extended from Allentown to Easton.

These roads will supply the Morris and Essex Railroad, immediately upon its completion, with an immense tonnage for transportation, and it must become one of the most important avenues for the transportation of coal from the Lehigh and Eastern Schuylkill regions, and will also form a part of the great through line to Cincinnati and Chicago, and the Great West generally, via Lehigh Valley, Allentown, Pennsylvania Central, and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads.

These bonds are secured by a first mortgage to James Brown and Peter Cooper, Trustees, upon the road completed and in course of completion, and upon the branch from Denville to Newark, from the Hudson River, at Hoboken, to the Delaware River, at Phillipsburgh, including all rights, real estate, rolling stock and other property of the company.

S. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 159 BROADWAY,

Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commission.

We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
Gold of 1881,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS,
U. S. 7-30 NOTES (convertible into 6s of '81),
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

And sold at best rates.

ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

T. L. TAYLOR & REED,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 5 Broad-st.

All descriptions of Government Securities, State and Railroad Bonds, Stocks and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States on the best rates. Deposits received subject to sight draft and interest allowed.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Late Cashier of Hanover Bank. THOS. REED.

JOHN MAXWELL, WILLIAM R. FINCH.

CANADA OIL LANDS.

Valuable oil lands in the Township of Enniskillen and vicinity, Canada West, for sale by

LEE & ELY,
No. 54 William-st.

NOTICE.—BOOKS FOR THE REGISTRY AND transfer of stock in the Cary Improvement Company, Dayton, Ohio, will be opened at the office of the Union Trust Company in the city of New-York, on and after Monday, 13th inst. Parties having certificates of indebtedness desiring to have their stock thus registered, will forward their certificates to the office of the company, No. 32 Milk-st., Boston, for proper discharge in New-York books. By order of Directors.

S. A. DIX, Secretary.

BOSTON, Feb. 1, 1865.

LAND WARRANTS AND COLLEGE LAND SCRIP purchased and for sale.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS sold at a discount of 3 to 4½ per cent., by

C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 24 Pine-st.

WALDEN & McILVAINE, NO. 15 BROADway, dealers in Government Securities and Petroleum Stocks.

FINANCIAL.

NO LIABILITIES TO STOCKHOLDERS.

THE
FIRST NATIONAL PETROLEUM CO.,
OF
NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA.

Organized under the Laws of the State of New-York, January, 1865.

CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000,
In 200,000 Shares of $5 each.

A Limited amount of Stock reserved at $3 a Share.

Two new Wells on Company's Property, now yielding 70 Barrels Daily. Five Wells now going down.

Dividend paying from the start.

OFFICE, NO. 109 BROADWAY.

OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT.
CHAS H. APPLEGATE,
(Of C. H. Applegate & Bro., No. 384 Broadway.)
VICE-PRESIDENT.
JOHN L. DOUGLASS,
(Sec. Merchants' Fire Ins. Co.)
TREASURER.
HIRAM G. BOND,
(Banker, No. 11 Pine-st.)
SECRETARY.
JOHN O HUYT,
Com. Merchant, No. 4 Cedar-st.)
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.
MARLON S. FROST,
(Of Titusville, Penn.)
BANKERS.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
(Corner of Nassau and Pine sts.)

TRUSTEES.

OF NEW-YORK—Chas. H. Applegate, John L. Douglass, Chas. A. Crane, John B. Bouton, John O. Heyt, Samuel S. Rooney.

OF TITUSVILLE, PENN—Marlon S. Frost, Chas. G. Gridley, Chas. B. Hall.

LANDS ON OIL CREEK AND CHERRY RUN.

PROPERTY NO. 1—SEVENTY BARRELS OF OIL DAILY.

A perpetual lease of two and a half acres on the celebrated Buchanan Farm, at the junction of Oil Creek and Cherry Run. Two new oil wells now in operation, yielding seventy barrels daily, of which one-half goes to the First National Petroleum Company.

The present supply of oil is equivalent to the payment of at least Two per Cent. monthly dividends to the stockholders upon their investments.

First Dividend of Two Per Cent. for February.

Near this property are the famous "Phillips," "Woodruff," "Hammond," and other wells, which have been flowing two or three years, and are still pouring in constant streams. Several new wells will immediately be sunk by the company. Engines, tools and tubing now on the ground.

PROPERTY NO. 2—FORTY ACRES OF THE HATCH FARM.

This property, owned in fee, lies just north of Plumer, on both sides of Cherry Run, in a direct line between the "Noble" well, which flowed 2,000 barrels daily, and the new 300-barrel well on Pithole Creek, (owned by the United States Petroleum Company) and but a little distance from each. One hundred new wells are now going down between the Hatch farm and Oil Creek. A large flow of oil has just been struck on the northern verge of the property. The "Coquette" well of 700 barrels, the "Maple Shade" well of 800 barrels, the "Irving" well of 300 barrels, the Story farm, the Rynd farm, and Tarr farm are in the immediate vicinity.

Six new wells will be sunk on the property during the Spring and Summer. Room for over 200 wells. No well has ever been sunk on Cherry Run without striking oil.

PROPERTY NO. 3—FIVE WELLS NOW GOING DOWN.

A parcel of land on the well-known McFate farm, on Cherry Run. Five wells now being bored—one having reached the depth of over 300 feet. The First National Petroleum Company has a landed interest in all the oil produced, without spending a penny or doing a day's work. The "Reed" well of 200 bbls., the "Prince" and "Auburn" of 150 bbls. each, and other great wells, are near by.

PROPERTY NO. 4—117 ACRES OF THE EIGHTLIN FARM.

All on Oil Creek, just above Titusville, and owned in fee. Regarded by experienced oil operators as one of the finest oil properties in Pennsylvania. Value of the land daily enhanced by oil discoveries and strikes on all sides of it. Room on the property for over 500 wells. Several will be sunk immediately.

PROPERTY NO. 5—200 ACRES IN WEST VIRGINIA.

The lease of about 200 acres of rich oil-bearing lands on the Little Kanawha and Dunkard Creek, in West Virginia, giving to the First National Petroleum Company seven-eighths of all the oil. The Property is near the noted Burning Springs Well, and in the great upheaval range, which has always been found to contain oil in large quantities. Wells will be sunk immediately.

PROPERTY NO. 6.

A lease of 200 acres of first-class oil bearing lands, also on Little Kanawha River and Dunkard Creek, in the vicinity of Property No. 5.

THE RESERVED SHARES—ALL STOCKHOLDERS ON AN EQUAL FOOTING.

Subscriptions will be received, until further notice, for a limited amount of capital stock, at the lowest cash price of $3 a share, par value $5, the same being full paid up stock, free from all assessments and liabilities, in which respect the original subscribers, and those who may now put down their names, stand on precisely the same footing.

THE COMPANY'S WORKING OPERATIONS.

The working operations of the company have been placed under the personal supervision of Mahlon S. Frost, Esq., of Titusville. Mr. Frost is a pioneer in the oil development of Pennsylvania, and one of the largest and most experienced oil operators in the country. All the new wells will be sunk under his immediate direction.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS
NOW OPEN
AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE,
NO. 109 BROADWAY.

ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

OIL AND COAL LANDS.

Several tracts in Braxton County, West Virginia, for sale by the subscriber.

TITLES WARRANTED. Apply Nos. 8 and 10 Wall-st., Room No. 41, between 11 and 2 o'clock.

E. HECKSCHER.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & Co., No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on

SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.

For sale by

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, 1865.

WHEREAS—BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the American National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act;

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "the American National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 26th day of January, 1865.

(Signed) HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY will receive proposals at the offices of the Company, No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York, and Plumer, Venango County, Penn., until noon on Saturday, the 25th of February next, for leasing parts of the large and valuable oil producing territory now in possession of the Company on Pithole Creek, and at Walnut Bend, Alleghany River, Venango County, Penn. Most of the property on Pithole Creek is in the immediate vicinity of the "Frazier Well," recently developed by the Company; and now flowing from 200 to 300 barrels of oil per day.

Maps of the property can be seen at the offices of the Company, where further information will be given.

By order of the Board,

P. S. PENNING, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1865.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

PARTIES HOLDING THIRTY (30) OR more coupons on the three years seven and three-tenth bonds, maturing on the 15th inst., are requested to hand them in, with schedules, at any time before that date.

Holders complying with the above, will have their coupons cashed and checks given for them on the 15th, after 2 o'clock P. M.

Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Issue or Department of this office.

(Signed) JOHN A. STEWART,
Assistant Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRteen directors of the Susquehanna Mutual Fire Insurance Company, will be held at the office, No. 40 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, FEB. 14, from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

HENRY B. MOORE, Secretary.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Bank will be held at the office of the Bank, No. 9 Nassau-st., on the 14th day of February next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Bank.

C. N. JORDAN, Cashier.

Dated New-York, Jan. 16, 1865.

FINANCIAL.

LAWRENCE, BALDWIN & CO.
NO. 70 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BANKS, BANKERS AND DEALERS
SUPPLIED WITH
10-40s, 5-20s, 7-30s, 6s of '81
AND UNITED STATES DEBT CERTIFICATES
ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

PETROLEUM
AND ALL OTHER
STOCKS, BONDS, &C.
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION ONLY.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITE
accounts of Banks, Bankers, and Individuals.

DEWITT C. LAWRENCE,
Member New-York Stock Exchange.
SIMEON BALDWIN, Jr.,
Member New-York Petroleum Stock Board, and the New-York Mining Exchange.
CYRUS J. LAWRENCE,
Late Cyrus J. Lawrence & H. Valle.
WILLIAM A. HALSTED.

10-40 BONDS.
5-20 BONDS.
6s OF '81 BONDS.
MARCH, MAY AND JULY
COUPONS CASHED IN GOLD,
BY
HENRY A. HEISER SONS,
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 44 Pine-st.

In view of the prospect of PEACE and a FALL IN GOLD, holders of Gold Bonds will do well to detach the Coupons and realize the interest at present rates for Gold.

Parties residing out of the city wishing to cash their Coupons can forward them by express, and we will return the Gold or its value in greenbacks, as desired.

REMOVAL.

THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have removed to No. 156 Broadway, between Liberty-st. and Maiden-lane.

PETROLEUM

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND BALTIMORE
CONSOLIDATED
PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY.
CAPITAL, $1,500,000, DIVIDED INTO 300,000 SHARES.
PAR VALUE, $5.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $1 PER SHARE.
NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT OR CALL ON THE SUBSCRIBERS, AS 50,000 SHARES ARE RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT—J. S. CLARK, of New-York.
VICE PRESIDENT—R. B. WISHART, New-York.
TREASURER—H. F. DEVOE, New-York.
SECRETARY—J. OONKLIN, New-York.

DIRECTORS.

R. V. B. KETCHUM, Baltimore, Md.
O. KING, Baltimore, Md.
J. H. GOULD, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. WOODRUFF, Baltimore, Md.
R. H. WISHART, New-York.
Dr. T. S. KING, New-York.
A. CLARK, Tar Farm, Pa.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Pa.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENTS:

J. S. CLARK, N. Y. A. CLARK, Tar Farm, Pa.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Pa.

OFFICES:

No. 71 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
Nos. 612 and 614 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILA.,
No. 147 BALTIMORE-ST.,
BALTIMORE, MD.

The company is organized under the laws of the State of New-York. The principal office is No. 71 Broadway, with branch offices in Philadelphia and Baltimore, for the convenience of subscribers, where the certificates of stock will be issued to subscribers without delay. The property, embracing upward of 600 acres, has been selected with great care during the last three years, by those of the directors who have been constantly operating on Oil Creek, and throughout the entire oil region of Pennsylvania, as well as Western Virginia, and was not selected to sell, but for the purpose of development and producing oil, having now some ten wells under contract, and being bored with vigor, besides those already completed and producing, making in all 13 wells now on the property. Every acre of this Company's property is bottom, and the best of boring-land, much of it on Oil Creek, Cherry Run, Cherry Tree Creek, Walnut Bend, Alleghany River, and other streams where the lands are being developed with good success and prospects of a very large product of oil.

OFFICE IN NEW-YORK, where Prospectus, Maps and every information can be obtained,
No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE
EMPIRE CITY OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....$400,000
100,000 SHARES.....PAR VALUE $4 EACH
OFFICE, NO. 69 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

The subscription book will positively close on the 1st day of March, 1865.

A limited number of shares can be had at the SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2 PER SHARE.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

ISAAC O. BARKER, Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.
SAMUEL BARTON, Cashier Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.
N. B. LABAU, No. 69 Wall-st.
WILLIAM B. ALLEN, Allaire Works.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, No. 130 Broadway.
JEREMIAH SIMON

FINANCIAL.

STOCKHOLDERS FREE FROM ALL LIABILITIES.

DE KALB PETROLEUM COMPANY,

Organized under the laws of the State of New-York.

CAPITAL..... $350,000

35,000 SHARES OF $10 EACH.

Two new Wells on the Company's property: one yielding forty barrels per day, the other on striking oil flowed ten barrels per day, and when tubed will yield a very large flow of oil.

Six more Wells to be sunk immediately.

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT,
GEORGE L. EIGENBRODT.
TREASURER,
HENRY DE ZAVALA.
SECRETARY,
SAMUEL W. BOOCOCK.
TRUSTEES:

GEORGE L. EIGENBRODT, Esq., No. 39 Broad-st.
J. KENNEDY SMYTH, Esq., No. 74 Broadway.
MAHLON S. FROST, Esq., No. 2 Cedar-st., and Titusville, Penn.
EDWARD G. LUDLOW, M. D., No. 49 East 23d-st.
SAMUEL HASKELL, Esq., Plain, corner Gold-st.
J. VAN RENNSALAER, Jr., Esq., No. 44 Exchange-Place.
J. LEE SMITH, Esq., No. 92 Beekman-st.
RICHARD AMERMAN, Esq., No. 74 Broadway.
HENRY DE ZAVALA, Esq., No. 108 Broadway.
COUNSEL,
JOHN H. BIRD, Esq., No. 137 Broadway.
BANKERS,
CARR, TAYLOR & CO., No. 30 Broad-st.
SCHEDULE.

No. 1. On oil creek a perpetual lease of one acre on the Beaseboff farm, on which there is now one Well, just finished, and flowing forty barrels per day; another new Well has just struck Oil, and is about being tubed; which is expected to yield fully Ten Barrels, thus insuring a supply of Oil equivalent to the payment of at least one and a half per cent. monthly on the stockholders' investment.

Two more Wells will be sunk at once on this property, and satisfactory results are expected.

No. 2. The Frost or Photogenefinary and Buildings, Tanks, Office, &c., &c.

No. 3. One hundred and twenty acres in fee simple, being the Neil Farm, on Pit-Hole Creek; now fully conceded as equal to any oil territory known. Four new wells are to go down on this property, and parcels will also be leased on advantageous terms.

No. 4. Thirteen hundred acres in fee simple on the Little Kanawha River, in the great upheaval sandstone range which has been fully proved to be rich in oil. This tract abounds in heavy and valuable timber, and is underlaid with coal and valuable minerals.

This company's property has been examined by some of its trustees, and located so as to be at all times fully under their control and management.

The company having been formed for permanent and secure investment, its capital stock is offered only as full paid, thus securing stockholders immunity from all liabilities.

Its present productions will pay fine dividends, and as soon as the six new wells are completed, great results are almost undoubted.

Subscriptions will be received for a limited number of shares, until further notice, at the office of the company's bankers,

CARR, TAYLOR & CO.,
No. 30 Broad-st., Room No. 15,
New-York,

where circulars, giving full descriptions as well as maps of the property, can be seen.

Communications from out of town promptly attended to

UNITED STATES

6 PER CENT.

DEBT CERTIFICATES

BOUGHT AND SOLD
BY
G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., CORNER PINE.

THE HOMESTEAD PETROLEUM COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL, $250,000, IN 50,000 SHARES OF $5 EACH.

This company offers for sale to immediate subscribers 10,000 shares of its capital stock at $2 50 each, which will be in full payment therefor. The amount derived from the sale of these shares will be entirely devoted to the further development of the company's property.

The company owns, in fee simple, the greater part of the well-known Miller Farm, on the Allegheny River, near Franklin, Venango County, Penn., and from the character of wells now producing on the same farm, the trustees expect soon to make large and regular dividends.

Subscriptions may be made to either of the following-named trustees:

PAUL M. SPOFFORD, of Spofford, Tileston & Co.
F. S. LATHROP, President Union Mutual Insurance Company.
JOSEPH COLWELL, of Colwell Bros.
THOMAS HARRISON, No. 260 West-st.
W. H. MIDDLETON, of W. M. Rogers & Co.
WM. J. REID, New-Orleans.
F. M. FRENCH, late President Produce Exchange.

Or at the office of the company, No. 17 Broadway.

F. M. FRENCH, President.
LEWIS L. JONES, Treasurer and Secretary.

REMOVAL.

THE OFFICES OF THE
HARMONY
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
have been removed from No. 50 Wall-st. to
No. 158 BROADWAY.

Cash Capital	$300,000 00
Surplus	187,310 11
Total Assets	$487,310 11
Liabilities	15,000 00

R. O. GLOVER, President.
D. D. GASSNER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO 126 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL..... $500,000
ASSETS..... $778,300

AN INTEREST DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT. for the past six months has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand.

Having no connection with any ASSOCIATION or COMBINATION, this company will issue policies to merchants or others, either direct or through their representatives.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1865.

TENTH DIVIDEND.

CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Central Petroleum Company, held at their office, 4th inst, a Dividend of One per Cent. on their capital stock, ($5,000,000,) was declared for the month of January, payable at the office of the company, on the 15th inst. The transfer book will be closed from the 10th to the 16th inst.

WED. W. CLARKE, Secretary,
No. 10 Pine-st., New-York.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 21, 1864.

TWENTY-THIRD SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three per cent. on the capital stock thereof, free of the United States Income tax, payable on the 20th day of February next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co.; in Boston, at the office of J. E. Thayer & Brother; in Albany, at the Albany City Bank.

The Transfer Books will be closed at the close of business on TUESDAY, the 31st day of January instant, and be reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, the 2d day of February next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY will pay the Twenty-third Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, on and after Feb. 20, 1865. New-York stockholders will be paid by Henry Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company; Albany and Troy stockholders at the New-York State Bank; Boston stockholders at the Oneida Bank; Syracuse stockholders at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego.

Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office only.

LUTHER WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OSWEGO, Feb. 6, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—BUILDERS' PETROLEUM OIL CO. of New-York. The trustees of this company have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. upon the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on and after Monday the 20th of February inst., at the office of the company, No. 23 William-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 21st inst., inclusive.

L. M. HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1865.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 27 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) Per Cent. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Monday, Feb. 13.

H. W. FORD, Cashier.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

SAFEST AND CHEAPEST SYSTEM OF INSURANCE.

FOURTH CONSECUTIVE SCRIP DIVIDEND OF SIXTY PER CENT.

WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY
NO. 172 BROADWAY, corner Maiden-lane,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1865.

CASH CAPITAL..... $400,000
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, Feb. 1, 1865... $600,000

A DIVIDEND OF (60) SIXTY PER CENT.

is this day declared, payable on demand in cash to stockholders.

Also, an Interest Dividend of (6) SIX PER CENT. on outstanding Scrip, payable 15th March, in cash.

ALSO,

A Scrip Dividend of (60) SIXTY PER CENT. on the earned Premiums of Policies entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending 31st January, 1865. BEING THE FOURTH CONSECUTIVE SCRIP DIVIDEND OF SIXTY PER CENT. DECLARED BY THIS COMPANY SINCE ITS ADOPTION OF THE PARTICIPATING SYSTEM. The Scrip will be ready for delivery on and after 15th March next.

GEO. C. SATTERLEE, President.
HENRY WESTON, Vice-President.

WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.
WM. A. SCOTT, Assistant Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
UNITED PETROLEUM FARMS ASSOCIATION.
Office No. 10 Pine-st., New-York.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Association, held at the office of Messrs Wed W. Clarke & Co., a dividend of 1 and ¼ per cent. on the capital stock of the company ($10,000,000,) was declared (equal to 6 per cent. on the original subscription,) payable on the 20th inst., at the office of the company.

The transfer-books of the company will remain closed until March 1.

G. H. BISSELL, President.

W. R. YOSNICK, Treasurer.

Parties holding original receipts of the Acting-Treasurer of the United Petroleum Farms Association, which have assignments thereon, must present such receipts to the Secretary, at the office of Messrs. Wed W. Clarke & Co., No. 10 Pine-st., before the 15th inst., in order that stock-certificates may be issued to the parties interested, and their names be recorded on the list of original subscribers, and the ensuing dividend be paid to them directly.

J. F. HOGARTH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Feb. 1, 1865.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given to the Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, that the following resolution was this day adopted by the Board of Directors of said company:

Resolved, That a dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, be declared by this company out of its net earnings for the last six months upon the Preferred and Common Stock, payable at the office of M. K. Jesup & Company, No. 56 Exchange-place, agents for the company in New-York City, on the 25th day of February, to the holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 11th day of February, on which day the books will be closed and be opened on the 27th instant for transfers.

WM. H. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, No. 111 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN AND ONE-HALF (7½) Per Cent. will be paid on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, at the office of the company in this city, on and after Wednesday, the 15th of February, instant. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 8th to the 15th instant, both days inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
BRIDGEPORT, CONN., Feb. 2, 1865.

DIVIDEND No. 19.—THE PRESIDENT AND Directors of the Naugatuck Railroad Company have declared a half-yearly dividend of Five Per Cent. (5) free from Government tax, payable on and after the 15th instant.

The transfer book will be closed from the 6th to the 21st instant, both days inclusive.

H. NICHOLT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1865.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books will remain closed until the 30th Jan. inst.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

HAMPSHIRE AND BALTIMORE COAL CO.
NEW-YORK OFFICE, No. 59 TRINITY BUILDING,
JAN. 30, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. (5 per cent.) payable at this office on and after FRIDAY, the 10th of February. The transfer books will be closed on the 7th, until the 11th of February.

JOHN G. GREENLEES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EBENEZER COAL CO.,
ROOM No. 44 TRINITY BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a dividend of five per cent., (5,) from the earnings for the three months ending 31st of December. Payable at their office on and after the 15th inst.; to stockholders of record on 10th inst.

G. LEE STOUT, Treasurer.

OCEAN BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 6th to the 10th inst.

CHARLES PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE INDEMNITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 207 BROADWAY, COR. FULTON-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of (5) Five Per Cent., payable to the stockholders on demand, free of Government tax.

WM. E. SHELDON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of 6 per cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand.

AUGUSTUS COLSON, Jr. Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 82 NASSAU-st., N. Y. OPEN EVERY DAY, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. and on MONDAYS and TUESDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST (free from Government tax) allowed.

JAMES C. STONEALL, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IT WAS MY MOTHER'S VOICE.

Oh! mother dear, I had a dream,
So sad and yet so bright
When wounded, on the battle plain,
I lay at dead of night.
A gentle strain fell on my ear,
That made my heart rejoice—
So soft and sweet, it seemed to me,
It was my mother's voice!

Song and chorus, 35 cts. mailed. "Just before the Battle," young Eph's Lament. (Comic.) "Sunlight within my Heart." Soldier's Happy Return, Mazurka. The Jersey Lovers, comic, each 30 cts.

FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

BULLETIN OF NEW MUSIC, PUBLISHED BY WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, New-York.—"Beautiful Dreams," the twentieth edition of this matchless ballad now ready; music by the late S. C. Foster. 35c.; "My Angel Boy," written and composed in 1862, expressly for a friend, by the late S. C. Foster, and now published for the first time. 35c.; "When the War is Over, Mary," song and chorus, J. R. Thomas, 25c.; "Why did you Die," ballad, J. R. Thomas, 25c.; "Beware," words by Longfellow, J. E. Irving, 40c.; "Cradle Song," words by Tennyson, J. O. Irving, 40c.; "Now, Eagle, Blow," words by Tennyson, W. H. Dempster, 40c.; "In the Valley of Castleton," words by Tennyson, A. H. Pease, 30c.; "Say, if he pet my Own True Love," E. C. Phelps, 30c.; "Red Robin," by the author of "Vive l'America," H. Millard, 30c.; "Song of the Sea Shell," Charlie C. Converse, 30c.; "Farfaletta," the favorite gavotte for the voice by Arditi, 40c. INSTRUMENTAL.—"Don Sebastian," transcription by Oscar Pratt, 40c.; "Belles of Brooklyn," waltz, Geo. W. Warren, 35c.; Song of the Brook, Geo. W. Warren, 35c.; "Sophie Polka," Heimsmuller, 30c.; "Tete-a-Tete," new galop, Heimsmuller, 30c.; "Olive Logan Polka," Chas. Fradel, 35c. Copies of the above sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of the price.

WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, N. Y.

"THE CITIZEN."
A Weekly Journal
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,
By the citizens' Association.
For sale at A. BRENTANO'S, No. 708 Broadway.
And at all the News Depots.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Guaranteed superior to all others in effective strength, simple construction, and cost in Pumps, Wheels and gearing.

TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.—STEAM EN-

MISCELLANEOUS.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!
TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

Housekeepers should buy their Teas, Coffees, &c., at the GREAT "CANTON TEA WAREHOUSE," where all goods are guaranteed free from adulteration, and sold cheap for cash only!

THOMAS R. JONES,
Nos. 280 and 282 Greenwich-st., corner Murray.
Wholesale Department No. 263 Greenwich-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the city to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 286 Navy-st., and No. 60 Pittsburgh-av., Brooklyn, Long Island, N. Y.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A large stock always on hand at
LOWER PRICES
than any other establishment in the city.
A. KLASER'S MANTEL WORKS,
No. 186 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Cut this out.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.

Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

WATER-POWERS FOR SALE.

TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

We have lists of a great number of water-powers of both large and small capacity, most of them near this city. Persons in want of such property will find it to their interest to call.

Engineers skilled in making plans and estimates for buildings and machinery will be furnished when required. TALLOOT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES

Paid for OLD NEWSPAPERS, PAMPHLETS, BOOKS and WASTE PAPER, of every description.

STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
One door west of Nassau-st.

ANN-STREET. **25** ANN-STREET.

READ THE FOLLOWING.

From the Police Gazette of Feb. 11.

"STIRRING UP A NEST OF VERMIN."

"OLD PAPERS.—Our readers will have noticed by our advertising columns, that Messrs. Stockwell & Emerson are among the most enterprising merchants in this city. They have spared neither pains nor expense to make their business very extensive, and so thoroughly have they succeeded that they have stirred up a nest of vermin who are seeking to profit by their labors. In order to take advantage of their enterprise, these men have located themselves in the same street. To this there could be no objection, if they pursued a legitimate method of transacting their business, but such is not the case. Being too penurious to advertise to custom, and having too little sense to devise business plans of their own, they put have the mean cunning of the fox, and seek to appropriate to themselves the business built up by Stockwell & Emerson. To accomplish this, they adopt the tactics of the clothes-men in Chatham-st. and tie in wait for those gentlemen's customers, and when they see one on the way to their store, they waylay him, and by gentle force and promising to give a higher price than Stockwell & Emerson, they seduce the individual to sell to them. Now we would warn people not to be deceived by these contemptible tricks, but to carry their goods direct to Stockwell & Emerson, who will pay them the highest market price, and not cheat them in weight as do these harpies who taus seek to trade on other men's capital."

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for old newspapers, pamphlets, books, and waste paper of every description.

STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st., N. Y., one door west of Nassau-st.

COMPRESSED YEAST!

The demand for our celebrated "COMPRESSED YEAST" having so rapidly increased, we deem it a duty to the public to designate the following depots in the various parts of the city, where it can be had fresh every day:

DONAN, STERN & CO.,
No. 89 7th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

GREENWICH-ST.
112, H. Schmidt.
344, G. N. Smith.
415, P. Nelson.
HUDSON-ST.
387, J. F. Knapp.
8TH-AV.
810, Hendrickson.
597, Chs. Hall.
443, S. Blanck.
222, L. Friedländer.
7TH-AV.
420, Abbot & Palmer.
8TH-AV.
436, Bowes & Co.
6TH-AV.
151, J. H. Stellres.
3D-AV.
475, Benman & Co.
2D-AV.
88, A. Doerking.
Cor. 30th-st., F. Fittal.
AVENUE A.
39, C. H. Rasch.
GREENWICH-AV.
8, S. R. Mann & Co.
BOWERY.
389, Haight Bros.
72D-ST.
505, Chas. Rabe.
502, F. Engelcke.
7TH-ST.
186, Chs. Gebhard.

ROUND CORNERED PLAYING CARDS.

All playing cards with the old style of sharp pointed corners, *until lately* almost immediately they are put in use, thus producing one or more *imperfect or unrecognized* cards in the pack. The U. S. Internal Revenue Stamp Tax on these goods renders them so expensive as to induce the subscribers and inventors to offer to the public these new and improved cards, which will be found to remain perfect, and outwear four packs of the best sharp-pointed cards ever made. For sale by all Stationers and Fancy Goods Dealers.

SAM. HART & CO.,
No. 546 Broadway.

SAVANNAH RICE.

Only 13c. per pound,
By cask or single pound.
R. G. STORY & CO.,
No. 53 Vesey-st., New-York.

are selling prime Rice, just arrived from Savannah, at 13c. per pound.

Sugars, Teas, Coffees, Provisions and Flour, in large or small quantities, at greatly reduced prices for cash.

Delivered free in New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City

BAZIQUE PLAYING CARDS.

with authentic rules for playing inclosed in each pack. For sale by the manufacturers.

SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 546 Broadway.

RAGS AND PAPER STOCK FOR SALE.—100 bales of No. 1 White Rags.
200 bales of No. 2 White Rags.
100 bales of Colored Rags.
15 tons of Country Mixed Rags.
15 tons of Soft Woolen Rags.
10 tons of Woolen Carpet.
5 tons of Cloth.
For sale in lots to suit purchasers, at
KEENAN'S RAG WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 119 and 119 Norfolk-st.,
New-York City.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Wardwell's National Writing Fluid," and "Keys' American Union Ink." No sediment, flow freely and do not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., corner of Canal, and by the trade generally. C. W. WARDWELL, Successor to J. G. KEYS.

MANHATTAN ARMS CO., Newark, N. J.—Our Colt Model Navy Pistol is of best material and wrought throughout. Parts interchangeable. Every Pistol warranted one year. Best Pistol made for army officers, being 6 oz. lighter than any Pistol using Government cartridges.

A GOOD COFFEE BUSINESS FOR SALE.—As the owner has other business, he will sell his Portable Engine and Coffee Mill and Roaster, and good will and all the fixtures, &c. Call for three days at No. 193 Greenwich-st., New-York. C. H. GALKINS.

FOR SALE.—1,000 FEET SHELVING, FIRST floor and basement of No. 27 Barclay-st. 6 flights of stairs at No. 29 Broadway: 6 from mahs. 23½ feet high, 7 feet diameter; 3 iron tanks, with double bottoms, 11x9½x4½ feet. P. M. SPOFFORD, No. 29 Broadway.

VALENTINES.—FOR 25 YOU WILL RECEIVE a handsome valentine, in a beautifully illuminated box, post-paid. Address T. W. STRONG,
No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—A LARGE STOCK always on hand at lower prices than at any other establishment in the city. R. KLASER'S Mantel Works, No. 189 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

WANTED—COMPLETE FILES OF THE NEW-York *Herald* and New-York *World*, from Jan. 1, 1861, to date. Address stating price, W. S., Box No. 188 Times Office.

EMPTY QUICKSILVER FLASKS WANTED and highest cash price paid for same by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 76 Wall-st.

OPENING OF A COOKING ACADEMY.—Apply at No. 14 Cooper Union, from 13 to 4 P. M.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.

Those who are desirous of having teeth extracted should call on Dr. HOTT, the originator of Anæsthetic Nitrous Oxide. Office No. 870 Broadway, near 16th-st.

A MOST WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.—A Teeth extracted without pain or no charge. Beautiful teeth inserted at $1 each. Toothache cured and teeth filled with celebrated Hope filling. Operation warranted. J. JAY VILLERS, No. 155 Grand-st., two blocks from Broadway.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGinated the nitrous oxide, and no charge is made for extracting teeth if paid to connect. Come to headquarters. The best teeth inserted. No. 19 Cooper Institute.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—AN AMERICAN GENTLEman of this city, with good presence and a kind, loving heart, middle age, but never married, of unexceptional habits, Christian principles, culture, some property and high social standing, desires to correspond, discreetly, with an English lady, between 21 and 30, of similar standing, with a view to matrimony, in view of matri-

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
BOOTH'S HAMLET.
Now in the
TWELFTH WEEK
of a success of which the Press, the public and the profession are proud, and which has established for this enterprise, at the people and the press of
A PERMANENT INSTITUTION,
is presented
EVERY NIGHT,
with
ITS SPLENDID CAST
and
SUPERB SCENERY,
"ONE OF THE NOBLEST PIECES OF DRAMATIC ART EVER KNOWN IN ANY LAND OR IN ANY AGE. WE TRUST IT WILL NOT BE WITHDRAWN UNTIL EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD IN THE COMMUNITY HAS SEEN IT."—*New-York Herald.*
Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½. Seats may be secured for any number of days in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.....BEGINS 7½.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY.
Mrs. F. W. LANDER.
will appear
THIS SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 11,
for POSITIVELY THE LAST TIME at
LOUISE ARNAULD,
in an adaptation, from the French, in five acts, entitled
THE MESALLIANCE;
Or, FAITH AND FALSEHOOD.
MR. CHAS. POPE.....as.....VISCOUNT DORBY
Messrs. J. C. Burnett, J. T. Hasan, Geo. Butler, J. W. Blakedale, E. S. Holmes, R. Barry, Misses Mary Wells, Reeves, &c., &c.
The incidental music under the direction of HARVEY B. DODWORTH.
The play presented with appropriate SCENERY, COSTUMES and APPOINTMENTS.
ADELAIDE, THE ACTRESS,
is in preparation, in which
MRS. F. W. LANDER
will appear on MONDAY EVENING next.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

GRAND TIME ON THE 5TH-AV. POND.

All the elite of the city are expected to be present on SATURDAY, FEB. 11.

A double band of music during the afternoon and evening.

SPLENDID ILLUMINATION.

A large quantity of petroleum will be used on this occasion. It is free to all the rage. Those about forming companies are especially invited to be present. Tickets to non-subscribers, 50 cents.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.—Public Rehearsal No. 16, at the Academy of Music on SATURDAY, Feb. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M. Admission 50 cents. For sale at the usual places.

L. SPIER, Secretary.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED
TO REPRESENT THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK IN THE ARMY.

BOUNTIES FOR THREE-YEAR RECRUITS:

County	$300
Government	300
Total	$600

FOR TWO-YEAR RECRUITS:

County	$200
Government	200
Total	$400

FOR ONE-YEAR RECRUITS:

County	$100
Government	100
Total	$200

HAND-MONEY OR PREMIUM:

For three-year recruits	$20
For two-year recruits	20
For one-year recruits	20

THE NEW YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE having filled all quotas under all calls up to his time, are now (under instructions of the Board of Supervisors) recruiting for the army, with a view to meeting any future demand for men. Recruits will be received as formerly at the several Provost-Marshals' offices, and at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., and on the Battery.

The following are the various Provost-Marshals' offices:

Fourth District—Capt. Joel B. Erhardt, No. 104 Liberty-st.

Fifth District—Capt. Henry P. West, corner of Broome and Crosby sts.

Sixth District—Capt. Coster, corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirteenth-st.

Seventh District—Capt. Fred. C. Warner, No. 62 Third-avenue.

Eighth District—Capt. Benj. F. Manierre, No. 1,382 Broadway.

Ninth District—Capt. William Dunning, corner of Forty-seventh-st. and Broadway.

All recruits will receive the County Bounty, cash down, in their own hands, immediately on being sworn in. The Government Bounty is paid in three instalments: one-third when the recruit shall be received at Hart or Riker's Island; one-third at the expiration of one-half of the term of service; and the remaining one-third at the expiration of the whole term of service.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
WM. M. TWEED, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
Committee on Volunteering.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1864.

THE DRAFT TO BE ENFORCED.

QUOTA OF THE CITY OVER 20,000.

Gentlemen liable to draft should register their names on the book of the association where alien and veteran substitutes will be mustered into the army, and their exemption papers correctly procured through the Provost-Marshals of their districts without any charge in advances or any inconvenience to them whatever. For reference, published lists are on file at the rooms of the association of over five hundred names of well-known business men in all the districts of the city, who have availed themselves of the facilities and procured their substitutes in advance, without any delay, and actually at less cost than anywhere else in the city, at the office of the Merchants', Bankers' and General Volunteer and Substitutes' Recruiting Association, No. 620 Broadway, New-York.

RELIEF FROM THE DRAFT.

KINGS COUNTY DRAFT RELIEF ASSOCIATION.
Capital $25,000, and accumulating premiums.
DIRECTORS:
JOHN K. PRUYN, President Central Bank, Brooklyn.
Hon. NATHAN B. MORSE, City Treasurer, Brooklyn.
STEPHEN CROWELL, President Phœnix Insurance Company, Brooklyn.
EDWARD R. McILVAINE, Brooklyn.
JOHN D. LAWRENCE, Manager.
JOHN K. PRUYN, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK AGENCY,
No. 32 WALL-ST., corner of Broad.

The object of this association is to provide a substitute for those among its subscribers who may be drafted. Residents of New-York and Brooklyn admitted on payment of one hundred and fifty dollars.

VOLUNTEERS WANTED FOR ARMY AND NAVY.

TOWN QUOTAS FILLED.

Having furnished over five thousand (5,000) volunteers without a single irregularity or mistake, we tender our services to the public. All papers guaranteed genuine.

BISHOP, WILSON & BALDWIN,
No. 196 Broadway.

MILITARY AND NAVAL
BANKING OFFICE.
L. BROWN & CO.,
NO. 2 PARK-PLACE,
Under Broadway Bank.

Officers' accounts cashed, ordnance and clothing returns made out, and clearances obtained. Discharged soldiers paid all claims collected.

RATION MONEY FOR ALL PRISONERS of war, payable to soldiers who did not receive their State bounty under Gov. Seymour's Administration; others can obtain the same; wives and widowed mothers of prisoners of war can receive the pay of their husbands or sons.

Soldiers and their heirs having arrears of pay and bounty due can apply to or address

U. S. ARMY AGENCY,
No. 64 Bleecker-st., New-York.

Twenty new prices payable.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
No. 128 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1865.

TWENTY-SIX CONTRACT SURGEONS are needed in the 25th Army Corps, (colored troops,) serving in Virginia and North Carolina. Applicants for the position can obtain full information at this office. Those whose services prove satisfactory will, at the expiration of their contracts, be commissioned Assistant Surgeons of colored troops.

(Signed,) W. J. SLOAN,
Surgeon U. S. A., Medical Director Dept. East.

VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES wanted for cavalry, artillery and infantry, for which high bounties and pay are allowed. Soldiers' claims for pay, bounty, &c., collected. Largest premium paid for gold and treasury warrants. Recruiting rendezvous at No. 630 Broadway, New-York.

$900 CASH FOR VOLUNTEERS DRAFTED into service; men liable to conscription will do well by calling before going elsewhere, as I have four aliens on hand. Apply at corner of Bowery and Bond-st., under Citizens' Bank, to Capt. M. HOGAN.

PRISONERS OF WAR.—WIVES AND WIDowed mothers of prisoners of war can collect their arrears of pay by applying to VAN BUREN & LUCKEY, Government Bankers, No. 283 Broadway.

NAVAL OFFICERS RECENTLY APPOINTED will be supplied with WATCH COATS, &c., by E. KELLY & CO., Merchant Tailors, No. 2 Park-place.

THE DRAFT.—EXEMPTION PAPERS ATTENDed to at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 2, first floor.

500 BAGS AND BARRELS OF THE BEST Soap, of sweetings, suitable for laundries, restaurants, refreshment saloons and boat dealers, for sale in any quantity, cheaper than at any other house in the city. Apply to

AMUSEMENTS.

HARRIS'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
AFTERNOON AT 2.
AZUCENA!
OR, THE GIPSY'S VENGEANCE.
FULL OF ROMANCE and TOUCHING INTEREST.
GREAT DANCING GIRAFFE—TOBY DENIER.
EVENING AT 7½.
LAST DAYS OF THE GORGEOUS SPECTACLE,
KINGDOM OF FATE;
OR, FIRE! AIR! EARTH! AND WATER!
Previous to the play, the laughable farce,
THE STAGE-STRUCK YANKEE.
MORNING AT 11.
PUNCH AND JUDY.
FROG, HUTCHINGS—LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
TWO FAT WOMEN—1,000 POUNDS.
LIVING SKELETON, GIANT BOY, 8 FEET HIGH.
MONSTER MONKEY—THE DRILL.
WOORROFFE'S BOHEMIAN GLASS BLOWERS.
TWO GLASS STEAM-ENGINES IN MOTION.
CIRCASSIAN GIRL, ALBINO BOY, LEARNED SEAL, LIVING OTTER, FRENCH MOVING PICTURES, &c.
Admission 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
THE JAPANESE have arrived, and will appear in the great WHITE TENT, on MONDAY next.

FEMININE MUSICAL SUCCESS.
SECOND GRAND CONCERT
FROM BUSCH'S STARAT MAYER,
with full orchestral chorus. Also,
CHOICE MISCELLANEOUS MUSIC.
By Miss BRAINERD and other eminent artists.
COOPER INSTITUTE, MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 13.
Tickets 50 and 75 cents. Sold at music-stores and at hall on Monday.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S SALOON.
Return from the highly successful trip to Boston.
REOPENING.
SATURDAY, Feb. 11, at 8 o'clock.
UN SOUFFLET N'EST JAMAIS PERDU,
Comedy in three acts, by Bayard.
Theatre Office, No. 675 Broadway, ground floor.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ OF NEW-YORK.
THE ANNUAL
GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL,
will take place at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY, FEB. 16, 1865.

TICKETS $5,
admitting one gentleman and one lady.
EXTRA LADY'S TICKET, $2.
To be had only from members of the Society by way of introduction.

The following regulations will be strictly adhered to:
No tickets sold at the door, and none received which do not bear the name of the gentleman introduced and the member introducing. Tickets, without exception, not transferable. The check attached to each ticket will be demanded at the door, the ticket itself to be retained by the holder, and to be shown to the committee in the ball-room, if required.

The most rigid control will be maintained.

GEORGE NEMBACH,

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 10.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE IN THE HOUSE.

While the President's Message was being read in the House to-day, considerable applause greeted that portion of Mr. LINCOLN'S letter to Mr. BLAIR which refers to "securing peace to the people of our one common country." Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, spoke at length upon the message, and while he complimented the President upon the disposition he had shown in the matter, he expressed himself disappointed that the President had not granted an armistice, inasmuch as there was nothing in the message showing that the rebels had refused to treat on the basis of reunion, in order that further negotiations might be carried on. Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, replied at length to Mr. BROOKS, and defended the course pursued by the President in the whole matter.

THE QUOTA OF NEW-YORK.

Hon. H. J. RAYMOND and Hon. WM. A. DARLING, of New-York, have had several interviews with the Secretary of War in regard to the New-York quota and the coming draft. They urge that under the circumstances there ought to be a postponement of the draft, in order to give the city an opportunity to fill her quota. The Secretary did not state what course he should pursue in the matter.

THE ENROLLMENT BILL.

The Enrollment Bill which passed the Senate, will, by the action of the House Committee, be made to conform to the House bill.

THE NUMBER OF ASSAY OFFICERS TO BE INCREASED.

The Senate Finance Committee have an important bill under consideration, increasing the number of Assay officers in the States and Territories, which will tend greatly to facilitate and develop the coinage and production of gold. The New-York Assay officer by this bill is made the chief assay officer in the United States.

THE NEW-ORLEANS ELECTION.

Mr. DAWES reported to-day, from the Committee on Elections, in favor of M. BONZANO, member-elect from New-Orleans.

NO TAX ON WHISKY ON HAND.

The House voted this morning not to impose a tax on whisky on hand. The new bill increases the tax on beer fifty cents per barrel, but it is not likely that the present tax will be increased.

THE AIR LINE RAILROAD TO NEW-YORK.

The House Military Committee had another protracted session to-day upon the Air Line Railroad to New-York, but arrived at no conclusion.

THE PAY OF ARMY OFFICERS.

The Chairman of the Military Committee intends to bring before the House in a day or two, the proposition to increase the pay of all officers of the army below the grade of General twenty-five per cent. The Senate Military Committee have the same subject under consideration, but have failed to reach any definite conclusion.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 10.

The President has approved and signed the joint resolution:

That the notice given by the President to the Government of Great Britain and Ireland, to terminate the treaty of eighteen hundred and seventeen, regulating the naval force upon the lakes, is hereby adopted and ratified, as if the same had been authorized by Congress.

This is preceded by the declaration that the peace of our frontier is now endangered by hostile expeditions against the commerce of the States, and by other acts of lawless persons, which the naval force of the two countries allowed by the existing treaty may be insufficient to prevent.

The seven Delegates in the House of Representatives, though deprived of the privilege of voting, have joined in a statement which has been entered upon the journals of the House, saying that the proposed anti slavery amendment to the Constitution of the United States has their unqualified approbation.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

Railroad Matters—The American Express Company—Proposed Investigation Defeated—The New-York City Banks—Senator Fields.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 10, 1865.

There was again a failure before the Senate Committee on Railroads, last evening, to get a hearing in regard to removing the restrictions of fare on the Central Railroad. Owing to the absence of a member of the committee, the hearing of Mr. FAIRCHILD, in behalf of the road, was again postponed. To-day, Mr. ANDREWS, of Monroe, called up his resolution, providing for the appointment of a committee to investigate the affairs of the American Express Company and the Central Railroad Company. Mr. ANDREWS explained that it had come to be understood that there was a company within a company, and that the railroad company managed to compel those desiring to move freight to do so at express rates. It was also charged that it was almost impossible to get way-freight moved within any reasonable time on the Central Railroad. A lively debate sprung up on the subject. Mr. VAN BUREN opposes the passage of the resolution. He believed it would be as well to investigate the affairs of the hotels in New-York as the affairs of these corporations.

Mr. CURTISS, of Erie, spoke at some length, and forcibly, against the resolution. There was in his view no ground for the appointment of the committee proposed because allegations had been made, but no evidence presented. It was not proper to appoint a committee, with power to send for persons and papers unless there had first appeared facts demanding an investigation. The Legislature should not make inquisitorial examinations of the affairs of private corporations without some especial necessity had been shown. Mr. FLEASON, of Suffolk, and Mr. WEAVER, of Oneida, also spoke in opposition to the adoption of the resolution, taking the ground that no reason had been shown why the Legislature should interfere in the affairs of a private corporation. Mr. COLLINS, of Wayne, spoke in support of the resolution, expressing the opinion that there are grievances which require an investigation. Mr. PARKER, of Cayuga, held a similar view. The Assembly refused to adopt the resolution, the vote being forty to sixty-two against.

Mr. ANGEL offered a resolution in the Assembly this morning, providing for the appointment of a select committee of five to visit and examine the banks of the City of New-York, doing business under the laws of this State, and report to the Assembly the amount of specie held by each bank, with full particulars as to the amount so held, and to ascertain and report whether said banks have been engaged in or furnished facilities for speculation in gold. The rage for investigation is not encouraged by the majority, as will be inferred by the action on the resolution to investigate the affairs of the Central Railroad and the American Express Company.

Mr. VAN BUREN presented an important petition in Assembly last evening. It asks that veterans returned from the United States service shall receive appointments to all minor civil offices. The petition is signed by Gen. SCOTT and nearly three thousand citizens.

The wind-up of the affair, in which Senator FIELDS has been conspicuous is, that a new committee has been created in the Senate, termed the Committee on Municipal Affairs. The Committee on Cities has no existence any longer, unless the Senator from New-York may be regarded as its sole representative.

The Assembly have adopted a resolution to have a mid-session vacation from the seventeenth to the twenty-fifth of the present month.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 10.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Increasing the fees of the Hell Gate pilots.

For the preservation of the opinions delivered in the Court of Appeals.

Declaring Monday, whenever holidays occur on Sunday, a legal holiday.

The Assembly amendments to the Central Park bill were concurred in.

Also the Assembly amendments to the *State Bounty* bill.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Concerning gas light corporations.

Amending the charter of the Republic Insurance Company.

Extending the charter of the Bloomingdale Savings Bank.

BILLS PASSED.

To facilitate the acquisition of lands for the Croton Reservoir.

Fixing the [illegible] of members of the New-York Common Council at $2,000.

Mr. ANDREWS called the attention of the Senate to the report of the Board Committee of the New-York Board of Supervisors, who yesterday claimed to have procured a reduction of twenty-five per cent. on the quota of the city.

Mr. ANDREWS characterizing this as a deliberate falsehood. That reduction was conceded on the 2d of February, through the efforts of the Governor, while this committee, according to their own report, did not see the President until the 6th. To the Governor, therefore, belongs the credit.

Mr. LAIMBEER has introduced a substitute for the original Metropolitan District Fire Department Bill, which includes Brooklyn with the District, but exempts that city from the operations of the law, except that the Fire Department report annually to the commissioners. It places in the present department exclusive control over the present charity fund.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 10.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the Charter of the New-York Guarantee and Indemnity Company.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To accelerate the German-American Association of New-York.

To establish wharfage along the Hudson River.

To regulate the charge for farriage between New-York and Brooklyn.

Relative to the Marine Court of New-York.

Relative to criminal offences in the New-York Metropolitan District.

To incorporate the German Savings Bank of New-York.

To incorporate the Peoples' Savings Bank of New-York.

To incorporate the National Savings Bank of Brooklyn.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. ANGEL—To authorize the Jersey Ferry and First-avenue Railroad Company.

To construct a road in certain streets in New-York.

By Mr. TALLMAN—For the more efficient cleaning of the streets in New-York and Brooklyn.

To incorporate the Grocer's Association of Brooklyn.

REPORTS.

To incorporate the Union Navigation Company.

An act to prevent small-pox.

To incorporate the Emigrant Savings' Bank of Brooklyn.

To incorporate the Home Trust Company of Brooklyn.

To incorporate the National Savings' Bank of Utica.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 10, 1865.

$30,000 U. S. 6s, '67...	130	50	Cum. Coal Pr....	56	
3,000 U. S. 6s, '68.. C.	128	100	do.....s30	56	
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81..C.	113⅝	200	do.....	57	
1,000 do.....	111	100	do.....s10	57	
800 U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C.		300	do.....	57⅛	
Small.....	109⅛	1000	do.....	57⅛	
2,000 do.....	109⅞	300	do.....s60	58	
130,000 do...new iss.	110	300	do.....	57⅞	
4,000 do...new iss.	109	1000	do.....	58	
100,000 do...new iss.	109⅛	100	do.....s10	58	
150,000 do.....	109¼	200	do.....b30	58	
5,000 U. S. 5s, '74...C.		500	do.....b30	58⅛	
Indorsed.....	102	100	do.....	59⅛	
80,000 U.S. 6s, 10-40s. C.	103⅞	300	do.....	59	
20,000 do.....	103⅜	100	Chi. & Alt.....	94	
30,000 Treas. N. Y. 6s,		50	do.....	95	
Am'ri & Oct....	116½	25	Penn. Coal Co....	1023⅛	
15,000 " do.....	115¾	100	Quick. M. Co.....	86⅛	
20,000 U. S. 6s, N. Y. Cur.	98⅛	1000	N. Y. Gas.....	114	
5,000 Tenn. 6s, '90.....	55	500	do.....	114⅜	
10,000 U. S. & Miss. C. bds	27⅞	100	do.....s30	113⅝	
15,000 do.....b60	27⅝	200	do.....	113⅜	
10,000 do.....	27⅜	11	do.....	113	
5,000 N. Y. Gas 6s..	102	100	Erie Railway...s10	74⅜	
5,000 B. N. Y. & R. 1st.	101	600	do.....	74⅞	
3,000 Mich. S. & N. Ins.	103¼	100	Hudson R. R.....	102⅛	
1,000 Alt. & T. H. 2d M.		500	Reading R.....	107⅜	
Preferred.....	83	100	do.....b30	108	
1,000 do.....	86	1000	M. S. & N. I.....	69	
1,000 Ill. C. Bs.....	112¾	100	do.....	69⅝	
30,000 P., Ft. W. & C. M.	90¾	200	do.....	69¾	
2,000 Clev. & P. 4th M.	78	100	do.....s10	69¾	
5,000 Pitts. & W. 1st M.	87	200	do.....	69¾	
3,000 McG. & W. 1st...	79	100	Ill. Cen. R.....	116	
5,000 Mar. 1st M. Bs..	50	200	Chi. & N. W....b60	35	
1,000 Amer. Gold.....	211	400	do.....	34⅜	
10 Continental Bank.	97	500	do.....	34⅝	
6 Shoe & Leath. B'k.	100	200	C. & N. W. Pr....	64⅝	
100 Fourth Nat. Bank.	100	200	Chi. & R. I. R....	94⅜	
200 Cen. Coal Co.....	41	100	do.....	94⅝	
100 do.....	40⅝	100	do.....	95	
20 Del. & Had. C. Co	162⅜	100	Mil. & P. Du C....	42	
100 Chic. & Alt. Pref...	98	200	P., Ft. W. & C....	89⅛	
100 Smith & Par. Gold	7				

EVENING EXCHANGE.

$34,000 Am. Gold.....	210⅝	200	Readings R.....	109⅜	
10,000 do.....s3	210⅝	200	Clev. & Tol.....	114	
10,000 U. S. 10-40s...C	102⅜	500	Chi. & R. I. R....	94⅝	
10,000 U. S. Cur...b3	97⅞	100	do.....	96⅜	
400 N. Y. Cen. R.....	116⅝	100	do.....s10	96⅜	
500 do.....s30	115⅞	100	do.....s5	96⅝	
200 do.....	116¾	200	Chi. & N. W.....	35	
1500 Erie Railway...b3	75	300	Pitts., F. W. & C...b3	95	
500 do.....	75⅛	400	do.....	95	
5500 do.....s3	75	600	Cumb. Coal.....	69⅛	
200 do.....b3	76⅛	100	do.....s4m	55	
1400 M. S. & N. I.....	70⅝	200	do.....	58⅝	
500 do.....	70⅝	200	do.....b10	58⅞	
500 do.....	70⅝	100	do.....s3	58	
500 Clev. & Pitts.....	83⅜	100	do.....	58⅛	
200 do.....	83⅜	200	Mariposa Min...s3	11⅜	

Stock market strong on the call, but not very much business doing. Gold very dull on the call, with no improvement after; selling at close of report at 210¾.

FRIDAY, Feb. 10—P. M.

As usual of late, the interest of the Stock Markets centres emphatically in the Government bonds and notes. Throughout the day, the demand for the National gold-bearing bonds was decidedly brisk, especially for the new issue of the 5-20 Six ₱ cents., and the 10-40 Five ₱ cents. The orders came mainly from buyers for permanent investment. At the Stock Exchange, the sales of Government alone were nearly $700,000, chiefly to 5-20's and 10-40's, at an advance of ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. Through the commission houses, even heavier transactions were reported, partly in execution of foreign orders, at a fractional improvement on the regular Board quotations. The latest private advices from London make the figures for the old issue of 5-20's in that market 47@48, with a very light supply available. These prices were reached even before the reception of the news of the capture of Fort Fisher, and the sealing up of the port of Wilmington by the Union forces, which news must undoubtedly give a strong impetus to the upward movement of our Government Securities in the principal foreign markets. From all sources, friendly and inimical, the evidence accumulates rapidly of the general recognition of the extraordinary advantages presented by the national bonds as safe and profitable investments. The popular appreciation of this fact is clearly shown in the recent remarkable increase in the demand for the gold-bearing loans, of which it is now definitely determined that there are to be no further direct issues; as well as for the new 7-30 Loan, the authorized amount of which, at the prevailing rate of distribution—over $3,000,000 a day—will have passed into the hands of the loyal people in less than sixty days.

The First National Bank of this city subscribed to-day for $250,000 worth of the new currency loan, and Messrs. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & Co., also for $250,000. With the convertible privilege attached to these notes, they will be sure to command a handsome premium, when the Loan shall have been formally marketed.

At the close of business, all classes of Government Securities were strong and buoyant, the popular inquiry for them continuing quite vigorous, and running mainly on the new 5-20s and the 10-40s, which are much less easily reached than they were even a few days since. The supply of the 10-40s especially, is being materially reduced by the urgent requirements of the new National Banking institutions—now in process of organization at various points throughout the country—to protect their circulation.

In the Railway Share line, business was restricted and the fluctuations in prices were slight. The feature of the fancy list was the persistent *Bull* movement in Cumberland Coal, which further advanced the price, at one time a trifle over $70 cent., but part of this rapid rise was subsequently lost. At the close, the general market was spiritless, but comparatively steady.

On the Street the following quotations were made at the close of business, as compared with yesterday afternoon:

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
U. S. 6s, 1881.....	103⅛	103⅛	Fort Wayne.....	85⅜	85⅜
U. S. 5-20's.....	102½	102¾	Cumberland.....	44⅜	45⅜
U. S. 10-40's.....	102⅜	102⅝	Quicksilver.....	57	58
U. S. 7-30's.....	103⅛	103⅜	Mariposa.....	10¾	11⅛
U. S. Cur'cy.....	97⅛	97⅝	Ohio & M. Certs.	87¼	87¾

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York.....	113	Bank of N. America....	107
Metropolitan.....	116	Hanover.....	101
Mechanics'.....	107½	Irving.....	107
America.....	135	Metropolitan.....	119
City.....	170	Market.....	103
North River.....	109	Shoe and Leather....	106
Merchants' Exchange	97½	Continental.....	97
Commerce.....	110	St. Nicholas.....	101
Mech'ns' Bkg. Asso..	101	Marine.....	145
Mercantile.....	125	Man'f'r's & Mech'ic.	100
American Exc.....	130	N. Y. Nat. Ex. Bk....	110
Costham.....	129	Central National....	102
Bank of the Republic.	100	Fourth National.....	99¼

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.....	102	Chi. & N. W. 1st M....	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.....	107	Chi. & N. W. 1st m....	86
N. Y. Cent. 7s, con., '76.	113	Mad. & St. Jo. L. G....	90
Erie 1st mort. 6s.....	100	Del. L. & W. 2ds.....	109
Erie 7s, 2d mort., '72...	109	Del. & Wab. 1st m.....	97
Erie 7s, 3d mort., '78...	101	Del. & W. 1st s. Ext....	97
Erie 7s, 4th mort., '80..	101	Del. & Wab. 2ds.....	81
Erie 7s, 5th mort., '82..	100	Gal. & Chi. 2ds.....	100
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1st m., '77.	101	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort....	104
Hud. R. 1st M. 7s.....	102	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1st m.	109
Harlem 1st. '60-'72.....	103	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds.	99⅜
Harlem 2d, '82.....	97	Clev. & Pitts. 1st m. In..	88
Chi. R. I. & P. 6 p. c. 1st.	113⅜	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths.....	78
Mich. S. 7 ₱ c. secur. '66.	101	Clev. & Mah. L. G. 1st m.	46
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	103⅛	Chi. & Alt. Income....	93
Ill. Central 7 ₱ c. '75...	111⅛	Alt. & G. W. 1sts.....	82
Alton & T. H. 1sts.....	99	Ohio & Miss. 1st M....	80
Alt. & T. H. 2ds, Pref..	86	Mil. & St. Paul 1sts....	85
Chi. & N. W. S. F.....	96		

The supply of idle means is steadily increasing. Capitalists find it difficult to place any considerable sums at more than 6 ₱ cent. on call. Some respectable amounts were obtained as low as 5 ₱ cent., on Government bonds. The prevailing call loan rates in the street, however, were nominally 6@7 ₱ cent. In the discount line, a limited amount of first-class paper was available at 7@8 ₱ cent. per annum. Gold opened at 211¼, fell to 210¾, advanced again to 211¼, and closed tamely at 211. Sterling Exchange was unusually abundant, and pressed on the market at 108¼@109 in Gold for bankers' sixty day bills. The demand was insignificant at anything above 108¼.

A comparison of the last two weekly statements of the Banks of the three principal cities of the Union, gives this result:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
N. Y'k., Feb. 4..	$195,639,790	19,663,366	2,868,645	152,763,316
Phil., Feb. 6....	30,269,473	7,782,776	4,809,176	38,496,337
Boston, Feb. 6..	26,869,695	2,245,520	6,531,867	12,541,483
Totals.....	$261,518,958	23,630,594	14,343,720	203,840,686
Last week.....	268,190,827	23,229,816	13,711,041	205,124,044

The following is the official exhibit of the resources and liabilities of the Banks of New-York on the morning of Dec. 31, 1864, as given in their reports to the State Bank Superintendent:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts.....		$196,649,246
Overdrafts.....		866,158
Due from Banks.....		22,916,061
Due from Directors.....	$9,226,712	
Due from Brokers.....	11,042,835	
Real estate.....	13,000 and	8,142,986
Specie.....		20,239,286
Cash items.....		92,514,862
Stock, Promissory and United States 7 3-10 notes and indebtedness certificates.....	$1,822,614 and	120,459,776
Bonds and mortgages.....		4,073,797
Bills of Solvent Banks and United States Demand Notes.....		20,261,810
Bills of Suspended Banks.....	$12 and	2 643
Loss and Expense Account.....		2,260,786
Add for Cents.....		577
		$488,388,125

LIABILITIES.

Capital.....	$106,690,781
Circulation.....	31,180,546
Profits.....	28 345,367
Due Banks.....	45,205,632
Due Individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Depositors.....	2,107,764
Due Treasurer of the State of New-York	3,144 210
Due Depositors on demand.....	269,042,097
Amount due not included under either of the above heads.....	2,671,197
Add for cents.....	521
Total.....	$488,388,125

This summary embraces returns from all the Banks in the State—303 in number, nineteen of which have given notice of "winding up."

According to the last semi-annual statement of the banks of Missouri, brought up to the close of 1864, the following are the aggregates of the leading items:

Stock Capital.....	$3,920,220
Coin and Bullion.....	1,743,195
State Bonds.....	992,560
Loans and Discounts.....	5,203.127
Circulation.....	965 372
Deposits.....	4,931,521

The Honidekoper Petrolenm Oil Company have declared a dividend of 3 ₱ cent. upon their capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on and after Feb. 20, at the office of the company, No. 22 William-street.

The week's imports of Dry Goods have been to the value of $827,866, against $2,025,063 same week last year. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mnfs. of Wool.	503	$196,203	273	$126,866	616	$151,040
Mnfs. Cotton..	256	77,786	157	44,264	282	101.018
Mnfs of Silk..	104	81,363	101	52,696	72	89,311
Mnfs of Flax	566	135,068	223	67,796	645	129,166
Miscellaneous.	89	81,325	424	20,311	186	51,102
Totals.....	1,538	$531,744	1,158	$306,122	1,563	$521,637
		306,122				521,744
Total entered ...		$837,866	Total marketed			$1,043,381

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK—No. 140 Broadway.

U. S. TREASURY AGENT AND SPECIAL AGENT OF JAY COOKE FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULAR 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, is now receiving subscriptions for this Loan, under the new arrangement, and allowing liberal commissions on the same to all dealers in Government securities.

ALL FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES will be received from subscribers at par, and interest. Notes always on hand for immediate delivery.

SAM'L C. THOMPSON, President,
JAMES CUMPSEY, Cashier.

☞ U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These notes are issued under date of Aug. 15, 1864, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent., including gold interest from November, which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides its *exemption from State and municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. more*, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to:
One cent per day on a $50 note.
Two cents per day on a $100 note.
Ten cents per day on a $500 note.
Twenty cents per day on a $1,000 note.
One Dollar per day on a $5,000 note.

Notes of all denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

Less than $200,000,000 remain unsold, which will probably be disposed of within the next 60 or 90 days; when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

Caution to Buyers and Holders of 7-30 Notes.—In order to prevent the mutilation of these notes, the Secretary of the Treasury has given notice that the notes are not negotiable unless all the unmatured coupons are attached.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent.
Philadelphia.

GEO. H. REA, President. E. D. JONES, Cashier

☞ SECOND NATIONAL BANK, OF ST. LOUIS,
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE U. S.

Government Vouchers, Certificates, Bonds, &c., bought and sold at current market rates or on commission.

Prompt attention given to collections. Remittances made on day of payments, at current rate of exchange.

E. D. JONES, Cashier.

HOWES & MACY,
(Formerly Officers of the Park Bank,)
BANKERS, 30 Wall St. N.Y.

☞ FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be made and drawn at pleasure, as with the City Banks.

Certificates of Deposit issued (to parties desiring) for remittances to any part of the United States.

Gold Coin received on Deposit, and Certificates given for the same, payable on demand.

Particular attention paid to the collection of Notes, Checks, Bills of Exchange, &c., on all accessible points of the United States and Canadas, and checks for the proceeds sent to the owner's place of business without delay.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

☞ THE AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK
Of New-York, No. 74 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1865.

This bank has commenced business at No. 74 Broadway, and offers its services to the public. Collections will be made on all accessible points on the lowest terms.

All orders for Government securities will be promptly executed, and the customary commission allowed to purchasers.

Special attention will be given to business connected with Government, and persons wishing to avoid the inconvenience of addressing the departments are invited to apply to the officers of this bank.

NOAH L. WILSON, President.
ALFRED A. POST, Cashier.

[Advertisement.]

NO LADY'S TOILET COMPLETE

Unless there be the Fragrant SOZODONT; unto the breath sweet odors it imparts, the gums a ruby redness soon assume, the teeth quick rival alabaster flint, and seem as pearls set in a coral vase.

Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers.

[Advertisement.]

"To be, or not to be—that's the question."
Whether to suffer with mental anguish,
Feverish lips, cracking pains, dyspeptic agonies,
And nameless bodily suffering,
From want of nerve and unfounded prejudice;
Or, whether with sudden dash,
Jump into the general current,
Seize a bottle of PLANTATION BITTERS,
And, as Gunther swears, be myself a man again.
Three months it is since thus I thought,
And spoke, with faith exceeding weak.
But Gunther said my eyes were sallow,
My visage haggard, my breath tremendous bad—
My disposition troublesome—in fact,
He gently hinted I was fast becoming
Quite a nuisance, and strongly insisted.
And if was thus I reluctantly yielded.
Four bottles now beneath my vest have disappeared.
Friends say a changed man now is Jaques.
My food has relish, my appetite is keen,
My step elastic, my mind brilliant, and
Nine pounds, avoirdupois, is added to my weight.
A gentle hint, followed before too late—
Quite gratifying to the tailor, as well as Dr. Drake.

[Advertisement.]

OF WHAT ARE YOU MADE?—What is the Quality? are you coarse or are you fine? Affection; Bad Books Misspell Time: Who is to Blame? A Word of Cheer. The Lost Races.—Glimpses of Africa; Prof. Owen on the Brain; Human Development; Luther and Durer; Nature's Gentlemen; Shooting a Gorilla in South Africa (illustrated,) with other interesting matters, in the February No. ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Only 20 cents. Newsmen have it. Address Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement]

PHYSIOLOGY.—How to Kill Ministers; Temperature of the Sexes: Air Poison; the Human Pulse. *Social Aims.*—American Life, by R. W. EMERSON; Out of Place; Gaining Confidence; Religious Duties of Children; Child Training, etc., in February number ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, 20 cents. Newsmen have it. Address Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1865.

Wm. H. Gregg, M. D.:

DEAR SIR: It affords me pleasure to add my testimony to the many others of the good qualities of Constitution Water.

I believe, Sir, that it is the great panacea for disease of the kidneys. I have been afflicted with inflammation of the kidneys and irritation of the bladder for nine years, contracted when traveling South and West—change of climate and water. Have treated with the best physicians, but could get no relief.

I was induced by a friend of mine to try CONSTITUTION WATER. I have now nearly used two bottles, and must say that I believe the disease is entirely cured. I cheerfully recommend it to all suffering from like difficulty.

Very truly yours.

R. W. FLINT.

No. 1 St. Mark's-place. Depot No. 46 Cliff-st.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate, your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

The house of Charles Carville, (business office No. 42 Barclay-street,) has been saved, by the Burglar Alarm Telegraph, twice within two months, from burglars forcing a window. E. HOLMES, No. 323 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

NEW SARATOGA "STAR" SPRING.

Its medicinal and cathartic effects are unequaled. Depot No. 46 Barclay-st., New-York.

D. WESTON, Agent.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLINT'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

CHEROKEE MEDICINES FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.—32-page pamphlet, with full particulars, free. Address Dr. W. R. MERWIN & CO., No. 63 Liberty-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

DELAFIELD—MONSEN.—On Thursday, Feb. 9, by Right Rev. Horatio Southgate, HENRY DELAFIELD and MARY P. MONSEN, daughter of the late Judge Monsen.

FRANCIS—PORTER.—On Thursday, Feb. 9, by Rev. Samuel Cooke, D. D., Mr. ADELF. FRANCIS, of Havana, Cuba, and ELLA, daughter of Mortimer Porter, Esq., of this city.

PERKINS—SLADE.—On Thursday, Feb. 9, by Rev. Dr. Wm. Adams, THOMAS A. PERKINS and ELIZABETH, daughter of John Slade, Esq.

HOBBIE—GRIFFEN.—On Wednesday, Feb. 8, at St. Bartholomew's Church, by Rev. Samuel Cooke, D. D., MARTIN HOFFMAN HOBBIE and CLARA LOUISA, only daughter of Henry G. Griffen, Esq., all of this city.

DIED,

BAGULEY.—On Friday morning, Feb. 10, of typhoid fever, ISABELLA, the beloved wife of John M. Bagley.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her brother, Yonkers, on Sunday, at 3 o'clock.

BAKER.—On Monday, Feb. 6, at the residence of her son-in-law, Amos T. Dowlen, Yonkers, PEBBE, widow of Thomas Baker, aged 72 years.

BROWN.—On Friday, Feb. 10, SAMUEL PERKIN, youngest son of Samuel T. and Ann Briggs, aged 1 year, 1 month and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents on Sunday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

COX.—On Wednesday, Feb. 8, after a short illness, in the 60th year of her age, ADELIA HYDE, wife of Rev. Samuel Hanson Cox, D. D., and daughter of Rev. Aaron Cleveland, formerly of Connecticut.

The funeral will be attended at the Church of Rev. Dr. Adams, Madison-square, on Saturday next, Feb. 11, at 1 o'clock.

DAVIS.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Friday morning, Feb. 10, PHEBE DAVIS, widow of the late John Davis, of Westfield, N. J., in the 86th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the house of her son, Joseph Davis, No. 25 Labyster-st., Elizabeth, N. J., on Monday, the 13th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

DOUGLAS.—On Thursday, Feb. 9, Dr. CYRUS JOHNS, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 35 Amity-st., on Sunday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

KNIGHT.—On Thursday, Feb. 9, HANNAH, wife of Alvan Knight, Sr., aged 79 years, 11 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 38 Morton-st., Williamsburgh, Long Island, at 2 o'clock P. M., Sabbath Day, 12th inst.

LEVERETT.—At Caldera, Chili, South America, on Sunday, Dec. 25, 1864, after a short illness, JOHN LEVERETT, son of Esther R. and the late John Leverett, of this city.

LOCKWOOD.—At Rome, Italy, on Friday, Jan. 27, MARY LOUISE, wife of Alfred Lockwood, and daughter of Elias Wade, Jr., of this city, in the 34th year of her age.

LANE.—On Thursday, Feb. 9, WILLIAM F. LANE, aged 25 years, 3 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 82 Suffolk-st., this (Saturday) morning, at 9 o'clock. His remains will be taken to New-Rochelle for interment.

MORGAN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 9, JOHN MORGAN, late of the firm of Burtis & Morgan, in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, the 13th inst., as I o'clock P. M., from the Church of the Redeemer, Pacific-st., between Powers-st. and 4th-av., Brooklyn, on Monday, the 13th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

MCJIMSEY.—On Friday, Feb. 10, of consumption, FRANCIS MCJIMSEY, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, Robert McJimsey, No. 163 West 14th-st., on Monday next, at

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4176. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM SHERMAN.

CAPTURE OF BRANCHVILLE

Highly Encouraging Progress of the Army.

CHARLESTON INEVITABLY DOOMED

The Rebels Admit Grant's Late Movement to be a Success.

OPERATIONS BELOW WILMINGTON.

SHELLING OF THE REBEL FORTS.

DEATH OF THE REBEL GENERAL WINDER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 11.

The latest Richmond papers, just received, contain an announcement of the capture of Branchville. The possession of this important point isolates both Augusta and Charleston, and will necessitate the immediate evacuation of the latter place.

Richmond papers of the same date also admit the complete success of GRANT's recent movement.

CONFIRMATION VIA PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 11.

A special dispatch to the *Bulletin*, dated Washington, to-day, says:

"Richmond papers of yesterday announce, unofficially, the capture of Branchville, S. C., by Gen. SHERMAN's forces."

REBEL REPORTS.

From the Richmond Whig, Feb. 9.

It was stated in a telegram received a few days since, that heavy skirmishing had been going on at McBride's Bridge. This bridge is seventeen miles west of Graham's Turnout, which is twenty-seven miles west of Branchville, on the Augusta Railroad.

NEWS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

OPERATIONS BELOW WILMINGTON.

From the Richmond Whig, Feb. 9.

The Wilmington *Journal* says that two Yankee gunboats shelled Fort Anderson on Friday last. No damage was done to the fort. Six of our men were wounded—two seriously. There were two monitors up the river, but neither came near enough to participate. The fort replied, and put a shot through one of the gunboats, compelling her to haul off.

THE PEACE COMMISSION FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

The Raleigh *Confederate* says that the commissioners from North Carolina, who recently visited Richmond, were admitted to an immediate and protracted interview with President DAVIS. The matters of conference were confidential, but we are enabled to say that the President was frank, unreserved and confiding; that he presented to the commissioners a full history of his policy as connected with the peace negotiations, and that the interview resulted agreeably and usefully.

GEN. FORREST ON ARMING THE NEGROES.

From the Richmond Whig, Feb. 9.

Gen. FORREST favors arming 200,000 negroes. He declares it he ever had an inclination to fight for slavery, that time and feeling have passed. He now contends for principle, for home, wife and children, to prevent subjugation; but desires peace, and is tired of scenes of blood.

Ross's Brigade, of his corps, is yet at Corinth. BELL's Brigade is in West Tennessee, recruiting.

PERSONAL.

DEATH OF GEN. WINDER.

From the Richmond Whig, Feb. 9.

We regret to learn that Brig.-Gen. JOHN H. WINDER, who for a considerable time commanded the Department of Henrico, died at Florence, S. C., on the 6th inst.

GEN. GARDNER RELIEVED.

The Marion *Clarion* says that Maj.-Gen. GARDNER has been relieved from duty in that district, and Maj.-Gen. WILLIAM S. MARTIN appointed in his stead.

HOW THE REBEL SOLDIERS ARE CLOTHED.

From the Richmond Whig, Feb. 7.

Gen. FOSTER, the efficient Quartermaster-General of the great and generous State of Georgia, reached this city yesterday. He brought with him 10,000 suits of clothing for the Georgians in Lee's army—a most timely and acceptable present. This clothing is a gift from Georgia to her sons in the field. No charge is made against the men who receive the clothing or against the Confederate Government—it is a pure devotion.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Strengthening the New Lines.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Wednesday, Feb. 8, 1865—8 P. M.

Nothing of interest has transpired on the lines to-day, although the weather has been more favorable than for several days past.

The troops are busy building works along the the newly-established line, which will take some days to complete, when they will commence erecting new quarters for themselves. This will not be a difficult job, as there is plenty of excellent timber in the neighborhood, and the men have got so used to the work that regular carpenters at the North would be astonished to witness the rapidity with which whole rows of houses are run up, some of which are models of architectural beauty.

Lieut.-Col. TREMAINE, wrongly reported as Maj. TREMAINE, of Gen. GRANT's staff, and of the Tenth New-York Cavalry, who was badly wounded in the engagement of Monday, died last evening. He was a gallant officer, and much respected and loved by his comrades in the service.

Capt. FERRAS, Commissary of Subsistence of the Cavalry Division, who fell from his horse and was badly injured a day or two since, died this morning. The accident occurred by the hoofs of his horse being caught between the logs of the corduroy road, when he fell, throwing the Captain violently against the logs. His skull was badly fractured, and he remained insensible up to the time of his death. His wife has been with him for some time, and is entirely prostrated by the sad calamity. His body has been embalmed, and will be taken North for burial.

Major BEAUMONT, of the First New-Jersey Cavalry, was badly wounded in Monday's fight.

Lieut. LARKIN, of the Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, was severely wounded.

Lieut. JOHN KELLY, of the Ninety-seventh New-York, was also wounded.

The total number of casualties in the late cavalry movement have not yet been officially obtained, but will prove somewhat larger than at first reported.

W. D. McGREGOR.

DETAILS OF THE MOVEMENT.

The Object of the Demonstration—Complete Success Attained—Misstatements Corrected—The Losses.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Wednesday, Feb. 8—10 P. M.

The movement of this army being to-night completed by the attainment of the object for which it was undertaken, and the mist having partially cleared from the events of the last three days, a succinct review of the whole affair and a particular account of yesterday is required.

The country well understands the geographical difficulties under which we have always labored south of Petersburgh. The James River is our land of bondage, the South Side Railroad our land of promise, and the wilderness lies between. In plain language our base being at City Point, and our immediate objective point the South Side Road, with the enemy occupying a line impregnable to assault, whose flank extends south and west of Petersburgh for miles, we have been compelled to gain our foothold by degrees. Step by step we have lengthened the line by which we have threatened, and by which we will finally destroy the tenability of the rebel position at Petersburgh. Thus much being premised, it can readily be perceived, when its history is thoroughly understood, how important is the advantage we have gained. That we have paid for it with the blood of hundreds of brave men but makes it the more highly prized.

The objective point of our operations being that point on Hatcher's Run where it is crossed by the Vaughn road, to make this portion of the story intelligible, it becomes necessary to deal a little in local geography. The two main roads between our left and, or rather were, the Boydton plank road and the Vaughn road. This last has been of little value to the rebels, except that our obtaining a foothold upon it, or west of it, would multiply by so much the chances of our gaining the Boydton plank, and the line of works defending won, the Southside Railroad would be an easy prey; hence the stubbornness with which the enemy disputed our advance yesterday and the day before.

The two roads mentioned both cross Hatcher's Run at about seven miles west of south of Petersburgh, and the Boydton from three to four miles west of the Vaughn. About a mile, or probably something more, south of Hatcher's Run, a wood road branches directly from the Vaughn road, and with but little deviation from a direct west course, continues to an intersection with the Boydton plank road. Midway on this road is a steam saw-mill, called Dabney Mill, and its immediate neighborhood being the scene of the terrible conflict of the Fifth Corps on Monday and Tuesday, it has given name to the battle.

These courses and distances have been given with the aid of a map, whose imperfections have long been a source of vexation; but it being far superior to the ordinary maps, the public can get up a distant acquaintance with the facts by what has been written.

The route of the Fifth Corps to reach the spot indicated as our objective point was circuitous in the extreme, but it had its object. Moving on Sunday from our line by the Halifax road we proceeded miles to the eastward and southward of the Vaughn road and Hatcher's Run, and the majority of the officers and men thought when it changed direction to the northward in the afternoon that the expedition had come to a sudden termination, and that they were on the road to their old camp. This circuitous march can readily enough be explained by the enemy's movements, prior to Sunday, the 5th instant. It was well known that two divisions of the Second rebel corps had moved south on the Boydtown plank road, and were on Saturday between Dinwiddie Court-house and Hatcher's Run. Where these two divisions were intended to go is, of course, a matter of conjecture, but Gen. GRANT could see no necessity for their going to South Carolina to oppose SHERMAN, or to Wilmington to disturb TERRY, and hence Gen. MEADE moved the Fifth Corps so far to the south, and the cavalry still further on the flank. It was doubtless hoped, too, that HOKE and PEGRAM would stay south of Hatcher's Run long enough to be ground between GIBBS and WARREN; but when GIBBS arrived at Dinwiddie he found that the bird had flown, and a reconnoitering party on the Boydtown road developed the fact that both divisions had crossed the Run, going North, early Sunday morning. Their espionage of our camps is so perfect that they apparently knew at daylight on Sunday what many legitimately entitled to the knowledge were in ignorance of—the direction of our march. Knowing that they could infer its object, as it may be inferred from what has been said that this part of the movement was a failure, it is well to remark that the occasions when the rebels have been caught sleeping are so very few that it is not probable that Gen. Meade was sanguine of their being found in that condition on Sunday. The movement of the cavalry to Dinwiddie, with the Fifth corps on its flank, would, as it did, prevent these divisions from going South, if it prevented their return across Hatcher's Run, so much the better, if not, the situation was still our own.

During the whole of these operations the movements of the enemy have been of the stereotyped order. It has been shown where HOKE and PEGRAM were on Sunday morning. At 4 in the afternoon they attacked the extreme right of our lines, north of Hatcher's Run, at the Armstrong Mill, held by SMYTH, and were thoroughly beaten. Nothing daunted by this, night and sheltered by MAHONE's Divisions, they next fell upon AYRES and CRAWFORD, holding our left, with, in the end, a precisely similar result.

These preliminaries stated, next comes the battle of Dabney Mills, and here the journalist's real difficulty begins. Probably no engagement of the war has had so many lies told concerning it in so short a space of time. Monday night thousands of men were ready to swear that the Fifth Corps had fled, panic-stricken, from an imaginary foe, and the conviction was general that the glory of the Maltese cross, sanctified by so many bloody fields, had been tarnished. These stories having either very little foundation, or none at all, in fact, have done the corps this injury, that of the thousands who believed them on Monday night, hundreds will never believe otherwise, no matter what proof may be brought to the contrary.

Even now only a few general and leading facts can be stated, but they sufficiently dispose of these charges.

During all of Monday the advance of the Fifth Corps had been stubbornly contested, and as stubbornly maintained. By noon Gen. WARREN had got to the west side of the Vaughn Road by dint of some hard fighting, in which his corps had well preserved its hard won reputation. After crossing the Vaughn Road he reformed his line with Gen. CRAWFORD's Third Division on his right, and Gen. AYRES' Second Division on the left, the centre of this line being near the Dabney Mill Road, and the line itself covering the road. In this order, with the First Division under Gen. GRIFFIN, being held in reserve, Gen. WARREN again advanced, driving the enemy steadily before him until he had almost reached the line of the enemy's works at Dabney's Mills. Here the rebels made a most desperate resistance. The musketry fire on both sides was for a time as terrible as any of the war. The enemy succeeded in checking our advance, and some of our men getting out of ammunition, created some little confusion by withdrawing from the line. At this time the rebels, having massed three divisions on our front—HOKE's, PEGRAM's and MAHONE's—made a furious assault upon our line. That it retired cannot be denied; that it fled, the losses of AYRES and CRAWFORD sufficiently disprove; and the fact that we brought the most of our wounded off the field is overwhelming testimony to the same effect. Both divisions fought, and fought well, Gen. MEADE, as well as Gen. WARREN, signifying their approbation of the conduct of the troops.

There was a stampede, a sort of panic, but it was confined to men who had not been in the line of battle at all, to men who had wandered from their regiments, to hospital attendants, teamsters and the other adjuncts, who, hearing the rebel yell apparently getting nearer, started betimes. In the line itself there was not, could not have been, any such scene, or all our wounded would have been left in the enemy's hands, and we would have lost thousands of prisoners. It was especially charged that CRAWFORD's Division broke, but the one fact that his casualty list is much larger than any other, and that the most of them were brought off the field, is all that needs be stated.

Our line retired probably near a mile before it finally halted, and having by this time regained the slight breastworks we had thrown up, the rebels halted, and it now being night, the contest ceased. Although we had retired, we had given up no ground we had intended permanently to hold, the Fifth Corps being still south of Hatcher's Run. Many officers greatly distinguished themselves during the day. Gen. WARREN himself was in the thick of the fray. Gen. CRAWFORD was during all the fight, on his line, Major BAIRD, of his staff, having his horse killed under him, and all who know Gen. AYRES, know that when his division is fighting, he is with them. Of the brigade-commanders, Brevet Brig.-Gen. MERROW, commanding one of CRAWFORD's brigades, and Brevet Brig.-Gen. WINTHROP, leading one of AYRES', are specially noticed for gallantry and skill. Gen. MERROW was severely wounded, and compelled to leave the field, but he fortunately remained unhurt long enough to render his country signal service.

Of our losses during the day it is yet impossible to speak with accuracy. The Third Division sent four hundred and fifty to the hospital, and the Second Division about two hundred. Many were killed, of course, and some few captured. There is no reason to doubt but that the enemy's loss was equally heavy, as there is none to lead to the belief that it was any greater.

Tuesday, the 6th, was a gala day for the Fifth Corps. Whatever Monday might have been, as seen through misconception of facts, meteorologically speaking, it was the most miserable day of the Winter. A cold driving rain, that froze as it fell, began falling at daybreak and continued without intermission until nightfall. This rain doubtless interfered somewhat with operations, as the lines continued quiet until the middle of the afternoon. It was discovered, however, that MAHONE was imprudently near our lines, and it was determined to drive him off. Gen. CRAWFORD was selected to do the work, and gallantly he did it, having as a support a brigade of the Sixth Corps, which, however, was not called on, so thoroughly did the Third Division enter into the work. The brigades of Gen. BAXTER, BRAGG, and the Third, commanded to-day by Col. McCOY, of the One Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania, by reason of the wounding of Gen. MOORHOW, entered simultaneously and vied with each other as to who should do most. The rebel skirmish line was driven back pell mell, and MAHONE's main line was slowly forced back, by dint of hard fighting, for some distance and beyond his line of rifle-pits, when the object being attained, CRAWFORD was halted by the orders of Gen. WARREN, but still maintained his position. How severe this fight was can be seen from the fact that CRAWFORD's loss was forty-three killed and over one hundred and fifty wounded. It should be remembered, too, that in all our fighting very little artillery has been used on either side, the densely wooded nature of the country rendering it unavailable.

The rebels, in their retreat, left on the field wounded Lieut.-Col. THOMAS P. MANLOVE, Forty-eighth Mississippi, and he is now in our hospital.

To day there has been no fighting, unless a heavy cannonading audible directly in front of Petersburgh, while this letter is being written, should prove to be such, of which there is not much probability. The army has been busy in building the new line from Fort Cummings, the old southwest angle of our works to Hatcher's Run, and in corduroying in every direction the new roads we will be called on to use, and especially the Vaughn road, which is being put in condition its entire length to Hatcher's Run.

A seizure of cotton and tobacco was made to-day at the Armstrong House, near Gen. SMYTH's headquarters; eighteen bales of the former and twenty-four boxes of the latter. It was turned over to Capt. MEADE, Quartermaster of the Third Brigade, Second Division, Second Corps, to be transferred to Government account. Should the owner prove his loyalty, it will be delivered up to him. He will prove his loyalty, of course. All these gentlemen who store cotton in their cellars somehow make it appear that they are of the outright.

Thus we stand to-night. We have gained the line to Hatcher's Run, and we propose to hold it. We have suffered some loss, it is true, but our advantages of position are considered to be doubly worth them.

FROM SAVANNAH.

The transport *Constitution*, from Hilton Head Feb. 5, arrived at this port yesterday, bringing files of Savannah papers to the 3d inst., inclusive. There was no news of importance.

REMOVING OBSTRUCTIONS IN THE RIVER.

From the Savannah Republican, Feb. 3.

Capt. BARNETT succeeded Monday afternoon last in removing from below and near the entrance to the main ship channel of the river one of the pens or cribs which were planted in the river by the rebels. These obstructions rendered the navigation of our river extremely difficult and dangerous, and no small amount of labor and skill is required to remove them. The commercial community will fully appreciate the indomitable energy of Capt. BARNETT, and the assistance rendered Government is of great value.

The Recent Fire at Savannah.

A private letter from Savannah gives the following interesting particulars of the recent fire in that city:

SAVANNAH, Saturday, Jan. 28, 1865.

You have probably heard of the burning of the rebel magazine, and the fearful scenes accompanying it. It was a terribly grand sight, but painfully sad. Let me tell you my share and experience in the awful night's work.

I was awakened at midnight by rapid cannonading, such as I never heard before, and apparently very near. My first impression was that WHEELER's cavalry had attacked the city, as SHERMAN's army had marched out the day before. Dressing hurriedly, I went out into the hall, where I was told that the rebel magazine, filled with shot and shell, was exploding, and we had better go into the lower part of the house, as it was only two blocks off. I preferred going out out, and found the air full of bursting shell and shot.

We hastened to the Pavilion Hospital, about two blocks off, where we staid until word was sent that the rebel hospital, containing over 400 patients, was burning, or in great danger, and the patients must be removed. We had to fly around. Stretchers were sent out, and soon the door fellows came in, some on beds, some on stretchers, and a good many on the backs of "our brave boys in blue." These were mostly badly wounded rebs, left behind when the city was evacuated. I had just been through the hospital, and appreciated the terrible scenes that followed. At first I went to work helping the doctors to receive them. Everything was in confusion. Finally, word came that a good many were lying in the street, having dropped by the way. So I took some men and spent the next two hours in picking up these poor fellows and getting them into the hospital. I would find them crouched down on the walk, under the fence and walls, to escape the flying shells, having staggered out of the hospital in their fright, some crawling, who had suffered amputation.

I could not mind whether they were rebs or not, and I passed the entire night, till five o'clock in the morning, dragging those poor fellows through the streets and getting them into beds. The scene was one not easily to be forgotten. I heard the pieces of shell falling all about me, but I did not mind them much, until, as I was crossing a street, a piece of shell came whizzing unpleasantly close to my head. After that I generally jumped behind a tree or house after an explosion. The officers tell me that the noise was like a general engagement. They all thought it was a night attack at first. When I came back to our house I found a piece of shell had gone through the front parlor, narrowly escaping the head of one of the girls looking out. Several pieces struck the house.

The sight this morning was fearful. I saw the charred remains of one man lying on the walk just where he had fallen. The shells were still occasionally exploding. The colored firemen worked nobly, perfectly fearless, even when the shells were flying, and singing at the top of their bent as they worked the brakes. The citizens did not assist in removing the wounded, although their own men.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

HILTON HEAD, Wednesday, Feb. 1, 1865.

SHERMAN's army is now fully in motion, and we begin to look for news from it. His whole force is moving northwardly, east of Savannah River, toward Branchville apparently.

Hardeeville, containing about thirty houses, has been burned. Not a rafter is left.

The rebels in Savannah are anxiously asking questions about HOOD. They are evidently looking for him at Augusta. They are also very certain that a battle will be fought near Branchville.

I learn that a considerable force of our infantry has been landed at the mouth of the Edisto River. To use the same article of logic employed by our President when he said, it is easier to pay a large debt than a larger one, I will remark the movement means Charleston, unless it is a feint.

Beyond Hardeeville for twenty miles the enemy has not been found in force.

Weather clear and propitious.

From St. Louis—A Court-Martial of Gen. Paine—Military Movements.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Feb. 9.

Maj.-Gens. HUNTER, HEITZLEMAN and CASEY, Brig.-Gens. CARRINGTON, HERRON and McINTOSH, Col. CONNELL, Twenty-eighth Iowa, and Judge Advocate DUNN, constituting a General Court-Martial for the trial of Brig.-Gen. PAINE, have arrived here and will convene the court immediately. Gen. PAINE has not arrived but is expected to-night.

Important military movements are transpiring, but the details are contraband.

Numerous depredations have been committed here within the last thirty-six hours by troops passing through the city. Citizens have been robbed of thousands of dollars worth of property, stores have been closed, and business is almost entirely suspended.

Illinois Railways.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Feb. 11.

The Northwestern Railway Company yesterday applied for an injunction to prevent the minority of the stockholders of the old Galena from holding a meeting for the election of directors, but the injunction was refused, and to-day the old Galena stock holders elected a full board.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 11.

THE ST. ALBANS RAIDERS.

The statement which is circulated in the papers, that the St. Albans raiders are to be sent to New-York for trial, is without authority, and entirely untrue. They are reclaimed upon complaints preferred against them in the courts of the State of Vermont, and if surrendered, they will be surrendered to the authorities of that State for trial, according to the laws thereof. Marshal MURRAY has proceeded to Vermont upon entirely different business from what the newspapers have alleged.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Brig.-Gen. GRIERSON, the great raider, who is now in Washington, was yesterday promoted by the President, at the request of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, to be Major-General by brevet, and to-day the Senate confirmed this nomination and also the following:

Jonathan Russell Bullock, to be Justice of the District Court of Rhode Island; Commander Bissell, to be Captain; and Capt. Selfridge, a Commodore in the Navy; Benjamin Moran, of Pennsylvania, to be Secretary; and Dennis R. Alvord, of New-York, Assistant Secretary of the Legation at London; Jeremiah Curtin, of Wisconsin, Secretary of the Legation at St. Petersburgh; J. Sewell Stewart, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Seventeenth District of Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 10.

AN INTERESTING PRIZE CASE.

A very important prize case will be argued in the United States Supreme Court on the 20th inst. It grew out of the Porter-Banks expedition up Red River, and involves the right of the Mississippi gunboats to capture cotton as a prize, and distribute the proceeds among the crew, as in the case of captures on the high seas. The cotton was captured at Alexandria, which was at that time in possession of the United States troops; and the question will also come up whether, under such circumstances, it can be said to have been taken from an enemy's country. The case will be argued for the Government by the Attorney-General and his assistants, and for the claimants by Maj. R. M. COWING, of the Cincinnati bar.

BLOCKADE-RUNNERS CAPTURED.

The Navy Department has received intelligence of the capture of the British schooner *Fannie McRae*, by the United States schooner *Fox*, off St. Marks, Florida, with an assorted cargo. She was bound from Matamoras for Havana. Also of the capture of the rebel schooner *Josephine*, by the United States steamer *Seminole*, on the 14th of January, off Brazos, Texas, with a cargo of 134 bales cotton, from Galveston, bound for Matamoras.

THE ICA BLOCKADE.

The chartered steamer *Lady Lang*, bound up to this city from Annecosta, was cut through by the ice yesterday, and forced ashore off Fort Washington. She is now lying with her wheels out of water, surrounded with large blocks of ice, and it is feared she will be lost when the ice begins to move out. The *Lady Lang* is owned by parties residing in New-York, and is a nearly new boat.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 11.

A MEMORIAL FROM THE ISRAELITES.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) presented the memorial of the Executive Committee of the Board of Delegates of the American Israelites, remonstrating against the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, recognizing the Divinity of Christ.

THANKS TO GEN. THOMAS.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Military Committee, reported back the joint resolution of thanks to Maj.-Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS, with a recommendation that it pass.

RECRUITS IN THE SERVICE OF MISSOURI.

Mr. BROWN, of Missouri, (Union,) introduced a bill entitled an Act to continue in the service of the United States certain recruits in the service of the State of Missouri, which was referred to the Military Committee.

COMPILATION OF THE CONSTITUTION AND LAWS.

Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, (Union,) offered a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Printing, providing for the publication of a compilation of the provisions of the Constitution and the laws passed in pursuance thereof respecting extra sessions of the Senate and of Congress.

THE FREEDMAN'S BILL.

Mr. SUMNER asked leave to call up the report of the Committee of Conference on the Freedman's Bill.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) raised the point of order that the Committee of Conference had agreed upon a new bill, and he wished to know if that was in order. It had been decided, heretofore, that a Committee of Conference could only agree upon what had already been before the Senate.

The question of taking up the Freedman's Bill was decided in the affirmative, Yeas, 25; nays, 11.

Mr. SUMNER then moved to make the bill the special order for Monday, at half-past 12 o'clock, and it was so ordered.

UNEXPIRED TERMS OF ENLISTMENT.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, (Union,) presented the memorial of the Missouri Legislature, praying that soldiers enlisted for unexpired terms be discharged when their regiments are mustered out.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Union,) from the Committee on the Conduct of the War, presented the testimony of Gen. GRANT, on the subject of the exchange of prisoners, which was read.

GEN. GRANT IN THE SENATE.

Lieut.-Gen. GRANT appeared on the floor of the Senate at one o'clock, and was introduced to the members severally.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. WILSON offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the Senate meet on the evenings of Tuesday and Wednesday next, for the consideration of executive business. Mr. WILSON stated that there were between fourteen and fifteen hundred nominations awaiting the action of the Senate.

THE NEW SENATOR FROM NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) presented the credentials of Hon. AARON H. CRAGIN as a Senator from New-Hampshire for six years from the 4th of March, which were read.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The consideration of the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation Bill was resumed from yesterday. The question recurred on the motion to increase the appropriation for traveling expenses of the United States Judges of California from $1,000 to $3,000.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, it was fixed at $2,000.

In the course of some remarks on increasing salaries, Mr. SAULSBURY said he had seen Gen. GRANT for the first time, this morning, on the floor of the Senate, and it seemed to him (SAULSBURY) that the President had made a great mistake in appointing him to that high position; that a man who did not know how to "cut a swell" better than he ought not to be a Lieutenant-General. Why, there was not a Lieutenant of the Home Guard in the State of Delaware that could not keep up bigger style than the man whom the President had injudiciously selected for Lieutenant-General. There was not a Lieutenant or Provost-Marshal that Mr. STANTON sent down to keep the people of Delaware from voting, that could not cut a better swell than Gen. GRANT. He (SAULSBURY) thought this a fit subject for the consideration of the Senate. [Laughter.]

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) moved an amendment to increase the salaries of all Assistant Secretaries and the Second and Third Assistant Postmasters to $3,500 from and after the next fiscal year.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Union,) demanded the yeas and nays. He said if the Senate commenced increasing salaries there was no telling when it would stop. More greenbacks would have to be issued. That was the only way to do it.

The question was decided in the affirmative—yeas 21, nays 16.

YEAS—Messrs. Bingham, Chandler, Clark, Clarke, Conness, Creswell, Dixon, Doolittle, Foster, Hale, Harlan, Hendricks, Howe, Johnson, Lane of Indiana, Nesmith, Nye, Powell, Ramsey, Riddle, Stewart, Trumbull, Wilkinson, Willis.

NAYS.—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Clark, Collamer, Davis, Dixon, Farwell, Grimes, Henderson, Morgan, Morrill, Pomeroy, Saulsbury, Sprague, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Wilson.

Mr. WILSON offered as an amendment to the bill the following proposition: That from and after the first of March, 1865, the commutation price of the ration for officers in the field below the rank of Brigadier General shall be fifty cents; that hereafter there shall be no income tax collected from the salaries of officers in the army, and that all volunteer officers, who shall continue in the service until the close of the war, shall receive three months' pay, on being mustered out of the service.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) did not like to see such a provision in the bill, and at his suggestion Mr. WILSON withdrew it, with the understanding that it would be offered as an amendment to the army appropriation bill.

Mr. COLLAMER offered an amendment to appropriate $60,000 for improving and enlarging the Congressional Library, which was adopted.

The bill as amended was reported to the Senate and passed.

The Senate went into Executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 11.

MEMORIALS FROM THE NEW-YORK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Mr. ODELL, of New-York, (Dem.,) presented memorials from the New-York Chamber of Commerce to tax sales of merchandise, to construct a ship canal between Lakes Erie and Ontario, and to establish a line of mail steamers to Japan and China from San Francisco. These memorials were all appropriately referred.

A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, (Union,) rising to a question of privilege, caused to be read an article from the New-York Evening *Post*, reflecting upon his conduct on the paper duty question, and saying he voted money into his own pocket, thus perverting his office as a legislator to his sordid self-interests. This article was coupled with extracts from the Springfield *Republican*, saying Mr. RICE is a paper manufacturer, and voted against the free duty on paper in order to put money into his own pocket. Mr. RICE said he had been here five or six years, and never before now thought it necessary to vindicate himself in the presence of his associates, with respect to the manner in which he discharged his public duties or private duties, and he did so now to vindicate his right as a member of this floor, and to vindicate himself from the foul aspersion in that paper. That article proceeded on the assumption that no member who has an interest in great questions has a right to express his opinions or vote upon them, unless he is entirely independent of them. If he had no interest in questions which rise here, he could not represent his constituents, and he claimed the right to protect his own as well as their interests, so long as it did not conflict with the interests at large of his countrymen. Were there not gentlemen here who are interested in coal and iron and wood, in all the shapes which these articles take in the process of manufacture; and were there not members here also interested as editors and publishers, in the legislation of Congress? As to so voting as to put money into his own pocket by favoring paper manufacturers or himself, the charge was gratuitous. He had not a single dollar invested in any paper mill or the manufacture of paper, directly or indirectly, or whoever so charges utters that which is utterly and absolutely false.

Mr. RICE then caused to be read an article from the Baltimore *American*, which animadverted upon the course of the *Evening Post* in attacking the navy, and stating in this connection that one of the publishers of the *Post*, who had held the office of Navy Agent and against whom four indictments had been found for criminal practices, was now held to bail for trial. The *American* says if the editors of the *Post* are permitting themselves to be animated by a feeling of revenge because their associate has been checked in a criminal career, or if they fancy they can influence the court or the Government in his case by robbing our naval officers and crews of their just merit, and are, therefore, defaming the services of these brave men, or attempting to transfer it to others, they commit a fatal mistake.

Mr. RICE said he could not believe the article came from the pen of the venerated gentleman who is principal editor of the *Post*, and whose writings have adorned the literature of the country. From whatever source the charge came, he hurled it back with defiance and scorn to its unclean source.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) offered a resolution that the New-York *Evening Post* shall not hereafter be allowed to have any reporter or reporter's table in this House.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Union)—Does the gentleman suppose the reporter had anything to do with that article?

Mr. STEVENS—I don't know, but that paper has no right to a reporter in this House.

Mr. RICE—I do not believe the correspondent of the *Evening Post* is in any way, even in the least, directly or indirectly, involved in that article. I very much regret that any reflection has been made upon him.

Mr. STEVENS—I do not desire to cast censure on the reporter, but the paper which contains such articles has no right to a representative here. I see the newspapers, and especially those of New-York, become so insolently libellous, and calumnious, if we venture to differ from their dogmas, that scarcely a day passes in which we are not attacked in a foul manner by these scribblers. In deference to the gentleman from Massachusetts, I withdraw the resolution.

GEN. GRANT IN THE HALL

Gen. GRANT came into the Hall and was received with marked honors, as stated in another dispatch.

THE SMITHSONIAN REGENTS.

On motion of Mr. FRANK, of New-York, (Union), the House took up and passed the Senate's joint resolution appointing Gen. RICHARD DELAFIELD as a Regent of the Smithsonian Institute.

RESOLUTION OF CENSURE WITHDRAWN.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, (Union), withdrew the resolution which he offered yesterday, to censure Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, for having absented himself from the Hall on Thursday night, without the consent of the House.

THE TAX BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Amendatory Internal Tax Bill.

A motion was made by Mr. HOLMAN to strike out the proposed increase of fifty cents per barrel on all beer, lager beer, ale, porter, and other similar fermented liquors.

Messrs. JOHNSON, PENN, KASSON and BROWN supported Mr. HOLMAN's motion, which was agreed to by 68 against 39 votes.

This leaves the tax, as now named, one dollar per barrel.

The clerk read the following amendment, proposed by the Committee of Ways and Means:

Miners shall pay for every license $10; every person, firm or company, who shall employ others in the business of mining for coal, or for gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, zinc, soapstone, or other minerals, not having taken out a license as a manufacturer, shall be regarded as a miner under this act.

During the debate which ensued,

Mr. ALLEN, of Massachusetts, (Union,) said if the country desired one thing more than another, it was that the taxes should be increased, as the means of preserving the credit of the country.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) said the committee had been constantly at work on the bill, and had endeavored to secure the largest amount of duty compatible with the business of the country; but that the House had swept away three million dollars by refusing to put an additional tax of fifty cents on every barrel of beer and other malt liquors.

This amendment was slightly modified. Other parts of the bill were considered.

The committee rose and the House adjourned.

The Vessel Owners' Convention.

DETROIT, Saturday, Feb. 11.

The Vessel Owners' Convention concluded its session to-day. The committee's report was adopted. The resolutions embrace a great number of matters pertaining to take commerce. The organization will be known as the "Ship Owners' Association of the Western Lakes." The next annual meeting will be held at Buffalo. An Executive Committee was appointed, with power to convene during the season, if necessary. The regulation of the price of freights was left to the Executive Committee, with instructions to report at the next meeting of the association.

A Would-be Robber Killed.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Saturday, Feb. 11.

At Grapevine Point last night, JEREMIAH DWYER, a private in the Twenty-second Company Veteran Reserve Corps, of Hudson City, N. J., was shot and instantly killed by Sergt. CHARLES M. GRIFFIN, of the Fifth Rhode Island Artillery. DWYER was attempting to enter the sleeping apartment of GRIFFIN through an outside window, probably for the purpose of robbery.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Important Statements from Gen. Grant.

He Testifies Before the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

The Exchange to begin at once at the Rate of 3,000 per Week.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 11.

Gen. GRANT was before the Committee on the Conduct of the War this morning. The following question, were asked him:

Question—It is stated, upon what authority I do not know, that you are charged entirely with the exchange of prisoners?

Answer—That is correct; and, what is more, I have effected an arrangement for the exchange of prisoners, man for man, and officer for officer, or his equivalent, according to the old cartels, until one or the other party has exhausted the number they now hold. I get a great number of letters daily from friends of prisoners in the South, every one of which I cause to be answered, telling them that this arrangement has been made, and that I suppose exchanges will be made at the rate of three thousand a week, and just as fast as they can deliver prisoners to us, I will receive them and deliver their prisoners to them, and the Salisbury prisoners will be coming right on. I myself saw Col. HATCH, the Assistant Commissioner of Exchange on the part of the South, and he told me that the Salisbury and Danville prisoners would be coming right on at once. He said that he could bring them on at the rate of of five thousand or six thousand a week.

Q.—There is no impediment in the way?

A.—There is no impediment on our side. I could deliver and receive every one of them, in a very short time, if they will deliver those they hold. We have lost some two weeks lately on account of the ice in the river.

Soon after the reaching of this part of the testimony before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, Lieut.-Gen. GRANT came into the hall, accompanied by several friends. As soon as he was noticed crowds gathered around to such an extent as to interfere with the order of business.

Mr. MALLORY moved that the House take a recess for five minutes to pay their respects to Gen. GRANT.

This was unanimously agreed to, and members generally then thronged around him, and he then came to the area in front of the clerk's desk, escorted by Representative ODELL. Here members were formally introduced to him, the Speaker of the House performing the ceremony.

There were frequent outbursts of applause from the floor and from the galleries, the occupants of the latter anxiously leaning over to get a good look at the honored soldier.

Representative SCHENCK, in order that the Lieutenant-General might be officially introduced to the Representatives of the People, moved that he be invited and escorted to the Speaker's stand. This was unanimously acquiesced to.

Gen. GRANT was escorted by the Speaker to the stand, when the latter said:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to introduce to you our heroic defender in the field—the Lieutenant-General of the Armies of the United States—ULYSSES S. GRANT.

This introduction was succeeded by another outburst of applause from the floor and the galleries. Gen. GRANT bowed in acknowledgement of the compliment, and after a silent pause retired from the stand, the audience again applauding as he withdrew.

THE ST. ALBANS RAIDERS.

Fate of the Messengers Dispatched to Richmond to Procure Documents—All Further Delay Refused.

MONTREAL, Friday, Feb. 10.

The case of the St. Albans raiders was taken up again to-day. Prisoners' counsel asked for a further delay, for reasons which were set forth in affidavits, which say that four messengers have been sent to Richmond, viz: DAVIS, who

FROM SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

A Snow-Storm—Attack Upon a Railway Train—Ex-Senator Foote—Capture of a Notorious Character—Medals of Honor—The Labor of Freedmen.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WINCHESTER, Tuesday, Feb. 7, 1865.

The heaviest snow-storm of the season commenced this morning, and continued throughout the day without interruption. As the sun went down the storm ceased, with an average depth of two feet of snow upon the ground. In all probability, railway traveling in this section will be interrupted for several days to come, as well as all military movements.

ATTACK UPON A TRAIN.

About 12 o'clock last Friday night, a party of guerrillas ran a train of empty coal cars from the track near Duffield Station, without seriously injuring any person. It seems the guerrillas were looking for the night express train, which was some time since taken off, and it is stated was to have been put on again that night. After robbing the men on the train of watches and other valuables, the enemy departed without taking any prisoners. A discharged soldier from one of the Maryland Regiments was present, and recognized and spoke to one of the robbers, who is a native and resident of Maryland. It is believed the whole party reside within our lines, and that their only object was to obtain plunder, without any regard to its being considered a military operation. The fact that they were so well informed as to the intentions of the Railroad Company is but another evidence that there are still a large number of lawless men in our midst who fear neither the civil or military law, and who have extraordinary facilities for ascertaining what is going on.

EX SENATOR FOOTE.

Ex-rebel Senator Foote, accompanied by a staff-officer from Gen. Sheridan's headquarters, started East on the train from Berlin last evening. For several days past, while awaiting instructions from Washington, Mr. Foote remained with Gen. Davis, in Lovettsville, at which point he entered our lines, and appeared to be in excellent spirits, for a man of his age. Those acquainted with the Mr. Foote of four years ago, will hardly be prepared to see so great a change as has taken place in the man. He is 61 years of age, but to-day appears like a man much older than that. Four years association with traitors is enough to break down the constitution of any man with one spark of conscience.

CAPTURE OF A NOTORIOUS CHARACTER.

Our troops in London have recently relieved the loyal people of that section of one of the most notorious bushwhackers that has ever infested the country; a man so villainous in his disposition, that he shot at and seriously wounded, a few weeks ago, one of his best and staunchest friends, because he loved him so well. This fellow goes by the name of Payne—not one of the Warrentoo stock, but a son, it is said, of the Culpepper branch of the house bearing that name. It is alleged that Payne deserted from the rebel army some months ago, and since that time has been doing a little business upon his own account, occasionally operating with Mosby, and then again in company with a few choice spirits, such as deserters from both armies and citizen vagabonds from Maryland and the border counties in Virginia. Union men and Secessionists alike have suffered at his hands, and the only friendly word I have heard spoken in regard to him was uttered by a "Union" woman residing in Warrenton, who has been permitted to enter our lines, and is now awaiting a pass to return. She thinks Payne an honest soldier; and, for his benefit, as well as her own, I give the statement for just so much as it may be worth.

THE MEDALS OF HONOR.

My attention has been called several times, recently, to parties interested in the medals given non-commissioned officers and privates, by the Government, for distinguished service in the field. The recipients and others assert that these badges are neither creditable to the nation in design or material, nor are they made so as to be durable, being put together in a slop-shop fashion, and hence many of them have been lost from the dresses of the wearers. The intrinsic value of the material in one of these medals does not exceed two cents; and as well may be supposed, once the novelty of the presentation ceremony worn away by lapse of time, the medal ceases to answer the purpose for which it was originally designed. While there is, perhaps, no positive necessity for making medals of honor intrinsically valuable, (and yet they should be so,) some regard should be paid as to design and durability—neither of which requisites are to be found in those now awarded. But the climax of the ridiculous is reached when the brave but modest soldier who has won special honor in the field at the imminent risk of his life, is presented with one of these medals and is then told he must go to some jeweler and have his name and the act for which it was awarded engraved upon it; and at his own expense, of course. Imagine the feelings of a brave, high-minded man under such circumstances!

THE LABOR OF FREEDMEN.

Truly, this must be the long-expected year of jubilee for the negro in Maryland and District of Columbia, if freedom, little work and an abundance of the good things of this life, have anything to do toward indicating that event. Formerly the black race was at the mercy of the white race; now the reverse is the true state of the case; and, if there are any philanthropists left, they can find a fine field of operations among the whites in the section of country above named. Emancipation in Maryland has, even at this early day, greatly increased the value of lands within her borders, and at the same time created a demand for an increased number of laborers. The demand to-day is for ten able-bodied persons where one can be secured for love or money. But the liberated slaves are enjoying their liberty—as they understand it—in the fullest sense of the word, and have usurped the places of their former masters. As a general thing, they are a worthless, irresponsible class, and the blacks who were formerly free are worse, if anything, than the ex-slaves. Neither class as yet seem to recognize any obligations they may be under to employers, and, therefore, no dependence whatever can be placed upon them. In a word, knowing the whites to be at their mercy, they do just as they please, and ask no favors, but consider they are doing a favor to work at all. The case of one of four slave-owners will illustrate the general condition of things. He, by a little management, and paying large wages, has secured the services of four negroes, to work on his farm up to this time, the present winter. These fellows have a house by themselves, and are furnished with three full meals each day, and are paid liberal wages. On an average, they burn every night half a cord of hard wood, (worth $9 per cord,) belonging to their employers. Nearly every night, one or more chickens are appropriated, as also eggs, milk, vegetables, honey, &c., to an amount fully equal to their wages. When spoken to in regard to these little delinquencies, they laugh in their employer's face. He dares not reprimand them, (and they know it,) because at that they would take umbrage, and leave, to impose upon the next neighbor, readily to be found, who is anxious to have work done. It matters little to them whether they work or not, for they have the happy faculty of obtaining whatever their appetites crave, at all times. A similar difficulty is experienced with house servants as field-hands. Thousands of industrious men and women could find ready and permanent employment in Washington and vicinity. Sometimes farm-laborers will obtain, as a condition precedent to working at all, permission to do all of the easiest work, first promising to do the hardest afterward; but it is seldom they can be made to keep their promise. I know of several farmers employing men to cut wood, who, after cutting the pine, refused to touch the hard wood. In many instances, too, they demand full wages for half time; and when complied with, they leave, disgusted with the work. No law can protect the employer at present; the only remedy will be found when the present generation shall have passed away, and a new and more elevated class of laborers come upon the stage. This condition of things is, however, but another evidence of the demoralizing influence of the slave system. There are some marked exceptions, which should be noted in this connection, where colored men are fully alive to the responsibilities of their position, and make industrious citizens. These men, wherever they are to be found, not only command the respect of the whites, but are encouraged in various ways to continue in their course. A strenuous effort is being made to educate the rising generation, and they will doubtless rise steadily in the scale of civilization; for the young are quick and tractable, and eager to learn. But until the efforts are made to understand what their real demands are, they will, as a class, prove a burden to the community.

E. A. PAUL.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

News From Mexico—Juarez in Chihuahua or Sonora—The Ultra Party in the Field—News from Matamoras—Reported New Rebellion in Mexico—Arrival of U. S. Steamers.

From Our Own Correspondent,

HAVANA, Sothrday, Feb. 4, 1865.

The French mail-steamer *Tampico*, which arrived at Santiago de Cuba from Vera Cruz on the 23d, brings news from Mexico up to the 16th.

According to a newspaper published at Tepic, Juarez was still in Chihuahua exercising the functions of President, whilst Patoni was reorganizing his army. Another account, however, published by a paper of the same place, states that Juarez had taken refuge in Sonora, and had given directions to raise new troops, establishing his headquarters at Aristi.

The Republican force at Oajaca, according to various accounts, is estimated at from 5,000 to 7,000 men.

The Imperial Government has received bad news from Jalisco. The intelligence that Zapotlan had been occupied by Rojas' forces turns out to be true, while another Republican chief, Guvierres, after having stopped el Ahuehuien, had continued his march, having set fire to the town of Atenquillo, the church of which was destroyed, and hanging four drovers, but the cause is not given. Rojas' forces did not remain any time at Zapotlan, but continued their march, passing successively through Seyula, Teocintaitan, Atoyse and other places. The neighborhood of Mazatlan continued infested by guerrillas. A third party, appears, however, to have taken up arms in Mexico, and from the rallying cry they have assumed, namely, "Religion and *Fueros*," it would appear to be composed of the nitre church party, who are evidently not well pleased with Maximilian's last letter to his Secretary of State, Escudero.

The Mexican papers received here do not give many particulars upon the subject. We only know that the rising was headed by Señor Valdes, but the most curious part of the affair was the conduct of the loyal Gen. Vidaurri, who is said to have joined him. His sudden disappearance from the capital, where no cause could be assigned for his departure, had been the subject of general surprise.

The following is the general account given in Mexico City, and may be or not true: After the battle at Chihuis, Vidaurri came to the capital, when the Government gave him a command at Matamoras. The day before his departure he went to the office of the Secretary at War to request a months' pay in advance, which was given him, and on the following day it was known that he had *vamoosed*.

The general opinion in the Capital was, that Vidaurri had gone by cross-country roads to the West of Toluca, to join Valdes, who, as mentioned above, had raised the standard of "Religion and *fueros*."

According to the *Espiritu Publico*, a squadron of African chasseurs had arrived at the capital from Toluca.

On the 1st ult. the Third Regiment of Zouaves arrived at Tehuacan, a section of mountain artillery having arrived on the preceding day. These troops were to continue to march to Ojaca, passing through Teotitlan del Camino, which was held by Figueroa with his guerrillas.

On the evening of the same day, the 1st, the news was brought to Tehuacan by a messenger from Coxcatlan, that the latter place had been attacked since the morning by a Republican force of infantry and cavalry, being defended by the French troops, a few country people, and a small force of the civil guard, the whole not exceeding 70 men.

The Third Zouaves immediately left with a half battery and made a hurried march to Coxcatlan, leaving one company in Tehuacan. Tois assistance would not be able to reach Coxcatlan before night, and the result was unknown.

The newspaper called the *Ilustrador del Pueblo* says that the work of reform must of necessity go on. The same paper states that Gen. Martinez had been appointed by the Government Inspector-General of the rural guard.

In accordance with the decree instituting the Council of State, the Imperial Government has appointed ecclitors the *incentados* Don Luis Mendez, Don Joaquin Degollado, Don José Maria Iturbide and Don José Maria Rodriguez Villanueva; Engineers, Don José Maria Duran, Don Santiago Mendez and Don Juan Barquera; and Merchant, Don Antonio Veriz.

The Bisoop of Tamaulipas, who was lying sick at the capital, had been visited by the Emperor.

A newspaper of the capital says that the Secretary of the English Legation had notified the Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the appointment of Hon. Mr. Campbell as Envoy Extraordinary to the Mexican Imperial Government.

According to the *Gaceta* of Monterey, of the 16th, the public tranquility in the district of Rio Grande of Coahuila, had been again disturbed by its ancient military commander, appointed by President Juarez, Gregorio Garinda. It appears, according to the above imperial paper, that he had given in his adhesion to the new Government, but revolted on the 9th; his object having been, it is said, to seize the sum of $30,000 which had been collected at the Custom-house of Piedras Negras.

Gen. Lopez of the Imperialist party with the consent of Gen. Olvera, who at the time had just arrived at Monterey, and of the Imperial Prefect of the department, had left with the brigade under his command and the corps of reserves of New Leon who were in the district of Villaldama to reestablish order on the frontier of Coahuila and appoint the necessary garrisons to guard it.

On the 22d, Gen. Olvera arrived at Matemoras with the troops under his command to relieve Gen. Lopez, who left with his brigade to undertake the campaign to the south of Tamaulipas against the Republicans commanded by Carvajal and Mendez.

On the 17th, save the same authority, Carvajal had only 100 men scattered between the Cerro of Malinche, Boca del Alamo and Rancho de la Florida. Mendez was, at the above-named period, at Alamitos, but on the 21st it was known for certain that he was living in the direction of Huasteca.

It is likewise stated, upon the same authority, that Carvajal was on the point of crossing the Rio Grande to get away from the troops that had left Matamoras in pursuit of him.

The Republican Commander, Canales, had gone into Texas with his brother and a few of his friends. He was said to be five or six miles from Brownsville, but did not dare to go into the city.

Cortina was on the 10th at Ciudad Guerrero, and was to leave on the following day for New-Laredo. Canales, after his defeat by Cortina, sought refuge at the last-named place with his brother and five others, remaining there until he crossed in Texas, at Resman. The military commander of Resman had placed at Cortina's disposal the arms of Canales' followers, which had been delivered up to him when they sought refuge there, after their defeat.

On the 15th, the management of the Custom-house at Matamoras was given over to Don Manuel Castanara, appointed to that post by the Emperor, by its late incumbent, Don Fernando Cuervo. Señor Cuervo, during his brief occupancy of the place, collected in specie $120,365 33, besides paying out $29,000 for the expenses of Mejia's division, clothing Gen. Lopez's brigade, purchasing horses and satisfying municipal taxes.

There had also arrived at the same place (Matamoras) Mr. Emerson, appointed by the Emperor Inspector-General of the various branches of the revenue, with full powers to settle all matters pertaining to it.

Another fire had taken place in Tyler's cotton press at Metamoras, by which 400 bales had been burned, valued at $100,000.

The individuals engaged in the late conspiracy, which was discovered, are being tried by court martial, but in conformity with the law.

Col. Larrumbida, of the Imperialist forces, has received orders to occupy Ciudad Victoria, and on the 17th a column, composed of cavalry, infantry and artillery, left Matamoras to act against Mendez and his companions, in conjunction with Col. Lasaculbine's forces and those of Gen. Lopez, which latter would effect a flank movement in the direction of the hills of Tamaulipas.

The *Barcelona* steamer arrived last night, bringing news from Mexico City to the 19th, and from Vera Cruz to the 22d.

Up to the 3d of last month, military operations had not begun against Oajaca, the Imperial forces remaining in quarters at Etla. Several reconnoissances, however, had been made. In Oajaca, the republicans had collected a large amount of provisions and materials of war, Gen. Diaz's forces, amounting to 5,000 infantry, 450 dragoons, and 300 artillerymen, with whom he intended to make a desperate resistance.

The *Comercio*, of Vera Cruz, of the 21st inst., says: "We have received no further news of the expedition against Chihuahua, and although we are told from Tepic that Juarez is in Sonora, it is not certain. The pacification of the last-named State had been delayed by the defeat and execution of Don Francisco Vega, in the town of Fuerte, by Patoni."

With respect to the other Northern States, called by the Imperialists departments, and organized as such under the Imperial régime, the papers of that party say that there were guerrillas to the north of Durango, who made a descent on the mineral region of Indé, killing the sub-Prefect and four or five other persons.

In Sinaloa, the Republican General Corona made an attack against Mazatlan on the 11th of December, and according to the Imperialist accounts, he was repulsed without the slightest difficulty, after a short fight.

Marquez's division, commanded by Gen. Ogonos, is said upon the same authority to have defeated the Republican leaders Rojas, Garcia, and Herrera, at Colima. The Republican force being estimated by their opponents at 4,000 men.

The guerrillas are being pursued by the Imperial forces in Queretaro and Michoacan, but the place most intended by them is about Toluca, at which the Imperialist organs express surprise on account of its being so near the headquarters of the Government forces. The Republicans under Rosano made an attack on Toluca on the 17th, but were repulsed.

Gen. Loras is said to have defeated Galindo at Pudrus Negrus. The battle took place at a spot called Pate Blance de San Diego, the Republicans having 40 killed and several wounded, as well as abandoning two pieces of artillery in their flight.

A report which had been in circulation here in Havana, before the arrival of the *Barcelona*, that there had been a general rising in Mexico against the Imperial Government, appears by the news received by that steamer to have some foundation to rest upon, for we are told that a report was in circulation in Vera Cruz that an insurrection had taken place in the capital, but that it was afterward denied in the most positive manner. It is singular that a similar report should be in circulation at the same time in two cities so distant from each other. The Havana report was founded upon private letters received from Mexico by the French mail steamer *Tampico*, which arrived, as mentioned at the commencement of this letter, at Santiago de Cuba, on the 23d of last month.

There arrived at Vera Cruz on the 14th 355 more of the Belgian legion, among whom were 48 superior officers and 1,125 soldiers of the Austrian legion.

The Emperor Maximilian was said to be busily engaged in organizing the various branches of the government.

Acapulco has been abandoned by its French garrison, and many of its inhabitants had left for San Francisco, San Blas, and Mazatlan. The French force, which consisted of African *chasseurs*, had gone to Mazatlan in the French war vessels *Pallos* and *Victoria*.

A coal mine had been discovered near Monterey, and measures were being taken to work it.

The Matamoras paper called the *Monitor de la Frontera* says that some battles had taken place between the Federal forces encamped at Brazos de Santiago and the Confederate forces at Brownsville. The *Monitor* gives the victory to the Confederates, and says that the Federals were obliged to retreat, with the loss of some droves of cattle that they were attempting to take to the island where they are closely shut up.

The *Tampico* has taken to Europe 4,000,000 of francs, and had as passengers 214 French soldiers on their return home.

A French transport steamer, the *Entreprenante*, on her way to Freece from Vera Cruz with troops, ran aground on one of the keys on the coast of Cuba, in the direction of Bahia Honda. The accident occurred at midnight on the 24th of last month, and information of the circumstance having been immediately sent to this city, the French war steamer *Darien*, which was lying in the harbor, steamed out to the assistance of her sister vessel. The efforts employed were fortunately successful, and the *Entreprenante* arrived here on Sunday last in tow of the *Darien*.

On the same day—Sunday—two United States steamers—toe *Proteus*, Commander Sheratos, and the *Inca*, Commander Rogers—arrived from Key West.

One of those accidents, unfortunately very common on the sugar estates of Cuba, a boiler explosion, occurred on the 26th ult. near Sagua, by which four individuals were killed, three white and one colored, and twenty-three injured more or less, including the administrador, machinist, overseer, sugar master, carpenter, cook—all white persons—and seventeen negro slaves, of whom some are not expected to survive. The cause assigned is the bad quality of the iron and the boiler being old—more likely the latter, for an extraordinary degree of averice is often manifested by owners in using old boilers that are liable every minute to explode from their worn-out condition.

LARA.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

The Black Laws—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Sonday, Feb. 5, 1865.

The telegraph will have informed you, ere this, of the action of our Legislature in repealing the "Black Laws," which have so long disgraced the statute books of our State. The final action was taken in the House on Saturday, and the repealing bill passed by a most decisive majority. The Democrats, of course, voted against it, as they had a few days previously against the ratification of the slavery abolishing amendment to the Constitution. They have, at least, the virtue of a faithful adherence to slavery in all its vicissitudes. They cling to it while it was in the heighth of its power, and they cling to it now as it descends to its grave, and even consent to go down with it into the political Hades. Our Democracy is even behind the people of the Slave States, and stubbornly refuse to submit to an inexorable fate, which has broken their idol and buried it from its pedestal of power.

The "Horse Railway Bill," which has created so much excitement here, has been vetoed by the Governor. Petitions to this effect were sent down after the passage of the bill, signed by over 10,000 citizens of Chicago, backed by a large and influential delegation. The veto, therefore, gives great satisfaction to all but the corporators.

The Union members of our Legislature have decided not to redistrict the State into fourteen Congressional districts. The bills brought forward were such outrageous gerrymanders, that it was found impracticable to reconcile conflicting interests. Some of the proposed districts were over two hundred miles in length, and, consequently, of very narrow breadth. The result last Fall gave us eleven of the fourteen members, and we are more likely to lose than gain from any reorganization of the districts.

The question of the removal of the State Capital continues to excite considerable interest. I am still of the opinion that the location will remain unchanged. Chicago has made liberal offers. If it is concluded to remove; but is not anxious for it. In fact, I think our members will vote against the measure.

MILITARY.

Recruiting proceeds but slowly in this city, and throughout the State, judging from what I hear. But little extra effort is being made to fill our quota, and a draft now seems inevitable. The quota of the State is unexpectedly large, being over one-ninth of the whole number called for; so large, and following so soon the other call, that our citizens appear somewhat discouraged in attempting to answer the demand by enlistments. I notice, however, that bills are being passed by the Legislature quite rapidly, authorizing quite a number of counties to levy a war tax.

At Camp Fry, in this city, only 250 men have been received towards making up the ten new regiments authorized to be raised in this State. As the time is limited to the 15th, the show will be rather a slim one.

All is quiet at Camp Douglas. The prisoners are in good health, and behave as well as could be expected. There have been no recent serious attempts to escape. Since the first of January, about 175 have been released by order of the President, on taking the oath. Most of these are vagabondizing around the city, as much rebels as ever, and not at all backward in expressing their sympathies.

We are having quite a rush of the lecturing celebrities in our town just now. Emerson has been delivering four lectures, and so has Gough, during the past week. The latter, I learn, has about 1,200 lectures prearranged, which will take him something like eight years to deliver, occupying only the usual lecture season. This week we are to have Dr. Elder, of Pennsylvania, who is to discourse upon "Political Economy in its relations to Taxation," and kindred subjects. He is to deliver four free lectures under the auspices of the Board of Trade, Mercantile Association, Stock Exchange, and Young Men's Association. They are made free, that all tax-payers may have the benefit of his exposition of the subject.

The arrangements for the great Sanitary Fair are progressing satisfactorily. Contributions on a liberal scale have already been received. The Sanitary Commission has been injured somewhat by the unjustifiable attacks which its Universalist partisans have made upon the Christian Commission.

The shooting of young Buaracess, at Washington, has created a good deal of feeling here. He was widely known and universally respected, and all the facts in the unfortunate case, so far as they are known, are decidedly in his favor. I have known him ever since he has been in the West, and have never heard aught against his character as a Christian gentleman. There is some mystery about the matter, and there are grave suspicions, that the girl, Harris, was but an instrument in the hands of parties in Burlington with whom the deceased had an important litigated difficulty pending.

BUSINESS.

The weather is delightful; but general business is quiet. Gmin speculation goes forward moderately, and our "Stock Exchange" having got into operation, divides the gambling business with the Board of Trade Rooms. Men meet each other twice a day, and go through the farce of selling gold backwards and forwards to each other, with the hope, I suppose, of "roping" in some unfortunate who has not yet seen the elephant. However, it is better for the community that they gamble in gold than in breadstuffs; but if they would resort to cards and dice it would be still more innocent, though, perhaps, not quite as respectable.

The papers here failed to get up much of an oil excitement here, although the power of puffing has been pretty well tried. Our local oil company is still boring away, confident of developing the oleaginous fluid in paying quantities.

LETTER FROM EDWARD LABOULAYE.—The President of Harvard College recently received a letter, of which the following is a translation, from M. Laboulaye, the distinguished friend of America, acknowledging the receipt of the diploma of Doctor of Laws, conferred upon him at the last commencement:

SIR: I have received the diploma of Doctor of Laws with which the University at Cambridge has honored me, and your kind letter which accompanies it. I cannot tell you, Sir, how much I am touched by this distinction and the sentiments with which it is attended. By defending in France that which you so justly name "the cause of truth and of justice," I have only performed my duty, and am too highly recompensed by the proofs of esteem and affection which I receive every day from America.

Impressed, Sir, to be my interpreter with your illustrious associates, and to bear witness to them of my gratitude. To them I owe it that I am no longer a stranger in America; this will be for me a new reason for defending the cause of a country which is for me a country of adoption.

I am, with respect and gratitude, your very obedient servant, EDWARD LABOULAYE.

From a recent letter addressed by M. Laboulaye to another friend in Massachusetts, the Boston *Advertiser* makes the following extract:

"We follow here in France, with lively curiosity, events in America. The reelection of Mr. Lincoln has made a profound impression, and the fortunate march of Sherman begins to convince even the most incredulous that the North will conquer.

When I began to defend the cause of the North, I was looked upon as a dreamer. French journals and even statesmen are accustomed to take their opinions from the *Times*. Now they begin to tell me that I was right, and public opinion is turning insensibly to the good cause, for the reason that it promises to be the strongest. Let Congress abolish slavery, and I do not doubt that in a short time public sentiment in France and on the continent will be entirely on your side."

FROM MISSOURI.

The Question of Negro Suffrage—Stringent Military Measures—Guerrilla Warfare—Land Speculators—Slaves Run off to Texas.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Jan. 31, 1865.

Slavery having been effectually disposed of in this State, the sequential subject of suffrage is taken up by the popular mind. I alluded to this in my last, and endeavored to show that suffrage should follow freedom. The best minds in the country favor it, look for it as a natural consequence, and direct the people at large to prepare for it. Intelligence is to be the standard of the elective franchise, and it shall apply to white as well as black. One would naturally expect that those who wrought for the abolition of slavery on the broad grounds of justice and humanity would also favor the above idea, but the friends of progress will learn with astonishment that the majority of those who directly brought about emancipation in Missouri, are endeavoring to form a new party to prevent the freed blacks obtaining any substantial benefits outside of mere freedom from their masters. It is the manifest intention of the self-styled Radicals to coalesce with the radical Conservatives in order to defeat the Radicals, which embrace the entire German population, in securing for the State that genuine republicanism that makes every man in the republic an integral part of it. They hope to, and no doubt will, be seconded when the issue comes, by the conservative Conservatives; and thus, after giving to the nation, in a handsome majority for the Union President, undoubted evidence of progress, he self styled Radicals forsake the men who helped them to do so, and now seek a union with the remaining elements of rebellion and revolution. This is done because of prejudice against color, because it is really popular to hold the negro down, and because the monied influences are against the individuality of man, no matter what his color, creed, or condition.

The men who are now frightened from the performance of a Christian duty by the bugbear of "negro equality," deserve no voice in the councils of the nation. The idea of the domination of the freed slaves is absurd in the extreme, and except it apply to the districts in the South laid waste by the rebellion of the inhabitants, in which case such domination is probably the best thing for the nation, the idea excites only laughter; yet it is a solemn fact, that it exercises a great and perhaps controlling influence in the entire West, and may keep back the social, moral and political development of millions of human beings, whose patience and amiability under the direst oppression are the best claims upon Christian consideration, and the best evidences of their susceptibility of the greatest improvement and advancement in the scale of humanity.

STRINGENT MILITARY MEASURES.

Brig.-Gen. Sanborn, in command of the Southwestern District, with headquarters at Springfield, Mo., has issued an order banishing from the State about one hundred families of known enemies of the Government. The order sets forth that these people have sheltered, fed and maintained bushwhackers; that some of their fathers, sons and brothers are bushwhackers, who have robbed, plundered and burned the property of peaceable and law-abiding Union citizens; that they took part in the raid of Price and helped to kill, for the purpose of exterminating hundreds of Union men. Gen. Sanborn says that it becomes necessary to the peace, welfare and prosperity of the State to banish those people, and he is right. He is a man of just and noble principles, and has not taken this seemingly harsh step without deliberation and a proper sense of all the consequences. It is useless to repeat the oft-told horrors of the guerrilla warfare in this State, and especially in his district, bordering on Arkansas, but it is necessary to remind the reader of the fact that except such precautionary measures are adopted *now*, next Spring will open with a repetition, on a more extended scale, of the guerrilla murders, plunderings and incendiaries of last year. The prospect of the speedy crushing out of the rebellion will not affect guerrilla warfare a particle. It is carried on by bloody and lawless bands, whose love for plunder first led them to make a plea of assisting the Southern arms, but whose real action will not be controlled by any circumstance in favor of or foreboding against them. All along the line of the North Missouri Railroad there is now operating an organized band of robbers who call themselves "Greenbacks," whose prime object it is to rob way farers of money, but who kill all Union men they fall in with. They are bushwhackers, were with Price, but are now afraid to return to their homes for fear of the certain vengeance ready to fall the moment they show themselves wherever they are known. These outlaws have families in the interior of the country, and they maintain them with their plunder, often stained with blood, but just as soon as they find that their families are banished, and that the military are on their track, they will either leave the State or immediately abandon their lawless course.

In this connection it is interesting to observe that the purchase of lands is attracting to the State shoals of speculators. Bargains such as would excite the cupidity of a miser are had from people desirous to leave the State and follow slavery, or from those compelled to leave it on account of their identification with the enemies of the Government, thereafter, doubtless, interesting legal questions will arise, touching the legitimacy of titles conveyed under these circumstances, for it may turn out, that while the law did not interfere with the transfer of such property, it may declare by and bye that it belongs to the Government: through confiscation on account of the rebellion of its former owners. Much property is in fact gotten rid of by self-conscious rebels, and if the Government should eventually decide not to confiscate, one great good will have been done through the fear that it would.

Speaking of property, reminds me that there have been hundreds of the best class of slaves "run off" to Texas, in anticipation of emancipation. Almost daily the military authorities are called upon to make master This or mistress That, tell where Susey or Pompey, or Mary Jane, or Sam has been sent to. It is discovered that many young colored people are now being hurried away into Kentucky, preparatory to taking them still further from the reach of freedom, or perhaps to sell them there for as much more as they would bring over the compensation to loyal owners—three hundred dollars per capita. The military cannot, of course, do much in these cases, but action has already been taken in some of the more aggravating, which may excercise a salutary influence, and in part correct this outrage upon justice and humanity.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Sluggishness About the Draft—Pitiful Cries About Guerrillas—Barbridge Determined to Exterminate them—Kentucky's Rank in the Internal Revenue Report.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Feb. 6, 1865.

Under the call of Dec. 19, this county's quota is over 1,800, most of which falls upon this city, taking perhaps one out of every four able-bodied; and yet this city is so far entitled to credit for just seven, while across the river they are volunteering thirty per day. What sluggishness or indifference! We claim that the guerrillaized condition of our State should exempt us from the draft; yet we do nothing, even for our State!

Pitiful cries constantly assail us from true, tried and unflinching Union Kentuckians. They uniformly say, "Kentucky will soon lose all her good Union men, who will be forced to abandon the State to these guerrilla bands, unless the United States or State authorities adopt some means for our protection." Gen. Burbridge announces his determination to post a sufficient force in every exposed county to systematically hunt down and exterminate guerrilla bands. And Gov. Bramlette declares that he will take the responsibility of arming and paying all organizations of discharged Kentucky veterans for the defence of themselves, their homes and their State against "those accursed murderers." It is to be hoped these distinguished gentlemen will henceforth work together.

I look for no substantial service to the State from the Lieutenant-Governor; he is so vindictive against Gen. Burbridge and Lincolnites generally in and out of Kentucky.

Despite all buckets, you see that in Commissioner Lewis' Internal Revenue Report, Kentucky ranks sixth, both in last year's amount returned and in the total to June 30, 1864; and holds the same relative position in the amount received from manufactures and productions.

I hope Congress will grant us the proposed bridges across the Ohio at this and other points. They will vastly accommodate the Government and the people at large, as well as the States immediately concerned.

PONTIAC.

Kentucky and Slavery.

PATRIOTIC LETTER FROM MAJ.-GEN. T. J. WOOD.

Maj.-Gen. T. J. Wood has written an eloquent letter urging the abolition of slavery in Kentucky. He says:

Seeing that slavery, in the hands of wicked and designing men, has been used as the all-powerful influence to produce a rebellion which has brought war and havoc and ruin on the land, to the great injury, yea, almost destruction of all interests, slavery included, will Kentucky, longer cling to it? Will she longer cling to an institution whose very existence jeopardizes all her other interests, and may be used for their destruction? I sincerely pray not. How small is the value of slavery compared with her other vast and varied interests. It is but as a drop of water in the ocean, a grain of sand on the sea-shore.

* * *Ipso facto*, the existence of war, at all protracted, will destroy the life of slavery. Who, for a moment, will question the truth of these propositions, who is cognizant with the present status of slavery in Tennessee, the district around New-Orleans, and other portions of country exempted from the operations of the President's Proclamation of Emancipation, but which have felt the disorganising influence of war. Neither can it be doubted that our arms will reach, sooner or later, every foot of the insurrectionary territory. The last, grand successful campaign of the brilliant and comprehensive Sherman, fully sustains this statement. He does predicted, a year ago, that one of our armies, 60,000 strong, would march from Atlanta to Savannah, he would have been esteemed insane. Now, it is a verity. To the destructive influence of actual war may be added, with reference to much the larger part, as well in regard to the number of slaves as in territorial extent, of the slavery interest in the United States, the President's proclamation declaring the emancipation of all held in involuntary servitude within certain defined limits. And let none suppose the loyal people of the United States will ever consent to a revocation of that famous edict.

Wise in discerning the prognostics of the times, the States of Maryland and Missouri have taken steps to free themselves of domestic slavery. A large party in Tennessee are moving in the same direction. Since the commencement of the rebellion, the State of West Virginia, formed out of the slave territory, has been admitted into the Union. Throwing out of consideration the State of Delaware, in which involuntary servitude has only a nominal existence, it were scarcely an exaggeration to say, it is only in the State of Kentucky that slavery has a real and legal existence. And, in Kentucky, with all the protection afforded to it by the Constitution of the United States, by her own fundamental and statutory laws, and by the forbearance which her devoted loyalty has called forth, the institution of slavery has fallen into a decadence which, I am sure, will, in a few years, consign it to the grave—never more to be resurrected. Such being the case, would it not be the part of wisdom to provide, in advance, for an inevitable result? Why cling with so much pertinacity to an institution on which death has already stamped his signet? With involuntary servitude so rapidly disappearing from all the rest of the area which it once stained, to attempt to preserve it in Kentucky would not be more efficacious than the effort of galvanizing a real and actual life into a corpse. The rebel leaders, though they professedly invoked war for the protection of slavery, are preparing, evidently, for its extinction. Their so-called President has recommended the use of negro soldiers. Their General-in-Chief has lately, in an official communication, addressed to Mr. Miles, the Chairman of their House Committee of Military Affairs, recommended their employment. I doubt not it will be done. And when it is done, the inevitable consequence will be the extinction of slavery. Does Kentucky propose to retain this blight on her escutcheon, when it has forever disappeared from every other part of our noble domain? Heaven forbid it? Rather by just and wise legislation, and by the necessary change in her organic law, let Kentucky hasten the death of involuntary servitude throughout all her borders, and provide for it a decent and Christian burial. These steps once taken, all cause for embitterment between her authorities and citizens and the Federal authorities would be immediately removed, and all the moral and material force of the State would be availed, with greatly increased efficacy, for the suppression of the rebellion, and the restoration of the Union. Freed from slavery, the noble old Commonwealth would enter, with renewed energy, on a higher, grander career of improvement, prosperity and civilization, than she has yet known.

I have a right to speak for the United States, and especially for the glorious Union, for I have devoted a score of the best years of my life in arduous, active military service in their behalf. I claim the privilege of addressing the people of Kentucky on a subject of such vital importance to them, for I am a native of that State, and, politically, have never acquired any other home. I cherish the warmest attachment for my native State. I love the people for their many noble qualities and great virtues. I honor and revere the fond memories which cluster around her past. For my services, too, I claim the privilege of addressing her people. Within the last six weeks, with my brethren in arms, I have stood between her and the exultant and ruthless foe, whose proud vaunt it was that he would invade her, lay waste her fair fields, overthrow her Government, State and National, and plant the hated banner of the rebellion on the banks of the beautiful Ohio.

Filling up Old Regiments with New Men.

NEW YORK CITY, Thursday, Jan. 26, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Through the medium of your paper I see that the question of new or old regiments is agitated. In your edition of the 24th inst. is a very sensible editorial, advocating the policy of incorporating all new recruits and drafted men into old regiments. It is the only fair and efficient mode of proceeding. If the views of an officer of three years' field service will be acceptable to you, and of any benefit in this much needed reform, I gladly give my evidence in favor of filling up old regiments and forming no more new ones. We have skeletons enough of old regiments now in the field to swallow up all the new men that will be obtained. During the last year of my service, I was particularly well situated for observing the evil results of new regiments, while old ones were kept below the minimum number. As I was Captain and Acting Assistant Inspector-General upon the staff of one of our ablest and best fighting Generals, one who got the utmost possible service out of his men, Major-Gen. A. J. Smith, and while with him my business was to investigate the *internal workings* of the different organizations, and I have often wished to have this matter brought before the proper authorities. New regiments are not only much more expensive to the Government, but the same number of men, systematically distributed among old regiments, will *aid* the Government to a much greater degree, and by sending platoons of thirty and forty men to the front as fast as collected, the Government will be receiving the benefit of their services months earlier than if waiting in camp to fill up a regiment. New regiments make commissioned officers of men who have been for the past three or four years idle at home, leaving about some political superior, and at the same time keep men who have been hard at work in the field for that length of time, from receiving their well-deserved promotions. In many instances I have known officers to receive commissions to higher rank, and non-commissioned officers to receive commissions from the Governors of their respective States, but were not entitled to be mustered in because there were not men enough in their organizations; and in would come new regiments with newly-fledged officers who were not *half the soldiers* that the privates of the old regiments were. It is not doing justice to old soldiers, and then new soldiers will not fight by themselves, so well as if supported by veterans. The question has many bearings which, if I thought you would have time to note, I would refer to. The evils arising from putting new regiments into the field at this time, cannot be fully understood by those who have not lived in the army, but I hope that our worthy Governor will forward the quota of this State to the front by detachments, to fill up old regiments, and give support and countenance to those who can teach them their duties.

W. S. B.

Obituary.

LIEUT. EDWARD K. WIGHTMAN.

Lieut. E. K. Wightman, whose death has already been announced in our columns, was the son of Stillman K. Wightman, Esq., counselor-at-law, of this city. He received a liberal education, and graduated from the Free Academy in 1854. As he was eminently fitted for literary pursuits, he soon became a contributor to some of the city newspapers, and was specially employed in the superintendence of the *Shoe and Leather Reporter*. A very important statistical article, prepared by him for that paper some months since, was highly appreciated and used by the Home Department of the United States Government, and was republished in Great Britain, Germany and France.

His character was distinguished by warm affection, strict integrity, sound judgment and unspotted morality. His disposition was conciliating, but characterized by an indomitable will. He possessed a powerful physical constitution, which never yielded to discouragements in the accomplishment of his fixed purposes. When the Ninth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, (Hawkins' Zouaves,) was reinforced a year after entering active service, Mr. Wightman's sense of duty to his country induced him, despite of advantageous business offers and the argument of friends, to offer himself as a recruit. He declined the proffer of a Captaincy from considerations connected with a lack of pro

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

MR. MILNER GIBSON ON THE AMERICAN WAR.

On Jan. 24 Mr. MILNER GIBSON, President of the Board of Trade, continued a speech to his constituents at Ashton-under-Lyne, as follows:

It may be thought right that I should say a few words upon a question which has excited the deepest interest throughout the whole of England, and most especially in this locality—I mean the question of the American war. I was one of those, from the commencement, that never ventured to make any prophecy as to what would be the result of this great conflict. I was always astonished at the confidence with which many asserted that the Union was irrevocably gone, and that America was rent in twain; and I was surprised at the ease with which they prejudged the question as to the power of the United States to resist this great rebellion. The Southern Confederacy undertook by force of arms to cut asunder the American Republic, to coerce the Government of the United States into an agreement that there should be established a new Republic, upon new principles—namely, one of which slavery was to be the fundamental basis—[cheers]—or, as has been repeatedly stated, a new edifice, of which slavery should be the chief stone of the corner; and I could not, as I have stated before, feel much sympathy for such a cause. I feel, naturally, strong sympathy with nations struggling for independence—trying by sometimes even violent means to overthrow despotism and tyranny; but the case here is entirely different—[hear]—because it was the case of a number of partners in a common firm, who separated from the rest in a violent manner, for the purpose of establishing principles which I am one of those who think will never permanently reign in this world. [Cheers.] The struggle between the South and the North has really been a struggle between slavery and freedom—[hear, hear, "no, no," cheers and counter cheers]—and I cannot see, myself, that this Confederacy has at present shown any signs of being able to establish upon permanent foundations the empire which it has shadowed forth to the world. What is the present situation? The border States, which formed at first a part of the territory claimed by the Confederacy, are all gone; all the debatable territory in which it was a question whether there was an inclination to the South or to the North, is now, I believe, under the control of the Government of the United States; and, in point of fact, now this great conflict seems to be sustained mainly by three States only on the eastern shore, viz.: North and South Carolina and a part of Virginia. [Cheers.] I have said before, that at the commencement of this war a person who had long resided in the United States said to me: "Don't venture upon predictions; don't be a prophet in this matter; neither you nor I can tell what will be the result of this great conflict." And, therefore, though I am merely reciting what I believe to be facts, and which I have given from the information which has reached us, still I will not venture even now to make any predictions; and I am here to say that Her Majesty's Government are as disposed now, as they ever have been, to preserve a strict and impartial neutrality between the contending parties. [Great cheering.] There are those in this country who would stir up ill-feeling between England and the United States. There are those in the United States, also, who would stir up, no doubt, ill-feeling there toward England. There are these disturbing elements in all countries; but I am sure that the Government of England have no other desire than to act toward the Government of the United States in—to use the words of WASHINGTON—"a spirit of exalted justice." [Cheers.] Their desire is to cultivate with the United States friendly feelings, and relations of amity; and I hope and trust, and I believe, that the Government of the United States is actuated by the same just and righteous feelings toward ourselves. [Cheers.] That there may be questions to discuss between two countries situated as we have been is very possible, but I will believe that these questions will be approached in a calm and dignified spirit, and be settled not by passion, but by reason. [Cheers.] It is not to be wondered at that much irritation has existed in the United States by the depredations that have been committed by armed ships that have sailed from and been fitted in the ports of England. It is natural, and, seeing the vast damage these cruisers that sailed from a neighboring port have done to American commerce, one must not wonder that the press of America, and that many persons of the country, have expressed themselves in strong and passionate language upon this subject, especially during the course of a civil war. On our side it must be remembered that the Government has used all the means in its power to prevent these evasions of the law, and that there have been men in this country sufficiently unpatriotic under these circumstances to endeavor to escape from the law, and, by artful management, endeavor to accomplish what was the intention of the Foreign Enlistment Act to prevent; for it is not to be expected that patriotic Englishmen are to be willing to break the spirit of law, and are to feel satisfied if they have continued to keep within its letter, and within its technicalities. [Applause.] If you build a ship in Liverpool, send her sixty miles from another port, and the crew from a third and all the large parts of this ship of war put in some place out of the United Kingdom, seeing that the whole of the transaction took place by pre-arrangement in the United Kingdom, and that there was an unlawful intention guiding and pervading every part of that transaction, I say, the offence against the spirit of International law and our own law was as complete in that case as if the ship had sailed forth complete in all its parts from the port of Liverpool. [Cheers.] I am very sorry that these unfortunate questions should have arisen. It, when England had been at war with some foreign nation, and was succeeding in carrying on an effective blockade of the enemy's ports, there sailed forth from some neutral country, cruisers to burn and destroy British merchant vessels on the high seas, I know what the feelings of the people of this country would have been—[hear]; I know the passionate remonstrances that the Government of the day would have received; and therefore I call upon every fair and just-minded man to make a fair allowance for the irritation which the conduct of these cruisers has caused amongst many persons in America. [Cheers.] I trust that we may see, when this war concludes, regulations of permanent friendship established between the United States and England. We are naturally allies; our principles are nearer to each other than the principles of any other two countries; we both ought to be in the van in the cause of liberty; and, I say, if you look to the material interests of England and the material interests of the United States, it is impossible to conceive any greater disaster in the world's history than that the relations between these two countries should be interrupted, and that intercourse so tenderly to all should be suspended by any hostile or unfriendly feeling. [Cheers.] Let us hope that we are near a just and righteous settlement of this great war; that the emancipation of the slaves will be one of its consequences; and that our relations and our commerce with that country may be—the one as friendly and the other as great—as it has ever been. [Cheers.] These are my cordial wishes, and I am quite certain that I am also expressing the hearty wishes of every intelligent person in this great assembly. The Right Hon. gentleman concluded by again intimating his readiness to answer any question that might be addressed to him respecting any topic on which it might be considered he ought to speak; and he sat down amid loud and continued applause.

A gentleman addressed the following inquiry to Mr. Gibson: "Assuming that the States now known as the Southern Confederacy abolish legal property in slaves, will you endeavor to promote the adoption of that great and brave people into the family of nations?" [Cheers, disapprobation, and cries of "Not a bit of it," &c.]

Mr. GIBSON—I remember the late Sir ROBERT PEEL—a great and eminent statesman, as you all know—giving this opinion to a young friend: "Never," he said, "answer a hypothetical question"—[cheers and laughter]—never answer a question founded upon a supposition." Well, I must, with great respect, decline to say what I would do if something else happened. [Laughter.] When the case arises, then is the time to deal with it, and decide what to do. [Cheers, and prolonged laughter.]

In reply to another question, Mr. GIBSON assured the meeting it was untrue that he had ever voted on the question of the ballot, except in favor of its adoption.

On the motion of Mr. ALFRED RENDEL, (whose emurring speech was, as usual, the cause of great hilarity,) seconded by Mr. Aldermen DARNTON, a vote of thanks to Mr. GIBSON, and expressive of the confidence of his friends, was unanimously carried. The right honorable gentleman having returned thanks, proposed a similar compliment to the chairman, which was also passed, and the proceedings terminated.

THE PEACE RUMORS.

A LONG STRUGGLE PROBABLE.

From the London Globe, Jan. 26.

For some time past the advices from America have brought mysterious intimations of projected attempts to establish peace between the Federals and Confederates. A few weeks ago them came a mock-and-half story importing that the advances were to come made by Mr. STEPHENS Vice-President of the Confederacy. It is a curious fact that the present mail shows how a similar report had started up in the South, and in Georgia, too, Mr. STEPHENS' own State. The Richmond papers treat the story with contempt, applying to it the slang term "bosh." But, although there seems not appear to be any organized peace party in the Confederacy, there is one in the United States. It is very small, it is cast down by a recent defeat, but its motto seems to be *sic desperandum*. The party we refer to, though small, is larger than that which showed itself at Chicago in alliance with the gentlemen at Niagara. It consists of the leaders of those Democrats who voted for General MCCLELLAN, with the addition of some eccentric Republicans who still cherish the delusive belief that the Slave States would again willingly join the Union. The subject has actually been discussed in the House of Representatives in the debate on Mr. LINCOLN's message, and our readers knew, there have been living rapports of a contemplated unofficial visit to Richmond by Mr. BLAIR, who lately held office in the Federal Government. That argument of the Democrats is that the Federal Government has no right to assume that the Confederates will not negotiate on the basis of a return to the Union, and that, in the interests of humanity, the question should be put formally before the Cabinet of Mr. DAVIS. According to some statements in the newspapers, Mr. FRANCIS BLAIR had gone to Richmond to propose a plan of pacification on the base of "a return of the rebellious States to the Union;" according to others, neither Mr. BLAIR nor any one else had gone to Richmond. Now, the explanation of all this is, that the leaders of the Democratic party and some other persons desire very much that a formal attempt should be made to negotiate, and if an unofficial envoy has gone to Richmond, the proceedings would have been permitted in deference to their wishes, urged on the plea of humanity. But there does not appear to be the slightest ground for supposing that the Richmond Cabinet would for a moment entertain the proposition on the basis stated. Their passion for independance is as strong now as ever. If we judge from its expression; and if we look to the facts of the case, we see that they confirm the view we take of the sentiments of the South. For, as we showed last week, although they are hard pressed, although the effect of the last campaign has been to contract the theatre of great operations, yet that they are not so beaten down, so deprived of all chance of a return of good fortune, as to be brought to that frame of mind when remission might seem to be the most expedient course. They have left in them a vast deal of fight, and they possess one large and untouched reserve of fighting power; their original thirst for a separate existence still burns within them; and they have besides whatever may lie in store in the proverbial fickleness of the goddess who exercises so large an influence on war. On the other hand, there is no sign, even among the bulk of the Democrats, of a desire for peace which shall involve the permanent splitting of the Union, the passion to conquer is unabated, nay, strengthened by recent successes; and, moreover, there is that novelty in the history of the United States, a large military party and large military interests to be reckoned with. Hence, taking a broad view of the cardinal facts of the state of affairs, the facts which lie at the root of the contest, and taking the temporary manifestations of politicians for what they are worth, it does not appear reasonable to suppose that any negotiations, whether at Richmond, or at Washington, or at Niagara, have deep roots, or can produce an abiding influence on the conflict. The balance of probabilities still inclines on the side of a long and dreadful struggle; for one side has not been beaten enough to make it give in and the other has met with successes sufficient to make it persevere. In short, the fundamental differences between the two sections remain in an insoluble state; and any one who may reckon on the base of an early solution will build on a foundation of sand. If the Confederates were willing to rejoin the Union, they would present conditions unacceptable to their adversaries. If they are not willing to reënter the Union—and there is no sign that they are—there is no end of negotiation on the threshold. As the interests of trade and commerce are seriously affected by this question, it is desirable that there should be no misunderstanding; and those will be in the surest position who lay their account with a prolonged war.

GOLDWIN SMITH'S OPINION.

Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH writes a letter to the *News* on the prospect of peace in America, which concludes thus:

"Slavery gone, no question remains but that of State Rights. The legal doctrine of State Rights has been tainted by the lawless treason of the slave-owners. But it is not in itself treason, nor is the opposite doctrine of a centralized nationality, to which the exigencies of this struggle have naturally given a temporary ascendancy at the North, an manifestly identical with loyalty to the highest interests of the nation that it can admit of no discussion or compromise.

Federation, not the centralized nationality into which divisions of race and language, and the force of external pressure have driven the nations of Europe, seems to be the destined constitution of the New World. In such all the circumstances of a single race, with similar political tendencies, but with a strong love of independence, spreading over an immense region, and, as the Americans will soon see, without a neighbor or an enemy. It combines every advantage of internal peace, external security, and free commercial intercourse incident to centralized nationality with the freedom of development, the variety of character, the emulation, the comparative experience without which there can be no true greatness. It is also the real talisman of empire. A centralized nationality must have certain territorial limits; a federation need have no limits but those of the North American continent. And few, probably, who have examined American institutions will doubt that they are sound, strong, and pure in proportion to their local character, and that as they become more centralized the opposite qualities appear. The last Presidential election was an exceptional case; its grandeur belonged to the crisis, not to the institution.

The exigencies of the present struggle, as was before said, have produced a strong leaning toward centralized nationality. They have also produced a leaning toward a Dictatorship of the Executive. In both cases the nation ought to beware, lest its permanent interest should be compromised by the natural tendency of the hour.

Even a legal right of secession, to be exercised not by fraud and violence, but with due notice and with due provision for all Federal interests and liabilities, though the name is at present execrable to the ears of loyal citizens, would probably be devoid of any practical danger. Slavery being out of the way, there is no conceivable inducement to secession left, unless it be some question of taxation arising out of the excessive increase of the debt. In the case of the central States, the idea would be absurd; and in all cases the inducements to union, political and commercial, seem overwhelming. No doubt, even a theoretical concession on this point would be in itself an evil; but it might be better than a continuance of the horrors and a perpetuation of the animosities of civil war.

It is in regard to the question of State rights, and to the possibility of a peace based on reasonable recognition of those rights, that the loyal wing of the Democratic party (including both the Democrats who voted for LINCOLN and those who honorably acquiesced, as many did, in the national decision) may, perhaps, render an inestimable service to their country.

Enough has been done for glory. If glory could ever be won by civil war, The soldiers of GRANT, SHERMAN and SHERIDAN, the seamen of FARRAGUT and PORTER have forced calumny itself to own that a nation supreme in industry can, when the need arises, make itself supreme in arms. Nor can history ever mistake the victor's moderation for a doubt of victory. The result is now sure, though dreadful carnage, increase of debt, and embitterment of the feud between those who are hereafter to be fellow-citizens may yet remain. I am, &c.,

GOLDWIN SMITH.

P. S. Whenever peace is mentioned, the spectre of the Confederate debt rises in the path. The utmost, probably, that could be done in that direction would be to permit the holders of Confederate securities to turn them, at a very low rate of discount, into securities of the Federal Government. This would, at all events, have the effect of binding the holders to the Union.

A DOUBLE SCREW BLOCKADE-RUNNER.

From the London Times, Feb. 2.

The double or twin-screw principle reached its present maximum stage of development in England on the 25th, in the trial trip of the iron double-screw steamship *Louisa Ann Fanny* down the Thames between Gravesend and the Maplin Sands. The vessel has a builder's measurement of 972 tons. Her length between perpendiculars is 250 feet, with a beam of 28 feet, and a moulded depth of 15 feet 6 inches. Her machinery consists of two pair of horizontal direct-acting engines, with cylinders of 40-inch diameter and 22½-inch stroke, driving two brass bladed screws of 9 feet 2 inches diameter, and a pitch of 17 feet 3 inches, the distance from centre to centre of the screws being 10 feet 10 inches. Steam is supplied by two boilers, firing from forward and aft, the furnaces having 245 feet of bar surface. The engine-room is fitted with the most modern improvements in its means of communication with the Captain or officer in charge on deck, and the engines are amply protected by the arrangements of the coal bunkers from shot, if the ship in her future career should ever come within range of hostile guns. The *Louisa Ann Fanny* has been built for purely commercial purposes, but as she may not improbable some day cross Wilmington bar, this protection afforded to her machinery by the arrangement of her coal bunkers is a very necessary precaution. The vessel started on her trial trip at about 15 minutes past noon, from off Gravesend, drawing 9 feet 9 inches at water aft, and 8 feet 9 inches forward, being the draught of water she would float at with a full cargo of cotton and her complement of fuel if leaving Charleston or Wilmington. The wind was northeasterly at about the strength of three at starting, but freshened very considerably as the mouth of the Thames opened, and the ship approached the dreary waste of waters below the Nore lightship. The run from Gravesend to the Nora and thence to the Mouse light vessels was accomplished in the most satisfactory manner, the engines working perfectly and without a hitch of any kind occurring, and the ship going evidently at a rate of speed that had never been equaled before, even by any sister twin-screw. The ship maintained her great rate of speed down to the extent of her course, and the distance between the Nore and Mouse lightships was accomplished in 24 min. 33 sec., equivalent to to a rate of speed for the ship of 16¾ knots. The tide was going in favor of the ship at about two knots, and allowing for this rate of tide, the true speed of the ship would therefore be, as nearly as could be definitely arrived at, 15¾ knots. The speed of the ship on a straight course having been ascertained, she was next tried in making circles, with the following results:—From a state of rest with the engines they were set to work in opposite directions, with the helm hard over to starboard, and two consecutive circles made, the ship turned literally on her centre, in 4 min. 11 sec. and 4 min. 16 sec. With the rudder fixed amidships, and the engines reversed in their motions as before, the circle was made in 6 min. 40 sec., the diameter of the circle made being, as previously, very nearly, if not quite, within the ship's length. The average revolutions of the engines when leaving Tilbury had been 61, the pressure of steam 32 lbs., and the vacuum 26 in. In running past the measured mile on the Maplin Sands the time was 3 min. 50 sec., the tide being, according to the pilot's account, (Mr. T. LEIGH,) about two knots in favor of the ship, but a stiff breeze, about five in strength, blowing against her. The indicated horse-power of the ship's engines, as given by the cards, was 1,650. The *Louisa Ann Fanny* returned to Gravesend, after completing her trial-run between the Nora and Mouse lightships, in time to allow the party on board to reach London by the 6 P. M. train, after making one of the most successful trips of any experimental vessel under steam.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE DEATH OF COL. CHARRAS.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Tuesday, Jan. 24—7 A. M.

After several premature reports of the death of Col. CHARRAS, the fact is now certain. A telegram from Basle, where he had resided for some years, announces that he died in that town yesterday. CHARRAS was born in 1808, and was the son of the Gen. CHARRAS who commanded in the Puy dne Dôme when the revolution of July broke out. He was educated at the Polytechnic School, and had the good or ill fortune to take an active part with his comrades in that affair, and, it is said, distinguished himself in the second day's attack on the barrack of the Rue de Babylone. He at first entered the artillery, for which his studies well qualified him, and soon attained the rank of Captain. He professed himself a Republican of the school of CARNOT, and contributed to CARNOT'S paper, the *National*, the organ of that party, a series of articles on military tactics, which attracted attention, and which his political friends alleged retarded his promotion. Some few years later, he gave up the artillery, was transferred to the infantry, and proceeded to Africa in 1841. Three years after, he got his commission as *Chef de Bataillon*, which he held when the revolution of February took place. His old associates did not forget CHARRAS. He was summoned from Africa, and, to the surprise of everybody, and probably most of all to his own, found himself thrust into the important office of Under-Secretary of War. He even held the portfolio of Minister of the same department; for Gen. CAVAIGNAC, to whom it had been offered, had not arrived in France, and, moreover, showed some hesitation at first about accepting it. CHARRAS'S advancement in the army was certainly not so rapid as that of Prince NAPOLEON, who was then so uncompromising a Republican as himself, and he accepted only the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel of Artillery. A good deal of discontent was caused by the choices CHARRAS made among the officers of the army. Veterans against whom nothing could be alleged but that they were republicans "of the eve" or "of the morrow," were dismissed from their command in a summary manner, and the dismissal was the more mortifying from the inferior rank and the little experience of the person at whose mercy they were. CHARRAS quitted office with the Provisional Government, but retained his seat in the Assembly, to which he had been sent, third on the list of fifteen, by 62,736 electors of his native department. From the moment of his leaving office to the end of 1851 his position in the Assembly was more parliamentary than military, and on questions of administration his opinion was listened to with attention and respect. On the famous night of the 21 of December, 1851, CHARRAS was taken from his house and lodged in the prison of MAZAS, together with Gens. CAVAIGNAC, CHANGARNIER, LAMORICIÈRE, and BEDEAU; and then transported to the frontier. In the decree of the 9th of January following they were comprised in the list of persons expelled from the French territory. A long time afterwards these Generals profited by the "amnesty" which was graciously accorded to them by the Emperor, and one after the other returned to France. Strangely enough, Col. CHARRAS could never be made to admire, or even to comprehend, the benign disposition of the Emperor. He obstinately persisted in the opinion that, never having done wrong, he had no need of an "amnesty,"—no need of the forgiveness of the Emperor—no need of the pity of M. DE MORNY, who, as Minister of the Interior, was thus absorbed in the two-fold duty of saving the country and laying the foundation of his own fortune. CHARRAS refused to return to France as a repentant sinner, and continued to live, as he has just died, in exile. His years of leisure he devoted to study. One elaborate work he published in Belgium on the campaign of 1815.

In this he proves, apparently beyond dispute, that all that was said by NAPOLEON I. to excuse his own faults, about the treachery, incapacity, disobedience, &c., of his Generals, was, as most people suspected, false. The work attracted great attention at the time, and from none more than the French Government, who prohibited it from entering France. He had been long engaged in another work on the campaign of 1813, which he gave the finishing hand to some short time before his death, and which, it is said, is ready for publication.

THE RUMOR OF RECOGNITION.

UNRELIABILITY OF THE LONDON TIMES.

From the London Star.

In the whole history of public movements it would be impossible to discover a parallel to the systematic attempts which have been made during the American war to mislead the people of England by means of false intelligence. A volume of the unfulfilled prophecies of the *Times*, and an exposure of the deliberate misrepresentation which have been put forth by that journal, in the letters of its New-York correspondent and in the editorial columns, would form a profitable study for the dupes who have assumed in good faith the trustworthiness of the information. Upon the events of the war, the acts of the Government, the condition of the finances, the probabilities of peace, its statements have been equally inspired by the same malignant purpose. Falsehood has been elaborated into a system, calumny and misrepresentation have been foisted upon the public with the most shameless effrontery. And now, when events are sweeping on too rapidly to permit of much more mischief being done by false accounts of the war, the restless fabricators turn to the relations between England and America, and hope to insure a crop of disaster by lending their influence to the circulation of the most unfounded rumors. The latest display of the perverse ingenuity of the New-York correspondent has been to give prominence and currency to a ludicrous notion which first appeared in the London *Index*, that on the 4th of March next, when Mr. LINCOLN'S second term of office begins, France and England would take the opportunity to recognize him only as the President of the Northern States. It is most amazing to find that this wretched penny-a-liner's conceit has caused some uneasiness among business men. Surely the mere fact that the *Times* New-York correspondent is giving prominence to what cannot be dignified even by the name of a rumor is enough to stamp it as a fiction.

* * * It is scarcely necessary to point out that the beginning of the second term of Mr. LINCOLN'S Presidency does not in the smallest degree affect the relations of foreign States with the country of which he is the chief magistrate. Mr. ADAMS is not the foreign agent of Mr. LINCOLN as an individual, but the Minister of a great country, whose rights and immunities are as unaffected by the change of her officials as the national position of Great Britain by the resignation of a Cabinet. Mr. LINCOLN after the 4th of March, as before, will be the representative of a nation which claims sovereignty over a certain territory; and if we did not pretend to have the right to intertere with that claim in 1861, when the deplorable civil war began, by what logic can it be contended that we have the right to interfere now when the war is still being waged? The Southern States, it is true, have not voted for Mr. LINCOLN, and why? Because they are in rebellion, and have lost their constitutional rights by their own act. It would be a remarkable ground for the interference of France and England, in a quarrel from which they have hitherto held aloof, that the one belligerent had not taken part in the constitutional proceedings of the other. No less remarkable would have been the specialties had the Southern belligerents proceeded to exercise the right of voting for the chief magistrate of a nation whose sovereignty they repudiate. Many grounds of recognition and intervention have been suggested during the war, in the vain hope of getting England to enter upon the lunatic path of raising up a slave empire to thwart and traverse her own anti slavery policy at every turn, and to engage with her in a fierce struggle for the possession of the free West Indian islands; but this suggestion has the merit of being the most extravagant as well as the latest of them all. Many gross misstatements have appeared in the letters of the correspondent of the *Times*, but the averment that the fear of European intervention on this ridiculous ground had promoted a peace mission to Richmond exceeds all in deliberate and unscrupulous mendacity.

THE COTTON IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

The following is published in the *Times* as the letter of a London merchant who has just returned from the Southern States:

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 26, 1865.

SIR: What is the truth about the cotton captured in Savannah, and what are the prospects for this year of getting cotton through the blockade? These are questions so often put to me as to lead to the supposition that it may be interesting to the public to hear an opinion, founded upon thirteen months' experience in Charleston, Wilmington and Savannah. Ten days prior to the occupation by SHERMAN of the latter city I was there, and, during my stay, visited all the principal places where cotton was stored. Being in the company of the commander of the district, Gen. MCLAWS, he stated that the force would be applied unhesitatingly to all cotton, to prevent it falling into the hands of the enemy. Now, as I know that bulk of the cotton in Savannah belonged to Confederate interests, such as State of Georgia, C. A. L. LAMAR, &c., it is most improbable that any large quantity was spared. When the Federals come to break out the cotton captured, the bales will somehow or other miraculously diminish in number, and the Northern Government will find that their great Christmas box consists of 5,000 instead of 25,000 bales. Six thousand bales is about the amount I estimate as held by foreign residents, and this may be saved; but much of it is in bad condition, and will be lost in handling. Now, in regard to our future supply of cotton from Wilmington, Charleston, &c., I cannot but think that it will be soon exhausted, and a week's later advices than those I brought confirm my opinion, that the blockading business is nearly "played out." The difficulties of getting transportation are now so great as to prevent any quantities coming forward, and since the fall of Savannah the Augusta road is monopolized by the Government, and I doubt if anybody but itself can get a single bale to port. Then the increased number of cruisers upon the seas makes the voyage very hazardous, while the extortionate demands of the Confederate Government (increasing day by day) upon the vessels, prevent them making profits in proportion to the risk run and capital involved. The number of vessels running the blockade is very sensibly diminished, and, indeed, in three months I look for no steamers engaged in that business but those owned by the [illegible] Government. All the cotton exported having to be "hewed" to port at [illegible] places an insurmountable obstacle for [illegible] from there, more especially as I have [illegible] supply of cattle for that purpose is [illegible]. For these reasons I anticipate that, after the present stocks in Nassau, Bermuda and Havana have come forward, we shall see but little of American cotton; and then the question naturally arises, can Egypt and Brazils supply the demand for long staples? This I leave for wiser heads than mine to determine.

I remain, sir, your obedient servant, W.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—"Flaneur" writes in the London *Morning Star*: "The news of the death of Mr. James Wallack—'handsome Jim Wallack'—arrived too late for me to comment upon last week, and has since been almost sufficiently noticed. I think, however, that nearly every commentator has been wrong in one important fact. It was in America, on his first visit, that he broke his leg, and hence his appearance there on crutches. What a noble head he had, and what a rollicking humor! How splendidly he told a story, and how he brought the house down in delight as, with uplifted eyebrows, and a swing of his lame leg, he would exclaim in 'The Brigand,' 'Why, now I look at it again, 'tis more like me than Massaroni!'" He was one of the best stage-managers of the day, and he knew thoroughly all stage requirements. He never grasped the higher flights of tragedy, but in melodrama was unrivaled; in what are technically known as 'character parts,' excellent. Mr. Fechter reminds one more of James Wallack than any other actor now on the stage."

—It is said that the collection of books formed by the late J. R. M'CULLOCH, the eminent political economist, has just been sold to Lord Overstone for the sum of £5,000. One who knows the library well avers that it was a good bargain for both parties. Mr. M'Culloch had been for thirty years an indefatigable collector; every book was a choice, well-selected copy of the best edition. The library has an additional value through the fact that Mr. M'Culloch had made a very excellent catalogue of the collection, under the title, "A Catalogue of Books, the property of a Political economist, with Critical and Bibliographical Notices, royal 8vo, VIII., pp. 390. London, 1862." Only a few privileged friend had the honor of receiving a copy from Mr. M'Culloch, and with the following injunction: "It is particularly requested that this book be not lent, nor leave given to make extracts from it."

—In speaking of the native press of India, the Bombay *Saturday Review* says: "It is common to deprecate the native press, by calling it the work of educated, Europeanized, and more or less denationalized natives. This has no truth in fact. The conductors of the native press, no less than its readers, consist of men of every grade of education and feeling, literary, religious and national. Even if the objection held with respect to the better class of papers, it would not hold of the lower. But it does not hold of the better class. This is conducted by men whose education speaks for itself in their writings, but whose predilections, prejudices and tastes are strictly national.

—To the January number of the *Art Journal* Mr. Ruskin contributes a most interesting paper on the Casius of Aglsie; Mr. Atkinson, in his "German School of Painting," gives a sketch of the life of Cornelius; Mr. Cunningham has a kindred subject, Sir Peter Lely; and Mr. and Mrs. Hall give a biography of Thomas Moore, the poet. The engravings consist of Landseer's "Rout of Comus and his Band," by J. C. Armitage; Turner's "Mercury and Argus," by J. T. Willmore; and Topwaidsen's "Basket of Loves," by E. W. Stpdart. Several of the articles are illustrated with wood-cuts, amongst which are portrait and a facsimile of handwriting of Moore and copies of Grinling Gibbon's carvings in St. Paul's.

—Messrs. Cassell, Petter & Galpin have issued a special address announcing a new and enlarged series of *Cassell's Illustrated Family Paper*, the first number of which will appear on the 15th January, price one penny. The character and extensive scope of the publishers' plans are fully indicated in the address. "The School of Self-Culture" "The Play-Hour," "The Young Folks' Club," "Domestic Economy," "The Platform," "Found in the Letter-Box," in addition to a higher order of "fiction," are the titles of some of the valuable new features which will in the future render *Cassell's Paper* one of the most distinctive magazines of the day.

—The several Continental States are making exertions to be well represented at the Dublin International Exhibition, in the fine art department. Forty or fifty of the best artists of Dusseldorf have promised to send pictures, and a large number of the Scandinavian painters, headed by M. ANDERS TIDEMAND, contribute pictures. Munich will furnish specimens of the most celebrated artists, and her leading painters, including KAULBACH, SCHWIND, PILOTY and SCHRANDOLPH, will send works of art. At Vienna, the Council of the Art Union will, it is understood, aid in procuring pictures and other objects of art from Austria.

—A virtuoso of a very high class, Herr SATTER, of Vienna, who has been in America for some years, has been exciting no common attention in Leipsic. His execution is something quite extraordinary: it combines the most beautiful delicacy with the greatest power and brilliancy. He also possesses the now newly-cultivated gift of improvisation, while he exercises in a manner at once ingenious and interesting, and so as to command the respect of the ables musicians.

—The manufacture of the great Atlantic telegraph cable is progressing very satisfactorily. The length made now averages eighty miles per week. As it is necessary that the cable should be kept constantly immersed in water, eight large tanks have been constructed to contain it, from which it will be coiled into the *Great Eastern*. The entire cable will be ready by June next.

—Mr. MOXON has published the first volume of a collection of "Miniature Poets," consisting of selections from the Laureate's works. The volume is beautifully printed and illustrated, not with pictures, but conventional head-lines and fancies. The poems are the shorter and more popular pieces, those best fitted for public reading and recitation having the preference.

—A short time since the London *Review* announced that a new and complete edition of M. de Tocqueville's works were in preparation. Within the last few days news has been received of the death of his widow. The lady held all the MSS. of her eminent and gifted husband, and her decease may now somewhat retard the appearance of the new edition.

—The Prussian Government have officially announced that an international exhibition will be held at Stettin during the ensuing Summer. Objects for exhibition will be received up to the 1st of May, and exhibition space will be charged at the rate of 2½ silver groschen per Prussian square foot, equivalent to 2.85d. per English square foot.

—*Good Words*, perhaps the most successful of all modern religious serials, is about to have a competitor with a title that sounds strangely like an imitation—*Winning Words*, a *Lamp of Love for the Young Folks at Home*. The second title, it appears, was that of a small monthly, published by Messrs. Gall & Inglis; but these gentlemen have thought proper to alter it to that given above.

—Mr. Bentley will shortly issue an English translation of M. Amédés Guillemin's admirable treatise, *Le Ciel*. This is good news, as the book has already taken rank as the best book on popular astronomy yet issued, both as regards text and illustrations. The translation will be edited by Mr. Lockyer, a Fellow of the Astronomical Society.

—The Edinburgh statue to prof. John Wilson, executed in Bronze by Mr. Steel, is described as a most beautiful work of art. It will probably be inaugurated on the same day as the marbin statue of Allan Ramsay, by the same sculptor, the site of the first being in East Princess-street Garden, corresponding to the site of the latter in West Garden.

—One of the most important works on Grecian archæology yet published, is a treatise in quarto of 137 pages, entitled "Kirchhoff's Studien zur Geschichte des Griechischen Alphebets," reprinted from the Transactions of the Berlin Academy of Sciences.

—A playful *mot* is attributed to M. Berryer *apropos* of Muller's trial. "The prisoner," said the great advocate, "ought to have been acquitted without calling any witnesses to prove an *alibi*. *Parce que tout le monde savait qu'il était ailleurs* (*tailleur*.")

Real Estate and Income.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

May it not be well to disabuse the public mind as regards the imputation of disloyalty, so indiscreetly, and, in my opinion, unjustly cast upon many of our large property-holders through the publication of the fact of their claiming exemption from the national income tax? Whether the publication of the avowed incomes of well-known individuals, be a sound policy or not, it is impossible from our experience to determine, but the following of such a course in England has been denounced as an incentive to fraud, inasmuch as many persons subsisting upon credit availed themselves of publicity to indulge in misrepresenting their personal revenue, to the prejudice of others engaged in similar professions or occupations of trade.

The landholder possesses no such inducements to falsify returns, as his property is patent to the eye, as well of the tax gatherer as of the public at large, and, consequently, the publication of the fact that his income is absorbed by carrying the weight of unproductive real estate, engenders an impression that he is prompted by sinister motives. Few people can at a glance comprehend the possibility of a large landed proprietor being comparatively incomeless, for they fail to appreciate the heavy sacrifices to which real estate owners are compelled to submit under pressure of State, city and county taxation, and, therefore, it is unjust to enumerate the lack of income in these poor rich men, without comment upon the apparent contradiction between capital and income.

Seeing in one of the daily journals that a gentleman of reputed wealth, was reported as paying no income tax, I inquired into the tax rolls, and found him owner of nearly three hundred valuable, yet unimproved lots, the taxation upon which reached a most formidable amount. I could at once perceive that the rental of his improved property was inevitably swallowed up in the general vortex of local taxation. To strengthen my conviction, I discovered that another gentleman, whose income as published astonished me, paid not one cent for county or city purposes upon either personal or real estate; that he was neither a property-owner, or even a householder, being a boarder at a hotel and living upon revenue derived from intangible sources.

Under these circumstances, would it not be advisable rather to commend those who have deliberately invested their capital in unproductive real estate, and who contribute their annual incomes to the maintenance of local institutions, a burden which falls almost wholly upon real estate, and which heavy income tax-payers affect to avoid by preferring personal securities whence to derive revenue, undiminished by this payment of county and city taxes. Z.

THE MARIETTA OIL REGION.

Marietta and its Capabilities—Duck Creek Explored to its Head Waters—How Oil Was Found on Duck Creek—The Middlemen, and How to Avoid Them.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MARIETTA, Ohio, January, 1865.

Now that the export tables incontestibly show the enormous expension to which the oil production has attained in the third year of its developement, the attention of the speculative and commercial world is irresistibly drawn to all localities that give evidences of present or prospective yield. The Pennsylvania district has acquired universal renown from the extraordinary efforts used to develop her resources. A commodity that, but a few years ago, was regarded with indifference, or retailed as an Indian remedy for disease, has been discovered to be an agent for the "acquisition of wealth beyond the dreams of avarice." The accident of inheritance, or a fortunate purchase, have built up fortunes in a day that the labors of years rarely return for the efforts of the best-directed talent. Those familiar with the marvelous fortunes amassed by a few judicious investments of this character, have grown almost tired of remembering—they have certainly long since wearied of repeating—the varied and brilliant experience that has come under their observation.

The disappointed oil hunter, who finds himself in Oil City repulsed in his efforts to get an interest in a land flowing with oil in the Pennsylvania field, has but to come to Marietta. Here he will find the Muskingum making its junction with the Ohio; on both sides of the Muskingum the town is built, it he continues his journey twelve miles lower down he will come to Parkersburgh, where the Kanawha river pours into the Ohio.

HOW A NEW-YORKER REACHES MARIETTA.

There are various routes that will bring him to his destination. He can, if he likes, accept the hazard and uncertainties of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Or he can take cars for Cleveland, and take tickets there for carriage over the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad for Bridgeport opposite Wheeling, which he reaches by omnibus. Or he can, and this is by far the preferable, take tickets in New-York for Pittsburgh, arriving in time to connect with the 2.45 P. M. train for Wheeling, the next morning at 10 A. M. for Marietta or Parkersburg, according as he may wish to explore the Virginia or Ohio oil regions. If he wish to step off at Hull Creek, or any of the intermediate points, he will experience no difficulty, as this line of packets stop at all landings.

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL FACTS.

Marietta is the oldest town in Ohio, having been first settled in 1788. It is built on both sides of the Muskingum, principally on the east, at its confluence with the Ohio River. It is called in honor of MARIE ANTOINETTE. The already famous waters of Duck Creek empty into the Ohio about a mile, and the little Muskingum about a mile and a half above the town. Her progress has not at all kept pace with that of her younger sisters. Cincinnati, that had no existence when Marietta was comparatively a settled place, has run immensely ahead of the venerable capital of Washington County. But a new spirit of enterprise and hope animates her people. In imagination they see her valleys and hillsides pouring forth in exhaustless stores of unctions treasure that is to make Marietta a future metropolis. Already they see her expanding into a stately city, and already look to see her palaces rise like exhalations, and her cupolas gleam like meteors."

DUCK CREEK.

Behold your correspondent astride of a sorry beast, and en route for Macksburgh, by the Creek road. There are three ways of reaching Macksburgh from Marietta. The traveler can take his station and wait for the Zanesville packet, which will carry him as far as Lowell, when he will have to take horse, and a ridge ride of ten miles, of a good measurement, brings him to his destination. The other is called the ridge road, a ride of twenty miles, whose intricacies I have not explored. The third and last, which is traced, as I have mentioned above, the Creek road, is made almost its entire length along Duck Creek. It is seven miles from turn before you reach the creek, but thence forward you are in sight nearly the whole way. Almost within the city limits derricks begin to attract your attention. The method of boring employed on the lower part of the creek is primitive in the extreme. I saw out one engine

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEB. 12, 1865

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Richmond papers of Friday, received in Washington yesterday, announce the capture of Branchville by SHERMAN, but give no particulars. This result has been expected for several days, in consequence of SHERMAN'S known proximity to this point. It effectually severs all communication between Virginia and the Gulf and Trans-Mississippi States.

Gen. GRANT was in Washington yesterday, and testified before the Committee on the conduct of the War in regard to the exchange of prisoners, in regard to which he said that the matter was now entirely in his hands, that he had made an arrangement for the exchange to go on man for man until the entire number held by one side or the other should be exhausted, and that the delivery of our men would now go on at the rate of three thousand or more per week, the Salisbury and Danville prisoners coming first. Gen. GRANT afterward visited both Houses of Congress in session, and was received with marked distinction.

The latest intelligence from the Army of the Potomac reports no further fighting. Our troops hold the line recently wrested from the enemy, and are engaged in fortifying it in a very elaborate manner. The Richmond papers of Friday admit the movement to be a success.

A dispatch from Cincinnati to the Philadelphia *Bulletin* says "that as soon as the rebels ascertained that troops from THOMAS' army were being sent East, the most reliable divisions of HOOD'S rebel army were hastily dispatched East, taking the cars at Meridian, going as far as possible in that way, marching across the gap made by SHERMAN, and taking the cars again on the other side of the break for Augusta. It is believed that ten thousand rebels have thus gone forward, and by this time are in Augusta." This statement might be entitled to some credence, were it not for the fact that it would take so large a force of ten thousand men three months to make the trip across "the gap made by SHERMAN," with the limited transportation facilities now possessed by the rebels in Georgia and Alabama.

The Columbus correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* gives the particulars of the refusal of 260 out of 500 rebel prisoners, at Camp Chase, to accept the offer of exchange. Col. RICHARDSON, Commandant at Camp Chase, received instructions from the Commissary-General of Prisoners to make up a list of 3,000 prisoners for exchange, in detachments of 500, and in which he was not to include any who did not wish to be exchanged. He called out the first 500, to whom he read the order, which was received with cheers. He then announced that those who did not wish to be exchanged were not obliged to go, and ordered any such to step forward five paces. Only three or four stepped forward. He then ordered all back to their quarters. This was not the end of the matter, however. Soon after he received a score or so of notes from prisoners, requesting to be kept behind. Col. RICHARDSON then resolved to test the matter thoroughly, and again assembled the five hundred. He stated to them all that had occurred. He told them that he would take another vote, which should be final, explaining to them that those who remained behind would have to continue in prison. He then called upon them to make their choice. Immediately two hundred and sixty stepped forward, requesting to remain, some of them stating that they preferred to stay in prison ten years rather than be sent back to the rebel army. This number included all present who had served under Hood. There are near 10,000 prisoners, altogether, at Camp Chase.

CONGRESS.

Both Houses were in session yesterday. In the Senate, the joint resolution of thanks to Maj.-Gen. THOMAS was favorably reported. The Freedman's Bill was made the special order for Monday. Gen. GRANT appeared on the floor of the Senate, and was introduced to the members generally. The credentials of Mr. CRAGIN, the new Senator from New-Hampshire, were presented and referred. The Appropriation Bill was taken up and an amendment adopted increasing the salaries of the Assistant Secretaries of departments to $3,500 per year. An amendment appropriating $60,000 for the enlargement of the Congressional Library was adopted, and the bill, as amended, was then passed. Adjourned.

In the House Mr. ODELL, of New-York, presented memorials from the New-York Chamber of Commerce to tax sales of merchandise, to construct a ship canal between Lakes Erie and Ontario, and to establish a line of mail steamers to Japan and China from San Francisco. Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, rose to a question of privilege, and caused to be read an article from the New-York *Evening Post*, charging him with being a paper manufacturer, and therefore voting to put money in his own pocket, when he voted against reducing the tax on paper. He denied the charges emphatically, and denounced the author of them. Mr. STEVENS proposed to rule out the reporter of the paper from the privileges of the House, but subsequently withdrew his resolution. Gen. GRANT appeared on the floor of the House, and a recess was taken for the purpose of congratulating and receiving him. The Tax Bill was then taken up and the amendment to put an additional tax of fifty cents per barrel upon beer and other malt liquors was rejected. After further consideration the House adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Neither branch did much business yesterday. In the Senate a bill was favorably reported for the construction of an armory in Rochester. A bill was introduced to authorize the Jersey Ferry and First-avenue Railroad Company to lay a track in certain streets in New-York.

In the assembly there was scarcely anything done before the adjournment.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Chicago *Evening Journal* states that the troops moving from Gen. THOMAS' army, down the Tennessee, as recently stated, are Gen. A. J. SMITH'S command only. Their destination is not known. The Twenty-third Corps, under Gen. SCHOFIELD, a portion of the Fourth Corps, under Gen. WOOD, and detached portions of the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps, under Gen. MEAGHER, have gone to the Army of the Potomac.

The reported capture of Branchville by SHERMAN, put Gold down to 205 on Saturday, a decline of 6 P. cent. from yesterday's latest street figures. Government stocks were active; new issue 5-20s advanced ½@¾. The miscellaneous list opened buoyantly and closed quite heavily. Produce and merchandise moderate business was transacted. Low grades of Flour and all kinds of Pork were firmer. Cotton and Petroleum lower. The freight market was dull.

Col. BAKER'S detective officers have apprehended Capt. MCMAHON, partner of Capt. JAMES MCKENNY. One ISAACS, keeper of a millinery and bounty-brokerage establishment in Canal-street, was arrested for defrauding a recruit.

Mr. S. C. WILLIAMS'S building, No. 60 John-street, which was leased by Messrs. J. A. BABCOCK & Co., manufacturers of silver-plated ware, and Messrs. J. D. BATES & Co., dealers in paper, twine, cotton, etc., was destroyed by fire at about four o'clock yesterday morning. The loss, which is estimated at $60,000, is covered by insurance.

The death of the rebel Gen. JOHN H. WINDER is announced at Florence, S. C. This is the man who caused the barbarous treatment of our prisoners at Andersonville, last summer, and he was in command of the prisoners' camp at Florence when he died. He leaves a terrible record of savage cruelty behind him. His successor, be he who he may, cannot but be an improvement upon him.

In regard to the difficulties in the New Jersey Legislature, on account of the equal political division of the two houses, the Newark *Advertiser*, of yesterday, says, "We learn that the differences which have existed in the Legislature in reference to a joint meeting have been amicably adjusted. Committees of the two parties met in conference, and agreed that the Commissioners of each county should be Unionists or Democrats, according to the political predominance of its representation in the Legislature. The questions of United States Senator and State Treasurer were left open to contest in the joint meeting. Under this arrangement, Union Commissioners will be elected from this county. Joint meeting will be held on Wednesday next."

BELL BOYD'S husband has been unconditionally released by order of the War Department, and sailed for Europe on Wednesday last.

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal* of a late date says that shad have made their appearance in that market, at $1 50 per pair, in specie. What they would be worth in rebel money does not appear.

Lieut.-Col. FREDERICK TREMAIN, of the Tenth Cavalry, and son of Judge TREMAIN, of Albany, badly wounded before Petersburgh on Monday, died on Wednesday. Col. TREMAIN joined the service in 1862, as Adjutant of the Seventh Volunteer Artillery, one of the best and largest regiments sent from Albany. It was assigned to duty in the forts near Washington, but in the course of a few months, Col. T., anxious for a more active military life, sought and obtained a position on the Staff of Gen. GREGG, in the cavalry corps of Major-Gen. SHERIDAN. He speedily won the confidence of his superiors, and promotion soon followed the development of the soldierly accomplishments which distinguished him in the many battles in which he participated. No better evidence of his merits as a soldier need be cited than the fact that he had earned the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel at the early age of twenty-one.

JOHN CAMPER, who is said to be an experienced and wealthy counterfeiter, was committed yesterday by Justice DODGE, and $20,000 in spurious bank-notes and fractional currency, several printing presses, plates and a quantity of paper and ink, which were seized at his house in Fifty-fourth-street, were confiscated.

The pupils of the Primary Department of the Twelfth-street School gave a concert at the Academy of Music last evening, under the direction of G. F. BRISTOW. The attendance was very large, and the entertainment highly successful, reflecting much credit upon both pupils and instructor.

The Twenty-second Regiment gave its fifth promenade concert last evening, at the armory, in Fourteenth-street. The music was by Helmsmuller's Band, and attracted a large audience.

The Peace Conference and the Rebel Leaders.

Two distinct things are to be learned from the language with which the rebel leaders follow up the failure of the Peace Conference. First, that their spirit of rebellion is as stubborn as ever; and, second, that they are conscious that popular support would fail them without grosseat deception. In other words, that what really took place in the conference did not change their own purpose a jot, but that this reality must be perverted and disavowed in order to keep the people satisfied.

The three rebel commissioners, in their report to JEFF. DAVIS, truthfully set forth, as Mr. LINCOLN'S *sine qua non*, "a complete restoration of the authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States over all places within the States of the Confederacy," and they do not conceal that whatever else was said by him was simply corollary to that. JEFF. DAVIS, in his speech at the African Church meeting, accepts for himself this as the mortal issue. With the utmost emphasis he declared that "nothing save the independence of the Confederacy could ever receive his sanction,"—that "sooner than that the two Governments would ever be united again, he would be willing to yield up everything he had on earth, and, if possible, would sacrifice a thousand lives before he would succumb." This puts it beyond all further doubt, that the straits of the rebellion have made no change in the spirit of its prime manager. It is a new confirmation of what we have declared from the beginning—that it was vain to hope for any abatement of the rebel temper of JEFF. DAVIS—that he had gone into his work with a purpose unalterably set, either to succeed or to perish—and that, so long as he held a remnant of power, there was not the remotest chance of securing his submission, however sorely he might be pressed. There is no such thing as treating with him, for at the very threshold he exhibits complete defiance. Independence, or war to the bitter end, is his only alternative. He brandishes it as a flaming sword against the first step toward peace. Thus he stands, and will stand, so long as he has power to stand at all. After this last demonstration of his, even the blindest peace man of the North cannot fail to discern this.

But the rebel leaders dare not trust their people with the issue in that form. They studiously distort it. In his message to the rebel Congress, JEFF. DAVIS represents that President LINCOLN "refused to give any terms or guarantees than those which a conqueror may grant, or permit us to have peace on any other terms than their unconditional submission to their rule." By this use of the words "conqueror" and "rule," he means to deceive the people into the belief that the real alternative is war or vassalage. What Mr. LINCOLN really demanded, according to the report of the rebel commissioners themselves was "the complete restoration of the authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States"—in other words *Constitutional* rule, a rule subject to all the limitations, and checks, and guards which were put into the Federal Constitution by the founders of the Republic. The South is asked to reaccept what its fathers and our own deemed to be a perfect safeguard of national unity and freedom; and JEFF. DAVIS pretends that is asked to take on an absolute yoke of bondage, to submit itself to the unlimited mastery of a conqueror. What could drive him to this atrocious perversion, but the fear that the people would not sustain him on the real issue? It cannot be supposed that he would thus falsify wantonly, without an object. He must have thought there was need of it. The falsification is, in fact, a confession from his own lips that there is a Union feeling in the South, that can be kept down only by the most desperate resorts.

The commissioners allude in their report to the proposed amendment of the Constitution making an end of slavery. They state its effect truly. Even this JEFF. DAVIS thinks it necessary for him to pervert. He asseverates that a power is assumed "on the part of the Federal Congress to legislate on the subject of the relations between the white and black population of each State." The proposed amendment involves no such power. It simply clothes Congress with the power of enforcing the amendment itself, that is to say, the termination of slavery, "by appropriate legislation." The power given Congress relates to the relations between master and slave, and to no other relations whatever between the white and black population. Congress will have no more power than it ever had to determine whether the black man shall vote, or hold public offices, or serve on juries, or be invested with other civil privileges. The Federal Constitution gives it no such power, and it will receive no amendment conveying such a power. Every State will continue to have, as before the rebellion, the reserved right to regulate internally the civil and social relations of its own people, with this single exception of slavery. Any state, whose people are now in rebellion has but to submit to the Constitution to entitle itself to the same guarantees in this respect that are enjoyed by New York, or Illinois, or any other state whose people have not rebelled. There may be individuals in the Federal Congress who would be glad to have the Constitution so amended as to divest the States of this power to determine the relations of the freedmen to the white population. But there is not the slightest probability that the requisite number of Congressmen can be obtained to sanction the submission of such an amendment to the states; nor the slightest probability, even if this were effected, that the requisite number of States would consent to its ratification. JEFF. DAVIS, in presenting this grasping of Federal power as a bugbear to frighten the Southern people from a return to their constitutional duty, again shows his sense of the moral weakness of his cause.

It would be vain to try to predict how long the Southern people will be managed with such deceptions. The rebel press of all shades is doing its best to drive them home by exaggerated repetition. Our only safe way is to assume that falsehood will have the same effect as ever in checking Union sentiment, and in relying upon the blaze of battle only for any efficient enlightenment. The only sure way to relieve the South from imposition is to strengthen GRANT and SHERMAN.

Public Education in the State of New-York.

The annual report of the State Superintendent of Education presents many noteworthy features. The amount realized from the school tax reached the sum of $2,663,097, two-thirds of which was raised in the cities. The amount paid for teachers' salaries alone exceeded this sum by over four hundred thousand dollars—a result, no doubt, due in great part to the advance in the scale of remuneration, rendered necessary by the depreciation of the currency. Thus, while the number of public schools kept open during 1864 was less by seventeen than in 1863, the amount paid for teachers was greater, in the first-named year, by the sum of $367,573.

Apart from the State tax there was raised by voluntary taxation over $150,000 for school libraries and apparatus—distributed among 11,717 schools. The school population, which includes persons between the ages of 5 and 21, is found to number 1,307,822; two-thirds of whom are credited to the rural districts, and one-third to the cities. The sum paid for teachers in town and country, naturally does not bear the same proportion as the school population. On the 447,467 children set down as of school age in the cities, we expend more in the shape of remuneration to teachers than on the 860,355 that belong to the rural districts. But referring again to the city as against the rural tax, the balance is equitably established between town and country—inasmuch as two-thirds of the entire school tax for the State comes from the cities.

The part of the report, however, which challenges most earnest attention is that which bears upon the attendance, at the Public Schools. It is almost startling to find that there are in the State of New-York three hundred and thirty-six odd thousand children that have not been in attendance at school for any portion of the year. Even when we admit that the school age includes a long term—longer, perhaps, than is strictly warranted by the natural laws of industrial economy in a young country where labor, skilled and unskilled, is of such high account—we still see in this particular portion of the report matter demanding grave attention. Those who would meet the question by suggesting that a portion of the so-called non-attendants are under private tuition, would only aggravate the difficulty, even if they proved that there were means of private tution made available for the entire population thus unaccounted for in the Public Schools. It one-fourth part of those included within the school age are prohibited, by social or religious prejudice, from taking advantage of the Public School system, it would ultimately become a question how far a Public School tax is equitable. We do not believe, for our part, that any such prejudice exists to the extrusion of even one-tenth the reported number of non-attendants. It is only, we fear, too true, that—with its large immigrant population—New-York is to-day raising, feeding and breeding a vast population of citizens, entirely beyond the pale and influence of any sort of common school training.

Pointing out this alarming evil is a much easier task than even hinting at the possibility of a remedy for it. The instinctive abhorence of a great cosmopolitan community like the City and State of New-York, for every species of sumptuary legislation, forbids the exercise of any compulsory rule in the premises. And yet, it may ultimately come either to this, or to the abrogation of the system altogether. It would be found, we venture to say, that the class of our population that stands most in need of Common School training as a stepping-stone to the rights and duties of citizenship, are precisely those classed as "non-attendants."

Arming Slaves at the South.

While the President and the Secretary of State were discussing with the "Southern Commissioners" the question of peace, the "Confederate Senate and House of Representatives at Richmond were debating the grave question of putting arms in the hands of the Southern slaves to aid in accomplishing what has otherwise proved a failure—the subversion of the national authority by an armed conspiracy of white men. The subject having been simultaneously discussed in the two Houses, we get from the concurrent sentiment of the rebel Representatives something like a fair notion of the progress which the movement has made.

In the rebel Senate the question was brought up on the employment of forty thousand negroes on the rebel fortifications, and to this Senator ORR, of South Carolina, very forcibly objected; first, on the ground that the number was altogether insufficient, and next, for the reason that such an application of negro labor would have the effect of disorganizing the Confederate army. The moment it was known that negroes were to be put into the army, Mr. ORR contended the white soldiers would leave by thousands. "It was simply," he said, "a question between entering one or the other army. He believed the negroes would go to the Yankees."

Senator MAXWELL also spoke against putting negroes into the armies, on the ground that such a step involved the abolition of slavery. Opposed to this view was Mr. JOHNSON, "of Missouri," who was in favor of giving Gens. LEE and BEAUREGARD all the negroes they wanted. A Mr. BURNETT followed on the same side, and ultimately the Senate divided; ten voting in favor of the measure for the employment of negroes on the fortifications, to the number asked for by DAVIS' Secretary of War, and nine voting the other way.

In the "House" the question came up on a brief but formidable series of resolutions offered by one Mr. ATKINS, the bearing and pith of which may be gathered from the final one which declared that, "between subjugation and using our slaves in our defence, every principle of justice and self-preservation requires the latter, and, therefore, we should at once put one hundred thousand slaves, between the ages of seventeen and forty-five, in the field."

The resolutions were ultimately referred to the Committee on "Military Affairs."

Now, there is nothing in these resolutions or in the debates consequent upon them—if taken by themselves—of a very alarming nature. But, occurring as they did at the very moment when Messrs. STEPHENS & Co. were doing the part of peace apostles in Hampton Roads, they show how entirely prudent and wise it was for the President to turn his back upon every suggestion of an armistice, even if the proposal was backed, as it may have been, by profuse promises of a pacific tendency. An armistice would have allowed just such debates as this, of arming a servile population against the Government of the United States, to have fullest swing. It would have been an edifying spectacle for our loyal citizens here, and a most gratifying spectacle for those who "sympathize" with us abroad, to see the President of the United States order GRANT, SHERMAN and THOMAS to sheath their swords for three or four months, while LEE'S drill sergeants at Richmond and Charleston were quietly teaching one hundred thousand or more brawny non-emasculated negro slaves the art of plunging a bayonet into our loyal defenders at the earliest opening of a new Spring campaign. Placed side by side, the speeches of the rebel Congressmen at Richmond, and of the rebel delegates at Fortress Monroe, would doubtless be the most profitable commentary—each upon the other—that one could read at the present moment. We can understand from the former at least what an armistice of ninety, or sixty, or even thirty days would have brought us had the request therefor been granted.

The Progress of Confederation in Canada.

Since the Alien Bill was passed by the Legislature at Quebec, the Crown Ministers have directed their utmost energy to bring their confederation scheme to a vote. The signs are that they will be supported by overwhelming majorities in both Houses. The difficulties of the case will not, however, be entirely surmounted when these anticipated results are reached. There is a strong feeling of opposition to federation in the maritime colonies. Prince Edward's Island and Newfoundland will almost certainly reject the scheme. Its acceptance by Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick is by no means assured, and although such an issue in the Eastern colonies would not prevent Upper and Lower Canada from establishing a federal system of their own, it would leave the separate provinces practically in the same isolated condition in which they are now. All the anticipations of forming a powerful maritime State would be at an end. All the fine promises on which the English Government have been fain to rely in the matter of transferring the burdens of colonial defence from the Imperial shoulders, would fall to the ground. A mutually hostile system of tariff would still prevail along all the inter-provincial frontier lines; and the building of the inter-colonial railroad would be indefinitely postponed. All this, and worse, will come of a non-agreement between the maritime provinces and the West. If the present coalition Government is thwarted in the prime object for which it was formed, it is improbable that another can ever be brought together of sufficient strength to carry such a scheme hereafter. Party lines in Canada would be re-established at once. Sectionalism and sectarian strife would resume their sway, and the old commercial rivalry between the East and the West become ten-fold more bitter than ever.

We can well understand how, in view of these evils, the Canadian Ministers are straining every nerve to carry their point. To many of them defeat on this question will be political death. On the other hand, if they should succeed, there will be high imperial distinctions open for some of them. Knighthoods, Baronetcies, West Indian Governorships, will be among the more ordinary class of honors which will fall to the lot of the successful advocates of federation. No such prizes have ever awaited colonial ambition.

We shall, then, be prepared to hear that rather than fail Lord MONCK and his advisers will make the freest possible use of the same agencies as were brought into requisition by Lord SYDENHAM in carrying out the scheme of legislative union which has been in operation in Canada ever since. Constituencies were then bought by the dozen, and what was long considered an utterly hopeless project was compassed by an outlay of British gold, the like of which had never been known in Parliamentary contests. The difficulty in the way of effectually applying the same agencies now is, we take it, of a two fold character. First, there is no living British statesman possessed of the iron will of Lord SYDENHAM. Next, the Governor-General of Canada could not bring the same influences to bear in the maritime colonies—where the main difficulties have to be overcome—as if he lived among them. Still a free use of patronage and money combined may achieve what is otherwise something like a hopeless undertaking.

The Prussian Imbroglio.

The political campaign has fairly opened in Prussia. The President of the Second Chamber, Herr GRABOW, has replied to the King's speech, not by reciprocating his Majesty's expression of desire for a settlement of the differences existing between the Ministers and the Deputies, but by entering into a detailed enumeration of the Government's aggressions on the liberties of the country since the dissolution of the former Diet. He showed that even while the King and VON BISMARK were winning glory in foreign war, the work of oppression at home never ceased. The Liberal press was persecuted; Liberal officials were "disciplined;" the Royal assent was refused to the election of men of Liberal opinions to municipal dignities; Liberal sentiments were placed under a ban; and Liberal citizens were continually abused, insulted and calumniated by the servile journals of the Court. This pointed censure of the Government was received with storms of cheering by the Chamber, and so irritated Ministers that Count EULENBURG, in the name of his colleagues, reprimanded the President, and told the Deputies that their plaudits could have no effect on the Government. "We stand," said he, "on the rock of right, and shall not let ourselves be forced from our position."

But the Deputies are equally sure that they "stand on the rock of right," and are equally determined not to suffer themselves to be forced from their position. So where is the chance of a compromise? Evidently there can be none while VON BISMARK remains in office, and has the confidence of the King, since the Minister-President is about the very last man who would succumb to his enemies, even for the sake of giving peace to his country. The pertinacity, however, with which the Prussian Premier clings to his arbitrary policy, and the studied indignity with which he continues to treat the House, are alienating from the side of the Crown its more moderate supporters, and daily thinning the ranks of the feeble party who still vote for it. Even the Catholic members are beginning to waver, and have lately presented an address to their sovereign, in which they speak their minds with praiseworthy boldness, and plainly tell the King that "a solution of the question can only be rendered possible by the Government acknowledging the constitutional rights of the nation, and the privileges of the chamber, which have been disregarded during the past three years."

This is excellent counsel; but what likelihood is there that it will be heeded, either by WILLIAM or by his Government, when we find the Minister of the Interior, on the very first business day of the session, so far forgetting himself as to pronounce a caustic censure on the President of the chamber for having drawn the attention of the Deputies to the national grievances, though said Minister was not a member of the chamber at all, and was merely entitled to sit there by virtue of his office?

While such is the respect manifested by the Ministers of the Prussian Crown for the privileges of the popular chamber, there is not much probability that the wise counsel of the Catholic Deputies will be adopted as the policy of the State. Much more probable, indeed, is it, that the struggle between the Prussian Government and the lower branch of the Prussian Diet will endure until death terminates it by taking off the obstinate old monarch, and hurling VON BISMARK and his colleagues from power. Fortunately, however, for Prussia, the day of deliverance is not distant, since WILLIAM is rapidly failing, and when he is gone a law-abiding sovereign will sway the sceptre of the great FREDERIC.

GOOD-BYE, BEAUREGARD!—BEAUREGARD delivered a characteristic speech a few days ago, at Augusta, toward which the columns of Gen. SHERMAN are advancing. He declared that he "intended to fight to the bitter end, and if he failed, he *could beg a passage to some foreign country.*" Some of the papers print the phrase "could *beg* a passage" as "could *pay* a passage," but we find by the Southern journals that the word used by BEAUREGARD was *beg*.

It would be a touching sight, surely, to behold this great rebel hero trudging along the highways, or dodging along the byways, as a beggar, with his footsteps turned to some foreign country. He would, of course, have a pack on his shoulder, inclosing that resplendent military suit which he wore when he opened his batteries upon Sumter; and inclosing, also, if he were able to carry them, copies of the innumerable mendacious reports and dispatches he has sent forth during his military career. If he traveled through the South, he would, of course, get his alms in Confederate scrip, and the gifts would need to be of a very large denomination if they were to be employed in paying his passage to a foreign land. Perhaps, however, like so many other rebel leaders, he is looking to Mexico, and if so, he can travel through Confederate territory till he has only the Rio Grande to cross to reach his goal. We have no doubt that by the time he travels that far, he will find Union soldiers waiting to receive him. In the meantime, he had better start before SHERMAN catches him.

The Hispano-Peruvian Question.

According to the *Correspondencia*, of Madrid, Spain means to impose humiliating terms on Peru, or to compel her to fight. "If Peru," says that journal, "has consented to enter into negotiations with Admiral PAREJA, if she fully ratifies all the demands of Spain, if she relinquishes to us, as a guarantee for the payment of our war expenses, the guano of her islands, and if she has accepted all these conditions within the period of one week, then we may hope that the Spanish squadron of the Pacific is on its way home. But if, on the contrary, Peru still defers the payment of her debts, if she still refuses to pay the expenses of Spain, why, even in that case, we may expect that our vessels of the Pacific will return to Europe about the 1st of March—but *not* till after having taken as a guarantee the equivalent of all the sums due,—sunk that Peruvian squadron which has been so much vaunted," and "left in the ports of Peru the marks of the indignation of Spain." From this same official statement we may judge of the animus of Spain toward her former dependency.

Spain professes not to be ambitious—denies that she thirsts for foreign conquest, and avers that she has no desire to retain possession of the Chinchas. We suspect, however, that it is the want of resources to enable her to gratify her ambition, not the absence of their passion, which makes her affect moderation just now. But if Spain is not ambitious, she is what is infinitely worse—avaricious, unjust, vindictive, merciless. She does not covet the Chinchas forsooth, yet she demands *that* which alone renders those little islands of any value—their guano, their sole and staple product. And why does she demand it? Why, in order that she may indemnify herself therewith for the expenses she incurred in fitting out that anti-Peruvian expedition, the sending of which to the Pacific was a most wanton and iniquitous aggression on the rights of an independent people. But notwithstanding this, the Lima Government has no alternative save to surrender its guano for an indefinite term to Spain, or to pay down on the spot to Admiral PAREJA the $40,000,000 which that Power claims as the cost of the expedition; and if the Peruvian Government will not submit to these exorbitant demands, it is told that the ships of the republic will be sunk, the ports of the republic bombarded, and the vials of Spanish wrath poured out on the heads of its citizens. PAREJA, however, had better pause before he ventures to set about carrying those ferocious menaces into execution, since he has already received warning as to what will be the consequences of attempting to give them effect. Even though the Peruvian President should prove contumacious, Peru is not without support in this great crisis of her destiny. The Ecumenical Congress of the South American republics is sustaining her, and has recently announced to the Spanish Plenipotentiary, that unless things were restored to the condition in which they were, prior to the 14th of last April, the representatives of the American republics will consider the question as *continental*. That is, they demand that the Chinchas should be evacuated, and such reparation made to Peru for the insults she has had to endure, as might serve as balm for her wounded honor. What effect the interference of the Congress has had on the mind of the Spanish Plenipotentiary, we know not yet, though there was a statement came to us yesterday, by way of Washington, that an understanding of some sort has been come to between Spain and Peru.

DAVIDSON'S MINUTE CHIROGRAPHY.—We mentioned some days ago the marvelous artistic production in minute chirography of Mr. DAVIDSON of this city. His characters are not merely extremely small, but are formed with a clearness and neatness that make the words and sentences perfectly legible. A man so skillful in an art so rare deserves encouragement. He will write the Lord's Prayer in the compass of a single letter of the alphabet; he will write WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address in a personal name of ten or a dozen letters; and we formerly mentioned that he had written the entire annual message of Gov. FENTON, which occupied six columns of the TIMES, in a few lines. This last work he presented to the Governor, from whom he has received the following letter of acknowledgment:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, Jan. 27, 1865.

Mr. David Davidson, New-York, No. 204 East Broadway:

SIR: Your admirable copy of my first annual message, wrought so uniquely and beautifully, has been received. It is indeed a wonderful production in its design, and more especially in its successful performance. Accept my cordial thanks for the gift, together with my sincere wishes that an acquirement so rare may meet with an appropriate and lucrative field for its exercise.

I have the honor to remain, etc.,
E. D. FENTON.

TESTIMONIAL TO THOS. J. BROWN, ESQ.—Mr THOS. J. BROWN, Deputy Surveyor of Customs, for the past 16 years, having resigned, was the recipient, last Saturday evening week, of a purse of $5,000 as a testimonial of respect from the merchants, shippers, members of the bar, &c., the subscription being headed by such names as A. T. STEWART, PAUL SPOFFORD, MOSES TAYLOR, MOSES H. GRINNELL, A. A. LOW, HOWLAND, ASPINWALL, CYRUS, WETMORE, OLIPHANT and many other substantial men. Mr. BROWN resigned to take the superintendency of the Fourth-avenue Railroad. A committee waited upon him at his home, in Thirty-first-street, and Mr. BROWN was presented with the money by Hon. RUFUS F. ANDREWS in a happy speech, and was replied to by Mr. BROWN, after which he invited the committee to a collation, which all did ample justice, wishing Mr. BROWN health, happiness and success in the new enterprise he has entered upon.

ARMISTICES.

Deluded and self-deceived people have been talking for the past year about an armistice, as if a cessation of arms was as resultless as a peace party project, or a panacea for all our national difficulties. In a ring-fight, time and breathing spell is allowed to the combatants to recuperate, and renew and prolong a struggle of the moment to the nation, however interesting to that nation's refuse. The savage, wiser, because natural—(the soldier as well as the sailor must act instinctively, naturally, as it were)—concedes no such pauses in the conflict. He knows it is *slay or be slain*, and so, when his adversary is down, he leaps upon him, kills him, if necessary, or makes him a captive, a spoil, or a prey, enmeshing him in bonds. The fate of the hunter, is the very claws of the cougar, if he refrains from using his revolver or hunting-knife before his strength and courage fails, is exactly the fate of the North, if we make any terms with the South short of the *absolute* submission of the seceded states. Our fight with them is the struggle of the Templar with the Saracen, truceless and inevitable until the great end is accomplished, the liberation of our own patrimony—that soil purchased with Northern blood and the whole nation's money—from the yoke of a military despotism, founded upon a slaveholding oligarchy. The whole South may be styled the patrimony of the North. How few knew that Great Britain had almost, if not altogether, reconquered, in September, 1780, what now constitutes the basis of the seceding States. George III. was ready to offer peace and independence to the Northern Provinces if they would abandon the Southern. They refused; and it was Northern cool valor and Northern indomitable energy, the capture of Boston, and the revival of confidence at the North, which enabled the South, with Northern aid, under a Northern General, Greene, first to hold their own, and then, united with the North, to achieve their ultimate liberation. Outsiders, as regards the army, should recollect, before they clamor for an armistice, that countries, causes and commanders have been lost, ruined and compromised by such indiscretions.

There never was a more discreet and yet more daring General than Gustavus Adolphus. He was well aware, even at his era, that the days of chivalry were past; that craft and cunning had become potent constituents of the art of war, and that a *Commander is stigmatized who gives a chance* when he can avoid it. In 1618, Sigismund of Poland made humble request and supplication for a truce of two years, which the Swedish King, despite his private misgivings, generously accorded.

The result was that, after a few months, the unfair and insidious adversary of Gustavus used this respite to renew hostilities with double vigor, and without honest notice. In 1625, the same generosity was rewarded by still deeper duplicity.

In 1632, France, Sweden's subsidiary and powerful ally, and several Ministers of the German Princes, in league with Gustavus, extorted from him a sort of armistice for fourteen days. This he granted to attend their importunities and to exhibit a manifest proof of his pacific inclinations. How bitterly had he reason to repent his concession and generosity "at the expense of his victories." While he kept his word, his enemies violated the agreement. A long catalogue of advantages, fruitful of dark and mischievous events, " resulted from this armistice of *only two weeks*" The Imperial General Pappenheim never regarded it; the Infanta Isabella toued an opportunity to march troops to the assistance of the (Imperialist) League, the Duke of Bavaria gained time to circumvent Gustavus, and Louis XIII., who had, as it were, compelled the former to grant the armistice toe, and France (insidious ally) foued means to establish her authority in Lorraine, and adopt the Elector or Taavae "under her own protand tection," to the manifest damage of her generous unsuspicious associate. These advantages, the result of a *fortnight's* suspension of arms, doubtless cost Sweden her King, Germany a million of lives, and went very far toward protracting the war for sixteen years.

In 1635, the Swedish Power had been rolled back toward the shores of the Baltic. Of all the Swedish conquests, Pomerania alone remained sure. Poland had Sweden on the hip, and everything wore the gloomiest aspect for the successor of the great King. Suddenly French mediation, assisted by English, Dutch and Prussian influence, induced Poland to renew a suspension of arms. This "let up" for Sweden, known as the Armistice of Stumsdorf, lifted as almost unsupportable weight from the nearly exhausted Northern armies. It enabled them to rekindle the flame of hostilities throughout Germany, and carry, to use the expression of Schiller, the torch of war to the very steps of the Imperial throne; it freed the Swedish Generals from "a fire in the rear," so that their armies, previously driven back toward the Baltic, flowed irresistibly theuce to the Danube.

Many students of French have read Voltaire's Life of Parsa the Great, and must remember that upon the banks of the Pruth in 1711, captivity or destruction depended upon the aggressive movements of a Turkish and Tartar army which held the Russians, as it were, in an iron vice. A bribe and Catharina's address bought off the Vizier, and purchased an armistice, which not only delivered Parsa for the time, but enabled him to prepare his next move against the Sultan, so that it was far him, then, to dictate terms to his former conqueror, not as a suppliant to beg or purchase escape. One hundred and sixty-four years have elapsed, but the lesson is just as pertinent to Grant and Lee as it was to the Grand Vizier and Parsa.

Who has not heard of the "Convention of Cintra" in 1808. Had the English profited by their advantages, and those of the victory of Vimiera, instead of being deluded by the astuteness of the French commissioners, the French army, instead of escaping with its booty, to swell the ranks of England's enemies, and return freighted with devastation and vengeance, would have *passed under the yoke* as prisoners of war.

Who knew better than Napoleon how to seize and apply to his own advantage any proffers of a suspension of arms. In 1796, when, in spite of the victories which had been gained, the slightest check, one caprice of fortune, would have undone everything, The Coert of Turin, feeling their own exhausted condition, without perceiving the critical position of the French, proffered an armistice. With his usual instantaneous, subtle appreciation of circumstances, as marked as his energy, Bonaparte accorded it. This armistice placed Sardinia completely in his power, if he desired to renew the struggle. For, meanwhile, the French assumed positions which constituted them masters of the occasion.

The armistice of the Spring of the same year, 1796, in Germany, accorded by the Austrians, proved fatal to the whole ensuing campaign for them. Again, in 1797, the victorious Directory sent Gen. Clarke into Italy to propose an armistice of three months to facilitate negotiations. Bonaparte, who saw the fearful dangers attendant upon such a suicidal course, determined not to allow the envoy of the French Government to act. The result was the glorious campaign from Rivoli to Neumarkt. Again, in 1797, when Napoleon, victorious, apparently all-powerful, encamped almost within sight of the steeples of Vienna, he felt he was, and he actually was, in a very critical situation. With its usual feebleness of vision, the Imperial cabinet offered the Armistice of Leoben, which resulted in the peace of Campo-Formio. This was a terrible mistake for the enemies of France. Equally pernicious to the coalition against Napoleon was the armistice proposed by Austria after Austerlitz, in 1805. Despite his victory, the French Emperor was in a very dangerous situation, and heard with lively satisfaction of the arrival of the Austrian envoy, charged with the duty of proposing a suspension of arms.

The conduct of the French Generals, in 1805, at Vienna, proves the imminent danger of even entering into negotiations for an armistice with a daring and unscrupulous enemy without holding him at bayonet's length, while withholding all confidence in his actual peace professions.

The Prince of Auersperg, with a strong corps held the Vienna Bridge across the Danube, which constituted the sole avenue to the northern part of the Austrian dominions, which was inevitably to become the theatre of war, if the Thabor Bridge fell into the possession of the French invaders. Pleading that an armistice was concluded, Murat, Lannes, (of whom no one had a right to suspect such a violation of faith,) and Belliard advanced in an amicable manner apparently, merely to chat with the Austrian officers charged with holding the bridge. Deceived in the most unjustifiable manner, under reiterated assurances that the armistice was concluded, the Imperial officer was seized, his batteries taken possession of, and the passage of the river secured. Hardly anything in the history of civilized warfare equals this example of duplicity. Fortunately it stands on record to shew that an officer should put faith in any enemy's word, and to demonstrate how an unprincipled and astute foe will always turn a suspension of arms to his own advantage.

Has Lee, even, shown a different spirit from Murat's? Have any of the Southern officers ever failed to take advantage of the honest straightforwardness of Northern antagonists under similar circumstances?

"History is experience teaching by examples." "He who sups soup with the devil," says the proverb, "needs a long spoon," and this certainly holds good as respects Southern functionaries, judging from Fort Pillow, &c., and the whole past four years.

In 1809, despite his astonishing operations in the Island of Lobau, his forcing the passage of the Danube, and his victory, if a decided victory, at Wagram, Napoleon was by no means in a desirable position before Znaim when the Archduke Charles proposed an armistice. Satisfied from personal examination that the Austrians had the advantage, Napoleon acceded to a suspension of arms. The result was that the Treaty of Vienna was more humiliating than the peace of Pressburg, which tore from Austria one-third of her territories. These two treaties, which grew out of unwisely accorded armistices, converted Austria from a first-rate Power into a mere dependent upon the will of her astute humiliator.

In every transaction of the South, since the initiative of this rebellion, by the action of their representatives at Washington, by the duplicity of their Administration, by the treatment of our prisoners, by their cruelty upon the battle-field, they have given indications of what use they would make of any armistice we could accord, without the pistol at their head, and the sword at their throat.

At Vienna, in 1805, was exemplified that "*Fronti fidem frangunt ridendi*," which has been the vital principle of the Southern faith with us;—that "*Punica Fides*," which characterizes the British Cabinet, and which, doubtless, is the key to the close affinity between "*Perfida Albion*" that English aristocracy,—stigmatized by an honest British officer and many writers as the most perfidious Government in Europe,—and that astute, tigerish, overreaching, slaveholding *oligarchy*, which, glorying in basing their new Government on slavery, deny that they are fighting for slavery, to justify their sympathisers abroad, and copperhead friends on this continent, and hoodwink unreflecting people, carried away by the false ideas that the South are fighting not for slavery to the blacks, but for true liberty for the whites.

In 1807, after Friedland, when, although victorious, Napoleon had suffered such tremendous losses, at a vast distance from his real base, as made a further advance a measure fraught with danger, especially as his communications were at the mercy of so many contingencies, particularly the hostility of vacillating Austria, Alexander proposed an armistice. Napoleon seized the offer rapturously. What was the ultimate result? Although the immediate consequence was the relief of Russia, the ultimate was the advance to Moscow, the terrible Russian losses during the invasion of 1812-13—losses almost as great proportionately as those suffered by Napoleon—and the terrific exertions necessary to maintain the devastating wars of eight more tearful years. Had Alexander determined, in 1807, to fight the question out to the bitter end, it is very questionable if Napoleon's career would not have ended years before it did terminate. It is this blindness, this want of moral courage, this partial vision, seeing present difficulties but shutting the eyes to certain perspective sorrows, that has given use to the hackneyed proverb, "Those whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad."

Moreover, it was necessary, perhaps, in the providence of God, working by human instruments, that to insure peace to Europe, the blood-embrued, war-born generation of the French Revolution should perish. According to McFarlane's "Memoir of the Duke of Wellington," "the grand army of Bonaparte" which "had perished in Russia, taken as a mass, the men who formed it were veterans in crime as well as in war." To this preamble he adds a quotation: "*C'était une rocelgangrenée qui n'était plus bonne qud mourir*"—"It was a gangreened rece. ne longer good for anything but to die." These remarks must awaken reflection. Led on by his "star," as he styled it; urged on by his own unfeeling, insatiable selfishness, Bonaparte rushed blindly, madly, into the depths of Russia to gratify his will, to see those iron hands undergo the same annihilation which Sennacherib's host experienced at the hands of a higher power. Then he gathered fresh hosts to perish in new campaigns, until *Waterloo* shattered, "in one wild night of woe," even that Gnerd which had seemed impregnable to disease, disaster and death. Such may be the necessary end of the Southern armies, if the present generation is to hope for peace and prosperity. Such a question, however, is not for man to decide or argue. But even all this did not excuse the weakness of Charles Emanuel, in 1796; of Francis, in 1797, 1805, 1809; or Alexander, in 1807, in offering armistices, when such suspension of arms were more necessary to Napoleon, accepting, than his self-deluded antagonists, offering them. In 1813, when the *Armistice of Pleswitz*—Napoleon's greatest blunder—was proposed, the trumps had changed hands; the reckless gambler in life and misery had lost his lead; the "bluff game" was no longer his to play, and an armistice ended that which the insatiate *robber* of ambition and selfishness had begun. Were it necessary to augment the list of examples of the evil effects of armistices to nations, powerful enough to recuperate from several overthrows, or stand prolonged depletion—nations such as the Northern States are when opposed to such antagonists, as the nervous, ardent, but physically inferior Southern (so-called) Confederacy—this list could be swelled until the number would tire a reader with its repetition of identical arguments and examples.

The moral of this article and the first principle of war is, never let up an enemy, unless because completely exhausted yourself and unable to hold him down.

To sum up, let us recur to the advice of Marshal Count Saxe, when he said: "Let no one hoest to me * * * * * of the prudence of those who prepare a bridge of gold for the enemy, after defeating him. I say that those who do so serve their masters (their nation) badly." He then recommends pushing on and pursuing without relaxation.

What holds good in regard to the action of a General after a successful battle, is equally incumbent upon a people when they have got the whip-handle of a perfidious enemy or nation. And the North, if true to herself, has the better of the South—much the better. "*Gropings, half measures* lose everything in war," says Napoleon. An armistice is both a *groping in the dark* and a *half measure*. Woe to those who, with men's eyes, take to groping in the dark for victory against tigers' eyes, which see so much better in the twilight of doubtful events and in dusky places. The South, treacherous as a wildcat, will have all the advantage in a game, in the twilight or the darkness, in which diplomacy and stratagem always must work.

"Artifice or cunning are the resources of the weak," warns Lavelaine ne Macedaoe. "With them an army can triumph over superior numbers, power, and even intrepidity." In the negotiations and suspension of armistices, artifice and cunning are the only elements of success.

Again the same military expert lifts up his warning voice: "*In case of success, profit to the utmost by the victory, by affording the enemy not an instant for rest or refreshment—no opportunity to rally, to look about himself, or to reestablish order; give him no peace*; capture his stragglers; pick up his wounded and crippled; send out detachments to capture and remove or destroy his magazines, besiege his strong places, and, *particularly in an offensive war, press forward to gain ground.*"

Finally, fellow Northerners, remember the mingled caution and patriotic declaration which Shakespeare puts in the mouth of the bold Falconbridge:

"This England (Northern States) never did, nor never shall,
Lie at the proud foot of a conqueror,
But when it first did help to wound itself.——
Nought shall make us rue,
If England (Free Soil) to itself do rest but true!"

Von Sulow, the genius-permeated, prophetic Prussian military critic, supplies an argument here which is a fitting conclusion to this whole article: He lived in the best days of Napoleon, and seems to have been the first to appreciate the resplendent genius of the modern Attila of his country—Germany. He was, likewise, the first European who felt and demonstrated the wonderful capacity of Washington.

"I will say, in this connection," he remarks, discussing the campaign of 1800, *i. e.*, of Marengo, "a General must not sway to and fro, in the middle, between two extremes—in a word, there must be no doubtful measures, no half resolves. In my judgment, military conservatism is good for nothing. *Neither am I a friend of such a course in politics.* I am in favor of positive matters to extremes, and am convinced that even in the same manner statesmen and generals, like private individuals, can attribute the greater part of their misfortunes to half resolutions and to indecisive measures."

Northerners, learn from experts in war, in politics, in reflective common-sense philosophy; unite, press on, listen to offers of compromise; no negotiations for armistices, no suspensions of arms, no delays. Like Ulysses, as long as within the tyrant's circle of influence, stop your ears, and bid the oarsman urge swiftly on the Ship of State. If we advance, shoulder to shoulder, without groping or half measures, victory, under Providence, will assuredly be ours; resolution will insure the triumph of Liberty and Progress. The actual tormenters and murderers of our prisoners deserve no mercy; the would-be assassins of our country merit no consideration. Magnanimity will prompt us to spare the conquered, but justice, posterity, humanity, demand that to the Southern leaders we reply in the words of the poet, calmly but determinately, like Fate—

"There stands the headsman, and—the axe!"

ANCHOR.

THE QUESTION OF FEMALE PHYSICIANS.

Letter from a French Lady on the Subject—Hospitals for the Poor in Paris—The Sage Femmes—The True Sphere of Woman—The Bureau de Nourices.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Paris, Friday, Jan. 20, 1865.

Having read with interest the discussion in your columns concerning female physicians, we venture to add a few thoughts upon the subject, suggested by observation in European cities.

We should like better that "a mother of the old school" could see for herself what we have seen, for we fear that nothing but putting her fingers in the very "prints of the nails" will render her "not faithless but believing."

In Paris the hospitals are the special refuge of the poor. One cannot pass in the street without meeting the little hammocks at every town, from which the groans of the sick and dying are distinctly heard, who are on their way, transported by careful *porteurs*, to place themselves under the care of the skillful physicians who are in charge of all these institutions. They are a blessing, the value of which no words can too highly estimate, but because the hospitals are free, and the Government thus provides for the poor. Skillful physicians refuse to visit the abodes of poverty, and a servant, even in a rich family, must go to the public refuge if she needs the counsel of wise men.

In all hospitals there are twenty, fifty and a hundred beds in the same room, and all who receive this gratuitous care must submit to every necessary examination in the presence of those witnesses, and also in the presence of as many students as wish to avail themselves of such opportunities to study particular cases and the manner of treating them. They question and gaze and handle, as it those in their hands were so many animals or logs. Those who are so poor as to be obliged to resort to hospitals must not possess delicacy or sensibility. They are there for the good of the public, quite as much as their own. They are there in order that rich wives and mothers may heedfit by the skill acquired in curing them.

But it is especially in the hospitals of *accouchement* that a "mother of the old school" might, at least, learn to pity the suffering, and perhaps pardon those who wish to devote their lives to relieving it. We have often heard rich ladies weep and become almost frantic, if from any cause the long-tried family physician was prevented from attending her at the birth of a child. She must at least have always the same one for similar occasions. What would she say if obliged to enter a hospital and see around her twenty strange men, after having first been divested of every article of clothing, that every motion might be observed, while one talks of her and treats her very much as she would be treated in the dissecting-room, if she should die in her agony. And many have died, as did a Queen of England, because strange witnesses stood gazing at her in such an hour. Poor women have sensibilities as well as the rich; and not long ago a woman who was not rich deprived herself for weeks of half her daily nourishment, and renounced every luxury and many comforts, to enable one who was very poor to avail herself—not of a physician, for this was an impossibility—but of a woman belonging to a class authorized by law and custom in Paris, to educate herself for the profession of *accoucheur*.

The price which a physician demands is not within the means of any but the very rich, but the *sage femme* will go even for nothing, and those who are in health and receive comfortable wages, can very well afford to pay all that a woman ever asks for such a service. Most of them also receive patients at home, and aid poor women in every possible way, to save them from the humiliation which in a hospital they cannot escape. They are allowed to pay in service before or afterward, and for a sum which is trifling, considering the blessing it purchases, a woman may remain one, two, or three weeks with a *sage femme*, and be furnished not only with all necessary care, but linen, and every article needed during such an illness by herself and child.

It is often the case in Paris that women spends several weeks with *sage femme* rather than remain at a hotel or boarding-house, to receive perhaps one or two visits from a physician, and be surrounded by strange servants, though they may be rich enough to pay the expense. We have never seen the skill or competency of these female *accoucheurs* called in question. Their profession is as well known and well established as that of surgeons.

There are not a great number of men who become marvellously skillful, and whether there are any women who are capable of becoming so, is a question not at all necessary to decide. In a great proportion of cases where physicians are called, it is not skill, but care, that is required. We once knew a physician whose services were in demand over a great extent of country, where he was justly celebrated, who said it was not himself, but the nurse, who was to perform the cure, and when he was called, the whole village must be scoured to find one on whom he could rely or he would not prescribe.

We are not of those who believe in the "equality of the sexes." We believe thoroughly that the Bible asserts that God created man and woman—male and female created He them, and no human power can alter his handiwork. No woman can become a man if she wishes, nor anything resembling one in mind or body. Her heart and soul are feminine, and for this very reason there is no danger in giving her the education, the liberty and privileges of men to the fullest extent. How many will carry to avail themselves of medical colleges, the field of public discussion, the knowledge of statesmen or the arena of politics. For all that possess talent or ambition for these things, why not say "go and do what you can or what you wish," there is not the slightest danger that the "sphere of woman" will be deserted, or that there will not be enough who prefer the "holy duties of wife and mother." If "a mother of the old school," and the many there are like her, feel solely troubled in their minds about these few, who are as a drop in the bucket, let them turn their attention to the thousands in fashionable life who certainly depart much more widely from the true "sphere of woman," and her honorable and legitimate occupation. We see one often who thinks a woman should never appear outside the door alone. This is unfeminine and quite as improper as to wear the clothes of men. She has a husband to accompany her, and when one died she had money enough to buy another, for European husbands are not to be had for beauty, or love, or any personal virtue or attraction. Money alone can procure them. She considers herself a genuine mother of the old school, and teaches her daughter to sneer at those who by honorable toil gain a livelihood in perfect integrity. They are as much above her as the Heavens are higher than the earth, in all that constitutes a noble and high-minded woman, but her sin is only that she is not capable of comprehending them. She is the type of a large class.

Maiden ladies of the old school sat in the chimney-corner and drank tea, took snuff and talked scandal. It was womanly. Mothers and men did not fear them, they only despised them. But if, because women in plain, or poor, or uncomely in any respect, she does not gain access to the "one proper sphere," why must she sit down in idleness and resort to snuff.

If our dear, good mother of the old school, who sits in her easy chair, caressed by kind husband and loving children, with plenty of money to pay the fabulous fees of the kind old family physician, whom we know well and whom we have paid, could be compelled to spend a few weeks in some desolate garret, up the rickety stairs to which no man could walk, with cold and hunger and misery for companions, how gladly would she welcome the ministering angel who should come in the form of woman, even with the frightful saddle-bags, full of nauseous drugs, on her arm. She who writes the articles to which we are replying, says she has seen "one tenderhearted and full of sympathy." So have we seen women with minds capable of grasping subjects the most abstruse, and of making a diagnosis with the celerity and exactness of the most savant old disciple of Esculapius. But if surgery is a profession for which woman's weakness unfits her, the broken heart and wounded spirit are as much beyond the sphere of man.

We would like to lead a mother at the old school into this house, over the door of which is written *Bureau de Nourices*, where women from all parts of France come to seek places as wet nurses, and three-fourths, perhaps nine-tenths of whom are unmarried mothers, because these are preferred by those who seek them. Here are twenty before our eyes, all from twenty to twenty-five years of age, and the managers of the society regards them exactly as the fruit merchant opposite regards his potatoes and cabbages. They are his commerce, her means of living. A great proportion of them have voluntarily and deliberately entered this sphere, because it is the one in which they can earn the most money. The physicians who came here to examine them, and the honored wives and mothers who come to engage them, ask them an embarrassing questions and utter no reproaches. This would not facilitate the business. It is not the custom for mothers in France to nurse their own children. They do not like the trouble, and French physicians say it is better for the health of the child to receive its nourishment from another. At this one bureau between seven and nine hundred are placed every year. Their own children are left in the country where the expense is trifling, and they flock to the city. Good American mothers, you will be shocked at this recital, and at many more we might relate concerning the lower classes in Paris, but do you not suppose that any one of these poor girls would be very happy to take your husband, your wealth, and your position and remain as virtuous as you? What shall these poor girls do for a living? If France teaching is considered a profession as much beyond woman's capacities, and as inconsistent with her proper duties as the practice of medicine is in America. It is not even considered necessary that she knows how to read and write, and three-fourths of them can't sign their names or tell one letter from another. This is not a random assertion, but something we copy from the statistics furnished by the savans of the French Academy. They are wives and mothers, but all the celebrated doctors of Paris have not taught them that in order to be healthy a child must be clean, and they know no more of the rules of health than of those of grammar. For many years the population of France has not increased. But it is not because the sphere of woman is deserted for the learned professions; it is because the mothers are utterly unlearned, and who is to teach them?

If our voice could reach them and our words have effect, we would say to thousands of American women, educated in the free schools of any city and village, "Fit yourselves for teachers, for physicians, and preachers even, and scatter yourselves over Europe." It is a missionary field where good laborers are needed far more than Asia, Africa or the Islands of the seas. If I hear men, who have amassed millions, I would say, "Send over these women that they go forth clothed with honor and righteousness to do a work which God will approve, whatever men may say." If only those embark who are fitted, for this noblest and holiest of missions, there will be plenty left to doze away life in ease, and mothers of the old school need not fear that their daughters will be tempted to depart from the "proper sphere of woman," for they have educated them.

A FRIEND TO HUMANITY.

Mercenaries in the Ranks.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your remarks in to-day's issue, under the head of "Outrages on our Army," are keenly felt and appreciated by those thousands of patriot soldiers who took the field voluntarily in the first year of the war.

It is strange that our enlightened City and County of New-York, more than any other district, should so unanimously support that pernicious system of their Supervisors to buy off the liability of its citizens of serving in the ranks for the Union with gold, and thereby sending scoundrels and mercenaries to reoresent them there.

The retribution is already upon us, but will be better felt to our sorrow hereafter.

Every man, if physically able and of proper age, ought to do his duty at least if called upon, or he is unfit to be an American citizen, and ought to be ashamed to enjoy the blessings under the dear old flag.

Instead of encouraging and assisting worn-out soldiers and those who are still watching and fighting at the front, the county—and in it those same men who have done and are doing their duty—is overloaded with cruel and taxes, and the money applied to protect cowards.

A DISCHARGED SOLDIER.

New-York, Friday, Feb. 10, 1865.

The Trials of Jurors.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Whilst the holding of elective Judges is being considered, I suggest that the matter of Jurors be included. Manifestly the present system is most injurious and objectionable, compelling a large class of persons dependent on their labor and supervision for their support to dance attendance for a term on the courts, receiving a shilling a case only when chosen, whilst others, with no occupation and independent circumstances either by bribery, interest or unfair excuses are exempted. I know one gentleman, who styles himself Attorney, though he never had either office or client, who is exempted on that plea, and I know a good honest mechanic who is dependent on his daily labor for the support of his family, who is frequently compelled to serve.

There is no justice in compelling a man to serve as juryman on other people's business without receiving a fair compensation for his time, and those who are unemployed should be so only, for their substantial reasons.

JUROR.

New-York, Feb. 11, 1865.

Entertainment for the Benefit of Disabled Soldiers.—On the ninth of March next an entertainment will be given at the Academy of Music, under the auspices of the Christian Alliance, for the benefit of "disabled soldiers and soldiers' widows and orphans." Many ladies and gentlemen have interested themselves in the matter, and the affair will undoubtedly prove of more than ordinary interest.

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E. A. Brooks, having sold his store and stock of goods in Fulton-st., will continue to carry on his business as heretofore at his old and commodious establishment in Broadway, where he is now prepared to offer for the inspection of his patrons the most beautiful assortment of boots, shoes, gaiters, slippers and overshoes to be found in the city. His stock of goods comprises every variety of style for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. Special attention is called to his collection of men's, boys' and youths' water-proof boots, so necessary at this season of the year. The public are invited to call and examine, at No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Dr. Tutt's Catarrh Snuff.—The safe remedy for infant or aged, and all who have Catarrh or "cold in the head." Sold by Druggists.

Trusses.—Dr. SIGGS' Hard Rubber Truss, Vulcanized Truss, Varicocele Truss, Suspensory, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, &c. No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

Electricity applied for the cure of disease by Dr. CHAMBERLIN, No. 66 Bond-st.

DIED

Barnes.—On Saturday morning, Feb. 11, S. Salisbury Barnes, son of the late Arthur Breese, of Utica, N. Y.

Notice will be given hereafter of the funeral.

Conger.—At Yorkville, on Saturday morning Feb. 11, Sarah Jane, daughter of Edward H. and Martha A. Conger, aged 8 years, 3 months and 28 days.

The members and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, this (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at St. John's Independent Methodist Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av.

Forrest.—On Saturday morning, Feb. 11, William Forrest, in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, to be held at the Presbyterian Church in 8th-av., corner 19th-st., on Monday, the 13th inst., at 4 P. M.

Jenkins.—On Saturday, Feb. 11, after a short illness, Anah, wife of Thomas H. Jenkins, and daughter of Frederick McCready, in the 28th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, at Trinity Church, Hoboken, on Monday, Feb. 13, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Lamb.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 11, Charles A., son of James H. Leeds, in the 21st year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 80 Orange-st., this (Sunday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

Lockwood.—At Rome, Italy, on Friday, Jan. 27, Maria Louisa, wife of Alfred Lockwood, and daughter of Elias Wads, Jr., at this city. In the 34th year of her age.

Morgan.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 9, John Morgan, late of the firm of Burtis & Morgan, in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, the 13th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 140 East 14th st., without further invitation.

Reilly.—At his residence, No. 262 3d-av., on Friday, Feb. 10, Thomas Reilly, aged 54 years and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his son, Robert T., also the Board of Managers of the R. C. Orphan Asylums, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his residence, on Monday morning, the 13th inst., at 9½ o'clock. No carriages allowed.

Slater.—On Friday evening, Feb. 10, of paralysis of the brain, Mrs. Ethalinda Slater, wife of Richard James Slater, in the 61st year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 189 West 14th-st.

Vanderbilt.—On Saturday, Feb. 11, Dewitt C. Vanderbilt, in the 34th year of his age.

Funeral services will take place on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 133 West 24th-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE "TIMES" REVIEW OF McCLELLAN
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New styles, just received from Paris. Three, Four, Five, Six, Seven, Eight, Ten, Fifteen to Twenty Dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

THE STEAM STONE-CUTTER COMPANY will lease their machines, which will cut any stone out of the quarry in any desirable shape, as straight and smooth as sawed stone. They will do the work of thirty men, at but a fraction of the cost of hand labor. A sample of stone cut and model of machine can be seen at the office of W. O. BUGGLES, No. 18 Wall-st.

ANY ONE HAVING AN APPOINTMENT as Commissioner of Deeds for the ensuing year, and who is willing to sell out for a moderate sum, may find a purchaser by addressing C. D., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

ANNA E. DICKINSON, AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE, TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 14. See advertisement under head of "Lectures."

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE SOCIETY OF THE FRIENDS OF Progress will meet SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway. Brother Pearlab will speak at the usual hours. Subject in the morning—*Progress of Theology and Theologians*. Evening—*He that Believeth and is Baptized shall be Saved, and he that Believeth not shall be Damned*. Seats free.

BELIEVERS IN THE SECOND COMING of Christ and future life only for the righteous, worship at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway. Preaching SUNDAY, by F. H. Buhank, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. All interested to hear on the above themes are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

TAKE NOTICE.—REV. PROF. SMYTH WILL recite the celebrated Whitfield's sermon on *The Lord our Righteousness*, in the large lecture-room of Clinton Hall, (Mercantile Library,) Astor-place, between Cooper Institute and Broadway, at 11 o'clock A. M., SUNDAY, 12th inst., (D. V.) Seats free.

ST. THOMAS' FREE CHAPEL—CORNER of Prince and Thompson sts. Rev. Thomas H. Sill will preach in this chapel SUNDAY. Services to commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH in the Murray Hill Baptist Church, corner Lexington-av. and 37th-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SAMUEL B. SELL WILL PREACH (D. V.) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subjects, morning—*Daniel*, 2. Evening—*Loss and Gain*.

MEMORIAL CHURCH OF REV. HENRY ANSTON, D. D., West 42th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Rev. Thomas A. Jaggar, Rector. Services every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in his Church, on 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—Christianity and Civilization.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

LEE-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The lecture-room of the Lee-av. Baptist Church will be opened for public worship on SUNDAY, Feb. 12, when special services will be held as follows: The opening sermon will be preached by the Pastor, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Wasson at 3 P. M. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Armitage at 7 P. M., at the close of which the ordinance of Baptism will be administered, and this will be followed by the ordinance of the Lord's Supper, which will conclude the services of the day.

CITY EVANGELIZATION.—A MEETING IN behalf of City Missions will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the 4th-av. Presbyterian Church, corner 22d-st. Rev. Dr. Crosby's. No long, tedious reports, no collection. Addresses by Rev. Dr. Frederick G. Clark, Rev. H. D. Ganse, Rev. E. J. W. Buckland and William E. Dodge, Esq.
THOMAS C. STRONG,
Chairman Special Committee.

BROOKLYN SOCIETY OF THE NEW-JERUSALEM.—(Swedenborgian.)—Services every SUNDAY, at 11 A. M., and 7½ P. M., at the Chapel of the Polytechnic Institute, Livingston-st., near Court. Subject of the evening lecture to-morrow: *The Divine Trinity*, by the Minister, Rev. J. C. Ager. The public invited. Seats free.

SPIRITUALIST'S SOCIETY—DODWORTH HALL, NO. 806 BROADWAY.—Mr. Willis will speak at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Man's Relations to the Physical and the Spiritual World*. 7½ o'clock—*The Holy Ghost or Spiritual Influences*. Conference at 3 o'clock. Subject—*What Constitutes a Human Soul, and what are its Relations?* Seats free. The public invited.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., PASTOR, will preach th 42d-st. Baptist Church, between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., on *Be ye also Ready. The Nature and Importance of this Preparation*; and at 7½ P. M., *On the Danger of Passing Our Day of Grace*. Preaching every evening next week, except Saturday, at 7½ o'clock. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—*Poor Members necessary to the Life and Prosperity of a Church*. The presentation of this subject will be repeated by the Rev. Jno. Pershing, D. D., at the invitation of the association, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in Rev. Dr. Rice's church, 5th-av. and 19th-st.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST. REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, between 8th and 9th avs.—The Pastor, Rev. Peter Stryker, will begin SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, a course of sermons on practical subjects, illustrated by incidents from pastoral life. Subject for this evening—*The Dying Universalist*. Service at 7:30 o'clock.

ROSE HILL M. E. CHURCH, 27TH-ST., between 2d and 3d avs. Preaching at 10½ A. M and 7 P. M. by Rev. J. A. Woon, of Wyoming Conference. Prayer meeting at 3½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. Preaching also by

THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

Proposed Amendments to the Tax Bill—Increased Tax on Leading Articles.

The following are some of the amendments to the Tax Bill now in consideration in the House:

SPIRITS BY THE GALLON.

In all cases of spirits hereafter made, where not otherwise specially agreed, a gallon shall be taken to be a gallon of first proof, according to the standard set forth and declared for the inspection and gauging of spirits throughout the United States. Spirits distilled from apples or peaches shall pay $1 50 per gallon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Miners shall pay for each and every license the sum of $10. Every person, firm or company, who shall employ others in the business of minting for coal, or for gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, zinc, spelter or other minerals, not having taken out a license as a manufacturer, shall be regarded as a miner under this act. A license af $10 shall be required of every person, firm or company, engaged in the carrying or delivery of money, valuable papers, or any articles for pay, or doing an express business whose gross receipts therefrom exceed the sum of $600 per annum.

SUBSTITUTE BROKERS.

Substitute brokers shall pay $100 for each and every license. Every person who shall furnish or offer to furnish, for pay, fee, or reward, volunteers, representative recruits or substitutes for men drafted, or liable to be drafted, for the military or naval service of the United States, shall be deemed a substitute broker under this act.

INSURANCE BROKERS.

Insurance brokers shall pay $25 for each license. Any person who shall negotiate or procure insurance in behalf of another person or party, for which he shall receive any pay, commission or compensation, shall be regarded as an insurance broker under this act.

TOBACCO, SNUFF, ETC.

That any person, firm, company, or corporation, now or hereafter engaged in the manufacture of tobacco, snuff, or cigars of any description whatsoever, shall be, and hereby is, required to make out and deliver to the assistant assessor of the assessment district a true statement or inventory of the quantity of each of the different kinds of tobacco, snuff flour, snuff, cigars, lin-loli, licorice, and stems held or owned by him or them on the day this act takes effect, or at the time of commencing business under this act, setting forth what portion of said goods was manufactured or produced by him or them, and what was purchased from others, whether chewing, smoking, fine-cut, shorts, pressed, plug, snuff-flour or prepared snuff, or cigars, which statement or inventory shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of such person or persons, and be in manner and form as prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

TOBACCO IN BOND.

Manufactured tobacco, snuff or cigars, whether of domestic manufacture or imported, may be transferred, without payment of the duty, to a bonded warehouse, established in conformity with law and treasury regulation, under such rules and regulations, and upon the execution of such transportation bonds or other security as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, said bonds or other security to be taken by the collector of the district from which such removal is made, and may be transported from such warehouse to a bonded warehouse used for the storage of merchandise at any port of entry, and may be withdrawn from bonded warehouse for consumption on payment of the duty, or removed for export to a foreign country without payment of duty, in conformity with the provisions of law relating to the removal of distilled spirits, all the rules, regulations and conditions of which, so far as applicable, shall apply to tobacco, snuff or cigars in bonded warehouse. And no warehouse shall, in any case, be allowed upon any manufactured tobacco, snuff, or cigars, upon which any excise duty has been paid, either before or after it has been placed in bonded warehouse.

HOW CIGARS OUGHT TO BE PACKED.

All cigars manufactured after the passage of this act shall be packed in boxes. And any manufactured tobacco, snuff and cigars, whether of domestic manufacture or imported, which shall be sold or pass out of the hands of the manufacturer or importer, except into a bonded warehouse, without the inspection marks or stamps affixed by the inspector, shall be forfeited, and may be seized wherever found, and shall be sold—one-half of the proceeds of such sale to be paid to the informer, and the other moiety to the United United States.

QUICKSILVER.

Quicksilver may be transferred, without payment of the duty, to a bonded warehouse established in conformity with law and treasury regulations.

THE SCHOOLMASTER EXEMPT.

That arithmetics, spelling-books, geographies, grammars, and primary books of all kinds usually taught in common and primary schools, and all books printed by religious societies, exclusively for the use of Sunday-schools, shall be exempt from any duty or tax, anything to the contrary notwithstanding; and in any case of doubt or dispute as to what shall be exempt from duty under this act, the decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be final and conclusive.

LEATHER.

That when a duty has been paid on the leather in the rough, the duty shall be assessed and paid only on the increased value.

WINES, ETC.

The return, assessment, collection, and the time of collection of the duties on wines, and wine made of grapes, to be subject to the regulations of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

SNUFF AND TOBACCO.

On snuff, manufactured of tobacco or any substitute for tobacco, ground dry or damp, pickled, scented, or otherwise, of all descriptions, 40 cents per pound. On cavendish, plug, twist, and other kinds of manufactured tobacco, not herein otherwise provided for, 40 cents per pound. On tobacco twisted by hand, or reduced from leaf into a condition to be consumed, without the use of any machine or instrument, and without being pressed sweetened or otherwise prepared, 30 cents per pound. On fine cut chewing tobacco, whether manufactured with the stems in or not, or however sold, whether loose, in bulk, or in packages, papers, wrappers, or boxes, 40 cents per pound. On smoking tobacco, except as hereinafter otherwise provided for, 35 cents per pound. On smoking tobacco made exclusively of stems and not mixed with leaf or leaf and stems, and on fine cut, and shorts, and scraps of tobacco, the refuse of cigars manufactured, and also on all scraps or refuse of plug manufactured, when sold for smoking tobacco, or for consumption, or otherwise, twenty cents per pound. On cigarettes made of tobacco inclosed in paper wrapper, and put up in packages containing not more than twenty-five cigarettes, five cents per package. On all cigars, cheroots and cigarettes made wholly of tobacco or of any substitute therefor, whether imported or of domestic manufacture, sixty cents per pound; and no tare for the box or package in which any cigars or cigarettes are packed, shall be allowed in ascertaining the weight.

THE INCOME TAX.

There shall be levied, collected, and paid annually upon the annual gains, profits and income of every person residing in the United States, or of any citizen of the United States residing abroad, whether derived from any kind of property, rents, interests, dividends or salaries, or from any profession, trade, employment or vocation, carried on in the United States or elsewhere, or from any other source whatever, a duty of five per centum on the excess over $600 and not exceeding $3,000, and a duty of 10 per centum on the excess over $3,600. And the duty herein provided for shall be assessed, collected and paid upon the gains, profits and income for the year ending the 31st day of December next preceding the time for levying, collecting and paying said duty: Provided that income derived from interest upon notes, bonds, and other securities of the United States shall be included in estimating incomes under this section, and shall also include all premiums on gold or coupons. Provided further, that only one deduction of six hundred dollars shall be made from the aggregate incomes of all the members of any family, composed of parents and minor children, or husband and wife, except in cases where such separate income shall be derived from the separate and individual estate, gains or labor of the wife and child. And provided, further, that net profits realized by sales of real estate owned since Jan. 1, 1864, shall be chargeable as income, and losses on sales of real estate purchased since Jan. 1, 1864, and sold within the year for which income is estimated, shall be deducted from the income of such year.

In estimating the annual gains, profits and income of any person, all national, State and municipal taxes paid within the year shall be deducted from the gains, profits or income of the person who has actually paid the same, whether owner, tenant or mortgagor; also the salary or pay received for services in the civil, military, naval or other service of the United States, including Senators, Representatives and Delegates in Congress, above the rate of $500 per annum; and there shall also be deducted the income derived from dividends on shares in the capital stock of any bank, trust company, savings institution, insurance, railroad, canal, turnpike, canal navigation or slackwater company, and the interest on any bonds or other evidences of indebtedness of any such corporation or company, which shall have been assessed and the tax paid, as hereinafter provided; also the amount paid by any person for the rent of the homestead used or occupied by himself or his family, and the rental value of any homestead used or occupied by any person or by his family, in his own right or in the right of his wife, shall not be included and assessed as part of the income of such person. In estimating the annual gains, profits, or income of any person, the interest received or accrued upon all notes, bonds, and mortgages, or other forms of indebtedness bearing interest, whether paid or not, if good and collectable, less the rate of interest paid by or due from such person, shall be included and assessed as part of the income of such person for each year; and also all incomes or gains derived from the purchase and sale of stocks or other property, real or personal, and of live stock, and the amount of live stock, sugar, wool, butter, cheese, pork, beef, mutton, or other meats, hay and grain, or other vegetable or other productions, being the growth or produce of the estate of such person sold, not including any part thereof unsold or on hand during the year next preceding the 31st of December, shall be included and assessed as a part of the income of such person for each year, and the gains and profits of all companies, whether incorporated or partnership, other than the companies specified in this section, shall be included in estimating the annual gains, profits, or income of any person entitled to the same, whether divided or otherwise. In estimating deductions from income, as aforesaid, when any person rents buildings, lands, or other property, or hires labor to carry on land or to conduct any other business from which such income is actually derived, or pays interest upon any actual incumbrance thereon, the amount actually paid for such rent, labor or interest, shall be deducted; and also the amount paid out for usual or ordinary repairs, not exceeding the average paid out for such purposes for the preceding five years, shall be deducted, but no deduction shall be made for any amount paid out for new buildings, permanent improvements, or betterments, made to increase the value of any property or estate: Provided, That in case where the salary or other compensation paid to any person in the employment or service of the United States, shall not exceed the rate of six hundred dollars per annum, or shall be by fees, or uncertain or irregular in the amount in the time during which the same shall be accrued or been earned, such salary or other compensation shall be included in estimating the annual gains, profits, or income of the persons to whom the same shall have been paid.

PENALTIES.

Any person or persons who shall make, sign, or issue, or who shall cause to be made, signed, or issued, any instrument, document, or paper of any kind or description whatsoever, or shall accept, negotiate, or pay, or cause to be accepted, negotiated, or paid, any bill of exchange, draft, or order or promissory note, for the payment of money, without the same being duly stamped, or having thereupon an adhesive stamp for denoting the duty chargeable thereon, with intent to evade the provisions of this act, shall, for every such offense, forfeit the sum of $200, and such instrument, document, or paper, bill, draft, or note, shall be deemed invalid and of no effect.

TAX ON EXCHANGE, ETC.

Bill of exchange (inland) draft, or order for the payment of any sum of money, otherwise than at sight or on demand, for every hundred dollars, or fractional parts thereof, five (5) cents.

Loan of money.—Any loan of money, or any advance of money on security, whether represented by note, certificate, check, receipt, or other evidence, not otherwise provided for, and not including mortgages, if on demand, for every hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof, two (2) cents. If to be paid at a time designated, for every hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof, five (5) cents: Provided, that any note or other evidence of debt, payable on demand, shall be void after thirty days from date unless it has been protested within that time, or shall have been stamped with duty, within that time, at the rate of five cents for every hundred dollars or fractional parts thereof; and any pawnbroker's certificate for an amount of loan less than five dollars shall not require to be stamped.

From and after the passage of this act the proviso in section 169 of the act to which this act is an amendment shall not be held to apply to lucifer matches, friction matches, or other articles made in part of wood and used for like purposes, nor to cigar lights and wax tapers.

From and after the 1st day of April, 1865, there shall be levied, collected and paid, in lieu of the duty now provided by law, on all cotton upon which no duty has been levied, collected, or paid, and which is not exempted by law, a duty of six cents per pound until the 1st day of July, 1866, and on and after that date a duty of five cents per pound, payable in coin, which shall be and remain a lien thereon until said duty shall have been paid, to the possession of any person or persons whomsoever; and the allowance or drawback which shall hereafter be allowed upon articles on which any internal duties or tax shall have been paid, manufactured exclusively of cotton, shall be at the same rate per pound on such articles so manufactured, when exported, as shall be proven, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, under such regulations as he may prescribe, to have been actually paid per pound on the cotton from which said articles are manufactured. That in addition to the duties imposed in section 94 of the act to which this is an amendment, as herein before amended, there shall be levied, collected and paid upon the goods, wares and merchandise therein mentioned, except as hereinafter otherwise provided, an increase of one-fifth or twenty per centum of the duties or rates of duty now provided in said section, whether ad valorem or specific. Provided that the additional duties or rates of duty herein mentioned, shall not apply to coal, illuminating oil, refined coal naphthe, benzine and benzole, paper of all descriptions, printed books, magazines, pamphlets, reviews and similar publications, manufactured tobacco, snuff, cigars, cigarettes and cheroots. There shall be levied, collected and paid on all crude petroleum or rock oil that may be produced and sold or removed for consumption or sale, a duty of six cents on each and every gallon; and all petroleum or rock oil that may be in possession of the producers at the place of production, as aforesaid, shall be held and treated as if produced on that day; and the said duty shall be paid by the owner, agent, or superintendent of the well from which the petroleum or rock oil has been produced within five days after the time of rendering the account required to be rendered by law of petroleum or rock oil so chargeable with duty.

Amendments to be Proposed by Mr. Morrill.

The following amendments are recommended by Mr. MORRILL, of the Committee of Ways and Means:

TAXING BANK CIRCULATION, ETC.

That section 110 be amended by inserting after the words "1st day of July, 1864," the words: *Provided*, That on and after the 1st day of July, 1865, in lieu of the rates of duty on circulation prescribed by this section, there shall be levied, collected and paid a duty of one-quarter of one per centum, each month, upon the average amount of circulation issued by any bank, association, corporation, company, or person; and from and after the 1st day of January, 1866, a duty of one-half of one per centum, each month, upon the average amount of such circulation as aforesaid. And whenever the outstanding circulation of any bank, association, corporation, company, or person shall be reduced to an amount not exceeding five per centum of the chartered or declared capital, said circulation shall be free from taxation. And whenever any State bank or banking association has been converted into a national banking association, and such national banking association has assumed the liabilities of such State bank or banking association, including the redemption of its bills, such national banking association shall be held to make the required return and payment on the circulation outstanding, so long as such circulation shall exceed five per centum of the capital before such conversion of such State bank or banking association.

TAX ON SALES.

From and after the first day of April, 1865, there shall be levied, collected and paid, on all sales of produce and merchandise and other articles, including all personal property; but not including bullion or coin or any description, nor securities for money, evidences of debt, nor sales made at auction, one-half of one per centum where the amount of such sales exceeds fifty dollars in any one month, the amount of sales to be returned by the vender monthly, in the same manner and at the same time as is provided by law for the returns of manufactures; and all the provisions of the act to which this act is an amendment, relating to the assessment and collection, and to the enforcement of the law relating to manufactures, shall extend to and be applied, so far as applicable, to sales of produce and merchandise as aforesaid. This section to remain in force for the period of one year, during which period no person or persons who shall be required to pay the tax or duty enforced by this section shall be required to pay an additional license tax or duty where the rate of such license tax or duty is graduated, under the existing law by the amount of sales or receipts.

CONFLAGRATION IN PHILADELPHIA.

Six Lives Lost and Fifty-one Houses Burned.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Feb. 9.

Our city was visited early yesterday morning by a most destructive fire, involving considerable loss of property, and a loss of life, under circumstances of the most distressing kind. The fire broke out in the coal-oil warehouse of Messrs. Blackburn & Co., used as a bonded warehouse, situated on the south side of Washington-avenue, above Ninth-street, consisting of a range of sheds, in all about 350 feet long. In these were stored fifteen hundred barrels of refined coal oil, belonging to different persons. The fire was first seen coming from the southern end of the warehouse, near an angle in the shedding, a part of it in which there had never been any fire, and there being a high wind at the time, it spread with fearful rapidity, the whole structure being in a very few minutes enveloped in flames. The rain, which had been falling for several hours, had flooded the streets, and the burning oil as it ran from the warehouse, through a small alley into Ninth-street, was carried along on the top of the water, the flames setting fire to all the dwellings on both sides, down to Federal-street, and on Federal-street, a short distance below Ninth, north side. The condition of Ninth-street, owing to the flames from the burning oil, which ascended nearly to the tops of the houses, rendered it impossible for the firemen to operate in it, and they had to carry their streams through the small streets and back alleys. Adjoining the warehouse of Blackburn & Co., on the east, is the coal office, stable and yard of Messrs. Daly, Porter & Co., and south of that, on Ninth-street, was a row of three-story brick dwellings, all of which were tenanted. The occupants of these being asleep when the fire broke out, it was some time before they were aroused, and when they were it was too late for all of them to escape. The house had become surrounded by flames, and a man and woman, who rushed out of one of the houses into Ninth-street, were enveloped in them, and burned to death. They were seen, and their shrieks were heard, but it was impossible to render them any assistance. All along Ninth-street, from the first dwelling south of the coal-yard to Federal-street, the occupants of the houses had to hurry from the house, and there all their effects behind. It was impossible, from the intensity of the fire, to save any of their personals.

Capt. Joseph H. Ware, who occupied the dwelling No. 1,128 Ninth-street, the second house below the coal-yard, was most unfortunate. His family consisted of himself, wife, five daughters and two sons. They all got into the street without clothing, except those in which they were sleeping, and they met with a perfect river of fire. The fear and excitement of the members of the family caused them to separate. Mrs. Ware had her youngest child, a girl of five years of age, in her arms, and while endeavoring to escape she fell on the pavement. Lewis C. Williams, a member of the Monumental Hose Company, used every effort to save the unfortunate woman and child. He succeeded in getting hold of her, but the flames were so fierce and hot that he was compelled to abandon her to her fate. A daughter of Mrs. Ware, aged about fifteen years, was also burned to death, and she was so much disfigured that her remains could only be identified in consequence of the peculiar circumstances under which she lost her life. Capt. Ware and his two sons escaped, though they were much burned.

Immediately south of the coal oil warehouse, fronting on Ellsworth-street, and in the rear of it, several dwellings and stables were burned. Some of the former were only partially destroyed. On the east side of Ninth-street, below Ellsworth, was the extensive rag warehouse of Henry Hay, which, being filled with rags, added largely to the conflagration, and beside the total destruction of it and contents. A row of small tenements in a court fencing west from Sydney-street, in the rear of the warehouse, were partially destroyed, and the rear of several of the dwellings on Sydney-street was damaged. By the united efforts of the firemen, a handsome dwelling on the east side of Ninth-street, below Washington-avenue, owned and occupied by Mr. David Hey, was saved with but little damage. The new store and dwelling of Mr. James Gibbons, No. 1,133 Ninth-street, was totally destroyed; Nos. 1,135, 1,137, 1,139 and 1,141 of the same row, are so much damaged as to be beyond repair. Three of these belonged to the Chadwick estate. Immediately opposite, the dwellings, seven in number, extending to Ellsworth-street, were totally destroyed, not even the walls of some are standing. Of the houses on the east side of Ninth street, south of Ellsworth-street, all three-story briefs, two of them belonged to Doctor Gardeser, one to Bartley Gillen, one to P. McClean, one to Mrs. Oram, one to Mrs. Conder, one to Patrick McAnally, two to James Bradshaw, and one to David Hay.

Benjamin S. Brown, grocer and milk dealer, owned and occupied the store on the northeast corner of Ninth and Federal streets, and the building adjoining. These houses are totally destroyed. On the west side of Ninth-street south of Ellsworth, most of the houses are either burned out or much damaged. John Reed occupied the house on the northwest corner of Ninth and Federal streets. The other occupants were Mr. Jones, Mr. Moore, Mr. Vogt, and others. The sweers are Wm. J. McKeln, Geo. Cullen, Michael Ward and Mr. Myers. Some of the sweers are insured, but others lose all. The badge of the Fire Association appears on the fronts of a number of those burned out or partially destroyed.

On Federal-street, east of Ninth, north side, four dwellings were burned, two of these belonging to Frederick Simons, and one to Mrs. Lewis, the other to Mr. Bown. The occupants of these were not able to remove much of their effects.

The stable of Patrick McGarvey, in the rear of Ellsworth-street, above Ninth, was destroyed, and his dwelling was damaged. A brick stable, owned by Wm. G. McCarthy, and occupied by John Smith, also in the rear of Ellsworth-street, above Ninth, was destroyed. Mr. Smith was able, fortunately, to get his horses and mules out uninjured. The tavern and dwelling on the southeast corner of Washington-avenue and Ninth-street was partially destroyed. It was occupied by Anthony McManus, who had a watch and $300 stolen from the house at the time of the fire, and some of his furniture was also carried off.

The occupants of the houses which were burned, and which are not given above, are J. Caldwell, Kennedy Stephens, William Riley, Patrick Cassidy, Patrick Garr, Mrs. Scott, Mary Mullen, Mr. Heady, Henry Walter, George L. Dougherty, James White, John Sooth, Hugh Lockhern, John Pritchett and John McGill.

The quantity of oil destroyed in gallons amounted to about 60,000. It belonged chiefly to Richardson, Hersey & Co., Teck Brothers & Co., and Dilleworth and Ervie. Several hundred barrels, which had been placed outside of the sheds, were saved.

Messrs. Daily & Porter last two horses and four carts, besides their office, stable and a quantity of coal. They had but a few hundred dollars insurance upon the whole.

The fire was discovered by Police Officer Orr, and to a few minutes after the discovery was made the whole of the sheds were in a blaze, and the intense heat caused the barrels to explode, and the burning oil was scattered over the surface of the snow. The fiery stream increased in width and intensity until Ninth-street was one sheet of flame, burning to death every living thing that it touched. As the flames spread from house to house and from street to street, the scene presented was of the most harrowing description. Parents searching for their children and children for their parents, while others were fleeing before the flames, which swept on like an avenging angel. The shocking condition of the streets made the catastrophe still more distressing, as the inhabitants from most of the houses were compelled to seek safety without shoes to their feet or proper clothing to cover them. Those who had the time, saved portions of their furniture, but the great majority of the houses were consumed so quickly that not a thing could be saved. The homeless families were sheltered by the occupants of houses some distance from the fire.

The scene of the conflagration was visited yesterday by a large number of persons, and a very general sympathy was expressed for the sufferers. Something more than this sympathy will be necessary to obviate the suffering of the destitute. Not a few of the families lost everything they possessed, not only household effects, but their clothing, no time being given to remove it. Among the gentlemen in the neighborhood who exerted themselves in behalf of the sufferers, were Dr. Barnes, Mr. McCauley, and others. At a meeting held at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, in the afternoon, five hundred dollars were raised.

An investigation as to the origin of the fire by the Fire Marshal, leaves no doubt in his mind that it was the work of an incendiary. The only fire used in the sheds was in the northern end of it, and that had been extinguished several hours before the closing up of the warehouse, which always takes place at sunset. A short time previous to the breaking out of the fire, a man was seen to come from the rear of the shedding, and move out toward Ellsworth-street.

The most dangerous of the walls were removed yesterday afternoon. There are others, however, which should receive early attention. At least persons should not be permitted to go near them. The police were quite active both at the fire and subsequently to it. Great credit is due to the firemen, who did most important service in checking the progress of the flames. The Moyamensing Hose Company, the Marion, the Franklin Steam Engine Company, the Hibernia, Southwark, the Shiffler, and others, lavished their energies.

Members of the Franklin Steam Engine Company, at the risk of their lives, aided in the rescue of persons from the flames. Alexander Philbert received two children from two hands of their father from an upper winoow in the rear of the dwellings on the east side of Ninth-street, and carried them to a place of safety. Horace Quinn, of the same company, drew the body of a female from the flames after she had been burned to death, supposed to be the body of Mrs. Ware. Others of the members were not less daring in their efforts to save human life. Individual acts of daring are also recounted of members of the Moyamensing Hose Company.

The dwellings on the south side of Federal-street, east of Ninth, escaped with the blistering of the paint on the doors and window shutters. As the wind was blowing from the north west at the time, it is singular that the flames were not blown against them. The dwellings damaged in Ellsworth-street were No. 913, occupied by Mr. Riley, No. 917 by Mr. Conway, and No. 919 by Mr. Fruid. Mr. Conway, whose house was burned in the rear, lost $3,000 in greenbacks.

The following gentlemen were selected by the Coroner to act as jurymen: Wm. R. Leeds, Charles C. Wilson, Wm. Andrews, S. Patrick, S. Williamson and Geo. W. Brooks.

THE VICTIMS.

There were five bodies taken to the Second District Police Station, all of which were found in the street, showing that they were burned after escaping from the houses. They are so much disfigured as to defy recognition, or to which sex they belong. One of them is believed to be that of a man about 60 years old, another of a woman 45, a third of a young woman from 16 to 20 years, the fourth of a man about 40, and the fifth of a girl 3 years. Three of these, no doubt, are of the Ware family. The mother and five daughters are missing, as follows:

Mrs. Barbara Ware, aged 55 years, Miss Anna 22, Emma 20, Rebecca 16, Helen 12, and Isabella 4 years old. It is supposed three of the bodies recovered were those of Mrs. Ware, Rebecca and Isabella, then those of Anna, Emma and Helen are in the ruins. The two sons of Mr. Ware, Albert and Clayton, 17 and 20 years, escaped with their lives, but both are very badly burned, and not expected to recover. There were rumors yesterday afternoon of whole families being missing, but they could not be traced to reliable sources.

Late last evening the body of a man at the Police Station was believed to be Samuel McMenamin, a member of the Moyamensing Hose Company, from the fact that he was missing, and also from the fact that the fragments of a fireman's coat and been found near the body. McMenamin is a single man.

Among the dreadful incidents of this fire witnessed, was a husband carrying from his burning house, to Ellsworth-street, the body of his wife, who had died the day previous.

The corpse of an old lady was also removed upon a settee. She also died on Tuesday.

A meeting of citizens was held yesterday at St. Paul's M. E. Church, Catharine-street, above Sixth, to take into consideration some mode of obtaining relief for the sufferers by the late fire at Ninth and Federal streets. Samuel P. Dutton in the chair, John Kelley was appointed Treasurer, and Coleman L. Nicholson, Secretary.

The following-named gentlemen were appointed an executive committee to collect subscriptions and devise means of affording immediate relief:

Vaughan Merrick, Rev. Thomas T. Tasker, Sr., Thomas T. Tasker, Jr., Joseph Thompson, Rev. Samuel W. Thomas, David Farnell, Sr., William K. McCloes, Samuel McMasemy. A meeting will be held in furtherance of the above object this (Thursday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the Jefferson Hall, Sixth and Queen streets, to which the public are invited. Col. Philip S. White and Rev. T. T. Tasker, Jr., will address the meeting.

Other meetings are called for the same object; one at the Robert Raikes' School, this evening.

A Remarkable Peace Article—Is Mobile to be Attacked?

From the Mobile Advertiser and Register, Jan. 20.

We invite attention to the editorial we copy to-day from the *New-York World*. It is an article full of practical sagacity and correct appreciation of the state of feeling at the South. We do not attempt to disguise the fact that the Confederate cause is at this moment passing through its most dangerous crisis. Large numbers of the people—perhaps, upon a fair poll, the majority—are heart-sick of the war, and willing to end it upon *terms which would have been scouted as as treasonable two years, or even one year, ago.* Even the class of slaveholders, having the deepest pecuniary stake in the success of the struggle for independence, are ready to make sacrifices, *the mention of which, a short time ago, would not have been tolerated.* We here set a doubt that the country, including the slave proprietors, large and small, would compromise to-day for peace and independence on the basis of a gradual and universal emancipation of the blacks. We may go further and say that *large numbers would be willing to give up all their cherished thoughts of independence, and exchange the institution for naked peace, upon terms of reconstruction.* This is a great change, a wonderful revolution of popular sentiment, resulting from four years of tremendous conflict. The *World*, therefore, gives the counsel of wisdom and philosophy when it advises the Lincoln Government that this is the happy moment for generous offers of peace and a restoration of the old Government. From these lacts spring the danger to the cause of which we speak. If LINCOLN and his party were honest in the avowal of the true motives and principles upon which they waged the war, and in which they have engaged the sympathies and enlisted the energies of the Northern people—of a restoration of "the Union as it was," upon the basis of an acknowledgment of State rights, and the candid admission of the maxim of "by-gones being by-gones," and if he were skillfully to seize the golden opportunity, and wisely drop the sword and take up the pen of peaceful negotiation, we should not raise the cause of Southern independence at a sin's head. This is our present danger. And it is a danger of which we pass over and leave the people more blind than ever to the struggle. A long fired more over with all the passions of revenge and despair, to conquer or perish in the struggle for liberty. Whenever this desperate estimation shall gain possession of the souls of Southern men, and drive them cheerfully to lock their shields together in an unflinching resolve to conquer or die, our cause may be pronounced safe, and the dawn of independence will be clearly visible. Mr. President LINCOLN, who, by his policy, has no doubt been our friend in need, who has welded us together by the ruthlessness of the spirit with which he has assailed us, as well as by the death less recollection of the savage cruelty of his officers, and the savage brutality of his soldiery, is going to open the door of escape from this peril, and while closing up all the avenues of hope to a peace upon any but intolerable terms, he will again "fire the southern heart," and make desperate men of the greatest cowards. Mr. LINCOLN will not heed the advice of the *World*—he will not seize the propitious moment to achieve what the North is really fighting and what he is ostensibly fighting for, and it is because Mr. LINCOLN does now and has for three years past, waged too war upon false pretences. He does not want nor intend to have a restored Union; he will not have State Rights respected nor the civil rights of Southern men reëstablished. What it becomes the white race of the South to know is, that there are no hopes of honorable peace for them in the impossible dreams in which the despondent are indulging. LINCOLN, nor his cabinet, nor his Congress, nor his mouth-piece of the press or the rostrum, have yet written or said one word upon which to found a reasonable hope, if we desired reconstruction, save on the basis of emancipation, that we could get it. We admit that at the present epoch even moderate wisdom and statesmanship on LINCOLN'S part could secure restoration. But LINCOLN has not offered it, and he does not mean to offer it. There is nought left to us but war, or public and individual ruin and disgrace. When the nation comes to realize this stern fact, we shall soon conquer our independence.

The Abolition of Slavery.

LETTER FROM GEN. ROSECRANS.

YELLOW SPRINGS, Ohio, Nov. 10, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR: Thanks for your kind note. I must say that the earnest sense of justice, and the keen perception of simple fidelity to the country's interests without party bias, which the loyal people of the country exhibit, fill me with consolation and hope. That God's judgments are in the war I think no one can fail to see with more than ordinary clearness. That he chastises us in mercy I humbly believe. I hope it because I see Christian men of all persuasions showing their sense of dependence on Him. That God will have mercy upon us, preserve the unity of the nation, and deliver both races from that dreadful curse, African slavery, I pray for and hope for.

Thanking you for your prayers, I remain very truly yours, W. S. ROSECRANS.

Rev. Dr. ELY, Roslyn, Long Island.

A TESTIMONIAL TO MR. MCHENRY, CONTRACTOR OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—The *Railway News* of London has the following notice of a testimonial manufactured at the establishment of Messrs. BALL, BLACK & Co., in this city, and presented to Mr. MCHENRY, Contractor of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, by his friends in this country. The *News* says: "It consists of a dinner, dessert and tea service, composed of silver, richly chased and gilt. The great feature of the service, at once both novel, elegant and rich, consists, however, of a tall column of silver-gilt, round which there winds a spiral and continuous band from the base to the summit, and upon this is engraved the section of the 200 miles of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, which were completed in 66 many days by Mr. MCHENRY. Every cutting, and embankment, and bridge is shown upon a scale of 16 feet to 200 miles, and there are engraven upon it not less than thirty thousand words and figures—some of these are so minute as to require the aid of the microscope to decipher them. The labor of five months of one of the most skillful engravers of New-York was devoted to this interesting and remarkable piece of work. The summit of the column supports an allegorical figure of America. The column itself rests upon a square pedestal, at the angles of which are figures of eagles with out-spread wings, which support festoons of flowers, that drop over each of the four sides. At the angles of the base, and at short distances from the column are placed tastefully formed figures representing industry and commerce, and from each of these a golden chain is carried to the top of the column, supporting in the centre medallion portraits of the leading men connected with the undertaking. These smaller columns are designed for lights, and have a pleasing effect in the whole composition. On one side of the base of the column is the brief inscription: "The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, in commemoration of the completion of two hundred miles of the line in two hundred days. JAMES MCHENRY, Esq., contractor, 1864." The other articles of the service are graceful in design, and are tastefully auriched with gold and beautiful chasing. The whole is in every respect a work creditable to the New-York artists, by whom it was designed and executed. The cost of this most flattering and gratifying testimonial was about $20,000. The service will remain for a few days on view at Messrs. HUNT & ROSKELL, and American artists will not be displeased to hear that this eminent firm of English goldsmiths, so far from being actuated by any desire to depreciate the work, candidly declare that it is one of which they would have been proud to have been the producers.

The Sailing of the Damascus.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, Feb. 11.

The steamship *Damascus* sailed at 1 o'clock this afternoon for Liverpool.

Death of Benjamin Stevens.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 11.

BENJAMIN STEVENS, for many years Sergeant-at-Arms of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and a highly respected citizen, died this morning.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 11, 1865.

$10,500	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	113⅛	75	Mar. Min. Co.	11
5,000	do.	113⅝	500	do.	11⅜
20,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s, O	109⅝	100	Wyom. V. Coal	49
60,000	do.	110	450	N. Y. Con.	116
121,000	do. new iss.	109⅛	200	do.	116⅛
1,000	U. S. 6s, '74, C.		500	do.	116⅜
	Interest	100	100	do.	116⅝
3,000	U.S.5s,10-40s, R.	97	100	do.	116⅞
3,000	U.S.5s,10-40s C.	102⅝	50	do.	116⅞
25,500	do.	102⅞	300	do.	117
1,000	U. S. 6s, 1 Y. Cer.	99⅜	1000	Reading R.	100
3,000	Treas. M., 7-30s,		600	do.	100⅛
	April & Oct.	116	1200	do.	100⅜
5,000	M. & Sm. to Par.		200	Mich. Cen. R.	113
	chas.	70	100	Erie Railway	71⅝
10,000	O. & Miss. C.	27½	200	do.	71⅝
20,000	do.	27½	200	do.	71⅝
1,000	Chi., R. & Q. 8s,		100	do.	70
	1st M.	116	100	do.	70⅛
1,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	87	100	do.	70⅛
500	Han. & St. J. 1st	88	50	Erie R. Pref.	93
10,000	To. & W. 2d M.	82	100	Hudson R. R.	106⅝
2,000	To. & W. 1st, Ex.	97	100	do.	107⅜
2,000	Mar. 1st M. Es.	61	100	M. S. & N. I.	76⅜
1,000	do.	60	400	do.	76
20,000	Amer. Guld.	203½	250	do.	76⅝
5	Bank of the Repub	101	100	Ill. Cen. R.	117⅝
15	Continental Bank.	96	200	do.	117⅞
10	Imp. & Trader's Bk.	107⅜	300	do.	117⅞
5	Del. & Hud. C. Co	144	500	Clev. & Pitts.	88⅛
400	Cen. Coal Co.	44	100	do.	83
200	Cum. Coal Pr.	88	1000	C. & N. W. Pr.	68⅛
1200	do.	68⅜	200	Chi. & R. I. R.	98⅜
200	do.	68⅝	100	do.	98⅜
500	do.	68¾	100	Mil. & P. du C.	68
300	do.	55⅞	600	P., Ft. W. & C.	95
100	Am. Coal Co.	77	100	do.	94⅜
50	Quick. M. Co.	26¾	150	do.	94⅜
100	Chi. & Alt. Pref.	97	100	do.	95
100	Chi. & Alt.	85½	100	do.	95⅛

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

100	N. Y. C. R. x-d.	115⅛	100	Ill. Cen. R.	118⅛
170	do.	116⅛	150	do.	118⅛
300	do.	116⅜	100	do.	118
200	Erie Railway, x-d.	72	1200	Chic. & R. I.	98⅛
600	do.	73	400	do.	98⅜
500	do.	73	200	do.	98⅛
100	do.	73	600	Chi. & N. W.	84⅜
200	do.	73	300	do.	84⅞
200	do.	73	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	94⅜
200	do.	73⅛	100	do.	94⅜
300	do.	73⅛	300	Clev. Coal	56
400	M. S. & N. I.	70	600	do.	56⅛
100	do.	70	100	do.	56⅛
100	do.	70	100	do.	56⅜
100	do.	69⅞	200	do.	56⅜
200	do.	69⅞	100	Mar. Min. Co.	11⅜
100	Clev. & Pitts.	83⅜	100	do.	11⅜
1200	do.	83⅞	500	do.	11⅜
500

FINANCIAL.

BOOKS NOW CLOSING.

NO LIABILITIES TO STOCKHOLDERS.

THE

FIRST NATIONAL PETROLEUM CO.,

OF

NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA.

Organized under the Laws of the State of New-York, January, 1865.

CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000,
In 200,000 Shares of $5 each.

A Limited amount of Stock reserved at $3 a Share.

Two new Wells on Company's Property, now yielding 70 Barrels Daily. Five Wells now going down.

Dividend paying from the start.

OFFICE, NO. 108 BROADWAY.

OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT.
CHAS H. APPLEGATE,
(Of C. H. Applegate & Bro., No. 384 Broadway.)

VICE-PRESIDENT.
JOHN L. DOUGLASS,
(Sec. Merchants' Fire Ins. Co.)

TREASURER.
HIRAM G. BOND,
(Banker, No. 11 Pine-st.)

SECRETARY.
JOHN O HOYT,
Com. Merchant, No. 4 Cedar-st.)

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.
MAHLON S. FROST,
(Of Titusville, Penn.)

TRUSTEES.

OF NEW-YORK—Chas H. Applegate, John L. Douglass, Chas. A. Crane, John B. Bouton, John O. Hoyt, Samuel B. Rooney.

OF TITUSVILLE, PENN—Mahlon S. Frost, Chas. G. Gridley, Chas. B. Hall.

LANDS ON OIL CREEK AND CHERRY RUN.

PROPERTY NO. 1—SEVENTY BARRELS OIL DAILY.

A perpetual lease of two and a half acres on the celebrated Buchanan Farm, at the junction of Oil Creek and Cherry Run. Two new oil wells now in operation, yielding seventy barrels daily, of which one-half goes to the First National Petroleum Company.

The present supply of oil is equivalent to the payment of at least Two per Cent. monthly dividends to the stockholders upon their investments.

First Dividend of Two Per Cent. for February.

Near this property are the famous "Phillips," "Woodruff," "Hammond," and other wells, which have been flowing two or three years, and are still pouring in constant streams. Several new wells will immediately be sunk by the company. Engines, tools and tubing now on the ground.

PROPERTY NO. 2—FORTY ACRES OF THE HATCH FARM.

This property, owned in fee, lies just north of Plumer, on both sides of Cherry Run, in direct line between the "Noble" well, which flowed 2,000 barrels daily, and the new 300-barrel well on Pithole Creek, owned by the United States Petroleum Company) and but a little distance from each. One hundred new wells are now going down between the Hutch farm and Oil Creek. A large flow of oil has just been struck on the northern verge of the property. The "Cornette" well of 700 barrels, the "Maple Shade" well of 600 barrels, the "Irving" well of 300 barrels, the Story farm, the Rynd farm, and Tarr farm are in the immediate vicinity.

Six new wells will be sunk on the property during the Spring and Summer. Room for over 200 wells. No well has ever been sunk on Cherry Run without striking oil.

PROPERTY NO. 3—FIVE WELLS NOW DOING DOWN.

A parcel of land on the well-known McFale farm, on Cherry Run. Five wells now being bored—one having reached the depth of over 300 feet. The First National Petroleum Company has a landed interest in all the oil produced, without spending a penny or doing a day's work. The "Reed" well of 250 bbls., the "Prince" and "Auburn" of 160 bbls. each, and other great wells, are near by.

PROPERTY NO. 4—117 ACRES OF THE EIGHTLIN FARM.

All on Oil Creek, just above Titusville, and owned in fee. Regarded by experienced oil operators as one of the finest oil properties in Pennsylvania. Value of the land daily enhanced by oil discoveries and strikes on all sides of it. Room on the property for over 500 wells. Several will be sunk immediately.

PROPERTY NO. 5—200 ACRES IN WEST VIRGINIA.

The lease of about 200 acres of rich oil-bearing lands on the Little Kenawha and Dunkard Creek, in West Virginia, giving to the First National Petroleum Company seven-eighths of all the oil. The Property is near the noted Burning Springs Well, and in the great upheaval range, which has always been found to contain oil in large quantities. Wells will be sunk immediately.

PROPERTY NO. 6.

A lease of 200 acres of first-class oil-bearing lands, also on Little Kanawha River and Dunkard Creek, in the vicinity of Property No. 5.

THE RESERVED SHARES—ALL STOCKHOLDERS ON AN EQUAL FOOTING.

Subscriptions will be received, until further notice, for a limited amount of capital stock, at the lowest cash price of $3 a share, par value $5, the same being full paid up stock, free from all assessments and liabilities, in which respect the original subscribers, and those who may now put down their names, stand on precisely the same footing,

MOST OF THE RESERVED STOCK HAVING ALREADY BEEN TAKEN, THE BOOKS WILL POSITIVELY BE CLOSED ON THE 20TH INST.

PETROLEUM

WAGSTAFF & COETCHIUS,
No. 71 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 29,
OFFER FOR SALE
OIL STOCKS.

McKINLEY,	BUCHANAN,
BERGEN COAL AND OIL,	CONSOLIDATED,
OCEANIC,	HIGHGATE,
RYNO FARM,	FOUNTAIN,
EXCELSIOR,	CLIFTON,
NORTHERN LIGHT,	NORTH AMERICAN,
MANHATTAN,	UNITED STATES,
GUILD FARM,	CENTRAL,

GREAT WESTERN CONSOLIDATED.

All of which we can recommend as good investments at present prices. Having personally examined the oil regions of Pennsylvania, will cheerfully furnish information to parties desiring to invest.

SALES MADE AT THE REGULAR

PETROLEUM STOCK BOARD,

at their two sessions, daily, 11½ o'clock A. M. and P. M. ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Jan 25, 1865.

WHEREAS—BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the American National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act;

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "the American National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 25th day of January, 1865.

(Signed) HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE.

NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER RECTOR-ST.

The proprietors of the Public Petroleum Stock Exchange have fixed the rate of admission for membership at one hundred dollars per annum, from and after MONDAY, the 13th inst.

The enterprise having proved a success beyond our expectations, and the present room being found inadequate, arrangements are already in progress for occupying much larger quarters immediately in the vicinity of the other board.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

PARTIES HOLDING THIRTY (30) OR more coupons on the three years' seven and three-tenth bonds, maturing on the 15th inst., are requested to hand them in, with schedules, at any time before that date.

Holders complying with the above, will have their coupons examined and checks given for them on the 16th, after 3 o'clock P. M.

Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Interest Department of this office.

(Signed) JOHN A. STEWART,
Assistant Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE EAST RIVER BANK WILL ORganize as soon as practicable as a National Bank, with the capital increased to $500,000.

Having a surplus of over 40 per cent., a dividend in stock of 25 per cent. will be made to present shareholders; the remainder of the surplus will be participated in by the increased stock.

The subscription book now open at the bank, No. 366 Broadway.

By order of the board.

WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

THE BIG SANDY CREEK OIL COMPANY!

To be organized under the laws of the State of West Virginia, with the following named officers:

PRESIDENT.
PATRICK BRADY.
TREASURER.
CHARLES G. KING.
SECRETARY.
F. FRED. GODDARD.
DIRECTORS.
PATRICK BRADY, Philadelphia.
H. W. RIDGWAY, Philadelphia.
CHARLES G. KING, Philadelphia.
E. M. SHAW, New-York.
WM. E HOY, New-York.

CAPITAL, $200,000, IN 160,000 SHARES, $1.25 PER SHARE.
WORKING CAPITAL, $25,000.

OIL TERRITORY,

614 ACRES, IN FEE SIMPLE.

The territory secured to this company contains six hundred and fourteen acres, and is handsomely located on the Grashy Fork of Big Sandy Creek, in Wirt County, West Virginia, about seven to eight miles from the Ohio River, and seventeen miles from Parkersburgh, with good roads to both of these points, which give good facilities for getting the Oil to market.

The gentlemen to whom is confided the management and direction of the company's affairs, are, all of them, business men of energy and enterprise. They are determined to do all in their power to, in every way, promote the interests of the stockholders. They now offer a limited number of shares for sale, confident that the returns on the investment will prove large and satisfactory, in a very reasonable time.

100,000 shares of the above is taken. Books of subscription for the remaining 60,000 shares open at the office of WALDEN & McILVAINE, No. 13 Broad-st., N. Y.

THE

COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL STOCK..... $1,000,000
Divided into 200,000 Shares, at $5 per share.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE,
TO 40,000 SHARES ONLY, $250 PER SHARE.
STOCK ISSUED FULL PAID.
$50,000 CASH APPROPRIATED AS A WORKING CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT.
ISAIAH LUKENS.
VICE-PRESIDENT.
WM. M. STEWART.
TREASURER.
WM. D. SMITH.
SECRETARY.
E. J. HARRISON.
DIRECTORS.
ISAIAH LUKENS, ROBERT SMITH,
W. D. SMITH, EDWD. F. CUSHMAN,
W. M. STEWART.

OFFICES—NO. 42 PINE-STREET, NEW-YORK AND NOS. 23 AND 24 WASHINGTON BUILDINGS, (274 South Third-street, below Walnut,) PHILADELPHIA.

The intrinsic value of their territory is greater than that of any other oil company now before the public, with the same amount of capital.

The Directors invite all who desire investing in oil stocks to call at their offices and examine prospectus, drawings, &c., where they cannot fail to be satisfied that the

COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY

Is organized on such a basis that stockholders cannot fail to realize a handsome profit aside from the question of oil altogether.

The books for subscription will be open for a short time longer at the offices of the company.

T. L. TAYLOR & REED,

NO. 5 BROAD-ST.,

having been appointed Agents for the sale of the 7-30 Loan will receive subscriptions on the most favorable terms.

All denominations on hand for immediate delivery.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY,
No. 21 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

The annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the Continental Hotel, in the City of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The annual election of Directors will be held at the same place, on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on Saturday, Feb. 18, and reopened on Monday, Feb. 27.

J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

NOTICE.—BOOKS FOR THE REGISTRY AND transfer of stock in the Cary Improvement Company, have been opened at the office of the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company in the city of New-York. Stockholders desiring to have their shares thus registered, will forward their certificates to the office of the company, No. 28 Milk-st., Boston, for proper discharge to New-York books. By order of Directors.

S. A. DIX, Secretary.

BOSTON, Feb., 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRteen directors of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company, will be held at the depot, 6th-av., corner of 43d-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 14, from 12 to 2 P. M.

HENRY S. MOORE, Secretary.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of this association will be held at their bank, No. 5 Nassau-st., on the 14th day of February next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said bank.

C. N. JURDAN, Cashier.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1864.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1865.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR thirteen Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of next election, will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th inst. Poll will open at 12 o'clock and close at 1 P. M. By order.

W. H. COX, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD CO., DUBUQUE, Feb. 8, 1865.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will be closed from the 7th to the 14th inst., both days inclusive.

LOUIS BOISOT.

LAND WARRANTS AND COLLEGE LAND SCRIP purchased and for sale.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS sold at a discount of 3 to 4¼ per cent., by

C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 35 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS five per cent. coupon bonds, due in 1894; interest and Principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

WALDEN & McILVAINE, NO. 13 BROAD-st., dealers in Government Securities and Petroleum Stocks

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

UNITED PETROLEUM FARMS ASSOCIATION.
Office No. 10 Pine-st., New-York.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Association, held at the office of Messrs Wed W. Clarke & Co., a dividend of 1 and 1-2 per cent. on the capital stock of the company ($10,000,000,) was declared (equal to 6 per cent. on the original subscription,) payable on the 20th inst., at the office of the company.

The transfer books of the company will remain closed until March 1.

G. H. BISSELL, President.

W. B. FOSDICK, Treasurer.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Feb. 7, 1865.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz:

Regulating, grading, setting and recetting curb and gutter in West-street from Hoboken-street to Hammond-street.

Regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter and flagging in Avenue A from Eighty-fourth to Ninety-third-street.

Flagging Manhattan-street between Ninth-avenue and Hudson River.

Flagging in Broadway from Fifty-fourth to Fifty-ninth-street.

Filling sunken lots in Seventy-eight-street between First and Second avenues.

Filling sunken lots in Fifty-ninth-street between First and Second avenues.

Regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter and flagging Little Twelfth-street from Tenth to Eleventh avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of West-street and both sides of the streets intersecting West-street to the extent of half the block east of West-street, from Hoboken to Hammond street.

Also all the lots on both sides of Avenue A, and on both sides of the intersecting streets to the extent of half the block on each side of Avenue A, from Eighty-fourth to Ninety-third-street.

Also all the lots on both sides of Manhattan-street, between Ninth-avenue and Hudson River.

Also all the lots on both sides of Broadway, from Fifty-fourth to Fifty-ninth-street.

Also all the lots on Fifty-ninth and Seventy-eighth streets, between First and Second avenues.

Also all the lots on both sides of Little Twelfth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenue, and the lots fronting on Eleventh avenue, east side, to the extent of half the block north and south of Twelfth-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to DANIEL L. DELAVAN, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER, } Board of Assessors.

THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE OF the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room No. 12 City Hall, on Tuesday, the 14th instant, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to consider the application of Peter Randell for relief from assessment, and such other applications as are now pending before the Finance Committee. All persons interested in any application now before the Finance Committee are hereby notified to be present at the above-named time and place, without further notification.

LEWIS R. RYERS,
PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL.
Committee on Finance.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

FAMILY AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

AT RETAIL.

SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS

AND

PILLOW-CASE LINENS.

(In all the popular makes and widths.)

DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS,

AND NAPKINS, EN SUITE.

DAMASKS BY THE YARD.

DOYLIES, HUCK AND DAMASK

TOWELS AND TOWELING,

In great variety.

ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC BLANKETS, AND

FLANNELS.

New and elegant designs in

MARSEILLES AND LANCASTER QUILTS,

OPERA AND FRENCH SHIRTING FLANNELS,

LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,

VESTIBULE LACES,

PRINTED, EMBOSSED

AND EMBROIDERED

TABLE AND PIANO-COVERS,

CORNICES, PINS, &c.

PLAIN, STRIPED AND PLAID JACONET,

CAMBRIC, NAINSOOK,

SWISS AND

MULL MUSLINS.

WHITE AND COLORED,

PLAIN AND FIGURED

TARLATANS.

French, Swiss and embroidered

LACE DRESSES,

For ball and party costumes.

NEW AND CHOICE SPRING PATTERNS

IN FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRICS,

FRENCH PERCALES AND MADAPOLAMS.

Together with a full assortment of the

POPULAR MAKES OF

COTTON SHEETINGS,

SHIRTINGS,

COTTON FLANNELS

AND

WHITE GOODS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

AT LESS THAN AUCTION PRICES,

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

CANAL, CORNER OF MERCER-ST.

AT LEGRAIN'S

GREAT REDUCTION

on all the RICH SILK GOODS.

EXTRA RICH BLACK SILK

AT A TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE.

KID GLOVES, VERY BEST QUALITY,

OF A NEW CUT,

ADVANTAGING THE SHAPE OF THE HANDS.

LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway,

corner of Waverley Place.

CLOSING OUT SALE

FOR

THIRTY DAYS,

AT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

TO

MAKE ROOM FOR

SPRING GOODS,

FLOWERS,

RIBBONS,

VELVETS,

ETC., ETC.

J. BLUXOME,
No. 1,127 BROADWAY,
Between 25th and 26th sts.

WET MUSLINS!
WET SHIRTING LINENS!
WET TABLE LINENS!
WET NAPKINS!
WET SHEETINGS!
WET CANTON FLANNELS!
WET PRINTS, &c.

These goods are only slightly soiled, were bought at AUCTION,

and will be sold at AUCTION PRICES.

FOSTER BROTHERS,
No. 272 Bleecker-st., corner Commerce.

CONTINUED BARGAINS AT RETAIL.

In all our POPULAR STOCKS of Silks, Dress Goods, Cloaks, Shawls, Laces, Embroideries, Bleached and Brown Muslins, Calicos, &c., &c., together with every variety of

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

Prices greatly below their present value in GOLD.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.

Closing out at cost a fine lot of

RICH PARIS MADE GOODS.

Also,

NEW STYLES

of Combs, Fancy Hair Ornaments, Nets, Buckles, &c.

J. BLUXOME,
No. 1,127 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts.

SPRING DRESS GOODS.

A small assortment of novelties in ORGANDIES, JACONETS, PERCALES, &c., &c., just received per last steamer, will be exhibited on MONDAY, 13th inst.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, and 10th-st.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY

ALL KINDS OF MUSLINS

AND DOUBLE WIDTH SHEETINGS, CHEAP,

GO TO FOSTER BROTHERS

No. 272 Bleecker-st.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!

AND FANCY GOODS.

M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

FAMILY AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

AT RETAIL.

SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS

AND

PILLOW-CASE LINENS.

(In all the popular makes and widths.)

DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS,

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DAMASKS BY THE YARD.

DOYLIES, HUCK AND DAMASK

TOWELS AND TOWELING,

In great variety.

ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC BLANKETS, AND

FLANNELS.

New and elegant designs in

MARSEILLES AND LANCASTER QUILTS,

OPERA AND FRENCH SHIRTING FLANNELS,

LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,

VESTIBULE LACES,

PRINTED, EMBOSSED

AND EMBROIDERED

TABLE AND PIANO-COVERS,

CORNICES, PINS, &c.

PLAIN, STRIPED AND PLAID JACONET,

CAMBRIC, NAINSOOK,

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WHITE AND COLORED,

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BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!

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AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

BOOTH'S HAMLET.

Now in the

THIRTEENTH WEEK

of a career of unbroken success and undiminished success, and which has been enthroned by the enthusiastic fiat of the people and the press as

A PERMANENT INSTITUTION,

is presented

EVERY NIGHT,

with

ITS SPLENDID CAST

and

SUPERB SCENERY.

"ONE OF THE NOBLEST PIECES OF DRAMATIC ART EVER SEEN IN ANY LAND OR IN ANY AGE. WE TRUST IT WILL NOT BE WITHDRAWN UNTIL EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD IN THE COMMUNITY HAS SEEN IT."—New-York Herald.

Doors open at 6½; commences at 7½. Seats may be secured for any number of days in advance.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Mr. Stuart has pleasure in announcing that, in compliance with the request of many families in Staten Island and of adjacent cities on the Hudson River and Harlem and New-Haven lines,

A GRAND MATINEE

OF BOOTH'S HAMLET

will take place on

SATURDAY NEXT, THE 18TH.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT in pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, bearing date the seventh day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, I shall proceed to sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 13th day of February, 1865, at 12½ o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the following described trust securities and property, viz.:

Bond and mortgage of Thomas G. Talmage, President, for $5,600, dated Nov. 2, 1840.

Bond and mortgage of John W. Clark, for $4,400, dated March 1, 1839.

Bond and mortgage of John W. Clark, for $3,000, dated March 1, 1839.

Bond and mortgage of George H. Knight, for $34,000, dated Jan. 30, 1838.

Bond and mortgage of John S. McKibbin, for $19,000, dated April 1, 1840.

Bond and mortgage of Geo. D. Strong, for $6,000, dated April 1, 1839.

Bond and mortgage of John W. Clark, for $2,600, dated March 1, 1839.

Bond and mortgage of John S. McKibbin, for $14,500, dated March 5, 1840.

Bond and mortgage of James B. Murray, for $5,000, dated March 25, 1839.

Claim against James B Murray for moneys paid for taxes and assessments on premises described in last-mentioned mortgage for $1,383 90, and interest on the same.

Bond and mortgage of John W. Clark, for $17,000, dated March 1, 1839.

Bond and mortgage of Alexander McKay, for $25,000, dated Aug. 1, 1837.

Bond and mortgage of John S. McKibbin, for $8,000, dated March 5, 1840.

Bond and mortgage of John W. Clark, for $10,100, dated March 1, 1839.

Bond and mortgage of Charles Sutton, for $13,000, dated Dec. 14, 1838.

Bond and mortgage of John W. Clark, for $3,700, dated March 1, 1839.

Bond and mortgage of Joseph Graham for $4,500, dated April 22, 1839

Bond and mortgage of S. H. & J. Bartlett, for $2,000, dated Oct. 5, 1836.

Bond and mortgage of Joshua Ryder, for $13,000, dated Oct. 5, 1836.

Bond and mortgage of Abner Munn, Jr., for $7,280, dated March 15, 1836.

Bond and mortgage of Wm. & R Balfagh and James Craig, for $4,827 14, dated April 1, 1836.

Bond and mortgage of George McKibbin, for $666 67, dated April 1, 1838.

Bond and mortgage of Isaac W. Skinner, for $1,200, dated Oct. 20, 1835.

Bond and mortgage of Abraham M. Schermerhorn, for $250,000, dated Dec. 22, 1840.

Also, 300 shares of stock of North American Trust and Banking Company; also, 14 Florida Bonds of $1,000 each.

Also, a claim against the heirs of John R. Peters for about $8,000; also, one writing desk, one small stand, and one tin trunk.

Dated New-York, Feb. 2, 1865.

CYRUS CURTISS, Spec. Rec'r.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, in pursuance to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, bearing date the seventh day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, I shall proceed to sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 13th day of February, 1865, at 12½ o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the following described trust securities and property, namely:

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Dated New-York, Feb. 2, 1865.

CYRUS CURTISS, Spec. Rec'r.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMMONALTY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Relative to the opening of Seventy-seventh-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 24th day of February, 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment to the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Seventy-seventh-street, from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in said city, as laid out on the map or plan of said city, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of Streets and Roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.

JOHN E. DEVELIN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated New-York, Jan. 31, 1865.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Sixty-sixth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the Fourth day of March, 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of this improvement hereby intended is the opening of Sixty-sixth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, in said city, as laid out on the map or plan of said city, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3d, 1807.—Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1865.

JOHN E. DEVELIN, Counsel to the Corporation.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, from Mount Morris-square to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 4th day of March, 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, from Mount Morris-square to the Hudson River, in said city, as laid out on the map or plan of said city, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.—Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1865.

JOHN E. DEVELIN, Counsel to the Corporation.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the extension of Church-street, from the southerly side of Fulton-street to Morris-street, in the city of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New-York hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said court, to be held at the City Hall, in the city of New-York, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of March, 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the extension of Church-street from the southerly side of Fulton-street to Morris-street, in said city.

JOHN E. DEVELIN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of SAGE & LIVINGSTON is this day dissolved. All accounts and demands must be settled with the undersigned, who has assumed the assets and liabilities of the old firm, and will continue the manufacturing and commission business as usual.

A. T. LIVINGSTON, No. 36 Beekman-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—I HAVE THIS day admitted Mr. HENRY H. THOMPSON as partner in my business, which will be continued under the firm name of ROBERT L. SMITH & CO., Nos. 138 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

ROBERT L. SMITH.

February 1, 1865.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

GRAND GALA WEEK.

EXTRA ATTRACTION. EXTRA ATTRACTION.

Walker's valuable collection of life-size figures representing the

JAPANESE NOBILITY,

carved in Yeddo by the celebrated sculptor to the EMPEROR KUBOSAMA, OR GREAT TYCOON, and richly attired in the appropriate costumes of the HIGHEST DIGNITARIES OF THE EMPIRE.

The collection comprises

DAIMIO CAMISONS, MOOSMEES, TAKONINS, PRINCE SHOSHIUS' CELEBRATED WRESTLER, CHESSI MOOSMIES, SAKI CARRIERS, &c.,

and may be seen at all hours.

AFTERNOON AT 2.

(the romantic, domestic, moral drama of

JESSIE VERE,

OR, THE WANDER

OUR ALBANY CORRESPONDENCE.

Manufactures at the Clinton Prison—The Lobby Coming to the Rescue, &c., &c.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 10, 1865.

A project is now before the Assembly, and appears to be progressing favorably, which contemplates establishing a State foundry at the Clinton Prison. But it ought to have a closer scrutiny than it has yet received. If it does not meet with more attention, it will prove a Pandora box from which will come an innumerable flock of expensive experiments and experiences.

For the past fiscal year, the earnings of the Clinton Prison were $43,674 50. During the same period the expenses were $80,232 70—showing a dead loss to the State of $37,158 28 incurred in one year. I have not the reports of the Comptroller at hand, from which to give you the exact figures for the previous years, but I presume the average would be about the same.

It is understood that the present contractors of the Clinton Prison, who are fair business men, and who are experienced in the manufacture of iron, cannot make it pay, and are quite willing to abandon their contract, sell the State their machinery, and so avoid further losses.

The Clinton prison is sixteen miles from the nearest point of shipment, which is Plattsburgh. It is sixteen hundred feet above the level of the lake—an average grade of one hundred feet to the mile, and over a road that in a settled country would be deemed impassable.

Not one of the officers of the prison, from Inspectors down, was elected or appointed with the slightest reference to his capacity to manage a blast furnace or a foundry. I believe it is a fact that not one is an expert at either business.

Would any citizen presume to enter upon such a business under such circumstances? Would not any one, having the capital, who intimated such a purpose, be immediately taken in charge as a lunatic?

Why, then, will the Legislature rush the State into such a foolish waste of money, which must be dragged from the tax-payers? Will one of the men who reported the bill, take the business off of the hands of the State, with an annuity of $50,000? If such a person can be found, (and the State *will* embark in the business of manufacturing,) a provision should be incorporated in the bill, making the contract and voiding the annuity.

MITIGATING THE EVIL.

The resident lobby are doing what they can to mitigate the evils consequent upon the want of accommodations. With a generosity that is certainly commendable, they are opening their houses, without money and without price. A few days since one gave a sumptuous dinner to a select few; another is gaining a reputation of keeping a choice restaurant; while a third furnishes rest for the weary and food for the hungry. This combination of facilities, is said to be exercising a silent change in the views of members as to the expediency of removing the Capitol, which may in time utterly defeat that scheme.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 11.

REPORTS.

The State Charity Bill.

For the construction of an armory in Rochester.

To change the name of the National Life and Limb Insurance Company.

BILLS NOTICED.

For a railroad in Brooklyn and Queens County.

Conferring legal powers upon the Arbitration Committee of the New-York Chamber of Commerce.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To authorize the Jersey Ferry and First-avenue Railroad Company to lay a track in certain streets in New-York.

To amend the charter of the Rose Hill Savings Bank.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 11.

REPORTS.

The State Charity Bill.

For the construction of an armory in Rochester. Adjourned.

The State Bounty Bill.

The Senate has concurred in the House State Bounty Bill. It now only awaits the signature of the Governor to become a law. The following are its principal features:

SECTION 1. Limits the bounty to pending and future calls.

SEC. 2. The bounty only to be refunded to localities where the men have been credited and credited by the authorities of the United States. When the towns, cities or counties have advanced money for bounties, they are to be refunded.

SEC. 3. Fixes the bounties at $300, $400 and $600, for one, two or three years' men; add $250 to each drafted men.

SEC. 4. Prohibits the payment hereafter of any larger bounties than are here prescribed, more than $100 for hand-money and incidental expenses.

SEC. 5. No bounty-broker is allowed to take any portion of the recruit's bounty. Any agreement to that effect is declared void, and suit may be instituted within four years, to recover whatever may be thus taken.

SEC. 6. *Persons furnishing substitutes shall receive a sum equivalent to the amount of bounties paid to volunteers*, from the locality receiving the credit for the substitute.

SEC. 7. Repeals section 23 of the law of 1864, and allows only Boards of Supervisors to levy taxes on towns to fill the quotas of such towns, or on the county, or fill the quota of the county—the tax on towns to be sanctioned by its electors.

SECS. 8, 9 and 10 authorizes a debt for the purposes of the act of thirty millions—to be paid, from a tax, one-third each six years. Interest 7 per cent. Proposals to be advertised for. These sections not to take affect until the act is ratified by the people.

SEC. 11 provides for submitting the act to the people at the general election.

TERRIBLE CRIME IN MICHIGAN.

A Man Murders his Father, Mother and Wife—Arrest of the Murderer—He Makes a Full Confession—His Account of the Horrible Transaction.

From the Adrian (Mich.) Watchtower, Feb. 2.

Barely in the annals of crime occurs a more cold-blooded and deliberately atrocious murder than was committed about three miles west of Adrian on Tuesday night last. The facts connected with this atrocious crime are, as far as we can learn, as follows: It appears that a man named BIVINS, married and aged about 26 years, some time ago enlisted in the army and deserted, but his father, who was wealthy, arranged the affair in some unexplained manner, by the payment of $800. Young BIVINS, on his return home, immediately entered on a career of dissipation, and continually importuned his father for money with which to provide for his debaucheries. His father refusing to accede to these frequent demands, young BIVINS became enraged and vowed to have revenge. On Tuesday last he was in this city, and while returning on the train to Hudson, bargained with Mr. GAZEN, livery-stable keeper of that place, for a horse and buggy with which to drive out to his father's house. On arriving at Hudson, he took the horse and buggy and started for his home, which he was well acquainted to make the scene of such a fearful tragedy. Arriving there, he found his father and mother absent, and his wife, who resided with them, the only inmate of the house. It is supposed he intended to commit robbery, but his wife objecting to this, he killed her. The details of the crime must ever remain in obscurity, unless divulged by the murderer himself, for he spared none to tell the tale. It is surmised, however, that after murdering his wife he proceeded to rob the house, and while engaged in this his father and mother returned. His aged father was immediately shot dead by this inhuman fiend, who then with a knife, ax, or some other sharp instrument, killed his mother, cutting her horribly. He then ransacked and robbed the house, and then, setting it on fire, he returned with his horse and buggy to Hudson, and took the train for the west. He paid Mr. GAZEN the hire for his horse, and also for a buffalo robe which he lost. It seems that, in his haste to escape from the scene of murder, he cut the strap by which his horse was fastened, instead of untying it, and the appearance of the strap excited some suspicion. The house was burned to the ground, and the upper part of the body of the younger Miss BIVINS was so horribly burned that it was impossible to ascertain the manner in which she was killed.

From the same paper, Feb. 3.

Thursday evening the gratifying intelligence was received here that the murderer BIVINS had been arrested, and on the arrival of the evening train from Toledo he was brought to this city and lodged in our jail.

He was arrested at Grafton, Ohio, by Deputy-Sheriff JOHNSON, of this city, and Deputy-Provost-Marshal WILCOX. The officers obtained a clue to his whereabouts from the fact that he was known to have made Grafton his residence for some time past, and that when at home he had received letters from there. On arriving at Grafton depot, the officers discovered BIVINS standing on the platform. He was acquainted with Officer WILCOX, with whom he shook hands. Mr. WILCOX said to him: "Do you know that your father's house was burned down Tuesday night, and that your father, mother and wife were burned?" BIVINS responded, "Who murdered them?" This was before any intimation had been given that there was suspicions of foul play. Officer JOHNSON pointedly asked him, "Do you not know?" to which he made no reply.

During the ride from Grafton to this city BIVINS was by no means reticent on the subject of his horrible crime. He related several times in the course of the journey substantially the following, which he scarcely ever varied even in the minutest particular. He had become acquainted with a young lady at Grafton, Ohio, and had offered to marry her, but his wife was of course an insuperable obstacle to the scheme, and he determined to kill her. He also appears to have always in his horrible plan included the murder of his father and mother. Two or three times had he gone home revolving in his mind some plan for the commission of the horrible deed, but each time his heart had failed him. He stated that on Monday night he staid at home, and before retiring to rest had asked his wife to unite with him in prayer to God, which she did, he stating that he had made up his mind to lead a different life. His stated that prayer was repeated in the morning, he united with his wife in supplications to the Supreme Being. He avers that while at home on this visit he concluded to give up his murderous plans and never more see the girl in Ohio, and even, if it was necessary, he would again join the army, rather than allow himself to be again tempted. But before he reached Hudson, his good resolutions had vanished, and his monomania—for it could be called by no other name—came upon him in full force, and he determined to return and do the deed that night. In pursuance of this intention, he engaged a horse at Hudson at a different stable from which he hired the one with which he had just returned, and stated that he would return on the "plug" train in the evening. This he did, and driving to the vicinity of the house, he unhitched the horse from the buggy and turned the buggy round, taking off one of the wheels. This was in order to convey the impression, in case any one should pass, that the buggy had broken down. He then mounted the horse, and riding him near the house, hitched him under a shed and went to the door. He found his mother and wife in conversation, and his father absent. He entered noiselessly, startling the ladies somewhat, and his mother inquired in some surprise why he had so soon returned, to which he replied that "he wanted to see them. He then inquired for his father, and was informed that he was sitting up with his (the old gentleman's) brother-in-law, who lived about one-fourth of a mile from the house, and was sick. On his expressing a wish to see his father, his mother volunteered to fetch him, which she did. He stated that his father remonstrated with him on the unsteadiness of his habits, and the amount of money he spent in traveling so much, but was answered evasively. He then states that he paced the room, his father and mother sitting near the stove, and his wife, who was *enciente*, and who expected to be confined in about a week, lying on a lounge. While walking nasally about the room he drew his revolver from his side pocket and pointing it at his father he snapped it, but it missed fire. The old gentleman had noticed the movement, and with some trivial remark about carrying the revolver, said "chick" as the pistol snapped. But the ruffian was not to be baulked, and cocking the pistol again he placed the muzzle, as he avers, within a foot of the old gentleman's head and pulling the trigger shot him through the head killing him instantly. He then shot his mother, where he does not know, but states with the utmost *sang froid* that he heard the "blood gurgle." His wife then sprang from the lounge and exclaimed "Oh, don't shoot me, 'Frank!'" and seized his arm. He then pulled her to him and embraced her, and then pushed her from him, shooting her, he thinks, twice. He then laid his revolver on the bureau, his own the caudle, and, opening the stove, took fire, as he says, in his hands and carrying it up stairs threw it on the beds, and taking his horse and buggy returned to Hudson and took the train for Grafton. He evidently supposed, though this seems impossible, that as would not be suspected of the crime, and that it would be supposed that the whole tragic occurrence was accidental.

By the politeness of the officers, we were permitted to pay a visit to the prisoner at the jail this morning. We found him appearing self-possessed and apparently calm, though by no means as communicative as he had been to the officers previously. He acknowledged the crime, however, fully stating that he was more to be pitied than blamed, and deprecating any anger at his horrible crimes. He asserts that he was unconscious from the time he left Toledo till some time after his arrival at Hudson; but this does not agree with some statements he made to the officers.

He stated to us that one reason why he objected to going fully into the details was, that he intended to write a book; he had a very interesting life to chronicle, and that he feared the full publication now might injure the sale of his work. This struck us as decidedly cool for a man in his situation, but he appeared to have, as he stated, "complete control of his nerves." He says he feels deeply, more deeply than any one else could, sorrow at the crime he had committed, and grief at the loss of his parents and wife, who, he asserts, she loved dearly. His parents, he says, had always been kind to him, and, on being interrogated as to why he killed them, he said he was unable to tell, that "it all came across him," and that he could not explain it. His reason for killing his wife he avows to be that she stood in the way of his union with the young lady at Grafton, to whom he seems to have transferred his affections entirely. He states that this young lady was "pure and good," and that he left her so. Her personal appearance, however, he states, was not equal to his wife's, to whom, notwithstanding the facts in the case, he says he was devotedly attached. The murdered lady was a daughter of Mr. THOMAS BROWELL, who is well known to many of our citizens.

DAVID F. BIVINS is an only child. He says that he has never had the slightest wish thwarted by his parents, and to this indulgence in some measure may be attributed his ungovernable passions. He is twenty-two years of age, stands six feet two inches in height, is of good figure and rather fine appearance. He is by no means averse to being ironized, and appears to rather relish than otherwise the notoriety his hideous crime has given him. He stated to one of the officers that he thought BARNUM could make money if he had him. He appears to be afraid of being considered insane and says he would rather be in solitary confinement at Jackson than to be condemned to a life among lunatics. He inquired whether in solitary confinement he would be allowed books and writing materials, adding if he could have these he thought he should prefer such a life to being in the army. Although but 22 years of age, the lady he murdered was his second wife, his first wife having, he states, died in consequence of a miscarriage, and it was rumored the miscarriage was consequent on an abortion which he produced. He, however, emphatically denies that he killed her. He professed to have a great desire to attend the funerals, which were to take place this morning. The officers found on him when arrested only a little upward of $60 in money, which he was able satisfactorily to account for. It is probable, then, that that he did not commit robbery, or if he did, he has put the money out of reach. He is by no means satisfied with the accommodations afforded him in the jail, and is anxious his money should be restored to him so that he can purchase "extras." The house were the murders were committed was situated in the town of Woodstock, about two and a half miles from Addison, and twelve miles and a half in a direct line from Hudson. The fire was discovered about 12 o'clock, about an hour after old Mr. BIVINS had been summoned from the house of his brother-in-law. The bodies of the two ladies were nearly consumed. The body of the younger one was ripped open nearly to the breast, and presented a shocking sight. The fact of this mutilation probably gave rise to another theory of the murder. Some of the officers who have listened to his statements and compared them with known data appear to think that in many points the prisoner's narrative is incorrect. It is stated that he, knowing the delicate situation of his wife, and the fatal consequences which would doubtless result from any violence, and intent upon her death at all hazards, commenced shooting and maltreating her; that his mother, becoming cognizant of this, started to fetch his father. It is known that on arriving at Mr. SMITH'S, where Mr. BIVINS was sitting up, she informed the latter that his daughter-in-law, calling her by name, had fallen down, and severely hurt herself. She added that she wished to speak with him, and after the conversation, they had started rapidly in a direct line for home. This theory is, that during the absence of his mother, the murderer killed his wife, which accounts for her being ripped open, and that on the return of his parents, he shot them both. The truth of this theory, however, there will be no means of ascertaining, unless the criminal shall corroborate it by a subsequent statement.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Bounty-Brokerage Frauds.

Col. BAKER'S men discovered a large number of spurious certificates of enlistment, yesterday, on board the steamer *North Carolina*. These they seized, and took to the Astor House, and there they may be examined by any supervisor or other person who may had been cheated by the bounty-brokers. Yesterday afternoon Capt. MCMAHEN, Capt. MOONEY'S partner, whom the detective officers had been seeking, was found concealed in a house far up town. He was briefly questioned by Col. BAKER, and then sent off to prison. One ISAACS, who combines fashionable millinery with bounty-brokerage, was apprehended for defrauding a recruit of $100. The money having been recovered, Col. BAKER sent ISAACS back to his store, in Canal-street. Other arrests were made yesterday; but to publish the prisoners' names would serve no useful purpose, and might put rogues on their guard.

A complete narrative of the detective officers' varied experiences during their month's tarry with us, would fill a volume of no mean dimensions. One at the officers, who enlisted and was sent to Hart's Island, says that he found it a den of thieves. In obedience to orders, he assumed the character of a thief, and soon won his companions' confidence. He learned that the rule was to rob recruits while they were indulging in their first night's sleep in the barracks, and on more than one occasion he witnessed the robberies. Whenever the thieves are bolked in robbing a sleeping recruit, they engage in a fight, and pick the new-made soldiers' pocket while he is looking upon the fight. Another detective officer, having learned these facts, enlisted on Governor's Island, and, resolving that the thieves should not see the color of his bounty money, he inclosed it in an envelope and wrote his name thereon in presence of the gang; but subsequently he substituted a scrap of paper for the money within the envelope and then delivered to a sergeant for safe keeping. The thieves were thus misled to believe that he had no money on his person, and thereafter he was financially safe; but his comrades vented their anger upon him in unmeasured terms of abuse. He retained his bounty-money. Governor's Island, he says, is the camp where the thieves employ chloreform in committing their robberies. He describes the place briefly, as a Hades on earth.

The Petroleum Terror.

THE AMOUNT OF OIL IN THE CITY—THE POSSIBILITY OF A PHILADELPHIA DISASTER—NECESSITY OF LEGISLATIVE ACTION—WHERE PETROLEUM IS STORED.

The recent frightful conflagration in Philadelphia ought to warn our authorities of the imminent danger this city is in from the promiscuous storage of petroleum. There is no material in use so inflammable, and, with the exception of powder, none so explosive. A fire originating from petroleum cannot be quenched by water so long as the oil remains unconsumed; in fact, it is asserted, by those who witnessed the conflagration in Philadelphia, that water thrown on the rivers of fire flooding Washington-street, seemed to "add fuel to the flames."

There is a stringent regulation respecting the sale and storing of gunpowder, and a special license is required to vend the article. Such should be the case with petroleum. No dealer doing business in the city should be allowed to have on hand more than five barrels—the amount stated in an act about to be presented before the Legislature of Pennsylvania. At present there is hardly a drug-store or a paint-shop of any considerable size in the city, at which there are not several barrels of crude petroleum "on hand," and in many instances these establishments are used as warehouses for the storage of the article. Speculators make it a practice to send samples of petroleum to every establishment where there is a hope of sale; and if the oil suits, they are not unwilling to leave a few barrels "on time."

In Malden-lane and South-streets there are not less than seven thousand barrels stored, five hundred of which can be found in one house. The principal depots for the storage of petroleum in the city are at the foot of Twentieth and Forty-eighth streets, North River. The buildings in use may, fortunately for the inhabitants in their immediate vicinity, be considered safe. But this cannot be said of several smaller establishments on Front-street. Here the barrels are rolled in and out of the stores, not unfrequently, by laborers smoking, and sometimes in close proximity to hot stoves. Since the Philadelphia catastrophe, many citizens, knowing the facts, have expressed surprise at our good fortune in escaping thus far a similar conflagration. Among the principal establishments in this city are the North River Warehousing Company, Merchants' yard and the New-York Warehouse Company, in Brooklyn, Pheon, Red Hook and Mecy's yards, in Jersey City, VALENTINE & NAZARRO'S yards, Hunter's Point, V. W. DEVOE & Co.'s and COZZENS' yards.

In this city alone there are not less than 40,000 barrels of petroleum stored, and all below Fifty-fifth-street. It may be mentioned as an encouraging fact that many oil owners who have kept their stocks in the lower part of the city have commenced moving them into the suburbs, and before long the danger from petroleum will be less imminent, but still not entirely removed. The only way to effectually prevent the possibility of accident is for the Legislature to make it a crime to keep the article, except in small quantities, within the city limits.

Billiards.

RETURN MATCH BETWEEN FOSTER AND DEERY.

A gentlemanly audience of about three hundred persons—among whom were His Honor Mayor GUNTHER, several prominent army and naval officers, Messrs. PHELAN, KAVANAGH and others—assembled at Irving Hall last evening, to witness the return of the home-and-home match between these expert junior players, MELVIN FOSTER, of this city, and JOHN DEERY, of Washington.

At a few minutes after 7 o'clock the game was commenced, DEERY winning the lead. The first five hundred points of the game was unusually monotonous, neither party exhibiting either brilliant playing or superior generalship. There was also little difference in the score up to the forty-fifth inning, at the close of which it stood: DEERY 561, FOSTER 544. The latter, in his next innings, secured the lead with a run of 94, and continued to widen the gap, finally closing the game at 362 points ahead.

The game was in no way equal to the recent superb essence, presented by their first match at GROVER'S Theatre, Washington, two weeks ago, and one was only remarkable for one feature—the banking—in which both did well; but more especially DEERY, whose efforts in this particular, on this occasion, were probably never equaled on a billiard-table. He made eighteen efforts, *but a ball every time, and counted nine times.*

SUMMARY.

At Irving Hall, on Saturday evening, Feb. 11, 1865, MELVIN FOSTER, of New-York, and JOHN DEERY, of Washington, D. C. Fifteen hundred points upcaroms—on a second sized four pocket Phelan & Collender table, with 2⅜ inch balls, governed by the rules established by the Billiard Congress of 1863, for $250 a side. Score—FOSTER, 1,500; DEERY, 1,118. Innings—FOSTER, 93; DEERY, 92. Winners average 16a18; losers 12x14. Highest runs—FOSTER, 137; DEERY, 122. Time 4 hours 20 minutes. Referee, GEORGE E. PHELAN. Umpires for FOSTER, P. J. PIERCE, of Washington; for DEERY, EDWARD CAHILL, of New-York. Marker, MAURICE DALY.

The hall was arranged with raised seats, and all the details were carried out in a most effective manner, under the direction of Mr. HARRISON. The utmost order and decorum prevailed throughout the match, and it was altogether creditable to the game of billiards. Among billiardists present from other cities were Mr. GEARY, of Washington, and HEWINS, of Hartford.

An Incorrigible Counterfeiter Apprehended.

On Friday night, Officer RYDER, of the Twentieth Precinct, arrested JOHN CAMPER, of Fifty-fourth-street, near Ninth-avenue, and Marshal GRAVAN, accompanied by Mr. JEFFERSON STOUT, of No. 329 West Fourteenth-street, searched CAMPAE'S house, and found therein nearly $30,000 in spurious bank-notes and fractional currency, several printing presses, and a quantity of paper, inks, &c., all of which they seized. CAMPER, who is said to have served twenty-seven years in State Prison, and to have acquired the grammar of several spoken languages while there, is described as one of the most accomplished counterfeiters in the country. His workmanship is really excellent—so fine that it has yielded him a considerable fortune. The new counterfeits of the fifty-cent fractional currency, which were seized in his house, are very close imitations of the genuine. CAMPER was cognizant by strategem, Mr. MARTIN WOLFERT, an acquaintance, introduced Mr. STOUT as a Sutler for a New-Jersey regiment in the field, and STOUT bargained for a quantity of counterfeit money. CAMPER agreed to supply bogus ten-dollar notes on the Mechanics' Bank, of New-Haven, at the rate of $100 for $20; five on the Northfield Bank, of Vermont, for $3, or in sums of $5,000 at $12 per hundred; and fractional currency at the rate of five spurious for one genuine. STOUT ordered $100 in counterfeit United States currency, $5,000 in fives on the Northfield Bank, and $1,000 in tens on the Mechanics' Bank, of New-Haven, to be delivered on Friday night, in a porter-house in Eighth-avenue, near Fifty-first-street. CAMPER appeared, according to agreement, and was arrested as above, and the counterfeits were found on his person. He was taken before Justice DODGE, yesterday morning, and committed for trial.

Alleged Larceny.

THOMAS HEYFERN, of Minnesota, entered a lager-beer saloon at No. 55 Christye-street, and was robbed of his wallet containing $527. He summoned Officer PRAUE, of the Tenth Precinct, and while the bystanders were being searched, CHARLES STRAUB pretended to find the wallet on the floor. STRAUB was taken to the Essex Market Police Court, and there committed by Justice SHANDLEY.... The same justice committed EDWARD MEARS for entering Mrs. HANNAH NEWMAN'S apartments, No. 22 Eldridge-street, and stealing. It is alleged, $280 in money and jewelry therefrom.... ANN RAY and JANE GRAHAM were arrested by Officer LEWIS, of the Tenth Ward, and committed for tendering a counterfeit $2 note on the Clifton Bank, of Canada, to Mr. WILLIAM KORNER, of No. 127 Bowary, in payment for refreshments. Other spurious bills were found in their possession.... MATILDA HADDON was committed for stealing $250 in Treasury notes and a watch and breastpin from private ENOCH F. PINCKARD, of the Seventieth United States Infantry now stationed at Fort Schuyler.

Want of Accommodation on the Flushing Railroad.

The inhabitants of Flushing, Long Island having become indignant at the mismanagement of the railroad, the filthy condition of the cars, the great want of punctuality in the running of the trains, the wretched and hazardous condition of the road, the withdrawal of the privilege of commutation, the insufficient protection from the inclemency of the weather at the terminus, and the general want of a spirit of accommodation on the part of those who have, or ought to have, its general superintendence, met at the Town Hall a few nights ago and adopted resolutions protesting against the abuses complained of, and urging the directors of the Woodside and Flushing Railroad to hasten the completion of that road, promising, as soon as it is in running order, to give it the preference over the present road. They also resolved, if the directors of the present road do not provide increased accommodations, to present the matter before the Grand Inquest of the county.

The Historical Influence of Natural Causes.

LECTURE BY PROF. DRAPER.

Prof. JOHN W. DRAPER delivered an instructive lecture on Thursday evening at the rooms of the Historical Society—the first of a series on "The Historical Influence of Natural Causes." The subject of last evening's address was "The Influence of Climate." The lecturer introduced his subject by a comprehensive review of the steady advancement of civilization. He said that everything is influenced by physical agents, and the progress of humanity is guided by immutable laws. The laws of nature, acting under physical influence, hold a dominating control over all living things. HUMBOLDT'S essay on plants first drew the attention of the world to the influence of climate over vegetables. The climate regulates the nature of the plants and trees, and if anything should occur to change the climate of the zones, the vegetable life would likewise change. The influence of changes of temperature is seen when we examine plants of the same species in different climates. Instead of offering any resistance to change, the vegetable creation hopelessly yields. The lecturer said the color and form of man oscillates between two extremes, the effect of climate. The one extreme is dark, the other fair, with intermediate grades. The form of the skull also changes. No races will hold its own and exercise changes of climate but will descend or advance. That climate does change man is seen in the Jews, who come of a common stock. In northern Europe they are fair, with blue eyes, while in Palestine they are tawney, and in Malaga, almost black. As plants may be modified by heat, so may men. Difference of locality varies the form and skull. The skull, the speaker said, is moulded on the brain, and not the brain by the skull. There is a kind of skull, with sloping forehead and open mouth, that is repulsive. The more intellectual cast has a vertical forehead and expansive brow, with a face capable of expressing divine emotions. A life of hardship tends to the lower, while a life of leisure leads to the higher development. The climate a man lives in will be embodied in the brain, and therefore in the soul.

The lecturer exhibited a plaster cast of the skull. He said there were two perfect brains, which do not double the tendency of our perceptions, but render them more precise. He argued that a person could preserve two trains of thought—that the merchant could comprehend his discourse with one brain, and be thinking of his business with the other. In public speaking, one brain forms the thread of the discourse, and the other carries it into effect. If the former fails in its duty, the speaker loses his presence of mind. A skilful performer on the piano must use both hands equally well; in like manner the successful speaker must use both brains. An intolerable heat, misery, want, or a depressed state of mind, render it almost impossible to secure simultaneous action. They must be mentally symmetrical; if one is overpowered by its fellow, want of action follows. The lecturer said that insanity might possibly be produced by one hemisphere overpowering the other, and that which appeared to be insanity might be two distinct trains of thought, each sane in itself. The insubordination of one hemisphere may be overcome by education. The mind is trained to think of one thing at a time, arriving at conclusions with precision. Education, however, cannot make intellectual equality; the mind will come up to its capacity and stop. The lower strata have a different direction of thought from the higher. The brain is the organ through which the mind works, and we can never demonstrate its inmate excellence. The lecturer said that the climate which produces cotton and other luxuriant plants causes a mental sameness in men, both in thinking and acting. In the more Northern States, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the people are not so homogeneous, owing to the different strands of temperature. If we would look with prophetic eye to the time when the land shall be thickly peopled to the Pacific Ocean by busy hordes, how much we could be the vicissitudes through which life is maintained; how many would be the different grades of men. Science has demonstrated that physically men possesses no innate resistance to change. As soon as he changes his climate, that moment his structure begins to change. It may be generations, but in time his countenance and brain will tell what has been gone on. To his innate sympathies and antipathies, thus engendered, demagogues will ever appeal. The speaker referred to the present struggle, as illustrating the variations of purpose produced by climate. He claimed that the attempt to dissever and disrupt the Government show how true those principles are. He who looks upon those facts will have charity for his political enemies. He will distinguish the instrument from the cause, and when his enemy is overpowered he will forgive. In conclusion, the speaker said that we spoke one language from ocean to ocean, and our bond of union was a bond of strength that goes far to compensate for the diversities of climate. Groups that are far apart may be in communion by a common tongue. The climate and the men are diverse, and to unite them under one nation becomes more difficult. Still, there is but one resolve—that one Government shall rule on this continent. Though the task is formidable, fortunately it is not insuperable.

The lecturer was frequently applauded during the delivery of his address.

The second lecture of the course, on "The Effects of Emigration," will be delivered on next Thursday evening, at the hall of the Historical Society.

The Ball of the Italian Benevolent Society.

The second annual ball of the Italian Benevolent Society, held at Irving Hall on last Friday evening, was one of the most brilliant and fashionable of the season. The decorations were beautiful, and in excellent taste. On the stage was an arch, bearing the name of the society, on the right of which hung in graceful folds the Stars and Stripes, and on the left the national colors of Italy—green, white and red. The stage was also trimmed with wreaths and bouquets, while the gallery was decorated with festoons of flowers, presenting a most pleasing effect. The attendance was large, and was composed of the fairest daughters and most accomplished sons of Italy residing in the city. The toilettes of the ladies were rich and tasty. Music was furnished by Grafulla's Promenade and Dodworth's Orchestre Bands. The arrangements were admirable, and the merry dancers kept time to the sweet music until the early hours of morning.

The object of the society is a praiseworthy one, and appealed to the nobler sympathies of the Italian people. One-half of the proceeds go to the support of the widows of Italian soldiers who have fallen in the Union armies, and one-half to support a school for the purpose of teaching the higher branches to poor Italian children. Although this was its second ball, the society was formed in 1857, and is now in a flourishing condition, having four hundred and seventy members. The following are the officers of the society: President, A. J. BERAGNON; Secretaries, L. Z. PERETTI and A. L. SIMONA; Treasurer, G. MAGNINI. Nearly a thousand tickets were sold for the ball, and the receipts will materially aid the society in a commendable work.

Accommodations for the Oystermen.

The Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, of the Board of Aldermen, consisting of Aldermen KELLY, RYERS and NOONAN, held an adjourned meeting on Friday to consider the petition of a number of oyster dealers of this city, who transact business on the pier at the foot of Spring-street, and who are afraid of losing their location on the expiration of their lease in May next. On the other hand, a portion of the trade are in favor of removing to Piers Nos. 51, 52 and 53, where better accommodation can be obtained, the location at the foot of Spring-street being somewhat limited. The committee informed those present that the Comptroller had the power to dispose of the leases of all wharves, piers and slips at public auction to the highest bidder, and suggested that the proper way would be for the trade to be present and bid on such piers as they desired to have. They stated, however, that they would report to the Board of Aldermen, recommending the reservation of Piers Nos. 51, 52 and 53 for the use of the oyster trade, a fair rental being paid for the same. The committee then adjourned.

Information Required from the Gas Companies.

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature providing that each gas company in this State shall, on or before Dec. 1 in each year, make and file in the office of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, a report setting forth the quantity and value of real and personal estate then possessed by the said corporations, the amount of expenditures, and the purposes for which made; the amount of stock of the corporation, and the increase or decrease during the year; the net profits of the business, the amount paid in dividends, the debts, the surplus on hand; the quantity of coal or material for making gas, and the cost thereof; the amount of same purchased during the year; the quantity consumed during same period; the average cost of gas, the quantity of coke, coal tar and other residuum sold, and the price charged for same. The report to be verified under oath.

Rebel Sympathizers on Staten Island.

A correspondent complains that on Wednesday evening last, a lecture was delivered by Mr. DE CORDOVA, in St. Julien Hall, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, the proceeds of which were falsely represented to be intended for the benefit of our sick and wounded soldiers, but which were actually devoted to the relief of the rebels in the Shenandoah Valley, dispossessed by Gen. SHERIDAN on account of their co-operation with the guerrillas and the rebel army. About $1,400, it is stated, had already been raised, and the intention was to increase it to $1,800.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE ARION BALL.—The annual fancy dress ball of the Arion Society took place at the Academy of Music on Thursday last. The attendance was unusually large; so large indeed that the convivality, good will, and jollity hitherto characteristic of these anniversaries were on this occasion impossible. The policy of aiming for an increased attendance each year is a questionable one. It seems to us indeed that the time has already come when the excessive hospitality of the society is likely to work its ruin. After all, the most liberal of hosts must regulate his invitations by the capacity of the building in which he hopes to entertain his guests. To be jolly under difficulties is to be miserable under compulsion. These facts were amply demonstrated on Thursday. The Academy was crowded to suffocation, and we take this opportunity of saying, with a mixed but unusually good attendance. We have never seen so many first-class people at a public entertainment of the kind. The effect, of course, was extremely animated and delightful—to the eye. Seen from the dancing-floor it was really a suggestion of Paris, and had with it a brighter gaiety in the upper regions than can be found there. But to see is not the sole object of a visitor to a masquerade ball—and even if it were, the average visitor had but a small coterie of artificial objects. Inconvenience, amounting to absolute annoyance, prevailed from floor to roof. Dancing was out of the question; even the debatable ground of the promenade—that compromise which the initiated rejoice in—was impossible. Impossible! why, at one period of the evening, even movement was out of the question. It is ungrateful, we know, to quarrel with success, but we may at least object to the way that a particular kind of success has been obtained. A society whose reputation insures a public response to any notice of its intentions, ought, it seems to us, to pay some kind of respect to that public. To sell every ticket that *can* be sold, with the absolute knowledge that the majority who buy them will never receive their money's worth, is, to speak mildly, not politic. Nor do we derive consolation from the knowledge that, in the end, the society will suffer by such grasping avarice. We do not wish the society to suffer. All that can be expected, in morals or in life, is to put a proper restraint upon excess. We have nothing to say in praise of the Artee Ball, except that it was overcrowded with maskers whose dresses would have done credit to the French opera itself. The wearers were unusually dismal, but they were justified in being so. The inconveniences to which they were subjected were enough to make Roma howl. The accommodations in the hat-room were exasperating to a degree which led to many personal altercations; in the supper-room they were mediocre. During the night several *rencontres* took place of an utterly disgraceful character. Indeed, a species of fistic skirmishing was going on all the time, rising sometimes into the dignity of a fight, but resulting always in the humiliation of the society. The Academy was not constructed for ball purposes, and its accommodations for any purpose are of the worst. When it comes to a question of providing for six or seven thousand people, it is of course helplessly inadequate. Still, the fault lay with the society, not the house.

PROMENADE CONCERT OF THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.—The fifth promenade concert of the Twenty-second Regiment, which took place at the armory, on Fourteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue, last evening, was a most delightful affair. Festoons of red, white and blue hunting were suspended from the roof and orchestra, while the circular music-stand, in the centre of the building, was beautifully decorated with evergreens and the regimental flags and ensigns, which have been carried by the Twenty-second through two campaigns. The officer and company rooms were thrown open to the inspection of the visitors, and were brilliantly illuminated. The music was furnished by HEINEMULLER, and was all that could be desired by the most ardent lover of music. The concerts of the Twenty-second regiment have become exceedingly popular, as was proven by the large attendance last night, which was the most brilliant of the season. The ceaseless column of promenaders, with its ever-changing faces and costumes, presented an exceedingly attractive spectacle.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN JOHN-STREET.—Between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning the large warehouse, No. 60 John-street, which was owned by Mr. S. C. WILLIAMS, and occupied by Messrs. J. A. BABCOCK & Co., silver-platers, and J. D. BATES & Co., dealers in wedding, cotton-hats, wicks, etc., was destroyed by fire. The building, which was valued at $10,000, was insured by the Knickerbocker and Washington Companies for $5,000 each. Messrs. BABCOCK & Co., who occupied the four upper floors, estimated their loss at $25,000; they are insured in the Relief, Hope, Metropolitan, Corn Exchange and Commercial offices for $2,500 in each office. Messrs. BATES & Co.'s loss is about $60,000, and their insurance $33,000, in the following named offices: Home, Greenwich, Globe, Merchants', Broadway and Croton for $5,000, and in the Park for $3,000. The fire is supposed to have originated from spontaneous combustion.

CONCERT OF THE TWELFTH-STREET SCHOOL.—A large and select audience assembled at the Academy of Music last evening, to listen to a concert of the pupils of the Primary Department of the Twelfth-st. school, under the direction of Mr. G. F. BRISTOW. Nearly two hundred girls, tastefully dressed, occupied the stage, and presented a beautiful appearance. The performance reflected credit upon the instructor, and was frequently applauded. The following solos were sung with much effect: "If on the Meads," by Miss GERTRUDE ISAACS; "The Little Mendicant," by Miss KITTY BUSH; and "Toon ert so near," by Miss CLARA FISHER. The performance concluded with "The Court of Oberon." Much amusement was experienced by the audience from the want of rehearsal and lack of programmes. Otherwise the entertainment was a very agreeable one.

CITY NOTES.—A concert will be given at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, on Tuesday next, for the benefit of the Five Points House of Industry, by the pupils of the Institution.... Mr. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN has taken out patents for horse railways in Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Prussia, Austria, France and Spain. The Geneva and Copsubegen lines are reported to be a great success.

PROFESSOR BUSCH'S CONCERT.—A second grand concert, under the direction of Professor J. M. F. V. BUSCH, will be given at Cooper Institute, on Monday evening next. The "Stabat Mater," with full orchestral chorus and choice miscellaneous pieces, will be given. Mr. BUSCH will be assisted by Miss MARIA SCHNEIDER, Miss CAROLINE HUTCHINGS, Mr. M. MARRISON and Señor GONZALES.

INCREASE OF BOUNTIES AND PREMIUMS.—At a meeting of the Supervisors' County Volunteering Committee, yesterday, it was determined to authorize bounties of $300, $400 and $600, for one, two and three years' recruits. The following subscriptions have been received to encourage volunteering: Manhatten Bank, $150,000; Bank of State of New-York, $50,000; Irving Bank, $20,000; total, $220,000.

FATAL FALL.—Coroner COL

The New-York Times.

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FROM RICHMOND.

War Mass Meeting at the Rebel Capital.

Very Significant Speeches by High Officials.

Rebel Views of the Peace Conference.

The Question of Arming and Freeing Slaves.

Important Admissions by the Rebel Secretary of State.

The White Population Nearly Exhausted.

The South Urged to Make New Sacrifices for Independence.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 12.

From full files of Richmond papers of Friday, the 10th inst., received to-night at the Washington office of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, we make the following extracts:

From the Richmond Sentinel, Feb. 10.

In response to a published call a vast throng assembled at the African Church, yesterday at noon, to consider the state of the country, and the duties of the present hour. On opening the doors the spacious building was quickly crammed, and a large multitude was unable to gain admission. It is much to be regretted that the state of the weather prevented holding the meeting in Capitol-square, as was first intended. The assemblage was called to order by Hon. R. M. T. HUNTER. A fervent prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. HOGE. We attempt only a synoptical sketch of the speeches.

SPEECH OF MR. HUNTER.

Mr. HUNTER, on taking the chair, explained in a speech at some length the object and purpose for which the meeting had been convened. The most momentous issues address our attention that ever engaged the solicitude of any people. Our form of government, our social system and framework, protection of life, liberty and property, are all involved, and are all at stake. God grant us the wisdom and the energy that our situation requires. We are not responsible, said Mr. HUNTER, for the war which has raged for four years, and for the blood which has been shed. Our skirts are clear. We have contended only for the right of self-government. This ought to have been as dear to our enemies as to us; for it is an American principle, and by education and tradition they had been admonished to respect it. They ought to have united with us in cherishing and maintaining it; but instead of that they have chosen to declare war upon it, and upon us. There had been, said Mr. H., no such war as that which had been waged against us, except these of WALLENSTEIN and ATTILA, and the thirty years war. The fury and barbarity with which it had been prosecuted were worthy of the unhallowed objects which it contemplated. Mr. HUNTER proceeded to notice the legislation of the United States Government in relation to the people of the Confederate States. The confiscation laws, the decree of emancipation, the constitutional amendment, &c., were passed in review. If anything more were wanted, said Mr. HUNTER, to show the full animosity which has been exhibited toward us, it is found in their refusal to enter into negotiations with us, whether with our Confederate or State Government. They negotiate with the meanest Indian tribe, but with a population numbering between 7,000,000 and 10,000,000 of people, they have no terms, will enter into no agreement. Suppose we were rebels, as they say we are; no great civil war was ever settled without negotiation. The British Government held the Colonists to be rebels, yet in 1778 they sent commissioners hither authorized to confer and treat with any government or with individuals, and to arrange for truce, armistice or peace. Strong governments have always esteemed it a part of duty and of wisdom, after vindicating their power, to extend liberal terms to those who had been in armed opposition, in order to reconcile them to their sway and make them contented subjects. The President of the United States had proposed nothing of this sort. He did nothing and offered nothing to soothe reluctance or mitigate the severities of submission. It is impossible that he could have supposed peace attainable on his terms with such an armed force as the Confederates have in the field. He required that we should confess ourselves rebels, and as such, responsible for the blood that has been shed; to submit without conditions; to submit to laws by which our property is declared confiscated, and our lives forfeited. He promised, indeed, that he would show leniency in the exercise of the pardoning power; but could a people accustomed to be free consent to, hold their lives, their property, their security, at the will of one man, and no under the guarsoly of thaliaws? [Voices—"Never never!"] In the Government to which they were thus required to submit unconditionally, it was not promised that they should even have a voice. It was distinctly left uncertain whether they should be allowed any representation. President LINCOLN had told our commissioners—and told him (Mr. HUNTER) —that should we elect representatives and send them to the Washington Congress, he (President LINCOLN) would be in favor of receiving them, but he was only one man, and whether or not they would be received was uncertain. Such was the inducement held out to us, such the proposed basis of pacification. Mr. HUNTER then proceeded to notice some of the further consequences of submission or surrender to the Washington Government. More than three millions of slaves, worth from 1,200 to 1,500 millions of dollars, would at once be turned loose, as idlers and vagabonds, upon our community. It was not necessary to explain the evils of such a population, nor would it be allowed to us to regulate or restrain them, so as to make them useful, or correct their viciousness. The United States Congress is to have power to negotiate those questions, and would be continually interfering between white and black, and this power of regulation would be in the hands of those who, for one generation, at least, would be extremely hostile to us. If the Northern agitations of past times in connection with our African population was intolerable to us, what would it be under the extremely aggravated circumstances which would obtain as to the future? The status of this population would be a subject of ceaseless distraction. And what, said Mr. HUNTER, is to become of these liberated slaves? Men among them have been carried off by the enemy. In large districts only women and children remain. Under our system these would be taken care of by their owners, who would be bound to it by their future interests; but under the Emancipation policy they would inevitably perish. Even if males existed among them in due proportion, emancipation would destroy the race. In competition with white men they would perish as the human frame withers under the *Sirocco*, or the mists of morning disappear under the beams of the sun. Our system has been best for negro as well as for us. If the outside world, which has permitted itself to indulge in ignorant censure upon this question, were acquainted with, or would consider the real facts of the case, it would hail us not as the enemies, but as the protectors and saviors of the black race. An eminent lady once said, "Oh liberty, what crimes are committed in thy name!" In like manner the African may well exclaim, "Oh philanthropy, philanthropy, how much misery is inflicted in thy name!" The negro will rise up in judgment against those who under pretence of promoting his interests inflict upon him most fatal misfortunes. If they succeed in their present designs, his race is doomed.

Having sketched the evils and ruin in which we would be hopelessly involved if we submit to our enemies, Mr. HUNTER proceeded to point out the hopefulness of a successful resistence of the attempt at our subjugation. We shall win, said he, independence, and liberty, and dignity for our wives and children. [Cheers. A voice—"That's the ticket."] There was never before such a contest; never has there been such glory as we shall win; never before has the world looked coldly on and seen a people without aid or sympathy standing up for their liberties and bravely contesting their soil, foot by foot, with their enemy, sealed up from the outside world, and excluded, both commercially and sentimentally, from their sympathies, but nevertheless maintaining the fight with brave hearts and stout hands. Our success will establish, continued Mr. HUNTER, a system of government that shall command the respect of the world—a government in which both the black and white races will improve together. Our soldiers, when they return victorious from war, with their swords dripping with gore and their brows crowned with laurels, will return to be hailed by benedictions, and honored by the gratitude of their countrymen. When grown old in the enjoyment of the love and veneration of their associates, the youths of another generation will gather around them to learn the story of the present day, and to be instructed in all that is brave and noble. Could higher motives be presented to engage our zeal or rouse our activity? He would not promise that the struggle would be easy or without sacrifice. On the contrary, it would be arduous and severe; but far better lose life than fail. Property he threw out of the question, for that was nothing in such a contest. Proper zeal on the part of the people will accomplish wonders. It will bring back deserters, and it will bring out shulkers. [A soldier—"Give it to 'em."] And as in religion we must join faith to our works, he who desponds is already half whipped. [Cheers.] With devotion and enthusiasm, he saw no reason why we should fail. We must cultivate enthusiasm. It was appealed to by Generals as an aid in battle, and by this sentiment a French commander once staid the flight of his troops, and exchanged defeat for victory. Mr. HUNTER said he himself had faith. He pretended to see no signs in the sky and no portents on earth; but he believed there was a righteous God who presides over the affairs of man and the nation, and who will not suffer the right to fail and wickedness to prosper. Our army will be able to conquer in the end. [A SOLDIER—"That's so."] Let no man give place to despondency; if he has gloom let him hide it. With faith and diligence and courage, we shall assuredly triumph at last. Mr. HUNTER, who had been listened to with great attention, here resumed his seat amid hearty applause.

SPEECH OF HON. J. P. BENJAMIN.

Hon. J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State, was greeted with rousing cheers, and spoke in substance as follows: The number of persons composing this meeting, the cheers with which I hear you greet every expression of patriotic sentiment, shows the confidence with which your brassts are swelling, and the hot flush which all feel at the bare thought of the ignominy which an arrogant Government has prepared to you, that you should bend the knee, bow the back, and meekly submit to the conqueror's yoke. All give assurance that the fire of freedom burns unquenchably in your souls. How different from one short week ago. It seems an age, so magical has been the change. Then despondency and hope deferred, oppressed and weighed upon us. Man were querulous, and asking if it were true that no honorable peace were attainable except by continued warfare. Then it was said it was our perverse indisposition to negotiate that led to the arrogance of the invader. This delusion went so far that it penetrated the legislative halls, and threatened the disruption of the harmony of our councils. Now, cheerful voices are heard all around, and hope beams on every countenance. Now, the resolute and war-worn soldier is nerved anew. Now, the cheering and purifying influence of our glorious women sheds its light over our cause, and still leads us on in the path of duty and honor. What is the cause of this striking change in the aspect of our affairs? Have we found allies in foreign lands, such as came to our fathers in the hour of their sorest need, to stretch their arm to our assistance? Has any European State come to our aid in the time of our extremity? Not so, but just the reverse. Our gallant BEAUREGARD is still contending against SHERMAN; and I heard men this morning speculating on the chances of his drawing in his lines and abandoning the defences of Charleston—glorious Charleston—which for over twenty months has withstood a fire such as has never before been rained on any devoted city. Our enemies are still arrayed against us. There is no voice from across the Atlantic of any aid to be extended. What then is the cause of this change? It is the knowledge which has come to the understanding and hearts of the people; we now know in our hearts that this people must conquer its freedom or die. [Cheers.] No Southern man ever dreamed such arrogant propositions as were brought from Fortress Monroe. Thank God, we know it now. The people know, as one man the path which they must tread or perish. Our commissioners sent to confer with the enemy, went with a piece of blank paper filled with one word written by our President "Independance." What were they told? Independence? You are our subjects, Independance? Strip the gaudy panoplies from the shoulders of your officers, strip the uniforms from those who man the trenches, bring your leaders here, you know me, I am merciful! The issue is thus before you—it is to live free or perish.

It is due to you to know how this peace commission came to be sent, and the facts which preceded its going. Emperor LINCOLN sent us this Message at the close of last year, two months before the commissioners were sent. Mr. BENJAMIN here read from LINCOLN'S Message relative to the futility of any attempt at negotiation with the insurgent leaders, that he had left no room for doubt or for hope. Six weeks afterwards, continued Mr. BENJAMIN, there came a man from Washington, who was known to be an intimate friend of Mr. LINCOLN, and an adviser in his councils. He had confidential interviews with our President, the nature of which I am aware of but not at liberty to disclose. When he left he took with him a letter from the President in these words:

Sir, I am ready to confer for peace at any time, and notwithstanding the refusal of previous offers, if I had any assurance that they would be received, I would send commissioners to confer upon some measures that would restore peace to the two countries.

As I believed, said Mr. BENJAMIN, that BLAIR was LINCOLN'S messengar, had he casually denied it once I should have believed him; but when he repeated it five or six times I did not believe him. What was the answer from LINCOLN to BLAIR? "As you have shown me a note of Mr. DAVIS,' you may say to him I will see any messenger informally sent to confer upon measures to restore peace to our one country." Under these circumstances our friends went forward for conference, and were furnished with a copy of the letter written by Mr. LINCOLN, and at the bottom was written by our President: "You will go forward and confer with the enemy upon means to restore peace to the two countries." That was all except a confidential interview of BLAIR with the President, which I cannot relate in the presence of so many people.

I believe, contrary to the honorable gentleman who had preceded me, that when BLAIR came to Richmond there was an opportunity for suspending fighting and bloodshed, in which time measures might be taken for restoration of peace, *but none of us for a moment dreamed of reconstruction.* Is it wonderful that our President, whose only defect is that he is too tender-hearted, should have yielded to the temptation of trying to stop the bloodshed of his countrymen, of which every drop seemed to coma from his own heart? [Applause.] The Vice-President was confident of the feasibility of his own theory, which we were not, and what better could we do than to send him to attempt to make a favorable impression upon the enemy? *We knew its failure would be the signal for a grand uprising of the people which was the only element necessary to success.* We hear it now in the improved tone of public sentiment. What is our present duty? We want means. Are they in the country? If so, they belong to the country, and not to the men who chance to hold them now. They belong either to the Yankees or to the Confederate States. I would take every bale of cotton in the land. I have a few bales left in my distant Southern home, which is a free gift to my country. But why speak of myself? I speak of my noble State of Louisiana. Let me point you back to 1862, when the City of New-Orleans fell under the domination of the enemy. As FARRAGUT'S fleet ascended the river, and rounded the crescent approaching the city, what greeted his eye? On that bright, balmy spring day, the air was murky with smoke. Everything was lined with cotton burning upon the levee. The citizens did not ask to whom it belonged. The Yankees wanted it, and they should not have it. But a few weeks ago SHERMAN penetrated Savannah, and what was presented there? With full time for the citizens to prepare in advance, with a thousand plausible excuses of interested selfishness, the cotton was left in the belief that the Yankees would give them something for it. This all now goes to the Yankees, who gleefully said not that "We have got Savannah," but that "we have got eighteen million dollars' worth of cotton." And this, while on the banks of the Mississippi and the waters bordering on my State, 300,000 bales of cotton were sacrificed to the cause. *I now ask has any man a right to hold a bale of cotton from his country? No?* I will say something in regard to tobacco. *Take all the cotton and tobacco and make it the basis of means without which we cannot go on. I want more. I want all the bacon, everything which can feed soldiers, and I want it as a free gift to the country.* Talk of rights! What right do the arrogant invaders leave you? I went another thing. *War is a game that cannot be played without men. Where are the men?* I am going to open my whole heart to you. Look to the trenches below Richmond. Is it not a shame that man who have sacrificed all in our defence should not be reinforced by all the means in our power? Is it any time now for antiquated patriotism to argue a refusal to send them aid, be it white or black? A voice—"put in niggers."] I will now call your attention to some figures, which I wish you to seriously ponder. In 1860 the South had 1,664,000 arms-bearing men. How many men have the Yankees sent against us? In 1861, 654,000; in 1862, 740,000; in 1863, 700,000. In 1864 they called out 1,500,000. Here you have figures that they brought out 3,000,000 men against 1,664,000 Confederates, who lived at the beginning of the war to draw sword in their country's service. *Our resources of white population have greatly diminished, but you had 680,000 black men of the same ages, and could Divine prophesy have told us of the fierceness of the enemy's death grapple at our throats, could we have known what we now know, that Lincoln has confessed, that without 200,000 negroes which he stole from us, he would be compelled to give up the contest, should we have entertained any doubts upon the subject?* [A voice—"We will make him give it up."] I feel that the time is rapidly coming on when the people will wonder that they ever doubted. Let us say to every negro who wishes to go into the ranks on condition of being made free, "*Go and fight—you are free.*" If we impress them, they will go against us. We know that every one who could fight for his freedom has no chance. The only side that has had advantage of this element is the Yankee people, that can beat us to the end of the year in making bargains. *Let us imitate them in this.* I would imitate them to nothing else. My own negroes have been to me and said: "Master, set us free and we will fight for you. We had rather fight for you than for Yankees." But suppose it should not be so; there is no harm in trying. With all my early attachments and prejudices, I would give up all. It can only be does ey States separately. What State will lead off in this thing? [A VOICE—Virginia.] If separate State counsels had been followed, we would now have been bound hand and foot to Yankees. What State will lead off in this revolution? South Carolina and one State after another wheeled into line, until at last, when there, far away in the South, every eye was turned northward, when men were asking day by day "What of old Virginia?" It was telegraphed that she was going to desert the South, that a majority were in favor of the Union. We honored Virginia as the mother of States and of statesmen, gloried in her as part of our possessions. We had more from Virginia all about us, and were bound to her by indissoluble ties. Day after day came the same tidings, Virginia will not come. Who said it? Everybody said it, and it was true, until LINCOLN insulted you. Then the telegraph wires flashed the news: "Virginia has seceded." Such a spectacle never before or since had my eyes. *Men whose faces looked like the parchment upon which their bonds were written, rushed into the streets, danced, hugged and kissed each other.* Cannon were fired, and it was a great day. South Carolina, I know, will follow Virginia, as well as every other Southern State, if she but take the lead. When shall it be done? Now, now. Let your Legislature pass the necessary laws, and we will soon have 20,000 man down in those trenches fighting for the country. *You must make up your minds to try that, or see your army withdrawn from before your town.* I came to say misagreeable things. I tell you you are in danger, unless some radical measure be taken. I know not where white man can be had. It is said there are quartermaster's clerks, railroad employes and men in bomb-proofs; but I tell you *there are not enough able-bodied white men in the country.* Do you suppose we have worked night after night by this infamous gaslight you have here, and not found out this thing? My honorable friend has told you that *deserters* and skulkers would come in. It is possible; but where is Tennessee and other States that were formerly relied on? You have part of Virginia, part of North Carolina, part of South Carolina, and parts of other States—what else? [VOICE—TEXAS.] Texas! she is beyond our reach. Would that she were not! Mr. BENJAMIN then spoke of Louisiana and her shattered brigades—of STARKE and others who have laid down their lives in our services—of NICHOLS, who, wounded and disabled, resigned his commission, which the President refused to receive, and placed him on what some call a bomb-proof in the conscription bureau of Louisiana—of HARRY HAYES, who was repeatedly wounded in the service, and of YORKE, who is in North Carolina, endeavoring to raise recruits among Irish Catholics. Louisiana has done much, but you can't make a step forward that she will not follow you. Mr. BENJAMIN asked, "What do our enemies propose to do?" and read from the New-York *Tribune* of the 6th instant a review of BUTLER'S speech, which argued that it was the duty of the Government to render justice to the negro, to educate him, to give him a fair share of the lands his fathers wrought upon, to leave him in the State where he was reared, and to furnish him with means to begin life. After that, he was to be let severely alone; that is, to take his place with other citizens. Now, said Mr. BENJAMIN, if there be a hell upon earth it would be an universal emancipation of negroes, and the Yankees to rule over us. Can you imagine yourselves in a city where municipal officers were your former slaves, in military organizations of which the officers were negroes, with the malice of the Yankees firing their hearts to wreak vengeance on us? That is to be our fate if we fail in this contest, and yet men object to making use of means within our reach because forsooth it might fail. It looks to me very much like a man rushing forth from his burning house, and begging his neighbors for heaven's sake not to throw water on his blazing roof, because it might spoil his furniture. Mr. BENJAMIN read an extract from the New-York *Post* published in 1862, to show the devilish malignity of our enemies. The article showed that under the institution of slavery the numbers of negroes had increased from seven hundred thousand to four millions. He would plead guilty to that indictment, and thanked God that the institution of slavery had thus preserved that unfortunate race. The Southern system was the true system for the improvement of the blacks, and freedom that of the whites; but if we were in a condition in which we could no longer protect our slaves, we would say to them, "*we yield what we believe to be the best system on earth under protest, and take the next best system which could be obtained.*" He painted a scene in the Yankee Congress, when the Constitution amendment was passed and held up their mock philanthropy in glaring colors. There is another thing wanted after you have given us all the men and all the means we want. *Croakers should be hanged.* (Good.) *They should be put in the trenches and the soldiers should inflict capital punishment upon them.* Put them in the trenches, and let soldiers come to town and take their places. That is the sort of capital punishment I would accord them. These croakers say: this or that General is whipped; gold is sixty, and calico ninety dollars. They have no right to talk in this manner. A man recently came to my house and recommenced talking, when I took up my hat and left, saying I would not listen to him. *These men who have not spent one night out of their comfortable beds since the beginning of the war, are urging their dismal complaints, while soldiers are passing resolutions that if they do not cease, they will fight them and the Yankees too.* He then read the resolutions of the Fifty-seventh, Fourteenth and Thirty-first Virginia Regiments, and DAVIS' Mississippi Brigade, showing the spirit and determination of our soldiers. That, he said, was the way to talk. These were model soldier resolutions, scorn for croakers, confidence in their rulers, and contempt for the weak-kneed. He also read resolutions of a similar character from a Louisiana regiment, showing that they would make every sacrifice for the defence of Virginia, upon whose soil so many of their number had laid down their lives, that they entertained fond memories of home, but were fired with the resolve not to return till this fight was fought to the end. Louisiana stood at this hour as firm and erect as in 1861, when the first shot was fired at Sumter. There was no proposition for peace there. The war could not cease so long as the foot of the foe pressed their soil. *Mr. Benjamin said he saw no prospect of the cessation of this struggle during the present year.* Let every man stand up and serve his heart to the contest. The enemy was utterly unable to continue this war beyond the present campaign. Let us stand up firmly, and we shall be free. In conclusion, Mr. BENJAMIN drew a beautiful picture of peace and its consequent blessings, and said all that, and more, awaited us if we nerved ourselves as we ought to for its last struggle.

SPEECH OF MR. SHEFFEY.

Mr. HUGH W. SHEFFEY, Speaker of the Virginia House of Delegates, was then introduced to the audience. The following is an extract from his speech: Where is the reconstructionist now? How does he take the issue? A week or ten days ago we heard many whispering, sometimes with bated breath, and sometimes louder, *about reconstruction, peace, precious peace. Peace was so much yearned after, that men forgot there was anything better than peace. They forgot the precious blood that had been shed; they forgot their desolated fields, scorched by the red flame of war, they forgot the orphans' wail and the widows' cry and were almost persuaded to go back to the Union, if they could carry their heads on their shoulders. Some were willing to run some risk with their heads if they might only carry with them their notes and bonds and title deeds under their arms.* (Laughter.) *Some were hitching up carts to carry their Confederate notes in*, and some were arranging their wooly heads in line to take them with them into *the Union, all under the glorious aegis of the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it ought to be.* (Laughter.) They urged the Government to resort to the masterly art of statesmanship, and were quite sure that the President ought to send commissioners to Washington. Separate State action, and a convention of all the States, were talked over, and some few thought perhaps it would require the energy of the House of Representatives to get through with this big job. In the meantime, north of the Potomac the drama was approaching the fifth act. There they said the Union must be preserved, but slavery must be abolished. The rascally Democrats in the United States House of Representatives were refractory, and would not give their votes to make the two-thirds necessary to amend the Constitution so as to abolish it. The Republicans pressed them on all sides. HORACE GREELEY was seen hobbling to and fro in Congress, performing his mysterious rôle. After a while the venerable BLAIR appeared with wings on his shoulders; Cox and BROOKS, anti-war Democrats, asked for time to see if the rebels would not submit to terms. The House at last consented to give time. Instantly BLAIR, the unparalleled Mercury, spread his wings, and Lo! here he is in the Confederate capital. Courtesies are extended to him, and at length our President consented to send three of our most eminent men in a steamer, as they thought—[to the Chairman]—didn't you? to Washington. We had already heard on the streets of the fine dinners STEPHENS, HUNTER and CAMPBELL were getting in Washington. When lo and behold, it turned out that they had stuck in Hampton Roads. As they were on their way, the whole Yankee nation rose to meet them. They sent their king from his throne, and their prime minister from his closet. The king came to greet this friend, turning to the chairman, Mr. Hunter,) whom I suppose he had "heern tell of before." The Prime Minister came to repress any imprudencies on the part of his master, and curb his "little jokes." Was not this a climax worthy of the Yankee nation? At last the curtain was raised, and no duck or dinner. [Laughter.] Those stands LINCOLN, with SEWARD an inch behind him, bowing out our Commissioners, and sending greeting to the South to surrender, or perish with the Yankee nation in the back ground, laughing over this successful trick to catch Democratic votes. On the 30th the conference took place, and on the 31st seven Democratic votes went over, and the amendment was adopted. And now we have the offer—what shall we do? We reply to this question. I will ask another. Is the gallant Capt. SEMMES in this crowd? If he is, give him another *Alabama*, and with the proud flag of his country flying, let him again meet the *Kearsarge*. What would he say to the demand of the Commandar of the *Kearsarge* to surrender or perish? What, not to clear the decks and give them a broadside, and if he again sunk, we would leave us a proud example to follow. My countrymen, let us also clear the decks, and if we sink, at least the world will applaud us, and our children will not be ashamed of us, and from the wreck of the ship of State will be gathered relics for future worship. I say, I have an abiding faith in our success, because I believe our men are true and high-toned, and devoted to the principles involved in this contest; because our women are virtuous, and would scorn the wretch who, with sackcloth on his loins and ashes on his head, would ask mercy from ABRAHAM LINCOLN; and because I have faith in a power greater than ABRAHAM LINCOLN, whose thunders are louder than the thinking of the silver bell of SEWARD; and because the Almighty, whether by a pillar of cloud or a pillar of fire, has always guided and directed us by his providential hand. Now, what are the duties of the hour? The cow burning spirit of patriotism *will become coal unless we follow it up with patriotic sacrifice; our duty is to give time, life itself, aye even money for it, for it does seem that men love money. Confederate money, forty-five for one*, more than the silver of our Government. To the President we should turn with confidence and trust, not as a man infallible, that wonder which has never been seen in the history of the world, but as a man who has been chosen by ourselves, endowed by the Almighty with some shrewd qualities—at least as a man whom we have chosen as helmsman while the tempest is rolling high, and when a single mistake may dash us to pieces. Woe to the crew which rises at such a perilous hour to do what they think ought to be done in the very crisis of fate. I am not one of those who are afraid of insurrections resulting from the confiding faith reposed by a brave and virtuous people. Old Virginia could not be cheated out of her rights. She would shake off the hand, as the lion does the dew drop from his mane. Let others submit if they pleased.

SPEECH OF MR. GILMER.

Mr. JNO. GILMER, of North Carolina, then came forward amid cheers and applause, and addressed the assemblage. He said: *All doubts and divisions have passed away from among us. There is now an universal concurrence of opinion that there is nothing left us but to prosecute the war.* The consequences of failure you have already been told. It is useless to consume time by multiplying words. It was lose our independence we lose all our property of every kind in the country, our debt, our slaves and our lands. But we lose more. The people of the United States have a greater debt than we, and we shall not escape without being obliged to pay our proportion of their debts. In what a condition will that leave us, with our property, our lands, boats, houses, slaves, all gone, and the mighty debt incurred by the enemy in this war for our subjugation still to be borne (a part by us and our children? Then our subjugation with all its personal evils, and the utter degradation it involved, must be considered. Subjugation, submission, presents no hope; but in continuing the war it was otherwise. We can see clearly the end and the evils of submission. It involves utter degradation, and the turning loose among us, on a footing of equality, to the destruction of our society and civilization, of millions of negroes. The final result of prosecuting the war is not now discernable; but it certainly holds out to us hope. Our present condition is not by far so desperate as at one time was that of our forefathers in the Revolution, either in the matters of men, internal resources, or the financial condition of our country. Any one who will now read and ponder their history—the history of our first Revolution—will be convinced of this. But we must do as did our forefathers. They went to the front and faced the music. We must do the same. Could we consult their shades to-day, they would bid us be of good cheer, to throw ourselves heart and soul into the contest, and under the guidance of an All-wise Providence, victory would crown our efforts, and liberty and independence, with all their blessings, would soon be ours. If we imitate the example of our sires, our success will be as glorious and triumphant as theirs. So far in this war we have proved ourselves no degenerate sons of illustrious sires. Let us not only persevere as we have begun, but redouble our exertions. *Many there are who are discouraged by the vastly superior numbers that the enemy can bring and have brought into the field against us, and say we shall never be able to succeed against such odds.* Those who make these discouraging calculations ask the question—where are now all the millions that the enemy have put into the field since the beginning of the war? The answer is easy—that they have met our arms, and their bones whiten our battle-fields—they have encountered our sun and our climate, and myriads have died and disappeared from the earth. (Cries of "That's so," "Served them right.") Their armies now, after all the reinforcements of successive drafts, have dwindled away, until they are now hardly able to make head against the armies of the South. In conclusion, Mr. GILMER addressed himself to the ladies, and paid them a handsome eulogy upon the power of their charms and exhortations in nerving our soldiers to deeds of heroism, and hoped they would neglect no opportunity to exert their influence in exciting and maintaining amongst our men the determination to be free or die in the struggle.

After the conclusion of Mr. GILMER'S remarks, the President at 3:30 P. M. announced that the meeting would take a recess till 7 o'clock P. M. By 6 o'clock P. M. the church was again filled to overflowing. As in the morning the ladies had exceeded the men in number, now the latter exceeded them as five to one. Still a goodly number of ladies enlivened the occasion with their presence and beauty.

SPEECH OF MR. SEMMES.

Hon. Mr. SEMMES, of Louisiana, addressed the meeting, and was listened to with marked interest and attention. In conclusion he exhorted all to make up their minds to live or to die together. [Applause.] However honorable might be other associations, none had suffered like the soldiers; none had done for the country what they had, and he would say to the ladies that instead of avoiding a soldier whom they might see dirty and ragged, instead of avoiding him they should go forward and embrace him. [Thunders of applause.] They should exert themselves to feed and clothe him. Who could tell but that they might thus save to the cause the protector of the brightest jewel of their sex. At the same time he warned the fair sex against being deceived by the tales of skulkers who went about boasting of battles in which they never were engaged. The good soldier was seldom seen on the streets. He was, except under extraordinary circumstances, at his post. We had reached a point in our history where we could not afford to hold out delusory hopes. He said, and asked them to recollect his words, that though *hereafter we might be obliged to fall back to the interior of the country, they should not despond. The fall of Charleston, Wilmington, or even of Virginia was not the fall of the cause.* It had been said that Virginia troops would not leave Virginia if it were abandoned by the Confederate Government. Any Virginia soldier who should remain here under such circumstances, would remain here because he wished and was ready to submit. Therefore, he wanted no such talk. We all looked to Virginia, not only as the mother of statesmen, but of warriors, the mother of that grand old hero, ROBERT E. LEE, whom we were all willing to follow wherever he might lead.

SPEECH OF SENATOR HENRY.

Senator HENRY, of Tennessee, made a short address. He said the people had come to a point where more than ever it was necessary to fight it out. He cited the reverses of the American revolution, to which our reverses have been as nothing. He gave many interesting statements about the revolution of our ancestors. The American Congress then, though Great Britain sent commissioners to treat with them, refused to take any terms save independence, and that at a time when they had no friend on earth. He showed by statistics that we could bring into the field one million of men, and, if it became necessary, every man could be called out. If by employing negroes he could whip ABRAHAM LINCOLN he would not hesitate to do it. They say the negro is not to be trusted. Why not? *He fights on the other side and would fight on this.* He would not hesitate to give him his freedom. They have more local attachments than any people he ever knew, and if *the same boon were offered them they would make as good soldiers as any in the world.* He would promise them their freedom and give it to them on the battle field. *The men he would set free but the women and children could still be held and provided for by their owners.* They had been told that the Confederacy wanted cotton and tobacco, yes, *and it wanted something else, gold. He urged men to deposit gold with the Government and the ladies to deposit their jewels.* At the conclusion of Senator HENRY'S remarks, Mr. J. RANDOLPH TUCKER and other gentlemen followed. About half-past two o'clock, after the adjournment of the General Assembly, an impromptu meeting was held in the hall of the House of Delegates, at which an immense crowd assembled. Col. ANDERSON, Col. BALDWIN, Col. FORSTOE and Hon. JOHN GOODE, all proceeded to fire the Southern heart by wild and insane harangues.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Strengthening the New Lines.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Wednesday, Feb. 8, 1865.

The troops are busy building works along the the newly-established line, which will take some days to complete, when they will commence erecting new quarters for themselves. This will not be a difficult job, as there is plenty of excellent timber in the neighborhood, and the men have got so used to the work that regular carpenters at the North would be astonished to witness the rapidity with which whole rows of houses are run up, some of which are models of architectural beauty.

Lieut.-Col. TREMAINE, wrongly reported as Maj. TREMAINE, of Gen. GRANT'S staff, and of the Tenth New-York Cavalry, who was badly wounded in the engagement of Monday, died last evening. He was a gallant officer, and much respected and loved by his comrades in the service.

Capt. FOSTER, Commissary of Subsistence of the Cavalry Division, who fell from his horse and was badly injured a day or two since, died this morning.

The total number of casualties in the late engagement have not yet been officially obtained, but will prove somewhat larger than at first reported.

Execution of Deserters—Losses in the Late Movement—The Conduct of the Second Corps—Rumors from Sherman's Army.

HEADQUARTERS, Friday, Feb. 10.

Two men were executed to-day in this army for desertion. Their names were JAMES L. RICES, Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania, Third Division, Sixth Corps, and SAMUEL CLEMENT, Thirty-second Maine. The latter was convicted of cowardice in addition to desertion. HUGH F. RILEY, of the Eleventh Massachusetts, was also to have been shot to-day for desertion, but the execution of his sentance has been suspended.

The losses in the late engagements at Hatcher's Run foot up as follows, not counting the missing, which will not exceed 200:

FIFTH CORPS.

	OFFICERS.		MEN.	
	Killed.	Wounded.	Killed.	Wounded.
First Division	4	12	16	178
Second Division	5	10	13	178
Third Division	5	27	69	498

SECOND CORPS.

	OFFICERS.		MEN.	
	Killed.	Wounded.	Killed.	Wounded.
Second Division	3	8	—	25
Third Division	—	4	14	67

CAVALRY DIVISION.

	OFFICERS.		MEN.	
	Killed.	Wounded.	Killed.	Wounded.
	4	9	12	82

SIXTH CORPS.

	OFFICERS.		MEN.	
	Killed.	Wounded.	Killed.	Wounded.
First Division	—	—	—	17

Total killed and wounded, 91 officers, 1,113 men.

In the first day's fight it was stated that the Second Division of the Second Corps were the only troops actively engaged, which report did injustice to the Third Brigade of the Third Division, commanded by Brevet Brig.-Gen. MCALLISTER.

This brigade was dispatched from the division and sent to the support of Gen. SMITH. They took position on his right, near the Tucker House, where they threw up a strong breastwork. About the time they had it completed they were relieved by Gen. RAMSAY'S brigade, but were ordered to occupy the ground between the latter and Gen. SMITH'S right. Before they had time to get into position the enemy made their appearance in three lines of battle, evidently expecting little opposition at that point.

This is where the desperate fight of Sunday afternoon took place; and had MCALLISTER'S brigade not stood their ground as they did, repulsing three desperate assaults, the Second Division would have been flanked, and the enemy gaining the Vaughan road, would have been in a position to cut off the connection with our main lines, and undoubtedly caused us much heavier loss than that reported above. Gen. MCALLISTER was highly complimented by Gen. HUMPHREY and other officers for the gallantry displayed by his men. Gen. HUMPHREY himself being present when the third charge was repulsed.

No fighting has taken place since Tuesday, the enemy not seeming disposed to interfere with our occupancy of the ground gained in the late movement.

Lieut. J. A. MORRILL, First Vermont Artillery; Lieut. EMIL MAYER, Seventh New-York Volunteers; Assistant Surgeon RUDOLPH GRIMM, Fifth New-York Heavy Artillery; Lieut. WM. F. REISSENDER, Two Hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Capt. J.M. MANSFIELD, One Hundred and Eighty-sixth New-York Volunteers, have been dismissed the service for various offences.

Deserters who come in yesterday say that rumors were current in their lines that SHERMAN was in possession of Branchville, after a sharp engagement, but they have no further particulars. They also state that Gen. LEE was present at the fight at Hatcher's Run on Monday, notwithstanding his personal efforts to urge his men, they could not be induced to fight with anything like the spirit they did formerly. This fact was also noticed by many of our officers who saw the rebel officers endeavor in vain to urge their men forward at different points.

W. D. MCGREGOR.

Departure of the Rebel Senator Foot for Europe.

HENRY S. FOOT, late member of the rebel Congress, sailed for Europe on Saturday in the steamer *City of Cork*. The report that he has been incarcerated in Fort Warren was without foundation.

Movement of Cotton.

CAIRO, Saturday, Feb. 11.

Eleven hundred and fifty-five bales of cotton arrived this evening from Memphis for Cincinnati.

SHERMAN'S ADVANCE.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT REPORTS.

Success of Gen. Sherman's Combinations.

RUMORED EVACUATION OF CHARLESTON

Details of the Movement on Branchville.

THE PLACE PROBABLY CAPTURED.

OPERATIONS OF KILPATRICK'S CAVALRY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 12.

The extracts from the latest Richmond papers received here, namely, those of Friday, show that at that time Gen. SHERMAN encompassed Branchville, within four miles of that place. It is understood, however, that the papers of yesterday made the definite announcement of its capture; and Gen. GRANT has stated this as a positive fact. He also confirms the statements of the evacuation of Charleston, as a military necessity on the part of the rebels.

Direct intelligence from the coast, in corroboration of these splendid successes, is momentarily looked for here.

REBEL REPORTS.

From the Richmond Whig, Feb. 10.

REPORTED EVACUATION OF CHARLESTON.

From a dispatch there was a report yesterday that Charleston had been evacuated, but we find in official circles no confirmation of the report.

REPORTS FROM CHARLESTON.

From the Richmond Whig, Feb. 10.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Feb. 8.

A dispatch from Gen. WHEELER, dated Holme's Bridge, Feb. 7, 8:20 P. M., says: My pickets, near Blackville, this morning were charged by three brigades of cavalry, which drove them beyond the village. DIBRELL'S Tennessee brigade being in the vicinity, met and charged the enemy, driving them back into the village.

[Blackville is on the line of the South Carolina Railroad, twenty-eight miles from Branchville and forty-seven from Augusta. It is only forty-nine miles southwest from Columbia.—EDS. WHIG.]

A dispatch from Branchville this morning (the 8th) says: "The enemy have made their appearance along the South Carolina railroad beyond Edisto River. They burned a house within a mile and a half of the railroad bridge. About 7 o'clock yesterday evening our troops were withdrawn to this side of the bridge and the brid

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 11, 1865.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81. C.	115⅝	
5,000	do	115⅝	
20,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s .C	109⅝	
60,000	do	110	
121,850	do ..new iss.	109⅜	
1,000	U. S. 5s, '74 ..C. Indorsed	102	
3,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40s. R.	97	
3,500	U.S. 5s, 10-40s C.	102¾	
26,300	do	102⅝	
1,000	U. S. 6s, 1 Yr Cer.	98⅝	
3,000	Treas. N., 7-30s. April & Oct...	116	
5,000	M. & s iss. to Pacific R.	70	
10,000	O. & Miss. C.	27¼	
30,000	do	27⅜	
1,000	Chi., B. & Q. 8s, 1st M.	114	
1,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	87	
500	Han. & St. J. 1st	89	
18	Ft. W. & W. 2d M.	83	
2	Ft. W. & W. 1 M. Ex.	97	
3,000	Mar. 1st M. Bs.	51	
1,000	do	50	
25,000	Amer. Gold	208¾	
6	Bank of the Repub	101	
15	Continental Bank	96	
10	Comp. & Traders' Bk.	107½	
8	Del. & Hud. C. Co	164	
400	Cen. Coal Co	44	
200	Cum. Coal Pr	56	
12	do	55⅜	
500	do	55⅝	
800	do	55⅜	
30	do	55⅞	
10	Am. Coal Co	77	
5	Quick. M. Co	86⅛	
10	Chi. & Alt. Pref	98	
100	Chi. & Alt.	95⅜	

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

100	N. Y. C. R.	x-d. s3	118⅜
10	do		118⅜
300	do	s3	118⅜
80	Erie Railway	x-d	76
600	do	s3	76
50	do	s10	75
10	do	b5	75
200	do	b10	76
300	do	b3	76
400	do	s3	75⅞
300	do		75⅞
400	Erie & N. I.	s3	70
10	do	c	70
10	do		70
10	do	s5	69⅞
50	do	s10	69⅞
10	Cleve. & Pitts	s3	83⅜
1200	do		83⅜
50	do		83⅜
10	do		83⅜
100	Ill. Cen. R.		118⅜
100	do	s3	118⅜
100	do	s3	118
1200	Clic. & R. I.		96⅜
400	do		96⅛
200	do	c	96⅜
300	Chi. & N. W.		94⅜
300	do	b3	94⅜
100	P., Ft. W. & C.		94⅜
100	do		94⅜
200	Cum. Coal		56
800	do	b10	56⅛
100	do		56⅜
200	do		56⅜
100	Mar. Min. Co	b3	113⅜
200	do	s3	69⅛
600	do	b3	89⅜
200	do		89⅜
100	Cumb. Coal		54⅞
200	do	b5	55
500	do	b30	55⅛
200	Chic. & R. I.		96⅜
1600	Reading R.		109
600	do		109⅛
1300	do		109⅜
200	Mich. Cen. R.		118
100	Erie Railway	s10	75⅞
600	do		75⅝
200	do		75⅝
100	do	s3	75
100	do	s10	75⅞
100	do		75⅝
50	Erie R. Pref.		93
100	Hudson R. R.		106⅜
100	do		107⅜
300	M. S. & N. L.		70⅝
400	do		70
350	do		70⅝
100	Ill. Cen. R.		117⅜
200	do		117⅞
100	do		117⅜
500	Clev. & Pitts		82⅜
100	do		83
300	C. & N. W. Pr.		65¼
300	Chi. & R. I. R.		96⅛
1300	do		96⅜
100	Mil. & P. Du C.		46
500	P., Ft. W. & C.		96
100	do	s5	94⅜
150	do		94⅜
100	do	b30	95¼

EVENING EXCHANGE.

$27,000	Am. Gold		203⅝
40,000	do		203⅞
10,000	do		204
80,000	do	s3	204
31,000	do		204⅛
20,000	do	s3	204⅜
200	N. Y. Cen. R.		115
100	do		115⅝
100	do	s15	115⅝
100	do		115⅝
1600	do	b30	115⅝
200	Chic. & R. I.		96⅜
100	do	s30	95⅜
500	do	s3	95⅜
100	do	b3	95⅝
200	do	b10	95⅝
100	Clev. & Pitts		82⅝
100	do	b3	82
200	Pitts., F. W. & C.		94⅜
200	Mich. Cen. R.		113⅜
100	M. S. & N. I.		69¼
200	do	s3	69⅛
600	do	b3	89⅜
200	do		89⅜
100	Cumb. Coal		54⅞
200	do	b5	55
500	do	b30	55⅛
200	Chic. & R. I.		96⅜
100	do	s30	95⅜
500	do	s3	95⅜
100	do	b3	95⅝
200	do	b10	95⅝
100	Clev. & Pitts		82⅝
100	do	b3	82
200	Pitts., F. W. & C.		94⅜
200	Mich. Cen. R.		113⅜

MONDAY, Feb. 13—A. M.

The Trade of the past week was active in the Export clearances of Domestic Produce, and unusually light in the Import entriee of Foreign Goods, and the outward movement of specis. The latter confinsd to a couple of small shipments of California Gold bars and a few inconsiderable parcels of Foreign Coin. In the Produce Exports is inclnded 963 bales of Cotton, further considerable receipts of which are near by from Savannah and the West. The Export movement, and further considerable purchases of United Sistes 5-20 Bonds for transmission to Europe, are not without their effect upon the speculatiou in the Gold Room, which has heen thus checked iu the face of the dissipation of the Peace Conference. This effect will be further felt through the reduction of the price of money in Europe to 5 ℔ cent in London, and 4@5 ℔ cent in the Continental markets. The change has already contributed to the orders for United States Bonds, before the hrillient and impostant captura of Fort Fisher and the peace discussions were known abroad. The old Issue of 5-20s is comparatively scarce in this market, and out-of-town holders are only induced to sell hy the immediate opportnnity of replacing their holdings with other gold hearing Bonds, and hy the attraction of the popular 7-30 ℔ cent Loan at par, whicb in two years and a half becomee convertibla into 5-20s, gold bearing.

Early in the week, some disappointment in speculative, rather than in substantial financial circles, followed the result of the interview between the President and the insurgent Commissioners at Fortress Monroe. But, assuming it to be a rational disappointment, it is not without its more then adequate compensations in strengthening the Administration for the prosecution of the War, at Washington, among all partiee end subdivisions of party, in the movement of GRANT around Petersburgh, and the steady, inflexible and victorious tread of SHERMAN'S veterans through South Carolina. The bluster of the Richmond Press, and the grasconade, bad taste and worse temper of JEFFERSON DAVIS, following the return of the commissioners, are but the froth upon the surface of a doomed rebellion, for the actual condition and straits of which we have only to look to the distracted counsels and bitter confessions and recriminations in the insurgent "Congress;" the admitted destruction, for all practical opposition, of the rebel "Army of the Tennessee," and the isolation of Virginia and North Carolina, South and Southwest, by the Federal hold upon the East Tennessee and South Carolina railroads.

Of this Popular 7-30 Loan, the Government Banker, in the second week of his new agency, has been able to place, on an average, about two millions per day, which aum, with the receipts from taxation, is rendering the Treasury comperatively easy. The policy of raising money through a uniform Popular Loan, the interest on which will not bear upon our Gold Customs for three years to come, and by taxation will, no doubt be persevered in hy the Treasury, no matter who may come into office after Mr. FESSENDEN retires, and will receive the indorsement of Congress in the forthcoming Loan Bill for the service of the next fiscal year. The further inflation of the Greenback Currency will receive no encouragement from any official quarter, while the isaues of the new National Benke, heyond the substitntion of their paper for the old New-Eugland, Pennsylvania and other local hank notes, will find a conservative check in the rapid advance of all our Gold-hearing Stocks, hy reason of the competition, as buyere, among the National Baukers themselves, and the steady ordere for certain descriptione from the other side.

The market for Money to the leading Brokers may be called 6 ℔ cent. On Treaaury twelvsmonthe Certificates (98½ and interest) about 7½ ℔ cent, and on the Popular Loan 7-30 ℔ cent., or twe cents per day on every $100. On approved Merchant paper from 7 to 10 ℔ cent., according to date and classification of names.

The course of the Stock Exchange through the week was upward on Government Securitiee, and the same on the Railways until the cleeing day, when there was a reaction in partial sympathy with the Gold Room. There is more disposition observable in the Railway dealings of the week to cnt loose from this sort of sympathy, and if the speculative figures for Gold should gradually and not precipitately yield, to the successful Military events of the day, we should expect to find the course of Railway valuae more consistently directed to the reepective merits and traffic of the roade themselves:

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	208⅛@216 @204¼
U. S. 6 ⅓ cents., 5-20 years	109¼@110
U. S. 5 ℔ cents. 10-40 years	101⅝@102⅝
New-York Central	117⅛@118¼@118⅜
New-York and Erie	72¼@76¼@74⅝
Rock Island	92⅝@95⅞@95⅝
Michigan Southern	98@70¾@98⅜
Michigan Central	89⅝@113⅝
Toledo	115@117
Illinois Central	118@122@118
Lindson River	103⅜@103@106⅝
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	79⅝@84¼@82⅞
Fort Wayne and Chicago	92¼@97@94⅜
Chicago and Northwestern	33¼@37@34¼
Almaden Quicksilver	86@87½@86⅜
Mariposa Gold	10¾@11⅝
Cumberland	64¼@65¾@65
Reading	104@109¾@108⅞

There was increased buoyancy in the Stock lins early on Saturday. The Railway speculation was more vigorous, and prices were generally firmer. The subsequent report of the captnre of Branchville by SHERMAN'S forces made holders eager to realize, and the turn of the market was decidedly downward. Government honds and stocke were in active request during the day. At the single session of the Stock Exchange, the sales reached $253,000—a liberal husiness for Saturday. Of this amount, 5-20s mede up $201,000, including, of the new issue, $121,000, at an improvement of ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. The trenesctiona of three leading commiselon houses in the eame class of National honds exceeded $400,000, at a fractional advance on the Boerd figuree. In the 10-40 years' Five ℔ cents, the movements were also on an extensive scele.

The Firet National Bank subscribed on Saturday for $600,000 to the 7.30 Loen, making the amount taken hy the Institntion, during the week, $1,700,000. The subecriptions of Messrs. FISK & HATCH, ware, on Satnrday, $250,000, and thie week, $1,000,000. Mesers. CLARK, DODGE & Co., took, on Saturday, $250,000. The direct suhecriptions at the United Statee Suhtreasury, on Friisy, $178,000. Mesars. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & Co. distributsd, Friday, $250,000 worth of the Loan. Mr. COOKE—who wae in the city to-day, to perfect his eub-agency system—has nearly completed hie arrangemsnts, which promise eminently satisfactory reeulte.

On the street the following quotations were made at the close of husiness, as compared with Friday afternoon, ths market being steady for Govarnments, and otherwise heavy:

	Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	102¾	102¾
U. S. 5-20's	108⅞	110
T. Certificates	98⅜	98⅜
N. Y. Central	115	115⅛
Erie	75⅝	74⅜
Hudson	107⅛	107
Reading	108⅞	109
Mich. Southern	70⅜	69⅜
Illinois Cen	118⅛	118
Pittsburgh	83⅛	83
Northwest	35⅛	34⅜
N. West Pref	65⅛	65
Rock Island	96⅜	95⅜
Fort Wayne	94⅜	94⅛
Cum'land Coal	58⅜	56
Quicksilver	86⅜	86⅜
Mar. posa	11	11⅜
Ohio & M. Certfs	27¼	27⅛

The following bids were made on Saturday for the City Bank Sheres:

New-York	114	Bank of N. Amer	107
Merchants'	115	Hanover	101
Mechsules'	107⅜	Irving	107
Americs	135	Metropolitan	117
City	170	Shoe and Leather	106
North River	108	Continental	96
Merchants' Exchange	98⅜	St. Nicholas	103
Commerce	108	Marina	145
Mech's' Bk'g. Asso.	101	Commouwealth	103
Mercantile	125	Import'rs' & Trsders'	107⅜
American Exc	120	Mau'f's' & Merch's'	100
Chatham	120	Central National	103
Bank of the Republic	101	Fourth National	99¼

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	101	Al. & T. H. 2ds, income	78
N. Y. C. 6s, Subscript.	99	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	98
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	105	Chi. & N. W. Int. B.	90
Erie 1st mort. 6s	102	Chi. & N. W. Ex'n Bs.	90
Erie 7s, 2d mort., '79	109	Chi. & N. W. 1st m	86
Erie 7s, 3d mort., '83	109	Ilan. & St. Jo. L. G.	89
Erie 7s, 4th mort., '80	102	Tol. & Wab. 1st m.	96¼
Erie 7s, 5th mort., '85	102	Tol. & W. 1sts. Ext	97
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1st m. '77	100	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	81⅛
Hud. R. 7s, 2d m. s. f. '85	105	Mil. & P. du Ch. 1sts	100
Harlem 1st. '69-'72	103	Gal. & Chi. 2ds	100
Harlem 3d, '68	97	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts.	109
Mich. Cen. 8 p c. '69-'72	114	Pitts, Ft. W. & C. 2ds.	99
M. C. n. 1st m 8 p c. '82	114	Clev. & Pitts. 2ds.	96
Chi., B. & Q. 8 p c. 1sts	114	Clev. & Pitts, 4ths	78
Mich. S. 7 p c. 2d mort.	90	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st m.	45
M. S. & N. I. S. Fd 7 p c.	103¾	Chi. & Alt. S. F. 1st m.	103
Pacific R. 7s. g. by Mo.	56	Chi. & Alt. S. F. Inc.	92
Alton & T. H. 1sts	96⅛	Mil. & St. Paul 1sts	85
Alt. & T. H. 2ds, Pref.	85		

The Gold speculation was very weak, opening at 209, and with trifling fluctuations declining to 205, closing heavily. The Sterling Exchange market was much depressed, the nominal gold rates having been from 108½@109, with no considerable business at anything over 108½. The Specie exports, Saturday, were confined to $107,720, making the total shipments of the week only $363,253.

Saturday's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $3,625,924, including for Customs, $313,000, and on account of the 7-30 Loan, $178,000; total payments, $4,259,158; balance, this afternoon, $30,551,680.

The Import Entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $1,516,406, against $4,730,280 same time last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $4,808,182, against $3,475,880 same week last year. The export of Specie amounts to $363,253, against $1,219,808 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $871,400. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by rail, are 3,532 bales.

The following are the official and semi-official Custom-house returns of the import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York since the 1st of July 1864, the beginning of the current Fiscal or Treasury year—the small entries of Foreign Specie not included.

Month—Official.		Week—Unofficial.	
July	$2,365,247	Nov. 10	$1,330,791
Aug.	15,[illegible]	Nov. 28	3,086,334
Sept.	10,[illegible]	Dec. 3	1,526,810
		Dec. 10	2,011,994
Total to Oct. 1	$48,557,9[illegible]	Dec. [illegible]	1,401,778
		[illegible]	2,172,179
Week—Unofficial.		Dec. 31	2,375,440
Oct. 8	3,247,563	Jan. 7	2,093,821
Oct. 15	2,964,598	Jan. 14	2,686,515
Oct. 22	2,375,325	Jan. 21	2,169,904
Oct. 29	3,139,696	Jan. 28	2,956,177
Nov. 5	1,360,879	Feb. 4	2,586,969
Nov. 12	3,227,571	Feb. 11	1,511,406
Total since July 1			$52,179,829
Against monthly official, 1864, to date			123,749,152
Decrease since July 1			$31,569,333

The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reexported, have been as follows since the Current Fiscal Year, from New-York, by the monthly official and weekly semi-official returns:

Month—Official.		Week—Unofficial.	
July	$31,638,537	Nov. 16	$3,938,161
Aug	28,976,169	Nov. 23	4,845,104
Sept	19,904,428	Nov. 30	1,880,363
		Dec. 7	3,898,585
Total to Sept 30	$90,519,134	Dec. 14	3,444,986
		Dec. 21	5,112,079
Week—Unofficial.		Dec. 28	1,619,706
Oct. 5	$3,682,356	Jan. 4	2,596,818
Oct. 13	5,451,800	Jan. 11	1,905,726
Oct. 20	4,615,612	Jan. 18	4,084,395
Oct. 27	2,728,519	Jan. 25	6,333,663
Nov. 2	3,391,398	Feo. 1	5,416,660
Nov. 9	1,874,608	Feb. 8	4,808,182
Total, since July 1			$154,208,500
Against monthly official, 1864			100,733,726
Increase since July 1			$51,474,774

The Exports of Specie from New-York have been:

Month.		Week.	
July	$1,947,329	Dec. 3	1,523,255
August	1,001,813	Dec. 10	1,072,507
Septembar	2,835,398	Dec. 17	1,121,487
Week.		Dec. 24	1,760,231
Oct. 8	287,758	Dec. 31	1,060,254
Oct. 15	239,492	Jan. 7	594,353
Oct. 22	625,000	Jan. 14	1,046,251
Oct. 29	933,000	Jan. 21	329,833
Nov. 5	2,296,690	Jan. 28	997,136
Nov. 12	1,219,280	Feb. 4	225,497
Nov. 19	1,545,165	Feb. 11	363,253
Nov. 26	$1,524,000		
Total since July 1			$24,649,542
Against monthly official, 1864			36,463,000
Decrease since July 1			$11,813,438

The Customs duties received, (in Gold,) and the Gold Interest paid, on the Funded Debt of the United States, at New-York, since the beginning of the Fiscal Year, (nearly three-fourths of the whole of each for the United States being settled at New-York,) are as follows:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
July	$3,585,848	July	$1,881,000
August	6,237,364	August	2,106,784
September	4,064,494	September	2,113,600
October	3,670,186	October	1,906,000
November	3,455,156	November	4,032,500
December	3,427,368	December	2,163,400
January	4,276,200	January	2,440,300
Feb. 4	510,886		
Feb. 11	871,400		
Total to date	$30,159,103	Total	$18,641,741

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

GEO. H. RXA, President. E. D JONES, Cashier

☞ SECOND NATIONAL BANK, OF ST. LOUIS, DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE U. S.

Government Vouchers, Certificates, Bonds, &c., bought and sold at current market rates or on commission.

Prompt attention given to collections. Remittances made on day of payments, at current rate of exchange.

E. D. JONES, Cashier.

☞ EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 650 Broadway.

United States Depository and agent of Jay Cooke for the distribution of the popular 7-30 Loan. This is the only loan in market now offered by the Government and possesses peculiar advantages.

Information cheerfully furnished on application at the Bank. CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, Feb. 11, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, 264 bbls. Ashes, 4,977 bbls. Flour, 368 bbls. and 2,739 bags Corn Meal, 300 bushels Wheat, 7,410 bushels Corn, 13,865 bushels Oats, 737 bushels Rye, 625 bushels Malt, 1,047 bushels Barley, 1,319 packages Provisions, and 86 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continu inactive and nominal.

COFFEE—Is quiet, at irregular prices.

COTTON—Is heavy and drooping. Middlings, 82c. @84c. ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less demand at irregular prices. Sales since our last amount to 12,500 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $9 50@$9 80; poor to choice Extra State at $9 80@$10 10, chiefly at $9 85@$9 95; Round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $10 85@$11 15, the latter en extreme, ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 50	@$9 80
Extra State	9 80	@10 10
Extra Illinois, Iodiana, Michigan, &c.	9 85	@12 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	10 85	@11 15
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 15	@12 25
Extra Genesee	10 00	@12 25
Poor to Choice Extra Missouri	10 00	@14 25

Southern Flour is heavy to-day. Sales since our last 450 bbls. at $10 60@$11 75 for poor to good, and $11 80@$14 50 for good to choice extra brands ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is quiet. Sales 400 bbls. Extra, at $9 80@$12 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, including fine and superfine at $7 75@$9 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal continues dull and heavy to-day, at $7 90 for Jersey, and $8 75 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Sales 180 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in less request, at drooping prices. Sales, 14,500 bushels Milwaukee Club, part at $2 15 ℔ bushel. Corn has been less active at $1 88@$1 90 for Mixed Western, and $1 72@$1 73 for Jersey Yellow, ℔ bushel. Sales, 5,800 bushels. Rye and Barley continue quiet and depressed. Oats continna quiet. Wa quota Western at $1 11@$1 11¾, State at $1 10, Jersey at $1 06@$1 07 ℔ bushel.

HAY—Nortu River has been in request at $1 70 for shipping, and $1 80@$1 85 for small lots for city use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New are in limitad demaud at 30c.@52½c. for inferior to choice, according to quality, ℔ lb.

LEATHER—Tha movements in this line, during the past week, Messrs. HULL & Co. review thus: "The market for Hemlock Sola has ruled dull throughout the week, and the business done has been on a small scale. From Eastern manufacturers and dealers thara is little or no inquiry, while the demand for Western and other buyers is confined to prime parcels, which are very scarce. Prices for superior qualitiee remain firm, eur outside figures being readily obtained for them, but for luferior grades and tannages qnotations are entirely nominal. The receipts from the tanuarles during tha week foot up 33,000 sidas only, but are about equal to the sales, leaving the stock very little altered in the aggregate. Oak Sole remains inactiva at nominally unchanged prices, though rates favor buyers. Rough Upper is also dull of sale, with an accumulating supply." Wa qnote: Sola—Oak Slaughter and salted, good light, 49c.@50c; Oak Slaughter and salted, good middle, 50c.@52c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good heavy, 50c.@52c.; Oak light crepped, good, 52c.@54c.; Oak middle cropped, good, 54c.@57c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 36c.@37c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 39c.@40c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 39c.@41c.; Hemlock, California, good light, 36c.@37c.; Hemlock, California, good middle, 39c.@39½c.; Hemlock, California, good heavy, 39c.@40c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 35c.@36c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 36c.@38c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 36c.@38c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A., damaged, all weights, 33c.@34½c.; Hemlock, Orinooo and B. A., poor, all weights. 25c.@27c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 35c.@37c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, 46c.@52c., cash, ℔ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in moderate demand, including Spirits Turpentine, at $1 90@$2 ℔ gallon; Resin, at $15@$30 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar, domestic and foreign, at $5@$8 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been quiet at former prices, including Crude Whale at $1 58@$1 60; Crude Sperm at $2 35@$2 40; Bleached Winter Whale, at $1 75@$1 80; Unbleached Sperm, at $2 50@$2 55; Linseed, at $1 60; No. 1 Lard, at $2 20@$2 25 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is inactive and cheaper. We quote: Crude, (nominally,) at 46c.@47c.; Refined, in bond, 65c.@66c., and Refined, free, at 85c.@86c. per gallon. Sales, 650 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more demand, at advanced prices. Sales since our last, 8,700 bbls., in lots, at $37 50@$37 75, closing at $37 62½ for New Mess; $35 50@$35 75, closing at $35 75 regular, for 1863 64 Mess; $35@$35 50 for New Prime Mess; $30@$31 for New Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales were also made of 5,500 bbls. New Mess, February, March, and April seller and buyer's options, at $37 75@$39 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue in good demand at 17c.@18¾c. for Shoulders; 18c.@22c. for Hams; sales equal to 600 pkgs. Also, 65,000 lbs. rough Shoulders, green, and Bellies, at 16c.@20c. Bacon is more active; sales since our last, 1,175 boxes, including Cumberland Cut, at 20c.; Short Rib at 21¼c.; Short Clear at 21½c. @22c.; Long Cut Hams at 20½c. ℔ lb. Dressed Hogs are scarce and in good request at 16¼c.@16½c. ℔ lb. Lard is heavy; sales 1,750 tcs. and bbls. at 19¾c.@23¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is in fair request, at $21@$24 for Extra Mess; $18@$22 for New Plain Mess; sales 1,450 bbls. Tierce Beef is active; 750 tierces India Mese sold on private terms. 560 bbls. Beef Hams were also sold at $25@$27 75 ℔ bbl. Butter is in less request at 43c.@58c. for poor to choice, and 58c.@60c. for fancy State, and 30c.@46c. for Western, ℔ lb. Cheese is in demand and firm, at 14c.@23c. for poor to very choice, ℔ lb.

SKINS—Deer are quiet and somewhat nominal; 1,500 lbs. Central American, and 1,000 Para sold on private terms. For Goat the market is extremely quiet, there being little or no inquiry from manufacturers or dealers. Sales 14 bales Capa, 325 lbs., average, at 66c. The stock is moderate, and firmly held.

SUGARS—Continua in limited demand at former rates. Sales since our last comprise 245 hhds. Cuba at 17¼c.@22c., ℔ lb. Refined Sugers continua quiet at 22c.@27¾c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, since our last, 151,000 lbs., at 15⅞c.@16½c.; and 30,000 lbs. crown and white Grease at 17¾c.@19¾c., ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales since our last 300 bbls., at $2 28@$2 29 ℔ gallon, closing quite heavily.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements included 25 hhds. Tallow, at 7s. 6d.; 100 boxes Bacon, at 10s; 25 hhds. Tobacco, at 27s. 6d.; also, by steamar, 100 hoxes Sacon, at 35s, 500 pkgs. Butter, at 50s. and 25 tons Measurement Goods, at 40s. For London, a British brig, with Stavae, on private terms. For Hamburgh, 200 cases Tobacco, at 15s.

DRY GOODS.

AT LEGRAIN'S

GREAT REDUCTION on all the RICH SILK GOODS.

EXTRA RICH BLACK SILK AT A TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE.

KID GLOVES, VERY BEST QUALITY, OF A NEW CUT, ADVANTAGING THE SHAPE OF THE HANDS.

LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway, cornar of Waverley Place.

PEYTON & JOHNSTON, NO. 274 BOWERY, will offer this week THEIR MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF SILKS, DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS AND SHAWLS, at still further redneed prices.

We call especial attention to this announcement, as it is our intention to close out these stocks previous to building our new store.

PEYTON & JOHNSTON, No. 274 Bowery.

DAMAGED BLACK SILKS.

GROS DE RHINES, GROS GRAINS and TAFFETAS, just purchased at auction at a great sacrifice. Very slightly damaged.

Also, Damaged Lluene, Jaconats, Damasks and Napkins. PEYTON & JOHNSTON, No. 274 Bowery.

WET MUSLINS! WET SHIRTING LINENS! WET TABLE LINENS! WET NAPKINS! WET SHEETINGS! WET CANTON FLANNELS! WET PRINTS, &c.

These goods are only slightly soiled, were bought at AUCTION, and will be sold at AUCTION PRICES. FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st., corner Commerce.

DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! FOR THE NEXT 30 DAYS. GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE OF PEYTON & JOHNSTON'S Splendid stock of DRY GOODS, Amounting to upward of $100,000, previous to THE ENLARGEMENT OF THEIR STORE, ALSO, GREAT SACRIFICE IN DOMESTIC GOODS, FROM AUCTION.

LOOK AT THE PRICES.

FINE FAST-COLORED PRINTS, at 25c. a yard, worth 35c.
HEAVY GINGHAM, best goods, at 30c., worth 40c.
FINE SHIRTING MUSLINS, at 25c., worth 37½c.
YARD-WIDE BLEACHED MUSLINS, only 30c., worth 45c.
HEAVY CANTON FLANNEL, at 35c. and 40c. a yard.
BEST PAPER MUSLINS, yard-wide, at 25c., worth 33c.
WHITE AND COLORED CORSET JEANS, at 25c., worth 35c.
WAMSUTTA BLEACHED MUSLINS, at 50c.
BEST DELAINES, 30c., 37½c., and
HEAVY SHEETINGS, at 30c., 35c. to 45c.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON, No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

CLOSING OUT SALE FOR THIRTY DAYS, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, TO MAKE ROOM FOR SPRING GOODS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS, VELVETS, ETC., ETC. J. BLUXOME, No. 1,127 BROADWAY, Between 25th and 26th sts.

WET GOODS! WET GOODS! JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION. GREAT SALE OF WET AND DAMAGED LINENS, NAPKINS, TABLE-CLOTHS, DIAPERS, TOWELS, BALMORAL SKIRTS, &c. SILKS AT GREAT BARGAINS. PEYTON & JOHNSTON, No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AT H. MACY'S, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDERWEAR, RIBBONS AND FRENCH FLOWER, YANKEE NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS. ☞ ALWAYS ON HAND A FULL STOCK BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, 50 CTS. a pair under the regular prices. R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th av., near 14th-st.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS. Closing out at cost a fine lot of RICH PARIS MADE GOODS. Also, NEW STYLES of Combs, Fancy Hair Ornaments, Nets, Buckles, &c. J. BLUXOME. No. 1,127 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY ALL KINDS OF MUSLINS AND DOUBLE WIDTH SHEETINGS, CHEAP, GO TO FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

BEADS! BEADS! BEADS!! AND FANCY GOODS. M. P. BROWN, Importer, No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS AND FLANNELS at very reduced prices, at LAMBERT'S, No. 523 Greenwich-st. Also, de laines, merrimack and other prints very cheap.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ATTENTION, DEALERS IN WHEEL STOCK.

THE JACOB'S WHEEL COMPANY are prepared to buy seasoned WHEEL STOCK OF PRIME QUALITY FOR CASH, in any quantity, such as hubs, spokes, felloes, bent rims, hickory plank, &c. Address the JACOB'S WHEEL COMPANY, No. 99 Wall-st., or Nos. 145 and 147 Bank-st., New-York.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

Housekeepers should buy their Teas, Coffees, &c., at the GREAT "CANTON TEA WAREHOUSE," where all goods are guaranteed free from adulteration, and sold cheap for cash only. THOMAS R. AGNEW, Nos. 260 and 262 Greenwich-st., corner Murray. Wholesale Department No. 262 Greenwich-st.

RAGS AND PAPER STOCK FOR SALE.—100 bales of No. 1 White Rags. 200 bales of No. 2 White Rags. 100 bales of Colored Rags. 15 tons of Country Mixed Rags. 10 tons of Soft Woolen Rags. 10 tons of Woolen Carpet. 5 tons of Cloth. For sale in lots to suit purchasers, at KEENAN'S RAG WAREHOUSE, Nos. 110 and 112 Norfolk-st., New-York City.

MARBLE MANTELS. A

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBscribers have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of chap. 1, chapter 4, part 2, of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, and of the several acts and parts or acts amendatory thereof, for the transaction of the wholesale clothing business, at No. 340 Broadway, New-York, under the firm name of CARTER, KIRTLAND & CO.

Samuel Carter, who resides in Brooklyn, Kings County, N. Y.; John Rose, William H. Kirtland and Charles B. Peet, who reside in the City, County and State of New-York, are the general partners; and John H. Werts, of Lexington, Ky., is the special partner.

The amount which said John H. Werts, as such special partner, has contributed to the common stock is $100,000 in cash.

Said copartnership is to commence on the 28th day of January, A. D. 1865, and terminate on the 31st day of December, 1867.

SAMUEL CARTER,
JOHN ROSE,
WM. B. KIRTLAND,
CHARLES B. PEET, } General Partners.
JOHN H. WERTS, Special Partner.

Dated New-York, Jan. 28, 1865.

CHARLES T. GRIFFITH AND DOUW D. WILLIAMSON, Jr., have withdrawn from the copartnership of WILLIAMSON, GRIFFITH & CO., and the business will be continued by the remaining partner, DAVID A. WILLIAMSON, under the same name of WILLIAMSON, GRIFFITH & CO.

DAVID A. WILLIAMSON,
CHARLES T. GRIFFITH,
DOUW D. WILLIAMSON, Jr.

New-York, Feb. 1, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of OTIS W. BOOTH & CO., for the transaction of a general merchandise brokerage business.

OTIS W. BOOTH,
JOHN R. LINSLY,
CHARLES E. BOOTH.

No. 111 Water-st., New-York: Feb. 1, 1865.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of SAGE & LIVINGSTON is this day dissolved. All accounts and demands must be settled with the undersigned, who has assumed the assets and liabilities of the old firm, and will continue the manufacturing and commission business as usual.

A. L. LIVINGSTON, No. 26 Beekman-st.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1865.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING formed a copartnership under the firm name of SUTTON & WINCHELL, will continue the Job and Card Printing business at the old stand, No. 148 Fulton-st.

THOMAS E. SUTTON.
GEO W. WINCHELL.

New-York, Feb. 10, 1865

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—I HAVE THIS day admitted Mr. HENRY H THOMPSON as partner in my business, which will be continued under the firm name of ROBERT L. SMITH & CO., Nos. 138 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York. ROBERT L. SMITH.

February 1, 1865.

THEODORE I. HUSTED AND LEONARD HAZELTINE, Jr., are admitted as partners in our firm, to date from 1st January, 1865.

JESSE HOYT & CO.

New-York, Feb. 11, 1865.

New-York, Feb 8, 1865.

HENRY J. McDONALD IS THIS DAY admitted a member of our firm.

H. G. STEBBINS & SONS.

LOST AND FOUND.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

The house of the subscriber was entered through the sentia early on Friday evening, 10th inst., and the following articles stolen:

One diamond set—pin, opal centre, set with 60 diamonds, and ear-rings to match.
Coral necklace and bracelets.
Etruscan set—pin and ear rings.
Cameo pin, set with pearls.
Sleeve-buttons, blue enameled, pearl and diamonds in star.
Two pair gold bracelets, chased.
Large lava pin; pearl and agate pin.
One gold watch, chain and charms—No. 74,814, made by Vacheron. One small silver watch and other jewelry.

SAMUEL RAYNOR, No. 186 East 126th-st.

CAUTION.—UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS LOST.—All persons are cautioned against negotiating the following described certificates, which having been mailed on the 1st inst., in a registered letter addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, United States, have miscarried in the mail. The certificates were all indorsed "Payable to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, for redemption," and payment has been stopped.

Six certificates of $1,000 each, numbers 93,978, 93,979, 93,980, 93,986, 93,986, 93,987, 94,600.

Six certificates of $5,000 each, numbers 37,648, 37,949, 37,974, 37,975, 37,978, 37,977, in all twelve certificates, amounting to thirty-six thousand dollars, and all due on the 4th February, 1865.

CHARLES G. ROCKWOOD, Cashier.

Newark Banking Co., Newark, N. J., Feb. 8, 1865.

$50 REWARD—THE BLACK LEATHER trunk, marked G. E. P. on each end, stolen from the New-York Hotel Coach, while going from said hotel, via Broadway and Dey-sts., to Jersey City Ferry, evening of the 11th instant, contained personal apparel, two hundred and odd dollars in gold, some valuable jewelry, and letters, accounts, depositions and other voluminous documents, besides some thirds of exchange, none of which papers can be of any value except to the owner. The above reward will be paid (and no questions asked) for the recovery of the papers contained in said trunk. Address GEO. E. PAYNE, New-York Hotel.

LOST OR STOLEN FROM THE NEW-York Hotel coach, in going from said hotel, via Broadway and Dey-sts., to Jersey City ferry, foot of Cortlandt-st., a BLACK LEATHER TRUNK, marked on each end G. E. P. Said trunk was made by J. B. & J. Bull, Broadway, New-York. A liberal reward will be paid for the delivery of said trunk at the New-York Hotel.

LOST OR MISLAID—A CERTIFICATE FOR one hundred shares of the common stock of the CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 2,635, in the name of J. N. PERKINS & CO. The transfer of this certificate has been stopped, and all persons are cautioned against negotiating or receiving the same.

J. N. PERKINS & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—LOST OR STOLEN, A DRAFT drawn by H. M. Olmsted, dated Morristown, Feb. 2, 1865, No. 56, in favor of Isaac N. Wagnat, Esq., Treasurer, on Messrs. Oliphant's Son & Co., New-York, for $20,350. Payment of same having been stopped, all persons are cautioned against negotiating it.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Will sail as follows:

MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Feb. 18.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Feb. 25.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, March 4.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, March 11.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, March 18.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, April 1.
DAY STAR.....(Building.)

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,

From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin state-rooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $40.

The *Morning Star* is 2,643 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to

JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 8.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 15.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 22.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 1.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 8.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 15.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$133 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless Bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam-packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. La Mesurtre, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Feb. 27, and SATURDAY, March 25.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....$60

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

Passengers must have passports.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 18
ETNA.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 25
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....March 4

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....34
First Cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40
First Cabin to Hamburg.....97 | Steerage to Hamburg.....37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $115. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN STEERAGE RATES.

The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:

Feb. 13.....COSTA RICA.....TINKELPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
Feb. 23.....OCEAN QUEEN.....WEIR.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
March 3.....NORTH STAR.....BLOOMS.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)

For freight or passage, apply to

D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,413	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,439	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,439	.....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	3,472	Gregan.
VIRGINIA	2,870	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	3,168	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

VIRGINIA—Lewis.....Tuesday, Feb. 7
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON.....3,200 tons.....900-horse power
LAFAYETTE.....3,200 tons.....900-horse power
EUROPE.....(About).....900-horse power
FRANCE.....(About).....900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.....(Building).....1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire line, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. POCHASNA;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....March 1.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....March 29.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

THROUGH BILLS LADING TO ST. LOUIS AND ALL POINTS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, VIA NEW-ORLEANS.

THE ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS,
JOHN J. ROE, President,

is now ready to contract, and give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for shipment as above.

This Company now owns some twenty first-class steamers running between New-Orleans, St. Louis, and Louisville, and are now arranging connections between New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and New-Orleans.

One of their steamers will leave New-Orleans daily, and by judicious arrangements they are enabled to offer inducements to shippers in lower rates and quick dispatch. Average time of transit, eighteen days.

J. EAGER, Agent,
No. 41 Broad-st.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETSER, General Superintendent.
J. C. CALHOUN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA HAVANA.

The United States Mail Steamship
YAZOO,
Geo. W. Cocks, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for New-Orleans via Havana, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely,

For freight or passage apply to

G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 118 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP
MORRO CASTLE,
Capt. Adams,

Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The new and splendid steamship EAGLE will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave on Feb. 22.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.—Short route, low prices.—The Central American Transit Company will dispatch on the 20th of every month, from Pier No. 29 North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, D. S. Babcock, Master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

RAILROADS.

PERTH AMBOY AND WOODBRIDGE RAILROAD.

From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4, 10 and 5.40 P. M.

Leave Perth Amboy—7.10, 8.45 A. M., 12 M., 3.35, 6.05 P. M.

Leaves Woodbridge—7.25, 8.55 A. M., 12.15, 4.10 and 6.20 P. M.

Jersey City, Jan. 21, 1865.

CHANGE OF TIME.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

From foot Murray-st., daily at 3½ P. M., connecting with trains for Highlands, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Manchester, &c.

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.

Fare $2. Excursion tickets $3—good for three days.

Steamer JESSE HOYT leaves Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, daily, (excepting Sundays,) at 9 A. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with express trains for Philadelphia, Tuckerton, Barnegat, Tom's River, &c.

Returning leave Vine-st. Ferry, Philadelphia, at 11.15 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Great Western Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Nawhurgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Weverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10.30 A. M. 2, 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Jan. 23, 1865, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:45, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. Small cars will be run between Chambers and 30th-st. stations. Sunday train 6 P. M.

J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

Nov. 1, 1864.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD

Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Tickets may be procured at the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn. Baggage checked from the residence to all points on this road and its connections.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE,
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."

The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 128 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

H. R. SIMONS, Agent.

REMOVAL.

The Peoples' Line, "New-Jersey Steamboat Company," have removed from the foot of Cortlandt-st. to their spacious new offices, Pier No. 41, south side Canal-st., where on the opening of navigation, they will be happy to transport passengers and freight as heretofore.

New-York, Jan. 27, 1865.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains north and east from New-Haven at P. M.

FOR SALE.

BENEDICT & COIT'S
REAL ESTATE OFFICE, NO. 4 PINE-ST.
Houses and Stores for sale or to rent.

MURRAY HILL PROPERTY FOR SALE—The elegant French roof four-story brown-stone front house, known as No. 14 East 38th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., with the vacant lot adjoining. The house is first-class in every respect, and has just been overhauled; dimensions, 25x62, with a two story extension 18x22; lot, 98.9. The carpentry, plumbing and painting all by day's work; the wood work throughout the parlor door all of seasoned black walnut, with mantel in extension-room of same. Gas, mains all the way to the attic of the same. Immediate possession given. The extra lot is full size, without restriction. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ELEGANT CITY AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE COMBINED, NEAR BROOKLYN, TO LET OR LEASE.—The desirable modern built mansion, belonging to the late Wm. B. Cooper, Esq., suitable for both Summer and Winter residence. The house is 42 feet front, built in the best manner, with water and gas introduced into every room; billiard room, two bath rooms, furnaces, and every modern convenience, together with eight acres of ground laid out in garden and lawn, and finely stocked with fruit and ornamental trees. Stable, carriage-house, grapery, and greenhouse well stocked with plants. The city railway passes the house every ten minutes; distance from Wall-st. 35 minutes. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY MANSION furnished and for sale, within twelve miles of New-York, accessible by railroad, trains running constantly, with six acres of ground laid out in garden and lawn, barn, carriage-house, &c. The house is about forty feet square, French ornamental style, built without regard to cost, of the best material which money could purchase. The woodwork throughout is of hardwood oiled, and it is altogether one of the most beautiful houses in the vicinity of New-York. The furniture is all new, of the most expensive city make, and the entire establishment one of the most desirable that can be purchased. Price furnished, $40,000. Horses and carriages also for sale if wanted. For full particulars inquire of JAMES R. EDWARDS, No. 277 West 23d-st.

FOR SALE—AT FISHKILL, ON THE HUDSON, a very desirable residence, in full view of Newburgh and Newburgh Bay. The lot contains about two acres of land, has a good stock of fruit of all kinds, and an excellent garden, ice-house, barn and carriage-house. The dwelling is in excellent order, (not modern,) and has seven rooms, besides basement and garret; being but ten minutes' walk from the Hudson River Railroad depot. Churches of all denominations in the vicinity, and good schools. Price $6,000. Inquire of WALTER BRETT, Fishkill, on the Hudson, or SENSON VAN VLIET, Esq., No. 17 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LOT OF 674 ACRES.—ONE of the most valuable timber lots in this State, within 3½ miles of canal and railroad, near the head of Seneca Lake; easy of access, and surrounded by highly improved farms, worth from $50 to $60 per acre. The land is heavily timbered, and is of better soil and surface than any other similar body in the State. The property has on it a steam saw mill and shingle machine in running order, four dwellings and two barns. Title perfect; price $50 per acre. Very favorable terms will be made with a party who desires a lumber lot, or it will be exchanged in part for other first-class property near New-York, or for well located Western lands at cash prices. W. L. BARNES, No. 362 Broadway, third floor, rear.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN NEW-Jersey, 25 miles from the city by rail; near a depot; large double house, large barn, stables, carriage-house, and other outbuildings; 16 acres of choice land, orchard of 250 apple-trees, 50 choice pears, 75 grape-vines, cherries, plums, peaches and small fruits in abundance, all in full bearing. Apply to WM. BRINE, No. 108 Broad-st., up-stairs, rear office.

FOR SALE—IN ORANGE, N. J., A DWELLING-house, with 3 acres of land, situated in Prospect-st., within five minutes' walk of the depot. The house is 45 feet by 50, containing 13 rooms. On the premises is a barn and carriage-house, and a large garden well stocked with fruit. If not sold, it will be let furnished for the Summer months, or for one year from the 1st of April or May. Apply on the premises, to CALEB SALDWIN.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—THE COTTAGE-built house and lot at Yonkers, on Snene Vista-av., adjoining the residence of Josiah Rich, Esq.; one minute's walk from the depot-house; in perfect order, with gas and water, and every convenience; one of the most desirable residences in Yonkers. Apply to JAMES WINSLOW, No. 52 Wall-st., or to C. L. MATHER, No. 22 Pine-st., Room No. 6.

FOR SALE—IN THE VICINITY OF MADISON-square, between 5th and Madison-avs., two large first-class houses, containing about 60 rooms, well adapted for club-house, boarding-house, hotel or school; houses have all the modern improvements—furnace, hot and cold water throughout, large dining rooms, &c. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A NEW SMALL BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE FOR SALE—No. 32 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av; all improvements—furnace, dumb-waiter, marble washstands in every room, with hot and cold water; first stories and basement, high stoop; all in good order. Price $10,000. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, No. 169 Broadway, or at No. 32 Lexington-av.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT COUNTRY PLACE, located at Boiling Spring, on the Erie Railway, 35 minutes from New-York by the cars. The house is stone, large, roomy, and in good order. Grounds consist of about 7 acres, including garden and orchard, well stocked with fruit-trees. Extremely convenient for any one doing business in New-York. For particulars, apply to HENRY D. LAW, No. 24 Vesey-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE IN the country, four and a half hours from New-York, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey; fitted for a permanent home, having Baker & Smith's steam warming and ventilating apparatus, in perfect order; house modern in style and improvements, with stable, garden, &c. The location, drives, scenery, desirable and attractive. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL DOUBLE COTTAGE, 13 rooms, desirably located within five minutes' walk of the ferry, at Clifton, S. I., and fine view of the water. Also, barn and stable. Ground laid out in fruit, flower and shrubbery. Price $7,000. Possession first of May. Apply to A. H. WAGNER, No. 15 Wall-st.

$3,500.—COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND 12 acres of land 14 miles in Jersey, beautifully located, buildings good, plenty of fruit, water, &c. $4,250.—Farm of 76 acres, good land, 27 miles on Long Island, buildings new, choice variety of fruit, &c.

WELLING & DRURY, No. 14 Chambers st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—TWO FIRST-CLASS four-story high-stoop houses, suitable for club, boarding-houses or private residences, in excellent order, and very finely located in Brooklyn, near corner of Henry and Atlantic sts.; fine investment.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEATS OF EIGHT ACRES—Good buildings, fruit, sandy loam. Also, 35 acres, two large houses, out buildings, large garden, and every convenience, 50 minutes' ride from the city; healthy and dry; 9 minutes from depot. Inquire of LEVERIDGE & MARSH, No. 34 Pine st., to-day.

FOR SALE—CHOICE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, with from 10 to 30 acres, covered with fruit; ten miles west of Jersey City. Also, houses in the city; location unequaled; improvements suitable for Summer or permanent residence of a family of means and taste. For particulars address HERMAN, Box No. 1,557.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME, CONVENIENT cottage, and four lots of ground, situated on 81st-st., a short distance from Broadway. The house is in good order, and well shaded with trees and shrubbery. It commands a fine view of the Hudson River. Apply at No. 110 Fulton-st., corner of Dutch. Price $5,300.

TWO BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCES FOR SALE—On the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, one hour and a half from New-York. The location, the drives, the scenery, desirable and attractive. Inquire of R. C. BACON, No. 162 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY S. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN—The large and commodious stone front dwelling, No. 115 Hicks-st., Brooklyn; lot, 27½x125 feet; house, 27½x82; has all modern improvements. For terms, and permission to see the premises, apply to

J. W. W. DE FOREST & CO., No. 82 South-st.

FOR SALE—IN 38TH-ST., FIRST HOUSE EAST of Park-av., a four-story brown-stone English basement house, 20 feet wide, with the modern improvements. Price, with carpets, &c., $17,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE West 34th at., high stoop, 23x50, $11,000; four-story brick, West 33th-st., $9,500; first-class house on Murray Hill, with immediate possession, $34,000.

PARSONS & WARD, No. 81 Ceder st.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDsome residence, with eight acres of ground, buildings nearly new, and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, &c. Apply to

A. T. BROWN, No. 74 Wall-st.

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NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 13, 1865

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Richmond papers of Friday, the 10th inst., admit that the forces of Gen. SHERMAN were dangerously near Branchville, and it is understood that Richmond papers of Saturday contain the definite statement of the capture of that important position. The fall of Branchville involves the evacuation of Charleston as a military necessity on the part of the rebels. The Richmond *Whig* of Friday mentions a rumor, which then had received no official confirmation, that the Confederate forces had already been withdrawn from that city.

Intelligence from the Army of the Potomac reports no further fighting. On both sides the dead have been buried and the wounded taken from the field. Our troops continue to hold the line recently wrested from the enemy, and are engaged in fortifying it in a very elaborate manner. The Richmond papers of Friday admit the movement to be a success.

Gen. GRANT was in Washington Saturday, and testified before the Committee on the conduct of the War in regard to the exchange of prisoners, in regard to which he said that the matter was now entirely in his hands, that he had made an arrangement for the exchange to go on man for men, until the entire number held by one side or the other, should be exhausted, and that the delivery of our men would now go on at the rate of three thousand or more per week, the Salisbury and Danville prisoners coming first. Gen. GRANT afterward visited both Houses of Congress in session, and was received with marked distinction.

A large mass meeting was held in Richmond last Thursday, the object of which was to rouse the people of the insurgent States to a proper sense of their danger. Several of the most prominent rebel statesmen addressed the meeting—among them Messrs. HUNTER and BENJAMIN.

CONGRESS.

Both Houses were in session on Saturday. In the Senate, the joint resolution of thanks to Maj.-Gen. THOMAS was favorably reported. The Freedman's Bill was made the special order for Monday. Gen. GRANT appeared on the floor of the Senate, and was introduced to the members generally. The credentials of Mr. CRAGIN, the new Senator from New-Hampshire, were presented and referred. The Appropriation Bill was taken up and an amendment adopted increasing the salaries of the Assistant Secretaries of departments to $3,500 per year. An amendment appropriating $60,000 for the enlargement of the Congressional Library was adopted, and the bill, as amended, was then passed. Adjourned.

In the House Mr. ODELL, of New-York, presented memorials from the New-York Chamber of Commerce to tax sales of merchandise, to construct a ship canal between Lakes Erie and Ontario, and to establish a line of mail steamers to Japan and China from San Francisco. Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, rose to a question of privilege, and caused to be read an article from the New-York *Evening Post*, charging him with being a paper manufacturer, and therefore voting to put money in his own pocket, when he voted against reducing the tax on paper. He denied the charges emphatically, and denounced the author of them. Mr. STEVENS proposed to rule out the reporter of the paper from the privileges of the House, but subsequently withdrew his resolution. Gen. GRANT appeared on the floor of the House, and a recess was taken for the purpose of congratulating and receiving him. The Tax Bill was then taken up and the amendment to put an additional tax of fifty cents per barrel upon beer and other malt liquors was rejected. After further consideration the House adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Neither branch did much business on Saturday. In the Senate a bill was favorably reported for the construction of an armory in Rochester. A bill was introduced to authorise the Jersey Ferry and First-avenue Railroad Company to lay a track in certain streets in New-York.

In the assembly there was scarcely anything done before the adjournment.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Gold Room fell about 6 ₱ cent. on Saturday. Government Stocks were higher. The Railways opened firm, but fell off late in the day.

Mrs. JOANNA LAMB was murdered on Saturday evening, by her husband, ROGER LAMB, at their abode, in the basement of a house in Fisher's-alley, Oak-street.

A family residing at Deer Hill, Danbury, Conn., narrowly escaped suffocation from coal gas on Thursday morning. They retired, leaving a fire in their sleeping room, with one of the covers of the stove partly removed. At an early hour the occupants of the room awoke, and found it filled with gas, and a little girl, seven years old, nearly unconscious from its effects. By prompt and vigorous efforts, she was finally restored.

The total number of deaths reported in Boston for the week ending Saturday noon, Feb. 11, was 91—44 males and 47 females. Seventeen died of consumption. Thirty-four were of American and 57 of foreign birth.

The Legislature of Vermont has sent the thanks of that State to the people of Philadelphia for their hospitality to Vermont soldiers passing through the city.

The St. Albans *Messenger* reports that RICHMOND PRESTON, a resident of Richmond, Vt., and a sub-contractor, left for Canada a few days since, with $20,000, which he had obtained from Contractor KEACH, of Burlington, to pay farmers for hay. He also borrowed every dollar he could in the vicinity where he resided.

The Chicago *Tribune*, of Friday, says: "The westward bound train on the Michigan Southern Road, due here at noon on Wednesday, was thrown from the track near Jonesville, Mich., about 6 A. M., by a broken rail. The locomotive and baggage-car passed safely over, but the succeeding four coaches were precipitated down an embankment of twenty feet. Two of them made two complete summersets, and were smashed into kindling wood. The other two performed one revolution and a half, and halted bottom upward and smashed to pieces. The sleeping car remained on the track, the coupling having given way. The engineer saw the broken rail when close upon it, and had time to reverse his engine and bring the train to a sudden halt. There were about forty to fifty passengers in each coach, who suddenly found themselves, first pitched forward on their heads by the shock, and the next instant tumbling head over heels down the hill, mixed up with broken seats, cushions, carpet-sacks, stoves and fuel, and landing on their heads. Most of the passengers were more or less bruised, but it is positively affirmed that no lives were lost."

The Halifax (Nova Scotia) *Express* is informed that the survey and plans of the Intercolonial Railway have been completed, and were forwarded by last steamer to Canada, via Boston. A number of Engineers who were employed on the survey also left by same conveyance; and SANFORD FLEMING, Esq., the Chief, would follow in a day or two.

A whale was captured in Provincetown harbor on Monday last, after a running fight of two hours; but not until Leviathan had struck the boat, knocking two men overboard, and breaking the thigh of one of them. The whale is fat, and will yield 40 bbls.

A Quebec (Canada) exchange says: "It is stated that the engineer officers at Quebec have privately communicated with several prominent contractors, asking for tenders for the construction of extensive fortifications here; and it is understood that tenders will also be asked for immediately, for the construction of an intrenched camp and magazine, opposite Montreal, and of similar works of defence at other points. The Montreal *Evening Telegraph* says that these works, which are to be pushed forward without delay and with the greatest possible vigor, will be the means of affording employment to over thirty thousand men, and cause the expenditure in the country of several millions sterling.

In Vermont potatoes sell at 65 cents per bushel and butter at 45 cents per pound. The quantity of butter on hand is small.

The Peace Conference and the Rebels.

The object of the rebel Government in sending Peace Commissioners is now evident. They had no intention of offering terms or of accepting such as we could offer. They made no propositions of any sort, nor did they either assent to or dissent from any made by Mr. LINCOLN. They came simply to find out, distinctly and officially, what our demands were. They were in pursuit of information, and they got all they came for. They found out exactly, from the highest authority, the indispensable conditions of peace. They learned again that submission to the authority of the Government was the *sine qua non* to all negotiations on the subject.

Many persons supposed that a *desire* for peace on their part was the motive which prompted this mission. The action they are taking on the strength of it, refutes this assumption. They had no thought of peace. They were beginning to be troubled by internal dissension and doubts. An impression had been created there—just as the same impression had been created here—that peace could be had if the Government would consent, and this was demoralizing the public mind. DAVIS found it necessary to remove this impression and to show that all hopes of peace, not based on submission, were delusive. Having obtained the means of making this perfectly clear, the rebel authorities at the South are using them with vigor and resolution. They are doing everything in their power to arouse public enthusiasm—to dispel all false hopes of peace, and to bring into the field the men and means necessary to a further prosecution of the war. The meetings they are holding, the speeches they are making, the appeals they are sending forth through the press, show the frantic efforts they are making in this direction.

This, then, is the first tangible result of these negotiations. They have aroused the public mind at the South to fresh resistance. They have united public sentiment there and have for the time silenced those who clamored for peace. It is now certain that the war must go on and that it will be more desperate and bloody than ever. The opening campaign will be the sharpest of the war. The rebels will resort to every possible expedient to strengthen their armies. Virginia is expected to free her negroes and to make them soldiers. Unless she does this she is distinctly threatened by BENJAMIN, the rebel Secretary of State, with the withdrawal of the Confederate army; unless their army is at once swelled by large accessions of negro troops, *Richmond is to be evacuated.* STEPHENS was to be sent into Georgia to rouse the hearts of her people to fresh endeavors. The conscription is everywhere to be made still more rigid. Supplies will be taken wherever found, and nothing will be left undone to relieve the rebel cause from the pressure which threatens its destruction.

We may reasonably hope that the Peace movement will produce corresponding results at the North. There is no longer the slightest reason to suppose that we can have peace except by conquering it. The rebel commissioners gave not the slightest indication of a wish for peace on any terms that we could offer. Gen. GRANT, it is true, expressed the opinion in a private letter to the President, that Messrs. STEPHENS and HUNTER were for peace with Union; and this opinion induced the President to give them a meeting. But the results show that Gen. GRANT was mistaken, or, at all events, his anticipations were not fulfilled. The rebel emissaries were evidently very desirous of a conference, and they said to Gen. GRANT what they thought was necessary to obtain it. Having secured it, they said nothing more of "peace and Union." Messrs. BROOKS, COX and MALLORY, therefore, can find no basis for the idea they attempted to throw out in the House on Friday, that the rebels would waive their claim to independence.

We ought now to have a united and vigorous effort, on the part of all our people, to fill up our ranks and push the war to a successful issue. There should no longer be any party divisions or differences on this subject. Indeed, there is no room for any. Democrats as well as Unionists disclaim all thought of separation, and they must now see the utter impossibility of peace with the rebels on any other basis. We must fight it out; and with a zealous and united effort we can do it before July. LEE's army must be destroyed. When that is done, the war is over. Until then, the rebellion will never be subdued.

THE NEGRO QUESTION.—The measure for creating a Freedmen's Bureau is now before the Senate—Mr. ELIOT's bill having passed the House on Wednesday last. We have favored putting the matter in charge of the War Department for the present, or as long as the military power is the supreme and dominant law in the rebel States. It was as military commander that Gen. BANKS instituted the negro-labor system in Louisiana, which has worked so beneficently for both blacks and whites in that locality, while in other parts of the Mississippi Valley, where other systems have been adopted, there has been an appalling amount of suffering among the emancipated blacks. In our issue of yesterday, there were two letters—one from Winchester, in the Shenandoah Valley, and the other from New-Orleans—containing statements incidentally made as to the results of the different modes of dealing with the blacks adopted in these widely-separated regions, to which legislators would do well to take heed. Our correspondent at Winchester, (Va.,) wrote:

"Formerly the black race was at the mercy of the white race; now the reverse is the true state of the case; and, if there are any philanthropists left, they can find a fine field of operations among the whites in the section of country above named. Emancipation in Maryland has, even at this early day, greatly increased the value of lands within her borders, and at the same time created a demand for an increased number of laborers. The demand to-day is for ten able-bodied persons where one can be secured for love or money. But the liberated slaves are enjoying their liberty—as they understand it—in the fullest sense of the word, and have usurped the places of their former masters. As a general thing, they are a worthless, irresponsible class, and the blacks who were formerly free are worse, if anything than the ex-slaves. Neither class as yet seem to recognize any obligations they may be under to employers, and, therefore, no dependence whatever can be placed upon them. In a word, knowing the whites to be at their mercy, they do just as they please, and ask no favors, but consider they are doing a favor to work at all.

Our correspondent at New-Orleans thus wrote (Jan. 30) of the labor system for the freedmen that has been in practice in Louisiana:

"Gen. BANKS' labor system will be brought to a close to-morrow night. Judging by results, and measured by the fact that by the wise provisions of that system, by which no more than one per cent. of the freedmen employed under it will escape having paid full wages for all their work, it is a difficult thing to comprehend how it is possible to expect like results for twenty years to come. Not only will nearly all the freedmen be paid in full, but the system comes to a close with nearly ten thousand freed children — the sons and daughters of persons freed from slavery so well advanced in learning that they can read the New Testament. It is in this fact that Gen. BANKS' administration in this department will be found to have left results that will live forever. Civilization was guarded by him, and in laying the foundation of popular education, he did more to destroy slavery and the slave oligarchy than could be done by bayonets. There is no question in the world but that Gen. BANKS comprehended, in the true light, the real way to build up this broken and shattered part of our Union. There are those who condemned him, but who, since they have time to see the fruits of his policy, are the loudest in his praise, especially in his treatment of the freedmen. The conclusion of the year demonstrates, beyond a doubt, the wisdom and benefit of that system above any yet adopted in the South. But this system ends to-morrow night, and it expires without a single officer appointed by the Treasury Department to execute the Treasury system. The agents of the Treasury inform the planters that even the Treasury system is not complete, and that they must go back to Washington to revise it and have it approved by the Secretary. This will take two months, and who can compreband the danger to most serious interests, in consequence of the loss of such a length of time?"

The Rebel War Demonstrations in Richmond.

We are enabled to give this morning, from the Richmond papers of Saturday, a full report of the speeches delivered at the great war meeting at the rebel capital on the previous day. It was a pendant of the meeting of Monday last, at which JEFFERSON DAVIS was the chief orator. On this occasion also the speakers were the most notable rebel leaders—the rebel Secretary of State BENJAMIN, the late Peace Commissioner HUNTER, the Speaker of the Virginia House of Delegates, Senatore GILMER of North Carolina, SEMMES of Louisiana, and HENRY of Tennessee. More instructive reading as to the present condition of the South, the prospect of the rebellion, the state of public opinion, and the object of the late negotiations, could not possibly be found than is contained in these remarkable speeches of high rebel officials.

The Exchange of Prisoners—Gen. Grant's View of its Practicability.

We expressed our conviction a few days since, when it was authentically announced that the matter of exchange had been put into the hands of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, that this most intricate question, which the efforts of years had failed to solve, would soon find a practicable solution. Certainly no more gratifying official news has reached the public for many days, than that conveyed in the testimony given by Gen. GRANT in Washington on Saturday, as to the prospects of an immediate general exchange.

In appearing before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, the Lieutenant-General seems to have desired first to give the highest assurance that, on this question of exchange, there should no longer be room to doubt the efficacy of the measures provided. But if we interpret his testimony aright, Gen. GRANT appears also to have desired to present before the committee a most pointed fact in the history of exchange—a fact which has been urged time and again, in these columns. "I have effected," says the General, "an arrangement for the exchange of prisoners, man for man, and officer for officer, or his equivalent, *according to the old cartel.*" The whole matter has turned for nearly three years just upon this very point—"the old cartel." Under that instrument the question of negro enlistments, either into our army or that of the rebel States, had not come into account in any form. The proposal on our side to make such enlistments had not been considered seriously in any official circle. At all events, the measure had not come under discussion even as a possible feature in our military policy. At the date of the first cartel it was simply known that a large number of prisoners of the same *status* as citizens of the United States, or holding equal belligerent rights as foreign volunteers, were held in durance on each side. The exchange of *these* prisoners, and that alone, was contemplated by the cartel. Upon that basis, we maintain, every national soldier then enlisted in the ranks, as well as every officer, had morally a right to claim the full benefit of an exchange in case of capture—irrespective of any new cartel arrangements that might be entered into.

It is to this point in the progress of exchanging prisoners that Gen. GRANT openly declares, in a committee of Congress, he purposes to carry us back. His declaration practically amounts to a confession that other measures, however honorably conceived, and however astutely sustained by the arguments of civilians skilled in law, were inapplicable to great military expedients, or to the rules by which belligerents must be governed.

It was nearly two years after what Gen. GRANT calls "the old cartel"—dated July 22, 1862—had been signed, before JEFFERSON DAVIS agreed, under the pressure of our exchange policy, to even mitigate his order in regard to our negro soldiers, so far as to include in the cartel those of this class enlisted in Maryland, Missouri and Delaware. This fact alone shows what special potentiality, or virtue, our theory had within it. During this probationary term—and we might add to it several additional months—we think it would be difficult to show that a single point was gained in the amelioration of the colored prisoners at the South, which could not have been more readily gained by carrying out the cartel of '62 in its original intent; while, by discarding that cartel an untold amount of misery has been entailed upon tens of thousands of our white soldiers.

That Gen. GRANT, then, should step forward in this crisis and assume the responsibility of dealing with the question, singly and alone, is precisely what we should have expected at his hands, and his doings so constitutes the first real guarantee the country has had that the matter will be *put through.* The Lieutenant-General knows not only what is due to the soldier who enlists in good faith; but he knows equally well what is the sort of military policy best adapted to secure the triumph of the cause intrusted to his keeping. Let us, then, rest satisfied to leave the matter henceforth entirely in his hands.

The Political Future.

We copied not long ago an article from the *Evening Post*, predicting an early reorganization and speedy triumph of the Democratic party, and foreshadowing a purpose to claim for that party the merit and advantages of the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery. What were to be the distinguishing principles of the reformed Democracy the *Post* did not inform us. That point, however, is touched upon in the following, from the *Post* of Saturday:

"We should like to hear, also, whether the illustrious agents on our side of the question had the sagacity to suggest an 'intrinsic policy or scheme' for the united efforts of both North and South, *which, in our opinion, would go further toward reproducing a cordial union between them,* than any external plan of filibusterism and robbery. We mean *the establishment of the principle of free trade as the permanent policy of the whole nation. That principle, now that slavery is removed, is destined to be the rallying point of the great popular and Democratic party of the future;* it is positive, comprehensive, true and consistent with our institutions; it has always been, from reasons of circumstance, *very acceptable at the South;* and the concession of it on our part would be, we believe, hailed with eagerness and joy by large numbers of the Southern leaders and people as a compensation for the relinquishment or loss of slavery. *It would furnish the only basis of compromise now possible with honor to either side.* Did the President think of it; did Mr. SEWARD suggest it; was it talked of at all; or was it wholly overlooked? If it was forgotten, we think the negotiators on both sides neglected *the most vital and suggestive topic that could have been brought into the debate.* HUNTER, who is almost a fanatical free-trader, would have closed his jaws upon the thought like a snapping-turtle; and STEPHENS, though an ancient whig, has shown that he can change ground when the occasion serves. At any rate, we could have put upon them the burden of rejecting a principle which is more than half their stock in trade in Europe."

The *Post* has never hitherto favored rose-water remedies for the rebellion. The idea of offering the South *free trade* in case they will lay down their arms, seems to us especially and farcically absurd. It evidently *did* escape the attention of President LINCOLN and Mr. SEWARD at their recent conference. We presume it never occurred to either of them. Does the *Post* advise a fresh commission, for the purpose of tendering this new olive branch to the rebels in arms?

Nor do we see very clearly how the *Post* will make free trade any more available as the basis of its regenerated Democratic party than it is likely to be as a ground of compromise with the rebels. For a good many years to come the country will require a very large revenue from customs, too large, we apprehend, to be at all consistent with the notion of free trade. The money to pay our debts must be raised somehow, and we fancy the great body of the people will very greatly prefer *indirect* taxation as far as it will go. Any party which takes issue on that point and goes in for direct taxes exclusively, will have a dismal time in collecting votes. That is about the only principle that can reduce the Democracy to a lower condition than it now holds.

Normal Schools—New-York and the Rural Districts.

The President of the Board of Education, in his annual address, has touched upon one matter which deserves special consideration from the Legislature.

With all the evil which New-York spreads abroad through the State, from the crime and poverty concentrated here, it must not be forgotten how large a sum she contributes to meet the expenses of education in the poorer rural counties. Thus, during the last year, $1,354,811 were raised throughout the State, as a tax for schools. Of this sum, New-York raised $410,562, and only was permitted to use for herself $252,265; or in other words, she contributed to the rural counties $168,297. During the last twelve years, she has raised $4,419,306 school tax, and has received for her own schools $2,333,598; thus having paid to the support of country schools the large sum of $2,085,713.

In the natural indignation of our country friends at the evils prevailing in New-York, this great service to the State must not be forgotten. In twelve years, the wealth of this city has paid over two millions of dollars toward the education of the poorer counties.

Such a taxation is, of course, quite just and proper. The common schools are an interest of the whole State, and every portion of it should contribute to their support, in proportion to means and population. No reasonable person in New-York complains of this burden.

But Mr. MCLEAN, and large numbers of our citizens do with right complain, that when New-York is contributing so liberally toward the education of the State, the State should not also permit the highest improvements in education to be introduced here, as well as in other portions of the Commonwealth. In both Albany and Oswego, the Legislature has established "Normal Schools," for the instruction of teachers, the latter of which, in its use of the most advanced and ingenious methods of the Pestalozzian system, is far in advance of any of the kind in the United States; and yet, with our 2,400 teachers and 200,000 children in our ward schools, and this gift of $160,000 every year to the rural districts, we are permitted to have no established and improved school for teachers. We have no hesitation in saying that the school at Oswego employing the "Object System" and the features which have been used with such success in the German *Kindergarten*, turns out teachers for primary schools much better and more completely trained than the majority prepared in this city. And yet no city needs a first-class Normal School as much as New-York does. Teaching demands a course of training and preparation, as much as any other profession; and even the work in a primary school cannot be well done, without a previous drilling and education.

Let us trust that the Legislature will permit the establishment in this great metropolis of a school for training teachers, which shall render our public schools as well supplied with first-class teachers, as they are now with all material improvements, and which shall make this city as preëminent in education, as it is now in wealth.

Amusemania.

The past week was an exceedingly prosperous one at the Academy of Music. We have rarely witnessed a succession of finer houses, or heard more general expressions of satisfaction. It was essentially a week of revivals. Beginning with "Il Trovatore" on Monday last, it ended with "La Traviata" on Friday. On the other two nights (for the company played but four times) "Norma" and "Faust" were given. These works, we will venture to say, have been heard by every grown and half-grown person in New-York. But there is a country beyond New-York City, and a stream of strangers—called the floating population, because it keeps the heads of our managers, hotel-keepers and dry goods purveyors above water—sets in from it. Italian opera is the great treat which our country cousins propose to themselves. The operas of which they have heard the most are those which they prefer and desire. Hence "Il Trovatore" is a never-failing attraction, and "Norma" and "Lucia" and "Lucrezia" are sure to fill the house. Mr. MAARETZEK, in fact, is compelled to repeat himself in order that he may satisfy the country as well as the town. He is now about to do something for both. The programme for the present week is unusually interesting; to-night we are to have "Ernani;" to-morrow night "Fra Diavolo," and on Wednesday "Lucia di Lammermoor," in which work Mme. VAN ZANDT will appear to the public in her second rôle. This is decidedly a musical event; for the lady's success in "Rigoletto," although not complete, was of a character to justify the brightest anticipations for the future.... VERDI's opera "La Forze del Destino" is in active rehearsal, and will be produced in grand style on Monday next. The scenery and dresses are both new, and the cast introduces the best members of the company.

The announcements at the various theatres to-night are as follows: At Wallack's "Secrets Worth Knowing;" at the Winter Garden Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as *Hamlet*, (the thirteenth week of that scholarly personation;) at Niblo's Mrs. LANDER in "Adrienne, the Actress;" at the Broadway Mr. J. E. OWENS in "Paul Pry" and the "Wild Indian." (This bill, by the way, will be withdrawn after the present week. They who are fond of mirth should not fail to see it.) At Barnum's Museum the romantic drama of "Jassie Vere; or, the Wanderer's Return," and the farce of the "Stage-Struck Yankee." Mr. BARNUM, by the way, has made many additions to his valuable collection of curiosities. A series of life-size figures, representing the Japanese nobility, carved in Jeddo; and perfectly authentic, are extremely interesting and valuable.

Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH commences a series of unusually interesting concerts at Niblo's Saloon, this evening. They are, in fact, the only musical events of the season. Mr. STRAKOSCH, who has but recently returned from Europe, has there possessed himself of two artists, concerning whom, report speaks in the most extravagant terms. They are Mlle. na KATOW and Mr. JAMES M. WEELL. The lady is a performer on the violoncello; the gentleman, a pianist. Concerning the first-named, there are many curious and interesting particulars. She is a Russian by birth, and comes of princely stock, being the granddaughter of Prince DE POTKIN, at one time minister to the Czar NICHOLAS, but since an exile and under the Imperial frown. She is, by right of birth, the Countess FELOWNA POTKIN; by right of inclination, a violoncellist. The name of ne KATOW is an abbreviation of an impracticable Polish one, and is derived from an estate, which, as misfortunes never come singly, was in the revolution confiscated by the Poles. At the age of 11 years Mdlle. DA KATOW commenced her musical studies, and had attained to considerable executive skill on the instrument of her selection before she even thought of devoting herself exclusively to it. She was induced to make it a *specialité* by the encouraging commendation of SERVAIS, the great violoncello player and composer. She became a pupil of this celebrated master, who is professor in the Conservatoire of Brussels, and after two years of unremitting attention succeeded in bearing off the grand prize. From that time to the present Mlle. DA KATOW's career has been eminently successful. She has received all sorts of honors from distinguished persons and grave musical societies, and, more substantial still, a number of beautiful presents from Royal admirers. We hear that the lady is good looking, young, and surprisingly proficient. Mr. JAMES W. WEELL, the pianist, has been before the public for many years. He has also played before the Queen at Buckingham Palace; the Czar at St. Petersburgh; the Kaiser at Vienna; the King at Berlin; the Sultan at Constantinople; the Governor at Calcutta; and next week will appear before the President at Washington. Mr. WEELL plays his own music, which is not remarkable, and other people's, which is. We shall have an opportunity to-night of judging of his ability, and can then say whether he is likely to maintain a leading position among the many first-class pianists of our city. The programme for this evening is unusually fresh, and beside the artists we have named, introduces Mlle. CELESTE HUNTLEY, Signor RENI, and a quartette party, led by Mr. NOLL.

The grand fancy dress ball of the Leiderkranz Society takes place at the Academy of Music on Thursday next. We learn that the tickets are in great demand. There is no doubt about the pecuniary success of the enterprise, and little question as to the brilliancy of the entertainment. It remains only to be seen how far the committee will be able to carry out their arrangements. The best of intentions are sometimes frustrated by prosperity. We were called upon yesterday to speak with merited censure of the shortcomings of the Arion ball; shortcomings which were inevitable in view of a crowd that was unmanagable. The scenes that occurred at the Academy on Thursday last, were in the highest degree reprehensible, and we trust that the Liederkranz will be able to avoid them by taking proper precautions in time. We learn that the greatest effort will be made to do so. The number of tickets will be limited, and they are to be sold exclusively through the Committee and to persons whose respectability is, like CESAR's wife, above suspicion. We are pleased to learn, too, that the cloak-room will be in different hands. It was wretchedly conducted at the last ball. There is a generous rivalry between the Leiderkreaz and the Arion, and they have now an opportunity of trying which shall excel in the difficult, but profitable, task of most pleasing the public. We anticipate on Thursday next a brilliant and enjoyable entertainment. The members of the Society have scattered money profusely in their anxiety to assure this result, and we hope sincerely that they may succeed.

Pantomimes seem to have taken a permanent hold of the Hippotheatron. "Harlequin Blue Beard" has only just been withdrawn, and to-night we are to have a new version of an old story, in the shape of "Harlequin Mother Goose, or the Fairy Legend of the Golden Egg." The opening, written in "dogmatic doggerel," is by Mr. JOAN DARCIE, the author of the previous pantomime.

We can always safely commend the Menagerie to the attention of our readers. It is one of the best constructed, most interesting, and completely instructive exhibitions in the city.

Mr. ALFRED BURNETT, a Western humorist of reputation, will appear at Dodworth Hall on Monday next.

The third soirée of chamber music takes place at Dodworth's on Wednesday next. The programme is as follows: I. Quartetta in Drumor Haydn; trio, in F opus 80, SCHUMANN, and Quartette in Furaior opus 95, by BEETHOVEN. The executants are, as heretofore, Messrs. Wm. Mason, Theo. Thomas, J. Mosenthal, G. Matzka, and F. Bergner.

HELLER gives some of his very best tricks and illusions to-night.

OUR ALBANY CORRESPONDENCE.

Rebuke of Senator Field—Duplicate Office-Holders—The Shaw Embargo—A Glimpse at the Future, etc., etc.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 11, 1865.

In the Senate yesterday, there was a quiet but very severe rebuke administered to Senator FIELDS. All the members of the Committee on Cities and Villages, except Mr. FIELDS, in turn, asked to be excused from further service on the committee, and the Senate granted the request. Of course this left Mr. FIELDS to play a low hand, and apparently he had not sufficiently recovered from the condition in which he appeared the previous evening, to have his wits about him, or he also would have resigned, and thus left the *record*, at least, all square. As it is now, he stands branded as a rebuked and shunned Senator. So far as outward appearances go, he does not appear to feel the position in which he has placed himself. It is thought, however, that when he goes to New-York, his political friends will insist upon his resignation. Outsiders do not see how JOHN E. DEVLIN, DANIEL DEVLIN, PETER B. SWEENY, GEO. H. PURDY and that class of men, can run the risk of having their enormous interests jeopardized by continuing Senator FIELDS as their immediate representative. Perhaps they can stand it, however.

DUPLICATE OFFICE HOLDERS.

The discussion of the Tax Bill the other evening gave us an alarming insight into the manner of fixing up things in New-York, or rather the way in which you manage to gear wheels within wheels. For instance, it was asserted, and not contradicted, that one of the Tax Commissioners is a State Senator, that two of the Deputy Tax Commissioners are members of the Assembly; that two more are Weighers and Measurers in the Custom-house, and two or three others hold offices of profit. I respectfully ask the attention of Mr. SIMEON DRAPER to so much of this exposition as relates to gentlemen connected with his department, and beg leave to suggest that if his weighers can spread to perform the duties of Tax Commissioners, while *de facto* they are in Albany lobbying against their party, and to retain Democrats in office, he may as well give them a legal and permanent leave of absence.

By the way, it is proposed to amend the bill originally introduced by Mr. SEWARD, so as to have the Governor appoint the Tax Commissioners, and then have the Commissioners appoint and control the Bureau of Receivar of Taxes and also that of the Collector of Arrears. This would concentrate all the business connected with the assessment and collection of taxes in our office, and thus simplify the machinary and measurably reduce the expenses.

A GLIMPSE OF THE FUTURE.

The Assembly was an animated body yesterday—the occasion being a preliminary skirmish between the opponents and the friends of the Central Railroad. The attack was opened in a series of resolutions, ostensibly aimed at the American Express Company. The allegations were, that by an understanding with the Express Company, the railroad refused to take a large class of freight, or, if received, it was not forwarded. This system necessarily forced shippers to employ the express, and thus gave them a large amount of business at express rates which the railroad should do at freight prices. It was further charged that the leading men in the Central management were the heavy owners of the express stock, so that by their action as Directors they made a very snug sum as expressmen. Of course, an investigation of the Express Company under such circumstances, would be little better than a heavy call on the Central for persons and papers. Old campaigners, like the Central, were not to be flanked so easy as that. The skirmishers of the enemy found them in force all along the line, with heavy guns, like VAN BUREN and GLEASON, and WRAY-MAN, well posted, and loaded to the muzzle with grape and canister. These being discharged in rapid succession, the previous question was called, and the resolutions of inquiry whipped by the following decisive vote. I have classified the votes according to the formula of the Clerk's manual—the Unionists in roman and the Democrats in italics:

YEAS.—Messrs. Andrus, Bonham, *Blauvelt*, A. A. Brown, Cole, Collins, N. Clark, Crandall, *Creamer*, Edgerton, *Gaughan*, Godfrey, Green, Hasbrouck, Hollis, Hulse, Humphrey, *Keegan*, Lefever, Lewis, McCall, Morey, Olcott, Oliver, G. Parker, J. L. Parker, Pitts, Richardson, *Ridgway*, Rogers, Rouse, *Seebacker*, Severance, Shaw, Speaker, E. S. Smith, Spoor, Tillinghast, Tolman, *Ward*—30.

NAYS—Messrs. Bemis, Biddlecom, *Boswell*, *Bookstaver*, Brandreth, Brown, *Burdit*, *Burns*, Carpenter, *Cooper*, *Cutting*, *Chapman*, *Clark*, Close, Crowell, *Daniels*, *Fonda*, Gleason, *Haynes*, Howard, *O. M. Hungerford*, S. H. Hungerford, *Ingraham*, *Langner*, Lee, Lord, *Matthews*, *McConvill*, *McDonald*, *McNeill*, Messereau, *Murray*, *Nickerson*, *Penfield*, Perry, Pickard, Reed, *Robertson*, *Salmon*, *Sammons*, Sanford, Sumner, Shepard, Sherman, *Sherwood*, *Shults*, *Smith*, Squires, Stafford, *Stannard*, Strong, *Talman*, Teplitz, *Turner*, Van Buren, *Vanderzee*, *Veeder*, *Weaver*, *Waller*, Wilber, Worth, *Wightman*—62.

ABSENT—26. AYES—Union, 7; Democrats, 33. NAYS—Union, 27; Democrats, 35.

If this vote is to be taken as a test, and it looked very like it, the friends of an increased rate of fare have within *three* of the number required to pass the bill in the Assembly. But than it is barely possible that Mr. Close of Cayuga, McConnell of Monroe, Weaver and Penfield of Oneida, Lee of Herkimer, Sammons of Montgomery, Pickard of Niagara, Sanford of Oswego, Fonda of Rensselaer, Daniels of Seneca, and, perhaps, Gleason of Suffolk, Brandreth of Westchester, and Van Buren of New-York, may be so sharply questioned about the intent and meaning of their votes as to make them all change places when another call of the House is made. The three latter are understood to be willing to serve the State in other capacities, in case the State is agreeable, and your surly fellow, who has to pay his extra penny per mile, is generally apt to be a perverse voter.

EXPLANATORY.—We take pleasure in informing the Count JOANNES that, in speaking of him as "George Jonas *alias* the Count Joannes," our Law Reporter did not intend to question in the least his right to the title of Count or to cast upon his character any imputation whatever. We trust this explanation will obviate the necessity of publishing the somewhat lengthy letter which the Count has addressed us on the subject.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Important Statements from Gen. Grant—He Testifies before the Committee on the Conduct of the War—The Exchange to begin at once at the rate of 3,000 per Week.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 11.

Gen. GRANT was before the Committee on the Conduct of the War this morning. The following question, were asked him:

Question—It is stated, upon what authority I do not know, that you are charged entirely with the exchange of prisoners?

Answer—That is correct; and, what is more, I have effected an arrengement for the exchange of prisoners, man for man, and officer for officer, or his equivalent, according to the old cartels, until one or the other party has exhausted the number they now hold. I get a great number of letters daily from friends of prisoners in the South, every one of which I cause to be answered, telling them that this arrangement has been made, and that I suppose exchanges will be made at the rate of three thousand a week, and just as fast as they can deliver prisoners to us, I will receive them and deliver their prisoners to them, and the Sanitsbury prisoners will be coming right on. I myself saw Col. HATCH, the Assistant Commissioner of Exchange on the part of the South, and he told me that the Salisbury and Denville prisoners would be coming right on at once. He said that he could bring them on at the rate of of five thousand or six thousand a week.

Q.—There is no impediment in the way?

A.—There is no impediment on our side. I could deliver and receive every one of them, in a very short time, if they will deliver those they hold. We have lost some two weeks lately on account of the ice in the river.

Soon after the reaching of this part of the testimony before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, Lieut.-Gen. GRANT came into the hall, accompanied by several friends. Great enthusiasm was displayed on the floor and in the galleries; a recess was taken; members were introduced to the pet generals, and he was escorted to the Speaker's stand and formally presented amid bursts of applause. After which he withdrew.

THE ST. ALBANS RAIDERS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 11

The statement which is circulated in the papers, that the St. Albans raiders are to be sent to New-York for trial, is without authority, and entirely untrue. They are reclaimed upon complaints preferred against them in the courts of the State of Vermont, and if surrendered, they will be surrendered to the authorities of that State for trial, according to the laws thereof. Marshal MURRAY has proceeded to Vermont upon entirely different business from what the newspapers have alleged.

Fate of the Messengers Dispatched to Richmond to Procure Documents—All Further Delay Refused.

MONTREAL, Friday, Feb. 10.

The case of the St. Albans raiders was taken up again to-day. Prisoners' counsel asked for a further delay, for reasons which were set forth in affidavits, which say that four messengers have been sent to Richmond, viz: DAVIS, who had been arrested in Ohio and sentenced to be hanged as a spy; another left on the 17th, and was in Washington on the 23d; another was captured at Wilmington, but escaped and returned to Canada, and a fourth had been dispatched—Mr. HOEHSTON, an advocate, who went to Washington and endeavored without success to obtain a pass to Richmond. In reply to his letter, Mr. SEWARD wrote him that the Government could hold no communication or correspondence with him, and he expected to leave the country without entering the scene of insurrection, or communicating with the insurgents. He saw the President and the British Chargé d'Affairs without success. He wrote a second letter to Mr. SEWARD, to which no attention was paid. Further delay was refused. The refusal is generally looked upon as deciding the case against the prisoners. The court adjourned until to-morrow.

THE CASE ADJOURNED.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Feb. 11.

The St. Albans case has been adjourned till Monday, on account of the detention of witnesses caused by a collision on the Grand Trunk Railway at Brockville.

Serious Illness of Senator Hicks.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 11, 1865.

Senator HICKS, of Maryland, was stricken with paralysis of the left side on Friday last, and is now entirely prostrated by it. He has been confined at his hotel in Washington for some time, under the charge of Dr. WILLARD BLISS, the eminent surgeon in charge of Armory-square Hospital. The Doctor has pronounced his case *ramalesement*, or softening of the brain, and has cautioned his attendants for some time not to leave him alone day or night, apprehending that at any time the disease might result in *hemaplegia*, and yesterday he was suddenly summoned to witness the realization of his fears. Gov. HICKS is in his seventy-sixth year, although of unusual bodily vigor, and appearing full ten years younger than he really is. For the last two weeks, however, he has not been in the Senate Chamber, and has been constantly in the charge of his attendants.

Last year, about this time, it will be remembered, he suffered amputation of the left leg, just below the knee; but, with the aid of an artificial leg, had quite regained his powers of locomotion, and was, until quite recently, in the enjoyment of his usual health. Dr. BLISS, who performed the amputation having been constantly his medical adviser. A consultation was held on Saturday evening, at his rooms, in which several of the most eminent physicians of the city participated, the result of which leaves us very little hope of his recovery. Indeed, it is scarcely deemed possible that he can rally.

Gov. HICKS had recently sold his farm to a Northern gentleman, and had signified his intention of retiring from the Senate. In the meantime, the position of Collector of Baltimore had been tendered him, and it is understood it would have been accepted.

The sudden removal from his sphere of usefulness of such a man as Gov. HICKS cannot but challenge unusual attention. To him, more than to any other single man, we are indebted at this moment for the safety of Washington and the existence of Baltimore. It is matter of history that to his firmness as Governor of Maryland, at the outbreak of the rebellion, may be attributed the fact that that State did not wheel into the ranks of secession, and the calamity which has now overtaken him is rightfully attributed to the unusual mental exertions of that trying crisis. But for him Maryland would have been the theatre of the present war, and Washington and Baltimore would have doubtless been, ere now, mere masses of charred and blackened ruins.

The Goodyear Patent.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Efforts are made to persuade the public that the existence of the Goodyear patent is the cause of the present high price of India rubber shoes. The family of Mr. GOODYEAR receive from the manufacturers half a cent per pair. The price of the raw material is one dollar and twenty cents a pound. It is bought with gold, pays duty in gold, and the ingredients with which it is mixed are bought with gold. This seems to account for the dearness of the manufactured article. The number of shoes now made in the United States is about a million and a half pairs per annum, which at half a cent a pair, yield to the holders of the patent, the not very stupendous revenue of seven thousand five hundred dollars a year. Whether this patent ought or ought not to be extended, is a question to be decided by the wisdom and justice of Congress. But the petition of a very respectable and worthy family ought not to be prejudiced by misstatement.

FRIEND OF THE FAMILY.

Important to Men Liable to the Draft.

It is important that those liable to the draft should understand two things:

1. The State law provides that men, liable to the draft, who procure a substitute *before being drafted*, shall be paid $600; but

2. If they wait *until after they are drafted*, the law says they shall receive but $250.

This is certainly a strong inducement to make every man liable to the draft a recruiting agent.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

FROM SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

Mosby in the Saddle Again—Sudden Death of Maj. Anderson—Promotions.

WINCHESTER, Wednesday, Feb. 8, 1865.

The storm has subsided and another severe cold term has set in, which bids fair to last for a much longer time than will be agreeable to men living in tents, or who are on out-door duty. The rebel guerilla PAYNE has been placed in a secure place, and there is some prospect that he will receive due punishment for his numerous crimes. PAYNE was captured by Capt. HAM, of the Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, while on a reconnaissance in the vicinity of Mount Gilead. He was taken entirely by surprise, and told his captors at the time that he would rather be shot than taken into camp as a prisoner—fearing, no doubt, a more disgraceful death, should justice be meted out to him. At the same time, one of MOSBY'S men and two of WHITE'S command were taken by Capt. HAM'S party. The man belonging to MOSBY'S party says he saw his chieftain a few days ago, and that he would be in the saddle again within a week. Capt. BELL, of the Sixth New-York Cavalry, was out the same day, in another direction and captured four or five guerrillas.

Major W. W. ANDERSON, of the Twentieth Pennsylvania Cavalry, was recently killed by falling from his horse in an apoplectic fit, in Pleasant Valley. At the time of the accident, deceased was returning to camp, accompanied by a party of friends who had just serenaded some ladies at the house of Mr. LEE—a cousin of ROBERT E. LEE, but a staunch Union man. Major ANDERSON had distinguished himself in the cavalry service, and was considered one of the best officers in the command. His time of service had nearly expired, and he was to have returned to civil life within a few days. The officers of the regiment held a meeting, when resolutions of respect to his memory, and condolence with his numerous friends, were adopted, and the remains were escorted to the residence of his family, Bedford, Penn.

The following promotions have just been made in the Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry:

Lieut.-Col Anderson, to Colonel.

R. Q. M. Sergt. Stanley N. Mitchell, to Second Lieutenant of Company D.

First Sergt. Henry G. Bonebreak, to Second Lieutenant of Company G.

First Sergt. John L. Beehtle, to Second Lieutenant of Company C.

Q. M. Sergt. Brice S. Ramsey, to Second Lieutenant of Company A.

First Sergt. Phillip Luckner, to Second Lieutenant of Company H.

The weather is so inclement that all military matters are at a stand-still. E. A. PAUL.

Notaries Public Appointed by the Governor.

NEW-YORK—John Webber, Wm. H. De Lancy, Clark B. Wheeler, Godfrey T. Steinbrenan, J. Grenvill Kane, Gen. Kellock, Wm. T. Farnham, Herris Lowenberg, of New-York.

KINGS—Christopher C. Wrist, J. Dikeman Pray, John McCann, William H. Gale, Daniel J. Ross, of Brooklyn; Daniel E. Meeker, of Williamsbourgh; Charles P. Morton, John F. Waugh, Henry J. Cullen, Jr., Walter H. Macomber, Charles M. Da Costa, Edward Seymour, of Brooklyn.

To be Trustees of Seaman's Fund and Retreat in New-York City.

NEW-YORK—Clarkson Crolius, Richard J. Thomas, William W. Story, Ambrose Snow, of New-York City.

To be Hell Gate Pilots.

NEW-YORK—Edwin S. Zuble, Isaac H. Stillwill, of New-York City.

To be Inspectors of Gas Meters.

NEW-YORK—Wm. Devioson, of New-York City.

THE WEATHER.—Of the many severe days experienced in New York this Winter, yesterday was the most severe. Early in the morning the snow, which had fallen the evening previous, began in drift badly and many of the streets up town were so completely blockaded that it was with great difficulty the cars with teams doubled made their regular trips. About three o'clock a high westerly wind prevailed which drove pedestrians from the streets, and before nightfall Broadway and other thoroughfares were nearly deserted. In the harbor a few vessels slipped their anchors, but no damage of considerable importance is reported.

THE SNOW EMBARGO.

The last fall of snow has played sad havoc with the motive power of the railroad. It took the Harlem train a round twenty-four hours to work a way through from New-York. The Central had no arrivals on Thursday, and only sent out one train on Friday. The northern roads have not yet been definitely heard from, and are supposed to be full forty fathoms deep. This immense body of crystalized fluid foretokens much freshet in March, and probable necessity for a pontoon train for those who live in the lowlands.

The traveling portion of our readers will be interested to learn of the change in the proprietorship of the Burnet House, Cincinnati. The hotel has passed into the hands of Capt. SILAS F. MILLER, lately the popular landlord of the Galt House, Louisville, who has made a radical revision in every department of the hotel, and inaugurated improvements to such an extent, that it is difficult for those who have stopped there before, to realize that it is the same house. There is a new billiard room, fine new laundry, washrooms, coat rooms, new carpets in all the rooms and halls, new table ware, linen, cutlery, &c.; and, in fact, all its appointments have been remodeled to bring it up to the standard of our first-class New-York hotels. The culinary department is admirable, and guests will find a most bountiful table, embracing the choicest delicacies of our Western markets. Even at the early railroad breakfast, served at 5 A. M., the traveler will find oysters, quails, venison and meats of all kinds—a custom heretofore more honored in the breach than in the observance. The Burnet House, under its present experienced and energetic management, will undoubtedly stand in the front rank of American hotels.—*N. Y. Evening Express.*

Participation.

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No. 37 Wall-st.

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ASHER TAYLOR, President.

H. P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

It is well to get clear of a Cold the first week, but it is much safer and better to rid yourself of it the first forty-eight hours—the proper remedy being DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.

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ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

Sold by druggists generally.

Batcheler's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Second-Hand Safes.

In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes, For sale low. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 B'way.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamental, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes.

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All Ladies should use Sterling's Ambrosia for the Hair.—It cleanses, beautifies, preserves and renders the hair soft and glossy.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES, No. 625 Broadway. See WHEELER & WILSON'S BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure, Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters bandages, silks elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch and lock-stitch sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 335 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

No more Gray Hair or Baldness—45 years practice. By Dr. GRANDJEAN, Astor-place.

Law Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus, BAKER, SMITH & CO., No. 183 Centre-st.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Dyspepsia and Fits!

A SURE CURE FOR

these distressing complaints is now made known in a Treatise on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations, published by Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN. The prescription was furnished him in such a providential manner, that he cannot conscientiously refuse to make it known, as it has cured everybody who used it, never having failed in a single case. It is equally sure in cases of Fits as of Dyspepsia; and the ingredients may be found in any drug-store. Sent free to all on the receipt of five cents to prepay postage. Address Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J.

Deafness, Impaired Sight,

NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
affections of the
THROAT, LUNGS AND ASTHMA
cured by
DR. VON EISENBERG,
No. 816 Broadway, near 12th-st.

A Card.

THE METROPOLITAN BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM,
No. 575 Broadway.

E. A. Brooks, having sold his store and stock of goods in Fulton-st., will continue to carry on his business as heretofore at his old and commodious establishment in Broadway, where he is now prepared to offer for the inspection of his patrons the most beautiful assortment of boots, shoes, gaiters, slippers and overshoes to be found in the city. His stock of goods comprises every variety of style for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. Special attention is called to his collection of men's, boys' and youths' water-proof boots, so necessary at this season of the year. The public are invited to call and examine, at No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Volunteers, Read this.—For the derangement of the system, Change of Diet, Wounds, Sores, Bruises and Eruptions, to which every Volunteer is liable, there are no remedies so safe, convenient and sure as HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, thoroughly tested in the Crimean and Italian Campaigns. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 25 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.—A certain cure for coughs, cold, influenza, hoarseness, difficult breathing, and all affections of the throat, bronchial tubes and lungs, leading to consumption. The Honey of Horehound soothes all irritation. The Tar of Balm of Gilead penetrates, cleanses and heals all parts of the throat and lungs. There is nothing like it. Fifty cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists. CHARLES DOWNER, General Agent, No. 44 Cedar-st., New-York.

Electricity applied for the cure of disease by Dr. CHAMBERLIN, No. 50 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

MARTIN—BOWNE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 10, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Mr. JAMES E. MARTIN and Miss CHARLOTTA E. BOWNE, both of Brooklyn.

DIED

BARRETT.—At Ellenville, Ulster County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Feb. 8, MINNIE ADA, youngest child of N. P. H. and Anna M. Barrett, aged 6 years.

BOWNE.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Feb. 11, SCOTT H. BOWNE, of Flushing, L. I., in the 68th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the Friends' Meeting-house, in Flushing, on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Trains leave James-slip and 34th-st. ferries at 10 o'clock.

BALDWIN.—At Passaic, N. J., on Saturday, Feb. 11, CHARLOTTA MARY, infant daughter of O. D. and M. E. Baldwin, aged 3 months.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of J. F. Townsend, No. 121 East 31st st., New-York, this day, (Monday,) at 1 o'clock.

BURNS.—On Saturday, Feb. 11, J. SALISBURY BURNS.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at Calvary Church, 4th-av., corner 21st-st., Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

DE CARDENAS.—On Saturday, Feb. 11, DON FRANCISCO DE CARDENAS, a native of Cuba, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at St. Stephen's Church, East 28th-st., this (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock, where a solemn high mass will be performed for the repose of his soul.

DICKMAN.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, Feb. 11, Capt. GUSTAVUS A. DICKMAN, aged 60 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 142 South 9th-st., this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock.

DICKSON.—At Ravenswood, L. I., on Friday, Feb. 10, Mrs. ELIZABETH DICKSON, of Glen Cove, L. I., relict of the late John P. Dickson, in the 89th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, at Glen Cove, on Monday, the 13th inst., at 2 P. M.

DUNN.—On Saturday, Feb. 11, MARGARET DUNN, wife of the late John Dunn, in the 79th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, Feb. 13, at 2 o'clock, at the house of her son-in-law, George R. Nash, Greenpoint, L. I., Mesarole av., between 6th and 7th sts.

☞ Newark, N. J., papers please copy.

FOREST.—On Saturday morning, Feb. 11, WILLIAM FOREST, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, to be held at the Presbyterian Church in 5th-av., corner 19th-st., on Monday, the 13th inst., at 4 P. M.

FRITH.—On Saturday, Feb. 11, MARIA, wife of Joseph R. Frith, and daughter of Cornelius and Sarah Ackerman.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, Feb. 13, at 4 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 156 West 37th-st.

HOUGHTON.—On Sunday, Feb. 12, at Beechwood, the residence of Rev. Dr. Creighton, Midshipman DANIEL HOUGHTON, of the U. S. Navy, youngest son of Rev. Dr. Hughes, of New-York.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, from Trinity Chapel, on Wednesday, 15th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon.

JENKINS.—On Saturday, Feb. 11, after a short illness, ANNIE, wife of Thomas H. Jenkins, and daughter of Frederick McCready, in the 25th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, at Trinity Church, Hoboken, on Monday, Feb. 13, at 11 o'clock A. M.

MORGAN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 9, JOHN MORGAN, late of the firm of Burtis & Morgan, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, the 13th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the Church of the Redeemer, Pacific-st., between Powers-st and 5th-av., Brooklyn, on Monday, the 13th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

MCJIMSEY.—On Friday, Feb. 10, of consumption, FRANCIS MCJIMSEY, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, Robert McJimsey, No. 163 West 14th-st., on Monday next, at 4 P. M.

MILLER.—On Friday evening, Feb. 10, CATHARINE, widow of David Miller, aged 74 years, 5 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from his late residence, No. 143 West 4th-st., on Monday, the 13th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

KIP.—Suddenly, at Hoboken, Sunday morning, Feb. 12, Mrs. SARAH KIP, widow of the late Philip Kip.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 84 Washington-st., on Wednesday, the 15th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

PEARCE.—At Fairmount, West Farms, on Saturday, Feb. 11, JOHN PEARCE, aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his son-in-law, Henry Conklin, on Monday, 13th, at 3½ o'clock. Train leaves 26th-st. for Tremont at 2:30 P. M.

PHILLIPS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Feb. 9, HARRIET, widow of Moses Phillips, in the 86th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 73 Joralemon-st., on Monday next, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

PEYSER.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Feb. 11, of inflammation of the lungs, FANNY, wife of Frederick M. Peyser, aged 37 years.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 219 West 32d-st., between 6th and 9th avs., Monday, 13th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., precisely.

RAIN.—On Friday, Feb. 10, after a short but severe illness, ANDREW RAIN, aged 61 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, the 13th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 110 East 14th-st., without further invitation.

REILLY.—At his residence, No. 252 3d-av., on Friday, Feb. 10, THOMAS REILLY, aged 54 years and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his son, Robert T., also the Board of Managers of the R. C. Orphan Asylums, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his residence, on Monday morning, the 13th inst., at 9½ o'clock. No carriages allowed.

SLATER.—On Friday evening, Feb. 10, of paralysis of the brain, Mrs. ETHELINDA SLATER, wife of Richard James Slater, in the 51st year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 189 West 14th-st.

VANDERBILT.—On Saturday, Feb. 11, DEWITT C. VANDERBILT, in the 34th year of his age.

Funeral services will take place on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 132 West 24th-st.

WOODWARD.—On Sunday, Feb. 12, of consumption, at the residence of her brother-in-law, E. C. Stedman, in this city, ADAH AUGUSTA, daughter of Asa Woodworth, aged 22 years.

Her remains will be carried to Danielsonville, Conn., for interment.

ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

REYNOLDS' CRINOLA

FOR THE HAIR.

Makes the hair soft, glossy, dark and beautiful, and disposes it to remain in any desired position.

..gents, NORTON & CO., No. 75 Bleecker-st.

LADIES' BELT BUCKLES,

New styles. Large size, just received from Paris. Gilt, Jet, Steel and Pearl. Two, three, four, five, six, eight, ten, fifteen to twenty dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 418 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

CRANDALL SPRING HORSE CARRIAGES, Gigs, Propellers, &c., neatly repaired; also gigs altered to perambulators at the manufactory, No. 130 East 26th-st.

Æsthetico-Neuralgicon.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S NEW INVENTION

FOR THE CURE

OF THE MOST COMPLICATED

DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF

SIGHT, HEARING,

AS WELL AS

CHRONIC CATARRH, DISEASED THROAT,

LUNGS, ASTHMA,

AND ANY DISEASE WHERE THE MUCOUS MEMBRANE IS DESTROYED OR IMPAIRED.

As the meaning of the name given by Dr. VON EISENBERG to his new Invention may not be easily comprehended, we (the New-York *Evening Express*) give the following explanation of its uses for the better understanding of the general sufferer:

ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON

is derived from the Greek word Aisoptikos, which, in its literal acceptation, signifies pertaining to the senses the theory or philosophy of tastes, the science of sensations, or that which explains the cause of mental pain or pleasure. Neuralgicon is a compound of the two Greek words, *neuron*, a nerve, and logas, a discourse with the suffixed on. The meaning conveyed by the term is, that it is an instrument or machine devised on philosophical principles with a thorough knowledge of the nervous system.

In describing the matter more at length to show its uses, that it might be better understood by the general sufferer, we give a simpler explanation. The nervous system is the source of many diseases.

All physicians admit this, and all profess at least to be able to apply a remedy. The Allopathic, Homœopathic and Hydropathic, by prescribing opiates, anodynes, &c., may, and do, alleviate the pain arising from impaired or diseased nerves, but this does not restore the nerve. It is only temporary relief—a relief, too, to some one nerve at the expense of the entire system. The Æsthetico-Neuralgicon of Dr. VON EISENBERG not merely allays the irritation, but restores the nerve to its normal condition. The Doctor's theory is, that such nerve has a specific office, and has its own peculiar susceptibility. Thus, for example, the nerve of vision is insensible to touch, and, on the other hand, the nerve of touch is insensible to light, and so on through the whole system. The great excellence of this æsthetical instrument is, that it can be applied not on guess-work principles, which are no principles at all, but that it can be applied with accuracy and certainty to any nerve or nerves that are weakened or impaired, to the different nerves of motion, or sensation, to the eye, the ear, or the touch, as in paralysis.

To those, therefore, who are in any way afflicted with loss of sight or hearing, with catarrh, bronchitis, chest or lung diseases, we earnestly suggest a visit to the consulting apartments of Dr. VON EISENBERG. There he will be specially made to know the possibility of a cure in even complicated cases, and thus be encouraged to proceed until he is discharged thoroughly renovated and cured.—*New-York Evening Express, Sept. 28, 1864.*

NEW TESTIMONIALS.

Catarrh Cured.

LINCOLN HOSPITAL, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1.

I have been for several years past afflicted with chronic dry catarrh, which a year ago became so bad that my hearing threatened to leave me altogether. My throat became greatly affected. There was a constant roaring in my head, which, with the other symptoms, was always greatly aggravated by the slightest "cold." Dr. Von Eisenberg commenced treating me a year ago, and has continued to treat me at long intervals since. I am happy to state that the treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg has produced a constant improvement, so that my hearing is almost perfectly restored. My nostrils are free from inflammation, and my general health is so much improved that I look for its permanent restoration, and that speedily, as a fixed fact. I do cheerfully recommend all persons suffering from catarrhal affections to apply to Dr. Von Eisenberg for treatment, feeling assured that with proper opportunity he will effect a cure.

JAMES T. FERRIE, Captain U. S. A.

I was completely deaf for several years, and hearing of Dr. Von Eisenberg's great reputation in restoring the hearing, I called on him, and in one operation, to my great astonishment and excessive pleasure, I now hear perfectly well. I came into the Doctor perfectly deaf, and hear as I never expected to do. This skill is unrivaled

CHARLES CHAPPELL,
Washington Market.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1864.

AN EXTRAORDINARY RESTORATION OF SIGHT.

I, LAWRENCE GRENNA, of No. 188 East 36th-st., New-York City, have been suffering from blindness of the left eye for a considerable period. The eye was continually in a state of great inflammation, from which the good eye became affected, and, indeed, my general health was greatly injured by it. Hearing of Dr. Von Eisenberg's great reputation, and as everyone said mine was a hopeless case, I called on the Doctor, who, after examining me, undertook my case, and within a fortnight I found myself almost completely cured. It is now a month since I placed myself under Dr. Von Eisenberg's treatment. I am happy to be able to state that the inflammation is entirely gone, so that I see perfectly with both eyes, added to which I am in good health, a blessing I have not enjoyed since I was blind. I do conscientiously and gratefully swear to the above statement, in a Court of Justice at the City Hall of the City of New-York, the 10th day of October, 1864.

LAWRENCE GRENNA.

Sworn before me this 10th day of October, 1864.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

{The Grand Seal of the City of New-York Mayoralty.}

Dr. VON EISENBERG may be consulted on the diseases of the eye and ear, and for catarrh, at the office, No. 816 Broadway, New-York.

THE ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON is now on exhibition at Dr. VON EISENBERG'S Consulting Rooms, No. 816 BROADWAY, near 12th-st.

SCHENCK'S

PULMONIC SYRUP,

SEAWEED TONIC, AND

MANDRAKE PILLS.

IT IS TRUE THAT

"CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED."

But when this fact is asserted, it is proper to add that, if the disease has reached its VERY LAST STAGE, a cure is almost or quite impossible. There is no *creative* power in medicines. When the lungs have been destroyed in disease, no human art can restore them or create them anew. When lizards have lost their tails and lobsters have parted with their claws, nature favors those animals by refitting them with new members; but the case is different with man. The destruction of any of his organs is final; they are not to be recovered by any natural or artificial contrivances. These undisputed facts show how important it is for consumptive persons to avail themselves of the means of cure before decomposition of the lungs has advanced so far as to make recovery hopeless.

It can be proved by unimpeachable evidence that

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP

has cured more persons suffering with disease of the lungs than any other medicine. This preparation has been before the public for more than TWENTY YEARS, during which time many hypothetical "cures for consumption" have acquired temporary credit, which in most cases was of very short duration; but Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup has maintained its popularity, enduring the test of innumerable trials, and triumphed over all opposition. It now enjoys an established reputation, and its claims to public favor and confidence admit of no dispute.

ITS OPERATION.

This medicine heals abscesses and tubercles on the lungs, prevents the unhealthy secretions of the bronchial tubes, and removes from them those accumulations of morbid matter which cause oppression of the breast, difficulty of breathing, &c. It likewise soothes those irritations of the respiratory organs which produce coughs, and which, if neglected, are very apt to terminate in consumption. Cankor in the throat, scrofulous humors, or any kind of humors in the system, must yield to Pulmonic Syrup.

In connection with the Pulmonic Syrup, and to assist the operation thereof,

SCHENCK'S

SEAWEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS

Frequently have to be prescribed. In certain cases these medicines are useful and powerful auxiliaries. They give tone to the stomach and strength to the whole system; they incite the liver to healthy action, correct the vitiated bile and purify the blood, and thus remove that scrofulous condition of the body which prepares the way for consumption, liver complaint, and other dangerous disorders.

Each medicine is accompanied by printed directions in four different languages, English, French, German and Spanish.

Consumptives should understand that the great danger is in DELAY. Their disease is a perilous one and it admits of no parleying or dilatory movements. If you neglect to apply for relief until all the resources of nature are exhausted—until the lungs are comparatively wasted away—it is too much to expect that any medicine can help you. Dr. Schenck is acquainted with all the phases of pulmonary disease; for many years his attention has been confined to this branch of medical practice. His time is completely occupied, day and night, in the examination of diseased lungs, in giving advice, and in traveling from one city to another to attend to his numerous patients, and he has suites of rooms in several different cities, expressly for this purpose.

DR. SCHENCK'S RESPIROMETER

is believed to be the only instrument which is really useful in ascertaining the condition of the lungs and the extent of pulmonary disease in all its variations.

In almost every square of Philadelphia there are persons who have been cured of consumption, in its several stages, by the use of Dr. Schenck's medicines, and in a very short time in Boston he will be able to show some of the most wonderful cures ever recorded in this section of the country. The last time he was here, his rooms at the Marlboro' were thronged with patients each day. Many that visited him only a month before, apparently in a hopeless condition, were so much benefited that their statement inspired hope to all in his rooms to hear their own story of the the beneficial effects of his medicines. In bleeding of the lungs he has done wonders. Many persons have been restored to health by these remedies after being confined to their beds, reduced to mere skeletons, and troubled with cough, night sweats, hectic fever, and all the other indications of an advanced stage of the disease. It cannot be doubted that many lives have been saved by a timely resort to these remedies. It is true that in all cases where cures are effected the patient must have some lungs remaining; for if, as it was intimated above, the lungs have been destroyed by the disease, a cure is not to be expected. But thousands of

VICTIMS OF CONSUMPTION

have descended to their graves, who might have been cured if they had come to Dr. Schenck in time, and placed themselves under his directions. It is a common error, and often a fatal one, to obtain from "physicians" and other rooms medicine to allay the cough, until such medicine loses its effect, and then the patient sinks and dies. It is not decided that some who take Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup die also. Perhaps they commence too late. It was stated at the outset that this medicine cannot create new lungs. This is a work which belongs not to human art, but to Divine Omnipotence. All that Dr. Schenck claims for his medicines is their ability to regulate and invigorate the whole system, to ripen the abscesses, and facilitate the discharge of the morbid matter, to relax the mucous membrane of the bronchial tubes, and to dislodge from those tubes the tough phlegm or purulent matter which obstructs them and produces serious diseases of the organs of respiration.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic each, $1 50 per bottle, or $2 50 the half dozen, or two bottles of Syrup and one of Tonic for $3 75. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box.

DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row, Agents.

Dr. SCHENCK can be found at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, every Tuesday, from 9 A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M., for consultation and advice. He makes no charges for advice, but for a thorough examination of the lungs with the Respirometer he charges $3.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE "TIMES" REVIEW OF McCLELLAN

BY WILLIAM SWINTON.

PRICE 15 CENTS.

A few copies of this valuable document, which has attracted so much attention, are for sale at the TIMES Office. Sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of 15 cents.

IMMENSE PRICES PAID FOR OLD BOOKS.

10,000 Photographic Albums, at our price.
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200,000 Stereoscopic Views Cases, at any price,
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OWING TO THE RECENT DISSOLUTION AND REORGANIZATION OF OUR FIRM,
WE DESIRE TO REALIZE AT ONCE
UPON OUR SUPERB STOCK OF
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
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THEREFORE OFFER THE ENTIRE STOCK OF
THE LATE FIRM,
AMOUNTING TO OVER
$400,000,
CONSISTING OF
WINTER, SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,
AT A LARGE REDUCTION
FROM PRESENT PRICES

Our fine stock of piece goods will be made to order in our best styles, at the SAME LIBERAL ABATEMENT IN PRICE.

DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF GRAND-ST.,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

GEO. C. PARKER & BRO.,
Corner Washington and Murray sts.,
Have on hand a large stock of
FIRST QUALITY
MACKEREL, CODFISH, SALMON, HERRING,
BEEF, PORK, LARD, BUTTER, CHEESE, &c.,
which they are selling low for cash.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

**ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,

FINANCIAL.

BOOKS NOW CLOSING.

NO LIABILITIES TO STOCKHOLDERS.

THE
FIRST NATIONAL PETROLEUM CO.,
OF
NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA.

Organized under the Laws of the State of New-York, January, 1865.

CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000,
In 200,000 Shares of $5 each.

A Limited amount of Stock reserved at $3 a Share.

Two new Wells on Company's Property, now yielding 70 Barrels Daily. Five Wells now going down.

Dividend paying from the start.

OFFICE, NO. 106 BROADWAY.

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GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.
MAHLON S. FROST,
(Of Titusville, Penn.)

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Of New-York—Chas. H. Applegate, John L. Douglass, Chas. A. Crane, John B. Bonton, John O. Hoyt, Samuel S. Rooney.

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LANDS ON OIL CREEK AND CHERRY RUN.

PROPERTY NO. 1—SEVENTY BARRELS OF OIL DAILY.

A perpetual lease of two and a half acres on the celebrated Buchanan Farm, at the junction of Oil Creek and Cherry Run. Two new oil wells now in operation, yielding seventy barrels daily, of which one-half goes to the First National Petroleum Company.

The present supply of oil is equivalent to the payment of at least Two per Cent. monthly dividends to the stockholders upon their investments.

First Dividend of Two Per Cent. for February.

Near this property are the famous "Phillips," "Woodruff," "Hammond," and other wells, which have been flowing two or three years, and are still pouring in constant streams. Several new wells will immediately be sunk by the company. Engines, tools and tubing now on the ground.

PROPERTY NO. 2—FORTY ACRES OF THE HATCH FARM.

This property, owned in fee, lies just north of Plumer, on both sides of Cherry Run, in a direct line between the "Noble" well, which flowed 2,000 barrels daily, and the new 300-barrel well on Pithole Creek, owned by the United States Petroleum Company) and but a little distance from each. One hundred new wells are now going down between the Hatch farm and Oil Creek. A large flow of oil has just been struck on the northern verge of the property. The "Coquette" well of 700 barrels, the "Maple Shade" well of 800 barrels, the "Irving" well of 300 barrels, the Story farm, the Rynd farm, and Tarr farm are in the immediate vicinity.

Six new wells will be sunk on the property during the Spring and Summer. Room for over 200 wells. No well has ever been sunk on Cherry Run without striking oil.

PROPERTY NO. 3—FIVE WELLS NOW GOING DOWN.

A parcel of land on the well-known McFate farm, on Cherry Run. Five wells now being bored—one having reached the depth of over 300 feet. The First National Petroleum Company has a landed interest in all the oil produced, without spending a penny or doing a day's work. The "Reed" well of 200 bbls., the "Prince" and "Auburn" of 150 bbls. each, and other great wells, are near by.

PROPERTY NO. 4—117 ACRES OF THE KIGHFLIN FARM.

All on Oil Creek, just above Titusville, and owned in fee. Regarded by experienced oil operators as one of the finest oil properties in Pennsylvania. Value of the land daily enhanced by oil discoveries and strikes on all sides of it. Room on the property for over 500 wells. Several will be sunk immediately.

PROPERTY NO. 5—200 ACRES IN WEST VIRGINIA.

The lease of about 200 acres of rich oil bearing lands on the Little Kanawha and Dunkard Creek, in West Virginia, giving to the First National Petroleum Company seven-eighths of all the oil. The Property is near the noted Sunnin Springs Well, and in the great upheaval range, which has always been found to contain oil in large quantities. Wells will be sunk immediately.

PROPERTY NO. 6.

A lease of 200 acres of first-class oil-bearing lands, also on Little Kanawha River and Dunkard Creek, in the vicinity of Property No. 5.

THE RESERVED SHARES—ALL STOCKHOLDERS ON AN EQUAL FOOTING.

Subscriptions will be received, until further notice, for a limited amount of capital stock, at the lowest cash price of $3 a share, par value $5, the same being full paid up stock, free from all assessments and liabilities, in which respect the original subscribers, and those who may now put down their names, stand on precisely the same footing.

MOST OF THE RESERVED STOCK HAVING ALREADY SEEN TAKEN, THE BOOKS WILL POSITIVELY BE CLOSED ON THE 20TH INST.

BIRNEY & UNDERHILL,
(LATE OFFICERS OF EAST RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY,)
BROKERS IN
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE,
NO. 68 WALL-ST.

REFER BY PERMISSION TO
Hon. Aaron Vanderpool, Samuel Sloan, Esq.,
Hon. William Kelly, Joseph Walker, Esq.,
John P. Yelverton, Esq., Prest. Bank of N. America.
Henderson Moore, Esq., of J. M. Oppenheim & Co.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Jan 25, 1865.

WHEREAS—BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the American National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act;

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "the American National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 26th day of January, 1865.
(Signed) HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE.
NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER RECTOR-ST.

The proprietors of the Public Petroleum Stock Exchange have fixed the rate of admission for membership at one hundred dollars per annum, from and after MONDAY, the 13th inst.

The enterprise having proved a success beyond our expectations, and the present room being found inadequate, arrangements are already in progress for occupying much larger quarters immediately in the vicinity of the other board.

REMOVAL.
THE OFFICES OF THE
HARMONY
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
have been removed from No. 50 Wall-st. to
No. 158 BROADWAY.

Cash Capital.....$300,000 00
Surplus.....187,210 11
Total Assets.....$487,210 11
Liabilities.....18,000 00

R. O. GLOVER, President.
D. D. GASSNER, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

PARTIES HOLDING THIRTY (30) DOLLAR compound coupons on the three years' seven and three-tenth bonds, maturing on the 15th inst., are requested to have them in, with schedules, at any time before that date.

Holders complying with the above, will have their coupons examined and checks given for them on the 16th, after 3 o'clock P. M.

Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the National Department of this office.

(Signed) JOHN A. STEWART,
Assistant Treasurer.

NOTICE—THE EAST RIVER BANK WILL ORGANIZE as soon as practicable as a National Bank, having the capital increased to $300,000.

Having a surplus of over 40 per cent., a dividend in stock of 25 per cent. will be made to present shareholders; the remainder of the surplus will be participated in by the increased stock.

Subscription book open at the bank, No. [illegible] corner of the Dock.

WM. S. CARNAN, Cashier.

COMMISSIONER FOR [illegible]
Office 170 Pearl-st., East River Bank.

FINANCIAL.

LAWRENCE, BALDWIN & CO.,
NO. 70 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BANKS, BANKERS AND DEALERS
SUPPLIED WITH
10-40s, 5-20s, 7-30s, 6s of '81
AND UNITED STATES DEBT CERTIFICATES
ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

PETROLEUM
AND ALL OTHER
STOCKS, BONDS, &C.
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION ONLY.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
accounts of Banks, Bankers, and Individuals.

DEWITT C. LAWRENCE, Member New-York Stock Exchange.
SIMEON BALDWIN, Jr., Member New-York Petroleum Stock Board, and the New-York Mining Exchange.
CYRUS J. LAWRENCE, Late Cyrus J. Lawrence & H. Falle.
WILLIAM A. HALSTED.

10-40 BONDS.
5-20 BONDS.
6s OF '81 BONDS.
MARCH, MAY AND JULY
COUPONS CASHED IN GOLD,
BY
HENRY A. HEISER SONS,
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 44 Pine-st.

In view of the prospect of PEACE and a FALL IN GOLD, holders of Gold Bonds will do well to detach the Coupons and realize the interest at present rates for Gold.

Parties residing out of the city wishing to cash their Coupons can forward them by express, and we will return the Gold or its value in greenbacks, as desired.

REMOVAL.

THE OLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have removed to No. 156 Broadway, between Liberty-st. and Maiden-lane.

PETROLEUM

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND BALTIMORE CONSOLIDATED
PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY.
CAPITAL, $1,500,000, DIVIDED INTO 300,000 SHARES.
PAR VALUE, $5.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $1 PER SHARE.
NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT OR CALL ON THE SUBSCRIBERS, AS 50,000 SHARES ARE RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT—J. S. CLARK, of New-York.
VICE PRESIDENT—R. A. WISHART, New-York.
TREASURER—H. F. DEVOE, New-York.
SECRETARY—J. CONKLIN, New-York.
DIRECTORS.
R. V. B. KETCHUM, Baltimore, Md.
O. KING, Baltimore, Md.
J. H. GOULD, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. WOODRUFF, Baltimore, Md.
R. H. WISHART, New-York.
Dr. T. S. KING, New-York.
A. CLARK, Tar Farm, Pa.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Pa.
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENTS:
J. S. CLARK, N. Y. A. CLARK, Tar Farm, Pa.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Pa.
OFFICES:
No. 71 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Nos. 619 and 614 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILA.,
No. 147 BALTIMORE-ST.,
BALTIMORE, MD.

The company is organized under the laws of the State of New-York. The principal office is No. 71 Broadway, with branch offices in Philadelphia and Baltimore, for the convenience of subscribers, where the certificates of stock will be issued to subscribers without delay. The property, embracing upward of 635 acres, has been selected with great care during the last three years, by those of the directors who have been constantly operating on Oil Creek, and throughout the entire oil region of Pennsylvania, as well as Western Virginia, and was not selected to sell, but for the purpose of development and producing oil, having now some ten wells under contract, and being bored with vigor, besides those already completed and producing, making in all 13 wells now on the property. Every acre of this Company's property is bottom, and the best of boring land, much of it on Oil Creek, Cherry Run, Cherry Tree Creek, Walnut Bend, Allegheny River, and other streams where the lands are being developed with good success and prospects of a very large product of oil.

OFFICE IN NEW-YORK, where Prospectus, Maps and every information can be obtained,
No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE
EMPIRE CITY OIL COMPANY.
CAPITAL.....$400,000
100,000 SHARES.....PAR VALUE $4 EACH
OFFICE, NO. 69 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

The subscription book will positively close on the 1st day of March, 1865.

A limited number of shares can be had at the SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2 PER SHARE.

BOARD OF TRUSTEE:
ISAAC O. BARKER, Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.
SAMUEL BARTON, Cashier Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.
N. B. LABAU, No. 69 Wall-st.
WILLIAM B. ALLEN, Allaire Works.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, No. 136 Broadway.
JEREMIAH SIMONSON, Greenpoint.
H. M. KINNIE, Kinnie & Carver, No. 17 Broad-st.
J. VAN ORDEN, East River Bank.
SMITH BARKER, Jr., No. 5 Bowling-green.
OFFICERS:
N. B. LABAU, President.
W. H. HUBBARD, Secretary.
SMITH BARKER, Jr., Treasurer.
BANKS & ANDERSON, Attorneys.

This company have EIGHT WELLS and two Oil Refineries now in operation. A large cash capital has been provided for in the organization of the company, which, with the improvements already existing, insure permanent success. Prospectus, with full particulars, can be had at the office of the company, No. 69 Wall-st.

Agents to receive subscriptions:
Messrs. GARSCHE & MINTON, No. 3 Broad-st.
N. T. HUBBARD, No. 27 Front-st.
KINNIE & CARVER, No. 17 Broad-st.

PETROLEUM

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
STOCK AUCTIONEERS,
BROKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
NO. 52 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ OIL STOCKS of first-class companies, that we can recommend as good investments, may at all times be found at our office, and at the lowest market rates, in lots to suit the purchasers.

SALES MADE AT THE REGULAR PETROLEUM STOCK BOARD, at their two sessions, daily, 11¾ o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M. ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

GREAT NORTHERN OIL CO.
OFFICE, NO. 67 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEAR BROADWAY.
Capital.....$2,000,000
Manufacturers and Sole Proprietors of the
HENDRICK LUBRICATOR.
Also dealers in SPERM, LARD, WHALE and other OILS.

OFFICERS.
JOHN BRYAN, President, New-York.
JACOB S. ATWOOD, Vice-President.
J. A. WISNER, Secretary and Treasurer.
E. E. HENDRICK, Superintendent.
WM. N. MARCUS, General Agent.

OIL LAND ADVENTURE.

Capitalists who desire really valuable oil lands, are invited to join the advertiser in securing what he, (an old resident of the Pennsylvania oil region,) believes to be the most valuable tract on the Allegheny River, with a view to the organization of a mammoth oil company, and the energetic development of the lands. Call at Room No. 257 St. Nicholas Hotel, from 4 to 6 P. M. this day and Monday, 13th.

NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY will receive proposals at the office of the Company, No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York, and Plumer, Venango County, Penn., until noon on Saturday, the 25th of February next, for leasing parts of the large and valuable oil producing territory now in possession of the Company on Pithole Creek, and at Walnut Bend, Allegheny River, Venango County, Penn. Most of the property on Pithole Creek is in the immediate vicinity of the "Frazier Well," recently developed by the Company, and now flowing from 250 to 300 barrels of oil per day.

Maps of the property can be seen at the offices of the Company, where further information will be given.

By order of the Board,
P. G. FENNING, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1865.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO &, CO., No. 84 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.

For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

$100,000 OF LONG DOCK BRIE RAILROAD COMPANY Seven per Cent. Bonds for sale, in sums to suit, by
LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 22 William-st.

CANADA OIL LANDS.

Valuable oil lands in the Township of Kaniskillen and vicinity, Canada West, for sale by
LEE & ELY,
No. 54 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE
'OLD DOMINION'
PETROLEUM COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL, $750,000,
DIVIDED INTO 75,000 SHARES,
AT $10 PAR VALUE.

WORKING CAPITAL, $100,000 IN CASH

ALLAN CAMPBELL, President.
WALTON W. EVANS, Vice-President.
S. VAN BENSCHOTEN, Secretary and Treasurer.

TRUSTEES:
ALLEN CAMPBELL, JOSEPH W. ALSOP,
WALTON W. EVANS, JOHN RUTHERFORD,
EDWIN SARTLETT, S. VAN BENSCHOTEN,
J. E. ZIMMERMANN, FRED'K W. JONES,
WILLIAM FRAZIER, of Marietta, Ohio.

The subscription price is $5 per share. No further call or assessment to be made on subscribers.

The Prospectus of the Company may be had at the office of the "UNITED STATES" PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 47 Exchange-place, or at the office of Messrs. RUNDLE, JONES & RUDGE, No. 172 Pearl-st.

At both of which places Subscription Books are now opened.

UNITED STATES
6 PER CENT.
DEBT CERTIFICATES
BOUGHT AND SOLD
BY
G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., CORNER PINE.

CHEMICAL PETROLEUM COMPANY.

Organized under the Mining and Manufacturing Laws of the State of New-York.

Capital, $250,000 in 50,000 shares, $5 each, par value.

22,000 SHARES OFFERED AT $3 EACH, WITHOUT FURTHER ASSESSMENT.

$50,000 WORKING CAPITAL.

Office, No. 117 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICERS.

GEO. W. KENDALL, of C. C. Duncan & Co., President.
CLARK BELL, of Pacific Railroad, Vice President.
OTIS KIMBALL, late Cashier City Bank, Bath, Maine, Secretary.
JOHN H. HESERT, President Vesta Petroleum and Refining Co., Treasurer.
EDW. P. HOLLISTER, No. 68 Wall-st., Counsel.

TRUSTEES.

GEO. W. KENDALL, JOHN H. HESERT,
HENRY J. OVERMANN, CLARK BELL,
EDWARD P. HOLLISTER.

The basis and aliment of this company consists of most valuable lands on Pithole Creek, Penn., and on Goose Creek and Hughes River, West Va.; are in immediate proximity to railroad and river communications, plentifully timbered, and have been selected at great expense of time and money, and after having been *personally inspected* by the directors of the company.

Several Wells are being most vigorously put down.

One to three hundred barrel wells are in immediate neighborhood of those being sunk by the company.

SMALL CAPITAL—LARGE SASIS.

A limited number of shares may be subscribed at the office of the company, and also of
JOHN H. HESERT, No. 4 Cedar-st.
HENRY J. OVERMANN, No. 119 Pearl-st.
EDW. P. HOLLISTER, No. 68 Wall-st.

GAS AND OIL STOCKS.

The owner of a large amount of stocks of GAS COMPANIES in different cities will exchange for good OIL STOCKS. For information, address Box No. 731 Post-office, Philadelphia.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1864:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec 31, 1864.....	$7,558,437 26
Premiums on Policies not marked off Jan. 1, 1864.....	2,407,334 61
Total amount of Marine Premiums.....	$9,965,771 86
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.	
Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec. 31, 1864.....	$7,964,369 14
Losses paid during the same period.....	$3,315,692 67
Returns of Premiums and Expenses.....	1,313,299 63
The company has the following Assets:	
United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks.....	$4,974,715 00
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise.....	2,187,960 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages.....	143,760 00
Dividends on Stocks, interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the company, estimated at.....	120,813 89
Premium notes and bills receivable.....	2,976,016 99
United States Gold Coin.....	541,899 63
Cash in Bank.....	288,432 91
Total amount of assets.....	$11,133,689 42

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 7th of February next.

After reserving three and one half million dollars of profit, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1863 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 7th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1864, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 4th of April next.

The profits of the company, ascertained from July 1, 1842, to Jan. 1, 1864, for which certificates were issued, amount to..... $16,961,020
Additional from Jan. 1, 1864, to Jan. 1, 1865..... 2,740,000
Total profits for 22½ years..... $19,691,020
The certificates previous to 1863 have been redeemed by cash..... 12,653,730
Net earnings remaining with the company on Jan 1, 1865..... $7,037,290

By order of the Board.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Acting Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	William Sturgis, Jr.,
Charles Dennis,	Henry K. Bogert,
W. H. H. Moore,	William E. Dodge,
Henry Coit,	Dennis Perkins,
William C. Pickersgill,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,
Lewis Curtis,	J. Henry Burgy,
Charles H. Russell,	Cornelius Grinnell,
Lowell Holbrook,	C. A. Hand,
K. Warren Weston,	Watts Sherman,
Royal Phelps,	R. J. Howland,
Caleb Barstow,	Benjamin Babcock,
A. P. Pillot,	Fletcher Westray,
Daniel S. Miller,	Ron't B. Minturn, Jr.,
Joshua J. Henry,	Gordon W. Burnham,
George G. Hobson,	Frederick Chauncey,
David Lane,	James Low,
James Srice,	Charles H. Marshall.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,

WILL receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.

We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s, OF 1881,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS,
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

IRVING BANK, New-York, Feb. 7, 1865.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank, held on the 6th inst., the following-named persons were duly elected:

John Castree,	David B. Moses,
John Romer,	Vanderbilt L. Buxton,
Herman H. Brunjes,	Isaac Odell,
Wm. A. Thomson,	Charles Burkhalter,
John T. Wilson,	Hector Armstrong.
Harvey P. Farrington.	

And for Inspectors of the next election:
Thomas M. Hooker, P. J. Rouk, David Quackenbush.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, JOHN CASTREE was unanimously reelected President.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 25, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15, 1865, in accordance with the amended by-law. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 4 until Feb. 16.

GEO. H. BUSSELL, Secretary.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of this association will be held at their bank, No. 6 Nassau-st., on the 14th day of February next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said bank.

C. N. JORDAN, Cashier.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1865.

FINANCIAL.

THE
PACIFIC COAST
PETROLEUM COMPANY,
OF
NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL STOCK.....$5,000,000
Divided into 50,000 shares of the par value of $100.
Working capital $800,000 in stock, and $100,000 in cash.
Hon. JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, President.
Hon. JAMES WADSWORTH, Vice-President.
EDWARD S. RICH, Treasurer.
LEWIS BENTON, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Hon. James De Peyster Ogden, of New-York.
Hon. James Wadsworth, of James Wadsworth & Co., No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.
George W. Tuttle, of Stout & Tuttle, leather dealers, No 2 Ferry-st., New-York.
Richard J. Sherman, of Rich, Sherman & Co., bankers, No. 30 Pine-st., New-York.
Lewis Benton, Counselor-at-law, No. 112 Broadway, New-York.
William F. Hall, of Northrop, Hall & Co., No. 112 Broadway, New-York.
Thomas A Scott, Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
R. S. S. Andros, of Andros & Cole, Boston, Massachusetts.
Hon. Levi Parsons, San Francisco, California.

The subscription price is $20 per share for a limited amount of stock. No further call or assessment to be made on subscribers; $100,000 is reserved for a working capital, and $800,000 in stocks at par, for the future development of the company's property.

Its property consists of a perpetual lease of about 75,000 acres of oil territory in Sao Luis, Obispo County, State of California, lying on and near the Pacific Ocean, being all the following five ranches, viz.:

I. The Manuela Ranch, containing 16,964.83 acres.
II. The Arroyo Grande Ranch, containing 4,437.38 acres.
III. The Balsas Chemical Ranch, containing 14,335.29 acres.
IV. The Pisina Ranch, containing 8,838.89 acres.
V. The Stone Corral Ranch, containing 30,911 20 acres.

The titles of these large tracts have been thoroughly examined and approved by Judge Parsons, of San Francisco.

All reports, written and verbal, of gentlemen who, during the past year, have visited and thoroughly examined this property carefully and scientifically, concur in representing it as overflowing with petroleum. They say: "The Ranches are splendid estates, but their value is in their almost fabulous wealth in the best of oil."

The company's lands extend for over ten miles on San Luis Bay, on the Pacific coast, with a good roadstead, where shipments can be made with facility to San Francisco, South America, Australia, China and New-York.

The lands have a gentle slope to San Luis Bay, and there is full assurance of the practicability of conducting the oil, at a moderate expense, through pipes from the wells to reservoirs or tanks, to be constructed at this point, when it can be sent to the markets of the world, either in its crude state or refined, according to the demand.

The cost of shipping will not exceed 75 cents per barrel, and the company will be enabled to deliver petroleum at New-York at $5 per barrel, and at Australia and China at reduced rates.

It is designed to develop fully and practically, the means and wealth of this property at the earliest practicable moment.

The varied details giving all the information that can be required with a general description of the character, advantages and prospects of the company's property, are fully and plainly set forth in the prospectus.

The PACIFIC COAST PETROLEUM COMPANY, of New-York, have been duly organized under the laws of this State, with a sufficient capital to render available its capabilities and resources in what is believed to be an unlimited supply of Petroleum, not surpassed in quality.

Subscriptions for the Stock of the company have been opened at the offices of
JAMES WADSWORTH & CO., No. 61 Cedar-st., N.Y.
RICH, SHERMAN & CO., No. 30 Pine-st., N. Y.
NORTHRUP, HALL & CO., No. 112 Broadway.
LEWIS BENTON, Secretary, No. 112 Broadway,
where the prospectus can be obtained.

Subscriptions payable as above when the sum of $250,000 is subscribed.

THE HENRY BEND PETROLEUM COMPANY.

CAPITAL, $300,000,
DIVIDED INTO 30,000 SHARES.
PAR VALUE, $10 EACH.

OFFICERS:
President: C. V. B. OSTRANDER. Treasurer: HORATIO DORR.
Secretary: HARRY BURRELL, Jr.

Trustees:
C. V. B. OSTRANDER, President Merchants Fire Insurance Company.
HORATIO DORR, Secretary Atlantic Fire Insurance Company.
THOMAS R. HAWLEY, of Messrs. Hawley & Howe.
SEYMOUR BURRELL, No. 64 Pearl-st.
AMOS C. LITTLE, No. 289 Washington-st.
JOHN D. WING, of Messrs. Wing & Evans.
CHARLES G. BARRETT, of Messrs. Randolph & Skidmore.
MANNING DANIELS, 259 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

Superintendents:
FRANK W. ALLIN, Esq., Oil City.
J. VAN NOSTRAND DORR, Assistant, at Wells.

The projectors, not desiring to form a company for the sole purpose of selling stock, but for permanent investment and security, have placed it before the public in its present desirable form of a small capital and a full paid stock.

The property was selected with great care, and personally examined by trustees, and so divided among different localities as to avoid undue risks.

The present receipts from the two producing wells, "Holiday" and "Auborn," are sufficient for regular monthly dividends, and when the six wells now going down are completed, large and satisfactory results are confidently expected.

In addition, the company propose sinking other wells as soon as the machinery can be placed upon the ground, and have reserved no ample fund for that purpose.

Stockholders are free from all personal liability.

The subscription books are now open for a limited number of shares, to be issued for purchase of above described property, at the following places of business:

C. V. S. OSTRANDER, Merchants' Fire Insurance Company, corner Pine-st. and Broadway.
SEYMOUR BURRELL, No. 64 Pearl-st.
Messrs. RALPH, KING & PATCHEN, 59 Beaver-st.
Messrs. WYCKOFF & LITTLE, No. 158 Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.
MANNING DANIELS, 259 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.
And at the present office of the company,
No. 14 WALL STREET,
(Atlantic Fire Insurance Company,)
where maps of the property may be seen and full explanations afforded.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-STREET, N. Y.,
GOVERNMENT AGENTS
FOR THE SALE OF THE
NATIONAL 7-30 LOAN.

These bonds are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, dated Aug. 15, 1864, and convertible in three (3) years from that time into the Popular 6-20 Loan Gold-bearing Interest.

Also, buy and sell at market rates all classes of Government securities. Maturing certificates of indebtedness collected or purchased.

Railway stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission.

WM. S. CHARNLEY. W. T. HATCH.
CHARNLEY & HATCH,
NO. 34 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.
AGENTS FOR
7 3-10 NATIONAL LOAN

Notes ready for immediate delivery in any amount. The largest discount allowed to Banks, Bankers and Brokers.

LEE & ELY, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST.—Petroleum lands in Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia for sale. Stocks of all descriptions bought and sold on commission.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
have all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
bought and sold at market rates.

LITTLE KANAWHA
AND
ELK RIVER
PETROLEUM AND MINING CO.
SUBSCRIPTION TO BE CLOSED.
CASH WORKING CAPITAL $150,000.

OFFICERS:
OLIVER E. WOOD, President.
JAMES CRUIKSHANK, Vice-President.
CHARLES J. MARTIN, Treasurer.
JAMES WADSWORTH, Secretary.
E. R. BLACKWELL, Consulting Engineer and General Superintendent.

TRUSTEES:
PAUL N. SPOFFORD, of Spofford, Tileston & Co., New-York.
CHARLES J MARTIN, President Home Insurance Co., New-York.
Hon. ROGER AVERILL, Danbury, Conn.
Hon. ALBERT L. CATLIN, Burlington, Vt.
JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway, New-York.
OLIVER E. WOOD, No. 26 Barcley-st., New-York.
JAMES WADSWORTH, of James Wadsworth & Co., No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.
JOHN W. STRONG, Detroit, Mich.
EDWARD M. MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

The subscription is so nearly completed that it is intended to close the same on or before the 25th of February.

Subscription $750,000, of which $600,000 purchases the end, to wit: 62,500 ACRES. The remaining $150,000 is the permanent cash working capital of the company.

Capital stock, $6,000,000. Par value of shares, $100. Subscribers to this purchase will receive eight shares of stock for each one hundred dollars subscribed. Lands located on the Little Kanawha and Elk Rivers, in the Counties of Gilmer and Braxton, in the very heart of the oil region of West Virginia.

Professor Richardson reports: "Your property is the very centre of West Virginia oil region; it has numerous oil s springs along the banks of its streams, one of which vies with the famous 'Burning Spring' itself."

Professor Shepherd, of New-Haven, Conn., reports: "I consider it eminently oil-producing land. The oil-bearing shales underlie it extensively, and the long lines of carburetted hydrogen or illuminating gas springs, some of which I saw burning, as well as the appearance of oil itself on the surface of the tract, fully confirm me in this belief.

There can be no doubt that along your creeks and tributaries there is a large extent of valuable oil-producing territory. The prodigious amount of bituminous and cannel coal, iron ore, limestone and fire-clays embodied in the high hills on your property, the tops and slopes of which are covered with an extraordinary growth of white oak and other heavy timbers, add immensely to its value."

These views are fully indorsed by the reports of the most practical and experienced men from the oil districts of both Pennsylvania and Virginia.

The company consider themselves fortunate in having secured the services of Mr. Blackwell, a practical civil engineer, for the general superintendency, so well known as the late Chief Engineer and Superintendent of the Commissioners of Washington Heights, New-York City.

Arrangements are in rapid progress for the immediate development of the property, on a scale commensurate with its value and extent.

Subscriptions, payable at the time of subscribing, or one-half in cash, and the balance in thirty days from the time of closing of the subscription, can be made in person or by letter, at the office of the undersigned, No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York; 1. K. Dobson, No. 42 State-st., Boston, and John W. Strong, Detroit, Mich., where full information can be obtained.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

HOPE
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 92 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000 00
ASSETS.....$282,248 76

This company having DECLINED JOINING the combination of Fire Insurance Companies, is prepared to write policies on terms as favorable as are offered by any other responsible company, whether IN OR OUT of the board.

DIRECTORS.

HENRY M. TASER,	THOMAS P. CUMMINGS,
STEPH. CAMBRELENG,	THEODORE W. RILEY,
JOSEPH GRAFTON,	AMOS ROBSINS,
L. B. WARD,	D. LYDIG SUYDAM,
STEPHEN HYATT,	J. W. MERSEREAU,
JACOB REESE,	JOSEPH SKITTON,
ROBERT SCHELL,	WILLIAM H. TERRY,
JOHN PENFOLD,	WILLIAM REMSEN,
JAMES S. SANDFORD,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
FREDK. SCHUCHARDT,	JOSEPH FOULKE,
	JACOB REESE, President.

THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.
CHAS. D. HAMPSHORN, Asst. Secretary.

PIT-HOLE CREEK
AND
TWO-MILE RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY.

This Company own the fee-simple of lands on the celebrated Two-mile Run, and also, on Little Pit-Hole Creek, close to the second United States Well. The land is all borable, and parties are waiting the organization of the company to sink wells on leases, free of expense to this Company.

The capital being small, one such flowing well as that of the United States, on the same creek, would advance the stock from one dollar, the subscription price, to fifty dollars per share.

THE SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS ARE NOW OPEN
AT THE OFFICE OF
WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS,
No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

VERMILYE & CO. OFFER FOR SALE AT PAR,
MORRIS & ESSEX RAILROA

FINANCIAL.

THE

COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL STOCK..... .....$1,000,000
Divided into 200,000 Shares, at $5 per share.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE,
TO 50,000 SHARES ONLY, $2 50 PER SHARE.
STOCK ISSUED FULL PAID.
$50,000 CASH APPROPRIATED AS A WORKING CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT, ISAIAH LUKENS. VICE-PRESIDENT, WM. M. STEWART.
TREASURER, WM. D. SMITH. SECRETARY, E. J. HARRISON.
DIRECTORS.
ISAIAH LUKENS, ROBERT SMITH,
W. D. SMITH, EDWD. F. CUSHMAN,
W. M. STEWART.

OFFICES—NO. 42 PINE-STREET, NEW-YORK AND NOS. 23 AND 24 WASHINGTON BUILDINGS, (274 South Third-street, below Walnut,) PHILADELPHIA.

The intrinsic value of their territory is greater than that of any other oil company now before the public, with the same amount of capital.

The Directors invite all who desire investing in oil stocks to call at their offices and examine prospectus, draughts, &c., where they cannot fail to be satisfied that the

COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY

is organized on such a basis that stockholders cannot fail to realize a handsome profit aside from the question of oil altogether.

The books for subscription will be open for a short time longer at the offices of the company.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY,
No. 21 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

The annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the Continental Hotel, in the City of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The annual election of Directors will be held at the same place, on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on Saturday, Feb. 18, and reopened on Monday, Feb. 27.

J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

OIL AND COAL LANDS.

Several tracts in Braxton County, West Virginia, for sale by the subscriber.

TITLES WARRANTED. Apply Nos. 8 and 10 Wall-st., Room No. 41, between 11 and 2 o'clock.

E. HECKSCHER.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRteen directors of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company, will be held at the depot, 6th-av., corner of 43d-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 14, from 12 to 2 P. M.

HENRY S. MOORE, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1865.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR 9 Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of next election, will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th inst. Polls will open at 12 o'clock and close at 1 P. M. By order. W. H. COX, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD CO., DUBUQUE, Feb. 6, 1865.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will be closed from the 7th to the 14th inst., both days inclusive. LOUIS BOISOT.

LAND WARRANTS AND COLLEGE LAND SCRIP purchased and for sale.
UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS sold at a discount of 3 to 4½ per cent., by
C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 35 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS five per cent. coupon bonds, due in 1891; interest and Principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS

DIVIDEND.

SAFEST AND CHEAPEST SYSTEM OF INSURANCE.

FOURTH CONSECUTIVE SCRIP DIVIDEND OF SIXTY PER CENT.

WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY
NO. 172 BROADWAY, corner Maiden-lane,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1865.

CASH CAPITAL.....$400,000
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, Feb. 1, 1865...$660,000

A DIVIDEND OF (10) TEN PER CENT.

is this day declared, payable on demand in cash to stockholders.

Also, an Interest Dividend of (6) SIX PER CENT. on outstanding Scrip, payable 15th March, in cash.

ALSO,

A Scrip Dividend of (60) SIXTY PER CENT. on the earned Premiums of Policies entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending 31st January, 1865. BEING THE FOURTH CONSECUTIVE SCRIP DIVIDEND OF SIXTY PER CENT. DECLARED BY THIS COMPANY SINCE ITS ADOPTION OF THE PARTICIPATING SYSTEM. The Scrip will be ready for delivery on and after 15th March prox.

GEO. C. SATTERLEE, President.
HENRY WESTON, Vice-President.

WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.
WM. A. SCOTT, Assistant Secretary.

ELEVENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 1 PINE-ST., JAN. 26, 1865.

The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable (free of Government tax) on the 1st day of February, 1865.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

THE RENNEHOFF RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY.

The Trustees of this company have this day declared a Dividend of One Per Cent. on the capital stock, payable at the office of the company, No. 8 Pine-st., on the 15th day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 16th February.

DAVID S. DUNCOMB, President.
P. O. HARMON, Vice-President.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1865.

DIVIDEND.
UNITED PETROLEUM FARMS ASSOCIATION.,
Office No. 10 Pine-st., New-York.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Association, held at the office of Messrs Wed W. Clarke & Co., a dividend of 4 and ½ per cent. on the capital stock of the company ($10,000,000,) was declared (equal to 6 per cent. on the original subscription,) payable on the 20th inst., at the office of the company.

The transfer-books of the company will remain closed until March 1.

G. H. BISSELL, President.
W. R. FOSWICK, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Feb. 1, 1865.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given to the Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, that the following resolution was this day adopted by the Board of Directors of said company:

Resolved, That a dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, be declared by this company out of its net earnings for the last six months upon the Preferred and Common Stock, payable at the office of M. K. Jesup & Company, No. 59 Exchange-place, agents for the company in New-York City, on the 25th day of February, to the holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours, on the 11th day of February, on which day the books will be closed, and be opened on the 27th instant for transfers.

WM. H. LARRABEE, Secretary.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY will pay its Twenty-third Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, on and after Feb. 20, 1865. New-York stockholders will be paid by Henry Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company; Albany and Troy stockholders at the New-York State Bank; Utica stockholders at the Oneida Bank; Syracuse stockholders at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego.

Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office only.

LUTHER WRIGHT, Treasurer.
OSWEGO, Feb. 6, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE INDEMNITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 207 BROADWAY, COR. FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of (5) Five Per Cent., payable to the stockholders on demand, free of Government tax. WM. R. SHELDON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF ESSEXVALE COAL CO., ROOM NO. 44 TRINITY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Feb 1, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a dividend of five per cent., (5,) from the earnings for the three months ending 31st of December. Payable at their office on and after the 15th inst.; to stockholders of record on 10th inst.

G. LEE STOUT, Treasurer.

OCEAN BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 6th to the 10th inst.

CHARLES PALMER, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO 126 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL.....$500,000
ASSETS..... 775,243

AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. for the past six months has this day been declared, payable to the Stockholders on demand.

Having no connection with any ASSOCIATION or COMBINATION, this company will issue policies to merchants or others, either direct or through their representatives.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1865.

TENTH DIVIDEND.
CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Central Petroleum Company, held at their office, 6th inst., a Dividend of One per Cent. on their capital stock, ($5,000,000,) was declared for the month of January, payable at the office of the company, on the 15th inst. The transfer book will be closed from the 10th to the 16th inst.

WED. W. CLARKE, Secretary,
No. 10 Pine-st., New-York.

HAMPSHIRE AND BALTIMORE COAL CO.
NEW-YORK OFFICE, No. 59 TRINITY BUILDING,
JAN. 30, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. (5 per cent.) payable at this office on and after FRIDAY, the 10th of February. The transfer books will be closed on the 7th, until the 11th of February.

JOHN G. GREENLEEB, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—HUIDEKOPER PETROLEUM OIL CO. of New-York. The trustees of this company have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. upon the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on and after Monday the 20th of February inst., at the office of the company, No. 22 William-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 21st inst. inclusive.

L. M. HOFFMAN, Treasurer.
New-York, Feb. 9, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of 6 per cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand. AUGUSTUS COLSON, Jr. Secretary.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 67 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) Per Cent. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on demand, free of Government tax. WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Monday, Feb. 13. H. W. FORD, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 67 NASSAU-st., N. Y. OPEN EVERY DAY, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and TUESDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST (free from Government tax) allowed.

JAMES C. STONEALL, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE
QUOTA OF NEW-YORK.
15,000
VOLUNTEERS WANTED FOR NEW-YORK COUNTY,

INCREASED BOUNTIES AND HAND-MONEY.

At a meeting of the County Committee on Volunteering, held on Saturday, Feb. 11, 1865,

Present—ORISON BLUNT, Chairman,
Hon. M. T. BRENNAN, Esq., Comptroller,
Hon. ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
Hon. WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
Hon. WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor.

On motion of Supervisor William M. Tweed, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the county pay for a one-year recruit three hundred ($300) dollars bounty and fifty ($50) dollars hand-money.

For a two-year recruit four hundred ($400) dollars bounty and seventy-five ($75) dollars hand-money.

For a three-year recruit six hundred ($600) dollars bounty and one hundred ($100) dollars hand-money.

BOUNTIES.

FOR THREE-YEAR RECRUITS.

County	$600
Government	300
Total	$900

FOR TWO-YEAR RECRUITS.

County	$400
Government	200
Total	$600

FOR ONE-YEAR RECRUITS.

County	$200
Government	100
Total	$400

The Bounty to be paid to the recruit in his own hand, as provided in section five (5) of the State Law relating to Bounties, (viz Assembly bill No. 115 of 1865,) and the hand money to be paid to the person who may present the recruit.

By order of the committee,
CORNELIUS CORSON, Clerk.

THE DRAFT TO BE ENFORCED.
QUOTA OF THE CITY OVER 20,000.

Gentlemen liable to draft should register their names on the book of the association where alien and veteran substitutes will be mustered into the army, and their exemption papers correctly procured through the Provost-Marshals of their districts without any charge in advance or any inconvenience to them whatever. For reference, published lists are on file at the rooms of the association of over five hundred names of well-known business men in all the districts of the city, who have availed themselves of the facilities and inducements to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young men, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COSSETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genito-urinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, affectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and 162 Chambers-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions; address Box 2,359 N. Y. P. O.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in valu. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations. Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st., N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, informs ladies that "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION" is for every lady, but more particularly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., and No. 1 Vesey-st.

THE NEW PHRENOLOGICAL HEAD, with all the organs approved, by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, may be had of all druggists. Two sizes, price 75 cents and $1 50.

THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND all REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER soonor or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lots of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 8 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent affects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis.

DENTISTRY.

DR. WAIT, SR., DENTIST, NO. 263 4TH-av., corner 21st-st., having introduced the Nitrous Oxide (or laughing) Gas, can now give patients their choice between that and ether and chloroform, as constitutions and circumstances may require. Positively no pain or danger in extracting teeth. Terms moderate.

A MOST WONDERFUL DISCOVERY—Teeth extracted without pain or no charge. Beautiful teeth inserted at $1 each. Toothache cured and teeth filled with celebrated Boue filling. Operation warranted. J. JAY VILLERS, No. 155 Grand-st., two blocks from Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Feb. 7, 1865.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

Regulating, grading, setting and resetting curb and gutter in West-street from Hoboken-street to Hammond-street.

Regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter and flagging in Avenue A from Eighty-fourth to Ninety-third-street.

Flagging Manhattan-street between Ninth-avenue and Hudson River.

Flagging in Broadway from Fifty-fourth to Fifty-ninth-street.

Filling sunken lots in Seventy-eight-street between First and Second avenues.

Filling sunken lots in Fifty-ninth-street between First and Second avenues.

Regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter and flagging Little Twelfth-street from Tenth to Eleventh avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of West-street and both sides of the streets intersecting West-street to the extent of half the block east of West-street, from Hoboken to Hammond street.

Also all the lots on both sides of Avenue A, and on both sides of the intersecting streets to the extent of half the block on each side of Avenue A, from Eighty-fourth to Ninety-third-street.

Also all the lots on both sides of Manhattan-street, between Ninth-avenue and Hudson River.

Also all the lots on both sides of Broadway, from Fifty-fourth to Fifty-ninth-street.

Also all the lots on Fifty-ninth and Seventy-eighth streets, between First and Second avenues.

Also all the lots on both sides of Little Twelfth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenue, and the lots fronting on Eleventh avenue, east side, to the extent of half the block north and south of Twelfth-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to DANIEL E. DELAVAN, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER, } Board of Assessors.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.—OFFICE OF the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, No 23, Chambers-st., New-York, January 7, 1865.

Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of the real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York, for 1865, will be open for inspection and review from and after MONDAY, January 9, 1865, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1865, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period above-mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of the real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of the personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the city.

J. W. ALLEN,
G. H. PURSER,
C. B. WOODRUFF,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE OF the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room No. 12 City Hall, on Tuesday, the 14th instant, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to consider the application of Peter Randell for relief from assessment, and such other applications as are now pending before the Finance Committee. All persons interested in any application now before the Finance Committee are hereby notified to be present at the above-named time and place, without further notification.

LEWIS B. RYERS,
PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee on Finance.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 62 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically cures Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and unfits patients to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young men, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COSSETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genito-urinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, affectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and 162 Chambers-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions; address Box 2,359 N. Y. P. O.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in valu. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations. Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st., N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, informs ladies that "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION" is for every lady, but more particularly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., and No. 1 Vesey-st.

THE NEW PHRENOLOGICAL HEAD, with all the organs approved, by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, may be had of all druggists. Two sizes, price 75 cents and $1 50.

THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND all REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lots of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 8 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent affects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.
NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., N. Y.
NO. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.

Classes for gentlemen on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, in Brooklyn—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y., at 8 o'clock. Call for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING CLASSES—AT the Academy of Physical Culture, No. 49 West 14th-st., on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Young ladies, misses and masters at 2 P. M. Private evening classes for ladies and gentlemen at 8 o'clock. New classes forming.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
BOOTH'S HAMLET,
Now in the
THIRTEENTH WEEK
of a career of unbroken succession and undiminished success, and which has been enthroned by the enthusiastic fiat of the people and the press as
A PERMANENT INSTITUTION,
is presented
EVERY NIGHT,
with
ITS SPLENDID CAST
and
SUPERB SCENERY.
"ONE OF THE NOBLEST PIECES OF DRAMATIC ART EVER SEEN IN ANY LAND OR IN ANY AGE. WE TRUST IT WILL NOT BE WITHDRAWN UNTIL EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD IN THE COMMUNITY HAS SEEN IT."—*New-York Herald.*
Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½. Seats may be secured for any number of days in advance.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Mr Stuart has pleasure in announcing that, in compliance with the request of many families in Staten Island and of adjacent cities on the Hudson River and Harlem and New-Haven lines,
A GRAND MATINEE
OF BOOTH'S HAMLET
will take place on
SATURDAY NEXT, THE 18TH.

TO-NIGHT.
NIBLO'S SALOON.
MONDAY, FEB. 13, 1865.
MLLE. DE KATOW and
JAMES W. WEHLI.
FIRST GRAND CONCERT.
Assisted by Mlle. CALESTE HUNTLEY, pupil of Signor Bendelari; Signor LORENSO REMI, and J. NOLL'S STRING QUARTETTE.
PROGRAMME.
1. Aria—Vespres Siciliense.....Verdi
SIGNOR REMI.
2. Violoncello—Grand Fantasie "La Muette de Portici," composed for Mlle. de Katow, by.....F. Servais
MLLE. DE KATOW, accompanied by NOLL'S String Quartette and Piano.
3. Aria, Faust.....Gounod
SIGNOR REMI.
4. Piano-forte, a Romance Nouvelle, h. Bechanaie..Wehli
MR. JAS. W. WEHLI.
5. Der Wandarer.....Schubert
REMI.
6. Piano-forte—Fantasia, "Norma".....Wehli
MR. JAS. W. WEHLI.
PART TWO.
1. Violoncello—A Berceuse Scbubert, h. Adien Meria Stuart.....Servais
MLLE. DE KATOW,
2. Piano-forte—Polka de Concert.....Wehli
MR. JAS. W. WEHLI.
3. Andante and Boler—Sicillienne Vespres.....Vardi
MLLE. CALESTE HUNTLEY,
(Her first appearance.)
4. Piano-forte—Caprice on "Lucia," for the left hand only.....Wehli
MR. JAS. W. WEHLI.
5. Violoncello—Fantasia, Figlia dei Reggimento..Servais
MLLE. DE KATOW.
6. Grand Duetto .....Fontana
MLLE. CALESTE HUNTLEY and SIGNOR REMI.
Conductors..... Signori SENDELARI and ROSA
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8.
Admission $1. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.
Tickets can be secured at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Wm. Hall & Son's, No. 539 Broadway, and Sibell's, No. 5 Wall-st.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ OF NEW-YORK.
THE ANNUAL
GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL,
will take place at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY, FEB. 16, 1865.
TICKETS $5,
admitting one gentleman and one lady.
EXTRA LADY'S TICKET, $2,
To be had only from members of the Society by way of introduction.

The following regulations will be strictly adhered to: No tickets sold at the door, and none received which do not bear the name of the gentleman introduced and the member introducing. Tickets, without exception, not transferable. The check attached to each ticket will be demanded at the door, the ticket itself to be retained by the holder, and to be shown to the committee in the ball-room, if required.

The most rigid control will be maintained.
GEORGE NEBBACH, Secretary.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE,
AND GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION,
NOS. 485 & 487 BROADWAY,
OPEN DAILY, FROM 10 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
THE LIVING GIRAFFE,
THE ENORMOUS ELEPHANT HANNIBAL,
THE ABYSSINIAN ISEX, or MT. SINIA JAAL,
an extraordinary animal, just arrived.
THE WHITE POLAR BEAR,
CAMELS AND DROMEDARIES,
and an unparalleled collection of
RARE BEASTS AND BIRDS
may be seen throughout the Day and Evening.
THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY
at 11½ A. M., 3, and 8½ P. M., introducing the
INTELLECTUAL APE, SIGNOR VICTOR,
THE ELEPHANT TIPPOO SAIB,
AND HIGHLY-TRAINED PONIES, MONKEYS, MULES, LIONS, TIGERS, AND LEOPARDS.
ADMISSION ONLY 25 CENTS.

IMMENSE MUSICAL SUCCESS.
SECOND GRAND CONCERT.
PROF. BUSCH'S STABAT MATER,
with full orchestral chorus. Also,
CHOICE MISCELLANEOUS MUSIC.
By Miss Brainerd, Miss Hutchings, Sig. Gonsalee and Mr. Harrison.
COOPER INSTITUTE, MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 18
Tickets 50 and 75 cents. Sold at music-stores and at hall on Monday.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S SALOON.
TUESDAY, Feb. 14, at 8 o'clock P. M.,
MADEMOISELLE DE LA SEIGLIERE,
Comedie in four acts, by Jules Sandeau.
Theatre Office, No. 678 Broadway, ground floor.

LECTURES.

ANNA E. DICKINSON'S
NEW LECTURE,
"A GLANCE AT OUR FUTURE,"
AT COOPER INSTITUTE,
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 14.
Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents. Tickets for sale (from Saturday morning till 5 P. M. Tuesday) at American News Company, No. 121 Nassau-st.; Fowler & Wells, No. 389 Broadway; James Miller, No 522 Broadway; Brentano's, No. 708 Broadway; Miller & Matthews, No. 757 Broadway; Macfarland's, corner Broadway and 23d-st.

Platform tickets 50 cents; sold only at the Anti-Slavery office, No. 48 Beekman-st.

Doors open at 7; Lecture at 8.

MEETINGS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT A stated meeting of The New-York Law Institute, will be held at its Library, No. 41 Chambers-st., on MONDAY, the 13th day of February instant, at 12 M. The object of said meeting is to take the third and final vote on the proposed amendment to the 12th article of the by-laws, having been adopted by the votes of the Institute at two previous stated meetings, in pursuance of the 15th article. Said proposed amendment provides that the 12th article of the by-laws be amended by substituting $150 instead of $100 where it first occurs, and $160 instead of $120 where it first occurs, and $170 instead of $120 where it first occurs, and $180 instead of $130 where it first occurs, and $200 instead of $150 where it occurs. CHARLES TRACY, Librarian.

Dated Feb. 4, 1865.

MASONIC.—THE BRETHREN OF MUNN Lodge No. 190 F. A. M., are hereby summoned to attend an emergent communication of the Lodge at their rooms, Masonic Temple, corner of Broome and Crosby sts., on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 12½ o'clock, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to the remains of our late worthy brother, Isaiah R. Harlow.

By order of MOSES E. WILSON, W. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IT WAS MY MOTHER'S VOICE.

Oh! mother dear, I had a dream,
So sad and yet so bright
When wounded, on the battle plain,
I lay at dead of night;
A gentle strain fell on my ear,
That made my heart rejoice—
So soft and sweet, it seemed to me,
It was my mother's voice!

Song and chorus, 35 cts; mailed. "Just before the Battle," young Eph's Lament. (Comic.) "Sunlight within my Heart." Soldier's Happy Return, Mazurka. The Jersey Lovers, comic, each 30 cts.

FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

VALENTINES.
CUPID'S SANCTUM ON EXHIBITION.
VALENTINES CHEAP AND HANDSOME.
A RARE STOCK FOR CITIZENS.

Call and purchase, or call and see. Prices from $1 to $25. A beautiful Valentine may be purchased for $2, $5 or $10, at the

OLD VALENTINE DEPOT
Of T. W. STRONG,
No. 88 Nassau-st.

BULLETIN OF NEW MUSIC, PUBLISHED BY WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, New-York.—"Beautiful Dreams," the twentieth edition of this matchless ballad now ready; music by the late S. C. Foster. 35c.; "

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 12.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATION.

It is generally understood here that the country is indebted, primarily and mainly, to HORACE GREELEY for the recent peace demonstration. It was at his instance and solicitation that Mr. BLAIR went to Richmond, and set on foot the machinery which made the conference necessary. It is evident, also, that in consenting to BLAIR's proposals, the rebel authorities consulted their own interests a good deal more than ours. They were becoming very much embarrassed by croakers and men clamorous for peace among themselves, and they saw in this movement the means of quelching them. It looks very much as if they had succeeded, at least for the present. It is stated on authority that DAVIS distinctly informed the commissioners that no thought of peace could be entertained, except on the basis of *independence*. What they said to Gen. GRANT about desiring peace and a return to the Union was evidently a diplomatic dodge; but it succeeded in securing them a meeting with the President.

THE RECENT ARMY MOVEMENT.

The object of the movement which led to the battle of last Monday was to secure the crossings of Hatcher's Run, with reference to future operations. If you will look at the map you will see its importance. That it was completely successful is shown by the fact that our troops have intrenched themselves along the line of that stream. The demonstrations beyond it were only intended to divert the attention of the rebels. It was never designed to hold the remote points that were visited by our cavalry.

THE FINANCIAL BUDGET.

The Ways and Means Committee have been in session nearly all day for the purpose of considering the financial budget for the next fiscal year, just communicated to the Finance Committees of both Houses. The bill contains the views not only of Secretary FESSENDEN, but also those of the gentleman who is to succeed him, and with whom he has been in conference for some time. The Secretary does not intend to issue any more gold-bearing bonds, relying upon the sales of seven-thirties. The bill contains a proviso that there shall be no further issue of greenbacks. The tax on sales he regards as essential, as it will increase the revenue from one hundred and fifty to two hundred million dollars, over and above what is now anticipated from all sources.

THE NEW-YORK APPOINTMENTS.

The Senate Committee on Commerce have had under consideration for some time the New-York appointments—Collector and Surveyor. They have given the matter much consideration, and have heard all the various and conflicting interests, and have determined to act definitely upon the subject on Thursday next. The chances are that the nominations will be reported to the Senate for confirmation.

COMPENSATING RAILROADS.

The Senate Military Committee had under consideration, yesterday, the question of compensating railroads which have had Government grants, and which, according to their charters, are not entitled to receive pay for carrying Government supplies. The House passed a joint resolution instructing the Secretary of War not to pay said railroads for carrying supplies. The Military Committee of the Senate will reverse the action of the House.

MR. FESSENDEN'S VIEWS.

Mr. FESSENDEN was upon the floor of the House Saturday. He urges heavier taxation.

THE INTEREST ON THE TEN-YORTY BONDS.

It is understood that the interest due on the Ten-Forty Bonds will be paid soon; and that the coupons of the Five-Twenties, due May 1, will be paid off before April.

THE PETROLEUM INTEREST.

Large delegations were before the Committee of Ways and Means, on Saturday morning, on the subject of petroleum.

THE TAX ON BEER.

It will be noticed that the House refused on Saturday to raise the tax on beer.

WHAT GEN. GRANT SAYS OF THE WAR.

Gen. GRANT declared to a member of Congress, while at the Capitol, that if the country would give him a 100,000 fresh men, he could close the war in three months. It is supposed that the draft will nett the Government at least 200,000.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Brig.-Gen. GRIERSON, the great raider, who is now in Washington, was yesterday promoted by the President, at the request of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, to be Major-General by brevet, and to-day the Senate confirmed this nomination and also the following:

Jonathan Russell Bullock, to be Justice of the District Court of Rhode Island; Commander Bissell, to be Captain; and Capt. Selfridge, a Commodore in the Navy; Benjamin Moran, of Pennsylvania, to be Secretary; and Dennis R. Alvord, of New-York, Assistant Secretary of the Legation at London; Jeremiah Curtis, of Wisconsin, Secretary of the Legation at St. Petersburgh; J. Sewell Stewart, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Seventeenth District of Pennsylvania.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 12.

A COLORED PREACHER IN THE REPRESENTATIVE HALL.

Rev. HENRY HIGHLAND GARNETT, a colored minister, preached in the hall of the House of Representatives this morning, by invitation of Rev. Dr. CHANNING, the Chaplain of the House. A large crowd of both white and colored auditors were in attendance, the latter furnishing their own vocal music. This is the first instance of a colored clergymen preaching at the Capitol, and occasions much comment in all circles.

DESTRUCTION OF A BLOCKADE-RUNNER.

The Navy Department has received a communication, announcing the destruction of a blockade-runner off Charleston. She was discovered aground by the *Potomac* and the *Wamsutta*, of the outside blockade, which vessels moved toward her, when she was abandoned and fired by the crew. She is a complete wreck, being burnt entirely out. Her hull was of iron.

THE AMERICAN UNION COMMISSION.

The American Union Commission held a public meeting at the Capitol to-night, to urge measures of relief for the white refugees within the military lines of the Union, and of the impoverished and suffering loyalists in East Tennessee and other localities which have been devastated by the war. Postmaster-General DENNISON presided. The meeting was addressed by Rev. Dr. THOMSON of New-York, Col. N. G. TAYLOR of East Tennessee, Senator DOOLITTLE and others.

Petroleum in the City.

RECKLESS STORAGE OF THE ARTICLE—OVER 40,000 BARRELS BELOW FIFTIETH-STREET—UNSAFE CONDITION OF THE CITY—LEGISLATIVE ACTION NECESSARY.

Although in a pecuniary sense the petroleum interest in this city is greater than in all other localities combined, still among owners of the article there seems to be an indifference approaching almost to recklessness concerning the manner in which the oil shall be stored. There are more than 40,000 barrels of petroleum publicly exhibited for sale below Fiftieth-street and yet little more precaution is used to provide against accidant than is commonly displayed at marble yards.

In Maiden-lane and South-streets there are not less than seven thousand barrels stored, five hundred of which can be found in one house. The principal depots for the storage of petroleum in the city are at the foot of Twentieth and Forty-eighth streets, North River. The buildings in use may, fortunately for the inhabitants in their immediate vicinity, be considered safe. But this cannot be said of several smaller establishments on Front-street. Here the barrels are rolled in and out of the stores, not unfrequently, by laborers smoking, and sometimes in close proximity to hot stoves. Since the Philadelphia catastrophe, many citizens, knowing the facts, have expressed surprise at our good fortune in escaping a similar conflagration. Among the principal establishments in this city are the North River Warehousing Company, Merchants' yard and the New-York Warehouse Company. In Brooklyn, Pheon, Red Hook and Macy's yards. In Jersey City, VALENTINE & NEHANOO's yards, Hunter's Point, V. W. Devos & Co.'s and Corsene' yards.

The recent frightful conflagration in Philadelphia ought to warn our authorities of the imminent danger this city is in from the promiscuous storage of petroleum, and it would be well if the Legislature would take the matter under advisement, and pass a law making it a crime to keep the article on sale within the city limits, except in small quantities.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Nonsense of Recognition—England Turned Quaker—Canada and Ireland—England's Interests in India—King Cotton—Interest of European Liberals in the War—The North Pole—A Blockade-Runner—Gen. Rams—A Letter from the Queen—Julius Cæsar—The Leaden Season.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 28, 1865.

There is still some foolish talk about the approaching recognition of the Confederate Government, "so called." As usual, it is the Emperor who is urging the British Cabinet to join him in recognizing Mr. LINCOLN on the 4th of March, as President of the States only which voted on his reelection, while Mr. DAVIS is to be recognized as the legitimate President of the States which some time ago chose him to rule and reign over them. Being, as I am, a newspaper correspondent, often driven to my wit's end to find the materials for an interesting letter, once a week, I have a good deal of charity for the gentlemen who are obliged to furnish a daily letter from Paris for the London newspapers. I do not believe the Emperor has so much as mentioned the matter to any one. The *Index* of this week takes the trouble to assure the Richmond press and authorities that the instant and universal emancipation of the negro would not advance recognition by a single day. The European Governments care nothing about slavery. The talk about accepting an European protectorate is not looked upon as serious, because no European Power is ready to take upon itself any such responsibility.

As to the rumors of war between England and America, they are looked upon as utterly baseless, since it takes two to fight, and England is determined to have nothing to do with it. The ministry is not well agreed, but the Liberal members have the best of it. Lord PALMERSTON is too old and gouty to do much, and Earl RUSSELL and the Queen are for peace. GLADSTONE, GIBSON and their Bright and Cobden party of Democratic supporters carry the day, while the Conservatives have no policy as to America, any more than they had as to Denmark. If I am correctly informed, so far from sending reinforcements to Canada, the troops now there are being withdrawn, that there may be no excuse for a quarrel. You may cover the lakes with gunboats, so it please you, and if you must have the St. Lawrence as a Summer outlet for the produce of the West, then it is very much at your service. England will turn the other cheek when you smite her, and if you take Canada she will throw you in New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Only promise not to meddle with Ireland, and you may do as you like over there; and you might have Ireland and welcome if you could only tow it across the Atlantic to a convenient distance.

And why not? Canada is an annoyance to England, and Ireland a perpetual torment. Allies in blood and religion, the Irish have been as a thorn in the side of England for three hundred years. Canada is so far off that it can be thrown upon its own resources, or altogether abandoned. Not so Ireland. It cannot be governed; it is too near to allow it to govern itself. It is not prosperous or contented. It is an aggregation of multitudinous wrongs, for which English statesmen have never been able to find a remedy. If Ireland were in the longitude of Newfoundland, the Fenians might take it and welcome.

And why should England bother with America, when India, with its 250,000,000 of people, is ready to produce all the staples of commerce and consume all her manufactures? The war in America bids fair to give new life to India. Already it has poured a river of gold into the provinces of Bombay. The imports of goods and money last year were $300,000,000, mostly to pay for cotton. Cotton is King, only he has removed his throne from America to Asia, from the Alabama and Mississippi to the Indus and the Ganges. The merchant princes of India are heaping up colossal fortunes. New and magnificent temples are springing up, and idol-worship is on the increase; for the English in India patronize the religions they found there. They protect the worship of Brahma, and levy a tax upon the worshipers. The typhoon at Calcutta is now declared to have destroyed 60,000 people. It has been followed by famine, fever, smallpox and cholera, from which vast numbers are dying. The Government is powerless to relieve the suffering, and the rich Hindoos comfort themselves that it is fate. As for the poor, they wrap themselves in their blankets and die, with the same comfort—it is their fate. The interests of England are in India and China, and somewhat in Japan, where two British officers have just been murdered, which will be an excuse for new encroachments.

The last number of the *Quarterly* makes the war in America an argument against democracy, or its approximation in any movement for political reform in England. A popular government, it declares, has failed alike in peace and in war. This is at present the stronghold of conservatism, and the only danger I can see of recognition, or of any act which can benefit the Southern cause, is, that it may be thought necessary to defeat the Union cause in America, in order to check the Liberal cause in Europe. Upon this ground, and this only, there may be some cause for apprehension. If the Liberals of England and France would keep quiet until the restoration of the Union, they might avert this danger, and secure an easy victory for themselves. But Mr. BRIGHT and his coadjutors here, and the Opposition leaders across the channel, consider the triumph of the Federal Government so certain, and so near to be speedy, that they see no necessity of holding back in their own movements. It is certain that the subjugation of the whole South will be considered in Europe a triumph to the cause of freedom and the right of self-government.

We have had a week of cold weather, with thin ice, some skating, and some sad accidents by drowning. In St. James' Park, men threw crowns and half-pence on the thin ice, to tempt boys into the danger.

Capt. OSMAN, a distinguished officer of the navy, is out with a proposal for an expedition to plant the British flag on the North Pole. It is only 450 miles of sledging from the highest point reached, and he believes it can be done. To the "*cui bono?*" of the *Times*, his answer is "Glory!"—in search of which men may possibly have been to worse places than the North Pole, though probably not so cold ones. But with Africa, Australia, and a large portion of the tropic seas to explore, why waste years among the polar bears, Esquimaux and aurora borealis?

A new blockade-runner was tried on the Thames a few days ago. She has two propellers, turns on her centre, and makes 16 knots with ease. Your naval Commanders may look out for her at Wilmington.

The retirement of Gen. BUTLER to Lowell has been duly celebrated here, but he will be a good deal missed by *Punch* and the correspondents.

If I remember, Gen. REAM is somewhat known in New-York. The Ex-Dictator of Buenos Ayres has resided for a number of years at Southampton, where he has amused his leisure with that favorite pastime of great men, scientific farming. A few days ago he lost his barns and live stock, including 30 cows and 250 hens by fire. When the news was brought to the General he only said, "me never go to bed." He spends $35,000 a year, and makes himself very comfortable.

The Queen has written a letter to the railway managers about the numerous accidents with less of life, which have occurred of late. Her Majesty observes that when she travels every precaution is taken to insure her safety, and she wishes they would do the same for all her subjects. This is a very naïve proposition. In England, people are smashed up on cheap excursion trains, crushed or smothered in coal-pits, squeezed or trampled to death in crowds at concert rooms and theatres, and stupidity or villany murdered in a hundred ways, from which the Queen is protected. It is very kind of Her Majesty to wish her safety to be extended to all her subjects; but why not her comfort and luxuries as well? Why should not every poor family have not only "a chicken in the pot," but convenient residences, proper clothing, the means of cleanliness, salubrious resorts, and the decencies and comforts of life? Why will not Her Majesty write to the officers of the poor law unions, and the municipal authorities or others who have or should have charge of the dwellings of the poor? If Her Majesty reads the papers, and could for once have the privilege of writing her own speech to Parliament, instead of sending in the usual hodge-podge concocted by her Ministers, she might enlarge upon this subject with some benefit.

CASSELL, PETTER & GALPIN are about to issue, by authority, the first volume of the *Emperor's Life of Julius Cæsar*; but how they came to get it is rather astonishing, and gives one droll idea of His Majesty's acquaintance with the London book-trade.

The season opens prosperously in London. The theatres are filled, the newest sensation being FECHTER's revivel of "Robert Macaire." Miss BATEMAN is to play *Julia* in the "Hunchback." Mrs. FANNY KEMBLE reads *Shakespeare*, the Brothers DAVENPORT are astonishing the provinces, and ADAH is about to bring out a new drama, "The Child of the Sun," written for her by JOHN BROUGHAM. The scene is laid in Cuba and Mexico, and ADAH, at first a slave, turns out to be a Prince of the Aztecs, or something magnificent, with scenery, horses, &c.

MONADNOCK.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Encyclical—The Policy of the Prince Napoleon in the Ascendant—Americans Presented to the Emperor—Miscellaneous.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 27, 1865.

The only excitement for the moment in France is the Encyclical letter of the Pope. But even this is rapidly passing from the stage of excitement into that of a bore, and the *gamins* in the street instead of saying, "*Tu m'ennuie!*" now say, "*Tu m'encycliques!*" Such a phrase is enough to kill even a more vital question than this, and we may hope soon to hear no more of it. Nevertheless, the discussion has had its utility, for by it we learn that there is a powerful party in France in favor of cutting loose from Rome, and of building up a national church, with the Emperor as its head.

A circumstance observed by every one at the ball at the palace, two evenings ago, leads to the belief that the policy of the Prince NAPOLEON in Italy and elsewhere is in the ascendent. The Prince on this occasion, for the first time for several years, took his seat on the platform beside the Emperor, and remained on the platform during the greater part of the time the Emperor remained at the ball. The two conversed together also in the most familiar way, so that on every side it was said, "The Prince is satisfied with his cousin." But why? Some thought it was because the Empress, who had a cold and did not appear, was not there. But the fact is, the Prince was pleased because he has at last defeated the Empress' party and drawn the Emperor out of the hands of the clericals. He was pleased because the Emperor had made concessions in the liberal sense before the Prince's appointment as Vice-President of the Council of Regency, and also because, as a member of this Council, he had again secured a share in the direction of public affairs. The speech from the throne at the opening of the Chambers a fortnight hence is expected to contain some indication of this influence of the Prince NAPOLEON.

At the ball of Wednesday evening the following American gentlemen and ladies were presented to the Emperor by Mr. JOHN BIGELOW, the American Charge d'Affaires: Mr. Josera K. Rees and lady, New-York; Miss JESSUP, daughter of Gen. JESSUP, formerly of the United States Army; Mr., Mrs. and Miss TORRENCE, children of Commodora VANARSDELL; Mr. NATHAN APPLETON, Boston; Dr. GORDON and daughters, Boston; Mrs. and Miss BINGHAM, of New-York, and Mrs. OLIVER, of Rhode Island. A good many other Americans were present of those who had been presented on other occasions, and there were also quite a number of Secessionists. Among these were Messrs. EUSTIS, DE LEON, CORBYN, PRATHER, and several Southern ladies. It so happened, as it often does, that all the American ladies present were not only handsome, but magnificently dressed, and we hear of fabulous tales of the conquests they made in the Emperor's *entourage*.

For the information of the ladies, it may be said the ladies of the court have not yet adopted either the *coiffure* or the dress of the First Empire; that the *coiffures*, in fact, remain as varied as the tastes of the wearers, and that the habit of dyeing the hair red, which has invaded a certain world has not yet extended to the better classes, so far, at least, as was perceptible at this ball. The crinolines appear to remain as extended as ever, while the trains are too long to permit of any sort of comfortable circulation. As a lady passes through a door one gets a very good idea of a sea-serpent. As for colors, there seems to be no particular mode, and ladies are allowed to stick to what they believe to be their own color.

Dr. THOMAS W. EVANS, the American dentist at Paris, has published, in French, since his return from the United States, a work entitled *The United States Sanitary Commission*, accompanied with diagrams of hospital and railway ambulances, which is attracting the most laudatory notices from the French press. Beside important statistical facts, it contains many original observations, which cannot fail to give the work a wide circulation.

M. MALESPINE, of the *Opinion Nationale*, one of the ablest and most zealous champions of the Union cause, has also just published a third *brochure* on the American question, entitled, "The United States in 1865." This *brochure*, which is largely statistical, terminates with such a review of our naval force as will open many people's eyes on this side of the water.

Death has been making sad havoc this week in the ranks of men of distinction. The Baron de BAZANCOURT, the official war writer and historiographer of the French Government, and defender of the war tactics and war prospects of the Confederacy in France, has just died suddenly. You will also see extended notices of the deaths of PROUDHON, the distinguished thinker and writer, and of the famous Col. CHARRAS.

Although the Liberals have just been defeated in the elections of the Protestant Consistory of Paris, a defeat which will maintain the exclusion of the younger Coquerel from the pulpit, yet M. GUIZOT, who was on the other ticket, was defeated. This marked condemnation of the illustrious statesman and writer is due to his defence of the temporal power of the Pope and the general interest he has appeared to take of late years in the affairs of the Catholic Church.

MALAKOFF.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—The Charlotte Patti-Jaell-Vieuxtemps-Stoffoni Troupe has given four concerts at Leipsig, which were as much run after by the public as they were run down by the critics. The applause with which everything was received was unbounded.

—The South Kensington Museum, London, has become enriched at the cost of £750, by the possession of a very fine specimen of Henri Deux ware, in the shape of a small earthenware candlestick. Ceramic ware is looking up.

—With the exception of his unpublished memoirs, Prince Metternich has secured all the posthumous papers of Heinrich Heine for the Austrian Government, by the grant of an annuity for life to his widow of 3,000 francs.

—Mr. Gounod's "Médecin Malgré lui" is to be brought out shortly at the Opera Comique. An operatic setting of Shakespeare's "All's Well that Ends Well" is announced as nearly ready at the same theatre.

—Messrs. Novello announce among their new publications three choral songs by Mr. Henry Leslie. They have also issued a new collection of "standard glees," at the wonderfully small price of two for a penny.

—The *Orchestra* states that our Limited Liability Opera Company has purchased all right of representation of "L'Africaine" in England, for a period of three years after its first performance.

—A young French author, M. L. Haumond, said to be of almost princely birth, has made his *début* by a work called "Avant-hier et Aujourd'hui," a novel favorably spoken of.

—Mr. Palgrave's narrative of his travels and adventures in Central and Eastern Arabia is announced for publication in March by Messrs. Macmillan & Co.

—There is every prospect of the expedition proposed by Sir Henry James, to run a line of levels between the Mediterranean and Dead Sea being carried into effect.

—The approaching publication of M. Mocquard's memoirs is announced. They are got up with a view to justify the *coup d'état* and the home policy of the French Emperor.

—We hear that the Misses Bartolacci are preparing a series of ten copies of Turner's "Rivers of England," as a companion work to the "England and Wales."

—Mahmoud Bey, the astronomer of the Viceroy of Egypt, has just published a remarkable work on the age of the pyramids and their connection with the star Sirius.

—M. Philarète Chasles will publish in a few days a volume entitled "Voyages d'un Critique à Travers la Vie et les Livres."

—Mr. Stuart has given the name of "Alexandre Land" to the tract of country which he has opened up in South Australia.

—Miss Florence Marryat, a daughter of Capt. Marryat, has a novel in Mr. Bentley's hands entitled "Love's Conflict."

—The French Geographical Society has contributed £10 toward the Speke Monument fund.

—Preparations are being made for the establishment of Zoological Gardens in Bombay.

—A new penny weekly journel of "fun, fact, and fiction" is promised for Lancashire.

—The Royal Society Scientific Relief Fund has reached the noble sum of £5,320.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Preparations to Receive Gen. Sickles—Trade with Mexico—Receipts of Bullion in San Francisco—Fire in Sacramento.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Feb. 2.

Preparations are making to extend to Gen. SICKLES a public reception on his arrival here. He is expected by the next steamer.

The steamship *Oregon*, from Victoria and Portland, yesterday brought about $100,000 in gold.

The steamer *John L. Stevens* has sailed for Mazatlan and other Mexican ports with a cargo valued at $136,000. But for the fact that possession of the Mexican ports is divided between the Imperialists and Liberals, trade with that country would be largely increased.

The colonies of Vancouver's Island and British Columbia are still discussing the project of union. The latter will not consent unless the former abandons the free trade policy to which Victoria wishes to adhere.

The receipts of bullion in San Francisco for the last ten days were about $1,600,000. There is little demand for money, though there is considerable speculation in currency.

Sailed, mail steamer *Golden Age*, for Panama, carrying a small number of passengers and $1,221,000 in gold, of which $440,000 was for New-York.

Arrived last evening, ship *Live Oak*, from New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Feb. 4.

A fire, at the corner of Sacramento and Market streets, yesterday destroyed property worth $20,000.

An unusually large fleet of square-rigged vessels is in port. Many are unable to discharge cargo on account of bad weather.

Sailed, ships *Protolenigo*, *Canton* and *Veritas*, for China, carrying upward of $330,000 in bullion, besides valuable cargoes of California products.

The mining share market gathers strength. The list of dividend-paying mines is increasing.

Business is generally improving.

The Late Lieut.-Col. Tremaine.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Feb. 12.

The remains of Lieut.-Col. TREMAINE, killed before Petersburgh, left this evening for New-York.

About two inches of snow fell to-day.

The Storm.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Feb. 12.

A terrible snow-storm is prevailing, and there are now fifteen inches of snow on the ground.

BOSTON, Sunday, Feb. 12.

Weather to-day cold and blustering with snow squalls. Thermometer about 12°.

Sailing of the Peruvian.

PORTLAND, Sunday, Feb. 12.

The steamship *Peruvian*, Capt. BALLANTINE, sailed at 1 o'clock this morning for Londonderry and Liverpool.

The Hudson River Railroad—Opinion of the Attorney-General on its Privileges.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
ALBANY, Feb. 2, 1865.

To the Honorable the Senate of the State of New-York:

The Attorney-General respectfully answering the communication of the Senate of the 25th ult., submits that he finds that the Hudson River Railroad Company were (chapter 216, Laws 1846, p. 272) authorized, upon certain conditions named in sections one and four of the act incorporating them, to construct a railroad from an initiatory point in the City of New-York through said city to its progress northward.

"These conditions were the consent of the corporation of the City of New-York to the construction of any part of said road within its corporate bounds, and to the location of its track on some specified street or avenue within the corporate district, limited and defined by section four of the act, and the construction, completion and operation of at least a single-track road throughout the line of the railroad, within four years from the passage of the act, viz.: May 12, 1846. He finds a corporation ordinance of the City of New-York, May 6, 1847, (Corporation Ordinances, p. 549,) which, at section one, grants the permission of the corporation of the City of New-York to said company to construct a double track of rails by a specified route to Canal-street, where it is intersected by West-street in said city, and a a resolution of the corporation of said city Sept. 25, 1849, (Corporation Ordinances, p. 551,) authorizing said company to lay down a double track of rails from the northerly line of Canal-street at West-street, through Canal and Hudson streets to Chambers-street. He also finds the proper certificate of the directors of said company as required by section four of said act of incorporation designating the line, course or way which they deemed most advantageous for that part of said railroad within the corporate bounds of the City of New-York located north of Canal-street, filed in the office of the Register of the City of New-York.

The failure to file in the Register's office within four years from the date of the act of incorporation the prescribed certificate for that part of the road constructed and operated, according to the resolution of the Common Council of said city, under date of Sept. 25, 1849, was sufficiently retrieved, it is supposed, by the filing of such a certificate in said office on the 4th of June, 1850—the road having been actually completed and in operation to Chambers-street within the requirements of the second section of the act aforesaid before the expiration of four years from its passage.

The Attorney-General is, therefore, of opinion that the line, course, or way of said railroad through said city is, as at present located, established, and used, with its southerly point of beginning at Chambers-street. The said company are empowered by section one of said act "to transport, take, or carry any property and persons on said railroad by the power and force of steam, of animals, or of any mechanical or other power, or of any combination of them;" and by section thirteen thereof, "to regulate the time and manner in which goods and passengers shall be transported, taken, and carried on said railroad."

In answer, therefore, to the part of the Senate's request that the Attorney-General inform them "what law or authority there is allowing or permitting the Hudson River Railroad Company to stop the running of their passenger cars below Twenty-ninth-street, in the City of New-York," the Attorney-General respectfully states that he is aware of no such law or authority, and that, in his opinion, such company are obligated by their charter to continue to take and carry persons upon said railroad to and from its southern terminus at Chamber-street, in such "manner" as they by their regulations shall direct, whether "by the force of steam, of animals, or of any mechanical or other power, or of any combination of them."

In further answer to that part of the Senate's request, that the Attorney-General inform them "by what authority said company run horse-cars, and maintain and operate a street railroad, between said Twenty-ninth-street and Chambers-street, in the City of New-York," the Attorney-General respectfully submits his opinion, that the authority to run cars by horse-power, or horse-cars, between those points, obviously abides within the letter of that part of the company's charter last above quoted. He is aware of no law which confers on said company authority to maintain and operate a "street railroad" within the city of New-York, except so far as the laying of its rails upon the legally selected line, course and way of the Hudson river railroad, and the operating of such road for the purposes, and within the restrictions and limitations, and subject to the conditions of its charter, shall be held and construed to authorize a street railroad. The restriction which limits the authority of the company, and principally affects its character at this point, applies to the tolls and charges allowable for transporting persons.

The charge for "through travel," which section seventeen of the charter limits to three dollars, evidently was intended for "the transportation of any passenger and his ordinary baggage" through the entire "line" of the railroad between its terminal points.

Two cents per mile during the summer, and two and a half cents per mile during the Winter, are the maximum of the passenger's fare, for every mile of fractional distance traveled by him, less than the "through" route, wherever the intermediate point, whether country, town or city, at which he may have entered the cars. This, however, is subject to the exception created by section eight of chapter thirty of the laws of 1848, amendatory of the original act of incorporation (Laws of 1846, page 44,) to the effect, that "for any distance under five miles, the said company may charge ten cents for each passenger."

In the opinion of the Attorney-General, therefore, the said company may demand a fare of ten cents for each passenger (except "through passengers") traveling within the company's cars, any distance under five miles, upon their road, whether that distance be exclusively within the corporate bounds of the City of New-York, or in the country beyond, or whether it extends into both city and country.

JOHN COCHRANE, Att'y-Gen.

Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction, Mr. RICE, has just submitted his annual report to the Legislature, from which the following facts and figures are taken:

The number of school-houses, 11,717, against 11,734 the year before—the decrease occasioned, for the most part, by consolidation and the forming of Union Free School Districts.

The amount expended for the purchase and building of school-houses:

In the cities	$370,815 34
In the rural districts	276,485 89
Total	$647,301 23

In 1863 it was $429,506 93.

The number of volumes in the district libraries is:

In the cities	89,446
In the rural districts	1,035,992
Total	1,125,438

There was expended for libraries the sum of $26,890 51, and for school apparatus $137,613 49.

This was nearly $4,500 more than the year before. The entire sum appropriated by the State for libraries was $55,000. A part of this was expended for teachers' wages, under permission of the statutes, so that of the $164,504 expended for libraries and apparatus, the major part was raised by voluntary taxation.

The number of children in the State, between the ages of five and twenty one years, was:

In the cities (estimated)	447,469
In the rural districts	860 353
Total	1,307,822

The relative per centage of attendance upon the different classes of schools, is as follows:

Colleges—Less than 15—100 of one per cent.
Academies—A little more than 3½ per cent.
Private Schools—A little more than 3 per cent.
Common Schools over 92 per cent.

Deducting the attendance (reported and estimated) from the entire number of children of school age, and it is seen that about 336,145 persons between 5 and 21 years of age, have not been in the schools.

The amount expended for teachers was:

In the cities	$1,554,212 18
In rural districts	1,539 248 28
Total	$3,093,460 46

An advance upon the preceding year of $367,573 79.

There was raised by taxes for school purposes:

In the cities	$1,993,479 67
In the rural districts	674,599 62
Total	$2,668,079 29

The revenue from the Common School Fund was:

From the Fund proper	$154 882 30
From the United States Deposit Fund	165 000 00
Total	$319,882 30

The amount of school money and its apportionment for the year 1864-5, is as follows:

From Common School Fund	$155,000 00
From United States Deposit Fund	165,000 00
State School Tax	1,125,749 95
Total	$1,345,749 90

There are 25 Indian Schools in the Indian Reservation, in this State, all of which are in a flourishing condition.

From Savannah.

LETTER FROM MAYOR ARNOLD.

Mayor ARNOLD has written the following letter to Mayor LINCOLN, of Boston:

SAVANNAH, Monday, Jan. 30, 1865.

To Hon. F. W. Lincoln, Jr., Mayor of Boston:

SIR: In transmitting to you the official account of the proceedings of the meeting of citizens held on the 25th inst., fully as they express the sentiments of community, I cannot refrain from expressing to you my grateful appreciation of your letter of the 13th of January to me as Mayor.

Your committee have seen for themselves and can state the present condition of our city, and they must feel that never was help more timely or more necessary.

But, Sir, a vast amount of distress and suffering awaits us. This unfortunate contest has been prolonged by the South until I am afraid that exhaustion has almost reached that point at which recuperation ceases. Useless labor be organized, no community can exist; and until the war shall have ceased, (and there is but one course to pursue to cause it to cease,) I confess the prospect for the South is gloomy beyond expression. Hence, my ardent, sincere desire to see a speedy termination of hostilities.

With sentiments of high respect, I remain, yours,
R. D. ARNOLD, Mayor of Savannah.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CITY NOTES.—The match game of billiards between MALVIN FOSTER of this city, and JOHN DAILY of Washington, played at Irving Hall on Saturday evening, resulted in favor of the former, who led his opponent at the close of the game 382 points.....Col. BAKER's men discovered a large number of spurious certificates of enlistment, Saturday, on board the steamer *North Carolina*. These they seized, and took to the Astor House, where they may be examined by any supervisor or other person who may have been cheated by the bounty-brokers.....A concert will be given at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, on to-morrow, for the benefit of the Five Points House of Industry, by the pupils of the Institution.....The fifth promenade concert of the Twenty-second Regiment, which took place at the armory, on Fourteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue, Saturday evening, was a most delightful affair.....A second grand concert, under the direction of Professor J. M. F. V. BISCO, will be given at Cooper Institute this evening.....A large and select audience assembled at the Academy of Music Saturday evening, to listen to a concert of the pupils of the Primary Department of the Twelfth-street school, under the direction of Mr. G. F. BRISTOW. Nearly two hundred girls, tastefully dressed, occupied the stage, and presented a beautiful appearance. The performance reflected credit upon the instructor, and was frequently applauded.

MURDER IN FISHER'S-ALLEY, OAK-STREET.—On Saturday evening ROSEA LAMB killed his wife, JOANNA LAMB, by cutting her throat, in their apartments, in the basement of a house in Fisher's-alley. According to the testimony of MARY RILEY and BRIDGET CURTIS, who were in LAMB's room at the time of the attack upon Mrs. LAMB, the latter had been out making calls, and having returned rather the worse for liquor, opened upon her husband in a tirade which irritated and at length provoked him to uncontrollable anger. His remonstrances proving unavailing, he struck his wife on the head with a stick, and the two girls above-named interfering to protect Mrs. LAMB, he struck them also. Subsequently he cut his wife's throat, and fled, but was apprehended, at a late hour in the evening, by Officer HEAPE, of the Fourth Precinct Police. Mrs. LAMB's body was taken to the Fourth Ward Police-station, and an inquest was held there, yesterday, by Coroner GOVER.

CALIFORNIAN ROBBED.—THOMAS H. TAYLOR, of California, who is stopping at the Howard House, appeared before Justice DODGE, yesterday, and preferred a complaint against MARY ANN SICKLES, keeper of a den in Mercer-street, and ANNIE BRAWLEY, a boarder therein, for cutting from his body a belt containing $660 in gold. The accused were apprehended by Officers CARPENTER and JACKSON, of the Eighth Precinct, and committed for examination. The money was not recovered, of course.

HALL THIEF.—On Saturday evening JOSEPH T. HARPERS, a clerk, rang at Mr. EWAN MCINTYRE's residence, No. 134 West Twenty-second-street, and gave a boy his card to take to Mr. MCINTYRE, in the basement. The boy unsuspectingly left HARPERS in the hall, and when Mr. MCINTYRE appeared his visitor had departed with two overcoats. HARPERS was arrested by Officer ROBERTS, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and committed by Justice DODGE.

STREET ROBBERIES.—On Saturday night CONRAD ECKER, of No. 141 West Eighteenth-street, was knocked down and robbed in Stanton-street, near the Bowery, by two ruffians. Officer GOSMAN, of the Tenth Precinct, arrested one CHARLES ROSS, and he was committed by Justice SHANLEY.....Mr. J. G. BARNUM, Jr., of No. 66 West Fourteenth-street, was knocked down in Washington-square, and robbed of his wallet and cane.

FATAL FALL INTO A COAL-HOLE.—Coroner GOVER held an inquest yesterday, at No. 18 Essex-street, upon the body of CHARLES WHITTAKER, a lad of 13, who was fatally injured by falling into a coal-hole in front of No. 82 Walker-street. The owner of the premises having frequently been told of the unsafe condition of the grating over this coal-hole, the jury found a verdict censuring him.

INCREASE OF BOUNTIES AND PREMIUMS.—At a meeting of the Supervisors' County Volunteering Committee, yesterday, it was determined to authorize bounties of $300, $400 and $600, for one, two and three years' recruits. The following subscriptions have been received to encourage volunteering: Manhattan Bank, $150,000; Bank of State of New-York, $50,000; Irving Bank, $20,000; total, $220,000.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BURGLARIES.—The stable of PATRICK DONLON, on the corner of Oxford-street and Atlantic-avenue, was feloniously entered on Sunday morning and robbed of a wagon and harness valued at $200..... The residence of PETER WILSON, in Atlantic avenue, near Troy-avenue, was entered by a burglar and robbed of $20 in greenbacks.

ACCIDENTS.—Mr. DENNIS DOWNEY, one of the Assistant Engineers of the Brooklyn Fire Department, fell on the ice near the corner of Myrtle-avenue and Bridge-street, on Saturday night, and fractured one of his legs.....GEO. C. CAMP, a seaman, belonging to the bark *Henry*, lying at the foot of Pearl-street, fell while walking the deck on Saturday night, and fractured his thigh. Both were conveyed to the City Hospital.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths last week was 137, the principle diseases being—small-pox, 6; croup, 9; bronchitis, 4; diphtheria, 4; scarlet fever, 9; inflammation of lungs, 9; convulsions, 12; consumption, 19, &c. Under one year of age, 39. Natives of United States, 105; Ireland, 20; England, 4; Germany, 5; Denmark, Scotland and Sweden, 1 each.

THE NAVAL RECRUITING RENDEZVOUS.—The business of the United States Naval Recruiting Rendezvous, in York-st., near the Navy-yard gate, has again been resumed. Brokers are now required to obtain the affidavit of the recruit at the office, heretofore they could do so before any outside notary. The amount to which the recruit is entitled must also be stated on the enlistment paper.

Williamsburgh.

PROBABLE MURDER.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning a shooting affair occurred in Greenpoint, which will probably prove fatal. It is alleged that a man named FRANCIS HILL, residing corner of Eagle-street and Union-avenue, had a difficulty with a young German named HANER JURGEN, in consequence of a confession by the dying wife of the former of an improper intimacy of long standing with the latter. As soon as JNASON

The New-York Times.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

Official Statement in Regard to the Public Debt.

The New Secretary of the Treasury.

Nomination of Senator Morgan---His Name Subsequently Withdrawn.

New Financial Measures Before Congress.

The Reported Sale of a Danish Steamer to the Rebels Denied.

Proposed Marine Railway Round Niagara Falls.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 13.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The President to-day sent the name of Hon. E. D. MORGAN to the Senate as Secretary of the Treasury, to succeed Mr. FESSENDEN. As soon as it was known several Senators notified Senator MORGAN of the fact. He seemed a good deal surprised, and at once repaired to the White House and requested the President to withdraw his name, which was immediately done in a second message on the subject.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day addressed a letter to Hon. Mr. PRICE, member of the Committee of Ways and Means, communicating an official statement of the public debt, of which the following is a copy:

Aggregate debt, bearing interest in coin, ten hundred and eighty-seven million, five hundred and fifty-six thousand, four hundred and thirty-eight dollars, eighty cents; interest, sixty-three millions, four hundred and thirty-three thousand, one hundred and thirty-one dollars, forty-five cents.

Debt bearing interest in lawful money, six hundred and eight millions five hundred and seventy thousand nine hundred and fifty-two dollars and forty-four cents; interest, twenty-nine millions six hundred and ninety-eight thousand seven hundred and seventy dollars and forty-one cents.

Debt on which interest has ceased, three hundred and fifty thousand five hundred and seventy dollars and nine cents.

Legal tender debt, bearing no interest, four hundred and thirty-three millions one hundred and sixty thousand five hundred and sixty-nine dollars.

Fractional currency, twenty-four millions ninety-six thousand nine hundred and thirteen dollars and ninety-three cents.

Total, two billions one hundred and fifty-three millions seven hundred and thirty-five thousand four hundred and forty-four dollars and twenty-six cents.

Total interest, ninety-three millions one hundred and thirty-one thousand nine hundred and one dollars and eighty-six cents.

Amount in the Treasury, ten millions two hundred and fifty thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight dollars and sixteen cents.

Total, one hundred and twenty-five millions eight hundred and forty-seven thousand forty-one dollars and eighty-four cents.

The amount of suspended requisitions above includes all unpaid requisitions for every branch of the public service. It is stated at the department that at this date, Feb. 13, this amount has been reduced about nine millions of dollars; and, also, that the department intends next week to commence paying the Army of the Potomac.

CONGRESSIONAL APPRECIATION OF HIGH ART.

The house appropriated twenty-five thousand dollars to-day for the naval to be picture painted by WM. H. POWELL, of Ohio, by four majority.

THE SENATE ENROLLMENT BILL.

The House Military Committee had under consideration to-day, the Senate Enrollment Bill; several unimportant amendments were added to it not changing it materially as it passed the Senate. It will be reported to the house in a day or two.

THE FINANCIAL BILL.

The Ways and Means' Committee had another session to-day for the purpose of maturing the Financial Bill submitted by Secretary FESSENDEN. The committee will probably report the bill in accordance with the Secretary's suggestions. He asks for $600,000,000, to be raised by loans with discretionary power to put them upon the market as he thinks proper. Another meeting will be held in the morning, when they will finish up the bill and report at once to the House.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL BANKS.

The Executive Committee of National Banks, which was created at the October meeting, held in New-York, have been in session here during the week. They have had interviews with all the heads of departments having charge of their matters, also with the various committees, and have shown a commendable desire to be informed of all matters likely to be found interesting to national banks. They held, at Willards, last week, one of the pleasantest gatherings of the season, at which many from the departments, as well as Senators and Congressmen were present.

THE NIAGARA SHIP CANAL.

The Senate Military Committee, at their meeting to-day, heard the arguments of Hon. Mr. GANSEN of Buffalo, against the proposition for a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara, and Mr. LITTLEJOHN in its favor. Other parties are to be heard to-morrow against it.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 13.

THE NEW REBEL PRIVATEER.

Further information in reference to the Bordeaux steamer, said to have been obtained by the rebels, is looked for with interest. The Danish Minister, Mr. RASLOFF, denies the report that the vessel was sold to the rebels by the Danish Government. This information has been obtained from an authentic source.

REPORT ON HEAVY GUNS.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War, to-day, through Senator WADE, made a report calling attention to three classes of heavy guns; first, those made entirely of cast-iron---the Dahlgren and Rodman gun; the second, those made of cast-iron and bound with wrought-iron---the Parrott guns; third, those made entirely of wrought-iron---the Ames gun. The committee say DAHLGREN never received any compensation in the nature of royalty, that PARROTT never charged anything excepting what he deemed a fair manufacturer's profit, and that AMES has made only twenty-one guns for the Government, charging so much a pound for them. The committee have examined into the bursting of the Parrott guns of large calibre, together with the bursting of some of the cast-iron guns of large calibre upon the vessels engaged in operations against Charleston and Fort Fisher, which has tended to weaken confidence in their durability, and seems to show the necessity of obtaining, if possible, some other gun which can be more implicitly relied on. The bursting of these guns is generally attributed to the premature explosion of shells within the nave of the gun. The committee, in view of all the facts elicited by the testimony, recommend that Congress immediately adopt such measures as will enable the War and Navy Departments to obtain and introduce into the service wrought-iron guns, and probably of larger calibre, at as early a day as practicable. The commission to select a site for a navy-yard and naval depot in the Western waters, have reported in favor of Carondelet and Mound City.

FREEDMEN'S SAVING AND TRUST COMPANY.

Senator WILSON to-day introduced a bill to incorporate the Freedmen's Saving and Trust Company. It includes as corporators, among others, William Cullen Bryant, Peter Cooper, Gerritt Smith, Hiram Barney, A. A. Lawrence, and J. Wharton Smith.

MARINE RAILWAY ROUND NIAGARA FALLS.

At a hearing before the Senate Military Committee to-day, a proposition was submitted on behalf of several capitalists to construct a marine railway around Niagara Falls at their own expense, capable of transporting the largest vessels employed in the commerce of the lakes, as well as gunboats, between Lakes Erie and Ontario, provided the Government in consideration of the free use of the works forever, will, on completion of the railway, give to the Company its bonds payable in twenty years, for $1,000,000, and also $300,000 in bonds annually for ten years after the demonstration of the entire success of the work.

The Canal bill which recently passed the House, proposes a Government loan of $6,000,000 to be paid in tolls.

Senator TRUMBULL and Representatives WILSON of Iowa, and DAWSON of Pennsylvania, compose the joint committee to wait upon President LINCOLN and inform him of his reelection, and also to notify ANDREW JOHNSON of his election to the Vice-Presidency.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 13.

PETITION AGAINST A BANKRUPT LAW.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, (Dem.,) presented the memorial of CHAUNCEY BROOKS, and other merchants of Baltimore, praying that the Bankrupt Law do not pass, at least, so as to include relief from existing debts.

THE NIAGARA FALLS SHIP CANAL.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) presented the memorial of the Boston Board of Trade, in favor of a ship canal around Niagara Falls, which was referred to the Military Committee.

PEACE MEMORIAL.

Mr. JOHNSON presented the petition of ANDREW J. WILCOX, of Baltimore, praying that steps be taken for closing the war, which was referred to the Military Committee,

THE PAPER DUTY.

Mr. MORGAN, of New-York, (Union,) presented the petition of book and newspaper publishers and printers of Buffalo, asking for the repeal of the duty on articles used in the manufacture of paper, and also a reduction of the duty on imported paper.

PETITION FOR A BANKRUPT BILL.

Mr. MORGAN presented the petition of citizens of New-York City, asking for the passage of the Bankrupt Bill.

STEAMSHIP LINE TO CHINA.

Mr. CONNESS, of California, (Union,) called up the bill to establish mail steamship service between the United States and China. (The bill provides that the Postmaster-General shall have power to contract with any company who will agree, for the lowest price, to establish a line of steamships to make twelve round trips between San Francisco and China per year; the contract to go into effect on the 1st of January, 1867.) The bill was passed. Yeas 25, nays 11.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL.

The special order for half-past twelve o'clock, being the Report of the Conference Committee on the Freedmen's Bureau bill, was then taken up. The report was read. It is as follows:

The first section establishes at the seat of Government a Department of Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, whose object shall be the good of the freedmen, and the administration of the lands and other property failing to the National Government in the rebel States, not heretofore appropriated to other uses. And this department shall be under the care of a commissioner, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate, at an annual salary of four thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. Authorizes the commissioner to appoint a chief clerk, and such other clerks as may be necessary. The chief clerk and commissioner shall give bonds in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars for the faithful discharge of their duties.

SEC. 3. Provides that the commissioners shall, under the direction of the President, create districts of freedmen and abandoned lands within the rebel States, not to exceed two in each State, so far as the same may be brought under the military power of the United States; and each district shall be under the supervision of an assistant commissioner, with an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars, to be appointed by the President, and to give a bond as required of the chief clerk.

SEC. 4. Regulates the duties of the commissioner, and provides that every freedman shall be treated in all respects as a free man, with all proper remedies in courts of justice, and that no power or control shall be exercised with regard to him, except in conformity to law. There are fourteen sections in the bill, most of them pertaining to the leasing of grounds, the work of freedmen, etc.

The thirteenth section repeals the last clause of the Confiscation Bill, which provides that confiscation shall only have effect during the lifetime of the person subjected to it.

No action was taken on the above, its consideration having been postponed to give way for Mr. SHERMAN'S motion to take up the House joint resolutions reducing the duty on imported paper.

THE DUTY ON IMPORTED PAPER.

The question was upon the amendment of the Senate Committee on Finance, to strike out three and insert fifteen per cent.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) explained that the present duty on foreign paper was twenty per cent. The amount of tax paid by home manufacturers amounted to ten per cent. It was manifest that to reduce the foreign tax to three per cent. would be unjust to home manufacturers. It was said that this three per cent. was equal to six per cent. because it was in the gold valuation. It was three per cent. on $160 per ton. The internal tax in this country had to be paid in the currency valuation, which is about $400 per ton.

Mr. SHERMAN stated that he was in favor, in the committee, of making it ten per cent., which would create a lively competition between home and foreign manufacturers. The committee had overruled him, however, many of the members being opposed to any change whatever. He believed some change ought to be made in the tax, because under the present rate not one pound of paper had been imported. Fifteen per cent had been adopted as a compromise in the committee, but he thought it would be more just to put it down to ten. The Government, he said, was more interested than any individual in this matter. It consumed more paper than any individual, and therefore it was interested in this question. It had been proposed by some to allow the Government to import free of duty, but this would be regarded as invidious.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Union,) spoke in favor of maintaining the present rate of 20 per cent. as an act of justice and protection to home manufacturers.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Union,) said he and his colleague (Mr. SHERMAN) had been instructed by the Ohio Legislature to vote for a reduction of the duty. He questioned the right of that body to instruct him on such a subject. He believed the argument in favor of the reduction of the duty on paper would apply equally well to all other articles. He was opposed to opening American manufactures to foreign competition, believing that if this was done the country would be deprived of the means for paying the national debt.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) was in favor of the indefinite postponement of the resolution, so as to leave the duty where it is now, twenty per cent. He made this motion.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Union,) said that in the State of Ohio last year, there had been $1,608,966 worth of paper made, and on this a tax of $54,269 had been paid. This was a great and growing interest and ought to be protected. In whatever light the subject was viewed, it must be looked upon as inexpedient to reduce the duty.

Mr. SHERMAN hoped the subject would not be indefinitely postponed, but that it would be met squarely by a frank vote. He was sure that if the State Legislatures had examined the tariff laws, they would not have voted, as they have, in favor of the repeal of the duty. Paper, he said, had not increased in price more than other articles. It had only followed the invariable standard of value, which was gold. He had examined this subject carefully, and had found that it would be unwise and unjust to reduce the duty to three per cent. The amount of paper manufactured in the United States was $107,000,000 per year. On this there was collected an internal tax of ten millions of dollars. If the duty were placed at 3 per cent., there would be imported about $43,000,000 worth in gold, on which the Government would receive about $1,250,000 in revenue. This would be a loss to the Government of the difference between $10,000,000 in paper money and $1,250,000 in gold.

The motion to indefinitely postpone was decided in the negative---yeas 14, nays 25:

YEAS.---Messrs. Collamer, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Foot, Foster, Hall, Harris, Morrill, Nye, Sprague, Ten Eyck, Van Winkle, Wade---14.

NAYS.---Messrs. Brown, Buckalew, Clark, Conness, Davis, Farrell, Grimes, Henderson, Hendricks, Howard, Howe, Johnson, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Powell, Ramsey, Richardson, Riddle, Sherman, Sumner, Trumbull, Willey, Wilson---25.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, (Union,) offered an amendment to strike out fifteen and insert twenty per cent.

After some remarks from Messrs. LANE, of Indiana, and JOHNSON, Mr. LANE'S amendment was rejected.

YEAS---Messrs. Brown, Buckalew, Davis, Grimes, Harlan, Henderson, Hendricks, Howard, Lane of Indiana, Morgan, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Powell, Richardson, Saulsbury, Sherman, Sumner, Trumbull---18.

NAYS---Messrs Clark, Collamer, Conness, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Farwell, Foot, Foster, Harris, Johnson, Morrill, Nye, Ramsey, Riddle, Sprague, Ten Eyck, Van Winkle, Wade, Wilkinson, Willey, Wilson---22.

The question then recurred on the amendment of the Finance Committee to make the duty 15 per cent. This was agreed to.

YEAS---Messrs. Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Conness, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Farwell, Foot, Foster, Harris, Henderson, Howe, Johnson, Morrill, Nesmith, Nye, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Riddle, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Somser, Ten Eyck, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Wilson---30.

NAYS---Messrs. Brown, Buckalew, Grimes, Harlan, Hendricks, Howard, Lane of Indiana, Morgan, Powell, Richardson, Saulsbury, Trumbull, Wilkinson---13.

The question was then taken on the final passage of the resolution as amended by striking out "three" and inserting "fifteen" per centum, and it was decided in the affirmative.

The Senate then went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 13.

MR. POWELL'S NAVAL PICTURE.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, (Union,) a joint resolution was adopted appropriating twenty-five thousand dollars for a contract with WILLIAM H. POWELL, to paint a picture, illustrative of some naval victory, to be placed at the head of the grand stairway of the capitol.

EXPORT DUTIES.

Mr. CHARLES O'NEIL, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) presented the memorials and resolutions of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, favoring an amendment to the Constitution of the United States which will confer on Congress power to assess duties on exports.

It was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THE CONDITION OF FREEDMEN IN MARYLAND.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, (Union,) offered a preamble, that

Whereas, In consequence of the rebellion, and since the Proclamation of Emancipation, a large number of persons of color have been brought from the States of Maryland, Virginia, and other States, and left in and around the National Capital; and

Whereas, It is reported that many of them have died for want of food; and

Whereas, It is reported that from ten to twenty thousand are in want; and

Whereas, It is reported that hundreds are in the service of the United State, and fighting in defence of the Government; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs inquire into the truth of said reports, and that the committee report what action, if any, is necessary in the premises, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

The proposition was agreed to.

THE FREEDMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

On motion of Mr. SPALDING, of Ohio, (Union,) the use of the Hall of Representatives was granted to the National Freedman's Relief Association for next Sunday evening.

PEACE RESOLUTION.

JOHN L. DAWSON, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) offered the following:

Whereas, The American people have now been engaged in a civil war of gigantic dimensions for nearly four years, which has resulted in frightful destruction of life, property and treasure, creating an enormous public debt, imposing the most oppressive taxes, covering the land with affliction, corrupting the general morals, and putting in peril the liberties of the nation; and,

Whereas, On the part of the United States and the people of the States which adhere to their Government, this is, and ought to be, a war solely to vindicate the Constitution and restore its laws to their just supremacy, so that we are bound by our oaths and by our solemn pledges made in the face of the world when the war commenced; therefore,

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to use all honorable and just means to bring about a lasting peace, and the reestablishment of fraternal relations among all the people by a restoration of the Union upon the simple and just basis of the Constitution and laws, with every proper guarantee to the Southern States that they shall be protected in the full enjoyment of their rights, and in that undisturbed control of their own local affairs which the Federal Constitution was intended to secure to them and us.

On motion of Mr. THAYER, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) the resolution was laid on the table---73 against 43.

YEAS---Messrs. Alley, Anderson, Ashley, Bailey, Baldwin of Massachusetts, Braman, Blaine, Bontwell, Boyd, Brandegee, Broomall, Ambrose W. Clark, Freeman, Clarke, Cobb, Cole, Dawes, Denning, Dixon, Donnelly, Driggs, Eckley, Eliot, Garfield, Hale, Higby, Hooper, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hutchins, Ingersoll, Julian, Kasson, Kelley, Kellogg of Michigan, Kalleg of New-York, Knox, Littlejohn, Longyear, Marvin, McBride, McClurg, Meindoe, Miller of New-York, Morehead, Morrill, Morris of New-York, Amos Myers, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Orth, Perham, Pomeroy, Randall of Kentucky, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Schenck, Scofield, Shannon, Smithers, Thayer, Thomas, Tracy, Upson, Van Valkenburgh, Webster, Whaley, Williams, Wilder, Wilson, Windom, Woodbridge, Worthington---73.

NAYS---Messrs. James C. Allen, Bliss, Brooks, Brown of West Virginia, Chandler, Clay, Coffroth, Cox, Cravens, Dawson, Denison, Edgerton, Eldridge, Finck, Grider, Hall, Harding, Harris of Illinois, Herrick, Holman, Johnson of Pennsylvania, Johnson of Ohio, Kalbfleisch, King, Lazear, Lehlond, Mallory, McAllister, Middleton, Miller of Pennsylvania, Morris of Ohio, Morrison, Nelson, O'Neill of Ohio, Pendleton, Rollins of Missouri, Ross, Steele of New-Jersey, Stiles, Sweat, Wadsworth, J. W. White, Yeaman---43.

WAR RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) offered a series of resolutions declaring that there is no power under the Constitution which warrants us to treat with the Southern States, either for a severance of the Union or the alteration of any article of the fundamental law; that inasmuch as the Confederate States have taken up arms against the Government of the United States, without just provocation and for the avowed purpose of asserting and maintaining their independence, and still persistently armed resistance to the authority of the United States; and as our public authorities have declared it was their duty to decline to accept of any terms short of absolute submission to its laws; and whereas, with a magnanimity almost unsurpassed, an amnesty was promised to all except the chief conspirators; it is hereby declared that the Government has already exhausted all the resources of a just and wise statesmanship, except so far as regards an earnest and vigorous prosecution of the war, to effect a restoration of peace, and to that end has done all that a proper regard to our interests allows and which a decent respect to the opinions of the world could demand; and therefore further overtures, public or private, official or unofficial, looking to a treaty or compromise with the conspirators at Richmond, would be inconsistent with our rights and dignity and expose us to misconstruction as to our ability to compel the rebels to obedience.

On motion of Mr. ELDRIDGE, the resolution was laid upon the table. Yeas 71, nays 52.

YEAS---Messrs. James C. Allen, William J. Allen, Alley, Ames, Ancona, Baily, Bailey, Blair, Bliss, Bontwell, Brandegee, Brooks, Brown of Wisconsin, Brown of West Virginia, Chanler, Ambrose W. Clark, Clay, Coffroth, Cox, Cravens, Dawes, Dawson, Dennison, Dumont, Eckley, Edgerton, Eldridge, Eliot, Finck, Frank, Gooch, Grider, Hale, Harding, Harris of Maryland, Harris of Illinois, Herrick, Holmes, Hooper, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hutchins, Johnson of Pennsylvania, Johnson of Ohio, Kalbfleisch, Kasson, Kellogg of New-York, Lazear, Leblond, Long, Mallory, McKinney, Middleton, Miller of Pennsylvania, Morrill, Morris of Ohio, Morrison, Nelson, Pendleton, Pike, Pomeroy, Pruyn, Rice of Massachusetts, Rollins of Missouri, Ross, Spalding, Steele of New-Jersey, Stiles, Townsend, Wadsworth, Webster, Joseph W. White.

NAYS---Messrs Ashley, Baldwin of Massachusetts, Baxter, Beaman, Blair, Boyd, Broomall, Truman Clark, Cobb, Cole, Dixon, Donnelly, Driggs, Higby, Hubbard of Iowa, Hulburd, Ingersoll, Julian, Kelley, Kellogg of Michigan, Knox, Loan, Longyear, Marvin, McAlmy, Molndoe, Moorhead, Morris of New-York, Amos Myers, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Orth, Patterson, Perham, Randall of Kentucky, Rice of Maine, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Schenck, Scofield, Shannon, Smithers, Starr, Thayer, Tracy, Upton, Van Valkenburg, Washburn of Massachusetts, Williams, Wilder, Wilson, Windom, Woodbridge, Worthington.

THE AMENDATORY REVENUE BILL.

The House went into committee on the Amendatory Revenue Bill.

Mr. NELSON, of New-York, (Dem.,) moved an amendment to lay a tax on maple sugar and maple molasses. He referred to the fact that the yield of the latter was thirty-nine millions of gallons annually.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Union,) said the remarks of the gentleman were intended to be sweet on him, but he would remind him that New-York produced more sorghum than Vermont.

The proposition was debated, among others by Mr. STEVENS, who said, if the gentleman would go to the labor of extracting the sap of the maple and boiling it all day, he would think he had been taxed enough.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) thought the gentleman from New-York (Mr. NELSON) used microscopic pens to find out what articles should be taxed.

Mr. NELSON'S amendment was disagreed to.

Much time was consumed in considering amendments to exempt Bibles and Testaments, or volumes containing only parts of either, and prayer-books, from any duty or tax. These were agreed to.

The same section also exempts from duty or tax arithmetics, spelling books, geographies, grammars and school-books of all kinds used in common and primary schools, and all books printed exclusively for the use of Sunday schools, provided it shall not apply to books valued at more than $2 per volume.

At 4:30 the committee rose and the House adjourned.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

Business Progressing---The Union League Club---Removing the Fare Restriction on the Railroads.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 13, 1865.

The Assembly have been busily at work during the last two days, in the absence of the Senate, in considering bills in Committee of the Whole. The work of the hundred days has been pushed forward more rapidly than is usual at this period of the session. The monotony of business was varied this morning by a lively debate. A bill was under consideration to incorporate the Union League Club of New-York. Several members did not quite like the bill, because there seemed to them to be something political indicated by its title and one of its provisions. Mr. VAN BUREN explained that this was not so; that nothing more than loyalty to the Government was required of any member of the club; that it was only a social club; that some of its members were Democrats, and that no objection could be urged against this which would not apply to all bills to incorporate social clubs in the city. Mr. KERGAN was unable to see it in that light; he did not wish to aid in establishing a political institution of this kind. An allusion was made by some member to Tammeny Hall, but Mr. KERGAN avowed himself opposed to Tammeny, and did not wish to aid in establishing any similar institution. Mr. GLEASON, of Suffolk, thought it a matter for surprise that members should hesitate to approve of this bill when it differed from others which they had passed without hesitation, only in the provision requiring that its members shall be loyal to the Government. The Committee of the Whole finally reserved the bill for further consideration, or, in other words, reported progress. Mr. VAN BUREN was not inclined to submit to this arrangement. He objected to the next bill under consideration, to incorporate a sharpshooters' club, on the ground that it was political in its design, and when the bill to incorporate the Union League Club was reported to the House, he moved that it be ordered to a third reading, and carried his point by a vote of forty-six to twenty.

Now that the bobby question is disposed of, the question of raising the fare on the Central Railroad, or rather removing the restriction, will be more carefully considered than heretofore. No action has yet been taken which can be deemed an indication of the course members will pursue in voting upon this question. Opinions upon this subject are still forming, and are becoming rather favorable to the road then otherwise. Members incline to think there might be good reasons for removing the restriction on the rate of fare, but would like the proof. In the minds of many members, I believe the question will be fairly decided on its own merits, and the outside operations which are supposed to be so powerful, could do nothing better than to present facts in a straightforward manner.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 13.

EVENING SESSION.

The President presented the ninth and final annual report of the Code Commissioners; also a communication from the Canal-acting Board, covering sundry petitions from boatmen and boat owners, in favor of abandoning the present contract system for repairing canals.

The bill amending the charter of the Long Island City Water Company was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. COLE introduced a bill, providing that all sales, assignments and transfers heretofore made by the Comptroller or Superintendent of the Banking Department, with the consent of the banks depositing the same, of any and all bonds and mortgages held by them under the act of 1838, shall be as valid as if made by said banks respectively. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 13.

BILLS NOTICED.

To incorporate the Niagara Ship Canal Company.

To improve Baltic-street, Brooklyn.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To authorize two State asylums for the insane, and for better care of the insane poor.

By Mr. TURNER---For a railroad in Queens County.

Also to incorporate the Union Gas Light Company for Kings and Queen's Counties.

For the improvement of Park-avenue and Bowarstreet, Brooklyn.

BILLS ORDERED TO THIRD READING.

To incorporate the Olympic Club of New-York.

To incorporate the Union League Club of New-York. Adjourned.

OBITUARY.

Hon. Thos. H. Hicks.

Hon. THOS. HOLLINAY HICKS, United States Senator from Maryland, and Ex-Governor of that State, died yesterday, at Washington. He was born in Dorchester County, Maryland, and passed his boyhood in his native place. He evinced great force of character in his early days, and took a special interest in politics. While still young he was elected Mayor of the county seat, and soon after was sent to the State Legislature, where his talents and character soon won for him a distinguished name. In 1857 he contested the Governorship with Gov. GEORGE, of Cecil County, and was elected by a handsome majority. He held office during the exciting events attending the secession movement, and but for his unyielding firmness and loyalty his State would probably have been dragged into the vortex of treason.

The Pro-Slavery party held a majority in both branches of the Legislature, and engaged in a plot for the secession of Maryland, which was defeated by the sagacity and energy of Gov. HICKS. His first decisive act on the Union side was his reply to Mr. A. H. ANDY, who had been delegated by the Legislature of Mississippi to invite Maryland to join the Confederacy. Gov. HICKS returned a moderate reply, urging that Mississippi should act with prudence, but declining to call a special meeting of the Legislature to carry out the preliminary forms of secession.

The Pro-Slavery party resorted to numerous expedients to induce Gov. HICKS to act with it, and his life was even threatened. A delegation of a majority of the State Senate visited upon him, urging the necessity of an extra session. Gov. HICKS refused, on the ground that a divarsion of the Government would inevitably produce civil war. Gov. HICKS' firm policy had the effect of rallying a powerful Union party in the State, and a sober second-thought induced an abatement of the high secession fever. When the news of the attack on Fort Somter arrived, passion again broke loose, and then followed the attack on the "Massachusetts Sixth," as it passed through Baltimore.

Gov. HICKS issued a proclamation declaring that all his authority would be exercised to maintain the authority of the National Government. The Secessionists then tried to organize an illegal meeting of the Legislature, and surrounded Baltimore with malcontents. Gov. HICKS, in order to gain time, these called a meeting of the Legislature, to take place on the 25th of April at Frederick, a Union city. When the Legislature assembled, Gov. HICKS sent in a message, urging a neutral policy, as most conducive to the interests of Maryland.

In the meantime, energetic measures were adopted. Baltimore was garrisoned with United States troops, the police were reorganized, and the more prominent Secessionists were arrested. This had the effect of allaying the excitement. Gov. HICK'S term of office expired on the 1st of January, 1862. He was elected United States Senator from Maryland, to fill a vacancy, in the Winter of 1863, succeeding JAMES A. PEARCE, deceased. Last Winter Senator HICKS had a very severe attack of erysipelas, which compelled the amputation of his leg, enfeebling his health and finally causing his death.

Lieut.-Col. Tremaine.

Among the killed at the battle of Hatcher's Run, last week, was FREDERICK L. TREMAINE, eldest son of Hon. LYMAN TREMAINE, of Albany, and at the time of his death Lieut.-Col. of the Tenth New-York Cavalry. He was born in Greene County, in this State, in June, 1843. His character as a boy was distinguished by those qualities of generosity, firmness and courage, that marked him as a man, and endeared him to all who knew him. After careful preparation at the school of Dr. REED, at Geneva, in the Fall of 1860 he entered Hobart College, with the highest hones and the highest prospects. There he remained until the Summer of 1862, when, unable longer to resist the promptings of patriotism, he was made Adjutant of the Seventh Regiment of New-York Heavy Artillery. He accompanied the regiment to Washington, where, much to his regret, it was detailed for the defences of that city. Although constantly engaged in his duties as Adjutant, and in the acquisition of military knowledge, Col. TREMAINE was ever eager for active service in the field. At last, in September, 1863, he was appointed by the President Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Captain, with orders to report to Gen. DAVIES, of the cavalry, of the Potomac army. He was assigned to the staff of that officer, then commanding a brigade in KILPATRICK'S division. He was transferred to the staff of the First Brigade, Second Division, then under the command of Col. TAYLOR, after, and now by Gen. DAVIES. He remained on this staff, distinguished himself by his bravery in many engagements, by the courtesy of his manner, and the prompt and intelligent discharge of every duty until December last, when he was commissioned as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Tenth New-York Cavalry. He ever won the affectionate regard, as he always secured the respect of his superior officers, and the warm friendship of his companions in arms.

In the battle of Feb. 6, at Hatcher's Run, the command of his regiment had just fallen to him, when he was struck by a musket ball in the hip. This wound, though not considered serious at first, resulted in his death on the night of the following Wednesday. Thus lived and died one of our youngest and bravest officers. At school, at college, in all the different positions he occupied in the army, his abilities commanded respect, his kind and genial qualities won him love. He was eminent for the gentleness and purity of his character, his bravery in action, his devotion to his country's liberties, and that Union for which he so freely gave his young and noble life.

He leaves a bereaved family, whose pride he so justly was, and many sorrowing friends, to mourn his loss, whose consolation it will be, when time has assuaged the pangs of separation from one so loved, that he fell in the discharge of the highest, noblest duty of man, battling for his country and life.

"How sleep the brave who sink to rest,
By all their country's wishes blest!
When Spring, with dewy fingers cold,
Returns to deck their hallowed mould,
She there shall dress a sweeter sod
Than fancy's feet have ever trod.

By fairy hands their knell is rung;
By forms unseen their dirge is sung;
There Honor comes a pilgrim gray,
To bless the turf that wraps their clay;
And freedom shall awhile repair,
To dwell a weeping hermit there!"

From Omaha.

OMAHA, Sunday, Feb. 12.

The telegraph is again working to Denver.

The Indians in small bands are at different points all along the road from Fort Kearney westward. The main body has gone up the North Platte.

Col. COLLINS with his command, has had a series of engagements with the Indians between Julesburg and Loraine, which lasted for six days. The Indians are estimated to number 2,000, while our soldiers number about 200, not sufficient to follow and chastise the savages.

Extensive Bank Robbery.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Monday, Feb. 13.

The Traders' Bank of this city was entered by burglars some time between Saturday night and Monday morning, and a large amount of Government bonds, some $50,000, belonging to different parties, and $6,000 in gold, belonging to the bank, stolen. It is stated that no bills of the bank were taken.

Arrival of the Britannia.

PORTLAND, Me., Monday, Feb. 13.

The steamship *Britannia*, from Glasgow the 28th ult., arrived here this afternoon, and will sail for New-York as soon as her Portland freight has been discharged.

A Murderer Reprieved.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 13.

In the case of GEORGE E. GORDON, who was sentenced to be hung on Thursday next, for the murder of OWEN THOMPSON, the New-York cattle-drover, Judge PORTER, of Schenectady, has granted a stay of proceedings.

Fire.

ASTORIA, L. I., Monday, Feb. 13.

The United States Army Laboratory located in this place, took fire about 10 o'clock this morning and was entirely destroyed. The loss is not yet known, but is very heavy.

The Weather.

The severe snow-storm which commenced on Sunday morning was succeeded by the coldest weather that has been experienced in this city during the present Winter. At 7 o'clock yesterday morning the thermometer at DELAFONA'S indicated a temperature five degrees above zero, and at noon sixteen degrees. In February, 1864, on the two coldest days, the thermometer stood as follows:

	7 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.	5 P.M.
18th	5	16	19	18
19th	7	18	21	19

On the 8th of February, 1861, at 7 A. M., the mercury stood at 3 degrees below zero, and in 1860, on the 2d of February, at 2 degrees above zero. With these exceptions, yesterday was the coldest day that has been experienced for many years past. But notwithstanding the low temperature, it was generally remarked that it was not felt disagreeably, probably in consequence of the stillness of the atmosphere. The drifting snow, however, impeded travel considerably, and in the city, with all the advantages of snow-plows and double teams, the cars made their trips very irregularly, some of the Harlem cars taking four hours to reach the City Hall. In the East River, during the morning, the ice gathered in huge masses on the Brooklyn side, and about 9 A. M. the Atlantic-street and Hamilton-avenue ferry-boats ceased running, but resumed their trips as soon as the change of tide had carried the ice into the bay. The Wall-street and Fulton ferry-boats ran all day, but occasionally got fast in the ice, and were carried below their landing places. Among the shipping in the harbor no accidents are reported. Toward evening the atmosphere again became disagreeably cold, and a regular old-fashioned Winter's night set in, causing the pedestrian to hurry his homeward steps, and making a bright fire and cheerful home doubly delightful.

From the records of temperature received from the principal cities yesterday, it appears that New-York was able to boast of as low a temperature as any of her northern sisters. At 8 o'clock A. M. the thermometer in Chicago stood at 17 degrees above zero; in Portland, Me., 3 degrees; Boston, 6 degrees; Buffalo, 9 degrees; Philadelphia, 7 degrees; Washington, 6 degrees.

It is somewhat remarkable that the temperature in Buffalo should have exceeded that of Washington, and that in New-York the mercury stood lower than in any other of the large cities, except Portland. The snow which fell on Sunday morning made fair sleighing in the country, and in Jersey the roads are particularly good; but at the same time, it destroyed the prospects of the skaters on the Central Park ponds, the sweepers not being able to get it off during the early part of the day. This morning the ice may be expected to be in fair condition.

BOUNTY BROKERAGE FRAUDS.

A CITY PROVOST-MARSHAL IN TROUBLE.

SWINDLING IN HIGH PLACES.

A Bounty-Broker Offers Six Thousand Dollars for a Parole.

INTERESTING SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

Col. Baker Run Down by Visitors---He is Attacked in New Chambers-street, but takes His Prisoner---Interesting Affidavits, &c.

Our readers will be pleased to know that Col. BAKER remains in the city, and does not propose to return to Washington until he has thoroughly exposed, shown up and broken down the infernal system of bounty swindling, which seems to have entered into the very heart of the service, affecting not only the men who make rascality a trade, but also our most respected and reputable citizens. The developments already before the public are enough to disgust our honest people, but we are pained to assure them that as yet they know comparatively nothing of the extent to which the frauds have succeeded. Thus far but few names of note have figured in the list of rascals detected by the shrewd management of Col. BAKER; but a discerning public has doubtless ere this concluded that bounty-brokers, bounty-jumpers, recruit-runners and professional rogues could not *alone* compass so great a villainy. The co-operation of officials, the sanction of men in power, and the connivance of those whose duty is the detection of crime, rather than its shielding, was needed, and we are convinced by the most tangible demonstration that nothing of the sort has failed the villains in their hour of need. The scenes at Col. BAKER'S rooms, yesterday, were most exciting; were it not so mortifying an exhibition of the worst side of human nature, they would have been

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Rates at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 13, 1865.

$6,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	110¾	Mar. Min. Co.	12
5,000	do	110¾	do	11¾
6,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C.	106¾	Wyom. V. Coal	54
3,000	do	106¾	Pac M. S. Co	265
1,000	do...new iss.	106¾	N. Y. Can	116
1,000	do...new iss.	106¾	do	116¼
3,500	U.S.5s,10-40s, C.	103½	do...s5	116¼
2,000	O. & Miss. C.	116	do	116¾
4,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	106¾	do...b10	116¾
5,000	do	106¾	do	116¾
5,000	do	106¾	do...s5	116¾
5,000	B., N.Y. & E. 1st	100	do...s60	115
1,000	Ill. C. Bs	111	Erie Railway	76¾
4,000	C. & N. W. Int. Bs	91	do	76¾
2,000	Ta. & W. Ins, Ex.	77	do	76¾
3,000	Cl. & To. S. F.	104	do	76¾
1,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	103¾	Hudson R. R.	107¾
5,000	Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	103¾	do	107¾
2,000	Amer. Gold	205	do...b15	107¾
1,000	do	205	Reading R.	110
1,000	Mar. 1st M. Bs.	82	Mich. Cen. R.	113½
75	Metropolitan Bk.	120	do	113¾
100	Fourth Nat. Bank	108	R. & N. L.	70
100	Cum. Coal Pref.	52	Cle. R.	116
100	do	53	Chi. & N. W.	35
100	do	54	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	66¾
1,000	do	54	Chi. & R. I. R.	96¾
100	do	54	do	96¾
100	do	53¾	Chi. Bur. & Q. R.	117¾
100	do	53¾	P., Ft. W. & C.	94¾
100	do	52	do	95¾
17	Del. & Hud. C. Co	144	Chi. & Alt.	90¾
200	Am. Coal Co	77		

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.	106¾	Erie Railway	77
5,000	do	110	do	76¾
1,000	do...new iss.	106¾	do	76¾
24,000	do...new iss.	106¾	do...s10	76¾
8,000	U.S.6s,5-20s, R.	106¾	do	76¾
8,000	U.S.6s,10-40s, R.	97	Hud. Riv. R.	108
2,000	U.S.6s,10-40s, C.	102¾	Reading R.	112¾
2,000	Fourth Nat. Bank	100	do	112
200	Cum Coal Pref.	52	do	112¾
100	do	52¾	do	112¾
500	do	53	Mich. Cen. R.	113¾
100	do	53¾	do	113¾
100	do...b10	53¾	M. S. & N. I. R.	74¾
300	do	53¾	Ill. Cen. R.	118¾
200	do	53¾	do	118¼
100	do	53	Clev. & Pitts	64
100	Quick. M. Co...b30	86	Chic. & N. W.	35
200	Am. M. Co.	13	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	65¾
250	do	12¾	Clev. & Tol.	114
100	Pacific M. S. Co	265	Chi. & R. I. R.	96¾
400	N. Y. Cen	117¾	do...b30	97
400	do	117¾	do...b10	97
100	do...s10	117¾	Pt. Ft. W. & C.	95¾
100	Erie R. Pref.	92¾		

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$20,000	Ohio & M.C. s60	37¾	M. S. & N. I.	70¾
100	N. Y. C. & R. x-d b3	117¾	do...b3	70¾
200	do	117¾	do	70¾
200	do...c	117¾	do...s3	70¾
100	do	117¾	do	70¾
100	do...s3	117¾	do...b3	70¾
100	do	117¾	do...c	70¾
100	do...s3	117¾	do...b2	70¾
100	Erie Railway...x-d	76¾	Clev. & Pitts...b3	64¾
2,000	do	76¾	do	64¾
100	do...b1	76¾	do	65¾
2,000	do	76¾	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	65¾
100	do...s3	76¾	do...s10	65¾
200	do...c	76¾	do...s3	65¾
100	do...s3	76¾	do...b30	66
100	do...b5	76¾	do...b10	66¾
100	do...s3	76¾	P., Ft. W. & C.	95
200	do...b3	76¾	do	95¾
100	do...b3	76¾	Cum. Coal	52
150	do	76¾	do	52¾
100	do...b3	77	do	52¾
100	Hudson R. R.	108	do...b3	52
100	do...b3	108	do	51¾
100	do...s3	108	do	51¾
100	do	108¾	do	51¾
100	do...s3	108¾	do	51¾
100	Reading R.	112	Quick. M. Co.	86
100	do...s3	112¾	do...b3	86¾
100	do	112¾	do	86¾
100	do	112¾	Mar. Min. Co...s3	12¾
100	Mich. Cen. R...b10	114	do	13
100	Chic. & R. I.	97	do	12¾
100	do...b3	97	do	13¾
100	do	97	do	13¾
100	do...b3	96¾	do...o	13¾
100	do	96¾	do	13¾
100	do...s10	96¾	do...s3	13¾
100	Chi. & N. W.	34¾		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	N. Y. Cen. x-d	117¾	Hud. Riv. R.	108¾
100	do...s5	117¾	Cle. & Pitts	63¾
100	do...s3	117¾	do...b3	63¾
100	do	117¾	do...s3	63¾
100	do...b3	117¾	do	63¾
100	do...s10	117¾	Chi. & R. I. R.	97
100	Erie R. x-d	77	do...b in a w	97
100	do...s3	77	do	97
100	do	77¾	Chi. & N. W.	35
100	do...b3	77¾	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	65¾
100	do	77¾	do	65¾
100	do	77¾	Cum. Coal Co	52¾
100	do	77¾	do...s3	52¾
100	Reading R...s10	113	do...s3	52
100	do	113¾	do	52
100	do	113¾	do	52¾
100	P., Ft. W. & C.	95¾	do	52¾
100	do...s3	95¾	Can. Coal Co	40
100	M. S. & N. I.	70¾	Mariposa Min	13¾
100	do	70¾	do...s3	13¾
100	do...b15	70¾	do	13¾
200	do...b3	70¾		

MONDAY, Feb. 13—P. M.

The following are the Weekly Averages of the old Associated Banks of thie city, (exclusive of the Notional Banks of Commerce and Broadway,) for Ibe week ending Feb. 11, as compared with the previous return of Feb. 4:

Increase in Loans	$246,190
Increase in Specie	771,349
Increase in Net Deposits	3,609,696

	Feb. 13, 1864.	Feb. 11, 1865.	Feb. 4, 1865.
Capital	$69,722,508	$68,156,172	$68,156,172
Loans	165,090,329	154,976,628	154,730,528
Specie	23,521,453	19,510,743	18,769,394
Deposits	140,464,616	140,587,586	142,977,890
In Sub-Treas'ry.	33 210,563	30,551,680	26,850,244

The National Bank of Commerce and National Broadway Bank, of New-York, report as follows:

	Feb. 11.	Feb. 4.
Loans	$20,539 275	$20,909,262
Specie	775,603	912,914
Deposits	10,123,580	9,725,426

The increase of deposits at Bank on the present statement reflects the eese in the Money merket and the tendency of balances to this City. The Banks and Treesury office are gaining Specie since the felliog off in the Export demand. Thue fer, since the New Year, our California receipts are $2,674,107 ee against $1.297,737 by the corresponding steamers to the 6th of February last year. The speculation in the Gold Room to-day partially recovered from the fell of 6 ℔ cent. on Saturday, though the upward turn was not strongly supported. The range of sales was 205@207¼ ℔ cent., returning to 206 ℔ cent. at 3 o'clock. There is no Export demand for Americen Coin. The Gold rates for Bille on London are 108¾@108¾ ℔ cent., or 1@1¼ ℔ cent. below the point et which it would pay to ship Gold free of commiesion on both sides.

The course of the Railway movement at the Stock Exchenge was rather Independent of the Gold merket to-dey. At the eerly Boerd prices were generally firm, and after the Board broke up the demend improved, end the bidding for Erie, &c., went up. At the Second Boerd the market continued upward, and Rock Island, among the Western Roads, advanced to 97 ℔ cent.; Erie, among Ihe Eastern, to 76¾, and on the edjournment to 76¾@77 ℔ cent.

The Government Stocks were in good request, at ebont Saturdey's figures. In the absence of a leter mail from Europe, Ihere wae less done in 5-20s. The First Nationel Bank took $200,000 for the Popular 7-30 ℔ cents, Fisk & Hatch $270,000, and Livermore, Clews & Co. $175,000.

At 4 o'clock the following qnotations were made as compared with Saturdey eltemoon, the market generally firm:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s	102¾	103¾	Pittsburgh	83	83¾
U. S. 5-20's	110	110	Northwest	34¾	35
T. Certificates	98¾	98¾	N. West Pref	65	65¾
N. Y. Central	115¾	117¾	Rock Island	96¾	97
Erie	74¾	77½	Fort Wayne	94¾	95¾
Hudson	107	108¾	Cum'land Coal	56	52¾
Reading	108	113¾	Quicksilver	86¼	86¾
Mich. Southern	69¾	70¾	Mariposa	11¾	13¾
Illinois Cen	118	119¾	Ohio & M. Certh	27¼	27¼

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	112	Bank of the Republic	101
Manhattan	135	Bank of N. Amer	108
Merchants'	117	Irving	107
Mechanics'	109	Metropolitan	120
America	137	Market	100
City	172	Shoe and Leather	106
North River	108	Corn Exchange	104
Merchants' Exchange	98	Continental	95
State of New-York	118	St. Nicholas	103
Commerce	108	Commonwealth	103½
Broadway	210	N. Y. Nat'l Exc. Bk.	110
Mercantile	125	Central National	103½
American Exc	121	Fourth National	108
Chatham	120		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	103¾	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	99
N. Y. C. 6s, Subscript.	100	Chi. & N. W. Int. B.	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	107	Chi. L. & W. 2ds	100

N. Y. Cen. 7s, con.. '76 115
Erie 1st mort. 68 ..... 122¾
Erie 7s, 2d mort., '79 ... 109
Erie 7s, 3d mort., '83 ... 109
Erie 7s, 4th mort., '80 ... 101
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1st m., '77 100
Hud. R. 7s, 2d m. s. f. '85 105
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M. '76 ... 100
Hud. R. 7s bonds '67 98
Harlem 1st. '69-72 103
Harlem con. m. & s. f. 100
M. C. R. 1st m. 8 ℔ c. '82 115
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1sts 112¾
Mich. S. 7 ℔ c. 2d mort. 90¼
Mich. S. & N. I. S. Fd 7 ℔ c. 103¾
Ill. Central 7 ℔ c. '75 ... 111
Alt. & T. H. 2ds, Pref.. 64
Tol. & W. 1sts, Ext.... 91
Tol. & Wab. 2ds..... 51
Gal. & Chi. 2ds..... 100
Clev. & Tol. S. F..... 104
N. J. Cen. 1sts..... 95
Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts. 109
Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds. 99
Clev. & Pitts. 2ds, x In.. 95
Clev. & Pitts. 3ds, con. 80
Clev. & Pitts. 4ths..... 78
Chi. & Alt. S. F..... 103
Chi. & Alt. S. F. 1st m. 103
Chi. & Alt. S. F. Inc.. 90
Ohio & Miss 1st M.... 80
Pennsylvania R. R. B..... 85
M. & St. Paul 1sts..... 86

The Assistant Treasurer of the United States in this City hee appointed Mr. Robert McCarter, Jr., his Depnty, in place of Judge Hoesetter, recently deceased.

Parties disposed to ventnre in the Petroleum speculation are referred to the programme in another place, of Ihe East Branch Petroleum Company, of which Mr. Teunis W. Quick, of the Stock Exchange Board, and Mr. F. A. Palmer, of the Broadway Bank, are subscription agents.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer was as followe: Total receipts, $1,459,516 21, including for Customs, $199,000: total payments, $1,510,230 45; on accouni of Loan, $187,000; balance, $20,500,916 11.

Commercial Opinion in Favor of Vigorous War.

An editoriel writer in the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*—the ergen of Ihe financiel end commercial interests of New-England—referring to the recent "peace-negotiation fizzle," favors vigorous wer la this emphalic manner:

"The curtain has risen. The miste have cleared away, and wo begin to see the begioning of the end. The great hue and ery of the peace men, that the resalts could be coocilisted enu would return inte the Union, hes fallen flet and dead before the impudent demands of the bastard Repnblic of the South. For a long time the public mind has been on the rack, with the exoectation that peace would soon spread its wings over eor distracted country. The public ear has been charmed with the sweet lullebies of visionaries, that our "erring brethran" were waiting on the anxious seat for the signal on our side that they might come back to the old Union. And many expected to see the dove of peace flying from tha James, and hovering at will over every point of its compass, calling tha belligerents to reunion, and the long-estrangsd sections to amity aeo brotherhood. We waited for tha result, and oeeoeld, these representatives of a heaten, baltered and broken rebellion—from a pretended government, now groveling in the dust, end smeared with the blood of starved prisoners of war—bara the brazen effrontery, the empbatic impudence, to demand that the great American people shall, in the midst of victory, when their armies on land and sea are moving with elepbantine tread and irresistible force to crush out the last vestige of rebellion—right now, while Grant has his fingers on the throat of Richmond, and Sasaman is cutting the hamstrings of the Confederacy—admit their claim for independence as the *sine qua non* basis of peace! These rebels making er offerioa peace! Ye gods! are they blind? Has the awful drama acted in their midst—their cities beleaguared, their fortrasses dismantled, their embryo navy gobbled up—no leseon, no warning, no emphasis, for these men? One thing is clear and certain. *The people of this country will demand of the Executive and Congress that no rest, no relief, stop or stay, shall be given to the means and measures for the total overthrow, the complete wiping out, of this accursed rebellion.*"

The Harmony Fire and Marine Insurance Compeny's offices have been removed to No. 158 Broadway.

Subscriptions received at the Ninth National Bank thie day for the 7-30 loan, amouoter to $110,000

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

Geo. H. Rea, President. E. D Jonas, Cashier

☞ SECOND NATIONAL BANK, OF ST. LOUIS.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE U. S.

Government Vouchers, Certificates, Bonds, &c., bought and sold at current market rates on commission.

Prompt attention given to collectioes. Remittances made on day of payments, at current rate of exchange.

E. D. JONES, Cashier.

☞ THE AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK Of New-York, No. 74 Broadway.

New-York, Jan. 28, 1865.

This bank has commenced business at No. 74 Broadway, and offers its services to the public. Collections will be made on all accessible points on the lowest terms.

All orders for Government securities will be promptly executed, and the customary commission allowed to purchasers.

Special attention will be given to business connected with Government and persons wishing to avoid the inconvenience of addressing the departments are invited to apply to the officers of this bank.

NOAH L. WILSON, President.

ALFRED A. POST, Cashier.

☞ EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 650 Broadway.

United States Depository and agent of Jay Cooke for the distribution of the popular 7-30 Loan. This is the only loan in market now offered by the Government and possesses peculiar advantages.

Information cheerfully furnished on application at the Bank.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Monday, Feb. 13, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, 137 obls. Ashes, 3,419 bbls. Flour, 824 bbls. and 1,503 bags Corn Meal, 11,337 oushels Corn, 9 948 bosbels Oats, 242 bushels Rye, 1,132 packages Provisions, and 65 bols. Whisky.

ASHES—Are dull and unsettled.

COFFEE—A limited inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, at irregular prices.

COTTON—The market has been quiet and heavy. Middlings, 80c. @82c. ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Stele and Western Flour has been less freely offered, especially the low gradee, which have been quoted firmer. The demand has been less active, bewever, in view of the fluctuations in gold. Sales since our last emount to 5,800 bbls., including very inferior to eneice Superfine State and Western, at $9 60@$9 90; poor to choice Extra State at $9 90@$10 25, chiefly at $9 95@$10 10; Round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipoing brands, at $11 00@$11 25, the latter an eetreme, ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 60 @$9 90
Extra State	9 90 @10 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigen, &c.	9 95 @12 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, sho'g brands	11 00 @11 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 25 @12 50
Extra Genesee	10 25 @12 50
Poor to Choice Extra Missouri	10 10 @14 25

Southern Flour is doing better to-dsy. Sales since our lest 650 bbls., at $10 75@$11 80 for poer to geeo, and $11 85@$14 50 for good to choice extra brands ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is dearer. Sales 400 bbls. Eatra, at $9 95@$12 ℔ bbl. Rye Fleur continues inactive, including fina and superfine at $7 75@$9 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is beevy and somewhat nominal at $7 85@$7 90 for Jersey, and $8 75 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat, Rye and Berley heve been very quiet, heving been held above the views of buyers. Corn has been inactive at $1 58@$1 90 for Mixen Western, and $1 72@$1 76 for Jersey Yellow, ℔ bushel. Sales, 4,000 bushels. Oats are dull and heavy. We qnote Wasternat $1 10¾@$1 11, State at $1 09@$1 10, Jersey at $1 06@$1 07 ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River has been in limited request at $1 55@$1 70 for shipping, and $1 75@$1 85 for small lots for city use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New continue in limited demand at 30c.@52½c. for inlerior to choice, according to quality, ℔ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts heve been 6,320 hides; sales, 20,200 hides, the letter including, according to Messrs. Weisel & Weidenevan, 6,500 Buenos Ayres, 20¾@22 lbs., at 17¾c.@18c., gold, nsual selection; 5,000 Rio Grandes, 20@21 lbs., at 15c.@16½c., gold, nsual selection; 700 Aspinwall, 21 lbs., 32c.@32½c., cash, nsual selection; 700 Savanilla Dry Salted, 26 lbs., 20c., cash, as they run; 300 Wet Salted West Indies, 35 lbs., on private terms; 4,000 Slaughter Ox, 70@80 lbs., 12½c.@13c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 3,000 Slaughter Cow, 50@55 lbs., 10c.@11c., cash, rejecting bad hides; stock in Importers' and speculators' hands, 248,300 Dry Hides, 2 800 Wet Salted Hides, and 1,200 bales East India Hides.

MOLASSES—Hes been lightly dealt in at irregular prices.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet, including Sotrits Turpeatine, at $1 95@$2 ℔ gallon; Resin at $15@$20 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar, domestic and foreign, at $5 @$6 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Continoo quiet al abont former prices, including Crude Whale at $1 58@$1 60; Crude Sperm at $2 25@$2 40; Bleached Winter Whale al $1 75@ $1 80; Unbleached Sperm at $2 50@$2 55; Linseed at $1 60; No. 1 Lard at $2 20@$2 25 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been more active and firmer, especially Crude. Wa qnote: Crnde (nominally) at 51c.@53c.; Refined, in bond, 66c.@68c., and Refined, free, at 86c.@86c. ℔ gallon. Sales 2,450 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork ha been rather more freely offered and has declined. The demand has been less active. Sales since our last, 5,600 bbls., in lots, at $27 25@$27 75, closing al $27 25 for New Mess; $25@$25 62½ for 1863-64 Mess; $26 for New Prime Mess; $20@$20 75 for New Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales were also made of 2,000 bbls. New Mess, February, March, and April seller and buyer's options, at $27@ $28 50 ℔ bbl. Cnt Meats have been in fair demand at 17c.@18¼c. for Shoulders; 15c.@22c. for Hams; sales eqnal to 450 pkgs. Bacon is quite activa; sales since our last, 1,050 boxes, including Cumberland Cut, at 20c.@20¼c; Short Rib at 21¼c.@21½; Short Clear at 21¼c.@22c.; Long Cut Hams at 20¾c. ℔ lb. Dressed Hogs are scarce and in request at 16¼c.@17¼c., the latter for extra heavy, ℔ lb. Lard is unaltered; sales 1,200 tes. and bbls. at 19¼c.@23¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is in mere request, at $21@$24 for Extra Mess; $18@$22 for New Plain Mess; sales 1,500 bbls. Tierce Beef is quiet; 250 bbls. Beef Hams were sold at $26@$27 75 ℔ bbl. Butter is in moderate request at 43c.@55c. for poor to choice, and 56c.@60c. for fancy State, and 30c.@45c. for Western, ℔ lb. Cheese continues in demand and firm, at 14c.@23c. for poor to very choice, ℔ lb.

SEED—Clover has been in demand for export and firm at 24¾c.@25c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate demand, at previous rates. Sales since our last comprise 360 hhds. Cuba at 18¾c.@21¾c., ℔ lb. Refined Sugars have been more freely offered and inactive, at 22c.@ 27½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, since our lest, 75,000lbs., at 16c, @16¾c., ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales since our last 200 bbls., at $2 28 @$2 29 ℔ gallon. Market dull,

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 700 tcs. Beef, at 1s. 3d.; 145 boxes Becon at 10s.; also, by steamer, 300 boxes Bacon at 35s., and 1,800 pkgs. Butter and Cheese at 50s. For Metamoras, a British brig, with marchandise, at 85c. ℔ bbl. in gold.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Africa	Feb. 15	Boston	Liverpool.
City of London	Feb. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Australasian	Feb. 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Lafayette	March 1	New-York	Havre.
Asia	March 1	Boston	Liverpool.
Saxonia	March 4	New-York	S'ampton.
City of Boston	March 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Chine	March 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	March 15	Boston	Liverpool.
Washington	March 29	New-York	Havre.
Bornesia	April 1	New-York	S'ampton.
Bavaria	April 15	New-York	S'ampton.
Germania	April 29	New-York	S'ampton.
Teutonia	May 13	New-York	S'ampton.
Saxonia	May 27	New-York	S'ampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Etna	Feb. 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Feb. 4	Liverpool	Boston.
City of London	Feb. 4	Liverpool	New-York.
United Kingdom	Feb. 8	Glassow	New-York.
Saxonia	Feb. 8	S'ampton	New-York.
Chine	Feb. 11	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Feb. 18	Liverpool	New-York.
Cuba	Feb. 25	Liverpool	New-York.
Borussia	March 8	S'ampton	New-York.
Bavaria	March 22	S'ampton	New-York.
Germania	April 5	S'ampton	New-York.
Teutonia	April 19	S'ampton	New-York.
Saxonia	May 3	S'ampton	New-York.

For Havana and New-Orleans.

Yesso	Feb. 15	New-York	New-Orleans.
Moro Castle	Feb. 15	New-York	Havana.
Morning Star	Feb. 18	New-York	New-Orleans.

For California.

Golden Rule	Feb. 20	New-York	Nicaragua.
Ocean Queen	Feb. 23	New-York	Aspinwall.
North Star	Mar. 3	New-York	Aspinwall.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe, per steamship *Africa*, via Boston, close here at 5.30 P. M. to-day, (Tuesday.)

The mails for Europe, per steamship *St. David*, via Portland, close here at 1:30 P. M. Friday.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, per steamship *City of London*, (nier No. 44,) close at 10.30 A. M. Saturday.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

The mails for Havana, per steamship *Moro Castle*, will close at 1:30 P. M. on Wednesday.

The mails for Havana and New-Orleans, per steamship *Yosoo*, close at 1:30 P. M. on Wednesday.

The mails for New-Orleans, per steamship *Morning Star*, close at 1 30 P. M. on Saturday.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at.....5:30 A. M., 1:30 and....6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails..5 A. M. and 4 15 P. M.
Long Island.....6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River.....3:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad.....3 P. M.
North Mails.....6 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way.....5:00 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at.....6 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

NEW SKIRT.

1865

THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE IN HOOP-SKIRTS.

J. W. BRADLEY'S New Patent DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (or donble) SPRING SKIRT.

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY (late J. I. & J. O. West), SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS. No. 97 CHAMBERS and Nos. 79 and 81 Reade sts., New-York.

THIS INVENTION consists of DUPLEX (or two) ELLIPtiq Steel Springs, ingeniously braided, visibly and firmly together, ends to end, making the toughest, most flexible, elastic and durable spring ever used. They seldom send or break, and consequently preserve their perfect and beautiful shape twice as long as any other Skirt.

The wonderful flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any lady wearing the duplex elliptic skirt will be experienced particularly in all caowsun assemblies, opera, carriages, railroad-cars, church-pews, aem-chairs, in promenade and house-dress, as the Skirt will fold itself, when in use, to occupy a small place as easily and conveniently as a silk or muslin dress.

A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. For children, misses and young ladies are superior to all others.

They are the best quality in every part, and unqossionably the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt ever made. For sale in all first-class stores in this city and throughout the United States, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America and the West Indies.

INQUIRE FOR THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT

OF THE MAGIC RUFFLE COMPANY. To be found on each box and each piece of GENUINE MAGIC RUFFLES. All goods, of whatever name, not having this mark, are worthless imitations. The GENUINE MAGIC RUFFLES are full six yards in each piece; are well made, of the best material, and give perfect satisfaction to use. Sold by R. BROWN, No. 819 Broadway; R. H. MACY, No. 204 6th-av., and by the principal retailers and jobbers in the city.

Manufactured only by the Magic Ruffle Company, No. 95 Chambers-st., New-York.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

FOR THE NEXT 30 DAYS,
GREAT
CLOSING OUT SALE
OF
PEYTON & JOHNSTON'S
Splendid stock of
DRY GOODS,
Amounting to upward of $100,000, previous to
THE ENLARGEMENT OF THEIR STORE.
Also,
GREAT SACRIFICE IN DOMESTIC GOODS.
FROM AUCTION.
LOOK AT THE PRICES.

FINE FAST-COLORED PRINTS, at 25c. a yard, worth 35c.
HEAVY GINGHAM, best goods, at 30c., worth 40c.
FINE SHIRTING MUSLINS, at 25c., worth 37½c.
YARD-WIDE BLEACHED MUSLINS, only 30c., worth 45c.
HEAVY CANTON FLANNEL, at 35c. and 40c. a yard.
BEST PAPER MUSLINS, yard-wide, at 25c., worth 25c.
WHITE AND COLORED CORSET JEANS, at 25c., worth 35c.
WAMSUTTA BLEACHED MUSLINS, at 50c.
BEST DELAINES, 35c., 37½c., and
HEAVY SHEETINGS, at 36c., 38c. to 45c.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

WET GOODS! WET GOODS!
JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION.
GREAT SALE OF
WET AND DAMAGED
LINENS,
NAPKINS,
TABLE-CLOTHS,
DIAPERS, TOWELS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS, &c.
SILKS
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
NO. 274 BOWERY,
will offer this week
THEIR MAGNIFICENT STOCK
OF
SILKS,
DRESS GOODS,
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
at still further reduced prices.

We call especial attention to this announcement, as it is our intension to close out these stocks previous to building our new store. PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
No. 274 Bowery.

DAMAGED BLACK SILKS.

GROS DE RHINES,
GROS GRAINS and
TAFFETAS,
just purchased at auction at a great sacrifice. Very slightly damaged.
Also,
Damaged Linens, Jaconets, Damasks and Napkins.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON, No. 274 Bowery.

DRY GOODS.

AT H. MACY'S,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDERWEAR.
RIBBONS AND FRENCH FLOWER.
YANKEE NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS.
☞ ALWAYS ON HAND A FULL STOCK BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, 50 CTS. a pair under the regular prices.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or would take charge of a baby and sew; good city reference will be given; a good home preferred to high wages; no objection to the country. Call at No. 67 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PERSON, TO GO out by the day or week as dressmaker; can cnt and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and family sewing; can be seen any day. Address DRESSMAKER, one week, No. 75 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABE GIRL, EMployment to go sewing by the day or week, or month; understands dressmaking and all kind of family sewing; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 84 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as cook; would assist in washing and ironing; has good references; has no objection to a private boarding-house, or would go a short distance in the country. Apply at 119 West 15th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH WOman, as cook, washer and ironer; can give the best of reference; is willing to do general housework in a small family. Call at No. 131 Waverley-place, one door from 6th-av.

WANTED—LADIES, GENTLEMEN, OR FAMILY washing, by a first-class laundress, who does French fluting and all kinds of fine washing in the best manner; can give good reference. Call at No. 217 West 25th-st., in the store of Mrs. Cain.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble girls, one as excellent cook, willing to assist with the washing; the other as chambermaid and laundress; has the best of city references from their last place. Call at No. 461 8th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

WANTED—BY A TIDY, WILLING GIRL, WITH good reference, a situation as general servant; washes and irons well; or as chambermaid and waitress. Wages $7. Call or address No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN, A SITUATION as baby's nurse and seamstress; the best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 151 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., first floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH WOman's situation as first-class cook; has excellent city reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 123 4th-av., near 128th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook: has six years references from her last employers; knows all kinds of cooking and baking. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY GOOD SERVANTS in every capacity in city or country. Call at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 103 West 33th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. J. E. WEIR, Proprietor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITnation as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; good reference. Call for two days, at No. 438 th-av., in the rear, third floor

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WHO has given up housekeeping, and would like a situation to mind children, or an invalid lady; the city preferred. Can be seen still engaged. Apply No. 507 7th-av., one door above 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress, by an English young woman, well recommended. Apply at No. 78 West 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 to 3.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO COOK, WASH AND iron, or the housework of a small family; would go to the country; city reference. Call at No. 411 3d-av., near 24th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as good cook, first-rate washer and ironer; has the best of city reference. Can be seen for a day

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IT WAS MY MOTHER'S VOICE.

Oh! mother dear, I had a dream,
So sad and yet so bright!
When wounded, on the battle plain,
I lay at dead of night;
A gentle strain fell on my ear,
That made my heart rejoice—
So soft and sweet, it seemed to me,
It was my mother's voice!

Song and chorus, 35 cts., mailed. "Just before the Battle" "Young Eph's Lament. (Comic.) "Sunlight within my Heart." "Soldier's Happy Return, Mazurka. The Jersey Lovers, comic, each 30 cts.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 206 Bowery.

BULLETIN OF NEW MUSIC, PUBLISHED BY WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, New-York.—"Beautiful Dreams," the twentieth edition of this matchless ballad now ready; music by the late S. C. Foster. 35c.; "My Angel Boy," written and composed in 1838, expressly for a friend, by the late S. C. Foster, and now published for the first time. 30c.; "When the War is Over, Marry," song and chorus. J. R. Thomas, 35c.; "Why did you Die." ballad, J. R. Thomas, 30c.; "Beware," words by Longfellow, J. E. Irving, 40c.; "Cradle Song," words by Tennyson, J. O. Irving, 40c.; "Blow, Bugle, Blow," words by Tennyson, W. R. Dempster, 30c.; "In the Valley of Contentment," words by Tennyson, A. H. Pease, 35c.; "Say you not my Own True Love," E. C. Phelps, 30c.; "Red Robin," by the author of "Vive l'America," H. Millard. 30c.; "Song of the Sea Shell," Charlie C. Converse, 30c.; "Farfaletta," the butterfly mazurka for the voice by Arditi, 60c. INSTRUMENTAL.—"Don Sebastian," transcription by Chas. Fradel. 50c.; "Belles of Brooklyn," waltz, Geo. W. Warren. $1; "Song of the Brook," Geo. W. Warren, 75c.; "Sophie's Polka," Thos. Miller, 30c.; "Tete-a-Tete," new galop, Belmsmuller, 35c.; "Olive Logan Polka," Chas. Fradel. 35c Copies of the above sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of the price.
WM. A POND & CO., No 547 Broadway, N. Y.

GENERAL PATTERSON'S NARRATIVE OF THE CAMPAIGN IN THE VALLEY OF THE SHENANDOAH, in 1861. I have the above for sale. Every person should read it. It will satisfy the most prejudiced that General PATTERSON'S vindication is complete. Price $1. No. 419 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
JOHN CAMPBELL.

100 CARD PORTRAITS OF AMERICAN actresses for 15 cents; colored, 25 cents; secret life pictures for private studio, 15 cents each, or $1 50 per doz.; also, books, playing cards, fancy ve ntines, cigar cases and sporting articles of every description, at the very lowest prices. Send stamp for catalogue, and address HUGO RUCHE, New-York Post-office.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N.Y.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.

Those who are desirous of having teeth extracted should call on Dr. HOYT, the originator of Anæsthetic Nitrous Oxide. Office No. 878 Broadway, near 18th-st.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, 4 Dey-st., works, Paterson, N. J.: manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Tow, Oakum, Rope Machinery, Mill Gearing, Shafting, &c.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.—STEAM ENGINES and boilers, stationary and portable, of all sizes. Also, several marine boilers, in perfect order Apply to P. CASSIDY, Nos 4 to 10 Bridge-st, Brooklyn, near New Chambers st. Ferry.

WANTED—A PAIR OF SECOND HAND IRON Crushing Rollers, 8 to 12 inches diameter and 2 to 3 feet long, with frame, which can be driven by steam power. Apply to G. A. LILLIENDAHL, No. 9 Dey-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER—THREE FLOORS, 75x40, large hoistway, 24 windows on each floor. Apply to FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works, Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

CAUTION.—UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS LOST.—All persons are cautioned against negotiating the following described certificates, which having been mailed on the 1st inst., in a registered letter addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, United States, have miscarried in the mail. The certificates were all indorsed "Payable to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, for redemption," and payment has been stopped.

Six certificates of $1,000 each, numbers 93,978, 93,979, 93,980, 93,981, 93,982, 94,100.

Six certificates of $5,000 each, numbers 37,648, 37,949, 37,974, 37,975, 37,976, 37,977, in all twelve certificates, amounting to thirty-six thousand dollars, and all due on the 4th February, 1865.
CHARLES G. ROCKWOOD, Cashier.
NEWARK BANKING CO., Newark, N. J., Feb. 9, 1865.

$20 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE FIRST HILL of the Park, near the skating pond, 6th-ar. side, a pink gray robe, with drugget lining. The finder will have the reward by calling at No. 79 West 27th st.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

MORNING STAR.....	Nelson.....	Saturday, Feb. 18.
GUIDING STAR.....	Kempton.....	Saturday, Feb. 25.
EVENING STAR.....	Bell.....	Saturday, March 4.
MORNING STAR.....	Nelson.....	Saturday, March 11
GUIDING STAR.....	Knapp.....	Saturday, March 25
EVENING STAR.....	Bell.....	Saturday, April 1.
DAY STAR.....	(Building.)	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,

From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.

The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 8.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 15.
ARABIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 22.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 1.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 8.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 15.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$133 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
A experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

THROUGH BILLS LADING TO ST. LOUIS AND ALL POINTS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, VIA NEW-ORLEANS.

THE ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS,
JOHN J. ROE, President,

is now ready to contract and give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for shipment as above.

This Company now owns some twenty first-class steamers running between New-Orleans, St. Louis, and Louisville, and are now arranging connections between New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and New-Orleans.

One of their steamers will leave New-Orleans daily, and by judicious arrangements they are enabled to offer inducements to shippers in lower rates and quick dispatch. Average time of transit, eight to ten days.
J. EAGER, Agent,
No. 41 Broad-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN STEERAGE RATES.

The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:

Feb. 23.....	OCEAN QUEEN.....	Weir.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)		
March 3.....	NORTH STAR.....	Slocum.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)		
March 13.....	COSTA RICA.....	Tinklepaugh.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN CITY.)		

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steamjacket Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LA MESURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Feb. 27, and SATURDAY, March 25.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....$50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.
Passengers must have passports.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 18
ETNA.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 25
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....March 4

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool, Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New York.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.—Short route, low prices.—The Central American Transit Company will dispatch on the 20th of every month, from Pier No. 29 North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, D. S. Barcons, Master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE, No. 11 Chambers-st. Passports for Havana, Canada, and the British Provinces procured from A. G. WILMARTH, Room No. 22.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building.....	3,438	.....
ENGLAND—building...	3,438	.....
SCOTLAND—building...	3,438	.....
ERIN.....	3,316	Grace.
HELVETIA.....	3,315	Frowse.
PENNSYLVANIA.....	3,173	Grogan.
VIRGINIA.....	2,976	Lewis.
LOUISIANA.....	2,156	Anglis.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA.....SATURDAY, March 11
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $136 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON.....	3,204 tons....	900-horse power	
LAFAYETTE.....	3,204 tons....	900-horse power	
EUROPE.....	(Afloat).....	900-horse power	
FRANCE.....	(Afloat).....	900-horse power	
NAPOLEON III.....	(Building)...1,100-	horse power	

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE; LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE,
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE.....	WEDNESDAY.....	March 1.
WASHINGTON.....	WEDNESDAY.....	March 22.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines. (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA HAVANA.
The United States Mail Steamship
YAZOO,
Geo. W. Couch, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for New-Orleans via Havana, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely,
For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 116 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP
MORRO CASTLE,
Capt. ADAMS.
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The new and splendid steamship EAGLE will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave on Feb. 22.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public

RAILROADS.

PERTH AMBOY AND WOODBRIDGE RAILROAD,
From foot of Cortlandt-st, New-York.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Perth Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 8:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.
JAMES MINSLOW, Jr., Agent.
JAMAICA CITY, Jan. 21, 1865.

CHANGE OF TIME.
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

From foot Murray-st daily at 3½ P. M., connecting with trains for Highlands, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Manchester, &c.
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.
Fare $2. Excursion tickets $3—good for three days.
Steamer JESSE HOYT leaves Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, daily, (excepting Sundays) at 9 A. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with express trains for Philadelphia, Tuckerton, Barnegat, Tom's River, &c.
Returning leave Vine-st. Ferry, Philadelphia, at 11.15 A. M.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

JOHN KERBEK, General Superintendent.
J. C. CALHOUN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
6:00 P. M.—Night Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10.30 A. M. 3, 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9.15 A. M. for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Jan. 23, 1865, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:40, 6 and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. Small cars will be run between Chambers and 30th-st. stations. Sunday train 5 P. M.
J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Nyack.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.
Nov. 1, 1864.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Tickets may be procured at the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn. Baggage checked from the residence to all points on this road and its connections.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT.
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Marden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
H. R. SIMONS, Agent.

REMOVAL.

The Peoples' Line, "New-Jersey Steamboat Company, have removed from the foot of Cortlandt-st. to their spacious new offices, Pier No. 41, south side Canal-st., where on the opening of navigation, they will be happy to transport passengers and freight as heretofore.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1865.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains north and east from New-Haven 11 P. M.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY, HIGH-STOOP house and lot on 154th-st., near 6th-av., in good repair—full-sized lot.
For permits and particulars, apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TEN TENEMENT HOUSES, PAYing ten per cent. on investment; terms easy.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 15 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIVE-STORY STORE, NO. 178 9th-av.; size 25x85.
JAS. H. EDWARDS, No. 277 West 23d-st.

FOR SALE—AT YONKERS, AN ELEGANT place, on high ground; has new. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY SUPERIOR HOUSE ABOUT 26 feet wide, on Madison-av. Price $60,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,
Three first-class brown-stone front houses in Clinton-st., near Union-st.
The most desirable location in Clinton-st.
Four first-class brown-stone fronts, with French roofs, in President-st., between Clinton and Henry sts.
One Dorchester-stone front in Union-st., between Smith and Hoyt sts.
All the above described houses are new, with all modern improvements.

ALSO,
Eight brick houses in Baldwin-place, near 1st-place.
Six frame cottage houses in 2d-st.
One brick house in 16th-st., near 8th-av.
Inquire of D. S. VOORHEES, at his carpenter's shop, corner Court and Nelson sts., or at his residence, in Union-st., between Smith and Hoyt sts., Brooklyn; or of GEO. HUSSEY, No. 56 William-st., New-York.

BENEDICT & COIT'S
REAL ESTATE OFFICE, NO. 4 PINE-ST.
Houses and Stores for sale or to rent.

MURRAY HILL PROPERTY FOR SALE—The elegant French roof four-story brown-stone front house, known as No. 16 East 38th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., with the vacant lot adjoining. The house is first-class in every respect, and has just been overhauled; dimensions, 20x52, with a two story extension 18x22; lot, 40.5. The carpentry, plumbing and painting all day's work; wood work throughout the parlor floor all of seasoned black walnut, with mantel in extension-room of same. Also, stairs all the way to the attic of the same. Immediate possession given. The extra lot is full size, without restriction. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

DUTCHESS COUNTY MEADOWS.—AN exceedingly valuable and productive farm for sale, three hours from New-York, and near the Station of the Harlem Railroad. The soil is a deep luxurious loam, in the highest condition of fertility, and well watered by spring and stream. Will readily cut 400 tons of hay per annum. Situation entirely salubrious; neighborhood excellent, and prospect very pleasant. Buildings and fences good. Contains about 250 acres, including 40 acres woodland. Price, $32,500. A good judge of property would not be long in buying it. Apply to C. G. PRATT, No. 24 Pine-st., Room No. 35.

FIRST-CLASS FARM FOR SALE LOW—Situated on the Highlands of Long Island, about 25 miles from New-York, beautifully overlooking the Great South Bay and ocean. This is a pleasant property, and extremely productive, yielding immense quantities of fine fruits, with wine and cider of great excellence. It will pay equal to a petroleum well. The total income is nearly $9,000. Situation pleasant, and neighborhood the very best. Location as healthful as is possible to the climate. About 150 acres for $13,500. Apply to O. G. PRATT, No. 24 Pine-st., Room No. 35.

FOR SALE—AT FISHKILL ON THE HUDSON, a very desirable residence, in full view of Newburgh and Newburgh Bay. The premises about two acres in land, has a good stock of fruit of all kinds, and an excellent garden, ice-house, barn and carriage-house. The dwelling is in excellent order, (not modern,) and has ten rooms, beside basement and garret; being but ten minutes' walk from the Hudson River Railroad depot. Churches of all denominations in the vicinity, and good schools. Price $6,000. Inquire of WALTER BRETT, Fishkill, on the Hudson, or BENSON VAN VLIET, Esq., No. 17 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE, OR TO RENT, FURNISHED for the Summer season, an elegant country seat on the Hudson River, opposite Rhinebeck: contains about 6 acres of land, 500 or 600 feet on the river, elegantly fitted and shaded; carriage-house, large barn, gardener's house, &c.; extensive views, embracing the Kattskills, the Shawangunk, the Berkshire Hills, Highlands, &c., &c. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN ORANGE, N. J., A DWELLING-house, with 15 acres of land, situated in Prospect-st., within five minutes' walk of the depot. The house is 48 feet by 40, containing 13 rooms. On the premises is a barn and carriage-house, and a large garden well stocked with fruit. If not sold, it will be let furnished for the Summer months, or for one year from the 1st of April or May. Apply on the premises, to CALEB BALDWIN.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—THE COTTAGE-built house and lot at Yonkers, on Buena Vista-av., adjoining the residence of Josiah Rich, Esq.; one minute's walk from the depot-house; in perfect order, with gas and water, and every convenience; one of the most desirable residences in Yonkers. Apply to JAMES WINSLOW, No. 52 Wall-st., or to C. L. MATHER, No. 22 Pine-st., Room No. 6.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., A PLACE containing about 2½ acres of land: house has 13 rooms, built in the best manner, with all modern improvements; good barn, with room for 6 horses; also other outbuildings; garden stocked with the best varieties of fruit trees. For further particulars and price address Box No. 5,443 Post-office, New-York.

A NEW SMALL BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE FOR SALE—No. 82 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.; all improvements—furnace, dumb-waiter, marble washstands in every room, with hot and cold water; four stories and basement, high stoop; all in good order. Price $10,000. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, No. 189 Broadway, or at No. 82 Lexington-av.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE FOR DESIRABLE productive property in Brooklyn, a country residence in the neighborhood of the city preferred, a medium-sized double house with modern improvements, and two to five acres of land, near a school for girls preferred. Address, with all particulars, C. D., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME, CONVENIENT cottage, and four lots of ground, situated on 31st-st., a short distance from Broadway. The house is in good order, and well shaded with trees and shrubbery. It commands a fine view of the Hudson River. Apply at No. 110 Fulton-st., corner of Dutch. Price $5,300.

FOR SALE—AT WILLIAMS BRIDGE, A SUBstantial two-story brick house, 26x30, containing eight rooms, and half acre of lot, within five minutes' walk of the depot; pleasantly located on Bronx River. Price $2,500. Terms easy. Apply at No. 30 Broadway, third floor.

AN NEW AND DESIRABLE FURNISHED summer residence for sale or to let, in Catskill, near the residence of Thomas Cole, artist, Dunmore Cottage, before the 15th of February, of J. W. FISHER, No. 660 Broadway, (over Eighth National Bank,) or MACOMBER, No. 321 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—AT LITCHFIELD, CONN., A FINE country residence; about three acres in garden and meadow; large substantial house, 28 rooms and outbuildings well shaded, 4 miles from depot, 5 hours from New-York. Price $3,500; terms easy. For photographic views apply to ADAMS & CO., No. 963 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY S. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN Westchester County, 12 miles from Madison-square, 1¾ miles south of Yonkers; house large and every way desirable for a gentleman's residence; 4¾ acres of ground. Apply to the owner, J. ODELL, No. 4 Jauncey Court.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, IN HANSON-place, a fine brick house, front-bearing garden, four lots and brick stable; also, several houses near City Hall and other locations; also, lots near St. Mark's-place and New-York-av. Apply to JOHN BRAINERD, No. 4 Court-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE TRAP-ROCK (Belgian) Quarry, in the Hudson; fine river front, good dock, deep water; every convenience of doing an extensive and profitable business. $1,000 per year is offered for ten years, for quarrying privileges. JAQUES, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS new five-story basement and sub-cellar marble store, No. 429 Broome-st., corner Crosby-st., 25x100 feet; also, for sale the store No. 58 John-st.; price $80,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FIRST-CLASS FOUR STORY, HIGH-stoop, brown-stone house, in complete order, in 37th-st., near 5th av.; furniture, if desired. Also, on 14th, 19th, 23d, 31st, 34th, 36th, 38th, 39th, 46th and 47th sts.; all prices. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, NO. 54 State-st., Brooklyn, with extension dining-room, billiard-room, and all modern improvements. Lot, 25x100 feet. Price $12,500. Inquire at No. 61 Beekman-st., New-York, up stairs.

FOR SALE—AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN—The large and commodious stone front dwelling, No. 115 Hicks-st., Brooklyn; lot, 27½x125 feet; house, 27½x82; has all modern improvements. For terms, and permission to see the premises, apply to
J. W. W. DE FOREST & CO., No. 82 South-st.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—AN ELEGANT FOUR-story English basement brown-stone house, 20x60; lot, built a block, to that choice block, 133d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Can be had for $12,000; cheap at $15,000. For particulars, apply to JOSEPH McGUIRE, 125 3d-av

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY RESidence on the Hudson Jersey Shore, opposite 86th-st., New-York. House 40 feet square and 11 acres of ground. Apply to Dr. H. GOMEZ, No. 82 Amity-st., New-York.

$3,800 WILL BUY A THREE-STORY brick house, near Grand-av., in Pacific-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton and Atlantic av. cars; will take part cash, or will exchange for a farm. Apply to No. 172 Chatham-st., Room No. 3, of HASTINGS.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDsome residence, with eight acres of ground, buildings nearly new, and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, &c. Apply to
A. T. BROWN, No. 74 Wall-st.

WANTED—SMALL FARM, WITHIN 25 MILES of the city, near a depot, in a healthy location; can pay from $500 to $700 down; wanted easy terms of payment for the balance. Address FARMER, No. 66 Seeman st., N. Y.

YONKERS.—FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIdence in the village of Yonkers; price, $35,000. For particulars, apply to
H. BAYLIS, No. 16 Murray-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement house No. 66 West 35th-st.; it is complete, with all the modern improvements. Apply to JASPER E. CORNING, No. 30 Platt-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS, NO. 48 Hubert-st., No. 242 West-st.; four small houses north side of 119th-st., near 4th-av., full lots; three-story brick house, No. 212 Clinton-st., Brooklyn; has furnace, gas and water. P. N. SPOFFORD, No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SALE—($15,000) THE HOUSES NO. 419 West 8th-st. and No. 163 Parry-st., with bulkhead on river, water rights, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE.—SIX MODERN HOUSES near St. Mark's Church: 50 modern houses New-York and Brooklyn; very desirable farms and country seats. JNO. H. POILLON, No. 132 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN WEST 22D-ST., A NEW AND elegant first-class extra wide house, with stable lot in the rear. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF LOT NO. 330 Washington-st. Apply to F. TALBOT & CO., No. 30 South-st.

FOR SALE.

COAL, IRON ORE AND TIMBER LANDS, IN McKEAN COUNTY, PENN.

4,000 acres of valuable lands containing, as proved by recent openings, immense quantities of coal and iron, with plentiful supply of good timber, are offered for sale on favorable terms.

A branch railroad connecting with the New-York and Erie Railroad, at Carrollton has just been completed, affording immediate facilities for marketing the large yields that these lands give the possessor promise. Capitalists have an opportunity for investment seldom presented.

New stock companies have a substantial basis compared to this if thought desirable to offer the property in that manner. For further information and terms apply at No. 15 Murray-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—THE ADVANTAges of Bridgeport, Connecticut, as a place for locating Manufacturing Interests, is very apparent to any one who will take the trouble to investigate. It is about two hours' time from New-York by rail, and four hours by boat. Has a good harbor, the Naugatuck and Housatonic Railroads terminate here, and the New-York and New-Haven road passes through. The place abounds in pleasure drives, fine schools and numerous churches. Some fine sites can be had for manufactories so near the railroad that a switch can place the cars in the yard for a trifling expense, and fifty rods will find good water conveyances.

Any parties wishing such locations will receive prompt answers and full information by addressing
JAMES STAPLES,
No. 12 State-st., Bridgeport, Conn.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST AND MOST pleasantly located farms in New-Jersey, situated in a pleasant village on Central Railroad, 1¼ hour from city; comprises 160 acres very productive land especially adapted to hay and grazing; double two-story dwelling 32x46 feet; grounds handsomely laid out; plenty shade and fruit; outbuildings extensive, schools, churches and stores convenient; terms easy. If desired will be divided. For particulars apply at office National Wire Works, No. 63 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIdence, with 20 acres of land, located upon Groton Heights, opposite New-London. With a frontage on the Thames River of several hundred feet, with delightful views of the surrounding country, Long Island Sound, &c. The house is first-class, modern, with every convenience, and contains about 20 rooms; verandah all around the house; within half a mile of the New-York steamboat landing, and of the Shore line of railroad. This is in every respect a gentleman's residence. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF HANDSOME COTtages, with large lots and fruits of all kinds, at Port Richmond and Factoryville, Staten Island, from $1,850 to $5,000, on the shallow gold prices. Title perfect. Sunny. Also, in the city, a large number of private houses, from $4,000 and upward. Some really first-class brick and brown-stone tenement property, paying well. Call and see. S. KILPATRICK, under Bull's Head Bank.

FOR SALE—ON 113TH ST., BETWEEN 3RD AND 4th-avs., near the Central Park, several neat, well-finished cottage houses, 8 rooms each, and fine yard and out-buildings. Facilities good for setting down town. Price, $2,500. Also, on 90th-st., near Avenue B, a desirable brick house, two story, basement and counter-cellar. Price, $4,000. Three-fourths may remain on mortgage. Inquire of D. SIDWELL, No. 254 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE; one hour from New-York, near Elizabeth, N. J., and convenient to two depots; house large and in fine order; furnace, range, hot and cold water, and all the modern improvements, with 4 acres of ground in the condition of fine garden; fruit in abundance, and about 12 acres of elegant wood. Apply to A. D. MULFORD, No. 211 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—IN WESTchester county, 1½ miles south of Yonkers, 12 miles from Madison-square, with 5 acres of ground; house large with plenty of shade trees, every way desirable for a gentleman's family. Apply to J. ODELL, No. 4 Jauncey Court.

FOR SALE—FOUR TWO-STORY BRICK STAbles on 36th-st., near Lexington-av. Will be finished by April.
Apply to ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS RESIdences in desirable locations, furnished throughout. For permits and particulars apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY, HIGH-STOOP, brown-stone front house and lot, on 47th-

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 14, 1865

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS.
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Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—MRS. GEN. TOM THUMB AND BABY, TWO MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, GIANT BOY, LIVING SKELETON, DWARFS. Afternoon: JESSE VERE; or THE WANDERER'S RETURN. Evening: AZUCENA; or THE GIPSY'S VENGEANCE.

WALLACK'S—THE GAME OF LIFE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—FRA DIAVOLO.

NIBLO'S—ADRIANNA, THE ACTRESS.

COOPER INSTITUTE—GRAND CONCERT.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—MADEMOISELLE DE LA SEIGLIERE.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—CONCERT.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—HARLEQUIN MOTHER GOOSE, or THE FAIRY LEGEND OF THE GOLDEN EGG.

BROADWAY THEATRE—LIVE INDIAN—PAUL PRY.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, writing from Eastport, Miss., under date of Feb. 3, says: "Last night a large number of transports arrived. The whole number here now is about twenty-five or thirty. The troops are already embarking; grain is being shipped, and wagons and mules taken on board. Everything indicates a general move of THOMAS' whole army. It is supposed he is going down the Mississippi. This is the only way the army could possibly make a move (we mean on boats,) for the roads are in the worst possible condition. The weather, for the past two weeks, has been very disagreeable and unfavorable for the army. First we had snow to the depth of two inches, then rain on that, storming for days together. At one time, and that when it was very cold weather, the troops had nothing in the way of bread but corn. This they boiled and parched, and had nothing else for a week. Their hard tack finally arrived, and they are now living very well. The health of the army is regarded as very good. The extreme right of the army is at this point: the left wing at or near Florence. HOOD, at last accounts, was moving south. His men were deserting by hundreds.

The Richmond papers of Saturday admit that the necessity for evacuating Charleston has become a positive fact, and that it may even now be going on.

The Louisville *Press*, of the 10th says, that QUANTRELL, the noted Kansas guerrilla, who has long been supposed to be dead, is now operating in that State. It says he doubtless intends to make Kentucky, in future, the theatre of his murderous, thieving operations. He and men of his gang have been recognized at different points in the State.

In the course of the bitter controversy raging in the South, relative to Gen. JOSEPH JOHNSTON, we ascertain the strength of JOHNSTON'S army at the commencement of the campaign and his losses. The partisans of JOHNSTON were inquiring, a few days ago, what had become of the "magnificent army of sixty-four thousand men," turned over to HOOD in front of Atlanta, and a supporter of JEFF. DAVIS has just declared in the rebel Congress, that JOHNSTON "lost twenty-two thousand men between the town of Dalton and the Chattahoochie River." If we accept those figures as accurate, we find the strength of JOHNSTON'S army must have been eighty-six thousand when the campaign opened. All that is left is what HOOD escaped with across the Tennessee River, after his defeat in front of Nashville.

The Chicago *Journal* states that during the passage of Gen. A. J. SMITH'S troops through Cairo on Wednesday, on steamers, parties of the soldiers made a raid into the town, helping themselves to everything they could lay their hands on in the stores, shops, saloons, &c. Some of the merchants are heavy losers. Great consternation was occasioned among the citizens, and all the stores, shops and saloons were closed, and a guard placed in the streets. The soldiers feel aggrieved that they are ordered to the extreme South before receiving their pay, which is several months in arrears.

The following-named officers constitute part of the staff of Maj.-Gen. POPE, now commanding the new military division of the Missouri: Brig.-Gen. T. C. H. SMITH, Chief of Staff; Lieut.-Col. EN. MYERS, Quartermester; Col. C. A. MORGAN, A. D. C., Inspector-General; Maj. J. F. MACKIE, A. A. A. General; Capt. M. NORTON, A. A. G.; Capt. EDWARD HAIGHT, A. A. D. C.

The Thirty-fourth Kentucky Regiment has been ordered back to Cumberland Gap from Nashville, and they are now on their way there.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, after a number of petitions for various objects had been presented, the bill to establish a steamship line between the United States and China was taken up and passed. The report of the Confereoce Committee on the Freedman's Bureau Bill was then received, but no action was taken on the bill, its consideration being postponed to give way for MR. SHERMAN'S motion to take up the House joint resolution reducing the duty on imported paper. A motion to postpone the enbject indefinitely was defeated, and the amendment to make the duty 15 per cent., instead of 3 per cent., was passed. The question was then taken on the final passage of the resolution as amended, and it was decided in the affirmative.

In the House a resolution was adopted, by a small majority, appropriating $25,000 for a naval picture by Mr. POWELL. A resolution, instructing the Military Committee to inquire into the condition of the freedmen in Maryland, was adopted. A peace resolution, introduced by Mr. DAWSON, of Pennsylvania, was laid on the table by a decisive vote. The same disposition was made of several war resolutions offered by Mr. WILLIAMS, also of Pennsylvania. The House then took up the Amendatory Revenue Bill. Amendments were agreed to exempting Bibles and Testaments, or volumes containing only parts of either, and prayer-books from any duty or Tax. School-books, and all books printed exclusively for Sunday Schools were also exempted from duty or tax.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the evening session the President presented the ninth and final annual report of the Code Commissioners. The bill amending the charter of the Long Island City Water Company was ordered to a third reading.

In the Assembly notice was given of a bill to incorporate the Niagara Ship Canal Company. Bills were introduced to authorize two State asylums for the insane, and for better care of the insane poor; to incorporate the Union Gas Light Company for Kings and Queens Counties; for the improvement of Park-avenue and Powers-street, Brooklyn. The bill to incorporate the Union League Club of New-York was ordered to a third reading.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Gold Room partially recovered from the heavy fall of Saturday early on yesterday, but the speculation was without decided spirit. Government Stocks steady. The Railway shares decidedly better than at the close on Saturday.

Less activity was discernible in produce and merchandise yesterday. Lower grades of Flour were dearer; Cotton, Pork and Lard lower; Dressed Hogs and Petroleum higher; Whisky dull. The Freight market was inactive.

It is probable that the draft which was to have taken place in this city to-morrow, will be postponed in consequence of the great inducements recently offered by the Supervisors to encourage enlistments. Yesterday the City Hall Park Recruiting Station was filled, by men anxious to join the army and receive the large bounties offered. The highest sum paid is for three years' men, who receive, including the premium, in State and national bounties, $1,000. Yesterday over seventy men were enlisted.

The Live Stock markets yesterday were very sparingly supplied with stock of all kinds. The arrivals of beef cattle were less than for any market in several years past, and the prices exceeded those ever paid here before. This state of things resulted from the snow blockade at the West, rendering it almost impossible for the heavily-ladened trains to get through. Some extra beef cattle sold as high as 26c.@28c. for the estimated dressed weight, and 2c. ℔ lb. net above last week's rates was paid for the same grades, and 26c.℔28c. ℔ lb. was given. Sheep have advanced about 1½c. ℔ lb. live weight, a still greater rise in price being only prevented by the heavy arrivals of Western Dressed. Veal Calves are about 1c. ℔ lb. above last week's quotations. Hogs are in light supply with a slight advance.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday, and instructed the Committee on Ordinances to report an ordinence forbidding the storage of petroleum and other combustibles within the city limits, except in small quantities. A message was also received from the Mayor, suggesting that an ordinance be passed forbidding the storage within the fire limits of crude petroleum and other combustible oils, in quantities larger than five barrels. It was referred to the Committee on Ordinances.

The Board of Councilmen also met, but transacted nothing but routine business.

According to a letter from Collector DRAPER, twenty-three vessels loaded with the cotton captured at Savannah were at Hilton Head, to sail under convoy for this port on the 7th inst.

The deaths in this city during the week ending yesterday numbered 479—110 men, 103 women, 153 boys, and 111 girls, an increase of 6 over the mortality of the previous week, and an increase of 5 as compared with the corresponding week of 1864. Of the deceased 223 were children under 5 years of age. The mortality by the principal diseases was as follows: Consumption, 67; inflammation of the lungs, 47; convulsions, 22; scarlet fever, 17; diphtheria, 19; typhus fever, 19; small pox, 31.

The Nashville *Times* of Tuesday last states that Governor JOHNSON has been seriously indisposed for several days, having been confined to his bed most of the time.

The Board of Supervisors, at their meeting yesterday, adopted a resolution requesting the State authorities to remove the capitol to this city, and offering them the new County Court-house, which they say can be finished by the 1st of January, 1866, for the purposes of a capitol.

DRAKE DEKAY, Captain Fourteenth United States Infantry, formerly aid on Gen. McDOWELL'S staff, has been breveted Major for gallant services at the battle of the Wilderness, in August, 1864, and Lieut.-Colonel of the regular army for gallantry at Spottsylvania.

Government Detective BAKER made further arrests yesterday, but retains the names of his prisoners.

The Provost-Marshals in Brooklyn have not yet received orders relative to the expected draft.

Preparations are being made to renumber and rename such of the streets in Brooklyn as may require it.

Gen. PEGRAM, the rebel officer who was killed at the battle of Hatcher's Run, on the 6th instant, is the same JOHN PEGRAM who fell with some fourteen hundred men into Gen. MCCLELLAN'S hands at Rich Mountain, Va., very early in the war, and was subsequently paroled. He is a native of Richmond, a graduate of West Point, and has had important commands in the rebel service, chiefly in the southwest, since the war begun. He was married in Richmond the week before his death.

Illinois is getting to be a cosmopolitan State. The Governor's message is to be printed or distributed as follows: English, 50,000 copies; German, 20,000; Swedish, 1,000; Norwegian, 1,000; Danish, 500; French, 500.

Senator TRUMBULL and Representatives WILSON, of Iowa, and DAWSON, of Pennsylvania, compose the joint committee to wait upon President LINCOLN and inform him of his reelection, and also to notify ANDREW JOHNSON of his election to the Vice-Presidency.

Mr. ALEXANDER WILLIAMS was shot through the right lung, last evening, in Canal-street, corner of Thompson, by some person unknown.

Hon. THOMAS H. HICKS, United States Senator from Maryland, died in Washington, at the National Hotel, yesterday morning, from the effects of paralysis. He had long been in feeble health, and last Winter suffered the amputation of one of his legs, rendered necessary by a very severe attack of erysipelas.

The State of the South—The Duty of the North.

We at last have a distinct admission from Mr. BENJAMIN, the rebel Secretary of State, that there are not able-bodied white men enough left in the Confederacy to save it. He said in his speech on Thursday, in Richmond:

"*You must make up your minds to try that,* (arming the negroes,) *or see your army withdrawn from before your town.* I came to say disagreeable things. I tell you you are in danger, unless some radical measure be taken. I know not where white men can be had. It is said there are Quartermaster's clerks, railroad employes, and men in bomb-proofs; but I tell you *there are not enough able-bodied white men in the country.* Do you suppose we have worked night after night by this infamous gaslight you have here, and not found out this thing? My honorable friend has told you that deserters and skulkers would come in. It is possible; but where is Tennessee and other States that were formerly relied on? You have part of Virginia, part of North Carolina, part of South Carolina, and parts of other States—what else? [VOICE—TEXAS.] Texas! she is beyond our reach. Would that she were not!"

Now, the belief that the resources of the Confederacy in men were very nearly exhausted, has long been current here; but it has been based mainly on surmises and conjectures and rumors and stories of deserters and "reliable gentlemen." Consequently, large numbers of people have, and not without justification, refused to credit it. Our Democratic brethren have all denied it to a man. Now, at last, we have it from headquarters—from the man, of all others, who probably knows most about it; who has, as he says himself, "worked night after night over the infamous Richmond gaslight," studying this very problem of how to keep the rebel armies full, with the necessary data before him. He says distinctly that unless the Virginians choose to arm the negroes, the State will have to be given up. He makes no mention of the other States, probably because the others are either so full of discontent and discouragement, or so far under the control of the Union armies, that it would be folly to attempt or even talk of a general conscription of the blacks in them—an assertion which we ventured to make in these columns a few days ago. There were just half a million negroes in Virginia in 1860. Suppose one in seven to be capable of bearing arms, the whole State to be still in possession of the rebels, the negroes to be still all on the plantations, and the conscription to be universally enforced—this would give an addition of little over 70,000 men to the rebel armies. Not over one-half the State is, however, now under rebel control; it is safe to say that not over one-third of the negroes are available, and we doubt if it is not an exaggeration to say that 10,000 negroes could in Virginia be added to the rebel armies, in addition to those who are already in the service in other capacities. So, according to the Confederate Secretary of State, these are all that can be relied on to save Richmond and the State—the State, too, in which DAVIS boasted two years ago that he "could hold out for twenty years."

"To this complexion it has come at last." We earnestly trust that this most important and gratifying revelation will not be lost on the people of the North. After the long night, the morning begins to show itself at last. We have all endeavored from the outset to persuade ourselves that the sacrifices of the last four years would not prove vain; that the dry earth would not be suffered to drink up the blood which for four years we have never ceased pouring out upon it in torrents. Our faith is at last rewarded with knowledge. We now *know* that these sacrifices have not been vain, for the goal of our striving is indeed in sight. After innumerable disasters and blunders, a body of Generals of the first order have been raised up for the command of our armies, and after many unsuccessful efforts, those armies have broken the armor of the Confederacy, and have their bayonets at its heart.

All, it is true, is not yet over. Other battles have still to be fought, and other reverses are still possible. But nothing within the range of probability can now long delay our complete success. Nothing except appalling disaster, such as the destruction of a whole army—one, in short, such as happens but rarely in any war, and which, for a variety of reasons, is less likely to happen in this than in most wars—can prevent the reduction of the Southern means of resistance to guerrilla operations by next Fall; and this, we need hardly say, means peace.

But all these pleasing hopes are based on the supposition that our armies will be kept up during the Summer at least to their present strength; and for this the vigorous and hearty cooperation of the public is absolutely necessary.

We therefore solemnly urge upon all classes and conditions the duty, as well as necessity, of at once filling up the quotas under the recent call, in the interest of humanity as of patriotism.

Let us, for this once, have done with all the wretched shams by which towns and counties have hitherto sought to shirk their share of the common burden, the jobbery, certificate-dealing, bounty-brokerage, and the rest of this disgusting frauds by which cowards, thieves and swindlers have filled their pockets out of the public treasury. This time, at least, let every honest man do something to see that real men are forthcoming to fill the ranks—not cripples, or idiots, or pieces of paper, but real men, with their hearts in the work, and able to bear a man's part in doing it. The country is weary of bloodshed; the weight of taxation is becoming enormous; the tide of suffering and sorrow is every month rising higher and higher over the whole country. Every skirmish sets tears to flow in a hundred households that will not be dried for many a year to come. Art, science, literature, and civilization itself, are suffering from this prolonged concentration of all the energies and all the attention of one of the foremost nations of the world on the work of destruction. Every consideration that can or ought to move Christian men, calls upon us all to make a great effort now to bring this awful struggle to a close, to seal up forever this great fountain of misery and bitterness.

Relief for Contractors.

There are several applications pending in Congress from contractors, for relief from the ruinous consequences of fulfilling the engagements into which they have entered with the Government. The enormous amount of contracts and, the certainty that many such applications will be made, if any of them are favorably entertained, induces many persons to oppose them indiscriminately. If the door is once opened, it is said, to such claims, there will be no end to them, and the Treasury will be drained in the attempt to satisfy the demands that will be made upon it. The country cannot afford, it is urged, to enter upon such a work, and the only thing for Congress to do, therefore, is to refuse all applications of the kind, and hold every contractor to the strict performance of his engagements with the Government. If they had *made* money by their contracts, they would never have refunded it. Why should they be reimbursed in case they lose?

As a general thing, we concede the justice and good policy of this position; but there are cases in which justice is very clearly on the other side. There are very many cases in which *the action of the Government itself* has substantially changed the conditions under which contracts were made, and thus rendered their fulfillment difficult, if not impossible. We know, for example, of contracts made in June, 1864, for blankets, to be made of English wool and delivered at a stipulated price, while, in July afterwards, Congress so increased the duty on English wool as to raise its price *one-third*. Can any one claim that it would be fair or just for the Government to insist on the fulfillment of such a contract? In the cases of WM. H. WEBB and others, who contracted three years ago to build iron-clad vessels at certain rates, the direct action of the Government in imposing higher duties on iron, in sweeping the market of workmen and thus raising the prices of labor and in other ways, has imposed on the contractors enormous burdens which neither party contemplated at the time the contracts were made. It certainly cannot be just to refuse all relief in such cases,—still less just is it to treat applications for such relief as attempts to rob the Treasury.

The Government is interested in doing *justice.* It cannot afford to treat its contractors with less of fairness and equity than an individual would be bound to exhibit under similar circumstances. Those who deal with the Government are substantially at its mercy, and they have, therefore, a more than ordinary claim upon its sense of justice. The fact that it may cost something to be just is no reason against it. If the country is too poor to deal honestly with its citizens, it should cease dealing with them at all. But while all possible precaution should be taken against deceptive and fraudulent claims, and while attempts to swindle the Government should be punished with unrelenting severity, every dictate of good faith and sound policy requires that justice should in every case be done to all who have dealings with the Government.

There is one very simple rule which may guide the action of Congress in these cases. Whenever it can be shown that the action of the Government itself has made any substantial change in the conditions under which the contract was to be fulfilled, or added seriously to the burdens imposed, the contractor is entitled to relief, and Congress should not hesitate to grant it. Every contractor is unquestionably bound by his contract, if its conditions remain unchanged. He must take all the ordinary risks of shifting markets and changing circumstances, for it is his special business to foresee and make allowance for them; and if they are sometimes against him, they are sometimes also in his favor. But he cannot protect himself against the action of the Government, and the authorities of the Government have no right to insist on his doing so. They ought, at least, to put him back in the same circumstances, so far as their action is concerned, which existed when the contract was made. To so much relief they are all entitled, and Congress cannot, either justly or wisely, refuse to grant it.

Gold Speculation.

The State Legislature appears disposed to try its hand at punishing the "gold speculators." Congress has made the effort and failed, and we presume the Albany legislators imagine that, being, as it were, "on the spot," they can get at the delinquents more readily than the United States.

Now, we admit freely that there is a good deal of gold gambling, or to speak more correctly, "gambling in greenbacks," and we admit also, that this gambling does a deal of mischief. We think the gamblers are a sorry set, and wish as heartily as anybody in Washington or Albany, that they would abandon their evil courses, and take to some honest way of making money.

It is therefore neither from sympathy with the offenders, or want of abhorrence of the offence, that we are opposed to all attempts to legislate against them, and wish most sincerely that the wiseacres who are constantly trying to "bring in a bill" about them, would let them alone, and give their minds to some other business.

It is because we are satisfied that legislation on this subject will not only not suppress gold gambling, but will cause worse evils than gold gambling, that we are opposed to it. As long as gold is a commodity that must be dealt in, all restrictions imposed by law on the mode of buying and selling it, must affect the fair trader injuriously, while offering little or no obstacle to the rogues. Gold is a commodity so easily concealed and so portable, that no efficient surveillance, or even approach to efficient surveillance, can ever be exercised over dealers in it, short of appointing a policeman to watch every man in New-York. This is a point that does not need to be argued. It is patent. Governments have in all ages tried to get hold of people's gold, and have never succeeded, except by putting the owners to the torture. The mediæval Jews were able to grow enormously rich in the midst of communities in which to rob them was almost considered a service to God. Therefore nothing could or can ever be known of transactions in it, unless the parties to the transactions, or one of them, choose to reveal them. None but the honest, law-abiding dealers would, therefore, comply with the legal formalities; the real gamblers would evade them. Whatever law hampers commerce and embarrasses the purchase and sale of commodities, or surrounds dealing in them with insecurity, either raises their price or drives them out of the market. Gold is the most sensitive of all commodities. It flies all countries in which its ownership is in the least menaced or burdened, in which any one has or claims the right to control the proprietor in his management or disposition of it.

It follows from all this that all legislation about gold dealing must raise its price, without putting an end to gambling. The smallest acquaintance with the laws of political economy, or with human nature, ought to be sufficient to satisfy people on this point, even if there were not an abundance of experience in support of it. We have had some ourselves. An act of Congress, passed to suppress gold speculation, last year, at once sent it up to a higher point than it had ever reached, and it has never since gone back to the point from which it then started. Mr. STEVENS threatened us with a similar bill this session, and the result was another panic. Will our Albany "statesmen" not take warning from these two examples, and be assured that the gold gamblers never do the community so little damage as when they are let alone?

TWO SIDES TO THE CASE.—A distinguished member of Congress, a day or two since, made the following remark:

"I see the newspapers, especially of New-York, have become so insolent, libelous and calumnious, that *if we venture to differ from their dogmas, scarcely a day passes that we are not attacked in a foul manner by these scribblers.*"

The newspapers have had occasion, now and then, to make similar complaints of Members of Congress. It is getting to be quite common for the latter to attack and denounce, in a manner more or less "foul," journals that venture to differ from their dogmas. We should like to see a little more courtesy on both sides. Newspapers undoubtedly sometimes offend against good taste and propriety in their comments on public men, but we do not think their attacks are often much more "insolent" in tone, or "libelous" in statement, than some which are occasionally made on the other side. We have seen no epithets applied by newspapers to Members of Congress coarser or more sweeping than are contained in the above extract from a member's speech.

The Present Futility of the South.

Was there ever such infatuation as that which now possesses the South? Did any people, on the face of the earth, ever show such an utter lack of reason and of self-respect? In the other years of the war, they could be admired for much; and with all their errors, we were not ashamed to claim them as our fellow-countrymen. It was a crime in them to lend themselves to the treason of their leaders; but nobody can deny that once having committed themselves to this bad cause, they have fought for it with a gallantry seldom exceeded in human history. Nor have we, heretofore, been able to charge them with the folly of struggling for the impossible. There were, at the commencement of the war, large chances that it would end in Southern triumph and independence. Even the most sagacious men could reckon with much confidence on foreign intervention in favor of the South; or on a North so divided that President LINCOLN'S administration would be paralyzed, and be succeeded by another which would take peace from the South at any price. There was during the first three years of the war no time in which the patriot had not reason to tremble for the final result; and no time in which the rebels could not reasonably look forward with at least some degree of hope. But the period in which it was possible for the higher qualities of manhood to serve the rebellion has passed. It now lives only through the absurd and contemptible.

The whole Confederate Government, as it now stands, is but an enormous sham, with the single exception of the power wielded by JEFF. DAVIS. A majority of its Congress is made up of men either never regularly elected at all, or representing territory which is no longer under Confederate dominion. Its Vice-President seldom or never appears in the body over which it is his official duty to preside. Its Secretary of the Treasury has treasure neither in hand nor in expectancy; he is hopelessly bankrupt, and his only business is to print and scatter rags, which he owns to be worthless. Its Secretary of State has no foreign relations to look after; in his speech just made at Richmond he confesses openly that there is no longer any hope that any foreign Power will recognize the Confederacy. Its Secretary of the Navy has no navy to regulate; his last available vessel of any account has been sent to the bottom, and there is none building. Its Postmaster-General has hardly a single unbroken route left to superintend; the greater part of his nominal jurisdiction is as much beyond his reach as if it lay beyond the ocean. Its Supreme Court has never been even nominally organized; it is a pure myth.

The rebel Government is a mockery throughout. We have just seen it, in the persons of DAVIS and BENJAMIN, mouthing great words about independence with the very same breath that it acknowledges that all is lost unless slaves are brought to its rescue. Every proposition to return to the old Government it styles an insult; and yet deliberately courts that insult by sending agents to confer with President LINCOLN, who had just averred that he had nothing else to offer. It croaks by the hour concerning its desperate straits, and winds up with the cool assurance that "croakers should be hanged."

But the infatuation of the South does not lie so much in the conduct of its rebel rulers as in the behavior of its people. The rulers have staked their every earthly interest and hope upon the success of the rebellion which they planned and started. It is not strange that in their present extremity they should act without regard to reason or consistency. Man who are at their wits' end naturally act wildly. But why do the Southern people continue to submit to such guidance? It is daily sinking them deeper in ruin, and they cannot help knowing it. There is not a sane Southern man who is not by this time convinced that the "Confederacy" has no chance under heaven. Nobody, not even the warmest partisan of JEFF. DAVIS, now claims the possibility of again getting possession of the Mississippi, of again opening any Confederate port to foreign commerce, or of driving the national armies from Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Georgia, and the other portions of the "Confederacy" now held by them. Nobody claims that there is any possibility of a foreign intervention, or of a Northern division, which can save the Confederacy. Meantime SHERMAN is daily making his way upon Charleston and Columbia without experiencing any serious resistance. The fall of these places, which will sever all connection of the Confederate capital with the Gulf States, is already accepted as a foregone conclusion. GRANT is pressing upon Richmond itself with a grasp that compels even the Richmond press to acknowledge that LEE'S army may, any month, be obliged to leave it. To what more tenable position this army is to go, nobody declares; and for the very good reason that there is none. LEE'S retreat from Richmond would leave him a foothold nowhere. It would only force him to go into an irregular piece-meal warfare, which would have no other effect than to make the South more a prey than ever to license, anarchy and ruin.

It is amazing that the Southern people do not reassert their manhood and shake off the leaders who, because they see no safety for themselves, are bent upon dragging the whole South with them to destruction. Had the Southern people the spirit of true freemen they would resist this miserable fate. By separate State action, or by a general uprising, they would for themselves clear the way for their honorable return to the Union of their fathers.

FINDING OUT MORE THAN THEY WANTED.—The rebel authorities have lately made an unpleasant discovery. They have just found out that Mr. MEMMINGER, when going out of the Treasury Department, neglected to mention to his successor a little debt of *four hundred millions* which he happened to have on hand. The Government has been going on ever since in blissful ignorance of the existence of such a debt; but they happened a few days since to stumble over it by accident, and they didn't like it. Their Congress has been holding secret sessions on the subject, but they have not succeeded, up to the latest dates, either in blotting it out or in providing for its payment. The probability is that it will have to swell the sum total which JEFF. DAVIS bye-and-bye will repudiate. His early exploits in that line will fade into insignificance beside the gigantic achievements of his later years.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The indisposition of Mlle. ZUCCHI compelled Mr. MARETZEK to change the opera last evening. Instead of "Ernani," which was announced, the acceptable substitute of "Faust" was given. The house was very good, and the pleasure of those who were in it seemed to be undisturbed. It is unnecessary to speak of the performance. To-night "Fra Diavolo" will be given for the last time.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The best artists in America takes her benefit at this house to-night. We refer, of course, to Miss MARY GANNON. The comedy of the "Game of Life"—written by JOHN BROUGHAM—will be played. The announcement of this work is probably an attraction of itself, but without regarding this Miss GANNON ought—if there be an honest impression of genius in the community—to have the house crowded from pit to dome.

NIBLO'S SALOON.—MR. MAX STRAKOSCH gave his first concert at this establishment last evening, and—after going to Europe to secure artists and bringing them here—may, we think, rest satisfied with the verdict recorded by the public. Mlle. HELENE DE KATOW was a success, and Mr. JAMES W. WAHLE was a success. We have to confine ourselves, in the hasty notice which can be written after a first performance, to these two performers. Mlle. DE KATOW will be known to our readers by the narrative of her career which we published yesterday. She plays upon the violoncello—an instrument which does not recommend itself to the milder sex by any facile possibility of quick results. To play the violoncello even moderately well means study; to play it as Mlle. DE KATOW does means more. Her efforts last evening were confined to the compositions of SERVAIS, a professor in the Belgian Conservatory. The pieces in themselves were rather trifling. A succession of ordinary tunes does not, in our estimation, constitute a solo: Still—suffering under the disadvantage of absolutely paltry material—the lady by her large, and still delicate feeling, achieved a decided success. Her tone is good; her execution clean; but in the allindes of the instrument both these merits were impaired by a lack of strength which it is not ungallant to ascribe to the sex of the performer. SERVAIS' pieces seem to us to be as poor as any pieces well can be. They are almost as poor, in fact, as the pieces of M. PETIS, who, we believe, is the principal of the establishment in which Mlle. DE KATOW studied. Any consideration of them would be a waste of time. We are persuaded that the lady can do better, and we desire now only to record her very perfect success. In the soft and tremulous delivery of a melody, we have never heard any one who was better. The tone produced is human, vocal and impressive. Beyond this, we were unable to discover anything in Mlle. DE KATOW'S pieces to require remark.

Mr. JAMES W. WEHLI was undoubtedly the success of the evening. He played repeatedly, and on each occasion was encored, encored, too, with a heartiness which meant complete acceptance. The ovation—for such it was—was merited. Mr. WEHLI, from last night, takes his place in America as one of the best artists who have ever visited it. We boast of our pianists, and justly. London does not know classical music in the way that we have it here. There are three or four pianists in our city who can play better than the three or four leading men of that over-swollen capital. We listened at first to Mr. WEHLI with indifference, but we became quickly impressed with a different feeling. His technical knowledge of the instrument is simply immense. With one hand he can do more than ordinary players do with both. The pieces played were entirely of his own composition, and of his merits we shall take another opportunity to speak; but of his ability to render them—and they were of many styles—there can be but one opinion. He is a master of the instrument. From the light splashing of broken chords to the massive harmonies of a larger style, he was equally admirable. His wrist passages are tremendous. He plays octavos, sixths and thirds with a facility which has never been known here. His left hand (and he played two pieces for the left hand only) is something that must astonish the most experienced concert-goers.

The success of the concert was complete. On Wednesday the second of the series takes place, and we shall avail ourselves of a better knowledge of the performances to speak more distinctly of their merits.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The State Authorities Requested to Accept the New County Court-house for a State Capitol.

This board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, the President, Mr. TWEED, in the chair.

Mr. TWEED offered a preamble and resolution to the effect that whereas it is in contemplation to remove the State capital from its present location; and whereas, this city is recognized as the metropolis of the State, and whereas the new County Court-house is well adapted for the purpose of a State capitol:

Resolved, That the State authorities be requested to accept the Court-house for the purposes of a capitol, and to make any suggestions for its alteration that may appear advisable.

The resolution was adopted unanimously, and was immediately signed by the Mayor.

On a requisition being presented from the City Judge for certain articles of furniture, Mr. ELY said he would like to know what had become of the furniture and valuable law library used by the late City Judge; and he moved that the Committee on Criminal Courts and Police be directed to inquire what had become of the library and furniture in question, but before a vote could be taken on the motion, several members left the chamber, and the board being left without a quorum, adjourned without date.

Board of Aldermen.

THE STORAGE OF PETROLEUM.—MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR ON THE SUBJECT.

This board met at 2 P. M., yesterday. Mr. BYRNES offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Ordinances to report an ordinance forbidding the storage of petroleum and other combustible materials within the city limits, except in small quantities.

Mr. BYRNES said the quantity of petroleum stored in this city was enormous, and that the late disaster which had occurred in Philadelphia should warn us to be wise in time. He hoped the resolution would be adopted and the committee would take the matter in hand at once.

The resolution was adopted.

The following message from the Mayor was received and read:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1865.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: In view of the dangers attending the storage of petroleum or mineral oil, and similar combustible materials in large quantities, I respectfully recommend your Honorable Body to pass an ordinance forbidding the storing or keeping for sale petroleum in its crude state, in quantities exceeding five barrels, in any building or store within the fire limits of the city. The recent calamity and loss of life in the City of Philadelphia, caused by the burning of petroleum, should urge the Common Council to adopt immediate measures for the public security. C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

Mr. FARLEY thought it had better be referred to a special committee, but it was finally referred to the Committee on Ordinances.

The board shortly afterward adjourned to Thursday next.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE CODE.

Report of their Doings During the Last Eight Years—Tribute to the late William Curtis Noyes, Esq.

To the Legislature of the State of New York:

The Commissioners of the Code appointed by the act of April 6, 1857, having completed their labors, beg leave to make this their ninth, and final

REPORT.

They have already reported from time to time the various steps taken by them in the progress of their work. Their duty, it will be remembered, as expressed in the act by which they were appointed, was "to reduce into a written and systematic code the whole body of the laws of this State, or so much and such parts thereof as shall seem to them practicable and expedient, excepting always such portions of the law, as have been already reported upon by the commissioners of practice and pleadings, or are embraced within the scope of their reports." This work was to be divided into three portions; one containing the Political Code, another the Civil Code, and a third, the Penal Code.

DESIGN OF THE CODE.

The codes of civil and criminal procedure, as reported by the Commissioners of Practice and Pleadings, were designed to embrace all the law of this State, respecting remedies in the judicial tribunals, civil and criminal, including the law of evidence. There them remained the vast body of substantive law, that is to say, the law of civil rights and obligations, affecting all the transactions of men with each other in their private relations, the law of crimes and punishments, and the law of government, including every branch of administrative and political action. This body of substantive law, the Legislature, by the act of 1857, declared should be contained in three codes, political, civil, and penal, and to them the commissioners of the code have ever since devoted themselves.

INITIAL PROCEEDINGS.

Their first act was to prepare and report to the Legislature a general analysis of the codes projected by them. After this their efforts were next directed to the preparation of the Political Code. This was divided into four parts. The first declared what persons composed the people of the State, and the political rights and duties of all persons subject to its jurisdiction; the second defined the territory of the State and its civil divisions; the third related to the general government of the State, the functions of its public officers, its public ways, its general police and civil polity; and the fourth related to the local government of counties, cities, towns and villages. The draft having been made, was distributed among the judges and other competent persons for examination, and after that the commissioners reëxamined their work, and considered such suggestions as had been made to them, and the whole, as finally agreed upon by them, was reprinted and distributed to the judges and other officers, before being presented to the Legislature. The Political Code, thus drawn and revised, was presented to the Legislature on the 10th of April, 1860.

BOOK OF FORMS.

A few days afterward, by an act passed on the 16th of April, 1860, they were requested to prepare a book of forms adapted to the code of civil procedure. This duty was performed by them, and the required forms were submitted to the Legislature on the 30th of March, 1861.

On the 5th of April, 1862, the commissioners having prepared the draft of the civil code, distributed it to the judges and others for examination, and on the 3d of April, 1864, they in like manner distributed the draft of the penal code.

NOT READY FOR DISTRIBUTION.

Having reëxamined these two codes and considered such suggestions as had been made, they have finally revised and agreed upon them. The penal code as herewith laid upon the tables of the members of the Senate and Assembly. The civil code is in the hands of the printer, and will shortly be completed, and in like manner furnished to the members of the two houses. But as the term of office of the commissioners will expire before the close of the present session of the Legislature, it is not possible to make the required distribution among the Judges, Surrogates and County Clerks in time for the more formal presentation of the civil and penal codes to the Legislature for adoption.

WHAT THE PENAL CODE DEFINES.

The penal code thus prepared, defines all the crimes, for which, according to the law of this State, persons can be arrested, and the punishment for the same. In preparing it the commissioners kept the following objects in view: first to bring within the compass of a single volume the whole body of the law of crimes and punishments; second, to supply deficiencies and correct errors in the present definitions of crimes; third, to make the relative degrees of punishment more nearly equal to the relative degrees of crime; and fourth, to define and punish acts deserving of punishment, but not punishable by the existing law.

WHAT THE CIVIL CODE DEFINES.

The civil code was required to embrace the laws of personal rights and relations of property and of obligations. It has four general divisions—the first relating to persons, the second to property, the third to obligations, and the fourth containing general provisions relating to these different subjects. In the execution of this vast undertaking, the commissioners have endeavored to bring together and arrange in order all the general rules known to our law upon the subjects contained within the scope of such a code, rejecting those which are obsolete or unsuitable to our present condition, and adding such others as appeared necessary or desirable.

The first division, it will be seen, defines the civil condition of different persons in the State—adults, minors, persons of unsound mind and Indians; enumerates their personal rights; declares their personal relations under the various topics of marriage, divorce, husband, wife, parent, child, guardian, ward, master and servant. The second division contains the laws respecting property, real and personal, the various interests or estates therein, the modes of acquisition by occupancy, accession, transfer, will or succession, the restrictions on alienation and accumulation, the conditions and qualifications of ownership; uses and powers, the making, interpretation and execution of wills, and various special provisions relating to corporations, copy-right, shipping, and the rules of navigation. The third division embraces the whole subject of obligations, whether arising from contract or the operation of law, their definition, interpretation, transfer and extinction, whether by performance, offer of performance, prevention of performance, or otherwise. The object and consideration of contracts, the parties thereto and their consent, whether freely given or obtained by duress, menace, fraud, undue influence, or mistake; and after these general subjects, the particular subjects are considered, of sale, exchange, deposit, loan, hiring, employment, service, carriage, trust agency, partnership, insurance, indemnity, suretyship, pledge, mortgage, lien, and commercial paper. The fourth division specifies the different kinds of relief afforded for the violation of private rights, and the means of securing their observance, whether compensatory, specific, or preventive, and the measure of damages, when compensation is the rule. This division contains also provisions concerning the special relations of debtor and creditor, and concerning nuisances, and enumerates and explains various maxims of jurisprudence.

AMENDMENTS RECOMMENDED.

In all this immense range of subjects, while it has been the general purpose of the commissioners to give the law as it now exists, they have kept in mind the injunction of the Constitution to "specify such alterations and amendments therein as they shall deem proper." In obedience to this command of the organic law, they have specified various alterations and amendments, which they consider proper to be adopted. These are mentioned in the notes to the different sections where the reasons for recommending them are generally given. For all these the commissioners beg leave to refer to the notes themselves. To detail them here would be to swell this report to an inconvenient length, and therefore three only will be mentioned. In the first division the commissioners have endeavored to secure the equal rights of married women in respect to their children and their property, abolishing at the same time both dower and curtesy, and they have introduced an article on adoption, by which they have provided that the substituted parent may have all the rights and be subject to all the responsibilities of the real one, who, having once voluntarily renounced his parental rights, should not be permitted to resume them when the affections have grown into the new relations. In the second division, the commissioners have aimed at an assimilation, to the utmost extent possible, of the laws of real and personal property, by reducing the law of real estate to the simplicity of personal, wherever it could be done without the disturbance of existing rights, establishing for both, the same rules of succession.

WRITTEN LAW DESIRABLE.

The commissioners will not presume to think that in the preparation of the Codes they have foreseen all the cases which can arise in the multifarious affairs of men, or that they have even collected all the general rules which have been announced from the bench in the past history of our law. Some may have been overlooked, some may have been omitted from a mistaken belief that they were obsolete or inapplicable to our present condition, or were contrary to other rules of greater importance that ought to be retained. All that the commissioners profess is, that they have endeavored to collect those general rules known to our law which are applicable to our present circumstances, and ought to be continued. They trust that they have arranged these rules in a manner which will be approved by the scientific student, while it will help the lawyer and the citizen to an easier, if not a better knowledge of the law. And they flatter themselves that for the unforeseen cases which are certain to arise, there are general principles, rules of interpretation, and analogies, which will serve as guides for judicial decision.

The question whether a code is desirable is simply a question between written and unwritten law. That this was ever debatable is one of the most remarkable facts in the history of jurisprudence. If the law is a thing to be obeyed, it is a thing to be known; and if it is to be known, there can be no better, not to say no other, method of making it known than by writing and publishing it. If a written constitution is desirable, so are written laws. The same reasons which affect the one affect also the other. There may be countries where the conflicts between the different orders in the State render a written definition of their relative rights a difficult or an impossible task; and there of course a written constitution is not likely to be attempted, and because a written constitution is not thought desirable, written laws are supposed to be undesirable. These reasons, however, have no application to this country. We have no orders in the State; no classes of society clashing with each other. The will of the people is the supreme law: that will is fitly expressed by their written constitution and their written laws. It should seem indeed to have no other fit expression.

There are those who argue that an unwritten law is more favorable to liberty than a written one. The contrary should seem to be more consonant with reason. It can scarcely be thought favorable to the liberty of the citizen that he should be governed by laws, of which he is ignorant; and it can as little be thought that his knowledge of the laws is promoted by their being kept from print or from authentic statement in a written form.

Whatever is known to the judge or the lawyer can be written, and whatever has been written in the treatises of lawyers or the opinions of judges can be written in a systematic code.

It is no answer to say that nothing new be written which will not be susceptible of different interpretations. That may be true; but it is no more susceptible of different interpretations, when written in a code, than when written in the reports. On the contrary, when expressed with care, for the very purpose of stating a rule which is to govern all cases alike, there is more likelihood of precision in language then when expressed with reference to a particular case.

A COMPLETE CODE.

For these eight years the commissioners have been engaged in the preparation of the codes with which they were charged by the Legislature of 1857. The task which they undertook was untried and difficult. No code of the common law of America or of England had ever before been attempted. How they have acquitted themselves it is not for them to say. Their work is before the Legislature and the people. If it shall effect half the good which the commissioners have ventured to hope from it, and the thought of which has cheered them through their long task, they will be rewarded.

The codes which the commissioners have thus prepared, together with the codes of civil and criminal procedure heretofore submitted by the commissioners on practice and pleadings, complete that work of codification which was contemplated by the constitution of 1846, and when the same shall have been considered and sanctioned by the Legislature, the people of New-York will have the whole body of their laws in a written and systematic form, as fair, at least, the commissioners venture to think, as the code of any other people.

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES, ESQ.

In the last months of their service, when their task was well nigh ended, and while the sheets of the civil code were passing through the press, one of the members of the commission was taken away by death. On the 25th of December, 1864, after an illness of two days, Mr. NOYES died, to the inexpressible grief of his associates, having been suddenly struck down, in the fullness of life, leaving to the surviving commissioners the mournful duty of signing their names without his to this last report of their common labors.

All which is respectfully submitted,

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD,
ALEX. W. BRADFORD.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1865.

Notes on the Resolution for the Relief of Naval Contractors.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 13, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following resolution is now before Congress:

Resolved, That the petition and memorial of WOODRUFF & SEACH and others, and of WM. H. WARE, of New-York, and of PAUL S. FORBES, of New-York, and of JAMES B. EADS, of St. Louis, claiming relief for additional cost and expense beyond the contract price for the construction of naval vessels and machinery, be referred to the Secretary of the Navy with authority to grant such relief, if any, as shall appear to be just and equitable upon examination of the respective claims, and if the Secretary of the Navy shall deem it necessary for the purpose of such examination he may appoint a board to make the same under his direction, and upon the report in writing of such board, if he is of the opinion that the report is just and proper, the Secretary of the Navy shall have the authority to pay the said several claimants, or to either of them, the amount awarded in such report to such claimant, out of any moneys in the Treasury appropriated to the construction, purchase, completion, or repair of vessels for the navy or for steam machinery; *provided*, that persons whose contracts have not been fulfilled to the satisfaction of the Navy Department, shall not be entitled to relief under this resolution.

Early in the war, the Navy Department, finding the resources of the Government yards entirely inadequate to meet its requirements, invited proposals from competent and skillful shipbuilders and machinists. Nearly all the private establishments in the country, at which such work could be executed, were called upon to aid the Government in the construction of navy. Most of the contractors possessed establishments sufficiently extensive for their purpose, and were already engaged in the execution of profitable contracts, when proposals for Government work were invited; but many builders were obliged to enlarge their establishments, at great expense, solely to meet the requirements of the Navy Department. The Government has availed itself fully of these increased facilities, greatly to the advantage of the country.

There is a radical difference between these contractors and those who, thrown out of regular employment by the war, have sought office or pay under the Government, risking nothing, and enjoying the certainty of pay. These, both give their time and talents as equivalents for pay; but one risks nothing, while the other risks his property and business for the benefit of the Government. It may be said that the contractor accepts these risks in the expectancy of future profits. This is not so in the case of these contractors. Take, for example, the case of the ram *Dunderberg*, building by Mr. W. H. WARE, or of the sloop-of-war *Idaho*, building by Mr. PAUL S. FORBES. The contracts for these vessels were undertaken *at cost prices*, on estimates based on the market price of labor and materials at the date of the contracts years ago, and more with a view to furnish the Government with war vessels of extraordinary speed and power, than for pecuniary gain.

The increased requirements of the Navy Department have compelled it to press additional contracts and orders into the market, in some instances accompanied with a very broad hint that, should the contracts and orders fail of acceptance, the Government would be obliged to take possession of private establishments and run them itself. It has also taken away the most skillful professional workmen, as well as the more common hands, rendering it next to impossible for the private contractor to retain, at any price, the skilled labor necessary to the execution of his orders. These circumstances, which have greatly enhanced the cost of material and labor, could not be foreseen, and of course no precautions could be taken against them.

As before said, the contract prices for the execution of Government orders, were fixed many months ago, on the basis of the then market value of materials and labor. Since then, owing in part to the causes above-mentioned, and in part to the rapid depreciation of the currency, the price of skilled labor and the market value of every kind of materials used in the construction of vessels and machinery, have enormously increased, in many instances from 100 to 150 per cent. This renders it impossible for the contractor to control the cost of his work, as from one to three years may be required for the completion of his contract. During all this time the currency is depreciating, and the cost of labor and materials rising. Yet, by the terms of his contract, the naval contractor is obliged to complete his work on estimates made when the currency in which he is paid was nearly double its present value, and when prices were 100 per cent. lower. This impossibility is not required of any other class of contractors.

When the contracts for the *Dunderberg* and other iron-clads were given out, the Government required, in the shortest possible time, a class of war-vessels, differing in every respect from those previously in the service. Many of the plans submitted to the Navy Department, and approved by it, were entirely original. The urgent haste of the Government frequently afforded no time for mature consideration and comparison. It will not, therefore, be thought strange that many and sometimes radical improvements should suggest themselves as the work went on, making alterations and additions necessary. It would seem to be just, as these improvements were all for the benefit of the Government, that the loss consequent upon the delays thus occasioned should not fall upon the contractor.

Since these contracts were made, the Navy Department has been extensively engaged in the construction of vessels and machinery, at the several Government Navy-yards; not by time contracts, but by the day; and, consequently, it has been obliged to pay the enhanced market prices for materials and labor. It has thus come in continual competition with those with whom it had previously made private contracts, compelling them to pay equally high prices, and involving them in serious loss. Some establishments have been utterly ruined by Government competition, and have been obliged to relinquish their contracts. In others, the construction of vessels and machinery has been delayed, greatly to the prejudice of the Government, in consequence of the difficulties and burdens which the Government should not and cannot expect individuals to support.

It is for these reasons that the naval contractors are applying to Congress for relief. They ask only that the Secretary of the Navy be authorized to grant such relief as shall appear equitable and just, after a proper examination of the respective claims, provided that no person whose contract has not been fulfilled to the satisfaction of the Navy Department shall be entitled to relief. Now, supposing the question be decided in favor of the contractor, another may arise as to the ability of the Government to afford the required relief. This is provided for in the resolution, and the contractor takes his chance of securing his proportion, should there not be enough to fully cover all claims. There can be no question as to the correctness of the policy recommended in the resolution. If the Government needs the vessels, as it assuredly does, this would be the very cheapest way to finish them; for should the Government take possession of the works, it would be compelled to pay the extra cost which the contractors now seek, besides experiencing the legal obstacles which the contractors would, without doubt, interpose, and the great delay consequent thereon, to say nothing of the difficulty it would thereafter experience in bringing the mechanical talent of the country to its aid in time of need. It may not be out of place to state that (perhaps contrary to public opinion,) the ship and steam engine building establishments have made but little money out of Government contracts during the war.

THE NEW STATE BOUNTY LAW.

An Act to provide for filling the Quota of Men required from this State for the Army and Navy of the United States, and to Repeal Section Twenty-two of Chapter Eight of the Laws of 1864, and to Prohibit any Local Bounties to Volunteers, Drafted Men or Substitutes, and to raise money by an issue of the Bonds of the State, and to provide for submitting the question thereon to the people. Passed Feb. 10, 1865, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. For the purpose of filling the quota of men required for the Army and Navy of the United States from this State, under the last call of the President, dated Dec. 19, 1864, and also under any future call or calls which may be made during the present war, a State bounty shall be paid to volunteers furnished from this State as in this act is provided.

SEC. 2. Such bounty shall be paid to so many volunteers furnished from the several towns and cities of this State as shall be necessary to fill the quota of said towns and cities respectively, fixed by the authorities of the Government of the United States, under said call or calls; provided that no bounty shall be paid to any volunteer until he shall have enlisted and have been accepted and credited upon the quota of the town or city from which he shall enlist, by the authorities of the United States; and provided, also, that said bounty shall only be paid to non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates enlisting in the armies of the United States, and to persons enlisting in the navy thereof, and who shall be credited by the authorities of the United States upon the quotas of the towns or cities in this State from which they shall enlist under said call or calls; and provided, also, that no such bounty shall be paid to any volunteer, substitute or drafted man who shall volunteer, be substituted or be drafted to fill up any quota, or to fill up any deficiency of any quota, of any city, county or town, arising upon any call for man made before the 19th day of December, A. D. 1864. And where, before the passage of this act, any town, city or county, by means of local bounties, raised and paid under chapter 8 of the laws of 1864, shall have filled its quota, or any part thereof, required by the call of Dec. 19, 1864, or shall have furnished an excess of man or of years of service under the call of July 18, 1864, by furnishing men for one or more years, who, being or having been credited, before or since said call of Dec. 19, 1864, to said town, city or county, shall have operated to relieve, in whole or in part, said town, city or county, from furnishing men under the call of Dec. 19, 1864, the bounties so raised and paid, not exceeding the rates and sums mentioned in this act, shall be refunded from the moneys to be obtained, or by the bonds to be issued, under the provisions of this act; or, in case the said moneys and the said bonds shall be insufficient for the purpose of this act, by the Comptroller giving credit therefor to the several cities, counties or towns by which the said bounties have been so raised and paid. And where there shall arise any difference or dispute as to the amount of moneys that ought to be refunded or credited to any county, city or town, or as to any question in reference thereto, the same shall be finally adjusted and determined by the Governor, Comptroller and Attorney-General, who shall be a board for that purpose.

SEC. 3. There shall be paid to such volunteer aforesaid a sum not exceeding the sum of $600, if he enlists for three years; $400 if he enlists for two years; and $300 if he enlists for one year. And there shall also be paid to each drafted man who shall be actually mustered into the military or naval service of the United States, the sum of $250. And to enable the authorities of the State to pay the same, the Comptroller is hereby authorized to borrow, on the credit of the general fund, from any of the funds in the treasury, sufficient moneys to carry out the provisions of this act, or in any other manner to borrow the same, and to repay the sum so borrowed from the money to be raised under and in pursuance of the provisions of this act.

SEC. 4. No city, county or town shall hereafter borrow or raise by tax any money, or authorize the borrowing or raising by tax of any money for the purpose of paying bounties to volunteers, drafted men or substitutes, under the said call, dated 19th December, 1864, or any future call, otherwise than as is provided in section seven of this act, and not to exceed $100 for hand-money and incidental expenses, for procuring each volunteer; nor shall any city, county or town, or any individual or any individuals, pay any money for such purpose or purposes otherwise than as is herein provided (except that an individual may in any way hire a substitute to exempt himself from draft); but nothing in this act shall be so construed as to affect or invalidate any expenditures hitherto made, or any obligations already incurred, or the levying of any tax for the discharge of such expenditures or obligations; and every act, proceeding or resolution of any Board of Supervisors, or of the Common Council of any city, or of any Board of Town Officers, or of any officer of any county, city or town, in contravention of the provisions of this section, shall be void.

SEC. 5. The bounties provided in this act shall only be paid to the volunteers in person, or in such manner and at such time or times as shall be directed by the Governor, as Commander-in-Chief, in general orders. Any agreement by any volunteer or substitute with any broker, or any middleman, or any agent acting between him and the authorities of any city, county or town, for the payment of any part of the bounty to be paid to him by the provisions of this act, to any other person, whether executed or not, is hereby declared to be void; and such volunteer or substitute, his heirs, personal representatives or assigns, may, at any time within four years, recover any money paid or received in violation of this act, with the interest from the time of such payment or receipt, from the person or persons to or for whom such money is paid or received. And, in an action for the recovery of money so paid or received, the defendant may be arrested as provided in sections one hundred and seventy-nine and one hundred and eighty-one of the Code of Procedure; and the judgment recovered in any such action may be collected by execution against the person of the defendant, as provided in section two hundred and eighty-eight of the Code of Procedure.

SEC. 6. A bounty, to the amount hereinbefore provided, shall be paid to any person who has furnished or who shall furnish an acceptable substitute, to apply on the quota under the call of December 19th, A. D., 1864, which substitute shall have been accepted by the authorities of the United States, and credited to the town, city or county in which said person shall be enrolled, and which substitute shall go to reduce the quota in such town, city or county, which bounty shall be paid under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Governor, as Commander-in-Chief, by general orders. But if any such person has received any sum from any city, county or town, he shall receive, by virtue thereof, no more than enough to make the amount to be paid to him equal to the bounty hereby provided for.

SEC. 7. Section 22 of chapter 8 of the laws of 1864, entitled, "An act to authorize the levying of a tax upon the taxable property of the different counties and towns in this State, to repay moneys borrowed for or expended in the payment of bounties to volunteers, or for the expenses of their enlistment, or for aid to their families, or to pay any liability incurred therefor, or that may hereafter be incurred," and to amend section 1 of chapter 314 of the laws of 1863," is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 22. The Board of Supervisors of the several counties in this State are hereby authorized and empowered, at any meeting of the said board, duly called and convened, to adopt resolutions to provide for raising money upon the credit of their respective counties, for the use of said county, or upon the credit of any city or town thereof, for the sole use of said city or town, or to levy and impose a tax upon the taxable property of their respective counties, for the use of said county, or upon any town or city thereof, for the sole use of said town or city, for the purpose of paying bounties to volunteers into the military or naval service of the United States, during the existence of the war now carried on, and for the purpose of paying the incidental expenses of such volunteering, and of raising such moneys, and for the purpose of furnishing temporary relief to the families of such volunteers; but no such money shall be raised upon the credit of any town, nor shall any tax for money, to be raised upon the credit of any town, be levied and imposed upon the taxable property of such town, except upon the vote of a majority of the electors of said town, present and voting at an annual town meeting, or at a meeting called for that purpose, in accordance with the provisions of the Revised Statutes for calling special town meetings, and special town meetings may be called for that purpose; nor of any city, except upon a vote of a majority of all the members elect to the Common Council thereof, duly certified and transmitted to the Board of Supervisors of the county. And any and all taxes imposed by a vote of such electors upon the taxable property of any town, for the raising of money, for any of the purposes mentioned in this section, shall be levied by such Board of Supervisors upon the taxable property of said town, and collected in the manner provided in the eleventh section of this act, for the collection of taxes therein mentioned; provided, however, that no sum or bounty shall be raised or paid or offered under the provisions of this section, to a greater amount than $300 for a one-year volunteer or substitute, $400 for a two-years' volunteer or substitute, and $500 for a three-years' volunteer or substitute, and $250 to a drafted man. And if this act shall be ratified by the people, as is herein provided, then the sums so raised and paid by the said cities, counties and towns, to the amounts aforesaid, and no more, shall be refunded or credited in the same manner as is provided in section two of this act."

The ordinances of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, passed June fourteenth, 1864, January tenth, 1865, and February first, 1865, hundred and sixty-five, to provide for the procurement of volunteers for the armies of the United States, as part and parcel of the quota of the City of New-York, under the call of the President for men, are hereby declared to be lawful and of binding force so far as they are not inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 8. To provide the means of paying the said bounties, under the provisions of this act, a debt of this State is hereby authorized, which debt shall be for the single object of raising the money to pay the bounties herein named.

SEC. 9. The debt hereby created shall not exceed the sum of $30,000,000, and there shall be imposed, levied and assessed, upon the taxable property of this State, a direct annual tax to pay the interest on the said debt, as such interest falls due, which said annual tax shall be sufficient to pay such interest as it falls due. And there shall also be imposed, levied and assessed, upon the taxable property of the State, a direct annual tax to pay, and sufficient to pay in the space of eighteen years from the time of the passage of this act, the whole of the debt created under and by the provisions of this act. Of the debt to be created under and by virtue of the provisions of this act, the principal of one-third part thereof shall be paid in six years from the passage of this act, the principal of one-third part thereof shall be paid in twelve years from the passage of this act, and the principal of one-third part thereof in eighteen years from the passage of this act.

SEC. 10. To obtain the money necessary for the purposes contemplated by this act, the Comptroller is authorized to issue the bonds of the State in such sums as shall seem meet to him, with coupons thereto attached for the payment of the interest on such bonds, at a rate not exceeding seven per centum per annum, half-yearly, on the first days of July and January, in each year, until the principal is payable, at such place in the City of New-York as shall seem meet to him. One-third part of such bonds shall be payable in six years from the passage of this act; one-third part of such bonds shall be payable in twelve years from the passage of this act; one-third part of such bonds shall be payable in eighteen years from the passage of this act; and the whole principal shall be payable in such place in New-York City as the Comptroller shall deem meet. The Comptroller shall, before disposing of said bonds, or any of them, advertise for proposals for the same, and shall open the proposals and award the same to the highest bidder, at a rate not less than par, which advertising and disposition shall be according to the provisions of law now existing.

SEC. 11. This act shall be submitted to the people at the next general election to be held in this State. The Inspectors of Election in the different election districts in this State shall provide at each poll, on said election day, a box, in the usual form, for the reception of the ballots herein provided; and each and every elector of this State may present a ballot, which shall be a paper ticket, on which shall be printed or written, or partly written and partly printed, one of the following forms, namely: "For the act to create a State debt to pay bounties," or "Against the act to create a State debt to pay bounties." The said ballots shall be so folded as to conceal the contents of the ballot, and shall be indorsed "Act in relation to bounties."

SEC. 12. After finally closing the polls of such election, the inspectors thereof shall immediately, and without adjournment, proceed to count and canvass the ballots given in relation to the proposed act, in the same manner as they are by law required to canvass the ballots given for Governor, and thereupon shall set down in writing, and in words at full length, the whole number of votes given "For the act to create a State debt," and the whole number of votes given "Against the act to create a State debt," and certify and subscribe the same, and cause the copies thereof to be made, certified and delivered, as prescribed by law in respect to the canvass of votes given at an election for Governor. And all the provisions of law in relation to elections, other than for military and town officers, shall apply to the submission to the people herein provided for.

SEC. 13. The Secretary of State shall, with all convenient dispatch, after this act shall receive the approval of the Governor, cause the same to be struck off and printed upon slips, in such numbers as shall be sufficient to supply the different offices of this State concerned in notifying or in holding elections, or in canvassing the votes, and shall transmit the same to such officers.

SEC. 14. Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13 and 14 of this act shall take effect immediately upon its passage, but the 8th, 9th and 10th sections thereof shall not become a law until it is ratified by the people in pursuance of the constitution and the provisions thereof.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I have compared the preceding with the original law, on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

Given under my hand and seal of office, at the city of Albany, this 11th day of February, 1865.

[L. S.] CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
Secretary of State.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CITY NOTES.—Yesterday a communication was transmitted by the Mayor to the Common Council suggesting the passage of an ordinance forbidding the storing of petroleum within the city limits in a greater quantity than five barrels.... The Phœnix Warehousing Company claim to have an invention which will secure buildings against fire from petroleum. They propose to secure the article in iron tanks, constructed upon a principle which will not admit of the possibility of accident from fire. .... A concert will be given in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, this evening, for the benefit of the Five Points House of Industry.... Right Rev. Bishop BAYLEY will lecture before the New-York Young Men's Roman Catholic Benevolent Association, at Cooper Institute, to-morrow evening. Subject—"The Power of Prejudice."

LARCENIES.—WILLIAM DODD, a soldier from Port Richmond, Staten Island, accused LIZZIE EVANS of robbing him of $275, and FRANCES LEE, charged that the girl had stolen wearing apparel of the value of $53. The prisoner was committed by Justice LEDWITH in default of $500 bail on each charge.....Mr. JACOB VAN TASSEL, of No. 21 Clinton-place, entered complaint against NICHOLAS COTAMAN, a colored coachman, for stealing a fox-skin robe, valued at $50, from the Metropolitan Stables, at No. 72 Prince-street. Justice LEDWITH committed the accused in default of $1,000 bail.

DANGEROUS WEAPONS.—Officer HART, of the Tenth Ward, having found a dirk-knife, with a blade twelve inches in length, on the person of BERNARD G. SCHULTZ, whom he had apprehended for disorderly conduct, took the prisoner before Justice MANSFIELD, and in default of $1,000 bail SCHULTZ was sentenced to a term of twelve months in the Penitentiary.

MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—During the week ending yesterday 479 deaths occurred in this city, an increase of 6 as compared with the corresponding week of last year, and of 6 as compared with last week. Of the deceased 110 were men, 103 women, 155 boys and 111 girls. The mortality by the principal diseases was as follows: Consumption, 67; inflammation of the lungs, 47; convulsions, 22; scarlet fever, 17; diphtheria, 19; typhus fever, 19; small-pox, 31. The deaths by small-pox show a slight increase over last week, when the number reported was 28. For the two preceding weeks the numbers were 26 each week.

FATAL FALL ON A GRINDSTONE.—Mr. PATRICK BURNS, of No. 16 Worth-street, died yesterday, from injuries received on Friday afternoon last, in an iron foundry at No. 26 Elm-street, where he fell on a revolving grindstone. He was 31 years of age. Coroner WILPERT will hold an inquest this morning.

MISS DICKINSON'S LECTURE.—Miss ANNA E DICKINSON speaks at the Cooper Institute this evening. Her subject is, as usual, political, being expressed in the title, "A Glance at Our Future." It is probable that she will deal with the question of reconstruction, and have something to say about the late Peace Conference.

MAN SHOT IN CANAL-STREET.—Mr. ALEXANDER WILLIAMS, of No. 40 New-Bowery, was shot through the right lung, early last evening, by an unknown ruffian whom he encountered at the intersection of Thompson and Canal streets. The unknown escaped, and Mr. WILLIAMS was taken home.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Every Day adds Fresh Testimony to the value of

CHEVALIER'S
LIFE FOR THE HAIR.

Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out in three days, keeps the head clean, cool and healthy, will not stain the skin, or soil the whitest fabric. The best hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; strengthens and promotes the growth of the weakest hair. *It is recommended and used by the first medical authority in New-York.* All are freely invited to examine this wonderful triumph of science. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, where advice as to the treatment of the hair will be gratuitously given. Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

The Remarkable Properties of Brown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES have been thoroughly tested since first introduced. The demand for them has steadily increased, and purely upon their own merits, they have found favor with those, who from Pulmonary, Bronchial, or Asthmatic complaints require them. For Coughs and Colds they are efficacious.

Deafness, Impaired Sight,

NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
affections of the
THROAT, LUNGS AND ASTHMA
cured by
DR. VON ECKENBERG,
No. 816 Broadway, near 13th-st.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalan's	"Night Blooming Cereus"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

A Card.

THE METROPOLITAN BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM,
No. 575 Broadway.

E. A. Brooks, having sold his store and stock of goods in Fulton-st., will continue to carry on his business as heretofore at his old and commodious establishment in Broadway, where he is now prepared to offer for the inspection of his patrons the most beautiful assortment of boots, shoes, gaiters, slippers and overshoes to be found in the city. His stock of goods comprises every variety of style for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. Special attention is called to his collection of ties's, boys' and youths' water-proof boots, so necessary at this season of the year. The public are invited to call and examine, at No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Second-Hand Safes.

In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes, for sale low. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 B'way.

Volunteers, Read this.—For the derangement of the system, Change of Diet, Wounds, Sores, Bruises and Eruptions, to which every Volunteer is liable, there are no remedies so safe, coo'ecalled and sure as HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, thoroughly tested in the Crimean and Italian Campaigns. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 25 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Perry's "Vegetable Emollient."—This is the name of an article prepared by Dr. B. C. PERRY, which acts as a certain remedy for chapped hands, sore lips, or for smoothing any part of the skin. Dr. PERRY has earned an enviable reputation, both in this city and Boston, as a dermatologist, and his last discovery will greatly add to his renown, in treating the diseases of the skin. The "Emollient," we know from a trial, accomplishes all that the Doctor claims for it.—*Home Journal.*

Good Judges think no Flavoring Extracts equal to BURNETT'S.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes.—The Best Fire-Proof Safe in the World.
Depot No. 100 Maiden-lane.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and burglar SILVER PLATE SAFES. Highly ornamental, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes.
MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

All Ladies should use Sterling's Ambrosia for the Hair.—It cleanses, beautifies, preserves and renders the hair soft and glossy.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES, No. 625 Broadway. See WHEELER & WILSON'S BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silks elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch and lock-stitch sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

No more Gray Hair or Baldness—45 years practice. By Dr. GRANDJEAN, Astor-place.

Wood Sewing Machine Co.'s Highest Premium, Lock Stitch Machines, No. 508 Broadway, N. Y.

Old Eyes Made New.
A pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail free, on receipt of 18 cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

Artificial Limbs of Superior Quality and adaptability: Army and Navy furnished gratis with the best, per commission of Surgeon-General U. S. Army, by E. D. HUDSON, M. D., Astor-place, Clinton Hall, N. Y.

Trusses.—Dr. RIGGS' Hard Rubber Truss, Vulcanized Truss, Varicocele

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

NO. 44 WALL-STREET, N. Y.,

GOVERNMENT AGENTS

FOR THE SALE OF THE

NATIONAL 7-30 LOAN.

These bonds are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, dated Aug. 15, 1864, and convertible in three (3) years from that time into the Popular 6 per Cent Gold-bearing Interest.

Also, buy and sell at market rates all classes of Government securities. Maturing certificates of indebtedness collected or purchased.

Railway stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission.

BOOKS NOW CLOSING.

NO LIABILITIES TO STOCKHOLDERS.

THE

FIRST NATIONAL PETROLEUM CO.,

OF

NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA.

Organized under the Laws of the State of New-York, January, 1865.

CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000,

In 200,000 Shares of $5 each.

A Limited amount of Stock reserved at $3 a Share.

Two new Wells on Company's Property, now yielding 70 Barrels Daily. Five Wells now going down.

Dividend paying from the start.

OFFICE, NO. 100 BROADWAY.

OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT.

CHAS H. APPLEGATE,

(Of C. H. Applegate & Bro., No. 364 Broadway.)

VICE-PRESIDENT.

JOHN L. DOUGLASS,

(See. Merchants' Fire Ins. Co.)

TREASURER.

HIRAM G. BOND,

(Banker, No. 11 Pine-st.)

SECRETARY.

JOHN O HOYT,

Com. Merchant, No. 4 Cedar-st.)

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

MAHLON S. FROST,

(Of Titusville, Penn.)

TRUSTEES.

Of New-York—Chas. H. Applegate, John L. Douglass, Chas. A. Crane, John B. Bouton, John O. Hoyt, Samuel B. Rooney.

Of Titusville, Penn—Mahlon S. Frost, Chas. G. Gridley, Chas. B. Hall.

LANDS ON OIL CREEK AND CHERRY RUN.

PROPERTY NO. 1—SEVENTY BARRELS OF OIL DAILY.

A perpetual lease of two and a half acres on the celebrated Buchanan Farm, at the junction of Oil Creek and Cherry Run. Two new oil wells now in operation, yielding seventy barrels daily, of which one-half goes to the First National Petroleum Company.

The present supply of oil is equivalent to the payment of at least Two per Cent. monthly dividends to the stockholders upon their investments.

First Dividend of Two Per Cent. for February.

Near this property are the famous "Phillips," "Woodruff," "Hammond," and other wells, which have been flowing two or three years, and are still pouring in constant streams. Several new wells will immediately be sunk by the company. Engines, tools and tubing now on the ground.

PROPERTY NO. 2—FORTY ACRES OF THE HATCH FARM.

This property, owned in fee, lies just north of Pinmer, on both sides of Cherry Run, in a direct line between the "Noble" well, which flowed 2,000 barrels daily, and the new 300-barrel well on Pithole Creek, (owned by the United States Petroleum Company) and but a little distance from each. One hundred new wells are now going down between the Hatch farm and Oil Creek. A large flow of oil has just been struck on the northern verge of the property. The "Coquette" well of 700 barrels, the "Maple Shade" well of 600 barrels, the "Irving" well of 350 barrels, the Story farm, the Rynd farm, and Tarr farm are in the immediate vicinity.

Six new wells will be sunk on the property during the Spring and Summer. Room for over 200 wells. No well has ever been sunk on Cherry Run without striking oil.

PROPERTY NO. 3—FIVE WELLS NOW GOING DOWN.

A parcel of land on the well-known McFate farm, on Cherry Run. Five wells now being bored—one having reached the depth of over 300 feet. The First National Petroleum Company has a landed interest in all the oil produced, without spending a penny or doing a day's work. The "Reed" well of 200 bbls., the "Prince" and "Auburn" of 100 bbls. each, and other great wells, are near by.

PROPERTY NO. 4—117 ACRES OF THE EIGHTLIN FARM.

All on Oil Creek, just above Titusville, and owned in fee. Regarded by experienced oil operators as one of the finest oil properties in Pennsylvania. Value of the land daily enhanced by oil discoveries and strikes on all sides of it. Room on the property for over 500 wells. Several will be sunk immediately.

PROPERTY NO. 5—200 ACRES IN WEST VIRGINIA.

The lease of about 200 acres of rich oil-bearing lands on the Little Kanawha and Dunkard Creek, in West Virginia, giving to the First National Petroleum Company seven-eighths of all the oil. The Property is near the noted Burning Springs Well, and in the great upheaval range, which has always been found to contain oil in large quantities. Wells will be sunk immediately.

PROPERTY NO. 6.

A lease of 200 acres of first-class oil-bearing lands, also on Little Kanawha River and Dunkard Creek, in the vicinity of Property No. 5.

FIVE RESERVED SHARES—ALL STOCKHOLDERS ON AN EQUAL FOOTING.

Subscriptions will be received, until further notice, for a limited amount of capital stock, at the lowest cash price of $3 a share, par value $5, the same being full paid up stock, free from all assessments and liabilities, in which respect the original subscribers, and those who may now put down their names, stand on precisely the same footing.

MOST OF THE RESERVED STOCK HAVING ALREADY BEEN TAKEN, THE BOOKS WILL POSITIVELY BE CLOSED ON THE 20TH INST.

REMOVAL.

THE OFFICES OF THE

HARMONY

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

have been removed from No. 50 Wall-st. to

No. 158 BROADWAY.

Cash Capital	$300,000 00
Surplus	187,210 11
Total Assets	$487,210 11
Liabilities	18,000 00

R. O. GLOVER, President.
D. D. GASSNER, Secretary.

PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE.

NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER RECTOR-ST.

The proprietors of the Public Petroleum Stock Exchange have fixed the rate of admission for membership at one hundred dollars per annum, from and after TO-DAY, the 13th inst.

The enterprise having proved a success beyond our expectations, and the present room being found inadequate, arrangements are already in progress for occupying much larger quarters immediately in the vicinity of the other board.

220 PETROLEUM COMPANIES IN NEW-YORK.

A full list of all the Petroleum Companies, their location, capital, number and par value of shares, in No. 10 of

ALL ABOUT PETROLEUM,

with other reading matter of importance to those interested in Petroleum. For sale by all first-class newsdealers, by the American News Company, No. 121 Nassau-st. and at the office of publication, No. 34 Liberty-st.

United States Treasury, New-York, Feb. 1, 1865.

PARTIES HOLDING THIRTY (30) OR more coupons on the three years' seven and three-tenth bonds, maturing on the 15th inst., are requested to hand them in, with schedules, at any time before that date.

Holders complying with the above, will have their coupons examined and checks given for them on the 14th, after 3 o'clock P. M.

Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Interest Department of this office.

(Signed) JOHN A. STEWART,
Assistant Treasurer.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 4, first floor over Park Bank.

$100,000 OF LONG DOCK ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY Seven per Cent. Bonds for sale, in sums to suit, by

LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 22 William-st.

CANADA OIL LANDS.

Valuable oil lands in the Township of Enniskillen and vicinity, Canada West, for sale by

LEE & ELY,
No. 54 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

WM. S. CHARNLEY. W. T. HATCH.

CHARNLEY & HATCH,

NO. 34 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

AGENTS FOR

7 3-10 NATIONAL LOAN

Notes ready for immediate delivery in any amount. The largest discount allowed to Banks, Bankers and Brokers.

THE

'OLD DOMINION'

PETROLEUM COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL, $750,000,
DIVIDED INTO 75,000 SHARES,
AT $10 PAR VALUE.

WORKING CAPITAL, $100,000 IN CASH.

ALLAN CAMPBELL, President.
WALTON W. EVANS, Vice-President.
S. VAN RENSCHOTEN, Secretary and Treasurer.

TRUSTEES:

ALLEN CAMPBELL,	JOSEPH W. ALSOP,
WALTON W. EVANS,	JOHN RUTHERFORD,
EDWIN BARTLETT,	S. VAN RENSCHOTEN,
J. B. ZIMMERMANN,	FRED'K W. JONES,
WILLIAM FRAZIER, of Marietta, Ohio.	

The subscription price is $5 per share. No further call or assessment to be made on subscribers.

The Prospectus of the Company may be had at the office of the "UNITED STATES" PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 47 Exchange-place, or at the office of Messrs. RUNDLE, JONES & RUDGE, No. 172 Pearl-st.

At both of which places Subscription Books are now opened.

UNITED STATES

6 PER CENT

DEBT CERTIFICATES

BOUGHT AND SOLD

BY

G. S. ROBBINS & SON,

NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., CORNER PINE.

Office of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co., }
New-York, Jan. 24, 1865. }

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1864:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec 31, 1864	$7,846,437 28
Premiums on Policies not marked off Jan. 1, 1864	2,467,334 61
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$10,305,771 89
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.	
Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec. 31, 1864	$7,964,260 14
Losses paid during the same period	$3,114,626 67
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	1,313,200 63

The company has the following Assets:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$4,974,715 00
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	2,187,950 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	145,700 00
Dividends on Stocks, interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the company, estimated at	120,512 00
Premium notes and bills receivable	3,176,618 00
United States Gold Coin	141,320 63
Cash in Bank	268,432 91
Total amount of assets	$11,133,589 43

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profit will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 7th of February next.

After reserving three and one half millions dollars of profit, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1863 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 7th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1864, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 4th of April next.

The profits of the company, ascertained from July 1, 1843, to Jan. 1, 1864, for which certificates were issued, amount to | $16,851,020
Additional from Jan. 1, 1864, to Jan. 1, 1865 | 2,740,000
Total profits for 22½ years | $19,591,020

The certificates previous to 1863 have been redeemed by cash | 12,653,736
Net earnings remaining with the company on Jan. 1, 1865 | $7,037,290

By order of the board,

J. H. CHAPMAN, Acting Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	William Starr, Jr.,
Charles Dennis,	Henry K. Bogert,
W. H. H. Moore,	William E. Dodge,
Henry Oelt,	Dennis Perkins,
William C. Pickersgill,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,
Lewis Curtis,	J. Henry Burtay,
Charles H. Russell,	Cornelius Grinnell,
Lowell Holbrook,	C. A. Hand,
R. Warren Weston,	Watts Sherman,
Royal Phelps,	R. J. Rowland,
Caleb Barstow,	Benjamin Babcock,
A. P. Pillot,	Fletcher Westray,
Daniel S. Miller,	Rob't B. Minturn, Jr.,
Joshua J. Henry,	Gordon W. Burnham,
George G. Hobson,	Frederick Chauncey,
David Lane,	James Low,
James Brice,	Charles H. Marshall.

JOHN D. JONES, President.

Charles Dennis, Vice-President.
W. H. H. Moore, Second Vice-President.

H. J. MESSENGER,

BANKER,

NO. 130 BROADWAY,

Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.

We buy and sell at market rates.

U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 6s, OF 1881.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

EXCELSIOR PETROLEUM COMPANY.

FOURTH DIVIDEND.

The Trustees of this company have THIS DAY declared a regular monthly dividend of four (4) per cent., also an

EXTRA DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, from the receipts of the last month, payable on the 15th inst. at the office of the company, No. 14 Broadway. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst., inclusive.

ARTHUR T. HURD, Secretary.

New-York, Feb. 1, 1865.

GAS AND OIL STOCKS.

The owner of a large amount of stocks of GAS COMPANIES in different cities will exchange for good OIL STOCKS. For information, address Box No. 731 Post-office, Philadelphia.

Irving Bank, New-York, Feb. 7, 1865.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank, held on the 6th inst., the following-named persons were duly elected:

John Castree,	David B. Moses,
John Romer,	Vanderbilt L. Buxton,
Herman H. Brunjes,	Isaac Odell,
Wm. A. Thomson,	Charles Burkhalter,
John T. Wilson,	Hector Armstrong,
	Harvey P. Harrington.

And for Inspectors of the next election:
Thomas M. Hooker, P. J. Rouk, David Quackenbush.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, JOHN CASTREE was unanimously reelected President.

DANIEL Y. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Treasury Department,
Office of Comptroller of the Currency,
Washington, Jan 26, 1865.

WHEREAS—BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the American National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act:

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "the American National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 26th day of January, 1865.

(Signed) HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Co., Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 26, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15, 1865, in accordance with amended by-law. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 4 until Feb. 16.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of this association will be held at their bank, No. 5 Nassau-st., on the 14th day of February next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said bank.

C. M. JORDAN, Cashier.

Dated New-York, Jan. 16, 1865.

LEE & ELY, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST.—Petroleum lands in Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia for sale. Stocks of all descriptions bought and sold on commission.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,

AND

U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS,

No. 38 Wall-st.,

have all denominations of

THE 7-30 NOTES

constantly on hand for

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,

All Classes of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Bought and sold at market rates.

LITTLE KANAWHA

AND

ELK RIVER

PETROLEUM AND MINING CO.

SUBSCRIPTION TO BE CLOSED.

CASH WORKING CAPITAL $150,000.

OFFICERS:

OLIVER E. WOOD, President.
JAMES CRUIKSHANK, Vice-President.
CHARLES J. MARTIN, Treasurer.
JAMES WADSWORTH, Secretary.
R. R. BLACKWELL, Consulting Engineer and General Superintendent.

TRUSTEES:

PAUL N. SPOFFORD, of Spofford, Tileston & Co., New-York.
CHARLES J. MARTIN, President Home Insurance Co., New-York.
Hon. ROGER AVERILL, Danbury, Conn.
Hon. ALBERT L. CATLIN, Burlington, Vt.
JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway, New-York.
OLIVER E. WOOD, No. 26 Barclay-st., New-York.
JAMES WADSWORTH, of James Wadsworth & Co., No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.
JOHN W. STRONG, Detroit, Mich.
EDWARD M. MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

The subscription is so nearly completed that it is intended to close the same on or before the 25th of February.

Subscription $750,000, of which $600,000 purchases the and, to wit.: 62,500 ACRES. The remaining $150,000 is the permanent cash working capital of the company.

Capital stock, $6,000,000, Par value of shares, $100. Subscribers to this purchase will receive eight shares of stock for each one hundred dollars subscribed. Lands located on the Little Kanawha and Elk Rivers, in the Counties of Gilmer and Braxton, in the very heart of the oil region of West Virginia.

Professor Richardson reports: "Your property is the very centre of West Virginia oil region; it has numerous oil springs along the banks of its streams, one of which vies with the famous 'Burning Spring' itself."

Professor Shepherd, of New-Haven, Conn., reports: "I consider it eminently oil-producing land. The oil-bearing shales underlie it extensively, and the long lines of carbureted hydrogen or illuminating gas springs, some of which I saw burning, as well as the appearance of oil itself on the surface of the tract, fully confirm me in this belief.

There can be no doubt that along your creeks and tributaries there is a large extent of valuable oil-producing territory. The prodigious amount of bituminous and cannel coal, iron ore, limestone and fireclays embodied in the high hills on your property, the tops and slopes of which are covered with an extraordinary growth of white oak and other heavy timbers, add immensely to its value."

These views are fully indorsed by the reports of the most practical and experienced men from the oil districts of both Pennsylvania and Virginia.

The company consider themselves fortunate in having secured the services of Mr. Blackwell, a practical civil engineer, for the general superintendency, so well known as the late Oblef Engineer and Superintendent of the Commissioners of Washington Heights, New-York City.

Arrangements are in rapid progress for the immediate development of the property, on a scale commensurate with its value and extent.

Subscriptions payable at the time of subscribing, or one-half in cash, and the balance in thirty days from the time of closing of the subscription, can be made in person or by letter, at the office of the undersigned, No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York; 1. K. Dobson, No. 42 State-st., Boston, and John W. Strong, Detroit, Mich., where full information can be obtained.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

HOPE

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 92 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
ASSETS	$282,248 76

This company having DECLINED JOINING the combination of Fire Insurance Companies, is prepared to write policies on terms as favorable as are offered by any other responsible company, whether IN OR OUT of the board.

DIRECTORS.

HENRY M. TABER,	THOMAS P. CUMMINOS,
STEPH. CAMBRELENG,	THEODORE W. RILEY,
JOSEPH GRAFTON,	AMOS ROBBINS,
L. B. WARD,	D. LYDIO SUYDAM,
STEPHEN HYATT,	J. W. MERSEREAU,
JACOB REESE,	JOSEPH BRITTON,
ROBERT SCHELL,	WILLIAM H. TERRY,
JOHN PENFOLD,	WILLIAM REMSEN,
JAMES S. SANDFORD,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
FREDK. SCHUCHARDT,	JOSEPH FOULKE,
	JACOB REESE, President.

Thomas Greenleaf, Secretary.
Chas. D. Habtshorne, Asst. Secretary.

THE

EVERETT PETROLEUM COMPANY,

OFFICE NO. 74 BEAVER-ST., N. Y.

CAPITAL, $300,000.

30,000 SHARES PAR VALUE, $10 EACH.

OFFICERS.

HENRY J. BAKER, President.
JOHN J. KINO, Treasurer.

TRUSTEES.

HENRY J. BAKER,	JOHN D. WING,
RANDOLPH M. COOLEY,	JOHN J. PETIT,
FREDERICK RREDT,	ABRAM W. BAKER,
COLL J. TURNER.	

Superintendent.....FRANK W. ALLIN.

VERMILYE & CO. OFFER FOR SALE AT PAR,

MORRIS & ESSEX RAILROAD CO.

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,

OF $100, $500 AND $1,000.

REDEEMABLE IN FIFTY YEARS,

With Coupons payable in New-York, and with provision for a Sinking Fund for their redemption at maturity.

The Morris and Essex Railroad is now extending its road to Easton, and at that point will connect with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, with the Lehigh Canal Company's Road, now in the course of construction and nearly completed, and with the East Pennsylvania Railroad, which is proposed to be extended from Allentown to Easton.

These roads will supply the Morris and Essex Railroad, immediately upon its completion, with an immense tonnage for transportation, and it must become one of the most important avenues for the transportation of coal from the Lehigh and Eastern Schuylkill regions, and will also form a part of the great through line to Cincinnati and Chicago, and the Great West generally, via Lehigh Valley, Allentown, Pennsylvania Central, and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads.

These bonds are secured by a first mortgage to James Brown and Peter Cooper, Trustees, upon the road completed and in course of completion, and upon the branch from Denville to Newark, from the Hudson River, at Hoboken, to the Delaware River, at Phillipsburgh, including all rights, real estate, rolling stock and other property of the company.

Mechanics' Bank, New-York, Feb. 3, 1865.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of next election, will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th inst. Poll will open at 12 o'clock, and close at 1 P. M. By order. W. H. COX, Cashier.

Office of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Co., Dubuque, Feb. 6, 1865.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will be closed from the 7th to the 14th inst., both days inclusive.

LOUIS BOISOT.

LAND WARRANTS AND COLLEGE LAND SCRIP purchased and for sale.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS sold at a discount of 3 to 4¾ per cent., by

C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 35 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS five per cent. coupon bonds, due in 1894; interest and Principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS & Co., No. 17 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

LAWRENCE, BALDWIN & CO.,

NO. 70 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BANKS, BANKERS AND DEALERS

SUPPLIED WITH

10-40s, 5-20s, 7-30s, 6s of '81

AND UNITED STATES DEBT CERTIFICATES

ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

PETROLEUM

AND ALL OTHER

STOCKS, BONDS, &C.

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION ONLY.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

accounts of Banks, Bankers, and Individuals.

DEWITT C. LAWRENCE, Member New-York Stock Exchange.

SIMEON BALDWIN, Jr., Member New-York Petroleum Stock Board, and the New-York Mining Exchange.

CYRUS J. LAWRENCE, Late Cyrus J. Lawrence & H. Fails.

WILLIAM A. HALSTED.

10-40 BONDS.

5-20 BONDS.

6s OF '81 BONDS.

MARCH, MAY AND JULY

COUPONS CASHED IN GOLD,

BY

HENRY A. HEISER SONS,

Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 44 Pine-st.

In view of the prospect of PEACE and a FALL IN GOLD, holders of Gold Bonds will do well to detach the Coupons and realize the interest at present rates for Gold.

Parties residing out of the city wishing to cash their Coupons can forward them by express, and we will return the Gold or its value in greenbacks, as desired.

T. L. TAYLOR & REED,

NO. 5 BROAD-ST.,

having been appointed Agents for the sale of the 7-30 Loan will receive subscriptions on the most favorable terms.

All denominations on hand for immediate delivery.

REMOVAL.

THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have removed to No. 156 Broadway, between Liberty-st. and Maiden-lane.

PETROLEUM

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND BALTIMORE CONSOLIDATED

PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY.

CAPITAL, $1,500,000, DIVIDED INTO 300,000 SHARES.

PAR VALUE, $5.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $1 PER SHARE.

NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT OR CALL ON THE SUBSCRIBERS, AS 50,000 SHARES ARE RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT—J. S. CLARK, of New-York.
VICE PRESIDENT—R. R. WISHART, New-York.
TREASURER—H. F. DEVOE, New-York.
SECRETARY—J. CONKLIN, New-York.

DIRECTORS.

R. V. R. KETCHUM, Baltimore, Md.
O. KING, Baltimore, Md.
J. H. GOULD, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. WOODRUFF, Baltimore, Md.
R. H. WISHART, New-York.
Dr. T. S. KING, New-York.
A. CLARK, Tar Farm, Pa.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Pa.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENTS:

J. S. CLARK, N. Y. A. CLARK, Tar Farm, Pa.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Pa.

OFFICES:

No. 71 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Nos. 612 and 614 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILA.
No. 147 BALTIMORE-ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

The company is organized under the laws of the State of New-York. The principal office is No. 71 Broadway, with branch offices in Philadelphia and Baltimore, for the convenience of subscribers, where the certificates of stock will be issued to subscribers without delay. The property, embracing upward of 635 acres, has been selected with great care during the last three years, by those of the directors who have been constantly operating on Oil Creek, and throughout the entire oil region of Pennsylvania, as well as Western Virginia, and was not selected to sell, but for the purpose of development and producing oil, having now some ten wells under contract, and being bored with vigor, besides those already completed and producing, making in all 13 wells now on the property. Every acre of this Company's property is bottom, and the best of boring land, much of it on Oil Creek, Cherry Run, Cherry Tree Creek, Walnut Bend, Allegheny River, and other streams where the lands are being developed with good success and prospects of a very large product of oil.

OFFICE IN NEW-YORK, where Prospectus, Maps and every information can be obtained.

No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE

EMPIRE CITY OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....$400,000

100,000 SHARES.....PAR VALUE $4 EACH

OFFICE, NO. 69 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

The subscription book will positively close on the 1st day of March, 1865.

A limited number of shares can be had at the SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2 PER SHARE.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

ISAAC C. BARKER, Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.
SAMUEL BARTON, Cashier Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.
N. B. LABAU, No. 69 Wall-st.
WILLIAM B. ALLEN, Allaire Works.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, No. 130 Broadway.
JEREMIAH SIMONSON, Greenpoint.
H. M. KINNIE, Kinnie & Carver, No. 17 Broad-st.
J. VAN ORDEN, East River Bank.
SMITH BARKER, Jr., No. 5 Bowling-green.

OFFICERS:

N. B. LABAU, President.
W. H. HUBBARD, Secretary.
SMITH BARKER, Jr., Treasurer.
BANKS & ANDERSON, Attorneys.

This company have EIGHT WELLS and two Oil Refineries now in operation. A large cash capital has been provided for in the organization of the company, which, with the improvements already existing, insure permanent success. Prospectus, with full particulars, can be had at the office of the company, No. 69 Wall-st.

Agents to receive subscriptions:

Messrs. GARSCHE & MINTON, No. 3 Broad-st.
N. T. HUBBARD, No. 27 Front-st.
KINNIE & CARVER, No. 17 Broad-st.

PETROLEUM

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,

STOCK AUCTIONEERS,
BROKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
NO. 52 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ OIL STOCKS of first-class companies, that we can recommend as good investments, may at all times be found at our office, and at the lowest market rates, in lots to suit the purchasers.

SALES MADE AT THE REGULAR PETROLEUM STOCK BOARD, at their two sessions, daily, 11¾ o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M. ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

GREAT NORTHERN OIL CO.

OFFICE, NO. 67 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.

Capital.....$2,000,000

Manufacturers and Sole Proprietors of the

HENDRICK LUBRICATOR.

Also dealers in SPERM, LARD, WHALE and other OILS.

OFFICERS.

JOHN BRYAN, President, New-York.
JACOB S. ATWOOD, Vice-President.
J. A. WISNER, Secretary and Treasurer.
E. E. HENDRICK, Superintendent.
WM. N. MARCUS, General Agent.

NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY will receive proposals at the offices of the Company, No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York, and Plumer, Venango County, Penn., until noon on Saturday, the 25th of February next, for leasing parts of the large and valuable oil producing territory now in possession of the Company in Pithole Creek, and at Walnut Bend, Allegheny River, Venango County, Penn. Most of the property on Pithole Creek is in the immediate vicinity of the "Frazier Well," recently developed by the Company, and now flowing from 250 to 300 barrels of oil per day.

Maps of the property can be seen at the offices of the Company, where further information will be given.

By order of the Board.

P. G. PENNING, Secretary.

New-York, Jan. 25, 1865.

Office Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway, }
New-York, Oct. 25, 1864. }

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY to California and Oregon made, and Exchange on

SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.

For sale by

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

NOTICE.—BOOKS FOR THE REGISTRY AND transfer of stock in the Cary Improvement Company, have been opened at the office of the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company in the city of New-York. Stockholders desiring to have their shares thus registered, will forward their certificates to the office of the company, No. 26 Milk-st., Boston, for proper discharge to New-York books. By order of Directors.

S. A. DIX, Secretary.

Boston, Feb., 1865.

FINANCIAL.

THE

PACIFIC COAST

PETROLEUM COMPANY,

OF

NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL STOCK.....$5,000,000

Divided into 50,000 shares of the par value of $100.
Working capital $200,000 in stock, and $100,000 in cash.
Hon. JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, President.
Hon. JAMES WADSWORTH, Vice-President.
EDWARD S. RICH, Treasurer.
LEWIS BENTON, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Hon. James De Peyster Ogden, of New-York.
Hon. James Wadsworth, of James Wadsworth & Co., No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.
George W. Tuttle, of Stout & Tuttle, leather dealers, No. 2 Ferry-st., New-York.
Richard J. Sherman, of Rich, Sherman & Co., bankers, No. 20 Pine-st., New-York.
Lewis Benton, Counselor-at-law, No. 112 Broadway, New-York.
William F. Hall, of Northrup, Hall & Co., No. 112 Broadway, New-York.
Thomas A Scott, Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
R. S. S. Andros, of Andros & Cole, Boston, Massachusetts.
Hon. Levi Parsons, San Francisco, California.

The subscription price is $20 per share for a limited amount of stock. No further call or assessment to be made on subscribers; $100,000 is reserved for a working capital, and $300,000 in stocks at par, for the future development of the company's property.

Its property consists of a perpetual lease of about 75,000 acres of all territory in San Luis, Obispo County, State of California, lying on and near the Pacific Ocean, being all the following five ranches, viz.:

I. The Manuela Ranch, containing 15,964.83 acres.

II. The Arroyo Grande Ranch, containing 4,437.38 acres.

III. The Balsas Chemical Ranch, containing 14,335.22 acres.

IV. The Pisina Ranch, containing 9,838.89 acres.

V. The Stone Corral Ranch, containing 30,911.20 acres.

The titles of these large tracts have been thoroughly examined and approved by Judge Parsons, of San Francisco.

All reports, written and verbal, of gentlemen who, during the past year, have visited and thoroughly examined this property carefully and scientifically, concur in representing it as overflowing with petroleum. They say: "The Ranches are splendid estates, but their value is in their almost fabulous wealth in the best of oil."

The company's lands extend for over ten miles on San Luis Bay, on the Pacific coast, with a good roadstead, where shipments can be made with facility to San Francisco, South America, Australia, China and New-York.

The lands have a gentle slope to San Luis Bay, and there is full assurance of the practicability of conducting the oil, at a moderate expense, through pipes from the wells to reservoirs or tanks, to be constructed at this point, when it can be sent to the markets of the world, either in its crude state or refined, according to the demand.

The cost of shipping will not exceed 50 cents per barrel, and the company will be enabled to deliver petroleum at New-York at $5 per barrel, and at Australia and China at reduced rates.

It is designed to develop fully and practically, the means and wealth of this property at the earliest practicable moment.

The varied details giving all the information that can be required with a general description of the character, advantages and prospects of the company's property, are fully and plainly set forth in the prospectus.

The PACIFIC COAST PETROLEUM COMPANY, of New-York, have been duly organized under the laws of this State, with a sufficient capital to render available its capabilities and resources in what is believed to be an unlimited supply of Petroleum, not surpassed in quality.

Subscriptions for the Stock of the company have been opened at the offices of

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO., No. 61 Cedar-st., N.Y.
RICH, SHERMAN & CO., No. 20 Pine-st., N. Y.
NORTHRUP, HALL & CO., No. 112 Broadway,
LEWIS SENTON, Secretary, No. 112 Broadway,

where the prospectus can be obtained.

Subscriptions payable as above when the sum of $250,000 is subscribed.

THE HENRY BEND PETROLEUM COMPANY.

CAPITAL, $300,000,

DIVIDED INTO 30,000 SHARES.

PAR VALUE, $10 EACH.

OFFICERS:

President: C. Y. B. OSTRANDER.
Treasurer: HORATIO DORR.
Secretary: HARRY BURRELL, Jr.

Trustees:

O. Y. B. OSTRANDER, President Merchants Fire Insurance Company.
HORATIO DORR, Secretary Atlantic Fire Insurance Company.
THOMAS R. HAWLEY, of Messrs. Hawley & Howe.
SEYMOUR BURRELL, No. 64 Pearl-st.
AMOS G. LITTLE, No. 289 Washington-st.
JOHN D. WING, of Messrs. Wing & Evans.
CHARLES G. BARRETT, of Messrs. Randolph & Skidmore.
MANNING DANIELS, 289 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

Superintendents:

FRANK W. ALLIN, Esq., Oil City.
J. VAN NOSTRAND DORR, Assistant, at Wells.

The projectors, not desiring to form a company for the sole purpose of selling stock, but for permanent investment and security, have placed it before the public in its present desirable form of a small capital and a full paid stock.

The property was selected with great care, and personally examined by trustees, and so divided among different localities as to avoid undue risks.

The present receipts from the two producing wells, "Holiday" and "Auborn," are sufficient for regular monthly dividends, and when the six wells now going down are completed, large and satisfactory results are confidently expected.

In addition, the company propose sinking other wells as soon as the machinery can be placed upon the ground, and have reserved an ample fund for that purpose.

Stockholders are free from all personal liability.

The subscription books are now open for a limited number of of shares, to be issued for purchase of above described property, at the following places of business:

C. V. R. OSTRANDER, Merchants' Fire Insurance Company, corner Pine-st. and Broadway.
SEYMOUR BURRELL, No. 64 Pearl-st.
Messrs. RALPH, K

FINANCIAL.

PETROLEUM

MORE THAN ONE-HALF OF THE SHARES ALREADY SUBSCRIBED FOR.

STOCKHOLDERS FREE FROM ALL LIABILITIES.

DE KALB PETROLEUM COMPANY,

Organized under the laws of the State of New-York.

CAPITAL $350,000

35,000 SHARES OF $10 EACH.

Two new Wells on the Company's property: one yielding forty barrels per day, the other on striking oil flowed 400 barrels per day, and when tubed will yield a very large flow of oil.

Six more Wells to be sunk immediately.

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT,
GEORGE L. EIGENBRODT,

TREASURER,
HENRY DE ZAVALA.

SECRETARY,
SAMUEL W. BOOCOCK.

TRUSTEES:

GEORGE L. EIGENBRODT, Esq., No. 30 Broad-st.

P. KENNEDY SMYTH, Esq., No. 74 Broadway.

MAHLON S. FROST, Esq., No. 2 Cedar-st., and Titusville, Penn.

EDWARD G. LUDLOW, M. D., No. 49 East 23d-st.

SAMUEL HASKELL, Esq., Platt, corner Gold-st.

J. VAN RENSSALAER, Jr., Esq., No. 44 Exchange-Place.

T. LEE SMITH, Esq., No. 92 Beekman-st.

RICHARD AMERMAN, Esq., No. 74 Broadway.

HENRY DE ZAVALA, Esq., No. 100 Broadway.

COUNSEL,

JOHN H. BIRD, Esq., No. 137 Broadway.

BANKERS,

CARR, TAYLOR & CO., No. 30 Broad-st.

SCHEDULE—No. 1. On Oil Creek; one acre on Bennehoff farm, with two wells, one yielding 40 barrels per day, one ready to tube, which has flowed 10 barrels per day.
No. 2. Frost refinery, buildings, offices, &c.
No. 3. 120 acres in fee on Pit Hole Creek.
No. 4. 1,300 acres on Little Kanawha River.

The company having been formed for permanent and secure investment, its capital stock is offered only as full paid, thus securing stockholders immunity from all liabilities.

Its present productions will pay fine dividends, and as soon as the six new wells are completed, great results are almost undoubted.

Subscriptions will be received for a limited number of shares, until further notice, at the office of the company's bankers.

CARR, TAYLOR & CO.,
No. 30 Broad-st., Room No. 15,
New-York,

where circulars, giving full descriptions as well as maps of the property, can be seen.

Communications from out of town promptly attended to

U. S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY

FOR THE SALE OF THE

7-30 NATIONAL LOAN.

ALL DENOMINATIONS ON HAND AND READY FOR DELIVERY AT ONCE.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
United States Securities of all kinds bought and sold.

THE

COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL STOCK $1,000,000
Divided into 200,000 Shares, at $5 per share.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE,
TO 60,000 SHARES ONLY, $2.50 PER SHARE.
STOCK ISSUED FULL PAID.
$50,000 CASH APPROPRIATED AS A WORKING CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT,
ISAIAH LUKENS.
VICE-PRESIDENT,
WM. M. STEWART.
TREASURER,
WM. D. SMITH.
SECRETARY,
E. J. HARRISON.

DIRECTORS.

ISAIAH LUKENS, ROBERT SMITH,
W. D. SMITH. EDWD. F. CUSHMAN,
W. M. STEWART.

OFFICES—NO. 42 PINE-STREET, NEW-YORK AND NOS. 23 AND 24 WASHINGTON BUILDINGS, (274 South Third-street, below Walnut,) PHILADELPHIA.

The intrinsic value of their territory is greater than that of any other oil company now before the public, with the same amount of capital.

The Directors invite all who desire investing in oil stocks to call at their offices and examine prospectus, draughts, &c., where they cannot fail to be satisfied that the

COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY

is organized on such a basis that stockholders cannot fail to realize a handsome profit aside from the question of oil altogether.

The books for subscription will be open for a short time longer at the offices of the company.

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEWARK, N. J.

STATEMENT, JAN. 1, 1865.

Balance per statement Jan. 1, 1864		$5,285,736 00
Received for Premiums during the year 1864	$2,087,941 23	
Received for Interest during the Year 1864	897,633 88	
Received for Annuity Bond during the year 1864	1,131 45	
Total Receipts, 1864	$2,986,706 56	
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Claims by Death	$411,801 94	
Policies purchased	35,611 20	
Salaries, Postage, Exchange, &c.	50,183 58	
Advertising	8,412 29	
Taxes and Internal Revenue	31,209 70	
Commissions to Agents	162,996 22	
Physicians' Fees	19,466 00	
Annuities	1,732 00	
Dividends of Return Premiums	277,061 56	$997,574 96 $1,489,131 60
Total		$6,774,867 60
ASSETS.		
Cash on hand	$241,114 13	
United States Securities	1,2 3,300 00	
State, City, and County Bonds	1,139,442 82	
Bonds and Mortgages	1,701,947 53	
Real Estate	70,220 96	
Loans on Policies in force	2,103,263 26	
Loans on Scrip	3,722 96	
Due from Agents	17,528 63	
Premiums (including policies issued in December) in course of transmission from Agents	186,268 71	$6,774,867 60
Interest (due and accrued)	164,521 49	
Total Assets, Jan. 1, 1865		$6,939,389 09
Total Amount of Claims by Death paid to Jan. 1, 1865		3,625,635 74
Total Amount of Dividends paid to Jan. 1, 1865		2,407,997 55
Total number of Policies in force January 1, 1865		16,931
Total number of Policies issued in 1864		7,092

The Directors have from the surplus on hand, ordered a return of Premiums to be made to all Policies entitled to Return Premiums issued prior to January 1, 1864, as follows: A Dividend of 45 per cent., and a Special Dividend of five per cent., (making 50 per cent.) on the premiums paid in 1863, payable in conformity with the rules of the company, viz., in scrip where the premiums have been paid in cash, and where there is an indebtedness to the company the amount will be credited.

The Directors have also ordered the payment of the Seventeenth Dividend (that declared January, 1863,) to the members who are entitled to the same, when their annual premiums become due, during the year 1865, the holding scrip to be allowed the same as cash in payment of premiums, and the others to be credited the amount on their notes as they mature.

LEWIS C. OROVER, President.
BENJ. C. MILLER, Vice-President.

EDWARD A. STRONG, Secretary.
ANZI DODD, Mathematician.
JOSEPH B. JACKSON, M. D.,
LYNDON A. SMITH, M. D.,
GABRIEL GRANT, M. D.,
} Medical Advisers.
J. L. & J. P. LORD,
SAMUEL H. LLOYD,
} Agents.
FRED'K G. SNELLING, Medical Adviser.

No. 137 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE HOMESTEAD PETROLEUM COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL, $250,000, IN 50,000 SHARES OF $5 EACH.

This company offers for sale to immediate subscribers, 10,000 shares of its capital stock at $2 50 each, which will be in full payment therefor. The amount derived from the sale of these shares will be entirely devoted to the further development of the company's property.

The company owns, in fee simple, the greater part of the well-known Miller Farm, on the Alleghany River, near Franklin, Venango County, Penn., and from the character of wells now producing on the same farm, the trustees expect soon to make large and regular dividends.

Subscriptions may be made to either of the following-named trustees:

PAUL N. SPOFFORD, of Spofford, Tileston & Co.
F. S. LATHROP, President Union Mutual Insurance Company.
JOSEPH COLWELL, of Colwell Bros.
THOMAS HARRISON, No. 266 West-st.
W. H. MIDDLETON, of W. M. Rogers & Co.
WM. J. REID, New-Orleans.
F. M. FRENCH, President Produce Exchange.

Or at the office of the company, No. 17 Broadway.

F. M. FRENCH, President.
LEWIS L. JONES, Treasurer and Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

THE BIG SAND CREEK OIL COMPANY!

To be organized under the laws of the State of West Virginia, with the following named officers:

PRESIDENT,
PATRICK BRADY.
TREASURER,
CHARLES G. KING.
SECRETARY,
P. FRED. GODDARD.

DIRECTORS,
PATRICK BRADY, Philadelphia.
H. W. RIDGWAY, Philadelphia.
CHARLES G. KING, Philadelphia.
E. N. SHAW, New-York.
WM. E. HOY, New-York.

CAPITAL, $200,000, IN 100,000 SHARES, $1.95 PER SHARE.
WORKING CAPITAL, $95,000.

OIL TERRITORY,

614 ACRES, IN FEE SIMPLE.

The territory secured to this company contains six hundred and fourteen acres, and is handsomely located on the Brushy Fork of Big Sandy Creek, in Wirt County, West Virginia, about seven to eight miles from the Ohio River, and seventeen miles from Parkersburgh, with good roads to both of these points, which give good facilities for getting the Oil to market.

The gentlemen to whom is confided the management and direction of the company's affairs, are, all of them, business men of energy and enterprise. They are determined to do all in their power to, in every way, promote the interests of the stockholders. They now offer a limited number of shares for sale, confident that the returns on the investment will prove large and satisfactory, in a very reasonable time.

100,000 shares of the above is taken. Books of subscription for the remaining 60,000 shares open at the office of WALDEN & McILVAINE, No. 13 Broad-st., N. Y.

THE EAST BRANCH
PETROLEUM COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Stockholders not liable to assessment.
OVER 2,100 ACRES OF LAND IN FEE SIMPLE.
Near Titusville.

Located in Warren County, Pennsylvania, 1,200 acres boring territory, on east branch of Oil Creek.

Capital $500,000
IN 5,000 SHARES OF $100 EACH.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $100 EACH SHARE.
WORKING CAPITAL BELONGING TO THE COMPANY, $50,000 CASH.

The subscription books will close Feb. 20, inclusive.

SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS.

TEUNIS W. QUICK, No. 42 Pine-st., New-York.
FRANCIS P. FURNALD, No. 18 Wall-st., Brooklyn Insurance Company.
FRANCIS A. PALMER, Broadway Bank, corner Broadway and Park-place.

TRUSTEES.

FREDERICK W. AMES, of F. W. Ames & Co., Titusville, Penn.
TEUNIS W. QUICK, of No. 42 Pine-st., New-York.
FRANCIS P. FURNALD, President Brooklyn Insurance Company, New-York.
FRANCIS A. PALMER, Pres't Broadway Bank, N. Y.
JOHN R. LAWRENCE, of John R. Lawrence & Co., N. Y.
HELMUSM. WELLS, of Wells, Bootecou & Co., N. Y.

OFFICERS.

TEUNIS W. QUICK, New-York, President.
FRANCIS P. FURNALD, New-York, Vice-President.
FRANCIS A. PALMER, New-York, Treasurer.
GEO. C. PETERS, New-York, Secretary.
OLIVER KEESE, Jr., Titusville Penn., Superintend't.
Counsel to the Company, WM. S. HASCALL, New-York.

Any of the trustees are authorized to take subscriptions. For further particulars, including maps and circulars, apply to either of the trustees or officers.

WALDEN & McILVAINE,
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY,
No. 21 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

The annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the Continental Hotel, in the City of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22, at 11 o'clock P. M.

The annual election of Directors will be held at the same place, on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on Saturday, Feb. 18, and reopened on Monday, Feb. 27.

J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS

DIVIDEND.

UNITED PETROLEUM FARMS ASSOCIATION.
Office No. 10 Pine-st., New-York.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Association, held at the office of Messrs. Wed W. Clarke & Co., a dividend of 1 and ½ per cent. on the capital stock of the company ($10,000,000,) was declared (equal to 5 per cent. on the original subscription,) payable on the 20th inst., at the office of the company.

The transfer books of the company will remain closed until March 1.

G. H. BISSELL, President.
W. R. FOSDICK, Treasurer.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO 104 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL $500,000
ASSETS 778,800

AN INTEREST DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT. for the past six months has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand.

Having no connection with any ASSOCIATION or COMBINATION, this company will issue policies to merchants or others, either direct or through their representatives.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1865.

TENTH DIVIDEND.
CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Central Petroleum Company, held at their office, 6th inst., a Dividend of One per Cent. on their capital stock, ($5,000,000,) was declared for the month of January, payable at the office of the company, on the 15th inst. The transfer book will be closed from the 10th to the 16th inst.

WED. W. CLARKE, Secretary,
No. 10 Pine-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Feb. 1, 1865.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given to the Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, that the following resolution was this day adopted by the Board of Directors of said company:

Resolved, That a dividend of five (51 per cent., free from Government tax, be declared by this company out of the net earnings for the last six months upon the Preferred and Common Stock, payable at the office of M. K. Jesup & Company, No. 59 Exchange-place, agents for the company in New-York City, on the 25th day of February, to the holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours, on the 11th day of February, on which day the books will be closed and be opened on the 27th instant for transfers.

WM. H. LARRABEE, Secretary.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY will pay its Twenty-third Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, on and after Feb. 20, 1865. New-York stockholders will be paid by Henry Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company; Albany and Troy stockholders at the New-York State Bank; Utica stockholders at the Oneida Bank; Syracuse stockholders at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego.

Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office only.

LUTHER WRIGHT, Treasurer.

Oswego, Feb. 6, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 21, 1865.

TWENTY-THIRD SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three per cent. on the capital stock thereof, free of the United States Income tax, payable on the 20th day of February next.

Divinends in New-York will be paid at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., in Boston, at the office of J. E. Thayer & Brother; in Albany, at the Albany City Bank.

The Transfer Books will be closed at the close of business on TUESDAY, the 31st day of January, instant, and be reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, the 23d day of February next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, NO. 111 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN AND ONE-HALF (7½) Per Cent. will be paid on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, at the office of the company in this city, on and after Wednesday, the 15th of February, instant. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 6th to the 15th instant, both days inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
BRIDGEPORT, CONN., Feb. 3, 1865.

DIVIDEND NO. 19.—THE PRESIDENT AND Directors of the Naugatuck Railroad Company have declared a half-yearly dividend of Five Per Cent., (5) free from Government tax, payable on and after the 15th instant.

The transfer book will be closed from the 6th to the 21st instant, both days inclusive.

H. NICHOLT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE INDEMNITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 207 BROADWAY, cor. FULTON-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of (5) Five Per Cent., payable to the stockholders on demand, free of Government tax.

WM. R. SHELDON, Secretary.

OCEAN BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 6th to the 10th inst.

CHARLES PALMER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—HUIDEKOPER PETROLEUM OIL CO. of New-York. The trustees of this company have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. upon the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on and after Monday, the 20th of February inst., at the office of the company, No. 32 William-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 21st inst. inclusive.

L. M. HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1865.

BLOCK HOUSE MINING CO. OF CAPE BRETON, N. S.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Five per cent on $316,400, the amount of its paid-up capital, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 16th inst.

A. T. STOUT, Treasurer.

Feb. 3, 1865.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Monday, Feb. 13.

H. W. FORD, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

SAFEST AND CHEAPEST SYSTEM OF INSURANCE.

FOURTH CONSECUTIVE SCRIP DIVIDEND OF SIXTY PER CENT.

WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY

NO. 173 BROADWAY, corner Maiden-lane,

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1865.

CASH CAPITAL $400,000
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, Feb. 1, 1865 ... $660,000

A DIVIDEND OF (10) TEN PER CENT.

is this day declared, payable on demand in cash to stockholders.

Also, an Interest Dividend of (6) SIX PER CENT. on outstanding Scrip, payable 15th March, in cash.

ALSO,

A Scrip Dividend of (60) SIXTY PER CENT. on the earned Premiums of Policies entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending 31st January, 1865, BEING THE FOURTH CONSECUTIVE SCRIP DIVIDEND OF SIXTY PER CENT. DECLARED BY THIS COMPANY SINCE ITS ADOPTION OF THE PARTICIPATING SYSTEM. The Scrip will be ready for delivery on and after 15th March prox.

GEO. C. SATTERLEE, President.
HENRY WESTON, Vice-President.

WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.
WM. A. SCOTT, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of 6 per cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand. AUGUSTUS COLSON, Jr. Secretary.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No 57 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) Per Cent. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on demand, free of Government tax. WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and a half (3½) per cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand. By order.

RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed, free from Government tax. Deposits made on or before March 1 will draw interest from that date.

THOS. CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 82 NASSAU-st., N. Y. OPEN EVERY DAY, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and TUESDAYS from 6 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST (free from Government tax) allowed.

JAMES C. STONEALL, President.
HAZAR E. CONKLIN, Secretary.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE

QUOTA OF NEW-YORK.

15,000

VOLUNTEERS WANTED FOR NEW-YORK COUNTY.

INCREASED BOUNTIES AND HAND-MONEY.

At a meeting of the County Committee on Volunteering, held on Saturday, Feb. 11, 1865,

Present—ORISON BLUNT, Chairman,
Hon. M. T. BRENNAN, Esq., Comptroller,
Hon. ELIJAH F. PUGDY, Supervisor,
Hon. WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
Hon. WM. H. STRAHAN, Supervisor,

On motion of Supervisor William M. Tweed, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the county pay for a one-year recruit three hundred ($300) dollars bounty and fifty ($50) dollars hand-money.

For a two-year recruit four hundred ($400) dollars bounty and seventy-five ($75) dollars hand-money.

For a three year recruit six hundred ($600) dollars bounty and one hundred ($100) dollars hand-money.

BOUNTIES.

FOR THREE-YEAR RECRUITS.

County	$600
Government	300
Total	$900

FOR TWO-YEAR RECRUITS.

County	$400
Government	200
Total	$600

FOR ONE-YEAR RECRUITS.

County	$300
Government	100
Total	$400

The Bounty to be paid to the recruit in his own hand, as provided in section five (5) of the State Law relating to Bounties, (viz: Assembly bill No. 115 of 1865,) and the hand money to be paid to the person who may present the recruit.

By order of the committee,
CORNELIUS CORSON, Clerk.

RELIEF FROM THE DRAFT.

KINGS COUNTY DRAFT RELIEF ASSOCIATION.
Capital $25,000, and accumulating premiums,
DIRECTORS:

JOHN K. PRUYN, President Central Bank, Brooklyn.
Hon. NATHAN B. MORSE, City Treasurer, Brooklyn.
STEPHEN CROWELL, President Phœnix Insurance Company, Brooklyn.
EDWARD R. McILVAINE, Brooklyn.
JOHN D. LAWRENCE, Manager.

JOHN K. PRUYN, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK AGENCY,
No. 21 WALL-ST., corner of Broad.

The object of this association is to provide a substitute for those among its subscribers who may be drafted. Residents of New-York and Brooklyn admitted on payment of one hundred and fifty dollars.

VOLUNTEERS WANTED FOR ARMY AND NAVY.

TOWN QUOTAS FILLED.

Having furnished over four thousand (4,000) volunteers without a single irregularity or mistake, we tender our services to the public. All papers guaranteed genuine.

BISHOP, WILSON & BALDWIN,
No. 195 Broadway.

MILITARY AND NAVAL
BANKING OFFICE.
L. BROWN & CO.,
NO. 2 PARK-PLACE,
Under Broadway Bank.

Officers' accounts cashed, ordnance and clothing returns made out, and clearances obtained. Discharged soldiers paid all claims collected.

NO. 17 BROADWAY.

Reliable parties furnished with substitutes at short notice. No. 17 Broadway.

NEW-YORK DRAFT INSURANCE OFFICE, No. 247 Broadway, Room No. 25.
$50,000 Capital paid in Premiums.
INSURANCE AGAINST THE COMING DRAFT.
Premium, $150 for One Year.

No money to be paid until after the Draft.
Insurance effected in each State, County or Town.
N. B.—Agents wanted immediately. Send for circulars. ALFRED KERSHAW, Proprietor.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
No. 135 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1865.

TWENTY-SIX CONTRACT SURGEONS are needed in the 25th Army Corps, (colored troops,) serving in Virginia and North Carolina. Applicants for the position can obtain full information at this office. Those whose services prove satisfactory will, at the expiration of three months, be commissioned Assistant Surgeons of colored troops.

(Signed,) W. J. SLOAN,
Surgeon U. S. A., Medical Director, Dept. East.

NEW-YORK CITY, Feb. 13, 1865.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH ORDERS RECEIVED from the War Department, A. G. O., published in Circular Orders No. 14, from the office of the A. A. Provost-Marshal-General Southern Division of New-York, dated Feb. 10, 1865, recruits for the FIRST REGIMENT N. Y. ENGINEERS will be accepted and mustered into the United States service by the properly authorized Provost Marshals and mustering officers, until further orders.

This will enable the Veterans to reënter and other suitable men to join this regiment at once.

EDWARD W. SERRELL,
Colonel First New-York Engineers.

FIRST NEW-YORK VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS.—All good intelligent men wishing to join this magnificent Corps can now have the opportunity by applying to J. WARREN FLINN,
Recruiting Officer, No. 306 Broadway, basement.

VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES wanted for cavalry, artillery and garrison duty; the highest bounties paid (cash); relief certain for families. Largest premiums paid agents and others procuring recruits, at No. 438 Broadway, New-York.

PRISONERS OF WAR.—WIVES AND WIDOWed mothers of prisoners of war can collect their arrears of pay by applying to VAN BUREN & LOCKEY, Government Bankers, No. 363 Broadway.

THE DRAFT.—EXEMPTION PAPERS ATTENDed to at No. 3 Beekman-st., Room No. 3, first floor.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
BOOTH'S HAMLET,

Now in the THIRTEENTH WEEK

of a career of unbroken success and undiminished success, and which has been enthroned by the enthusiastic fiat of the people and the press as

A PERMANENT INSTITUTION,

is presented EVERY NIGHT,

with ITS SPLENDID CAST

and SUPERB SCENERY.

"ONE OF THE NOBLEST PIECES OF DRAMATIC ART EVER SEEN IN ANY LAND OR IN ANY AGE. WE TRUST IT WILL NOT BE WITHDRAWN UNTIL EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD IN THE COMMUNITY HAS SEEN IT."—*New-York Herald.*

Doors open at 6½; commences at 7½. Seats may be secured for any number of days in advance.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Mr. Stuart has pleasure in announcing that, in compliance with the request of many families in Staten Island and of adjacent cities on the Hudson River and Harlem and New-Haven lines,

A GRAND MATINEE
OF BOOTH'S HAMLET
will take place on
SATURDAY NEXT, THE 18TH.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE,
AND GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION,
NOS. 539 AND 541 BROADWAY.
OPEN DAILY, FROM 10 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
THE LIVING GIRAFFE,
THE ENORMOUS ELEPHANT HANNIBAL,
THE ABYSSINIAN IBEX, or MT. SINIA JAAL, an extraordinary animal, just arrived.
THE WHITE POLAR BEAR,
CAMELS AND DROMEDARIES,
and an unparalleled collection of
RARE BEASTS AND BIRDS
may be seen throughout the Day and Evening.
THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY
at 11½ A. M., 3, and 8½ P. M., introducing the
INTELLECTUAL APE, SIGNOR VICTOR,
THE ELEPHANT TIPPOO SAIB,
AND HIGHLY-TRAINED PONIES, MONKEYS, MULES, LIONS, TIGERS, AND LEOPARDS.
ADMISSION ONLY 25 CENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S SALOON.
TUESDAY, Feb. 14, at 8 o'clock P. M.,
MADEMOISELLE DE LA SEIGLIERE,
Comedie in four acts, by Jules Sandeau.
Theatre Office, No. 578 Broadway, ground floor.

DODWORTH'S HALL, 806 BROADWAY.
THIRD SOIREE OF CHAMBER MUSIC,
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 15TH, AT 8 O'CLOCK, BY MESSRS. WM. MASON, THEO. THOMAS, J. MOSENTHAL, G. MATZKA AND F. BERGNER.

THE GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ SOCIETY beg to inform the public that all tickets issued for the Masquerade Ball on THURSDAY next, at the Academy of Music, have been disposed of, and caution all not to purchase any of speculators. As the tickets are not transferable, the strictest control will be exercised to admit none but the original holder. Every visitor wearing a mask is requested to remove it before the committee when entering the Academy. Carriages drive up 14th-st. and pass down Irving-place.

By order, GEORGE NEMBACH, Secretary.
New-York, Feb. 11, 1865.

LECTURES.

ANNA E. DICKINSON'S
NEW LECTURE,
"A GLANCE AT OUR FUTURE,"
AT COOPER INSTITUTE,
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 14.

Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents. Tickets for sale from Saturday morning till 5 P. M. Tuesday at American News Company, No. 121 Nassau-st.; Fowler & Wells, No. 389 Broadway; James Miller, No. 522 Broadway; Brentano's, No. 708 Broadway; Miller & Matthews, No. 757 Broadway; Mactarlaod's, corner Broadway and 23d-st.

Platform tickets 50 cents; sold only at the Anti-Slavery office, No. 48 Beekman-st.

Doors open at 7; Lecture at 8.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A free lecture will be delivered at the new rooms of the Association, No. 161 5th-av., TO-MORROW (Wednesday) EVENING, the 15th inst., at 8 o'clock, by JAMES S. STEARNS. Subject, *Sir Samuel Romilly.* The public are respectfully invited.

LECTURE.—MISS SUSANNAH EVANS having just returned to this city, will deliver the first of her most popular lectures on Temperance, of the season, at the Stanton-st. Baptist Church, near the Bowery, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 15. Tickets 25 cents, can be obtained at the door on the evening of the lecture.

BARNUM UP-TOWN!—P. T. BARNUM, ESQ., will deliver his celebrated lecture on *The Art of Money Getting*, to Prof. MATTISON'S Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., TO-MORROW (Wednesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 30 cents, to help cancel church debt.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 62 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 62 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

A FFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT, of Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. 90th edition 400 pages, nearly 100 anatomical illustrations—upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All should purchase this original work of the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1 00, or consult the doctor, No. 173 Broadway, up-stairs, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. "We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review.*

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $2 a box, before the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and 162 Chambers-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions: address Box 2,359 N. Y. P. O.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as reported by the surgeons treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted to effect a cure in all cases. Short, or long period, or price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations. Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st., N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED.—DR. A. MAURIDAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, informs ladies that "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION" is for every lady, but more particularly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., and No. 1 Vesey-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, stricture, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 42 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts. Office hours from 9 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

THE NEW PHRENOLOGICAL HEAD, with all the organs approved, by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, may be had of all druggists. Two sizes, price 75 cents and $1 50.

THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lists of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1831. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless the remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $3 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis.

AMUSEM

BOUNTY BROKERAGE FRAUDS.

[Continued from the First Page.]

a hearing. His step-son, having taken the enlistment fever, had resolved to go to the army, and there being no help for it, the old gentleman consented the boy, since he had "determined to lay down his life in the army, to sell himself to the highest bidder;" and that the boy might not go astray into the hands of any overzealous broker, the father-in-law sent his own son with the youth to see him properly enlisted in Brooklyn. The youths were snapped up by one of the Chatham-street gang, and the boy was duly entered as a recruit. Having witnessed the transformation of his friend from a civilian to a soldier, the old man's son returned to the bounty-broker's den and demanded the hand-money which had been promised him. Of course the broker had not the remotest knowledge of the boy's face. The boy, however, reiterated his story, and with some vehemence demanded his money; and thereupon the broker struck him with a poker and kicked him from the place. Such, briefly, was the story of the venerable Vermonter. "Could Colonel Baker do anything for him?" The Colonel thought not, and thus ended the interview.

Later in the day, the subordinate detective officers arrived with prisoners. Those were seated in the reception parlor, and taken thence singly into the Colonel's private office. The partner of a bounty-broker whom the detectives had already caged was required to deliver $400 which he had filched from a recruit. He asseverated his innocence; but the Colonel had indubitable evidence at hand in the person of the identical soldier that had been robbed. Yet the broker held a tight grasp on the Treasury notes, and submitted to imprisonment rather than yield; he asked only that he might be incarcerated in the cell with his partner, and this privilege was granted. Next came a score of letters from prisoners and others. One firm (who are caged in the Astor, and whose names, though widely known, we cannot now reveal) wrote a touching epistle assuring the Colonel of their entire innocence, and begging him, in common justice, to withhold their names from the newspapers. They added that they would cheerfully give bonds to the amount of $100,000 if necessary, if the Colonel would liberate them on parole. He complied with their first request, but could not set them at liberty on bail until his officers had secured several of the firm's confederates. These are but a few of many scores of incidents which may be gathered in the Government detectives' office daily. They keep the chief, as we have said above, almost incessantly at work.

Yesterday morning Col. Baker had occasion to go in person to a bounty brokerage in Nos. Chambers-street, near South, and there a broker undertook to execute the oft-repeated threat of personal violence, but the Colonel snatched his pistol from its holster and knocked the ruffian to the pavement, leaving him to be taken to the New-York Hospital. The Colonel then arrested the fellow's partner, and returned to his duties at the Astor.

Nearly every prisoner that is taken by the detectives is a perfectly innocent man, if his own story is to be credited. Here is a case in point: Capt. James Mooney, of the Sixteenth United States Infantry, was apprehended on Wednesday last, and an account of his imprisonment was published in the Times of the 9th. On the morning of the 11th, the Captain published a card, denouncing our statement as purely falsehood, and adding that he had "never sold any enlistment paper or certificate of master, or received any money, direct or indirect, from any person whomsoever." He further added: "I will inform you that I never saw or spoke to Col. Baker, or any of his aids, on this matter, and I was the first on my part to detect the fraud on Monday, the 6th, when I immediately reported it to Mr. Kennedy, General Superintendent of Police, and to others of authority." We do not know this Capt. Mooney, and have no desire to single him out to illustrate our point. But he has printed a denial, and the other prisoners have not. Hence, we present the following:

DEPOSITION OF JOHN S. OLIVER.

I am of the firm of H. B. Brown & Co.: our office is at No. 119 Nassau-street, room No. 12: am boarding at the Dey-street House; the business of our firm is filling town quotas; on the 9th of January, 1865, I negotiated with —— Rogers, at New-Chambers-street, for two certificates of army enlistments, as they are called; this was in Capt. James Mooney's office; I have the two certificates with me: I saw Capt. Mooney fill out and sign these certificates at that time; I bought them for Mr. Carpenter, one of the committee of Kinderhook, Columbia County, N. Y.; I paid $1,230 for the two papers, and delivered them to Mr. Carpenter, who took them; I presumed that the transaction was all regular until this morning, when Mr. Carpenter returned with a certificate from the office of A. A. P. M. G. Northern District New-York, that the same recruits had before been credited to the town of Sidney, Delaware County, upon the reports of Capt. Mooney, &c., which certificate is herewith produced; the papers are hereto annexed; I paid the money for the papers on Capt. Mooney's desk, and saw him count the money.

(Signed) JOHN S. OLIVER.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—The above-named John S. Oliver, being by me duly sworn, deposes that the foregoing statement, by him signed, is true.

Sworn to before me, this 10th day of February, 1865.

(Seal) Justus Hesrick, Notary Public, In and for New-York City and County.

Annexed are the Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General's official publication of the fraud, and two spurious certificates of enlistment, of which the following is one:

I, James Mooney, do hereby certify that I have mustered into the United States service, Peter Lynch, for and in behalf of the town of Kinderhook, Columbia County, N. Y., as part and parcel of the quota of volunteers for three years.

JAMES MOONEY, Capt. 19th U. S. Infantry, No. 4 Chambers-street, New-York.

Dated New-York, Jan. 9, 1865.

Comment is superfluous. Col. Baker made further arrests yesterday, but is not prepared to publish his prisoners' names.

There was some commotion among the brokers of the novel rendezvous in York-street, yesterday, in consequence of a report that the bill offering State, instead of local bounties, had been signed by Gov. Fenton and was now in force. The Captain of the rendezvous deemed it prudent to suspend the enlistment of more men until definite information could be obtained. No recruits were therefore taken during business hours. It was subsequently ascertained that the report was incorrect. To-day operations will be again resumed.

Col. Baker's force consists of Messrs. I. Reynolds, John Odell, Thomas Boodle, and E. Trail, all of whom are members of his old Washington guard, and are aided by half a dozen present recruits.

The Bounty Brokerage Frauds.

A CARD FROM CAPT. ISAACS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 12th inst., under the head of "Bounty Brokerage Frauds," appears the following statement:

"One Isaacs, who combines fashionable millinery with bounty brokerage, was apprehended for defrauding a recruit of $100. The money having been recovered, Col. Baker sent Isaacs back to his store in Canal street."

This publication does me injustice. The following are the facts:

About a month since one James Wheeler was brought to my office by a respectable man, as I have every reason to believe, and wanted me to secure his enlistment in the United States service.

I accompanied him to Tammany Hall, where he was enlisted. At the time of his enlistment he stated that he owed John C. McCollian $100, which he wished to pay, and accordingly drew his order for $100 (in favor of McCollian,) which was presented to the Major commanding, and four days afterward the same was paid to McCollian in full. I never received a farthing of that money.

I was cited before Col. Baker, stated the above facts, but he probably not believing my statement, gave me two hours "to pay back that money;" and to secure my liberty, I paid $100 under protest, which I never received.

I have fought for my country in this war, have suffered five months imprisonment, both at Lynchburgh and the Libby Prison, and have never knowingly received from my Government, or from any soldier, any money not allowed by law.

Very respectfully yours,

LYON ISAACS,
Late Captain Co. B, Fifth N. Y. Cavalry.

New-York, Sunday, Feb. 12, 1865.

THE DRAFT.

Its Probable Postponement—Rapid Recruiting in the City—Our Quota Likely to be Full in a Few Days—Action of the County Volunteer Committee—Heavy Bounties Offered—Three-Years' Men Receiving $1,000—No Trouble About Enlistments in Future—Raid on Bounty-Brokers.

From information received through a high official source, it may be safely announced that the draft, which was to have taken place to-morrow, will probably be postponed. The reasons for the change in the governmental programme are such as have been recently developed, and have no reference to the original plan for filling the ranks of depleted regiments, or the President's proclamation for a draft. It has been determined to postpone the draft solely on the ground of expediency. The disposition so recently expressed by our Supervisors to meet the exigencies of the Government by offering extraordinary inducements to enlist, has convinced the authorities at Washington that the quota of this county will be filled, if the present arrangements are permitted to continue, sooner than the number of men required of the city could be raised by draft. It has also been argued that the time which would be required of Provost-Marshals to carry into effect the draft, if employed in active efforts to recruit, would result in securing the men necessary to fill our quota. Unwillingly many of our citizens, most zealous to assist the Government in filling the ranks of our armies, have been indirectly the means of encouraging a spirit of dissatisfaction among a class of people ignorant of the law. This has been specially the case in the disposition manifested, sometimes even in official circles, respecting the correctness of our enrollment lists. It would be difficult to find a man, however loyal, who has not his doubts that more men are required of New-York than of any other city of the Union, in proportion to its population. This arises more from a disposition to find fault than from a knowledge of the facts. It is possible the new enrollment lists now being prepared by Supervisor Blunt may tend to reduce our quota considerably, but this will be done only because of the new enrollment and not in consequence of imperfections in the old lists. That mass of people who engage in riots delight to have some excuse, however poor, to disturb the quiet of the city by resisting the law, and the statement that our quota is oppressive and unfair is quite sufficient for them to base an argument in favor of the "rights of the individual." It should be remembered that seventy-five per cent. of the present call for troops will be acquired of this city under the President's proclamation, and that the remaining twenty-five per cent. will be held in reserve to provide for the loss of men from sickness in hospitals, fraudulent enlistments, desertions, &c.

The increased bounties offered by the County Volunteer Committee had a marked effect yesterday. From morning until evening, Supervisor Blunt's recruiting station in the City Hall Park was crowded by hundreds of anxious inquirers, many of them unwilling to believe the public announcement that men were actually paid in cash, (including premium,) $1,000. During the day about seventy men were enlisted, and at the hour for closing several were anxiously waiting to be examined. The probabilities are that before another week not less than two hundred men will be daily recruited in the city. When it is said that on Monday, but one man was enlisted in the county by the County Volunteering Committee, some idea may be gained of the new spirit of enlistment that prevailed yesterday. At a meeting of the committee held at noon in the Mayor's office, the action of the Board of Supervisors in paying the following bounties was indorsed: For one year's men, $300; two years', $400; three years', $600; and this in addition to other State and National bounties. The party bringing the recruit receives, for one year's man, $50; two years' men, $75; three years' men, $100. If the recruit voluntarily presents himself, he receives the $100 hand-money.

The above action of the Supervisors is in accordance with the State law, a certified copy of which was yesterday received by the County Volunteer Committee.

The ordinance prohibiting brokers from taking men from the city for the purpose of enlisting them elsewhere is being rigidly enforced, and the improbabilities are that in future but few men will be lost to our quota.

There is one peculiar feature of the new arrangement under the State law, which is worthy of mention. A man furnishing a substitute is paid by the State $600, in such manner as the Governor may direct, upon proof that the man has been sworn in; and as the highest bounty paid is $1,000, a substitute really costs now but $400—that sum added to the $600 paid to the principal who brings the substitute, making the full amount paid to a three-year volunteer.

The only thing now remaining to fill our quota is the assistance of our moneyed men in promptly subscribing for city bonds, which are considered in financial circles to be first-class security.

A RAID ON THE RECRUITING TENTS BY THE POLICE.

On Saturday last, an order was issued by the police authorities in accordance with the ordinance lately adopted by the Common Council, to close up all the recruiting tents in the park and other localities. The occupants were given until noon yesterday, when the police finding that the order had not been complied with, made a raid on the tents and shanties in the park and demolished two of them in a very few minutes. A very large crowd collected in the park and viewed the work of destruction with great complacency. No resistance was offered, and no disturbance occurred. While the work was going on, the County Committee on Volunteering held a session, and on the suggestion of the Mayor and Comptroller the police were called off and ordered to delay further proceedings until noon to-day, when the provisions of the ordinance will be strictly enforced. It is not improbable, however, that parties who can give satisfactory guarantees that they will not send the men they may enlist out of the city, will be allowed to continue their business as heretofore.

HENRY S. FOOTE GONE TO EUROPE.

"Hebsen's Choice" Presented Him—His Views of the Rebel Situation—The "Confederacy" on the Eve of Disruption—"Rats Leaving the Sinking Ship"—The Late Peace Conference—A Scrap of Personal History.

Mr. H. S. Foote, late member of the rebel Congress, and who came through our lines in the Shenandoah Valley, left on Saturday in the *City of Cork* for Liverpool. He was sent here under guard from Gen. Sheridan's command, to report to Major-Gen. Dix, and was most of the time during his sojourn in this city the guest of Col. Wm. H. Ludlow, of Gen. Dix's Staff. It is understood that the alternative was presented by our authorities to Mr. Foote of returning to Richmond, or of going abroad, and he chose the latter. Mr. Foote represents the "Confederacy" to be on the eve of disruption, and that the struggle on the part of the rebels is nearly over. High military authority in Richmond admits that the capture of Branchville must compel the evacuation of Charleston, Wilmington, and even of Richmond itself. Desperate battles would probably be fought before this latter evacuation takes place; but if Grant and Sherman were successful in them, Lee, with his army, would fall back to Lynchburgh, and there endeavor to make a stand. His army, however, would in such case become demoralized, could not be held together, and could not be supplied.

Mr. Foote thinks that the leaders will endeavor to leave the country, and the campaign on the part of the rebels would descend to guerrilla fighting.

Conventions will be held by the people of the different Southern States, for the purpose of issuing a call for the cessation of fighting, and for the withdrawal of their State troops from the Confederate armies, and they will throw themselves upon the magnanimity of the United States Government. Mr. Foote is prepared to issue an address to the people of the South, urging them to cease fighting, to give up the contest, which is so clearly for them a hopeless one, and as no terms but unconditional surrender can be obtained, to promptly accept such terms. Mr. Foote also represents that the unpopularity of Jeff. Davis of the South is very great; that the people have lost all confidence in him, and in his ability to accomplish the objects of the war; that their form of government is rapidly approaching an absolute despotism; that the questions of slavery and of emancipation have been settled by the operations of our armies; and that the South would gladly assent, as a condition of peace, to a scheme of gradual emancipation. That the mission of Stephens, Hunter and Campbell was only a ruse on the part of Jeff. Davis, and a forced concession to the peace men of the South, who are admitted by the Richmond papers to be in formidable strength.

That Davis knew there was no prospect of any agreement upon terms with Mr. Lincoln, and wished only to use their report and want of success "to fire the Southern heart" to renewed resistance; that he has he would temporarily succeed, but a reaction would set in, and Davis would be swept away by it.

Should no disaster befall Sherman and Grant, the closing hours of the Confederacy are near at hand. The return of Mr. Stephens to Georgia without participation in the war meeting held at Richmond, indicates to Mr. Foote's mind of an intention on his part to prepare the people that State for the adoption of the policy recommended by Mr. Foote. These views of a man who has had ample opportunity of ascertaining the temper of the Southern people are simply confirmatory of what is believed by thoughtful people everywhere at the North.

An admiring correspondent of the exiled rebel sends us the following:

"Apart from considerations of policy, there are reasons personal to Foote which appeal strongly in his behalf, at least to those who know them, or shall learn them. Whatever political sins he has to answer for, growing out of the great rebellion, he has never been charged with personal hostility to, or hatred of his Northern brethren, nor has he in his long public career ever manifested a vindictive sectional feeling.

One century, himself a Virginian of the Washington school, all his party and personal enemies, and they have been many, sprung from the ranks of the old nullification faction and its successor—the later secession party of the Southwestern States. He would not coalesce or succumb to the exactions and tyranny of these; and at various times in the last thirty years, he has been the object of the usual methods used by the reckless passions of their revolutionary leaders, to coerce or kill those they could not control or awe, and who stood as a barrier to the progress of their plans. Hence, he has been often or often been assailed, and put in jeopardy of life or limb. Always fortunate in saving his life by his courage, he has not passed unharmed in every instance. Impetuous by nature, and with ready pluck, he had to fight duels with his more honorable antagonists; and in Mississippi, I remember, some thirty years ago, the gifted Prentiss once rebuked a kinsman of mine, who dropped the remark in his presence that he might have to call out Foote. 'No,' said he, 'you shall not. I shall take it as a personal offence; I keep Foote for my own shooting.'

Foote was always the enemy of Davis; not so much the man, as of the class of which Davis was the type; of Gov. McNutt, also, and his followers. He opposed, manfully and habitually, all dishonest peace, and especially dishonest politicians. By his efforts he for a time broke down Davis and his party, who supported, as they accomplished, ultimately, the repudiation of the Mississippi debt. Foote would have resigned the State from secession and repudiation; but had finally to emigrate to other lands for security and peace.

Though his public life has been a stormy one, in his social relations, no man has been more respected and esteemed. The very pink of honor in his dealings, his deportment was marked by a high-bred courtesy that made him welcome in every circle; and while in Congress, during which period I saw him often, his gayety, and wit, and genial temper, made him a most attractive guest. Upward of thirty years ago, I heard him make a speech in the Capitol at Jackson, Miss. He was then in his prime, and must now be considerably advanced in life—which did not serve him, however, from a personal assault, in the midst of his family, at Richmond, recently, by one of the minions of Jeff. Davis, who, as of yore, sought the life of an opponent they could not silence."

EMANCIPATION IN KENTUCKY.

Gov. Bramlette's Message to the Legislature.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I herewith lay before you, for your consideration and action, a joint resolution of Congress, approved on the 1st inst., proposing to the Legislatures of the several States a Thirteenth Article of the United States, which article is in the following words, viz.:

ARTICLE XIII.

Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Approved, Feb. 1, 1865.

I might content myself with submitting this question to you for action without incurring the responsibility of any suggestions; but upon a matter of such vital importance to the people of Kentucky, involving, as I believe, their well-being and security, such course would ill comport with my views of constitutional obligation, and the duties and responsibilities of the office of Chief Executive of the Commonwealth.

The views of the present Executive upon the subject of the proposed amendment, as a national question, are known and of record. We have no new lights upon this subject which could in the least modify or change those views. We still believe it was not wise, as a national policy, pending the rebellion, to propose amendments to the Constitution, which is, irrevocably, an ultimatum of adjustment that had better have been held under the control of the Government. But our views of national policy have been overruled by those having authority to determine; and the question now presented, though national in its operation, is local for our consideration. We are not now called upon to consider the impolicy of national action, but the bearing which this measure is to have upon me as a State and people. We should, therefore, approach it divested of all partisan asperities, and sectional passions and prejudices, and meet it with the dispassionate consideration and prudent judgment of statesmen charged with the highest interests and most important securities and trusts of a brave, manly, and patriotic people.

No intelligent man, whatever may be his desires upon the subject, can hope for the perpetuation of slavery in Kentucky.

Every State which surrounds us has abolished slavery. The laws for condition of fugitives are repealed, and now there is no possible hope of their reenactment. The most valuable slaves have enlisted in the army or fled to other States; those that remain are hopelessly demoralized, and rendered not only valueless but burdensome. These facts are of general notoriety and indisputable.

Although much of this state of affairs has been brought about by what we have deemed unsolicited for and unnecessary interference with the subject of slavery, yet it has been part of the bitter fruits of rebellion; and the facts exist and cannot be changed by denying them or closing our eyes to their existence. Whether the proposed amendment be ratified by you or not, slavery has been fore-doomed by rebellion and cannot be maintained.

It is not, therefore, a question for us to determine—shall slavery continue or not? but, how shall it end? Though we may believe that the several States should have been left to adjust this question, yet will *more* needs compensate for the dangers, hazards, and expenditures which we are likely to incur by refusing the mode proposed and standing out for our own, which we deem better? In a word, if you agree that slavery cannot be continued, is it not better to accept a practicable and legitimate mode of ridding our people of all the dangers and harassments of its further continuance, than risk the dangerous ordeal through which we must pass in order to reach our own mode of accomplishing the same end? Will the difference in abolishing it, by amendment to the Federal Constitution, or by amendment to the State Constitution, justify the hazards of the experiment?

The people of Kentucky have never permitted the negro to intercept their loyalty to our Government. They have ever thrust aside and refused to accept the negro as an issue. We have steadily adhered to our Government, regardless of the effect upon the states of the negro. We have opposed incorporating the negro as a national element of strife. Shall we now permit the negro to stand between us and our Government? If of any value, the negro is certainly of less value now than when we refused to accept him as an issue. Will we not by refusing, upon some reasonable terms, to accept the proposed amendment, permit the negro to interpose between us and our Government? We are not to blame for such an issue, for we ever opposed it; but will we not have cause to reproach ourselves, if, at this late period of our struggle, we accept such an issue? These questions are suggestive, and I will not elaborate them.

But what have we a right, under all the circumstances, to demand as just and reasonable, if we accept the proposed amendment?

Our slave property was assessed for taxation in 1860, before the war began, at $107,494 627. In 1863, the effect of the rebellion and unfriendly legislation reduced the valuation to $57,511,770; and in 1864 in $34,179,246.

In view of the sufferings of our people, the loyal stand ever maintained by our State, our losses by the direct and indirect action of our Government pending our struggle to maintain our national life, may we not, with confidence, demand, as a condition of our acceptance of the proposed amendment, that Congress shall appropriate the last assessed value of slaves—$34,179,246—to the use of the State, to be used in compensating the owners for the slaves so emancipated? Engaged, in the act of 1833, abolishing slavery, appropriated £20,000,000 to compensate the owners. It cannot be that our Government will be less just, if we accept the amendment upon condition that the assessed value of 1864 be paid to the State to compensate owners who are to be affected by the proposed amendment; the acceptance to be declared when notice of the appropriation is officially given to the Chief Executive of the Commonwealth. Those who believe that the adoption of this amendment will have the effect to shorten our struggle with rebellion cannot refuse to vote the appropriation, as it will upon their own theory, be economical. Those who hold to our views cannot refuse it, because it is just and right.

The past is beyond our control; the present only is ours; but by wise and prudent councils, the future may be shaped by us. Deprived of all control over the past, shall we cheat ourselves of the future by inconsiderately or rashly throwing away the present opportunity to shape our destiny?

The good of our own people—security to them of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness—should be our chief and great concern, in acting upon this momentous question. To forfeit present benefit and imperil future security, because of disapprobation of the past, is not the wisdom of the safe and prudent statesman. If we could defeat the final adoption of the proposed amendment by our refusal to ratify it, the policy or impolicy of so doing would then be a legitimate question of debate. But whether we ratify or not, the end must come; it is a fixed fact; slavery must end. Shall we accept the fact, although we had no hand in bringing it about, or shall we close our eyes to its existence? Though we may close our eyes to the fact, yet it will still remain, and will affect us as materially as if we looked upon and accepted it.

By refusing the conditional acceptance suggested, will you not greatly endanger the quiet and security of our people, and subject them to untold harassments by protracting the issue, without the possibility of gaining anything thereby? Will you hazard the loss of all against nothing to be gained? Better accept it unconditionally than to reject it altogether. The prudent farmer, after a storm has swept over his orchard and torn a branch from a favorite tree, leaving it attached by only a few shattered fibres, will cut off the branch and cast it away, that it may not draw from the body which would do to heal the wound to feed for a season the sickly life of the torn branch, then carry back its decay to the parent trunk. Shall we be less wise? Would he be deemed wise or prudent who, having an arm shattered by a heavy shocker, and pronounced by the surgeon to be incurable save by amputation, yet would obstinately refuse amputation, solely upon the ground that he was not shot in open battle or fair fight? Would such refusal change the character of the wound, or lessen the danger of mortification and death? Shall we refuse to have the shattered limb of slavery amputated, when none can think of saving it, merely because it has been destroyed by rebels and abolitionists combined?

As you love our country, and would save our suffering people from evils which no pen can adequately trace, I beseech you to lay aside all passion, prejudice, and partisan asperities, and meet this gravest and most vital question to the present and future of our State, which you may ever be called upon to solve, like statesmen and patriots who comprehend the crisis, and dare to meet the responsibilities of the occasion. If not willing to act without first consulting your constituents, better take time to consult them, and then act, than postpone this question to the future. Such are the convictions which, deeply impressed upon my mind, are freely and frankly stated for your consideration.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of Kentucky.

Deceased Rebel Prisoners.—The Chicago *Journal* publishes a long list of rebel prisoners who have died at Camp Douglas near that city. It says: There are not far from 12,000 prisoners now confined at Camp Douglas, though the recent order for exchange, together with frequent cases where the oath of allegiance is administered, is rapidly decreasing that number. Among those held as prisoners there are representatives of every rebel State and every arm of the rebel service. Every Western battle field is represented there, from Fort Donelson to Franklin and Nashville. The prisoners are for the most part fat and hearty. They are well fed, well clothed, and have a sufficiency of fuel. Hospital accommodations are ample and perfect. Deceased prisoners are buried in the city cemetery, where every grave is marked, while a record is kept of each interment, so that relatives can, without difficulty, find and remove the remains.

The number of deaths since May 3d last, is 1,286, a large record, considering the general comfort and health of the prisoners, to be accounted for only by the ravages of small pox, which raged there for a few weeks.

Ratification of Amendments to the Constitution.

The relation of State Governments to the Federal Government in regard to amendments of the Constitution is discussed in the following Message from the Governor of Massachusetts to the Legislature of that State:

Executive Department, Boston, Feb. 8, 1865.

To the Honorable, the House of Representatives:

The act of the General Court of Massachusetts "ratifying an amendment of the Constitution of the United States proposed by the two Houses of Congress to the Legislatures of the several States," has been laid before me by the Secretary of the Commonwealth for approval, and it being thus presented I have signed it, gladly co-operating in form, with the Legislature, in a transaction so momentous and significant. This amendment was proposed by Congress in due conformity to the fifth article of the Constitution of the United States, which provides that "the Congress," (which by the first article is defined to 'consist of a Senate and House of Representatives,') whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution * * * which * * shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress."

But the occasion of the laying of this act before me for approval, seems to invite some comments upon the relation of the Governor to the legislation of the general court, which I herewith respectfully submit to your consideration.

That relation is established by the second article of the first section of the first chapter of the Constitution of Massachusetts, which provides that "no bill or resolve of the Senate or House of Representatives shall become a law, and have force as such, until it shall have been laid before the Governor for his revisal." But this provision is of necessity to be limited to legislative acts, having their origin in the powers which the legislative body (defined by the same section as "formed by two branches, a Senate and House of Representatives,") derives from the Constitution of Massachusetts itself. It cannot apply to cases in which a power is specially granted by the Constitution of the United States to the Legislature of the State, and when the action of the legislative body alone is required by the terms of that Constitution in order completely to execute such power. If the revisal of the Governor is necessary in order to complete an act ratifying an amendment to the Federal Constitution, then in case of his objection to a bill of ratification, it becomes necessary for two-thirds of both branches of the Legislature to agree to pass such bill, in order to effect such ratification on the part of this Commonwealth. Thus the veto power with which the Governor is invested by the Constitution of Massachusetts, would be extended so as to include transactions which spring directly from the Constitution of the United States, and are therein in all respects provided for. This would be not only extending the veto power by implication, but extending it also against the rights of the other States, and of the people of the United States, whose right it is that the decision of the Legislature (to which alone the Federal Constitution appeals in a case like the present,) should not be limited by the interference of the Governor. The fact that the fifth article of the Constitution of the United States provides for an alternative mode of ratification by "conventions" instead of by "legislatures," and that Congress may at pleasure propose the one or the other mode, is of itself decisive. If a "convention" should ratify a proposed amendment, the revisal by the Governor, of the act of the convention would surely not be contemplated, and his signature of such act would be wholly inappropriate, however cordially he might approve it.

On a previous occasion I have had the honor to express to the general court some opinions of the competency of a State to suspend qualifications to those prescribed by the Constitution of the United States; and I beg respectfully to refer to a message transmitted to the general court of 1862, and printed as No. 123 of Senate documents of that year, as containing considerations of the general subject, which have application to this special case.

On the day following the passage of the present act of ratification to a third reading in the House of Representatives, I received from the office of the Secretary of State of the United States, a copy duly authenticated by him, under date of February 2, of the resolution of Congress proposing to the Legislatures of the several States the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which has now been ratified by Massachusetts. Had I received this copy earlier, I should have transmitted it to the general court, for its information. But since no difference appears between the language of the proposed amendment, as certified in this copy, and the recitation of it in the act of the general court, I have caused the copy to be filed by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with the public archives of his office, without such previous transmission.

I have deemed that to act upon the more appropriate and respectful, lest by transmitting it I might seem to assume that the proceeding of the general court to consider the subject prior to such transmission, was irregular and improvident. In this connection, I ask leave to remark that the question thus suggested did not escape my attention. The resolve of Congress proposing the amendment is, in the highest sense, both a matter of public history and an act of public legislation, of which every court, both State and Federal, in the Union will take judicial notice, recognizing it as a fact within its own knowledge, and resorting, where memory is at fault, to such documents of reference as may be at hand and be deemed worthy of confidence. In the exercise of its own proper discretion, the General Court of Massachusetts has taken judicial notice of the passage of the resolution of Congress; and although any approval of my own is superfluous, I have deemed it an honor to certify such approval by my official signature. But by this message I desire to prevent the form of approval, in this instance, from being drawn into a precedent which might seem wrongfully to enlarge the powers of the Governors of States, in like cases, and correspondingly to limit the powers granted by the Federal Constitution exclusively to Legislatures of the States.

JOHN A. ANDREW.

The People of Savannah and Our Military Officers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A gentlemen immediately from Savannah, Ga., says the Union people of that city are gloomy and disappointed; no distinction between rebel or Union citizens is made. The cotton of *every one* is seized, the begging removed, and with its removal all marks or evidence of ownership are destroyed. A prominent Union man—known to have been so from the commencement of the rebellion—had a supply of old ned choice wine. He sent bottles, more or less, to a distinguished officer as a compliment, and proposing to sell his supply on hand. The wine was pronounced good, and the officer seized and converted it to his own use, giving neither money or receipt in return. A countryman, under the protection of Gen. Sherman's order and invitation, brought two bales of cotton to the city to exchange for supplies. It was taken and receipted for, and the poor man could neither get supplies or money for his receipt. These recitals needed with a recent statement in the Times, wherein it was said that any bales of cotton in the Government had the name of the claimant marked on it, a record made, &c., for future adjudication. Note cannot be true. For the honor of our officers in command, it is to be hoped the Times' version is correct.

F. E.

Large Contributions for Religious Objects Chiefly.

The total rental of pews in the Unitarian Church, San Francisco, California, for the present year, amounted to $70,000, in currency, at the day of the letting, being $3,000 more in gold than for any year under the preaching of the late Rev. Thomas Starr King, one of the most popular and eloquent ministers of the place.

The amount in gold, as received at the auction, was $27,000 in gold. This exceeds the rental of Rev. Mr. Bacheler's Church in Brooklyn, which amounted last year to $50,000 in currency. Rev. Mr. Bacheler's salary is $12,500, while the sexton of his Church receives $2,500 per annum.

The "Essex-Street Church," Boston, (Trinitarian Congregationalist,) has made an annual contribution of $9,000 to the American Board of Foreign Missions.

The "State-Street," (Trinitarian Congregationalist) Church of Brooklyn, has raised $11,000 toward paying off its debt. The American Board of Foreign Mission, (Trinitarian,) are to raise $600,000 for this year. The American Unitarian Association are now raising $100,000. The Bangor, Me., Seminary (Trinitarian,) received, during last year, toward further endowment, nearly $34,000. The Alleghany (Methodist) College, Meadville, Penn., has received within the last three months benefactions amounting to $50,000. The Meadville Unitarian Theological School, Penn., has just received $5,000 from one person, toward further endowment. One man, enriched by the oil traffic, gave $50,000 to the Methodist College referred to above. Lane Theological Seminary, Cincinnati, has just received $10,000 from one person, toward its library. The "West Church," (Unitarian Congregationalist,) Boston, lately gave $1,000 in a box collection, to the Georgia Freedmen. "All-Soul's Church," (Unitarian Congregationalist,) New-York, took up a box collection of $5,000 for the American Unitarian Association. The "Church of the Saviour," (Unitarian Congregationalist,) Brooklyn, have just given over $6,300 to the American Unitarian Associations.

Within the past year the aggregate donations to various colleges have amounted to $2,500,000. In Honolulu nearly $18,000 has been raised for the Sanitary and Christian Commissions. The Trinitarian Congregational Church, in Whitinsville, Mass., gave the past year over $4,000 for benevolent objects. The Trinitarian Congregational Church, East Hampton, Mass., gave over $3,000 for various charitable objects. The "Church of the Messiah," (Unitarian Congregationalist,) New-York, having lately sold their fine building on Broadway at a handsome advance, bought eligible lots on "Murray Hill," to be built upon after the war, and meantime purchase an Episcopal Church in Twenty-eighth-street, for their use. The Church is out of debt, own all this fine property, with money at interest beside.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Brooklyn Common Council.—At a meeting of the board last evening, the committee on renaming and renumbering streets, reported on the necessity of the measure under consideration. They state that there are as many as three streets bearing the same name, and in many of the streets the numbers commence in two places. A resolution was appended authorizing the committee to prepare an ordinance, subject to the approval of the board, by which streets and avenues requiring renaming shall be determined, and the numbers of houses and lots designated so as to conform to a general plan. A surveyor is also to be appointed to survey the streets and make maps. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 13 ayes to 7 nays.

A communication from the Mayor was received, stating that the Board of Contracts had no power to lease lead to the Union Ferry Company for the purpose of building iron ferry houses, as authorized by the board to do. He thought it for the best interests of the city to enter into some agreement with the ferry companies by which they could make the improvements contemplated. The matter was referred to the Committee on Lands and Places.

A communication from the "American Medical Society" was received, urging the board to make vaccination compulsory, so as to prevent the spread of small-pox, which was referred to the Board of Health.

Andrew Walsh was confirmed as clerk of the Second District Justices' Court.

The Chairman of the Fire Department Committee offered resolutions inquiring of the Comptroller how much of the $50,000 Fire Department fund for 1865 had been thus far appropriated, and for what purposes.

A committee on the same subject, formerly appointed, submitted a statement from the Comptroller, showing that on the 1st of January last the account had been overdrawn $19,000. Since that time a total of $51,445 41 has been drawn, showing that the appropriation has been overdrawn to the extent of $1,445 41.

A resolution requiring occupants of houses to secure the lids on the holes in the sidewalks, leading to coal vaults, in order to prevent accidents, was adopted.

Kings County Supreme Court. Feb. 14.—Nos. 24. 27. 28. 29. 30. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 38. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49.

The Draft.—The Provost-Marshal of the First District has, as yet, received no official orders to commence the draft, which, according to orders heretofore published, was directed to take place on the 15th inst. Scarcely any recruits are now received.

NEW-JERSEY.

Fire in Hoboken.—A fire occurred on Saturday night in the upper part of the three-story wooden dwelling No. 131 Washington-street, and extended thence to the adjoining building, No. 133, both buildings being occupied by several families. Most of the furniture was removed. The buildings were owned by John Basta, of Hackensack, and were damaged to the amount of $1,000 by fire and water.

Suspicion of Robbery.—A young man named John Mogan, was arrested at an early hour yesterday morning, by Officer Carroll, of the Jersey City police, on suspicion of having stolen a silver pitcher, bowl and toe-pot, which were found in his possession. He was detained for examination.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—*Part I.*—Nos. 578, 987, 969, 1163, 1087, 1089, 1093, 1108, 1111, 1113, 1115, 1119, 1121, 1123, 1125, 1127, 1129, 1131, 1133, 1135. *Part II.*—Nos. 854, 556, 856, 858, 674, 1258, 573, 907, 693, 711, 989, 1031, 672, 596, 891, 747, 807, 826, 722, 726.

Common Pleas—*Part I.*—Nos. 782, 813, 414, 752, 209 39, 834, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844. *Part II.*—Nos. 582, 883, 584, 310, 76, 631, 687, 817, 496, 623, 42, 642, 124, 293, 171.

Superior Court—*Part I.*—Nos. 3128, 3559, 4853, 4859, 4861, 461, 3273, 4019, 651, 597, 4863, 4879, 4881, 4883, 4885. *Part II.*—Nos. 636, 3992, 4438, 4614, 4944, 4618, 4178, 4644, 4784, 4772, 4866, 3060, 4858, 4924, 4926.

Supreme Court—Trial Term.

Before Judge Leonard.

Henry J. Banks, et al., vs. *Luther C. Tibbetts, et al.*—Mr. Tibbetts, on the call of the above cause, objected to proceeding before the present judge, on the ground that the judge was prejudiced against him. The court denied the motion to postpone or transfer this case, and an inquest was taken by the plaintiffs at $104 37, the costs of a former suit.

James McEaen, Surveyor, vs. *John F. Lardinar.*—Action for deceit and fraud in selling land. The counsel asked for vindictive damages, but the court decided that, as the amount of injury could be exactly computed, the rule required that no larger damages be given than such injury. The Justice, however, allowed freight and other charges, and the rate of exchange on the defendant in the value of the land which the plaintiff had paid, and the cost of cleaning the land and making it fit for the market, amounting to $8,268 21, for which a verdict was directed. An allowance was asked for, but refused, there having been no actual trial.

Bernard Hughes for the plaintiff.

Before Justice Johnson.

John M. Bannerton vs. *The Mayor, &c.; Richard Stearns* vs. *Same; William M. Merritt* vs. *Same.*—Judgment for the plaintiffs was obtained in the above three actions for small amounts, they being three of the 1,600 suits against the city for damages by the July riots.

Supreme Court—Chambers.

Before Justice Barnard.

The Howe Sewing Machine Company vs. *Amasa B. Howe.*—This is a replevin suit, in which goods (71 sewing machines,) having been replevined and replevined, the plaintiff asks an injunction, on the ground that the sale of the property

The New-York Times.

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SHERMAN'S CAMPAIGN.

The Army Steadily Advancing.

THE EDISTO RIVER CROSSED.

Movement on Columbia, the Capital of South Carolina.

THE REBELS FALL BACK GENERALLY.

All the Leading Railroads Severed.

REBEL ADMISSIONS AND FEARS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 14.

It is stated that the substance of a dispatch from Gen. GRANT to the Government, received to-day, is that Richmond papers of Monday say SHERMAN has crossed the Edisto, which was the line held by Gen. HARDEE, defending Branchville. According to the same rebel authority a portion of SHERMAN's forces are two-thirds of the way from the Edisto to Columbia, the Capital of the State of South Carolina, and an important point, forming the junction of the Charleston and South Carolina and the Greenville and Columbia Railroads, which connect with the railroads to Richmond.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 14.

The *Bulletin* has the following dispatch from Washington:

"Richmond papers of the 13th inst., announce the tapping of the railroads by Gen. SHERMAN north of Branchville, and between Kingsville and Branchville, thus destroying every road centering at Branchville."

REBEL REPORTS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 11.

The Edisto River rises in the southwestern portion of South Carolina, and flowing southwestwardly, empties into the Atlantic forty miles southwest of Charleston. Branchville is on the Augusta branch of the South Carolina Railroad, a mile east of the point at which the railroad crosses the Edisto. This river is now the line held by Gen. HARDEE, in the neighborhood of Branchville. Nearer the coast, we hold the line of the Combahee River, in the vicinity of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad.

From the most recent authentic intelligence, it appears that while a part of SHERMAN's army is making active demonstrations against the Combahee Ferry near the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, as if with the design of marching on Charleston, the rest of his forces have appeared at four points on the Edisto, viz.: at New-Bridge, five miles below Branchville; at Bomacker's and Holman's bridges, above, and at the railroad bridge opposite that place. Our troops that held the bridge over the Salkehatchie, west of Branchville, were driven in on last Wednesday. *If he succeed in forcing a passage of the Edisto, above and below Branchville, he will tap the railroad to Charleston, and compel our troops to fall back from Branchville. But they will most probably evacuate it, if at any time it shall appear that Sherman cannot be prevented from crossing the river.*

The above is written in the hope of giving the reader some idea of the situation in South Carolina. It was said, some days ago, that SHERMAN was also sending a column against Augusta, on the Georgia side of the Savannah River. We have no information on this head.

FROM CITY POINT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY POINT, Va., Friday, Feb. 10, 1865.

Quiet again reigns along our lines; and the smoke of battle having cleared away, we are enabled to take a more comprehensive view of the value of our late movement at the left of our army than during the actual progress. We have taken one more solid, irrevocable stride in advance toward the same object which our Commander-in-Chief has kept steadily before him from the time he crossed the Rapidan up to the present hour—and which he is following up, day after day, with the unerring certainty of Fate itself. It is the peculiar characteristic of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT never to relax when he has firmly taken hold of any object. Like the tenacious bulldog, if his fangs are temporarily removed, it is but to reclamp them into a firmer and more lasting grip. It was thus he conquered Vicksburgh; and it is thus that he is gradually surrounding the enemy in Richmond by a wall of fire from which there is no possible escape.

The last movement can be reckoned, in many respects, as clear and substantial gain. In the first place we have extended our lines, both southward and westward, holding fast and strengthening the new ground thus occupied, and weakening the enemy by compelling him to lengthen his lines also. We now command completely the Boydton Plank Road, one of the main arteries upon which the existence of Petersburgh depended. We have, by this change of ground, not only got so much nearer to the Southside Railroad—without which Petersburgh could not hold out one week—but got away from all those impeachable little swamps and creeks, which so harrassed us in our old position, to whom we can now sweep with irresistible certainty of success upon this long-coveted communication of the enemy. We have done more than this; we have so far kept LEE employed, in looking after the safety of his own army here, as to prevent him from sending any forces away, to assist his people elsewhere against the overwhelming ideas which are slowly but surely surging northward to engulf them. If the bare possession of Richmond and Petersburgh formed the whole task which GEO. GRANT has marked out for himself, he might, any time during the last three or four months, have seized the glittering prizes by main force. But I imagine that results far more deep and comprehensive are occupying the mind of our Commander, and that when his whole scheme is laid before the world, and people realize how the most distant, important, but seemingly incongruous movements have, by the masterly guidance of one single intellect, been made to converge to and culminate in one tremendous and irresistible climax, all the honors hitherto heaped upon Gen. GRANT will be as nothing to what will then be showered upon him by a grateful and admiring country.

Richmond papers of to-day are full of the great mass meeting held yesterday at the African Church, at which Messrs. R. M. T. HUNTER, BENJAMIN, the Secretary of State, SEMMES, of Louisiana, and others, took a prominent part. *From the Enquirer's* account, there must have been any amount of buncombe and vowing "die in the last ditch,"—since, to Mr. BENJAMIN's suggestion that every man should be ready to give up all he possessed, without pay, there were loud cries of "Take it! take it!" It is just possible that these generous shouters had nothing but lusty lungs to offer, and that those good men who really have anything to lose—in spite of Mr. BENJAMIN's persuasive eloquence—be tempted, like the Savannah people, to prove how much milder and sweeter the rule of Uncle Sam is to that of JEFF. DAVIS & Co. Because Mr. BENJAMIN happens to be one of those whose tails are undoubtedly doomed to be cut off, all Southern foxes would be very foolish to let him talk them into submitting themselves to the same privation.

The grand question of arming the negroes came up; and, to read the public reception of the idea, one would really suppose that they are going to make the attempt in earnest. Mr. BENJAMIN made the candid admission that the Confederate Government could not inaugurate such a movement, and that it must come from the States, in their individual capacity. He asked who would be the first to start it? when somebody in the crowd shouted "Old Virginia!" Well, let them try it. If the slaves are such fools as to *fight* for a dubious freedom among their old taskmasters, when, by merely coming into our lines, they can get the *real article for nothing*, they must have been turning the lessons of this war to very little account during the last four years. The rebel leaders may be right in their calculation; but those who have seen negroes by hundreds risking death from bullets and bloodhounds to escape from their masters, whenever a Yankee army has shown itself, think that a very miraculous and sudden change must come over these people before they fight against us and their free brethren on this side. Those whose eyes are not thoroughly blinded by the maddening bias of race and despair, shudder—for the South itself—at the bare thought of so terrible and desperate an experiment.

Brig.-Gen. D. M. M. GREGG, commanding cavalry division, and who was wounded in the last movement before Petersburgh, has resigned, and returns North to-day, owing, I believe, to ill health.

J. R. HAMILTON.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

An Arrival from Fort Fisher—Rebel Prisoners for Exchange—Gen. Grant Again Gone to the Front—Promotion of Col. Dodge.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Saturday, Feb. 11.

The steamship *Atlantic* arrived here this morning, with the mails and passengers from Fort Fisher. There is no news to communicate from Gen. TERRY's forces.

Capt. AINSWORTH, the Captain of the Port here, is still at Fort Fisher, superintending the building of wharves for the landing of stores for our troops.

The flag-of-truce steamer *New-York*, in charge of Col. MULFORD, left here this morning for Varina, with 1,100 rebel prisoners for exchange, among whom are quite a number of officers. She also carried about two tons of private stores for our Union soldiers in the rebel prisons, which have been here some time waiting an opportunity to be sent to Richmond for distribution.

The steamer *Catawba* has arrived from Beaufort, N. C., and sailed this afternoon for New-York.

The weather is unsettled here to-day.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Sunday, Feb. 12.

The steamer *Alhambra* arrived here this morning from Beaufort, N. C., with the mails.

The steamer *Escort* sailed this afternoon for Newbern, N. C., taking freight, mails and passengers.

Lieut.-Gen. GRANT arrived here this afternoon on the steamer *Mary Martin* from Baltimore, and proceeded to City Point.

The announcement of the promotion of Col. Geo. S. DODGE, Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the James, to a Brigadier-Generalship, was received here with satisfaction by his numerous friends at this post.

In the fitting out of the Fort Fisher expedition here Gen. DODGE was ably assisted by Capt. WM. L. JAMES the experienced Assistant Quartermaster at this post.

Gen. PENNYPACKER's wound has become more painful, and he is not considered so well as he was some days since.

List of Deaths in United States General Hospital, Fortress Monroe, Va., During the Week Ending Feb. 11.

Levi Mayer, Co. D., 13th Indiana.
Austin Ayers, 16th New-York Independent Battery.
Frederick Henderson, Co. H, 11th Connecticut.
Lewis Thornton, Co. H, 2d U. S. Infantry.
Preston Woods, Co. F, 6th U. S. Infantry.
John S. Lisk, Co. D, 112th New-York.
Solomon Miller, Co. D, 62d Ohio.
Wm. Heath, prisoner of war.
Jerry King, Co. F, 117th U. S. Infantry.
Wm. L. Gothrie, Co. F, 3d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery.
Geo. W. Avery, Co. D, 9th Maine.
Charles R. Akin, Co. B, 4th Massachusetts Cavalry.

Having transferred some 170 New-England patients North this week, and sent some 90 to the front, we now have only about 2,700 remaining in the hospital, which, together with the guards, make about 3,000 in all. The patients are doing very well. The number of deaths in a day last Summer was more than during a week now. Gen. CURTIS is up, going about, lively and cheerful. He has lost his left eye. Gen. PENNYPACKER is still confined to his room, but is getting along very well. We are expecting a boat-load of patients from the front every hour.

New wards are still going up, and the capacity of the hospital is still being extended. A large frame building, for officers and Surgeons' quarters, has just been completed, and a capacious new post-office is in process of erection.

A hospital chapel, to cost some $3,000, with all the lumber on the ground, was commenced this week. Superintended by the energetic Surgeon in charge, Dr. E. MCCLELLAN, and the Chaplain, E. P. ROE, who has already raised from the liberal people of the North (chiefly in New-York and Brooklyn) over $2,000 for this noble and praiseworthy object, we expect the chapel to "go right up" immediately. The convalescents are digging the foundation, making the shingles and working faithfully at the frame. The chapel is to be 60 by 30 feet, and calculated to seat 500, with two wings—one for a reading-room and library, and the other for the Chaplain's quarters. It is very much needed. A. S. B.

NEWS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

THE REBELS WILL ARM THE NEGROES.

In the rebel House of Representatives, on the 10th inst., Mr. BARKSDALE introduced a bill providing as follows:

That the President be authorized to ask and accept from the owners of slaves the services of such a number of able-bodied negro men as he may deem expedient, during the war, to perform military service in whatever capacity the General-in-Chief may direct.

The House, by a vote of 22 against 53, refused to reject the bill, which was then sent to a Special Committee.

MOVEMENT OF UNION TROOPS.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Feb 10.

We quote the following extract from a letter written on the 8th instant, by an intelligent Confederate scout, but not received until last evening:

Troops from the west, supposed to be a portion of THOMAS' command, known to be twenty thousand strong, commenced arriving in Alexandria on the 28th ultimo, and reembarked on the evening of the 3d instant, going down the Potomac. The district guard is also gone.

It was probably the arrival of the reinforcements above referred to that induced GRANT to make the attempt upon our lines.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Evacuation of Pascagoula by Our Troops.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Feb. 14.

The steamer *Missouri*, from New-Orleans on the 5th inst., has arrived here with a large cargo of sugar and molasses, for St. Louis and Cincinnati.

The burning of Pascagoula is contradicted, but the place has been evacuated by our troops. Several gunboats remain off the coast, however.

Cotton was in fair demand in New-Orleans, with a limited supply. Prices favor sellers. Middling was quoted at 70c., and Low Middling, 66c. @ 68c.

Nearly a thousand bales of cotton have arrived here since Saturday, mostly for St. Louis.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 14.

MR. FESSENDEN'S FINANCE BILL.

The following is a correct abstract of the bill submitted by Secretary FESSENDEN to the Ways and Means Committee. They still have it under advisement, and will probably report it in a day or two.

It provides for an issue of bonds, or other obligations, (prohibiting, however, legal tender notes,) not exceeding six hundred million of dollars; payable at not over forty years from date, or redeemable at the pleasure of the Government at not less than five nor more than forty years. The amount issued in other forms than bonds may be convertible into bonds redeemable, &c., as the Secretary may deem expedient. The principal or interest, or both, may be payable in coin, or in any other money or currency, declared by Congress to be lawful money or legal tender. The interest in coin is not to exceed 6 per cent, or upon currency not exceeding 7 3-10 per annum. The Secretary may sell bonds here or abroad on such conditions as he may deem advisable for coin, lawful money, Treasury notes, or certificates of indebtedness, &c. The bonds are to be free from municipal and State taxation.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Secretary FESSENDEN has notified the President that he intends to leave the department on the 4th of March, and resume his seat in the Senate. He suggested the propriety of at once naming his successor, as he might want to confer with Congress in regard to the financial policy for the next fiscal year. The President will settle the matter in a day or two. A gentleman whose name has not been mentioned in connection with this office, will be offered the position.

THE LOUISIANA ELECTION.

The Committee on Elections voted this morning to admit W. D. MANN, the claimant of a seat in the House from the Third Louisiana District, and also voted not to admit the claimants from the Fourth and Fifth Districts in that State. The committee also recommend the House to admit Messrs. JOHNSON and JACKS, members elect from the First and Third Districts of Arkansas.

MILITARY NOMINATIONS.

The Senate Military Committee had another meeting to-day, to consider the military nominations, and passed upon quite a number. They have several hundred yet undisposed of, and they are in session to-night for the purpose of going through with the list.

TRADE WITH INSURRECTIONARY STATES.

Messrs. WASHBURNE and ROSEY, of the House Committee on Commerce, are at Norfolk, Va., investigating in that district the subject of trade with insurrectionary States.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 14.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate held an exclusively executive session to-night, which continued over two hours, as there were nearly 1,500 nominations to be acted on, mostly of a military character. About 1,300 were confirmed, among them the following:

To be Major-Generals: Alfred H. Terry, from Jan. 15, 1865; Brig.-Gen. Peter J. Osterhaus, July 23, 1864; Brig.-Gen. Joseph A. Mower, Aug. 12, 1864; Brig. and Brevet Maj.-Gen. George Cook, Oct. 21, 1864; Brig. and Brevet Maj.-Gen. Godfrey Weitzel, Nov. 17, 1864. Brig.-Gen. Jacob D. Cox, Dec. 7, 1864: Brig.-Gen. Thomas J. Wood, vice Crittenden, resigned.

To be Brigadier-Generals—John D. Stevenson, of Missouri, from Nov. 29, 1863; Gustavus A. D. Rossy, of Virginia, May 23, 1862; William D. Whipple, of New-York, July 17, 1862; Alom C. Gillem, of Tennessee, Aug. 17, 1863; James H. Wilson, Oct. 30, 1863; Col. John B. McIntosh, 3d Pennsylvania Cavalry, July 21 1864; Col. George H. Chapman, 3d Indiana Cavalry, July 21, 1864; Col. William Grose, 36th Indiana, July 30, 1864; Col. Joseph A. Cooper, 6th Tennessee, July 30, 1864; Col. John T. Crofton, 4th Kentucky, July 30, 1864; Col. Conn. C. Walcot, 46th Ohio, July 30, 1864; Col. John W. Sprague, Sixty-third Ohio, July 30, 1864; Col. James W. Reilly, One Hundred and Fourth Ohio, July 30, 1864; Col. Luther P. Bradley, Fifty-first Illinois, July 30, 1864; Col. Charles R. Lowell, Second Massachusetts Cavalry, and Captain in the Sixth United States Cavalry, since died of wounds received in battle; Col. William H. Powell, Second Virginia Cavalry; Col. Thomas C. Devin, Sixth New-York Cavalry; Col. Alfred Gibbs, First New-York Dragoons, and Captain Third United States Cavalry; Col. Ranolds McKenzie, Second Connecticut Artillery, and Captain United States Corps of Engineers; Col. R. B. Hays, 23d Ohio; Col. James R. Slack, 47th Indiana; Lieut.-Col. Joseph A. Haskin, Mayor 3d United States Artillery, Aug. 5, 1864; Col. James D. Fessenden, Aug. 8, 1864; Col. Daniel D Bidwell, 49th New-York, Aug. 11, 1864, since killed in battle; Col. Eli Long, 4th Ohio Cavalry, Captain 4th United States Cavalry, Aug. 18, 1864; Col. Thomas W. Egan, 40th New-York, Sept. 3d, 1864; Col. Isaac H. Duval, 9th West Virginia, Sept. 24, 1864; Col. Thomas A. Smyth, 1st Delaware, Oct. 1, 1864; Col. Ferdinand Vanderveer, 35th Ohio, Oct. 4, 1864; Col. Thomas J. Lucas, Sixteenth Indiana Mounted Infantry, Nov. 10, 1864; Col. C. J. Davis, First Texas Cavalry, Nov. 10, 1864; Col. Patrick H. Jones, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth New-York; Col. Joshua B. Howell, Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania, Sept. 12, 1864, (since dead;) Col. Chas. C. Doolittle, Eighteenth Michigan; Lieut.-Col. William Hartsuff, Assistant Inspector-General, Twenty-third Army Corps; Col. James Gilbert, Twenty-seventh Iowa, Feb. 9, 1865; Col. R. K. Scott, Sixty-eighth Ohio, Jan. 13, 1865.

The following Brigadier-Generals in the Volunteer forces were confirmed as Major-Generals by brevet: Charles R. Woods; John M. Corse, October 5, 1864; Giles A. Smith, September 1, 1864; M. D. Leggett, John W. Geary, John E. Smith, January 12, 1865; A. S. Williams, Judson Kilpatrick, Absalom Baird, January 12, 1865; William F. Barry, September 1, 1864; Rufus Saxton, January 12, 1865; Adalbert Ames, January 15, 1865; John M. Brannan, Robert O. Tyler.

A PRIZE CASE.

In a prize case before the United States District Court it was charged in a libel that a certain vessel was forfeited by reason of having entered the port of Norfolk in violation of regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury and the several intercourse proclamations of the President. The cargo was landed December, 1863, and the seizure of the vessel was not made until the following June. During the interval the vessel made three or four innocent voyages. The turning point of the case was the question whether the vessel, made guilty by the language of the admiralty law by the violation above-mentioned, was purged by the innocence of the subsequent voyages, coupled with the delay of the Government in making the seizure. The court held the forfeiture as complete at the moment the cause of it arose, and this cause is the act violating the law. Sentence of condemnation was accordingly pronounced.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 14.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS FOR DISCHARGED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Military Committee, made the following report:

The Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia, to whom were referred sundry petitions praying for the enactment of a law preferring for appointment in all inferior offices, persons honorably discharged from the military or naval service of the United States who shall have served for the period of three years, during the present rebellion, or who shall have suffered permanent disability while in the service, or who shall have been held for one year as prisoners of war, and that the tenure of such office be for life or during good behavior, having considered the same, beg leave to report, that in the opinion of the committee it is the imperative duty of the National and State Governments to give the preference for appointments in the various civil offices to persons who have been honorably discharged from the military or naval service of the United States, or who have suffered permanent disability while in the service, provided they possess the qualifications necessary to properly discharge the duties of such offices.

The number of civil officers, however, in the various departments of the Government, though large at present, bear but a small proportion to the number of persons who have honorably served the country in the army and navy, and who must of necessity again engage in the varied avocations of civil life. While it is, therefore, the duty of the national Government to give the preference to men who have been maimed by wounds, or broken by disease, it is the sacred duty of owners, merchants, manufacturers, mechanics and farmers, as well as the business of men in all the avocations of life, to give the preference in all industrial pursuits, to soldiers who have been honorably discharged from the service of their country.

The committee, therefore, present the accompanying resolutions, as expressive of the sense of Congress upon the legislation prayed for by the petitioners:

Joint resolution to encourage employment of discharged and disabled soldiers:

Be it resolved, etc.,—That persons honorably discharged from the military or naval service, by reason of disability, resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty, should be preferred for appointments to civil offices, provided that they shall be found to possess the business capacity necessary for the proper discharge of the duties of such offices.

And be it further resolved, That in grateful recognition of the services, sacrifices and sufferings of persons honorably discharged from the military and naval service of the country by reason of wounds, disease or the expiration of terms of enlistment, it is respectfully recommended to bankers, merchants, manufacturers, mechanics, farmers and persons engaged in industrial pursuits to give them the preference for appointments to remunerative situations and employments.

The above was ordered to be printed.

THE ARMY RATION.

Mr. WILSON offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Commissary-General of Subsistence to inform the Senate what increase of the army ration is necessary for the comfort of the soldier and the good of the service.

POLITICAL PRISONERS.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Democrat,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Secretary of War to inform the Senate of the names of citizens, held as political prisoners, who have been furnished to the Judges of the United States Courts as reported by law.

SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS IN THE ARMY.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Union,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire if the facilities offered to military officers for obtaining spirituous liquors is not detrimental to the service, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

THE REPORT ON THE PETERSBURGH MINE.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Union,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the President for a report of the Court of Inquiry upon the subject of the explosion of the Petersburgh mine.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the Freedmen's Bureau was then taken up.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) addressed the Senate against the report.

At 1 o'clock the further consideration of the subject was postponed until to-morrow.

THE OHIO BRIDGE AT LOUISVILLE.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) moved to reconsider the vote by which authority was granted for the construction of a bridge across the Ohio River at Louisville. Mr. COWAN argued that such a structure would interfere with the navigation of the river, which was of greater importance than any railroad could be. It was proposed to make the span of the bridge only 240 feet wide, and it would be found impossible to get steamboats safely through such a width. The bridge at Steubenville was of 340 feet span, and that at Cincinnati was to be of 1,000 feet span. He was in favor of making the bridge at Louisville like that at Steubenville. He hoped the bill would be recommitted to the Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads, and properly amended.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) did not believe the bill as it stood would interfere with the navigation of the river.

The yeas and nays were demanded on the motion to reconsider, which prevailed by a vote of 18 yeas against 17 nays.

Mr. COWAN moved to amend the bill by striking out "two hundred and forty feet span," and inserting "three hundred feet span," which was disagreed to. The bill was then passed, as it stood originally.

THE OBSEQUIES OF SENATOR HICKS.

On motion of Mr. JOHNSON, the following committee was appointed to make arrangements for the funeral of the late Senator HICKS: Messrs. Foot, Anthony, Morgan, Buckalew, Wade and Willey.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

The chair laid before the Senate communications from the Governments of Portugal and Sweden, in relation to international exhibitions, accompanied by a recommendation from the President that the Senate take action as to whether the United States should be represented at them.

COMMERCE BETWEEN THE SEVERAL STATES.

The bill entitled "An Act to regulate commerce between the several States" was then taken up.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) spoke at length in favor of the bill, which, he said, was aimed against the odious doctrine of State rights. It was designed to break up a monopoly which levied tribute on every passenger between the cities of New-York and Washington, between the political and the commercial capitals of the nation. The pretensions of the Camden and Amboy Railroad were menacing to the Union itself. It was a nuisance which should be abated, and a usurpation which should be overthrown. Mr. SUMNER then argued the question of the constitutionality of the measure, holding that, under the Constitution, Congress had the power to regulate commerce between the States, to establish post routes, and to raise and support armies, under any one of which it could pass the bill under consideration.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) followed Mr. SUMNER, denying the right of Congress to interfere with the right of a State as the bill proposed to do. It was a view at the Constitution, which he hoped would not meet the favor of the Senate. He showed that the Legislature of New-Jersey, in respect to the Camden and Amboy Railroad, was not exceptional, but that New-York and Massachusetts had granted charters, in which provisions were incorporated similar to those of which Mr. SUMNER complained in the Camden and Amboy charter. The gist of the bill before the Senate, he said, was to raise the price of a bankrupt corporation from almost nothing to above par.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Union,) moved that the further consideration of the subject be postponed until Thursday, at 1 o'clock.

Mr. WILSON offered an amendment to the bill, that no citizen of the United States shall be excluded from any railroad car, steamboat or other conveyance, on account of any State law or regulation.

Mr. TEN EYCK's motion prevailed, and the Senate adjourned, to meet at 7:30 o'clock for executive business.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 14.

TERMS OF ENLISTMENT.

On motion of Mr. ORTH, of Indiana, (Union,) a resolution was adopted, requesting the Military Committee to inquire, and report at the earliest possible moment, what legislation is necessary to secure the muster out of such men as enlisted for the unexpired terms of their regiments with the understanding that they should be mustered out with the regiments.

THE GREEN BAY AND LAKE MICHIGAN SHIP CANAL.

The House rejected, by two-thirds majority, the Senate bill donating lands to Wisconsin for the construction of a ship canal from the head of Storgeon Bay to connect Green Bay with Lake Michigan.

EXTENSION OF TIME.

The House passed the Senate joint resolution to extend for five years time the construction of a railroad from Flint to Marquette, Michigan, so as to prevent the lands heretofore granted from reverting to the Government.

THE AMENDATORY INTERNAL REVENUE BILL.

The House then went into committee on the Amendatory Internal Tax Bill.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Union,) an amendment was made to the tax on locomotives and steam engines, fixing the tax on all their parts at five per cent. ad valorem.

When the duties have been paid on the boilers, they are to be deducted from the finished engines.

Water-tanks, sugar-tanks, sewing-machines, and planing-machines are to pay the same tax.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, (Union,) offered an amendment, which was agreed to, imposing a tax of five per centum ad valorem on manufactured clothing, when the annual products exceed one thousand dollars.

The provisions in relation to tobacco were amended so as to read as follows:

On smoking tobacco of all kinds, not otherwise herein provided for, thirty-five cents a pound.

On smoking tobacco made exclusively of stems, fifteen cents a pound.

During an incidental debate on this subject, Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, (Union,) appealed to gentlemen not to tax smoking tobacco too high. It should not be more than five cents a pound. There was no greater luxury to the laboring man, after his day's toil was over, than to smoke his pipe, surrounded by his family.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) said, apart from the pleasure of the white man smoking, was the only pleasure the African had left since he had been converted into a freed man.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) said they wanted to convert the African's taste and elevate it to that of his master.

Mr. INGERSOLL wished to add to Mr. MALLORY's picture.

Mr. MALLORY thought it had been sufficiently *colored*. (Laughter.)

Mr. INGERSOLL wanted to tone it down a little, and spoke in behalf of our soldiers for cheap tobacco.

Mr. STEVENS offered an amendment, which was rejected, to tax vinegar and acetic acid six cents per gallon.

Mr. HOOPER offered an amendment, one object of which was to put such a tax on the circulation of bank notes as to exclude them from circulation, and out the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Union) offered an amendment designed to reduce the circulation of notes to the actual wants of currency and legitimate State bank notes out of existence.

Pending the consideration of this subject the Committee rose.

THE PROPOSED BRIDGE OVER THE OHIO.

The House passed the Senate bill recognizing as a post route the bridge to be built over the Ohio River to connect Cincinnati with Covington, and also the Senate bill recognizing as a post route the railroad bridge to be constructed over the falls of the Ohio at Louisville.

At a quarter to five o'clock the House adjourned.

OPERATIONS ON THE COAST.

Expeditions Under Lieut. Cushing to Little River Inlet, S. C., and Lockwood's Folly Inlet, N. C.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 14.

Admiral PORTER has forwarded the following to the Navy Department:

UNITED STATES STEAMER MONTICELLO,
OFF WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 7, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I entered Little River, S. C., on the night of the 4th inst., and proceeding about eight miles, with four boats and fifty men, landed in the small town of All Saints Parish, on the Little River. The town was placed under guard without the knowledge of the inhabitants, and I succeeded in capturing some soldiers and arms. I held the place all the next day, and destroyed about $15,000 worth of cotton. I also captured two flats at the mouth of the harbor, containing 23 bales of cotton, which had some time ago been removed from a blockade-runner to lighten her. These we brought off, together with some negroes.

The South Carolina planters and all men whom I met, professed to be willing to come back under the old Government, and most of them seemed to be loyal men, only awaiting emancipation from military rule.

On the 6th I sent two boats' crews ashore in Charlotte Inlet, under the command of Acting Master C. A. PETTIT.

He surprised and routed the rebel force detailed to collect provisions in that country, capturing six soldiers with their arms and equipments, and destroying the stores which had been gathered for the enemy at Fort Anderson. The soldiers lately stationed at Charlotte had been withdrawn to assist in the defence of Wilmington. A hundred rebels are still at Lockwood's Folly. The woods are full of deserters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. CUSHING, Lieut.-Commanding.

Rear-Admiral DAVID D. PORTER, Commanding North Atlantic Squadron, Cape Fear River, N. C.

New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, Feb. 14.

In the Senate to-day Mr. SCOVEL offered a resolution and advocated it, as also did Mr. BUCKLEY, requesting the Committee on Federal Relations to report on Wednesday their action on the Constitutional Amendment against slavery. After discussion the motion prevailed by a vote of 9 yeas against 8 nays; several Democrats voting in favor of the resolution. Mr. HOLMAN resigned his position on the Committee on Federal Relations, and it was accepted.

In the House the resolution for immediate action on the Constitutional Amendment was postponed for three days.

The joint meeting for the election of United States Senator and State and County officers will be held to-morrow.

The Democratic successor of Mr. FOWLER, deceased, from Sussex County, is expected here this week.

The candidates spoken of for the Senatorship are JOHN P. STOCKTON, JAMES W. WALL, Gov. PARKER, (Democrat,) and JOHN C. TEN EYCK, (Republican.) The Democratic caucus is now in session. Mr. TEN EYCK has been agreed upon by the Republicans.

The St. Albans Raiders.

MONTREAL, Monday, Feb. 13.

In the St. Albans case, to-day, several witnesses were examined for the defence, who testified that the prisoners were in the Confederate service. The commission was sworn to as genuine. One witness testified that a majority of the prisoners had been at Chicago, where fifty or sixty Confederate soldiers had collected to release the prisoners at Camp Douglas.

This expedition failing, two others were organized, one of which was the "St. Albans raid." This witness said they were instructed to report to C. C. CLAY, Confederate Commissioner, Canada. Adjourned.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, Feb. 14.

In the case of the St. Albans raiders, to-day, witnesses for the defence deposed as to the genuineness of the prisoners' commissions. George N. SANDERS testified that, as an agent claiming embassadorial power, civil as well as military, Mr. CLAY informed him that he directed the raid and promised to assume the responsibility. The witnesses know nothing of the St. Albans or other raids until after the occurrence. The court adjourned until to-morrow. CAMERON, the messenger from Richmond, formerly MORGAN's chaplain, arrived this afternoon with documents proving the belligerency of the raiders. He left Richmond on the 4th inst., and was detained by ice in the Potomac. Two others in his company were drowned.

Missouri Affairs.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Feb. 13.

The State Convention to-day unanimously passed a resolution indorsing the action of the President in the late peace conference, and pledging the loyal people of Missouri to sustain the Government to the last extremity in prosecuting the war until peace shall be established or conquered, on the basis contained in the President's note to Secretary SEWARD.

Another Candidate for Secretary of the Treasury.

PITTSBURGH, Tuesday, Feb. 14.

A memorial to President LINCOLN, recommending Hon. THOMAS M. HOWE, of Pittsburgh, for appointment of United States Secretary of the Treasury, signed by the Governor, heads of departments, members of the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, will soon be sent to Washington.

The Seven-Thirty Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 14.

The sales of the seven-thirty loan on February 13th and 14th, by JAY COOKE, the subscription agent, amounted to $4,532,000.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 14.

Bark *Lawrence*, which sailed hence Feb. 6 for New-Orleans, is at anchor in Cape Cod Bay, with loss of sails and two men.

From Omaha.

OMAHA, Tuesday, Feb. 14.

The Territorial Legislature adjourned last night. Resolutions were passed, almost unanimously, indorsing Gov. SAUNDERS and Secretary PADDOCK, asking for their reappointment; also, approving the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery, pledging the vote of Nebraska to ratify it, if needed.

From Louisville—Guerrillas Routed.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, Feb. 15.

There was a fight Saturday night in Garrison County, between the Home Guards under Capt. BAYES, and a gang of guerrillas, said to be part of LYON's command. The latter were routed, with the loss of six killed. BAYES lost one man killed and one man wounded.

The Overland European Telegraph.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE LINE VIA BEHRINGS STRAITS.

From the Alta Californian, Jan. 22.

Col. CHARLES S. BULKLEY, Engineer-in-Chief of the Collins Overland Telegraph and Western Union Extension, arrived in this city on the *Moses Taylor*, in company with a surgeon and several operators or heads of the various departments of the organization for exploring the route of and erecting the telegraph which is to connect the United States and Russia. The company have made the most extensive preparations for the accomplishment of the great work before them. Three vessels, the barks *Milton Badger*, *Carrie Bell*, and *Matthew Luce*, are on the way from New-York to Victoria, laden with materials to be used in the work. They will be employed to land the personnel and material of the enterprise at intermediate ports on the coast, wherever practicable. On one of the vessels, the company have a light-draught steamer, about forty feet in length, to be employed in the rivers and shallow water. It is the intention of the company to commence operations at New Westminster, British Columbia, whence they will proceed to Fort Babine, through a country already explored. From Babine Lake, in the centre of British Columbia, to the Yukan River, in the British Possessions, the country has never been explored, and through this wild region it is the intention of the company to make their way a distance of about 3,000 miles. The fleet on the ocean will cooperate with them as far as practicable by means of the numerous rivers on the coast, many of which, however, must first be explored. It is the expectation of the company to find the same character of country between the Coast Range and the Rock Mountains in this new region as is found between the Coast Range and the Sierra Nevada in the more southern latitudes, and to come out on the other side on the Yukan River, at its head, where they will find the first settlement after their departure from Babine Lake. The river is a very large one, having several outlets, in Norton Sound, south of Behring's Straits, where it is known as, and called Kinchpak. The river is navigable for about 300 miles, so far as known, and has for some years been known by the Russians, in their trading operations. From the Yukon river the Company will proceed to Cape Prince of Wales, which is the point of land nearest the opposite coast of Asia. From this point a submarine cable will be laid across Behring's Straits, which are here only 36 miles miles wide. Arrived on the Asiatic side of the straits, they will go around Anadyr Bay through Tecukichi (an unsettled country, though not altogether unexplored,) until they strike Peejinsk Gulf, or the Oshotsk Sea, from whence they will follow the coast around the Amoor River. This country is settled by the Russian Cossacks, and roads are built the entire distance.

The company anticipate that by the time they arrive at the Amoor River, the telegraph which now extends from St. Petersburgh to Irkoutsk will have been completed to the Amoor River, the point of connection for the international lines. From the mouth of the Amoor river across to the Japanese Islands the distance is short, and the work of uniting these Islands by the submarine telegraph with the main land is comparatively a small undertaking. From the mouth of the Amoor River to Saghalien, the distance is but about twenty miles. Saghalien, lying off the Amoor coast, is separated by only thirty miles from Yesso, in the southern portion of which Island, and within the Straits of Sangar, is situated Hakodaki, the great commercial port of Japan. From Yesso to Nippon, across the Straits of Sangar, the distance is about the same as that last mentioned. On the western portion of Nippon is located another great commercial port, that of Nagasaki.

Col. BULKLEY intends going to British Columbia in a short time, for the purpose of starting exploring parties, and making other prelimin

NEW BOOKS.

THE PERPETUAL CURATE. A Navel, by the Author of "Chronicles of Carlingford," &c. 8vo. HARPER & BROTHERS.

The authors of the *Perpetual Curate*, Mrs. OLYPHANT and Mrs. GASKELL, ere almost the last of the old clessical scbool of novellists who continue the traditions of the days of Miss EDGEWORTH and Miss AUSTIN. Mrs. OLYPHANT'S novels, in particular, are remarkable for their careful psinting of English rural life, and the skill that composes en interesting etory out of the ordinary incidents of avery-day existence. She appears to have mede a minute etudy of tbe clerical profession, and to be perfectly at home in the various relations of the pastor and his flock, as displayed in the hnmble welks of dissent, or in the more assnming precincts of the Nationsl Church establishment. The prominence given to ciergymen in late Eeglish novels ie a remarkable proof how strongly the clerical character exercises an influence in evary branch of society, from the lordly Bishops snd Deane tbet ANTHONY TROLLOPE has made us all familiar with, to the independent minister of the "Little Bethel" Chapel, hedgered to death by the iesding butcher or baker of bis congregation, snch ss we find portrayed in tbe "Chronicles of Cerlingford." All who delight in a healthy novel, when the interest is legitimetely created by the play of character brought out by a natural euccession of events, instead of startling incidents by fire or flood, will follow with ettention and eympathy the fortunee of the hacbelor "Perpetual Cursie" until he exchengcs that title for s charming wife and a benefice of his own. The three maiden eunts who exercise an important influence on the story, sre fine specimens of portraiture, eleborated with the skill of a precticed artist. The whole work, indeed, will add to Mrs. OLYPHANT'S well-earned reputetion.

LECTURES ON THE SCIENCE OF LANGUAGE, delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain, in February, March, April and May, 1863, by MAX MULLER, M. A., Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford; Correspondent de L'Institut de France. Second Series, with thirty-one Illustrations. 12mo. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER.

It ie nnt too much to say, that the first series of Prof. MAX MULLER'e Lectures on Lsnguage was to thousands the positive revelation of a new serenee—opening new viewe of the entire past history of the human race—the mutuel connection of ite families, and tbeir relstion to our common whole. This wee pertly owing to the want of any previous compreheneive work in English, from which the resnlts of tbe new study of Compsrative Philology could he gathered, and partly to the eminence of Prof. MULLER in this very line of investigation, wherein his nome appeers at the head of Enropean scholars. Even an slementery book from anch a man cannot be divested of ell the cherm of originsl research. The field tbet he has been bimself one of the originel explorers of, must yield more to him than to a mere compiler, and tbe "Lectnre on the Science of Languege" will siweys remain n proef that the dread of abetrueeness, in learned teachers, is nnfounded, and he wbo knows most of n eubject will be its best expoeitor nnd elncidetor. The vast resnits obtained by the philosophical study of the varieties of hnmen speech—the light that it throws on the primavnl history of mankind, and the clue tbat it affords for the identification of the races whose annals form the History of the World, where never so satisfactorily displayed, and will always render tbe hook a classic in every library. It was, at first, Prof. MULLER'e intention, in the second aeries of Lectures, now before us, to continue the general map, or schema of the snbject, presented in the previous year, by filling up its nntlines in greater detail; bnt he soon discovered thet this treatment of bis topic would heve been nnfitted for a course of lecturee, and mnet have consisted mainly of a recepitulation or account of the work done by others. He, therefore, prepared to go more deeply into the prineiples of the science, and while so doing he has produced a work that for philosophieni acumen, hreedth of philologicel reeearch, and novelty of ita applicetion to ibe problems nfforded by the workinge of the human mind in mythological personatione—has probanly no parellel in English literature. The twelve lecnires it contains are divided by the author inzto two parte. In the firet, he treets of the body or the outeide of languege, tbe sounde in which lsngnage is clothed, whether called letters, eyllables or words, deecribing their origin, their formstion, andthe lawa wblch determine ibeir growth and decay, denling incidentally with some of the moet important principles of etrmology. This portion comprises seven sections, and Inelndes a moet masterly nnd elaborate treatise on phonetics, or the structure of the alpbabet, hesed on the physiology of the organs of epeech, and rendered clear to every one by the illuetratione, identical with tbose of the Englisb copy. This division elso includes a full discussion of GRI.M'S celebrated law of the constant permutation of consonants in the Indo-European or Aryan languages, and tbe whole subject of the force end power of letters, as connected with the study of comperative philology. The richness of Professor MULLER'S reeources end the immense rnnge of collateral information that he produces to give interest to an aoetrect subject, from a stock of learniog tnat seems ebeolutely without boundery or limitation, must be eonght in the book itself. The second part, comprising lectures sigbt to twelve, denls with yet higber anbjects. In them the anthor investigatas the soul or the Inside of langnage, examines the first conceptions thet claimed ut.erancee, their combinations nnd ramifications, their growtb, decay and their resuscitntion. He here inquires into some of the fundnmental principles of mythology, both anclent and modern, with the view of determining the away, if any, which langnage, as such, exercises over our lhonghte. In this division the elaborate analysis of tha Grecian Mytha will interest every reeder of clseeical or literary taste. In the hands of Prof. MULLER, the potent key afforded by the Sanscrit lengnage, nnd the Indian Vedas, is efficient to unlock all mysteries, and enables him to resolve the Hellenic deities into the originsl ideas that first gained cnrrency with primeval, or prehistoric man. The speculations on the influence exercised on the mind in religions concaptions by abstract names, are of great importance and novelty. The entire work is one tbat no other living scholar but the writer of it could prodnce, and ita wide circulation is certain in this country. The volume is handsomely got up, and contains an amount of matter larger than many of double its size.

MY BROTHER'S WIFE; A Life History. By AMELIA B. EDWARDS, author of "Barbara's History," "The Ladder of Life," &c. 8vo. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

Miss EDWARDS has rapidly acquired popularity as a novelist, but sha must be careful that she does not jeopardize it by too frequent appearances before the public, from which it is impossible to disconnect the ideas of insufficient preparation and over-hasty composition. *My Brother's Wife* has considerable merit as a melodramatic story, but is by no means equal to *Barbara's History* as a work of fiction. All sha writes shows her to be a person of cultivated mind, possessed of much experience of continental life, especially among the "artist" class, whether professors of music or the fine arts. If she gives her talents fair play she will yet rank high among female novelists.

THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO MATTHEW, together with a General Theological and Homilitical Introduction to the New Testament. By JOHN PETER LANGE, D. D., Professor of Theology at the University of Bonn. Translated from the third German edition, with additions, original and selected, by PHILIP SCHAFF, D. D. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co., No. 124 Grand-street.

This is the first volume of a series of translations of *Lange's Commentary on the Holy Scriptures*. The original work, for all which makes a commentary popular and usefnl, stands confessedly at the head of its class in Germany, that land so fertile and inexhaustible in Scriptural and theological lore.

Other commentaries, devoted to an elucidation of soma particular portions of the Scriptures, may show a profounder historical research, a more exact and exhaustive discussion of philological and grammatical difficulties, a more thorough exposition and dsfence of some system of doctrines; bnt for a general commentary, proposing to embrace the entire Scriptures, there is none that can approach this in those qualities wbich are requisite in such a work. It is learned, without being filled with the show of pedantry; it is critical, without being exhaustive; it is thoroughly devout and evangelical, without being narrow and secterien. It is in the best sense of the word practicel, and adepted to the comprehension of the plainest readers.

The plan of the work is iteelf unique, and in the highest degree felicitous. Each subdivision of the text is followed by notes, formally divided into "Exegetical and Critical"—full of richeet Biblical learning, "doctrinal and ethical,"—presenting, under distinct heede, such truths and principles as the text suggests in its reference to the work of X; and "Homiliticel Hints," designed more particularly to eid the clergymen in his speciel department of labor.

The present edition, under the able editorship of Dr. SCHAFF, one of the ripest scholers which Germany has given to this country, is even superior to the original. It is rich in exegetical material and textual criticism, added from English and American authors; while it is also largely supplemented with expositions of the most difficult passages, from the pen of the editor.

The remarkable success which has attended this work—the first large edition being exhausted in the first month of its issue—is proof of the wise foresight and sturdy enterprise so largely characteristic of the publishers. Every scholar in the land will rejoice that such a noble undertaking is crowned at its start with such flattering prospects of entire success.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A NEW-ENGLAND FARM-HOUSE. A Book. By N. H. CHAMBERLAIN. 12mo. New-York: CARLETON.

Why this book is called an "autobiography," it is difficult to say. It is simply a village chronicle of New-England life, including, of course, a love story that the last pages bring to a happy termination. The book is written with some descriptive power, but more affectation. The author apparently yearns for the associations of a more dim and reverend entiquity than the bare outlines of Puritan New-England can furnish. He makes the most of Indians, Tories &c., the small stock of romantic material at the command of the annalist of colonial times; but the treatment of them is not very happy. There is a great, and generally unsuccessful straining after original remarks on "Life," "the Beautiful," &c., and much pretension to classical acquirements, though when the author talks of "the Latin *poet*, LACTANTIUS," he gives a ready gauge by which to measure the profundity of his learning.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 14, 1865.

$29,000	U.S. 6s, '68...C.	130	12	Erie Railway	78
5,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. R.	109	50	do	77⅞
29,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s...C	109⅞	100	do	77⅝
50,000	do	110	1000	do	77⅜
50,000	do...new iss.	109⅞	2100	do	77⅞
25,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40s C.	102⅜	1000	Hudson R. R.	110
55,000	do	102⅜	100	do	...s15 109⅜
1,000	U.S. 5s, 1 yr. Cer.	98⅞	200	do	110¼
5,000	Ohio 6s, '75	100⅜	1500	Chi. & R. I. R.	103
10,000	Ohio 6s, '81	103	100	do	...b10 98
4,000	Ohio 6s, '86	103	100	Reading R.	118
4,000	Cal. St. 7s	153	500	do	116⅜
20,000	O. & Mis. C.	27⅜	2000	do	116¼
5,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	108	500	do	117
1,000	Erie 1st M.	102	100	do	...s30 117
1,000	Hud. R. 2d S. F. B	106	200	do	...s10 117
2,000	Mich. S. S. F. Bs.	104	58	do	116¼
6,000	Tn. & W. 2d M.	82	600	Mich. Cen. R.	114
5,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	109⅜	100	do	114⅛
1,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	90	100	M. S. & N. I.	71⅛
2,000	McG. & W. 1st.	70¼	100	do	71⅞
15,000	Amer. Gold	208⅜	50	do	72
50	Shoe & Leath. B'k	107	100	do	71⅛
100	Fourth Nat. Bank	100	2000	do	71⅜
20	Ninth Nat. B'k	107	300	do	71⅞
200	Canton Co	32	200	Ill. Cen. R.	120
150	Del. & Hud. C. Co	165	100	do	120⅛
300	Cum. Coal Pr.	51	200	do	120⅜
200	do	61⅜	00	do	121
200	do	52	700	Clev. & Pitts	85
300	do	61⅜	500	do	85⅛
100	Am. Coal Co	77	500	do	85⅜
100	Quick. Min. Co	86¾	1000	do	85⅜
100	At. M. S. Co	150	400	do	86
100	Wyom. V. Coal	53	1000	Chi. & N. W.	68
200	do	54	500	do	68
100	do	53½	500	do	68
330	Penn. Coal Co	b30 180	100	do	36⅛
300	Fontinac Lead	60	100	C. & N. W. Pr.	66⅛
100	Smith & Par. Gold	7⅛	1500	do	66⅛
200	do	7	500	do	66⅞
1500	Mar. Min. Co	13	1800	do	67
10	Pac. M. S. Co	280	1400	P., Ft. W. & C.	97
100	N. Y. Cen.	118	400	do	96⅛
300	do	117⅜	300	do	96⅞
100	do	117⅛	100	Al. & T. B. Pr.	70
100	do	s30 116⅜	200	Chi. & Alt.	90⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C.	11e	200	N. Y. Cen.	117⅜
1,000	do	110¼	500	do	117⅛
8,000	do...new iss.	109⅞	200	do	117
2,000	do...new iss.	109⅜	100	do	s10 117
6,000	U. S 5s, 10-40s. C.	102⅜	100	do	s10 116⅞
10,000	do	102⅜	100	do	b3 117⅜
10,000	O. & M. Cer.	27⅜	100	do	117⅛
300	Cum Coal Pref.	53⅛	50	Erie Railway	77⅜
200	do	54	600	do	77⅜
100	do	53⅞	200	do	s30 77
400	do	53⅜	300	Hud. Riv. R.	108¼
200	do	53⅜	100	do	s30 108⅛
100	do	53⅞	100	Mich. Cen. R.	114⅜
420	Quick. M. Co	86	800	do	114⅜
100	Eris R. R. Pref.	93	300	M. S. & N. I. R.	x-d 71⅞
200	do	93⅜	100	Ill. Cen. R.	b30 119¾
600	Mar. M. Co	13¼	200	Clev. & Pitts	85
100	do	13¼	200	Chic. & N. W.	35¼
500	do	13	100	do	b10 36⅛
1000	Chi. & B. I. R.	97	100	do	35⅞
50	P., Ft. W. & C.	96¼	8	Ch. & N. W. Pr.	68
700	do	96	500	do	66¾
50	do	b30 96⅜	100	do	66⅛
100	do	b10 96⅛			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

1600	N. Y. C. R.	x-d 117⅜	400	Mich. Cen. R.	s10 114⅜
100	do	s3 117⅜	100	do	s10 114⅜
300	do	s10 117⅜	200	do	s3 114⅜
400	do	117⅜	100	M. S. & N. I.	71⅞
100	do	s30 117⅝	300	do	b3 70⅞
200	do	s3 117⅜	100	Ill. Cen. R.	s10 119⅜
400	do	s5 116	100	do	119¾
300	do	b10 118	100	do	119
300	do	118	200	Cleve. & Pitts	85⅝
600	Erie Rail.	x-d b3 78¼	300	Chic. & R. I.	97⅜
700	do	s3 78	100	do	s30 97
400	do	78¼	100	do	97¼
200	do	77⅞	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	96
300	do	b3 78	100	Canton Co.	32⅛
600	Reading R.	116	200	Cum. Coal	52⅛
600	do	b3 116	200	do	s3 52⅛
200	Hudson R. R.	109⅜	500	do	52⅛
100	do	b3 109⅜	400	do	s3 52⅝
400	do	109⅜	700	do	52⅜
100	do	109⅛	100	do	52⅜
400	do	b3 109⅛	300	do	52⅜
100	Chi. & N. W.	35⅜	300	Mar. Min. Co.	13
100	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	b3 66	1100	do	13¼

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	N. Y. Cen.	x-d s30 117⅜	100	Ill. Cen. R.	119¾
230	do	117⅜	400	Cle. & Pitts	86
800	Erie R.	x-d 78¾	200	do	b10 86⅜
100	do	b3 78¾	200	do	85⅞
400	do	s3 78¾	200	do	s3 85⅞
200	Hud. Riv. R.	109⅜	100	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	66
200	do	s3 109⅜	100	do	b3 66⅛
100	M. S. & N. I.	x-d 69⅜	100	do	66⅜
150	do	b3 69⅜	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	b3 96⅜
150	do	s3 69⅜	100	Cum. Coal Co.	53
200	do	69⅜	200	do	53¼
200	Reading R.	118¼	600	do	b3 53¼
100	do	b3 118⅜	100	do	53⅜
400	do	b3 118¾	200	do	s30 53⅜
200	do	118	100	do	53⅜
200	Mich. Cen. R.	118	1000	Quick. Min.	86

TUESDAY, Feb. 14—P. M.

The following are the official figures of the Public Debt of the United States in Funded Stocks and Greenback Circulation and Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness, reported to Congress yesterday, as compared with the previous tabular statement of Oct. 31, 1864:

	Feb. 13, 1865.	Oct. 31, 1864.
Gold-bearing Stocks	$1,887,566,438	$891,170,797
Greenback Circulation	433,160,569	433,160,569
Debt, interest in Currency	688,570,688	554,689,315
Fractional Currency	24,696,913	20,786,871
Debt past due, no interest	360,570	354,720
Total Public Debt	$3,153,736,443	$1,900,483,267
Requisitions not paid	136,100,000	37,615,000
Balance in Treasury	16,263,868	19,988,633

The increase of the Public Debt in Stocks, Notes and Certificates for tha intermediate 105 days since the 31st October, is.....$154,282,175
—Or at the rate per day of..... 1,450,735
To which add increase of unpaid requisitions for the 105 days..... 96,584,109
—Or at the rate per day of..... 934,760

The Public Debt and unpaid requisitions on the Treasury, on the 5th of July last, when Mr. FESSENDEN went into office stood in a total of.....$1,792,867,940

At present:

Public Debt	$2,153,735,442
Requisitions	136,100,000
	$2,289,835,442
Increase 233 days	$496,968,402
Or an average per day	$2,090,000

Thie was Boston steamer-day among the Bankers and Importers. Bills on London were in fair request at 108¼@109 for Gold, Bankers', and 108@108¼ Merchent drawings. The latter have been ebundent owing to the enhanced Export movement of Domestic Prodnce, which foote up, this week, $7,078,813; incinding 3,061 bales of Cotton for Liverpool of the value of $1,052,389. Of conrse there is no shipping demand for American Gold Coin under snch heavy Export figures for other Domestic Produce, es compared with the present moderete scale of Imports. Nevertheless, the speculations of the Gold Room made 208 ℔ cent. to day, as compared with 206 ℔ cent. at 3 o'clock yesterdny. This rise of 2 ℔ cent. was made el the Evening Exchange, np town, last night. The forenoon fluentations were 209@207@208 ℔ cent. The amonnt held by the Gold Brokers and other bodiee connected with the Gold Room, yeeterday, was $4,486,216 as against $3,808,119 the previ oue Monday, and $2,574,674 at the close of Jennery. The Californin steamer delivered $264,321 to-day. The New Almaden Quickeliver Company, No. 21 Nosson-street, will dishurse $500,000 in Gold, to-morrow, by wey of the helf-yearly Dividend of 5 ℔ cent. in Gold, on their Capitnl Stock of $10,000,000.

A good many of the Brokere were lendere of Money, on call, to-day, and eccepted 5 ℔ cent. where no better rate could be hed for tbeir eurplus halences. There is more then the ordinary eese of enpply on temporary loans, which stimnletes the Reilwey epecnlation and the Stock Exchenge, without affecting the rates of disconnt on Merchent paper. Tbese rates are 7 ℔ cent. at Bank and 7¼@10 ℔ cent. on the Street. The Government Stocks and Twelvemontb Treasury Certificntes continue to have the preference.

At the Stock Exchange there was much animation this morning, on the Reilwey list, witb e further rise of nearly two per cent. over Monday's early seles. The improvement was well supported to the close of business, and extended to some of the miscellaneous shares. Gold-bearing Government Stocks were fully np to Monday's ratee, with more doing in both clseses of the 5-20 Bonds. The First National Bank subscribed for $250,000 to the Popnlar 7-30 Loan, and the Ninth National $100,000.

At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with the same hour on Monday; the general market leaving off quite firm. Reading quite bnoyant:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s	102¾	102½	Pittsburgh	83¾	85¾
U. S. 5-20's	110	110	Northwest	35	35¾
T. Certificates	98¾	98½	N. West Pref	65¾	66
N. Y. Central	117¾	117⅜	Rock Island	97	97⅜
Erie	77¾	78¼	Fort Wayne	95¾	95¼
Hudson	108¾	108⅜	Cum'land Coal	52¾	53⅜
Reading	113¾	117⅜	Quicksilver	85¾	86
Mich. Southern	70¾	68	Mariposa	13¾	13¾
Illinois Cen.	118¾	119¾	Ohio & M. Certs	27¾	27⅜

*Ex-Dividend.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Sbares:

New-York	112	Hanover	104
Merchants'	116	Irving	107
America	137	Metropolitan	118
City	173	Market	102
North River	108	Shoe and Leather	107
Merchants' Exchange	98	Corn Exchange	104
State of New-York	118	Coalmeetal	98
Commerce	107	St. Nicholas	100
Mech's' Bk'g. Asso	102	Marine	145
Ocean	90	Commonwealth	103¾
American Exc	122	Park	140
Chatham	5..120	Central National	104
Bank of the Republic	101	Fourth National	99¾
Bank of N. Amer	108		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	102¾	Chi. & N. W. Int. B.	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	108	Chi. & N. W. 1st m	85
Erie 1st mort. 68	102	Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	90
Erie 7s, 2d mort., '79	109	Del., L. & W. 1sts	109
Erie 7s, 3d mort, '83	108	Tol. & W. 1sts. Ext	97
Erie 7s, 5th mort., '68	99	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	82
Buff. N. Y. & Erie m.	78	Gal. & Chi. 2ds	100
Hud. R. 7s, 2d m. '75	105	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	109¾
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M. '75	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	99¾
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℔ c 1sts	113	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	90
Mich. S. 7 ℔ c. 2d mort.	92	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	90
N. Ind. Goshen L., '68	87	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds, con.	93
M. S. & N. I. S. Fd 7 ℔ c	103	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	78
Pacific R. 7s, g. by Mo.	55	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st m.	46
Alton & T. H. 1sts	68¾	Chi. & Alt. S. F. 1st m.	104
Al. & T. H. 2ds, Income	79		

The Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line Railrond Company has consolidsted with the Chicago and Grent Eastern Railway Company, under the name of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company, and the business of the line (extending from Chicago, Illinois, to Richmond, Indiana,) will hereafter be transacted in the name of the new corporetion.

Messrs. ALBERT H. NICOLAY & Co. will hold a speciel anction sale of Stocks, &c., on Wednesdey, Feb. 15, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

The following is a list of the largest Income Tax-payers in the City of Albany:

	Income—1863.		Income—1863.
Erastus Corning	$101,003	A. Ransom	$31,049
A. Van Santvoord	85,376	G. C. Treadwell	30,768
R. H. Pruyn	78,370	W. Birdsall	29,474
J. J. Anstin	75,848	D. T. Charles	27,334
J. H. Rathbone	66,150	John A. Geowey	26,885
John Tracy	64,440	S. Schuyler	26,417
J. McB. Davidson	61,931	Samual Anabla	26,168
E. Corning, Jr	60,314	S. H. Aldan	25,891
Thomas Schuyler	51,241	J. V. L. Pruyn	25,890
David Orr	47,744	W. H. Da Witt	25,773
F. Edson	41,578	D. L. Wing	25,000
C. B. Lansing	39,142	Ell Parry	24,805
S. H. Ransom	37,154	G. H. Tastcher	23,929
John Tweddle	36,660	S. Thomas, Jr	23,486
R. H King	36,068	Thurlow Weed	21,938
S. Patten	31,127	D. L. Lathrop	20,310

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $92 2,470 94, incinding for Customs, $138,000: total payments, $1,377,892 50; on account of Loan, $13,300; balance, $30,045,544 55.

The week's exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods have been unusnnlly heavy, having been lo tha value of $7,078,813, against $3,546,130 the corresponding week of last year.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

ROWES & MACY,

Bankers, No. 20 Wall-street, New-York.

(Formerly officers of the Park Bank.)

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Persons opening accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balance at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

Geo. H. REA, President. E. D JONES, Cashier

SECOND NATIONAL BANK, OF ST. LOUIS.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE U. S.

Government Vouchers, Certificates, Bonds, &c., bought and sold at current market rates or on commission.

Prompt attention given to collections. Remittances made on day of payments, at enrrent rate of exchange.

E. D. JONES, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 650 Broadway.

United States Depository and agent of Jay Cooke for the distribution of the popular 7-30 Loan. This is the only loan in market now offered by the Government and possesses peculiar advantages.

Information cheerfully furnished on application at the Bank. CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 14, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, 18 bbls. Ashes, 2,719 bbls. Flour, 520 bbls. and 1,721 bags Corn Meal, 9,760 bushels Corn, 13,184 bushels Oats, 125 bushels Rye, 520 bushels Malt, 1,121 packages Provisions, and 95 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are very scarce, quiet and nominal.

COFFEE—Has been inactive and depressed. Java, 47c.@48c.; Rio, 39¼c.@45c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 42c.@45c.; St. Domingo, 40c.@41c. ℔ lb. Stock, 124,343 pkgs.

COTTON—Has been very quiet, lower and unsettled. Middlings, 78c.@80c. ℔ lb.

FISH—As improved lequiry prevailed for the principal kinds at full prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour has been unsettled to-day. Low grades have been in light supply and moderate demand, at a further slight advance. Other kinds have been quiet and depressed. Sales since our last amount to 9,400 bbls., including very inferior to cooics Superfine State and Western at $9 70@$10; poor to choice Extra State at $10@$10 35, chiefly at $10 05@$10 20; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $11 10@$11 35, the latter an extreme, ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 70 @10 00
Extra State	10 00 @10 35
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 10 @12 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, sop'g brands	11 10 @11 35
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 35 @12 50
Extra Genesee	10 30 @12 50
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	10 20 @14 25

Southern Flour is less active to-day. Sales since our last 600 bbls., at $10 80@$11 80 for poor to good, and $11 85@$14 50 for good to choice extra brands ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is in moderate demand. Sales 450 bbls. Extra, at $10@$12 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in limited demand, including fine and superfine, at $7 75@$9 ℔ bbl. Sales 100 bbls. Corn Meal is in more demand, at $7 80@$7 90 for Jersey; $8 75@$8 85 for Brandywine, and $10 50 for white Atlantic, ℔ bbl. Sales 650 bbls.

FRUIT—A moderate demand prevails for the principal kinds, at steady prices.

GRAIN—Wheat has been inactive and nominal. Sales, 7 000 bushels Chicago Spring, at $2 18 ℔ bushel. Corn is quiet and heavy, at $1 88@$1 89 (nominally) for Mixed Western, and $1 73@$1 75 for Jersey Yellow, ℔ bushel; sales, 4,000 ousnels. Rye and Barley have been dull and unsettled. Oats have been in limited request and quite heavy. We quote Western at $1 10@$1 10¾; State at $1 09@$1 10, Jersey at $1 05@1 06 ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River has been in pretty fair request at $1 60@1 65 for shipping, and $1 70@$1 80 for small lots for city use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New are in very moderate demand at 26c.@50c., for inferior to choice, according to quality, ℔ lb.

LATHS—Have been quiet and nominal.

LUMBER—Has been in limited request at irregular prices.

MOLASSES—Has been inactive. Prices have not varied materially.

NAVAL STORES—Continue quiet, including Spirits Turpentine, at $2@$2 05 ℔ gal.; Resin, at $18@$30 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar, domestic and foreign, at $5@$7 50 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been in more request at previous prices, including Crude Whale at $1 58@$1 60; Crude Sperm at $2 25@$2 40; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 75@$1 80; Unbleached Sperm at $2 50@$2 55; Linseed at $1 60; No. 1 Lard at $2 20@$2 25 ℔ gallon.

New-Bedford Market, Week ending Feb. 13.—Sperm—Is wanted for export and by the trade, but the high views of holders have checked transactions. The sales for the weak embrace 720 bbls. for export, at $2 35, and to the trade, 700 bbls. understood at $2 40 ℔ gallon. *Whale*—The transactions include sales of 220 bbls. South Sea, at $1 50 ℔ gallon. In Boston 200 bbls. Elephant Oil, of recent importation, sold on private terms.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Feb. 13, 1865	1,178	725	16,650
Same time last year	3,415	1,340	90,100

(*Whalesman's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—Has been in less demand, and less buoyant. We quote: Crude (nominally) at 52c.@53c.; Refined, in bond, 66c.@68c., and Refined, free, at 86c.@88c. ℔ gallon. Sales 1,100 bbls. Mr. C. J. TURNER notices the week's business thus: "The market has ruled firm for Refined durtag the week under review, at a slight advance over my last quoted rates. Transactions have been limited to the home trade chiefly, the market rates having been beyond the reach of exporters. The stock is very light, and will continue so to sa until the opening of the Alleghany River admits of free transportation via Pittsburgh. Crude has advanced materially during the past three days, in consequence of a strong demand to fill maturing contracts; 54c.@55c. was paid to-day on the spot, whilst contracts for eexl month, B. O., were made at 48c. The following are the receipts at, and loe exports from, New-York, of Petroleum for the week and since Jan. 1.:

	For the Week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1864.
Receipts of Petroleum, bbls	3,526	41,923	76,495
Exports of Petroleum, bbls	3,623	22,758	50,239
Exports of Petroleum from Philadelphia since Jan. 1	——	4,516	6,475

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence, last week, 59,300 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 1,000 pieces 56x60, 18c.; 1,300 do. 56x60, 18½c.; 7,000 do., 60x64, 20c.; 6,000 do., 60x64, 20½c.; 3,000 do., 60x64, 20¾c.; 5,000 do., 60x64, 21c.; 10,000 do., 60 x64, 20.; 12,000 do., 64x64, 20½c.; 18,000 do., 64x64, 21c. ℔ yard.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more freely offered and quoted lower, though closing pretty firmly. The demand has been moderate. Sales since our last, 4,800 bbls., in lots, at $36 25@$36 75, closing at $37 50 cash, for New Mess; $34 75@$35 for 1863-64 Mess; $34 75@$35 for New Prime Mess; $30@$30 50 for New Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales 2,750 bbls. New Mess, February and to March 15, seller and buyer's options, part at $37@$37 50 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair demand, at 17c.@18¾c. for Shoulders; 18c.@22c. for Hams; sales equal to 530 pkgs. Bacon continues active; sales since our last, 1,280 boxes, including Cumberland Cut, at 20c.@20¾c; Sberl Rib at 21½c.@21¾; Short Clear at 21¾c.; Long Cut Hams at 20¾c. ℔ lb. Dressed Hogs continue scarce and in request at 16¾c.@17¼c., the latter for heavy. ℔ lb. Lard is unsettled; sales 1,800 lcs. and bbls. at 19¼c.@23¾c., and small lots of vary choice at 23¾c.@24c. ℔ lb. Beef is in good request at $21@$24 for Extra Mess; $18@$22 for New Plain Mess; sales 900 bbls. Tierce Beef is more sought after; 650 tcs. Prime Mess ware sold at $35@$36; 350 bbls. Beef Hams sara sold at $26@$27 55 ℔ bol. Butter continues in moderate request at 43c.@58c. for poor to choice, and 58c.@60c. for fancy State, and 30c.@46c. for Western, ℔ lb. Cheese is in demand at 14c.@23c. for poor to very choice, ℔ lb.

RICE—Has been dull and heavy, as previously represented.

SALT—Has been lightly dealt in at irregular prices.

SPICES—Have been in modarate demand, and generally held firmly.

SUGARS—Sales since our last comprise 315 bhds. Cuba at 16¾c.@21¾c.; and 1,100 boxes Havana, part at 16c.@24c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars continue inactive at 22c.@27½c. ℔ lb. The refinary of the Messrs. R. L. & A. STUART has resumed work again. Messrs. STUART quote their Refined Sugars, thus: Loaf, 27¾c.;

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES
Paid for OLD NEWSPAPERS, PAMPHLETS, BOOKS and WASTE PAPER, of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st.,
One door west of Nassau-st.

ANN-STREET. **25** ANN-STREET.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.
Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

WATER-POWERS FOR SALE.
TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.
We have lists of a great number of water-powers of both large and small capacity, some of them near this city. Persons in want of such property will find it to their interest to call.
Engineers skilled in making plans and estimates for buildings and machinery will be furnished when required. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the city to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn
Long Island, N. Y.

NEW-YORK STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.—GENERAL ORDER.—The President announces, with deep regret, to the society, the death of their venerable and beloved associate, PHILIP SCHUYLER, at his residence in Pelham, Westchester County, on Sunday, 12th inst., in the 77th year of his age.
Mr. Schuyler entered the society in July, 1811, in right of his grandfather, the illustrious Major-Gen. Schuyler, of the Army of the Revolution. He filled various positions, both under the State and National Governments, and in every relation of life exhibited the same earnest, just, sincere and generous character. Warm in his friendships, and affectionate in a remarkable degree in his domestic relations, he had endeared to himself a large number of devoted friends, who will long cherish the memory of his unselfish virtues.
The members of the society are requested to attend his funeral (wearing the usual badge of mourning) on WEDNESDAY, 15th inst., at 1 P. M., at Christ Church, Pelham.
New-York, Feb. 14, 1865
By order. HAMILTON FISH, President.
MARINUS WILLETT, Secretary.

FOR SALE—A COPPER KETTLE, ENGLISH made, second-hand, of about six barrels capacity, one quarter inch thick.
A. NELSON,
No. 298 Pearl-st.

EMPTY QUICKSILVER FLASKS WANTED and highest cash price paid for same by
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A GOOD FAMILY SEAMSTRESS a situation in a private family; no objection to the country; has a knowledge of hair-dressing, also of Grover & Baker's sewing-machine; no objection to travel with a lady or do a little chamberwork. Call or send to No. 115 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, by a very neat, genteel and efficient girl; is a thorough waitress; fully experienced in the care of plate, &c., and will be found an obliging and responsible servant, with first-class references. Apply at No 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, washing at her own house; is careful about clothes and understands ironing; will be reasonable with prices; has no objection to do it by the month; the best of city references can be given by calling at No. 143 East 21st-st., between 3d and 2d ave., rear house, Room 6.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or would take charge of a baby and sew; good city reference will be given; a good home preferred to high wages; no objection to the country. Call at No. 67 West 18th-st.

WANTED—LADIES, GENTLEMEN, OR FAMILY washing, by a first-class laundress, who does French finishing and all kinds of fine washing in the best manner; can give good reference. Call at No. 217 West 25th-st., in the store of Mrs. Cain.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman; is fully competent to take charge of an infant, grown children, or do chamberwork and sewing; can give good city reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 677 3d-av., corner of 46th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes has excellent city reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 25 4th-av., near 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY OF HIGH RESpectability, a situation as ladies companion; would have no objections to teaching; the best of references will be given. Address EUREKA, Station D, 8th st., New-York city.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A MOST competent person, who thoroughly understands her business, has lived with the best families; is an excellent baker; has the best of references. Call at No. 431 4th av., near 25th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress, by a German Protestant young woman, well recommended. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st., near Broadway, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS BY a Protestant young woman; has no objection to light chamberwork; has good reference. Call at No. 342 6th-av., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A NEAT GIRL OF 17, A SITUAtion as nurse; is competent to wait on a lady who boards, or do light chamberwork; wages $4; good city reference. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; best references given. Apply at No. 240 West 17th st.

A YOUNG LADY OF EDUCATION AND refinement is willing to make herself useful and companionable to a lady, or in a family where she could find a pleasant home; references given and required. Address L. JAY, Station D., Bible House, for two days.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CARVER IN A dining saloon or hotel; satisfactory reference given as to competency, &c Address No. 26 Jefferson-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGH Scotch farmer; has had and can take the whole management of a farm; fully experienced in the rearing, fattening of stock, raising of grain, root crops, market-ing, &c.; wife fully competent in home breeding, making of butter, cheese, &c.; best of respectable recommendations if required; can bring with him a Scotch gardener, single man, and several good farm hands. Address SCOTCH FARMER, Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND general superintendent by a married man, with a small family, who understands the laying out of new places; also the management of hot and cold graperies, green-houses, &c.; his testimonials are long, respectable and satisfactory. Address G. D., at Mr. Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN (ONE child) Protestant, a situation as gardener or coachman; understands the management of stock, &c., has good recommendations. Address, ROBERT, Box No. 204 Times Office, Jersey City.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A single man—German; speaks English well; can give the best recommendations from the last employer. Address B. Box No. 126 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a young man, married, no incumbrance, stout, active and obliging, has practice in places of general routine and distinction; is thoroughly skilled in approved culture and management of fruit, flowers and vegetables; and of unexceptionable character. Address Z., Messrs. Thorburn, No. 15 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GARDENER, A first-class situation; is competent in every way; has been in this country twelve years, five of which he has lived with a gentleman until his decease, and seven years with me. Has no fault that I am aware of. Apply to LEWIS B. BROWN, No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman; would take charge of a vegetable garden; understands his business; can be well recommended. Address J. O., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; thoroughly understands the business; has reference both to capacity and capability. Can be seen at present employer's private stables, No. 111 West 15th-st., till engaged; (present employer selling out.)

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, WHO HAS held for a number of years the situation of coachman, the situation of porter or some such occupation; is active and tefelligent, and highly recommended by former employers. Address J. T., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a first-class city servant; will come highly recommended from his long service. Can be seen at No. 163 1st-av., or address THOMAS HOWLAN, Astor-place Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a German, with three in family; he fully understands the business in all its branches. Address G. B., Box No 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; understands his business of horses in every way; can give the best recommendation, and understands his business as gardener. Address P. Box 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER IN A wholesale store, by a respectable young man from the country best of references in this city and elsewhere. Address J. M., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by an Englishman, a single Protestant man, with city references. Apply at the Employment Agency, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN a situation as coachman in a private family; is highly recommended by his last employer. Address M. H., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A Protestant man with long city references from the best of families in this city. Address C. M., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, A GARDENER—German, English, Scotch or colored, with wife—to occupy a cottage on a place of three acres; must be a capable gardener, and undertake the care of the place, as well as make himself generally useful; two cows to be milked and cared for; no bothersome nor graperies; the wife, if understanding butter, sewing and housework, can also be employed; to a suitable person, so pleasant and permanent a situation, for himself and family, rarely offers. Address, stating where and when to be seen, wages expected and references, E. F. S., Box No. 3,748 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A WELL EDUCATED GERMAN lady, to superintend the education of a girl 13 years of age, during her vacant hours, and to overlook the housekeeping affairs of a very small family; must speak French fluently, and be able to assist in practicing on the piano; references required. Address Box No. 5,129 Post-office.

WANTED—A GARDENER, A SINGLE MAN, accustomed to the work of a kitchen garden, also the care of horses and cows, to go a short distance in the country; Protestant preferred; steady employment given. Inquire at No. 278 Canal-st., near Broadway, second loft.

WANTED—IN A BOOKSTORE, A YOUNG MAN as assistant bookkeeper and salesman; one accustomed with the business and boarding at home preferred. Address BOOKSTORE, Station A, in hand-writing of applicant, with name, references, and amount of salary expected

WANTED—DISABLED SOLDIERS AS AGENTS to canvass for a valuable book, in every State and city; will engage only disabled soldiers, and any man who is a man can make $5 a day. Apply to A. HODGMAN, No. 52 Crosby-st.

WANTED—AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNdress, a Protestant girl Apply, with city reference, Wednesday and Thursday, from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., at No. 8 West 16th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO COOK, wash and iron for a small private family; none need apply without good city reference. Call at No. 47 East 27th-st., for two days

WANTED—A NUMBER OF LADY CORRESpondents who are wetl e ts *wtrd*. Address Dr ARCHER B. DAYTON, West Philadelphia Sub Post-office, Pennsylvania.

ACCOUNTANT WANTED—AN EXPERIenced book-keeper. Address, with particulars, G. S., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FORTUNE.

A patent for an improvement in the loom for sale. Partner wanted. The loom can be seen in operation daily. For further information apply to A. TREY, No. 539 Pearl st.

TO CAPITALISTS.—THE ADVERTISER HAS valuable gold mining property in the best mineral region of Colorado, which he is anxious to develop, and would like to negotiate with parties to that end. A rare opportunity is offered for safe and remunerative investment. Address COLORADO, care of E. T. Farr, Esq., Attorney and Counselor, New-York City.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ABOUT THREE minutes' walk from the South Ferry, an old-established book and newspaper store, with a circulating library of over 1,500 volumes. Apply at No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO GROCERS.—FOR SALE IN A VERY DEsirable part of Fulton-av., Brooklyn, a store and business, stock and fixtures. For particulars inquire of GEORGE PARKER, Grand-av., 5th house, South Fulton, Brooklyn.

A PERSON OF LARGE EXPERIENCE in mercantile and mechanical pursuits, wishes to obtain an agency of some respectable business, where a few thousand dollars could be used to advantage with perfect safety. Address Box No. 1,600 Post-office.

FOR SALE—HALF INTEREST IN A MANUFACturing business already established and without competition, being protected by letters patent. A capital of $10,000 required. Address P. G. Box, No. 3,564, N. Y.

FOR SALE.

A COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—AN ELEgant country seat at Perth Amboy, N. J., on the highest position, with an extensive water view. The house is large, built of brick and stuccoed, finished in an elegant style, marble mantels, panelled paper, &c., a double parlor, dining room and library on the first floor, six bed-rooms on second flo r, five on the third floor, basement, kitchen and store-rooms below. The grounds are ample, abundance of evergreens, shrubbery, flowers, and vines; a variety of choice fruit trees and grapes, a large vegetable garden and grass lot; coach-house, stable, hennery, hot-houses and conservatory. Three sides of the premises bounding on streets, are inclosed with a tasty iron-picket fence. The facilities of access are very convenient and cheap, by steamer, railroad from Jersey City, or across Staten Island. Inquire of
J. D. CLUTE, No. 78 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE — THE VALUABLE PIECE OF ground, with six three-story brick houses, on the southwest corner of Charlton and Washington sts., (corner occupied as a store,) having a front of 50 feet on Washington-st., and 120 feet on Charlton-st. Could be improved to pay a handsome interest by erecting a commodious warehouse For particulars apply to
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY, HIGH-STOOP house and lot on 15th-st., near 5th-av., in good repair—full-sized lot.
For permits and particulars, apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FIVE-STORY ENGLISH BASEment brown-stone front house and lot on Murray Hill, near 5th-av. House in perfect order, with a stable attached.
For particulars, &c., apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway

$10,000.—THREE STORY HIGH STOOP first-class brick house, 19x45, 190, West 22d-st.; also, new houses, on Amity, Bond, 13th, 14th, 15th, 20th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33th, 34th, 38th, 39th, 45th, 46th, 47th and 49th-sts.; $7,000 to $15,000.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 130 Broadway.

A SUPERIOR FARM, 90 ACRES—FINE house and out-buildings, finely fruited, fenced, watered, &c.; pleasantly located, on the Wallkill River, at Montgomery Village, Orange County; a bargain. Also, residences and farms, all sizes, prices and locations.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 170 Broadway.

A NEW BRIGHTON—IN HAMILTON PARK, near the ferry, several first-class villas to rent, of English, French and Italian architecture, about ten rooms, water, gas, wash-tubs, dumb-waiters, bath-rooms and other conveniences; perfectly healthy and views unsurpassed. Apply to M. HAMILTON, No. 132 Broadway.

A NUMBER OF DESIRABLE FARMS and country seats for sale or exchange; in every location; from 15 to 200 acres; prices $3,000, $8,000 to $40,000; distances from New-York 6 to 20 miles; near depot.
A. SERGEANT, No. 15 Wall-st.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE THE VALUAble property No. 127 Grand-st., corner of Orchard and No. 63 Orchard-st. Inquire of R. FASH, Shoe and Leather Bank, or address C. H. FASH, Bergen, N. J.

FOR SALE—AT YONKERS, AN ELEGANT place, on high ground; fine view. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY SUPERIOR HOUSE ABOUT 26 feet wide, on Madison-av. Price $40,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT AT NORTHampton, Mass., at a bargain. L. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF LOT NO. 220 Washington-st. Apply to F. TALBOT & CO., No. 5 Dey-st.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
The executors of the late GROVER C. FURMAN, in order to settle the estate, offer for sale the following desirable property in Brooklyn, E. D., to wit:
Dwelling house and lot, No. 145 Third-st.
Dwelling house and lot, No. 123 Fourth-st.
Store, and dwelling, and lot, No. 126 Fourth-st.
Store, and dwelling, and lot, No. 132 Fourth-st.
Store, and dwelling, and lot, No. 140 Fourth-st.
Store, and dwelling, and lot, No. 142 Fourth-st.
Dwelling house and lot, No. 71 South-First-st.
Dwelling house and lot, No. 77 South First-st.
Dwelling house and lot, No. 97 South-First st.
Dwelling house and lot, No. 99 South-First-st.
Dwelling house and lot, No. 70 South-Second-st.
Dwelling house and lot, No. 72 South-Second st.
Dwelling house and lot, northeast corner South-First and Third-st.
Dwelling house and lot, No. 97 Broadway near Bedford-av.
Dwelling house and lot, No. 99 Broadway near Bedford-av.
The present is an opportunity rarely offered to purchase productive and valuable real estate on reasonable terms. For full particulars apply to
P. L. KNEELAND, (one of the executors,) No. 66 Wall-st., New-York; or,
W. MORGAN, No. 56 South-Seventh-st., Brooklyn, E. D.; or
HUGHES & GREEN, corner Fifth and Grand sts., Brooklyn, E. D.
JAMES MAURICE,
P. L. KNEELAND,
AARON F. HOWARD, } Executors, &c.

KANSAS LAND FOR SALE.
The subscriber offers for sale from 10,000 to 50,000 acres of the very best land in Kansas at three dollars per acre, cash. A large portion of this land lies along the branches of the Pacific Railroad, both of which are being built. A selection at the above price may be made from all this lands I have in the State, amounting to about 100,000 acres.
For further particulars address me at Fifth-avenue Hotel, New-York. T. H. WALKER.

BENEDICT & COIT'S
REAL ESTATE OFFICE, NO. 4 PINE-ST.
Houses and Stores for sale or to rent.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—SEVERAL first-class houses and lots, on Murray Hill preferred
Also, Wanted—Two or three double houses, with or without stables.
Apply to ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LOT OF 67½ ACRES.—ONE of the most valuable timber lots in this State, within 3½ miles of canal and railroad near the head of Seneca Lake; easy of access, and surrounded by highly improved farms, worth from $50 to $60 per acre. The land is heavily timbered, and is of better soil and surface than any other similar body in the State. The property has on it a steam saw mill and shingle machine in running order, four dwellings and two barns. Title perfect; price $50 per acre. Very favorable terms will be made with a party who desires to purchase it, or it will be exchanged in part for other first-class property near New-York, or for well located Western lands at cash prices. W. L. BARNES, No. 362 Broadway, third floor, rear.

FOR SALE—AT FISHKILL ON THE HUDSON, a very desirable residence, in full view of Newburgh and Newburgh Bay. The lot contains about two acres of land, has a good stock of fruit of all kinds, and an excellent garden, ice-house, barn and carriage-house. The dwelling is in excellent order, (not modern,) and has seven rooms, beside basement and garret; being but ten minutes' walk from the Hudson River Railroad depot. Churches of all denominations in full vitality, and good schools. Price $6,000. Inquire of WALTER BRETT, Fishkill, on the Hudson, or BENSON VAN VLIET, Esq., No. 17 William-st., New-York.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL HIS country seat on the South Oyster Bay turnpike, four and a-half miles from the Long Island Railroad, and nine miles from New-York, lying on the great South Bay, containing 225 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation and in thorough fence; also a fine front stream suitable for ponds; a first-class dwelling house, ice-house, wash-house, &c.; two tenant houses, large barns, stabling for thirty horses, an apple orchard &c For particulars inquire of A. T. WINN, Esq., No. 47 Broadway, or ELBERT FLOYD JONES, on the premises, South Oyster Bay, Long Island.

FOR SALE—AT RYE NECK, ONE HOUR'S RIDE from the city, a pleasantly-located cottage, containing 11 rooms, etc., with 3¾ acres of land, half in lawn and half in garden, well shaded by fine old trees; plenty of fruit, grapes, asparagus, peaches, etc.; also, all other small fruits of choice variety, barn, sheds and the usual outhouses; well and cistern water in the house; fine boating and fishing in the neighborhood; price $3,000; a part can remain on mortgage. Apply to T. S. SHEPHERD, at Conner & Sons, corner Centre and Reade sts.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—IN DARIEN Coenty, within ten minutes walk of the New-York and New Haven Railroad Depot, and 40 miles from New-York City; situation is healthful, pleasant and every way desirable; near churches, school, and good neighbors. The lot contains nearly one acre, well stocked with fruit and shade trees; house is new, having been occupied ten or eighteen months; it is a two-story frame house, ten rooms; price $4,500. Apply to M. S. MATHES, near the depot in Darien.

FOR SALE AT FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND—The first-class residence, 45x40 feet, two-story and French attic, with all modern improvements, three-quarters acre of land, corner Jamaica and Sanford-sts., opposite St. Thomas Hall, and four minutes' walk from depot. For particulars, inquire of WILLIAMSON, GRIFFITH & CO., No. 90 Wall-st.; I. H. H. PINCKNEY, No. 78 Nassau-st., New-York, or CHARLES T. GRIFFITH, on the premises.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Two new first-class brown-stone, corner of Oxford-st and Henson-place; houses in a location unsurpassed; immediate possession. Apply to PETER DONLON, on the premises, or E. H. NICHOLS, No. 8 Pine-st., New-York.

$50,000.—VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE, near Branchport, Yates County, New-York; 475 acres, 100 woodland, a fine stone dwelling, a good frame farm house, and all other necessary buildings; scenery mountainous; soil and climate all that could be desired. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., New-York City.

FOR SALE—IN ORANGE, N. J., A DWELLINGhouse, with 15 acres of land, situated in Prospect-st., within five minutes' walk of the depot. The house is 46 feet by 40, containing 13 rooms. On the premises is a barn and carriage house, and a large garden well stocked with fruit. If not sold, it will be let furnished for the Summer months, or for one year from the 1st of April or May Apply on the premises, to CALEB BALDWIN.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—THE COTTAGE, fruit house and lot at Yonkers, on Buena Vista-av., adjoining the residence of Josiah Rich, Esq.; one minute's walk from the depot-house; in perfect order, with gas and water, and every convenience; one of the most desirable residences in Yonkers. Apply to JAMES WINSLOW, No. 52 Wall st., or to C. L. MATHER, No. 22 Pine-st., Room No. 6.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., A PLACE containing about 2½ acres of land; house has 13 rooms, built in the best manner, with all modern improvements; good barn with room for 5 horses; also other outbuildings; garden stocked with the best varieties of fruit trees. For further particulars and price address Box No. 5,448 Post-office, New-York.

$5,000 TO $8,000 WANTED TO LOAN, for five or ten years, on a handsomely-improved real estate near Chicago, worth more than double the amount, and paying a handsome and increasing income. Interest payable semi-annually in New-York or Boston, as desired. Address J. W. MAJOR, care of E. T. Farr, Esq., No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

A NEW SMALL BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE FOR SALE—No. 23 East 27th-st. near Lexington-av.; all improvements—furnaces, dumb-waiter, marble washstands in every room, with hot and cold water; four stories and basement, high stoop; all in good order. Price $10,000. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, No. 169 Broadway, or at No. 82 Lexington-av.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ON SOUTH OXford-st., 175 feet north of Lafayette-av., west side, three or more of that magnificently finished block of high stoop, brown-stone front, four-story houses; a most desirable location. 15 minutes' ride from ferries. Terms easy. Must be sold. Apply on the premises to THOS. FAGAN.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick house, Lamartine-place, West 29th-st.; fine location; lot 22 by half the block; price, $12,000. For permits apply to SMITH & MEADE, No. 354 6th-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE—NO. 182 EAST WARREN-st., Brooklyn, three-story, brick; marble mantels, green blinds, in good order, will be sold low. Address HOUSE, Box No. 2,556 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS new five-story basement and subcellar marble store, No. 429 Broome-st., corner Crosby-st., 25x100 feet; also, for sale the store No. 58 John-st.; price $35,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN—The large and commodious stone front dwelling, No. 7 Hicks-st., Brooklyn; lot, 27½x125 feet; house, 27½x57; has all modern improvements. For terms, and permission to see the premises, apply to
J. W. W. DE FOREST & CO., No. 82 South-st.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDsome residence, with eight acres of ground, buildings nearly new, and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, &c. Apply to
A. T. BROWN, No. 74 Wall-st.

WANTED—SMALL FARM, WITHIN 25 MILES of the city, near a depot, in a healthy location; can pay from $500 to $700 down; wanted easy terms of payment for the balance. Address FARMER, No. 66 Beekman-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP house, West 32d-st., between 8th and 6th avs.; house is 19 by 50 feet; has all the modern conveniences.
SMITH & MEAD, No. 354 6th-av.

YONKERS.—FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIdence in the village of Yonkers; price, $35,000. For particulars, apply to
H. SAYLIS, No. 15 Murray-st.

FOR SALE.—A NEAT COTTAGE HOUSE, 110TH-st.; lot 20 by 100 feet, house 20 by 36 feet, two-story and basement, water and gas; price $3,500. Apply to SMITH & MEAD, No. 354 6th-av.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement house No. 66 West 35th-st.; it is complete, with all the modern improvements. Apply to JASPER E. CORNING, No. 30 Platt-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS, NO. 48 HUbert-st., No. 242 West-st.; four small houses north side of 125th-st., near 4th-av., full lots; three-story brick house, No. 213 Clinton-st., Brooklyn; has furnace, gas and water. P. M. SPOFFORD, No. 20 Broadway.

FOR SALE—($15,000) THE HOUSES NO. 419 West 45th-st. and No. 163 Perry-st., with bulkhead on river, water rights, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.

COAL, IRON ORE AND TIMBER LANDS, IN McKEAN COUNTY, PENN.
4,000 acres of valuable lands containing, as proved by recent openings, immense quantities of coal and iron, with plentiful supply of good timber, are offered for sale on favorable terms.
A branch railroad connecting with the New-York and Erie Railroad, at Carrollton has just been completed, affording immediate facilities for marketing the large yields that these lands give the possessor promise. Capitalists have an opportunity for investment seldom presented.
Few stock companies have a substantial basis compared to this if thought desirable to offer the property in that manner. For further information and terms apply at No. 15 Murray-st.

A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LEASE, FURNISHED—For three years, to an approved tenant; situated on Long Island Sound, Westchester Co., N. Y., about one hour's ride from New-York city by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad.
The house is of the Italian style of architecture, large and handsomely painted in fresco, with all the modern improvements, including furnaces, hot and cold water, wash-basins, bath-room, wash-tubs, etc.
The grounds, comprising about seven acres, are tastefully laid out, with every variety of fruit, shade trees and choice shrubbery. There is also an excellent garden, a handsome conservatory attached to the dwelling, a propagating house, a large range of graperies, hot and cold, with vines in full bearing, and all the necessary outbuildings needed to complete a gentleman's place
The house is handsomely furnished, and commands an extensive view of the Sound, the lawn in front sloping to the water's edge.
In addition to the above, a farm of about forty acres can be had, if desired, within a short distance of the mansion.
For further particulars address or apply to R. CRAIGHEAD, Caxton Building, No. 83 Centre-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT COUNTRY PLACE, located at Bolling Spring, on the Erie Railway, 35 minutes from New-York by the cars. The house is stone, large, roomy, and in good order. Grounds consist of about 7 acres, including garden and orchard, well stocked with fruit trees. Extremely convenient for any one doing business in New-York. For particulars, apply to HENRY H. LAW, No. 24 Vesey-st.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS residences on the most desirable avenues and streets. For particulars, &c., apply to
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIdence, at New-Hamburgh, on the Hudson River, with superior buildings, splendid views &c.; 40 acres. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT Bay Ridge, L. I., with seven acres of choice land; four miles from Hamilton Ferry, consisting of a commodious house, 4x46, with about eighteen rooms, ice-house, stable, &c., lawn handsomely laid out by Downing and furnished with a variety of shrubbery, and a garden well stocked with all kinds of fruit. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN 34TH-ST., NEAR 8TH-AV., A large plot of ground, about half covered with buildings, suitable for a factory, or to alter into dwellings. For further information, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE FOUR-STORY BROWNstone house on West 20th-st.; lot 20 by half the block; house 20x45 feet; all the modern improvements. Price $21,000 For permits apply to SMITH & MEAD, No. 354 6th-av.

A CABINET FACTORY ON EAST 46TH-ST., with 20-horse engine, and all the requisite machinery in complete running order, for sale or lease. Apply before 11 o'clock A. M., to
JAMES ROWE, No. 788 3d-av.

FOR SALE AT HARLEM—A LARGE THREEstory brick house, with basement, sub-cellar, gas and water, together with six lots of ground. Apply on the premises, 128th-st., first house west of 4th-av.

TO LET.

FIRST CLASS OFFICES
TO LET,
WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS AND SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION,
SUITABLE FOR
Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Lawyers, Railway, Petroleum and other companies, in buildings
Nos. 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 67, 69, 71 and 73 BROADWAY,
(Near the head of Wall-st.)
Nos. 5 and 7, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 53 NEW-ST;
Nos 4 and 19 WALL-ST.;
Nos. 4, 6, 11, 17, 19 and 21 BROAD-ST.,
And Nos 55 and 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
Apply to EDWARD MATTHEWS,
No. 18 Broad-st., corner Exchange-place.

LOFTS TO LET—IN BROADWAY, NEAR Wall-st., extra wide and over 200 feet deep; unsurpassed in light and ventilation in the city. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STORAGE WAREHOUSE TO LET,
two hundred feet square, fire-proof, with fine water front and wharf on East River. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

TO LET—THE BUILDING NO. 62 BROADWAY, between Wall-st. and Exchange-place, and running through to New-st., nearly opposite to the entrance to the Board of Brokers; suitable for a banking house, petroleum companies, insurance and brokers offices, &c.
ALSO,
the five-story, brown-stone fireof banking house and offices No. 17 Nassau-st.
ALSO,
the two stores No 22 Fulton st., and No. 198 Front-st., communicating and forming an L.
Apply to J. SCHERMERHORN, No 25 William-st.

ELEGANT CITY AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE COMBINED, NEAR BROOKLYN, TO LET OR LEASE.—The elegant and modern built mansion, belonging to the late Wm. B. Cooper, Esq., suitable for both Summer and Winter residence. The house is 48 feet front, built in the best manner, with water and gas introduced into every room; billiard room, two bath rooms, furnaces, and every modern convenience, together with eight acres of ground laid out in garden and lawn, and finely shaded with fruit and ornamental trees. Stable, carriage house, grapery, and greenhouse well stocked with plants. The city railway passes the house every ten minutes; distance from Wall-st. 35 minutes. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

BROADWAY.—TO BE LEASED FOR TWENTY years, with renewal, the valuable property of Nos. 478, 480 and 482 Broadway, between Broome and Grand sts., extending through and including No. 40 Crosby-st., being 73 feet front on Broadway and 25 feet front on Crosby-st., containing about 10,000 square feet of land. The situation and size of the above is well adapted for a bank, or other large institution. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 55½ Pine-st.

TO LET—THE PREMISES, CORNER JAY AND Plymouth sts., Brooklyn, formerly occupied by HOWARD & FULLER as a brewery; possession immediately; also for sale a boiler, steam engine, copper coil nine feet diameter, 23 stillions, or brewer's troughs, and other fixtures. Apply at the New Brewery of HOWARD & FULLER, corner Bridge and Plymouth sts., Brooklyn.

TO LET—IN SPRINGFIELD, N. J., WITHIN TEN minutes' ride from Millburn depot, on the Morris and Essex Road, a fine large frame dwelling-house, containing fourteen apartments, with garden, out-houses and abundance of small fruits. Rent, $400. Apply to JENNINGS BROTHERS, No 432 Pearl-st.

TO LET—ALL THE UPPER PART OF BUILDING on the corner of Pearl and Frankfort sts., Franklin square, comprising two floors one hundred feet, and two of sixty-five feet each in length, well adapted for a light manufacturing business, as there is an abundance of good light. Inquire in drug-store

WANTED TO RENT—BY A PRIVATE FAMily, a small modern-built house, in complete order and desirably located, below 42d-st. Furniture, if well adapted to such a house, would also be purchased by the advertiser. Address H. B. J., Box 1,798 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET—A COTTAGE HOUSE, VERY PLEASantly situated on the east bank of the Hudson River, three-quarters of a mile south of Poughkeepsie and within a few minutes' walk of railroad or steamboat landing Containing six rooms For further particulars, address Box No. 107 Poughkeepsie Post-office.

TO LEASE—UPPER PART OF A SIX-STORY brick building, No. 5 Frankfort-st., near Nassau, suitable for hotel or manufacturing purposes. Steam power can be had. Apply to J. G. ABBE, *Dispatch* office, No. 11 Frankfort-st.

TO LET—IN BELMONT-AV., BERGEN, TEN minutes by horse-cars from Jersey City Ferry, several first-class 3-stories and basements buildings. Price of rent $275. Apply to T. W. HANCOX & SON, No. 30 Broad-st., New York.

TO LET—A PRIVATE STABLE, BRICK, TWO stories, on East 33d-st., near Madison-av., 18x75; lot 18x95; to be used as a private stable only. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Counselor at Law, No. 54 Wall-st.

TO LET—A COMMODIOUS STORE IN BLEECKer-st. near Carmine, long occupied as a china, glass and crockery-store, with the dwelling-house connected therewith. Inquire at No. 208 West 25th-st.

TO LET—LARGE AND SMALL OFFICES IN house No. 113 Nassau st., on the third and fifth floors. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, office No. 25.

STORE TO LET—NO. 56 WALKER-STREET, Inquire of J. BAYLEY, No 68 John-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

UPPER FRONT OF A HOUSE WANTED—Five or six rooms, from May 1, by a desirable tenant, three in family, below 14th-st., or in Brooklyn, near to ferry, and not below Atlantic-st. Address A. B., Box No 3,374 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A FIRST-CLASS dwelling-house, between 20th and 50th-sts., and 4th and 8th avs., part cash, balance in second dividend paying oil stock, such as will satisfy the most skeptical. Address Post office Box No. 4,128.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET—A FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDroom, to a single gentleman. Situation on 2d-av., near Stuyvesant-square. Address Box No. 2,417, Post-office.

BROOKLYN—TO LET—A SUITE OF ROOMS with board, on first floor of No. 16 Clinton-st., to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen.

BROOKLYN.—A SUITE OF ROOMS WITH Board, on first floor of No. 16 Clinton-st., to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, from Saturday next.

BOARD.—A PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM, suitable for a single gentleman. House convenient to cars and ferry. Dinner at 6. No. 24 West 20th-st

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 15, 1865

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

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Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Mrs Gen. Tom Thumb and Baby, Two Mammoth Fat Women, Giant Boy, Living Skeleton, Dwarf. Afternoon: Jesse Vias; or The Wanderer's Return. Evening: Azucena; or The Gipsy's Vengeance.

WINTER GARDEN—Hamlet.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Day and Evening.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—Magic.

HIPPOTHEATRON—Harlequin Mother Goose, or The Fairy Legend of the Golden Egg.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Live Indian—Paul Pry.

WALLACK'S—The Wife's Secret.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Lucia Di Lammermoor.

NIBLO'S—Adrienne, the Actress.

NIBLO'S SALOON—Grand Concert.

DODWORTH'S HALL—Soirée of Chamber Music.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news from Gen. Sherman, though coming exclusively through rebel channels, is highly encouraging, and shows that he is making as rapid progress in his present advance as in his Georgia campaign. The Richmond papers of Monday announce that his army had crossed the Edisto River, which was the line held by Gen. Hardee, at last accounts, and which defended Branchville. The Richmond papers had previously admitted that if Sherman accomplished this, their troops must necessarily evacuate Branchville, which is undoubtedly in our possession by this time. The papers of the 13th also assert that a portion of Sherman's forces, probably his cavalry, are two thirds of the way from the Edisto to Columbia, an important point forming the junction of the Charlotte and South Carolina and the Greenville and Colombia Railroads, which connect with the railroads to Richmond. A large number of our prisoners, mostly officers, were confined at Columbia.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Wilson of Massachusetts reported from the Military Committee a joint resolution recommending the appointment of honorably discharged soldiers and sailors to remunerative positions under Government, in preference to other persons. It was ordered to be printed. A resolution was adopted to inquire what increase of the army ration is necessary for the comfort of the soldier and the good of the service. A resolution was adopted calling upon the President for a report of the Court of Inquiry upon the subject of the explosion of the Petersburgh mine. The vote granting authority for the construction of a bridge across the Ohio at Louisville was reconsidered, and Mr. Cowan moved to amend by striking out "two hundred and forty feet span," and inserting "three hundred feet span." This was disagreed to. The bill was passed as it stood originally. The bill to regulate commerce between the several States was then taken up, and after some discussion was postponed till Thursday. The Senate then adjourned, to meet in the evening for Executive business.

In the House the Military Committee were instructed to inquire what legislation is necessary to secure the muster out of such men as enlisted for the one-year red terms of their regiments with the understanding they should be mustered out with the regiments. The Senate bill, giving lands to Wisconsin for the construction of a ship canal, was rejected by the House. The Amendatory Internal Revenue Bill was then taken up. Various amendments were discussed, and the provisions in relation to tobacco were amended so as to read as follows: "On smoking tobacco of all kinds, not otherwise herein provided for, thirty-five cents a pound." The Senate bill recognizing as post routes the bridges to be built over the Ohio at Cincinnati and Louisville, were passed, and the House adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a petition was presented praying that the Constitution be so amended that justices and judges might be appointed and not elected. A bill was reported extending the time for the completion of the Adirondack Railroad. Notice was given of a bill to prohibit the erection of public nuisances in New-York. Among the bills passed was one amending the charter of Syracuse; also incorporating the New-York Yacht Club. Mr. Bell offered a resolution approving of the terms of peace offered by the President in the late conference, which was laid over.

In the Assembly the following bills were ordered to a third reading: Relative to the punishment of criminal offences; the State Census Bill; to incorporate the New-York Sharpshooters' Club; to amend the charter of the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company. Concurrent resolutions were adopted for a recess from the 17th to the 23d inst.

GENERAL NEWS.

The various Live Stock markets have received only a very limited supply of animals this week, especially of beef cattle; those reported a week ago at Buffalo and Suspension Bridge have failed to arrive for this market, but are yet back, having made but little progress. Most of the bullocks on hand were from the Eastern and New-England States, only about 500 being reported from the West, and these have been nearly four weeks on the way. The scarcity of animals this week is caused by the cold and snow almost putting a stop to railroad transportation. Great numbers of animals are detained all along the railroad between Dunkirk and Buffalo. Wholly on account of this short supply prices of beef cattle have reached a height never known before in this city. These high prices are only for this market, however, as under favorable circumstances an ample supply must reach this place for the next market. Prices of Beeves run from 18c.@28c. ℔ lb., fully 2c. ℔ lb., net weight, higher than last week. The receipts of Sheep are also very light, and those in market sold at 12c.@15c. ℔ lb. — an advance of about 1½c. ℔ lb. The demand for Milch Cows is very light, and prices remain about the same. Veal Calves sell at 11c.@15c. ℔ lb.,—about 1c. ℔ lb. above the rates a week ago. The arrivals of Live Hogs are not in sufficient numbers to supply the demand, at an advance of ½c. ℔ lb. live weight.

There was less doing yesterday in Produce and Merchandise. Low grades of Flour advanced 10c. ℔ bbl. Grain, Whisky and Petroleum varied slightly. Cotton was dull and heavy, in view of the arrival of the cotton fleet from Savannah. Provisions were less active and depressed. Freights dull.

The *Alta California* states that the iron-clad *Camanche*, upon her trial trip, Jan. 21, averaged 8½ knots an hour. Part of the time she reached 9½ knots.

The Gold Room was 2 ℔ cent. higher yesterday than on Monday. The Railway speculation active and higher. Governments steady. Money cheap to the Brokers on call.

Mr. Robert Lincoln, son of the President, was yesterday nominated to the Senate to be an Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, with the rank of Captain. He is to serve upon the staff of Lieut.-Gen. Grant.

A staff officer of the Ninth Corps writes that as the rebel Peace Commissioners were being escorted out of our lines, one of them turned to Gen. Grant and said: "General, I am anxious to have peace, and I would be willing to leave the settlement to you and Gen. Lee." "Well," said Grant, "I propose to settle it with Lee this Summer."

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, the case of Bernard Friary, indicted for the murder of Harry Lazarus, occupied the entire day. A full jury was obtained, and the trial will proceed this morning.

Capt. Mount, of the Thirteenth Ward Police, has discovered the lair of a youthful gang of burglars, whose recent exploits have given much annoyance to residents and business men on the east side of the city. Eight prisoners were taken yesterday and committed for examination.

Mr. William Cowly, of No. 207 Canal-street, was robbed at mid-day, yesterday, in Moiberry-street, near Canal.

James O'Gorman died at the New-York Hospital, of a stab wound which he received in a fight with negroes in a Canal-street saloon.

It has transpired that females in the employ of the bounty-brokers, have visited recruits on the islands, and loaned them feminine apparel, in which they have escaped. Col. Baker has gone to Washington to arrange for the speedy trial of his prisoners.

The steamship *Ocean Queen*, from Aspinwall, Feb. 5, arrived at this port yesterday morning. Her treasure list amounts to $264,321. The news is not specially important. The French Minister had complained to the President of the United States of Colombia, that French troops were not allowed to cross the Isthmus, while United States troops were so permitted. The matter was not fully explained in the instructions sent to the President of the State of Panama. Gen. Sickles left Aspinwall for Bogota on the 5th inst., and on his return, would go to Lima, via Panama. The news of the settlement of the difficulty between Peru and Spain had reached Panama, and created much disgust among the adherents of Peru. The discussion between Costa Rica and Salvador, (the latter complaining of the asylum given by the former to Gen. Ex-President Barrios) is not very likely to lead to anything serious.

A large audience assembled at Cooper Institute, last evening, to hear a new lecture, entitled "A Glance at the Future," by Miss Anna S. Dickinson.

The closing exercises of the Fifth Ward Evening School took place last evening, and were witnessed by a large number of the parents and friends of the scholars. Entire satisfaction with the progress the pupils had made was manifested by all present.

John Y. Beall, the Lake Erie pirate, guerrilla and spy, who was captured last September near the Suspension Bridge, in this State, has been found guilty by the military commission convened to try him, and has been sentenced to be hung on Saturday next on Governor's Island.

Winding up the War.

Lieut.-Gen. Grant, in his recent visit to Washington, did not hesitate to say publicly that if a hundred thousand more men were given him, he would, within three months, wipe out all that is left of the rebellion. Our highest military authority thus confirms what was already believed not only by the Administration, but by all civilians best acquainted with the actual condition of the South. This fact ought now to take its place in the public mind as something settled.

Old habits of judging the war stick without reason. For three live-long years the length of the war remained beyond all human foresight. The most discerning were the very men who were the most cautious in expressing an opinion concerning it. Its flaming front was patent enough to everybody in all its terrible reality; but what most appalled was what was unseen. How far this curse lay stretched in the darkness of the future, how long it was to continue to devour our substance, and to consume the strongest and bravest of the land—it was this uncertainty that was the worst of all to bear. No human power could change it. The Government and the loyal people might put forth their strength to the utmost, and yet it was impossible to know that it would result in destroying the rebellion in any particular season or year. The strength of the rebellion itself had not yet been measured; neither its moral power of endurance, nor the difficulties of getting military command of so vast an area as that covered by the rebellion, which was a problem unsolved in military history. The imagination naturally brooded over what could not be known. We are not over the effects of it yet, even though the uncertainty no longer exists. We have now at last got the rebellion so far in hand that we can very closely determine all the strength that is left to it, and still somehow the old feeling that it may continue to defy us for an indefinite time to come, yet clings. The shadow has passed, and yet its shade lingers.

The great public need of the time is a practical realization of the fact that the rebellion can be crushed out to its last spark of life by the Spring campaign, and a fixed determination that it shall be done. Just the same exercise of the reason and the will is demanded that is exercised by every business man in finishing up any business enterprise, the end of which is within his reach. Nay, that but very inadequately expresses it. The obligations to make an end of this war at the very earliest day possible, are immeasurably beyond any motive which the man of business can feel. They involve human life. Every month of the war entails the sacrifice, by battle and disease, of thousands of brave men. Its needless prolongation for a single month, or a single day, would be unpardonable homicide. The crime would be all the greater if, by our neglect, we should leave a work to be done by active campaigning through the miasmatic months of the Summer and Autumn. No human duty ever rested more weightily than that now devolved upon the loyal people of the land to make an end forever of this war within the period to which military science, if armed with proper means, limits it. Human will and energy have never been more solemnly invoked.

The practical shape which this duty has now taken, is a quick response to the pending requisition of the President for more men. The Government has done, and is doing, its part of the work. The Lieutenant-General stands ready to do his part of the work. It is for the people to do their part of the work. The public will everywhere should assume a new force, and, in every efficient mode of action, should stimulate the volunteering of men who will make the most serviceable soldiers. It should no longer tolerate the pitiful tricks and evasions by which quotas have often heretofore been dodged altogether, or been supplied with material which proved utterly worthless. In those localities where volunteering falls short, it should sustain the Government in a rigorous enforcement of the draft. The popular determination everywhere should be set like steel in respect to that prompt supply of fit men required by the Government for the quick finishing up of the war.

Sherman's Campaign.—The rebels are leaving us almost as much in the dark about Sherman's campaign through South Carolina, as formerly they did in the case of his march through Georgia. Perhaps they are not to be much blamed for this, as they seem to find it very hard to learn anything themselves about Sherman's purpose, or his line of march, or the point he is aiming at, or any other point. One of his two great columns is evidently near the coast, not far from Charleston; the other has already got *beyond* Branchville, and seems to be striking for Columbia, the capital of the State, and located in its geographical centre; while still other bodies of troops are discovered here, there and many where. But does he actually mean to take Charleston? Does he really purpose capturing Columbia? These are truly solemn questions, and cannot at this moment be answered by us any more than by the rebels.

One difference between the rebel news on this occasion and that at the time of the Georgia march is, that they do not now report Sherman's army whipped every other day. Slocum has not been annihilated, nor Howard cut to pieces, and even Kilpatrick's hat, which was the great trophy of the Georgia campaign, seems now to remain firm on the head of that redoubtable cavalry chief. If they had had the smallest success to boast over, Beauregard would assuredly have reported it to us with the most enormous exaggerations, and in the highest style of gascony.

The main point in the news to-day is, that Gen. Grant has forwarded to the Government a dispatch from the Richmond papers of Monday, to the effect that Sherman's left has crossed the Edisto River, the line held by Hardee, defending Branchville, and that a portion of our forces are two-thirds of the way from Branchville to Columbia. This wing of the army is thus on the railroad north of Branchville, connecting with the State capital, and also on the railroad north of Charleston, connecting it with Augusta. This is a fine, high, fertile, productive section of country, easily traversed, with good roads, and abounding in supplies. If he is aiming at Columbia, he will traverse the districts of Orangeburgh and Richland, a region unsurpassed in the whole land for wealth and abundance. The importance of Sherman's success in reaching these points is set forth in a short article from the Richmond *Dispatch* of Saturday last, which said:

"From the most recent authentic intelligence, it appears that while a part of Sherman's army is making active demonstrations against the Combahee River, near the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, as if with the design of marching on Charleston, the rest of his forces have appeared at four points on the Edisto, viz.: at New-Bridge, five miles below Branchville; at Bamacker's and Halman's bridges, above, and at the railroad bridge opposite that place. Our troops that held the bridge over the Salkahatchie, west of Branchville, were driven in on last Wednesday. *If he succeed in forcing a passage of the Edisto, above and below Branchville, he will tap the railroad to Charleston, and compel our troops to fall back from Branchville. But they will most probably evacuate it, if at any time it shall appear that Sherman cannot be prevented from crossing the river.*"

This remarkable campaign is one that deserves the intense interest with which it is watched by the country. All the auguries thus far are auguries of success in the complete conquest of the contumacious State of South Carolina, and auguries, also, of success in the far greater purpose which Sherman has ultimately in view.

The State Capital.

Our Board of Supervisors means to keep up its reputation for liberality. Their donation of $50,000 to Mr. Blunt "for saving the City from the draft" seems to have acted like an inspiration. They are now inclined to take still higher flights, and have unanimously voted to make the State a present of the New Court-House, when completed, for the purposes of a State Capitol! This is magnificent. "These be imperial acts, and worthy thee!" No Emperor or "King barbaric" could scatter gifts with a more royal recklessness or a more lavish hand. And why should they not? Of all branches and departments of our local government, the Board of Supervisors is the only one that is utterly irresponsible. It has nothing to fear from the popular judgment, for it does not depend in the least on popular favor. By a happy device of political ingenuity, that candidate whom the people reject stands just as well as his rival whom the people elect. The majority candidate is elected,—the minority candidate is appointed, to be Supervisor. All that is required is to secure the party nomination: accession to office follows as a matter of course.

Whenever the people, therefore, should attempt to hold a Supervisor responsible for his official conduct, they would find the case decided against them at the outset. If they indorse him, he is elected; if they condemn and brand him, as corrupt or incompetent, he is appointed to the place in strict accordance with law. And thus the contest ends. Why, then, should not the board exercise a large and lavish liberality in disposing of the county property committed to their charge?

A few years ago we were told of the absolute necessity of having a new court-house for the accommodation of the county offices. It was impossible to get along without it. Bills were passed, contracts made, and the work begun. Through a long and tedious succession of jobs, and under expenses rising steadily and rapidly from hundreds of thousands to millions of dollars, the building is slowly advancing toward completion, and the county officials are looking forward to the day when they may hope for the accommodations they have been promised so long. But just at this crisis the Board of Supervisors offers the court-house as a free gift to the State. Having apparently not the slightest use for this costly structure, and feeling generous from the superfluous wealth under its control, the Board invites the Legislature to become its guest and take up its quarters, free of rent, in this marble palace which it has built. What does the Board of Supervisors mean by this reckless and profligate attempt to make over to the State the property of the county, which it has so often and so urgently represented to be absolutely essential to the county authorities?

We trust the Legislature will never dream of locating the Capital of the State in the City of New-York. A step more fatal to the independence and integrity of that body, or more detrimental to all the interests involved, could not possibly be taken. We hear a good deal now of corrupt lobby agencies that go from New-York to Albany to influence and control legislation;—what would be the state of things in this respect if the Legislature should plant itself in the very midst of these influences, and make itself dependent on the very agencies it now affects to deprecate and to shun? We do not believe that any public interest would be promoted by the removal of the Capital from Albany. But we are quite certain that nothing but evil could come to every interest, public and private, involved in the question, from bringing the Capital to the City of New-York. So far as the public welfare is concerned, we would far rather see it removed to Utica, or Syracuse, or Rochester, than one step further in this direction.

Jefferson Davis—Abraham Lincoln.

The contrast between Jefferson Davis' speeches and his written papers is so great that we cannot help feeling astonished that his admirers—for we presume even he has them—do not prevent his appearing on the platform as often as he does. His State papers, as a general thing, have been very creditable productions—clear, terse, pointed and admirably adapted to produce the intended effect. They have all been marked by an air of dignity, self-restraint and moderation, which, as they have mainly been written for the European public, even when nominally addressed to bodies or individuals in the Confederacy, have been just what was wanted to win confidence and respect for their author. The speeches, however, are mostly delivered for home use, and in them the real man shows himself; the real, thoroughbred Mississippian is seen in every sentence, without any of the gloss of civilization. He is exceedingly boastful, of course, and full of promise; disposes of whole Federal armies with a few phrases; sketches out great campaigns with a confidence worthy of Napoleon, and not a little comical in the month of a warrior whose short term of active service was passed as a Colonel of militia. He inflicts (on the stump) the most disastrous defeats on Union Generals; sends Sherman and Grant reeling like drunken men hither and thither over the continent, and is always able to tell his audience all but exactly what will be the military situation three months afterward. We don't believe he will again resort to this species of rhetoric, tempting though it be, after the recent terrible falsifications of his predictions.

But there is another weapon which he is not likely to throw aside, and that is vituperation. He has, since he became the chief of the Confederacy, developed a capacity for abuse—common, coarse abuse—of which, we believe, nobody who knew him of old suspected the existence, and which must be terribly annoying to those who have always been holding him up as a model of aristocratic propriety. His language with regard to Mr. Lincoln and the people of the North, in nearly all his speeches, has been a capital specimen of vulgar railing, and his indulgence in it proves, beyond question, that he really retains more of the "vulgar backwoodsman" in his composition than the much-reviled "railsplitter," Abraham Lincoln.

In fact, there has been nothing more remarkable in the history of the rebellion than the difference in the demeanor of the two men, considering the wide difference there has been in their training and antecedents. Davis displays all those faults of temper and expression which Mr. Lincoln might *à priori* be expected to display, but from which he is, on the contrary, singularly free. In fact, when we take into account the circumstances in which Mr. Lincoln has been placed, the provocations he has received, the excitement in the midst of which he has lived, and the vile and blackguard personal abuse which has during the last four years been showered on him, both here and in Europe, it will always reflect the highest honor on him, as well as on the people whom he represents, that he has never once been betrayed into violent or even impatient language. We believe his speeches and letters may be searched in vain for the smallest indication of passion or vexation. There are many things in them which a scholar or man of high culture would, perhaps, have omitted, or have uttered differently; but nothing which a gentleman might regret or feel ashamed of. This consolation, and it is a great one, he will at least carry with him into his retirement, while Davis ought to be haunted for many a year by very mortifying recollections of his official billingsgate.

"Firing the Southern Heart."

The view expressed in these columns from the beginning, that the peace negotiations were devices of Davis to strengthen his position with the disaffected in the Confederacy, are fully confirmed by events. We doubted the expediency of such individual missions as Blair's, and anticipated their natural results. They commit the Government at least to the appearance of negotiation with the Confederate authorities, they weaken the probability of separate State action, and give Davis material for "firing the Southern heart." He is able now to say to the whole Southern people that he had made the most humane and Christian efforts for peace, but that all were ignominiously rejected, and that nothing is left but fighting to the last. And this "firing the Southern heart" is a thing by no means to be laughed at, as we learned in 1861. The Southern masses are ignorant, and capable of being deceived to an unlimited degree. They are now doubtless fully instructed by their leaders that Lincoln will hear to nothing but the absolute spoliation, banishment or death of every rebel. They will hear that war with all its horrors cannot bring them more damage and loss than peace would; that they will be, after fighting is over, the servants of slaves, and their wives and daughters given up to the lusts of a brutal soldiery, and their children exposed to every insult and injury.

The rebel masses, beside the ignorance of a slaveholding population and the fire of a Southern one, have the American peculiarity of being subject to great periodical popular excitements, which will sweep them on, as they do with us, to any sacrifice or losses for the sake of a sentiment. They have, too, the grand American quality of *endurance*, and though their tenacity is not equal to the Northern, yet they have shown that they can endure and suffer much, even in a bad cause. If the Southern leaders can now truly persuade their ignorant and deluded followers that there is no choice before them but fighting on one side, and on the other the most abject and disgraceful submission, with the loss of all that honorable men value, then can we say that the war is by no means at its close, and that the Peace Mission negotiations have by no means aided our cause.

Still there is much reason to believe that Davis and Hunter, and the Richmond press-writers, have by no means the influence on the Southern masses which they once had.

Disaffection prevails everywhere; light is breaking into the dark night which slavery spreads over the land; the non-slaveholding classes will be more and more felt, and that great multitude, whose voice is seldom heard, but who have nothing to lose by peace, and everything to gain—the poor whites.

Moreover, we have reached a point in which with such able players as Grant and Sherman, the game of war becomes like a scientific chess-game, where one move made, or piece taken, determines absolutely the score.

Whatever petty disasters occur, whatever lies are told in Southern papers, and by rebel leaders, whatever fires burn in the Southern heart, the march of Sherman's army northward, and the pressure of Grant's southward, are like the movement of a glacier—slow, majestic, silent, but irresistible. They must, inevitably, in a few months, grind Lee to powder. Both armies—rebel and national—are too highly disciplined to count on great routs or disasters on either side, until the final collision comes.

We have little doubt that Lee's veterans, at least, will die like brave men, in harness; but yet, over the new recruits and all the half-hearted forced into the ranks, the sense of approaching ruin and of a falling cause, will fall like a pall. Those invisible angels of whom Kinglake speaks, as attending the march of every army, will scatter Fear and Dismay and Doubt, and the victory will be half won before the last battle occurs between the despairing rebels and the confident and enthusiastic soldiers of the Union.

The Peace Conference.—The *World* has the following:

"We apprehend that the simple word of General Grant, declaring that the rebels came seeking peace and Union, will far outweigh all the notes and nice diplomatizing of Messrs. Lincoln and Seward, and all the emphatic assertions of the court journals, when they assert, as the *Times* asserts, that the confederates *have never had a thought of peace except on the basis of independence.*"

Like all the rest of mankind the *World* has a strong inclination to believe what it *wishes* to be true. It made up its mind, or it had a purpose to serve in assuming, that in sending Peace Commissioners, the rebel authorities sought peace—and that if they failed to get it their failure must be due to our Government. But the *World* certainly has no real interest in shutting its eyes to the facts in this matter. If it will not take the testimony of Messrs. Lincoln and Seward in regard to the motives of the rebels in sending these Commissioners, perhaps it will take that of the rebel authorities themselves. Their Secretary of State, J. P. Benjamin, in his speech at Richmond the other day, said: "Our Commissioners sent to confer with the enemy, went with a piece of blank paper *filled with one word written by our President*, "INDEPENDENCE." That testimony is reasonably explicit. It outweighs, unless we are greatly mistaken, according to all the rules of evidence, the *opinion* expressed by Gen. Grant that the commissioners desired "peace and Union." The commissioners themselves certainly expressed no such desire,—and the President from whom they derived all their authority, explicitly prohibited them from proposing or accepting any such terms. His instructions were simple, but explicit—"*independence.*"

Personal.—The telegraph operators of the Western Union Line, at No. 145 Broadway, yesterday morning presented their Manager, Charles L. Wiltse, Esq., with a magnificent quarto photograph album, gold mounted and suitably inscribed, containing the likenesses of his late associates and a letter expressive of their appreciation of his many gentlemanly qualities. Mr. Wiltse retires from his position as manager of the New-York office of the Western Union Line, to assume a position in another business in the City of Buffalo.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—Fra Diavolo was given here last evening to a good, but not crowded house. The performance was satisfactory, and gave abundant pleasure to the audience.

To-night, Donizetti's Opera of "Lucia" will be given, with Mad. Van Zandt as the heroine. It is the second *rôle* this lady has assumed before the public.

Niblo's Saloon.—Mr. Max Strakosch gives his second concert of this establishment to-night, where Mlle. de Kazow and Mr. James W. Wehli will again play on their respective instruments.

Dodworth's Hall.—The third soirée of Chamber music (Mason & Thomas') takes place at this establishment to-night. The following programme will be discussed: 1. Quartette in D minor for stringed instruments by Haydn; 2. Trio for piano, violin and violoncello in F, opus 80, by Schumann 3. Quartette for stringed instruments, in F minor, by Beethoven.

Irving Hall.—Mr. Theodore Thomas will give his third symphonic soirée on Saturday next. Miss Adelaide Phillips, Mr. S. B. Mills, Mr. Ed. Mollenhauer and Mr. F. Brehmer, are the soloists.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

The Senate Refuses to Take a Recess—The Matter Likely to be Fixed—Health Bill—Railroad Matters.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Albany, Tuesday, Feb. 14.

The Senate refused to adopt the resolution of the Assembly providing for the usual mid-session vacation, to commence on the 17th of the present month and end on the 25th. The Assembly learning the action taken by the Senate, have varied their first proposition and have passed a resolution providing for a vacation to commence on the 17th inst., and close on the 23d. This tends to obviate the objection of the Senate to the first proposition, that the adjournment was for too long a time. Senators express themselves favorably with regard to the latter proposition and it is likely to prevail.

On Thursday next (16th,) at 3½ o'clock P. M., the health bill will again be taken up by the Committee on Public Health, of which Dr. Richardson, of Essex, is chairman. At a former meeting when this bill was discussed there was much interest manifested and the friends of the bill were heard. On Thursday it is anticipated that the opponents of the bill from New-York will be present. The discussion may, perhaps, be held in the Court of Appeals room. The bill, in regard to storage of explosive materials and inflammable oils, &c., in New-York City, is before the same committee and may be taken up at the same time.

The Senate Railroad Committee have a session set down for this afternoon. Mr. Fairchilds has been here several times to address them in behalf of the Central Railroad, asking for a removal of the restriction of fare. This matter has been so often postponed, that it may be again. The Senator whose absence occasioned postponement last week, has returned, and the hearing will probably take place without much longer delay. In regard to this Central Railroad question, members think it not fair to link it with the resolutions relating to the American Express Company, and the investigation of its affairs. Because the lobby connects the two, it does not follow that members recognize such a connection.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Albany, Tuesday, Feb. 14.

Mr. Andrews, rising to a question of privilege, presented a copy of the official proceedings of the New-York Supervisors, showing that the Draft Committee of said board did not claim credit for obtaining a reduction or deferment of twenty-five per cent. of the quota assigned the city, but said that such deferment was brought about through the efforts of the State authorities. The line giving credit to the State authorities was accidentally omitted by the printer. Mr. Andrews, therefore, exculpated the New-York Supervisors from the charge of willful misrepresentation.

PETITIONS.

Of the inmates of the Institution for the Blind.
For relief of the Surgeons of the National Guard and for an increase of their rank.
Of the members of the bar for an amendment to the Constitution providing that Justices and Judges may be appointed instead of elected.

BILLS REPORTED.

Extending the time for the completion of the Adirondack Railroad.
Amending the law for the incorporation of life and health insurance companies.
Relating to taxes, fees and fines paid by insurance companies of sister States.
Relative to common schools in New-York.

BILLS NOTICED.

To incorporate the Brooklyn and Calvary Cemetery Railroad Company.
To incorporate the Accidental Insurance Company.
To prohibit the erection of public nuisances in New-York.
Incorporating the Lyria Theatre.
Incorporating the Knickerbocker Gaslight Company, New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Incorporating the Dime Savings Bank of Oswego.
Amending the charter of Syracuse.
Incorporating the New-York and Point Isabel Immigration Company.

BILLS PASSED.

Amending the charter of Poughkeepsie.
Incorporating the New-York Yacht Club.
Relative to Greenwood Cemetery.
Mr. Bell moved the following, which was over:

Whereas, The recent efforts to bring the war now existing between the two sections of our country to an honorable termination have proved that the South will accept no terms for the cessation of hostilities except such as involve a separation and the establishment of a Southern Confederacy; therefore,

Resolved, That the conditions offered by the President of the United States, namely: The restoration of the national authority throughout all the States, the freedom of the enslaved, and a vigorous prosecution of the war until all the forces hostile to the Government are disbanded, meet our cordial approval.

ASSEMBLY.

Albany, Tuesday, Feb. 14.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Relative to the punishment of criminal offences.
The State Census Bill.
To incorporate the New-York Sharpshooters' Club.
To amend the charter of the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company.
The Speaker presented the annual report of the State Medical Society.
Concurrent resolutions were adopted to adjourn from the 17th to the 23d. Recess.

Intercepted Letter of John A. Campbell—His Views on Peace last September.

Confederate States of America, }
War Department, Richmond, Va., Sept. 13, 1864. }

Dear Sir: Your letter of the 31st instant, was received to-day. Your appointment has been made, and the commission sent to Madison, Georgia. It is difficult to form an opinion as to prospects before us. It is very apparent that the people in both sections of the late Union earnestly desire peace; and that the principal difficulty lies in the settlement of the terms. The sentiment of the Northern people in favor of a restoration of the Union has been constantly growing, especially among the better classes of the population. They have discovered that those they will be the victims of a turbulent Democracy, who have so control over themselves and will exact no responsibility from their leaders as rulers. They are not willing to rely upon their own capacity to govern themselves. With Union this class would make peace on any terms, and would modify their constitution to meet our views. But this is not the governing class at the North, and I do not see that any modification of their constitution can be made, nor how any guarantees can be given. Any peace on the terms of Union will have to be made on the terms of their present Union. No administration at the North can offer more or could fulfill any agreement to do more. The issue, therefore, that is presented to us, is a return to the conditions of 1860, or independence. In my judgment all discussion of the question in any other form is a useless, if not a pernicious discussion. I do not think that any considerable party at the North is prepared to adopt the alternative we propose, and no considerable party at the South is prepared to adopt the alternative proposed by our enemies. I am not, therefore, yet hopeful of peace. But events seem to be hastening onward toward a termination of the war; and in the termination of the war, a solution of the terms of a settlement must take place. I do not venture to predict what that settlement will be. A civil commotion at the North—defeats of our armies—defeats of the Northern armies, will affect them. None can decide when any of these events may occur. I fear that my answer will not be very satisfactory. But I cannot reduce the question of peace to the category of the "How."

Respectfully yours, J. A. CAMPBELL.

Mr. Jesse A. Bynum.

INSANITY IN AMERICA.

Views of a Distinguished Foreign Savant.

The Rebellion—Its Effects on the Nations Mind North and South.

To Hon. Henry J. Raymond:

DEAR SIR: It is a curious fact of human economy, that the weakest person, even among woman, may eventually raise the moral and muscular power to such degree as to produce incredible strength and effort. Maternal love has shown it on many occasions. Such exertions, however, if continued, might attack the very sources of life; but there are natures among men that profess, or perhaps there are such conjunctures of events that produce what might be called the *toleration* of nervous excitement. At all events, we every day see young people becoming rapidly strong, energetic and insensible to pain, in spite of fatigues and privations. We have many proofs of this apparent contradiction between cause and effect before our eyes. The actual civil war, which is the result of the most traitorous rebellion against national existence and human rights, has so excited both North and South, that the soldiers of both armies have shown that peculiar courage, unknown, perhaps, until now, which has permitted them to conquer, after repeated losses or continued want of success. It is nothing but an indomitable will, raised to its highest tenacity, which prevents them from knowing or believing that they can be defeated. And still the heart of such men is full of tender feeling. We remember to have seen a soldier at the moment of departing from his family. A little girl, that clasped her arms around his neck, had tears to soothe her grief; but the father, who also felt that heart-rending separation, had on his noble and thoughtful physiognomy the whole history of the nature and character of our struggle. If we add to these facts, that the daily and almost continued presence of death stamps the soldier's face with a peculiar sign of calm gravity, it will be granted that such men, on both sides of the battle-field, must appreciate their mutual value, and look into the very nature of the questions that divide them. Thus, everything, even their contact and strife, has elevated their mind and strengthened their reason. Must it not lead to a rational love of a common country?

Between enlightened nationality and humanity at large, no contradiction can exist. A day which, perhaps, is not far distant, shall come when a courageous Southerner will acknowledge that a great republic must flourish at the head of civilization, by her own efforts and by her own labor, and that nothing else can command for her the respect she deserves. But what will it cost us in the loss of moral and intellectual life? This is the physiological question we should like to solve. Now, history must be our guide when we wish to ascertain the probable result of a gigantic struggle like ours.

During the revolutions of Great Britain and France, there were comparatively few cases of insanity, nor was there any general tendency toward that disease observable in the public mind. Even during the "Reign of Terror," the victims of revolutionary frenzy scorned the scaffold, and ladies of fashion dressed their hair *à la victime!* In periods of violent civil commotion, the mental powers are always excited to the highest pitch of exertion, and individuals disappear too quickly to allow notice to be taken of their exhaustion or maladies. It is only after revolutions are over that the effect of such disturbing causes on the human body, at first, and afterward their consequences on the next generation, can be felt. Then only victims may be numbered by hundreds in hospitals for the insane; there only is the public shocked and astonished to find the names of illustrious orators, politicians and writers in the list of the insane. To those whose organism is too sensitive to resist repented assaults of this special nature, we might say, *Væ victis!*

According to several observers, the actual war excitement has produced, here and there, sudden cases of insanity. Despondency and suicides have been frequent in districts where armies have fought. But, in many instances, it was found that insanity was the consequence of atrocities committed by guerrillas, and of vengeance and hatred between parties living near the scene of action. Even in civil life, exertions beyond certain limits, or excessive mental labor, have tried the best constitutions, and produced those obscure diseases of the brain avinced by changes of character, violence and brutality. Yet, many persons thus affected have shown no apparent deficiencies, and some will assert that, for them, mental exertion has become lighter! Unfortunately, as soon as the causes of excitement subside, alarming symptoms may make their appearance.

But let us consider another side of the problem. There is no doubt that this present crisis in our history has elevated our moral aspirations and purified our minds. The absorption of individualism in the great collective love for the country, has enabled the army, which is the nation, to bear the sufferings and privations of the field. In civil life, it has defeated conspiracies and egotisms; and, in the sacred home of the soldier, it has permitted families to bear, with courage, bereavements and broken sympathies! Why has not insanity already marked its victims, as it did during the vulgar delusions of Millerism, Fourierism and Spiritualism? The learned psychopathist of Illinois, Dr. MCFARLAND, give the answer—Because, in such cases, influences come upon the individual mind from without, instead of being a feeling generated from within. If, therefore, we consider the great principles involved in our national struggle, which the liberal world considers as its own, we find they are sufficient to elevate our minds and purify our souls, so as to dispel those subjective causes of insanity we might otherwise nurse within ourselves. On the other hand, there is no doubt that objective causes of insanity, are numerous, and still powerful; and we cannot avoid the conclusion that, if war and the rebellion have proved beneficial to mental hygiene, they have also scattered abroad the seeds of mental derangement. The statistical tables, for which we are annually indebted to Professor PLINY EARLE, of Worcester, Mass., will demonstrate whether we are right or wrong.

In my next letter I intend to describe the destitute condition of our insane poor, and its remedy.

Very respectfully yours,

Dr. J. P ARIGOT.

SECOND LETTER.

Increase of Insane Patients—Their Destitution a Disgrace to Our Country—The Remedy.

To Hon. Henry J. Raymond:

DEAR SIR: Some questions must necessarily be brought before the public at large, if public opinion must decide them. Many documents of the highest interest, although published, often do not reach the very person that it might interest. We have the proof of this fact in the medical profession. There are, for instance, medical journals devoted to specialties of the medical science, which remain completely ignored by the general practitioner. How many times have we heard some of our leading men say: "Well, I did not suspect that!" If, in the year 1860, the Union contained in its lunatic asylums, poor-houses, &c., about 42,864 insane patients, it is probable that this number has augmented in proportion to the population, so that it must be very near the figure of 50,000. Reports from public asylums tell us that they are overcrowded, and obliged often to refuse admission. In the last number of the *American Journal of Insanity*, we are told that *one-half* of the total number of these unfortunates are destitute of medical assistance.

I must now, though reluctantly, put before your readers facts which appear incredible; but they are authenticated by scientific men and authorities, and I have thought it necessary to make personal investigation into the matter before positively stating my convictions.

In his last report of 1864, Dr. VAN ANDEN, Superintendent of the State Asylum for Insane Convicts, at Auburn, N. Y., says, that "to be convinced of the degree of shameful degradation to which hundreds of the helpless insane of our State are reduced, a single visit to our country alm-houses will suffice. By inspection of a few of them they will be found to be abodes at which humanity may well shudder. The inmates, oftentimes half clad, with insufficient food of a proper quality, filthy, living in a promiscuous commingling of sexes, without sufficient air and light, become objects of our pity, and we may turn with pride (!) to the merciful provisions which are made for the *criminal* insane, while the *innocent* are abandoned to filth and wretchedness."

From this declaration, we conclude that things have not much improved since 1857, when the Senators of this State, Messrs. MARK SPENCER, GEO. W. BRADFORD and M. LINDLEY LEE, published their report. We find at page four the following remark: "In some poorhouses the committee found lunatics, both male and female, in cells, in a state of *nudity*. The cells were intolerably offensive, littered with long accumulated filth of the occupants, and with straw reduced to chaff, by long use as bedding, portions of which, mingled with the filth, adhered to the persons of the inmates and formed the only covering they had!"

When reading such horrors one is inclined to believe that civilization cannot be proportionated to luxuries, science and fine arts, but that it is rather measured by the more or less conscientious discharge of duties toward our unfortunate brethren. In new countries yet open to activity and labor, where the soil is productive and factories are prosperous, inability to earn a livelihood and pauperism are often due to causes which also produce insanity. May not such neglect of the insane poor arise from the same cause? Besides, why do our laws make a distinction between an indigent person and a pauper? This unjust discrimination is of vital importance to the insane; for in one case he is to be disposed of by the County Judge, and in the other by the Superintendant of the Poor; the first sends him to the State Asylum, the second to the pourhouse. The injustice of such proceedings is evident. Insanity may have its origin in our tissues, in our sensitiveness and delicacy of mind, and cannot be attributed always to self-indulgence, unthrift and vice. In an industrious and rising nation, property ought not to be the test for a division of the insane into indigent and pauper classes; and above all, in public charities, such distinctions are contrary to the universal love prescribed by Christianity.

We have seen that half of the insane population, *i. e.* about 25,000 patients, are abandoned in miserable abodes and deprived of assistance. What have we seen ourselves? The most miserable sight! An old man with white hair, fastened to the floor by a chain for *thirteen years!* His cell was so small that to lie down on a heap of dirty rags, he must stretch his limbs diagonally across from corner to corner, and the floor formed an inclined plane, so that his filth might run down the slope! Such protracted tortura exceeds the worst punishment employed in the Middle Ages against criminals, and yet it still takes place in our days of presumed civilization! The State in which I witnessed this act of cruelty has the word *virtue* written on her coat of arms! In another place eight demented patients were chained also, and one was concealed in the same state in a cellar!

Now, what is to be done to relieve us of such infamies? Two essential things: 1. Modify our statutes, and reform our poorhouses. 2. Relieve asylums of their excessive population by creating colonies adapted to the peculiar aim of protection and cure. To prove the absolute necessity of a reform we may easily suppose that many of our gallant soldiers may, one day perhaps, be placed in such poorhouses. Would it not be a national sacrilege? Some may say it is impossible. Here is our answer: the above-named commissioners of New-York met, in a county poorhouse, *a glorious soldier who had served under Washington in the war of the Revolution!*

In the next communication I intend to reproduce the excellent observations of Dr. JOHN B. CHAPIN, of Canandaigua, N. Y., and to explain what the free air treatment is, and detail its advantages. Respectfully yours.

DR. J. PARIGOT.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Ocean Queen.

The American Mail Steamship Company's ship *Ocean Queen*, Capt. WAIT, from Aspinwall Feb. 5, with passengers and treasure to D. B. ALLEN, arrived yesterday morning. Off Nevassa spoke the United States gunboat *Nereus*. All well. Eighteen miles north of Maraguena, passed steamer *North Star*, for Aspinwall. Same day, spoke United States gunboat *Neptune*. All well.

The following is her

SPECIE LIST:

A. & P. S. Co.	$14,618	Duncan, Sherman & Co	$33,870
H. Cohn & Co.	31,008		
A. Rich & Bro.	8,000	Eugene Kelly & Co.	50,000
J. B. Newton & Co.	36,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	88,332
J. H. Coghill	3,500		
Total			$364,321

PANAMA.

The Right of Transit Across the Isthmus—The Cathedral at Panama—Gen. Sinkler—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Sunday, Feb. 5, 1865.

We have had two or three steamship arrivals at Aspinwall from Santa Martha since my last, but from some irregularity in the service on the Magdalena River, no mail, and consequently no news, has reached us from Bogota, the capital. We have, however, a manifest from the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, in relation to the passage of troops over this Isthmus, which is of considerable interest to the Governments of the United States, France, and England, as follows:

[INSTRUCTIONS.]

To the President of the State of Panama:

A note has been received at this office from the French Minister, calling the attention of the Executive to your order of the 23d of October last, prohibiting the transit across the Isthmus of the French Marines, who came to replace the invalids and discharged men belonging to the frigate *Pallas*, at the same time offering no obstacle to United States troops on their way to California.

The Minister complains of such preference, and asks that the necessary orders shall be given to avoid this in future. The Executive, accordingly, deems it necessary to express to you that the prohibition to foreign troops to cross the Isthmus shall be absolute; consequently no distinction can be made in the treatment of nations friendly to the United States of Colombia. It is true that the United States of America occupy a special position, on account of the situation of their territories on the Pacific, and the Executive thinks that this should be a reason for Congress to allow the passing of their troops across our territory to California, until the matter is settled by a special convention, which has been proposed to that effect; but in the meantime the rule ought to be general.

And in order that you may proceed with more certainty in any event, it seems to me desirable for you to know that the Executive is of opinion that all must be considered as troops who are organized according and subject to military laws, even if they are not positively armed.

TEODORO VALENZUELA.

BOGOTA, Dec. 10, 1864.

The permission to the United States to transport troops across this Isthmus was given in June last, and refers only to "troops for California." The foregoing instructions seems to leave the matter as before. It is contended that under the "most favored nation" clause of treaties between this Republic and European nations, that France and England, if the United States has the privilege of using this highway of nations for the passage of its troops, the former Powers are entitled to the same privilege. Perhaps they are. But a treaty, made, I think, about the year 1825, between the former colonies of Spain on this Continent, stipulates that troops shall *not* be allowed to cross the territories of any Spanish American State to attack another State; and it seems to me that a permission to French troops or soldiers to cross this Isthmus to attack Mexico, or Spanish troops to attack Peru, would be an infraction of this treaty.

The great cathedral at Panama, after being closed for a year and a half, on account of the refusal of Bishop VASQUEZ and his priests to take the oaths to support the new constitution of the Republic, was reopened on the 2nd instant, with great pomp and ceremony. All the principal officers of the State were present—even those who most favored the restrictions placed upon the priesthood; and the young ladies, who had for so long a time been deprived of the pleasure of showing off their graceful forms and elegant attire, were out in great numbers. A constant clanging of bells has been kept up ever since—the streets are filled with religious processions; in fine, a real religious jubilee seems to have been inaugurated.

On the same day, the United States sloop-of-war *St. Marys*, fired a salute of 21 guns for the victory at Fort Fisher, and Gen. SICKLES invited a few friends to break a few bottles of champagne with him to celebrate the receipt of the good news. By-the-by, the General, accompanied by one aid and an orderly, will leave Aspinwall for Bogota on the 5th of this month. After visiting that capital, the General will return to Panama, and then go to Lima. His health, which has suffered much from his wounds, is improving here.

Last week the collector of taxes sold at public auction, ten goods seized from the merchants to satisfy the commercial tax, which they, under the advice, I believe, of the French Consul, refused to pay. The only satisfaction the merchants are likely to get, is, that they will be obliged to pay the cost of seizure, auction commissions, storage, &c., &c., in addition to the regular assessment. It may not be very good policy for the State of Panama to tax in so great a sum the sale of goods for home consumption; but, both in France and the United States, the Governments would look upon it as an unwarrantable assumption for consuls to advise their countrymen to refuse to pay the State or municipal taxes, assessed equally upon all the people.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *St. Marys* is still in port. The American ship *Thomas Lord*, with coals to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, arrived in this bay on the 30th January, and is discharging.

RICHARD M. JESSUP, Esq., President of the California Steam Navigation Company, died at Panama on the 4th inst. He came to Panama on his way to Lima and the South coast for the improvement of his health, but fell a victim to paralysis after a few days' stay with us. His remains will be taken to San Francisco for interment.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Parkersburg*, for the Central American trade, arrived here on the 28th ult., in 67 running days from New-York.

The Panama Railroad Company launched their beautiful side-wheel steamer *Panama*, on the 28th ult. The *Panama* was shipped out from New-York in pieces, and put up anew at Panama. She is to be used to carry passengers backward and forward between the shore and the ships.

The Panama Railroad Company's barks *Bogota* and *Idaho* both arrived at Aspinwall yesterday. The British propeller *Mexican*, from Liverpool, is also in port. A new Vice-Consul, Mr. TAYLOE, in the place of Mr. SAFFORD, has arrived at Aspinwall. The latter goes as Consul to Vera Cruz.

The passengers by the *Ocean Queen* this trip were unanimous in praising the good fare and good treatment they received. The new managers of the line promise that their accommodations and comforts shall not be exceeded by any steamship line, domestic or foreign, out of New-York, and there is no reason why they should not keep their pledge, as the profits of their business ought to be enormous.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

The Disagreement Between Costa Rica and Salvador—The Spanish-Peruvian Question Settled.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Sunday, Feb. 5, 1865.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Salvador* arrived at this port on the 30th ult. She brings the following freight:

For Southampton—964 cerroons indigo, 3 cerroons cascarilla, 4 cerroons cochineal, 73 bags coffee, 3 cases fibres, 2 bales cotton, 10 cases specie.

For Liverpool—81 bales cotton, 57 cerroons indigo, 16 cerroons cochineal, 48 bags coffee, 15 pkgs. balsam, 1 case specie, 1 case merchandise.

For New-York—327 hides, 71 bales cotton, 30 cerroons indigo, 22 pkgs. dsarskins, 5 cans balsam.

For San Francisco—10 bales tobacco, 100 bags coffee.

For South Pacific—50 bags coffee.

For Panama—158 bags sugar, 236 bags coffee, 76 cerroons indigo, 30 bags silver ore, 93 bags rice, 2 cases cigars, 9 cases specie, 4 bales hats.

Specie for England.....$10,399
Specie for Panama.....4,797
Total.....$15,296

The news, which is up to a week or so previously, is of no great importance.

The discussion between Costa Rica and Salvador, (the latter complaining of the asylum given by the former to Gen. Ex-President BARRIOS) is not very likely to lead to anything serious. Costa Rica is calm and firm, insisting upon her right to afford asylum to whomsoever she will, without question from her sister States. Salvador still refuses to allow intercourse with Costa Rica, and thereby causes much trouble to business men and travelers, who are obliged to come first to Panama, and rembark thence to ports in Salvador. This cannot and ought not long to continue.

HONDURAS.

The dates from this Republic reach to the end of December. In the beginning of that month disturbances had broken out in several places in the Department of Olancho, especially in Juticalpa, caused by some people returning from the great fair of San Miguel. Order, however, was speedily restored, and Government has taken all necessary measures for preventing a new outbreak.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Peru* arrived at this port yesterday. Her dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili are to the 16th January, and from Lima and Callao to the 27th. The news is important, showing that the report I sent you by last steamer of the settlement of the Spanish-Peruvian imbroglio, is correct. The Lima *Comercio* says:

The Spanish-Peruvian question is now at an end. We write an hour before the sailing of the steamer, and are glad to advise that the settlement between Admiral PAREJA, on the part of Spain, and President PEZET, has within a few hours past been signed, and a copy is forwarded by this steamer to Madrid.

In last fortnight's summary we mentioned that negotiations had been reopened, and it was supposed that Gen. VIVANCO, for Peru, would be able to arrange terms with the Spanish Admiral. But on the 25th instant VIVANCO returned in the steamer *Chalaco*, unsuccessful, with the news that the whole Spanish squadron would in a few hours be in Callao waters to enforce an ultimatum. Same day the fleet arrived, consisting of four frigates and a gunboat, and Admiral PAREJA at once sent in his ultimatum, to be answered in forty-eight hours. The forty-eight hours expired yesterday at 2 P. M., and the Government of Peru had not been able to agree as to the reply they should give. The greatest excitement has prevailed, both to Callao, which was more immediately threatened, and in Lima; but the Spanish Admiral still prolonged the time, and last night the acceptance of Spanish terms, with very slight modifications, was resolved on in Lima. As yet we do not clearly know how this acceptance has been brought about, nor the precise terms of the settlement which goes home tonight; but we believe that the ultimatum sent in and finally adhered to are very much the same as that insisted on by Senor PACHECO, the Spanish Minister at Madrid, with the addition that Peru shall pay $3,000,000 for the expenses of the present expedition, and with the modification that there shall be a simultaneous saluting of flags. Peru at once obtains possession of the Chincha Islands; admits a Spanish Envoy, with the same character as the celebrated MASARREDO; she admits the interest of the Spanish debts, as far as regards its Spanish origin and permanency, and of its actually being in the hands of Spaniards.

The South American Congress is still in session, and it is said are arranging many matters which will tend to make permanent feelings of good will among the sister Republics and further the interests of commerce.

CHILI.

There is nothing of importance from this State. A quicksilver mine has been discovered "in the centre of the City of Valparaiso," from which great things are expected.

From Montividco news is received of the loss by fire of H. B. M.'s frigate *Bombay*, flagship on the East coast. She left Montividco for practice at Maldonado, at night in the morning, and when about 20 miles off the port, at about 3 P. M., the fire broke out with such fury that in twenty-five minutes the crew was forced to abandon her. All the boats but one got away successfully—one was caught by the fire on being launched, and ten greater part of the men in her perished. Assistance was rendered by the English brig *Water Lily*, English packet *Rio de la Plata*, and a Brazilian steamer. In five hours after the fire broke out, the magazine blew up. On master 98 men were missing, among whom was the chief surgeon, killed by ten fall of the mainmast, one of the Lieutenants and a midshipmen. The Commander was the last to leave the ship. The Admiral was on shore at the time. The fire was caused by the ignition of some rum which was being transferred from a hogshead to casks in the hold, through the carelessness of the men who held the light.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company have lost their steamer *Cleda*. She was lost by the Captain mistaking Cerquin Head for the headland at Huacha, coast of Peru. She steered right on to the beach, and is a total wreck,

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

On the 9th of December, a day after the anniversary of the horrible conflagration at Santiago, occurred the explosion of the powder magazine at Buenos Ayres, causing the death of about 50 persons.

We call attention to an advertisement in Real Estate Column of one of the finest places near the city. (See advertisement signed R. CRAIGHEAD.)

Important to Mothers.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately, depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States.

Price 35 cents a bottle.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

"When you are unit keep well," is a wholesome Anglo-Saxon aphorism. The way to follow it is to strengthen the powers of nature. If your stomach is weak, your liver disordered, your bowels constipated, your nerves tremulous, your appetite feeble or variable, invigoration and regulation are what your system demands. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS will be your immediate help in all such contingencies, and when they have made you well you can always keep well by using them occasionally as a preventive of disease.

Brant's Iodine Pulmonary Balsam—THE BEST REMEDY EXTANT FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Has been used for twenty-five years, and during all that time been highly approved, producing wonderful cures, as can be seen by the many certificates in "Brant's Magazine."

BRANT'S INDIAN PURIFYING EXTRACT,

THE MOST CERTAIN PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD EVER PRODUCED. It is purely a vegetable alterative, and permanently cures scrofula, fever sores, erysipelas, salt rheum, rheumatism, pimples and blotches on the face, cancer and cancerous ulcers, dyspepsia, and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. For sale by all druggists.

See "Brant's Magazine" for important testimonials of cures. Furnished gratuitously by druggists.

DIXON, CLARKE & HALLETT,
Proprietors. No. 149 Chambers-st.

Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion.

Chloasma, or Mothpatch, (also called Liverspot,) and Lentigo or Freckles, are often very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, for the discolored spots show more plainly on the face of a blonde than of a brunette; but they greatly mar the beauty of either; and any preparation that will effectually remove them WITHOUT INJURING THE TEXTURE OR COLOR OF THE SKIN, is certainly a desideratum. Dr. B. C. PERRY, who has made diseases of the skin a specialty, has discovered a remedy for these disco orations, which is at once prompt, infallible and harmless.

For sale in New-York by DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row; MCKESSON & ROBBINS, No. 91 Fulton-st.; DUDLEY & STAFFORD, No. 69 Beekman-st., and FRAZER & LEE, No. 29 Beekman-st.

Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Call for

PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION.

Dr. PERRY treats successfully all diseases of the scalp, loss of hair and premature blanchlog. No charge for consultation. Inclose stamp for circular.

Deafness, Impaired Sight,

NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
affections of the
THROAT, LUNGS AND ASTHMA
cured by
DR. VON EISENBERG,
No. 816 Broadway, near 12th-st.

Batcheler's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Volunteers, Read this.—For the derangement of the system, Change of Diet, Wounds, sores, Bruises and Eruptions, to which every Volunteer is liable, there are no remedies so safe, convenient and sure as HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, thoroughly tested in the Crimean and Italian Campaigns. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 25 cents, 63 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.—A certain cure for coughs, cold, influenza, hoarseness, difficult breathing, and all affections of the throat, bronchial tubes and lungs, leading to consumption. The Honey of Horehound soothes all irritation. The Tar of Balm of Gilead penetrates, cleanses and heals all parts of the throat and lungs. There is nothing like it. Fifty cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists. CHARLES DOWNER, General Agent, No. 44 Cedar-st., New-York.

Great Bargains in Imported Satin Slippers, Black, White, Blue and Pink, $1 50 and $2 a pair, made by Este. Also Ladies' Boots cheap, to close out the stock, the proprietor retiring from business.
M. L. HILL, No. 371 Broadway.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Shoes at Cost.—GORMAN, No. 371 Canal-st., is selling off his entire stock. Will remove April 1 to his other store, No. 881 Broadway.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents.—Black or Brown. Reliable. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all Druggists.

Defiance Fire and Burglar-Proof Safe. Also SIDEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES, for silver-plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and burglar SILVER PLATE SAFES. Highly ornamental, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes.
MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

All Ladies should use Sterling's Ambrosia for the Hair.—It cleanses, beautifies, preserves and renders the hair soft and glossy.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES, No. 625 Broadway. See WHEELER & WILSON'S BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 239 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Valentine & Bosley, Alum Patent Fire, Burglar and Damp Proof Safes, and Rotary Locks for dwelling-house doors. VALENTINE & BUTLER,
Nos. 78 and 80 Walker-st.

Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus,
BAKER, SMITH & CO., No. 123 Centre-st.

Two or Three Colds in Succession will, with many constitutions, securely establish the seeds of consumption in the system, thus converting, what was originally a simple, curable affection, into one which is generally fatal. Ordinary prudence, therefore, makes it the business of every one to take care of a cold until it is got rid of,—and intelligent experience fortunately presents a remedy in JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT thoroughly adapted to remove speedily all coughs and colds, and one equally effective in the primary stages of consumption, asthma and bronchitis.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it Takes its Name. Has the sanction only of PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure, Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silks elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Second-Hand Safes.
In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale low. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 B'way.

MARRIED.

DODGANCE—MOSELSON.—At the residence of the bride's mother, in Jackson, Mich., by Rev. Dr. Grindell, Rector of St. Peter's Church, Col. JOHN LODGE DODGANCE, of New-York City, and Miss HARRIET E. MOSELSON, of the former place.

YOESO—HOTT.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Monday, Feb. 13, by Rev. Mr. Yarrington, EDWARD YOESO, of Manhattan, Ill., and AGNES E. HOTT, of the former place.

DIED.

ANDERMAN.—On Monday last, JANE, daughter of the late Thomas Andermen, aged 78 years.

Her friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral, this day, at 1 o'clock, at the R. Dutch Church, 3d-av., near 87th-st.

BULL.—At Hamptonburgh, Orange County, on Second Day, 13th inst., JANE BELL, widow of the late Ebenezer Bull, and daughter of the late Walt Pearsall.

Funeral on Fourth Day, 15th inst., at 11 o'clock.

COLE—In Albany, on Thursday, Feb. 9, HARRIS BUELLSION, wife of Augustus G. Cole, of that city, and daughter of William B. Burleigh, of Brooklyn, aged 28 years.

DAY.—In Baltimore, on Tuesday, Feb. 14, ALPHEUS R. DAY, for many years a resident of this city, aged 57 years.

His remains were forwarded to Royalton, Vt., for interment.

☞ Vermont papers please copy.

DAGNON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 14, Mrs. SARAH DAGNON, in the 76th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. John T. Walker, No. 29 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, on Thursday, the 16th inst., at 2 P. M.

FAGAN.—On Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 14, RACHEL FAGAN, aged 85 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Andrew R. Jackman, No. 310 3d-st.

HALL.—At New-Rochelle, on Monday, Feb. 13, of consumption, George HALL, Jr., son of George and Anne Marie Hall, in the 41st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, New-Rochelle, on Thursday, Feb. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 11:30 A. M. train from New-York. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment on Friday morning.

HOUGH.—On Tuesday morning, Feb. 14, of diphtheria, MARY FRANCES, daughter of Henry R. and Susan F. Hough, aged 8 months.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

HEATH.—On Tuesday, Feb. 14, of scarlet fever, MINNIE, youngest child of William C. and Mary Heath, aged 2 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Feb. 15, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 82 East 30th-st.

HALL.—At Tuckahoe, Westchester County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Feb. 14, ROSSEY J. HALL, only son of Jas Hall, of this former place.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, the 16th inst., at 11¼ o'clock A. M., at the residence of his father, without further invitation. Trains leave on Harlem Railroad at 26th-st. at 8:15 A. M.

HART.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 14, at the residence of her son, James H. Hart, No. 12 Greene-av., Mrs. SARAH RAY, in the 76th year of her age.

Her funeral will take place from the Reformed Dutch Church, Montgomery, Orange County, N. Y., on Thursday, Feb. 16, at 1 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

☞ Newburgh and Montgomery papers please copy.

HAY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 14, BESSIE PLATT, only daughter of Silas C. and Eliza P. Hay, aged 11 months and 14 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 188 Fort Greene-place, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

HOUGHTON.—On Sunday, Feb. 12, of consumption, WALTER HOUGHTON, aged 30 years, 8 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of Charles W. Houghton, Esq., No. 153 Clinton-st.

KIP.—Suddenly, at Hoboken, Sunday morning, Feb. 12, Mrs. SARAH KIP, widow of the late Philip Kip.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 84 Washington-st., Hoboken, on Wednesday, the 15th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to English Neighborhood Cemetery for interment.

LAMONT.—At his residence, in Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 13, DUNCAN LAMONT, of Greenock, Scotland, in the 73d year of his age.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Christ Church, Clinton, corner Harrison-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, the 16th inst., at 2 P. M.

MOSPHY.—On Monday, Feb. 13, MICHAEL MOSPHY, in the 36th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Worth Lodge No. 210, F. and A. M., and the fraternity in general, also the members of Peterson Engine Co. No. 31, and the members of the Gladiators Benevolent Association, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 196 Canal-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

MCCARTHY.—On Monday, Feb. 13, at the Convent of the Good Shepherd, after a short illness, ELLEN MCCARTHY, in religion, Sister MARY DE SALES, sister of Judge McCarthy, of this city.

OGDEN, Jr.—JANE ANNA, daughter of Gertrude and the late Alexander A. Ogsbury.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the house of her grandfather, William Leggat, Esq., No. 26 West Washington-place, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

ROOSA.—At Middletown, Orange County, N. Y., on Monday, Feb. 13, ANNIE E. THOMSON, wife of James F. Roosa, and daughter of John Thomson.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of Mason Thomson, No. 29 East 21st-st., this day, (Wednesday,) the 15th inst., at 3½ P. M., without further notice.

SELBY.—At Morris, Grundy County, Ill., on Tuesday, Jan. 31, Capt JOAB SELBY, aged 67 years and 20 days, formerly a resident of the City of New-York.

STUART.—On Tuesday, Jan. 31, in Chicago, LEFFERTS BEEKMAN, youngest child of Gen. David and Sarah Stuart, aged 5 years and 9 months.

SAMSON.—On Monday night, Feb. 13, AMELIA, beloved wife of David Samson, in the 54th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her sons in-law, David Fershheimer, A. S. Rosenbaum, and Leo Wise, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 205 West 14th-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

SWIFT.—On Monday, Feb. 13, Capt. ASA H. SWIFT, aged 65 years.

The friends of the family, and the members of the New-York Marine Society, are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, the 16th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 82 Adams-st., Brooklyn.

SHAW.—On Tuesday, Feb. 14, at his residence, No. 8 William-st., Brooklyn, of consumption, JOHN SHAW, late of Balintadge, Ireland, in the 45d year of his age.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

VAN ALST.—At Newtown, on Monday, Feb. 13, ELLEN, wife of John J. Van Alst, in the 60th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Reformed Dutch Church, at Newtown, on Thursday, the 16th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

VALENTINE.—On Monday, Feb. 13, ELIZABETH, widow of S. D. Valentine, in the 68th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of W. D. O'Brien, No. 32 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock, without further notice.

VIELE.—In this city, on Sunday evening, Feb. 12, ARCHIBALD R. VIELE, in the 33d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Montauk Lodge No. 206, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Presbyterian Church, corner of 5th-av. and 19th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

YOE.—At Sing Sing, on Tuesday, Feb. 14, Mr. JOHN T. YOE, aged 47 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

NO. 44 WALL-STREET, N. Y.,

GOVERNMENT AGENTS

FOR THE SALE OF THE

NATIONAL 7-30 LOAN.

These bonds are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, dated Aug. 15, 1864, and convertible in three (3) years from that time into the Popular 6-20 Loan Gold-bearing Interest.

Also, buy and sell at market rates all classes of Government securities. Maturing certificates of indebtedness collected or purchased.

Railway stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission.

THE

'OLD DOMINION'

PETROLEUM COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL, $750,000,
DIVIDED INTO 75,000 SHARES,
AT $10 PAR VALUE.

WORKING CAPITAL, $100,000 IN CASH.

ALLAN CAMPBELL, President.
WALTON W. EVANS, Vice-President.
S. VAN BENSCHOTEN, Secretary and Treasurer.

TRUSTEES:

ALLEN CAMPBELL,	JOSEPH W. ALSOP,
WALTON W. EVANS,	JOHN RUTHERFORD,
EDWIN SABTLETT,	S. VAN BENSCHOTEN,
J. E. ZIMMERMANN,	FRED'K W JONES,

WILLIAM FRAZIER, of Marietta, Ohio.

The subscription price is $5 per share. No further call or assessment to be made on subscribers.

The Prospectus of the Company may be had at the office of the "UNITED STATES" PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 47 Exchange-place, or at the office of Messrs. RUNDLE, JONES & RUDGE, No. 172 Pearl-st.

At both of which places Subscription Books are now opened.

UNITED STATES

6 PER CENT

DEBT CERTIFICATES

BOUGHT AND SOLD
BY
G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., CORNER PINE.

REMOVAL.

THE OFFICES OF THE
HARMONY
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
have been removed from No. 50 Wall-st. to
No. 158 BROADWAY.

Cash Capital	$300,000 00
Surplus	187,210 11
Total Assets	$487,210 11
Liabilities	18,000 00

R. O. GLOVER, President.
D. D. GASSNER, Secretary.

PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE.

NO 73 BROADWAY, CORNER RECTOR-ST.

The proprietors of the Public Petroleum Stock Exchange have fixed the rate of admission for membership at one hundred dollars per annum, from and after MONDAY, the 13th inst.

The enterprise having proved a success beyond our expectations, and the present room being found inadequate, arrangements are already in progress for occupying much larger quarters immediately in the vicinity of the other board.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
New-York, Jan. 24, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1864:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec 31, 1864	$7,856,437 28
Premiums on Policies not marked off Jan. 1, 1864	2,467,334 61
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$9,966,771 89
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.	
Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec. 31, 1864	$7,964,358 14
Losses paid during the same period	$3,316,626 67
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	1,313,299 63
The company has the following Assets:	
United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$4,974,718 00
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	2,187,950 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	143,760 00
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the company, estimated at	120,812 89
Premium notes and bills receivable	2,876,018 99
United States Gold Coin	841,899 63
Cash in Bank	296,432 91
Total amount of assets	$11,133,589 42

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 7th of February next.

After reserving three and one half million dollars of profit, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1863 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 7th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1864, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 4th of April next.

The profits of the company, ascertained from July 1, 1842, to Jan. 1, 1864, for which certificates were issued, amount to | $16,951,020
Additional from Jan. 1, 1864, to Jan. 1, 1865 | 2,740,000
Total profits for 22½ years | $19,691,020
The certificates previous to 1863 have been redeemed by cash | 12,653,730
Net earnings remaining with the company on Jan. 1, 1865 | $7,037,290

By order of the board.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Acting Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	William Sturgis, Jr.,
Charles Dennis,	Henry K. Bogert,
W. H. H. Moore,	William E. Dodge,
Henry Colt,	Dennis Perkins,
William C. Pickersgill,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,
Lewis Curtis,	J. Henry Burry,
Charles H. Russell,	Cornelius Grinnell,
Lowell Holbrook,	C. A. Hand,
E. Warren Weston,	Watts Sherman,
Royal Phelps,	R. J. Howland,
Caleb Barstow,	Benjamin Babcock,
A. P. Pillot,	Fletcher Westray,
Daniel S. Miller,	Robt B. Minturn, Jr.,
Joshua J. Henry,	Gordon W. Burnham,
George G. Hobson,	Frederick Chauncey,
David Lane,	James Low,
James Brice,	Charles H. Marshall.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,

Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.

We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s. OF 1881,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS,
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81,
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.

Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.

ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and individuals received on favorable terms.

T. L. TAYLOR & REED,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 5 Broad-st.

All descriptions of Government Securities, State and Railroad Bonds, Stocks and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States at the best rates. Deposits received subject to sight draft and interest allowed.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, THOS. REED.
Late Cashier of Hanover Bank.

SPECIAL PARTNERS.
JOHN MAXWELL, WILLIAM R. FINCH.

GAS AND OIL STOCKS.

The owner of a large amount of stocks of GAS COMPANIES in different cities will exchange for good OIL STOCKS. For information, address Box No. 731 Post-office, Philadelphia.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

PARTIES HOLDING THIRTY (30) OR more coupons on the three years' seven and three-tenth bonds, maturing on the 15th inst., are requested to have them run with schedules, at any time before that date.

Holders complying with the above, will have their coupons examined and checks given for them on the 14th, after 3 o'clock P. M.

Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Interest Department of this office.

JOHN A. STEWART,
(Signed) Assistant Treasurer.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 3, first floor over Park Bank.

$100,000 OF LONG DOCK ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY Seven per Cent. Bonds for sale in sums to suit, by
LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 22 William-st.

CANADA OIL LANDS.

Valuable oil lands in the Township of Enniskillen and vicinity, Canada West, for sale by
LEE & ELY,
No. 54 William-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE SHARES OF SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL Company Stock—par value $100—at $80. Apply to WM. HENRY MILLER, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 12.

FINANCIAL.

LAWRENCE, BALDWIN & CO.,

NO. 70 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BANKS, BANKERS AND DEALERS
SUPPLIED WITH
10-40s, 5-20s, 7-30s, 6s of '81
AND UNITED STATES DEBT CERTIFICATES
ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

PETROLEUM
AND ALL OTHER
STOCKS, BONDS, &C.
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION ONLY.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITE accounts of Banks, Bankers, and Individuals.

DEWITT C. LAWRENCE, Member New-York Stock Exchange.
SIMEON BALDWIN, Jr., Member New-York Petroleum Stock Board, and the New-York Mining Exchange.
CYRUS J. LAWRENCE, Late Cyrus J. Lawrence & H. Falle.
WILLIAM A. HALSTED.

10-40 BONDS.
5-20 BONDS.
6s OF '81 BONDS.
MARCH, MAY AND JULY
COUPONS CASHED IN GOLD,
BY
HENRY A. HEISER SONS,
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 44 Pine-st.

In view of the prospect of PEACE and a FALL IN GOLD, holders of Gold Bonds will do well to detach the Coupons and realize the interest at present rates for Gold.

Parties residing out of the city wishing to cash their Coupons can forward them by express, and we will return the Gold or its value in greenbacks, as desired.

REMOVAL.

THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have removed to No. 156 Broadway, between Liberty-st. and Maiden-lane.

THE
EMPIRE CITY OIL COMPANY.
CAPITAL $400,000
100,000 SHARES ..... PAR VALUE $4 EACH
OFFICE, NO. 69 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

The subscription book will positively close on the 1st day of March, 1865.

A limited number of shares can be had at the SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2 PER SHARE.

BOARD OF TRUSTEE:
ISAAC O. BARKER, Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.
SAMUEL BARTON, Cashier Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.
N. B. LABAU, No. 69 Wall-st.
WILLIAM B. ALLEN, Allaire Works.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, No. 130 Broadway.
JEREMIAH SIMONSON, Greenpoint.
H. M. KINNIE, Kinnie & Carver, No. 17 Broad-st.
J. VAN OBDEN, East River Bank.
SMITH BARKER, Jr., No. 5 Bowling-green.

OFFICERS:
N. B. LABAU, President.
W. H. HUBBARD, Secretary.
SMITH BARKER, Jr., Treasurer.
BANKS & ANDERSON, Attorneys.

This company have EIGHT WELLS and two Oil Refineries now in operation. A large cash capital has been provided for in the organization of the company, which, with the improvements already existing, insure permanent success. Prospectus, with full particulars, can be had at the office of the company, No. 69 Wall-st.

Agents to receive subscriptions:
Messrs. GARSCHE & MINTON, No. 3 Broad-st.
N. T. HUBBARD, No. 27 Front-st.
KINNIE & CARVER, No. 17 Broad-st.

PETROLEUM

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
STOCK AUCTIONEERS,
BROKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
NO. 52 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ OIL STOCKS of first-class companies, that we can recommend as good investments, may at all times be found at our office, and at the lowest market rates, in lots to suit the purchasers.

SALES MADE AT THE REGULAR PETROLEUM STOCK BOARD, at their two sessions, daily, 11¼ o'clock A. M., and 3 P. M. ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

GREAT NORTHERN OIL CO.
OFFICE, NO. 67 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.
Capital $2,000,000

Manufacturers and Sole Proprietors of the
HENDRICK LUBRICATOR.
Also dealers in SPERM, LARD, WHALE and other OILS,

OFFICERS.
JOHN BRYAN, President, New-York.
JACOB ATWOOD, Vice President.
J. A. WISNER, Secretary and Treasurer.
E. E. HENDRICK, Superintendent.
WM. N. MARCUS, General Agent.

BIRNEY & UNDERHILL,
(LATE OFFICERS OF EAST RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY,)
BROKERS IN
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE,
NO. 68 WALL-ST.

REFER BY PERMISSION TO
Hon. AARON VANDERPOOL, SAMUEL SLOAN, Esq.,
Hon. WILLIAM KELLY, JOSEPH WALKER, Esq.,
JOHN T. WILLIAMSON, Esq., Pres't. Bank of N. America.
HENDERSON MOORE, Esq., of J. M. Oppenheim & Co.

NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY will receive proposals at the offices of the Company, No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York, and Pioneer, Venango County, Penn., until noon on Saturday, the 25th of February next, for leasing part of the large and valuable oil producing territory now in possession of the Company on Pithole Creek, and at Walnut Bend, Alleghany River, Venango County, Penn. Most of the property on Pithole Creek is in the immediate vicinity of the "Frazier Well," recently developed by the Company, and now flowing from 250 to 300 barrels of oil per day.

Maps of the property can be seen at the offices of the Company, where further information will be given.

By order of the Board.
P. G. FENNING, Secretary.
New-York, Jan. 25, 1865.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY,
New-York, Oct. 26, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Jan 25, 1865.

WHEREAS—BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the American National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act;

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "the American National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 25th day of January, 1865.
(Signed) HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, AUG. 29, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 238 Laws of 1858, that the circulation notes issued to the Seventh Ward Bank, late an incorporated bank located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed by the Superintendent of the Banking Department at par, at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter.

The outstanding notes of said bank must be presented, as aforesaid, for redemption within six years from the date hereof; and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the fund in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD }
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 25, 1865. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15, 1865, in accordance with the amended by-law. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 4 until Feb. 16.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

NOTICE.—BOOKS FOR THE REGISTRY AND transfer of stock in the Cary Improvement Company, have been opened at the office of the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company in the city of New-York. Stockholders desiring to have their shares thus registered, will forward their certificates to the office of the company, No. 28 Milk-st., Boston, for proper discharge to New-York books. By order of Directors.

S. A. DIX, Secretary
BOSTON, Feb., 1865.

LEE & ELY, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST.—Petroleum lands in Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia for sale. Stocks of all descriptions bought and sold on commission.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS five per cent. coupon bonds, due in 1894; interest and Principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS,
No. 38 Wall-st.,

have all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
bought and sold at market rates.

LITTLE KANAWHA
AND
ELK RIVER
PETROLEUM AND MINING CO.
SUBSCRIPTION TO BE CLOSED.
CASH WORKING CAPITAL $150,000.

OFFICERS:
OLIVER E. WOOD, President.
JAMES CRUIKSHANK, Vice-President.
CHARLES J. MARTIN, Treasurer.
JAMES WADSWORTH, Secretary.
E. R. BLACKWELL, Consulting Engineer and General Superintendent.

TRUSTEES:
PAUL N. SPOFFORD, of Spofford, Tileston & Co., New-York.
CHARLES J. MARTIN, President Home Insurance Co., New-York.
Hon. ROGER AVERILL, Danbury, Conn.
Hon. ALBERT L. CATLIN, Burlington, Vt.
JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway, New-York.
OLIVER E. WOOD, No. 26 Barclay-st., New-York.
JAMES WADSWORTH, of James Wadsworth & Co., No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.
JOHN W. STRONG, Detroit, Mich.
EDWARD M. MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

The subscription is so nearly completed that it is intended to close the same on or before the 25th of February.

Subscription $750,000, of which $600,000 purchases the and, to wit: 62,860 ACRES. The remaining $150,000 is the permanent cash working capital of the company.

Capital stock, $6,000,000. Par value of shares, $100. Subscribers to this purchase will receive eight shares of stock for each one hundred dollars subscribed. Lands located on the Little Kanawha and Elk Rivers, in the Counties of Gilmer and Braxton, in the very heart of the oil region of West Virginia.

Professor Richardson reports: "Your property is the very centre of West Virginia oil region; it has numerous oil springs along the banks of its streams, one of which vies with the famous 'Burning Spring' itself."

Professor Shepherd, of New-Haven, Conn., reports: "I consider it eminently oil-producing land. The oil-bearing shales underlie it extensively, and the long lines of carburetted hydrogen or illuminating gas springs, some of which I saw burning, as well as the appearance of oil itself on the surface of the tract, fully confirm me in this belief.

There can be no doubt that along your creeks and tributaries there is a large extent of valuable oil-producing territory. The prodigious amount of bituminous and cannel coal, iron ore, limestone and fire-clays embodied in the high hills on your property, the tops and slopes of which are covered with an extraordinary growth of white oak and other heavy timbers, add immensely to its value."

These views are fully indorsed by the reports of the most practical and experienced men from the oil districts of both Pennsylvania and Virginia.

The company consider themselves fortunate in having secured the services of Mr. Blackwell, a practical civil engineer, for the general superintendency, so well known as the late Chief Engineer and Superintendent of the Commissioners of Washington Heights, New-York City.

Arrangements are in rapid progress for the immediate development of the property, on a scale commensurate with its value and extent.

Subscriptions, payable at the time of subscribing, or one-half in cash, and the balance in thirty days from the time of closing of the subscription, can be made in person or by letter, at the office of the undersigned, No. 81 Cedar-st., New-York; I. K. Dobson, No. 42 State-st., Boston, and John W. Strong, Detroit, Mich., where full information can be obtained.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

HOPE
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 92 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
ASSETS	$282,248 76

This company having DECLINED JOINING the combination of Fire Insurance Companies, is prepared to write policies on terms as favorable as are offered by any other responsible company, whether IN OR OUT of the board.

DIRECTORS.

HENRY M. TABER,	THOMAS P. CUMMINGS,
STEPH. CAMBRELENG,	THEODORE W. RILEY,
JOSEPH GRAFTON,	AMOS ROBBINS,
L. B. WARD,	D. LYDIG SUYDAM,
STEPHEN HYATT,	J. W. MERSEREAU,
JACOB REESE,	JOSEPH BBITTON,
ROBERT SCHELL,	WILLIAM H. TERRY,
JOHN PENFOLD,	WILLIAM REMSEN,
JAMES S. SANDFORD,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
FREDK. SCHUCHARDT,	JOSEPH FOULKE,

JACOB REESE, President.
THOMAS GRENLEAF, Secretary.
CHAS. D. HARTSHORNE, Asst. Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO.,
Corner of Wall and Nassau sts.
CASH CAPITAL $3,500,000.

From statement for the Seventh Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31, 1864

Total amount of assets Jan. 1, 1865	$7,438,572 78
Total amount of premiums	6,213,114 68
Excess of earned premiums over losses, &c.	2,064,754 62
Reserve for estimate claims unadjusted and other contingencies	651,212 97
Guaranteed cash dividend to dealers (holding certificates of same) on paid premiums earned during the year, whether loss has occured or not	760,354 89
Interest of scrip issues of 1862 and 1863	6 per cent.
Scrip dividend to dealers on earned premiums	12 per cent.
Dividend for the year to stockholders	31 per cent.

Dealers with this company will be allowed the option, to be signified at the time of application for insurance, of receiving in lieu of scrip, at the end of each year, returns in cash, guaranteed by certificate, of premiums paid and earned during the year, whether loss occurs or not, upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1. Upon all voyage risks upon cargo, a return of twenty-five per cent.

2. Upon voyage risks upon freight, a return of twenty per cent.

3. Upon time risks upon freight, and upon voyage and time risks upon hulls, a return of ten per cent.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon said policies earned and paid during the year, shall amount to the sum of one hundred dollars.

Premiums paid in gold will be entitled to the above returns in gold.

DIRECTORS:

Edward Rowe,	Daniel W. Teller,
Daniel W. Lord,	John D. Bates,
George Miln,	Charles Hickox,
John Atkinson,	Robert Bowne,
Thos. A. C. Cochrane,	Lawrence Myers,
Wm. H. Halsey,	S. N. Derrick,
Thos. Berron,	Moses Merick,
Roland G. Mitchell,	David J. Ely,
Albert G. Lee,	Joseph Marrison,
George P. Deshon,	Wm. H. Popham,
O. L. Nims,	B. C. Morris, Jr.,
M. F. Merlok,	Ezra Nye,
Wm. B. Ogden,	Henry J. Cammann,
John Armstrong,	Thomas Lord,
B. O. Morris,	Preston H. Hodges,
Andrew J. Rich,	J. B. Griffin,

THOMAS LORD, Vice-President.
WM. M. WHITNEY, Second Vice-President and Sec'y.

PETROLEUM.

Original! An opportunity to join parties forming a company, if application is made immediately.
P. MOORE & CO., No. 494 Broadway.

OFFICE OF THE PERICO GOLD MINING AND TUNNEL COMPANY, No 96 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WALL-ST., Feb. 15, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company, for the election of seven Trustees to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at their office, MONDAY, March the 6th, at 12 o'clock at noon, and the polls will be kept open one hour.

The transfer books will be closed ten days previous to the election.

C. McCAUSLEY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

PETROLEUM

MORE THAN ONE-HALF OF THE SHARES ALREADY SUBSCRIBED FOR.
STOCKHOLDERS FREE FROM ALL LIABILITIES.

DE KALB PETROLEUM COMPANY,

Organized under the laws of the State of New-York.

CAPITAL $350,000
35,000 SHARES OF $10 EACH.

Two new Wells on the Company's property: one yielding forty barrels per day, the other on striking oil flowed ten barrels per day, and when tubed will yield a very large flow of oil.

Six more Wells to be sunk immediately.

OFFICERS:
PRESIDENT,
GEORGE L. EIGENBRODT.
TREASURER,
HENRY DE ZAVALA.
SECRETARY,
SAMUEL W. BOOCOCK.

TRUSTEES:
GEORGE L. EIGENBRODT, Esq., No. 30 Broad-st.
J. KENNEDY SMYTH, Esq., No. 74 Broadway.
MAHLON S. FROST, Esq., No. 2 Cedar-st., and Titusville, Penn.
EDWARD G. LUDLOW, M. D., No. 49 East 23d-st.
SAMUEL HASKELL, Esq., Platt, corner Gold-st.
J. VAN. BENSSALAER, Jr., Esq., No. 44 Exchange-Place.
J. LEE SMITH, Esq., No. 92 Beekman-st.
RICHARD AMERMAN, Esq., No. 74 Broadway.
HENRY DE ZAVALA, Esq., No. 100 Broadway.

COUNSEL,
JOHN H. BIBD, Esq., No. 137 Broadway.

BANKERS,
CARR, TAYLOR & CO., No. 20 Broad-st.

SCHEDULE—No. 1. On Oil Creek; one acre on Bennehoff farm, with two wells, one yielding 40 barrels per day, one ready to tube, which has flowed 10 barrels per day.
No. 2. Frost refinery, buildings, offices, &c.
No. 3. 12½ acres in fee on Pit Hole Creek.
No. 4. 1.300 acres on Little Kanawha River.

The company having been formed for permanent and secure investment, its capital stock is offered only as full paid, thus securing stockholders immunity from all liabilities.

Its present productions will pay fine dividends, and as soon as the six new wells are completed, great results are almost undoubted.

Subscriptions will be received for a limited number of shares, until further notice, at the office of the company's bankers,

CARR, TAYLOR & CO.,
No. 20 Broad-st., Room No. 15,
New-York,

where circulars, giving full descriptions as well as maps of the property, can be seen.

Communications from out of town promptly attended to

WM. S. CHARNLEY. W. T. HATCH.

CHARNLEY & HATCH,

NO. 34 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

AGENTS FOR

7 3-10 NATIONAL LOAN

Notes ready for immediate delivery in any amount. The largest discount allowed to Banks, Bankers and Brokers.

CHEMICAL PETROLEUM COMPANY.

Organized under the Mining and Manufacturing Laws of the State of New-York.

Capital, $250,000 in 50,000 shares, $5 each, par value.

22,000 SHARES OFFERED AT $3 EACH, WITHOUT FURTHER ASSESSMENT.

$50,000 WORKING CAPITAL.

Office, No. 117 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICERS.

GEO. W. KENDALL, of C. C. Duncan & Co., President.
CLARK BELL, of Pacific Railroad, Vice President.
OTIS KIMBALL, late Cashier City Bank, Bath, Maine, Secretary.
JOHN H. HEBERT, President Vesta Petroleum and Refining Co., Treasurer.
EDW. P. HOLLISTER, No. 68 Wall-st., Counsel.

TRUSTEES.
GEO. W. KENDALL, JOHN H. HEBERT,
HENRY J. OVERMANN, CLARK BELL,
EDWARD P. HOLLISTER.

The basis and ailment of this company consists of most valuable lands on Pithole Creek, Penn., and on Goose Creek and Hughes River, West Va.; ers in immediate proximity to railroad and river communications, plentifully timbered, and have been selected at great expense of time and money, and after having been *personally inspected* by the directors of the company.

Several Wells are being most vigorously put down.

One to three hundred barrel wells are in immediate neighborhood of those being sunk by the company.

SMALL CAPITAL—LARGE BASIS.

A limited number of shares may be subscribed at the office of the company, and also of
JOHN H. HEBERT, No. 4 Cedar-st.
HENRY J. OVERMANN, No. 119 Pearl-st.
EDW. P. HOLLISTER, No. 68 Wall-st.

MANGAM, JENKINS & CO.

NO. 40 WALL-ST.

U. S. 7-30 NOTES

of all denominations for immediate delivery. BANKS and BANKERS supplied at usual discount.

United States 10-40s, 5-20s and 6s of '81. and CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS bought and sold at market rates.

U. S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY

FOR THE SALE OF THE
7-30 NATIONAL LOAN.
ALL DENOMINATIONS ON HAND AND READY FOR DELIVERY AT ONCE.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS.
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
United States Securities of all kinds bought and sold.

THE
COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL STOCK $1,000,000
Divided into 200,000 Shares, at $5 per share.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE,
TO 60,000 SHARES ONLY, $250 PER SHARE.
STOCK ISSUED FULL PAID.
$50,000 CASH APPROPRIATED AS A WORKING CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT, ISAIAH LUKENS.
VICE-PRESIDENT, WM. M. STEWART.
TREASURER, WM. D. SMITH.
SECRETARY, E. J. HARRISON.
DIRECTORS,
ISAIAH LUKENS, ROBERT SMITH,
W. D. SMITH, EDWD. F. CUSHMAN,
W. M. STEWART.

OFFICES—NO. 42 FINE-STREET, NEW-YORK AND NOS. 23 AND 24 WASHINGTON BUILDINGS, 1274 South Third-street, below Walnut,) PHILADELPHIA.

The intrinsic value of their territory is greater than that of any other oil company now before the public, with the same amount of capital.

The Directors invite all who desire investing in oil stocks to call at their offices and examine prospectus, draughts, &c., where they cannot fail to be satisfied that the

COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY

is organized on such a basis that stockholders cannot fail to realize a handsome profit aside from the question of oil altogether.

The books for subscription will be open for a short time longer at the offices of the company.

PETROLEUM.

Petroleum Stocks bought and sold at the Public Petroleum Board. Orders for city or country promptly executed.
KRUGLER & WIGGINS,
General Auctioneers and Stock Board Brokers,
Office No. 56 Beaver-st., corner William.

FINANCIAL.

THE
PACIFIC COAST
PETROLEUM COMPANY,
OF
NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL STOCK $5,000,000
Divided into 50,000 shares of the par value of $100.
Working capital $300,000 in stock, and $100,000 in cash.
Hon. JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, President.
Hon. JAMES WADSWORTH, Vice-President.
EDWARD S. RICH, Treasurer.
LEWIS BENTON, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.
Hon. James De Peyster Ogden, of New-York.
Gen. James Wadsworth, of James Wadsworth & Co., No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.
George W. Tuttle, of Stout & Tuttle, leather dealers, No 2 Ferry-st., New-York.
Richard J. Sherman, of Rich, Sherman & Co., bankers, No. 30 Pine-st., New-York.
Lewis Benton, Counselor-at-law, No. 112 Broadway, New-York.
William F. Hall, of Northrup, Hall & Co., No. 112 Broadway, New-York.
Thomas A Scott, Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
R. S. S. Andros, of Andros & Cole, Boston, Massachusetts.
Hon. Levi Parsons, San Francisco, California.

The subscription price is $20 per share for a limited amount of stock. No further call or assessment to be made on subscribers; $100,000 is reserved for a working capital, and $800,000 in stocks at par, for the future development of the company's property.

Its property consists of a perpetual lease of about 75,000 acres of oil territory in San Luis, Obispo County, State of California, lying on and near the Pacific Ocean, being all the following five ranches, viz.:

I. The Manuela Ranch, containing 16,954.83 acres.
II. The Arroyo Grande Ranch, containing 4,437.38 acres.
III. The Salsas Chemical Ranch, containing 14,335.22 acres.
IV. The Pisine Ranch, containing 8,838.89 acres.
V. The Stone Corral Ranch, containing 30,911 20 acres.

The titles of these large tracts have been thoroughly examined and approved by Judge Parsons, of San Francisco.

All reports, written and verbal, of gentlemen who, during the past year, have visited and thoroughly examined this property carefully and scientifically, concur in representing it as overflowing with petroleum. They say: "The Ranches are splendid estates, but their value is in their almost fabulous wealth in the best of oil."

The company's lands extend for over ten miles on San Luis Bay, on the Pacific coast, with a good roadstead, where shipments can be made with facility to San Francisco, South America, Australia, China and New-York.

The lands have a gentle slope to San Luis Bay, and there is full assurance of the practicability of connecting the oil, at a moderate expense, through pipes from the wells to reservoirs or tanks, to be constructed at this point, when it can be sent to the markets of the world, either in its crude state or refined, according to the demand.

The cost of shipping will not exceed 70 cents per barrel, and the company will be enabled to deliver petroleum at New-York at $5 per barrel, and at Australia and China at reduced rates.

It is designed to develop fully and practically, the means and wealth of this property at the earliest practicable moment.

The varied details giving all the information that can be required with a general description of the character, advantages and prospects of the company's property, are fully and plainly set forth in the prospectus.

The PACIFIC COAST PETROLEUM COMPANY, of New-York, have been duly organized under the laws of this State, with a sufficient capital to render available its capabilities and resources in what is believed to be an unlimited supply of Petroleum, not surpassed in quality.

Subscriptions for the Stock of the company have been opened at the offices of
JAMES WADSWORTH & CO., No. 61 Cedar-st., N.Y.
RICH, SHERMAN & CO., No. 30 Pine-st., N. Y.
NORTHRUP, HALL & CO., No. 112 Broadway.
LEWIS BENTON, Secretary, No. 112 Broadway,
where the prospectus can be obtained.

Subscriptions payable as above when the sum of $250,000 is subscribed.

PIT-HOLE CREEK
AND
TWO-MILE RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY.

This Company own the fee-simple of lands on the celebrated Two-mile Run, and also, on Little Pit-Hole Creek, close to the second United States Well. The land is all borable, and parties are waiting the organization of the company to sink wells on leases, free of expense to this Company.

The capital being small, one such flowing well as that of the United States, on the same creek, would advance the stock from one dollar, the subscription price, to fifty dollars per share.

THE SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS ARE NOW OPEN
AT THE OFFICE OF
WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS,
No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

THE EAST BRANCH
PETROLEUM COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Stockholders not liable to assessment.
OVER 2,100 ACRES OF LAND IN FEE SIMPLE,
Near Titusville.

Located in Warren County, Pennsylvania. 1,200 acres boring territory, on east branch of Oil Creek.

Capital $500,000
IN 5,000 SHARES OF $100 EACH.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $100 EACH SHARE.
WORKING CAPITAL BELONGING TO THE COMPANY, $50,000 CASH.

The subscription books will close Feb. 20, inclusive.
SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS.
TEUNIS W. QUICK, No. 42 Pine-st., New-York.
FRANCIS P. FURNALD, No. 18 Wall-st., Brooklyn Insurance Company.
FRANCIS A. PALMER, Broadway Bank, corner Broadway and Park-place.

TRUSTEES.
FREDERICK W. AMES, of F. W. Ames & Co., Titusville, Penn.
TEUNIS W. QUICK, of No. 42 Pine-st., New-York.
FRANCIS P. FURNALD, President Brooklyn Insurance Company, New-York.
FRANCIS A. PALMER, Pres't Broadway Bank, N. Y.
JOHN R. LAWRENCE, of John B. Lawrence & Co., N.Y.
HELMUS M. WELLS, of Wells, Bontecou & Co., N. Y.

OFFICERS.
TEUNIS W. QUICK, New-York, President.
FRANCIS P. FURNALD, New-York, Vice-President.
FRANCIS A. PALMER, New-York, Treasurer.
GEO. C. PETERS, New-York, Secretary.
OLIVER KEESE, Jr., Titusville, Penn., Superintend't.
Counsel to the Company, WM. S. HASCALL, New-York.

Any

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

Ship	From	Commander.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Feb. 18.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Feb. 25.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, March 4.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, March 11
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, March 25
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, April 1.
DAY STAR	(Building.)	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 45 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.
The *Morning Star* is 2,848 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,615, the *Guiding Star* 2,616, the *Day Star* 2,778, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 16 Barclay-st

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 8.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 15.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 22.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 1.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 8.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 15.
RATES IN NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $122 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	.....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,168	Aspitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA ..... SATURDAY, March 11
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:
WASHINGTON ..... 3,204 tons ..... 900-horse power
LAFAYETTE ..... 3,204 tons ..... 900-horse power
EUROPE ..... (Afloat.) ..... 900-horse power
FRANCE ..... (Afloat.) ..... 900-horse power
NAPOLEON III. ..... (Building) ..... 1,100-horse power
Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:
FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
LAFAYETTE ..... WEDNESDAY ..... March 1.
WASHINGTON ..... WEDNESDAY ..... March 29.
First Cabin, (including table wine) $135
Second Cabin, (including table wine) ..... $70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Sonlevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.
TBBOUGH BILLS LADING TO ST. LOUIS AND ALL POINTS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, VIA NEW-ORLEANS.
THE ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS,
JOHN J. ROE, President,
is now ready to contract, and give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for shipment as above.
This Company now owns some twenty first-class steamers running between New-Orleans, St. Louis, and Louisville, and are now arranging connections between New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and New-Orleans.
One of their steamers will leave New-Orleans daily, and by judicious arrangements they are enabled to offer inducements to shippers in lower rates and quick dispatch. Average time of transit, eighteen days.
J. EAGER, Agent,
No. 41 Broad-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN STEERAGE RATES.
The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River
Feb. 23 ..... OCEAN QUEEN ..... Weir.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
March 3 ..... NORTH STAR ..... Blocum.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)
March 13 ..... COSTA RICA ..... Tinklepaugh.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN CITY.)
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL
Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF LONDON ..... SATURDAY ..... Feb. 18
ETNA ..... SATURDAY ..... Feb. 25
CITY OF BOSTON ..... SATURDAY ..... March 4
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin ..... $80 | Steerage $30
First Cabin to London ..... 85 | Steerage to London 31
First Cabin to Paris ..... 96 | Steerage to Paris 40
First Cabin to Hamburg ..... 90 | Steerage to Hamburg 37
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Feb. 27, and SATURDAY, March 25.
Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana $50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
Passengers must have passports.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA HAVANA.
The United States Mail Steamship
YAZOO,
Geo. W. Couch, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for New-Orleans via Havana, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 116 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP
MORRO CASTLE,
Capt. ADAMS.
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 20 Broadway.
☞ The new and splendid steamship EAGLE will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave on Feb. 22.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.—Short route, low prices.—The Central American Transit Company will dispatch on the 20th of every month, from Pier No. 29 North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, D. S. BABCOCK, Master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE,
No 41 Chambers-st. Passports for Havana, Canada, and the British Provinces procured from A. C. WILLMARTH, Room No. 2.

RAILROADS.

PERTH AMBOY AND WOODBRIDGE RAILROAD,
From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:45 P. M.
Leave Perth Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:20 and 6:20 P. M.
JERSEY CITY, Jan. 21, 1865.

CHANGE OF TIME.
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD,
From foot Murray-st., daily at 3½ P. M., connecting with trains for Highlands, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Manchester, &c.
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.
Fare $2. Excursion tickets $3—good for three days.
Steamer JESSE HOYT leaves Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, daily, (excepting Sundays,) at 9 A. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with express trains for Philadelphia, Tuckerton, Barnegat, Tom's River, &c.
Returning leave Vine-st. Ferry, Philadelphia, at 11:15 A. M.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Tickets may be procured at the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn. Baggage checked from the residence to all points on this road and its connections.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETSER, General Superintendent.
J. O. CALHOUN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
6:00 P. M.—Night Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st. East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Trains for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yephank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M. 3, 4 and 5 P. M.
Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.
A. BEASONER, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Jan. 23, 1865, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:40, 6 and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. Small cars will be run between Chambers and 30th-st. stations. Sunday train 6 P. M.
J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.
Nov. 1, 1864.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.
These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."
Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 118 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
H. R. SIMONS, Agent.

REMOVAL.
The Peoples' Line, "New-Jersey Steamboat Company, have removed from the foot of Cortlandt-st. to their spacious new offices, Pier No. 41, south side Canal-st., where on the opening of navigation, they will be happy to transport passengers and freights as heretofore.
New-York, Jan. 27, 1865.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3.15 P. M. Trains north and east from New-Haven 11 P. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBscribers have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of title 1, chapter 4, part 2, of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, and of the several acts and parts of acts amendatory thereof, for the transaction of the wholesale clothing business, at No. 340 Broadway, New-York, under the firm name of CARTER, KIRTLAND & CO.
Samuel Carter, who resides in Brooklyn, Kings County, N. Y.; John Rose, William H. Kirtland and Charles S. Peet, who reside in the City, County and State of New-York, are the general partners; and John H. Werts, of Lexington, Ky., is the special partner.
The amount which said John H. Werts, as such special partner, has contributed to the common stock is $100,000 in cash.
Said copartnership is to commence on the 28th day of January, A. D. 1865, and terminate on the 31st day of December, 1867.
SAMUEL CARTER,
JOHN ROSE,
WM. H. KIRTLAND,
CHARLES S. PEET, } General Partners.
JOHN H. WERTS, Special Partner.
Dated New-York, Jan. 28, 1865

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a partnership, under the firm-name of VISBARD, FISKE & CO., for the transaction of commission and other business. They will occupy the store No. 36 Broadway, about March 15; meantime can be found at No. 103 Water-st.
CHAUNCEY VIBBARD,
FRED. B. FISKE,
A. CRAIG PALMER.
New-York, Feb. 1, 1865.

CHARLES T. GRIFFITH AND DOUW D. WILLIAMSON, Jr., have withdrawn from the copartnership of WILLIAMSON, GRIFFITH & CO., and the business will be continued by the remaining partner, DAVID A. WILLIAMSON, under the same name of WILLIAMSON, GRIFFITH & CO.
DAVID A. WILLIAMSON,
CHARLES T. GRIFFITH,
DOUW D. WILLIAMSON, Jr.
New-York, Feb. 1, 1865.

THEODORE I. HUSTED AND LEONARD HAZELTINE, Jr., are admitted as partners in our firm, to date from 1st January, 1865.
JESSE HOYT & CO.
New-York, Feb. 11, 1865.

HENRY J. McDONALD IS THIS DAY admitted a member of our firm.
H. G. STEBBINS & SONS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IT WAS MY MOTHER'S VOICE.
Oh! mother dear, I had a dream,
So sad and yet so bright
When wounded, on the battle plain,
I lay at dead of night;
A gentle strain fell on my ear,
That made my heart rejoice—
So soft and sweet, it seemed to me,
It was my mother's voice!
Song and chorus, 35 cts. mailed. "Just before the Battle." young Eph's Lament. (Comic.) "Sunlight within my Heart." Soldier's Happy Return, Mazurka. The Jersey Lovers, comic, each 30 cts.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

BULLETIN OF NEW MUSIC, PUBLISHED BY WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, New-York.—"Beautiful Dreams," the twentieth edition of this matchless ballad now ready; music by the late S. C. Foster, 35c.; "My Angel Boy," written and composed in 1858, expressly for a friend, by the late S. C. Foster, and now published for the first time, 30c.; "When the War is Over, Mary," song and chorus, J. R. Thomas, 35c.; "Why did you Die," ballad, J. R. Thomas, 30c. "Bear," words by Longfellow, J. E. Irving, 40c.; "Cradle Song," words by Tennyson, J. C. Irving, 40c.; "Blow, Bugle, Blow," words by Tennyson, W. R. Dempster, 50c.; "In the Valley of Canteritz," words by Tennyson, A. H. Pease, 30c.; "Saw ye not my Own True Love," E. C. Phelps, 30c.; "Red Robin," by the author of "Vive l'America," H. Millard, 30c.; "Song of the Sea Shell," Charlie C. Converse, 30c.; "Farfaletta," the butterfly mazurka, for the voice by Arditi, 60c. INSTRUMENTAL.—"Don Sebastian," transcription by Chas. Fradel, 50c.; "Belles of Brooklyn," waltz, Geo. W. Warren, $1; "Song of the Brook," Geo. W. Warren, 75c.; "Sophien Polka," Heimsmüller, 30c.; "Tete-a-Tete," new galop, Heimsmüller, 35c.; "Olive Logan Polka," Chas. Fradel, 35c. Copies of the above sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of the price.
WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, N. Y.

WAKE NICODEMUS—PRICE 35 CENTS.
MARCHING THROUGH GEORGIA—Price 30 cts.
TRAMP, TRAMP, THE PRISONER'S HOPE—Price 30 cts.
POOR MOTHER! WILLIE'S GONE—Price 30 cts.
JENNY WADE, THE HEROINE OF GETTYSBURG—Price 35 cts.
BROTHER IN THE ARMY—Price 35 cts.
WE ARE COMING FROM THE COTTON FIELDS—Price 35 cts.
Together with all the Songs and other publications of BOOT & CADY, at their Eastern Agency, (Bradbury's) No. 426 and 427 Broome-st., N. Y. Also all of the most popular Church, Sunday School and other Music books for sale at publishers prices.
N. B. All retail orders promptly filled and the trade supplied.
Catalogues furnished when applied for. Address
WM. B. BRADBURY,
No. 427 Broome-st., New York.

GENERAL PATTERSON'S NARRATIVE OF THE CAMPAIGN IN THE VALLEY OF THE SHENANDOAH, in 1861. I have the above for sale. Every person should read it. It will satisfy the most prejudiced that General PATTERSON'S vindication is complete. Price $1. No. 419 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
JOHN CAMPBELL.

100 CARD PORTRAITS OF AMERICAN Actresses for 18 cents; colored, 25 cents; secret life pictures for private study, 10 cents each, or $1 50 per doz.; also, books, playing cards, fancy valentines, cigar cases, and sporting articles of every description, at the very lowest prices. Send stamp for catalogue, and address HUGO RUCHE, New-York Post-office.

COOKING ACADEMY.
Apply for admission to the courses, No. 18 Cooper Union, from 12 to 4 P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of an order of the U. S. District Court to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 21st day of February, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at the warehouse of Messrs. Salloy & Steele, No. 4 Commercial Wharf, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer *Stag*, consisting of
BALES ARMY CLOTH.
BLANKETS,
SHOES,
BEEBING MACHINES,
PIG LEAD,
SOAP,
MERCHANDISE,
SALT PETRE,
SHIP'S STORES, &c.
ALSO,
CARDIFF COAL—150 tons, more or less, Cardiff Coal.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT ON 42D-ST.—EXECUTOR'S SALE OF LEASEHOLD PROPERTY ON 41ST-ST.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York.
By order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of ALFRED T. ACKERT, Esq., Referee:
42D-ST.—The three-story and basement frame house and lot, No. 163 West 42d-st., south side, 410 feet west of 7th-av. House 20 by about 36 feet; has gas, bath, water, &c. Lot 20x100.4. R. H. BOWNE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
By order Jas. F. Chamberlain, Esq., Executor of estate of Mary Ann Burdock, deceased:
41ST-ST.—The lease of the lot, with the two-story and basement brick house thereon, No. 135 West 41st-st., north side, between 8th and 9th avs. House 25 by about 35 feet. Lot 22x98 9. The lease is from the Morse estate—expires May 1st, 1866, with privilege of 21-years' renewal, at valuation, of improvements to be paid for; present ground rent $12 50 and taxes per annum.
Maps, &c., may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.
Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, THURSDAY, Feb. 18, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household and office furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of carpets, parlor suits, in brocatel and hair-cloth; black-walnut and mahogony bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, wardrobes and chairs, book cases, chairs, tables, hat-stands, hair and straw mattresses, crockery, glassware, &c.
Also, office desks in variety, cocoa matting, letter and seal presses, &c. Also, a number of oil paintings, richly framed, engravings, &c., &c. Also, balance of Irish linens remaining unsold from sale of 8th inst., consisting of table linen in piece, damask and snow-drop table-cloths and napkins, towels, handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 8 Pine-st.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE building lots in Brooklyn, at public auction, by order of Hector Sears, Esq., Executor of Estate of Francis Borrows, deceased, on THURSDAY, Feb. 23, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by A. JOURNEAY.
Hancock-st.—5 lots near Yates-av.
Yates-av.—5 lots, commencing corner Hancock-st.
Dean-st.—10 lots, between Classon and Franklin avs.
Hancock st.—9 lots, between Thompson and Throop ave.
Halsey-st.—9 lots, between Thompson and Throop avs.
Jefferson and Bancock sts.—28 lots.
Between Marcy-ave. and Reid avs. Nostrand-av., 4 lots, between Floyd and Stockton sts., near Myrtle-av.
Terms at sale. Maps with further particulars at the office of the auctioneer, No. 8 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
TRUSTEE'S SALE OF DWELLING- HOUSE and lot on 49th st., near Broadway—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of John P. Worstell, Esq., trustee for A. M. Worstell:
49TH-ST.—The three-story and basement, high-stoop brick house, with brown-stone trimmings, and lot No. 126 West 49th-st., about 100 feet west of Broadway. House 20 by 50, in good order, and has all the modern improvements. Lot 20 by 100 feet 5 inches.
Maps, &c., may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

REFEREE'S SALE IN PARTITION OF valuable property, at auction, by order of the Supreme Court, at the residence of ANDREW NAPIER, in the town of Jamaica, L. I., on THURSDAY, Feb 23, 1865, at 12 o'clock noon. To be sold in parcels, suitable for gardening or farming purposes, or for choice country seats. The splendidly located property known as the Andrew Napier Farm, containing about 160 acres, between Hyde's and Jamaica, fronting on the Jamaica and Brooklyn Plank-road. Constant communication with the city by railroad and stages, a station being immediately adjoining the premises. The property includes several pieces of fine woodland. Inquire of GOODMAN, JESUP & KENNADAY, No. 112 Broadway; W. J. OOGSWELL, No. 2 Montague-st., Brooklyn; or of ALEXANDER HAGNER, Referee, Jamaica.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL BY auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 16, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 159 4th-st., corner 6th-av., an assortment of household furniture, comprising parlor, dining and bedroom furniture, brussels and ingrain carpets, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, beds, mattresses, matting, kitchen ware, &c., &c. Also, at 12 o'clock, a quantity of sterling silver ware.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
REMOVED TO OFFICE NO. 91 LIBERTY ST.—N. B. At private sale, first-class furniture of all kinds, viz., parlor, chamber, library, dining-room, &c.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE
QUOTA OF NEW-YORK.
15,000
VOLUNTEERS WANTED FOR NEW-YORK COUNTY.
INCREASED BOUNTIES AND HAND-MONEY.
At a meeting of the County Committee on Volunteering, held on Saturday, Feb. 11, 1865.
Present—ORISON BLUNT, Chairman,
Hon. M. T. BRENNAN, Esq., Comptroller,
Hon. ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
Hon. WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.
Hon. WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor.
On motion of Supervisor William M. Tweed, it was unanimously
Resolved, That the county pay for a one-year recruit three hundred ($300) dollars bounty and fifty ($50) dollars hand-money.
For a two-year recruit four hundred ($400) dollars bounty and seventy-five ($75) dollars hand-money.
For a three-year recruit six hundred ($600) dollars bounty and one hundred ($100) dollars hand-money.
BOUNTIES.
FOR THREE-YEAR RECRUITS.

County	$600
Government	300
Total	$900

FOR TWO-YEAR RECRUITS.

County	$400
Government	200
Total	$600

FOR ONE-YEAR RECRUITS.

County	$300
Government	100
Total	$400

The Bounty to be paid to the recruit in his own hand, as provided in section five (5) of the State Law relating to Bounties, (viz: Assembly bill No. 115 of 1865) and the hand money to be paid to the person who may present the recruit.
By order of the committee.
CORNELIUS CORSON, Clerk.

NOTICE OF THE COMING DRAFT.
SUBSTITUTES—THREE YEARS' SUBSTITUTES FOR NEW-YORK CITY.
Section 8 of the new State Bounty Law provides that the State shall pay $600 to any person who shall furnish a three years' SUBSTITUTE previous to the DRAFT.
For a small additional sum a SUBSTITUTE can now be obtained of WARNER & CORNELL, No. 65 Franklin-st., near Broadway.
References given to officials and business men of high standing.

1,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED BY THE NEW-YORK STATE VOLUNTEER COMPANY.
$400 cash for one-year volunteers.
$500 cash for one-year substitutes.
$850 cash for three-year substitutes.
Call on the Supervisors, at the Doublow Hotel, near depot, Yonkers, New-York, and get free transportation. Trains leave 30th-st., 7:30, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 12 M., and 2 P. M. No men examined Saturdays.
Sixteen miles to Yonkers; fare 40 cents.

VOLUNTEERS WANTED FOR ARMY AND NAVY.
TOWN QUOTAS FILLED.
Having furnished over four thousand (4,000) volunteers without a single irregularity or mistake, we tender our services to the public. A happy guaranteed result. BISHOP, WILSON & BALDWIN,
No. 195 Broadway.

MILITARY AND NAVAL
BANKING OFFICE.
L. BROWN & CO.,
NO. 2 PARK-PLACE,
Under Broadway Bank.
Officers' accounts cashed, ordnance and clothing returns made out, and clearances obtained. Discharged soldiers paid all claims collected.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
No. 126 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1865.
TWENTY-SIX CONTRACT SURGEONS are needed in the 25th Army Corps, (colored troops,) serving in Virginia and North Carolina. Applicants for the position can obtain full information at this office. Those whose services prove satisfactory will, at the expiration of three months, be commissioned Assistant Surgeons of colored troops.
(Signed,) W. J. SLOAN,
Surgeon U. S. A., Medical Director, Dept. East.

THE DRAFT.—EXEMPTION PAPERS ATTENDed to at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 9, first floor.

HOTELS.

HOTEL TO LET—NEAR ERIE AND HUDson River Railroad depots. Apply, between 12 and 2 o'clock, to C. DENISON, No. 96 Day-st.

TONTINE HOTEL—ON EUROPEAN PLAN, corner Broadway and Howard-st.; rooms by the day or week; terms reasonable; open all night.

ARMY CLIPPINGS.—NEW DARK BLUE Kersey and flannel for sale by A. P. HARD, No. 44 Beekman-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
BOOTH'S HAMLET.
Now in the THIRTEENTH WEEK
of a career of unbroken succession and undiminished success, and which has been enthroned by the enthusiastic fiat of the people and the press as
A PERMANENT INSTITUTION,
is presented EVERY NIGHT,
with ITS SPLENDID CAST
and SUPERB SCENERY.
"ONE OF THE NOBLEST PIECES OF DRAMATIC ART EVER SEEN IN ANY LAND OR IN ANY AGE. WE TRUST IT WILL NOT BE WITHDRAWN UNTIL EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD IN THE COMMUNITY HAS SEEN IT."—*New-York Herald.*
Doors open at 6½; commences at 7½. Seats may be secured for any number of days in advance.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Mr. Stuart has pleasure in announcing that, in compliance with the request of many families in Staten Island and of adjacent cities on the Hudson River and Harlem and New-Haven lines,
A GRAND MATINEE
OF BOOTH'S HAMLET
will take place on
SATURDAY NEXT, THE 18TH.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 7½.
LAST NIGHTS
OF
Mr. J. E. OWENS as PAUL PRY,
Which he has personated to crowded audiences
FOR FOUR WEEKS,
A "RUN" NEVER EQUALED IN AMERICA.
The New-York *Albion* on OWENS'S PAUL PRY: "His humor is real, and rich, and sympathetic; and his style is at the same time honest and precise. The New-York stage has witnessed other personations of Paul Pry, more thoroughly elaborated and more precisely finished, but none more mirthful and ludicrous since the days of Burton."—*N. Y. Albion.*
FOURTH AND LAST WEEK OF PAUL PRY.
48TH, 49TH AND 50TH NIGHTS OF THE LIVE INDIAN.
MONDAY, February 20,
Mr. OWENS appears (for the first time in New-York,) in another great specialty called
FORTY WINKS,
and in the comic drama of
THE DOODLES.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE,
AND GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION,
NOS. 539 AND 541 BROADWAY.
OPEN DAILY, FROM 10 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
THE LIVING GIRAFFE,
THE ENORMOUS ELEPHANT HANNIBAL,
THE ABYSSINIAN IBEX, or MT. SINIA JAAL,
an extraordinary animal, just arrived.
THE WHITE POLAR BEAR,
CAMELS AND DROMEDARIES,
and an unparalleled collection of
RARE BEASTS AND BIBOS
may be seen throughout the Day and Evening.
THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY
at 11½ A. M., 3, and 8½ P. M., introducing the
INTELLECTUAL APE, SIGNOR VICTOR,
THE ELEPHANT TIPPOO SAIB,
AND HIGHLY-TRAINED PONIES, MONKEYS, MULES, LIONS, TIGERS, AND LEOPARDS.
ADMISSION ONLY 25 CENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S SALOON.
SATURDAY, Feb 18, at 8 o'clock P. M.,
LA CAGNOTTE, OU LES PROVINCIAUX A PARIS,
Comedy Vaudeville, in five acts, by Labiche & Delacour.
Theatre Office, No. 678 Broadway, ground floor.

THE GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ SOCIETY beg to inform the public that all tickets issued for the Masquarade Ball on THURSDAY next, at the Academy of Music, have been disposed of, and caution all not to purchase any of speculators. As the tickets are not transferable, the strictest control will be exercised to admit none but the original holder. Every visitor wearing a mask is required to remove it before the committee when entering the Academy. Carriages drive up 14th-st. and pass down Irving-place.
By order, GEORGE NEMBACH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1865.

LECTURES.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MENS' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A free lecture will be delivered THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, by JAMES S. STRANAHAN, Esq., at the new room of the Association, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av. Subject—*Sir Samuel Roundy.* The public are cordially invited.

LECTURE.—MISS SUSANNAH EVANS HAVling just returned to this city, will deliver the first of her most popular lectures on Temperance, of the season, at the Stanton-st. Baptist Church, near the Bowery, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 15. Tickets 25 cents, can be obtained at the door on the evening of the lecture.

BARNUM UP-TOWN:—P. T. BARNUM, ESQ., delivers his celebrated lecture on *The Art of Money Getting*, in Prof. Mattison's Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 30 cents, to help cancel church debt.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW—THE SIXTH Lecture of the free course by Prof. POMEROY, will be given at the Law Department of the University THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 7:30.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 62 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years practice he

BEALL, THE PIRATE AND SPY.

Proceedings and Sentence of the Court-Martial—The Prisoner to be Hung next Saturday—Gen. Dix's Order for the Execution—Complete History of the Case—The Trial of the Rebel Captain Kennedy.

A few days since we mentioned the arrest at Suspension Bridge, by Chief Detective Young, of the police, of JOHN Y. BEALL, the leader of the piratical crew who, in September last, seized the unarmed passenger steamers *Philo Parsons* and *Island Queen*, on Lake Erie, and in December following attempted to inaugurate a system of guerrilla warfare on the northern border of the State of New-York. We mentioned, also, that the prisoner had been sent to Fort Lafayette, for the purpose of being tried before a court-martial for the high crimes laid to his charge. It now appears from the following general orders which were promulgated yesterday by Gen. DIX, from Headquarters of the Department of the East, that BEALL has been found guilty of violating the laws of war and acting as a spy, and has been condemned to death by hanging, at Governor's Island, on Saturday next. The sentence will be carried into execution unless the President shall interpose a reprieve.

BEALL is a native of Jefferson County, Virginia, 32 years of age, and was educated at the Charlottesville University. When the war broke out he was owner of a large plantation and one hundred staves, possessing beside a large fortune, and is said to be heir apparent to Lord EGERLY, a British nobleman. He entered the rebel service as Captain of Company G, Second Virginia Regiment, Col. ALLEN, which was attached to Stonewall JACKSON'S brigade. He afterward was transferred to the rebel navy, and while holding a commission as Acting Master from the authorities at Richmond, committed the crimes which he is condemned to expiate with his life.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, }
NEW-YORK CITY, Feb. 14, 1865. }

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 14.—I. Before a Military Commission which convened at Fort Lafayette, New-York Harbor, by virtue of Special Orders No 14, current series from these headquarters, of Jan. 17, 1865, and of which Brig.-Gen. FITZ HENRY WARREN, United States Volunteers, is President, was arraigned and tried JOHN Y. BEALL.

CHARGE I.—"*Violation of the Law of War.*"

Specification 1. In this, that JOHN Y. BEALL a citizen of the insurgent State of Virginia, did, on or about the 19th day of September, 1864, at, or near, Kelley's Island, in the State of Ohio, without lawful authority, and by force of arms, seize and capture the steamboat *Philo Parsons*.

Specification 2.—In this, that JOHN Y. BEALL, a citizen of the insurgent State of Virginia, did, on or about the 19th day of September, 1864, at or near Middle Bass Island, in the State of Ohio, without lawful authority, and by force of arms, seize, capture and sink the steamboat *Ocean Queen*.

Specification 3.—In this, that JOHN Y. BEALL, a citizen of the insurgent State of Virginia, was found acting as a spy at or near Kelley's Island in the State of Ohio, on or about the 19th day of September, 1864.

Specification 4.—In this, that JOHN Y. BEALL, a citizen of the insurgent State of Virginia, was found acting as a spy, on or about the 19th day of September, 1864, at or near Middle Bass Island, in the State of Ohio.

Specification 5.—In this, that JOHN Y. BEALL, a citizen of the insurgent State of Virginia, was found acting as a spy, on or about the 16th day of December, 1864, at or near Suspension Bridge, in the State of New-York.

Specification 6.—In this, that JOHN Y. BEALL, a citizen of the insurgent State of Virginia, being without lawful authority, and for unlawful purposes, in the State of New-York, did, in said State of New-York, undertake to carry on irregular and unlawful warfare, as a guerrilla, and, in the execution of said undertaking, attempted to destroy the lives and property of the peaceable and unoffending inhabitants of said State, and of persons therein traveling, by throwing a train of cars and the passengers in said cars from the railroad track, on the railroad between Dunkirk and Buffalo, by placing obstructions across the said track. All this in said State of New-York, and on or about the 13th day of December, 1864, at or near Buffalo.

CHARGE II.—*Acting as a Spy.*

Specification 1.—In this that JOHN Y. BEALL, a citizen of the insurgent State of Virginia, was found acting as a spy in the State of Ohio, at or near Kelley's Island, on or about the 19th day of September, 1864.

Specification 2.—In this that JOHN Y. BEALL, a citizen of the insurgent State of Virginia, was found acting as a spy in the State of Ohio, on or about the 19th day of September, 1864, at or near Middle Bass Island.

Specification 3.—In this that JOHN Y. BEALL, a citizen of the insurgent State of Virginia, was found acting as a spy in the State of New-York, at or near Suspension Bridge, on or about the 16th day of September, 1864.

"To which charges and specifications the accused pleaded" Not guilty."

FINDING—Of first specification, first charge—guilty; of second specification, first charge—guilty; of third specification, first charge—guilty; of fourth specification, first charge—guilty, of fifth specification, first charge—guilty; of sixth specification, first charge—guilty; of the first charge—guilty. Of first specification, second charge—guilty; of second specification, second charge—guilty; of third specification, second charge—not guilty on the day alleged in this specification, of the second charge—guilty.

SENTENCE.—And the commission does, therefore, sentence him, the said JOHN Y. BEALL, to be hanged by the neck until dead, at such time and place as the General in command of the Department may direct, two-thirds of the members concurring therein.

II. In reviewing the proceedings of the Court, the circumstances on which the charges are founded, and the questions of law raised on the trial, the Major-general Commanding has given the most earnest and careful consideration to them all.

The testimony shows that the accused, while holding a commission from the authorities at Richmond as Acting Master in the navy of the insurgent States, emoarked at Sandwich, Canada, on board the *Philo Parsons*, an unarmed steamer, while on one of her regular trips, carrying passengers and freight from Detroit, in the State of Michigan, to Sandusky in the State of Ohio. The Captain had been induced by BOSLEY, one of the confederates of the accused, to land at Sandwich, which was not one of the regular stopping places of the steamer, for the purpose of receiving them. Here the accused and two others took passage. At Malden, another Canadian port, and one of the regular stopping-places, about twenty-five more came on board. The accused was in citizen's dress, showing no insignia of his rank or profession, embarking as an ordinary passenger, and representing himself to be on a pleasure trip to Kelley's Island, in Lake Erie, within the jurisdiction of the State of Ohio.

After eight hours, he and his associates, arming themselves with revolvers and hand-axes brought surreptitiously on board, rose on the crew, took possession of the steamer, threw overboard part of the freight and robbed the clerk of the money in his charge—putting all on board under duress. Later in the evening he and his party took possession of another unarmed steamer, (the *Island Queen*,) scuttled her and set her adrift on the lake. These transactions occurred within the jurisdiction of the State of Ohio, on the 19th day of September, 1864.

On the 16th day of December, 1864, the accused was arrested near the Suspension Bridge, over the Niagara River, within the State of New-York. The testimony shows that he and two officers of the insurgent States, Col. MARTIN and Lieut. HAANLEY, with two other confederates, had made an unsuccessful attempt, under the direction of the first-named officer, to throw the passenger train coming from the West to Buffalo, off the railroad track, for the purpose of robbing the express company. It is further shown that this was the third attempt in which the accused was concerned, to accomplish the same object; first between two of these attempts the party, including the accused, went to Canada and rejurned, and that they were on their way back to Canada when he was arrested. In these transactions, as in that on Lake Erie, the accused, though holding a commission from the insurgent authorities at Richmond, was in disguise, procuring information, with the intention of using it, as he subsequently did, to inflict injury upon unarmed citizens of the United States and their private property.

The substance of the charges against the accused is, that he was acting as a spy, and carrying on irregular or guerrilla warfare against the United States; in other words, that he was acting in the two-fold character of a spy and a guerrillero. He was found guilty on both charges, and sentenced to death; and the Major-General commanding fully concurs in the judgment of the court. In all the transactions with which he was implicated—in one as a chief, and in the others as a subordinate agent—he was not only acting the part of a spy, in procuring information to be used for hostile purposes, but he was also committing acts condemned by the common judgment and the common conscience of all civilized States, except when done in open warfare by avowed enemies. Throughout these transactions, he was not only in disguise, but personating a false character.

It is not at all essential to the purpose of sustaining the finding of the court, and yet it is not inappropriate to state, as an indication of the *animus* of the accused and his confederates, that the attempts to throw the railroad train off the track were made at night, when the obstruction would be less likely than in the daytime to be noticed by the engineer or conductor, thus putting in peril the lives of hundreds of men, women and children. In these attempts three officers holding commissions in the military service of the insurgent States were concerned. The accused is shown by the testimony to be a man of education and refinement, and it is difficult to account for his agency in transactions so abhorrent to the moral sense, and so inconsistent with all the rules of honorable warfare.

The accused, in justification of the transaction on Lake Erie, produced the manifesto of JEFFERSON DAVIS assuming the responsibility of the act and declaring that it was done by his authority. It is hardly necessary to say that no such assumption can screen an act not warranted by the laws of civilized warfare. If Mr. DAVIS were at the head of an independent government, recognized as such by other nations, he would have no power to sanction what the usage of civilized States has condemned. The Government of the United States from a desire to mitigate the asperities of war, has given to the insurgents of the South the benefit of the rules which govern sovereign States in the conduct of hostilities with each other; and any violation of those rules should, for the sake of good order here and the cause of humanity throughout the world, be visited with the severest penalty. War, under its mildest aspects, is the heaviest calamity that can befall our race; and he who in a spirit of revenge or with lawless violence transcends the limits to which it is restricted by the common belief of all christian communities, should receive the punishment which the common voice has declared to be due to the crime. The Major-General commanding feels that a want of firmness and inflexibility, on his part, in executing the sentence of death in such a case, would be an offence against the outraged civilization and humanity of the age.

It is hereby ordered, that JAMES Y. BEALL be hanged by the neck till he is dead on Governor's Island on Saturday, the 18th day of February, inst., between the hours of 12 and 2 in the afternoon.

The commanding officer at Fort Columbus is charged with the execution of this order.

By command of Maj.-Gen. DIX,
[Official] D. T. VAN BUREN, Col. A. A. G.
M. T. MCMAHON, Lieut.-Col. and A. A. G.

THE CASE OF CAPT. KENNEDY.

The same military commission by which Capt. BEALL has been tried and condemned has been engaged in the trial of Capt. KENNEDY, alias STANTON, an officer in the rebel army and one of the New-York incendiaries. The case is closed on the part of the prosecution, and a few days have been granted the accused to procure evidence in his defence.

THE DRAFT.

Progress of Enlistments—The Bounty Fund Loan.

The conscription which was appointed to take place to-morrow, will doubtless be postponed, in accordance with the promise of Gen. FAY, that he would defer the draft in the Provost-Marshals of each district were kept busily engaged in mustering men into the service. Gen. HIRAM has as yet received no orders to enforce the draft, and, in the meantime, the work of recruiting goes briskly on. The County Volunteer Committee have about as much work as they can attend to, the increase of bounties and hand-money having stimulated recruiting wonderfully. Nearly 100 men per day have been enlisted during the last two days, there being an increase in favor of yesterday; and the inquiries in regard to the amount of bounties, time and manner of payment, &c., keep the committee and their clerks busily employed.

The expected raid on the recruiting tents in the park did not take place yesterday, several of the tents having been removed by their owners, and the occupants of the others having given bonds of $1,000 each not to take any recruits out of the county.

The following additional subscriptions were received yesterday to the Bounty Fund Loan:

Dry Dock Savings Bank	$40,000
Bull's Head Bank	10 000
Previously reported	230,000
Total	$280,000

Complaint Against a Provost-Marshal's Office.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 14, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You would confer a great favor on your numerous readers and the inhabitants generally if you would lend your aid in exposing the abuses of the Broadway and Forty-seventh street Provost-Marshal's office. Being exempt from military duty, and wishing to follow your advice for the benefit of those who are subject to the draft, I called a few days ago at said office to have my name stricken from the rolls, and was told by the person in charge that I need not be in any hurry; that any day before the 15th would be time enough. Accordingly I went on the 13th, yesterday, and found the office literally crammed with men pushing and squeezing each other. I stood there for nearly two hours, and nothing whatever was done, not a single person examined, and no one appeared to do it. Some said they had been there four or five hours, and had not got any further in the matter than myself; so I, with many others, left in disgust. I made another attempt to-day, and waited an hour and a half with no better success. No person was there who paid any attention to the crowd, which reached from the curb stone to the empty desk, said to be that of the examining official. At the end of the time above-mentioned, an individual who had been promenading around behind the counters in front of us all the morning, asked us in an insulting manner what we wanted; told us we had no business there; we had nothing to say to us, that we ought to have come three months ago; that the time was up, and a great deal of other impertinent language.

This was all we got after each paying $3 commissioner's fees, wasting many hours and procuring two citizens each, who of course lost the same time to go with us, if we except the freezing and crushing we underwent. So one by one departed in a state of just indignation. What right have these underlings to treat people in this manner; and who is responsible for their disgraceful conduct? D. J.

The Draft in Kings County and their Quotas.

It is understood that the Provost-Marshal of the Third Congressional District received orders from Provost-Marshal-General FRY, last evening, to the effect that every thing should be in readiness for the draft as soon as directed; but the day on which the wheel is to be turned has not yet been fixed—positive instructions to this effect must first be received.

The quotas of the county as reduced by credits up to Dec. 31, 1864, and not including the twenty-five per cent. credit, and subsequent enlistments is as follows for the Second Congressional District:

Sixth Ward	257	Eighteenth Ward	81
Eighth Ward	115	Flatbush	14
Ninth Ward	320	Flatlands	7
Tenth Ward	406	New-Utrecht	13
Twelfth Ward	215	Gravesend	5
Fourteenth Ward	244	New-Lots	40
Sixteenth Ward	472		
Seventeenth Ward	119	Total	2,379

In the Third Congressional District the following quotas are required by wards:

Ward.		Ward.	
1	99	13	299
2	177	15	163
3	(filled)	19	50
4	104	20	124
5	205		
7	218	Total	1,741
11	252		

The Supervisors' Bounty Committee commenced paying bounties on Monday, the same as formerly, but in consequence of the higher bounties in New-York, but few recruits were offered.

Some 200 certificates of individuals, mostly those who have supplied substitutes, were presented—in all amounting to about $50,000—at the County Committee's office. Of this amount $13,000 only was claimed by orokers. Certificates to the amount of about $50,000, still due, have not yet been presented.

Affairs at the naval recruiting office in York street were quite brisk yesterday. The pressure was so great—in consequence of the suspension of business the day previous—that many recruits offered could not be examined by the surgeon. To-day probably all fit men presented will be passed.

The Quota for Hudson County, N. J.

The following are the quotas assigned, under the last call for troops, in the various sub-districts in Hudson County, credits having been given for one, two and three years' men to Jan. 1:

Jersey City.—First Ward, 39; Second Ward, 96; Third Ward, 83; Fourth Ward, 93; Fifth Ward, 171; Sixth Ward, 61.

Hoboken.—First Ward, 66; Second Ward, 62; Third Ward, 101.

Hudson City.—Southern District, 164; Northern District, 73.

Townships.—Harrison, 33; North Bergen, 20; Union, 7; Union Township, 39; West Hoboken and Weehawken, 51; Bergen, 87; Greenville, 20; Bayonne, 29.

The quota for the City of Newark is 1,161.

The Bounty-Brokerage Frauds.

Little can be added at present to the statements which we have published concerning the arrests that Col. BAKER'S detective officers have recently made among the bounty-brokers. Further arrests were made yesterday; but in the Colonel's absence his subordinates do not feel at liberty to disclose names; and the public must, therefore, wait patiently until the detective officers think it prudent to make a complete revelation. This time may not come until the accused are brought to trial. We have, however, the gratifying assurance that there is to be no unnecessary delay in arraigning the prisoners, it being Col. BAKER'S desire to finish his work at the earliest period possible; and with this view he has gone to Washington to make arrangements for the speedy assembling of a court-martial for the trial of the persons whom he has sent to the Old Capitol prison.

It has transpired that the brokerage swindlers were not all of the masculine gender. It appears that certain of the fairer half of creation were confederated with the bounty-brokers, and that they aided recruits in deserting by loaning them feminine attire, in which they walked past the guard unchallenged. It is not known that any of these have been arrested, nor can it now be said that Col. BAKER contemplates their apprehension.

The Colonel is expected to return on Friday.

The Cotton Fleet.

THE VESSELS ON THEIR WAY TO THIS PORT.

The United States gunboat *Flag* and steam cutter *Wyandak*, which started from Port Royal on the 6th inst., to convoy the fleet having on board the cotton captured at Savannah by Gen. SHERMAN, arrived here this morning. The entire fleet went ahead out of sight on the night of the 8th, except the bark *Savannah*, which dropped behind. They were last seen on the 10th inst. off Hatteras. The following is a correct list of the fleet: Bark Savannah, schooners Lottie, Kirk, Minerva, Marshal Perrin, Henry Hobart, Neptune's Bride, L. B. Cowperthwaite, Gifford, Ald, Helese, W. B. Thomas, Nautilus, C. P. Williams, L. S. Davis, Mary Stedman, John Freemen, E. R. Bennett, Ann & Susan, Lorett Peacock, N. W. Smith, P. Boice. The gunboat *Flag* parted company with the fleet off Charleston on the night of the 8th.

Reorganization of the County Clerk's Department.

The complaints made as to the management of the County Clerk's office during the past three or four years have been both loud and frequent. Those who have had business to transact with the department have experienced delays and obstacles which showed plainly enough that the County Clerk's office stood sadly in need of a managing head. All this, however, has been entirely changed since the commencement of, the present year, when Mr. WILLIAM C. CONNAH entered upon the duties of his office. Mr. CONNAH, being a man of business and accustomed to the control of a large establishment, saw the necessity of reform, and, assisted by his cashier, Capt. JOSEPH H. TOONE, instituted radical changes in the administration of the affairs of the department, important alike to the public and to those employed in the office. It was found that many of the books were in arrears, the records of *Impendens* being three years behind, and other records for even a longer period. Mr. CONNAH at once employed, at his own expense, three clerks and an extra messenger, to write up the books in arrears, much to the satisfaction of those who found it necessary to consult them. The whole of the offices were repainted and thoroughly cleaned. The basement in which papers had been allowed to accumulate for years in most admired disorder was emptied of its contents. Valuable papers were there found which were fast passing into a state of decay. These were cleaned, copied if necessary, and filed away under the superintendence of Mr. WILLIAM WILKS, and the same gentleman was placed in charge of a Repository Department where all the old writs, executions and documents dating as far back as 1750, are kept in a systematic manner. Among the new regulations introduced by Mr. CONNAH are the following:

Clerks who receive fees or moneys belonging to the office, are and after the 1st of February, must keep a detailed account of the same, which must be submitted to the Cashier at the close of each day, and all moneys received at that time, paid over to him.

The Clerks attending the Supreme Court must keep a detailed account of all fees and moneys received by them for, and in discharge of, their official duties, and pay over to the Cashier all moneys so received, on the first and third Mondays of each month.

On the last working day of each month, all Clerks who receive moneys must present to the Cashier or County Clerk a detailed account of the moneys so received and paid over by them—which account must be verified by affidavit.

All orders for copies of papers must be made on the County Clerk or Cashier.

All requisitions for searches must be handed to the chief searcher, Mr. DUAVEA, whose duty it is to enter them in regular order in a book kept for that purpose, that such searches may be made in their turn as numbered.

Clerks and employes treating persons transacting business with the office in a discourteous manner will be dismissed.

The Equity Department is now under the charge of Mr. EDWARD LEVEN. The Law Department and Judgment Rolls Rooms have been rearranged, and Mr. HENRY P. CARE appointed clerk of the former and Mr. DREW of the latter. Mr. FREDERICK R. LEE is now going over the court records and correcting the numerous errors which have been allowed to creep into those volumes. Forty-two clerks are now employed in the department, including searchers. A desk for accommodation of lawyers who wish to pass titles has been placed inside the railing, where all the papers are convenient for use. New regulations in regard to the Supreme Court terms have been introduced, so that lawyers can now always get their transcripts to enter up judgments, &c., when wanted. In conclusion, it may be said that Mr. CONNAH has made his department one which will compare favorably with any other under the city or county governments.

Naval Movements.

ARRIVAL OF THE SUWANEE.

The United States wooden double-ender *Suwanee*, 10 guns and 1,030 tons burden, arrived at the Navy-yard yesterday morning to repair her rudder chain. It appears she left the Philadelphia Navy-yard for the Atlantic Blockading Squadron, but her rudder chain breaking down, she was compelled to put into the nearest port.

PRIZES READY FOR DISTRIBUTION.

The following prizes are ready for distribution: *Antonia*, captured by the *Pocahontas*; *Corta & Marta*, captured by the *Kingston* and *Rachel Seaman*; 245 bales and 17 bags of cotton, captured by the *Keystone State*.

THE WASHINGTON NAVY-YARD.

The side-wheel steamer *Stepping Stone*, 5, at this yard, is almost ready for service. The side-wheel steamer *Banshee* is awaiting the breaking up of ice in the Potomac to go on active duty. The screw steamer *Currituck*, 5, has undergone a thorough overhauling. The side-wheel steamers *Commodore Reed* and *Cœur de Lion*, 2, will join the Potomac Flotilla this week. The side-wheel steamer *Ascutney*, 12, is undergoing repairs. Besides all the work in repairing vessels, &c., going on at this yard, a series of experiments on steam-boilers is being made, conducted by officers detailed by the Bureau of Steam Engineering. The results of their labors will be forwarded to the Navy Department.

THE PROPOSED NAVY-YARD ON THE LAKES.

Considerable interest is manifested in naval circles concerning the proposed location of a navy-yard on the great western lakes. It is to be situated somewhere between Buffalo and Chicago. The Board of Trade of Detroit has prepared a report for the action of Congress, showing the advantages of establishing a navy-yard at that city. Among other things proposed in the report is a dry dock for vessels of 2,000 tons, and two others for taking out vessels of 600 tons each. A dock is also in process of construction capable of taking out vessels of 1,200 tons. These, with other facilities for navy-yard purposes, may establish Detroit as the point for erecting a United States naval station. It may be mentioned that the Government has only one vessel at present on these waters, the United States steamer *Michigan*, 16 guns.

Burning of the United States Laboratory at Astoria—Loss $60,000—Large Quantity of Drugs Destroyed.

The United States Army Laboratory, located at Astoria, L. I., was consumed by fire on Monday morning last. The fire commenced about 9 A. M., in the ceiling over the drying-room, and so rapidly did the flames spread, that all efforts to stay their progress were of no avail. The medicines furnished by this Laboratory are for the army. The premises are leased for seven years, commencing on the 12th of February, 1864. The dwelling apartments of J. H. BILLS, Assistant Surgeon United States Army and Director, connected with the Laboratory, were consumed. From the first alarm no time was lost in getting a stream on with apparatus attached to the engine of the establishment. The employes worked faithfully to save the various articles, and by their efforts much that was explosive was removed. To the engineer, Mr. GEO. VERITZAN, great praise is due for his precaution in opening the valves of the engine, thereby preventing the bursting of the two large boilers.

The buildings were owned by Mr. JOAN JACKSON, and were insured for $11,000, which will cover his loss. The loss sustained by the Government will not exceed $50,000.

Union General Committee.

At a special meeting of this Committee held on Monday evening, the following resolutions were presented by the Hon. E. DELAFIELD SMITH, and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Congress of the United States, by the requisite vote of two-thirds of its members, has proposed an amendment to the National Constitution forever abolishing slavery from the land of WASHINGTON; *and, whereas*, the Legislature of our own State of New-York, under the lead of a sagacious and patriotic Governor, has promptly ratified this grand act of Freedom and of Justice: therefore

Resolved, That the Union General Committee of the City of New-York earnestly and unanimously respond to the glorious action of the State, and the Nation, in insuring the priceless boon of liberty to every human being beneath the flag of the American Union.

Resolved, That we hail with gratitude and admiration the consistent and inflexible determination of the President to preserve and perpetuate one common country upon the soil of the United States; and we rejoice that the wily schemes of the Richmond cabal have been foiled by the patriotism, the wisdom and the statesmanship of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and of his Chief Secretary, the honored son of New-York.

Closing Exercises of the Fifth Ward Evening School.

The closing exercises of the Fifth Ward Evening school, which took place at the North Moore-street School-house last evening, were witnessed by a large number of the parents and friends of the scholars, and the exhibition of attainments by the pupils reflected great credit on their teachers, Mr. THOMAS W. CONKLIN, as the Male Department, and Misses MARGARET C. CONKLIN and ELIZABETH B. DENTON, of the female department. Mr. FRANCIS R. TILLOU presided, and the varied programme was given with complete satisfaction to all. Among the more noticable declamations was "Horatii Curatii," by MASTER SHERE, which was received with much applause; also soln, "Beautiful Dreamer," by Master CHARLES HILL, which was very finely rendered, and fully merited the hearty appreciation manifested by the audience. In speaking of these selections there is no desire to be invidious, for the entire exercises, from the commencement to the close, gave evidence of a high order of talent on the part of the scholars and the careful cultivation bestowed by their teachers. The term, which closed with last evening's exhibition, commenced on the 18th of October, and the whole number taught during the season was—males, 684; females, 456. Of these the former received 104 diplomas, the latter 102. School Commissioners JAMES DUFFIGNAC and JAMES M. TORTELL were present, and expressed their delight at the progress attained by the scholars and the happy manner in which the entertainment was given.

A Glance at Our Future.

ANNA S. DICKINSON AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

One of the largest and most appreciative audiences of the season assembled at Cooper Institute last evening, to listen to Miss DICKINSON'S new lecture, entitled "A Glance at Our Future." The speaker treated her subject in a lively manner, and was listened to with attention throughout, her eloquence at times eliciting loud applause. Miss DICKINSON was introduced to the audience by Mr. OLIVER JOHNSON. In beginning her address, she said oftentimes a battle lost is prosperously attained, and that no clearer proof of this was needed than the present war. Bull's Run gave us a thrill—Ball's Bluff a partial awakening. The Emancipation Proclamation was a great step, but not enough—it did not reach far enough into the future. It was done more for the purpose of injuring the master than benefiting the slave. We have now gone a step beyond. At last this nation stands with white and anguished face and torn and wounded body, with the divine light of mercy transfiguring it. Millions of slaves made free—most a sight for the world! Do we think in this our crowning hour of justice, of those who suffered and fell, who struggled in the past; of LOVEJOY and JOHN BROWN? Slavery decreed the death of innovators of freedom and right. Behold those dead men—above them the idea for which they died in process of fulfillment. The speaker said that slavery still exists, and will exist until the rebellion is totally crushed. We want no peace conferences—we want war; we want no amnesty for robbers and cut throats—we want resolute, unrelenting war, until the foe lies under our feet, when we will give him wise, generous terms of peace; terms good for the enemy, good for us and good for the world. We will give them the terms GRANT gave PEMBERTON at Vicksburgh—unconditional surrender. In referring to Gen. BUTLER, the speaker said that for thirty years he had been writing. At last he had put humanity on his throne, and in all this grand time, this great time—more sublime, greater, grander than any age—no one stands more majestic than the same BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, of Massachusetts. (Cheers.) We could place the making of peace in no safer hands than in his. He would treat the Secessionists of Charlestown and Richmond as he treated the Secessionists of New-York in November. The speaker predicted that the recent peace conferences would result in nothing, and denounced in the strongest terms the action of President LINCOLN in meeting the ambassadors from Richmond, as six equals, whom the termed robbers, cutthroats, and thieves who deserved to be hung as soon as they crossed our lines. In referring to the suoject of the South relinquishing slavery, she said they had no more idea of giving up slavery than the audience had of becoming slaves. The South would never give up the institution so long as it could command a man to hold up a musket. In six months time, the speaker predicted, we shall see two hundred thousand men armed by DAVIS. Those who have nothing to lose run great risks; DAVIS has nothing to lose, and, therefore, he will take the risk. The speaker read an extract from a Republican organ, which said there might be a temporary separation, but the States would again be united. She accepted the idea of even a temporary separation. After four years of war, agony and suffering, the people would never consent that one portion, one State, or one square mile, should for one day, one hour, or one minute, be given over to those traitors to God and man. After referring to the course of the war, the speaker said that if the South sues for peace, it will simply be that she may remarshal her forces, that she may strike a blow in times to come that the North cannot withstand. The attempt at peace, to-day, is but lifting up the dying body of slavery that it may strike us dead in the future. The South had resorted to the sword, and by the sword must it perish. The speaker argued that to-day was not the time for peace nor amnesty. She advocated the subjugation of the Southern leaders and the distribution of their lands among the whites, the soldiers and the blacks, who, she said, had the best right to them. She was also in favor of placing the ballot in the hands of the colored to counterbalance the vote of the disloyal foreigners who yearly reach our shores from Ireland. On concluding her address, the speaker answered her hearers to see to it that nothing was lost or dishonored at their hands. The great, present and future question was, The past, with its suffering and ecstasy, beseeches us not to die of wrong-doing; the present is praying for the success of the good; and the future, with uplifted pen and untouched page asks whether our watchword is liberty for all and justice for every man.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CITY NOTES.—The payments at the New-York Post-office on money orders sent from various parts of the country average $1,500 per day. Arrangements will soon be made for the establishment of a money-order office at City Point, Va., for the accommodation of our soldiers.... Mr. P. T. BARNUM will deliver his celebrated lecture on "The Art of Money Getting," in Prof. MATTISON'S Church, in Forty-first-street, this evening, at 8 o'clock.... Mr. JAMES L. STEARNS will deliver a lecture this evening, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 161 Fifth-avenue. Subject, "Sir Samuel Romilly... The annual celebration of WASHINGTON'S birthday by the pupils of the Cooper Union, will take place at the hall of the Union on the 20th inst., at 8 P. M.... The first of a series of addresses instituted by the Union League Councils, was delivered before the Eleventh Ward Union League on Thursday evening last, by DEXTER A. HAWKINS, Esq. The addresses are all on national subjects and promise to be attractive.... The Union General Committee are making arrangements for the delivery before them of an oration, by a distinguished speaker, on the Constitutional Amendment prohibiting slavery. The time and place will be announced hereafter.... Mr. CHARLES L. WHITING, manager of the Western Union Line of telegraph, was presented yesterday by the operators of the line with a magnificent quarto Photographic Album, gold mounted and suitably inscribed, containing the likenesses of his late associates, and a letter expressive of their appreciation of his many gentlemanly qualities. Mr. WHITING retires from his position as manager of the New-York office of the Western Union Line, to assume a responsible position in another business in the city of Buffalo.

GANG OF BURGLARS BROKEN UP IN MACKARELVILLA.—For a long time past residents and business men in the Eleventh Ward have been annoyed by burglars, and frequent complaints have recently been made to Capt. MOUNT; but the police have been unable to strike the burglars' trail until within a week, when one of a gang that have quarters near Little Dry Dock-street, having been captured, confessed and gave Officers BAAM and SMITH information which led to the apprehension of John Lane, Patrick Devlin, Michael Hurley, Andrew Wilby, Edward Hubbert, James Cleary and James Begin, youths of from 14 to 17 years of age. The prisoners were taken before Justice MANSFIELD, and Mr. ABRAM MILLS, of No. 125 Avenue D, coppersmith, appeared and made oath that the boys had entered his shop through a rear window and stolen therefrom $500 worth of copper pipe. It having also been alleged that the prisoners had been guilty of many burglaries, and sold the proceeds thereof to ANDREW FIELD, a junk-dealer in Dry Dock-street, a warrant was issued for FIELD, and he was arrested and committed to answer for receiving stolen goods. ANDREW WILBY was committed to the House of Detention as a witness, and the other boys were consigned to the Tombs.

STREET ROBBERY AT MID-DAY.—Officer PARSONS, of the Fourteenth Ward, arrested William McDermott, John Dalton, John Moore and Patrick H. Martin, for assaulting and robbing Mr. NAWMAN COWLY, of No. 207 Canal-street. The robbery was committed in Mulberry-street, near Canal, at midday. The prisoners were committed for examination by Justice HOGAN.

THE ICE.—The rivers for the past few days have been filled with floating ice, doing considerable damage. A large piece struck Pier No. 1, North River, damaging it badly. A number of vessels lying at the ends of piers have been chafed badly. Navigation in sailing craft is impossible. The boats on the various ferries manage to make their usual trips with much difficulty.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

LARGE ROBBERY OF KINGS COUNTY BONDS.—The law office of Ex-Judge SAMUEL GARRISON, No. 23 Court-street, Brooklyn, was entered on Monday afternoon, and robbed of Kings County Bonds and Certificates, in all valued at $9,000. The Judge and his partner, Thos. PEARSALL, Esq., had been in and out of the office several times, and the door meantime was left unlocked. At one period the office was closed for about half an hour. The Judge came in about 6 P. M. to get his valuable papers for the purpose of taking them to his house and found them gone. The key had been left in the safe where his documents were deposited, and it was an easy matter for any one so inclined to take any thing he wanted. The bonds stolen are described as follows: Kings County Bonds (three) Nos. 646, 647, 648, each for $1,000; coupons attached, dated Aug. 1, 1864, 6 per cent. These bonds are payable to bearer and can therefore be disposed of without difficulty. Kings County Treasurer's certificate dated June 29, 1864, No. 186, for $6,000, 7 per cent. This note is payable to SAMUEL GARRISON, but is not payable before the County Treasurer has prepared the necessary plates, which are not yet ready. It will therefore be useless to the thief. Information of the theft was given to the police yesterday morning, but as yet no clue of the thief has been obtained.

THE CASE OF IGNATZ RATZKY.—The case of IGNATZ RATZKY, convicted of the murder of SIGISMUND FELLNER, in the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer, some years since, was brought up yesterday morning before the General Term of the Supreme Court. On the trial counsel for prisoner claimed that he should have been sentenced under the law of 1860, instead of the amended law of 1862. The judgment was reversed by the Court of Appeals in regard to the sentence, and ordered that the prisoner should be sentenced under the law of 1860, which provides that he shall suffer death in due year after sentence, but be confined in the State Prison meanwhile at hard labor; after which he shall be executed whenever the Governor orders the sentence to be put into execution. The decision of the Court of Appeals was, on motion of District Attorney MOSATT, made to accord with the decision of the General Term, and the Court of Oyer and Terminer was directed to sentence the prisoner in accordance with the terms of that decision.

ROBBING A LAWYER'S OFFICE.—An old man named GEORGE WILSON was arrested about 8 o'clock, yesterday morning, while coming out of Mr. INGRAHAM'S law office, in Hamilton Buildings, opposite the Brooklyn City Hall. He had two law books and a carpet-bag in his possession. On being taken to the Forty-first Precinct Station-house he was searched and a large brass skeleton key was taken from him. This key, it was subsequently ascertained, could unlock the doors of the Dime Savings Bank, the Home Insurance Office and other apartments in the same building. The accused stated that he was looking for a lawyer named DALEY and professed to be a lawyer himself. He was locked up to await further investigation.

RESPITE OF YATES.—THEODORE YATES, who was convicted of the murder of CHARLES CORBAN, a policeman of the Forty-second Precinct, has been respited for one week by Gov. FENTON. Judge BARNARD sentenced him to be hung on Friday, the 17th of March, (St. Patrick's day,) which has caused a good deal of commotion among a large class of the community. In consequence of the feeling evinced, the Judge (BARNARD) and District-Attorney SAMUEL D. MORRIS, Esq., applied to the Governor for a respite. His Excellency acceded to the request, and fixed the date of execution for Friday, the 24th of March next—one week later.

THE GREENPOINT SHOOTING AFFAIR.—HENRY JESSMANN, who was shot by JAMES HILL at a grocery-store in Greenpoint, on Sunday morning last, is improving. He is at the City Hospital. His injuries are not so serious as represented. To all appearances, he will soon recover. Yesterday, he was able to sit up and eat his meals.

KINGS COUNTY SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Wednesday, Feb. 15.—Nos. 50, 52, 54, 58, 59, 60 61, 63, 72, 65, 66, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 37, 42, 47.

Williamsburgh.

THE PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The Board of Representatives of the Eastern District Fire Department about a week ago held a meeting to consult upon the merits of the paid system, and authorized its members to obtain the names of those who were opposed to the measure. At a meeting held on Monday evening it was found that the names of only 150 remonstrants were obtained. Considerable discussion ensued, during which it was noticed that more anxiety was displayed in regard to the disposition of the Charity Fund, now about $21,000, than anything else. Much diversity of opinion exists among the members with regard to the movement, but the leading members of the board express a decided preference for the original bill introduced by Senator LAMBERT than for its substitute, and they claim that two-thirds of the members are of the same opinion.

EXPLOSION.—Yesterday afternoon a boiler in the basement of the house No. 25 South-Third-street, E. D., exploded, damaging the building to the amount of $100. No injury to the occupants.

NEW-JERSEY.

MYSTERIOUS ROBBERY.—Mr. JOSEPH COLTON, a resident of Waterbury, Conn., appeared at police headquarters in Jersey City, yesterday forenoon, and stated that he had been robbed the night before of a wallet containing $95 in bills, and a carpet-bag and bundle containing clothing. He stated that he spent the fore part of the night with a friend in New-York, during which they imbibed two or three times, after which he went over to Jersey City for the purpose of taking the midnight train for Washington. He did not recollect what happened after arriving on the Jersey City side, but thinks he felt into the hands of some of the sharpers that infest the quoit houses in the vicinity of the depot. At a late hour in the night Mr. COLTON was found wandering in the streets, minus his money, carpet-bag and bundle, and there is little probability that he will ever get even on it again. It went on to mix Jersey lightning with benzine.

THE BERGEN TUNNEL INVESTIGATION.—The special

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4180. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

SHERMAN'S SUCCESSFUL PROGRESS

Operations of the Right Wing Along the Coast.

A Lodgment made within Two Miles of Charleston.

Advance of Gen. Howard along the Savannah Railroad.

Capture of a Strong Line of Works on the Salkehatchie.

Movements of the Right Wing in the Interior.

The Edisto River Crossed by Gen. Slocum.

Orangeburg Occupied and Branchville Flanked.

Doubtful Reports of Rebel Preparations.

Beauregard and the Remnant of Hood's Army Said to be Opposing Sherman.

The U. S. transport *Arago*, Henry A. Gadsden, commanding, from Port Royal S. C., at 2 P. M. Saturday, Feb. 11, via Fortress Monroe Feb. 14, consigned to Brevet Brig.-Gen. Stewart Van Vliet, Quartermaster U. S. A., New-York, arrived at this port at 8:30 P. M. yesterday afternoon.

On the evening of the 11th, when off Charleston, saw and heard very sharp and continuous firing.

Monday, Feb. 13, lat. 35° 50', long. 75° 17', passed seraw steamships *Ceres* and *Prometheus*, bound South.

SHERMAN'S RIGHT WING.

OUR HILTON HEAD CORRESPONDENCE.

Gen. Sherman's Advance—Passage of the Salkehatchie—Gen. Gillmore Succeeds Foster—The Corran Fleet.

HILTON HEAD, Friday, Feb. 10, 1865.

The latest intelligence from the right wing of Sherman's army is to the effect that it was slowly but steadily advancing in the direction of Charleston. On the 3d inst., the Seventeenth Corps led the column in crossing the Salkehatchie River. A strong force of rebel pickets was posted on the north bank, and offered some resistance to the Union movement. A skirmish ensued, which, however, was of short duration, and which resulted in the complete dispersion of the enemy. He left his dead on the field. The position thus taken was the strongest yet discovered between Savannah and the Salkehatchie. The works were mounted with field pieces, which the enemy succeeded in getting off on his retreat. Our casualties numbered about eighty; the enemy's not so many. The Union wounded were taken to the Beaufort hospitals the first of the week. Since the movement over the Salkehatchie, we have not heard of any fighting on the right portion of the line, although it does not seem possible that the column can advance much further without effecting some very important results.

Gen. Gillmore resumes the command of the Department of the South to-day, relieving Gen. J. G. Foster, who is obliged to proceed North for the purpose of having an onaration performed on his wounded leg. The arrival of Gen. Gillmore was quite unexpected to us all, although it had been intimated for some time that a change of commanders was contemplated. He was very cordially welcomed by the officers and men at Hilton Head and elsewhere, and at his headquarters was entertained with music by the Post Band. Gen. Foster and personal staff go to New-York on the *Arago*.

The following is the order relating to the change.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
HILTON HEAD, S. C., Feb. 9, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 16.—In compliance with orders from the Secretary of War, dated at Washington, D. C., Jan. 30, 1865, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of the South.

All existing orders and regulations will remain in force, until otherwise ordered.

Q. A. GILLMORE, Maj.-Gen. Vols,
WM. BURGER, A. A. G.

Important movements are going on in different parts of the department which we hope will soon culminate in something brilliant. The troops are very active, especially those in the Northern District. An officer recently from Morris Island reports that the rebels are strengthening their works on James and John's Islands, and are putting on additional guns. This certainly looks as if they did not mean to evacuate Charleston at present, although no doubt is expressed that the city will fall within a short time.

On Wednesday last a fleet of seventeen schooners ladened with nearly eleven thousand bales of cotton, sailed from this port for New-York. The fleet was convoyed by a gunboat and two ravenne cutters. The vessels received the cotton at Savannah, and would have left for the North before they did leave, had the weather been favorable. This is the first large shipment of the entire captured at Sevannah that has been forwarded. Collector Draper was at Hilton Head on the day the fleet sailed, and gave his own personal attention to the movement. In a few days it is expected that other vessels similarly freighted will be dispatched.

REBEL REPORTS.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, Feb. 10.

A force of the enemy, believed to be from 2,000 to 3,000 strong, landed at Grimball's, James Island, at 8 o'clock this morning, and drove in our pickets. Some skirmishing took place, but no general engagement.

Grimball's is on the Stono River, about two miles southwest of Charleston, the Ashley River, 2,000 yards wide, intervening.

The enemy are making active demonstrations at various points, but they are believed to be feints.

A force attacked our troops on the Salkahatchie this morning, but were easily repulsed.

The enemy also advanced upon the Charleston road, near the Blue House, and opened with artillery, but made no impression on our lines.

The enemy are now moving on Edisto.

[NOTE BY EDITOR TIMES.—The information that the Unionists were "moving on Edisto" doubtless signifies that our army is moving in force on to this island. "Blue House" is on the Charleston and Sevannah Railroad, some distance east of the Salkehatchie River, and on the direct line of march pursued by the right wing toward Charleston. It would seem that there is to be a movement on the flank and rear of Charleston, in coöperation with that in front from James Island.]

From the Charleston Courier, Feb. 8.

We learn that on Saturday one transport and four of the enemy's barges landed troops at Little Britain, and about as many at Secret Post. About 2:30 P. M. they advanced to King's Creek, and after skirmishing for a short time they retired, and our picket line was reestablished. The enemy threw two shell at the city (Charleston) on Saturday.

[NOTE BY EDITOR TIMES.—Little Britain is a small sea island at the upper end of the North Edisto, and King's Creek forms its western line. The object of our transports going here is undoubtedly to form a new base near Charleston for operations against that city for the use of the right wing, which is pushing its way along the line of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad.]

SHERMAN'S LEFT WING.

REPORTS VIA PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 15.

The *Evening Bulletin's* Washington special says Richmond papers confirm the report of Sherman's occupation of Branchville and Orangeburgh. An advance on Columbia was anticipated. Wheeler's cavalry appear to be the only force operating against Sherman in this direction.

REBEL REPORTS.

From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 13.

It will be remembered that on Friday, the 4th inst., Sherman crossed the Salkehatchie between Blackstone and Rivers Bridge, thereby completely outflanking our forces and compelling them to fall back to Branchville.

We have since learned that the Yankees forded the river, through water waist deep, at River's Bridge.

A sharp engagement took place here, which lasted several hours, in which Gen. Wheeler's cavalry inflicted severe injury upon the enemy.

On the 8th a heavy column of Yankee infantry struck the South Carolina Railroad, at Grahamsville, about eighteen miles west of Branchville, while Kilpatrick, with a cavalry force, occupied Blackville, on the same road, about nine miles a little northwest of Grahamsville.

A portion of Sherman's column, it was reported yesterday, moved forward, crossing the South Edisto and flanking Branchville on the west.

This force then advanced in Orangeburgh, on the Columbia and Branchville roads, sixteen miles west of the latter point.

Orangeburgh is a beautiful village of about one thousand inhabitants, and has been a favorite retreat of refugees from Charleston. It was largely engaged in the manufacture of indigo before the war.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Feb. 10.

Intelligence from the road to-day reports that the enemy crossed the Edisto at Benn ker's Bridge.

REBEL COMMENTS ON SHERMAN.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 13.

On the waters of the Edisto, the line of the South Carolina Railroad, important events are in preparation. Sherman, who is making his cautious advance for the ravage and utter desolation of South Carolina, *is likely to find a lion in his path.* That brave State will not fall an easy prey. *Beauregard is in his front with the greater part of that ubiquitous Army of the Tennessee, which was the other day before Nashville*—the hardest fought, longest marched, most capricious army of modern times. Sherman is only now beginning to enter upon the difficult part of his enterprise, and his invincible army is about to be tested. We know it can march incredible distances and steal much, but now it will have to fight a little.

REPORTS VIA PORT ROYAL.

A STRONG LINE OF EARTHWORKS CAPTURED ON THE SALKEHATCHIE.

From the Port Royal New South, Feb. 11.

The movements of General Sherman still remain undeveloped. The exact location of his different corps are unknown to us, but we presume they are in positions favorable for enabling them to strike a telling blow on the enemy at almost any moment. The enemy at Charleston and the immediate vicinity are sorely puzzled as to the shape the movements now in progress will assume, and the result to which they will lead. The tenor of the Charleston papers would seem to indicate that the inhabitants are greatly alarmed at what is going on around them, and nearly all, notwithstanding the boasts of a few military leaders, have come to the conclusion that the city will eventually fall into our possession. A number of families have already removed their goods to points in the interior of the State, where they indulge the hope they will be safe from visitation by our troops. The right wing of Gen. Sherman's army met with a slight opposition when crossing the Salkehatchie. The Seventeenth Corps were the first to cross, and in so doing, fell upon a heavy line of rebel skirmishers, posted on the opposite bank of the stream. The result was several discharges of musketry, and some rounds of artillery. We lost between sixty and seventy men wounded, but gained the position, which embraced a cordon of very formidable earthworks. The wounded men have been taken to Hilton Head. The left wing of the army will probably be heard from in a few days.

NEWS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

From files of Monday's Richmond papers, received at the Washington office of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, the following is extracted:

GEN. LEE'S ORDER ASSUMING CHIEF COMMAND.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES CONFEDERATE STATES,
Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 2.—In entering upon the campaign about to open the General-in-Chief feels assured that the soldiers who have so long and so nobly borne the hardships and dangers of war, require no exhortation to respond to the calls of honor and duty. With the liberty transmitted by their forefathers, they have inherited the spirit to defend it. The choice between war and abject submission is before them. To such a proposal brave men with arms in their hands can have but one answer. They cannot barter manhood for peace, nor right of self-government for life or property. *But justice to them requires sterner admonition to those who have abandoned their comrades in the hour of peril.* The last opportunity is offered them to wipe out the disgrace and escape the punishment of their crimes. By authority of the President of the Confederate States, pardon is announced to such deserters and may properly absent as shall return to commands to which they belong within the shortest possible time, not exceeding twenty days from the publication of this order, at the headquarters of the department in which they may be. Those who may be prevented by interruption of communications, may report within the time specified to the nearest enrolling officer, or other officer on duty, to be forwarded as soon as practicable, and upon presenting the certificate from such as officer, showing compliance with this requirement, will receive the pardon hereby offered those who have deserted to the service of the enemy, or who have deserted after having been once pardoned for the same offence; and those who shall desert or absent themselves without authority, after the publication of this order, are excluded from its benefits. Nor does the offer of pardon extend to other offences than desertion and absence without permission. By the same authority it is also declared that no general amnesty will be again granted, and those who refuse to accept pardon now offered, those who shall hereafter desert or absent themselves without leave, shall suffer such punishments as the court may impose.

Taking new resolution from the fate which our enemies intend for us, let every man devote all his energies to the common defence. Our resources wisely and vigorously employed, are ample, and with a brave army sustained by a determined and united people, success, with God's assistance, cannot be doubtful. The advantages of the enemy will have but little value, if we do not permit them to impair our resolution. Let us then oppose constancy to adversity, fortitude in suffering, courage in danger, with the firm assurance that He who gave freedom to our fathers will bless the efforts of their children to preserve it.

(Signed) Gen. R. E. LEE.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

From the Richmond Whig, Feb. 13.

The information reaches us from Yankee sources that Grant, Lincoln & Co. have at last agreed to exchange prisoners, "man for man." We have been so often deceived about this matter that we receive the intelligence with much distrust. Nevertheless, the disclosures made the other day by Butler, the Beast, of Grant's duplicity and heartlessness, and of his own villainy, are of so damning a character as to call for some decisive measure on the part of the Washington authorities to shelter themselves from the indignation and contempt of the world. It is quite possible that they may pretend to restore the cartel, and may actually commence an exchange, but we may as well hold ourselves prepared to see some new quibble raised, and the exchange broken off before it has progressed far. Our commissioner should be on his guard all the time against their getting some advantage, and breaking off just at that time. When one goes among pickpockets, he cannot keep his hand too closely on his purse.

A RAID BY REBELLIOUS REBELS.

From the Richmond Whig, Feb. 13.

A party of tories, about 20 in number, made a raid on Jasper, Ala., Jan. 19. The court-house, jail and several other buildings were burned. The books of the Government Assessor and Tax Collector were destroyed, but no money was lost. The records and papers of the county officers and courts were also burned.

A UNION FORCE IN STAFFORD COUNTY, VA.

From the Richmond Whig, Feb. 13.

Passengers by the Fredericksburgh train yesterday afternoon stated that it was reported in Fredericksburgh that a Yankee cavalry force variously estimated, accompanied by a large wagon train, had reached the upper part of Stafford County, Va., and was moving in the direction of that town. We give the rumor for what it is worth, but we can see no reason why so heavy a force should at this season of the year, attempt a raid or march through a country as bare of provisions and forage as a Yankee is of principle.

MOVEMENTS AGAINST MOBILE.

From the Richmond Whig, Feb. 13.

A letter in the Mobile *Register*, dated Osyka, Miss., Jan. 27, states that reports from the river concur as to the passage of large numbers of troops down the river in New-Orleans. Our report estimates the number at forty thousand cavalry. Military preparations on a large scale are also said to be going on at Baton Rouge, and another raid is expected soon. Mobile is generally supposed to be the object of these extensive preparations.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the *New-York Times*.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 15.

MR. FESSENDEN'S SUCCESSOR.

Western Senators and Members of Congress, backed up by the delegation from Indiana, are pressing the name of Hon. McCulloch, Comptroller of Currency, as the new Secretary of the Treasury. The argument they bring to bear is, that they require a protection for Western interests against the peculiar influences of the East in the formation of the financial policy of the Government. New-England is also at work to secure it for a gentleman in that section.

THE VACANT MARYLAND SENATORSHIP.

By a statute of Maryland, the Senatorship made vacant by the death of Gov. Hicks must be filled from the Eastern Shore. The most prominent candidate is the Hon. J. A. J. Cresswell, the present representative of the First Congressional District. In the debate on the Constitutional Amendment, Mr. Cresswell made one of the ablest speeches made by any member from a Border State.

THE NIAGARA FALLS SHIP CANAL.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs heard more arguments again to-day against the Ship Canal around the Falls of Niagara. No decision has yet been reached in the matter.

THE LOAN BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee had another meeting to-day, but came to no conclusion as yet in regard to the Loan Bill. They will probably dispose of it to-morrow. They intend to report without making any material alterations.

THE CONTRACTORS FOR IRON-CLADS.

The Senate Naval Committee to-day heard the petitions for relief for building iron-clad double-enders, etc. The committee are understood in favor the House resolution referring it to commissioners appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, who are to decide upon the merits of this claim.

THE LOUISIANA SENATORS.

The Senate Judiciary Committee considered again the question of admitting the Senators of Louisiana. The committee are understood to be opposed to their admission, but will report all the facts to the Senate, leaving that body to decide the Constitutional question involved.

APPOINTMENTS FOR GEN. HANCOCK'S CORPS.

The following additional appointments have just been made for Gen. Hancock's First Army Corps: Colonels—Dudley Wickersham and James M. Pomeroy. Lieutenant-Colonels—L. D. Bishop, E. D. Gilbraith, John C. Gillmore and M. T. Gallagher. Majors—J. C. Sawyer and Robert C. Wright. Captains—Phineas Stevens, Wm. M. Crosby, John O'Connell, Thomas Murry, Benj. B. Miller, M. V. B. Richardson, Henry A. Grese, Woodruff Blackledge, J. S. Lathrop, Charles Hay, Thomas Omerveit, William Montgomery, James F. Simpson, A. F. Armstrong, Joel T. Kirkman and D. C. Ellis. First Lieutenants—John C. Middaugh, Wm. J. Farrall, G. B. Clark, George C. Case, James Kellan, Wm. F. Ingalls, and E. R. Blakesly. Second Lieutenants—C. W. Mann, Cassy P. Taplin, Bryant M. Murphy, Patrick A. Lacey, E. W. Biles, Rubert Miller, C. P. Holmes, Geo Hookar and Robert Brakell.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb 15.

PAYMENT OF THE TROOPS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has commenced paying the troops. Gen. Schofield's army has already been provided for, and to-day the Secretary commenced signing the warrants for the pay of the Army of the Potomac. It is expected that all the other armies will be paid as rapidly as it can be done with safety.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 15.

THE DEATH OF SENATOR HICKS.

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, (Dem.,) announced the death of Senator Hicks from that State, and concluded his remarks by offering the customary resolutions of respect.

The resolutions were adopted and sent to the House.

Mr. Willey, of West Virginia, (Union,) and Mr. Hale, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) also spoke in eulogy of the deceased.

At 2 o'clock the corpse of the deceased was brought into the Senate Chamber and placed in the area from the Secretary's table, a band of music playing a dirge meanwhile.

After the beautiful funeral services of the Masonic order had been performed and a prayer had been offered up, Rev. Dr. Nadal delivered a discourse on the Christian and patriotic character of Senator Hicks.

Among those in attendance were President Lincoln, Secretary Seward, Attorney-General Speed, Postmaster Dennison, the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, Gov. Bradford of Maryland, and the members of the Legislature of that State, together with United States Senators and members of the House of Representatives.

The Knights Templar of the Masonic fraternity were also in attendance in large numbers and in full dress.

The Masonic ceremonies were of the most solemn, imposing and impressive character.

The galleries were densely crowded with spectators.

The procession left the Senate Chamber at 3½ o'clock, and conveyed the body of the deceased Senator to the Congressional Cemetery.

On the return of the Senators to the Chamber, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 15.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from President Lincoln inclosing the copy of a dispatch addressed to the Secretary of State, relating to an International Exhibition to be held in Norway; also, a message inclosing a dispatch from our Minister at Portugal, stating that an International Exhibition would be held at Oporto, Portugal, on the 16th of August, and inviting contributors of American products.

Both messages were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

THE RIGHTS OF THE HEIRS OF INVALID PENSIONERS.

On motion of Mr. Hubbard, of Iowa, (Union,) a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Invalid Pensions to inquire what further legislation, if any, is necessary to secure to the minor children of deceased soldiers their rights under the law as heirs, in the case of the death or marriage of their widows.

GEN. GRANT'S PORTRAIT.

Mr. Ingersoll, of Illinois, (Union,) offered a resolution, which was referred to the Library Committee, proposing to buy for twenty-five hundred dollars, the portrait of Lieut.-Gen. Grant now on exhibition in the rotunda.

THE MARQUETTE RAILROAD.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill extending for five years the time for the construction of the railroad from Marquette to the Wisconsin State line, for the benefit of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, &c., when it was rejected by a vote of 56 against 58.

THE DEATH OF GOV. HICKS.

A message was received from the Senate announcing the action taken by that body respecting the death of Senator Hicks.

Mr. Webster, of Maryland, (Union,) spoke of the private and public career of the deceased, and said that it was during his Gubernatorial term that this wicked rebellion was inaugurated, and when it was necessary to secure the coöperation of Maryland to give success to the infamous purposes of the conspirators, which included the seizure of the National Capital, never did he do anything to assist the rebels or injure the national cause. Gov. Hicks was the only friend of immediate emancipation in Maryland, and urged others to unite in its support.

In conclusion Mr. Webster offered resolutions expressive of the deep sorrow of the House for the death of Senator Hicks, to wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, to attend his funeral, &c.

Mr. Cresswell, of Maryland, (Union,) paid his humble tribute to the virtues and public benefactions of his deceased friend, who never faltered in the path of duty.

Mr. Smithers, of Delaware, (Union,) and Mr. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) also paid their tributes to the patriotic character of the deceased.

The members of the House then proceeded to the Senate Chamber to attend the obsequies of the deceased Senator, and when they returned the House adjourned.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

The Recess a Fixed Fact—The Broadway Tunnel Railroad—The Niagara Falls Ship Canal.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 15.

The resolution providing for an adjournment from Friday, the 17th inst., to the 23d inst., has passed both houses of the Legislature. There is a pressure to push business forward as far as possible before this vacation. The friends and advocates of many schemes are here from New-York City. Yesterday afternoon there was a hearing before the Senate railroad Committee of the friends of the underground railroad bill—(under Broadway,) also of the Pneumatic railroad bill. The Committee met again to-day, and the subject will come up again. Thus far no opponent of the bills have made their appearance.

There was a sharp passage at arms this morning in the Senate, Senator Fields pushed a resolution providing that the Comptroller of New-York County and City should report sums of money received by him from District-Attorneys since 1845. Senator Sayles replied, charging that this was a blow aimed at Nelson J. Waterbury, and that it was dictated by malice. After a brief contest, the resolution was laid upon the table.

A majority of the Committee on Canals reported to the Assembly this morning a preamble and resolution disapproving of the proposed ship canal around Niagara Falls, and expressing the opinion that Congress should not pass a bill providing for the construction of such a canal without better reason than any that now exists. The resolution expresses the opinion that only a pressing military necessity could give the General Government the right to construct such a canal without consent of this State. A minority report, taking the opposite view, will be submitted to the Assembly to-morrow morning.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 15.

BILLS REPORTED.

To incorporate Christ's Infant Asylum, New-York.

Incorporating the American Railway Literary Union.

Relative to Oakland-street and Union-avenue, Brooklyn.

The Metropolitan Health Bill.

Amending the charters of the Republic and Washington Insurance Companies, New-York.

For a paid Fire Department in New-York. A majority report. Messrs. Sharpe and Smith dissent from it.

A communication was received from the authorities of the City of New-York offering the new Court-house to the State for a Capitol.

REPORTS.

Relative to wharfage along the Hudson River.

Relative to the Alliance Works of New-York.

To amend the charter and extend the boundaries of Buffalo.

To amend the charter of the Suffolk Steamboat Company.

Fixing the compensation of members of the New-York Common Council.

To incorporate the Brooklyn and New-York Turkish Bath Company.

To incorporate the Elyrie Theatrical Association of New-York.

To amend the act relative to Exterior-street in New-York.

To prevent animals from running at large in cities.

BILLS NOTICED.

To amend the charter of Rochester.

To incorporate the American Phrenological Society.

To increase the tax on salt.

Authorizing certain horse-railroad companies to increase their fares.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Relative to sewerage and drainage in New-York.

Providing for a review of the Supreme Court decisions in the Court of Appeals.

Relative to taxation of monied corporations and individual bankers.

BILLS PASSED.

Incorporating the Oswego Historical Association.

Amending the charter of the Long Island City Water Company.

The Assembly resolution for a recess from the 17th to the 23d inst. was concurred in.

Mr. Fields moved a resolution asking of the Comptroller of New-York a statement of accounts of the several District-Attorneys of New-York since 1845.

This was briefly debated, Mr. Sharpe contending that the resolution was specially aimed at Mr. Nelson J. Waterbury, when it was laid on the table temporarily.

Mr. Fields denied that it was aimed particularly at Mr. Waterbury, although, he said, according to common rumor he was a defaulter to the amount of $15,000—but if his accounts are correct, the resolution can do him no harm.

Mr. Murphy said he would vote for the resolution, because of his friendly relations with Mr. Waterbury, and, after what had been said, an investigation is due to him.' Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 15.

To fund the bounty debt of Schenectady.

To amend the charter of the Union Theological Seminary of New-York.

To incorporate the Practical House-Painters' Association of New-York.

To incorporate the Society of St. Paul the Apostle in New-York.

To incorporate the Farmers' and Mechanics' Lodge of Odd Fellows of New-York.

Relative to criminal offences in the Metropolitan Police Districts.

Relative to the reconstruction of the Third and Fourth Judicial Districts.

BILLS PASSED.

To authorize the Lackawana and Delaware Railroad Company to hold real estate in New-York.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Board of Supervisors of New-York, transmitting resolutions tendering the new New-York Court-house for the purposes of a State capitol.

Also, the annual report of the Auditor of the Canal Department on tolls, trade and tonnage.

Mr. Woon, from the Committee on Canals, presented the majority report, protesting against the passage of an act by Congress, authorizing the construction of a ship canal around Niagara Falls.

To incorporate the Atlantic Base Ball Club of New-York.

To incorporate the Union League Club of the City of New-York.

The New-York State Canvas Bill.

To incorporate the New-York Sharpshooters' Club.

EVENING SESSION.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 15.

The special order being the consideration of the bill ratifying the amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery, speeches in support of that measure were made by Mr. Angel, of Cattaraugus, Speaker Haskins, and Mr. Platt, of Suffolk.

Adjourned.

Paid Fire Department—Report of the Majority Committee.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 15.

The committee report that they have listened to many statements and arguments submitted in favor of and opposed to the bill, and while many general charges have been made against the members of the New-York Fire Department, the committee desire to put upon record their conviction that although there are undoubtedly some—perhaps many—unworthy members in that department, yet the majority are men whose connexion with the department is prompted by a laudable devotion to the public interest, stimulated by that love of adventure and fearlessness in the face of danger, which, in any sphere of action, should be accepted as a type of the loftiest heroism. It cannot be denied, however, that the lustre of its earlier days has been tarnished by a spirit of insubordination and violence which has too often led to a breach of the public peace. This fact has been conceded, and it has been urged by the friends of the present system, that by a new code of regulations adopted within a few weeks these scenes of disorder and violence will be less frequent, and may perhaps be altogether avoided. Yet it must also in fairness be stated that there is reason to suppose that this reform has been inaugurated under the apprehension that any longer delay in instituting it might lead the public to demand unanimously the adoption of such a remedy as is proposed in the bill herewith reported.

* * * * * *

In regard to a paid department, it is claimed first as to efficiency. It is claimed that the present system is one which the City of New-York has literally outgrown; that the repose of its citizens should not be subject to unnecessary disturbance at all hours of the day and night by the clangor of bells and the rush of thousands of excited men.

It is within the recollection of many that the halls of the mansions of the city were incumbered with the fire-buckets, which were a necessary adjunct of the fire apparatus of the day; but the city long since outgrew the necessity for a resort to these. Hand-engines were for many years the sole dependence. The introduction of the Croton water occasioned great changes in the department system, but these changes were gradual, as the mains were extended.

Recently, a still more important change has been accomplished by the introduction of steam fire engines, which have been long enough in use to secure the confidence of the public in their efficiency; and it is this new element that has demonstrated the feasibility of a system which proposes to dispense with a large portion of the numerical force now employed; and the substitution of horses for traction will also contribute to this result.

The larger cities of Europe, years ago, adopted a system similar to the one now proposed, and it has been found that a paid system is exceedingly effective, at a very small cost.

In our own country many cities have experimented with the new system. In Baltimore, with a population of 212,000, the force employed consists only of one hundred and fourteen officers and men, seven steam fire-engines, two hook and ladder companies and thirty-four horses. The expense for 1864 was $63,000. In Cincinnati, with a population of 161,000, the force in 1863 was 155 officers and men, with eleven steam fire engines, two hook and ladder, and two hose reel carriages and seventy horses. The expenditures for the same time were $94,000.

In Boston, with a population of 178,000, the expenses by the said system were $105,000.

In St. Louis, with a population of 161,000, the expenses for 1863 were $79,000.

In each case the transition from a volunteer to a paid system has been effected without collision or difficulty.

On the ground of economy your committee, while they are not prepared to adopt the sanguine views entertained by the advocates of the measure which look to a reduction of fifty per cent. upon the annual expense of the present department, have no hesitation in expressing the belief that the expenses of a paid department, placing the allowance on a liberal scale, can be kept within the limits of the expenditure demanded by the present system. The question, however, is to be regarded in other economical respects. It is believed that the waste of water will be much reduced in the paid department.

* * * * * *

It is susceptible of proof that in those cities under a paid department the rates of insurance are reduced materially, these rates being graduated according to the supposed risk.

Many persons believe trouble may be encountered in effecting the change proposed; if this forcible resistance is well founded there can be no stronger argument adduced for a change. But the Committee believe that the reverence of law is a sentiment to which every other preference of the volunteer fireman will yield.

No interference with the noble charity of the Fire Department Fund is proposed.

Railroad Accident.

THREE CARS THROWN OFF THE NEW-HAVEN TRACK NEAR WESTPORT.

A serious accident occurred at an early hour yesterday morning on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, near Westport, about two miles beyond Norwalk. Three passenger cars were thrown from the track by the breaking of a defective rail, and hurled together on one side in a heap of ruin. One car was flung over a stone fence, and turning a complete somerset, came down on its roof. Strange to say no person in the train was killed, and only one, a soldier, was so seriously injured as to be unable to come on to this city by the next train. The name of this unfortunate passenger is James Donovan. He was removed to a hotel in Norwalk, where he lies in a very critical condition. His injuries are mostly internal. He belongs to the Second Massachusetts Cavalry.

Immense Sales of "Seven-Thirties."

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 15.

The sales of the Seven-Thirty Loan to-day, by Jay Cooke, the subscription agent, amounted to $8,674,450.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 15.

The largest single subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty Loan from the West, were from Cleveland, for $300 000; Chicago, for $267,000. From the East—New-York City, for $1,000,000.

THE FREE STATE OF TENNESSEE.

Detailed Account of Its Resources, Climate, Productions, Manufactures, Railroad System, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., February, 1865.

Tennessee is a Free State! In convention this has been unanimously declared, and upon the 22d of February, 1865, the people of the State will ratify this Christian declaration.

Since the commencement of the war, at least ten thousand citizens of the North have permanently located themselves on Tennessee soil. Nearly all the cotton raised in this State last season was raised by Northern men. Thousands of acres of land are now for sale in different sections of the State. Tennessee, for the first time during the war, is free from rebel rule, and, with the exception of small nomadic bands of guerrillas, in the extreme eastern and western portions of the State, will continue to remain so. It is the sincere desire of Gov. Johnson, and other prominent Union men, that the tide of emigration may increase in strength, and that the chances for a hundred thousand homes may all be taken as speedily as possible. Tennessee is a dangerous rival of Pennsylvania, and boasts of minerals which the latter has not, while the cotton raised in the middle section of the State is only second to that known as Sea Island. The war is over in Tennessee, and I propose to give you a concise and correct sketch of this State, partially collected from a three-years' observation, and partially from the experiences of eminent dwellers herein.

AREA OF THE STATE AND FACE OF THE COUNTRY.

The area of the State is about 45,000 square miles, or 28,000,000 of acres. The longest line that can be drawn in the State is from the southwest to the northeast angle—a distance of nearly six hundred miles. The medial length is about 430, and medial breadth 104 miles.

In the way of cities, towns, mountains and rivers, Tennessee presents as great a diversity as that of any State in the Union. All the varieties of soil and scenery to be found in the Western country are exhibited in Tennessee.

MINERALS.

Iron ore, of all others the most important to society, is found in great abundance in nearly every county in East and Middle Tennessee. Many of the mines before the war had been quite extensively worked, supplying the country with iron and castings equal, if not superior, to any in the United States. Copper and tin have been found in large quantities. Near Cleveland, East Tennessee, exists the largest copper mine in the world. Lead has been found in many places, but there is no evidence of extensive veins of this ore. Extensive beds of stone-coal exist in Middle Tennessee, while mountains of it abound in the Eastern section. The fine coal districts through which the Nashville and Chattanooga road runs, exhibit unmistakeable evidence of the existence of oil. Burr and other mill-stone, grit, marble, rock crystals, gypsum, paints and dye-stuffs, and salts and nitrous earths, may be procured in any quantities in the mountainous districts; and, perhaps, no State in the Union is so well supplied with fine mineral springs. Some years ago, on the confines of Georgia and North Carolina, the search for gold was an object of profitable enterprise. A most excellent quarry of variegated marble—a specimen of which may be seen at the capitol at Washington—exists eleven miles from this city.

THE CLIMATE OF TENNESSEE.

In this medial region, between the southern and northern extremities of the country, the climate is, of course, delightful, and may be ranked among the healthiest in the world. The Summers are not excessively warm for the latitude, and the Winters west of the mountains are mild, but sometimes rendered somewhat unpleasant by their occasional humidity. Perhaps there are no two contiguous sections of equal extent and similar latitude in the United States which differ more in general appearance and in the temperature of the climate, than do the eastern and western parts of Tennessee. In East Tennessee the country is too elevated and cold for the culture of cotton, and a sufficiency is not raised for domestic consumption; whilst in Middle and West Tennessee it is the agricultural staple. The Winters in East Tennessee are but little milder than they are in Ohio and Indiana, and deep snows are not infrequent. In elevated and favorable positions this State is almost universally healthy. In the valleys, adjoining stagnant marshes, and on the alluvions of the large rivers, it is here, as elsewhere in similar situations, more or less sickly.

PRODUCTIONS, ETC.

All the fruit trees common in the western country are found in this State. Juniper, red cedar and pine exist in great abundance. Beautiful groves of pine abound in the mountains, and spirits turpentine, tar, resin and lampblack may be manufactured in considerable quantities. Apples, pears, plums and peaches grow in great perfection. The mulberry tree flourishes as well in Tennessee as in any State in the Union. It is to be found in almost every grove, and seems difficult to eradicate. I certainly believe that if the culture of this useful and indigenous tree should be especially regarded, silk would become, as cotton is now, the staple of the country. Before the war, some little attention had been paid to the cultivation of the vine, and it was found to flourish admirably. Taking the whole produce of the State in one view, cotton is unquestionably the staple article of growth; but, as before observed, the diversified soil and climate provide all the products of the Western States in more than ample abundance for domestic consumption.

Before the war, Nashville had become a very extensive produce market. The amount of produce shipped during the year 1860 from this point was far beyond what a casual observer would suppose. The following estimates are gleaned from very accurate sources, and are not far out of the way:

Up to within a few years of the war, farmers and planters in Middle Tennessee, who had previously made cotton, had abandoned its cultivation, and turned their attention to grain and stock. Notwithstanding this, however, the shipment of the article from this point during that year was upward of 100,000 bales. It must be remembered that Memphis—not Nashville—is the great cotton port. There were also ten thousand hogsheads of tobacco shipped from this point during the same year. Besides this amount, it is safe to say that an equal number of hogsheads more were controlled from this point, of which the regular shippers took no account. It has not been until within a few years that wheat-growing was pursued by Tennessee planters to any considerable extent. But, up to the commencement of the war, from a couple of years previous, a revolution had occurred in this branch of husbandry. In 1860, four millions of bushels were purchased in this city. The amount of corn shipped the same year was ten thousand bushels;—a large amount, it would appear, but I have the opinion and authority of several old extensive dealers in making this statement. Nashville was one of the most extensive bacon markets of the South. Up to 1861, it annually furnished to Georgia, South Carolina and other localities, upward of fifty thousand casks of bacon. Tennessee bacon,

I may add, is in higher favor in Southern markets than that from any other State. In addition to the main staples above-mentioned, other grains, wool, feathers, fruits, root crops, &c., &c., formed no inconsiderable items in the produce market of this city. Hog slaughtering was carried on to a great extent in this city, Chattanooga, Knoxville and other places. In 1859, one firm, in one season, slaughtered 55,000 hogs.

MANUFACTURES, ETC.

Under this head I call the attention of capital and labor. Any amount of both may be expended here, and now is the appointed time. Before the war this State, with all its advantages in this particular, was far behind Georgia, Louisiana and the Carolinas. During the existence of the war, nine-tenths of all the foundries and rolling mills have been destroyed, while two-thirds of the cotton mills (few in number) have met the same fate. Thousands of flouring mills, slaughter houses, and cotton and bay houses have been put out of the way by various processes of destruction, while millions of dollars worth of the most improved machinery has been ruined. In the most flourishing conditions of the State's manufactures, millions of dollars were annually paid for articles manufactured out of the State which could be made here.

It is an axiom, as true as trite, that no place has been or can be permanently prosperous without manufactures. A prosperity, based exclusively upon a commercial business, must necessarily be ephemeral. Take any city, for instance, which depends upon any one or more of the great agricultural staples for support, business and growth, it is liable to become paralyzed in its energies and interests, not only by failure in the production of such staples, but from their diversion to other points whose eligibility gives them the advantage and preference as markets. Such also are the fluctuations in the price of articles of produce, that no certainty of successful operations can be relied upon; and where uncertain, feverish and exciting speculation underlies the business of any community, there is no guarantee of permanent prosperity; whereas, where manufacturing is carried on successfully, there is a steady and substantial growth.

A few years before the war an impetus had been given to manufacturing interests at the South which never before had been felt. Mills and factories for the manufacture of cotton, woolen and linen fabrics were on the point of being established in various parts of Middle Tennessee. A movement was on foot to establish four cotton factories in this end adjoining counties. Certainly there is no valid reason why such enterprises cannot be established and carried on here successfully, as both the raw materials and the market for manufactured goods are here at our very door. The cotton supply is good, and the demand for manufactured cotton fabrics in the same ratio; and while the raw material would cost the manufacturer here less than it would his Eastern rival at his mill, the kind of labor employed would cost no more here than it does in New-England. It is confidently hoped by the prominent men of Tennessee that ere long the hum of many spindles and the noise of many shuttles may be heard in our midst.

In connection with cotton manufactories, there is little doubt that others would be established for the manufacture of lubricating oil, and oil-cake from the seed, both of which, judiciously managed, could be made highly profitable.

There are many other manufacturing enterprises which might be established immediately, requiring but little capital, that would, without doubt, prove highly remunerative. Soaps, candles, blacking, &c., &c., might be made here as well as elsewhere. I believe the day is not far distant when all these and many others may be made here; and I look confidently to that bright-coming and swift-footed future when Tennessee will stand before the country and the world as a great manufacturing State.

RAILROADS.

No skillful and intelligent capitalist living would take hold of an enterprise in a new State, without first glancing at its railroad system. In connection with manufactures, then, I will say a few words about the railroads of Tennessee, all of which, thanks to the Government, are in working order. As I stated in a "War Picture," some time before the battle of Nashville, the railroad-chone in this city (carried on by the Government now, of course) are the largest and most complete in the world.

Four great and important railroads radiate from Nashville—one to each point of the compass. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad is a direct route to the North, East and West; branch roads connect Memphis and Clarksville. The Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, the pioneer work of the State, connects Tennessee with the improvements of Georgia, Virginia and the Carolinas, and connecting with the East Tennessee and Virginia Road, is a direct route to the Northeastern cities. Branch roads exist in various portions of Middle Tennessee. These are the Shelbyville, eight miles long; the McMinnville, thirty-three; the Winchester, thirty-eight, and the Sewanee Coal Mines Road, twenty miles long. Several other branch roads were in agitation at the commencement of the war. The Northwestern Railroad, the construction of which was urged and brought about by Gov. JOHNSON, runs west to the Tennessee River. By this route, in a short time, a connection can be made with the Mobile and Ohio, which gives an immediate outlet to the Gulf. The Tennessee and Alabama Railroad runs directly north to Decatur, connecting with the Charleston and Memphis Road. A glance at any reliable railroad map will verify my statements, and inform the reader more than I can in so brief a space.

EAST TENNESSEE—BRIEF SKETCH OF KNOXVILLE.

This State is divided into three grand parts. All that portion east of the Cumberland Mountains is known as East Tennessee, and has justly been called the Switzerland of America. Its war history will occupy the proudest pages in the story of the rebellion. The country is romantically diversified, and contains some of the most fertile country, the most charming rivers, the most stately mountains, and some of the bravest men and noblest women in America. The Alleghanies branch out into a great many ridges, the most lofty of which are the Cumberland, Laurel and others. Stone, Iron, Bold, Unica, are prominent peaks of a continued chain of mountains. There are many other ridges and mountains east of the Cumberland of considerable magnitude, such as Walden's Ridge, Copper Ridge, Clinch Mountain, Bay's Mountain, &c., &c. East Tennessee, although sufficiently fertile for ordinary farming, can never expect to vie with the middle and eastern sections in profitable agriculture; but she has an inexhaustible water power, which, if properly applied, would make it one of the finest manufacturing districts in America. Besides, with the exception of the single article of cotton, there is scarcely a vegetable product common in the States which could not be advantageously cultivated. In former times considerable attention was paid to the raising of horses, cattle and hogs, which were driven over the mountains to the Atlantic country for sale.

Knoxville, the metropolis of East Tennessee, and the home of the redoubtable Parson BROWNLOW, was laid out in 1792, and named in honor of Gen. HENRY KNOX, then Secretary of War. The town is beautifully situated on several high bluffs, on the right bank of the Holston River, and contains, besides the garrison, about 6,000 inhabitants. Its elevated situation commands a magnificent view of the river, while the bina mountains of Chilhowee, thirty miles distant, "lend enchantment to the view." Knoxville is the head of river navigation, though in high water boats ascend to Kingsport. The city is well supplied with handsome store-houses, hotels, and many tasteful private residences, while among its public edifices the State Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb is especially worthy of note. The University of East Tennessee, more remarkable for its beautiful location than architectural elegance, stands on an eminence commanding an extensive view in every direction. The military history of Knoxville, including the siege and the awful destruction of property in the lower part of the city, is well known.

MIDDLE TENNESSEE—BRIEF SKETCH OF NASHVILLE.

Middle Tennessee is that portion of the State lying west of the Cumberland range and east of the Tennessee river. It is for the most part a fertile, undulating country. Parts of the extreme eastern counties are somewhat mountainous and broken, and there is a chain of hills, between the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, and similar elevations between Duck and Elk rivers. But a large proportion of the lands in this section, in addition to their acknowledged fertility, lie well for cultivation. There are many handsome towns in Middle Tennessee, among which Murfreesboro, Shelbyville, Columbia, Gallatin, Edgefield, Franklin, Lebanon, and Pulaski are the most prominent. Middle Tennessee has been very celebrated for the raising of fine turf horses.

Nashville, the capital of the State, is the most wealthy and flourishing city in Tennessee. The city is about four miles long by two wide, and contained, before the war, a population of nearly 37,009. It now contains, including Government employes, (not soldiers), toward 75,000 inhabitants. Before the war there was, perhaps, no city in the Union of the size and importance of Nashville about which so little was known abroad. The fact of its existence, and that it was the capital of Tennessee, was about all the information that a stranger, outside of the State, or beyond contiguous portions of border States, possessed in relation to it. Millions of dollars would be invested in lots and other property here if the city was better known. If she would prosper to the extent that she should, her eligible location, her facilities as a great point for trade, for manufactures, for education, for health, &c., &c., must become familiar to people at at a distance. Situated in the interior valley of the continent, the geographical and climatical position of Nashville furnishes ample security against various forms of disease which are feommon both to more northern and southern latitudes, while the distance at which she stands from the sea-coast, renders her comparatively safe from the ravages of those fearful epidemics which are frequently the scourge of seaboard towns and lower countries.

The State Capital proudly crowns the loftiest eminence in the city. Connoisseurs, practical architects and traveled gentleman of intelligence who have visited Nashville, pronounce it the most completely-finished edifice within their knowledge. I have seen several cuts of it, all of which give but a faint idea of its magnitude, elegance and exquisite symmetry of proportion. Its cost was a million of dollars. There are many other prominent buildings in Nashville and vicinity, among which are the University of Nashville, Western Military Institute, Shelby Medical College, Nashville Female Academy, Penitentiary, City Hospital, State Lunatic Asylum, Tennessee Blind School, Protestant Orphan Asylum, St. Cecilia's Academy, House of Industry, Courthouse, City Hall, Masonic Hall, and others. There are twenty-one churches, several banks, water-works, gas-works, &c., &c. The railroad bridge, which spans the Cumberland at this point, is a great structure. Its length is 700 feet, in four spans—two fixed spans, one on each side, and two draw spans. Each fixed span is 200 feet in the clear between supports, and the clear opening of each draw span is 120 feet, making it the longest railroad draw in the country—that at Rock Island being 120 feet on one side, and 116 feet on the other. The total length of draw from one extremity to the other of the movable portion is 280 feet, and its entire weight is computed at 285 tons. It can readily be turned into position by one man in four minutes, and by three men in two minutes and a half. It will be recollected that Gen. FLOYD burned this bridge in February, 1862, but it was rebuilt the following May. FLOYD also cut the suspension bridge at this point, it being one of the handsomest structures of the kind in the country. It was built by M. O. FIELD, brother of CYRUS W. FIELD, of Atlantic-cable fame. This bridge has never been replaced. It was 700 feet long, and its height was 110 feet above low-water mark. Since its occupation by the National troops, Nashville has, during the war, been the most prominent military post in the country; and, only a very short time ago, a glorious battle was fought and won, in which the forts south of the city participated.

WEST TENNESSEE—BRIEF SKETCH OF MEMPHIS.

West Tennessee lies between the Mississippi and Tennessee Rivers, and contains hundreds of fine plantations. It has fewer cities than either the Eastern or Middle divisions, and has raised fewer prominent men. The country presents, in the main, a gentle, undulating surface, abounds in creeks and springs, is of a light, sandy soil, and is well adapted to cotton, which is the great staple. Horses, cattle, sheep and hogs are raised in West Tennessee in considerable abundance.

Memphis is the most important and most flourishing city on the Mississippi River between St. Louis and New-Orleans. Thirty years ago Memphis was an unimportant village, but began to exhibit signs of future greatness about the year 1845, and in 1860 contained 30,000 inhabitants. Its location is 750 miles above New-Orleans, 420 below St. Louis, and 209 miles northwest from Nashville. The bluff on which it stands is elevated 47 feet, above the highest floods, while a bass of sandstone projects into the stream, and forms a convenient landing. The appearance of Memphis from the river is remarkably fine, and the city can be seen from ascending boats when three miles below, and from descending boats when six miles above. The city contains some superb private residences and public buildings, among the latter of which are Odd Fellows' Hall, Eagan's Building, Orphan Asylum, and two theatres. As a railroad centre, Memphis enjoyed fine facilities before the war. A serious drawback to the good appearance of Memphis is an utter destitution of any kind of rock within many miles around, such as would be available for building, macadamizing, &c. The soil being a light clay, becomes disagreeably muddy, or dry, according to the weather. Memphis has a bright future and a great destiny before her. She also appears handsomely in the history of the rebellion. The novel engagement near the city, over two years and a half ago, was one of the most brilliant and complete affairs of the war.

BENJAMIN C. TRUMAN.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 15, 1865.

$1,300	U. S. 6s, '67	130	100	Wyom. V. Coal	62½
12,000	U. S. 6s, '81..C.	110¼	200	do	60
3,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s..C	110¼	100	Hudson R. R	108
5,000	do...new iss.	109¾	100	Reading R	115
15,000	do...new iss.	109¾	200	do	115¼
20,000	do...new iss.	110	200	do	115⅜
3,000	U.S.6s,10-40s.C	102½	200	do	116
8,000	Mo. State 6s	55	200	do	115¾
1,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	55	1000	do	16
1,000	M.6s ins. to Pacific R	70	50	Mich. Cen. R	75
16,800	O. & Miss. C	27½	100	M. S. & N. I.	27¾
20,000	do	27⅝	200	do	27¾
2,000	B.,N.Y.&E.1st	100	100	do	119¼
6,000	P.,Ft.W.& C.2d	100	100	do	119
135	Mechanics' Bank	110	200	Clev. & Pitts	85
20	Metropolitan Bk	120	100	do	85⅛
16	Shoe & Leath.B'k	107	200	do	85¼
50	Fourth Nat. Bank	100	500	Chic. & N W	35¾
200	Cen. Coal Co	46	100	do	35⅝
100	Del. & Hud. C.Co	165	300	do	36
200	Smith & Par. Gold	7	400	do	35
100	Cum. Coal Pr	85½	100	do	35
1500	da	56	200	C. & N.W.Pf	65¾
600	do	56⅝	100	do	65⅝
500	do	56⅝	300	Chic. & R. I. R	97
300	do	56⅝	200	do	97⅛
250	Mar. Min. Co	13½	200	do	97
400	do	14	700	do	97⅛
200	N. Y. Cen	116¼	300	do	97⅛
100	do	116¼	100	Mil. & P. Du C.	49
800	do	116	50	do	48
100	do	115¾	100	do	48¼
75	Erie Railway	77⅛	300	P., Ft. W. & C	96
300	do	77⅛	100	da	96
200	do	77⅛	200	do	96⅞
100	do	77⅞	200	do	96¾
200	do	77⅛	250	Chi. & Alt	99
200	do	77⅛	25	Nor. & Wor. R	101

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000	U. S. 6s, '81. C.	110⅝	100	Hud. Riv. R	107⅜
20,000	do	110¾	500	do	107¼
2,000	U.S. 6s,10-40s.C	102½	100	do	107
20,000	do	102⅝	100	Chi. & R. I. R	96⅝
1,000	Mo. State 6s	55	200	do	97
20,000	O. & M. Cer	27¼	100	do	97
500	Amer. Gold	204⅜	800	Reading R	115
1800	Cam Coal Pref	56⅜	200	do	115
200	do	56¾	200	do	114¾
100	Canton Co	52	1000	do	114¾
80	Quick. M. Co	85	100	do	114¾
100	Mar. M. Co	13⅜	500	do	114½
100	do	13⅝	200	Mich. Cen. R	114½
200	do	13⅜	300	M. S. & N.I.R	66¾
200	N. Y. Cen	114¾	200	Clev. & Pitts	85
700	do	114	200	Ch. & N.W.Pf	65¾
500	Erie Railway	76½	100	do	65¾
100	do	76¼	200	Chic. & N W	34¾
400	do	76⅛	100	P., Ft. W. & C	96½

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$5,000	U.S. 5-20s. New Issue	109¾	300	M. S. & N. I	67½
300	N. Y. C. R.	114¾	300	do	67¾
500	do	114¾	100	do	67⅞
200	do	114½	300	Clevs. & Pitts	85¾
200	do	114½	300	do	86¼
300	do	114¾	200	do	85¾
500	do	114¾	300	Chic. & R. I	97
700	Erie Rail	77¼	100	do	97

700	do	77¼	300	do	97
600	do	77¼	100	do	97
500	do	77¼	100	do	97
800	do	77⅛	100	do	97
200	do	77⅛	100	M'l. & Pr.Du C.	48¾
900	do	77⅛	100	P., Ft. W. & C	96
100	do	77	100	do	96⅜
300	do	77⅛	600	Cum. Coal	55⅜
600	do	77⅛	200	do	55⅜
700	do	77	400	do	55¾
300	do	77	600	do	55⅜
100	Hudson R. R	107⅜	900	do	55½
300	Reading R	114¾	300	do	55¾
200	do	114¾	200	do	55¾
400	do	114¾	300	do	55⅝
400	do	114⅞	100	do	55
200	do	115	100	do	55¾
200	do	114¾	100	do	55¾
100	Chi. & N. W. Pf	65¾	100	do	55¾
100	do	65¾	300	do	55¾

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	N. Y. Cen	113¾	200	Hud. Riv. R	107⅛
100	do	113⅝	500	Ill. Can. R	118⅛
100	do	113⅞	100	Chi. & R. I. R	96¾
100	Erie R	76⅞	200	do	96⅛
300	do	78¼	200	do	96⅛
900	do	76⅜	300	do	96
300	do	76⅜	300	Chi. & N. W	34⅛
200	do	76	100	do	34⅜
100	do	76½	100	Chic. & N. W. Pf	65
100	do	76	200	do	65
200	Reading R	114	200	do	65
100	do	114	100	P., Ft. W. & C	96
100	Cle. & Pitts	84½	200	do	94½
1000	do	84½	200	Com. Coal Co	57⅜
600	do	84⅜	900	do	57⅜
600	M. S. & N.I.	66⅞	100	do	57⅜
100	do	66¼	700	do	57⅜
100	do	66⅜	500	do	57⅜
400	do	66⅜	700	Mariposa Min	13¾
400	do	66¾	100	do	13⅝
100	do	66¾			

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15—P. M.

The authorized Associated Press dispatches from Washington, this morning, render quite plain and appreciable what was yesterday somewhat obscure, the terms of the financial programme for the next fiscal year of the Treasury. The obligations of the Government after the 1st July next will carry not over 7-30 ℔ cent a year in currency nor over 6 ℔ cent. a year in gold interest. The former will be made convertible into the latter at the end of the shorter terms for which they will be employed. These terms will probably be extended to five years, so that the present popular 7-30 ℔ cent. loan, due only two and a half years hence, and then convertible into 5-20s., will be worth a premium of say 2½@5 ℔ cent, when the whole amount of the loan, in this desirable shape, is exhausted, as, from present appearances, it will be at an early day.

The specific announcement of the ways and means of the Treasury, for the succeeding Fiscal Year, is already, and very promptly and confidently accepted in this market as greatly favoring the Gold-bearing Stocks of the Government, and the Short 7-30 ℔ cent. Currency Loan, convertible into such Stocks after the 15th August, 1867. The subscriptions to the latter ran up to-day with Messrs. FISK & HATCH, Sub-Agents of the Government Banker, to $1,150,000; with Messrs. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & Co., also Sub-Agents, $500,000; and with the First National Bank, another Sub-Agent, to $600,000; and the Ninth National, to $400,000. At this rate for New-York alone, and the increased attraction to the Loan which is sure to follow the announcement referred to throughout the country, *we should not be surprised to find the entire Loan absorbed before the close of the month of March.* The balance was less than $200,000,000 when Mr. COOKE took the negotiation in hand on the 1st February. The then calculation on Subscriptions to the average of $2,000,000 per day would close the negotiation by the 10th May, but it will soon be found that Savings' Banks, Insurance Companies and other moneyed institutions, as well as private parties, being anxious to increase their subscriptions as the end drawn near, following the profitable experience of the 5-20 Loan two years ago.

The Gold Room was two per cent. lower than yesterday. The military news and the arrival last night of $10,000 or 12,000 bales of Cotton from Savannah, were construed as against the speculators for an advance.

The market for Money was again very easy to the Brokers, but the speculation in the Railways was less confident than yesterday, by 3 ℔ cent. in New-York Centrel; 2¼ on Reeding, and 1½@2 ℔ cent. on Erie. The Western Shares 1½@2 ℔ cent. off from the best sales of Tuesday.

At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with the same hour yesterday, the Railway market leaving off tame; Gold further declined ¼ ℔ cent., quoted 204½ ℔ cent.:

	Thes.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	102¼	102⅛	Pittsburgh	85¾	84⅛
U. S. 5-20's	110	110¼	Northwest	35¾	34¾
T. Certificates	99⅛	99⅛	N. West Pref	66	66
N. Y. Central	117⅜	113⅜	Rock Island	97¼	96
Erie	78¼	78¼	Fort Wayne	96¾	94⅞
Hudson	108¾	107	Cumberland Coal	53⅜	57½
Reading	111⅜	113⅜	Quicksilver	86	84⅜
Mich. Southern	66	66⅛	Mariposa	13¼	13⅜
Illinois Cen	119¼	118⅜	Ohio & M. Certs	27⅜	27

The usual quarterly dividend of 5 ℔ cent. has been declared by the Pacific Mail Company.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	112	Bank of the Republic	103
Manhattan	140	Bank of N. America	108
Merchants'	117	Hanover	104
Mechanics'	108	Irving	107
America	137	Metropolitan	120
Butchers' & Drovers	110	Shoe and Leather	107
National	110	Continental	98
Merchants' Exchange	98	St. Nicholas	103
State of New-York	120	Commonwealth	104
Mech's' Ba'g. Asso	101	N. Y. Nat'l Exc. Bk	102
American Exc	122	Central National	103
Pacific	170	Fourth National	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	103¾	Ill. Central 7 ℔ c. '75	110
N. Y. Cen. 6s. '87	103	Chi. & N. W. 1st m	85
Erie 7s, 3d mort, '83	106	Tol. & W. 1sts, Ext	97¼
Erie 7s, 5th mort., '68	101	N. J. Cen. 2ds	109
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1st m., '77	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	109
Harlem 1st, '69-72	101	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st m.	46¾
M. C. n. 1st m & ℔ c. '82	110	Chi. & Alt. S. F. 1st m.	104
Chi. B. & Q. e ℔ c. 1sts	113	Chi. & Al. Income	90
Mich. S. 7 ℔ c. 2d mort.	90		

We are indebted to the President of the Ninth National Bank for an early copy of the able and conclusive Opinion of Judge NELSON, of the U. S. Supreme Court, against the local taxation of Bank Capital when invested in U. S. Securities. The Opinion was made unanimous by the court, and is as follows:

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

No. 230.—DECEMBER TERM, 1864.—*The People of the State of New-York ex rel. the Bank of the Commonwealth, Plaintiffs in Error, vs. The Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments of the City and County of New-York.*—In error to the Court of Appeals of the State of New-York.—Mr. Justice NELSON delivered the opinion of the court.

This is a writ of error to the Court of Appeals of the State of New-York.

The question involved is, whether or not the stock of the United States, in which the capital of the Bank of the Commonwealth is invested, is liable to taxation by the State of New-York, under an act passed by its Legislature on the 29th of April, 1863, or, to state the question more directly, whether or not that act imposes a tax upon these stocks thus invested in the capital of the bank.

A case between this bank and others, in the City of New-York, and the Commissioners of Taxes, came before this court at the December term, 1862, in which it was determined that the capital of the banks invested in the stocks of the United States were not taxable under the State laws. The case is reported in the 2 Black R., 620. The act of the Legislature under which the tax was then imposed provided that the capital stock of every company liable to taxation, &c., "shall be *assessed at its actual value* and taxed in the same manner as the other personal and real estate of the country." It appeared, in that case, that a large portion of the capital of the banks was invested in United States stocks and owned by them, and which had been assessed and taxed by the commissioners. The court, for the reasons stated in the opinion, held that the tax was a tax upon the stock, and which, being exempt from State taxation by the settled law of this court, was illegally imposed.

The statute under which the present case has arisen has been passed since the above decision, and is as follows: "All banks, banking associations, &c., shall be liable to taxation on a *valuation equal to the amount of their capital stock paid in, or secured to be paid in*, and their surplus earnings, &c., in the manner now provided by law," &c.

It will be remembered that the previous act, the Act of 1859, directed that the capital stock of the banks should be assessed and taxed *at its actual value.* By the present act, as is seen, the tax is imposed on a *valuation equal to the amount of their capital paid in, or secured to be paid in, &c.*

Looking at the two acts, and endeavoring to ascertain the alteration or change in the law from the language used, the intent of the law-makers would seem to be quite plain, namely: a change simply in the mode of ascertaining or fixing the amount of the capital of the banks, which to mode the basis of taxation. By the former the *actual value* of the capital, as assessed by the commissioners, is prescribed. By the latter the capital paid in, or secured to be paid in, in the aggregate, is the valuation prescribed. By the former the commissioners were bound to look into the financial condition of the banks, into the investments of their capital, losses and gains, and ascertain the best way they can the sum of present value, as the basis of taxation. By the latter they need only look into the condition of the banks in order to ascertain the amount of the capital stock paid in, or secured to be paid in, and this sum, in the aggregate, will constitute the basis.

The rule of the present law is certainly more simple and fixed than that of the former, and much less burdensome to the commissioners or assessors, and in its practical operation is, perhaps, as just. The former mode involved an inquiry into the whole of the financial operations of the bank, its several liabilities and its available resources, often a complicated and difficult undertaking, and, at best, of uncertain results.

In order more fully to comprehend the meaning of the language used in the Act of 1863, it may be well to refer, for a moment, to the system of the General Banking Law of 1838, and the amendments to the same, under which these institutions have been organized.

Any number of persons may associate to establish a bank under this law, but the aggregate amount of capital stock shall not be less than $100,000.

The instrument of association must specify, among other things, the amount of the capital stock of the association and the number of shares into which the same shall be divided. It may also provide for an increase of their capital and of the number of associates, from time to time, as may be thought proper.

The association is required to deposit with the Superintendant of the Bank Department stocks of the State of New-York or of the United States, or bonds and mortgages upon real estate, at a prescribed valuation, before any bills or notes shall be issued to it for circulation as currency. Nor can it commence the business of banking until these securities have been deposited to the amount of $100,000. The public debt and bonds and mortgages are to be held by the Superintendant exclusively for the redemption of the bills and notes put in circulation as money until the same are paid. And it is made the duty of the Superintendent not to countersign any bills or notes for an association to an amount, in the aggregate, exceeding the public debt or public debt and bonds and mortgages so pledged.

It is true, the associations are not obliged to invest more of their capital paid in in stocks, or stocks and bonds and mortgages, than is required as security, with the Superintendant, for the bills or notes delivered for circulation as currency. This investment, however, cannot be for a less amount than $100,000. It may exceed that limit. But this reference to the system shows that however large the amount of the capital of the association, fixed by its articles and paid in, the whole or any part of it may be lawfully invested in these stocks. The whole need not be used as a pledge for the redemption of the bills or notes as currency, as the issuing of these for circulation is only one branch of the business of banking. The banks, therefore, were not obeying the injunction of the law in investing the capital paid in in these stocks.

Now, when the capital of the banks is required or authorized by the law to be invested in stocks, and among others, in United States stock, under their charters, or articles of association, and this capital thus invested is made the basis of taxation of the institutions, there is great difficulty in saying that it is not the stock thus constituting the corpus or body of the capital that is taxed. It is not easy to separate the property in which the capital is invested from the capital itself. It requires some refinement to separate the two thus intimately blended together.

The capital is not an ideal, fictitious, arbitrary sum of money set down in the articles of association, but in the theory and practical operation of the system, is composed of substantial property, and which gives value and solidity to the stock of the institution. It is the foundation of its credit in the business community.

The Legislature well knew the peculiar system under which these institutions were incorporated and the working of it; and when providing for a tax on their capital at a valuation, they could not but have intended a tax upon the property in which the capital had been invested. We have seen that such is the practical effect of the tax, and we think it would be doing injustice to the intelligence of the Legislature to hold that such was not their intent in the enactment of the law.

We will add, that we have looked with some care through the statutes of New-York relating to the taxation of moneyed corporations, including the Act of 1823, in which the first material change was made in the system, the Act of 1825, the revision of 1830, the Acts of 1857 and of 1863, and it will be seen, in all of them, that the tax is imposed on the property of the institutions, as contra distinguished from a tax upon their privileges or franchises. Since the Act of 1825, the capital has been adopted as the basis of taxation, as furnishing the best criterion of the value of the property of which these institutions were possessed. Under their charters or articles of association, this amount was paid in or secured to be paid in by the stockholders or associates, to the corporate body, or ideal person, constituting the capital stock to be managed and disposed of by directors or trustees, in furtherance of the objects and purposes for which the institutions were created. It constituted the fund raised by the corporators, with which the institutions began and carried on the particular business in which they were engaged. The injunction of the charters which required this capital to be paid in, made it necessarily substantial property. The amount might fluctuate according to the good or ill-fortune of the enterprise. It might become enhanced by gains in business, or diminished by losses; but, whether the one or the other, the tax in contemplation of the Legislature and of the charters, was imposed on the property of the institution consisting of its capital. In case of a permanent loss, a remedy against grievous taxation was always at hand, by a reduction of the capital.

Having come to the conclusion that the tax on the capital of the Bank of the Commonwealth is a tax on the property of the institution, and which consists of the stocks of the United States, we do not perceive how the case can be distinguished from the cases before the court, and reported in the 2 Black, 620.

The judgment of the court below is reversed, and the cause remitted with directions to enter judgment in conformity with this opinion.

Messrs. ALBERT H. NICOLAY & Co. will hold their regular auction sale of Stocks and Bonds to-morrow, Thursday, Feb. 16, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesrooms, No. 52 William-street.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows. Total receipts, $4,937,950 37, including for Customs, $132,000; total payments, $4,867,085 61; on account of Loan, $582,000; balance, $30,116,409 31.

Sales of real estate, Feb. 14, 1865, by A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & Co.:

House and lot No. 202 Fulton-street.....$17,000
House and lot No. 81 Orange-street, Brooklyn.... 3,875

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

Geo. H. REA, President. E. D JONES, Cashier

☞ SECOND NATIONAL BANK, OF ST. LOUIS.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE U. S.

Government Vouchers, Certificates, Bonds, &c., bought and sold at current market rates or on commission.

Prompt attention given to collections. Remittances made on day of payments, at current rate of exchange.

E. D. JONES, Cashier.

☞ CLARK, DODGE & CO., BANKERS AND AGENTS FOR THE U. S. 7-30 LOAN, NO. 51 WALL-ST.,

have all denominations of 7-30 notes on hand for immediate delivery.

☞ THE AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK Of New-York, No. 74 Broadway.

New-York, Jan. 23, 1865.

This bank has commenced business at No. 74 Broadway, and offers its services to the public. Collections will be made on all accessible points on the lowest terms.

All orders for Government securities will be promptly executed, and the customary commission allowed to purchasers.

Special attention will be given to business connected with Government, and persons wishing to avoid the inconvenience of addressing the departments are invited to apply to the officers of this bank.

NOAH L. WILSON, President.

ALFRED A. POST, Cashier.

☞ EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 650 Broadway.

United States Depository and agent of Jay Cooke for the distribution of the popular 7-30 Loan. This is the only loan in market now offered by the Government and possesses peculiar advantages.

Information cheerfully furnished on application at the Bank. CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 15, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, 16 bbls. Ashes, 10,943 bbls. Flour, 134 bbls. and 2,127 bags Corn Meal, 300 bushels Wheat, 4,322 bushels Corn, 7,580 bushels Oats, 250 bushels Rye, 3,027 packages Provisions, and 125 bbls. Whiskey.

ASHES—Are quiet and somewhat nominal. Pots, $11 75; Pearls, $12 50 ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 642 bbls.

BEESWAX—Small lots of Western Yellow were reported sold at 43c.@44c. cash, ℔ lb.

CANDLES—Are less sought after, including Adamantine, at 32c.@35c. ℔ lb.

COAL—Is quiet and somewhat nominal.

COFFEE—Has been more freely dealt in, at about former prices. Sales 5,300 bags Rio and 600 bags Laguayra, on private terms.

COTTON—Has been in limited demand and heavy in price. Middlings, 78c.@80c. ℔ lb. Week's receipts (exclusive of the 11,000 bales not captured Cotton, which arrived yesterday, under convoy, from Savannah, and which has not yet been marketed) 2,700 bales; sales and resales, 2,500 bales; exports, 3,150 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair demand, especially the low grades, which have again advanced about 10c. ℔ bbl. Sales since our last amount to 9,500 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 75@$10 10; poor to choice Extra State at $10 15@$10 50, chiefly at $10 20@$10 30; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $11 15@$11 35, the latter an extreme, ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 75 @10 10
Extra State	10 15 @10 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 15 @12 50
Extra Ohio, round-hooo, shipping brands	11 15 @11 35
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 35 @12 50
Extra Genesee	10 50 @12 50
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	10 30 @14 25
Southern Flour is quiet to-day. Sales since our last 700 bbls., at $10 80@$11 80 for poor to good, and $11 85@$14 50 for good to choice extra brands ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is in rather more demand and firmer. Sales 575 bbls. Extra, at $10 20@$12 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues in limited demand. Including fine and superfine, at $7 75@$8 75 ℔ bbl. Sales 150 bbls. Corn Meal is inactive, at $7 80@$7 90 for Jersey; $8 75@$8 85 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Sales 120 bbls.	

GRAIN.—Wheat has been quiet, but firm. Sales since our last, 13,500 bushels, including Red Western (Winter) at $2 40, and Racine Spring at $2 11 ℔ bushel. Corn continues quiet and heavy, at @$1 88 (nominally) for Mixed Western, and $1 73 $1 74 for Jersey Yellow, ℔ bushel; sales, 3,000 bushels. Barley and Barley Malt have been dull and nesettled. Oats continue in limited request and quite heavy. We quote Western at $1 00@$1 10½; State at $1 00@$1 10, Jersey at $1 05@1 06 ℔ bushel. Rye is doing better; 2,500 bushels Western changed hands at $1 63 ℔ bushel. Beans have been inquired

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook: one who understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; has no objection to going a short distance in the country with a gentleman's family; has the best of reference from her last place. Call or address at No. 341 East 16th st., between 1st and 2d avs. third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation in a private family, to take care of children and do plain sewing; can take care of a baby from its birth. or would do chamberwork and sewing; no objections to go to the country. Call at No. 475 5th-av., corner of 34th-st., over the tea-store. first floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls—one as waitress, the other as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; both being lately disengaged by a family leaving the city; have best of city references. Can be seen for two days at No. 55 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY OF HIGH RESpectability, a situation as ladies companion; would have no objection to travel; the best of references will be given. Address EUREKA, Station D, 8th st., New-York city.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY TWO YOUNG women; one as cook and the other as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to washing and ironing; who have lived together before; good reference given. Call at 106 West 27th st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL WANTS A situation as seamstress; would assist with chamberwork or wait on grown children. Can be seen at her present employer's, where she has lived for the last four years, No. 13 West 38th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress by a Protestant girl, or chamberwork and waiting in a small family; has no objection to a private boarding-house; has good city reference. Apply at No. 80 West 17th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes and dress ladies' hair; has the best of city reference; can be seen for three days at No. 121 East 20th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT AMERICAN young woman, a situation as infant's nurse and seamstress; has the best city reference. Call at No. 1 Milligan-place, between 10th and 11th sts., 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands cooking in all its branches; best of city reference given. Call for two days at No. 25 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook and laundress, and assist in chamberwork; can give the best of city reference. Can be seen at No. 517 6th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL, WHO LIVED IN A gentleman's family in Ireland, a situation as general servant: washes and irons well; or as chambermaid and waitress; wages $7. Call at 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE well-recommended young woman, in city or country, as cook and laundress; is a very good cook and baker; first-rate laundress. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY GOOD SERVANTS in every capacity in city or country. Call at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 103 West 36th-st, between 6th-av. and Broadway. J. E. WEIR, Proprietor.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for city or country, such as coachmen, waiters, porters, servants, gardeners, farm hands, laborers, small girls, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, general house-workers &c., can be immediately suited at the large employment house No. 338 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

SALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CARVER IN A dining saloon or hotel; satisfactory reference given as to competency, &c. Address No. 26 Jefferson-st.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITUAtion as gardener and farmer; understands his business in all its branches; the care of horses and cattle; is sober and industrious. Address the premises of Mr. F. B. BRONSON, Greenfield Hill, Fairfield County, Conn. F. HANLON.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER. BY A man who is well acquainted with raising stock, and who is thoroughly acquainted with carrying on improvements in general. Can be seen at Henderson & Fleming's seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st., New-York. Call or address W. A. B.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER. BY a married man, a Protestant; understands his business in greenhouse and garden, and can take the entire charge of a gentleman's place. Address GARDENER, Box No. 20, Southport, Conn., this week.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, SITUAtions; the man as coachman or gardener, the woman as cook; both understand their business perfectly; have the best of reference. Call or address, for two days, at No. 148 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER. BY a single young man who understands his business; can take care of a team of horses if required; has the best of city reference. Address P. B., Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable young man; has good city references; no objection to the country. Address, J. O., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS COACHMAN, A situation; is a single man. Call or address P. F., at Mr. Trainor's harness establishment, No. 744 Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a German, with three in family; he fully understands the business in all its branches. Address G. B., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—BY A GARDENER THAT UNDERstands forcing grapery, and greenhouses, wishes to get a situation. Address for two days C, Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, A GARDENER—a German, English, Scotch or colored, with wife—to occupy a cottage on a place of three acres; must be a capable gardener, and understand the care of the place, as well as make himself generally useful; two cows to be milked and cared for; no hothouses nor graperies; the wife, if understanding butter, sewing and housework, can also be employed; to a suitable person, so pleasant and permanent a situation, for himself and family, rarely offers. Address, stating where and when to be seen, wages expected and references, E. F. S., Box No. 3,748 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A WELL EDUCATED GERMAN lady, to superintend the education of a girl 13 years of age, during her vacant hours, and to overlook the housenold affairs of a very small family; must speak French fluently, and be able to assist in practicing on the piano; refererence required. Address Box No. 4,129 Post-office.

WANTED—A GARDENER, A SINGLE MAN, accustomed to the work of a kitchen garden, also the care of horses and cows, to go a short distance in the country; Protestant preferred; steady employment given. Inquire at No. 279 Canal-st., near Broadway, second loft.

CLERK WANTED—IN A WATCH, JEWELRY and hardware importing house, in Maiden-lane; an honest, industrious lad, who is desirous of learning the business; he must reside with his parents or relatives, and bring good references. Address, in hand-writing of applicant, X. Y. Z., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

WANTED—DISABLED SOLDIERS AS AGENTS to canvass for a valuable book, in every State and city; will engage only disabled soldiers, and any man who is a man can make $5 a day. Apply to A. HODGMAN, No. 52 Crosby-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER, GERMAN, SINGLE man, accustomed to cold grapery, green-house and vegetables, to go a short distance from the city about the 1st of March. Apply to T. W. STRONG, No 98 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDNER; TO one who understands his business and is well recommended a permanent situation will be given. Apply at HENDERSON'S, No. 73 Nassau-st., for two days, between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M.

WANTED—AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERmaid, a Protestant girl. Apply, with city reference, Thursday, from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., at No. 9 West 16th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL, TO COOK, wash and iron for a small private family; none need apply without good city reference. Call at No. 47 East 27th-st., for two days.

WANTED—TWO COMPETENT HOSIERY AND glove salesmen. Address, stating where last employed, &c., Box No. 4,442 Post-office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBscribers have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of title 1, chapter 4, part 2, of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, and of the several acts and parts of acts amendatory thereof, for the transaction of the wholesale clothing business, at No. 340 Broadway, New-York, under the firm name of OARTER, KIRTLAND & CO.

Samuel Carter, who resides in Brooklyn, Kings County, N. Y.; John Rose, William H. Kirtland and Charles B. Peet, who reside in the City, County and State of New-York, are the general partners; and John H. Werts, of Lexington, Ky., is the special partner.

The amount which said John H. Werts, as such special partner, has contributed to the common stock is $100,000 in cash.

Said copartnership is to commence on the 28th day of January, A. D. 1865, and terminate on the 31st day of December, 1867.

SAMUEL CARTER,
JOHN ROSE,
WM. H. KIRTLAND,
CHARLES B. PEET, } General Partners.
JOHN H. WERTS, Special Partner.

Dated New-York, Jan. 28, 1865.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N.Y.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, 4 Dey-st., works, Paterson, N. J.; manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Tow, Oakum, Rope Machinery, Mill Gearing, Shafting, &c.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.—STEAM ENGINES and boilers, stationary and portable, of all sizes. Also, several marine boilers, in perfect order Apply to P. CASSIDY, Nos. 4 to 10 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, near New Chambers-st. Ferry.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances duly unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at twelve o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, Jan. 26, 1865, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, Nov. 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, Jan. 26, 1865.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMMONALTY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Relative to the opening of Seventy-seventh-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 24th day of February, 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Seventy-seventh-street, from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in said city, as laid out on the map or plan of said city, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of Streets and Roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.

JOHN E. DEVELIN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated New-York, Jan. 31, 1865.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Sixty-sixth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York. Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the Fourth day of March, 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Sixty-sixth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, in said city, as laid out on the map or plan of said city, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3d, 1807.—Dated New-York, Feb. 7, 1865.

JOHN E. DEVELIN, Counsel to the Corporation.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, from Mount Morris-square to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York. Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 4th day of March, 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, from Mount Morris-square to the Hudson River, in said city, as laid out on the map or plan of said city, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.

JOHN E. DEVELIN, Counsel to the Corporation.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York relative to the extension of Clarke-street, from the southerly side of Fulton-street to Morris-street, in the City of New-York. Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New-York hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said court, to be held at the City Hall, in the city of New-York, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of March, 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the extension of Clarke-street from the southerly side of Fulton-street to Morris-street, in said city.

JOHN E. DEVELIN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated New-York, Feb. 7, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF ASSESSORS, }
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Feb. 7, 1-65.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

Regulating, grading, setting and resetting curb and gutter in West-street from Hoboken-street to Hammond-street.

Regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter and flagging in Avenue A from Eighty-fourth to Ninety-third-street.

Flagging Manhattan-street between Ninth-avenue and Hudson River.

Flagging in Broadway from Fifty-fourth to Fifty-ninth-street.

Filling sunken lots in Seventy-eight-street between First and Second avenues.

Filling sunken lots in Fifty-ninth-street between First and Second avenues.

Regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter and flagging Little Twelfth-street from Tenth to Eleventh avenue.

The lots embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of West-street and both sides of the streets intersecting West-street to the extent of half the block east of West-street, from Hoboken to Hammond street.

Also all the lots on both sides of Avenue A, and on both sides of the intersecting streets to the extent of half the block on each side of Avenue A, from Eighty-fourth to Ninety-third-street.

Also all the lots on both sides of Manhattan-street, between Ninth-avenue and Hudson River.

Also all the lots on both sides of Broadway, from Fifty-fourth to Fifty-ninth-street.

Also all the lots on Fifty-ninth and Seventy-eighth streets, between First and Second avenues.

Also all the lots on both sides of Little Twelfth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenue, and the lots fronting on Eleventh avenue, east side, to the extent of half the block north and south of Twelfth-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to DANIEL E. DELAVAN, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER, } Board of Assessors.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.—OFFICE OF the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, No 23, Chambers-st., New-York, January 7, 1865.

Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of the real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York, for 1865, will be open for inspection and review from and after MONDAY, January 9, 1865, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1865, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period above-mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of the real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of the personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the city.

J. W. ALLEN,
G. H. PURDER,
C. B. WOODRUFF,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

THE COMMITTEE ON ORDINANCES OF the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room No. 12, City Hall, on FRIDAY next, 17th inst, at 2 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of considering the subject of storing petroleum oil, or other combustible or explosive substances, in large quantities in this city.

All persons interested are hereby notified to be present, without further notification, at the above-mentioned time and place.

JAMES O'BRIEN,
TERENCE FARLEY,
PETER MCKNIGHT, } Committee on Ordinances.

MANHATTAN ARMS CO., Newark, N. J.—Our Colt Model Navy Pistol is of best material and wrought throughout. Parts interchangeable. Every Pistol warranted one year. Best Pistol made for army officers, being 8 oz. lighter than any Pistol using Government cartridges.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL B. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of an order of the U. S. District Court to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 21st day of February, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at the warehouse of Messrs. Bailey & Steele, No. 4 Commercial Wharf, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer *Stag*, consisting of

BALES ARMY CLOTH,
BLANKETS,
SHOES,
BERRING MACHINES,
PIG LEAD,
SOAP,
MERCHANDISE,
SALT PETRE,
SHIP'S STORES, &c,

ALSO,

CARDIFF COAL—150 tons, more or less, Cardiff Coal.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS FOR INVESTMENTS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO. will hold their regular auction sale of securities THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Feb. 16, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesrooms, No. 52 William-st. The list will embrace a variety of first-class stocks and bonds, including Brevoort, Columbia, Commonwealth, Metropolitan, Knickerbocker, Kings County, City, and Arctic Fire Insurance Company's stocks, Ninth National Bank and Bank of Commerce stocks; New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, Second-avenue Railroad, Grand and Forty-second street Railroad Company, Selt Railroad, and Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad stocks; Citizens' Gaslight Company stock, United States 7-30 Treasury Notes, Virginia State 6 per cent. Bonds, Sreadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds, and Madison and Watertown Railroad 7 per cent. 2d mortgage Bonds, &c., &c.

REGULAR STOCK SALES MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
STOCK AUCTIONEERS AND BROKERS.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO. will sell, at their salesrooms, No. 36 Pine-st., New-York,

On FRIDAY, Feb. 24, at 12 o'clock, noon,

by order of Simeon Draper, United States Cotton Agent, about

1,000 BALES NEW-ORLEANS AND MEMPHIS COTTON.

The above cotton has been classed and sampled by Messrs. Easton & Co., and may be seen by sample at our office, No. 36 Pine-st., and in the bale, at 4 o'clock, at Nos. 408, 516 and 518 Washington-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, FEB. 17—AT 10½ O'CLOCK, A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn,

REGULAR WEEKLY SALES OF GOOD SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,

Walnut parlor suites, mahogany sofas, bedsteads, dressing bureaus, centre tables, wardrobes, oak and walnut extension tables, pier glasses, gas fixtures, rich cut glass, feather beds, mattresses and bedding, carpets, heaters and stoves

ALSO, THE FURNITURE OF ENGINE COMPANY NO. 20,—Handsome large circular oak office desk, 42 oak arm chairs, walnut escritoire, clock, large Herring's patent parlor safe, &c.

Also, at 3 o'clock P. M.,

Three splendid rosewood pianos, by Stoddard and others; two rosewood cottage do.; one do. grand action; one large asphaltum kettle.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.

Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, THURSDAY, Feb. 16, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household and office furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of carpets, parlor suites in brocatel and hair-cloth, black-walnut and mahogony bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, wardrobes and chairs, book case, chairs, tables, hat-stands, hair and straw mattresses, crockery, glassware, &c.

Also, office desks in variety, cocoa matting, letter and seal presses, &c. Also, a number of oil paintings, richly framed, engravings, &c., &c. Also, balance of Irish linens remaining unsold from sale of 6th inst., consisting of table linen in piece, damask and sewed drop table-cloths and napkins, towels, handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON LAIGHT-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of the estate of Joseph Girand, deceased, the following described property, viz.:

LAIGHT-ST.—The three-story brick house and lot, situate on the northerly side of Laight-st., between Varick and Hudson sts., and known as No. 44. Lot 22 feet 8½ inches by 100 feet.

ALSO—The two-story and attic brick houses and lots, on south side of Laight-st., between Hudson and Collister sts., and known as Nos. 51 and 53. Lots each 18 feet 9 inches by 76 feet.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED REAL ESTATE.—P. C. BULKLEY will sell on THURSDAY, Feb. 16, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway: Five lots north side of 134th-st., 160 feet west of 8th-av.; 4 lots south side of 135th-st., 185 feet west of 8th-av.; also three houses and lots known as Nos. 145, 147 and 165 East 39th-st. The houses are three stories in height, have marble mantles, gas and water throughout, with range and furnace; are well built and in good order; size about 19 feet 6 inches by 48; lots one-half the block. For maps apply to the auctioneer, No. 43 Wall-st, Jaoncey-court.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL BY auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 17, at their gallery, No. 93 Liberty-st., FINE DUELLEGUION CHOICE OIL PAINTINGS, sold to close advances, comprising the works of Buford, Kosier, Knapp, Hart, Hall, Copentt, Ranney, A. de Lecuw, Morland, J. B. Steere, Le Roy, Van Goyen, Vanderwerf, Bourges and others. Also, a fine collection of old oil-paintings just received from Europe. These pictures are now on exhibition as above.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL BY auction, on THURSDAY, Feb 16, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 159 4th-st, corner 6th-av., an assortment of household furniture, comprising parlor, dining and bedroom furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, beds, mattresses, matting, kitchen ware, &c., &c. Also, at 12 o'clock, a quantity of sterling silver ware.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, 18th inst., at 12 o'clock, three elegant round-cornered rosewood seven-octave pianofortes, made by best city makers.

LOST AND FOUND.

CAUTION.—UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS LOST.—All persons are cautioned against negotiating the following described certificates, which having been mailed on the 1st inst., in a registered letter addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, United States, have miscarried in the mail. The certificates were all indorsed "Payable to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, for redemption," and payment has been stopped.

Six certificates of $1,000 each, numbers 93,978, 93,979, 93,980, 93,998, 93,999, 94,000.

Six certificates of $5,000 each, numbers 37,648, 37,949, 37,974, 37,975, 37,976, 37,977, in all twelve certificates, amounting to thirty-six thousand dollars, and all due on the 4th February, 1865.

CHARLES G. ROCKWOOD, Cashier.
NEWARK BANKING CO., Newark, N. J., Feb. 8, 1865.

STOLEN—FROM THE SAVINGS BANK IN THIS place, last night, THREE NEW-LONDON CITY BONDS, Nos. 62, 63 and 64, each $1,000, payable July 1, 1867, with coupons unmbered to correspond with the bonds, payable 1st of January and 1st of July, at the Union Bank, New-London.

The public are cautioned against purchasing them, as payment has been stopped. A liberal reward will be paid for their recovery or detection of the thief.

J. TRACY, Treasurer.

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., Feb. 1, 1865.

$30 REWARD.—LOST ON SATURDAY EVENING going to the French theatre, (Niblo's) a black onyx BREASTPIN with the letters D P on the surface in brilliants, the under side filled with light brown hair braided, covered with glass and with an inscription around the edge. Any person returning the same to No. 21 East 22d-st., will receive the above reward.

LOST—IN THE MAIL OF THE 11TH INSTANT, from Providence, R. I., 250 Shares QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, Stock Certificates, No. 4,436, 100 shares; No. 4,437, 100 shares; No. 4,438, 50 shares. Name of Samuel G. Arnold. Transfer stopped. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same. WARD & CO., No. 54 Wall-st.

Feb. 14, 1865.

LOST—$146 IN U. S. 7 3-10 COUPONS.—THE FINDer will be suitably rewarded upon returning them to LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 22 William-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN New-Jersey, within 1¼ miles of the depot, and about one hours ride from the city. The property consists of a commodious house, barns and necessary outbuildings, and 17½ acres of land in good order, with an abundance of fine fruit. For further particulars apply to N. C. MILLER, Secretary Star Insurance Company, North River Bank Building, corner Greenwich and Doy-sts.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON—IN HAMILTON PARK, near the ferry, several first-class villas to rent, of English, French and Italian architecture, about ten rooms, water, gas, wash-tubs, dumb-waiters, bath-rooms and other conveniences; perfectly healthy and views unsurpassed. Apply to M. HAMILTON, No. 132 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL DOUBLE COTTAGE, filled with brick to roof; 13 rooms; finely located; five minutes' walk of ferry, Clifton, S. I., with barn and stable. Grounds laid out in fruit, flowers and shrubbery. Possession 1st May. Price $9,000. Apply to A. H. WAGNER, No. 15 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIdence, with a large new house; all kinds of fruit and outbuildings, 5 miles from city of New-York by railroad every hour; time, 15 minutes to Newtown.

BENJ. ALBRO, 17th-st. and 3d-av.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high brown-stone house in 39th-st., n. of 6th-av., 22.6 x 56.10.8, for $30,000.

S. F. IRELAND,
No. 5½ Pine-st, Room No. 12.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE THE VALUAble property No. 321 Grand-st., corner of Orchard and No. 63 Orchard-st. Inquire of R. FASH, Shoe and Leather Bank, or address C. H. FASH, Bergen, N. J.

FOR SALE—AT YONKERS, AN ELEGANT place, on high ground; fine view. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF LOT NO. 339 Washington-st. Apply to F. TALBOT & CO., No. 39 South-st.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The executors of the late GROVER C. FURMAN, in order to settle the estate, offer for sale the following desirable property in Brooklyn, E. D., late Williamsburgh, viz:

Dwelling house and lot, No. 145 Third-st.
Dwelling house and lot, No. 123 Fourth-st.
Store, and dwelling, and lot, No. 136 Fourth-st.
Store, and dwelling, and lot, No. 138 Fourth-st.
Store, and dwelling, and lot, No. 140 Fourth-st.
Store, and dwelling, and lot, No. 142 Fourth-st.
Dwelling house and lot, No. 71 South-First-st.
Dwelling house and lot, No. 77 South First-st.
Dwelling house and lot, No. 97 South-First st.
Dwelling house and lot, No. 99 South-First-st.
Dwelling house and lot, No. 70 South-Second-st.
Dwelling house and lot, No. 72 South-Second st.
Dwelling house and lot, northeast corner South-First and Third-st.
Dwelling house and lot, No. 97 Broadway near Bedford-av.
Dwelling house and lot, No. 99 Broadway near Bedford-av.

The present is an opportunity rarely offered to purchase productive and valuable real estate on reasonable terms. For full particulars apply to

F. L. KNEELAND, (one of the executors,) No. 66 Wall-st., New-York; or
W. MORGAN, No. 50 South-Seventh-st., Brooklyn, E. D.; or
HUGHES & GREEN, corner Fifth and Grand sts., Brooklyn, E. D.

JAMES MAURICE,
F. L. KNEELAND,
AARON F. HOWARD, } Executors, &c.

KANSAS LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale from 10,000 to 50,000 acres of the very best land in Kansas at three dollars per acre, cash. A large portion of this land lies along the branches of the Pacific Railroad, both of which are being built. A selection at the above price may be made from all the lands I have in the State, amounting to about 100,000 acres.

For further particulars address me at Fifth-avenue Hotel, New-York. T. H. WALKER.

BENEDICT & COIT'S
REAL ESTATE OFFICE, NO. 4 PINE-ST.
Houses and Stores for sale or to rent.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VALUABLE country-seat on the west shore of the Hudson, 2½ miles from Newburgh, and the same distance from the opening of the Highlands; 115 acres. It has one mile of gravelly beach. The pleasure-grounds are extensive and the views superb, taking in both shores of Newburgh Bay. No description can give one a correct idea of the property. It must be seen. Those who know its formation, natural advantages and beauty, think it superior to any place on the river. If the above be not sold by the 20th of March, the house furnished, and outbuildings pertaining thereto, garden and fruit, will be offered to let for the Summer. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No 2 Pine-st., or P. A. VERPLANCK, on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT FISHKILL ON THE HUDSON, a very desirable residence, in full view of Newburgh and Newburgh Bay. The lot contains about two acres of land, has a good stock of fruit of all kinds, and an excellent garden, ice-house, barn and carriage-house. The dwelling is in excellent order, (not modern,) and has ten rooms, beside basement and garret; being but ten minutes' walk from the Hudson River Railroad depot. Churches of all denominations in the vicinity, and good schools. Price $6,000. Inquire of WALTER BRETT, Fishkill, on the Hudson, or BENSON VAN VLIET, Esq., No. 17 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST AND MOST pleasantly located farms in New-Jersey, situated in a pleasant village on Central Railroad, 1¼ hour from city; comprises 190 acres very productive land, especially adapted to hay and grazing; has two-story dwelling, 30x46 feet; grounds handsomely laid out; plenty shade and fruit; outbuildings extensive, schools, churches and stores convenient; terms easy; if desired will be divided. For particulars apply at office Netiocel Wire Works, No. 63 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIdence, with 20 acres of land, located upon Groton Heights, opposite New-London, with a frontage on the Thames River of several hundred feet, with delightful views of the surrounding country, Long Island Sound, &c. The house is first-class, modern, with every convenience, and contains about 20 rooms; verandah all around the house; within half a mile of the New-York and Boston landing, and of the Shore line of railroad. This is in every respect a gentleman's residence. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF HANDSOME COTtages, with large lots and fruits of all kinds, at Port Richmond and Factory Hill, Staten Island, from $1,550 to $5,000, actually below gold prices. Now is your opportunity. Also, in this city, a large number of private houses, from $4,000 and upward. Some really first-class brick and brown-stone tenement property, paying well. Call and see. S. KILPATRICK, under Bull's Head Bank.

FOR SALE—TWO (OF THE ROW OF TEN) houses, now being finished on the south side of 7-th-st., near 4th-av. These houses are finished with brown-stone fronts, are three stories high, with basement and sub-cellar. They were built in best manner, by day's work for investment. The location is very good, being near the finest part of Central Park. Will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of WM. H. HUME, No. 127 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

FOR SALE—ON 11TH ST., BETWEEN 3d AND 4th-avs., near the Central Park, several neat, well-finished cottage houses, 8 rooms each, and fine yard and out-buildings. Facilities good for getting down town. Price, $2,500. Also, on 90th-st., near Avenue B, a desirable brick house, two story, basement and counter-cellar. Price, $4,000. Three-fourths may remain on mortgage. Inquire of D. BIDWELL, No. 254 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE; one hour from New-York, near Elizabeth, N. J., and convenient to two depots; house large and in fine order; furnace, range, hot and cold water, and all the modern improvements; with 54 acres of ground in fine condition; fine garden; fruit in abundance, and about 12 acres of elegant wood. Apply to A. D. MULFORD, No. 211 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—THE COTTAGE-built house and lot at Yonkers, on Ruene Vista-av., adjoining the residence of Josiah Rich, Esq., one minute's walk from the depot-house; in perfect order, with gas and water, and every convenience; one of the most desirable residences in Yonkers. Apply to JAMES WINSLOW, No. 52 Wall st., or to C. L. MATHER, No. 22 Pine-st., Room No. 6.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., A PLACE containing about 2½ acres of land; house has 13 rooms, built in the best manner, with all modern improvements; good barn and room for 6 horses; also other outbuildings; garden stocked with the best varieties of fruit trees. For further particulars and price address Box No. 5,448 Post-office, New-York.

A NEW SMALL BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE FOR SALE—No. 82 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av; all

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 16, 1865

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—MRS. GEN. TOM THUMB AND BABY, TWO MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, GIANT BOY, LIVING SKELETON, DWARF, Afternoon: JESSE VERE; or THE WANDERER'S RETURN. Evening: AZUCENA; or THE GIPSY'S VENGEANCE.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—HARLEQUIN MOTHER GOOSE, or THE FAIRY LEGEND OF THE GOLDEN EGG.

BROADWAY THEATRE—LIVE INDIAN—PAUL PRY.

WALLACK'S—MASKS AND FACES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MASQUERADE BALL.

NIBLO'S—LADY OF LYONS.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GRAND CONCERT.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—NORMA.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news of Gen. SHERMAN'S successful progress continues to reach us through rebel sources, and though not full, either in fact or in detail, it is evident that no impediment has yet been or is likely to be thrown in his path that will seriously obstruct his march. The operations of the right wing, of which we have not heard much lately, are becoming of vital importance in view of its near approach to the city of Charleston. The rebels announce that on the 9th a strong force of Union troops was landed at Grimball's Plantation, on the Stone River, James Island, within two miles of the city of Charleston. Another force had gone up Edisto Inlet, and reached the main land, with the evident design of connecting with the main body of the right wing which was advancing toward Charleston along the line of the Savannah railroad. This column had crossed the Salkehatchie, driven the rebels from a strong line of works, and advanced as far as Blue House, a station on the railroad less than thirty miles from Charleston. The progress of the left wing under Gen. SLOCUM, in the interior of the State, is likewise rapid and successful. On the 8th inst. his forces crossed the Edisto River about twenty miles west of Branchville, pushed on and struck the railroad to Columbia at Orangeburgh, sixteen miles northwest of Branchville, which puts the entire system of railroads in the State completely in SHERMAN'S possession, isolates Brenchville, and compels its evacuation without the necessity of occupying it.

The report that the draft was postponed for any definite length of time proves unfounded. An official order from Gen. FRY requires the Assistant Provost-Marshal-Generals in all the States, except Connecticut, Iowa, California and Oregon, to report at once what the prospect is for filling the quotas of the several districts by volunteering, and requiring all Boards of Enrollment not busily engaged in mustering in recruits to prepare at once for enforcing the draft.

The board appointed to inquire into the causes of the explosion of the magazine at Fort Fisher, have made their report to Gen. TERRY, and find that the cause of the explosion was the result of carelessness on the part of persons to them unknown. But it appears that Gen. AMES had ordered guards to be placed at every traverse, bombproof and magazine, which was done, with the exception of the main magazine in the centre, which was overlooked by the officer detailed for the duty. Persons were seen with lights searching for plunder, in the main magazine, some ten or fifteen minutes previous to the explosion.

The rebel Major-Gen. JOHNSTON has left Fort Warren and gone to Fortress Monroe, where he expects to be exchanged. He is nearly blind.

Major-Gen. HOOKER is expected in Washington this week, on important military business.

The steamship *Arago*, from Port Royal, Feb. 11, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. She brings a large number of passengers and late files of Port Royal and Savannah papers. Gen. GILLMORE had arrived and assumed command of the Department of the South in place of Gen. FOSTER, who, with his personal staff, were passengers on the *Arago*.

An officer in the Army of the James writes: "There is great excitement among the rebels about peace movements, and if nothing comes of it, deserters all say they will be coming over by companies when an opportunity offers. The difference in appearance from those deserting in 1861-2 is most striking. Their army was then made up of young, saucy, fire-eating devils; now, they are the dirtiest, discouraged, broken-down old men and boys I ever saw."

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, announced the death of Senator HICKS, and concluded his remarks by offering the customary resolutions of respect, which were adopted and sent to the House. Eulogies on the deceased were also delivered by Mr. WILLEY, of West Virginia, and Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire. At 2 o'clock the body of the diseased was brought into the Senate Chamber, and after the funeral services of the Masonic Order had been performed, Rev. Dr. NADAL delivered an eloquent discourse on the character of the deceased. President LINCOLN, several members of the Cabinet, and many other distinguished gentlemen were present. At 3:30 o'clock the body of the deceased Senator was conveyed to the Congressional Cemetery. On the return of the Senators to the Chamber, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, a Message was received from President LINCOLN in relation to two international exhibitions, one of which is to be held in Norway, and one in Portugal, in the course of the present year. A resolution was adopted, instructing the Committee on Invalid Pensions to inquire what further legislation, if any, is necessary to secure to the minor children of deceased soldiers their rights under the law as heirs, in the case of the death or marriage of their widows. A resolution was offered, and referred to the Library Committee, proposing to buy for $2,500 the portrait of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT now on exhibition in the Rotunda. The bill extending the time for the construction of the railroad from Marquette to the Wisconsin State line, was rejected. A Message was received from the Senate announcing the action taken by that body respecting the death of Senator HICKS. Eloquent and touching eulogies on the character of the deceased were delivered by Messrs. WEBSTER, CRESSWELL and others, after which the members of the House proceeded to the Senate Chamber to attend the obsequies of the deceased Senator, and when they returned the House adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, the Committee on Cities and Towns made a majority report in favor of a paid Fire Department in New-York. Senators SHAFER and SMITH dissented from the report. The Metropolitan Health Bill was reported, and also bills to fix the compensation of members of the New-York Common Council, and to prevent animals from running at large in cities. Notice was given of a bill to increase the tax on salt, and to authorize certain horse-railroad companies to increase their fares. A bill was introduced providing for the review of Supreme Court decisions in the Court of Appeals. A resolution was offered by Mr. FIELDS, and finally passed, asking of the Comptroller of the City of New-York a statement of the accounts of the several District Attorney's since 1845. The Assembly resolution for a recess from the 17th to the 23d inst. was passed.

In the Assembly, a number of bills of a local nature were introduced. Bills were passed to authorize the Delaware and Lackawaxe Railroad Company to hold real estate in New-York; to incorporate the Union League Club, of New-York; to incorporate the New-York Sharp-shooters' Club, and the State Census Bill. The Speaker presented a communication from the Board of Supervisors of New-York, transmitting resolutions tendering the New-York Court-house for the purpose of a State capitol. Mr. WOOD, from the Committee on Canals, presented the majority report, protesting against the passage of an act by Congress, authorizing the construction of a ship canal around Niagara Falls.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *North American*, from Liverpool on the 2d, via Greencastle on the 3d, arrived at Portland yesterday, with four days later news. The intelligence of the fall of Fort Fisher depressed the rebel sympathizers in England very much, and elated the friends of the North. The rebel loan suffered another decline, and American securities again advanced. The brokers reported an active and excited market for American securities. Cotton was flat and depressed, in consequence of the continued Federal successes. News of the conditional cession of Sonora to France, as payment of the French war debt, had reached England from Mexico. Minister ADAMS had a long interview with Earl RUSSELL on the 28th ult., and the fact attracted comment. The stormy weather continued around the English coast, and had caused many additional wrecks. No American vessels are among the number.

The *North American* brought a summary of the news sent out by the *City of Dublin*, which sailed on the 1st.

GENERAL NEWS.

The subscriptions to the Popular 7.30 ℔ cent. Loan in this City yesterday were very large, exceeding two and a half millions. The Gold Room was 3 ℔ cent. lower than on Tuesday. The Railways left off lower, and the speculation tame at the close of the day.

Transactions in Produce and Merchandise yesterday were on a restricted scale. Low grades of Flour were dearer. Grain and Provisions were heavy. Groceries were in very moderate demand. Cotton and Petroleum were depressed and declining. The freight market was more active.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser*, writing on the 14th, says: "The belief has been general to-day that Senator MORGAN intends accepting the appointment as Secretary of the Treasury as soon as certain arrangements for Senatorial succession are perfected."

FRANKLIN W. SMITH, the Boston merchant, who was convicted by court-martial of frauds in the quality of articles furnished to the Government, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and $25,000 fine. The Massachusetts Congressional delegation are endeavoring to have the verdict set aside.

CLARISSA VOLMER, a child aged 5 years and 6 months, was fatally burned at No. 182 Seventh-street, her clothing having taken fire.

RENE GARTIER, a Frenchman, who is supposed to have been a rebel agent, committed suicide yesterday morning, in his room at No. 219 West Forty-eighth-street, by shooting himself through the head.

The Board of Education held their fourth stated session, last evening, at their hall in Grand-street. The proceedings, which were of unusual interest, are reported in another column.

The Aldermanic Committee on the storage of Petroleum met yesterday, but transacted no business. It is understood that they will recommend the Board of Aldermen to adopt an ordinance forbidding the storage of crude oil within the city limits, except in very small quantities, and ordering the removal of all refineries below Fifty-second-street. The ordinance will also contain stringent provisions relative to the storage and sale of benzine, naptha, &c. The committee will meet again on Friday next, at 2 P. M.

The Right Rev. Bishop BAYLY, of Newark, delivered a lecture on "The Power of Prejudice," at Cooper Institute, last evening, under the auspices of the Young Men's Roman Catholic Benevolent Association. The proceeds of the lecture are to be devoted to the support of the Catholic Reformatory, of this city.

Rev. Dr. JAMES O. MURRAY was last evening installed as assistant pastor with Dr. SPRING, of the Presbyterian Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-seventh-street.

The funeral of the late Senator HICKS took place yesterday in the Senate Chamber of the Capitol. Both Houses of Congress were present, as also the President, members of the Cabinet, Judges of the Supreme Court, and many members of the Masonic Order. The funeral ceremonies of the Order were performed, and the remains deposited in the Congressional Cemetery.

The Connecticut Union State Convention met at New-Haven yesterday and renominated Gov. BUCKINGHAM and the rest of the present State officers by acclamation.

Sherman's Great Campaign Through South Carolina—Its Progress and Triumph.

Now that every merchant, mechanic and clerk in the city, every farmer and laborer in the country, every hall and bar in Wall-street, and indeed every intelligent man and woman who reads a newspaper, is a military strategist, we advise them all to procure a correct and minute map of the State of South Carolina, and carefully trace out and study out the superb and altogether artistic movements of Gen. SHERMAN, of the two main columns, and the minor movable bodies into which his army is now divided. It is true there is nothing to guide us but the rebel newspapers; and though they tell us as little as they can, and not near as much as we would like, yet we are enabled, by the places they mention as being visited by the Union troops, to form an idea of the great features of this great campaign.

SHERMAN'S right wing is moving upon Charleston, along the coast; his left upon Columbia, one hundred and twenty miles in the interior. It may be that one or the other of these movements is a feint, but the appearances are that both are serious. We do not imagine that any direct communication existed, at latest advices, between the two wings. There must be a space of from seventy to ninety miles between the right wing operating on the Charleston road, and the left wing operating from Branchville and Orangeburgh toward Columbia; and though in the Georgia march, when the two wings were from forty to sixty miles apart, communication between them was always maintained, yet in the present campaign the swampy nature of the region between Branchville and the seaboard must undoubtedly make the maintenance of communication utterly impracticable. The right or lower wing again has its base of supplies on the seaboard, and will always, till its work is consummated, be able to keep it there; but the left or upper wing has no base of supplies other than the country which it traverses. We judge, however, with the history of the past and the nature of the country before us, that there will be no danger on this point, either as regards supplies or forage. We have, on a previous day, spoken of the fertility of the central section of South Carolina, and its eligibility for military operations; and we venture to think that in no part of Georgia did SHERMAN'S troops find as large quantities of live stock, corn, rice and sweet potatoes—not to speak of turkeys and chickens—as they will find in the districts of Orangeburgh, Lexington, Richland and Sumter. The roads also are all that could be desired; and if SHERMAN really intends to push forward from Orangeburgh Court-house, where he was at the beginning of last week, to the State capital, he can take either the line of the railroad or the old State road—two lines as admirable as could be desired for a military march.

We may here interpose the remark, applicable to each of SHERMAN'S columns, as regards the topography of South Carolina, that both the troops on the coast and those in the interior, have already got over by far the most difficult part of the State. The right wing has already secured a position on James Island, immediately in front of Charleston, and also a base on the North Edisto and a foothold on the railroad near there, and has thus gotten over the hermaphrodite country between Savannah and Charleston. The left wing had the awful part of its journey—and how awful it must have been only those can form an idea who are familiar with that region—in the march from the City of Savannah up to Sistere' Ferry, and thence along the Savannah River, and through the districts of Beaufort, Colleton, and Barnwell. A private letter from an officer—an old veteran campaigner—who was on the march, describes it as infinitely surpassing any of the experiences of the Western army. The veterans had to build corduroy roads through the swamps, fens, and jungles for miles—working by day and night, by sunlight and torchlight, up to their knees, hips or shoulders in water. But they overcame everything, achieved the impossible, and have now their feet on high ground and their bodies in the air. If this march is to be continued through the upper portion of the State—which is not impossible though it is doubtful—their course will doubtless now be toward Florence and on in the direction of Wilmington. It seems an extraordinary military journey, most assuredly; but when it is considered that *Orangeburgh, which has already been reached, is more than one-third of the distance between Savannah and Wilmington*, and by any odds the most difficult third—the successful accomplishment of the march is not beyond the limits of credibility—nay, it is seen to be just what we might expect from the invincible army of SHERMAN.

The operations against the City of Charleston itself are of a very complex character; but perfect success has crowned each of the separate movements. The rebels give us news to-day of two new operations, both of which were successes. We effected a landing on Friday last upon James Island, and the rebels say we are here within two miles of the City of Charleston, the cradle of secession, where the war was begun, and which we had given up expecting to capture till its final close. Our transports and troops have also ascended the North Edisto, have crossed to the main land, established themselves near by on the railroad, and can thus move upon the city's flank, maintaining all the time communications with the seaboard, and finally cooperating with the forces on James Island. Every one knows, also, that for operations against Charleston, we have, beside the army, a very powerful fleet under Admiral DAHLGREN, from whom naval officers and Gen. SHERMAN himself expects much. The people of the North are not extravagant in expecting every hour to hear of the capture of the city; but it would be a victory doubly worthy of SHERMAN if he should capture with it the forces of the dodging HARDEE.

It may seem astonishing that Gen. SHERMAN should be able to move his army, or his two armies, in the way he is doing, upon two lines of action. But it must be remembered that he has even a greater force than the splendid army with which he marched through Georgia. Beside the reinforcements he has got from the East, he has now under control, and is operating with the army which has been so long on the seaboard of South Carolina, lately under Gen. FOSTER, but now again under the accomplished GILLMORE, who, from long experience, is thoroughly familiar with all the region round Charleston.

Nobody expects anything but success from SHERMAN. Nobody doubts that, if not already done, he will presently capture Charleston and Columbia, break down utterly the Confederate power in South Carolina, push on to Wilmington, thence toward Richmond, where, under a still greater chief, Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, the final blow will be administered to the great rebellion.

THE BROKEN-DOWN CONFEDERACY.—Some idea of the broken and dislocated condition of the Southern Confederacy may be obtained from a news item in the Richmond *Whig* of the 13th inst., which says: "Our latest exchanges from the South embrace the following dates: Columbia, 7th; Charleston, 4th; Augusta, 5th; Macon, 2d; Columbus, 1st; Atlanta, 1st; Montgomery, 31st ult; Selma, 29th; Mobile, 28th." "The Confederate postal system, (adds the *Whig*) is a great institution—worthy of the days of Noah."

It will thus be seen that it takes over a week for the mails to travel from Richmond to Charleston; two weeks to travel from Richmond to Montgomery, and fifteen days from Richmond to Mobile. In other words, it takes longer to travel from Richmond to Mobile or Montgomery than from New-York to London or Paris.

This, too, was before Gen. SHERMAN had captured Branchville. We venture to say that the next mails to Richmond from any point beyond the Savannah River, will be over a month old, and that it will soon take JEFF. DAVIS about longer to get news from his former capital, Montgomery, than it does in New-York to get news from Pekin.

It is easy for DAVIS to say that he does not care about the capture of places, but how can he long carry on great or combined military operations over the Confederacy under such circumstances?

Petroleum.

The historian hereafter of this great struggle will record with wonder how nature herself seemed to try to heal the fearful waste and loss of the war, so that the most profitable natural discoveries of the century occurred between 1860 and 1865. While pouring out our means in the costly effort for upholding liberty and law on this continent forever, the mountains and the oil wells have opened their treasures to restore the national wealth.

Petroleum has been known in all ages and various countries, but its discovery and preparation as an article in extensive practical use, dates back but few years. It was the method of purification, learnt in the attempted production of illuminating oils from the slow distillation of bituminous shales and coal, which suggested the distillation of kerosene from the petroleum. The origin itself of this oil is not, in a scientific point of view, certain; it is known to be the product of the bituminous fermentation of either vegetable or animal substances.

In the United States, the oil is probably vegetable; in Canada, of animal origin. The supplies are probably mainly in the cavities of uplifted strata, and not diffused between regular planes of stratification. It is found in Western Virginia, Northwestern New-York, Ohio, Central Kentucky, Michigan and Canada.

The richest wells, thus far, have been discovered in Pennsylvania, but there is nothing to prevent their being found in many other States, though, from various analogies, the *savans* expect them more on the eastern slopes of our mountain systems than the western.

The increase of production in it and the amount of capital employed in its discovery and preparation are wonderful. The value of the soil on Oil Creek, (Pennsylvania,) for two miles wide and twenty miles long, is estimated at $250,000,000. It was worth about five dollars an acre four years ago. Farms valued at $2,000 formerly have been purchased at prices varying from $600,000 to $1,000,000.

There are now over 250 companies working for oil and representing a capital of $150,000,000. The following are the

Exports of Petroleum from the United States in

	1862. Gallons.	1863. Gallons.	1864. Gallons.
From New-York	8,720 273	19,547,604	21,335,784
From Boston	1,071,100	2,049,431	1,696,307
From Philadelphia	2,800,978	5,869,738	7,760,148
From Baltimore	174,830	915,856	929,971
From Portland	120,250	342,092	70,762
Grand total export	10,887,701	28,250,721	31,792,972

It is doubtful if the production of 1865 will so much surpass 1863 as might be expected, on account of the immense speculation going on in the transfer of land for this purpose. The excitement has reached a point in which it is unhealthy for the prosperity of the business itself, and production is diminished by speculation.

How long our oil-wells will last is of course a most vital question to our business community. Neither science nor practical skill can answer it. The Burmah wells in India have lasted for ages. But whether our own wells are soon to be drained, or whether the supply is to be like that of our coal, practically illimitable, is uncertain. The indications in the failure of various springs, and the geological condition of the coal strata make it probable that our supply may greatly diminish in a few years.

The production of the past year, no doubt worth $30,000,000 to the country, is a great help to our wasted resources.

One other discovery science indicates, as being yet in store for us, which shall add vastly to the wealth of the nation. That is, the unlocking the vast supplies of illuminating gas which lie closed up somewhere to the east of the great coal fields of America. Then will the land be supplied with such cheap means of illumination, that petroleum will be no longer needed to the same degree, and will be exported in still greater quantities.

Our Agricultural Progress.

A large portion of the Monthly Report issued by the Agricultural Department at Washington, is devoted to the question of the best means of cultivating the hop plant; and, yet, there is no agricultural production which so little invites the notice of the American practical agriculturist. There is no product of our soil so entirely capricious in its character. Fifteen years ago the price of hops here varied from twenty to sixty cents a pound. The price last year was almost half a dollar. Yet, within the period intervening, the price has been marked as low as from four to ten cents.

The uncertainty of the crop is shown by the fact—one, moreover, which is not peculiar to any particular district—that an acre of ground which may, this year, produce two or three thousand pounds, may next year produce but four or five hundred pounds. We do not know that this statement is intended to discourage the growth of this prime contingent of a sound and wholesome beer. But we think, that the bare fact of a variation in the market quotations of from four to five hundred per cent. in six or seven years is, in itself, some proof that the crop is not one entirely adapted to our climate and soil—at least so far as these have been fairly reported upon in this official statement. Thus, in 1850, our hop-growers readily commanded from 22 to 60 cents a pound for their produce. To-day, the price ranges from 20 to 52 cents. But in the interval, there have been the variations we have noted, of from four to five hundred per cent.

Probably there is no other production of our soil that would exhibit in the last half century, the same fluctuations. In this view of the case, it is, in a certain sense, a matter of regret that the Commissioner has not drawn attention especially to the uncertain nature of this department of agricultural enterprise. His figures show what has actually been realized in a period extending over half a lifetime; but the efforts to galvanize hop-growing into a productive agricultural enterprize are such as to demand special comment. The matter is not rendered one of less imperative interest to our agriculturists here, that hop-growing in England and on the continent of Europe is almost as uncertain an enterprise there as here. Like the lumber trade of the Baltic or of our Northern frontier States, it is a trade that may make or unmake those who engage in it in a single year.

Turning from the figures relating to hop-growing to those bearing on wheat-growing, we are almost startled to find, by the figures before us, that the *alluvial-soil* theory is utterly discredited by Connecticut's producing six or seven bushels of wheat per acre more than Western Virginia or Wisconsin. If these figures tell the truth, it is clear we shall have to revise our whole theory of agricultural wealth. It seems, too, by these official returns, that while the State of New-York produces three bushels less an acre than the favored sister State of Connecticut, the latter State also raises grain worth four or five cents a bushel more than we do.

Nobody will be disposed to doubt that statistics of this sort are all right, because they are official; but if Connecticut is the foremost agricultural State in the Union for our prime cereal, it seems strange that emigration points West instead of East.

The solution of the matter, in part, will probably be found in the fact that the few acres of wheat put under cultivation in Connecticut are *thoroughly* cultivated. And that is, no doubt, the prime fact to be gathered from the tables before us.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Lucia di Lammermoor" was given here last evening, with Mme. VAN ZANDT in the part of the heroine. The lady's voice is fresh and delightful. It possesses more body and strength than can be found in any other American primadonna's voice. It is, however, an inexperienced organ, and except in cavatinas that have become familiar and facile, is inadequate to the labor of sustaining an important rôle. Mme. VAN ZANDT needs practice on the stage, and, with this, will, we doubt not, arrive at a brilliant future. Her *Lucia*, however, is more immature than her *Gilda*, in which character it will be remembered she made her debut. The performance was cold, unimpassioned and amateurish.

Signor MASSIMILIANI was in excellent voice, and Signor BELLINI left nothing to be desired.

NIBLO'S SALOON.—Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH will give his third and last concert here to-night. The artists are Mlle. DE KATOW, Mr. JAMES M. WEELI, Miss LAURA HARRIS, &c. The troupe will appear in Philadelphia on Saturday next.

THE EXPLOSION AT FORT FISHER.

Finding of the Court of Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 15.

The Board of Officers to investigate and report upon the cause of the explosion of the magazine in Fort Fisher, have made their report to Gen. TERRY. The opinion of the board is that the explosion was the result of carelessness on the part of persons to them unknown. It appears from the finding:

First—Immediately after the capture of the fort Gen. AMES gave orders to Lieut.-Col. SAM'L M. DERBY, Thirteenth Indiana Volunteers, through Capt. GEO. W. HOCKINS, of the Fourth New-Hampshire Volunteers, A. A. A. Gen. Third Brigade, Second Division, to place guards on all the magazines and bombproofs.

Second—Lieut.-Col. EMERY commended on the northwest corner of the fort, next the river following the traverses round, and placed squads on thirty-one entrances under the traverses, the main magazine, which afterward exploded, being in the rear of the traverses, escaped his notice, and, consequently, had no guards from his regiment or any other.

Third—That soldiers, sailors and marines were running about with lights in the fort, entering bombproofs with the lights, intoxicated, and discharging firearms.

Fourth—That persons were seen with lights searching for plunder, in the main magazine, some ten or fifteen minutes previous to the explosion.

The Central American Troubles—San Salvador and Costa Rica—A Presidential Message.

Advices from San Salvador state that as soon as the arrival of Gen. BARRIOS at Costa Rica became known, the President of San Salvador issued a decree declaring that all relations between the two Republics were at an end. No persons coming from Costa Rica will be allowed to enter the ports, or cross the frontier of San Salvador without submitting to a thorough examination. Any citizen of the latter Republic who is caught communicating in any way with BARRIOS or his agents, will be sentenced to six months' imprisonment at hard labor; if a foreigner, he will be at once exiled from the Republic.

In his message, dated Jan. 16, President DUENAS expresses the hope and belief that these troubles with Costa Rica are but temporary. He advises "prudent circumspection" in regard to the Mexican and Prussian troubles, and declares that the Imperial Government of Mexico has taken no steps toward the annexation of the Central American Republics. No allusion is made to the civil war in the United States.

Union State Convention of Connecticut.

RENOMINATION OF GOV. BUCKINGHAM.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Wednesday, Feb. 15.

The Union State Convention assembled at Brewster Hall, in this city, to-day at 10 o'clock, and was called to order by J. G. PATTERSON, Esq., of Hartford. The attendance is large. Hon. BENJ. DOUGLAS, of Middletown, was appointed temporary chairman, and H. T. SPEARY, of Hartford, and JOSEPH R. COWLES, of Norfolk, Secretaries. The proceedings were opened by prayer, by Rev. Dr. PATTON, of New-Haven.

Hon. W. W. BOARDMAN, of New-Haven, was elected President of the Convention, with twenty-one Vice-Presidents, and the following Secretaries: H. Lynde Harrison, of Branford; H. T. Sperry, of Hartford; A. H. Camp, of Norwalk; F. A. Palmer, and Charles K. Gerkem.

Mr. BOARDMAN, on taking the chair, made an eloquent Union speech.

On motion, Hon. Wm. A. BUCKINGHAM, of Norwich, was nominated for Governor, and Roger AVERILL, of Danbury, for Lieutenant-Governor, by acclamation.

The convention then gave three rousing cheers for each of the candidates.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NEW HAVEN, Wednesday, Feb. 15.

After a little discussion as to mode of balloting, the convention nominated for the remainder of the ticket the following gentlemen:

For Secretary of State—J. HAMMOND TRUMBULL, of Hartford.

For Treasurer—GABRIEL W. COTTS, of Middletown.

For Comptroller—LAMAN W. CUTLER, of Watertown.

The ticket is the same as that of last year.

No Signs of the Asia.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Feb. 15—8 P. M.

There are no signs of the Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool on the 4th, and Queenstown on the 5th inst.

The weather is mild and rather thick.

JOHN STUART MILL.

Dissertations and Discussions, Political, Philosophical and Historical. By John Stuart Mill. 3 Vols. 12mo. Boston: William V. Spencer.

The name of the publisher of these handsome volumes is new to us. If they are the commencement of his literary enterprises, we can sincerely congratulate him on a first start that would do credit to our oldest and most experienced houses. The mechanical execution of the work is perfect, its form convenient, and its contents more ample than those of the English edition, the cooperation of the author, with whose "express sanction and approval" it is issued, enabling the publishers to offer it as a complete collection of Mr. MILL'S miscellaneous writings to the present time.

American readers are now in possession of the means of judging this author's claim to the position universally awarded him in Europe, as an acknowledged leader among the progressive thinkers and workers of the age. The gradual manner in which this title deeds of his fame have been rendered generally accessible is significant of the comparative neglect that always attends the exercise of the higher intellectual faculties, but at last we have them all. The "System of Logic," and "Essay on Representative Government" are published by Messrs. HARPERS', "Principles of Political Economy," by Messrs. APPLETON & Co., "On Liberty," by Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS, forming, with the "Dissertations and Discussions" before us, the entire series of Mr. MILL'S writings, now in print in England.

JOHN STUART MILL, to whom M. TAINE, the great French critic, says he refers when people ask him if the English really have philosophy and philosophers among them, occupies a personal position as singularly favorable for the untrammelled prosecution of scientific truth as, perhaps, ever fell to the lot of a student in any age of the world. His father, JAMES MILL, well known as the historian of British India, the interpreter of BENTHAM, and one of the closest and acutest thinkers of the day, was, by the wise magnanimity of the East India Company, to the severest of its censors, placed in a high, confidential position in the Home Department of the Indian Government. The same line of action became open to his son, and was so successfully followed up, that at a comparatively early age, he rose to the head of the political branch of the Company's service, and there, no doubt, enjoyed opportunities for investigating the working of legislative enactments, and checking theories by their practical results superior to many European Ministers of State. His official duties seem to have been compatible with a wide range of miscellaneous pursuits, from the editorship of the *Westminster Review* to the cultivation of personal relations with the most distinguished European liberals, from whence is derived much of the interest of some of the more valuable papers of the *Dissertations and Discussions*, as well as a general largeness and breadth of view conspicuous in all he writes, almost unique in modern English political authorship. In 1851 Mr. MILL married the widow of one of his oldest friends. Their union lasted about eight years, when she died from a spinal complaint, attended with much suffering, leaving him a childless widower. How deeply must have been felt a loss "which even in an intellectual point of view can never be alleviated or repaired," may be judged from a brief and unpretending notice prefixed by Mr. MILL to a paper, mainly of his wife's composition, "Enfranchisement of Women," to be found in this collection. (Vol. 3, page 92.) We speak advisedly when we say that it is the noblest tribute ever paid by men to woman. No master of language could add to the splendor of the eulogium, the fervor of expression, and the deep feeling of every line. We hope the testimony of such a witness will not be overlooked in future discussions of the relative intellectual claims of the sexes. The breaking up of the East Indie Company about five years since left Mr. MILL in a state of perfect independence, endowed with a retiring pension of £1,000 per annum, and the sense of his official career entertained by his late colleagues was marked by the presentation of a testimonial of great pecuniary value. He has since resided much abroad, occupied in congenial studies. In his 58th year, in the full maturity of his faculties, the world has strong claims on the services of one of her profoundest thinkers, and we hope that works of equal importance to any that he has yet given to the world, may be looked for from the same source.

This is no place to enter into an estimate of Mr. MILLS' genius or achievements, and presumptuous is the man who would undertake it. In his *Logic* and *Principles of Political Economy*, he has soared to the siriest heights of intellectual speculation, and grappled with the deepest questions that regulate the well-being of the social man. The Miscellanies before us are generally of a lighter character. Of the twenty-six papers composing the collection, one-half, including the tracts on the American Crisis (which we do not now refer to because they have recently been brought before the public,) relate to political and historical subjects, embracing a wide range of topics from the "Early History of Greece" to "Non-Intervention" with the United States." The other section may be roughly classed as discussions on economic, philosophical, critical and ethical questions. They all derive a permanent an interest from the earnest handling of the topics as from their own importance. They contain a synopsis of the writer's opinions on some of the highest subjects of human thought, executed with a Catholic spirit and unsurpassed clearness of mental vision.

One characteristic most distinguishing Mr. MILL from the pale abstraction that we figure to ourselves at the mention of a philosopher, is the vividness of his historic sense, the keen delight with which he studies the past annals of nations, or their contemporary politics, and the unerring application that he makes for their solution, of principles already elaborated with scientific precision from the data open to a student of the social and moral laws of human nature. The thoroughly right minded views on the present contest in America that so few of his countrymen could be made to see the true significance of, thus arrived at, are an instance of the value of his method, that all will recognize, and the same features will be found to pervade his writings.

Mere cosmopolitan, perhaps, than any other living English thinker, Mr. MILLS' attention has been constantly drawn to the essential differences that underlie the whole fabric of speculation and action, moral as well as political, in England, as compared with Continental Europe, and especially its leader and representative, France. By no other writer have these differences been so well understood, or their bearing on the judgment of political questions so thoroughly appreciated. One of the most masterly papers in these volumes is a defence of the French Revolution of 1848 against the attacks of Lord BROUGHAM. In it he explains the causes that led to the downfall of

LOUIS PHILIPPE, and vindicates the character and measures of the pure-minded and unselfish men who strove to master and guide the movement; who, if they had only studied their own aggrandizement, might have carried the fiery torch of revolution to every capital in Europe within a month. While discussing the inapplicability of the English panacea for all evils—Constitutional Government—he says: (we quote the extract as an average specimen of the writer's style:)

"From causes which might be traced in the history and development of English society and government, the general habit and practice of the English mind is compromise. No idea is carried out to more than a small portion of its legitimate consequences. Neither by the generality of our speculative thinkers, nor in the practice of the nation, are the principles which are professed ever thoroughly acted upon. Something always stops the application half way. This national habit has consequences of very various character, of which the following is one. It is natural to minds governed by habit, (which is the character of the English more than of any other civilized people,) that their tastes and inclinations become accommodated to their habitual practice, and as, in England no principle is ever fully carried out, discordance between principles and practice has come to be regarded, not only as the natural but as the desirable state. This is not an epigram or a paradox, but a sober description of the tone and sentiment commonly toned in Englishmen. They never feel themselves safe unless they are living under the shadow of some conventional fiction—some agreement to say one thing and mean another. Now constitutional royalty is precisely an arrangement of this description. The very essence of it is that the so-called sovereign does not govern, ought not to govern, is not intended to govern; yet must be held up to the nation—be addressed by the nation, and even address the nation—as if he or she did govern. This, which was originally a compromise between the friends of popular liberty and those of absolute monarchy, has established itself as a sincere feeling in the mind of the nation who would be offended, and think their liberties endangered if a King or Queen meddled any further in the Government than to give a formal sanction to all acts of Parliament, and to appoint as Minister the person whom the majority in Parliament pointed out, and yet would be unaffectedly shocked if every considerable act of Government did not profess and pretend to be the act and mandate of the person on the throne. The English are fond of boasting that they do not regard the theory, but only the practice of institutions; but their boast stops short of the truth; they actually prefer that their theory should be at variance with the practice. If any one proposed to convert their practice into a theory he would be scouted. It appears to them unnatural and unsafe either to do the thing which they profess, or to profess the thing which they do. A theory which purports to be the very thing intended to be acted upon, fills them with alarm; it seems to carry with it a boundless extent of unforeseeable consequences.

It is otherwise in France—so much so, that few Frenchmen can understand this singular characteristic of the English mind, which, seen imperfectly and by glimpses, is the origin of those accusations of profound hypocrisy mistakenly brought by many foreigners against the English nation. Englishmen, on their part, are in general as little understand the comparative simplicity and directness of Continental notions. The French had no relish for a system, the forms of which were intended to simulate something at variance with acknowledged fact. Those who were for a King[illegible] all wanted one who was a substantial power in the State, and not a cipher; while, if the will of the nation was to be the Government, if the King was to do nothing but register the nation's decrees, both the reason and the feelings of the French were in favor of having those decrees pronounced directly by the people's own delegates."

With similar acuteness, the essays on "Guizot," "Michelet," "Armand Carvel," "De Tocqueville," bring out the characteristics of the great philosophical school of French historians. By them history is regarded as a whole, a science whose subject is the progressive unfolding of the capabilities of the race, and whose aim is to furnish an explanation of the tendencies of man and society toward some distant result, the ultimate destination of humanity, while in England, with scarcely an exception, it is studied for the facts, not the explanation of the facts, and excites an imaginative, or a biographical, or an antiquarian, but not a philosophical interest.

The essays entitled *Bentham* and *Coleridge* should be studied by all who desire to know Mr. MILLS' views of the part played by philosophy, in the actual life and business of the world. Though cotemporaries, it would be almost impossible to find two persons of philosophical eminence more exactly the contrary of each other. Not only utterly incapable of a mutual understanding, the English language would scarcely have served them as an intelligible medium of communication. Yet to these men—JEREMY BENTHAM and SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE—our author awards the rank of the "two great seminal minds of England of their age"—whose influence "yet worketh," and is felt in every measure directed for the improvement of the race. In an age of mere empiricism, when every transaction of life, social, civic or juridical, was encumbered with a mass of usages whereof no man could tell the meaning, origin or utility. When theory and belief had died out and become distasteful. When no one could lay a finger on the social edifice without discovering some unsound part that urgently needed renovation—yet no chart or compass was available as a guide, and there existed no means of distinguishing the essential from the accidental, the original stem from the shoots that choked and strangled it. These two men, differing in everything else, did most in their age and country to enforce the necessity of a philosophy. They agreed in making it their occupation to recall opinions to first principles, taking no proposition for granted without examining the grounds of it, and ascertaining that it possessed the kind and degree of evidence suitable to its nature. They agreed in recognizing that sound theory is the only foundation for sound practice, and that whoever despises theory, let him give himself what airs of wisdom he may, is self-convicted of being a quack. They agreed, too, in perceiving that the groundwork of all other philosophy must be laid in the philosophy of the mind. BENTHAM was made a reformer by that burning sense of indignation against injustice that characterizes all noble minds. He was the great questioner of things established; fallacies and vague generalities vanished before his remorseless logic. His chief aim was to carry the warfare against absurdity into things practical. Yet so much more than a merely negative or destructive thinker was he, that he never attempted to extirpate an error without being ready to replace it by the corresponding truth, discovered by an exhaustive survey of all existing phenomena. As a theory of human life, BENTHAM'S philosophy fails, because it is founded entirely on his own experience, rejecting light derived from other minds; but his method is invincible, and in regulating what may be called the business part of the social arrangements can never lose its importance. While men were led by BENTHAM to ask of a received opinion, "Is it true?" from COLERIDGE they have learned to inquire "What is the meaning of it?" The fact that a doctrine had once been believed by thoughtful men gave it value in his eyes. That it had been accepted by generations of mankind as an interpretation of their experience, was a fact to be explained by an earnest attempt to realize its first conception and the inherent principles involved in it. Worked out by this method his theories of the Church, and its relations with the State, of the fundamental idea of the English Constitution, of the duties and rights attached to the possession of property in land, and many other subjects offered the first rational view that could command the respect of thinking men, of institutions grown unwieldy and divorced from their original purposes by abuses, yet, still, animated by a lingering "soul of goodness."

Of the essay on "Utilitarianism," the latest work of the author, want of space prevents us from giving an account. In it will be found a defence of that great principle, the only true foundation of morals, elucidated with the precision of a mathematical demonstration.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

News of the Capture of Fort Fisher—Improvement in American Securities—The Cession of Sonora—Prussia and the Duchies—Interview between Minister Adams and Earl Russell—Continuance of the Great Storm.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, Feb. 15.

The steamship *North American*, Capt. KANE, which left Liverpool on the evening of the 2d inst., and Greencastle on the 3d, arrived at Portland at 6:45 this evening with 121 passengers.

The steamship *Nova Scotian* reached Londonderry on the 1st inst., and Liverpool early on the morning of the 2d.

The steamship *Edinburgh* arrived at Queenstown on the forenoon of the 2d.

The steamship *New-York*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 29th.

The steamship *Asia*, from Boston via Halifax, arrived at Queenstown on the 30th ult.

The *North American* on her outward trip from Portland via St. Johns, N. F., reached Londonderry on the 31st ult., and Liverpool on Feb. 1.

The new inman steamship *City of Boston*, had arrived at Liverpool from the Clyde, after a very satisfactory trial. She leaves on her first trip for New-York on the 8th of February, under the command of Capt. KANEAEY.

The steamship *Bremen*, for New-York, put into Cowes, 30th, the master dead.

The *North American* reports on the 5th, at 6 P. M., exchanged signals with steamship *Moravian*, hence for Liverpool, 378 miles west of Tory Island.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The news brought by the *Nova Scotian* of continued Federal successes coupled with the reiterated peace rumors exercised material influence on the English markets for American securities and produce.

SATTERTHWAITES circular says: We have to report very active and excited market for American securities caused by reports of Federal successes and the rapid decline of gold in New-York. The scarcity of "five-twenties" which has existed for some time past, appeared on recent settlements to have increased, so that there has been quite a push to cover bear sales; and bonds which closed at 47 this day week ran rapidly up until they touched 54. For Illinois there has been good inquiry and they advanced $2. Erie have been pressed for sale, closing with sellers at 32 ex-dividend.

The Liverpool cotton market had recovered from the depression caused by the *Asia's* news, and was quite buoyant prior to the arrival of the *Nova Scotian*; but the news by that steamer caused renewed flatness and depression.

The London *Times* (city article) publishes a lengthy opinion of WILLIAM M. EVARTS, of New-York, on the power of English creditors to recover debts in Federal courts on a specie basis. The opinion winds up as follows; "Foreign transactions are necessarily made and expressed in foreign currencies. To permit their discharge by an equivalent in American currency would be introducing monstrous inequality to the prejudice of foreign creditors, which might justly give offence. Indeed, our courts would thus be practically closed against the enforcement of foreign debts, and, of consequence, commercial credit, without which foreign commerce cannot be carried on, will fall."

FRANCE.

The *Morning Post's* city article says: "The last advices from Mexico allude to the rumored cession of Sonora to France, as a guarantee for French Mexican debt. A preliminary treaty to this effect was, it is reported, concluded at the latter end of November. The Mexican Government is, however, to keep the sovereignty of Sonora. The immediate occupation of Sonora by the French troops is also mentioned, a portion of the same having, it is said, already left Acapulco for that destination.

The Bourse was heavy on the 1st. Rentes declined ¼, closing at 66 fr. 95c.

PRUSSIA.

The Vienna papers publish an analysis of the Prussian reply to the last note of Austria on the question of the Duchies. Prussia will await the opinion of the legal advisers of the Crown, before coming to a decision concerning the interests of these countries and the succession question. Great stress is laid on the wish of Prussia to come to an understanding with Austria, without which the Prussian Government could arrive at no solution. Prussia has important naval interests on the northern frontier as Austria has on her frontiers. Before these interests are settled Prussia cannot enter into any discussion of the succession question.

The semi-official Provincial correspondence of Berlin says: "It is said that the deliberations of the Cabinet on the Sonderswig-Holstein question will in a very short time have so far advanced as to render possible a precise statement of the indispensable conditions and stipulations, the fulfillment of which Prussia will see guaranteed before any further step can be taken.

The new Prussian Military Bill had been drawn up and approved by the King, and would be laid before the Chambers in a few days, being submitted to the Lower House first.

INDIA.

A dispatch from Constantinople announces the opening of telegraphic communication between Bagdad and India. The first message was sent from the Governor of Bagdad to the Governor of Bombay, on the 29th of January.

The City of Dublin.

The following summary of news was sent out by the *City of Dublin*, which left Liverpool on the 1st inst. for New-York:

GREAT BRITAIN.

The capture of Fort Fisher added materially to the prevalent depression among Southern sympathizers, while the friends of the North were correspondingly elated. Federal securities improved 1½@2 ½ cent., while there was a corresponding fall in the Confederate loan. The reiterated peace rumors caused further decline in the Liverpool and Manchester Cotton Markets, but there was a better feeling in Liverpool at the close. It was generally supposed that the fall of Fort Fisher closed Wilmington to blockade-runners, and deprived the South of foreign supplies.

The *Times* says the policy of the North is evidently to isolate the rebels as a first necessity for the successful termination of the war.

Minister ADAMS had a long interview with Earl RUSSELL on the 28th ult., and this fact at the present juncture attracts comment.

The stormy weather continued around the English coast, and had caused many additional wrecks. No American vessels are among the number.

The Surry Theatre in London was burnt during a performance. The audience escaped without loss of life.

FRANCE.

The announcement of the death of M. THOUVENEL was an error. It was a relative of his.

The French Government has issued stringent orders against interference with Protestant missions to the Society Islands.

The Paris Bourse was firm at 67fr. 15c.

PRUSSIA.

The King of Prussia in replying to an address from the Upper House, regrets that the House of Representatives show no disposition to meet his advances. He will unflinchingly abide by what he said in his speech from the throne, and predicted that the misunderstanding would soon disappear.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Senate has voted an address in response to the Queen's speech by 102 to 58.

ITALY.

Popular demonstrations continued at Turin. Arrests had been made, but there was no serious disturbance.

LATEST VIA GREENCASTLE.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 3.

The *Times* (city article) says the discount demand at the Bank yesterday was full average. In the Stock Exchange there was an increased supply of money. Loans were offered at 4 per cent.

There is no political news of importance to-day.

COMMERCIAL BY THE NORTH AMERICAN.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Feb. 2.

COTTON—The market opened dull and lower, but rallied and recovered the decline, closing with renewed flatness. The sales of the four days were 22,000 bales, including 9,000 to speculators and exporters.

STATE OF TRADE.

The Manchester Market is flat, with a still declining tendency in prices.

BREADSTUFFS easier and inactive. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., report: Flour, dull and nominal. Wheat flat, with little inquiry, and prices weak. CORN tends downward, and prices 3d. lower; Mixed, 28s. 6d.@28s.

PROVISIONS—Firm. Beef steady and unchanged. Pork scarce and firm. Bacon buoyant. Butter steady. Lard firm. Tallow steady.

PRODUCE—Ashes quiet and steady. Coffee inactive. Rice is small sale. Linseed Oil firm. Resin steady. Spirits Turpentine nominal at 67s. Petroleum flat.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS quiet and tendency upward. Sugar quiet, with declining tendency. COFFEE easier. Tea firm. Rice quiet and unchanged. TALLOW inactive.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Illinois Central Shares, 62@63 discount; Erie Shares, 32@33; United States 5-20s, 54.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Specie flat. Consols drooping. Money in good demand at 5 ⅌ cent.

The *Daily News* says: "The depression in funds is to some extent increased by apprehensions that much mischief would be occasioned among Cotton speculators, in the event of the suspension of hostilities in America."

Consols were quoted on Thursday 89¼@89⅝ for Money.

LATEST VIA GREENCASTLE.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Feb. 3.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the week at 31,500 bales, of which 8,500 were to speculators and 4,500 to exporters. The market has been irregular and dull, with a considerable decline on all qualities, which, however, was partially recovered, closing ¼d. lower for American on the week, and ⅛d.@2d. lower for other descriptions. The authorized quotations are:

Fair Orleans.....25⅛d.	Middling Orleans.....23d.
Fair Mobile.....24⅜d.	Middling Mobile.....22½d.
Fair Uplands.....24⅛d.	Middling Uplands.....22⅛d.

The sales to-day (Friday) are estimated at 4,000 bales, the market closing dull and prices weak.

The stock in port is estimated at 500,000 bales, of which 33,000 are American.

BREADSTUFFS—Dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Lard firmer and still advancing.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 3.

Coesols for for money 89 7-16@89⅝

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £144,000.

Illinois Central Shares 50⅝. Erie Shares 32⅛@32¾.

FROM SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

A False Rumor—A Sonnet in Trouble—How a Brave Soldier Acts—Casualties—Lovettsville Hospital.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WINCHESTER, Va., Sunday, Feb. 12, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. FASSANNES, commander of this post since the 1st of January last, starts North to-morrow on a short leave of absence. During his stay the duties of Post-Commandant will be discharged by Col. CURRY, of the One Hundred and Thirty-third New-York Volunteers.

HARRY GILMORE denies the report of his marriage with Miss RILEY. This statement will doubtless be interesting to several of his admirers in Baltimore and vicinity.

CASSIDY, one of Maj. YOUNG'S scouts who was wounded in the head and captured a few weeks ago near Woodstock, is said to be in Harrisburgh jail, heavily ironed and chained to the floor of his cell.

A Union soldier on furlough, while visiting his family near Point of Rocks a few days ago, was captured by several of WHITE'S men and started for Richmond. After proceeding a short distance one man was left to guard him; seizing upon a favorable moment, he drew a pocket pistol which he had managed to conceal, killed his guard and succeeded in reaching our lines again without molestation.

Annexed is a corrected list of recent casualties in the Sixth New-York Cavalry:

Lieut. Carroll, Co. B., died of a wound in the abdomen; Lewis Shellmao, Co. D, died from wound in abdomen; Thos. McDermott, Co. F, killed; John Campbell, Co. M, killed; Fritz Kupenger, Co. G, flesh wound in upper lip, left arm and right ankle; Thomas Smith, Co. H, wounded in chest; L. Peterson, Co. G, flesh wound of right thigh; Costern Hansen, Co. G, flesh wound, third finger, right hand and left hand; James Mahoney, Co. G, flesh wound, right thigh; Wm. Flaneery, Co. C, wounded in left lumbar region; John Miller, Co. G, flesh wound, right side.

The above named wounded men are all in the hospital at Lovettsville, under the care of Dr. RICHARD CURRAN, and are all provided for—the Doctor having one of the most comfortable and best regulated hospitals ever seen in the field; besides using a small brick church, he has caused to be erected a number of cozy log huts for wards, and by appropriating a saw-mill within a short distance of camp, he has obtained boards enough to make floors and suitable banks, so that the accommodations are more comfortable in fact, than ordinary frame houses would be in this inclement weather. Notwithstanding the severity of the weather, the average number of hospital patients since the 1st of January has been less than fifty, and in the different regiments tha daily sick calls bring out only ucont ons and a half per cent. of the command; troops are considered very healthy when 2½ per cent. are sick.

We are enjoying, in this locality, the discomforts of another cold term—intensified by a violent wind, that sweeps down the whole length of this valley without meeting any obstruction in its passage, as if nature designed the mountains on either side to give direction to the contents of some aerial magazine.

E. A. PAUL.

The Recent Capture—Mobley, Payne and Mackenzie—Promotions—Deaths.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WINCHESTER, Thursday, Feb. 9, 1865.

Through mistaken identity on the part of citizens, I was led, in my dispatch of yesterday, to give credit to another efficient officer, what rightfully belonged to Capt. BALL, of the Sixth New-York Cavalry, in capturing the notorious bushwhacker named PAYNE. The other person referred to as captured is now supposed to be one of MOSBY'S Lieutenants—though he denies that he is anything more than a private in his command.

Capt. BALL, with a detachment of men, were patrolling in the vicinity of Hillsboro, where they captured PAYNE, a Surgeon belonging to WHITE'S Battalion, named WOOTEN, a man named MACKENZIE, and one other person whose name is not certainly known. PAYNE attempted to escape, but was pursued and overtaken by Corp. GEORGE E. MASON, of the Sixth New-York Cavalry, who already wears a medal of honor for capturing a flag in the fight at Winchester, on the 19th of September last. When chased down PAYNE made no resistance, though armed with two loaded revolvers. Upon his person was found nearly $1,000 in Confederate money. MACKENZIE is quite as notorious a character as PAYNE, and like him, it is alleged, has associated with MOSBY, and shot down in cold blood, at least, one citizen, and robbed many others both Unionists and Secessionists. The fellow MOSBY, whose acts of lawlessness have struck terror throughout the whole of London and several other counties, is a smooth-faced, leaden-eyed, soulless man of unknown parentage; he was raised by a negro in London, and almost his first act with which he commenced his career of crime was robbing his benefactor of two horses—the only means he had for obtaining a living. Of such stock is MOSBY, and indeed every other man connected with bushwhacking.

The following promotions have just been made in the Fourth New-York Veteran Cavalry, recommended by Maj. SCAWARTA:

Quartermaster Sergt. Frank Terlion, to First Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster.

Sergeant-Major Fremton, to Second Lieutenant, Co. M.

First Sergt. Proctor, to Second Lieutenant, Co. A.

Second Lieut. Mosdy, to First Lieutenant, Co. M.

Second Lieut. Thomas Cooper, to First Lieutenant, Co. L.

Promotions in the Ninth New-York Cavalry:

Maj. Timothy Hanley, to Lieutenant-Colonel.

Commissary Sergt. Wm. H. Ramsey, to First Lieutenant and Regimental Commissary.

The average sickness in the Second Brigade of the First Division, cavalry, is less than one and a half per cent.

During the last four weeks the following-named persons have died at Lovettsville:

Private Henshall, Sixth New-York Cavalry, from wounds received in an attack upon camp; Lieut. Carroll, of the same regiment, wounded at the same time; Private McDermott, of Co. F, killed; Private Haley, Ninth New-York Cavalry, died of diphtheria—his remains were taken home.

PROMOTIONS IN THE SIXTH NEW-YORK CAVALRY.

Charles L. Fitzhugh to Colonel.
Maj. Wm. P. Hall to Lieutenant-Colonel.
Capt. Harrison White to Major.
Capt. George E. Farmer to Major.
First Lieut. J. Hamilton Bell to Captain, Co. I.
First Lieut. James Catley to Captain, Co. C.
First Lieut. John K. Malone to Captain, Co. H.
First Lieut. John W. Blunt to Captain, Co. L.
First Lieut. Wm. S. Duryea to Captain, Co. F.
First Lieut. Jeroma B. Wheeler to Captain, Co. D.
First Lieut. David H. Cortelyon to Captain, Co. B.
Sergt. Hiram E. Freelan to First Lieutenant, Co. D.
Sergt. John Mulcoon to First Lieutenant, Co. L.
Sergt. James B. Collison to First Lieutenant, Co. M.
Sergt. Albert J. Hill to First Lieutenant, Co. I.
Sergt. Alanson Goodfellow to First Lieutenant, Co. B.
Sergt. Thos. B. Adams to First Lieutenant, Co. F.
Sergt. Thos. Fry to First Lieutenant, Co. E.
Private Peter V. Harkins to First Lieutenant, Co. H.
Citizen Morton to First Lieutenant, Co. K.
Com.-Sergt. Orvilla D. Wilson to First Lieutenant and Regimental Commissary.
Com.-Sergt. Morgan D. Lewis to First Lieutenant and Adjutant.
Com.-Sergt. Charles M. Otis to Second Lieutenant.
Sergt. Jas. F. Pettit to Second Lieutenant, Co. M.
Sergt. Wm. H. Ashley to Second Lieutenant, Co. L.
Chief Bugler Thomas M. Wells to Second Lieutenant, Co. D.
Private Robert J. Eberts to Second Lieutenant, Co. E.

E. A. PAUL.

Howell Cobb's Early Expectations as to the Duration of the War.

The following copy of a letter from HOWELL COBB to JACOB THOMPSON, written when the war first began, has been sent us for publication by an officer of Maj.-Gen. A. J. SMITH'S Staff, while on an expedition after the rebel Gen. FORREST, when the residence of said THOMPSON, at Oxford, Mississippi, was burned in retaliation for the burning of the residence of Hon. MONTGOMERY BLAIR:

[Copy.]

ATHENS, Ga., June 18, 1861.

DEAR THOMPSON: I do not write to you from Montgomery, because I never felt that there was anything of sufficient interest to write about, and for the further reason, I behaved very badly toward all my correspondents, in not writing to them, yourself among the rest. It is, however, due to myself to say that I did not fail to attend to Mrs. THOMPSON'S letter, as well as yours, about your young friend, for I went in person to Mr. MAMMOTH, and obtained his promise to provide for him, and I hope it has been done; indeed, I am sure of it, or I should have heard to the contrary before I left Montgomery.

There are many speculations about the length of the war. As I was so much at fault in toto my predictions that there would be no war, I suppose my predictions about its duration will go for very little, at least I would say so myself. Still, I am certain *the war will be a short one.* The efforts of the Lincolnites will be to overwhelm us with their superior numbers in a short campaign; and failing in that, as they must fail, the war will soon come to an end—that is, active hostilities, though it may take some time for a *formal* recognition and settlement. It is impossible for the United States Treasury to hold out for a protracted war, and I see they begin already to talk about a United States Bank—*that panacea* for hopeless treasury bankruptcy. I have written an article on the financial resources of the two Governments, and will send you a copy of the banner containing it. If you think it worth it, you can give it circulation in your papers, as the signs may be interesting to our friends. In this State the planters will sell two-thirds of their cotton for Confederate bonds and treasury notes, and with that spirit in the country *we can keep up the war forever.* Besides our people are absolutely demanding direct taxation. It exceeds anything I ever expected—the universal spirit among all classes to give men and money without stint, to the defence of the country. *I believe honestly that Georgia alone could and would, if necessary, defend the whole Confederate States.* I am about to go into service, in fact, I leave here in the morning for Richmond to tender to DAVIS a regiment for the war. If his accepts and can give us arms, I shall be in the field in a few weeks. I could raise in thirty days a brigade or even a division from any old district. This, too, was the Union section of the State, and it was to arouse them that I put in myself. The result is very gratifying. Mrs. COBB received this morning a most acceptable letter from Mrs. THOMPSON, which she will answer soon. I shall probably meet MAC IN whilst in Virginia. If I go in his neighborhood, I shall certainly hunt him up.

Mrs. C. writes in the kindest remembrances to Mrs. THOMPSON and yourself.

Your friend,

HOWELL COBB.

P.S. I wrote a long letter to old BUCK, but he never answered it. I suppose he was not willing to correspond with *rebels and traitors.*

THE QUOTA OF THE STATE.

Remarks of Mr. Andrews, on an Erroneous Claim of a Committee of the New-York Supervisors.

IN SENATE, Friday, Feb. 10.

Mr. ANDREWS moved that the committee named to investigate the Departments of the City of New-York, be instructed to investigate the circumstances attending the visit of the committee of the Supervisors to Washington, in relation to the quota of that city, and spoke as follows:

I do not intend, of course, Mr. President, to press this motion to a vote; but simply to avail myself of the opportunity it affords to make some statements and correct some misstatements in reference to the course of the Governor of this State in regard to its quota.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors of New-York, held some days ago, it was publicly charged, in debate, by one of the board, whose remarks were reported at length, that the Albany authorities and Washington authorities had combined for the purpose of oppressing the city in its relation to the draft. This charge was, of course, grossly untrue; but may, perhaps, have been made under a misapprehension. The facts were that Gov. FENTON immediately upon learning that an addition was made to the quota of this State, proceeded to Washington and asked for relief for the State at the hands of the President. His representations were not without effect, but his public duties here rendered it impossible for him to devote the time in Washington which is always necessary for the attainment of any important purpose. This condition of things did not, certainly, warrant the allegation made in the New-York Board of Supervisors.

I now find in a New-York journal of yesterday, a full report of a recent meeting of that Board of Supervisors, at which the committee sent to Washington in regard to the quota of that city, made a report from which the following is an extract:

"The results of the visit of your committee to Washington may be summed up as follows:

First. Twenty-five (25) per cent. of the quotas of the several districts has been deferred by the President."

Now, Sir, continued Mr. A., I can characterize this statement in no other terms than as grossly and wilfully false, and I shall summon as witnesses to prove this declaration parties in whose credibility I should hesitate to ask this Senate to trust, were not their evidence corroborated by witnesses on the very committee themselves, who, regardless of the axiom that a certain class of moral delinquents should always possess good memories, have in a preceding portion of their report made this admission:

"INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT.

Your committee had, since their arrival in Washington, endeavored to see the President, but it was not until the morning of Monday, the 6th, when our correspondence with Provost-Marshal Gen.-Fry had reached this point, that we were enabled to have an audience with his Excellency."

Let us now briefly review the facts. Gov. FENTON, after his return from Washington, advised with several gentlemen whose views were in harmony with his, and it was decided that some of them should visit Washington to urge upon the authorities the wishes of the Governor; and being furnished with credentials by him, they proceeded to that city. After spending several days in consultation with various officials there, they obtained a final appointment with the President for 9 o'clock on the morning of the 2d February. The interview took place at about 10, when the reduction of 25 per cent. was advised by the President, after which certain formalities connected with the order were dispatched to the War Department and the office of the Provost-Marshal General, and the gentlemen representing the Governor left Washington the same evening by a train starting about 11 o'clock.

The Committee of Supervisors reached Washington on the morning of the 2d of February, but no one of them came in contact with either of the gentlemen who had the interview with the President. The order reducing the quotas is dated on the 2d, in the Executive Mansion, on the records of the War Department, and in the Provost-Marshal-General's office; and before noon of that day, the various Deputy Provost-Marshals in this State had been telegraphed that the quotas in their sub-districts were to be reduced.

Now observe, if you please, Sir, that all this took place on the 2d of February, whereas the Committee of the Supervisors obstinately assert that they had no interview with the President until the 6th. And yet, the President, all will admit, was the only authority that could make the concession.

I believe that they *did* not see the President until the 6th, for the reason that they *could* not. For on the 2d, within a few minutes after making the concession to the Governor of the State, and without transacting any other business of that character, the President started for Annapolis, on his way to Fortress Monroe, and was necessarily absent several days.

This may seem a small matter, Sir, to notice in this public manner; but the Chairman of the Supervisor's Committee has by some means obtained such a reputation for truthfulness and honesty that a statement over his signature has heretofore been invested with a special force; and I make no direct charge against the other members of the committee of various political complexions, who would be very likely to sign any report submitted by their Chairman. This Chairman, Mr. President, recently testified that his knowledge of the manufacture of arms was not inferior to that of any other man, and I venture to add that his expertness in the use of the "long bow" is equal to the exactitude of his knowledge in regard to fire-arms. This gentleman has heretofore been regarded in Albany as a sort of "faultless master," and less than a year ago an important bill was suspended in this body until this immaculate individual could be brought from New-York to certify to its propriety. When he appeared, man stood ready with bated breath to exclaim, "Truth is great and BLUNT is its Prophet." It is this especial odor of sanctity, heretofore enjoyed by this person, that has rendered it necessary to thus publicly correct his misstatements, which might otherwise obtain credence in a community already excited by the apprehensions of a draft.

The gentlemen who visited Washington, with the approval of the Governor, care nothing for the praise or censure which may be awarded them, in New-York or elsewhere; but what has been said is due alike to history and justice; and, hereafter, when the Chairman of the Committee of Supervisors shall make his appearance, men will be likely to exclaim "O! Wonderful BLUNT! Audacious BLUNT! Mendacious BLUNT!

Mr. MURRAY said he did not perceive how the passage in the report of the Supervisors, to which the Senator from the Twentieth took exceptions, took away from the Governor or the gentlemen to whom he had intrusted the subject, the credit of obtaining the reduction of the quota. The Supervisors merely claimed the reduction as the result of their own labors, and they may well have been under that idea, without intending wilfully to discourage the efforts of the Governor, or of being guilty of falsehood. He, (Mr. M.) however, knew nothing further of the matter than as it appeared from the remarks of the honorable Senator.

And here the matter drooped.

Every Day adds Fresh Testimony to the value of

CHEVALIER'S

LIFE FOR THE HAIR.

Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out in three days, keeps the head clean, cool and healthy, will not stain the skin, or soil the whitest fabric. The best hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; strengthens and promotes the growth of the weakest hair. *It is recommended and used by the first medical authority in New-York.* All are freely invited to examine this wonderful triumph of science. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, where advice as to the treatment of the hair will be gratuitously given. Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Coughs, Hoarseness, and the various Throat affections to which public speakers, military officers and singers are liable, relieved by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. Having a direct influence to the affected parts, they allay oulmonary irritation.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
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Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

This best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Volunteers, Read this.—For the derangement of the system, Change of Diet, Wounds, Sores, Bruises and Eruptions, to which every Volunteer is liable, there are no remedies so safe, convenient and sure as HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, thoroughly tested in the Crimean and Italian Campaigns. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me. No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 25 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Hele's Honey of Horehound and Tar.—A certain cure for coughs, cold, influenza, hoarseness, difficult breathing, and all affections of the throat, bronchial tubes and lungs, leading to consumption. This Honey of Horehound soothes all irritation. The Tar of Balm of Gilead penetrates, cleanses and heals all parts of the throat and lungs. There is nothing like it. Fifty cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists. CHARLES DOWNER, General Agent, No. 44 Cedar-st., New-York.

Perry's "Vegetable Emollient."—This is the name of an article prepared by Dr. B. C. PERRY, which acts as a certain remedy for chapped hands, sore lips, or for smoothing any part of the skin. Dr. PERRY has earned an enviable reputation, both in this city and Boston, as a Dermatologist, and his last discovery will greatly add to his renown, in treating the diseases of the skin. The "Emollient," we know from a trial, accomplishes all that the Doctor claims for it.—*Home Journal.*

Great Bargains in Imported Satin Slippers, Black, White, Blue and Pink, $1 50 and $2 a pair, made by Este. Also Ladies' Boots cheap, to close out the stock, the proprietor retiring from business.
M. L. HILL, No. 571 Broadway.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and burglar SILVER PLATE SAFES. Highly ornamental, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes.
MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

All Ladies should use Sterling's Ambrosia for the Hair.—It cleanses, beautifies, preserves and renders the hair soft and glossy.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES, No. 625 Broadway. See WHEELER & WILSON'S BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch and lock-stitch sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 335 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Balls and Parties.—Ladies' White Satin, Kid and Linen Slippers and Gaiters, with beautiful Rosettes, &c., at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure. Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silks elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Second-Hand Safes.
In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale low. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 B'way.

Good Judges think no Flavoring Extracts equal to BURNETT'S.

Wand Sewing Machine Co.'s Highest Premium, Lock Stitch Machines, No. 506 Broadway, N. Y.

Old Eyes Made New.
A pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

Trusses.—Dr. RIGGS' Hard Rubber Truss, Vulcanized Truss, Varicocele Truss, Suspensions, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, &c. No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

BEARD—ARMSTRONG.—In White Plains, on Monday evening, Feb. 13, by Rev. S. Van Deusen, Mr. WILLIAM BEARD, of Brooklyn, and Miss MARY ARMSTRONG, daughter of James Armstrong, Esq., of the former place.

HAZARD—KELLOGG.—On Wednesday, Feb. 15, at the Tabernacle Baptist Church, by Rev. Dr. Helme, THOMAS T. HAZARD, of New-York, and MAGGIE A., daughter of Warren S. Kellogg, Esq., of Queens, L. I.

JOY—CAMPBELL.—On Tuesday, Feb. 14, at the Reformed Dutch Church, Passaic, N. J., by Rev. Paschal J. Strong, LEWIS JOY, of Brooklyn, and Miss MARIA CAMPBELL, of Passaic, N. J.

WINANS—MILLEDOLER.—On Wednesday, Feb. 15, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Dr. Vinton, HENRY S. WINANS, Esq., and MADORA ADA MILLEDOLER, all of this city.

DIED.

ALLERTON.—Suddenly, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 15, LOIS M., wife of Geo. M. Allerton, of this city, in the 30th year of her age.

Notice of the funeral in Friday's papers.

CORNELL.—In this city, on Tuesday, Feb. 14, of consumption, Dr. A. C. CORNELL, aged 53 years.

His remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

☞ Rochester and Havana papers, of this State, please copy.

DARROW.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 14, Mrs. SARAH DARROW, in the 76th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. John T. Walker, No. 29 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, on Thursday, the 16th inst., at 2 P. M.

GONGA

PETROLEUM.

THE BIG SAND CREEK OIL COMPANY!

To be organized under the laws of the State of West Virginia, with the following named officers:

PRESIDENT.
PATRICK BRADY.
TREASURER.
CHARLES G. KING.
SECRETARY,
P. FREO. GODDARD.
DIRECTORS,
PATRICK BRADY, Philadelphia.
R. W. RIDGWAY, Philadelphia.
CHARLES G. KING, Philadelphia.
E. N. SHAW, New-York.
WM. E. HOY, New-York.

CAPITAL, $200,000, IN 160,000 SHARES, $1 25 PER SHARE.
WORKING CAPITAL, $25,000.

OIL TERRITORY,

614 ACRES, IN FEE SIMPLE.

The territory secured to this company contains six hundred and fourteen acres, and is handsomely located on the Brushy Fork of Big Sandy Creek, in Wirt County, West Virginia, about seven to eight miles from the Ohio River, and seventeen miles from Parkersburgh, with good roads to both of these points, which give good facilities for getting the Oil to market.

The gentlemen to whom is confided the management and direction of the company's affairs, are, all of them, business men of energy and enterprise. They are determined to do all in their power to, in every way, promote the interests of the stockholders. They now offer a limited number of shares for sale, confident that the returns on the investment will prove large and satisfactory, in a very reasonable time.

100,000 shares of the above is taken. Books of subscription for the remaining 60,000 shares open at the office of WALDEN & McILVAINE, No. 13 Broad-st., N. Y.

THE 'OLD DOMINION'

PETROLEUM COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL, $750,000,
DIVIDED INTO 75,000 SHARES,
AT $10 PAR VALUE.

WORKING CAPITAL, $100,000 IN CASH.

ALLAN CAMPBELL, President.
WALTON W. EVANS, Vice-President.
S. VAN BENSCHOTEN, Secretary and Treasurer.

TRUSTEES

ALLEN CAMPBELL,	JOSEPH W. ALSOP,
WALTON W. EVANS,	JOHN RUTHERFORD,
EDWIN BARTLETT,	S. VAN BENSCHOTEN,
J. E. ZIMMERMAN,	FRED'K W. JONES,

WILLIAM FRAZIER, of Marietta, Ohio.

The subscription price is $5 per share. No further call or assessment to be made on subscribers.

The Prospectus of the Company may be had at the office of the "UNITED STATES" PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 47 Exchange-place, or at the office of Messrs. RUNDLE, JONES & RUDGE, No. 172 Pearl-st.

At both of which places Subscription Books are now opened.

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WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS,
No. 71 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 29,
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McKINLEY,	MUCHANAN,
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OCEANIC,	HIGHGATE,
RYND FARM,	FOUNTAIN,
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MANHATTAN,	UNITED STATES,
GUILD FARM,	CENTRAL,

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All of which we can recommend as good investments at present prices. Having personally examined the oil regions of Pennsylvania, will cheerfully furnish information to parties desiring to invest.

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ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

THE

COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL STOCK.....$1,000,000
Divided into 200,000 Shares, at $5 per share.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE
TO 60,000 SHARES ONLY, $2 50 PER SHARE.
STOCK ISSUED FULL PAID.
$60,000 CASH APPROPRIATED AS A WORKING CAPITAL.

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TREASURER, WM. D. SMITH. SECRETARY, E. J. HARRISON.
DIRECTORS.
ISAIAH LUKENS. ROBERT SMITH.
W. D. SMITH EDWD. F. CUSHMAN,
W. M. STEWART.

OFFICES—NO. 42 PINE-STREET, NEW-YORK AND NOS. 23 AND 24 WASHINGTON BUILDINGS, (274 South Third-street, below Walnut,) PHILADELPHIA.

The intrinsic value of their territory is greater than that of any other oil company now before the public, with the same amount of capital.

The Directors invite all who desire investing in oil stocks to call at their offices and examine prospectus, draughts, &c., where they cannot fail to be satisfied that the

COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY

is organized on such a basis that stockholders cannot fail to realize a handsome profit aside from the question of oil altogether.

The books for subscription will be open for a short time longer at the offices of the company.

THE

EMPIRE CITY OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....$400,000
200,000 SHARES.....PAR VALUE $4 EACH
OFFICE, NO. 69 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

The subscription book will positively close on the 1st day of March, 1865.

A limited number of shares can be had at the SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2 PER SHARE.

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SAMUEL BARTON, Cashier Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.
N. B. LABAU, No. 69 Wall-st.
WILLIAM B. ALLEN, Allaire Works.
SHERBROOK, No. 120 Broadway.
JEREMIAH SIMONSON, Greenpoint.
B. M. KINNIE, Kinnie & Carver, No. 17 Broad-st.
J. VAN ORDEN, East River Bank.
SMITH BARKER, Jr., No. 5 Bowling-green.
OFFICERS:
N. B. LABAU, President.
W. H. HUBBARD, Secretary.
SMITH BARKER, Jr., Treasurer.
BANKS & ANDERSON, Attorneys.

This company have EIGHT WELLS and two Oil Refineries now in operation. A large cash capital has been provided for in the organization of the company, which, with the improvements already existing, insure permanent success. Prospectus, with full particulars, can be had at the office of the company, No. 69 Wall-st.

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W. T. HUBBARD, No. 17 Fred'k-st.
KINNIE & CARVER, No. 17 Broad-st.

THE

EVERETT PETROLEUM COMPANY,

OFFICE NO. 74 BEAVER-ST., N. Y.
CAPITAL, $300,000.
30,000 SHARES. PAR VALUE, $10 EACH.

OFFICERS.
HENRY J. BAKER, President.
JOHN J. KING, Treasurer.

TRUSTEES.

HENRY J. BAKER,	JOHN D. WING,
RANDOLPH M. COOLEY,	JOHN J. PETIT,
FREDERICK BREDT,	ABRAM W. BAKER,
COLL J. TURNER.	

Superintendent.....FRANK W. ALLIN.

THE HOMESTEAD PETROLEUM COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL, $250,000, IN 50,000 SHARES OF $5 EACH.

This company offers for sale to immediate subscribers, 10,000 shares of its capital stock at $2 50 each, which will be in full payment therefor. The amount derived from the sale of these shares will be entirely devoted to the further development of the company's property.

The company owns, in fee simple, the greater part of the well-known Miller Farm, on the Alleghany River, near Franklin, Venango County, Penn., and from the character of wells now producing on the same farm, the trustees expect soon to make large and regular dividends.

Subscriptions may be made to either of the following-named trustees:

PAUL N. SPOFFORD, of Spofford, Tileston & Co.
F. S. LATHROP, President Union Mutual Insurance Company.
JOSEPH COLWELL, of Colwell Bros.
THOMAS HARRISON, No. 120 West-st.
W. H. MIDDLETON, of W. M. Rogers & Co.
W. J. BELL, New-Orleans.
F. M. FRENCH, President Produce Exchange.

Or at the office of the company, No. 17 Broadway.
F. M. FRENCH, President.
LEWIS L. JONES, Treasurer and Secretary.

PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE.

NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER RECTOR-ST.

The proprietors of the Public Petroleum Stock Exchange have fixed the rate of admission for membership at one hundred dollars per annum, from and after MONDAY, the 13th inst.

The enterprise having proved a success beyond our expectations, and the present room being found inadequate, arrangements are already in progress for occupying much larger quarters immediately in the vicinity of the other board.

PETROLEUM.

PETROLEUM

MORE THAN ONE-HALF OF THE SHARES ALREADY SUBSCRIBED FOR.

STOCKHOLDERS FREE FROM ALL LIABILITIES.

DE KALB PETROLEUM COMPANY,

Organized under the laws of the State of New-York.
CAPITAL.....$350,000
35,000 SHARES OF $10 EACH.

Two new Wells on the Company's property; one yielding forty barrels per day, the other on striking oil flowed ten barrels per day, and when tubed will yield a very large flow of oil.

Six more Wells to be sunk immediately.

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GEORGE L. EIGENBRODT.
TREASURER,
HENRY DE ZAVALA.
SECRETARY,
SAMUEL W. BOOCOCK.

TRUSTEES:
GEORGE L. EIGENBRODT, Esq., No. 80 Broad-st.
J. KENNEDY SMYTH, Esq., No. 74 Broadway.
MAHLON S. FROST, Esq., No. 2 Cedar-st., and Titusville, Penn.
EDWARD G. LUDLOW, M. D., No. 49 East 23d-st.
SAMUEL HASKELL, Esq., Platt, corner Gold-st.
J. VAN RENSSALAER, Jr., Esq., No. 44 Exchange-Place.
J. LEE SMITH, Esq., No. 92 Beekman-st.
RICHARD AMERMAN, Esq., No. 74 Broadway.
HENRY DE ZAVALA, Esq., No. 100 Broadway.

COUNSEL,
JOHN H. BIRD, Esq., No. 137 Broadway.

BANKERS,
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SCHEDULE—No. 1. On Oil Creek; one acre on Beunehoff farm, with two wells, one yielding 40 barrels per day, one ready to tube, which has flowed 10 barrels per day.
No. 2. Frost refinery, buildings, offices, &c.
No. 3. 120 acres in fee on Pit Hole Creek.
No. 4. 1,300 acres on Little Kanawha River.

The company having been formed for permanent and secure investment, its capital stock is offered only as full paid, thus securing stockholders immunity from all liabilities.

Its present productions will pay fine dividends, and as soon as the six new wells are completed, great results are almost undoubted.

Subscriptions will be received for a limited number of shares, until further notice, at the office of the company's bankers,

CARR, TAYLOR & CO.,
No. 30 Broad-st., Room No. 15,
New-York,

where circulars, giving full descriptions as well as maps of the property, can be seen.

Communications from out of town promptly attended to

LITTLE KANAWHA
AND
ELK RIVER
PETROLEUM AND MINING CO.

SUBSCRIPTION TO BE CLOSED.

CASH WORKING CAPITAL $150,000.

OFFICERS:
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JAMES CRUIKSHANK, Vice-President.
CHARLES J. MARTIN, Treasurer.
JAMES WADSWORTH, Secretary.
E. R. BLACKWELL, Consulting Engineer and General Superintendent.

TRUSTEES:
PAUL N. SPOFFORD, of Spofford, Tileston & Co., New-York.
CHARLES J. MARTIN, President Home Insurance Co., New-York.
Hon. ROGER AVERILL, Danbury, Conn.
Hon. ALBERT L. CATLIN, Burlington, Vt.
JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 65 Broadway, New-York.
OLIVER E. WOOD, No. 26 Barclay-st., New-York.
JAMES WADSWORTH, of James Wadsworth & Co., No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.
JOHN W. STRONG, Detroit, Mich.
EDWARD M. MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

The subscription is so nearly completed that it is intended to close the same on or before the 25th of February.

Subscription $750,000, of which $600,000 purchases the and, to wit.: 62,560 ACRES. The remaining $150,000 is the permanent cash working capital of the company.

Capital stock, $6,000,000, Par value of shares, $100. Subscribers to this purchase will receive eight shares of stock for each one hundred dollars subscribed. Lands located on the Little Kanawha and Elk Rivers, in the Counties of Gilmer and Braxton, in the very heart of the oil region of West Virginia.

Professor Richardson reports: "Your property is the very centre of West Virginia oil region; it has numerous oil springs along the banks of its streams, one of which vies with the famous 'Burning Spring' itself."

Professor Shepherd, of New-Haven, Conn., reports: "I consider it eminently oil-producing land. The oil-bearing shales underlie it extensively, and the long lines of carburetted hydrogen or illuminating gas springs, some of which I saw burning, as well as the appearance of oil itself on the surface of the tract, fully confirm me in this belief.

There can be no doubt that along your creeks and tributaries there is a large extent of valuable oil-producing territory. The prodigious amount of bituminous and cannel coal, iron ore, limestone and fire-clays embodied in the high hills on your property, the tops and slopes of which are covered with an extraordinary growth of white oak and other heavy timbers, add immensely to its value."

These views are fully indorsed by the reports of the most practical and experienced men from the oil districts of both Pennsylvania and Virginia.

The company consider themselves fortunate in having secured the services of Mr. Blackwell, a practical civil engineer, for the general superintendency, so well known as the late Chief Engineer and Superintendent of the Commissioners of Washington Heights, New-York City.

Arrangements are in rapid progress for the immediate development of the property, on a scale commensurate with its value and extent.

Subscriptions, payable at the time of subscribing, or one-half in cash, and the balance in thirty days from the time of closing of the subscription, can be made in person or by letter, at the office of the undersigned, No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York; I. K. Dobson, No. 42 State-st., Boston, and John W. Strong, Detroit, Mich., where full information can be obtained.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

PETROLEUM

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
STOCK AUCTIONEERS,
BROKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
NO. 52 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

OIL STOCKS of first-class companies, that we can recommend as good investments, may at all times be found at our office, and at the lowest market rates, in lots to suit the purchasers.

SALES MADE AT THE REGULAR
PETROLEUM STOCK BOARD,
at their two sessions, daily, 11½ o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M.
ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

PETROLEUM.

Petroleum Stocks bought and sold at the Public Petroleum Board. Orders for stock in country promptly executed.

KRUEGER & WIGGINS,
General Auctioneers and Stock Bond Brokers,
Office No. 56 Beaver-st., corner William.

LEE & ELY, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST.—Petroleum lands in Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia for sale. Stocks of all descriptions bought and sold on commission.

PETROLEUM.

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE IRONSIDES PETROLEUM COMPANY.

Organized under the Laws of the State of New-York.

Capital, $350,000, divided into 35,000 shares. Par value, $10 per share.

OFFICERS—President, William Hegeman; Secretary and Treasurer, Wm. H. Clark; Counsel, Wm. C. De Witt.

TRUSTEES.—Wm. Hegeman, of Hegeman & Co., No. 203 Broadway, New-York; J. Pryor Rorke, Secretary Corn Exchange Ins. Co., corner William and Beaver sts., New-York; Wm. F. Fowle, of W. F. & J. F. Fowle, Boston; A. A. Foster, Foster & Tower, No. 79 Beekman-st., New-York; F. R. Backus, of Lehigh Crane Iron Co., Philadelphia; L. B. VanKleeck, No. 169 Broadway, New-York; Alexandsr McCue, Counselor at Law, Brooklyn; Edward F. Patchen, of T. Ketcham & Co., No. 68 Wall-st., New-York; Wm. H. Clark, No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

Bankers.—Fourth National Bank.

Superintendent at Oil City.—Fred. B. Backus.

THE IRONSIDES PETROLEUM COMPANY,
Office, No. 71 Broadway, New-York,
Room No. 65.

This Company is duly incorporated under the laws of the State of New-York, with a Capital of $350,000, divided into 35,000 shares, at the par value of $10 per share.

Its lands and possessions are situated in the heart of the oil region of Venango County, Pennsylvania, and are, in brief, as follows:

FEE SIMPLE.

120 acres on both sides of Stuart's Run and Tionesta Creek.

LEASEHOLD.

1 acre of Haworth Farm, with a new and complete well, for 25 years.

Lot No. 19, Heydrick Farm, and a new well.

LEASED WORKING INTERESTS.

½ the oil in lot No. 11, Heydrick Farm, Henry Bend, Alleghany River, for 14 years.

½ the oil in lot No. 25, same farm, new well

½ of No. 28 Smith Farm, with well pumping 40 bbls. per day, and expected soon to flow.

½ in Hicks well, Smith Farm, Cherry Run.

½ the oil in Nos. 12 and 16, Keyster Farm, Cherry Run, for 20 years.

1-16 in No. 19, Smith Farm, with well pumping 40 bbls. per day, and expected soon to flow.

½ in famous Auborn Well, flowing 70 bbls. per day, and the same in a new well going down.

½ in New Faunce Well, Smith Farm, pumping 40 bbls. per day, and expected soon to flow.

Whole of lot No. 7, Heydrick Farm, near great Heydrick Well.

It will be observed that enough working interests are now in the possession of the company to give the stockholders liberal dividends from the start.

The incorporators design making this a permanent company, whose stock shall become an excellent investment rather than a mere means of speculation. Those among them having the largest financial interest in its affairs will devote themselves personally to its management.

Its lands and wells will be constantly and thoroughly developed. Oil, and not stock, will be made the source of its revenue.

The Subscription Books for a limited number of shares of the stock of this Company are now open at the office of the Company, and at the office of either of the above-named Trustees.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

1.—Twenty acres, in fee simple, of the bottom land of the Wm. McKinley Farm, lying upon both sides of Stuart's Run, within two miles, on a straight line east of the new well of the United States Petroleum Company, now flowing 240 bbls. per day. Upon this beautiful oil territory wells will be sunk as soon as the weather permits.

2.—One hundred acres, in fee simple, of the Purdy Farm, lying both sides of Tionesta Creek, and two miles above the famous Conroy Wells. The rapid development of this land by different companies indicate that it is among the best of the whole oil region. This, also, will be developed at the earliest opportunity.

3.—A lease of the entire working interest of one-half the oil in Lot No. 11, of the Heydrick Farm, Henry Bend, Alleghany River, within a few rods only of the great Heydrick Well, that yielded 100 barrels of oil per day for a long time, and is still pumping over sixty barrels per day, although having been worked for four years without intermission. Lease for 14 years.

4.—A lease of the entire working interest of one-half the oil in Lot No. 25, of the same farm, with a well going down, and to be delivered, complete, with a new engine, without expense to this company.

5.—One-eighth working interest in the Lease No. 28, Smith Farm, Cherry Run, including a new well just struck, now pumping about forty barrels per day, and expected soon to flow.

6.—One-eighth working interest in the Hicks Well, Smith Farm, Cherry Run, now 590 feet below the surface and going down night and day. This will be finished without expense to this Company. From the show of oil in boring, and its proximity to the great Granger and Auborn Wells, this well promises to be one of the *best* in the vicinity.

7.—A lease of the entire working interest of ½ the oil in Nos. 12 and 16 of the Keyster Farm, Cherry Run, just above Humboldt Refinery. No better location than this can be found in the whole oil region. All the adjoining leases are being bored, by various companies, with every indication of success. Lease for 20 years.

8.—One-sixteenth working interest in Lease No. 19, Smith Farm, including the new Bailliet Well, now pumping forty barrels daily, and expected soon to flow. New wells will soon be put down on both of the above leases.

9.—A lease of one acre of the Haworth Farm, directly on Pithole Creek. A finer location is not possible. A well is now being sunk, which will be delivered to this Company, with a new engine, free of expense. Lease 25 years.

10.—One-eighth working interest in the famous Auborn Well on Cherry Run, flowing 70 bbls. per day, and the same interest in a new well now being sunk upon these premises.

11.—One-eighth working interest in the new Faunce Well on Smith Farm, Cherry Run, adjoining the Auborn Well lease, and now pumping 40 bbls. per day, with evidence of an early flow.

12.—A lease of the entire working interest in lot No. 7, on Heydrick Farm, Pithole Run, within a short distance of the great Heydrick Well, and only a quarter of a mile from where the Run empties into the Allegheny River. Lease 14 years.

13.—A lease on lot No. 19, of the same farm, with a well now going down, and to be delivered to this Company with a new engine free of expense.

PETROLEUM

TO CAPITALISTS AND OIL MEN.

The subscriber, a practical oil man, having spent several months in the Pennsylvania oil regions, has secured, on extremely favorable terms, some fifteen or eighteen properties, embracing about 900 acres of first-class oil and coal lands, desires to make the acquaintance of a first-class house with large capital, enterprise and influence, to join him in developing these lands, or selling or forming them into companies. There is a wide margin, and a large amount of money can be made. If satisfactory arrangements are effected with these lands, he is ready for future operations to any extent.

Address PETROLEUM, office of this paper.

GREAT NORTHERN OIL CO.

OFFICE, NO. 67 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.

Capital.....$2,000,000

Manufacturers and Sole Proprietors of the

HENDRICK LUBRICATOR.

Also dealers in SPERM, LARD, WHALE and other OILS.

OFFICERS.
JOHN BRYAN, President, New-York.
JACOB S. ATWOOD, Vice-President.
J. A. WISNER, Secretary and Treasurer.
E. E. HENDRICK, Superintendent.
WM. N. MARCUS, General Agent.

THE EAST BRANCH
PETROLEUM COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.

Stockholders not liable to assessment.
OVER 2,100 ACRES OF LAND IN FEE SIMPLE, Near Titusville.
Located in Warren County, Pennsylvania. 1,200 acres boring territory, on east branch of Oil Creek.
Capital.....$500,000
IN 5,000 SHARES OF $100 EACH.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $100 EACH SHARE.
WORKING CAPITAL BELONGING TO THE COMPANY, $50,000 CASH.

The subscription books will close Feb. 20, inclusive.

SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS.
TEUNIS W. QUICK, No. 42 Pine-st., New-York.
FRANCIS P. FURNALD, No. 18 Wall-st., Brooklyn Insurance Company.
FRANCIS A. PALMER, Broadway Bank, corner Broadway and Park-place.

TRUSTEES.
FREDERICK W. AMES, of F. W. Ames & Co., Titusville, Penn.
TEUNIS W. QUICK, of No. 42 Pine-st., New-York.
FRANCIS P. FURNALD, President Brooklyn Insurance Company, New-York.
FRANCIS A. PALMER, Pres't Broadway Bank, N. Y.
JOHN R. LAWRENCE, of John R. Lawrence & Co., N. Y.
HELMUS M. WELLS, of Wells, Bontecou & Co., N. Y.

OFFICERS.
TEUNIS W. QUICK, New-York, President.
FRANCIS P. FURNALD, New-York, Vice-President.
FRANCIS A. PALMER, New-York, Treasurer.
GEO. C. PETERS, New-York, Secretary.
OLIVER REESE, Jr., Titusville, Penn., Superintend't.
Counsel to the Company, WM. S. HASCALL, New-York.

Any of the trustees are authorized to take subscriptions. For further particulars, including maps and circulars, apply to either of the trustees or officers.

NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY will receive proposals at the office of the Company, No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York, and Plumzer, Venango County, Penn., until noon on Saturday, the 25th of February next, for leasing parts of the large and valuable oil producing territory now in possession of the Company on Pithole Creek, and at Wiant Bend, Alleghany River, Venango County, Penn. Most of the property on Pithole Creek is in the immediate vicinity of the "Frazier Well," recently developed by the Company, and now flowing from 250 to 300 barrels of oil per day.

Maps of the property can be seen at the office of the Company, where further information will be given.

By order of the Board,
P. G. FENNING, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1865.

PETROLEUM.—A NEW COMPANY FORMING on property within quarter of a mile of a 50 barrel flowing well, will receive subscriptions for purchase of the property at No. 494 Broadway.

PETROLEUM.

THE
PACIFIC COAST
PETROLEUM COMPANY,
OF
NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL STOCK.....$5,000,000
Divided into 50,000 shares of the par value of $100.
Working capital $800,000 in stock, and $100,000 in cash.

Hon. JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, President.
Hon. JAMES WADSWORTH, Vice-President.
EDWARD S. RICH, Treasurer.
LEWIS BENTON, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Hon. James De Peyster Ogden, of New-York.
Hon. James Wadsworth, of James Wadsworth & Co., No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.
George W. Tuttle, of Stout & Tuttle, leather dealers, No. 2 Ferry-st., New-York.
Richard J. Sherman, of Rich, Sherman & Co., bankers, No. 30 Pine-st., New-York.
Lewis Benton, Counselor-at-law, No. 112 Broadway, New-York.
William F. Hall, of Northrup, Hall & Co., No. 112 Broadway, New-York.
Thomas A Scott, Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
S. S. S. Andros, of Andros & Cole, Boston, Massachusetts.
Hon. Levi Parsons, San Francisco, California.

The subscription price is $20 per share for a limited amount of stock. No further call or assessment to be made on subscribers; $100,000 is reserved for a working capital, and $800,000 in stocks at par, for the future development of the company's property.

Its property consists of a perpetual lease of about 75,000 acres of oil territory in San Luis, Obispo County, State of California, lying on and near the Pacific Ocean, being all the following five ranches, viz.:

I. The Manuela Ranch, containing 16,964.83 acres.
II. The Arroyo Grande Ranch, containing 4,437.88 acres.
III. The Balsas Chemical Ranch, containing 14,386.22 acres.
IV. The Pisina Ranch, containing 8,838.89 acres.
V. The Stone Corral Ranch, containing 30,911.20 acres.

The titles of these large tracts have been thoroughly examined and approved by Judge Parsons, of San Francisco.

All reports, written and verbal, of gentlemen who, during the past year, have visited and thoroughly examined this property carefully and scientifically, concur in representing it as overflowing with petroleum. They say: "The Ranches are splendid estates, but their value is in their almost fabulous wealth in the best of oil."

The company's lands extend for over ten miles on San Luis Bay, on the Pacific coast, with a good roadstead, where shipments can be made with facility to San Francisco, South America, Australia, China and New-York.

The lands have a gentle slope to San Luis Bay, and there is full assurance of the practicability of conducting the oil, at a moderate expense, through pipes from the wells to reservoirs or tanks, to be constructed at this point, when it can be sent to the markets of the world, either in its crude state or refined, according to the demand.

The cost of shipping will not exceed 70 cents per barrel, and the company will be enabled to deliver petroleum at New-York at $5 per barrel, and at Australia and China at reduced rates.

It is designed to develop fully and practically, the means and wealth of this property at the earliest practicable moment.

The varied details giving all the information that can be required with a general description of the character, advantages and prospects of the company's property, are fully and pleasingly set forth in the prospectus.

The PACIFIC COAST PETROLEUM COMPANY, of New-York, have been duly organized under the laws of this State with a sufficient capital to render available its capabilities and resources in what is believed to be an unlimited supply of Petroleum, not surpassed in quality.

Subscriptions for the Stock of the company have been opened at the offices of

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO., No. 61 Cedar-st., N.Y.
RICH, SHERMAN & CO., No. 30 Pine-st., N. Y.
NORTHRUP, HALL & CO., No. 112 Broadway,
LEWIS BENTON, Secretary, No. 112 Broadway,

where the prospectus can be obtained.

Subscriptions payable as above when the sum of $250,000 is subscribed.

OIL AND COAL LANDS.

Several tracts in Braxton County, West Virginia, for sale by the subscriber.

TITLES WARRANTED. Apply Nos. 6 and 10 Wall-st., Room No. 41, between 11 and 2 o'clock.

E. HECKSCHER.

CANADA OIL LANDS.

Valuable oil lands in the Township of Euniskillen and vicinity, Canada West, for sale by

LEE & ELY,
No. 54 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE BADGO TOP COAL AND IRON CO.,
No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1865.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company, held Feb. 14, 1865, the following gentlemen were elected directors:

WILLIAM REED,
SAMUEL JAUDON,
DANIEL PACKER,
ALFRED EDWARDS,
ROBERT H. BELDEN,
MARTIN J. HOWELL,
WILLIAM FLAGG.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, WILLIAM REED was unanimously reelected President, WILLIAM FLAGG, Vice-President, and SAMUEL JAUDON, Treasurer, for the ensuing year.

FRED. G. SCRIBA, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

COAL MINES

OWNED BY CONSUMERS.

COAL SUPPLIED AT ACTUAL COST.

NO INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY
NO FUTURE CALLS OR ASSESSMENTS.

THE CONSUMERS' BENEFIT COAL COMPANY

IS NOW ORGANIZING UPON THE MUTUAL PLAN, and presents the same features that have resulted so successfully in Philadelphia and Boston. This is the pioneer company in New-York.

Present price of coal, $7 50 to $8 per ton.

Cash capital.....$600,000 00
Number of Shares (Sixty Thousand).....60,000
Par value (Ten Dollars).....$10 00
Working capital (in cash out of above).....$100,000 00

The capital being paid in full, there can be no personal liability to the shareholders, or any further calls or assessments.

Each share entitles the holder to receive annually and perpetually,

ONE TON OF COAL AT ACTUAL COST,

and semi-annual cash dividends of the profits of the sales of surplus coal, after supplying the shareholders.

It is confidently expected that the profits to the shareholders will more than repay the original cost of each share within two years. Very few enterprises can offer equal advantages, combined with benevolence, in furnishing an article used by all at the least possible cost.

The Directors have purchased all the improvements, buildings, engines, machinery, equipments, horses, mules, cars, rails, tracks, personal property, &c., and have secured a perpetual lease of the celebrated

AUDENRIED IMPROVEMENT AND COAL COMPANY'S MINES,

in full and successful operation, at Wilkesbarre, Penn.

The quality of the Coal for domestic and manufacturing purposes, (being the great Baltimore veins) the facilities and economy of mining, are unsurpassed by that of any mines in the United States.

There are six steam engines, pumps, breakers and shaft, slope mine roads, cars, tools, implements, miners' houses, powder and oil houses, carpenters' and blacksmiths' shops, horses, mules, &c., complete.

160,000 tons of coal are now ready for removal, and with complete facilities, by railroads and canals, a supply of 100,000 to 200,000 tons can be annually taken out, commencing immediately upon the organization.

Coal will be delivered in any of the following sizes

STOVE,
BROKEN,
LUMP,
EGG, OR
NUT.

MANUFACTURERS, REFINERS AND LARGE CONSUMERS' COAL DELIVERED IN CARGO;

and coal will be delivered at any place within the cities of New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and other adjacent cities, on the RIVERS or RAILROADS centring therein, at the actual cost of mining, transportation and delivery.

Consumers are invited to subscribe for this stock, (at least as many shares as they use tons of coal per annum,) and make this the Pioneer Company in economy in cost of coal.

Clubs should be formed in all places where the coal can be delivered by boat or railroad.

JOHN ANDERSON, No. 413 8th-av.;
Hon. A. M. WOOD, Mayor of Brooklyn;
CHARLES JENKINS, President East River Bank;
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary Merchants' Insurance Co.;
C. H. APPLEGATE & CO., Bankers & Bro.,
Committee on Subscriptions.

COUNSEL,
BARNEY, BUTLER & PARSONS, Trinity Building.

TREASURER,
CHARLES JENKINS, President East River Bank.

BANKERS,
EAST RIVER BANK and
UNION TRUST COMPANY.

Books of subscription are now open at the following places:

Office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway—Room No. 69, Empire Building, back room, second story.
East River Bank, No. 280 Broadway.
C. H. Applegate & Bro., No. 334 Broadway.
Wyckoff & Little, Montague-st., Brooklyn.
Mayor's Office, Jersey City.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS,

No. 38 Wall-st.,
have all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
bought and sold at market rates.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-STREET, N. Y.,
GOVERNMENT AGENTS
FOR THE SALE OF THE
NATIONAL 7-30 LOAN.

These bonds are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, dated Aug. 15, 1864, and convertible in three (3) years from that time into the Popular 6-20 Loan Gold-bearing Interest.

Also, buy and sell at market rates all classes of Government securities. Maturing certificates of indebtedness collected or purchased.

Railway stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission.

MANGAM, JENKINS & CO.

NO. 40 WALL-ST.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES

of all denominations for immediate delivery. BANKS and BANKERS supplied at usual discount.

United States 10-40s, 5-20s and 6s of '81, and CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS bought and sold at market rates.

U. S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY

FOR THE SALE OF THE
7-30 NATIONAL LOAN.
ALL DENOMINATIONS ON HAND AND READY FOR DELIVERY AT ONCE.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
United States Securities of all kinds bought and sold.

UNITED STATES

6 PER CENT
DEBT CERTIFICATES

BOUGHT AND SOLD
BY
G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., CORNER PINE.

T. L. TAYLOR & REED,
NO. 5 BROAD-ST.,

having been appointed Agents for the sale of the 7-30 Loan will receive subscriptions on the most favorable terms.

All denominations on hand for immediate delivery.

REMOVAL.

THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have removed to No. 156 Broadway, between Liberty-st. and Maiden-lane.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1864:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec 31, 1864	$7,558,437 25	
Premiums on Policies not marked off Jan. 1, 1864	2,407,334 61	
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$9,965,771 86	
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.		
Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec. 31, 1864	$7,964,389 14	
Losses paid during the same period	$3,316,625 67	
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	1,312,299 63	
The company has the following Assets:		
United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$4,974,715 00	
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	2,187,950 00	
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	143,760 00	
Dividends on Stocks, interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the company, estimated at	120,812 89	
Premium notes and bills receivable	2,976,018 99	
United States Gold Coin	541,899 63	
Cash in Bank	238,432 91	
Total amount of assets	$11,133,589 43	

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 7th of February next.

After reserving three and one half million dollars of profit, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1863 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 5th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1864, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 4th of April next.

The profits of the company, ascertained from July 1, 1842, to Jan. 1, 1864, for which certificates were issued, amount to.....$16,961,020
Additional from Jan. 1, 1864, to Jan. 1, 1865.....2,740,000
Total profits for 22½ years.....$19,691,020
The certificates previous to 1863 have been redeemed by cash.....12,663,730
Net earnings remaining with the company on Jan. 1, 1865.....$7,037,290

By order of the board.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Acting Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	William Sturgis, Jr.,
Charles Dennis,	Henry K. Bogart,
W. H. H. Moore,	William E. Dodge,
Henry Coit,	Dennis Perkins,
William C. Pickersgill,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,
Lewis Curtis,	J. Henry Burny,
Charles H. Russell,	Cornelius Grinnell,

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.—BOOKS FOR THE REGISTRY AND transfer of stock in the Cary Improvement Company, have been opened at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in the city of New-York. Stockholders desiring to have their shares thus registered, will forward their certificates to the office of the company, No. 28 Milk-st., Boston, for proper discharge to New-York books. By order of Directors.

S. A. DIX, Secretary

Boston, Feb. 1865.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE stockholders of the NEW-JERSEY CONSOLIDATED COPPER COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, No. 68 Wall-street, on SATURDAY, the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

H. h. BARKLIE, Secretary.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS five per cent. coupon bonds, due in 1894; interest and Principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & Co., No. 17 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

SAFEST AND CHEAPEST SYSTEM OF INSURANCE.

FOURTH CONSECUTIVE SCRIP DIVIDEND OF SIXTY PER CENT.

WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY

NO. 173 BROADWAY, corner Maiden-lane,

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1865.

CASH CAPITAL.....$400,000

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, Feb. 1, 1865...$660,000

A DIVIDEND OF (10) TEN PER CENT.

is this day declared, payable on demand in cash to stockholders.

Also, an Interest Dividend of (6) SIX PER CENT. on outstanding Scrip, payable 15th March, in cash.

ALSO,

A Scrip Dividend of (60) SIXTY PER CENT. on the earned Premiums of Policies entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending 31st January, 1865. BEING NO THE FOURTH CONSECUTIVE SCRIP DIVIDEND OF SIXTY PER CENT. DECLARED BY THIS COMPANY SINCE ITS ADOPTION OF THE PARTICIPATING SYSTEM. The Scrip will be ready for delivery on and after 15th March prox.

GEO. C. SATTERLEE, President.
HENRY WESTON, Vice-President.

WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.
WM. A. SCOTT, Assistant Secretary.

FIRST DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE CITY PETROLEUM COMPANY, }
No. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. }

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT, free of Government tax, payable March 1, 1865. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th to the 28th February, inclusive.

JAMES M. WESTERVELT, Treasurer.

Feb. 14, 1865.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY will pay its Twenty-third Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, on and after Feb. 20, 1865. New-York stockholders will be paid by Henry Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company; Albany and Troy stockholders at the New-York State Bank; Utica stockholders at the Oneida Bank; Syracuse stockholders at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego.

Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office only.

LUTHER WRIGHT, Treasurer.

Oswego, Feb. 6, 1865.

DIVIDEND.

UNITED PETROLEUM FARMS ASSOCIATION.
Office No. 10 Pine-st., New-York.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Association, held at the office of Messrs Wed W. Clarke & Co., a dividend of 3 and ½ per cent, on the capital stock of the company ($10,000,000,) was declared (equal to 6 per cent. on the original subscription,) payable on the 20th inst., at the office of the company.

The transfer books of the company will remain closed until March 1.

G. H. BISSELL, President.

W. R. FOSDICK, Treasurer.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO 104 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL.....$500,000
ASSETS.....778,800

AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. for the past six months has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand.

Having no connection with any ASSOCIATION or COMBINATION, this company will issue policies to merchants or others, either direct or through their representatives.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Feb. 1, 1865.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given to the Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, that the following resolution was this day adopted by the Board of Directors of said company:

Resolved, That a dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, be declared by this company out of its net earnings for the last six months, on the Preferred and Common Stock, payable at the office of M. K. Jesup & Company, No. 5 Exchange-place, agents for the company in New-York City, on the 25th day of February. So the holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours, on the 11th day of February, on which day the books will be closed and be opened on the 27th instant for transfers.

WM. H. LARRASEE, Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1865. }

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company, on THURSDAY, 23d inst.

The transfer books will be closed on THURSDAY, 16th inst., and reopened on FRIDAY, 24th inst. By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—HUIDEKOPER PETROLEUM OIL CO. of New-York. The trustees of this company have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. upon the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on and after Monday the 20th of February inst., at the office of the company, No. 22 William-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 21st inst. inclusive.

L. M. HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, No. 111 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1865. }

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN AND ONE-HALF (7½) Per Cent. will be paid on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, at the office of the company in this city, on and after Wednesday, the 15th of February, instant. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 8th to the 15th instant, both days inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1865. }

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of 6 per cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand. AUGUSTUS COLSON, Jr. Secretary.

OFFICE OF SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1865. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and a half (3½) per cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand. By order.

RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 6 P. M. Six per cent. Interest allowed, free from Government tax. Deposits made on or before March 1 will draw interest from that date. THOS. CHRISTY, President.
R. BULL, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 82 NASSAU-st., N. Y. OPEN EVERY DAY, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. and on MONDAYS and TUESDAYS from 6 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST (free from Government tax) allowed.

JAMES C. STONEALL, President.
HAZAR R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT PORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 8.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 15.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 22.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 1.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 8.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 15.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless Bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Feb. 18.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Feb. 25.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, March 4.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, March 11
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, March 18
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, April 1.
DAY STAR.....(Building.)

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 45 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $76 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.

The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 19 Barclay-st

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,411	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	.....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	3,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,676	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplet.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA.....SATURDAY, March 11
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $126 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON.....3,204 tons.....900-horse power
LAFAYETTE.....3,204 tons.....900-horse power
EUROPE.....(About).....900-horse power
FRANCE.....(About).....900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.....(Building).....1,100-horse power

DAY STAR.....(Building.)

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....March 1.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....March 22.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $90

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.
THROUGH BILLS LADING TO ST. LOUIS AND ALL POINTS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, VIA NEW-ORLEANS.

THE ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS,
JOHN J. ROE, President,

is now ready to contract, and give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for shipment as above.

This Company now owns some twenty first-class steamers running between New-Orleans, St. Louis, and Louisville, and are now arranging connections between New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and New-Orleans.

One of their steamers will leave New-Orleans daily, and by judicious arrangements they are enabled to offer inducements to shippers in lower rates and quick dispatch. Average time of transit, eighteen days.

J. EAGER, Agent,
No. 41 Broad-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN STEERAGE RATES.

The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:

Feb. 23.....OCEAN QUEEN.....Weir.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
March 8.....NORTH STAR.....Sloocm.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)
March 13.....COSTA RICA.....Tinslepaugh.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN CITY.)

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ADLEN, No. 6 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COAK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 18
ETNA.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 25
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....March 4

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. La Mesurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Feb. 27, and SATURDAY, March 25.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....$50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

Passengers must have passports.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP
EAGLE,
Capt. LAWRENCE,

Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The new and splendid steamship COLUMBIA will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on Feb. 29.

N. B.—All passengers must procure passports before securing passage.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, by
TAPSCOTT'S
favorite lines of LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends, and remit money to the old country, can do so on the most favorable terms, by applying to
TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.—Short route, low prices.—The Central American Transit Company will dispatch on the 20th of every month, from Pier No. 29 North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, D. S. Babcock, Master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETSER, General Superintendent.
J. C. CALHOUN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

PERTH AMBOY AND WOODBRIDGE RAILROAD,
From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 6:40 P. M.

Leave Perth Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.

Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10 and 6:20 P. M.

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 21, 1865.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:30 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

6:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Tickets may be procured at the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn. Baggage checked from the residence to all points on this road and its connections.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Jan. 23, 1865, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7:3 and 11:30 A. M., 3:40, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. Small cars will be run between Chambers and 30th-st. stations. Sunday train 6 P. M.

J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

RAILROADS.

CHANGE OF TIME.
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

From foot Murray-st., daily at 3½ P. M., connecting with trains for Highlands, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Manchester, &c.

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.

Fare $2. Excursion tickets $3—good for three days.

Steamer JESSE HOYT leaves Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, daily, (excepting Sundays,) at 9 A. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with express trains for Philadelphia, Tuckerton, Barnegat, Tom's River, &c.

Returning leave Vine-st. Ferry, Philadelphia, at 11,15 A. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M. 3, 4 and 6 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hammstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:23 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:23 P. M., run to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

Nov. 1, 1864.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE,
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Marden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

H. R. SIMONS, Agent.

REMOVAL.

The Peoples' Line, "New-Jersey Steamboat Company, have removed from the foot of Cortlandt-st. to their spacious new offices, Pier No. 41, south side Canal-st., where on the opening of navigation, they will be happy to transport passengers and freights as heretofore.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1865.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains north and east from New-Haven 11 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ATTENTION, DEALERS IN WHEEL STOCK.

THE JACOB'S WHEEL COMPANY

are prepared to buy seasoned WHEEL STOCK OF PRIME QUALITY FOR CASH, in any quantity, such as hubs, spokes, felloes, bent rims, hickory plank, &c.

Address the JACOB'S WHEEL COMPANY, No. 99 Wall-st., or Nos. 145 and 147 Bank-st., New-York.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!
TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

Housekeepers should buy their Teas, Coffees, &c., at the GREAT "CANTON TEA WAREHOUSE," where all goods are guaranteed free from adulteration, and sold cheap for cash only. THOMAS R. AGNEW,

Nos. 260 and 262 Greenwich-st., corner Murray.

Wholesale Department No. 262 Greenwich-st.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 179 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.

Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 179 Broadway.

WATER-POWERS FOR SALE.

TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

We have lists of a great number of water-powers of both large and small capacity, some of them near this city. Persons in want of such property will find it to their interest to call.

Engineers skilled in making plans and estimates for buildings and machinery will be furnished when required. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 179 Broadway.

THE CELEBRATED
UNION WASHING MACHINE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD. FIRST PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.
☞ No soaking, rubbing or boiling required. Warranted to wash perfectly, without injury to the most tender fabric. Attached to it, or separately, is
JOHNSONS
UNION WRINGER
☞ With patent galvanized frame, expansive cogwheels, and solid white rubber rolls which never stain the clothes. It will fit any kind of tub, round or square, and is admitted to be the best and most durable wringer in use.

J. WARD & CO.,
No. 457 Broadway, New-York.

COMPRESSED YEAST!

The demand for our celebrated "COMPRESSED YEAST" having so rapidly increased, we deem it a duty to the public to designate the following depots in the various parts of the city, where it can be had fresh every day:

DONAN, STERN & CO.,
No. 89 7th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

GREENWICH-ST.	3D-AV.
112. H. Schmidt.	475, Banman & Co.
246, O. N. Smith.	2D-AV.
415, P. Nelson.	58, A. Deering.
HUDSON-ST.	Cor. 30th-st., F. Fittel.
387, J. F. Knapp.	AVENUE A.
9TH-AV.	39, G. Rauch.
610, Hendrickson.	CANAL-ST.
597, Chs. Hall.	8, S. R. Mann & Co.
443, B. Blanck.	BOWERY.
232, L. Friedländer.	389, Haight Bros.
7TH-AV.	CANAL-ST.
420, Abbot & Palmer.	585, Chas. Rahe.
9TH-AV.	502, F. Engelcke.
426, Bowe & Co.	7TH-ST.
6TH-AV.	166, Chs. Gebhard.
161, J. H. Steilgen.	

BURGLAR PROOF VAULTS AND SAFES,
J. ROGER'S Patent Dec. 15, 1863.

This method, considered by best judges to be drill proof, is constructed with a series of iron plates holding chilled Iron balls in suspension, which revolve when operated on by a drill. They have been adopted by the United States Treasury Department, and are now in use at the United States Treasury at Washington, and at the Assistant Treasurer's Office New-York, and elsewhere.

Manufactured only by
GEO. R. JACKSON, BURNET & CO.,
Excelsior Iron Works,
No. 201 Centre-st.

State, county and city rights of the above for sale.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.
SCRAP IRON FOR SALE.

Old Tyres, mostly Lowmoor.....247 tons.
Wrought Scrap, No. 1.....1,420⅝ tons.
Wrought Scrap, No. 2.....422 tons.
Old Truck Centres, half Wrought and half Cast.....469 tons.
Turnings.....65 tons.

To be delivered at Detroit or Suspension Bridge.
Communications to be addressed to
JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.
HAMILTON, C. W., Feb. 9, 1865.

RAGS AND PAPER STOCK FOR SALE.
100 bales of No. 1 White Rags.
200 bales of No. 2 White Rags.
100 bales of Colored Rags.
15 tons of Country Mixed Rags.
10 tons of Soft Woolen Rags.
10 tons of Woolen Carpet.
5 tons of Cloth.
For sale in lots to suit purchasers, at
KEENAN'S RAG WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 110 and 112 Norfolk-st.,
New-York City.

MARBLE MANTELS.
A large stock always on hand at
LOWER PRICES
than any other establishment in the city.
A. KLASER'S MANTEL WORKS,
No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Cut this out.

A. P. A.—NOTICE—THE MEMBERS OF EMPIRE LODGE, No. 1, A. P. A., are hereby notified to be in attendance at their Lodge Room, No. 187 Bowery, at 12½ o'clock, in funeral regalia, on THURSDAY, Feb. 16, to attend the funeral of our late brother, ALEXANDRIA SIMPSON, from his residence No. 317½ Varick-st. The Order in general are invited to attend.

GEORGE CLEAR, R. S.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Wardwell's National Writing Fluid," and "Keys' American Union Ink." No sediment. Flow freely and do not corrode. Sold at No. 6 Ludlow-st., corner of Canal, and by the trade generally. C. W. WARDWELL, Successor to J. G. KEYS.

ARMY CLIPPINGS.—NEW DARK BLUE Kersey and flannel for sale by A. P. HARD, No. 44 Beekman-st.

EMPTY QUICKSILVER FLASKS WANTED and highest cash price paid for same by
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 76 Wall-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
BOOTH'S HAMLET,
Now in the
THIRTEENTH WEEK
of a career of unbroken succession and undiminished success, and which has been enthroned by the enthusiastic fiat of the people and the press as
A PERMANENT INSTITUTION,
is presented
EVERY NIGHT,
with
ITS SPLENDID CAST
and
SUPERB SCENERY.

"ONE OF THE NOBLEST PIECES OF DRAMATIC ART EVER SEEN IN ANY LAND OR IN ANY AGE. WE TRUST IT WILL NOT BE WITHDRAWN UNTIL EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD IN THE COMMUNITY HAS SEEN IT."—*New-York Herald.*

Doors open at 6½; commences at 7½. Seats may be secured for any number of days in advance.

THE GRAND MATINEE
OF
BOOTH'S HAMLET
will take place on
SATURDAY, THE 18TH.

Doors open at 1 o'clock P. M.; performance commences at 1½ o'clock, enabling families from Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, Staten Island and the adjacent cities on the Philadelphia, Hudson River, Harlem and New-Haven lines to reach home in seasonable time. Seats may be secured, as usual, in advance.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
THURSDAY,
Sixth time here this season, the favorite three-act Comedy, by Tom Taylor and Charles Reade,
MASKS AND FACES.
FRIDAY, (third time,) Sonnenalb's attractive Comedy,
OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.
SATURDAY, (second time in six years,) Brougham's popular Comedy, THE GAME OF LIFE.
Tom Taylor's popular Comedy, STILL WATERS RUN DEEP, and the excellent farce of HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS, are in rehearsal.

In consequence of the rehearsals necessary for the efficient representation of the BENEFIT plays, the production of the NEW DRAMA is for the present postponed.

Doors open at 7½; overture at 7¾.

IRVING HALL.
GRAND CONCERT.
THEODORE THOMAS'
THIRD SYMPHONIE SOIREE,
On SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, at 8,
Soloists.
Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS,
the celebrated Contralto (her first appearance in three years).
Mr. S. B. MILLS,
Mr. E. MOLLENHAUER,
Mr. F. BERGNER,
A GRAND ORCHESTRA OF SIXTY PERFORMERS.
Conductor.....THEO. THOMAS
TICKETS $1 50 EACH.

Can be obtained at Starkweay & Sons', Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.; at Beer & Schirmer's No. 701 Broadway; at Half & Sons, No. 643 Broadway; at Pond & Co's., No. 547 Broadway, and at Schuberth & Co's., 98 Spring-st.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
MLLE. H. DE KATOW.
TO-NIGHT—THIRD AND LAST CONCERT
of the renowned Russian violoncellist,
MLLE. HENRIETTE DE KATOW,
and the celebrated pianoforte virtuoso and composer,
MR. JAS. M. WEHLI,
prior to their departure for Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, will take place
THIS EVENING, (THURSDAY,) Feb. 15,
when the young American prima donna,
Miss LAURA HARRIS,
Sig. REMI and Mr. EBEN will assist.
Sig. ROSA.....Musical Director and Conductor.
Admission $1. Reserved seats 50 cents.
Seats may be secured at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Wm. Hall & Son's, No. 539 Broadway, and Sibell's, No. 5 Wall-st.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S SALOON.
SATURDAY, Feb. 18, at 8 o'clock P. M.,
LA CAGNOTTE, OU LES PROVINCIAUX A PARIS,
Comedy Vaudeville, in five acts, by Lahiche & Delacour.
Theatre Office, No. 678 Broadway, ground floor.

LECTURES.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.

MISS SUSANNAH EVANS, the celebrated young temperance prateress, will lecture before the Howard Temperance League this THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, at the Freewill Baptist Church, 25th-st., near Broadway. Lecture to commence at 8½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door. The public are invited.

MEETINGS.

SCIENCE AND ART.

The Polytechnic branch of the American Institute, will meet at Room No. 24, Cooper Union building, on this, THURSDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Principal topic, *Telegraphs to Europe*. Admission free.

B. Gaavar, Secretary. S. D. TILLMAN, Chairman.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 62 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis, the last stage eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD. No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young men, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Just published in Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. 80th edition 400 pages, nearly 100 anatomical illustrations—upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All should purchase this original work of the American News Company, No. 121 Nassau street, or the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1 D. Read and consult the Doctor, 129 Broadway, up-stairs, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. "We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review.*

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and 162

BEALL, THE PIRATE AND SPY.

Revelations Concerning His Arrest and Identification.

His Attempt to Bribe Our Detective Police, &c.

Now that Capt. BEALL, the pirate and spy, has been found guilty and sentenced to be hanged on Saturday next, we are at liberty to publish several interesting facts, which, if we had given them prior to his trial, might have been deemed prejudicial and altogether ill-timed.

It may be remembered that BEALL's capture was effected through information which was obtained by Chief Detective JOHN S. YOUNG, at an interview, near Susquehanna Bridge, in Canada, with WILLIAM L. MCDONALD, the Confederate agent at Toronto. Mr. YOUNG learned also, in that interview, the address of one of the principal witnesses against BURLEY, of extraditon celebrity, and, furthermore, that this witness could serve our Government as a witness against BEALL. BEALL having been secured and secretly sent to police headquarters in this city, it next became necessary to find this indispensable witness. This was done by letter, Gen. DIX addressing him at Detroit, and asking him to reunrt at the headquarters of the Department of the East, on business of the highest importance, the nature of which, however, he could not conjecture. He was not made aware of the apprehension of Capt. BEALL, nor, indeed, had that intelligence been communicated to any other person not connected with our detective police or employed by them, therefore he could not have dreamed that his summons related in the remotest degree to BEALL.

The witness responded to the summons, and was cordially received at GEN. DIX's office, and was there introduced to Col. LUDLOW. A messenger was then dispatched to Police Superintendent KENNEDY, informing him that the chief clerk of the *Philo Parsons* was about to be sent to the Central Department of Metropolitan Police to identify the rebel pirate and spy, and requesting him to adopt such measures as should leave no shadow of doubt concerning the genuineness of the identification.

Half-an-hour subsequent to the reception of this message, Mr. KENNEDY was prepared, and the witness was received in the Detectives' Office. In a short time, to use his own words, he was taken before an individual whom he afterward learned to be Superintendent KENNEDY; but of this person's position he was not aware at the time. He was desired to follow this man, and, essentially, he was taken into a dimly-lighted room, in which, he says, were "about twenty of the worst-looking characters which the scum of New-York produces, all seated around a table. They were of every size and shape, some of them criminals of the deepest dye, others, in all probability detectives, attired to personate thieves and cut-throats, in order to confuse him in the unknown work which he had in hand." These persons, whom the witness thus flatteringly describes, were Detective Radford, with the recent prisoners, Beall and Anderson on either side, and Detectives Dusenbury, Eustace, Kelso, Wilson, Coyle, Nevin, Moore, Roech, Elder and Tiemann. Not a word was said as Superintendent KENNEDY, the witness and others, entered the "long, narrow room"—which, by the way, is two rooms that are set apart at Police Headquarters for the accommodation of the Fire Marshal and Police Reporters of New-York. Naturally, the witness, who could not imagine why he should be dragged into the presence of such a motley and villainous-looking group, cast his eye upon the men, scrutinizing each countenance in turn, until his glance fell upon the last—BEALL, the pirate and spy. He knew the man in an instant, and then for the first time the truth dawned upon his mind, that he had been called to New York to identify Capt. BEALL, of *Philo Parsons* and *Island Queen* notoriety.

The recognition was complete and satisfactory. The witness approached BEALL and called him by name, and as he did so the pirate Captain trembled as an aspen. A further test was then proposed, that there might not remain any possible doubt of the prisoner's identity. The witness was requested to describe Capt. BEALL's appearance at the time of the piracy. This having been done, the Captain, whose hair and beard had grown to great length, was shaved and attired in the dress of a private citizen; and when he next appeared among the detective policemen, if any lingering doubt was harbored by the witness, it vanished.

BEALL was then consigned to a cell at Police Headquarters, to await the assembling of a court-martial. But it having been discovered that he had attempted to bribe the turnkey, by offering him $3,000 in gold to release him, it was resolved, as a measure of safety, to send him to Fort Lafayette. A court-martial was convened on board the boat which took him to the fort; but as he desired to employ counsel whom he knew personally, and promised to be ready in a week, the hearing was postponed, and he was confined in the fort. During his week's grace, he made strenuous but ineffectual efforts to engage the most eminent counsel in this city and in Detroit, and as a last resort, he made an appeal to the bar, and here again was unsuccessful; but just at the moment of his second arraignment, a letter was handed in. It is said, from Hon. JAMES T. BRADY, volunteering his services as counsel for the defence, and these were accepted, and the trial, as the reader already knows, was commenced on Thursday last. The witness against BEALL gave precisely the same testimony as that which was adduced against BURLEY in Toronto; and on the conclusion of the examination, Capt. BEALL stepped to him, shook him warmly by the hand, and thanked him for his accurate and straightforward statement of the facts. The result of the trial is seen in the following extract from yesterday morning's TIMES:

"It is hereby ordered that JAMES Y. BEALL be hanged by the neck until he is dead, on Governor's Island, on Saturday, the 18th day of February, instant, between the hours of 12 and 2 in the afternoon."

THE DRAFT.

No Postponement Ordered—Official Order from Gen. Fry.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 15.

It has been incorrectly stated that Provost-Marshal Fry has issued an order to Provost-Marshals postponing the draft. The terms of the President's proclamation of Dec. 19, 1864, calling for three hundred thousand men, in order to supply a deficiency under the call of July 18, 1864, provides that "In case the quota or any part thereof of any town, township, ward of any city, precinct or election district, or of a county not subdivided, shall not be filled before the 15th day of February, 1865, then a draft shall be made to fill such quota, or any part thereof, under the call which may be unfilled on said 15th day of February, 1865."

In pursuance of that proclamation the Provost-Marshal-General, on Monday, issued instructions to the Provost-Marshals requiring them in all their districts and sub-districts, wherein the quotas should not be filled to-day, to proceed to make preparations for a draft, just as he did prior to the previous drafts, neither of which took place until some time after the day up to which time was given by the proclamation for recruiting. These preparations for the draft will be consummated as speedily as possible, and there is every reason now to suppose that the draft will be made at an early day.

The following are the instructions issued yesterday per telegram from the Provost-Marshal-General's Office:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S BUREAU,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13, 1865.

To all Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-Generals, except Connecticut, Iowa, California and Oregon:

See that all the Boards of Enrollment in your jurisdiction, which are not busily employed in examining and mustering recruits, prepare at once to commence drafting. Report as soon as possible what districts are not rapidly filling their quotas, and the day on which the board in each will be prepared to draft, so that the order for draft may issue from this office. JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-Gen.

Filling up the Army.

NO ORDERS YET RECEIVED TO GO ON WITH THE DRAFT—IT MAY TAKE PLACE ON ANY DAY—RAPID ENLISTMENTS—THE PROBABLE CAUSE OF THE DELAY—RECRUITS RECEIVED AT THE RATE OF ONE HUNDRED PER DAY—THE WORK OF THE COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE.

Yesterday, under the President's proclamation, it was understood a draft would take place in this city, to fill the deficient quota of the county. Those who had substitutes in the army were indifferent as to the result, and those who had no representatives were willing to abide the consequences. A riot was not anticipated, and had the draft taken place, law and order would have been observed. From the fact that there was no draft, there seems to be a disposition on the part of many to conclude that there will be none. This is a mistake. It does not necessarily follow that because on the day announced, the Provost-Marshal did not commence operations, a draft will not take place within a limited period. It will be remembered that under former calls no draft took place at the time stated, and that for several days the matter was held in abeyance. On Monday last the Provost Marshals in the several districts in this county, received positive instructions from Provost-Marshal General FRY to make all necessary preparations to go on at once with the draft, and so acutely have they obeyed instructions that to-day were they to receive orders to proceed, they would be ready to enter at once upon their duties. There seems to be a tacit understanding between the County Volunteer Committee and the authorities at Washington, that if recruiting goes on briskly in the city and our quota shall be rapidly filled no draft will take place. Hence everything depends upon the number of men enlisted daily at Supervisor BLUNT's recruiting stations to avoid a draft. From present appearances the prospect for filling our quota within a few weeks is very encouraging. *There has been an average of one hundred men enlisted per day since the commencement of the week,* with an increase in favor of each succeeding day.

The plan recently determined upon by Secretary STANTON to prevent volunteers being swindled at recruiting rendezvous by deferring the payment of bounties until after the men had joined the regiments to which they had been assigned is still pursued, under original instructions, by Provost-Marshals. It has worked badly so far as this city is concerned, as has been evinced in the disposition of men wishing to join the army to apply to brokers who always know some town in the country where the recruits can receive their money at the time of enlistment. The course adopted by Supervisor BLUNT, in paying to each man, "cash down," the full amount he is entitled to, has been one of the principal incentives to rapid enlistments. Of the six Provost-Marshals in this county, all drew on Mr. BLUNT daily to pay the bounties due the men they enlist. In fact, it is openly asserted that, were it not for the funds furnished by the County Volunteering Committee, the regular Government recruiting stations would not be able to enlist one man a week. Supervisor BLUNT should be given credit for the careful manner in which he has conducted his affairs in respect to forged papers, not one of which has ever passed through his hands. The business at the City Hall Park Recruiting Station has recently become so extensive, that yesterday Mr. BLUNT made application to Gen. HIRES for extra mustering officers and surgeons. As the result of the labors of the Volunteering Committee, it may be stated that before the close of the week our quota will be reduced by at least 700 men.

THE DRAFT IN BROOKLYN.

No orders were received yesterday by the Provost-Marshal of Brooklyn in relation to the draft. Enlistments are few in consequence of the high bounties paid in New-York. The bounty paid by the county in this city is $300 per man.

THE DRAFT IN NEW-JERSEY.

It is understood that the enrollment Commissioners for the Fifth Congressional District, (Newark and Hudson county) are prepared to set the wheel revolving whenever they shall receive an intimation to that effect from Trenton. Up to yesterday afternoon the Provost-Marshal had not received any orders to proceed with the draft, and consequently nothing in relation to the matter is known.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

New School-house for the Fifth Ward—Union Home School—Squeers Outdone—Supplies Withheld from a Janitor in the First Ward.

The proceedings of the board at the meeting last evening were unusually interesting. The board was called to order by President MCLEAN at 5 o'clock, and the following-named gentlemen answered as their names were called: Commissioners Adams, Brennan, Bogert, Dupignac, Ferr, Fairchild, Horan, Heath, Heyes, Hitchman, Hastie, Meher, Murray, Miller, McSpedon, Neilson, O'Donnell, Perley, Turner, Tuthill, Nence and West.

A report of the Committee on the Free Academy was received, recommending increased compensation of teachers. A communication was received and referred, from the Trustees of Schools in the First Ward, relative to the refusal of certain Trustees to sign the pay-rolls for January.

Messrs. WALTER ROCHE, OWEN KINNEY, JAMES CAMPBELL and H. G. SCHOONOVER, Trustees of the Schools in the Sixth Ward, presented their report for 1864, containing the following, among other items:

Whole number of schools in the ward	8
Grammar schools for boys and girls, each	2
Primary schools for boys and girls, each	2
Number of weeks schools kept open	45
Number of pupils over 4 and under 21 years	6,323
Average number for the year	2,497
Amount of money allowed by the Board of Education for salaries of regular teachers	$37,591 06
Amount expended therefor	37,390 11
Amount paid special teachers	1,540 00
Amount paid janitors	2,340 00
Amount allowed for incidentals	2,426 00
Amount expended therefor	2,157 58
Cost of supplies for male evening schools	193 97
Cost of supplies for female evening schools	119 57

S. S. RANDALL, Esq., City Superintendent, reported that the by-laws of the board authorize the employment of teachers of the French and German languages in the several Grammer Schools; and that by another clause of the by-laws, these studies are assigned a place in connection with the studies in the supplementary course, while, in another place, the law directs that the several grades of studies in the supplementary grade shall be pursued without the addition of any study or studies belonging to a higher grade; but, notwithstanding these rules, he finds in certain schools the German and French languages still taught in the lower grades, as heretofore. The superintendent suggested the propriety of an amendment to the laws, so as to permit schools that have no supplementary department, to pursue the study of French or of German in such of the lower grades as the board may deem expedient.

An invitation was accepted from the Patriots' Orphan Home to attend an entertainment at the Academy of Music on the evening of the 18th inst.

Commissioner HARVIE, of the Twentieth Ward, offered the following resolution, which was adopted without dissent:

Resolved, That the Committee on Buildings, the Committee on Sites, and the Committee on Course of Studies and School Books, be and they are hereby requested to examine into the expediency of closing any of the grammar, primary and evening schools, or of consolidating any of said schools with other schools, said examination to be conducted with a view to increasing the efficiency and usefulness of the several schools, and of economizing the funds of the board, and that said committees be requested to report the result of their examination to this board at an early day.

A resolution was reported increasing the salary of JOHN DUNHAM, engineer to the board, twenty-five per centum, the increased compensation to date from Feb. 1. The Committee on Schools and Buildings were instructed to prohibit the giving of exhibitions by schools in any other places than their own respective school buildings. A resolution, which was referred to the appropriate committee with power, was presented, proposing to grant increased compensation to Miss SARAH E. BOCKEN, Principal of the Evening School in the Seventeenth Ward, in consideration of unusual labor which has been devolved on her instructing six hundred male and female pupils.

A proposal to increase the salaries of principals, vice-principals and subordinate teachers having been brought before the board, members discussed the question briefly, and referred the measure to the Finance Committee. This increase involves the expenditure of about $300,000; and, inasmuch as the board cannot see its financial way through the year with the funds which they are now empowered to use, they dare not vote the much-needed increase of salaries until the Legislature takes action. It is understood that the board will comply with the teachers' respectful request as soon as they find authority for drawing on the Comptroller for the requisite sum of money.

The Trustees of the Ninth Ward Schools having sent in a petition for authority to advertise for proposals for rebuilding Grammar School-house No. 41, in Greenwich-avenue, a committee to whom the subject had been referred reported that they had visited this school edifice and found it outwardly an ornament but inwardly a discredit to the city, and nearly unfit for school purposes, its apartments being narrow and ill-ventilated, portions of the building being heated by hot air and others by coal fires, and there being no cellar underneath; they therefore favored the erection of a new school edifice. Gentlemen from the east side, who are aware that our school buildings in the Eleventh Ward are in a discreditable, not to say disgraceful condition, thought that other wards stood in greater need of new school-houses than the Ninth, and now that the Trustees of that ward had made their fourth application for a building to replace the Greenwich-avenue School, it was hoped that the board would weigh the subject well before taking action. The petition was therefore laid over four weeks.

A committee was instructed to report upon the expediency of raising janitors' salaries $200 each.

The Committee on Buildings reported adversely upon the petition of School Trustees in the Seventh Ward, asking the Board to erect two wings for Grammar School No. 2, the expenditure, in the committee's opinion, being injudicious. The school building is old and dilapidated, and must within a few years give place to a new structure, and to erect wings now, to be demolished three or four years hence, the committee believe to be a waste of money; and so thought the board.

Mr. TUTHILL reported that the Vestry of Trinity Church would sell lots Nos. 21 and 23 Vestry-street for $18,000. In 1862 the board appropriated $14,000 for the purchase of these lots; but Trinity Church Corporation would not then sell under $20,000, and, therefore, the negotiations fell through; but now they would sell as above, and as the want of a new school building for Schools Nos. 11 and 33 is very seriously felt, and especially as an oil-refining company are negotiating for the lots in question, Mr. TUTHILL hoped that the board would authorize the purchase without delay. The board concurred. The schools in question are now held in buildings which are leased by the board at an annual rent of $1,400, and the leases expire on the 1st of May next.

A communication was received reporting that recently Primary School No. 36, in the First Ward, was closed two or three days by the teachers, the steam apparatus having exploded, and there being no means of properly heating the building. The report further stated that the janitor, Mr. THOMAS BRANNAN, had neglected his duties, and employed an idiotic boy to take charge of the steam and other heating apparatus, and that the youth had kindled fires when not a drop of water was in the boilers, thus insuring an explosion, and, moreover, that with the knowledge of a majority of the School Trustees of the First Ward, books, etc., had been stolen from this school. Having heard this report, the board unanimously instructed the President and clerk to pay Mr. THOMAS BRANNIGAN not another dollar.

A committee reported that they had investigated charges alleging that Miss LUCINDA W. SMITH, of Eleventh Ward School No. 36, had been guilty of inattention to her duties, and that they had found the charges not well founded. The complaint was thereupon dismissed.

Mr. WILLIAM S. HUTCHINGS, the "lightning calculator," asked permission to exhibit before the public schools. Granted, but his time was restricted to one hour in each school.

Mrs. DRAKE MILLS petitioned for a dozen writing desks and as many sets of second-hand school-books for the Union Home School, in Fifty-eighth-street. The communication was respectfully received; but from the remarks of several gentlemen, it is thought that the committee to which it was referred will report adversely. A commissioner, who had recently visited this school, reported that notwithstanding $14,000 had been given it within two years, he found the children—orphans of our soldiers—ill-fed, ill-clad, and reeking in vermin; and so nauseous was the effluvia from the pen in which they are huddled like swine, that even the fair and benevolent petitioner had sickened on entering. The commissioner added that the names of Gen. ANDERSON, CYRUS W. FIELD, CHARLES P. KIRKLAND, and others, had been advertised as the Advisory Committee of this institution, but that these gentlemen repudiate it. The petition was referred to the Committee on Supplies, with orders to report at the next meeting of the board. This school, if reports are true, throws Mr. DICKENS' Squeers Boarding-School far into shade.

The board adjourned to the first Wednesday in March.

The Bounty Fund Loan.

The following additional subscriptions were received yesterday:

Bank of America	$100,000
Broadway Bank	100,000
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank	15,000
Previously reported	280,000
Total	$495,000

The Barrage of Patriotism—Proposed Action of the Authorities.

The Committee on Ordinances of the Board of Aldermen, consisting of Messrs. O'BRIEN, FARLEY and MCKENDRY, met in the Chamber of the Board, yesterday, for the purpose of considering the advisability of framing an ordinance, forbidding the storage of petroleum and other inflammable oils within the city limits, except in small quantities.

Mr. FARLEY said there did not appear to be any one present to represent the petroleum interest, probably in consequence of the time of meeting of the committee having been omitted from the advertisement, and he would, therefore, suggest that the committee adjourn until 2 P. M. on Friday next. The committee then adjourned.

It is understood that the committee will recommend the Board of Aldermen to adopt, with some modifications, an ordinance prepared by Fire-Marshal BAKER in 1863, relative to the storage of petroleum and other inflammable liquids. This ordinance provides that crude petroleum shall be kept in metallic packages, and in quantities not exceeding one barrel; that manufacturers and refiners of inflammable liquids shall not carry on their business in any building less than 250 feet distant from other buildings, and that such manufactories shall not be located below Fifty-second-street; that refined oil which vaporizes below 140 degrees Fahrenheit, shall not be kept on sale, and that naphtha, benzine, &c., shall not be stored in quantities exceeding fifteen gallons.

The Committee on Public Health of the Legislature also have the question of storing petroleum within the city limits under consideration. A correspondent says:

"It is proposed by the majority to pass a law prohibiting the storage—except in quantities not exceeding five barrels—of petroleum within the fire limits. This will close all the stores of dealers in the lower section of the city, abolish the immense sheds along our docks and those in Brooklyn, and compel those in the business to keep nothing more than samples on hand. An additional section will regulate the shipment of this oil, so that none shall go to sea which vaporizes at a less point than one hundred degrees Fahrenheit. The other products of the crude oil, such as benzine, naphtha, &c., to be sold only in sealed tin cans.

There are other propositions of an important character, which the committee intend to thoroughly investigate, and from the whole to make a stringent measure, which shall prevent the occurrence in New-York of so terrible a calamity as that which has just taken place in Philadelphia."

Suicide of an Alleged Confederate Agent.

For some time past Mr. RENA GARTIER, a middle-aged Frenchman, has boarded at No. 219 West Forty-eighth street; but as he kept his own counsel and mingled little with the family, they knew scarcely anything more of him or his business than if he had been a boarder in another street. Such is the manner of living in five-story, overcrowded New-York. Yesterday morning two persons in the garb of officers appeared at Mr. GARTIER's boarding-house, and on their approach he fled to his room, and locked himself therein, and almost immediately thereafter the domestics heard the report of a pistol. They ran at once to Mr. GARTIER's room, and finding the door locked, and hearing no reply to their calls, made an alarm, and sent word to the Twenty-second Precinct police-office. Sergeant MURPHY and a patrolman went to the house, and, unable to open the door, burst it, and found Mr. GARTIER lying dead on his bed, with a pistol by his side. In the room was an open trunk containing $2,000 in gold, and a number of letters showing that the deceased had been in correspondence with rebels in France and elsewhere, and indicating that he was their agent here. Several of these had been opened, probably by Government detectives; and it is supposed that, seeing the officials approaching the house, Mr. GARTIER thought that they wanted him, and that rather than be taken, he committed suicide. An inquest is to be held today.

City Railroad Accidents—How to Prevent Them.

Scarcely a day passes that an accident, resulting in the loss of life or limb, does not occur on the city railroads. Only a few of these casualties come under the cognizance of the police, and not a tithe of them find their way into the public journals; but a fearful record might be made of those who are suffering from broken bones and crushed limbs. These accidents are especially common during the Winter season, when the iron steps of the cars are slippery, and are attributable in part to overcrowding, and in part to the carelessness of passengers in getting on and off the platforms while the vehicles are in motion. Granting that railroad companies always will be rapacious, and that citizens always will be careless, the practical question presents itself: all finding a remedy. We are supposed to be an inventive people, yet, through all the years that our city railroads have been in operation, no person, so far as we remember, has offered a suggestion for preventing these far too common accidents, which often result in death, or else leave the victim to go maimed and crippled through life. It certainly must be an easy matter to provide against these casualties. Cannot they be effectually avoided by placing a screen or guard along the sides of the cars, completely shielding the ponderous wheels, and reaching so close to the ground as to make it impossible for a body, or even a limb, to slip under the vehicle? Even should a person be run down and fall before the wheels, the curtain or shield might be so constructed as to act like the cow-catcher of a locomotive, throwing the obstruction from the track, not, perhaps, escaping bruises, but alleviating broken bones. One of these railroad accidents has been brought painfully to the notice of the writer during the past few days, in the case of a noble lad, the only son of his parents, who was crowded off the front platform of a car in University-place, and, slipping under the wheels, suffered such injury that his right leg had to be amputated. The suggestion we have made is a practical one, and it can be put in operation at a very trifling cost. Which of our railroad companies will show that its officers are humanitarians by trying the experiment?

ROBBED BY A HYPOCRITE.—On Tuesday evening Mr. FRANK PARKER, of No. 16 Fourth-place, Brooklyn, slipped and fell on ice in Mulberry-street, near Canal, and was assisted in rising by one DAVID CLIFTON. The two thereupon entered a saloon, and Mr. PARKER ordered refreshments for himself and his stranger benefactor, but before he was prepared to go from the saloon, he missed his watch and chain, No other person having been near him, he accused CLIFTON, and that person indignantly denied the impeachment, but subsequently, upon the appearance of Officer HIGGINS, of the Fourteenth Precinct, delivered. He was taken to the Tombs, and there committed by Justice HOGAN.

The Patriot Orphan Home.

On Saturday evening next, a public meeting will be held at Cooper Institute, in aid of the Patriot Orphan Home, when the claims of the Institution on the public will be presented by several eloquent speakers. The Home has been organized but a short time, yet it has now more than one hundred children within its walls, whose parents have been either killed or permanently disabled in the service of their country during the present war. The Institution has been the means of saving many orphans from starvation, and others from a life destitute of the blessed influences of education and religion. The Home is under the care of a number of ladies of this city, whose names are a sufficient guarantee that the object with which they are associated is worthy of the sympathy and support of the public. Associated with these ladies is a Board of Counsellors, consisting of the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Drs. Griscom, Willard Parker, C. R. Agnew, and James Warren, with many other prominent gentlemen. Mrs. Wm. Topping is the President of the Home; Mrs. C. L. Monell, Vice-President; Mrs. H. Zabriskie, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Edward Fitch and G. W. Huntsman, Corresponding Secretaries; and Mrs. Wm. J. Haddock, Treasurer.

At the meeting on Saturday evening, addresses will be delivered by Rev. Drs. Tyng and Adams, Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, Hon. James T. Brady, and Rev. Joseph T. Duryea; a band of music will be in attendance. A meeting of great interest may be anticipated, and it is to be hoped that the public will cordially respond to the appeals of an institution which has the strongest claims on their sympathy and substantial support. Admission only by tickets, which are limited in number, and may be had without charge, at RANDOLPH's and APPLETON's Bookstores, and at CASWELL & MASON's, under the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Semi-Annual Exhibition of Columbia College.

The students of Columbia College held their semi-annual yesterday, at 11 A. M., at Wallack's Theatre. The large and brilliant audience which usually attends all the public exercises of this time-honored institution of learning was not wanting upon this occasion. Upon the stage we noticed among other distinguished gentlemen, President BARNARD, of Columbia College, and Professors PECK, JOY, NAIRNE and SCHMIDT. The music, under direction of Mr. HELMSMULLER, was, as usual, faultless. After a prayer by President BARNARD, Mr. CHARLES KING GRAOIN, the presiding officer, delivered an interesting address, in which was convincingly set forth the great and good results to grow from the establishment of the School of Mines of Columbia College. Mr. JAMES M. BRADY followed in an oration on "Liberty," which he treated in a masterly manner, his reward being a shower of bouquets and a tumult of applause. He was followed by Mr. GEO. L. RIVES, on the "Island of the Scots." Next in order, Mr. HENRY A. BARCLAY delivered, in a very able manner, a poem entitled "Farewell to Earth," which elicited the hearty applause of the audience. These pieces were then delivered, as follows: "King Rampelsnitze," by Mr. H. CRAIG, F. RANDOLPH; "Pausanias," by Mr. JAMES M. BRUCE; "About Four Years Ago," by Mr. WM. E. SMALLEY; "The Ages," by Mr. JULIAN JAMES, and "The Era of Progress," by Mr. WM. B. WALKER. Mr. H. R. BASKMAN, the representative of the Philolexian Society, then delivered an oration eulogizing that association. But, by all means, the speech of the day, both as to composition and delivery, was delivered by Mr. RANDOLPH B. MARTINE. The exercises closed with a benediction.

The Home for Children of Seamen, on Staten Island.

The Board of Managers of this excellent institution appeal to the public for assistance. They say: "Our various expenses during the year ending May 1, 1864, amounted to $7,681 42; while the whole amount received by annual subscription was $1,088 75; from parents of children for their board, $859 84, and from interest on investments, $442 81. These were all our reliable income; while over $5,000 in donations must be obtained by laborious efforts on our part. What we desire now to accomplish is, to secure a list of subscribers of $10, $25, $50 or upward, upon whom we may annually call, with the certainty of receiving at least the amount subscribed—an amount trifling to a man of wealth, but important to a poor institution like our own."

Subscriptions and donations may be left with Mrs. JACOB LE ROY, First Directress, No. 261 Water-street; Mrs. W. D. CUTHBERTSON, Treasurer, No. 3 William-street; Mrs. EDWARD BRADY, Secretary, North Shore, S. I., or with Mr. GRENGE C. WETMORE, No. 81 Vesey-street.

The Home, although located near the Sailor's Snug Harbor, has no connection with that institution, nor does it derive any benefit from its funds.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CITY NOTES.—The Savannah cotton fleet has not arrived, though the steamers that should have convoyed the fleet are here.... Miss SUSANNAH EVANS will deliver a lecture on temperance, this evening, at the Free Will Baptist Church, in Twenty-eighth-street, near Broadway.... The annual celebration of the birthday of WASHINGTON, by the pupils of the Cooper Union, will take place at the hall of the Union on Monday evening.... A meeting of loyal Georgians will take place to-night, at 7½ o'clock, at Cooper Institute.... The Annual Coterie of Company K, Thirty-seventh Regiment, takes place at the Everett Rooms, Tuesday evening, Feb. 21.... The Twenty-fourth Anniversary of Mercantile Lodge, No. 47, I. O. O. F., will be celebrated by a ball, at the City Assembly Rooms, this evening.... The Liederkranz masquerade ball takes place at the Academy of Music to-night.... Professor DRAPER lectures on "The Effects of Emigration" at the hall of the Historical Society to-night.... F. E. ENGELHARDT will deliver a lecture on petroleum this evening at St. Francis Xavier's College in Sixteenth-street, near Fifth-avenue.... The Senate Investigating Committee will resume its sessions at 10 o'clock this morning.

INSTALLATION OF REV. DR. JAMES O. MURRAY.—The Rev. Dr. JAMES O. MURRAY was installed, last evening, at the Presbyterian Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-seventh-street, as assistant pastor with the Rev. Dr. GARDNER SPRING, who presided and put the constitutional questions. The opening services were performed by the Rev. Dr. SCOTT, and the sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. SHEDD, of the Union Theological Seminary, from Mark, chapter 10; verse 15. The charge to the pastor was made by the Rev. Dr. SCOTT, and the charge to the people by the Rev. Dr. INGRAM, of Jersey City, after which, the benediction was pronounced by the pastor. At the close of the services, the Rev. Dr. SPRING formally introduced the new pastor to his congregation.

VIOLATION OF A CITY ORDINANCE.—Mr. ALFRED THORPE, one of the trustees of the town of Mina, Chautauqua County, was taken before Justice MANSFIELD and required to answer the complaint of Mr. JAMES MCDONALD, of No. 363 East Ninth-street, alleging that Mr. THORPE had required him to supply fifteen men to fill the quota of Mina, at a bonus of $50 for each man. Mr. THORPE was discharged with a reprimand.

The Office Hours of the Eighth District Provost-Marshal.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in your issue of this morning, on account of the delay in getting to the presence of the Provost-Marshal of the Ninth District, and consider it due the public that the delinquency of the Marshal of the Eighth District should be noticed. A friend of mine called some few days since, and finding the office closed at 3 P. M., he expressed himself surprised, when he was informed that the hours were from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M. In its delinquency on the part of the official, or in its compensation so small as to remunerate for no longer period? We should like to know, and think the public interest would be served by a notice in your columns.

Yours, truly, C. HUTCHINSON.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1243, 1253, 1255, 1257, 1259, 1261, 1263, 1267, 1269, 1271, 1275, 1281, 1283, 1287, 1289, 1291, 1293, 1295, 1299, 1231. *Part II.*—Nos. 854, 556, 856, 858, 674, 707, 1031, 672, 801, 807, 836, 837, 243, 701, 702, 676, 754, 766, 774, 714.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 530, 787, 619, 702, 673, 806, 66, 422, 215, 769, 779, 871, 873, 874, 875. *Part II.*—Nos. 582, 583, 584, 310, 631, 667, 517, 494, 629, 42, 642, 171.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 2272, 2243, 2129, 4859, 4687, 4791, 1853, 4669, 4018, 2249, 4230, 4337, 4905, 4907, 4911, 4913. *Part II.*—Nos. 3992, 4488, 4814, 4944, 4178, 4844, 4206, 4510, 4006, 4826, 1360, 4956, 4958, 4960, 4962.

The Trial of Bernard Friary.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

The People vs. *Bernard Friary.*—The trial of this case was resumed yesterday morning. Assistant District Attorney GUERNSEE J. BENEDICT, Jr., opened the case for the people in an address quite remarkable for clearness and eloquence.

Thomas Robinson, sworn for the prosecution, testified that he was a Surgeon of this city attached to the Coroners' office, and that he made a post mortem examination of the body of Henry Lazarus; he found one wound externally about an inch and a half in length and situated just below the left ear; the position was about three and a half inches

severing the carotid artery; it appeared to have been made with a sharp knife about two inches broad; it was a clean penetration all the way through, and the knife probably went in the full length; death was the result of this wound.

Cross-examined—I should think the knife was driven with force; the body was that of a well-built, compact man; the muscular development was fine; on the left breast was the scar of an old gunshot wound; it was made by a pistol ball; a portion of the ball was found fastened to the left pulmonary artery; it was five or six inches in the body.

Israel Lazarus, sworn for the prosecution: I am the father of the deceased; my house is at No. 223 Centre-street; my son was twenty-six years old; the body was brought from No. 12 Houston-street.

Cross-examined.—My son's weight was about 140 pounds; he understood scientific fighting; he had fought as a pugilist, but had left that off and had taken to business; my son had fought a prize-fight; he fought in 1857, in Canada; he has not fought a prize-fight since; he never fought in California; I believe he was present at one there.

Q.—Did he on that occasion kill a man? Objected to and objection sustained.

Q.—Do you know anything about your son's having killed a man in California, being arrested, giving bail, and fleeing from there here? A.—No; I do not think it happened; I don't know anything about it.

Henry Connell sworn—Have been sick in the House of Detention; in January I was tending bar for Harry Lazarus; I knew Friary; knew him about two months before January; his place of business was next door to Lazarus'; I was present at Lazarus' death; between three and four o'clock on the third of January, Harry and I were fooling in there, and while we were at it Friary and Eva or six others came in; one of them, California Jack, said, "I'll bet a hundred dollars that I've got a man here that will lick any man in the room;" no one replied to this and Jack said, "I'll bet ten dollars that I've got a man that will take that pistol away from you, Harry;" Harry said, "No you haven't, because I have no pistol;" Harry then opened both of his coats to show that he was unarmed; some one then ordered cigars, and I went to get them; just as I turned around I heard Friary say, "You are a good little man, Harry," and then I saw Friary just drawing a knife out of Harry's neck; they all went to the door then, and I ran to lift up Harry, and wrapt a towel around his neck; the blood spirted out of the wound; California Jack, McDonald and Clark were all that I knew beside Friary; Harry was standing by the stove all the time; California Jack came in first; it was only seven or eight minutes after they came in before the stabbing took place; when Harry would not shake hands with him, Barney said he was a cowardly loafer; Harry said then that he would fight him any how now; as Friary was going out he said, "You are a good little man Harry, but I think I have fixed you." The morning before the stabbing Friary was in Harry's place; he had a knife with him, a long two-edged dagger-knife; he had it in his right hand; the blade looked like the one he had when he stabbed Lazarus; on the morning before the stabbing he stuck this knife in the counter and left it sticking there, saying that this knife would be the death of some one around here; he took the knife out of his breast pocket; the week previous to the stabbing Friary came into Harry's place and took hold of a dog belonging to Harry; the dog was pretty sick; Friary took an ice-pick out of his pocket and commenced beating the dog; he also stuck the sharp end in the dog's mouth and broke out some of his teeth; all he said was about the dog; he said "I can make him sing;" when I turned around from getting the cigars Friary was just pulling out the knife; he drove it back again a little way, and then pulled it out and wiped it off.

Dr. Putnam, called for the prosecution, testified that he attended Harry Lazarus in his life-time; he saw the body of Lazarus at his father's house; there were two incised wounds in neck, close together.

Cross-examined—I scraped a little of the blood off with my finger, and put my two fingers in the two incisions; the cuts were separated by a little piece of white skin.

Connell recalled—The dog belonged to Harry and was kept around the premises; he was a black Newfoundland dog.

Cross-Examined.—There was only one other dog around the house, a little white slut; the upper part of Harry's place was hired by the Revere House for their servants; about twenty or thirty servants slept there; my business is tending bar; I tended bar in Boston several years ago; I am 26 years of age; I left Boston in July last, and came here; I had previously worked in Brooklyn; that was about 1858; I have never been in the army; the Surgeons would not take me.

The further cross-examination of this witness was but a repetition of his direct testimony, and though continued at length, elicited nothing new.

The Court Calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Daly.

George the Count Johnnes vs. *Horace Greeley.*

—A suit is brought by the Count to recover $10,000, for damages from the proprietors of the *Tribune*, for an alleged libel, in asserting that the announcement that Miss JEANS and Mr. BOOTH would assist the plaintiff at the Academy of Music, by which the plaintiff lost instead of making a profit.

The Count, who conducted his own case, in his opening and in his testimony on the stand, went largely into his early history. That he had risen from the lowest parts as an actor to acting Hamlet, which he had personated one hundred and seven times, for each of which he had received $50 to $1,500, and from the Emperor Napoleon and family even more; that he was familiar with all lines of the fine arts, with diplomacy, acting and law; that his great success as a lawyer rendered him rather a pacificator then a barrator, his opponents almost always at once compromising when they found him engaged in a case. On his cross-examination he testified to the conferring of the alleged title, from whom he received it, and the manner, and went largely into an account of the title. He read from the columns of the Boston *Advertiser* an extremely laudatory letter, communicating to him the conferring of the title, and declared that the statements of the Prussian noblemen, who gave evidence on the former trial in Boston, was a lie; that he had conferred with Daniel Webster and others as to his right as an American citizen to accept a title, and had been informed that there was no objection except that he must renounce it if he desired office; that he had been requested, owing to his intimacy with the King of Prussia, to accept a position in the American consulate, but had been compelled to decline the honor owing to that fact; that he had been offered an autograph letter by the King of Prussia to the Emperor of Russia, but had declined to receive it owing to the latter's treatment of Poland; that he had honed to meet the Russian Count in Boston but declined to state his reasons for his wish; that on his installation he had taken an oath to accept no injury without seeking atonement, but he considered an apology an atonement; that his oath also compelled him to protect all women, and that he therefore gave his services as a lawyer to widows and orphans without charge. The barraty case being brought up

The New-York Times.

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SHERMAN'S MARCH.

Official Dispatches from the Army.

Particulars from Our Own Correspondents.

Interesting Reports from the Rebel Papers.

Branchville Evacuated by the Rebels.

Occupation of Orangeburg by Sherman.

Beauregard's Forces Retreating on Columbia.

THE OPERATIONS ON THE COAST.

Hardee in Command at Charleston.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 16.

Maj. STOLBRAND, Chief of Artillery of the Fifteenth Corps, of Gen. SHERMAN'S army, has arrived here, bringing dispatches to the Government. He says that Gen. SHERMAN'S plans are not generally known in his own army, although he has its entire confidence.

It was Gen. BLAIR'S division which defeated the enemy at Rivers' Bridge, the soldiers wading to their waists to make the attack.

It is clear that SHERMAN is moving large columns to the right and left, or east and west, at Branchville.

A little to the northward of that point lie a fine, high, fertile and productive section of country, easily traversed with good roads, and abounding in supplies.

If he is aiming at Columbia he will traverse the districts of Orangeburgh and Richland—a region unsurpassed in the whole land for wealth and abundance.

REPORTS VIA PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 16.

Special dispatches to the *Evening Bulletin*, dated Washington, Feb. 16, says:

Richmond papers of the 15th indicate that SHERMAN'S advanced cavalry are actually as far North as Florence, the second important railroad junction on the borders of North Carolina.

They also announce all telegraphic and railroad communication with Charleston destroyed, thus showing SHERMAN'S left column must have struck the Northeastern Railroad running from Charleston to Florence.

OPERATIONS BEFORE CHARLESTON.

Preliminary Movements—Our Forces Again on James Island—Gallant Capture of Rebel Works—Position of the Forces under Gen. Hatch.

From Our Own Correspondent.

JAMES ISLAND, S. C., Saturday, Feb. 11, 1865.

The Northern District of the Department of the South, embracing the islands about Charleston harbor, is destined to become once more the scene of active operations. For some time past preparations have been in progress to attack the enemy, and the enemy, noticing the movements, has been busy at work to counteract them. On Friday, the 9th inst., a force of infantry and artillery, under the immediate command of Gen. SCAMMALPANNIO, crossed over from Folly Island to James Island. This is the first time our troops have visited that locality since the demonstrations made on John's Island a few months ago, under the direction of Gen. FOSTER. It will be remembered that at that time, after having given the enemy a sound thrashing and driven him to his strong defences, our troops withdrew to their former positions on Folly and Morris Islands. The enemy then reoccupied the whole of James Island, and, in order to resist any future assault on our part, threw up additional earthworks at the southern end, and increased his force of men. The late attack was made in the afternoon, the troops having been occupied in the morning in disembarking.

Everything being in readiness, a line of battle was formed on the southern end of the island, and a body of skirmishers sent forward to feel the enemy. They had advanced but about one mile when they discovered just in their front a long line of earthworks, behind which, it was subsequently ascertained, were posted 3,000 rebels. As our skirmishers advanced, fire was opened from a few pieces of light artillery which had been placed in position a short distance at the rear. The gunboat *McDonough* and the mortar schooner *Smith* moved up the Stono River, and joined in the fight by throwing shells into the woods where the rebels had formed their line of battle. The tin-clads *Savannah* and *Augusta*, under the command of Ensign NAIL, also took an important part in the general movement. Late in the day, the howitzers were removed from the tin-clads and placed on shore; but unfortunately, while the men were hauling the pieces to the front, one of them became mired and could not be extricated in time to be brought into service that day. The remaining guns were worked with good effect. The enemy having been shelled pretty thoroughly, a signal was given for our line of battle to advance and seize the outer works of the enemy. Away went the men with a bound and a yell, and in fifteen minutes time they had possession of three redoubts and taken thirty prisoners, including a Major of a South Carolina regiment. The force that defended the redoubts were infantry, nearly all of whom took to flight when our men made the dash upon them. Our loss was fifteen killed and thirty wounded. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded could not be ascertained.

The ground gained by the assault is held by our troops to-day, and it is quite possible that we may see some heavy fighting within a short time. The enemy have erected new and formidable works on the upper portion of James Island, but we believe that by proper management these works can be captured.

Maj.-Gen. GILLMORE came up from Hilton Head early yesterday morning, and remained close to the scene of the fight during the day. This morning he had an interview with Admiral DAHLGREN, when the plan for future operations was discussed and decided upon.

Brig.-Gen. POTTER was also present yesterday. To-day he will take an active command on the shore.

Of course, it is impossible to tell what will be the result of these active movements, but one thing is certain, the enemy must be wary, or he may suddenly find himself without a Charleston.

The forces under Brig.-Gen. HATCH are bivouacked on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, at the point where it crosses the Combahee River. They are steadily moving forward toward Charleston, the enemy, in the meantime, reluctantly retiring in the same direction. WHIT.

REBEL REPORTS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 14.

The following dispatch, received late Saturday night, is the official report of the affair on James Island. It contains also other interesting intelligence.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Feb. 11.

To Gen. L. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector-General:

The enemy last evening drove in our pickets on James Island. The lines have been reëstablished to-day. The enemy are still in strong force on the island, but the movement is believed to be only a demonstration. There is an increase to-day of eighteen steamers off the Bar. A large attack made to-night upon Battery Tomkins was repulsed.

W. J. HARDEE, Lieutenant-General.

Since the receipt of the above, we are without advices from Charleston.

OPERATIONS IN THE INTERIOR.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SISTER'S FERRY, S. C., Saturday, Feb. 4, 1865.

Cognizant of inability to satisfy your anxious readers—who are eagerly perusing the daily papers for information as to the position and prospects of SHERMAN'S army—as to the intention or probable results of the campaign, I can only present in this brief letter, written upon the eve of departure from any line of communication, a short synopsis of events as they have transpired since the forces left Savannah, and our present situation.

LEAVING SAVANNAH.

On the 26th and 27th of January, the last remaining divisions of Gen. SHERMAN'S army followed the Fourteenth Corps, which had taken the Augusta turnpike for Sister's Ferry, 35 miles above, on the Savannah River. These divisions were Gen. GEARY'S, of the Twentieth Corps, and Gen. CORSE'S, of the Fifteenth Corps. Scarcely had the rear guard left the city limits behind them, when a terrific explosion was heard. The rebel arsenal located on the northern edge of town caught fire, and its contents of shell and powder became involved in the conflagration. The soused to the retiring army was as if a furious engagement were progressing in their rear. The continual explosion of shell and the rattle of bursting cartridges, lasting for over an hour, firmly imbued the troops with the idea that GROVES'S division in Savannah had been attacked by the enemy. Parties coming up from the city reported the true state of the case, and allayed all apprehension.

SISTER'S FERRY

is the geographical designation of one of the few crossings of the Savannah River, between its mouth and Augusta. The character of this river is such that where one of its banks present a flee bluff, the opposite is almost invariably an impassable swamp, extending from ten to twenty miles into the interior of the country. These swamps afford no footholds for pontoon bridges, or landings for steamers or ferry-boats. The heavy rain which fell about the time the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps were moved to Beaufort, submerged the entire country for twenty miles around Savannah, on the Carolina shore, thus frustrating Gen. SHERMAN'S original plan of crossing at the point the remaining corps. Hence the left wing, commanded by Gen. SLOCUM, was ordered to seek a crossing further up. Sister's Ferry was the nearest to Savannah, and was selected.

DELAY.

The left wing, excepting the First and Third Divisions of the Twentieth Corps, which had crossed below before the freshet, has remained in camp at Sister's Ferry on the Georgia bank since its arrival. This delay was caused by the necessity of corduroying a road five miles in length over a submerged swamp on the Carolina side. The enemy, well knowing this to be the only open route for this part of the army, had filled the old road with

TORPEDOES.

Some forty of these villainous inventions were discovered in the mud over which our soldiers had to pass, but were exhumed by careful engineers without much accident. Several soldiers of the Twentieth Corps were killed and wounded by the explosion of a torpedo. Had it not been that the enemy had marked the localities where they had planted their destructive engines of—we cannot call it "civilized" warfare—it would have been very difficult to have removed them with safety from our path. As it was, the exact locality of each torpedo was definitely pointed out by a small peg placed directly over it in the road.

This was undoubtedly the means of saving many lives. The enemy wanted to save them in case we selected another ferry to cross at—hence they marked the spot where each was placed.

CROSSING THE FERRY.

The left wing crosses to-day and to-morrow. Gen. GEARY'S Second Division of the Twentieth is now entirely over. Gen. KILPATRICK has also crossed. Gen. DAVIS, with the Fourteenth, expects to enter Carolina to-morrow. Gen. CORSE, with the Second Division of the Fifteenth, will accompany the Fourteenth.

THE LEFT WING

is thus in position near the river and advancing northward to threaten Augusta or Branchville as the case may be. It is fairly in motion and may cease all communication with the coast at any moment; but this is not likely to be the case for a few days yet.

THE RIGHT WING

at last accounts received to-day was marching northward from Hickory Hill—a small post-office about thirty miles south of Branchville. The First and Third Divisions of the Twentieth Corps are forty miles north of this point. They must be not far from the Branchville and Augusta Railroad.

THE SITUATION

is at present most encouraging. At Sister's Ferry troops received full supplies, and the trains were loaded to the utmost limit. On the rebellion question, Gen. SHERMAN is safe. His army can subsist forty days away from all base. Parties from the interior report that the people have not destroyed their crops or driven off their herds. There is no lack for forage or beef. This is most gratifying news, for the army apprehended a scarcity of food. Of the intentions of the General commanding, no one can safely assert knowledge. We can, however, believe that Columbia is aimed at, and, like Milledgeville, the capital of its sister State, South Carolina's Governmental seat is doomed to fall before SHERMAN'S prowess.

THE ROADS

give great trouble. Only a spirit of indomitable perseverance would overcome such serious obstacles as the roads present to the movements of an army. But no conditions of weather or of mud deter this army. Pioneer parties are increased from companies to regiments, and even to brigades, and bridges are built miles in extent, on which troops and wagons cross the perilous swamps with safety.

THE ENEMY

has only appeared in small forces of cavalry. A skirmish near Hickory Hill occurred yesterday, but no important movement of the rebel forces has as yet been developed. HUGUENOT.

Additional Particulars of the Movement.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SISTER'S FERRY, GA., Tuesday, Jan. 31, 1865.

The Fourteenth and Twentieth Army Corps, composing the left wing of Gen. SHERMAN'S grand army, moved from the City of Savannah on the 22d and 27th, respectively, taking up the same line of march and following each other as closely as the comfort of the troops would allow. Their line of march was back over the road over which they had marched about six weeks before to the conquest of the queen city of the Confederacy. They pursued this line of march as far back as Springfield, an inconsiderable town about twenty-seven miles northwest of the city, and containing from forty to fifty inhabitants. This small place was not improved by the presence of the Federal troops. They pandered it "gloriously less," by taking the weather-boards and shingles of the houses to build cabins for themselves. They did this without compunction or fear, believing the comfort of a Federal soldier of more consequence to the world than a rebel habitation. From this point they took a northeasterly course for the distance of nine miles to this place. Here we have a pontoon bridge over to the South Carolina shore, where, from the high water in the river, we have to enter a swamp overflowed with water, and impassable to an army in its present condition. This difficulty is speedily disappearing before the skill and sturdy efforts of our pioneer corps. The rapidity with which this branch of our army is laying corduroy roads over these natural obstructions, indicates the success with which the present campaign will be prosecuted. Some miles of this kind of road will have to be laid before we can be moved from our present encampment; but as the construction of this kind of road is wrought out in a single day, our detention here will be short. The river has become to this point an important highway for the transportation of commissary and quartermaster's stores, and this is the depot for them. Boats in great numbers, and of *various* sizes and tonnage, are constantly running up and down the river from the city to this place. The village, which a week ago was of no relative value in point of trade, has become of great importance. KILPATRICK'S cavalry is with us, on the alert for Mr. WHEELER, who we learn is lurking around us. Troops are on both sides of the river, ready for whatever may come. EPSILON.

REBEL REPORTS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 14.

On Saturday a columns of SHERMAN'S infantry and cavalry crossed the Edisto to the west of and above Branchville, and advanced on the Columbia Branch Railroad. Our troops at Branchville withdrew toward Columbia. Accordlog to the last official accounts, received yesterday, the *enemy were at Orangeburgh*, some twenty miles south of Branchville, and on the road to Columbia.

During our retreat, there has been continual skirmishing with the enemy, but no general engagement. It was said here yesterday that BEAUREGARD intended to make a stand on the Salkehatchie, but we think, from present indications, *it is more likely he will fall back beyond the Santee*, and defend the line of that river.

He is said to have an adequate force for either an offensive or defensive policy, whichever he may find it expedient to adopt. Columbia is on the right bank of the Saxtus, about 50 miles west of north of Orangeburgh.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Feb. 14.

The Columbia *South Carolinian*, of the 9th, received this morning, does not contain one syllable of news from the front. The only scrap of information gleaned from our South Carolina exchanges, is contained in the following paragraph from the Charleston *Courier* of the 8th:

"No official information was received on Tuesday, but reports deemed reliable state that the enemy tapped the South Carolina Railroad yesterday morning in three different places, viz.: Midway, Blackwell and Bamberg.

A passenger who left Augusta, Monday afternoon, on an ordinance train, states that the whooping and shouting of the enemy could be distinctly heard in the distance as the train passed Williston. It is supposed they reached the South Carolina road early on Tuesday morning. The train from Branchville came through all safe on Tuesday evening. Passengers by this train report the road cut at Williston, and state that the enemy had turned off toward Augusta. A number of prisoners, militia principally, are reported captured by the enemy.

The Columbia *Guardian* has the following remarks on 'the situation,' the encouraging tone of which contrasts with authentic reports received here yesterday:

'The alarming rumors so industriously circulated through the city on Monday were not as fully followed up on yesterday. Indeed the dearth of secession reports would almost lead one to suppose that SHERMAN was a myth, or at least if there was such a thing as a Yankee army upon our soil, it occupied a remote and by no means threatening position, so far as the capital of South Carolina is concerned. It is not our intention to treat those alarming rumors with contempt. *for in some instances they were of a character more truthful than pleasant.* Whilst caution are always to be avoided, it is at the same time proper that the people should have a just appreciation of the dangers which threaten them, in order that due preparation may be made to meet those dangers. The hour has come when every man capable of service must take his place in front of the enemy. We have a force sufficient to meet and check SHERMAN, if that force be properly used and armed. A calm determination is all that is requisite, and without it our State may meet with the fate which befell Georgia. SHERMAN, elated by his recent successes, of course feels confident of marching through South Carolina. Doubtless he entertains a conqueror's contempt for the opposition he may meet. We are willing that he should beg the division to his heart, as his fall will be the greater when his disgrace comes upon him; for we, too, indulge a feeling of confidence in our strength, based upon far different and much greater grounds.

If croakers and 'peace-on-any-terms' gamblers, who have heretofore been a curse to our cause, fancy that State is to be given up without a struggle that will live in history, they will find themselves disappointed.

SHERMAN'S army entered this State with threats openly and defiantly made of the vengeance which should mark his march. South Carolinians are not to be intimidated by the fulminations of a brutal foe, and we are mistaken if South Carolinians have forgotten how to treat the insolence of the hireling.'"

From the Richmond Sentinel, Feb. 14.

The enemy yesterday were at Orangeburgh. There had been no fighting of consequence, our troops falling back in the direction of Columbia. Orangeburgh is about 17 miles above Branchville, which has, no doubt, been evacuated by our troops.

Columbia, the capital of South Carolina, is situated on the left or east bank of the Congaree River, immediately below the confluence of the Saluda and Broad. It is 68 miles north of Branchville, and three or four miles north of the Santee River.

From the Charleston Mercury, Feb. 7.

The following is the substance of the dispatches received yesterday:

NEAR SPRINGTOWN, VIA MIDWAY, Monday, Feb. 6—11:30 A. M.

The enemy crossed a strong force on the left of our works, at Odonis Ford. The enemy can reach the railroad to-day.

LATER.

NEAR SPRINGFIELD, VIA MIDWAY, Monday, Feb. 6—2:15 P. M.

The enemy are skirmishing with us at Odonis Ford. Their strength is not yet ascertained.

The following dispatch was received late Monday night:

NEAR SPRINGTOWN, Feb. 5—12 M.

The enemy demonstrated upon us along the Little Salkehatchie for a distance of seven miles, but on discovering our batteries, after skirmishing with us for some time, commenced building batteries themselves, and have ceased skirmishing. Our scouts report no enemy nearer the Lower Three Runs than last night—(about twelve miles.) The enemy are also moving on the Mathew's Bluff and Orangeburgh River, which crosses the Salkehatchie at Buford's Bridge. Another force, the strength of which has not yet been ascertained, was reported moving on the Buford's Bridge and Blackville Road.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 14.

The military operations now going on in South Carolina are of the first importance to our cause, and naturally engross the attention of our people to the exclusion of movements reported to be taking place elsewhere. SHERMAN has run through Georgia without meeting with any obstruction, *and it is expected if he is to be checked at all it must be done quickly.* It is only within the past week that his movement against Branchville was clearly developed. Previous to that time it was not known certainly that he would not concentrate against Augusta or Charleston. It is now reported by telegraph that he has a column moving on Augusta, but this must be received as an unconfirmed rumor. We cannot contradict it, though, at the same time, we do not know that it is true, for at present all communication with Augusta is cut off, and we do not know what is going on there or in that neighborhood. As concerns matters at Charleston and in the direction of Columbia, our information is more definite.

NEWS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 16.

From Richmond papers of Tuesday, received at the Washington office of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* to-night, the following is extracted:

AFFAIRS BELOW PETERSBURGH.

From the Dispatch Feb. 12.

All quiet at Petersburgh. There has been no movement of importance since yesterday week. The enemy hold their newly acquired position on Hatcher's Creek, and their pickets are thrown out a short distance to the west of that point. Their new lines take in a very extensive piece of woodland, which will prove great comfort to them. They are building observatories at several points along their lines. With the Yankees the observatory seems completely to have superseded Prof. LOWE and his balloon.

THE REBEL GOVERNMENT GAMBLING IN GOLD.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Feb. 14.

Notwithstanding the sales of gold by the Secretary of the Treasury at one time brought gold from 70 down to 45, it has again gone up to 60 and 65, and that, too, upon sales made on Government account. Notwithstanding the amount of Treasury notes was reduced by the shaving off of one-third, prices went up, and instead of money becoming more valuable by its scarcity, the new notes buy less than the old did. Notwithstanding Mr. TRENHOLM holds six per cent. non-taxable bonds at 136, he cannot sell them for 80. Here we have three important facts which it will do well for Congress to consider.

Gold is still rising and carrying up prices of all other commodities. Shut our eyes as we may, gold is the standard which measures our currency, and daily as gold rises the purchasing value of our notes fall. Notwithstanding the reduction of the currency by shaving one-third, prices have risen, notes have fallen, and *the treasury is empty.* Six per cent. non-taxable bonds would not go, and the treasury has no money to pay its debts.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Feb. 13.

The report of Mr. LINCOLN to his Congress, relative to the late Peace Conference, fills up the space to-day which we had otherwise appropriated, but we defer to the natural wish of our readers to see the Federal version of the late negotiations. The Yankee papers, from which we quote, applaud the part played by the Washington officials, because of the haughtiness of the terms they proposed. In this and in the terms of the correspondence, the reader will see with what sincere efforts our agents sought to give peace to the land, and how Mr. LINCOLN has again written himself guilty of the blood of his own people and of ours.

FROM GEORGIA.

From the Richmond Despatch, Feb. 14.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. A. WELCH, of the Southern Express Company, for Augusta, Ga., papers of the 8th inst. Instead of peace meetings being held, as reported, in Georgia, we find proceedings of several war meetings published. The Express Company with its usual energy is wagoning over all railroad gaps made by the enemy.

THE REBEL CONGRESS.

NO SPECIE TO PAY THE REBEL SOLDIERS WITH.

In the rebel House, on the 13th, the Appropriation Bill was taken up, Mr. AIKIN, of Georgia, in the chair.

Pending the discussion of the items embraced in it, Mr. SWANN moved that provision be made for the payment of two months' pay to the soldiers in gold. Mr. SWANN said he offered the amendment with no idea that it would pass the House, but, somehow or another, the impression has gained currency among the officers and men of our army, that the Government intended doing this. If it was within its power, he favored it with all his heart. If not, he wanted our brave troops at once to know it. He therefore called upon the Chairmen of the Committee of Ways and Means to enlighten him upon the subject.

Mr. LYON, in reply, said that the Secretary of the Treasury had been approached upon this very question by the Legislature of Virginia, and his reply to that body was that it was utterly beyond the ability of the Government to pay the troops even for a single month's service in coin. In fact, without a heavy increase of taxation, he would find it difficult to pay them in Confederate scrip. He therefore urged the House to take prompt action upon the Tax Bill.

ARMING THE NEGROES.

In the Senate, on the 13th, Mr. SPARROW, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to amend an act to organize forces to serve during the war; which was read the first time and ordered to be printed.

Mr. SPARROW also reported back bill to provide for raising two hundred thousand negro troops, with the following amendment:

Strike out the fourth section and insert: "All slaves received into the service under the provisions of this act shall be valued and paid for according to existing laws, and that said slaves, or any of them, upon a faithful discharge of their duties, shall be manumitted by general orders from the War Department, if the consent of the State in which the said slaves may be at the time, is given for their manumission."

THE WAR SPIRIT.

The Richmond papers still make feeble efforts to "fire the Southern heart." Some of the regiments, to relieve the monotony of camp life, are holding meetings and passing resolutions breathing the spirit of "dying heroes," the rebel journals say.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Feb. 14.

Mass meetings have been called in Petersburgh and Lynchburgh to express the views of the people on the degrading terms tendered by LINCOLN. Keep the ball rolling.

All our lately received exchanges speak out with one heart and one voice of the Fortress Monroe negotiation, and the cries it has disclosed to us. All, except the Raleigh *Progress* and the Raleigh *Standard*, which are still hanging out the white flag for surrender. The Augusta *Chronicle* will doubtless also take the same ground.

We learn from the Raleigh *Confederate* that one of the happy results of the visit of the North Carolina commissioners to President DAVIS, was the determination that no State should desert her sisters, or enter upon the mad project of separate State action.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Feb. 14.

AFFAIR OF MOSBY'S MEN AT WILLIAMSBURGH.

On Friday night last, Capt. RICHARDSON, of Col. MOSBY'S command, with thirteen men, charged into Williamsburgh, which was garrisoned by two hundred infantry and a score or two of cavalry, and ran the garrison out of the town. They left fifteen Yankees on the ground, killed and wounded, and retired without the loss of a man.

FROM PRINCE WILLIAM.

The enemy came down on Tuesday last to LAWRENCE COLE'S, about six miles below Brentsville, but soon returned. No damage was done by them.

The force at Wolf Run Shoals consisted of the Eighth Illinois, and Thirteenth and Sixteenth New-York Cavalry and one regiment of infantry. They belonged to Gen. SLOAN'S command, and returned last Wednesday to their camp at Fairfax Court-house. It is supposed, from their movements in the vicinity of Brentsville, that they contemplate a raid along the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

RETURN OF CONFEDERATES.

A Yankee flag-of-truce steamer, with 1,060 Confederate prisoners, arrived at Varina on Sunday night. The ice in the river has prevented our steamer from going down.

JOHN MITCHELL.

Maj. JOHN MITCHELL has reported to Gov. MAGRATH, of South Carolina, and has been assigned to duty in that department.

AN ASSIGNMENT.

Brig.-Gen. BRYAN GRIMES, of North Carolina, has been made a Major-General and assigned to the command of Rodes' division, EWELL'S old corps.

SPECIE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The banks of South Carolina have advanced one million of dollars in specie to purchase horses for the cavalry in that State.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 16.

THE CENSORSHIP OF THE PRESS.

The House Judiciary Committee are investigating the question of the censorship of the press, as exercised by military authorities. The committee having addressed a letter to the Secretary of War upon the subject, that officer sent a reply, stating that they had exercised a sort of censorship in regard to certain matters, but in no instance had they discriminated in favor of any paper, but that they were all treated alike. The Secretary says it may in some cases have worked injuriously to the papers, but he has no doubt it has benefited the military operations of the Government. The committee will report the facts to Congress.

A PIECE OF ENGLISH IMPERTINENCE.

A letter has just been received at the Navy Department from Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, the well known English gunmaker, in which he urges this Government to imitate the example of France and Russia, by manufacturing his guns. To this piece of scientific impertinence, Capt. WISE, of the Ordnance Bureau, has written a caustic reply, in which he tells Sir WILLIAM that the Armstrong guns captured at Fort Fisher afford us the means of testing their supposed efficiency. Upon these guns was found an inscription, setting forth that they were a present from Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG to JEFF. DAVIS.

THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.

Gen. DWIGHT was before the Committee on the Conduct of War this morning, testifying with reference to the Red River expedition.

COLLECTOR AND SURVEYOR OF NEW-YORK.

The Senate Committee on Commerce had another protracted session to-day, for the purpose of considering the nomination of the Collector and Surveyorship of New-York. The committee, without coming to any conclusion, postponed the matter until Saturday.

THE LOAN BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee did not come to any conclusion to-day in regard to the Loan Bill. It will not be reported until the Tax Bill is disposed of.

THE COTTON PERMITS.

The House Committee on Commerce are holding daily sessions for the purpose of investigating the cotton permit business. They have examined a large number of witnesses, most of whom are holding permits. The committee have subpœned several officials who are supposed to know something in regard to this matter.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH CHINA.

The House, to-day, passed the Senate bill establishing a line of steamers from San Francisco to China and Japan.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 16.

THE DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS.

Maj.-Gen. HERRON, in his report of the recent investigation at Little Rock, in the Department of Arkansas, transmitted to the Senate to-day, indicates his belief in the existence of corruption and speculation, but exonerates Gen. STEELE from all blame, excepting a too implicit confidence in the integrity of his staff. He seems to regard the Provost-Marshal-General, Lieut.-Col. CHANDLER, of the Seventh Missouri Cavalry, as the principal offender. Fines, licenses, bribes for release from imprisonment, and proceeds of cotton, are the suspected sources of emolument, of which the evidence is not very direct. His dismissal is advised, and Col. T. H. BENTON, of the Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry, is recommended in his stead. Gen. HERRON also recommends the removal of Col. B. C. CARR, Chief Quartermaster, and the appointment of a more energetic man. It is further stated, that the District of Little Rock is controlled by a combination known as McDONALD & Co., contractors for supplying Indian stations, with an unlimited license from the Treasury Department, by which they bring in immense stocks of goods relieved from five per cent. tax. One partner is chief clerk in the Quartermaster's Department, and is a brother of a rebel Colonel. HENRY McKEE conducts the trading store at Fort Gibson for the firm of McDONALD, and SEMMONS at Port Smith. The partners are represented as shrewd and sharp men, with plenty of money, and in a combination which swallows no everything. The officer who cannot be brought into their interest must make way for one who can. Only two or three officers here oppose them. There have, he says, been brought into that section $500,000 worth of goods, ostensibly for the Indians, but to be sold beyond our lines. It is impossible that one-tenth can be sold within the lines. Other similar cases are mentioned in Gen. HERRON'S communication.

THE FRENCH DEFEATED IN SONORA.

Semi-official news from Guaymas, the capital of Sonora, was received to-day. It is stated that a large force of Imperialists, under Gen. VEGA, invaded the State of Sonora, when Gen. PATONI, of the National Army, started to attack him. The French sent some reinforcements on board of the French steamer *Lucifer*, and they landed at Altata. Col. ROSOLIO, of the National Army of Mexico, attacked the reinforcements at the town of San Pedro, and obtained a complete success, defeating the enemy, capturing all their artillery, arms, wagons and ammunition, and many prisoners, among them LAGUELLA, the commander of the steamer *Lucifer*, who was commanding the expedition, together with six officers.

Gen. PATONI, at the same time, defeated the Imperialists under VEGA at El Fuerte, and took their artillery and all their ammunition, and a large number of prisoners. Among them was VEGA himself, who was immediately shot as a traitor to his country.]

After this complete failure of the French expedition into Sonora, it is not anticipated that a second one will be attempted.

THE DEPARTMENT OF KENTUCKY.

The following General Order has been promulgated:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 21.—1. The State of Kentucky will constitute the Military Department of Kentucky. Maj.-Gen. J. M. PALMER, U. S. Vols., is assigned to the command of the Department of Kentucky.

2. The Department of the Cumberland will include the State of Tennessee and such parts of Northern Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi as may be occupied by the troops under the command of Maj.-Gen. G. H. THOMAS.

3. All troops in the Department of Kentucky and the Cumberland will, in the absence of Major-Gen. SHERMAN, be subject to the orders of Major-Gen. THOMAS, except the posts on the east bank of the Mississippi River, which will be subject to Major-Gen. CANBY'S orders, in movements for protecting the navigation of that river. In all other respects they will be under the direct orders of their departments, and whenever time will permit, Gen. CANBY will communicate his orders through such commanders.

4. The Department of Mississippi will embrace so much of that State as may be occupied by troops of the military division of West Mississippi on the river. The Department of the Gulf will embrace the States of Louisiana and Texas. Other military districts on the Gulf of Mexico will report direct to the Commanding-General of the Military Division.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 16.

THE DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS.

The Chair laid before the Senate the report of Gen. HERRON as Inspector of the Department of Arkansas.

PETITION FOR INCREASE OF PAY.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Union,) presented the petition of naval officers for an increase of pay, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Committee on Foreign Relations, presented a bill to authorize the settlement of claims of the American Colonization Society for the support of recaptured Africans in Liberia, which was passed.

THE LATE SENATOR HICKS.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, (Democrat,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Vice-President to notify the Governor of Maryland of the death of Senator HICKS.

THE PHILADELPHIA PORT OF ENTRY.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Union,) from the Committee on Commerce, reported the bill, establishing the boundaries of the port of entry and delivery of Philadelphia, which was passed.

THE ARMY STAFF.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) introduced a bill to increase the efficiency of the staff of the army, as follows:

That officers when assigned to an army, a military department, an army corps or a division, as Chief of the Adjutant General's, of the Inspector General's, of the Quartermaster's and of the Subsistence Departments of Engineers, of Ordnance and of Artillery, shall have respectively, while serving as such, the rank, pay and allowance of the following grades, namely: First, to an army or military department composed of more than one army corps, the rank and pay of a Colonel of cavalry; second, to an army or military department of not more than one army corps, the rank and pay of Lieutenant-Colonel of cavalry; third, to a division, the rank and pay of a Major of cavalry, and shall be so assigned from the army of the volunteer forces by the President; provided, that no officer herein contained shall rank to officers of higher grade from being thus assigned without loss of rank, and provided further, that no officer so assigned, shall have such increased rank or pay when not actually serving as such chief. This was referred to the Military Committee.

COMMERCE BETWEEN THE STATES.

The bill in relation to the State Courts of Nevada was called up, and discussed until 1 o'clock, when the special order, which was the bill to regulate commerce between the several States, was taken up.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Union,) took the floor in opposition to the measure, which he characterized as unwise, unjust and unnecessary.

At the conclusion of Mr. TEN EYCK'S remarks, on motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the bill was postponed till Saturday at 1 o'clock, and the Naval Appropriation Bill for 1866 was taken up.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

All the amendments of the Finance Committee, effecting appropriations, were concurred in.

The last section of the bill providing for the appointment of an additional midshipman from each Congressional District, to be nominated by the present members of the House, was stricken out.

Mr. WILSON offered an additional section by way of amendment, postponing the time for the restoration of the naval Academy for two years from the first of May, 1865, and repealing an act providing for its restoration in May, 1865. Mr. WILSON explained the object of this amendment. A portion of the Academy building at Annapolis was being used for a military hospital, and to remove this hospital at the present time and erect one like it elsewhere, would cost thirty thousand dollars. There were nineteen thousand patients under treatment there.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Union,) was opposed to the amendment. He regarded it as an objection on the part of medical officers to being removed from comfortable quarters at Annapolis. He was glad to see such a sign of economy in the War Department as to make it anxious about an appropriation of thirty thousand dollars. It was a good sign, and he hoped it would continue. [Laughter.] But he was opposed to keeping naval cadets any longer at Newport, R. I. If we wanted to protect the morals of these young men, the academy must not remain there two years longer.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Union,) rose to vindicate the old site of Newport from too foul assertions that had been cast upon it by certain naval officers, writing to the Chairman of the Naval Committee. The society of Newport was as good as that of any city of the Union.

After some remarks by Mr. SPRAGUE in defence of the morals and society of Newport, the amendment of Mr. WILSON was voted down.

Mr. GRIMES offered an amendment, which was accepted, appropriating $100,000 for additions and improvements to the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia.

Also an amendment making appropriations for the expenses of the commission to select a site for a naval station on the Mississippi River.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Union,) offered an amendment similar to that offered in the House a few days since for the appointment of a Board of Admiralty, to consist of a Vice-Admiral, Rear-Admiral, Commodore, Commander and Lieutenant-Commander, who should be advised with on all questions relating to the building, armament, &c., of ships of war, and other important subjects connected with the Navy Department.

Mr. WADE illustrated the necessity for such a board by what he termed the failure of the light-draft monitors, by which ten millions of dollars were expended.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) hoped his colleague would not press the amendment. It was a matter that should not be put on an appropriation bill, but should come from a committee as an independent proposition. It was a bad practice to offer such amendments to the Appropriation Bill.

Pending the consideration of this question, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 16.

LONGER SESSIONS.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) it was resolved that after to-day the House meet at 11 o'clock A. M., and continue in session until 5½ P. M.

ELECTION CASES.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Union,) said: There are eight cases pending before the Committee on Elections. It is proper they should be speedily disposed of, and I would therefore ask for their consideration on Monday.

ORDER OF BUSINESS FOR NEXT WEEK.

The House arranged the order of business for next week, there being many bills to be acted upon from the Military Committee.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH CHINA.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Senate bill to establish steam mail communication between the United States and China, &c.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) desired the bill to be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. ALLEY, of Massachusetts, (Union,) replied he did not expect to have the support of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, and while explaining the provisions of the bill he said it contained no private job, but was intended for every body in general. The object of the bill was to establish mail communication between California, Japan and China via the Sandwich Islands. It provides that the Postmaster-General shall advertise for proposals and award the contract to the lowest bidder at a sum not exceeding $600,000 per annum. Its purpose also was to secure commercial advantages. With the Pacific Railroad completed, and this line established, we should bring New-York and China within twenty-six or twenty-seven days of each other, and New-York would be some twelve or fifteen days nearer Hong Kong than London. It would give us vast control over the commerce of the world, and make the City of New-York the greatest commercial city of the world. It would make this city what London is now—the great settling point of the globe. He spoke of the policy of England and France in contradistinction to ours, and showed by facts and figures that both of these countries had exhibited far greater commercial sagacity than the United States. England especially, by the encouragement she had given by Government subsidies, &c., had increased her commerce to gigantic proportions with all those countries she has established ocean mail steam communication with. Ever since Great Britain commenced this system in 1837, she has pursued it with sleepless vigilance and constantly increasing development. The result has shown her far-reaching sagacity; she has in a few years doubled, and in some cases quadrupled her trade with all the countries upon this continent with which she has established this steam communication. He stated that England paid out at the present time, in the shape of subsidies, about five millions of dollars annually, and received in return for postages about half that sum. This amount, although enormous, has been the most profitable investment ever made by her Government. But England has done more to encourage commerce than all other countries combined, and most amply

THE SUPREME COURT ON STATE SOVEREIGNTY, TAXATION AND CITIZENSHIP.

Supreme Court on State Taxation—Supreme Court against any State Interference with National Banks—Case of the State of Ohio—Of the Steamboat Monopoly—National Citizenship Valid Without Aid of the States.

THE BANCAS, Thursday, Feb. 7, 1865.

Your correspondent "M. H." (TIMES of the 4th inst.,) has said something suggestive of much which ought to be said. Nothing astonishes me so much as the profound ignorance which seems to exist of Constitutional law. If this was found only among uneducated people, it would not be surprising. But it exists among all our Legislative bodies, and even the members of the bar, to whom not only the Constitution, but all the judicial opinions on it should be as familiar as their alphabet. Even this great and awful war is due, in no small degree, to an utter ignorance of the nature of our Government, the decisions of the Supreme Court upon the Constitution, and the practical changes which those decisions and the acquiescence of the people have made in its administration. This war is not only caused in part by ignorance of the Constitution, but is absolutely necessary to make it understood and put the right construction upon it. We have not merely to conquer rebellion or to abolish slavery, but to conquer the political idea which undermined the Government by false constructions of the Constitution.

Your correspondent, "M. H.," is not only right in saying that Chief Justice MARSHALL decided against the power of a State to tax United States securities; but he is right also in saying that the Supreme Court has decided the principle which has governed, and must govern every similar case. This principle is, that no State can tax the means by which the Government exercises its Constitutional powers. If they could, they could tax those means out of existence. The States undertook to tax the stock of the United States Bank, when the same principle came up and was decided against the States. More than fifty years ago, the State of Ohio taxed the stock of the United States Bank. The bank refused to pay. The State sent its auditor and took the coin out of its vaults to pay that tax. The case came before the United States Circuit Court and was decided in favor of the bank. The State quietly submitted, and paid back the coin and costs. I don't know the precise form in which the New-York Bank case came up, nor is it in the least degree material. The Supreme Court of the United States sits to decide principles—not technicalities. Now, I will go further than "M. H." I say, that the Supreme Court of the United States has decided in a series of great cases this general principle, viz: that no act of a State which interferes directly or indirectly with the powers of the national Government, is valid. In other words, the Supreme Court has decided, that the powers of the National Government are supreme. In the very beginning of our Constitutional history, these questions rapidly rose before the courts. Such men as JAY and MARSHALL saw at once that this was a question of supremacy. If the States were allowed to set up their pretended right to legislate on the means and functions of the national Government, there could be no national Government. It was, at once, resolved into that Confederacy of States, founded on mere comcact, which the States Rights Democracy have claimed it to be, and on which they have built up secession and rebellion. Those who are not constitutional lawyers do not now seem to know what monstrous doctrines were set up at an early day by the State Legislatures, and how completely they were arrested and overthrown by the Supreme Court. Among other things, the State Courts assumed to interfere with the process of the United States Courts by mandamus! Just imagine the marshals and officers of the United States, and all the judicial functions of the United States Government arrested by a mandamus from a State Judge! Take the case of the New-York monopoly granted to the Fulton Company, and adjudged, I believe, by KENT and SPENCER, to be perfectly valid, but overthrown by the Supreme Court. Suppose it was valid and just to be an example. Suppose Ohio had granted a Steamboat Company a monopoly, where would have been the free navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi? Where would have been the intercourse of Cincinnati, Nashville and New-Orleans? I need not multiply cases. No man can be too thankful, when he considers the rocks and shoals we have escaped, that we did once have statesmen—men who, like JAY, and ELLSWORTH, and MARSHALL, were unmoved by faction and undeluded by the glittering theories of demagogues.

In the TIMES, a few days since, you speak (impliedly at least) as if it were an inconsistency to exclude the representation of Tennessee, when we take a Vice-President from there. I don't know in what respect it is inconsistent, unless in regard to the question of citizenship. We have not yet admitted any State to be out of the Union; but that does not compel the House of Representatives, (which is sole judge of the qualifications of its own members,) to receive representatives from Tennessee. In regard to citizenship. ANDREW JOHNSON is a citizen of the United States, irrespective of the State of Tennessee. If the State of Tennessee chooses to set up a rebellion, that does not impair the rights of any of its people as citizens of the United States. And here let me state another principle. A man may be a citizen of the United States, who is not a citizen of any State, (except consequentially from that fact,) and, as such, entitled to all the rights of a citizen and the protection of the Government, in the same manner as if he were a citizen of any one State. I need not state illustrations, for any lawyer will see in what manner they occur.

I can readily give full credit to those (even the rebels) who have sincerely maintained the doctrine of State Sovereignty. I think I know and understand their whole idea. They really think that a National Government, founded on popular representation, is dangerous, because despotic over minorities and individuals. They think to check this by State vetoes, (on CALHOUN'S principle;) by considering the Constitution a compact, in which the States retain their sovereignty. Very well, I will take them at their word. They distrust Democracy. I (who am no Democrat *ex nomine*) am willing to trust it. I prefer despotism (if it must come) in the form of a *representated national will*, to the petty despotism of a weak Confederacy, governed by ignorant, factious, local Legislatures. Give me the National Government at Washington, moving on in the glory of a great people, rather than that miserable assembly of weak, complaining, contemptible demagogues at Richmond.

I knew (at least thought so) that the Constitution of the United States formed the strongest government ever formed on earth;—and that this strength, which rested on the solid basis of the people, would endure all the shocks of time, of passion, and of popular commotion. The war has justified my confidence, and not the least of its happy facts will be (when peace spreads its charms over the land,) that the Government has been tested, and become more than ever the bright example of excellence to the nations of the earth.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

THE ST. ALBANS RAIDERS.

Trial of the Vermont Raiders in Montreal.

TESTIMONY AS TO THE AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH THEY ACTED.

MONTREAL, Monday, Feb. 13.

T. M. Stone, Kentucky, examined: Since the war, was part of the time in the Confederate army, part in Camp Douglas, and the rest in Canada; was in Morgan's command; knows all the prisoners; Tevis is a relative of his, and was in the same company; Tavis was taken prisoner in July, 1863, and taken to Camp Marion; saw all the prisoners in the States in August—four at Chicago, and Swiger at Vincennes, Ind., in September; Hutchinson's real name is Huntley; there were probably about seventy Confederate soldiers in Chicago at the time referred to; witness saw fifty; they were collected for the purpose of releasing the prisoners at Camp Douglas; the expedition failed, *but Young organized the St. Albans raid*, and another was planned by one whose name he declines to give; *it was intended to burn St. Albans*; Young informed witness at Chicago that he was going immediately on the expedition to St. Albans, and that the men were ready; Young and Collins, who has escaped, spoke to him on the subject of joining; witness intended going, but changed his mind, and with Collins went to Southern Illinois; next he heard of Collins was his being taken prisoner as a St. Albans raider; knows Young had authority to raise men; he showed witness the one produced in this court; this was before he went to Chicago; *Young stated that his instructions were when the party was formed, to report to Hon. C. C. Clay, the Confederate agent here, and get instructions from him*; the fact that Young held a commission was known among the Confederates at Chicago. When raising the party, it was generally known that several depots of arms were there for the use of the Confederates. Witness understood all the prisoners to have been under Morgan, except Hutchinson; it was generally understood that Young and Spurr had escaped from Camp Douglas. Morgan's men dressed as they chose; has seen whole regiments dressed in Federal uniforms captured from the enemy. Witness was being examined as to the petty warfare and depredations by the Federals from Virginia to the Mississippi, which Mr. Johnson objected to, as being brought up as justification indirectly for the prisoner's conduct.

Mr. Abbott contended that this was necessary to show the character of the war; that the North had done ten times worse than the prisoners.

Mr. Lafammejused similar arguments.

Mr. Devlin said this kind of evidence would lead the court beyond the legitimate limits of the investigation.

After some other remarks, the Judge held that the question of retaliation was one he was not justified in entering upon. The defence must first show that the *act of the prisoners was one of war*. His duty was merely to see if the evidence was sufficient to send the case for trial.

Another attempt was made to get in evidence as to the robbing and killing of private individuals by the Federals, but it was prevented.

The counsel for the United States *declined to cross-examine, as the evidence was illegal and irrelevant.*

Charles Albert Withers examined: Is a resident of Kentucky; is a Captain in the Confederate army; was Adjutant-General to Morgan at the time of his death; was taken prisoner on the 4th of September. On being shown the documents produced by Young, witness would not hesitate to say the signature was that of James A. Seddon, Confederate Secretary of War, having frequently seen it; having been in the Adjutant-General's Department, knows Seddon personally, and has seen him write; this commission is the only one given in the service, being a notification of appointment; has never seen any other kind; special orders are so designated and numbered; would call Young's party for secret service, as the service was not indicated; it is the practice to organize and send small expeditions, ranging from three to thirty, on secret service, within the enemy's lines; witness has sent such himself frequently: Collins, who was a prisoner here, was sent by him in command of a small party; secret expeditions are for capturing prisoners, burning bridges, or cutting communications; once he sent a party of fifty to burn a town under Morgan's orders; these were to harass and retaliate; orders were issued in 1862 to organize small parties as partisan rangers; this commission and instructions would constitute Young and party to be of this description; they never wear uniforms while on such service; witness was shown a paper. (Objected to.) Has no doubt of the genuineness of this signature; it is Seddon's; knows the C. C. Clay mentioned in it; knew him when he was Senator from Alabama in the Confederate Senate; saw him here two months ago; a series of petty depredations had been carried on by the Federals in the Southern States.

Objection was made to this evidence and sustained.

The prosecution declined to cross-examine for the reasons stated as to the previous witness.

M. A. Pallen sworn—Lives in Montreal, and is a native of Mississippi; was a surgeon in the Confederate army; knew Huntley and Swager in Mississippi as soldiers; knows Seddon, his handwriting, and signature; those signatures are genuine; knows C. C. Clay's signature; this signature on the paper shown is his; his first name is Clement; is satisfied he was Commissioner for the Confederate Government.

The following is the document in question:

"MEM. FOR LIEUT. BENNETT H. YOUNG, C. S. A.

"Your report of your doings under your instructions of the 16th June last, from the Secretary of War, covering the list of the twenty Confederate soldiers who are escaped prisoners, collected and enrolled by you under the instructions, is received. *Your suggestions for a raid upon the most accessible towns in Vermont, commencing with St. Albans, is approved, and you are authorized and required to act in conformity with the suggestion.*

"C. C. CLAY, Jr., Com. C. S A."

October 5, 1864.

The court adjourned till to-morrow.

VIEWS OF THE GOVERNMENT AT WASHINGTON.

At a previous session of the court, Mr. HOUGHTON, counsel for the raiders, who had been to Washington to endeavor to obtain permission to go through the lines to get some documents from Richmond to help his clients, made this statement regarding his experience. He made application for a pass and solicited an interview with Mr. Seward, subscribing himself attorney for the prisoners whose extradition in the matter of the St. Albans raid is now demanded.

He received the following answer with the letter he had written returned and the documents accompanying it:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 30, 1865.

J. G. K. HOUGHTON, Esq., advocate and attorney for the prisoners whose extradition in the matter of the St. Albans murders and robberies has been demanded, is informed that the Government of the United States can hold no communication or correspondence with him upon that subject. The prisoners, if they submit themselves to the authority of the United States, need no foreign mediation. So long as they remain under the protection of a foreign government, and a demand upon that government for their delivery to the United States is pending, communications concerning them can be received only from that foreign government through the customary channels of national intercourse.

A copy of the papers submitted by Mr. HOUGHTON have been taken and the originals are herewith remitted to him, and he is expected to leave the United States without crossing the military lines or attempting to enter the scene of insurrection, or to communicate with the insurgents.

(Signed) WILLIAM H. SEWARD.
(Copy.)

The following day (31st) Mr. HOUGHTON obtained an interview with His Excellency the President, and urged upon him to grant the permission he had been required to procure, but His Excellency declined to grant such permission, or even to allow him to proceed to GRANT'S army, so that his application for documents might be sent to the army of Gen. LEE by flag of truce or otherwise. His Excellency's words in speaking of the prisoners, were that they were rebels, that they had been cutting and slashing around, and that he did not see that it was any part of his business to help them. That, however, His Excellency requested deponent to endeavor to see Mr. SEWARD on the subject, and gave him a card to that gentleman, on which was written by the President:

"Hon. Secretary of State, please see this gentlemen, who is the gentleman from Canada spoken of yesterday.

(Signed) A. LINCOLN."

But on presenting the card at Mr. SEWARD'S office, with a request that Mr. HOUGHTON might be permitted to see that honorable gentleman, it was peremptorily refused. Mr. HOUGHTON then applied to Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affairs at Washington, to make to the United States Government the request which deponent had been authorized to make, or to accompany deponent to the Department of State, to endeavor to aid deponent in procuring an interview with Mr. SEWARD, all of which requests were refused. Mr. HOUGHTON then wrote another letter to Mr. SEWARD, to the effect that he had received the communication of Mr. SEWARD. He submitted that he had had an interview with the President, and, although a pass was refused, he gave him the card above alluded to. He again asked for an interview, for the purpose of personally urging his application for a pass to Richmond, and he ventured to urge that the recommendation or order signed by the President must annul any technical or diplomatic obstacle to an interview. He said the prisoners were not under the protection of a foreign Government, but were held subject to the provisions of a treaty for the extradition of felons, and that their guilt must be established before extradition could take place, or their freedom from its provisions maintained by all the facts, to procure which he required the pass in question. He took exception to the opening of Mr. SEWARD'S note, styling the raiders "murderers and robbers," as they had not yet been proven such before the court before which they were arraigned. He again asked for a pass to Richmond, and if not received by 4 P. M. the following day, he would conclude it was refused, and would leave Washington forthwith.

Having awaited an answer in conformity with the contents of the above letter, but receiving none, he was compelled to leave Washington without having been able to effect the object for which he went there.

THE MURDER OF HARRY LAZARUS.

TRIAL OF BERNARD FRIARY CONTINUED.

Testimony of Christopher Richards, Richard Birmingham, Dennis Kirwan, Thomas R. Walton, David Barry, Policeman Dwyer, and Thomas Johnson.

THE CASE FOR THE PROSECUTION CLOSED.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

At the opening of the court, this morning, the District-Attorney stated that the witness Coenell, who was very sick, had been sent to the New-York Hospital in accordance with a suggestion from the court, but they had refused to receive him on the ground that the District-Attorney had once had them fined for having snow and ice on the sidewalk. He supposed it must have been the Corporation Attorney that they meant, and was glad to hear that he had colored the law. However, he would suggest to the Governors of the hospital that they get a new Superintendent. The first witness called was Christopher Richards whose examination began on Wednesday. He testified:

I have been injured on the head; it affects me sometimes so that I do not know what I am doing; sometimes I lived at No. 618 Broadway, sometimes at the Revere House, sometimes at Baker's; there are prostitutes living at No. 616 Broadway; it is over the Anatomical Museum; I am twenty-six years of age; I left school when I was fifteen and went to the butchering business; I worked at that for three or four years; I then worked as a locksmith with Mr. Sinclair, and afterward worked for Baldwin & Macy; that is, when I was twenty or twenty-one years of age; I have done nothing since.

Question.—How do you get your living? *Answer.*—I get it off of people; I borrow money and then repay it; I sometimes play cards for a living; I am also a bounty-broker.

Q.—Sometimes you take things that don't belong to you? A.—I don't wish to answer that question.

The Recorder instructed the witness that he must answer, unless it would tend to degrade him.

Witness said that it would degrade him to answer; I have been in Philadelphia, Boston, Portsmouth and many other places; I have been arrested on suspicion of crime; I cannot tell how many times; I have been arrested a great many times for different things; I have never been sent to Blackwell's Island; I had been sick for a week before the murder; on the morning of the murder I got up about 9 or 9 o'clock and went to Lazarus'; I was unwhere else that night, I was in the room in plain sight of everybody; I had not been there more than two or three minutes when the thing happened; Friary and "California Jack" had some words when "California Jack" drew a pistol from behind his pocket; Friary did not take the pistol; Connell was then moving backward and forward; "California Jack," Friary, McDonald and Clark were at the bar; there were others in the room not at the bar; Friary then came toward the table, drew a knife and plunged it into Lazarus; Lazarus was standing at the table where I was sitting, with his back to the bar; I was the nearest to him; there were some others within five feet of him; he was not facing me, but the wall; I had not been drinking; my doctor and Lazarus would not let me; I first saw the knife when Friary pulled it out to stab Lazarus; he was then fairly touching him, square behind him; I gave my friend no alarm; I had no time to; till Friary pulled the knife I heard no alarm; I thought he went over to make up with Lazarus; I ran right out for a policeman, the first one; Joan Riley, was on the stoop; I did not see him in the vestibule; I told him I was going for a policeman; we went together and found a policeman after five or ten minutes.

Re-direct.—I had been a friend of Friary before I was of Lazarus, and had kept up the acquaintance till this affair; I was equally a friend of both; I got the policeman in the Galeties, and should not know him again.

Richard Birmingham testified: I have been driver of a coach, have been employed by Mr. Armstrong four years and a half; I drove a sleigh to No. 12 Housioe street; I got there soon after three; I drove McDonald and Clark; they went into Mr. Friary's house; they were not there more than five minutes; Mr. Friary came out with them and went toward Crosby-street into No. 14; I stopped midway between Friary's and Lazarus' house; they stayed in Lazarus' about five or ten minutes; the three got into the sleigh and told me to drive off when they came out; Mr. McDonald told me to drive off; Friary and Clark sat behind; we drove up to Seventy-third street and stopped at the Ramble, where they got out and took a drink; from there we drove to Ninety-second street and Third-avenue, where they got out: McDonald, while we were going up, took the lines out of my hands; one of them—I can't tell which—said: "He is dead now, the son of a b—h!" I never saw Friary before that time; I knew Clark from the day before; I can't say who made use of the expression.

Cross-Examined.—I drove them around to various places, to make calls; Clark and McDonald were considerably intoxicated; I was somewhat under the influence of liquor, but not much; two men came out; Friary and Clark were noisy, singing and shouting.

Dennis Kerwan, sworn for the prosecution.—I am now in occupation of the Lazarus place; I was his day bartender before his death; I have often seen Friary in Harry's place; never saw them together.

Cross-examined.—I have been employed by Lazarus for six months past; there are a good many houses of that kind on the street—three or four on that block.

Thomas R. Walton sworn for the prosecution.—I took the place of the last witness as bartender for the week previous to the murder; I saw Friary in Harry's place ten day before the murder; he came up to a lunch-table and helped himself to something to eat, after which he took a segar and, going back to the lunch-table, he picked up the mustard-pot and threw it against the wall; after that he went out.

Cross-examined.—Friary was intoxicated.

David Barry, sworn for the prosecution.—Knew both the parties, Friary and Lazarus; was not there on the morning of the stabbing; was there the morning previous: Friary came in that morning; he came up to the bar, and took out a dirk or dagger and stuck it into the counter, and while it was sticking there he said, "This knife will be the death of some one yet;" the blade of this knife was about seven inches long, the handle about three inches long; the handle was white; after a few minutes, Friary went out.

Cross-examined.—I am a tailor by trade; I work now for Mr. John Lazarus; he keeps a place in Broome-street; I came to this country in May last; I am not a fighter; they call me a light-weight prize fighter; I have fought one battle; it was in Pennsylvania, but I do not recollect when it was, or how long ago; my second name was McClana; Mr. Trainor, Mr. Holly Wood, and, I heard, Mrs. John Lazarus, were my backers; I attended a fight in Pennsylvania last week; don't know the names of any of the parties; the referee was Mr. John Lazarus, brother of Harry; I was arrested at that time in Delaware; when Friary came to that morning he appeared to be a little under the influence of liquor.

The court here took a recess for 15 minutes.

John Dwyer sworn—Am patrolman of the police; in January last was in the Twenty-third Precinct in Yorkville, extending from Seventy-ninth-street to Ninety-fourth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, until six o'clock in the morning; never saw Mr. Clark nor Birmingham until that day; knew McDonald before; saw the sleigh going down Yorkville Hill, with two gray horses attached, at about twenty minutes after six o'clock in the morning; it was at about One Hundred and Sixth-street; it had but one person in it, and was going toward Harlem Bridge; saw three men, Clark, McDonald and Friary on the 3d, in the middle of the day, crossing an open lot on Ninety-fourth-street; I was in conversation about the murder with a conductor when I saw them; I then got off the car and walked as far as Ninety-eighth-street; they went into the Six-mile House on Ninety-sixth-street; I remained at Ninety-eighth-street; they stayed in there about five minutes, and came out again, and stood a few minutes and got on the rear platform of a car going toward Harlem Bridge; at Ninety-eighth-street I got on the front platform and rode on the same car; they got off at a lager beer saloon, between One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth streets, and I got off at One Hundred and Eighteenth-street; I went with Porcher, an another policeman, into the lager beer saloon; was then in citizen's dress; on entering the bar-room Friary recognized me, and asked what I was doing; I told him I was after him; he asked what was the matter—what was up; I asked him if he was up to the shindy killing Lazarus this morning; he said, "Come, let's have a drink, never mind;" and came up toward the bar; and he asked me if he was dead; I said I had heard so; he asked me again to have a drink; and I asked him again if he was not there; he said "Yes." I asked if he was implicated in the killing of him, and he said, "Yes, I have killed him, and I will silence it his weke." Clark and McDonald were standing by at the time; that is about all that was done; I then ordered the arrest to be made; I accompanied him to the Twelfth Ward Station-house.

Cross-examined—McDonald and Clark were permitted to be witnesses at the inquest; did not know California Jack; Friary came from the direction of McDonald's house; when arrested looked as if he had been shaving; the three seemed to have been on a hard spree; I did not see them drink anything; I saw Friary with the glass to his mouth, with his back to the bar, but he put it down again; I did not take a drink when Friary asked me; I am sure that the words I have testified to were the very words used; I don't think my statement before the Coroner would vary in anything; I first spoke to Friary about killing Lazarus; he told me he was implicated in it; he asked me if he was dead; I said yes; he used the words, "I have killed him, and I will dance at his wake."

Q.—Did you say to the Coroner, "Or something similar to that?" A.—I don't recollect using those words; I signed the testimony before the Coroner; am not sure that he did not put a single other word in there.

Q.—Might he not have said, "*If* he is dead, I will dance at his wake?" A.—No. Sir; he did not make use of that word at all; I am sure he did not; he used those words immediately after I asked him if he was implicated—after I asked him the second time; the first time he said, "Never mind—come and take a drink;" I asked him if he was out down at the chimdy, and asked him twice if he was not implicated in the killing of Lazarus.

Re-direct.—The Coroner's clerk remarked, as he was writing, "Or something similar to that," and I said nothing; was under examination by the Coroner about five minutes; he did not put questions to me; I made a statement; the clerk was writing my statement; I stopped once or twice to give him time to write; it was read over to me.

Re-cross-examination.—I could not be positive about the time before the Coroner; it was from five to ten minutes, I think; I don't think it could have been longer: the inquest was in the afternoon of the 4th of January, about three o'clock; it was read over to me—it was a very noisy room—and I signed it; I made the arrest about quarter past one; I did not enter it in my book; I brought the prisoner down that afternoon, and reached the Police Headquarters about twenty minutes before five o'clock; while Friary was under arrest, on his way to the Station-house, he got a man by the name of Quin to get him a bottle of liquor; he did not drink any of it; I took it away from him.

Thomas Johnson sworn—Am generally a bar-tender; was not in business on New-Year's Day; knew Friary and Lazarus; was at Lazarus' place Sunday night when Friary came in; it was one or two o'clock I should judge; he was there about two minutes that I saw him and left; I had been there on Sunday; he had not been there during the day that I recollect; he was at the bar when I came in; I went up and took a drink, and he and his friends went out; he had a knife in his hand, I believe; as I was coming into the door I saw him raise his hand and go to the bar; I was about fourteen feet from him; Mr. Connell was tending the bar; it was a dirk knife; he put it into his pocket, I believe.

Cross-examination.—I should judge he was a little tight that night; did not see him again that night; saw him the next day on Houston-street; he appeared to be in liquor then; knew California Jack; have seen him a dozen times since that time.

The District Attorney here rested the prosecution. He stated that a spectator, (Riley,) whom he should have sworn as a witness, had since been sent to the penitentiary. He should not call Riley for that reason. He referred to the testimony respecting the dog, which he regarded as circumstantial evidence, provided the jury believed that Friary knew that the dog belonged to or was in the custody of Lazarus.

Mr. Sedgwick asked that the case go over until to-morrow morning, on account of the absence from the city of the most important witness for the defence.

The Recorder postponed the case, accordingly, until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—*Part I.*—Short Causes. Nos. 1255, 1071, 1439, 1607, 1660, 1467, 1604. *Part II.*—Nos. 871, 855, 858, 874, 826, 707, 701, 702, 1035, 1129, 845, 812, 838, 738, 772, 864, 866, 872, 878, 898, 892.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part II.*—Short Causes. Nos. 676, 638, 1193.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 3273, 4859, 4887, 2249, 4337, 4903, 4899, 4917, 4919, 4925, 4927, 4939, 4931, 4937, 4939. *Part II.*—Nos. 3992, 4614, 4044, 4178, 4644, 4290, 4941, 4610, 4008, 4628, 1150, 4950, 4960, 4964, 4968.

The Affairs of the Nicaragua Transit Company—What are Proper Grounds of Objection Against a Referee.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Barnard.

Colden Murray, Receiver, &c., of the Accessory Transit Company vs. *Cornelius Vanderbilt.*—This action was originally brought to recover back the value of some eight steamers and other property claimed to belong to the Accessory Transit Company, and alleged to have been seized by the defendant. A protracted trial before Judge Ingraham, sitting at special term, resulted in favor of the plaintiff, and the court directed a reference to ascertain the amount of the judgment, naming as referee Hon. John T. Hoffman. The plaintiffs objected to Mr. Hoffman as referee, on the ground of his intimate personal and business relations with Horace F. Clark, a son-in-law of the defendant, and one of his counsel. Justice Ingraham then said he would allow the parties to select a referee who should be agreeable to both sides. After two years passed in further endeavor to settle upon some one whom both sides could accept, the parties appealed to Justice Ingraham again to appoint a referee. The Judge appointed the Hon. John T. Hoffman a second time, although the plaintiffs again objected to him on the same grounds. The plaintiffs then made the present motion which is to vacate the order of reference to Hon. John T. Hoffman. In support of the motion, Mr. Cram, one of the counsel for the plaintiff, read the affidavit of Mr. Sherwood, another of the plaintiff's counsel, setting forth the facts in regard to the trial and the original appointment of Mr. Hoffman, and stated that they now objected to the appointment of Mr. Hoffman on the ground of his relations to the son-in-law and counsel for the defendant; that the defendant's son-in-law, Horace F. Clark, occupied offices connecting by a door with the office of Mr. Hoffman; that Mr. Hoffman had acted as counsel for Mr. Clark; that they believed that he had been appointed referee on the suggestion of the defendants, and that these and other circumstances rendered him an improper person to act in that capacity in the case. That finding Judge Ingraham unwilling to appoint any one else, they had addressed a letter to Mr. Hoffman, stating their reasons for objecting to him, and asking him to decline the appointment; that he had replied to their not refusing to decline the appointment, on the ground that since it had been tendered to him his self-respect required that he should accept it. In reply to this affidavit, defendant's counsel read the affidavit of Horace F. Clark, setting forth that these were no personal or business relations existing between Mr. Hoffman and himself which should preclude him from acting as referee in a case in which the deponent was interested. After reading these affidavits, counsel were about to proceed with the argument, when Judge BARNARD said that he would much prefer that this matter should be heard before some other Justice. If the parties would agree to that, he would get one of the Judges from another district to sit in his place and hear the motion. After some other conversation, it was agreed that the argument on the motion should proceed next Saturday before Judge Johnson, and that the same papers should be used, without alteration.

Henry A. Cram and Mr. Sherwood for the plaintiffs; Chas. A. Rapallo for the defendants.

The Count Johannes.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

On the resumption of this case yesterday, the Court made inquiries of the jury whether they had conversed with any person in relation to the action. Being informed in the negative, the trial proceeded.

The Count testified to an interview with his daughter Caroline, with whom he had left a request to act for him and to induce Mr. Booth to act for him, and that he supposed he was therefore entitled to make the announcement which was made.

After the plaintiff rested, the defence read the deposition of Miss Agnes Jones to show that it was at her request the contradiction had been asserted, and that she had never consented to act with her father.

Edwin Booth testified that the announcement had been made without his consent, and that the contradiction was necessary.

Mr. John Sefton testified that he had known the Count, then Mr. George Jones, some twenty-six years ago, when he was playing in the Bowery theatre, as an actor, not personally; that he had known of managers announcing persons to appear with whom they were in negotiation; that he thought the announcement made by the Count was calculated to mislead, and that had he been in Mr. Stuart's place he should have felt bound to make a contradiction, though not in the same words.

Manager Stuart testified that Miss Jones had requested him to contradict the announcement of the Count, and that he had advised her not to send any letter, but himself went to the papers and informed them of the facts; that he had been a dramatic critic, and that the editor-in-chief rarely saw the dramatic items, or had anything to do with their insertion.

Edward P. Hingston testified that he had been managing agent and manager in this country, Europe and Australia; that such an announcement as the Count had made was altogether irregular, and he should call it a "gagging announcement." that was meant to humbug the public; that had he seen in Manager Stuart's place, he should have regarded it as necessary to have such a contradiction as was in the *Tribune*; he thought that was just the thing; that he had heard of George Jones in London and something of the scene in Mr. James' house; at least he had heard he (the Count) had been created a chevalier, &c. That he did know of a Count Sartone or Sartorius, who was a shabby lawyer at some of the public houses; that he had heard of the Count announcing himself as Chevalier Jones at a benefit got up for the purchase of Shakespeare's house, where he showed photographs of himself in his orders, standing on the ruins of a melancholy castle on the Rhine, or something of that sort. That there were rumors that the proceeds of that benefit as well as the Count himself were objects of inquiry; that he had afterward heard of his giving Shakespearean readings in Paris.

Mr. Fiske and *Mr. Howe* testified to the probable effect of the announcement made in lessening the receipts of the Count's entertainment and injuring the places at which the artists were engaged; also that the principal editors were rarely, if ever, aware of the particular matters which went into the dramatic columns.

Mr. Cohen, of the *Express*, testified to substantially the same thing, and also that Count Johannes had, since his coming to New-York, been engaged in nearly every court in the City of New-York that has, as law reporter for the *Express*, had given for some time until used accurate reports of what occurred, but that the Count had on each occasion sent a letter to the *Express*, demanding a correction, or requesting the insertion of something which had not occurred, with an intimation that unless his request was complied with he should take ulterior measures; that the last letter was of such an amusing character that in order to show the man, he had made a request that it might be published, which had accordingly been done, and that since that time he had refrained from any further reporting of his doings.

Mr. Williams then requested an adjournment till to-morrow, for the purpose of examining Dr. Dwight and Professor Lieber as to the validity of the Count's title. The Count made an eloquent speech against this question being introduced into the case; but it being already late, the court adjourned to to-day at 11 A. M.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 16, 1865.

$1,000 U.S. 6s, '80...C	120	200 N. Y. Cen.....	113
9,000 U. S. 6s, '81..R.	111	200 do.....s15	113
30,000 U. S. 6s. '81..C.	111¼	400 do.....	113¼
60,000 do.....	111½	100 Erie Railway.....	76
10,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s..C	111¾	1500 do.....	75½
150,000 do.....	111½	100 do.....s30	75¼
100,000 do.....	112	600 do.....	76½
25,000 do...new iss.	111	100 Hudson R. R.....	107¼
20,000 do...new iss.	110½	do.....s10	107¼
60,000 do...new iss.	110½	400 do.....	107¼
35,000 do...new iss.	110¾	600 do.....	107¼
100,000 U.S.6s,10-40s C	102½	do.....s15	107
2,000 do.....	102¾	100 do.....	107½
5,000 U.S.6s, 1yr. Cer.	98¾	200 do.....s10	107½
9,000 Mo. State 6s.....	60	1000 Reading R.....	119
15,000 Q. & Miss. C....	27	1200 do.....	113¾
1,000 Ill. C. Bs.....	113	200 do.....	113¾
500 do.....	111	200 M. S. & N. I.....	66
1,000 Mar. 1st M. Bs..	52	100 do.....	65½
5,000 Hud. R. R. Bs..	88	400 do.....	66¾
50 Irving Bank.....	106	100 do.....b30	66¾
55 Shoe & Leath. B'k.	107	100 Ill. Cen. R.....s10	119
26 B'k of Commerce..	116	400 do.....s30	119
100 Cen. National B'k	104	100 do.....	119¾
20 Fourth Nat. Bank.	100¾	50 do.....	119
5,000 Am. Gold.....	203¾	300 Clev. & Pitts.....	84
100 Canton Co.....	31¾	100 do.....s3	83¾
50 Del. & Had. C. Co.	166½	200 do.....	83¾
100 Cen. Coal Co.....	46	500 do.....s30	83¾
100 Cum. Coal Pr..s30	56¾	400 Chic. & N. W.....	34½
100 do.....	56¾	500 do.....	34½
1000 do.....	57	500 C. & N. W. Pr.....	65
800 do.....	57¾	100 do.....s10	65
800 do.....	57¾	100 Chic. & R. I. R....	96¾
200 do.....	58¾	400 do.....	96¾
450 Am. Coal Co.....	77	200 Chic. R. & Q. R.b60	120¾
500 Mar. Min. Co.....	13¾	200 do.....	120
200 do.....	13¾	100 P., Ft. W. & C....	95¼
100 Wyom. V. Coal....	60	300 do.....	95¾
40 Pac. M. S. Co.....	300	100 do.....s30	95¼
50 Mich. Cen. R.....	111¾	100 Chi. & Alt.....	93
100 Chic. & Alt. Pref..	94½		

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s. R.	118	100 Hud. Riv. R.....	108¼
10,500 U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C	111¾	100 do.....	109¾
20,000 do...new iss.	110¾	100 Reading R.....	114¾
10,000 do...new iss.	110¾	500 M. S. & N. I. R....	66¾
5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s. C.	102¾	100 Mich. Cen. R....b5	113
5,000 U. S. 6s, 1Yr Cer.	98¾	100 Ill. Cen. R.....	119½
10,000 Mo. State 6s....	66¾	100 Clev. & Pitts.....	84
16,000 Tenn. 6s, '90.....	56	200 do.....s10	84
30,000 O. & M. Cer....	27¼	100 Chi. & R. I. R.s30	96¾
30,000 do.....	27	100 do.....	96¾
50 Fourth Nat. Bank.	100¾	300 do.....	97
30 do.....	101	70 Chi., Bur. & Q....	119
15,000 Amer. Gold..s30	201	200 do.....	120
50 Cum Coal Pref....	87¾	20 P., Ft. W. & C....	96
200 do.....	87¾	600 do.....	96¾
1000 do.....	87¾	200 do.....s10	96¾
200 do.....b30	88¾	600 do.....	96¾
100 Mar. M. Co.....	12¾	100 Mil. & P. Du C....	48¾
10 Pacific M. S. Co..	305	50 Chi. & Alt. Pref....	96
100 N. Y. Cen.....s10	114¾	100 Chi. & Al. R.....	92
200 Erie Railway.....	76¾		

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

100 N. Y. C. R..x-d b3	114¾	500 Cleve. & Pitts....	84
100 do.....	114¾	100 Chic. & R. I.....s3	96¾
400 do.....s3	114¾	100 do.....	96¾
100 do.....s10	114¾	100 do.....o	96¾
100 do.....s3	114¾	100 Chic. & N. W.....	34¾
100 Erie Rail...x-d.s3	78	100 do.....	34¾
500 do.....	78	400 Chi. & N. W. Pr...	65¾
400 do.....	78¾	100 do.....s3	65
800 do.....c	78¾	100 do.....s3	65¾

...April, seller and buyer's option, part at $36 50 @ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand, at 17c.@19c. for shoulder; 18c.@22c. for Hams and 20¼c. for flies; sales equal to 550 pkgs. Bacon has been quiet; sales since our last, 490 boxes, including Cumberland Cut, at 20c.@20¼c; Short Rib at 21¼c; Short Clear at 21¾c.; Long Cut Hams at 20¼c. ℔ lb. Dressed Hogs are scarce and in fair request at 17c.@17¾c., the latter for heavy. ℔ lb. Lard is heavy; sales 1,600 tcs. and bbls. at 19½c.@23¾c., and small lots of very choice at 23¾c ℔ lb. Beef is in moderate request at $21@$24 for Extra Mess; $18@$22 for New Plain Mess; sales 485 bbls. Tierce beef continue inactive, yet firm; 250 tierces were sold, including prime Mess at $35, 150 t bls. Beef Hams were sold at $26@$27 25 ℔ 100l. Butter is in less request at 43c.@58c. @.8c. for poor to choice, and 30c.@46c. for Western, ℔ lb. Cheese is in fair demand at 14c.@23c. for poor to very choice. ℔ lb. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, STARIN & FLOYN notice thus:

During the past week the same dull, heavy and spiritless feeling has characterized the trade in Butter that has been shown for the past month. Fine State Dairy Butter has been taken by exporters to a considerable extent, at from 21c. a22c. ℔ lb., payable in gold; and there has been rather a better inquiry for those grades, for home and coastwise trade, but the trade is sluggish and uncertain, and prices have invariably favored the buyers. The stock of Fine Butter now in this market is reduced to a very low point, but the amount of stock is sufficient for its requirements. Western Butters are in good supply, but, with the exception of a light demand from the packers, for West India Trade, there is no movement to report. Roll Butter is in heavy supply, and the demand is small, at a decline in quotations. Our advices from the English Markets show a light stock and a brisk demand for fine American Butter at from 112s. to 116s. sterling, per cwt., with rather an improved tendency. The San Francisco Market reports show only a fair supply of Eastern Butter, with a fair demand at 34c.@35c. ℔ lb. gold price, and with tendency to better prices. The export trade in Butter this year would have been a remarkable success, as the several markets of the world that take our stock have all offered higher rates than ever before, but the folly of the dairymen in exacting ridiculous prices, together with the incorrect judgment of operators in compelling for dairies at the rates required, has had, and will continue to have the effect of making a losing business until the close of the season. Prices are irregular, but our quotations will cover the extreme s.

Orange and Sussex Co. Dairies—firkins, ℔ lb..60		@63
Orange and Sussex Co—half firkin tubs, ℔ lb..50		@55
Fine State Dairies—firkins, ℔ lb.....	45	@48
Fair to Good State Dairies—firkins, ℔ lb,.....	43	@46
Fine State—half firkin tubs, ℔ lb.....	50	@52
Fair to Good State—half firkin tubs, ℔ lb.....	48	@50
Fine State Dairies—Welch tubs, ℔ lb.....	44	@46
Fair to Good State Dairies—Welsh tubs, ℔ lb...43		@44
Fine Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ℔ lb.....42		@45
Fair to Good Penn. Dairies—firkins, ℔ lb.....40		@43
Fine Western Reserve—firkins, ℔ lb.....	35	@36
Fine Wisconsin, Michigan, &c.—firkins, ℔ lb..32		@35
Fine Fresh New-York State—firkins, ℔ lb.....	—	@50
Fine Fresh Canada—firkins, ℔ lb.....	—	@—
Ordinary Canada—firkins, ℔ lb.....	—	@—
Fair Ordinary Western—firkins, ℔ lb.....	30	@31
Common Western—firkins, ℔ lb.....	28	@30
Half Butter, Fine State, ℔ lb.....	35	@37
Half Butter, Fine Western, ℔ lb.....	30	@33

The market for Cheese for export has been fairly active during the week, particularly for extra factories and farm dairies, and the amount of stock remaining on the market is quite small. A fair demand has also prevailed during the week for Southern coastwise ports, and the market closes with great firmness at our quotations with an upward tendency. We quote:

State Dairies—factory made—fine.....	24	@25½
State Dairies—factory made—fair to good.....	22	@23
State Dairies—extra quality.....	23	@24
State Dairies—fair to good.....	20	@21
Western Reserve—good to prime.....	18	@20
English Dairy—Eastern.....	23	@24
English Dairy—Western.....	18	@20
Fine Apple.....	24	@28
Orange County—flat skimmed.....	15	@17

SUGARS—Have been in more demand, and rather firmer. Sales since our last comprise 450 hhds. Cuba at 17¾c.@21¾c., and 285 boxes Havana, part at 16¼c.@26¾c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars continue inactive, at 22c.@27½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 134,000 lbs. at 15⅞c.@16⅜c., chiefly at 16c.@16¼c. ℔ lb. Also, 67 000 lbs. Grease, brown and white, at 17c.@19c.; and 10,000 lbs. Stearine at 22c.

WHISKY—Sales to-day, 300 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $2 28 ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements for Liverpool include only 250 bbls. Provisions, at 1s.; 50 pkgs. Lard, 800 lbs. Bacon, and 35 hhds. Tallow, at 7s. 6d.; also, by steamer, 40 bales Hops at 3½., and 150 boxes Bacon at 35s. For London, 100 tcs. Beef at 3s.; 300 boxes Cheese at 20s., and 100 bbls. Oil Cake at 1s. 3d. For Glasgow, by steamer, 500 tcs. Beef at 4s. 6d.; 600 bbls. do. at 3s. 9d., and 25 boxes Bacon at 30s. For Bremen, 100 casks Ashes at 12s. 6d.; 30 bales Cotton at ½d.; 50 hhds. Tallow at 15s.; 100 tons Logwood and 50 hhds. Tobacco at 22s. 6d., and 150 bbls. Shoe Pegs at 1s. 9d.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.			
City of London.....	Feb 18	New-York....	Liverpool.
Australasian.....	Feb. 21	New-York....	Liverpool.
Lafayette.....	March 1	New-York....	Havre.
Asia.....	March 1	Boston.....	Liverpool.
Saxonia.....	March 4	New-York....	Liverpool.
City of Boston.....	March 4	New-York....	S'ampton.
China.....	March 8	New-York....	Liverpool.
Canada.....	March 15	Boston.....	Liverpool.
Washington.....	March 29	New-York....	Havre.
Borussia.....	April 1	New-York....	S'ampton.
Bavaria.....	April 15	New-York....	S'ampton.
Germania.....	April 29	New-York....	S'ampton.
Teutonia.....	May 13	New-York....	S'ampton.
Saxonia.....	May 27	New-York....	S'ampton.
FROM EUROPA.			
Etna.....	Feb. 1	Liverpool....	New-York.
Asia.....	Feb. 4	Liverpool....	Boston.
City of London....	Feb. 4	Liverpool....	New-York.
United Kingdom....	Feb. 8	Glasgow.....	New-York.
Saxonia.....	Feb. 8	S'ampton....	New-York.
China.....	Feb. 11	Liverpool....	New-York.
Canada.....	Feb. 18	Liverpool....	New-York.
Cuba.....	Feb. 25	Liverpool....	New-York.
Borussia.....	March 8	S'ampton....	New-York.
Bavaria.....	March 22	S'amp on....	New-York.
Germania.....	April 5	S'ampton....	New-York.
Teutonia.....	April 19	S'ampton....	New-York.
Saxonia.....	May 3	S'ampton....	New-York.

For Havana and New-Orleans.

Morning Star.....Feb. 18 .New-York ...New-Orleans.

For California.

Golden Rule.....Feb. 20 .New-York....Nicaragua.
Ocean Queen.....Feb. 23 New-York ....Aspinwall.
Marth Star.....Mar. 3 .New-York....Aspinwall.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe, per steamship *St. David*, via Portland, close here at 1 30 P. M. Friday.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, per steamship *City of London*, close at 10 30 A. M. Saturday.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

The mails for New-Orleans, per steamship *Morning Star*, close at 1 30 P. M. on Saturday.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at.....6:30 A. M., 1:30 and....6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails..5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island.....5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River.....3:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad.....3 P. M.
North Mails.....5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way.....5:00 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at.....5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDERWEAR,
RIBBONS AND FRENCH FLOWERS,
YANKEE NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS.
☞ ALWAYS ON HAND A FULL STOCK BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, 50 CTS. a pair under the regular prices.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

DENTISTRY.

DR. WAIT, SR., DENTIST, NO. 263 4TH-AV., corner, 21st-st., having introduced the Nitrous Oxide (or laughing) Gas, can now give patients their choice between that and ether and chloroform, as constitutions and circumstances may require. Positively no pain or danger in extracting teeth. Terms moderate.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; best of city references; no objection to the country; a good home preferred to high wages. Apply at No. 330 4th-av., first door above 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman in every way competent, as a nurse for young children, or as a chambermaid; she is also a good seamstress: the best references will be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 97 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID BY a young American woman, who is a competent hair dresser and dressmaker, with the highest city reference from her last employer. Call at No. 87 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands cooking in all its branches; best of city reference given. Call for two days at No. 26 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and seamstress, by a German Protestant young woman, well recommended. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st., near Broadway, from 10 to 2.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY GOOD SERVANTS in every capacity in city or country. Call at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 163 West 26th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. J. E. WEIR, Proprietor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT COMpetent girl as first-class cook, or as cook and to wash and iron: has good city reference. Call at No. 114 West 23d-st., the residence of her present employer.

WASHING AND IRONING, FLUTING, &c., for ladies and families, by Mrs. NEWGENT; best reference given. No. 19 West 20th-st., up 2 pc.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook; understands her business in every particular, and has the best reference from her last place. Call at No. 295 1st-av., near 18th-st., in the dry good store, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, A SITUAtion as first-class cook, who understands cooking in all its branches. Call at No. 378 7th-av., near 34th-st.,

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CARVER IN A dining saloon or hotel; satisfactory reference given as to competency, &c. Address No. 26 Jefferson-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman; has long experience in the city: is capable of taking charge of any gentleman's establishment; is a careful driver and skillful groom; will be found capable and trustworthy; has five years' reference from his last master in the city. Call or address to M. P., No. 1,166 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITUAtion as gardener and farmer; understands his business in all its branches; the care of horses and cattle; is sober and industrious. Address the premises of Mr. F. B. BRONSON, Greenfield Hill, Fairfield County, Conn. E. HANLON.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER. BY A man who is well acquainted with raising stock, and who is thoroughly acquainted with carrying on improvements in general. Can be seen at Henderson & Fleming's seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st., New-York. Call or address W. A. B.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man, without family, who has filled some of the best situations in this country for the past 16 years, and last at his own desire. Address ELLOT, No. 9 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A BOY NOW residing with his parents; he has been for the last three years at the Free Academy, and can translate French and Spanish. Address W. BRANDON, No. 4 Tryon-row.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER OR coachman, by a young married man (Protestant); is a good hand with horses or cows; has good recommendations. Address, for two days, GARDENER, Box No. 234 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a single young man who understands his business; can take care of a team of horses if required; has the best of city reference. Address P. B., Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH FARmer, with city reference; and his wife to manage the dairy. Apply at Thorburn's seed-store, John-st., New-York.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A WELL EDUCATED GERMAN lady, to superintend the education of a girl 13 years of age, during her vacant hours, and to overlook the household affairs of a very small family; must speak French fluently, and be able to assist in practicing on the piano; references required. Address Box No. 6,129 Post-office.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK; A PERSON of experience in invoicing fancy goods, and fully competent to take charge of that department, may apply at our office, between 3 and 4 o'clock P. M. None others need apply.
HOWARD, SANGER & CO., No. 106 Chambers-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER, A SINGLE MAN, accustomed to the work of a kitchen garden, also the care of horses and cows, to go a short distance in the country; Protestant preferred; steady employment given. Inquire at No. 279 Canal-st., near Broadway, second loft.

CLERK WANTED—IN A WATCH, JEWELRY and hardware importing house, in Maiden-lane: an honest, industrious lad, who is desirous of learning the business; he must reside with his parents or relatives, and bring good references. Address, in hand-writing of applicant, X. Y. Z., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman or groom; understands the care and management of horses; has no objection to stay or country; good references from his last employer. Address for two days, J. C., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PERSON WHO THOROUGHLY understands dressing yarn on Mason's dresser in a cotton mill, in New-Jersey. This mill never stops. Apply at once P. O., Box No. 641 New-York, or No. 76 Beaver-st., first floor, New-York.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS SHIPPING AND entry clerk; must be reliable, quick and correct at figures, and a fair correspondent. Address MANUFACTURER, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER; ONE WHO UNDERstands the care of horses and can come well recommended. Apply at HENDERSON'S, No. 73 Nassau-st., between 1 and 2 P. M., for two days.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS FOR A PRIVATE family; one as chambermaid and fine washer. Apply, with recommendations, at BEDELL'S, 311 4th-av.

WANTED—TWO COMPETENT HOSIERY AND glove salesmen. Address, stating where last employed, &c., Box No. 4,442 Post-office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.

Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

WATER-POWERS FOR SALE.
TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.
We have lists of a great number of water-powers of both large and small capacity, some of them near this city. Persons in want of such property will find it to their interest to call.
Engineers skilled in making plans and estimates for buildings and machinery will be furnished when required. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway.

COMPRESSED YEAST!
The demand for our celebrated "COMPRESSED YEAST" having so rapidly increased, we deem it a duty to the public to designate the following depots in the various parts of the city, where it can be had fresh every day:
DONAN, STERN & CO.,
No. 89 7th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.
GREENWICH-ST.
112, H. Schmidt.
246, C. N. Smith.
416, P. Nelson.
HUDSON-ST.
387, J. F. Knapp.
6TH-AV.
610, Hendrickson.
867, Chs. Hall.
443, B. Blanck.
232, L. Friedlander.
7TH-AV.
420, Abbot & Palmer.
9TH-AV.
426, Bowes & Co.
6TH-AV.
151, J. H. Stellges.
3D-AV.
475, Bauman & Co.
2D-AV.
58, A. Deerking.
Cor. 30th-st., F. Flitel.
AVENUE A.
39, U. H. Rauch.
GREENWICH-AV.
8, S. R. Mann & Co.
BOWERY.
389, Haight Bros.
CANAL-ST.
585, Chas. Rabe.
502, F. Engelcke.
7TH-ST.
166, Chs. Gebhard.

BURGLAR PROOF VAULTS AND SAFES,
J. ROGER'S Patent Dec. 15, 1863.
This method, considered by best judges to be drill proof, is constructed with a series of iron plates holding chilled iron balls in suspension, which revolve when operated on by a drill. They have been adopted by the United States Treasury Department, and are now in use at the United States Treasury at Washington, and at the Assistant Treasurer's Office New-York, and elsewhere.
Manufactured only by
GEO. R. JACKSON, BURNET & CO.,
Excelsior Iron Works,
No. 201 Centre-st.
State, county and city rights of the above for sale.

MARBLE MANTELS.
A large stock always on hand at
LOWER PRICES
than any other establishment in the city.
A. KLASER'S MANTEL WORKS,
No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Cut this out.

FAT BEEF! FAT BEEF!! FAT BEEF!!!
The beef of the mammoth cattle *Americus* and *Columbus*, which were on exhibition lately, together with the beef of a pair of two-year old steers and other fine beef, will be exposed for sale on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 17th and 18th, by WILLIAM LALOR, at Nos. 30 and 31 Centre market.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Wardwell's National Writing Fluid," and "Keys' American Union Ink." No sediment, flow freely and do not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., corner of Canal, and by the trade generally. C. W. WARDWELL, Successor to J. G. KEYS.

ARMY CLIPPINGS.—NEW DARK BLUE Kersey and flannel for sale by A. P. HARD, No. 44 Beekman-st.

OIL FOR HARNESS.—FRANK MILLER'S prepared harness oil blacking. For sale by A. R. VANNEST & Co. No. 126 Chambers-st.

NOTICE.—CHANGE OF FARE.—ON AND AFTER Saturday, Feb. 18, 1865, fare on Knickerbocker Line of Stages will be EIGHT cents.

TWO SECOND-HAND SAFES WANTED—Must be strictly fire-proof and of moderate size. Address Box No. 1,324 Post-office.

EMPTY QUICKSILVER FLASKS WANTed and highest cash price paid for same by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

MACHINERY.

THE STEAM STONE-CUTTER COMPANY
Will lease their machines, which will cut any stone out of the quarry in any desirable shape, as straight and smooth as sawed stone. They will do the work of thirty men, at but a fraction of the cost of hand labor. A sample of stone cut and model of machine can be seen at the office of the Company, No. 18 Wall-st.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.
Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N.Y.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.—STEAM ENGINES and boilers, stationary and portable, of all sizes. Also, several marine boilers, in perfect order. Apply to F. CASSIDY, Nos. 4 to 10 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, near New Chambers-st. Ferry.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ATTENTION, DEALERS IN WHEEL STOCK.
THE JACOB'S WHEEL COMPANY
are prepared to buy seasoned WHEEL STOCK OF PRIME QUALITY FOR CASH, in any quantity, such as hubs, spokes, felloes, bent rims, hickory plank, &c. Address the JACOB'S WHEEL COMPANY, No. 99 Wall-st., or Nos. 145 and 147 Bank-st., New-York.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.

TEAS!	TEAS!	TEAS!	TEAS!	TEAS!
TEAS!	TEAS!	TEAS!	TEAS!	TEAS!

Housekeepers should buy their Teas, Coffees, &c., at the GREAT "CANTON TEA WAREHOUSE," where all goods are guaranteed free from adulteration, and sold cheap for cash only. THOMAS R. AGNEW,
Nos. 260 and 262 Greenwich-st., corner Murray.
Wholesale Department No. 262 Greenwich-st.

WET FEET.
A good time for FRANK MILLER'S Water-Proof Oil Blacking. For sale at No. 96 Chatham-st.

BEAUTIFUL CLEAN LINEN.—W. G. NIXEY'S Crystallized Extract of Fuller's Earth is the cheapest and best article for washing and beautifying linen, woolen, lace, lawn, muslin, &c.; possesses unequaled efficacy in removing grease, stains, and the smoke-like color of linen produced from bad washing, the excessive use of soda, lime, and other preparations of caustic alkali, and requires only to be tried to be appreciated.
May be obtained through any respectable tradesman.
Sample packets, with full directions for use, price 1d. and 6d. No. 12 Soho-square, London.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMMONALTY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Relative to the opening of Seventy-seventh-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 24th day of February, 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Seventy-seventh-street, from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in said city, as laid out on the map or plan of said city, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of Streets and Roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.
JOHN E. DEVELIN,
Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated New-York, Jan. 31, 1865.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Sixty-sixth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York. Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the Fourth day of March, 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Sixty-sixth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, in said city, as laid out on the map or plan of said city, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3d, 1807.—Dated New-York, Feb. 7, 1865.
JOHN E. DEVELIN, Counsel to the Corporation.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, from Mount Morris-square to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York. Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 4th day of March, 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, from Mount Morris-square to the Hudson River, in said city, as laid out on the map or plan of said city, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.—Dated New-York, Feb. 7, 1865.
JOHN E. DEVELIN, Counsel to the Corporation.

SUPREME COURT.—THE BULL'S HEAD BANK, in the City of New-York vs. PETER MCFADDEN and ELIZA JANE MCFADDEN, his wife.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, I will expose for sale, on the 20th day of FEBRUARY, 1865, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New-York, and on the southeast corner of Twenty-third-street and the Third-avenue, commencing at the corner aforesaid, and running thence Southerly along the Third-avenue, one hundred feet, to land now, or late of Samuel R. Roggler; thence eastherly on a line parallel with the Third-avenue, twenty-five feet; thence westerly on a line parallel with Twenty-third-street, one hundred feet to the Third avenue; thence northerly along the same, twenty-five feet, to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, Jan. 21, 1865.
JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.
B. T. KISSAM, Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New-York relative to the extension of Church-street, from the southerly side of Fulton-street to Morris-street, in the city of New-York. Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New-York hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said court, to be held at the City Hall, in the city of New-York, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of March, 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter: that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the extension of Church-street, from the southerly side of Fulton-street to Morris-street, in said city.
JOHN E. DEVELIN,
Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated New-York, Feb. 7, 1865.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A NEAT LITTLE THREE-STORY brown-stone dwelling, handsomely furnished, on FIFTY SECOND-ST., near Broadway. Possession soon if required.....$10,000
EAST FIFTY-SECOND-ST., near 3d-av., a two-story high-stoop brick dwelling..... 5,500
And a three-story high-stoop brick dwelling..... 7,500
MANSFIELD-PLACE, near 8th av., a three-story English basement brick dwelling..... 9,000
WEST FORTY-NINTH-ST., near Broadway, a three-story high-stoop brick dwelling..... 11,000
WEST THIRTY-SECOND-ST., between 8th and 9th avs., a three-story English basement brown-stone dwelling..... 11,000
WEST FIFTEENTH-ST., between 6th and 7th avs., a three-story high-stoop brick dwelling.. 10,000
THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., near Park-av., a four-story high-stoop brown-stone..... 25,000
Permits of ORENVILLE A. KISSAM, No. 30 Pine-st., basement.

REALLY CHEAP AND DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Village residences and farms. A fine farm of fifty acres for a dairyman, near depot, one hour from city; price $11,000. Other farms of all sizes and prices. A good house and barn with 6¾ acres of land, near village, for $4,500. Village residences at $1,000, $1,500, $1,800, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $4,000, $5,000 and upward. Inquire of JOHN STEVENS, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ON SOUTH OXford-st., 175 feet north of Lafayette-av., west side, three or more of that magnificently finished block of high stoop, brown-stone fronts, four-story houses; a most desirable location, 15 minutes' ride from ferries. Terms easy. Must be sold. Apply on the premises to THOS. FAGAN.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL DOUBLE COTTAGE, filled with brick to roof; 13 rooms; finely located; five minutes' walk at ferry, Clifton, S. I., with barn and stable. Grounds laid out in fruit, flowers and shrubbery. Possession 1st May. Price $8,000. Apply to A. H. WAGNER, No. 15 Wall-st.

$16,000—FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL and possession 1st of April, a neat four-story brown-stone English basement house, 16.8x65.9, with all the modern improvements; beautiful location; $6,000 must remain at 6 per cent. for five years. P. C. ANTHONY, No. 34½ Pine-st., from 11 to 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, OR WILL EXchange for city property, a furnished summer residence on the Hudson River. Inquire immediately, of J. W. FISHER, 656 Broadway, or of H. MACOMBER, No. 321 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIdence, with a large new house; all kinds of fruit and outbuildings, 6 miles from city of New-York by railroad every hour; time, 15 minutes to Newtown.
BENJ. ALBRO, 17th-st. and 3d-av.

WANTED—A FARM OR SHARES: WESTchester preferred, or anywhere near milk route, or would go as foreman on a farm; has no family and has the best references. Address, for two weeks, J. J., farmer, Rye, Westchester County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—ON WEST 97TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., a very elegant first-class four-story brown-stone house and lot. The house was frescoed throughout and put into complete order last Summer. Furniture also for sale. Apply at No. 42 Cortlandt-st.,

A CABINET FACTORY ON EAST 46TH-ST., with 20-horse engine, and all the requisite machinery in complete running order, for sale or lease. Apply before 11 o'clock A. M., to
JAMES ROWE, No. 758 3d-av.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS residences, on the most desirable avenues and streets. For particulars, &c., apply to
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE THE VALUAble property No. 321 Grand-st., corner of Orchard and No. 63 Orchard-st. Inquire of E. FABH, Shoe and Leather Bank, or address C. E. HARD, Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
The executors of the late GROVER C. FURMAN, in order to settle the estate, offer for sale the following desirable property in Brooklyn, E. D., late Williamsburgh, viz:
Dwelling house and lot, No. 145 Third-st.
Dwelling house and lot, No. 123 Fourth-st.
Store, and dwelling, and lot, No. 136 Fourth-st.
Store, and dwelling, and lot, No. 138 Fourth-st.
Store, and dwelling, and lot, No. 140 Fourth-st.
Store, and dwelling, and lot, No. 142 Fourth-st.
Dwelling house and lot, No. 71 South-First-st.
Dwelling house and lot, No. 73 South-First-st.
Dwelling house and lot, No, 97 South-First-st.
Dwelling house and lot, No. 99 South-First-st.
Dwelling house and lot, No. 79 South-Second-st.
Dwelling house and lot, No. 73 South-Second-st.
Dwelling house and lot, northeast corner South-First and Third-st.s.
Dwelling house and lot, No. 97 Broadway near Bedford-av.
Dwelling house and lot, No. 99 Broadway near Bedford-av.
The present is an opportunity rarely offered to purchase productive and valuable real estate on reasonable terms. For full particulars apply to
F. L. KNEELAND, (one of the executors,) No. 66 Wall-st., New-York; or
W. MORGAN, No. 50 South-Seventh-st., Brooklyn, E. D.; or
HUGHES & GREEN, corner Fifth and Grand sts., Brooklyn, E. D.
JAMES MAURICE,
F. L. KNEELAND,
AARON F. HOWARD, } Executors, &c.

BENEDICT & COIT'S
REAL ESTATE OFFICE, NO. 4 PINE-ST.
Houses and Stores for sale or to rent.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE Tristram Allen, at Ravenswood, L. I., consisting of a very handsome and commodious Gothic house in the best condition; fine stable, barn, shed and well house; the grounds are 300 feet front on Webster-av. and on the East River, and have 460 feet depth; they are laid out very handsomely, forming one of the largest and finest lawns on the island; there is a great variety of choice fruit, ornamental trees and shrubs; the location is one of the pleasantest around New-York, less than a mile from Hunter's Point Ferry, making it of very easy access to the city, yet offering all the advantages of the country. Apply to DANIEL T. HOAG, No. 95 Wall-st., or to WILLY WALLACH, No. 43 John-st.

FOR SALE—AT FISHKILL ON THE HUDSON, a very desirable residence, in full view of Newburgh and Newburgh Bay. The lot contains about two acres of land, has a good stock of fruit of all kinds, and an excellent garden, ice-house, barn and carriage-house. The dwelling is in excellent order, (not modern,) and has ten rooms, beside basement and garret; being but ten minutes' walk from the Hudson River Railroad depot. Churches of all denominations in the vicinity, and good schools. Price $6,000. Inquire of WALTER BRETT, Fishkill, on the Hudson, or BENSON VAN VLIET, Esq., No. 17 William-st., New-York.

A COUNTRY PLACE OF ABOUT 54 acres for sale.—A first-class residence in Eastchester, Westchester Co., only one hour's ride from New-York, on the New-Haven Railroad. Fine ornamental buildings, comprising large barns, stables, carriage-house, &c., house full of ice. Large vegetable garden. Three dwelling-houses besides the main house. The place is also well stocked with fruit trees. Apply to JOHN B. DUNHAM, No. 75 East 13th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT MADISON, N. J.—A large modern brick mansion, with barn, carriage-house, gardener's cottage, ice-house, grapery, fruit of all sorts, and all the appointments of a first-class residence, with 25 to 160 acres of excellent land, which can be divided to suit, or the whole to be disposed. Apply to S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND—The first-class residence, 48x40 feet, two-story and French attic, with all modern improvements, three-quarter acre of land, corner Jamaica and Sanford avs., opposite St. Thomas Hall, and four minutes' walk from depot. For particulars, inquire of WILLIAMSON, GRIFFITH & CO., No. 99 Wall-st.; I. H. PINCKNEY, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York, or CHARLES T. GRIFFITH, on the premises.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—A very valuable tract of land, on the East River, two miles from Harlem River; containing about 50 acres, suitable for sub-divisions into villa plots. It is largely fruited; green-house, grapery, bath-house, stables, &c. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PIECE OF ground, with six three-story brick houses, on the northwest corner of Charlton and Washington sts., (corner vacant,) 25 by 80 feet, having a front of 50 feet on Washington-st., and 128 feet on Charlton-st. Could be improved to pay a handsome interest by erecting a commodious warehouse. For particulars apply to
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—NEAR NEWBURGH, ON THE Hudson River, a splendidly building site of 30 acres; ground high, free of swamp, and naturally romantic and picturesque, embracing glen, wood, hill and meadow, with many fine old trees. A beautiful stream of water flows for a long distance through the green. There is a cottage house on the property. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FIRST-CLASS FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE—Within one hour of the city: one of 200 acres, for $20,000; one of 15 acres, for $30,000; one of 65 acres, for $12,000; one of 100 acres, for $16,500; one of 7 acres, for $7,500; one of 3 acres, for $4,000; one of 12 acres, for $2,500.
S. F. IRELAND,
No. 5½ Pine-st., Room No. 12.

FOR SALE CHEAP—IN THE VILLAGE OF Astoria, L. I., a good two story house, with about 3½ acres of land, well adapted to gardening or nursery purposes, quite near the

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 17, 1865

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Mrs. Gen. Tom Thumb and Baby, Two Mammoth Fat Women, Giant Boy, Living Skeleton, Dwarf, Afternoon: Jesse Vere; or The Wanderer's Return. Evening: Azecna; or The Gipsy's Vengeance.

WINTER GARDEN—Hamlet.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Day and Evening.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—Magic.

HIPPOTHEATRON—Harlequin Mother Goose, or The Fairy Legend of the Golden Ego.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Live Indian—Paul Pry.

WALLACK'S—The Game of Life.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Ernani.

NIBLO'S—Love.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Corner 2d-av. and 11th-st.—Concert.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Official dispatches from Gen. Sherman were received in Washington yesterday, and though announcing the successful inauguration of the South Carolina campaign, they do not contain news so late as that received through the Richmond papers, which report that on the 11th inst. a column of Sherman's infantry and cavalry crossed the Edisto to the west of and above Branchville, and advanced on the Columbia Branch Railroad. The rebels at Branchville withdrew toward Columbia. According to the last official accounts our troops were at Orangeburgh, some twenty miles north of Branchville, and on the road to Columbia. Beauregard was in command, and it was thought he would fall back to the Santee, and attempt to defend that line. Hardee is in command at Charleston, and claims to have repulsed the advance of our troops on the Salkehatchie.

Gen. Terry's forces began a movement against Wilmington on the 11th inst., which, as far as developed by the latest intelligence from Fort Fisher, was a success and full of promises. The troops moved up the peninsula in two columns, the right under Gen. Ames, the left under Gen. Payne. The enemy's pickets were driven gallantly back to the main works of the enemy, the position and strength of which was fully ascertained. At the same time Fort Anderson was vigorously shelled by Admiral Porter's fleet.

In cooperation with this movement against Wilmington, we have reports from rebel papers of an expedition from Newbern to Kingston, N. C. The Union forces are said to have railroad iron sufficient to rebuild the road from Newbern to Kingston. They are probably a portion of Gen. Schofield's command, recently sent to Fort Fisher.

Pierre Soule, Ex Senator of the United States and ex-rebel ambassador, left Havana early in the present month for Vera Cruz. It is said to be his intention to settle in Mexico, where he has purchased an estate.

It now seems that it was incorrectly stated last week, in connection with the movement of the Army of the Potomac, that the Boynton Plank-road had fallen into our hands. It is about three miles from our picket lines, and therefore, in the hands of the enemy.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the report of Gen. Herron on the condition of the Department of Arkansas was received. A bill was passed to authorize the settlement of claims of the American Colonization Society for the support of recaptured Africans in Liberia. A bill was passed extending the boundaries of the port of entry and delivery of Philadelphia. A bill was introduced and referred to the Military Committee to increase the efficiency of the staff of the army. The Naval Appropriation Bill was taken up, and all the amendments of the Finance Committee, affecting appropriations, were concurred in. An amendment to postpone the time for the restoration of the Naval Academy was voted down. An amendment was adopted appropriating $100,000 for additions and improvements to the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia. An amendment creating a Board of Admiralty was proposed. Pending the discussion of this question, the Senate adjourned.

In the House the Senate bill to establish steam mail communication between the United States and China was passed by a large majority. The House also passed a bill extending the time for the completion of certain railroads in Minnesota, which had been granted public lands. A joint resolution was reported relative to mustering out volunteers who enlisted for the unexpired terms of their regiments. The House then resumed the consideration of the Amendatory Internal Revenue Bill, when a debate took place on an amendment heretofore offered by Mr. Hooper, proposing to increase the rates of taxation on notes of circulation, in order to restrain overissues. The amendment was disagreed to. In the evening session, the House passed the Senate bill extending the ports of entry and delivery of the District of Philadelphia. The Revenue bill was again taken up and an amendment was offered by Mr. Stevens, striking out the words "payable in coin" from the section providing a duty on cotton, was adopted. The bill was still under discussion when the House adjourned.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Europa* arrived at Halifax, yesterday, from Liverpool on the 4th and Queenstown on the 5th, bringing one day's later news. Goldwin Smith argues a peace in America through the separate action of the rebel States. The alarm of the rebels in England at the continued misfortunes of their cause, was increasing, and their organ was uttering sensational stories about war with England and France in case the rebellion failed. The trial of Rumble, for obtaining enlistments for the rebel steamer *Rappahannock*, had resulted in his acquittal. The news received from America on the 4th, per steamship *China*, indicating a continued war in the United States, imparted a decided improvement to the cotton market, and rather unfavorably effected United States Securities. The rebel loan is reported unchanged. Victor Emanuel had paid a visit to Florence, where he was enthusiastically received.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Quebec *Mercury* gives currency to the following:—"The rumor still prevails in military circles here and westward, that five regiments, which are ordered home from India, are to be sent out to Canada on the opening of the navigation. It is also believed that the regiments now stationed in British North America are to be increased to twelve hundred strong each, and to be placed on a war footing. A letter from England by the last mails mentions that arrangements were then being made for the the transport of three full regiments of cavalry to Canada in the Spring. It is thought that the Crystal Palace at Toronto will be shortly occupied as a barracks by troops of the line. There is some talk also of the Forty-seventh being relieved at Hamilton and sent westward."

A letter from Hiram Powers, the sculptor, to a friend in Cincinnati contains, the following, which shows how strongly his sympathies are for his country in the struggle in which it is engaged: "Please tell my brother, J. Sampson Powers, that I received a letter from him in which he spoke of his son—my namesake—as being in the Federal army, and of the risks he has to run, &c. I pray that he may come out—as I trust our country will come out—alive, better and stronger than ever, in full triumph over the foulest rebellion that ever disgraced civilization. And if he does, that he may hobble upon a wooden leg, and write his name with a sinister hand, I shall feel more pride in the name of Hiram Powers so written, than in my own, engraved on the marble of all my works."

Gov. Low, of California, has by far the largest salary of any of our State Governors. He has $7,000 a year in gold. The next highest salaries for Governors are in New-York and Pennsylvania—$4,000 in currency. While Gov. Cannon, of Deleware, gets only $1,333, Gov. Buckingham, of Connecticut, $1,100, and Governors J. Gregory Smith, of Vermont, Gilmore, of New-Hampshire, and James Y. Smith, of Rhode Island, only $1,000 each.

Gen. Robert O. Tyler, who was confirmed on Feb. 14 by the Senate as Brevet Major-General of Volunteers, "for great gallantry at the battle of Cold Harbor, to date from Aug. 1, 1864, is now in Philadelphia, still very lame from the severe wound he received at Cold Harbor, on the 3d of June. He is on duty, however, as President of a court-martial sitting in Locust-street.

The Ohio Legislature has before it a bill to compel the vaccination of school children throughout the State.

The Gold Room was 1¼ ₱ cent. lower yesterday than on Wednesday. Government 5-20s, old issue, were 1½@2 ₱ cent. higher. Exchange on London 108@108½ ₱ cent. for Gold. The Railways 1@1½ lower at the early Board, but better in the afternoon. Money easy to the Brokers.

A moderate inquiry prevailed for Flour, low grades of which again advanced 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl. Grain was dull, as were also Fish, Hemp, Hides, Hops, Oils, Seeds and Tobacco. Cotton was inactive. Petroleum was in rather more demand. Provisions were less active and less buoyant. The freight market was depressed.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday. Mr. Farley presented a resolution appropriating and giving to the people of the State a site for the capitol buildings and state house in any of our public squares, in Central Park or on Washington Heights, and offering to erect said buildings at the expense of the city. The resolution was laid over. Mr. Norton presented a resolution directing the Street Commissioner to light the lamps in the City Hall Park with kerosene oil by way of experiment. It was laid over. A communication was received from the Mayor suggesting the appointment of a committee to confer with the committee of the Senate appointed to select a site for a State capital. It was laid over, and the Board adjourned to Monday next.

The State Senate Investigating Committee met yesterday morning, but transacted no business. The examination of the City Inspector's Department was postponed until Monday morning. To-day the Comptroller's Department will be taken up.

Yesterday morning, Messrs. W. F. & J. S. Peck's lath and lime yard, Thirtieth-street and North River, was destroyed by fire, which originated from slacking lime. The loss is estimated at $70,000. Yesterday afternoon a fire which originated from explosion of Benzine in Mr. I. D. Noyes's, felt and cement roofing works destroyed two small frame buildings on the southeast corner of Canal and Centre-streets, and Mr. Noyes was very severely burned. His life was saved by policemen Smith, of the Fourteenth Ward. Messrs. Noyes, C. W. Busche, George Hearsey, and G. H. Thiry sustain losses, according to Fire-Marshal Baker's estimate, amounting to about $1,200, on which there is about $2,000 insurance. A fire of unknown origin occurred at about 8 o'clock last evening, in Mr. James Cregan's store, at No. 43 Catharine-street, and his stock of dry goods was damaged to the amount of about $5,000. John Duffy, of Hose Company No. 31, was run over and seriously injured while on his way to the fire.

On Sunday evening, Mr. George Thole's residence, at No. 570 West Forty-second-street, was entered by thieves, who stole wearing apparel, linen, jewelry, etc., valued at $950. A servant who was in the house has been arrested as an accomplice of the thieves.

The inquest upon the body of Rene Gautier, a Frenchman, who committed suicide at No. 219 West Forty-eighth-street, on Wednesday morning last, has been postponed to next week.

The dispatch from Portland in yesterday's paper, stating that "The steamer *Bremen*, for New-York, put into Cowes on the 30th ult., the Master being dead," is erroneous. The fact is that the Bremen sailing-ship *Bremen*, which sailed hence for Anjiere in November last, is the vessel that put into Cowes with the Master dead.

Yesterday one hundred and three men were enlisted in the city, sixty-four for the army and thirty-nine for the navy. A larger number would have been mustered in had it not been for an insufficient surgical force. Supervisor Blunt has made application to Gen. Hinks for extra mustering officers and surgeons.

Prof. John W. Draper lectured last evening before the Historical Society, on "The Effects of Emigration."

Two-dollar Treasury notes, raised to fifties, were afloat last evening.

Government Detective Col. Baker will return from Washington, to this city, this morning, as was stated in Wednesday morning's Times. None of the doings of his deputies during his brief absence of two days can be reported at present.

An enthusiastic meeting of loyal Georgians was held last evening in Cooper Institute. Appropriate resolutions were passed, and an address was read, embodying the strong Union sentiments of the meeting.

We are indebted to Mr. Harrison Phoebus, the efficient Messenger of Adams' Express on the Baltimore and Norfolk steamer *Adelaide*, for files of late Richmond papers.

In an order dated Jan. 27, 1865, Secretary Welles, of the Navy, has suspended from duty for two years, on half-pay, with loss of rank, Lieut.-Commander Austin Pendergast, for lack of vigilence in allowing United States steamer *Water Witch* to be captured in Ossabaw Sound, Georgia, June 3, 1864. The vessel was destroyed by the rebels on Gen. Sherman's approach to Savannah.

Senator Morgan positively declines to accept the appointment of Secretary of the Treasury. Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, is being pressed for the position by certain parties.

The steamship *Eagle*, from Havana on the 11th, arrived here yesterday. The news from Mexico is interesting. In Oaxaca, Gen. Bazaine has been defeated three several times, with heavy loss. On one occasion, he suddenly found himself almost surrounded by masked batteries, which, opening on his army, did fearful execution. Gen. Porfirio Diaz has 12,000 men and one hundred pieces of artillery, and his force is constantly increasing. Small squads are arriving continually.

The Imperialist forces had invaded the State of Loura, under Gen. Vega, and been badly defeated. Vega himself was captured and shot as a traitor to his country.

About the Draft.—A good deal of the fog and mystery in which the matter of the draft has been enveloped is dispelled by a report, which we publish in another column, from a committee of the Rhode Island Legislature. Like nearly all the other States, Rhode Island felt aggrieved at the large quota assigned to them, and sent a committee to Washington to remonstrate. They urged that as their State had always kept ahead of the calls made upon them, it seemed hard that they should now be required to make up the deficiencies of other States.

The President explained the matter to their perfect satisfaction, and in a letter (which we publish elsewhere) stated the case so clearly, that we think even Supervisor Blunt will no longer have any excuse for not understanding it. We hope the *Tribune* and *Evening Post* will also no longer find it necessary to charge Provost-Marshal-General Fry with fraud in calling for 300,000 *men*, when the Proclamation called only for 300,000 men *and credits*. The President says expressly that the call was for "300,000 men after all fair credits have been deducted."

The Rhode Island Committee also learned explicitly from the President, Secretary of War and Provost-Marshal-General, that although the draft will not be postponed, yet so long as men are being enlisted in any State as rapidly as they could be secured by draft—taking into account all the necessary delays attendant upon a draft—the process of enlistment will not be interrupted. This is important and reassuring. So long as our Volunteering Committee do as well as they are now doing, we may reasonably expect that the draft will not be resorted to.

The Cotton Question.

A brief letter from Savannah, in another column, makes some interesting and important suggestions concerning the policy which is pursued at Savannah in regard to the cotton found there upon the entrance of our army. Gen. Sherman, at the outset, gave orders that an exact account should be kept of all the cotton there—that a description of each lot should be recorded, and the marks upon it preserved, in order that full facilities might be given to private loyal owners to reclaim it if they could show a title which our Government could recognize. But a different policy seems to have been afterward adopted, and now *the whole* is seized for the Government,—no receipts are given to private owners, the private marks are effaced, and all facilities for subsequently testing its ownership are refused.

We agree with our correspondent, that this is the worst possible policy for the Government to adopt. To say nothing of its gross and criminal injustice, it will have a powerful effect in exasperating the minds even of the most loyal Southerners against our Government, in destroying all confidence in its good faith, and in rendering still more difficult the great work of converting the rebel South into a loyal portion of the United States. Our correspondent states that of the cotton seized at Savannah, a large quantity was the property of the Confederate Government, or had been intended to run the blockade; and this was justly forfeited to the United States Government. But very much of it belonged to loyal citizens of Georgia, who had managed to rescue it from the rebel Government, and had clung to it as all the rebellion had left them for the support of themselves and their families; and it is certainly most unjust that our Government should now step in and rob them of it.

What is true of cotton in Savannah applies to the whole South. There is an immense amount of cotton throughout the Southern States, belonging to individuals, who have managed to keep possession of it, in spite of the efforts of the rebel Government to seize or destroy it. The rebel authorities have been compelled to respect their claims to its possession, and have never been able to enforce their orders that it should be burned or even turned over to their own custody. These individual owners are every day more and more eager to dispose of it, as in a great majority of cases it is all they have in the world for the support of themselves and their families. Many of them have been loyal from the beginning; but whether loyal or not, they are all eager to exchange their cotton for *greenbacks*. Our Government has recently, after a very careful investigation of the whole subject, decided that it is greatly for our interest to get this cotton out of the Southern States, whenever it can be done, and to facilitate all legitimate private efforts to buy it and bring it within our lines. Every bale got out tends to keep our cotton mills supplied, as well as to furnish a basis of exchange, and thus reduce the price of gold; while every greenback or bond of the United States put into the hands of Southern men, for value received, becomes a most eloquent and effective advocate of the Union cause. Let every able-bodied man in the rebel States have in his possession a hundred dollars of our currency, and the rebel army could not be kept together a week. The whole population becomes directly and personally interested in the success of the Union cause. Congress at its last session passed a law based on this principle, and the President, with the concurrence of the Treasury and War Departments, has adopted regulations for carrying this policy into effect. If it could be left to operate freely for six months, it would, in our judgment, vindicate itself fully by its results.

But there is a class of men in Congress and elsewhere whose patriotism is of so fierce a quality that it cannot tolerate any other mode of dealing with a Southern man except by hitting him over the head, and who denounce every other method as savoring of treason and sympathy with rebellion. These men apparently neither wish nor intend that any portion of the Southern people shall ever be reconciled to the Government and people of the Union, and every measure looking toward such a result is branded and resisted with the fiercest and most unrelenting vehemence. One thing is very certain: if our Government is driven into the adoption elsewhere of the same policy which seems to be pursued in Savannah, we have nothing to look for, from our advancing conquests, but the increased distrust and hatred of the Southern people. Even the most loyal of them would quite as lief be robbed by their own authorities as by ours: and when they find that the Government to which they have looked for relief and protection, and for the sake of which they have endured every conceivable deprivation and torture, comes to them only to plunder them of the remnant they have rescued from rebel rapacity, we cannot expect them longer to regard its flag with any special favor or affection.

The Canadians and the Rebels.—The rebel raiders in Canada are endeavoring to prove to the satisfaction of the Canadian courts that they acted under regular Confederate authority in their demonstrations upon St. Albans and other towns in Vermont. They have produced their commissions, issued in due form by C. C. Clay, who was in Canada last Summer as a regularly authorized Confederate agent, appointed for the special purpose of directing military movements upon the Northern frontier. As will be seen by the report in another column, bands of men were organized and directed to burn St. Albans and other towns in Vermont, and on this ground the courts of Canada are asked to discharge the prisoners.

If this line of defence should be successful, it would establish the fact that Canada is to all intents and purposes part of the rebel territory; for if the rebel authorities may fit out hostile expeditions against the United States on Canadian soil, it is not easy to see what substantial difference exists, so far as we are concerned, between that soil and the soil of South Carolina or Alabama. The raiders will probably claim that they only violated Canadian law, and are, therefore, liable only to be punished by Canadian authorities instead of being surrendered to the United States. But the Canadians will probably think twice before they assume the responsibility of inviting the rebels to carry on their war against us from within their territory.

The Carolina Campaign—New Combinations in Progress.

The news from the South indicates that the army of Gen. Sherman, which is marching through the central part of South Carolina, is meeting with nothing but success. It is quite a week since he reached Orangeburgh, and as the capital of the State is but two days' march from that point, it was doubtless entered this early part of this week. It is now clear that Sherman's line of conquest is to be across Middle South Carolina, demolishing the Confederate power in the State as he proceeds, and then continuing his advance. It was reported yesterday that his cavalry had reached Florence, some eighty miles northeast of Orangeburgh, and not far from the North Carolina line. If he should at once hold Columbia and Florence, Hardee's army at Charleston, as well as the city itself, would be in a predicament, and Hardee would certainly have to take to the swamps. He could not go southward, for we hold the railroad; nor northward, for the same reason; and the only other railroad, that easterly to Florence, would also be useless to him. So that, beside the army and navy menacing Charleston in front, it and the Confederate forces are in imminent danger otherwise.

Our rebel extracts to-day give an account of another movement on the North Carolina coast, evidently meant to be coöperative with Sherman in his rapidly-approaching advance into that State. They say that 20,000 Union troops have reached Newbern, with vast supplies of railroad iron, and are about to strike inland. Our army before Wilmington, as well as at Newbern and other points of North Carolina, is now under command of Major-Gen. Scofield, one of the ablest officers in the Union army. He was associated with Sherman in his advance upon Atlanta, was subsequently with Gen. Thomas in his late glorious campaign in Tennessee, and held the command, also, at the ever-memorable victory at Franklin. He has his own splendid and victorious Western corps (the twenty-third) now with him in North Carolina; and should they combine (as we have no doubt they soon will) with their old comrades of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth and Twentieth Corps, now marching with Sherman, the shout of victory which this invincible army has so often sent up from the Mississippi Valley and the mountains of the Southwest, will soon ring in the ears of Jefferson Davis from the plains of Virginia.

The Fire Department Question.

The Board of the City Fire Department held a meeting on Tuesday evening, to protest against the movement now in progress at Albany for the abolition of the existing organization, and the substitution of a small paid department. The speakers were very energetic in their defence of the present system, and declared it to be their intention to contest the passage of the bill now before the Legislature to the last. What strikes us as singular about all this is, that the firemen should be so dreadfully reluctant to go out, when nobody wants them. They are all volunteers, the services they render to the public are of a very trying and arduous nature, and they receive no compensation. The sole basis of their organization is in fact the desire of the public for their assistance. They have no divine right to extinguish fires any more than anybody else. Those who live in houses and are liable to be burnt up, are the only persons who have the right to decide what should be the nature of the measures taken for their protection. It is neither very dignified nor very civil, therefore, for the Fire Department to persist in forcing their good offices on people who have, as distinctly as good manners and gratitude for past favors will permit, signified their desire to be rid of them.

For there is hardly any difference of opinion among the citizens and insurance companies on this point. The experience of other cities proves conclusively that paid firemen do their work better than volunteers, that fewer fires occur under their management, that they cost less, and that they do no damage to the public morals. And all classes of the community, except the "roughs," are shocked and disgusted by the horrible scenes of disorder attendant on every fire in New-York—the shrieking, yelling, balleoing, confusion, absence of all discipline and subordination, or even show of discipline which mark every "gathering of the companies." Such scenes are a disgrace to any civilized city, and would not be permitted for one hour in any other city of the size of ours.

The board has drawn up an ordinance, which was read at the meeting, containing an excellent body of rules, which, if they were carried out, would, no doubt, go far to work a reform in the department. But the trouble is that they will not be carried out, and the public knows that they will not, and so does the board. If putting rules down on paper was all that was necessary to make things go well, every department of our Government would run like clock-work.

There is nothing easier than to make rules. It is not for any want of ability in this direction that we find fault with the department. It is because we are satisfied, that as long as the members and officers are appointed as at present, and consist of the same classes as at present, discipline, order and economy will be impossible, no matter what the regulations may be. Regulations have to be enforced by officers, and obeyed by men; and no regulations worth having can ever be enforced by such officers as can be secured under the present system, or will be obeyed by men in the position of those who now fill the companies. Some of the more important sections of the ordinance open with the phrase—"it shall be the duty," which sounds very well. But it is now "the duty" of the companies to do a great many good things; but unfortunately they don't do their duty. If they did, there would be no ground for the complaints made of them before the Legislature. What the world wants now-a-days is not the definition of "duty" in any walk of life. Men's duties are all pretty well known. The great desideratum of the age is means of making people do their duty. The best way of making firemen do theirs, is, in our opinion, to select the proper persons for the service, pay them for their whole time, and keep them day and night under strict discipline; and we believe the public agrees with us.

The State Capital Again.—Mayor Gunther recommends the Common Council to offer the State the Battery, the Park, Union-square, the Central Park, or any other little tract of territory that may induce the Legislature to remove the Capital to this city. The offer of the New Court-house does not seem to be sufficient. It is not likely to cost over five or six millions, and that is thought to be quite too small a sum to tempt our State lawmakers to the metropolis.

What special interest have the Mayor and Common Council or the Board of Supervisors in securing the capital in this city? What public interest is to be especially served thereby? Is it supposed that our State rulers will be more accessible to arguments in support of the City Government,—that there will be less danger of their interfering with city abuses and corruptions,—that the heads of departments and "the ring" will stand a better chance of having things their own way than they do now? The very anxiety which our city authorities evince on this subject is suggestive and slightly suspicious.

If New-York were a small country village, eager to increase its business, and regarding every accession to its population as a providential intervention on its behalf, we could understand this excessive eagerness to have it made the capital of the State. But, in a business point of view, we are thriving tolerably well as it is, and the State has much more to lose than the city has to gain by such a change. We hope the Legislature will see the wisdom of keeping the capital where it is.

Hard on Nelson J.—Our neighbor, the *Tribune*, in its yesterday's issue, thus reports a portion of the proceedings of the State Legislature. Under the head of

BILLS REPORTED.

A bill to *prevent animals from running at large in cities*.

This was briefly debated. Mr. Sharpe contending that the resolution was *specially aimed at Mr. Nelson J. Waterbury*, when it was laid on the table temporarily.

It really does not strike us that Mr. Waterbury's case requires the passage of such a bill as this. It is, moreover, very general in its terms, and might be more sweeping in its restraining effect than its author intends.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—The complete recovery of Mme. Zucchi enable the managers to announce with certainty the performance of "Ernani" to-night. This favorite work has not been played here for many months. The distribution is unusually strong.

The Liederkranz Ball.—The Annual Ball of the German Liederkranz took place last evening, and was attended by an overflow—hardly inferior to that which was present last week when the younger society—the Arion—gave its masquerade. There is a friendly rivalry between these two popular societies, and on the anniversaries of their balls they endeavor in every possible way to add to the pleasure that their patrons may derive from them. The "Arion" was overwhelmed with public favor last week, and was in the unpleasant predicament of serving as a warning to the Liederkranz. We are glad to be able to say that the last-named society has taken good heed of the lesson. Although the crowd was almost as great as on Thursday of last week, the regulations were so much more stringent, and they were enforced with such unvarying firmness that but little inconvenience was experienced. The comfort of those present would have been greater if the attendance had been smaller, but the negative virtue remains to the society of having resolutely refused to sell more tickets when the demand was still unsatisfied. The ticket-holders were scrutinized with more than average strictness, and all ladies were required to remove their masks on entering. The internal police arrangements, too, were excellent. It was possible to pass from one part of the house to the other with comparative ease at any period of the evening.

Some idea of the enormous attendance may be formed from the fact that the line of carriages extended from Seventh-street to the Academy of Music, and that this interminable chain continued for more than two hours. The appearance of the house at 11 o'clock was extremely brilliant.

The building itself had been decorated with rare taste. The German flag festooned the lower tiers of boxes, while the awful solitudes of the Amphitheatre were neatly hidden with screen work. Harlequins, dressed in mail, were stationed at all the entrances and excited universal sympathy. Poor fellows! even the pierrots suffered from the heat; their superior agonies must have been almost equivalent to being boiled in a tin pot.

The extreme rigidity of the maskers, who, it must be confessed, ordinarily stalk through the room in a condition of ghastly statuelness, was relieved on this occasion by special entertainments of a jocular character. There were processions, grotesque dances, and absurd episodes of every possible character. These things are always planned in good faith, but when the night of the ball arrives they are—owing to the crowd—generally impracticable.

We are glad to notice that the Leidlekranz contrived to fulfil all its intentions. The processions were in fine trim, and a dance of harlequins and clowns was excellent, also the cotillion representing a pack of cards. The masks did not impress us as being so generally gorgeous as were those at the Arion ball, but they had more eccentric individuality about them, and were for that reason infinitely more amusing.

We need only add in conclusion, that the most inexperienced masker found plenty to amuse him. The liveliness, indeed, was maintained with surprising success; and up to the time when we write, the best of temper had prevailed. Two bands of music were in attendance, and played with full German spirit. One regulation only seemed to be superfluous. We refer to the rule that no return checks could be issued until midnight.

THE CABINET.

The President Pressed to Appoint Gov. Andrew Secretary of the Treasury.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Thursday, Feb. 16.

A well-known citizen of New-York City came here last night, bringing with him a petition, signed by numerous merchants of your city, requesting the appointment of Gov. Andrew as Secretary of the Treasury. This document was to-day laid before the President by Senator Morgan, who imperatively declines accepting the Secretaryship.

Senator Morgan—His Reasons for Declining the Secretaryship of the Treasury.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Washington, Wednesday, Feb. 15, 1865.

I do not think it yet positively certain that Senator Morgan will not accept the Secretaryship of the Treasury. The President's desire to have him take it is very strong, for he feels the propriety, if not necessity, of having it filled in the present state of the finances by some one who has, to the fullest extent, the confidence of the leading bankers and moneyed men of the city which must furnish most of the money to support the Government. It is absolutely essential also that the appointment should have political experience and the political confidence of Union men throughout the country, for a large part of the duties involve political considerations of great delicacy and importance.

The reasons for Mr. Morgan's declining are variously stated. One of them, I think, was the unwillingness of his business partners, and perhaps his own unwillingness to withdraw from so extensive and so profitable a business connection. Another was probably some doubt as to the possible effect of his leaving the Senate just now upon the local Government of his own State. It is generally felt to be of great importance to the Administration and to the Union party in New-York, that Gov. Fenton should remain at the head of the Executive Department of New-York, and there was a possibility that Mr. Morgan's retirement from the Senate might lead to a change. The majority in the State last Fall was too small to render experiments in this direction safe or wise. Mr. Morgan, I understand, knew nothing whatever, in any authentic manner, of the President's intention until his nomination was sent in to the Senate. He had had no opportunity to consult his friends, or to look into the state of the department of which he was expected to take charge. Naturally enough he desired a little time for reflection; but this the usages of the Senate could scarcely permit, as they never send to committees nominations of members of their own body. It was necessary to act upon it at once, and therefore, at Mr. Morgan's solicitation, the President consented to withdraw it.

It is understood, however, that nothing is required but Mr. Morgan's consent to have it again sent in. Nor will his acceptance involve Mr. Seward's retirement, as the President finds nothing either in the Constitution or in the nature of the case, to forbid him, if he sees fit, from selecting *two* members of his Cabinet from a State nearly as large, as populous, as wealthy, and as powerful as New-England, which has *two* Cabinet ministers, *eight* or *ten* full Ministers, besides an indefinite amount of additional patronage and power in every department of the Government.

It is uncertain what will be Mr. Morgan's final decision. Under all the circumstances, his persistent declination would not be without injury, more or less serious, to the credit of the country, and to his own political standing.

THE COTTON QUESTION.

Government Seizures of Private Cotton—Bad Effect of the Policy Pursued.

Savannah, Thursday, Feb. 9, 1865.

There is a great deal of feeling here as to the course taken by the Government respecting the cotton found here. The first order issued by Gen. Sherman contemplated the turning over of the cotton to the authorities, who were to give the owners receipts for the same, with the marks, so that in the event the parties had a just claim to their property, they might be able to assert it before the authorities after its arrival North. But it was subsequently ordered that *no receipts be given to the owners*, and that no marks, or bills of lading, or anything by which the cotton can be identified, be left or given. Even the marks on it when seized are soon replaced after it is compressed. No facility is given the parties owning the property to reclaim it. Out of about 30,000 bales there are four or five thousand belonging agents of the rebels, blockade-runners, &c., but the residue belongs to notoriously loyal people, some of them citizens of the North, who had their all taken, at the commencement of the war, by the rebels, and who, to reimburse themselves, have followed their property, (having collected their claims, in Confederate money,) from point to point, to this place, only to have it seized and taken from them, without any reasonable hope of ever seeing it again.

When it was found necessary by the rebels to evacuate the city, Beauregard ordered all the cotton burned, and a portion of it was on the streets for that purpose, when the people appealed to Gen. Hardee for his interposition, on the ground that it was their individual property, and the only thing they owned out of which subsistence could be made for their families. Hardee relented, and the order was countermanded; but he *told the people that if Sherman took the cotton for account of the United States Government, he would burn all cotton hereafter.*

You will have seen D. H. Hill's order in relation to burning the cotton at Augusta and the central points of the interior of the State. This seizing the private property of citizens is very short-sighted policy, and unless it is ignored at Washington, the North has got about its last lot of cotton. If, on the contrary, the cotton should be given to its private owners, the rebel army dare not burn any cotton. The people will protect it. This is a national matter. It certainly is an object for the New-England spinners to have cotton come out freely, and not have any more burned. Two-thirds of all the cotton in the South is in Georgia and Alabama. It is stored in large lots, and will be destroyed unless the seizure here is repudiated. The course to pursue is to have a commission to give to citizens who come under the Amnesty Proclamation the cotton which is their own. There is a great deal of cotton that properly belongs to the United States, as, for instance, cotton belonging to the rebel Government and to rebel blockade-runners, and cotton owned by parties who do not come under the proclamation. If this course could be adopted, there would be but a small number of people left in the South who would longer support the Confederacy, as the cotton these people have got is about all that they have left. A prominent Confederate officer has said that the seizing of this cotton in Savannah by our authorities was worth more to the Confederacy than any victory they had gained during the past year, as it had opened the eyes of the people to what they might expect in future, and that if they had got to lose their all, they would see that we did not get another lot very soon.

From the Pacific Coast.

San Francisco, Wednesday, Feb. 14.

Gen. McDowell has issued an order requiring passengers to Mexico first to obtain permits of the Provost-Marshal. No citizen of the United States will receive a permit without evidence of his peaceful intentions. Doubtful persons must take the oath of allegiance. Aliens must produce satisfactory certificates of their nationality. The object of the order is to prevent the increase of bands of persons inimical to the United States, reported to be now assembling in Sonora with hostile intentions toward the frontier population and military posts of the United States.

The monitor *Camanche* has made a satisfactory official trial trip, and has been formally accepted from the contractors.

The shipments of treasure from this port last year amounted to nearly fifty-six millions, the largest amount ever shipped in a like period. Of this five millions was on Government account.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Europa at Halifax—Alarm of the Rebels in England—The Case of the Rappahannock—Acquittal of Rumble, the Engineer—Financial and Commercial.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Feb. 16.

The steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool on the 4th, via Queenstown on the 5th inst., arrived at this port at 12 o'clock this (Thursday) noon. Her dates are one day later than those already received.

The *Europa* has eight passengers for Halifax and 24 for Boston.

The steamship *Etna* also left Liverpool for New-York on the 4th inst.

The steamship *China*, from New-York, reached Queenstown early on the morning of the 4th inst.

The *Europa* makes the following report: Passed, 4th inst., off Formby Light, ship *Vigil*. On the 12th, in lat. 51°, long. 12°, passed bark *Lizzie Norwood*. On the 13th, in lat. 43°, long. 48°, passed steamer *Virginia*, bound east.

The *Europa* sailed at 3 o'clock this afternoon for Boston, where she will be due to-morrow (Friday) night.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Professor GOLDWIN SMITH, in the London *Daily News*, controverts the opinions of a Manchester paper, and urges that although a compromise with the slave oligarchy is impossible, it is possible that at no distant time negotiations may be hopefully commenced with seperate States over which the oligarchy of Richmond is losing its usurped power.

The *Index*, the Confederate organ in London, ridicules Mr. BLAIR's alleged peace negotiations, but does not altogether discredit the peace rumors. It asserts that the North is unmistakably tired of the war, and that more rational counsels is beginning to prevail. It claims that the abandonment of the seacoast by the South will be an actual advantage in a military point of view, by increasing the strength of its inland armies.

The *Index* then points out that friendship may be restored between the North and the South, and so close an alliance formed as to practically make a new Union. Under such circumstances, war with England or France, or both, would be a necessity.

The *Index* contends that the United States Government is paving the way for such a war. It says that the war is reaching such a crisis that England and France must decide to become the friends of one of the belligerents or fight them both, and events are occurring which may precipitate that decision—at least in the case of France.

In the meantime, the *Index* bids the friends of the South to be of good cheer, and promises them shortly a series of agreeable surprises.

The *Index* also gives a rumor, which is alleged to be current in political circles, of the intention on the part of the British Government to sever its connection with Canada before the termination of the American war, so that the finest province of Great Britain may be seized without forcing England into war.

These articles are regarded as mere bugbears on the part of the *Index* to frighten England and France into a recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

The London *Times* editorially finds fault with the legal opinion given by Mr. WM. M. EVARTS, as to the right of European creditors to recover debts in America on a specie basis.

The *Times* observes that it is true that Mr. EVARTS arrives at the satisfactory conclusion that foreign transactions *ought* to be settled according to the real and not nominal value of the American currency; but the conclusion is expressed so doubtfully, and is fenced around with so many limitations, that those whose interest it is to maintain an opposite opinion will do so.

The *Times* concludes by referring to "KENT's Commentaries," to show that there is nothing in American legislation or in the precedent of American decisions, to warrant the extreme ambiguity of the opinion of Mr. EVARTS. KENT clearly establishes the principle that a foreign creditor is entitled to be paid according to the rate of exchange.

The prosecution against RUMBLE, one of the officials at Sheerness, for violating the foreign enlistment act, by aiding in equipping and manning the steamer *Rappahannock* for the Confederates, was resumed in the Court of Queen's Bench on the 1st, and was still progressing on the 4th inst. Voluminous reports of the evidence were being published.

A great meeting in favor of reform has been held at Manchester.

Lord AMBERLY, the eldest son of Earl RUSSELL, made his political début, and attracted considerable attention by a speech made by him in favor of reform at Leeds.

FRANCE.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows a decrease of over three and a half millions of francs in cash.

The great trotting match in Paris, between the American horse *Shepherd*, and the French horse *Express*, resulted in a victory for the American horse, he winning by a hundred yards.

The *Shipping Gazette* announces that the French Superior Council of Commerce have modified their recent resolution to admit foreign-built vessels into the French marine duty free, by resolving that such vessels shall pay two francs per ton.

M. DE LESSEPS announces that a daily service of boats has been established between the Mediterranean and Red Sea.

The Paris Bourse on the 3d inst., was firmer, the Rentes closing at 67f. 15c.

SPAIN.

The Madrid *Epoca*, of the 2d inst., says:

"It would appear from the official reports of Admiral PAREJA, that there is a probability of the Peruvian difficulty being settled peacefully, but the frigate *Wumancia* will nevertheless sail to-morrow, as the Government wishes to maintain a respectable force in the Pacific.

ITALY.

VICTOR EMANUEL was on a visit to Florence, where he had received a most enthusiastic reception.

The Italian Senate has adjourned sine die.

A ministerial crisis was reported, but it blew over.

Turin was in a considerable state of excitement, but no disturbances had occurred.

PRUSSIA.

The Council of Admirals at Berlin have definitely drawn up a project for the formation of a Prussian navy.

Seven war vessels are being constructed for this purpose.

BRAZILS.

The mails from Rio de Janeiro to the 10th of January had reached Lisbon, but the news was not received in season to be sent out in the *Europa*.

LATEST PER EUROPA.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening, Feb. 4.

The news received to-day from America, per steamship *China*, indicating a continued war in the United States, has imparted a decided improvement to the cotton market, and rather unfavorably affected United States Securities. The rebel loan is reported unchanged.

QUEENSTOWN, Sunday, Feb. 5.

RUMBOLD, the defendant in the pirate *Rappahannock* case, has been acquitted on all the counts.

Cardinal WISEMAN is reported to be rapidly sinking.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds were quiet and Consols rather easier. Money was in fair demand at five per cent. A new loan for Peru is spoken of. The Bank of Frankfort, on the 2d instant, reduced its rate of discount from 4½ to 4 per cent.

[The Weekly Cotton Market was received per the steamship *North America*.]

TRADE REPORT.

The Manchester market was flat and inactive.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The market for Breadstuffs was dull and nominal. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., GORDON, BROWN & Co. report: Flour dull. Wheat flat with a downward tendency; Red Western, 7s. 9d.@8s. 3d.; White Western, 8s.@8s. Corn heavy and declined 6d. per quarter. Mixed, 33s. 6d.@34s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market was steady. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and others report: BEEF firm. PORK nominal, the market is bare. BACON active and advanced 1s. LARD firm and upward, with an advance of 2s. @3s., old quoted at 59s.@62s. TALLOW easier. BUTTER firm and fine qualities are advancing.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES quiet and steady. SUGAR steady. COFFEE inactive. RICE firm. SPERM OIL buoyant at 80s. for Winter. LINSEED OIL steady. RESIN steady. SPIRITS TURPENTINE nominal at 37s. PETROLEUM—Messrs. RODIE, DOUGLISS & BEAZEOA report the market dull at 1s. 11d.@2s. for refined.

LONDON MARKETS—(EARING).

BREADSTUFFS quiet and steady. IRON dull. SUGAR steady. COFFEE quiet. TEA quiet and steady. RICE active. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE nominal at 67s. 6d. @68s. STRYCHNINE quiet at £17 for Crude, and 2s.@2s. 3d. per gallon for Refined. SPERM OIL upward; American, £78 per ton. LINSEED OIL declining; quoted at 32s. 6d. LINSEED OAKES firm. TALLOW scanty.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on the 3d inst. at 89¾ for money.

The position in the Bank of England shows an increase of £144,000.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. BARING BROS. & Co. report: The market for United States Five-Twenties opened active, at a considerable advance over last week's quotations, being quoted at 68, but they closed at 65¾@65¾. Erie Railway Shares, 33.

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening, Feb. 4.

COTTON.—The sales to-day were 12,000 bales, including 6,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is buoyant, with an advance of ¼d. Gld. Fair on the finer qualities.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market is quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS.—The market is steady. Lard is firm.

LONDON, Saturday Evening, Feb. 4.

Consols closed at 89¾@89¾ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—Illinois Central Railroad, 51@53; Erie Railroad, 31@33.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

PARIS, Sunday, Feb. 5.

The Bourse closed last night firmer. Three Per Cent. Rentes, 67f. 25c.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, Feb. 5.

There has been no marine arrivals to-day.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 4.

United States 5-20s opened at 65, and closed at 65¾@65¾.

MEXICO AND THE WEST INDIES.

News from Mexico—Valdez Defeated—Juarez in Sonora—His Party Victorious in Sinaloa—The Imperialist Vega Defeated and Shot—Ex-Senator Gwin—Pierre Soule Gone to Mexico, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Feb. 11, 1865.

The English mail-steamer *Eider*, which arrived from Vera Cruz a few days ago, brings news from Mexico up to the 31st ult.

According to the accounts received from the capital, the attempted insurrection by the ultra Church party had turned out a failure, or, at least, had met with ill success. VALDES, who had put himself at the head of the movement, was defeated by the French forces that left Toluca for the purpose of fighting him at Tercatilian. After his defeat he joined another insurgent leader, FRANCISCO LEON, and, according to the Imperial accounts, they were at the head of about 200 men at Tejuipico. The Imperial troops that had routed VALDES at Tecatilian were going to seek an engagement with them.

VICARIO, whose sudden and mysterious departure from the capital was mentioned in my last letter, had likewise been unsuccessful in his efforts to excite an insurrection. After leaving Mexico City he is supposed to have lurked about Iguala, the garrison of which is composed of a brigade of Mexicans formed originally by himself, and a part of which was commanded at the time by a brother of his, known as Don JUAN CHITO. His presence in the neighborhood of Iguala was discovered in the following manner: A few days after his disappearance from the capital, some countrymen, who were galloping on horseback to Iguala, observed between the bridge of Ietla and San Gabriel, a man on horseback who, seeing them, put spers to his horse in order to escape.

In the rapidity of his flight the hat of the impetuous horseman fell off, which was picked up by the countrymen who had so terrified the unknown fugitive.

The unfortunate hat was delivered up to the authorities, and on examining it there was found concealed in the lining a written proclamation, very well composed, calling on the people to rise up against the *Empire and the foreigners*. From the manner in which the proclamation is got up, it is concluded that another person better educated than Gen. VICARIO, who is not judged by competent persons of sufficient intelligence to have composed the incendiary publication, must have been its author. The proclamation was sent to the capital and is now in the hands of the Ministry of the Interior.

VICARIO, in his proclamation, attacks the empire, accusing it of having broken its promises and paid no attention to the wishes of the nation, calling all Mexicans to take up arms against the new dynasty and the foreigners.

On the 2d of last month he invited ALVAREZ to make common cause with the clergy and form a union with himself; he also addressed a letter to the military commander at Teloloapem and to the prefect of Tesco urging them to rebel.

Gen. TABOADA, who was arrested in the capital on the charge of being concerned in the conspiracy, was, at last accounts, still in prison.

According to the accounts received at Vera Cruz from Tepic and Mezatlan, President JUAREZ was in Sonora. His arrival in that State was preceded by Gen. PATONI, who stationed himself with some troops at Alamos. Don FRANCISCO VEGA, who was in Caltacse, and had declared in favor of the empire on Mazatlan being occupied by the Franco-Mexican forces, fell back toward the northern frontier of Sinaloa. PATONI's force, which was encamped at Alamos, and those with the other Republican leaders, GARCIA, MORALES and ROSALES, who were advancing toward the north of the same State, attacked VEGA simultaneously, who occupied Ville del Fuerte, and defeated him, with a great loss on his part, VEGA himself having been taken prisoner and shot.

No certain news had been received at the capital from Oajaca. It was reported that DIAZ, having left to that place a part of his troops, was overrunning and threatening the country with the remainder in the direction of Tinajnspam and Tehuacen.

A letter from Orizaba, dated the 28th, says: "DIAZ, CACHO, FIGUEROA, dressed as an Indian, and all the rabble of cavalry that was in Oajaca approached Huajuspem. Not being able to take too part that was fortified, they burned from two hundred to three hundred houses outside. From there they went to Ixcaquistla and set fire to the town. They then proceeded to Tehuacen, but learning that the inhabitants had armed themselves, *vamoosed*."

The Imperialists boast of having obtained a victory at Colima. On the 28th ult., Gen. OROZCO, being fourteen leagues off from Colima, hastened back on receiving information that the Juarists, under the command of ROJAS, HERRERA and ROCHIN, to the number of 4,000, had attempted to get possession of the above-named city. He immediately prepared for its defence, and on the following morning attacked the enemy. After a desperate engagement the imperialists claim to have gained a complete victory, taking more than 800 prisoners, besides a large number that were killed and wounded. The body of one of the leaders, ROCHIN, was found on the field of battle. The inhabitants of Colima, the account says, joined of their own accord in the attack, without there being any need of their cooperation.

The above victory, it is boasted, was gained by Mexican leaders and Mexican forces alone, without any assistance from the allied army, as was another at Palo Blanco against the forces of the Juarist Governor of Coheoila.

The town of Linares had been destroyed by fire by MANUEL' republican followers. On the 8th of last month the republicans demanded its surrender, to which as the Imperial Prefect returned no answer, it was set fire to and was soon enveloped in flames. However, says the *Gaceta* of Monterey, troops were sent from that city to aid the defenders of Linares, its opponents being compelled to withdraw badly treated. MASCOTE, their leader, having been wounded in the leg by a bullet. The handbill, as the *Gaceta* calls them, who, according to the more official account, committed horrible acts of cruelty, took the road to Villegran, MASCOTE being carried on a litter.

Ex-Senator GWIN, of California, arrived here last week from Vera Cruz by the Spanish steamer *Barcelona*, on his way to Europe. The *Diario de la Marina*, of this city, denies the truth of the report that he had been made Duke of Sonora, but adds that he had been appointed Prefect of that State, or according to the new régime Department, by the Imperial Government of Mexico. It is likewise stated by the same paper, in a short editorial, that Sonora has not been given up to France, nor had the Emperor NAPOLEON even hinted at such a thing. The only object is to obtain all the advantage possible from the mineral riches of that department, and it is likely that Mr. GWIN has been appointed its Prefect, from having much experience in that kind of enterprises, at the instigation of the Emperor of the French, who some months ago admitted the ex-Senator to an interview with him. It is likewise probable, concludes the *Diario de la Marina*, that Mr. GWIN's present voyage to France is closely connected with the subject.

The Emperor MAXIMILIAN signed on the 25th ultimo the contract with the London company for constructing a railroad from Vera Cruz to the capital. It was believed that the Emperor and Empress would leave Mexico City about the middle of February, going by way of Orizabe to Vera Cruz, when the Empress would return to the capital and the Emperor go on to Yucatan.

Hon. Mr. SCARLETT, the new English Ambassador, (not Mr. CAMPBELL, as was erroneously stated,) arrived at Vera Cruz on the 28th, and proceeded on his way to the capital.

Gen. DOCAL was about to return to France. The Bishop of Michoacan and Gen. MARQUEZ were also going to Europe, the latter, it is said, going to Constantinople on a mission for the Imperial Government.

The approaching disbandment of the auxiliary forces, which would take place on the 1st of this month, incited much fear amongst a part of the Mexican press.

Besides a memorial from the ladies of Mexico City, entreating the Government that the settlement of the subjects in dispute between it and the clergy might be arranged in accord with the Holy See, others had been likewise received from the inhabitants of Morelia, Puebla, Toluca and Tehuacan.

The *Era* contains severe charges against the Mexicans who represent in Europe the conservative party, and who do not wish, it says, to form an impartial and exact opinion of the state of the country, nor of its true aspirations and necessities, remaining stationary while the world and progress are advancing, and who will end by their destruction.

The plan of finance presented by the commission appointed for the purpose passed to the Council of State to be examined, a committee of which reported against it. The President of the Council is not, however, of the same opinion with the other members, and proposes to offer to the Government a plan of his own, fixing certain taxes upon agriculture, landed estate, professions, &c.

The *Estafette* says that the reformed laws will soon be published, and that they will be found in progress with the age, and not retrograde. The *Revista*, of Vera Cruz, is, however, of opinion that the only law as yet submitted to the Council of State is that respecting the sale of secularized property. Among its principal articles will be the following: Recognising and sanctioning the rules made by the clergy at other times; requiring the whole per centage of the owners who obtained the property in accordance with the laws of secularization; requiring of those who are not in this case the total of the sum that had to be paid in effecting the sales, besides the tax imposed on the legal possessors. It is said that the law will be immediately published.

The Commission on French reclamations had begun its labors, and was endeavoring to prepare them with activity.

The Imperial Government has empowered Señor RITTERA VON BOWENS to settle German colonists on the following conditions, namely: The immigrants are to come to the number of one hundred families every year, beginning with 1865, each family consisting of five persons. In case a family does not come up to that number, it can be completed with young persons at least ten years of age. Each family is to receive as its property twenty acres of land, and each community of a hundred families one German square mile of arable and wood land as common property. All the members of the colonies will be considered as citizens of Mexico, renouncing their rights as foreigners, and subjecting themselves to the laws of the empire. The Immigration Company is to give to each family, without any compensation, a house of two rooms, six barrels of flour, of 200 pounds each, cotton, tobacco, wheat and Indian corn seed, as it may be needed for the first three years, and in general, buy other seed they promises success in cultivation. The company is also to give to each family two horses, two yoke of oxen, goats and sheep, three cows and two bulls, stallions, rams, etc., that may be needed for breeding, besides selling them the grain they may need for food at the lowest price. The company are to receive as payment the third part of all the produce of the immigrants for ten years, counting from the time of their settlement.

PIERRE SOULE, who has been sojourning for some time past at the Confederate headquarters in Havana, the Hotel Cubano, left a few days ago for Vera Cruz in the Spanish steamer *Barcelona*. It is his intention to settle in Mexico, where he has bought an estate.

The Jamaica Government have just reported a subsidy for the support at a steamer to run between that island and Santiago de Cuba. The steamer is now in operation and is called the *Jamaica Packet*.

The cold weather with which we have been lately favored, and which had deserted us for a few days, has again returned, and we are once more—*mirabile dictu*—in the full enjoyment of a Cuban mid-winter.

A French company, direct from Paris, is now playing with great success at the Villanueva Theatre. The Bazaar for charitable purposes is also drawing thousands to its portals every night; so that Havana is almost as gay as if it had an opera company.

LARA.

THE DRAFT AND STATE QUOTAS.

Interesting Statement of the Views of President Lincoln.

In common with nearly all the other States, Rhode Island has been making complaints at Washington of the assignment of her quota to the draft. A committee from the Legislature went to the capital to remonstrate, and try to have the State quota reduced, and the time for the draft extended. They made their report on Tuesday last. They say that they had an interview with the President, who told them, after stating their case, that so many complaints had reached him from various quarters of the assignment of quotas, that he had personally taken the pains to examine the formula adopted by the Provost-Marshal-General for the calculation and distribution of the quotas for the several States, had arrived at the conclusion that no candid mind could doubt its fairness and equity. The President also gave them a copy of the following letter on the same subject, which he had written to Gov. SMITH of Vermont:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1865.

His Excellency Gov. Smith, Vermont.:

Complaint is made to me by Vermont that the assignment of her quota for the draft on the pending call is intrinsically unjust, and also in bad faith of the Government's promise to fairly allow credits for men previously furnished. To illustrate, a supposed case is stated as follows:

Vermont and New-Hampshire must between them furnish 6,000 men on the pending call, and being equals, each must furnish as many as the other in the long run. But the Government finds that on former calls Vermont furnished a surplus of 500, and New-Hampshire a surplus of 1,500. These two surpluses make up 2,000; and, added to the 6,000, making 8,000 to be furnished by the two States, or 4,000 each, less by fair credits. Then subtract Vermont's surplus of 500 from her 4,000, leaves 3,500 as her quota on the pending call; and likewise subtract New-Hampshire's surplus of 1,500 from her 4,000, leaves 2,500 as her quota on the pending call. These 3,500 and 2,500 make precisely the 6,000 which the supposed case requires from the two States; and it is just equal for Vermont to furnish 1,000 more *now* than New-Hampshire, *because* New-Hampshire has *heretofore* furnished 1,000 more than Vermont, which equalizes the burdens of the two in the long run. And this result, so far from being bad faith to Vermont, is indispensable to keeping good faith with New-Hampshire. By no other result can the 6,000 men be obtained from the two States, and at the same time deal justly and keep faith with both; and we do not confuse ourselves in questioning the process by which the right result is reached. The supposed case is perfect as an illustration.

The pending call is not for 300,000 men subject to fair credits, but is for 300,000 remaining after all fair credits have been deducted; and it is impossible to concede what Vermont asks, without coming out short of the 300,000 men, or making other localities pay for the partiality shown her.

This, upon the case stated. If there be different reasons for making an allowance to Vermont, let them be presented and considered.

Yours truly, A. LINCOLN.

The committee give the following interesting account of further remarks, on the same subject, by the President and officers of the War Department:

The President further stated that although the policy which had been adopted by the Provost-Marshal-General, for the assignment of the respective quotas, met his entire approval, and appeared to him the only way by which exact justice could be secured, in view of the fact that the aggregate of the credits due to all the States exceeded very considerably the number of men called for, and that *men* and not an adjustment of balances was the object of the call—he *had, for the purpose of satisfying the minds of all parties, designated a board of officers to examine into the system and report their conclusions.*

In reply to requests for a postponement of the draft, the President replied that he was ready to admit that Rhode Island had invariably been among the very foremost of the States in the performance of her duty, and that she was still actuated by the same patriotic impulses, but that the country could better afford in consideration of her merit to relinquish her quota altogether than to grant a postponement of the draft for a single day. The moral effect, said he, of furnishing the men called for promptly and without hesitation, will be as great a power as the men themselves. *And I believe, he added, that the opinion which Gen. Hancock expressed to me yesterday, is entirely well founded, that if the army could be presently increased by four hundred thousand men, not one of them would ever be required to fire a musket at the enemy.*

If I should allow, he continued, a postponement to Rhode Island, I should be doing injustice to other States, unless the same favor was shown to all; and as soon as it was reported through the newspapers that your State had the promise of an extension, every other State, whether influenced by the same high motives or not, that Rhode Island in preferring this request claims to be, would demand the same partiality.

Your committee were compelled to admit the force of the argument, but nevertheless claimed that the State had special equities which entitled her to urge this request, and which consisted in the fact that His Excellency the Governor had by his proclamation of January 23, officially informed the people of the State that their quota had been fully supplied, in consequence of which no exertions were our fough by the General Assembly to recruit men, until the lapse of upward of forty days from the date of the call. To this suggestion the President replied that the case as presented fairly called for consideration; but that while he would not depart from the policy which he had just expressed in respect to a postponement of the draft, a plan occurred to him which would relieve the State from her present embarrassment, and at the same time be not unjust to any other State.

It will take some time, he said, for the Provost-Marshal in your State to effect a draft. *Therefore, without granting any postponement of the time when it is liable to begin, you are authorized to state to the General Assembly that so long as Rhode Island is diligently engaged in furnishing men by voluntary enlistments, so that the Government can see that it is being as well served as it could be in any other way, no orders shall be issued for a draft in the State.*

The interview here concluded, upon the President requesting your committee to see the Secretary of War and the Provost-Marshal-General, and communicate to them his wishes upon the subject.

The conference with the Secretary of War, before whom your committee were without delay admitted, was in every respect entirely satisfactory. The plan which the President had suggested was deemed to be a desirable one in the case of this State. The committee were informed that before a draft could take place in any district, an order to that effect must first issue from the Secretary through the Provost-Marshal-General—and that so long as the business of recruiting could be pursued with results satisfactory to the department no order for a draft would issue for this State. *The Secretary was equally firm with the President in the declaration that no particular extension of time could be allowed, and that while a full assurance would be given that no draft should be had while recruiting was actively progressing, that this must be understood as the condition upon which the liability to have one was suspended.* The Secretary directed me to confer with Gen. FOX upon the subject, and also engage to state the arrangement which had been made for the benefit of the State to that officer himself.

From Gen. FOX—the Provost-Marshal-General—your committee were again assured that the practice in his department was to issue a special order to the Assistant Provost-Marshals before the draft in any district was to be commenced; and that while it would be most prejudicial to the public interest to have it understood that the day for commencing the draft was to be postponed in any particular district, yet that the plan which had been proposed of filling the quota by enlistments received his hearty approval; and that, *if he saw as many men were being secured to the Government from this source daily as would be the average result from a draft*, taking into the account the necessary delays incident to the notification, examination, and deciding upon exemption claims of men obtained in that way, he should issue no order to do anything which would be disagreeable to the people of this State.

FROM MONTREAL.

The Rebel Raiders' Case.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, Feb. 15.

CANON, the rebel messenger from Richmond, arrived here yesterday, and was examined before the court.

The counsel for the prisoners produced the muster rolls of the Confederates, among which the names of the prisoners appear. He also produced two copies of a letter of instructions to Capt. YOUNG, dated June, 1864, signed "Seddons," all of which are certified to by Mr. BENJAMIN, under the Confederate seal. The witness stated that he received this paper from the Confederate Secretary of State, on the 4th inst., who affixed his signature to it in his presence. The witness also stated that President DAVIS expressed his surprise at the result of the Burley case.

Other witnesses were examined who proved that the prisoners resided at the Canada Falls in the Winter of 1863 and 1864.

Another witness is to arrive from Richmond with the classifications of the prisoners, when the case on the part of the defence will be definitely closed.

The prosecution say they have only two or three more witnesses to examine, which they will do tomorrow.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

A Successful Raid into Louisiana.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Feb. 15.

The steamers *Argyle* and *Forsyth* collided opposite the city, last night. The former sank and the latter was considerably damaged. Nearly 1,500 bales of cotton, not previously reported, arrived here within the past two days, in about equal amounts for Cincinnati and St. Louis. Memphis advices of the 13th inst., state that the Thornton expedition sent from that city on the 26th ult., under Col. OSBORN, returned with fifty prisoners and a quantity of live stock. The expedition penetrated into Louisiana as far as the Washita River, meeting with but little resistance. The only organized rebel force they discovered was HARRISON's brigade, which was beyond the Washita.

Several steamers and an immense quantity of rebel stores were destroyed, and about two hundred prisoners were captured, most of whom were paroled. Scarcely a man was lost on our side, and only a few were wounded. Many of our horses, however, were broken down, owing to the ruggedness of the country over which the expedition passed.

Important to Mothers.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately, depend upon it, there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States.

Price 35 cents a bottle.

Dum Vivimus Vivamus—(Let us live while we live)—says the Latin proverb. But what is existence to the dyspeptic? A living death. Why suffer the tortures of such a state? Martyrs, attend! A course of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS will cure in a fortnight the worst case of chronic dyspepsia that ever made life a punishment. Think of this. The remedy agreeable; the result immediate and certain.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
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Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its Name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER. Sold by druggists generally.

Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion.

Chloasma, or Mothpatch, (also called Liverspot,) and Lentigo or Freckles, are often very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, for the discolored spots show more plainly on the face of a blonde than of a brunette; but they greatly mar the beauty of either; and any preparation that will effectually remove them WITHOUT INJURING THE TEXTURE OR COLOR OF THE SKIN, is certainly a desideratum. Dr. B. C. PERRY, who has made diseases of the skin a specialty, has discovered a remedy for these discolorations, which is at once prompt, infallible and harmless.

For sale in New-York by DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row; MCKESSON & ROBBINS, No. 91 Fulton-st.; DUDLEY & STAFFORD, No. 69 Beekman-st., and FRAZER & LEE, No. 20 Beekman-st.

Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Call for PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION.

Dr. PERRY treats successfully all diseases of the scalp, loss of hair and premature bloaching. No charge for consultation. Inclose stamp for circular.

Bachelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Volunteers, Read this.—For the derangement of the system, Change of Diet, Wounds, Sores, Bruises and Eruptions, to which every Volunteer is liable, there are no remedies so safe, convenient and sure as HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, thoroughly tested in the Crimean and Italian Campaigns. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 25 cents, 63 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.—A certain cure for coughs, cold, influenza, hoarseness, difficult breathing, and all affections of the throat, bronchial tubes and lungs, leading to consumption. The Honey of Horehound soothes all irritation. The Tar of Balm of Gilead penetrates, cleanses and heals all parts of the throat and lungs. There is nothing like it. Fifty cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists. CHARLES DOWNER, General Agent, No. 44 Cedar-st., New-York.

Second-hand Safes For Sale,
CHEAP FOR CASH,
At No. 100 Maiden-lane.

Great Bargains in Imported Satin Slippers, Black, White, Blue and Plaid, $1 50 and $2 a pair, made by Este. Also Ladies' Boots cheap, to close out the stock, the proprietor retiring from business.
M. L. HILL, No. 571 Broadway.

Marvin's New Patent Alarm and Dry Plaster Fire and burglar SILVER PLATE SAFES. Highly ornamental, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes.
MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

All Ladies should use Sterling's Ambrosia for the Hair.—It cleanses, beautifies, preserves and renders the hair soft and glossy.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES, No. 625 Broadway. See WHEELER & WILSON'S BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch and lock-stitch sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 358 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure, Truss Office only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silks elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Second-Hand Safes.
In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale low.
MARVIN & Co., No. 265 Broadway.

Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus,
BAKER, SMITH & CO., No. 122 Centre-st.

Hiltz's Hair Dye, 50 Cents. Black or brown. Reliable. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists.

MARRIED.

CAMPBELL—COLVILL.—On Wednesday, Feb. 15, by his Grace Archbishop McCloskey, CHURCHILL J. CAMPBELL, son of Stephen Campbell, Esq., and MARY M., daughter of Alfred Colvill, Esq., all of this city.

GILSEEV—COSSEY.—On Tuesday, Feb. 14, by Rev. Dr. Vinton, Mr. WILLIAM W. GILSEEY and Miss AUGUSTA F. COSSEY.

HEISER—WHITTEMORE.—On Wednesday evening, Feb. 15, by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, THOMAS R. HEISER, of this city, and LADRA WHITTEMORE, daughter of John M. Whittemore, late of Fredericksburgh, Va.

☞ Richmond, Va., papers please copy.

HAMMILL—GLEEN.—On Thursday, Feb. 16, by Rev. J. R. Thompson, GEORGE C. HAMMILL and Miss CORNIX M., daughter of James K. Gleen, late of Cincinnati, Ohio. No cards.

LIVERMORE—HURLEY.—On Wednesday, Feb. 15, at the Madison-square Church, in this city, by Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., Mr. WILLIAM FLOYD LIVERMORE and JANE, daughter of Mr. William Hurry.

MORRELL—FULLARTON.—In this city, on Wednesday, Feb. 15, at the Church of the Incarnation, by Rev. Dr. Montgomery, JOHN H. MORRELL, Esq., of this city, and JEANNIE, daughter of Alexander Fullerton, of Boston.

OSBORNE—GREEN.—At Chatham Centre, on Wednesday, Feb. 15, by Rev. Mr. B. Mead, HENRY OSBORNE, of Jersey City, and S. FANNIE GREENE, of the former place.

DIED.

ALLERTON.—Suddenly, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 15, LOIS M., wife of George M. Allerton, of this city, in the 30th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 68 East 26th-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The remains will be taken, on Saturday morning, to Dover Plains for interment.

BURTON.—On Thursday, Feb. 16, MARY E., wife of Mark Burton, native of Brighton, England, in the 46th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of Ames and Alfred Burton, and the members of Zerubbabel Lodge No. 329, F. and A. M., Hope Lodge No. 244, F. and A. M., and the E. L. S. Social Union, are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 263 West 20th-st., on Saturday, Feb. 18, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

BEATTY.—Suddenly, at Mamaroneck, on Wednesday, Feb. 15, HENRY BEATTY, aged 36 years.

Funeral to take place from the First Methodist Church, Mamaroneck, this day, (Friday,) the 17th inst., at 1 o'clock. Trains leave 27th-st. depot at 9:30 A. M. and 11:30 A. M.; return at 4:30 and 7:12 P. M.

BUSBY.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 16, ROBERT E. BUSBY, in the 25th year of his age.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

GOUEDAC.—In this city, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 14, Mr. J. J. J. Gourgas, Sr., of Geneva, Switzerland, in his 86th year.

His friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 101 West 10th-st., on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock. His remains will be taken to New-York Bay Cemetery.

GILLESPIE.—At Buffalo, on Thursday, Feb. 9, VIRGINIA RICHMOND, youngest child of Janet R. and the late James Gillespie.

HARVEY.—On Wednesday, Feb. 15, ELIZA HARVEY, eldest daughter of the late William Harvey, of Liverpool, England, aged 68 years.

Funeral from No. 38 17th-st., Brooklyn, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

KIMBER.—At Flushing, Fifth Day morning, second month, 16th, RACHEL, relict of Joshua Kimber, aged 73 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at Friends' Meeting-house, First Day, the 19th inst., at 2½ P. M. Train leaves Hunter's Point at 2 P. M., and returns at 4½ P. M.

KING.—On Wednesday, Feb. 15, STEPHEN KING, in his 52d year.

The funeral will take place this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 6 Lewis st. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

MEEKS.—On Wednesday morning, Feb. 16, of pneumonia, SARAH C., wife of Joseph Meeks, aged 37 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday morning, the 17th inst., at 10 A. M., from her late residence, No. 11 Beach-st.

MOFFAT.—At Danbury, Conn., on Saturday, Feb. 11, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Levi Osborne, Mrs. JULIA C. MOFFAT, aged 67 years, relict of the late Capt. Anthony Moffat, of this city.

MCCLINTOCK.—On Thursday, Feb. 16, FRANCIS B. MCCLINTOCK.

His remains will be taken to New-London, Conn., for interment.

MCLEARY.—On Thursday morning, Feb. 16, THOMAS W. MCLEARY, of Edinburgh, Scotland, aged 81 years and 2 months.

Further notice of funeral will be given.

PARKES.—On Thursday afternoon, Feb. 16, TILLIE D. PIER

PETROLEUM.

PETROLEUM

MORE THAN ONE-HALF OF THE SHARES ALREADY SUBSCRIBED FOR.

STOCKHOLDERS FREE FROM ALL LIABILITIES.

DE KALB PETROLEUM COMPANY,

Organized under the laws of the State of New-York.

CAPITAL..... $350,000

$5,000 SHARES OF $10 EACH.

Two new Wells on the Company's property; one yielding forty barrels per day, the other on striking oil flowed ten barrels per day, and when tubed will yield a very large flow of oil.

Six more Wells to be sunk immediately.

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT,
GEORGE L. EIGENBRODT.

TREASURER,
HENRY DE ZAVALA.

SECRETARY,
SAMUEL W. BOOCOCK.

TRUSTEES:

GEORGE L. EIGENBRODT, Esq., No. 30 Broad-st.
J. KENNEDY SMYTH, Esq., No. 74 Broadway.
MAHLON S. FROST, Esq., No. 2 Cedar-st., and Titusville, Penn.
EDWARD C. LUDLOW, M. D., No. 49 East 23d-st.
SAMUEL HASKELL, Esq., Platt, corner Gold-st.
J. VAN. RENSSALAER, Jr., Esq., No. 44 Exchange-Place.
J. LEE SMITH, Esq., No. 92 Seekman-st.
RICHARD AMERMAN, Esq., No. 74 Broadway.
HENRY DE ZAVALA, Esq., No. 160 Broadway.

COUNSEL,
JOHN H. BIRD, Esq., No. 137 Broadway.

BANKERS,
CARR, TAYLOR & CO., No. 30 Broad-st.

SCHEDULE—No 1. On Oil Creek; one acre on Bonnehoff farm, with two wells, one yielding 40 barrels per day, one ready to tube, which has flowed 10 barrels per day.
No. 2. Frost refinery, buildings, offices, &c.
No. 3. 120 acres in fee on Pit Hole Creek.
No 4. 1,300 acres on Little Kanawha River.

The company having been formed for permanent and secure investment, its capital stock is offered only as full paid, thus securing stockholders immunity from all liabilities.

Its present productions will pay fine dividends, and as soon as the six new wells are completed, great results are almost undoubted

Subscriptions will be received for a limited number of shares until further notice, at the office of the company's bankers,

CARR, TAYLOR & CO.,
No. 30 Broad-st., Room No. 15,
New-York,

where circulars, giving full descriptions as well as maps of the property, can be seen.

Communications from out of town promptly attended to

THE 'OLD DOMINION'

PETROLEUM COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL, $750,000,
DIVIDED INTO 75,000 SHARES,
AT $10 PAR VALUE.

WORKING CAPITAL, $100,000 IN CASH.

ALLAN CAMPBELL, President,
WALTON W. EVANS, Vice-President,
S. VAN BENSCHOTEN, Treasurer.

TRUSTEES:

ALLEN CAMPBELL,	JOSEPH W. ALSOP,
WALTON W. EVANS,	JOHN RUTHERFORD,
EDWIN BARTLETT,	S. VAN BENSCHOTEN,
J. E. ZIMMERMAN,	FRED'K W. JONES,
WILLIAM FRAZIER, of Marietta, Ohio.	

The subscription price is $5 per share. No further call or assessment to be made on subscribers.

The Prospectus of the Company may be had at the office of the "UNITED STATES" PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 47 Exchange-place, or at the office of Messrs. RUNDLE, JONES & RUDGE, No. 172 Pearl-st.

At both of which places Subscription Books are now opened.

PIT-HOLE CREEK AND TWO-MILE RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY.

This Company own the fee-simple of lands on the celebrated Two-mile Run, and also, on Little Pit-Hole Creek, close to the second United States Well. The land is all borable, and parties are waiting the organization of the company to sink wells on leases, free of expense to this Company.

The capital being small, one such flowing well as that of the United States, on the same creek, would advance the stock from one dollar, the subscription price, to fifty dollars per share.

THE SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS ARE NOW OPEN AT THE OFFICE OF
WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS,
No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

THE COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL STOCK..... $1,000,000
Divided into 200,000 Shares, at $5 per share.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE,
TO 60,000 SHARES ONLY, $2 50 PER SHARE.
STOCK ISSUED FULL PAID.
$50,000 CASH APPROPRIATED AS A WORKING CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT,	VICE-PRESIDENT,
ISAIAH LUKENS.	WM. M. STEWART.
TREASURER,	SECRETARY,
WM. D. SMITH.	E. J. HARRISON.

DIRECTORS,

ISAIAH LUKENS.	ROBERT SMITH,
W. D. SMITH	EDW'D F. CUSHMAN,
W. M. STEWART.	

OFFICES—NO. 42 PINE-STREET, NEW-YORK AND NOS. 23 AND 24 WASHINGTON BUILDINGS, (374 South Third-street, below Walnut,) PHILADELPHIA.

The intrinsic value of their territory is greater than that of any other oil company now before the public, with the same amount of capital.

The Directors invite all who desire investing in oil stocks to call at their offices and examine prospectus, drawings, &c., where they cannot fail to be satisfied that the

COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY

is organized on such a basis that stockholders cannot fail to realize a handsome profit aside from the question of oil altogether.

The books for subscription will be open for a short time longer at the offices of the company.

THE EMPIRE CITY OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL..... $400,000
200,000 SHARES..... PAR VALUE $4 EACH

OFFICE, NO. 69 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

The subscription book will positively close on the 1st day of March, 1865.

A limited number of shares can be had at the SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2 PER SHARE.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

ISAAC O. BARKER, Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.
SAMUEL BARTON, Cashier Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.
N. B. LABAU, No. 69 Wall-st.
WILLIAM B. ALLEN, Albion Works.
SHERIDAN SHOCK, No. 150 Broadway.
JEREMIAH SIMONSON, Greenpoint.
H. M. KINNIE, Kinnie & Carver, No. 17 Broad-st.
J. VAN ORDEN, East River Bank.
SMITH BARKER, Jr., No. 5 Bowling-green.

OFFICERS:

N. B. LABAU, President.
W. H. HUBBARD, Secretary.
SMITH BARKER, Jr., Treasurer.
BANKS & ANDERSON, Attorneys.

This company have EIGHT WELLS and two Oil Refineries now in operation. A large cash capital has been provided for in the organization of the company, which, with the improvements already existing, insure permanent success. Prospectus, with full particulars, can be had at the office of the company, No. 69 Wall-st.

Agents to receive subscriptions:
Messrs GARSCHE & MINTON, No. 3 Broad-st.
N. T. HUSBARD, No. 27 Front-st.
KINNIE & CARVER, No. 17 Broad-st.

PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE.

NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER RECTOR-ST.

The proprietors of the Public Petroleum Stock Exchange have fixed the rate of admission for membership at one hundred dollars per annum, from and after MONDAY, the 13th inst.

The enterprise having proved a success beyond our expectations, and the present room being found inadequate, arrangements are already in progress for occupying much larger quarters immediately in the vicinity of the other board.

LEE & ELY, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST.—Petroleum lands in Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia for sale. Stocks of all descriptions bought and sold on commission,

PETROLEUM.

LITTLE KANAWHA
AND
ELK RIVER
PETROLEUM AND MINING CO.
SUBSCRIPTION TO BE CLOSED.
CASH WORKING CAPITAL $150,000.

OFFICERS:

OLIVER E. WOOD, President.
JAMES ORUIKSHANK, Vice-President.
CHARLES J. MARTIN, Treasurer.
JAMES WADSWORTH, Secretary.
E. R. BLACKWELL, Consulting Engineer and General Superintendent.

TRUSTEES:

PAUL N. SPOFFORD, of Spofford, Tileston & Co., New-York.
CHARLES J. MARTIN, President Home Insurance Co., New-York.
Hon. ROGER AVERILL, Danbury, Conn.
Hon. ALBERT L. CATLIN, Burlington, Vt.
JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway, New-York.
OLIVER E. WOOD, No. 36 Barclay-st., New-York.
JAMES WADSWORTH, of James Wadsworth & Co., No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.
JOHN W. STRONG, Detroit, Mich.
EDWARD M. MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

The subscription is so nearly completed that it is intended to close the same on or before the 25th of February.

Subscription $750,000, of which $600,000 purchases the land, to wit.: 62,860 ACRES. The remaining $150,000 is the permanent cash working capital of the company.

Capital stock, $6,000,000. Par value of shares, $100. Subscribers to this purchase will receive eight shares of stock for each one hundred dollars subscribed. Lands located on the Little Kanawha and Elk Rivers, in the Counties of Gilmer and Braxton, in the very heart of the oil region of West Virginia.

Professor Richardson reports: "Your property is the very centre of the West Virginia oil region; it has numerous oil and gas springs along the banks of its streams, one of which vies with the famous 'Burning Spring' itself."

Professor Shepherd, of New-Haven, Conn., reports: "I consider it eminently oil-producing land. The oil-bearing shales underlie it extensively, and the long lines of carboretted hydrogen or illuminating gas springs, some of which I saw burning, as well as the appearance of oil itself on the surface of the tract, fully confirm me in this belief.

There can be no doubt that along your creeks and tributaries there is a large extent of valuable oil-producing territory. The prodigious amount of bituminous and cannel coal, iron ore, limestone and fire-clays embodied in the high hills on your property, the tops and slopes of which are covered with an extraordinary growth of white oak and other heavy timbers, add immensely to its value."

These views are fully indorsed by the reports of the most practical and experienced men from the oil districts of both Pennsylvania and Virginia.

The company consider themselves fortunate in having secured the services of Mr. Blackwell, a practical civil engineer, for the general superintendency, so well known as the late Chief Engineer and Superintendent of the Commissioners of Washington Heights, New-York City.

Arrangements are in rapid progress for the immediate development of the property, on a scale commensurate with its value and extent.

Subscriptions, payable at the time of subscribing, or one-half in cash, and the balance in thirty days from the time of closing of the subscription, can be made in person or by letter, at the office of the undersigned, No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York; I. K. Dobson, No. 42 State-st., Boston, and John W. Strong, Detroit, Mich., where full information can be obtained.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

PETROLEUM

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
STOCK AUCTIONEERS,
BROKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
NO. 52 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ OIL STOCKS of first-class companies, that we can recommend as good investments, may at all times be found at our office, and at the lowest market rates, in lots to suit the purchasers.

SALES MADE AT THE REGULAR
PETROLEUM STOCK BOARD,
at their two sessions, daily, 11¾ o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M.
ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT
OF THE
FIRST NATIONAL PETROLEUM COMPANY.

OFFICE NO. 100 BROADWAY.

THE NEW 200 BARREL WELL ON CHERRY RUN.

NEWS HAS BEEN RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF THIS COMPANY, AND ABUNDANTLY CONFIRMED FROM SEVERAL SOURCES, OF THE STRIKING OF A NEW 200 BARREL WELL ON CHERRY RUN, ABOVE THE RED WELL, AND ONLY A FEW RODS FROM ONE OF THE COMPANY'S PROPERTIES ON THE McFATE FARM, WHERE FIVE WELLS ARE NOW GOING DOWN.

ONE OF THE WELLS HAS ALREADY ATTAINED THE DEPTH OF OVER 300 FEET, AND THE OTHERS ARE IN GOOD STAGES OF PROGRESS.

NO WELL ON CHERRY RUN HAS EVER FAILED TO STRIKE OIL, AND THE YIELD OF THE NEW WELL ABOVE REFERRED TO IMPARTS FRESH CONFIDENCE TO THE COMPANY'S EXPECTATIONS OF SPEEDY AND LARGE RESULTS FROM ALL OR SEVERAL OF THE WELLS NOW BEING BORED UPON THEIR LAND ADJOINING.

THIS COMPANY IS DIVIDEND-PAYING FROM THE START.

FIRST MONTHLY DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. FOR FEBRUARY.

OFFICERS.—President, CHAS. H. APPLEGATE, (of C. H. Applegate & Brother, No. 354 Broadway.) Vice-President, JOHN L. DOUGLASS, (Secretary Merchants' Fire Insurance Company.) Treasurer, HIRAM C. BOND, (Banker, No. 11 Pine-st.) Secretary, JOHN O. HOYT, (Commission Merchant, No. 4 Cedar-st.) General Superintendent, MARLOM S. FROST, (of Titusville, Pennsylvania.

PROPERTIES OF THE COMPANY.

No. 1.—A perpetual lease of two and a half acres on the celebrated Buchanan Farm, at the junction of Oil Creek and Cherry Run. Two new oil wells yielding 70 barrels daily, of which one-half goes to the First National Petroleum Company. Another engine has been ordered, and preparation made for sinking a third well on this highly productive, dividend-paying property.

No. 2.—Forty acres of the Hatch Farm, just north of Pinner, on both sides of Cherry Run, midway between the "Noble" well, which flowed 2,000 barrels daily, and the new 300 barrel Helmdan well on Pithole Creek. The finest well of the oil region are in the immediate vicinity of this property, which is daily enhancing in value, and at the present rate of appreciation will soon be worth $1,000,000. The company has ordered an engine from this city, and will commence boring at once. Leases will also be executed for a number of other wells, and it is expected that a dozen will be put down during the coming Spring.

No. 3.—A parcel of land on the well-known McFate Farm, on Cherry Run—almost priceless in value. Five wells now going down; one now over 300 feet in depth.

No. 4.—One hundred and seventeen acres of the Kightlin Farm, on Oil Creek, just above Titusville. A highly valuable tract, owned in fee. Room on this property for over 500 wells. Several will be sunk immediately.

Nos. 5 and 6.—Leases of 200 acres each of first-class oil-bearing lands, on the Little Kanawha and Duckard Creek, in West Virginia, giving to the First National Petroleum Company seven-eighths of all the oil. These properties are near the Burning Springs Well, and in the great upheaval range, which has always been found to contain oil in large quantities. Wells will be sunk immediately.

THE RESERVED SHARES—ALL STOCKHOLDERS ON AN EQUAL FOOTING.

Subscriptions will be received for a limited amount of the capital stock, at the lowest cash price of $3 a share, par value $5, the same being full paid up stock, free from all assessments and liabilities, in which respect the original subscribers, and those who may put down their names, stand on precisely the same footing.

MOST OF THE RESERVED STOCK BEING ALREADY TAKEN, THE BOOKS FOR CITY SUBSCRIPTION WILL BE CLOSED ON THE 20TH INSTANT.

ORDERS FOR THE COUNTRY PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

Office No. 100 BROADWAY.

GREAT NORTHERN OIL CO.

OFFICE, NO. 67 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.

Capital..... $2,000,000

Manufacturers and Sole Proprietors of the

HENDRICK LUBRICATOR.

Also dealers in SPERM, LARD, WHALE and other OILS.

OFFICERS.

JOHN BRYAN, President, New-York.
JACOB S. ATWOOD, Vice-President.
J. A. WISNER, Secretary and Treasurer.
E. E. HENDRICK, Superintendent.
WM. S. MARCUS, General Agent.

PETROLEUM.

THE
PACIFIC COAST
PETROLEUM COMPANY,
OF
NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL STOCK..... $5,000,000
Divided into 50,000 shares of the par value of $100.
Working capital $800,000 in stock, and $100,000 in cash.

Hon. JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, President.
Hon. JAMES WADSWORTH, Vice-President.
EDWARD S. RICH, Treasurer.
LEWIS BENTON, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Hon. James De Peyster Ogden, of New-York.
Hon. James Wadsworth, of James Wadsworth & Co., No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.
George W. Tuttle, of Stout & Tuttle, leather dealers, No. 2 Ferry-st., New-York.
Richard J. Sherman, of Rich, Sherman & Co., bankers, No. 30 Pine-st., New-York.
Lewis Benton, Counselor-at-law, No. 113 Broadway, New-York.
William F. Hall, of Northrop, Hall & Co., No. 112 Broadway, New-York.
Thomas A Scott, Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
R. S. S. Andros, of Andros & Cole, Boston, Massachusetts.
Hon. Levi Parsons, San Francisco, California.

The subscription price is $20 per share for a limited amount of stock. No further call or assessment to be made on subscribers; $100,000 is reserved for a working capital, and $800,000 in stocks at par, for the future development of the company's property.

Its property consists of a perpetual lease of about 75,000 acres of oil territory in San Luis, Obispo County, State of California, lying on and near the Pacific Ocean, being all the following five ranches, viz.:

I. The Manuela Ranch, containing 16,964.83 acres.
II. The Arroyo Grande Ranch, containing 4,437.38 acres.
III. The Balsas Chemical Ranch, containing 14,335.22 acres.
IV. The Pisina Ranch, containing 8,838.89 acres.
V. The Stone Corral Ranch containing 30,911.20 acres.

The titles of these large tracts have been thoroughly examined and approved by Judge Parsons, of San Francisco.

All reports, written and verbal, of gentlemen who, during the past year, have visited and thoroughly examined this property carefully and scientifically, concur in representing it as overflowing with petroleum. They say: "The Ranches are splendid estates, but their value is in their almost fabulous wealth in the best of oil."

The company's lands extend for over ten miles on San Luis Bay, on the Pacific coast, with a good roadstead, where shipments can be made with facility to San Francisco, South America, Australia, China and New-York.

The lands have a gentle slope to San Luis Bay, and there is full assurance of the practicability of conducting the oil, at a moderate expense, through pipes from the wells to reservoirs or tanks, to be constructed at this point, when it can be sent to the markets of the world, either in its crude state or refined, according to the demand.

The cost of shipping will not exceed 50 cents per barrel, and the company will be enabled to deliver petroleum at New-York at $5 per barrel, and at Australia and China at reduced rates.

It is designed to develop fully and practically, the means and wealth of this property at the earliest practicable moment.

The varied details giving all the information that can be required with a general description of the character, advantages and prospects of the company's property, are fully and plainly set forth in the prospectus.

The PACIFIC COAST PETROLEUM COMPANY, of New-York, have been duly organized under the laws of this State, with a sufficient capital to render available its capabilities and resources in what is believed to be an unlimited supply of Petroleum, not surpassed in quality.

Subscriptions for the Stock of the company have been opened at the offices of

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO., No. 61 Cedar-st., N.Y.
RICH, SHERMAN & CO., No. 30 Pine-st., N. Y.
NORTHRUP, HALL & CO., No. 112 Broadway.
LEWIS BENTON, Secretary, No. 113 Broadway,

where the prospectus can be obtained.

Subscriptions payable as above when the sum of $250,000 is subscribed.

THE HENRY BEND PETROLEUM COMPANY.

CAPITAL, $300,000,
DIVIDED INTO 30,000 SHARES.
PAR VALUE, $10 EACH.

OFFICERS:

President: C. V. B. OSTRANDER. Treasurer: HORATIO DORR.

Secretary: HARRY BURRELL, Jr.

Trustees:

C. V. B. OSTRANDER, President Merchants' Fire Insurance Company.
HORATIO DORR, Secretary Atlantic Fire Insurance Company.
THOMAS R. HAWLEY, of Messrs. Hawley & Howe.
SEYMOUR BURRELL, No. 64 Pearl-st.
AMOS C. LITTLE, No. 289 Washington-st.
JOHN D. WING, of Messrs. Wing & Evans.
CHARLES G. BARRETT, of Messrs. Randolph & Skidmore.
MANNING DANIELS, 259 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

Superintendents:

FRANK W. ALLIN, Esq., Oil City.
J. VAN NOSTRAND DORR, Assistant, at Walls.

The projectors, not desiring to form a company for the sole purpose of selling stock, but for permanent investment and security, have placed it before the public in its present desirable form of a small capital and a full paid stock.

The property was selected with great care, and personally examined by trustees, and so divided among different localities as to avoid undue risks.

The present receipts from the two producing wells, "Holiday" and "Anborn," are sufficient for regular monthly dividends, and when the six wells now going down are completed, large and satisfactory results are confidently expected.

In addition, the company propose sinking other wells as soon as the machinery can be placed upon the ground, and have reserved an ample fund for that purpose.

Stockholders are free from all personal liability.

The subscription books are now open for a limited number of shares, to be issued for purchase of above described property, at the following places of hosiness:

C. V. B. OSTRANDER, Merchants' Fire Insurance Company, corner Pine-st. and Broadway.
SEYMOUR BURRELL, No. 64 Pearl-st.
Messrs. RALPH, KING & PATCHEN, 59 Beaver-st.
Messrs. WYCKOFF & LITTLE, No. 158 Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.
MANNING DANIELS, 259 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

And at the present office of the company,
No. 14 WALL STREET,
(Atlantic Fire Insurance Company,)

where maps of the property may be seen and full explanations afforded.

THE EAST BRANCH
PETROLEUM COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.

Stockholders not liable to assessment.
OVER 2,100 ACRES OF LAND IN FEE SIMPLE,
Near Titusville.

Located in Warren County, Pennsylvania. 1,200 acres boring territory, on east branch of Oil Creek.

Capital..... $500,000
IN 5,000 SHARES OF $100 EACH.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $100 EACH SHARE.
WORKING CAPITAL BELONGING TO THE COMPANY, $50,000 CASH.

The subscription books will close Feb. 20, inclusive.

SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS.

TEUNIS W. QUICK, No. 42 Pine-st., New-York.
FRANCIS P. FURNALD, No. 18 Wall-st., Brooklyn Insurance Company.
FRANCIS A. PALMER, Broadway Bank, corner Broadway and Park-place.

TRUSTEES.

FREDERICK W. AMES, of F. W. Ames & Co., Titusville, Penn.
TEUNIS W. QUICK, of No. 42 Pine-st., New-York.
FRANCIS P. FURNALD, President Brooklyn Insurance Company, New-York.
FRANCIS A. PALMER, Pres't Broadway Bank, N. Y.
JOHN R. LAWRENCE, of John R. Lawrence & Co., N.Y.
HELMUS M. WELLS, of Wells, Bontecou & Co., N. Y.

OFFICERS.

TEUNIS W. QUICK, New-York, President.
FRANCIS P. FURNALD, New-York, Vice-President.
FRANCIS A. PALMER, New-York, Treasurer.
GEO. C. PETERS, New-York, Secretary.
OLIVER KEESE, Jr., Titusville, Penn., Superintendent.
Counsel to the Company, WM. S. HASCALL, New-York.

Any of the trustees are authorized to take subscriptions. For further particulars, including maps and circulars, apply to either of the trustees or officers.

CANADA OIL LANDS.

Valuable oil lands in the Township of Enniskillen and vicinity, Canada West, for sale by

LEE & ELY,
No. 54 William-st.

PETROLEUM.

PETROLEUM.

Petroleum Stocks bought and sold at the Public Petroleum Board. Orders for city or country promptly executed.
KRUGLER & WIGGINS,
General Auctioneers and Stock Bond Brokers,
Office No. 58 Beaver-st., corner William.

NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY will receive proposals at the offices of the Company, No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York, and Plumer, Venango County, Penn., until noon on Saturday, the 25th of February next, for leasing parts of the large and valuable oil producing territory now in possession of the Company on Pithole Creek, and at Walnut Pond, Alleghany River, Venango County, Penn. Most of the property on Pithole Creek is in the immediate vicinity of the "Frazier Well," recently developed by the Company, and now flowing from 250 to 300 barrels of oil per day.

Maps of the property can be seen at the offices of the Company, where further information will be given.

By order of the Board.
P. G. FENNING, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1865.

OIL AND COAL LANDS.

Several tracts in Braxton County, West Virginia, for sale by the subscriber.
TITLES WARRANTED. Apply Nos. 8 and 10 Wall-st., Room No. 41, between 11 and 2 o'clock.
E. HECKSCHER.

OFFICE OF THE BROAD TOP COAL AND IRON CO., No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1865.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company, held Feb. 14, 1865, the following gentlemen were elected directors:

WILLIAM REED,
SAMUEL JAUDON,
DANIEL PACKER,
ALFRED EDWARDS,
ROBERT H. BELDEN,
MARTIN A. HOWELL,
WILLIAM FLAGG.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, WILLIAM REED was unanimously reelected President, WILLIAM FLAGG, Vice-President, and SAMUEL JAUDON, Treasurer, for the ensuing year.

FRED. G. SCRIBA, Secretary.

TO OIL COMPANIES.—SITUATION WANTED by a man experienced in keeping transfer books, as Transfer Agent or Secretary; best reference given. Address WALLACE, Box No. 3,715 Post-office.

PETROLEUM LANDS FOR SALE.—117 acres of superior oil land, situated on Pithole Creek, near the celebrated United States well. Inquire at office of EDWARD GILBERT, No. 25 Chambers-st.

FINANCIAL.

MANGAM, JENKINS & CO.

NO. 40 WALL-ST.

U. S. 7-30 NOTES

of all denominations for immediate delivery. BANKS and BANKERS supplied at usual discount.

United States 10-40s, 5-20s and 6s of '81, and CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS bought and sold at market rates.

COAL MINES

OWNED BY CONSUMERS.

COAL SUPPLIED AT ACTUAL COST.

NO INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY
NO FUTURE CALLS OR ASSESSMENTS.

THE CONSUMERS' BENEFIT COAL COMPANY

IS NOW ORGANIZING UPON THE MUTUAL PLAN, and presents the same features that have resulted so successfully in Philadelphia and Boston. This is the pioneer company in New-York.

Present price of coal, $7 50 to $8 per ton.

Cash capital	$600,000 00
Number of shares (Sixty Thousand)	60,000
Par value (full paid) Ten Dollars	$10 00
Working capital (in cash out of above)	$100,000 00

The capital being paid in full, there can be no personal liability to the shareholders, or any further calls or assessments.

Each share entitles the holder to receive annually and perpetually,

ONE TON OF COAL AT ACTUAL COST,

and semi-annual cash dividends of the profits of the sales of surplus coal, after supplying the shareholders.

It is confidently expected that the profits to the shareholders will more than repay the original cost of each share within two years. Very few enterprises can offer equal advantages, combined with benevolence, in furnishing an article used by all at the least possible cost.

The Directors have purchased all the improvements, buildings, engines, machinery, equipments, horses, mules, cars, tracks, personal property, &c., and have secured a perpetual lease of the celebrated

AUDENRIED IMPROVEMENT AND COAL COMPANY'S MINES,

in full and successful operation, at Wilkesbarre, Penn.

The quality of the Coal for domestic and manufacturing purposes, (being the great Baltimore veins) the facilities and economy of mining, are unsurpassed by that of any mines in the United States.

There are six steam engines, pumps, breakers and shaft, slope mine roads, cars, tools, implements, miners' houses, powder and oil houses, carpenters' and blacksmiths' shops, horses, mules, &c., complete.

100,000 tons of coal are now ready for removal, and with complete facilities, by railroads and canals, a supply of 100,000 to 200,000 tons can be annually taken out, commencing immediately upon the organization.

Coal will be delivered in any of the following sizes

STOVE,
BROKEN,
LUMP,
EGG, OR
NUT.

MANUFACTURERS', REFINERS' AND LARGE CONSUMERS' COAL DELIVERED IN CARGO,

and coal will be delivered at any place within the cities of New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and other adjacent cities, on the RIVERS or RAILROADS centring therein, at the actual cost of mining, transportation and delivery.

Consumers are invited to subscribe for this stock, (at least as many shares as they use tons of coal per annum,) and make this the Pioneer Company in economy in cost of coal.

Clubs should be formed in all places where the coal can be delivered by boat or railroad.

JOHN ANDERSON, No. 413 5th-av.;
Hon. A. M. WOOD, Mayor of Brooklyn;
CHARLES JENKINS, President East River Bank;
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary Merchants' Insurance Co.;
C. H. APPLEGATE, C. H. Applegate & Bro.,
Committee on Subscriptions

COUNSEL.

BARNEY, BUTLER & PARSONS, Trinity Building.

TREASURER.

CHARLES JENKINS, President East River Bank.

BANKERS,

EAST RIVER BANK and
UNION TRUST COMPANY.

Books of subscription are now open at the following places:

Office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway—Room No. 50, Empire Building, back room, second story.
East River Bank, No. 180 Broadway.
C. H. Applegate & Bro., No. 354 Broadway.
Wyckoff & Little, Montague-st., Brooklyn.
Mayor's Office, Jersey City.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1864:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec 31, 1864	$7,558,437 25
Premiums on Policies not marked off Jan. 1, 1864	2,407,334 61
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$9,965,771 86

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec. 31, 1864	$7,964,359 14
Losses paid during the same period	$3,316,625 67
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	1,315,299 63

The company has the following Assets:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$4,974,718 00
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	2,187,950 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	143,760 00
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the company, estimated at	120,812 89
Premium notes and bills receivable	2,876,018 99
United States Gold Coin	541,899 63
Cash in Bank	288,432 91
Total amount of assets	$11,133,539 42

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 7th of February next.

After reserving three and one half million dollars of profit, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1863 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 7th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1864, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 4th of April next.

The profits of the company, ascertained from

July 1, 1842, to Jan. 1, 1864, for which certificates were issued, amount to	$16,951,020
Additional from Jan. 1, 1864, to Jan. 1, 1865	2,740,000
Total profits for 22½ years	$19,691,020
The certificates previous to 1863 have been redeemed by cash	12,553,730
Net earnings remaining with the company on Jan. 1, 1865	$7,037,290

By order of the board.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Acting Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	William Sturgis, Jr.,
Charles Dennis,	Henry K. Bogert,
W. H. H. Moore,	William E. Dodge,
Henry Coit,	Dennis Perkins,
William C. Pickersgill,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,
Lewis Curtis,	J. Henry Burry,
Charles H. Russell,	Cornelius Grinnell,
Lowell Holbrook,	C. A. Hand,
R. Warren Weston,	Watts Sherman,
Royal Phelps,	R. J. Howland,
Caleb Barstow,	Benjamin Babcock,
A. P. Pillot,	Fletcher Westray,
Daniel S. Miller,	Robert B. Minturn, Jr.,
Joshua J. Henry,	Gordon W. Burnham,
George G. Hobson,	Frederick Chauncey,
David Lane,	James Low,
James Brice,	Charles H. Marshall.
William H. Webb.	

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS,

No. 38 Wall-st.,
have all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
bought and sold at market rates.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-STREET, N. Y.,

GOVERNMENT AGENTS
FOR THE SALE OF THE
NATIONAL 7-30 LOAN.

These bonds are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, dated Aug. 15, 1864, and convertible in three (3) years from that time into the Popular 6-20 Loan Gold-bearing Interest.

Also, buy and sell at market rates all classes of Government securities. Maturing certificates of indebtedness collected or purchased.

Railway stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission.

U. S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY
FOR THE SALE OF THE
7-30 NATIONAL LOAN.

ALL DENOMINATIONS ON HAND AND READY FOR DELIVERY AT ONCE.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
United States Securities of all kinds bought and sold.

UNITED STATES
6 PER CENT
DEBT CERTIFICATES
BOUGHT AND SOLD
BY
G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., CORNER PINE.

HERMETICAL BARREL COMPANY.
(ROBBINS' PATENT.)

A limited number of shares of the stock of this Company for sale.

Apply to
MACKENZIE & MITCHELL,
Brokers, No. 34 Pine-st.

REMOVAL.

THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have removed to No. 156 Broadway, between Liberty-st. and Maiden-lane.

HOPE
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 92 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
ASSETS	$282,248 76

This company having DECLINED JOINING the combination of Fire Insurance Companies, is prepared to write policies on terms as favorable as are offered by any other responsible company, whether IN OR OUT of the board.

DIRECTORS.

HENRY M. TABER,	THOMAS P. CUMMINGS,
STEPH. CAMBRELENG,	THEODORE W. RILEY,
JOSEPH GRAFTON,	AMOS ROBBINS,
L. B. WARD,	D. LYDIG SUYDAM,
STEPHEN HYATT,	J. W. MERSEREAU,
JACOB REESE,	JOSEPH BRITTON,
ROBERT SCHELL,	WILLIAM H. TERRY,
JOHN PENFOLD,	WILLIAM REMSEN,
JAMES S. SANFORD,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
FREDK. SCHUCHARDT,	JOSEPH FOULKE,

JACOB REESE, President.

THOMAS OSBANLEAF, Secretary.
CHAS. D. HABTSHORNE, Asst. Secretary.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK,
For the Year ending Feb. 1, 1865.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

OFFICE, NOS. 144 AND 146 BROADWAY, CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST.

Net cash assets Feb. 1, 1864		$10,029,264 81
Receipts during the year:		
Original premiums	$545,581 06	
Renewal premiums	1,224,118 56	
Wet extra premiums	29,164 07	
Annuity premiums	5,720 98	
	$1,904,584 66	
Interest (including premium on gold)	945,281 84	2,849,866 50
		$12,879,131 31
Disbursements during year:		
Paid claims by death	$536,760 00	
Paid dividend additions	166,092 86	
Surrendered policies	88,128 83	
Annuities	8,428 77	
Profit and loss	3,942 67	
Commissions	124,787 62	
Expenses	151,585 88	1,079,718 63
Net cash assets Feb. 1, 1865		$11,799,414 68

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

SAFEST AND CHEAPEST SYSTEM OF INSURANCE.

FOURTH CONSECUTIVE SCRIP DIVIDEND OF SIXTY PER CENT.

WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY

NO. 171 BROADWAY, corner Maiden-lane,

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1865.

CASH CAPITAL.....$400,000

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, Feb. 1, 1865...$660,000

A DIVIDEND OF (20) TEN PER CENT.

is this day declared, payable on demand in cash to stockholders.

Also, an Interest Dividend of (6) SIX PER CENT. on outstanding Scrip, payable 15th March, in cash.

ALSO,

A Scrip Dividend of (60) SIXTY PER CENT. on the earned Premiums of Policies entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending 31st January, 1865. BEING THE FOURTH CONSECUTIVE SCRIP DIVIDEND OF SIXTY PER CENT. DECLARED BY THIS COMPANY SINCE ITS ADOPTION OF THE PARTICIPATING SYSTEM. The Scrip will be ready for delivery on and after 15th March prox.

GEO. C. SATTERLEE, President.
HENRY WESTON, Vice-President.

WM. E. LOTHROP, Secretary.
WM. A. SCOTT, Assistant Secretary.

ELEVENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 1 PINE-ST.; JAN. 26, 1865.

The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable (free of Government tax) on the 1st day of February, 1865.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

FIRST DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE CITY PETROLEUM COMPANY, }
No. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. }

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a DIVIDEND of TWO PER CENT, free of Government tax, payable March 1, 1865. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th to the 28th February, inclusive.

JAMES M. WESTERVETT, Treasurer.

Feb. 14, 1865.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY will pay its Twenty-third Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, on and after Feb. 20, 1865. New-York stockholders will be paid by Henry Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company; Albany and Troy stockholders at the New-York State Bank; Utica stockholders at the Oneida Bank; Syracuse stockholders at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego.

Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office only.

LUTHER WRIGHT, Treasurer.

Oswego, Feb. 6, 1865.

DIVIDEND.

UNITED PETROLEUM FARMS ASSOCIATION.
Office No. 10 Pine-st., New-York.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Association, held at the office of Messrs Wed W. Clarke & Co., a dividend of 3 and ¾ per cent. on the capital stock of the company ($10,000,000,) was declared (equal to 6 per cent. on the original subscription,) payable on the 20th inst., at the office of the company.

The transfer-books of the company will remain closed until March 1.

G. H. SISSELL, President.

W. R. FOSDICK, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD }
COMPANY, CHICAGO, Feb. 1, 1865. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given to the Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, that the following resolution was this day adopted by the Board of Directors of said company:

Resolved, That a dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, be declared by this company out of its net earnings for the last six months upon the Preferred and Common Stock, payable at the office of M. K. Jesup & Company, No. 59 Exchange-place, agents for the company in New-York City, on the 25th day of February, to the holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours, on the 11th day of February, on which day the books will be closed and be opened on the 27th instant for transfers.

WM. H. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1865. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and a half (3½) per cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand. By order.

RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 83 NASSAU-st., N. Y.—OPEN EVERY DAY, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST (free from Government tax) allowed. Money deposited on or before March 1 will draw interest from that date.

JAMES C. STONEALL, President.
HENRY B. CONKLIN, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 8.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 15.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 22.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 1.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 8.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 15.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$133 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,700 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	800-horse power
EUROPE	(Afloat)	800-horse power
FRANCE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DOCHESNE; LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE,

as follows.

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY.....March 1.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY.....March 29.

First Cabin, (including table wine)			$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine)			$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines. (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

THROUGH BILLS LADING TO ST. LOUIS AND ALL POINTS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, VIA NEW-ORLEANS.

THE ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS,
JOHN J. ROE, President,

is now ready to contract, and give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for shipment as above.

The Company now owns seventy first-class steamers running between New-Orleans, St. Louis, and Louisville, and are now arranging connections between New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and New-Orleans.

One of their steamers will leave New-Orleans daily, and by judicious arrangements they are enabled to offer inducements to shippers in lower rates and quick dispatch. Average time of transit, eighteen days.

J. EAGER, Agent,
No. 41 Broad-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY	Feb. 18
ETNA	SATURDAY	Feb. 25
CITY OF BOSTON	SATURDAY	March 4

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Feb. 18.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Feb. 25.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, March 4.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, March 11
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, March 18
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, April 1.
DAY STAR	(Building.)	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,

From Pier 44 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin state-rooms, $75 to $100, according to location of state-rooms. Second cabin, $50.

The *Morning Star* is 2,842 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,915, the *Guiding Star* 2,415, the *Day Star* 2,775, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to

JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,423	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	.....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Frowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	3,572	Gregan.
VIRGINIA	3,676	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	3,100	Asplin.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA.....SATURDAY, March 11
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN STEERAGE RATES.

The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:

Feb. 23.....OCEAN QUEEN.....Weir.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
March 3.....NORTH STAR.....Sloom.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)
March 13.....COSTA RICA.....Tinklepaugh.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN CITY.)

For freight or passage, apply to

D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Feb. 27, and SATURDAY, March 25.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....$50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

Passengers must have passports.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP
EAGLE,
Capt. LAWRENCE,

Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 39 Broadway.

The new and splendid steamship COLUMBIA will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on Feb. 28.

N. B.—All passengers must procure passports before securing passage.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.—Short route, low prices. The Central American Transit Company will dispatch on the 20th of every month, from Pier No. 29 North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, D. S. Babcock, Master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEITZER, General Superintendent.
J. C. CALHOUN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

PERTH AMBOY AND WOODBRIDGE RAILROAD.

From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4 10 and 5 40 P. M.

Leave Perth Amboy—7.10, 8 45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 8:05 P. M.

Leave Woodbridge—7.25, 8 55 A. M., 12.15, 4.10 and 6:20 P. M.

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 21, 1865.

CHANGE OF TIME.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

From foot Murray-st., daily at 3½ P. M., connecting with trains for Illighlands, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Manchester, &c.

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.

Fare $2. Excursion tickets $3—good for three days.

Steamer JESSE HOYT leaves Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, daily, (excepting Sundays,) at 9 A. M., connecting in Port Monmouth with express trains for Philadelphia, Tuckerton, Barnegat, Tom's River, &c.

Returning leave Vine-st. Ferry, Philadelphia, at 11.15 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

6:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD

Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Tickets may be procured at the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn. Baggage checked from the residence to all points on this road and its connections.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M. 3, 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9.15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

Nov. 1, 1864.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Jan. 23, 1865, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:40, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. Small cars will be run between Chambers and 30th-st. stations. Sunday train 6 P. M.

J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT.
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 28 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Marden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

H. R. SIMONS, Agent.

REMOVAL.

The Peoples' Line, "New-Jersey Steamboat Company, have removed from the foot of Cortlandt-st. to their spacious new offices, Pier No. 41, south side Canal-st., where on the opening of navigation, they will be happy to transport passengers and freight as heretofore.

New-York, Jan. 27, 1865.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M., Trains north and east from New-Haven 11 P. M.

SEWING MACHINES—ALL THE BEST SEWING MACHINES (new) for sale and to rent. Also, Machines bought, exchanged and repaired.

P. B. DIAMOND, No. 537 Broadway, New-York.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE
QUOTA OF NEW-YORK.
15,000
VOLUNTEERS WANTED FOR NEW-YORK COUNTY.

INCREASED BOUNTIES AND HAND-MONEY.

At a meeting of the County Committee on Volunteering, held on Saturday, Feb. 11, 1865,

Present—ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.
Hon. M. T. BRENNAN, Esq., Comptroller,
Hon. ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
Hon. WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
Hon. WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor.

On motion of Supervisor William M. Tweed, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the county pay for none-year recruit three hundred ($300) dollars bounty and fifty ($50) dollars hand-money.

For a two-year recruit four hundred ($400) dollars bounty and seventy-five ($75) dollars hand-money.

For a three-year recruit six hundred ($600) dollars bounty and one hundred ($100) dollars hand-money.

BOUNTIES.

FOR THREE-YEAR RECRUITS.

County	$500
Government	300
Total	$800

FOR TWO-YEAR RECRUITS.

County	$400
Government	200
Total	$600

FOR ONE-YEAR RECRUITS.

County	$300
Government	100
Total	$400

The Bounty to be paid to the recruit in his own hand, as provided in section five (5) of the State Law relating to Bounties, (viz: Assembly bill No. 118 of 1865,) and the hand money to be paid to the person who may present the recruit.

By order of the committee,

CORNELIUS CORDON, Clerk.

NOTICE OF THE COMING

DRAFT.

Gentlemen wishing to put in Substitutes in advance of a draft, can be supplied without delay with one, two or three-years' alien or veteran, at a lower figure than after the draft has taken place.

Apply at the

MERCHANTS', BANKERS'
AND
GENERAL VOLUNTEER AND SUBSTITUTE RECRUITING ASSOCIATION,
No. 42d Broadway, New-York.

1,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED BY THE NEW-YORK STATE VOLUNTEER COMPANY.

$850 cash for one-year volunteers.
$650 cash for one-year substitutes.
$700 cash for three-year substitutes.

Call on the Supervisors, at the Donelow Hotel, near depot, Yonkers, New-York, and get free transportation. Trains leave 30th-st., 7:30, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 1 M., and 2 P. M. No men examined Saturdays.

Sixteen miles to Yonkers; fare 40 cents.

MILITARY AND NAVAL
BANKING OFFICE.
L. BROWN & CO.,
NO. 2 PARK-PLACE,
Under Broadway Bank.

Officers' accounts cashed, ordnance and clothing returns made out, and clearances obtained. Discharged soldiers paid all claims collected.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE, }
DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, }
No. 135 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1865. }

TWENTY-SIX CONTRACT SURGEONS are needed in the 25th Army Corps, (colored troops,) serving in Virginia and North Carolina. Applicants for the position can obtain full information at this office. Those whose services prove satisfactory will, at the expiration of three months, be commissioned Assistant Surgeons of colored troops.

(Signed,) W. J. SLOAN,
Surgeon U. S. A., Medical Director, Dept. East.

NEW-YORK DRAFT INSURANCE OFFICE, No. 247 Broadway, room No. 28. $50,000 capital paid in. premiums insurance against the coming draft. PREMIUM 150 DOLLARS FOR ONE YEAR.

No money to be paid until after the draft.

Insurance effected in each State and district.

N. B.—Agents wanted immediately. Send for circulars. ALFRED KERSHAW, Proprietor.

THE DRAFT.—EXEMPTION PAPERS ATTENDED to at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF ASSESSORS, }
New Court-House, Feb. 7, 1865. }

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

Regulating, grading, setting and resetting curb and gutter in West-street from Hoboken-street to Hammond-street.

Regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter and flagging in Avenue A from Eighty-fourth to Ninety-third-street.

Flagging Manhattan-street between Ninth-avenue and Hudson River.

Flagging in Broadway from Fifty-fourth to Fifty-ninth-street.

Filling sunken lots in Seventy-eight-street between First and Second avenues.

Filling sunken lots in Fifty-ninth-street between First and Second avenues.

Regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter and flagging Little Twelfth-street from Tenth to Eleventh avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of West-street and both sides of the streets intersecting West-street to the extent of half the block east of West-street, from Hoboken to Hammond street.

Also all the lots on both sides of Avenue A, and on both sides of the intersecting streets to the extent of half the block on each side of Avenue A, from Eighty-fourth to Ninety-third streets.

Also all the lots on both sides of Manhattan-street, between Ninth-avenue and Hudson River.

Also all the lots on both sides of Broadway, from Fifty-fourth to Fifty-ninth-street.

Also all the lots on Fifty-ninth and Seventy-eighth streets, between First and Second avenues.

Also all the lots on both sides of Little Twelfth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenue, and the lots fronting on Eleventh avenue, east side, to the extent of half the block north and south of Twelfth-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to DANIEL E. DELAVAN, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER, } Board of Assessors.

THE COMMITTEE ON ORDINANCES OF the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room No. 12, City Hall, on FRIDAY next, 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering the subject of storing petroleum oil, or other combustible or explosive substances, in large quantities in this city.

All persons interested are hereby notified to be present, without further notification, at the above-mentioned time and place.

JAMES O'BRIEN,
TERENCE FARLEY,
PETER MCKNIGHT, } Committee on Ordinances.

MEETINGS.

PATRIOT ORPHAN HOME.

A meeting under the auspices of the managers and counselors of this benevolent institution, established to provide a home for the destitute children of our deceased and disabled soldiers and sailors, will be held at the Academy of Music on SATURDAY EVENING, the 18th inst., at 8 o'clock. A band will be in attendance, and addresses will be delivered by Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D., the Hon. WM. M. EVARTS, Rev. WILLIAM ADAMS, D. D., the Hon. JAMES T. BRADY, and Rev. JOSEPH T. DURYEA.

Admission only by tickets, which are limited in number, and may be had without charge, at Randolph's and Appleton's bookstores, and at Caswell & Mack's, under the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.
NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., N. Y.
NO. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.

Classes for gentlemen on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, in Brooklyn—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y., at 8 o'clock. Call for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING CLASSES—AT the Academy of Physical Culture, No. 49 West 14th-st., on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Young ladies, misses and masters at 4 P. M. Private evening classes for ladies and gentlemen at 8 o'clock. New classes forming.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GENTLEMAN SHORTLY GOING TO Europe wishes to dispose of the general agency, for the City and State of New-York, of a small, new machine, needed in every family. The advertiser will show, from the past, to the satisfaction of applicants, that with a capital of $3,000, over $400 can be made a month, by any man of ordinary capacity. Apply at No. 497 Broadway, in the store.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $25,000, TO TAKE an active interest in a manufacturing business, connected with a standard article of railroad use; none but a person who could command influence with railroad companies need apply. Address Box No. 355 Philadelphia Post-office.

HOTELS.

HOTEL TO LET—NEAR ERIE AND HUDSON River Railroad depots. Apply, between 12 and 2 o'clock, to C. DENISON, No. 86 Dey-st.

TONTINE HOTEL—ON EUROPEAN PLAN, corner Broadway and Howard-st.; rooms by the day or week; home comforts; first class.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
BOOTH'S HAMLET.

Now in the

THIRTEENTH WEEK

of a career of unbroken success and undiminished success, and which has been endorsed by the enthusiastic fiat of the people and the press as

A PERMANENT INSTITUTION,

is presented

EVERY NIGHT,

with

ITS SPLENDID CAST

and

SUPERB SCENERY.

"ONE OF THE NOBLEST PIECES OF DRAMATIC ART EVER SEEN IN ANY LAND OR IN ANY AGE. WE TRUST IT WILL NOT BE WITHDRAWN UNTIL EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD IN THE COMMUNITY HAS SEEN IT."—*New-York Herald.*

Doors open at 6½; commences at 7½. Seats may be secured for any number of days in advance.

THE GRAND MATINEE
OF
BOOTH'S HAMLET

will take place on

SATURDAY, THE 18TH.

Doors open at 1 o'clock P. M.; performance commences at 1½ o'clock, enabling families from Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, Staten Island and the adjacent cities on the Philadelphia, Hudson River, Harlem and New-Haven lines to reach home in seasonable time. Seats may be secured, as usual, in advance.

IRVING HALL.
GRAND CONCERT.
THEODORE THOMAS'
THIRD SYMPHONIE SOIREE,
On SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, at 8.
Soloists.
Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS,
the celebrated Contralto (her first appearance in three years).
Mr. S. B. MILLS,
Mr. E. MOLLENHAUER.
Mr. F. BERGNER.
A GRAND ORCHESTRA OF SIXTY PERFORMERS.
Conductor.....THEO. THOMAS
TICKETS $1 50 EACH.

Can be obtained at Steinway & Sons, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.; at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at Hall & Sons, No. 543 Broadway; at Pond & Co's., No. 547 Broadway, and at Schuberth & Co's., 98 Spring-st.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S SALOON.
SATURDAY, Feb. 18, at 8 o'clock P. M.,
LA CAGNOTTE, OU LES PROVINCIAUX A PARIS,
Comedy Vaudeville, in five acts, by Labiche & Delacour.
Theatre Office, No. 678 Broadway, ground floor.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 62 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and available remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most luxuriate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that foul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

CAUTION.—CHLORODYNE—IN CHANCERY.—It was clearly proved before Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood, by affidavits from eminent hospital physicians in London, that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—*See Times*, Jan. 12, 1864. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, which is affirmed by medical testimonials to be the most efficacious medicine ever discovered for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spasms, Rheumatism, &c. No home should be without it. J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., London, sole manufacturer. Observe particularly, none genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Stamp. Agent, New-York, Mr. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the eldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genito-urinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness nervous and general debility treated upon the most scientific principles. Cures without confining or restriction in the habits of the patient: cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies: cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore all monthly sickness in forty-eight hours. If of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 1275½ Liberty-st., and 162 Chambers-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions: address Box 2,359 N. Y. P. O.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st., N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, informs ladies that "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION" is for Married Ladies particularly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., and No. 1 Vesey-st.

THE NEW PHRENOLOGICAL HEAD, with all the organs approved, by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, may be had of all druggists. Two sizes, price 75 cents and $1 50.

THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lists of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without confining or restriction in the habits of the patient: cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

EXCELSIOR MUSIC FOR VIOLIN, FLUTE, FIFE OR CORNET.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

[Continued from the First Page.]

service of Europe for the East Indies, and have about all the carrying trade for passengers and high-priced merchandise. If this measure is adopted, it will be regarded by the commercial world as the pronounciation of a disposition to recognize the claims and appreciate the benefits of a growing commerce, which, if properly fostered, will soon give us maritime supremacy on every sea.

Mr. COLE, of California, argued the importance of the measure. It would give the United States advantages equal to those possessed by England or any other nation. The trade of the East had enriched every country which had engaged in it, and it was capable of indefinite expansion.

The bill was passed by a large majority.

MINNESOTA RAILROADS.

The House also passed a bill extending the time for the completion of certain railroads in Minnesota, which had been granted public lands.

TO REGULATE THE MUSTERING OUT OF REGIMENTS.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, (Union,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a joint resolution that in every case where a regiment or battalion is mustered out of service by reason of the expiration of its term, the Secretary of War is authorized to cause to be immediately mustered out such non-commissioned officers and privates who, during the years 1862 and 1863, were enlisted with the understanding that they were to serve only for the unexpired term; Provided, that such persons first take an oath that they enlisted with the distinct understanding and assurance that they were to serve for the unexpired term.

THE AMENDATORY INTERNAL REVENUE BILL.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the Amendatory Internal Revenue Bill.

A debate took place on an amendment heretofore offered by Mr. HOOPER, proposing to increase the rates of taxation on notes of circulation, in order to restrain over-issues.

Mr. DAWES said he was originally opposed to the national banking system. But as it had now been accepted by the people, he desired that there should be only one system of currency on the basis of that law.

Messrs. KERNAN and PRUYN opposed the amendment.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, (Dem.,) looked on it as proposing to blot out the State banks. Instead of curtailing the currency, as was pretended, it would have the effect of inflating it, thus perpetrating a fraud on the country. He therefore opposed the amendment, and all further accroachments on the rights of the State, the State militia and State courts having already been blotted out.

Mr. HOLMAN said that of the one hundred and eight millions issued under the national banking law, Massachusetts had one-fourth. He submitted whether the amendment was not for the purpose of conforming the country at large to the interests which had been secured by Massachusetts.

Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) explained that the banking capital of Massachusetts was sixty millions, not one-half of which was in national banks.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Union,) opposed the amendment. It proposed to lay hands on the banking institutions of the States.

After further debate various amendments were offered and rejected, among them one by Mr. WILSON, that no national bank association after it shall have received from the Comptroller of the Currency any of its notes, shall pay out the notes of any State bank or banking association, nor shall any State bank or banking association issue or pay out any of its own notes or those of any other State bank or banking association after the 1st day of June, 1865. This was rejected—yeas 49, nays 65.

Mr. HOOPER'S amendment was finally disagreed to, leaving the tax on banks and banking associations as it now stands in the law.

The amendment proposed by the Committee of Ways and Means, assessing a duty of five per cent. on all excess of incomes over 600 dollars, and a duty of ten per cent. on the excess over 300 dollars, was amended so as to also collect the duty on incomes derived from bank and other dividends, and to collect ten per cent. only on an excess over 5,000 dollars.

Mr. ANCONA, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) offered an amendment that the special income tax shall not apply to incomes of officers of the army or navy for the year 1863, who have since been discharged by reason of disability or wounds, or of the expiration of their term of service; and whenever said tax has been paid it shall be refunded. This was rejected by four majority.

At 4 30 o'clock the committee rose, and the House took a recess until 7 o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

SUBSTITUTE BROKERAGE IN THE DISTRICT.

On motion of Mr. GRIDER, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire whether persons have not been sold out of jail to substitute-brokers; if so, how many, and who obtained the money.

THE PHILADELPHIA PORT OF ENTRY.

On motion of Mr. O'NEILL, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) the House took up and passed the Senate bill extending the ports of entry and delivery of the District of Philadelphia, so as to be bounded on the River Delaware by Frankford Creek on the north, and Broad-street on the south.

THE AMENDATORY INTERNAL REVENUE BILL.

The House went into Committee on the Amendatory Internal Revenue Bill.

The section providing a duty of six cents a pound on cotton till July 1, 1866, and after that date five cents, payable in coin, having been read—

Mr. STEVENS moved to strike out the words "payable in coin," saying this section was perpetuating the error of paying interest on public securities, and the payments of customs in coin. We should not depreciate, by enactment, the currency of the country.

Mr. BROOKS concurred in the view expressed by the gentleman from Pennsylvania. The effect of the section would be to increase speculation in gold, by the increased demand.

Messrs. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Union,) and KASSON, of Iowa, (Union,) severally maintained that while we have to pay specie on public securities, if was the duty of Congress either to repudiate the contracts of the United States, or provide means to meet our obligations.

Mr. STEVENS knew nobody who desired to violate our contracts. If the gentleman from Iowa (KASSON) intended an insinuation, the argument was unworthy of the cause they were discussing. If we have made a bad bargain, we should stand by it. He wanted no more gold-bearing bonds issued. We shall receive, next year, from eighty to one hundred millions in gold from customs—enough to meet our obligations.

Mr. KASSON replying, said it was the duty of Congress to see that the Treasury was strong to meet its obligations. Better have forty millions over than five millions too little. We are importing less than we were last year, and we may not obtain from customs as much coin as we may need during the next fiscal year to meet our obligations.

Mr. BROOKE said that to-day it was proposed to tax cotton in specie. To-morrow it would be proposed to demand specie for patroleum, and next day it would be urged on the hop and wheat of the West, and the hay of New England. If more revenue in specie was the object, why not raise it in a tariff bill and not by excise?

Mr. MORRILL urged the Committee not to strike out the requirement "payable in coin."

Mr. STEVENS said 30,000 spindles in his town had stopped within the last month; and now, when there was a chance to get cotton in order to revive suspended manufactures, the gentleman (Mr. MORRILL) proposed to crush out the industry of the country.

Mr. STEVENS' amendment to strike out "payable in coin" was adopted.

Mr. MILLER, of New-York, (Union,) proposed a duty of eight cents per pound on cotton. It was estimated that $300,000,000 would be derived from tariff and internal revenue, but our expenditures were $800,000,000 annually. Therefore, the people demanded additional taxation.

Mr. KERNAN, of New-York, (Dem.,) said he did not know of the people demanding additional taxation, while they were willing to contribute to the support of Government. Five cents a pound was as much as cotton would bear.

Mr. MILLER'S amendment was rejected by one majority.

Mr. HOLMAN offered a new section to refund to persons entitled to receive the same, the tax paid on the manufacture of molasses from sorghum. He said the Commissioner admitted that he had made a mistake in assessing this tax, but will not refund the money without going so directed by Congress.

Mr. MORRILL said if this amendment were adopted, it would necessitate the duty of going over all the little manufactures of the country.

Mr. WILSON replied that the tax on that article had not everywhere been assessed and collected.

Mr. STEVENS remarked that the officer in his district did not assess the tax, and he told the Assessor such duty was not contemplated by the law, and that if any trouble arose, he would stand at his back.

Mr. HOLMAN'S amendment was rejected.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, (Union,) offered a new section to tax sales one and a half per centum, and pressed the importance of the passage.

Mr. MORRILL asked Mr. BOUTWELL how much a tax of five cents a pound on cotton would yield.

Mr. BOUTWELL replied he would tell him if the gentleman could state the amount of cotton.

Mr. MORRILL said there was in the South six million bales.

Mr. BOUTWELL remarked that the Lancashire cotton spinners, who knew better than we, estimated the number of bales at three and a half millions.

Mr. MORRILL asked how much additional would be derived from incomes.

Mr. BOUTWELL said five millions.

Mr. MORRILL recalled the department estimates sixteen millions.

Mr. GARFIELD said of all taxes, those on sales were the worst, as they clogged the motion of all sorts of materials for sale.

Messrs. FRANK, KASSON and ODELL advocated the amendment, pending which the committee rose, and the House, at a quarter past ten, adjourned,

Connecticut Politics.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Thursday, Feb. 16.

SAMUEL WARNER, Esq., of Middletown, was to-day nominated by the Union Convention of the Second Congressional District of Connecticut, as a candidate for Congress.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

Railroad Projects—Police Regulations in Troy, Albany, &c.—The Capital Question—The Niagara Ship Canal.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 16, 1865.

The railroad projects which have been brought to Albany this Winter have thus far been comparatively modest in their effort to get a good place in the business in progress before the Legislature. They have had so much hammering in advance, that those having them in charge have thought it best to keep them back, until there was a turn in some way a little more in their favor. Notices of sundry Broadway Railroad Bills have been given, but the bills themselves have been very timid. Two more notices were given this morning of Broadway Railroad Bills in the Senate. Senator DURCHIN put in the usual notice of a bill to permit the Harlem Railroad Company to extend its track. Senator COZANS gave the other notice.

The railroad advocates are becoming more active, and will probably make a venture before the adjournment. Probably they may try a bill or two at least, and get them on the list, ready for action when the Legislature again assembles. The smaller railroad bills for various streets, now before committees, have been kept very quiet and exemplary thus far. The increasing number of those interested in those roads, that frequent the Capitol this week, shows that the railroad men have become uneasy to see the session slipping away and so few members committed to favor the roads.

A crowd of people from Troy, Albany, and the villages adjacent, were engaged to a late hour in the Senate chamber last evening, trying to persuade the the new Committee on Municipal Affairs, that there is need on the one hand, and on the other, that there is no need, of organizing a general police system, for these cities and villages. Another question, that of removing the Capital, has assumed a serious aspect to the people of this vicinity. The agitation of the question is growing in importance.

Factions and division of sentiment are becoming more apparent in the Assembly, as the really important measures of the session press for a decision. The bill which passed the Assembly to-day to legalize the action that has been taken by towns, cities and counties, giving bonds to raise money to pay volunteers, occasioned some excitement and bitter feeling. The bill passed by a very decided majority, (eighty-two to twenty-three,) yet those who did oppose it were more than resolute.

The resolution, disapproving of the bill now before Congress providing for the construction of a ship-canal around Niagara Falls, is a matter which will be sharply contested in the Assembly. It will probably be acted upon this evening. The Senate adopted the resolution this afternoon, only five Senators opposing. There seems to be little doubt that it will pass the Assembly.

The first set speech of the session in the Assembly was delivered last evening, by Mr. AROSA, of Cattaraugus. He spoke in favor of the Constitutional Amendment, abolishing slavery. His remarks were clear, methodical and fairly delivered.

Some of the members who live in remote parts of the State are leaving, in anticipation of the adjournment, for a week's vacation, dating from to-morrow.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 15.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Relative to wharves in New-York, leased to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. A majority report.

To amend the charter of Syracuse.

Providing for a review of the Supreme Court decisions by the Court of Appeals.

To amend the charter of the Transit Insurance Company.

For a railroad in Christopher and other streets, New-York.

To consolidate certain railroads in New-York.

To incorporate the New-York and Brooklyn Disinfecting Company.

By Mr. COZANS—For the construction of a railroad in certain streets and avenues in New-York. This is understood to be the Broadway Railroad Bill.

To amend the charter of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Incorporating the American Phrenological Society.

Incorporating the Lyric Theatre, New-York.

Relative to warehouses and docks in New-York for the storage of infected goods.

Amending the Charter of Brooklyn authorizing Notaries Public of other counties to perform official duties in New-York.

Authorizing horse railroads in this State, except in New-York and Brooklyn, to increase the rate of fare 50 per cent.

BILLS PASSED.

Incorporating the American Railway Literary Union.

Authorizing the manufacture of iron and articles therefrom at the Clinton Prison.

A resolution was adopted instructing our representatives in Congress to oppose the Niagara Ship Canal project.

Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

BILLS PASSED.

The second Bounty Bill. This bill is a complement to the Bounty Bill which became a law on the 10th inst. That provides for submitting to the people the question of a State debt to pay bounties. This bill provides for a State tax to the same amount in case the people do not ratify the first law. In other respects the two acts are the same.

The bill provisions for taxing bank stock to the individual holders instead of on the capital of banks, was ordered to third reading. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 16.

Mr. VAN BUREN offered a resolution, requesting the Comptroller of New-York City to report forthwith to the Assembly the several sums of money paid by him during the past year on account of salaries, or for personal services of any character, and the amount of said services rendered in each case.

The resolution lies over.

The Speaker presented a communication from the New-York Chamber of Commerce, transmitting a memorial relative to the transfer of the Battery Extension to the charge of the Pilot Commissioners.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

For a railroad in Twenty-sixth-street and other streets in New-York.

To amend the act relative to the registry of births, marriages and deaths in New-York.

To enable the Street Inspector of New-York to more effectually discharge his duties.

To regulate the storage of inflammable materials in Brooklyn.

BILLS PASSED.

To legalize the act of towns and cities heretofore had with reference to raising bounties.

To extend the time for the collection of taxes in Onaida County.

The Governor sent in the report of the Quarantine Commissioners, with a message accompanying the same.

Recess.

Preventing Accidents on Railroads.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 16, 1865.

Senator STRONG introduced a bill providing that each and every railroad, operated by steam, shall fix and determine, by hours and minutes, the time and departure of the several trains; and shall give public notice thereof, by advertisement, in newspapers; and whenever the time is to be changed, at least ten days' notice shall be given. All passenger trains shall carry with it sufficient jack-screws and other implements, tools, or appliances sufficient to place on the track any locomotive or car that may have been displaced.

In case of any willful neglect to comply with the provisions proposed in the act, the company shall be liable to any person aggrieved to the amount of loss and damage thereby sustained, and in addition shall pay the sum of $500; one-half of which shall go the person aggrieved, and the other half to the State.

Gen. Ord Assigned to the Command of the Department of Virginia.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 14.—Maj.-Gen. E. O. C. ORD, United States Volunteers, is assigned to the command of the Department of Virginia.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

The Seven-Thirty Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 16.

The subscriptions to the Seven-Thirties received by JAY COOKE to-day amounted to $4,266,800, including one of $1,000,000 from New-York, and one of $200,000 from Cincinnati. There were three thousand one hundred and twenty individual subscriptions of $50 or $100 each.

Promotion.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 16.

Lieut.-Col. JAMES F. HALL, First New-York Volunteers, (Engineers,) has been commissioned by His Excellency, Gov. FENTON, as Colonel of that regiment.

MOVEMENTS UPON WILMINGTON.

Advance Toward the City—Co-operation of the Army and Navy—Success of the Initiatory Movements.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAPE FEAR RIVER, Sunday, Feb. 12.

An advance of Gen. TERRY'S forces in the direction of Wilmington was commenced on the 11th instant. Preparations for this important movement had been making for several days, Gen. AMES' division and Gen. PAYNE'S division of colored troops having had orders to be in readiness with three days' rations. On the 10th inst. a strong reconnoissance was made by two brigades of colored troops, by which we obtained accurate information respecting the nature and strength of the enemy's main lines of works. The next morning our forces advanced up the peninsula in two columns, one of which, the right one, commanded by Gen. AMES, consisted of the First and Second Brigades of the First Division and ABBOTT'S brigade of the Second Division. The left column consisted of colored troops, under command of Gen. PAYNE.

The pickets of the enemy were encountered within a short distance of our outer lines, and were gallantly charged and forced back. In front of Gen. AMES' command, they retreated to a strong position at the southern extremity of Myrtle Sound, protected in front and on the flanks by swampy ground. This position was gallantly assaulted and carried, and sixty-five men belonging to KIRKLAND'S brigade fell into our hands as prisoners.

Equal success attended the operations on the left, where the colored troops drove the enemy from every point which they attempted to hold, captured a line of rifle-pits, and finally pushed them back into their main line of works. The casualties on our side, up to 3 o'clock in the afternoon, did not exceed seventy. Nearly a hundred rebel prisoners were captured.

The advance of our men was materially aided by the active cooperation of Admiral PORTER, and by a movement from Smithville on Fort Anderson, by which the attention was directed from our operations on the other side of the river. The *Montgomery* and the *Quaker City*, with other vessels belonging to the outside fleet, were ordered to move along the shore, shelling out the rebels from the woods in advance of our forces. At the same time the *Monticello* and other vessels commenced a long range bombardment of Fort Anderson. The response from the fort was languid and did no damage. No trouble was experienced from the torpedoes, with which the river is said to have been thickly sown. In the course of the afternoon a rebel steamer, perhaps the *Chickamauga*, came down the river and anchored some distance above Fort Anderson, where she commenced communicating with the rebel land forces by means of signals.

The result of the operations of the fifth was the advance of our lines a distance of several miles, and a thorough development of the enemy's strength and the position of their works. This initiatory movement will doubtless be followed up immediately.

Gen. TERRY'S army was reinforced on the 8th inst. by the arrival of Maj.-Gen. SCHOFIELD with the Third Division of the Twenty-third Corps. The first and Third Divisions are expected to arrive in a short time.

Our men are suffering much from the cold weather, having only their dilapidated tents to shelter them from the bleak night air. There is no timber in this vicinity with which they could build huts, and the only way they can keep warm at night is to get up lively dancing parties around the camp fires. This keeps their blood circulating, and serves to beguile the long and comfortless hours of darkness.

CO-OPERATION WITH GEN. TERRY.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 13.

Unofficial intelligence has been received here, that a *force of the enemy, estimated* at 20,000 *men, have landed at Newbern.* It is believed to be their object to advance at once upon Raleigh, or at least upon our lines of railroad in North Carolina. They are said to have brought with them five locomotives and railroad iron sufficient to lay forty or fifty miles of track.

GRANT visited Newbern some days ago, and his visit now appears to have been to plan and arrange this expedition. The force engaged in this movement is, of course, supposed to be part of THOMAS' command. We must expect to hear of THOMAS in many places, until such time as his whereabouts is definitely ascertained by battle. Newbern is near the mouth of the Neuse River, about 110 miles southeast of Raleigh.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 14.

A letter from Kinston, dated the 6th inst., to the Raleigh *Confederate*, says: "We have received news here this morning, which is regarded as reliable, to the effect that the enemy are landing in force at Newbern and Morehead City. From all accounts, 20,000 have already arrived, bringing with them five locomotives, and railroad iron sufficient to lay down from 30 to 40 miles of track."

FROM KINGSTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

A correspondent of the Goldsboro' *State Journal*, writing from Kinston on the 6th instant, says that the people are excited over the news from the front, that GRANT and FOSTER were both at Morehead City last week, and paid Newbern a visit, and that Yankee soldiers are landing along the coast. Twelve thousand negroes have been ordered to Newbern for the purpose of rebuilding the Atlantic and North Carolina railroad up to Kinston.

The *Journal*, of the 8th, has later intelligence confirmatory of the above. GRANT visited Newbern on Sunday, two weeks ago, and had a conference with Gens. PALMER and HARLAND. That the railroad from Newbern toward Kinston is about to be rebuilt. The bridges are already constructed and in a condition to be put down; the iron is all in Newbern, ready to be laid, and about five hundred men are now employed, at Batchelor's Creek, cutting cross-ties.

It is supposed troops will land at Beaufort, and push rapidly up to Kinston, to cover the working parties on the railroad. The above is the substance of the reports in the North Carolina papers. There may be nothing in it.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 13.

A report reached us yesterday that STONEMAN and BURBRIDGE were preparing to make a raid from Tennessee into North Carolina, in the direction of Raleigh, with the hope of cooperating with the column now said to be on foot to invade the State from the Atlantic coast. We give this for what it may be worth.

FROM WILMINGTON.

From the Richmond Whig, Feb. 14.

WILMINGTON, Monday, Feb. 13.

There has been considerable skirmishing on our lines at Sugar Loaf. On Saturday the enemy made three attacks in force, which were headsomely repulsed. During the attack the enemy's whole fleet opened on HOKE'S left. Our casualties are about 20 men.

The same day one monitor threw several shells at Fort Anderson, killing one and wounding one. All quiet since.

Sanitary Supplies for Sherman's Soldiers.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION, No. 823 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 16, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We desire to say to our constituents, in connection with a late article from some complaining correspondent with SHERMAN'S army, that the U. S. Sanitary Commission sent one ship-load of stores to Savannah in advance of SHERMAN'S arrival, and has sent another ship-load since. Yours, respectfully,

J. FOSTER JENKINS, Gen. Sec.

The War in the Southwest.

CAIRO, Thursday, Feb. 16.

Late news from KIRBY SMITH'S army says his troops are very much scattered, for the purpose of obtaining food and forage, and it would be impossible to concentrate them in any force during the present season, in consequence of insufficient transportation.

PRICE is reported to have gone to Mexico on an important confidential mission, under orders of KIRBY SMITH. The reports of his sickness and death are all untrue.

Scarcely a boat traverses the river below Memphis that is not hailed by rebel deserters asking to be taken aboard.

The draft, under Gen. CASEY'S order, is not yet enforced.

The Memphis *Bulletin* says it will probably be done within the district of Memphis.

CONCERNING QUARANTINE.

Abstract of the Report of the Quarantine Commissioners.

The Floating Hospital in the Lower Bay—Proposed Warehousing Accommodations on the West Bank—Interesting Report and Suggestions of Health-Officer Swinburne.

In accordance with Chapter 47, of the laws of 1864, the Quarantine Commissioners have presented their annual report to the Legislature, of which the following is an abstract:

The commissioners premise by announcing the death of one of their number, Dr. K. H. THOMPSON, bearing testimony to his fidelity, comprehensive knowledge and invaluable services as a commissioner of Quarantine.

The commissioners were directed to suggest some feasible plan for the location or a permanent quarantine establishment.

In entering upon the discharge of their duties they found the Health Officer deficient in facilities for the proper discharge of his duties. Their first action was to furnish proper accommodations for the care of the sick, and to effectually secure the port of New-York against epidemic. To accomplish these results, they provided suitable accommodations in the Lower Bay for the yellow fever sick, and the Health Officer with rapid and uninterrupted communication with all portions of the quarantine establishment.

FLOATING HOSPITAL.

The floating hospital ship which had been in use some years was found to be in an unsuitable condition, and was thoroughly renovated and repaired in such manner as to render it amole for all the purposes of a floating hospital.

The experience of the quarantine authorities for the past season has been such as to justify them in recommending that a floating hospital be continued as a part of the permanent quarantine establishment.

FACILITIES.

As a matter of economy, the commissioners have deemed it advisable to purchase, in behalf of the State, a steamboat for quarantine purposes. The experience of the past year has amply justified that policy, the result of which a large saving to the State. The commissioners hear testimony to the faithful discharge of their duties by all the quarantine officers and employes, and aver that no complaint has reached them of any loss to the owner of merchandise through their carelessness or neglect, and no case of disease has existed which could be traced to any violations by them of the regulations made for their observance.

APPEALS.

The commissioners, as required by law, have given diligent attention to the administration of the health laws by the Health Officer, and have had on occasion to reverse any of his decisions.

QUARANTINE WAREHOUSES.

The commissioners were specially required to report the most feasible plan for the location of the quarantine warehouses, a subject which has engrossed the attention of the Legislature on former occasions. In 1849, a select committee examined the question of the removal of Quarantine from its then location, and the selection of a suitable site, reporting the following year without recommending any specific plan. Subsequent legislation has practically disposed of many of the obstacles which then existed.

By the laws of 1863, it was determined that the warehouses, wet docks and wharfs should be located in the Lower Bay.

The United States Government, contemplating concurrent action with our State in the matter of warehouses for the storage of dutiable goods, Congress, at its last session, appropriated $20,000 toward the erection of buildings for that purpose.

The Legislature, having determined that warehouses for the storage of infected cargoes shall not be located upon Staten Island, Long Island, or Coney Island, the Commissioners are limited in their choice to the only two tenable localities which present themselves, viz.: Sandy Hook, which is not within our control, and which past experience has proven we are unable to obtain for that purpose, leaving as no hope for the future in that direction. And the only other safe, accessible location being the west bank, the commissioners recommend the erection of suitable warehouses for the reception of all merchandise in a doubtful sanitary condition—the anchorages being ample and safe for all vessels. Reference is made in this connection to the practical suggestions of the Health Officer, and his views commended as worthy of careful consideration.

Under the limited appropriation of last year the commissioners have been enabled to purchase a steamboat, refit and repair the floating hospital, and so much to put the boarding station on Staten Island in a proper condition for use; all of which are to be an important part of the permanent quarantine establishment.

The commissioners recommend some important modifications and alterations of the quarantine laws, calculated to increase the efficiency of the quarantine establishment.

The report is signed by CYRUS CURTISS and W. C. ANDERSON, Quarantine Commissioners.

Report of the Health Officer.

The report of Dr. JOHN SWINBURNE, Health Officer, is embraced under six different heads, as follows:

FIRST—ANCHORAGE GROUND.

The present anchorage-ground in the Lower Bay has been used for that purpose since 1858, and has answered the purpose admirably, and, with additional mooring anchorage, can be made safe, isolated and complete in any emergency. The Health Officer recommends the continuance of this location as a proper sanitary precaution, and much safer than the former anchorage in the Upper Bay.

The report recites the unfavorable experience of former years, showing that the entire exemption of New-York and its vicinity is due to the present complete isolation of infected vessels and their cargoes.

SECOND—FLOATING HOSPITALS.

The hospital-ship, since 1858, has contained 216 yellow fever patients, of whom 59 died, or 27 per cent. of the ones treated.

During the previous 53 years 818 like cases were treated in the old Marine Hospital, of whom 259 died, or 32 per cent., the experience being in favor of the floating hospital.

THIRD—BOARDING STATIONS.

All vessels arriving from infected ports are boarded in the Lower Bay from the hospital ship, as a sanitary precaution.

Non-infected vessels are boarded from the old Quarantine grounds, the State having reserved four acres for that purpose.

The lower Quarantine can never be of much practical value until the State has erected proper wharves for the accommodation of vessels.

FOURTH—BURYING STATIONS.

Proper facilities are furnished for the interment of persons deceased while undergoing treatment at the hands of the health authorities, under general sanitary precautions.

LOCATION FOR QUARANTINE.

For reasons which the Health Officer details at length, he thinks it inadvisable, for sanitary and commercial reasons, to provide more than one location for the Quarantine Warehouse and Hospitals, the condition of vessels, cargoes and persons arriving at quarantine demanding their isolation—the infectious from the non-infectious, the positively dangerous from the questionable.

While a great difference of opinion has existed as to the location of warehouses for the reception of infected cargoes, all concede them to be necessary for the protection of commerce.

He recommends the establishment of two classes of warehouses, by which the infectious cargoes may be separated from the non-infectious, and at different facilities, for commercial reasons, in order that goods merely suspected of infection may not be subjected to detention and consequent detention. To accomplish these results, the Health Officer recommends warehouses in the Lower Bay for infected cargoes, and others in the Upper Bay when doubt exists as to their infection.

The Health Officer recommends the west bank as the most feasible location for a permanent Quarantine in the Lower Bay, having a sufficient depth of water, and being sufficiently distant from any of the adjacent shores to remove all danger of infection by reason of its location; it also being accessible to the City of New-York—sufficiently so to persons having any authority to visit the vessels.

The Health Officer reviews all the possible objections to this location, and furnishes abundant testimony of its entire adaptability for the purposes required.

Without proper consideration, the rigid enforcement of quarantine regulations often involves severe and unnecessary commercial losses, which, with proper facilities might be avoided. With this view the Health Officer recommends additional warehouses in the Upper Bay for the reception of cargoes only suspected of being infected. These warehouses to be located at some central point for commercial convenience, and not open to any sanitary objections.

The Health Officer believes that if this plan of separating infected cargoes be adopted, it will result in a large saving to the great commercial interests of the port of New-York.

HEALTH LAWS.

The laws of the State compel a quarantine surveillance of yellow fever, cholera, ship-fever, small-pox, &c., which may infect vessels, cargoes and passengers.

During the past year 38 vessels have arrived at this port with 110 sick with small-pox; the whole number exposed on those vessels being 20,361, of whom 17,000 were vaccinated by Quarantine officials; 37 of the sick died.

Five vessels brought 118 cases of ship-fever, exposing to the disease 2,340 persons.

The Health Officer recommends that all persons exposed in the manner to the diseases thus indicated, should be detained in transits and provision made for their proper accommodation during the period of their incubation.

YELLOW FEVER.

During the past year 81 vessels from infected ports have been examined by the Quarantine officers and subjected to more or less detention, 52 of which were required to discharge cargoes.

With the exception of 1856, no period has been fraught with more danger to the port of New-York from this disease, than the past. 346 cases of yellow fever have occurred on 56 vessels arriving from 22 infected ports. Within the knowledge of the Health authorities no case of yellow fever has occurred through any dereliction on the part of the Quarantine authorities.

A combination of fortuitous circumstances have enabled the Quarantine authorities to prevent the passage of any one case of yellow fever through the Quarantine boundaries.

The expensive delays suffered by the shipping interest would have been largely obviated had proper facilities for the care of persons, cargoes, &c., been at the disposal of the Quarantine authorities.

The Health Officer is satisfied that if the recommendations of the Quarantine Commissioners are indorsed by legislative action, not only will the port of New-York be rendered safe from the ravages of this fearful scourge, but the commercial interests of New-York will be benefited to an extent largely exceeding the entire cost of the improvements and alterations suggested.

POLICE REGULATIONS.

The Health Officer recommends some important alterations in the police regulations at Quarantine, and also that the United States Government be invoked to require from its agents abroad reliable bills of health, as a precautionary measure.

QUARANTINE JURISDICTION.

The Health Officer recommends that the State negotiate with the authorities of New-Jersey, in regard to the complete quarantine jurisdiction of the Lower Bay, which she already has in the upper, as a sanitary precaution to the people of both States, having a common interest in the proper enforcement and observance of all laws for the protection of the public health.

The report of the Health Officer, with the accompanying papers and documents, embrace much valuable information relating to the subject of general interest, giving a complete statement in tabular form, for sixty-five years, of the ravages of yellow fever in the port of New-York.

The Senate Investigating Committee.

The committee appointed by the State Senate to investigate the workings of the City Departments, reassembled at No. 75 Deane-street, yesterday morning. The examination of the City Inspectors Department was postponed until Monday morning, Mr. GRAHAM, counsel for Mr. BOOLE, having an engagement at court. This morning the Comptroller's Department will be taken up. Mr. MCKAON will appear for the citizens, and conduct the investigation.

THE COTTON FLEET.

Arrival of Two of the Schooners—Anxiety for the Safety of the Other Vessels—Value of the Cotton.

Yesterday the schooners *Lota* and *Neptune's Bride*, of the Savannah cotton fleet, arrived at this port. Capt. STILLMAN KENT of the *Lota*, reports that the fleet were dispersed by the gale of the 12th inst.; and that, for severity, he has never witnessed one to equal it in his whole seafaring experience on the Atlantic coast, of 25 years. The *Lota* lost her jib-boom, mainboom, all the topsails and gearing. She was towed to the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, where she will unload her cargo, consisting of 425 bales of cotton.

The following is a list of the vessels composing the fleet: Brig Belt of the Bay, bark Savannah, schooners E. R. Kirk, Mannawa, Marshall Perrie, Harry Hobert, Neptune's Bride, L. D. Cowperthwaite, Clifford, Ald, Helene, W. B. Thomas, Neetlus, C. P. Williams, L. S. Davis, Mary Stedman, John Freeman, E. R. Bennett, Anne and Susan, Lovett Peacock, N. W. Smith, P. Bolee, John T. Williams, Wm. A. Bills, N. W. Smith, Lota, W. R. Beehee—twenty-seven vessels in all. Of these only one-fourth are as staunch as the *Lota*, and it is feared that many of the vessels will never reach any port. As an illustration of the fury of the storm, it may be mentioned that the *Lota* was drifted from her course one hundred miles, and the constant northerly winds that have prevailed during the past week have undoubtedly rendered it impossible for many of the vessels to reach this port.

The cargo of this fleet of vessels is nearly 11,000 bales, which according to the present market prices is worth about six millions of dollars. This is only a third part of the entire amount of cotton which will be shipped from Savannah; the total number of bales so far as known, is 33,000, worth eighteen millions of dollars. Fresh additions are being made to this quantity continually, by discovering new hiding-places where the rebels have stored it. Another fleet was being fitted out when this one left Savannah. It is expected that when this large quantity of cotton is brought into the market that it will lower the price of cotton goods materially. It is understood the cotton received from Savannah will be stored in the Government buildings on Staten Island, and that a revenue cutter will lie off the shore to guard it until disposed of.

MEETING OF LOYAL GEORGIANS.

A Fair Expression of Opinion—An Appropriate Address and Resolutions—Speeches of Messrs. Russell, Dunning, and Others.

The meeting of loyal Georgians, held at Cooper Institute, last evening, although not very large in numbers, was very enthusiastic.

A. W. STONE, Esq., was unanimously appointed Chairman, and, on coming forward, was received with much applause. In opening the proceedings, he said that the meeting had been called for the purpose of bringing together such loyal Georgians as might be resident of New-York and other Northern cities who chose to attend, for the purpose of expressing their sympathy with the loyal people of Savannah, and offering such resolutions as would be calculated to convince the people of the State of Georgia of the propriety of laying down their arms and submitting to the national authority. [Applause.] This was simply the object of the meeting, and he would not say anything more for the present, but proceed to the further organization of the meeting.

Messrs. BARNUM and RUSSELL were then appointed Secretaries.

The Chairman then proceeded to read an eloquent and feeling address, which was frequently interrupted by applause.

Mr. H. EVERETT RUSSELL, one of the Secretaries, then read the resolutions, as follows:

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The people of Georgia, in connection with those of other Southern States, have for the past four years been arrayed in arms against the Federal Government, and in the fearful conflict her slaughtered sons are numbered by thousands; the red flame of war carrying death, destruction and desolation over the whole land and mourning to every family, a state of things subversive of alike of all social relations and the forms of free government; and

Whereas, This act of secession was the immediate cause of the war; an act unjustifiable and without excuse; an act that lighted and called forth all the horrors and desolations of civil war; an act unwise and ill-timed, and induced by misrepresentation, falsehood, flattery and threats; an act for which no good reason ever has been or can be given; an act passed in violation of solemn pledges voluntarily given to an honest constituency by depraved and corrupt politicians; an act matured in secret, and having no record, that the people might judge it right or wrong, and which none dared to question, because with its promulgation free speech was prohibited; an act by which the great interests of the State of Georgia were thus in secret session made subservient to the ambitious plans of a Southern Confederacy; and

Whereas, The soldiers of the South have shown a courage and bravery not surpassed in the history of the world, and worthy a better cause, but without favorable results to the cause they have undertaken; while, on the contrary, their numbers are decreasing and the territory they defend diminishing, in a fearfully rapid ratio; and whereas, we, a portion of the loyal citizens of Georgia, who are assembled in this convention, believe that peace may be secured to the State and to the nation by yielding obedience to the Constitution and laws of the Federal Government; therefore,

Resolved, That we regret that the people of Georgia should have ever been so forgetful of her proper relation to the Federal Government and her own interests, as to attempt the fatal experiment of secession; because, by that act they committed themselves to a revolution that has carried mourning and sorrow into every household, and laid waste the fairest portion of the State—a revolution that has resulted in a despotism the most degrading, and which now seeks to destroy the institution to protect which was the only alleged cause of separation.

Resolved, That we cordially indorse the recent action of loyal Georgians in Savannah and commend their course as worthy of imitation by lovers of the Union in all parts of the State; and that we will cordially cooperate by every means in our power with those who seek peace by laying down their arms and returning to the Union.

Resolved, That we believe the institution of slavery is dead, and that the friendly hand of secession gave it its death blow; that those who would save it have destroyed it, and that they are now seeking to bury their dead under the cover of "military necessity" offering freedom and land to the slaves if they will become soldiers and fill up the ranks of the depleted rebel armies, and to fight in a causeless war—without motive or object—save the destruction of free Government; that we see in that institution the immediate cause of our present national distress; and that inasmuch as the leaders of secession propose its abolition, and because we ardently desire that it may never again disturb the material happiness of the American people and augment the account of our national sins, we fully endorse the recent act of the thirty-eighth Congress, abolishing slavery.

Resolved, That we desire peace, in order that the wandering, houseless, homeless refugees may return to their homes, and that the brave boys in the army and navy may return to their families and friends; but that we want no peace that is not based upon the unconditional surrender of the rebels in arms against the national authority.

Resolved, That we are for the Union, and utterly opposed to secession or disunion in any way or shape; and that we heartily approve of the Administration of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, because we have confidence in his determination to use the whole power of the nation to prevent disunion.

Resolved, That we sincerely and cordially thank the generous citizens of New-York, Boston and other places for their recent liberal gifts of relief to our suffering fellow-citizens in Savannah; and that we cherish with the latter,

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4182. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Proceedings of Congress.

Consideration of the Revenue Bill in the House.

A Tax on Sales of One-Half of One Per Cent. Agreed to.

ANOTHER HIT AT THE GOLD BROKERS.

Sales to be Taxed Ten Per Cent.

Passage of the Naval Appropriation Bill in the Senate.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS NOT POPULAR IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 17.

The Senate Military Committee, to-day, had under consideration the Niagara Ship Canal, Illinois Ship Canal, the Rock Island Improvement Bill and the East Tennessee Railroad Bill. The committee instructed the Chairman to report adversely upon all these schemes, on the ground that the present condition of the Treasury would not warrant the large appropriations called for by the said bills. They decided, however, to report a bill to appropriate a sufficient sum of money to employ competent engineers to make a survey of the ship canal schames during the coming Summer, and report all the facts to the next Congress, that the committee may have something definite in regard to these important measures.

THE LOAN BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee, at their meeting to-day, informally considered the Loan Bill, but came to no conclusion thereon. They meet every morning and will do so until the adjournment.

INCREASE OF THE SALARIES OF TREASURY CLERKS.

Secretary FESSENDEN and Mr. MCCULLOUGH, Comptroller of the Currency, to-day called upon both the Senate and House Committees of Finance, and have asked that a bill be brought forward for an increase of the salaries of the clerks employed in the Treasury Department. They insist that it must be done before Congress adjourns, or the efficiency of the department will be greatly impaired by losing a large number of their best clerks.

THE GOODYEAR PATENT.

The House Committee on Patents will report upon the extension of the Goodyear Rubber Patent next week.

PERMITS TO TRADE IN INSURRECTIONARY STATES.

The following are the names of some of the principal holders of permits to trade in the insurrectionary States, together with the amounts of cotton allowed by their contracts:

Levi Brooks & Camp, 7,000 bales; David O'Lews, 10,000; Augustus R. Wright, 500; Alexander W. Harvey, 30,000; D. Randolph Martin, 6,000; T. C. Durant, 4,100; D. B. Grant, 12,000; J. B. Bassett, 20,000; Rodney W. Daniels, 10,000; Geo. W. Gage, 10,000; Moore, Cossitt & Co., 15,000; M. N. Twiss, 5,000; Mary P. Cecil, 5,000; Henry Thompson, 1,000; Jas. O. P. Burnside, 10,000; F. W. Bixby, 2,000; J. H. Maddox and W. R. Lount ——? A. O. Brummet, 5,000; E. W. Gould and Hooper C. Hicks, 3,000; Leonard Swett, 50,000; Leonard Swett, 50,000; Leonard Swett, 50,000; Wm. J. Bavless, 2,500; T. Osborne Oliver, 15,000; T. Osborne Oliver, 10,000; Philo Durfee, 2,400; Cyrus M. Allen, 12,000; Robert Lamon, 5,000; Robert Lamon, 40,000; Robert Lamon, 5,000; Charles K. Hawks, 10,000; Chas. K. Hawks, 62,000; Leonard Huskell, 20,000; Naibi F. Pottar, 3,000; Horace H. Morton, $10,000; Wilson, Gibson & Co., $100,000; Chas. D. Chase, $5 000; Peter Lawson, $1,000; Peter Lawson $1,000; Peter Lawson, $1 000; Alonzo Brett $3 000; Ferans Pennington, $17.500; Robt. E. Cone, $59,000; Samuel Noble, $205 000.

The Committee on Commerce are investigating the mode of obtaining these permits, and have discovered that large sums of money have been paid in many instances for their procurement.

THE GOLD SPECULATION TAX.

The amendment of THAD. STEVENS, which was passed immediately in Committee of the Whole to-day, imposing a prohibitory tax upon operations in gold, stands no chance of passing when the ayes and noes are called upon it. Congress has already seen the folly of attempting to legislate upon this subject.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 17.

A CHESAPEAKE PIRATE ARRESTED.

The Government has been advised that SIMON SKELLY, one of the pirates of the *Chesapeake*, has been arrested at St. John's N. B., and is held by the colonial authorities.

THE SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES.

The Treasury Department has been obliged to fill the subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan, within the last few days and previous to the 15th inst., with coins without the coupons due on that day. It was supposed at the department that the supply of notes printed and on hand with the February coupon attached would be ample to fill all subscriptions received up to the 15th. The plates were therefore changed, and the printing of notes without the February coupons was commenced, but the immense orders received through JAY COOKE & Co., the General Subscription Agent, exhausted the supply several days previous, and hence subscriptions had to be filled with notes bearing interest from Feb. 15. Whenever the coupon due that day is wanting, a draft on New-York will at once be forwarded to all subscribers by the General Agent at Washington.

THE GOLD-BROKERS' LICENSE.

Mr. STEVENS' amendment to the Internal Revenue Bill, requiring dealers in gold to take out a thousand dollar license, and proposing to tax each sale and purchase of gold for speculating purposes ten per centum. Although agreed to in the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, it is not considered a fair test, as there was scarcely a quorum present. The question is yet to be taken by the House on concurring in it, and in the amendment to tax gold sales and all the other amendments reported from the committee.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 17.

MEMORIAL OF A CONTRACTOR.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Union,) presented the petition of W. S. FOSTER, of Boston, who represents that he is part owner of the steamship *Meteor*, which was fitted out to cruise after rebel vessels; that she was tested as to speed and capacity for the service; that the Government agreed to buy her at one time, but that since the fall of Fort Fisher the Secretary of the Navy does not feel justified in buying her. He asks Congress to compensate him for expenses incurred on account of the Government. This was referred to the Naval Committee.

THE NEW SENATOR FROM VIRGINIA.

Mr. WILLEY, of West Virginia, (Union,) presented the credentials of JOSEPH SEGAR, as a Senator elect from the State of Virginia, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. BOWDEN, which occurred last Winter. The credentials were read.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) moved to refer them to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. WILLEY trusted they would not be referred. There was no reason why that should be done with Mr. SEGAR's credentials any more than with those of his predecessor.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) hoped the Senate would not refer the credentials. If the Union were to be saved, it must be done through the means of just such credentials as these.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Union,) said if the credentials were referred, the committee could do no more than inquire if they were correct, if the seal of the State of Virginia was attached to them, and if they were in every respect conformable to law.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Union,) said the Committee on the Judiciary would have other questions to decide than the mere formality of the credentials. It would have to decide whether the Legislature that elected Mr. SEGAR was a properly constituted body; whether it had a right to elect a Senator or not.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Union,) favored the reference. Mr. SEGAR represented a political community at war with the United States, and in his opinion, not entitled to Senators on this floor.

Mr. SUMNER—I regret that a question of this magnitude has been precipitated on the Senate at this late period of the session, when there is so much public business that has yet to receive consideration. The Senator from Michigan does not exaggerate its magnitude. Sir, it is much to be a Senator of the United States, with all the powers and privileges pertaining to that office—powers and privileges, diplomatic and executive; and the question now is, whether all these extraordinary powers and privileges shall be recognized in the gentleman whose certificate has been sent to the Chair. I thought it my duty, Sir, hearing that certificate, read as I entered the chamber, to move at once its reference to the Committee on Judiciary. I am astonished, Sir, that there can be any hesitation in making that reference. Senators who hesitate show an insensibility to the character of the question. Is the Senate ready to act blindfolded, or with its eyes open? I insist, Sir, that, on a question of this magnitude, the Senate shall act with its eyes open—with open. I know no other way in which that can be brought about except through the intervention of the responsible committee of this body. Therefore, Sir, I proposed that the credentials should be referred to that committee. It will be the duty of the committee to consider, in the first place, whether a State in armed rebellion, like Virginia, can have Senators on this floor. That is a great question, constitutional, political, and practical. It will be their duty then, in the second place, to inquire whether the gentleman whose credentials have been presented, has been chosen legally, under the Constitution of the United States, by any State. I do not intend to prejudge either of these questions. I simply offer them for the consideration of the Senate; but I do insist that a measure of this importance shall not be acted on without due consideration, or in absolute indifference to these facts, which now stare us in the face, glaring upon us every day, in every newspaper that we read. You cannot be insensible to facts. It is in vain that Senators say that Virginia, now at war against the Union, is entitled to representation on this floor, when you have before you the inexorable fact that the greater part of the State is at this moment in the possession of an armed rebellion, when you have before you the other fact filling almost all the newspapers in the land, that the body of men who have undertaken to send a Senator to Congress are a little more than the Common Council of Alexandria; and you have that question distinctly presented to you, whether a representative of the Common Council of Alexandria is to enter this chamber and share the same powers and privileges with my honorable friends, the Senators from New-York and Pennsylvania. I merely open these points without now undertaking to decide, and simply as an unanswerable argument in favor of the reference to the committee.

Mr. FOSTER followed Mr. SUMNER, taking the ground that the entire question, which the committee could decide, would be whether the credentials were according to the form of law, with the signature of the Governor, and the seal of the State attached. If this was so, they must report favorably. The committee had no more right to say that Mr. SEGAR should not take his seat, if his credentials were right, than they had to say that the Senator from Massachusetts, coming here with his credentials, was not entitled to a seat.

Mr. SUMNER—Suppose it was a matter of notoriety that I came into this chamber with a certificate of a body of men in Boston, not more in character and number than a city council, and not supposed by public report to represent the State. I submit whether it would not be the duty of the Senate to inquire into their origin?

Mr. FOSTER—Mr. President, I agree most decidedly in the case put by the Senator, that it would be the duty of the Senate to do so. If the honorable Senator came here with credentials, certified according to the usual form, and signed by the Secretary of State of Massachusetts, with the seal of that noble Commonwealth attached to it, and certifying that he had been elected from such a date to such a date, and those credentials were in proper form, I submit to the honorable Senator that, on referring that document to the Judiciary Committee, no such question as the honorable Senator suggests would be raised before the committee or before the Senate. The committee would be charged with the duty of examining the document, and if they found it in due form they would say so to the Senate; and saying said that, they would say no more, unless they traveled out of the record to investigate whether the honorable Senator had been duly elected by the Legislature of the State, or by the Common Council of the City of Boston.

Mr. HOWARD, after some remarks, opposed to the recognition of the rights of Virginia to representation on this floor, moved as an amendment to the motion to refer to the Judiciary Committee, that the committee be instructed to inquire and report upon the election and qualifications of the claimant.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) made some remarks, in which he stated that he was in favor of recognizing the State Government of old Virginia.

Mr. WILLEY replied to the speech of Mr. SUMNER, and asserted that the Legislature of Virginia represented 216,000 loyal people.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) said the credentials presented to the Senate purported to say that Mr. SEGAR was chosen Senator on the 8th of November last. The credentials had been hold by him for more than sixty days, when every intelligent man knew that their presentation would give rise to discussion. It was a grave political question, about which there was a radical difference of opinion in this body and throughout the country. The condition of Virginia and the other States in rebellion was involved in the question now forced upon the Senate. Mr. SEGAR might have presented his credentials as a privileged question at any time. He (SHERMAN) would ask the Senate whether it was reasonable to stop their deliberations upon the great bills of the session, which were now pressing for consideration, in order to decide this question, which was sure to give rise to debate, and all this when the gentleman has his credentials for sixty days, and he could have but twenty days more to serve under them if admitted. The term for which he was elected would expire on the 4th of March. Was it reasonable to ask the Senate to postpone all important bills to take up this question? It seemed to him that it was not; therefore, without going into the merits of the proposition, he submitted whether, under the circumstances, the best disposition was not to leave the question to be settled by the next Congress. Mr. SHERMAN then moved that the credentials be laid on the table.

On this question the yeas and nays were demanded, and the credentials of Mr. SEGAR were laid on the table by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Buckalew, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Farwell, Foster, Hale, Harlan, Howard, Howe, Morgan, Morrill, Nye, Powell, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Dixon, Hendricks, Johnson, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, McDougall, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Richardson, Saulsbury, Van Winkle, Willey, Wright —13.

COMPARATIVE VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Union,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the comparative value of imports and exports from 1857 to 1864, inclusive.

THE REBEL DEBT.

Mr. SUMNER asked unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the following resolution:

Whereas certain persons have put in circulation the report that on the suppression of the rebellion the rebel loan may be recognized in whole or in part by the United States; and

Whereas such a report is calculated to give a false value to said rebel debt or loan; therefore

Resolved, By the Senate (the House concurring) that Congress hereby declares the rebel debt or loan as simply an agency of the rebellion which the United States can never, under any circumstances, recognize in any part or in any way.

The CHAIR—The Senator from Massachusetts desires unanimous consent for the consideration of this resolution at the present time. Is there any objection?

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,)—I object.

Mr. MCDOUGALL, of California, (Dem.,)—I object.

The CHAIR—Objection is made.

Mr. SUMNER—Then, let it lie over for the present.

Mr. SHERMAN moved that at 4½ o'clock the Senate take a recess until 7 in the evening. Which was agreed to.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Naval Appropriation Bill was then taken up.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) said he desired to take this occasion to consider some remarks about the management of the Navy Department, commenced by him some time since. He charged that the Navy Department had put pimps and spies upon his (HALE's) track last Summer.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Union,) denied, on the authority of Mr. FOX, that the Navy Department had ever given instructions to any detective to examine the conduct of Mr. HALE, or anything of the kind.

Mr. HALE said he had no more doubt that Mr. FOX would deny it than that he had given the instructions. He (HALE) could prove, if human testimony could prove anything, by men who had the confidence of the Navy Department, that if Mr. FOX was not the author of the identical paper containing the instructions about him (HALE,) he gave the instructions, and made use of the identical phrase that he was "going to camp on HALE's track." Mr. HALE continued at length his animadversions on the management of the Navy Department.

At the conclusion of Mr. HALE's remarks Mr. SAULSBURY rose to thank him for his exposition of the frauds and corruption of the Republican party. Mr. C. then alluded to the condition of the country under the Democratic administration, as compared with its present condition, when, as he said, fraud and corruption stalked through the land. He claimed that the warnings of the Democratic party had proven true. The country was told what would be the result of Mr. LINCOLN's election, and the good Democratic party was not responsible for it. It was born with the country's birth, and died with the country's death.

Mr. DOOLITTLE—I wish to say a few words in reply to my friend from Delaware. I say that the Democratic party, or name, is a party of very modern origin. I remember well before it was born. I was present at its christening. And I propose now to strip off this veil, which covers what is claimed sometimes to be the glorious antecedents of the great Democratic party. What is the fact, Mr. President? In 1798 the Republican party was originated. JEFFERSON, MADISON, MONROE, and the great statesmen of that period, were its founders. In 1800 the Republican party elected JEFFERSON President for four years. In 1804 the Republican party elected JEFFERSON again for four years more. In 1808 it was the Republican party which elected MADISON President of the United States. In 1812 the Republican party elected MADISON a second time President of the United States. In 1816 the Republican party elected, Mr. MONROE as President of the United States, and again in 1820 elected him without any opposition whatever. Two party opposed to the Republican party during all that period from 1800 to 1820 was the Federal party. In 1820 the Federal party as such yielded up its existence, and in 1824 there were four candidates for the Presidency, every one of them running as Republicans, not as Democrats at all. Mr. CRAWFORD was the nominee of the regular caucus in 1824, Gen. JACKSON ran as an independent Republican candidate from Tennessee, and Mr. CLAY as an independent Republican from Kentucky, and Mr. ADAMS as an independent; candidate from New-England, for no at that time had given in his adhesion to the Republican party. In 1824 there was no choice of President by the people, and it went to the House of Representatives, and Mr. ADAMS was chosen President. In 1828 Gen. JACKSON was nominated by the people, not as a Democratic candidate, but as the people's candidate and a Republican, and was elected President. And in 1832, for the first time in the history of this country, was the assumption given to the Republican party, or that branch of it which supported Gen. JACKSON, of the Democratic Republican party. It was the contrivance of Mr. VAN BUREN to secure, not the nomination of Gen. JACKSON, but his own nomination as Vice-President under it. And it was when the first national convention ever called in the United States, called at the instigation of Mr. VAN BUREN and his friends for the first time, that that branch of the Republican party which supported Gen. JACKSON assumed the name of Democratic Republican. In 1836 it assumed the same. In 1840 the same. From that time, gradually it began to drop the name of Republican and adopt the name of Democratic.

Mr. SAULSBURY, in reply to Mr. DOOLITTLE, said he had known him when he was High Priest in the good old Democratic party. He had no doubt that Mr. DOOLITTLE would say, as others said, that he did not abandon his Democratic principles, but that the Democratic party abandoned its principles.

Mr. DOOLITTLE—I did not leave the Democratic party. Neither did the Democratic party leave me. All that was good in that party came with me into the Union party, and are there now.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, (Union)—I rise to a point of order. It is not in order to hold an inquest on the corpse of the Democratic party when the Coroner is not here.

Mr. NYE, of Nevada, (Union,) said he was once proud to call himself a Democrat; but he ceased to be a Democrat when the Democratic party repudiated its proud record.

At 4½ o'clock the Senate took a recess till 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate reassembled at 7 o'clock.

KANSAS CLAIMS.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, obtained unanimous consent to call up a bill authorizing the accounting officers of the Treasury to receive satisfactory evidence of the claims of Kansas against the United States to the amount of $12,351, the original vouchers having been destroyed by fire during the massacre of Lawrence, Kansas.

This was passed.

THE REBEL DEBT.

Mr. SUMNER called up his resolution in relation to the rebel debt, offered this morning.

Mr. SAULSBURY said there was no foundation for the report maintained in the resolution except rumor—the rumor of somebody or other not mentioned to the Senate. He thought it contrary to the usages of the Senate to base its action upon such rumors.

The resolution was then passed.

REMARKS OF MR. NYE.

Mr. NYE, resuming the floor in reply to Mr. SAULSBURY, said: At the time the recess was taken, I was replying to the assertion of the honorable Senator from Delaware, in regard to the former suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. Another illustrious name exercised that high prerogative, and one whose Democracy I think the Senator from Delaware will not question. He found himself in New-Orleans much in the position that some of our commanding Generals have found themselves in other localities. He found then at that early day a modern Democrat—the editor of a paper that published articles criticising the conduct of the Commanding-General when he was facing the armies of an enemy flushed with victory. He thought that the public interest and the public safety required that both the editor and the paper should be arrested; and the historian has not recorded that there was any process by which he was arrested save the order and mandate of the Commanding-General. He was arrested. There was then found by his side a modern Democratic Judge, ready always to use this great writ when it is to extricate or release one of their own belief. He thought that the public safety required that the two should be arrested, and he was a Democrat with them. He caused the arrests, and, Sir, not exactly on this floor, but in a room occupied by this honorable body. Many years after, I heard the warmest and highest eulogies passed upon the conduct of that brave man that ever flowed from the lips of the Democratic party, or of then strongest opponents of this great nation. Their best representative spoke in language not to be misunderstood, in praise of his conduct. They remitted the fine that this modern Democratic Judge imposed upon him; and, Sir, the glory that he achieved then was only eclipsed by the subsequent glory of putting down the rebellion, of which modern Democracy was the leader. Therefore, I take it that the honorable Senator had forgotten these honorable examples at the time he made the assertion that the writ of habeas corpus had never been suspended until the Administration came into power. Now, Sir, I have no defence for this Administration. It needs none at my hands. It is seen; it is written; it is printed; it is witnessed upon every lineament of the country, and its glory will live when its detractions shall have died. Sir, this Administration came into power at a moment when this rebellion was just commencing its matterings; and, Sir, with no army and with no navy, or with what little we had scattered all over the continent—all over the waters of the world; as the honorable Senator from Wisconsin has said, our navy was found on the remotest part of the sea, and it seems to me as though every part of this Government must have spoken, as if by magic, a power into existence that has been ample for the necessities of the time, wonderful in its creation and wonderful in its results. Sir, this Administration has done more; and that I take it is where the real cause of complaint lies, as well with the honorable Senator from Delaware, as with those who think and act with him. It has produced, Sir, a mighty moral and political revolution. But it is the fury that the modern Democracy raised has issued in glorious moral and political results—and I, Sir, am not one that calls these the evil days of the history of our country. Far greater calamities, Mr. President, may befal a nation than to be called to the field of strife. Far better that every field should be lost than that liberty should be lost. Far better that every bosom should be draped in mourning, than that the spirit of republican freedom should be lost. Sir, the particular point that I think the Senator from Delaware feels aggrieved about is the very point in which I think all the glory of this Administration is written. It has spoken freedom to four millions that were in bondage. It has knocked the shackles off that number, and it has given to them the life-springs of freedom in their place. It has abolished that hateful word that always has grated on my ears—the term master and slave. And, Sir, they will be heard no more forever upon this continent. Glory enough for one Administration and reason enough for those to complain of it who seem to have been chained. A life time to the wheel of the car of slavery by links the world could not sever. Does the Senator from Delaware wish to bring us back to the cold embrace of modern Democracy? What has been its fruits? Look upon every battle field from the Potomac to the Gulf, and you see trees in long rows of new-made graves the fruits of the teachings of the modern Democracy. Look at the long rows of your hospital beds and read there language that, if the heart be not adamant, will of least attract the attention of the modern Democracy. Sir, I was willing to let go this old Democratic party; I am willing that it should die and be buried without inquest.

Mr. NYE continued at much length, when Mr. SAULSBURY replied, during which he said he remembered Mr. NYE as a Democrat, when he was a child.

Mr. NYE—When I was a child, I spoke as a child. [Laughter.]

Mr. SAULSBURY—There is such a thing as a second childhood. What do you think of the second childhood, into which the Senator has lapsed?

The amendment of Mr. WADE, proposing the establishment of a Board of Admiralty was rejected.

Mr. ANTHONY offered an amendment, which was adopted, that the appointment of Midshipmen to the Naval Academy shall be made in the several districts by competitive examination open to the young men of the several districts.

Mr. SPRAGUE offered as amendment to authorize the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase bullion made in this country, instead of importing it. The amendment was adopted.

The bill, as amended, was passed.

At 11 o'clock P. M. the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 17.

THE LOUISIANA AND ARKANSAS ELECTION CASES.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution to admit Mr. A. P. FIELD to a seat from the Second, and Mr. MAHN from the Third Congressional District of Louisiana.

The committee had previously reported in favor of admitting Mr. BONZANO from the First Congressional District of that State.

Mr. DAWES also reported in favor of admitting Mr. JACK from the First, and Mr. JOHNSON from the Third Congressional District of Arkansas.

The reports lie over for future consideration.

RELIEF OF A PAYMASTER.

The House then considered the Senate bill for the relief of Major BRIGHAM, Paymaster in the army.

It appears that he drew a check on the Assistant Treasurer of New-York for $36,500, but on counting the money in the several packages $2,000 were found deficient, which the teller declined to make good. He had, therefore, in order to obtain all the funds he required to draw a check for the additional amount of $2,000.

The bill relieves Maj. BRIGHAM from the payment of this latter sum, and was passed by 74 against 36.

MICHIGAN RAILROADS.

The House then reconsidered the vote by which several days ago they rejected the House bill, extending the time for the completion of certain railroads in Michigan, and for which lands had been granted.

The bill was passed by 75 against 43.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Amendatory Internal Revenue Bill.

Mr. BOUTWELL's amendment to tax sales one-half of one per cent. was pending.

Mr. GRISWOLD, of New-York, (Union,) preferred a tax of one per cent. on sales in place of the tax on incomes. Some less oppressive mode of taxation than the present should be substituted.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Union,) replied that if the policy was to be permanent, the better way would be to levy the tax on all property held by every person. It would be better to adhere to the present plan than to make a radical change. He opposed the amendment to tax sales, which would be the most odious tax ever levied. In support of his views he quoted from the New-York *Social Science Review*.

Mr. JAMES C. ALLEN, of Illinois, (Dem.,) spoke adversely to the proposition, principally because it imposed the burden of taxation on the consumer and not on the capitalists, who were the most interested in the Government.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, (Union,) advocated his amendment, saying that every tax, in effect, was a tax on the consumer; and argued that the failure to Senate, which had been referred to, was no guide for us, for in that country the tax was oppressively severe on the manufacturing industry of that country.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, (Union,) in opposing the amendment, said that it was now proposed to do a thing which had never been done by any civilized nation, except three, Spain and Naples included, and which had been disastrous in these.

Mr. THAYER, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) offered an amendment to except manufactures and products from the tax on sales.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, of New York, (Dem.,) could see no objection to this mode of taxation.

Mr. ALLISON, of Iowa, (Union,) said that this was not only a tax on consumption, but on production, particularly on the great manufactures of the West, and would have the effect of seriously damaging agricultural interests.

Mr. DAVIS, of New-York, (Union,) advocated the tax on sales. He stood ready to tax every interest, and to the largest extent, in order to carry on the Government. The Government would be elevated one hand and the consumers on the other.

Mr. HULBURD, of New-York, (Union,) was in favor of the amendment, and thought the experiment of taxing sales should be tried.

Mr. SPALDING, of Ohio, (Union,) said: No doubt the burden will extend to all the people, but those who enjoy luxuries will have most of this tax to pay.

Mr. FRANK, of New-York, (Union,) advocated the amendment. Our political system is different from those of other nations. Therefore, we are not to be governed by what they may do in the way of taxation. We have already tried the experiment of taxing sales. Sales of stocks and other securities are now taxed. So far from having decreased, the sales have increased, and that business has not been in the least impeded.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of New-York, (Dem.,) said—A tax of one-half per centum on sales, if had been calculated, would reach eighty millions of dollars a year. This heavy burden should not be imposed on the country; but if the experiment was to be tried, the tax should not be more than one-quarter of one per centum.

Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) was opposed to the tax on sales—but if it was to be carried, he desired that an amendment be made to include all sales of stock and bullion, and to exclude all agricultural products. The taxing of sales would be found to be the least productive and most vexatious of all other plans. Duties should, as far as possible, be collected from the fewest number of articles.

Mr. BROWN, of Wisconsin, (Dem.,) was in favor of taxing sales.

Mr. MORRILL denied that tax on sales would be easy to collect. He believed it would operate unequally on the country, the sales of the necessaries of life being larger than of articles of luxury.

Mr. ODELL, of New-York, (Dem.,) contended that the amendment would not work unequally, and that the principle would be acceptable to the country.

Mr. HOOPER said the measures proposed by the Committee of Ways and Means would yield about $400,000,000, which was more than the revenue of Great Britain, if we assume that a dollar in world a hundred cents in coin. This, after paying the ordinary expenses of the Government, as they were before the war, and including the interest on the public debt, would leave a surplus of $200,000,000 to be applied to the extraordinary expenses of the war. No other country had done as much as we had to increase its revenue, in the same space of time. He expressed the hope that the measures already inaugurated would be carried out before trying new experiments, and that the question of a greater increase of taxes be deferred to the next Congress, when we shall have additional information derived from experience.

The question after further proceedings was stated to be on the following amendment, by Mr. BOUTWELL: All persons licensed under the provisions of this act, or the act to which it is an amendment, and who are engaged in the sales of goods, wares and merchandise, or articles procured or manufactured, whether foreign or domestic, shall within ten days after the first of every month make return under oath or affirmation of the amount of goods, wares and merchandise or articles sold during the month preceding, and shall pay thereon a tax of one-half of one per centum, and all such persons in the collection of the tax imposed by this section shall be subject to the provisions of the law relating to the assessment, and collection of a tax on manufactures mentioned in the 86th section of the act to which this is an amendment, so far as may be applicable.

This amendment was agreed to—yeas 58, nays 56.

The House refused to strike out the fourth section of the bill proposing an additional tax on the articles mentioned in the ninety-fourth section of the existing law, and which include ready-made clothing, cloth and all textile or felted or felted fabrics of cotton, leather, copper, iron, furniture, soaps, pickles, umbrellas and parasols, wood screws, glass and gelatine starch, gunpowder, sneers, turpentine and many other articles.

Mr. HOOPER again offered his amendment, that on and after the 1st of July next, to lien of the present bank duties, there shall be imposed one-tenth of one per centum on the average amount of deposits, one-quarter of one per centum on the average monthly circulation, and after the 31st of December next, a duty of one-half of one per centum on the average amount of monthly circulation, &c.

The amendment was disagreed to—yeas 61, nays 69.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Union,) offered an amendment that every National Banking Association and State Bank or State Banking Association, pay a tax of ten per centum on the amount of any State notes paid out by them after the 1st of January, 1866.

This was agreed to—ayes 64, noes 62.

Mr. INGERSOLL, of Illinois, (Union,) moved that "twelve" instead of "six" cents per gallon, as proposed by the Committee of Ways and Means, be paid on crude petroleum.

Mr. SCOFIELD opposed this amendment, because it would destroy the revenue from this source to a very large extent.

Mr. AMOS MYERS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) wanted to put the duty at three cents per gallon.

Debate took place on this subject.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, (Union,) said that no tax was proposed on the refined oil, but it was thought the crude article could bear a tax of six cents per gallon.

After further proceedings the duty was left as originally reported, viz.: six cents per gallon.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) offered a new section requiring every bullion broker to take out a license and pay one thousand dollars therefor, whether operating at the Brokers' Board or elsewhere. Whoever shall transact without first obtaining a license, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be subject to a penalty of two thousand dollars. Whoever buys and sells gold bullion or coin above the mint value for purposes of speculation shall be deemed a bullion broker. All sales of gold, excepting for exportation and to pay duty on imports and interest on the public debt, also to be taxed ten per centum on each purchase and sale.

The amendment was adopted by a vote of 51 yeas against 43 nays.

The committee then rose, the previous question was ordered on concurring in the various amendments of the Committee of the Whole; and at ten minutes to six o'clock the House adjourned.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

Adjournment for the Vacation—The Streets of New-York—Vigorous Discussion on that Question—The New-York Railroad Elephants—The Fire Department—The Niagara Falls Ship Canal.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 17, 1865.

After a very busy twenty-four hours the Legislature adjourned at twelve o'clock to-day for a week's vacation. Several important matters were decided in a greater or less degree in the course of last evening and to-day. In the Court of Appeals Room, late in the afternoon yesterday, Dr. BREWER SMITH, of New-York, talked to a committee about the condition of the streets, the sewers, the tenement-houses of the city, the filth, the garbage, and the disease, he knew that was calculated to enlighten the gentlemen from the country in regard to the condition of the metropolis, and in a way to excite the wrath of City Inspector BOOLE, who listened uneasily and occasionally put in a word of remonstrance. The chief exhibiting the prevalence of various diseases, in the respective wards of the city, the minute statement giving dates, places, even to the number and room, where the most pestilential diseases of New York originate, the thorough and exhaustive report based upon recent and careful inspection by an organized force, was well calculated to annoy the City Inspector, and he might be pardoned for showing some irritation under the charges already made and implied against the sanitary organization of New-York. The Liquor Dealers' Association also had its representative on hand to oppose a new movement for a new health organization. The "horrible" condition of the lanes, the cellars, the cellars of New-York, was laid fairly before the medical gentlemen composing the Health Committee of the Assembly, and at the urgent request of Inspector BOOLE and members of the Liquor Dealers' Association, another postponement was granted for further statement and reply. On the 1st of March, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the health of New-York will be again discussed before the same committee.

Two of the elephants of the Legislative menagerie made their grand entry into the Senate Chamber to-day. Blushing with a consciousness of the important part they were performing, Senators CORNING and DUNCAN brought in and introduced to the Senate the first Broadway Railroad bills of the session. The real contest on the railroad questions is fairly inaugurated.

The firemen of New-York made their entree into the Assembly to-day on bill. Mr. MURRAY, from the city, introduced as a bill the ordinance of the Common Council, providing for a reformation of the existing Fire Department. The bill, reported by the Senate Committee, providing for a paid fire organization, has, I think, more friends by far than the proposition to reform. Still, it is by no means certain that the new plan will be adopted this year. To stop a bill or choke it is much easier than to push it through. There is power in things that are to resist things that should be, which has to be overcome, like the inertia of cordwood bodies, in making a movement. If the Legislature propose to turn the firemen out of their bunks, they will find they have something to do.

The Niagara Falls Ship Canal contest came off in the Assembly last evening, and it was pretty warm work. It lasted until after midnight. Most of the talk was on one side, to be sure, but that side, desiring a ship canal, were determined, not to say fierce, to make all the show they could. Perhaps they are right, but the State of New-York does not think so, and a fair vote here last year said so, and the vote last evening confirmed the one of last year. Fifty were against the canal and twenty for it.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 17.

The bill providing for a public parade-ground in the City of New-York was passed.

BILLS REPORTED.

To amend the act providing for widening Fourth-avenue, Brooklyn.

Relating to the communications between the Seventeenth and Fourteenth Wards Brooklyn.

Amending the charter of Brooklyn.

Incorporating the Brooklyn Market Company.

To incorporate the Peconsetic Railroad and Express Company, New-York.

For the consideration of the Senate (adversely) on the petition for the amendment of the Constitution, so as to provide for the appointment instead of the election of Justices and Judges. Agreed to.

The New York and Brooklyn Passenger and Baggage Company Bill.

For a public market in New-York.

To close Observatory-place, New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Relating to the National Guard.

Amending the charter of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Relating to deposits by savings banks.

By Mr. COGGESHALL—Authorizing the consolidation of certain railroad companies in New-York.

Also for a railroad in Broadway.

Also for a railroad in Christopher and other streets in New-York.

By Mr. DUTCHER—The Harlem and Broadway Railroad Bill.

Adjourned until 7 o'clock next Thursday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 17.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To incorporate the New-York and Brooklyn Floating Petroleum Company.

To incorporate the New-Rochelle and White Stone Ferry Association.

To increase the salary of the Clerk and Deputy Clerk of the City Court of Brooklyn.

To improve Baltic-street, Brooklyn.

To provide for two additional Surrogates in the City of New-York.

To amend the act conferring legal powers upon the Arbitration Committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

For a railroad in South, West, and other streets in New-York.

For the regulation of the firemen in the City of New-York.

For the more effectual cleaning of the streets of New-York and Brooklyn.

REPORTS.

To incorporate the Workingmen's Savings Bank.

To incorporate the National Savings Bank of New-York.

To amend the charter of the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company.

To incorporate the Long Island Savings Bank, of Brooklyn.

To incorporate the Corn Exchange Warehouse Company.

To amend the charter of the Agricultural Insurance Company.

To increase the per diem allowance of the representatives of Queens and Kings Counties.

To fix the salaries of Justices of the Peace of the City of Brooklyn.

In relation to the Marine Court of the City of New-York.

NOTICES.

To incorporate the Spuyten Duyvil and New-York Railroad Company.

For a railroad in Grand and other streets in New-York.

To make the office of Register of New-York City a salaried office.

For a railroad in Christopher and other streets in New-York.

For a railroad in South and West and other streets in New-York.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Relative to salaries and travel fees paid by the Comptroller of New-York City. Adopted.

By Mr. RANKIN—For a Grinding Committee. Laid over.

By Mr. SANFORD—For a committee to investigate complaints against the New-York Central Railroad Company. Laid over.

Adjourned to 7½ o'clock Thursday evening.

New-York City Affairs Before the Legislature.

IN ASSEMBLY, Friday, Feb. 17, 1865.

CLEANING STREETS AND HIGHWAYS IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

Mr. TOLMAN to-day introduced a bill providing for a more certain and speedy mode of cleaning the streets in the above cities, and also a more economical and certain plan whereby the expenditures for the same may be reduced.

The first section provides that WM. H. APPLETON and JOHN T. HANAY, of the City of New-York, and

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Fri. 17, 1865.

$20,000	U. S. 6s. '81. C.	50	N. Y. Cen. 114⅛
21,000	do. 111	300	do. 114⅛
500	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. R. 109⅜	200	do. 114
17,000	U.S. 6s. 5-20s. C. 111⅜	200	Erie Railway.. s5 75⅜
21,000	do. 111⅜	700	do. 75⅜
18,000	do...new iss. 110	600	do. 75⅜
20,000	do...new iss. 110⅜	100	do. 75⅜
53,000	do...new iss. 110⅜	600	Hudson R. R.. 106
60,000	U.S. 6s. 1 yr. Cer. 98⅜	200	Reading R.....b30 114⅛
1,000	M. 6s. to Pacific R. 71	200	do. 114
20,000	O. & Miss. C.... 27¾	500	do. 113⅜
1,000	Erie 1st M..... 108	800	M. S. & N. I..... 65¾
5,000	Hud. R. Bs. '67. 98	200	do. 65⅜
5,000	C. & N. W. 1st M. 85	200	Ill. Cen. R.....s30 129
5,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d 89	100	do. 130
1,000	At. & Gt. W. 1st M. Oblo Div. 85	200	do. 130⅛
5	Imp. & Traders' Bk. 107	200	Clev. & Pitts..... 84⅜
18	do. 107⅜	200	do. 84⅜
2	do. 108	100	do. 84⅜
20	Fourth Nat. Bank 102	100	do. 84⅜
10,000	Am. Gold..... 203¾	100	C. & N. W. Pr...b10 85⅜
400	Canton Co..... 37	100	do. 85⅜
200	do.....b30 32	50	Chic. & R. I. R.... 96⅜
100	Del. & Hud. C. Co 107	200	do. 96⅜
100	Wyom. V. Coal.... 58	100	do. 96⅜
100	Smith & Par. Gold 8¾	100	do. 97
100	Fontinac Lead.... 68	50	Chic. R. & Q. R.... 122
100	do.....s60 69	200	P., Ft. W. & C.... 97
200	Cum. Coal Pr..... 87½	200	do. 97⅜
200	do. 58	200	do. 97⅜
200	do. 58¾	200	do. 97⅜
200	do. 58¾	800	do. 97⅜
200	do. 58¾	300	do. 97⅜
200	do.....s30 87	500	do.....s10 97¾
100	Chi. & Alt..... 92		

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. 111⅜	300	Mar. M. Co..... 11¾
2,000	do. 111¼	400	Hud. Riv. R..... 107⅜
105,000	do...new iss. 110¾	500	do. 107⅜
48,000	U. S. 6s. 10-40s. C. 103⅜	500	Reading R..... 112⅜
5,000	U. S. 6s. 1 Yr Cer. 98⅜	200	do.....s30 112⅜
10,000	Treas. N., 7-30s. April & Oct... 115⅛	100	M. S. & N. I. R..... 65⅜
3,000	Mo. State 6s..... 66⅜	100	Ill. Cen. R.....s30 119
35,000	O. & M. Cer..... 27	200	Clev. & Pitts..... 83
600	Canton Co..... 32	400	do. 82⅝
200	N. Y. Cen..... 113⅜	400	do. 82⅝
50	do. 113⅜	500	Chi. & N. W. 34⅜
50	do. 113⅜	100	O. & N. W. Pr.... 64⅜
100	do.....s10 113	100	do.....s30 64
200	Cum Coal Pref... 57⅜	1000	Chi. & R. I. R. 96
500	do. 57⅜	100	do.....s30 95¾
100	do.....b30 58	100	Mil. & P. Du C.s30 46
50	Pacific M. S. Co.. 329	100	P., Ft. W. & C.... 96⅜
700	Erie Railway..... 75⅛	600	do. 97
1000	do. 75	100	do. 96⅞
300	do.....s30 74⅜	100	do. 96⅜

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

300	N. Y. C. R..x-d s3 113⅜	200	Reading R.....s 113
400	do.....s10 113⅜	200	Ill. Cen. R..... 119⅜
200	do. 113⅜	2000	Clev. & Pitts.... 83⅜
100	do.....b3 113⅜	200	do. 83⅜
100	do.....s3 113⅜	100	Chic. & R. I...s10 96⅞
100	do.....s3 113⅜	100	do. 96⅞
300	do.....s3 113⅜	200	P., Ft. W. & C.... 96⅜
100	Erie Rail.....x-d 75⅜	400	do.....s3 97⅛
100	do.....b3 75⅜	100	do.....s3 97⅛
1200	do.....s3 75⅜	200	Chic. & N. W.....s3 34⅜
1500	do.....b3 75⅜	100	do. 34⅜
1200	do. 75⅜	200	Cum. Coal..... 58
200	do.....e 75⅜	200	do.....s3 58
800	Hudson R. R..... 107⅜	300	do. 57⅞
200	do.....b3 107⅜	300	do.....b3 57⅞
200	do.....s3 107⅜	800	Mar. Min. Co. b10 11⅝
100	M. S. & N. I....x-d 66⅛	900	do.....b3 11⅝
500	do. 66	200	do. 11⅝

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	N. Y. Cen..x-d s3 112⅜	400	M. S. & N. I....x-d 64⅜
200	do.....s10 112⅜	100	do.....s3 64⅜
100	do.....s3 112⅜	700	do. 64⅜
100	do. 112⅜	100	do.....s3 64⅜
100	do. 112⅜	100	do.....b3 66
400	Erie R.....x-d 74	200	Cle. & Pitts.....s3 82
100	do.....s3 74⅛	300	do. 82⅜
700	do.....s3 74	100	do.....s3 82⅜
700	do.....b3 74⅛	100	Chi. & R. I. R.. s3 96⅜
700	do.....s10 74	100	do. 96⅜
700	do. 74⅜	300	do.....b3 96⅜
1200	Ill. Cen. R..... 118⅜	200	do. 95⅜
100	do.....s3 118⅜	400	Chi. & N. W.....s3 34⅜
100	do. 118⅞	200	do. 34⅜
100	Hud. Riv. R..... 106⅞	100	do.....b3 34⅜
400	Reading R.....b3 111⅜	50	Pac. M. S. Co..... 330
600	do. 111⅜	100	Cum. Coal Co..... 58⅜
200	do. 111⅜	100	do. 58⅜
200	P., Ft. W. & C.... 96	100	do.....b10 58⅜
200	do.....s3 95¾	100	do. 58⅜

FRIDAY, Feb. 17—P. M.

There was an immense business done last night after the close of our regular report of Thursday P. M., and this forenoon, in United States Stocks, chiefly 5-20s, by private purchase and sale, on Wall-street. One or two of the European mails have been delivered to-day, via Portland, and by the arrival of the Delaware steamer at this port, and the orders for the old 5-20s, appear to be large and widely distributed, both from England and the Continent. Part of the latter come through the German and Swiss importing houses, whose principals on the other side are ordering home their American balances in these stocks.

This demand for the old issue of 5-20s at an advance of 1½@2 ℔ cent. on last week's rates, and at a difference yesterday of 1@1½ ℔ cent. over the new issue, brought forward a large number of sellers on telegraphic orders from the neighboring markets of the old and of buyers of the new issue, and of other United States Securities, to replace the former. The exchanges of Stocks to-day were also consequently large, at differences varying from ¼ to 1½ ℔ cent. Our own investors have little or no preference between the 5-20s of 1862 end of 1864; if anything, it is in favor of the latter, the interest on which cannot be reduced or the principal paid off—with Money borrowed by the Government in Gold at a lower rate—for two years after the 1862 Stock falls within this option of the Treasury.

The long 6 ℔ cents. of 1881, which cannot be paid off or the interest reduced for sixteen years, in place of three or five years, from the present time, are also improving, but are not in sufficient supply on the market as to attract speculation to the same extent as the 5-20s or 10-40s. The latter bearing 5 ℔ cent., and now carrying 2½ ℔ cent. Gold Interest due 1st of March, rose 1@1½ ℔ cent. last week, and again begin to attract active inquiry, at 102½@102¾ ℔ cent.

The subscriptions to the popular 7-30 ℔ cent. Loan were again active to-day, but in less considerable sums. The Bonds carry the previlege of calling upon the Government for a 5-20 Gold-bearing Stock two years and a half hence, and of this account are sought for by many of the old holders of the 5-20s of 1862, who subscribed at par, and have since realized, or can now realize, a handsome premium, after receiving two or three years' Gold interest.

Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness, one year to run, are in reduced supply among the Brokers, at 98¼@98½ per cent. At this rate they temporarily pay about the same income in Currency as the 7-30 Loan, but have no privilege of conversion at maturity. The holders may even lose the chance of subscribing to the present short series 7-30's, which will assuredly be closed out early in the Spring at any thing like the daily rates of absorption now going on all over the country.

The Railway movement was not very active to-day, nor were the fluctuations in price important. There is an increased demand for Fort Wayne and Chicago, and a fair request for some other of the Western Roads, and a steady feeling in the New-York lines, and in Reading.

At the Second Board, and after the following quotations were made as compared with the closing figures at 4 o'clock on Thursday, the Railways were lower than at the early Board.

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
U. S. 10-40s.....	102½	102¾	Pittsburgh.....	84⅛	82⅝
U. S. 5-20's.....	111⅛	111⅜	Northwest.....	34⅜	34⅛
T. Certificates..	98⅛	98⅜	N. West Pref....	66¼	64⅝
N. Y. Central...	114⅜	112⅜	Rock Island....	96⅜	95⅜
Erie.....	76⅜	74	Fort Wayne.....	97	95⅜
Hudson.....	108½	106⅜	Cumberland Coal..	57⅜	56¾
Reading.....	115⅜	111⅜	Quicksilver.....	84⅜	84½
Mich. Southern..	66¼	64⅜	Mariposa.....	11⅝	11⅜
Illinois Cen....	119⅜	118⅜	Ohio & M. Certs	27	28⅜

The Gold Room varied but slightly to-day, and closed about 203¾@204 ℔ cent. Bills on London in good supply on a moderate demand at 108@108¼ for Gold.

The following subscriptions to the 7-30 ℔ cent. Loan have been reported to us to-day:

Livermore, Clews & Co.	$750,000
First National Bank	500,000
Robinson & Ogden	500,000
Fiss & Hatch	300,000
Ninth National Bank	270,000

Telegraphic advices from Philadelphia report the total subscriptions up to 3 o'clock P. M., today, $3,105,000, the largest single subscription being for $500,000, and of course from this city.

The subscriptions at the United States Sub-Treasury, direct, to-day, were $470,000.

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares to-day:

New-York.....	112	Bank of N. Amer....	107
Mercnents'.....	117	Hanover.....	104
Mechanics'.....	110	Irving.....	107
America.....	130	Metropolitan.....	115
Phenix.....	105	Market.....	102
North River.....	105	Nassau.....	100
Merchants' Exchange	98	Shoe and Leather....	107
State of New-York..	119⅜	Corn Exchange.....	104
Mech'r Bk'g. Asso..	102	Commonwealth.....	103
Mercantile.....	125	Importers' & Traders'	107
American Exc.....	122	Manuf'rs & Merch'ts'	102
Pacific.....	105	Central National....	104
Bank of the Republic	103	Fourth National....	101⅜

We meant yesterday to speak of the March dividend of the *Fourth*, not the *First*, National Bank, as misprinted.

The following bids were made for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.....	103	Chi. & N. W. 1st M....	90
N. Y. C. 6s, Subscript.	100	Chi. & N. W. 1st m....	85
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con.. '76.	118	Chi. & N. W. 2ds.....	98⅜
Erie 1st mort, '60.....	110	Han. & St. Jo. L. G....	90
Erie 7s, 2d mort., '79....	109	Tol. & Wab. 2ds.....	80
Erie 7s, 4th mort., '80...	101	Gal. & Chi. 2ds.....	100
Erie 7s, 5th mort., '88 .	99	N. J. Cen. 2ds.....	109
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1st m., '77.	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	108
Hud. R. 7s, 2d m. s. f. '85.	106	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3ds..	85
Harlem 1st, '99-'74.....	102	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds, con.	90
M. C. R. 1st m. 8 ℔ c. '82.	115	Mil. & Mis. L. G. 1st m.	47
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1sts.	114⅜	Chi. & Alt. S. F. 1st m.	103
Mich. S. 7 ℔ c. 2d mort.	91	Chi. & Al. Income....	90
Ill. Central 7 ℔ c. '75...	113	Alt. & G. W. 1sts.....	85
Alton & T. H. 1sts.....	96⅜	Peninsular R. R. B.....	76
Alt. & T. H. 2ds, Pref..	84	Mil. & St. Paul 1sts....	85
Chi. & N. W. S. F.....	99¼	Marietta & Cin., 1sts ..	93

The business of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York the past year was immensely large and prosperous. Their twenty-second annual report, advertised yesterday, shows a net addition to their cash assets, which were previously of the value of $10,029,264, of $1,770,150, raising the present total to $11,799,414. Of this sum, $4,915,921 is invested in United States Stocks, at cost, mostly, we believe, by original subscriptions to the Government, which have been rewarded by larger net returns in the way of income than any other class of their investments. The premium on the Gold Interest on the simple Interest on these Stocks and Bonds and Mortgages during the year amounted to $945,281. The losses by the death of policy-holders during the year amount to $536,750. The dividends added to the mutual policies of the Company from the beginning of the charter amount to $8,111,467, which, added to the par value of the policies now at risk, say $55,741,926, makes a grand total of $63,853,393 as the Policy and Risk Account of the association.

Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & Co., will hold their regular auction sale of Stocks and Bonds to-morrow, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. The list comprises a very choice assortment of Railroad, Bank and Insurance Stocks, by order of the executors of L. SMITH, deceased, and by order of the executor of the estate of DANIEL FOX, deceased. Catalogues can be had at the office of the auctioneers, on the morning of sale.

The week's imports of Dry Goods have been to the value of $1,128,584, against $2,510,141 same week last year. The following is the summery for the week:

	Consumption Entered.		Warehouse.		Withdrawn.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool.	782	$287,408	650	$236,899	290	$113,778
Mf. of Cot'n.	214	70,449	459	167,343	179	64,936
Mf. of Silk.	53	41,322	108	94,685	74	85,089
Mf. of Flax..	263	65,656	376	126,450	358	91,631
Miscellan's.	164	24,231	716	13,743	185	15,749
Total.....	1,476	$488,464 640,120	2,311	$640,120	997	$381,173 488,464
Total entered		$1,128,584	Total marketed..			$849,637

A very useful State and local tax collector's manual, entitled "Table of Ratios, to be used in the Apportionment of Taxes, adopted to the wants of Clerks of the Boards of Supervisors and Trustees of Schools," has been carefully prepared and published by Mr. E. W. SIMMONS MIDDLETON, Dutchess County, N. Y. The calculations run by tenths, from one mile to twenty-five miles, inclusively.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $2,431,375 76, including for Customs, $162,000: total payments, $2,263,939 70; on account of Loan, $470,000; balance, $29,937,600 61.

Our Position Abroad and at Home.

From the Circular of Jerome, Riggs & Co.

The late arrivals from Europe bring intelligence of a great revolution in public opinion favorable to this country, and, as a consequence, of a very large advance in American securities. The condition of affairs here is getting to be understood. So far, it has been entirely misunderstood. Statesmen and journalists abroad have been possessed with the idea that the condition of this country repealed that of Europe—that our States stood upon their nationalities, and that a wide expanse must necessarily produce an irreconcilable antagonism, both of interest and feeling. They regarded the rebellion as the commencement of the natural disintegration of the country into numerous communities, to ripen in time into distinct nationalities, and that it was too height of folly even for our own Government to resist a tendency so inevitable and irresistible. The conviction and wish of Europe against our success was almost universal. The only thing that prevented interference, probably, was the belief that we should soon be so completely exhausted that we would be only too glad to give up a hopeless contest.

It was perhaps natural that mistaken views should have prevailed in reference to the United States. We were disliked by those who controlled public affairs abroad, and such dislike would naturally control public opinion. It was supposed that the outbreak at the South was not a rebellion, but the inauguration of a revolution, to be followed by radical changes in the social and political condition of the country, and to give a new expression to our whole system. It is now seen that it was not a revolution, but a rebellion of refractory elements which always exist among every people, but which must be subdued in their progress toward a higher civilization or a more perfect unity. Rebellions are never successful in the youth and vigor of a people. The dominant sentiment is always more than a match for local interests and prejudices. It is the life of the nation, to which everything else must sooner or later yield.

The rebellion never had the slightest prospect of success. It was purely accidental and local, and was obnoxious to the strongest principles in human nature. It attacked our ideas of political unity or sentiment of manifest destiny. If it may be so called. A great people are always conscious of a great mission as well as of great powers. If the North subverts, it is to plant something better. This has always been a characteristic of the English race. The idea of a nation is the source and measure of its power, and this idea would never tolerate the existence of a coterminous nation whose corner-stone was human bondage, nor will it again tolerate internal disturbance or interference with a quiet in which alone can the highest ideal of the English race be realized—the development of its industries and the establishment of popular institutions under whose protection they can be prosecuted and their results enjoyed.

The rebellion was not only against the ideal of a nation, but it was a direct attack upon the interests of every member of it. If there is a conviction stronger than any other on the part of our people, it is that the advantage of each person is directly promoted by the political unity of the country. Wherever a citizen goes he wishes to carry with him the protection of its power and the benefit of its laws. The field for enterprise should be as broad as our wide domain. The advantage of uniform laws extending over a whole continent cannot be over estimated. Were the States so many nationalities, the local differences would operate as a fatal check to the activity and enterprise which everywhere prevails. As it is, wherever a person is he is at home. No previous preparation or training is required in one place that might not be learned in another and a far-distant field.

Our nationality, consequently, is based upon the strongest instincts and interests that can influence the human heart. In addition is identity of race the next strongest tie. Every race desires to extend and perpetuate its own institutions. This is one of the strongest of human impulses. Every citizen of the United States, wherever he may be, desires to carry with him the protecting power of the Government. He can not tolerate the idea that an imaginary boundary is to abridge or restrain his rights, and any attempt to do so is certain to meet the most determined resistance.

Such an attempt was the rebellion of the Southern States. It was an attack upon whatever our people hold to be most valuable. No matter how formidable it was or appeared to be in the distance, it had no more chance of success than a popular outbreak from some local grievance in New-York, London, or Paris. It was local and partial, and in direct antagonism to the wants, ideas, and purposes of the great mass of the people, and as a necessary consequence must soother or later be suppressed.

The North never entertained a doubt of its eventual success. It never lost a moment lost courage or heart. It never failed to respond to the calls of Government both for men and money. Whatever was asked for was most cheerfully and promptly granted. There never was a moment in which greater zeal was displayed than now. Never were our armies filled up so rapidly, and never before were such sums proffered to the Government.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ BOWES & MACY,

Bankers, No. 30 Wall-street, New-York,

(Formerly officers of the Park Bank.)

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Persons opening accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balance at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

Geo. H. Rea, President. E. D. Jones, Cashier

☞ SECOND NATIONAL BANK, OF ST. LOUIS.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE U. S.

Government Vouchers, Certificates, Bonds, &c., bought and sold at current market rates or on commission.

Prompt attention given to collections. Remittances made on day of payments, at current rate of exchange.

E. D. JONES, Cashier.

☞ CLARK, DODGE & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

FOR THE U. S. 7-30 LOAN,

NO. 51 WALL-ST.,

have all denominations of 7-30 notes on hand for immediate delivery.

☞ THE AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK Of New-York, No. 74 Broadway.

New-York, Jan. 23, 1865.

This bank has commenced business at No. 74 Broadway, and offers its services to the public. Collections will be made on all accessible points on the lowest terms. All orders for Government securities will be promptly executed, and the customary commission allowed to purchasers.

Special attention will be given to business connected with Government and persons wishing to avoid the inconvenience of addressing the departments are invited to apply to the officers of this bank.

NOAH L. WILSON, President.

ALFRED A. POST, Cashier.

☞ UNITED STATES

7 3-10 !

TREASURY NOTES FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, AT HOWES & MACY'S, No. 30 Wall-st.

☞ EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 650 Broadway.

United States Depository and agent of Jay Cooke for the distribution of the popular 7-30 Loan. This is the only loan in market now offered by the Government and possesses peculiar advantages.

Information cheerfully furnished on application at the Bank. CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 17, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, 5 bbls. Ashes, 1,627 bbls. Flour, 58 bbls. and 405 bags Corn Meal, 6,703 bushels Corn, 4,133 bushels Oats, 1,010 packages Provisions, and 185 bbls. Whiskey.

ASHES—Is dull and nominal. Pots, $11 75; Pearls, $13 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Are quiet at about former prices.

COFFEE—Is inactive, yet held firmly.

COTTON—Is in more request at much firmer prices. Middlings, 84c.@85c. ℔ lb.

FISH—A moderate business has been transacted in the principal kinds, which have been quoted firm.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been sparingly offered, and has been in moderate demand, particularly the lower grades have again advanced 10c.@20c. ℔ bbl. Sales since our last amount to 9,000 bbls., including very tolerable to choice Superfine State and Western, at $9 95@$10 40; poor to choice Extra State at $10 45@$10 85 chiefly at $10 55@$10 70; Round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $11 25@$11 45, the latter an extreme, ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western.....$9 95 @10 40

Extra State..... 10 45 @10 85

Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. 10 55 @12 50

Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shp'g brands. 11 25 @11 45

Extra Ohio, trade and family brands. 11 50 @12 50

Extra Genesee..... 10 65 @12 50

Poor to Choice Extra Missouri..... 10 60 @14 50

Southern Flour is active and firmer. Sales since our last 2,100 bbls., at $11 00@$12 10 for poor to good, and $12 15@$14 50 for good to choice extra brands ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is in demand and buoyant. Sales 950 bbls. Extra, at $10 50@$12 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues in demand, including fine and superfine at $7 75@$8 75 ℔ bbl. Sales 230 bbls. Corn Meal rules quiet at $7 80@$7 90 for Jersey, and $8 75@$8 85 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—The demand has been less active at about previous quotations.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiet and unsettled. Sales were confined to 7,000 bushels unsound Red Western, (Winter,) at $2 22½ ℔ bushel. Corn has been inactive at $1 68@$1 69 (seemingly) for mixed Western, and $1 74@$1 75 for Jersey Yellow, ℔ bushel. Sales 5,000 bushels. Oats are in rather more demand but are heavy. We quote Western at $1 10; State at $1 08@$1 09; Pennsylvania, $1 07; Jersey at $1 04@$1 05 ℔ bushel. Rye has been inactive and nominal. Barley has been limited request; 5,000 bushels State were sold at $2 06@$2 10 ℔ bushel, the latter being an extreme rate. Barley Malt is dull and nominal.

HAY—North River is inquired for and steady, at $1 60@$1 65 for shipping, and $1 70@$1 80 for small lots for city use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are continue quiet to-day at 25c.@50c. for inferior to choice, according to quality, ℔ lb.

HIDES—Are in limited request, at essentially unaltered prices.

LIME—Has been inactive and somewhat unsettled.

LUMBER—The market has been quiet; prices have not varied much.

MOLASSES—Has attracted more attention, including new crop New-Orleans at $1 35@$1 50; Porto Rico at 70c.@$1; Cuba Muscovado at 55c.@85c.; Clayed Cuba at 40c.@70c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in rather more request, including Spirits Turpentine, at $1 90@$2 ℔ gallon; Resin at $17 50@$30 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar, domestic and foreign, at $5@$7 50 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Continue in limited request at previous prices, including Crude Whale at $1 55@$1 58; Crude Sperm at $2 35@$2 40; Bleached Winter Whale, at $1 75@$1 80; Unbleached Sperm, at $2 50@$2 55; Linseed, at $1 60; No. 1 Lard, at $2 20@$2 25 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in less demand and depressed to-day. We quote: Crude, (nominally,) at 49½c.@50¾c.; Refined, in bond, 67c.@68c., and Refined, free, at 87c.@88c. ℔ gallon. Sales 1,200 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quite heavy, speculative holders evincing much eagerness to sell, while the demand has been comparatively moderate, both for immediate and future delivery. Prices have declined, especially in the instance of New Mess. Sales since our last, 5,800 bbls., in lots, at $35 87½@$36 12½, closing at $36 cash, for New Mess; $33 75@$34 12½, closing at $31 87½ cash, for 1863-64 Mess; $34 50@$34 75 for New Prime Mess; and $29 50@$30 for New Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales 5,800 bbls. New Mess, February, March and April, seller end buyer's options, part at $35 75 $37 50 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair demand, at 17c.@18¾c. for Shoulders; 18c.@22c. for Hams and 20c. for Bellies; sales equal to 350 pkgs. Bacon has been more actively sought after, mainly for export and on speculation; sales have been made of 1,850 boxes, including Cumberland Cut, on the spot, at 20c.@20¾c., and deliverable between March 15 and April 15, seller's option, on private terms; long and short rib, and long clear, at an average of 21½c.; long rib, (separately,) at 20¾c., and long cut Hams at 20¾c.@20¾c. ℔ lb. Dressed Hogs are scarce and held at 17¾c.@17¾c. ℔ lb., but are inactive. Lard continues heavy; sales 1,600 tcs. and bbls. at 19¾c.@23¼c., and small lots of very choice at 23¾c.; also, 100 tcs. to arrive, at 24¼c. ℔ lb. Beef is in fair request at $31@$34 for Extra Mess; $18@$22 for New Plain Mess; sales 650 bbls. Tierce Beef is quiet; 100 tierces were sold, including prime Mess at $35; 350 bbls. Beef Hams were sold at $25 75@$27 ℔ set. Butter is in limited request at 42c.@56c. for poor to choice, and 30c.@45c. for Western, ℔ lb. Cheese continues in fair demand at 14c.@23c. for poor to very choice, ℔ lb.

RICE—Is inactive at about former figures; 500 bags Rangoon (damaged) sold at auction at $10 37½@$10 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is quiet, yet quoted steady.

SEEDS—Are in very moderate demand, the main inquiry being for Clover, for export, at 25c.@26c. ℔ lb.; the available supply of Clover is limited, the recent receipts having been insignificant. Flax and Timothy are held firmly, but are inactive.

SKINS—Are quiet, being held above the views of buyers.

SPICES—Are in request at uniform rates.

STEARINE—Sales 13,000 lbs. at 23c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in more demand, and rather heavy. Sales, since our last, comprise 230 hhds. Cuba fair 17¾c.@21c.; and 164 boxes Havana, part at 20¾c.@22c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are dull at 23c.@27½c. ℔ lb. Messrs. STUART now quote their Sugars thus: Loaf, 27¼c. best Crushed, 27¼c.; Granulated, 27c.; Ground 27c.; White A, 26¾c.; Yellow C, 24¾c. cash ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 147,000 lbs. at 15¾c.@16¾c., chiefly at 16c.@16¼c. ℔ lb. Also, 36,000 lbs. Grease, part brown, at 17c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Have been quiet and depressed in price.

TOBACCO—There is very little doing in this article. Sales 68 hhds. Kentucky, at 15c.@27c.; 113 cases Seed Leaf, at 10c.@ 21c.

WHISKY—Sales to-day, 150 bbls., in lots, at 28c. ℔ gallon. Market dull, but steady.

FREIGHTS—The market has been less active to-day. For Liverpool the engagements were confined to 1,000 bbls. Pork at 1s.; 225 tcs. Beef at 1s. 3d.; 100 pkgs. Lard and 250 boxes Bacon, at 7s. 6d.@12s. 6d.; also, by steamer, 100 tcs. Lard at 29s. For London, 12 hhds. Tobacco at 17s. 6d.; 50 tons Heavy Goods at 15s. 6d. For Glasgow, by steamer, 60 tcs. Pork and 100 tcs. Beef at 4s. 6d.; 300 bbls. Pork at 3s. 9d., 100 boxes Bacon at 30s. For Rotterdam, 50 hhds. Tallow at 22s. 6d.; 40 tons Walnut at 25s.; 100 tcs. Linseed at 23s. For Havre, some Heavy Goods at 35 francs ℔ ton.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

LEE-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Rev. Dr. SPALDING will preach in this Church on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Rev. DAVID MOORE will preach at 3 P. M. Rev. Dr. ARNOLD will preach at 7½ P. M.

THE LAST JUDGMENT.—REV. CHAUNCEY GILES will lecture upon the above subject on SUNDAY EVENING, in the new Church (Swedenborgian,) house of worship, on 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

PROF. MATTISON WILL PREACH AS USUAL, in the church in 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. *The Right Hand of Fellowship* will be given to several new members, at the close of the evening sermon. A cordial welcome to strangers.

CANAL-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—In Greene-st., near Canal, will be dedicated on SUNDAY, by Rev. Dr. GEORGE JUKKIN, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Dr. W. A. SCOTT at 3 P. M., and by Rev. THO. FARMER at 7½ P. M. The public are invited.

THE SECOND OF THE SERIES OF MISSIONARY MEETINGS will be held in the Sabbath-School Hall of the Lee-avenue R. D. Church, Brooklyn, on SABBATH EVENING, Feb. 19, at 7½ o'clock Addresses by Messrs. SUMNER and ROBINSON, of the School.

THE PROPHECIES EXPLAINED.—S. S. SHEW, Pastor of the true church of the Second Advent, will preach the Kingdom of God on Sunday at 3 o'clock, P. M., at Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Seats free for all.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. WILLIAM H. BOOTH, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Prayer meeting at 6 P. M. Sunday school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

BETHESDA BAPTIST CHURCH, 22D-ST., between Lexington and 3d avs.—Rev. W. H. PENDLETON, Pastor, will preach morning and evening, Feb. 19. Service to commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE SOCIETY OF THE FRIENDS OF Progress will meet at Hope Chapel, No. 730 Broadway, SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Brother J. M. PEEBLES will speak at the usual hours. Seats free.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—The Praying Band will conduct the services in this church on SUNDAY, the 19th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7 P. M. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. DR. CHEEVER will preach in the Church of the Puritans, on Union-square, SABBATH EVENING, on *The Reason of Doubt in the Soul*. Services at 7½.

ANNA E. DICKINSON WILL DELIVER a lecture entitled, *A Plea for Labor*, at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 21. Rev. H. W. BEECHER will preside.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF IDDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—The religious services of this institution will be held in their new chapel, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Singing by a choir of two hundred children.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE

QUOTA OF NEW-YORK.

15,000

VOLUNTEERS WANTED FOR NEW-YORK COUNTY.

INCREASED BOUNTIES AND HAND-MONEY.

At a meeting of the County Committee on Volunteering, held on Saturday, Feb. 11, 1865,

Present—ORISON BLUNT, Chairman,

Hon. M. T. BRENNAN, Esq., Comptroller,

Hon. ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,

Hon. WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,

Hon. WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor.

On motion of Supervisor William M. Tweed, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the county pay for a one-year recruit three hundred ($300) dollars bounty and fifty ($50) dollars hand-money.

For a two-year recruit four hundred ($400) dollars bounty and seventy-five ($75) dollars hand-money.

For a three-year recruit six hundred ($600) dollars bounty and one hundred ($100) dollars hand-money.

BOUNTIES.

FOR THREE-YEAR RECRUITS.

County	$300
Government	300
Total	$600

FOR TWO-YEAR RECRUITS.

County	$400
Government	200
Total	$600

FOR ONE-YEAR RECRUITS.

County	$300
Government	100
Total	$400

The Bounty to be paid to the recruit in his own hand, as provided in section five (5) of the State Law relating to Bounties, (viz: Assembly bill No. 116

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, THIS DAY, Feb. 18, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executor of Life Smith, deceased, and executor of Daniel Fox, deceased, and others, first-class Railroad Bonds, and Bank and Insurance Stocks, &c. Catalogues at the office, No. 5½ Pine-st.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE. BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of an order of the U. S. District Court to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 21st day of February, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at the warehouse of Messrs. Bailey & Steele, No. 4 Commercial Wharf, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer *Stag*, consisting of

BALES ARMY CLOTH,
BLANKETS,
SHOES,
BERRING MACHINES,
FIG LEAD,
SOAP,
MERCHANDISE.
SALT PETRE,
SHIP'S STORES, &c,
ALSO,
CARDIFF COAL—150 tons, more or less, Cardiff Coal.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON LAIGHT-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of the estate of Joseph Giraud, deceased, the following described property, viz.:

LAIGHT-ST.—The three-story brick house and lot, situate on the northerly side of Laight-st., between Varick and Hudson sts., and known as No. 44. Lot 21 feet 8½ inches by 100 feet.

ALSO—The two-story and attic brick houses and lots, on south side of Laight-st., between Hudson and Collister sts., and known as Nos. 51 and 53. Lots each 15 feet 9 inches by 76 feet.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

A. JORDAN, Auctioneer.—Office No. 8 Pine-st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE building lots in Brooklyn, by order of Hector Sears, Esq., Executor of the estate of Frances Burrows, deceased, at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on Thursday, February 23, at 12 o'clock, M., by A. JORDAN, Auctioneer.

Hancock-st., 5 lots near Yates-av.
Yates av., 5 lots commencing corner Hancock-st.
Dean-st., 10 lots between Classon and Franklin avs.
Hancock-st., 9 lots between Thompson and Throop avs.
Halsey-st., 9 lots between Thompson and Throop avs.
Jefferson and Hancock sts., 2a lots between Stuyvesant and Reid avs.
Nostrand-av., 4 lots between Floyd and Stockton-st., near Myrtle-av.

Terms at sale.

Maps, with further particulars, at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 8 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TWENTY-ONE YEARS' LEASE OF PROPERTY ON BROADWAY, NEAR FULTON-ST., AT AUCTION.—The valuable property situate on the east side of Broadway, 4 feet 11 inches south of Fulton-st., and known as Nos. 294 and 296 Broadway, will be leased at auction for 21 years, with covenants for renewal, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., on MONDAY, Feb. 20, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York, by order of the consistory of the Collegiate Reformed Protestant Dutch Church. Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st., New-York.

REFEREE'S SALE IN PARTITION OF valuable property, at auction, by order of the Supreme Court, at the residence of ANDREW NAPIER, in the town of Jamaica, L. I., on THURSDAY, Feb. 23, 1865, at 12 o'clock noon. To be sold in parcels, suitable for gardening or farming purposes or for choice country-seats. The splendidly located property known as the Andrew Napier Farm, containing about 140 acres, between Brooklyn and Jamaica, fronting on the Jamaica and Brooklyn Plank-road. Constant communication with the city by railroad and stages, a station being immediately adjoining the premises. The property is under several pieces of fine woodland. Inquire of GOODMAN, JESUP & KENNADAY, No. 113 Broadway; W. J. COGSWELL, No. 2 Montague-st., Brooklyn; or of ALEXANDER HAGNER, Referee, Jamaica.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY ON PECK-SLIP.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

PECK-SLIP.—The substantial five-story brick store and lot, on the easterly side of Peck-slip, between Water and Front sts., and known as Nos. 25 and 27 Peck-slip. There is a tight cellar under the whole store. Lot 41x51 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BROWN-STONE DWELLING-HOUSE AND SECOND-AV. LOT AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

SECOND-AV.—The handsome four-story English basement brown-stone house and lot, situated on the easterly side of 2d-av., between 19th and 20th sts., and known as No. 344; the house is in good order, and has all modern improvements.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY ON PECK-SLIP.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

PECK-SLIP.—The substantial five story brick store and lot, on the southerly side of Peck-slip, between Water and Front sts., and known as Nos. 25 and 27 Peck-slip. There is a tight cellar under the whole store. Lot 41x51 feet.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.

Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, SATURDAY, Feb. 18, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a miscellaneous collection of unclaimed Merchandise, sold to pay storage and charges. Also, balance of Stock of Ship Stores and Fixtures of a house declining business.

T. R. MERTAUGH, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, Feb. 18, AT 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 5, North River,
3,707 boxes fresh Sicily oranges.
2,032 boxes fresh Sicily lemons.
Cargo bark *Lorely*, from Palermo.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 8.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 15.
AUSTRALASIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 22.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 1.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 8.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 15.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$138 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

No experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT. THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,224 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	Afloat	900-horse power
FRANCE	Afloat	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	Building	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHASNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE,
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....March 1.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....March 29.

First Cabin, (including table wine)	$136
Second Cabin, (including table wine)	$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. IBELIN & CO.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN STEERAGE RATES.

The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:

Feb. 23.....OCEAN QUEEN.....WEBB.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
March 3.....NORTH STAR.....BLOOMER.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)
March 13.....COSTA RICA.....TINKHAM.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN CITY.)

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 9 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LA MADELEINE, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Feb. 27, and SATURDAY, March 25.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	$60

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

Passengers must have passports.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling Green.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, BY
TAPSCOTT'S
favorite lines of LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends, and remit money to the old country, can do so on the most favorable terms, by applying to
TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 66 South-st.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.—Short route, low prices.—The Central American Transit Company will dispatch on the 20th of every month, from Pier No. 29 North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, D. S. BABCOCK, Master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Feb. 18.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Feb. 25.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, March 4.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, March 11.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, March 25.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, April 1.
DAY STAR	(Building.)	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 45 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin state rooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.

The *Morning Star* is 3,043 tons, the *Evening Star* 3,040, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,178, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 19 Barclay-st.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,420	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,450	.....
ERIN	3,316	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Froese.
PENNSYLVANIA	3,275	Brogan.
VIRGINIA	3,276	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	3,160	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA.....SATURDAY, March 11
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations in board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the fares lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $136 in currency. Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.
THROUGH BILLS LADING TO ST. LOUIS AND ALL POINTS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, VIA NEW-ORLEANS.
THE ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS,
JOHN J. ROE, President,
is now ready to enter into contract, and give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for shipment as above.

This Company now owns some twenty first-class steamers running between New-Orleans, St. Louis, and Louisville, and are now arranging connections between New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and New-Orleans.

One of their steamers will leave New-Orleans daily, and by judicious arrangements they are enabled to offer inducements to shippers in lower rates and quick dispatch. Average time of transit, eighteen days.

J. EAGER, Agent,
No. 41 Broad-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY	Feb. 18
ETNA	SATURDAY	Feb. 25
CITY OF BOSTON	SATURDAY	March 4

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$38
First Cabin to London	140	Steerage to London	51
First Cabin to Paris	165	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP EAGLE,
Capt. LAWRENCE,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The new and splendid steamship COLUMBIA will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on March 1.

N. B.—All passengers must procure passports before securing passage.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 283 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Meadville, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETSER, General Superintendent.
J. C. CALHOUN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

PERTH AMBOY AND WOODBRIDGE RAILROAD.
From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4, 10 and 5:40 P. M.

Leave Perth Amboy—7.10, 8.45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 9.05 P. M.

Leave Woodbridge—7.25, 8.55 A. M., 12.15, 4.10 and 6.20 P. M.

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 21, 1865.

CHANGE OF TIME,
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

From foot Murray-st., daily at 3½ P. M., connecting with trains for Highlands, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Manchester, &c.

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.

Fare $2. Excursion tickets $3—good for three days.

Steamer JESSE HOYT leaves Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, daily, (excepting Sundays,) at 9 A. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with express trains for Philadelphia, Tuesterton, Barnegat, Tom's River, &c.

Returning leave Vine-st. Ferry, Philadelphia, at 11.15 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

6:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD

Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Tickets may be procured at the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn. Baggage checked from the residence to all points on this road and its connections.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M. 3, 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Bysseet.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 9:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

Nov. 1, 1864.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Jan. 23, 1865, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 2:45, 6 and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 9 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. Small cars will be run between Chambers and 30th-st. stations. Sunday train 9 P. M.

J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE,
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous sappers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

H. R. SIMONS, Agent.

REMOVAL.

The Peoples' Line, "New-Jersey Steamboat Company, have removed from the foot of Cortlandt-st. to their spacious new offices, Pier No. 41, south side Canal-st., where on the opening of navigation, they will be happy to transport passengers and freight as heretofore.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1865.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains north and east from New-Haven 11 P. M.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ON 113TH-ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4th avs., near the Central Park, several neat, well-finished cottage houses, eight rooms each, and 100 yards and out-buildings; facilities good for getting down town. Price $5,500. Also, on 123d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., a two-story basement and sub-cellar brown-stone front house; has all the modern improvements, design, materials and finish of the best kind; pleasant and healthy location. Price, $10,250. Three-fourths may remain on mortgage. Inquire of D. BIDWELL, No. 200 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 200 UNION-st., Brooklyn. Lot, 22 by 100; house, 22 by 50; three stories high, basement, cook-cellar; Philadelphia brick, and brown-stone front; cellar cemented, front and back. Basement, wash-room, stationary tubs, hot and cold water, two storerooms; first story, parlor, extension and smoking-room; second story, three rooms and bath-room; third story, four rooms and storerooms. Halls imitation of marble; gas in all the rooms. For permits and particulars, apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 13 Wall-st., or to HENRY STEVENSON, No. 345 Court-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—IN DARIEN, Connecticut, within ten minutes walk of the N. Y. and New-Haven Railroad Depot, and 40 miles from New-York City; situation is beautiful, pleasant and every way desirable; near churches, school, and good neighbors. The lot contains nearly one acre, well stocked with fruit and shade trees; house is new, having been occupied only eighteen months; it is a two-story frame house, ten rooms; price $4,500. Apply to M. S. MATHER, near the depot in Darien.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE SUBstantial and desirable house, No. 222 Adams-st., Brooklyn; lot over 20 feet by 100 deep; basement, cellar, gas, water and sewers; also large grape-vines and shrubbery; the location is select and unsurpassed for convenience, being near to the City Hall, cars and three ferries; one-half of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply on the premises.

REALLY CHEAP AND DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Village residences and farms. A fine farm of fifty acres for dairying, near depot, one hour from city; price $14,000. Other farms of all sizes and prices. A good house and barn with 8½ acres of land, near village, for $4,500. Village residences at $1,800, $1,500, $1,800, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $4,000, $5,000 and upward. Inquire of JOHN STEVENS, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

A LARGE BROWN-STONE, HIGH-STOOP house, 25x60, with a picture-gallery extension, 14x40, on Madison avenue, within three blocks of Madison-square. Will be sold for ($35,000) thirty-five thousand dollars; $11,000 cash, $4,000 to exchange, and $20,000 can remain at 9 per cent. for ten years. Address Prof. W. G. LEVISON, No. 188 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—TWENTY COTTAGES, AT $900 TO $2,000; ten elegant dwellings with four to forty lots, at $3,500 to $4,500; seven hundred lots and building plots, of one, three or five acres; easy payments. Apply to CHARLES R. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York, or No. 9 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—FOR CASH, OR WILL TRADE FOR good petroleum or coal stocks, a neat country residence, two hours travel from city by steamboat and railroad, situate three minutes' walk from depot, in a healthy and pleasant village, with churches, schools, &c. Price, $6,500. Address S. S., care of McCaffil & Co., No. 191 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE—TWENTY ACRES OF LAND; HAS upon it a large, double two-story dwelling-house, large barn, grocery, &c., &c., between two and three feet of cleft fence; all nearly new; situated one year's tenure, L. I.; terms easy; price, for two weeks, $4,000. Apply at No. 35 Dey-st., third floor, between 10 and 12 o'clock. F. E. BOOTH.

TO CLUBS, SCHOOLS, BOARDING-HOUSES or Hotels.—FOR SALE—Two large, elegant, brown-stone front houses, in the vicinity of Madison-square, within a few doors of 5th-av.; houses extra size; connected; have every modern convenience; hot and cold water, gas and heater throughout; about 60 rooms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL DOUBLE COTTAGE, filled with brick to roof; 13 rooms; finely located; five minutes' walk at ferry, Clifton, S. I., with barn and stable. Grounds laid out in fruit, flowers and shrubbery. Possession 1st May. Price $9,000. Apply to A. H. WAGNER, No. 15 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE—AT Bergen, Newark, Irvington, Elizabeth, Plainfield, Mt. Clair, Bloomfield, Passaic, Boiling Spring, Hudson River, Westchester County, Staten and Long Islands, one to eight acres, $3,000 to $50,000; also, farms, all sizes, prices and locations. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FIVE NEW BRICK HOUSES, IN 33d st., near 3d-av.; three stories, basements and sub-cellars, marble mantels, modern improvements, &c.; location very desirable. Inquire of JOHN A. BELLICK & SON, No. 119 East 36th-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIdence, with a large new house; all kinds of fruit and outbuildings, 5 miles from city of New-York by railroad every hour; time, 16 minutes to Newtown.
BENJ. ALBRO, 17th-st. and 3d-av.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY, HIGH-STOOP brick house, situated at No. 131 West 30th-st.; house 20 feet 7 inches by 53 feet; lot, 98 feet 9 inches. No house agent's need apply. For particulars, inquire of C. B. CHURCHILL, No. 126 Chambers-st.

STORES FOR SALE.—JOHN-ST., NOS. 90 AND 92, corner Gold-st. John-st., Nos. 104 and 106, opposite Cliff-st. Maiden Lane, No. 78, six story store. Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, Nos. 9 and 6, near the Ferry. All rented. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WANTED—A FARM ON SHARES; WESTchester preferred, or anywhere near milk route, or would go as foreman on a farm; has no family and has the best references. Address, for two weeks, J. J., farmer, Rye, Westchester County, N. Y.

STORE AND FACTORY PROPERTY, 50x80, No. 178 South 1st-st., corner of 9th-st., Williamsburgh, for sale. The property will rent for $900. Price $8,000. S. COCKCROFT, No. 82 South 9th-st., or No. 165 Broadway, or of A. MILNES, on the premises.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—HOUSES AND lots, in any good and desirable location
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

VERY CHEAP—A BRICK COTTAGE AND LOT on Murry Hill for sale, price $6,000. A factory and twenty cottages, good water power, twenty miles from the city, to let. Rent for the whole, $4,800. Inquire No. 28 Dey-st., second floor.

A FULLY FURNISHED, HIGH-STOOP, four-story house, above 14th-st., between 6th and 6th avs., suitable for a private family or a first class boarding-house. possession 1st March. Address J. W. B., No. 39 Nassau-st., Room No. 31.

FOR SALE—ON WEST 47TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., a very elegant first-class four-story brown stone house and lot. The house was frescoed throughout and put into complete order last Summer. Furniture also for sale. Apply at No. 42 Cortlandt-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—A MILK AND SHEEP farm of 500 acres, well stocked, two hours from New-York, to be let on shares from the 1st April. A memorandum of particulars can be had on applying personally or by letter, to JOHN JAY, No. 102 Walker-st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, NO. 54 State-st., Brooklyn, with extension dining-room, billiard-room, and all modern improvements. Lot, 25x106 feet. Price $12,500. Inquire at No. 61 Beekman-st., New-York, up stairs.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY RESidence on the Hudson Jersey Shore, opposite 86th-st., New-York. House 40 feet square and 11 acres of ground. Apply to Dr. H. GOMEZ, No. 82 Amity-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE DWELLING-HOUSE AND lease of lot No. 61 Clinton-place; house 25 by 55 feet; in good order; lot 25x92; possession 1st of May. Apply to ROMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—125TH-ST., SECOND house east of 8th-av.; eleven rooms; lot 50x100 feet and 11 inches; croton water and gas; a fine garden, containing five cherry trees, grape arbor, currant bushes, &c. &c. Price $7,500. 8th-av. cars run to the corner.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE, &c., AT auction, attended to on favorable terms by
D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.
No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF an old established Hardware Store, together with a ten-year lease. The owner declining business. Apply to L. BALDWIN, No. 202 Bowery

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick house and lot on Lexington-av., near 36th-st; full-sized lot. For permits and particulars apply to
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—HOUSE LOT, BAKERY, HORSE, wagon and implements; doing a thriving business at Spring Valley, near the depot.
GEO. R. JAQUES, No. 151 Broadway.

$3,800 WILL BUY—OR WILL EXCHANGE for a farm—a three-story brick house, near Grand-av., in Pacific-st., Brooklyn. Apply to HASTINGS, No. 172 Chatham-st., Room No. 34.

FOR SALE—CHEAP HOUSES IN BROOKLYN; convenient to cars; from $1,800 upward; cheap farms; within one hour of New-York. JAQUES, No. 151 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick house No. 6 Charles-st., Warren-place; good neighborhood. central location. To be seen from 10 to 4. For terms, &c., apply at No. 137 Waverley-place.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE THE VALUAble property No. 321 Grand-st., corner of Orchard and No. 63 Orchard-st. Inquire of R. FASH, Shoe and Leather Bank, or address C. H. FASH, Bergen, N. J.

FOR SALE—TEN TENEMENT HOUSES, PAYing ten per cent. on investment. Terms very easy.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 19 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY, HIGH-STOOP, brown-stone front house, No. 42 West 16th-st., in good order, with all modern improvements.

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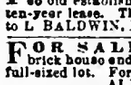
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN

Those who are desirous of having teeth extracted should call on Dr. HOYT, the originator of Anæsthetic Nitrous Oxide. Office No. 978 Broadway, near 18th-st.

DR. WAIT, SR., DENTIST, NO. 263 4TH-av., corner 21st-st., having introduced the Nitrous Oxide (or laughing) Gas, can now give patients their choice between that and other anæsthetics, as constitutions and circumstances may require. Positively no pain or danger in extracting teeth. Terms moderate.



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FOR SALE.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The executors of the late GROVER C. FURMAN, in order to settle the estate, offer for sale the following desirable property in Brooklyn, E. D., late Williamsburgh, viz:

Dwelling house and lot, No. 145 Third-st.
Dwelling house and lot, No. 228 Fourth-st.
Store, and dwelling, and lot, No. 136 Fourth-st.
Store, and dwelling, and lot, No. 138 Fourth-st.
Store, and dwelling, and lot, No. 140 Fourth-st.
Store, and dwelling, and lot, No. 142 Fourth-st.
Dwelling house and lot, No. 71 South-First-st.
Dwelling house and lot, No. 77 South First-st.
Dwelling house and lot, No. 97 South-First-st.
Dwelling house and lot, No. 99 South-First-st.
Dwelling house and lot, No. 10 South-Second-st.
Dwelling house and lot, northeast corner south-First and Third-st.
Dwelling house and lot, No. 97 Broadway near Bedford-av.
Dwelling house and lot, No. 99 Broadway near Bedford-av.

The present is an opportunity rarely offered to purchase productive and valuable real estate on reasonable terms. For full particulars apply to

F. L. KNEELAND, (one of the executors.) No. 66 Wall-st., New-York; or
W. MORGAN, No. 58 South-Seventh-st., Brooklyn, E. D.; or
HUGHES & GREEN, corner Fifth and Grand sts., Brooklyn, E. D.
JAMES MACRICE,
F. L. KNEELAND, } Executors, &c.
AARON F. HOWARD,

BENEDICT & COIT'S
REAL ESTATE OFFICE, NO. 4 PINE-ST.
Houses and Stores for sale or to rent.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE Tristram Allen, at Ravenswood, L. I., consisting of a very handsome and commodious Gothic house in the best condition; fine stable, barn, shed and well house; the grounds are 300 feet front on Vernon-ave. and on the East River, and have 450 feet depth; they are laid out very handsomely, forming one of the largest and finest lawns on the island; there is a great variety of choice fruit, ornamental trees and shrubs; the location is one of the pleasantest around New-York, less than a mile from Hunter's Point Ferry, making it of very easy access to the city, yet offering all the advantages of the country. Apply to DANIEL T. HOAG, No. 96 Wall-st., or to WILLY WALLACH, No. 43 John-st.

FOR SALE—AT FISHKILL ON THE HUDSON, a very desirable residence, in full view of Newburgh and Newburgh Bay. The lot contains about two acres of land, has a good stock of fruit of all kinds, and so excellent garden, ice-house, barn and carriage-house. The dwelling is in excellent order, (not modern,) and has seven rooms, beside basement and garret; being but ten minutes' walk from the Fishkill Landing River Railroad depot. Churches of all denominations in the vicinity, one good school. Price $6,500. Inquire of WALTER BRETT, Fishkill, on the Hudson, or BENSON VAN VLIET, Esq., No. 17 William-st., New-York.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL HIS country seat on the South Oyster Bay turnpike, four and a-half miles from the Long Island Railroad, thirty miles from New-York, lying on the great South Bay, containing 225 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation and in thorough fence; also a fine trout stream suitable for ponds; a first-class dwelling house, ice-house, wash-house, &c.; two tenant houses, large barns, stabling for thirty horses, an apple orchard &c. For particulars inquire of No. 41 Exchange Place, Esq., No. 47 Broadway, or ELBERT FLOYD JONES, on the premises, South Oyster Bay, Long Island.

FOR SALE—AT RYE NECK, ONE HOUR'S RIDE from the city, a pleasantly-located cottage, containing 11 rooms, etc., with 3¾ acres of land, half in lawn and half in garden, well shaded by fine old trees; plenty of fruit trees, cherries, apples, peaches, etc.; also, all

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 18, 1865

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Mrs. Gen. TOM THUMB AND BABY, TWO MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, GIANT BOY, LIVING SKELETON, DWARF, &c. Afternoon: JESSE VARE; or THE WANDERER'S RETURN. Evening: AZUCENA; or THE GIPSY'S VENGEANCE.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—HARLEQUIN MOTHER GOOSE, or THE FAIRY LEGEND OF THE GOLDEN EGG.

BROADWAY THEATRE—LIVE INDIAN—PAUL PRY.

WALLACK'S—THE GAME OF LIFE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—(Afternoon)—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

NIBLO'S—LOVE.

No. 625 BROADWAY—PAINTINGS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—BEURS LACES CESAR—LES PETITES MISERES DE LA VIE.

IRVING HALL—GRAND CONCERT.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The Richmond papers of the 15th contain very little additional intelligence from Gen. SHERMAN'S army. The *Dispatch* says that official dispatches received at the rebel War Department, that on the 10th Gen. WHEELER attacked KILPATRICK at Aiken, on the Charleston and Augusta road, twenty miles northwest of Augusta, and after a considerable engagement, drove him five miles in the direction of Branchville. It also says that their troops have by this time, no doubt, fallen back to the Congaree River, and that SHERMAN will be able to shell the Columbia from the south bank. The Congaree and its tributary, Saluda, are both easily fordable above the city.

The suburbs of Nashville are again threatened by small bands of Confederate cavalry. On Thursday afternoon about four hundred men, supposed to be under the command of Col. WITHERS, made their appearance at the Murfreesboro Pike, about six miles from the town, and captured several wood-choppers and Government employes, among them Capt. STEVENS, of the Quartermaster's Department.

Advices from New-Orleans state that the Imperialist Commander at Matamoras, Gen. MEJIA, had begun to send Union refugees back to Texas, for the purpose of having them gathered up by the relentless conscription now going on. It is also asserted that Gen. CANBY had notified Gen. MEJIA that unless the matter was stopped he would seize and retain as hostages Mexican officers in the service of MAXIMILIAN. The story has a suspicious look.

Fifteen hundred and eighty released Union prisoners reached Annapolis yesterday. They were in much better condition than previous arrivals. Only one hundred had to be sent to hospital.

Advices from Havana and Nassau to the 11th instant, report the return of a large fleet of blockade-runners to those ports, unable to run in any where on the coast, and giving the business up as at an end. The rebel steamer *Col. Lamb* had been chased back from Galveston, with the loss of one of her wheels.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the credentials of Mr. JOSEPH LEGAR, Senator elect from the old State of Virginia, were presented, and in the debate which arose, the whole question of Virginia's status in the Union was discussed by Messrs. SUMNER, FOSTER, TRUMBULL, HOWARD, WILLEY, WILSON and SHERMAN, when the credentials were laid on the table. Mr. SUMNER introduced a concurrent resolution declaring the rebel debt or loan simply an agent of the rebellion, which can never in any way be recognized by the United States. The introduction of the resolution was objected to. The Naval Appropriation bill was taken up when another long discussion occurred between Messrs. HALE, GRIMES, DOOLITTLE and SAULSBURY. At the evening session of the Senate Mr. SUMNER'S resolution on the rebel debt was passed. The Naval Appropriation Bill came up and Mr. NYE made a long speech in reply to Mr. SAULSBURY'S remarks of the afternoon. Messrs. SAULSBURY, GRIMES and WADE also participated in the debate, when several minor amendments were made, and the bill passed.

In the House, Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution to admit Mr. A. P. FIELD to a seat from the Second, and Mr. MANN from the Third Congressional District of Louisiana. Mr. DAWES also reported in favor of admitting Mr. JACK from the First, and Mr. JOHNSON from the Third Congressional District of Arkansas. The Internal Revenue Bill came up for consideration. The amendment to tax sales one-half of one per cent. was discussed at length, and at length adopted by the close vote of 58 to 56. The bank tax amendment of Mr. HOOPER was rejected—61 to 63. Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, offered as an amendment that every National Banking Association and State Bank or State Banking Association, pay a tax of ten per centum on the amount of any State notes paid out by them after the 1st of January, 1865. This was agreed to—ayes 64, noes 62. The effort to increase the tax on crude petroleum was defeated. Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, offered a new section requiring every huckster to take out a license and pay one thousand dollars therefor, whether operating at the Brokers' Board or elsewhere. All sales of gold, excepting for importation and to pay duty on imports and interest on the public debt, are to be taxed *ten per centum on each purchase and sale.* The amendment was adopted by a vote of 51 yeas against 43 nays.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill providing for a public parade-ground in this city was passed. Among the bills introduced were the following: Authorizing the consolidation of certain railroad companies in New-York; for a railroad in Broadway; for a railroad in Christopher and other streets in New-York; the Harlem and Broadway Railroad Bill. Adjourned until 7 o'clock next Thursday evening.

In the Assembly bills were introduced to incorporate the New-York and Brooklyn Floating Petroleum Company; to provide for two additional Surrogates in the City of New-York; to amend the act conferring legal powers upon the Arbitration Committee of the Chamber of Commerce; for the regulation of the firemen in the City of New-York; for the more effectual cleaning of the streets of New-York and Brooklyn. The resolution for Grinding Committee and for a committee to investigate complaints against the New-York Central Railroad Company were laid over. Adjourned to 7½ o'clock Thursday evening.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *City of Dublin*, from Liverpool on the 1st, and Queenstown on the 2d, arrived at this port yesterday. A summary of her news was brought by the *North American* at Portland. The files by the *North American*, covering dates to the 2d inst. were also received. They contain little of interest. The energy evinced in the capture of Fort Fisher, upon the heels of a failure, extorted praises from even the rebel organs.

GENERAL NEWS.

There was another large business yesterday in Wall-street in Government 5-20s, growing out of the renewed foreign demand. Bills on London were 108@108¼ for Gold. Gold ranged 203¼@204¼ per cent.; the speculation dull. The Railways were weak at the close of the day.

A moderate business was reported yesterday in the leading kinds of Domestic Produce. Low grades of Flour were dearer. Cotton was decidedly higher. Provisions, Petroleum, and Whisky were depressed. In Foreign Merchandise transactions were restricted and prices irregular. The auction sale of Dry Goods, though attractive and well attended, especially in the domestic line, passed off tamely and unsatisfactorily. The freight market was quiet.

The examination of GUSTAV FERDINAN VORSHTMAN, the alleged Prussian forger, was continued before United States Commissioner WHITE yesterday morning. Several witnesses from Chicago were examined concerning the name that he went by while there, and the business that he was engaged in. Nothing of importance was elicited. The case was adjourned for a further hearing.

Col. BAKER has returned from Washington, clothed with ample power, and now proposes to compel certain bounty-brokers to restore money that they have stolen from soldiers. The Colonel's prisoners are to be tried immediately by military commission, of which L. E. CHITTENDEN, Esq., is Judge-Advocate.

The Savannah cotton fleet, so far as heard from, will bring about 16,000 bales, the bulk of it being upland cotton. Another fleet is loading at Savannah, and will be here in a short time.

The body of an unknown man, with papers on his person bearing the signature of George W. BEAVER, of Pacific-street, Brooklyn, was found in the dock at the foot of Broad-street, yesterday.

On Thursday evening Mr. E. A. HILL, a boarder at the Belmont Hotel, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a razor.

MARY ANN TODD, of No. 135 Greene-street, died yesterday morning, after nine days' illness. She insisted to the last that she had been poisoned by one JOSEPH CHAPMAN. CHAPMAN has been committed by Coroner WILDEY.

The libel suit in the case of Count JOANNIS against the editor of the New-York *Tribune*, which has been on trial for the last three days in the Court of Common Pleas, closed yesterday by a verdict for the defendant.

The State Senate Investigating Committee met yesterday morning, when Ex-Judge MCKEON submitted a statement impugning the Comptroller's department. The examination of the charges was deferred, in order to procure certain books from the department. Mr. EMMONS also made serious charges against the Board of Supervisors, which were supported on behalf of the Citizens' Association by Mr. JOHN MCDONALD. Mr. TWEED said he would look over the charges, when he would be able to answer any questions in relation to the expenditures of the Supervisors. The consideration of the subject was postponed until Monday morning. The committee then adjourned to meet at half-past ten o'clock this morning, when the investigation of the Comptroller's department will be proceeded with.

A very pleasant and interesting entertainment was given last evening, at the Ladies' Home, United States General Hospital, corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-first-street, when the patients expressed their gratitude to Dr. ALEX. B. MOTT, for his kind attention and good care, by presenting him with a handsome silver service. The presentation was made by Mr. DE CORDOVA, in one of his inimitable and humorous speeches. Dr. MOTT responded in a feeling and happy address. A number of vocal and instrumental pieces were performed by an amateur quartette club, under direction of Mr. ALFRED H. PEASE.

The construction of the Government Arsenal, at Rock Island, Ill., will be commenced immediately. It will cost $1,500,000, and will be one of the largest structures of the kind in the world.

The whole amount of Government bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States for the redemption of national currency, is $134,663,900. This does not represent the total capital stock of the banks, as it is only in part paid up.

HOOD is in Richmond. It is reported that he will go abroad. His *fiancée*, Miss PRESTON, is at Paris. Gen. JOE JOHNSTON is said to be quietly cultivating a little farm near the Capital of Alabama.

A correspondent of the Newburgh *Journal* of the 11th inst. says that he saw in that village, on that day, the widow and two children of a soldier, who had died while bravely battling for his country, *turned into the street by her landlord for want of a month's rent* on the day it was due!—and one of the children too sick to raise its head from the pillow.

The mother of Mrs. Admiral FARRAGUT died at Norfolk, Va., on Thursday.

The rest of the present session of Congress must be a busy time for the Ways and Means Committee. Only thirteen working days are left. Among the important bills yet remaining to be acted upon, are the tariff bill, the revenue bill, the regular army appropriation bill, the Indian appropriation bill, the miscellaneous appropriation bill, the deficiency bill, the naval appropriation bill, and the executive and judicial appropriation bill. All of these have either not been taken up or are still hanging between the two Houses.

The twenty-sixth annual ball of the Eighth Ward Pioneer Clay Club took place at the City Assembly rooms, last evening. The rooms were thronged by a brilliant assemblage, and the entertainment was one of the most pleasant of the season.

COMMISSIONER MASON ON REBEL BARBARITY.—The "Confederate Commissioner" in London, Mr. MASON, of Virginia, has published in the English papers a very long letter about the barbarous treatment of Union prisoners in the South. The facts are too patent and too well authenticated to be directly denied by Mr. MASON; but he attempts to palliate some of the rebel atrocities, such as starving our prisoners, by asserting that our armies have devastated the South and destroyed the supplies. Now, the point where the worst treatment of this kind was visited most extensively upon our prisoners was at Andersonville, in Georgia—the very region which SHERMAN'S army traversed two months ago, and found to be abounding in all the necessaries of life to such an extent that it furnished supplies on the line of march for an army of fifty thousand men. MASON also tries to excuse the rebels for their savagery, by asserting that Confederate prisoners are maltreated and starved in the North. This will be news to the rebel prisoners at Point Lookout, Columbus, Chicago, Rock Island, Indianapolis, Johnson's Island, and Elmira. The rebel prisoners, when exchanged, have invariably been in far better physical condition than when they fell into our hands, and the rations daily meted to them are both good and abundant.

The hypocrisy and knavery of the rebel commissioner appears strikingly in the use he makes of an extract he quotes from the New-York TIMES, which journal he characterizes as an "authority that neither you nor they, on this subject at least, dare discredit." We had been speaking in strong language, in January last, of the bad character of some of the vagabonds who had been sent to the army from this and other cities, as substitutes; and Mr. MASON adroitly picks out some of the sentences, and falsely says that they are our description of the material of which the Union army in Virginia is composed. This is quite in keeping with the other arguments and assertions which the Confederate commissioner puts forth; but his disingenuous statements will not lessen the feelings of horror with which, it is clear from the publication of his letter, the rebel barbarities to our prisoners have been regarded in civilized Europe.

The Crazo of the South.

We may as well set it down, once for all, that the South has lost its reason, and that it must be treated like all other lunatics—first mastered, then soothed. The philosopher BERKELEY maintained that a people, as well as an individual, might go deranged. If derangement consists of such a confusion of the faculties that things can no longer be regarded in their just relations, and of such an exaltation of the imagination that fancies sway the mind and the will instead of facts, there can be no doubt that, so far as regards this case, at least, BERKELEY was right. Nine-tenths of the inmates of Bloomingdale are there to-day on less conclusive evidence that they are out of their senses, than what daily comes to us in respect to the people in rebeldom. They to-day have a greater capacity of suitably managing their own concerns than that people exhibit. They think less loosely, talk less incoherently, are disposed to act with less damage to themselves and the public.

Take as an example the following utterance of the Richmond *Whig*, last Saturday:

"Galling and inexpressibly humiliating as subjugation to the Yankees would be, Southern men might possibly bear it. Beggared and exiled, they might find a home and serve out a fortune in other lands. If compelled to remain under the Yankees, they could in some sort teach their oppressors to lessen the intolerable weight of their chains. At most, they might find relief in death, and die with arms in their hands, fighting against overwhelming odds. Ere many moons of insolent tyranny were past, this carcasses of sorrow would be sought by all except the abject in soul. In New-Orleans, in Norfolk, in Savannah, and other captured cities and towns, men have been sustained by the hope of better times. But when that hope has fled, when the tyrant, unchecked by fear of a day of reckoning, and exulting in his complete triumph, shall grind his heel upon the necks of the subjects, there will be a sequel to this tale of blood and crime at which they will shudder. With the tender, delicately nurtured Southern women, the case is far different; a few of them may fly to foreign climes, there to weep out their unblessed lives in tears which bring no relief, and to waste their nights in prayers which beat in vain at the doors of Heaven; the vast remnant remain behind to a land accursed, subject to their own slaves, overawed by negroes in Yankee uniform, dragged to prison for the slightest word, outcast from the homes of their childhood, earning a precarious living by labor the most menial and degrading, and forced, at last, as a refuge from absolute starvation, to the embrace of brutal Yankee husbands."

It may be said that this comes from the addled brains of only a single fool. But how can the readers of that sheet tolerate such stuff, as they do, week after week, and month after month, unless their minds, too, have become unsettled? Do sane men long give ear to such ravings and drivellings? Who but lunatics support the lunatic publications of our asylums? Is not every newspaper, in the main, a reflex of the mind of its patrons? The Richmond *Whig* is one of the oldest journals published in the rebel capital, and has probably as intelligent and sober a class of readers as can be found in the Confederacy—the very class with which such fantastic bugbears, should have the least chance. If such understandings can be played upon thus, what shall we say of the rest of them? But the notorious fact is, that all the rebel newspapers, so far as known, habitually indulge in the same sort of senseless rant. It is the current style of thought and language among all the presses of the Confederacy. It varies only as the topics in hand vary. Of the hundreds of articles which we have republished from the Confederate journals, it would be difficult to select one which did not exhibit a similar absurd misconception in some shape.

A still more striking token of the disordered imagination of the South may be found in Gen. LEE'S order, just issued by him, on taking position as General-in-Chief of the Confederate armies. We published the entire order yesterday. It is sufficient to make two points. He says that the choice is between "war and abject submission,"—and appeals to his soldiers that "they cannot barter manhood for peace, nor right or self-government for life or property." Now, nothing is capable of clearer demonstration than that the submission which is asked of the South is not "abject"—that it involves neither a bartering of manhood, nor a yielding of the right of self-government. It is simply a submission to the Federal Constitution, which had its origin in the noblest manhood the world ever saw, and whose express object it was to secure and perpetuate the largest self-government. What is asked of the South is, that it shall fulfill the constitutional obligations originally assumed by it at its own free choice, and upon the faithful performance of which the very life of the nation, whereof it is a part, depends. Grant that the yielding of the South will settle a construction of the Constitution against the extreme doctrine of State rights, on which the rebellion was first launched—what of it? How does that involve a degrading of the South? The majority of the South itself, always, previous to this rebellion, repudiated that doctrine, and that too, without any sense of abjectness. Gen. LEE himself, so far as his record goes, was never personally a believer in it. The Southern States have no title to independence outside of the Constitution, and yet the prime motive assigned for repelling the peace offer is, that it denies that independence. Thus, by an almost incredible perversion, it is Constitutional restraint that is the great ignominy, the Constitution itself that is the great grievance—as the lunatic sees nothing but a prison-house in the home of his fathers.

Gen. LEE winds up his order with an assurance that the resources of the Confederacy are "ample," and its success with due effort, "not doubtful." He declares this in the very face of the admitted necessity of arming the negroes, always reckoned the last desperate expedient. It is uttered directly after GRANT, in spite of him, had got a fresh grip upon the key to his position, and when every south wind was bringing to his ears the resistless tramp of SHERMAN'S legions. No conception of the actual situation could be more at variance with the actual fact. Yet it is gravely put forth by the very man who, of all others, was supposed to have the coolest and best poised brain in the Confederacy.

It is useless to attempt to make peace with such a people by any appeal to their reasoning faculties. Negotiation is a work for sane men alone. It requires some perception of things as they are, and that ability to form true consequences, without which there can be no prudence. The Southern people now have nothing of the kind. Whether this be owing to that mysterious law whereby "whom the gods intend to destroy, they first make mad," or by some other cause, the fact is settled. We should accept it as such, and never again think it possible to manage the South in any other way than by first overmastering it by main force. The first exorcism must be through the sword. That once effected, wise and generous treatment will, in due time, finish the cure.

What Will Lee Do if Compelled to Retreat?

The great military problem is hastening day by day to its solution. The toils are slowly, but inextricably tightening about the rebel General and his army in Virginia: Gen. SHERMAN is cutting his distant line of supplies, and, when Charleston is reduced, will be steadily advancing toward the grand concentration of the National armies in Virginia, and destroying as he marches the very sources of Lee's commissariat.

It is well known now to the public that Gen. SCHOFIELD has a very heavy force near Wilmington, which, of course, will flank any body that Lee may send out south of that point to oppose SHERMAN'S army. We can count the time almost by weeks, in which Gen. SHERMAN in his victorious march will form a new base in Wilmington, or at some other point in North Carolina.

With these fixed elements of the problem, with an approaching concentration under the two best Generals of the National armies, of some two hundred thousand veteran Union soldiers on the blood-stained fields of Virginia, what is LEE, with his hundred thousand men and his reduced supplies to do?

We admit that the progress of these various concentrating movements on our part may be delayed. BEAUREGARD, with the remnants of various armies, and the State militia and a corps from Richmond, may defend some of the numerous streams and rivers on SHERMAN'S line of march, and retard his advance. SHERMAN'S own tactics, too, daring as they are, and conceived with true military genius, are full of peril. Still, with all his preparations, his well-known caution and his great force, composed of the best soldiers the Union has sent forth, we may well calculate that not many months will be required to put him, with a powerful and flushed army, on the southern border of Virginia.

LEE, before that event, may have evacuated Richmond, and have taken his position on some new line south of the rebel capital. What then will he do? Will he fight or retreat?

His natural course will be to attack the Union forces in detail, if that is possible. But if the skillful combinations of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT prevent that, he must either make a last bold spring before the toils close on him, or fall back on Lynchburgh. The former movement, a few weeks ago, was in the minds of a great many experienced military authorities, as a necessity for him, and one on which he had apparently resolved. It was said that his old regiments had been withdrawn from the immediate front; that preparations were making at Gordonsville for a sudden movement to the Upper Potomac, and that, from his intimate knowledge of the Southern character, LEE knew that his men could be better depended on in an offensive march against the North, than in a retreat from Virginia, from which State so many regiments had vowed never to march Southward. It was supposed by those best informed, that at any moment we might hear of LEE, with the body of his army, making his way to Maryland, and leaving Richmond to the defence of its works and a limited garrison, hoping, with a gambler's desperation, that something would "turn up"—that Washington or Philadelphia might be captured, and the North thus become tired of the war.

But all this, we suppose, is over now, even in apprehension. GRANT'S forces are so large that he could pursue LEE into Pennsylvania, and take Richmond also. The adverse side is too strong for the Confederacy for LEE to risk even an invasion. He must retreat, and probably to Lynchburgh, and then it may be into the mountains of East Tennessee, perhaps to come forth ultimately in a State which is now so stripped of Federal soldiers—Tennessee.

When the proud army of the rebellion has abandoned all the fairest and most populous portions of the Confederacy, and broken and disheartened, is defending the fastnesses of the mountains, we need have little anxiety what afterwards becomes of it—whether it starve in those impoverished valleys, or whether it comes forth, without stores or ammunition, on the lowlands of Tennessee and Georgia, again to be beaten by the victorious Union armies.

On the whole, however, it appears altogether most likely, before the terrible necessity is upon LEE of abandoning Richmond, that we shall have another great battle on the soil of Virginia with the last of the rebel armies.

The Proposed Steamship Line to China.

Both Houses of Congress have passed the bill providing for the establishment of a steamship line across the North Pacific Ocean, from San Francisco to China. They have done well in so doing. The necessity of the line as a means of postal and commercial intercourse, is apparent; and the terms on which it has been established are eminently favorable at once to the enterprise and to the Government.

The law, as enacted, authorizes the Postmaster-General to invite public proposals for mail steamship service between the port of San Francisco and some port or ports in the Chinese Empire, touching at Honolulu, in the Sandwich Islands, and at one or more ports in Japan, by means of a monthly line of first-class American sea-going steamships, of sufficient number to perform twelve round trips per annum, and to contract with the lowest responsible bidder for the service for a term of not more than ten years. No bid is to be considered which shall amount to more than $500,000 for the twelve round trips per annum, nor unless it is from a citizen of the United States, and accompanied by good and sufficient sureties for the faithful performance of the contract. To insure fit vessels being built in this country for this special service, it is provided that any contract which the Postmaster-General may execute under authority of this act, shall go into effect in September, 1867; and the *pay is not to commence until* the steamers are actually built and running on the ocean.

The debate on the subject in the Senate was one of great interest, though the opposition to the bill from Senators HALE and TRUMBULL was inconsequential. Senator CONNESS, of California, who had the measure in charge, argued in its behalf with great cogency and vigor. He urged that it was of the first consequence to the country, to its dignity and power, to its commerce and all its interests, that the line be established, for public and private correspondence, as well as to enable this nation to grasp the vast commerce of the Pacific and the far East, and connect it with the now building Pacific Railroad. There is one part of the world which British enterprise has not yet covered with subsidized mail steamship lines, and that is the range of the commerce across the Pacific Ocean. They have a line down the west coast of South America, but they have none across the ocean, commanding the commerce between the continents. It is almost the only track that is left in this world of which we can avail ourselves without competition, and unless we attend to this at once they will soon, in all probability, possess themselves of it; and American enterprise and American commerce must entirely succumb. The way, remarks Mr. CONNESS, is now open to effect it, and if we do not do do it soon, we lose it forever. "It is proposed to make the time by this American route, not only between our country and China, but between China and London, at the outside, fifty days, and thus give us an advantage that the British never can reach, nor will they be able to cope with us."

The opposition of Mr. HALE to the bill was on grounds of economy; and if the money was to be paid out of the Treasury now, or if it was to be paid in the inception of the scheme, the objection would have great weight; but the line is not to be in operation till September, 1867, and the pay from the Treasury is not to commence till it is in operation—the ships, which are required to be very powerful, being built in the meantime.

A SUBJECT OF MUCH CONCERN.

The Increased Rent of Dwelling-Houses —Causes of the Rise—What Can be Done to Provide Homes for the People.

One of the time-honored customs of our city requires both landlord and tenant to "declare their intentions" on the 1st of February, in relation to the rental year commencing the 1st of May. The house-owners have made their declaration, and, to the horror of pater familias, struggling to keep himself and babies from the contamination of a "low neighborhood," his landlord demands an increase of rent fully averaging 25 per cent. above the rates of last year. The intentions of the tenant become, therefore, the question of vital importance in the family circle; they agitate the breakfast table and disturb the serenity of the bedroom confab; they penetrate even to the nursery. Especially is this the case in the middle stratum of humanity, where the entire social economy now turns upon this all-absorbing matter—the rate of the yearly rental. The salaried man, whose annual income is a fixed quantity, looks despairingly toward Brooklyn or to the shores of New-Jersey, and presents to himself the alternative of emigration or a boarding-house. And it is upon this class that the rise in rents is about to press most heavily. By means of trade associations, combinations, strikes, &c., mechanics and craftmen have brought about a rate of increased remuneration for their labor proportionate to the increased cost of living, but no regular or commensurate rise in the salaries of clerks, Government employes and others receiving fixed wages, has taken place, and to them the rent question is of absorbing interest. Even emigration offers but little relief to the harried clerk, for the rush to Brooklyn and Williamsburgh, Hoboken and Jersey City, is so great, that rents which are, of course, dependant on demand, have risen more than fifty per cent. in all accessible suburbs of New-York.

THE CAUSES OF THE RISE.

The causes of this rise are manifold, and do not spring altogether from the increased needs of the property owner for a larger income from his real estate; neither are they the result of the enhanced value of lands in the city, for there is but little difference now between the price of a lot in 1860, in gold, and the price to-day, in currency. The principal cause of the rise is the inadequate supply of all kinds of dwelling-houses, and especially a lack of moderate, sized houses in respectable localities, suited to men of limited means. Including its vast floating population, New-York contains very nearly, if not quite, 1,200,000 inhabitants, and to accommodate this immense mass of human beings there are less than sixty thousand dwellings, making the average number allotted to each house twenty persons. Philadelphia, with half the population of New-York, has about 4,000 more dwelling-houses within her city limits, and the average number of persons to each house in that city is only nine.

With the great increase in the population of the city since the war, there has been but little increase in the number of dwelling-houses. During the years 1861 and 1862 building was almost suspended, property-owners not caring to improve their lots while all was uncertainty and peril. In 1863 and 1864 labor and material became so costly that the holders of real estate decided to wait for cheaper times. Nearly all the houses erected since the war have been built by men of means for their own use, and have done but little to relieve the pressure of a largely increased population.

The number of merchants who have come here to reside from St. Louis, Louisville, New-Orleans, Baltimore, and other Southern and Western cities, is large, and has created a brisk demand for first-class houses. Many West Indians, Mexicans and South Americans, are residing in this city, temporarily attracted by the advantages of doubling a gold income by converting it into currency, thereby enabling them to enjoy the luxuries of the metropolis at a cheap rate. Among this class, there is a great demand for furnished houses and so desirable is this class of house now, that we have heard of one in a fashionable locality renting as high as $2,000 per month. For a good furnished house the figures vary from $2,500 to $15,000, and even $20,000 per annum. In the more desirable portions of Fourteenth and Twenty-third streets, in Madison-avenue, and parts of the Fifth-avenue, houses are readily rented for the coming year at the rates of $2,000 to $3,000, the price in former times, for the same houses, being from $1,000 to $3,000. In Union-square the average rent demanded for the coming year is $3,000, and the tenants are principally boarding-house keepers, to whom this once fashionable locality is now abandoned. But the rents demanded for these particular localities have very little effect on social economy generally. It is the high prices charged for medium houses decently located that creates all the commotion in the family circle. Before the war a respectable family could find a habitation suited to their standing in life at the rate of $500, $600 or $700 a year. Landlords now ask for the same houses from $700 to $1,000. Houses a grade above those that formerly rented for $900 and $1,000, now rent for $1,200 to $1,500, and tenants have to go a begging to get them for that. Upon the class who rented these houses, the high rents fall as a heavy burden. Their social pride must be sustained. Mrs. Grundy must be consulted. It is impossible for them to move to a cheaper house in the city. It is equally impossible to rent part of a house, because that would be living in a tenement-house, of which they have a horror. They must either give up housekeeping and go to a boarding-house, or leave the city in search of cheap rent.

THE REMEDY.

The chief remedy for this state of things is the employment of capital in building medium-sized houses for this class of men, with a philanthropic disposition to rent them at fairly remunerative rates to good tenants, without extorting the utmost that can be obtained for them from any one who promises reasonable security for the payment of the quarterly bills. A secondary remedy is the establishment of rapid communication with the more distant portion of the city. The peculiar natural conformation of Manhattan Island precludes New-York from having a business *centre*, it can only have a business *end*. Consequently the portion of the city available for dwelling-houses yearly recedes from the business localities, and the passage from the dwelling to the store or counting-room becomes formidable from the length of time consumed. There is plenty of room on the upper part of the island, the healthiest and pleasantest part of the city for residences, but it is inaccessible. Two hours a day wasted in travelling to and fro cannot readily be spared. The clerk or man of business must take this time from his business hours to rest and recreation. What we need then is rapid and cheap communication between the extremes of the island. This would create a demand for dwelling-houses in the upper wards, and capital, which generally goes where it is wanted, would be employed in erecting convenient and pleasant dwellings on the unsightly wastes now abandoned to pigs, goats and squatters. In other cities, when the need of suitable dwelling-houses for certain classes has been felt, wealthy citizens have invested some of their money in providing for the want. Miss BURDETT COUTTS erected a row of small houses in London, for day-laborers, and found that it was not only a profitable investment pecuniarily, but the happiness, increased comfort, and healthfulness of her tenants amply repaid a benevolent heart. There are many persons of wealth in this city who might use a portion of their means in a similar way, to the equal advantage of themselves and their neighbors. Houses renting from $300 to $500 per year, are what New-York needs, and the erection of 20,000 such dwellings would work a social change among us tending more to the preservation of morals and the spread of religion, than a thousand churches and a legion of missionaries, because morality seeks its foundation in a pure and happy home-circle, which can seldom be obtained in boarding-houses and hotels. In the City of Philadelphia they have an unusually large proportion of just such dwelling-houses, neat, comfortable, especially located, and at reasonable rents; and in no city in this country is the domestic life of the middle classes so happy and free from vice and immorality.

The projected underground railroad, should it prove to be practicable, would do more to relieve the overburdened population of the lower portion of the city than any thing else, as it would stimulate the improvement of vacant lots in the upper portion of the island. There is no further hope from the ordinary migration to the suburbs, for the same causes which have checked the usual supply of buildings in the city have operated upon property holders in Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, and New Jersey, and rents have gone up there, higher proportionally, than in New York. The man of moderate means looks to the liberality of his wealthy neighbors to provide him a home suitable to his station. He certainly ought not to look in vain, and we shall neither esteem as a public benefactor the land-owner or capitalist who erects a row of houses and rents them at a reasonable rate. The moral and physical health of the metropolis demands immediate attention. Over-crowding is as injurious to the one as to the other, and the alleviation of the evils of bad accommodation in unhealthy localities will work both a sanitary and a moral reform in our city.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE.

A Proclamation by the President—The Senate to be Convened on March 4, at 12 o'clock.

[OFFICIAL.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

By the President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION

Whereas objects of interest to the United States require that the Senate should be convened at 12 o'clock, on the 4th of March next, to receive such act upon such communications as may be made to it on the part of the Executive. Now, therefore I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, have considered it to be my duty to issue my proclamation, declaring that an extraordinary occasion requires the Senate of the United States to convene for the transaction of business at the Capitol, in the City of Washington, on the fourth day of March next, at noon on that day, of which all who shall at that time be entitled to act as members of that body, are hereby required to take notice.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States, at Washington, this seventeenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth.

[L. S.] ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.

The Mexican Commander at Matamoras—Return of Southern Refugees to Texas—Gen. Canby Threatens to Retaliate by holding Mexican Prisoners as Hostage.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Feb. 17.

The *Republican* has a special dispatch from Cairo giving the following important intelligence:

Late advices from New-Orleans state that the Mexican Gen. MEJIA, commanding at Matamoras, has entered into arrangements with the rebel authorities, by which all refugees from Texas are to be returned and immediately to be conscripted into the rebel army.

Gen. MEJIA claims that in taking this step he is acting under the orders of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN.

Gen. CANBY is said to have sent word to Gen. MEJIA that he will retaliate by taking and holding Mexican officers as hostages for every refugee returned to the rebels.

Highly Important, if True—Richmond Again Evacuated.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Feb. 17.

A special to the *Press*, from Norfolk 13th, says: "I have just seen a Capt. GOSS, a deserter from the rebel forces. He left Richmond on Saturday, and said that the authorities had ordered all work on the monitors at Richmond to cease. A double-ender was blown up by them on Thursday last. He says they are about to evacuate Richmond.

CITY NOTICE.—A lecture on laughing gas will be given this evening, at Cooper Institute, by Dr. COLTON. The proceeds will be applied to furnishing reading matter for our soldiers and sailors. The County Volunteer Committee have made an arrangement with Gen. HIRSH to provide recruits with uniforms immediately upon their being sworn in.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—VERDI'S early, but mature opera of "Ernani," a work which reveals all the best characteristics of the composer, and abounds in strong dramatic and melodic effects, was received here last evening. The house was exceedingly brilliant, and received Mad. CAROLINE ZUCCHI—who was dressed with rare good taste—most cordially. The part of *Elvire* is admirably suited to the powers of the lady, and the rôle has rarely been so well interpreted, either vocally or in its dramatic bearings. Signor MACCAFERRI was the *Ernani*. It is one of his best parts. The gentleman possesses a powerful voice, rather rough, but capable of movements of great brilliancy. Signor BALLETTI was admirable as the *King*. He has rarely been heard to better advantage. We cannot, unfortunately, say the same of Signor SUSINI, who was once more hoarse, and blurred and spoilt the music of the rôle of *Silva*. To-day there will be a grand matinée when DONIZETTI'S opera of "Lucia di Lammermoor" will be repeated with Mme. VAN ZANDT as the heroine.

SYMPHONIE SOIREE.—Mr. THEODORE THOMAS will give his third Symphonic Soiree at Irving Hall to-night. The programme is unusually interesting. The instrumental pieces are as follows: Symphony "To our Fatherland," by RAFF; 2, Aria from Orphée, by GLUCK, sung by Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS; 3, Concerto for piano, violin and violoncello, with accompaniment of orchestra, by BEETHOVEN, performed by Messrs. MILLS, MOLLENHAUER, BERGNER, and orchestra; 4, Cavatine from "Il Barbiere," ROSSINI, sung by Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS; 5, Overture to "Jessonda," by SPOHR.

WINTER GARDEN.—Mr. STUART announces a matinée performance of "Hamlet" at this establishment to-day. It affords our suburban friends an excellent opportunity of seeing Mr. BOOTH in one of his greatest rôles.

NIBLO'S THEATRE.—Mrs. F. W. LANDER appeared at this theatre on Thursday evening as *Pauline* in the "Lady of Lyons." Hackneyed as the play is, she managed to invest the part with a more than ordinary amount of interest. Though not so gushing and impulsive as several youthful *Paulines* who might be mentioned, there is a tenderness and quiet intensity of feeling in her performance of the pathetic phases of the character which no other actress on the stage can approach. Mrs. LANDER was sustained by Mr. WM. WHEATLEY as *Claude Melnotte*, and Mr. J. G. BOENETT as *Colonel Dumas*.

Last evening SHERIDAN KNOWLES' play of "Love" was produced, with Mrs. LANDER as the *Countess*, and Mr. POPE as *Heron, the Serf*. The piece is one not often given now-a-days, and, indeed, it was never remarkable for effectiveness or popularity. Nevertheless there are scenes in it very elaborately worked up, and admirably adapted for the display of harrowing sentiment and almost tragic power. Mrs. LANDER portrayed the *Countess* with a passionate earnestness that fairly aroused the enthusiasm of the audience, and caused her to be called before the curtain at the end of almost every act. "Love" was first produced at Drury Lane Theatre in 1839, and met with an immense success, owing, in a great measure, to the genius of Mrs. CHARLES KEAN, then Miss ELLEN TREE. It had a run of nearly sixty nights. Judging from the reception it met with last evening, the superb acting of Mrs. LANDER might insure—if such were her desire—a repetition of its early career and prolonged and profitable triumph.

Mr. CHARLES POPE and Mrs. SHERIDAN also deserve especial mention for the manner in which they performed their respective parts of *Heron* and *Catharine*.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Bands of Confederate Cavalry Threatening the Suburbs of Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, Feb. 16.

Our suburbs are again threatened by small bands of Confederate cavalry. This afternoon about four hundred men, supposed to be under the command of Col. WITHERS, made their appearance at the Murfreesboro Pike, about six miles from the town, and captured several wood choppers and Government employes, among them Capt. STEVENS of the Quartermaster's Department.

There were numbers of the rebel cavalry on the Nolensville Pike yesterday.

Clarksville is reported to be infested with roving bands of guerrillas, who are plundering the country people.

The river is rising at this point, and is three feet deep in the channel.

The Rebel Raiders' Case.

MONTREAL, Thursday, Feb. 16.

The counsel for the prosecution stated, to-day, that more witnesses were expected, but that he would not delay the case, as he considered that the crime of robbery was fully proved against THURE and TAAVIS, and quoted authorities to show that all the prisoners were equally guilty. He contended that the prosecution was entitled to a warrant for the extradition of the prisoners. He intended to await the argument of the defence on Monday, and it would be the privilege of the prosecutor for the Crown to reply to the defence.

The counsel for the defence denied that the prosecutor for the Crown had any right to sum up the case, as the real prosecutor was the United States.

The Judge considered that the Crown had the right to reply, and that whatever the counsel for the defence had to say, the Court would hear him.

The Judge wished for some delay, so as to have a little time for reflection.

The case was then adjourned till Monday.

Health of Gov. Andy Johnson.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, Feb. 16.

GOV. ANDY JOHNSON, who has been confined to his room with a severe cold for the past two weeks, is improving, but is still unable to attend to the duties of his office.

Gen. A. C. GILLEM arrived here yesterday from Knoxville, and reports everything quiet in East Tennessee.

The Africa Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Friday, Feb. 17.

The steamship *Africa* arrived from Boston at 12½ o'clock this afternoon, and sailed for Liverpool at 2 o'clock.

A Card.

A gentleman in our office, the other day, said "there are tens and tens of thousands of people in New York suffering from decayed and ulcerated teeth, who would rush to your office if they knew how easy they could have them drawn." I introduced the nitrous oxide to the profession in May, 1863, and established the Colton Dental Association in New-York in July of the same year. Up to the present time I have administered the gas to something over 3,000 patients, averaging of late about twenty per day. In no single instance have I ever had the slightest ill effects to attend the operation. The gas I use is made fresh every day, *and never has failed to produce insensibility to pain.* Any who doubt this, are invited to call at our reception room, and converse with patients after their teeth are extracted. Our "Certificate" roll contains the signatures of two thousand two hundred and thirteen patients, all since the 4th of February, 1864. To show the feeling of these patients after the operation, I will copy a few of the sentences written opposite their names: "Have been in the seventh heaven!" "Have been to Fishkill sleigh-riding." "Did not hurt one bit"—by a lady 76 years of age. "I shall will Dr. Colton a house and farm; also the operator." "It's hell; try, and see if it isn't." "Wonderful invention; Dr. Colton deserves an oil-well." "Had a rollroses ride." "No pain whatever; Colton's laughing gas not to be sneezed at; and, if there were room and time, I would say much more than—long live Colton, family and all with him." By an editor: "Ten teeth; done in one minute, and the patient did not know it; no pain." "Splendid! No pain, no trouble, no anything" "The happiest moment I ever spent was when I was under the influence of the gas; had two teeth extracted." "Dr. Colton deserves the thanks of the community." "Dr. Colton is a brick." "Went to the opera." "I always thought Dr. Colton was a humbug, but now I am satisfied he is some pumpkins." "This beats my chloroform"—from a dentist, &c., &c.

G. Q. COLTON,
Colton Dental Association,
No. 19 Cooper Institute, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

Good Judges think and Flavoring Extracts equal to BURNETT'S.

Every Day adds Fresh Testimony to the value of

CHEVALIER'S
LIFE FOR THE HAIR.

Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out in three days, keeps the head clean, cool and healthy, will not stain the skin, or soil the whitest fabric. The best hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; strengthens and promotes the growth of the weakest hair. *It is recommended and used by the first medical authority in New-York.* All are freely invited to examine this wonderful triumph of science. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, where advice as to the treatment of the hair will be gratuitously given. Price $1 per bottle; $6 per half dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Two or Three Colds in Succession will, with many constitutions, securely establish the seeds of consumption in the system, thus converting, what was originally a simple, curable affection, into one which is generally fatal. Ordinary prudence, therefore, makes it the business of every one to take care of a cold until it is got rid of,—and intelligent experience fortunately presents a remedy in JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT thoroughly adapted to remove speedily all coughs and colds, and one equally effective in the primary stages of consumption, asthma and bronchitis.

Valuable and Convenient.—"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are widely known as an admirable remedy for Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Coughs, and other troubles of the Throat and Lungs. They are of great value for the purposes for which they are designed, while they are usually and pleasantly efficacious. They contain no hurtful ingredients, but may at all times be used with perfect safety."—*Boston Recorder.*

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

A Book for the People.

Read what people think of
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE
In the Daily *Herald* of to-day.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume. Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Valentine, Read this.—For the derangement of the system, Change of Diet, Wounds, Sores, Bruises and Eruptions, to which every Volunteer is liable, there are no remedies so safe, convenient and sure as HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, thoroughly tested in the Crimean and Italian Campaigns. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 25 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.—A certain cure for coughs, cold, influenza, hoarseness, difficult breathing, and all affections of the throat, bronchial tubes and lungs, leading to consumption. The Honey of Horehound soothes all irritation. The Tar of Balm of Gilead penetrates, cleanses and heals all parts of the throat and lungs. There is nothing like it. Fifty cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists. CHARLES DOWNER, General Agent, No. 44 Cedar-st., New-York.

Great Bargains in Imported Satin Slippers, Black, White, Blue and Pink, $1 50 and $2 a pair, made by Este. Also Ladies' Boots cheap, to close out the stock, the proprietor retiring from business.
M. L. HILL, No. 571 Broadway.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and burglar SILVER PLATE SAFES. Highly ornamental, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes.
MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

All Ladies should use Sterilix's Ambrosia for the Hair.—It cleanses, beautifies, preserves and renders the hair soft and glossy.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES, No. 625 Broadway. See WHEELER & WILSON'S BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 288 Fulton-st, Brooklyn.

Artificial Limbs of Superior Quality and adaptability: Army and Navy furnished gratis with the best, per commission of Surgeon-General U. S. Army, by E. D. HUDSON, M. D., Astor-place, Clinton Hall, N. Y.

Valentine & Butler, Alum Patent Fire, Burglar and Damp Proof Safes, and Rotary Locks for dwelling-house doors. VALENTINE & BUTLER,
Nos. 78 and 80 Walker-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure, Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silks elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Second-Hand Safes.

In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale low. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 B'way.

Messrs. Fowler & Wells, Phrenologists, No. 389 Broadway, give charts daily.

Old Eyes Made New.

A pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

Trusses.—Dr. RIGGS' Hard Rubber Truss, Vulcanized Truss, Varicocele Truss, Suspensions, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, &c. No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

ABBOTT—DAVIS.—In this city, on Thursday, Feb. 16, by Rev. Jacob Abbott, Rev. EDWARD ABBOTT, of Cambridgeport, Mass., and Miss CLARA E. DAVIS. No cards.

CORNWELL—DICKERMAN.—On Thursday, Feb. 16, by Rev. Wm. S. Mikels, Mr. GEORGE J. COENWELL and Miss SARAH DICKERMAN, all of this city. No cards.

EMBLER—DICKERSON.—On Tuesday, Feb. 14, at Windsor, Conn., by Rev. Theo. A. Leete, A. HIRAM EMBLER, of New-York, and FLORA M. DICKERSON, of Windsor.

☞ Orange County papers please copy.

KETWELS—JACKSON.—On Monday, Oct. 17, 1864, by Rev. Alfred Seach, Mr. J. KETWELS and Miss SARAH J. JACKSON, both of Westchester.

PARKER—THOMPSON.—On Thursday, Feb. 16, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. S. D. Burchard, D. D., THEODORE I. HOSTER and JULIA ALICE THOMPSON.

HOWELL—RICHARDSON.—On Thursday evening, Feb. 2, at Christ Church, Brooklyn, E. D., by Rev. A. H. Partridge, J. SEABURY HOWELL and GERTRUDE, eldest daughter of Wm. Richardson, all of E. D.

VANDERBILT—CONKLIN.—On Fifth Day, 16th inst., at West Somers, Westchester County, by ceremony of the Society of Friends, ALEX. VANDERBILT, of Brooklyn, and EMMA CORNELIA, daughter of James W. and Deborah Conklin, of the former place.

WOOD—PECK.—In Jersey City, at the residence of the bride's father, on Thursday, Feb. 16, by Rev. Robert Travis, Mr. JOSEPH A. WOOD and Miss LOTTIE PECK.

WINANS—HICKMAN.—At Zion Church, on Wednesday, Feb. 15, by Right Rev. Heratio Southgate, D. D., BENJAMIN W. WINANS and Miss MARY HICKMAN, all of this city.

DIED

ALLEN.—On Friday, Feb. 17, MARY ELISABETH, daughter of George and Eustatia Allen, aged 6 years, 5 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, on Sunday, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

BURTON.—On Thursday, Feb. 16, MARY E., wife of Mark Burton, native of Brighton, England, in the 60th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of Amos and Alfred Burton, and the members of Zerubbabel Lodge No. 228, F. and A. M., Hope Lodge No. 344, F. and A. M., and the K. I. S. Social Union, are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 245 West 20th-st., on Saturday, Feb. 18, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

FOSS.—Before Petersburgh, Va., on Thursday, Feb. 9, Capt. EDWARD A. FOSS, in his 33d year.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the house of his father, Alpheus Foss, No. 24 West 26th-st., this (Saturday) morning, the 18th inst., at 9½ o'clock, without further invitation.

KIMBER.—At Flushing, Fifth Day morning, second month, 16th, RACHEL, relict of Joshua Kimber, aged 73 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at Friends' Meeting-house, First Day, the 19th inst., at 2½ P. M. Train leaves Hunter's Point at 2 P. M., and returns at 4½ P. M.

LA TOURRETTE.—At the rectory of Trinity Church, Potsdam, on Monday, Feb. 13, in the 61st year of her age, MRS. CORNELIA ANN, relict of the late James La Tourrette, of this city.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her son, Rev. James A. M. La Tourrette, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. Andrew's Church, Richmond, Staten Island, on Sunday next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MASS.—On Friday morning, Feb. 17, GANNA O. MASS, in the 38th year of his age, son of Hon. Geo. P. Marsh, U. S. Minister at Turin.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mrs. Hicks, No. 111 9th st., to-day, 18th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

MOLRAY.—THOMAS W. MOLRAY.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, south side of 53d-st., first house east of 3d-av., on Monday, the 20th inst., at 1 P. M.

PARKER.—On Thursday, Feb. 16, after a lingering illness, which she bore with uncomplaining patience and Christian fortitude and resignation, TILLIE DU BOIS PIERSON, wife of Mr. Daniel S. Parker, and daughter of Mr. Daniel B. and Caroline Pierson, aged 27 years, 1 month and 24 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her father's residence, No. 112 West 12th-st., where appropriate funeral services will take place, on Monday morning, the 20th inst., at 10 o'clock. The remains will be conveyed for interment to the New-York Cemetery, New-Jersey.

SMITH.—On Thursday morning, Feb. 16, of scarlet fever, REGINA, daughter of Harriet Shelton and N. Denton Smith, aged 2 years and 14 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 36 West 26th-st., on Saturday morning, the 18th inst., at 10 o'clock.

TWEEDY.—At Pawling, N. Y., on Thursday, Feb. 16, CYRUS TWEEDY, Esq.

The funeral will take place at his late residence, at 11 A. M. on Sunday, the 19th inst.

WADE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Feb. 16, LOUY PRATT, youngest child of H. D. and Lucy O. H. Wade, aged 11 years and 7 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 6 Sedford-place, on Saturday afternoon, the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

WYCKOFF.—On Thursday, Feb. 16, at Queens, L. I., ANNA De FOREST, wife of Rev. Mr. Wykoff, and daughter of John J. De Forest.

Funeral services will be held at the Church, Queens, at 1 o'clock on Monday, the 20th inst., preparatory to removal to Somerville, N. J., for interment, on the 21st. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, }
WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, 1865. }

Information has been received at this department from Mr. Alvan Francis, the Consul of the United States at Victoria Vancouvers Island, of the death, on the 29th of November last, on the wreck of the American bark *Swanson*, of San Francisco, of Richard Sulton and James Nensil, citizens of the United States, and formerly residents of New-York City. F. W. SEWARD,
Assistant Secretary of State.

MEDICAL DYSROKONIA.

THE SAFE, EFFICIENT AND RATIONAL TREATMENT OF CATARRH, THROAT AND BRONCHIAL DISEASES,

INTRODUCED AND PRACTICED

BY

DR. S. CLESSON PRATT,

No. 793 Broadway, New-York, opposite Grace Church.

"TOPICAL MEDICATION"

For diseases of the Respiratory Organs.

"Topical" means *local*, and in the sense here used signifies the treatment of Catarrh, Throat, Bronchial and Lung diseases by the *local* application of medicines to the living membrane or surface of the Respiratory Organs. This treatment (*which is by no means new*) comprises three distinct modes or processes, neither of which has proved successful to any great extent, and for reasons obvious to the physiologist, if not always so to the physician. And yet we opine the fault is not so much in *theory*, as with the *practice*.

SOLUTION.

In this "topical" (local) treatment we have first the application of medicine in *solution*, snuffed through the nostrils, injected up behind the palate or down into the throat, or sneezed into the larynx and wind-pipe from a sponge. The "*specific*" usually employed in this *gentle* and *agreeable* manner, is Nitrate of Silver, Caustic in *solution* of diffident strength varying from two to sixty grains to the ounce of water. Of this practice we have only to say that for every case *recovered in spite of it*, we will guarantee to cure fifty made worse by it.

POWDERS.

Next in this "*peculiar*" kind of "topical medication," is the empirical practice of drenching the nose, throat and ear passages with caustic and astringent *powders*, or *snuffs*, inhaled into the larynx, and exhaled or blown out through the nostrils to the discomfiture and imminent danger of the patient. Whilst such treatment is never justified, it always irritates the parts already inflamed, and after astringes the membrane, suddenly checking the morbid secretion, and driving the disease directly upon the lungs. Hundreds of cases of Nasal Catarrh have been made hopelessly incurable by the empirical method of *snuff-taking*.

VAPORS.

Lastly, we have the inhalation or breathing of medicated vapors. A practice *seemingly* justified by every known principle involved in the structure and pathology of the Respiratory Organs; and if this practice has hitherto failed to meet the sanguine expectations of its many able advocates, it is possible, after all, that the fault is not in *principle*, but in the *modus operandi*. The universal method of using medicated vapors for diseases of the Respiratory Organs consists in *drawing* or *forcing* a current of air through a heated solution of medicated water; and here lie just where the *practice* unhinges from its *data* or *principle*. Every educated physician well knows that but very few appropriate remedies can be used in this way at all, and of the medicines thus used, there is scarcely a prescription but that consists of from *one-half* to *two-thirds* Alcohol. Hence the *pretended* astringent, alterative and anodyne effects produced by this process exists only in *name*; the real effect is *stimulant*. Such, in brief, is a truthful summary of "*Topical Medication*" for diseases of the Respiratory Organs, as tested and understood by educated medical men, and still prated about and practiced by *medical mountebanks*.

MEDICAL HYDROKONIA.

HYDROKONIA is a word of our own coinage, selected to signify that system of theory and practice for Catarrh, Throat and Bronchial diseases of which it is our pleasure to be the humble author and sole practitioner. Neither in *use* or *effect* does this system bear resemblance to any means or method ever attempted for the diseases in question, the truth of which statement we hold ourself in duty bound to verify to the entire satisfaction of the profession and the public. Physicians and others interested are cordially invited to examine the principles and modes operandi governing us in this feature of special practice, and thereafter judge of its merits for themselves. Patients in daily attendance at our professional rooms will at all times of their own pleasure bear that testimony which we respectfully submit.

Dr. S. CLESSON PRATT,

Professional Rooms No. 793 Broadway, New-York.

FRESH STRAWBERRIES,

This first of the season, at
WILLIAM TAYLOR'S Saloon,
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Of all descriptions, from TWENTY-FIVE, FIFTY, SEVENTY-FIVE, ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR and FIVE HUNDRED to TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

ANNA E. DICKINSON IN PLYMOUTH Church, Brooklyn, (Rev. H. W. Beecher presiding,) on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 21. See advertisement under head of "Lectures."

A GREAT CURE OF CONSUMPTION

IN RAHWAY, N. J.,

BY

DR. SCHENCK'S MEDICINES.

For the benefit of the anxious sufferers of consumption, I make the following statement, and attach the testimonial of my physician and neighbors, so those who may read it may rely on the facts I am about to state:

In the first place I took cold that settled in my back, causing much lameness; and about a month afterward I took another cold that settled on my lungs and brought on an attack of the pleurisy. The pleurisy settled in the upper part of my right lung, and formed an abscess that, after much pain, broke in about two months, when I discharged in twelve hours about a pint of matter. At this time I had almost a constant fever, with a very high pulse; had frequent chills, a very sore throat, and discharged large quantities of a thick though mucous substance. I was advised by Dr. Craig, an old physician of Rahway, to try Dr. Schenck's medicine; he said he had known great benefit to be derived from it. I accordingly commenced taking it. I had a severe pain under the lower part of my ribs. In my lungs, that continued to increase. My physician gave me diuretic and squills to keep down the rapid circulation of the blood.

My physician, on examination, pronounced my lungs affected a good deal, and as I continued to get worse all the time, concluded I would go to Newark and have my chest thoroughly examined. I accordingly went, and was examined by Drs. Smith and Dougherty, who, after a thorough examination, told me there were a number of ulcers forming at the lower part and at the back, but where the abscess was it appeared to be healing. On asking what they thought of my prospects of getting well, they said when the ulcers came to break, if my strength was not too much exhausted, nature might possibly throw off the disease and I might recover. (Doctors never like to extinguish the last ray of hope.) They prescribed digitates and squills (the same as I had been taking, with some other things I did not try.) This was about the first of July. I had at this time taken four bottles of syrup. I still continued to get worse, and after taking six bottles and finding I got no better, I concluded it was doing me no good and I might as well stop taking it, when I soon began to get worse faster than ever. The fever increased, night sweats came on, my cough got tight, my feet and ankles swelled, my throat ulcerated, and the pains in my side increased, and I soon gave up all expectations of ever being any better in this world.

After taking no syrup for four weeks, and when I was so weak that it was with difficulty I could get up when I was sitting down, to see if I could get any relief from the pain I suffered, and with no expectation of getting well, I again commenced with the syrup. When I soon regained my appetite, and by the time I had taken two bottles my cough got free and I raised freely: the ulcers began to heal, and the air passed more freely into the lung, and I began to feel better. And then to see what would be the effect, I took no syrup for a week, when my appetite again left me, and I began to get worse again. Finding that it was too medicine that helped me, I took to it in earnest, and soon began to get better. The ulcers kept healing one after another, until several had discharged, and I could feel the air pass more freely into the lung and with less pain. This gave new hope to me, and contrary to the expectation of every one, I began to get better very fast. I never desponded or gave up, but used all the exercise my strength would allow, and in about forty days from the 1st of September I raised twenty-five pounds of flesh; my throat, that had been ulcerated several times, got better and I would raise from my lungs matter mixed with blood, until it gradually stopped. After using eighteen bottles I appeared to be almost well; but not fortunately taking cold, I was obliged to continue the syrup until I had taken twenty-five bottles. I believe at the present time my lungs are entirely healed up. There appears to be a part of my right lung gone; my right breast has shrunk in, or is smaller than the left. I feel as well at the present as I ever did, but am not as strong.

Dr. Schenck is personally unknown to me; but I shall always feel a living gratitude to him; for it is, with the blessing of God and the use of his syrup, I am now alive.

HENRY E. MUNDY.

I, the undersigned, resident of Rahway, N. J., hereby certify that I am well acquainted with Henry E. Mundy; that I frequently visited him during his illness last Summer, and believe him to have been in the last stages of consumption, and know his statements to be true.

DAVID S. CRAIG, M. D.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Rahway, N. J., are well acquainted with Henry E. Mundy and Dr. Craig. The illness of Mr. Mundy we all thought past recovery, and his cure is astonishing to everybody.

DAVID CORIELL, E. E. BROWN,
THEODORE W. CORIELL, D. F. GOULES, Druggist.
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JOHN J. HIGH, A. C. WATSON, Druggist,
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LEWIS J. BUNYAN, LEWIS T. HOFF.

REMEMBER, DR. SCHENCK can be only found at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, every TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., for consultation or advice; but he always has a full supply of medicines at his rooms, which can be had at all times, and are also for sale by all DRUGGISTS and DEALERS. Price of the PULMONIC SYRUP and SEA-WEED TONIC each $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 the half-dozen. MANDRAKE PILLS, 25 cents per box. Dr. Schenck's store and laboratory is at the northeast corner of 6th and Commerce sts., Philadelphia, Pa., where he can be found professionally every SATURDAY.

DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row, New-York, Agents for New-York.

AN ENTIRELY NEW INVENTION IN DENTISTRY.

The Public and Profession are invited to examine Dr. LEVETT'S "PATENT" in COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificial teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced, occupying but half the space in the mouth heretofore deemed indispensable, while its adhesion is perfect. No. 832 Broadway. Hours 9 till 5.

Can refer to patients of the highest respectability.

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FISH'S PATENT UNION ATTACHMENT,
FOR KEROSENE OR GAS,
to be attached to a common lamp or gashurner, to heat water, cook food, &c.
PRICE 50 CENTS.
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THE KEROSENE LAMP HEATING COMPANY,
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LOMBARD PINS,

For ladies' hair. New styles, just received from Paris. Two, three, five, eight, ten, twelve, fifteen, twenty to forty dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

IF YOU WANT TO BE CURED OF L. Y. D. S. SCALD HEAD,

Spring is the time to use DR. LEATHE'S

YELLOW DOCK SYRUP,

Which purifies the blood, invigorates the body, gives tone to the nerves, strength to the muscles, and health to every channel, joint and limb.

$1 50 per bottle. [Pebble ones cure.]
Depot No. 146 Chesthem-st. Sold No. 502 Grand-st.
Ask for LEATHE'S YELLOW DOCK SYRUP. Take no other. Established 1848. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE NEW-York Steam Boilermakers' Benevolent Association, held on Tuesday evening, Jan. 3, 1865, at Military Hall, No. 183 Bowery, New-York City, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, This association were the recipients of the munificent donation of $250 from Mr. Cornelius H. Delamater, proprietor of the Delamater Iron Works, foot of West 13th-st., New-York City, in token of the respect, esteem and sympathy which he entertains for our society and its objects; and as he be entirely expressed, also, the wish for continued prosperity for our society, and to its members as individuals, a very happy New Year: and

Whereas, Such a generous, unexpected and magnificent donation, tendered in so unostentatious a manner, deserves a fitting acknowledgment; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this association return a vote of thanks to Cornelius H. Delamater for his spontaneous, liberal and gentlemanly gift, as also for the kind wishes expressed in his letter for the prosperity of our organization, and for the individual welfare of its members.

Resolved, That the communication from Mr. Delamater be received, placed on file and entered in full on the minutes of this association.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to draw up suitable resolutions, expressive of the feelings of friendship, gratitude and good will entertained by the members of the New-York Steam Boilermakers' Benevolent Association toward Mr. Delamater, and that said resolutions be engrossed, duly authenticated and appropriately framed, and presented to Mr. Delamater.

Resolved, That said resolutions be published in the New-York Times, *Herald*, *Sun* and *Sunday Mercury*.

Resolved, That the members of this association, individually and collectively tender to Mr. Delamater their kind regard, and wish him a "Happy New Year," and that many years of health, prosperity and happiness may be his lot in this life, and hereafter a blessed immortality.

COMMITTEE.

James P. Swift, George Fleming,
William King, Peter Beland,
Peter J. Parett,

JAMES P. SWIFT, President.
PETER DONOURE, Recording Secretary.

The above resolutions, engrossed and framed, were presented to Mr. Delamater Thursday evening, Feb. 16, 1865, and received by that gentleman.

CRANDALL SPRING HORSE CARRIAGES, Gigs, Propellers, &c., neatly repaired; also gigs altered to perambulators at the manufactory, No. 130 East 54th-st.

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A STARTLING PHENOMENON

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for

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—OR,

LIFE IN DEATH,

BY PIERCE EGAN, ESQ.,

Author of "THE POOR GIRL," "IMOGEN; OR, THE MARBLE HEART," "THE SCARLET FLOWER," THE WOODS OF KINGSWOOD CHASE," "THE FLOWER OF THE FLOCK," "SOCIETY LIFE," etc., etc., etc.

This thrilling romance, by all discriminating critics, and by the universal acclaim of the public at large, admitted to be the very best of MR. EGAN'S works, is continued in

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So great and so constantly increasing is the rush for this splendid production of Mr. Egan's versatile genius, that all former calculations have been entirely at fault. Every week since the 1st of January, when its publication commenced, the paper has added

SEVERAL THOUSAND EXTRA COPIES

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THE FAIR LILIAS

is the cry on steamboats, cars and stage routes. "THE FAIR LILIAS," is the exclamation when friends meet and part in parlor, hall or street. "THE FAIR LILIAS" is the name that greets the eye among the piles of fresh literary treasures on the tables of boudoir and library. If your wife is no longer anxious to visit hall-room or theatre; if your lady-love declares herself "not at home," and keeps under lock and key in her own apartment, if your particular friend, ever so cordial in his greeting, scarcely looks up from his paper when you approach, it is because each and every one is absorbed in the last chapter of

MR. EGAN'S WONDERFUL TALE.

Interest so universal, admiration so profound and real, have never, hitherto, been accorded to any production than given to the American community; and the publishers of

THE SUNDAY MERCURY,

independent of the just pride they feel in an enterprise so amazingly successful, congratulate themselves upon being the means of reproducing this work for the enjoyment of their readers directly from the

EARLIEST ADVANCED SHEETS

transmitted to them from England by Mr. Egan himself. Ever on the alert to secure the cream and spice of current literature, they have, in the present instance been fortunate beyond measure, and the result is a glorious recompense for all their exertions. The paper which has, from the first, distanced its competitors, has now a wider circulation than

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and the aggregate is augmenting so rapidly as almost to baffle every exertion to sustain it.

A sufficient reason for the popularity of Mr. Pierce Egan's beautiful romance is recognized the moment the reader begins to peruse it. Every page glows with the most vivid proofs of fresh and exhaustless power. The utmost fertility of invention, artistic portraiture and grouping of character and incident, graphic ease of description and picturesqueness as well as depth of plot and combination, are constantly revealed in a style so felicitous, so smooth and so natural, that one seems not be conning the inventions of the narrator's fancy, but rather to exist himself, amid the scenes described, and to participate in all their dramatic changes. This is the true art of a great writer, and it is this

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that has been so enthusiastically appreciated on both sides of the Atlantic, in Mr. Egan's works.

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we are carried into some of the most startling action of the story. The dark, relentless villainy of the human fiend, Dr. Vargas, begins to bear its fruit of secret murder, and of unsparing persecution directed against the gentle and unsuspecting Lilia. Helena, as fascinating and as deadly in her hate,—the prudence of her evil ambition,—as the serpent which charms only to destroy, smerges more and more from the woof of circumstance into the proportions of

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as determined as "Lady Macbeth" and as sombre as Bulwer's "Lucretia." Every emotion of which the human soul is capable; every passion that sways it, like the storm; every variation from joy to sorrow, from arrogant pride

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FEE SIMPLE PROPERTY.

No. 1.

Fee simple of *twenty acres* of the Barrett Farm, on Pithole Creek. All flat, boring land, situated above the new well just struck by the United States Petroleum Company, now flowing 800 bbls. daily. No better selection can be found on the whole creek for oil purposes. *Wells will be immediately put down on this property.*

No. 2.

Fee simple of *one hundred and two acres* on the Maguire Run, three miles from Tidioute, near the Economite wells, which have pumped successively for four years, and still pump over sixty barrels daily. This property is two miles from the mouth of the run as it empties into Tidioute Creek, lies one hundred and two rods on each side of the run, and embraces over forty acres of flat, boring land. It promises to be very fruitful of large supplies of oil.

No. 3.

Fee simple of *two acres* on Cherry Run of the Keyster Farm, just above Humboldt Refinery, below Plummer. All boreable. Laid off in nine leases of six rods square each. Wells are being put down on each side, and, as soon as the Spring opens, this Company will sink several additional wells. This place lies on both sides of Cherry Run, in the immediate vicinity of territory which is continually yielding large supplies of oil, and it is believed that this property will be equally as productive.

No. 4.

Fee simple of *one hundred and two acres* of Dunn Run, one half mile from Alleghany River, with a long front on the run, some two miles below the Economite wells at Tidioute.

5.

Fee simple of *twelve acres* Haworth Farm, Pithole Creek. A most beautiful site. All boring land. A short distance above the great United States well. The prospect is very flattering, and the property is believed to be fully as valuable as the celebrated Smith Farm, on Cherry Run. *Wells will be sunk on this property immediately.*

DEVELOPED INTERESTS.

No. 6.

The whole working interest in lease No. 12 of the Heydrick Farm, Henry Bend, Alleghany River, of one-half the oil. This lease is on the same flat as the great Heydrick well, which has flowed seven hundred barrels per day, turned out over sixty thousand barrels of oil within the last four years, and which is still pumping over sixty barrels per day.

No. 7.

Three-sixteenths working interest in the Amazon well, on Smith Farm, Cherry Run, which well is now pumping one hundred barrels daily, and shows chance of much improvement. The interest to this Company is nine barrels per day.

No. 8.

The whole working interest in Lease No 30, Henry Bend, on which a well is now being sunk, to be delivered in complete order, without expense to this Company, together with a new 10-horse power engine.

No 9.

Five-eighth working interest of lease No. 1 Prather Farm Cherry Run, on which a well is now going down, with a fine chance of a large yield which will be delivered, *free of expense*, with new engine, to this Company, in complete order.

No. 10.

One-eighth free interest in the Lady Washington well, on the Blood Farm, Oil Creek, which pumps fifty barrels per day, giving to this Company over six barrels per day, free of expense. This is a large lease and new well, with plenty of room for more wells.

No. 11

The whole working interest in lease No. 21 on Pithole Run, with one hundred rods of the great Heydrick well, on which a well is now going down, and which will be delivered, without expense, to this Company, *in complete order*, with new engine.

No 12.

The whole working interest of lease No. 15 of Heydrick Farm, Pithole Run, a few rods from above lease. The many wells going down will prove this territory to be of immense value.

No. 13.

One-eighth working interest of lease No. 40 Lamb Farm on Cherry Run, on which a well is going down, and which will be delivered, free of expense, to this company in complete order.

No. 14.

The whole working interest of lease No. 15 Henry Bend, Alleghany River, of one-half the oil.

No 15.

The whole working interest in lease No. 15 of Heydrick Farm, Pithole Run, a few rods from above lease. The many wells going down will prove this territory to be of immense value.

No. 16.

The whole working interest of lease No. 20 of Heydrick Farm, Pithole Run.

No. 17.

Three sixteenths working interest in Colby Well, Smith Farm, Cherry Run, producing, by pumping and flowing, over fifty barrels daily, giving to this interest five barrels per day.

THE BIG SAND CREEK OIL COMPANY!

To be organized under the laws of the State of West Virginia, with the following named officers:

PRESIDENT.
PATRICK BRADY.
TREASURER.
CHARLES O. KING.
SECRETARY.
P. FRED. GODDARD.
DIRECTORS.
PATRICK BRADY, Philadelphia.
H. W. RIDGWAY, Philadelphia.
CHARLES G. KING, Philadelphia.
E. N. SHAW, New-York.
WM. E. HOY, New-York.

CAPITAL, $200,000, IN 160,000 SHARES, $1 25 PER SHARE.
WORKING CAPITAL, $25,000.

OIL TERRITORY,

614 ACRES, IN FEE SIMPLE.

The territory secured to this company contains six hundred and fourteen acres, and is handsomely located on the Stanby Fork of Big Sandy Creek, in Wirt County, West Virginia, about seven to eight miles from the Ohio River, and seventeen miles from Parkersburgh, with good roads to both of these points, which give good facilities for getting the Oil to market.

The gentlemen to whom is confided the management and direction of the company's affairs, are all of them, business men of energy and enterprise. They are determined to do all in their power to, in every way, promote the interests of the stockholders. They now offer a limited number of shares for sale, confident that the returns on the investment will prove large and satisfactory, in a very reasonable time.

160,000 shares of the above is taken. Books of subscription for the remaining 40,000 shares open at the office of WALDEN & McILVAINE, No. 13 Broad-st., N. Y.

PETROLEUM

WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS,
No. 71 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 29,
OFFER FOR SALE
OIL STOCKS.

McKINLEY,
BERGEN COAL AND OIL,
OCEANIC,
BYNE FARM,
EXCELSIOR,
NORTHERN LIGHT,
MANHATTAN,
GUILD FARM,
BUCHANAN,
CONSOLIDATED,
HIGHGATE,
FOUNTAIN,
CLIFTON,
NORTH AMERICAN,
UNITED STATES,
CENTRAL,
GREAT WESTERN CONSOLIDATED.

All of which we can recommend as good investments at present prices. Having personally examined the oil regions of Pennsylvania, will cheerfully furnish information to parties desiring to invest.

SALES MADE AT THE REGULAR
PETROLEUM STOCK BOARD,
at their two sessions, daily, 11½ o'clock A. M. and P. M.
ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

TO CAPITALISTS.

Oil Creek, Pithole and Sugar Creek. The undersigned has for sale tracts to these most desirable localities. For further particulars inquire of the undersigned, who can be found at Messrs. SMALL & TAYLOR, No. 104 Wall-st., for a few days.

PETROLEUM.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PACIFIC COAST,
PETROLEUM COMPANY,
OF
NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL STOCK.....$5,000,000
Divided into 50,000 shares of the par value of $100.
Working capital $800,000 in stock, and $100,000 in cash.
Hon. JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, President.
Hon. JAMES WADSWORTH, Vice-President.
EDWARD S. RICH, Treasurer.
LEWIS BENTON, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.
Hon. James De Peyster Ogden, of New-York.
Hon. James Wadsworth, of James Wadsworth & Co., No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.
George W. Tuttle, of Stout & Tuttle, leather dealers, No. 2 Ferry-st., New-York.
Richard J. Sherman, of Rich, Sherman & Co., bankers, No. 30 Pine-st., New-York.
Lewis Benton, Counselor-at-law, No. 112 Broadway, New-York.
William F. Hall, of Northrup, Hall & Co., No. 112 Broadway, New-York.
Thomas A Scott, Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
R. S. S. Andros, of Andros & Cole, Boston, Massachusetts.
Hon. Levi Parsons, San Francisco, California.

The subscription price is $20 per share for a limited amount of stock. No further call or assessment to be made on subscribers; $100,000 is reserved for a working capital, and $600,000 in stocks at par, for the future development of the company's property.

Its property consists of a perpetual lease of about 75,000 acres of oil territory in San Luis, Obispo County, State of California, lying on and near the Pacific Ocean, being all the following five ranches, viz.:

I. The Manuala Ranch, containing 16,954.83 acres.
II. The Arroyo Grande Ranch, containing 4,437.39 acres.
III. The Bolsas Chemical Ranch, containing 14,895.28 acres.
IV. The Pisina Ranch, containing 8,536.69 acres.
V. The Stone Corral Ranch, containing 30,911.20 acres.

The titles of these large tracts have been thoroughly examined and approved by Judge Parsons, of San Francisco.

All reports, written and verbal, of gentlemen who, during the past year, have visited and thoroughly examined this property carefully and edentifically, concur in representing it as overflowing with petroleum. They say: "The Ranches are splendid estates, but their value is in their almost fabulous wealth in the best of oil."

The company's lands extend for over ten miles on San Luis Bay, on the Pacific coast, with a good roadstead, where shipments can be made with facility to San Francisco, South America, Australia, China and New-York.

The lands have a gentle slope to San Luis Bay, and there is full assurance of the practicability of conducting the oil, at a moderate expense, through pipes from the wells to reservoirs or tanks, to be constructed at this point, when it can be sent to the markets of the world, either in its crude state or refined, according to the demand.

The cost of shipping will not exceed 75 cents per barrel, and the company will be enabled to deliver petroleum at New-York at $5 per barrel, and at Australia and China at reduced rates.

It is designed to develop fully and practically, the means and wealth of this property at the earliest practicable moment.

The varied details giving all the information that can be required with a general description of the character, advantages and prospects of the company's property, are fully and plainly set forth in the prospectus.

The PACIFIC COAST PETROLEUM COMPANY, of New-York, have been duly organized under the laws of this State, with a sufficient capital to render available its capabilities and resources in what is believed to be an unlimited supply of Petroleum, not surpassed in quality.

Subscriptions for the Stock of the company have been opened at the offices of

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO., No. 61 Cedar-st., N.Y.
RICH, SHERMAN & CO., No. 30 Pine-st., N. Y.
NORTHRUP, HALL & CO., No. 112 Broadway,
LEWIS BENTON, Secretary, No. 112 Broadway,

where the prospectus can be obtained.

Subscriptions payable as above when the sum of $250,000 is subscribed.

THE
EAST BRANCH
PETROLEUM COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Stockholders not liable to assessment.
OVER 2,100 ACRES OF LAND IN FEE SIMPLE,
Near Titusville.
Located in Warren County, Pennsylvania. 1,200 acres boring territory, on east branch of Oil Creek.
Capital.....$500,000
IN 5,000 SHARES OF $100 EACH.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $100 EACH SHARE.
WORKING CAPITAL BELONGING TO THE COMPANY, $50,000 CASH.
The subscription books will close Feb. 20, inclusive.

SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS.
TEUNIS W. QUICK, No. 42 Pine-st., New-York.
FRANCIS P. FURNALD, No. 18 Wall-st., Brooklyn Insurance Company.
FRANCIS A. PALMER, Broadway Bank, corner Broadway and Park-place.

TRUSTEES.
FREDERICK W. AMES, of F. W. Ames & Co., Titusville, Penn.
TEUNIS W. QUICK, of No. 42 Pine-st., New-York.
FRANCIS P. FURNALD, President Brooklyn Insurance Company, New-York.
FRANCIS A. PALMER, Pres't Broadway Bank, N. Y.
JOHN B. LAWRENCE, of John B. Lawrence & Co., N.Y.
HELMUS M. WELLS, of Wells, Bonteeon & Co., N. Y.

OFFICERS.
TEUNIS W. QUICK, New-York, President.
FRANCIS P. FURNALD, New-York, Vice-President.
FRANCIS A. PALMER, New-York, Treasurer.
GEO. C. PEERS, New-York, Secretary.
OLIVER KEEBLE, Jr., Titusville, Penn., Superintend't.
Counsel to the Company, WM. S. HASCALL, New-York.

Any of the trustees are authorized to take subscriptions. For further particulars, including maps and circulars, apply to either of the trustees or officers.

THE
EVERETT PETROLEUM COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 74 BEAVER-ST., N. Y.
CAPITAL, $300,000.
30,000 SHARES PAR VALUE, $10 EACH.

OFFICERS.
HENRY J. BAKER, President.
JOHN J. KINO, Treasurer.

TRUSTEES.
HENRY J. BAKER, JOHN D. WING,
RANDOLPH M. COOLEY, JOHN J. PETIT,
FREDERICK BBEDT, ABRAM W. BAKER,
COLL J. TURNER.
Superintendent.....FRANK W. ALLIN.

THE HOMESTEAD PETROLEUM COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL, $250,000, IN 50,000 SHARES OF $5 EACH.
This company offers for sale to immediate subscribers, 10,000 shares of its capital stock at $2 50 each, which will be in full payment thereof. The amount derived from the sale of these shares will be entirely devoted to the further development of the company's property.
The company owns, in fee simple, the greater part of the well-known Miller Farm, on the Alleghany River, near Franklin, Venango County, Penn.; and from the character of wells now producing on the same farm, the trustees expect soon to mass large and regular dividends.
Subscriptions may be made to either of the following-named trustees:
PAUL M. SPOFFORD, of Spofford, Tileston & Co.
F. B. LATHROP, President Union Mutual Insurance Company.
JOSEPH COLWELL, of Colwell Bros.
THOMAS HARRISON, No. 20 West-st.
W. H. MIDDLETON, of W. M. Rogers & Co.
WM. J. REID, New-Orleans.
F. M. FRENCH, President Produce Exchange.
Or at the office of the company, No. 17 Broadway.
F. M. FRENCH, President.
LEWIS L. JONES, Treasurer and Secretary.

CANADA OIL LANDS.

Valuable oil lands in the Township of Enniskillen and vicinity, Canada West, for sale by
LEE & ELY,
No. 54 William-st.

PETROLEUM.

Petroleum Stocks bought and sold at the Public Petroleum Board. Orders for city or country promptly executed.
KRUGLER & WIGGINS,
General Auctioneers and Stock Bond Brokers,
Office No. 88 Beaver-st., corner William.

NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY will receive proposals at the offices of the Company, No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York, and Pioneer, Venango County, Penn., until noon on Saturday, the 25th of February next, for leasing parts of the large and valuable oil properties of territory now in possession of the Company on Pithole Creek, and at Walnut Bend, Alleghany River, Venango County, Penn. Most of the property on Pithole Creek is in the immediate vicinity of the "Frazier Well," recently developed by the Company, and now flowing from 250 to 300 barrels of oil per day.
Maps of the property can be seen at the offices of the Company, where further information will be given.
By order of the Board.
P. G. PENNING, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1865.

PETROLEUM LANDS FOR SALE.—117 acres of superior oil land, situated on Pithole Creek, near the celebrated United States well. Inquire at office of EDWARD GILBERT, No. 20 Chambers-st.

PETROLEUM.

LITTLE KANAWHA
AND
ELK RIVER
PETROLEUM AND MINING CO.
SUBSCRIPTION TO BE CLOSED.
CASH WORKING CAPITAL $150,000.

OFFICERS:
OLIVER E. WOOD, President.
JAMES CRUIKSHANK, Vice-President.
CHARLES J. MARTIN, Treasurer.
JAMES WADSWORTH, Secretary.
E. R. BLACKWELL, Consulting Engineer and General Superintendent.

TRUSTEES:
PAUL N. SPOFFORD, of Spofford, Tileston & Co., New-York.
CHARLES J. MARTIN, President Home Insurance Co., New-York.
Hon. ROGER AVERILL, Danbury, Conn.
Hon. ALBERT L. CATLIN, Burlington, Vt.
JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 98 Broadway, New-York.
OLIVER E. WOOD, No. 20 Barclay-st., New-York.
JAMES WADSWORTH, of James Wadsworth & Co., No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.
JOHN W. STRONG, Detroit, Mich.
EDWARD M. MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

The subscription is so nearly completed that it is intended to close the same on or before the 28th of February.

Subscription $750,000, of which $600,000 purchases the and, to wit: 62,500 ACRES. The remaining $150,000 is the permanent cash working capital of the company.

Capital stock, $6,000,000. Par value of shares, $100. Subscribers to this purchase will receive eight shares of stock for each one hundred dollars subscribed. Lands located on the Little Kanawha and Elk Rivers, in the Counties of Gilmer and Braxton, in the very heart of the oil region of West Virginia.

Professor Richardson reports: "Your property is the very centre of the West Virginia oil region; it has numerous oil and gas springs along the banks of its streams, one of which vies with the famous 'Burning Spring' itself."

Professor Shepherd, of New-Haven, Conn., reports: "I consider it eminently oil-producing land. The oil-bearing shales underlie it extensively, and the long lines of carbureted hydrogen or illuminating gas springs, some of which I saw burning, as well as the appearance of oil itself on the surface of the tract, fully confirm me in this belief.

There can be no doubt that along your creeks and tributaries there is a large extent of valuable oil-producing territory. The prodigious amount of bituminous and cannel coal, iron ore, limestone and fire-clays embedded in the high hills on your property, the tops and slopes of which are covered with an extraordinary growth of white oak and other heavy timbers, add immensely to its value."

These views are fully indorsed by the reports of the most practical and experienced men from the oil districts of both Pennsylvania and Virginia.

The company consider themselves fortunate in having secured the services of Mr. Blackwell, a practical civil engineer, for the general superintendency, so well known as the late Chief Engineer and Superintendent of the Commissioners of Washington Heights, New-York City.

Arrangements are in rapid progress for the immediate development of the property, on a scale commensurate with its value and extent.

Subscriptions, payable at the time of subscribing, or one-half in cash, and the balance in thirty days from the time of closing of the subscription, can be made in person or by letter, at the office of the undersigned, No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York: I. K. Dobson, No. 42 State-st., Boston, and John W. Strong, Detroit, Mich., where full information can be obtained.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

PETROLEUM

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
STOCK AUCTIONEERS,
BROKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
NO. 52 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
OIL STOCKS of first-class companies, that we can recommend as good investments, may at all times be found at our office, and at the lowest market rates, in lots to suit the purchaser.
SALES MADE AT THE REGULAR
PETROLEUM STOCK BOARD,
at their two sessions, daily, 11¾ o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M.
ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE FIRST NATIONAL PETROLEUM COMPANY.

OFFICE NO. 300 BROADWAY.

THE NEW 200 BARREL WELL ON CHERRY RUN.

NEWS HAS BEEN RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF THIS COMPANY, AND ABUNDANTLY CONFIRMED FROM SEVERAL SOURCES, OF THE STRIKING OF A NEW 200 BARREL WELL ON CHERRY RUN, ABOVE THE REED WELL, AND ONLY A FEW RODS FROM ONE OF THE COMPANY'S PROPERTIES ON THE McKATE FARM, WHERE FIVE WELLS ARE NOW GOING DOWN.

ONE OF THE WELLS HAS ALREADY ATTAINED THE DEPTH OF OVER 300 FEET, AND THE OTHERS ARE IN GOOD STAGES OF PROGRESS.

NO WELL ON CHERRY RUN HAS EVER FAILED TO STRIKE OIL; AND THE OPULENT YIELD OF THE NEW WELL ABOVE REFERRED TO IMPARTS FRESH CONFIDENCE TO THE COMPANY'S EXPECTATIONS OF SPEEDY AND LARGE RESULTS FROM ALL OR SEVERAL OF THE WELLS NOW BEING BORED UPON THEIR LAND ADJOINING.

THIS COMPANY IS DIVIDEND-PAYING FROM THE START.

FIRST MONTHLY DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. FOR FEBRUARY.

OFFICERS.—President, CHAS. H. APPLEGATE, (of C. H. Applegate & Brother, No. 364 Broadway.) Vice-President, JOHN L. DOUGLASS, (Secretary Merchants' Fire Insurance Company.) Treasurer, BIRAM G. BUND, (Banker, No. 11 Pine-st.) Secretary, JOHN O. HOYT, (Commission Merchant, No. 4 Cedar-st.) General Superintendent, MAHLON S. FROST, (of Titusville, Pennsylvania.

PROPERTIES OF THE COMPANY.

No. 1.—A perpetual lease of two and a half acres on the celebrated Buchanan Farm, at the junction of Oil Creek and Cherry Run. Two new oil wells yielding 70 barrels daily, of which one-half goes to the First National Petroleum Company. Another engine has been ordered, and preparation made for sinking a third well on this highly productive, dividend-paying property.

No. 2.—Forty acres of the Hatch Farm, just north of Plumer, on both sides of Cherry Run, near by between the "Noble" well, which flowed 2,000 barrels daily, and the new 300 barrel Holmden well on Pithole Creek. The finest wells of the oil region are in the immediate vicinity of this property, which is daily enhancing in value, and at the present rate of appreciation will soon be worth $1,000,000. The company has ordered an engine from this city, and will commence boring at once. Leases will also be executed for a number of other wells, and it is expected that a dozen will be put down during the coming Spring.

No. 3.—A parcel of land on the well-known McFate Farm, on Cherry Run—almost priceless in value. Five wells now going down; one now over 300 feet in depth.

No. 4.—One hundred and seven acres of the Kightlin Farm, on Oil Creek, just above Titusville. A highly valuable tract. Owned in fee. Room on this property for over 100 wells. Several will be sunk immediately.

Nos. 5 and 6.—Leases of 200 acres each of first-class oil-bearing lands, on the Little Kanawha and Duskard Creek, in West Virginia, giving to the First National Petroleum Company seven-eighths of all the oil. These properties are near the Burning Springs Well, and in the great upheaval range, which has always been found to contain oil in large quantities. Wells will be sunk immediately.

THE RESERVED SHARES—ALL STOCKHOLDERS ON AN EQUAL FOOTING.

Subscriptions will be received for a limited amount of the capital stock, at the lowest cash price of $3 a share, par value $5, the same being full paid up stock, free from all assessments and liabilities, in which respect the original subscribers, and those who may put down their names, stand on precisely the same footing.

MOST OF THE RESERVED STOCK BEING ALREADY TAKEN, THE BOOKS FOR CITY SUBSCRIPTION WILL BE CLOSED ON THE 20TH INSTANT.

ORDERS FOR THE COUNTRY PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

Office No. 100 BROADWAY.

GREAT NORTHERN OIL CO.

OFFICE, No. 67 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.
Capital.....$2,000,000
Manufacturers and Sole Proprietors of the
HENDRICK LUBRICATOR.
Also dealers in SPERM, LARD, WHALE and other OILS.

OFFICERS.
JOHN BRYAN, President, New-York.
JACOB S. ATWOOD, Vice-President.
J. A. WISNER, Secretary and Treasurer.
E. E. HENDRICK, Superintendent.
WM. N. MARCUS, General Agent.

PETROLEUM.

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE IRONSIDES PETROLEUM COMPANY.

Organized under the Laws of the State of New-York.

Capital, $350,000, divided into 35,000 shares. Par value, $10 per share.

OFFICERS—President, William Hegeman; Secretary and Treasurer, Wm. H. Clark; Counsel, Wm. C. DeWitt.

TRUSTEES.—Wm. Hegeman, of Hegeman & Co., No. 203 Broadway, New-York; J. Pryor Rorke, secretary Corn Exchange Ins. Co., corner William and Beaver sts., New-York; Wm. F. Fowle, of W. F. & J. F. Fowle, Boston; A. A. Foster, Foster & Tower, No. 79 Beekman-st., New-York; F. R. Backus, of Lehigh Crane Iron Co., Philadelphia; L. B. VanKleeck, No. 160 Broadway, New-York; Alexander McCue, Counselor at Law, Brooklyn; Edward F. Patchen, of T. Ketcham & Co., No. 68 Wall-st., New-York; Wm. H. Clark, No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

Bankers.—Fourth National Bank.

Superintendent of Oil City.—Fred. B. Backus.

THE IRONSIDES PETROLEUM COMPANY,
Office, No. 71 Broadway, New-York,
Room No. 65.

This Company is duly incorporated under the laws of the State of New-York, with a Capital of $350,000, divided into 35,000 shares, at the par value of $10 per share.

Its lands and possessions are situated in the heart of the oil region of Venango County, Pennsylvania, and are, in brief, as follows:

FEE SIMPLE.

120 acres on both sides of Stuart's Run and Tionesta Creek.

LEASEHOLD.

1 acre of Haworth Farm, with a new and complete well, for 25 years.

Lot No. 19, Heydrick Farm, and a new well.

LEASED WORKING INTERESTS.

¼ the oil in lot No. 11, Heydrick Farm, Henry Bend, Alleghany River, for 14 years.

⅛ the oil in lot No. 26, same farm, new well

⅛ of No. 28 Smith Farm, with well pumping 40 bbls. per day, and expected soon to flow.

⅛ in Hicks well, Smith Farm, Cherry Run.

⅛ the oil in Nos. 12 and 16, Keyster Farm, Cherry Run, for 20 years.

1-16 in No. 19, Smith Farm, with well pumping 40 bbls. per day, and expected soon to flow.

⅛ in famous Aobora Well, flowing 70 bbls. per day, and the same in a new well going down.

⅛ in New Faunce Well, Smith Farm, pumping 40 bbls. per day, and expected soon to flow.

Whole of lot No. 7, Heydrick Farm, near great Heydrick Well.

It will be observed that enough WORKING INTERESTS are now in the possession of the company to give the stockholders fair dividends from the start.

The incorporators design making this a permanent company, whose stock shall become an excellent investment rather than a mere means of speculation. Those among them having the largest financial interest in its affairs will devote themselves personally to its management.

Its lands and wells will be constantly and thoroughly developed. Oil, and not stock, will be made the source of its revenue.

The Subscription Books for a limited number of shares of the stock of this Company are now open at the office of the Company, and at the office of either of the above-named Trustees.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

1.—Twenty acres, in fee simple, of the bottom land of the Wm. McKinley Farm, lying upon both sides of Smart's Run, within two miles on a straight line east of the new well of the United States Petroleum Company, now flowing 240 bbls. per day. Upon this beautiful oil territory Wells will be sunk as soon as the weather permits.

2.—One hundred acres, in fee simple, of the Pardy Farm, lying both sides of Tionesta Creek, and two miles above the famous Conroy Wells. The rapid development of this land by different companies indicates that it is among the best of the whole oil region. This, also, will be developed at the earliest opportunity.

3.—A lease of the entire working interest of one-half the oil in Lot No. 11, of the Heydrick Farm, Henry Bend, Alleghany River, within a few rods only of the great Heydrick Well, that flowed 700 barrels of oil per day for a long time, and is still pumping over sixty barrels per day, although having been worked for four years without intermission. Lease for 14 years.

4.—A lease of the entire working interest of one-half the oil in Lot No. 26, of the same farm, with a well going down, and to be delivered, complete, with a new engine, without expense to this company.

5.—One-eighth working interest in the Lease No. 28 Smith Farm, Cherry Run, including a new well just struck, now pumping about forty barrels per day, and expected soon to flow.

6.—One-eighth working interest in the Hicks Well, Smith Farm, Cherry Run, now 590 feet below the surface and going down night and day. This will be finished without expense to this Company. From the show of oil in boring, and its proximity to the great Orangar and Auborn Wells, this well promises to be one of the *best* in the vicinity.

7.—A lease of the entire working interest of ⅛ the oil in Nos. 12 and 16 of the Keyster Farm, Cherry Run, just above Humboldt Refinery. No better location than this can be found in the whole oil region. All the adjoining leases are being bored, by various companies, with every indication of success. Lease for 20 years.

8.—One sixteenth working interest in Lease No. 19, Smith Farm, including the new Ralliett Well, now pumping forty barrels daily, and expected soon to flow. New wells, will soon be put down on both of the above leases.

9.—A lease of one acre of the Haworth Farm, directly on Pithole Creek. A finer location is not possible. A well is now being sunk, which will be delivered to this Company, with a new engine, free of expense. Lease 25 years.

10.—One-eighth working interest in the famous Auborn Well on Cherry Run, flowing 70 bbls. per day, and the same interest in a new well now being sunk upon these premises.

11.—One-eighth working interest in the new Faunce Well on Smith Farm, Cherry Run, adjoining the Auborn Well lease, and now pumping 40 bbls. per day, with evidence of an early flow.

12.—A lease of the entire working interest in lot No. 7, on Heydrick Farm, Pithole Run, within a short distance of the great Heydrick Well, and only a quarter of a mile from where the Run empties into the Alleghany River. Lease 14 years.

13.—A lease on lot No. 19, of the same farm, with a well now going down, and to be delivered to this Company with a new engine free of expense.

PETROLEUM

MORE THAN ONE-HALF OF THE SHARES ALREADY SUBSCRIBED FOR.

STOCKHOLDERS FREE FROM ALL LIABILITIES.

DE KALB PETROLEUM COMPANY,

Organized under the laws of the State of New-York.

CAPITAL.....$350,000

35,000 SHARES OF $10 EACH.

Two new Wells on the Company's property: one yielding forty barrels per day, the other on striking oil flowed ten barrels per day, and when tubed will yield a very large flow of oil.

Six more Wells to be sunk immediately.

OFFICERS:
PRESIDENT,
GEORGE L. EIGENBRODT.
TREASURER,
HENRY DE ZAVALA.
SECRETARY,
SAMUEL W. BOOCOCK.

TRUSTEES:
GEORGE L. EIGENBRODT, Esq., No. 30 Broad-st.
J. KENNEDY SMYTH, Esq., No. 76 Broadway.
MAHLON S. FROST, Esq., No. 2 Cedar-st., and Titusville, Penn.
EDWARD G. LUDLOW, M. D., No. 49 East 23d-st.
SAMUEL HASKELL, Esq., Platt, corner Gold-st.
J. VAN RENSSALAER, Jr., Esq., No. 44 Exchange-Place.
J. LEE SMITH, Esq., No. 93 Beekman-st.
RICHARD AMERMAN, Esq., No. 74 Broadway.
HENRY DE ZAVALA, Esq., No. 100 Broadway.

COUNSEL,
JOHN H. BIRD, Esq., No. 137 Broadway.

BANKERS,
CARR, TAYLOR & CO., No. 30 Broad-st.

SCHEDULE—No. 1. On Oil Creek; one acre on Bennehoff farm, with two wells, one yielding 40 barrels per day, one ready to tube, which has flowed 10 barrels per day.
No. 2. Frost refinery, buildings, offices, &c.
No. 3. 120 acres in fee on Pit Hole Creek.
No. 4. 1,300 acres on Little Kanawha River.
The company having been formed for permanent and secure investment, its capital stock is offered only as full paid, thus securing stockholders immunity from all liabilities.
Its present productions will pay fine dividends, and as soon as the six new wells are completed, great results are almost undoubted.
Subscriptions will be received for a limited number of shares, until further notice, at the office of the company's bankers,
CARR, TAYLOR & CO.,
No. 30 Broad-st., Room No. 15,
New-York,
where circulars, giving full descriptions as well as maps of the property, can be seen.
Communications from out of town promptly attended to

PETROLEUM.

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE 'OLD DOMINION'
PETROLEUM COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL, $750,000,
DIVIDED INTO 75,000 SHARES,
AT $10 PAR VALUE.

WORKING CAPITAL, $100,000 IN CASH.

ALLAN CAMPBELL, President.
WALTON W. EVANS, Vice-President.
S. VAN BENSCHOTEN, Treasurer.

TRUSTEES:
ALLAN CAMPBELL, JOSEPH W. ALSOP,
WALTON W. EVANS, JOHN RUTHERFORD,
EDWIN SARTLETT, S. VAN BENSCHOTEN,
J. E. ZIMMERMAN, FRED'K W. JONES,
WILLIAM FRAZIER, of Marietta, Ohio.

The subscription price is $5 per share. No further call or assessment to be made on subscribers.

The Prospectus of the Company may be had at the office of the "UNITED STATES" PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 67 Exchange-place, or at the office of Messrs. RUNDLE, JONES & RUDGE, No. 172 Pearl-st.

At both of which places Subscription Books are now opened.

THE
COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL STOCK.....$1,000,000
Divided into 200,000 Shares, at $5 per share.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE,
TO 40,000 SHARES ONLY, $2 50 PER SHARE.
STOCK ISSUED FULL PAID.
$50,000 CASH APPROPRIATED AS A WORKING CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT, ISAIAH LUKENS.
TREASURER, WM. D. SMITH.
VICE-PRESIDENT, WM. M. STEWART.
SECRETARY, E. J. HARRISON.
DIRECTORS,
ISAIAH LUKENS, ROBERT SMITH,
W. D. SMITH, EDWD. F. CUSHMAN,
W. M. STEWART.

OFFICES—NO. 42 PINE-STREET, NEW-YORK AND NOS. 23 AND 24 WASHINGTON BUILDINGS, (324 South Third-street, below Walnut,) PHILADELPHIA.

The intrinsic value of their territory is greater than that of any other oil company now before the public, with the same amount of capital.

The Directors invite all who desire investing in oil stocks to call at their offices and examine prospectus, draughts, &c., where they cannot fail to be satisfied that the

COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY

is organized on such a basis that stockholders cannot fail to realize a handsome profit aside from the question of oil altogether.

The books for subscription will be open for a short time longer at the offices of the company.

OIL LANDS AND STOCKS.—CAPITALISTS desirous of investing in Petroleum Properties, or of joining in the formation of companies, will find a large list of its best selections of Oil Lands in Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia and Canada, at our office.

A new company, with small capital and upon the best territory on Oil Creek and Cherry Run, producing two per cent. per month, just forming.

SHREVE & KENDRICK,
No. 35 Wall-st.

LEE & ELY, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST.—Petroleum lands in Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia for sale. Stocks of all descriptions bought and sold on commission.

FINANCIAL.

LAWRENCE, BALDWIN & CO.,
NO. 70 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BANKS, BANKERS AND DEALERS
SUPPLIED WITH
10-40s, 5-20s, 7-30s, 6s of '81
AND UNITED STATES DEBT CERTIFICATES
ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

PETROLEUM
AND ALL OTHER
STOCKS, BONDS, &C.
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION ONLY.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
accounts of Banks, Bankers, and Individuals.

DEWITT C. LAWRENCE, Member New-York Stock Exchange.
SIMEON BALDW

FINANCIAL.

MANGAM, JENKINS & CO.

NO. 40 WALL-ST.

U. S. 7-30 NOTES

of all denominations for immediate delivery. BANKS and BANKERS supplied at usual discount.

United States 10-40s, 5-20s and 6s of '81, and CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS bought and sold at market rates.

COAL MINES

OWNED BY CONSUMERS.

COAL SUPPLIED AT ACTUAL COST.

NO INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY

NO FUTURE CALLS OR ASSESSMENTS.

THE CONSUMERS' BENEFIT COAL COMPANY

IS NOW ORGANIZING UPON THE MUTUAL PLAN, and presents the same features that have resulted so successfully in Philadelphia and Boston. This is the pioneer company in New-York.

Present price of coal, $7 50 to $8 per ton.	
Cash capital	$600,000 00
Number of Shares (Sixty Thousand)	60,000
Par value (full paid) Ten Dollars	$10 00
Working capital (in cash out of above)	$100,000 00

The capital being paid in full, there can be no personal liability to the shareholders, or any further calls or assessments.

Each share entitles the holder to receive annually and perpetually,

ONE TON OF COAL AT ACTUAL COST,

and semi-annual cash dividends of the profits of the sales of surplus coal, after supplying the shareholders.

It is confidently expected that the profits to the shareholders will more than repay the original cost of each share within two years. Very few enterprises can offer equal advantages, combined with home science, in furnishing an article used by all at the least possible cost.

The Directors have purchased all the improvements, buildings, engines, machinery, equipments, horses, mules, cars, rail-tracks, personal property, &c., and have secured a perpetual lease of the celebrated

AUDENRIED IMPROVEMENT AND COAL COMPANY'S MINES,

in full and successful operation, at Wilkesbarre, Penn.

The quality of the Coal for domestic and manufacturing purposes, (being the great Baltimore veins) the facilities and economy of mining, are unsurpassed by that of any mines in the United States.

There are six steam engines, pumps, breakers and shaft, slope mine roads, cars, tools, implements, miners' houses, powder and oil houses, carpenters' and blacksmiths' shops, horses, mules, &c., complete.

100,000 tons of coal are now ready for removal, and with complete facilities, by railroads and canals, a supply of 100,000 to 200,000 tons can be annually taken out, commencing immediately upon the organization.

Coal will be delivered in any of the following sizes

STOVE,

BROKEN, LUMP, EGG, OR NUT.

MANUFACTURERS', REFINERS' AND LARGE CONSUMERS' COAL DELIVERED IN CARGO;

and coal will be delivered at any place within the cities of New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and other adjacent cities, on the RIVERS OR CANALS centring therein, at the actual cost of mining, transportation and delivery.

Consumers are invited to subscribe for this stock, (at least as many shares as they use tons of coal per annum,) and make this the Pioneer Company in economy in cost of coal.

Clubs should be formed in all places where the coal can be delivered by boat or railroad.

JOHN ANDERSON, No. 413 5th-av.;
Hon. A. M. WOOD, Mayor of Brooklyn;
CHARLES JENKINS, President East River Bank;
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary Merchants' Insurance Co.;
C. H. APPLEGATE, C. H. Applegate & Bro.,
Committee on Subscriptions.

COUNSEL.

BARNEY, BUTLER & PERSONS, Trinity Building.

TREASURER.

CHARLES JENKINS, President East River Bank.

BANKERS,

EAST RIVER BANK and
UNION TRUST COMPANY.

Books of subscription are now open at the following places:

Office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway—Room No. 50, Empire Building back room, second story.
East River Bank, No. 680 Broadway.
C. H. Applegate & Bro., No. 354 Broadway.
Wyckoff & Little, Montague-st., Brooklyn.
Mayor's Office, Jersey City.

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NEWARK, N. J.

STATEMENT, JAN. 1, 1865.

Balance per statement Jan. 1, 1864		$5,285,736 00
Received for Premiums during the year 1864	$2,087,941 23	
Received for Interest during the year 1864	897,633 88	
Received for Annuity Bond during the year 1864	1,131 45	
Total Receipts, 1864	$2,486,706 56	
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Claims by Death	$411,801 94	
Policies purchased	25,611 20	
Salaries, Postage, Exchange, &c.	50,183 58	
Advertising	8,412 29	
Taxes and Internal Revenue	31,209 70	
Commissions to Agents	162,998 22	
Physicians' Fees	19,446 00	
Annuities	1,732 00	
Dividends of Return Premiums	277,061 56—$967,574 96	$1,489,131 60
Total		$6,774,867 60

ASSETS.

Cash on hand		$241,114 13
United States Securities		1,230,300 00
State, City, and County Bonds		1,189,442 62
Bonds and Mortgages		1,701,047 53
Real Estate		79,269 46
Loans on Policies in force		2,103,253 25
Loans on Scrip		3,722 66
Due from Agents		17,528 63
Premiums (including policies issued in December) in course of transmission from Agents		186,268 71—$6,774,867 60
Interest (due and accrued)		164,521 43
Total Assets, Jan. 1, '65		$6,939,389 09
Total Amount of Claims by Death paid to Jan. 1, 1865		3,625,635 74
Total Amount of Dividends paid to Jan. 1, 1865		2,407,997 55
Total number of Policies in force January 1, 1865		16,931
Total number of Policies issued in 1864		7,092

The Directors have from the surplus on hand ordered a return of Premiums to be made to all Policies entitled to Return Premiums issued prior to January 1, 1864, as follows: A Dividend of 5 per cent., and a Special Dividend of five per cent., making 50 per cent., on the premiums paid in 1864, payable in conformity with the rules of the company, by cash or scrip where the premiums have been paid in cash, and where there is an indebtedness to the company the amount will be credited.

The Directors have also ordered the payment of the Seventeenth Dividend (that declared January, 1863,) to the members who are entitled to the same, when their annual premiums become due during the year 1865, those holding scrip to be allowed the same as cash in payment of premiums, and others to be credited, the amount on their scrip as they mature.

LEWIS C. GROVER, President.
BENJ. C. MILLER, Vice-President.

EDWARD A. STR[illegible], Secretary.
AMZI DODD, Mathematician.
JOSEPH B. JACKSON, M. D., }
LYNDON A. SMITH, M. D., } Medical Advisers.
GABRIEL GRANT, M. D., }
J. L. & J. P. LOTH, }
SAMUEL H. GROVER, } Agents.
FRED'K G. SNELLING, Medical Adviser.
[illegible] 117 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1865.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY

AND AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

UNITED STATES 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,

convertible at maturity into 5-20 Gold-bearing Interest Bonds.

F. A. PALMER, President.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

EASTPORT MINING COMPANY.

Stockholders in this company are requested to call at the office of the Secretary, Gilbson, No. 54 William-st., New-York, and sign the agreement unanimously adopted at a meeting at which four-fifths of the stock was represented. The time for which is limited to March 1, and all stockholders not signing before that time will lose their interest in the company's property. By order of the trustees. RICHARD VOSE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BROAD TOP COAL AND IRON CO., }
No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1865. }

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company, held Feb. 14, 1865, the following gentlemen were elected directors:

WILLIAM REED,
SAMUEL JAUDON,
DANIEL PACKER,
ALFRED EDWARDS,
ROBERT H. BELDEN,
MARTIN A. HOWELL,
WILLIAM FLAGG.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, WILLIAM REED was unanimously reelected President, WILLIAM FLAGG, Vice-President, and SAMUEL JAUDON, Treasurer, for the ensuing year.

FRED. G. SCRIBA, Secretary.

NOTICE.—BOOKS FOR THE REGISTRY AND transfer of stock in the Cary Improvement Company, have been opened at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in the city of New-York. Stockholders desiring to have their shares thus registered, will forward their certificates to the office of the company, No. 28 Milk-st., Boston, for proper discharge to New-York books. By order of Directors.

S. A. DIX, Secretary

BOSTON, Feb. 1865.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD }
GENERAL OFFICE, }
SARATOGA SPRINGS, Feb. 16, 1865. }

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST OF MARCH next on the bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date, at the bank of the State of New-York, in the City of New-York.

WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE stockholders of the NEW-JERSEY CONSOLIDATED COPPER COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, No. 68 Wall-street, on SATURDAY, the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

H. B. BARKLIE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

MARCH, MAY AND JULY

COUPONS

Cashed in Gold,

BY

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 44 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury notes ready for immediate delivery, in sums to suit, AND ONE QUARTER PER CENT. COMMISSION ALLOWED TO ALL INVESTORS.

TEN YEARS' LOAN.

$00,000.

KINGS COUNTY (BROOKLYN) SEVEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS.

KINGS COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
No. 13 COURT-STREET, BROOKLYN, Feb. 11, 1865. }

The County Treasurer hereby invites subscriptions in sums of one thousand dollars and upward, to a loan of $300,000, authorized by Chapter 8, of the Laws of 1864, and by resolution of the Board of Supervisors adopted Dec. 20, 1864, for the purpose of filling the quota of the County under the President's last call for more troops.

Subscribers will receive "Certificates of Indebtedness," bearing interest from the date of subscription, until the bonds are ready for delivery.

The Bonds will bear interest at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT PER ANNUM, payable semi-annually, to wit: On the 1st days of May and November; the principal will be due and payable on the 1st day of May, 1875.

The subscription book is now open at the Treasurer's office.

THOMAS A. GARDINER,
County Treasurer.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF NEW-YORK.

For the Year ending Feb. 1, 1865.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

OFFICE, NOS. 144 AND 146 BROADWAY, CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST.

Net cash assets Feb. 1, 1864		$10,029,264 81
Receipts during the year:		
Original premiums	$545,561 96	
Renewal premiums	1,324,118 56	
War extra premiums	29,164 07	
Annuity premiums	5,720 96	
	$1,904,564 55	
Interest (including premium on gold)	945,281 84—2,849,866 59	
		$12,879,131 31
Disbursements during year:		
Paid claims by death	$536,766 00	
Paid dividend additions	166,093 98	
Surrendered policies	88,128 33	
Annuities	8,428 77	
Profit and loss	3,943 67	
Commissions	124,787 62	
Expenses	151,865 88—1,079,716 63	
Net cash assets Feb. 1, 1865		$11,799,414 68
Invested as follows:		
Cash on hand and in banks	$1,023,894 25	
Bonds and mortgages	5,108,603 00	
United States stocks (cost)	4,915,921 25	
Real estate (cost)	734,287 44	
Due from agents	31,978 06—$11,799,414 68	
Add interest accrued, not due	$136,000 00	
Add interest due and unpaid	8,371 50	
Premiums due and unpaid	72,021 88	
Deferred semi-annual and quarterly premiums	225,600 00	
Gross assets, Feb. 1, 1865		$12,235,407 86
Increase in net cash assets during year		1,770,149 87

POLICY AND RISK ACCOUNT.

Issued	4,216 policies, insuring	$14,836,295 00
Lapsed	818 policies, insuring	2,3[illegible],684 00
Net increase	3,398 policies, insuring	$11,983,561 00
In force Feb. 1, 1864	15,044 policies, insuring	43,778,066 00
In force Feb. 1, 1865	18,422 policies, insuring	$55,761,626 00
Dividend additions to policies in force		8,111,467 68
Total amount at risk Feb. 1, 1865		$63,883,393 03

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement, and believe the same to be correct.

(Signed) SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

Fred. S. Winston, Millard Fillmore, Thos. W. Bradford, John V. L. Pruyn, Oliver H. Palmer, David Hoadley, William Moore, Sam'l E. Sprouls, Henry A. Smythe, Robt. H. McCurdy, Sam'l M. Connell, William V. Brady, Isaac G. Pearson, Lucius Robinson, W. E. Dodge, Martin Bates, Jr. W. Smith Brown, George S. Coe, William Betts, Richard Patrick, Wm. K. Strong, John P. Yelverton, Wm. H. Popham, Wm. M. Vermilye, John Wadsworth, Wm. A. Haines, John E. Develin, Alfred Edwards, Ezra Wheeler, Wellington Clapp, Nathaniel Hayden, Seym'r L. Husted, M. M. Freeman, John M. Stuart, Sam'l D. Babcock, Alonzo Child.

Secretaries { ISAAC ABBATT, THEO. W. MORRIS.
Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Cashier, FRED. M. WINSTON.
Medical Examiners { MINTURN POST, M. D., ISAAC L. KIP, M. D.
Counsel { WILLIAM BETTS, LL. D., Hon. LUCIUS ROBINSON.
Attorney, RICHARD A. MCCURDY.

The business of this Company is conducted on the MUTUAL principle, in the strictest sense of the term: the entire surplus, DEDUCTING NECESSARY EXPENSES ALONE, being equitably divided among the assured.

CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

have removed to

NO. 156 BROADWAY.

Authorized Capital $2,500,000

Capital paid up	$300,000 00
Reserve	244 093 66
Assets Jan. 1, 1865	$544,093 66

JAMES M. McLEAN, President.
EDWARD A. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 14 Wall-st., Feb. 17, 1865. }

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN WERE elected Directors of this company at the annual election, held on the 14th inst.:

JAMES FREELAND,	JESSE C. ROWAN,
HIRAM E. ST. JOHN,	EDWARD HARVEY,
EDWD T. BACKHOUSE,	STEPHEN WEST DODGE,
JAMES HARPER,	ANDREW FITZGERALD,
LEWIS HURST,	CALVIN B. CAMP,
JOHN L. SPADER,	SAM'L VAN SENCHOTEN
HENRY J. CULLEN,	CURTIS NOBLE,
LEVERETT H. SAGE,	EDMUND T. H. GIBSON,
PHILIP S. CROOKE,	RUFUS R. GRAVES,
PETER SCHUMAKER,	EDWARD W. TAPP,
HENRY TIENKEN,	MOSES F. DELAFIELD,
ALEXANDER MCCUE,	GEORGE O. SHAW,
D. S. VOORHEES,	WILLIAM H. WEBB,
MICHAEL NEVIN,	JACOB PHILIP,
SAMUEL GARRISON,	AMOS ROBBINS.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, JAMES FREELAND, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

J. B. THOMPSON, Jr., Secretary.

LAND WARRANTS AND COLLEGE LAND SCRIP purchased and for sale.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS sold at a discount of 3 to 4¼ per cent., by

O. & G. WOODMAN, No. 25 Pine-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

FIRST DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE CITY PETROLEUM COMPANY, }
No. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. }

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT, free of Government tax, payable March 1, 1865. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th to the 28th February, inclusive.

JAMES M. WESTERVETT, Treasurer.

Feb. 14, 1865.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY will pay its Twenty-third Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, on and after Feb. 20, 1865. New-York stockholders will be paid by Henry Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company; Albany and Troy stockholders at the New-York State Bank; Utica stockholders at the Oneida Bank; Syracuse stockholders at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego.

Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office only.

LUTHER WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OSWEGO, Feb. 6, 1865.

DIVIDEND.

UNITED PETROLEUM FARMS ASSOCIATION.

Office No. 10 Pine-st., New-York.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Association, held at the office of Messrs Wed W. Clarke & Co., a dividend of 1 and ½ per cent. on the capital stock of the company ($10,000,000,) was declared (equal to 6 per cent. on the original subscription,) payable on the 20th inst., at the office of the company.

The transfer books of the company will remain closed until March 1.

G. B. BISSELL, President.

W. R. FOSDICK, Treasurer.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1865. }

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., out of the next earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company, on THURSDAY, 23d inst.

The transfer books will be closed on THURSDAY, 16th inst., and reopened on FRIDAY, 24th inst. By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, No. 111 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1865. }

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN AND ONE-HALF (7½) Per Cent. will be paid on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, at the office of the company in this city, on and after Wednesday, the 15th of February, instant. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 8th to the 15th instant, both days inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Feb. 1, 1865.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given to the Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, that the following resolution was this day adopted by the Board of Directors of said company:

Resolved, That a dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, be declared by this company out of its net earnings for the last six months upon the Preferred and Common Stock, payable at the office of L. K. Jesup & Company, No. 60 Exchange-place, agents for the company in New-York City, on the 25th day of February, to the holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours, on the 11th day of February, on which day the books will be closed and be opened on the 27th instant for transfers.

WM. H. LARRABEE, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 31, 1865. }

TWENTY-THIRD SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three per cent. on the capital stock thereof, free of the United States income tax, payable on the 20th day of February next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., in Boston, at the office of J. H. Thayer & Brother; in Albany, at the Albany City Bank.

The Transfer Books will be closed at the close of business on TUESDAY, the 31st day of January, instant, and be reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, the 23d day of February next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—HUIDEKOPER PETROLEUM OIL CO. of New-York. The trustees of this company have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. upon the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on and after Monday the 20th of February inst., at the office of the company, No. 72 William-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 21st inst. inclusive.

L. M. HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1865.

OFFICE OF SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 81 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1865. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and a half (3½) per cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand. By order.

RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 82 NASSAU-st., N. Y.—OPEN EVERY DAY, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS from 6 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST (free from Government tax) allowed. Money deposited on or before March 1 will draw interest from that date.

JAMES C. STONEALL, President.
HENRY R. CORELIS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays from 10 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed, free from Government tax. Deposits made on or before March 1 will draw interest from that date.

THOS. CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PROVINCE OF CANADA.—IN THE SURROgate Court of the County of Victoria.—Citation. To the next of kin of William McDowell, late of the Town of Lindsay, in the County of Victoria, merchant, deceased, who died on or about the 29th day of July, A. D. 1864, intestate, at the said Town of Lindsay, having at the time of his death his fixed place of abode at the said Town of Lindsay, and leaving divers goods and chattels, credits and effects within the said County of Victoria. And whereas George Archibald Piper, of the Township of Mariposa, in the said County of Victoria, gentleman, a creditor of the said deceased, has, by his petition set forth that neither the next of kin nor any kindred of the deceased reside in Upper Canada, hath made application to be appointed administrator of the personal estate and effects of the said deceased. You are hereby called, pursuant to the Surrogate Court Act, and administer to the said estate, or you do appear before this honorable court, at noon, on MONDAY, the third day of April next, at the Court-house, in the Town of Lindsay, in the said County of Victoria, to see the proceedings, to show cause, if any you have, why the administration of the personal estate and effects of the said deceased should not be granted to the said George Archibald Piper, the person applying therefor.

Dated at Lindsay, in the County of Victoria, this nineteenth day of January, A. D. 1865.

By order, WM. GRACE, Registrar of the Surrogate Court of the County of Victoria.

A. LACOURSE, Solicitor for Applicant.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMMONALTY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Relative to the opening of Seventy-seventh-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 24th day of February, 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Seventy-seventh-street, from the southerly side of Fulton-street to Morris-street, in the city of New-York. Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New-York hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said court, to be held at the City Hall, in the city of New-York, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of March, 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the extension of Church-street from the southerly side of Fulton-street to Morris-street, in said city. JOHN E. DEVELIN, Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1865.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Sixty-sixth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 4th day of March, 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Sixty-sixth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, in said city, as laid out on the map or plan of said city, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3d, 1807.—Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1865.

JOHN E. DEVELIN, Counsel to the Corporation.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, from Mount Morris-square to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 4th day of March, 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, from Mount Morris-square to the Hudson River, in said city, as laid out on the map or plan of said city, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.—Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1865.

JOHN E. DEVELIN, Counsel to the Corporation.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New-York relative to the extension of Church-street, from the southerly side of Fulton-street to Morris-street, in the city of New-York. Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New-York hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said court, to be held at the City Hall, in the city of New-York, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of March, 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the extension of Church-street from the southerly side of Fulton-street to Morris-street, in said city. JOHN E. DEVELIN, Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1865.

LOST AND FOUND.

MISSING.—NINE UNITED STATES TREASURY Notes, commonly known as "Seven-Thirties," of the denomination of $1,000 each, numbered from 1,354 to 1392, inclusive; and two similar notes of the denomination of $500 each, numbered 12,038 and 12,039, all dated Oct. 1st, 1861, and belonging to the Landholders' Bank, Kingston, Rhode Island. Said $1,000 notes are payable to and indorsed by SOLON BURTON, and said $500 notes are payable to and indorsed by R. A. HOLDEN & Co. Any person who will give information to the Landholders' Bank, or the Hanover Bank, or to the undersigned, whereby the said notes or any of them shall be restored to said owners, will be liberally rewarded by the undersigned.

T. L. TAYLOR & REED, Bankers,
No. 5 Broad-st.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1865.

STOLEN—FROM THE SAVINGS BANK IN THIS place, last night, THREE NEW-LONDON CITY BONDS, Nos. 62, 63 and 64, each $1,000, payable July 1, 1867, with coupons numbered to correspond with the bonds, payable 1st of January and 1st of July, at the United Bank, New-London.

The public are cautioned against purchasing them, as payment has been stopped. A liberal reward will be paid for their recovery or detection of the thief.

J. TRACY, Treasurer.

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., Feb. 1, 1865.

LOST—A MEMORIAL SIGNET RING. MGTTO—"Imitres quum Invidere." The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the office of the *Brevoort House*, 5th-av., corner 8th-st.

LOST—ON THURSDAY NIGHT, FEB. 9TH, IN going from Lexington-av., near 32d-st., to 34th-st., near 8th-av., a THREAD LACE SHAWL. A suitable reward will be paid upon returning it to No. 337 West 34th st.

LOST $1,680—IN GREENBACKS.—THE FINDer will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to No. 53 Worth-st., or to Hancroft House.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 212 8TH-AV., CORNER 28TH-ST., N. Y.

NO. 127 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.

Classes for gentlemen on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, in Brooklyn—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y., at 8 o'clock. Call for a circular.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

My. Stuart begs to announce that to-day, (Saturday,) the 18th, there will be a grand matinee of

BOOTH'S HAMLET,

which will be presented with all the

SPLENDOR OF APPOINTMENTS AND APPLIANCES, AND

PERFECTION OF CAST.

Doors will open at 1 o'clock; commencing at 1½.

THERE WILL BE NO EVENING PERFORMANCE.

On MONDAY, the 20th, and every evening next week,

EDWIN BOOTH

will appear in his grand role of

HAMLET.

Remember!

THE LAST NIGHTS

OF

HAMLET

are drawing near.

IRVING HALL.

GRAND CONCERT.

THEODORE THOMAS'

THIRD SYMPHONIE SOIREE,

On SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, at 8.

Soloists,

Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS,

the celebrated Contralto (her first appearance in three years).

Mr. S. B. MILLS,

Mr. E. MOLLENHAUER.

Mr. F. BERGNER,

A GRAND ORCHESTRA OF SIXTY PERFORMERS.

Conductor THEO. THOMAS

TICKETS $1 50 EACH.

Can be obtained at Steinway & Sons, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st; at Beer & Schirmer's No. 701 Broadway; at Hall & Sons, No. 548 Broadway; at Fond & Co's., No. 547 Broadway, and at Schuberth & Co's., 80 Spring-st.

NOW OPEN.

FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION

OF THE

MUTUAL ART ASSOCIATION,

No. 625 Broadway.

On view, Bierstadt's New Picture,

"MOUNT HOOD."

Rothermel's Great Painting of the

CHRISTIAN MARTYRS.

Leutze's

ATTACK ON THE TEOCALLI,

and many other works by leading artists.

Day and Evening. Admission 25 cents.

LECTURES.

FUN FOR THE SOLDIERS.

The second lecture before the Massolo Mission, in aid of the Soldiers' Reading Fund, will be delivered THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at the Cooper Institute, by Dr. COLTON. Subject, *Laughing Gas*. Twelve cents will inhale the gas, and fun may be expected. Proceeds used to send reading matter to the soldiers. Turn out everybody. P. T. BARNUM, Esq., will deliver the third lecture on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 25.

Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents. To be had at the Mission's house, No. 5 Bible House; McGee & Sickels', No. 45 Broome-st.; D. S. Howell's, No. 424 Broadway; and of the Tilers of the various lodges.

The society have received enough money from the De Cordova lecture to send 20,000 copies of it to the soldiers.

LECTURE COMMITTEE:

Gen. J. H. Hobart Ward.	Gen. Abraham Duryea.
Robert D. Holmes,	John W. Simons,
John Sherville,	C. T. McClenachan,
Stephen Arbuthnot,	Daniel Sickles,
	Walter H. Shupe.

ANNA E. DICKINSON,

IN PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN,

On TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 21,

Subject—"*A Plea for Labor.*"

REV. H. W. BEECHER TO PRESIDE.

Miss DICKINSON will speak as above.

Tickets 50 cents. For sale at Swayne's, No. 218 Fulton-st; Pyle's, corner Fulton and Pierrepont-sts; Rose's, 142 Atlantic-st., and in New-York at American News Co., No. 121 Nassau-st.

HON. HORACE GREELEY WILL DELIVER his great lecture on *Self-Culture* in the Fiftieth-Street Church, Rev. Dr. S. B. BELL'S, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 21, commencing at 8 o'clock.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 52 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 52 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 21 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours. If of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and 162 Chambers-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions; address Box 2,359 N. Y. P. O.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Malden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

WEAKNESS OF THE BLADDER.—THE application of the urethratome for the immediate cure of stricture has developed the fact that most cases of incontinence depend on irritation of the urethra, continued backward to the closing muscle of the bladder, and producing an expansion of its contractile power—incontinence. For the rationale and mode of cure, see page 26 of Lecture on Stricture, delivered to his private surgical class, by EDWARD H. DIXON, editor of the *Scalpel*. Address E. WARNER, Box No. 3,121, inclosing 15 cents, or No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

THE MURDER OF HARRY LAZARUS.

TRIAL OF BERNARD FRIARY CONCLUDED.

THE CASE FOR THE DEFENCE.

Opening by Ex-Judge Stewart—Summing Up of Counsel—Charge of the Judge.

Verdict of Manslaughter in the First Degree.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

Yesterday the court-room of the General Sessions was filled long before the hour of commencing proceedings. The District Attorney stated that, at his request, Mr. John Graham would assist him, and he associated with him during the remainder of the trial.

OPENING FOR THE PRISONER.

Ex-Judge Stewart made an eloquent address, at the conclusion of which the evidence for the defence was presented.

TESTIMONY OF DR. ROBINSON.

Dr. Thomas Robinson, called for the defence, testified as follows:

Examined by Mr. Sedgwick.—Dr. Putnam has stated on the stand that when he examined the neck of the deceased he found two wounds there; will you please state your observations on the neck and the wounds when you first saw it? A.—There was only one wound on the neck of deceased, but the neck was in such a condition from clots of blood that it had the appearance of two wounds.

Cross-examined by District-Attorney.—Do you remember, when the policeman was under examination by the Coroner, any words occurring between you and him about the phrase from the mouth of this prisoner in relation to dancing at the wake? A.—Something to that effect; I took it down as the witness gave it.

Q.—Have you any particular memory on that branch of the deposition that you can be certain about? A.—Nothing positively; it is my recollection.

TESTIMONY OF MATTHEW DONOHOE.

Matthew Donohoe testified: I live in Fifty-fourth street, near Eighth avenue; I know Barnard Friary, and have known him about two years; am not related to him; was with him pretty much the whole week, till about three o'clock on Tuesday morning; I was in his own house on Christmas day; he was drinking pretty freely all the time; he was pretty tight; drank close on to thirty times; I left him on Christmas night, between seven and eight o'clock; saw him next morning, about ten or eleven o'clock, in his own house; he had four or five drinks; we went next door and had some drinks; we went to James Colburn's corner of Crosby and Houston streets and had a few drinks in there; we then went across the street to McClellan Shades, and drank three or four times; we next went to his own house, and were there pretty much of the time; saw him again on Tuesday; he kept on drinking; he was half drunk when I first saw him, and remained so all day; he was pretty well drunk on Tuesday night; I remained there all night; I went to bed with him between twelve and one o'clock, and got up in the morning about ten or eleven o'clock; went down stairs and had drinks at the bar; he was drunk the next day, Wednesday, and evening; I don't remember when he went to bed on Wednesday, nor do I remember the different places he went to during the day; we were together pretty much all Thursday; we went around together and went to a good many places, drinking at every place; he became intoxicated; I was sober, because I didn't drink any hard drinks.—but he did; on Thursday night I went around to a ball on Broadway and left him in the house; he was pretty tight, and was asleep on a chair; I didn't see him again that night; I slept in the next room; didn't see him till Friday afternoon; he was in the same condition; had got up before I did, and had some drink, and was half gone again; about Friday night, I don't remember; I don't know whether it was saturday or Sunday; then we went together into Lazarus' place; Saturday morning he was pretty tight; don't remember about Saturday evening; on Saturday or Sunday morning we into Lazarus' place, and had a drink there; remained there about five or ten minutes; he drank twice there; from there we went into Stewart's place, and had three or four drinks there, and were there five or ten minutes; then we went over to James Colburn's, corner of Crosby and Houston streets; we didn't stay there over ten minutes; we drank three or four times; we then went into the Clifton House, opposite his place and drank twice; in Colburn's we met some friends; we staid at the Clifton House ten minutes, and went to the McClellan Shades and had a couple of drinks; then we went into his own house about or 9 o'clock; he was pretty tight, that is, a good deal intoxicated; on Sunday night I went home; coming back on Monday morning I saw him down stairs between 9 and 8 o'clock; we were together all day; the first place we went to was his own house, the next place was at Stewart's; then to Jim Colburn's; then to Clifton House and the Shades, and then to the brewery in Broadway and then back again to his own house; a great deal of the time was in his own house; he drank twenty or thirty times next door in Stewart's place. In the afternoon I and another young man came into his own house; he staid in Stewart's; I next saw him lying on a table in his house, with his mouth open and water coming out, and his legs hanging down; he was beastly drunk; this was 7 and 8 o'clock on Monday evening; I went away then and returned about 12 that same night; he was in bed, and I didn't see him. I went into his own room and had five or six drinks while sitting up in bed; there were two or three others up stairs with him; the drinks came from his bar down stairs; he was asleep when I went up stairs; we had such loud talking, three or four of us that he woke up; he drank about five hot rums, and got very drunk; we remained up stairs till he came down, in about two and half hours; I came down two or three minutes after he came down; he had a glass in his hands when I came in; California Jack, McDonald, Clare and the barkeeper were with him; California Jack came up, or sent up, after him; I saw Barney drinking; don't know the circumstances of their leaving the house.

Q.—Did you hear any conversation between California Jack, Clare, McDonald and Friary in Friary's bar-room? Objected to. Exception taken.

Q.—What time was that? A.—About three o'clock in the morning; I did not go into Lazarus' place, and didn't see Friary again till two weeks after.

Cross-examined by District-Attorney. Q.—How old are you? A.—About 21; was 21 last May; in December last I lived in Fifty-fourth-street, near Eighth-avenue; I reside there with my folks—my mother; I went down to Friary's; I stopped there one night or so; during the week before New-Year, I slept four nights at Friary's, and three at home; I used to be down there, and he asked me to sleep with him; my business, to December, was bell-hanging; I was never a bar-keeper for Friary; I was a friend; I mean by tight and hard drinking, that Friary got up half drunk, and before evening he would get very much intoxicated by drinking more; I have been tight; about ten glasses of brandy and water would make me tight, and five would make me half tight. I have been so drunk that I didn't know what I was about, and could'nt tell one man from another. I remember drinking fifteen or twenty glasses. Out can't tell how many more I drank, as I was so far gone; Friary drank the most; I would take segars; sometimes a little brandy and water, sometimes some ale, and sometimes soda water and sarsaparilla; have been taking drinks in this manner about two years; have known Friary about ten years; cannot say how long he had been drinking prior to Jan. 1; first noticed him in liquor when he began to keep the place in Houston-street, about four or five months ago; I had not seen him a good while before that, was not exactly around on New-Year's day, making calls upon people, in the same business as he was engaged in; was paid for everything; we went around to see the friends; I suppose he didn't like to be driving in his own house, and he wanted to go around and see his friends; Friary and I drank on New-Year's day about forty drinks apiece—eighty drinks in all, say; I didn't buy any cigars; he took all drinks; I took a good many cigars, and had my vest pocket crammed; he paid when we drank; I often took a segar instead; I drank four or five glasses of brandy and seven glasses of ale, I believe; three glasses of brandy would have no effect on me, but if he took three or four glasses of brandy he would want more; on New-Year's Day we commenced drinking about 8 or 9 o'clock; can't say how many drinks we took by 12 o'clock; the greater number were taken in the afternoon; I didn't eat any dinner or anything else that day; a very little liquor affects Friary; it would be a starter; he likes to have more afterward; I made no effort to stop him from drinking; I was with Friary when he stuck the knife into the counter in Lazarus' place; I went in bed on Tuesday morning at 7 o'clock and slept till about twelve; this was at home; I left Friary as soon as I heard of the muss; when I parted with Friary on New-Year's afternoon or evening, he was lying on a table; three or four wanted to wake him up and fetch him across town, and I said let him sleep; he was on the table about 7 or 8 o'clock; I went out and came back about 12 o'clock and found him in bed; New-Year's day, up till 7 o'clock. I didn't part with him; he was in Stewart's some time before I knew he was carried out; when these men came up stairs he did not dress himself; he sat up in bed and dressed himself; while I was at Friary's during the week before New-year's, I ate at the Revere House; sometimes I took meals with Friary there, and sometimes alone; Friary paid for my meals; my intimacy commenced with Friary prior to that week; I used to go down there pretty often when I heard he had the place; I did not spend much on New-Year's Day; saw him drink two dollars' worth at Stewart's.

TESTIMONY OF THOMAS HALE.

Thomas Hale called and examined by Ex-Judge Stewart. Q.—Where were you on Monday afternoon, Jan. 2? A.—At No. 16 East Houston street, next door to Friary's place; remember seeing Friary in my place on that afternoon; he was very drunk; he drank four or five times that I saw; I left my house about two o'clock; the week before I had seen him every day; he had been drinking for a number of days; he was wild; this was also the case on Monday afternoon; have known Friary about two years; I don't keep that place now.

Cross-examined by Mr. Graham.—Have kept that place about three months; relinquished my interest there in the former part of January, about three or four days after Lazarus was killed; think Friary came to my place oftener than I went to his; I might have gone in there once a week; sometimes Friary patronized my bar, and sometimes he did not; don't know that he was in the habit of getting in debt; sometimes he hadn't money enough in treating; I think he always had some money; I was on speaking terms but not on intimate terms with Friary. I had the same intimacy with Lazarus as with Friary; I visited Lazarus's place sometimes and was on friendly terms with him; 9 or 10 o'clock, saw Lazarus on his stoop—the evening previous to the murder—and I said "How do you do, Harry?" My barkeeper at this time was Owen Gearkin; am not certain that is his full name; he is not a prize fighter; first saw Friary in my place on the 2d of January about 2 o'clock; don't know who was in his company; my attention was drawn to him; others were in the bar-room, perhaps a dozen or fifteen; most of them were soberer than he; I didn't wish to be seen by them; I should not like to have given him any more liquor if I had been behind the bar; saw them drink four or five drinks; he was unable to keep himself straight; I went in shortly after.

Redirect.—Charles Colleder keeps No. 18 now; Stewart's same was up at the time.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN MORRIN.

John Morrin called and sworn.—Lived at No. 16 Houston-street on New-Year's Day and live there still; was born in Ireland; have been in this country about four months; have been at his place in Houston-street about two months; I work about the house; the bar-keeper was called ewey; I sometimes attended bar; Friary drank about ten times in the afternoon, along with other persons; he drank ale; he was drunk; Friary called for $3 worth of liquor and cigars; I was in and out of the barroom all that afternoon and evening; quite a crowd were coming in and out.

Cross-examined by Mr. Graham.—I never knew Friary before, or saw him in the house Jan 2; I saw Hale; he stood there about fifteen or twenty minutes; Friary stagered out; Friary went out alone; the two fellows that came in with him went not before him.

TESTIMONY OF JAMES D. HAWES.

James D. Hawes, being called and sworn—Knew Friary; was at No 16 Houston-street on Sunday and Monday; saw Friary in the morning, between twelve and two o'clock, and between six and seven in the evening, at No. 16 Houston-street; he was drunk at his own place in the evening; he was lying on a table, beastly drunk; what first drew my attention was a diamond pin in his bosom; I thought it was not safe, and took it out and placed it in my own bosom; he was frothing at the mouth; I remained there five or ten minutes.

Q. Was there a drunken man in his place from whom he took a knife. A. On January 1st I was passing with the same friend as on the second; Friary asked me to come over, and we went over and brought the drunken man down the stairs; in doing so a dirk knife fell out of his pocket; Friary took the knife up and put it in his pocket and laid the man on some chairs in Philip Brady's place; Mr. Brady is in Savannah; the knife was eight or ten inches long with a red sheath; it was a navy knife; think the blade had a back to it.

Cross-examined by Ex-Judge Stewart.—Am doing nothing at present; was a detective in the United States service in Missouri; used to be in the old police force of this city as sergeant.

By District-Attorney.—Q.—You were in No. 16 Houston-street on the day you celebrated New Years? A.—Yes, Sir, in Stewart's place from twelve to two o'clock; saw Friary in there drunk; the minute I came in the door he shook hands, and invited me to take a drink, which I did; I came to advise him to go out of the house; I left him standing by his bar.

The defence there rested.

CLOSING ARGUMENTS.

Mr. John Graham, associated with the District Attorney, addressed the Court on the points of law involved in the case, tracing the history of the law of 1830, in regard to the two degrees of murder and cognate points, till the present period. Mr. Sedgwick followed, summing up for the prisoner. Mr. A. Oakey Hall then summed up for the people.

CHARGE OF RECORDER HOFFMAN.

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: This prisoner is charged with the murder of Henry Lazarus. They were occupants of drinking saloons adjoining one another in Houston street. It does not appear that any quarrel had occurred between the parties previous to the death of Lazarus. You will recollect several scenes which took place that it is necessary to notice—that of drawing the dagger from the prisoner's pocket and plunging it into Lazares' counter, accompanied with the remark that it would be the death of some one here. Then again the scene of striking the sick dog, and of throwing a mustard cup against the wall. His Honor then said it was a question for the jury to decide whether the act of striking the dog with an ice pick was the result of personal hostility to Lazarus or were brutality exercised against the dumb beast. The same remark was applicable to the mustard cup. These three facts were important only so far as the light in which the evidence was viewed. the details of the murder were then gone over—the party in the sleigh stopping at Lazarus' house—the scene in the bar-room—the murder—the fight, and the final capture of the prisoner. In the whole narration Californie Jack took a leading part. There is no question as to his intoxication, the prisoner's counsel claiming that he was unconscious of what he was doing, and that he was guilty of some crime. His Honor then laid down the law, and stated that the prisoner's counsel had requested him to charge a variety of propositions, which they might consider charged, except as he should qualify them. He cited the statute of this State describing murder in the first degree; that the killing of a human being by premeditated design was murder in the first degree. The distinctions between manslaughter and murder in the various degrees were then drawn. If the prisoner put the knife to the neck of Henry Lazarus with intent to kill him, then it was murder in the first degree. The jurisprudence of New-Jersey and Pennsylvania was then cited on this point. The case of Keenan vs. the Commonwealth was exhibited.

The following were Mr. Sedgwick's propositions, most of which were charged;

1. That to convict the prisoner of murder in the first degree, it is necessary for the prosecution to show affirmatively, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the prisoner had an intent to kill the deceased.

2. That this intent must be shown to have been entirely formed and determined before the act which causes the death was completed.

3. That if such intent were not entirely formed and determined before the act which caused the death was completed, the prisoner cannot be convicted of murder in the first degree.

4. That the prosecution must affirmatively prove that the prisoner's mind was in a condition to form this intent.

5. That if the prisoner's mind, from whatever cause, was incapable of forming this intent, he cannot be convicted of murder in the first degree.

6. That the condition of the prisoner's mind is to be judged from all the circumstances of the case.

7. That if the jury believe the mind of the prisoner, at the time of the homicide was affected by intoxication, such intoxication is a circumstance in the case, which the jury should consider in determining whether the prisoner had a perfected intent to take the life of the deceased.

8. That if the jury find that at such time the prisoner's mind was affected by intoxication; and if the fact of intoxication raise any reasonable doubt in the mind of the jury as to what was the intent of the prisoner, or whether he had any intent, the jury should not convict of murder in the first degree.

9. That the presumption of law that a man intends the natural and probable consequences of his own act, is based upon the usual and ordinary condition of the mind of man, and should not be applied strictly to the case of a man whose mind is shown not to be in the usual and ordinary condition of the mind of men.

10. That this is but a presumption of law, and if the jury find the fact of the case, that although the natural result of the act of the prisoner was the loss of life, yet that the prisoner did not intend that such should be the result of his act, then the jury should disregard the presumption.

11. That in applying this presumption to this case, the jury should consider the fact of the intoxication of the prisoner, if they believe such intoxication to have existed.

12. That if the jury find that the prisoner was intoxicated at the time or times he is sworn to have used any expression, they are bound to consider such intoxication in ascertaining the meaning and weight to be attributed to these expressions.

13. That, as in the case of words used by the prisoner, so also in considering the acts of the prisoner in this case, the jury should not disregard the intoxication of the prisoner, if they believe he was intoxicated at the time of such act.

VERDICT OF THE JURY.

The jury then retired into an adjoining apartment at 10:45 o'clock. At 11:15 o'clock they returned. The court was called to order after the jury were seated, and their names called and answered. The utmost quiet prevailed in the crowded room. The jurors were then requested to rise. The prisoner stood up to hear the verdict; he calmly faced the jurors. The clerk of the court then said:

"Gentlemen of the jury, have you decided on your verdict?"

The Foreman—"We have."

The Clerk—"What is your finding?"

The Foreman—"We find Bernard Friary, the prisoner at the bar, guilty of murder in the first degree."

The verdict was then duly recorded, each of the jurors assenting as his name was called. When the sentence was announced no apparent emotion was visible on the face of the prisoner.

The court immediately adjourned till 11 A. M., Monday next.

THE BOUNTY-BROKERAGE FRAUDS.

Return of Col. Baker—Military Commission to Sit in Washington—The Brokers to be Tried Speedily—Their Conviction a Foregone Conclusion—Letters from Soldiers who have been Defrauded—Bounty Money Restored, &c.

Col. BAKER returned yesterday from Washington, where he has been to make arrangements for the speedy trial of the bounty-brokers whom he has in confinement in the Old Capitol Prison. At the Federal City he was heartily thanked for his timely and important services here, and assured that he should not need aid from the War Department; and as an earnest of their words the department officers promptly named a military commission, which, at Col. BAKER's suggestion, will immediately enter upon the trial of his prisoners.

L. E. CHITTENDEN, Esq., whose autograph has become familiar to holders of United States Treasury Notes, has been named as Judge-Advocate of the commission which is to try the bounty brokers; and if their counsel is ready, he will begin to-day, so that (to use a high official's language) no Copperhead press may have excuse for howling over the victims of arbitrary arrest rotting in a dismal dungeon. Papers and witnesses are prepared against eleven of the accused, namely: James Mooney, Arthur Carroe, Sergeant Keegan, McCue, Mulhern and Brown, James Lee, John Devlin, and Fay and Dalton. Against the first six here named the evidence of guilt is conclusive and overwhelming; against the last five it is clear, but not so damning, and, under adroit management by expert counsel, either or all of the prisoners may be able to get off with comparatively light punishment—perhaps two years imprisonment in the Penitentiary at Albany. Not one of the number, however, can hope to escape.

Now that Col. BAKER has brought the bounty-brokerage fraude to a sudden halt, there would seem, to a casual observer, little for him to do; but, so far from having completed his work, he has barely begun it. He is authorized to take such measures as may enable him to secure the money which has been filched from recruits; and this fact having been rumored among the soldiers now on board the receiving ships and in the forts and other rendezvous of recruits, they have sent in an avalanche of letters appealing for aid. Here is one:

ON BOARD THE UNITED STATES SHIP VERMONT, }
Feb. 14, 1865. }

SIR: Pardon me for taking the liberty of addressing you; but I am told you would see after the man that robbed me of my bounty. He name is MICHAEL HARRILON, and he keeps a store in York-street, Brooklyn, where he shanghaied me into the United States Navy. He brought me on board of the United States receiving-ship *Vermont* on the 15th of August, 1864, and told me he would give me $400 for one year; and when he met me on the *Vermont* he gave me $100 and told me he would be back directly and give me the balance of my bounty, but he never came to pay me from that day to this. I wrote to him to know if he would be be honest enough to come and pay me, but he never answered my letter, and then I paid a lawyer seven dollars to collect it for me, but he did not collect it. Capt. CARTER, of the *Vermont*, told me to write to responsible and honest officers to see after it for me, and at the same time he said he would help me all he could. Now, honorable sir, he has marked me down for three years instead of one year's service, but I am willing to serve the country for the unlawful time he has marked me on the books for, if he would pay me, or if I could get some satisfaction, and I am told you are the man who will give me all the satisfaction I require.

Please answer this letter, and you will ever oblige your humble servant. THOMAS WILSON.

This was among the first batch of letters which the Colonel read on his return yesterday morning. At 10 o'clock MICHAEL HARRILON had been brought before him, and given the alternative of restoring the reprobate's money or going under lock and key; at 2 o'clock the Colonel had the soldier's money safe in his pocket; later in the afternoon one THOMAS WILSON had been brought over from the *North Carolina* to receive the money; but this person proved to be not the THOMAS WILSON whom HARRILON had defrauded; a bounty-hipker had enlisted him while inebriated, and stolen his money of course; but, unhappily, he could not recall the broker's name, and therefore was unable to give the Colonel information that might lead to the recovery of his money. He was sent back to the ship, and another THOMAS WILSON was summoned; and probably before 10 o'clock this morning the sailor who was robbed by HARRILON will have the gratification of receiving his bounty from the hands of Col. BAKER.

One O'Keefe, a Brooklyn bounty-broker, was arrested on complaint of Mrs. Dennis Herl, whose husband enlisted in the First New-Jersey Cavalry, and was cheated out of every dollar of his bounty, amounting to $605. The Colonel made O'Keefe restore this bounty. A colored clergyman resident on Long Island, having resolved to enlist his brother in the army, determined to find the best market. Accordingly he came to New-York and entered into negotiations with Wallace & Sheridan, who have a recruiting tent in the Park. His brother enlisted as a cook in the navy, but received neither bounty nor hand money. Learning this fact the clergymen stepped over to the Astor House and accosted Col. BAKER with the facts, and half-an-hour thereafter, the recruit's $600 had been paid him. These are but samples of the multitude of cases that are at present engaging the Colonel's attention. Other matters, however, which just now are withheld from the public, are under the detective's scrutiny. But of these things, more whenever, it shall be deemed prudent to make a complete revelation.

THE COUNT JOANNES' LIBEL SUIT.

Scrutinizing the Plaintiff's Patent of Nobility—Testimony of Profs. Lieber and Dwight, Messrs. Fred. Kopp, P. T. Barnum, and the Plaintiff.

Conclusion of the Trial and a Verdict for the Defendant.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—PART I.

Before Justice Daly.

Judging from the crowded attendance in this court yesterday, the public interest in the libel suit brought by Gustave, the Count JOANNES, against Mr. HORACE GREELEY, for an alleged libel published in the *Tribune*, seems to be very great. Long before the hour of opening the court—11 A. M.,—the room was crowded to suffocation. Many persons were no doubt induced to come there under the impression that they would hear the Count JOANNES sum up the case to the jury in his own behalf. Among the spectators were quite a number of prominent citizens. Professors THEODORE DWIGHT and FRANCIS LIEBER, Mr. P. T. BARNUM and FREDERICK KAPP, Esq., were examined as witnesses:

A PUBLICIST'S TESTIMONY ON THE CONFERRING OF TITLES.

Prof. Francis Lieber testified: I am a professor in Columbia College, and am also a professor in the law-school department of that institution, in the course of my principles I have investigated, and have had occasion to investigate titles of nobility.

Q. Can you speak relative to the title or order of the "Golden Spur?" A.—Yes: the Order of the "Golden Spur" is at present conferred chiefly by the Italian sovereigns. The power to confer the title resides in the sovereign of the Papal States; the Pope is the only one who has the power to confer the title; upon all principles of usage, the Pope would not confer the title upon a Protestant; he would confer it upon none except he were a Catholic.

Q.—How common is the Order of the "Golden Spur," and what are the privileges attending it? A.—There are no regular privileges that I know of.

Q. Are you familiar with the title or order of "Count Palatine?" A.—Yes, originally it was not a title—the term is derived from "Palatio," a word which signifies Palace; the origin of the title is this: Originally those who were employed in the immediate presence of the Sovereign, and who, in or around his palace, distinguished themselves by personal bravery, had, in the discretion of the sovereign, the title of "Count Palatine" conferred upon them.

Q. Can the power to confer this title be delegated to others by the Sovereign or Emperor? A.—No; on principle, and in accordance with the laws and practice of all European nations this power cannot be delegated. It is an office always conferred by the Emperor. No person except the Emperor, or Sovereign, has any right to confer the order of "Count Palatine."

The cross-examination of the witness by the Count was conducted at great length, but nothing material to the issue was elicited. A passport granted by the French authorities to "Count Joannes" was put in evidence by the latter, and Prof. Lieber was asked by the plaintiff to say whether that was not *prima facie* evidence of his being a Count. The witness replied that the fact that he was called Count in the passport had not much weight in his mind. If a person were to apply to the Prussian authorities for a passport, they would insert any name given them, even though it might be the Emperor of China. The name in a passport was of little consequence.

Question by the Court.—Would the Emperor Napoleon address a man as "Count" whom he knew was not entitled to that prerogative? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Well, would he call him Count unless he knew he was such? A.—He might or he might not.

Witness said it was very difficult for him to testify on the subject, and it was especially so for him to testify as to a negative proposition. The title of "Knight of the Golden Spur" was never conferred by any power except the Pope. He never conferred it except upon members of the Catholic Church. It was never conferred upon Protestants. The order of nobility known as "Count Palatine," was hereditary, but not so with the title of the "Knight of the Golden Spur." Witness could not say what Cardinals might have done; they might have granted titles to other than Catholics for aught he knew, but they had no right to do so.

THE COUNT CONVICTED OF BARRATRY.

Geo. Tucknor Curtis testified that he had been a practicing lawyer for the last twenty-five years; for the last two years he had practiced in the City of New-York, previous to that in the City of Boston; he was well-acquainted with the laws of Massachusetts, and the legal proceedings necessary to be taken under those laws; the plaintiff had been indicted and convicted in that city, for the offence known in that State as "*barratry*;" a "common barretor" is one who stirs up or commences vexatious suits at law; there was an indorsement made on the indictment, which is usual in such cases; the sentence was suspended, but the accused was liable to be brought into court at any time, and could be punished on the finding of a jury that he was guilty.

MORE LIGHT ON THE CONFERRING OF TITLES.

Frederick Kopp testified that he was by birth a German, and by profession a lawyer; that in the course of his business it became his duty to examine the laws of Germany with respect to titles of nobility. The order of the Golden Spur is conferred only by the Pope; it is confined to the Papal States; in the opinion of the witness, there was no power in 1849 to confer the order of nobility which is claimed by the Count; witness referred to the title of "Count Palatine;" the power to confer that title did not extend further back than the reign of Charles the 7th; since 1814 it was impossible for any Sovereign of Europe to confer such a title; it is a crime for any person other than a Sovereign of Europe to assume to grant a title; there were a great many people, witness stated, in Europe, and particularly in London, who were impostors, and who cheated many into the belief that they were "Counts."

Prof. Theodore W. Dwight testified—I am a professor in Columbia College; am acquainted with the laws of Europe relating to knighthood; the Order of the Golden Spur was created by Charles Fifth; it is only conferred by the Pope; it is confined to the German Empire and the Papal States; it has not been conferred in twenty years; thought it was only conferred on communicants of the Roman Catholic Church; there were three or four degrees of Count Palatine in that order of Charles Fifth; a Count Palatine could never exercise authority out of his own country; the order and the rank are both sovereign prerogatives, and can only be bestowed by the sovereign.

A TILT BETWEEN THE GREAT SHOWMAN AND THE COUNT.

P. T. Barnum testified as follows: I have studied playbills for twenty-five years; I have devoted a great deal of study and care to that kind of business; it requires a great deal of ability to write an attractive handbill; I have read the Count's announcement of the performance in question; (the bill was here produced;) I think there was an attempt to impose on the public; ordinarily, one would suppose, in reading the bill, that Mr. Edwin Booth and Miss Avonie Jones were both to appear; but upon a closer reading, it could be seen that the whole thing was got up for effect.

Cross-examined by the Count.—Mr. Barnum, have you an old grudge against me? A.—I never saw you before.

Q.—Well, are you gratified now? A.—Not much, I confess; I never knew you except as a monstrosity. (At this point the merriment was so great that several minutes elapsed before the business of the court could proceed.)

Question by the Count.—Then you are content to be in my company, are you not? A.—No, I am not. In answer to further questions, the witness corroborated the other witnesses. He said that he was acquainted with the Count's reputation in Europe, and that it was that of an impostor.

THE EFFECT OF TAKING ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mr. Henry, the stage manager at Wister Garden Theatre testified that the effect of the announcement that Edwin Booth and Miss Avonie Jones would play at the Academy of Music was to draw a large crowd to that place. He corroborated the statements of all the previous witnesses to the extent of his knowledge.

At this stage of the proceedings the defendant rested his case.

THE PLAINTIFF HIS OWN WITNESS.

Count Joannes then went upon the stand. Great latitude was allowed him by the court, and he occupied about half an hour in giving his version of the whole affair. He undertook to explain why it was that Mr. Barnum, when last in Europe, did not make a purchase of the birthplace of Shakespeare. The Judge, however, did not seem to comprehend the pertinency of the evidence to the issues involved in the suit against Mr. Greeley for libel. While giving his testimony, the Count was frequently interrupted by the cachinnation of the audience, and at the conclusion the bystanders all joined in giving him credit for being an ingenious manager of a trial.

The case was summed up by Mr. Williams on the part of Mr. Greeley, and afterward the Count closed the affair in a speech of about an hour's duration.

THE COUNT'S SUMMING UP.

The Count read to the judge certain propositions of law which he requested the judge to pass on.

In his summing up he said that Alfred of England formed his laws upon the decalogue and appointed your number, he memory of the Apostles to keep you in mind of the solemnity of your office. The plaintiff in libel is on trial, and since Paul of Tarsus he is bound to defend himself. He has dared to do so in all his trials. Men are of different temperements; some sensitive and others not. The Count says he did not make an announcement with the intention of deceiving anybody, but as he understood a fair matter; that his daughter had acted against him; that Mr. Stuart had confessed to having copied this libel against him; he had made some remarks about penny-a-liners, some who would stoo or praise for money. If this applied to the reporters he could not help it, but if not, they, as gentlemen, would overlook it. He had been made objectious by the attacks of his enemies. He then remarked on Prof. Morse having received honors in France, a more modest man, perhaps, than himself, and on his right as an American citizen to receive them. He then went into the question of his right to such titles. That even if he were deceived, he was not an impostor, he having in good faith assumed them; read a paper, being a memorandum of the testimonial, &c., going to prove the fact of his nobleship: his works were in the neighboring room. That in his work was contained a dissertation upon the Prophecies of Isaiah, in connection with the Antiquities of America, to which he had devoted fifteen years, and had, to complete this work, studied architecture for two years with Professor Davies. That he desired (in language we will not report) to love his enemies, but they would not let him rest, but were barrators stirring him up. That Horace Greeley was his notorious enemy since he had published "tear down that flaunting lie," &c. That the Abolitionists had brought a terrible war upon the country; and that all abolitionists were his enemies. Says it is a lie that he deserted his wife, but his wife had deserted him when he wished her to go to Europe. That he would not enter into the questions or reasons which induced this separation. On the Stake trial much must come out. That his daughter's affections had been seduced from him, to his great injury. That his enemies are resolved to crush him, a democrat. That he will not commit a breach of the peace even if he shall find that every Judge denies him his rights. He admits his sensitiveness, but avers he is generous, and that Mr. Raymond, having aimed to him for the insult, to a gentleman, though his political opponent. Papers, as at present constituted, are a deformity. He quoted Shakespeare, "Who steals my purse," and other quotations, and also the Ninth Commandment. Speaking of the enmity of Mr. Barnum, because, like Edward Everett as to Washington's house, he, the Count, had saved the house of Shakespeare from desecration.

THE CHARGE.

Judge Daly, in charging the jury, said that the chief inquiry for them was whether or not the publication complained of was true; and if true, whether it was done from good motives. The jury were the judges of the facts in the case; they had listened to the testimony with great patience, and they were now to judge. He then recapitulated the testimony given on both sides with much clearness and submitted the case.

THE VERDICT.

The jury, after an absence of about half an hour, came into court and rendered a verdict for the defendant.

When the verdict was rendered, the Count said he had no money to pay the jurors' fees and, to save him, Mr. Williams, defendant's counsel, paid the money.

Execution of Beall, the Pirate and Spy.

It is not positively known whether the strong array of influence which has been brought to bear in behalf of Capt. BEALL, now under sentence of death, will induce the President to grant a reprieve; but last evening unofficial reports were abroad, setting forth that the execution had been stayed. Gen. DIX was unable to give the reporters any definite information yesterday afternoon.

Disfranchisement of Deserters.

AUGUSTA, Me., Friday, Feb. 17.

The Maine House of Representatives have passed a resolution providing for an amendment of the Constitution of this State, disfranchising deserters and absentees from military drafts.

The Seven-Thirty Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Feb. 17.

Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. report subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty Loan, up-day, to the amount of $3,973,000, including one from New-York of $567,000, and one from Chicago of $324,000. There were 2,817 individual subscriptions of $50 and $100 each.

Evening Exchange.

$45,000 Am. Gold....	203¾	100	N. Y. Cen. R.....s5	112⅜
30,000 do.....b3	203¾	100	do.....b3	112⅜
20,000 do.....s3	203¾	300	Hudson R. R.....	106⅜
3,000 U. S. 5-20s, Old Issue.....	111¾	200	Reading R.....s10	111¾
5,000 do.....	111¾	200	do.....	111¾
20,000 U. S. 5-20s, New Issue.....	110¾	100	M. S. & N. I.....s3	64⅜
600 Erie Railway.....	74⅜	400	do.....	64⅜
100 do.....s3	74⅜	200	do.....b3	64⅜
900 do.....b3	74⅜	300	Clev. & Pitts.....b3	82⅜
500 do.....s3	74	100	Chic. & R. I.....	95⅜
1400 do.....b3	74	100	do.....b3	95⅜
200 do.....s3	74⅛	100	do.....s10	95⅜
		100	Cumb. Coal.....	56⅛

Stock market not very active. Gold steady, and sold after call up to 203¾, and selling at close of report at 204⅛.

[Advertisement.]

AMERICAN BELLES.

America is justly proud of her beautiful ladies, but how many mar their beauty, lose their health and youth, become prematurely old in appearance, by neglecting to take proper care of their teeth. There can be no excuse for this, as SOZODONT, pronounced by all worthy a place between the sweetest lips, can now be had in all civilized countries.

Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

[Advertisement.]

"A THING OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER."

And nothing is so beautiful as a picture of health.

Headache, Nervous Pains, Sour Stomach, Distress after Eating, Prostrating Weakness, Disinclination for Society, Mental Despondency, &c., are the rule rather than the exception with the human family, and have stamped their effects upon us all. The most effective, gentle, sudden and agreeable remedy is the PLANTATION BITTERS prepared by P. H. DRAKE & CO., of New-York.

[Advertisement.]

DIABETES.—It is a satisfaction for those who are afflicted with diabetes, inflammation of the kidneys, gravel &c., to know that investigation and science has produced an invaluable article of medicine, known as Constitution Water. From a case coming under our observation, we are pleased to certify to the efficacy of the Constitution Water, and we cheerfully recommend it to those who may be unhappily suffering from gravel or any of the kindred difficulties. Messrs. MONGAN & ALsay of the kindred difficulties. Messrs. MONGAN & ALLEN, No. 66 Cliff-st., are the General Agents.—*New-York Illustrated News.*

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate, your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

CHEROKEE PILLS—FEMALE REGULATOR.—Sold by all druggists. $1 per box. Thirty-two page pamphlet free. Address Dr. W. R. MERWIN & CO., No. 63 Liberty-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The opening of each window and door, including the entire, invisibly connected telegraphs to your room. THE BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH has saved seventeen houses in three weeks. E. HOLMES, No. 252 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLORO'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Corsica, from Nassau—Mrs. E. Moon, 2 children and servant, James McMillan, E. Lanier, J. S. Bliss, J. D. Brook, Miss Mary Aylward, T. Kropetek, E. Schmidt, Mrs. B. E. Phelps, Mrs. Ann Wilson and 2 children, Charles Spencer, R. W. H. Weed, W. H. Embleton, Mr. and Mrs. Lamb, Mr. Haggerty, G. O. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Thompson, Mrs. Sears, Miss Henry, J. Gomes, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. McMillan, A. Lawrence, Wm. Collins, W. Williamson, Miss Barr, Miss C. Sevage, James Dean, J. D. Taylor, D. Smart, Mr. Johnston, George Fox, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. White, H. W. Ball, Mr. Montgomery, J. R. Schrumnard, W. Stevens, Henry Rivas, W. Ewing, Thos. Bostoce, Mr. Sypher, Wm. Thompson, James Ferguson, Mrs. Rahming and child, Mr. and Mrs. Richards, W. H. Raoey, Mrs. A. C. James and 5 children, J. Schuchert, Thos. Lyon, John Jones, J. Larkin, J. Kohn, Master Thomas Derby and brother, Wm. Taylor, Wm. Forshew, Jno. Clark, Robt. McCaskie, James Gillies, Thos. Reynolds, E. Jones, P. Giffney, Mr. Rice, J. O'Toole, Wm. Bird, R. W. Davies, J. Lloyd, Mr. Burke, F. Zoppi, W. Rayll, J. Hoggmon, D. N. Triboollet, F. McKenzie, J. F. Macnemarra, W. Pettigrew, Alex. Cameron, Geo. Thackrch, Geo. Wells, M. Moritz, and 41 deck passengers. Total, 138.

FEB.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4182. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

GLORIOUS NEWS

Triumphant March of Gen. Sherman.

Columbia, S. C., Occupied on Friday Morning.

Beauregard's Forces Retreat as Our Troops Enter the Town.

Large Quantities of Medical Stores Destroyed by the Rebels.

The "Cradle of Secession" Violently Rocked.

The Evacuation of Charleston a Military Necessity.

Speculations as to where Sherman will Next Strike.

He Lives on the Country and is Unopposed in His Advance.

OFFICIAL REPORTS FROM GENERAL GRANT.

[OFFICIAL.]
WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18, 1865.

Major-Gen. Dix:

The announcement of the occupation of Columbia, S. C., by Gen. SHERMAN, and the probable evacuation of Charleston, has been communicated to the department in the following telegram just received from Lieut.-Gen. GRANT.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, 4:45 P. M., Feb. 18, 1865.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, War Department:

The Richmond *Dispatch* of this morning says:—

SHERMAN entered Columbia yesterday morning, and its fall necessitates the fall of Charleston, which it thinks has already been evacuated.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, Va., Feb. 18, 1865.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, War Department:

The following is taken from to-day's Richmond *Dispatch*:

THE FALL OF COLUMBIA.

Columbia has fallen. SHERMAN marched into and took possession of the city yesterday morning. The intelligence was communicated yesterday by Gen. BEAUREGARD in an official dispatch. Columbia is situated on the north bank of the Congaree River, just below the confluence of the Saluda and Broad Rivers.

From Gen. BEAUREGARD'S dispatch, it appears that on Thursday evening the enemy approached the south bank of the Congaree, and threw a number of shells into the city. During the night they moved up the river, and yesterday morning forded the Saluda and Broad Rivers. Whilst they were crossing these rivers our troops under Gen. BEAUREGARD evacuated Columbia. The enemy soon after took possession.

Through private sources we learn that two days ago, when it was decided not to attempt the defence of Columbia, a large quantity of medical stores, which it was thought it was impossible to remove, were destroyed. The female employes of the Treasury Department had been previously sent off to Charlotte, South Caroline, a hundred miles north of Columbia. We presume the Treasury lithographic establishment was also removed, although as to this we have no positive information.

The fall of Columbia necessitates, we presume, the evacuation of Charleston, which, we think likely, is already in process of evacuation.

It is impossible to say where SHERMAN will next direct his columns. The general opinion is that he will go to Charleston and establish a base there; but we confess that we do not see what need he has of a base. It is to be presumed he is subsisting on the country, and he has had no battle to exhaust his ammunition. Before leaving Savannah he declared his intention to march to Columbia, thence to Augusta, and thence to Charleston. This was uttered as a boast and to hide his designs. We are disposed to believe that he will next strike at Charlotte, which is a hundred miles north of Columbia, on the Charlotte and Columbia Railroad, or at Florence, S. C., the junction of the Columbia and Wilmington and the Charleston and Wilmington Railroads, some ninety miles east of Columbia.

There was a report yesterday that Augusta had been taken by the enemy. This we not believe.

We have reason to feel assured that nearly the whole of SHERMAN'S army is at Columbia, and that the report that SCHOFIELD was advancing on Augusta was untrue.

From the Whig.

The Charleston *Mercury* of Saturday announces a brief suspension of that paper, with a view to its temporary removal to another point. This is rendered necessary by the progress of military events, cutting it off from the mail facilities for distributing its paper to a large portion of its subscribers, while the lack of transportation renders its supply of paper precarious.

SEMMES has been made a Rear-Admiral, and will take command of the Jemse River Squadron.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

Rebel Reports.

From Richmond journals of the 16th, received yesterday at Washington, we get the following:

No official messages were received from any part of South Carolina yesterday.

At last accounts, as we stated in yesterday's paper, the enemy held Orangeburgh, on the Columbia branch railroad, and our forces were falling back toward Columbia.

There was a flying report yesterday, which we could trace to no reliable source, that there had been skirmishing on Tuesday morning, within four miles of Columbia.

Our troops abandoned Branchville last Sunday night.

WHEELER last Friday attacked and whipped KILPATRICK at Aiken, 15 miles northeast of Augusta, and drove him back five miles in the direction of Branchville.

The Augusta papers, of last Wednesday, state that of that time SLOCUM was at Windsor, ten miles east of Arpan, advancing on Augusta, his right flank being protected by the South Edisto, and his left by KILPATRICK'S cavalry.

Two days after this KILPATRICK was whipped by WHEELER. SLOCUM has with him the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Corps. The Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps comprise the force operating against Columbia and Charleston.

This leaves one corps of SHERMAN'S accounted for. We presume it has been left at Savannah.

By the latest advices through Yankee papers we learn that SHERMAN was still at his headquarters at Beaufort.

Gens. S. D. LEE and WADE HAMPTON, recently appointed Lieut.-Generals, have been confirmed by the Confederate Senate.

The promotion of Gen. HAMPTON makes him rank Gen. WHEELER, and puts him in command of our cavalry now operating against Gen. SHERMAN.

The best events may be expected from this appointment. HAMPTON'S presence will not fail to inspire confidence and enthusiasm.

Table of Distances.

The following table of distances, which have been compiled from reliable sources, will be found valuable to our readers for reference in tracing the various movements now taking place in the Carolinas:

From	Miles.
Charleston to Savannah	104
Charleston to Ashepoo Bridge	35
Charleston to Pocotaligo	55
Charleston to Kingstree	38
Charleston to Florence	102
Charleston to Augusta	137
Charleston to Branchville	62
Charleston to Orangeburgh	79
Charleston to Kingville	105
Charleston to Columbia	130
Charleston to Aiken	128
Charleston to Augusta	137
Charleston to Wilmington (by rail)	209
Charleston to Richmond	457
Charleston to Washington	567
Branchville to Charleston	62
Branchville to Orangeburgh	17
Branchville to Kingville	45
Branchville to Columbia	68
Branchville to Florence	108
Breeseville to Augusta	75
Branchville to Wilmington	216
Branchville to Charlotte	174
Kingville to Columbia	25
Kingville to Florence	64
Kingville to Wilmington	171
Columbia to Florence	89
Columbia to Wilmington	196
Columbia to Charlotte	166
Columbia to Salisbury (by inner line)	140
Columbia to Raleigh (by inner line)	281
Columbia to Goldsboro'	329
Columbia to Goldsboro' (by Wilmington route)	270
Columbia to Raleigh (by Wilmington route)	318
Wilmington to Marion	86
Wilmington to Florence	107
Wilmington to Goldsboro'	84
Wilmington to Weldon	162
Wilmington to Raleigh	132
Wilmington to Hillsboro'	172
Wilmington to Greensboro'	214
Wilmington to Salisbury	264
Wilmington to Charlotte	304
Wilmington to Petersburg	226
Wilmington to Richmond	248
Wilmington to Washington	376
Newbern to Beaufort	40
Newbern to Goldsboro'	50

THE CAMPAIGN IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Interesting Facts Regarding Sherman's Movement—Strength of His Army—Plan of the Campaign—Character and Strength of the Adversary, Etc.

Correspondence of the Chicago Evening Journal.

NASHVILLE, Sunday, Feb. 12.

It would be folly for me here to repeat the statement that preparations are in progress for a grand campaign into Alabama, and that it is about to start, and that it would, era this, have gone but for the inclemency of the weather; all these things have been told you, over and over; yet there is nothing else transpiring which would in the least interest the readers of the *Journal*, in this immediate locality. I must, therefore, be pardoned for going out of the department for my intelligence; and I am fortunately in possession of numerous facts relative to the situation in an important locality, which will be of interest, not only to every reader of the *Journal*, but to every patriot in the land.

The locality to which I refer is South Carolina, and the operations are those of SHERMAN and his adversary, in that stronghold of rebellion. Our army left Savannah strongly garrisoned with troops belonging to the Nineteenth Corps, so that SHERMAN set out at the head of the following force:

Fourteenth Corps	12,000
Twentieth Corps	19,000
Fifteenth Corps	16,000
Seventeenth Corps	18,000
Foster's army	22,000
Cavalry	16,000
Total	103,000

This may be regarded as a large force; but I am happy to say that it does not exceed, by one man, that number under command of SHERMAN; though in it are included some 10,000 negro troops, who will remain in the vicinity of Port Royal, so that the actual number moving northward is a little over 90,000, including cavalry. Of this number, nearly all the cavalry, and the Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps, in all from 42,000 to 45,000 men, passed through or by Robertsville, with a view to striking the Augusta and Charleston Railroad, some ten miles to the west of the Edisto River, whence they were to march directly upon the bridge over that stream (which is a trestle structure of over seven hundred feet in length,) which is to be destroyed, thereby obviating all necessity for a detour to the west, with a view to the capture of Augusta. That place has lost all importance, since its shops and machinery were removed; and the only possible object SHERMAN could have in paying any attention to it would be to destroy the half mile of trestle-work over the Savannah River. But if he can succeed in cutting the bridge over the Edisto—and from a perfect knowledge of all the facts in the case, so far as developed, I am confident he has done that already—and then those over the Santee and Wateree Rivers, near Kingsville, and between Branchville and Columbia and Florence, then there is no necessity for the destruction of that at Augusta; and the three can be laid in ashes with less marching than would be required to reach the Savannah.

While these two corps and the cavalry are moving into Central South Carolina, the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps, and the greater part of FOSTER'S white troops—all infantry, and numbering about 45,000 men—are moving slowly, but surely upon Charleston. They were instructed to cross the Combahee, but to make no haste; but rather, by an appearance of hesitation and indecision, deceive the enemy and make him believe the whole thing a mere feint; and then, when it became apparent that he was concentrating in the vicinity of Branchville, to push rapidly on and invest the cradle of the rebellion, and let it have a taste of a little musketry, as well as artillery.

Some have conjectured that SHERMAN didn't care a fig whether Charleston was captured or not; that he proposed to isolate it, and then let the rebels either hold or evacuate it at their pleasure; but this is a serious mistake, as Charleston is too important a point of support for any such trifling. He wants Branchville first, but he wants, and intends to take, Charleston also; and when once it falls into our hands he will move northward with the assurance that he has done his work well and released another large fleet which will not in the least detract from our moral force in dealing with our neighbors, whether on this Continent or in Europe.

In order to fully understand all these strategic points at which SHERMAN aimed on starting out, the reader should consult a map; without one, he will scarcely be able to fully appreciate the importance of the several movements I have indicated; but he has only to glance at a good atlas to perceive the grandeeds and magnitude of the present campaign, which cannot be otherwise than successful, with this present large army in the field.

BUT WHAT OF THE REBELS?

Are they idle? Let no one indulge the illusion that they are. What are the preparations which have been made to meet the invincible army of SHERMAN?

In the first place HARDEE, on evacuating Savannah, took with him about 6,000 veterans—the Georgia militia being no longer in the field. Tenn were, in Georgia, at the same time, in scattered garrisons, some 5,000 more, and at Charleston 5,000 more, all of whom are now concentrated under the command of the rebel army of South Carolina, making in all about 16,000. To this must be added the following forces:

From Wilmington	4,000
From Lee's army (5 divisions)	15,000
Add to the above	16,000
Total	35,000

Of this number about five thousand are cavalry; and reinforcements to the number of five thousand more can be had if it is determined to evacuate Wilmington, which will probably be done. This force the rebels must continue to divide, if they propose to try to hold Charleston; but this I think they will scarcely do. In addition, a portion of Hood's old army, from eight thousand to ten thousand, have started in the direction of South Carolina. They are under command of CHEATHAM and S. D. LEE, but are not strictly their old corps—they are the picked men of the entire army, and are all of it who are worth the powder and lead it would take to kill them. But they commenced their peregrinations too late in the season. Had they started when Hood was first driven across the Tennessee they could have been made available. But the first of them left Meridian, on the cars, on the 26th of January last; and the last not till the 4th of February, as transportation was exceedingly scarce; one after going in Talladega on ice cars, they will be compelled to march overland 280 miles before they can be of any service, which is a month's journey at the least; so that they will not even set foot upon the "sacred soil" of South Carolina before the first of March; and long before that time SHERMAN will be out of the State and HARDEE'S forces will be scattered.

It is useless to talk about the assistance which the militia will render to the regular rebel troops. The more of these in their army, the worse for the rebels. They are all old men and boys, and only valuable to counsel commissaries which might otherwise fall into the hands of the "Yankees." Nor can Lee aid HARDEE, or BEAUREGARD, or whoever has command. He has but 25,000 infantry in the works at Richmond, and the late advance of GRANT evinces that he cannot hold his own, even with his present force; and as for his cavalry, they do not number 8,000 in all Virginia.

This, I repeat, is a correct statement of affairs in South Carolina; but all the results of these grand combinations, you will hear through another channel than Nashville—through Richmond and Washington.

HANDEL.

NEWS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

The Situation on the Appomattox—Reported Evacuation of Wilmington—Union Forces Concentrating at Newbern, &c.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 18.

Richmond papers of the 16th inst. have been received here.

The Richmond *Dispatch* contains the following:

There was a cannonade of several hours' duration on our left, near the Appomattox, on Wednesday evening. With this exception, nothing of moment occurred. On the Petersburg lines picket firing has, by tacit consent of both parties, very much slackened within the past few days. The enemy are quiet in their intrenchments on Hatcher's Run. Throughout Tuesday night the rumbling of wagons and artillery was heard on GRANT'S lines in the neighborhood of Deep Bottom. It was supposed that GRANT was transferring a heavy body of troops to the north side. This may be simply the return of the troops sent over to Petersburg to participate in the Hatcher's Run affair last Monday.

It was reported yesterday that our troops were evacuating Wilmington. The report is not confirmed, however, by official dispatches. The Yankee papers state that Gen. TERRY is still in the vicinity of Fort Fisher and waiting for Gen. HOKE.

Hitherto the Yankee press have represented Gen. TERRY as about to march toward Wilmington with the confident expectation of taking the place, but Fort Anderson has proved a more effectual obstruction than they had anticipated.

Gen. BAKER is in command of our forces at Goldsboro', and reports to the War Department that he has reason to believe that the enemy are concentrating at Newbern, and that they have with them materials for repairing the railroad from Newbern to Kinston.

Scouts who came into Kingston on the night of the 15th inst., report that Gen. FOSTER is in command at Newbern, and that 2,000 of the Eighteenth Army Corps have arrived there, making the number of troops at the post about 5,000.

It is reported and believed in Kinston that the enemy have landed two locomotives and two cargoes of railroad iron at Morehead City.

It is not apprehended in Kinston that the enemy design an early movement in that direction.

Col. ISAAC N. ST. JOHN, at present Chief of the Nitre and Mining Bureau, has been appointed Commissary-General. He is by profession an engineer.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Orders by Gen. Roberts.

CAIRO, Friday, Feb. 17.

A resolution introduced into the Louisiana Legislature, expressing regret for the assault of Mr. FIELD on Judge KELLY, in Washington, was tabled by a vote of 55 against 7.

Gen. ROBERTS has issued an order in Memphis, requiring owners and holders of real estate in the District of West Tennessee to file with the Provost-Marshal of Memphis a description of their property, its nature source and title; when and where the same was acquired; the consideration paid therefor; by whom occupied and by what authority; and when rent is paid for the same. All agents and attorneys are required to file similar descriptions of the property they control, and if they have money or other effects in their possession, belonging to absentees, to report and make oath to the same properly, which, if not reported within thirty days, will be seized by the military authorities.

The steamer *Darling*, from Memphis, passed here for Cincinnati, with 200 bales of cotton.

Boats are again being fired on between here and Memphis.

The Government wharf boat at Memphis, with 11,000 sacks of grain, sank on the 13th. Loss estimated at $50,000.

The City Council of Cairo has passed an ordinance requiring substitute brokers to pay a license of $1,000 for six months.

CAIRO, Ill., Saturday, Feb. 18.

The steamer *Liberty* passed up from Memphis to-day, with 80 bales of cotton for Evansville.

Gen. WASHBURN had arrived at Memphis from Vicksburgh, en route for the Army of the James, but meeting countermanding orders, would return to Vicksburgh.

The draft to fill the quota of the District of Memphis, under Gen. CANBY'S order, passed off quietly. Three hundred and eighty-seven names were drawn.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, Feb. 18.

INCIDENTS OF SHERMAN'S ADVANCE.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 16th inst., states that a dispatch was received from an official of the Treasury Department at Columbia, to the effect that SHERMAN'S advance was so near Columbia that the Home Guard and citizens had turned out to aid in resisting the Union forces, and that skirmishing had already commenced not far from the city.

RECONSTRUCTION IN TENNESSEE.

The Select Committee on the Rebellious States, in their amendments to the Reconstruction Bill, as reported to-day, provide for the recognition by the President of the State Government of Tennessee, if such a Government shall be established by the loyal citizens, in conformity with the Constitution, prior to the 1st of May next. The report also provides that the Constitution of Tennessee shall prescribe:

First—That no person shall vote who has held a Confederate military office higher than Colonel, nor a civil office, unless it be ministerial.

Second—That Slavery shall be forever prohibited; and,

Third—That no State, nor Confederate debt, created under the action of a usurping power, shall be recognized or paid by the State, and no rebel law of confiscation shall be binding.

LARGE ARRIVAL OF DESERTERS.

During four days of the present week over 200 rebel deserters came within the lines of the Armies of the Potomac and the James. This morning 46 arrived here, all of whom deserted from rebel picket posts on the night of the 14th inst. Twenty of these belonged to Virginia regiments, and the remainder to Georgia and South Carolina regiments.

GOV. ANDREW'S FRIENDS AND THE PRESIDENT.

The Massachusetts delegation, bearing a petition asking the appointment of Gov. ANDREW to a place in the Cabinet of a reorganization, were introduced to the President to-day by Senator WILSON.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 18.

Mr. MORGAN, of New-York, (Union,) introduced a bill to amend "An act to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting public property," approved July 22, 1861.

It authorizes the giving of bounties to honorably discharged soldiers, who have already served two years, the same as are now allowed for three years' service, and entitles the heirs of such soldiers, if dead, to the same bounty. It also gives the same bounty to those who would have been entitled to discharge by reason of wounds, but whose terms of service had expired within two years from the date of enlistment.

RELIEF OF LOYAL TEXANS.

Mr. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, (Union,) introduced a bill to check contraband trade and to provide a fund for the relief of indigent loyal refugees from the State of Texas.

It directs the Commercial Agent of the United States at Matamoras, Mexico, pursuant to instructions from the Secretary of State, to charge 1 cent per pound on all cotton, wool and dry hides, and 2 cents per pound on Pecan nuts intended for shipment to any port of the United States, provided such agent shall be satisfied that such shipment is the product of any State or Territory of the United States, and he is further authorized to apply such proceeds or as much as may be needed to the relief of the indigent loyal citizens of the United States, at Matamoras, refugees from Texas. The residue he may retain, provided the sum with his present compensation does not exceed $3,000 per annum.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Finance.

A COMMISSION TO EXAMINE THE REVENUE LAWS.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) offered a joint resolution, providing for the appointment, by the Secretary of the Treasury, of a commission of three persons, to examine into and report upon the subject of raising revenue by taxation, and the articles most fit for taxation.

Mr. CONNESS, of California, (Union,) moved an amendment that one of the commissioners shall be appointed from the Pacific Coast. He explained that it was necessary to make this provision in order to have the interests of the Pacific States represented.

Mr. SHERMAN did not think it was necessary such a proposition with an amendment proposed by Mr. CONNESS. He had no doubt that the Secretary of the Treasury would see that the interests of the Pacific States were represented in the commission. The Pacific coast only paid one-fiftieth of the revenue, and it would be unjust to ask for it a third of the commission. Mr. SHERMAN then explained the importance of such a commission as he wished to have appointed. The production of the Tax Bill in the present Congress was an illustration. There were but ten or twelve working days remaining for this Congress, and the bill had yet to be considered in the Finance Committee, and then in the Senate. With the result of the labors of such a commission as he proposed before Congress, both Houses could act understandingly, and with more satisfaction than could attend the deliberations of the closing hours of the session.

Mr. STEWART, of Nevada, (Union,) spoke of the necessity of saving the mining interests of the far West represented in such a commission.

The amendment of Mr. CONNESS, of California, (Union,) was subsequently withdrawn.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) offered an amendment that the Commissioners be instructed to inquire also into the past and present mode of collecting the Internal Revenue, which was adopted.

The resolution of Mr. SHERMAN, as amended, was then laid over till Monday.

On motion of Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Union,) a joint resolution was adopted, giving to Mrs. L. WRIGHT, late of Richmond, $1,500 for relief extended by her to prisoners of war in rebel hands.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Union,) from the Committee on Printing, recommended the printing of 2,000 copies of the report of the Naval Commission in reference to the establishment of a Naval Depot in the Western waters.

On motion of Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, (Dem.,) 2,000 copies of the addresses delivered on the subject of the death of the late Senator HICKS, were ordered to be printed.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Union,) desired to call up the Railroad Bill to regulate commerce between the several States, and have it made the special order for Monday.

Mr. BROWN, of Missouri, (Union,) said this bill was nothing but a cut-throat arrangement between two railroads, to see which would make the most money. He was opposed to postponing important business to give way for such a measure.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Union,) was opposed to making Mr. CHANDLER'S bill the special order for Monday, as he wished that day to be devoted to the consideration of Indian bills.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Union,) was opposed to making any bill the special order at this late date of the session. It could be set aside by the majority at any time.

After some further discussion Mr. SHERMAN moved to postpone all prior orders and take up the Army Appropriation Bill.

The Army Appropriation Bill was then taken up. The Finance Committee recommended the striking out of a proviso to the House bill that no money shall be paid to land grant railroad for transportation of troops and munitions of war for the United States.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) moved an amendment, that land-grant railroads shall be paid for transporting troops, etc., but that the subject shall be opened for adjustment hereafter, and that in paying the roads, Congress does not admit the right of the roads to claim compensation.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, was opposed to the provision proposed to be stricken out. That proviso, if not stricken out, he said, would have the effect of ruining all the small land-grant railroads in the country.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Wisconsin, (Union,) spoke of the necessity of striking out the provision of the House bill, if not saricen out, the Pacific Railroad to Kansas City could not be completed, and further work upon it would have to be abandoned.

Mr. COWAN'S amendment was rejected.

The amendment of the committee was adopted, and the provision referred to was stricken out.

Mr. SHERMAN offered an amendment making an appropriation of $7,000,000 to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the present fiscal year, which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the following provisions were adopted by way of amendment:

"That from and after the 1st of March, 1865, and during the continuance of the present rebellion, the commutation price of officers subsistence shall be fifty cents per ration, providing that the said increase shall not apply to the commutation price of any rations of any officers above the rank of Brevet Brigadier-General, nor of any officer entitled to commutation for fuel or quarters. That all officers of volunteers below the rank of Brigadier-General now in commission, who shall continue in the military service to the close of the war, shall be entitled to receive three months' pay, provided the provisions of this section shall not apply to officers not on duty, or to officers entitled to commutation of fuel and quarters; that commissioned officers serving in the field shall be permitted, hereafter, to purchase rations for their own use on credit from the Commissary Department, and the amount due for rations so purchased shall be reported monthly to the Paymaster General to be deducted from the payment next following such purchase.

Mr. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, (Union,) offered an amendment, making it obligatory upon Chaplains to hold religious services once a week, to attend burial services of soldiers who die, &c., which was rejected.

Mr. WILSON offered an amendment that the Secretary of War be directed to furnish, at cost, not exceeding 16 ounces of tobacco per month to each soldier who may deserve it, the cost to be deducted from their pay.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Ill., (Union) offered an amendment providing for the repeal of all laws and regulations of the War Department, giving additional rank or duty to regular officers or volunteers, which was adopted. The bill as amended was then passed.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a resolution recognizing the State Government of Louisiana and the right of that State to Senators in Congress.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) offered the following resolution, which was objected to, and goes over under the rule:

Whereas, In a speech recently delivered by the Hon. ALBERT G. BROWN, late a member of this body, now a member of the Confederate Congress, as reported in the New-York *Herald* of the 4th inst., the following statement is made: "STANTON, the last of this infamous trio of blatant Democrats alone remained. It seemed that he had no power to disgust LINCOLN; it might be because he was baser than the other two; he rather thought it was, for of all contaminated falsifiers of sacred pledges and undignified betrayers of confidence which he himself had created, STANTON was the meanest and basest. He had one consolation in thinking of this, and that was, that he would be certain, sooner or later, to betray LINCOLN. STANTON was incapable of keeping faith. He had a fondness for betraying those who gave him their confidence that has become the charm of his life. Mr. BROWN related an interview which he had with this present Yankee Secretary of War just before he (Mr. BROWN) left Washington the last time. It was under circumstances peculiarly calculated to impress Mr. BROWN. His State had withdrawn from the Union. Mr. BROWN was passing from the Senate and Mr. STANTON from the Supreme Court. They met by accident in front of the Old Capitol, when the conversation turned on "secession," the action of Mississippi on the question, and Mr. BROWN'S withdrawal from the Senate. Mr. BROWN was surprised, and, under the circumstances, delighted to hear Mr. STANTON say that the South was right, and express an earnest hope that 'she would stand firm.' 'You are right,' said Mr. STANTON, 'Go ahead and urge your friends to stand by what they have done, and all will be well. Firmness now will secure you all you ask. Any wavering and you are lost.' And

Whereas, In the judgment of the Senate, no person whose patriotism and loyalty to the Constitution and Government of the United States should be a member of the Cabinet of the United States of the present loyal and patriotic Executive, therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of five members of the Senate be appointed by the presiding officer thereof to make inquiry in reference to the truth or falsity of the charges herein, as aforesaid, recited, and in reference to the patriotism and loyalty of the said E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War, past and present, with leave to take testimony, and to make report in writing to the Senate.

Mr. SAULSBURY pledged himself to produce the proof of the above charges against Mr. STANTON, if afforded an opportunity by the Senate to do so.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 18.

SOLDIERS' RATIONS.

On motion of Mr. INGERSOLL, the Committee on Military Affairs were instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing in all cases, where less than full rations are issued to soldiers, the difference shall be made up in money.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE BILL.

The House then proceeded to act on the amendments reported yesterday from the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, to the Amendatory Internal Revenue Bill.

Nearly all the amendments reported were concurred in, while others were reserved for separate votes.

Tea House concurred in keeping the tax on ale, beer and porter at $1 a barrel.

Instead of two and a half per centum, as now are the gross receipts of railroads, steamboats, ferryboats, bridges, &c., the law is altered so as to impose a duty of two and a half per centum on the net receipts under $3,000, and five per centum on the excess.

Among the amendments concurred in were the following:

No one not enrolled for military service, cases of physical disability excepted, shall be entitled to take out a license as a pedler.

On all smoking tobacco a tax of 35 cents a pound shall be imposed, excepting on smoking tobacco exclusively made of stems, on which the tax shall be 15 cents a pound. This is the only change in the amendment as reported by the Committee of Ways and Means on that article.

On diamonds, emeralds, precious stones, and imitations thereof, and all other jewelry the duty is reduced to five per centum ad valorem.

All the amendments reported from the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union were concurred in with the exception of a few reserved for separate votes.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Union,) called attention to some of them, including the tax on sales. He said we may put the restriction on foreign trade, but within the vast area of the United States, it is vital that we should leave our trade free. As to the amendment of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (STEVENS) proposing to tax gold sales, &c., all any other gentleman had offered the proposition he should have regarded it as absurd. He trusted that the vote to-day in the House may show that the vote in the Committee of the Whole on yesterday in favor of it was given in mere good nature. The law heretofore passed on that subject was repealed, because it could not be collected. He expressed his satisfaction that the committee had unanimously agreed upon a bill, which would contribute so materially to the support of the Government.

The House then concurred, by a vote of 72 against 66, in striking out the proposed increase of 50 cents a barrel on ale, beer, lager-ale, porter, and other similar fermented liquors. The tax on these articles therefore remains at $1 a barrel.

The House also concurred in the amendment, that substitute brokers pay a license of $110 (?) for every substitute accepted.

An amendment was made to the 103d section of the present law, by imposing a tax of two and a half per centum on the net instead of the gross receipts of railroads, canals, steamboats, scows, barges, canal-boats, vessels, stage coaches, and vehicles for transporting passengers or property for hire, &c., where the net receipts are under $3,000 per annum, and five per centum on the excess of this amount.

This amendment was concurred in by a vote of 86 against 76.

An amendment was adopted, providing that stamps may be affixed to deeds, instruments, documents, writings or papers, where the same have been omitted, on payment of the stamps and a penalty of $50; but where it is satisfactorily established that the same have been omitted owing to inadvertence or accident, and without willful design, stamps may be affixed merely on payment for the stamp.

The amendment to tax sales one-half of one per centum was non-concurred in by a vote of yeas, 65; nays, 75.

The following is the vote on the amendment to tax sales one-half of one per centum:

YEAS—Messrs. Ames, Ashley, Baldwin of Massachusetts, Beaman, Blow, Boutwell, Boyd, Broadhead, Brown of Wisconsin, Ambrose A. Clark, Freedman Clark, Cobb, Cole, Davis of New-York, Dixon, Driggs, Eckley, Eliot, Farnsworth, Gooch, Higby, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hubbard, Jenckes, Kasson, Kelly, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of New-York, Knox, Littlejohn, Loan, Longyear, McClurg, Miller of New-York, Morehead, Morris of New-York, Leonard Myers, Nelson, Norton, Odell, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Perham, Patterson, Pike, Pomeroy, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Schenck, Sheonoo, Smith, Smithers, Spalding, Starr, Thayer, Tracy, Upson, Van Valkenburg, Washburn of Massachusetts, Wheeler, Williams, Wilder, Fernando Wood.

NAYS—Messrs. James C. Allen, Ancona, Arnold, Baldwin of Michigan, Brooks, Brow of Wisconsin, Brown of West Virginia, Chandler, Clay, Coffroth, Cox, Cravens, Dawson, Deming, Dennison, Edin, Edgerton, Eldridge, English, Fink, Gonsen, Grider, Griswold, Hardidge, Harris of Illinois, Herrick, Hubbard, Johnson of Ohio, Kalbfleisch, Kernan, King, Knapp, Law, Leblond, Long, Mallory, Marcy, McAllister, Miller of Pennsylvania, Morrill, Morris of Ohio, Morrison, Nelson, Noble, Odell, Patterson, Pendleton, Perham, Pike, Pomeroy, Pruyn, Rice of Massachusetts, Ross, Rollins of Missouri, Smith, Smithers, Starr, Steele of New-Jersey, Stuart, Sweat, Thayer, Townsend, Tracy, Van Valkenborg, Wadsworth, Ward, Washborne of Illinois, Washburn of Massachusetts, Whaley, Wheeler, Joseph W. White, Williams, Winfield, Fernando Wood, Yeaman.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, (Dem.,) who first voted in the negative, changed his vote to the affirmative, in order to move a reconsideration of the vote.

A motion was then made to lay the motion to reconsider the vote on the table, which was carried by the casting vote of the Speaker, so the vote adopting the amendment was not reconsidered.

The House next voted on Mr. STEVENS' amendment defining a bullion broker to be one who buys and sells gold at a price above the mint value, unless solely for the purpose of paying duties on imports or for exportation, and requiring every bullion broker to take out a license of one thousand dollars, or otherwise be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and pay a forfeiture of $5,000, and tee per centum to be paid on each sale and purchase of gold.

The House rejected this amendment by yeas 38, nays 94.

The following is the vote on Mr. STEVENS' amendment defining a bullion broker, etc., etc.:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Ashley, Bailey, Baxter, Beaman, Blow, Boyd, Brandegee, Cobb, Driggs, Ecklay, Higby, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of Connecticut, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Julian, Kasson, Kelly, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of New-York, Knox, Littlejohn, Loan, Longyear, Marvin, McClurg, Moorhead, Morris of New-York, Amos Myers, Leonard Myers, Norton, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Rice of Maine, Schenck, Shannon, Spalding, Stevens, Upson, Wilder, Wilson.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Ames, Ancona, Arnold, Baldwin of Massachusetts, Blaine, Bliss, Boutwell, Brooks, Broomall, Brown of Wisconsin, Brown of West Virginia, Ambrose W. Clarke, Freeman Clarke, Coffroth, Cole, Cravens, J. Davis of New-York, Dawson, Deming, Denison, Dixon, Edin, Edgerton, Eldridge, Eliot, English, Farnsworth, Finck, Ganson, Garfield, Griswold, Harding, Harrington, Harris of Illinois, Herrick, Hooper, Hubbard of Iowa, Ingersoll, Johnson of Ohio, Kalbfleisch, Kernan, King, Knapp, Law, Leblond, Long, Mallory, Marcy, McAllister, Miller of Pennsylvania, Morrill, Morris of Ohio, Morrison, Nelson, Noble, Odell, Patterson, Pendleton, Perham, Pike, Pomeroy, Pruyn, Rice of Massachusetts, Rollins of Missouri, Smith, Smithers, Starr, Steele of New-Jersey, Stuart, Sweat, Thayer, Townsend, Tracy, Van Valkenborg, Wadsworth, Ward, Washborne of Illinois, Washburn of Massachusetts, Whaley, Wheeler, Joseph W. White, Williams, Winfield, Fernando Wood, Yeaman.

This Amendatory Internal Revenue Bill was then passed.

SENATE BILLS PASSED.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, (Union,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the following Senate bills which were passed:

To repeal an act to remove the United States Arsenal from St. Louis.

Authorizing the President to appoint a Second Assistant Secretary of War, at $3,000 per annum.

Providing for the publication of a full army register.

Defining what shall constitute officers' servants.

Mr. SCHENCK also reported a bill providing that any person in the army charged with an offence under the acts calling out the militia, may be brought before the field-officers of his regiment for trial; but nothing in this bill shall be construed to abolish regiment or garrison court-martial.

Also, a bill authorizing the President to make transfers of army officers from the line to staff officers, etc.

Also, a bill for the better organization of the Subsistence Department.

These bills were severally passed.

A REFUGEES AND FREEDMANS BUREAU.

Mr. SCHENCK also reported a bill to establish in the War Department a Bureau for Refugees and Freedmen's affairs.

Mr. SCHENCK said the bill made no distinction on account of color, but was intended to provide for the relief of white refugees.

The bill was passed.

INCREASED PAY FOR THE ARMY.

Mr. YEAMAN, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to increase the pay of officers of the army below the grade of Brigadier-Generals, and exempting officers from the income and war tax.

On motion of Mr. ROSS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) an amendment was made increasing the pay of privates to twenty dollars per month.

The bill was then re-committed to the Military Committee, who subsequently reported the bill as it was originally introduced, and it was passed.

RANK OF ARMY OFFICERS.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, (Union,) reported a bill from the Committee on Military Affairs, determining the rank of officers re-entering the military service, and it was passed.

THE AIR-LINE RAILROAD.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, (Union,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the Northern Central Railroad Company of Pennsylvania and Maryland, or their assigns, to construct a branch railroad between the Borough of York and Baltimore, in an air-line to Washington, in order to

JEFF. DAVIS.

A Sketch of His Personal Characteristics.

It is now a little more than six years ago that I first saw Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, then United States Senator from Mississippi, now the head and leader of this great rebellion. We were fellow-passengers on one of those magnificent packets that, in the palmy days of union and peace, plied a lucrative trade between New-Orleans and the towns on the Mississippi River. His time was apparently unoccupied, and after dinner we fell into conversation on the state of the nation and general politics, which lasted, with great interest to me, till sundown. In conversation, JEFF. DAVIS is the most engaging and instructive of all rebels. Upon introduction his manners have a tinge of military exactness and formal courtesy, but once engaged in talk upon his favorite themes, no public man could be more lavish of his mental wealth, or more agreeable in his mode of displaying it. It was plain even then, in a time of profound peace and great national prosperity, the South never so flourishing, and his own party in undisputed power, that his heart was set on the establishment of a separate republic, and that he had contemplated and loved to contemplate all the advantages which the South might hope to derive from such a step, and anticipated all the difficulties in the way of successful secession.

He held me for hours an attentive, but not always an assenting, listener, as he sketched in full detail, and with glowing pencil, the splendid future of an independent South.

I believed it would at once give a powerful stimulus to domestic manufactures and local commerce; that as much cotton, tobacco, rice and sugar would be raised in the South after separation as before, and besides all the wealth to be realized by exporting these staples, she would be able to manufacture for herself and conduct her own vast commerce; that Charleston would surpass Boston and New Orleans, vie with New-York as great importing cities, and competition, labor, thus rendered secure and permanent, would develop and utilize without exhausting the alluvial soils of her magnificent river-bottoms. Serious opposition from the North he did not anticipate, but in case of armed collision, which he did not deprecate, he relied for military success upon the alleged superiority of the Southern in horsemanship and the use of firearms.

In person, Mr. DAVIS is of medium size and slight proportions, but with great capacity for enduring fatigue, and sustaining or ignoring fragility of the body by perfinacity and firmness of will. There is not in the Confederacy another man so thoroughly self-poised and self-possessed as its President.

While there is nothing inflated or self-conscious in his language or bearing, he never relaxes into levity, he is never surprised by passion. The predominant expression of his face is of a mind active upon matters of fact rather than of theory, on statistics rather than on projects, yet infused with and made formidable by a love of power, for there is lacking in his features that look of probity, in the absence of which mental power and bad ambition tight up in face with dangerous splendor, such as we see in the heroic lineaments of JULIUS CÆSAR.

There is nothing remarkable in the voice or features of JEFF. DAVIS, unless it be the general air of the public man that hangs about him, and the light of steady purpose and uniform, self-impelled mental activity that shines in his clear grey eye. I saw him several times after that interview, and once upon the eve of the great revolt. I never heard him speak five minutes without recurring to the great movement. He spoke of it as a foregone conclusion, *un fait accompli*, and was even dwelling on its certainty, its success and its manifest advantages. There were no marks about him such as stamp the deep original thinker. He never sounded with a long-lined plummet in the deep waters of enlarged State policy.

The political philosophy and the intense sectional zeal of CALHOUN sank down into his brain and took strong root there.

Thus being by nature a practical man, and by profession a soldier, he sought at once the means of carrying out the secession policy. This was done by a systematic policy of parading before the Southern people, all the hostile utterances of the North against slavery, and urging them to make an indignant and personal protest against such abuse by breaking up the Union. The election of Mr. LINCOLN was made the pretext, the *punctum saliens*, the "overt act" to justify revolt.

Had not the progress and consummation of the rebellion set Mr. DAVIS on so high a place and devolved upon him the executive of a military despotism, he might have hid his weaker parts from history, nor inflicted a disappointment so bitter and so ruinous upon his followers, but brought his reputation within the words of TACITUS: "*Omnium consensu capax imperii, nisi imperasset.*"

He would not then have been discovered to the world as a man of bitter prejudices, and the disciple of an obsolete and Gothic school of political philosophy.

But when, by a misguided people, in an hour of political madness, he had been raised to the leadership of the insurrection, he was placed where the narrowness of his heart could be felt and seen as perceptibly as the obstinacy of his will.

Fortunately, no doubt, for the final stability of this great but war-shaken republic, the rebels have found their King Stork neither a CROMWELL in the saddle nor a WASHINGTON in the Cabinet. The irreparable blunders by the rebel Administration during the first year of the war; its total failure to develop a navy; the assigning the defence of the Mississippi Valley to the feeblest, least hopeful and least reliable of all the rebel Generals; the boastful negligence that followed the first Confederate success at Manassas; the rash and crazy cotton-burning that followed every advance of Union forces—these all sprang from that ridiculous and overweening *conceit* which it took twelve bloody battles to pound out of the Southern head. And the rebel President has as much of this conceit as the most barbarous guerrilla who believes that in the next skirmish he can kill as many Yankee officers as he has bullets in his pocket. His war policy, up to the passage of the Conscript Act, was as contemptible as it has been full of fierce and despairful energy since.

Instead of that noble, disinterested and rational firmness which his class expected of him he has disgusted and disheartened all the more reflecting among his followers by the mulish stubbornness of narrow soul, that fears its dignity will be compromised by admitting, even indirectly, that he can be misinformed, or in error about anything. He retains his favorites long after they have blundered themselves out of the confidence of all their troops, and would rather lose a battle or give up a State than admit that JEFF. DAVIS could have made an injudicious promotion.

In his State papers, (which otherwise have the merit of being temperately expressed and composed in good King's English,) and throughout his policy the same radical defect shines out, a conceit that all the great Powers of the world are profoundly interested in this civil war, and perforce must interfere to secure the production of American cotton by compulsory labor.

And though the fortunes of the Confederacy grow desperate and the walls of its structure that places slavery as the headstone of its corner rise but slowly in this ninetieenth century of Christian light, the archrebel still buys his conceit; still eats unworthy favorites; still calls on Heaven and attitudinizes for foreign nations and the next age, desiring to go down to history as the Christian champion of perpetual bondage; the American Bayard, with "God and Slavery" for his device; a Democrat of the Jeffersonian school, yet cheering on two hundred thousand dishearted soldiery to die rather than deny the right of human bondage to make itself perpetual, though on the ruins of the last great representative Democracy.

ALLEGED HEAVY NAVY-YARD ROBBERY.—Another alleged robbery has just been discovered at the Navy-Yard in this city. It is alleged that there were stolen one hundred and eight tank plates, made of a composition of brass, and other metals, weighing about fourteen pounds each. Also about four hundred pounds of the best block tin, the whole valued at about seven hundred dollars. The alleged robbery is said to have taken place on Wednesday evening. The day watchman attached to the plumber shop left the premises at 6 o'clock. His relief did not take charge until 8 o'clock.

The goods are supposed to have been carried from the plumber shop in the foundry in the rear, and thence through the skylight to the roof, and from there it is an easy matter to convey them outside, which it is supposed was done by means of accomplices.

On Thursday several plates were found lying upon the roof of the premises, and it is supposed the robbers were alarmed while at their work. There is a guard-house immediately in the rear of the plumber shop.

Up to a late hour yesterday no arrests had been made.

The affair created quite a stir yesterday in the lower part of the city.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Feb.* 18.

FROM MISSOURI.

Change of Commanders—The Guerrillas—An Opera Troupe.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Feb. 14, 1865.

It has been shown in this correspondence that the entire military business of the Department of the Missouri has been done through the office of the Provost-Marshal-General. Since the recent changes, which placed Major-Gen. JOHN POPE in command of the Military Division, consisting of Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Wisconsin and the Northwestern Territories, this becomes still more palpable, for there is no war in all that vast extent of country, and no resistance to law, or disruption of order save by hostile Indians and lawless bands of guerrillas. Missouri alone, in all this broad district, shows a rebellious spirit. The covert and active sympathy with treason and rebellion is just as strong to-day as it ever was, and among the most sensible people the opinion obtains that not until this secession shall pass away will the accursed spirit of the slave-power die out.

Whenever a change of commanders is made here, a new effort is set afoot to procure a relaxation of the military power, and by whom? Not by disloyal men direct, for they know and feel that their applications will not be entertained; but by loyal men of the weaker sort, whose material interests are affected by the restrictions which bind rebels who deal with them. They it is who beset the General commanding, no matter who he may be, and by petitions, committees, deputations and personal applications, beg, pray, entreat and threaten him in order to save their pockets. To make this clear, it is only necessary to say that a permit is required for the purchase, say of powder and lead. A man who cannot prove his loyalty cannot procure it, so he must go without; but if the loyal, weak-kneed city merchant, who has the powder and lead to sell, can succeed in removing the military restrictions upon these commodities, the country disloyalist procures them and doles them out to his friends in the "bush," or uses them himself, in the most approved guerrilla style. This illustration will hold good in cases where the purchase of medicines, salt, firearms, liquors, &c., &c., is restricted. Hardly had Gen. POPE assumed command here, ten days ago, than he was vigorously beset to remove martial law from Missouri.

It is the place of the General commanding to hear all and afterward to act as in his judgment the best interests of the State, as forming a part of the nation, demands. But he should not act hastily in such a case. A little more than military promptness is required to decide it.

The convention, with four or five exceptions, is composed of the most loyal men of the State; men who from all previous times have stood up for and been identified with the national cause. They have been thoroughly Republican, and that means a great deal, when one considers the bitter hostility that existed in slave States to progress and humanity. These men then, in solemn convention assembled, with the instinctive sense of danger to the State that must ensue from a removal of martial law, enter their protest against it. Every truly loyal man, and that means those who are ready and willing to make sacrifices for the country, and have already done so, protest against it, because it will not do to leave to moral restraint alone, aided of course by the civil power, even if it were fully reëstablished, the interests, present, contingent and prospective, of the State. No one who at all pretends to know anything about Missouri, can deny that the prospect for a bloodier guerrilla warfare than has ever yet been known, is better now than at any previous time. It is known that the State is almost totally devoid of troops, and that just as soon as the breath of Spring calls forth the leaves, the "bush" will hive with the incarnate fiends whose breasts still harbor the spirits of QUANTRELL, ANDERSON, TODD and others. It may seem strange, but it is nevertheless true, that hundreds of Union families have fled from Southwestern and Central Missouri for fear of total extermination by guerrillas. It was in view of this that Brig.-Gen. SANBORN, than whom there is no abler mind in that rank, issued his order for the removal of certain rebel families by this present date. This course was inevitable, for such evidence cropped out as it was impossible to disregard, that except he did so, no military force at his disposal could save the Union inhabitants of his district from total obliteration.

It is most sincerely and devoutly to be hoped that Maj.-Gen. JOHN POPE will, instead of listening to the syren tongue of enemies, harken to the voice of patriots, and at their wise and earnest solicitation, exercise his usual military vigor in adding strength to weakness rather than yielding what strength the national cause has in Missouri to the caprice of rebels, rebel sympathizers, and the next class in order, weak-kneed Union men. Let us have a military administration toward rebels such as Pope observes toward hostile Indians, and there will be, perhaps a year hence, some just grounds for asking a relief from martial law.

One of the most lamentable features of the convention now drawing toward the close of its labors, is that in the abolition of slavery it did not abolish its associate evils by securing to the freed people legal rights. Not a day passes on which half a dozen cases of kidnapped colored children are not reported to the office of the Provost-Marshal-General. I have shown before that such is the ineffable tenacity of slaveholding, that naught but the armed power of the national authority can make it relax its grasp upon the life of its victim. The black laws of Missouri are a disgrace to humanity even in a semi-civilized state, for they prove how deeply impregnated their enactors were with the infamous lie that a "nigger has no rights a white man is bound to respect." In the name of God and humanity, let us have no repetition of such an act as disgraced the civil record of this city forty-eight hours ago. A young woman of color, comely, and not by any means "abandoned," as the unchristian phrase goes, was convicted of petty larceny, and sentenced to a few days' incarceration, or to receive to her five lashes on the bare back. Rather than stay in prison among the human vermin that crowd it in this great city, she chose the stripes, and they were "well laid on" in the prison-yard, and she sent forth smarting with the shame. Poor creature! The observable feature of this oft-repeated case, was that the young woman was *almost white*, and would pass as such in any community where prejudice against color did not compel those having a drop of negro blood living amongst the white population. There is nickly sentimentality in the mention of this case, but the sense of justice which would not see a dumb brute beaten because in its ignorance it transgressed some law of its oppressor.

The Grover German Opera Troupe, after a successful season of ten nights, during which they gave "Martha," "Dame Blanche," "Don Giovanni," "Der Freischutz," "The Jewess," "A Night in Grenada," "Faust," "Robert le Diable," "Fidelio," "The Magic Flute," "Les Huguenots" and "Tannhauser," went to Cincinnati, where the musical taste is more critical, and success, pecuniarily, more unattainable, after netting the snug sum of $16,000. This Mr. GROVER, of course, pockets; but it is questionable if, without his excellent management, the wayward children of song could have taken in that amount altogether. It required the most stringent measures and the most rigid rules to harmonize the discordant spirits of the troupe, which is the first ever brought West that successfully fulfilled its promises in coming. Bravo for the Eastern impresario!

B.

AFFAIRS IN ILLINOIS.

Adjournment of the Legislature—Cornation in the Body—The Repeal of the Black Laws—Military Matters.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, Feb. 13, 1865.

Our Legislature has voted to adjourn on Thursday next, and the people say amen. The Republicans, although they have been enabled to carry through a few important public measures, have not gained much credit by having a majority in that "honorable body." The "Black Laws" have been erased from our statute books, and the Constitutional Amendment has been ratified; but upon other matters the Legislature has behaved shamefully. Corruption appears to be a certain character with these bodies, and one party seems to be about as bad as the other in this particular. It is strange that men who are esteemed honest and honorable in private life, will do such disgraceful and mercenary things in their representative capacity as are charged, with too much reason, upon the members of our legislative bodies.

The passage of the House Railway Bill, giving to existing companies franchises, for which a million dollars were offered on the part of the city, is a case in point. Here was a measure opposed by eight-tenths of our people—by all, in fact, who were not in some way pecuniarily interested for themselves and friends—a bill with nine thousand remonstrants against it—passed over the Governor's veto by a more than two-thirds vote in both Houses. It is true, three of our nine representatives favored it; but why should such a measure be forced upon the people of Chicago by members from other sections of the State, unless money and stock had been freely used? There is no other way for accounting for it, or for the supererviceable zeal in its favor displayed by some leading men in either House. They were paid for it, as lawyers are fees for the advocacy of any bad cause. The State pays but two dollars a day. Corporations like this can afford to far outbid the State, and it is these merchantable men who are so anxious to go to our Legislatures. One of our Senators, with two other Republicans, went in, two years ago, while a member of the House, with the Democrats, in favor of the great penitentiary swindle. He now goes in for the horse railroad, and has probably made enough out of the two jobs to retire to private life. At any rate, he has dug a pit and fallen into it.

The bill to reapportion the State into Congressional Districts was lost. There were but few Republicans in favor of it; but most of the Democrats seemed to consider it more favorable for their prospects than the present arrangement.

One of the most important measures considered was the establishment of an Agricultural and Mechanical College, on the foundation of the Congressional grant. The male institution has been located at Urbana, Champaign County, on the line of the Chicago branch of the Illinois Central. The location is on condition that certain buildings be secured to the State, free of cost, together with a farm of one hundred and forty acres. This, the citizens of Urbana have pledged themselves to do. The mechanical branch is to be established in Chicago, provided that a fund of $100,000 and buildings are donated by our citizens. An agricultural branch to the southern part of the State is authorized when funds and buildings are provided by those applying for it. There was quite a scrambling among various cities and towns for the location, each erroneous effort made to have the matter left open to go to the highest bidder. But this proposition was defeated and the question disposed of as above indicated. The scrip, which is for 480 000 acres, ought to net at least $500,000, which would be a magnificent endowment for the necessary professorships in the three institutions. If the matter is rightly managed, it will be a great thing for the agricultural and mechanical interests of our State.

Our colored citizens are jubilant, as well they may be, over the repeal of the "Black Laws." They emphatically rejoice them to a position where they had no rights that a white man was bound to respect. A negro's family might be murdered before his eyes, his house might be plundered and burnt, or any other conceivable outrage committed by a white man upon his person and property, and if he had only colored witnesses of the fact, the offender would escape with perfect impunity. But this ratio of barbarism is now among the buried past.

We are in the midst of considerable commotion in regard to the coming draft. The quotas for the districts have just been announced, and ours turns out to be nearly double what was expected. The call is for 5,202, or one-sixth of the entire quota of the State. There has been evidently an egregious blunder in our enrollment. Last Fall the city polled 27,239. The enrollment list, which was made out soon after, contains 31,005. The county towns polled 5,779 votes, and have 3,820 enrolled. They are charged 100 men for every 100 voters, while the county towns are charged about 70 per cent., which is a fair average. Our of this state of affairs a draft is inevitable. Our citizens will not make any further serious attempts to fill the quota by enlistments.

Camp Douglas is still quiet. The preparations for the exchange are going forward. Large numbers refuse to be exchanged.

Our Stock Board is getting on swimmingly. They can gamble in gold almost equal to your Wall-street operators. "Transactions" to the amount of nearly $400,000 are reported in a single day, and probably not $5,000 in real gold entered into all this large business. Great is humbug. General business is very good for this season. The weather is pleasant but cold.

NEWS FROM BUENOS AYRES.

A Terrible Calamity—The Brazilian-Uruguayan War—Paraguay Sides with Uruguay—The Arrival of the "Ranger," Supposed to be a Trader for a New Alabama—The Italians and Rat Island—Gold, Wash, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., Tuesday, Dec. 14, 1864.

This city has been shaken by a calamity unparalleled in its history. The explosion of nearly two tons of gunpowder, in the Retiro Barracks, on the morning of the 9th inst., threw a large building high in the air, and carried out the mutilated forms of near one hundred men, women and children. It was at 7½ A. M., and a portion of the regiment had just come in from its early exercise. A portion was still in bed; and various persons, some of them entire strangers to the place, were walking by on early business or pleasure, when the force of the storm swept the streets for a great distance with fatal effect. The houses in the city, for a mile distant, took to their foundations, the glass fell broken from the windows, and the people supposed that it had been an earthquake.

At the calling of the roll that evening, 126 names were not answered for. The work of excavation revealed the usual horrors of such an event. I need not detail them. One Captain was taken out alive after being buried two hours under the rubbish.

The powder was exposed on account of being handy for a military parade and exercise on the following Sunday, at Belgrano. How it could have been ignited remains a mystery. The soldiers destroyed were chiefly Italians; but I notice in the list one English name, GEORGE WARNER.

Many families are left in hopeless poverty by this stroke, and collections are made everywhere for them. The town council of Belgrano has decided to expend the money intended for the following Sunday's parade in paying the expenses of a grand funeral.

On the evening before this catastrophe a collision occurred on the Western Railroad, in which two persons were killed and many were wounded. It was from the grossest carelessness of the employes of the road. Such things as railroad accidents are almost unknown here, and it produced a very great excitement in the city.

THE WAR WITH URUGUAY.

The Brazilians are fairly launched in the internal war in Uruguay. Their fleet bombarded a little defenceless town, Paysandu, last Thursday, for nine hours, without reducing its little garrison to surrender. It was held by the General Government troops. A large land force is also on its way. It now seems inevitable that Paraguay will vigorously enter this war in opposition to Brazil. In that case it will be almost certain that this country must be involved in the contest. Much is feared from the negotiations now in progress on this subject. A very able diplomatist, Senor PARANOS, is here from Brazil, and he has frequent interviews with the President and Cabinet. If our authorities here are so unwise as to undertake this, the repentance will be long and bitter.

A SUPPOSED PIRATE.

American circles have been much interested here by the arrival of the *Ranger*. This is a little steam yacht of 80 tons, which is reported to have carried to the Madeira Islands armament or men for a new *Alabama*; and many have supposed that she was only waiting to complete her own arrangements to take a gun or two and depredate on our commerce. She draws two feet of water, and can hide where no man-of-war could pursue her. There is some mystery about the manner of her coming here and the reasons for it; but the report to-day is, that she has been bought by an Italian house here for $20,000 in silver. This enormous price will interest us still more in the future of the *Ranger*.

The utmost activity has reigned in Paraguay for several months in the departments military and naval. President LOPEZ has thirteen steamers armed, and it is said that two monitors have just arrived from France for the Paraguayan navy. The army and navy of Paraguay have never been so strong as now.

There is a report here that Minister WASHBURN has been instructed by Secretary SEWARD to compliment the President of Paraguay on his position toward Brazil. Of this we do not know the truth.

The gold mines are still attracting adventurers to San Juan, but the product is vastly overrated.

This river is rapidly filling with a superior class of passenger steamers. Several are Italian.

The Italians (Sardinia) have leased for ten years Rat Island, at the mouth of the La Plata, and it is already strongly fortified. It virtually commands Montevideo, the capital of Uruguay, and the whole navigation of the river.

Very little wool is going forward to the United States. The same grade of wool is ten per cent. cheaper this year than last.

The Peruvians have sent armed boats to the Straits of Magellan to intercept any reinforcements for the Spanish fleet on the west coast.

On Dec. 8, the American Sunday School had its annual excursion to San Isidro, on the Northern Railroad. About 500 were in attendence. It was understood as limited to the congregation. The Americans at Rosario are about to erect a new church. Mr. WHEELWRIGHT, the great railroad engineer and contractor, has contributed one-half the expense.

Business in Montevideo is almost entirely suspended on account of the war. The produce of Santa Fé, in this Confederation, continues to improve rapidly. It seems to attract all new projects for settlement of colonies. The *Ella Virginia* will sail tomorrow for New-York, with wool. OBSERVER.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Cotton Operations of Kirby Smith Between Shreveport and Brownsville—How it is Obtained and Shipped to Market—Price Gone to Mexico as a Confidential Mission—Hood's Army Along the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans True Delta.

VICKSBURGH, MISS., Sunday, Jan. 29, 1865.

A gentleman who has just arrived here, directly from Shreveport, informs Gen. WASHBURN of affairs in the Trans-Mississippi Department. This informant left Memphis two months since for Huntsville, Texas, and has returned to our lines at this place, via Shreveport and Camden. I am permitted to send you some information which he brings.

E. KIRBY SMITH is paying more attention to cotton than to military matters. He has an immense train of wagons, carts and every sort of vehicle useful for transportation, constantly employed between Shreveport and Brownsville, carrying cotton to that market. The manner in which his cotton is obtained shows KIRBY SMITH to be worthy of the title of the Cotton King or the second JEFF. DAVIS, of the incipient empire of consolidators.

He sends his age to all over everywhere to the different plantations and cotton depots to make a careful and enmplete inventory of "the staple," when the owners are at once called upon to give, as a contribution, one-half to the C. S. A., and offered to sell the other moiety to His Excellency KIRBY SMITH, at the fixed valuation of 25 cents per pound, Confederate money. The owners in this way receive no more than one cent, or one cent and a half per pound in gold for their cotton, which is very unsatisfactory to them, but must be submitted to, as KIRBY SMITH is supreme. This enterprising General, who has such a speculative turn, is believed to have made several fortunes already; but he still pursues his methods for extracting the filthy lucre as sedulously as heretofore. He absorbs as far as possible all the cotton in the Trans-Mississippi Department, for contributions and by purchase—the first ostensibly for the rebel Government, and the second for himself, or his exclusive use; but now there is scarcely a doubt entertained by the citizen minions, who are distressed by him, that he wrongfully pockets all but the trifle they receive for only a portion of it.

KIRBY SMITH'S troops are very much scattered, so that they may obtain food and forage. The transportations of his army is so poor and inefficient that any considerable degree of concentration during the present season is impossible, for the reasons above mentioned. His army must be separated in order to subsist it. All the army wagons he is using in his grand cotton scheme—which will ultimately surround him with superabundant wealth or involve him in ruin. It is easily seen, however, even now, that a strong and invincible army of men are forming against him, both east and west of the Mississippi, in the enemy's country, whose combined influence will probably soon cause his present splendid fortunes, which promise so much, to wane to their full.

PRICE is reported to have gone to Mexico on some important and confidential mission, under orders from KIRBY SMITH. He has not been sick at all, nor has a card, as generally reported and believed. PRICE'S family are residing in Texas.

Late reports from the interior state that HOOD'S army, which is very badly broken up, is now lying along the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, below Corinth. The damage done to that road by GARRARD, in his late raid, is said to be entirely repaired.

The rebel pickets on the Big Black, between here and Jackson, are very vigilant to prevent any cotton from coming in. All that does get by them is considered smuggled into our lines. A Mr. RANDOLPH was captured out there the other day, having in his possession a cotton permit from Mr. CUTLER, general purchasing agent of the Treasury Department, and a passport from Gen. HEALBERT, and was ordered to Jackson. The next day after arriving there, he was sent under guard to Meridian, to be tried for his life, being under charges of entering their lines as a spy. Truly cotton speculators do undergo great perils, but they must feel a certain satisfaction in knowing they are constantly seeking their own reward.

Donations to Religious Societies and Colleges

The following table exhibits the income from donations and legacies of the four principal National Socias during the last three financial years:

	1861-2.	1863-8.	1864-5.
American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions	$339 080	$397,079	$521 985
American Bible Society	192 146	163 976	254 587
American Tract Society	78.707	91,722	116,158
American Home Missionary Society	163.652	164.884	195,537

Other institutions have enjoyed a like measure of pecuniary prosperity. Those higher seminaries of learning on which the churches depend for laborers to carry forward their enterprises, have been still more signally favored. The following is an imperfect list of the benefactions bestowed upon a few of these institutions during the past two years:

Middlebury College, Vermont	$10,000
Williams College, Massachusetts	25 000
Bangor Theological Seminary, Maine	40,000
Harvard College, Massachusetts	44 000
Dartmouth College, New-Hampshire	47,000
Andover Theological Seminary, Mass	50,000
Washington University, St. Louis, Mo	50,000
New-York University, New-York	60,000
Bowdoin College, Maine	72 000
Chicago Theological Seminary, Illinois	80 000
Hamilton College, New-York	100,000
Rutgers College, New-Jersey	100,000
Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut	100,000
Protestant College, Syria	103,000
Amherst College, Massachusetts	110,000
Princeton College, New-Jersey	100,000
Yale College (including $135 000 from the United States Government for its Agricultural School)	450,000
	$1,571,000

The Terrors of Petroleum.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I noticed in a recent issue of your paper a well-timed article (entitled as above) upon the storage of petroleum in the city, calling attention to the "free and easy" manner in which that combustible material is handled in our midst. The terrible disaster that lately occurred in Philadelphia on account of the inflammability of petroleum, should certainly awaken public attention to this subject. If the writer be correct in his statements, (of which there is no doubt,) our own streets may yet present just such another scene of burning horror, and destruction to life and property as was witnessed there.

Is it then not quite important that this matter be well understood. Either the City Government should move in regard to it, or some means be devised to render the storage and use of petroleum, oils, and such like combustible matter at least comparatively safe.

The banishment of this kind of legitimate merchandise from the limits of the city would doubtless work great inconvenience and detriment to the growing interest of the oil trade. Yet if the "ingenuity of invention" can not come to our relief in this thing, and afford protection to property, the law, at least, should be invoked for the safety of life.

It may not be generally known that the inflammability of petroleum is due to its volatile nature. It is said that in ordinary barrels this oil will throw off gases even through the very pores of the wood, and create an atmosphere about them so inflammable that an open light will set it on fire. Hence its property of ignition is almost, if not quite, equal to that of gunpowder.

This fact being so, here, it seems to me, lies the basis of inquiry for a remedy: Stop the escape of the gases, from whatever cause, and the inflammability, or danger of the oil barrels taking fire externally, will be removed.

Whether this can be done by a proper arrangement of store-houses, or a new method of package, is for wiser heads to determine. It does seem that something might be done in this direction, and thus, if possible, save legislation, which is so odious in specialties.

As the columns of your paper are generously open to the free discussion of all topics of public interest, I trust they will not long remain barren of this subject.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

INTERESTING EXTRACTS FROM OUR FILES

The Rebel Commissioner Mason on the Treatment of Prisoners of War.

The English Press on Our Recent Victories.

The Steamship *Etna*, Capt. MCGUIGAN, from Liverpool the 4th, and Queenstown the 5th inst., with merchandise and 120 passengers to JOHN G. DALE, arrived at this port yesterday morning. We compile the following interesting summary of news from our files.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

A CHARACTERISTIC LETTER FROM THE REBEL COMMISSIONER J. M. MASON.

The London *Index* publishes the following correspondence:

BOSTON, Dec. 15, 1864.

Mr. J. M. Mason, London:

SIR: I take the liberty of sending you a pamphlet published by the United States Sanitary Commission on the treatment of Northern prisoners at the South. I beg you will look through it.

I send it to you, Sir, believing that you yourself are not aware of this state of things, and that you occupy a position which may enable you indirectly to ameliorate this appalling suffering.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. COOLIDGE,

No. 65 Marlborough-street, Boston, Mass.

MR. MASON'S REPLY.

A. Coolidge, Esq., Boston, Massachusetts:

LONDON, Jan. 25.

SIR: I have your letter of Dec. 15, with the volume accompanying it, entitled a "Narrative of Privations and Sufferings of United States Officers and Soldiers while Prisoners of War in the hands of the Rebel Authorities. Being the Report of a Commission of Inquiry appointed by the United States Sanitary Commission."

In your letter you "beg" that I "will look through it," and say that you sent it to me, believing that I am "not aware of this state of things," and may have it in my power "indirectly to ameliorate this appalling suffering." I am thus to infer from your letter that you think the contents of the volume are entitled to my credence. I have looked through it, and have looked also at the pictures that adorn it, which are alleged to be photographic illustrations of the emaciated forms of certain of the prisoners returned from the Confederate States. This form of pictorial literature would seem almost peculiar to the country to which you belong, and, as would appear, is known alike to its humanitarians and its statesmen; for it so happens that about the time the volume of the Sanitary Commission came from you, I received from another quarter another volume of like grade, and prepared for a like purpose, entitled *Reports of the Committee on the Conduct of the War—Fort Pillow Massacre—Returned Prisoners*, a document issued by the Congress of the United States; and this volume, too, is adorned with like pictorial illustrations. As I understand, in the vocabulary of your country, the class of literature to which both these volumes belong is called the "sensation style," and is adapted to the level of that class of readers whose convictions are to be reached by fraudulent practising on their intellect. As noted examples of similar productions, I will recall to you *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, by Mrs. STOWE, one of your country women, and a book, the title of which I have forgotten, but familiarly known in the circles of your country as "Helper's Book," both illustrated by pictorial sketchings. But I am to deal now with the volume of the "Sanitary Commission;" the others having each done the dirty work of its day are laid by to serve with the volume in hand as authentic materials for future history by some New-England historian.

None can read the work of the Sanitary Commission, without seeing that it was written for a very different purpose than that of ameliorating by its labors the suffering and privation ascribed in it to prisoners of war in the Confederate States, nor will the character of the gentlemen, whatever that may be, who give it their sanction as a committee, with the long array of titles annexed to their respective names, rescue it from such imputation. Its true character is that of a political work, and of the lowest type, intended to excite and inflame the popular mind of the North by false and exaggerated pictures of the privations and sufferings of Northern soldiers held as prisoners of the South. The narrative carries with it intrinsic evidence that it is from a pen long practiced in the unscrupulous school in which it belongs; indeed, the writer seems to have considered it necessary to account in some way for this peculiar style of a work professedly of pure humanity. He calls it, at page 24, the "dramatic development of the inquiry" of the Sanitary Commission, in which all the "salient points of the evidence," with "the results of their own observation, are incorporated together." In other words, the evidence and the observed results of observation were to be grouped and colored for political effect.

Now on the subject of the treatment of the prisoners, either at the North or South, I have no information but that which comes to us through the public prints; but I am fully aware that the condition of prisoners of war, wherever they may be, must of necessity be attended with privation and suffering, and necessarily more so in the South, whatsoever care can be extended to them, from the atrocious manner in which the war is waged by those who conduct your armies in my country.

Your Sanitary Commission complains that they are stinted in food—that it is bad in quality, are not sufficiently clothed, and, when sick, that they are not treated with sufficient and proper medicine; and this in the face of the notorious fact that wherever your armies penetrate they are ordered to burn and destroy everything that contributes to the food and raiment of man—an order most relentlessly obeyed; and, as it to add to the misery of such practices, all medicines, surgical instruments, and whatever could minister to the sick or wounded in our hospitals, your Government has declared and treated as contraband of war, with orders that they be destroyed wherever found—orders that are invariably fulfilled. Whole regions of the Southern country have thus been ruthlessly laid waste. As a single example, let me recall the recent instance in the Valley of the Shenandoah, a country teeming with population and of unrivaled fertility.

In the late retreat your army devastated the entire country through which it passed, its General boasting in an official report that he had burned in his progress 2,000 barns filled with the harvests of the year, that he had burned all the mills in the whole tract of country, destroying all the factories of cloth, and killed or driven off every animal, even to the poultry, that could contribute to human sustenance in an extent of country some 60 miles long and from 30 to 40 wide. Cut off to a great extent by your blockade from the importation of foreign salt, it is the boast of your Generals that military parties are organized to destroy our salt factories wherever found, either on the seaboard or in the interior; and very recently we have accounts exultingly presented of destruction done at Saltville in Southwestern Virginia, extending to the breaking up of the kettles used in its manufacture, and despoiling the salt wells. There is but one step of greater infamy in crime against your fellow-man—I should not say greater, for it is the equal only—and that would be to poison the water in the streams. In the face of such notorious facts your "Sanitary Commission" has the effrontery to complain to the world that the prisoners of war in the South are stinted in food, badly clothed, their health impaired from the want of salt, and death frequent in the hospitals from the failure to supply the proper medicines. I desire to say to you, then, that I can give no credit to the report of your Sanitary Commission. Little as *ex parte* testimony is proverbially entitled to belief, it is still less so in the hands of those interested by their own showing to deceive, and who resort for their witnesses to a class of men who are thus described by an authority to your own country, who, neither you nor they on this subject, at least, dare discredit. The Editor of the NEW-YORK TIMES, speaking of the character of the recruits sent to your army on the James River, in Virginia, as substitutes for drafted men, and from information derived from a correspondent with the Federal army at City Point, describes them as "wretched vagabonds, depraved in morals, or decrepit in body, without courage, self-respect, or conscience. * * * They desert when picket duty, they skulk in action, and are dirty, disorderly, thievish, and incapable in camp, and pass most of their time on barrels, tied up to trees, or hucked and gagged." Of such materials is your army in Virginia, and from such materials your Sanitary Commission could in no less or witnesses in their "dramatic development," You will find this agreeable picture of your own troops in the NEW-YORK TIMES of Jan. 6, 1865.

To its further discredit I know that the batch of prisoners whose emaciated forms supplied the materials for the pictorial illustrations were the sick brought from the hospitals at Richmond under the penal policy of your Government to make no exchanges, except of the sick. Your Sanitary Commission might with as good grace and as much fairness have the patients in the worst form of disease from your public charities exhibited in photograph as evidence of inhuman treatment at such hospitals. But it is waste of time to attempt to refute these calumnious imputations. Those to whom they are addressed in your country do not desire to be undeceived. When first propagated some year or two ago pains were taken in the South, through the aid of disinterested and impartial observers, to have the real condition of prisoners at the South inquired into and laid before the world. Their statements were in true keeping with what was the acknowledged duty of a humane and Christian people, and in accordance with the establishment rules of civilized warfare. The rations allowed to prisoners were the same in quantity and quality given to our own soldiers in the field; nor was there any scarcity with the former which was not equally shared by our own soldiers.

What my unfortunate countrymen are suffering in your Northern prisons, we are seldom allowed to know; but even since the receipt of your letter we have some striking evidence of what their condition is, in the teeth of the statement of your Sanitary Commission as to the treatment of our prisoners at the North. I would refer you, on this head, to a letter from JOSEPH TAYLOR, of a Louisiana regiment, addressed to Lord WHARNCLIFFE, and published in the *Evening Standard*, at London, dated at Barnsley, England, Jan. 5, 1865, brought out by Mr. SEWARD'S late letter, in which he permits himself to say that prisoners of war at the North are suffering no privation, and that appeal for relief for charity at home or abroad is unnecessary. TAYLOR speaks "from an experience of several months in Fort Delaware;" the prisoners there averaged there from 6,000 to 7,000. "The rations were always irregular, sometimes two ounces of meat per day, sometimes none. Soup was given at times, but such stuff that the most robust stomach could not take it; the consequences were that a large proportion of the men were reduced almost to skeletons." He says that the prisoners were worse treated when guarded by the militia than when by "the regular soldiers," and adds, "the cruelties practiced by the former were such as would scarcely be believed, even if the work of savages; that the relief proposed by your Lordship and friends would have been the means of saving life I have not the slightest doubt." This man, it appears by a note of the editor, resides in Barnsley, was taken prisoner at Gettysburgh, was confined in Fort Delaware for seven months, and released on terms that he would give aid in no form to the Confederates, and would leave the country. Again, I refer you to a letter, published in the New-York *Daily News* of Jan. 3, dated at Chicago, Dec 27. The editor vouches for the writer as "a lady of unquestionable veracity, great purity of character, and true Christian charity."

She speaks of the condition of prisoners, 6,000 to 8,000 in number, confined at "Rock Island," says that "the allowance to each man has been one small loaf of bread—it takes three to make a pound—and a piece of meat two inches square per day. This was the ration; lately it has been reduced, and they are trapping rats and mice for food, scarcely to save life. Many of them are nearly naked, barefooted, bareheaded

tha eceae sheuld he a lesson for ns, and thig last deserves to be stodied with unusual sttention.

BRILLIANCY OF THE VICTORY.

From the Manchester Examiner, Feb. 2.

No event ot the war has reflected leore credit npon the millitery administsratioe of the North than the eapture of Fort Fisher. After the failure or the first campaign, it was se aet ut singelar boidnese foythwith to order a secoao, bnt the result has shown that, though eold, it was eet rash, aod that the original combiest oon wheld have succeeded but for the feeaecutiv of the leaders. To General Botlse the discomfiture is complete. His position is unenmfortably assurd. He was entitled to speak with somn authority, for he had seen Fort Fisher. He had tanded his troops, and marebed them to within e few hundred varce of ths fortincations, surveyed the works with the eve ot a General, and tound them to be impragnable. His report ot the failure has the vice ol giviog twd reasons. In thn first piece, thg works were practically impregnable, a reeson whinh of itself wheld havn been sufficient. But, in thn secoed place, he was very mech afraid thst Gen. Hoxe would merch down upon him from Wilmingtoe with a force which he would have beee unable to withstaeo. Hoxe did aot come, out then he might heve come, it Botlse had waited loog edough, which he resolved not to dd. The Governmeot replied to these explanations by ssdieving Bottse of his command, and ordering the expedition to start egain. Admirl Porter, as before, was at the head of the fleet, but the troops were put under the commaod of Gen. Terry. The erder of attsck was the sama on the eround occasion as on the first. A furious bombardmeot from the fleat cleared the works of all visible defenders, the troops were tanded nnder cover of the fire, and, to guard against e visit from Gen. Hoke, a strong body of troops was pested across the peninsula between the tort and Wilmington. The assaelt begas at 3½; tn a short time the defsnces were in the hands of the assailants, and by 10 o'clock thn same night, after desperete fighting, all the works wern captured. The occupatioo of the oeninsula necessarily cot off all escape of the garrison. They retired toward tnn end of the spit of lane on which thn fort is built, where, with the sea on three sidas, and a victorious enemy on the other, their fate was settled. The Federals purchased their snuiess with e severe loss te killed and wounded, bu looking at the market prlcn of victories, perhaps none of equal importance have been won at a cheaper rate.

THE RESULT.

From the London News.

It is natural thet the Americans shonld exult over this success in a degree which even its intrinsic importance might not warrant. It is the most protracted and desperate fighting which the war has yet seen, and no exploit of aey other nation surpasses it in these respects. They are well entitled to tske credit tor thn tarious resistance of the defenders, Americans too, as they are for the tremnndous material powers and unflinching vehemence ot tha assaitants, wsich overpowered the defence. Bet besides all this, of whicg any army and any people might be proud, they have especial reasons for rejoicing. The result hastureedja disereditable failnre into a storious victory. The loss, moeed, has been heavy, aed Admiral Poavas points the moral whion wa ventured to draw whee the telegraphio dispsich arrived, by his observation that tee garrisoe had been multiplied ten times since Butler's reconnoissesce, and that the loss which is to be deplored is nncessarily incressed in a still greater proportioe. Bet beyned a doubt the loss, even now, has been well paid dnwn. It is admitted that the port is seated, and that ths trade and profit of blockade-runoeing is at an end. And it is only foolish braggadocio in the Richmond papers to oretend that this is a blow which brings them aey coeaterveiling advantages. It liberates for them no army and eo fleet. It establishes the Federals in a new position on their flank. It cuts off all ingress of foreign stores, and ann s out the last gleam of hope of foreign recognition. Against all this it is but a poor consolatioe for them that it will cause the loss to the Yankees of their profit on the captured cotton of blockade runeers. This is a profit which the Federals may afford te renounce, gaining in exchange the port whence the cotton was shipped, and through which the profits of the cotton that escaped reached their enemies in the shape of foreign munitions of war, that the Confederate States cannot of thmselves supply.

ISOLATION OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES NECESSARY.

Thn Lonoon *Times*, remarking on the success et Fort Fisher, observes that nenally the Winter had been e time of involontary armistice, but now in the depth of the season, and amid the dangers of suddna tempest and e fstal coest, the Fedrals heve won their last victory, and may succeed in totally closing or destroying the lest considerable port of the Confederates. To give the South no term of respite, no nooortnnity tor fresh preparations, no breething time wtich should refresh it for new exertions, is the ooiicy of thn Csonel. It is difficult to believn that the ospture of Fort Fisher will oot lead to other successes, which will either place Wilmington in the hands of the Federals, or render it eseless as a port for block de-rooders. It will be seen, iben, how tar the South is capsble ni doing without that which England has hitherto furnished her. Tee vast efforts which have been made by thn Federals to shut up the Southern ports, and the perseverance with which the oesign has been pursued, proves that, in the opioion of those best informed, tde iso ation of the Coofederate States is necessary for the successful termination of tea war.

THE PEACE FLURRY.

VIEWS OF PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH.

In one of his communicntioce to the London *News*, Prof. Goldwin Smith says:

"How," wa ere asked, "can terms be offnred to e rebellious Power?" I mnat confess that to treat the whole of the Southern people os "rebels" after an independent existence (no matter how commenced) of four years seems in me rather a serious undertaking. The Federals have ever deals with any individual Confederain who has fallen into thnir hands as a rebel. How then oen they deal with the States an rebel States?

I do not suppose that negotiations can be hopefully commenced with Jarrenson Davis and his associates, who are selfish conspirators, playing a desperate game. But I do think it possible that, at no oistant time, negotiations may bn hopefully commenced with the separate States, over which the profligate oligarchy of Richmond is manifestly losing its usurped power.

I have not said that peace is at hend, bat thet since the decisive overthrow of slavnry, thn possibility of peace has come into sight. If this opinion is thought absurd, all I cae say is, that it is in accordance with a view of the revolution which has not been hitherto belied by events.

What the Government at Richmond, I repeat, I believe eo terms can be made; but to the separate States some of which were dragged into the conflict against the will of a small mass of their people, and most of which have already suffered fearful punishment, every concession shon o be held out which reason and the honor of the nation will permit. This statesmanship as well as humanity prescribes. Fearful enough, as it is, will be the legacies of civil war. And if the more violent of the American journals are goading on the nation to extremities against the "rebels," that is the very reason why every right-minded man should do his best to inluse a spirit of moderation. A victory in civil war is a victory over ere men, and is not complete unless it restores not only the ooind of obedience, but toe boeo of affection.

THE PROLONGATION OF THE WAR PROBABLE.

From the Manchester Examiner, Feb. I.

Perhaps the most serious aspect bl these pesch rumors is the zeal displayed by the leading journals in proving that negotiations looking toweio peace are impossible at the preseot juncture. Discussions of this sort tend to cast the public mind upon a new track, and to familiarize it with the idea of negotiation as an alternative to war. Still, in theory, ten arguments urged or sugc oaners as the New York Times are unanswerable. How can inme be offered to a "rebellious" power? So noeclnde a treaty, actually or virtually, with the Confederate Governmeni would certainly smount to a recognition of the Southern States as a political nouity distinct from the Northern States, and so render permanent tha ovriding idea which it is the object of the war to rob out forever. Beside, what terms could be offered? It is rather remarkable that writers on both sides of the Atlantic seem to havn hit simultaneously upoe similar terms of compromise, as offering a possibin modn of inrminating thn war. The South are fighting for thn right of secession. Well, argues Mr. Goldwin Smith, it will de no great harm peactically to acknowledge this right in thn nostract; that is, to recognize the right of any State or States to secede on giving proper notice, with the hope, if not with the andnrstandier, that the right shall never be exercised. Mr. Goldwin Smith appreciates, as we believe, more justly than most English writers tha importance of the State right diversion as e check on centralization, and e guarentee of popular freedom, in e vast Confederation; bnt to end the war by recognising for all future time the legality of sets identical in character with those which thn war has been waged to snnull, would be alignty ridiculous. At present, as Mr. Goldwin Smith admits, tha North is utterly disinclined to any such compromises, nor is there the slightest reason to think that the Richmond authorities are at all less nowilling. For tha present, peace is in abeyence. The South is passing through a crisis which will probably end in "reeolutionizing" the war policy of the Government. If the war is to continue, it may be expected to pass into different shapes from any it has hitherto assumed; but that it will do so, and that a struggle already desperate will be still more desperately protracted, is a more reasonable commeet to put opon the facts so far knowe than that peace will be the immediate nutcomn of the Southern embarrassments.

THE CASE OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

In the nittings at *Nisi Prius*, Feb. 3, in the case of the *Rappahannock:*

James Maloney, assmined by Mr. V. Harcourt.—[This was the man first mentioned in the indictment.] I saw Mr. Rumble at his house, and asked him if he was shipping men for the *Scylla*; he said I could go out as a freeman on board the ship; then I went on board; I was at work a week before she went away; Mr. Rumble paid me the week's wages in his own house; a Mr. Howe paid the other men, but told me to go to Mr. Rumble; I saw Mr. Rumble on board three ny four times; I went to Calais with the ship, but only stayed two days with her there, and then went away for two days; while I was away, I saw Mr Rumble; Brooks was with me; I asked him if I could go to work on board her as a boiler-maker; Mr. Ramsay was with Mr. Rumble; Mr. Rumble asked Mr. Ramsay what sort of men we were; he said he had no fault in find. Mr. Rumble then said, "Than you can go down to work." I remained about fourteen days, working at the boilers; the Captain paid me for sevnn days' work only; I then came back to Sheerness; I afterward went to Mr. Rumble's house and asked him for my pay; he said he did'nt know anything about me; Mr. Browe, the owner of the ship, should have paid me; he sato he would meet me at the Fountain Hotel; he didn't come there, so I went to his house again; he said he had been poorly and couldn't come down; he then gave me a sovereign; his wife was there; I took the sovereign; my wages were £1 5s. 8d.; the same evening I went to Mr. Howe's; hn gave me £1 5s. 8d.; I then went back to Mr. Rumole, and gave him back the sovereign he had given me.

In cross-nsamination thn witness confessed that the sovereign was given to him by Mr. Rumole nntil he could get his wages, he being at the time out of work. Hn also said that Mr. Rumbin said he never engaged him at all, and that he threatened to summon him. He had ten shillings e week since then in order to keep him at Sheerness. Hn always understood they were going on e trial trip.

At the conclusion of this testimony Mr. Bovill summed up for the oefence, deeoeacing with energy thn prosecution as an American one; and the conduct of which—not of conri—in nemn degree, bn suspected to have beee confided to American agents. It might be asked what took Mr. Rumble to Calais? This question he would answer easily, and the answer he could sustain hy proof. Thn fact was, that the vessel went away without paying the men, and he went over to secure their payment—whether he felt or expressed sympathy with the Confederates was quite immeterial; nay, whether he actually aided them at Calais was equally immeterial, for it would be no breach of the statute, as an act committed abroad. The learned counsel then went on to read the statement made oy the defendant, which, he explained, he was only permitted to use by the assent of the Solicitor-General, whose conduct of the prosecution, so far as he was concerned, was creditable to himself and to the Crown. [The statements of the defendant were read as eireaoy given.] Thn learned counsel then went on to press upon the jury what credible satisfactory evidence there was to falsify these statements and convict the defendant? Was evidence satisfactory and credible which came from such tainted sources, and had henn obtained by such unworthy means? Not that he imputed these practices to any one connected with the Government, but to the secret memoters of the prosecution—those American agents who were in the background, bot had been at the bottom of thn whole affair, and had really got it up, probably with a view to fasten upon this country responsibility for thn acts of Confederate cruisers. There had evidently been treating of the witnesses, and all eorth of tricks and artifices to get them to come up to the mark, and the jury, he submitted, could not rely safely on such testimoey. He admitted that there might be circumstances of suspicion; bet eospicion was not enough, and if there was any reasonable doubt, they were bound to acquit the defendant.

GROUNDING OF THE AUSTRALASIAN.

From the Liverpool Courier.

The royal mail steamship *Australasian*, on her last arrival in Liverpool from New-York, brought the intelligence of the groonding of the ship herself, outside the Mersey, about twenty miles below New-York, on the morning of Wednesday, the 11th of January, about 8 o'clock, but the bare feet only was stated. We are in a position to give further particulers of e somewhat interesting nature, which show that in addition to e detention of nearly twenty-four hours, the noble ship was in a somewhat perilous position, and that the accident was attended by a very considerable expense. The grounding of the vessel inside Sandy Hook was entirely owing to the inattention of the pilot on board, and caused Capt. Cook, her experienced commander, eo small amount of inconvenience and anoeyance. But the manner in which the vessel was got off is an instance of the energy and skill characteristic of the Cunard Company's officers. In e very short time after the ship was left to be on the edge of the bank. Capt. Cook hailed a steam-tug welco was passing, and, boarding thn latter, accompanied by thn owner, he at once proceeded to New-York, and engaged upwards of one hundred lumpers or shvedoers, who returned in the steam-tug to the ship. Four other steam-tugs were also engaged, and their hawsers attached to tha *Australasian*. Three schooners were likewise promptly secured and came alongside, when the lumpers commenced discharging a portion of the cargo into the schooners in order to lighten tha steamer. After a considerable portion of the cargo had been so discharged, the schooners left and anchored in the channel close by. The five steam-tugs remained by thn ship, and about 7 o'clock in the evening, at high water, she was floated off into the channel, and went a-pegside the schooners, when the cargo was again reshipped from the latter in an incredibly short space of time, an , at about 7 o'clock on the following morning, the 12 h of January, the *Australasian* again started all right on her passage to Liverpool, having been detained by the accident nearly twenty-four hours. The wind was, fortunately, blowing from the shore at thn time when she grounded.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE EMANCIPATION SOCIETY'S ADDRESS TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

The "Americee Minister has addresnd the following letter to the Chairman of the Emancipation Society:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
LONDON, SaturDay, Jan. 28.

Sir: I am directed by the President to express through you to the Executive Committee or toa Emancipation Society of London the assurance of his profound gratification fu receiving an expression of their friendly sentimanta toward him and his country. At the same time, I am advised to explain that he does eot feel himself at liberty to assumn the result of his reelection, to which they particularly refer as a fact, in advance of the constitutional process by which it is customarily ascertained and declared to the country in the Congress of the United States.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
[Signed.] C. F. ADAMS.

William Evans, Esq., President of the Emancipation Society of London.

BLOCKADE-RUNNING.

It is computed that in 1862, 1863 and 1864 eo fewer then 111 swift steamers were built on the Clyde for the purpose of running the blockade of the Confederate ports. Of the whole 111 steamers seventy have been either captured or destroyed, leaving at the close of 1864 twenty-nine still running, while eleven were on their way out. The number running at the close of 1864 was larger than at any previous period in the annals of the blockade, showing that it does not increase in efficeecy or saverity. The average number of trips made by a blockade-runner does not, however, exceed five, so that enormeue profits must be realised per voyage to make this peculiar branch of adventure all remunerative. Most of the blockade-runoers captured by the Federals become blockade watchers, in which capacity they prove very serviceable. It may be added that, notwithstanding the large number of blockade-runners captured or destroyed, more new steamers were built on the Clyde in 1864 to supply their places than in either 1863 or 1862, but thn capture of Fort Fisher puts an end to thn traon.

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GENERAL NEWS.

FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.

From Le Follet.

The qoestion of most interest oo the subject of fashion for this month is the style le vogoe for ball ano evening dress. Among thn novelties wn remark robes of gauze embroidered in gold, or silver, or silk. Nothing is prettier than suee flowers on a light, vapory mainrial, anu ladies of elegaoce can wear such e dress without appearing to be dressed in too simple or girlish e manner. There are some beautiful tulle dresses scotted over with butter-flies, or sewers formed of feathers, or with silver arrows—very original and exceedingly elegant—but, although needing no trimming, they are expensive. Fichus, berthes, and pélerines are mene in a variety of very becoming styles. From numerous models we select the following: A berths of tulle illusion, bouillonné lengthways, very narrow at the shoulders, and forming a point at the centre. Rochas of tulle, edged with gold, and having a white and gold blond beneath, form thn trimming of the bottom and top of the berthe. A second berthe is made in Figaro style in front, whilst the back forms braces and ends in a square postillion basque. It is very pretty when made of blonde tulle, with flowers and light ruches ot pink ribbon put in festoons over a wide blonde. For more simple dress we find a fichu made high and crossed; composed of five crosswey piccee of tulle, with a bonfiooné red bows of red velvet round the top, and round the bottom a wide white lace headed by a nerrower black lace both finished off with small bows of red velvet. We must not emit to mention a charming pélerine of spotted tulle, with a double trimming of festoons, very pointed, and set on in deep pleits. These festoons are edged with a nerrow lace; above is placed a sky-blue ribbon, run under a bonfiooné. Tha trimming is carried up the front and roued the throat. For at-home toilette, chemisettes are more than ever fashionable; for now, with the Russian veste, it is not merely the bulme, but the sleeve, also, which are required. Many white bodies without vestes are worn at small soirées, or social dineer-parties, and, with a light silk skirt, look exceedingly well; but care must be taken that the color of the ribbon placed under the insertion, with which these bodies are usually trimmed, suits toe skirt. Passementerie is still tha favorite trimmieg, and deservedly so, for certainly nothing can be more elegant.

The list of modal dresses is so numerous this month that we must now proceed to describe them, commencing with ball and evening toilette. A sky-blue satin robe; train skirt, with a plissé of blue crape: the pletes very large and full, a passementerie of white silk and white beads marking each plait, and forming a chain from one to another. Over the skirt, a tunic of English tack. A berths of tulle and crape in large pletes, edged with lace matching the tunic. Sleeves short and puffed, made of crape and tulle. A dress of pink satin. The skirt trimmed with three rows of bouillons of white tolle festooned with bouquets of roses with dewdrops. Body draped with tulle and similar coequets. Sleeves to match. A pompadour taffetas robe. The ground pink, the flowers of various colors. The skirt is open in front over a petticoat of white satin trimmed with bouillonné pink tulle. The body, which is low, is also open in front, showing a white satin stomacher, embroidered in colored flowers. Roued the edge of the piek body, and at the bottom of the sleeves, is a trimming of silk nord, mixed with white beads. A dress of light green crape. The skirt nettedly bouillonné, caught up with wreaths of violet camellias and green foliage reaching to the waist, the front wreath being joined by light lollage to the benquet on the body; at the bottom of the skirt a lace flounce about six inches wide, partly veiled by thn bouilleone. A plain body, with points, trimmed with drapery of crape. Sleeves composed of one bouillonné of white, another of green, crape; and a violet camelie on each shoulder. Headdress of similar flowers, forming a tuft on the summit of the head, and a spray behind. Tnis toilette made in white, with pink camelias, is exceedingly charming. A white tarlatana dress. Three plaited flounces, about five inches wide, each headed by a thick chicorée of pink taffetas. Plain body, with round waist. A corselet sash of taffetas, pointed behind at the top, and finishing off in long roundad ends, reaching nearly down to the flounces, and gradually increasing in width; the whole edged with a taffetas ruche. Large rosettes of pinked taffetas hold the drapery to the front of the body and on the shoulders. The sleeves are composed of two narrow frills of tarlatane. A dinner-dress of stripeo satin, white and blue; the bottom of the skirt trimmed with a plaiting of blue velvet. The body has rounded oasques, trimmed with rich figured velvet, and fastened with buttons. Louis XIV. style. The sleeves, which are quite tight, close undercuffs of point lace. Another, of taffetas antique, thne embroidered round the skirt with a wreath of grapes and leaves in silk and pearl beads. The sleeves and body are trimmed to match. For toilette de ville, a robe of black taffetas, opened at the bottom of each breadth, so as to show a triangle of violet velvet, on which is placed an ornament of passementerie and bargine buttons; the edge of the silk cut in large scallops. The body, with small basques, open over a violet waistcoat. The bottom of the sleeve has a similar ornament to that on the skirt. The same ornament forms the jacket.

There is nothing new to notice either in the form or the materials for bonnets. It seems to be universally admitted that the present style is much more becoming than the high-fronted bonnets were; still it must be confessed that thn absurd head-dresses made by some, and called bonnets, were quite as little becoming, and have, besides, an air of vulgarity. Our leading modistes, however, are always careful to avoid extremes, and we may safely describe some of the newest styles to guide the tastes of our readers. Thus, a bonnet of light blee velvet, made in one full piece from the front to the crown, where it is fastened under a large ruche of blonde, which forms a point over the forehead. Under the ruche is placed a small white feather, with a bow and long ends of narrow blue ribbon. Blue velvet le folds across the forehead, with small white feather between the folds. A capote of white satin, with three running rs from back to front, fastened under a double ruche of white satin, spotted with rosebuds. Plaited satin and rosebuds inside. A boeuet of mauve velvet, made le plaits from the front to the back, trimmed at the back with a cache-peigne of jet falling over a wide black lace. Torsade of mauve velvet, and jet ornamented inside. Black velvet boesais, plain trost; pointed behind; trimmed round the point with a double ruche of pink silk and sprigs of small daisies of white velvet, and bows of very narrow pink ribbon. Coiffures for evening costume are becoming more and more varied, and for this good reason—that ladies are beginning to adopt those styles most becoming to them, rather than to wear a headdress because it is worn by others. Perhaps the coiffure composed of bands of velvet is the most universally adopted; and, from the fact that it may be fastened simply with silver or jet ornaments, or norioned with agraffes or pins of diamonds, it is equally applicable either for a quiet dinner dress ar for a more elaborate toilette. Those of light blue velvet should have pearl or silver ornaments, and those of poncean velvet go o or pearl ornaments. Another pretty style of heso-dress is made with a pouff formed with ends of green velvet, worked with newdrops in crystal, and fastened with two long ends. A charming Corea wtesth was made of blu velvet myosotis and silver corn ears, fastened at the back with long bows of silver lace.

A NEW OCEAN STEAMER.

THE CITY OF BOSTON OF THE INMAN LINE.

From the Liverpool Courier, Feb. 4.

The Inman naw screw steamship *City of Boston* arrived in the Mersey from the Clyde yesterday, and will form a valnable aodrition to the oomsrous and handsome fleet of vessels oelonging to the Liverpool, New-York aod Philadelphia Steamship Company. For strength, speed, and beauty probably the *City of Boston* cannot be excelled, although she may be equaled, and the best testimony that the builders—Messrs. Tebo & McGregor, of Partic—could have of the satisfaction of the owners of the new sole is to be found in the fact that some of those gentlemen, on the passage round from the Clyde, declared that she was likely to sustain the high fame of the line for which she was built.

The *City of Boston* is 305 feet in length, 39 feet in breadth, 27 feet 6 inches in depth, and 2,278 tons, old measurement. The hull is built in six water-tight compartments, each bulkhead running from the keel to the spar deck, and in effect guaranteeing the greatest possible security to the ship should any accident occur at sea, such as, under ordinary circumstances, would be likely to cause a ship to sink. To give additional strength to the oeca is, from nae end to the other, made of iron plates of the best quality, manufacturno by the Mersey Steel and Iron Company, and upon the plates is laid the ordinary timber deck. The propelling power is supplied by a pair of direct-acting truek engines, of 350 horse-power nominal, the cylinders being 36 inches in diameter, and having a 3 feet stroke. The boilers are fitted with surface condensers, and fired by wings. The screw has a pitch of 24 feet. On the spar deck, and running its whole length, is a spacious house, the afterpart of which is occupied as a saloon. This is a pattern of neatness and taste in its decorations, and fills one with ideas of the happiness and comfort which must attend saloon passengers—who have got over the annoyance of sea-sickness—on board the good ship *City of Boston*. Then there are pantries fi ed with handsome glass, crockery-ware, cutlery, and one of the finest and most complete services of plate ever manufactured by Messrs. Elkington & Mason, of Liverpool and Birmingham. The officers' and engineers' mess-rooms, the cabin and sailo's galleys, a onse-house, a boiener's shop, an hospital for the sick, the engine-room, a larger, than any previous period in the annals of the blockade, showing that it does not increase in efficeecy or saverity. The average number of trips made by a blockade-runner does not, however, exceed five, so that enormeue profits must be realised per voyage to make this peculiar branch of adventure all remunerative. Most of the blockade-runoers captured by the Federals become blockade watchers, in which capacity they prove very serviceable. It may be added that, notwithstanding the large number of blockade-runners captured or destroyed, more new steamers were built on the Clyde in 1864 to supply their places than in either 1863 or 1862, but thn capture of Fort Fisher puts an end to thn traon.

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of fire was raised. Mr. Green came upon the stage, and implored the people to leave the house quietly, and the curtain was at once lowered. Fortunately, the audience, which had been by no means large during the evening, was at that time extremely scanty, and the house was speedily cleared without accident. At the time tha last few people were leaving, the flames burst with great fury through the ceiling, which was composed of thin lathe and plaited canvas, and in a very short space of time caught the drapery rnening round the boxes, and thn proscenium and stage curtain, from which it at once extended to the scenery, and the whole stage became a mass of flame. The scene on the stage and in the dressing-rooms of the theatre at this time were almost indescribable, the numerous actors and actresses who had been engaged in the pantomime rnaning about in the greatest confusion, and the screams of the ballet girls were heartrending. To add to the horrors of the scene, Mr. Hinkley, the gas superintendent of the theatre, to avoid explosion, turned off thn gas in the back portion of the thnatre, which was thus for some time left in total darkness. Had it not been for the presence of mind displayed by Mr. Green, the acting manager; Mr. Rowella, the Clown; Mr. Evans, the Pantaloon; Mr. Vivian, the Sprite, and some other of the pantominists, the loss of life behind the scenes would probably have been considerable. These gentlemen, at the risk of their own lives, dragged the screaming and terrified women and girls through the burning scenery to the stage door, from whence they were conveyed to their homes in a hot ly clothed and fainting state in cabs provided by the police. The last persons brought out of the burning building were several children who had been representing the characters of fairies in the transformation scene. Messrs. Rowella and Vivian having reported to the state manager that all persons had been safely removed from the theatre, they made their own escape, dressed as they had been while playing their respective parts, no persons engaged in the pantomime having had time to change their dress, so rapid was the progress of the fire. In less than ten minutes from the first alarm, indeed, the whole interior of the theatre was one mass of flames.

A NEW TELEGRAPHIC ASSOCIATION.

From the London Times.

A prospectus has been issued of the Telegraphic News Association, with a capital of £100,000, in shares of £10, of which one-half in already subscribed. The enterprise is understood to be promoted by parties of character and position, with the ability to render it efficient and trustworthy, and in any case it will be an advantage to the commercial public to see competition introduced into this important branch of business, while it is quite probable that the increased facilities afforded will in the end result to the benefit of all concerned. Meanwhile it must be admitted that much credit is due to Mr. Reuter as the original organizer of the system of which until now he has enjoyed a monopoly. Subjoined are extracts from the prospectus:

"The Telegraphic News Association, after much preparation and exceedingly, and favored by circumstances of an exceptional nature, are in a position to endertake their duties with the certainty of being able to execute them in a complete and effective manner. Distributed at all points within the range of the electric wire, where the most important intelligence, political and commercial, is to be obtained at first hand, a staff of experienced correspondents has been organized, whose established relations with authentic sources of information insure a priority of intelligence upon which implicit reliance may be placed, and whose tried discretion and activity offer the safest guarantees for dispatch and punctuality. Special arrangements have been made for procuring early and accurate, and in many instances exclusive, information in connection with the American Civil War and the progress of the new Mexican Empire, while from China and the East Indies intelligence will frequently be transmitted via St. Petersburg, when other sources of information are silent.

Rigid impartiality and complete neutrality will be maintained in the language and assistance of all telegrams issued by the association. A steady adherence to this vital principle will, it is hoped, secure the confidence of statesmen, diplomatists, the press, and the commercial community, and lead finally to establish the authority and extend the utility of the design.

A careful estimate has been made of the probable financial results of the undertaking, assuming the highest scale of expenditure and the lowest of receipts. The conclusions arrived at justify the anticipation of a large return upon a small outlay."

FRANCE.

THE NATIVE PROTESTANTS IN THE ISLAND OF LIFU.

From the London News, Feb. I.

We lately inserted an article from the *Missionary Magazine*, detailing, from the pen of Rev. S. Macfarlane, an agent of the London Missionary Society, the oppressive proceedings acquired under the authority of the French Governor of New Caledonia upon the Protestant missionaries and the native Protestant Christians in the Island of Lifu, South Pacific. The following is a letter on the subject from the Foreign office:

Foreign Office, Jan. 27, 1865.

Sir: I am directed by Earl Russell to inform you that by his Lordship's direction Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris has called the attention of the French Government to certain alleged acts of hostility and oppression on the part of the French authorities of New Caledonia, toward Protestant missionaries in the Island of Lifu, which formed the subject of the memorial cated the 21 inst., signed by yourself and others, on behalf of various English Missionary Societies, and which have also been reported by the Government of New South Wales to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies. I am to state to you that Lord Cowley has reported that the French Minister for Foreign Affairs has engaged to communicate with the Ministers of Marine and Colonies on this subject, and received his regret at the occurrences complained of. His Excellency had at the same time assured Lord Cowley that the most stringent orders had been sent to prevent a renewal of them, and that no fair ground for doing any desire on the part of the Imperial Government to discourage the labors of Protestant missionaries in the Loyalty Islands, there was every disposition to foster and protect them.

I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,
E. HAMMOND.

Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M. P.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE POPE'S ENCYCLICAL.

The *Gazette de France* publishes the following as a letter which Cardinal Antonelli sent with the Syllabus to the various bishops:

Rome, Dec. 8, 1864.

Our very holy Lord, Pius IX., Sovereign Pontiff, deeply occupied with the welfare of souls and nealthful doctrine, has never ceased from the commencement of his pontificate to proscribe and condemn the most errors and false doctrines which exist especially at this unhappy period, by his encyclicals and allocutions pronounced in consistory, and by other apostolic letters which have been published; but as it may happen that the whole of the pontifical acts may fail to reach the end of the orders, the said Sovereign Pontiff has decided that a syllabus of these same errors should be drawn up and forwarded to all the bishops in the Catholic world, in order that they may have before them all the errors and pernicious doctrines which have been reproeonoed and condemned by him. He has also ordered me to make sure that the printed syllabus be forwarded to your Excellency on the occasion and at the time when the said Sovereign Pontiff, in consequence of his great solicitude for the well-being and happiness of the Catholic Church, and of the whole flock which the Lord has confided to his care, has thought proper to write another Encyclical Letter to the Catholic Bishops. While acquitting myself of this duty, with the zeal and respect due to the commands of the said Pontiff, I hasten to forward to your Excellency the syllabus with these letters. I avail myself with much pleasure of the opportunity of expressing my respect and attachment to your Excellency, and humbly kiss your hands. The very humble and devoted servant of your Excellency,

G. CARDINAL ANTONELLI.

AN ITALIAN PRESENT TO THE EMPRESS.

M. Nigra, the Italian Minister, has made a present to the Empress Eugenie of a Venetian gondola, to navigate the calm waters of Fontainebleau. M. Nigra, besides being a diplomatist, is also a poet, and accompanied his present with a sonnet engraved in gold letters inside the gondola. The verses are said to be very well turned. A French version has been published, of which the substance may be thus rendered:

Christened in the stormy waters of the Adriatic, the fatal city of the Doges sends me to thee. At thy feet, fair Empress, I lay the anger, hopes and fears of an oppressed race.

The winged lion, erst so proud, is now in chains; the soil of St. Mere echoes to the foreigner's tramp; the faithless sea has broken the ring of our mystic nuptials; the goodoiler's lips are mute.

The moss sadly tinges the golden domes; silent is the lagoon, and the sea without a sail; the lion slumbers yet on his bed of seaweed—till the day of vengeance wakes him to life again.

Woman! If the silent Emperor ever lingers on this peaceful lake, tell him that on the Adriatic shore, Venice—spoiled, naked, bleeding—suffers, but lives still, and waits for the hour of her freedom.

THE COST OF THE SPANISH EXPEDITION TO ST. DOMINGO.

To the Editor of the London Star:

Sir: In your paper of this day, referring to the Spanish expenses in St. Domingo, you say that "a real is equivalent in value to more than half a franc." I beg to point out to you that the nearest approach to the value of our Spanish money in frencs is 19 reals to 5 francs—100 reals equal to £1 sterling. Therefore, the Spanish expenditure to St. Domingo costs Spain thran millions sterling. The war has lasted, so far, two years, and the army consists of about 20,000 men of all arms, and about 20 vessels of war and transports, which have to carry all sorts of provisions from Cuba to Porto Rico. I think the Spanish expense contrasts favorably with the cost of your New-Zealand war against a handful of Indians in a healthy country, who have no help from without.

Your obedient servant,
Jan. 27. A SPANIARD.

New-York Hospital.—There were in this institution, yesterday, 249 patients. During the week 49 were admitted, 52 were discharged as cured or relieved, and 6 died.

THE ST. ALBANS RAIDERS.

Proceedings in the Trial at Montreal—Testimony of Geo. N. Saunders and the Rebel Agent who Went to Richmond.

Tuesday, Feb. 14.

The court was as usuel crowded with spectators.

W. W. Cleary reappeared, and his evidence was continued: I have seen Mr. Sanders's signature a thousand times, and know it well; I have frequently seen him write, and sign his name; being shown and having examined the papers M, N and O, produced and filed in this cause, from my personal knowledge of Mr. Sanders's signature I have no doubt but that the signatures are genuine; Mr. Clay's name is Clement C. Clay; he is an officer of the Confederate Government; he was appointed by the Government a commissioner abroad, and that was his position in this country; I am personally aware of this fact; the last I heard from him, he was en route at Quebec for the Confederacy; I have since heard of him at Halifax; I think it was in December last that he left Canada; I know his handwriting and signature very well; being shown and having examined the paper marked P, I believe the signature and body of it is in the handwriting of Mr. Clay; I was previously aware that Mr. Clay had received the St. Albans raid.

Cross-examined by Mr Devlin—I think Mr. Clay came here in the month of June last for the first time as commissioner; his principal residence is Canada was St. Catharines; I saw him frequently at the Clifton House during the summer months; he remained in Canada from June till December last, when he started for the Confederate States; I am informed he left Halifax on the 9th of January last.

George N. Sanders sworn—I reside in Montreal; being shown and having examined the papers marked M, N and O, I believe I have seen papers of a similar purport; on the Saturday, the day after the St. Albans raid; I only looked at the papers at that time to see their general purport, and in have them delivered to the counsel for the defence of thn prisoners; I directed them to be remitted to the counsel for the prisoners; they came from Toronto; my impression is that on Lieut. Young's application, after his arrest, they were telegraphed for; I know Mr. C. C. Clay, whose name is subscribed on document P, who was then exercising the authority of a Confederate Agent, exercising embassadorial powers, consisting as well civil as military powers, and exercised them; I had several conversations with Mr. Clay about the St. Albans raid; he told me that he directed the raid, and gave the orders to it; that is the St. Albans raid; and that Bennett H Young was instructed by him to carry it out; Mr. Clay, the day before he left, said he would leave such a letter as the paper marked P, from which I infer it had not been written up to that time, the letter which he said he would write on that occasion was to assume all the responsibility of the raid, for which he was responsible; being shown the paper marked P, and the note, I say the conversation which I had with Mr. Clay had no allusion to that paper P; from the conversation, it was to be a declaration in the shape of a letter to be left with the counsel of prisoners; Mr. Clay was in Halifax on the 13th; he must have left here before Mr. Coursol discharged the raiders; Mr. Clay intended me to employ counsel for the raiders, and left a sum of money for the purpose; my mission here was one

The New-York Times.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Dispatches from Gen. GRANT to Secretary STANTON containing extracts from the Richmond papers of yesterday give the cheering news that SHERMAN has captured Columbia, South Caroline, and is there with his whole army. The probably immediate evacuation of Charleston is announced, and a dispatch from the Charleston *Mercury* states that the publication of that paper will be suspended for a short time, until the office can be removed to another place. The Richmond papers seem to be in the dark as to the future movements of SHERMAN'S army, but think that he may go to Charlotte, N. C. They say that he may possibly establish a new base at Charleston, but think it is needless for him to have any base, as he is living on the country, and has fought no battle that would diminish his supply of ammunition. The "brag" appears to have been entirely taken out of the Southern journals, their tone being despondent, and conveying the impression that they believe SHERMAN can go where he chooses, consulting only his own convenience. BEAUREGARD had retreated before the advance of SHERMAN, destroying large quantities of medical stores; but no intimations are given as to the direction taken by his forces. It is evident that SHERMAN will now sweep through the States of South and North Carolina unopposed, completely destroying the main lines of communication with the beleaguered capital of Virginia, and join GRANT by Spring in the final struggle with the only organized rebel force on the face of the earth.

CONGRESS.

The House of Representatives yesterday passed the amended Internal Revenue Act, embodying some very important changes in the tax laws. The amendment taxing sales one and a half per centum was stricken out by a vote of 65 in favor of the tax to 75 against it. The House refused to increase the tax on beer and ale from $1 to $1 50 per barrel. Among the amendments adopted were the following: Imposing a tax of two and a half per centum on the net receipts of railroads, steamboats, ferryboats, stages, bridges, &c., when the receipts are under $3,000, and five per centum where they are over that sum. The tax under the old law was two and a half per cent. on the gross receipts. On diamonds, emeralds, precious stones and imitations thereof, and all other jewelry, the duty is reduced to five per centum ad valorem. Another amendment provides that no man not enabled for military duty, excepting in cases of physical disability, shall be entitled to take out a license as a peddler.

Mr. STEVENS' amendment taxing gold rates and imposing a license fee of $1,000 upon bullion brokers was defeated. A number of Senate bills were reported and passed. Among them was one providing for increasing the pay of navy officers, and also a bill for designating the rank of officers returning to the service.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Boston *Transcript* says: "The late GEORGE P. BOND, Director of the Observatory of Harvard College, was a graduate of the institution in the class of 1845, and was one of the most gifted and accomplished scientific men in the country. His death is a loss to the cause of science, as few astronomers have brought to their profession such eminent qualifications as the deceased. Since the death of his father, the late WILLIAM CRANCH BOND, in 1859, he has been at the head of the Observatory. The father and son have occupied this high position since the establishment of the Observatory, twenty five years."

The President this morning ordered the release of ROGER A. PRYOR from Fort Warren on parole. He is to report to Mr. FORNEY, of Washington.

The New-Orleans *Bee* is informed that Prince POLIGNAC, Major-General C. S. A., was, about a fortnight ago, in Matamoras. He has obtained a leave of absence of several months, which he designs to improve by a visit to France.

Flour and Grain were less active, and closing quite heavily on Saturday. Provisions were in more request, and firmer. Cotton was in demand, and buoyant. Petroleum and Whisky were depressed. Wool was inactive and somewhat unsettled. Foreign Merchandise was in limited demand. The Freight market was dull and heavy.

The Senatorial Investigating Committee were in session yesterday, when the City Comptroller underwent a protracted examination, and shed considerable light upon the manner in which the people's money is expended. Mr. J. H TOONA, Cashier of the County Clerk's office; ROBERT D LIVINGSTON, NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., and E F. UNDERHILL also gave testimony before the committee.

The Military Commission which has recently tried and convicted the pirate BEALL, will reassemble at Fort Lafayette on Monday, and proceed with the trial of RICHARD COBB KENNEDY, *alias* Stanton, one of the men charged with being in the hotel-burners' plot.

Rev. Dr CHAPIN will deliver this evening, at his church on Broadway, the fourth of a series of discourses on "Christian Civilization."

The Soldiers' Rest, near the New-Haven Railroad depot, is now open for the accommodation of such of our volunteer soldiery as choose to avail themselves of the institution. A suitable building has been fitted up for "the Rest," and provision made for its current expenses. The expedition with which this much-needed refuge for traveling soldiers has been gotten up reflects credit on Col BLISS, the Union League Committee, and others who have cooperated in the benevolent movement.

The Board of Supervisors held a session with closed doors yesterday. It is understood that the charges made against them before the Investigating Committee of the Senate, was the subject under discussed.

Bids for County Court-house stock were opened in the Comptroller's office, yesterday. The amount of stock offered was $157,200, but only $46,000 was bid for, the proposals ranging from par to two and a half per cent. premium.

Capt. BEALL'S execution, which was to have taken place yesterday, has been postponed until the middle of the week.

A large crop of maple sugar is expected in the Spring, in consequence of the heavy fall of snow this Winter. Maple sugar is now used quite extensively in all parts of the country where the sugar-maple grows, as a substitute for cane sugar. In Vermont and Northern New-York, every farmer has his sugar lot, from which he obtains sweets enough to last him through the year. Maple sugar can be refined, so as to equal for table use the best cane sugar.

Brig.-Gen. A. F. STEVENS, formerly Colonel of the Thirteenth New-Hampshire Regiment, has been honorably discharged from the service for physical disability, his discharge to date from the 5th inst. He was brevetted Brigadier-General on the 8th of December last, for gallant conduct throughout the Virginia campaign, and especially for conspicuous bravery at the head of his brigade in the capture of Fort Harrison.

RICHARD MORRIS, aged eighty-two years, son of the late Gen. MORRIS, and eldest grandson of ROBERT MORRIS, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, died at his residence in Otsego County, New-York, on the 2d inst.

Brig.-Gen FESSENDEN, of Maine, commander of the post at Winchester, Va., is at home on a short furlough.

WILLIAM CANNEY, an old man who has followed the business of grinding scissors in Manchester, N. H., and supposed to be entirely destitute, died a day or two since, and on examining his effects it was discovered that he had $3,000 deposited in a savings bank.

The annual report of the Surgeon-General of Massachusetts states that thirteen Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons of Massachusetts regiments, have lost their lives in the service. During the past year 3,812 Massachusetts soldiers were inmates of hospitals in New-York and vicinity, and 46 died there. There were 5,393 Massachusetts soldiers under the care of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association at New-York, and 5 deaths at the agency. There were 8,588 admitted to the hospitals at Washington, of whom 540 died. The Agency at Washington collected pay for soldiers absent from regiments, in hospitals, &c., to the amount of nearly $100,000; distributed clothing and other needed articles to 6,473 men; sent home 90 dead bodies; distributed for Thanksgiving Dinners, 15½ tons of poultry, pies, &c., to 18,000 patients; the expense of the agency has been $14,566 99.

The City Council of Newport, R. I., have voted to erect a monument to the memory of the late Major-Gen. ISAAC I. STEVENS, who was killed at the battle of Chantilly, Sept. 1, 1861. It is to be of granite, with a moulded base, supporting a shaft twenty-one feet high, and is to cost about $1,600.

Mr. W. R. DEMPSTER, the ballad singer and composer, returned to this country by the *Etna*, which arrived yesterday morning, and will soon resume his concerts.

Dr. B. HOWARD, late of the United States Army, sailed for Europe on the steamer *City of London* yesterday.

A fire in Mr. MATTHEW J BYRNE'S cotton warehouse, at No 100 Maiden-lane, damaged the stock and building to the extent of about $6,000, yesterday morning. The loss is covered by insurance.

The New-Orleans papers publish an elaborate opinion by Judge PEABODY, sustaining the constitutionality of the organization of the Provisional Court for Louisiana.

Professor BOND, of Harvard University, died on Friday morning of consumption. He was about to receive honorable testimonials from the English National Academy.

A meeting in aid of the Patriot Orphan Home was held at Cooper Institute last evening. Dr. TYNG presided, and addresses were delivered by the chairman, Mr. WM. M. EVARTS, Dr. ADAMS and Mr. JAMES T. BRADY.

A disastrous fire occurred in Wooster-street, between Bleecker and Houston, last night, and the five story warehouses Nos. 176 and 178 were demolished. The roof of No. 174 was crushed in by falling walls, and public schoolhouse No. 10 was burned in the upper stories. The loss is estimated at $75,000.

The Opening Campaign—How to Make it Decisive.

We have seen no admission of the enemy, not even JUDAH BENJAMIN'S speech at the African Church, in Richmond, that argued so much for the speedy issue of this struggle as a letter recently published, from a Georgian to his South Carolina friend, giving an account of Gen. SHERMAN'S march through the former State. It contains a candidly, though reluctant admission, that along the line of that victorious General's march private property was generally respected; that few dwelling-houses, and not many factories were burned; that, except for the deep ruts in the highways, one could hardly know, from anything on the face of the country, that a hostile force of sixty thousand veteran troops had recently taken their line of march from the railroad and military centre of the State to its commercial city. He says the poor were generally unmolested, and whenever necessary supplies were taken, care was always shown to leave at least a year's supply on the farm.

This simple statement, if generally promulgated among that unhappy people, will do more to weaken rebel animosity, and establish the power of the Government, and win to it the support of the masses in the insurgent States, than a reinforcement of twenty thousand men to SHERMAN'S force.

As the conflict approaches its culmination, we are able to see more clearly what must be the closing moves on the vast chess-board of war. We know more positively the amount and efficiency of the enemy's force and our own ability to cope with and destroy it.

Granting that DAVIS and the corporal's guard of active supporters he has left, BENJAMIN and STEVENS and HUNTER and GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS HENRY, may be able to galvanize the exhausted Confederacy into one more spasmodic effort; granting that threats and promises combined may draw a few deserters from the swamps or muster a few regiments of graybeards from chimney corners, and of boys from village schools, there is no likelihood that LEE'S force can be swelled beyond a hundred thousand. No considerable part of this force can be detached from the Richmond and Petersburgh trenches without allowing GRANT either to swing around on the South and to isolate those doomed cities, or burst the line of earthworks and take them by storm.

And yet, BEAUREGARD and HAROEE, in South Carolina, must receive material and effective reinforcements, in order to even check, much less resist, the northward march of SHERMAN.

To persist in the line of defence now attempted, with Richmond on the extreme right flank, and Charleston on the extreme left, will prove immediately, and in the last degree, disastrous to the rebel arms, and we know LEE too well to suppose that he has forgotten all his strategy. Charleston will be first abandoned, and the troops drawn northward to cooperate with LEE'S forces in the defence of the southern approaches to Richmond.

Here is an issue that will probably cost a pitched battle, and perhaps more than one general engagement, to settle—the occupancy of the southern approaches of that capital. There is good reason to believe that, after much difference of opinion between DAVIS and LEE, the wish of the insurgent Chief has been deferred to the opinion of the military Commander, and a month will see everything that is effective and available in the rebel States concentrated into one army, under the immediate control of LEE, and wielded for the defence of Richmond.

If the rebel Commander-in-Chief sees fit to place that issue at the hazard of an engagement with the combined forces of GRANT and SHERMAN, and gains an advantage in the conflict, he gains merely the power of withdrawing his force to other parts of the South. If he fail in the impending battles, he loses his Southern outlet, and there is nothing before him but unconditional surrender. But LEE has shown himself too cautious a soldier to risk his last army on so narrow a contingency, and it is not impossible that the forthcoming strategy will be, that after a vigorous but not desperate contest for the southern approaches of Richmond, LEE will manage to withdraw with the principal part of his force, and yield the entire Atlantic coast. His endeavor may be to march either directly west, and hold the region between Memphis and Louisville, from which JOHNSON and BEAUREGARD were dislodged three years ago; or southwest, and make Montgomery his final centre; so that rebellion, by a sort of scenic propriety, may stretch its expiring arm over the cradle where it was first rocked, and die on the very spot of its origin.

In any event, large bodies of the national force will be marching in various directions across Southern territory, from one stronghold to another, and taking now an important port of entry, and now a political and military centre. And the enemy may be reduced to helplessness as effectually by the steady demoralization of constant and hopeless retreat, as by the bloodshed of desperate battle.

In our treatment of these abandoned, and for the time neutral regions, we conceive that the power and dignity of the Republic will be best vindicated by a line of policy such as SHERMAN has adopted since, for now twelve months, he has been progressing through the heart of the Cotton States. His eye is single, and all his great energies are bent upon the sole aim of showing the invincible determination of this nation to make its laws everywhere respected, and its prowess everywhere triumphant. This should be the aim of all our Commanding-Generals.

Let isolated questions of personal record and personal sympathy be postponed till the great military crisis is past. Why pause to lecture a blatant woman who wears rebel colors in her hat, or banish an insurgent parson who skips a line in the liturgy?

Too much admiration has been given to cheap victories over unarmed citizens, and to the heroes of bloodless encounters with those who only fight with paper bullets. Three years of error, and blunder, and trial, at last discovered our true soldiers, by showing first who were not effective. And now the policy of the Republic is clear. It is to avoid all discussion with the enemy; give him no more peace conferences at Fortress Monroe; take from his mouth all arguments by which he may brace his discouraged masses to further resistance; commit no wanton destruction of property; let the national banner be as truly an ægis to the poor and humble Southerner as a terror to the aristocratic and belligerent slaveholder—our whole national energy being expended to destroy the organized masses who still persist in armed resistance.

That accomplished, and the great laws which regulate national wealth and population, with time and wise legislation, will cement again these alienated sections. No agency will then remain in action of sufficient power to antagonize the natural cohesion and geographical unity of these States. The military crisis over, and the same Divine goodness that has raised us up able and victorious Generals will then give us civil wisdom and judicial calmness to settle the numerous and complicated questions of personal right that present themselves, while any attempt to settle them *now* will but protract and embitter the struggle.

Belligerent Rights in 1777.

In the year 1777 there was put on trial at the assizes in London, a man known as JAMES HILL, otherwise called "John the Painter," under an indictment for setting fire to what was called the rope-house in the dockyards in Portsmouth. From the opening speech of the counsel for the Crown, it appeared that at the time of the fire, which was a very destructive one, no suspicion was raised as to its origin, but that a short time after, there was discovered in the hemp-house in the same dockyard, a machine containing combustibles, which showed that an attempt had been made to fire this house also. Suspicion being then excited, it was remembered that this HILL, who had been in the yard, was found locked up in the hemp-house the day before the fire. Other circumstances combining to strengthen the suspicion thus directed against him, a reward was offered, and the man was at last arrested. As it was understood that he had been in America, it was surmised that the Colonies, which were then in rebellion, and interested in the destruction of the English navy, were in some way concerned in the affair, and another man, named BALDWIN, who had been in Philadelphia, was called in to prove that he had seen HILL there, but was unable to identify him. HILL, however, as BALDWIN was going out, called him up, and, after some talk, requested a visit from him. BALDWIN visited HILL in prison, and an intimacy sprang up between them, until HILL took BALDWIN entirely into his confidence, admitted that he set fire to the rope-house, and gave a full account of his coming over from France under a French passport, for the purpose of firing the dockyards, and of all the steps which he took to make his infernal machines and to fire the buildings. BALDWIN thereupon made the matter known to the Government officers, who were enabled to verify the story by the evidence of the man who made the machines, the women with whom he had boarded, and other witnesses, making out a full chain of proof against the accused, and corroborating to the full his confession to BALDWIN. He was convicted and executed, having confessed his guilt. The case is reported in full in *Howell's State Trials*, vol. 20, p. 1,318.

The remarkable point in the case was that HILL, or AITKEN rather, for that was his true name, in his confession to BALDWIN, stated that he was born in Scotland but had lived in Philadelphia; that he had, however, been recently in France, where he had been employed by a Mr. SILAS DEANE, who, he said, was a very honorable gentleman, employed by the Congress in America, as well as another very honorable gentleman, a Dr. FRANKLIN; that Mr. DEANE had employed him in the noble business in which he had been engaged, which was to set fire to the several dockyards; to destroy the navy of Great Britain; that he had undertaken the work and was to be rewarded for it; that this was a noble act—a patriotic measure; this was what all patriots would exceedingly applaud; this was the right way to expose Government; this was the way to render Great Britain forever subject, by bending its neck to the yoke of America; that this great work was to be effected by his hand, under the employment of Mr. DEANE, and that he did not at all doubt that Dr. FRANKLIN was engaged in the same good work; that he had examined the dockyards, and had been in Paris three times to tell Mr. DEANE what he had seen, (with which Mr. DEANE was much pleased,) and told him in what way he was to set the rope-houses and shipping on fire; that Mr. DEANE was amazed that he should undertake by himself a matter of this kind, but he told Mr. DEANE that he would do more execution than could be imagined; that Mr. DEANE asked him what money he wanted to carry out his scheme, and he said not much, but that he expected to be rewarded according to his merit, whereupon Mr. DEANE gave him £300 and sent him off.

In his confession the prisoner said that Mr. DEAN told him "when the work was done, (meaning the burning of the dock-yards at Portsmouth, Woolwich and Bristol, *but not the houses*,) he should come to him at Paris," and he should be rewarded, and that the reward which he hoped for was a commission in the American army.

What is very remarkable about this case is the utter absence of any allusion to those rights of belligerents of which we have heard so much lately. If some of the later lights on this subject had been then known, we should doubtless have found that the prisoner and his counsel had planted themselves boldly on questions of jurisdiction, claimed that as the accused had done what he did by authority of the Continental Congress, and in the exercise of lawful warfare, and in some small retaliation for the atrocities of British Generals in the burning of Charleston and of other places, he was not amenable to an English court and jury, but was entitled to be treated as a prisoner of war, and to be exchanged in due time. If he had been overtaken in Holland, and under a possible extradition treaty had been claimed by England, he would have urged most strenuously his perfect right to do what he did, and the various robberies which he also committed, and confessed that he committed, would have been claimed to be nothing but acts of war.

But nothing of the kind appears in the case. The Judge, in his charge to the jury, told them that the only question for them was whether the prisoner was the man who set fire to the rope-house. In sentencing him he said; "The offence has this in particular about it, that it cannot have been committed from any motive of private malice, revenge or lucre." But he did not seem to consider that this fact in any way extenuated or changed the character of the crime, for he proceeded: "It can only have proceeded from a general malignity of mind, which has broken out into a desire and design, not to ruin one individual, but to involve every one in this audience, and perhaps the whole English nation, in immediate ruin;" and on this ground he warned the prisoner to have no hope of pardon. There is not an allusion in the whole case to any right of belligerency. There was no application for delay to produce the evidence of SILAS DEANE and Dr. FRANKLIN. The case was treated as a simple case of arson, aggravated if possible by the fact that the prisoner was but the tool of others.

But in these days we hear it gravely claimed that men may commit similar crimes, may rob banks and burn vessels and even set fire to thronged hotels in crowded cities, and all as belligerents, entitled, if they are caught, to be treated as prisoners of war; entitled, if they escape into a neighboring province, to be harbored, or at least not given up for punishment.

ARMING SLAVES FOR THE REBEL SERVICE.—It seems to be more than probable that the rebels will make the experiment of arming at least a small number of their slaves. BENJAMIN publicly confesses that the able-bodied white population is used up, and that Richmond must be evacuated unless the negroes be conscripted. Gen. LEE favors the measure; the army calls for it, as we may see from the letters from the camps in the Richmond papers; DAVIS has long been an advocate of it. The strong aristocratic slaveholding caste must at length yield, and all its slaves, as well as its children, must be offered a sacrifice to the ambition of DAVIS and the pride of LEE. The so-called Congress, it is true, rejects any comprehensive measures for arming great numbers of slaves; but it allows twenty or thirty thousand to be employed as "pioneers and teamsters." How long will it take Gen. LEE to make passable soldiers of these pioneers and put them in garrison or on guard at bridges in his rear? Still time flies, and SHERMAN presses steadily on. Whatever regiments are to be drilled for the Spring and Summer campaign, must be drilled now. The area for conscripting the black population diminishes every day; the time for arming and exercising and organizing such a mass of raw troops grows continually shorter. It is not improbable that approaching ruin and the feeling of desperation will finally drive the rebel administration into the forcible conscription of masses of blacks, and the insurgent armies will be reinforced with these unwilling Sepoys.

It will need but this to be the crowning act in the providential drama of retribution on this accursed rebellion, made in the cause of human slavery—that its death-blow should at length be given by its own slaves, madly organized and armed in its defence. Divine justice can have no grander display, than a Slave Confederacy perishing by the hands of its bondmen.

The Second Empire in Mexico.

The second Mexican Empire promises to prove as ephemeral as the first was durable. That of the Montezumas, which CORTEZ overthrew, had existed for centuries, but the empire which the Third NAPOLEON has founded for the benefit of the Hapsburgs, already totters. On every side of MAXIMILIAN, the storm-clouds are looming above the horizon. His determination to confirm the law secularizing ecclesiastical property, has converted the Church party, once his most steadfast supporters, into his most bitter enemies. True, their late attempt at insurrection has failed, VALDEZ, who had placed himself at the head of the movement having been defeated by a division of French troops near Texcatitlan. This discomfiture has not, however, in the least disheartened them, or caused them to desist from essaying to undermine the throne which they contributed so effectually to set up. If the champions of the priesthood cannot encounter the mercenaries of MAXIMILIAN in the field, their emissaries can traverse the country and prepare the way for that universal uprising which bids fair to overwhelm the usurper, by sowing the seeds of disaffection in the minds of the people. VALDEZ may not prove a very formidable antagonist to the French Generals, but VICAIRO and his columns riding over the land and disseminating proclamations, which "attack the Emperor, accuse him of having broken faith with the nation, and call on all Mexicans to take up arms against the foreign dynasty," are opponents whom the Austrian and his Gallic friends may well dread.

Nor have the Church party confined themselves to isolated action, and the incitement of the people to insurrection, but have actually made advances to some of the republican chiefs, and invited them to make common cause with the clergy against the oppressor of Mexico. The mere mention of a coalition of this nature, must necessarily inspire MAXIMILIAN with alarm, for when a union of the clerical and republican parties is once effected, the whole nation will be virtually leagued against him, and the fate of the second Mexican Empire will be sealed.

The time has come indeed when the horoscope of the Hapsburg may be safely cast. On first arriving in the country he was ready enough to use the ultramontanists as stepping stones to power, but being firmly seated on the throne, he imagined that he could dispense with their support and defy them. His experience of the future will, however, convince this fleeting successor of MONTEZUMA that no Mexican ruler, not sustained by the mass of the people, can offend with impunity the national priesthood.

It is not true that Ex-Senator GWIN has been made a Duke, and that Sonora and some half-dozen of the other Mexican States have been ceded in trust to France. The Ex-Senator has, it is said now, been appointed Prefect of Sonora by his Majesty MAXIMILIAN, at the suggestion of the French Emperor, but as the President of the Mexican Republic has fixed the seat of his government in that State, and as the forces of the new Empire have just been defeated and driven out of the province by a division of the patriot army, it is exceedingly probable that the office of the said Prefect will be very much of a sinecure for the present.

But if the anticipated union of the clerical and republican parties takes place, and if a regular uprising of the people against foreign domination and foreign oppression, be the consequence, we calculate that His Majesty will have something else to do than organizing another expedition for the subjugation of Sonora. From the new phase which matters have assumed in Mexico, it is in fact abundantly evident that a formidable combination is about to be got up against the Austrian, and that even now the ground is beginning to slip from under his feet.

Another Japanese Trouble.

The nobles of Japan make it a point to evince the intensity of the hatred which they bear toward foreigners, by the periodical sacrifice of one or more of the obnoxious race. Their latest victims have been two British officers, Maj. BALDWIN and Lieut. BIAO, who had started from Yokohama on horseback, on the morning of the 21st of November, for a pleasure excursion to a place about sixteen miles distant. But they never returned alive, and in the evening of the same day, information reached the Governor of Yokohama that two foreigners were lying dead near the temple gardens of Kamaknra. This intelligence, of course, caused great excitement and consternation among the European residents, and immediately a troop of mounted artillery, accompanied by a number of civilians and several Consuls, set out for the locality indicated, where they found the corpses of Messrs. BALDWIN and BIRD horribly mutilated—the neck of the former half severed, and his cheek cut off; the arm and cervical vertebræ of the latter cut through in two or three different places, and his body disfigured all over with gashes. The killing was evidently the work of some of those armed bravos whom the Damios keep in their service for purposes of violence and assassination, and must have been perpetrated with no less of treachery than of ferocity, since the revolvers of the murdered officers were undischarged, and no sign of a struggle anywhere to be seen.

Their remains were brought back to Yokohama, but it was impossible to elicit the truth from the native witnesses, and the verdict of the jury, that "this atrocious crime was the act of Japanese swordsmen unknown," was based on presumption, and the shocking nature of the wounds inflicted—not on any revelations made during the investigation. Despite the defective character of the testimony, however, there is no second opinion among the European sojourners as to who were the assassins, and the instigators of the assassination. Nor can there be doubt that this outrage will give rise to fresh complications between the foreign diplomats and the Japanese Government. Even before the perpetration of the crime the relations of the Treaty Powers with the Tycoon were again becoming unsatisfactory, since all the arrangements assented to by the Govogio at Yeddo, had been vetoed by the Mikado. But now, in addition to the demand for indemnification as regards the cost of the expedition against Prince CHOSIN, will be a demand for the arrest and execution of the murderers of the British officers, together with a pecuniary compensation for the benefit of their families. And if these requisitions are not promptly complied with by the spiritual and temporal sovereigns of the Empire, Japan will quickly get into trouble again, and something more serious that the bombardment of Simonoseki will probably take place.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Arrival of the George Cromwell—Movements of the Rebels in Texas—Enormous Cotton Speculations.

The steamship *George Cromwell*, VAILL, from New-Orleans 11th, at 8 A. M., via Southwest Pass same day at 8 P. M., with mails, merchandise and passengers to H. B. CROMWELL & Co., arrived at this port yesterday.

The following was received through a refugee from Western Texas regarding PRICE'S and MAGRUDER'S armies, and are deemed reliable:

PRICE'S command is about 9,000 strong, mostly cavalry from Texas.

Large numbers of deserters are constantly arriving at Rio Grande and escaping North into Arkansas and Missouri.

PRICE'S headquarters are at Bonham, Texas, four miles south of the Red River, in a fine foraging region.

MAGRUDER is at Camden, Ark., with a part of his command, but the main body, (chiefly cavalry) is on a stealing expedition in Texas. The horses of both commands are in an exhausted condition. MAGRUDER has 20,000 men on his muster rolls, two-thirds of whom are effective.

KIRBY SMITH'S headquarters are still at Shreveport, La. His entire strength is estimated at 30,000 only about 20,000 of which are available.

Immense droves of beef cattle, numbering some 100 000 head, are roaming on the prairies of Western Texas.

The reports of KIRBY SMITH'S, MAGRUDER'S, and other rebel officers cotton speculations, still continue. Maj. HART, rebel agent at Matamoras is said to have made a million of dollars in gold.

Gen. HEBERT has issued an order concerning freedmen, under which he requires all plantations within the lines belonging to private persons to be registered prior to being released, and the interest of landlord and tenant will be held as responsible for the payment of the portion due the United States.

THOMAS W. CONWAY has been retained as General Superintendent of the Freedmen, charged with providing means for their immediate employment.

Cotton had advanced with indications of further improvement; low middlings, 72c.; strict, 75c.; receipts for two weeks, 1,533 bales; cleared in the same time, 1,655 bales; stock in store and on shipboard not cleared, 434. Sugar firm at 20c.@24c. Last year's crop nearly all received. Gold advanced 10c. during the week.

Adjutant-General THOMAS is in the city.

The steamer *Morning Star* has been aground two days at the mouth of the river. A steamer has been sent down to lighten her.

FROM THE JAMES RIVER.

"Hoist by Their Own Petard"—A Rebel Flag-of-Truce Boat Blown Up by a Torpedo.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 18.

The *Star* has the following dispatch:

CITY POINT, Va., Friday, Feb. 17—6.30 P. M.

The rebel flag-of-truce boat *Wm. Allison*, while on her upward trip from Cox's Landing this afternoon, was blown up by a torpedo. The boat went down almost immediately. Our pickets say there were no survivors from her. There were no prisoners aboard at the time. This catastrophe probably arose from one of the enemy's own torpedoes, which has been in the water for a long time.

It is further stated by the *Examiner* that no prisoners were on board the *Wm. Allison's* flag-of truce boat when she was blown up.

Later from San Domingo.

Advices have been received from San Domingo to the 29th of December last. Up to that date the news of the action of the Spanish Government on the San Domingo question had not been received by the Dominicans, and fighting was still actively carried on.

Various prominent residents of Turk's Island and Hayti have sent in to the Dominican Government their adhesion to the national cause.

The Provisional Government lately made an appeal to the people for a loan of $100,000.

Although the country is poor, and the people exhausted by their long struggle with the Spanish invaders, the response to this call has been highly gratifying—in less than a month $44,000 were raised and there is every prospect that the entire loan will be filled.

The population of Halo Mayor had declared for the Provisional Government.

President POLANCO has issued an address to the Dominican soldiers, encouraging them to persevere in repelling the Spaniards.

The Canadian Parliament.

QUEBEC, Saturday, Feb. 18.

The House in committee last night adopted the appropriation of $330,000 for the expenses of the volunteers sent to the frontier to prevent raids by Southern refugees upon the Territories of the United States; also an appropriation of $50,000 to make good the money improperly returned to the St. Alban raiders.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Feb. 18.

Capt. J. D. GILMAN, of the Regular Army Commissary Subsistence Department, has been relieved, and is succeeded by Capt. J. HOWARD WELLS, of the United States Volunteers, who has been connected with the Commissary Department here since the beginning of the rebellion.

Legislative Festivities.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Feb. 18.

The State Legislature has accepted an invitation from the Chamber of Commerce of this city, to visit St. Louis and partake of a banquet. They have designated Tuesday next as the time for the festival. The State Convention is also invited to share in the festivities.

Death of Col. Joseph Wallace.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Feb. 18.

Col. JOSEPH WALLACE, formerly of Philadelphia, and for the past six years connected with the editorial department of the Louisville *Journal*, died this morning from paralysis.

THE PATRIOT-ORPHAN HOME.

Imposing Demonstration at the Academy of Music—Addresses by Dr. Tyng, Dr. Adams, Wm. M. Evarts and James T. Brady.

A public meeting was held at the Academy of Music last evening, in aid of the "Patriot-Orphan Home," located at Flushing, L. I. The capacious edifice was filled by a select and intellectual audience, which expressed its sympathy with the object in behalf of which the meeting was convened, by frequently applauding the speakers.

Rev. Dr. TYNG presided.

An excellent band was in attendance, which performed several patriotic airs. A Glee Club sang "The Sword of the Brave."

The exercises were commenced by Rev. T. S. HASTINGS, who made an appropriate and eloquent prayer.

Dr. TYNG then made the opening address. He said that it had been remarked that republics were ungrateful; he should be sorry, indeed, if the impression were to prove true in regard to the object for which the meeting was convened last night. If there were one object more than another which appealed to our sympathies, it was the children of our soldiers and sailors who have risked their lives in our defence. The Saviour had said "Feed my lambs," and we might easily imagine hearing the same thing said by the soldier lying on the battle field. The answer alluded to the soldier, whose body was found on the field of Gettysburgh as an illustration of the warrior dedicating his children to his country. The citizens of the nation owed it as a debt of gratitude to care for the lambs of her soldiers. Their father's fell in so contest, but in defence of the most important and abiding rights which can be in the possession of men. The children of the soldiers we present to you to-night are not the offspring of hirelings; their fidelity and patriotism is of the highest type; in many instances their sacrifices and devotion have been brought out in a remarkable degree. The speaker did not expect as a mendicant, but claimed the right to call upon every man in the community to aid the enterprise. While we were winning a true Union, a country standing forth among the nobility of the world—driving out slavery, the curse of the earth—making it grander than it ever could have expected to be before, he brought before the audience the orphans for whom the country alone was to care. The flag was all there was to care for them; they were to go forth wrapped in its folds, and it was for us to see that they lacked no advantages in life—the worthy offspring of worthy fathers.

These ladies have organized the institution which appeals to your attention. In December, 1861, it was established in a house in Sixth-avenue, where it remained for two years, when the building was found to be inadequate to its wants. Lest Spring a house and eight acres of land were purchased at Flushing, where the institution was established under circumstances of great promise and comfort, but circumstances have arisen which require the assistance of the public. On Friday the speaker went to Flushing unannounced, and made a careful investigation of the institution. He visited two school rooms, and examined eighty three scholars, and found them cleanly dressed. There were ninety-one children in the institution, and seven in the infirmary adjoining. He came away from Flushing satisfied, thankful and charmed. Every floor was clean and every bed was neat; everything presented the most satisfactory aspect. Whatever other institutions may neglect or despise the children of soldiers, them they are tenderly cared for, with the utmost fidelity. The object appeals to our sympathies, representing soldiers who have sacrificed themselves in death for their country. The Speaker said that among many donations to the institution was one of $20,000 from the Rosa estate, which enabled it to pay for the property, and clear it from debt; from the Young Ladies Association was received $1,000; from the Twelfth Regiment, Col. WARD, over $1,000. Last Summer, Dr. TYNG said that Mrs. MCCLELLAN visited the institution, and was so charmed with it that she raised $2,295. The sum of $717, which was contributed for the purpose of presenting a sword to Gen. MCCLELLAN, was also given by that gentleman to the Patriot Orphan Home. The Speaker read the letter of Gen. MCCLELLAN abcompanying the gift, and also one from Gen. THOMAS, making a like donation, which he said did credit to their hearts, and would be remembered long after the present issues of the day were forgotten. He said a high tribute to the courage of GRANT, SHERMAN and FARRAGUT, and said it was proper they should receive testimonials and gifts from a grateful people. The spectacle of FARRAGUT lashed to the masthead of his vessel was one of the grandest of history, unless he accepted the immortal ability of GRANT, who bided his time, like he crouching lion, to make his victorious spring. No gift is too great for such men. The subject before the meeting, the speaker said, was the simple and practical one of sustaining the Patriot Orphan Home, the only institution thus far established for the protection of the orphans of soldiers. He was familiar with its history, designs and workings. The building in Flushing has been found to be entirely inadequate to the increasing demands on it. It will hold but little over one hundred pupils, while in this city alone there are thousands of soldiers' orphans. The want of water is much felt, and it will on occasion to remove to some other location for the purpose of procuring proper bathing facilities for the children. Last Summer the Board of Managers resolved to raise the sum of $25,000, and erect a proper building within fifty miles of New-York City, where the mechanic arts may be taught. In conclusion, Dr. TYNG said that the ladies who have established the institution could ask aid without fear; wherever they go, the hand of sympathy shall be open, and the work they have undertaken shall be carried forward successfully.

The following letters were read from JOHN A. WINSLOW, GOV FENTON and WM. H. SEWARD:

ROXBURY, Mass., Feb. 13, 1865.

DEAR SIR: It would afford me great satisfaction to be present with you at the meeting held for the benefit of the children of brave officers and sailors; but I regret to inform you that the duty I am charged with will prevent my being absent from this station on the 16th inst.

Wishing you every success, for I think there is no charity wherein our gratitude is more enlisted.

I am, Dear Sir,
Very truly and sincerely yours,
JNO. A. WINSLOW.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, Feb. 7, 1865.

Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D.:

DEAR SIR—Your letter inviting me to attend the meeting at the Academy of Music, called by the managers of the "Patriot Orphan's home," is before me.

My official engagements engross so much of my time, that I have no expectations of being able to be present, as I should be glad to be. The charity which you represent is one of the noblest which has sprung into existence since the beginning of our unhappy civil war, and should have the sympathy and earnest co-operation of our citizens. In the most sincere, therefore, that your enterprise will prosper, and in that you will succeed in your efforts to provide a permanent home for those who have been deprived of the protection and support of their natural guardians, who have given themselves heroically to the service of their country. We owe it as a debt to these patriots and to their children, and should hasten to repay it with a generous liberality.

Respectfully yours,
R. E. FENTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 6, 1865.

To Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., Chairman, &c.:

DEAR SIR—I have received your letter of Feb. 1, inviting me to attend a meeting called by the Managers of the Patriot Orphan Home, on the evening of the 16th instant.

Official duties requiring my presence here, constrain me to decline your kind invitation, though it would give me sincere pleasure were it in my power to participate in a meeting to promote an undertaking so benevolent, so patriotic and so just. I may at least, however, avail myself of this occasion to assure you of my cordial sympathy and good wishes.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Mr. ADAMS made a brief and eloquent address in support of the institution. He said that at the beginning of the war, two classes sprang to arms—the rich and the poor. The people WADSWORTH, who possessed wealth, which in ordinary times would have led to luxury and display, embraced the discomforts of the camp and toe perils of battle; but he had the power to make the most ample arrangements for his personal convenience. At a stroke of his pen he could command all the luxuries wealth could procure, and when he fell, the most imposing pageants attended his burial. With the poor, no comforts or luxuries alleviated the hardships of the camp, and when they fell, their death was unheeded, and they were buried in a common grave with scores of their fellows. No ceremonies attended their funerals, and their widows and orphans were left unprovided for. But, the orator said, if the soldier in his dying moments could see the audience before him, and could hear what he had heard, if he could read the three words on the ticket of admission—Patriot Orphan Home—how charmed he would be. He continued, their "home" let it be—not a new—not a prison—not an alms house, let us treat these children as if they were our own, and not place their care upon the government, taxing the whole people for their support. In doing so we would rob ourselves and society by turning sweet charity into a hard of stone. Let us adopt these children as our own, and feel for them as we would have others feel for our children. Give them protective, human sympathy, and put a lining of gold on the thunder-clouds which hang over us. (Applause.)

Mr. EVARTS was the next speaker. He said the large and attentive audience before him is evidence of a generous and universal support for the orphans of sailors and soldiers who had truly given themselves to wounds and death, that we may have plenty and life. We will consider it as a privilege and not burthen, whatever we may do for their orphan children. The speaker said that in April, 1861, a great meeting was held in this city, when it was resolved to adopt as the children of the nation the orphans of those who fell in endeavoring to put down the rebellion; and they had met last night to redeem that pledge. It was an obligation assumed, and justice demanded it from our bounty. The speaker gave an eloquent sketch of the magnitude of the war and the war and the heroic deeds accomplished by the Union armies, which were unsurpassed in the history of the world. He concluded by appealing to the audience to strive with vigor to bear equally the burdens imposed upon us by the war, and support those who may be deprived of parents while fighting in the army.

JAMES T. BRADY followed in a happy and eloquent speech, in which he complimented the ladies for the many deeds of mercy performed for the soldiers in the field.

Dr. TYNG said no contribution would be taken up, but that donations would be received by any of the officers of the institution.

THE DRAFT.

Report of the Committee Appointed to Examine into Provost-Marshal Fry's Work.

The following important document, relative to the draft, has just been issued:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 22.—The following report of the board, appointed by the President of the United States to examine and correct the quotas of the several States and districts, under the call for volunteers of Dec. 19, 1864, is published for the information of all concerned:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16, 1865.

His Excellency, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: The board, convened by the following order:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 6, 1865.

Whereas, complaints are made in some localities, respecting the assignments of quotas and credits allowed for the pending call of troops to fill up the armies, now, in order to determine all controversies in respect thereto, and to avoid any delay in filling up the armies, it is ordered: That the Attorney General, Brig.-Gen. RICHARD DELAFIELD and Col. C. W. FOSTER, be, and they are hereby, constituted a board, to examine into the proper quotas and credits of the respective States and Districts, under the call of December 19, 1864, with directions that, if any errors be found therein, to make such corrections as the law and facts may require, and report their determination to the Provost-Marshal-General. The determination of said board to be final and conclusive, and the draft to be made in conformity therewith.

2. The Provost-Marshal-General is ordered to make the draft in the respective Districts, as speedily as the same can be done, after the 15th of this month.

(Signed.) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

have respectfully to report as follows:

The call for 300 000 men, made by the President, on the 19th of December, 1864, requires that that number shall be raised.

But the law requires that the number of men previously furnished by different localities, and the periods of their service, shall be considered so as to equalize the draft.

The number of men liable to military duty is to be determined by the enrollment lists.

The number of men which had been furnished by the various localities, and their periods of service, were ascertained, and, previous accounts having been adjusted, the excesses, where they existed, were carried forward under the last draft.

The amount of service furnished is determined by multiplying the number of men raised by the number of years for which they enlisted.

Having thus ascertained the number of men enrolled on the 31st day of December, 1864; the number of men furnished up to that date; the localities from which they come, and the periods of their service, it is proposed to distribute the call for 300 000 men among the several districts, and parts of districts, according to the number enrolled in each, and the number of men furnished, and the periods of service previously rendered by each.

The rule by which this is accomplished is as follows:—

Take the whole number of years of service furnished by the districts of the United States from the commencement of the rebellion to the 31st of December, 1864. From that sum deduct the whole number of men furnished from all the districts of the United States up to that date. The remainder will be the excess of years of service furnished by all the districts. Multiply the call of Dec. 19, 1864, by three, to have the number of years of service upon that call, and to this add the excess, as ascertained above. Then, as the number of men enrolled from the whole United States up to the 31st of December, 1864, is to the period of service, as above ascertained, so is the number of men enrolled in a given district, to the number of years of service it is required to furnish, including its *pro rata* share of the excess.

From this sum deduct the actual excess the district furnished; the remainder is the number of years of service which the district is required to furnish under the call of Dec. 19, 1864, which, divided by three, gives the number of men required from the district.

As this call is for 300.000 men, that number cannot be reduced by men going in for a period longer than one year. Inequalities produced by men going in under this call for longer periods than one year, must be equalized on future calls.

It will be perceived that though the aggregate of the excess furnished is added to the whole call, the excess in each district is afterward subtracted from its quota. Thus the number of men called for is neither increased nor diminished, but equally introduced considering the number of men and the periods at their service. Localities which have heretofore furnished a greater amount of service have, in proportion to their enrollment, a less amount to furnish under this, and *e converso*.

Men having heretofore enlisted for one, two and three years, it was necessary to take one of those periods as the basis of the calculation. As three years embraced both the other periods, it makes the calculation more ample to adopt that. The same result would be arrived at by adopting either one or two years as the basis, but the process of calculation would be more complicated.

Such we find to be the rule adopted by the Provost-Marshal-General. The rule is in conformity with the requirements of the laws of Congress, and is just and equitable.

We have carefully examined and proved the work done under this rule by the Provost-Marshal-General, and find that it has been done with fairness.

We file in the Provost-Marshal-General's Office our calculations of the quota of each and every district indorsed by us as correct.

JAMES SPEED,
Attorney-General of the United States.
RICHARD DELAFIELD,
Brig.-Gen'l. and Chief Eng., U. S. A.
C. W. FOSTER,
Colonel, and Asst. Adjutant-General.

Approved, Feb. 17, 1854. A. LINCOLN.
By order of the Secretary of War.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

FROM MEXICO.

Fighting in the Interior—Juarist Successes—Defeat in the Treasury—The Pope's Bull, &c.

Further details received by the last arrival from Vera Cruz show that fighting between the Juarists and Imperialists is actively carried on in the interior of the country.

The friends of the former state that Gen. PATONI has taken the town of El Fuerte, and shot FRANCISCO VEGA, the head of the Imperialist movement in that vicinity; that ORTEGA is threatening, with some fresh troops, Tehuecos; that a Juarist force is approaching Morelia; that the Juarist guerrillas intend putting to death every French soldier they may catch, on the plea that any one fighting for or holding office under MAXIMILIAN is a traitor to Mexico and Mexican liberties. Many other movements in the interior are named, which show the activity of the National party.

The campaign at Oaxaca, however, gives rise to undisguised anxiety. Oaxaca is now defended by Gen. DIAZ, while Gen. BAZTAAS, in person, is leading an expedition against it, but his vanguard had been defeated.

It is said that the deficit in the Treasury of the Imperial Government of Mexico is twenty millions of dollars annually. The Emperor has a personal allowance of two hundred thousand dollars.

The Pope's Encyclical letter has not been circulated in Mexico, as the Government has not yet given its consent to such circulation.

The Spanish journal, published at Matamoras, says that MAXIMILIAN has created an Order, entitled the Mexican Eagle, of which Grand Marshal ALMONTE has been appointed Grand Bachelor. The Order comprises an unlimited number of Knights, 200 officers, 100 Commanders, 50 Grand Officers, 25 of whom are Grand Commanders. Twelve Grand Crosses have been awarded to the Emperors of France, Russia and Austria, and the Kings of Belgium, Sweden, Norway and Italy. MAXIMILIAN has appointed Gen. MEJIA Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial army.

Gen. CORTINAS left Matamoras Jan. 25, with a brigade, on a campaign against CARVAJAL and MACEO. Gen. MARQUEZ is to go abroad on an important mission.

MAXIMILIAN has appointed a new Council of State, with JOSE MARIA SANCHEZ, President;

Prince POLIGNAC, a Major-General in the rebel army, was in Matamoras three weeks ago, en route to France on an extended furlough.

From the Rio Grande.

From the New Orleans Delta, Feb. 10.

There are at present very excellent prospects of serious trouble with Mexico, which will be hailed with delight by our people generally, if we are capable of judging of the state of public feeling. Gen. MEJIA, the Mexican commander at Matamoras, has issued an order directing his subordinates to return to the rebel authorities refugees found upon Mexican soil. MEJIA claims to be acting under authority from MAXIMILIAN.

The manner in which the refugees are to be sent back is as follows: A charge of robbery of the "Confederate Government" is trumped up against them, and under extradition treaty which they claim to have recently entered into, the escaped Texans are returned to justice.

This extradition treaty guarantees the return of all persons guilty of stealing twenty-five dollars in value, and no difficulty is experienced in bringing a charge against any person, and having him sent to the rebel Gen. SLAUGHTER, at Brownsville, for trial. Once on Texas soil, no more is heard of the charge of robbery, but the man is immediately conscripted into the rebel ranks.

Whether MEJIA made the treaty with SLAUGHTER, or whether it is between MAXIMILIAN and JEFF. DAVIS, we do not know, but in any case, it is a formal recognition of the Confederacy, in addition to being a grand recruiting scheme for the rebel army.

Maj.-Gen. CANBY has received a copy of the order, and we are credibly informed, has sent word to MEJIA that he will take a Mexican officer and hold him as a hostage for every Texan officer returned to the rebels in the above manner, but the General is so hampered in his movements by the diplomacy of Secretary SEWARD, that under present orders it will be impossible for him to carry out his threat.

It seems to us, however, as though our Government cannot with honor refuse to sustain Gen. CANBY in the present position of affairs. MEJIA's action is beyond doubt a *casus belli*, which no soldier of the Union would fail to resent.

THE EUROPA'S MAILS.

Important Opinion of Wm. M. Evarts, Esq., on the Payment of Debts Due Foreign Creditors in Specie.

The steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool on the 4th inst. and Queenstown on the 5th, arrived at Boston early yesterday morning. Her mails reached this city at midnight. From the London *Times* of Feb. 2 we copy the following:

The following opinion on the important question as to the legal power of English creditors to obtain payment in the United States in specie, or the equivalent of specie, of debts contracted in sterling, has been received from Mr. W. M. EVARTS, of New-York—an authority well known here from his having two years ago been deputed by the Washington Government to visit this country with a view to the arrangement of questions of international law:

OPINION.

My opinion is asked as to the rules which will govern the judicial enforcement, in the measure of our currency, of contracts expressly or by the facts of the transaction tacitly made to the money of Great Britain.

The occasion of this inquiry arises from the very peculiar condition in which money, the assumed standard and measure of value and medium of interchange in all trade, at present stands with us. We have by force of positive law a legal equality and identity established between the metallic coinage of the Federal Government and the paper currency of the same Government known as "United States notes," and popularly called "greenbacks." At the same time an actual disparity in value between these two currencies is constantly showing itself, especially to consection with foreign trade, where the metallic coinage of the United States alone, and by its intrinsic worth, maintains its full credit. This disparity in values, now become quite considerable and constantly fluctuating, is practically forcing itself into the daily transactions of foreign trade, and the question is what will be the legal solution of its difficulties in the various forms in which they may present themselves.

"As a necessary preliminary to the considerations upon which a determination of the question must turn, I will advert to the positive legislation of Congress upon the subject involved.

"The Constitution of the United States confers upon Congress the authority to regulate the value of foreign coin, and this power has been exercised at various times in respect of the coinage of Great Britain and of other countries with which we have commercial relations. The value at which these foreign coins should have currency, and be a legal tenderin transactions between man and man, has been fixed, either by tale or by weight, in various statutes. No such statute, however, has been in force since the year 1857, when, by Act of Feb. 21 (11 St. *at Large*, 163.) they were all repealed. By a special enactment, confined to the dealings and accounts of the Government itself, the equivalent of the pound sterling of Great Britain in our money has, for such purposes, been ascertained. This act was passed July 27, 1842, and reads as follows:

"'That in all payments by or to the Treasury, whether made here or in foreign countries, when it becomes necessary to compute the value of the pound sterling, it shall be deemed equal to four dollars and eighty-four cents; and the same rule shall be applied in appraising merchandise imported, when the value is by the invoice in pounds sterling.'

Upon this legislation I have no hesitation in saying that the conversion of the sterling money of Great Britain into its equivalent in our money, whenever it becomes a judicial question, is not construed or determined by any statutory rule, but is a question of fact to be determined upon evidence. What the equivalency aimed at in this conversion is, and by what method and rule of practical justice it is to be reached, I shall consider hereafter.

The validity of the legislation of Congress where the quality of value as money, as their face, in payment of debts, has been imparted to the issues of United States notes is unquestionable. Its precise force and effect, as bearing upon the matter now under consideration, remain to be considered. The first act giving this character of legal tender to these issues is that of Feb. 25, 1862, and its phrase has been followed in the subsequent statutes. After providing for their payability to and from the Government in all all things, save customs ones and interest on the public debt, the act proceeds, "and shall also be lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States, except duties on imports and interest as aforesaid."—12 St. at Large, p 345.

I understand this provision of the statute as obliging every creditor or claimant to receive in satisfaction of his claim, whenever the same shall be expressed or liquidated in Federal money, these United States notes at their face. There is no practical or judiciary inquiry admissible to draw any distinction or discrimination between the metallic or the paper money of the United States, when the debt, obligation or damages are once expressed in Federal currency. Accordingly, debts incurred when the metallic coinage was the only legal tender, can now be discharged at their face in United States notes, and debts now incurred at values measured in paper, will be collectable in gold and silver at their face when the metallic currency shall again become a legal tender.

This brings me to the important and difficult inquire as to the proper judicial rule for the conversion of liabilities exclusively or tacitly contracted in the money of Great Britain into our currency, when such liabilities are sought to be enforced by action.

It may be stated as a general proposition that the whole body of the law of contracts and remedies between private parties belongs to the jurisprudence of the several States, and that the forum of jurisdiction over them is that of the State courts, so far as the jurisdiction pertains to the subject matter. The Federal courts are open to suitors on these subjects only from the particular relations of the parties in the suit to each other, such as a citizen of one State suing a citizen of another State, or of an alien plaintiff and a citizen defendant. In attempting an answer to the questions presented, I must, therefore, be understood as giving my views of the law as it would be enforced in the courts of the State of New-York, and in the Federal courts following the rules of its jurisprudence.

This reference to the law of New-York is especially pertinent to the first head of practical interest which I shall consider—to wit: the remedy on dishonored sterling bills against the drawer and indorsers. It was early settled in this State that the rate of exchange entered into the computation by which the recovery in our money, upon a dishonored bill in a foreign currency, was to be estimated. The obligations of the drawer and indorsers were held to include the payment of the money abroad as an essential element of the contract, and accordingly the recovery by action was held to give inadequate justice unless the recovery in our money covered the actual means of obtaining the contents of the bill at the foreign place of payment. This rule of recovery was finally made stationary, and is open neither to doubt nor uncertainty. The provision of our statute is as follows: "If the contents of such bill be expressed in the money of account or currency of any foreign country, than the amount due, exclusive of the damages payable thereon, shall be ascertained and determined by the rate of exchange or the value of such foreign currency at the time of such demand of payment."

I am of opinion that the meaning and effect given to this positive opinion of our statute under the peculiar condition of our currency, will be that the holder of the bill will have the rate of exchange or value of the foreign currency," ascertained in the currency in which the party sued will have the power to discharge the recovery had against him, that is to say, in the paper money of the United States.

But it was also early settled in our jurisprudence, and has been steadily adhered to, that in other forms of liability in foreign money, or payable abroad, when the creditor sought recourse in our courts against his debtor, the rate of exchange between the countries did not constitute an element of computation in estimating the conversion of the foreign currency into our own, for the purpose of a judgment. The rule seems to be a sound one, and is not likely to be disturbed, and results in a conversion of the foreign currency at what is called the par of exchange, irrespective of the question whether the actual rate of exchange at the time in question be above or below par. The court say, "All that the plaintiff can ask is their debt, justly liquidated and paid in the lawful currency of the United States." Such was the view of the Supreme Court of this State when KENT was Chief Justice, as delivered in the case of "MARTIN *vs.* FRANKLIN," (4 *Johns.*, 124).

I am thus brought to the question as to how forms of debt in foreign currency, in the conversion of which into our money the rate of exchange cannot legally be considered, are to be "justly liquidated and paid in the lawful currency of the United States."

Take, for instance, the cases of the holders of a sterling bill, accepted in England, suing the acceptor here; of the holder of a promissory note, in sterling money, made and payable in England, suing the maker here; of the vendor of goods sold in England at a price made in sterling money, suing the purchaser here; of one advancing in England in sterling on consignments, or laying out money in England for account of another, and suing in our courts—how are all these plaintiffs to have a just liquidation and payment of their debts?

After much consideration I have come to the opinion that it will in all these cases be a question of fact, to be ascertained by evidence, what the equivalent of the sterling money is in the paper money of the United States, that being the money in which the judgment debtor will have the option to satisfy the recovery. I think that the difficulty in respect of the two lawful currencies of the United States, legally identical, actually diverse in value, will be found to be the same as presents itself in the liquidation of damages in tort, or on a *quantum meruit*, or a *quantum valebat*, and that it will receive the same solution. This solution is, that the measure of liability is to be made so as to give the creditor his due in the measure of that currency in which the debtor has the legal option to discharge that debt. It is very easy to see that in adjusting the recovery in an action of trover for a horse or a ship, in an action upon a contract to pay the worth of goods or of services, the material question is, whether the witnesses are to give their measure in specie or in paper money, and which the court shall adopt as the true measure in law. I cannot doubt that as the option of the medium of payment is with the defendant, the plaintiff is entitled to that currency as a measure which will not admit of injustice to him at the defendant's option.

I am aware of the force of some considerations which can be brought against the view I have adopted, and that on each can be found on one side or the other in decisions, as none have thus far been made on the precise question. But upon the whole, upon the form of liability in foreign currency which I have named, and such as fall fairly within their principle, I am of opinion that our jurisprudence will give the solution to the intrinsic difficulties of the case which I have stated.

It is supposed that the same public policy which forbids a discrimination between our two currencies in domestic transactions, will refuse to admit any depreciation of United States notes in the computation of the value of foreign currencies, and so insist upon the specie ratio between the coinages of the two countries as the measure of equivalents. But there is nothing in our legislation which prohibits domestic contracts from being made and enforced in values measured by paper money, and the great mass of transactions is so conducted. These foreign transactions necessarily are made and expressed in foreign currency. To apply to their enforcement by suit the specie measure of equivalency in Federal entrancy, and then permit their discharge in the same sum of paper, would be introducing a monstrous inequality, to the prejudice of foreign creditors, which might justly give offence. Indeed, our courts would thus be practically closed against the enforcement of foreign debts, and, of consequence, commercial credit, without which foreign commerce cannot be carried on, will fail.

WM. M. EVARTS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 13.

Success of an American Racing-Horse in France.

A great trotting-match took place on the 1st in the Bois de Boulogne between the famous American trotter *Shepherd* and French horse *Express*, for £400. The Parisian sporting world was on the spot in great force. The horses looked in first-rate condition, *Shepherd* was driven by the owner's groom, and *Express* by ALCAIN MOREL. The course was two miles and a half. *Shepherd* took the lead, and main since it to the last, winning by about 150 yards. The American trotter was the favorite; betting, three to one on *Shepherd*.

The Russian Mentions.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1865.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: Referring to your letter of the 23d of November last, in which you desire to obtain, through our Minister at St. Petersburg, information regarding the trial of the Russian munitions, I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a report upon the subject, made by Vice-Admiral CRABBE, the Russian Minister of Marine, which accompanied a dispatch of the 16th ult. from Mr. CLAY.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

[Copy.]

29TH DECEMBER, 1864.

The Minister of the Marine presents his compliments to His Excellency Gen. CLAY, and has the honor to state, in answer to his note of the 5-17th inst., that our munitions are built exactly according to the American model of the *Passaic* class, with the addition of some of the latest improvements tested in America, which it has been found possible to introduce without making great alterations in vessels already considerably advanced in construction.

Vessels of this description have been so particularly tested and examined in their native country, that after the extensive report of the Secretary of the Navy in relation to armored vessels, it would be difficult for us to add anything more to it at present. Only two of our monitors have been able to navigate this year in the open sea—as the rest, having been finished late in the season, were deprived of the possibility of trying their qualities. However, all the observations made till now confirm all that has been known concerning the merits of these vessels, and we may in all justice express our perfect satisfaction with them.

The monitors having been built for the defence of our shallow roads and harbors, we have reason to think that we could not have chosen better vessels for the purpose, and we certainly do not regret our confidence in the genius of the inventor, and in the naval sense of the great naval power which first introduced them for her national defence.

Seizing this opportunity, Vice-Admiral CRABBE renews to His Excellency the Minister of the United States the assurance of his high consideration.

The Savannah Cotton Fleet.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 18.

Schooners *Henry Hubart*, *Thos. Jefferson*, and schooners Nos. 11, 17, and 18 of the Savannah Cotton Fleet, are at the Delaware Breakwater.

Disastrous Conflagration in Worcester-street.

Last evening, the two great cabinet and piano manufactories, Nos. 176 and 178 Wooster-street, were destroyed by fire, the upper portion of Public School building No. 10, at No. 180 Wooster-street, was considerably damaged, and the roof of Mrs. Monsee's dwelling, at No. 174, was brushed in by falling walls. The fire was first discovered in Messrs. DOCHNAGE & ROY'S French cabinet warehouse, No. 176, and thence the flames leaped through the combustible material on the upper and lower floors, and into the adjoining building, and in less than half an hour from the time of the first alarm the two buildings were a sheet of flame. The firemen now turned their attention to saving property in the immediate neighborhood of the conflagration; but no withstanding the floods of water which they poured into the schoolhouse adjoining No. 178 and into Mrs. MONSEE'S house, No. 174, both buildings were materially damaged before the firemen gained mastery of the fiery element. At one time several dwellings on the west side of Wooster-street were in imminent danger of destruction; but they were, happily saved with little damage beyond a slight scorching. At about 10:30 the lofty walls of Nos. 176 and 178 fell and sent up dense volumes of sparks and cinders, which, being swept on the wind far over eastward, threatened Greene-street, Broadway, and Elm-street; but they kindled fire on only one roof—that of the Jewish Synagogue, in Greene-street. The flame was speedily extinguished by firemen, who clambered to the roof and applied their axes.

The losses are reported as follows: Mr. — CARDOZA, and Messrs. DROUHARD & ROUX, on the third floor of No. 176, have made no estimate. Mr. CHARLES KLINE, cabinet-makers, on the first, second, and fourth floors of No. 176, and on the fourth floor of No. 178, estimates his loss at $14,000, and is insured for $5,500 in the St. Luke's and another office. Messrs. MAGAR & Co., cabinet-makers, on the first floor of No. 178, lost $3,000; but whether they are insured or not does not appear. Messrs. DANIEL M. DEVOE, carpenters, and JAMES VAN RIPER, piano-forte manufacturer, occupying the second floor of No. 178, lost $12,000, and have but partial insurance. On the third floor of this building Messrs. MEEKER & SON had a piano-forte manufactory the value of which was $10,000; insurance unknown. Messrs. A. POTTIER, cabinet-maker, and JACOB KOALMAN, varnisher, and JOHN ADAM WEBER, polisher, occupying the fifth floor of No. 178 and the upper floor of No. 176, lost only about $3 500. The second have but $600 insurance. The damage to the Wooster-street schoolhouse is estimated at $6,000, and to the roof of Mrs. MONSEE'S house at $1,500. The buildings Nos. 176 and 178, which were owned by Mr. DANIEL M. DAVOE, were valued at $20,000, and fully insured.

Several firemen were reported to have been seriously wounded by the falling of fire apparatus; but at a late hour last night the Eighth Precinct Police had heard of no accidents. The aggregate loss by this fire is believed to be not far from $75,000. The reporter was unable, in the hurry and excitement of last night, to make an accurate list of the insurance companies which have lost.

THE QUOTA FIXED UNDER THE LAST CALL.—At the request of the President, Gen. DELAFIELD, Col. C. W. FOSTER, and Attorney-General SPEED have examined the basis upon which Provost-Marshal Fry assigned the quotas under the last call for 300,000, and they find Gen. Fry's figures correct. There will therefore be no reduction in the quota as already fixed.

DR. CLARK'S LECTURES.—Rev. Dr. CLARK, who has been delivering an interesting course of lectures on Europe, on Thursday evening last repeated his lecture on "London and Paris" before the garrison and convalescents at Fort Wood. The men were much pleased with the Doctor's lecture, and passed a unanimous vote of thanks for his generous contribution to their entertainment. Dr. CLARK's example might be followed by popular lecturers generally with the happiest results.

FIRE IN MAIDEN-LANE.—Early yesterday morning, a fire occurred in Mr. MATTHEW J. BYRNE's cotton warehouse, on the second, third, and fourth floors of No. 100 Maiden-lane, and the building and stock were damaged to the extent of about $6,000. Mr. BYRNE has $9,500 insurance in the Albany City, Norwich, Fireman's Fund and Grocers' offices. Mr. WM. TEASWILLIGER, dealer in iron safes, on the first floor, lost $100 from damage by water. He is insured for $9,000 by the Park, Globe and Star Companies. The fire originated from a scrap of lighted paper which fell from the hands of a girl who was passing through the cotton room.

PERSONATING UNITED STATES DETECTIVE OFFICERS.—JOHN MCNEILL and CHARLES GARVIN, were apprehended, yesterday, and taken before Col. BAKER, where also appeared Mr. JOHN H. HARRIS, of No. 156 West Thirty-fifth-street, a stage driver, who made affidavit that the prisoners had defrauded him of a small sum of money by representing that they were United States detective officers, and had a warrant for his arrest as a deserter. The evidence against the accused being conclusive, they were sent in irons to Fort Lafayette.

"A Ward Before is Worth two After," we are told: and it is no less true than one dose of a preventive is worth many taken for the purpose of effecting a cure. By invigorating the digestive and regulating the secretions and the circulation with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, you enable the system to repel the approaches of disease, and have the same advantage over all atmospheric influences injurious to the health that a man clad in mail of proof would have in actual combat.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.	
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only at PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

DIED.

CARMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb 18, after a lingering illness, ANTHONY L. CARMAN, in the 54th year of his age.

Friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 190 Adelphi-st., without further notice.

FRANCH.—Suddenly, at Sag Harbor, on Saturday evening, Feb. 11, MARC A., beloved wife of Stephen B. French, aged 27 years, 10 months and 11 days.

JANKINS.—At Jersey City, on Seventh Day, 18th inst., JONATHAN JANKINS, in the 86th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LAWRANCE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, Feb. 17, GILSON LAWRANCE, youngest son of Josephine and Benjamin Lawrence, aged 4 years, 5 months and 12 days.

The funeral will take place this (Sunday) morning, at 9 o'clock. Remains to be taken to Rockaway, L. I., for interment.

MCCAULEY.—On Saturday morning, Feb. 18, WM. MCCAULEY, aged 56 years, of consumption.

Funeral this day, (Sunday,) at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 133 West 36th-st. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

NICHOLS.—On Friday, Feb. 17, at the residence of her son-in-law, Major Geo. Browne, No. 28 Washington-square, Mrs. JOANNA C. NICHOLS, aged 77 years, widow of the late Charles C. Nichols, formerly of Boston.

Funeral services will be held this day, at 5 o'clock P. M. The remains are to be taken to Northampton, Mass., for interment.

WARNER.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 17, WM. P. WARNER, M. D., only son of Marshall Warner, of Stockbridge, Mass.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 83 Montague-st., this day, (Sunday,) the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be removed to Stockbridge on the 20th inst.

**SEND 60 CENTS FOR JAN., FEB. AND MCH. double Nos. ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, containing POETS, PHILOSOPHERS, WARRIORS, CIVILIANS, MECHANICS; the good and bad, the high and the low. Portraits of Tennyson, Silliman, Sheridan, Cobb, Phillips, Susanna Wesley—mother of John—an Indian Chief, Franz Muller, Miss Muggins, Miss Fury, the Princess of Wales, Florence Nightingale, A Group of Warriors—Hannibal, Julius Cæsar, Pizarro, Cromwell, Charles XII, Frederick the Great, Scott, Wellington, Napoleon. Also, the greatest Surgeons of the world, Harvey, Abernethy, Hunter, Cooper, Jenner, Mott and Carnochan. Also, Mr. Thomas Clerk, Mr. Kilbourne, Mr. Morrill, Walter Savage Landor, Mrs. Farnham, Gov. Fenton, Edward Everett, Maj. Davidson, Mr. Fry, Chas. Fourrier, Yankee Sullivan, Aristotle, &c., with Characters and Biographical Sketches. To secure the PICTORIAL DOUBLE NUMBERS with PHYSIOGNOMY, ETHNOLOGY—with Essaylegs—PHYSIOLOGY and P

JEFF. DAVIS AND HIS CABINET.

Correspondence Connected with the Resignation of the Hon. James A. Seddon.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
WAR DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 18, 1865.
His Excellency, Jefferson Davis, President:

SIR: I have been surprised to learn that, on a recent conference of the members of Congress from Virginia, they resolved, as a delegation, to advise you to reorganize your Cabinet by relieving all the present heads of departments. While this action operates with different influences on me than on the other members of the Cabinet, you will understand my feeling, that it ought to be, as it is, controlling with me. After such an expression of opinion on the part of the delegation from my own State, I could no longer fill my present position with its full measure of usefulness to you or the Confederacy. And a sense of duty has alone induced me to undertake and endure the incessant labors and anxieties of my office, I can have no hesitation in relinquishing it when a similar motive impels. I, therefore, respectfully tender my resignation of the office with which you have honored me, and ask to be relieved as soon as it may comport with your convenience to appoint my successor. In him, I earnestly trust, you may find greater ability and a more satisfactory discharge of the duties of the department; but I venture to think he cannot be animated by a more sincere desire than has stimulated me to devote my full powers to sustain your Administration, and promote the vindication of our liberties and independence.

In retirement I shall cherish a grateful sense of the confidence you have reposed in me and a just appreciation of your character and eminent public services, and in the most limited sphere of private life shall not cease to render to you as the trusted Chief Magistrate of the Confederacy, and to our great cause, whatever assistance I may be able to give.

Very truly yours,
JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

RICHMOND, Feb. 1, 1865.

MY DEAR SIR: You are too well acquainted with the reasons which have delayed my answer to your letter of the 18th ultimo to need any explanation on the subject, and must be too well assured of my warm personal regard and official confidence to render necessary any expression of the regret I feel at being deprived of your aid and counsel at the critical juncture in our affairs.

I had hoped that further reflection would induce change in your views; but as this has not been the case, I am not at liberty to question the reasons for your decision. It is a matter exclusively for your private judgment whether you should be controlled by an expression of opinion on the part of the Virginia delegation in Congress that it would be advisable "to reorganize my Cabinet by relieving all the present heads of Departments." I have no objection to acquiesce in your conclusion that you cannot longer fill your present position without impaired usefulness, nor without doing violence to your feelings.

I cannot, however, recognize the propriety of your decision, because I cannot admit the existence of a power or right in the legislative department of the Government, or in any branch or part of it, to control the continuance in office of those "principal officers in each of the executive departments," whose choice the Constitution has vested in the Chief Magistrate; whose advice in writing he is empowered "to require," and whose tenure of office is exceptional, being made to depend expressly on "the pleasure of the President." The relations between the President and the heads of the executive departments are, from their nature, of the closest and most intimate character; they imply mutual confidence and esteem, and a general concurrence of opinion on administrative policy of the Government, without also assuming as true the injurious supposition that the President has permitted them to pursue a policy at variance with his duty as chief of the executive department. The notion that, under our form of Government, an expression by the Legislature of want of confidence in the executive department is an appropriate exercise of constitutional power and should cause a change in the cabinet, is quite unfounded; and it is not difficult to see that it arises from a false analogy—that most fertile source of error. In Great Britain a vote of the House of Commons, expressing a want of confidence in the ministry, has a controlling influence, because the Parliament governs. With us it is the reverse. The two cases are so distinct as to be opposite rather than parallel to each other.

In Great Britain the ministry are the executive government. The sovereign rules, but does not govern. In the Confederacy the heads of departments neither rule nor govern.

In Great Britain, the sovereign is irresponsible, and "can do no wrong," and the ministry alone are responsible. In the Confederacy, the "President may do wrong," and is responsible for so doing. The remedy for his wrong-doing is impeachment by the House of Representatives.

The Senate is without power even to impeach, and can only act as Judges when the House impeaches.

In Great Britain, the crown being hereditary as well as irresponsible, the control of the people over the policy of the Government consists in refusing by their Commons the grants to the sovereign of supplies necessary to the carrying on of the Government.

In the Confederacy the people choose the President as well as the Congress, and by giving him a term of six years, and making the tenure of office of the Cabinet "his pleasure," have debarred himself the privilege of reforming any changes of a administrative policy during that term. It is known that this lengthy term of six years, without religibility, was conferred by our Constitution on the Executive for the express purpose of imparting stability to the Government, and withdrawing all motive for securing popular favor at the expense of duty.

In Great Britain, the ministry are members of the Legislative Department, originate laws, guide administrations, exercise the appointing power to all offices, (the sovereign power being in effect nursy nominal,) are apprised in advance of the grounds of a proposed vote of want of confidence, and have the power and means of defending themselves.

In the Confederacy, the exact reverse of all this is the case, and the heads of departments are not even admitted to the right of debate on subjects appertaining to their departments, as contemplated by the Constitution.

In Great Britain, even after a vote of censure, the ministry may dissolve Parliament and appeal to the country, which has not unfrequently reversed the vote.

The Commons are thus restrained from frivolous or unfounded charges, by the responsibility of making them at the peril of being discountenanced by the people, and thus losing their own seats.

In the Confederacy, the exact reverse of all this is again the case, and a vote of want of confidence would be free from all salutary restraint or responsibility.

It is needless to continue this exposition. It is too clear for doubt that the Legislative and Executive Departments deriving equally their existence from the vote of the people, it would be quite as improper for the Executive Department to express want of confidence in the Legislative Department, as for the latter to express distrust of the former.

In stating these views nothing is further from my intention than to deny to an enlightened public opinion, when deliberately formed after knowledge of facts, its just and legitimate influence. Such public opinion is almost invariably correct, and can rarely be disregarded without injury to the public weal.

My purpose is simply to show that the declaration of a State delegation, or even a vote of one or both Houses, is entitled to be considered as the authoritative expression of real opinion or a requiring concession from a coördinate department of the Government.

I have been led into this digression by the peculiar circumstances which have given rise to your resignation. They are without precedent. I cannot, however, refuse to relieve you from duties which the action of your State delegation has rendered distasteful to you. That you have devoted yourself with entire singleness of purpose to the public welfare; that your labors have been incessant, your services important, and your counsels valuable to myself and to your colleagues, would be as readily attested by them as by myself. The regret that our official relations now end is relieved by the reflection that you will be near me, and by the assurance that I can ever rely on you with confidence for any aid that you can render in private life. Our personal relations, so pleasant during our official intercourse, will not, I trust, be interrupted, nor you carry with you in your retirement my warmest wishes for your health and prosperity. With cordial esteem, your friend,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

To Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, Secretary of War.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
WAR DEPARTMENT,
RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 4, 1865.
His Excellency Jefferson Davis, President:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 1st inst., accepting my resignation of the office of Secretary of War. I appreciate gratefully the confidence and approval you so kindly avow in reference to myself and my official course, and cannot too strongly express the gratification they afford me. Nor is that gratification alloyed by any contrariety of opinion on my part in the general views you have felt it appropriate to express in reference to the relations and obligations subsisting under our Constitutional system, between the Executive and his ministers on the one side, and the Legislature, or any part of it, on the other. Your exposition of those relations and the duties resulting are too lucid and just not to command the full concurrence of my judgment. I should regret if my action gave countenance to any opposing opinions, and I owe it to myself, no less than to you, and to the malcontents of sound constitutional principles, to disavow such construction. I have never recognized, nor do I in retiring admit of any claim of right on the part of the Legislature, or any portion or delegation in it, to dictate to the Executive, the selection or change of any of his officers, and, least of all, those holding the responsible and confidential relations of the Cabinet Ministers, or any of them to resign at their wish, or on their expression of a want of confidence. On the contrary, circumstances might exist which would exact from the Executive and his ministers, as a high duty resistance to such action of the Legislature or its members.

Special considerations, involving both sentiments and convictions of duty, yet in entire consistency with my constitutional views so ably presented by you, governed my course. While reluctant as I am to believe that the advice of the delegation in Congress from Virginia embodied the "enlightened public opinion" of the State, yet it necessarily had an imposing appearance of expressing the present feeling of the State, at least in relation to the member of your Cabinet who was her citizen. A Virginian, I have ever cherished peculiar pride in my State, and have felt the obligation to honor and heed her slightest voice. I deemed myself, therefore, bound to defer to what had the plausible semblance of her will; besides, as I have in my letter intimated, the expression of opinion from so influential a body as the delegation of my State, even though mistaken, could not fail to impair the confidence and capacity for usefulness which, in present exigencies, the Secretary of War should possess in the fullest possible measure. In this point of view, my retirement was due to the Confederacy and its course. To myself, I conceived it no less due; it was professed, and I had no reason to doubt, that the action of the Virginia delegation was taken in an factious or hostile spirit toward you, but on the contrary, was induced by friendly, not less than patriotic feelings, and the desire to impart additional strength and confidence to our administration. What influence might be attached to the opinion of the delegation as to the members of the Cabinet from other States, it might naturally be expected ant to be without weight as a manifestation of public opinion in reference to the member from their own State. It was therefore incumbent on me to disencarrass you from all feelings of deficacy or personal regard toward myself, which might hinder the freest exercise of your judgment in the selection of another Secretary, who would command more fully the confidence of the country and bring to its service greater influence and powers of usefulness.

I owed it to my colleagues of the Cabinet, that it, as might be supposed, they have been involved in an adverse opinion by the delegation from my own State from reluctance to move against the member from her alone, such cause should be promptly removed, and that in any event, whatever propriety existed for their separate action as a delegation, in the fact that there was a member in the Cabinet from their State, should no longer be allowed to continue to the prejudice of the entire Cabinet. It is, perhaps, but justice to myself, in this connection, to say that assurances were given to me that the action of the delegation had not been directed against me specially or separately, but still I could not be insensible that, being confined to one delegation, it might by construction otherwise, and in that view be felt to operate, because of my relation to them, injuriously on others. My resignation at once swept away all such implications and left their opinions against others without such accessory justification or influence.

From these blended motives of sentiment and duty, my course was unhesitatingly taken, and though the privilege of serving the country in times like these is to be valued, and the honoring associations I have enjoyed are not parted with without pain, my subsequent reflections have only confirmed me in the correctness of my decision.

I have only to add received assurances of the honor and pleasure I feel in retaining your personal as well as official esteem, and to say I shall be happy by all means in my power, by such modes as you suggest or otherwise, to further the accomplishment of your exalted duties, or to have the opportunity at any time of contributing to your personal prosperity and happiness. Very truly yours,

JAMES A. SEDDON.

Reports of the Religious Condition of Colleges, Prepared by the Society of Inquiry of Andover Theological Seminary.

Colleges.	State.	No. Students.	Professors of Religion	Students for ministry.	Conversions, 1864
Amherst College	Massachusetts	309	165	66	24
Brown University	Rhode Island	253	110	15	
College of New-Jersey	New Jersey	253	102	50	
Dartmouth College	New Hampshire	163	65	10	
Hamilton College	New York	125	45	12	
Middlebury College	Vermont	114	46	13	
Union College	New York	187	76	31	
Williams College	Massachusetts	330	83	18	
Yale College	Connecticut	383	130	50	
Total, 1864, 23 colleges		3611	1209	554	149
Total, 1863, 20 colleges		3025	1704	658	182
Bowdoin College	Maine	181	120	37	44
Lafayette College	Pennsylvania	112	97	25	
Union College	New York	193	49	25	
University at Lewisburg	Pennsylvania	74	34	14	
University at New York	New York	95	30	10	
University at Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	113	50	10	
University at Rochester	New York	104	63	10	
Washington College	Pennsylvania	92	68	24	
Wesleyan University	Connecticut	181	93	15	
Western Reserve College	Ohio	112	68	10	
Wesleyan College	Illinois	97	37	5	
Wesleyan College	Indiana	80	40	10	
Wesleyan College	Pennsylvania	76	38	10	
Wesleyan College	New York	83	41	10	
Wesleyan College	Iowa	50	25	10	
Wesleyan College	Wisconsin	65	30	10	
Wesleyan College	Michigan	50	25	10	
Wesleyan College	Minnesota	30	15	10	
Wesleyan College	Kansas	30	15	10	
Wesleyan College	Nebraska	30	15	10	
Wesleyan College	Oregon	30	15	10	
Wesleyan College	California	30	15	10	
Wesleyan College	Colorado	30	15	10	
Wesleyan College	Nevada	30	15	10	
Wesleyan College	Utah	30	15	10	
Wesleyan College	Arizona	30	15	10	
Wesleyan College	New Mexico	30	15	10	
Wesleyan College	Indian Territory	30	15	10	
Wesleyan College	Dakota	30	15	10	
Wesleyan College	Montana	30	15	10	
Wesleyan College	Idaho	30	15	10	
Wesleyan College	Wyoming	30	15	10	
Wesleyan College	Alaska	30	15	10	
Wesleyan College	Hawaii	30	15	10	
Wesleyan College	Guam	30	15	10	
Wesleyan College	Philippines	30	15	10	
Wesleyan College	Puerto Rico	30	15	10	
Wesleyan College	Cuba	30	15	10	
Wesleyan College	Haiti	30	15	10	
Wesleyan College	Jamaica	30	15	10	
Wesleyan College	Barbados	30	15	10	
Wesleyan College	Trinidad	30	15	10	
Wesleyan College	Tobago	30	15	10	
Wesleyan College	Grenada	30	15	10	
Wesleyan College	St. Vincent	30	15	10	
Wesleyan College	St. Lucia	30	15	10	
Wesleyan College	Dominica	30	15	10	
Wesleyan College	Antigua	30	15	10	
Wesleyan College	St. Kitts	30	15	10	
Wesleyan College	Nevis	30	15	10	
Wesleyan College	Montserrat	30	15	10	
Wesleyan College	Anguilla	30	15	10	
Wesleyan College	Virgin Islands	30	15	10	
Wesleyan College	Bermuda	30	15	10	
Wesleyan College	Bahamas	30	15	10	
Wesleyan College	Turks Islands	30	15	10	
Wesleyan College	Caicos Islands	30	15	10	
Wesleyan College	Cayman Islands	30	15	10	
Wesleyan College	Jamaica	30	15	10	
Wesleyan College	Haiti	30	15	10	
Wesleyan College	Dominican Republic	30	15	10	
Wesleyan College	Puerto Rico	30	15	10	
Wesleyan College	Cuba	30	15	10	
Wesleyan College	Mexico	30	15	10	
Wesleyan College	Central America	30	15	10	
Wesleyan College	South America	30	15	10	

* Statistics of 1863.—These colleges failed to answer our inquiry after their religious condition in season for publication.

Amherst.—The freshmen class, which entered since the religious interests, has a smaller proportion of candidates for the ministry than any class in the history of the college.

Harvard.—Three have joined the college church, and several other churches. "At the request of many students," a series of religious meetings has been instituted, largely attended, see with manifestly increasing interest. Of three religious societies in college, one has gained greatly in vitality, while the others have been conducted with unabated religious success.

University of Pennsylvania.—Students reside at home. "For the first time in many years a religious meeting is held at the college near once a fortnight, which is well attended by the students and with great apparent interest."

Williams College.—The first general awakening for several years began in the senior class about the time of the College Fast. The feeling was much increased by the solemnities of that occasion, and the whole college was deeply affected.

Yale.—A few conversions during the year. The proportion of candidates for the ministry is small.

J. E. WRIGHT.

Arrest of a Supposed Rebel Spy.

A MAN IN FEMALE ATTIRE.

From the Cleveland Leader, Feb. 14.

On Saturday two young "women," apparently about 20 years old, were arrested by Commissioner KIRKPATRICK, at the instigation of the ladies of the Soldiers' Aid Society, to whom they had applied for transportation to Washington, on suspicion that one of them was a man, which on examination proved to be the case. They gave their names as CHARLOTTE ANDERSON and EMMA ——.

The girl EMMA states that she lived in Erie, but latterly in this city; that she had been acquainted with "CHARLOTTE" some weeks, but had no suspicion that "LOTTIE" was a man. She is seemingly a modest and truthful girl and as there appeared no reason to doubt her story she was not put in close confinement but is at the home of Commissioner KIRKPATRICK.

The person "Charlotte," when charged with masculinity, grew very indignant, and it was only by force that "she" submitted to the military investigation, which proved that "she" is a "he." He was locked up in the city prison on suspicion that he is a rebel spy.

CHARLES ANDERSON, as he calls himself, is very feminine in appearance, and has a soft and low feminine voice whenever he chooses to use it. When dressed as a man he has the appearance of a girl in disguise, and when dressed in tasteful female attire it is exceedingly difficult to doubt the femininity. His accomplishments are varied. He is a good shot with a pistol, a splendid horseman, can talk three languages fluently, can dance admirably, play the piano, do fine sewing, embroider, knit and crochet equal to any woman. His statement is as follows:

The State of Ohio Cuyahoga County ss.—My name is Charles Anderson; was born in Hamburg, Germany; came to America about fifteen years since; my father is dead, my mother lives in Erie, Penn.; I enlisted first in July, 1863, in the Thirty-ninth Pennsylvania; left that regiment in July, 1864; being sent to Chattanooga by ——, I put on women's clothes, representing myself to Major Wells as a woman; he furnished me the clothes; I went from there to New-York City; I remained in New-York till October, then went to Cincinnati; stayed there till I enlisted in November, 1864, in the Sixty-ninth Ohio Volounteer Infantry; I was sent to the front; I stayed with the regiment till about a month ago; Feb. 10, 1865, I was out of money and was trying to get transportation back to my regiment; I called on the Ladies' Aid Society for help and failed; remained at the Burnett House, and this morning called on Clark Warren for transportation, where I was at the time of my arrest; I am a member of the Sixty-ninth Ohio Infantry, Company D; I adopted the course I have pursued to get home, and was intending to go back to my regiment; I came through City Point on my way home; I saw Gen. Patrick, Acting Provost Marshal at City Point; I told him that I was a girl; he told me to go home, and he told me he gave the Captain of the Provost Guard all necessary papers to protect me and pass me, that I might go home if I would stay there; I told the Lieutenant in charge that I was coming back; I was sent to the Sanitary Commission, and the State Agent furnished me transportation to Cleveland; I had a little money left; paid my way to Cincinnati and back home.

There is thought to be no truth whatever in the statement, as he appears to know nothing of the localities or persons of those places.

Certain evidence makes it more than suspicious that he is a rebel spy.

The Sherman Family.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

When a man becomes famous there is a disposition on the part of the human race in general to look after his ancestors. So we find, in our exchanges, a good deal said of the stock from which Gen. SHERMAN sprung, and the fact that the German papers have claimed him as a native of Amsterdam (we believe,) illustrates the inaccuracy of the statements printed. We suppose it to be of but little importance to Gen. SHERMAN, or to any one else, who his ancestors were, but if it is worth while to say anything about them it is proper to be accurate, and it is only fair that the errors already afloat should be corrected. The following statement is authentic:

The local records of Connecticut, which are the best in the world, furnish ample and accurate material. A book of some local note, COTHREN'S *History of Ancient Woodbury*, gives the complete genealogy of the SHERMAN family from the arrival, in 1635, of SAMUEL SHERMAN, the common ancestor, in Stratford, Conn. He was a man of some note in his time—a Puritan of the CROMWELL school, and one of the original proprietors of Woodbury, Conn., where the family settled. His descendant, DANIEL SHERMAN, was contemporaneous with ROGER SHERMAN, but the relation between them was several degrees removed. DANIEL SHERMAN was evidently a man of considerable ability and great influence. He was a member of the Committee of Safety, in Connecticut, during the entire Revolution, and served for sixty-five consecutive sessions, or thirty-two and a half years, as the representative of his native town, in the General Assembly of Connecticut. A good many anecdotes are told of him, which prove him to have been full of humor, as well as of sense. He died shortly after the adoption of the Constitution. His son, TAYLOR SHERMAN, was Gen. SHERMAN'S grandfather. TAYLOR was a lawyer in Norwalk, Connecticut, and became a Judge. He was one of the commissioners sent by the State of Connecticut to designate the "Fire Lands" in Ohio, now comprising the counties of Huron and Erie. These lands were ceded by Connecticut to the sufferers by the fire of the British and tories of the war of the Revolution, and were afterward subdivided among the "sufferers." This duty, with the ownership of some of those lands, probably directed the attention of the oldest son of TAYLOR SHERMAN—CHARLES R. SHERMAN—to Ohio.

In 1810, when just of age, he emigrated to Ohio, starting for Cincinnati, but was detained by the high waters of the Hockhocking at the town of Lancaster, then a mere hamlet. He settled in Lancaster as a lawyer, soon attained ambeence, and became Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio in 1823. He died in 1829, while on this bench, at Lebenon, Ohio. By his conscurring testimoey of all the old lawyers of Ohio, he had rare abilities as an advocate, and was a genial, liberal and very popular citizen. He left six sons, of whom five are now living. Gen. SHERMAN was born in 1820. CHARLES T. SHERMAN, who has been published as his uncle, is his eldest brother. Senator SHERMAN is three years his junior.

The Philadelphia Street Railways.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Feb. 15.

City passenger railroads are a kind of close corporations; very little is known about them except to the persons connected with them. The public see the immense number of cars which are employed on all the roads, and make their estimates accordingly of the business of the companies. These are more or less correct according to the means at command to base such calculations upon. But nothing is heard from the companies themselves, beyond their half-yearly announcement of dividends, of their profits and expenses, except once a year, when the annual return has to be made to the Auditor-General of the State. As these are sworn statements, the figures must necessarily be taken as correct. The report for the year 1864 has just been printed at Harrisburgh, and a copy of it, now in our possession, gives the amount of cost of the railroads of our city, the number of passengers carried over the roads, the receipts and expenses and the dividends declared. Eleven roads show the number of passengers carried to be nearly thirty millions. Returns of the receipts and expenditures of thirteen roads show their receipts to be $3,173,167, and their expenses $1,678,517. Twelve roads declared dividends in 1864. Five did not. The number of passengers carried over each road is as follows:

	Passengers
Citizens' (Southwark)	3,250,000
Frankford and Southwark	4,966,000
Fairmount	1,729,400
Fairmount and Arch-street	1,715,000
Green and Coates	2,919,903
Lombard and South	1,200,000
Phila. City (Tenth and Eleventh)	2,631,181
Philadelphia and Darby	331,926
Philadelphia and Gray's Ferry	1,892,956
Second and Third	1,500,000
Thirteenth and Fifteenth	1,750,000
Total	29,813,119

There are no returns from the West Philadelphia, Seventeenth and Nineteenth, Germantown, Ridge-avenue and Hestonville roads.

The cost of maintaining these roads, the receipts from them, and the dividends declared are given as follows:

	Expenses.	Receipts.	Div.
Citizens'	101,138	162,367	8½
Frankford and Southwark	170,868	251,897	8
Fairmount	95,453	95,355	none
Fairmount and Arch	73,710	77,632	7½
Green and Coates	114,262	164,775	6.20
Girard College	86,919	109,851	4
Germantown	13,[illegible]	1[illegible],530	none
Hestonville	55 944	59,473	none
Lombard and South	4[illegible],123	54,040	none
Philadelphia City	71,938	133 462	9
Philadelphia and Darby	26,152	33,448	2
Gray's Ferry	58 373	79 592	6
Ridge Avenue	32,478	37 334	none
Second and Third	2[illegible],347	364,773	10
Seventeenth and Nineteenth	37,961	41,260	6
Thirteenth and Fifteenth	92,001	116,912	6
West Philadelphia	189,456	220,612	1d

The capital stock, authorised by law, of all the roads amount to $8 952,450. The amount subscribed, $6,076,400. The actual amount paid in, $2 694,474. The amount of floating debt, $1,276,217.

From these facts the public can judge for themselves of the profits of the City Passenger Railroads in the last year.

The Connecticut State Convention.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Connecticut Union State Convention at its recent session:

Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in the ability, integrity and patriotism of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and rejoice in his reelection.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a most vigorous prosecution of the war, and are utterly opposed to any settlement of our national difficulties except on the basis of the unconditional submission to the United States of the arms to rebellion against the Government.

Resolved, That we congratulate the State of Connecticut and the nation upon the passage of the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery, and that we thank our delegates in Congress for their unanimous vote in its favor.

Resolved, That we denounce and reprobate the doctrine of State right, as asserted and upheld by the rebel leaders, and adopted by the self-styled Democratic party of the State of Connecticut in its recent convention.

Resolved, That our lasting gratitude is due to our brave soldiers and sailors who are defending the Government against an armed rebellion, and that we tender our heartfelt sympathies to the families and friends of those who have fallen in defence of the Union.

Resolved, That the State ticket selected by this convention deserves the entire confidence and cordial support of every voter in Connecticut.

The reading of the third resolution was greeted with great applause, and was adopted amid much enthusiasm.

The following resolution was then presented and adopted amid loud cheering:

Resolved, That in the brilliant attack on Fort Fisher, resulting in one of the most important victories of the war, due to the combined and harmonious efforts of the army and navy, we are proud of the genius of that brave Connecticut soldier, ALFRED H. TERRY, who commanded the land forces and won an imperishable renown for himself, his State and the country.

The Constitutional Amendment.

VIEWS OF GEN. M'CLERNAND.

Gen. J. A. MCCLERNAND has written a letter expressing his gratification at the passage of the Constitutional amendment through Congress. He says:

Slavery has long been a disturbing element in American politics. It has been made a subject of reckless demagogueism by extreme partisans for many years. It has served as a means of breaking up the old constitutional parties and of establishing on their ruins geographical parties. The Democratic party was broken up by it, because it was a Union party and stood in the way of the scheme of national dismemberment. Later, it blasphemously proclaimed its immaculacy by a provision in its organic law of the *pseudo* Confederacy claiming for it indefeasibility and perpetuity. It is written, however, that "pride goeth before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall," and so it has been with slavery. It is now dead—*virtually* dead by the act and consent of both parties to the present sanguinary struggle. The rebels are rapidly emancipating their slaves, under the pressure of military necessity, and are transferring them to their armies to fill up their depleted ranks. We are doing the same thing, not only to strengthen our armies, but to weaken our foe. All that remains of slavery is to bury its corpse.

Whether loyal slave-holders are entitled to indemnity for the value of their slaves taken into the service of the United States, is a question properly addressing itself to the consideration of Congress, in view of all the circumstances of the case.

The objection that it was not competent for Congress to propose such an amendment to the Constitution, or for the States in their federal character to ratify it, is, in my judgment, wholly untenable. Mr. COX, of Ohio, in his reply to Mr. PENDLETON, late Democratic candidate for Vice-President, and Mr. MCCONNEL, Senator from Morgan, in our Legislature, have, I believe, placed the question upon its true ground. That ground is the sovereign and unalienable right of the people, now and ever, here and everywhere, to change, alter or abolish their Constitution of government, at their own discretion, either by their own primary action, or by that of their authorized representatives. The right to do this is a revolutionary right, competent to be asserted by force, as in the case of the American Colonies, or peaceably, as provided in the Federal Constitution, and as in the present case.

Under a clause in the Constitution any number of States, not less than three-fourths of the whole number, have as good right to abolish slavery in South Carolina, as Carolina herself has to do the same thing. If the question be asked why? I answer, because she has so expressly agreed in the Federal Constitution—because it is so nominated in the bond to which she has voluntarily affixed her signature and become a party. It would be strange indeed that the people in their sovereign capacity have the right to abolish the republic and establish a monarchy, or an oligarchy, or an aristocracy, or a theocracy in its stead, and yet not have the right to prohibit the existence of slavery within their jurisdiction. Such an argument invests slavery with a higher sanction than Republicanism. By proving too much it proves nothing. Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. MCCLERNAND.

Improvement of the Hudson.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS UNDER ACT CHAPTER 105, LAWS OF 1864, FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE HUDSON RIVER.

The commissioners appointed by the Legislature to superintend and control the expenditure of the appropriation made at the session of 1864, have continued the improvement of the channel of the river on the same general plan commenced by the United States Government in 1834, and continued up to and including 1839, under the superintendence of Capts. A. TALCOTT and HENRY BREWERTON and Lieut. RUFUS KING, of the United States Engineer Corps, and adopted also by the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature of this State in 1863.

The plan of improving the navigation by constructing parallel dykes, or piers, in order to narrow and straighten the channel at points where, by reason of an unusual width of the river and a consequent sluggish current, bars and shoals have been formed by the deposit of sand and other material, has in every case been a marked success.

Where such piers have been constructed, and the obstructions removed by dredging, the accelerated velocity of the water has served, by a scouring process, to make the improvement effective and permanent.

When dredging alone has been resorted to, to meet the present requirements of the trade, without the construction of piers to prevent the deposit of material, the improvement is mostly of a temporary character, and the excavation must of necessity be repeated.

The policy and economy of constructing dykes where they are required, as soon as practicable, is apparent.

The United States works having been neglected and without repair for twenty-five years, have become much dilapidated, and require attention to prevent the reformation of the "overslaugh" and other bars, to remove and obviate which they were originally constructed, and have long served an excellent purpose. The commissioners have found it necessary to expend out of the appropriations of 1863 and 1864 the sum of $15,242 49, in repairing breaches in them which were on the increase, and were destroying their usefulness.

During the past season, owing to the severe and long-continued drouth, the water in the river has been at a lower stage than has been known for many years, notwithstanding which, less detention of vessels has been experienced than in any year, for the same period. Much has been accomplished toward improving the navigation, but much remains to be accomplished to make it what the requirements of the immense traffic from and to the canals of the State imperatively demand.

The commissioners of 1863 and 1864, in the execution of their trust, have, in the progress of the improvement, given precedence to the points where the obstructions to the navigation have been the most serious. The first in importance was found to be at the bar known as the "Coeyman's Crossover," Where the channel, previous to 1863, was narrow, crooked and shoal, it is now wide, deep and easily navigated. No impediment has existed at that point during the past season; not a single vessel has been known to have grounded in or near the channel.

Next in importance was the bar at Castleton, known as the "Shed Island Bar." The improvements at this point were commenced in 1863 and 1864. The obstructions are permanently removed.

The next most important work was found to be at Cedar Hill, to improve which a dyke has been commenced, but at the close of the river, ice was left in an unfinished state. An expenditure of about $2d,000 will be necessary to complete it.

The appropriation of 1864 was $134,328 63, of which the following amounts have been expended, viz.:

Payment of bills for work performed and materials furnished in 1863, in excess of the appropriation	$34,326 63
Extending and completing dyke at Coeymans	10 300 61
Extending and completing dyke at Castleton	25 524 28
Dyke at Staats' (not completed)	27 996 75
Dredging at Coeymans	3 592 00
Dredging at Cedar Hill	5,250 00
Dredging at Castleton	850 00
Dredging at Catskill	5.000 00
Dredging at Parrile Ilona	2,085 [illegible]
Dredging at Cuyler's Bar	4 689 00
Repairing breach in United States dyke, at Fort Schuyler	6.528 48
Repairing breach in United States dyke, below Albany	5,200 53
Sand and stone boats	1 163 28
Miscellaneous expenses	[illegible] 245 96
Total	$123 782 50
Leaving an unexpended balance of	544 13

WM. B. TAYLOR,
State Engineer and Surveyor,
THOMAS SCHUYLER
ALFRED VAN SANTVOORD,
JOHN W. HARCOURT,
L. H. TUPPER,
Commissioners.

ALBANY, Jan. 16, 1865.

TWO OF OUR STATE SENATORS.—Of Senators BELL and ANDREWS, who went to Washington under an appointment of Gov. FENTON, in regard to the draft, a correspondent of the Utica *Herald* thus writes:

"The Governor made a wise choice in his agents. Your readers know my estimate of Senator BELL, for in former letters I have frequently borne testimony to his ability and fidelity as a public servant, as well as to his personal worth, in all the walks of life, and I need not say more now. But of Senator GAMALIEL H. ANDREWS, of Otsego County, I may be permitted to express the opinion of an impartial observer. He is an eminently practical man, possessed of a keen, penetrating, and powerful mind. As a debater, he is clear, earnest, forcible, and remarkably logical. He grasps all his opponent's points, arranges them in their natural order, states them fairly, and then dissects them with a master hand, sometimes employing, with solid argument, a fine salice of sarcasm. He is not always on his legs, like some of the word-spouts here; he never speaks except when he has something to say that is worth saying, and never fails to command respectful attention. What, Senator ANDREWS is a gentleman of pleasing address, who wins all hearts by his genial qualities. You should hear him some day in the Senate, tearing away the sophistries of MURPHY, riddling the false positions of SHAFER, or turning a point squarely on to the iniquitous, and sometimes witty, FIXTER—and I think you would concur in my estimate of the man. Now, I want to say here, what is but simple justice to say, that Senators BELL and ANDREWS are justly entitled to the gratitude of the people of the State for the ability with which they discharged their mission at Washington.

DEATH OF RICHARD MORRIS.—This gentleman, son of the late Gen. JACOB MORRIS, and eldest grandson of Lewis MORRIS, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, died at his residence, Union Park, in the town of Butternuts, this county, on the 2d of February, aged 82 years. He was born in Philadelphia, on the 18th of September, 1782, receiving baptism from the venerable Bishop WHITE, Chaplain of the first Congress. JACOB MORRIS, his father, was a prominent officer in the Revolutionary army, serving as Aid to General CHARLES LEE. He was an active participant in most of the battles of the Revolution, being a distinguished part in the gallant defence of Fort Moultrie. In the year 1787 he moved to Otsego county with his family, and settled on a tract of land given him by his father, LEWIS MORRIS, and now known as the Morris Land Patent. RICHARD MORRIS was an unambitious man, caring more for the endearments of domestic life, and agricultural pursuits, than for empty honors. He was known and beloved by his neighbors and tenants, for his many unobtrusive acts of benevolence, and its spirit of enterprise in every good work.—*Cooperstown Republican, Feb. 16.*

THE FUNERAL OF MRS. HYDE.—The funeral of the late Mrs. MARY HYDE was attended yesterday from the residence of her husband's father, ROSWELL HYDE in Hubbard-street. It was a large funeral. Rev. Mr. STRONG and Rev. Mr. LAMPHEAR conducted the exercises. Her remains were buried in the family lot in Evergreen Cemetery. Among the persons present on the mournful occasion, were the near relatives and friends of the deceased and of her unfortunate husband; her father, who came from Milford, the Provost-Marshal of the Second Congressional District, Deputy-Marshal AUGUSTUS PUTNAM, and all the clerks and employes attached to the office of the Board of Enrollment in this city, and other persons officially connected with the recruiting service. Much sympathy was expressed for Mr. HYDE, who, while bearing himself with moderation, appears to be fully sensible of his loss, and the peculiarly painful position in which he is placed. Toward evening—some time after the funeral—Constable JOHN MCGEE arrested Mr. HYDE, on a document issued by the Grand Juror, Col. GARDNER, and in about an hour Mr. HYDE gave bonds—or a friend did for him—in the sum of $1,000, to appear this morning, at 6 o'clock, before Judge HOLLISTER, to answer to whatever complaint or charge might be brought against him. It is not probable that there will be any hearing of this sad affair to-day, as in case the State shall wish an investigation, witnesses will have to be summoned, which will take time. We saw Mr. HYDE at the office of the Chief of Police. He expressed a desire to have all the facts of his melancholy story laid before the officers of justice, and has no doubt of establishing the truth of his statements as he made them to the police on the night of the death of Mrs. HYDE. We understand that T. E. DODGITTS, Esq., is acting as HYDE'S counsel.—*New-Haven Journal, Feb. 17.*

COUNTERFEIT BILLS.—Counterfeit $10 bills on the Union Bank of Haverhill, Mass., and of the same denomination on the State Bank of Newark, N. J., were circulated the past few evenings about South Br

PETROLEUM.

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE IRONSIDES PETROLEUM COMPANY.

Organized under the Laws of the State of New-York.

Capital, $350,000, divided into 35,000 shares. Par value, $10 per share.

OFFICERS—President, William Hegeman; Secretary and Treasurer, Wm. H. Clark; Counsel, Wm. C. DeWitt.

TRUSTEES.—Wm. Hegeman, of Hegeman & Co., No. 208 Broadway, New-York; J. Pryor Borke, Secretary Corn Exchange Ins. Co., corner William and Beaver sts., New-York; Wm. F. Fowle, of W. F. & J. F. Fowle, Boston; A. A. Foster, Foster & Tower, No. 79 Beekman-st., New-York; F. R. Backus, of Lehigh Crane Iron Co., Philadelphia; L. B. VanKleeck, No. 160 Broadway, New-York; Alexandar McCue, Counselor at Law, Brooklyn; Edward F. Patchen, of T. Ketcham & Co., No. 68 Wall-st., New-York; Wm. H. Clark, No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

Bankers.—Fourth National Bank.

Superintendent at Oil City.—Fred. B. Backus.

THE IRONSIDES PETROLEUM COMPANY,
Office, No. 71 Broadway, New-York,
Room No. 65.

This Company is duly incorporated under the laws of the State of New-York, with a Capital of $350,000, divided into 35,000 shares, at the par value of $10 per share.

Its lands and possessions are situated in the heart of the oil region of Venango County, Pennsylvania, and are, in brief, as follows:

FEE SIMPLE.

120 acres on both sides of Stuart's Run and Tionesta Creek.

LEASEHOLD.

1 acre of Haworth Farm, with a new and complete well, for 25 years.

Lot No. 19, Heydrick Farm, and a new well.

LEASED WORKING INTERESTS.

⅛ the oil in lot o. 11, Heydrick Farm, Henry Bend, Alleghany River, for 14 years.

⅛ the oil in lot No. 24, same farm, new wall

⅛ of No. 28 Smith Farm, with well pumping 40 bbls. per day, and expected soon to flow.

⅛ in Hicks well, Smith Farm, Cherry Run.

⅛ the oil in Nos. 14 and 16, Keyster Farm, Cherry Run, for 20 years.

1-16 in No. 19, Smith Farm, with well pumping 40 bbls. per day, and expected soon to flow.

⅛ in famous Aubore Well, flowing 70 bbls. per day, and the same in a new well going down.

⅛ in New Faunce Well, Smith Farm, pumping 40 bbls. per day, and expected soon to flow.

Whole of lot No. 7, Heydrick Farm, near great Heydrick Well.

It will be observed that enough working interests are now in the possession of the company to give the stockholders fair dividends from these alone.

The incorporators design making this a permanent company, whose success shall become an excellent investment rather than a mere means of speculation. Those among them having the largest financial interest in its affairs will devote themselves personally to its management.

Its lands and wells will be constantly and thoroughly developed. Oil, and not stock, will be made the source of its revenue.

The Subscription books for a limited number of shares of the stock of the Company are now open at the office of the Company, and at the office of either of the above-named Trustees.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

1.—Twenty acres, in fee simple, of the bottom land of the Wm. McKinney Farm, lying upon both sides of Stuart's Run, within two miles, on a straight line east of the new well of the United States Petroleum Company, now flowing 200 bbls. per day. Upon this beautiful oil territory will this well be sunk as soon as the weather permits.

2.—One hundred acres, in fee simple, of the Purdy Farm, lying both sides of Tionesta Creek, and two miles above the famous Conroy Wells. The rapid development of this land by different companies indicate that it is among the best of the whole oil region. This, also, will be developed at the earliest opportunity.

3.—A lease of the entire working interest of one-half the oil in Lot No. 1, of the Heydrick Farm, Henry Bend, Alleghany River, within a few rods only of the great Heydrick Well, that flowed 700 barrels of oil per day for a long time, and is still pumping over sixty barrels per day, although having been worked for four years without intermission. Lease for 14 years.

4.—A lease of the entire working interest of one-half the oil in Lot No. 25, of the same farm, with a well going down, and to be delivered complete, with a new engine, without expense to the company.

5.—One-eighth working interest in the Lease No. 28 Smith Farm, Cherry Run, including a new well just struck, now pumping about forty barrels per day, and expected soon to flow.

One-eighth working interest in the Hicks Well, Smith Farm, Cherry Run, now 590 feet below the surface and going down night and day. This will be finished without expense to this Company. From the show of oil in boring, and its proximity to the great Granger and Auborn Wells, this well promises to be one of the *best* in the vicinity.

7.—A lease of the entire working interest of ⅛ the oil in Nos. 12 and 18 of the Keyster Farm, Cherry Run, just above Humboldt Refinery. No better location than this can be found in the whole oil region. All the adjoining leases are being bored, by various companies, with every indication of success. Lease for 20 years.

8.—One sixteenth working interest in Lease No. 19, Smith Farm, including the new Bailliet Well, now pumping forty barrels daily, and expected soon to flow. New wells will soon be put down on both of the above leases.

9.—A lease of one acre of the Haworth Farm, directly on Pithole Creek. A finer location is not possible. A well is now being sunk, which will be delivered to this Company, with engine, free of expense. Lease 25 years.

10.—One-eighth working interest in the famous Auborn Well on Cherry Run, flowing 70 bbls. per day, and the same interest in a new well now being sunk upon these premises.

11.—One-eighth working interest in the new Faunce Well on Smith Farm, Cherry Run, adjoining the Auborn Well lease, and now pumping 40 bbls. per day, with evidence of an early flow.

12.—A lease of the entire working interest in lot No. 7, on Heydrick Farm, Cole Run, within a short distance of the great Heydrick Well, and only a quarter of a mile from where the Run empties into the Alleghany River. Lease 14 years.

13.—A lease on lot No. 19, of the same farm, with a well now going down, and to be delivered to this Company with a new engine, free of expense.

IMPORTANT TO SUBSCRIBERS
TO THE
COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY

Notice is given that the

BOOKS OF THE COMPANY

will positively be closed March 5, 1865. No stock will be sold at subscription price after that date. All subscriptions not paid by that time will be cancelled. The company have on their property one of "Bolles' Patent Rock-drilling Machines" and expect by the aid of this machine to have at least TWO WELLS in successful operation within six weeks. Persons wishing the stock of the company

AT SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

must make immediate application, as there are but ten thousand shares to be sold at subscription price ($2 50 per share. Maps, prospectuses and all information can be obtained at the offices of the company, No. 42 Pine-st., New-York, and Nos. 2 and 24 Washington Buildings, No. 274 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

ISAAC LIVENS, President,
WM. M. STEWART, Vice-President,
WM. D. SMITH, Treasurer,
S. J. HARRISON, Secretary.

CANADA OIL LANDS.

Valuable oil lands in the Township of Enniskillen and vicinity, Canada West, for sale by

LEE & ELY,
No. 54 William-st.

PETROLEUM.

Petroleum Stocks bought and sold at the Public Petroleum Board. Orders for city or country promptly executed. KRUGLER & WIGGINS,
General Auctioneers and Stock Bond Brokers.
Office No. 58 Beaver-st., corner William.

PETROLEUM LANDS FOR SALE—117 acres of superior oil land, situated on Pithole Creek, near the celebrated United States well. Inquire at office of EDWARD GRIDLEY, No. 25 Chambers-st.

LEE & ELY, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST.—Petroleum lands in Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia for sale. Stocks of all descriptions bought and sold on commission.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A LADY, WHO CAN FURNISH most unexceptionable references, a position as private secretary, amanuensis and rapid copyist. Address C. B., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

A DRESSMAKER, WHO THOROUGHLY understands cutting and trimming dresses fashionably, wants work by the day. Call or address No. 178 West 13th-st., between 8th and 9th ave.

WASHING AND IRONING, FLUTING, &c., for ladies and families, by Mrs. NEWGENT; best references given. No. 98 West 28th-st., top floor.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; good reference given. Address WAITER, No. 758 Broadway, in drug-store, corner 8th-st.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS Accountant; must be of undoubted integrity and character; none need apply. Salary liberal. Address Box No. 4,511 Post-office.

WANTED—A PERSON WHO THOROUGHLY understands dressing yarn on Mason's dresser in a cotton mill in New-Jersey. This mill never stops. Apply at once P. O. Box No. 641 New-York, or No. 76 Beaver-st., 5 stories, New-York.

WANTED—DRY GOODS SALESMEN, ALSO smart young men who have had some knowledge of the business, can apply to HORTON & BONS, No. 370 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FINANCIAL.

TEN YEARS' LOAN.

$00,000.

KINGS COUNTY (BROOKLYN) SEVEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS.

KINGS COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
No. 13 COURT-STREET, BROOKLYN, Feb. 11, 1865.

The County Treasurer hereby invites subscriptions in sums of one thousand dollars and upward, to a loan of $500,000, authorized by Chapter 8, of the Laws of 1864, and by resolution of the Board of Supervisors adopted Dec. 20, 1864, for the purpose of filling the quota of the County under the President's last call for more troops.

Subscribers will receive "Certificates of Indebtedness," bearing interest from the date of subscription, until the bonds are ready for delivery.

The Bonds will bear interest at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT PER ANNUM, payable semi-annually, to wit: On the 1st days of May and November; the principal will be due and payable on the 1st day of May, 1875.

The subscription book is now open at the Treasurer's office. THOMAS A. GARDINER,
County Treasurer.

T. L. TAYLOR & REED,

NO. 5 BROAD-ST.,

having been appointed Agents for the sale of the 7-30 Loan will receive subscriptions on the most favorable terms.

All denominations on hand for immediate delivery.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS,

Western Union Telegraph.
Western Union Extension Telegraph.
American Telegraph.
United States Telegraph.
American Express.
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.
Adams' Express.
All descriptions of Telegraph and Express Stocks bought and sold by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Stone-st.

EASTPORT MINING COMPANY.

Stockholders in this company are requested to call at the office of Charles D. Gibson, No. 54 William-st., New-York, and sign the agreement unanimous y adopted at a meeting at which four-fifths of the stock was represented. The time to sign is limited to March 1, and all stockholders not signing before that time will lose their interest in the company's property. By order of the trustees. RICHARD VOSE, Secretary.

COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO.

STOCK,
BOUGHT AND SOLD
BY
GIDEON POTT & CO.,
No. 7 Broad-st.,
New-York.

GAS AND OIL STOCKS.

The owner of a large amount of stocks of GAS COMPANIES in different cities will exchange for good OIL STOCKS. For information, address Box No. 731 Post-office, Philadelphia.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on

SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.

For sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.

WALDEN & McILVAINE,

NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY,

No. 21 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

The annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the Continental Hotel, in the City of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22, at 10 o'clock P. M.

The annual election of Directors will be held at the same place, on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on Saturday, Feb. 18, and reopened on Monday, Feb. 27.

J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

$20,000.—RARE CHANCE FOR ANY PARTY HAVING $20,000.—This sum will secure $60,000 of stock in a safe and legitimate paying company, with no risk or speculation as to profits, securing the control and management of a safe, every-day business; $5,000 to $7,000 a year have been realized for past few years, which may in future be doubled. All office appointments and dinners-meets will be transferred with above amount of stock. (about $4,000 cash credit and $2,000 in personal property;) a valuable real estate, owned in fee by the company, producing a sure and steady income, for which, with the works, the capital stock was paid at its par value. The company is in high credit, and a co nothing—no petroleum surroundings—but immediate application, with the money, will satisfy any party as to the investment. Principals only treated. Send name and address to Box No. 3,471 Post-office.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY CO.,
OFFICE AT SECRETARY,
PITTSBURGH, Penn., Feb. 14, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stock and Bondholders of this company for election of Directors and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of the said company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the THIRD WEDNESDAY (15th) of MARCH, A. D. 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Stock and Bond Transfer Books of the company, at their office, in the City of Pittsburgh, and at the office of the transfer agency, in the City of New-York, will be closed on the 1st day of March, at 2 P. M., and remain closed until the 17th day of March thereafter.

W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1865.

PARTIES HOLDING (30) THIRTY OR more coupons of the "Loan of 1864," (10-40s) maturing on the 1st of March, are requested to hand them in with schedules, at any time before that date. Holders complying with the above will have their coupons examined, and checks given for them on the 28th inst., after 3 o'clock P. M.

Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Interest Department of this office.

(Signed) JOHN A. STEWART,
Assistant-Treasurer U. S.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS five per cent. coupon bonds, due in 1894; interest and Principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 35 Pine-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States.—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

FIRST DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE CITY PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a DIVIDEND of TWO PER CENT, free of Government tax, payable March 1, 1865. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th to the 28th February, inclusive.

JAMES M. WESTERVETT, Treasurer.

Feb. 14, 1865.

DIVIDEND.

UNITED PETROLEUM FARMS ASSOCIATION.
Office No. 10 Pine-st., New-York.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Association, held at the office of Messrs. Wed W. Clarke & Co., a dividend of one and ½ per cent. on the capital stock of the company ($10,140,000,) was declared (equal to 6 per cent. on the original subscription,) payable on the 20th inst., at the office of the company.

The transfer books of the company will remain closed until March 1.

G. H. SISSELL, President.

W. R. Fosnica, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Feb. 1, 1865.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given to the Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, that the following resolution was this day adopted by the Board of Directors of said company:

Resolved, That a dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, be declared by this company out of its net earnings for the last six months upon the Preferred and Common Stock, payable at the office of M. K. Jesup & Company, No. 58 Exchange-place, agents for this company in New-York City, on the 20th day of February, to the holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours, on the 11th day of February, on which day the books will be closed and be opened on the 27th instant for transfers.

WM. H. LABRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1865.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company, on THURSDAY, 23d inst.

The transfer books will be closed on THURSDAY, 16th inst., and reopened on FRIDAY, 24th inst. By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and a half (3½) per cent, free of Government tax, payable on demand. By order.

RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 82 NASSAU-st., N. Y.—OPEN EVERY DAY, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST (free from Government tax) allowed. Money deposited on or before March 1 will draw interest from that date.

HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary. JAMES O. STONEALL, President.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., N. Y.
NO. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.

Classes for gentlemen on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, in Brooklyn—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y., at 8 o'clock. Call for a circular.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The executors of the late GROVER C. FURMAN, in order to settle the estate, offer for sale the following desirable property in Brooklyn, E. D., late Williamsburgh, viz:

Dwelling house and lot, No. 145 Third-st.
Dwelling house and lot, No. 133 Fourth-st.
Store, and dwelling, and lot, No. 136 Fourth-st.
Store, and dwelling, and lot, No. 138 Fourth-st.
Store, and dwelling, and lot, No. 140 Fourth-st.
Store, and dwelling, and lot, No. 142 Fourth-st.
Dwelling house and lot, No. 71 South-First-st.
Dwelling house and lot, No. 77 South-First-st.
Dwelling house and lot, No. 97 South-First st.
Dwelling house and lot, No. 99 South-First-st.
Dwelling house and lot, No. 70 South-Second-st.
Dwelling house and lot, No. 72 South-Second st.
Dwelling house and lot, northeast corner South-First and Third-st.s
Dwelling house and lot, No. 97 Broadway near Bedford-av.
Dwelling house and lot, No. 99 Broadway near Bedford-av.

The present is an opportunity rarely offered to purchase productive and valuable real estate on reasonable terms. For full particulars apply to

F. L. KNEELAND, (one of the executors.) No. 66 Wall-st., New-York; or
W. MORGAN, No. 50 South-Seventh-st., Brooklyn, E. D.; or
HUGHES & GREEN, corner Fifth and Grand sts., Brooklyn, E. D.

JAMES MAURICE,
F. L. KNEELAND,
AARON F. HOWARD, } Executors, &c.

FOR SALE—ON 111TH-ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4th avs., near the Central Park, several neat, well-finished cottage houses, eight rooms each, and fine yards and net-building; facilities good for getting down town. Price $2,500. Also, on 19th-st., near Avenue B, a brick house, two-story basement and sub-cellar. Price, $4,000. Also, on 123d st., between 3d and 4th avs., a two-story and basement house. Price, $3,000. Also, on 124th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., an elegant first-class three-story basement and sub-cellar brown-stone front house; has all the modern improvements, design, materials and finish of the best kind; pleasant and healthy location. Price, $10,500. Three-fourths may remain on mortgage. Inquire of D. BIDWELL, No. 254 Pearl-st.

A COUNTRY PLACE OF ABOUT 54 acres for sale.—A first-class residence in Eastchester, Westchester Co., only one hour's ride from New-York, on the New-Haven Railroad. Fine outbuildings, comprising large barns, stables, carriage-house, ice-house full of ice. Large vegetable garden. Three dwelling-houses besides the main house. The place is also well stocked with fruit trees. Apply to JOHN B. DUNHAM, No. 75 East 13th-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY DWELLING-house in West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., brick front, brown-stone basement and under cellar, with all modern improvements; gas fixtures. Would exchange for a small house further uptown. Inquire of W. P. RENEY, No. 58 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—TWENTY COTTAGES, AT $900 TO $2,000; ten elegant dwellings with four to forty lots, at $3,500 to $4,000; seven hundred lots and building plots, of one, three or five acres, easy payments. Apply to CHARLES R. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York, or No. 9 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A GOOD FARM, STONE HOUSE, orchard, &c., from 30 to 70 acres of land, at Bloomfield, N. J. Also, for sale or exchange, a nice farm of 60 acres, good land, one hour from city, and near a station on Harlem Road. Inquire of I. VAN BUREN, No. 34 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN—The large and commodious stone front dwelling, No. 115 Dick-st., Brooklyn; lot, 25 x 125 feet; house, 27½ x 82; has all modern improvements. For terms, and permission to see the premises, apply to J. W. W. DE FOREST & CO., No. 82 South-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick house, No. 119 West 46th-street, between 6th-av. and Broadway, north side; lot 18 feet 9 inches by 100 feet 5 inches. Can be seen from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M. Apply to JOHN R. STONE, No. 59 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDsome residence, with eight acres of ground, buildings nearly new, and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, &c. Apply to A. T. BROWN, No. 74 Wall-st.

TO LET.

BROADWAY.—TO BE LEASED FOR TWENTY years, with reasonable, the valuable property of Nos. 478, 480 and 482 Broadway, between Broome and Grand sts., extending through and including No. 46 Crosby-st., being 73 feet front on Broadway and 25 feet front on Crosby-st., containing about 10,000 square feet of land. The situation and size of this above lot are well adapted for a bank, or other large institution. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 53½ Pine-st.

TO LET—THE PREMISES, CORNER JAY AND Plymouth sts., Brooklyn, formerly occupied by HOWARD & FULLER as a brewery; possession immediately; also for sale a boiler, steam engine, copper coil (nine feet diameter,) 23 millions, or brewer's troughs, and other fixtures. Apply at the New Brewery of HOWARD & FULLER, corner Bridge and Plymouth sts., Brooklyn.

AT ORANGE, N. J., HOUSE, WITH modern improvements, furnished; four acres of ground, highly cultivated; abundance of fruit; stabling, &c., will be rented for term of years; $2,000 per year; might be rented without furniture, or purchased. Apply at No. 54 Beaver-st., or Box No. 2,427 Post-office, New-York.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON—IN HAMILTON PARK, near the ferry, several first-class villas to rent, of English, French and Italian architecture, about ten rooms, water, gas, wash-tubs, dumb-waiters, bath-rooms and other conveniences; perfectly healthy and views unsurpassed. Apply to M. HAMILTON, No. 132 Broadway.

TO LET—DWELLING HOUSE NO. 83 WEST 17th-st., stone-front, high-stoop, twenty feet wide, three stories high. Apply to D. D. LORD, No. 45 Exchange-place.

TO LET OR LEASE FROM MAY 1—THE marble-front store No. 238 Walker st., north side, west of Broadway, 26x25 feet. Apply to or address T. LEWIS, No. 97 East 27th-st.

TO LET—LARGE AND SMALL OFFICES IN house No. 113 Nassau st., on the third and fifth floors. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, office No. 75.

OFFICES TO RENT—IN TIMES BUILDING. Inquire at the TIMES office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

HOUSE WANTED—A MODERN THREE-story house in good order, and location between 3d and 7th avs., above 26th-st., is wanted for a term of years by a small family, without children. A good and responsible tenant can be found by addressing HOUSE, Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND servant, part of a dwelling-house, occupied by a small, neat, quiet family; none other need answer; satisfactory reference given and required. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 17 STATE-ST.,
New-York, Feb. 15, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. of WEDNESDAY, the 22d inst., for the carting of all Government stores in the City of Brooklyn, which it may be the duty of this department to move for the period of one year. Persons offering to perform this service are requested to state the price per carman's load of five barrels of pork, seven barrels of flour, or fifteen hundred pounds weight of other goods, for any distance not exceeding half a mile, with an increase of one third for every additional half-mile. The party to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to have in readiness at all times a sufficient number of teams to perform the service required and to call at the office once a day, and as much oftener as circumstances may require, to receive orders.

If required, service must be performed at night, or on Sundays, without increased compensation.

No proposal will be received unless coming from a responsible party, nor unless accompanied by the names of two persons of responsibility, who are willing to become surety for the party making the bid in the penal sum of five thousand dollars. Each proposal must be indorsed, "Proposals for Government Stores," and addressed to STEWART VAN VLIET,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. and Quartermaster U. S. Army.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, No. 1 BOND-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1865.

TO OWNERS OF PROPERTY.—PROPOSALS will be received at this office for renting to the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction for a term of years, suitable premises for the use of their Department situated between Bleecker and 23d-sts., 2d and 6th avs. Proposal to state location and description of premises proposed to be leased, and when possession will be given.

S. DRAPER,
ISAAC BELL,
JAMES B. NICHOLSON,
MOSES H. GRINNELL, } Commissioners.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 20, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE,

for the United States Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland and other ports on the coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C.; Savannah, Ga., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

E. D. CHAPMAN,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster

ASSISTANT Q. M. OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 27, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED daily at this office, for the furnishing of this department with

CORN,
OATS,
HAY AND STRAW.

Parties will specify in their propositions how the Hay and Straw is baled, and whether the Grain is sacked or in bulk. E. D. CHAPMAN, Captain and Q. M.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UNtil the 1st of March next for the purchase of Goat Island, situate in the Niagara River, at Niagara Falls, together with the bridges leading thereto, and several small islands adjacent. Address A. S. PORTER, Niagara Falls, or CHARLES D. NORTON, Executor of the estate of the late P. A. PORTER, at Buffalo, N. Y.

HOTELS.

HOTEL TO LET—NEAR ERIE AND HUDson River Railroad depots. Apply, between 12 and 2 o'clock, to C. DENISON, No. 84 Day-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

HIPPOTHEATRON. BEGINS AT 7½

MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING.
GRAND MATINEES
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½.
UNPRECEDENTED, UNQUALIFIED AND
MARVELOUS SUCCESS OF
MOTHER GOOSE
THE FAIRY LEGEND OF THE GOLDEN EGG.
THE NEW AND GORGEOUS
COMIC PANTOMIME,
NEW SCENERY, DRESSES,
SUPERB APPOINTMENTS,
and
GRAND BALLET.
ALL THE BRILLIANT ACCESSORIES
of a
SPLENDID SPECTACULAR PIECE,
unexampled in the
ANNALS OF THE ARENA.
NEW AND STARTLING
TRICKS, TRANSFORMATIONS,
WONDERS OF MAGIC DIABLERIE,
in which the vast resources of the Mammoth Hippotheatronic Company will be employed.
ADMITTED BY THE PRESS AND PUBLIC
TO BE THE
GREATEST PANTOMIMIC ACHIEVEMENT
EVER PRESENTED IN AMERICA.
PEALS OF APPLAUSE
AND SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER.
THE GREAT PANTOMIME
will be preceded every evening, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, by the
GRAND EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC
performances of
THE MATCHLESS STAR TROUPE.
First appearance of
THE RENOWNED GERMAN GYMNASTS,
THE CONRAD BROTHERS.

NOW OPEN.
FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION
OF THE
MUTUAL ART ASSOCIATION,
No. 625 Broadway.
On view, Bierstadt's New Picture,
"MOUNT HOOD."
Rothermel's Great Painting of the
CHRISTIAN MARTYRS.
Leutze's
ATTACK ON THE TEOCALLI.
and many other works by leading artists
Day and Evening. Admission 25 cents.

LECTURES.

ANNA E. DICKINSON,
IN PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 21,
Subject—"*A Plea for Labor.*"
REV. H. W. BEECHER TO PRESIDE,
Miss Dickinson will speak as above.
Tickets 50 cents. For sale at Sweyce's, No. 210 Fulton-st; Pyle's, corner Fulton and Pierrepont-sts.; Rose's, 142 Atlantic-st., and in New-York at American News Co., No. 121 Nassau-st.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE
QUOTA OF NEW-YORK.

15,000

VOLUNTEERS WANTED FOR NEW-YORK COUNTY.

INCREASED BOUNTIES AND HAND-MONEY.

At a meeting of the County Committee on Volunteering, held on Saturday, Feb 11, 1865,
Present—ORISON BLUNT, Chairman,
Hon. M. T. BRENNAN, Esq., Comptroller,
Hon. ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
Hon. WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
Hon. WM. K. SEBRAST, Supervisor.

On motion of Supervisor William M. Tweed, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the county pay for a one-year recruit three hundred ($300) dollars bounty and fifty ($50) dollars hand-money.

For a two-year recruit four hundred ($400) dollars bounty and seventy-five $75) dollars hand-money.

For a three year recruit six hundred ($600) dollars bounty and one hundred ($100) dollars hand-money.

BOUNTIES.

FOR THREE-YEAR RECRUITS.

County	$600
Government	300
Total	$900

FOR TWO-YEAR RECRUITS.

County	$400
Government	200
Total	$600

FOR ONE-YEAR RECRUITS.

County	$300
Government	100
Total	$400

The Bounty to be paid to the recruit in his own hand, as provided in section five (5) of the State Law relating to Bounties, (viz: Assembly bill No. 116 of 1865,) and the hand money to be paid to the person who may present the recruit.

By order of the committee,
CORNELIUS CORSON, Clerk.

NOTICE OF THE COMING

DRAFT.

Gentlemen wishing to put in Substitutes in advance of a draft, can be supplied without delay with one, two or three-years' aliens or veterans, at a lower figure than after the draft has taken place.

Apply at the
MERCHANTS', BANKERS'
AND
GENERAL VOLUNTEER AND SUBSTITUTE
RECRUITING ASSOCIATION,
No. 42½ Broadway, New-York.

RELIEF FROM THE DRAFT.

KINGS COUNTY DRAFT RELIEF ASSOCIATION.
Capital $25,000, and accumulating premiums.
DIRECTORS
John K. Pruyn, President Central Bank, Brooklyn.
Hon. Nathan B. Morse, City Treasurer, Brooklyn.
Stephen Crowell, President Phenix Insurance Company, Brooklyn.
Edward R. McIlvaine, Brooklyn.
JOHN D. LAWRENCE, Manager.
JOHN K. PRUYN, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK AGENCY,
No. 21 Wall-st., corner of Broad.

The object of this association is to provide a substitute for those among its subscribers who are drafted. Residents of New-York and Brooklyn, Richmond, Queens, and Suffolk Counties supplied on payment of one hundred and fifty dollars.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
No. 126 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1865.

TWELVE COMPETENT CONTRACT SURGEONS are required by the Medical Director at New-Orleans, for the Military Division of West Mississippi. Applicants are requested to call at this office, where full information will be given. Contracts will be for not less than three months. Pay, $100 per month at posts, and $113 33 in the field, with transportation to New-Orleans and other points.

WM. J. SLOAN,
Surgeon U. S. A.,
Medical Director Department of the East.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
No 126 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1865.

TWENTY-SIX CONTRACT SURGEONS are needed in the 25th Army Corps, colored troops, serving in Virginia and North Carolina. Applicants for the position can obtain full information at this office. Those whose services prove satisfactory will, at the expiration of three months, be commissioned Assistant Surgeons of colored troops.

(Signed) WM. J. SLOAN,
Surgeon U. S. A., Medical Director, Dept. East.

THE DRAFT.—EXEMPTION PAPERS ATTENDed to at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GENTLEMAN SHORTLY GOING TO Europe wishes to dispose of the general agency, for the City and State of New-York, of a small, new machine, needed in every family. The advertiser will show, from the past, to the satisfaction of applicants, that with a capital of $3,500, over $400 can be easily made in a month, by any man of ordinary capacity. Apply at No. 407 Broadway, in the store.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $25,000, TO TAKE an active interest in a manufacturing business, connected with a standard article of railroad use; none but a person who could command influence with railroad companies need apply. Address Box No. 355 Philadelphia Post-office.

PHYSICIANS, WHO ARE NOT PRACTICAL Surgeons, may hear of advantageous business by sending their names and address to SURGEON, Box No. 3,349 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MARried lady as wet nurse. Can be seen for two days at No. 87 West 24th-st., third floor, front room.

DENTISTRY.

DR. B. L. WAIT, NO. 98 FOURTH-AV., opposite 11th-st., inserts teeth cheaper and better than most dentists, for the reason that he confines himself strictly to the mechanical branch of the profession. Parties in need of artificial denture are invited to call and examine specimens and prices.

LOST AND FOUND.

MISSING.—NINE UNITED STATES TREASURY Notes, commonly known as "Seven-Thirties," of the denomination of $1,000 each, numbered from 1,334 to 1392, inclusive; and two similar notes of the denomination of $500 each, numbered 12,038 and 12,039, all dated Oct. 1st, 1861, and belonging to the Landholders' Bank, Kingston, Rhode Island. Said $1,000 notes are payable to and indorsed by NELSON HOPPIN, and said $500 notes are payable to and indorsed by R. A. HOLDEN & Co. Any person who will give information to the Landholders' Bank, or the Hanover Bank, or to the undersigned, whereby the said notes or any of them shall be restored to said owners, will be liberally rewarded by the undersigned.

T. L. TAYLOR & REED, Bankers,
No. 5 Broad-st.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1865.

LOST $1,680—IN GREEN BACKS.—THE FINDer will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to No. 53 Worth-st., or to Bancroft House.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 5 15 P. M. Trains north and east from New-Haven 11 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

GREAT EVENT! GREAT EVENT!
AFTERNOON AT 3, EVENING AT 7½.
Production of the
BEST LOCAL AND MORAL DRAMA
ever presented to the American public, written by
MISS LAURA KEENE,
and for which the Management paid that distinguished lady
ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS,
entitled the
WORKMEN OF NEW-YORK;
OR THE
CURSE OF DRINK.
IN FOUR PARTS AND NUMEROUS TABLEAUX.
"MAY OUR STORY TEACH A LESSON."
This beautiful drama depicts a series of truthful scenes in the course of
A WORKINGMAN'S LIFE.
Some are
TOUCHING IN THE EXTREME,
while others are
DARK AND TERRIBLE.
Incidental to the piece is
THE GREAT SCENE,
INTERIOR

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SENATORIAL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

The Comptroller's Department:—The Greer Flurality of our City—How the People's Money is Expended—The Stenographers of the Courts—An Interesting Day's Work.

The Senatorial Committee met yesterday morning, pursuant to adjournment, when the Comptroller's Department was made the subject of investigation.

Mr. McKeon appeared for the Citizens' Association, and Mr. A. B. Lawrence for the Comptroller.

Previous to the examination of witnesses, Mr. Lawrence asked if the charges were personal against the Comptroller, or whether they are against the department of which he was the head; if against Mr. Brennan, he requested that the accusations be specifically stated.

Chairman—The investigation is not of a personal character. It is an inquiry into the affairs of the Comptroller's Department.

THE COMPTROLLER'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Matthew T. Brennan sworn.—He stated that he has been Comptroller of the City since the 5th of January, 1863; was previously a Police Justice, and since 1851 had been connected with the Police Department in different capacities; did not know how many thousand persons were employed officially in the city and county; believes that in the City Inspector's Department there are over a thousand; there are two governments—the city and county; both their territorial limits are the same; the expenses last year were about $15,000,000; there is more money expended in the city government than in the government of the county; the action of the Common Council made his salary $7,500; as Commissioner of Revision and Correction he receives $1,000; as Commissioner of the Sinking Fund he receives $1,000; last year he received a total sum of $12,500; the revenue bonds of the city are issued by the authority of the Legislature to raise money for a certain specified time. It becomes necessary to issue these bonds every year, as soon as the list is made out; they are issued at five or six per cent.; they are delivered to the banking institutions, by which they are cashed; the bonds are not advertised; never knew them to be advertised; the city stocks are required by law to be advertised; those stocks consist of the Central Park, New County Court-house, and other public works; there has been raised on the New Court-house stock over a million; these stocks are under the charge of the Board of Supervisors; several millions have been raised for the Central Park; in June, 1863, one million was advertised for; in March, 1863, the 6 per cent stock of the Central Park was $1 21; the lowest rate being $1 18; the price averaged in May, 1863, about $1 11¾; Mr. W. E. Warren, the Deputy Comptroller, did in for $43,000 for Mr. M. C. Warren; Mr. John W. Doty got the highest amount, $100,000, at $1 01; as the proposals did not reach one half toe loan required, every bid was accepted; the assignments were all made to Mr. Dyckman, his stock clerk; witness had no personal knowledge of Messrs. Doty, Williams, or Copeley; Mr. George H. Purser and Mr. J. W. Allen were bidders for the 6 per cent stock; both held positions in the City Government; know Mr. John Anderson, one of the bidders.

Mr. McKeon—Is not Mr. Anderson a good Democrat?

Witness—I don't think so; he is not what I would call an active Democrat.

Mr. Lawrence said he did not see what such questions had to do with the matter.

Mr. McKeon said they had. He wanted to show that the Comptroller's office was so conducted that the Democratic party were well provided for.

The witness desired to have such charges specified that he might meet them. He reserved the right to reject any bids which might be offered. He always instructed his clerk to give the names of the bidders and the amount of bids to the newspaper reporters. He believed the judgments against the city since he came into office have amounted to over $1,000,000. He paid claims on the Gansevoort property to the amount of $400,000. He did not believe it was proper to allow judgments to be issued in default of payment, but he could not help himself. The $960,000 to pay the persons employed in the Street Department was raised by the joint notes of the Mayor, the City Inspector, and himself; the Broadway Bank advanced the money at 7 per cent.; they agreed that no other course could be adopted to pay the poor laborers their wages; the Broadway Bank is the only city depository of the city funds; he had refused to allow interest on moneys advanced by that bank when there was money lodged in that institution to the credit of the city; some millions have been raised for the county fund for soldiers for the city and county; that fund is under the direction of Mr. Blunt; the relief fund for the soldiers' families is under witness' direction; he is treasurer of that fund; there are four assistant treasurers, who each gave two bonds in $10,000; those treasurers get $1,000 a year; there are eight clerks, each paid $3 a day; and there are a number of visitors at $3 a day; witness advanced from time to time from $15,000 to $20,000 to the treasurers; had some of the visitors arrested for frauds, but they were discharged, as the witness did not appear against them; discharged two of those visitors last week for carelessness in giving tickets to parties not entitled to them; no charges were made for frauds in paying the county fund; had not heard of Gen. Dix making charges against persons connected with the bounty fund; had no detectives to discover whether any persons have been paid on fradulent papers; Mr. Blunt pays on the personal list; expenditements in the Comptroller's department are made on recommendations.

Mr. McKeon—How many persons are there who have been appointed by you who have been indicted for felony?

Mr. Lawrence—I object; I wish to have the names of such persons specified.

Chairman—We see no objection to the question being answered.

Witness said that after he had made appointments Mr. McKeon had stated to him that one of those persons had been indicted; but he wrote to Mr. McKeon asking him to name the person, and he never condescended to answer him, (Mr. Brennan.)

Mr. McKeon here whispered to the witness, who stated that since Mr. McKeon had reminded him of some circumstances, he remembered having employed a person who had been indicted, but a better man he would not want in his office.

Chairman—Has such person been convicted?

Mr. McKeon—I don't speak of convictions now.

Chairman—Those have been many innocent persons indicted, while many persons have not been indicted who ought to have been.

Witness—Knows Mr. Loutrell, who holds an appointment in the Tax Commissioners' Department; he is paid $2,000 a year; Mr. Seabecker is a clerk in the Comptroller's office at a salary of $1,000, both are members of the Assembly; knows Jacob L. Smith; he receives $1,200 in the Tax Commissioners' office; Mr. Alexander P. Smith, Superintendent of Lands and Places, receives $2,000; he is a member of the Assembly; Christian B. Woodruff is a Tax Commissioner, and receives $3,500 a year; he is a State Senator; Mr. George H. Purser has an appointment in the Tax Commissioners' office; Mr. Daniel D. Conover is an assessor in the Tax Commissioners' office, but does not know whether he holds an office under the United States; Mr. Dennis Quin is a civil justice, and is paid $3 000.

Mr. McKeon—Do you know any person who receives money from your department and renders no service directly or indirectly for the money? I don't know; I can't say; if there be any such persons they have not been reported to me; I knew Mr. Cornelius Corson; he is head of the enrolling bureau; have heard that Mr. Corson is stenographer in the Court of Common Pleas at $1 500; cannot tell whether he sold Mr. Corson any money for advertising in the *Transcript*; I do not know Mr. Underhill, or whether he is a stenographer in any of the courts; I could not say whether Mr. Underhill is the stenographic reporter at this committee; the rent of the Houston-street Ferry is $14 500; they also pay for the ground rent on this side; we have had offers for $26,000 a year, but I was not permitted by the Common Council to accept this offer; it was a private bid; I am compelled by the charter to sell the lease at public auction; I had two men in my employment who were paid respectively $800 and $1,200 a year; they paid a large portion of their salaries to some member of the corporation; I insisted if they did not get their money back they must leave my employment; I afterward discharged one of them; they are both now employed by the city; I know Mr. Tweed; he is a Supervisor; I know Mr. Smith; he is a Supervisor; I know Mr. Fox; he is a Supervisor; he receives $2,000 a year for that office; he is Deputy Clerk of Assessments, for which he is paid from $1,000 to $10,000 a year; Mr. Smith has $2,000 a year from his office as Supervisor, and has from $10,000 to $11 000 a year as Collector of Assessments; Mr. Davis is Supervisor, for which he receives $2,000, and is one of the Commissioners of the Harlem Bridge, for which he receives $1,200; Mr. Roche is a Supervisor, for which he receives $2,000 a year, and I think I have seen his name in connection with the opening of streets.

Mr. Lawrence—Who makes these appointments?

Witness—The Supreme Court; Mr. Shook is a Supervisor, for which he receives $2,000 a year, and is a United States Collector.

Witness was next examined as to the Bluet testimonial; knows he was presented with a set of complimentary resolutions which cost several hundred dollars; Mr. Blunt was presented with $50,000 as Chairman of the County Volunteer Committee; did not object to it; he thought Mr. Blunt deserved all he got; heard of resolutions having been got up in compliment to the City Comptroller; [laughter]—they were never presented to him; had never seen them; they were for his services in connection with the riots of 1863; heard those resolutions had been sent to the Mayor; not the Mayor returned them without either approving or disapproving of them; Blunt receives $2,000 a year as Supervisor; knows Mr. Samuel D. Worcester, Councilmen; he is also Police Court clerk.

Mr. Brennan's direct examination will be resumed on Monday, when, as he stated, he will give more information in connection with his department, after he has had opportunity of consulting his books.

Mr. Joseph H. Toone testified that he is Cashier in the County Clerk's office; there were ninety judgments in December, 1863 against the city; from the 1st of January 1864, to January 1, 1865, there were one hundred and fifty-seven such judgments; they were in amounts from $6 75 up to $11 000.

Mr. R. D. Livingston, Clerk of the Superior Court testified that there were eighteen judgments recorded in that court for the years 1864 and 1865; the lowest of those judgments was for $51, with costs of $121 55; the largest is for $9 495; the most of these cases were tried and judgments had in the regular manner; these judgments amounted in the whole to $35.000.

Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Clerk of the Common Pleas, stated the number of judgments against the city, from the 1st of January, 1864, to the present date, were sixty-one; eighteen of them were filed yesterday for salaries of Health Wardens; Mr. Corson is a stenographer for the Common Pleas at $1,500 a year; never saw him make a stenographic note or report a trial in that court.

Mr. Lawrence—Who makes those appointments. The Comptroller has nothing to do with making appointments.

Mr. Edward F. Underhill stated that he was a reporter for the Senatorial Investigating Committee.

Chairman—Mr. Underhill is a reporter for the Senate, at $1,500 a year.

Mr. Underhill—I was appointed by the Judges as stenographer to the Supreme Court, for which I receive a salary of $1.500; I have held that appointment since May, 1863, and have received my salary since that time; when I do not do the work myself I get other gentlemen to do it for me, and I pay them what I receive; when I have nothing more remunerative to do, I do the work myself and keep the salary; I have paid three gentlemen for work done for me in that court; I was sworn as a reporter; those gentlemen I employ were also sworn as reporters; I received in the Opdyke and Weed trial $3,500, and paid others for that work $2 400.

The Committee adjourned to Monday at half-past ten o'clock.

Board of Aldermen.

OYER OF A SITE FOR A STATE CAPITAL—THE EXPERIMENT OF LIGHTING THE CITY WITH KEROSENE OIL INSTEAD OF GAS TO BE TRIED.

A meeting of the board was held at 2 P. M. on Thursday, Mr. Masterson in the chair.

Mr. Farley offered a preamble and resolutions to the effect that whereas the Legislature has invited proposals from various cities for a site for a State Capital; and, whereas, New-York is eminently fitted for being the political as well as commercial capital of the State, and would be greatly benefited by the location here of the State Government—

Resolved, That the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in answer to the request of the Legislature, makes the following offer:

First—To appropriate and give to the people of the State, a site for the Capitol buildings, and State House, on the Battery, the Park, Tompkins-quare, Madison-square, Washington-square, or Mount Morris-square, or some suitable site, if preferred, that may be selected in the Central Wards of the City of New-York.

Second—To appropriate and give to the people of the State a site, one hundred feet square, for an Executive Mansion, on Fifth-avenue, opposite Central Park.

Third—Under the direction and supervision of a commission, composed of persons to be appointed by or under the direction of the Legislature and of an equal number of persons to be appointed by the said Mayor and Aldermen and Commonalty to erect, at the expense of the said city, according to plans and specifications to be agreed on by such commission, upon the sites respectively selected, the Capitol buildings, State-house and Executive Mansion.

Resolved, That a special committee of three members of each Board of the Common Council be appointed to confer with the Senate Committee and make the tender contained in the foregoing preamble and resolutions.

Mr. Farley moved that the resolutions be adopted, but on motion of Mr. Brennan they were laid over.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Nserce, directing the Street Commissioner to light the City Hall Park with kerosene oil, in order to test the difference in expense and lighting power between the oil and coal gas, the cost of the experiment not to exceed $2.500. It was laid over.

The following communication was received from the Mayor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1865.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: The Senate of the State has passed a resolution, appointing a select committee to ascertain on what terms the grounds and buildings necessary for a new Capitol and public offices can be obtained, and the City of New-York is among the localities named in this connection. I would respectfully recommend to your Honorable Body to appoint a joint committee to confer with said select committee of the Senate in the performance of the duty intrusted to them, so far as the city is concerned. To this end I would also suggest that the committee of the Senate, as well as His Excellency the Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor, and the Secretary of State be invited, during the recess of the Legislature, to examine where a suitable site for the location of a Capitol and other public offices can be found in this city, and that any portion of the property belonging to the corporation, that may be considered eligible, shall be tendered to the State officers and committee of the Senate for the object indicated in the resolution.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

The board concurred in a resolution appropriating $7,500 for the celebration of Washington's birthday, and adjourned to Monday next, at 2 P. M.

Police Trials.

BEFORE COMMISSIONERS ACTON, BERGEN, AND M'MURRAY.

Since the Commissioners sat apart Friday as the day on which the public may appear against policemen, Wednesdays and Thursday's trials have lost their piquancy; nevertheless, we note them below:

Roundsman Burns, of the Seventeenth Precinct, made affidavit that at 1:20, on the morning of the 29th ult., he found Officer Jacob King in a beer-bier saloon, in the Bowery, when he should have been on post duty in Second-street; furthermore, that when he reprimanded the officer, that person seized his collar, shook, and threatened to shoot him, in the event of a report being entered at the station-house. Officer King, when asked whether he had anything to say, put in a general denial. The Commissioners have other complaints against this officer, and, it is thought, will voluntarily accept his resignation.

Roundsman Blackman, of the Twenty-ninth, made oath that he found Officer A. M. Swarsoue asleep on a berrel, in Broadway, on the morning of the 8th inst. The officer said that, the night having been cold and stormy, he had become wet and benumbed; he admitted that he sat awhile on a barrel, but denied that he fell asleep. It was also charged that this officer had been seen making his exit from a billiard saloon during post hours; but this circumstance was explained to the gratification of the commissioners, and their decision on the first charge was reserved, as usual.

Capt. Theodore C. Davis, of the Tenth, preferred a charge against Officer Theodore Jarvis. Jarvis was stationed at the Eastern Dispensary on the 2d inst., and while on duty he heard that several of the multitude that were assembled and awaiting vaccination, were afflicted with varioloid; whereupon he quit his post, returned to the police office, and reported the rumor, adding, that rather than risk taking the infection and communicating it to his family, he would resign. Commissioner Acton thought that this officer would do well to tender his resignation, and he wishes it distinctly understood that officers of the Metropolitan Police are to obey all proper orders of their superior officers, at it matters not what hazard.

Capt. Samuel Brower, of the Seventeenth Precinct found Officer James McGrady in a barber's shop while on duty. Commissioner McMurray remarked to the officer that it would probably be the nearest shave in his experience.

Decisions were rendered in several trivial complaints, and the board adjourned to this morning at 9 o'clock.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

There was an uncommon dearth of sensational trials yesterday, and a two-hours sitting yielded only the following case. It is only one of several that have grown out of the Hudson River Railroad Company's recent attempt to collect fares from their commuters. The circumstances need not be rehearsed, since they are generally understood. Mr. George A. Lorenz, of Yonkers, a long time commutor from that pleasant riparian town, entered a Hudson River Railroad horse-car at Thirtieth-street, and when the conductor called for his fare, exhibited his commutation ticket. The conductor declined to recognize the ticket, and demanded six cents. Mr. Lorenz, having always ridden through to Chambers-street without extra charge, claimed the right still so to ride, and objected, as did many other commuters, to the company's demand. He would not pay the required fare. Thereupon the conductor and others attempted forcibly to eject Mr. Lorenz, and he hailed Officer Henry E. Newton, of the Twentieth Precinct, and demanded the arrest of his assailants; but the officer (probably remembering Superintendent Kennedy's order making it too duty of policemen to aid conductors in enforcing the rules on their respective lines) declined to apprehend the conductor, and omited to give Mr. Lorenz his name and number when these were demanded. The complaint against the policemen before the Commissioners was for refusing or neglecting to render his name and official number when required by a citizen. The officer claims that he had complied with the rules in this respect. In dismissing the case Commissioner Acton instructed Newton hereafter to give his name and number whenever required.

Ball of the Eighth Ward Pioneer Clay Club.

The Eighth Ward Pioneer Clay Club held its twenty-sixth annual ball Friday evening at the City Assembly Rooms. The hall was thronged by a brilliant assemblage, not less than one thousand people being present. Among the distinguished guests were Mayor Gunther, Thurlow Weed, Andrew Blakely, Supervisor Snook, Aldermen Greany and Councilman Lent. At an early hour the guests began to arrive and at 9 o'clock the floor was filled by dancers, who, to the music of Wallace's full band, began to while the evening away in the delightful recreations of the dance. At 12 o'clock the guests adjourned to the supper room, where a sumptuous repast was partaken of. After supper, dancing was resumed, which continued until a late hour, when the guests dispersed, much pleased with the evening's entertainment.

The Cotton Fleet.

The following is a list of the vessels of the cotton fleet from Savannah, with their cargoes, so far as heard from. The steamer *Rebecca Clyde* arrived several days ago, and the *Commander* is now on her way from Fortress Monroe:

	Upland Cotton.	Sea Island Cotton.
Steamer Commander	255	—
Steamer Rebecca Clyde	487	—
Bark Savannah	978	153
Brig George F. Geery	374	62
Brig Belle of the Bay	506	73
Brig John Freeman	414	136
Schooner Mary Bierman	300	72
Schooner Lottie	415	—
Schooner E. R. Kirk	686	—
Schooner Martha Perrine	378	—
Schooner Minerva	466	—
Schooner Neptune's Bride	464	—
Schooner Henry Hobart	517	—
Schooner L. R. Cowgarthwaite	557	—
Schooner D. Gifford	414	28
Schooner Helene	330	60
Schooner W. W. Smith	542	—
Schooner E. R. Bennett	348	113
Schooner W. A. Ellis	315	145
Schooner P. Boice	371	—
Schooner Lovitt Peacock	529	22
Schooner Ann and Susan	294	236
Schooner J. F. Durfee	316	21
Schooner C. A. Heckscher	286	—
Schooner W. B Thomas	455	5
Schooner L. S. Davis	489	124
Schooner Ald	354	—
Schooner J. T. Williams	439	4
Schooner Nautilus	284	50
Ship Mayflower (about)	2.000	—
Ship William Rathbone	—	—
Ship Lawrence	—	—
Ship Molocke	—	—
Brig Tempest	—	—
Total number of bales	14 510	1,324

The whole number of bales so far invoiced is 15,834; the vessels whose cargoes are not reported will bring enough of cotton to increase the amount to twenty thousand bales.

Advices received from the cotton agent state that a fleet of several vessels, besides those already named, will be ready soon to sail from Savannah.

The unloading of the cotton brought by the *Lottie* and *Neptune's Bride*, at the old Quarantine grounds, Staten Island, began yesterday.

The Historical Influence of Natural Causes.

LECTURE BY PROF. JOHN W. DRAPER.

Thursday evening Prof. John W. Draper, gave the second of a series of lectures before the Historical Society, on the "Historical Influence of Natural Causes." The subject treated was the "Effects of Emigration." Prof. Draper, in beginning his address, said he would treat his subject as compactly as possible, and therefore classified it under two heads: First, the effect on the country left; and Secondly, the effect on the country joined. In considering the effect upon the country left, we must bear in mind that in every country the people are made up of three distinct classes: First, a superior order, who, by their talents, rule with unresisted power; second, an intermediate class, which understands what is explained; and thirdly, the lower orders, who do not understand at all. If the class which leaves a country belongs to the lower order, the effect is not serious. The places of the ignorant are easily supplied, and so material strength is lost. Should the migrating body, however, seriously diminish the higher class, it is a more serious matter, as it is impossible to recruit that class at will. The discovery of America by Columbus agitated Europe to its deepest foundations; the people want wild for the last of gold, the excitement extending from the prisoner's cell to the throne. In Spain, the man of influence—civil, military and ecclesiastical—all rushed across the ocean, the thirst for gold becoming too strong for family pride. The melancholy Peruvian Inca, when he placed his finger on the prison wall, and offered to give gold to that height for his freedom, only added to the fierce thirst. Spain acted with the greatest atrocity toward the natives, treating them as though they did not belong to the human race. It was an unutterable outrage, producing universal ruin. Whole races, numbering millions of people, were remorselessly exterminated. From Mexico and Peru, a civilization that might have instructed Europe was blotted out. The crime of Spain, the speaker said, became her punishment. Her intelligence was swamped in American wilds, and the emigration of her best and bravest blood wrought her ruin. The Mexican and Peruvian are terribly revenged. In Europe, there is another class of emigrants that is worth our study. For three centuries a large portion of the world has been peopled by the English, principally from the second and third classes. The first order has emigrated to but a limited extent. In the colonization of North America and Australia, there has been but little inducement for those who desired a life of learned ease or social distinction. The removal of forests and building of cities presented but few temptations for the aristocracy. In a double manner, these circumstances tended to restrain the upper class, and the intrinsic strength of that nation has not declined. On speaking of the second point—the effect of emigration on the country joined—the lecturer said that when a people is suddenly transported from its original seat to some new abode, in a different climate, it involuntarily commences a movement to come into harmony with its new estate. There is an increased risk of life, but the change once perfected, everything moves forward harmoniously. The result may be expedited by mixture of blood. A small tribe intermingling with a large one becomes absorbed by the greater. This is illustrated by the history of the Romans. That people spread around the Mediterranean Sea, conquered Greece, Egypt, Spain, and other countries, only to be themselves contaminated and conquered by intermingling. The blood of the Romans was transferred into all, and that people was literally dissolved and lost in the nations. With them went down all their ideas and institutions; the thoughts of the conquered people conquered the thoughts of the Romans. The lecturer spoke at much length of the dissipation attending the adulteration of the Roman blood, and the extraordinary prevalence of crime, especially in relation to the conjugal relations of the people. The middle class, in which the worth and virtue of nations exist, became extinct. History proves, the speaker said, that nations cannot be continually modified without changing their natures. The exinction of races is never consummated by force, but by insidious influences, which gradually ween them away. Bloodgeneration implies thought-degeneration. These principles are illustrated with equal emphasis in Asiatic history. The Mohomedans overran Asia so rapidly, and their mass was so small, that total extinction appeared to await them; yet for centuries they held the conquered country. The explanation of this surprising political result turns on the position of the female race in Asia. There woman is a slave, while in Europe she is a companion. The political power of the polygamic system is prodigious. The lecturer spoke of the greater power, which a large family of children gave, especially when the women are excluded from the public. In Europe, the area of influence is to society, while in Asia it is in the person. The sword made the conquest of the Mohommedans, and polygamy secured it. The speaker next illustrated his subject by referring to the history of this country. From the Atlantic States the West has been peopled. The emigration has been in equal proportions from the then social grades, and the social state has remained comparatively permanent. The speaker said we lost much by the extent of territory; if the area was smaller, and the population more condensed, the intellectual competition would be greater, and the advancement proportionate. The lecturer said our faculties were turned to the development of machinery rather than the science of agriculture, because land was so much cheaper than labor. If emigration should set toward the South, the effect would be different. The blood admixture with the white people of the South will make itself powerfully felt to the consequences that will ensue. There is a great difference between a civil and foreign war. The feuds of civil war, the speaker said, rapidly disappear. The vanquished in a civil strife avoids a recurrence to his failure, while the victor abstains from a contemplation of his success. The memory of such things speedily pass away, and society stands on a new basis. The lecturer said it took but little time to heal the bonds of Rome and England, and it would take still less in the activity of human life in America.

Spiritualism Exposed.

AN EXHIBITION AT THE ASTOR HOUSE BY DAYLIGHT.

Within the last few years, a number of persons calling themselves "mediums," have attracted public attention, by professing to be the means through which disembodied spirits communicate with the material world. At the *séances* given by these mediums, a regular course of performances is gone through. Musical instruments are played, bells are rung, tables are uptilted and overturned, the most intricate knots are untied; and articles of furniture go gyreting round the room, and all this, apparently, without the aid of the physical forces. As these manifestations invariably take place in a dark or dimly lighted room, and as the mediums always insist on certain conditions being observed, the spectators, (if they can be so called,) find it impossible to detect any artifice or deception, naturally become impressed with the idea that the mediums are really endowed with more than mortal powers. Of course, among the investigators, are many fond of belief, who feel unwilling to ascribe the manifestations to spiritual agency, merely because they cannot detect the physical means employed. Yet there are others, who are so firmly convinced of the truth of all they hear and see that they have given up both friends and fortune to aid in disseminating the peculiar doctrines of the Spiritualists. These unfortunate victims of the delusion may be counted by thousands. The *Spiritual Telegraph* and other organs of the Spiritualists affirm that there are some sixty or eighty thousand believers in spiritualism in Europe alone, and that the number is daily increasing. Lunacy, suicide and the disruption of family ties are some of the common results of a belief in the doctrines of the Spiritualists. A person has been educated by their lecturers and writers, solely, it would seem, for the purpose of combatting ordinary intellects and "making the worse appear the better reason." The evil is wide-spreading, and those who undertake its exposure should receive encouragement. There is now in this city a Dr. N. F. Von Vleck, who professes to have made the exposure of the trickery practised by the "mediums" his study for the last few years. He believes that he has discovered the means by which all the manifestations are made, and that the whole thing is a deception from beginning to end. The writer, with several other representatives of the press was invited to be present, Thursday, at a private *séance* given by Dr. Von Vleck in his apartments at the Astor House. The Doctor clearly demonstrated in what manner four or even five musical instruments could be played upon at once, how the tightest and apparently most inextricable knots could be slipped, iron rings placed on a person's arm, while his hands were retained in those of the medium, raopings produced, and in short, fully exposed the hundred and one tricks familiar to all who have attended spiritual *séances*. The writer was requested to take a seat at the table, on which were a number of musical instruments, to close his eyes and to place his hands on the doctor's head. Dr. Von Vleck, being seated before him, then grasped both his hands round the writer's arm. While in this position, no one else being within ten feet of the table, the musical instruments were played on, sailed over the writer's head, struck him on the face, and, in fact, made themselves free in a manner more forcible than pleasant. The writer was somewhat astonished by the demonstrations until the *modus operandi* was explained to him, when the only wonder he felt was that he had never thought of so simple an explanation before. Dr. Von Vleck also explained the method adopted by mediums in answering sealed letters and in producing spirit writing, and convinced all present that a little skillful manipulation would be sufficient for all the mysteries the clairvoyant and writing mediums profess to perform.

Dr. Von Vleck has been engaged by Mr. P. T. Barnum to deliver a series of lectures on spiritualism, so called, with demonstrations of the manner in which the tricks are performed. The first lecture will be delivered at the Museum, at 11 o'clock, on Monday morning next.

The Storage of Petroleum.

A COMMITTEE FROM THE TRADE TO CONFER WITH A COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Aldermanic Committee on Ordinances held an adjourned session Friday, to consider the subject of framing an ordinance forbidding the storage of petroleum within the city limits, except in small quantities. The trade was well represented, about twenty of the largest dealers being present.

Mr. Macy, of the firm of Josiah Macy's Sons, said the only fires that had ever occurred here were from crude oil, of which not more than 100 barrels were stored in the city. The great danger arose from refineries, all of which were located out of the city. The trade would be very sorry to see the proposed ordinance (already published in the Times) adopted. Philadelphia had no facilities for storing petroleum. Here all our storage yards were located on the water's edge, where no damage could be done.

Aldermen Farley remarked that the oil would burn on the water.

Mr. Cutesbay said petroleum did not burn more readily than alcohol.

Mr. Macy asked if it was the intention of the committee to adopt the ordinance prepared by Fire Marshal Baker?

Alderman Farley said they proposed to adopt it in part.

Mr. Macy said such an ordinance would most seriously affect the trade, particularly the retail portion of it.

Mr. Starr said he had retailed ten barrels of kerosine fluid per day. To restrict the quantity kept in store to one barrel, would destroy the trade entirely.

Ex-Alderman Hinman, of Brooklyn, said refined oil at 100 degrees was perfectly safe; therefore, in the storage of ten or fifteen barrels of this oil there was no danger. Benzine, crude oil and naphthe were quite another thing. The great danger arose from refineries, most of which, however, were out of the city limits. There was also danger in putting petroleum in cans, fire being used in soldering the cans. A good deal of the oil was adulterated with camphene. The New-York Werabousing Company had had in store there 75,000 barrels of petroleum at one time. As to the oil burning on water, he was prepared to admit it would do so. Mr. Hinman then proceeded to give some experiments with different qualities of oil, showing that the ordinary refined oil will not ignite, even when a lighted match is placed in it, but that crude oil will.

Mr. Cutbertar observed that there was no such thing as the explosion of liquids—it was the vapor that exploded.

Mr. Hinman said the ordinary oil would not ignite at less than 110 degrees. For shipping, oil of 125 or 130 degrees was demanded. He would admit that a very large quantity of tar oil was adulterated. This adulterated article was very liable to explode.

Mr. Macy proposed that three representatives of the oil trade should be appointed to meet with the committee and frame an ordinance regulating the storage and sale of petroleum.

Mr. Goodwin recommended that all buildings used for the storage of petroleum should be surrounded by massive walls, and that areas should be excavated round the buildings, so that in case of a fire the oil could not run out of the place where it was stored. He further said that all danger in regard to the oil might be avoided, if the authorities would decide on a vaporization point at which the oil was known to be safe, and then appoint inspectors, with power to examine all oil kept on sale, and to seize such as was found to be above this point.

Mr. Devoe said there was less petroleum in New-York now than there was three years ago.

Mr. Isaacs proposed to have the oil stored in tanks submerged beneath the surface of the water, the tanks to contain about 350 barrels, and all communication with the external air to be cut off.

Dr. Dwinnelle recommended metallic air-tight packages as proper receptacles for the oil.

Mr. Hinman said, in regard to the vaporization point, that oil which would not vaporize below 140 degrees would not burn in ordinary lamps. He went on to say that the vast interests concerned in the petroleum business ought to induce the committee to consider well before they adopted an ordinance which should place any restrictions on it. He estimated the amount of capital employed in the petroleum business at three hundred and fifty-six millions of dollars.

Mr. Macy asked when it would be convenient for a committee appointed by the trade, as proposed by him, to confer with the Aldermanic Committee.

Mr. Farley said at 3 P. M. on Tuesday next, and the committee then adjourned to that time.

Merrie' Infantry Tactics—Promotions and Appointments.

The following order has just been promulgated:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION N. Y. S. N. G., New York, Feb. 13, 1865.

General Orders, No. 1.—1.—The Major General, with the approbation of the Commander-in-Chief, hereby prescribes for this Division the System of Infantry Tactics of Brig.-Gen. Wm. H. Morris, United States Volunteers.

The simplicity and celerity of the *flank* movements and the small space required for their execution, the great facility with which they can be acquired, the revised Manuel of Arms made to suit the rifled-musket now in general use, the rejection of all superfluous commands and evolutions, and the adaptation of the entire system to the present wants of the State and general service, recommend it to the especial consideration of the National Guard.

II.—Col. Charles D. Mean, Division Judge-Advocate, having resigned in consequence of ill health, Col. Charles A. Rapallo has been appointed to fill the vacancy. Col. Mean has for many years discharged the duties of his office with great ability, and carries with him in his retirement from office the thanks and best wishes of the Major-General and the regrets of all his brother officers.

III.—Several promotions and appointments having been made in the Division Staff, the Major-General announces its present organization:

Col. Alexander Hamilton, Division Inspector; Col. Lewis A. Seyre; Division Hospital Surgeon; Col. Henry W. Banham, Division Engineer; Col. Chas. A. Rapallo, Division Judge-Advocate; Lieut.-Col. Wm. E. Townsend, Division Quartermaster; Col. Charles W. Darling, Division Paymaster; Maj. Henry S. Feering, Aid-de-Camp; Maj. William E. Bend, Aid-de-Camp, Maj. Charles Trumbull White, Volunteer Aid-de-Camp; Maj. Chas. H. Tomes, Volunteer Aid-de-Camp. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of

Maj.-Gen. CHARLES W. SANDFORD.

Official: Alexander Hamilton, Colonel and Division Inspector.

Lyceum of Natural History.

The managers of the Lyceum of Natural History, which was incorporated in 1818, appeal to the public for assistance in obtaining funds to the amount of from $50,000 to $75,000, the interest of which would enable them to hire a building suitable for the display of the vast collection of objects of natural history, &c., which they possess. The managers say: "The establishment here of a Museum of Natural History would attract to New-York many persons of cultivation who are driven to other cities, where a wise liberality has made ample provision for scientific pursuits. Moreover, many valuable objects, and often entire collections, which now find their way elsewhere, would naturally fall to us. We beg leave to press upon your attention the fact, that while the citizens of this great metropolis have lavished enormous sums upon enterprises and institutions of every kind, both of a public and private nature, no sufficient effort has ever been made toward establishing in New-York a Museum of Natural History." The Treasurer is Mr. Grosser N. Lawrence, of No. 172 Pearl-street.

The Ladies' Home Hospital.

TESTIMONIAL TO DR. MOTT.

On Friday evening the patients in the "Ladies' Home" U. S. General Hospital, corner of Lexington-Avenue and Fifty-first street, testified their gratitude to Dr. Alexander B. Mott, the surgeon in charge, for his kindness and attention, by presenting him with a beautiful silver vase and salver. The hall at the institution was tastefully decorated with the national colors, while on the four sides of the room were the following inscriptions: "The Union must and shall be Preserved;" "God bless our Soldiers;" "Our absent Ones;" and "Our fallen Heroes." The room was filled by patients and the friends of the institution, among whom were many ladies. The proceedings were enlivened by an excellent musical entertainment, given under the direction of Mr. Alfred H. Pease, assisted by an excellent amateur quartette, consisting of Mrs. Meares, Miss Rushly, Mr. Leggat and Mr. Chapman. Miss Beckman presided at the piano.

Mr. De Cordova presented the testimonial on behalf of the patients, in a humorous speech, during which he complimented Dr. Mott, as a man of fine sensibilities and high mind, who knew how to grapple skillfully with disease, and who was equally successful with the knife. In conclusion he said the testimonial before him would speak of the success of his hospital practice; it was the tribute of honest men, who were not rich in this world's goods, and represented the heart—not the purse.

Dr. Mott responded as follows:

Sir and Soldiers: The feelings of emotion which the events of this evening have given rise to in my breast would be impossible for me to describe. In fact, this unexpected flattering mark of your esteem has taken me so by surprise that I fear it will be difficult for me to find words sufficiently expressive of my heartfelt thanks for this beautiful remembrance of a soldier's gratitude, toward one who feels that he has done no more than his duty to the sick and wounded confided to his care. This is sufficient reward for me, but to those who may live after me this valuable memento will be sacred and dearly cherished. Reminding them, however, as it will me, of the sufferings endured by those brave men who have fought the battles of their country. It will soon be three years since this hospital was established, and what few, if any of you, know, and what I am proud to say, this was the first United States General Hospital opened for the reception of our noble soldiers, in this city or in this department. I am happy to think that I raised those Stars and Stripes over an institution which first welcomed the sufferer from the battle-field to its wards. Since then, braving the storms and the inhuman efforts made to destroy the "home" we have gone on doing our mite to allay suffering, until over 4,000 sick and wounded have been nursed and cared for within these walls. What more have I to wish for? Many a noble heart has left these wards expressing in kinds words his appreciation of the care he has received. But now, beside these beautiful pieces of silver, I have before me that which to me is more valuable than ten thousand times its weight in gold. The words inscribed upon this paper are signed by these noble fellows, is more indelibly stamped upon every cord of my heart and can never be effaced. So much has been said, by those better able than myself, upon the events of the day in connection with our armies, that I feel the time can be better employed in discoursing sweet music. My opinion has been and always will be that the Government of the United States, which represents the people, is fully determined to preserve the Union and Government of their fathers at any cost in blood and treasure, and though they cause every foot of the rebellious States to be marked by a traitor's tomb. This is not from vindictiveness, but a firm determination which has entered the hearts of the people, that the old flag which has been honored and respected by nations shall never be trampled upon by rebels. I again return you my sincere thanks, and trust that as long as you need a home you will find one here.

At the conclusion of the exercises, a collation was partaken of by the guests, who departed highly gratified with the evening's entertainment.

Proposals for County Court-House Struck.

The following bids for $157,200 of this stock, being the balance unawarded on proposals of Jan. 5, 1865, were opened at the Comptroller's office on Saturday afternoon. The stock pays six per cent. interest, and is redeemable in 1889 and 1890:

Benj. H. Field	$5.000	100.05
Howard Wiley	4 000	101 00
B. Johnson	2 000	101.50
Whitehouse, Morrison & Co.	2,000	100 00
A. C. Shafer & Co	4.000	101.00
A. C. Shafer & Co	5.000	102.00
Mat. Smith	1.000	100 10
R. P	5.000	100 50
R. P	5.000	101 00
Wm. McMurray	1.200	102 50
Chas. G. Thermen	1.000	102 55
Geo. G. Wilmerding	10.000	102 00
Total		$46,000

Establishment of the Money-Order System in the Army Post-Office.

The Post-Office Department bee developed a most useful

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4183. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Capture of Columbia by Gen. Sherman.

The Rebels Retreat as Our Troops Enter the City.

Large Quantities of Medical Stores Destroyed by the Enemy.

The "Cradle of Secession" Violently Rocked.

The Evacuation of Charleston a Military Necessity.

Speculations as to where Sherman will Next Strike.

He Lives on the Country and is Unopposed in His Advance.

OFFICIAL REPORTS FROM GENERAL GRANT.

[The following dispatch appeared in our edition of yesterday:]

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18, 1865.

Major-Gen. Dix:

The announcement of the occupation of Colombia, S. C., by Gen. SHERMAN, and the probable evacuation of Charleston, has been communicated to the department in the following telegram just received from Lieut.-Gen. GRANT.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

FIRST DISPATCH FROM GEN. GRANT.

CITY POINT, 4:45 P. M., Feb. 18, 1865.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, War Department:

The Richmond *Dispatch* of this morning says:

SHERMAN entered Columbia yesterday morning and its fall necessitates, it presumes, the fall of Charleston, which it thinks has already been evacuated.

U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-General.

SECOND DISPATCH FROM GEN. GRANT.

CITY POINT, Va., Feb. 18, 1865.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, War Department:

The following is taken from to-day's Richmond *Dispatch*:

THE FALL OF COLUMBIA.

Columbia has fallen. SHERMAN marched into and took possession of the city yesterday morning. The intelligence was communicated yesterday by Gen. BEAUREGARD in an official dispatch. Columbia is situated on the north bank of the Congaree River, just below the confluence of the Saluda and Broad Rivers.

From Gen. BEAUREGARD's dispatch it appears that on Thursday evening the enemy approached the south bank of the Congaree, and threw a number of shells into the city. During the night they moved up the river, and yesterday morning forded the Saluda and Broad Rivers. Whilst they were crossing these rivers our troops, under Gen. BEAUREGARD, evacuated Columbia. The enemy soon after took possession.

Through private sources we learn that two days ago, when it was decided not to attempt the defence of Columbia, a large quantity of medical stores, which it was thought it was impossible to remove, were destroyed. The female employes of the Treasury Department had been previously sent off to Charlotte, South Carolina, a hundred miles north of Columbia. We presume the Treasury lithographic establishment was also removed, although as to this we have no positive information.

The fall of Columbia necessitates, we presume, the evacuation of Charleston, which, we think likely, is already in process of evacuation.

It is impossible to say where SHERMAN will next direct his columns. The general opinion is that he will go to Charleston and establish a base there; *But we confess that we do not see what need he has of a base.* It is to be presumed as is subsisting on the country, and he has had no battle to announce his accumulation. Before leaving Savannah he declared his intention to march to Columbia, thence to Augusta, and thence to Charleston. This was uttered as a boast, and to hide his designs. We are disposed to believe that *he will next strike at Charlotte*, which is a hundred miles north of Columbia, on the Charlotte and Columbia Railroad, or at Florence, S. C., the junction of the Columbia and Wilmington and the Charleston and Wilmington Railroads, some ninety miles east of Columbia.

There was a report yesterday that Augusta had been taken by the enemy. This we do not believe.

We have reason to feel assured that nearly the whole of SHERMAN's army is at Columbia, and that the report that SCHOFIELD was advancing on Augusta was untrue.

From the Richmond Whig, Feb. 18.

The Charleston *Mercury*, of Saturday, announces a brief suspension of that paper, with a view to its temporary removal to another point. This is rendered necessary by the progress of military events, ousting it off from the mail facilities for distributing its paper to a large portion of its subscribers, while the lack of transportation renders its supply of paper precarious.

SHERMAN has been made a Rear-Admiral, and will take command of the James River Squadron.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

Secretary Stanton to Gov. Fenton—Stimulating Recruiting.

ALBANY, Sunday, Feb. 19.

The following telegram has been received by Gov. FENTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 19.

Last night this department received the gratifying intelligence of the occupation of Columbia, the capital of South Carolina, by Gen. SHERMAN, and the probable evacuation of Charleston by the enemy. Hasten on recruiting to fill up the army, and the rebellion must receive the final blow in this Spring's campaign.

(Signed,) E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

The News in Washington.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 19.

The splendid progress made by SHERMAN in his campaign through South Carolina inspires the Government and public here with the brightest hopes of a speedy extinction of the armed force of the rebellion. SHERMAN's march demonstrates conclusively the truth of the theory that the Confederacy is but a shell. Notwithstanding the blatant braggadocio of the Richmond papers, it is obvious that the rebels have no adequate force with which they can hope to resist the advance of SHERMAN's conquering host.

SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS PRIOR TO THE OCCUPATION OF COLUMBIA.

PLEASANT ILLUSIONS RUDELY DISPELLED.

From the Augusta, Ga., Chronicle, Feb. 10.

From a gentleman who arrived on a special train last night, we gather the annexed news.

The Federals, on Thursday morning, were at Windsor, about fifteen miles from Aiken. It is not known in what force. No movements were made by them on Thursday. The cause of this is not ascertained. The troops in the vicinity of Windsor are KILPATRICK's corps. It is reported that Gens. HAMPTON and WHEELER engaged the enemy on the 7th and 8th, repulsing them at all points. Our loss was about seventy killed and wounded, and missing; that of the enemy much greater. The enemy are reported to be moving toward the Congaree River. A gentleman from Columbia states that SLOCUM's corps is moving on that city on the side of the Edisto. His main line, when last heard from, was on the railroad. It is stated in Columbia that KILPATRICK's Corps is protecting SLOCUM's left. It is ascertained that Pearns is again moving on Charleston. When last heard from he was at Green Pond. It is not known where Gen. SHERMAN himself is. Barnwell Court-House was burned on Monday night. The roads are teaming with vehicles, stock, and all kinds of movable property, fleeing for Georgia and upper Carolina.

From the Charleston Courier, Feb. 10.

Dispatches received Thursday contain very little additional news. A dispatch from Orangeburgh, Feb. 9, says: The enemy are in front of the Edisto line, near Naw Bridge and Duncan Bridge. The main force is said to be near the railroad. Skirmishing took place to-day near Bieulher's Bridge. The enemy show no disposition to force the crossing of Edisto.

A dispatch from Gen. WHEELER, dated Orangeburgh, Feb. 8, says: All the crossings on Edisto, above and below, are fully guarded. A large force of the enemy's infantry struck the railroad at Graham's, and one was moving to strike between Graham's and Blackville. KILPATRICK is at Blackville with three brigades of cavalry.

SOUTH CAROLINIANS TO THE RESCUE.

From the Columbia Guardian, Feb. 12.

Every man capable of bearing arms should march at once to the front, and if there are men in the State, who, after reading the future by the ghastly light of the burning village of Allendale, can expect to save his home in any other way than by shouldering his musket and hurrying to the field, he deserves to be classed with that sagacious quadruped of ÆSOP, who planted his clumsy hoofs upon the sheuloer of his master, in hope of being carried like a doe, when, lo! instead of the gentle touches he was looking for, he received such a shower of blows as seemed him that he was nothing better than an ass.

Same journal states in its situation article that a portion of the enemy's force have crossed South Edisto at Bennaker's Ferry, and are slowly pushing forward toward the north branch of that river. The probabilities briefly are that this movement is made for the double purpose of cutting the Columbia and Charleston road and Wilmington and Manchester road at or near Kingsville. This done SHERMAN will have achieved what he may deem an important object preliminary to the capture at Charleston, namely—the dissection of those important branches of supply. *That he will succeed in doing this we have doubts, very grave doubts, for we know something of the dangerous operations of an army in the hands of Beauregard.* The *Guardian* does not think that the enemy contemplates an immediate advance in that direction, but believes that *long before Columbia falls*, there will be a battle and a *victory*, commensurate in its consequences with the great interests now at stake—one which will prove that *God is fighting by our side*, although with the visor down, and that as has ever resulted to South Carolina the proud privilege of closing, as she began, this war in triumph.

Gen. BEAUREGARD and staff, consisting of Col. OTEY, Col. RICE, Capt. BEAUREGARD, Capt. FAY and Dr. BRODIE, have arrived in Columbia, and are stopping at NICHERSON's Hotel.

The appointment of Gen. HAMPTON to the command of two such divisions as these of Gens. BUTLER and YOUNG, is an earnest of success. He is once more at the head of the men he has so often led to victory on Virginia fields. Man on whom both the country and himself can depend, and we may, therefore, look for a reputation born of the gallantry which has been bellowed from every battle in which they have had part. The arrival of BEAUREGARD—the thought that HAMPTON is in the saddle—the co-operation of Gen. JOHNSTON, who, although for the present "behind the scenes," does not withhold his skill and experience whenever demanded—together with a score of other facts of an encouraging character, which should not be published, are events that may well give our people great joy.

SHERMAN IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

From the Columbia Carolinian, Feb. 11.

Whether SHERMAN's objective point is Augusta, Charleston, Columbia, or Richmond, or all four, does not, to unskilled eyes, yet appear. One thing, however, is certain, that every mile of ground the Federal army leaves behind it—provided the latter is promptly manned attacked at the proper time—is so much gained to us. We have troops, our Generals are watchful, and we firmly believe that within twenty days there will be such a concentration of strength and assault as will make the Yankee commander tremble for his safety. He may be permitted to move on our railroads and to penetrate our interior, but these triumphs must be short. The condition of the country will compel him to go forward or back, and that right quickly. If he comes forward, a reception awaits him unlike that which he encountered in his career through Georgia: if he goes to Charleston, he may find himself afflicted in front and rear; if he returns the way he came that will be just what we all desire him to do, and we shall be content to let him alone. On the whole, though some hearts are perturbed with expectations of a sudden appearance of the enemy, we think the aspect not discouraging, especially if our people will but do their duty. By all means, wherever SHERMAN advances, let him find nothing on which to feed man or beast.

From the Richmond Whig, Feb. 16.

Parties who left Columbia on Friday evening last represent as the belief in Columbia that SHERMAN had cut loose entirely from the various points upon which he had demonstrated, and was hastening with all possible rapidity toward Kingsville or Columbia, possibly both. All movements toward Evansville, Charleston and Augusta seem to have been abandoned. From Blacksville and Orangeburg there is an excellent country road, and as SHERMAN appears to have got somewhat the start of our forces, considerable apprehensions were felt at Columbia that he would reach there before he could be overtaken. The Congaree, a considerable stream, has to be crossed before reaching either Kingsville or Columbia; but SHERMAN has pontoon trains and an efficient engineer corps with him, and crosses streams with surprising facility. Extensive preparations were being made at Columbia to receive the "Great Yankee," and it was hoped that he would be at least held in check until our forces could come up. SHERMAN is said to have a very large army, and he may divide, sending one column to Kingsville, and the other to Columbia.

This would enable him to destroy the Columbia and Charlotte and Wilmington and Manchester Railroads at one and the same time, provided he is not checked. It is also stated that SHERMAN is but little incumbered with commissary and quartermaster's trains. Relying upon his great success in Georgia, he feeds his men and horses off the country as he moves, and all that they do not consume he destroys.

The Columbia *Guardian* learns from persons who have made their escape through the lines that the conduct of the enemy in Barnwell District is characterized by most brutal vandalism. The village of Buford's bridge has been burned to the ground. The residence of planters on the route which were left unoccupied were invariably destroyed, and where families still remained in their dwellings they were subjected not only to robbery but to various kinds of insults. Pistols were clapped to the bosoms of the women, mothers and wives, the robbers refused to wait until doors and drawers could be unlocked, but broke open ruthlessly the finest cabinets and apartments, destroyed or carried off at pleasure, and to enforce their demands threatened the house with fire over the heads of its inhabitants. They traversed the precinct, it appears, in scattered bands of fifteen or twenty, sometimes with and sometimes without any officer—the officer in general command of these predatory parties being understood to be a Col. ROBBINS.

FLIGHT FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

From the Augusta Chronicle, 10th.

The roads are teeming with vehicles, stock, and all kinds of movable property, fleeing from Georgia and Upper Carolina.

From the Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Feb. 15.

Advices from Chili say that on and after May 1 the coasting trade of that country will be thrown open to vessels of every nation. This will have the effect to increase commerce with San Francisco.

Arizona papers report that scouting parties have been started out against the Indians, and an exterminating warfare commenced.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Feb. 16.

Arrived ships *Sea Serpent* and *Great Republic* from New-York.

Gov. BLASDELL, of Nevada, has presented the message to the Legislature relative to the passage of the constitutional amendment for the abolition of slavery. He recommends action thereon.

The Governors of Idaho and Arizona Territories are on their way hither, en route to Washington.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Feb. 17.

A suit is now pending in the United States District Court to test the validity of various seizures of champagne by the Custom-house authorities, on the ground of an attempt to evade the onerous systematic undervaluing of wines and false invoices. The result of the suit will make a difference of $100,000 annually at this port.

Arrived, mail steamer *Sacramento*, from Panama, with passengers that left New-York Jan. 22.

The opposition steamer *America*, with the passengers that left New-York Jan. 23, has also arrived.

NEWS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 19.

From Richmond papers of Friday, received this morning at the Washington office of the Philadelphia *Enquirer*, we extract the following:

THE REBEL CONGRESS.

THE NEGRO TROOPS.

On Thursday last, the only important proceedings were on the Senate bill to provide for raising 500,000 negro troops, which was taken up.

Mr. JOHNSTON, of Georgia, moved to transfer the bill to the Secret Calendar.

Mr. WIGFALL opposed the motion, but before any decision on the question, the doors were closed, to enable the Senators to debate on the propriety of transferring the bill to the Secret Calendar.

In the House the same subject was considered.

Mr. BARKSDALE had the floor; but before commencing his speech, on motion of Mr. ATKINS, of Tennessee, the House went into secret session, by a vote of 38 yeas to 35 nays. On the doors being opened, the House adjourned.

During a debate in the rebel Senate, on the 16th inst., on the bill to diminish the number of exemptions, the food question was discussed, during which Mr. HARVY said the difficulty was not the production of food, but the preventing the falling into the hands of the enemy. There was food enough produced to the valley of Virginia last year, but when the harvest was ripe it fell into the hands of the enemy.

Mr. OLDHAM, of Texas, criticised the plan on which the war had been conducted. It had been attempted to defend too much territory. Instead of our armies being combined they were scattered about, and run from one end of the country to the other, to defend some seaport.

Mr. CARNEGIE would say to the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. HENRY) that the harvests in the valley had been lost to us by the fact that those who would have gathered them were called into the army by the revocation of all details just at the time when their services were required for securing the crops.

Mr. BURNETT believed there was plenty of food in the country, and if there was not, he did not believe the quantity would be increased by exemptions the large farmers. They owned large troops of slaves, and made very little surplus—not as much surplus as did the small farmers. He believed the apparent scarcity of supplies was due to inefficiency to the departments of the Government.

Mr. ORR replied to Mr. BURNETT. The Senator had said there was plenty of food in the country. He would inform him that he knew of hundreds, of thousands of soldiers' families who had not tasted meat in the last six months, who were living on bread alone, and a short supply at that.

Mr. GRAHAM said this was the case in his State.

Mr. ORR said the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. HENRY,) seemed to be very anxious to fill up the army. If the Senator should chance to meet with any soldiers from the army he might learn that they had been without meat for a long time. However, as there was to be another and an efficient officer put at the head of the Commissary Department, he hoped matters in this respect would improve.

Mr. BURNETT said it could not be denied there was scarcity in some localities, but it had been brought about by the improper management of the Commissary Department. They had stripped some States and left others where there was a superabundance of food untouched.

From the Richmond Whig, Feb. 19.

We regret to see in the Charleston *Mercury* an article on the subject of arming negroes, which has a tendency to prevoke resentment and animosities among our people just at a time when harmony and good feeling are most imperatively needed. We can very well account for the decided differences of opinion on this important question, for without such differences what now appears to be the prevailing sentiment in favor of the proposition could never have been reached. A sudden conversion from unanimous opposition to unanimous support on the part of reflecting people, would be an extraordinary phenomenon in the history of public questions. But the very fact that the question exhibits those phases of transition which seem to indicate an approaching affirmative decision should, we think, have suggested to so candid a journal as the *Mercury* the propriety of abstaining from unqualified impeachment of the integrity and patriotism of those who support the measure. There can be no doubt that the expedient of using the services of negroes in some direct way against the common enemy has grown in popular favor the more thoroughly it has been debated. The highest military authorities recommend it, and people, just as sagacious as any others in the country, urge it upon Congress. The *Mercury* is simply mistaken in assuming that this originated in Virginia, or that it is a reflection of unsound opinion in this State on the subject of slavery—*it was the natural development of the necessities of the crisis*—one among many of the projects and devices to which the anxiousness of the past few weeks has given birth. If most others have fallen still-born, while this one has survived and grown in strength, that fact shows that it possesses superior vitality, and is more congruous with the demands of the times. The *Mercury* does, indeed, limit its concessions to those who propose to confer emancipation on the negro as compensation for his military services; but it seems to infer that emancipation is the real object of those who favor the measure, thus attributing a kind of abolitionism to a very large number of our people, while, in fact, emancipation is suggested only as an incident by those who imagine that in this way alone could the main expedient be rendered effective. In regard to this point also there may be a latitude of opinion, which does not by any means imply treason or abolitionism, either on one side or the other. People who think that the gift of emancipation would better enable us to utilize the resources presented by our supply of negroes are not, therefore, abolitionists. The expedient of arming slaves being once adopted, the question might present itself, how best can we render this expedient effective? The question would not be, as it has been asserted, whether freedom or slavery is best for the negro, but whether the negro himself would so consider it. *That large numbers of them do think it a desirable boon* is proven by the fact that they run off to the Yankees in quest of it. That almost all of these would return to us with the same contentment we think unquestionable, but we sincerely hope that we shall not be driven to any such alternative. We may accomplish all that we desire by using negroes simply as slaves, but we do say that *we would not hesitate to use them in any way whatever to get rid of Yankee domination.* We say this in order to meet fully the *Mercury's* assertion that "South Carolina reiterated into the struggle *for no other purpose than to maintain the institution of slavery*;" that "Southern independence has no other object or meaning;" and that "*independence and slavery must stand together or fall together.*" We do not pretend to dispute the *Mercury's* assertion, but we protest against *applying it to other States.* It is true that to preserve African slavery, manumission was by an unprincipled and imperious aristocracy, was the proximate object of secession. So it is true that the stamp act and tea tax were proximate causes of the American Revolution, but we have yet to learn that the patriots of that day would have submitted to England, after declaring their independence, if England had guaranteed to them free tea and unstamped paper forever. Nor do we believe that this people would or ought to return to the Yankee Union, *even if* Lincoln *could and would guarantee the perpetuity of African slavery.* The *Mercury* will have it that slavery and independence must stand or fall together—that neither of them can stand alone. As to slavery, it is true without independence it must fall. How should we suffer, then, should we, in case of necessity, sacrifice it for the sake of independence? We hope to preserve it; we believe we can preserve it; so do we hope to preserve a portion at least of our homes and our lands. Would the *Mercury* declare that we should succumb to the Yankees rather than sacrifice any more of our property? or must we be told that it is our duty to give everything for independence—lands, houses, life itself—but not our slaves? These, to be sure, we shall lose at once, should we be conquered; but is it better to be conquered, even to submit to the yoke we so much dread, and against which we have so desperately struggled, *than to make use of the last and it may be the most effective resource.*

From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 17.

The bill of the House to abolish the negro clause, to take from the President and Secretary of War the power to make details and exemptions, excepting mechanics and artizans in the employment of the Government, to revoke all exemptions and details heretofore granted by the President and Secretary of War, and to revoke all exemptions of mail contractors not permanently engaged in performing the contracts, was recommitted to the Military Committee, with instructions to inquire into the expediency of bringing in a more liberal bill. There is a strong disposition on the part of the Senate to preserve untouched the present Exemption Law.

GEN. LEE'S ORDER ON ASSUMING CHIEF COMMAND.

The following is a copy of Gen. LEE's general order on assuming command of the land forces of the Confederate States:

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE ARMY, Feb. 9, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 1.—In obedience to General Order No. 3, Adjutant and Inspector-General's Office, 6th of February, I assume command of the military forces of the Confederate States. Deeply impressed with the difficulties and responsibility of the position, and humbly invoking the guidance of Almighty God, I rely for success upon the courage and fortitude of the army, sustained by the patriotism and firmness of the people, confident that their united efforts, under the blessing of Heaven, will secure peace and independence. The headquarters of the army, to which all special reports and communications will be addressed, will be, for the present, with the Army of Northern Virginia. The stated and regular returns and reports of each army and department will be forwarded, as heretofore, to the office of the Adjutant and Inspector-General.

(Signed,) R. E. LEE, General.

FRANK CONFESSIONS FROM ALABAMA.

From the Mobile Register and Advertiser.

Blue as things now look, or *as black as they present themselves to the visions of some*, it is nevertheless an undeniable truth that we hold in our hands the means of sudden and perfect deliverance. No one doubts that the cause languishes and suffers, not from a deficiency of resources to maintain a war of defense, but from poverty of spirit to breast reverses, and of fortitude to endure trials. The people are not whipped, *but cowed. Their souls and not their hands are disarmed.* Our strength is not sapped, but *our courage is coming out at the ends of our fingers.* A lady from Georgia writes in a letter we read this morning: "The people are whipped, but the women are not, and, by the blessing of God, never will be;" and woful is wanting to change this leaden aspect and to drive away the clouds which *some like a pall over the Confederate situation?* Courage! and one more effort. One single flash of that noble warlike enthusiasm, which in 1861 spread its hale of crimson battle-light over this Southern land, now revived and inspiring all hearts to answer with life in hand to the sacred calls of duty and country, and these shadows, now darkening all hearts with gloom, would be lifted like a curtain and unveil a scene of hope, and joy, and deliverance.

VIRGINIA RAILROADS.

THE GREAT DAMAGE DONE BY STONEMAN'S RAID.

From the Lynchburgh Republican.

Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, it is thought, will be open for travel to Bristol by the first of March. Repairs are being pushed forward with their usual energy. Some idea of the magnitude of the work to be done may be formed from the statement that *all bridges, some fifty or sixty in number, for a distance of eighty-five miles*, have had to be rebuilt, and much of the track relaid, besides other repairs to be made, of minor consequence.

OPERATIONS BEFORE PETERSBURGH.

The Petersburgh *Express* says that a Yankee force, numbering about five hundred, have again occupied Suffolk, and their pickets extend about three miles from town, in the direction of the Blackwater. A raiding party went out from Suffolk a few days ago, and visited Chuckatuck and Smithfield, doing considerable damage to the country through which they passed. It is not known for what purpose this advance is made.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Feb 17.

The enemy renewed his mortar practice upon the left of our line Wednesday evening, but did no damage. Matters were quiet there yesterday up to the departure of the train. Deserters say that GRANT's army is now receiving only half rations of meat. This accounts in some degree for the frequent incursions made upon the poultry and pigstyes of the surrounding country by their dashing cavalry.

THE NEW REBEL COMMISSARY-GENERAL.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 17.

Col. ST. JOHN appointed by the President Commissary General of the Confederate States, was yesterday confirmed by the Confederate Senate. The new Commissary-General will enter at once upon the discharge of his duties.

THE ARMY OF THE JAMES.

Lively Affair at Bermuda Hundred—Desertions—Arrival of Prisoners—Destruction of the Rebel Flag-of-Truce-boat.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 19.

Information has been received from the Army of the James, dated 17th.

Deserters from the rebel army, arriving at headquarters, state that this morning, between 12 and 1 o'clock, a company from each of the regiments of STEWART's brigade of PICKET's division, were sent out to advance their picket line about 150 yards, in order to strengthen as well as straighten their line on the Bermuda Hundred front, opposite the position held by the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery. On being discovered they were fired upon by our pickets, and after about twenty shots they retired to their own lines. The party making the attempt are reported as having been supplied with intrenching tools to throw on works for the defence, and when fired upon retreated in the utmost disorder, not waiting to return our fire. Their loss, if any, is unknown.

Nine hundred and eighty-three Union prisoners, including ten officers, mostly from Danville, came down from Richmond on the rebel steamboat *Allison*, to Cox's Landing. They were received and cared for by Lieut. H. S. MCNEILL, Acting Assistant Quartermaster, at these headquarters. About 5 o'clock, as the *Allison* was on her return trip to Richmond, and when a short distance above Fort Brady, she struck a torpedo, which, exploding, completely wrecked her. She had on board 213 packages of blankets, and a number of other articles, intended for our prisoners, belonging mostly to the State of Indiana. The loss of life is unknown.

There is an change in the weather. The roads are very bad, owing to the continued rains.

FROM FORT FISHER.

Expected Attack on Fort Anderson—The Fort Believed to be Evacuated—An Arrival from Savannah.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Feb. 7.

The steamer *Ariadne* arrived here to-day from Fort Fisher. The Captain of the steamer reports that our forces had expected to make an attack upon Fort Anderson on the 13th instant, but failed for some cause unknown to him. Before he left Fort Fisher he saw a bright light in the direction of Fort Anderson, and the supposition was that it had been abandoned and burnt by the rebels.

The steamers *Northerner* and *Ellen S. Tracy* sailed from here this afternoon for Fort Fisher with colored troops for Gen. TERRY.

The steamer *Louisiana*, of the Bay Line, arrived here this morning from Baltimore, the ice being broken up sufficiently for the resumption of travel.

More coal schooners are anxiously looked for.

The steamer *Blackstone* arrived here this afternoon from Savannah, stopping at Hilton Head, S. C.

The Captain of the *Blackstone* brought dispatches from Gen. SHERMAN, for the authorities at Washington, which were telegraphed from here. The Captain of the *Blackstone* was not informed of the nature of the dispatches, and knew nothing of importance of SHERMAN's contemplated movements.

The War in the Southwest.

CAIRO, Sunday, Feb. 19.

Five hundred and fifty bales and one hundred and fifty bags of cotton have arrived for St. Louis, and three hundred for Cincinnati.

New-Orleans advices to the 13th have been received.

The steamship *Morning Star* had arrived.

The rebel iron-clad *Missouri* and two wooden gunboats, comprising the entire fleet of the enemy in Red River, are below Alexandria, closely watched by our gunboats.

Three hundred and sixty bales of cotton from the prize bark Science, were sold at auction at New-Orleans for 58c. for good ordinary, 67c. for middling. There were no private sales. Sugar, 19@20c. Molasses, $1 20@$1 22.

Memphis dates to the 17th have been received.

The steamers *Mercury* and *Grasshock*, with troops on board, had been attacked by the rebels near Helena. Several soldiers were wounded. The rebels were finally dispersed by the gunboats.

The Memphis *Bulletin* says it is reported upon authority worthy of consideration, that the cotton trade will be closed in this department within twenty days, by order of President LINCOLN, and be reopened upon new principles after his proposed visit South and West, which is looked for soon after the 4th of March.

The Union men of Memphis are preparing a grand reception banquet for W. G. BROWNLOW, who is expected here in a few days.

The rebel Gen. FORREST, commanding the District of Mississippi, West Tennessee and East Louisiana, has established his headquarters at Jackson, Miss., and is conscripting guerrillas and sending them to Richmond, to be put into the Army of Virginia.

The steamer *Dove* was captured and burned, near Helena, by the rebels. The Fifty-sixth —— Regiment were taken prisoners, and Col. DEAN, commanding, killed.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 19.

THE TREASURY SECRETARYSHIP.

There are no new developments in regard to the Secretaryship of the Treasury. Mr. MCCULLOUGH's friends are sanguine, as are also those of several other gentlemen whose names are prominent. The President will probably settle the matter during the coming week.

THE PERMITS TO TRADE IN COTTON.

A statement in a dispatch last week that the Committee on Commerce in the House had discovered that money had been paid in some instances for the procurement of cotton permits may mislead the public. It is not alleged, I believe, in any quarter, that money has in any case ever been paid to officers of any department of the Government for such permits. But persons acting as counsel for applicants may possibly have been paid for their services. The policy of granting permits for procuring cotton from the rebel States was adopted by the President after a full consultation with the Cabinet officers and the most careful inquiry into all the reasons for and against it. It was decided upon solely on grounds of public policy, which were very clearly and fully stated in a letter from the President to Gen. CANBY, and it has been carried out with all possible precautions against abuses. If the Committee on Commerce expect to convict the President or the Administration of any improper conduct in this matter, they will in due time discover their mistake.

DESERTERS FROM LEE'S ARMY.

Deserters are arriving daily in large squads from City Point, thus showing that the morale of Gen. Lee's army is not improving any faster than his present military position.

THE ENROLLMENT BILL.

The first thing in order to-morrow in the House is the Enrollment Bill. It is necessary that it should be passed at once, in order that it may facilitate matters in the coming draft.

THE LOAN BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee have a special meeting to-morrow to consider the Loan bill. The committee have delayed it for several days, in the hope that a new Secretary of the Treasury would be appointed who might wish to confer with them upon the subject. They have determined to report it at once to the House, leaving it to the Senate to make such alterations as may be thought necessary, in case a new Secretary is appointed during the coming week.

THE NEW-YORK APPOINTMENTS.

The Senate Commerce Committee who have had the nominations of Collectors and Surveyor for New-York under advisement for some time, on Saturday authorized the Chairman to report them to the Senate for confirmation.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT OF LOUISIANA.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate reported unanimously in favor of the recognition of Louisiana under her present Constitution and admission of the Senators.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

More Arrivals from the James—The Exchange Rapidly Going On.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Feb. 17.

The steamers *New-York* and *George Leary* arrived here last evening, with released Union prisoners from Richmond, and have sailed for Annapolis. Col. MULFORD remained at Varina to effect the exchange of prisoners as fast as they arrive. Other steamers were going up the James River with rebel prisoners, and the exchange will be made as rapidly as possible.

Arrival of Released Prisoners at Annapolis.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Feb. 19.

The *American's* special from Annapolis says 926 exchanged men have just arrived from the South, many of them in a most horrible condition. The Government building here will soon be all filled with sick and wounded.

The Constitutional Amendment Ratified by Nevada.

CARSON, Thursday, Feb. 16.

The Nevada Legislature has just ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, abolishing slavery. There was only one vote in each House in the negative—both Democrats.

The Dry Goods Sale at Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, Feb. 19.

The hotels are filling up with merchants from all sections of the country to attend the trade sale commencing on Tuesday. It will be a great event in the dry goods line, and surpass anything of the kind heretofore known. Over 10,000 bales of goods had been entered up to last evening.

The Overland Telegraph Line.

CHICAGO, Sunday, Feb. 19.

The Overland Telegraph line to the Pacific is now fully repaired, and is in perfect working order. Salt Lake City and New-York have been writing direct without repetition all day.

Movements of Gen. Palmer.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Feb. 18.

Major-Gen. PALMER arrived here this morning.

Sailing of the Steamer St. David.

PORTLAND, Sunday, Feb. 19.

The *St. David* sailed at 1:30 this morning for Londonderry and Liverpool.

Arrivals in the City.

Major-Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, accompanied by Capt. Davenport of his staff, arrived at the Hoffman House at an early hour on Saturday morning. They will proceed to Washington this afternoon.

Com. Mervine, of the United States Navy; Col. W. L. Anderson, Cincinnati; and Geo. W. Dane, Boston, are at the Hoffman House.

FROM EUROPE.

THREE DAYS LATER NEWS

Arrival of the Saxonia from Southampton.

THE NEW REBEL IRON-CLAD.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION IN ENGLAND.

Opening of the British Parliament---The Queen's Speech by Commission.

The Peace Rumors---Excitement in Financial Circles.

Large Rise in United States Securities.

The steamship *Saxonia*, from Southampton on Feb. 8, with three days later news from Europe, arrived here yesterday.

The Peruvian war corvettes *Union* and *America* left Plymouth on Sunday last for Peru.

We have also fuller details of the news by the *Europa*—the mails by which arrived here on Saturday at midnight. From the latter we published, exclusively, in our Sunday edition, the opinion of Mr. W. M. EVARTS as to the legal power of English creditors to collect debts due in the United States in specie or the equivalent of specie. We now give fuller comments bearing on the subject.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The French-Danish Rebel Iron-clad Rams—Disavowal of Responsibility by the French Government—Suspicious Circumstances—How the Vessel Passed from French into Rebel Hands—The Capture of Fort Fisher, and Gloom of the Rebels.

PARIS, Friday, Feb. 3, 1865.

The French Government denies, no doubt with entire sincerity, all complicity in the affair of the *Olinda*. The Minister of Marine, I understand, declares, that before authorizing the departure of this vessel for Denmark, the contract between ARMAN, her builder, and the Danish Government, was shown him; that there was not, and could not have been, the shadow of a doubt on his mind as to the regularity of the contract, and that, as in the case of the two ARMAN frigates sold to Prussia, she was delivered to her purchasers under the French flag. Up to this point everything was regular, and, so far as the French Government was concerned, perfectly fair; but here arises a question for discussion. The vessel, after being examined by the Danish naval commission, was rejected, as not fulfilling the conditions required in the contract. The French flag had been lowered, and the vessel had passed from under French authority before this commission sat upon her. Are the French, therefore, to blame for lowering their flag before they knew whether the vessel was to be accepted or not? This is the question which has come up for discussion. The French minister declares that they acted in good faith; that after seeing the contract, they supposed their mission was finished when they had delivered the vessel in the Danish port, which had been indicated by the Danish Government as the port of delivery, and that when they abandoned the vessel in that port they had no suspicion of what was going to occur. The French Government promised the late American Minister at Paris, Mr. DAYTON, in the most emphatic manner, that none of the vessels built in French ports, on Confederate account, should ever pass from French into Confederate hands; but the *Olinda*, never having been received by the Danish Government, *has* passed from French into Confederate hands, without any intermediary owner; and as Mr. DAYTON declared for his Government, that all damage done on the high seas by vessels which had passed directly from French into Confederate hands, would be charged to the French Government, the latter, if our Government stands up to this point, will probably be made to pay dear for what at present seems only to be an inadvertence and a want of surveillance.

Was the affair a *ruse* on the part of the rebels? There can hardly be a doubt on this point; and what makes the matter more certain, is the fact that the agent employed by M. ARMAN, and by the rebel agents to conduct the vessel to Copenhagen and back again to the high sea, to be delivered into Confederate hands, was M. ARNOUS DE LA RIVIERE, an elder brother of the Lieutenant of Zouaves, who visited the United States five years ago. M. DE LA RIVIERE was formerly the agent of Mr. WEBB, the ship-builder, of New-York, in the affair of the contract between Mr. WEBB and the Italian Government, and has the reputation of being a more than ordinary shrewd business-man. He is also known to be a rebel sympathiser, and to be leagued more or less with the rebel agents in France. There is ground, therefore, for the belief that if was determined before the vessel started to have her refused by Denmark, and then to pass her under the Confederate flag, for M. DE LA RIVIERE not only conducted the vessel to Copenhagen, but he conveyed her afterward into Confederate hands. Moreover, there seems to have been a ship waiting at a concerted point to furnish the *Olinda* with her armament.

As regards the vessel itself, it is the fifth in the list of those built by M. ARMAN for the Confederates, and is a heavily cuirassed ram. But she is known not to possess high speed, and will probably run a short career. It is well enough however to be on the look-out for her.

In fine, the French Government seems to be actuated by the best sentiments in the matter. The Ministers concerned declare that they have acted in good faith, they profess to be deeply surprised and humiliated at the event, and they utter their regret in the most emphatic way. As soon as the official details arrive from Copenhagen the negotiation of the affair will commence, but in view of the sentiments manifested by the French Government there is no doubt but that the affair can be amicably arranged.

The taking of Fort Fisher and the excitement

Continued on Eighth Page.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

HELD FOR GRAND LARCENY.—CHRIST MEYER, coppersmith, of No. 168 Second-avenue, was apprehended by Officer HAT, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, and taken in the Halls of Justice, and EDWARD MENDING, of No. 128 Greenwich-street, appeared and complained that the prisoner had stolen from him a spurious hundred-dollar bank-note. MEYER had passed the bogus note upon MENDING, and the latter had returned it, when MEYER, instead of giving MENDING good money for it, snatched the bill and fled. The prisoner having possession of the bill, there was no evidence that he had attempted to pass counterfeit money, and Justice HOGAN had no option but to entertain a complaint against him for grand larceny. He was committed in default of $1,000 bail.

DEMOREST'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY.—The March number of this magazine presents a great array of attraction and novelties in the way of fashions, engravings and entertaining literary matter. The frontispiece of fruit and flowers, in colors, is a gem of its kind, and worth the price of the magazine, without taking into the account the admirable illustration of WHITTIER'S well-known poem of "Barbara Frietchie," and other pictorial representations. The magazine also contains the music and words of the late STEPHEN C. FOSTER'S last composition—"Our Darling Katie."

MURDER IN GRAND-STREET.—At about 11 o'clock on Saturday night PHILIP HANOVAN was shot in the abdomen by JOHN MCCARTHY, in a quarrel in Grand-street, near Elm. MCCARTHY fled, and HANOVAN was taken by the Fourteenth Precinct police to the New-York Hospital, where he died early yesterday morning. MCCARTHY was apprehended yesterday by Officers MCGLOIN and CAMPBELL, and surrendered to Coroner WILDEY, who held an inquest last evening. He was formerly a member of Fire Engine Company No. 40, a company which was recently disbanded for rioting.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—On Saturday evening Mrs. JANE ELLIOTT, of No. 37 Sixth-avenue, was run over and probably mortally injured by car No. 69, of the Fourth-avenue line, at the intersection of Thirty-fourth street with Second-avenue. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1271, 1303, 1307, 1309, 1311, 1313, 1314, 1315, 1317, 1319, 1321, 1323, 1327, 1329, 1329, 1331, 1333, 1335, 1337, 1339, 1341. *Part II.*—Nos. 658, 674, 701, 702, 1129, 838, 864, 866, 872, 688, 821, 693, 243, 900, 910, 924, 928, 930, 932.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 4859, 4337, 3273, 4887, 3239, 4729, 3337, 4325, 4511, 4561, 651, 4585, 3128, 4791, 4943. *Part II.*—Nos. 4614, 4944, 4644, 4390, 4996, 4619, 4008, 1150, 4960, 4964, 4444, 692, 3190, 4972, 4974.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the term.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 18, 1865.

$5,000	U. S. 6s. '81..R.	111¾	400	N. Y. Cen.	112¾
55,000	U. S. 6s, '81..C.	111¾	100	do	112¾
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..R.	110¾	100	do	s10 112¾
60,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s..C	111¾	100	do	112¾
64,000	do .. new iss.	110	100	do	s30 112
10,000	do. new iss.	b30 110¾	300	do	112¾
24,000	do. new iss.	110¾	300	do	112
20,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s..C.	102¾	500	do	s 112¾
5,000	do.	102¾	100	do	112¾
1,000	U. S. 5s, '74...C. Indorsed	103	700	do	74¾
10,000	Tres. N. 7 3-10s, April & Oct.	118	100	do	s10 74
5,000	Mo. States	66¾	100	do	b30 74¾
1,000	do.	67	100	do	b30 74¾
2,000	M. 6s iss. to Pacific R.	72	1000	do	74¾
2,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	56¾	100	do	74¾
10,000	O. & Miss. C.	26¾	200	Mar. Min. Co	11¾
10,000	do.	26¾	400	do	12
2,000	do.	26¾	100	Hudson R. R.	s30 106¾
8,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s.	103¾	200	Reading R.	112
3,000	Mich. Cen. 8's, New Loan.	117	100	do	b15 112
1,000	Han. & St. J. L. G.	93	200	do	111¾
25,000	Amer Gold.	a 204¾	200	do	112¾
20	B'k of Commerce.	110	200	M. S. & N. I.	64¾
25	Shoe & Leath. B'k.	108	400	do	64¾
12	Cen. National B'k	105	100	do	65¾
10	Metropolitan Bk.	120	100	Ill. Cen. R.	s10 118¾
100	Del. & Hud. C. Co	170	100	do	c 119
150	do.	178	100	Clev. & Pitts	82¼
180	Cum. Coal Pr.	s10 56¾	400	Chic. & N. W.	34¾
100	do.	s10 56¾	200	C. & N. W. Pr.	64¾
100	do.	b30 56¾	600	do	64¾
800	do.	56¾	200	do	s10 64
500	do.	56¾	100	do	64
200	do.	56	200	do	s10 63¾
200	do.	56¾	40	Chic. & R. I. R.	96
100	Quick. M. Co.	b30 85	300	do	96¾
300	Smith & Par. Gold	6¾	100	do	96¾
100	Cen. Coal Co.	46¾	350	P., Ft. W. & C.	96¾
100	Penn. Coal Co.	b30 186	100	do	96¾
100	Han. & St. J. R.	30	100	Chi. & Alt.	93¼
300	Mil. & Pr. Du C.	47	100	do	91¾

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$5,000	O. & M. Cer.	27	200	Ill. Cen. R.	119¾
20,000	do.	s3 26¾	100	do	b3 119¾
10,000	do.	26¾	200	do	119¾
100	N. Y. C. R.	x-d.s3 112¾	300	Chic. & R. I.	96¾
100	do	s0 112¾	50	Chi. & N. W.	34¾
200	Erie Rail.	x-d 74¾	100	C. & N. W. Pr.	s10 64¾
200	do.	s3 74¾	100	do	s10 64¾
500	do.	74¾	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	s3 96¾
100	do	b3 74¾	300	do	96¾
100	do	74¾	700	do	96¾
300	do	s10 74¾	100	do	b3 97¾
100	do	c 74¾	250	Cum. Coal	56¾
200	Hudson R. R.	107¼	300	do	s3 56¾
100	Reading R.	s10 113	200	do	56¾
500	do	c 113¾	500	do	56¾
200	do	c 113	100	do	b3 56¾
200	do	s10 113¾	300	do	57
200	do	b3 113¾	100	do	s3 57
200	do	113¾	100	do	57¾
400	do	112¾	300	do	57¾
100	Mich. Cen. R.	112	100	do	57¾
100	M. S. & N. I.	x-d.s3 65¼	200	Mar. Min. Co.	b3 12
300	do.	b3 65¾	200	do	b60 12
100	do.	s3 65¾	100	do	11¾
100	do.	65¾	100	do	11¾
200	Cleve. & Pitts.	83¾	200	do	s3 11¾
200	do.	b10 83¾	330	do	12

EVENING EXCHANGE.

$105,000	Am. Gold	204¾	100	Ill. Cen. R.	119¾
73,400	do.	205	100	do	119¼
10,000	do.	b3 205	1650	Cumb. Coal	61
10,000	do.	b3 205⅛	300	do	s3 61
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	112¾	600	do	61¾
100	do.	112¾	300	do	61¾
300	do	s10 112¾	200	do	s3 60¾
200	Erie Railway	s3 74¾	400	do	60¾
600	do	74¾	100	do	60¾
600	Hudson R. R.	108	100	do	60¾
400	do	s3 1·8	200	do	s3 60¾
100	do	s10 108	100	Mar. M. Co.	s30 11¾
200	Chic. & R. I.	96¾	100	do	11¾

The Stock market was very dull this evening, except Cumberland and Hudson, which were active. Gold strong on the call, and sold down after the call to 203¾. At the close of the report it stood at 204.

MONDAY, Feb. 20—A. M.

Exchange on London, in this market, for Gold, on Bills drawn at 60 days' sight, fell, at the close of last week, to 108@106¾ ℔ cent. We are advised of sales by the very best of our Bankers at 108, and by Merchants, of high credit, at 107½@106¾ ℔ cent. The nominal per of Exchange for Gold being 109.23—that is the £ sterling of $4 44, being worth by the United States Mint standard $4 84—independent of shipping or freight charges, insurance and interest, the present quotations are 2@2½ ℔ cent. below the point at which it is usually deemed profitable to export Gold for the purpose of drawing Bills against it. The reasons for the decline are readily solved by reference to the recent heavy volume of other Domestic Products than California Gold, and to the heavy transactions of the week in United States 5-20 Bonds for transmission to Europe, both causes being taken in connection with a reduced and economical Import movement. The gambling operations of the Gold-Room last Summer and Fall, while there was a fair export demand for Gold, (though as nothing compared with the enormous daily transactions of the Room,) almost compelled the Bankers engaged in the Foreign Exchanges, to abandon the hope of regulating their rates by a Currency standard, either as buyers or sellers of Bills. This change imposed the two-fold necessity of doubling each transaction in exchange, either through the Gold Room or the Bullion Brokers, in order to arrive at a proper adjustment of the Currency value of the Bill bought or sold on London. The export demand for Gold has ceased, but the Gold Room continues as a gambling arena, and while the drawers of Bills against Produce or United States Stocks are unable to make a direct rate in Currency, they can and do receive the Gold and immediately turn it over to the speculators for Currency to be gambled over and over again, irrespective of the state of the Foreign trade and exchanges, and quite as independent of the actual volume of Greenback Currency in the market.

A Western correspondent inquires whether the declining Exchange on London, by the Gold standard, will not induce the importation of Gold from the other side, as a matter of profit to the Banker. It may ultimately do so, and the contingency we have heard repeatedly suggested of late, even in high financial quarters. But, in view of the fact that Gold is not wanted here for (or in contemplation of) Specie payments, it would be difficult to say, from the experience of 1861, to which our correspondent refers, and when $52,508,000 came into New-York and Boston from Europe, *how soon* the operation could be made profitable or desirable. The release of 2,000,000 bales of Cotton in the South, to which he also refers, would, of course, solve the question very suddenly, and "hurt the bull off the bridge in William-street" without notice.

The Foreign Trade of the past week partially improved over the week before in the Import entries, and was very large in the Export clearances of Domestic Produce. The features in the Money market were the heavily increased subscriptions to the Popular 7.30 ℔ cent. Loan, (average throughout the country about $4,000,000 per day,) and the renewed orders in large sums, for United States 5-20s for transmission abroad.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
American Gold Coin	204¼@203¾	206¾@204	204	204
U. S. 6 ℔ cents., 5-20 years	110	112	111	111½
U. S. 5 ℔ cents. 10 40 years	102¾	102¾	102	102
New-York Central	114¾	116	114	114½
New-York and Erie	74¾	78¾	74¾	74¾
Rock Island	96¾	96¾	96¼	96¼
Michigan Southern	69¾	with div.	68¾	ex d
Michigan Central	113¾	114	111¾	111¾
Toledo	117	117	115	115
Illinois Central	118	119	118	119¼
Hudson River	106¾	106	106	106
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	82¾	83¾	82	83¼
Fort Wayne and Chicago	94¾	96¾	94¾	96¾
Chicago and North western	34¾	34¾	34	34¾
Almadan Quicksilver	86¾	86¾	84¾	84¾
Mariposa Gold	11¾	11¾	11	11¾
Cumberland	55	61	55	61
Reading	108¾	116	115	113¾

Saturday was a quiet day in the Stock Exchange, the Railway movement being especially dull. The Gold Room is ¼@1 ℔ cent. higher than on Friday, and a partial attempt was made by the speculators to produce a substantial rally from the stereotyped range through the week of 203¼@205 ℔ cent.

On Wall-street there was a fair business done in Government Stocks, at about Friday's prices, but the non receipt of the European mail of Feb. 4, from Boston, somewhat delayed the further transactions in 5-20s.

Only one Board of the Stock Exchange was held. On the Street, the following quotations were made at 3 o'clock, as compared with Friday afternoon; the Railways better than at the Board. At the Evening Exchange Hudson and Cumberland were in active speculative demand, and higher. Gold fell back to 203¾@204, and the market otherwise dull:

	Frl.	Sat.		Frl.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	102½	102¾	Pittsburgh	82¾	83¼
U. S. 5-20's	111¾	111¾	North west	34¼	34¾
T. Certificates	98¾	98¾	N. West Pref.	64¾	64¾
N. Y. Central	112¾	112¾	Rock Island	96¼	96¼
Erie	74	74¾	Fort Wayne	95¾	96¾
Hudson	106¾	107¼	Cumberland Coal	56¼	67¼
Reading	111¾	113¼	Quicksilver	84¾	84¾
Mich. Southern	64¾	65¾	Mariposa	11¾	11¾
Illinois Cen	118¾	119¾	Ohio & M. Certif.	26¾	26¾

The subscriptions to the 7.30 ℔ cent. Loan were with

Fisk & Hatch	$600,000
First National Bank	400 000
Ninth National Bank	400,000
E. Lambert	100 000
Livermore, Clews & Co	250,000

The week's subscriptions through the Ninth National Bank reached $1,630,150. At the First National Bank $2,500,000, and with FISK & HATCH $4,000,000.

Only $59,936 in Gold and Silver went out to-day on the European steamer, making for the entire week an export of $100,882.

The following bids were made, Saturday, for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	112	Bank of the Republic	104
Manhattan	140	Bank of N. Amer	106
Merchants'	117	Hanover	104
Mechanics'	108	Irving	107
America	137	Shoe and Leather	107
City	180	Continental	98
North River	108	St. Nicholas	103
National	110	Marine	145
Merchants' Exchange	98	Commonwealth	106
State of New-York	120	Mannf'r's & Mereh'ts'	102
Commerce	109	Import'r's & Traders'	107
American Exch	122	Central National	104
Pacific	165	Fourth National	101

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	103	Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est	100	Del., L. & W. 1sts	111
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	113	Tol. & W, 1sts. Ext	96
Erie 1st mort. '68	102	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	80
Erie 7s, 3d mort., '83	109	Tol. & Wab. Int. bonds	80
Erie 7s, 4th mort., '80	101	Mil. & P. du Ch. 1sts	103
Erie 7s, 5th mort., '85	99	Gal. & Chi. 2ds	100
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1st m. '77	100	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort	103
Hud. R. 7s, 2d m. s f '65	106	N. J. Cen. 2ds	109
Harlem 1st, '69-72	103	Ren'n & Del Bay 1st m.	12
M. C. n. 1st m 8 ℔ c. '82	117	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	107
Chi., S. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1sts	114	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	99
Mich S. 7 ℔ c. 2d mort	90	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3ds	80
N. Ind. Goshen L., '68	95	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds, con.	90
Ill. Central 7 ℔ c. '75	113	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st m.	47
Alton & T. H. 1sts	96¾	Chi. & Alt. & F.	100
Alt. & T. H. 2ds, Pref.	84	Chi. & Alt. S. F. 1st m.	104
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	94	Chi. & N. W. Income	90
Chi. & N. W. 1st m.	90¾	Ohio & Miss 1st M.	80
Chi. & N. W. 1st m.	84	Marietta & Cin., 1sts	95

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $3,272,661, against $4,253,973 same time last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $7,078,813, against $3,546,130 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $100,882, against $288,000 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $1,081,280. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by rail, are 3,816 bales.

The following are the official and semi-official Custom-house returns of the import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York since the 1st of July 1864, the beginning of the current Fiscal or Treasury year—the small entries of Foreign Specie not included.

Month—Official.		Week—Unofficial.	
July	$22,256,247	Nov. 26	$2,068,334
Aug.	16,821,432	Dec. 3	1,506,610
Sept.	10,481,239	Dec. 10	2,014,994
		Dec. 17	1,402,772
Total to Oct. 1	$48,557,918	Dec. 24	2,172,179
		Dec. 31	2,375,440
Week—Unofficial.		Jan. 7	2,052,821
Oct. 8	3,247,663	Jan. 14	2,686,515
Oct. 15	2,964,526	Jan. 21	2,169,904
Oct. 22	2,375,325	Jan. 28	2,956,177
Oct. 29	3,139,696	Feb. 4	2,586,969
Nov. 6	1,360,879	Feb. 11	1,516,406
Nov. 12	3,227,571	Feb. 18	3,272,661
Nov. 10	1,830,791		
Total since July 1			$95,462,490
Against monthly official, 1864, to date			128,03,159
Decrease since July 1			$32,550,669

The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles re-exported, have been as follows since the Current Fiscal Year, from New-York, by the monthly official and weekly semi-official returns:

Month—Official.		Week—Unofficial.	
July	$31,538,537	Nov. 23	$4,845,104
Aug	23,976,169	Nov. 30	1,880,303
Sept	19,904,428	Dec. 7	3,896,685
		Dec. 14	3,444,886
Total to Sept 30	$80,519,134	Dec. 21	5,112,979
		Dec. 28	1,649,706
Week—Unofficial.		Jan. 4	2,696,815
Oct. 6	$3,662,356	Jan. 11	1,905,728
Oct. 13	6,451,800	Jan. 18	3,094,396
Oct. 20	4,416,612	Jan. 25	6,333,643
Oct. 27	2,728,519	Feb. 1	5,416,650
Nov. 2	3,391,398	Feb. 8	4,808,182
Nov. 9	1,674,606	Feb. 15	7,978,813
Nov. 16	3,936,161		
Total, since July 1			$158,287,313
Against monthly official, 1864			104,279,856
Increase since July 1			$55,007,457

The Exports of Specie from New-York have been:

Month.		Week.	
July	$1,847,329	Dec. 3	$1,523,255
August	1,801,813	Dec. 10	1,072,507
September	2,835,398	Dec. 17	1,121,487
		Dec. 24	1,760,231
Week.		Dec. 31	1,006,854
Oct. 6	267,754	Jan. 7	694,363
Oct. 15	239,492	Jan. 14	1,946,251
Oct. 22	625,000	Jan. 21	329,833
Oct. 29	963,000	Jan. 28	997,136
Nov. 6	2,296,000	Feb. 4	225,497
Nov. 12	1,219,398	Feb. 11	363,253
Nov. 19	1,544,165	Feb. 18	100,288
Nov. 26	1,024,000		
Total since July 1			$24,750,444
Against monthly official, 1864			36,761,000
Decrease since July 1			$12,000,556

The Customs duties received, (in Gold,) and the Gold Interest paid on the Funded Debt of the United States, at New-York, since the beginning of the Fiscal Year, (nearly three-fourths of the whole of each for the United States being settled at New-York,) are as follows:

	Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.
July	$3,566,649	July	$1,991,000
August	4,887,304	August	2,166,794
September	4,064,454	September	2,173,000
October	3,670,188	October	1,956,000
November	3,466,186	November	4,662,000
December	3,467,306	December	4,756,000
January	4,376,000	January	2,440,250
February 1	516,000	Total	$18,641,781
February 15	1,491,200		
Total to date	$33,344,353		

The business at the Sub-Treasury on Saturday was as follows:

Receipts for Customs	$331,000
Total Receipts	2,671,109
Payments	7,515,523
Balance	20,292,270
Subscription to Government Loan	1,119,400

It affords us much pleasure to notice the announcement that the capital of the Third National Bank, Nassau, near Wall-street, has been enlarged to one million of dollars, and that Mr. J. F. D. LANIER, of the old and successful Banking-house of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., has taken the Presidency, with the concurrence of Mr. CULVER, who first established the Bank with a smaller capital. We need only refer to the antecedents of Mr. LANIER, in Indiana, where he established and successfully administered the State Bank, of which the Hon. HUGH MCCULLOUGH afterward became President, and to his fifteen years' honorable and popular standing in Wall-street, to safely assume that he will ineure to the Third National, which is already, in a quiet way, secured a liberal measure of public favor, a large additional and prosperous business. Mr. LANIER carries into the Bank a considerable portion of his private fortune as a stockholder, without, however, withdrawing from his old firm in Wall-street.

The convenient locations of the Third and Fourth National Banks, very near to Wall-street, the change to the National system by the Bank of Commerce, opposite the Post-office, on Nassau-street, and the removal of the First National to the Mutual Life Building, Broadway and Liberty-street, should, we respectfully submit, hasten the reorganization of the old down-town Banks, if they hope to secure the advantages of the National system in season to share in the business of the Government, and to maintain themselves as commercial and mercantile establishments against the competition, in the same neighborhood, of the recent organized National Banks. The officers of the Metropolitan Bank, one of the best managed of the old mercantile and country redemption Banks, are understood to be anxious to make the change at once, and have already secured the assent of three-fourths their stockholders. The delay in the passage of the enabling Bill at Albany, is supposed to retard this movement, as well with a number of other prominent old Banks as the Metropolitan. But the Commerce and Broadway Banks have not stopped for this, nor does the National Banking Act require the assent of the State Legislature to make the change effective. Local annoyances from dissenting stockholders, or other legal difficulties may have been suggested by the remnant of the opposition to the national system in Wall-street, but the effect of further delay for this cause will only work to the injury of the old Banks themselves as their terdiness has already built up ten or twelve competing new establishments in various business sections of this city. No one doubts that the so-called enabling Act will be passed by the Legislature, and few unbelievers in the general and complete ascendency of the national system, all over the country, need longer vex their spirit of opposition on this score, *or about the determination of Congress to finally supersede all local Bank currency* after the vote of Saturday night on the clause of the new Tax Bill referring to this subject. This vote may have been close in the present House of Representatives, but it will no doubt be confirmed by a large majority in the succeeding Congress.

The later advices from Europe by the *Saxonia* yesterday are to the effect that the *corner* in the U. S. 5-20s on the London Exchange had been partially relieved, and the extreme figures reduced to 51½@52 ℔ cent. From the Continent, the London *Times* has the following paragraph on the same subject:

"The advices from Frankfort state that the liquidation for January on the Bourse was the best for the last six months, money for the carrying over to next account being abundant. The peace rumors from New York gained such credit that United States Bonds advanced to 53¾, or full 5 ℔ cent. above New-York prices. *The transactions were enormous, as large orders had come in from all parts.*"

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THIRD NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
PAID-IN CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.

Designated depositary of the United States, and authorized agent of the Treasury.

No. 5 NASSAU-STREET, Feb. 17, 1865.

This bank was organized under the National Banking Act, in June last, by Mr. C. V. Culver and associates, with a paid-up capital of $500,000, and has been in successful operation since that period.

Its paid-up capital has now been increased to $1,000 000, and, by a recent arrangement, Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., of this city, together with a portion of their correspondents, being persons of well-known standing and large pecuniary means, have become the owners of most of its capital stock, and assume its control and management, Mr. C. V. Culver retaining all his interest and accepting the Vice-Presidency.

The managers of this bank are, and for many years have been, in close and extensive business relations with banks and bankers in all parts of the country, and their experience and fidelity to the interests intrusted to their care need no recommendation.

The bank is now prepared to open accounts with depositors.

Collections made through all parts of the country on the most favorable terms.

This bank is an accredited agent of the Government, and will give particular attention to the purchase of all Government Securities, and will discharge all business intrusted to its care promptly and without cost to its correspondents. J. F. D. LANIER, President.

C. N. JORDAN, Cashier.

GEO. H. REA, President. E. D JONES, Cashier

☞ SECOND NATIONAL BANK,
OF ST. LOUIS.
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE U. S.

Government Vouchers, Certificates, Bonds, &c., bought and sold at current market rates or on commission.

Prompt attention given to collections. Remittances made on day of payments, at current rate of exchange.

E. D. JONES, Cashier.

☞ CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS
FOR THE U. S. 7-30 LOAN,
NO. 51 WALL-ST.,

have all denominations of 7-30 notes on hand for immediate delivery.

☞ UNITED STATES
7 3-10
TREASURY NOTES FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, AT
HOWES & MACY'S,
No. 30 Wall-st.

☞ EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
No. 640 Broadway.

United States Depository and agent of Jay Cooke for the distribution of the popular 7-30 Loan. This is the only loan in market now offered by the Government and possesses peculiar advantages.

Information cheerfully furnished on application at the Bank. CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, Feb. 18, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, 6 bbls. Ashes, 2,600 bbls. Flour, 41,500 bush. Rye, 1,600 bush. Barley, 1,000 bush. Barley Malt, 8,000 bush. Corn Meal, 8,607 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Rye, 7,375 bushels Oats, 1,364 packages Provisions, and 338 bbls. Whiskey.

ASHES—Continue dull and nominal. Pots, $11 75; Pearls, $12 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is in demand and buoyant. Middlings, 85c. @86c. ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less request to-day, opening rather more weakly, but closing with a somewhat buoyant feeling, since our last amount to 7,400 bbls., including very choice to choice Superfine State and Western, at $10 10@$10 50; poor to choice Extra State at $10 85@$10 90, chiefly at $10 60@$10 75 for Round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $11 25@$11 45, the latter an extreme, ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western.....$10 10 @$10 50
Extra State.....10 55 @10 90
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.10 65 @12 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands.11 25 @11 45
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.11 50 @12 50
Extra Genesee.....10 90 @12 50
Poor to Choice Extra Missouri.....10 70 @14 90

Southern Flour is less active and unsettled. Sales since our last 550 bbls., at $11 10@$12 15 for poor to good, and $12 10@$14 50 for good to choice extra brands ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is in less demand and heavy. Sales 350 bbls. Extra, at $10 60@$13 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, including fine and superfine at $7 75@$8 75 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is more abundant and lower, at $7 70@$7 75 for Jersey, and $8 55 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Sales 1,500 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more freely offered and purchased at reduced prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 37,500 bushels, including ordinary Red Western (Winter) at $2 20; Milwaukee Club at $2 16@2 20, and inferior Chicago Spring at $2 10 ℔ bushel. Corn has been inactive at $1 68 for mixed Western, and $1 74@$1 75 for Jersey Yellow, ℔ bushel. Sales 9,000 bushels. Oats are in rather more demand and somewhat firmer. We quote Western at $1 10@$1 10½; State at $1 08@$1 09; Pennsylvania, $1 07; Jersey at $1 04@$1 05; Canada at $1 03@$1 04 ℔ bushel. Rye and Barley have been inactive and nominal.

HAY—North River is infrequent and steady, at $1 60@$1 65 for shipping, and $1 70@$1 80 for small lots for city use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Now have been in rather more demand to-day at 25c. @36c. for inferior to choice, according to quality, ℔ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts reached 3,879 hides; sales, 17,300 hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. HOLL & Co., 4 000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21 lbs., 18c. gold, usual selection; 2 000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21 lbs., private terms; 4,000 Dry Montevideo, 21½@22½ lbs., part 18c. gold, usual selection; 350 Dry Savanilla, 26 lbs., private terms; 300 Dry Salted West Indies, 28 lbs., private terms; 500 Army Slaughters, 63 lbs., private terms; 5,000 City, Country and Western Slaughter, 45@80 lbs., 19¼c. @14c.; 1,200 Army Horse Hides, 45@55 lbs., $3 50@$3 60 each. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 242,900 (same time last year 223,500—year before, 220,800,) and 1,160 bales. The stock includes 118,400 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo (Hides and Kips;) 27,500 Dry Rio Grande (Hides and Kips;) 35,400 Dry Orinoco; 11,200 Dry California; 4,200 Dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra; 6,500 Dry Central America, &c.; 6,000 Dry Mexican, Vera Cruz, &c.; 4 600 Dry Savanilla and Bogota; 3,500 Dry Bahia; 1,000 Dry West Indies; 24,000 Dry African; 1,800 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres; 1,500 Wet Salted California; 1,160 Bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The week's business in this line, Messrs. WEISEL & WEINBERGER notice thus: "Hemlock Sole—The demand is limited, chiefly confined to Western orders and small purchases under Government contract. Prices favor buyers; for most descriptions they have receded about ¼c. ℔ lb. since our last: Prime Leather, however, still rules pretty firm. The difficulties of transportation have hindered receipts; hence the supply has been tight, and the stock is not accumulating. Oak Sole is dull at quoted rates; sales confined to small orders and purchases for immediate consumption. Week's receipts of Sole Leather about 23,000 sides.

METALS—Have been generally inactive, including Ingot Copper at 45c. @46c. ℔ lb; Scotch Pig Iron, $57@$58; No. 1 American, $54@$55 ℔ ton; Pig Lead, 13¾c. @14¼c.; Spelter, 12½c. @13¼c.; Straits Tin, 58c. @58¾c. ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been inactive, including new crop New-Orleans, at $1 35@$1 50; Porto Rico at 70c. @81; Cuba Muscovado at 55c. @85c.; Clayed Cuba at 40c. @70c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet, including Solrits Turpentine, at $1 95@$2 ℔ gallon; Resin at $17 50@$30 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar, domestic and foreign, at $5@$7 50 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been lightly dealt in generally at irregular prices, including Crude Whale at $1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 45@$2 50; Bleached Winter Whale, at $1 75; Unbleached Sperm, at $2 55@$2 60; Linseed, at $1 56@$1 60, for large and small lots; No. 1 Lard, at $2 20@$2 25 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been quiet at drooping prices. We quote: Crude, (nominally,) at 47c. @48c.; Refined, in bond, 66c. @67c., and Refined, free, at 86c. @87c. ℔ gallon. Sales, 1,000 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more active speculative demand, and has advanced, but closing in favor of buyers. Sales since our last, 7,400 bbls., in lots, at $35 75@$36 75, closing at $36 50 cash, for New Mess; $33 87½@$34 37½, closing at $34 25 cash, for 1863 64 Mess; $34 75 for New Prime Mess; and $30 for New Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales 5,250 bbls. New Mess, February, March and April, chiefly buyer's options, at $36 25@$37 25, the latter an extreme rate, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in good demand, at 17c. @18½c. for Shoulders; 18c. @21c. for Hams; also 22c. and 25½c. @26½c. for old and new bagged Hams; sales equal to 530 pkgs. Bacon has been in fair request for export and on speculation; sales have been made of 1,050 hds., including Cumberland Cut at 20¼c @20½c.; long rib at 20¾c.; short rib at 21¼c. and long cut Hams at 20½c., ℔ lb. Dressed Hogs continue scarce at 17½c. @17¾c. ℔ lb., but are inactive. Lard is brisker and firmer; sales 3,250 tcs. and bbls. at 19¼c. @24¼c., the latter rate for very choice to arrive, ℔ lb. Beef is in request at $21@$24 for Extra Mess; $18@$22 for New Plain Mess; sales 580 bbls. Tierces Beef rules quiet; 120 tierces were sold, including primeMess at $35; 750 bbls. Beef Hams were sold at $26@$27 ℔ bbl. Butter continues in limited request at 42c. @56c. for poor to choice, and 30c. @45c. for Western, ℔ lb. Cheese is in demand at 14c. @25c. for poor to very choice, the latter rate for fine factory, ℔ l

MISCELLANEOUS.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!
TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

Housekeepers should buy their Teas, Coffees, &c., at the GREAT "CANTON TEA WAREHOUSE," where all goods are guaranteed free from adulteration, and sold cheap for cash only. THOMAS R. AGNEW,
Nos. 250 and 262 Greenwich-st., corner Murray.
Wholesale Department No. 262 Greenwich-st.

THE CELEBRATED

UNION WASHING MACHINE

THE BEST IN THE WORLD. FIRST PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.
☞ No soaking, rubbing or boiling required. Warranted to wash perfectly, without injury to the most tender fabric. Attached to it, or separately, is

JOHNSONS UNION WRINGER

☞ With patent galvanized frame, expansive cog-wheels, and solid white rubber rolls which never stain the clothes. It will fit any tub of oak, round or square, and is admitted to be the best and most durable wringer in use. J. WARD & CO.,
No. 457 Broadway, New-York.

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.

Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

WATER-POWERS FOR SALE.
TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

We have lists of a great number of water-powers of both large and small capacity, some of them near this city. Persons in want of such property will find it to their interest to call.

Engineers skilled in making plans and estimates for buildings and machinery will be furnished when required. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway.

TURKISH BATHS,
NOS. 13 AND 15 LAIGHT-ST., NEW-YORK.

These celebrated baths are now, for the first time, introduced to the people of New-York. They are the only baths of the kind in the city, and are just opened to the public.

This Turkish bath has been truly pronounced, by those who have taken it, to be the "greatest luxury a person can enjoy;" the "most perfect means of cleansing and purifying the body, both internally and externally." It removes the wrinkles of care and age, makes the bather appear and feel both younger and stronger, and renders the complexion clearer, fresher and more beautiful.

Dr David Urquhart says of it:

"When the cooling is complete, the body has come forth shining like alabaster, fragrant as the cistus, sleek as satin and soft as velvet. The touch of the skin is electric. At the conclusion of the process, the crispness of the skin returns, the fountains of strength are opened; you seek again the world and its toils; and those who experience these effects for the first time exclaim: 'I feel as if I could jump over the moon!'"

Erasmus Wilson, F. R. S., says:

"The bath which cleanses the inward as well as the outward man, which is adapted to make health healthier, and alleviate disease whatever its stage or severity, deserves to be regarded as a national institution, and merits the advocacy of all men.

In the bath the skin acquires color, freshness, firmness and elasticity: it loses the muddy and faded hues of ill health, and the parened and arid dryness and wrinkled aspect of infirmity and age.

The inhabitant of a large city would give as healthily immured within his city walls as under the fields and meadows of the country. His bath would be to him in the place of a country house, of a horse—it would give him air, exercise, freshness and life.

Bayard Taylor says: "No man can be called clean till he has bathed in the East. Let him walk directly from his scentstemed bath and self friction with towels to the Turkish Bath, and the attendant will exclaim, 'Oh Frank, it is a long time since you have been bathed.'"

Ladies will find this bath the most perfect means of increasing their health, strength and beauty. No person living in or visiting New-York should fail to enjoy this greatest of Eastern luxuries, a genuine Turkish bath.

Hours—Gentleman from 6 to 8 A. M., and to 3 to 9 P. M. Ladies from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. Sundays—Gentlemen from 6 to 11 A. M.

COMPRESSED YEAST!

The demand for our celebrated "COMPRESSED YEAST" having so rapidly increased, we deem it a duty to the public to designate the following depots in the various parts of the city, where it can be had fresh every day:

DONAN, STERN & CO.,
No. 89 7th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

GRAENWICH-ST.
112, H. Sebmidt.
246, G. N Smith.
415, P. Nelson.
HUDSON-ST.
387, J. F. Knapp.
6TH-AV.
610, Headrickson.
597, Chs. Hall.
443, S Blanck.
232, L. Friedländer.
7TH-AV.
628, Abbot & Palmer.
8TH-AV.
626, Sowers & Co.
9TH-AV.
151, J. H. Stellfres.
3D-AV.
475, Bauman & Co.
2D-AV.
58, A. Deerking.
Cor. 3th-st., F. Fittel.
AVENUE A.
39, H. Rasch.
GRAND-ST.
8, S. R. Mann & Co.
ACKWAR.
389, Baight Bros.
CANAL-ST.
586, Chas. Rahe.
502, F. Engelcke.
7TH-ST.
144, Chs. Gebhard.

TURKISH BATHS.

If you wish to enjoy health, strength, youth, beauty, luxury, and rid yourself of cares, wrinkles and infirmities, go to Nos. 13 and 15 Laight-st., and take a genuine Turkish bath. See description of it in Monday's and Wednesday's *Times*. Hours from 6 to 8 A. M. and from 3 to 9 P. M. for gentlemen, and from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. for ladies. Sundays, from 6 to 11 A. M., for gentlemen only.

STUART'S EXTRA SYRUP.

Stuart's Extra Syrup, of superior quality, for sale at the office of the refinery, No. 149 Chambers-st.

WOOL TWINE—40,000 LBS SINGLE AND two-ply American hemp Twine in skeins, for tying wool. Also, a large stock of Jute.
WOOL TWINE IN BALL.
CARPET WARP, colored and uncolored.
first, second and third qualities.
H. A. HARVEY, No. 84 Maiden-lane, New-York.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Wardwell's National Writing Fluid," and "Keys' American Union Ink." No sediment, flow freely and do not corrode. Sold at No 5 Ludlow-st., corner of Canal, and by the trade generally. C. W. WARDWELL, Successor to J. G. Kerr.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AND OLD METALS.—White rags 10 cents per lb, colors and woolens 4 cents, books and newspapers 6 cents, old brass 25 cents per lb., copper and pewter 25 cents, old lead 9 cents, at No. 15 New-Bowery, corner of Roosevelt-st.

GRAPE VINES, TREES, &c., PRUNED by the undersigned, who is a well experienced gardener; will take orders in the country.
FRED. E. OAISS, No. 215 West 40th-st.

SEWING MACHINES—ALL THE BEST SEWING-MACHINES (new) for sale and to rent. Also, Machines bought, exchanged and repaired.
P. H DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway, New-York.

EMPTY QUICKSILVER FLASKS WANTED and highest cash price paid for same by
WM T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GENTLEMAN SHORTLY GOING TO Europe wishes to dispose of the general agency, for the City and State of New-York, of a small, new machine, needed in every family. This advertiser will show, from the past, to the satisfaction of applicants, that with a capital of $3,000, over $400 can be easily made a month, by any man of ordinary capacity. Apply at No. 497 Broadway, in the store.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $25,000, TO TAKE an active interest in a manufacturing business, connected with a standard article of railroad use; none but a person who could command influence with railroad companies need apply. Address Box No. 355 Philadelphia Post-office.

WANTED—BY A LADY, WHO CAN FURNISH most unexceptionable reference, a position as private secretary, amanuensis and rapid copyist. Address C. B., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

DENTISTRY.

DR. B L. WAIT, NO. 98 FOURTH-AV., opposite 11th-st., inserts teeth cheaper and better than most dentists, for the reason that he confines himself strictly to the mechanical branch of the profession. Parties in need of artificial denture are invited to call and examine specimens and prices.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION OBTAINED the nitrous oxide, and no charge is made for extracting teeth if pain is caused. Come to headquarters. The best teeth inserted. No. 19 Cooper Institute.

DR. VAN VLECK'S SUPERIOR DENTISTRY, No. 47 Bond st.—No person need be without teeth at his prices. Nitrous oxide and chloroform daily administered.

LOST AND FOUND.

MISSING.—NINE UNITED STATES TREASURY Notes, commonly known as "Seven-Thirties," of the denomination of $1,000 each, numbered from 1,384 to 1392, inclusive; and two similar notes of the denomination of $500 each, numbered 12,033 and 12,039, all dated Oct. 1st, 1864, and belonging to the Landholders' Bank, Kingston, Rhode Island. Said $1,000 notes are payable to and indorsed by SOLON BUFFUM, and said $500 notes are payable to and indorsed by R. A. HOLDAM & Co. Any person who will give information to the Landholders' Bank, or the Hanover Bank, or to the undersigned, whereby the said notes or any of them shall be restored to said owners, will be liberally rewarded by the undersigned.
T. L. TAYLOR & REED, Bankers,
No. 5 Broad-st.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1865.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 312 6TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., N. Y.
NO. 127 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.
Classes for gentlemen on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, in Brooklyn—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y., at 8 o'clock. Call for a circular.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL B. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT JONES & CO.

By virtue of an order of the U. S. District Court to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 21st day of February, 1865, at 12 o'clock, M., at the warehouse of Messrs. Salley & Steele, No. 4 Commercial Wharf, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer *Stag*, consisting of
BALES ARMY CLOTH,
BLANKETS,
SHOES,
BEERING MACHINES,
PIG LEAD,
SOAP,
MERCHANDISE,
SALT PETRE,
SHIP'S STORES, &c,
ALSO,
CARDIFF COAL—150 tons, more or less, Cardiff Coal.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO. will sell, at their salesrooms, No. 36 Pine-st., New-York,
On FRIDAY, Feb. 24, at 12 o'clock, noon,
by order of Simeon Draper, United States Cotton Agent, about
1,000 BALES NEW-ORLEANS AND MEMPHIS COTTON.

The above cotton has been classed and sampled by Messrs. Easton & Co., and may be seen by samples at our office, No. 36 Pine-st., and in the bale, at 4 o'clock, at Nos. 486, 518 and 518 Washington-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
TWENTY-ONE YEARS' LEASE OF PROPERTY ON BROADWAY, NEAR FULTON-ST., AT AUCTION.—The valuable property situate on the east side of Broadway, 4 feet 11 inches south of Fulton-st., and known as Nos. 204 and 206 Broadway, will be leased at auction for 21 years, with covenants for renewal, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., on MONDAY, Feb. 20, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, by order of the consistory of the Collegiate Reformed Protestant Dutch Church. Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No 5½ Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF 26 LOTS ON 113TH AND 114TH STS. AT AUCTION, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 21, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, to close the estate of Daniel Cock, deceased, the following described property, viz:

113TH-ST.—10 lots on north side of 113th-st., between the 9th and 10th avs.
114TH-ST.—10 lots on south side of 114th-st., between the 9th and 10th avs.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY ON PECK-SLIP.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

PECK-SLIP.—The substantial five-story brick store and lot, on the easterly side of Peck-slip, between Water and Front sts., and known as Nos. 25 and 27 Peck-slip. There is a tight cellar under the whole store. Lot 41x51 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE BROWN-STONE DWELLING-HOUSE ON SECOND-AV. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the three-story brown-stone dwelling-house and lot, situated on the easterly side of 2d-av., between 19th and 20th sts., and known as No. 326; the house is in good order, and has all modern improvements.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE STORE AND LOT, CORNER WEST AND CEDAR SIS AT AUCTION—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 21, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable store and lot, north-east corner of West and Cedar sts., and known as Nos. 98 and 99 West-st., opposite the New-Jersey Central Railroad Depot, being 47 feet in West-st., by 66 feet on one side, and 54 feet on the other.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
HOUSE AND LOT, NO 234 EAST 10TH-ST., AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the four-story brick house and lot, on the southerly side of 10th-st., between 1st and 2d aves., and known as No. 234 10th-st. The house is about 50 feet deep to third-story and contains modern improvements.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PROVINCE OF CANADA.—IN THE SURROgate Court of the County of Victoria.—Citation. To the next of kin of William McDowell, late of the Town of Lindsay, in the County of Victoria, merchant, deceased, who died on or about the 25th day of July, A. D. 1864, intestate, at the said Town of Lindsay, having at the time of his death his fixed place of abode at the said Town of Lindsay, and leaving divers goods and chattels, credits and effects within the said County of Victoria. And whereas George Archibald Piper, of the Township of Mariposa, in the said County of Victoria, gentleman, a creditor of the said deceased, has by his petition set forth that neither the next of kin nor any kindred of the deceased reside in Upper Canada, hath made application to be appointed administrator of the personal estate and effects of the said deceased. You are hereby called, pursuant to the Surrogate Court Act, and administer to the said estate, or you do appear before this honorable court, at noon, on MONDAY, the third day of April next, at the court house, in the Town of Lindsay, in the said County of Victoria, to see the said application, or cause if any you have, why the administration of the personal estate and effects of the said deceased should not be granted to the said George Archibald Piper, the person applying therefor.

Dated at Lindsay, in the County of Victoria, this nineteenth day of January, A. D. 1865.
By order, WM GRACE, Registrar of the Surrogate Court of the County of Victoria.
A. Lacouase, Solicitor for Applicant.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COMMONALTY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Relative to the opening of Seventy-seventh-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 24th day of February, 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment to the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Seventy-seventh-street, from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in said city, as laid out on the map or plan of said city, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of Streets and Roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.

JOHN E DEVELIN,
Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated New-York, Jan. 31, 1865.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Sixty-sixth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the Fourth day of March, 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Sixty-sixth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, in said city, as laid out on the map or plan of said city, under and by virtue of the act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3d, 1807.—Dated New-York, Feb. 7, 1865.

JOHN E. DEVELIN, Counsel to the Corporation.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, from Mount Morris-square to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 4th day of March, 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, from Mount Morris-square to the Hudson River, in said city, as laid out on the map or plan of said city, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of Streets and Roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.—Dated New-York, Feb. 7, 1865.

JOHN E. DEVELIN, Counsel to the Corporation.

SUPREME COURT.—THE BULL'S HEAD BANK, in the City of New-York vs. PETER MCFADDEN and ELIZA JANE McFADDEN, his wife.—In pursuance of a judgement of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, I will expose to sale, on the 28th day of FEBRUARY, 1865, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New-York, and on the southeast corner of Twenty-third-street and the Third-avenue, commencing at the corner aforesaid, and running thence easterly along Twenty-third-street, one hundred feet, to land now, or late of Samuel S. Ruggler; thence southerly on a line parallel with the Third-avenue, twenty-five feet; thence westerly on a line parallel with Twenty-third-street, one hundred feet to the Third-avenue; thence northerly along the same, twenty-five feet, to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, Jan. 31, 1865.

JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.
B. T. KISSAM, Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New-York, relative to the opening of Church-street, from the southerly side of Fulton-street to Morris-street, in the city of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said court, to be held at the City Hall, in the city of New-York, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of March, 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the extension of Church-street from the southerly side of Fulton-street to Morris-street, in said city. JOHN E. DEVELIN,
Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1865.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY B. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE.
LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS AND IMGRAIN CARPETS—MAGNIFICENT PIANO-FORTE, PARLOR SUITES, RICH CHINA, SILVER, CUT GLASS, CUTLERY, ETC., ETC.

THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, at house No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., comprising a large and elegant variety of parlor, chamber, dining-room and library furniture, collection of rare paintings and costly mantel ornaments, china, silver, cut glass, &c. Descriptive catalogues at house. No postponement of sale.

By GIBSON & CO.
SALE OF VERY VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.—The undersigned, as Agent for the owner, will offer at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of March, next, at 12 o'clock, all that valuable tract of land called Carroll's Point, being part of Mount Clare.

This property consists of about thirty-nine acres, in the western portion of the City of Baltimore, and binds on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad about two thousand feet, and has a water front of about five thousand feet.

It has been laid off in streets by the city authorities, and will be sold in squares, as laid off. These squares have been accurately surveyed.

No. 1 contains 3 acres, 2 roods.
No. 1½ contains 1 rood 14 perches.
No. 2 contains 3 acres, 3 roods, 24 perches.
No. 3 contains 1 acre, 2 roods, 32 perches.
No. 4 contains 2 acres, 3 roods, 24 perches.
No. 4½ contains 20 perches.
No. 5 contains 2 acres, 3 roods.
No. 6 contains 3 acres, 1 rood, 7 perches.
No. 7 contains 4 acres, 3 roods, 21 perches.
No. 8 contains 4 acres, 3 roods, 31 perches.
No. 9 contains 3 acres, 2 roods, 24 perches.
No. 9½ contains 20 perches.
No. 10 contains 4 acres, 28 perches.
No. 10½ contains 3 roods, 34 perches.
No. 11 contains 1 acre, 34 perches.

A map of the property can be seen at the counting-room of the Auctioneers, and at the office of the undersigned.

TERMS.—One-third cash, the balance in six and twelve months, with interest from day of sale
J. ALEXANDER PRESTON,
Attorney-at-Law,
No. 31 St Paul-st., Baltimore.
GIBSON & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL BY auction, on THURSDAY, Feb 21, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.:

SPECIAL SALE OF WINES, BRANDIES, CLARETS, CHAMPAGNES, &c., from an old importing house, and sold under full guarantee pure as imported.
VERY RARE SHERRY WINES, high grades.
Harmony Manzanilla, 1834; Lacryma 1830.
Gorman, Imperial, 1834; Vin Montille, 1834.
Tekay, 1832; Duff Gordon, 1830.
CLARET AND BURGUNDY, viz. Leoville, 1864.
Margaux, Burgundy Chambertin, 1854.
Romanee, 1864; Cote rotue, 1, Sne, 1834.
Haut Sarnac, White Wine, &c.
BRANDIES, Rhm, &c.—Very superior Renault Imperial Cognac Brandy, 1838; choice Cognac do, and other rands; Jamaica Rum, 1830.
CHAMPAGNE.—Champagne from Dupre Fils & Co., Reims Grand Vin Imperial, Golden Seal, Creme de Sillery, from Chas. Lamar, Reims. Aye Mousseaux.
CORDIALS, &c.—Cherry Cordials, from F. Peters; London Cordial Gin, Messenger, Liquer Perfectionee, Grand Chartreuse, Creme de Noyana Made, Ve Amphoux, Martinique.
ALSO, EXECUTOR'S SALE.—One pipe Gin, ½ cask Hennesy Brandy, ½ cask St. Croix Rum, ¼ cask of Maderia Wine, without reserve. Samples morning of sale.
ALSO, a fine line of high cost cigars, of various favorite brands.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
DESKS, COUNTING-HOUSE FURNITURE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

On TUESDAY, 21st inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 91 Liberty-st., sitting and standing desks, office tables, bookcases, lounges, easy chairs, library and dining room suites, bedroom furniture, extension tables, &c. Sale absolute. Catalogues on morning of sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON LAIGHT-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Feb 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of the estate of Joseph Giraud, deceased, the following described property, viz:

LAIGHT-ST.—The three-story brick house and lot, situate on the northerly side of Laight-st., between Varick and Hudson sts., and known as No. 44. Lot 22 feet 8½ inches by 100 feet.

ALSO—The two-story and attic brick houses and lots, on south side of Laight-st., between Hudson and Colliater sts., and known as Nos. 51 and 53. Lots each 16 feet 9 inches by 96 feet.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No 5½ Pine-st.

REFEREE'S SALE IN PARTITION OF valuable property, at auction, by order of the Supreme Court, at the residence of ANDREW NAPIER, in the town of Jamaica, L. I., on TUESDAY, Feb 28, 1865, at 12 o'clock noon. To be sold in parcels, suitable for gardening or farming purposes or for choice country seats. The splendidly located property known as the Andrew Napier farm containing about 60 acres, between Brooklyn and Jamaica, fronting on the Jamaica and Brooklyn Plank road, and commanding an uninterrupted view of the city by railroad and stages, is set on being immediately adjoining the premises. The property embraces several pieces of fine wood land. Inquire of GOODWIN, PRINCE & KENNADAY, No. 11 Broadway: W. J. COGSWELL, No. 7 Monts-st., Brooklyn, or of ALEXANDER HAGNER, Referee, Jamaica.

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. of TUESDAY, the 22d inst., for the delivery at all Government stores in the City of Brooklyn, which it may be deemed by this department to move for the period of one year. Persons offering to perform this service are required to state the price per carman's load of five barrels of pork, seven barrels of flour, or fifteen hundred pounds weight of other goods, for any distance not exceeding one mile, with an increase of one third for every additional half-mile. The party to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to have his coaches and harness in a sufficient number of teams to perform the service required and to be at the office once a day, and as much oftener as circumstances may require, to receive orders. If required a bond must be furnished at night, or on Sundays, without increased compensation.

No proposals will be received unless coming from a responsible party, nor unless accompanied by the names of two persons of responsibility, who are willing to become surety for the party making the bid in the penal sum of five thousand dollars. Each proposal must be indorsed, "Proposals for Government Stores," and addressed to
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Brevet Brig.-Gen and Quartermaster U. S. Army.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, No 1 BOND-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, FEB. 9, 1865.

TO OWNERS OF PROPERTY.—PROPOSALS will be received at this office for renting to the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, for a term of years, suitable premises for the use of the Department situated between Bleecker and 23d-sts., 2d and 6th avs. Proposal to state location and description of premises proposed to be leased, and when possession will be given.

D. DRAPER,
ISAAC BELL,
JAMES S. NICHOLSON,
MOSES H. GRINNELL,
} Commissioners.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 64 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 20, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE,
for the United States Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland and other ports on the coast of Maine,
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C.; Savannah, Ga., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
E. O. CHAPMAN,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster

ASSISTANT Q. M. OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 27, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED daily at this office, for the furnishing of this department with
CORN,
OATS,
HAY AND STRAW.

Parties will specify in their propositions how the Hay and Straw is baled, and whether the Grain is sacked or in bulk. E. D. CHAPMAN, Captain and Q. M.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UNtil the 1st of March next for the purchase of Goat Island, situate in the Niagara River, at Niagara Falls, together with the bridges leading thereto, and several small islands adjacent. Address A. S. PORTER, Niagara Falls, or CHARLES D. NORTON, Executor of the estate of the late P. A. PORTER, at Buffalo, N. Y.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

EXCELSIOR MUSIC FOR VIOLIN, FLUTE, FIFE OR CORNET.

Only the newest and most popular tunes. "Gen. Sherman's Advance," quickstep; "The Dark Girl Dressed in Blue;" Paris Waltz; Wilmington Hornpipe; "I'm a Yeung Man from the Country;" Opera, Faust; "Young Eph's Lament," &c. Ten different books, 15 cents each, mailed. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—Every description. Send stamp for price-list.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

SPRING FASHIONS AND ELEGANT NOVELTIES in the March Number of DEMOREST'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY and MME. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS. Spring Fashions for nearly every article of Ladies' and Children's Dress. An elegant Colored Fruit and Flower Picture, worth more than the whole cost of the Magazine. Beautiful and Original Music. Virginia S. Townsend commences a Thrilling Story. Household Matters. Beautiful Fashion Plates and numerous full-sized Patterns for the Spring Fashions. Do not fail to get the Brilliant March Number. Specimen copies mailed free on receipt of the price. Back numbers as specimens, 10 cents. Yearly, $3, with a valuable premium. Address W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, No. 39 Beekman-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

YONKERS.—FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESidence in the village of Yonkers; price, $25,000. For particulars, apply to
H. BAYLIS, No. 15 Murray-st.

FOR SALE.

FIRST-CLASS FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE.

20 on the North River.....$3,000 to $30,000
6 at Kensico and White Plains.....3,000 to 12,000
5 at Mamaroneck.....5,000 to 15,000
20 at Rye and Portchester.....1,500 to 20,000
15 at Greenwich and Stamford.....2,000 to 25,000
20 at Plainfield and Railway.....2,000 to 20,000

And others in all parts of New-York and New-Jersey, at prices from $1,500 to $40,000.
Apply to S. T. IRELAND, No. 5½ Pine-st. Room 12.

BENEDICT & COLT'S
REAL ESTATE OFFICE, NO. 4 PINE-ST.
Houses and Stores for sale or to rent.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, (THIRTY-seventh-st.,) a four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone dwelling.....$35,000
West 38th-st.—4-story brown-stone, furnished.... 12,000
West 38th-st.—4-story brown-stone dwelling..... 30,000
West 39th-st.—4-story brown-stone dwelling..... 22,500
West 40th-st., near 6th-av.—4-story brown-stone 19,000
West 19th-st., bet. 5th & 6th avs.—3-s. br. st., 25x60 25,000
East 33d-st.—4-story brick, furnished..... 20,000
West 44th-st.—3-story brown-stone dwelling..... 14,000
West 154th-st.—2-story high-stoop brick, 20x50..... 10,000
West 37th-st.—4-story brown-stone dwelling..... 11,000
West 28th-st.—4 story brick dwelling..... 9,000
West 22d-st.—3-story high-stoop brick dwelling... 7,500
West 44th-st.—3-story frame dwelling..... 7,500
East 40th-st.—2-story brick dwelling..... 6,000
West 43d-st., near 5th-av.—2-story leasehold..... 2,000

Also, several desirable country seats, near the city.
Permits of
GRENVILLE A. KISSAM,
No. 30 Pine-st., basement.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE Tristram Allen, at Ravenswood, L. I., consisting of a very handsome and commodious Gothic house in the best condition; fine stable, barns, shed and well house; the grounds are 300 feet front on Vernon-ave. and on the East River, and have 450 feet depth; they are laid out very handsomely, forming one of the largest and finest lawns on the island; there is a great variety of choice fruit, ornamental trees and shrubs; the location is one of the pleasantest around New-York, less than a mile from Hunter's Point Ferry, making it of very easy access to the city, yet offering all the advantages of the country. Apply to DANIEL T. HOAG, No. 95 Wall-st., or to WILLY WALLACH, No. 43 John-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—THE ADVANTAges of Bridgeport, Connecticut, as a place for locating Manufacturing Interests is very apparent to any one who will take the trouble to investigate. It is about two hours' time from New York by rail, and four hours by boat. Has a good harbor, the Naugatuck and Housatonic Railroads terminate here, and the New-York and New-Haven road passes through. The place abounds in pleasure drives, fine schools and numerous churches. Some fine sites can be had for manufactories so near the railroad that a switch can place the cars in the yard for a trifling expense, and fifty rods will find good water conveyances.

Any parties wishing such locations will receive prompt answers and full information by addressing
JAMES STAPLES,
No. 12 State-st., Bridgeport, Conn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VALUABLE country-seat on the west shore of the Hudson, 2½ miles from Newburgh, and the same distance from the opening of the Highlands; 15 acres. It has one mile of gravelly beach. The pleasure-grounds are extensive and the views superb, taking in both shores of Newburgh Bay. No description can give one a correct idea of the property. It must be seen. Those who know its formation, natural advantages, &c., will give the preference to any place on the river. If the above be not sold by the 20th of March, the house furnished, and outbuildings pertaining thereto, garden and fruit, will be offered to let for the Summer. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No 2 Pine-st., or P. A. VERPLANCK, on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT FISHKILL ON THE HUDSON, a very desirable residence, in full view of Newburgh and Newburgh Bay. The lot contains about two acres of land, has a good stock of fruit of all kinds, and an excellent garden, ice-house, barn and carriage-house. The dwelling is in excellent order, (not modern,) and has seven rooms, beside basement and garret; being but ten minutes' walk from the Hudson River Railroad depot. Churches of all denominations in the vicinity, and good schools. Price $6,000. Inquire of WALTER BRETT, Fishkill, on the Hudson, or BENSON VAN VLIET, Esq., No. 11 William-st., New-York.

A COUNTRY PLACE OF ABOUT 54 acres for sale.—A first-class residence in Eastchester, Westchester Co., only one hour's ride from New-York, on the New-Haven Railroad. The buildings, comprising large new stables, carriage-houses, ice-house full of ice. Large vegetable garden. Three dwelling-houses besides the main house. The place is also well stocked with fruit trees. Apply to JOHN S. DUNHAM, No. 75 East 13th-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE property on reasonable terms, viz: the first-class house, No. 2 West 49th-st.; the dwelling houses, Nos. 160 and 164 East 34th-st.; the two dwelling houses in 56th-st. near 3d-av.; the dwelling house, No. 4 West 44th-st.; the dwelling house No. 450 West 41st-st.; the store, No. 451 Pearl-st. Apply to CHAS. RUSTON, No. 192 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE.—Peekskill, Newark, Irvington, Elizabeth, Plainfield, Matteawan, Bloomfield, Passaic, Belleville, Spring Hill on the River, Westchester County, Staten and Long Islands, one to eighty acres, $3,000 to $5,000; also, farms all sizes, prices and localities. W. P. SEYMOUR, 31 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT MILBURN, N. J., ONE HOUR from New-York, a convenient country residence, twelve rooms and modern improvements, the barn and outbuildings, ice-house filled, fruit garden and lawn; twenty-one acres of land; price $12,000. Apply to the premises, Millburn Station, Millburn, or address Box No. 443 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—BRICK DWELLINGS IN BROOKlyn.—No. 208 Hicks-st., Nos. 3 and 5 Wyckoff-st., No. 16 Summit-st., No. 127 North 6th-st., Broadway, near Williams. JESSUP & KENNADAY, No. 11 Broadway: W. J. COGSWELL, No. 7 Monts-st., Br

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 20, 1865

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
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Two copies 1 year.....5 00

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Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—MRS. GEN. TOM THUMB AND BABY. TWO MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, GIANT BOY, LIVING SKELETON, DWARF, Afternoon and Evening: WORKMEN OF NEW-YORK; OR THE CURSE OF DRINK—EXPOSE OF SPIRITUALISM.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

BELLEE'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC—TAGLIONI'S DREAM.

BIPPOTHEATRON—HARLEQUIN MOTHER GOOSE, or THE FAIRY LEGEND OF THE GOLDEN EGG.

BROADWAY THEATRE—FORTY WINKS—THE TOODLES

WALLACK'S—THE GAME OF LIFE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DON SEBASTIAN.

NIBLO'S—THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.

No. 625 BROADWAY—PAINTINGS.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GRAND CONCERT.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Dispatches from Gen. GRANT to Secretary STANTON, containing extracts from the Richmond papers of Saturday, give the cheering news that SHERMAN has captured Columbia, South Carolina, and is there with his whole army. The probable immediate evacuation of Charleston is announced, and a dispatch from the Charleston *Mercury* states that the publication of that paper will be suspended for a short time, until the office can be removed to another place. The Richmond papers seem to be in the dark as to the future movements of SHERMAN'S army, but think that he may go to Charlotte, N. C. They say that he may possibly establish a new base at Charleston, but think it is needless for him to have any base, as he is living on the country, and has fought no battle that would diminish his supply of ammunition. The "brag" appears to have been entirely taken out of the Southern journals, their tone being despondent, and conveying the impression that they believe SHERMAN can go where he chooses, consulting only his own convenience. BEAUREGARD had retreated before the advance of SHERMAN, destroying large quantities of medical stores; but no intimations are given as to the direction taken by his forces. It is evident that SHERMAN will now sweep through the States of South and North Carolina unopposed, completely destroying the main lines of communication with the beleaguered capital of Virginia, and join GRANT by Spring in the final struggle with the only organized rebel force in the whole South.

The Richmond papers contain disclosures of corruption in DAVIS' Cabinet, and give causes for the late dissolution. A committee of the rebel Congress have presented SEDDON, the late Secretary of War, as guilty of gross swindling, and Richmond papers make statements adding to his guilt.

A correspondent with Gen. THOMAS' army, writing from Gen. SMITH'S division, says: "While the commissary department is worthy of all praise, it has certainly developed a strange feature in the way of rations. That is, the army of Gen. SMITH, after going through the fight at Nashville, and marching over the country to this garden spot, are furnished with rations of forage! Be it known, that for six days the detachment of the Army of the Tennessee subsisted on corn in the ear. But they (the boys) were quite jolly, and appeared grieved when informed that sneal oats could not be furnished them."

In response to an inquiry from Maj.-Gen. JOHN POPE, in regard to the whereabouts of Gen. PRICE'S forces, the following answer was given, under date of Feb. 15, 1865: "The trans-Mississippi Army is encamped near Washington, Ark., two hundred miles southeast of Fort Smith. FAGAN has about nine thousand cavalry, but they are poorly mounted. MAGRUDER commands the infantry. The Missouri conscripts have been forcibly dismounted and drilled as infantry. PRICE'S army suffered greatly on their retreat from Missouri, and the line of their retreat is marked by the debris of wagons and the bones of horses and mules. The officers seem to feel satisfied that they escaped with their lives, and another invasion of Missouri is not to be thought of at present. McLEAN, Gen. PRICE'S Acting Adjutant-General, was killed last week in a fight with Lieut.-Col. WOOD."

In regard to the report that two corps of HOOD'S old army have gone to South Carolina, the Eastport (Miss.) correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* says: "There is a report to the effect that two corps of HOOD'S old army—those commanded by CHEATHAM and LEE—have gone east; but while this is altogether reasonable, it is not positive. But suppose they have started? What then? The two corps number less than 8,000 men; and they must march several hundred miles on foot, after they reach Atlanta, because of the move made by SHERMAN'S army on the Georgia and North Carolina Railroads; and SHERMAN can be with GRANT a month before CHEATHAM can be with LEE."

CONGRESS.

In the United States Senate on Saturday, Mr. MORGAN introduced a bill authorizing the giving of counties to honorably discharged soldiers, who have already served two years, the same as are now allowed for three years' service, and entitles the heirs of such soldiers, if dead, to the same bounty. It also gives the same bounty to those who would have been entitled to discharge, by reason of wounds, but whose terms of service had expired within two years from the date of enlistment. Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, offered a joint resolution, providing for the appointment, by the Secretary of the Treasury, of a commission of three persons, to examine into and report upon the subject of raising revenue by taxation, and the articles most fit for taxation. After some debate, the resolution was laid over. 2,000 copies of the report of the Naval Commission, in reference to the establishment of a Naval Depot in the Western waters, were ordered printed. The Army Appropriation Bill was taken up, and the recommendation of the Finance Committee to strike the proviso in the House bill, that no money shall be paid to land-grant railroads for transportation of troops and munitions of war for the United States, was adopted. An amendment making an appropriation of $7,000,000 to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the present fiscal year, was adopted. Mr. WILSON offered amendments increasing the commutation price of rations to officers on duty in the field, below the rank of Brigadier-General, to fifty cents per ration. Also, that all officers of volunteers below the rank of Brigadier-General now in commission, who shall continue in the military service to the close of the war, shall be entitled to receive three months' pay, the provisions of this section not to apply to officers not on duty. That commissioned officers serving in the field shall be permitted, hereafter to purchase rations for their own use on credit from the Commissary Department, and the amount due for rations so purchased shall be reported monthly to the Paymaster-General to be deducted from the payment next following such purchase, which were adopted. Mr. WILSON also offered an amendment which was adopted, that the Secretary of War be directed to furnish, at cost, not exceeding 16 ounces of tobacco per month to each soldier who may deserve it, the cost to be deducted from their pay. The bill as amended was then passed. Mr. TURNBULL, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a resolution recognizing the State Government of Louisiana and the right of that State to Senators in Congress. Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, offered a resolution proposing a committee to investigate charges of disloyalty against Secretary STANTON, the basis of said charges being a speech recently made in the rebel Congress by ex-Senator BROWN, of Mississippi, in which he asserted that Mr. STANTON once said the South was right. The resolution was laid over.

The House of Representatives yesterday passed the amended Internal Revenue Act, embodying some very important changes in the tax laws. The amendment taxing sales one and a half per centum was stricken out by a vote of 65 in favor of the tax to 75 against it. The House refused to increase the tax on beer and ale from $1 to $1 50 per barrel. Among the amendments adopted were the following: imposing a tax of two and a half per centum on the net receipts of railroads, steamboats, ferry-boats, stages, bridges, &c., when the receipts are under $3,000, and five per centum where they are over that sum. The tax under the old law was two and a half per cent. on the gross receipts. On diamonds, emeralds, precious stones and imitations thereof, and all other jewelry, the duty is reduced to five per centum ad valorem. Another amendment provides that no man not enabled for military duty, excepting in cases of physical disability, shall be entitled to take out a license as a peddler.

Mr. STEVENS' amendment taxing gold rates and imposing a license fee of $1,000 upon bullion brokers was defeated. A number of Senate bills were reported and passed. Among them was one providing for increasing the pay of navy officers, and also a bill for designating the rank of officers returning to the service.

FROM EUROPE.

We have what may properly be called three day's later news from Europe by the arrival of the *Saxonia* from Southampton, Feb. 8. We have also fuller details of the news by the *Europa*. The principal item of British domestic intelligence is the assembling of Parliament, which took place on the 7th. The Queen's speech, which is of little general interest, will be found elsewhere, as also a portion of the debate thereon in the House of Lords. The Queen did not appear in person at the opening. We have additional particulars in the summary by the *Saxonia*, as well as in our Paris letter, relative to the strange proceedings by which the so called *Danish* ram *Olinda* has passed, presumably, into the hands of the rebels, and received an English outfit as a pirate. The "peace rumors" appear to have caused an extraordinary excitement in Germany, and United States securities at Hamburg advanced to 53¼, which is about 5 per cent. higher than their selling price here, was at the date of the Hamburg report. The London press is occupied more than ever with American continental affairs. The *Army and Navy Gazette* points to the rapid decline in the rebel cause—looking solely to the military situation. The foreign enlistment case—that of one RUMBLE, a British naval officer, engaged in fitting up a British gunboat as a rebel ram (the *Rappahannock*,) had been disposed of by the acquittal of the accused, although all the evidence went to establish his guilt. The news of the cession of the Mexican Provinces of Lower California, Sonora, &c., to France, had caused much comment. The British press seemed disposed to credit the report, although it was plumply denied by the French organ. We read in the *Le Nord* a story about a French Cabinet Council having been held, at which a grave discussion took place relative to the interests of France in Mexico, and the attitude in that regard of the Government of the United States.

GENERAL NEWS.

The authorities of Princeton, N. J., have voted to give every man drafted from that place, and who shall enter the service, a bond for $1,000; also levy a tax of $10 upon every person liable to conscription and $5 upon those not liable.

The Gold Room opened 1@1½ ₱ cent. stronger on Saturday, but the speculation was not sustained in the evening, and relapsed to Friday's quotation. Stocks left off dull with one or two speculative exceptions. The business in Governments were again active. Money easy. The later South Carolina news was not known on the Street or at the Evening Exchange.

HENRY FRAZEE, an indigent German, committed suicide, by cutting his throat with a common pocket-knife, in the Fifth Ward Police Station, on Saturday night.

WILLIAM TUCK, a lad of 14, accidentally fell from the roof of No. 588 Second-avenue, yesterday morning, and was instantly killed.

PHILIP HANOVAN was shot in the abdomen, on Saturday evening, by JOHN MCCARTHY, in Grand-street, near Elm. He died at the New-York Hospital yesterday morning.

WM. MCILWAINE, an aged miser, was found nude and dead, in an old garret in Rose-street, on Saturday morning.

CHARLES WINDSOR, late paying teller of the Mercantile Bank of this city, was arraigned on the 3d inst. in Bow-street, London, before Sir THOMAS HENRY, on the charge of forgery, and upon a hearing of his case was committed to the House of Detention to await instructions from the Secretary of State for his removal to this city.

The Leavenworth papers publish a list of residents of Leavenworth, with the amount of the incomes with which they are charged on the United States Assessors' books. The largest income, $53,842, is set down to THOS. C. STEVENS. Mr. STEVENS is a partner in the business of Gov. CARNEY, whose income is stated at $40,000. N. MCCRACKEN figures for over $17,000; W. C. LOBENSTEIN, $42,000.

It will be recollected that the old Supreme Court of Indiana, Judge PERKINS presiding, in October last, rendered a decision which, while pronouncing the national legal tender law unconstitutional, affirmed its constitutionality on grounds of expediency. Afterward, the Court, urged on by the Democratic journals, concluded to reconsider its strange action, and continued the case. The new court, on Thursday last, decided the matter over again holding that the legal tender law is constitutional, and confirming Judge PERKINS' first action in sustaining it *de facto*.

PHILIP HANOVAN was shot in the abdomen and mortally wounded by JOHN MCCARTHY, on Saturday evening, in Grand-street, near Elm. HANOVAN died yesterday morning. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest, last evening, and six of the jurymen holding that the homicide was justifiable, MCCARTHY was discharged.

The steamer *Blackstone*, from Savannah on the 13th, and Port Royal on the 14th, arrived at this port last night. She touched at Fortress Monroe and landed dispatches from Gen. SHERMAN. There was no news in Savannah when she sailed.

The steamship *Guiding Star*, from New-Orleans on the 11th, arrived at this port yesterday. On the 18th she learned from the steamship *Morning Star* that on the morning of the 15th the latter saw the United States steamer *Merrimac* in a sinking condition; laid by her and took off her crew and officers, 140 in number. Nothing more is known of the fate of the *Merrimac*, but she is supposed to have gone down.

The steamer *Ariadne* arrived at Fortress Monroe on Friday from Fort Fisher. The Captain of the steamer reports that our forces had expected to make an attack upon Fort Anderson on the 13th inst., but failed for some cause unknown to him. Before he left Fort Fisher he saw a bright light in the direction of Fort Anderson, and the supposition was that it had been abandoned and burnt by the rebels.

REBEL FLASHINGS.—The Mobile *Register* says that things in the Confederacy look blue to some people and black to others; but it is sure that "one single flash of that noble war-like enthusiasm which, in 1861, spread its halo of crimson battle-light over the Southern land," "and those shadows now darkening all hearts with gloom would be lifted like a curtain and unveil a scene of hope and joy and deliverance."

Now, among all the rebel schemes, we have never heard of any such hard condition of Southern independence as this. Foreign recognition would be easily got, and quickly prove successful; an army of slaves could easily be raised and rapidly achieve success; the aid and the sword of MAXIMILIAN could easily be had, compared with that "one single flash." The Southern soul is not now in a condition to give out that flash; for the *Register* tells us that the Southern "people are cowed," their "souls disarmed," their "courage oozing out at the ends of their fingers." The Southern heart was fired so fiercely at first that there is now little but ashes left to it.

Sharman's Great Campaign—Fall of the Capital of South Carolina.

South Carolina lies at the feet of Gen. SHERMAN, and at the mercy of the victorious army of the Union. Our invincible soldiers are encamped in its capital, after having overcome its hideous swamps and morasses, traversed and held under contribution its richest and most populous districts, seized its railroad centres and destroyed its railroads, driven and dispersed its blustering defenders led by the prince of blusterers, freed its slaves and doubtless armed thousands of them, and borne the flag through every obstruction, till at last they planted it on the top of the State House, where treason was first formulated into law. It was on Friday last that BEAUREGARD marched out of Columbia and SHERMAN marched in. No defence whatever was made of the Capital, although only a few days before the official organ of the State had promised us that it should be the last ditch.

We confess we did not believe that a point so important in many respects would fall so easily into our hands. We certainly did not fancy that BEAUREGARD was anybody to be afraid of; nor that WADE HAMPTON or WHEELER would appal SHERMAN; nor that Gov. MAGRATH'S frantic proclamations would subserve any military purpose. We had no idea that the Georgia militia who made no defence of their own State against SHERMAN, would rush over in any great numbers to get shot or snared in South Carolina; nor did we think that the Carolina militiamen would amount to anything. Neither did we ever believe that HOOD'S army had reached South Carolina, and were in SHERMAN'S front, nor that BRAGG had sent great reinforcements from Wilmington, or LEE greater from Petersburgh. And most assuredly we never believed what the Columbia *Carolinian* blasphemously gave forth on the Sunday before SHERMAN entered the capital, that "God was fighting by our (the rebel) side, although with visor down." We knew that Columbia was not naturally very defensible, and that it had no fortifications. But, notwithstanding all this, we confess we imagined there would be some show of force and courage. It is almost impossible that one should have heard and read the horrid noise and bluster that have come from South Carolina for the last five or fifty years, and then believe that they would give up their capital city without firing a shot in its defence. That what there was left of soldiers and militia in South Carolina (and we have no doubt there was a considerable body) should stand and behold a force of fifty, or sixty, or seventy thousand *Abolitionists* marching along, and not throw their bodies as barriers to the advance, even if they dared not stand erect in their presence, was hard to believe. But we have no account of even a single fire-eater confronting the "Abolition hordes" whom they have so often defied.

Nor would it seem that everything was laid waste in SHERMAN'S front, as he marched through the State. We do not read that he found Orangeburgh in flames, or Columbia in ashes, or anything of the sort. Nor does it seem that the provisions and supplies and forage were destroyed. The article from Saturday's Richmond *Dispatch*, which is forwarded by Gen. GRANT, says: "The general opinion is that he (SHERMAN) will go to Charleston and establish a base there; but we confess that we do not see what need he has of a base. It is to be presumed he is subsisting on the country." All this is wonderful, and especially in view of the proclamation of the Governor, ordering universal destruction. He cried out in his proclamation only a few days ago:

> Remove your property from the reach of the enemy, carry what you can to a place of safety; then quickly rally and return to the field. *What you cannot carry, destroy.* Whatever you leave that will be of use to your foe, what he will not need, that will be destroy. Indulge no sickly hope that you will be spared by submission; terror will but whet his revenge. Think not that your property will be respected, and afterward recovered. No such feeling prompts him. You leave it but to support and sustain him; you save it but to help him on his course. *Destroy what you cannot remove.* He will make you return to your homes over a charred and blackened road; prepare you the same way for him as he advances. Let him read everywhere and in everything that in this State, from one portion of it to the other, there is but one purpose and fixed resolve—that purpose is to meet him at every point; fight him at every road; that resolve is to undergo all suffering, submit to every sacrifice, welcome any fate, sooner than subjection by his army or submission to his terms."

As for Charleston, the *Dispatch* says: "The fall of Columbia necessitates, we presume, the evacuation of Charleston, which, we think likely, is already in process of evacuation."

The campaign in South Carolina is not yet ended, but SHERMAN is progressing in it with consummate skill and great vigor. If BEAUREGARD or HARDEE fight, they will get beaten. If they fly to North Carolina or Virginia, SHERMAN will be at their heels.

British Law and Justice—Foreign Enlistment Facilities in England.

The European mail last night brought us the conclusion of the trial of one RUMBLE, an officer in the British naval service, for a violation of the Foreign Enlistment act of the United Kingdom. The result of the trial is not different from what we had expected, but the shameless manner in which the jurors refused even to allow the law to be expounded to them, before rendering their verdict of acquittal, has, happily, we believe, few, if any, parallels in the judicial records of civilized communities.

In the fall of 1863, the British Admiralty authorities at Shearness took it into their heads to sell one of their gunboats, the *Victor*, stationed at that point. The sale was made ostensibly to a London firm of the style of GORDON, COLEMAN & Co., but the real purchaser, it seems, was a notorious Confederate speculator, Mr. ZACHARY PEARSON. However, it does not appear in the evidence that the responsible authorities at the Admiralty were aware that there was any second party to the purchase but the London firm. The *Victor* was a craft of about 500 tons measurement, of 350 horse-power, and had carried six guns. In her new capacity she was to be employed in the China trade. And for the purpose of superintending her transmutation into a merchantman, the person RUMBLE, an officer in Her Britannic Majesty's naval service, was specially detailed. Whether this duty is usually performed in such cases by a naval officer we do not know. Be that as it may, then, RUMBLE entered upon his task with extraordinary zeal. Before the new fittings up of the vessel were nearly completed, she was one night mysteriously tugged out of harbor by a boat specially engaged for that purpose. Her name was changed from the *Victor* to the *Scylla*, and in her incomplete condition she started for Calais.

Once arrived at Calais, a "Confederate" officer came on board, and assumed charge of her, and her name was again changed from the *Scylla* to the *Rappahannock*. There was no longer any disguise about the matter. The "Confederate" flag was hoisted at the mast-head; several additional officers in "Confederate" uniform came on board, with a small crew. The latter, on being called to the deck, were ordered to be "mustered" and required to sign "articles of war."

There was only one innocent now deceived as to the real destination of the vessel. The moment the matter was brought to the notice of the Emperor's Government, the *Rappahannock* was promptly ordered to leave Calais. One person alone, however, was still beguiled into the belief, that the vessel was surely bound for China, on a tea-trading voyage. That person was RUMBLE, of Her Majesty's naval service. So far from his being surprised at her mysterious disappearance before her fittings were completed, he seems to have had his interest in her increased by that fact. He followed her to Calais with the utmost promptitude. He continued to superintend the progress of her improvements. He trotted from one side of the Channel to the other a score of times, in his Royal naval uniform, to see that everything was going right with the Confederate commander. He engaged in the business of enlisting men for her; and his exertions seemed to grow with the very difficulties they encountered.

All this, and much more, was sworn to before Chief Justice COCKBURN. There was not a scintilla of rebutting evidence worthy of the name. And the only point that RUMBLE'S lawyer could make in his behalf, was that the case was not one between RUMBLE and his own Government, but between that worthy and the United States.

This was enough, and more than enough, for the jury. Unable to restrain the British spirit within them, at the bare suspicion of being supposed capable of convicting the prisoner, they shouted to the Chief Justice, as he was about to commence his charge, "We have formed an opinion as to whether the defendant was aware of the real destination of the vessel, and in our opinion *he was not*."

What could he said after this? The Chief Justice spoke a few grave words, it is true, after the case had thus been practically decided. But it had become a mockery, alike of law and justice, to utter even a word after such a declaration from those with whom the verdict rested.

The leading British journals, with but one exception—the London *Times*—speak loudly in denunciation of the unseemly nature of this disposition of a grave case. The London *Times* consoles itself for the indecency of the jury by pointing with emphasis to the fact that some of the witnesses in this case were kept on hand and treated during the trial at the cost of federal agents! Twelve Englishmen, as ignorant of law as of common sense are required to act in the character of a jury. They are invited by the highest judge in England to listen to the exposition of the law. But they are too stolidly stupid to see that they have anything to consult but their own prejudices; and their verdict is given on that ground, and that alone. Thereupon they are patted on the back by a journal that calls itself a leader of public opinion, and told, for their special consolation, that they have done better than the "Federal agents" who procured witnesses to convict a British subject! The English probably do not care that these things will be remembered long after the last of the *Rappahannocks* and the last of the Rumbles have disappeared.

FAITHFUL TO THE LAST.—Among the last utterances of the Charleston *Mercury*, prior to its flight from the doomed city last week, are these:

> "South Carolina entered into this struggle *for no other purpose than to maintain the institution of slavery.*"
>
> "Southern independence has no other object or meaning."
>
> "Independence and slavery *must stand together or fall together.*"

Every one of these assertions is indisputably true; and the persistency and tenacity with which the *Mercury*, in the name of South Carolina, adheres to them, even at this hour, and under existing circumstances, would be sublime were it not ridiculous. Not even a South Carolinian now would dispute that SHERMAN has it in his power to make short work with slavery in the Palmetto State; and then, as we are told, the Southern Confederacy would be a failure, and Southern independence would fall with it.

The Richmond *Enquirer* attempts, feebly and illogically, to controvert the positions of the *Mercury*. It is so well aware of its weakness, however, that it says: "We do not pretend to dispute the *Mercury's* assertion; but *we protest against applying it to other States.*" There is no doubt that Virginia, or, at all events, the ruling powers in Virginia, are ready to arm the slaves, which, if done, would also assuredly soon prove the death of slavery. Gen. LEE favors the measure, and so does JEFF. DAVIS, and all who take a purely military view of the necessities of the times. We do not know which party is shortest-sighted—the Virginia party or the South Carolina party. The course of both leads directly to ruin.

MEETING OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.—The British Parliament met on the 7th inst., and we publish the Queen's Speech elsewhere in full, as also the comments on American affairs elicited by the Address in the House of Lords. The Speech itself is utterly lacking in interest on any single question of foreign or domestic policy. Respecting ourselves we have the stereotyped phrase repeated, that we are to continue to be the subjects of a strict neutrality. To this is added an expression of hope that there may be a friendly reconciliation between "the contending parties." The speeches subsequently made by Lord DERBY and Lord RUSSELL, as far as they relate to the United States, are not at all different from those uttered by these statesmen on other occasions. Lord DERBY frankly confesses that he is not disposed to quarrel with the Government over its theory of *neutrality*—a remark susceptible of a double interpretation. Lord RUSSELL, in his turn, is neither particularly gracious, nor especially belligerent.

THE FRANCO-DANISH REBEL RAM.—Our Paris correspondent supplies us to-day with sundry particulars of great interest relative to the agency employed to smuggle the iron-clad ram *Olinda* within reach of the clutches of rebel agents, while the craft was, ostensibly, being transferred from the hands of her French builder into those of her so-called Danish owners. It seems the enterprising person to whom this task was intrusted by M. ARMAN, the builder of the ram, was M. DE LA RIVIERE, who was formerly known here in connection with ship-building contracts for the Italian Government. He is known in Paris now as one of the shrewdest as well as the most ardent sympathizers with the rebellion in Europe. And his game, in this instance, lay mainly in having the vessel land at Copenhagen in such a condition that it should at once be rejected by the Danish Government. Whether he has so managed matters that neither the Government of France nor that of Denmark can be held to accountability for the appearance of this new scourge, we shall learn anon.

Obituary.

MRS. H. C. CONANT.

Mrs. H. C. CONANT, a lady of fine literary reputation, died in Brooklyn on Saturday afternoon last. Mrs. CONANT was the daughter of Rev. Dr. JEREMIAH CHAPIN, for many years President of Waterville College, in Maine, and was the wife of Dr. THOMAS J. CONANT, eminent as an Orientalist and Biblical scholar. Her contributions to literature have been very many, since one first appeared before the public near a quarter of a century ago, as editor of *The Mother's Journal*, a periodical which gained under her care a wide and high reputation. Mrs. CONANT is known as the able translator from the German of several religious and theological works of standard character. She was also the author of original publications of great ability, the most prominent and elaborate of which is her "History of English Bible Translation," which fully secured her reputation as a vigorous and graceful writer. It is a work which surpasses, in philosophical arrangement and treatment, and in richness and variety of historical materials, the ponderous octavos of ANDERSON on the same subject.

Mrs. CONANT was also a constant contributor to leading periodicals of the country, handling every subject she discussed with characteristic vigor of intellect and in a style of great purity and directness. She has died in the prime of her powers, at the age of fifty-five, surrounded by a large family of children, every one of whom was with her at her last moments. The literary and religious public loses in Mrs. CONANT one of its brightest ornaments, but her death falls as a heavy and almost unsupportable blow upon the home where she was conspicuous for feminine virtues, and is mourned as a wife and mother.

PERSONAL.—Capt. JNO. C. BABCOCK, Chief of the Secret service of the Army of the Potomac, was in the city on Saturday, on his way to Chicago, to enjoy a brief leave of absence. Few people are aware of the immense importance and value of the labors of this bureau. Their history can only be written when the war is over, and much of it not then; and the service calls for the most active, efficient and vigilant men in the army, of whom Capt. BABCOCK is one.

DR. CLARK'S LECTURE.—Rev. Dr. CLARK will deliver the third and last of his lectures on Europe, for the benefit of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, this evening, at the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church. Subject—"Rome and Naples."

COOPER UNION.—The pupils of the Cooper Union will celebrate Washington's Birthday this evening. Prof. FRICHNER, Instructor of Elocution to the classes, will recite ELIZA COOK'S poem "Washington." Orations by the pupils, and music by Dodworth's Band are included in the programme.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—The favorite steamship *Guiding Star* will sail for New-Orleans direct on Wednesday, Feb. 22.

Amusements.

Would it not be a good idea for all our managers to reverse the order of their performances? to begin, for instance, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon instead of 8 o'clock in the evening? The critics, who always place themselves first because every one else places them last, will not object; and the public, if we may judge by the experiment of Saturday, would be delighted. On that day matinee performances were given at the Academy of Music, at the Winter Garden, at ROBERT HELLER'S "Salle Diabolique," at the Hippotheatron, at the Menagerie, at Barnum's Museum, and at various other places. In every instance the attendance was overwhelming. Fifty twenty-five hundred people were present at the Academy—attracted perhaps by the promise of "Fra Diavolo," but equally content with the performance of "Lucia di Lammermoor." At the Winter Garden, the house was literally filled to overflowing, and the same accurate statement may be made of the other places we have named. Everywhere the majority was composed of ladies, and it was certainly the prettiest, jauntiest, and chattiest majority ever seen. Clearly our managers would do well to devote several days of each week to a sex that exhibits such liberality and anxiety in the matter of amusements.

Mr. MARETZEK'S season is so short—in view of the novelties in preparation—that most of the announcements for the present week may be looked upon as final. To-night, for instance, "Don Sebastian" is played for the last time, to-morrow "Martha," and on Wednesday (by request) "Ernani." Mme. ZUCCHI, Signor MASSIMILIANI and Signor BELLINI are heard to their greatest advantage in the first-named work, and we would remind our readers that for spectacular effect and a picturesque *mise-en-scene* it has never been excelled. Of "Martha" and "Ernani" it is unnecessary to speak. They are well known and thoroughly accepted. The company plays in Brooklyn on Thursday, and on the following evening (in New-York) VERDI'S latest opera, "La Forza del Destino," will be brought out with all the care that Mr. MARETZEK bestows on his best efforts. It has lingered a little on the stocks for the sake of completeness, and because—in addition to the indisposition of Mme. ZUCCHI—the Academy of Music is at present a prey to rabbit balls. The directors of this mongrel establishment appear to attach no value to Italian opera when a chance of making a few dollars in another way is presented to them. It is of little consequence to them that important rehearsals have to be postponed whilst the carpenters are laying down the dancing-floor for a Hook and Ladder Company's hop. Indeed, they treat an *impresario* purely and simply as a necessary evil. And, after all, who can blame them for doing so? The stock of the concern is high in the market, and, until another theatre is built, will remain so. A share, costing a few hundred dollars, (the amount has, of course, increased under Mr. MARETZEK'S management,) enables the possessor to select a seat, and visit the theatre on every occasion that it is open. He may use this privilege for a couple of years, and then sell his share for a sum equal to what he gave for it, having in the interim realized from forty to fifty per cent. per annum of interest, in the way of amusement. With such a monopoly, why should people try to be accommodating? Certainly not. Take the manager by the throat, shake him until all the money falls from his pockets, and then put him out of doors. It can be done civilly, by throwing obstacles in his way, and exposing him to unnecessary annoyances. What is the use of *knowing* that a man cannot go elsewhere, if you do not profit by that gratifying familiarity with his necessitates? Magnanimity? pshaw! he would go of his own accord if he had the opportunity. Art? Sir, we are stockholders of the Academy of Music; we are familiar with ball committees; we are not unacquainted with gift jewelry associations; we do not look with disdain upon politicians. In such wise can a liberal committee reply to the sophistries and ridiculous pretensions of a mere operatic manager.

Mr. THEODORE THOMAS gave his third symphonic soirée, at Irving Hall, on Saturday evening. The programme was interesting, inasmuch as it was new. We had, prospectively, and home retrospectively, every reason to be satisfied with it for that simple cause. Any man who deviates from the beaten path opens to the eye new vistas of art. We may not like them. They may seem to us, indeed, to be unnecessary, but at all events they increase the range of our experience, and teach us what to avoid, and so, indirectly, what to prefer. Mr. THOMAS' concert opened with a symphony by RAFF—a composer who can no longer be considered young, this being his Ninety-sixth work. It was written under circumstances which do not impress us as being peculiar, although they are dwelt upon with some emphasis in the programme. Mr. RAFF, it seems, commenced writing his symphony in 1859, after the peace of Villafranca, and finished it in 1861. Why *after* the peace? An ardent patriotism should surely have developed itself during the struggle if it desired to have effect or weight on the issue thereof. To proceed when it was thus rather tardily completed, the composer "had his attention directed"—which means that he read eagerly in the newspapers—that the Society of the "Musik-Freunde" of the Austrian Empire had offered a prize for the best symphony which should be sent to them. His attention was next directed, in all probability, to the necessary packing up of this extensive document. It formed one of thirty-two symphonies, and being the best was preferred by the judges. Let us pause, in respectful silence—after having heard the work—on this overwhelming fact. Thirty-one symphonies worse than RAFF'S! There is a sublimity in this which all must admire; there is a profundity in death which each must respect. They inspire us with hope, or depress us with dread. But thirty-two symphonies! Human sympathy turns involuntarily to the judges and inquires do they still live; can we yet extend to them our poor service of consolation and comfort? We know of no ordeal since the middle ages equal to what they were compelled to go through. Yes—on second thoughts—there was one, and it has been recorded by HECTOR BERLIOZ. It occurred during the Paris exposition of 1855. The jury on instruments were determined to be impartial. They carried every piano-forte from the exhibition to the conservatoire. There they covered up the makers' name, and a given number of *virtuosi* were instructed to perform upon them. A horrible condition was insisted upon: they were all to play the same piece. It was CHOPIN'S Etude in F minor. There were two hundred and ninety-nine pianos and this morceau was played upon all of them. The result was fearful. Several of the jurors fainted, and more than one of the *virtuosi* were carried off for dead. When the small surviving remnant, flagged, oblivious of numbers, and yearning for the solitude of the grave, approached the three hundredth piano, the instrument, to the general dismay, began to play the piece of its own accord. Nothing could be found to silence it. Finally they called in the priesthood, who operated upon the clairvoyant piano with incense and holy water until the F minor fiend was happily exorcised. On that day, adds BAZZINI, we played no more. Have the Austrian jurors ever looked in or listened to another symphony.

The gravity of Mr. RAFF'S work may be inferred from the fact that it possesses five movements, and consumes one hour and twenty-five minutes in performance; throughout, too, it is specific gravity, the weight of each part being equal. We cannot, at this moment, recall a movement that was not superfluously long, and after a careful examination of the score, we cannot depict a simple subject that justifies the length bestowed on it. We do not by this mean to infer that the work is destitute of merit in the matter of *treatment*. It is often vigorous and always respectable; but, as CARLYLE remarked of COLERIDGE, it is provocative of locked-jaw to sit passive, like a bucket, and be pumped into for so long a period of time. The themes are inconsequential; often the suggestion of mere modulation; sometimes of a simple and inevitable instrumental phrase; but whatever their value they are pursued with unrelenting industry. We complain of SCHUMANN for his diffuseness. He is epigrammatic in comparison with RAFF. Moreover, the one possesses melody and

the other does not. It was hard mechanical industry that produced the symphony "An das Vaterland," and it is sad to think that only four years ago so poor a work was regarded as the best that Germany could produce. Sadder still to find that such prelaged mechanism should have found after-acceptance, even here.

The technical knowledge of the composer, so far as symphonic writing is concerned, is sufficient only to cast respect. He knows the capacity of instruments, and the groups to which they belong. He does not know the infinite combinations of which they are susceptible. The consequence is that we here vigor, not variety. The violins are forever tearing away at passages which must be called variations, because they have no greater signification; the wood instruments are continually drawing out a hasty motive, and the brass instruments incessantly rush in, *fortissimo*, like policemen, to quell the disturbance in each and every movement. In absolute distress, the composer introduces a national air, but he begins so largely, and ends so obscurely, that one may well ask: "*Where* is the German's Fatherland?" Pretence and a certain degree of facility belong to dilletantism; not to art. If we did not know that Mr. RAFF had written much that was good, we certainly should place him amongst dilletants, especially after reading his very absurd and priggish preface, beginning *Die letzten Jahre haben wenige Deutsche et seq.*

Although one cannot speak favorably of the work itself, we can assuredly do so of the performance. The orchestra was mended with remarkable steadiness by Mr. THOMAS, and that gentleman kept it up to its thankless task with a degree of spirit and intelligence which we have never seen surpassed. This was also the case in the "Jessonde" overture by SPOHR. The remaining instrumental piece was BEETHOVEN'S concerto for piano, violin and violoncello, with accompaniment of orchestra—an experiment of the great master which has never been regarded as a success. The gentleman who was to have performed the violoncello part was indisposed, and a substitute had to be found at the last moment who read the notes at sight. This is very good in dances, but very bad in a concerto. We prefer, therefore, not to dwell on the consequences, although perfectly aware that Mr. MILLS (piano) played superbly.

Miss ADELAIDA PHILLIPS was the vocalist, and sang two pieces; one with exaggeration of expression, the other with utter extravagance of ornamentation. For these reasons she was warmly applauded. The lady's voice has not improved during the three years of her retirement from the New-York stage. It has become veiled, and reveals the cost and the cause of her excessive execution.

We have space only to indicate the changes at the various places of amusement to-night. At Niblo's Garden Miss DAVENPORT will appear in the "Belle's Stratagem," assisted by Mr. WM. WHEATLEY as *Doricourt*; at the Broadway Theatre, Mr. J. E. OWENS enters upon the twenty-sixth week of his engagement, and announces the "Toodles" and "Forty Winks;" at Barnum's Museum, this afternoon, the great local drama, for which Mr. BARNUM paid Miss LAURA KEENE $1,000, is to be produced. It is called "A Wonderful Man's Life," and comes, we presume, from the celebrated French drama, "Les Drames du Cabaret." At Heller's, to-night, a wonderous scientific revelation is to take place. As we know nothing about it, we refer our readers to the advertisement, where they will be able to learn just as much as we have learnt. At the other places of amusement the bills are unchanged.

Mlle. CAMILLA URSO gives a grand concert at Niblo's Saloon, to-night, assisted by Mme. VARIAN, TERESA CARENO, (the child pianist,) Signor FERLINI and Mr. ED. HOFFMAN.

THE DRAFT.

Report of the Committee Appointed to Examine into Provost-Marshal Fry's Work.

The following important document, relative to the draft, has just been issued.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 22.—The following report of the board, appointed by the President of the United States to examine and correct the quotas of the several States and districts, under the call for volunteers of Dec. 19, 1864, is published for the information of all concerned:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16, 1865.

His Excellency, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: The board, convened by the following order:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 6, 1865.

Whereas, complaints are made in some localities, respecting the assignments of quotas and credits allowed for the pending call of troops to fill up the armies, now in order to determine all controversies in respect thereto, and to avoid any delay in filling up the armies, it is ordered: That the Attorney General, Brig.-Gen. RICHARD DELAFIELD and Col. C. W. FOSTER, be, and they are hereby, constituted a board, to examine into the proper quotas and credits of the respective States and Districts, under the call of December 19, 1864 with directions that, if any errors be found thereto, to make such corrections as the law and facts may require, and report their determination to the Provost-Marshal General. The determination of said board to be final and conclusive, and the draft to be made in conformity therewith.

2. The Provost-Marshal-General is ordered to make the draft in the respective Districts, as speedily as the same can be done, after the 15th of this month.

(Signed,) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

have respectfully to report as follows:

The call for 300,000 men, made by the President, on the 19th of December, 1864, requires that that number shall be raised.

But the law requires that the number of men previously furnished by different localities, and the periods of their service, shall be considered so as to equalize the draft.

The number of men liable to military duty is to be determined by the enrollment lists.

The number of men which had been furnished by the various localities, and their periods of service, were ascertained, and, previous accounts having been adjusted, the excesses, where they existed, were carried forward under the last draft.

The amount of service furnished is determined by multiplying the number of men raised by the number of years for which they enlisted.

Having thus ascertained the number of men enrolled on the 31st day of December, 1864; the number of men furnished up to that date; the localities from which they come, and the periods of their service, it is proposed to distribute the call for 300,000 men among the several districts, and parts of districts, according to the number enrolled in each, and the number of men furnished, and the periods of service previously rendered by each.

The rule by which this is accomplished is as follows:

Take the whole number of years of service furnished by the districts of the United States from the commencement of the rebellion to the 31st of December, 1864. From that sum deduct the whole number of men furnished from all the districts of the United States up to that date. The remainder will be the excess of years of service furnished by all the districts. Multiply the call of Dec. 19, 1864, by three, to have the number of years of service upon that call, and to this add the excess, as ascertained above. Then, as the number of men enrolled from the whole United States, up to the 31st of December, 1864, is to the period of service, as above ascertained, so is the number of men enrolled in a given district, to the number of years of service it is required to furnish, including its *pro rata* share of the excess.

From this sum deduct the actual excess the district furnished; the remainder is the number of years of service which the district is required to furnish under the call of Dec. 19, 1864, which, divided by three, gives the number of men required from the district.

As this call is for 300,000 men, that number cannot be reduced by more going in for a period longer than one year. Inequalities produced by man going to under this call for longer periods than one year, must be equalized on future calls.

It will be perceived that though the aggregate of the excess furnished is added to the whole call, the excess of each district is afterward subtracted from its quota. Thus the number of men called for is neither increased nor diminished, but equally reduced considering the number of men and the periods of their service. Localities which have heretofore furnished a greater amount of service have, in proportion to their enrollment, a less amount to furnish under this, and *e converso*.

Men having heretofore enlisted for one, two and three years, it was necessary to take one of those periods as the basis of the calculation. As three years embraced both the other periods, it makes the calculation more simple to adopt that. The same result would be arrived at by adopting either one or two years as the basis, but the process of calculation would be more complicated.

Such we find to be the rule adopted by the Provost-Marshal-General. The rule is in conformity with the requirements of the laws of Cong. ess, and is just and equitable.

We have personally examined and proved the work done under this rule by the Provost-Marshal-General, and find that it has been done with fairness.

We file in the Provost-Marshal-General's Office our calculations of the quota of each and every district indorsed by us as correct.

JAMES SPEED,
Attorney-General of the United States.
RICHARD DELAFIELD,
Brig.-Gen'l, and Chief Eng., U. S. A.
C. W. FOSTER,
Colonel, and Asst. Adjutant-General.

Approved, Feb. 17, 1854. A. LINCOLN.
By order of the Secretary of War,
E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

THE MERCANTILE BANK CASE.

Arrest of the Absconding Teller in England—The Prisoner Committed to the House of Detention.

CHARLES WINDSOR, late paying teller in the Mercantile Bank of this city, who absconded on the 28th of October last, and sailed for Europe the day following, was arrested last December by the Sheriff of Middlesex, England, and on the 3d inst. was brought up at Bow-street, London, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, directed to the governor of Whitecross Prison, to answer to a charge of forgery.

Mr. MULLENS, who appeared for the prosecution, stated that the prisoner was paying teller at the Mercantile Bank in New-York up to the 28th of October last. On that day he told his colleague, Mr. MELANCTHON CLEVELAND HYDE, the receiving teller, that he did not feel very well, and should probably stop away for a day or two. He gave Mr. HYDE his memorandum-book, containing the rough draft of his proof-book, and in that book there were certain entries purporting to show the balances in hand. He desired Mr. HYDE to make up the accounts according to that book. Before leaving he gave up his keys to Mr. HYDE. He never returned to his duties, and, after a few days, suspicion was aroused, inquiries were made at his house, and it was found that he had left. The vaults were examined, and it was found that $30,000 were deficient. In the early part of October the prisoner had made a statement to Mr. BLAKE, the cashier, in consequence of a draft being presented from St. Louis for $10,000, that the drawers had only $5,000 in the bank for safe keeping. Subsequently, however, he produced a package of mutilated currency, which, he said, accounted for the deficiency. Mr. BLAKE examined the specie with him, the prisoner producing the bags, and stating the contents of each, and, assuming the statements to be true, the account would be correct. After his absconding the books were examined, and it was found that, carrying out the items which he had entered in his memorandum book for 29th of October, the amount came right, but of that money only $392 was found in currency. A detective was sent after the prisoner, who traced him to Hamburg, and thence to London; being accosted in Leicester-square by a London detective he denied himself and then hurried away.

Mr. ELI J. BLAKE, Cashier of the Mercantile Bank, and Mr. M. C. HYDE, Receiving Teller, were examined as witnesses, and corroborated the statement of Mr. MULLENS. Mr. ROBERT KING, a police-officer of this city, being sworn, said that he left New-York on the 5th November, and went to Hamburg, where he saw the Captain of the *Tristonia* steamer, and, in consequence of a communication received, proceeded to London, and, with the assistance of the London police, discovered that the prisoner was stopping at a hotel in Leicester Square; knew Mr. Assistant Under Secretary RUSSELL, of New-York; he is the City Judge of New-York, and acts as Judge in criminal cases; the instrument produced (the warrant on which the prisoner was apprehended) is a warrant issued by him, and sealed by him with the seal of the City of New York, of Over and Terminar, and General Sessions of the Peace.

JOHN SPITTAL, a London detective, stated that he accosted the prisoner in December last in the neighborhood of Leicester-square; that he addressed him saying, "I believe I have seen you before." Prisoner said, "I don't know you." The officer replied, "I believe your name is WINDSOR?" Prisoner said that that was not his name, one turning to walk away, was arrested by the Sheriff of Middlesex.

J. C. Clarke, a counsellor-at-law of this city, testified that he was acquainted with the statutes of New-York, and that according to the law of the State, forgery in the third degree is defined to be an intent to defraud by making false entry in any moneyed corporation within the State, by which any pecuniary claim, obligation or credit shall be, or shall purport to be, discharged, diminished, increased, created, or in any manner affected.

Mr. MCMAHON, who appeared for the accused, said, that from an examination of the authorities, he did not believe the case came under the law of the State of New-York. Mr. MCMAHON read the act "Concerning Crimes and Punishments," and argued the matter at some length. Sir THOMAS HENRY decided against Mr. MCMAHON upon all the points raised, and said that he was bound to give his order for the detention of the prisoner in the House of Detention, to await the instruction of the Secretary of State for his surrender to the American authorities, to be removed to New-York for trial. The prisoner was committed accordingly.

The Senatorial Investigating Committee.

EVIDENCE OF COMPTROLLER BRENNAN.

The Senatorial Investigating Committee met on Saturday, when the Comptroller's Department was made the subject of investigation.

The Comptroller being sworn, stated that he has been Comptroller of the City since the 5th of January, 1863; was previously a Police Justice, and since 1851 had been connected with the Police Department in different capacities; did not know how many thousand persons were employed officially in the city and county; believes that in the City Inspector's Department there are over a thousand; there are two governments—the city and county; both their territorial limits are the same; the expenses last year were about $15,000,000; there is more money expended in the city government than in the government of the county; the duties of the Common Council made his salary $7,500; as Commissioner of Revision and Correction he receives $1,000; as Commissioner of the Sinking Fund he receives $1,000; last year he received a total sum of $12,500; the revenue bonds of the city are issued by the authority of the Legislature to raise money for a certain specified time. It becomes necessary to issue these bonds every year, as soon as the taxlist is made out; they are issued at five or six per cent.; they are delivered to the banking institutions, by which they are cashed; the bonds are not advertised; never knew them to be advertised; the city stocks are required by law to be advertised; those stocks consist of the Central Park, New County Court-house, and other public works; there has been raised on the New Court-house stock over a million; these stocks are under the charge of the Board of Supervisors; several millions have been raised for the Central Park; in June, 1863, one million was advertised for; in March, 1863, ten 6 per cent stock of the Central Park was $1 21; the lowest rate being $1 18; the price averaged in May, 1863, about $1 11¾; Mr. W. E. Warren, the Deputy Comptroller, sold in for $43,000 to Mr. M. C. Werran; Mr. John W. Doty got the highest amount, $100,000, at $1 01; as the proposals did not reach one half the loan required, every bid was accepted; the assignments were all made to Mr. Dyckman, his stock clerk; witness had no personal knowledge of Messrs. Doty, Williams, or Capsley; Mr. George H. Purser and Mr. J. W. Allen were brokers for the 6 per cent stock; both held positions in the City Government; know Mr. John Anderson, one of the bidders. He reserved the right to reject any bids which might be offered. He always instructed his clerk to give the names of the bidders and the amount of bids to the newspaper reporters. He believed the judgments against the city since he came into office have amounted to over $1,000,000. He paid claims on the Gansevoort property to the amount of $400,000. Witness also gave evidence showing that Supervisors Blunt, Fox, Shook, Davis, Smith and Tweed, besides their positions as supervisors, held other lucrative offices.

Witness was next examined as to the Blunt testimonial; knows he was presented with a set of complimentary resolutions which cost several hundred dollars; Mr. Blunt was presented with $50,000 as Chairman of the County Volunteer Committee; did not object to it; he thought Mr. Blunt deserved all he got; heard something about a presentation of plate to Mr. Blunt; heard of resolutions having been got up in compliment to the City Comptroller; they were never presented to him; had never seen them; they were for his services in connection with the riots of 1863; heard those resolutions had been sent to the Mayor; but the Mayor returned them without either approving or disapproving of them; Blunt receives $2,000 a year as Supervisor; knows Mr. Samuel D. Webster, Councilman; he is also Police Court clerk.

Mr. Brennan's direct examination will be resumed to-day, when, as he stated, he will give more information in confidence with his department, after he has had an opportunity of consulting his books.

The only other evidence of importance taken was that of NATHANIEL JARVIS, Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, who stated that a stenographer of the court, Mr. CORNELIUS CARSON, was unable to write a stenographic character.

The committee meet to-day at 10:30 A. M.

The Patriot-Orphan Home.

IMPOSING DEMONSTRATION AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC — ADDRESSES BY DR. TYNG, DR. ADAMS, WM. M. EVARTS, JAMES T. BRADY AND REV. J. T. DURYEA.

A public meeting was held at the Academy of Music on Saturday evening, in aid of the "Patriot-Orphan Home," located at Flushing, L. I. The capacious edifice was filled by a select and intellectual audience, which expressed its sympathy with the object in behalf of which the meeting was convened, by frequently applauding the speakers.

Rev. Dr. TYNG presided.

An excellent band was in attendance, which performed several patriotic airs. A Glee Club sang "The Sword of Bunker Hill."

The exercises were commenced by Rev. T. S. HASTINGS, who made an appropriate and eloquent prayer.

Dr. TYNG made the opening address. After setting forth the claims of the institution on the public, he said the institution, in December, 1861, was established in a house in Sixth-avenue, where it remained for two years, when the building was found to be inadequate to its wants. Last Spring a house and eight acres of land were purchased at Flushing, where the institution was established under circumstances of great promise and comfort, but circumstances have arisen which require the assistance of the public. On Friday the speaker went to Flushing unannounced, and made a careful investigation of the institution. He visited two school rooms, and examined eighty-three scholars, and found them cleanly dressed. There were ninety-one children in the institution, and seven in the infirmary adjoining. He came away from Flushing satisfied, thankful and charmed. Every floor was clean and every bed was neat; everything presented the most satisfactory aspect. Whatever other institutions may neglect or despise the children of soldiers, there they are tenderly cared for, with the utmost fidelity. The object appeals to our sympathies, representing soldiers who have sacrificed themselves in death for their country. The Speaker said that among many donations to the institution was one of $20,000 from the Rose estate, which enabled it to pay for the property, and clear it from debt; from the Young Ladies' Association was received $1,000; from the Twelfth Regiment, Col. WARD, over $1,000. Last Summer, Dr. TYNG said that Mrs. MCCLELLAN visited the institution, and was so charmed with it that she raised $2,295. The sum of $717, which was contributed for the purpose of presenting a sword to Gen. MCCLELLAN, was also given by that gentleman to the Patriot Orphan Home. The Speaker read the letter of Gen. MCCLELLAN accompanying the gift, and also one from Gen. THOMAS, making a like donation, which he said did credit to their hearts, and would be remembered long after the present issues of the day were forgotten. He paid a high tribute to the courage of GRANT, SHERMAN and FARRAGUT, and said it was proper they should receive testimonials and gifts from a grateful people. The spectacle of FARRAGUT lashed to the masthead of his vessel was one of the grandest of history, unless he excepted the imperturbable tenacity of GRANT, who bided his time, like the crouching lion, to make his victorious spring. No gift is too great for such man. The subject before the meeting, the speaker said, was the simple and practical one of sustaining the Patriot Orphan Home, the only institution thus far established for the protection of the orphans of soldiers. He was familiar with its history, designs and workings. The buildings in Flushing has been found to be entirely inadequate to the increasing demands on it. It will hold but little over one hundred pupils, while in this city alone there are thousands of soldiers' orphans. The want of water is much felt, and it will be necessary to remove to some other location for the purpose of procuring proper bathing facilities for the children. Last Summer the Board of Managers resolved to raise the sum of $25,000, and erect a proper building within fifty miles of New-York City, where the machanic arts may be taught. In conclusion, Dr. TYNG said that the ladies who have established the institution could ask aid without fear; wherever they go, the hand of sympathy shall be open, and the work they have undertaken shall be carried forward successfully.

Letters were read from JOHN A. WINSLOW, Gov. FENTON and WM. H. SEWARD, regretting their inability to be present on the occasion.

Rev. WILLIAM ADAMS, Hon. WM. M. EVARTS, Hon. JAMES T. BRADY and Rev. JOSIAH T. DURYEA delivered eloquent addresses during the evening. Dr. TYNG announced that contributions might be left with any of the officers of the institution, and the audience then dispersed.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Gaiding Star—Loss of the United States Steamship Merrimac—The Officers and Crew Saved by the Steamship Morning Star.

The steamship *Guiding Star*, from New-Orleans Feb. 11, arrived at this port yesterday.

Purser FIELD makes the following report:

"On Saturday, Feb. 18, at 1½ P. M., was signalized by the steamship *Morning Star*, off Hatteras, to stop and take off her mails, as she was obliged to put into Fortress Monroe for coal, being short from the following circumstances:

Wednesday morning, Feb. 15, she saw the United States steamer *Merrimac* in a sinking condition wanting assistance; sent a boat alongside and found the fires all out, boilers damaged, everything adrift, ship leaking badly; lay by her until night, in meantime took off her crew, amounting to one hundred and forty officers and men, and then started for Fort Royal; arrived Thursday, 4 P. M., and being unable to obtain any coal from the authorities there was obliged to proceed to Fortress Monroe."

We are indebted to Purser FIELD for the prompt delivery of our own packages.

GEN. E. KIRBY SMITH'S CHANCE.

From the New-Orleans Independent.

Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH, of the rebel service, who commands what is styled "the Trans-Mississippi Department," has a chance to save himself and his command from the general wreck of the insurrection, and it is thought that he is now making the most of it.

There yet remains a plenty of cotton under his control, and he is practically independent of Richmond. If Jeff. DAVIS were to issue and could transmit to him a disagreeable order, and he were to choose to disobey it, how could it be enforced? The chance resembling to Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH is obvious.

Suppose he were (indirectly, of course,) to sell, say 500,000 bales of this cotton, to the purchasing agents of the United States Government, and were to receive its current market value in greenbacks. The transaction would evidently supply him with money enough to accomplish three objects which, if carried out, would fully reinstate him in the estimation of all whose opinions are worthy of consideration.

1. He could honorably discharge all arrearages of pay due the officers and soldiers of his command, counting from the day they entered service to the day they could by ordinary travel reach their respective homes.

2. He could, by paying a liberal bounty, recruit a sufficient force of veteran volunteers to annihilate, with the arms, ammunition and equipments now in his hands, to march into Mexico and maintain himself in the field, fighting under President JUAREZ, in the cause of free Government, under MAXIMILIAN, who is being abandoned by NAPOLEON III, shall have been driven from that country, and the Liberals reinstated into (internally) undisputed power they held in 1861.

3. As a necessary consequence of his taking this course, he would leave the people of Texas, not beggared and desperate, but full-handed, and in quiet to embrace the amnesty offered, and return to their allegiance which two-thirds of them were at the first drive from against their will, by the secret armed organization of the rebels, backed by Gen. TWIGGS, and under the neglect of the then betrayed Government at Washington. Texas would not be subjugated, but peaceably occupied, not only with the consent, but at the earnest desire of its inhabitants.

If Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH should carry out this programme, would he not be a mad man? Who is all rebeldom or in Mexico can prevent him from doing it if he desires? Would it not fully meet the requirements of his troops and satisfy the people of his department? After executing this plan, would not he and such of his soldiers and officers as might choose to accompany him, be permitted to return to any portion of the United States and resume their status as loyal citizens; as man who by a subsequently honorable career had wiped off effectually all stains of treason?

One of the beauties of this project is, that it would not in the least compromise our neutrality. No foreign power could find a pretext of hostility toward us on account of the voluntary action of an officer in rebellion against us.

Besides, if it were consummated, as the cotton would bring whatever might be paid for it, the occupation of "the trans-Mississippi Department" would cost our Government nothing, and the operation would enhance the value of greenbacks not less than twenty per cent. in the market.

Is Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH the man to permit such a glorious chance to pass unimproved?

Every Day adds Fresh Testimony to the value of

CHEVALIER'S

LIFE FOR THE HAIR.

Restores grey hair to its original color, stops its falling out in three days, keeps the head clean, cool and healthy, will not stain the skin, or soil the whitest fabric. The best hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; strengthens and promotes the growth of the weakest hair. It is recommended and used by the first medical authority in New-York. All are freely invited to examine this wonderful triumph of science. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, where advice as to the treatment of the hair will be gratuitously given. Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus"

A most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. PHALON & SON. Manufactured only by

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER. Sold by druggists generally.

All Ladies should use Sperlino's Ambrosia for the Hair.—It cleanses, beautifies, preserves and renders the hair soft and glossy.

Important to Mothers.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately, depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States.

Price 25 cents a bottle.

Two or Three Colds in Succession will, with many constitutions, securely establish the seeds of consumption in the system, thus converting, what was originally a simple, curable affection, into one which is generally fatal. Ordinary prudence, therefore, makes it the business of every one to take care of a cold until it is got rid of—and intelligent experience fortunately presents a remedy in JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT thoroughly adapted to remove speedily all coughs and colds, and one especially affective in the primary stages of consumption, asthma and bronchitis.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Dyspepsia and Fits!
A SURE CURE FOR

these distressing complaints is now made known in a Treatise on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations, published by Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN. The prescription was furnished him in such a providential manner, that he cannot conscientiously refuse to make it known, as it has cured everybody who used it, never having failed in a single case. It is equally sure in cases of Fits as of Dyspepsia; and the ingredients may be found in any drug-store. Sent free to all on the receipt of five cents to prepay postage. Address Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J.

Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion.

Chloasma, or Mothpatch, (also called Liverspot,) and Lentigo or Freckles, are often very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, for the discolored spots show more plainly on the face of a blonde than of a brunette; but they greatly mar the beauty of either; and any preparation that will effectually remove them WITHOUT INJURING THE TEXTURE OR COLOR OF THE SKIN, is certainly a desideratum. Dr. B. C. PERRY, who has made diseases of the skin a specialty, has discovered a remedy for these discolorations, which is at once prompt, infallible and harmless

For sale in New-York by DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row; McKESSON & ROBBINS, No. 91 Fulton-st.; DUDLEY & STAFFORD, No. 69 Beekman-st., and FRAZER & LEE, No. 20 Beekman-st.

Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermetologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New York. Call for

PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION.

Dr. PERRY treats successfully all diseases of the scalp, loss of hair and premature bleaching. No charge for consultation. Inclose stamp for circular.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.—A certain cure for coughs, cold, influenza, hoarseness, difficult breathing, and all affections of the throat, bronchial tubes and lungs, leading to consumption. The Honey of Horehound soothes all irritation. The Tar of Balm of Gilead penetrates, cleanses and heals all parts of the throat and lungs. There is nothing like it. Fifty cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists. CHARLES DOWNER, General Agent, No. 44 Cedar-st., New-York.

Trusses, &c.—WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS is the only Truss reliable. No pressure on the back or cord; inward and upward action; cures warranted. Two stamps for a pamphlet. GREGORY & CO., No. 609 Broadway.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and burglar SILVER PLATE SAFES. Highly ornamental, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes.
MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch and lock-stitch sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 238 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Second-Hand Safes.
In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale low. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 B'way.

Messrs. Fowler & Wells, Phrenologists, No. 389 Broadway, give charts daily.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES, No. 625 Broadway. See WHEELER & WILSON'S BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE.

Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus, BAKER, SMITH & CO., No. 183 Centre-st.

MARRIED.

VIELE—STUART.—On Thursday, Feb. 16, in Trinity Chapel, in this city, by Rev. H. A. Neely, AUGUSTUS HAMILTON VIELE, of Troy, N. Y., and MARY EMMA, eldest daughter of Charles B. Stuart, of Geneva, N. Y.

RATHBONE—FORDHAM.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 24, 1864, by Rev. F. S. Dr. Hass, FRANK H. RATHBONE and ANNA FORDHAM, daughter of the late Austin S. Fordham, all of Brooklyn.

STARRENS—STIMS.—In San Francisco, Cal., on Sunday, Jan. 15, by Rev. Dr. Wadsworth, JOSEPH STARRENS, of Illinois, and ELOUISA STIMS, of North Hoboken, N. J.

UNDERHILL—WILSON.—On Wednesday, Feb. 15, by Rev. Thomas Armitage, WILLIAM UNDERHILL and EMELIAS WILSON, both of this city.

☞ Red Bank and Monmouth County papers please copy.

DIED

CONANT.—On Saturday, Feb. 18, at 2¼ o'clock P. M., Mrs. E. C. CONANT, aged 35 years.

Her funeral will take place at her late residence, No. 168 Washington-st., Brooklyn, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

BURKE.—On Saturday, Feb. 18, MICHAEL BURKE, of this city, counselor-at-law, aged 57 years.

His friends and those of the family, and those of his sons-in-law, Henry J. Botterfield and Thomas E. Kenny, and of his nephew, John B. Fogerty, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, which will take place from St. Ann's Church, 8th st. near 4th-av., on Tuesday morning, the 21st inst., at 10 o'clock, when a solemn requiem mass will be offered up for the repose of his soul. The remains will be interred in Calvary Cemetery.

COLBY.—In this city, HARRIET AUGUSTA, only daughter of Gardner R. and Martha L. Colby, aged 3 years and 4 months.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

CONKLIN.—After a short illness, on Saturday, Feb. 18, DEBORAH, wife of James W. Conklin, West Somers, Westchester County, N. Y., aged 74 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Friends' Meeting house, Amawalk, on third day, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., and at the house at 1 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Purdy's Station to meet the 8.15 train from 26th-st., New-York.

DAVOAS.—At Louisville, Ky., on Wednesday, Feb. 15, BASSIE Y., wife of S. H. Devoas, of Tennessee, and daughter of Rev. Robert G. Dickson, Rector of the Church of the Redemption in this city. Her death was the result of barbarities sustained at the hands of guerrillas in Georgia.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DOZERESKEY.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 19, MARY CAROLINE MONSON, wife of Isaac A. Dusenberry, and daughter of the late David Monson.

Notice of the funeral in to-morrow's papers.

FAENCH.—Suddenly, at Sag Harbor, on Saturday evening, Feb. 11, MARY A., beloved wife of Stephen B. French, aged 27 years, 10 months and 11 days.

FITS.—On Sunday, Feb. 19, ELIZABETH C. FITS, daughter of Isaac and Corinna Fits.

GOSLIN.—At New-Rochell, N. Y., on Friday, Feb. 17, LUCY GOSLIN, of consumption, aged 34 years.

The friends of her brother, Thomas T. Grealey, are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 1 o'clock, from the residence of Henry Greenebaum.

HANAVAN.—On Sunday, Feb. 12, PHILIP HANAVAN, aged 34 years.

The friends and relatives of the family, and the active and honorary members of Lady Washington Engine Company No. 40, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, Feb. 21, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 157 Elm-st.

HOGGS.—Suddenly, by the accidental discharge of his gun, at Nevada City, on Wednesday, Jan. 18, GRANVILLE SARGENT, son of Wm. H. and Elizabeth Hoggs, of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 26 years and 6 months. Also, on board steam transport *Nevada*, near Fort Fisher, in the service of his country, on Tuesday, Feb. 7, WILLIS F., son of Wm. H. and L. Hoggs, of Brooklyn, aged 20 years, in the volunteer service.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

HARRIS.—On Saturday evening, Feb. 18, suddenly, of dropsy, MARGARET M. COEYLEN, wife of David C. Harris, aged 58 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. from her late residence, No. 78 South 5th-st., corner of 4th, Brooklyn, E. D.

☞ New-London papers please copy.

JENKINS.—At Jersey City, on Seventh Day, 18th inst., JONATHAN JENKINS, in the 69th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Third, Day, 21st inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 78 York-st. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

LAWRENCE.—In this city, on Sunday morning, Feb. 19, MARY ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of Wm. E. Lawrence and MARY H. Wendover, aged 6 years and 10 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 21st inst., at 11 o'clock, from No. 37 Barrow-st.

ROBERTSON.—On Saturday morning, Feb. 18, Mrs. ELIZABETH FRASER ROBERTSON, relict of the late Hugh Robertson.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, Feb. 21, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her son, Mr. D. F. Curry, No. 99 East 49th-st.

SCHLESINGER.—On Saturday, Feb. 18, at College Point, L. I., AUGUSTA, son of Aug. D. Schlesinger, aged 1 year and 6 months, of inflammation of the brain.

SEIBE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 18, LEONARD M. SEIBE, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, Feb. 21, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 360 Cumberland-st.

☞ Vermont papers please copy.

SHERWOOD.—On Saturday morning, EDGAR, infant son of John Sherwood.

WATTENMEYER.—In Brooklyn, Sunday afternoon, Feb. 19, FANNIE AUGUSTA, eldest daughter of J. O. and Fannie Whitehouse, aged 13 years and 9 months.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of her parents, Clinton-av., near DeKalb, Tuesday, 21st inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. The remains will be removed to Greenwood on Wednesday, the 22d.

WYCKOFF.—At Flatlands, L. I., on Sunday, Feb. 19, GARRET WYCKOFF, in the 31th year of his age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his grandfather, Garret P. Wyckoff, on Tuesday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1865.

Information has been received at this department from Mr. Allen Francis, the Consul of the United States at Victoria, Vancouvers Island, of the death, on the 29th of November last, on the wreck of the American bark *Anemone*, of San Francisco, of Richard Salton and James Neusll, citizens of the United States, and formerly residents of New-York City. F. W. SEWARD, Assistant Secretary of State.

MEDICAL HYDROKONIA.

THE SAFE, EFFICIENT AND RATIONAL TREATMENT OF CATARRH, THROAT AND BRONCHIAL DISEASES,

INTRODUCED AND PRACTICED

BY

DR. S. CLESSON PRATT,

No. 793 Broadway, New-York, opposite Grace Church.

"TOPICAL MEDICATION"

For diseases of the Respiratory Organs.

"Topical" means *local*, and in the sense here used signifies the treatment of Catarrh, Throat, Bronchial and Lung diseases by the *local* application of medicines to the lining membrane or surface of the Respiratory Organs. This treatment (*which is by no means new*) comprises three distinct modes or processes, neither of which has proved successful to any great extent, and for reasons obvious to the physiologist, if not always so to the physician. And yet we opine the fault is not so much in *theory*, as with the *practice*.

SOLUTIONS.

In this "*topical*" (local) treatment we have first the application of medicine in *solution*, confined through the nostrils, injected up behind the palate or down into the throat, or squeezed into the larynx and wind-pipe from a sponge. This "*specific*" usually employed in this *gentle* and *agreeable* manner, is Nitrate of Silver, (Caustic) in *solution* of different strength varying from two to sixty grains to the ounce of water. Of this practice we have only to say that for every case *recovered in spite of* it, we will guarantee to make fifty made worse by it.

POWDERS,

Next in this "*peculiar*" kind of "topical medication," is the empirical practice of drenching the nose, throat and air passages with caustic and astringent *powders*, or *snuffs*, inhaled into the larynx, and exhaled or blown out through the nostrils to the discomfiture and imminent danger of the pat

PETROLEUM.

THE

'OLD DOMINION'

PETROLEUM COMPANY.
OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL, $750,000,
DIVIDED INTO 75,000 SHARES,
AT $10 PAR VALUE.

WORKING CAPITAL, $100,000 IN CASH.

ALLAN CAMPBELL, President.
WALTON W. EVANS, Vice-President.
I VAN BENSCHOTEN, Treasurer.

TRUSTEES:

ALLEN CAMPBELL,	JOSEPH W. ALSOP,
WALTON W. EVANS,	JOHN RUTHERFORD.
EDWIN BARTLETT.	S. VAN BENSCHOTEN,
J. E. ZIMMERMAN.	FRED'K W. JONES,

WILLIAM FRAZIER, of Marietta, Ohio.

The subscription price is $5 per share. No further call or assessment to be made on subscribers.

The Prospectus of the Company may be had at the office of the "UNITED STATES" PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 47 Exchange-place, or at the office of Messrs. RUNDLE, JONES & RUDGE, No. 113 Pearl-st.

At both of which places Subscription Books are now opened.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
STELLA PETROLEUM COMPANY.

PROPERTY IN VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY NO. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE STELLA PETROLEUM COMPANY
Is organized under the General Laws of the State of New-York, with a Capital of $500,000, represented by 100,000 Shares, of the par value of $5 each. Shareholders are exempt from all personal liability.

$75,000 RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

OFFICERS.
SAMUEL BOOTH, President.
JOHN FRENCH, Vice-President.
HERMAN B. UTTER, Secretary.
WILLIAM M. LITTLE, Treasurer.
ALEX. McCUE, Counsel.

TRUSTEES.
SAMUEL BOOTH, No. 66 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.
JOHN FRENCH, Clinton av., Brooklyn.
FOSTER PETTIT, of Pettit & Crook, No. 136 Water-st., New-York.
WILLIAM H. WALLACE, No. 131 Washington-st. New-York.
RICHARD INGRAHAM, No. 16 Court-st, Brooklyn.
WILLIAM M. LITTLE, of Wyckoff & Little, Montague-st, near Court, Brooklyn.
ALFRED BECAR, of Becar, Napier & Co., No. 349 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN DOHERTY, Park-place, Brooklyn.
L. HORATIO BIGLOW, L. H. Biglow & Co., No. 2 William-st., New-York.

The fee simple property of the Company consists of two hundred and thirty-eight acres of the best territory in the oil regions, lying on Pithole Creek, Cherry Run, Maguire Run, and Dunn Run, near Tidioute. Wells will be sunk on this property immediately, and, with the large working capital of $75,000, great results are anticipated.

The developed interest, as will be seen below, is already sufficient to enable the Company to pay monthly dividends.

The Company has been formed not as a matter of speculation, but to develop a property which it is believed will prove to be of great value. The reputation of the gentlemen composing the Board of Trustees is a sufficient guarantee that this object will be rapidly and faithfully carried out, and that the stock will prove a most desirable and profitable investment.

Subscription books for a limited number of shares are now open at the following offices:

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, No. 74 Broadway, New-York.
WM. H. WALLACE, Esq., No. 131 Washington-st., New-York.
L. H. BIGLOW & CO., No 2 William-st., New-York.
PETTIT & CROOK, No. 136 Water-st., New-York.
WYCKOFF & LITTLE, Montague st., near Court, Brooklyn.
B. F. W. C BOOTH, No. 66 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.
STEWART & CO., No. 162 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
M. NEVIN, No. 302 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
Also, with either of the Trustees.

FEE SIMPLE PROPERTY.

No. 1.

Fee simple of *twenty acres* of the Barrett Farm, on Pithole Creek. All flat, boring land, situated above the new well just struck by the United States Petroleum Company, now flowing 200 bbls daily. No better selection can be found on the whole creek for oil purposes. *Wells will be immediately put down on this property.*

No. 2.

Fee simple of *one hundred and two acres* on the Maguire Run, three miles from Tidioute, near the Economite wells, which have pumped successively for four years, and still pump over sixty barrels daily. This property is two miles from the mouth of the run as it empties into Tidioute Creek, has one hundred and two rods on each side of the run, and embraces over forty acres of flat, boring land. It promises to be very fruitful of large supplies of oil.

No. 3.

Fee simple of *two acres* on Cherry Run of the Keyster Farm, just above Humboldt Refinery below Plummer. All boreable. Laid off in nine leases of six rods square each. Wells are being put down on each side, and, as soon as the Spring opens, this Company will sink several additional wells. This place lies on both sides of Cherry Run, in the immediate vicinity of territory which is constantly yielding large supplies of oil, and it is believed that this property will be equally as productive.

No. 4.

Fee simple of *one hundred and ten acres* of Dunn Run, one half mile from Alleghany River, with a long front on the run, some two miles below the Economite wells a Tidioute.

5

Fee simple of *further acres* Haworth Farm, Pithole Creek. A most beautiful site. All boring land. A short distance above the great United States well. The prospect is very flattering, and the property is believed to be fully as valuable as the celebrated Smith Farm, on Cherry Run. *Wells will be sunk on this property immediately.*

DEVELOPED INTERESTS.

No. 6.

The whole working interest in lease No. 12 of the Heydrick Farm, Henry Bend, Alleghany River, of one-eighth on oil, which lease lies on the same flat as the great Heydrick well, which has flowed seven hundred barrels per day, turned out over sixty thousand barrels of oil within the last four years, and which is still pumping over sixty barrels per day.

No. 7.

Three-sixteenths working interest in the Amazon well, South Farm, Cherry Run, which well is now pumping six hundred barrels daily, and shows chance of much increase. The interest to this Company is nine barrels per day.

No. 8.

The whole working interest in Lease No. 30, Henry Bend, on which a well is now being sunk, to be delivered in complete order, without expense to this Company, together with a new 10-horse power engine.

No. 9.

Five-eighth working interest of lease No. 1 Prather Farm Cherry Run, on which a well is now going down, with a fine chance of a large yield, which will be delivered, *free of expense*, with new engine, to this Company, in complete order.

No. 10.

One-eighth free interest in the Lady Washington well, on the Blood Farm, Oil Creek, which pumps fifty barrels per day, giving to this Company *one* six barrels per day, free of expense. This is a large lease and new well, with plenty of room for more wells.

No. 11

The whole working interest in lease No. 21 on Pithole Run, with one hundred rods of the great Heydrick well, on which a well is now going down, and which will be delivered, without expense, to this Company, in *complete order*, with new engine.

No. 12.

The whole working interest of lease No. 15 of Heydrick Farm, Pithole Run, a few rods from above lease. The many wells going down will prove this territory to be of immense value.

No. 13.

One-eighth working interest of lease No. 40 Lamb Farm on Cherry Run, on which a well is going down, and which will be delivered, free of expense, to this company in complete order.

No. 14.

The whole working interest of lease No. 16 Henry Bend, Alleghany River, of one-half the oil.

No. 15.

The whole working interest in lease No. 17 of Heydrick Farm, Pithole Run, a few rods from above lease. The many wells going down will prove this territory to be of immense value.

No. 16.

The whole working interest of lease No. 20 of Heydrick Farm, Pithole Run.

No. 17.

Three sixteenths working interest in Colby Well, Smith Farm, Cherry Run, producing, by pumping and flowing, over fifty barrels daily, giving to this interest five barrels per day.

TO CAPITALISTS.

Oil Creek, Pithole and Sugar Creek. The undersigned has for sale tracts in these most desirable localities. For further particulars inquire of the undersigned, who can be found at Messrs. SMALL & TAYLOR, No. 181 Wall-st., for a few days.

GREAT NORTHERN OIL CO.
OFFICE, NO. 67 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEAR BROADWAY.

Capital.....$2,000,000

Manufacturers and Sole Proprietors of the

HENDRICK LUBRICATOR.

Also dealers in SPERM, LARD, WHALE and other OILS.

OFFICERS.
JOHN BRYAN, President, New-York.
JACOB S. ATWOOD, Vice-President.
J. A. WISNER, Secretary and Treasurer.
E. E. HENDRICK, Superintendent.
WM. M. MARCUS, General Agent.

NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY will receive proposals at the office of the Company, No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York, and Plumer, Venango County, Penn., until noon on Saturday, the 25th of February next, for leasing parts of the large and valuable oil producing territory now in possession of the Company on Pithole Creek, and at Walnut Bend, Alleghany River, Venango County, Penn. Most of the property on Pithole Creek is in the immediate vicinity of the "Frazier Well," recently developed by the Company, and now flowing from 200 to 300 barrels of oil per day.

Maps of the property can be seen at the offices of the Company, where further information will be given.

By order of the Board.
P. G. FENNING, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1865.

PETROLEUM.

THE HENRY BEND PETROLEUM COMPANY.

CAPITAL, $300,000,
DIVIDED INTO 30,000 SHARES.
PAR VALUE, $10 EACH.

OFFICERS:

President: C. V. B. OSTRANDER. Treasurer: HORATIO DORR.
Secretary: HARRY BURRELL, Jr.
Trustees:
C. V. B. OSTRANDER, President Merchants' Fire Insurance Company.
HORATIO DORR, Secretary Atlantic Fire Insurance Company.
THOMAS R. HAWLEY, of Messrs. Hawley & Howe.
SEYMOUR BURRELL, No. 64 Pearl-st.
AMOS C. LITTLE, No. 209 Washington-st.
JOHN D. WING, of Messrs. Wing & Evans.
CHARLES G. BARRETT, of Messrs. Randolph & Skidmore.
MANNING DANIELS, 289 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.
Superintendents:
FRANK W. ALLIN, Esq., Oil City.
J. VAN NOSTRAND DORR, Assistant, at Wells.

The projectors, not desiring to form a company for the sole purpose of selling stock, but for permanent investment and security, have placed it before the public in its present desirable form of a small capital and a full paid stock.

The property was selected with great care, and personally examined by trustees, and so divided among different localities as to avoid undue risks.

The present receipts from the two producing wells, "Holiday" and "Auborn," are sufficient for regular monthly dividends, and when the six wells now going down are completed, large and satisfactory results are confidently expected.

In addition, the company propose sinking other wells as soon as the machinery can be placed upon the ground, and have reserved an ample fund for that purpose.

Stockholders are free from all personal liability.

The subscription books are now open for a limited number of shares, to be issued for purchase of above described property, at the following places of business:

C. V. B. OSTRANDER, Merchants' Fire Insurance Company, corner Pine-st. and Broadway.
SEYMOUR BURRELL, No. 64 Pearl-st.
Messrs. RALPH, KING & PATCHEN, 50 Beaver-st.
Messrs. WYCKOFF & LITTLE, No. 136 Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.
MANNING DANIELS, 289 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

And at the present office of the company,
No. 14 WALL STREET,
(Atlantic Fire Insurance Company,)
where maps of the property may be seen and full explanations afforded.

THE

EAST BRANCH

PETROLEUM COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Stockholders not liable to assessment.
OVER 2,100 ACRES OF LAND IN FEE SIMPLE,
Near Titusville.

Located in Warren County, Pennsylvania, 1,200 acres boring territory, on east branch of Oil Creek.
Capital.....$500,000
IN 5,000 SHARES OF $100 EACH.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $100 EACH SHARE.
WORKING CAPITAL BELONGING TO THE COMPANY, $50,000 CASH.
The subscription books will close Feb. 20, inclusive.

SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS.
TEUNIS W. QUICK, No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.
FRANCIS P. FURNALD, No. 18 Wall-st., Brooklyn Insurance Company.
FRANCIS A. PALMER, Broadway Bank, corner Broadway and Park-place.

TRUSTEES.
FREDERICK W. AMES, of F. W. Ames & Co., Titusville, Penn.
TEUNIS W. QUICK, of No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.
FRANCIS P. FURNALD, President Brooklyn Insurance Company, New-York.
FRANCIS A. PALMER, Pres't Broadway Bank, N. Y.
JOHN R. LAWRENCE, of John R. Lawrence & Co., N. Y.
HELMUS M. WELLS, of Wells, Bontecou & Co., N. Y.

OFFICERS.
TEUNIS W. QUICK, New-York, President.
FRANCIS P. FURNALD, New-York, Vice-President.
FRANCIS A. PALMER, New-York, Treasurer.
GEO. C. PETERS, New-York, Secretary.
OLIVER KEESE, Jr., Titusville, Penn., Superintendent.
Counsel to the Company, WM. S. HASCALL, New-York.

Any of the trustees are authorized to take subscriptions. For further particulars, including maps and circulars, apply in either of the trustees or officers.

PETROLEUM

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
STOCK AUCTIONEERS,
BROKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
NO. 52 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ OIL STOCKS of first-class companies, that we can recommend as good investments, may at all times be found at our office, and at the lowest market rates, in lots to suit the purchasers.

SALES MADE AT THE REGULAR
PETROLEUM STOCK BOARD,
at their two sessions, daily, 11½ o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M.
ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT
OF THE
FIRST NATIONAL PETROLEUM COMPANY.

OFFICE NO. 190 BROADWAY.

THE NEW 200 BARREL WELL ON CHERRY RUN.

NEWS HAS BEEN RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF THIS COMPANY, AND ABUNDANTLY CONFIRMED FROM SEVERAL SOURCES, OF THE STRIKING OF A NEW 200 BARREL WELL ON CHERRY RUN, ABOVE THE REED WELL, AND ONLY A FEW RODS FROM ONE OF THE COMPANY'S PROPERTIES ON THE MOFFAT FARM, WHERE FIVE WELLS ARE NOW GOING DOWN.

ONE OF THE WELLS HAS ALREADY ATTAINED THE DEPTH OF OVER 300 FEET, AND THE OTHERS ARE IN GOOD STAGES OF PROGRESS.

NO WELL ON CHERRY RUN HAS EVER FAILED TO STRIKE OIL; AND THE OPULENT YIELD OF THE NEW WELL ABOVE REFERRED TO IMPARTS FRESH CONFIDENCE TO THE COMPANY'S EXPECTATIONS OF SPEEDY AND LARGE RESULTS FROM ALL OR SEVERAL OF THE WELLS NOW BEING BORED UPON THEIR LAND ADJOINING.

THIS COMPANY IS DIVIDEND-PAYING FROM THE START.

FIRST MONTHLY DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. FOR FEBRUARY.

OFFICERS.—President, CHAS. H. APPLEGATE, (of C. H. Applegate & Brother, No. 354 Broadway.) Vice-President, JOHN L. DOUGLASS, (Secretary Merchants' Fire Insurance Company.) Treasurer, BIRAM G. BOND, (Banker, No. 11 Pine-st.) Secretary, JOHN O. HOYT, (Commission Merchant, No. 4 Cedar-st.) General Superintendent, MAHLON S. FROST, (of Titusville, Pennsylvania.

PROPERTIES OF THE COMPANY.

No. 1.—A perpetual lease of two and a half acres on the celebrated Buchanan Farm, at the junction of Oil Creek and Oherry Run. Two new oil wells yielding 70 barrels daily, of which one-half goes to the First National Petroleum Company. Another engine has been ordered, and preparation made for sinking a third well on this highly productive, dividend-paying property.

No. 2.—Forty acres of the Hatch Farm, just north of Plumer, on both sides of Cherry Run, midway between the "Noble" well, which flowed 2,000 barrels daily, and the new 300 barrel Holmden well on Pithole Creek. The finest wells of the oil region are in the immediate vicinity of this property, which is daily enhancing in value, and at the present rate of appreciation will soon be worth $1,000,000. The company has ordered an engine from this city, and will commence boring at once. Leases will also be executed for a number of other wells, and it is expected that a dozen will be put down during the coming Spring.

No. 3.—A parcel of land on the well-known McFate Farm, on Cherry Run—almost priceless in value. Five wells now going down; one now over 300 feet in depth.

No. 4.—One hundred and seventeen acres of the Kightlin Farm, on Oil Creek, just above Titusville. A highly valuable tract, owned in fee. Room on this property for over 500 wells. Several will be sunk immediately.

Nos. 5 and 6.—Leases of 200 acres each of first-class oil-bearing lands, on the Little Kanawha and Dankard Creek, in West Virginia, giving to the First National Petroleum Company seven-eighths of all the oil. These properties are near the Burning Springs well, and in the great upheaval range, where oil has always been found to contain oil in large quantities. Wells will be sunk immediately.

THE RESERVED SHARES—ALL STOCKHOLDERS ON AN EQUAL FOOTING.

Subscriptions will be received for a limited amount of the capital stock, at the lowest cash price of $3 a share, par value $5, the same being full paid up stock, free from all assessments and liabilities, to which respect the original subscribers, and those who may put down their names, stand on precisely the same footing.

MOST OF THE RESERVED STOCK BEING ALREADY TAKEN, THE BOOKS FOR CITY SUBSCRIPTION WILL BE CLOSED ON THE 20TH INSTANT.

ORDERS FOR THE COUNTRY PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

Office No. 190 BROADWAY.

PETROLEUM.

Petroleum Stocks bought and sold at the Public Petroleum Board. Orders for city or country promptly executed.
KRUGLER & WIGGINS,
General Auctioneers and Stock Board Brokers,
Office No. 58 Beaver-st., corner William.

OIL LANDS AND STOCKS.—CAPITALISTS desirous of investing in Petroleum Properties, or of joining in the formation of companies, will find a large list of the best selections of Oil Lands in Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia and Canada, at our offices.

A new company, with small capital and upon the best territory on Oil Creek and Cherry Run, producing two per cent. per month, just forming.
SHREVE & KENDRICK,
No. 35 Wall-st.

PETROLEUM LANDS FOR SALE.—117 acres of superior oil land, situated on Pithole Creek, near the celebrated United States well. Inquire at office of EDWARD GILBERT, No. 26 Chambers-st.

PETROLEUM.

THE
PACIFIC COAST
PETROLEUM COMPANY,
OF
NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL STOCK.....$5,000,000
Divided into 50,000 shares of the par value of $100.
Working capital $200,000 in stock, paid $100,000 in cash.

Hon. JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, President.
H. B. JAMES WADSWORTH, Vice-President.
E. WARD S. RICH, Treasurer.
LEWIS BENTON, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Hon. James De Peyster Ogden, of New-York.
Hon. James Wadsworth, of James Wadsworth & Co., No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.
George W. Tuttle, of Stout & Tuttle, leather dealers, No. 3 Ferry-st., New-York.
Richard J. Sherman, of Rich, Sherman & Co., bankers, No. 30 Pine-st., New-York.
Lewis Benton, Counselor-at-law, No. 112 Broadway, New-York.
William F. Hall, of Northrup, Hall & Co., No. 112 Broadway, New-York.
Thomas A Scott, Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
R. B. S. Andrea, of Andrea & Cole, Boston, Massachusetts.
Hon. Levi Parsons, San Francisco, California.

The subscription price is $20 per share for a limited amount of stock. No further call or assessment to be made on subscribers; $100,000 is reserved for a working capital, and $200,000 in stocks at par, for the future development of the company's property.

Its property consists of a perpetual lease of about 75,000 acres of oil territory in San Luis, Obispo County, State of California, lying on and near the Pacific Ocean, being all the following five ranches, viz.:

I. The Mannela Ranch, containing 16,964.63 acres.
II. The Arroyo Grande Ranch, containing 4,437.38 acres.
III. The Balsas Chemical Ranch, containing 14,335.22 acres.
IV. The Pisina Ranch, containing 8,836.89 acres.
V. The Stone Corral Ranch, containing 30,911.20 acres.

The titles of these large tracts have been thoroughly examined and approved by Judge Parsons, of San Francisco.

All reports, written and verbal, of gentlemen who, during the past year, have visited and thoroughly examined this property carefully and scientifically, concur in representing it as overflowing with petroleum. They say: "The Ranches are splendid estates, but their value is in their almost fabulous wealth in the best of oil."

The company's lands extend for over ten miles on San Luis Bay, on the Pacific coast, with a good roadstead, where shipments can be made with facility to San Francisco, South America, Australia, China and New-York.

The lands have a gentle slope to San Luis Bay, and there is full assurance of the practicability of conducting the oil, at a moderate expense, through pipes from the wells to reservoirs or tanks, to be constructed at this point, when it can be sent to the markets of the world, either in its crude state or refined, according to the demand.

The cost of shipping will not exceed 70 cents per barrel, and the company will be enabled to deliver petroleum at New-York at $5 per barrel, and at Australia and China at reduced rates.

It is designed to develop fully and practically, the means and wealth of this property at the earliest practicable moment.

The varied details giving all the information that can be required with a general description of the character, advantages and prospects of the company's property, are fully and plainly set forth in the prospectus.

The PACIFIC COAST PETROLEUM COMPANY, of New-York, have been duly organized under the laws of this State, with a sufficient capital to render available its capabilities and resources in what is believed to be an unlimited supply of Petroleum, not surpassed in quality.

Subscriptions for the Stock of the company have been opened at the offices of

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO., No. 61 Cedar-st., N.Y.
RICH, SHERMAN & CO., No. 30 Pine-st., N. Y.
NORTHRUP, HALL & CO., No. 112 Broadway.
LEWIS BENTON, Secretary, No. 112 Broadway,

where the prospectus can be obtained.

Subscriptions payable as above when the sum of $250,000 is subscribed.

PETROLEUM

MORE THAN ONE-HALF OF THE SHARES ALREADY SUBSCRIBED FOR.

STOCKHOLDERS FREE FROM ALL LIABILITIES.

DE KALB PETROLEUM COMPANY,

Organized under the laws of the State of New-York.

CAPITAL.....$350,000

35,000 SHARES OF $10 EACH.

Two new Wells on the Company's property; one yielding forty barrels per day, the other on striking oil flowed ten barrels per day, and when tubed will yield a very large flow of oil.

Six more Wells to be sunk immediately.

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT,
GEORGE L. EIGENBRODT.
TREASURER,
HENRY DE ZAVALA.
SECRETARY,
SAMUEL W. BOOCOCK.

TRUSTEES:

GEORGE L. EIGENBRODT, Esq., No. 30 Broad-st.
J. KENNEDY SMYTH, Esq., No. 74 Broadway.
MAHLON S. FROST, Esq., No. 2 Cedar-st., and Titusville, Penn.
EDWARD G. LUDLOW, M. D., No. 49 East 23d-st.
SAMUEL HASKELL, Esq., Platt, corner Gold-st.
J. VAN RENSSALAER, Jr., Esq., No. 44 Exchange-Place.
J. LEE SMITH, Esq., No. 92 Beekman-st.
RICHARD AMERMAN, Esq., No. 74 Broadway.
HENRY DE ZAVALA, Esq., No. 100 Broadway.

COUNSEL,
JOHN H. BIRD, Esq., No. 137 Broadway.

BANKERS,
CARR, TAYLOR & CO., No. 80 Broad-st.

SCHEDULE—No. 1. On Oil Creek; one acre on Bennehoff farm, with two wells, one yielding 40 barrels per day, one ready to tube, which has flowed 10 barrels per day.
No. 2. Frost refinery, buildings, offices, &c.
No. 3. 120 acres in fee on Pit Hole Creek.
No. 4. 1,300 acres on Little Kanawha River.

The company having been formed for permanent and secure investment, its capital stock is offered only as full paid, thus securing stockholders immunity from all liabilities.

Its present productions will pay fine dividends, and as soon as the six new wells are completed, great results are almost undoubted.

Subscriptions will be received for a limited number of shares, until further notice, at the office of the company's bankers.

CARR, TAYLOR & CO.,
No. 80 Broad-st., Room No. 15,
New-York,

where circulars, giving full descriptions as well as maps of the property, can be seen.

Communications from out of town promptly attended to

IMPORTANT TO SUBSCRIBERS
TO THE
COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY

Notice is given that the
BOOKS OF THE COMPANY
will positively be closed March 5, 1865. No stock will be sold at subscription price after that date. All subscriptions not paid by that time will be canceled. The company have on their property one of "Bolles' Patent Rock-drilling Machines," and expect by the aid of this machine to have at least TWO WELLS in successful operation within six weeks. Persons wishing the stock of the company
AT SUBSCRIPTION PRICE,
must make immediate application, as there are but ten thousand shares to be sold at subscription price ($2 50 per share.) Maps, prospectuses and all information can be obtained at the office of the company, No. 45 Pine-st., New-York, and Nos. 21 and 24 Washington Buildings, No. 274 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

WILLIAM LEWIS, President.
WM. E. STEWART, Vice-President.
Wm. D. SMITH, Treasurer.
E. J. HARRISON, Secretary.

A. M. KELLOGG, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., offers choice oil lands in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia and Canada. Valuable and at low prices.

PETROLEUM.

THE BIG SAND CREEK
OIL COMPANY!

To be organized under the laws of the State of West Virginia, with the following named officers:

PRESIDENT,
PATRICK BRADY.
TREASURER,
CHARLES G. KING.
SECRETARY,
P. FRED. GODDARD.
DIRECTORS.
PATRICK BRADY, Philadelphia.
H. W. RIDGWAY, Philadelphia.
CHARLES G. KING, Philadelphia.
E. M. SHAW, New-York.
WM. S. ROY, New-York.
CAPITAL, $200,000, IN 100,000 SHARES.
$1 25 PER SHARE.
WORKING CAPITAL, $25,000.

OIL TERRITORY,
614 ACRES, IN FEE SIMPLE.

The territory secured to this company contains six hundred and fourteen acres, and is handsomely located on the Brushy Fork of Big Sandy Creek, in Wirt County, West Virginia, about seven to eight miles from the Ohio River, and seventeen miles from Parkersburgh, with good roads to both of these points, which give good facilities for getting the Oil to market.

The gentlemen to whom is confided the management and direction of the company's affairs, are, all of them, business men of energy and enterprise. They are determined to do all in their power to, in every way, promote the interests of the stockholders. They now offer a limited number of shares for sale, confident that the returns on the investment will prove large and satisfactory, in a very reasonable time.

100,000 shares of the above is taken. Books of subscription for the remaining 60,000 shares open at the office of WALDEN & McILVAINE, No 13 Broad-st., N. Y.

CANADA OIL LANDS.

Valuable oil lands in the Township of Enniskillen and vicinity, Canada West, for sale by
LEE & ELY,
No 54 William-st.

CAREFULLY SELECTED PETROLEUM Lands in the vicinity of Oil City, in Venango, Crawford and Warren Counties, Pennsylvania, unsurpassed as to indications and locality by anything offered in the market offered at owner's prices. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneer and Real Estate Brokers, No. 77 Cedar-st.

PETROLEUM LANDS FOR SALE.—200 acres fine oil territory, in the celebrated TIONESTA region, near the large wells recently struck. For full particulars address Box No. 1,650, New-York Post-Office.

LEE & ELY, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST.—Petroleum lands in Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia for sale. Stocks of all descriptions bought and sold on commission.

FINANCIAL.

MARCH, MAY AND JULY

COUPONS
Cashed in Gold,

BY
HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 44 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury notes ready for immediate delivery, in sums to suit, AND ONE QUARTER PER CENT. COMMISSION ALLOWED TO ALL INVESTORS.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK,
For the Year ending Feb. 1, 1865.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

OFFICE, NOS. 144 AND 146 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST.

Net cash assets Feb. 1, 1864.....$10,029,964 81
Receipts during the year:
Original premiums.....$645,581 06
Renewal premiums.....1,324,118 56
War extra premiums.....20,164 67
Annuity premiums.....5,720 58
$1,904,584 66
Interest (including premium on gold).....945,281 84—2,849 866 50
$12,879,131 31

Disbursements during year:
Paid claims by death.....$536,750 00
Paid dividend additions.....166,092 86
Surrendered policies.....88 128 83
Annuities.....8,428 77
Profit and loss.....3,942 67
Commissions.....124,787 62
Expenses.....151,585 88—1,079,716 63

Net cash assets Feb. 1, 1865.....$11,799,414 68
Invested as follows:
Cash on hand and in banks..$1,023,824 25
Bonds and mortgages.....6,13,,623 69
United States Stocks (cost).....4,316,921 25
Real estate (cost).....724,287 44
Due from agents.....31,978 05—$11,799,414 68
Add interest accrued, not due.....$130,000 00
Add interest due and unpaid.....8,371 30
Premiums one and unpaid.....72,631 58
Deferred semi-annual and quarterly premiums.....225,000 00
Gross assets, Feb. 1, 1865.....$12,235,407 86
Increase in net cash assets during year.....1,770,149 87

POLICY AND RISK ACCOUNT

Issued	4,216 policies, insuring	$14,336,395 00
Lapsed	818 policies, insuring	2,373,534 00
Net increase	3,398 policies, insuring	$11,963,861 00
In force Feb. 1, 1864	16,044 policies, insuring	43,778,065 00
In force Feb. 1, 1865	18,422 policies, insuring	$55,741,926 00
Dividend additions to policies in force		8,111,467 03

Total amount at risk Feb. 1, 1865.....$63,853,393 03

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement, and believe the same to be correct.
(Signed) SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:
Fred. S. Winston, Millard Fillmore, Alex. W. Bradford, John V. L. Pruyn, Oliver H. Palmer, David Hoadley, William Moore, Sam'l E. Sprouls, Henry A. Smythe, Robt. H. McDurdy, Sam'l M. Connell, William V Brady, Isaac G. Pearson, Lucius Rodinson, W. E Dodge, Martin Bates, Jr. W. Smith Brown, George S. Coe, William Betts, Richard Patrick, Wm. K. Strong, John P. Yelverton, Wm. H. Popham, Wm. M. Vermilye, John Wadsworth, Wm. A. Haines, John E. Develin, Alfred Edwards, Ezra Wheeler, Wellington Clapp, Nathaniel Hayden, Seymour Scudder, M. K. Freeman, John M. Stuart, Sam'l D. Babcock, Alonzo Child.

Secretaries: ISAAC ABBATT, THEO. W. MORRIS.
Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Cashier, FRED. M. WINSTON.
Medical Examiners: MINTURN POST, M. D., ISAAC L. KIP, M. D.
Counsel: WILLIAM BETTS, LL. D., Hon. LUCIUS ROBINSON.
Attorney, RICHARD A McCURDY.

The business of this Company is conducted on the MUTUAL principle, in the strictest sense of the term; the entire surplus, DEDUCTING NECESSARY EXPENSES ALONE, being equitably divided among the assured.

CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
have removed to
NO. 156 BROADWAY.

Authorized Capital.....$2,500,000
Capital paid up.....$300,000 00
Reserve.....244 093 66
Assets Jan. 1, 1866.....$544,683 66

JAMES M. McLEAN, President.
EDWARD A. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 14 Wall-st., Feb. 17, 1865.

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN WERE elected Directors of this company at the annual election, held on the 14th inst.:

JAMES FREELAND,	JESSE C. ROWAN,
HIRAM E. ST. JOHN,	EDWARD HARVEY,
EDW'D T. BACKHOUSE,	STEPHEN A. DODGE,
JAMES HARPER,	ANDREW FITZGERALD,
LEWIS HURST,	CALVIN B. CAMP,
JOHN L. SPADER,	SAM. VAN BENSCHOTEN
HENRY J. CULLEN,	CURTIS NOBLE,
LEVERETT H. SAGE,	EDMUND T. H. GIBSON,
PHILIP S. CROOKE,	RUFUS R. GRAVES,
JOHN G. SCHUMAKER,	EDWARD W TAPP,
HENRY TIENKEN,	MOSES F. ODELL,
ALEXANDER McCUE,	GEORGE L. SHAW,
D. S. VOORHEES,	WILLIAM L. WEBB,
MICHAEL NEVIN,	JACOB PHILIP,
SAMUEL GARRISON,	AMOS ROBBINS.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, JAMES FREELAND, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
J. B. THOMPSON, Jr., Secretary.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 130 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
Will buy and sell at market rates.
U. S. 7-30 BONDS.
U. S. 6s, OF 1881.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS
of every description, not usually sold at the stock exchanges,
FARM MORTGAGE BONDS,
Issued by
LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE,
MILWAUKEE AND FOND DU LAC,
RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROADS, &c., &c.
WISCONSIN TOWN AND COUNTY BONDS,
Wanted by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 45 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
have all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
bought and sold at market rates.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-STREET, N. Y.,
GOVERNMENT AGENTS
FOR THE SALE OF THE
NATIONAL 7-30 LOAN.

These bonds are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, dated Aug. 15, 1864 and convertible in three (3) years from that time into the Popular 6-20 Loan Gold-bearing Interest.

Also, buy and sell at market rates all classes of Government securities. Maturing certificates of indebtedness collected or purchased.

Railway stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission.

U. S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY
FOR THE SALE OF THE
7-30 NATIONAL LOAN.
ALL DENOMINATIONS ON HAND AND READY FOR DELIVERY AT ONCE.
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.
BANKERS,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
United States Securities of all kinds bought and sold.

UNITED STATES
6 PER CENT
DEBT CERTIFICATES
BOUGHT AND SOLD
BY
G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., CORNER PINE.

REMOVAL.

THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have removed to No. 156 Broadway, between Liberty-st. and Maiden-lane.

HOPE
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 62 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000 00
ASSETS.....$282,248 76

This company having DECLINED JOINING the combination of Fire Insurance Companies, is prepared to write policies on terms as favorable as are offered by any other responsible company, whether IN OR OUT of the board.

DIRECTORS.

HENRY M. TABER,	THOMAS P. CUMMINGS,
STEPH. CAMBRELENG,	THEODORE W. RILEY
JOSEPH GRAFTON,	AMOS ROBBINS,
L. B. WARD,	D. LYDIG SUYDAM,
STEPHEN HYATT,	J. W. MERSEREAU,
JACOB REESE,	JOSEPH BRITTON,
ROBERT SCHELL,	WILLIAM H. TERRY,
JOHN PENFOLD,	WILLIAM BEMSEN,
JAMES S. BANDFORD,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
FREDK. SCHUCHARDT,	JOSEPH FOULKE,

JACOB REESE, President.

THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.
CHAS. D. HARTSHORNE, Asst. Secretary.

O

FINANCIAL.

TEN YEARS' LOAN.

$00,000.

KINGS COUNTY (BROOKLYN) SEVEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS.

KINGS COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE.
No. 13 COURT-STREET, BROOKLYN, Feb. 11, 1865.

The County Treasurer hereby invites subscriptions in sums of one thousand dollars and upward, to a loan of $000,000, authorized by Chapter 8, of the Laws of 1864, and by resolution of the Board of Supervisors adopted Dec. 20, 1864, for the purpose of filling the quota of the County under the President's last call for more troops.

Subscribers will receive "Certificates of Indebtedness," bearing interest from the date of subscription, until the bonds are ready for delivery.

The Bonds will bear interes. at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT PER ANNUM, payable semi-annually, to wit: On the 1st days of May and November; the principal will be due and payable on the 1st day of May, 1875.

The subscription book is now open at the Treasurer's office.

THOMAS A. GARDINER.
County Treasurer.

T. L. TAYLOR & REED,

NO. 5 BROAD-ST.,

having been appointed Agents for the sale of the 7-30 Loan will receive subscriptions on the most favorable terms.

All denominations on hand for immediate delivery.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY,

No. 21 NASSAU ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1865.

The annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the Continental Hotel, in the City of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22, at 12 o'clock P. M.

The annual election of Directors will be held at the same place, on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on Saturday, Feb. 18, and reopened on Monday, Feb. 27.

J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
New-York, Feb. 17, 1865.

PARTIES HOLDING (30) THIRTY OR more coupons of the "Loan of 1864," (10-40s) maturing on the 1st of March, are requested to hand them in with schedules, at any time before that date. Holders complying with the above will have their coupons examined, and checks given for them on the 28th inst., after 3 o'clock P. M.

Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Interest Department of this office.

(Signed) JOHN A. STEWART,
Assistant-Treasurer U. S.

C & G. WOODMAN, No. 35 Pine st.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

ELEVENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE
GERHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 1 PINE-ST., JAN. 26, 1865.

The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent, payable (free of Government tax) on the 1st day of February, 1865.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

FIRST DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE CITY PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a DIVIDEND of TWO PER CENT, free of Government tax, payable March 1, 1865. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th to the 28th February, inclusive.

JAMES M. WESTERVETT, Treasurer.

Feb. 14, 1865.

DIVIDEND.

UNITED PETROLEUM FARMS ASSOCIATION.
Office No. 10 Pine-st., New-York.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Association, held at the office of Messrs Wed W. Clarke & Co., a dividend of 2 and ½ per cent. on the capital stock of the company ($10,000,000,) was declared (equal to 6 per cent. on the original subscription,) payable on the 20th inst., at the office of the company.

The transfer books of the company will remain closed until March 1.

G. H. BISSELL, President.

W. R. Fosnica, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Feb. 1, 1865.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given to the Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that the following resolution was this day adopted by the Board of Directors of said company:

Resolved, That a dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, be declared by this company out of its net earnings for the last six months to the Preferred and Common Stock, payable at the office of M. K. Jesup & Company, No. 60 Exchange-place, agents for the company in New-York City, on the 25th day of February, to the holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours, on the 11th day of February, on which day the books will be closed and be opened on the 27th instant for transfers.

WM. H. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
New-York, Feb. 14, 1865.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., out of the next earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company, on THURSDAY, 23d inst.

The transfer books will be closed on THURSDAY, 16th inst., and reopened on FRIDAY, 24th inst. By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—HUIDEKOPER PETROLEUM OIL CO. of New-York. The trustees of this company have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. upon the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on and after Monday, the 20th of February inst., at the office of the company, No. 22 William-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 21st inst. inclusive.

L. M. HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1865.

OFFICE OF SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and a half (3½) per cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand. By order.

RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays from 10 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed, free from Government tax. Deposits made on or before March 1 will draw interest from that date. THOS. CHRISTY, President.

R. H. BULL, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 81 NASSAU-st., N. Y.—OPEN EVERY DAY, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. and on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST (free from Government tax) allowed. Money deposited on or before March 1 will draw interest from that date.

JAMES C. STONEALL, President.

HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.—OFFICE OF the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, No 23, Chambers-st., New-York, January 7, 1865.

Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of the real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York, for 1865, will be open for inspection and review from and after MONDAY, January 9, 1865, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1865, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period above-mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of the real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of the personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the city.

J. W. ALLEN,
R. H. PURSER,
C. B. WOODRUFF,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a partnership, under the firm-name of FIBBARD, FISKE & CO., for the transaction of commission and other business. They will occupy the store No. 38 Broadway about March 15; meantime can be found at No. 103 Water-st.

CHAUNCEY FIBBARD.
FRED. B. FISKE.
A. CRAIG PALMER.

New-York, Feb. 1, 1865.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of B. MERGANTHEIN & CO. has been dissolved by mutual consent, this day.

BERNHARD MERGANTHEIN,
SARA LINDHEIMER.

New-York, Feb. 13, 1865.

HOTELS.

FONTINE HOTEL—ON EUROPEAN PLAN, corner Broadway and Howard-st.; rooms by the day or week; terms reasonable; open all night.

HOTEL TO LET—NEAR ERIE AND HUDSON River Railroad depots. Apply, between 12 and 2 o'clock, to C. DENISON, No. 84 Dey-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 22,
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 1.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 8.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 15.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 22.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 29.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$120 00
Second Cabin Passage.....$0 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 00
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The Owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless Bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON.....3,200 tons.....300-horse power
LAFAYETTE.....3,200 tons.....300-horse power
EUROPE.....(Afloat).....300-horse power
FRANCE.....(Afloat).....300-horse power
NAPOLEON III.....(Building).....1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHASNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....March 1.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....March 29.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines. (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN STEERAGE RATES.

The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:

Feb. 25.....OCEAN QUEEN.....WEIR.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
March 3.....NORTH STAR.....SLOCUM.
(Connecting at Panama with SAORAMENTO.)
March 13.....COSTA RICA.....TINKHAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN CITY.)

For freight or passage, apply to

H. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LA MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Feb. 27, and SATURDAY, March 25.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....$50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

Passengers must have passports.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling Green.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.—Short route, low prices.—The Central American Transit Company will dispatch on the 20th of every month, from Pier No. 29 North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, U. S. Instance, Master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Will sail as follows:

MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Feb. 22.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Feb. 25.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, March 4.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, March 10
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, March 25
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, April 1.
DAY STAR.....(Building.)

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,

From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.

The *Morning Star* is 2,064 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to

JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,413	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	.....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,866	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Aspliti.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA.....SATURDAY, March 11
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

PASSAGE FROM LONDONDERRY

FOR THE SEASON OF 1865.

First vessel to sail on or about the 20th March,

FROM LONDONDERRY

FOR NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE.

ONLY LINE OF IRISH PACKETS.

McCORKELL & CO'S splendid A 1 British Ships,
MINNEHAHA, Capt. McGrath.....2,000 tons.
STADACONA, Capt. Stewart.....2,000 tons.
LADY EMILY PEEL, (new) Capt. Penny.....1,500 tons.
VILLAGE BELLE, Capt. Little.....1,500 tons.
MOHONGO, Captain Cassady.....1,500 tons.

The deservedly well established reputation of these ships for speed and comfort, and of their captains for care of their passengers, commend them to all desirous of bringing out friends from Ireland.

Remittances of money for any amount can be made, and passages secured by application to the Agents.

G & J. KNOX & CO., No. 134 Pearl-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 25
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....March 4
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....March 12

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....35
First Cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40
First Cabin to Hamburg.....90 | Steerage to Hamburg.....37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New York.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

THROUGH BILLS LADING TO ST. LOUIS AND ALL POINTS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, VIA NEW-ORLEANS.

THE ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS,
JOHN J. ROE, President,

is now ready to contract, and give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for shipment as above.

This Company now owns some twenty first-class steamers running between New-Orleans, St. Louis, and Louisville, and are now arranging connections between New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and New-Orleans.

One of their steamers will leave New-Orleans daily, and by judicious arrangements they are enabled to offer inducements to shippers in lower rates and quick dispatch. Average time of transit, eighteen days.

J. EAGER, Agent,
No. 41 Broad-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22,

The first-class U. S. Mail steamship

GEO. CROMWELL,
F. E. VAILL, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22, at 3 P. M. precisely.

For passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, or freight, apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP

EAGLE,
Capt. LAWRENCE,

Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22, at 3 o'clock, P. M. precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The new and splendid steamship COLUMBIA will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on March 1.

N. B.—All passengers must procure passports before securing passage.

RAILROADS.

PERTH AMBOY AND WOODBRIDGE RAILROAD.

From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 6:40 P. M.

Leave Perth Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.

Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 9:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10 and 6:20 P. M.

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 21, 1865.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 1:30 P. M., and 4:30 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., trains to Monsey.

THOS. F. DEMAREST, Sup't.

Nov. 1, 1864.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SHREVE, General Superintendent.

J. C. CALHOUN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

CHANGE OF TIME.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

From foot Murray-st., daily at 3½ P. M., connecting with trains for Highlands, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Manchester, &c.

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.

Fare $2. Excursion tickets $3—good for three days.

Steamer JESSE HOYT leaves Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, daily, (excepting Sundays) at 9 A. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with express trains for Philadelphia, Tuckerton, Barnegat, Toms River, &c.

Returning leave Vine-st. Ferry, Philadelphia, at 11.15 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects in Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

6:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD

Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Tickets may be procured at the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn. Baggage checked from the residence to all points on this road and its connections.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Woverley and Yaphenk at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M. 2, 4 and 6 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.

A. BEASONER, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Jan. 23, 1865, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:40, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. Small cars will be run between Chambers and 30th-st. stations. Sunday train 6 P. M.

J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.

THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."

The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Marden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

REMOVAL.

The People's Line, "New-Jersey Steamboat Company, have removed from the foot of Cortlandt-st. to their spacious new offices, Pier No. 41, south side Canal-st., where on the opening of navigation, they will be happy to transport passengers and freight as heretofore.

New-York, Jan. 27, 1865.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains north and east from New-Haven 11 P. M.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE
QUOTA OF NEW-YORK,
15,000
VOLUNTEERS WANTED FOR NEW-YORK COUNTY.

INCREASED BOUNTIES AND HAND-MONEY.

At a meeting of the County Committee on Volunteering, held on Saturday, Feb. 11, 1865,

Present—ORISON BLUNT, Chairman,
Hon. M. T. BEENNAN, Esq., Comptroller,
Hon. ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
Hon. WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
Hon. WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor.

On motion of Supervisor William M. Tweed, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the county pay for a one-year recruit three hundred ($300) dollars bounty and fifty ($50) dollars hand-money.

For a two-year recruit four hundred ($400) dollars bounty and seventy-five ($75) dollars hand-money.

For a three-year recruit six hundred ($600) dollars bounty and one hundred ($100) dollars hand-money.

BOUNTIES.

FOR THREE-YEAR RECRUITS.

County.....$300
Government.....300
Total.....$600

FOR TWO-YEAR RECRUITS.

County.....$200
Government.....200
Total.....$400

FOR ONE-YEAR RECRUITS.

County.....$300
Government.....100
Total.....$400

The Bounty to be paid to the recruit in his own hand, as provided in section five (5) of the State Law relating to Bounties, (viz: Assembly bill No. 115 of 1865) and the hand money to be paid to the person who may present the recruit.

By order of the committee,

CORNELIUS CORSON, Clerk.

NOTICE OF THE COMING

DRAFT.

Gentlemen wishing to put in Substitutes in advance of a draft, can be supplied without delay with one, two or three-years' celeo or veteran, at a lower figure than after the draft has taken place.

Apply at the

MERCHANTS', BANKERS'
AND
GENERAL VOLUNTEER AND SUBSTITUTE RECRUITING ASSOCIATION,
No. 422 Broadway, New-York.

RELIEF FROM THE DRAFT.

KINGS COUNTY DRAFT RELIEF ASSOCIATION,
Capital $25,000, and accumulating premiums.
DIRECTORS.

John K. Pruyn, President Central Bank, Brooklyn.
Hon. Nathan B. Morse, City Treasurer, Brooklyn.
Stephen Crowell, President Phenix Insurance Company, Brooklyn.
Edward R. Mellvaine, Brooklyn.
JOHN D. LAWRENCE, Manager.
JOHN K. PRUYN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AGENCY,
No. 21 Wall-st., corner of Broad.

The object of this association is to provide a substitute for those among its subscribers who are drafted. Residents of New-York and Brooklyn, Richmond, Queens, and Suffolk Counties supplied on payment of one hundred and fifty dollars.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
No. 125 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1865.

TWELVE COMPETENT CONTRACT SURGEONS are required by the Medical Director at New-Orleans, for the Military Division of West Mississippi. Applicants are requested to call at this office, where full information will be given. Contracts will be for not less than three months. Pay, $100 per month at ports, and $113 33 in the field, with transportation to New-Orleans and other points.

WM. J. SLOAN,
Surgeon U. S. A.,
Medical Director Department of the East.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
No. 125 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1865.

TWENTY-SIX CONTRACT SURGEONS are needed in the 25th Army Corps, (colored troops,) serving in Virginia and North Carolina. Applicants for the position can obtain full information at this office. Those whose services prove satisfactory will, at the expiration of three months, be commissioned Assistant Surgeons of colored troops.

(Signed,) W. J. SLOAN,
Surgeon U. S. A., Medical Director, Dept. East.

ANY GENTLEMAN EXEMPT FROM THE draft wishing to be represented in the army by a veteran of 39 months' service, is requested to address A. L., Station D, Post-office.

THE DRAFT.—EXEMPTION PAPERS ATTENDED to at No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

POLITICAL.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting of this Association will be held at [illegible] on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 21, at 8 o'clock. By order of the President.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

THE LAST NIGHTS

of

HAMLET

are drawing near.

TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT

this week

EDWIN BOOTH

will appear in his grand role of

HAMLET,

being its

SEVENTY-FOURTH CONSECUTIVE PERFORMANCE.

ONE OF THE NOBLEST PIECES OF DRAMATIC ART EVER SEEN IN ANY LAND OR IN ANY AGE. WE TRUST IT WILL NOT BE WITHDRAWN UNTIL EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD IN THE COMMUNITY HAS SEEN IT.—*New-York Herald*.

Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½.

SATURDAY, Feb. 25,

will be given the second of the series of

GRAND MATINEES!

OF BOOTH'S HAMLET.

HIPPOTHEATRON. BEGINS AT 7½

MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING,
GRAND MATINEES
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½.
UNPRECEDENTED, UNQUALIFIED AND MARVELOUS SUCCESS OF
MOTHER GOOSE
THE FAIRY LEGEND OF THE GOLDEN EGG.
THE NEW AND GORGEOUS
COMIC PANTOMIME,
NEW SCENERY, DRESSES,
SUPERB APPOINTMENTS,
and
GRAND BALLET.
ALL THE BRILLIANT ACCESSORIES
of a
SPLENDID SPECTACULAR PIECE,
unexampled in the
ANNALS OF THE ARENA.
NEW AND STARTLING
TRICKS, TRANSFORMATIONS,
WONDERS OF MAGIC DIABLERIE,
in which the vast resources of the Mammoth Hippotheatrotic Company will be employed.
ADMITTED BY THE PRESS AND PUBLIC
TO BE THE
GREATEST PANTOMIMIC ACHIEVEMENT
EVER PRESENTED IN AMERICA.
PEALS OF APPLAUSE
AND SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER.
THE GREAT PANTOMIME
will be preceded every evening, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, by the
GRAND EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC
performances of
THE MATCHLESS STAR TROUPE.
First appearance of
THE RENOWNED GERMAN GYMNASTS,
THE CONRAD BROTHERS.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE,

AND GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION,
NOS. 539 AND 541 BROADWAY.
OPEN DAILY, FROM 10 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
THE GREATEST COLLECTION OF
LIVING WILD BEASTS,
AND RARE AND CURIOUS BIRDS
on exhibition in any country, including many
NEW SPECIES
NEVER BEFORE SEEN IN AMERICA.
THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY,
at 11½ A. M., 2, and 8½ P. M., INTRODUCING
PERFORMING PONIES!
LEARNED MONKEYS!
INTELLECTUAL APE, "SIGNOR VICTOR I"
EDUCATED MULES!
SAGACIOUS ELEPHANTS! AND
HIGHLY-TRAINED LIONS, TIGERS, AND LEOPARDS
ADMISSION ONLY 25 CENTS.

NOW OPEN.
FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION
OF THE
MUTUAL ART ASSOCIATION,
No. 625 Broadway.

On view, Bierstadt's New Picture,
"MOUNT HOOD."
Rothermel's Great Painting of the
CHRISTIAN MARTYRS.
Leutze's
ATTACK ON THE TECOALLI,
and many other works by leading artists.
Day and Evening. Admission 25 cents.

LECTURES.

ANNA E. DICKINSON,
IN PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 21,
Subject—"*A Plea for Labor.*"
REV. H. W. BEECHER TO PRESIDE,
Miss DICKINSON will speak as above.

Tickets 50 cents. For sale at Swayne's, No. 210 Fulton-st.; Fyle's, corner Fulton and Pierrepont-st.; Rose's, 142 Atlantic-st., and in New-York at American News Co., No. 121 Nassau-st.

DR. CLARK'S LECTURES ON EUROPE—The third and last lecture in the course for the benefit of the United States Sanitary and Christian Commission, will be delivered in the West 23d-st. Presbyterian Church, (near 7th-av.,) on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 20, commencing at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Rome and Naples*. Tickets 50 cents, for sale at Macfarland's, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., and at the door.

HON. HORACE GREELEY WILL DELIVER his great lecture on *Self-Culture* in the Fiftieth-Street Church, Rev. Dr. S. B. Bell's, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 21, commencing at 8 o'clock.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 52 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent or chronic Gonorrhœa or Syphi is cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 29 Courtland-st., between Chambers and Reade-sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genito-urinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and 162 Chambers-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, address Box 2,359 N. Y. P.O.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced

FROM EUROPE.

[Continued from the First Page.]

about peace, which followed that event, have naturally attracted great attention here, and the foreign rebels, who were honest believers in the invulnerability of the Southern arms, are dumbfounded, and do not know what to say. They try, however, to make this Government believe that when the war is over it is the intention of the Washington Government to pitch into Mexico and Canada, and that the only way to prevent this is to recognize the South immediately. To prove this design on the part of the Federal authorities and the people of the North, the rebel journals quote from the Albany *Argus*, the New-York *Herald*, and the disappointed and Copperhead papers generally, extracts demanding that the two parties unite in a common war for the upholding of the Monroe doctrine, and other like propositions which are well calculated to awaken here as to the real intent of the people of the United States. The vote of the Senate amending the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation Bill, so as to read "Republic of Mexico," has also been made a handle of by the rebel journals to excite evil passions against the United States. They also complain of the want of international courtesy of the Federal Government in trading with the South for cotton and refusing to grant the same privileges to foreign nations, who are also suffering for the raw material. It is to be hoped that these ravings of the rebel press will not influence the decisions of the Government, and I think I can promise you that they will not.

MALAKOFF.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

SUPPOSED CONFEDERATE CRUISER.

The *Phare de la Loire* says, that the suspicions of the French Government has been excited as to the real character of the steam ram *Olinde*, which recently arrived at the Isle of Houat, under the Danish flag, and left again after receiving a quantity of coals from the French tug *Expeditif*, and transferring to the latter the Danish crew of forty-two persons. Some of the crew recognized the *Olinde* as an iron-clad ram recently constructed at Bordeaux for Denmark, and they state that soon after leaving the *Olinde* they saw an English steamer approach her and transfer on board a great number of large cases and barrels. One of the officers on board the *Olinde* offered the crew of the *Expeditif* 175f. per month to serve on board the ram, first to Lisbon and thence for a five months's voyage. The stoker and a sailor accepted the offer, but when the latter found the *Olinde* was a war vessel, and that all the men on board were armed with revolvers, cutlasses, &c., he jumped into a boat and succeeded in getting back to the *Expeditif*. The real character of the *Olinde* will, no doubt, soon be ascertained. The crew of the *Olinde* are generally of opinion that she is a Confederate cruiser.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

The *Army & Navy Gazette* says: "On the whole, the situation of the Confederates has become rapidly worse within the last three months. The appointment of Johnston to the command of Hood's army can scarce restore the Confederates what they have lost in the West, and it is, in fact, a confession of error on the part of President DAVIS, which shows the strength of the opposition to his rule evoked by the recent misfortunes of the South. Lee cannot be everywhere, and do everything. If the Northern papers can be trusted, the Confederates have at last abandoned pride and principle so far as to arm a portion of their negroes; and 200,000 of these sable auxiliaries are said to be undergoing instructions just at the very moment that the North begins to experience the utmost difficulty in obtaining recruits. President DAVIS cannot consent to a reunion; President LINCOLN cannot offer him any other condition; but a truce may be pleaded up on the base of common aggression against supposed foreign enemies, with the understanding that the great domestic difference may be left for final adjustment to a victorious future."

THE PEACE RUMORS—THEIR EFFECT ON UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

The same journal says: "Frenefort advices state that the liquidation for January on the Bourse was the best for the last six months, money for the carrying over in the next account being abundant. The peace rumors from New-York gained such credit that United States Bonds advanced to 83¾, or full 5 per cent. above New-York prices. The transactions were enormous, as large orders had come in from all quarters."

THE CASE OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

The *Times* says: "The story of the *Rappahannock* has at last been elucidated by a judicial inquiry, and it certainly discloses a very gross abuse of our neutrality by some person or persons unknown. The acquittal of the defendant, Mr. RUMBLE, only proves that in the opinion of the jury he was the tool of others; it does not in the least degree negative the fact that a flagrant breech of the Foreign Enlistment Act was committed."

THE LESSON OF FORT FISHER.

The *Times* in a leader on the American War, says: "Every calamity brings its compensation, and the American contest is no exception to the rule. We have lost our cotton, and we are getting wise in military science, each successive event is pregnent with its lessons, and lookers on have the advantage of seeing experiments tried on a large scale and under the best possible conditions. The last action has added a new experience to the history of war. In the attack on Fort Fisher turret ships were for the first time brought into action in bombarding a fort under such conditions of weather, number and efficiency as to make the narrative of their use worthy of the most careful study. The special report on these vessels which Admiral PORTER has addressed to the Secretary of the Navy must receive the most serious attention from all interested in the practice of naval attack and defence. The most important fact brought out by the last American experience is, without doubt, the possibility of making turret-ships which shall be seagoing. The *Monadnock* has proved this. A well-built iron clad ought to be able to beat a turret-ship in sailing, whatever may be her deficiencies in other respects. But if a turret-ship be proved to be seagoing, she must, under ordinary circumstances, add, sailing speed aside, be superior to a mere iron-clad. A turret-ship is, in fact, a movable fort, eseable of mounting any weight of guns."

THE FRANCO-MEXICAN CESSION.

The *Times* says: "The cession of Lower California to France is not considered to have been settled even by the unqualified assertion telegraphed from Paris, that the news on the subject is wholly unfounded. Indeed, it can be positively shown to have had some foundation, whatever may be the ultimate extent of its realization. Mr. GWIN, after the Southern secession, of which he was an advocate, visited France, and energetically laid certain plans before the Emperor, which, according to advices from Paris were, at all events, received with very great attention. It is likewise believed that means were furnished to him to proceed upon the mission which has led to the present announcement. In any case the public, remembering the number of formal statements and contradictions that preceded the transfer of Savoy to France, will, for a considerable time, regard the matter with reserve. According to some impressions, the most probable arrangement is that France will not immediately take an absolute session, but will guarantee a new loan to Mexico on the security of the provinces named."

OPENING OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT—THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The British Parliament met on Tuesday, the 7th instant. The following is the text in full of the Queen's speech:

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN—We are commanded to assure you that her Majesty has great satisfaction in recurring again to the advice and assistance of her Parliament.

The negotiations in which the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia were engaged with the King of Denmark were brought to a conclusion by a treaty of peace; and the communications which her Majesty receives from foreign Powers lead her to entertain a well-founded hope that he renewed disturbance of the peace of Europe is to be apprehended.

The civil war in North America still unhappily continues. Her Majesty remains steadfastly neutral between the contending parties, and would rejoice at a friendly reconciliation between them.

A Japanese Daimio, in rebellion against his Sovereign, infringed the rights accorded by treaty to Great Britain and to certain other Powers; and the Japanese Government having failed to compel him to desist from his lawless proceedings, the Diplomatic Agents and the Naval Commanders of Great Britain, France, the Netherlands and the United States of North America undertook a combined operation for the purpose of asserting the rights which their respective Governments have obtained by treaty. That operation has been attended with complete success; and the result has afforded security for foreign commerce and additional strength to the Government of Japan, with which the relations of Her Majesty are friendly.

Papers on this subject will be laid before you.

Her Majesty regrets that the conflict with some of the native tribes in New-Zealand has not yet been brought to a close, but the successful efforts of Her Majesty's regular forces, supported by those raised in the colony, have led to the submission of some of the insurgents, and those who are still in arms have been informed of the equitable conditions on which their submission would be accepted.

Her Majesty has had great satisfaction in giving her sanction to the meeting of a conference at delegates from her several North American Provinces, who, on invitation from Her Majesty's Governor-General, assembled at Quebec. Those delegates adopted resolutions having for their object a closer union of these provinces under a Central Government. If those resolutions shall be approved by the Provincial Legislature, a bill will be laid before you for carrying this important measure into effect.

Her Majesty rejoices at the general tranquility of her Indian dominion, but Her Majesty regrets that long-continued outrages on the persons and property of subjects of Her Majesty, and for which no redress could be had, have rendered it necessary to employ a force to obtain satisfaction for the past and security for the future.

Her Majesty deeply laments the calamity which has recently occasioned great loss of life and property at Calcutta and at other places in India. Prompt assistance was rendered by the officers of the Government, and generous contributions have been made in various parts of India to relieve the sufferings which have thus been occasioned.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—Her Majesty has directed the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you.

They have been prepared with every attention to economy, and with due regard to the efficiency of the public service.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN—Her Majesty commands us to inform you that the general condition of the country is satisfactory, and that the revenue realizes its estimated amount. The distress which prevailed in some of the manufacturing districts has greatly abated; and the act passed for the encouragement of public works in those districts has been attended with useful results.

Ireland, during the past year, has had its share in the advantages of a good harvest, and trade and manufactures are gradually extending in that part of the kingdom.

Various measures of public usefulness will be submitted for your consideration.

Bills will be laid before you for the consolidation of all the Courts of Law and Equity, with their attendant offices, on a convenient plan—a measure which Her Majesty trusts will promote economy and dispatch in the administration of justice.

The important work for the revision of the statute law, already carried to a considerable extent by recent acts of Parliament, will be completed by a bill that will be laid before you. Her Majesty hopes that this work may be a step toward the formation of a digest of the law.

Bills will also be submitted for your consideration for the amendment of the laws relating to patents for inventions, and for conferring on the County Courts an equitable jurisdiction in causes of small amount.

Your assistance will also be invited to give effect to certain recommendations to be made to the House of Commons, after inquiry, directed by that House, into the operation of the laws regulating the relief to the poor.

A bill was laid before you founded on the Report of the Commission for Inquiring into Public Schools; and Her Majesty has directed that a commission shall be issued to inquire into endowed and other schools in England which have not been included in the recent inquiries relating to popular education.

Her Majesty commits with confidence the great interests of the country to your wisdom and care; and she fervently prays that the blessing of Almighty God may attend your counsels, and may guide your deliberations to the attainment of the object of her constant solicitude—the welfare and happiness of her people.

The speech did not seem to excite any particular sensation among the members of the Lower House, who, when it was finished, deserted to their own chamber, and there concluded the ceremonial, which did not last more than a quarter of an hour.

After the address had been moved in the House of Lords, the Earl of DERBY—after speaking on home and foreign topics generally, said: It is impossible that every one must not earnestly desire any step to be taken that may lead to a possibility of reconciliation, or to a termination of the war. At the same time I am not one in the least disposed to move from the position of neutrality professed, and, I hope, maintained by Her Majesty's Government; but I confess I look with great anxiety and no little apprehension to some symptoms which appear to me to show that that neutrality has not been received by the party to whom unquestionably it has been most favorable with that goodwill and gratitude to which I think it was fairly entitled. [Hear, hear.] I do not now refer to expressions published in Federal newspapers, or made use of by individuals, or to language in dispatches of an official character addressed to authorities in America with respect to this country, which, under ordinary circumstances, could hardly be regarded as otherwise than provocative of hostility; but to two measures which have received the sanction of the Senate of the United States—one for giving notice of the termination of the Treaty of Reciprocity with Canada, and the other for giving the still more important notice for the termination of that treaty, by which the forces on the lakes is restrained and limited. Of these two measures it is impossible not to say that they are adopted in a spirit of hostility to this country. [Hear, hear.] One of them throws out open questions of the most delicate and difficult character. The American people have derived, as they do not deny, great commercial advantages from the Reciprocity Treaty, and its termination is advocated only on the avowed ground that Canada derives still greater advantages. One effect of the termination of that treaty would be, if I am not mistaken, that the whole of the complicated question of the fisheries, from the settlement of which the United States have derived incalculable advantage, would at once be thrown open. [Hear, hear.] I am old enough to remember what serious complications and difficulties questions connected with the fisheries occasioned, and how near to the point of war they led the country and the United States; and now all these questions are gratuitously, and apparently without the slightest reason, thrown open, at the risk and danger of war—those which nothing could be more deplorable—between this country and the United States. [Hear, hear.] It is not a little significant, too, that at the same time when the abrogation of this commercial treaty lays open all these points of danger and difficulty there is another step taken to abrogate another treaty. For a long period the lakes have served as the means of peaceful and profitable commerce between the two countries lying alongside each other; but I can recollect a period in the late American war when there was a race of shipbuilding on the two sides of the lakes, and when the party obtaining the supremacy in that matter gained the control of the lakes. [Hear, hear.] That state of things was put an end to by the treaty; but now America is the party who, without the slightest provocation or ground, breaks through that treaty and declares an intention of increasing its force on the lakes, thus rendering it necessary on the part of this country to take corresponding measures. [Hear, hear.] I do not ask the Government what steps they have taken, but I do say this, that they will be onerously responsible if they are not awake to the peril in which the country is placed by these two acts of the American Government, followed up by an intention to employ a preponderating force on the lakes. That force can only be for aggression; for to speak of an attack by Canada upon the United States is to speak of a physical impossibility. Canada has a long frontier, peculiarly open to aggression, being accessible by water on by land, and unless you have a preponderating power on the lakes, but, above all, if you allow the neighboring Power to have a preponderating force there, you place Canada at the discount of the United States. [Hear, hear.] Under these circumstances, I see with additional satisfaction the announcement of a contemplated important step, I mean the proposed federation of the British American provinces. [Hear, hear.] I hope I may regard that federation as a measure tending to constitute a Power strong enough, with the aid of this country, which I trust may never be withdrawn from those provinces, to acquire an importance which separately they could not obtain. [Hear, hear.] If I saw in this federation a desire to separate from this country, I should think it a matter of much more doubtful policy and advantage; but I perceive, with satisfaction, that no such wish is entertained.

Lord GRANVILLE, on behalf of the Government, said:

"With regard to our relations with the United States, I think it is desirable that, now or at some future time, your Lordships should hear some statement from my noble friend (Earl RUSSELL.) Meanwhile, it should be remembered that if to the instances alluded to by the noble Earl the people of the United States have shown some irritation, there is no doubt they have had some cause for irritation arising out of the Confederate raids across the frontier. Ample time, however, remains for friendly negotiation between the two Governments.

Lord ROSSELL said, in reference to Lord DERBY's allusion to American affairs: "The next question is a very difficult one, which is the subject of constant and almost daily disputes and controversies, and it is one which I would be indisposed to enlarge upon were it not that the noble Earl had hardly done justice to the parties in this contest. He had not sufficiently allowed for the irritation which prevails in the United States. Now, what I think is the injustice of the Government of the United States with regard to this country is that they seem to expect not only that we should do all that the law of nations demand and that the municipal laws of this country allow us to do, but that we should altogether prevent all aid from being given to their enemies, the Confederate States. Now, Her Majesty's Government have used, from time to time, every means in their power to prevent anyone from using this country as a basis of operations against the United States of America, with which we are in peaceful relation; but, at the same time, it has been impossible to control acts which cause—and I think naturally cause—great irritation in America. We have had ships fitted out here which have been afterward sent to a great distance, and have there received their arms and ammunition, and have been used for the purpose of war against the United States. We had in our hands correspondence showing that Confederate agents were constantly employed in purchasing ships in this country, which were afterward sent to France, and thence to other stations, to be fitted out and employed as cruisers against the commerce of the United States. And I do say, in fairness, that when the authorities of the United States see a number of ships coming some way or other from English ports and English rivers, and afterward used as ships of war to injure their commerce, which has very grievously suffered from that cause, it is natural that they should feel that they have considerable matter of irritation. But they ought not the same time to ask themselves whether the British Government had done all that the law of nations authorizes and that the municipal law of this country permits to prevent this country from being made the basis of warlike operations so as to involve us in war with that Government. With regard to Canada the noble Earl seems to imagine that the United States, from more hostility to us, had denounced that useful convention with regard to the lakes. But the case was that the Confederate Government, apparently seeking if possible to involve this country in war, and finding their own resources insufficient to carry on a successful war, sent persons into the lakes (which are not part of their own territory, but which belong either to the United States or Great Britain) to take possession by force of certain vessels, and to set free certain persons who were prisoners of war of the United States. I say again that it was not wonderful that the Government of the United States, considering that the lakes were in the possession of a Sovereign friendly to them, should be indignant when they found that operations of war were carried on in those lakes. They adopted a mode which I think again was not unnatural. They say that if they remain in those lakes with unarmed ships the Confederates would come into those lakes and take possession of those ships. It is a very painful thing, and a matter dangerous to the peace of the two countries, that the United States should be obliged to suspend that convention which was so useful to the interests of both. I cannot expect that the United States should ever permit that war should be made against them on the lakes and that they should be without the means of defence. For my own part, I think that, though it may be natural on the part of the Confederate States, their attempt to make Canadian soil a basis for operations—some, no doubt, of a belligerent character, but others more resembling the robberies and murders that take place in social life—are doing that which is most unjust. And I trust that Her Majesty's Government will be enabled, as they propose to the Canadian Parliament, to preserve the neutrality of this country. At the same time, in the irritation that has been aroused, there has been a disposition with respect to two questions to make most unfounded accusations against the Government of England. They have complained that we have allowed a belligerent character to the belligerent States. Well, looking at the character of the contest, at the extent of the territory which they occupy, and at the great operations of war which they have carried on, what could we do but allow them the character of belligerents? [Cheers.] I know of no instances in which there has been so mighty an enterprise of war carried on and in which a belligerent character has not been allowed. There is another question with regard to which there has been a great deal of popular agitation, and every now and then there has been a sort of threat that the day will come when the United States Government will make demands upon Her Majesty's Government. Your Lordships heard last year, and the year before, that demands would be made for the capture and destruction of merchant ships by the *Alabama* and other vessels having some of their original build in England, which were afterward conveyed to distant parts, and there received armaments which enabled them to cruise against the commerce of the United States. I must say, my Lords, looking at all the precedents, looking at the international law, looking at the declarations that were made by the United States Government themselves in the case of the Spanish and Portuguese war, when there were ships of war directly fitted out from the United States ports for the South American continent, where they played on the commerce of Spain and Portugal, that such a claim upon the Government of this country would be utterly unjust. Well, I say that while we make every allowance for irritation that may arise in the United States in the course of the war which has come upon them unexpectedly, and has ceased to both sides a great loss, we think unnecessarily, and are most strict and scrupulous in performing all the duties of neutrality, we must not allow any unfounded claims to be pressed as founded in justice. There is one thing I cannot help saying before I sit down, on a subject affecting the welfare of mankind. When I see in this American contest an attempt to put an end to that horrible and abominable crime of keeping men in slavery, and putting an end forever to involuntary servitude in the Constitution of the United States, I do rejoice that a great blot is about to be removed from the character of a civilized nation. I do rejoice that mankind may hope that the crime of slavery may be blotted out forever and freedom be the rule of the world.

FRANCE.

A telegram from Paris of Feb. 5 says; "The news of the cession of certain Mexican provinces to France is wholly unfounded."

Le France says:

"It is asserted that at the sitting of the council held yesterday upon the subject of gratuitous public education by the State, the Emperor determined upon the nomination of a commission composed of Prince NAPOLEON, PEREIGAY, Marshal VAILLANT and M. DUROY, to study the questions more completely. Orders have been received at Toulon to hasten the dismantling of the ships of war to be laid up from motives of economy. The iron-clated frigate *Provence* made a trial trip. Her speed averaged 13¾ knots."

Le France says: "The drought of an important law has been submitted to the Council of State. Its object is to fix the term of office of the Municipal officers at nine years, and a third of that body are to be elected every three years."

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

Le Nord says: "There was a meeting of the Privy Council on the 4th, in Paris, and we are informed that the affairs of America and the connection they may have with the Mexican empire, formed the principal object of the meeting. France is not without some uneasiness as to the attitude the United States may assume toward the new empire, which the conclusion of the war has placed at the disposal of the republic a large and tried army, with numerous and skilled officers, and a four years's struggle has changed a State, hitherto exclusively devoted to commercial and maritime interests, into a military State, disposing of immense forces. The recent resolutions of the Washington Senate must have assisted in increasing the uneasiness. Nevertheless, according to the correspondent, the discussion in which the Privy Council was engaged ended in this resolution—that for the moment it would be wrong to give way to exaggerated fears; and that, in the face of the pacific and conciliatory assurances which American diplomacy continues to give, the best course to adopt is to obtain provisionally from all movement, without, however, indulging in a false security."

The *Moniteur* says: "All reports which have been circulated in reference to a cession made to France by Mexico of Sonora and other provinces are absolute fabrications."

The price of wheat is still falling in the Provincial markets. Choice wheat is offered in the Paris market at 21f. 50c. the 100 kilos.

There appears to be complete disencouragement among dealers in the Paris flour market, although the rivers have overflown their banks and millers are unable to work. Speculators will not venture to purchase even at the present low prices. Bakers' flour varies from 42f. to 46f.

The Paris Bourse was steady on Monday and Rentes closed at 67f 25c.

PRUSSIA.

The bill brought forward by the Government in the Deputies fixes the annual military contingent at the proportion of it in every 1,000 of the male population. The Minister of Marine has requested authority to contract a loan of £9,000,000 for the construction of a fleet.

ITALY.

In order to secure to the City of Turin direct railway communication with the Mediterranean, the Government has granted a guarantee of 6 per cent. on the capital of the lines between Turin, Savona and Acqui.

ITALY.

A telegram from Turin, of Feb. 4, says:

"The report of the Committee of the Chamber of Deputies upon the legislative ratification of Italy proposes the abolition of capital punishment.

It is asserted that the King will visit Milan during the last few days of the carnival, and that the Foreign Minister will accompany him.

The eruption of Mount Etna continues regularly, but causes no damage to the adjacent villages."

SPAIN.

The *Epoca* considers that Admiral PAREJA ought to demand satisfaction for the attitude of Chili in the Peruvian question.

The Ministry have obtained a large majority in the election of members of the committee appointed by the Congress to examine the bill for the forced loan. It is believed that no change in the Cabinet will take place.

PORTUGAL.

A telegram from Lisbon says: "The King and Queen have returned from Cintra."

The reply to the speech from the throne has been unanimously voted by the Chamber of Deputies. The official gazette has published the new regulations for the Custom-houses of Lisbon and Oporto.

Business is very dull, and money is scarce.

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, THURSDAY, Jan. 12.

Shirtings and twist firm; copper inactive; produce firm. Exchange on London nominal. The Bank rate has been raised 2 per cent.

BOMBAY, Saturday, Jan. 14.

Exchange on London, 2s. 1¾d. Freights to Liverpool for cotton, 65s. Shipments of cotton for December, 25,000 bales.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET—MONDAY EVENING.

Consols declined an eighth, 89¼@¾. There was a full discount demand at the Bank, and in the Stock Exchange loans were in request at 4½ @ 6 cent. Erie paid, up shares recovered 1, Illinois Central shares ¾, and United States 5-20's and Virginia 6's cents ¼ each.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 7.

The English funds continue to be unfavorably influenced by the number of new schemes daily introduced and those known to be in course of concoction, and consols declined to 89¼ @ ¾.

The discount demand at the Bank was heavy, and in the Stock Exchange also advances were in increased request at only a fraction below the Bank rate.

Confederate Loans advanced 1, closing at 69@70.

French Rentes 67f. 20 centimes.

United States (5-20) and Illinois Central Shares rose 1¼ each, and Erie Shares, paid-up, and Virginia Shares, ¾ each.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—FEB. 6.

There has been an extensive demand for Cotton to-day, and the sales exceed 15,000 bales, 4,000 on speculation and export. Prices ½d. @ ¾d higher than on Saturday. Feb. 7.—Market quieter, sales 8,000 bales, 3,000 for export. Prices unchanged.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.—FEB. 7.

WHEAT dull at 1d. to 2d. lower. FLOUR declined 6d. @ bbl. INDIAN CORN neglected.

LONDON CORN MARKET—FEB. 6.

Market firm at former prices.

LONDON COLONIAL MARKET—FEB. 6.

Sugar steady. TEA heavy. COFFEE steady. RICE unchanged. TALLOW steady at 41s. 6d. to 42s. 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Feb. 7—P. M.

COTTON.—Sales of two days 23,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters. Market firm and ¼d. @ ⅜d. higher, closing quieter.

STATE OF TRADE.—The Manchester market is quiet, with an upward tendency.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour dull and quotations barely maintained. Wheat heavy and 1d. @ 2d. lower. Corn inactive; mixed 37s.

PROVISIONS.—Beef quiet and tendency downward. Pork firm. Bacon firm at 44s. 3d.; not no sales. Butter steady. Lard firm at 60s. @ 60s. 6d. Tallow quiet and steady.

PRODUCE.—Sugar very dull and prices weak. Coffee dull and unchanged. Ashes, small sales of Pots and Pearls at 30s. 9d. @ 31s. Linseed Oil steady. Rosin inactive. Spirits Turpentine quiet at 67s. for French. Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

Consols 89¼ @ 89⅜ for money. Illinois Central Shares 52¾ discount. Erie Shares 32¾ @ 33¾.

FROM SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

Distributing Commissary Supplies to Citizens—Arrival of More Deserters—Hon. Ex-Senator Foot Reached Our Lines and What he Said.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WINCHESTER, Va., Thursday, Feb. 16, 1865.

Capt. GRIST, Commissary on Gen. SHERIDAN'S Staff, went to Newtown, to-day, and distributed ten days' rations for five hundred persons. These supplies are issued to old men, women and children, without regard to the attitude of their friends, natural, protectors, or themselves toward the Government; all the commissary seeks to ascertain is whether the applicants for aid are suffering for the want of provisions. One would suppose from the eagerness with which these poor deluded people seek rations, that they would feel thankful to the Government that extends a helping hand to them; but, as a general rule, this is not so. As they flocked about the Commissary to-day some of them seemed to think they were receiving only what was justly due, because all of their property had been taken from them; a few realized the boon, and expressed their thanks in a sincere way. About one thousand citizens in this valley have received supplies from the Commissary Department during the present Winter—one half the number residing outside of our lines. These supplies, it is intimated, will soon be cut off, and those who have been aided will be compelled to go North or else further South.

Ten deserters, seven of whom were from one company in the First Virginia Cavalry, one of the most loyal regiments to the Confederate cause, came into our lines last night, and to-day have taken the oath of allegiance. Most of these men entered the service, as they say, to fight for their liberties, but found at last that they have been fighting for their own enslavement. The Richmond authorities, according to the statement of these men, have taken great pains to infuse the Confederate troops with new life, and to that end highly-colored reports of the recent meetings in Richmond are circulated extensively throughout the country, but the people have got their eyes open, and JEFF. DAVIS' days are numbered. The necessity of evacuating Richmond at an early day is freely talked of, and Lynchburgh is pointed out as the place where another stand, and a last one, will be made. One of these men has been engaged in the Commissary Department, and was located at LEE's headquarters up in a recent date, and had a very good opportunity of knowing what was going on. In his opinion the rebel army is more demoralized at present than ever before, and as a evidence of it he refers to the fighting at Hatcher's Run—the most disgraceful defeat, the Confederate soldiers think, of the war. After that fight LEE visited the troops in person, and in a speech gently censured them, expressing surprise that they had not fought as well as heretofore. The bulk of the cavalry under EARLY, owing to the want of rations and forage, was disbanded a few weeks ago, and sent home for fifteen days to obtain horses as well as rations. More than half of these men failed to report at the expiration of the time. Some have already come into our lines and more are on the way, sixty-eight having reported at the office of one Provost-Marshal since the 1st inst. A few days ago a cavalry Captain was reduced to the ranks, at Staunton, for being absent without leave, and he has since deserted. Indeed, some of the men on picket desert every night. Several men who reside in the valley, and have traversed the woods length of it during the last three weeks, represent that there is sufficient provisions in private hands to prevent any suffering from the want of food during the Winter, but it is not equally distributed. It is a notorious as well as a significant fact, that now deserters find plenty of white men outside our lines to pilot them and show the way to reach our pickets in safety. Six months ago all of this work was done by negroes. The explanation the soldiers give of this is, that the people have given up all hope of final success, and adopt this means to aid in closing the war. One of the most intelligent deserters I have conversed with for a long time alleges that the Virginia troops, as a body, so far as his experience goes, have not been fighting for independence and secession, but to regain their so-called rights in the Union, and that the recent peace conference has opened the eyes of many to the fact, for the first time, that JEFF. DAVIS & Co. will not give their consent to any arrangement, except the independence of the Confederate States be recognized. This has created almost open mutiny in several regiments, and in every company, it is said now, each man feels as big as his Captain, and talks unrestrainedly about the despotic power exercised by the government—the officers either not daring or caring to restrain them by the customary modes of enforcing discipline.

ANOTHER "OUTRAGE."

It is more than suspected by some who understand the character of the Southern people well, that the desperate attempts to infuse new life into the lagging zeal of JEFF. DAVIS' subjects, has more to do with the proposed amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery than any real hope of securing the independence of the so-called Confederate States. That proposition has certainly aroused more manifestations of indignation at the South than even the celebrated Emancipation Proclamation. This can be accounted for only on the hypothesis that they are directly interested in what is done to the Constitution of the United States—whether they fully realize it or not. If they never intend to come back into the Union, why raise such a howl at "atrocities" which do not affect them? The clamor about the terms of peace offered by Mr. LINCOLN is so ridiculous as to lead every one to seek for some other cause for the present fresh outbreak of grief; and if the rebellion is a failure, as every intelligent man South must realize now, if never before, it is, what is more natural than for them to attempt to galvanize the pro-slavery element in the loyal States so as to prevent two-thirds of the State Legislatures from sanctioning the action of Congress? This suggestion is not my own, but comes from an avowed Secessionist, who looks upon the amendment, for some reason which he does not confess, *as a great outrage upon the people of the South!*

THE LAST OF RABEL PEACE COMMISSIONERS.

As Ex-Senator FOOTE has refused to take the oath of allegiance to the United States Government, and is refused, for the present at least, from the self-imposed duties of peace commissioner, I take it for granted all restrictions as to his savings and doings while within our lines are, as the turfmen say—"off." Mr. FOOTE reached the Union picket near Lovettsville, unheralded and on foot, one cold afternoon at about 2 o'clock, attended only by an Irish servant, picked up at Leesburgh. Making himself known to Lieut. [illegible], of the Ninth New-York Cavalry, who was on duty at the time, he was at once mounted on a trooper's horse and sent to Brig.-Gen. DEVENS' headquarters. His appearance almost produced a sensation within our lines, and many invited him to their quarters, but he declined, and proceeded directly to Charlestown, from which he shortly thence to Harrison Court-House to Culpepper, Brandy Station, (having an interview with JOHN MINOR BOTTS at this place,) Leesburgh, Point of Rocks and Lovettsville, making the last five miles of the distance on foot; a pretty good walk one would say, for a man 61 years old, with snow upon the ground. While detained for several days by order of the Government at Lovettsville, though nominally a prisoner, there was no irksome restraint placed upon his actions; he seemed desirous, however, of attracting as little public attention as possible, but expressed his opinions freely to all who conversed with him, being specially guarded all the time as to giving information about military affairs. Still, it was quite evident he thought rebeldom on its last legs; otherwise, it is believed he never would have entered our lines, notwithstanding repeated assertions of his "always having been a Union man!" He certainly is not an ardent admirer of JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Like some antiquarians in the loyal States, Mr. FOOTE labors under the hallucination that there can be peace without more bloodshed; that, because the people of the South are heartily tired of the war, they are ready to return to their allegiance upon the best obtainable terms, and with or without slavery; that they are only kept from this step now by the military power, but if allowed time, they would eventually overthrow this despotic power now wielded by DAVIS in a peaceable way; to enable them to do so, there must be a cessation of hostilities, and to secure that was the special mission of the Ex-Senator.

Mr. FOOTE thinks the United States the greatest nation on earth, and could not say enough in praise of President LINCOLN, Gens. GRANT, SHERMAN, THOMAS and SHERIDAN, and all of the Union armies in bulk; head and shoulders above all, however, towers WM. H. SEWARD—but for him the Southern Confederacy would have been recognized long ago; now there was no hope for such a result. Such a man will be an excellent Union agent in Europe, when it is reported he has gone. The most important fact of all fell drop incidentally by Mr. FOOTE, was that there are several members in the rebel Congress, and a large majority of the Southern people, who agree with him in his estimation of DAVIS "the usurper."

In his opinion, no one of the South to-day, not even JEFF. DAVIS, expects to succeed in establishing a Southern Confederacy; but, at the last moment, the rebel leaders will hurl missiles, and subsequently turn no in some other part of the world. GWIN, one says, will cheat LOUIS NAPOLEON in the Sonora affair. The above is the substance of what I gather from persons who conversed with Mr. FOOTE at Lovettsville, while waiting for the Government to decide what to do with his case.

E. A. PAUL.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE.

Affairs at Denver—Depredations of the Indians—Concentration of Troops—Fights with the Indians.

From the Leavenworth Conservative, Feb. 14.

From late Denver papers we learn that considerable excitement prevails in Colorado, especially at Denver, on account of the Indian hostilities.

Col. MOONLIGHT, with the assistance of Gov. EVANS, is doing his utmost to protect the settlements and resist the savages.

Citizens are organizing for home protection. Gov. EVANS has called for six companies of volunteer militia. Two towns responded with a company each. They are to be placed on the route from Denver to Julesburg.

As our contemporaries have alluded to the fact, by chronicling the departure of troops, we may now mention that a strong command is concentrating at Fort Riley, with a view to early movements against the Indian foe. The Second Colorado and the Eleventh Kansas are now there. The larger portion of the Sixteenth, under Lieut.-Col. SAM WALKER, goes to-day. Two companies, we believe, go to Fort Laramie. Two companies of the Fifteenth also proceed to Riley. It is probable, from the movements, that this regiment will take part. A mountain howitzer will be the artillery used; pack-mules, in place of wagons. A portion of Gen. SULLY's cavalry, from the Department of the Northwest, will cooperate with Gen. MITCHELL in clearing out the Pimple.

Such a force will drive the Indians from the plains.

It is further understood that Brig.-Gen. COOKE, who has been in command in Utah for over two years, has been ordered to some point on the Missouri River. He will have general charge of the mail route and its protection.

Five coaches are now on their way in from the vicinity of Julesburgh.

The following was received yesterday at headquarters:

Lieut.-Col. COLLINS, Eleventh Ohio Cavalry, commanding at Fort Laramie, with 200 men of his regiment, and Company D, of the Seventh Iowa Cavalry, fought the Indians from the 4th to the 9th of February, at Mud Springs. Two thousand of their warriors are reported as making a charge upon our guns, which they nearly succeeded in capturing. Our loss was two killed—Hasats and Sergt. CLARK, Company D, Seventh Iowa—and eleven wounded. The Indians lost forty killed; wounded unknown. Two scalps were run off. The telegraph poles and line are destroyed for fifteen miles, and the wire tangled in the brush. It will be working through to Denver to-day. Seven hundred lodges of Indians crossed Pole Creek, six miles below the crossing.

FROM NORFOLK.

Marine Disaster—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

NORFOLK, Va., Wednesday, Feb. 15, 1865.

MARINE DISASTER.

A sad and heartrending catastrophe, in which ten lives were lost, happened on the Chesapeake Bay, about thirty-five miles above Fortress Monroe, on Saturday night last. On Saturday morning a very severe storm of wind and rain lashed the bay into a mass of fury; and all who travel upon the steamers between the cities of Baltimore and Norfolk must have experienced what a heavy blow signifies, when the person is a few miles from either shore. The wind was very heavy from the northeast, and blew a perfect hurricane from morning until late after midnight of Saturday. The steamer *Louisiana*, of the regular Baltimore line plying between Norfolk and Baltimore, left the latter city on the afternoon of Saturday, at 4:30 o'clock. She had proceeded only as far as the mouth of the Potomac River when she encountered the storm. Putting herself upon half steam she proceeded, however, without any accident either to herself or any of her passengers. The night was bitter cold.

Early on the morning of Sunday, while it was yet dark, the black waters of the larger bay were reached, and here the storm had gained its height. The lookout on the bow of the steamer heard a faint groan and saw a dark object on the port side. The steamer was stopped, thinking it might be a human being in distress, for it had become clear that it was a wreck of some description. The mate of the *Louisiana* cried out to the shattered hull that was fast floating to the stern of the steamer. The man on board answered that he was in distress and perishing with cold. A boat was immediately lowered from the steamer, but the moment it touched the water it was swamped, the waves dashing over the men turned into ice in a moment. The air was as keen as a knife blade, and cut with almost equal severity. After a little time the steamer worked around so as to get within a few feet of the wrecked man, when a rope with a noose end was thrown him, which he quickly placed about his person, jumped in the water, and was dragged through it to the steamer. When he reached the *Louisiana* he was so stiff with cold and so perfectly exhausted that he could scarcely utter a word. He managed, however, to inform the Captain that there were two other men on the boat, one of whom was frozen to death, and the other was about dying through cold and exhausted. Efforts were made to rescue the other man, and after a vast amount of labor it was accomplished. The man who was dead could be seen lying upon the edge of the wreck, the sea washing over him at every billow. The ice had formed in sheets all about his person, and he lay literally encased in ice. It could not have been less than six inches in thickness over him. It was as clear as crystal, and the body of the unfortunate man could be seen with distinctness. Both of the rescued men are attended by a number of army surgeons, who cheered to be upon the steamer, and after they had become thoroughly warmed and made comfortable they said that there were ten men on two barges and two in a small shallop. They were being towed from Washington to City Point by a Government transport, and were overtaken by the storm. The transport shipped a sea, which stove in her wheel-house, and to save herself was compelled to cut the barges loose. She left them in the night, and these left for Fortress Monroe. All the barges sunk except the one from which these two men were taken. Immediately upon the arrival of the *Louisiana* at Fortress Monroe, the relief-boat *T. C. Winslow* was dispatched to search for the missing men, and see if anything could be found whereby the bodies of the men might be discovered. The Ches

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4184. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

GOOD NEWS.

CHARLESTON IN OUR POSSESSION.

The City Abandoned by the Rebels on Saturday Last.

Admiral Dahlgren Takes Possession on the Same Day.

SHERMAN'S GRAND TRIUMPH.

His March Still Onward and Victorious.

THE OCCUPATION OF COLUMBIA.

Advance Northward from that City.

News from Other Portions of the Field.

DISPATCH FROM ADMIRAL DAHLGREN.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 20.

The following dispatch has been received at the Navy Department:

FLAG-SHIP HARVEST MOON, REBELLION ROADS, CHARLESTON HARBOR, Feb. 18, 1865, VIA FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 20—7 P. M.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: *Charleston was abandoned this morning by the rebels. I am now on my way to the city.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. DAHLGREN, Rear-Admiral.

[OFFICIAL.]

DISPATCH FROM SECRETARY STANTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 20—8 P. M.

Maj.-Gen. Dix, New-York:

The following details of military operations and the condition of affairs in the rebel States, taken from the Richmond papers of to-day have been forwarded by Gen. GRANT. This department has received no other intelligence in relation to the operations of our forces against Fort Anderson and Wilmington. A dispatch from Admiral DAHLGREN to the Secretary of the Navy, dated at Charleston Harbor, 18th, says *that the rebels were abandoning Charleston that morning, and he was now on his way to that city.*

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, Feb. 20.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The following paragraphs are extracted from the Richmond papers of to-day:

We now know that Charleston was evacuated on Tuesday last, and that on Friday the enemy took possession of Columbia. It is reported that our forces, under Gen. BEAUREGARD, are moving in the direction of Charlotte. Official intelligence was recived at the War Office last night, that *Sherman was, on yesterday morning, advancing toward and was near Winnsboro*, a point on the railroad leading to Charlotte and thirty miles north of Columbia. Charlotte is thronged with refugees from Columbia, who report that some of WHEELER'S cavalry plundered the city before the evacuation. Up to Tuesday last it was uncertain whether Columbia would come within the immediate range of SHERMAN'S purposes, and consequently the public mind was not prepared for such an early solution of the question. The Government had, however, just two weeks ago taken the precaution to remove its specie deposited there amounting to several millions of dollars, and within the past few days all of the dies and plates belonging to the Treasury Department, together with the supplies of Treasury notes on hand, were safely conveyed away. *The enemy being in possession of Branchville, Orangeburgh and Kingsville, precluded movements on the roads leading to Charleston*, and an unfortunate accident under the Charlotte road from Columbia, prevented the authorities from making use of that avenue to save other valuable materials in the city. A large quantity of medical stores belonging to the Government were there, one-half of which were saved, and the rest, for want of time and transportation, was destroyed. The presses and fixtures for printing Treasury notes, in the establishments of EVANS & COGSWELL, and KEATING & BALL, were necessarily abandoned, together with the other extensive machinery of those well known firms. The first-named establishment had one hundred and two printing presses, and was unquestionably the largest and best equipped publishing house in the South.

The enemy's forces operating west of Columbia, reached the banks of the Congaree, opposite the city, on Thursday evening, and threw in a number of shells, to which our batteries responded. A portion of this column moved up the river during the night, and crossed the Saluda and Broad Rivers, the main tributaries of the Congaree, which meet near Columbia, a few miles above the city. During the movement Gen. BEAUREGARD evacuated the city, and on Friday morning the enemy entered and took possession without opposition. Our troops were withdrawn to a position some twenty miles from Columbia, where they remained on yesterday.

The enemy's force, entering Columbia, consisted of SHERMAN'S main army, a large portion of which immediately moved up the Charlotta road, *while another portion moved down in the direction of Charleston. The latter city has doubtless ere this been evacuated.*

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Feb. 14.

The enemy's gunboats and one monitor have been shelling our picket lines on James Island all day. All quiet in our immediate front. Nothing definite from above. The enemy keep up a steady shelling of the city.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Feb. 15.

All quiet along our lines. The enemy this morning are reported to be moving in force near Columbia, on the Lexington-road. It is reported that they crossed the Congaree to-day.

OPERATIONS BELOW WILMINGTON.

WILMINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 18.

The enemy shelled Fort Anderson furiously yesterday afternoon, nearly all night, and this morning. It is reported that a land force also attacked our forces at Anderson, but were repulsed. Cannonading is still going on (at 1 P. M.) We have no particulars.

RAID ON THE VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

A dispatch has been received here stating that a force of the enemy, 4,000 strong, 2,000 of it cavalry, are advancing from Knoxville, and had reached Greenville, which is 54 miles from Bristol. This expedition is supposed to be another raid on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad.

MOVEMENTS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The telegraph operator at Weldon reported on yesterday that a raid from Washington or Newbern, N. C., was in progress, the supposed destination of the raiders being Rocky Mount Station, on the Wilmington Road, in Edgecomb County. The wires continued to work during yesterday evening through to Wilmington however, from which it would appear that they had not struck the road.

A movement of the enemy was reported yesterday in heavy force upon Kinston, N. C., and it was supposed in official quarters that Foster's forces had been moved up to Newbern.

A cavalry raid was also reported in the direction of Tarboro.' The force moving from Newbern has fifty or sixty pieces of artillery. We shall hear more of these movements in a few days. We are quite certain that they are in progress as we write.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Col. HATCH, one of our Commissioners of Exchange, has gone to Wilmington, at which place he will, during the week, exchange ten thousand prisoners. We may remark here that the exchange of prisoners on the James River will at the same time go on uninterruptedly.

AFFRAY WITH REBEL DESERTERS.

A desperate affair occurred last Tuesday in Lunenburgh County between some deserters from the Confederate army and some of the Ninth Virginia Cavalry, aided by citizens. Several on both sides were wounded. The deserters were finally captured.

PAROLED PRISONERS ROBBED.

Gen. EWELL, commanding the Department of Henrico, reports a wholesale robbery of nearly one hundred paroled prisoners, on Saturday night, between Camp Lee and the city. Other robberies of returned prisoners are reported as occurring in the streets of Richmond.

U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-General.

SHERMAN'S GRAND MARCH.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 18.

The State Capital of South Carolina has fallen. Columbia is in the hands of SHERMAN. *If the mere overrunning of the country were conquering it, the Yankee enemy might begin to boast of the subjugation of South Carolina*, for so far they have advanced and penetrated to the very heart of the State without serious opposition; but the only value of that advance, for the general purposes of a campaign, consists in its *being a step toward cooperating with Grant in the investment of Richmond. Thus Sherman's enterprise is only beginning.* The future plans or present dispositions of BEAUREGARD are unknown here. The little Confederate army however, is safe, and may yet lead SHERMAN such a dance as GREENE led CORNWALLIS over these same rivers and swamps. If the Federal army cannot rescue the Danville Railroad, then it had better have staid in Atlanta all this while. But "it is a far cry to Lochaber." It is true the Federals can gratify their sense of "poetical justice," or, as we should say, their petty malice by laying waste the unprotected homesteads of that noble State, and wreaking upon the women and children of South Carolinians their noble revenge for the heroic resistance they have encountered on every field at the hands of the men; yet that is not conquering the country. On the contrary, it is making it unconquerable where the breed of men is of the right kind. There is reason to believe that Gen. BEAUREGARD is carrying out a deliberate design, and that SHERMAN is near the end of his triumphs.

We may regard this audacious march of the enemy through the heart of South Carolina as one of the consequences of removing JOHNSTON from the command of our Army of the Tennessee. A large portion of the *Examiner* to-day is occupied by that General's report of his campaign, long since furnished by him, and called for by Congress, but withheld from the public until this moment. It will be read with great interest; and we shall hereafter have somewhat to say by way of comment on it.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Disaffection of the Rebel Feeling in the State—What the "Conservatives" Desire—Gen. Sherman to be Gladly Welcomed—Affairs at Newbern.

NEWBERN, N. C., Thursday, Feb. 16.

The fall of Fort Fisher is working a revolution in the minds of the people of this State, which, if there is any meaning in half the threats ensueing from the State Capitol, must result in the separation of North Carolina from the Confederacy, soon after Raleigh is garrisoned by the Union forces, which is the necessary protection required by the conservative party, a majority of whom, says a rebel paper, favor a return to the Union, even with emancipation.

The enemy are removing their supplies from Wilmington, with a view, it is thought, of evacuating the city.

It is estimated that there is over one hundred and sixty millions of dollars' worth of cotton, stored from Wilmington, along the line of the railroads reaching into South Carolina and the southern part of North Carolina, which the enemy will order to be burned, as soon as our forces approach.

SHERMAN'S movements are regarded with much alarm by the rebel papers of this State, which predict that he will attempt to hold Goldsboro' and Raleigh.

The Raleigh, N. C., *Standard* and Raleigh *Progress*, and the other conservative papers in this State, are paying high tributes to the military genius of Gen. SHERMAN, whose approach they welcome with open manifestations of joy.

The experiment adopted here last year by the Treasury Department, of leasing abandoned plantations to both white and black persons, who were placed on an equal footing in this respect, has brought forth results highly favorable to the blacks. In the important report just published by Col. HEATON, the Supervising Treasury Agent, he says: "The sanguine expectation, too often indulged in, that legislation may now be exclusively depended upon, as the sovereign antidote for all the temporal ills the freedman is heir to, is fallacious and visionary."

ARMY OF THE JAMES.

An Attempt at a Surprise—Story of a Deserter—The Virginia Soldiers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES, IN THE FIELD, Friday, Feb. 17, 1865.

The enemy made a feeble and spasmodic attempt at about 1 o'clock this morning, which only ended in proving to themselves and to our men—if further proof were needed—the utter demoralization that has overtaken the whole body of LEE'S army now before Richmond. Some 250 of their men, led on by Maj. SHELTON, started to make an attack upon a coveted portion of our right wing, a little to the left of its centre; and doubtless intending to follow up the new movement, if successful, as Gens. STUART and RICKETT were both near the breastworks to witness the proceeding. They came on very slowly and stealthily; but one man being fully prepared, poured a volley into them, at which, after firing but five or six shots, they broke and ran, and all the efforts of their officers could not rally them again. I obtained these particulars from one of the men of PICKETT'S own division, who took part in it, to one of over thirty who have come in to Gen. ORD'S headquarters this morning, and who assured me that it was not cowardice that made them act so, for they have been in many battles, but merely the determination fast rooting itself among the men *not to fight any more for the infernal despotism which they at last discover is closing around them rapidly.*

This man was far above the usual run of rebel deserters who come into our lines. His language and bearing denoted the gentleman of intelligence and culture, in spite of his dirty grey suit; while there was an earnestness and want of affectation about him, that made it impossible to doubt the truth of what he was telling me—even if he could have had any possible inducement for falsifying to the industrious individual with whom he was conversing alone.

This young man assured me that, in spite of all the false statements and loud hinderings to be found in the Richmond papers and among the rebel orators, this last peace conference, and still more the action of the rebel authorities respecting it, so far from having roused the army to any new enthusiasm, has only filled them with deeper disgust and despair, by proving not only the utter hopelessness of the cause for which they have been fighting, but the egregious falsehoods by which their leaders are trying to hoodwink them. He says that their Congressmen—among others Messrs. BALDWIN and FLORNOY—have been roused to harangue the troops, telling them that the hopes of the Confederacy were never brighter, that the condition of the army was never better, and such a number of "ridiculous lies," (to use his own terms,) that the man had fairly to laugh in spite of their anger. He gave me an account of how such grandiloquent resolutions as are being passed among the army—such proceedings, for instance, as those of the "Louisiana Guard Artillery," (LEE'S provost-guard,) and others, are manufactured wholesale. They call the men out in line, when an officer reads out the resolutions, calls upon those who agree to say "aye," and, no matter how few may respond affirmatively, walks off pronouncing the decision unanimous. Out of 450 men in his own regiment, drawn up to pronounce upon the resolutions not to give up fighting so long as they had a cartridge left or a foot of ground to stand on, there were not over fifty, including officers, who cried "aye," and yet the resolutions were declared unanimously passed.

One thing, it seems, we may safely count upon, and that is that the Virginian soldiers are determined, *en masse*, not to fight off Virginian soil, and that all those who can will desert to a man, before they will follow LEE out of their own State. Upon this point my informant was as positive and earnest as he was in his assurances of the universal disgust that the soldiers felt at the horrible life they are leading, and, indeed, at everything connected with the so-called Confederacy. He says that he fully believes one-half of PICKETT'S whole division will be voluntarily within our lines during the next few weeks; and certainly facts daily transpiring all along our lines tend to justify this belief. Thirty deserters came in to these headquarters yesterday, twenty-eight to-day up to the present time of writing; and it is a notorious fact that in spite of the order recently issued by LEE to tempt his deserters back—holding sugar in one hand and a lesso in the other—deserters have, since the issue of that order, *become far more frequent, and not one has returned to their lines.*

I send you a batch of orders recently issued by Maj.-Gen. ORD, some of which have not, I believe, been published in the newspapers, and all showing the great amount of interest which this much-respected Commander is taking in the well-being, efficiency and discipline of the army he commands. Another very important order, respecting sailors and traders in the army, will be issued to-morrow, based upon a similar order already in practice at Fortress Monroe.

The roads along our whole line are in a terrible state, from the effect of the prevailing rains, and so long as they continue so, there does not seem the remotest chance of either side attempting any important movement. J. R. HAMILTON.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Exchange of Prisoners—News from Fort Fisher.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Feb. 19.

The steamers *New-York* and *George Leary* arrived here last night from Annapolis, loaded with rebel prisoners, and sailed early this morning for Varuna.

The steamer *Neuse* arrived here this morning from Beaufort, N. C., with twenty-four rebel prisoners.

The steamer *Peril* arrived here this afternoon from Fort Fisher, bringing mails and passengers. When the *Peril* left, Friday 17, fighting had just commenced between our forces and the rebels.

Deaths in United States General Hospital, Fort Monroe, Va., during Week Ending Feb. 18:

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORT MONROE, Saturday, Feb. 18, 1865.

The following is a list of the deaths in this hospital during the week ending with this date:

Robt. H. P. Crabb, citizen prisoner.	Squire Blakeley, Co. E, 107th United States.
Sam'l Thornton, Co. C, 6th U. S. Infantry.	James Yeoman, Co. D, 107th United States.
Wm. J Farra, Co. B, 203d Pennsylvania.	John Rollins, Co. C, 107th United States.
Wm. Disbrow, Co. I, 115th New-York.	Benjamin Reece, Co. K, 29th United States.
Abraham Kaler, Co. E, 203d Pennsylvania	Lewis Kennard, Co. C, 107th United States.
Asher W. Porter, Co. K, 16th N. Y. Heavy Art.	Samuel Thompson, Co. C, 169th New-York.
Thomas Smith, 22d V. R. Corps.	Aaria T. Front, Co. G, 12th N. Y. Cavalry.
Geo. M. Dickerson, Co. H, 117th United States.	Michael Smith, Co. E, 10th U. S. Infantry.
Sergt. Robt. Shaw, Co. E, 142d New-York.	James H. Miles, citizen prisoner.
Aaron Dillingham, Co. B, 115th New-York.	Andrew Brown, Co. K, 30th United States.

We have received nearly 700 patients this week from the hospitals at the front, about two-thirds of whom are colored, making the whole number now in the hospital about 2,400. The new camp, containing about 1,100, all colored, is now very full. The late very "cold snap" at the first of this week seemed to set hard on some of the patients, which, together with the goodly number of bad cases among the new patients, has *increased* the mortality this week. Much of this week has been damp, heavy, wet weather, and unfavorable for the sick and wounded. We expect to celebrate WASHINGTON'S coming Birthday. A. S. B.

THE POSTAL MONEY-ORDER SYSTEM

Its Adaptation to the Needs of the Armies Before Richmond.

CITY POINT, Va., Monday, Feb. 20.

The Postmaster-General has designated City Point a money-order office, so as to extend to the armies operating against Richmond the privileges of the postal money-order system. Persons who desire to send money away can purchase drafts or orders, payable at money-order post-offices throughout the North, at the following rates, viz.: For an order of $1 and not exceeding $10, ten cents; for an order for more than $10 and not exceeding $20, fifteen cents; for an order for more than $20 and not exceeding $30, twenty cents.

Thirty dollars is the limit of a single order, but more than one order can be obtained by the same person at the same rates.

These orders must be sent in an envelope by themselves, which envelope will not carry any information whatever, so that if the order should by any chance fall into wrong hands, it would be impossible to be collected by the same.

The order itself does not carry any information as to who will present the order for the payment, but a duplicate order, which is sent by the Postmaster here to the Postmaster upon whom the order is drawn, does convey full information as to who will present the order for payment and also who purchased it.

It will thus be seen that if the rules governing the system be observed by the remitter, almost perfect safety in transmission is secured.

These drafts may be indorsed over to second persons by the person in whose favor they are drawn, but more than one indorsement is forbidden by law.

Further information as to the working of the system will be furnished to those who may desire it, upon application.

Officers of the army are requested to give this circular as much publicity as possible.

DAVID B. PARKER, Special Agent of Post-office Department with the Armies before Richmond.

Approved.

By Command of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT.

T. S. BOWERS, A. A. G.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Stories from Deserters—A Flag of Truce.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 20.

Information from the Army of the Potomac late as yesterday morning, reports all quiet.

Deserters are constantly coming in, and are more numerous than for a long time. They have averaged over seventy a day for the past week. Among them several officers.

The utmost despondency prevails through their ranks since the late fight, and they seem determined to keep the field no longer, as they claim they can never gain their independence, and see no reason why they should remain and be all killed. They also say that desertion is so general to the rear of their own lines that LEE has issued an order to arrest every man found half a mile away from the camp or post.

One man said his company was thirty strong a week ago, but that fifteen had disappeared since, ten to the United States and five to their homes.

Many of the deserters bring their arms with them.

A flag-of-truce appeared in front of the Second Corps on Saturday, asking for the bodies of some rebel officers killed at the late battle of Hatcher's Run. Their request was finally granted, and their bodies conveyed to the rebel lines.

JOHN HOPPLER, of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth New-York, was executed on Friday for desertion.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 13, VIA CAIRO, Monday, Feb. 20.

The rebel Col. GRIFFITH, commanding at Woodville, La., has placed an embargo on the passage of cotton and citizens into the Federal lines.

The annual report of THOMAS W. CONWAY, Superintendent of the Bureau of Free Labor, shows the following result: The number of freedmen now under Mr. CONWAY'S charge, supported by the Government is 14,000; expense to the Government for the year, $113,500. Number of freedmen on plantations in the department, managed by this bureau, 50,000; on plantations under culture by military order, 15,000. Amount of property transferred to treasury, 1,000,240.

The cotton market is poorly supplied. Prices are better; low middling, 72c.@73c.; middlings, 75c.; sugar, 21½c.@25c.

Escape of the Granite City from Galveston—Interest of Blockade-running on the Texas Coast since the Capture of Wilmington—Mobile Evacuated by Gen. Maury—Selma the next Stronghold.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Feb. 5, 1865.

The *Granite City* has at last escaped to sea with a cargo of cotton. On what particular night she ran the blockade, or to what port she has gone, has not been ascertained.

It will be remembered that both the *Granite City* and *Wave* were captured by the rebels last May in Calcasieu River, not far from Sabine Pass. Since that time both vessels have been watching their opportunity to dodge out and gain the open sea; but so strict has been the blockade, and so narrow and difficult the channel, that before this last month they had not even made the attempt. Refugees have informed us that the guns were removed from the *Granite City* and *Wave* shortly after their capture. The *Wave* is still in the lake.

The *Granite City* is a small gunboat of light draught, and not very fast. She was captured originally while attempting to run the blockade, and was at once bought by the Government.

I do not think there is much danger to be apprehended from her, even were she to obtain armament in some English port. While she is large enough and fast enough to overtake and destroy merchantmen, she is too slow to escape even our blockading gunboats.

Now that Wilmington is closed, Savannah in our possession, Charleston threatened, Galveston is of course the only remaining port of any size or importance that is lit for the Confederacy.

Blockade-running is on the increase here all along the coast, but there are very few vessels in this squadron that are fast enough to intercept those elegant Clyde-built swallows that literally *wing* their way from Nassau to Galveston. There is always a Government steamer stationed off the Rio Grande, but of course the officers are powerless to prevent the extensive trade in cotton carried on by vessels in the neutral waters of Mexico.

We are obliged to lie still and witness the loading and unloading of scores of vessels on the Western Coast, all the profits of which trade are indirectly beneficial to the rebels as is the blockade-running at Galveston or Wilmington. If is not uncommon for a fleet of a hundred vessels to be anchored off the Rio Grande, waiting for supplies of cotton, or transacting some other kind of traffic for the benefit of the rebellion.

I have just been conversing with an attache of the army who has recently returned from Pascagoula. There is no longer any doubt in regard to the evacuation of Mobile. As a military post it has been abandoned by Gen. MAURY, and Selma is being fortified as rapidly as possible. A severe conscription was ordered about two weeks that sent hundreds of refugees into our ranks. They all confirm the previous account of the horrible destitution of the poorer classes. They are starving, and see no hope for deliverance except from the occupation of the city by the Federal army.

Gen. GRANGER has removed his troops from Pascagoula to the vicinity, probably finding the City of Mobile too easy a prize and too expensive a one also for the Commissary and Quartermaster's department.

Business is dull in the city, owing to the incessant and agitating rumors of fever, and to the severe regulations of Gen. CANBY.

The theatres are now closed on Sunday nights by order of Gen. HOALBURT. This is a new era for New-Orleans, where the Sabbath has always been the grand pleasure day. G. M. B.

From the Disraeli Wing.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Feb. 20.

Col. LIVINGSTON, commanding on the Plains, reports two fights near Mud Springs, on the 4th and the 9th inst., between nearly two thousand Indians and about two hundred men of the Eleventh Ohio and Seventh Iowa Cavalry, under Lieut. COLLINS. The Indians were driven off with the loss of of forty-five killed. Our loss was two killed and twenty-one wounded. The Indians went north, numbering seven hundred lodges, driving two herds of captured cattle with them.

Gen. EWING telegraphs from Washington that he has made an arrangement for raising thirteen regiments of cavalry in this State for one year's service, which will relieve Missouri from the draft.

Cotton, 74c.@75c. for middling; receipts 725 bales and 166 sacks. Hemp, $1 45@$1 60 for undressed, and $2 65@$2 85 for dressed. Flour dull; single extra $9, and $10 for double extra. Wheat declined 8c.@10c.; quoted at $1 77@$1 95 for prime to choice. Corn steady at $1 05@$1 10. Oats 89c.@91c.

FROM HAVANA.

Movement of the Blockade-runners.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Feb. 15, 1865.

Since my last no items of interest have transpired.

The *Columbia* arrived on the night of the 13th, having stopped off Indian River to furnish mails to some of the Blockading Squadron.

The United States gunboat *Proteus* left on Sunday last, having completed her repairs.

The *Iuka* is nearly ready for sea, and will leave in a day or two.

Several of the blockade runners have started out and returned, reporting in distress, though it is generally supposed to be the fact that they meet our cruisers.

The steamers will probably be sold now, as the blockade-running is broken up.

Galveston is useless. Guns and powder are as cheap there as here, and there is no cotton to bring back.

The coolie-trade is opening again. The French ship *Medoc*, 604 tons, arrived on the 12th inst. with three hundred and five of these poor duped white slaves.

The secesh are now going to purchase small schooners to run to the coast of Florida.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, Monday, Feb. 20.

Two hundred and fifty bales of cotton passed to-day for St. Louis and 150 for Cincinnati. The Mississippi Central Railroad has been repaired by the rebels, and the cars are running to Grenada.

Twelve hundred hogs crossed Pearl River for the Cuba Station, where they are to be slaughtered for the rebel army.

From Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Friday, Feb. 17.

Some thirteen persons are said to have been indicted for treason at the last sitting of the District Court of Tennessee. Several of these persons have been arrested and lodged in military prisons.

Steamers continue to be fired into near Helena.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Feb. 18.

Arrived ship *Herald of the Morning* from Boston.

Heavy storms in Oregon had done much damage to roads and bridges.

Rain is falling at intervals in California.

NEWS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

Affairs Below Wilmington—From the Petersburgh Lines—Semmes a Rear-Admiral—Maxby—Gen. Johnson's Report—The Peace Conference.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 20.

GEN. JOHNSTON'S REPORT.

The Richmond *Examiner* of Saturday publishes entire the official report of Gen. JOE JOHNSTON, in regard to the operations of the Army of the Tennessee. The document fills four columns of that journal, and is introduced by the following preliminary remarks upon the causes of the delay in the publication of this report:

We give below Gen. JOHNSTON'S report of operations of the Army of Tennessee, the seal of secrecy which has been so long kept upon it having been broken yesterday by the Confederate States Senate. The report is accompanied by certain correspondence on the part of President DAVIS and Secretary SEDDON. The latter, under date of the 31 of January, says that he had delayed forwarding a copy, because, "at first, he doubted whether, from its tendency to induce controversy, it could be communicated without prejudice to the public service." President DAVIS, in his official letter to the Senate of the 4th of January, directs attention to this suggestion of his then Secretary, and adds that it is "not advisable" to publish the report, unless accompanied with certain "correspondence," to "explain events." It is understood that the Senate, having waited in vain for the Executive explanation promised in this correspondence, and having recalled for it without effect since the 4th of January, yesterday determined that the report should no longer be suppressed from the public.

The report is dated Vineville, Ga., Oct. 20, 1864, and covers the whole series of operations from the time Joe JOHNSTON took command of the army, Dec., 1863, up to the time of his removal from command, the 18th of July, 1864. It is exceedingly interesting, and gives some curious revelations of the distracted policy that has lately ruled the fortunes of the Confederacy. Gen. JOHNSTON makes an elaborate defence of this whole military conduct, especially with reference to his retreating before SHERMAN which was so severely censured at the time.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, alluding to the publication of this report, says that it will give fresh impetus to the great Bragg-Johnston-Hood controversy which, for six months, has engrossed so much of the attention of the press and the country.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

THE SITUATION AT WILMINGTON.

From the Richmond Whig, Feb. 18.

The Wilmington *Journal*, of the 13th, says that active skirmishing was going on all day Saturday between the forces at Sugar Loaf and those of the enemy below. Toward night they advanced in force, driving in our skirmishers, and making three attacks on our main line, all of which were handsomely repulsed with considerable, we might say heavy, loss to the enemy. Our casualties were about 20. Finally the lines were reached pretty nearly as before, and all remained quiet yesterday, with the exception of some shelling by the enemy's fleet. On Saturday one of the monitors in the river threw some of her 15-inch shells at Fort Anderson, with the effect of killing one and wounding another of our men.

THE PETERSBURGH LINES.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 18.

Several heavy guns were heard in the direction of Dutch Gap yesterday evening. Ten canon of the firing has not been explained, but probably it was some watguns which were being fired off.

On Wednesday and Thursday some movement was going on in GRANT'S camp opposite Petersburgh. Deserters state that GRANT has sent eight thousand men to City Point since Saturday, and say it is the impression in the Yankee army that this force is to be sent to Newbern or to reinforce SHERMAN. SHERMAN does not want reinforcements. TERRY, at Wilmington, may require more.

LOSS OF THE FLAG-OF-TRUCE BOAT.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 18th gives particulars of the blowing-up of the flag-of-truce boat *Schultz* by one of their own torpedoes, which are the same as already published, with the exception that it was thought all on board perished. The *Examiner* says:

Two negro firemen were killed by the explosion, and two soldiers, who had gone down as guards of the Yankee prisoners, were blown into the water and drowned. Two other of the guards were rescued from the water.

There were some seven or eight of the Ambulance Committee on the *Schultz* at the time of the explosion who were saved on the wreck and taken from it by boats of the *Allison*, and Mr. ANDREW JOHNSON was thrown overboard, but swam back to the wreck as it floated past him.

THE JAMES RIVER FLEET.

From the Richmond Whig, Feb. 18.

It is stated that Commander RAPHAEL SEMMES, of the *Alabama*, has been made Rear-Admiral, and will take command of the James River Squadron, in place of Commodore MITCHELL, now commanding.

GEN. JOHNSTON'S REPORT.

From the Richmond Whig, Feb. 18.

Gen. JOHNSTON'S report of his campaign from Dalton to Atlanta was yesterday made public by the Confederate Senate, and ordered to be printed. The publication of this report will give a fresh impetus to the great Bragg-Johnston-Hood controversy, which, for six months, has engrossed so much of the attention of the press and country.

COL. MOSBY.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Feb. 18.

Col. MOSBY was in Lynchburgh on Wednesday. He expects to return to his command in a few days.

BURNING REBEL COTTON.

PEOPLE ADVISED TO RESIST IT.

From the Richmond Whig, Feb. 18.

The Augusta *Chronicle* advises the people of that city to resist the burning of cotton there. It says: "War is to protect the property of citizens, not to destroy it. The same "Yankee" paper praises the late speech of Mr. ECKELS, and urges him to go ahead. Mr. ECKELS could not have received a more solemn warning.

THE REBEL FINANCES.

HOW SHALL THE FUNDS BE RAISED.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb 17.

Although we are arrived at the middle of February, Congress is all at sea in its action and opinions on the subject of taxation. Legislation upon the taxes involves the settlement of the currency; and thus two of the great difficulties at the crisis are as yet untouched.

The wisdom and patriotism of Congress and the country fled themselves confronted by four vital and perplexing problems; first, the question of men for the army; second, the question of supplies; third, the question of revenue; and fourth, that of the currency. The first of these great problems is in the rapid process of solution; we shall soon have armies sufficiently strong to meet the enemy on every field. The question of supplies is more difficult, but there is little doubt that supplies will appear from some source or other, as they are required. It is very probable that if Gen. LEE will establish some direct communication between himself and the people, and get rid of the swarm of intermediaries who carry the country and really intercept from the armies the supplies which would be willingly forwarded to them, much of the present restriction in the commissarial would disappear. These subjects lie more within the sphere of the military authority than with Congress.

The great business of this body is with taxation and revenue, and as yet nothing has been done on these important subjects. The demands of the Treasury for the calendar year upon which we have just entered, are very heavy. They may as well be decidedly stated, for it is always best to look our liabilities plainly in the face. Shutting one's eyes upon them was never known to diminish or to exorcise them.

The Secretary of the Treasury tells us in his report of the 7th of November last (page 11,) that he will require, for the expenditures of the Government for the year 1865..... $600 000,000

To this amount must be added, for the redemption of old issue Treasury notes 50,000,000

For the then estimated amount of the floating debt, $114 000,000, since ascertained to amount to..... 300 000,000

Amount required for 1865..... $1 650 000,000

This is rather an under than an over statement of liabilities; for it must be recollected that since the month of November last the currency has materially depreciated; and that an estimate on that day for $600 000,000 is not likely to embrace the actual cost or rea war under the subsequent depreciation.

It is difficult to conjecture at this stage of the debate what precise measure Congress will fall upon to meet this thousand millions of annual expenditure. The majority of the Finance Committee of the House have reported the following scheme of taxation and estimate of receipts from other sources:

Ten per cent. tax on three billions of property, supposed now to be held in the Confederate States, within reach of assessors and collectors	$300,000,000
Tax on incomes, trades, professions, &c., including specific tax.....	150,000,000
To be paid in currency and certificates of indebtedness	$150,000,000
Value to the Government of the tax in kind, credit for which to be repealed.....	140,000,000—$290,000,000
Deficit.....	$1 660,000,000

To be supplied from the following sources:

First.—From sale of six per cent. untaxable bonds.

Second.—From loans on call certificates and use of deposits, in new offices of deposit to be created by law.

Third.—From sale of cotton on hand owned by the Government, for specie or foreign bills.

Whatever may be the demerits of this scheme of revenue, the principal objection urged against it by its opponents is wholly untenable; to wit: that it imposes too heavy a rate of taxation. *Ten dollars in currency upon the anti-war valuation of a hundred dollars in specie, is very far from being a severe tax.* A hundred dollars in specie is equivalent to five thousand in currency; and a tax of ten dollars on the value of five thousand dollars is only at the rate of two mills in the dollar, or one-fifth of one per cent. If to this tax upon valuation be added the tax in kind upon crops, which is estimated to be one per cent. upon the capital employed in production, the total rate of taxation would be only one and one-fifth per cent., or at the rate of a dollar and twenty cents in specie upon the value, under old assessments, of a hundred dollars. To oppose such a tax as too high, to the military emergency which is now upon our country, where all property is at stake, is to sport with the vital interests of society, and to insult the intelligence and patriotism of the people. The people will not only be able to pay so diminutive a tax, but they will be glad to find that so small a contribution will really suffice for a time so serious as the present.

It is not intended in these paragraphs to urge the passage of any particular bill, or to espouse any scheme of finance now before Congress. But really the objection to a measure as too severe because it imposes a rate of taxation amounting only to one and one-fifth per cent., seems too untimely and too unpatriotic to be tolerated with patience.

FOREIGN INTERVENTION.

From the Chattanooga (Selma) Rebel.

We have never had the slightest confidence in foreign intervention as an agency in the termination of the war. That England and France would gladly see our independence established, and the Yankee Government compelled to stop its warfare, we do not doubt. It is so manifestly to their interest that the colossal power of the United States Government, as it existed before the war, should be reduced and divided, and two Governments, hostile to each other, and having no identity of interest, established on its ruins, that there is no room to doubt that they do earnestly desire it. But neither England or France dare interfere alone, and their rival interests will not permit them to act together. They can better afford to maintain a great pauper population, throwa out of employment by the want of cotton, than to incur the risk of the tremendous expense of a war which might result from interference. They are governed by their interests precisely as we would be under similar circumstances. Their interests lie in another direction, and like prudent people, they follow them, regardless of our sufferings, or that of their own people. *The intervention humbug is now very thoroughly exploded*, and all such reports are received by the mass of the people of the Confederacy with a smile of incredulity.

—The Buffalo Art Gallery was inaugurated Thursday evening. Hon. MILLARD FILLMORE acting as master of ceremonies, the President of the Academy, Mr. S. S. JEWETT made a speech, and was followed by Mr. DESMARETS. Rev. Dr. CHEEVER delivered a brief o[illegible].

Railroad Law.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The unparalleled number of railroad disasters that have occurred during the past two years, would, were it not for the more absorbing interest of war, have called forth the severest censures of the press and the public. These disasters are commonly called accidents, but in a great many cases they are not accidents, but simply the neglect of the use of known safeguards and precautions.

The fact is, there is too much of a disposition to run the chances on the part of railroad people, from the highest to the lowest. If our highest railroad officers were more careful and conscientious they would soon diffuse the same feeling amongst their men. Careless masters soon produce careless servants. Something must be done to arrest this increasing tide of recklessness. Law is demanded. The railway interest is now more than the third estate of the realm, and it urgently needs the regulation of law, both for its own and the public interest. Let us briefly show up a few points where legislation is necessary, or where a law is required.

1. Every railroad employe connected with trains or stations should wear either a uniform, (as would be regulated by the company,) or at least a plain and distinctive badge, with the name and initials of the company employing him. Any person then, however ignorant, would know at once who to ask for information. No swindling mistakes would then occur. Persons who have traveled in Europe well know the great convenience of this simple arrangement.

2. Railroad companies are annually swindled out of thousands of dollars in consequence of passengers not procuring tickets. No person should be allowed to get on a train without a ticket; or if they are, they should be required to pay twenty-five or fifty cents in addition to the fare.

3. Intoxicated and riotous persons who get in the cars, and the miserable things in the shape of men who now mutilate and damage the property of the companies with impunity, ought to be punished in some way.

4. A much closer inspection of the track, bridges, cars, &c., of the companies should be made than is now usually the case. Many accidents would be thus foreseen and prevented.

5. A larger number of brakemen should be employed—at least one to every car, for passenger trains. No method has ever yet been discovered by which the concealed flaws or defects in iron can be discovered. Accidents from these causes will occur, in spite of the closest scrutiny, and if the trains could be more quickly stopped, the damages would be greatly diminished.

The peculiar construction of our cars and their great weight make them more liable to damages from this want than European cars, which are about one-third the size and weight. An increase of brake power is greatly needed; in fact, it is indispensable, as it is the great weight and impetus of the cars that produce the damages.

A mechanical means might possibly be devised as a substitute for brakemen; but it is criminal, or at least ought to be, to run long trains of heavy cars with only two or three brakemen. The law should require either a brakeman on every car, or a mechanical appliance as a substitute.

6. The signal rops should be always used to communicate with the engineer; then it is known to be right, and no train should run without one.

7. Persons injured by standing on the platforms should have no redress against the company.

8. A board of three commissioners should be appointed, one of whom should be a practical and scientific mechanic, the other two should be civil engineers and persons familiar with railroad construction and operation. They should have a general supervision of the roads of the State, investigate accidents, see that the provisions of the law were enforced, investigate improvements, and if approved recommend their adoption, especially if the improvements are calculated to promote safety. A well digested law, with the appointment of three good commissioners, all noted for their mechanical and engineering abilities rather than their attainments as politicians, would do more to increase the value of railroad property, prevent accidents and protect the people, than any plan that could be devised.

Let the proper legislative committee consider this subject, and call in some of our railroad officers and others, and investigate the subject. Something ought to be done promptly. It is too bad that we are compelled to have such frightful disasters as we have had the past year or two. The inaction, the bigoted prejudice, the perverse stupidity of many railroad superintendents, is unendurable, and it is to be hoped the present session of the Legislature will do something. Let us take, for example, the conduct of military affairs; when mistakes or blunders are made, an investigation follows, and the blame is saddled on the right man; so it ought to be in railroad matters.

A RAILROAD MAN.

Obituary.

PROF. BOND, OF HARVARD.

From the Boston Traveller, Feb. 17.

It is with deep regret that we are called upon to announce the decease of Gronor Phillips Bond, Director of the Observatory and Phillips Professor of Astronomy, in Harvard College.

His death took place at the Observatory this afternoon, after a lingering illness, by which he has been confined to the house for several years.

Prof. Bond has acquired, within the short period in which he has been connected with the Observatory as its head, a high reputation as an astronomer, both in this country and in Europe, and his death creates a vacancy which it will be difficult to fill. Shortly after his graduation from Harvard, where he had occupied an envied position in his class, he was appointed Assistant, and at the death of his father, Prof. W. C. Bond, he succeeded him as the Director. His principal contribution to science was the elaborate "Account of the Comet of Donati," which appeared about two years since, and which at once elicited the warmest commendations at home and abroad.

But aside from his professional reputation, few men die more generally esteemed and beloved than Prof. Bond. In the community where he was personally and well known his loss is irreparable. His uniform gentleness and forbearance, his constant, unostentatious charity to the suffering poor, the total absence of those petty vexations and jealousies which so often characterize the professional man—and above all, his earnest, manly piety and Christian faith which remained with him until the last, and sanctified and hallowed his parting moments,—all these, that make up the highest reputation man can leave behind him, were his in the fullest sense.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—*Part I.*—Nos. 1307, 1317, 1345, 1347, 1349, 1351, 1353, 1357, 1361, 1363, 1365, 1367, 1369, 1371, 1373, 1375, 1377, 1395, 1301. *Part II.*—Nos. 708, 701, 702, 331, 693, 930, 932, 697, 294, 1087, 1123, 938, 940, 942, 948, 950, 958, 960, 968, 970.

Superior Court.—*Part I.*—Nos. 4337, 3273, 4887, 2249, 4511, 651, 3128, 4994, 4945, 4947, 4953, 4955, 4957, 4959, 4965, 4967, 4969. *Part II.*—Nos. 4944, 4946, 4610, 4008, 1150, 4960, 4964, 4444, 2190, 4972, 4978, 4962, 4984, 4988, 4990.

The July Riots.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Before Justice Monerief.

John D. Hays vs. *The City of New-York.*—The plaintiff in this action claimed to recover damages against the city to the amount of $5,000 for the destruction of his property, consisting of an extensive tenement-house, situated on Thirty-second-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. The testimony given in the case tended to show that the mob, on the second day of the riots, entered the premises and destroyed gas fixtures, Croton water fixtures, a quantity of furniture, and then set fire to the buildings. A part of the tenement house was occupied by colored persons, and it was the determination of the rioters to destroy all that portion of the premises occupied by that class of people. One witness testified that on the morning of the day in question, a colored person was hanged in the neighborhood, and that the excitement was such that it was not safe to remain anywhere in the vicinity unless a person joined the rioters.

The jury, after being absent a short time, rendered a verdict against the city for $1,392 71.

Criminal Business.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

The court-room was thronged yesterday morning, in anticipation of the sentence of Friary, but the District Attorney stated that he should not move for judgment in that case until to-day, and he desired to notify prisoner's counsel to that effect. A large number of prisoners, against whom indictments have been found during the last week, were arraigned, and their pleas taken.

Charles English plead guilty to an indictment for felonious assault, and was remanded for sentence. The charge against the prisoner was for an assault upon Officer Connolly, of the Fifteenth Precinct Police, on the 7th of February. About 1:30 o'clock on the morning of that day, the officer discovered English in company with another man, each of them having in his possession a bag. The officer believing the men to be burglars, arrested them, and while taking them to the station-house, English turned upon him, drew a pistol and fired, but missed Connolly. Both prisoners broke away from the officer, and ran in the direction of Broadway. English was pursued by Officers Connolly and McKelvey, and, after a long chase, during which he fired three times on the policemen, he was captured and his pistol taken from him. The prisoner is said to belong to a dangerous gang of thieves, is a native of England, and only 17 years old.

Eliza Toomey was tried and acquitted upon an indictment for grand larceny. The prisoner was indicted jointly with two men charged with being her confederates, but there was no evidence against her.

John Anderson and Thomas Harris, two young lads charged with grand larceny, plead guilty and were remanded.

Sarah Campbell, *alias* Duffy, plead guilty in an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

Amelia Graves also plead guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

John Tobin, convicted of an assault with a dangerous weapon, was also sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

Charles A. Scott, who plead guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, was sent to the State Prison for three years and six months.

Michael O'Meara plead guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

The court adjourned until this morning at 11.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 20, 1865.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '67	130⅛	
13,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	111⅛	
500	do.	111⅛	
3,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...R.	116	
70,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	111⅛	
62,000	do.	111⅛	
20,000	do...new iss.	110⅛	
32,000	do...new iss.	110⅛	
10,000	U. S. 6s, 10-40s...C.	102⅝	
22,000	Treas. N. Y. 3-10s, Apl. & Oct.	116⅛	
4,000	M. 6s iss. to Pacific R.	73	
5,000	Mo. State 6s	67⅜	
9,000	Conn. St. 6s	100	
2,000	N. Y. Can. 6s	103	
8,000	Erie 1st M.	102¼	
2,000	Hud. R. 2d M.	107	
3,000	Mich. S. & N. Ind.	104	
4,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	86	
4,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d	99	
2,000	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	49	
1,000	Hud. R. R. Sc.	85	
2,500	Amer. Gold	202	
25,000	do.	202	
10,000	do.	201	
9,000	do.	201	
159	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	173	
55	B'k of Commerce	110	
10	Shoe & Leath. B'k.	107⅜	
40	do.	107	
250	Cum. Coal Pr.	82	
300	do.	81	
100	do.	82⅛	
700	do.	82⅝	
100	do.	82⅜	
2,000	do.	83	
100	do.	81⅝	
100	do.	82	
150	do.	82	
200	uo.	83	
100	do.	83	
600	Msr. Miu. Co.	12	
100	do.	12	
100	do.	11⅞	

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81...R.	111⅛	
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	111	
25,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C.	111	
10,000	do.	111⅛	
25,000	do...new iss.	110⅝	
1,000	U. S. 6s, 10-40s C.	102⅜	
1,000	Mo. State 6s	68	
5,000	do.	68⅛	
20,000	Amer. Gold	199	
300	Canton Co.	32	
200	do.	31⅜	
200	Com Coal Pref.	64	
100	do.	64⅜	
300	do.	64⅜	
400	do.	64⅜	
500	do.	64⅞	
500	Rud. Riv. R.	108⅜	
500	Reading R.	111⅜	
100	do.	111⅝	
70	Pac. M. S. C.	335	
500	N. Y. Cen.	112	
100	do.	b10	112
400	do.		111⅜
100	do.	s10	111⅜
400	do.	s30	111⅜
100	do.		111⅜
100	do.	b30	111⅜
600	Erie Railway		73⅜
1000	do.		74
500	do.	b10	74⅛
100	do.	s30	73⅜
100	do.	s30	73⅜
100	do.		73⅜
400	Hudson R. R.		108¼
100	do.		108
100	do.	s10	108
100	do.		108
100	do.	s60	107¾
1000	Reading R.		112
300	do.		112⅛
200	do.	s10	112
200	Mich. Cen. R.		111
100	do.	s10	111
100	do.	s30	110
100	M. S. & N. I.		64⅜
50	Ill. Cen. R.		114
200	do.		118⅝
300	do.		118⅝
200	Clev. & Pitts.		82⅝
100	Chic. & N. W.		34⅛
200	do.	b30	34⅛
500	do.		34
100	C. & N. W. Pr.		63⅛
1200	Chic. & R. I. R.		96½
31	Chic. B. & Q. R.		113
300	P., Ft. W. & C.		86⅛
200	do.	b30	96⅜
400	do.		98
300	do.		85⅞
200	do.		95⅛
50	do.		95⅜
100	Chic. & Alt. Pref.		94

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s Old issue	111¾	
25,000	O. & Miss. C	26¾	
100	N. Y. C. R....x-d.	112¾	
300	do.	113	
200	Erie Rail.....x-d	73⅛	
100	do.	s3	73⅛
100	do.	s3	73⅛
500	do.		73⅛
200	do.	s10	73⅛
100	do.	b3	73⅛
100	Hud. Riv. R.	s3	108⅜
400	do.		108⅛
100	do.	b3	108⅜
600	do.		108⅜
100	do.	s3	108⅜
400	Reading R.		112⅜
100	Mich. Cen. R.		111⅜
200	M. S. & N. I.	x d	65⅛
200	do.		65
100	Ill. Cen. R.	c	119⅛
100	Chic. & R. I.		96
400	Chic. & N. W.	s3	34
100	do.	b3	34⅛
100	do.		34⅛
100	N. Y. C. R.	x-d.	112⅜
100	do.	s3	113
300	Erie R.	x-d.	73⅛
100	do.	b3	73⅛
500	do.		73⅛
200	do.	b3	73⅛
100	Hudson R. R.	s3	108⅜
100	do.	s3	108⅜
500	do.	s9	108
100	do.	s3	108⅝
100	do.	b3	108⅝
100	do.	s10	108
100	do.	s15	62
200	do.		63⅜
100	do.	s10	63
600	Msr. Min. Co.		12
100	do.	b10	12
100	do.		11⅞
600	N. Y. Cen.		112⅛
100	do.	s10	112⅛
100	do.	s30	112
1000	Erie Railway		73⅛
100	do.	s10	73
200	do.		73⅛
300	M. S. & N. I. R.		64⅝
200	Ill. Cen. R.		118⅜
200	Chi. & N. W.		34
200	do.		33⅞
200	Chic. & N. W. Pr.		63⅜
100	do.	b10	63⅜
100	do.		63⅜
300	Chi. & R. I. R.	s5	96⅜
100	do.		95⅜
130	P., Ft. W. & C.		95⅜
300	do.		95⅜
200	Mar. Min. Co.	s2	11⅞
100	do.		11⅞
400	Chic. & N. W.	s3	34⅛
100	do.	b3	34⅛
100	do.		34⅛
100	C. & N. W. Pr.	s3	63⅜
100	do.		63⅜
100	do.	s30	63⅜
100	do.		63⅜
100	do.	b10	63⅜
100	Chi. & R. I. R.	s5	96⅜
100	do.		95⅜
130	P., Ft. W. & C.		95⅜
300	do.		95⅜
200	Mar. Min. Co.	s2	11⅞
100	do.		11⅞

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$1,800	U. S. 10-40s, C.	102⅛	
100	N. Y. Cen.	x-d. s5	113
100	do.	s10	113
300	Erie R.	x-d. s10	73⅛
100	do.	b3	73⅛
500	do.		73⅛
200	do.	b3	73⅛
100	Hudson R. R.	s3	108⅜
100	do.	s3	108⅜
500	do.	s9	108
100	do.	s3	108⅜
100	do.	s10	108⅜
100	do.	s15	61⅜
100	do.	s15	61⅜
200	do.		63⅜
100	do.	s10	63
600	Msr. Min. Co.		12
50	do.		12
100	Chic. & Alt. Pref.		94

MONDAY, Feb. 20—P. M.

The following are the Weekly Averages of the old Associated Banks of this city (exclusive of the National Banks of Commerce and Broadway,) for the week ending Feb. 18, as compared with the previous return of Feb. 11:

Increase in Loans	$951,646
Increase in Specie	426,330
Decrease in Net Deposits	1,214,095

	Feb. 20, 1864.	Feb. 18, 1865.	Feb. 11 1865.
Capital	$69,722,508	$58,186,172	$58,186,172
Loans	168,302,935	165,928,274	164,976,628
Specie	22,523,918	19,967,073	19,540,743
Deposits	148,014,106	145 778,491	146,587,586
In Sub-Treas'ry	37,230,662	26,293,276	30,551,860

The National Bank of Commerce and National Broadway Bank, of New-York, report as follows:

	Feb. 18.	Feb. 11.
Loans	$20,426,952	$20,539,276
Specie	715,246	756 603
Deposits	10,377,143	10,123,580

The increase of Deposits with the old Banks has been checked by the movement of Money last week into the Popular 7-30 Loan, and the present statement shows a decrease of about a million and a quarter of dollars. The Specie average is nearly half a million higher, and as much more was probably added to the Sub-Treasury Specie balances; the Customs receipts of the week being larger than the disbursements for Gold Interest on the Public Debt.

There is no change in the free supply of Money to the Brokers, returnable on demand, but no anxiety on the part of lenders to place their balances in Merchant paper or otherwise beyond their immediate control. The additional Foreign Mails delivered this morning brought large orders for United States 5-20s, part of which were anticipated by telegraph from Halifax. The remainder are being executed at 111¼@111 ⅜ cent. for the old issue, to which the orders from abroad continue to be directed. There is a continued depression in Foreign Exchange, even more in the want of demand than in the Gold rates on London. The letter are quoted to-day at 107½@107¾ ⅜ cent., while the Currency value of Gold is from 4@6 ⅜ cent. from Saturday's sales. The news of the occupation of Columbia, South Carolina, the Gold Room went down to 202@201¾ ⅜ cent. early in the forenoon, and on the subsequent dispatch of the evacuation of Charleston by the insurgent forces, the speculation went down to 199@198¾ ⅜ cent.

The Railway movement at the Stock Exchange opened dull, and later in the day was 1 ⅜ cent. lower on Erie than on Saturday, and scarcely steady on the other New-York and Western Roads. In the Miscellaneous list there was a further large demand in Cumberland Coal, the recent *Bull* movement in which has carried up the price from 45 to 65 ⅜ cent. There is not much done in Railway Bonds or City Bank Shares, but prices are generally steady. New-York State Stocks are quoted lower; the 6 ⅜ cents. of 1873 offered at par.

At 4 o'clock, the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday afternoon. The Railways steady. Gold 200¾ ⅜ cent.

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s	102⅝	102⅝	Pittsburgh	83¼	83⅜
U. S. 5-20's	111¾	111⅞	Northwest	34⅛	34
T. Certificates	98⅜	98⅜	N. West Pref.	64⅜	63¼
N. Y. Central	112¾	113	Rock Island	96¾	96⅝
Erie	74⅜	73⅝	Fort Wayne	86⅞	86¾
Hudson	107⅞	108	Cumberland Coal	67¼	64
Reading	112¾	112¾	Quicksilver	34⅜	35
Mich. Southern	65¾	64¾	Mariposa	11¾	11¾
Illinois Cen.	119¾	119¾	Ohio & M. Certif	26¾	26¾

The subscriptions to the 7.30 ⅜ cent. Loan to-day were:

At First National	$700,000
Wm. Vermilya & Co	250,000
Ninth National	502,450

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	112	Hanover	104
Manhattan	140	Irving	107
Union	115	Metropolitan	119
America	137	Shoe and Leather	107
National	110	Corn Exchange	106
Merchants' Exchange	98	Continental	98
State of New-York	119	Commonwealth	104
Mechcs' Bkg. Asso.	102	Import'rs' & Traders'	108
Mercantile	125	Park	145
American Exc.	120	N. Y. Nat'l Ex. Bk.	100
Bank of the Republic	105	Central National	104
Bank of N. Amer.	108	Fourth National	101

And the following for the Railway Mortgages. We understand that the conversion of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien mortgage into First Prefarred Stock, at the present February term for conversion, amount to $350,000, leaving the remainder of the mortgage debt only $640,000:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	103	Del., L. & W. 1sts	110
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	114	Del. L. & W. 2ds	102
Erie 1st mort. '68	102¼	Tol. & W. 1sts. Ext.	96
Erie 7s, 3d mort. '79	109	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	76
Erie 7s, 3d mort., '83	109	M. & P. du O 1st m	104
Erie 7s, 4th mort., '80	102	Gal. & Chi. 2ds	100
Erie 7s, 5th mort., '68	99¾	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort	100
Buf. N. Y. & E. 1st m. '77	100	N. J. Cen. 2ds	100
Hud. R. R. 2d m. s. '85	107	Rar'n & Del. Bay 1st m.	10
Harlem 1st. '69-'72	103	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	108¾
M. C. n 1st m 8 ⅜ c. '82	115	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	99
Chi., S. & Q. R ⅜ c. 1sts	112	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3ds	80
Mich. S. 7 ⅜ c. 2d mort	92	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds. con.	90
M. S. & N. I. S. f'd 7 ⅜ c.	103	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	75
Pacific R. 7s, g. by Mo.	55	Miss. & Mo. L. G 1st m	48
Alt. & T. H. 2ds. Pref.	80	Chi. & Alt. S. F. 1st m.	102
Alt. & T. H. 2ds. Income	70	Chi. & Alt. Income	80
Chi. & N. W. 1st. B.	88	Cl. & C. W. 1sts	80
Chi. & N. W. 1st m	84	Peninsular R. R. B.	70

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $5,203,857 25; total payments, $5,427,807 91, including for Customs, $301,000; on account of Loan, $314,000; balance, $26,089,325 64.

The earnings of the New-York and Erie Railway for the

Month of January, 1865, were	$908,341 50
Earnings month of January, 1864, were	980,693 80
Decrease	$72,552 30

BANKING AND FINANCIAL

☞ THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

PAID-IN CAPITAL ..... $1,000,000.

Designated depositary of the United States, and authorized agent of the Treasury.

No. 0 Nassau-street, Feb. 17, 1865.

This bank was organized under the National Banking Act, in June last, by Mr. C. V. Culver and associates, with a paid-up capital of $500,000, and has been in successful operation since that period.

Its paid-up capital has now been increased to $1,000,000, and, by a recent arrangement, Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., of this city, together with a portion of their correspondents, being persons of well-known standing and large pecuniary means, have become the owners of most of its capital stock, and assume its control and management, Mr. C. V. Culver retaining all his interest and accepting the Vice-Presidency.

The managers of this bank are, and for many years have been, in close and extensive business relations with banks and bankers in all parts of the country, and their experience and fidelity to the interests intrusted to their care need no recommendation.

The bank is now prepared to open accounts with depositors.

Collections made through all parts of the country on the most favorable terms.

This bank is an accredited agent of the Government, and will give particular attention to the purchase of all Government Securities, and will discharge all business intrusted to its care promptly and without cost to its correspondents. J. F. D. LANIER, President.

C. N. Jordan, Cashier.

Geo. H. Rea, President. E. D Jones, Cashier

☞ SECOND NATIONAL BANK, OF ST. LOUIS.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE U. S.

Government Vouchers, Certificates, Bonds, &c., bought and sold at current market rates or on commission.

Prompt attention given to collections. Remittances made on day of payments, at current rate of exchange.

E. D. JONES, Cashier.

☞ CLARK, DODGE & CO., BANKERS AND AGENTS FOR THE U. S. 7-30 LOAN, NO. 01 WALL-ST., have all denominations of 7-30 notes on hand for immediate delivery.

☞ THE AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK Of New-York, No. 74 Broadway.

New-York, Jan. 28, 1865.

This bank has commenced business at No. 74 Broadway, and offers its services to the public. Collections will be made on all accessible points on the lowest terms.

All orders for Government securities will be promptly executed, and the customary commission allowed to purchasers.

Special attention will be given to business connected with Government, and persons wishing to avoid the inconvenience of addressing the departments are invited to apply to the officers of this bank.

NOAH L. WILSON, President.

Alfred A. Post, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Monday, Feb. 20, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, 63 bols. Ashes, 3,411 bbls. Flour, 2,006 bags Corn Meal, 12,287 bushels Corn, 18 bushels Rye, 12,212 bushels Oats, 1,170 bushels Malt, 475 bushels Barley, 1,393 packages Provisions, and 385 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been in limited request, including Pots, $11 75; Pearls, $12 50 ⅜ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is in less demand, lower and very irregular. Inferior is strict Middlings, 75c.@83c. ⅜ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less demand at a reduction of 10c.@15c. ⅜ bbl. Sales since our last amount to 5,800 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $10@$10 40; poor to choice Extra State at $10 45@$10 85, chiefly at $10 50@$10 65; Round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $11 10@$11 40, the latter an extreme, ⅜ bbl. Superfine State and Western.....$10 00 @10 40

Extra State	10 45	@10 85
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 55	@12 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	11 10	@11 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 45	@12 50
Extra Genesee	10 85	@12 50
Poor to Choice Extra Missouri	10 70	@14 50

Southern Flour heavy and drooping. Sales since our last 700 bbls., at $11@$12 for poor to good, and $12 10@$14 50 for good to choice extra brands, ⅜ bbl. Canadian Flour is quite heavy. Sales 480 bbls. Extra, at $10 50@$12 25 ⅜ bbl. Rye Flour rules quiet, including fine and superfine at $7 50@$8 65 ⅜ bbl. Corn Meal is heavy, at $7 65 for Jersey, and $8 55@$8 65 for Brandywine. ⅜ bbl. Sales 300 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been much depressed and prices have declined about 2c. ⅜ bushel. Sales have been confined to 15,000 bushels, including Common Red Western (Winter) reported at $2 22½; and Milwaukee Club at $2 16 ⅜ bushel. Corn continues inactive at $1 68 for mixed Western; $1 90 for choice Western Yellow and $1 73 for Jersey Yellow. ⅜ bushel. Sales 6,500 bushels. Oats are in fair demand and dearer. We quote Western at $1 11@$1 12; State at $1 09@$1 10; Jersey at $1 05@$1 07, ⅜ bushel. Rye and Barley continue inactive and nominal.

HAY—North River continues in request and steady, at $1 00@$1 05 for shipping, and $1 10@$1 30 for small lots for city use. ⅜ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New have been quiet, to-day at 25c.@50c. for inferior to choice, according to quality, ⅜ lb.

LIME—Has been quiet and nominal in price.

MOLASSES—Continues inactive, including new crop New-Orleans, at $1 35@$1 50; Porto Rico at 70c.@$1; Cuba Muscovado at 55c.@58c.; Clayed Cuba at 40c.@70c. ⅜ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet and depressed, including Spirits Turpentine, at $1 00@$1 05 ⅜ gallon; Resin at $17 50@$30 ⅜ 280 lbs.; Tar, domestic and foreign, at $5@$7 50 ⅜ bbl.

OILS—Have been in limited request at irregular prices, including Crude Whale at $1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 40@$2 50; Bleached Winter Whale, at $2 75; Unbleached Sperm, at $2 60@$2 65; Linseed, at $1 58@$1 61, for large and small lots; No. 1 Lard, at $2 20@$2 25 ⅜ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been quiet at reduced prices. We quote Crude, (nominally,) Refined, in bond, 56c.@57c., and Refined, free, at 66c.@67c. ⅜ gallon. Sales, 850 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more request chiefly on speculation, at firmer but irregular prices. Sales since our last, 6,900 bbls., in lots, at $33 87½@$34 12½, closing at $34 for New Mess; $33 50@$33 75, closing at $33 75 regular, for 1863-64 Mess; $34@$34 75 for New Prime Mess; and $29@$30 for New Prime. ⅜ bbl. Sales 3,500 bbls. New Mess, March and April, chiefly buyer's options, at $33 25@$37 25, the latter an extreme sale, ⅜ bbl. Cut Meats are in less demand, at 17c.@18½c. for Shoulders; 18c.@21c. for Hams; sales equal to 450 pkgs. Bacon is in less request and heavy; sales have been made of 800 pkgs., including Cumberland Cut at 20c.@20½c.; long rib at 20¾c.; short rib at 20¼c.@21¼c., and long and Hams at 20½c.@ ⅜ lb. Dressed Hogs are heavy and down at 17½c.@17½c. Lard is scarce and wanted at firmer prices; sales 2,500 tcs. and bbls. at 20c.@24½c., the latter for very choice to arrive, ⅜ lb. Beef is in moderate request at $21@$24 for Extra Mess; $18@$22 for New Plain Mess; sales 470 bbls. Tierce Beef rules quiet; 100 tierces were sold, including prime Mess, at $35; Beef Hams are more active and firm; sales 1,350 bbls., in lots, at $25 25@$27 50, ⅜ bbl. Butter is quiet at 42c.@56c. for poor to choice, and 30c.@45c. for Western, ⅜ lb. Cheese is in moderate demand at 14c.@20c. for poor to very choice, the latter rate for fine factory, ⅜ lb.

SUGARS—Have been quiet at drooping prices. Sales since our last, comprise 325 hhds. Cuba at 17¼c.@21c., and 1,150 boxes Havana part at 21c.@21¾c. ⅜ lb. Refined Sugars are dull at 21¾@27¼c. ⅜ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 104,000 lbs., at 15¾c.@16¼c.; 23,000 lbs. Grease, brown, at 15¾c.@16c. ⅜ lb. The week's business in Tallow, Messrs. Knight & Sons makes thus: During the past week the demand for this staple has been very unsteady, and with a decidedly falling gold market end a completely stagnant foreign exchange market, prices have proportionately yielded. There has been a slight demand for home use, but not enough to affect the price. Both manufacturers and jobbers are operating only on a retail scale. The prevailing opinion seems to be that there will not be much done until Shermans shall have completed his present campaign. The crop of tallow this Winter, has been very short, and had it not been for the small consumptive demand the price would have been much higher irrespective of the ruling rates of exchange. There is no surplus stock here of any kind, and the probabilities are from through Lent the amount made will be still smaller than in now customary. The sales for the week ending to-day have been made at prices ranging from 16¼c.@16¾c., and closing at 15¾c., which is the extreme rate which exporters can pay. Price this day 1858, 11c.; 1859, 11¾c.; 1860, 10¾c.; 1861, 9½c.; 1862, 9¾c.; 1863, 12¼c.; 1864, 12¾c. ⅜ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been confined to 200 bbls., in lots, at $2 28 ⅜ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been dull to-day. For Liverpool the engagements were confined to 100 bxs. Bacon at 7s. 6d.; 250 pkgs. Lard on private terms; 500 bxs. Cheese at 15s. For Glasgow, by steamer, 200 tcs. Beef at 3s. 9d. For Antwerp, 50 tons Mahogany at 22s. 6d.; 120 tons Logwood at 27s. 6d.; 50 hhds. Tobacco at 25s.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Australasian	Feb. 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Britannic	Feb. 25	New-York	Glasgow.
Lafayette	March 1	New-York	Havre.
Asia	March 1	Boston	Liverpool.
City of Boston	March 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Saxonia	March 4	New-York	S'hampton.
China	March 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	March 18	Boston	Liverpool.
Washington	March 29	New-York	Havre.
Borussia	April 1	New-York	S'hampton.
Bavaria	April 15	New-York	S'hampton.
Germania	April 29	New-York	S'hampton.
Tentonia	May 13	New-York	S'hampton.
Saxonia	May 27	New-York	S'hampton.

FROM EUROPE.

City of London	Feb. 4	Liverpool	New-York.
United Kingdom	Feb. 8	Glasgow	New-York.
China	Feb. 11	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Feb. 18	Liverpool	New-York.
Cuba	Feb. 25	Liverpool	New-York.
Sorussia	March 8	S'hampton	New-York.
Savaria	March 22	S'hampton	New-York.
Germania	April 5	S'hampton	New-York.
Tentonia	April 19	S'hampton	New-York.
Saxonia	May 3	S'hampton	New-York.

For California.

Golden Rule	Feb. 20	New-York	Nicaragua.
Ocean Queen	Feb. 23	New-York	Aspinwall.
North Star	Mar. 3	New-York	Aspinwall.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the *North American*, via Portland, will close on Friday, at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for the United Kingdom, and the Continent, by the *Etna*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A VERY CAPABLE YOUNG woman a situation to cook, wash and iron, or general housework. Is a beautiful washer and ironer and bread baker, also a first class girl for chamber-work and waiting. City references of the best. Call at No. 1288 Broadway, between 33d and 34th-sts., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; does French fluting and fancy up in the best style; thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen at No. 38 West 13th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, OR nursemaid and seamstress, by a Protestant young woman highly recommended. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st., near Broadway, from 10 to 3.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands the business; is a good baker; the best city reference. Call at No. 25 East 12th-st., near University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS; the best city reference can be given; understands her business well. Call at No. 136 West 18th-st., in the rear, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SCOTCH PROTestant woman, as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly, and is well recommended. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY MOTHER AND daughter, one as first-class cook in a private family or boarding-house, the other as first-class coambermaid or waitress: the best of city reference. Call at No. 158 3d-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands the business: is a good baker; willing to assist in the washing if required: city reference. Apply at No. 10 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class seamstress; cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; will dress hair if required. Can be seen at her present employer's, 15 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble woman, as cook in a private family; is a good washer and ironer, and excellent baker; with the best of city reference. Call, for two days, at No. 213 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion in a small private family, as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or as nursemaid and waitress; best of city reference can be given. Inquire at No. 819 6th-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do general housework; is willing and obliging, good and kind to children. The best of city reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 238 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, the washing and ironing of a private family; is a good washer and ironer; can give good city reference. Apply at No. 219 East 23d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Inquire of Mrs. Kenell, third floor, back.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY GOOD SERVANTS, in every capacity, in city or country. Call at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 103 West 28th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. J. S. WIER, Proprietor

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as plain cook and to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of city reference. Call at No. 307 East 32d-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITuation as such in a gentleman's family; thoroughly understands her business; can give the best of city reference. Call at No. 431 4th-av., near 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands it in all its branches; best of city reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 26 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER WHO UNDERstands cutting and fitting perfectly, to go out by the day or week. Can be seen at No. 191 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELSH GIRL as chambermaid. Apply at No. 53 Bleecker-st., between Broadway and Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable woman, as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, and has good city recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and laundress; is willing and obliging. Best of city reference. Call at No. 413 3d-av., near 24th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COLORED COOK, by a respectable colored woman; a professed cook; understands her business thoroughly, and is well recommended. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITUation in private family; good references; has lived in the best of families. Call for two days at No. 425 6th-av., corner of 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A TIDY WOMAN WITH GOOD city reference, a situation as nurse and chambermaid; will wash and iron for and wait on a lady who boards; wages $7. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS KITCHEN SERvant, or will do toe general housework of a small family, by a faithful and rary experinced girl; is a neat, economizing and valuable servant; refere to her last place. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTant girl, with excellent city reference, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress, or as coildren's nurse; quick at the needle; makes children's clothes. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITUAtion as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 289 West 17th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress; has good reference Call at 210 West 17th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and sewing, or to assist with the washing. Call at No. 139 East 20th-st. Has the best of city reference.

WASHING AND IRONING, FLUTING, &c., for ladies and families, by Mrs. NEWGENT; best reference given. No. 98 West 28th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl to do general housework. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 176 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

TO EMPLOYERS IN CITY AND COUNTRY, hotels and first-class boarding-houses.—Wanted, situations for a large number of smart, competent girls, American, English, Scotch, Irish, Protestant and others, as family seamstresses, ladies' maids and nurses first-class cooks, bakers, smart girls for chambermaids, waitresses and laundresses. Also, good cooks, washers and ironers, smart girls for general housework; all have good reference; no objection to the country. Employers can be well supplied by calling at Mrs. WESLEY'S Female Employment office, No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN IN BUSIness wishes to take ladies' and gantlemen's washing; done reasonable. Call at No. 123 1st-av., top floor.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., SITnations wanted for a number of English, Protestant and other cooks, ladies' maids, seamstresses, laundresses, waitresses, nurses, housework, &c., for the city and country.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls, at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S agency, No. 59 6th-av.

A LADY IS DESIROUS OF FINDING A good place for a faithful, honest and trustworthy girl, as nurse and seamstress, or wait on a lady; she can recommend her for neat sewing and aludness to children. Apply at No. 1 West 14th-st, one door from 5th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CARVER IN A dining saloon or hotel: satisfactory reference given as to competency, &c Address No. 26 Jefferson-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a married man with small family; is thoroughly competent in the management of graperies, lawns and vegetables, and greenhouses; the best of references from his employers. Address J. B. O., Smith's seedstore, Liberty-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN of 20, as assistant book-keeper or clerk in any mercantile business (commission preferred;) has had experience and can furnish first-class references as to character and ability. Address W. A. L., Box No. 1,937 Post-office, or No. 544 Broadway, Room No. 5.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE MAN, as coachman and groom; of long experience with horses, carriages and harness; good city reference. Address C. M., Box No. 217 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER OR coachman in a respectable family; can erect trianguiar walks and take care of horses. Apply at Mr. Henderson's, No. 70 Nassau-st., until the 1st of March. Best of reference can be given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS gardener in all its various departments; fruit, vegetables and flowers; has filled some of the best places in this continent, and left at his own desire; sixteen years. Apply at FLEMINGS, No. 67 Nassau-st., New-York. Without family.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER AND general helper; thoroughly understands his business; has lived three years with last employer. Address JAMES LYNCH, Yonkers. Any information can be had by applying at the office of W. N. Beebe, 76 Wall-st.

WANTED—BY AN OLD, EXPERIENCED GARdener, a situation; a single man; understands the management of kitchen garden and flower garden; hot and cold grapery, with good reference. Apply at Mr. Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN that writes a good hand; will make himself generally useful for small wages. Good references. Address JOHN F. PURDY, No. 360 Madison-av., or No. 544 Broadway, Room No. 6.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION as coachman, groom, &c; can also do gardening, milking, &c.. If required: seven years' testimonials as ability and good character given. Call on or address S. T., No. 9 Chatham-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a married man with a small family, who practically understands it in all its different parts, and who is willing to devote his time to the interest of his employer. Address P. M., Yonkers Post-office, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, a single man, a situation. Call or address P. F., at Mr. Trainor's harness establishment, No. 794 Broadway. Can be seen until engaged.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man, who fully understands the business in all its various departments; has held his present situation for the last eight years, and can give the best of references as to character and ability. Address J. D., gardener, at Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 216 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as coachman or groom; understands his business thoroughly; can furnish first-class testimonials as to sobriety and industry; no objection to be useful. Address P. A., Box No. 198 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED MAN as farmer, who thoroughly understands his business; also, understands all kinds of machinery; his wife is capable of managing the dairy; are Protestants, and no incumbrance. Address J. L., No. 88 Dean-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man; would take charge of greenhouse, grapery or vegetables; will be in my present place until March 1. Address P. A., in care of Mr. Bailey Leach, Astoria, Long Island.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A married man with a small family; is thoroughly competent in the management of hot graperies and greenhouses and vegetables; has the best of references. Apply to J. B., at the seed-store No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a man who understands his business in all its branches; can be highly recommended by his last employer, with the best of city reference. Call at No. 17 East 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITHOUT family, a situation as gardener; reference given. Address D. C., at Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant man, with the best of city reference—six years from one family. Address C. B., Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUAtion as farm manager: thoroughly understands the cultivation of crops, management of stock, &c., and plain gardening; best of reference as to character and ability. Address FARMER, Elizabeth City, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AS waiter in a private family; best of reference from his late employer. Apply at No. 146 6th-av., from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as book-keeper or entry clerk in any first-class mercantile house; good reference. Address J. G., Box No. 115 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable young man: has good city references; no objection to the country. Address J. C., Box No. 203 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant single man in city or country; thoroughly understands his business; can give the best of references. Address T. P., Box No. 303 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family: has the best of city references. Address C. C., care of Mr. Woodhead, No. 114 6th-av., corner of 9th-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A married man, who is a good vegetable gardener; also understands the care of horses; good city references. Address T. M. F., Yonkers Post-office, until engaged.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER A SITUATION; thoroughly understands his business; can be recommended for honesty, sobriety and capability. Address Box No. 2,264 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man, German; speaks English well; understands his business thoroughly; can give the best references. Address G. S., Box 205 Times Office, for 3 days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN a situation as coachman; has long experience in city. Can be seen at WOOD BROTHERS, No. 805 Broadway, New-York.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK, WHO can be well recommended, to go a short distance in the country. Protestant preferred. Apply at No. 11 30th-st., between Madison and 6th avs., from ten to one o'clock, to-morrow (Wednesday.)

WANTED—AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITER and to assist in the washing, in a small family, a young woman of tidy habits; wages $7. Inquire from 9 to 12 o'clock, at No. 143 East 10th-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS ASSISTANT bookkeeper; must be a good penman and expert at figures; state salary expected; hours from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M. Address Box No. 3,829 General Post-office.

DRESSER WANTED—AT CATSKILL WOOLen Mill, Leeds, N. Y.; a thoroughly competent man, of good habits. Apply at mill, or to SAMUEL HANNA, No. 143 Chambers-st., New-York.

WANTED—A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS AC-countant; must be of undoubted integrity and character; none other need apply. Salary liberal. Address Box No. 3,611 Post-office.

LITHOGRAPHIC TRANSFERRERS WANTED.—Only first-class rapid Transferrers, accustomed to checs, certificate, and bond work, need apply. MAJOR & KNAPP, No. 449 Broadway.

BOOT AND SHOE SALESMEN WANTED —One or two first class men commanding cash trade. Apply to WM. SMITH BROWN & CO., 83 Chambers-st.

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. of WEDNESDAY, the 22d inst., for the carriage of all Government stores in the City of Brooklyn, which it may be the duty of this department to move for the period of one year. Persons offering to perform this service are requested to state the price per carman's load of five barrels of pork, seven barrels of flour, or fifteen hundred pounds weight of other goods, for any distance not exceeding half a mile, with an increase of one third for every additional half-mile. The party to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to have in readiness at all times a sufficient number of teams to perform the service required, and to call at the office once a day, and as much oftener as circumstances may require, to receive orders.

If required, service must be performed at night, or on Sundays, without increased compensation.

No proposal will be received unless coming from a responsible party, nor unless accompanied by the names of two persons of responsibility, who are willing to become surety for the party making the bid in the penal sum of five thousand dollars. Each proposal must be inscribed, "Proposals for Government Stores," and addressed to STEWART VAN VLIET,

Brevet Brig.-Gen. and Quartermaster U. S. Army.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, No. 1 BOND-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1865.

TO OWNERS OF PROPERTY.—PROPOsals will be received at this office for renting to the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction for a term of years, suitable premises for the use of their Department situated between Bleecker and 23d-sts., 2d and 6th avs. Proposal to state location and description of premises proposed to be leased, and when possession will be given.

S. DRAPER,
ISAAC BELL,
JAMES B. NICHOLSON,
MOSES H. GRINNELL. } Commissioners.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 20, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE,

for the United States Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland and other ports on the coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C.; Savannah, Ga., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

E. D. CHAPMAN,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster

ASSISTANT Q. M. OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 24, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED daily at this office, for the furnishing of this department with:

CORN,
OATS,
HAY AND STRAW.

Parties will specify in their propositions how the Hay and Straw is baled, and whether the Grain is sacked or in bulk. E. D. CHAPMAN, Captain and Q. M.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UNtil the 1st of March next for the purchase of Goat Island, situate in the Niagara River, at Niagara Falls, together with the bridges leading thereto, and several small islands adjacent. Address A. S. PORTER, Niagara Falls, or CHARLES J. NORTON, Executor of the estate of the late P. A. PORTER, at Buffalo, N. Y.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.—PARTIES WANTING CARriages must Spring can for the present select from the immense assortment in warerooms No. 450 Broadway, at 20 per cent less than they have been offered. Large assortment harness.

C. WITTY,
No. 450 Broadway.

TO PRINCIPALS OF MALE SCHOOLS.—An examination of candidates for appointment to vacant cadetship in the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, will be held at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., on THURSDAY, the 23d day of February inst, at half-past two o'clock P. M., said selections having been tendered by Hon. JOHN W. CHANLER, M. C. Candidates for examination must be actual residents of the 11th and 17th wards, comprising the 7th Congressional District, (Hon. John W. Chanler's,) and must must also be over 16 and under 21 years of age at the time of admission to the Academy—must be at least 5 feet in height, and free from any deformity, disease or infirmity which would render them unfit for the military service, and free from any disorder of an infectious or immoral character. They must be able to read and write well, and to perform with facility and accuracy the various operations of the four ground rules of arithmetic, of reduction, of simple and compound proportion, and of vulgar and decimal fractions. ☞ Principals of male schools are earnestly desired to present this subject to the notice of such of the pupils of their respective schools as are entitled by residence and other qualifications mentioned, to an examination for the position.

By order of the Examining Committee.

THOMAS BOESE, Clerk.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1865.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL BY auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 21, at 11 o'clock, at their salerooms, No. 59 Liberty-st.:

SPECIAL SALE OF WINES, BRANDIES, CLARETS, CHAMPAGNES, &c., from an old importing house, and sold under full guarantee pure as imported.

VERY RARE SHERRY WINES, high grades.
Harmony Manzanilla, 1834; Lucryma, 1834.
Gormaz, Imperial, 1836; Vin Montillo, 1834.
Tetay, 1832; Duff Gordon, 1830.
CLARET AND BURGUNDY, &c. Leoville, 1854.
Margaux, Larguey Chamberlain, 1854.
Romance, 1854; Cote Rotie Hermitage, 1854.
Haut Barsac, White Wine, &c.
BRANDIES, RUM, &c.—Very superior Renault Imperial Cognac Brandy, 1820; Choice Cognac, &c., and other brands; Jamaica Rum, 1830.
CHAMPAGNE.—Champagne from Dupre Fils & Co., Reims. Grand Vin Imperial, Golden Seal, Creme de Bouzy, from Chas. Lamar, Reims. Aye Mousseux.
CORDIALS, &c.—Cherry Cordials, from F. Peters; London Cordial Gin, Maraschino, Liquer Perisodienne, Grand Chartreuse, Creme de Noyaux Made, Ve Amphoux, Martinique.
ALSO, EXECUTOR'S SALE.—One pipe Gin, ½ cask Hennessy Brandy, ¼ cask St. Croix Rum, ¼ cask of Madeira Wine, without reserve. Samples morning of sale.
ALSO, a fine line of high cost cigars, of various favorite brands.

DANIEL B. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE. BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of an order of the U. S. District Court to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 21st day of February, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at the warehouse of Messrs. Bailey & Steele, No. 4 Commercial Wharf, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer *Stag*, consisting of

BALES ARMY CLOTH,
BLANKETS,
SHOES,
BERRING MACHINES,
PIG LEAD,
SOAP,
MERCHANDISE,
SALT PETRE,
SHIP'S STORES, &c,

ALSO,

CARDIFF COAL.—150 tons, more or less, Cardiff Coal.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer.
Office No. 6 Pine-st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE building lots in Brooklyn, at public auction, by order of Hector Sears, Esq., Executor of the estate of Frances Bourneys, deceased, on THURSDAY, Feb. 23, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

Hancock-st., 5 lots near Yates-av.
Yates-av., 5 lots commencing corner Hancock-st.
Dean-st., 10 lots between Classon and Franklin avs.
Hancock-st., 9 lots between Thompson and Throop avs.
Halsey-st., 9 lots between Thompson and Throop avs.
Jefferson and Hancock sts., 25 lots between Stuyvesant and Reid avs.
Nostrand-av., 4 lots between Floyd and Stockton-st., near Myrtle-av.

Terms at sale.

Maps, with further particulars, at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 8 Pine-st.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, FEB. 21, AT 11 o'clock, within the store:

MALAGA RAISINS.
1,500 packages Malaga raisins.
200 keps Sun raisins.
15 cases Smyrna figs.
At 12 o'clock, at Pier No. 9 East River.

FRESH MALAGA ORANGES AND LEMONS.
142 boxes fresh Malaga oranges.
1,062 boxes fresh Malaga lemons.
Cargo of bark *Volunteer*, from Malaga.

BANDS, MARVIN & Co., Auctioneers.

MINERALS AND FOSSILS.

A large and valuable collection, including many rare and choice specimens, gathered with much care during several years, will be sold at auction, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, at 7 o'clock, by BANDS, MERVIN & CO., at their salerooms, Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway, corner of 4th-st. Catalogues are ready, and the articles are on exhibition.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF 28 LOTS ON 113TH AND 114TH STS. BY AUCTION, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 21, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the estate of Daniel Cook, deceased, the following described property, viz:

113TH-ST.—18 lots on north side of 113th-st., between the 9th and 10th avs.
114TH-ST.—10 lots on south side of 114th-st., between the 9th and 10th avs.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE IN PARTITION, of valuable real estate on the east side of the 6th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., being 98.9 front by 100 feet deep, formerly known as the Marian Homestead, now Knickerbocker Cottage. Will be sold in suitable lots, at public auction, at the Exchange Sale-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, THURSDAY, Feb. 23, 1865, at 12 o'clock, noon, by order of the Supreme Court. For particulars apply to A. B. TAPPEN, No. 106 Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE STORE AND LOT. CORNER WEST AND CEDAR STS. AT AUCTION—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 21, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable store and lot, north-east corner of West and Cedar sts., and known as Nos. 94 and 96 West-st., opposite the New-Jersey Central Railroad Depot, being 47 feet in West-st., by 65 feet on one side, and 54 feet on the other.

DRY GOODS.

NEW SKIRT.

1865

THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE IN HOOP-SKIRTS.

J. W. BRADLEY'S New Patent DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (or double) SPRING SKIRT.

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY (late J. L. & J. O. West), SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS, No. 97 CHAMBERS and Nos. 79 and 81 Reade-st., New-York.

THIS INVENTION consists of DUPLEX (or two) ELLIPTIC Steel SPRINGS, ingeniously BRAIDED, TIGHTLY and VISIBLY together, ADOA to ADOR, making the MOST FLEXIBLE, ELASTIC and DURABLE SPRING ever used. They seldom GRIND or BREAK, and consequently preserve their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE TWICE AS LONG as any other Skirt.

THE WONDERFUL PLIABILITY and great COMFORT and PLEASURE to any LADY wearing the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT will be experienced particularly in all CROWDED ASSEMBLIES, OPERA, CARRIAGE, RAILROAD-CARS, CHURCH-PEWS, ARM-CHAIRS, for PROMENADE and HOUSE-USAGE, as the SKIRT can be FOLDED WHEN IN USE, to OCCUPY A SMALL place as easily and conveniently as a SUIT OF MUSLIN DRESS.

A LADY having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT for a SINGLE DAY, will DESPISE AFTERWARD willingly dispense with the use of them. FOR CHILDREN, MISSES and YOUNG LADIES are superior to all others.

THEY are the best QUALITY in every part, and UNIFORMLY the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE, COMFORTABLE and ECONOMICAL SKIRT ever made. FOR SALE by all FIRST-CLASS STORES in THIS CITY and throughout the UNITED STATES, HAVANA and COBA, MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA and the WEST INDIES.

INQUIRE FOR THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

PATON & CO.,
NO. 341 BROADWAY,

will offer, at retail, on MONDAY, Feb. 23, their Spring Stock of

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,

consisting of all the best makes and styles of Linen and Cotton goods suitable for family use.

LINEN SHEETING, PILLOW LINENS.
NAPKINS, TOWELS.
TABLE LINENS, DOYLIES.

&c., &c. Barnsley, Scotch and Irish in great variety. They would in particular call attention to their assortment of

SHIRTING LINENS,

which they are offering, in the best makes, at very reasonable rates. Also,

DAMASK CLOTHS

of all sizes, in every variety of styles and quality, at greatly reduced prices.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

REPS, SATINS,
PLUSHES, BROCTELLES,
WORSTED DAMASKS, TAPESTRIES,
CHINTZES, MIQUETTES,
CORNICES, LACE CURTINS.

Curtains made and put up on the shortest notice; also particular attention given to all classes of

WINDOW SHADES

for store and private dwellings. Shade holland and shade fixtures in great variety.

PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

AT R. H. MACY'S,

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDERWEAR,
RIBBONS AND FRENCH FLOWER,
YANKEE NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS.

ALWAYS ON HAND A FULL STOCK OF BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, 50 CTS. a pair under the regular prices.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

E. S. MILLS & CO.
HAVE REMOVED TO
NOS. 51 AND 53 WHITE-ST.,

and are ready to exhibit their Spring styles of LADIES' CLOAKS.

N. B.—Tricots, Diagonals, Sackings, Waterproof, &c., together with a full line of Cloak Ornaments and Trimmings.

AT MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE,
NEW LINEN DRESS GOODS.
Five cases of
PRINTED LINEN CAMBRICS.
In new and beautiful designs, just opened.
MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 718 Broadway.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

MME. DEMOREST'S IMPERIAL DRESS ELEVATOR, raising the dress in the graceful style, and letting it down at will. At MME. DEMOREST'S EMPORIUM OF FASHION, No. 473 Broadway, and Trimming Stores. Price 75 cents. Sent post-paid on receipt of price.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE LOT IN WALKER-st., near Church, for $18,000; also, house and lot in Wooster-st., for $12,000. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st. N. B. Auction sales of real estate, &c., attended to on favorable terms.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR TWO-STORY ATTIC and basement brick dwelling-houses Nos. 145 to 151 West 17th-st. They are well built and in perfect order, with Croton water, and gas, and fixtures throughout, and are separately connected with sewer in the street. Price $4,500. Apply to JOHN H. NEILLEY, No. 94 Church-st., up stairs.

FIRST-CLASS FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE.

20 on the North River	$3,000 to	$20,000
6 at Keseico and White Plains	3,000 to	12,000
5 at Mamaroneck	5,000 to	15,000
20 at Rye and Portchester	1,500 to	30,000
15 at Greenwich and Stamford	2,000 to	25,000
20 at Plainfield and Rahway	2,500 to	20,000

And others in all parts of New-York and New-Jersey, at prices from $1,500 to $40,000.

Apply to S. T. IRELAND, No. 8½ Pine-st. Room 12.

BENEDICT & COIT'S
REAL ESTATE OFFICE, NO. 4 PINE-ST.
Houses and Stores for sale or to rent.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIdence, seventy acres, about fifty in a high state of cultivation, balance in excellent woodland; dwelling is large, nearly new, and Gothic, hot and cold water, speaking tubes, marble mantels, marble basins, bathroom, and stationary wash tubs, with every convenience for home comfort; was built by the owner for his own use by day's work; is large and beautiful lawn with circular drive in front, large variety of the finest fruit and fancy trees in thrifty condition; a number of fine seat-buildings, many of them new, conveniently arranged, a fine ice-house well filled, purest of well water carried to the kitchen and garret, a fine grapery, asparagus bed and strawberry beds, large garden, duck pond and hennery; locality proverbially healthy, good schools, plenty of churches, one hour from New-York, trains nearly every hour, best of society, on Central Railroad of New-Jersey, will be sold for $21,000—a real bargain.

A. H. VAN HASSEN, No. 313 Canal-st.

MURRAY HILL PROPERTY FOR SALE—The elegant French roof four-story brown-stone front house, known as No. 14 East 38th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., with the vacant lot adjoining. The house is first-class in every respect, and has just been overhauled; dimensions, 20x52, with a two-story extension 15x22; lot 98.9. The carpentry, plumbing and painting all by day's work; the wood work throughout the parlor floor all of seasoned black walnut, with marble tile extension-room of same. Also, stairs all the way to the attic of the same, immediate possession given. The extra lot is full size, without restriction. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT KINDERHOOK, Columbia County, N. Y., for sale: twenty-six acres of land, seven of which are in lawn and garden, the lawn extending about six hundred feet along the main road, and is filled with fruit and forest trees of large growth; the house is of brick, large and commodious; outbuildings extensive; great variety of fruit; good fishing, Sunday schools, &c., in the neighborhood. Price $22,000. More ground can be had, if desired.

Apply to HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine st.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE, consisting of a residence on North av., with 9 acres of choice land with every variety of fruit. Large mansion with fine views of river and mountain scenery, and is within half a mile of Post-office, churches and railroad depot; good water. All the necessary outbuildings, stables, carriage-house, &c. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A COUNTRY PLACE OF ABOUT 54 acres for sale.—A first-class residence in eastchester, Westchester Co., only one hour's ride from New-York, on the New-Haven Railroad. Fine outbuildings, comprising large barns, stables, carriage-house, ice-house full of ice. Large vegetable garden. Three dwelling-houses besides the main house. The place is also well stocked with fruit trees. Apply to JOHN S. DUNHAM, No. 75 East 13th-st.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES FOR SALE.—One in 23d-st., for $42,500; one in 28th-st., for $25,000; one in 47th-st., for $20,000; one in Albion-place, for $18,000; one in 14th-st., for $12,000; one in 34th-st., corner 10th-av., for $21,000, and also, a fine house in Henry-st., Brooklyn, for $15,000. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st. N. B.—Auction sales of real estate attended to on favorable terms.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE, 20-ft., Gramercy-park: four-story, high basement, 20th-st., near Madison-av.: four-story, Lexington-av.; three-story, Boorman-place. West 33d-st. Several small houses from $4,000 to $8,500; all improvements; also, tenement property. J. E. HATCH & CO.

FOR SALE—BRICK DWELLINGS IN BROOKlyn. No. 348 Hicks-st., Nos. 63 and 65 Wyckoff-st., No. 14 Summit-st., No. 137 North 6th-st., Broadway, near Wilson.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 48 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY DWELLING-house in West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., brick front, brown-stone basement and under cellar, with all modern improvements; gas fixtures. Would exchange for a snug house further uptown. Inquire of W. P. MCKNEY, No. 58 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., A PLACE containing about 2½ acres of land; house has 13 rooms, built in the best manner, with all modern improvements; good barn with room for 6 horses; also other outbuildings; garden stocked with the best varieties of fruit trees. For further particulars and price address Box No. 5,448 Post-office, New-York.

$16,000.—FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL, and possession 1st of April, a very fine story brown-stone English-basement house, 23.8x55x98.9, with all the modern improvements; beautiful location; $8,000 may remain at 6 per cent for five years. P. C. ANTHONY, No. 31½ Pine-st., from 11 to 3 o'clock.

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FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, the four-story brown-stone, high stoop house, No. 147 West 3-10-st., newly painted and frescoed throughout, in complete order; price $16,000. Apply on the premises before 9 o'clock A. M.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED PROPERTY ON HUDson-st., Bowery, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th avs., by D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st. N.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 21, 1865

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WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC—TARTINI'S DREAM.

HIPPOTHEATRON—HARLEQUIN MOTHER GOOSE, OR THE FAIRY LEGEND OF THE GOLDEN EGG.

BROADWAY THEATRE—FORTY WINKS—THE TOODLES

WALLACK'S—STILL WATER RUNS DEEP.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MARTHA.

NIBLO'S—LOVE.

No. 625 BROADWAY—PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A brief but very satisfactory dispatch from Admiral DAHLGREN, dated Charleston Harbor, Feb. 18, announces that the enemy had abandoned Charleston, and that he was then on his way to take possession of the deserted and desolated city.

Our intelligence from Gen. SHERMAN'S army comes entirely through rebel sources, but it shows that his army is still advancing victoriously through the heart of the enemy's territory. On Saturday morning last he was advancing on near Winsboro, a point in the railroad leading to Charlotte, thirty miles north of Columbia. The rebel papers shout lustily to keep up their courage, and proclaim their belief that SHERMAN has won his last victory, and it nears the close of his triumphant career.

The steamship *Liberty*, from Havana Feb. 15, arrived here yesterday. We are indebted to Mr. C. H. DENNISON, the purser of the ship, for favors. Havana bids fair to out-do Nassau as a place of refuge for blockade-runners, there being seventeen of them in port at the time of the *Liberty's* departure. But there was no place for them to go to with their contraband cargoes. Galveston had been tried, but it was found that guns and powder were as cheap there as at Havana, and there was no cotton to bring back. The only thing that promised to prove profitable, was the purchase of small schooners to run to the coast of Florida.

Capt. FITZGERALD, of the brig *Paragon*, arrived to-day from Laguna, reports that on the 30th November, while the *Alice Moore* was at anchor off Matamoras, she was boarded by a party of rebels from the shore, who got her under way and proceeded to sea with her, and subsequently burned her, on the 10th December. The first mate and one seamen joined the rebels—the second mate and five seamen who refused to join them were sent adrift in the yawl, and arrived at Laguna on the 16th of December.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a resolution was introduced, and ordered to be printed, to regulate and equalize the expenses of assessors of internal revenue for clerks and stationery. The resolution of thanks to Gen. THOMAS with an amendment giving thanks also to Admiral LEE, was reported from the Military Committee. A reconsideration of the vote on the Army Appropriation Bill was moved for the purpose of reconsidering the vote by which Mr. TRUMBULL'S amendment, removing all distinctions of rank and pay between regular and volunteer officers, was passed. After considerable discussion, Mr. TRUMBULL'S amendment, as originally incorporated in the bill, was rejected. An amendment to increase the pay of officers and soldiers twenty per cent. was also rejected. Another amendment as an additional section to give the service-ration to volunteer as well as regular officers, which was rejected, and the bill was then passed.

The House resolution, confirming the title of the United States to the lands on which the branch mint at Carson City, Nevada, is situated, was passed. At 4:30 the Senate took a recess till 7. The evening session was devoted to executive business.

In the House, the Committee on the District of Columbia was instructed to inquire whether the allegation that persons were confined in the city jail, for criminal offences, are sold to substitute brokers and placed in the army. A resolution was offered, but objected to, requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to consider the expediency of exporting to foreign markets, for sale, all the cotton now in the hands of the Government. Mr. COX offered a resolution, which was laid on the table, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate to the House what amount of gold in the Treasury, if any, not necessary for the payment of the interest on the public debt and for the sinking fund, has been sold under the act of March 17, 1864; what amount of rates of premium, and the names of agents engaged in the transaction. The Conference report on the bill amendatory of the act defining the pay and emoluments of army officers, was disagreed to and another committee asked of the Senate. The Secretary of War sent a communication declining to furnish a copy of Gen. MORGAN'S report relative to the evacuation of Cumberland Gap. The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill providing a Government for the States subverted or overthrown by the rebellion. In the midst of the debate on this bill, Gen. GRANT'S dispatch, announcing the evacuation of Charleston, was received with great applause. Several gentlemen gave their views on the subject of reconstruction, and at 5:30 the House adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

In general business, yesterday, there was less animation. Flour declined 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl., Wheat 2c. and Corn 1c. ₱ bushel. Cotton, Petroleum, Pork and Dressed Hogs were cheaper. Oats and Lard were dearer. Groceries were heavy, as were also Oils, Naval Stores, Tallow and Whisky. Light Freight engagements were reported.

There will be no business transacted at either of the Stock Exchanges or at the Produce Exchange next Wednesday, Feb. 22, the anniversary of WASHINGTON'S birthday. Other business centres will, doubtless, also be closed on that day.

The Gold Room fell 4@6 ₱ cent. yesterday, on the late news from South Carolina. Exchange on England was depressed, at 107½@107¾ for Brokers' bills for Gold; the Currency value of Gold falling, at one time, below 200 ₱ cent. The Railway speculation left off dull. Government Stocks steady. Money in free supply to the Brokers.

A dispatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, dated Frankfort Feb. 16, states that Gen. BURBRIDGE has been fully sustained, and retains his position as Commander of the Department of Kentucky, under Gen. PALMER, who assumes command of the Department of the Ohio, the same position held by Gen. STONEMAN.

A rumor is current in Washington that an important official personage passed our lines a few days since and went to Europe in a steamer, with dispatches to the rebel representatives in England and France. It is noticed, also, that personal evidence in behalf of the Canada raiders was obtained from Richmond within about seven days from city to city; a fact which would seem to indicate that there was a pretty extensive gap in our lines somewhere, unless, indeed, the rebels use a balloon in which to transport themselves to their desired destination.

At the Live Stock Markets yesterday, the arrivals of Beef Cattle were very large, consequently the high prices of last week at once gave way, at the expense of drovers, who bought largely such arrivals as could be had, anticipating a continuation of the high rates, but were compelled to sell at a decline of full 2½c. ₱ lb estimated net weight. Prime cattle brought 23c.@24c. ₱ lb.; Common to Good, 18c.@20c. ₱ lb.; and Poor, 14c.@15c. ₱ lb net. Sheep are in quick demand, at prices equal to last week's rates—the supply being small. Calves, Milch Cows and Live Hogs are about as last week.

At a fair held recently in San Francisco for the benefit of the Christian Commission, an exquisite imitation of a goose-quill pen, of pure gold, with a row of diamonds on the stem, was presented, and it was voted to President LINCOLN by those who paid a certain sum, a large addition to the funds of the Commission being thereby obtained. It has been sent on to Mr. GEORGE H. STUART, President of the Christian Commission, by whom it is to be forwarded to the President.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday, and adopted a resolution instructing the Street Commissioner to light the City Hall Park with kerosene oil instead of coal gas, by way of experiment. Alderman FARLEY'S resolutions, tendering the State a site for the Capital, &c., were amended by making the Committee appointed to confer with the Senate on the subject a joint special one, to which the Mayor is to be added. A resolution authorizing the City Inspector to contract for the removal of the contents of all sinks, vaults, &c., the contractor paying into the city treasury $4,000 per annum for the same, was concurred in. Ordinances creating the offices of Superintendent of the Fire Telegraph and Marshal-at-Arms to the Mayor was laid over. The board then adjourned to the 27th inst.

The Senate Committee continued its investigation of the Comptroller's Department, yesterday. Commodore VANDERBILT, Comptroller BRENNAN, Deputy-Comptroller STOARS and others were examined. The examination will be continued this morning.

The mortality report for the week ending yesterday shows that 497 deaths occurred in this city during that time—99 men, 95 women, 154 boys, and 149 girls; an increase of eighteen as compared with the number recorded during the previous week, and an increase of 9 as compared with the corresponding week of last year. The mortality from the principal diseases was as follows: Consumption 74, dropsy 11, convulsions 36, inflammation of the lungs 53, scarlet fever 13, typhus fever 28, small-pox 35. The deaths by small-pox last week were 31.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday. A petition was presented from the New-York Sanitary and Chemical Compost Company asking for the passage of such ordinances as will enable the Street Cleaning Commission to make a contract with the company, and to grant them the free use of Croton water and dumping grounds. The petition was referred to the Committee on Cleaning Streets. A communication was received from the Mayor relative to giving the State a site for a capital, which was referred, and the board adjourned to Thursday next.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* states that intelligence has reached here which would seem to show that the functions of the Mexican Consuls at Northern ports have ceased, in so far as relates to the ports in that country held by the new Emperor. The case of a Mexican Consul, is not recognized at all by the Government of MAXIMILIAN, and if a shipper wishes to get his goods through "in order," he must needs obtain the signature of the French Consul. By what authority these French Consuls act as the agents also of MAXIMILIAN, is not known, but there is, of course, an understanding between the respective parties upon the subject. As matters now stand MAXIMILIAN needs no regularly appointed Representatives in American cities, as the work required is well kindly done for him by the Agents of the Imperial Government of France.

The Baltimore papers of yesterday contain an account of the robbery of a United States Paymaster at Exeter. On Friday, Maj. UNDERWOOD, accompanied by his clerk, arrived at the hotel, with some $19,000 in his possession, which he deposited with the clerks. During the evening an officer, to whom an amount was due for services rendered, called upon the paymaster, who removed the funds to his room and liquidated the claim, after which he left. During his absence some thief, probably an accomplished hotel thief from the North, contrived to enter the room and carry off, unperceived, the treasure, all of which was in Government notes. Soon as the robbery was ascertained means were adopted in order to the arrest of the parties, but up to a late hour last night the search was unsuccessful.

The different Boards of Trade in the neighboring Provinces are engaged in discussing the question whether they shall still continue to take American silver at four per cent. discount.

The price of coal at Rochester is $17 a ton.

Another kidnapping story appears in the Toronto *Globe*, whose Montreal correspondent, writing on Friday last, says: "Six soldiers of the Sixtieth Regiment were taken in a freight car yesterday from Point St. Charles to Island Pond. There the American Customs officer opened the door, and the soldiers were received by a party evidently waiting for them. Where they entered or who assisted them, is a mystery."

The following story is circulated by a paper published in the border district of Lower Canada: "So recently as last week, fifteen men, English and French Canadians were brought from Bury to Lennoxville, ostensibly engaged to chop wood on the other side of the line. After being treated to food and several rounds of liquor, they were conducted by train to the boundary, where they were met by the recruiting-agents, and forwarded to fill up the ranks of the Yankee army. They were not even asked for passports, nor subjected to any examination that might have placed a difficulty in the way of the cheat to which the poor men were subjected." The story is got up in the district where the border robbers found their chief shelter.

The Massachusetts State Valuation Committee have completed their labors. Their estimate of the total value of the property in the State foots up $1,000,829,656, and the whole number of polls in the State is 279,314. If the property was equally divided among the legal voters, each would have $3,443, and a fraction over.

A meeting of the New-York Association for the Advancement of Science and Art was held last evening in the Cooper Union. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, and officers for the ensuing year were elected.

The schooner *Richard A. Wood*, of Jersey City, Capt. NEWCOMB, which sailed from Tobasco for New-York, encountered heavy weather until the 7th and 8th inst., when she had a heavy gale, and again on the 12th and 13th, during which she lost her jib-boom and fore-topmast, had sails blown away, lost her rudder and was leaking badly; she was also short of provisions, having been fourteen days in this condition, and the vessel was nettling fast. The crew were taken off on the 16th, by Capt. GORHAM, of the Bark *Volanteer*, from Malaga, and brought to this port. The *Richard A. Wood* was of 298 tons burden, built in 1856, and was partly owned by B. F. SMALL & Co., of this city.

The draft in the Second and Third Districts, Brooklyn, will commence this morning at 10 o'clock. 4,052 names have to be drawn in the Second District. The Board of Supervisors have authorized the payment of the following bounties: to three years' men, $600; two years, $400; one year, $300; the hand-money to be $100, 75, and $50, according to the term of service.

The pupils of the Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art, celebrated Washington's birthday, last evening. The attendance was very large, and the exercises highly interesting. Addresses were made by H. J. N. PORTEUS EDMONSON, CORNELIUS SULLIVAN, J. THEOPHILE YERDIN and JOHN CUDDY. D. T. GARDNER recited a poem, entitled "The Fall of Fort Morgan."

Union Concerts by over 1,500 delegates from Sunday Schools of all denominations will take place at Cooper Institute to-morrow at 2 and 7½ P. M.

At about 3 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire, involving the loss of about $1,400, occurred in JANE WINSLOW'S house, in East Houston-street. At about 10 o'clock the upper stories of Mr. SAMUEL STEWART'S stables, at Nos. 155 and 157 West Forty-ninth-street, were destroyed by fire of incendiary origin, and the dwelling at No. 153 was slightly damaged. Total loss, $1,400; covered by insurance. In the afternoon the roof of the tenement house, No. 302 West Twenty-sixth-street, was slightly damaged by fire.

Sherman's Great Triumph.

SHERMAN marches like an Emperor. All the adverse elements and rebellious powers fly in confusion before him. After conquering the bogs of the State and outmanœuvering the forces of the enemy, he planted his troops in the capital of South Carolina on Friday last; but he seems to have remained there only long enough to complete his work, and perhaps to offer up a *Te Deum* early on Sunday morning. For Lieut.-Gen. GRANT forwards to the War Department official rebel intelligence, published in the Richmond papers of yesterday, that upon Sunday SHERMAN'S main force was striking north from Columbia, and was advancing toward Winnsboro, and toward Charlotte, in North Carolina, whither BEAUREGARD had fled. Another force had been also moved down the Charleston road, probably to threaten HARDEE, so as to hasten his evacuation of that city; and we have a brief but thrilling official dispatch from Admiral DAHLGREN, dated on Saturday last, that Charleston was then abandoned by the rebels, and that our forces were then on their way up to and into the city. Thus BEAUREGARD fled one direction and HARDEE in another; while the Southern papers show that those of the Palmetto chivalry who are not clad in gray, are fleeing westward into Georgia and eastward into North Carolina.

Thus passeth away the Confederate power from South Carolina.

It is a wonderful ending.

The direction that SHERMAN'S army has taken from Columbia is rather surprising. It had been supposed that it would be necessary for him to march toward Florence, and thence to the seaboard, to form a new base, perhaps at Wilmington. But his march is directed straight across and up, through the central part of South Carolina, and nearly on a bee-line for Richmond. It is a characteristic of his, as it is a characteristic of our great military commanders, this doing of unexpected things; and if the rebels in the South, or any one here, fancy they know the future course of his movements from what they have seen thus far, they may yet find themselves mistaken.

These things, however, already appear:

1. That BEAUREGARD'S force was utterly incapable of doing anything against SHERMAN. If he could not defend the line of the Edisto, or the line of the Congaree—if he could not defend Branchville or Columbia—what can he defend, or what is there worth defending, in the State of South Carolina?

2. That SHERMAN'S manœuvres prevented BEAUREGARD retreating in any direction other than northeasterly; and as HARDEE'S only line of retreat from Charleston was toward Florence, it will be impossible for these two rebel forces to effect a junction, unless one or the other should make an immense circuit round the entire State of North Carolina.

3. That it will be impossible now for the remnant of Hood's army to join the main Confederate body on the Atlantic slope. The small rebel forces that may be at Augusta or elsewhere throughout Georgia, or anywhere west of the Savannah River, cannot henceforth take effective part in the great drama.

4. That the whole railroad system of the State, as well as its slave system, and its entire surface and all its cities, are now under the control of Gen. SHERMAN.

5. That (which is a corollary of the preceding,) Charleston, where the war began four years ago, is now in our hands; and the immortal flag which Gen. ROBERT ANDERSON bore away from Fort Sumter, in April, 1861, can now be borne back, and by the same hands raised triumphantly over Sumter's ruins.

6. That the war, as a great substantive fact, is now confined within a narrow space in Virginia and North Carolina: and whether LEE chooses to come out of Richmond, or to stay there, is matter of little moment to us.

7. That SHERMAN'S army is still intact, with all its original power unwasted, by battle, glowing with enthusiasm, ready for active work, and prepared to confront any foe.

Thus great are SHERMAN'S achievements; thus glorious are the nation's triumphs; thus hopeful are the prospect of crushing out this infernal rebellion; thus benignant are the smiles of Heaven.

IMPORTATION OF CRIMINALS.—The importation of criminals to this country in the guise of emigrants, by the English authorities, or with their connivance, led us to call the attention of Congress to the necessity of legislation on this subject. We have reason to believe that beside the "ticket-of-leave" men imported to New-York, from time to time, from the prisons of London and Liverpool, there are large numbers of the criminal population of England and Ireland, not to speak of the continent of Europe, who yearly find their way to our shores, and swell the grand aggregate of vice and crime which exists among us. Now, though emigration is desirable, emigrants of this kind are not. If the criminal character was transformed by its transference to America, we might permit it to come here; but unfortunately it is not, as the records of our courts and prisoners prove. The permitting of these criminal emigrants to come among us, is, moreover, of damage to the large body of emigrants of the respectable classes.

Congress should pass a law absolutely prohibiting the emigration to this country of any person convicted of crime in his own land, as we suggested the other day; and authorized agents should be appointed to examine, and put to the oath, on this point, all passengers, and see that the law is rigidly enforced.

The press of Canada are calling attention to this subject as regards the British provinces, and urging the necessity of preventive legislation there. It will be strange if those British colonies pass laws preventing the immigration of British criminals, as has been done in some of the Australian Legislatures, while they find free and unobstructed entrance to the United States

The Chivalry on the Wing.

This farce is not what was promised. It is down in the bills that the Palmetto State will either conquer or die. The hour has come. The world waits.

At every cock-crow for a generation, the South Carolinians have vowed to annihilate their enemies or shed their own last drop, whenever the ordeal should come. They were a race that carried every man of them in his arm the might of a dozen ordinary heroes, and under his ribs a heart that would accept a thousand deaths sooner than submission. When it was first announced that SHERMAN was seized with the mad purpose of marching his hirelings into the sacred soil, we shuddered. Appalling visions burst upon us of the chivalry fired with passion. Every rood, from Savannah to the coast, was alive, we fancied, with glistening falchions and bristling bayonets. From Scratchnose Inlet all the way to the upland Cowpen, we saw the braves closing their rivets up, and bonnding to the fray. We scarce could draw our tightened breath when we heard the cry, "Ho! Quattlebum to the rescue!" as it went ringing through Boggy Gut, and Catfish Creek, and Alligator Hole, and Polecat Pond, and Whippy Swamp, and Pudding Pit; and we quite stopped breathing as it sped shrilling up the Tugaloo, and the Akspoo, and the Wataree and the Cohgaree, and both the Pedees, little and big. "We worth the day," we felt; and our marrow froze, as our imagination struck ahead and saw the chivalry turning out—their barbed steeds tossing their blazonry before the gale, and their ranks closing up, under the flap of the palmetto, in terrible array, every knight resolved to do or die. We hearkened for the clarion; we looked for the spring, the swoop, the shock, the shriek, and then for the myriads of blue-coats, all cleft to the midriff and biting the dust; or, if our vandal host was too great for that, for a string of knightly corses all the way from Gum Swamp to the river Tyger, lying stark and stiff, with visors down, every hand clenching a blade dyed to the hilt, mid catiff invaders piled high about. We have looked for this, we say, but in fact are finding nothing of the kind. We only see the chivalry

"Turn tail, and run away,
And without blows give up the day."

Now, we have no taste for blood, and feel much real satisfaction in SHERMAN'S easy march through South Carolina. But it is impossible not to despise the non-resistance. Under the circumstances, it is opposed to all manhood. South Carolina was the prime-mover of secession. She began it because it was, as she declared, an insufferable degradation to live longer in a Union with the North. It was not so much any particular grievance under the Union that she resented, as the very theory of the Union, regarded as a bond of restraint. Her hostility to it had been the most active element in her for a generation—had fermented in every vein, and rankled in every tissue. It was a feeling that had its origin in the loftiest sentiments and finest sensibilities, sister to the same feeling that impelled TANCRED and GODFREY of old. Nor was it feeling only. There was a right involved which could not be surrendered—the right of independence, dearer than life. If the protestations of South Carolina to the world were to be credited, no people ever felt themselves constrained to fly to arms by a more sacred principle. And equally strong was the language in which they pledged themselves to maintain it to the last. All history was searched for examples of the transcendant heroism they were going to imitate. There was to be no end to their prowess. They would scatter their foes before them like chaff. If, perchance—what were hardly possible—they should be overpowered by numbers, they would make a stand and spill their last drop of blood in a style of self devotion that should be memorable through all coming ages.

In no instance since this war have South Carolinians evinced any of the peculiar valor they laid claim to before the war Perhaps they have fought bravely enough. How this may be it is hard to say, for we believe our soldiers have never yet had a distinct view of them since that November morning when they were seen scampering from DUPONT'S batteries for the woods in rear of Fort Walker—as the Charleston *Mercury* expressed it, "quitting the scene of their glory." If the chivalry afterward found a new scene of glory, we have not heard of it. But one thing is certain, there is an opening now. The fire-eaters may not have the strength to drive SHERMAN back, but at least they can give him fight. If they can't conquer, they can die. Would they but do this—would but even a bare handful of them plant their rattlesnake flag in some terrapin swamp, and fight to the death—Thermopylæ-fashion—the act would challenge an admiration which would go far to atone for all the past folly of the State. There is that in true devotion which will shed a certain lustre upon even the worst cause. The sincerity that seals itself with life, however misbegotten, is always allied with nobleness. Even in that pride which courts destruction, sooner than bend, there is something respectable. If it has no moral element, it at least involves a power of will. But South Carolina, it now seems, has neither conviction nor pride to sustain her. She has blustered very fiercely, only to squat very low.

France and the Mining States of Mexico.

All that one can gather from the French and British press on the subject of the reduction of certain States of Mexico to French Provinces, is inconclusive, if not entirely bewildering. It seems that the first telegraphic statement of the case from this side of the Atlantic represented the negociations for the reported "cession" as having been made through a "Mr. GWIN," and the unknown agent at first made the story assume the character of a canard. The French official journal, after waiting the proper time for its cue, undertook to say that "all reports which have been circulated in regard to a cession made to France by Mexico, of Sonora and the other provinces, are absolute fabrications.

This, in the ordinary language of social life among people whose word possesses any value, would probably be held to settle the question conclusively. The trouble is that the denial put forth by the *Moniteur* will neither bear the first legal test which is applied to *negative* testimony; nor does it find the slightest substantiation in the past policy of the Emperor, in settling accounts with States in whose affairs he has intervened.

The French official organ denies too much. Its evidence supplies a negative pregnant of the most pointed character. On the evening previous to the appearance of the *Moniteur's* disclaimer, the leading financial journal of Paris had used these words—in referring to the Gwin negotiation: "The French Government would not work the resources of Sonora themselves, but would cede it to a large company which would pay an annual royalty of $15,000,000, to be remitted to France until the extinction of the claim of this country." The same journal further added: "It is not surprising, then, that the Mexican loan should be sought after."

It was to these plain, practical statements then, that any official reply of the *Moniteur* on the following morning should have had reference—that in if the reply was meant to convey the simplest notion of sincerity or truthfulness. The Paris Bourse was agitated over the grave intelligence spread before it. The leading financial organ had detailed in figures which every capitalist in Paris had read, how a mortgage of Sonora and the adjoining States to France would invite support to the Mexican exchequer, and guarantee the intervening Government against ultimate loss. To all of which the *Moniteur* on the following morning replies, that "all reports made in reference to *a cession*, &c., made to France, are fabrications." This was a reply, no doubt, to certain vague, floating rumors respecting French diplomacy in Mexico; but it was as little a reply to the facts and figures laid before the Bourse by the financial organ on the previous day, as if it had been an official denial of the theory of eclipses for the current year.

Moreover, were the *Moniteur's* disclaimer not so essentially equivocal as it is, on the prime question, whether France holds a lien on Sonora and other provinces for indemnity, no one who remembers the case of Savoy will be ready to credit the Emperor with the weak sentimentality of fighting the battles of other nations without securing some more substantial equivalent than a little cheap glory. The story of the mortgage of the Mexican provinces is fully credited in England. And, although it may be easy enough to show that such a mortgage does not necessarily involve their alienation from what is called "the Mexican Empire," it gives France a footing—*so long as she can hold it*—in the richest division of Mexico, even if the Republic were reëstablished to-morrow. So long as MAXIMILIAN holds the position he nominally does, so long as "cession" of a political nature is needed to make the territory and wealth of the mortgaged districts subserve the purpose of their mortgage, that is to reimburse the Government of France. But, let MAXIMILIAN'S Government be overthrown, and the whole political significance of the scheme, and the cunning of its authors at once loom into view; and what is now represented as a mere property lien, becomes even a more daring political adventure than the original invasion of the Republic. It is neither more nor less than a formal intimation to the world that whatever may be the changes in the form of government in Mexico, the richest Pacific States will remain dependencies of France.

Rents and Expenses.

The time is now at hand when the result so long predicted in these columns, of corruption, taxation, and all the burdens on real estate in this city, will be felt by somebody beside property-holders—that is by all those who must pay rents.

What with a taxation of $15,000,000 the coming year, to be paid to the city, and the depreciation of the currency, most house-owners (except those holding stores and tenement houses) began to feel that real estate would barely pay its burdens.

Those who rent property—and they are of course the great majority—must now feel the consequences of all the wild expenses of the city officials, and of the great issue of paper currency, in the rents they pay to landlords. Every poor man may now understand what an "Aldermanic job" costs even him. He may perceive that all these interesting processes of corruption and swindling which are going on among the Councilmen and Aldermen he has helped to elect, are not paid alone out of the pockets of the rich, though the rich pay the taxes mainly, but come eventually from the hard-earnings of just such men as he.

In the room for which the laboring man now pays his $10, instead of $6; in the groceries, which are more than doubled to him, in every expense he incurs, he must in part "foot the bills" which the corruption or extravagance of his rulers has run up. He is paying, it is true, also his "war tax" in the raised prices, but this is increased in New-York by the municipal burdens.

The landlords, too, are making the most of their chance. The building of houses has so much fallen off, that they have now almost a monopoly of the article; and their charges are more than in proportion to increased taxation or inflated currency. It is difficult for a person of moderate income to obtain a medium house in a pleasant street for less than $600. Houses once $600, rent for $1,500; and even in remote streets the thousand-dollar houses are offered for twenty-five hundred. Stores have risen in price immensely. We hear of one whose rental has increased from $8,000 to $40,000. A mechanic can hardly get decent accommodations for less than $400.

The result is going to be, that, with large numbers of persons, the most of their income will be swallowed up in rent; for it is a mistake to suppose that all incomes have increased in proportion to the inflation of the currency. Very many professional men only get 50 per cent. more than they used to, while their expenses have risen 250 per cent. In general, outside of the mercantile community in New-York, the expenses of mechanics, laborers, doctors, lawyers, teachers, preachers, clerks, and the like, have risen far beyond their (nominally) increased compensation. The mass of the New-York community this next year will be poorer than in any year for the last ten.

There will be a great exodus to the country, to secure cheaper rents, where fewer burdens of local taxation rest on real estate. But though the rural districts are much better off than New-York in local taxation, still every town, village and county has its heavy load of taxes from bounties and the expenses of the soldiers. A great debt, which does not appear in any general and public returns, is accumulating in the country villages and towns, and must be paid ultimately by the whole community, in the form of higher rent and additional cost of living.

We look for a year of expense and burden as at hand for our citizens. Even if peace come soon, the currency is too much disturbed to be easily restored to its natural condition, and prices may remain high for some time yet. The natural effect in New-York must be (and, in our judgment, a good one) to bring down *the style of living* of great numbers of persons. No city in the world shows such an extravagant mode of life on moderate incomes. A merchant with $10,000 a year lives in New-York as a gentleman with $30,000 would in London. People now will be obliged to proportion their houses, and equipage, and dinners, more to their means. The war has made the majority poorer, and it is time they began to understand it, and to adapt their mode of living to the fact.

FORT FISHER.—When the news of BUTLER'S defeat at Fort Fisher reached England, it was very scientifically proved that no bombardment of a fleet could seriously damage an earthwork well built and well armed. The capture of the fort, by showing the actual work done by PORTER'S second bombardment, has dissipated another of the fallacies of European theories of war, and taught us and them a new lesson of the prodigious power and accuracy of our new artillery. All the guns but one on the sea face of Fort Fisher, it is now ascertained, were either disabled or dismounted by the heavy and accurate fire of the fleet. This is a lesson which we should apply in our harbor defences. We have been busy in this war attacking harbors, but in any war other than this the defence of our coast will be a point of considerable importance—and the lesson of Fort Fisher must not be lost upon us.

☞ We are informed that the paragraph in our commercial report of Sunday, charging the telegraph operators with revealing the contents of a private message on Friday evening, was incorrect. The matter has been investigated, and the operators are wholly exonerated, and the revelation is found to have been made in another quarter.

Heavy Sale of Seven-Thirty Loans.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 20.

JAY COOK, General Subscription Agent, reports the sales of seven-thirties to-day amounted to $4,126,150, including one subscription of $1,000,000 from New-York, one of $162,000 from Chicago, and 2,881 single subscriptions.

A PRIVATE LETTER FROM GEN. SHERMAN.—The following letter from Gen. SHERMAN was addressed to a distinguished soldier and an old friend in New-York:

Col. EWING arrived to-day, and bore me many kind tokens from the North, but none gave me more satisfaction than to know that you watched with interest my efforts in the national cause. I do not think a human being could feel more kindly toward an enemy than I do to the people of the South, and I only pray that I may live to see the day when they and their children will thank me, as one who labored to secure and maintain a Government worthy the land we have inherited, and strong enough to secure our children the peace and security denied us.

Judging from the press, the world magnifies my deeds above their true value, and I fear the future may not realize its judgment. But whatever fate may befall me, I know that you will be a generous and charitable critic, and will encourage one who only hopes in this struggle to do a man's share.

With great respect, your friend and admirer,
W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General.

CAPTURE OF COTTON AND SUGAR.—Acting Volunteer Lieut. CHAS. A. FRENCH, of the U. S. ship ISO, writing from on board that vessel in Tampa Bay, under date of Jan. 31, to the Navy Department, reports that having received information from reliable persons that a certain rebel agent residing on the Manatee River, had Government stores on his premises, he (FRENCH) proceed on board the tender Ariel and one armed boat's crew up the Manatee River, with the design also to destroy a small salt work. At the mouth of said river he captured a boat loaded with cotton, which was the property of a rebel army officer named MALONEY. After the capture of the boat Lieut. FRENCH proceeded to the residence of a man named MCNEAL, who being absent, his premises were searched and twelve barrels of sugar found, which MCNEAL'S wife affirmed belonged to the rebel Government. The sugar was brought off and taken on board the ISO.—*Washington Star, Feb. 16.*

—It has been stated that Hartford stood at the head of the list of large incomes, in proportion to her population among Connecticut towns. The Stamford *Advocate* claims that Stamford should be entitled to that place, there being thirty-nine persons whose incomes are five thousand dollars and upward, and thirty of these reside in the village of Stamford, which has a population of less than four thousand. The highest income is $169,414.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 20.

THE FINANCE BILL.

The Senate Finance Committee are in session to-night, considering the Tax Bill. They have prepared quite a number of amendments, in addition to these passed by the House. They expect to report to the Senate in three or four days.

THE LOAN BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee to-day informally considered the Loan Bill, but they took no action, owing to the absence of the chairman, who is confined to his room by sickness.

THE MILITARY NOMINATIONS.

The Senate Military Committee to-day passed upon most of the military nominations before them. There are a few against whom charges have been preferred that will not be reported at all, but will be allowed to fall.

RELIEF OF NAVAL CONTRACTORS.

The Senate Naval Committee to-day had Messrs. LENTHALL and ISHERWOOD before them, for the purpose of ascertaining all the facts in regard to the petitioners who are asking for relief in their contracts for iron-clads and double-enders. These gentlemen are understood to be favorable to granting relief in cases where the Government is at fault.

THE TAX ON PETROLEUM.

Large delegations are here, endeavoring to influence the Senate Finance Committee to lessen the tax imposed by the House bill on petroleum.

THE FAILURE AT FORT FISHER.

Owing to the want of Admiral PORTER'S evidence, it is doubtful whether the Committee on the Conduct of the War can submit to the present Congress their reports on the Fort Fisher affair and Red River expedition.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 20.

MEXICAN INTELLIGENCE.

Semi-official news from Chihuahua, the present seat of the national Government of Mexico, received here to-day, shows that there is no foundation for the report which came from the City of Mexico that President JUAREZ was in Alamos, Sonora. The President was in January last still at Chihuahua, and had no disposition to leave that city. He was busily engaged in the reorganization of the army to open the new campaign in the present year, which promises to be more successful than the former one. The important victories of San Pendro and El Fnerte, in Sonora, had raised very high the public spirit in northwestern Mexico.

THE DRAFT IN THIS DISTRICT.

The draft, under the last call of the President, will be commenced in this district to-morrow. The number requried is about 2,100.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 20.

EXPENSES OF ASSESSORS OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) introduced a bill to regulate and equalize the expenses of assessors of internal revenue for clerks and stationery, which was ordered to be printed.

The first section provides that collectors of internal revenue in the several collection districts shall render to the fifth Auditor of the Treasury Department, under oath, a quarterly statement, showing the number of persons assessed upon each monthly list, during each quarter of the present and each succeeding fiscal year, as received for by them, and upon the completion of the annual list, a statement of the number of persons assessed upon the annual list, and not including the special income of 1864; and when the proper vouchers are rendered, there shall be allowed and paid to the several assessors, not including those in California, Oregon, Nevada and the Territories, for stationery, blank-books and printing, exclusive of posters and advertising required by law, at the rate of one cent for each person assessed in their several districts. In California, Oregon, Nevada and the Territories, two cents for each person assessed.

SECTION 2. Provides that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall furnish blanks and forms of general application, but none other, to the assessors.

SEC. 3. Requires that before any allowance for stationery is made, sworn statements of the accounts must be furnished, accompanied by receipted bills, and on oath that the rates charged do not exceed the current rates.

SEC. 4. Relates to clerk hire, and provides that assessors shall be allowed for, this in addition to seven dollars for each hundred persons assessed, the following sums: In cities that according to the census of 1860 contained not less than one hundred thousand inhabitants, $1,500; not less than fifty thousand, $1,200; not less than twenty-five thousand, $900; not less than twelve thousand, $600; less than twelve thousand, $400. Before any allowances for clerk-hire are allowed, sworn statements must be furnished, as in the case of stationery.

The remaining sections prescribe penalties for violation or evasion of the provisions above related.

MR. POWELL'S NAVAL PICTURE.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Unioe,) from the Committee on the Library, reported the House resolution to provide for the purchase of Mr. POWELL'S picture of the battle of LAKE ERIE for $25,000, with a recommendation that it pass.

THANKS TO GEN. THOMAS AND ADMIRAL LEE.

Mr. BROWN, of Missouri, (Union,) from the Military Committee, reported back the resolution of thanks to Gen. THOMAS, with an amendment giving thanks also to Admiral LEE.

NEGROES IN WASHINGTON—STREET RAILROADS.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) introduced a bill to repeal the charter of the Washington and Georgetown Street Railroad, explaining, as his reason for so doing, that this company had excluded colored persons from their cars. It was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

PAY OF PROVOST-MARSHALS.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported adversely on the petition of certain Provost-Marshals for increase of pay. He stated that the committee were opposed to increasing the pay of these officers.

AMENDMENT TO THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. WILSON moved to reconsider the vote on the Army Appropriation Bill, for the purpose of reconsidering the vote by which Mr. TOUMBULL'S amendment removing all distinctions of rank and pay between regular and volunteer officers was passed.

Mr. WILSON read an extract from a letter of an army officer, stating that Mr. TAUMBULL'S amendment would place Gen. SHERMAN below a great many Volunteer Major-Generals, whose commissions as volunteers were of prior datee to his commission in the regular army.

After considerable discussion, in which Messrs. TAUMBULL SHERMAN, BROWN and WILSON participated, Mr. TAUMBULL offered an amendment to his amendment that "this section shall not be so construed as to abolish the service ration now allowed in the regular army; but officers in the volunteer service shall be allowed the same ration, when entitled to it by length of service."

This was accepted—yeas 30, nays 7.

The amendment of Mr. TAUMBULL, as originally incorporated, was then voted upon and rejected.

YEAS—Messrs. Brown, Carlile, Chandler, Collamer, Davis, Farwell, Foot, Grimes, Hendricks, Howe, Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Richardson, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Buckalew, Clark, Conness, Dixon, Doolittle, Foster, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Johnson, Morgan, Nesmith, Nye, Powell, Riddle, Stewart, Sprague, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Van Winkle, Wiley, Willson, Wright—24.

Mr. POWELL, of Ky., (Dem.) offered an amendment to increase the pay of officers and soldiers of the army twenty per cent.

Mr. WILSON said we owed the army $128,000,000 now, and we had better pay this before agreeing to give additional pay. Many soldiers were serving in the army who got $1,000 bounty for one year. He (WILSON) would be glad to increase the pay of soldiers if he thought it in the power of the Government to do it.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.) said, though not an advocate of this war, he would vote to pay those who entered the service, believing it to be a right, just and reasonable compensation. Not that he was under any obligation to the soldiers himself; for in his State the soldiers had been taught to believe that the principles he advocated were antagonistic to the cause which they were serving. He proceeded to discuss the question of peace and the President's late peace mission, when

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Dem.,) raised a point of order that Mr. SAULSBURY was not speaking to the subject before the Senate, and that as he (SHERMAN) had charge of the bill before the Senate, he could not consent to have action on it delayed by such speeches as Mr. SAULSBURY was making.

Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, (Union,) in the chair, decided the point well taken under ordinary circumstances, but as Mr. SAULSBURY had been permitted to go on so long without interruption, it was hardly in order to rule him down now.

Mr. SAULSBURY resumed the floor. It was a delusion, he said, to suppose that peace was near at hand—a delusion oft-repeated about sixty days and ninety days. Charleston, and Savannah, and Columbia might fall, but still the war would not end. There were years of war yet before this country under the policy of the present Administration. It appeared from the President's Message that the obstacle to peace was the terms which he offered, refusing to treat with rebels. It should be remembered that the British left their American colonies because GEORGE III. would not treat with rebels in arms against him.

The yeas and nays were then called on the adoption of Mr. POWELL'S amendment, and it was rejected. Yeas 14; nays 25.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Union,) offered an amendment as an additional section to give the service-ration to volunteer as well as regular officers, which was rejected, and the bill was then passed.

FEEDING OF REFUGEE INDIANS.

The Senate then took up and passed a resolution authorizing the issue of bonds to pay for the feeding of certain refugee Indians.

INDIAN AFFAIRS IN GENERAL.

A bill to provide for the better organization of Indian affairs in California was then taken up and passed.

Several other bills and resolutions in relation to Indian affairs were then taken up and passed.

THE BRANCH MINT OF CARSON CITY.

Mr. NYE, of Nevada, (Union,) called up the House joint resolution to confirm the title of the United States to the land on which the branch mint of Carson City, Nevada, is located, which was passed.

At half-past four the Senate took a recess till seven this evening—the session to be devoted to Executive business.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 20.

WASHINGTON CRIMINALS AND SUBSTITUTE BROKERS.

On motion of Mr. ANCONA, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) the Committee on the District of Columbia was instructed to inquire whether the allegation that persons were confined in the city jail for criminal offences, are sold to substitute brokers and placed in the army.

EXPORT OF COTTON.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, of New-York, (Dem.,) offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to consider the expediency of exporting to foreign markets for sale all the cotton now in the hands of the Government, so as to obtain for the Government the advantage of the higher price in Europe for that article, importing from to this extent, thus enhancing the credit of the Government and reducing the premiums on gold and exchange, with other advantages. Objections was made and the resolution lies over.

GOLD IN THE TREASURY.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate to the House what amount of gold in the Treasury, if any, not necessary for the payment of the interest on the public debt and for the sinking fund, has been sold under the act of March 17, 1864; what amount of rates of premium, and the names of agents engaged in the transaction.

The resolution was tabled by two majority.

PERSONS UNDER GOVERNMENT ARREST.

The House, by three majority, refused to lay on the table the resolution heretofore offered by Mr. ELDRIDGE, calling upon the President and Secretary of State and Secretary of War to furnish lists of persons held in confinement, but not convicted of alleged offences against the Government, together with the particulars on this subject.

Further action on this resolution was terminated by the expiration of the morning hour.

PAY AND EMOLUMENTS OF ARMY OFFICERS.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Union,) from the Committee of Conference, made a report on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill amendatory of the act defining the pay and emoluments of certain officers of the army, including the Marine Corps. In his explanation he said that all officers were placed on an equality, and were not to receive additional pay for discharging the duties pertaining to brevet rank.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, (Union,) replied that he would give Colonels acting as Brevet Brigadier-Generals corresponding pay, and so of other brevets.

Mr. WILSON said the House had passed the bill to increase the pay of officers below the rank of Brigadier-General twenty-five per centum, and that Gen. SHERMAN'S recommendations for brevet rank of certain of his officers had lain in the pigeon holes of the War Department for two years.

The conference report was disagreed to and another committee asked of the Senate.

REPORT ON THE EVACUATION OF CUMBERLAND GAP.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of War in response to a resolution calling for a copy of Gen. MORGAN'S report relative to the evacuation of Cumberland Gap.

The Secretary of War says it cannot, for reasons mentioned, be properly furnished.

On motion of Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Democrat,) the communication was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

GOVERNMENTS FOR INSURGENT STATES.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill providing a Government for the States subverted or overthrown by the rebellion.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Union,) opposed the bill. It was not founded on any principle commonly called the "war power of the Government." The very first section provides for the appointment of officers, who will be multiplied to thousands, to lord it over the miserable, poverty-stricken, wrecked citizens of the rebellious States. It would afford an asylum for broken-down politicians, whose presence would darken the heavens like the locusts of Egypt. In addition to these ills, the people would be made the objects of free plunder. He said the bill proposed to levy taxes to the precise amount to which the Southern people were liable from the last year before they went into rebellion. The provisions of the bill, if carried out, instead of winning back the people to loyalty, would have the effect of alienating them. He expressed an earnest desire that the Government should be reëstablished by loyal citizens, and not placed at the mercy of the aggregated people in the disloyal States. The bill, he said, was based upon the erroneous policy that there could be no Government unless formed by the majority. The loyal people of the Southern States should be left to work out their organic law in their own way. He hoped that this bill, prescribing an iron, unbending rule, would fail to become a law.

Mr. SCHENCK here sent up to be read a dispatch enclosed to him by the Secretary of War, from Lieut.-Gen. GRANT saying:

"The Richmond *Examiner*, of to-day, states that Charleston was evacuated on Tuesday last."

The reading of the dispatch was succeeded by applause in all parts of the House.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, of New-York, (Dem.,) congratulated the House and the country that at last was heard the language of conciliation from the Republican side of the House.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, (Union,) wished to know whether the gentleman (Mr. WOOD) referred to the dispatch just read of the news about Charleston.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD repeated that he congratulated the country that the gentleman from Massachusetts had uttered words of conciliation, and had spoken of the South as a great people, and used language of kindness and respect toward them. After all, it cannot be forgotten that they are American citizens. Heretofore we have heard threats of subjugation, devastation and annihilation; but not before now had they heard that those people are entitled to any rights, respect or regard whatever. This gave him more hope for his country than any thing which had yet transpired. He considered the pending bill as infamous, unconstitutional, and as emanating from the worst species of fanaticism, which ruled the majority of the House. Because certain States had done wrong in passing their ordinances of secession it did not justify us in violating the Constitution. Congress has no power to make conditions on which a State may resume its position in the Union. Whenever the people of a State should lay down their arms and recognize the Federal Constitution and laws and send Representatives to Congress, he would like to see the power which would prevent the return of these States. The recent peace conference, though it failed in its purpose, was calculated to give the country hope. Since then the military position has changed. But should they keep coals of fire on those borne down in the dust and already weakened and almost humbled, and impose conditions that will render it impossible for them to submit having a regard to manhood and a proper self-respect? Ha was for extending the friendly hand to the South, and condemned the bill as of an oppressive and tyrannical character.

Mr. LA BLOND, of Ohio, (Dem.,) expressed his views against the Confiscation law as a subversion of the Constitution, and also condemned the proposed anti-slavery amendment and the bill now under consideration. The latter, he argued, was based on the false assumption that the States in rebellion were out of the Union.

Mr. BLOW, of Missouri, (Union,) spoke in favor of emancipation and of its beneficial effects upon the country. But as to the question of suffrage his State must be left to settle it in her own way, and he was content that Louisiana and Arkansas had the same privilege.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Indiana, (Dem.,) said that JOHN BROWN received more respect in this House than the patriotic men who made our system of Government, and bequeathed it to us as a priceless heritage. He remarked that he had always been an Anti-Slavery man; but the bill before the House failed to commend itself to his approbation on the ground of constitutionality, policy and expediency.

At 5:30 o'clock the House adjourned.

The Rebel Refugees in Canada.

HOW THEY REGARDED THE NEUTRALITY OF THE PROVINCES.

From the Toronto Globe.

If anything were wanting to satisfy all reasonable people that some of the Southern refugees who have, as the phrase is, found an asylum, have grossly abused the protection afforded them, or that the St. Albans raid was an outrage upon this country, as well as upon the United States, the lawyers defending BENNETT YOUNG in the court at Montreal are doing their utmost to supply that want. They deem it necessary, in order, if possible, to screen YOUNG and his associates, to withdraw the mask from Mr. CLEMENT C. CLAY, who was last Summer a resident in this country, but is now convoluntarily out of it. While he was here he passed as an innocent refugee—far less meddlesome, apparently, than GEORGE N. SANDERS, and settled only because of the prominent position which he had occupied in the South—that of Senator from Alabama. The Montreal Confederates are now telling a different story.

The witnesses, PARSEL, STORR and CLEARY—all Southern refugees examined on behalf of YOUNG and company—agree in speaking of Mr. CLAY as "Confederate Commissioner here"—that is, in this country. Mr. George N. SANDERS amplifies it a little, and says that Mr. CLAY "exercised full ambassadorial powers, civil and military." Mr. SANDERS, it would seem, does not exactly know the meaning of the work "ambassadorial," but allowing for that, we can understand that he corroborates the testimony of the other witnesses respecting Mr. CLAY'S position here. WALLACE, another Southern witness, thinks "CLAY came here in June last as commissioner." This all corresponds with the "commission" said to have been issued to YOUNG by the Confederate Secretary of War. The document reads as follows:

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
WAR DEPARTMENT,
RICHMOND, Va., June 16, 1864.

To Lieut. Bennett H. Young:

LIEUTENANT: You have been appointed temporarily Lieutenant in the Provisional Army for special service. You will proceed without delay to the route already indicated to you, and report to C. C. CLAY, Jr., for orders. You will collect together such Confederate soldiers who have escaped from the enemy, not exceeding twenty in number, as you may deem suitable for that purpose, and execute such enterprises as may be indicated to you. You will take care to organize within the territory of the enemy, to violate none of the neutrality laws, and obey implicitly these instructions. You and your men will receive transportation and customary rations, and clothing or commutation therefor.

JAMES A. SEDDON, Secretary of War.

Mr. CLAY, as the Southern witnesses tell us, was living most of the time at St. Catherines or at Clifton. The cunning Secretary instructs YOUNG "to organize within the territory of the enemy," and "to violate none of the neutrality laws"—just as a similar instruction was given to BURLEY—and at the same time sends him to get instructions from a gentleman whom the rebel authorities had made commissioner, and who had taken his residence in a neutral country, just outside of "the territory of the enemy," to be able the better to direct raids upon that enemy. What villainy is this, is the clause in YOUNG'S commission directing him to violate none of the "neutrality laws." We wonder whether a similar clause was contained in Mr. CLAY'S instructions. We dare say that it was, for while such a sentiment reads well when it becomes necessary to take these rebel documents public, not the slightest danger existed that either CLAY or YOUNG would ever be embarrassed by the restriction. The mob leader who created disturbances by crying out "Be quiet, my lambs," was just as honest as is the Confederate Government in its commands that none of the neutrality laws should be violated.

Another witness, CLEARY, says that he has "the original instructions to YOUNG to report to THOMPSON and CLAY, not produced before, because it was feared it might involve the prisoners and CLAY in a breach of the neutrality laws." In the copy of the "instructions" already published and given above, THOMPSON'S name does not appear.

The Richmond Government having sent CLAY to this country commissioned to serve its cause, directed YOUNG to report to him, and thereafter to collect Confederate soldiers who had "*escaped from the enemy*," and with them to "execute such enterprises as may be indicated" to him—by Mr. CLAY, of course. According to his own witnesses, YOUNG did so report himself, and did receive such instructions from CLAY at St. Catharines. In the testimony given on behalf of the raiders on Thursday, there is abundance of evidence bearing on this point. The memorandum from CLAY to YOUNG, previously given, reads as follows:

MEM. FOR LIEUT. BENNETT YOUNG, C. S. A.

YOUR report of your doings under your instructions of 16th June last from the Secretary of War, cover up the list of twenty Confederate soldiers, who are escaped soldiers, collected and enrolled by you under those instructions, dated, &c.

Your suggestions for a raid upon accessible towns in Vermont, commencing with St. Albans, are approved, and you are authorized and required to act in conformity with that suggestion.

C. C. CLAY, Jr., Commissioner, C. S. A.

OCT. 6, 1864.

We may as met with the suggestion that possibly this document was not written upon the 6th of October, 1864, but that it was more likely written after the arrest of YOUNG and his associates. That is not an essential point, because, no matter when written, Mr. CLAY'S signature to it is sworn to by several witnesses, and it is, therefore, good evidence against him. But further, LOUIS SANDERS, a witness for the defence, testifies that he was present at the several conversations between YOUNG and CLAY in September, that he heard a conversation between them respecting the St. Albans raid, and that "YOUNG was instructed to burn St. Albans and seek the banks." This conversation, the same witness swears, occurred at CLAY'S residence, in St. Catharines. SANDERS also testifies that CLAY furnished $400 to YOUNG toward the expenses of the St. Albans expedition. It is not definitely testified that YOUNG'S twenty soldiers were collected by him in Canada, but there one hardly be a reasonable doubt about that point. But that the raid was plotted here, there cannot now be the shadow of doubt.

* * * * We think, after the revelations of the past few days, no fair-minded person will deny the absolute necessity of the Alien Act recently passed. Mr. CLAY, it is true, was out of the country before a syllable of evidence implicated him was given by YOUNG'S witnesses, but he may not have been the only Confederate commissioner of his kind. If he was, the Alien Act will probably prevent the Southern Government from sending another in his place. Mr. GEORGE N. SANDERS, who a few months ago was boasting that Southern brigands intended, by their outrages upon the Northern States, to make European civilization shudder, has become exceedingly cautious. He swears that he knew nothing of the St. Albans or any other raid until after it occurred, and protests most earnestly that his mission here is one of peace. If the Alien Act shall operate to keep such men as CLAY and SANDERS, who have found refuge here, quiet, it will serve its purpose even better than though its provisions should have to be applied to some of them.

The Maritana.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Observing in your paper of this day that the Russian Government had approved of these vessels and had ordered some to be built for its navy, reminded me that I saw a letter from a naval officer of the Swedish Government to a gentlemen, informing him that the Swedish Minister of Marine had also adopted and was building them. The latter was from a person who occupies the same position in the Swedish Marine Department that G. V. Fox does in our Navy Department, and it is curious that the writer sailed once as a boy on board of one of our ships of war, where Mr. Fox was a midshipmen.

Of the monitors, we can now say "with much trihniction," &c. G. W. B.

The Christian Commission.

PITTSBURGH, Monday, Feb. 20.

The second anniversary of the Christian Commission was held in the First Presbyterian Church Sunday night. Hundreds were unable to gain admittance. Addresses were made by Bishop SIMPSON, Chaplain MCCABE, Maj.-Gen. NAGLEY, Rev. Mr. MIEARS, Maj. WM. PENN, and Geo. H. STUART, Esq. Pittsburgh has forwarded to the armies during the past year stores and publications valued at $208,940. A collection of $15,000 was raised at the meeting, which will be increased to-day to $25,000. Maj. WM. PENN gave $3,000.

Aid for East Tennessee.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 20.

Col. N. G. TAYLOR, of East Tennessee, made a moving appeal to a meeting of merchants, held in the Exchange this afternoon, for aid to the destitute districts in that section of the country. Mayor LINCOLN presided. The announcement that Charleston was evacuated created a furore in the meeting. The same announcement was also made in the Legislature while in session, and called forth long and hearty cheering.

Gov. Fenton on a Visit to New York—The Special Election for the Amendment of the Constitution.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 22.

Gov. FENTON left for New-York to-day, to be absent three or four days.

The necessary blanks are being issued to the several counties from the office of the Secretary of State, preparatory to the special election on the 4th of March next, submitting to the people the question of amending the Constitution by providing for the appointment of five Commissioners of Appeals.

The Steamer Saxon.

WOOD'S HOLE, Monday, Feb. 20.

The steamer *Saxon*, from Boston for Philadelphia, before reported ashore on Squash Meadow Shoal, got off this morning without assistance.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths at the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellious and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and convenient style classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

For Throat Diseases and Affections of the chest, "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or Cough Lozenges, are of great value. In Coughs, Irritation of the Throat caused by cold, or unusual exertion of the vocal organs, in speaking in public, or singing, they produce the most beneficial results.

Self-preservation is the First Law of Nature," we are told, but judging from the way in which the rules of health are neglected, it would seem as if self-destruction was the object of no small portion of mankind. Clouds of witnesses attest the inestimable value of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS as a life-sustaining cordial for the feeble, and if any who suffer from general debility, dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, or nervous affections, do not resort to it, they have only themselves to blame for the misery they endure.

Gentlemen will find Burnett's Oriental Tooth Wash an effectual detergent after smoking.

Wood Sewing Machine Co.'s Highest Premium, Lock Stitch Machines, No. 506 Broadway, N. Y.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Halo's Honey of Horehound and Tar.—A certain cure for coughs, cold, influenza, hoarseness, difficult breathing, and all affections of the throat, bronchial tubes and lungs, leading to consumption. The Honey of Horehound soothes all irritation. The Tar of Balm of Gilead penetrates, cleanses and heals all parts of the throat and lungs. There is nothing like it. Fifty cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists. CHARLES DOWNER, General Agent, No. 44 Cedar-st., New-York.

Trusses, &c.—"WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS" is the only Truss reliable. No pressure on the back or cord; inward and upward action; cures warranted. Two stamps for a pamphlet.
GREGORY & CO., No. 609 Broadway.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar SILVER PLATE SAFES. Highly ornamental, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes.
MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Artificial Limbs of Superior Quality and adaptability. Army and Navy furnished gratis with the best, per commission of Surgeon-General O. S. Army, by E. D. HUDSON, M. D., Astor-place, Clinton Hall, N. Y.

Old Eyes Made New.

A pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch and lock-stitch sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 335 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure, Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Second-Hand Safes.

In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale low. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 B'way.

Messrs. Fowle & Wells, Phrenologists, No. 389 Broadway, give charts daily.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES, No. 625 Broadway. Sew WHEELER & WILSON'S BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE.

All Ladies should use Sterling's Ambrosia for the Hair.—It cleanses, beautifies, preserves and reudars the hair soft and glossy.

Hill's Hair Dye 50 cts., Black or Brown. Reliable Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists.

MARRIED.

AVEGILL—DIEFENDORF.—On Wednesday morning, Feb. 15, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Homer Eaton, HORATIO F. AVEGILL, of New-York City, and MISS PAMELIA M., only daughter of Peter Diefendorf, of Fort Plain, Montgomery Co., N. Y. No cards.

BUNDA—BEEBE.—In New-Haven, Conn., on Thursday, Feb. 16, by Rev. H. Beebe, at his residence, CHARLES H. BUNDA, of Hartford, and MARY L. BEEBE, eldest daughter of the officiating clergyman.

DE WALTADAMS—HOLEMAN.—At Port Richmond, S. I., on Sunday, Feb. 19, by Rev. James Brownlee, SOLOMON DE WALTADAMS, of Middletown, N. Y., and Miss FRANCAS HOLEMAN, of Staten Island.

ACOSTA—ANDRAWS.—On Tuesday, Feb. 14, at Centre Church, New-Haven, Conn., by Rev. Leonard Bacon, D. D., SIMON T. KASSE, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y., and MARY E. ANDREWS, of the former place.

MAGRAY—ACCHMUTY.—At Trinity Chapel, on Monday, Feb. 20, by Rev. Dr. Higbee, BARNARD MACKAY, M. D., and MARY CHRISTINA ACCHMUTY, daughter of the late Richard T. Acchmuty.

QUINTERO—TRACY.—On Saturday, Feb. 18, at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, by Rev. Father Meagher, THOMAS QUINTERO, of Venezuela, and MARIA CRISTINA, daughter of the late Samuel F. Tracy, of this city.

RAYMOND—FOSDICK.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 2, 1864, by Rev. F. T. De Hass, FRANK H. RAYMOND and ANNA FOSDICK, daughter of the late Austin S. Fordham, all of Brooklyn.

RICHARDS—BAXTER.—At Nassau, N. P., on Monday, Feb. 13, by Rev. Father Byrne, D. D., Mr. CHARLES E. RICHARDS, of London, England, and Miss BELLE BAXTER, of St. Isabella, Duval County, Fla.

DIED.

ACOSTA.—In Sing Sing, on Monday morning, Feb. 20, ALBERT ACOSTA, aged 76 years, 8 months and 19 days. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Wednesday, the 22d inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

BATTELLE.—On Sunday evening, Feb. 19, MARIA LOUISA, daughter of Charles B. and Rosa R. Battelle, in the 1st year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 153 West 11th-st., on Tuesday, Feb. 21, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BATAUD.—At Sterling City, Colorado Territory, on Wednesday, Jan. 18, of congestion of the lungs, THOMAS J. BAYAUD, of this city.

His remains will be brought here for interment. Notice of the funeral hereafter.

BOARE.—On Saturday, Feb. 18, MICHAEL BURKE, of this city, counselor-at-law, aged 57 years.

His friends and those of the family, and those of his sons-in-law, Henry J. Butterfield and Thomas E. Reevy, and of his nephew, John B. Fogerty, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, which will take place from St. Ann's Church, 8th st., near 4th-av., on Tuesday morning, the 21st inst., at 10 o'clock, when a solemn requiem mass will be offered up for the repose of his soul. The remains will be interred in Calvary Cemetery.

CONKLIN.—After a short illness, on Saturday, Feb. 19, DEBORAH, wife of James W. Conklin, West Somers, Westchester County, N. Y., aged 78 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Friends' Meeting house, Amawalk, on third day, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., and at the house at 1 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Purdy's Station to meet the 8:15 train from 26th-st., New-York.

CRAIG.—At No. 17 Clarkson-st., on Sunday, Feb. 19, Mrs. CATHARINE CRAIG, in the 57th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. John's Chapel, on Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock.

CONWAY.—Suddenly, on Monday, Feb. 20, MARGARET, daughter of John and the late Catherine Conway, in the 20th year of her age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, corner 51st-st. and 2d-av. at 9½ o'clock A. M. Wednesday. A requiem mass will be celebrated at St. Bridget's Church, at 10½ o'clock. Her remains will be interred in Calvary Cemetery.

DAVORN.—At Louisville, Ky., on Wednesday, Feb. 15, BASSIA J., wife of S. H. Devore, of Tennessee, and eldest daughter of Rev. Robert G. Dickson, Rector of the Church of the Redemption in East 14th-st., New-York. She died a victim to the barbarity of a band of guerrillas in Georgia.

The funeral services will be celebrated at the Church of the Redemption on Wednesday, at 11 o'clock A. M. The remains will be interred at Mount Olivet Cemetery, Long Island.

DUSENBERRY.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 19, MARY CAROLINE MONSON, wife of Isaac A. Dusenberry, and daughter of the late David Munson.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 43 Willinw-st., Brooklyn Heights, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

FARRIS.—On Saturday, Feb. 18, at Westfield, N. J., ELIZABETH ROYCE, wife of Josiah S. Farris, in the 72d year of her age.

The funeral will take place at the M. E. Church at Westfield, on Tuesday, Feb. 21, at 2 P. M. Trains leave Liberty-st. at 11:30 A. M., and return at 4:40 P. M. Relatives and friends are all invited without further notice.

FITE.—On Sunday, Feb. 19, ELISABETH C. FITE, daughter of Isaac and Corinna Fite.

Funeral on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from No. 163 East 18th-st.

HOOGS.—Suddenly, by the accidental discharge of his gun, at Carson City, Nevada, on Wednesday, Jan. 18, GRANVILLE SARGENT HOOGS, aged 28 years and 8 months. Also, on Tuesday, Feb. 7, on board steamer transport *Nevada*, near Fort Fisher, in the volunteer service, WILLIS F. HOOGS, aged 20 years, sons of Wm. H. and Elizabeth Hoogs, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

HAGGARTY.—On Monday, Feb. 20, WILLIAM C. HAGGARTY, of the firm of Haggerty & Co., of this city, in the 58th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, 22d inst., from his late residence, No. 26 Bond-st., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

HANAVAN.—On Sunday, Feb. 19, PHILIP HANAVAN, aged 24 years.

The friends and relatives of the family, and the active and honorary members of Lady Washington Engine Company No. 40, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, Feb. 21, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 137 Elm-st.

HARRIS.—On Saturday evening, Feb. 18, suddenly, of dropsy, MARGARET M. CONRAD, wife of David C. Harris, aged 58 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 78 South 9th-st., corner of 4th, Brooklyn, E. D.

☞ New-London papers please copy.

JANKINE.—At Jersey City, on Seventh Day, 18th inst., JONATHAN JANKINE, in the 88th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Third Day, 21st inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 78 York-st. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

LEE.—Supposed to have been lost at sea, on Sunday, Jan. 8, by the foundering of the steamer *Melville*, ROBERT P. LEE, aged 17 years, son of the late Thomas R. Lee, of Croton Falls.

LOGO.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 20, ISABELLA ROALFE, wife of Thomas T. Lord, in the 21st year of her age.

Funeral services will take place at St. Luke's Church, Clinton-av., near Fulton, on Wednesday, Feb. 22, at 2½ P. M.

ROBERTSON.—On Saturday morning, Feb. 18, Mrs. ELIZABETH FRASER ROBERTSON, relict of the late Hugh Robertson.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, Feb. 21, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her son, Mr. D. F. Curry, No. 99 East 49th-st.

WARREN.—On Sunday evening, Feb. 19, HENRY D. WARREN, aged 40 years, a member of the Ninth Police Precinct.

His remains were conveyed to Whitlockville, Westchester County, for interment.

WALDRON.—On Saturday, Feb.

PETROLEUM.

THE

'OLD DOMINION'

PETROLEUM COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL, $750,000,
DIVIDED INTO 75,000 SHARES,
AT $10 PAR VALUE.

WORKING CAPITAL, $100,000 IN CASH.

ALLAN CAMPBELL, President.
WALTON W. EVANS, Vice-President.
S. VAN BENSCHOTEN, Treasurer.

TRUSTEES:

ALLEN CAMPBELL,	JOSEPH W. ALSOP,
WALTON W. EVANS,	JOHN RUTHERFORD,
EDWIN BARTLETT,	S. VAN BENSCHOTEN,
J. R. ZIMMERMAN,	FRED'K W. JONES,

WILLIAM FRAZIER, of Marietta, Ohio.

The subscription price is $5 per share. No further call or assessment to be made on subscribers.

The Prospectus of the Company may be had at the office of the "UNITED STATES" PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 47 Exchange-place, or at the office of Messrs. RUNDLE, JONES & RUDGE, No. 112 Pearl-st.

At both of which places Subscription Books are now opened.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
STELLA PETROLEUM COMPANY.

PROPERTY IN VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY NO. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE STELLA PETROLEUM COMPANY
Is organized under the General Laws of the State of New-York, with a Capital of $500,000, represented by 100,000 Shares, of the par value of $5 each. Shareholders are exempt from all personal liability.

$75,000 RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

OFFICERS.

SAMUEL BOOTH, President.
JOHN FRENCH, Vice-President.
HERMAN B. ALTEN, Secretary.
WILLIAM M. LITTLE, Treasurer.
ALEX. McCUE, Counsel.

TRUSTEES,

SAMUEL BOOTH, No. 69 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.
JOHN FRENCH, Clinton-av., Brooklyn.
FOSTER PETTIT, of Pettit & Crook, No. 136 Water-st., New-York.
WILLIAM H. WALLACE, No. 131 Washington-st. New-York.
RICHARD INGRAHAM, No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn.
WILLIAM M. LITTLE, of Wyckoff & Little, Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.
ALFRED BECAR, of Becar, Napier & Co., No. 342 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN LIBERTY, Park-place, Brooklyn.
L. HORATIO BIGLOW, L. H. Biglow & Co., No. 2 William-st., New-York.

The fee simple property of the Company consists of two hundred and thirty-eight acres of the best territory in the oil regions, lying on Pithole Creek, Cherry Run, Maguire Run, and Dunn Run, near Tidioute. Wells will be sunk on this property immediately, and, with the large working capital of $75,000, great results are anticipated.

The developed interest, as will be seen below, is already sufficient to enable the Company to pay monthly dividends.

The Company has been formed not as a matter of speculation, but to develop a property which it is believed will prove to be of great value. The reputation of the gentlemen composing the Board of Trustees is a sufficient guarantee that the object will be rapidly and faithfully carried out, and that the stock will prove a most desirable and profitable investment.

Subscription books for a limited number of shares are now open at the following offices:

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, No. 74 Broadway, New-York.
WM. H. WALLACE, Esq., No. 131 Washington-st., New-York.
L. H. BIGLOW & CO., No. 2 William-st., New-York.
PETTIT & CROOK, No. 136 Water-st., New-York.
WYCKOFF & LITTLE, Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.
SAMUEL BOOTH, No. 69 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.
STEWART & CO., No. 102 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
M. NEVINS, No. 302 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Also, with either of the Trustees.

FEE SIMPLE PROPERTY.

No. 1.

Fee simple of *twenty acres* of the Barrett Farm, on Pithole Creek. All flat, boring land, situated above the new well just struck by the United States Petroleum Company now flowing 250 bbls. daily. No better selection can be found on the whole creek for oil purposes. *Wells will be commenced right down on this property.*

No. 2.

Fee simple of *one hundred and two acres* on the Maguire Run, three miles from Tidioute on the Economite wells, which have pumped successively for four years and still pump over sixty barrels daily. This property is one mile from the mouth of the run as it empties into Tidioute Creek, lies one hundred and two rods on each side of the run, and embraces over forty acres of flat, boring land. It promises to be very fruitful in large supplies of oil.

No. 3.

Fee simple of *ten acres* on Cherry Run of the Keyster Farm, just above Humboldt Refinery, below Hammer. All boring land, and on the premises of six rods square each. Wells 400 feet apart each side, and, as soon as the spring opens, this Company will sink several additional wells. This place lies on both sides of Cherry Run, in the immediate vicinity of territory which is continually yielding large supplies of oil, and it is believed that this property will be equally as productive.

No. 4.

Fee simple of *one hundred and two acres* of Dunn Run, one half mile from Allegheny River, with a long front on the river, some two miles below the Economite wells at Tidioute.

No. 5.

Fee simple of *twelve acres* Haworth Farm, Pithole Creek. A most beautiful site. All boring land. A short distance above the great United States well. The property is very flattering, and the property is believed to be of quite as valuable as the celebrated Smith Farm, on Cherry Run. *Wells will be sunk on this property immediately.*

DEVELOPED INTERESTS.

No. 6.

The whole working interest in lease No. 12 of the Heydrick Farm, Henry Bend, Alleghany River, of one-half the oil, which lease is on the same flat as the great Heydrick well, which has flowed seven hundred barrels per day, and which is now sixty barrels of oil within the last four years, and which is still pumping over sixty barrels per day.

No. 7.

Three-sixteenths working interest in the Amazon well, on Smith Farm, Cherry Run, which well is now pumping one hundred barrels daily, and shows chance of much improvement. The interest to this Company is nine barrels per day.

No. 8.

The whole working interest in Lease No. 30, Henry Bend, on which a well is now being sunk, to be delivered in complete order, without expense to this Company, together with a new 10-horse power engine.

No. 9.

Five-eighth working interest of lease No. 1 Prather Farm, Cherry Run, on which a well is now going down, with a fine chance of a large yield, which will be delivered, *free of expense*, with new engine, to this Company, in complete order.

No. 10.

One-eighth free interest in the Lady Washington well, on the Blood Farm on Creek, which pumps fifty barrels per day, giving to this Company over six barrels per day, free of expense. This is a large lease and new well, with plenty of room for more wells.

No. 11.

The whole working interest in lease No. 21 on Pithole Run, with one hundred rods of the great Heydrick well, on which a well now going down, and which will be delivered, without expense, to this Company, in *complete order*, with new engine.

No. 12.

The whole working interest of lease No. 15 of Heydrick Farm, Pithole Run, a few rods from above lease. The many wells going down will prove this territory to be of immense value.

No. 13.

One-eighth working interest of lease No. 40 Lamb Farm on Cherry Run, on which a well is going down, and which will be delivered free of expense, to this company in complete order.

No. 14.

The whole working interest of lease No. 16 Henry Bend, Alleghany River, of one-half the oil.

No. 15.

The whole working interest in lease No. 17 of Heydrick Farm, Pithole Run, a few rods from above lease. The many wells going down will prove this territory to be of immense value.

No. 16.

The whole working interest of lease No. 20 of Heydrick Farm, Pithole Run.

No. 17.

Three-sixteenths working interest in Colby Well, Smith Farm, Cherry Run, producing, by pumping and flowing, over forty barrels daily, being to this interest five barrels per day.

GREAT NORTHERN OIL CO.

OFFICE, NO. 67 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEAR BROADWAY.

Capital.....$2,000,000

Manufacturers and Sole Proprietors of the

HENDRICK LUBRICATOR.

Also dealers in SPERM, LARD, WHALE and other OILS.

OFFICERS.

JOHN BRYAN, President, New-York.
JACOB S. ATWOOD, Vice-President.
J. A. WISNER, Secretary and Treasurer.
E. E. HENDRICK, Superintendent.
WM. N. MARCUS, General Agent.

NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY will receive proposals at the office of the Company, No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York, and Plumer, Venango County, Penn., until noon on Saturday, the 25th of February next, for leasing parts of the large and valuable oil property territory now in possession of the Company on Pithole Creek, and at Walnut Bend, Alleghany River, Venango County, Penn. East of the property on Pithole Creek is the immediate vicinity of the "Frazier Well," recently developed by the Company, and now flowing from 250 to 300 barrels of oil per day.

Maps of the property can be seen at the offices of the Company, where further information will be given.

By order of the Board.

P. G. FENNING, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1865.

QUEENS COUNTY BONDS.—THE INTEREST on the Bonds of Queens County, falling due the 1st and 10th of March next, will be paid on presentation at the Atlantic Bank of Brooklyn, or at the County Treasurer's Office in the village of Hempstead.

LEWIS W. ANGEVINE, County Treasurer.

HEMPSTEAD, Feb. 20, 1865.

PETROLEUM.

PETROLEUM

MORE THAN ONE-HALF OF THE SHARES ALREADY SUBSCRIBED FOR.

STOCKHOLDERS FREE FROM ALL LIABILITIES.

DE KALB PETROLEUM COMPANY,

Organized under the laws of the State of New-York.

CAPITAL.....$350,000

35,000 SHARES OF $10 EACH.

Two new Wells on this Company's property; one yielding forty barrels per day, the other on striking oil flowed ten barrels per day, and when tubed will yield a very large flow of oil.

Six more Wells to be sunk immediately.

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT,
GEORGE L. EIGENBRODT.

TREASURER,
HENRY DE ZAVALA.

SECRETARY,
SAMUEL W. BOOCOCK.

TRUSTEES:

GEORGE L. EIGENBRODT, Esq., No. 30 Broad-st.
J. KENNEDY SMYTH, Esq., No. 74 Broadway.
MAHLON S. FROST, Esq., No. 2 Cedar-st., and Titusville, Penn.
EDWARD O. LUDLOW, M. D., No. 49 East 23d-st.
SAMUEL HASKELL, Esq., Platt, corner Gold-st.
J. VAN RENSSALAER, Jr., Esq., No. 44 Exchange-Place.
J. LEE SMITH, Esq., No. 92 Beekmon-st.
RICHARD AMERMAN, Esq., No. 74 Broadway.
HENRY DE ZAVALA, Esq., No. 100 Broadway.

COUNSEL,

JOHN H. BIRD, Esq., No. 137 Broadway.

BANKERS.

CARR, TAYLOR & CO., No. 30 Broad-st.

SCHEDULE—No. 1. On Oil Creek; one acre on Bennehoff farm, with two wells, one yielding 40 barrels per day, one ready to tube, which has flowed 10 barrels per day.
No. 2. Frost refinery, buildings, offices, &c.
No. 3. 120 acres in fee on Pit Hole Creek.
No. 4. 1,300 acres on Little Kanawha River.

The company having been formed for permanent and secure investment, its capital stock is offered only as full paid, thus securing stockholders immunity from all liabilities.

Its present productions will pay fine dividends, and as soon as the six new wells are completed, great results are almost undoubted.

Subscriptions will be received for a limited number of shares, until further notice, at the office of the company's bankers,

CARR, TAYLOR & CO.,
No. 30 Broad-st., Room No. 15,
New-York,

where circulars, giving full descriptions as well as maps of the property, can be seen.

Communications from out of town promptly attended to

THE IRONSIDES PETROLEUM COMPANY.

Organized under the Laws of the State of New-York.

Capital.....$350,000

Divided into 35,000 shares.

Par value.....$10 per share.

Shareholders are exempt from all personal liability.

OFFICERS:

President, WILLIAM HEGEMAN.
Secretary and Treasurer, WM. H. CLARK.

Counsel,

WILLIAM C. DE WITT.

TRUSTEES:

WM. HEGEMAN, of Hegeman & Co., Druggists, No. 203 Broadway, New-York.
J. PRYOR RORKE, Secretary Cure Exchange Ins. Co., corner William and Beaver sts., New-York.
WM. F. FOWLE, of W. F. & J. F. Fowle, Boston.
A. A. FOSTER, of Foster & Tower, No. 79 Beekman-st., New-York.
F. R. BACKUS, of Lehigh Crane Iron Co., Philadelphia.
L. B. VAN KLEECK, No. 169 Broadway, New-York.
ALEXANDER McCUE, Counselor at Law, Brooklyn.
EDWARD F. PATCHEN, of T. Ketcham & Co., No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.
WM. H. CLARK, No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

Bankers,

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK.

Superintendent at Oil City.

FRED. B. BACKUS.

OFFICE, NO. 71 BROADWAY, N. Y.,

ROOM No. 65.

The lands and possessions of this Company are situated in the heart of the oil region of Venango County, Pennsylvania. It will be observed that enough working interests are now in possession of the Company to give the stockholders fair dividends from the start.

The incorporators design making this a permanent company, whose stock shall become an excellent investment rather than a mere means of speculation. Those among them having the largest financial interest in its affairs will devote themselves personally to its management.

Its lands and wells will be constantly and thoroughly developed. Oil, and not stock, will be made the source of its revenue.

The Subscription Books for a limited number of shares of the stock of this Company are now open at the office of the Company, and at the office of either of the above-named Trustees.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

1.—Twenty acres, in fee simple, of the bottom land of the Wm. McKinley Farm, lying upon both sides of Stuart's Run, within two miles, on a straight line east of the new well of the United States Petroleum Company, now flowing 240 bbls. per day. Upon this beautiful oil territory wells will be sunk as soon as the weather permits.

2.—One hundred acres, in fee simple, of the Purdy Farm, lying both sides of Tionesta Creek, and two miles above the famous Conroy Wells. The rapid development of this land by different companies indicate that it is among the best of the whole oil region. This, also, will be developed at the earliest opportunity.

3.—A lease of the entire working interest of one-half the oil in Lot No. 11, of the Heydrick Farm, Henry Bend, Alleghany River, within a few rods only of the great Heydrick Well, that flowed 300 barrels of oil per day for a long time, and is still pumping over sixty barrels per day, although having been worked for four years without intermission. Lease for 14 years.

4.—A lease of the entire working interest of one-half the oil in Lot No. 25, of this same farm, with a well going down, and to be delivered, complete, with a new engine, without expense to this company.

5.—One-eighth working interest in the Lease No. 28 Smith Farm, Cherry Run, including a new well just struck, now pumping about forty barrels per day, and expected soon to flow.

6.—One-eighth working interest in the Hicks Well, Smith Farm, Cherry Run, now 590 feet below the surface and going down night and day. This will be finished without expense to this Company. From the show of oil in boring, and its proximity to the great Granger and Anborn Wells, this well promises to be one of the *best* in the vicinity.

7.—A lease of the entire working interest of ¾ the oil in Nos. 12 and 16 of the Keyster Farm, Cherry Run, just above Humboldt Refinery. No better location than this can be found in the whole oil region. All the adjoining leases are being bored, by various companies, with every indication of success. Lease for 20 years.

8.—One-sixteenth working interest in Lease No. 19, Smith Farm, including the new Ballett Well, now pumping forty barrels daily, and expected soon to flow. New wells will soon be put down on both of the above leases.

9.—A lease of one acre of the Heworth Farm, directly on Pithole Creek. A finer location is not possible. A well is now being sunk, which will be delivered to this Company, with a new engine, free of expense. Lease 25 years.

10.—One-eighth working interest in the famous Anborn Well on Cherry Run, flowing 70 bbls. per day, and the same interest in a new well now being sunk upon these premises.

11.—One-eighth working interest in the new Fannca Well on Smith Farm, Cherry Run, adjoining the Anborn Well lease, and now pumping 40 bbls. per day, with avidance of an early flow.

12.—A lease of the entire working interest in lot No. 7, on Heydrick Farm, Pithole Run, within a short distance of the great Heydrick Well, and only a quarter of a mile from where the Run empties into the Alleghany River. Lease 14 years.

13.—A lease on lot No. 19, of the same farm, with a well now going down, and to be delivered to this Company with a new engine free of expense.

ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY
PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

OFFICE OF THE PHILLIPS PETROLEUM COMPANY.
No. 18 BROAD-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1865.

THE STOCK OF THE PHILLIPS PETROLEUM COMPANY will be issued on SATURDAY, 25th inst., at their office, and after which date subscribers may call and receive their certificates.

A dividend will be declared on or about the middle of March, and either monthly or quarterly dividends regularly thereafter.

THOS. W. PHILLIPS,
President.

PETROLEUM.

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE UNITED REPUBLIC PETROLEUM COMPANY,
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK.

THE UNITED REPUBLIC PETROLEUM COMPANY is a corporation, organized under the laws of the State of New-York, with a capital of $2,500,000, divided into 250,000 shares, of the par value of $10 each, the shareholders of which are exempt from all personal liability.

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS
WORKING CAPITAL.

The books are now opened for a limited number of subscriptions, at the following offices:

Messrs. Lowber, Ostrom & Co., No. 105 Front-st.;
Messrs. Fancher & McChessey, corner Moore and Water-st.;
Wm. M. Parks, Esq., No. 19 Broad-st.;
Wm. A. Fowler, Esq., No. 74 Broadway,

and at the office of the company, No. 74 Broadway.

TRUSTEES:

E. J. LOWBER, firm Lowber, Ostrom & Co., No. 105 Front-st.
J. C. DAYTON, firm J. C. Dayton & Co., No. 107 Front-st.
WM. A. FOWLER, No. 74 Broadway.
J. B. WALLINGTON, firm Wellington & Cox, No. 74 Broad-st.
SMITH FANCHER, firm Fancher & McChessey, No. 5 Water-st.
JOHN CHADWICK, No. 181 Pearl-st.
FREDERICK LACEY, firm Mead, Lacey & Co., No. 47 Water-st.
W. M. PARKS, No. 19 Broad-st.
EDWARD DODGE, firm Clark, Dodge & Co., No. 51 Wall-st.

OFFICERS:

President—E. J. LOWBER.
Vice-President—J. C. DAYTON.
Treasurer—WM. A. FOWLER.
Secretary—JAMES H. KIDDER.

The property of this company has been selected by practical judges of oil interests, and includes territory which is considered the very best in the whole oil region, embracing selections on Cherry Run, Pit-hole and Oil Creeks, and Alleghany River.

The producing interests are now yielding over one hundred and eighty barrels per day, principally from new wells, and this alone is sufficient to pay two per cent. per month on the entire capital, and with the developments to be made with the unusually large working capital, promises increased dividends at an early day.

FEE SIMPLE INTERESTS.

1.
159 acres D. Gaines Farm, on Horse Creek, laying nearly a mile on either side of the creek—an excellent piece of oil territory.

2.
20 acres Stuart's Run, all boring land on each side of the run, within a mile of the great U. S. Well, on Pithole Creek, McKinley Farm.

3.
85 acres Graham Farm, on Pit-hole Creek, one mile from the U. S. Co's well—over 50 acres fine boring land, one of the finest farms on the Creek, and not to be excelled for oil purposes.

4.
110 acres Shira Farm, on Sugar Creek, two miles above Cooperstown, where heavy oil is found—a fine location, and a very long distance on the Creek.

5.
32 acres Fry farm, on Cherry Tree Run—all boring land, and full of streams—a splendid piece of oil territory, one mile from Cherry Tree.

6.
5 acres McClure Farm, on Cherry Run, lying one half mile above Plumer, which is very promising for oil purposes.

7.
250 acres Tidioute Creek, running one mile on the creek—100 acres fine boring land.

8.
30 acres Haworth Farm, on Pit-hole Creek—a beautiful site, all boring land, two miles above the great Well, and the property is believed to be fully as valuable as the Smith Farm on Cherry Run.

LEASEHOLD INTERESTS.

9.
⅞ working interest in Lease No. 19, McClamont Farm, Cherry Run, on which there is a well now going down.

10.
⅞ working interest in Lease No. 4, Lamb Farm, Cherry Run—a well now drilling, eight and one-day—A fine location, just above the Humboldt Works.

11.
⅞ working interest in lease No. 10, Lamb Farm, Cherry Run—a well going down, and a good situation, below the Humboldt Works.

12.
½ working interest in Lease No. 8, Lamb Farm—an excellent lease, with a well now being put down.

13.
Lease No. 6, Henry Farm, at Henry's Bend, Alleghany River, for one half the oil, for fourteen years.

14.
Lease No. 8, Henry Farm, at Henry's Bend, Alleghany River, for one half the oil, for fourteen years.

15.
Lease No. 9, Henry Farm, at Henry's Bend, Alleghany River, for one half the oil, for fourteen years.

16.
Lease of 15 acres Haworth Farm for twenty-five (25) years, for one half the oil, on Pit-hole Creek, lying on both sides of the Creek, and a selection of his Farm of over 100 acres. Seven (7) wells to be put down on this property at once, free of all expense to this Company.

17.
Lease of 10 acres, being a selection from the Heydrick Farm, on Muckrat Run, near Pit Hole, for one-half the oil. This is a valuable piece of oil territory.

18.
Lease No. 2, Haydrick Farm, Pit-hole Run, for one-half the oil, only a few rods from the great United States Well. Well to be put down free of expense.

19.
Lease No. 4, Heydrick Farm, Pit-hole Run, for one-half the oil, same as above. Well to be put down by the company.

20.
Lease No. 5, Heydrick Farm, Pit-hole Run, for one-half the oil. Well to be put down by the company.

21
Lease No. 1, Prather Farm, ½ working interest, on which there is a well going down.

PRODUCING INTERESTS.

22
⅛ working interest Grocery well and lease, Smith Farm Cherry Run. This is a flowing well and now producing 200 barrels per day. Our interest in this well is.....90 bbls.

23
¼ working interest Coquette Well, Egbert Farm, Oil Creek, now flowing 850 barrels per day. Our interest in this well over.....80 bbls.

⅛ free interest, Lady Washington Well and lease, Blood Farm, Oil Creek, now pumping 60 barrels per day. Our interest in this well.....10 bbls.

Total producing interest per day.....180 bbls.

DUTCHMAN RUN OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.

$200,000 RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

PAR VALUE $10 PER SHARE; SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $3.

5,000 SHARES ONLY, FOR SALE AT $3.

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT: J. H. HENRY.
TREASURER: HIRAM J. MESSENGER.
SECRETARY: T. C. GOETCHIUS.

TRUSTEES:

JOHNSON LETSON, President New Brunswick Rubber Company.
J. H. HENRY, of North American Life Insurance Company.
PAUL N. SPOFFORD, of Spofford, Tileston & Co.
HIRAM J. MESSENGER, Banker, No. 139 Broadway.
THOMAS H. WAGSTAFF, of Wagstaff & Gootchius, No. 71 Broadway.

The property of this company consists of THREE THOUSAND ACRES of land in fee simple in Wirt and Ritchie Counties, West Virginia, on Dutchman Run and Hugh's River. This land is all paid for, and it is proposed to sell but 5,000 shares of the working capital, which is considered ample until a portion of the land is sold, for which there are many offers at a large advance upon cost.

There are a number of oil springs on the property, also coal and timber. There is but little doubt that productive wells can be had at from one hundred and fifty to two hundred feet, and will be at once commenced, and by the 1st of May large dividends will doubtless be received.

Reports and Prospectus can be had at our office, where the books are now open for subscription.

WAGSTAF & GOETCHIUS, No. 71 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON OIL COMPANY.

Stock now ready for delivery. A few shares of stock FOR SALE in this favorite company.

PETROLEUM

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
STOCK AUCTIONEERS,
BROKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
NO. 52 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ OIL STOCKS of first-class companies, that we can recommend as good investments, may at all times be found at our office, and at the lowest market rates, in lots to suit the purchasers.

SALES MADE AT THE REGULAR PETROLEUM STOCK BOARD, at their two sessions, daily, 11½ o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M.

ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

PETROLEUM.

Petroleum Stocks bought and sold at the Public Petroleum Board. Orders for city or country promptly executed.

KRUOLER & WIGGINS,
General Auctioneers and Stock Bond Brokers,
Office No. 56 Beaver-st., corner William.

PETROLEUM.

IMPORTANT TO SUBSCRIBERS
TO THE
COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY

Notice is given that the

BOOKS OF THE COMPANY

will positively be closed March 5, 1865. No stock will be sold at subscription price after that date. All subscriptions not paid by that time will be canceled. The company have on their property one of "Boiles' Patent Rock-drilling Machines," and expect by the aid of this machine to have at least TWO WELLS in successful operation within six weeks. Persons wishing the stock of the company

AT SUBSCRIPTION PRICE,

must make immediate application, as there are but ten thousand shares to be sold at subscription price ($2 50 per share.) Maps, prospectuses and all information can be obtained at the offices of the company, No. 42 Pine-st., New-York, and Nos. 23 and 24 Washington Buildings, No. 274 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

ISAIAH LUKENS, President,
WM. M. STEWART, Vice-President,
WM. D. SMITH, Treasurer,
E. J. HARRISON, Secretary.

THE HOMESTEAD PETROLEUM COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL, $250,000, IN 50,000 SHARES OF $5 EACH.

This company offers for sale to immediate subscribers, 10,000 shares of its capital stock at $2 50 each, which will be in full payment therefor. The amount derived from the sale of these shares will be entirely devoted to the further development of the company's property.

The company owns, in fee simple, the greater part of the well-known Miller Farm, on the Allegheny River, near Franklin, Venango County, Penn.; and from the character of wells now producing on the same farm, the trustees expect soon to make large and regular dividends.

Subscriptions may be made to either of the following-named trustees:

PAUL N. SPOFFORD, of Spofford, Tileston & Co.
F. S. LATHROP, President Union Mutual Insurance Company.
JOSEPH COLWELL, of Colwell Bros.
THOMAS HARRISON, No. 360 West-st.
W. H. MIDDLETON, of W. M. Rogers & Co.
WM. J. REID, New-Orleans.
F. M. FRENCH, President Produce Exchange.

Or at the office of the company, No. 17 Broadway.

F. M. FRENCH, President.
LEWIS L. JONES, Treasurer and Secretary.

A. M. KELLOGG, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., offers choice oil lands in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia and Canada. Valuable and as low prices.

CANADA OIL LANDS.

Valuable oil lands in the Township of Enniskillen and vicinity, Canada West, for sale by

LEE & ELY,
No. 54 William-st.

PETROLEUM LANDS FOR SALE.—200 acres fine oil territory, in the celebrated TIONESTA region, near the large wells recently struck. For full particulars address Box No. 1,650, New-York Post-Office.

LEE & ELY, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST.—Petroleum lands in Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia for sale. Stocks of all descriptions bought and sold on commission.

FINANCIAL.

MARCH, MAY AND JULY

COUPONS

Cashed in Gold,

BY

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 44 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes ready for immediate delivery, in sums to suit, AND ONE QUARTER PER CENT. COMMISSION ALLOWED TO ALL INVESTORS.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK,
For the Year ending Feb. 1, 1865.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

OFFICE, NOS. 144 AND 146 BROADWAY, CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST.

Net cash assets Feb. 1, 1864		$10,029,264 81
Receipts during the year:		
Original premiums	$545,581 06	
Renewal premiums	1,324,118 56	
War extra premiums	29,164 07	
Annuity premiums	5,720 98	
		$1,904,584 68
Interest including premium on gold	945,251 84—2,849,866 50	
		$12,879,131 31
Disbursements during year:		
Paid claims by death	$540,750 00	
Paid dividend additions	106,097 86	
Surrendered policies	88,128 63	
Annuities	8,426 77	
Profit and loss	3,942 67	
Commissions	124,787 62	
Expenses	151,585 88—1,079,715 63	
Net cash assets Feb. 1, 1865		$11,799,414 68
Invested as follows:		
Cash on hand and in banks	$1,023,524 25	
Bonds and mortgages	5,103,663 69	
United States Stocks (cost)	4,915,921 25	
Real estate (cost)	724,787 44	
Due from agents	31,978 05—$11,799,414 68	
Add interest accrued, not due		$130,000 00
Add interest due and unpaid		8,371 20
Premiums due and unpaid		72,621 88
Deferred semi-annual and quarterly premiums		225,000 00
Gross assets, Feb. 1, 1865		$12,235,407 86
Increase in net cash assets during year		1,770,149 87

POLICY AND RISK ACCOUNT.

Issued	4,216 policies, insuring	$14,336,395 00
Lapsed	813 policies, insuring	2,373,534 00
Net increase	3,393 policies, insuring	$11,963,861 00
In force Feb. 1, 1864	15,045 policies, insuring	43,778,065 00
In force Feb. 1, 1865	18,422 policies, insuring	$55,741,926 00
Dividend additions to policies in force		9,111,467 03
Total amount at risk Feb. 1, 1865		$63,853,393 03

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement, and believe the same to be correct.

[Signed] SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

Fred. S. Winston, Millard Fillmore, Alsa. W. Bradford, John V. L. Pruyn, Oliver H. Palmer, David Hoadley, William Moore, Sam'l E. Sproulls, Henry A. Smythe, Robt. H. McCurdy, Sam'l M. Connell, William V. Brady, Isaac C. Pearson, Lucius Robinson, W. E. Dodge, Mar in Bates, Jr., Smith Brown, George S. Coe, William Betts, Richard Patrick, Wm. K. Strong, John P. Yelverton, Wm. H. Popham, Wm. M. Varmilye, John Wadsworth, Wm. A. Haines, John E. Develin, Alfred Edwards, Ezra Wheeler, Wellington Clapp, Nathaniel Hayden, Seymr L. Husted, M. M. Freeman, John M. Stuart, Sam'l D. Babcock, Alonzo Child.

Secretaries { ISAAC ABBATT, THEO. W. MORRIS.
Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Cashier, FRED. M. WINSTON.
Medical Examiners { MINTURN POST, M. D., ISAAC L. KIP, M. D.
Counsel { WILLIAM BETTS, LL. D., Hon. LUCIUS ROBINSON.
Attorney, RICHARD A. McCURDY.

The business of this Company is conducted on the MUTUAL principle, in the strictest sense of the term; the entire surplus, DEDUCTING NECESSARY EXPENSES ALONE, being equitably divided among the Assured.

P. M. Myers & Co.,

NO. 48 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

AGENTS FOR U. S. 7.30 LOAN.

Having been appointed Agents of Mr. JAY COOKE, for the above popular loan, we are prepared to receive subscriptions, (with the usual discount to Banks and Bankers.)

COUNTRY ORDERS promptly supplied, and the notes delivered free of charge on Railroad and Express lines.

All DESCRIPTIONS of Government Securities dealt in on commission at the New-York Stock Exchange.

P. M. MYERS, Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.
B. G. LENOX,
L. MYERS, Jr.

OFFICE LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 14 Wall-st., Feb. 17, 1865.

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN WERE elected Directors of this company at the annual election, held on the 14th inst.:

JAMES FREELAND,	JESSE C. ROWAN,
HIRAM E. ST. JOHN,	EDWARD HARVEY,
EDW'D T. BACKHOUSE,	STEPHEN A. DODGE,
JAMES HARPER,	ANDREW FITZGERALD,
LEWIS BURST,	CALVIN B. CAMP,
JOHN L. SPADER,	SAM. VAN BENSCHOTEN
HENRY J. CULLEN,	CURTIS NOBLE,
LEVERITT H. SAGE,	EDMUND T. H. GIBSON,
PHILIP S. CROOKE,	RUFUS R. GRAVES,
JOHN G. SCHUMAKER,	EDWARD W. TAPP,
HENRY TIENKEN,	MOSES F. ODELL,
ALEXANDER McCUE,	GEORGE L. SHAW,
D. S. VOORHEES,	WILLIAM H. WEBB,
MICHAEL NEVIN,	JACOB PHILIP,
SAMUEL GARRISON,	AMOS ROBBINS.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, JAMES FREELAND, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

J. B. THOMPSON, Jr., Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

NOTICE.—BOOKS FOR THE REGISTRY AND transfer of stock in the Cary Improvement Company, have been opened at the office of the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company in the city of New-York. Stockholders desiring to have their shares thus registered, will forward their certificates to the office of the company, No. 26 Milk-st., Boston, for proper discharge to New-York books. By order of Directors.

S. A. . . Secretary

BOSTON, Feb., 1865.

$200,000 BOSTON, HARTFORD AND Erie Railroad Company First Mortgage seven per cent. Bonds, for sale in sums to suit.

By LOCKWOOD & CO.,
No. 22 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS,
No. 38 Wall-st.,

have all denominations of

THE 7-30 NOTES

constantly on hand for

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,

All Classes of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

bought and sold at market rates.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-STREET, N. Y.,

GOVERNMENT AGENTS

FOR THE SALE OF THE

NATIONAL 7-30 LOAN.

These bonds are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, dated Aug. 15, 1864, and convertible in three (3) years from that time into the Popular 6-20 Loan Gold-bearing Interest.

Also, buy and sell at market rates all classes of Government securities. Maturing certificates of indebtedness collected or purchased.

Railway stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission.

U. S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY
FOR THE SALE OF THE
7-30 NATIONAL LOAN.
ALL DENOMINATIONS ON HAND AND READY FOR DELIVERY AT ONCE.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.
BANKERS,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
United States Securities of all kinds bought and sold.

UNITED STATES

6 PER CENT

DEBT CERTIFICATES

BOUGHT AND SOLD
BY
G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., CORNER PINE.

REMOVAL.

THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

have removed to No. 156 Broadway, between Liberty-st. and Maiden-lane.

HOPE
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 92 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000 00
ASSETS.....$282,248 76

This company having DECLINED JOINING the combination of Fire Insurance Companies, is prepared to write policies on terms as favorable as are offered by any other responsible company, whether IN OR OUT of the board.

DIRECTORS.

HENRY M. TABER,	THOMAS P. CUMMINOS,
STEPH. CAMBRELENG,	THEODORE W. RILEY
JOSEPH GRAFTON,	AMOS ROBBINS,
L. B. WARD,	D. LYDIO SUYDAM,
STEPHEN HYATT,	J. W. MERSEREAU,
JACOB REESE,	JOSEPH BRITTON,
ROBERT SCHELL,	WILLIAM H. TERRY,
JOHN PENFOLD,	WILLIAM REMSEN,
JAMES S. SANDFORD,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
FREDK. SCHUCHARDT,	JOSEPH FOULKE.
	JACOB REESE, President.

THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.
CHAS. D. HAATSHORNE, Asst. Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
New-York, Jan. 24, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1864:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec 31, 1864	$7,558,437 25
Premiums on Policies not marked off Jan. 1, 1864	2,407,334

FINANCIAL.

TEN YEARS' LOAN.

$500,000.

KINGS COUNTY (BROOKLYN) SEVEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS.

KINGS COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 13 COURT-STREET, BROOKLYN, Feb. 11, 1865.

The County Treasurer hereby invites subscriptions in sums of one thousand dollars and upward, to a loan of $500,000, authorized by Chapter 8, of the Laws of 1864, and by resolution of the Board of Supervisors adopted Dec. 20, 1864, for the purpose of filling the quota of the County under the President's last call for more troops.

Subscribers will receive "Certificates of Indebtedness," bearing interest from the date of subscription, until the bonds are ready for delivery.

The Bonds will bear interest at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT PER ANNUM, payable semi-annually, to wit: On the 1st days of May and November; the principal will be due and payable on the 1st day of May, 1875.

The subscription book is now open at the Treasurer's office.

THOMAS A. GARDINER.
County Treasurer.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE OF NEW-YORK.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1865.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the National Bank of Commerce in New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and in the State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the National Bank of Commerce in New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and in the State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the said act.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this nineteenth day of January, 1865.

(L. S.) HUGH McCULLOCH.
Comptroller of the Currency.

T. L. TAYLOR & REED,

NO. 5 BROAD-ST.,

having been appointed Agents for the sale of the 7-30 Loan will receive subscriptions on the most favorable terms.

All denominations on hand for immediate delivery.

REMOVAL.

THE OFFICES OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY have been removed from No. 50 Wall-st. to No. 155 BROADWAY.

Cash Capital	$300,000 00
Surplus	167,210 11
Total Assets	$467,210 11
Liabilities	100,000 00

R. O. GLOVER, President.
D. D. GASSNER, Secretary.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY,

No. 21 NASSAU-ST., New-York, Feb. 1, 1865.

The annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the Continental Hotel, in the City of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22, at 10 o'clock P. M.

The annual election of Directors will be held at the same place, on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on Saturday, Feb. 18, and reopened on Monday, Feb. 27.

J. B RANDOL, Secretary.

S. S. MESSENGER.

BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,

Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.

We buy and sell at market rates.

U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 6s. DUE 1881.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7 3-10 NOTES converted into 6-20's.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.

Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.

ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS.

Western Union Telegraph
Western Union Extension Telegraph.
American Telegraph.
United States Telegraph.
American Express.
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.
Adams' Express.

All descriptions of Telegraph and Express Stocks bought and sold by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

WARD & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 54 WALL-STREET,
Keep on hand a full supply of the popular
U. S. 7 3-10 LOAN and
U. S. 6 PER CENT. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.

CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

have removed to
NO. 156 BROADWAY.

Authorized Capital	$2,500,000
Capital paid up	$300,000 00
Reserve	241 693 66
Assets Jan. 1, 1865	$541,693 66

JAMES M. McLEAN, President.
ENWARD A. WALTON, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, New-York, Feb. 17, 1865.

PARTIES HOLDING 3D THIRTY DR more coupons of the 7-30 Loan of 1861, (10-40's maturing on the 1st of March are requested to hand them in with schedules, at any time before that date. Holders complying with the above will have their coupons examined, and checks given for them on the 28th inst., after 3 o'clock P. M.

Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Interest Department of this office.

(Signed) JOHN A. STEWART,
Assistant-Treasurer U. S.

C. & G. WILLIAMAN, No. 35 Pine-st.

COMMISSIONER OF NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 8 Chatham-st., Room No. 6, first floor over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

FIRST DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE CITY PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a DIVIDEND of TWO PER CENT. free of Government tax, payable March 1, 1865. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th to the 28th February, inclusive.

JAMES M. WESTERVETT, Treasurer.

Feb. 14, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Feb. 1, 1865.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given to the Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, that the following resolution was this day adopted by the Board of Directors of said company:

Resolved, That a Dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, be declared by this company out of the net earnings for the last six months upon the Preferred and Common Stock, payable at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co., in New-York City, on the 25th day of February, to the holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours, on the 11th day of February, on which day the books will be closed and be opened on the 27th inst. for transfers.

WM. H. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., New-York, Feb. 14, 1865.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company on THURSDAY, 23d inst.

The transfer books will be closed on THURSDAY, 16th inst., and reopened on FRIDAY, 24th inst. By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

NEW-ENGLAND PETROLEUM COMPANY, Feb. 20 1865.

FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS Company have declared their first quarterly dividend of five per cent, free of Government tax, payable March 15, 1865. Owing to the destruction of their office at No. 60 John-st., by fire, the dividend will be paid at the office of J. D. BATES & CO., No. 16 Cortlandt-st. The transfer books will be closed on the 10th of March, and reopened on the 15th of the same month.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

H. GROSVENOR, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—HUDEKOPER PETROLEUM OIL CO., of New-York. The trustees of this company have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. upon the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on and after Monday the 20th of February inst., at the office of the company, No. 22 William-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 21st inst. inclusive.

J. M. HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1865.

OFFICE OF SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and a half (3½) per cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand. By order.

RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCE.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $250 TO TAKE an active interest in a manufacturing business, connected with a standard article of railroad use: none but a person who could command influence with railroad companies need apply. Address Box No. 355 Philadelphia Post-office.

WANTED—BY A LADY, WHO CAN FURNISH most unexceptionable reference, a position as private secretary, amanuensis and rapid copyist. Address C. B., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 10 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays from 10 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. Interest allowed, free from Government tax. Deposits made on or before March 1 will draw interest from that date.

THOS. CHRISTY, President,
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 82 NASSAU-st., N. Y.—OPEN EVERY DAY, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST (free from Government tax) allowed. Money deposited on or before March 1 will draw interest from that date.

JAMES C. STONEALL, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and style of LIPPINCOTT, DEWOLF & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, H. M. DEWOLF retiring from the firm. The business hereafter will be continued under the firm of LIPPINCOTT & CO., at No. 209 Canal-st.

JOHN LIPPINCOTT,
H. M. DEWOLF,
H. R. FORD,
G. P. FREEMAN.

FEB. 18, 1865.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of LIPPINCOTT & CO., and will continue the sale of "Wright's Patent Sectional Spring Bed Bottom, and assume the liabilities of the late firm, and to whom all debts due the firm are to be paid.

JOHN LIPPINCOTT,
D. P. FREEMAN,
H. R. FORD.

FEB. 18, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a partnership, under the firm-name of VIBBARD, FISKE & CO., for the transaction of commission and other business. They will occupy the store No. 38 Broadway, about March 15; meantime can be found at No. 163 Water-st.

CHAUNCEY VIBBARD.
FRED. B. FISKE.
A. CRAIG PALMER.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—I HAVE THIS day admitted my son, JOHN BROWER, as a partner in my business, which will be continued under the name of JOHN I. BROWER & SON, at No. 288 Greenwich-st.

JOHN I. BROWER.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PROVINCE OF CANADA.—IN THE SURROgate Court of the County of Victoria.—Citation. To the next of kin of William McDowell, late of the Town of Lindsay, in the County of Victoria, merchant, deceased, who died on or about the 24th day of July, A. D. 1864, intestate, at the said Town of Lindsay, leaving at the time of his death a fixed place of abode in the said Town of Lindsay, and leaving divers goods and chattels, credits and effects within the said County of Victoria. And whereas George Archibald Piper, of the Township of Mariposa, in the said County of Victoria, gentleman, a creditor of the said deceased, has by his petition set forth that neither the next of kin nor any kindred of the deceased resided in Upper Canada, hath made application to be appointed administrator of the personal estate and effects of the said deceased. You are hereby called, pursuant to the Surrogate Court Act, and administer to the said estate and you do appear before this honorable court, at noon, on MONDAY, the third day of April next, at the Court-house, in the Town of Lindsay, in the said County of Victoria, to see the proceedings, to show cause if any you have, why the administration of the personal estate and effects of the said deceased should not be granted to the said George Archibald Piper, the person applying therefor.

Dated at Lindsay, in the County of Victoria, this nineteenth day of January, A. D. 1865.

By order, WM GRACE, Registrar of the Surrogate Court of the County of Victoria.

A. LACOURSE, Solicitor for Applicant.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMMONALTY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Relative to the opening of Seventy-seventh-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 24th day of February, 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Seventy-seventh-street, from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in said city, as laid out on the map or plan of said city, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of Streets and Roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1857.

JOHN E. DEVELIN, Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1865.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Sixty-sixth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the Fourth day of March, 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Sixty-sixth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, in said city, as laid out on the map or plan of said city, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1857.—Dated New-York, Feb. 7, 1865.

JOHN E. DEVELIN, Counsel to the Corporation.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninety-eighth-street, from the Fifth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 4th day of March, 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Ninety-eighth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, in said city, as laid out on the map or plan of said city, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1857.

JOHN E. DEVELIN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1865.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COMMONALTY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK relative to the extension of Church-street, from the southerly side of Fulton-street to Morris-street, in the city of New-York. Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New-York hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York at a Special Term of said court, to be held at the City Hall, in the city of New-York, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of March, 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the extension of Church-street from the southerly side of Fulton-street to Morris street, in said city.

JOHN E. DEVELIN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1865.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.

TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N.Y.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.—STEAM ENGINES and boilers, stationary and portable, of all sizes. Also, several marine boilers, in perfect order. Apply to P. CASSIDY, Nos. 4 to 10 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, near New Chambers st. Ferry.

THE STEAM STONE-CUTTER COMPANY Will lease their machines, which will cut any stone out of the quarry in any desirable shape, as straight and smooth as sawed stone. They will do the work of thirty men, at but a fraction of the cost of hand labor. A sample of stone cut and model of machine can be seen at the office of the Company, No. 15 Wall-st.

MACHINERY.—ENGINES AND BOILERS bought and sold, and constructed to order.

CORNER FURNACE CO.,
No. 5 Beekman-st.

ENGINES FOR SALE.—CAN BE SEEN AT No. 450 West-st., corner Bank-st. A horizontal steam-engine, 10x24, Snow's governor and all modern improvements.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, 4 Dey-st., works, Paterson, N. J., manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Tow, Oakum, Rope Machinery, Mill Gearing, Shafting, &c.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SPRING FASHIONS AND ELEGANT novelties in the March number of DEMOREST'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY and MME. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS. Spring Fashions for nearly every article of Ladies' and Children's Dress. An elegant Colored Front and Flower Picture, worth more than the whole cost of the Magazine. Beautiful and Original Music. Virginia S. Townsend commences a thrilling Story. Household Matters, entitled Fashion Plates and numerous full-sized Patterns for the Spring Fashions. Do not fail to get the Brilliant March Number. Specimen copies mailed free on receipt of the price. Back numbers as Specimens, 10 cents. Yearly, $3, with a valuable Premium. Address,

W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, No. 30 Beekman-st., N.Y.

EXCELSIOR MUSIC FOR VIOLIN, FLUTE, FIFE OR CORNET.

Only the newest and most popular tunes. "Gen. Sherman's Advance," quick step; "The Dark Girl Dressed in Blue;" Paris Waltz, Wilmington Hornpipe, "I'm a Young Man from the Country," Opera, Faust, "Young Folk's Lament," &c. Ten different books, 15 cents each, mailed. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—Every description. Send stamp for price-list.

FREDERICK BLUME, No. 298 Bowery.

EMPTY QUICKSILVER FLASKS WANTed and highest cash price paid for same by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 7 Wall-st.

ANNIVERSARIES.

PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTHDAY OF THE ILLUSTRIOUS GEORGE WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1865, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The Special Committee of the Common Council of the City of New-York, appointed to make the necessary arrangements for properly celebrating the One Hundred and Thirty-third Anniversary of the Birthday of GEORGE WASHINGTON, have concluded purely from motives of economy, and in order to give greater eclat to the occasion, to discontinue the annual custom of dining with the principal officers of the General and State Governments, and prominent and influential citizens, and instead, have arranged for a celebration of the day in a manner that is deemed by them more in consonance with public sentiment and more in keeping with the genius of our institutions by a grand display of

FIREWORKS,

on the evening of the ever-memorable day which gave to us a Washington and a country.

A salute of one hundred guns will be fired at the Battery and Union-square at sunrise.

A grand display of fireworks will be given at the City Hall, Union square, Madison square, Jackson square, Mount Morris-square, Tompkins square, East Broadway and Grand-street, and Liberty-park, under the direction of J. W. Hadfield, Esq., the distinguished pyrotechnist, to commence at 7 o'clock P. M.

The exhibition at the Park will consist of the following pieces:

A HANDSOME CASCADE PIECE

in four mutations: first, a Septagonal Wheel, in green and gold; second, a Tree of Saxon Flyers; third, a Pyramid of Colored Wheels; concluding with a cascade thirty feet in height, in golden shower fire, reported.

THE JEWELED CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR,

with additional decoration, enriched with colored fire, the points of the cross being adorned with circles of pearl fire centered with petit stars, and supported by crimson wheels; concluding by a splendid figure in brilliant fire.

THE GRAND VOLUTE

commences with a vertical wheel, in blue, green and red, changes to the Grand Volute, composed of Saxon Flyers, of every variety of color, concludes with a radius of golden shower fire, reported.

THE DIAMOND STAR.

Or Star composed of eight large double diamonds, commencing with a Circumvolved Wheel, in purple and yellow, changes to the Diamond Star, in green, crimson, blue and white lances; concluding with a fixed figure in brilliant fire, reported.

FLOWERING ALOE.

Commences with a Verticle Wheel on a new construction, which changes the Flowering Aloe, which again changes to a Fiery Tree, casting stars of blue, green, purple, white, yellow, orange and blonde fires, in every possible direction, filling the air with a brilliant and pleasing sight.

THE DIAMOND AND ROSES.

In three mutations: first, a Vertical Wheel, in green and straw-colored fires; second, to the Diamond and Roses, Indian, purple, crimson and yellow fires, concluding with a brilliant fixed figure, reported.

ITALIAN ROSETTE.

Of Silver Lance work, with speckes of blue, green, crimson and purple, opens with a Hexagonal Wheel, concludes with double star of brilliant fire.

THE REVOLVING SUN PIECE.

Centered by an illuminated Vertical, metamorphosed into six Suns, in variegated fire, terminates with an immense revolving Sun, upward of sixty feet in circumference.

YANKEE MILL.

An extensive mechanical piece, composed of two curious figures, which revolve on the same axis, and assume a number of pleasing changes and elegant figures, concluding with a guillooning or waved work, reported.

An elegant design at base-work, in blonde fire, interspersed with tufts of crimson and pink, centred with a rose wheel in various hues, concludes with a Sun in silver showers, reported.

A SAXON CROSS

Opens with a verticle wheel in crimson and silver, and changes to four Chinese fyers, in green and purple, concluding with a figure of geometrical design

A BEAUTIFUL COLONADE PILLAR.

Composed of seven fire wheels and cross cut fires, begins with vertical wheel, concludes with golden serbs of fire, illuminated

AN ILLUMINATED PIECE

Opens with a vertical wheel, in crimson and orange fires, changes to a splendid sundower, finale, a shower of brilliant fire, reported.

THE TEMPLE OF FREEDOM.

This startling triumph of American art opens with a revolving sun of Crimson gems, with ruby and emerald centres, mutating to the AMERICAN COAT OF ARMS. In the centre is the shield to appropriate colors, with the Stars and Stripes drooping on each side. Over the shield is an eagle with outstretched wings, in diamond lance work, the whole terminating with grand flights of colored fire, filling the air with yellow, blue, red and green stars.

CONCLUDING PIECE.

Commence with a Rainbow shell, which changes to an Allegorical device, in which the name of the Immortal WASHINGTON, the Father of his Country, Patriot, Soldier and Statesman, will appear conspicuous, surrounded with appropriate insignia, and crowned by the Genius of America, fountains of Fire will be placed on each side of the Piece, throwing out streams of liquid fire, and Fire Pumps, casting Stars of crimson, green, purple, orange, lilac and bronze fires; concludes with a flight of Rockets, filling the air around with Stars, Serpents, Golden Rain, Fiery Meteors, &c.

Alternated by Bombs, Florel Shells, Batteries, Volcanoes, Flights of Rockets, &c.

The exhibition will be the same at Union and Madison-squares, but at the other places will be on a smaller scale.

The owners and masters of vessels lying in port, and proprietors of hotels and public buildings, are requested to display their flags during the day. The sextons of the different churches are requested to ring their bells at sunrise, noon and sunset.

National and other melodies will be rung on Trinity Church chimes during the day.

The committee recommend that all the public offices of the corporation be closed, and that the citizens observe the day as a public holiday.

All bills for expenses are requested to be sent to the Clerk before the first day of March.

By order of the committee,

TERENCE FARLEY,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
ABRAHAM VAN VOORHIS,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
JAMES O'BRIEN,
Board of Aldermen,
EDWIN M. HAGERTY,
J. WILSON GREEN,
THOS. O'CALLAGHAN,
JOHN HOGHTALIN,
CHARLES COSTER,
Board of Councilmen.

E. W. TAYLOR, Clerk.

MEETINGS.

THE VETERAN CORPS OF THE WAR of 1812 will assemble at their headquarters, Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer sts., in full uniform, at 12 M., on WEDNESDAY, the 22d inst., to celebrate the birthday of the Father of his Country, George Washington. The veterans of the adjacent counties are respectfully invited to meet with us. Dinner will be provided for the occasion by order,

H. RAYMOND, Brigadier General,
ABM. DALLY, Colonel.

J. M. PHYFA, Adjutant.

GRAND MASS MEETING OF THE INDUSTRIAL classes in the Cooper Institute, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 21, under the auspices of the Workingmen's Union. All workingmen are invited to be present.

WM. HARDING, President.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., N. Y. NO. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN. Classes for gentlemen on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, in Brooklyn—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y., at 8 o'clock. Call for a circular.

A NEW DANCING CLASS TO-MORROW, AT DE GARMO'S, No. 5 West 14th-st. YOUNG LADIES, MISSES and MASTERS at 4 P. M. LADIES and GENTLEMEN at 8 P. M.

LOST AND FOUND.

MISSING.—NINE UNITED STATES TREASURY Notes, commonly known as "Seven-Thirties," of the denomination of $50 each, numbered from 13:4 to 13:2, inclusive; and two similar notes of the denomination of $500 each, numbered 12,038 and 12,039, all dated Oct. 1st, 1861, and belonging to the Landholders' Bank, Kingston, Rhode Island. Said $1,000 notes are payable to and indorsed by Nelson Buffum, and said $500 notes are payable to and indorsed by R. A. Holden & Co. Any person who will give information to the Landholders' Bank, or the Hanover Bank, or to the undersigned, whereby the said notes or any of them shall be restored to said owners, will be liberally rewarded by the undersigned.

T. L. TAYLOR & REED, Bankers,
No. 5 Broad-st.

New-York, Feb. 18, 1865.

STOLEN.—A CHECK DATED FEB. 17, NO. 32, drawn by J. L. ROMER, on the Nassau Bank, of Brooklyn, to the order of W. M. ARNOLD, and indorsed by him; also by J. P. RICHARDS. All persons are cautioned against negotiating said check, as payment has been stopped.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN

Those who are desirous of having teeth extracted should call on Dr. HOYT, the originator of Anæsthetic Nitrous Oxide. Office No. 878 Broadway, near 18th-st.

DR. B. L. WAIT, NO. 98 FOURTH-AV., opposite 11th-st., inserts teeth cheaper and better than most dentists, for the reason that he confines himself strictly to the mechanical branch of the profession. Parties in need of artificial denture are invited to call and examine specimens and prices.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION DEIGnicted the nitrous oxide, and no charge is made for extracting teeth if pain is caused. Come to headquarters. The best teeth inserted. No. 19 Cooper Institute.

DR. VAN VLECK'S SUPERIOR DENtistry at moderate charges. No. 47 Bond-st. 25 cents will be deducted from any person's bill bringing this advertisement.

PERSONAL.

A YOUNG NAVAL OFFICER IS DESIRous of corresponding with a young lady of worth and respectability; he is not matrimonially inclined, and yet may be susceptible to its delectable influences. Carte de visite exchanged if mutually agreeable. Address FRANK H. MOULTRIE, U. S. steamer *Gov. Buckingham*, Norfolk, Va.

GRAPE VINES, TREES, &c., PRUNED Grey the undersigned, who is a well experienced gardener; will take orders in the country.

REID. E. GAISS, No. 215 West 40th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN,
THE LAST NIGHTS
of
HAMLET
are drawing near.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT
this week
EDWIN BOOTH
will appear in his grand role of
HAMLET,
being its
SEVENTY-FIFTH
CONSECUTIVE PERFORMANCE.
ONE OF THE NOBLEST PIECES OF DRAMATIC ART EVER SEEN IN ANY LAND OR IN ANY AGE. WE TRUST IT WILL NOT BE WITHDRAWN UNTIL EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD IN THE COMMUNITY HAS SEEN IT.—*New-York Herald*.
Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½.
SATURDAY, Feb. 25,
will be given the second of the series of
GRAND MATINEES
OF BOOTH'S HAMLET.

HIPPOTHEATRON. BEGINS AT 7½.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING.
GRAND MATINEES
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 2½.
UNPRECEDENTED, UNQUALIFIED AND MARVELOUS SUCCESS OF
MOTHER GOOSE
THE FAIRY LEGEND OF THE GOLDEN EGG.
THE NEW AND GORGEOUS
COMIC PANTOMIME.
NEW SCENERY, DRESSES,
SUPERB APPOINTMENTS, and
GRAND BALLET.
NEW AND STARTLING
TRICKS, TRANSFORMATIONS,
WONDERS OF MAGIC DIABLERIE,
in which the vast resources of the Memmoth Hippotheatronic Company will be employed.
ADMITTED BY THE PRESS AND PUBLIC
TO BE THE
THE GREATEST PANTOMIMIC ACHIEVEMENT EVER PRESENTED IN AMERICA.
PEALS OF APPLAUSE
AND SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER.
THE GREAT PANTOMIME
will be preceded every evening, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, by the
GRAND EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC
performances of
THE MATCHLESS STAR TROUPE.
GREAT SUCCESS OF
THE RENOWNED GERMAN GYMNASTS,
THE CONRAD BROTHERS

BROADWAY THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7¾.
MONDAY, Feb. 27, and following nights,
The renowned Comedian,
MR. J. E. OWENS,
will introduce the twenty-sixth week of his unexampled engagement with
ANOTHER GREAT SPECIALTY,
Entitled
FORTY WINKS.
Horatio Sproggins.....MR. J. E. OWENS,
Supported by Mrs Tyrell, Miss Adams, Messrs. Tom Owens, Maeder, De Groat, Williams, Becaman and Carpenter.
FIRST APPEARANCE IN NEW-YORK
of Mr Owens in the comic drama of
THE TOODLES.
Mr. Timothy Toodles.....MR. JOHN OWENS,
Supported by Mrs A. Hind, Messrs. Metkif, De Groat, Maeder, and others.
Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at a quarter of 8.

A CONCERT, GIVEN BY THE CHOIR OF the German M. E. Church, will be held on the 22d of February, in the church, in 2d-st., between Avenues B and C. Tickets 50 cents; to be had at the door. Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 8 o'clock.

LECTURES.

ANNA E. DICKINSON,
IN PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 21,
Subject—"*A Plea for Labor.*"
REV. H. W. BEECHER TO PRESIDE,
Miss Dickinson will speak as above.
Tickets 50 cents. For sale at Swayne's, No. 210 Fulton-st., Pyle's, corner Fulton and Pierrepont-sts., Rose's, 142 Atlantic-st., and in New-York at American News Co., No. 121 Nassau-st.

HON. HORACE GREELEY WILL DELIVER his great lecture on *Self-Culture* in the Fifteenth-Street Church, Rev. Dr. S. B. BELL'S, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 21, commencing at 8 o'clock.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 64 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for disease of a private character. In 25 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all doctors combined. If you see me I can cure you in less time and at less expense than any other man or with, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Any nervously debilitated or sexually injured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 64 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, rarely failing in sexual weakness, sexual debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 84th edition 400 pages, nearly 100 anatomical illustrations—upon debility, all diseases of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All should purchase this original work of the American News Company, No. 121 Nassau street, or the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1 00, or consult the doctor, No. 173 Broadway, up-stairs, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 9 P. M. "We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review.*

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 12½ Liberty-st., or 162 Chambers-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, address Box 2,359 N. Y. P. O.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be returned. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st., N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, informs ladies that "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION" is for every lady, but more particularly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., and No. 1 Vesey-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

WEAKNESS OF THE BLADDER.—THE application of the urethratome for the immediate cure of stricture has developed the fact that most cases of incontinence depend on irritation of the urethra, continued backward to the closing muscle of the bladder, and producing exhaustion of its contractile power and incontinence. See the rationale and mode of cure, at page 28 of

THE SENATE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE

Testimony of Commodore Vanderbilt, Comptroller Brennan, Deputy-Comptroller Storrs, and others.

THE COMPTROLLER'S DEPARTMENT.

The Senate Investigating Committee continued its examination of the Comptroller's Department yesterday morning. Mr. McKEON appeared for the Citizens' Association, and Mr. LAWRENCE acted as counsel for Mr. BRENNAN.

Commodore Vanderbilt was the first witness called: He testified that in 1863 he took $500,000 of the Volunteer Soldiers' Fund Stock; witness did not order the New-York Warehousing and Security Company to bid for him; he told Mr. Whitlock, who had something to do with the company, that he would take some of the stock; witness took the whole $500,000 at par, and paid for it in checks.

Mr. Andrew Mills testified that he was President of the Dry Dock Savings Bank; in 1863 he applied for a portion of the Central Park Six per cent. Stock; he called at the Comptroller's office, after the bids were opened, and found $461,000 had been taken; he told Mr. Dykeman that he would take $150,000 at five per cent. premium; Mr. Brennan said that he had been offered 107 for all the bonds of that stock, and that witness could not have it at 105; the stock was afterward sold for 101.

Mr. Brennan was recalled, and examined in relation to the collection of the city revenues: Charles E. Leow is the head of the bureau; he gives two securities in the sum of about $15,000 each; the witness did not know how much money he collected; he was paid by fees; last year he received three-quarters of one per cent. on all collections; this year he receives one and a quarter per cent.; his salary is fixed by the Common Council; the particular business of the Comptroller is to look after the interest of the city and county; he could not possibly look into all the minutiæ of his department. The Comptroller was also examined in relation to the ferries, which he said were sold at auction; there was a period of time when nothing was received from the Houston-street Ferry; the same persons got the ferries from time to time because witness believed they could afford to bid higher for them than others; he was offered $20,000 for the Houston-street Ferry by private bid; he reported the matter to the Common Council; it was laid over; he was afterwards ordered to sell at public auction, and it brought $14,000; could not tell who bought it without referring to his books; the increase of salaries had been made by the Common Council; Mr. Brown is Superintendent of the Bureau of Markets; gets $3,000 a year; he keeps the markets in order; there is a clerk of the markets also; neither of these two persons collect any money from the markets; Mr. Leow collects the rents, fees, &c.; he could not tell the amount of the expense in the Comptroller's Department, but could ascertain; the butcher's at Washington Market pay monthly, he thought; the ferries pay quarterly; the vegetable stalls pay monthly; witness could not tell how much he ought to get for the markets; he depended upon the honor of the collectors, and believed them until they cheated him; Mr. Pickford and Mr. Charles A. Browne collect for Washington Market; Mr. Browne's duties were fixed by ordinance; there were a number of men receiving pay whose names appear nowhere except on the pay rolls—over one thousand; the various departments are responsible for employing those persons; there are street inspectors in the City Inspector's Department; there are inspectors of incumbrances, to see that the streets are not encumbered; he considered the inspectors of streets could do this work.

Chairman—Could not one set of officers do this work? A.—Yes.

Mr. McKeon—Could not the police do it? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you think there are too many employed in that department? A.—I could not say; I don't wish to give any opinion of another department.

Mr. McKeon—Come, you are the disbursers of millions of the city funds, and you are bound to economize with regard to these funds.

Mr. Brennan—So I do economize; and I show I do so.

Mr. Lawrence—Are not those appointments made by city ordinance. A.—Yes; there is a Bureau of Deposits and Disbursements: the amount deposited in the Broadway Bank last year was $1,800,000; Mr. Daniel Develin selects that bank for the deposits; there is no interest allowed by the bank on these deposits; the arrangement of not receiving interest for these deposits was fixed before witness came into office; Mr. Develin received, in 1863, $21,000 to $22,000 a year per centage; Mr. Develin got the appointment from the present Mayor; there was no reason to believe that Mr. Develin got this appointment by an arrangement; he might have suspicions, but those suspicions might be very wrong; John T. Hoffman, Recorder, gets between $6,000 and $7,000 as Recorder, from Sinking Fund, $1,000; Commissioner of Assessments, $1,000; he has two or three clerks at $1,500 a year each, and rent of his office $1,000, in all about $13,000 or $14,000. Daniel Develin gets $2,500 a year from the county, and $1,000 as Commissioner of the Sinking Fund; he has the city deposits for nothing; Mr. Lewis Rivers is an Alderman; as Commissioner of the Sinking Fund he gets $1,000.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lawrence.—John T. Hoffman, Mr. Develin and witness compose the Board of Revision and Correction; the Assessors make out an "assessment" list, which is sent in to the Board of Assessors, who either approve or disapprove of it; when approved, it becomes a lien on the property; witness is elected by the people; the Counsel to the Corporation is elected by the people; the bureaus in this department have their duties assigned to them by the ordinances; the Bureau of Leases and Fines is in the Street Commissioner's Department; the Bureau of Collection is not in his department.

Ten witness underwent a long cross-examination regarding the Genesevoort mandamus, the nature of the suit, and how paid, also with regard to the persons employed to use several horses appointed by city ordinances. There had been several suits commenced against the city; witness examined the claims and found them correct; and had no alternative left but to permit judgment to be entered upon them, as there was no appropriation for their payment; he had ordered a test suit, to be defended on the ground that there was no appropriation for the payment of such claims. The court decided that that was not a good defence; and an appropriation for judgments for any amounts that might be recovered; some judgments were allowed to be entered in default without his knowledge; the service in those cases can be made on the Corporation Counsel, Mayor, or Comptroller; an action might go to judgment without the knowledge of witness to such matters; has no power to issue judgments or choose counsel to defend suits; that is exclusively in the hands of the Corporation; the West Washington Market affair was settled by his predecessor, Mr. Hawe; with reference to the charges of persons being employed in Mr. Brennan's office, against whom there had been an indictment, the witness said that he first heard from Mr. McKeon that there was such a person in his (the Comptroller's) office. He wrote to Mr. McKeon asking for the name of the person, and has never received any answer.

Mr. Brennan was cross-examined relative to the Blunt testimonial, ($50,000,) and stated that he considered Mr. Blunt entitled to it by his labors in saving the city from the ring. The Board of Supervisors ordered the testimonial to be made. The following is a copy of the order for the payment of the same:

$50,000. } TO THE COUNTY TREASURER OF NEW-
No. 5,837. } YORK, AT THE BROADWAY BANK.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1864.

Pay to Orison Blunt, Chairman, or order, $50,000, for testimonial per resolution Board of Supervisors September 19, 1864.

O. G. GUNTHER, Mayor.
J. B. YOUNG, Clerk Bd Sup.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

Indorsed—ORISON BLUNT.

Recess was taken until 2 o'clock.

After recess, *Mr. John V. W. Dotp* was examined, he said he was an attorney; has been in the city now nearly four years; was for a short time in the Street Commissioner's office; was Inspector of Wharves in the Eastern part of the city; was required to see if true wharves were out of order; Judge Barnard had authority to sign his name to the proposal for $100,000 of stock shown him; he could not say whether he signed it or not; he had no remembrance of doing so; the order shown him to transfer the stock to Mr. John Anderson was, he thought, written by Judge Barnard.

Cross-examined.—He was appointed inspector by Mr. Knapp; the bid was put in in the regular way; he had an understanding with Judge Barnard and Mr. Anderson that the bid should be in his name.

Cross-examination of Comptroller Brennan continued.—There is a City Auditor in my Department; it is his duty to see that the requisitions are correct and agree with the terms of the contract on which they are drawn; the money for police purposes is paid out by the Treasurer of the Police Department; I have nothing to do with paying the police; I deposit sufficient amount on the requisition of the Police Department to pay the police and notify the State Treasurer of the same; he gives witness a receipt and the money is then drawn by the Police Treasurer, who pays the expenses of the department.

Direct resumed.—I know of no law under which I was authorized to sign the warrant for the $50,000 Blunt Testimonial; thought Mr. Blunt deserved the testimonial; The Supervisors felt that Mr. Blunt had rendered the good and valuable services in raising volunteers, and, their motive, voted him a testimonial of $50,000; the testimonial was made through a business form; the witness had received no communication from Mr. Blunt, declining the testimonial; Mr. Blunt also received a testimonial in the shape of resolutions; the objection of witness to the purchase of the Fort Gansevoort property was, that Mr. Draper was a public officer, and, therefore, he had no right to purchase public property; Judge Barnard ordered the mandamus; there is an Auditor of Accounts, at a salary of $1,500 a year. The witness said he did not know whether the Broadway Bank allowed the City Chamberlain three and a half per cent. for its city and county deposits.

Mr. MUNDEN, Chairman of the committee, said that while the city received no interest for its deposits, it was important that no public officers should receive interest for such deposits.

In answer to a question, the Comptroller said he had been directed by the Legislature to make a list of all persons employed in the city, with their occupation and compensation.

Richard Storrs, Deputy Comptroller, was called, and examined in relation to the city and county debt.

The debt of the City and County of New York was incurred for the following purposes:

CITY DEBT.

Water-stocks, issued on account of introducing the Croton water into the city and distributing the same		$10,340,900 50
Central Park Stocks		9,089,671 00
Fire Indemnity Stocks, issued for payment of damages for blowing up buildings, December, 1835		402,758 00
Building Loan Stocks, issued on account of building work-house on Blackwell's Island		199,600 00
Real Estate Bonds, issued in settlement with State losses of Washington Market property and in payment for Fort Gansevoort property		1,133,437 50
Stocks for Docks and Slips		500,000 00
Floating Debt Fund Stock		2,748,000 00
Public Education Stock		184,000 00
Public Building Stock		100,000 00
Stock for rebuilding Tompkins Market		85,000 00
Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, issued to provide for the families of soldiers in the U. S. army		4,128,000 00
Volunteer Soldiers' Bounty Fund Redemption Bonds, issued for redemption of a like amount of bonds for payment of bounties to volunteer soldiers		490,000 00
Revenue Bonds of 1864, issued in anticipation of collection of tax of 1864		700,000 00
Street Improvement Fund Bonds, issued to pay contractors for improving the streets in anticipation of the collection of assessments therefor		1,292,000 00
Assessment Bonds, issued to pay for opening, widening, &c., of streets in anticipation of the collection of assessments therefor		400,000 00
Total amount of city debt, Dec. 31, 1864		$33,753,476 50

COUNTY DEBT.

Harlem Bridge Bonds		20,000 00
County Court-house Stock		1,490,000 00
Soldiers Substitute Bounty Redemption Bonds	$2,000,000	
Soldiers Substitute and Relief Redemption Bonds	746,700	
Soldiers Bounty Fund Bonds	4,000,000	
Soldiers Bounty Fund Bonds, No. 2	996,100	
		7,742,800 00
The above were issued to provide means for the payment of bounties and for substitutes for the armies of the Union.		
Riot Damages Redemption Bonds	1,000,000	
Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds	442,100	
		1,442,100 00
Issued to provide means for payment of damages occasioned by the riot in July, 1863.		
Total County Debt, Dec. 31, 1864		$10,894,900 00

RECAPITULATION.

City Debt—Amount payable from Sinking Fund	$21,156,576 00	
Amount payable from taxation	8,994,900 00	
Amount payable from assessments	1,602,100 00	
		$31,753,476 00
County Debt—Amount payable from taxation		10,894,900 00
		$42,658,376 00
The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund hold on account of the above debt the sum of		8,439,201 00
Net amount City and County Debt, Dec. 31, 1864		$34,119,175 50

The witness was examined at much length in relation to the various expenses of the city, including the Courts, Coroners, Mayor's office and various departments. His figures were taken from the Comptroller's budget, recently printed.

The investigation will be continued to-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock.

BOUNTY BROKERS.

When the System was Inaugurated in this City—Corruption in Enlistments—Legislation Concerning Bounty Brokers—They Band Together to Defraud the State.

The system of bounty brokerage inaugurated in this city in 1863 has grown to be a business of no mean magnitude. In the Summer of that year parties bringing recruits received but $10 hand money. They are now getting $100. Under the palmy reign of Gen. SPINOLA, when it was only a question of bargain and sales between the broker and recruit, it was not a difficult thing for the former to so arrange matters as to send the latter penniless into the ranks. Although it cannot be said with truth that Gen. SPINOLA had anything to do with the "arrangement," still he proved a means to the end, and hundreds of poor fellows were swindled out of their just dues without his knowledge or consent. So flagrant became the abuse that the authorities at Washington were led to investigate the official transactions of the General, who, upon trial by court-martial, was acquitted of all complicity. The investigation, however, developed the fact that there were a number of men in the city who had banded themselves together for the purpose of wronging volunteers out of their bounties, and it was determined to stop further nefarious transactions by introducing stringent local measures. The State Legislature passed an act prohibiting brokers, in fact, any person, under a heavy fine, from taking men from this State to another for the purpose of enlistment, and the Common Council passed an ordinance prohibiting recruiting in the city for other localities. Unfortunately, so stringent were the provisions under the new law that honest brokers were included with the dishonest, and this class of people who had acted as semi Provost-Marshals, were thrown out of business. The result was trickery and complete dishonesty on the part of the brokers. They were under the suspicion of United States officials and the County Volunteer Committee, and in a short time became to be regarded as thieves and swindlers. Under such circumstances, it was not at all strange that the bounty brokers should band themselves together for the purpose of "running" men out of the State to localities where they could receive some compensation for their services. How well the combination succeeded, the efforts made by Supervisor BLUNT to fill our quota under the last call, before increased bounties were offered, will attest. When it is remembered that there are over two hundred "private recruiting establishments in the city in charge of brokers whose aggregate number is not less than three thousand, it can easily be seen what a powerful element the County Volunteer Committee had to contend with. Now, however, Supervisor BLUNT has partially modified his plan of attack on the brokers, and an honest man of that class is permitted to receive the premium due him for bringing a recruit. If Mr. BLUNT had been wise enough to have adopted this course three months ago our quota would have been filled. The moral of this story is that there is a difference between an honest man and a thief, and that Supervisor BLUNT heretofore has failed to observe the distinction.

Arrival of the Cotton Fleet.

INVOICE OF THE CARGOES.

The vessels composing this immense fleet, transporting 21,000 bales of Upland and Sea Island cotton from Savannah to this port, are arriving daily. Mr. SIMEON DRAPER, of this city, is the Government consignee of the cotton, which is being stored at the two large Government storehouses at Quarantine, and also in a large number of sheds which are being erected temporarily for that purpose at the same place. Three more vessels arrived yesterday, the bark *Savannah*, and the steamers *May Flower* and *Commander*. It is ascertained that the schooner *Boyce*, one of the fleet, is ashore off Cape Henlopen, having been driven there by the gale of the 12th inst., which it will be remembered scattered the entire fleet. The following is a correct list of the vessels of the cotton fleet arrived up to date:

	Upland.	Sea Island.
Steamer Rebecca Clyde	456	—
Schooner Lottia	425	—
Schooner Neptune's Bride	464	—
Brig John Freeman	414	—
Schooner Aid	251	—
Schooner E. R. Kirk	686	—
Schooner E. H. Bennett	348	113
Schooner H. Hobert	517	—
Schooner Helena	230	60
Schooner Anna and Susan	294	236
Schooner D. Gifford	414	28
Schooner W. S. Thomas	455	5
Schooner J. & T. Doffee	316	21
Schooner Mary Stedman	300	72
Steamer Commander	255	—
Steamer May Flower	2,000	—
Steamer Blackstone	625	—
Schooner L. S. Davis	499	124
Schooner N. W. Smith	—	542
Bark Savannah	917	153

Board of Aldermen.

THE SITE FOR A STATE CAPITAL—THE CITY HALL PARK TO BE LIGHTED WITH KEROSENE OIL—REMOVAL OF NIGHT SOIL.

This board met at 2 o'clock P. M. yesterday, Mr. JEREMIAH in the Chair.

A petition, to which was appended a large number of signatures, for the reëstablishment of the Canal-street and Hoboken ferry, was presented by Mr. NOAKES and referred.

Mr. FARLEY'S resolutions tendering the State authorities a site for a capitol, &c., were amended by making the committee appointed to confer with the Senate on the subject, a joint special one, to which the Mayor is to be added.

Mr. MORGAN'S resolution directing the Street Commissioner to light the City Hall Park with kerosene oil, instead of coal gas, by way of experiment, at a cost not exceeding $500, was adopted.

A resolution from the other board was concurred in directing the Street Commissioner to enter into a contract with Mr. GALLAGER to remove the contents of all sinks, vaults, &c., the contractor to pay into the City Treasury $4,000 per annum for the same.

Ordinances creating a Superintendent of the Fire Telegraph, with a salary of $2,000 per annum, and several deputy superintendents, at salaries at $1,500; and sergeant-at-arms for the Mayor's Office, with a salary of $1,500 per annum, were laid over, and the board adjourned to the 27th inst.

Board of Councilmen.

THE STREET-CLEANING QUESTION—A PETITION ON THE SUBJECT.

This board met at 2 P. M., yesterday. The following petition was presented from the New-York Sanitary and Chemical Compost Society:

NO. 151 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1865.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York:

The New-York Sanitary and Chemical Compost and Manufactering Company respectfully represent to your honorable body that on the second day of June, 1864, proposals were made in the name of their President, D. D. Badger, for a contract to clean the public paved streets, avenues, lanes and alleys of this city, and to remove therefrom all sweepings, dirt, ashes, garbage and refuse for the sum of $300,000 per annum, being the amount named in the tax levy passed by the Legislature of 1864. Provided that proper facilities heretofore granted by city ordinances to former contractors and to the City Inspector, such as the use of dumping-grounds and of Croton water from the public hydrants for cleansing and sprinkling the streets, were granted to this company. Upon the opening of the bid by the Street Cleaning Commission, the amount thereof was alleged to be $500,000 instead of $300,000; and upon this misrepresentation and equally untrue statements that the use of the public dumping grounds and of the Croton water had not been allowed free of charge by city ordinance to other contractors, and also to the City Inspector, this bid was rejected. Subsequently, upon levitation of His Honor the Mayor, in a communication dated the 11th day of January, 1865, this company was requested to renew their offer to contract to clean the streets, &c., in accordance with the specifications agreed upon and advertised by the Street Cleaning Commission. Upon receipt of this letter, this company renewed their offer to clean the public paved streets, avenues, lanes and alleys, and to remove therefrom all sweepings, dirt, ashes, garbage and refuse, for the said specified sum of $300,000 per annum agreeably to the advertised specifications. Provided, still, that the use of dumping grounds and Croton water were allowed free of charge; and, also, that certain clauses to said specifications should be so amended as to avoid the possibility of misconstruction, or to afford an opportunity for any party or parties imposing such onerous conditions as would prevent the possibility of any one or contractors performing the work. This company respectfully submit to your Honorable Body that the bids aforesaid were made in good faith, and that if they were rejected from any informality, this company is ready and willing to rectify such informality by every means in their power. The company urge upon the consideration of your Honorable Body the enormous amount demanded by the City Inspector for alleged cleaning of the streets for the past year, and the large amount that would have been saved to the city if Mr. BADGER'S offer had been accepted. The New York Sanitary and Chemical Compost Manufacturing Company therefore respectfully request your Honorable Body to enact such ordinances in relation to the matters aforesaid as will enable the Street Cleaning Commission to make a contract with this company, granting to them, free of charge, the use of the public dumping-grounds and of Croton water, which, upon the hypothesis of the Corporation Counsel in reply to the letter of His Honor the Mayor, might involve no additional expense of $16,000 per annum, but which would in reality be a saving to the city of over $600,000 per annum upon the present expenditure of the City Inspector, which is not only a flagrant violation of the law of 1864, but for which there is no valid warrant or authority whatever. Respectfully submitted,

D. D. BADGER, President.

The petition was referred to the Committee on Cleaning Streets, and the Board adjourned.

Washington's Birthday—Celebration by Pupils of Cooper Union.

The capacious hall of the Cooper Institute was crowded to its utmost capacity, last evening, by a select audience, gathered to witness the annual celebration of the Birthday of WASHINGTON by the pupils of the Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art. The stage was decorated with numerous flags, over which was the following inscription: "Honor and thanks to our heroes of the army and navy."

An excellent band, under direction of H. DODWORTH, was in attendance, and performed several patriotic airs. The audience was composed in large part of children, who were much pleased with the exercises.

PETER COOPER, Esq., presided. On coming forward he was loudly applauded. The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. GOSS.

Prof. J. E. FROTHINGHAM, teacher of elocution in the Institute, then read "WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address."

The first oration, by H. J. N. POSTMUS EDMONSON, was entitled "Hamilton and Washington," and would have done credit to a person of maturer years. He briefly sketched HAMILTON'S public life, and eulogized both him and WASHINGTON, as men who would vie in statesmanship with any statesmen in the world. He said the wisdom which suggested our present form of government was only surpassed by that wisdom which set the machinery in motion. He spoke eloquently of HAMILTON'S death, which caused a pang of sorrow to pass over the nation.

The second oration, entitled "The Duties of the Young Man of America," was delivered by CORNELIUS SULLIVAN. He exhorted the young men to emulate the virtues of our ancestors, which made them so glorious in the eyes of all nations. Young men should cultivate virtues in private life that they may practice them in public. Virtue, honor and national pride are the soul of national life. He thanked the trustees of the Cooper Institute for the privileges of such a practical course of education as that Institution afforded—developing the mind, and bringing forth what before was hidden. When the present pupils consider the few ultimable advantages given them, they cannot but feel truly grateful. The benefits of an institution like that will never be forgotten. Deeds that produce such a result to the human race, will be remembered in heaven.

Mr. D. T. GARDNER recited a beautiful original poem, entitled "The Fall of Fort Morgan," in a spirited and happy manner.

J. THEOPHILUS YERDEN delivered an interesting oration on "The Right of Suffrage." He thanked the trustees for the celebration of WASHINGTON'S birthday—a day which should be sacred to the people. The speaker enforced upon his hearers the duty of every one to faithfully exercise the right of suffrage, and take the administration of government from the hands of those who are led to the polls like absen to the shambles, or those who sell their votes to base party leaders. He implored delinquent voters to consider what a power they hold in their hands, and to wield it for their country's good.

JOHN CUDDY delivered an eloquent oration on "The Love of Country." He briefly glanced at the love of country which inspired our forefathers to fight eight years for their independence; at the love of country of Greece and Rome, before their decline; at the love of country which still animates Poland, and said that in Erin the love of country is as strongly rooted in the hearts of the people to-day as though she had a nationual existence. The speaker closed by saying that we had taken the decision never to allow this country to be divided, and that no men of any nation shall excel us in our love for country.

Mr. ABRAHAM S. HEWITT, one of the trustees of the institution, said that in the letter accompanying the trust deed, was a provision directing that a bust of WASHINGTON should be placed in the building, so that the history of his life should always be before the people. After two or three years, the trustees had concluded that the most practical way of keeping his memory before the pupils was by an annual celebration, and it was for the audience to say how successful they had been.

Prof. FROTHINGHAM then recited ELIZA COOK'S poem on WASHINGTON, when the assemblage dispersed, much pleased with the entertainment.

New-York Association for the Advance of Science and Art.

At a meeting of the New-York Association for the Advancement of Science and Art, held last evening in the Cooper Institute, a constitution embodying the object of the association was adopted, and an extract from the minutes of a meeting of the trustees of the Cooper Union, held Jan. 9, which embraced a series of resolutions encouraging the founding of the association was read. The third resolution, referring especially to the association, is as follows:

Resolved, That when such association is formed, with at least one hundred members, comprising the names of gentlemen of well-known scientific and practical character, the trustees will assign for their meetings in the evening free of charge, except for lighting, cleaning and heating, the hall on the fourth floor, known as the Music Hall, as often as it may be required for the general meeting of the association; and also the use of the Great Hall, once a month, free of charge, except for lighting, heating and cleaning, for such public lectures and discussions as may be established; and will as soon as the proper arrangements can be made, (probably by the 1st of October next,) open the rooms now occupied as a picture gallery in the evening, as a place of resort for the members of the association and their friends and the public, upon such terms as the council of the association may approve; and will also as soon as the Bryan Gallery of pictures is removed fit up the largest room of the series as a place of regular meetings in lieu of the hall on the fourth story, in the hope that a general interest may thus be excited in science and art; and that at no distant day the final and legal incorporation of the association into the Cooper Union as the society of associates may be perfected.

The next business before the Society was the election of officers. The following gentlemen were unanimously selected:

For President, John H. Griscom; for Vice-Presidents, Thomas B. Stillman, Alfred W. Craven, Joseph B. Varnum, S. Irnæus Prime; for General Secretary, ——; for Foreign Corresponding Secretary, James Lorimer Graham, Jr.; for Domestic Corresponding Secretary, John A. Fowle; for Treasurer, Robert M. C. Graham; for Librarian, John Disturnell; for Members of the Council, Lorenzo Sherwood, Leonard D. Gale, Charles P. Kirkland, Henry O'Reilly, Daniel Mailhorn, Gail Borden, Charles Tracy, T. F. Secor, Andrew H. Green, Matthew Maury, Benjamin F. French, Charles A. Seely, James Bogardus, William P. Blodgett, Sinclair Tousey.

On motion, Messrs. CLEAVELAND and SHERWOOD were appointed a committee to escort the President to the Chair. The President acknowledged the honor of his election by a few appropriate remarks. After some further business concerning the preliminary organization of the association, the meeting adjourned.

Naval Matters.

THE CHARLESTOWN NAVY-YARD.

The United States steam-frigate *Wabash*, recently arrived from the bombardment of Fort Fisher, has been taken to the upper shears and wharf for a thorough overhauling. The *Connecticut*, Capt. BOGGS, is ready for service. The *Decatah*, *Paul Jones*, *Kearsarge* and *National Guard* are undergoing repairs. The *Wachusett* has just coaled. The bark *Kenilworth* is loading shot and shell for Fortress Monroe and Charleston Bar. The *Niphon* is ready for sea. The United States ship *Nightingale* sold at auction to the highest bidder, a week ago Saturday, for $10,000. Ten yard employs 4,821 artificers, who received for the month of January $312 817 62. The total expenditures of the yard for that month were $319,721 22.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ARREST OF AN ACTOR.—Mr. J. B. HOWE, the leading business actor attached to the New Bowery Theatre, was arrested on Saturday noon, while stepping on board the steamer *City of London*, just as it was about to leave for England, on a warrant issued by Judge MCCUNN, upon complaint of J. W. LINGARD, Esq., proprietor of the theatre, with whom Mr. Howe had entered into a written agreement for three years. It is charged that the latter had become involved in debt to Mr. LINGARD. He was completely taken by surprise when arrested on the steamer by Mr. LINGARD, who accompanied the officer, and at first stoutly refused to leave the ship, but subsequently allowed himself to be placed in Ludlow-street Jail, where he is now confined. Mr. Howe was accompanied by his lady, who has postponed her return to England for the present. Mr. LINGARD has commenced a suit for $6,000 damages for breach of agreement.

TRINITY CHIMES ON WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—Mr. JAMES E. ATLIFFE will perform the following programme, commencing at 12 noon, to-morrow, in honor of WASHINGTON'S birthday: 1. Ringing the changes on 8 bells. 2. My Lodging is on the Cold Ground. 3. Don't remember me, from the opera Bocaccio Girl. 4. Auld Lang Syne. 5. March in 11 Puritani. 6. Grand National Festaste, written for Trinity Church Chimes by George F. Barrow, in honor of the recent great victories. 7. Lovely Lily of the Vale. 8. Scottish Melody. 9. Columbia the Gem of the Ocean. 10. Airs from Child of the Regiment. 11. What Fairy-like Music. 12. Am I not Fondly Thine Own. 13. The Soldier's Return. 14. Red, White and Blue. 15. Yankee Doodle.

SWORD EXERCISE ILLUSTRATED.—This is the title of an excellent manual of the infantry sword exercise, by Capt. M. J. O'ROURKE. It is illustrated by a series of forty engravings, copied from photographs. The descriptive portion of the work is brief and precise, and divested of all technicalities. The peculiarity of Capt. O'ROURKE'S manual is that front and profile views are presented in the illustrations of all the important positions. The work is highly recommended by Gen. DIX, Gen. ROBERT ANDERSON, and other experienced soldiers. It is published by the author, and is for sale at No. 92 Broadway.

THE MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—From the weekly report of the City Inspector, it appears that the deaths in this city during the week ending yesterday, numbered 497—99 men, 59 women, 154 boys and 149 girls, an increase of 16 as compared with the number recorded during the previous week, and an increase of 9 as compared with the corresponding week of last year. The mortality from the principal diseases was as follows: Consumption, 74; dropsy, 11; convulsions, 36; inflammation of the lungs, 53; scarlet fever, 13; typhus fever, 28; small-pox, 35. The deaths from small-pox during the past five weeks have averaged 30 per week.

MISS DICKINSON'S LECTURE.—ANNA E. DICKINSON delivers her "Plea for Labor"—in other words, a plea for more work and better wages for women—in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, this evening. Her experiences as a working girl will enable her to speak on this subject with intelligence and feeling.

VALUABLE TESTIMONIAL.—An old political friend of CHARLES S. SPENCER, Esq., who has gone to reside in London, has sent that gentleman a complete set of the Chatham Correspondence, which he purchased at the recent sale of the late Lord LYNDHURST'S library. Accompanying the volumes is a silver medal commemorative of WILLIAM PITT, (Lord Chatham,) the only one of the kind in America.

FIRE IN FORTY-NINTH STREET.—At about 10 o'clock yesterday morning a fire, which is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, was discovered in the hay-loft of Mr. SAMUEL STEWART'S stables, at Nos. 155 and 157 West Forty-ninth-street. The upper stories of the stables and the stock of feed were destroyed, and the dwelling of Officer CHARLES PLATT, at No. 153, was damaged to the amount of about $400. This building, which is owned by Mrs. MARY POSEY, is not insured. Officer PLATT'S furniture, which was removed while the fire was raging, was considerably injured. It is fully insured. The stables, stock and harness, the loss upon which is estimated at $1,000, are insured in the Hamilton and Tradesmens' offices.

ALLEGED GRAND LARCENIES.—ROSA THOMPSON, ROBERT THOMPSON and MARGARET KELLY, of No. 370 West-street, were held to bail in $500 each, by Justice DOWLING, to answer the complaint of IRA D. HAGAN, alleging that they stole $25 and a silver watch from his pocket while he was asleep in their dens.... WM. BLUNT, of No. 68 Grand-street, waiter, was apprehended by Officer CURLEY, of the Eighth Precinct, and Mr. WM. HARRIS appeared before Justice DOWLING, and complained that the prisoner stole, in September last, a gold watch belonging to him, valued at $60, and sold the same to JOSEPH STINES, of No. 56 East Houston-street. The watch was recovered, and BLUNT was committed in default of $500 bail.

FIRE IN EAST HOUSTON-ST.—At about 3 o'clock yesterday morning flames burst in a dense volume from a window in the third story of JANE WINSLOW'S house, in East Houston-street, and for a while an extensive conflagration was threatened; but by smashing out the window-frame and throwing a few pailfuls of water, the inmates of the house confined the fire to the room in which it originated. The loss, which is estimated at $1,000, is fully covered by insurance. Two rebel soldiers who were lodging in the house in charge of an officer, were arrested on suspicion of arson, and taken before Justice DOWLING, but there being no evidence against them, they were discharged from custody.

THE BOUNTY-BROKERAGE BUSINESS.—In the absence of Col. BAKER, Mr L. E. CHITTENDEN, late Register of the Treasury, is acting as chief of the Government detective force here. The Colonel is to return this morning. Nothing new has transpired at his office, beyond the apprehension of several brokers who have been engaged in supplying recruits that are physically unfit for service. Two brokers were arrested, yesterday, for attempting to take recruits hence to Pennsylvania; but these prisoners will be required to report to the local authorities.

PERSONAL.—Maj.-Gen. DOYLE, commander of the British forces at Halifax, left the Brevoort House for Washington Monday evening. Among the arrivals at the Brevoort are Lord Newry, England; M. d'Geoffroy, Acting French Minister, Washington; Capt. W. C. Meeing, U. S. A.; N. Riggio, Boston; Capt. Cook, steamship *Australasian*; Capt. McGuigen, steamship *Etna*: Col. Hodges, U. S. Army.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—An impression prevails among some of our citizens that WASHINGTON'S Birthday is a legal holiday. A bill was introduced in the Legislature a few years ago making it a legal holiday, but it did not pass. The only holidays recognized by the law are New-Years Day, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas.

GROOM FATALLY KICKED.—THOMAS MCGRATH, coachman to the employ of MR. E. GRAHAM, of No. 1,239 Broadway, was fatally kicked by a horse which he was grooming on the 15th. He was taken to the Bellevue Hospital and there treated, but died on Sunday night. He was a native of Ireland, aged 36 years. An inquest was held by Coroner GOVER.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS AND THE DRAFT.—The Kings County Board of Supervisors met last evening, and the most prominent business brought up was in relation to the draft. The following communication was received from Provost-Marshal FOWLER:

OFFICE OF THE PROVOST-MARSHAL,
THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
BROOKLYN, L. I., Feb. 20, 1865.

Philip S. Crooke, Esq., Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, Kings County:

DEAR SIR: I am directed by Brig.-Gen. HINKS, A. A. G. M. General, to notify you that the draft will commence in this district to-morrow, the 21st inst., to fill all existing deficiencies in the sub-districts, on the basis of 75 per centum of the quota fixed on the 24th of January, 1865. One hundred per centum in addition to the number required to fill the quota will be drawn, commencing with the ward having the largest proportioned deficiency.

You will please give the Board of Supervisors official notice, and invite them to be present at the drawing of the Fifth and Fifteenth Wards, which will take place at No. 236 Washington-street, at 11 o'clock A. M., on Feb. 21, 1865. The drawing will continue from day to day until the quota is filled. I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. B. FOWLER, Provost-Marshal.

The communication was received and placed on file, and in connection therewith, a resolution was adopted authorizing the Bounty Committee to pay $600 bounty to three years' volunteers; $400 to two years' volunteers and $300 to one year's volunteers or substitutes. The bond money to be $100, $75 and $50, according to the term of service. The resolution was adopted by a large majority.

Supervisor BOOTH, Chairman of the Bounty Committee, stated that the bounties would be paid this morning, (Feb. 21,) and continued as long as the moneys held out, after which certificates would be given, payable when the treasury was in funds, and when presented to the amount of $1,000.

Communications in relation to enlistments in Brooklyn for other localities were presented, and appropriately referred, upon which the board adjourned.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—The Board of Aldermen met last night. Communications from the Provost-Marshals of the Second and Third Congressional Districts were presented, stating that the draft would take place this day, the 21st. The matter was referred to the Committee of the Whole, but finding they had no power, they reported to that effect. Nothing, therefore, was done in regard to the affair.

AUDACIOUS BURGLARY.—Between the hours of 8 and 9 P. M. Sunday, some burglers drove up in a carriage to the residence of Mr. ROBERT MERRER, No 93 South Fourth-street, E. D., and entering through the window of the front basement, rescued the house thoroughout, collecting and carrying away with them valuables to the amount of about $800. The policemen in their neighborhood saw the carriage stop at the door, but as there appeared to be nothing unusual going on, he took no further notice of it.

THE DRAFT IN THE SECOND DISTRICT.—According to orders from headquarters, Provost-Marshal WALDRON will set his wheel in motion between the hours of 10 and 11 A. M. this morning. There will be 4,052 names drawn, inclusive of the 100 per cent. excess of quota. The board calculate on drawing 1,000 names a day, which will complete the drawing in four days.

NEW-JERSEY.

DEAD IN THE CELLS.—Coroner FARRAL, of Jersey City, held an inquest yesterday on the body of a man named JAMES O'NEIL, who was found in the streets suffering from delirium tremens. He was taken to the Station-house and medical aid was procured; but he died soon after being admitted.

ROBBERY.—Yesterday forenoon the dwelling-house of DAVID FITCH, in the Sixth Ward, Jersey City, was entered by means of false keys and robbed of $35 in money, together with clothing and other articles.

ACCIDENT.—A young man named FASCK, on Saturday, while assisting in putting up a caseys in the skylight at Library Hall, Elizabeth, slipped, and fell through the ceiling to the floor, breaking both arms, and otherwise injuring himself. He died in about an hour afterward.

Inames of 1864.

From the Boston Journal.

There seems to be an impression abroad that the recent propositions in Congress in regard to amending the Income Tax Bill are a part of the first efforts toward framing our next payable income taxes, that is, those of the year 1864. But those taxes are already fixed by the law approved June 30, 1864. As they have received but little public attention, and as they differ considerably in some respects from those of 1863, it may be worth while to glance at their chief features.

The new scale of taxation is as follows: On incomes between $600 and $5,000, the tax is to be five per cent.; between $5,000 and $10

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4185. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

CHARLESTON.

The Rebel Garrison Leave Under Cover of Night.

The City Surrendered by Mayor Macbeth.

ITS OCCUPATION BY OUR FORCES.

The Stars and Stripes Wave Over Sumter.

Over Two Hundred Pieces of Artillery Captured.

The Cotton Warehouses, Arsenal and Iron-Clads Burned.

A Fearful Explosion---Two Hundred Lives Lost.

Official Dispatches from Gen. Gillmore and Secretary Stanton.

Interesting Details from our Special Correspondent.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 21—2 P. M.

Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix:

This department has received the official report of Major-Gen. GILLMORE announcing the surrender of the City of Charleston, South Carolina, to the United States forces under his command, at 9 o'clock Saturday morning, the 18th inst. Among the captured property are two hundred pieces and a supply of fine ammunition. The enemy burned their cotton warehouses, arsenals, quartermaster's stores, railroad bridges, two iron-clads, and some vessels in the ship-yards.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

NATIONAL SALUTE.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 21—8 P. M.

Major-Gen. John A. Dix:

The following special order has just been issued. You will see that it is executed in your department.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Order that a National Salute be fired to-morrow noon, Feb. 22, at West Point, and at every fort, arsenal, and army headquarters of the United States, in honor of the restoration of the Flag of the Union upon Fort Sumter. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

GEN. GILLMORE'S DISPATCH.

Movements of our Troops Preliminary to the Evacuation—Extent of the Captures.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 18, 1865.

Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.

GENERAL: The City of Charleston and its defences, came into our possession this morning, with over two hundred pieces of good artillery, and a supply of fine ammunition. The enemy commenced evacuating all the works last night, and Mayor MACBETH surrendered the city to the troops of Gen. SCHIMMELPENNIN at 9 o'clock this morning, at which time it was occupied by our forces.

Our advance on the Edisto, and from Bull's Bay hastened the retreat.

The cotton warehouses, arsenal, quartermaster's stores, railroad bridges, and two iron-clads were burned by the enemy.

Some vessels in the ship-yard were also burned.

Nearly all the inhabitants remaining belong to the poorer classes. Very respectfully, &c., &c.,

(Signed,) Q. A. GILLMORE, Maj.-Gen.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Extensive Destruction of Property by the Rebels—The Explosion—Lieut.-Col. Bennett, Twenty-first United States Colored Troops, the First to Enter the City—Destitute Condition of the Inhabitants.

CHARLESTON CITY, S. C., Saturday, P. M., Feb. 18, 1865.

The City of Charleston is in the possession of the Union forces.

The last of the rebel troops, consisting of about one brigade, left at 5 o'clock this morning.

We had intimation in the night that the city was being evacuated, from seeing a dense volume of smoke rising over the city. The smoke was caused by the burning of the Central Railroad buildings, one or two other public buildings, and a quantity of cotton—supposed to have been 2,000 bales. The railroad building contained a considerable quantity of rice and corn, also 200 kegs of powder. This morning early, while the citizens were inside gathering up the rice and corn, a rebel soldier entered and ignited the powder. The result was a terrific explosion, and the killing and wounding of 100 of the people.

At daylight the rebels blew up four rams which lay in the inner harbor, near to the city.

I noticed only one private house in flames. I was told that the owner applied the torch a few minutes before the rebels left the city.

Gen. HAZEN was in command, and by his order two 13-inch Blakely guns on a wharf battery were bursted. The remaining guns, six in number, mounted on the wharf batteries, were spiked, and the carriages disabled.

The first one of our men who entered the city was Lieut.-Col. A. G. BENNETT, Twenty-first United States Colored Troops, who arrived about half an hour after the last of the rebel forces had left. He was followed by Col. AMES, of the Third Rhode Island Artillery. The city is now held by troops sent over from James and Morris Islands.

Maj.-Gen. GILLMORE left Hilton Head for Bull's Bay at one o'clock this morning. On seeing the smoke over the city, he immediately ordered his boat to proceed up the channel. He touched the pier at two P. M. ADMIRAL DAHLGREN preceded him by about an hour.

Capt. H. M. BRAGG, of Gen. GILLMORE's Staff, went over to Fort Sumter in a small boat, and planted the American colors on the parapet. In Sumter are nine guns, four columbiads and five howitzers. Capt. BRAGG brought away with him a tattered secesh flag which he found in a corner of the fort.

A blockade-runner, with an assorted cargo, which ran up to Charleston in the night, was taken possession of by the navy. The citizens tell me that three other blockade-runners are expected in to-night.

The rebels retreated in the direction of Wilmington.

SHERMAN is not in the immediate vicinity. He holds Branchville, Orangeburg, Columbia and Lexington. The rebels say that GILLMORE's movements at the north and south of the city caused the evacuation.

The city is in a terribly dilapidated condition. The effect of our shells on the buildings was such as to shatter and break down the walls of nearly all of them in the lower part of the place.

But few of the inhabitants remain. When Gen. GILLMORE reached the pier in his flagboat—the *W. W. Coit*—he was greeted by about fifty whites and blacks. All day long the people have been begging for provisions.

All of the hotels are closed, with the windows and doors fastened.

The rebels have left an innumerable quantity of guns in the various forts about the harbor, but I have not time to give particulars in this dispatch.

The citizens say that the harbor from Sumter up to the city is filled with torpedoes, but none of them have exploded as yet. The arsenal in the city is filled with ammunition. WHIT.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

The steamship *Fulton* from Port Royal and Charleston bar on the 18th at 6 P. M., arrived at this port yesterday morning. Purser THOMAS MCMANUS furnishes us with the following details of the evacuation of Charleston and its occupation by our forces:

Charleston was evacuated by the enemy on the night of the 17th, leaving the several fortifications uninjured, besides 200 guns, which they spiked.

The evacuation was first discovered at Fort Moultrie in the morning at 10 o'clock.

Part of the troops stationed at James Island crossed over in boats, and took possession of the city without opposition.

Previous to the enemy evacuating they fired the upper part of the city, by which 6,000 bales of cotton were burned, and it was supposed that before it could be subdued two-thirds of the city will be destroyed.

A fearful explosion occurred in the Wilmington depot—cause unknown—by which several hundred citizens lost their lives. The building was used for commissary purposes, and situated in the upper part of the city.

Admiral DAHLGREN was the first to run up to the city, where he arrived about 2 o'clock P. M.

Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE followed soon after in the steamer *W. W. Coit*, and had an interview with Gen. SCHIMMELPENNIG, he being the first General Officer in the city, and for the present in command.

It is supposed that BEAUREGARD evacuated Charleston in order to concentrate and give SHERMAN battle.

The remains of the iron-clads were found which the enemy destroyed by blowing up previous to the evacuation.

The blockade-runner *Cyrene*, just arrived from Nassau, fell into our hands, and two others were expected to run in on the night of the 18th.

The first flag over Sumter was raised by Capt. HENRY M. BRAGG, A. D. C., on Gen. GILLMORE's Staff, having for a staff an oar and a boat-hook lashed together.

The houses in the lower part of the city were completely riddled by our shot and shell. The wealthy part of the population have deserted the city, and now all that remains are the poorer classes, who are suffering from want of food.

A movement had been made by the force under Gen. HATCH, which resulted in the capture of six pieces of artillery, which the rebels had abandoned. The carriages were destroyed.

Several hundred rebel deserters were concealed in the houses in Charleston, and when our troops entered they surrendered, declaring that they were tired of the rebellion and would no longer fight for it. They were received as prisoners.

The lower part of the city within reach of our guns was in effect a ruin, and was almost uninhabited. Comparatively few persons dared to remain there. Some of the houses were knocked down. Bricks and timbers were lying everywhere, and the streets in particular were strewn with the fragments, in many places entirely obstructing travel. Shells were lying among the ruins. The appearance of the city, the lower part uninhabitable and the upper part in flames, is described as dreary and desolate in the extreme.

There is information that the evacuation of Charleston began nearly three weeks ago. A rebel officer, who deserted and was examined at Port Royal, gave some of the details; but they were not then believed. Since that time the rebels have been at work removing stores; though all the heavy supplies were left.

The only information in regard to the rebels, is that the direction taken by them in their flight was northward, and that their number was about fourteen thousand.

An expedition of Union troops to Bull's Bay, a short time before the evacuation, was, it is understood, intended to cut the railroad north of the city; but, if successful, it could have prevented the escape of only a few of the rebels.

The demonstrations at Charleston Bar, from our gunboats, in honor of the great victories which have graced SHERMAN's campaign in South Carolina, were witnessed from the *Fulton*, and are described as magnificent. Colors were flying, the sailors were in the rigging, and on the highest points of observation, and the cheering was enthusiastic and universal. These patriotic exhibitions were enthusiastically answered from the *Fulton*.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A Narrow Escape from a Disaster at Hilton Head—Serious Fire—Departure of Gen. Foster—The Morning Star and the Morrimac.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, Friday, Feb. 17, 1865.

An officer who arrived from Combahee Ferry a day or two ago brings the information that two scouts from SHERMAN's army had reached Gen. HATCH's line on the coast, bringing the pleasing report that the left wing had struck the Charleston and Augusta Railroad at midway. This movement caused the rebels to evacuate Branchville and fall back on Orangeburgh, a town on the railroad leading from Branchville to Wilmington. KILPATRICK's cavalry were making sweeping raids at the extreme left of the line toward Augusta. A heavy column of infantry had been sent in the direction of Columbia. There has been no fighting of moment since SHERMAN inaugurated his new campaign. The rebels, it is thought, are manoeuvering to concentrate all their forces at Columbia, or some point in that vicinity, for the purpose of offering battle. The right wing of the army is edging toward the coast south of Charleston, and may possibly make its appearance in a short time somewhere in the vicinity of the North Edisto River. It is quite as likely, however, that it may manage to pass round to the left of the city and come out at the north side near Bull's Bay. In either case, it will be met by a cooperative army and navy force. The scouts represent that SHERMAN's men find an abundance of forage and provisions, and if they come to the coast it will be for another object than obtaining subsistance stores.

A few mornings since the people at Hilton Head very narrowly escaped a disaster rivaling that which occurred in Savannah two weeks ago. At 3 o'clock A. M., on the 14th instant, the guard on the long pier discovered a bright light in a building situated in front of the Ordnance Yard, and used as an office by Capt. PRATT. The alarm was immediately given, and soon thereafter a large crowd of military and civilians were on the spot. Notwithstanding the efforts of the firemen of two engines, the flames spread through the entire building, and, in a short time, communicated to an adjoining building occupied as an office by Lieut. ARNOLD, of the Ordnance Department. The fire rapidly increased in intensity, and it absolutely became a matter of personal safety that every man in the vicinity should exert himself to the utmost to prevent the fire igniting the powder and ammunition which was stored in dangerous proximity. Major-Gen. GILMORE, who was on the ground in person, threw off his coat and worked with a will that must have astonished, and, at the same time, mortified a few persons who were disinclined to render active aid. On such an occasion, when the life of every person on Hilton Head was in great peril, it is difficult to conceive how any one able to assist in averting the impending disastrous calamity could stand by as silent spectators. I believe, however, that with few exceptions, the party present took hold and worked with all their might and main to subdue the flames. At one time, during the progress of the fire, Gen. GILLMORE ordered a fellow who was standing by, with his hands in his pockets, to go to work with the others. The fellow, not recognizing the General, refused to obey, whereupon he suddenly found himself knocked heels over head on the sand. A half hour later, the force of active laborers was increased by one. As good luck would have it, only the two buildings mentioned were destroyed. With them were burned nearly all of the private property of Capt. PRATT and Lieut. ARNOLD, also a considerable amount of Government property, consisting mostly of books and documents. The muster-rolls of the Ordnance Department were consumed. Five thousand dollars in greenbacks, which were placed in a safe in Capt. PRATT's office, were scorched so as to be useless for payment, but they will doubtless be identified and exchanged at the Treasury Department. Brig.-Gen. M. S. LITTLEFIELD very wisely sent out to beyond the intrenchments for a force of three hundred laborers, who arrived at the scene in time to render very valuable service. At 5 o'clock the fire was nearly extinguished, but it was not until some hours later that the people at Hilton Head thoroughly comprehended the imminent danger that hung over them during the night. Had a single spark ever found its way into the mass of powder stored but a few yards from the burning buildings, the result would have been appalling in the extreme. Such an explosion, and such a flight of shot and shell would have ensued, that in all probability, not a house would have been left standing on the Head. I dare not even intimate of the loss of life that would have been involved. How the fire originated is a matter of conjecture. Parties who live near the building in which the flames were first discovered, are of the impression that the cause was a defective flue, while others assert that the fire was the work of rebel incendiarism. It is a fact that quite a number of rebel refugees and deserters are employed in the Quartermaster's Department, but no evidence has yet been adduced sufficiently strong to make them responsible for what might have been a most terrific event.

On Saturday last Maj.-Gen. J. G. FOSTER took temporary leave of the Department of the South. He took passage on board the steamer *Arago* for the North, and was accompanied by members of his personal Staff, his wife and daughter. As I have already mentioned in a previous letter, the reason of his going North was to have an operation performed on his wounded leg. For some weeks he has suffered severely on account of the wound breaking out afresh, so that at last his attendant Surgeon expressed himself positively that in order to find relief the General must go at once to where proper treatment could be secured.

Major-Gen. GILLMORE has been active during the past week in inspecting the various positions and districts in the department. On Wednesday he visited Gen. HATCH's forces, at Pocotaligo and vicinity.

The hospital steamer *Ben Deford* arrived from New-York on the 9th. On the same day she proceeded to Beaufort, and on the following day to Morris Island. She will take in a supply of coal, and then go to New-York with wounded soldiers.

The following is a list of the casualties in the engagement on James Island, Feb. 10, 1865:

THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT UNITED STATES COLORED TROOPS.

Wm Lee, Co F—wounded in knee.
Wm Lancaster, Co H—left breast
C Pinson, Co H—left wrist
John Kay, Co C—left thigh.
G Walter, Co K—right ankle
Saml Lyons, Co H—thigh.
John Turner, Co H—leg.
Thos Gibbs, Co H—leg.
Jas Sample, Co C—thigh.
C D Kidder, Co B—foot.
Geo Randall, Co I—chin.
Lewis Smith, Co I—abdomen.
Jos Johnson, Co A—finger.
Wm Banks, Co C—finger.
Daniel Wales, Co H—contusion.
H Kan, Co H—wrist.
J E Montgomery, Co K—leg.
Isaac Tunnel, Co K—ankle.
Henry Lott, Co H—ankle.
Chas Green, Co H—thigh.
Geo S Giles, Co C—contusion.
Cornelius Williams, Co G—shoulder.
John Mason, Co C—neck.
Wm Hall, Co K—leg.
Ed Jackson, Co H—leg.
Henry Smith, Co H—ankle.
J Henno, Co D—pelvis.
Robert Cane, Co H—leg.
J Edwards, Co I—leg.
P Bram.
Charles Steward.
Total, 31.

FIFTY-FIFTH MASSACHUSETTS.

John Bery, Co G—face.
Alex Jackson, Co G—hand.
Samuel Florn, Co G—face and head.
Total, 3.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOURTH NEW-YORK.

Capt W H Johnson, Co F—fractured forearm
2d Lieut James Mott, Co B—tarsal bones left foot—severely.
Nelson Clark, Co C—left leg
Henry Price, Co F—left leg.
Edwin Hathaway, Co A—since dead.
John Thorn, Co H—left thumb
Julius B Evans, Co A—abdomen.
J B Gilmore, Co F—ankle.
T V Scott, Co C—scalp.
John Payne, Co B—flesh wound, hip.
W H Regan, Co H—flesh wound, leg.
Dexter Ward—flesh wound, thigh.
James Johnson, Co H—left elbow.
Geo Cwyle, Co H—thigh.
James Fitch, Co H—abdomen.
G J Nwyck.
J Kiser, Co C—contusion.
Harion.
Total, 16.

FIFTY-FOURTH NEW-YORK.

E Ehrenghaus, Co A—arm.
V Stalseeberg, Co E—knee and finger.
J Bauffmann, Co C—back.
John Jetchley, Co F—leg.
Geo W Smith, Co B—leg.
Chas Holmes, Co B—hand.
J Suhl, Co D—thigh.
Total, 7.
Grand Total—57. WHIT.

A Letter from Gen. Sherman.

HIS VIEWS OF THE CAUSES OF THE WAR AND OF ITS INEVITABLE RESULTS.

The following letter from Gen. SHERMAN has just been published:

HEADQUARTERS MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, NEAR MARIETTA, GA., June 30, 1864.

Mrs. Anne Gilman Bowen, Baltimore, Md.:

DEAR MADAM:—Your welcome letter of June 18th came to me here amid the sound of battle, and, as you say, little did I dream, when I knew you playing as a school-girl on Sullivan's Island beach, that I should control a vast army, pointing, like the swarm of Alarie, toward the plains of the South. Why, oh why is this? If I know my own heart, it beats as warmly as ever toward those kind and generous families that greeted us with such warm hospitality in days long past but still present in memory, and to-day, were FRANK and Mrs. PORCHER, and ELIZA GILMAN, and MARY LAMB, and MARGARET BLAKE, the BARNSDALES, the QUASHES, the PAYNES, indeed any and all of our cherished circle, their children, or even their children's children, to come to me as of old, the stern feelings of duty and conviction would melt as snow before the genial sun, and I believe I would strip my own children that they might be sheltered; and yet they call me barbarian, Vandal, and monster, and all the epithets that language can invent that are significant of malignity and hate. All I pretend to say, on earth as in heaven, man must submit to some arbiter. He must not throw off his allegiance to his Government or his God without just reason and cause. The South had no cause—not even a pretext. Indeed, by her unjustifiable course, she has thrown away the proud history of the past, and laid open her fair country to the trend of devastating war. She hastened and bullied us to the conflict. Had we declined battle, America would have sunk back, coward and craven, meriting the contempt of all mankind. As a nation, we were forced to accept battle, and that once begun, it has gone on till the war has assumed proportions at which even we, in the hurly-berly, sometimes stand aghast. *I would not subjugate the South in the sense so affirmatively assumed, but I would make every citizen of the land obey the common law, submit in the same that we do—no worse, no better—our equals and not our superiors.* I know, and you know, that there were young men, in our day, now no longer young, but who control their fellows, who assumed to the gentleman of the South a superiority of courage and manhood, and boastingly defied us of Northern birth to arms. God knows how reluctantly we accepted the issue, but once the issue joined, like in other ages, the Northern race, though slow to anger, once aroused, are more terrible than the more inflammable of the South. Even yet my heart bleeds when I see the carnage of battle, the desolation of homes, the bitter anguish of families, but the *very moment the men of the South say that instead of appealing to war they should have appealed to reason, to our Congress, to our courts, to religion, and to the experience of history, then will I say Peace—Peace;* go back to your point of error, and resume your places as American citizens, with all their proud heritages. Whether I shall live to see this period is problematical, but you may, and may tell your mother and sisters that I never forgot one kind look or greeting, or ever wished to efface its remembrance; but in putting on the armor of war I did it that our common country should not perish in infamy and dishonor. I am married, have a wife and six children living in Lancaster, Ohio. My course has been an eventful one, but I hope when the clouds of anger and passion are dispersed and truth emerges bright and clear, you and all who knew me in early years will not blush that we were once dear friends. Tell ELIZA for me that I hope she may live to realize that the doctrine of "secession" is as monstrous in our civil code as disobedience was in the Divine law. And should the fortunes of war ever bring you or your sisters or any of our old clique under the shelter of my authority, I do not believe they will have cause to regret it. Give my love to your children, and the assurance of my respects to your honored husband.

Truly, W. T. SHERMAN.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 21.

ILLUMINATION FOR VICTORY.

The following official notice has been promulgated, dated:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, Feb. 21, 1865.

"The Department Building will be illuminated on the night of WASHINGTON's Birthday in honor of the recent triumphs of the Union.

By order of the President.

(Signed) WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State."

NAVAL STAFF OFFICERS.

A commission, of which Vice Admiral FARRAGUT is the head, is in session at the navy depot, for the purpose of revising the grade and pay of staff officers of the navy, which includes Surgeons Paymasters and Engineers. As soon as this commission reports the Naval Committee of Congress will take action in the matter.

THE EAST TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

The Senate Military Committee reconsidered their action in postponing the joint resolution granting aid to construct the East Tennessee Railroad. The President strongly urges this measure as a military necessity. The Committee will report it to the Senate.

THE TAX BILL.

The Senate Finance Committee are now assiduously engaged in considering the Tax Bill. They are understood to differ considerably with the House in their amendments. The tax of ten per cent. on State banks, which is to take effect in one year, will probably be extended to two years.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

R. W. THOMPSON, of Indiana, having declined to accept the position of Judge on the Court of Claims, the President to-day appointed CHARLES P. NOTT, of New-York. He is the son of Dr. NOTT, and has been in the military service for two years.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The movement in the West in behalf of Mr. MCCULLOCH as Secretary of Treasury, is assuming large proportions. Prominent financiers and capitalists in New-York and elsewhere are also pressing his nomination.

ARBITRARY ARRESTS.

Mr. DANA, Assistant Secretary of War, was before the House Military Committee to-day, and testified in reference to alleged arbitrary arrests.

GRAND INAUGURATION BALL.

The ball is to come off on Monday evening, March 6, in the immense hall of the Patent Office building. The supper has been contracted for at $6,000; the music at $1,500. Four thousand invitation tickets are to be printed, and will be distributed immediately. Everything touching the ball is to be conducted on the grandest scale possible, and it now promises to be a complete success. The tickets are to be $10 each, admitting gentleman and two ladies. If any gentleman desires to take more than two ladies, the charge for each over two will be $3. Any surplus over the expenses is to go to the families of our soldiers in the field.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 21.

THE CAPTURE OF CHARLESTON.

A salute of 100 guns was fired here to-day in honor of the occupation of Charleston by our forces.

PAYING THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Several paymasters, provided with funds, left yesterday for the Army of the Potomac.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate in Executive Session last night, confirmed about five hundred nominations, a large number of them promotions in the regular army; the remainder Assistant Quartermasters, Commissaries of Subsistence, Assistant Adjutant Generals, and other officers in the volunteer force. The following promotions were made to be Major-Generals by brevet in the volunteer force: Brig.-Gens. John B. Sanborn, Nathan Kimball, Thomas H. Rugar, John McArthur and Rennar Garrard.

RELEASED FROM CONFINEMENT.

It is generally reported that all of the merchants in this city and in Baltimore, excepting the WILKINSONS, who were convicted by Gen. DOUBLEDAY's Military Commission, on the charge of selling goods to blockade runners, have been, or will be released from confinement, the President having pardoned them on the petition of respectable citizens, and the showing made in their cases by legal gentlemen. A number of these merchants had already been sent to the Albany Penetentiary. PHILIP and MAYER WALLACH, who were confined in the Old Capitol Prison, have been unconditionally pardoned and were released yesterday.

PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions were made to be Brigadier-Generals by brevet: Cols. Thomas T. Harrison, 8th Indiana Cavalry; S. R. Brown, 11th Michigan Cavalry; W. F. Lisch, 50th Illinois; John M. Stiles, 63d Indiana; Thomas J. Handerson, 112th Illinois; Horace B. Sergeant, late of 1st Massachusetts Cavalry; Thomas W. Humphrey, 95th Illinois; James W. Milligen, late of 23d Illinois; Delevan Bates, 13th U. S. Colored; Chas. S. Russell, 28th Colored; B. C. Christ, 15th Pennsylvania; Richard Coneter, 11th Pennsylvania Veterans; Chas. S. Weinwright, 1st New-York Artillery; James A. Beaver, 148th Pennsylvania; J. K. Sigfried, 28th Pennsylvania; Irvin Gregg, 16th Pennsylvania Cavalry; W. Hoffman, 56th Pennsylvania; William Humphrey, 2d Michigan; Charles H. Smith, 1st Maine Cavalry; Henry L. Abbott, 1st Connecticut Heavy Artillery; John C. Tibbett, 4th New-York Heavy Artillery; Frederick Wiathrop, 5th New-York; G. A. Sheeman, 11th Connecticut; Silas Colgrave, 27th Indiana; John L. Wilder, 17th Indiana; Ben. F. Scribner, 28th Indiana; George N. Macy, 20th Massachusetts; Thomas C. Devin, 6th New-York Cavalry; Charles Wheelock, 97th New-York; A. W. Denniston, 8th Maryland; George L. Beal, 29th Maine; Alexander S. Diven, late of 107th New-York; Hiram L. Brown, 147th Pennsylvania; Ray Stone, 149th Pennsylvania; William S. Tilton, 22d Massachusetts; Green B. Beum, 5th Illinois; Charles G. Loring, William Cumming, James L. Van Buren.

John Craig, of Pennsylvania, to be Military Storekeeper in the Quartermaster's Department, *vice* Taliaferro, retired; E. Penrose Jones, of Ohio, to be Military Storekeeper in the Ordnance Department, *vice* Walter, deceased.

MILITARY NOMINATIONS.

The President made the following military nominations to the Senate to-day: To be Major-General, Brig.-Gen. Gershom Mott; to be Brigadier-Generals, Brevet Brig.-Gens. Reum and Pennypacker, Maj. Charles J. Stolbrand; to be Major-General by brevet, Brig.-Gen. J. C. Paine; to be Brigadier-General by brevet, Cols. C. E. Lippincott, E. W. Hatch, J. W. Ames, E. Wright, J. S. Littell, A. Alden, B. Daggett, W. J. E. Moore.

The Senate also confirmed the following officers to be Brigadier-Generals by brevet in the regular army: Col. Richard S. Seberlee; Col. Alexander E. Shiras, to be Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence; Major LEMON C. Easton, Quartermaster United States Army; Col. Edward D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant-General United States Army.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 21.

PEACE MEMORIAL.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Military Committee, reported back the memorial of ANDREW J. WILCOX, of Baltimore, asking that peace be made on the basis of the Crittenden Compromise. The Committee unanimously concurred in asking to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, and it was so ordered.

MARYLAND AGAINST A RAILROAD PROJECT.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, (Dem.,) presented the memorial of the Maryland Legislature, remonstrating against the authorization of a new railroad between Washington City and Baltimore.

PENSIONS TO DISCHARGED WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

Mr. MORGAN, of New-York, (Union,) from the Military Committee, reported a bill so to amend the act granting pensions to all soldiers discharged in consequence of wounds received in battle or on picket duty, within two years of their date of enlistment. This act was deemed necessary, in consequence of a decision of the Auditor that picket duty did not come within the meaning of the law granting pensions to those wounded in battle.

NAVAL JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Union,) introduced a resolution to create the office of Solicitor and Naval Judge-Advocate-General, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) it was ordered that the House Committee on Finance have leave to sit during the sessions of the Senate.

THE NEVADA COURTS.

From 12:30 to 3:30 was devoted to the discussion of a bill in relation to Circuit and District Courts in Nevada, which was passed.

POLITICAL PRISONS.

A communication was received from the Secretary of War, in reply to a resolution of inquiry, stating that the names of persons held as political prisoners had been furnished, as required by law, to the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of the United States and of the District of Columbia. Ordered to be printed.

BILLS FROM THE INDIAN COMMITTEE.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of bills and resolutions from the Indian Committee.

On motion of Mr. FOOTE, it was ordered, at 4:30, that the Senate take a recess till 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

PRIVATE BILLS.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) called up a number of private bills reported by the Committee on Claims, which were passed.

THANKS TO GEN. THOMAS.

Mr. WILSON called up the resolution of thanks to Gen. THOMAS, which was passed, after being amended so as to include Admiral LEE, for the cooperation of the gunboat flotilla.

THE INDIAN BILLS.

The consideration of the Indian bills was resumed, and after some time spent in discussing certain of them, on motion of Mr. SUMNER, the Senate took up the report of the Committee of Conference on the bill to establish a Bureau of Freedmen's Affairs. Messrs. HENDRICKS and GRIMES spoke against the report—the former because the bureau it created was not placed under the jurisdiction of the Interior Department, and the latter because it was not placed under the War Department.

Mr. GRIMES moved to postpone the subject to-morrow, which was negatived by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Buckalew, Dixon, Doolittle, Grimes, Harlan, Henderson, Hendricks, Lane of Indiana, Powell, Ramsey, Sprague, Trumbull, Wright—13.

NAYS—Messrs. Brown, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Farwell, Foster, Howard, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Nye, Pomeroy, Stewart, Sumner, Wade, Wilson—16.

The question then recurred on accepting the report of the Committee of Conference, pending which Mr. GRIMES moved that the Senate adjourn, which was agreed to.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 21.

FINANCIAL MEASURES.

The Committee on Ways and Means reported that they have matured a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow, from time to time, six hundred millions of dollars; to issue bonds for the same payable forty years from date, or redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, at the end of five years; the interest, if paid in coin, to be six per centum; if in currency, seven-thirty per centum.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) offered a substitute to borrow the same amount at eight per centum, and authorizing these bonds to be exchanged for others any time within two years, and to be exempt from taxation by State or municipal authority.

The bill will be considered next Thursday.

PACIFIC RAILROAD AND TELEGRAPH LINE.

The House passed the bill to amend an act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Missouri to the Pacific Ocean.

DEBTS OF POSTMASTERS.

The House also passed the Senate bill to facilitate the collection of debts of Postmasters, and providing for the return to writers of letters in cases where there is a deficiency of postage; and also the bill establishing certain post-routes.

THE MISSISSIPPI BRIDGE COMPANY.

The House considered the bill to incorporate the National Mississippi Bridge Company, to be located as near St. Louis as practicable.

A motion to lay the bill on the table was negatived by a vote of 46 against 78.

Pending the subject the morning hour expired.

GOVERNMENT FOR SUBVERTED STATES.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill providing a government for the States subverted or overthrown by the rebellion.

Mr. EDGARTON, of Indiana, (Dem.,) concluded his remarks from yesterday, in opposition to the bill. He said the people want peace, and the public welfare demands it. The time of peace is near at hand, if we exercise proper wisdom and look to reason rather than force. He argued that conciliation is the only basis on which peace can be made without degradation and dishonor. He condemned ultra-abolitionism and commended the peace policy of the Chicago Convention, which would have restored the Union under the Constitution.

Several gentlemen who had prepared speeches were allowed to print them, without reading them in the House.

The speakers ceased to be read the official report of Gen. GILLMORE in regard to the surrender of Charleston.

The news was applauded in all parts of the House.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, (Union,) reported a substitute for the original bill. He said he had given to this subject special attention. During the last session the committee on the rebellious States, of which he was a member, reported a bill which passed both Houses, but failed to meet the sanction of the President. Since that time it had been his earnest desire to conciliate all gentlemen who were opposed to the original bill, and if possible to secure a united vote, and after all his better judgment and convictions he consented to a compromise providing for the admission of Louisiana, Arkansas and Tennessee.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, (Union,) opposed the bill. He said that by the 4th of July next, armed rebellion will have failed to lift its brazen front. His object, as expressed in the bill, was to prevent the States now in rebellion from coming here next December, and dictatorially clamoring for the admission of their representatives and twenty-two Senators. The President should treat those who hold power in the South as they deserve, strip them of their emblems of authority, and expel them from the Executive Mansion, should they there intrude.

As to Louisiana that State was reorganized by the bayonets of Gen. BANKS and the secret letter of the President. He wished to prevent the rebels from sweeping in here next December, and becoming the masters. In this connection he referred to a substitute offered by Mr. WILSON providing that no Senators and Representatives shall be admitted to seats in Congress until a law shall have been passed declaring that a proper Government has been established.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Union,) inquired what there was in the pending bill to prevent the Senate and House of Representatives from admitting Senators and Representatives from the Southern States?

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, (Union,) replied that two Houses are the ultimate judges as to who shall be admitted, being governed according to the Constitution, by the qualifications and returns. He wished by this bill to stop the raising of the question in advance. Provisional Governors are now appointed by the President without law, and what he proposed was that they should be appointed in pursuance of law, and confirmed by the Senate. Judges were appointed in Louisiana without law, by the President, and his object was to restore the law; and this was what some gentlemen object to doing. If this bill be not passed, what was the alternative? The President, with the bayonet, remains in power without law in the premises. He (DAVIS) was attempting to lay down the law, but some gentlemen here prefer arbitrary will to the written law of the land. Two years since, when he first came to Congress, this was a Government of law, but he had lived to see the Government degenerate to arbitrary will. Let us hope, he said, that in the course of events those who have rebelled against the constitution and laws, will, like the prodigal, return, asking forgiveness on their knees.

Mr. MALLORY moved to lay the bill on the table, and this was agreed to—yeas 91, nays 63.

The bill, which was laid upon the table, provided for the appointment of provisional Governors in the States declared in rebellion, to see that the laws of the United States were faithfully executed. As soon as military resistance to the United States shall have been suppressed, and the people of such States sufficiently evinced their obedience to the Constitution and the laws of the United States, the provisional Governors were to take the necessary measures for convening the loyal citizens in convention, to declare the will of the people relative to the re-establishment of a State Government. The oath of allegiance is to be taken by every voter, but every person known by or proved to the commissioners to have held or exercised any office, civil or military, State or Confederate, under the rebel usurpation, or to have voluntarily borne arms against the United States, shall be excluded, though he offer to take the oath, etc. The Constitutional conventions were required to adopt the following provisions:

First—No person who has held or exercised any office, civil or military, except civil offices ministerial and military offices below the grade of colonel, State or Confederate, under the usurping power, shall vote for a member of the Legislature or Governor.

Second—Involuntary servitude is forever prohibited, and freedom and equality of civil rights before the law are guaranteed to all persons in the State.

Third—No debt, State or Confederate, shall be recognized by said State, etc.

The bill further recognizes the State Governments of Louisiana, Arkansas and Tennessee, and provides that if the Governors and Legislatures of any of the States now in rebellion shall before resistance to the National Government is suppressed, take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and adopt the provision to ratify the proposed Anti-Slavery Amendment to the Constitution, the President may recognize such Government, and submit the same to Congress for recognition.

THE FIELD-KELLEY AFFAIR.

Mr. BEAMAN, of Michigan, (Union,) called up the question of privilege, namely, the assault of A. P. FIELD on Judge KELLEY of the House of Representatives.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of New-York, (Dem.,) of the minority of the Select Committee, said he did not differ from his colleagues as to the facts in the case. He alluded to the testimony to show that at the time Mr. FIELD made the assault he was in no condition to be left alone, not being in the possession of his right mind. For this and other reasons, he could not consent to the visitation of the punishment proposed by the majority. In conclusion he read a letter from FIELD sent to Mr. KELLEY soon after the assault saying, "he more deeply regretted the occurrence than Judge KELLEY could. At the time he was laboring under much excitement, and had the impression that Judge KELLEY intended to insult him, but he had no feeling of unkindness toward him."

Mr. NELSON, of New York, (Dem.,) could not consent to the conclusions of the Select Committee, and made some remarks in extenuation of FIELD's offence, invoking the exercise of charity in the case.

Mr. BEAMAN (the Chairman) said the committee were instructed not only to report the facts and circumstances of the case, but what order should be taken by the House. If it had not been for the intervention of these parties, death might have been produced, and the assault was preceded by violence and offensive language, and bullying, and intimidation to deter Judge KELLEY from the performance of his official duty. The question was not whether Mr. FIELD was a loyal man, or a riotous man, but whether he had committed the offence charged, about which there was no doubt. A reprimand was the best punishment they could inflict.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) had no objection to the reprimand proposed. No doubt the Speaker would properly perform that duty, but he was opposed to excluding Mr. FIELD from the privilege of the floor.

Mr. BEAMAN said the latter did not go so far as the gentleman supposed.

Mr. COX resuming, said that Judge KELLEY had not himself declared that he was intimidated.

LEONARD MYERS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) said he had heretofore explained, and he had trusted the remark of the gentleman would not be repeated.

Mr

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 21, 1865.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '67	130⅜	
4,000	U. S. 6s, '81...R.	111	
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	111	
2,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...R.	110	
120,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C	111	
50,000	do...c	111⅛	
19,000	do...new iss.	110⅜	
185,000	do...new iss.	110⅜	
5,000	U.S.6s,10-40s C.	102⅜	
25,000	do...c	102⅝	
2,000	U. S. 6s, 1 Yr Cer.	98⅜	
2,000	Ill. Cen. 6s, '79..	98	
63,000	Mo. State 6s...	68⅜	
10,000	M 6s Iss. to Pacific R....	73	
2,000	Brooklyn City 6s, W'r L'n.....	105	
1,000	Cal. St. 7s.	152	
20,000	Ohio & M. C....	26⅝	
2,000	Erie 4th M.....	102⅜	
4,000	Chi., B. & Q. 8s, 1st M.....	115	
500	C. & N. W. 1st M.	86	
3,080	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	109	
2,000	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	50	
10	Cen. National Bk.	101⅜	
95	do.....	101⅝	
10	Shoe & Leath. B'k	107⅝	
20	Fourth Nat. Bank.	102	
47	Imp. & Traders' Bk.	168	
20,000	Am. Gold.....	117	
5,000	do.....	s10	126
40,000	do.....	s30	125⅛
10,000	do.....	s30	125
100	Canton Co.....		31⅛
16	Del. & Hud. C. Co		170
300	Cen. Coal Co.....		46
100	do.....		45
100	do.....		45⅜
11	Chic., B. & Q. R....		118
600	P., Ft. W. & C....		95⅜
208	do.....		95⅛
100	Chi. & Al. R.....		91⅜
100	do.....		91

SECOND BOARD.

$40,000	U. S. 6s, '81. C.	111⅛	
45,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C.	111⅛	
5,000	On.....	111	
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s. C.	102⅜	
3,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	58	
10,000	O. & M. Cer....	26⅜	
1,000	Amer. Gold....	240	
100	Canton Co.....	32⅝	
500	Cum Coal Pref....	68⅝	
300	do.....	68⅜	
500	do.....	68	
200	do.....	68⅜	
100	Alt. & T. H. Pr....	69	
500	Mar. Min. Co.....	12	
50	do.....	13⅜	
300	do.....	13⅜	
200	N. Y. Cen.....	115	
200	do.....	115⅛	
200	do.....	115⅜	
1500	Erie Rail.....	73⅜	
500	do.....	s3	73⅜
200	do.....	b3	73⅜
500	do.....	s3	73⅜
100	Hud. Riv. R...b30		112
300	do.....		112⅜
100	do.....	s3	111⅜
200	do.....	s3	111⅜
600	Reading R.....		113⅜
100	Mich. Cen. R....		111
200	M. S. & N. I. x d		65⅞
95	do.....		65⅞
200	do.....		65⅝
100	Ill. Cen. R.....		118⅛
300	Cle. & Pitts.....		83⅛

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000	O. & Miss. C. s3	26⅝	
100	N. Y. Cen.....	s10	114⅜
100	do.....	s3	114⅜
400	do.....		114⅜
200	do.....	b3	115
1500	Erie Rail.....		73⅜
500	do.....	s3	73⅜
200	do.....	b3	73⅜
500	do.....	s3	73⅜
100	Hnd. Riv. R...b30		112
300	do.....		112⅜
100	do.....	s3	111⅜
200	do.....	s3	111⅜
600	Reading R.....		113⅜
100	Mich. Cen. R....		111
200	M. S. & N. I. x d		65⅞
200	do.....		65⅞
100	Ill. Cen. R.....		118⅛
300	Cle. & Pitts.....		83⅛

OPEN BOARD—3¼ P. M.

100	N. Y. C. R.....	s3	115⅜
100	do.....		115⅞
500	Erie R.....		74
500	do.....	b3	74
400	do.....	s3	74⅜
400	do.....		74⅜
300	Reading R.....		114
100	M. S. & N. I. x d...		66
100	do.....	b3	66⅞
200	do.....	b3	66⅞
100	Hudson R. R.....		112
900	do.....		112⅜
1000	do.....		111
400	do.....	b3	112
300	do.....		112⅜
200	N. Y. Cen.....		115
200	do.....		115⅛
200	do.....		115⅜
200	Chic. & R. I. R.	s30	96
100	do.....	s3	96⅜
100	do.....	s10	96⅜
100	Chic. & N. W. Pr.		84
200	do.....	s30	84
600	Erie Railway.....		74
180	do.....		73⅞

OPEN BOARD—Tuesday, Feb. 21—P. M.

$10,000	O. & Miss. C. s3	26⅝	
100	N. Y. Cen.....	s10	114⅜
100	do.....	s3	114⅜
400	do.....		114⅜
200	do.....	b3	115
1500	Erie Rail.....		73⅜
500	do.....	s3	73⅜
200	do.....	b3	73⅜
500	do.....	s3	73⅜
100	Hnd. Riv. R...b30		112
300	do.....		112⅜
100	do.....	s3	111⅜
200	do.....	s3	111⅜
600	Reading R.....		113⅜
100	Mich. Cen. R....		111
200	M. S. & N. I. x d		65⅞
200	do.....		65⅞
100	Ill. Cen. R.....		118⅛
300	Cle. & Pitts.....		83⅛
100	Cum. Coal Pr.....		68
500	do.....		67⅝
1000	do.....		67
1500	do.....		66⅜
2000	do.....		66
1000	do.....		65⅝
200	do.....		65⅜
100	do.....	s30	66
500	do.....	s10	66
200	do.....	s15	66
400	do.....	s10	65⅝
300	do.....		65⅜
300	Mar. Min. Co		12⅜
400	Fontiac Lead Co.		23⅜
200	do.....	b30	60
200	Smith & Par. Gold		6⅜
200	Hudson R. R....		111
500	do.....		111⅛
100	do.....	s30	110⅜
105	N. Y. Cen.....		114
300	do.....		113⅜
100	do.....	s10	113
200	do.....		114
100	do.....		114⅛
100	do.....		114⅜
100	Erie Railway.....		73⅜
100	do.....	b30	73⅜
200	do.....		73⅜
1400	do.....		73⅛
400	do.....	s30	73⅜
1000	Reading R.....		112⅜
600	do.....		112⅝
100	M. S. & N. I.....		65⅛
97	Mich. Cen. R.....		110⅝
200	do.....		110⅜
100	Ill Cen. R.....		118⅜
500	Clev. & Pitts.....		83
300	Chic. & N. W.....		34
200	do.....		34⅛
500	do.....	s15	34⅛
100	do.....	b30	34⅛
100	C. & N. W. Pr....		83⅜
300	Chic. & R. I. R....		96
100	do.....	s10	96⅜
100	do.....		96
100	do.....		96⅛
100	do.....		96⅜
100	do.....		96⅜
100	do.....		96⅜

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COBH HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COBH HARBOR.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 22.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 1.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 8.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 15.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 22.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 29.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON.....3,284 tons.....900-horse power
LAFAYETTE.....3,284 tons.....900-horse power
EUROPE.....[illegible].....900-horse power
FRANCE.....(About).....900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.....(Building).....3,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....March 1.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....March 29.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. BELIN & CO.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN STEERAGE RATES.

The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:

Feb. 23.....OCEAN QUEEN.....WEB.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
March 8.....NORTH STAR.....SLOCUM.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)
March 13.....COSTA RICA.....TINKHAPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN CITY.)

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Feb. 27, and SATURDAY, March 25.

Passage money to Nassau.....$43
Passage money to Havana.....$50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

Passengers must have passports.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling Green.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

GUIDING STAR.....Knight.....Saturday, Feb. 25.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Feb. 25.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, March 4.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, March 18
GUIDING STAR.....Keeler.....Saturday, March 25
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, April 1.
DAY STAR.....(Building).....

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,

From Pier 46 North River, 1st Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.

The *Morning Star* is 2,04s tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,415, the *Day Star* 2,275, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,400	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,420	.....
ERIN	3,400	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Pearse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,416	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA.....SATURDAY, March 11
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—

Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 25
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....March 4
MINNESOTA.....SATURDAY.....March 12

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....35
First Cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40
First Cabin to Hamburg.....90 | Steerage to Hamburg.....37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $95. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices, 15 DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New York.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

THROUGH BILLS LADING TO ST. LOUIS AND ALL POINTS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, VIA NEW-ORLEANS.

THE ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS,
JOHN J. ROE, President,

is now ready to contract, and give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for shipment as above.

This Company now owns some twenty first-class steamers running between New-Orleans, St. Louis, and Louisville, and are now arranging connections between New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and New-Orleans.

One of their steamers will leave New-Orleans daily, and by judicious arrangements they are enabled to offer inducements to shippers in lower rates and quick dispatch. Average time of transit, eighteen days.

J. EAGER, Agent,
No. 41 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE WHEEL STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA,

Captain BARON,

Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, March 1, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The new and splendid steamship MORRO CASTLE, will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on March 8.

N. B.—All passengers must procure passports before securing passage.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22.
The fast-class U. S. Mail steamship
GEO. CROMWELL,
E. E. VAIL, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22, at 3 P. M. precisely.

For passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, or freight, apply to
H. S. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

PASSENGERS FOR "AUSTRALASIAN" are requested to be at the Company's Wharf, Jersey City, at 1 o'clock WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, 22d inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Howling-green.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEESER, General Superintendent.
J. C. CALHOUN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

CHANGE OF TIME.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

From foot Murray-st., daily at 3¼ P. M., connecting with trains for Highlands, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Manchester, &c.

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.

Fare $2. Excursion tickets $3—good for three days.

Steamer JESSE HOYT leaves Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, daily, (excepting Sundays,) at 9 A. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with express trains for Philadelphia, Tuckerton, Barnegat, Tom's River, &c.

Returning leave Vine-st. Ferry, Philadelphia, at 11,15 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

6:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Jan. 23, 1865, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 1:25 and 11:30 A. M., 3:40, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. Small cars will be run between Chambers and 30th-st. stations. Sunday train 6 P. M.

J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
CAPT. THURSBY,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 28 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters at all seasons and in all weather; these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Hardsn's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 316 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

R. SIMONS, Agent.

REMOVAL.

The Peoples' Line, "New-Jersey Steamboat Company," have removed from the foot of Cortlandt-st. to their spacious new offices, Pier No. 41, south side Canal-st., where on the opening of navigation, they will be happy to transport passengers and freight as heretofore.

New-York, Jan. 27, 1865.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3 15 P. M. Trains north and east from New-Haven 11 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

A Boarding-School for boys, 15 miles above New-York, on the Hudson. Circulars at W. H. Arthur & Co.'s, No. 39 Nassau-st., N. Y., or address
BENJAMIN MASON, Principal.

MRS. JOHN LORD (MISS TUCKER) RECEIVES into her family fifteen young ladies to educate, assisted by competent resident teachers, and by eminent professors from New-York.

STAMFORD, CONN.

REFERENCES.—Rt. Rev. John Williams, D. D., Bishop of Connecticut; Rev. Walter Mitchell, Stamford, Conn.; Capt. Wm. Skiddy, Stamford, Conn.; Francis Skiddy, Esq., New-York, &c., &c.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AFFORDS the very best advantages for a classical, scientific, commercial and musical education. French conversation and Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gents daily, without extra charge. A new gymnasium, costing $6,000. Seventeen Instructors. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia Co., N. Y.

DR. DIO LEWIS' LIGHT GYMNASTICS are taught Tuesdays and Fridays, at No. 151 5th-av., corner 22d-st., by Miss F. G. MANKIN, recent graduate of the Normal Institute for Physical Culture, Boston. Circulars can be obtained at any time by application at the academy. Entrance No. 10, third floor.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its next session March 23, 1865. Its superior facilities and character are well known, and its usual salubrity is confidently expected. For circulars, or further information, address REV. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSERY GOVerness, by a respectable young lady; has had four years' experience as a teacher of music in Boston. Terms very moderate. Address Miss C. M. W., No. 145 East 65th-st., New-York. Can furnish good reference from Boston and New-York.

AT PAINE'S, NO. 62 BOWERY, CORNER of Canal-st., persons whose diffidence has prevented progress in large classes, secure strictly private rooms. Specialties—Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Greek and Latin.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—(Classical, Commercial and French.) No. 126 West 45th-st., corner of Macdongal-st. and Washington-square.
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

A PARISIAN LADY, HAVING THE HIGHest references as teacher of her own language, desires a home as compensation for instruction. Address FRENCH TEACHER, No 115 East 39th-st.

THE SEOGWICK INSTITUTE, GT. BARRINGTON, MASS.—For twenty very select young boys. Those never from home before preferred. Send for circulars. JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE Plains, New-York, one hour's ride from the city by Harlem Railroad. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 212 4th-av. GEO. C. ANTHON.

TEACHERS.

MILITARY INSTRUCTOR.—WANTED, AN unmarried gentleman (a graduate of West Point preferred) to take charge of the Military Department, and to teach mathematics, in a first-class boarding-school. Address PRINCIPAL, Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION as governess, or companion to an invalid; is a good reader and writer, and fully capable of teaching English branches and the first rudiments of French and music. Address I. D. F., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN ENGAGEMENT BY A FIRST-class teacher, English branches, ancient and modern languages and drawing, as private tutor or in a school. Address ENERGY, 212 Grand-st., care of M. Twomey.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF DWELLING-HOUSES IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 23, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, by order of Wm. Lottimer, Esq., Executor of the estate of the late E. C. Large, deceased:

DEGRAW-ST.—The three-story and basement, high-stoop brick house and lot No. 296 Degraw-st., near Court-st. House 21,10 by 34 feet, with extension 5 feet 3 inches. Lot half the block.

Also, the four three-story and basement, high-stoop brown-stone houses and lots Nos. 298, 300, 302 and 302½ Degraw-st., near Court-st. Houses 19.3 by 40 feet. Lots half the block.

SACKETT-ST.—The two three-story, English basement brown-stone houses and lots Nos. 291 and 293 Sackett-st., north side, near Court-st. Houses each 16.8 by 45 feet, with one-story extension of 11 feet. Lots half the block.

Also, the three-story, English basement brown-stone house and lot No. 299½ Sackett-st. House 18.3 by 45 feet, with two-story extension of 11 feet. Lots half the block.

Also, the three three-story, English basement brown-stone houses and lots Nos. 295, 297 and 299 Sackett-st., adjoining above houses; each 16.8 by 45 feet, with intersecting piazza of 11 feet. Less half the block.

The above houses are in desirable locations for private dwellings, were built under the supervision of Mr. Large, and contain all the modern improvements.

Maps and further particulars at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.—P. C. BULKLEY will sell, on FRIDAY, March 3, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of Edward H. Owen, Esq., Referee, the valuable three-story brick house and lot known as No. 34 East 26th-st., near Madison-square; house 20 by about 40; lot 20 feet 9 inches in depth. For maps, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 48 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS ON AMITY-ST., BROOKLYN, AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

AMITY-ST.—Two lots on north side, about middle of the block, between Clinton and Henry sts.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY on Fourth-place and Luquer-st., Brooklyn. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 23, at 12 o'clock, by order of the executors of John J. Davis:

FOURTH-PLACE.—Four lots on south side of Fourth-place, 41 feet, 6 inches west of Court-st.

LUQUER-ST.—Seven lots north side of Luquer-st., 120 feet 2 inches west of Court-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 23, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York, by order of John W. & James S. Lewis, Executors of estate of Philo Lewis, deceased.

GRANWICH-ST.—The lease of the lots, with the three two-story and attic brick-front houses thereon, Nos 644, 646 and 648 Greenwich-st., near Barrow-st. House each 16 feet 5 inches by 32 feet. Lots together 50 feet 2 inches front, 50 feet rear, 87 feet north side, 84 feet south side. Lease from Trinity Church; 21 years from May 1, 1840, with usual renewals. Ground rent $250.

Also, lease of lot, with the two-story and attic brick-front house thereon, No. 573 Greenwich-st., near King-st. House 25 by 48 feet; lot 26 by 100 feet. The lease is for 69 years from May 1, 1797.

WEST HOUSTON-ST.—The lease of the lot, with the two-story and attic brick house thereon, No. 224 West Houston-st., near Greenwich-st. House 35 by 40 feet; has gas, bath, water, &c.; chandeliers and gas fixtures belonging to the house. Lease is from Trinity Church, for 21 years from NOV. 1, 1846, with usual renewals. Ground rent $140.

Maps, &c., may be had of the Auctioneers, 3 Pine-st.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.

BOOK TRADE-SALE ROOMS, NO. 498 Broadway, nearly opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.—GEO. A. LEAVITT, by J. E. COOLEY. Consignments solicited.

THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Feb. 23 and 24
CATALOGUE OF MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS in every department of literature, singly and in quantities; also, a large assortment of standard school books. Sale to commence at 7 o'clock P. M. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

WEDNESDAY, March 1.
A PRIVATE GENTLEMAN'S LIBRARY of choice Elizabethan and dramatic literature, nearly all in the best English editions and English bindings, including many Pickering and Murray sets, and many curious and rare works never before offered for sale in the United States, together with books from the libraries of Leigh Hunt and Charles Lamb, with their autographs, notes, &c. Catalogues ready, price 30c.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF DESIRABLE PROPERTY ON SPRING, RENWICK AND MACDOUGAL STS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 23, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Daniel P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., referee:

SPRING AND RENWICK STS.—The lot of ground, with the two two-story and attic dwelling houses and store thereon, on the southeast corner of Spring and Renwick sts. Lot 20x75 feet.

SPRING-ST.—The two-story and attic brick front house, with store and lot, No. 326 Spring-st., near Greenwich-st.; house 19.5 by 32 feet, with store extension covering entire lot; lot 19.5 by 55.6.

ALSO, the three-story and attic frame house and lot, No. 349 Spring-st., near West-st.; house 18 by 40; lot 18 by 60.

MACDOUGAL-ST.—The two-story and attic frame house and lot, No. 4 Macdougal-st., near Spring-st.; house about 24 feet deep; lot 22 by 45 feet, with privilege of alley-way.

Maps, &c., may be had at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

R. H. BOWNE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF BROOKLYN PROPERTY, SITUATED ON COVERT, DEAN, STATE, ATLANTIC AND SKILLMAN STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

COVERT-ST.—Three lots west side, 175 feet south of Bushwick-av.

OSAN-ST.—Two lots south side, 225 feet west of Vanderbilt-av.

SKILLMAN-ST.—One lot west side, 286.10 south of Myrtle-av.

ATLANTIC-ST.—Two lots north side, 125 feet east of Smith-st.

STATE-ST.—One lot south side, 125 feet east of Smith-st.

ALSO—The three story brick house and lot south side State-st., 150 feet east of Smith-st.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE, BY T. R. MINTURN.—By virtue of an order of the United States District Court, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 14th day of March, 1865, at 12 o'clock noon, at the warehouse of Messrs Bailey & Steele, No. 40 Commercial-wharf, Atlantic dock, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer *Charlotte*, consisting of Hardware, Groceries, Paper, Shoes, Hats, Army Cloth, Army Blankets, Solid Shot, Cartridges, Enfield Rifles, Army Buttons, Machinery, &c., &c., &c. The catalogues will be ready three days previous to sale. E. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, Southern District of New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS ON 6TH-AV., AND BUTLER-ST., BROOKLYN, E. D.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 23, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York.

6TH-AV., BROOKLYN.—Three lots on the east side of 6th-av., adjoining the corner of Baltic-st.; each 25 by 100 feet.

BUTLER-ST.—One lot on the north side of Butler-st., 75 feet east of 6th-av., and adjoining above on the rear; 25 by 100 feet.

These lots are desirably located, and in the vicinity of fine improvements. Maps, &c., may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.—Being the residence of the late Rev. M. W. Dwight. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executor of the Rev. M. W. Dwight, deceased the plot of land, together with the large dwelling house and barn thereon, situate on the northerly side of 1st-st., 110 feet westerly from 7th-av., Brooklyn. The house is two stories and attic frame, filled in with brick. The main house, 32.6½ by 40 feet; the ell, 22.6½ by 22 feet, is in good order. There is a balcony extending around the entire extension. The land is 112 feet 1½ inches in width by 265 feet 10 inches in depth.

FOR SALE.

TO CAPITALISTS—A MAGNIFICENT INVESTMENT.

The advertiser offers for sale one of the most attractive large properties in Pennsylvania, at a price which cannot fail to make it, in any event, a perfectly safe and highly remunerative investment, while, in point of prospective appreciation, it challenges comparison with any tract or property in the State.

The advertiser will be happy to submit the particulars in person to such gentlemen as may desire the same, with a view to purchase. They will be communicated with or called upon between the 23d and 28th instant, if they will send their full address to PENNSYLVANIA, care of C. A. Stetson, Esq., Astor House, New-York.

N. B.—The advertiser would much prefer to retain an undivided interest in the property, but will not make this a condition absolute.

SHIP-YARD FOR SALE OR TO LET, ON THE EAST RIVER, CORNER OF NORTH SECOND-ST., Brooklyn, near the ferry. Apply to
S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-story brick dwelling-house No 43 Clinton st., Newark, N. J.; is in the centre of the city, containing 14 rooms, gas, hot and cold water, bath-room, furnace, &c. The furniture will be sold or let with it. Possession given on the 1st of April or May next, if desired. Inquire of J. Y. BALDWIN, No. 17 Spruce-st., second story, New-York, or of the owner, J. W. POINER, Newark, N. J.

A LARGE BROWN-STONE, HIGH-STOOP house, 25x60, with a picture-gallery extension, 14x40, on Madison avenue, within three blocks of Madison-square. Will be sold for ($35,000) thirty-five thousand dollars; $11,000 cash, $4,000 in axchange, and $20,000 can remain at 6 per cent. for ten years. Address Prof. W. G. LEVISON, No. 584 Washington-st., Brooklyn, or JAMES K. POND, No. 596 Sixth-ave.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE.—At Bloomfield, N. J., one of eight acres, splendid house and barn; 1 of 6 and 7 acres, fine building and fruits; 1 of 2 acres, handsome house and barn, all in order, near depot; also cheap place on Passaic River, 15½ acres, a large house and barn, fruit very cheap; three places at Fordham, Westchester County, 1 to 3 acres, fine building. Price, $4,000 to $10,000; and five at Yonkers, from 1 to 10 acres, with good houses, $5,000 to $30,000. Particulars with A. SERGEANT, 15 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—ON FRANKLIN-AV., CORNER Quincy-st., Brooklyn, double cottage house, five lots, stable, carpets, mirrors, three blocks from Fulton-av. cars; price moderate. FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn; or H. E. FOSDICK, No. 60 Vesey-st., N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO CAPITALISTS.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFfers 1,000 acres of valuable oil territory, a short distance above "Burning Springs," Kanawha River, West Virginia. Will either sell or form a company. Maps and full particulars upon application to WM. J. KANE, Allegheny City, Pennsylvania.

FOR SALE—TWO DESIRABLE STORES AND buildings on 2d-av., 4 stories high. Price, $6,500 each. Inquire in the lumber yard, Nos. 219 and 221 East 35th-st.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF an old established Hardware Store, together with a ten-year lease. The owner declining business. Apply to L. BALDWIN, No. 202 Bowery.

A FINE FARM OF FIFTY ACRES FOR SALE—At Woodbridge, N. J.; communication with New-York by steamboat and railroad. Address FARMER, Woodbridge, N. J.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick house No. 9 Charles-st., Warren-place; good neighborhood, central location. To be seen from 10 to 4. For terms, &c., apply at No. 137 Waverley-place.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY, HIGH-STOOP, brown-stone front house, No. 42 West 15th-st., in good order, with all modern improvements.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE, &c., AT auction, attended to on favorable terms by
D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer,
No. 14 Pine-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN SOUTH AND EAST BROOKLYN.—From $3,500 to $6,500 each. Inquire at No. 6½ Pine-st., Room No. 1; hours from 12 to 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, overlooking the bay, the three-story brick house, No. 120 Columbia-st., near Clark. Apply to A. QUEREAU, No. 108 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement house No. 66 West 35th-st.; it is complete, with all the modern improvements. Apply to JASPER E. CORNING, No. 30 Platt-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY, HIGH-STOOP, brown-stone front house and lot on 14th-st., near 7th-av. For permits and particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR TWO-STORY ATTIC and basement brick dwelling-houses Nos. 145 to 151 West 17th-st. They are well built and in perfect order, with Croton water, and gas, and fixtures throughout, and are separately connected with sewer in the street. Price $4,500. Apply to JOHN H. NEILLEY, No. 24 Church-st., up stairs.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE,

By E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

Irvington, N. J.—38 acres, fine house	$35,000
Ravenswood, L. I.—fine house and grounds	15,000
Poughkeepsie—elegant residence, 9 acres	25,000
Jericho, L. I.—modern house and 2½ acres	10,000
Rye—elegant residence and 15 acres	45,000
Riverdale—fine house and 6 acres	20,000
Hyde Park—several very fine places	
New-Lots, L. I.—elegant residence	25,000
Passaic River, N. J.—several fine places	
Dobbs' Ferry—fine house and 20 acres	40,000

Also, fine country seats and farms in all sections of the country. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

BENEDICT & COIT'S

REAL ESTATE OFFICE, NO. 4 PINE-ST.
Houses and Stores for sale or to rent.

A COUNTRY PLACE OF ABOUT 54 acres for sale.—A first-class residence in Eastchester, Westchester Co., only one hour's ride from New-York, on the New-Haven Railroad. Fine outbuildings, comprising large barns, stables, carriage-house, ice-house full of ice. Large vegetable garden. Three dwelling-houses besides the main house. The place is also well stocked with fruit trees. Apply to JOHN B. DONHAM, No. 75 East 13th-st.

FOR SALE IN UTICA.—THE ELEGANT house and lot, No. 52 Broad-st., lot about 50x243 feet, extending from Broad to Catharine-st., in the rear; the house has on the first floor, a large drawing-room, library, bed room, dining-room, winter and summer kitchens and wood sheds. On the second floor are seven chambers and a large bath room; it has gas, water, bells, furnaces, water closet &c.; the garden is well stocked with choice fruits; a portion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage for a term of years if desired. Address No. 370 Genesee-st., Utica.

A NEW SMALL BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE FOR SALE—No. 82 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.; all improvements—furnace, dumb-waiter, marble washstands in every room, with hot and cold water; four stories and basement, high stoop; all in good order. Price $10,000. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, No. 169 Broadway, or at No. 82 Lexington-av.

FOR SALE AT NYACK—ON THE HODSON, five nice commodious residences at Nyack; also one good farm. Inquire of C. P. SNEDEKER, No. 237 Greenwich-st., corner Jay, between 12 and 2 o'clock P.M., Thursdays and Tuesdays, or at Nyack at his residence.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE—FOR SALE of the residence of the late Daniel Babbett, at Orange, N. J. Such property is seldom in the market and must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to or at the Bank of Orange Bank and H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, from 9 to 11 A. M., or No. 49 Main-st., Orange, N. J., from 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—BRICK DWELLINGS IN BROOKlyn, No. 248 Hicks-st., Nos. 63 and 65 Nyckoff-st., No. 34 Summit-st., No. 137 North 6th-st., Broadway, near Wilson.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 48 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY DWELLING-house in West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., brick front, brown-stone basement and under cellar, with all modern improvements; gas fixtures. Would exchange for a snug house further uptown. Inquire of W. P. MCKNEY, No. 58 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., A PLACE containing about 2½ acres of land, house has 13 rooms, built in the best manner, with all modern improvements; good barn with room for 6 horses; also other outbuildings; garden stocked with the best varieties of fruit trees. For further particulars and price address Box No. 5,448 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, CONTAINING two acres in rye, on the line of the New-Haven Railroad, and within ten minutes' walk of the depot; in a good neighborhood; extensive view, and convenient to sea-bathing; the house contains nine rooms, and is conveniently arranged, abundance of fruit, stables, &c. Apply to WILLIAM C. OSBORN, No. 180 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW, FIRST-CLASS three-story, high-stoop, brown-stone houses, located on 2d-av. and 128th-st., and adjoining, Harlem. They contain every modern improvement, well finished, and splendidly located. Possession immediate and May 1, convenient to Peck-slip and Harlem boats. CARTER & BERTINE, No. 79 East 25th-st., Bull's Head Bank Building.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY SEAT AT MOUNT Kisco, Harlem River. Buildings large, modern built, and in fine order; fourteen acres of land, under a high state of cultivation; choice fruit and shade; well located, convenient to depot. Other places in the country, and nearer to the city, to offer.
CARTER & BERTINE, No. 79 East 25th-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS MODEL TENEMENT property, situated on 37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., a four-story building, 25x38.9, in good order, rented for $3,600, will be sold cheap. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

$16,000.—FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL, and possession 1st of April, a neat four-story brown-stone French basement house, 16.8x55.8x9.9, with all the modern improvements, beautiful location; $5,000 may remain at 6 per cent for five years. P. C. ANTHONY, No. 34½ Pine-st., from 11 to 3 o'clock.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE AT F

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 22, 1865

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year.....$3 00
Two copies 1 year.....5 00
THE WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year.....$2 00
Three copies 1 year.....5 00
Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.
Payments invariably in advance.
We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or post office money orders wherever it can be done.
Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Mrs. Gen. Tom Thumb and Baby, Two Mammoth Fat Women, Giant Boy, Living Skeleton, Dwarf. Afternoon and Evening: Workmen of New-York; or The Curse of Drink—Exposé of Spiritual sm.

WINTER GARDEN—Hamlet.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Day and Evening.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—Magic—Tartini's Dream.

HIPPOTHEATRON—Harlequin Mother Goose, or The Fairy Legend of the Golden Egg.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Forty Winks—The Toodles

WALLACK'S—The Game of Life.

NIBLO'S—The Honchback.

No. 625 BROADWAY—Paintings.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

An official dispatch from Gen. Gillmore states that Charleston fell into our possession on the morning of the 18th inst., with over two hundred pieces of artillery, (another account says that all the guns were spiked), and a supply of ammunition. The surrounding defences having been evacuated during the previous night by the rebel forces, the Mayor surrendered the city to the troops of Gen. Schimelfening, who at once took possession. The cotton warehouses, arsenal, Quartermaster's stores, railroad bridges, two iron-clads and several vessels in the ship-yard, were burned by the enemy. The railroad building contained 200 kegs of powder, which exploded with terrific effect, killing and wounding upwards of one hundred people. It is supposed that 6,000 bales of cotton were consumed in the warehouses. The dwelling houses in the lower part of the city were found to be completely riddled by our shot and shell. The wealthy part of the population had deserted the city, the poor who remained were suffering for want of food. The Stars and Stripes were raised over Fort Sumter by Capt. H. M. Bragg.

There is no news of a military character from Savannah. Nothing further has been received respecting the movements of Gen. Sherman.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday the committee to whom was referred the memorial of Andrew J. Wilcox of Baltimore, asking that peace be made on the basis of the Crittenden Compromise, requested to be relieved from further consideration of the subject. A bill was reported amending the pension act so as to include within its provisions soldiers wounded while on picket-duty. A resolution was introduced creating the office of Solicitor and Naval Judge-Advocate-General. Other matters of minor importance occupied the attention of the Senate until the adjournment.

In the House, financial matters were under consideration, and the Ways and Means Committee reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow from time to time $600,000,000, and to issue bonds for the amount, payable in forty years. Among the bills passed were an amendment to the act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Missouri to the Pacific Ocean, and the Senate bill to facilitate the collection of debts of Postmasters. The consideration of the bill providing a Government for the States overthrown or subverted by the rebellion was resumed, and, after much discussion, interrupted only by the reading of Gen. Gillmore's official report announcing the surrender of Charleston, was laid on the table—91 to 63. A resolution was agreed to instructing the Sergeant-at-Arms to apprehend Hon. A. P. Field, member from Louisiana, and bring him before the bar of the House to be reprimanded by the Speaker, for his late assault on Judge Kelly, of Pennsylvania. Another resolution was carried, rescinding so much of the resolution of the 5th of December last, giving the privilege of the hall to claimants for seats from Louisiana, as applied to the said Fields. The House considered the Amendatory Enrollment Bill, and, without final action upon the subject, adjourned.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *China* arrived at this port last evening. The steamship *Nova Scotian* arrived at Portland yesterday afternoon. The dates by the *China* are to the 12th—four days later than those by the *Saxonia*. The *Nova Scotian's* dates are to the 10th. Interesting Parliamentary discussions—though only of a brief character—have taken place on American affairs, growing out of the relations of the United States and Canada. The tone adopted by Lord Palmerston is friendly to this country. An interesting series of State papers relative to the Canadian troubles had been laid before the British Parliament. Sensation rumors abounded in Paris relative to the non-arrival here of a successor to M. Mercier. These rumors, it will be seen, have found currency in England through the columns of the London *Times* and *Globe*. The steamship *City of Boston* had met with an accident to her machinery on the passage from Liverpool to Queenstown, and was compelled to put back. She would sail in a few days later than her advertised time, which was the 8th. Twenty-five guineas premium had been offered on the steamer *United Kingdom*, from the Clyde for this port. Some of the London papers indulge in curious speculations as to the probability of Mr. Seward taking the London mission. The *Army and Navy Gazette* believes that the appointment would aid the maintenance of a good understanding between the two countries; and pays a high tribute to the statesmanship of the Secretary. Cardinal Wiseman by the latest report was still alive. Spain has forbidden the circulation of the Pope's Encyclical within her boundaries.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Gold Room fell to 196¼ yesterday, and was subsequently rallied to 199 per cent. Exchange on London 107¼ per cent for Gold. Stocks left off firm. There will be no session at the Stock or Produce Exchanges to-day.

Produce and merchandise were much less actively sought after yesterday; prices were generally lower and very irregular. Flour declined 20c.@30c., and Pork 25c.@87½c. ₩ bbls.; Wheat 2c@3c. ₩ bushel. Oats were in light supply and moderate demand, chiefly for Government use, at firmer rates. Cotton, Petroleum and Whisky favored buyers decidedly. The freight engagements were unimportant.

The Live Stock markets are less affected this week than for some time past by the difficulties of transportation, owing to snow on the railroads. The greater portion of the delayed stock trains have got in. Owing to this fact, and the influence of last week's unprecedented prices, the supply of beef cattle is very large—amounting to 6,325 head against 2,717 last week, and a weekly average for a year past of 5,126. Prices fell off 2c.@3c. ₩ lb., but hardly back to the current rates, before the snow blockade, as then the meat markets were entirely bare. Extra bullocks brought 23c.@25c. ₩ lb., estimated dressed weight; good 20c.@22c., and down to 11c.@13c. for the poorest grades. Receipts of other animals for the week: Milch cows, 289; veal calves, 868; sheep, 13,130; live hogs, 2,060. Cows are in better demand; prices range $50@$60, poor to ordinary; $70@$80 for medium to good; $90@$100 for very good, and $100@$125@$150 for extra or fancy animals. Veal calves sell at 11c.@15c. ₩ lb., live weight, for poor to extra good. Sheep are in moderate supply, and sell at 11c.@14c. ₩ lb., live weight, for the different qualities. Live hogs are very scarce and much wanted, at 14½c.@14¾c. ₩ lb., live weight, for good corn-fed, as there is very little Western dressed fresh pork now coming in.

Gov. Fenton and Comptroller Robinson were in town yesterday, in consultation with our leading bankers as to the probability of raising the money on the State bonds to be issued for bounties. The result of the conference renders it certain that there will be no trouble in obtaining the money, provided the Legislature pass the supplementary act to raise the amount by direct tax, in case the people should fail to adopt the amendment to the Constitution.

The Senate Committee resumed the investigation of the City Inspector's Department yesterday. At the afternoon session testimony was taken for the defence. The examination will be continued this morning.

A mass-meeting of workingmen was held at Cooper Institute last evening, to advance the interests of the laboring classes. Delegates were present from Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other cities. Addresses were made by Messrs. Hardi:g, Stevens, McDermott, and others.

Coroner Gover concluded an inquest yesterday upon the body of Rene Gavtier, a young Frenchman who shot himself through the forehead on the morning of the 15th inst. in his room at No. 219 West Forty-eighth-street.

Mr. John E. Brown's safe, at No. 185 Greenwich-street, was blown open yesterday morning by gunpowder; but the inner doors not having been touched, its contents remain intact. One of the burglars has been apprehended.

There were more than one hundred and forty-seven men enlisted in this city on Monday and placed to the credit of the county, and more than one hundred yesterday. The rumor current yesterday that the draft had been ordered to begin next week is reported incorrect on semi-official authority.

The annual Fair for the benefit of St. Stephen's Church was held last evening at Dodworth's Hall.

The second annual Coterie of Company K, of the Thirty-seventh Regiment N. Y. S. N. G., was given last evening at the Everett Rooms on Broadway. The attendance was large, and the ball was more than usually brilliant.

An eloquent lecture was delivered, last evening, at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, by Miss Anna E. Dickinson—the subject being "A Plea for Labor." A very large audience was present.

The draft in the Second and Third Congressional Districts began yesterday, and up to last evening the full quota of names from the Fifth and Sixth Wards and New-Lots had been drawn. There was no disposition manifested to make disturbance. The drawing for the other wards in the district will be continued to-day.

Sherman's Treatment of South Carolina.

The march of Gen. Sherman through South Carolina is attended with none of the ravage predicted by all the rebels, and hoped for by many loyal men. So far as can be gathered from the few general facts that have reached us, our army is displaying no vindictive spirit whatever. Moving without any base of supplies, it of course must, of necessity, live mainly upon the country it traverses, and this involves extensive seizures of food for man and beast. But even the rebel newspapers do not represent that there is any wanton destruction, or any attempt of any kind to make the scourge of war fall with needless severity. The army holds on its resistless way in order and sobriety, pervaded with no other than the military spirit, seeking no other than military ends. The soldierly discipline and the generous personal bearing which so marked it in Georgia, are again exhibited in the same high degree in South Carolina. So far as is yet developed, there is no distinction in the treatment of the two States.

This is, we think, just what should be. It is far worthier of the cause than could be any infliction of suffering upon the State, however deserved, if done in the spirit of revenge. Unquestionably the South Carolinans are by far the guiltiest of all the rebel people of the South. They had turned their State into one entire hot-bed of sedition for years before the rebellion, and had worked in season and out of season to propagate treason. They finally passed the first ordinance of secession; they fired the first gun upon the old flag. There is good reason to believe that this rebellion never would have existed but for the agency of South Carolina in sowing anti-constitutional doctrines, and in committing the first great overt acts of treason. But, guilty as she is, it does not become the great army of the Union to vent any wrath upon her in its present triumphant march. If there be any peculiar demands of justice in the case, let them be deliberately met by future legislation, unless, when the time comes, it be deemed wiser to sink the past forever in an act of universal amnesty and oblivion. At all events, it is not meet that Gen. Sherman should engage in any work of retribution. His business is simply to plant the flag in that traitorous soil, and make it respected. It being certain that he is doing this effectively, it is well that he spares.

There is a feeling in many vehement souls that would find satisfaction if Sherman would serve Charleston as Scipio served Carthage—ploughing up its foundations and sowing its site with salt. But in the first place Sherman has not the slightest right to move a hair's breadth on that line of action. There has been no Senatorial decree *Carthago est delenda*. Sherman has no power but the military power confided to him; and that only enables him to employ military means for military ends, in accordance with the established military policy of the Government. The only military end is to overcome armed rebels, and keep them in obedience. Any military power exercised beyond that would be a usurpation. But again, if Sherman had the power, he would be above exercising it. He could not exercise it in mere revenge, for revenge is an essentially savage impulse. Its indulgence would shock every Christian principle and every civilized sentiment; it would reduce Sherman and his army at once to the level of Blackhawk and the Kickapoos. Nor could it be exercised for expediency's sake. We have yet heard no one advocate an exterminating dragonade upon the South Carolinians. If they are to continue to live, surely it is better that they and their descendants should live as our friends than as our enemies—better that they should learn to love the Government they would live under than hate it. The most solid security as well as the prime glory of every nation lies in the patriotism of its people; and if the South Carolinians are to be our fellow-countrymen, it is a national interest that they should become patriotic. Is it said that all hope of this is vain? Who does not remember the fierce cry that was raised three years ago last Spring for the demolition of Baltimore? Its people had done an act which, in the estimation of millions of thousands of loyal men, proved them to be hopelessly lost to all national feeling, and fitted for nothing else than destruction without mercy. Baltimore was not demolished; not a house in it was touched. It was firmly dealt with, yet kindly. There is not to-day, in the whole breadth of the land, a more intensely loyal city. We may rely upon it that kindness is the true expediency. We may set it down that Gen. Sherman wrote from a sound head, as well as a good heart, in his letter which we published yesterday: "I do not think a human being could feel more kindly toward an enemy than I do to the people of the South, and I only pray that I may see the day when they and their children will thank me, as one who labored to secure and maintain a government worthy the land we have inherited, and strong enough to secure our children the peace and security denied us.'

The Fall of Charleston.

The Richmond journals recently made frequent quotation of a remark in our columns, that the greatest damage we could do to the rebel cause was a moral one, and as long as their "will was unbroken," our material successes could not subdue the country. They endeavored to strengthen the failing "will" of their people, and to demonstrate to them that while that remained impregnable all was not lost, and much might be regained. We still hold that the great power of a people is its moral power, and consists in "the mysterious and utterly immeasurable forces of the human will," rather than in population or wealth.

For that very reason, we regard whatever will affect the spirits of the Confederates, whatever will divide their councils, or depress their hopes, or weaken their resolution, as of more importance to us than even a brilliant victory which does not produce these effects.

We estimate the loss of Charleston, at this time, as equal to the loss of 50,000 men to the Confederates in battle. Not that it is of any very great importance to us, in the military problem of crushing Lee, (though in this not without value;) nor that it contains much of the spoils of war. We presume that it is a miserable, plucked and half-ruined little city. But Charleston is a symbol; it is like the flag in battle. To hold it is a matter of honor; to lose it, signifies defeat and disgrace.

The world over, wherever the news of this terrible war has flown, that little city is the historical capital of the great rebellion. No rebel town is so widely known. The first agitation of secession was there: the sons of that little State of South Carolina were the originators at the South of that convulsion which has shaken this continent; the first shot of the civil war was fired there; it was supposed that the final struggle for victory or defeat would be there.

Europe will now have no further doubt that the rebellion is near its end. And on the Southern masses, easily affected by angurles and events, the capture of the secession cradle will fall with a tremendous moral power. The front bauner, ever flaunting in the van of their desperate warfare, has gone down. The State which so gally proffered to the Union four years ago the cup of civil war, must now, in disaster and disgrace, drink it to its dregs.

Every ignorant, "poor white," will understand this. The lying press will no longer deceive them with stories of victories over the "cowardly Yankees." All that large class who desire to save what they can from the general wreck, will leave the falling cause. The capture of Charleston is the knell to the Southern ear, foretelling the doom of the wicked Confederacy. Every rebel arm will be weaker since its occurrence.

So profound will be its effect, both on the rebels and as raising the prestige of Sherman and his army, that we would be hardly surprised at his unimpeded march to Raleigh, and a new Government being at once organized there by the loyal North Carolinians.

Four years next April, that shot was fired in Charleston Harbor which, it may be truly said, awoke a more terrible echo and was the prelude to a grander drama, than the world ever experienced before. In that mouth the old American flag was struck in that harbor to traitors. Now, after a desolation which has swept the South with fire and havoc, and watered its soil with blood; after the death of hundreds of thousands of our youth; after four years of incredible agony and loss and suffering; after heaping up loads of debt and pouring out the wealth of a generation; after horrors in which it seemed that Liberty and Union were forever destroyed on this continent, we have at length replaced the honored emblem of our Republic in the scene of its dishonor, and crushed rebellion at its heart and source. We may well rejoice.

Gen. Sherman on War and Peace.—We publish a letter written to a Baltimore lady, by Gen. Sherman, while he was conducting his great campaign in Georgia, last year. "Amid the sound of battle," he recalls to his correspondent the days long gone by, when he knew her as a school-girl playing on Sullivan's Island beach, near Charleston, and says that then he little dreamed that he should "control a vast army, pointing, like the swarm of Alario, toward the plains of the South." "Why," he exclaims, "oh, why is this?" And he goes on to say that it is from no animosity toward the Southern people, though they call him "barbarian, vandal, monster, and all the epithets that language can invent, significant of malignity and hate." It is because of his devotion to the Government and to law—because man must submit to some arbiter, and must not throw off his allegiance without just cause—because the South bantered and bullied us to the conflict, and we were forced to accept battle, which, once begun, has gone on till the war has assumed proportions at which we stand aghast, but which, had we declined, America would have sunk back, coward and craven, merriting the contempt of all mankind. "God knows," he says, "how reluctantly we accepted the issue, but once the issue joined, like in other ages, the Northern race, though slow to anger, once aroused, are more terrible than the more inflammable of the South."

Gen. Sherman, however, does not delight in war, but grieves over its carnage, its desolation, its anguish, and all its horrors, and looks forward anxiously for its close. On questions other than those of war—on questions relating to peace, reconstruction, and the terms to be offered to the South—Gen. Sherman expresses himself in terms worthy of a statesman: "I would not subjugate the South in the sense so offensively assumed, but I would make every citizen of the land obey the common law, submit to the same that we do—no worse, no better—our equals and not our superiors. The very moment the men of the South say that, instead of appealing to war, they should have appealed to reason, to our Congress, to our courts, to religion, and to the experience of history, then I will say *Peace—Peace*; go back to your point of error, and *resume your places as American citizens, with all their proud heritages.*" These views of the eminent soldier, set forth in this letter, agree exactly with those expressed in another remarkable letter of his, which we published a few weeks ago. They are profound and conservative, and merit the reflection and acceptance of the country.

Washington's Birthday—The First and the Latest Great Victories of the War.

Measured by its effect upon the heart and temper of the loyal people of these States, there is probably no victory of the war that can be compared with that which was won by the stubborn valor of our troops on the 16th day of February, 1862. That day, like many a preceding one in our experience of the war, had opened dark, gloomy, lowering. Many of the best and most devoted friends of the Republic had begun to despond over the reverses which seemed to have no turning tide. At home there was an apparent indigence in everything like skillful enterprise or thorough executive action in our military leaders. Abroad there were thrown at us, from every quarter, taunts and jeers which were altogether ill to be borne. On all sides the prospect was as cheerless for the national cause as it well could have been. How much more of misadventure, of ill-success, or of sluggish routine, the nation could have borne before giving up its title to existence, we cannot presume to conjecture. Happily, the test of endurance to be applied to loyal men had been reached before that gloomy 16th day of February had closed. It was on that memorable date that Brig.-Gen. U. S. Grant sent from his headquarters the following dispatch addressed to Gen. Buckner, commanding the rebel forces holding Fort Donelson.

HEADQUARTERS ON THE FIELD,
FORT DONELSON, Thursday, Feb. 16, 1862.
To Gen. S. B. Buckner:

SIR: Yours of this date, proposing an armistice and the appointment of commissioners to settle the terms of capitulation, is just received. *No terms except unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted.*

I propose to move immediately on your works.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT.
Brigadier-General Commanding.

That proposal to move upon the enemy's works immediately, was the most decisive assurance the rebels had yet received that we were not "playing at soldiers." Buckner considered it both "ungenerous" and "ungracious." All the rebel skinkers, North, South, at home and abroad, agreed with Buckner. But, nevertheless, the loyal heart of the nation caught fire anew at the thrilling and manly phrase of the Western brigadier; and it has grown warmer for the cause and warmer for that same Brigadier ever since.

Among the coincidences of the war it will hereafter be noted that three years to a day, from the first formal introduction of Gen. Grant as a formidable soldier and a resolute Commander—three years from the day when the great victory on the Cumberland dispelled the gloom that had begun to settle over us on every hand, the wretched seat and birthplace of this foul conspiracy should have been miserably abandoned by its rebel defenders, and but a few hours later, have been prone before the national authority of the United States.

To-day we are to celebrate as is most seemly the birth of the foremost man in American history. There are to be public rejoicings instead of private guzzlings—a sign of improvement in our civic tastes for which no commendation can be too strong. Why cannot we emphasize the celebration by making it the occasion for a general illumination, and give at once an expression of our cherished regard for the day we honor, and for the national victories which have in successive years come to herald its auspicious return? There is ample time for those who wish to do so, to illuminate their private residences; and the occasion might well be marked by this special feature, as well as by those already embraced in the admirable programme of the local authorities.

Reliable Information.—A rebel correspondent of the Goldsboro (N. C.,) *Journal* has been getting information about the "Yankees" at Newbern, in a way that carries us back to the earlier part of the war, when "reliable gentlemen" saw the New-York "Fire Zouaves" spring like wildcats on the backs of the Virginia "Black Horse Cavalry," when the latter were going full speed, and cut the throats of the riders in a horrible manner. He says "he has just conversed with a reliable gentleman, who came in from the front yesterday, and who informs him that he had had an interview with a lady who was within the enemy's camp on Tuesday, and *from what she could learn while there, it is her opinion* that the Yankees are preparing to move in force against Weldon," &c., &c.

This information must be worth a great deal to the rebel War Department, and may enable them to frustrate Gen. Schofield's plans. The only thing about it which is calculated to shake one's confidence in it, is that it has not passed through the hands of the "intelligent contraband." If it had been carefully sifted by this gentleman, and collated with the innumerable facts already in his possession, it would, doubtless, make our whole plan of operations in North Carolina clear as noonday to Gen. Lee.

The Dano-French Rebel Iron-clad.—While we have used with such ability as we possessed the military and naval resources of the country in carrying this great war to the end, which we now appear to see shaping itself in no distant future, there have been many instances where the fate of the Republic has temporarily, at least, depended upon slight contingencies which could hardly have been foreseen—much less prevented. When the *Merrimac* steamed out of Norfolk, the accidental presence of a small experimental vessel bound to Washington on a trial trip alone prevented a catastrophe, the extent and effect of which, at this period of time, we cannot possibly realize.

What at that period of the war would have been a catastrophe hardly to be remedied—the presence on the seas of an iron-clad seagoing vessel able to sail where she pleased and accomplish what she pleased—is happily now an event which need fill us with no apprehension, provided we use the means at our disposal judiciously and in time. It appears from our European news that the rebels have succeeded in hoisting the Confederate flag (which of their numerous devices in the flag-line we know not) upon a seagoing iron-clad, described as a heavily-cuirassed ram, formerly the *Olinda*, but now probably boasting some name famous in the annals of rebel retreats. Such a vessel appearing off New-York Harbor, while it could accomplish nothing to alter or even modify the course of the war, might do an immense amount of mischief. But the evacuation of Charleston and the capture of Fort Fisher have, as it were, providentially, placed at our disposal a large iron-clad fleet at the very moment when we may need it for home defence.

We think that our Navy Department should at once detail to New-York and to each of our leading harbors one first-class monitor, so as to prevent any serious accident from this new development of the rebel navy. What the issue of a contest between one of these vessels and the *Olinda* would be, cannot be doubtful for a moment. The London *Times*, generally so unwilling to learn a lesson from this country, in a recent article on the lessons to be learnt from Fort Fisher, admits that a turreted ship, being, "in fact, a moveable fort, capable of mounting any weight of gune," is, "setting speed aside, superior to a mere iron-clad"—and this *Olinda* has no qualifications of speed to make her specially dangerous. With proper precautions she will follow the fate of the *Merrimacks*, *Atlantas*, and *Tennessees*, and prove once more, if it were needed, that bravely as the Confederates have fought on land, the sea is an element on which they are doomed to win no victory, and to blazon no triumph upon their failing escutcheon except the charred timbers of helpless merchantmen.

Political Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 21.

The Secretary of War, in reply to a resolution of the 14th inst., transmitted to the Senate to-day a communication relative to persons held as political prisoners. He states that upon the passage of the act of March 3, 1863, he directed Judge-Advocate Holt to commence proceedings against all such as should not be released under the provisions of the act. The prisoners were confined at St. Lenis, Alton, Lonisville, Sandusky, Wheeling, Camp Chase, Fort Lafayette, Fort McHenry, Fort Delaware and the Old Capitol. It being generally stated in the rolls, says Judge-Advocate Holt, by whose authority the arrests were made, it has been presumed for the purposes of the present lists, that all were made by the authority either directly or indirectly, through the Secretary of War. In point of fact, however, it is believed that the arrests were generally made by military commanders and Provost-Marshals without any intervention on the part of the President or Secretary. The cases of guerrillas, it seems, and such as are clearly triable by court-martial, were not generally included in the lists; neither were the cases of parties confined under sentences of military courts. Those embraced in the lists were those awaiting charges, hostages, refugees, rebels, disloyal men, &c.

The Secretary says that prior to the passage of the act, he had taken measures to examine and determine the cases of State and political prisoners, by appointing commissioners to examine the prisoners, and discharge all proper cases. He states that in some military districts prisoners had been incarcerated by State executives or local military commanders; that such cases did not come within the terms of the act, but that measures had been taken for their investigation, and their discharge when it could be done without prejudice to the public safety. A commission charged with this duty (consisted of Benjamin S. Cowan, Roswell Mason, and Samuel W. Roswick. A special commission, consisting of Judge King and Judge Sohn, was also appointed for the examination of the prisoners at Fort Delaware, or elsewhere in the Middle Department; and Gen. Dix was directed to investigate cases of imprisonment at Fort Lafayette and other prisons in the Eastern Department, for the custody of blockade-runners and other illicit traders. Maj. Turner was directed on Feb. 1, 1864, to make investigations at the Old Capitol, used for the custody of prisoners arrested by Military Commanders, and by the Navy Department. He was directed to discharge minor offenders, who were not prisoners of war; report for the exchange of all prisoners of war; report for trial all charged with violation of the laws of war; and investigate and report on the abuses and arrests by Provost-Marshals and others, to the Military Governor.

The Secretary also states that frequent examinations of military persons had been ordered from time to time. The Secretary recounts the facts of the defection from loyalty of officers of every rank and department of the service, and says in this emergency the President thought it his duty to employ with energy the extraordinary powers which the Constitution confided to him in cases of insurrection. He called into the field such military and naval forces unauthorized by the existing law as he deemed necessary. He directed measures to prevent the use of the postoffice for treasonable correspondence. He subjected passengers to and from foreign countries to new passport regulations. And by instituting a blockade, suspended the right of habeas corpus in various places, and caused persons who were represented to him as being about to engage in treasonable and disloyal practices to be arrested by special, civil as well as military agency, and to be detained in military custody when necessary to prevent them and deter others from such practices. Examinations of such cases were instituted, and some of the persons so arrested were discharged from time to time under circumstances or upon recommendations compatible as was thought with the public safety. Meantime, a favorable change in public opinion has occurred. The line between loyalty and disloyalty is plainly defined. The whole structure of the Government is firm and stable. Apprehensions of public danger, and facilities for treasonable practices have diminished with the passions which prompted heedless persons to adopt them. The insurrection has culminated, and is believed to be declining.

He further states that the President has directed the discharge of all political or State prisoners upon their subscribing to a parole to renew no aid to the enemies of the United States. The Secretary of War will except from the effect of this order all spies and others whose release is deemed incompatible with the public safety. An amnesty is granted to all such as keep the parole. He promises that hereafter all extraordinary arrests shall be made by the military authorities alone.

SHERMAN'S PROGRESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 21.

The fears of some timorous persons that Lee will be able to precipitate himself on Sherman, and, united with Beauregard, be able to check the advance of that General, are not shared by either the Government or sensible men here. These persons seem to forget that Grant and his army will have something to say on that issue. Lee is closely observed by Grant at every point, and the first intimation he gives of an intimation to withdraw from Richmond will be the signal for a tiger spring by Grant. Gen. Grant is perfectly cognizant of every move on the part of his adversary by the deserters from Lee's lines, who arrive at the rate of a hundred per day.

A distinguished military man to-day pointed out that the present situation of Lee is precisely analogous to that of Napoleon in 1814, when France was invaded by the allies. Notwithstanding that he lavished all the resources of his incomparable genius to resist the advance, he was pushed and pressed upon by the converging forces of his opponent, and was finally compelled to capitulate in his Capital.

The indications are that Sherman is pushing his triumphant columns straight on *Raleigh*, which point he will reach early next week. He writes privately that the people of the "Old North State" are prepared to hail the advent of his army and promptly wheel the State into the Union.

Since the fall of Charleston, Wilmington and Mobile are the only two points remaining of the numerous important seaport cities formerly under rebel rule. Both are doomed to fall, if not already in our possession. Powerful expeditionary forces are directed against both points.

Work for Disabled Soldiers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish to offer a practical suggestion, bearing on the claims to employment of discharged and partially disabled soldiers, now so earnestly recommended by Congress, as well as by all men of patriotic and benevolent instincts. In the general hospitals of the United States, the employment of nurses and cooks is now given to several thousand citizens, who have never borne a musket in the military service. Discharged soldiers are daily applying for this employment—some who have served their term of three years, some who are partially disabled by wounds, or the effects of disease—and are refused. The complement allowed is filled by those citizens who have secured the position while the rejected soldier was exposing his life in the campaigns of the past three years. Here is a wrong. An order from the War Department will soon remedy it. Let it be required by order, that meritorious service in the field shall be an essential condition for employment in hospital, and a means of subsistence is at once secured for a few thousand deserving soldiers. This in one department. The same rule may be applied to the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments with benefit.

It is no grievance to remove the citizens now employed in these departments. They have sought the employment for the pay and for the ease it affords. To have the benefit of it for three years should constitute no strong claim for retaining it, when contrasted with the hardships and dangers of the soldier during the same period. SURGEON.

Justice to a Soldier.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In justice to a noble soldier, now gone to his final resting-place, and for the sake of a deeply bereaved family, I sincerely hope you will give the incased certificate a place in your paper, that the dastardly reports which have been too surely gaining ground among certain classes for several weeks past, to the effect that the gallant Lawrence E. Veltman, of the Fourth Vermont Infantry, did not fall in the battle at Cedar Creek, on the 19th of October, 1864, but was shot for that most execrable of all crimes, desertion, may be counteracted. It is hard enough for an aged father and mother to have to give up the light of their home, without having the fair fame of their idol impugned. And but few possessed more nobleness of soul, few so spotless an integrity, and none the love and esteem of his fellow-man to a greater extent than did this martyr-hero. His loss is irreparable. A. FRIEND.

Camp Fourth Vermont Infantry, Feb. 8, 1865.
I certify on honor that Lawrence Edward Veltman, late of Company G, Fourth Vermont Infantry, was a good and faithful soldier while with his company, and that he fell at his post while nobly discharging his duty on the field of battle.
HARLAN P. PAIGE,
First Lieut., Co. C, Fourth Vermont Infantry.

Washington's Birthday.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 21.

The 22d of February having been made a legal holiday by the Pennsylvania Legislature, it will be duly celebrated to-morrow. The Mayor of the city has ordered a national salute at sunrise, a salute of one hundred guns at noon, the ringing of the bells on the State House and churches, and preparations are making for an illumination of private houses in the evening. The Mayor, in his proclamation, refers to the abolishment of slavery, the capture of Charleston, &c., as causes of general rejoicing.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 21.

The anniversary of Washington's birth will be duly observed to-morrow throughout Massachusetts. The banks, insurance offices, &c., will be closed, the school children will have a vacation, and the public generally will celebrate the day with joyous emphasis on account of the recent great military triumphs.

A Salute at Troy.

TROY, Tuesday, Feb. 21.

A salute of one hundred guns was fired here this afternoon in honor of the capture of Charleston.

The New-Jersey Senatorship.

TRENTON, Tuesday, Feb. 21.

The Democratic caucus to-night nominated John P. Stockton, of Mercer, for United States Senator. Those who withdrew from the caucus the other day did not come in. The joint meeting will be held on the 1st of March.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the China at this Port, and the Nova Scotian at Portland.

Speculations about the Relations of the United States and France.

Interesting Debates in the British Parliament.

Lord Palmerston on American Affairs.

Official Correspondence Relative to Canada.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, Capt. WYLIE, from Liverpool on the 9th, via Greencastle on the 10th inst., arrived at Portland at 10:15 o'clock yesterday morning.

The dates per the *Nova Scotian* are two days later than those by the *Saxonia*.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 9th inst.

The Cunard mail steamer *China*, Capt. ANDERSON, which left Liverpool at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 11th, and Queenstown on the evening of the 12th February, arrived here last evening.

The new steamer *City of Boston* which left Liverpool on the 8th, met with an accident to her machinery on arrival at Queenstown, and was detained at that port. She would probably sail again for New-York on the 11th.

Twenty-five guineas premium were being paid to effect insurances on the steamer *United Kingdom*, bound from the Clyde to New-York.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Escape of the Confederate Ram Olinda—The Danish Government Disclaims all Complicity in the Affair—Responsibility of the French Government.

PARIS, Tuesday, Feb. 7, 1865.

Some new facts have come to light in regard to the escape of the Confederate ram *Olinda*.

The Danish Government, I understand, claims to be able to throw successfully the whole blame of the affair on the French Government. The Danish Government, it appears, is prepared to prove the following facts: When M. ARMAN's agent proposed to sell to this Government the Confederate ram at Bordeaux, the latter sent an engineer to inspect the vessel and, if she proved to possess the qualities claimed for her, to conclude the bargain. This officer did not find the vessel to conform to the representations of the agent, and he was going to leave without coming to any agreement, when it was proposed to make a conditional agreement. It was proposed by M. ARMAN to take the vessel to Copenhagen and to submit her there to a naval commission, and then, if not accepted, the vessel would return to Bordeaux. Of course the agent of the Danish Government had no objection to this; on the contrary, he was delighted to have the responsibility shifted from his shoulders, and signed at once a conditional contract by which, if the vessel was found to be so and so, a certain sum was to be paid for her.

This was exactly the arrangement the rebel agents desired, and had been maneuvring for. This conditional contract was to serve the double purpose of deceiving the French Government and of passing the vessel into Confederate hands. The contract was brought to Paris and shown to the Ministers of Marine and Foreign Affairs, with the demand for an authorization to quit the port of Bordeaux. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, relying upon his colleague of the Marine Department, whose business it was to decide more particularly in the affair, gave his consent, if that also should be the decision of the Minister of Marine. The latter also gave his consent, and the vessel sailed for Copenhagen. There, after lying for some weeks, it was refused by the Danish Government, as was anticipated, and in the meantime all the necessary arrangements had been made in England and France for getting it out and converting it on the high seas into a Confederate men-of-war. A French vessel, the *Expeditiff*, was engaged in a French port to carry out a cargo of coal; while an English vessel, the *Duke of Richmond*, was to furnish the crew, the armament, and all the necessary munitions of war.

The whole scheme, as planned by the rebel agents, has been carried out. The Danish Government now says, and it will be admitted with perfect justice, that the vessel never having come into its hands, it is in no way responsible for her. Who then is responsible? Evidently the French Government, who is thus made to suffer for one of its subordinates, the Minister of Marine. As regards the latter, M. CHASSELOUP-LAUBAT, it is known that he sympathizes with the rebellion, but it would be difficult to believe that he would have allowed the contract to pass if he had known certainly that the vessel was, by his act, to go into Confederate hands. We can see nothing further, therefore, to lay at the door of this officer for the present than the charge of great negligence in the examination of the contract, or of great looseness in the performance of an important duty. As regards M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, there is no suspicion that he acted otherwise than in the most perfect good faith, and, not relying on the watchfulness of his colleague of the marine department, he was led unsuspectingly into an error he is now most anxious to repair. In effect a cabinet council was held Saturday, at which this affair was decided, and in which, it is said, the Foreign Secretary expressed himself vehamently in favor of sending out orders to French naval vessels in all parts of the world to seize the *Olinda* if possible, and also to call before the tribunals the owners of the vessel which furnished the *Olinda* with coal. M. CHASSELOUP-LAUBAT, on the contrary, alarmed at the prospect of losing his portfolio, defended his act; he opposed the first of the recommendations of his colleague, and endeavored to throw the blame on the Danish Government. He demanded that at least the Emperor should take no decision till the report of the French Minister at Copenhagen, who had been charged to take the testimony in the case, had time to arrive. This last demand, which appeared reasonable to His Majesty, was accorded, and until this evidence, taken by the French agents themselves arrives, no decision will be taken. The Minister of Marine suggested, I understand, that the *Olinda* might be destined for the Peruvians, and that the transaction, engineered through by M. ARMAND DE RIVIERE, was in the interest of Peru, and not of the Confederacy.

In fine, I may repeat here what I said in my last letter, that from what I can hear of the disposition of the French Government in this affair, that there is no danger of any trouble growing out of it, and that the French Government now, as it always has been, determined to carry out in good faith and with rigor the doctrine of non-intervention in our affairs.

As regards the vessel itself, it is to be hoped that if it has been sold to the Confederates, and if it has the luck to arrive at Boston, New-York or Charleston, that you will be prepared to make short work of it, and to send it to look after the *Alabama* and consorts.

And as the torpedo-boat is now the natural enemy and the master of these great iron sea monsters, I may mention that this morning an American citizen, Dr. WASHINGTON M. RYAN, of New-York, formerly Assistant-Surgeon in the United States Army, had a long interview with the Emperor—an interview granted for the purpose of inspecting the model of a torpedo-boat which Dr. RYAN had invented, and proposed to sell to the French Government. The Emperor, who is already well posted on the subject took a deep interest in these models, and is going to have them examined by a commission.

MALAKOFF.

GREAT BRITAIN.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

The *Times* Paris correspondent says:

"When the French Minister, Count MERCIER, was recalled from Washington, the Americans were led to understand that no new agent would be accredited until President LINCOLN should have recognized the Emperor of Mexico. This recognition has not been forthcoming, and there is no French Minister at Washington." The writer adds: "It is believed that Mr. BIGELOW will continue to act as United States Charge d'Affaires in Paris for some time."

The London *Times*, in its city article, insinuates that the Confederate armies in the West have derived abundant supplies from Federal traders, and says that it is therefore possible that instead of the South being crippled for want of material of war, the main result of the blockade-runners being more effectually shut out will be, that the traffic and its gains will henceforth pass more largely into Federal hands.

The New-York correspondent of the *Daily News* says the conduct of the Canadian Government had created a better feeling in regard to Canada on the part of Americans than there has been since the beginning of the war.

The New-York correspondent of the London *Times* expatiates on the difficulties of the North in the matter of recruiting, and says there is no doubt now that Gen. LEE is made Generalissimo of the South, he will urge the arming of the negroes.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says that LEE must not let the enemy occupy Wilmington, if he intends to hold on to Richmond. Should he abandon it he may try a great *coup* to strike the North to the heart in its moment of elation. A sudden, well-conducted march into the District of Columbia, the capture of Washington, the invasion of Pennsylvania, even of New-York itself, are possible.

The same paper, referring to the report of Admiral PEIRCE, says that if the "broad arrow" be found on any stores in Confederate hands, it will be because they were condemned and sold, or that the mark is forged.

If it be true that Mr. SEWARD is coming over as Minister to the Court of St. James, the prospect of peace between Great Britain and the Northern States are certainly much brighter than they were, for with all his faults, the American Secretary of State is a man of great powers of observation and practical moderation in argument. He is enlightened and humane, and he is, we sincerely believe, animated, *ou bond du coeur*, by very friendly feelings toward the English nation.

PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons, on the 8th inst., Sir J. ELPHINSTONE expressed regret at the absence in the Queen's speech of any allusion to the state of the public service. He said: Our relations with America are not in a satisfactory state, and in the event of war, England was not in a position to afford adequate protection to commerce. He intended on an early day to call attention to the state of the navy.

On bringing up the report on the address, Mr. SCULLY moved an amendment, declaring that the state of Ireland is not satisfactory, and that the abundance of the emigration from there was an exceedingly bad feature.

After debate, the amandment was rejected.

The proceedings in Parliament on the 9th were of little interest. Mr. BAINES, in the House of Commons, gave notice that on an early day he should move for leave to bring in a bill to extend the franchise in boroughs in England and Wales, and Lord C. PAGET announced that provision would be made in the navy estimates for a naval dockyard at Cork.

In the House of Commons, on the 10th, Mr. PAKINGTON asked whether Judge COURSOL, in Canada, had been dismissed in consequence of any communication from the Home Government, and if so, whether such communication was made at the instance of the Government at Washington.

Mr. CARDWELL said he had not received any report that Judge COURSOL had been dismissed. Whatever steps might be taken by the Governor-General of Canada would be taken by him on the advice of his Ministers, and not in consequence of any communication from the Home Government.

Sir J. WALSH asked for information relative to the circumstances which had led to the notice given by the Government of the United States of North America of their intention to terminate the convention under which England and the United States mutually engaged not to fit out naval armaments upon the Canadian lakes, and also respecting the abrogation of the treaty of commerce between the Provinces of British North America and the United States by the late Lord ELGIN. He regarded the notice which had been given by the President of the United States of the intention of the Government to terminate the convention as the prelude to a declaration of war, and said it would be wrong for the English Government to regard the recent offensive and hostile acts of the Americans as mere bluster and bravado. He moved that all papers and correspondence in reference to the convention and treaty of commerce be laid on the table.

Lord PALMERSTON said he would not follow the honorable member into a discussion of the present state of England's relations with the United States. He did not think that, at the present moment, a discussion of that nature would be at all conducive to the public interests. He would, therefore, confine himself to answer the question put. There were two arrangements between Great Britain and the United States North America; the first was entered into in 1815, and by it both parties agreed to a limitation of their naval force on the lakes; it was not a treaty, but an arrangement entered into between the two Governments. The other was the treaty of 1854, bearing on the commercial intercourse of the North American provinces and the United States, and included certain arrangements with regard to the fisheries in North America. All the papers in the possession of the Government bearing on these two points had already been laid on the table. In November last they received an intimation from the Government of the United States that they intended to put an end, as they had a right to do, to the agreement which related to the limitation of the naval force on the lakes; but it would seem that that intention was temporary in its nature. Referring to certain transactions which had taken place on the lakes, the United States considered that additional means of defence on their part was necessary, but the abrogation of the arrangement was not to be considered as a final decision, but was open to a renewal at a future time. He did not think the House would be justified in regarding the course which had been taken by the United States as the indication of intended hostilities. We could not deny that things did take place on the lakes of which the United States were justly entitled to complain; and if the measures they had recourse to were simply calculated for the protection of their citizens, they were amply justified in having recourse to them. With regard to the Reciprocity Treaty, a proposal had been made to Congress to put an end to it, but no official intimation had been made on the subject to Her Majesty's Government. He entreated the House to abstain at present from entering into discussions which could only embarrass the Government, and not to assume gratuitously that the American people were animated by feelings of hostility toward England.

The motion was then withdrawn.

THE RELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

A collection of official papers had been published concerning the state of affairs between the United States and Canada. A portion relates to the raid of Southerners across the Canadian frontier to St. Albans. The first dispatch on this subject is from Lord LYONS, dated Oct. 19. The Minister had met Gen. DIX at dinner that evening at New-York. During dinner the General received news of the raid, and told Lord LYONS of the orders he had sent to pursue the raiders, if necessary into Canada. Lord LYONS pointed out the danger of this course, and telegraphed to the British legation, directing Mr. BURNLEY to see Mr. SEWARD. Lord LYONS says Gen. DIX was very frank and friendly, and expressed the most conciliatory intentions. As soon as the outrage was reported to the Canadian authorities they did everything in their power to arrest the perpetrators, and Mr. SEWARD on the 21st of October expressed to Mr. BURNLEY, of the British Legation, his sincere satisfaction with their proceedings. On the 29th of October Lord LYONS communicated to Mr. SEWARD a note from Lord MONCK complaining of Gen. DIX's order, which directed the pursuit of marauders into Canada and their destruction there. Mr. SEWARD's reply, dated 3d of November, has considerable bitterness in it, and complains that the requisition for the offenders remained unengrossed. At late point the correspondence terminates, as at the date of the last dispatch the fugitives had not been recaptured.

A second portion of the correspondence refers to the lake armaments, as regulated by the convention of 1817. Mr. SEWARD makes the seizure of two American steamers on Lake Erie by rebels from the Canadian shore the reason for suggesting that the convention should be suspended or terminated. On the 24th of October Mr. SEWARD adds to the seizure of the steamers the incursion into Vermont as an additional argument for defensive measures on the frontier, and states that two steamers have been chartered for service, one on Lake Erie, the other Lake Ontario. This does not seem to exceed the force allowed by the Convention of 1817. Mr. SEWARD urges the British Government to stronger measures of repression on the Canadian side now, "the world proves a rock of safety for both countries hereafter." EARL RUSSELL, in a dispatch to Lord LYONS dated the 26 November, notices the handsome terms in which Mr SEWARD acknowledges the later cooperation of the Canadian Government.

MISCELLANEOUS BRITISH ITEMS.

It is reported that Federal agents have been engaging miners in Wales to proceed to America ostensibly as miners, but really for the Federal service. The first batch sailed per the *City of Boston*, but nothing could be ascertained to justify police interference.

SAMUEL GREGSON, member of Parliament and head of the firm of GREGSON & Co., merchants in London, is dead.

A great and influential meeting for the repeal of the malt tax has been held in London.

A large deputation had waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to urge the repeal of the malt tax. Although Mr. GLADSTONE promised to give the subject proper attention, his remarks were not of a very encouraging nature for the object desired.

A fire had occurred at Sandringham Hall, the residence of the Prince of Wales, but it was fortunately confined to a single room.

A new company is promulgated for buying up the telegraphic business of Mr. REUTER. The capital is fixed at £250,000 sterling, of which £100,000 is to be first subscribed. Mr. REUTER is to be Managing Director.

The annual meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company was held on the 9th, and all passed of satisfactorily and hopefully. The Directors' Report was adopted. The honorary directors in New-York were reelected, and Mr. H. ALLAN, of Montreal, was appointed to represent the company in Canada.

FRANCE.

The returns of the Bank of France for the week show an increase in the cash on hand of nearly 21,000,000f.

The *Daily News* accepts the official denial of the reported cession of certain Mexican provinces to France; but other journals, in view of similar official denials in the past, regard it with distrust.

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree referring the Bishops of Moulins and Besançon before the Council of State, for having committed an abuse of their ecclesiastical authority.

The Bank of France on the 9th reduced its rate of discount from 4½ to 4 per cent.

The Paris Bourse on the 10th inst was firm. Rentes 67 20.

SPAIN.

Porto Rico advices via Madrid say that a party hostile to Spain were again agitating that country, and that some political agents from the United States had been arrested and expelled by the authorities.

The forced loan proposed by the Minister of Finance, had been transformed into a voluntary one. It was rumored that an English firm had offered to advance the Government six hundred million reals on the guarantee of taxes to be collected in advance.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Ministers of Police declined at a setting of their Finance Committee, that at the end of February all the Poles confined in Austrian towns would be released and provided with 25 florins each for the expenses of a journey out of Austria.

PRUSSIA.

In the Chamber of Deputies the Minister of War has introduced a bill altering the law of September, 1814, in regard to the obligation to perform military service in Prussia.

Under the proposed new regulations the whole term of military service is reduced from nineteen to sixteen years, of which the first seven years are to be served in the regular standing army; and of these seven years the first three must be served with a regiment, and the four following years in reserve.

During the next four years those having fulfilled the above terms will be liable under first call of Landwahr, and during the remaining five years to the second call.

The first division of Landwehr will only be called out when the country is in serious danger.

The Minister of War said he hoped that the wish of the country for reconciliation between the Diet and the Government might find an echo in the House. The Government, although maintaining its projects for reorganization of the army, was unwilling to reduce the execution of the original scheme in its full extent. A cordial agreement upon the pending military question could only be obtained by a mutual understanding on points at issue between the Government and Diet.

He said, in conclusion, the Government have this object in view in introducing the present bill, and is convinced of the necessity of all army reforms being effected on a Parliamentary basis.

A Berlin telegram says that as the new Military Bill makes no concessions, a majority of the deputies will simply express regret that such a bill has been introduced.

A reconciliation between the Chamber and the Government is considered impossible.

On the 9th inst., a deputation waited on Herr GRABOW, President of the Chamber of Deputies, to present him with a civic crown from the inhabitants of Cologne. The reply of Herr GRABOW was subsidially as follows: He said he was mindful of the words of the King, "Let nothing but truth oose between us." What he had done was inseparable from what the Liberal majority of the House had for years professed, both by word and action, and therefore, he could only accept this, the highest distinction which could be offered by citizens to a citizen, in the name of that majority. It was equally deserved by his liberal comrades, who with him had shared the struggle faithfully. He would preserve this civic gem, and it would assist him to persevere in the arduous struggle, for the Constitution, should the understanding with Government, so desired by all parties, become an impossibility."

Prussia was said to be arranging for the extension of the port of Kiel, and the construction of a new dock-yard there.

INDIA, CHINA, &c.

CALCUTTA, Monday, Jan. 16.

(*By telegraph via Suez.*)

Imports quiet and firm. Freights dull and unchanged.

BOMBAY, Saturday, Jan. 14.

Exchange 2s. 1⅛d. Dholleral cotton 425. Freights unaltered; otscount 12 ₩ cent.

CANTON, Sunday, Jan. 1.

Cotton goods and Tea unchanged in value. Exchange 4s. 8½d.

SHANGHAI, Monday, Dec. 26.

Tea dull. Silk declining. Exchange 6s. 6d. Freights dull.

MELBOURNE, Monday, Dec. 26.

Trade quiet. Gold shipments since last mail 29,625 ounces.

JAPAN.

The intelligence is unsatisfactory. It is reported the Mikado repudiates the late convention. Prince NAGATO had commenced rebuilding the batteries in the Straits of Simonoseki. The British forces were still in the Bay of Yeddo. Two French sailors had been murdered by Japanese. Two Japanese had been executed for the recent assassination of two British officers.

FINANCIAL.

The London Money market funds continue drooping, mainly owing to realizations and the daily introduction of new companies. There was a heavy demand for discount at the bank on the 8th, and also some pressure in the open market. Apprehensions are felt that money may soon again become dearer.

SATTERTHWAITE's circular says: "Since our last there has been a larger amount of business transacted in American Securities than during any week for a considerable period. Five-Twenties improved at one time to 53, but on higher rates of exchange being reported from New-York, they declined to 50, from which point there has been a slight reaction to 50⅜@51. Erie remain steady, but Illinois Central have given way $2. There is an improved demand for Atlantic and Great Western Bonds and Pennsylvania Section, which are $1 higher.

The summary of the *City of Boston's* news was anticipated by the steamer *Borussia's* advices, the news being regarded as dispelling the peace rumors, and depressed the United States bonds about 2 ₩ cent."

THE CANADIAN TROUBLES.

The dispatches of Lord LYONS relative to the St. Albans raid have been published.

Earl RUSSELL's dispatch to Lord LYONS, dated Nov. 26, notices the handsome terms in which Mr. SEWARD acknowledges the coöperation of the Canadian Government, and adds "Her Majesty's Government trusts that such faithful coöperation in the performance of friendly offices may long continue on both sides."

LATEST FINANCIAL.

The *Times* "City article" of the 10th says:—

"The renewal of the pressure for money made further progress yesterday and the announcement of the Bank of France having reduced its rate of discount to four and a half per cent., was received with surprise and satisfaction. Consols previously exhibited unmitigated heaviness, and although there was no actual rally, the announcement of the reduction checked the tendency to increased weakness. There was a heavy discount demand again at the bank, and in the open market the terms were fully up to the bank minimum. In the Stock Exchange, five per cent. was freely paid during the morning, but the closing rate was four and a half to five.

[The following are the commercial and financial reports by the *China*—to Saturday, 11th of February:]

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Funds continued dull, but Consols were steady, at 89¾@89⅞ for money.

The demand for discount continued large, both at the bank and in the open market, at 6 ₩ cent. for best bills.

Gold continued in demand for the Continent.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show an increase in the Bullion of £50,387 sterling, and £239,000 in the reserve of Notes.

BARING BROS., quote Bar Silver 5s. 1¾d.; Dollars, 4s. 9¾d.; Eagles, 76s. 4½d.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

BARING BROS. & Co., say, there has been a fall in 6.20 bonds of about 4 ₩ cent.; sales having been made to-day at 49¾. Erie, 32@32¾; Illinois, 50¾@51¾.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Feb. 11—A. M.

COTTON.—The Brokers' Circular says: The Cotton Market, which continued dull on Friday last, opened with animation on Saturday upon the receipt of advices from New-York dispelling the recent rumors of peace negotiations, and prices rapidly advanced, particularly on Monday; but the demand has since fallen off, and the week closed heavily on Thursday, the advance being lost in most cases and a further decline submitted to. American has been in improved demand, and advanced about a ¼d. ₩ lb., but during the last few days has receded and now closed with a decline of ¼d. @¾d. from last week's quotations. Other descriptions generally show a similar decline, with great irregularity. The dates of the week add up 53,280 bales, including 14,810 to speculators, and 5,390 for export. The quotations are as follows:

Fair Orleans	25d.	Middling Orleans	22¾d.
Fair Mobile	24¼d.	Middling Mobile	22¼d.
Fair Uplands	24d.	Middling Uplands	23d.

The business of yesterday (Friday) was only about 5,000 bales, closing flat.

The stock on hand is estimated at 824,000 bales, including 39,870 American. The receipts of American during the week amounted to 19,500 bales. At sea, from India, 207,000 bales.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

Yesterday, CLOTH appeared to have lost nearly all it had gained in the late rise. YARNS showed some irregularity, and the market generally closed dull.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and BIGLAND, ATHAYA & Co., report: Flour dull, but not quotably lower. Wheat flat and 1d. @2d. ₩ cental lower on the week. Indian Corn quiet; mixed American 27s. Galata 26s.

PROVISIONS.—Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and GORDON, BARCE & Co. report: Beef quiet and holders would accept 2s 6d. ₩ tierce less than last week. Pork inactive; no American in the market. Bacon without material change; supply light. Sales at 50s. @54s. Butter 1s. @2s. lower, with less demand for American. Cheese again rather dearer, for fine. Lard quieter, under the late advance, at 60s. @60s. 6d. for choice. Tallow 3d. @6d. cheaper, closing quiet; North American 40s. @42s.

PRODUCE—The Brokers' Circular reports: Ashes, small sales; Pots 33s. 9d. @34s.; Pearls 31s. Sugar in fair demand at rather easier rates. Coffee firm at full prices. Rice quieter. Bark, sales of Baltimore at 5s. 9d. and Philadelphia at 6s. 6d. Linseed very quiet, and prices favor buyers. Linseed Cakes sell at £8 10s. @£9 10s. Linseed Oil unchanged. Hemp flat and drooping. Sperm Oil again dearer; Winter lagged £84 @£85; Cod £50. Resin quieter. Spirits of Turpentine in retail demand at 67s. for French.

PETROLEUM—Messrs. BOULT, ENGLISH & BRANDON report the market very quiet; Refined 1s. 10d. @2s.

LONDON MARKETS.

BARING BROTHERS & Co. report BREADSTUFFS very quiet but steady. Iron dull; Bars and Rails £6; Scotch Pig, 50s. SUGAR steady. COFFEE firm. TEA, 11½d. @1s. for Common Congou. RICE firm. SALTPETRE quiet. TURPENTINE closes firmer at 67s. 6d. @68s. CRUDE PETROLEUM £17; Refined, 2s. LINSEED CAKES in good demand; New-York bbls. £10@£10 10s. SPERM OIL quieter and nominal at £80; Cod £82. TALLOW flat at 41s. 6d. @41s. 9d. for Y. C.

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Feb. 11—Evening.

It is rumored that the British Admiralty contemplates the reduction of the Coast Guard service, owing to the policy of disarmament among the Continental Governments.

Hon. L. STANLEY, son of Lord STANLEY, of Alderley, addressed a large gathering of the friends of the Freedmen's Aid Society of Manchester, last evening, founding his remarks on the impressions and information acquired during a recent visit to America. He expressed a hearty admiration of the anti-slavery movement of the North, and dwelt upon the favorable results which may be expected to flow from the American war, in relation to the principle of emancipation. He earnestly hoped the South would be subjugated, and saved from a triumph which would only lead to their own destruction.

The Spanish Government is said to have resolved to prohibit the publication of the Pope's Encyclical in Spain. Bishops who had published it were not to be prosecuted.

Official instructions from the Russian Government for the reorganization of Poland had reached Warsaw. The office of Governor of Poland is suppressed. The Provincial Governments are suspended and the public administration will henceforth be only through the departments of the respective Ministers at St. Petersburg.

VERY LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

QUEENSTOWN, Sunday, Feb. 12.

Paris Bourse quiet. Rentes closed at 67f. 20c.

The *Globe's* Paris correspondent says no French Minister to Washington will be appointed until the late Mr. DAYTON's post is filled by the bearer of satisfactory instructions respecting the threats against Mexico.

LATEST COMMERCIAL PER CHINA.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Feb. 11—Evening.

COTTON.—Sales to-day 3,000 bales; market closed dull.

BREADSTUFFS dull.

PROVISIONS quiet and steady.

LARD quiet but firm.

PETROLEUM quiet at 1s. 11d. @2s.

Consols for money 89⅛@89¼.

Illinois Central shares 50¾@51¾ discount; Erie, 32½@33.

FROM KENTUCKY.

General Character of Oil-Charters—The Draft—Recruiting—Amazing Apology for Guerrillas—Dr. Breckinridge vs. Linnæus—Gov. Jacob & Co., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Feb. 16, 1865.

Three to four hundred Petroleum Bills (some days to 2400 a day) have passed, the Legislature reserving the power to amend or repeal the charters, limiting their existence to 30 years, and taxing each company $100 in advance. The corporations are not prohibited from running after 30 years, railroads made by them under chartered grants; but nothing to prevent the Legislature's meeting railroads parallel with or crossing the corporations'.

The Legislature requests a postponement of the draft in Kentucky at least 30 days, because the State's quota (10,481) was not published until the 3d inst., and in her present distracted condition it would be unwise to withdraw men from their homes and the defence of the same. A general act has been passed to enable counties to encourage United States recruiting by bounties, allowing justices to levy a 25 cent. on the $100 tax.

Our Mayor, to-day, announces that this city will pay a $300 bounty to each future United States volunteer put to her credit. Besides the $200,000 Bounty Bonds being issued, $100,000 will be raised by private subscriptions and otherwise, to encourage volunteering, and in case of draft, to procure substitutes and otherwise benefit the drafted.

A resolution of Senator W. B. READ, (secash.) for removing military restrictions upon the circulation in Kentucky of the Cincinnati *Inquirer*, Chicago *Times*, New-York *News*, &c., was decently hurled. Mr. READ said that until such "arbitrary measures" as the suppression of those papers were revoked, guerrillas would continue active; that they overran Kentucky, "because her property was taken by the iron hand of power and her newspapers suppressed!" Gen. WHITAKER declared those papers rightly excluded, because "licentious and treasonable in spirit;" that he "would as leave have so many guerrillas as the Cincinnati *Inquirer* to poison the people's minds with disloyalty." Government wagon loads of those unclassified papers have this week been removed from our post-office.

Our New York and Cincinnati mails continue very irregular and unreliable.

Dr. BRECKINRIDGE denies that he procured the arrest of Lieut.-Gov. JACOB, Col. WOLFORD, Mr. P. R. SHIPMAN, (late of the *Journal*) and Mr. J. B. HUETON; but declares they all richly deserved it; that of the four, Mr. SHIPMAN was "the most dangerous and disloyal;" and that the turning loose of the "turbulent, vindictive and disloyal" Lieutenant-Governor will prove one of the most dangerous and least deserving of all the cases in which Mr. LINCOLN has exercised his clemency, "one of the strongest and grandest features of his noble character. His exercise has cost Mr. LINCOLN and all of us dear, but we will willingly pay the cost, and love him all the more."

The U. S. Comptroller has this month authorized "The Second National Bank of Louisville," "The Louisville City National Bank," and "The Planters' National Bank of Louisville" to commence business.

PONTIAC.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Movements of the Rebels in Alabama.

The Memphis *Bulletin* learns from gentlemen who left Selma, Ala., on the 24th ult., and came through Meridian and Jackson, Miss., that DICK TAYLOR has a considerable force at Selma and also at Meridian. At Selma the rebels ware manufacturing and turning out large quantities of munitions of war. Fortifications extend all around the place, but they are not very formidable. Most of HOOD's army had been sent to operate against SHERMAN. They were nearly naked and wholly dispirited, and had lost all hopes of successful resistance to the Federal troops. Large numbers were barefooled; and it is stated that ten thousand of HOOD's men had their feet frostbitten during their retreat from Nashville, in which they suffered more than during the previous three years. The slaveholders were greatly dissatisfied with the conscription of slaves and free negroes for service in the army; but the work was actively going on. Gen. FORREST was collecting a force at Jackson, Miss., for operations, it was said, against Vicksburgh. The Mississippi Legislature was to meet at Columbus on the 20th, and relieve the destitute people.

The Cotton Fleet.

NUMBER OF VESSELS NOW IN PORT—THE VALUE OF THE STAPLE ARRIVED—WHERE IT IS TO BE STORED—INSTRUCTIONS FROM WASHINGTON CONCERNING PRIVATE MARKS.

There are now in port twenty-one vessels of the first cotton fleet which sailed from Savannah, under the directions of Collector DRAPER. Most of them report having encountered severe storms, and none of them have arrived uninjured by the prevailing westerly gales. The value of cotton now in port and en route from Savannah will probably exceed $15,000,000. The vessels in the harbor have on board about 10,000 bales, valued at $5,000,000. The cotton arrived is being stored in the Government warehouses on Staten Island, and temporary buildings are being erected near Quarantine for the accommodation of cargoes not yet provided for. The revenue cutter *Crawford*, Capt. KELLOGG, will go down this morning from the Navy-yard, to guard the cotton on Staten Island. No arrangements have been made for the sale of the article, and the probabilities are that the cotton now in store will remain in possession of the Government for several weeks. Many of the vessels recently arrived from Savannah, not being able to find dock accommodations at Staten Island, have anchored off Sandy Hook. Some are at Jersey City and others are lying in the stream. Although the weather since the sailing of the cotton fleet from Savannah has been the most severe experienced along the coast for years, still not one bale has been lost. It is stated in official circles that the Government is about to fit out another fleet, more extensive than the first, which will bring to this port all the cotton at the South now within our military lines.

The following extract from instructions received at the Custom-house from Washington, concerning marks, will be found of interest to private owners: "Marks and numbers must be carefully recorded, not only such as are complete, but also such as have been in part obliterated as nearly as can be ascertained."

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.—This great colonial document has been written in legible, ornamental and artistic style by Mr. DAVIDSON, of this city, and the original copy has been handsomely photographed. It comes out appropriately for to-day—the anniversary of the Birthday of WASHINGTON, and ought to be carefully studied by every family and hung upon the walls of every house in the land. It is "most respectfully dedicated to the loyal people of the United States of America, by their humble servant, DAVID DAVIDSON, No. 204 East Broadway, New-York," where copies may be had.

☞ The New-York *Leader*, in speaking of the new novel "the three Scouts" by THOMPSON, says: "In after years it must become the standard novel relating to this warlike period."

Every Day adds Fresh Testimony to the value of

CHEVALIER'S
LIFE FOR THE HAIR.

Restores grey hair to its original color, stops its falling out in three days, keeps the head clean, cool and healthy, will not stain the skin, or soil the whitest fabric. The best hair-dressing in the world. Can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; strengthens and promotes the growth of the weakest hair. *It is recommended and used by the first medical authority in New-York.* All are freely invited to examine this wonderful triumph of science. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, where advice as to the treatment of the hair will be freely given. Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half dozen.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

D. Barnum's Self-Sewer or Self-Guide AND SELF-BASTER, for all sewing-machines, at Barnum's Museum, or at the Inventor's office, No. 508 Broadway, New-York; $1 50 with directions; sent by mail; weight half an ounce. Agents canvassing with other things can make from $5 to $15 per day.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Why be Troubled with Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, or any Pulmonary Complaint, when so sure a remedy as Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT can be obtained.

Deafness, Impaired Sight,

NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
affections of the
THROAT, LUNGS AND ASTHMA
cured by
DR. VON EISENBERG,
No 816 Broadway, near 12th-st.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalan's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalen's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalen's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalan's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalen's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalen's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion.

Chloasma, or Mothpatch, (also called Liverspot,) and Lentigo or Freckles, are often very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion. For the discolored spots show more plainly on the face of a blonde than of a brunette; but they greatly mar the beauty of either: and any preparation that will effectually remove them WITHOUT INJURING THE TEXTURE OR COLOR OF THE SKIN, is certainly a desideratum. Dr. B. C. PERRY, who has made Diseases of the skin a specialty, has discovered a remedy for these discolorations, which is at once prompt, infallible and harmless.

For sale in New-York by DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row; McKESSON & ROBBINS, No. 91 Fulton-st.; DUDLEY & STAFFORD, No. 69 Beekman-st., and FRAZER & LEE, No. 20 Beekman-st.

Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Call for

PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION.

Dr. PERRY treats successfully all diseases of the scalp, loss of hair and premature blanching. No charge for consultation. Inclose stamp for circular.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machine for sale, to rent, and operators with machines sent into families, by J. T. ELLIS, No. 939 Broadway, corner of 22d-st., up stairs.

Also, the up-town agency for Brown's celebrated PATENT BABY TENDERS.

Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus, BAKER, SMITH & CO., No. 188 Centre-st.

Great Bargains in Imported Satin Slippers, Black, White, Blue and Pink, $1 50 and $2 a pair, made by Este. Also Ladies' Boots cheap, to close out the stock, the proprietor retiring from business.
M. L. HILL, No. 571 Broadway.

Defiance Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes.—Also, SIDEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES, for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Barnhisel's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.—A certain cure for coughs, cold, influenza, hoarseness, difficult breathing, and all affections of the throat, bronchial tubes and lungs, leading to consumption. The Honey of Horehound soothes all irritation. The Tar of Balm of Gilead penetrates, cleanses and heals all parts of the throat and lungs. There is nothing like it. Fifty cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists. CHARLES DOWNER, General Agent, No. 44 Cedar-st., New-York.

Trusses, &c.—"WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS" is the only Truss reliable. No pressure on the back or cord; inward and upward action; cures warranted. Two stamps for a pamphlet.
GREGORY & CO., No. 609 Broadway.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamental, and thoroughly painted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes.
MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch and lock-stitch sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 238 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2

PETROLEUM.

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE UNITED REPUBLIC PETROLEUM COMPANY,
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK.

THE UNITED REPUBLIC PETROLEUM COMPANY is a corporation, organized under the laws of the State of New-York, with a capital of $2,500,000, divided into 250,000 shares, of the par value of $10 each, the shareholders of which are exempt from all personal liability.

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSNND DOLLARS WORKING CAPITAL.

The books are now opened for a limited number of subscriptions, at the following offices:

Messrs. Lowber, Ostrom & Co., No. 105 Front-st.; Messrs. Fancher & McChesney, corner Moore and Water-st.; Wm. M. Perks, No. 19 Broad-st.; Messrs. Wellington & Cox, No. 74 Broad-st.; Wm. A. Fowler, No. 74 Broadway, N. Y.; D. K. Decker, No. 38 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; George J. Hardy, No. 13 Court-st., Brooklyn, and at the office of the company, No. 74 Broadway, N. Y.

TRUSTEES:

E. J. Lowber, firm Lowber, Ostrom & Co, No. 105 Front-st.

J. C. Dayton, firm J. C. Dayton & Co., No. 107 Front-st.

Wm. A. Fowler, No. 74 Broadway.

I. B. Wellington, firm Wellington & Cox, No. 74 Broad-st.

Smith Fancher, firm Fancher & McChesney, No. 5 Water-st.

John Chadwick, No. 121 Pearl-st.

Frederick Lacey, firm Mead, Lacey & Co., No. 47 Water-st.

W. M. Parks, No. 19 Broad-st.

Edward Dodge, No. 51 Wall-st.

OFFICERS:

President—E. J. LOWBER.
Vice-President—J. C. DAYTON.
Treasurer—WM. A. FOWLER.
Secretary—JAMES H. KIDDER.

The property of this company has been selected by practical judges of oil interests, and includes territory which is considered the very best in the whole oil region, embracing selections on Cherry Run, Pit-hole and Oil Creeks, and Allegnany River.

The producing interests are now yielding over one hundred and eighty barrels per day, principally from new wells, and this alone is sufficient to pay two per cent. per month on the entire capital, and with the developments to be made with the unusually large working capital, promises increased dividends at an early day.

FEE SIMPLE INTERESTS.

1.
169 acres D. Geines Farm, on Horse Creek, laying nearly a mile on either side of the creek—an excellent piece of oil territory.

2.
20 acres Smart's Run, all boring land on each side of the run, within a mile of the great U. S. Well, on Pit-hole Creek, McKinley Farm.

3.
85 acres Grehem Farm, on Pit-hole Creek, one mile from the U. S. well—over 50 acres fine boring land, one of the finest farms on the Creek, and not to be excelled for oil purposes.

4.
110 acres Shirk Farm, on Sugar Creek, two miles above Cooperstown, where heavy oil is found—a fine location, and a very long distance on the Creek.

5.
38 acres Fry farm, on Cherry Tree Run—all boring land, and full of streams—a splendid piece of oil territory, one mile from Cherry Tree

6.
5 acres McClure Farm, on Cherry Run, lying one half mile above Plumer, which is very promising for oil purposes.

7.
250 acres Tidionte Creek, running one mile on the creek—100 acres fine boring land.

8.
30 acres Haworth Farm, on Pit-hole Creek—a beautiful site, all boring land, two miles above the great Well, and the property is believed to be fully as valuable as the Smith Farm on Cherry Run.

LEASEHOLD INTERESTS.

9.
¼ working interest in Lease No. 19, McClamont Farm, Cherry Run, on which there is a well now going down.

10.
¼ working interest in Lease No. 4, Lamb Farm, Cherry Run—a well now drilling, night and day—A fine location, just above the Humboldt Works.

11.
¼ working interest in lease No. 10, Lamb Farm, Cherry Run—a well going down, and a good situation, below the Humboldt Works.

12.
¼ working interest in Lease No. 8, Lamb Farm—an excellent lease, with a well now being put down.

13.
Lease No. 6, Henry Farm, at Henry's Bend, Allegbany River, for one half the oil, for fourteen years.

15.
Lease No. 9, Henry Farm, at Henry's Bend, Allegheny River, for one half the oil, for fourteen years.

16.
Lease of 15 acres Haworth Farm for twenty-five (25) years, for one half the oil, on Pit-hole Creek, lying on both sides of the Creek, and a selection of his Farm of over (100) acres. Seven (7) wells to be put down on this property at once, free of all expense to this Company.

17.
Lease of 10 acres, being a selection from 76 acres of the Heydrick Farm, on Muskrat Run, near Pit-hole, for one half the oil. This is a valuable piece of oil territory.

18.
Lease No. 2, Heydrick Farm, Pit-hole Run, for one half the oil, only a few rods from the great United States Well. Well to be put down free of expense.

19.
Lease No. 4, Heydrick Farm, Pit-hole Run, for one-half the oil, same as above. Well to be put down by the company.

20.
Lease No. 5, Heydrick Farm, Pit-hole Run, for one-half the oil. Well to be put down by the company,

21
Lease No 1, Prather Farm, ¾ working interest, on which there is a well going down.

PRODUCING INTERESTS.

22
¼ working interest Grocery well and lease, Smith Farm Cherry Run. This is a flowing well and now producing 300 barrels per day. Our interest in this well is.....90 bbls.

23
¼ working interest Coquette Well, Egbert Farm, Oil Creek, now flowing 650 barrels per day. Our interest in this well over.....80 bbls.

¼ free interest, Lady Washington Well, and lease, Bissell Farm, Oil Creek, now pumping 80 barrels per day. Our interest in this well.....10 bbls.

Total producing interest per day .....180 bbls.

THE HENRY BEND PETROLEUM COMPANY.

CAPITAL, $300,000,
DIVIDED INTO 30,000 SHARES.
PAR VALUE, $10 EACH.

OFFICERS:

President: C. V. B. OSTRANDER. Treasurer: HORATIO DORR.
Secretary: HARRY BURRELL, Jr.
Trustees:

C. V. B. OSTRANDER, President Merchants Fire Insurance Company.

HORATIO DORR, Secretary Atlantic Fire Insurance Company.

THOMAS R. HAWLEY, of Messrs. Hawley & Howe.

SEYMOUR BURRELL, No. 64 Pearl-st.

AMOS C. LITTLE, No. 289 Washington-st.

JOHN D. WINO, of Messrs. Wing & Evans.

CHARLES G. BARRETT, of Messrs. Randolph & Skidmore.

MANNING DANIELS, 259 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

Superintendents:

FRANK W. ALLIN, Esq., Oil City.

J. VAN NOSTRAND DORR, Assistant, at Wells.

The projectors, not desiring to form a company for the sole purpose of selling stock, but for permanent investment and security, have placed it before the public in its present desirable form of a small capital and a full paid stock.

The property was selected with great care, and personally examined by trustees, and so divided among different localities as to avoid undue risks.

The present receipts from the two producing wells, "Hotday" and "Auborn," are sufficient for regular monthly dividends, and when the six wells now going down are completed, large and satisfactory results are confidently expected.

In addition, the company propose sinking other wells as soon as the machinery can be placed upon the ground, and have reserved an ample fund for that purpose.

Stockholders are free from all personal liability.

The subscription books are now open for a limited number of shares, to be issued for purchase of above described property, at the following places of business:

C. V. B. OSTRANDER, Merchants' Fire Insurance Company, corner Pine-st. and Broadway.

SEYMOUR BURRELL, No. 64 Pearl-st.

Messrs. RALPH, KING & PATCHEN, 59 Beaver-st.

Messrs. WYCKOFF & LITTLE, No. 158 Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.

MANNING DANIELS, 259 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

And at the present office of the company,
No. 14 WALL STREET,
(Atlantic Fire Insurance Company,)
where maps of the property may be seen and full explanations afforded.

PETROLEUM LANDS FOR SALE.—117 acres superior Oil Lands on Pithole Creek, near the celebrated United States well. Inquire at the office of EDWARD GILBERT, No. 26 Chambers-st.

PETROLEUM.

THE
'OLD DOMINION'
PETROLEUM COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL, $750,000,
DIVIDED INTO 75,000 SHARES,
AT $10 PAR VALUE.

WORKING CAPITAL, $100,000 IN CASH.

ALLAN CAMPBELL, President.
WALTON W. EVANS, Vice-President.
S. VAN BENSCHOTEN, Treasurer.

TRUSTEES:

ALLEN CAMPBELL,	JOSEPH W. ALSOP,
WALTON W. EVANS,	JOHN RUTHERFORD,
EDWIN BARTLETT,	S. VAN BENSCHOTEN,
J. E. ZIMMERMAN,	FRED'K W. JONES,

WILLIAM FRAZIER, of Marietta, Ohio.

The subscription price is $5 per share. No further call or assessment to be made on subscribers.

The Prospectus of the Company may be had at the office of the "UNITED STATES" PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 47 Exchange-place, or at the office of Messrs. RUNDLE, JONES & RUDOE, No. 172 Pearl-st.

At both of which places Subscription Books are now opened.

PETROLEUM

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
STOCK AUCTIONEERS,
BROKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
NO. 62 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ OIL STOCKS of first-class companies, that we can recommend as good investments, may at all times be found at our office, and at the lowest market rates, in lots to suit the purchasers.

SALES MADE AT THE REGULAR PETROLEUM STOCK BOARD,
at their two sessions, daily, 11¾ o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M.
ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

THE BIG SAND CREEK
OIL COMPANY!

To be organized under the laws of the State of West Virginia, with the following named officers:

PRESIDENT,
PATRICK BRADY.
TREASURER,
CHARLES G. KINO.
SECRETARY,
P. FRED. GODDARD.
DIRECTORS.
PATRICK BRADY, Philadelphia.
H. W. RIDGWAY, Philadelphia.
CHARLES G. KING, Philadelphia.
E. M. SHAW, New-York.
WM. E. HOY, New-York.

CAPITAL, $200,000, IN 100,000 SHARES,
$1 25 PER SHARE.
WORKING CAPITAL, $25,000.

OIL TERRITORY,
614 ACRES, IN FEE SIMPLE.

The territory secured to this company contains six hundred and fourteen acres, and is handsomely located on the Brushy Fork of Big Sandy Creek, in Wirt County, West Virginia, about seven to eight miles from the Ohio River, and seventeen miles from Parkersburgh, with good roads to both of these points, which give good facilities for getting the Oil to market.

The gentlemen to whom is confided the management and direction of the company's affairs, are all of them, business men of energy and enterprise. They are determined to do all in their power to, in every way, promote the interests of the stockholders. They now offer a limited number of shares for sale, confident that the returns on the investment will prove large and satisfactory, in a very reasonable time.

100,000 shares of the above is taken. Books of subscription for the remaining 60,000 shares open at the office of WALDEN & McILVAINE, No 13 Broad-st., N. Y.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
IRVING PETROLEUM COMPANY.

CAPITAL, $300,000.
DIVIDED INTO 100,000 SHARES.
PAR VALUE, $5 EACH.

Temporary Office of the Company at Randolph M. Cooley's, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT. CARL L. RECKNAGEL. | TREASURER. RANDOLPH M. COOLEY.

TRUSTEES.

CARL L. RECKNAGEL, of Recknagel & Co., No. 46 Cedar-st.

B. W. BULL, of B. W. Bell & Co., No. 44 Cedar-st.

RANDOLPH M. COOLEY, No. 88 Wall-st.

JAMES H. WHEATLEY, of Wheatley, Williams & Co., No. 101 Wall-st.

THOMAS ANDREWS, of T. Andrews & Co., No. 136 Cedar-st.

JOHN H. EVANS, of Wing & Evans, No. 74 Beaver-st.

MITCHELL N. PACKARD, of Packard & James, No. 160 Water-st.

JOHN F. RATHBONE, No. 11 Green-st., Albany.

THEODORE F. HUMPHREY, No. 16 State st., Albany.

Shareholders are exempt from all personal responsibility.

The property has been carefully selected by merchants, and placed before the public, not for the purpose of making money out of selling the stock, but for the development of their leeds, which are acknowledged to be among the best in the oil region. Their two farms on Pit-hole, in fee simple, are considered very fine boring territory, and on which they are to commence work at once.

Their producing property consists of an interest in the celebrated Coquette Well, the largest flowing well in existence; and will guarantee prompt dividends from date of the organization.

The Trustees have reserved for working capital, $50,000.

The books are now open for subscription for a limited number of shares, at the following places of business:

NEW-YORK:
RECKNAGEL & CO., No. 46 Cedar-st.
B. W. BULL & CO., No. 44 Cedar-st.
PACKARD & JAMES, No. 160 Water-st.
T. ANDREWS & CO., No. 136 Cedar-st.
WING & EVANS, No. 74 Beaver-st.
WHEATLEY, WILLIAMS & CO., No. 101 Wall-st.
And at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., (RANDOLPH M. COOLEY'S.)

ALBANY.
JOHN F. RATHBONE, No. 11 Green-st.
T. F. HUMPHREY, No. 16 State-st.

FEE SIMPLE.

Forty (40) acres of the Graham Farm, Pit-hole Creek, one mile from the great Frazer Well, (flowing 250 bbls. per day) and in direct line between it and the great Oil Creek Wells, Coquette, Jersey and Napia Shade,—30 acres of fine boring land. This is considered one of the finest locations on this favorite Creek.

Twenty (20) acres of the Bromley Farm, Pit-hole Creek,—all selected boring land, lying near where the celebrated Cherry Run and Pit-hole Creeks nearly touch each other. These two farms will be fully developed at once.

One hundred (100) acres on Tidioute Creek, in a fine location, 40 acres of fine boring land, lying 120 rods on the Creek. This locality is fast coming into favor with oil men. It is very near the Economite Wells, which have been pumping for a long time.

LEASEHOLD INTERESTS.

One eighth (⅛) working interest in 138 acres on Pithole Creek, making nearly a mile on the creek, being the selection of boring lands from the five farms, Keech, Vose, Turner, Fleming and Lake. Three wells are now being put down on this property, and others will be commenced as soon as engines can be placed upon the ground.

Five (5) leases, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, on the Keiser Farm, on Cherry Run. Wells will be sunk on this valuable property at once. Wells bored upon this run have seldom, if ever, failed in producing oil.

Three (3) leases, Nos 7, 6, 9, on Pit-hole Run (Heydrick farm.) These leases are very near large producing wells, and are looked upon by experts as very fine property.

Two (2) leases, Nos. 12 and 15, Henry Bend, near the Hendrick well, now pumping 60 barrels per day.

PRODUCING INTERESTS.

One-sixteenth (1-16) working interest in the celebrated Coquette well, the largest flowing well in the country, producing 650 barrels per day. It is unnecessary to describe this very valuable piece of property, as every one having any interest in oil knows its worth. It has no rival in even this rich locality.

NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY will receive proposals at the office of the Company, No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York, and Plumer, Venango County, Penn., until noon on Saturday, the 25th of February next, for leasing parts of the large and valuable oil prospecting territory now in possession of the Company on Pithole Creek, and at Walnut Bend, Allegheny River, Venango County, Penn. Most of the property on Pithole Creek is in the immediate vicinity of the "Frazier Well," recently developed by the Company, and now flowing from 250 to 300 barrels of oil per day.

Maps of the property can be seen at the offices of the Company, where further information will be given.

By order of the Board.
P. G. FENNING, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1865.

QUEENS COUNTY BONDS.—THE INTEREST on the Bonds of Queens County, falling due the 1st and 10th of March next, will be paid on presentation at the Atlantic Bank of Brooklyn, or at the County Treasurer's Office in the village of Hempstead.

LEWIS W. ANGEVINE, County Treasurer.

HEMPSTEAD, Feb. 20, 1865.

PETROLEUM.

PETROLEUM

MORE THAN ONE-HALF OF THE SHARES ALREADY SUBSCRIBED FOR.

STOCKHOLDERS FREE FROM ALL LIABILITIES.

DE KALB PETROLEUM COMPANY,

Organized under the laws of the State of New-York.
CAPITAL $350,000
35,000 SHARES OF $10 EACH.

Two new Wells on the Company's property: one yielding forty barrels per day, the other on striking oil flowed ten barrels per day, and when tubed will yield a very large flow of oil.

Six more Wells to be sunk immediately.

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT,
GEORGE L. EIGENBRODT,
TREASURER,
HENRY DE ZAVALA.
SECRETARY,
SAMUEL W. BOOCOCK.

TRUSTEES:

GEORGE L. EIGENBRODT, Esq., No. [illegible] Broad-st.

J. KENNEDY SMYTH, Esq., No. 74 Broadway.

MAHLON S. FROST, Esq., No. 2 Cedar-st., and Titusville, Penn.

EDWARD G. LUDLOW, M. D., No. 49 East 33d-st.

SAMUEL HASKELL, Esq., Platt, corner Gold-st.

J. VAN RENSSALAER, Jr., Esq., No. 44 Exchange-Place.

J. LEE SMITH, Esq., No. 92 Beekman-st.

RICHARD AMERMAN, Esq., No. 74 Broadway.

HENRY DE ZAVALA, Esq., No. 100 Broadway.

COUNSEL.

JOHN H. BIRD, Esq., No. 137 Broadway.

BANKERS.

CARR, TAYLOR & CO., No. 30 Broad-st.

SCHEDULE—No. 1. On Oil Creek; one acre on Bennehoff farm, with two wells, one yielding 40 barrels per day, one ready to tube, which has flowed 10 barrels per day.
No. 2. Frost refinery, buildings, offices, &c.
No. 3. 120 acres in fee on Pit Hole Creek.
No. 4. 1,300 acres on Little Kanawha River.

The company having been formed for permanent and secure investment, its capital stock is offered only as full paid, thus securing stockholders immunity from all liabilities.

Its present productions will pay fine dividends, and as soon as the six new wells are completed, great results are almost undoubted.

Subscriptions will be received for a limited number of shares, until further notice, at the office of the company's bankers,

CARR, TAYLOR & CO.,
No. 30 Broad-st., Room No. 15,
New-York,

where circulars, giving full descriptions as well as maps of the property, can be seen.

Communications from out of town promptly attended to

THE STELLA
PETROLEUM COMPANY.

OFFICE NO. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

ORGANIZED UNDER THE GENERAL LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL.....$500,000
100,000 SHARES, PAR VALUE, $5.
$75,000 RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.
SHAREHOLDERS ARE EXEMPT FROM ALL PERSONAL LIABILITY.

OFFICERS.

SAMUEL BOOTH, President.
JOHN FRENCH, Vice-President.
REMAN H. ALTEN, Secretary.
WILLIAM M. LITTLE, Treasurer.
ALEX. McCUE, Counsel.

TRUSTEES.

SAMUEL BOOTH, No. 66 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.
JOHN FRENCH, Clinton-av., Brooklyn.
FOSTER PETTIT, of Pettit & Crook, No. 136 Water-st., New-York.
WILLIAM H. WALLACE, No. 131 Washington-st., New-York.
RICHARD INGRAHAM, No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn.
WILLIAM M. LITTLE, of Wyckoff & Little, Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.
ALFRED BEGAR, of Begar, Napier & Co., No. 342 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN DOHERTY, Park-place, Brooklyn.
L. HORATIO BIGLOW, L. H. Biglow & Co., No. 2 William-st., New-York.

PROPERTY IN VENANGO COUNTY, PA.,

Consisting of two hundred and thirty-eight acres of the best oil territory lying on Pithole Creek, Cherry Run, Maguire Run and Dun Run, near tide-out, in fee simple, and interests in the "Lady Washington," "Amazon," and "Colby" wells, and in a number of wells being put down.

Wells will be immediately sunk on the property held in fee simple by this company, and with the large working capital of $75,000 great results are anticipated.

The developed interests, as well as those above in the "Lady Washington," the "Amazon" and the "Colby" wells, are already sufficient to enable the company to pay monthly dividends.

The company has been formed not as a matter of speculation, but to develop a property which, it is believed will prove to be of great value. The reputation of the gentlemen composing the Board of Trustees is a sufficient guarantee that this object will be rapidly and faithfully carried out, and thus the stock will prove a most desirable and profitable investment.

Subscription Books for a limited number of shares are now open at the following offices:

Office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway, N. Y.; Wm. H. Wallace, Esq., No. 131 Washington-st., N. Y., L. H. Biglow & Co., No. 2 William-st., N. Y.; Pettit & Crook No. 136 Water-st., N. Y.; Wyckoff & Little, Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn; S. & W. C. Booth, No. 66 Myrtle-av.; Stewart & Co., No. 102 Fulton-st.; N. Nevin, No. 302 Fulton-st.; also, with either of the Trustees

OFFICE OF THE PHILLIPS PETROLEUM COMPANY.
No. 48 BROAD-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1865.

THE STOCK OF THE PHILLIPS PETROLEUM COMPANY will be issued on SATURDAY, 25th inst., at their office, on and after which date subscribers may sell and receive their certificates.

A dividend will be declared the middle of March, and either monthly or quarterly dividends regularly thereafter.

THOS. W. PHILLIPS,
President.

GREAT NORTHERN OIL CO.
OFFICE, NO. 67 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.

Capital.....$2,000,000

Manufacturers and Sole Proprietors of the

HENDRICK LUBRICATOR.

Also dealers in SPERM, LARD, WHALE and other OILS.

OFFICERS.

JOHN BRYAN, President, New-York.
JACOB S. ATWOOD, Vice-President.
J. A. WISNER, Secretary and Treasurer.
E. E. HENDRICK, Superintendent.
WM. N. MARCUS, General Agent.

CAREFULLY SELECTED PETROLEUM lands in the vicinity of Oil City, in Venango, Crawford and Warren Counties, Pennsylvania, unsurpassed as to indications and locality by anything offered in the market offered at owner's prices. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneer and Real Estate Brokers, No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. M. KELLOGG, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., offers choice oil lands in Poonsylvania, Ohio, Virginia and Canada. Valuable and at low prices.

CANADA OIL LANDS.

Valuable oil lands in the Township of Enniskillan and vicinity, Canada West, for sale by

LEE & ELY,
No. 54 William-st.

PETROLEUM LANDS FOR SALE.—200 acres fine oil territory, in the celebrated TIONESTA region, near the large wells recently struck. For full particulars address Box No. 1,650, New-York Post-Office.

LEE & ELY, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST.—Petroleum lands in Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia for sale. Stocks of all descriptions bought and sold on commission.

FINANCIAL.

CAPITAL $5,000,000.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
P. C. CALHOUN, President.
BILLOP SEAMAN, Cashier.
ANTHONY LANE, Assistant Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1865.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months on the capital stock of this bank, payable March 1, free of Government tax.

The transfer books will be closed after the 23d inst., and reopened March 1. B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1865.

PARTIES HOLDING (30) THIRTY OR more coupons of the "Loan of 1864," (10-40s) maturing on the 1st of March, are requested to hand them in with schedules, at any time before that date. Holders complying with the above will have their coupons examined, and checks given for them on the 28th inst., after 3 o'clock P. M.

Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Interest Department of this office.

(Signed) JOHN A. STEWART,
Assistant-Treasurer U. S.

FINANCIAL.

MARCH, MAY AND JULY

COUPONS
Cashed in Gold,

BY
HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 44 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury notes ready for immediate delivery, in sums to suit, AND ONE QUARTER PER CENT. COMMISSION ALLOWED TO ALL INVESTORS.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.
For the Year ending Feb. 1, 1865.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

OFFICE, NOS. 144 AND 146 BROADWAY, CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST.

Net cash assets Feb. 1, 1864.....$10,029,264 81

Receipts during the year:

Original premiums...	$545,581 06	
Renewal premiums..	1,324,113 56	
War extra premiums.	29,164 07	
Annuity premiums..	5,720 98	
	$1,904,584 66	
Interest (including premium on gold).....	945,281 84	$2,849,866 50
		$12,879,131 31

Disbursements during year:

Paid claims by death.....	$536,780 00	
Paid dividend additions.....	166,092 86	
Surrendered policies.....	68,128 86	
Annuities.....	3,428 77	
Profit and loss.....	3,942 67	
Commissions.....	124,787 62	
Expenses.....	151,585 88	1,079,716 63
Net cash assets Feb. 1, 1865 invested as follows:		$11,799,414 68
Cash on hand and in banks..	$1,023,624 25	
Bonds and mortgages.....	5,103,663 69	
United States Stocks (cost)...	4,916,921 25	
Real estate (cost).....	734,367 44	
Due from agents.....	21,078 05	$11,799,414 68
Add interest accrued, not due.....		$130,000 00
Add interest due and unpaid.....		8,371 30
Premiums one and unpaid.....		72,621 88
Deferred semi-annual and quarterly premiums.....		226,000 00
Gross assets, Feb. 1, 1865.....		$12,235,407 86
Increase in net cash assets during year.....		1,770,149 67

POLICY AND RISK ACCOUNT.

Issued.....	4,216 policies, insuring	$14,838,395 00
Lapsed.....	818 policies, insuring	2,373,534 00
Net increase.....	3,398 policies, insuring	$11,963,861 00
In force Feb. 1, 1864, 15,044 policies, insuring,		43,778,055 00
In force Feb. 1, 1865, 18,422 policies, insuring,		$55,741,926 00
Dividend additions to policies in force.....		8,111,467 06
Total amount at risk Feb. 1, 1865.....		$63,853,393 05

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement, and believe the same to be correct.
(Signed) SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

Fred. S. Winston, Millard Fillmore, Alex. W. Bradford, John V. L. Pruyn, Oliver H. Palmer, David Hoadley, William Moore, Sam'l E. Sorouille, Henry A. Smythe, Robt. H. McCurdy, Sam'l M. Connell, William V. Brady, Isaac G. Pearson, Lucius Robinson, W. E. Dodge, Martin Bates, Jr., W. Smith Brown, George S. Coe, William Betts, Richard Patrick, Wm. K. Strong, John P. Yelverton, Wm. H. Popham, Wm. M. Vermilya, John Wadsworth, Wm. A. Hokes, John S. Develin, Alfred Edwards, Ezra Wheeler, Wellington Clapp, Nathaniel Hayden, Seymour L. Husted, M. M. Freeman, John M. Stuart, Sam'l D. Babcock, Alonzo Child,

Secretaries { ISAAC ABBATT. THEO. W. MORRIS.
Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Cashier, FRED. M. WINSTON.

Medical Examiners { MINTURN POST, M. D., ISAAC L. KIP, M. D.

Counsel { WILLIAM BETTS, LL. D. Hon. LUCIUS ROBINSON.

Attorney, RICHARD A. McCURDY.

The business of this Company is conducted on the MUTUAL principle, in the strictest sense of the term: the entire surplus, DEDUCTING NECESSARY EXPENSES ALONE, being equitably divided among the Assured.

P. M. Myers & Co.,

NO. 48 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

AGENTS FOR U. S. 7.30 LOAN,

Having been appointed Agents of Mr. JAY COOKE, for the above popular loan, we are prepared to receive subscriptions, (with the usual discount to Banks and Bankers.)

COUNTRY ORDERS promptly supplied, and the notes delivered free of charge on Railroad and Express lines.

All DESCRIPTIONS of Government Securities dealt in on commission at the New-York Stock Exchange.

P. M. MYERS, Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.
B. G. LENOX.
L. MYERS, Jr.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 66 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 14 Wall-st., Feb. 17, 1865.

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN WERE elected Directors of this company at the annual election, held on the 14th inst.:

JAMES FREELAND,	JESSE C. ROWAN,
HIRAM E. ST. JOHN,	EDWARD HARVEY,
EDWIN T. BACKHOUSE,	STEPHEN A. DODGE,
JAMES HARPER,	ANDREW FITZGERALD,
LEWIS HURST,	CALVIN B. CAMP,
JOHN L. SPADER,	SAM. VAN BENSCHOTEN
HENRY J. CULLEN,	CURTIS NOBLE,
LEVERETT H. SAGE,	EDMUND T. H. GIBSON,
PHILIP S. CROOKE,	RUFUS R. GRAVES,
JOHN G. SCHUMAKER,	EDWARD W. TAPP,
HENRY TIENKEN,	MOSES F. ODELL,
ALEXANDER McCUE,	GEORGE L. SHAW,
D. S. VOORHEES,	WILLIAM H. WEBB,
MICHAEL NEVIN,	JACOB PHILIP,
SAMUEL GARRISON,	AMOS ROBBINS.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, JAMES FREELAND, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

J. B. THOMPSON, Jr., Secretary.

G. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,

Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.

We buy and sell at market rates.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 6s, OF 1881.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

T. I. TAYLOR & REED,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 5 Broad-st.

All descriptions of Government Securities, State and Railroad Bonds, Stocks and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States at the best rates. Deposits received subject to sight draft and interest allowed.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, THOS. REED.
Late Cashier of Hanover Bank.
SPECIAL PARTNER.
JOHN MAXWELL. WILLIAM R. FINCH.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 29, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 238 Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes issued to the Seventh Ward Bank, late an incorporated bank located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed by the Superintendent of the Banking Department at par, at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter.

The outstanding notes of said bank must be presented, as aforesaid, for redemption within six years from the date hereof; and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the fund in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

WARD & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 54 Wall-st.,

Agents for the sale of the Popular U. S. 7-30 Loan.
All denominations on hand for immediate delivery.
U. S. 6 per cent. Certificates bought and sold
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the New-York Stock Exchange.

NOTICE.—BOOKS FOR THE REGISTRY AND transfer of stock in the Cary Improvement Company, have been opened at the office of the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company in the city of New-York. Stockholders desiring to have their shares thus registered, will forward their certificates to the office of the company, No. 28 Milk-st., Boston, for proper discharge to New-York books. By order of Directors.

S. A. DIX, Secretary

Boston, Feb., 1865.

$200,000 BOSTON, HARTFORD AND Erie Railroad Company First Mortgage seven per cent. Bonds, for sale in sums to suit.

By LOCKWOOD & CO.,
No. 22 William-st.

RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS of every description, not usually sold at the stock exchanges,

FARM MORTGAGE BONDS,
issued aid
LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE,
MILWAUKEE AND HORICON,
RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROADS, &c., &c.
WISCONSIN TOWN AND COUNTY BONDS,
wanted by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1865.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS Bank are notified that the annual election for the choice of nine Directors and three Inspectors of the next annual election, will be held at the Banking-house, No. 34 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 6th day of March next. The Poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Harper Farm Oil Company for the election of seven Trustees will be held at the office of the company, No. 200 Broadway, on FRIDAY, March 3, 1865, at 3½ P. M.

W. F. HERBERT, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS,
No. 38 Wall-st.,

have all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
bought and sold at market rates.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-STREET, N. Y.,
GOVERNMENT AGENTS
FOR THE SALE OF THE
NATIONAL 7-30 LOAN.

These bonds are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, dated Aug. 15, 1864, and convertible in three (3) years from that time into the Popular 6-20 Loan Gold-bearing Interest.

Also, buy and sell at market rates all classes of Government securities. Maturing certificates of indebtedness collected or purchased.

Railway stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission.

U. S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY
FOR THE SALE OF THE
7-30 NATIONAL LOAN.
ALL DENOMINATIONS ON HAND AND READY FOR DELIVERY AT ONCE.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.
BANKERS,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
United States Securities of all kinds bought and sold.

UNITED STATES
6 PER CENT
DEBT CERTIFICATES
BOUGHT AND SOLD
BY
G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., CORNER PINE.

REMOVAL.

THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have removed to No. 156 Broadway, between Liberty-st. and Maiden-lane.

HOPE
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 92 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000 00
ASSETS.....$282,248 76

This company having DECLINED JOINING the combination of Fire Insurance Companies, is prepared to write policies on terms as favorable as are offered by any other responsible company, whether IN OR OUT of the board.

DIRECTORS.

HENRY M. TABER,	THOMAS P. CUMMINGS,
STEPH. CAMBRELENG,	THEODORE W. RILEY
JOSEPH GRAFTON,	AMOS ROBBINS,
L. B. WARD,	D. LYDIG SUYDAM,
STEPHEN HYATT,	J. W. MERSEREAU,
JACOB REESE,	JOSEPH BRITTON,
ROBERT SCHELL,	WILLIAM H. TERRY,
JOHN PENFOLD,	WILLIAM REMSEN,
JAMES S. SANDFORD,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
FREDK. SCHUCHARDT,	JOSEPH FOULKE,
	JACOB REEBS, President.

THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.
CHAS. D. HAATSHORNE, Asst. Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY T

FINANCIAL.

TEN YEARS' LOAN.

500,000.

KINGS COUNTY (BROOKLYN) SEVEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS.

KINGS COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE.
No. 13 COURT-STREET, BROOKLYN, Feb. 11, 1865.

The County Treasurer hereby invites subscriptions in sums of one thousand dollars and upward, to a loan of $500,000, authorized by Chapter 8, of the Laws of 1864, and by resolution of the Board of Supervisors adopted Dec. 20, 1864, for the purpose of filling the quota of the County under the President's last call for more troops.

Subscribers will receive "Certificates of Indebtedness," bearing interest from the date of subscription, until the bonds are ready for delivery.

The Bonds will bear interest at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT PER ANNUM, payable semi-annually, to wit: On the 1st days of May and November; the principal will be due and payable on the 1st day of May, 1875.

The subscription book is now open at the Treasurer's office.

THOMAS A. GARDINER.
County Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE
COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO.,
Corner of Wall and Nassau sts.
CASH CAPITAL $3,500,000.

From statement for the Seventh Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31, 1864.

Total amount of assets Jan. 1, 1865	$7,438,572 78
Total amount of premiums	6,213,114 68
Excess of earned premiums over losses, &c.	2,064,754 02
Reserve for estimate claims unadjusted and other contingencies	651,212 97
Guaranteed cash dividend to dealers (holding certificates of same) on paid premiums earned during the year, whether loss has accrued or not	760,354 89
Interest of scrip issues of 1862 and 1863	6 per cent.
Scrip dividend to dealers on earned premiums	12 per cent.
Dividend for the year to stockholders	31 per cent.

Dealers with this company will be allowed the option, to be signified at the time of application for insurance, of receiving in lieu of scrip, at the end of each year, returns in cash, guaranteed by certificate, of premiums paid and earned during the year, whether loss accrues or not, upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1. Upon all voyage risks upon cargo, a return of twenty-five per cent.
2. Upon voyage risks upon freight, a return of twenty per cent.
3. Upon time risks upon freight and upon voyage and time risks upon hulls, a return of ten per cent.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year, shall amount to the sum of one hundred dollars

Premiums paid in gold will be entitled to the above returns in gold.

DIRECTORS:

Edward Rowe,	Daniel W. Teller,
Daniel W. Lord,	John D. Bates,
George Miln,	Charles Hickox,
John Atkinson,	Robert Rowoe,
Thos. A. C. Cochrane,	Lawrence Myers,
Wm. H. Halsey,	S. N. Derrick,
Thos. Barron,	Moses Merick,
Reid G. Mitchell,	David J. Ely,
Albert G. Lee,	Joseph Morrison,
George P. Deshon,	Wm. H. Popham,
O. L. Nime,	B. C. Morris, Jr.,
M. F. Merick,	Ezra Nye,
Wm. B. Ogden,	Henry J. Cammann,
John Armstrong,	Thomas Lord,
B. C. Morris,	Preston H. Hodges,
Andrew J. Rich,	J. B. Griffin.

B. C. MORRIS, President.
THOMAS LORD, Vice-President.
WM. M. WHITNEY, Second Vice-President and Sec'y.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY
No. 21 NASSAU ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

The annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the Continental Hotel, in the City of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The annual election of Directors will be held at the same place, on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on Saturday, Feb. 18, and reopened on Monday, Feb. 27.

J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
have removed to
NO. 156 BROADWAY.

Authorized Capital	$2,500,000
Capital paid up	$300,000 00
Reserve	244 193 66
Assets Jan. 1, 1865	$544,093 66

JAMES M. McLEAN, President.
EDWARD A. WALTON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

ELEVENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 1 PINE-ST., JAN. 26, 1865.

The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable (free of Government tax) on the 1st day of February, 1865.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

FIRST DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE CITY PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 54 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT, free of Government tax, payable March 1, 1865. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th to the 28th February, inclusive.

JAMES M. WESTERVETT, Treasurer.

Feb. 14, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Feb. 1, 1865.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given to the Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, that the following resolution was this day adopted by the Board of Directors of said company:

Resolved, That a dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, be declared by this company out of its net earnings for the last six months upon the Preferred and Common Stock, payable at the office of M. K. Jesup & Company, No. 58 Exchange-place, agents for the company in New-York City, on the 25th day of February, to the holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours, on the 15th day of February, on which day the books will be closed and be opened on the 27th instant for transfers.

WM. H. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1865.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company, on THURSDAY, 23d inst.

The transfer books will be closed on THURSDAY, 16th inst., and reopened on FRIDAY, 24th inst. By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

NEW-ENGLAND PETROLEUM COMPANY,
Feb. 20 1865.

FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS Company have declared their first quarterly dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable March 1st, 1865. Owing to the destruction of their office at No. 60 John-st. by fire, the dividend will be paid at the office of A. D. BATES & CO., No. 16 Cortlandt-st. The transfer books will be closed on the 16th of March, and reopened on the 15th of the same month.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

S. H. GROSVENOR, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—HUDSEXOPER PETROLEUM OIL CO. of New-York. The trustees of this company have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. upon the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on and after Monday the 20th of February inst., at the office of the company, No. 22 William-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 21st inst. inclusive.

L. M. HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1865.

OFFICE OF SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and a half (3½) per cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand.

RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of 14th-st. and 6th-av. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays from 10 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. Interest allowed, free from Government tax. Deposits made on or before March 1 will draw interest from that date.

THOS. CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 28 NASSAU-st., N. Y. OPEN EVERY DAY, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS from 6 to 8 P. M. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST (free from Government tax) allowed. Money deposited on or before March 1 will draw interest from that date.

JAMES C. STONEALL, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of S. MERGANTHEIM & CO. has been dissolved by mutual consent, this day.

REINHARD MERGANTHEIM,
SARA LINDENMEYER.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1865.

DENTISTRY.

DR. E. L. WAIT, NO. 96 FOURTH-AV., opposite 13th-st., inserts teeth cheaper and better than most dentists, for the reason that he confines himself strictly to the mechanical branch of the profession. Parties in need of artificial dentrire are invited to call and examine specimens and prices.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION OBLIGING the nitrous oxide, and no charge is made for extracting teeth if pain is caused. Cards to headquarters. The best teeth inserted. No. 19 Cooper Institute.

DR. VAN VLECK'S SUPERIOR DENTISTRY at moderate charges. No. 37 Bond-st. 25 cents will be deducted from any patient's bill bringing this advertisement.

TONTINE HOTEL—ON EUROPEAN PLAN, corner Broadway and Howard-st.; rooms by the day or week; terms reasonable; open all night.

DRY GOODS.

PRICES REDUCED.

Gold, Opaque, White, Green and Blue Holland, Bray's Patent Fixtures, and all other approved styles.

—WINDOW SHADES.—

New Styles, 1865, Swiss Lace, Nottingham Lace, Lene Lace, Muslin, Brocatel, Rope, Terry Cloth, Japanese Cloth, Damask, Cornices, and all other Trimmings.

—CURTAINS.

T. & J. H. KELLY, No. 369 Broadway, N. Y.

PATON & CO.,
NO. 341 BROADWAY,
will offer, at retail, on MONDAY, Feb. 20, their Spring Stock of

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,
consisting of all the best makes and styles of Linen and Cotton goods suitable for family use.

LINEN SHEETING,	PILLOW LINENS,
NAPKINS,	TOWELS,
TABLE LINENS,	DOYLIES.

&c., &c. Barnsley, Scotch and Irish in great variety. They would in particular call attention to their assortment of

SHIRTING LINENS,
which they are offering, in the best makes, at very reasonable rates. Also,

DAMASK CLOTHS
of all sizes, in every variety of styles and quality, at greatly reduced prices.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

REPS,	SATINS,
PLUSHES,	BROCATELLES,
WORKED DAMASKS,	TAPESTRIES,
CHINTZES,	MUQUETTES,
CORNICES,	LACE CURTINS.

Curtains made and put up in the shortest notice; also particular attention given to all classes of

WINDOW SHADES
for store and private dwellings. Shade holland and shade fixtures in great variety.

PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

AT R. H. MACY'S,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDERWEAR,
RIBBONS AND FRENCH FLOWER.
YANKEE NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS.
ALWAYS ON HAND A FULL STOCK BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, 60 CTS. a pair under the regular prices.

R. H. MACY.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
E. S. MILLS & CO.
HAVE REMOVED TO
NOS. 51 AND 53 WHITE-ST.,
and are ready to exhibit their Spring styles of LADIES' CLOAKS.

N. B.—Tricots, Diagonals, Sackings, Waterproof, &c., together with a full line of Cloak Ornaments and Trimmings.

AT MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE,
NEW LINEN DRESS GOODS.
Five cases of
PRINTED LINEN CAMBRICS,
in new and beautiful designs, just opened.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMMONALTY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Relative to the opening of Seventy-seventh-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 24th day of February, 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Seventy-seventh-street, from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in said city, as laid out on the map or plan of said city, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1857.

JOHN E. DEVELIN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated New-York, Jan. 31, 1865.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Sixty-sixth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York. Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, this Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of March, 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Sixty-sixth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, in said city, as laid out on the map or plan of said city, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3d, 1857.—Dated New-York, Feb. 7, 1865.

JOHN E. DEVELIN, Counsel to the Corporation.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, from Mount Morris-square to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York. Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 4th day of March, 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, from Mount Morris-square to the Hudson River, in said city, as laid out on the map or plan of said city, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1857.—Dated New-York, Feb. 7, 1865.

JOHN E. DEVELIN, Counsel to the Corporation.

SUPREME COURT.—THE BULL'S HEAD BANK, in the City of New-York, vs. PETER MCFADDEN and ELIZA JANE McFADDEN, his wife.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, I will expose to sale, on the 28th day of FEBRUARY, 1865, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New-York, and on the southeast corner of Twenty-third-street and the Third-avenue, commencing at the corner aforesaid, and running thence easterly along Twenty-third-street one hundred feet, to land now or late of Samuel S. Buggler; thence southerly on a line parallel with the Third-avenue, twenty-five feet; thence westerly on a line parallel with Twenty-third-street, one hundred feet to the Third-avenue; thence northerly along the same, twenty-five feet, to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, Jan. 21, 1865.

JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

B. T. KISSAM, Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New-York relative to the extension of Church-street from the southerly side of Fulton-street to Morris-street, in the city of New-York. Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New-York hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said court, to be held at the City Hall, in the city of New-York, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of March, 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the extension of Church-street from the southerly side of Fulton-street to Morris-street, in said city.

JOHN E. DEVELIN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated New-York, Feb. 7, 1865.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Church-street, from the southerly side of Fulton-street to Morris-street, in the City of New-York. Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New-York hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said court, to be held at the City Hall, in the city of New-York, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of March, 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Church-street from the southerly side of Fulton-street to Morris-street, in said city.

JOHN E. DEVELIN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated New-York, Feb. 7, 1865.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF PETER BORLAND, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of William Henry Grant, late of the town of Amenia, in said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Jane A. Grant, executrix of said estate, at her residence in the town of Amenia, on or before the 20th day of May next, or, in default thereof, their claims will be debarred and precluded from payment by said executrix out of said estate. Dated Nov. 18, 1864.

JANE A. GRANT, Executrix.

DANCING.

A. BODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.
NO. 212 8TH-AV., CORNER 20TH-ST., N. Y.
NO. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.

Classes for gentlemen on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, in Brooklyn—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y., at 8 o'clock. Call for a circular.

A NEW DANCING CLASS TO-DAY
At DE GARMO'S, No. 59 West 14th-st.
Young Ladies, Misses and Masters, at 4 P. M.
Ladies and Gentleman, at 8 P. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $25,000, TO TAKE an active interest in a manufacturing business, connected with a standard article of railroad use; some but a person who could command influence with railroad companies need apply. Address Box No. 386 Philadelphia Post-office.

ANNIVERSARIES.

PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS
FOR THE CELEBRATION
OF THE
ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTHDAY
OF THE ILLUSTRIOUS
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Feb. 22, 1865,
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE
COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The Special Committee of the Common Council of the City of New-York, appointed to make the necessary arrangements for properly celebrating the One Hundred and Thirty-third Anniversary of the Birthday of GEORGE WASHINGTON, have concluded purely from motives of economy, and in order to give greater eclat to the occasion, to discontinue the annual custom of dining with the principal officers of the General and State Governments, and prominent and influential citizens, and instead, have arranged for a celebration of the day in a manner that is deemed by them more in consonance with public sentiment and more in keeping with the genius of our institutions by a grand display of

FIREWORKS,

on the evening of the ever-memorable day which gave to us a Washington and a country.

A salute of one hundred guns will be fired at the Battery and Union-square at sunrise.

A grand display of fireworks will be given at the City Hall, Union-square, Madison-square, Jackson-square, Mount Morris-square, Tompkins-square, East Broadway and Grand-street, and Liberty-park, under the direction of J. W. Hadfield, Esq., the distinguished pyrotechnist, to commence at 7 o'clock P. M.

The exhibition at the Park will consist of the following pieces:

A HANDSOME CASCADE PIECE

in four mutations: first, a Septagonal Wheel, in green and gold; second, a Tree of Saxon Fivers; third, Pyramid of Colored Wheels; concludes with a cascade thirty feet in height, in golden shower fire, reported.

THE JEWELED CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR,

with additional decoration, enriched with colored fire, the points of the cross being adorned with circles of pearl fire centered with petil stars, and supported by crimson wheels; conclusively, a splendid figure in brilliant fire.

THE GRAND VOLUTE

commences with a vertical wheel, in blue, green and red, changes to the Grand Volute, composed of Saxon Fivers, of every variety of color; concludes with a radius of golden shower fire, reported.

THE DIAMOND STAR.

Or Star composed of eight large double diamonds, commencing with a Circumfused Wheel, in purple and yellow; changes to the Diamond Star, in green, crimson, blue and white lances; concluding with a fixed figure in brilliant fire, reported.

FLOWERING ALOE.

Commences with a Verticle Wheel on a new construction, which changes the Flowering Aloe, which again changes to a Fiery Tree, casting stars of blue, green, purple, white, yellow, orange and crimson fires in every possible direction, filling the air with a brilliant and pleasing sight.

THE DIAMOND AND ROSES.

In three mutations; first, a Vertical Wheel, in green and straw-colored fires; second, to the Diamond and Roses, inblue, purple, crimson and yellow fires, concluding with a brilliant fixed figure, reported.

ITALIAN ROSETTE.

Of Silver Lance work, with sprays of blue, green, crimson and purple, queens with a Septagonal Wheel, concludes with double star of brilliant fire.

THE REVOLVING SUN PIECE.

Centered by an illuminated Vertical, metamorphosed into six Suns, in variegated fire, terminates with an immense revolving Sun, upward of sixty feet in circumference.

YANKEE MILL.

An extensive mechanical piece, composed of two carione figures, which revolve on the same axis, and assume a number of pleasing changes and elegant figures, concluding with a gillocnus or waved work, reported.

CUPID'S WREATH.

An elegant design at lance work, in blonde fire, interspersed with roses of crimson and pink, centered with a rose wheel in various hues; concludes with a Sun in silver showers, reported.

A SAXON CROSS

Opens with a verticle wheel in crimson and silver, and changes to four Chinese Flyers, in green and purple, concluding with a figure of geometrical design.

A BEAUTIFUL MOSAIC FILAGREE.

Composed of two ored wheels and cross cut fires, begins with vertical wheel, concludes with golden gerbe of fire, marooned.

AN ILLUMINATED PIECE

Opens with a vertical wheel, in crimson and orange fires, changes to a splendid sunflower; finale, a shower of brilliant firs, reported.

EMBLEM OF FREEDOM.

This startling triumph of American art opens with a revolving sun of Chinese gerbs, with ruby and emerald centres, mounting to the AMERICAN COAT OF ARMS, in the centre is the shield in appropriate colors, with the Stars and Stripes dripping on each side of the shield is an eagle with outstretched wings, in diamond lance work; the whole terminating with grand flights of colored fire, filling the air with yellow, blue, red and green stars.

CONCLUDING PIECE.

Commence with a Rainbow Shell, which changes to an Allegorical Device, in which the name of the immortal WASHINGTON, the Father of his Country, Patriot, Soldier and Statesman, will appear conspicuous, surrounded with appropriate insignia, and crowned by the Genius of America. Fountains of Fire will be placed on each side of the piece, throwing out streams of liquid fire, and Fire Pumps, casting Stars of crimson, green, purple, orange, lilac and bronze fires; concludes with a flight of Rockets, filling the air around with Stars, Serpents, Golden Rain, Fiery Meteors, &c.

Alternated by Bombs, Floral Shells, Batteries, Volcanoes, Flights of Rockets, &c.

The exhibition will be the same at Union and Madison-squares, but at the other places will be on a smaller scale.

The owners and masters of vessels lying in port, and proprietors of hotels and public buildings, are requested to display their flags during the day. The sextons of the different churches are requested to ring their bells at sunrise, noon and sunset.

National and other melodies will be rung on Trinity Church chimes during the day.

The committee recommend that all the public offices of the corporation be closed, and that the citizens observe the day as a public holiday.

All bill s for expenses are requested to be sent to the Clerk before the first day of March.

By order of the committee,

TERENCE FARLEY,
LEWIS R. BYERS,
ABRAHAM VAN VOORHIS,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
JAMES O'BRIEN,
Board of Aldermen.
EDWIN M. HAGERTY,
J. WILSON CREEN,
THOS. O'CALLAGHAN,
JOHN HOUGHTALIN,
CHARLES CUSTER,
Board of Councilmen.

E. W. TAYLOR, Clerk.

A. P. A.
BANNER PRESENTATION
BY THE LADIES, TO
JOHN KNOX LODGE, NO. 36, A. P. A.,
On the evening of Washington's Birthday,
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 22, 1865,
At half-past 7 o'clock,
AT CLINTON HALL, 8TH-ST. NEAR BROADWAY.
Tickets..... 25 cents.

RICHARD DE RAYMOND, Chairman.

JOHN LAIRD, Secretary.

MEETINGS.

THE VETERAN CORPS OF THE WAR of 1812 will assemble at their headquarters, Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer sts., in full uniform, at 12 M., on WEDNESDAY, the 22d inst., to celebrate the birthday of the Father of his Country, George Washington. The veterans of the adjacent counties are respectfully invited to meet with us. Dinner will be provided for the occasion. By order,

H. RAYMOND, Brigadier-General.
ABM. DALLY, Colonel.

J. M. PEYRA, Adjutant.

LECTURES.

LECTURE.—JOHN MERCER LIVINGSTON, Esq., one of the most successful young lawyers of the Ohio bar, who has recently become widely known throughout the Western States for his devotion to the Union cause and for his care of soldiers, he has raised for its defence, and who is very generally sought after on account of his first-class oratorical powers, will deliver the third Lecture in the Course of the Ladies' Union Bazaar Association, in aid of the sick and wounded colored soldiers, at Cooper Institute, next TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; to be had at the door on the night of the lecture.

REV. DR. OSGOOD WILL DELIVER A Lecture on *The Second Life of Washington*, before the Osgood Literary Society, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22, at 8 P. M., at the Hall of the Historical Society, corner of 11th-st. and 2d-av. Tickets 50 cents; may be obtained at Appleton's, No. 443 and 445 Broadway, Miller's, No. 522 Broadway, and at the door.

REV. PETER STRYKER, D. D., WILL deliver a lecture in the Church of the Pilgrims, 48th-st., between 6th and 9th avs., Rev. S. A. Baker, Pastor, THURSDAY, Feb. 23, at 8 o'clock P. M., for benefit of church. Subject—*Washington*. Tickets 25 cents; had at the door.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Free Lecture, for last Wednesday, by JAMES S. STRANS, Esq., at the Association Rooms, No. 161 8th-av., corner 22d-st., was postponed in consequence of the weather, till THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Subject: *Sir Samuel Romilly*.

LOST AND FOUND.

MISSING.—NINE UNITED STATES TREASURY Notes, commonly known as "Seven-Thirties," of the denomination of $1,000 each, numbered from 1,384 to 1392, inclusive; and two similar notes of the denomination of $500 each, numbered 12,038 and 12,039, all dated Oct. 1st, 1861, and belonging to the Landholders' Bank, Kingston, Rhode Island. Said $1,000 notes are payable to and indorsed by SOLON BUFFUM, and said $500 notes are payable to and indorsed by R. A. HOLMAN & Co. Any person who will give information to the Landholders' Bank, or the Hanover Bank, or to the undersigned, whereby the said notes or any of them shall be restored to said owners, will be liberally rewarded by the undersigned.

T. L. TAYLOR & REED, Bankers,
No. 5 Broad-st.

New-York, Feb. 18, 1865.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, 20TH INSTANT MORNING afternoon, between 3 and 3½ o'clock, either in the 6th-av. car or in Vesey, Greenwich, Day or West sts., going to the Staten Island boat, a Ladies' GOLD BRACELET, the centre has a sapphire or blue stone, encircled by two rows of small diamonds. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at the store, No. 23 Forry-st., and no questions asked.

FOUND—A SUM OF MONEY, ON MONDAY evening, in Fourth-st. The owner can have it by applying to WM. H. DANNAT, foot of Broome-st., E. R.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—JOHN O. HAM RESPECTFULLY informs his customers that he has removed from No. 620 Broadway to No. 10 East 4th-st., corner of Broadway, where they will find a fine assortment of Carriages at reduced prices.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
THE LAST NIGHTS
of
HAMLET
are drawing near.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT
this week
EDWIN BOOTH
will appear in his grand role of
HAMLET,
being its
SEVENTY-SIXTH
CONSECUTIVE PERFORMANCE.
ONE OF THE NOBLEST PIECES OF DRAMATIC ART EVER SEEN IN ANY LAND OR IN ANY AGE. WE TRUST IT WILL NOT BE WITHDRAWN UNTIL EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD IN THE COMMUNITY HAS SEEN IT.—*New-York Herald*.
Doors open at 6½; commence at 7¾.
SATURDAY, Feb. 25.
will be given the second of the series of
GRAND MATINEES
OF BOOTH'S HAMLET.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
WEDNESDAY,
Fifth time in six years, Mr. John Brougham's finest Comedy,
THE GAME OF LIFE.
THURSDAY—Second time here, STILL WATERS RUN DEEP and HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS.
FRIDAY—Benefit of Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES, first time this season, Sheridan Knowles' fine play of
THE HUNCHBACK.
The great Domestic Drama,
THE TICKET
OF
LEAVE MAN,
will shortly be produced, for the first time in this theatre, with a Great Cast, New Scenery, Dresses and Appointments.
The great success of the GAME OF LIFE prevents the repetition of OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS, due notice of the next representation of which will be given.
Doors open at 7¼; overture at 7¾.

HIPPOTHEATRON—BEGINS AT 7 1-4.
THIS WEDNESDAY,
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY,
GRAND MATINEE AT 2¾
EVENING PERFORMANCE AT 7¾,
WHEN ALL THE VAST RESOURCES OF THIS MAMMOTH ESTABLISHMENT
WILL BE BROUGHT INTO PLAY IN
AN UNEXAMPLED PROGRAMME.
UNPRECEDENTED, UNQUALIFIED AND
MARVELLOUS SUCCESS OF
MOTHER GOOSE
THE FAIRY LEGEND OF THE GOLDEN EGG.
THE NEW AND GORGEOUS
COMIC PANTOMIME.
NEW SCENERY, DRESSES,
SUPERB APPOINTMENTS, and
GRAND BALLET.
NEW AND STARTLING
TRICKS, TRANSFORMATIONS,
WONDERS OF MAGIC DIABLERIE,
ADMITTED BY THE PRESS AND PUBLIC
TO BE
THE GREATEST PANTOMIMIC ACHIEVEMENT
EVER PRESENTED IN AMERICA.
PEALS OF APPLAUSE
AND SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER.
THE GREAT PANTOMIME
will be preceded by the
GRAND EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC
ENTERTAINMENTS OF THE
MOST ELABORATELY VARIED CHARACTER,
in which the whole of
THE UNRIVALED STAR COMPANY
WILL APPEAR. WILL APPEAR.
NOTICE.—Seats secured six days in advance during the run of
MOTHER GOOSE. MOTHER GOOSE.

BROADWAY THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7¾.
MONDAY, Feb. 20, and following nights,
The renowned Comedian,
MR. J. E. OWENS,
will introduce the twenty-sixth week of his unexampled engagement with
ANOTHER GREAT SPECIALTY,
Entitled
FORTY WINKS,
Horatio Spruggins.....MR. J. E. OWENS.
Supported by Mrs Tyrell, Miss Adams, Messrs. Tom Owens, Maeder, De Croat, Williams, Beekman and Carpenter.
FIRST APPEARANCE IN NEW-YORK
of Mr. Owens in the comic drama of
THE TOODLES.
Mr. Timothy Toodles.....MR. JOHN OWENS.
Supported by Mrs A. Hind, Messrs. Melkiff, De Groat, Maeder, and others.
Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at a quarter of 8.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S SALOON
SATURDAY, FEB. 25, 1865, AT 8 O'CLOCK P. M.
LE COUCHER D'UNE ETOILE.
Comedy by Leon Goslan.
LA NIAISE DE ST. FLOUR.
Comedy Vaudeville by M. Bayard.
Theatre office at No. 678 Broadway, ground floor.

WALLACK'S.
BENEFIT
OF
MISS MADELINE HENRIQUES.
FRIDAY, FEB. 24,
Will be acted (first time this season) Sheridan Knowles' standard play,
THE HUNCHBACK.
Box Book now open.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 32 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other one or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 32 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALKER POWERS, M. D., 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade-sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genito-urinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas, which include, as members of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. Dr. C. practices for 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—A lady who requires a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Call or apply

THE DRAFT IN BROOKLYN.

Complete List of the Chosen in the Fifth and Sixth Wards, and at New Lotts—A Quiet Time and Great Good Humor—The Drawing to be Resumed To-day.

In compliance with the order of Assistant Provost-Marshal-General HINES, the draft began yesterday morning in the Second and Third Congressional Districts. In the Second District Provost-Marshal WALDRON, at No. 29 Greud-street, E. D., set his wheal in motion at about 10½ o'clock, in the presence of a large crowd who did not allow their fear of conscription to affect their good nature. The arrangements were excellent, and as the uemes were called, if the elected party happened to be present, as was the case in several instences, there was much mirth at his expense. From the town of New-Lotts, there were seventy-four conscripts taken, and from the Sixth Ward of Brooklyn, 450, being a number sufficient to fill all existing deficiencies on the basis of 75 per centum of the quota fixed on the 24th of January, ult., and 100 per centum in addition to the actual number of men required, so as to provide for contingencies of disability, absence and so forth.

The draft in the Third District also began at 10 o'clock, under the superintendence of Provost-Marshal-General FOWLER, at No. 326 Washington-street. Long before the hour fixed for the drawing to begin, the street in front of the Provost-Marshal's office was filled with spectators anxious to ascertain the fate of themselves and friends in the result of the lottery, and the crowd kept their places until the last name was called. A large police force was present to preserve order, but the temper of the people showed that there was no need of their services. There was no turbulence, nor even any expressions of dissatisfactinu. In this district operations were commenced hy drewing the quote of the Fifth Ward. The committee, upon whom devolved the duty of counting the slips bearing the names as they were put into the wheel, consisted of Alderman NEWMAN, of the Fourth Ward, and Supervisor FUREY, of the Fifth Ward. The names were drawn by by Miss PAZNA WAIS, daughter of the Janitor of the Brooklyn Academy of Music, who proved a great improvement upon all the blind men who did this part of the work in former drafts. Two thousand two hundred and thirty names were placed in the wheel, of which the number drawn was 426. To-day the drawing will be resumed in other words, and continue from day to day until the quota shall be filled.

The following are the names of the drafted:

FIFTH WARD.

Carroll Peoples, 22 Bridge.
McCaffrey Joo, 130 Tillary.
Haenah Henry, 83 Gold.
McKay Jno H, 173 Front.
Boyle Thos 88 Bridge.
Loughlin Geo, 26 Tallman.
Dwyer J, 49 Hudson-av.
Seaman Henry, 208 Bridge.
Habenstein, 4 Prince.
Peters on I 33 Stanton.
Gardiner Jas. 5 Little
Smith Wm, 109 Gold, rear.
Dewitt Wm. 185 Prospect.
Burcay Thos, 94 Hudson-av.
Yeaw Lawrence, No Gold.
Brand Saml. 131 Sands.
Bryan Jas 210 Gold.
Ormisten Jno, leo Prospect.
Powers Mchl, 2 2 High
Mc her Felix Gold & Front.
Connolly J. 196 Hudson-av.
Crandall Isaac, Tallman near Charles
Coul as Johr, 36 Front.
Kan le son, 211 Bridge.
O'Keefe Patrick, 242 High.
Woods Michael, Marshall, near Hudson-av
Dolan Ches. 33 John.
Burke Tobias, Bridge, near Water
Hinkley Wm. 225 Front.
Roe Henry, 173 Front.
Dun Henry, 177 Prospect.
McFaul Jos. 169 Sands.
Kenealy Jas, 26 Gold.
Hagan Wm, 11 Stanton.
Kelly, Wm, 200 Nassau
Flatn Chas F. 152 Concord.
Balagan Bartley, 229 Gold.
Doran Danl. 248 Marshall.
Beals Samn. 232 Water.
Oliffee John, 222 Front.
Diocass C, 26 Carll.
Bradley D, 154½ York.
Kerrigan Jas, 2 Gold.
McGlean R, 107 Hudson-av.
Kirkland J, 111 Tillary.
Buckley S, 175 Front.
Dody S, 221 Plymouth.
Clorcum Geo, 143 Little
Nenman, Peter, 38 Lit
Botchaiss F, 146 High.
Driscoll Jas, 209 Bridge.
Berdie John, 5 Concord pl.
Yager, Wm, two 43 Stanton
Quinlivan Ann, 146 Tillary.
Sandracha Emil, 118 Gold.
Dolan Andw, 13 Front.
Wren Ed, 107 Gold.
Pattignatus, 142 York.
Gonzales Jos. 148 Sands
Leycraft H Front & Hud-av.
Farmer Geo, 194 Hud-av.
Cook Dd, 143 High.
Foley John, 34 Joon.
Berke John, 130 Nassau.
Hart J, 1 Hartis-alley.
Martin Mich 188 Cypress.
Chapo W A, 234 Bridge.
Inmiss Wm, 215 Water.
Ragsdale, 182 Hudson-av.
McQuarter Jos, 197 Water.
Keely P, 159 Hudson-av.
Hickman Chas, 18 Navy.
Redmond Wm, 110 Gold.
Martin John, 2 5 Gold.
Peters Albert, 21 Carll.
Dennington E, 147 Johnson.
Vanderzee J, 75 Hudson-av.
Wesselaar J, 32 Green-lane.
Wall John, 186 Hudson-av.
Dugan Thos, 86 Huds n-av.
Swift Thos, 151 Prospect.
Beeshel Geo, 3 Hudson-av.
Gallagher Geo, Water and Hudson-av
Mcguire Thos, 154 Gold.
Reilly Johns, 42 Gold.
Welsh Louis, 172 Plymouth.
Carvey David, 80 Gold.
Haley Jas, 29 Hudson-av.
McIntyer Thos, 148 Water.
Kennedy Pat, 128 Hudson-av.
Boyle McNevy & Johnson.
Crawford Wm C, 189 Front.
Havens John 140 York.
Path Jas, 173 Sand.
Keenan John, Prospect, cor Hudson-av.
Buck John, 25 Green-lane.
Grand Joun, 280 Plymouth.
Williamson Jos, 78 Stanton, (colored.)
Rodman Wm, 13 Chas.
Mcdonald Thos, 3 Concord-place.
Sweeney Jas, 208 Water.
McCarty Luke, 161 Water.
Hart Pat, 1 7 Gold (rear.)
Finn Peter, 151 Plymouth.
Winchero J H, Gold & John
Smith Sam, 76 Bridge.
Goodwin Chas, 150 Concord.
Coles Fred, 16 Prince.
Smith C, 204 Water.
Leary John, 35 Hudson-av.
McShane Wm, 145 Plymouth
Barr Jos, 276 Hudson-av.
Toborne Wm, 82 Hud-av.
Dean & Henry, 242 Water.
Keeerty Henry, 228 Bridge.
Mellan Thos, 130 Tillary.
Mullady John, 36 Litun.
Glavin Pat, 55 Stanton
Lobb, Jas 24 Charles.
Lafford, Michael, 24 Gold.
O'Connor, Jr Gold and High.
Alexander, Mat. 193 Nassau.
Lynch, Peter, 283 Plymouth.
Sheridan, Michael 237 Gold.
Brower, John, 261 Gold.
McCarty, Pat, 40 Hudson-avenue.
Hanlon, Hugh, 140 Nassau.
Robbins, James, 163 Gold.
Kitt, George, 133 Sands.
Howard Henry, 26 Bridge.
Avilla, John, 57 Green-lane.
Patten, Geo, 2 May Home.
Lowenthal, Moses, 189 York.
Simmons, W A, 19 Prospect.
O'Brynn, Thos, 186 York.
Gillen, Geo, 133 High.
Mellory, J, Bridge and Water
McGough, Thos, 4 Hart's-al.
York Jacob L, 45 Staoton.
Casey, Chas, 213 Water.
Hann, John, 22 Bridge.
McLaughlin, R, 48 Hudson-avenue.
Miller Jacob, 86 Stanton.
Bowers J, 169 Front.
Peck Danl, 242 Hudson-av.
Hughes John, 220 Water.
Farrell Thos, 37 Little.
Hamberry John, 220 Water.
Sullivan Dennis, 60 Hud-av.
Sweeney John, 254 John.
Morris Jer, 222 Gold.
Pettee Joon, 253 Front.
Casey Asst. U S st. n Little
Smith Mich, 107 Gold.
Kirby W, 1 Hudson-av.
Cowell Wm, 170 Front.
Quinn John, 89 Gold.
Malhoit Mich, 149 Prospect.
McCarty, 1 Stanton
Stobart Wm, 191 Gold.
Owen N, 70 Bridge.
Kirk W, 25 Green-lane.
Gordon J H, 168 Sand.
May P, 119 Hudson-av.
Denver A, 1 7 Hudson-av.
Keeny W, 48 Gold.
Nelson Jos, 25 Plymouth.
Baker Geo, 93 Hudson-av.
Gibson J, 116½ Hudson-av.
Hayes C, 37 Little.
Lennon Pat, 173 Tillary.
Phillips Chas, 86 Hudson-av.
Brislin Daniel S, 164 Concord
Booth Saml, 212 Front.
Bayard Jno, 77 Hudson-av.
Detwitt Jos. cor John and Little.
Cogell Thos, 40 John.
Smith Chris, 202 Water.
Heery Henry, 185 Prospect.
Hart Wm, 177 Gold.
Dwyer Wm, 22 Gold.
Anderson Wm, 154 Prospect.
Keary Jos, 196 Gold.
Prince Robt, 87 Gold.
Martin Thos, 190 Gold.
Hicks Alex, 56 Staeton.
Fagan Peter, Hudson near John.
Gloat Ferd, 174 Gold.
Gibson Jobo, 134 Gold.
Smith Albert, 8 Stanton.
Lee Mich., 57 Little.
Conoolly, Jas, 269 Gold.
Grady Jas, 99 Gold.
Dempsey M, 90 Harts-alley.
Hurley Jeremiah, 70 Stanton.
Boner Fred, 124 Tillary.
Leverette Ches, 4 Staoton.
Weaver Thos, 137 Gold.
Hopkins John, Front and Hudson-av.
O'Bryne Terrence, 234 Johu
McLeer Jas, 70 Carll.
Black Robert, 32 John.
Dudy Jas, 7 Hudson-av.
Ingraff Thos, 203 Gold.
Ulrich Jacob, 120 Tillary.
Carron Pat, 45 Little
Nanery, 230 Tillary.
Thompson Thos, 258 John.
McGrean Jo, 115 Hudson av.
Asgood Jas, 95 Gold.
Schandeley Mich, 12 Navy.
Wiley Jos, 230 Front.
Menalay Mich, 34 Little.
Sweeney H, 241 Marshall.
Ward S, 159 Sands (rear)
Perry Wm W, 135 High.
McDevitt Pat, 141 Plymouth.
Thompson J, 146 Nassau.
Campbell Jas, 129 Prospect.
Murphy S, 40 Hudson-av.
Kearney J, Bridge & Water.
Slumous J H, 46 Stanton.
Herr Fred, 55 Bridge.
Calsinger A, 170 Front.
Leonden C, 215 Hodson-av.
Schultz A, 207 Gold.
Higgins Wm, 243 Hudson-av.
Swan Chas H, 124 York.
Barclay Geo, 20 Plymouth.
Varrean Jos, 99 Gold.
Hibbard Geo, 151 Nassau.
Kearney N J, 119 Sands.
Cilley Mich, 84 Stantoo.
Nolan —, 181 Froot.
Stallcoeubl D, 201 Hudson-av.
Anderson Geo, 180 Sands.
McNally Peter, 225 Gold.
Smith Wm, 89 Gold.
Byrne Jas, 150 Prospect.
Jones John, 149 High.
Stevenson John, 2 Prince.
Bayle John, 251 John.
Carroll Mich, 207 Gold.
Beoson John, 156 Hudson-av.
Keegan Pat, 113 Hudson-av.
Taylor Chas, 242 Gold
Walker Chas F, 145 High.
Abel H, Hud-av and Nassau.
Dunlop Mich, 131 Navy.
Coughlan Thos, 222 Bridge.
Hofer Geo, 204 Sands.
Purcell Wm, 110 Gold.
Shannon John, 27 Gold.
Purcell Wm, 20 Green-lane.
Hahn Henry, 162 Bridge.
McNamara L, Hudson-av, near Johnson.
McGovern P, 183 Prospect.
Lyons Mich. 130 Concord.
Simpson, Gilbert, 36 Stanton.
Williams Jno, 29 Stanton.
McGinnis, 213 Gold.
Young Sam'l, 259 Charles.
Hamilton Chas, 133 Sand.
Haley Geo, 154 Hudson.
Barkalon Henry, 147 Nassau.
Skeff Thos, 93 Gold
Casey John, 69 Little.
Foran John, Hudson-av and Tillary.
McDonald Wm H, 165½ Hudson-av.
Callaghan Pat, 35 Hudson-av.
Ruf Chas. Plymooth.
Ahlery Wm D, 159 High.
Lear Mich, 87 Gold
Knee John, 181 Hudson-av.
Carmetra Thos, 8 Navy.
Rngley Pat, 250 Merrbell.
Crawford H F, 188 Concord.
Roderick John, 248 Bridge.
Oberly Rufus, 177 Prospect.
Carney Wm, 242 Navy.
Steus Conrad, 143 Hud-av.
Smith John, 183 Tillary.
Watsen Jone, 3 Hud-av.
Dubous Jencks, 147 Hud-av.
O'Donnell Martin, 23 Carll.
Reddy Wm, 37 Little.
Randall Henry, 206 High.
Gannon Rich, 200 High.
Johnson C F, 134 York.
Higgins Wm, Hudson-av corner of John.
Kerney Ed, 4 Prince.
Gerty, Wm, 20 Hudson-av.
Hamilton, —, 141 Nassana.
Castle, Thos, 167 Bridge.
Lynch, Robt, 23 Hudson-av.
Lafontaine, J, 93 Hudson-avenue.
McDonald, C, 129 Hudson-avenue.
Harmen, And, 25 Stanton.
Kelly, Richard, Little and Water.
Vanderhouten, H, 138 Prospect.
Gedney, M, 66 John.
Mitchell, Chas, 34 Bridge.
McFerlan, D, York and Bridge.
Phillips, Wm, Hudson-av.
McCarty, Ed, 1 Stanton.
Coonor, Pat, 50 Stanton.
Bio, Wm, 23 Stanton.
Flinn, John, 5 Hudson-av.
Walter, Jas, 97 Hudson-av.
Kane, Rob, 265 Gold.
Walters, Jacob, 88 Stanton.
Harris, Peter, 179 Plymouth.
Durly, Francis, 39 Hudson-avenue.
Dookett, Peter, 207 Nassau
McDonald Arthur, 44 John.
Clark Robt, 258 Bridge.
Horley Jas, 145 Stanton.
Wallace Wm, 22 Navy.
Clark Pat, 197 Nassau.
Sellers Jas, 196 York.
John Wm, 183 Sands.
Bulger R A, 172 Sands.
Brady John, 36 Bodson-av.
McRea John, 22 Bridge.
Campbell Oliver, 101 Gold.
Pugh John, 198 York (rear)
Fox Pat, 43 Little.
McMullen J, 24 Navy.
McKee Pat, 120 York.
Larcond J, 236 Water.
Rotby John, 86 Stanton.
Hines Peter, 184 Sands.
Kerrigan J, 140 York.
Patterson W, 228 Water.
Hagan B, 44 Little.
Kernan F, 88 Bridge.
Colonel M, 223 Marshall.
Ennis J, Plymouth and Bridge.
Warmar S G H, Johnson & Gold.
Brown Samuel, 64 Stanton, (col'd.)
Bromell W B, 178 Sand.
McCormic J, 148 Plymouth.
Leary Edward, 21 Stanton.
Fry Abrm, 183 York.
Walley Chas A, 35 Stanton.
Hannan John, 17 Hudson-av.
Benson J G, 147 Hudson-av.
Brown Peter, 197 Bridge.
Clark Thos. 60 Little.
Hadden Pat, York and Hudson-av.
Doherty Hugh, 26 Bridge.
Morn Josh, 42 John.
Brown Ed, 212 Bridge.
Farrell Jno, 185 Hudson-av.
Dilechoff Jno H, 218 Prince.
Crouch Isaac, 181 Gold.
Carr Jas, 258 Jnhu.
Stanton Jno, 126 Hudson-av.
Watts Jas, 148 York.
Grogan J, 215 Hedson-av.
Gardener Lewis, 5 Little.
Callahan Jeo, 3 Hudson-av.
MalouevPat, John & Bridge
Bruenerieg F'd, Prospect and Hudson.
Anderson Thos, 86 Stanton.
Beiger Ed, 121 Hudson-av.
Downey Mich, Hudson-av and Tillary.
Callahan Jon, 235 Front, rear.
Brown Jos, 47 Little.
Connolly John, 81 Gold.
Ford Wm, 52 Staetoe.
Welch Thos 168 Prospect.
Hughes Thos T, 22 Navy.
Kerrigan John, 137 Saod.
Leonard D, 6 Navy.
Grace Wm, 17 Hudsoe-av
Carmea Wm, Gold. n. York.
Hon Fred, Gold and Tillary.
Honeil Jos, 18 Bridge.
Fontin Jos, 93 Hudson-av.
Rock Terace, 95 Gold.

SIXTH WARD.

Adams Wm, 32 Carroll.
Armstroeg Hy, 78 Pacific.
Alleoder Jeber, Amity.
Adams Joseph, 62 President.
Alepert Jonn, 49 Carroll.
Arrestrong Jas, 274 Degraw.
Akerman A, 8 Harrison.
Anderson G, 16 Prince.
Basser Mathew, 132 Congress.
Benzlre John, 152 Court.
Brown Wm, 6 Union.
Broderick J, 300 Hicks.
Brown W, 336 Hicks.
Brey Dan A, 67 2d place.
Harry Michael.
Bennett L, 547 Columbia.
Borg Jas, 52 Degraw.
Belitz A, 103 Atlantic.
Bound And, 74 Degraw.
Buckman F, 15 Union.
Burkey Ed, 153 Sackett.
Brennan Thos., 5 Tiffany-pl.
Bass L. B., 208 Atlantic.
Blake Pat., Amity-st., near Clarkson.
Bahem And., 389 Hicks.
Bass Simon, 136 Court.
Blaubelt S., 534 Columbia.
Borns Pat., 305 Hicks.
Beal A, 243 Degraw.
Barnes Heery, 12 Harrison.
Clurk Ed, 167 President.
Cntruff Wm, 174 Congress
Charles A, 105 Sackett.
Cox A, 233 Hamilton-av.
Chone Jos, 40 Atlaetic.
Cooper Chas, 234 Henry.
Comorton Thos, 1 Tiffany-place.
Craft G, 127 Amity.
Croft Adolph, 83 Woodhull.
Clark George, 25 Court.
Cain Michael, 18 Unioe.
Coles Thomes, 145 Columbia.
Cohinn I, 21 Union.
Cuddle A, 21 President.
Cleary Joe, 21 Carroll.
Carmody Mac, Peter 41 Columbia.
Corney John 156 Congress.
Clair James, 27 Amity.
Cush Ed., 161 Hamilton-av
Cole W., 342 Henry.
Caldwell John, Heery.
Cnoningbem Jas., 18 Amity.
Cahill Pat, 39 Amity.
Corkey —, 175 Amity
Dunn Per, foot Congress.
Dailey Hy, 30 Rapelyeas.
De ler Jacob A, 74 Baltic.
Day Joseph, 11 Carroll.
Debevoise 5 Jefferson Bank.
Doyle Wm, 14 Carroll.
Dickson, 28 Carroll.
Deffy Ilan, 448 Columbia.
Doyle John, 28 Carroll.
Dailey Dan, 27 Amity.
Dunn Jas, corner Sedgwick and Columbia.
Davis W J, 170 any-place.
Eggee Ben, 48 Hamilton-av.
Easton Robt, 37 Summit.
Kuris Jas, 290 Hicks
Farrell Thos, 320 Hicks
Flinn Jas, 443 Columbia
Freese John, 86 Atlantic
Fields Thos, 18 Union-av,
Farrel Thos, 311 Hicks.
Fay Jas, 130 Clinton.
Freye G, 1 President.
Fox M, 300 Hicks.
Gray Pat, 25 Unioo.
Gilbert Edwio, 102 Carroll.
Germao John, —.
Garley Joon, 532 Baltic.
Gardner Asher, 174 Clinton.
Grath M, 800 Alcks.
Gleason James, 42 Union.
Gladwin Theo, 20 Harrioo.
Gale Frcd. 6 Second-place.
Gaus James, 136 Sacsett.
Hicksy Pat, 441 Columbia.
Hopkins J H, 14 Uoion-pl.
Harris Ed, 17 Woodholl.
Hakes Jas, 34 Degraw.
Hines Thos, 167 Harrison.
Harney Michael, 7 Degraw.
Harrigan Jas, Sedgwick and Columbia.
Hoerioel Herman, 2 Veranda place.
Higgins Dae, Court.
Hoffman H, 20 Union-place.
Howland W, 120 Corydos.
Herndell Geo, 45 Woodhull.
Hert Pat, 102 Atlantic.
Hulberth Hy, 45 First-pl.
Haneigan Chas, Court and 4th-place
Henderbolt J, 103 Sackett.
Hull Wm, 331 Columbia.
Isaacs A, 6 Hamilton av.
Ingersoll, 160 Congress.
Joose Martin, 36 Warren.
Jackson Peter, Summit.
Jackson J, 19 Beech-pl.
Jones Thos, 247 Degraw.
Johnson J S, 336 Hicks.
Knott R, 338 Henry.
Keeoh Elijah, 77 President.
Kennedy Wm, Amity.
Kerns Ey, 518 Columbia.
Kirman Thos, 5 Canal.
Latham R, 98 President.
Lynch James, 25 Woodhall.
Lesner W, 17 Union.
Lindenlip Wm, 41 Degan.
Long John, 101 Sackett.
Lockwood J B, 157 Clioton.
Lars in Thomas, Sedgwick, near Colombia.
Lennon Dan. Colnmbia.
Leary Pat, 393 Hicks.
Lynch Pat, 14 Sand.
Loog Jas, 8 Carroll.
Logan W, 113 Sackett.
Mankin H, 598 Columbia.
Maryland L, 197 Amity.
Mayher John, 15 Pacific.
Moses Devid, 72 Hem'lton-av
Methers How'd, 4 Strong-pl
McDade Pat, Van Rount.
Miller M, 70 Degrand.
Marsh Thos, 90 Woodhull.
Miller Fred, 10 Strong-pl.
Morell Chas.
Murpby Pat, Amity.
Murpby John, 162 Atlantic.
Murpby Peter, 4 Willow.
Motty Chas L, 98 Congress.
Malvey Pat 9 President.
Mulligan J, oor Degraw and Van Brunt.
Macgurty Michael.
Macarthy Daniel, 8 Atlantic.
McDonald H, 345 Columbia.
Muller Fred, 84 Sacket.
Mortagb Wm, oor Concord
Montgomery A, Tompkins-place.
McCulleun Pat.
Methews E L, 338 Henry.
McCabe M, 318 Hicks.
Mawing Fred, 11 Union.
McCanna John, 32 Sackett.
Murray Wm. Pacific.
Mulligan John, 73 Sackett.
O'Mallery W, Sedgwick.
Miller Henry, corner Hicks and Hemon.
Night Jas 402 Church.
Nathen, Ed 112 Union.
Nelson, Joun 17 Beech place.
Nelson, Jas 10 President.
O'Srien Pat, 19 Carroll.
Oohs Chas, 206 Atlantic.
Owen J J, 330 Hicks.
Olsen Olive, 143 Sackett.
O'Rourke Wm, 97 W Warren.
Philips Jerome, 149 Amity.
Perkins E J, 357 Clinton.
Richardson J E, 80 Woodhull.
Rossell Saml, 116 President.
Ross I'et, 291 Hicks.
Richards John, 14 Summit.
Riley Pat, 12 Congress.
Reman P, 35 Degraw.
Riley Thos, 49 President.
Rose Wm, 142 Atlantic.
Richards J, 95 President.
Ryan Dover, 439 Columbia.
Reid Ed, 8 Carroll.
Ryan Thos 386 Hicks.
Rushmore Isaac W, 97 Congress.
Reiss A, 90 Congress.
Rap Elijah, 56 Woodhull.
Reman Jas, 99 Carroll.
Speleman Wm, 65 Amity.
Scervell John, 180 Pacific.
Smith W, 23 Beach-place.
Stiiny Geo, 64 President.
Stacker C, 158 Clinton.
Sneknall J, 309 Hicks.
Spooner F G, 98 Baltic.
St John S R, 119 Clinton.
Scott Michael, 23 Carroll.
Schneider A, 328 Hicks.
Shean J, 35 Hamilton-av.
Spies Martin, 105 Amity.
Sullivan T, 112 Warren.
Sampson J K, 111 Warren.
Smith R, 162 Degraw.
Seward Den, 444 Columbia.
Staples J, 238 Court.
Shanbler T H, 7 1st-place.
Sullivan J, 381 Columbia.
Smith R B, 223 Union.
Sullivan T, 49 President.
Towers John, 36 Amity.
Troy John, 74 Degrew.
Tube H, 152 Court
Tonan Pat, 11 Carroll.
Tenn Brook, 416 Sackett.
Thombill, Mich'l, 12 Beach-place.
Walsh M., Union.
Wallan Jas., corner Pacific and Hicks.
Wilkins A, 74 First-place.
Wehennes Peter, 481 Columbia.
Well Jas., 9 Pummot.
Wefer John, 26 Amity.
Webber Wm., 242 Court.
Walsh Wm., 14 President.
Williams, Hy, 53 Degraw.
Walsh, Wm. 223 Pacific.
Wyman, 16 Woodbull.
White, James, 299 Hicks.
Walsh, Wm, 34 Summit.

NEW-LOTTS.

Wm Boolhman.
T Jacob Alcerockar,
L Nicholas Rapelyee,
Marcos Taylor,
Wm Sandcroft,
Christian Miller,
Julius Miller,
George Sizen,
Thilip Haines,
Frank Rosley,
Stephen Weeks,
Andrew Oswald,
Wm D Hill,
Chris D Stophoff,
Wm Vagbt,
Eow Riley,
A D Forbell,
Louis Kros,
Henry Weller,
Fritz Hines,
Chas W Bencett,
Rich Wallon,
John Clara,
Jas Westland,
John Shawn,
Fred Schair,
Gustav Kilog,
Henry Scheumby,
Jacobsar Rosios,
John Spear.
Louis Loogsander,
H T Parson,
John Lyons.
Augustos Brown,
Philip Ready,
Fred Betsell,
Conrad Hertfetter,
Frederick Gronse,
John C Mandeodosf,
Geo J Bailey.
Steoben Coeover.
Gustav Eusbinger,
Joseph N Great,
John Wiveley,
Frederick Fleming,
Wm Tregod,
James N Spencer, Jr,
Nich Rhind,
J Helm.
J Rodman,
C Victory,
G Lymae.
Fred Larseobargh,
Alex Robinson,
John Hair,
Nath Johnsoo,
George Loomis.
James Cralse,
E Waldrass,
Petrick Heeaffy,
F Zimmermann.
Antoine Bleecker,
Charles Hearn.
Michael Wallers,
Nienolas Vaeoervesr
Thomas Morae,
Henry Gordon,
Charles D Garbrell,
Henry Gollyonnger.
Dennis Sullivan.
Peter Burns,
Samuel Walman.

THE MURDER OF LAZARUS.

Sentence of Bernard Friery—The Murderer to be Hanged on the 31st of March Next.

IMPRESSIVE CHARGE OF THE COURT.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.
Before Recorder Hoffman.

The announcement that Bernerd Friary would be santenced yesterday effected an immense crowd to the Court of Sessioas. Every one who had influence anough to pass the stero guardians of the outar door crowded into the room, and gratified a morbid eortosity oy stering at the prisoeer. Friary was brougbt to tha bar aoout 11 o'clock, and took a seat betweeu Mr. Sedgwick and Judge Stewert, his connsel. The prisoner seemed to be nervons and somewhat affected by the immiuent danger of his situation. Few friendly faces greeted him, oul of all the dense mass that surrounded him. Although treated with the utmost kindness by the Sheriff and his deputies, he seemed to realize that he was a doomed man, whom the world looked upon as justly condemned to death.

Before moving for sentence on Friary, the District Attorney said that he should ask the court to pass sentence on Charles Eoghert, convicted on his own confession of burglery in the first degree. Eoghert is a young English burglar, educated as a professional thief and an accomplished hand at the business. He is supposed to be either a "Ticket of-leave-man," or a fugitive from justice. He has only been in this country inne months, during which time he bas been engaged in several robberies and burgiaries.

In passing sentence the Recorder said that it appeared that the prisoner was only seventeen years of age, and had been in this country but a few months, yat he had been here long enough to earn the reputation of being a oad sed desperate character. It was a fearful toing to think that so young a man, having the appearance of so much ecdivity and intelligence, should be arraigned upon so serious a charge. On the 7th of this month he had been engaged in the commission of burglary, and when the officer of the police, in the discharge of his duties, had undertaken to arrest him, he had turned upon the policeman and fired three times at him with a revolver. The police of this city, in the discharge of their duties, were exposed to great risks and dangers. They must be protected, and such attempts upon their lives as that of the prisoner's, merited the severest punishment. The sentence of the court was that Eogbert be confined in the State Prison for ten years.

Mr. Hall then said that it became his painful duty to move for sentence upon Bernard Friary, convicted by a jury of the crime of murder in the first degree. Mr. Henry Vandervoort, Clerk of the Court of Sessions, then directed Friarr to stand up, and after reading to him the record of his triel and conviction, asked him what he had to say why the sentence of the law should not be passed upon him.

FRIARY'S STATEMENT.

Friary said: I was brooght into Harry's accidentally, and had no intention of having a difficulty; I had been drinking some days previous and did not know what I was doing that night; I had always been the best friend with Harry.

SENTENCE OF THE COURT.

Bernard Friary, on the morning of the 3d day of Jauuery, 1865, in the presence of several witnesses, you stepped up to Henry Lazarus, said he was "a good little man," and plunged your dagger to his neck. The blade of it was about seven inches long; you drew it from the wouoo, wiped the olood from it with your fingers, remarked that "Harry was a good little man, but you guessed you had fixed him," and left the room. As you went out in the open air, Henry Lezarus passed into the immediate presence of his God. He had done you no harm. It was a reckless, wanton murder. If showed an utter disregard of humeu life, and was without the slighlest justification. The only plea that could be interposed in your behalf was that you was mad drunk when you struck the blow. Your counsel did all for you that could be done, but it was in vain for them to struggle against the terrible facts, which were proven beyond the possibility of contradiction. The jury promptly rendered a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, and that verdict consigns you to death upon the gallows. There is a class of men in this city of whom you may be considered a representative, who have no respect for the laws of God or man. They violate both, in the belief that they can do so with impunity, and it is only when the heavy hand of punishment falls upon them, that they realize their accountability to either. It is well for society that there are occasions when such men can be made to feel that the penalties of violated law are certain and severe. The thousands who have watched your trial in the belief that you would escape punishment through some technicalities of the law, will be taught a lesson when you stand upon the scaffold which they will not soon forget. Your conviction and death will teach them that in law drunkenness is no excuse for crime, and that courts and juroro have made up their minds, that those who carry and use pistols and daggers, and other instruments of death, will be held to the strictest accountability. A few years ago men would shudder when they heard it said, "that man carries a pistol," or "that men carries a dirk," and the wearer of concealed weapons was avoided as a felon, or as an outlew would be. To-day thousands of men walk the streets of this city, armed with revolvers, or with knives, perhaps with both. Such men are doubtless sitting in this court room to-day. If they are not here my words will reach them, when I say that henceforth jurors will assume, in absence of proof to the contrary, that the man who carries a deadly weapon concealed about his person, does it for end on purpose of offence, and not of defence—for mischief and not for good. I have no desire, Friary, on this occasion, to say an unnecessary word. But through you, and through this opportunity, I must speak a word of warning to the thousands of young men in th's metropolis who are travelling the same road through which you have traveled. It is that road which leads to death in the prisou or on the gallows. Let them remember your fate, and shun it. You have violated law, and in your conviction the law is vindicated. You had a fair trial, before a cerefulle selected jury. Their verdict was guilty, and the punishment is death. In the progress of your case through the speedlete courts, that punishment may be for a time averted, but rest assured it must come at last. You cannot escape it, and it is your duty to prepare for it. Listen now to the judgment of the Court, which is, that you, Bernard Friary, for the murder and felony whereof you stand convicted, be taken heuce to the place from whence you came, there to be safely kept and detained, and that on Friday, the 31st day of March, 1865, between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon, you be hanged by the neck until you are dead, and may God have mercy on you.

The Clerk then read the death-warrant, and the prisoner was turned over to the custody of Sheriff KELLY, who removed him from the court-room. The remarks of the Recorder were delivered in an unusually solemn manner, and although the condemned man was but little effected, the audience seemed deeply impressed by the awful doom of the murderer.

TRIBUTE TO EDWARD EVERETT.—The March number of the *Atlantic Monthly*, puolisheu to-day, contains a touching tribute to the memory of EDWARD EVERETT, written by his nephew, Mr. EDWARD EVERETT HALE. Embodied in the article are extracts from a sketch of Mr. Everett's college life, written by himself at the age of sixty-one.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Notice.

To-day being Washington's Birthday and a general holiday, all the courts have adjourned to to-morrow, the 23d. The calendars published to-day will be called, therefore, on Thursday morning.

Marine Insurance—An Interesting Case.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.
Before Justice Johnson.

Amos R. Willetts et al. vs. The Sun Mutual Insurance Company.—This is an action to recover the sum of $1,480 damages, alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiffs on account of the injury done to 223 barrels of cider. The facts of the case are as follows: In December, 1863, the plaintiffs shipped at this port, for Washington, by the schooner *Francis Sotterly*, the barrels of cider above mentioned. At the time of shipment, the plaintiff applied for and obtained from the Sun Mutual Insurance Company, a policy which guaranteed all the risks incident to the sea. Before leaving the port of New York, and after the insurance was effected, the schooner *Sotterly* became unseaworthy and the cider was transferred to the deck of the schooner *Charles Demiss*. By the latter vessel the cider was conveyed to Washington. When it arrived there it was in a greatly damaged condition. The plaintiffs, by the advice of Mr. Whitehead, President of the Sun Mutual Insurance Company, had the cider gauged, inspected and sold upon its arrival in the City of Washington. There had been no notice given by the shippers or their agents of the transfer of the cargo. It was badly damaged and sold for much less than the value. The important question in the case is whether the plaintiffs can recover for partial loss of goods, insured on a specified vessel, when the goods were transferred to another vessel without the knowledge or consent of the insurers. The trial is exciting considerable interest and is not yet concluded.

Court Calendars for Thursday.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1367, 1317, 1345, 1353, 1357, 1367, 1369, 1371, 1373, 1395, 1407, 1409, 1411, 1415, 1417, 1419, 1421, 1423, 1425, 1427. *Part II.*—Nos. 858, 701, 702, 321, 930, 932, 697, 284, 1067, 938, 940, 942, 948, 950, 958, 968, 976, 1217, 711, 826.

SESSIONS COURT.—*Part I*—Nos. 3273, 4867, 2249, 4511, 651, 3128, 4791, 3420½, 4945, 4955, 4965, 4967, 4969, 4927, 4223, 4563, 4261, 4905. *Part II.*—Nos. 4946, 4610, 4008, 4960, 4964, 4444, 3190, 4972, 4978.

A CAPITAL INVESTMENT—ALL ARE INTERESTED.—A very unusual opportunity is presented to the citizens of New-York, and one that claims from all a mutual and hearty cooperation. To get one's coal at the actual cost of mining, transportation and delivery, will save at present prices, $3 50 to $4 50 per ton, by subscribing to the Consumer's Benefit Coal Company, No. 71 Broadway. This, as an investment, should not be overlooked, and then too the principle of thousands of people combining together on the mutual plan as joint carriers, thereby becoming one great company of individuals to furnishing so indispensable an article as coal at cost, must make the enterprise what it deserves to be—a great success. As this is the season of year when yearly supplies of coal are contracted for, for the coming year, we would advise all such consumers to unite with this company and secure their shares before it is too late. The coal is unsurpassed for manufacturing and domestic purposes. Its long use in our community proves that there is no better coal for making steam or for domestic use. Of the quality of the coal all who have used it agree that there is no better nor finer coal. The veins of coal lay between strata of rock and not of dirt as is usually the case, and therefore comes out perfectly clean and pure. We welcome this movement as worthy the confidence and cooperation of all who desire a good investment, and believe that the cash dividends (after delivering the coal to the shareholders) on the sale of the remainder of the annual product of the colliery, will reimburse the original cost of subscription in less than two years. A word to the wise is sufficient.—*N. Y. World.*

Evening Exchange.

$20,000	Am. Gold.....	201	100	Hudson R. R....	b3 114
10,000	do.....	2 11/16	400	do.....	b3 113¾
$25,000	do.....	201¾	700	do..	113¾
15,000	do.....	201¾	900	do.....	113¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R.....	115¾	600	Clev. & Pitts.....	s3 83½
200	do.....	115½	100	Chic. & R. I....	b5 96¾
300	do.....	115¾	100	do.....	96½
100	do.....s30	115¾	500	Cumb. Coal.....	s3 68¼
500	Readieg R.....	s3 114	500	do.....	s3 66
900	Erie Railway.....	74½	300	do.....	65¾
200	do.....s3	74½	200	do.....	b3 65½
100	Canton Co.....	33¾	100	do.....	65½

Stock market active and firm. Gold market active and strong. Gold after call sold up to 202½, at which it stood at close of report.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 21, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, 34 bbls. Ashes, 6,467 bbls. Flour, 162 bbls.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4186. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WILMINGTON.

EVACUATION OF FORT ANDERSON.

Co-operative Movement by Our Land and Naval Forces.

Gen. Schofield Makes an Attack with Eight Thousand Men.

The Rebel Works Fiercely Bombarded by the Monitors.

The Enemy Scared by a Sham Monitor.

They Leave Precipitately in the Night.

OUR FORCES MOVING ON WILMINGTON.

The Capture of the City Confidently Expected.

ADMIRAL PORTER'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 22.

The Nevy Department hes received the follow ing from Admiral PORTER:

UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP MALVERN, CAPE FEAR RIVER, Feb, 19, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report the surreender or evacuation of Fort Anderson.

Gen. SCHOFIELD advanced from Smithville with 8,000 men on the 17th inst. At the same time I attacked the works by water, placing the monitor *Montauk* close to the works, and installing them with the *Pawtucket*, *Lenapee*, *Unadilla* and *Pequot*, the tide end wind not allowing more vessels to get nuder fire. The fort answered pretty briskly, but quieted down by sunset.

On the 18th, at 6 o'clock, I moved np closer with the *Montauk*, leaving the following by the *Mackinaw*: *Huron*, *Sassacus*, *Pontoosuc*, *Maratanza*, *Lenapee*, *Unadilla*, *Pawtucket*, *Osceola*, *Shawmut*, *Seneca*, *Wyack*, *Chippewa* and *Little Ada*, end kept up a heevy fire during the day until late in the afternoon.

The eeemy's batteries were silenced by 3 o'clock, though we keot up the fire until dusk. We also fired through the night.

In the meantime Gee. SCHOFIELD wes working in the rear of the rebels, to cot them off. Tha letter did not wait for the army to surround them, but left in the night, taking five or six pieces of light artillery with them, and everything else of eny valne.

At daylight this morning some of our troops that were eear by, went in end hoisted the flag on the ramparts, when the firing ceesed from the monitors.

There were ten heavy guns in Fort Anderson, and a quantity of ammunition.

We lost but three killed and five wonnded.

I em, sir, your obedient servant,

DAVID D. PORTER, Rear Admirel.

To Hon. GIDEON WELLS, Secretary of the Nevy.

OTHER REPORTS.

A Sham Monitor—Only One Line of Obstructions Above Fort Anderson.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 22.

It is stated thet simulteeously with Gen. SCHOFIELD's movement against Fort Anderson, on the 18th, e sham monitor was sent up the river on the 18th, which aided the rebels materially in their fight.

Lieut. CUSHING stetes thet there is but one line of obstructions above the fort, which is undefended by any rams, and that Wilmington itself is undoubtedly in our possessioe ara this, as the army was moving on toward thet city. Two of the monitors were also making their w ey np the river.

Nothing Further from Schofield—The Movement upon Wilmington—The Evacuation of that City Hourly Expected.

Special Dispetch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday, Feb. 22.

Up to o late hour to-night no oddltional advices had been received by the Government from our forces operating against Wilmington. News of the evacuation of that city is hourly expected here; however, as it is conceded that thara can be no more resistance to a movemeat upon its rear by SCHOFIELD than there was to his movament upon the flank and rear of Fort Anderson. The only obstructions in the river above Fort Anderson are said to be of a light character, and not commanded by fortifications. Fort Philip, however, on the island just below Wilmington, commands the channel; but it can be served just as Fort Anderson was served, and is, therefore, of no account. Rapid concentration is now believed to be LEE's great object; and the abandonment of one point after another is expected, until all the available force is assembled upon the field of final conflict.

Lieut. Cushing's Sham Monitor.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 22.

In addition to the dispatch of Admiral PORTER in relation to the surrendar or evacuation of Fort Anderson, information was received at the same time at the Navy Department that WM. B. CUSHING constructed a mock monitor so closely resembling one of those vessels that no difference could be detected at the distance of one hundred yards. On Saturday night, the 18th, at about 11 o'clock, this vessel was taken up to within four hundred yards of the fort, and set adrift. As there was a strong flood tide, she moved up the river and passed the fort as if under slow steam. At this time the army had worked about two-thirds of the distance around and in the rear of the fort, and the rebels, no doubt thinking their communications would be ent off both by land and water, hastily escaped by the only avenue open to them, leaving their guns unspiked, their magazine uninjured, &c.

Wilmington Deemed.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 22.

Gen. SCHOFIELD was not far from Wilmington when Lieutenant-Commander CUSHING left North Caroline on Sueday, and the next arrival is confidently expected to bring information of the capture of that city.

FROM SHERMAN.

His Army Marching Northward from Columbia—His Army Forty Miles North of that City on Saturday.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 22.

A speciel dispatch to the *Bulletin*, from Washington, says:

It is said thet rebel papers announca Gen. SHERMAN's advance to have reached Camden, forty miles north of Columbia, on Saterday.

The Fall of Columbia—Sherman's Movements.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 20.

As stated by us ne Saturday, on the authority of a dispeten from Gen. BEAUREGARD to the President, SHERMAN marched into and took possession of Columbia lest Friday morning, our troops withdrawing from the city just as his forces crossed the Broad River, several miles above. We have just now no means of ascertaining the amount of Government property necessarily left to fall into the hands of the enemy. We, however, know that far more than a weak the removal from the place of Government stores and other property has been pushed forward with all possible dispatch, which gives us reason to hope that the most valuable portion had been gotten away in safety. We had there, it seems, a quantity of medical stores, one-half of which were brought off, the rest destroyed by our authorities, their removal being found impracticable. It was reported on Saturday that the Treasury Note Lithograph Establishment had been left behind. This the Treasury authorities here state to be incorrect. They state that the whole establishment, plates, paper and furniture, were brought North thirty-six hours before the occupation of the place by the Yankees. The female employes in the Treasury Department, as we stated on Saterday, got off to Charlotte, N. C., several days before the advant of SHERMAN. Some of them, whose homes are here, have arrived in this city. Most of them, we understand, saved their baggage, but lost their furniture. It will be recollected that when Mr. MEMMINGER, then Secretary of the Treasury, carried these ladies to South Carolina for safety, and to lessen the demand for food in Richmond, he permitted each of them to carry a bed, some chairs and other furniture. These household articles now swell the list of SHERMAN's trophies.

We expressed the opinion on Saturday that SHERMAN's next step from Columbia would be in the direction of Florence, South Caroline, the junction of the Wilmington and Manchester railroad with the railroad running north from Charleston, that point being in the rear both of Wilmington and Charleston; but we have now, however, reason to believe that his main column will advance directly north toward Charlotte, North Carolina, and will contend himself with striking the railroad at Florence with his cavalry. This last plan he may be prevented from executing by the activity and address of Gen. HAMPTON. It is necessary to his safety that he should move, as he has done hitherto, with his army well massed. A strict adherence to this policy has prevented our numerically inferior forces from giving him battle. They have been obliged, by the sheer weight of his columns, to fall back as he advanced, but they have done so in good order, and have kept up a continual and severe skirmish with his vanguard. Under all these circumstances, we will not venture a prediction as to where our troops will find it practicable to make a determined stand. We feel assured, however, that Gen. BEAUREGARD will let slip no opportunity which may present itself of striking the enemy a telling blow, and believe he will risk much upon such a chance.

The last Columbia papers received estimate SHERMAN's forces at fifty-five thousand men. They also state that SHERMAN enforces strict discipline, and punishes with the utmost severity any of his troops who are guilty of outrages upon citizens.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Important Announcement from Col. Mulford.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 22.

The following has been received from Col. MULFORD:

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE JAMES, Feb. 22.

To the Agent of the Associated Press:

I will thank you to make the following announcement through the press. In consideration of a general exchange and speedy delivery of all prisoners held in the South, it is deemed inexpedient to forward, after this date, either funds or supplies to any person now in captivity. Such parcels or remittances as may have accumulated since the last shipment, or may hereafter arrive, will be returned to the shippers. JOHN E. MULFORD,

Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant-General of Exchange.

Arrival of Paroled Officers at Annapolis—Their Wretched Condition.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 22.

The *American's* special dispatch from Annapolis says one hundred and fifty paroled officers and nine hundred and seventy-five men have arrived here from Richmond, all in a wretched condition. Three hundred of them have been carried to the hospitals.

From Havana.

HAVANA, Saturday, Feb. 18.

Since the departure of the steamer *Liberty* no news of importance has transpired.

There is considerable excitement in regard to the appointment of PAREJA by the Spanish Government to the command of the Spanish fleet in Mexican waters. PAREJA is a native of Peru. His family reside in Lima, and the Spaniards call his appointment another concession and a quasi apology to Peru. The Spanish papers contain several articles on the subject. The *Independent*, of Madrid, says it is willing to concede all the patriotism necessary to PAREJA, to enable him to work against the interests and fight against the country of his birth, but denies the right of any Government to inflict such a severe test on any one's patriotism.

Quite a fleet of blockade-runners left yesterday. Only one arrived, the English steamer *Banshee*, twenty-six hours from Nassau.

The following steamers sailed on the 17th: The *Denbigh*, for Bermuda; the *Lark*, for Matamoras; the *Flamingo*, for Belize; and the brig *Zephyr*, for Belize; and schooner *Phantom*, for Matamoras.

Railroad Accident.

ERIE, Pa., Wednesday, Feb. 22.

The Warren accommodation train on the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad collided with the mail train, on a curve near Garland, yesterday afternoon, smashing the engine, tender and baggage car. Two men were killed and several injured. The mail train was off time, which caused the accident.

The St. Albans Raiders.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, Feb. 21.

The St. Albans raid case was resumed yesterday before Judge SMITH. Mr. KERR, for the prisoners, spoke at length in opposition to the demand for extradition, and violently assailed the Upper Canada judges for their decision in the Kelley case. He was followed by Mr. LAFLAMME, but the court adjourned before he had finished his argument.

The Constitutional Amendment.

MADISON, Wis., Tuesday, Feb. 21.

The proposed Constitutional Amendment to abolish slavery was ratified by the Legislature of Wisconsin to-day.

Congressional Nomination.

HARTFORD, Tuesday, Feb. 21.

The First District Congressional Convention met to-day, and renominated Hon. HENRY C. DEMING by acclamation.

The Weather at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 22.

A cold southeast rain commenced here this evening.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 22,

THE SECRETARYSHIP OF THE TREASURY.

Gov. MORGAN positively refuses to accept the office of Secretary of the Treasury, although his personal and political friends have urged it upon him, as a matter alike of interest and of duty. The President has been especially anxious on the subject, and has had one or two long interviews with him in regard to it. Mr. MORGAN's reasons for declining are wholly personal, but with him they are conclusive.

The President will nominate Mr. MCCULLOCH, of Indiana, with the assent, it is understood, of Gov. MORGAN's friends, and after a full canvass of the various public and political interests which originally induced the selection of Gov. MORGAN himself.

THE CAPTURE OF TWO MAJOR-GENERALS.

The capture of Gens. CROOK and KELLEY at Cumberland, by rebel raiders, excites some merriment, in spite of its serious character. It is known that the Secretary of War has been very much dissatisfied with the frequent incursions of guerrillas into the Valley of the Shenandoah, and had more than once called the attention of the Commander of the department to the necessity of being more vigilent, and of being nearer the front himself. Only the day before the capture he had repeated his dispatches on this subject. That two Major-Generals, one of them the Department Commander himself, should be quietly seized in their beds, with their staff of officers, at a point so far removed from apparent peril as Cumberland, is not creditable to their watchfulness.

THE TAX BILL.

Delegations representing tobacco, petroleum, distilled spirits, etc., were before the Senate Finance Committee to-day, arguing for a reduction in the tax upon these articles. The Presidents of a number of leading State banks are also being heard in regard to their interests. The committee have determined to allow all the interests affected by the bill to have a hearing, which will probably take two or three days yet.

THE NEW-YORK JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

Senator HARRIS succeeded in passing, by an almost unanimous vote, the bill from the Judiciary Committee making two Judicial Districts. The House Judiciary Committee have reported favorably upon this bill, and it will probably pass that body in a day or two.

PROMOTION OF COL. NICHOLS.

The President to-day sent the name of Col. NICHOLS, of the Adjutant-General's office, to the Senate to be Brigadier-General by Brevet.

BRIDGE CASES.

The House Post-office Committee will report favorably upon the proposition to construct a bridge across the Ohio to Covington, Kentucky. The Albany bridge case has been postponed for the present.

THE REBELS ON OUR FINANCES.

The rebel authorities are discussing the question of our finances. They yield the military point, and make some very significant suggestions as to the ability of the Government to sustain the present system. When they learn that the loan is being absorbed at the rate of from four to five millions of dollars per day, they may possibly give up the ghost. Hear the *Examiner*:

"The effort of the Yankees to sustain this explosive and inflated paper system has, so far, been marked by great ingenuity, resolution and success. Whether they will succeed in conquering the South depends, in a great degree, upon their continued success in upholding this paper system."

THE FIRST ARMY CORPS.

The following additional appointments have been made for Maj.-Gen. HANCOCK's First Army Corps: Lieut.-Col., CHAS. VON KUSSWORM; Captains, WM. CARR and HUGH NEILL: First Lieut., CHAS. ACKERMAN; Second Lieut., N. A. BENNETT; Surgeon, THOS. F. BOLTON; Asst. Surgeons, J. J. SHELDON and HARRY M. DEAN.

THE QUESTION OF ARBITRARY ARRESTS.

The House Military Committee are still investigating the subject of arbitrary arrests. The investigation, thus far, has resulted in the release of several of the Old Capitol Prison inmates.

GEN. HOOKER.

Maj.-Gen. HOOKER arrived here to-day from Cincinnati. He came for the purpose of giving his testimony before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, in regard to the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and the general conduct of that campaign. Gen. HOOKER has long awaited an opportunity for giving his testimony on his campaign, but it has never been afforded until now.

THE CASE OF THE SPY DAVIS.

The statement that the President has commuted the sentence of DAVIS, convicted of being a rebel spy, and sentenced to be hung at Johnson's Island, is correct, and is explained by the fact that the evidence showed that DAVIS, though technically convicted of being a spy, simply designed to bear dispatches from the rebels in Canada to Richmond. The statement that DAVIS was once the keeper of the Andersonville prison is more romantic than true, and the story of "retributive justice," is therefore spoiled.

THOSE ARMSTRONG GUNS.

The two Armstrong guns captured at Fort Fisher are coming North. One will be sent to West Point, and the other retained at the Washington Navy-yard.

COLORED GUNNERS.

The experiment of making gunners for the navy of the contrabands taken into the service is proving a decided success. Acting Volunteer Lieut. REGERS, of the United States steamer *Somerset*, reports to Capt. WISE, of the Naval Ordnance Bureau, that he organized ten of these men into a division, and in four months, though they had never before handled a gun, they were as proficient as any other division on the ship. Six of these man were original contrabands.

THE MARCH INTEREST ON THE TEN-FORTIES.

Mr. FESSENDEN has announced his intention of anticipating the march interest on the ten-forties tomorrow or next day. The amount of gold thrown on the market by the payment of the interest on these gold interest-bearing bonds is upward of three millions.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 22.

CAPTURED REBEL FLAGS.

First Lieut. and Adjt. THOMAS P. GREENE, of the Fifth Missouri Veteran Infantry, to-day presented to the War Department, by order of Maj.-Gen. THOMAS, seventeen battle-flags, captured in the battle of Nashville on the 16th of December last, and in the action that immediately succeeded that brilliant victory during the pursuit of the rebel forces under HOOD. Seventeen other flags were presented, fifteen of the gallant captors performing this office in person. The Secretary of War then addressed them:

"In behalf of the Government of the United States I return you its thanks and the thanks of the people for your noble gallantry. Accept, also, the gratitude of this department for yourselves and for your comrades in arms. The Adjutant-General will be ordered to take charge of the flags, with the inscriptions you have this morning given, so as to connect your own individual histories with the noble actions in which they were captured. He will also be directed to present to each one of you a medal of honor, to be worn by you as a token and recognition of your gallantry and distinguished services. I wish you all a safe return to your homes, and that you may long live to enjoy in peace the victories which have been won by you and your companions in arms. Lieutenant, I return to you and your command the thanks of the department and of the Government, and you will make known to them the high estimation in which their services are held. The Adjutant General was then ordered to give each of the captors a furlough of thirty days.

WASHINGTON ILLUMINATED.

To-night all the public buildings, including the Capitol and Presidential Mansion, together with the City Hall and a number of private dwellings were brilliantly illuminated. The State Department was tastefully adorned with national flags, and on the main entrance was a transparency with the following significant inscription in large letters: "Peace and good will to all nations, but no entangling alliances, and no foreign intervention."

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 22.

NAVAL CONTRACTORS.

Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, (Dem.,) from the Naval Committee, reported a resolution to increase the compensation of naval contractors, which was read and ordered to be printed.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Union,) from the Committee on the Judiciary, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of petitions for the recognition of a Supreme Being in the Constitution of the United States.

THE PROPOSITION TO TAX EXPORTS.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Naval Committee, reported adversely on the proposition to amend the Constitution so as to permit Congress to tax exports.

THE BASIS OF REPRESENTATION.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the same committee, reported adversely on the proposition submitted recently by Mr. SUMNER, in regard to the basis of representation.

THE NIAGARA FALLS SHIP CANAL.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Military Committee, reported back the House Bill to build a ship canal around Niagara, and the bill to build a canal from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi River, with a joint resolution as a substitute for both, authorizing surveys to be made, with a view to the construction of these works, the improvement and enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and the improvement of the Upper and Lower Rapids of the Mississippi River, and that of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers.

THE COPYRIGHT OF PHOTOGRAPHS.

Mr. COWAN, of California, (Union,) offered a bill to amend the Copyright Law, so as to authorize the copyrighting of photographs; also to require that a copy of every book copyrighted in the United States shall be forwarded to the library of Congress, a failure to do which, forfeiting the copyright.

The bill was passed.

THE COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported adversely on the House bill relating to the Commissary Department.

UNIFORM MILITIA.

Mr. WILSON reported back the Senate bill to establish a uniform militia throughout the United States, with a recommendation that it pass.

THE EASTERN JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Union,) called up the bill to establish the Eastern Judicial District of New-York, to embrace the counties of Kings, Queens and Suffolk, which, after some discussion, was passed.

COMMERCE BETWEEN THE STATES.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Maryland, (Union,) desired to call up the bill to regulate commerce between the several States.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) insisted on calling up the special order, which was the report of the Committee of Conference on Freedmen's Bureau, and the motion prevailed.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) spoke against the bill as unconstitutional.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, deprecated its passage as calculated to do more harm than good to the black race.

Further remarks on the subject were made by Messrs. DAVIS, CONNESS, MORRILL, SUMNER and JOHNSON, after which the question on the adoption of the report of the committee was taken, and decided in the negative:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Foot, Howard, Morgan, Morrill, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Wade, Wilson—14.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Carlisle, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Harris, Henderson, Howe, Johnson, Lane of Indiana, McDougall, Nesmith, Powell, Richardson, Riddle, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willey, Wright—24.

Absent or not voting—Messrs. Clark, Collamer, Conness, Ferwell, Foster, Hendricks, Lane of Kansas, Nye, Saulsbury, Sherman, Wilkinson—11.

On motion of Mr. WILSON the Senate insisted on its amendment to the original bill, and called for another Committee of Conference.

COMMERCE BETWEEN THE STATES.

Mr. CHANDLER then moved to call up the bill in relation to certain railroads, entitled "An act to regulate commerce between the several States."

Mr. TRUMBULL hoped that the bill would be postponed to enable the Senate to proceed to the consideration of the report of the Judiciary Committee, in regard to the State Government of Louisiana.

Mr. HALE hoped Mr. TRUMBULL's motion would prevail. It related to a much more important matter than a fight between two corporations.

Mr. CHANDLER—It is only one corporation—one corporation against all the people of the United States, and I am sorry to say that that corporation was able to pay for counsel.

The motion of Mr. CHANDLER prevailed, and the bill to regulate commerce between the several States was taken up.

Mr. NYE, of Nevada, (Union,) advocated the bill, maintaining the constitutional right of Congress to pass it.

The Chair appointed Messrs. WILSON, HARLAN and WILLEY a Committee of Conference on the Freedmen's Bureau Bill.

Mr. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, (Union,) offered an amendment, which was adopted, calling upon the Secretary of War for a copy of instructions issued for enrollment of citizens of Louisiana.

On motion, pending the further consideration of the Railroad Bill, the Senate went into executive session and adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 22.

ADMEASUREMENT OF TONNAGE.

Mr. O'NEIL, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) introduced a bill, accompanied by a petition, repealing so much of the act of May, 1864, which regulates the admeasurament of tonnage of ships and vessels, as applies to any canal-boat without masts or steam power, now by law required to be registered, licensed or enrolled and licensed. The bill was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THE REPRIMAND OF MR. FIELD.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, in accordance with the resolution passed yesterday, brought before the bar of the House A. P. FIELD, to receive a reprimand.

The speaker addressed him as follows:

Mr. FIELD: The duty has been devolved upon me by the representatives of the American people, to express to you their condemnation of the act for which you have been tried before a committee of their members, and ordered to be reprimanded at the bar of the House, by their presiding officer. In this hall assemble those who have been chosen by the suffrages of their constituents throughout the constitutional area of the Republic, to deliberate and decide upon the gravest matters of national concern. Differing often widely from each other, their acts and votes on many questions, may prove distasteful to large portions of the people for whom they legislate, and the Constitution has therefore wisely declared that no Representative shall be questioned elsewhere for words spoken here in debates, accountable, as every Representative is, to this body, with which he is associated, to which is reserved the right of expulsion for whatever renders him unworthy of its membership. The House has repeatedly decided that menace or assault by one member upon another is a flagrant breach of privilege, rendering the offender amenable to whatever proper punishment it may see fit to inflict; and while thus subjecting a sworn associate to its discipline, it claims and exercises the right to fix the penalty against those, not of the body itself, who endeavor by threat or attack to interfere with the truest action of its members. In your case the offence seems more inexcusable, because you yourself were a claimant of a seat on this floor, and the question involved in the decision of that claim was one of far more than ordinary importance to the nation and your State. The representative who was first denounced and then attacked by you, was not a member of the committee before which the issue was pending, and whose report was necessary to bring it before the House. He had himself joined in the unanimous vote by which you were authorized to occupy a seat upon this floor, pending its decision and to vindicate your claim to membership when the question should come before this body for its action. Yet, without provocation, without any preliminary personal controversy, you first insulted him at a public table, and followed it with a violent attack with an open knife, inflicting a painful wound upon his person, and with threats that you would shoot him before you went to bed. You must rejoice that your assault did not terminate in graver results than those for which you are now arraigned. It is but just to you to state that the testimony of your friends before the committee declares you to be a gentleman of correct deportment, kind and amiable in your intercourse with others and unexceptionable in demeanor, except on occasions of indulgence in conviviality; and the unpleasant position you occupy to-day is therefore only another illustration of the existing value of that warning voice of inspiration: "Look not upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth its color in the cup, for at last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder." Inviting you finally to remember that whether as an individual or as a legislator: "He that is slow to anger is better than the mighty, and he that ruleth his spirit, than he that taketh a city." It only remains for me to direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to discharge you from his custody.

Mr. FIELD was accordingly discharged.

THE NATIONAL MISSISSIPPI BRIDGE COMPANY.

The House indefinitely postponed the bill for the benefit of the National Mississippi Bridge Company, which proposed the erection of a bridge near St. Louis.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS PASSED.

A number of bills were reported from the Judiciary Committee and passed, embracing the following: Providing for the publication of the opinions of the Attorney-Generals of the United States since March, 1857; regulating the appropriation of private property to public uses; designating the mode of selecting jurors in the United States Circuit and District Courts, and regulating proceedings in criminal cases.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill providing that neither the people or the Legislature of any State declared in insurrection by the proclamation dated Aug. 16, 1861, shall hereafter elect Senators and Representatives to the Congress of the United States, until the President has declared by proclamation that armed hostilities within such State have ceased, nor until the people of such State have adopted a Republican Government, and recognized to the Constitution and laws, and not until by a law of Congress such State is entitled to representation in Congress.

Mr. WILSON said the principle on which the bill rested was that provision of the Constitution which authorized Congress to prescribe the times and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Union,) saw no propriety in enacting reconstruction laws, as, in his opinion, the Secession Ordinance did not carry States out of the Union. The measure under consideration restricted the rights of the people and planed their action under the control of the President.

Mr. KERNAN, of New-York, (Dem.,) denied that under the clause of the Constitution quoted by the gentleman they could pass this bill. That provision did not give Congress the power to prohibit elections, under any regulations. It, to-morrow, the State of Georgia should disavow the Ordinance of Secession, and send representatives here, would any Union man say they should not be admitted? We should deal with each State as its case was presented, and lay down no general rules in relation to the admission of representatives, but judge as to the fact whether such representatives came from loyal constituents.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Union,) said the bill fixed no time for holiday elections; but that certain things should occur before an election is held. He believed that all the constituencies of the rebel States had been subverted, and that new life must be breathed into them by the same instrumentality by which they were overthrown. He desired to see a new state of things; and this would come when slavery was wiped away from them. The initiative of the reconstruction of the States was with the people thereof, and not with Congress. When members presented themselves here, gentlemen would be called upon to decide as to their qualifications. He would not now anticipate what the action of the House should be in such cases. He would be governed by the fact as to whether the representatives came from a loyal and Union-abiding constituency.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) gave his reasons for opposing the bill. It was a prohibition against elections being held.

Mr. HENRY, of California, (Union,) said that without an act of Congress to the contrary, the House would be obliged to readmit the same number of members from the South as came hither previous to the rebellion. To this he was not disposed to assent.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Union,) answered the objections which had been made to the bill. The object was to fix the conditions of election by law, and act on the admission of representatives when they shall present themselves. In the course of his remarks he said he would never vote to recognize the Government of any State, unless on the condition that African slavery is forever prohibited. The perjured traitors in South Carolina for instance are subject to our jurisdiction, although they have destroyed their local Government.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, (Union,) submitted a substitute for the bill, similar to the Reconstruction Bill laid on the table yesterday. He said it would secure the civil rights of every man who had served in the military and naval service, and give them the right to vote for Delegates for State Conventions proposed, and whether he would accept the constitution when formed.

Mr. COX understood that personally his colleague was in favor of the negro; but as a committee-man he was in favor of the white man, saying in effect, if he could not get the negro he would take the white man.

Mr. ASHLEY explained that although the gentlemen from Pennsylvania (Mr. KELLEY) moved to strike out the word "white," the Speaker decided the motion could not be entertained, for the reason that an amendment was already pending.

Mr. BLAIR moved that the whole subject be laid upon the table, and this was agreed to by a vote of 79 against 65.

THE FAMILIES OF SLAVE VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. WILSON reported from the Committee on the Judiciary the Senate resolution to promote enlistments in the army, by declaring the wives and children of such colored men as enter the service forever free, any law or custom to the contrary notwithstanding, and declaring married such men and women as have lived together in that character.

Mr. HARRIS, of Maryland, (Dem.,) said the House was getting wild on the subject of the negro.

Mr. WILSON, on the contrary, thought they were getting their senses.

Mr. HARRIS, resuming, remarked that the gentleman on the other side had negro on the brain. The measure was illegal and unconstitutional, because it proposed to abolish an institution maintained and legalized in certain States. In this connection allusion was made to the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case.

Mr. WILSON thought the gentleman himself had developed the disease of negro on the brain, for he seemed to be distracted with it. He hoped the time was rapidly passing away when any mode would rise here and quote the Dred Scott decision. There were hundreds and thousands of colored men fighting our battles, and risking everything for the salvation of the Republic, in the fields once cursed by slavery; and this measure would gladden their hearts by according to their wives and children the freedom to which they are entitled.

Mr. MALLORY said, if the necessary number of States ratified the constitutional amendment, slavery would be swept away; and if it should not be ratified, the President's Emancipation Proclamation would remain in force. He, therefore, failed to see the propriety of passing the measure under consideration.

Mr. WILSON did not wonder that the gentleman failed to perceive the utility of the measure, as he had too long been connected with slavery to appreciate it. The constitutional amendment might not be ratified for two years to come, and in the meantime he did not wish any responsibility of those women and children remaining in bondage, and the continuance of this great wrong to rest upon himself.

Mr. MALLORY moved that the bill be laid on the table. This was disagreed to, 66 against 77.

The resolution was then passed by a strictly party vote, 74 against 63.

Mr. WILSON reported from the Judiciary Committee the Senate bill to prevent officers of the army and navy, and others engaged in the military and naval service, from interfering in the States. The bill was passed without debate; yeas 113, nays 19, the latter being Messrs. Ashley, Beaman, Boyd, Cobb, Cole, Davis of Maryland, Davis of New-York, Garfield, Kelly, Knox, Rice of Maine, Shannon, Schenck, Sloan, Smithers, Stevens, Upson, Wilder and Worthington.

The House passed a bill directing a Circuit and District Court to be held at Erie, Pennsylvania.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendments to the bill creating a new judicial district in the State of New-York, to be held at Brooklyn.

Mr. WILLIAMS, from the Judicial Committee, reported a bill, that so much of the joint resolution explanatory of the acts to suppress insurrection, punishment and to confiscate property, approved July 17, 1862, as prohibits the forfeitures of real estate of rebels beyond the natural life, be repealed: this act to take effect from and after its passage.

Pending the bill, the House adjourned.

NATIONAL REJOICING.

Celebration of Our Victories and Washington's Birthday.

Enthusiastic Demonstrations—Grand Display of Flags and Fireworks—Bell Ringing, Military Parades, and National Salutes.

THE DAY HERE AND ELSEWHERE

Important Meeting of Prominent Citizens.

Thunders of artillery, early yesterday morning, ushered in the One Hundred and Thirty-third Anniversary of the Birth of the Father of the Republic, and the echoes of these salutes, reverberating throughout the land, told to the listener a two-fold story—the story of undimished reverence and love still felt by a grateful nation for the memory of the pure patriot who guided it through the storms of the Revolution, and during the feebleness of infancy; and that other story of to-day, illustrious forever, of the triumph of those principles of patriotism and union inculcated by WASHINGTON, which we have been struggling to maintain. The manner in which the day was celebrated yesterday will long be remembered. The last four anniversaries of the event have been more or less overshadowed by gloom and doubts. The curse seemed to have fallen upon us; the blessings of peace, union and prosperity, which WASHINGTON left to us as an inheritence, seemed to have departed, and none could hopefully predict the time of their return. But the spirit of the people yesterday evinced a change, and, except among the few who wished it otherwise, the general opinion was that our days of trial were almost over. Four years ago Charleston resounded with noisy boasts that she would make herself the great commercial emporium of the American continent, and that her citizens, attracted by curiosity as tourists go to Rome, would come to New-York to see streets overgrown with grass and a city in ruins, bewailing the day when it offended South Carolina. Yesterday saw Charleston as black, desolate and uninhabitable a waste as the Cities of the Plain, and New-York one of the richest, most prosperous, gayest cities in the world, dressed out with streaming banners, pealing with joyous bells, brilliant with military pageants, commemorating the triumph of justice and truth over the miserably wicked folly of treason.

The day in this city was very generally observed as a holiday. In the afternoon the factories and stores were nearly all closed, and the streets were thronged with sight-seers and pleasure-seekers. A warm Spring sun shone upon a jolly, good-natured mess of human beings, bent upon enjoyment. They had cause for joy, and they felt it. The humblest person in the great crowds that surged through Broadway felt that the man the anniversary of whose birth he was celebrating had devoted his life to the prosperity of this country: the meanest among them felt a glow of pride and triumph when looking up at the honored flag at the Union, and knew that it now floated over Sumter, Moultrie and Charleston, never again to be torn away by traitors. Truly the 22d of February, 1865, was a memorable day, and the caucus that made it so will not soon be forgotten. We give below an account of the observance of the day in New-York and its suburbs.

THE DISPLAY OF BUNTING.

High holiday was never before celebrated by so prodigal a display of bunting. A double festival, such as the day commemorated, required a double exhibition of flags and streamers. Turn which way you would and the eye rested on the beautiful banner of the Republic, waving its bensoes, and imparting its patriotic inspirations. Broadway, in its entire length, was brilliant as a flower-garden with the bright colors of the national ensign. Other streets, especially those up-town, in which first-class residences are located, were scarcely second to Broadway in the profuse display. The flag floated from windows and house-tops, from the City Hall, the Custom-house, the Federal buildings and the courts. The shipping in the harbor and at the wharves also gave more bunting to the breeze than was ever exhibited on any single occasion before.

THE FEU DE JOIE.

The hoisting of the Stars and Stripes at Governor's Island and the other military posts in the harbor, at sunrise, was the signal for a national salute, which was repeated at noon, awakening the echoes far and near.

TRINITY CHIMES.

Mr. JAMES E. ATLIPPA rang, at noon, the changes on the bells of old Trinity, and performed the following programme: 1. Ringing the changes on eight bells; 2. My Lodging is on the Cold Ground; 3. You'll Remember Me—from the opera Bohemian Girl; 4. Auld Lang Syne; 5. March—in 11 Partient; 6. Grand national fantasia, written for Trinity Church chimes by George F. Bristow, in honor of the recent great victories; 7. Lovely Lily of the Vale; 8. Spanish Melody; 9. Columbia the Gem of the Ocean; 10. Airs, from the "Child of the Regiment;" 11. What fairy like music; 12. Am I not fondly thine own; 13. The Soldier's return; 14. Red, White and Blue; 15. Yankee Doodle.

An immense crowd gathered in Broadway to listen to the music of the bells, and remained, in spite of mud and slippery sidewalks, until the last note had died out.

THE MILITARY DISPLAY.

Owing to no general division order for a parade having been issued, a number of our city regiments made independent parades in honor of the day, which were witnessed by an admiring throng.

At half-past 4 o'clock the Seventh, Eighth and Seventy-first Regiments formed in line on Twenty-sixth-street, and marched down Broadway to the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The Eighth Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., (Washington Grays,) Col. VARIAN commanding, formed line on Broome-street, right resting on Broadway. The turnout was not so large as usual on such occasions with this favorite regiment. The corps marched down Broadway, and were reviewed at the Park. Both these regiments were subsequently reviewed at the Fifth-avenue Hotel by Gov. FENTON and Staff.

The Veterans of 1812, also, made their usual parade in honor of the natal day of the "Father of our Country." They marched through several streets and visited the different newspaper offices. At the invitation of the city authorities the Veterans partook of a dinner at CROOK & DUFF'S.

The Eleventh Regiment, under command of Col. MAIDHOFF, paraded 450 strong, and were also reviewed by the city authorities, and by Gens. HALL, AVERILL and HINES.

THE DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS.

A grand display of fireworks was given at the City Hall, Union square, Madison-square, Jackson-square, Mount Morris-square, Tompkins-square, East Broadway and Grand-street and Liberty Park.

The exhibition at the City Hall Park consisted of the following pieces: A Cascade, Jewaled Cross of Honor, Grand Volute, Diamond Star, Flowering Aloe, Diamond Cross and Roses, Italian Rosette, Revolving Sun, Yankee Mill, Cupid's Wreath, Saxon Cross, Mosaic Filagree, Illuminated Piece and Emblem of Freedom. The concluding piece commenced with a rainbow shell, which changed to an allegorical device, in which the name of the Immortal WASHINGTON, the Father of his Country, patriot, soldier and statesman, appears conspicuous, surrounded with appropriate

NEW BOOKS.

THE POEMS OF WINTHORP MACKWORTH PRAED. Revised and Enlarged Edition, with a Memoir. By Rev. DERWENT [COLERIDGE. 2 vols. 12m. New-York: W. J. WIDDLETON.

Twenty-five years after the death of the writer, appears the first authentic collection of his poetical remains. It seems to have been retarded by the illness and death of Mr. PRAED'S widow, as well as by the desire to make the edition as perfect as existing materials would admit. It now appears, superintended by the daughters of the poet, and inscribed to the memory of his widow, by whom some of his most beautiful verses were inspired in the first buoyancy of happy wedded life. PRAED'S friends and school-fellows have all done their part, not less by identifying fugitive pieces of his composition, than by clearing away a mass of poems, the production of an imitator, wrongly attributed to him. The memoir, written by DERWENT COLERIDGE, has the sole disadvantage of being too brief, when looked at as the only record we are likely to receive of one that the world would willingly know more of. It is a matter of notoriety, that while this English edition has been in preparation, five or six different impressions of the poems, selected on internal evidence only, from the periodical literature of the day, were published in America. That the wide circulation they met with has kept alive the poet's fame, and perhaps been the means of procuring us this edition of his authentic versions, it is impossible to doubt. The fact, indeed, is acknowledged in the editor's notice. The poems themselves are too familiar to the American public to need criticism here. Many of those, however, now first published, show the versatility of the writer, and his power over the elements of feeling and pathos, in a higher degree than would be supposed possible by readers acquainted only with the gaiety and brilliancy of his more widely-known compositions. If ever there was a born poet, it was certainly PRAED. What such natural and instinctive gifts and graces might have ripened into with genial culture, it is now impossible to say. By a strange perversity of judgment, it seems to have been the sole aim of his family and friends to convert a heaven-born poet into a middling second or third-rate politician and orator. They succeeded, indeed, but at the expense of the life of PRAED, who died confessedly from the injurious effects of late Parliamentary hours and over-exertion in political and legal affairs, on a frame always weak and delicate. Never was there a more complete realization of RETSCH'S drawing, "Pegasus in Harness," and there was the less excuse for it, because he belonged to a wealthy family, and was always amply provided for. It is a striking instance of the absolute want of any status in society conferred by literature in England—the old complaint of men of letters, from POPE to THACKERAY. It is easy to imagine how differently would have passed the poet's career in France. There his exquisite talents, expanding in the warmth of genial appreciation, would have placed him on a height that politicians might in vain aspire to reach. Everything told us about the man is in keeping with his writings, and creates a desire for further revelations of his literary and social life. Prophecies are proverbially unsafe, but *it may be* that when TENNYSON and BROWNING occupy the relative position to future generations that COWLEY and DONNE do to us, and are unintelligible without glossaries and commentators, thousands will delight in the sunny clearness and brilliancy, the airy fancy and unequaled felicity of diction, that distinguish the poems of WINTHROP MACKWORTH PRAED.

MATTIE, a Story, by the author of "High Church," "No Church," &c. 8vo. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

Messrs. HARPERS are fortunate, or rather skillful in their selections from the immense mass of novels thrown upon the English market. Though the labor of examination and choice must be arduous, they rarely reprint one that has not considerable claim to attention. Among those by authors comparatively unknown, "Mattie" is one of the best that we have lately met with. The scene of the story lies in the lower middle class walks of London life, and is remarkable for the fidelity of its descriptive portions and the vivid portrait painting of its characters. The motto of the book, "By bestowing blessings upon others, we entail them on ourselves," intimates the fortunes of the heroine Mattie, an outcast child; redeeming herself by native good principle and sound common sense. She becomes the good genius of the plot, who sets everything to rights that interferes with the union of the lovers, but by the niggard justice of the author she is dismissed to begin a new career, with no reward but the consciousness of well-doing. The close observation and skill shown in the delineation of minute circumstances that tend to develop character, lead one to suppose that the book is the production of a lady's pen. "By the author of Mattie," will certainly be a potent recommendation for the writer's next book.

HOUSE AND HOME PAPERS. By HARRIET BEECHER STOWE. 12mo. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

This comparatively unpretending book is likely to be of more permanent and extensive utility than any of Mrs. STOWE'S more ambitious efforts. How to render home attractive, elegant and healthy, by the help of good taste and judicious expenditure of small means; how to overcome the prevalent obstacles to domestic comfort that necessarily occur in a country where the demand for labor of all descriptions is in excess of the supply, is the purpose of this book, and the lessons it inculcates [are worthy to be carefully considered by the head of every household. It is undeniable that, as compared with other countries, ease of pecuniary circumstances is the characteristic of the great body of families in the United States. Yet how few realize the charm that culture and refinement, displayed in the minute details of home arrangement and management, can throw round the prosaic routine of daily life. How many, far removed from care and want, are content to "get along," without a thought of what they owe to their families and themselves in the cultivation of the tastes that distinguish man from the brute. Mrs. STOWE'S large experience qualifies her for the task she has undertaken. Feminine tact and cleverness are visible in every line of her book. It deserves and must obtain a very large circulation.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

J. F. D. LANIER, President, C. V. CULVER, Vice-Pres't., Of Winslow, Lanier & Co. Of Culver, Penn & Co.
C. N. JORDAN, Cashier.

☞ THIRD NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

PAID-IN CAPITAL ..... $1,000,000.

Designated depository of the United States, and authorized agent of the Treasury.

No. 5 NASSAU-STREET, Feb 17, 1865.

This bank was organized under the National Banking Act, in June last, by Mr. C. V. Culver and associates, with a paid-up capital of $500,000, and has been in successful operation since that period.

Its paid-up capital has now been increased to $1,000,000, and, by a recent arrangement, Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., of this city, their correspondents, together with Messrs. Culver, Penn & Co., and their friends, being persons of well-known standing and large pecuniary means, have become the owners of its capital stock.

The managers of this bank are, and for many years have been, in close and extensive business relations with banks and bankers in all parts of the country, and their experience and fidelity to the interests intrusted to their care need no recommendation.

The bank is now prepared to open accounts with depositors, and will allow four per cent. interest to banks and bankers on their credit balances, rendering accounts current monthly.

Collections made through all parts of the country on the most favorable terms.

This bank is an accredited agent of the Government, and will give particular attention to the purchase of all Government Securities, and will discharge all business intrusted to its care promptly and without cost to its correspondents. J. F. D. LANIER, President.

C. N. JORDAN, Cashier.

☞ CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS
FOR THE U. S. 7-30 LOAN,
NO. 51 WALL-ST.,

have all denominations of 7-30 notes on hand for immediate delivery.

☞ THE AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK
Of New-York, No. 74 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1865.

This bank has commenced business at No. 74 Broadway, and offers its services to the public. Collections will be made on all accessible points on the lowest terms.

All orders for Government securities will be promptly executed, and the customary commission allowed to purchasers.

Special attention will be given to business connected with Government, and persons wishing to avoid the inconvenience of addressing the departments are invited to apply to the officers of this bank.

NOAH L. WILSON, President.
ALEXAND A. POST, Cashier.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, Feb. 20, 1865.

Present—Aldermen Moore, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Brice, Kelly, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis.

The President being absent at roll call, Alderman Ryers moved that Alderman Jeremiah take the chair.

The minutes of February thirteen and sixteen were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By the President—

Petition of German American School Society of the Nineteenth Ward to fill in and fence certain lots voted a nuisance.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

By Alderman Brice—

Petition of Patrick Garnick to be reimbursed for damages occasioned by lease of lots in Worth-street as a temporary location for Engine Company Number Twenty-one.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Flynn—

Resignation of Robert H. Ellis as Commissioner of Deeds

Which was accepted.

Whereupon he presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That Benjamin F. Newhouse be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, in place of Robert H. Ellis, resigned, the same to be for the unexpired term of said Robert H. Ellis.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Farley—

Petition of property owners to have Seventy-third-street paved.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Norton—

Petition of property owners in Canal, Spring, and all intermediate streets, for a ferry.

Which was referred to Committee on Ferries.

INVITATION.

By the President—

Invitation to attend the first annual ball of Barnum's Museum Association, Irving Hall, Monday evening, March 20, 1865.

Which was accepted.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Shannon—

Resolved, That the salary of the second assistant clerk in the Department of Finance, Bureau of Arrears, be, and the same is hereby increased to two thousand dollars per annum, said increase to take effect from the date of the passage of this resolution.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to property owners to grade and curb Eighty-first street, from the Third to the Fifth-avenue, at their own expense, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Ryers—

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be, and he is hereby directed to procure a full set of all the documents, reports, &c., presented to the Legislature, in addition to the bill heretofore authorized to be procured, and that the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for that purpose.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That a sewer with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Fifty-fourth-street, commencing at the crown between Fifth and Sixth avenues, and to connect with the sewer in Sixth-avenue, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted, the work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Kelly—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby requested to report to the board at his earliest convenience, all the facts in his possession, or that he may be able to ascertain, touching the establishment or running of a ferry from the slip between piers fifteen and sixteen North River, to some point or place in the vicinity of Jersey City.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Shannon—

Resolved, That the salary of the Resident Sergeant-at-arms of the Board of Aldermen, be increased to the sum of twelve hundred dollars per annum; also the salary of the door-keeper of the Board of Aldermen, be increased to the sum of one thousand dollars per annum.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Shannon—

Resolved, That the salary of the Redemption clerk in the Department of Finance, Bureau of Arrears, be, and the same is hereby increased to fifteen hundred dollars per annum, said increase to take effect from the date of the passage of the resolution.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid on the west side of Eighth-avenue and Fifty-sixth-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Voorhis—

Resolved, That the ordinance directing the construction of a sewer in One Hundred and Tenth-street, from west of westerly line of Eighth-avenue to Second-avenue, approved by His Honor the Mayor August 5th, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, be and it is hereby amended so as to read:

That a sewer, with the necessary receiving-basins and culverts, be built in One Hundred and Tenth-street, from such point west of the westerly line of Eighth-avenue as the Croton Board may deem proper to the East River, and that the ordinance thus amended, be and the same is hereby adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of donating a sum sufficient to Peter Randolph to enable him to pay an assessment.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to flag and relay the sidewalks in Thirty-seventh-street, between the Ninth and Tenth avenues, where not already done.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to flag and relay sidewalks in Thirty-second-street, between the Ninth and Tenth and Seventh and Eighth avenues.

Laid over.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolution permitting E. A. Newell to place a showcase in front of his premises.

Which was concurred in.

Communication from the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, transmitting returns of inspectors for election of Assistant Engineer.

Confirmation of the same concurred in.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and is hereby authorized and directed to have the sidewalks boarded over on the south side of Spring-street Market, the entire length, from Washington to West street.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Brice, Kelly, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—14.

Resolution by Board of Councilmen, as follows:

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Owen Healy to erect a house for recruiting purposes in Tryon-row-square, junction of Centre and Chatham streets, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was indefinitely postponed.

Resolution by Board of Councilmen, as follows:

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Peter Doyle and John Donovan to erect a tent at the foot of James-slip, East River, the same to be used for the purpose of recruiting, providing all recruits be credited to the quota of the City and County of New-York, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was indefinitely postponed.

Resolution by Board of Councilmen, as follows:

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given Peter Mabel to erect a tent in the Park, City Hall, for the purpose of recruiting, providing all recruits obtained be credited to the quota of the City of New-York; the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was indefinitely postponed.

Resolution by Board of Councilmen, as follows:

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John Conners to erect a tent at the foot of Wall-street, for the purpose of recruiting, providing all recruits obtained are credited to the quota of the City of New-York.

Which was indefinitely postponed.

Resolution by Board of Councilmen, as follows:

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Jeremiah Conklin, to erect a tent at the junction of New-Chambers and Madison streets, for the purpose of recruiting, provided all recruits obtained shall be credited to the quota of the City of New-York.

Which was indefinitely postponed.

An ordinance relative to the Corporation Telegraphs in the City of New-York.

Which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

Bill of Alexander Samuells, Sexton of Zion Church, for ringing bell on the Fourth of July.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Brice, Kelly, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—13.

Negative—Alderman Gedney—1.

Bill of George Hayward for printing five thousand circulars for report of Committee on Finance.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Brice, Kelly, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—14.

Preamble and resolution as follows:

Whereas, A portion of West-street, west of the railroad track, between Warran and Murray streets, is rendered almost impassable, and after several inefficient and unsuccessful efforts to have the same remained, the merchants doing business in part of said street determined to have the same repaired at the cost of ninety dollars; therefore

Resolved, That the said parties be refunded said amount of ninety dollars out of such funds as are unexpended on the appropriation for paving streets.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Brice, Kelly, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—14.

An ordinance to amend article three of chapter one of the Revised Ordinances of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, relative to the Mayor's office.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Flynn, Ryers, Brice, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Van Voorhis—6.

Negative—Aldermen Mott, Morton, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Jeremiah, Kelly, Farley—8.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

An ordinance to amend chapter three of the Revised Ordinances of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, by adding an article to establish and regulate a Bureau of Licences.

Which was postponed.

Report of Committee on Lands and Places, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to prepare plans and specifications, advertise for proposals, and contract with the lowest bidder, pursuant to the provisions of the Amended Charter of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, for the work of constructing a neat and substantial railing around the fountain in Tompkins-square, the expense thereof to be charged to the appropriation for Lands and Places.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Hardy, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Brice, Kelly, Ottiwell, Farley, Van Voorhis—13.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That Fiftieth-street, between the Fifth and Sixth avenues, be flagged, curbed and guttered, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Brice, Kelly, Ottiwell, Van Voorhis—13.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the sidewalks of Broadway, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets, be flagged to their full width, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Brice, Kelly, Ottiwell, Van Voorhis—12.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be directed to take the necessary legal measures to open Seventy-fifth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River.

Which was lost on a division:

Affirmative—Aldermen Flynn, Gedney, McKnight, Ottiwell—4

Negative—Aldermen Moore, Norton, Shannon, Ryers, Jeremiah, Brice, Kelly, Masterson, Farley, Van Voorhis—9.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That Fifty second-street, between the Seventh and Eighth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Brice, Kelly, Ottiwell, Farley, Van Voorhis—14.

An ordinance to amend article three of chapter one of the Revised Ordinances of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, relative to the Mayor's office.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Flynn, Ryers, Brice, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Van Voorhis—6.

Negative—Aldermen Mott, Morton, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Jeremiah, Kelly, Farley—8.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

An ordinance to amend chapter three of the Revised Ordinances of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, by adding an article to establish and regulate a Bureau of Licences.

Which was postponed.

Report of Committee on Lands and Places, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to prepare plans and specifications, advertise for proposals, and contract with the lowest bidder, pursuant to the provisions of the Amended Charter of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, for the work of constructing a neat and substantial railing around the fountain in Tompkins-square, the expense thereof to be charged to the appropriation for Lands and Places.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Hardy, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Brice, Kelly, Ottiwell, Farley, Van Voorhis—13.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That Fiftieth-street, between the Fifth and Sixth avenues, be flagged, curbed and guttered, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Brice, Kelly, Ottiwell, Van Voorhis—13.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the sidewalks of Broadway, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets, be flagged to their full width, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Brice, Kelly, Ottiwell, Farley, Van Voorhis—13.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be directed to take the necessary legal measures to open Seventy-fifth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River.

Which was lost on a division:

Affirmative—Aldermen Flynn, Gedney, McKnight, Ottiwell—4

Negative—Aldermen Moore, Norton, Shannon, Ryers, Jeremiah, Brice, Kelly, Masterson, Farley, Van Voorhis—9.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That fifty second-street, between the Seventh and Eighth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Brice, Kelly, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—14.

An ordinance to amend article three of chapter one of the Revised Ordinances of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, relative to the Mayor's office.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Flynn, Ryers, Brice, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Van Voorhis—6.

Negative—Aldermen Mott, Morton, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Jeremiah, Kelly, Farley—8.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

An ordinance to amend chapter three of the Revised Ordinances of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, by adding an article to establish and regulate a Bureau of Licences.

Which was postponed.

Report of Committee on Lands and Places, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to prepare plans and specifications, advertise for proposals, and contract with the lowest bidder, pursuant to the provisions of the Amended Charter of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, for the work of constructing a neat and substantial railing around the fountain in Tompkins-square, the expense thereof to be charged to the appropriation for Lands and Places.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Hardy, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Brice, Kelly, Ottiwell, Farley, Van Voorhis—13.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That Fiftieth-street, between the Fifth and Sixth avenues, be flagged, curbed and guttered, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Brice, Kelly, Ottiwell, Van Voorhis—13.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the sidewalks of Broadway, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets, be flagged to their full width, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Brice, Kelly, Ottiwell, Farley, Van Voorhis—13.

Report of Committee on Assessments, in favor of adopting resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Wm. Fitzpatrick, for the sum of forty-two dollars and twenty-six cents, to be as a donation, the said amount to be applied in payment of an assessment imposed upon lot known as fine number six hundred and four, block number one hundred and ninety-two, map number two hundred and thirty-one, ward number twenty-six, on the map for opening Seventy-sixth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, and charge the same to the account of Donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Brice, Kelly, Farley, Van Voorhis—12.

Negative—Aldermen Ottiwell—1

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, in favor of adopting resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals and contract for the work of making necessary repairs to the inner portion of pier number thirty-seven, North River.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Brice, Kelly, Ottiwell, Farley, Van Voorhis—13.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Ryers moved to reconsider the vote taken on General Order number thirty-five, relating to a site for the new State Capitol.

Which was carried.

He then moved to amend by striking out the last resolution, and inserting the following:

Resolved, If the Board of Councilmen concur, that a special committee of three members of each board be appointed to vote on the following preamble and resolution, who, in connection with His Honor the Mayor, are hereby empowered to confer with the Senate Committee appointed to receive proposals for the site for a new State Capitol, and report to this board the result of such conference, for their action.

Which was carried.

Alderman Ryers moved to discharge the Committee on Finance from the consideration of a report from Board of Councilmen, to pay the widow of Patrick Coman the sum five hundred dollars.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS AGAIN RESUMED.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That Fifty-eighth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Brice, Kelly, Ottiwell, Farley, Van Voorhis—13.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the sidewalks of Ninth-avenue, from Fortieth-street to Fifty-ninth-street, be flagged the full width where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Brice, Kelly, Ottiwell, Farley, Van Voorhis—13.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Farley moved to suspend the regular order of business, in order to take up papers from the Board of Councilmen.

Which was carried.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolution authorizing the Street Commissioner to make a contract with Daniel Gallagher for removing the contents of sinks, privies, &c.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Brice, Kelly, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—13.

Negative—Alderman Jeremiah—1.

The Chairman pro tem. here announced as the Special Committee to tender a site for the State Capitol Aldermen Ryers, Farley and Van Voorhis.

Alderman Farley moved to amend the last resolution by increasing the number of the committee to five.

Which was carried.

And the Chairman pro tem. added Aldermen Ottiwell and Gedney to the committee.

GENERAL ORDERS AGAIN RESUMED.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he hereby is authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of John H. Walsh, for the sum of forty-four dollars and fifty cents, to be in full payment for bill hereto annexed, for furnishing Councilman Sandford with a badge of office, the amount to be charged to the appropriation for City Contingencies.

Which was adopted by the following vote viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, the President, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Brice, Kelly, Farley, Van Voorhis—13.

Negative—Alderman Ottiwell—1.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That Fifty-ninth-street, from the Fifth to the Eighth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Brice, Kelly, Ottiwell, Farley, Van Voorhis—12.

Negative—Alderman O'Brien—1.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That Seventy-seventh-street, from Madison-avenue to Fifth-avenue, be regulated, graded, curbed, guttered, and the sidewalks thereof flagged a space four feet wide through the centre of the same, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Brice, Kelly, Ottiwell, Farley, Van Voorhis—13.

Resolved, That the salary of the Assistant Messenger of the Auditing Bureau, Finance Department, be increased to one thousand dollars per annum, from and after the passage of this resolution.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, Ryers, Brice, Kelly, Farley, Van Voorhis—10.

Negative—Aldermen McKnight, Jeremiah, Ottiwell—3.

On motion of Alderman Shannon the board then adjourned, and the Chairman pro tem. announced that the board stood adjourned until Monday next, twenty-seventh instant, at two o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Australasian	Feb. 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Britannia	Feb. 25	New-York	Glasgow.
Lafayette	March 1	New-York	Havre.
Asia	March 1	Boston	Liverpool.
City of Boston	March 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Saxonia	March 4	New-York	S'ampton.
China	March 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	March 8	Boston	Liverpool.
Washington	March 29	New-York	Havre.
Borussia	April 1	New-York	S'ampton.
Bavaria	April 15	New-York	S'ampton.
Germania	April 29	New-York	S'ampton.
Teutonia	May 13	New-York	S'ampton.
Saxonia	May 27	New-York	S'ampton.

FROM EUROPE.

City of London	Feb. 4	Liverpool	New-York.
United Kingdom	Feb. 8	Glasgow	New-York.
China	Feb. 11	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Feb. 18	Liverpool	New-York.
Cuba	Feb. 25	Liverpool	New-York.
Borussia	March 8	S'ampton	New-York.
Bavaria	March 22	S'ampton	New-York.
Germania	April 5	S'ampton	New-York.
Teutonia	April 19	S'ampton	New-York.
Saxonia	May 3	S'ampton	New-York.

For California.

Golden Rule	Feb. 20	New-York	Nicaragua.
Ocean Queen	Feb. 23	New-York	Aspinwall.
North Star	Mar. 3	New-York	Aspinwall.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the *Australasian*, will close on Wednesday, at 11 A. M.

The mails for Europe, by the *North American*, via Portland, will close on Friday, at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for the United Kingdom, and the Continent, by the *Etna*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

West New-Orleans and the West Indies.

The mails for Havana, by the *Eagle*, will close on Wednesday, at 2 P. M.

The mails for Kingston, Jamaica, by the *Montezuma*, will close at 1 P. M. Wednesday.

The mails for Havana and the West Indies, by the *Liberty*, will close at 2 P. M. Saturday.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *George Cromwell*, will close at 1:30 P. M. on Saturday.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at.....5:30 A. M., 1:30 and.....6 P.M.
Western and Southwestern Mails.....5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island.....8 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River.....3:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad.....3 P. M.
North Mails.....5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way.....5:00 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at.....5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook; understands all kinds of family cooking, baking, &c. Also, a young woman wishes a situation as chamber-maid or waitress in the same family; willing to assist in washing and ironing if required; best of city reference. Call for two days in the millinery store, No. 306 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman competent as nurse or housekeeper; would take charge of an invalid lady or children not under four years of age. Address Mrs. LODGE, Hunter's Point Post-office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY GOOD SERVANTS, in every capacity, in city or country. Call at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 103 West 26th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. J. E. WIER, Proprietor

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as cook, understanding cooking, &c. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 180 Lexington-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS. A situation in a private family; has good city reference. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress; best of city reference. Apply at No. 126 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as chambermaid and laundress; understands fancy French finting, box pleating. Can be seen at No. 30 West 16th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN woman a situation as first-rate cook; can cook in the French and American styles in all its branches; best city reference. Address S., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITUation as first-rate cook, and is willing to assist in the plain washing if required; can give the best of city reference; can give five years. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 7 West 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS, WORK EITHER by the day or week; can do all kinds of family sewing, and all kinds of fine sewing and shirt-making; can finish after dressmaking; has good reference. Call at No. 165 West 41st-st., for two days, top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO GIRLS, both in one house; one as a first-class cook; the other as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to a short distance in the country; good city reference. Call at No. 129 East 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH WOman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has good city reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 126 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH girl, to take care of children and do plain sewing and chamberwork; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 126 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework for a small family; city references. Can be seen for two days at No. 7 Desbrosses-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do chamberwork and fine washing; good city reference. Can be seen for two days at No 135 West 15th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A most competent person, who thoroughly understands her business; has lived with the best families; is an excellent baker; has the best of references. Call at No. 431 4th-av., near 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as first-class waitress, or would assist in chamberwork in a private family; has the best of city references, if required. Call at No. 198 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, OR nurse and seamstress, by an American Protestant young woman, who understands operating on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands soups, meats, game and pastry; is an excellent baker; good city reference. Apply at No. 18 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress; good city references. Call at No. 807 7th-av., corner of 51st-st.

NOTICE.—THE WIDOW OF A DECEASED CITY missionary wishes employment as a copyist. It will be a real charity. Residence, No. 275 Spring-st.

COPYIST.—A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO writing, wishes constant employment. Address Mrs. C., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

WASHING AND IRONING, FLUTING, &c., for ladies and families, by Mrs. NEWGENT; best reference given. No. 98 West 26th-st., top floor.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CARVER IN A dining saloon or hotel; satisfactory reference given as to competency, &c. Address No. 26 Jefferson-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man and his wife, situations in the one house, the man as butler, and his wife as first cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats, jellies and boning fowl, also all kinds

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LAMBS, Auctioneer.

H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction, on FRIDAY, Feb. 24, at 7½ o'clock, at the old Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 848 Broadway, next door below Tiffany & Co's,

A UNIQUE AND COSTLY COLLECTION OF ORIGINAL GEMS OF MODERN EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN ART, FORMING THE WELL-KNOWN PRIVATE GALLERY OF MR. WILLIAM O. CORBELL, OF BALTIMORE, REMOVED TO THIS CITY FOR SALE.

Among them are works of the following eminent artists:

Troyer,	Hübner,	Caime,	R. Cignoux,
Patrois,	Van Marke,	Lemeeus,	J. F. Rensselt.
Coutourier,	La Sall,	Gnemard,	S. R. Gifford,
Le Fevre,	Conder,	Peetes,	J. M. Hart,
Seignac,	Seyer,	Gerard,	A. F. Bellows,
Hammen,	Van Seban,	Schamph,	A. D. Shattuck,
Turner,	Robbe,	Teussint,	Wm. Hart.
Schrader,	Scheeres,	Madowe,	J. F. Cropsey,
Du Vieux,	Dan Saept,	Lindo,	O. H. Smillie,
Lanfiet De Metz,	Selvio,	Hegnet,	A. Wust.
Sachs,	Scrammel,	Clays,	De Haas,
Von Kinyon,	Brooker,	Von Beest,	E. Morsn,
J. Wilson,	Kerhovo,	Hartconet,	Hamilton.

and many others. This beautiful collection was principally selected from the artists in this country and Europe, and they are now on exhibition as above, and three evenings previous to the sale, free.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF DWELLING-HOUSES IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 23, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, by order of Wm. Lottimer, Esq., Executor of the estate of the late E. C. Large, deceased:

DEGRAW-ST.—The three-story and basement, high-stoop brick house and lot No. 206 Degraw-st., near Court-st. House 21.10 by 34 feet, with extension 6 feet 3 inches. Lot half the block.

Also, the four three-story and basement, high-stoop brown-stone houses and lots Nos. 298, 300, 302 and 302½ Degraw-st., near Court-st. Houses 19.3 by 40 feet. Lots half the block.

SACKETT-ST.—The two three-story, English basement brown-stone houses and lots Nos. 291 and 293 Sackett-st., north side, near Court-st. Houses each 15.8 by 45 feet, with one-story extension of 11 feet. Lots half the block.

Also, the three three-story, English basement brown-stone houses and lots Nos. 295, 297 and 299 Sackett-st., adjoining above houses; each 16.8 by 45 feet, with inclosed piazza of 11 feet. Lots half the block.

The above houses are in desirable localities for private dwellings, were built under the supervision of Mr. Large, and contain all the modern improvements.

Maps and further particulars at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

A. JOURNAY, Auctioneer.—Office No. 8 Pine-st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE building lots in Brooklyn, at public auction, by order of Hector Sears, Esq., Executor of the estate of Frances Burrows, deceased, on THURSDAY, Feb. 23, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

Hancock-st., 6 lots near Yates-av.

Yates-av., 5 lots commencing corner Hancock-st.

Dean-st., 4 lots between Classon and Franklin avs.

Hancock-st., 9 lots between Thompson and Throop avs.

Halsey-st., 9 lots between Thompson and Throop avs.

Jefferson and Hancock sts., 28 lots between Stuyvesant and Reid avs.

Nostrand-av., 4 lots between Floyd and Stockton-st., near Myrtle-av.

Terms at sale.

Maps, with further particulars, at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 9 Pine-st.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO. will sell, at their salesrooms, No. 36 Pine-st., New-York,

On FRIDAY, Feb. 24, at 12 o'clock, noon,

by order of Simeon Draper, United States Cotton Agent, about

1,000 BALES NEW-ORLEANS AND MEMPHIS COTTON,

The above cotton has been classed and sampled by Messrs. Easton & Co., and may be seen by sample at our office, No. 36 Pine-st., and in the bale, at 4 o'clock, at Nos. 405, 416 and 418 Washington-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.

Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

SALE OF ORIGINAL MODERN OIL PAINTINGS.—MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, FRIDAY, Feb. 24, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a large collection of modern Oil Paintings, of the Italian, English, American, German and Flemish schools, comprising works of the following artists viz.: W. Avery, Van Severdonck, L. Smets, Koek-Koek, Caroline, Janermao of Vienna, Gignoux, F. A. Richards, Gainsborough, G. L. Brown, Benow, Snyders, J. Suen, Vanderheyden, Bassand, Hobbima, Loosmans, Boardman, Lewis, Carpenter, Dunker, Wattean, Bix W. T. Mathews and others. The above are now on exhibition, with catalogues.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.—P. C. BULKLEY will sell, on FRIDAY, March 3, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of Edward H. Owen, Esq., Referee, the valuable three-story brick houses and lot known as No. 11 East 34th-st., near Madison-square; house 20 by about 40, lot 98 feet 9 inches in depth. For maps, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS ON AMITY-ST., BROOKLYN, AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

AMITY-ST.—Two lots on north side, about middle of the block, between Clinton and Henry sts.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY on Fourth-place and Luqueer-st., Brooklyn. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 23, at 12 o'clock, by order of the executors of John J. Davis:

FOURTH-PLACE.—Four lots on south side of Fourth-place, 25 feet, 8 inches west of Conover-st.

LUQUEER-ST.—Seven lots north side of Luqueer-st., 129 feet 2 inches west of Coarr-st.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, FEB. 23, AT 11 o'clock, within the store,

FRESH SICILY LEMONS.

100 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, FEB. 24, AT 10 O'CLOCK A.M., at the Central Salerooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl st., Brooklyn.—Rosewood Pianos, Pier Glasses, Parlor, Chamber and Dining-room Furniture, Fine Oil Paintings, Sewing Machines, Counter, Carpets, Stoves, &c.

DRY GOODS.

NEW SKIRT.

1865

THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE IN HOOP-SKIRTS.

J. W. BRADLEY'S New Patent DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (or double) SPRING SKIRT.

WESTON, BRADLEY & GARY (late J. L. & J. O. West, SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS, No. 97 CHAMBERS and Nos. 79 and 81 Reade-st., New-York.

THIS INVENTION consists of DUPLEX (or two) ELLIPTIC Steel SPRINGS, ingeniously BRAIDED, TIGHTLY and FIRMLY together, SOON to ANSE, making the TOUGHEST, most FLEXIBLE, ELASTIC and DURABLE SPRING ever used. They seldom BEND or BREAK, and consequently preserve their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE TWICE as long as any other Skirt.

THE WONDERFUL FLEXIBILITY and great COMFORT and PLEASURE to any LADY WEARING the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT will be experienced particularly in all CROWDED ASSEMBLIES, OPERA, CARRIAGE, RAILROAD-CARS, CHURCH PEWS, ARM-CHAIRS, for PROMENADE and HOUSE-DRESS, as the SKIRT can be FOLDED when in use, to OCCUPY a small place as easily and conveniently as a SILK or MUSLIN DRESS.

A LADY having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT for a SINGLE DAY, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. FOR CHILDREN, MISSES and YOUNG LADIES are superior to all others.

THEY are the best QUALITY in every part, and UNQUESTIONABLY the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE, COMFORTABLE and ECONOMICAL SKIRT ever made. FOR SALE in all FIRST-CLASS STORES in this CITY and throughout the UNITED STATES, HAVANA and CUBA, MEXICO, SOUTH AMERICA and the WEST INDIES.

INQUIRE FOR THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

PATON & CO.,

NO. 341 BROADWAY,

will offer, at retail, on MONDAY, Feb. 20, their Spring Stock of

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,

consisting of all the best makes and styles of Linen and Cotton goods suitable for family use.

LINEN SHEETING,	PILLOW LINENS,
NAPKINS,	TOWELS,
TABLE LINENS,	DOYLIES,

&c., &c. Barnsley, Scotch and Irish in great variety. They would in particular call attention to their assortment of

SHIRTING LINENS,

which they are offering, in the best makes, at very reasonable rates. Also,

DAMASK CLOTHS

of all sizes, in every variety of styles and quality, at greatly reduced prices.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

REPS,	SATINS,
PLUSHES,	BROCATELLES,
WORSTED DAMASKS,	TAPESTRIES,
CHINTZES,	MOQUETTES,
CORNICES,	LACE CURTINS.

Curtains made and put up on the shortest notice; also particular attention given to all classes of

WINDOW SHADES

for store and private dwellings. Shade holland and shade fixtures in great variety.

PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

AT R. H. MACY'S,

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDERWEAR,
RIBBONS AND FRENCH FLOWERS,
YANKEE NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS.

ALWAYS ON HAND A FULL STOCK BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, 6 CTS. a pair under the regular prices.

R. H. MACY,

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.

AT MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE,

NEW LINEN DRESS GOODS.

Five cases of

PRINTED LINEN CAMBRICS,

new and beautiful designs, just opened.

MILLIKEN & CO.,

No. 718 Broadway.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!

AND FANCY GOODS.

M. P. BROWN, Importer,

No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 23, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York, by order of John W. & James S. Lewis, Executors of estate of Philo Lewis, deceased.

ORANGE-ST.—The lease of the lots, with the three two-story and attic brick-front houses thereon, Nos. 644, 646 and 648 Greenwich-st., near Barrow-st. House each 16 feet 8 inches by 32 feet. Lots together 50 feet 2 inches front, 50 feet rear, 87 feet north side, 84 feet south side. Lease from Trinity Church: 21 years from May 1, 1845, with usual renewals. Ground rent $250.

Also, lease of lot with the two-story and attic brick-front house thereon, No. 573 Greenwich-st., near Kingst. House 26 by 46 feet; lot 25 by 100 feet. The lease is for 99 years from May 1, 1797.

WEST HOUSTON-ST.—The lease of the lot, with the two-story and attic brick house thereon, No. 294 West Houston-st., near Greenwich-st. House 25 by 40 feet; has gas, bath, water &c.; shandeliers and gas fixtures belonging to the house. Lease is from Trinity Church, for 21 years from Nov. 1, 1846, with usual renewals. Ground rent $140.

Maps, &c., may be had of the Auctioneers, 3 Pine-st.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.

BOOK TRADE-SALE ROOMS, NO. 498 Broadway, nearly opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.—GEO. A. LEAVITT, by J. E. COOLEY. Consignments solicited.

THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Feb. 23 and 24

CATALOGUE OF MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS in every department of literature, singly and in quantities; also, a large assortment of standard school books. Sale to commence at 7 o'clock P. M. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

WEDNESDAY, March 1.

A PRIVATE GENTLEMAN'S LIBRARY of choice Elizebethan and dramatic literature, nearly all in the best English editions and English bindings, including many Pickering and Murray sets, and many curious and rare works never before offered for sale in the United States, together with books from the libraries of Leigh Hunt and Charles Lamb, with their autographs, notes, &c. Catalogues ready, price 3c.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF DESIRABLE PROPERTY ON SPRING, RENWICK AND MACDOUGAL STS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 23, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Daniel P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., referee:

SPRING AND RENWICK STS.—The lot of ground, with the two two-story and attic dwellings houses and store thereon, on the northeast corner of Spring and Renwick sts. Lot 26.7.5 feet.

SPRING-ST.—The two-story and attic brick front house, with store and lot, No. 326 Spring-st., near Greenwich-st.; house 19.5 by about 33 feet., with store extension covering entire lot; lot 19.5 by 58.6.

Also, the three-story and attic frame house and lot, No. 349 Spring-st., near West-st.; house 18 by 40; lot 18 by 60.

MACDOUGAL-ST.—The two-story and attic frame house and lot, No. 4 Macdougal-st., near Spring-st.; house about 21 feet deep; lot 22 by 45 feet, with privilege of alley-way.

Maps, &c., may be had at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

R. H. BOWNE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF BROOKLYN PROPERTY, SITUATED ON COVERT, DEAN, STATE, ATLANTIC AND SKILLMAN STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

COVERT-ST.—Three lots west side, 175 feet south of Bushwick-av.

DEAN-ST.—Two lots south side, 225 feet west of Vanderbilt-av.

SKILLMAN-ST.—One lot west side, 206.10 south of Myrtle-av.

ATLANTIC-ST.—Two lots north side, 125 feet east of Smith-st.

STATE-ST.—One lot south side, 125 feet east of Smith-st.

ALSO—The three-story brick house and lot south side State-st., 150 feet east of Smith-st.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE, BY T. R. MINTURN.—By virtue of an order of the United States District Court, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 14th day of March, 1865, at 12 o'clock noon, at the warehouse of Messrs. Bailey & Steele, No. 40 Commercial-wharf, Atlantic-dock, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer *Charlotte*, consisting of Hardware, Groceries, Paper, Shoes, Hats, Army Cloth, Army Blankets, Solid Shot, Cartridges, Enfield Rifles, Army Buttons, Machinery, &c., &c., &c. The catalogues will be ready three days previous to sale. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, Southern District of New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS ON 6TH-AV. AND BUTLER-ST., BROOKLYN.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 23, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York.

5TH-AV., BROOKLYN.—Three lots on the east side of 6th-av., adjoining the corner of Baltic-st., each 25 by 100 feet.

BUTLER-ST.—One lot on the north side of Butler-st., 75 feet east of 6th-av., and adjoining above on the rear; 25 by 100 feet.

These lots are desirably located, and in the vicinity of fine improvements. Maps, &c., may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.—Being the residence of the late Rev. M. W. Dwight. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executor of the Rev. M. W. Dwight, deceased, the plot of land, together with the large dwelling house and barn thereon, situate on the northerly side of 1st st., 100 feet westerly from 7th-av., Brooklyn. The house is two stories and attic frame, filled in with brick. The main building is 44x30, with an extension of 25x33 feet; is in good order. There is a balcony extending around the entire extension. The land is 112 feet 1½ inches in width by 268 feet 10 inches in depth.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE

QUOTA OF NEW-YORK.

15,000

VOLUNTEERS WANTED FOR NEW-YORK COUNTY.

INCREASED BOUNTIES AND HAND-MONEY.

At a meeting of the County Committee on Volunteering, held on Saturday, Feb. 11, 1865,

Present—ORISON BLOHT, Chairman,
Hon. M. T. BIENNAN, Esq., Comptroller,
Hon. ELIAS F. PURDY, Supervisor,
Hon. WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
Hon. WM. E. STEWART, Supervisor.

On motion of Supervisor William M. Tweed, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the county pay for a one-year recruit three hundred ($300) dollars bounty and fifty ($50) dollars hand-money.

For a two-year recruit four hundred ($400) dollars bounty and seventy-five ($75) dollars hand-money.

For a three-year recruit six hundred ($600) dollars bounty and one hundred ($100) dollars hand-money.

BOUNTIES.

FOR THREE-YEAR RECRUITS.

County	$600
Government	300
Total	$900

FOR TWO-YEAR RECRUITS.

County	$400
Government	200
Total	$600

FOR ONE-YEAR RECRUITS.

County	$300
Government	100
Total	$400

The Bounty to be paid to the recruit in his own hand, as provided to section five (5) of the State Law relating to Bounties. (vis: Assembly bill No. 115 of 1865) and the hand money to be paid to the person who may present the recruit.

By order of the committee,

CORNELIUS CORSON, Clerk.

RELIEF FROM THE DRAFT.

The Kings County Draft Relief Association still takes risks in New-York for $150,

Office, No. 21 Wall-st., corner of Broad.

DIRECTORS:

JOHN K. PRUYN, Pres. of the Central Bank, Brooklyn.
Hon. NATHAN B. MORSE, City Treasurer, Brooklyn.
STEPHEN CROWELL, Esq., Pres. Phenix Insurance Company, Brooklyn.
EDWARD R. McILVAINE, Esq., Banker, Brooklyn.

CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 18 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1865.

I will purchase in open market all horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables on 26th-st., near 10th-av., until further notice, as follows:

Cavalry horses, 5 to 10 years old, 15 to 16 hands high.

Artillery horses, 6 to 10 years old, 15½ hands high, and over 1,100 pounds, and dark color.

Price for cavalry horses, $165. Price for artillery horses, $180. Payable in such funds as may be furnished by the Government. GEO. T. BROWNING,

Capt. and A. Q. M.

NOTICE OF THE COMING DRAFT.—IN THREE YEARS' SUBSTITUTES, FOR NEW-YORK CITY.—Section 4 of the new State Bounty Law provides that the State shall pay $600 to any person who shall furnish a substitute previous to the draft. For a small additional sum, a substitute can now be obtained of WARNER & CORNELL, No. 65 Franklin-st., near Broadway. References given to officials and business men of high standing.

SUPERVISORS AND COMMITTEES IN want of men to fill town or county quotas can be supplied by applying to VAN BUREN & LUCKEY, Bankers, No. 243 Broadway.

THE DRAFT.—EXEMPTION PAPERS ATTENDED to at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

PERSONAL.

GERALDINE FOOTE—THERE IS A LETTER for you at the New-York Post-office. Please call for it immediately.

ASSISTANT Q. M. OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT,
No. 65 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 27, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED daily at this office, for the furnishing of this department with:

CORN,
OATS,
HAY AND STRAW.

Parties will specify in their propositions how the Hay and Straw is baled, and whether the Grain is sacked or in bulk.

E. D. CHAPMAN, Captain and A. Q. M.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR TWO-STORY ATTIC and basement brick dwelling-houses Nos. 145 to 151 West 17th-st. They are well built and in perfect order, with Croton water, and gas, and fixtures throughout, and are separately connected with sewer in the street. Price $4,500. Apply to JOHN H. NEILLEY, No. 24 Church-st., up stairs.

TO CAPITALISTS—A MAGNIFICENT INVESTMENT.

The advertiser offers for sale one of the most attractive large properties in Pennsylvania, at a price which cannot fail to make it, in any event, a perfectly safe and highly remunerative investment. While, in point of prospective appreciation, it challenges comparison with any tract or property in the State.

The advertiser will be happy to submit the particulars in person to such gentlemen as may desire the same, with a view to purchase. They will be communicated with or called upon between the 23d and 28th instant, if they will send their full address to PENNSYLVANIA, care of C. A. Stetson, Esq., Astor House, New-York.

N. B.—The advertiser would much prefer to retain an undivided interest in the property, but will not make this a condition absolute.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 289 UNION-st., Brooklyn. Lot, 22 by 100; house, 22 by 50; three stories high, basement, sub-cellar; Philadelphia brick, and brown-stone front; cellar cemented, front and back. Basement, wash-room, stationary tubs, hot and cold water. Two storerooms; first story, parlor, extension and smoking-room; second story, three rooms and bath-room; third story, four rooms and storerooms. Bells in imitation of marble; gas in all the rooms. For permits and particulars, apply to H. A. SEAFARD, No. 13 Wall-st., or to HENRY STEVENSON, No. 345 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-story brick dwelling-house No. 43 Clinton-st., Newark, N. J.; it is in the centre of the city, containing 16 rooms, gas, hot and cold water, bathing-room, furnaces, &c. The furniture will be sold or let with it. Possession given on the 1st of April or May next, if desired. Inquire of J. Y. BALDWIN, No. 17 Spruce-st., second story, New-York, or of the owner, J. W. POINER, Newark, N. J.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—One of the finest opportunities is offered for a real bargain in country property. Dwelling nearly new; large, (Gothic style,) every modern convenience; hot and cold water baths, marble mantels and basins; beautiful lawn surrounding; great variety of fancy trees; wide eaves; circular drive; fences in good order; fine out-buildings; new and large ice-house filled; duck pond; hennery; large garden and grapery; great abundance of choice fruit; seventy acres excellent land in high state of cultivation; fine neighborhood; one hour from city; trains almost every hour; on Central Road, New-Jersey, three minutes' walk from depot. Price $21,000; a real bargain. Apply to owner.

A. H. VAN BOESEN, No. 312 Canal-st.

A LARGE BROWN-STONE, HIGH-STOOP house, 26x60, with a picture-gallery extension, 14x40, on Madison avenue, within three blocks of Madison-square, for sale or exchange. Is in the thousand dollars; $11,000 cash, or in exchange, and $20,000 can remain at 6 per cent. for ten years. Address Prof. W. G. LEVISON, No. 188 Washington-st., Brooklyn, or JAMES K. POND, No. 586 Sixth-ave.

FOR SALE—BRICK DWELLINGS IN BROOKlyn. No. 248 Hicks-st., Nos. 63 and 65 Wyckoff-st., No. 14 Summit-st., No. 137 North 6th-st., Broadway, near Wilson.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 48 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY DWELLING-house in West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., brick front, brown-stone basement and neder cellar, with all modern improvements; gas fixtures. Would exchange for a snug house further uptown. Inquire of W. PINKNEY, No. 58 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—TWO THREE-STORY AND BASEment brown-stone houses, No. 122 and 124 East 50th-st., between 3d and Lexington-avs., built by contract, and finished in the best manner; all improvements; if not sold by private sale, will be sold on 29th inst. by Miller & Wilkins, at Exchange Sale-room, No. 111 Broadway. For particulars, apply on the premises, from 10 to 3 P. M.; after 4, at No. 101 West 26th-st., next owner.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., A PLACE containing about 2½ acres of land; house has 13 rooms, built in the best manner, with all modern improvements; good barn with room for 6 horses; also other outbuildings; garden stocked with the best varieties of fruit trees. For further particulars and price address Box No. 5,448 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS MODEL TENEMENT property, situated on 37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., a four-story building, 50x88.9, in good order; rented for $3,600, will be sold cheap. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR A PLACE ON the bank of a river or Staten Island, near the water, a cottage and six lots, beautifully laid out; fruit, barn, carriage-house, &c., at Cypress Hill, Brooklyn. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—AN EXTENSIVE FOUNDRY, Machine and Forge Shop, in a location convenient to the city, doing a large business; tools, patterns, buildings, machinery, &c., complete, for sale on most favorable terms. All in good order. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

WILLIAMSBURGH HOUSES AND LOTS for sale.—Two brown-stone houses, with extra lots, $30,000 each; 10 three-story brick houses, from $5,000 to $10,000; also, several beautiful cottages for $2,000 to $3,000. S. COCHCROFT, No. 165 Broadway, or No. 52 South 7th-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE AT FLUSHING, L. I., pleasantly located, with a fine water prospect. The house contains nine rooms, besides attic and cellar. Price $2,500. Inquire of WILLETT & CARLL, at Flushing, or GEO. W. PSCK, No. 110 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN—The large and commodious stone front dwelling, No. 115 Hicks-st., Brooklyn; lot, 27½x125 feet; house, 27½x82; has all modern improvements. For terms, and permission to see the premises, apply to

J. W. W. DE FOREST & CO., No. 82 South-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE BROWN-STONE HOUSES IN West 35th-st., Nos. 131 to 137, four stories, English basements, well built; sold low for cash; a good investment. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

ILLINOIS OR IOWA IMPROVED FARM wanted, in any good part of either State, for cash and some Brooklyn property.

S. COCKCROFT, No. 165 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A GOOD house, nearly new, with excellent garden, greenhouse and stable, near the depot, at Queens, L. I. Neighborhood unexceptionable.

VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 132 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, No. 174 Clinton-st., Brooklyn; moderate price, and good location. Apply to R. SALTONSTALL, No. 69 Liberty-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—NO. 220 Sackman-st.; three-story and basement; 20 feet front by 100 feet deep; will be sold on reasonable terms. Inquire of E. ROBINSON, No. 128 Wooster-st.

COTTAGE IN IN FLUSHING FOR SALE, with six lots, at head of Linnean-st.; price 3,500; cost $4,000; also, cottage No. 187 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn; price $1,000. Apply to CROCKER, No. 283 West 31st-st., evening.

YONKERS.—FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIdence in the village of Yonkers; price, $35,000. For particulars, apply to

H. BAYLIS, No. 16 Murray-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 106 WEST 42D-ST., HIGH-stoop four-story brown-stone dwelling. ROBERT J. BROWN, No. 192 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A BROWN-STONE FRONT DWELLing, on 34th-st., near 5th-av.; possession on the 1st of May next. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF VERY HANDSOME dwellings, on 34th-st., at prices from $15,000 to $50,000. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE BRICK DWELLING HOUSE No. 2 Astor-place, 8th-st., Williamsburgh. For terms &c., apply to JAMES MAURICE, No. 67 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—ROUBE AND LOT NO. 47 BOND-ST.; 29 rooms, all in complete order; terms favorable. C. BARNUM, No. 90 Fulton-st., 2d floor, from 9 till 3.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT ON GREENE, near Houston-st.; a very desirable investment. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.
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Terms, $2 50 a year. Three copies for $6

For sale by News Dealers throughout the United States. T. S. ARTHUR & CO.,

No. 323 WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA.

NEW-YORK MONTHLY AND WORKING WOMAN'S ADVOCATE, VOLUME II. 1865.—A moral and refined miscellaneous Journal, devoted to polite literature, humor, wit, prose and poetic gems. In politics and sectarian questions, it is strictly neutral, therefore just the paper for the million. No free copies. Its name tells the cause it advocates. Several specimen copies sent on receipt of 25 cents. Terms, one copy one year, $1 25; four copies one year, $3 50; ten copies one year, $8 50; twenty copies one year, $12. Address Miss KATE J. BOYD, Box No. 5,425 New-York City.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE,

By E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

Irvington, N. J.—38 acres, fine house	$35,000
Ravenswood, L. I.—fine house and grounds	16,000
Poughkeepsie—elegant residence, 9 acres	25,000
Jericho, L. I.—modern house and 20 acres	10,000
Rye—elegant residence and 16 acres	45,000
Riverdale—fine house and 6 acres	20,000
Hyde Park—several very fine places	
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 23, 1865

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Admiral PORTER officially reports to the Navy Department, under date of Feb. 19, the execution of Fort Anderson on the night of the 18th, and its occupation by our troops on the morning of the 19th. On the 17th, Gen. SCHOFIELD, with a force of 8,000 men, moved up from Smithville and at the same time, Admiral PORTER attacked the fort with a portion of his fleet, the monitor *Monadnock* being placed closed to the works, and other vessels pouring in an enfilading fire. On the 18th, the fleet moved up still closer, and kept up a heavy fire during the day, silencing the fort by 3 o'clock. In the meantime Gen. SCHOFIELD moved around in the rear of the rebels, but they didn't wait to get caught, and hastily evacuated the fort during the night, leaving the heavy guns, mostly unspiked. Our troops entered at daylight on the morning of the 19th, and raised the Stars and Stripes over the works. Our loss was only three killed and four wounded. Lieut. CUSHING, bearer of dispatches to Washington, states that the army was moving on toward Wilmington. He also states that there is only one line of obstructions in the river above the fort, and that it is not defended by batteries.

The latest intelligence from Gen. SHERMAN represents him as moving northward from Columbia, and his advance on Saturday was said to have reached Camden, forty miles north of that city.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a resolution was reported to increase the compensation of naval contractors. Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on the Judiciary, asked to be relieved from further consideration of petitions asking for a recognition of the Supreme Being in the Constitution of the United States. Reports were received from the Naval Committee, adverse to propositions amending the Constitution so as to permit Congress to tax imports, and in regard to the basis of representation recently proposed by Mr SUMNER. A joint resolution was reported from the Military Committee concerning the enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and the improvement of the Upper and Lower Mississippi River, and that of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers. A bill amendatory of the Copyright Law was passed. The bill to establish a uniform militia throughout the United States was reported back, with a recommendation that it be passed. The bill establishing an Eastern Judicial District in New-York was passed. The Freedman's Bureau was under consideration, and resulted in the rejection of the report of the Committee of Conference on that subject. The Senate insisted on its amendment to the original bill, and another Committee Conference was called for.

In the House Mr. A. P. FIELD, who assaulted Judge KELLY, of Philadelphia, was brought before the bar and reprimanded by the Speaker for his offence, after which he was discharged from the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms. A number of miscellaneous bills were reported from the Judiciary Committee and passed, embracing the following: Providing for the publication of the opinions of the Attorney-Generals of the United States since March, 1857; regulating the appropriating of private property to public uses; designating the mode of selecting jurors in the United States Circuit and District Courts, and regulating proceedings in criminal cases. The subject of elections in the States declared to be in insurrection was discussed at some length, and resulted in the tabling of the bill referring to the matter. The Senate resolution to promote enlistments in the army, by declaring the wives and children of such colored men as enter the service forever free, any law or custom to the contrary notwithstanding, and declaring married such men and women as have lived together in that character, was reported and passed.

GENERAL NEWS.

The celebration of WASHINGTON'S Birthday was observed in this city yesterday with unusually imposing demonstrations. The fall of Charleston added to the enthusiasm of the people, which was expressed by one of the finest displays of bunting ever witnessed in this city. Flags were displayed from public and private buildings, and from the shipping in the harbor. Several regiments paraded, and in the evening fireworks were exhibited in several parts of the city. The streets were thronged by citizens, who congratulated each other upon the fall of Charleston, and spent the day in social enjoyments.

Gov. FENTON will review the Metropolitan Police to-day, at noon, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Eight hundred policemen are to appear.

Gen. HOOKER writes to the lady managers of a fair organized in Chicago for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission Soldier's Aid Society: "The Briarean arms of these generous associations have been stretched out to the uttermost parts of the land wherever a sick or wounded soldier needed help. They have raised up the head that was bowed down, and have nursed with tenderest care, those who were dying that a nation might live. In this work the women of our land have been the first and most earnest. God bless them. While Europe during the Crimean war produced but one FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, we of the Young Republic have such a goddess enshrined in almost every household. I can only urge the loyal and the true everywhere to renewed efforts in this good work."

A case of astonishing juvenile depravity has just been developed in Louisville, Ky. CAROLINE MILLER, a girl thirteen years old, deliberately poisoned her father with arsenic, after having made an unsuccessful attempt to kill him with ratpoison, the principal ingredient of which was phosphorus. The only excuse she made was that she thought she might have a better home and less work to do if her father was dead.

KATE GORMAN, of No. 104 Prince-street, an attractive female, who has been a pickpocket ever since her eleventh birthday, and realized $35,000 from her operations, was arrested by Officer FIELD, on a bench-warrant from Recorder HOFFMAN, and committed, yesterday, by Justice DOWLING.

A large meeting of prominent citizens was held at the Custom-house yesterday, for the purpose of making arrangements for the celebration of our late victories. Mr. MOSES TAYLOR presided. Resolutions were adopted, appointing a committee of citizens to draw up a programme and to report at a subsequent meeting. A resolution was also adopted requesting the President of the United States to send Gen. ANDERSON to Fort Sumter in a national steamer to replace the old flag on the fort. The meeting then adjourned.

The Toronto *Globe* states that BURLEY will be tried at Port Clinton, Ottowa County, Ohio, on the charge upon which he was extradited, namely, robbery. If acquitted, he will have a safe convoy out of the United States, Mr. SEWARD having written to that effect to Mr. RUSSELL, the United States District-Attorney at Detroit, who will conduct the prosecution. It is not yet known when the trial will commence. LAMBERT states that BURLEY is confined to his cell all the time, and does not look as well as when confined in the Toronto Jail.

An Indiana exchange states that only about one in six of the rebels confined in Camp Morton are willing to be exchanged. Therefore only about one thousand will be sent on, unless, to get our men out of rebel hands, the Government makes the felons go home. Evidently the majority of the rebels in the North are not sanguine of success, nor are they languishing to die in the last ditch. This is not because they are so delightfully situated in Camp Morton; for although our military authorities avoid everything that approaches cruelty, the location is not a desirable one for a thin-skinned man.

The Senate Committee continued its investigation of the City Inspector's Department yesterday. W. R. C. CHAMBERS, CHAS. G. SISSON and DANIEL E. DELAVAN were examined. Mr. DELAVAN said the streets of the city could be cleaned for $400,000 a year, and he would like to take a contract at that price for five years.

From a compilation of the statistics of the Cumberland coal trade, it appears (says the Alexandrie *Gazette*) that, notwithstanding the interruptions, the shipments during 1863 and 1864 were greater than at any time since 1860, or before the commencement of the war. Of the gross amount sent to market last year, 258,642 tons were brought by the canal.

The tunnel under the lake at Chicago is making very rapid progress. The estimate for the tunnel was fixed at the rate of three and a half feet a day, but they are actually making as much as twelve feet every twenty-four hours.

A Lower Canada journal says: *Le Courier de St. Hyacinthe* states that the number of Canadians who have enlisted since the beginning of the war is placed at 43,000. Of this number 35,000 were French Canadians, no less than 14,000 of whom have died on the battle-field.

Though business at the Stock and Produce Exchanges, and other commercial centres, was formally suspended yesterday, there were a few irregular Street transactions in Stocks and Gold, the latter ranging from 200@201¼, and closing at about the even rate of 200.

The subscriptions to the 7-30 Loan, through the Ninth National Bank, yesterday reached $908,350.

Capt. BEALL will be executed on Friday next at Governor's Island.

The draft in the Third District, Brooklyn, was suspended yesterday in order that the day might be properly observed. The Twenty-eighth, Seventh and Thirteenth Wards will be drawn today.

Several boats are advertised in St. Louis for the Upper Missouri. The river is now open and in navigable condition from here down.

North Carolina—Gen. Sherman.

Gen. SHERMAN'S army is now on the verge of North Carolina, if it is not already within the lines of the State. We hear of no frantic proclamations from the Governor, no "last ditch" resolutions from the Legislature which is in session, no wild appeals from popular leaders or from the press; but the whole people, as far as we have heard, seem to await the advance of SHERMAN'S invincible army with perfect composure, if not with torpor. In the meantime a private letter has been received from Gen. SHERMAN himself, of which our Washington correspondent made mention yesterday, in which the General says that the people of the "Old North State" are prepared to hail the advent of his army among them, and promptly wheel the State into the Union. Gen. SHERMAN does not speak at random, nor without full and definite information concerning that of which he writes. He is not a sanguine man, nor one who is ever led away by his fancy. He knows the Southern people well from long residence in various parts of the South before the war, and from campaigning in *nine* of the Southern States during the past four years. He has never expressed himself in the same way about any other State.

Such a course on the part of North Carolina is just what might be expected. The traditions of the State are Union and National, its antecedents Whig, its spirit Conservative. It always stood aloof from political nitraism, and from the fanatical vagaries of South Carolina. The points of antagonism between these two States were innumerable, the feelings of mutual animosity were very strong, and the public councils and action nearly always different. There will be no grief in North Carolina over the chastisement administered to South Carolina, no sympathy with the practical humiliation which has followed her windy bluster. South Carolina's intolerable self-conceit is not better known in the North than her contempt for her sister States is known in the South. If there is anything a South Carolinian hates more than a "Yankee," it is a Georgian; if there is anything he despises more than a "free nigger," it is a North Carolinian. The way in which the Palmetto chivalry have lately acted will not increase the admiration of North Carolina for them.

North Carolina never wanted to secede from the Union. Her geographical position made it hard for her to stay in, after Virginia and South Carolina had seceded. She did not want to go to war with them, and therefore joined their fortunes. Indeed, she did not want to go to war at all, and had no thought that Secession would plunge her into it. It will be remembered also how, during the secession frenzy, North Carolina was overrun by fire-eating and hot-headed politicians from South Carolina, Virginia and other States. Madmen, foaming at the mouth, flew from town to town, from county to county, from the mountains to the seaboard, stirring up the people, inflaming their passions and driving them half out of their wits by menacing them if they did not join the South. Sober North Carolina, or North Carolina by her own will and motion, would never have passed an ordinance of secession. Nothing would be more natural than, now that she has had opportunity to come to her senses, and see the results of secession, she should, to use Gen. SHERMAN'S words, "promptly wheel back into the Union."

Militarily viewed, North Carolina has no means of self-defence against SHERMAN'S army. Nearly all her soldiers are in LEE'S army, and the few that are not there are defending Wilmington against Gen. SCHOFIELD.

It would be the most cheering sign we have ever had, if North Carolina should take the judicious step of quitting the broken-down Confederacy, and returning to the old Union. She would be welcomed back.

We have often complained of the slow progress of reconstruction on the part of the Southern States conquered by our arms. If North Carolina took the lead, we would quickly see other States follow her example; and the people of Georgia and Alabama, at least, would soon unfurl, with their own hands, the flag of the Union. The words of Gen. SHERMAN are the most encouraging we have ever had.

National Celebrations and Municipal Filth.

The condition of the streets is simply horrible. We have had four or five days of as fine February weather as the present generation has seen. Yesterday, as far as a genial sunshine, and a healthy breeze go to constitute a luxury for holiday-makers, was one of the most charming days that imagination could well paint. And yet here, in New-York, with its expenditure of fifteen millions a year for cleanliness, safety, health and comfort, all that the smiling season had so bountifully contributed to the enjoyment of the day was marred and hinged by the foul surgings of corporation filth in every thoroughfare and alley-way of the city. Along the street-gutters, from river to river, and from the South Ferry to Harlem, composite piles of ice and muck, alternated with a hideous stagnant Styx of liquid mud.

On the widest of the streets, a roadway barely wide enough for a single carriage was flanked on either side by an escarpment of glaciers, in different stages of motion or solution. Along and athwart the perilous pathway, creatures rational, irrational and brute toiled and waded, and splashed and stumbled—a patient, persistent, but desperate and bewildered mass of animated nature, the like whereof has probably not been known to the memory of man.

Around and above the scene, there floated at midday the exuding vapors from ten thousand heaps of essential dung, piled promiscuously on sidewalk and roadway, as domestic expediency or municipal convenience had ordained. That rank exuberance of filth which has held so long an undisputed sway in these corporate precincts, was not to be driven yesterday from its local heritage. And in the interest of city inspection and sanitary science, we hereby make the record that it reigned supreme on WASHINGTON'S anniversary.

There may be those who question the expediency of even admitting the existence of local abominations in connection with what is most properly one of our most cherished national celebrations. Those who see—and there are many thoughtful citizens who do see—in the present condition of the streets of New-York the forecastings of a pestilence, are ready to hold, that any end every occasion must now be sought to *force* upon the attention of the authorities the absolute necessity of immediate action in the matter of our sanitary standing. The question is not one to be trifled with even for a day. It is not one that will bear the delaying of investigating committees. It is here before our senses, glaring, palpable, irrepressibly foul. It is a nuisance, moreover, which the Legislature has happily provided us with a means of reaching through the Health Board, if other means shall fail. A few more such days, and the blessings of a genial sun will be turned into a curse, by our municipal sloth and corruption.

The Last Humiliation of Virginia.

The Richmond papers announce that Virginia has determined to give its able-bodied slaves to the military service of the Confederacy. It has cost the public mind of the State tremendous throes to come to this. Desperation alone has made it possible. A very peculiar desperation, too. It is not that sort which has a certain reason in it and would make the most of even the smallest chance to escape from an extremity, but the desperation of the scorpion girt with fire that turns and stings itself to death. It is no sublime audacity; it is insensate and abject despair.

The idea is preposterous that the negroes of Virginia can save LEE. Even were they willing to take up arms for their masters—which as long as no promise is given for the freedom of their wives and children, seems a moral impossibility—they could not possibly be disciplined and drilled in season to do any effectual military work. No diligence can transform raw recruits into effective soldiers in less than three months, even though they be intelligent white men. At least twice that period is necessary to bring stolid slaves to the fighting standard. But LEE'S fate is already close upon him. Its proximity is reckoned, not in months, but in weeks. GRANT is holding him with a grasp that tightens with each day. SHERMAN sweeps on toward him, cutting off all his means of supply, and all his ways of escape. It is but four weeks since SHERMAN left Savannah, and he is already nearly half way to Richmond. Before March closes, LEE will be hemmed in, and forced to strike his last blow or surrender. His mob of negroes, instead of being a help to him, would only hurry the exhaustion of his scant stores, and precipitate his ruin.

It is an excellent thing for the poetic justice of history that slaveholding Virginia is to signalize its last days by this piece of incredible folly. It is the final supreme humiliation without which the requital of destiny would not be complete. Of all the slave States, Virginia involved herself in the vilest guilt. In 1830 when the question of emancipation was before her, and it was distinctly proved that slave labor had ceased to be profitable within her limits, it was deliberately decided that the slaves should not be set free. From that time, Virginian slavery began to be transformed into a huge breeding system for the supply of the cotton and sugar plantations of the Southwest. Long before the rebellion broke out, Virginia had become decidedly and distinctly the slave-breeding State of the South. The seventy-thousand "first families" of the State were mainly supported, year in and year out, by the annual sales of their slave boys and girls which had grown old enough to bring the best price from the slave-driver. They had no more shame in this, or sense of wrong, than the Vermont farmer has in raising his horses for market, or the Ohio farmer in breeding his hogs. It is not too much to say that during the ten years previous to the rebellion, not less than half a million of young negroes were sold out of the State. The amount of suffering thus produced in the separation of children and parents, and the violent breaking up of all the natural ties, admits of no calculation. It was the fear of the loss of this business that did more than anything else to determine Virginia to accept the Montgomery Constitution, and cast her lot with the rebel Cotton States. During the weeks in which she hesitated, the threat that was constantly plied was, that one of the first laws of the cotton Confederacy would be a law prohibiting the slave-trade with any of the slave States North; and the standing argument of the secession prints of Richmond was, that this would fatally damage the interests of Virginia. The State of WASHINGTON and MADISON and JEFFERSON chose rather to band with traitors, and destroy their handiwork, than to cease to get the vilest gains possible from the institution they accounted vile at the best.

It is well then that the Virginia cavaliers, before their submission to the flag they have defied, should first bend to the bondmen they have despised. It is well that the treason which they embraced for the basest of ends should compel them, before they are quit of it, to the most galling of humiliations. The punishment is exquisite enough to satisfy even their worst enemies. It will go into history as another and most memorable illustration that justice is sure to vindicate itself in the end—that "the mills of the gods, though they grind slowly, grind sure."

Steamboat Lights on the Lakes and Rivers.

We published, some days since, a British Order in Council in relation to rules of navigation on the inland waters of this continent. We desire to call attention to one subject which was embraced within those rules, viz.: that of the lights to be carried at night by vessels navigating those waters.

Our readers will recollect that these "rules for preventing collisions at sea," as they were called, were of British origin. They were made law in England in 1862, by an amendment of the Merchants' Shipping Act. They not only direct the mode of navigation for vessels when they approach each other, but also prescribe a system of lights to be carried at night, and of signals for fogs, &c. It was obvious, of course, that their efficiency in preventing collisions would be increased by their being adopted by other nations, whose vessels sailed the sea, because that would bring uniformity and certainty. It was accordingly provided in the statute, that if any nation would make these regulations apply to its vessels when out of British jurisdiction, the British courts should apply them when the vessels were within British jurisdiction, or, as the act was worded, with characteristic English unpleasantness of speech, Her Majesty might "direct that such regulations should apply to the ships of such foreign nation, *whether within British jurisdiction or not*."

Our Congress took the matter up at the last session, and passed a law adopting the rules, without the change of a word. They went even further than the English law had gone, though perhaps unintentionally, for they made the rules imperative upon the whole "American Mercantile Marine," thus making them applicable not only to vessels at sea, but to those upon our many navigable rivers, and also upon the great lakes.

The passage of this act having been communicated to the English Government, they, by an Order in Council, extended the application of their rules to our vessels when within British waters. Thereupon, as we surmise, our Government notified them that our law was made to affect our vessels not only on the seas, but also when navigating the great lakes, and this led to the British Order in Council, which was published the other day, extending their rules to those waters also.

Now there is one difficulty about this matter, to which we fear the attention of Congress and of our Government has not been sufficiently directed. This is in reference to the lights to be carried by steamboats on these internal waters. There had grown up on these waters a system of lights for vessels. Indeed it had been specially made law by an act of Congress, passed March 8, 1849, as far as the Northern and Western lakes were concerned, and these new rules made no reference whatever to that system, but proposed at once to change it arbitrarily. Such a thing cannot be well done at once. Men who have been accustomed to one system will not readily adopt a new one. And the result has been that here on the Hudson River, for instance, the law has never been carried into effect. Pilots who had navigated our immense steamboats up and down from here to Albany year after year under the old system, positively refused to take the responsibility of piloting steamers on that crowded thoroughfare with any system of lights but that one which was well known to them and to all other navigators on the river, and with reference to which all their experience was formed, and their eyes and judgments governed.

This difficulty was at once felt by the Board of Supervising Inspectors of steam vessels, and at their last annual meeting in this city, the matter was brought before them for consideration. A committee to which the matter was referred, reported that inasmuch as the "system of signal lights, adopted for the Northern and Western lakes only, by the act of 1849, is best calculated to promote the security of life and property upon those waters, and that a change of said system to that of the Act of April 29, 1864, will be productive of serious results and will require at the hands of Congress legislative relief for that locality;" therefore, under the authority of the Act of Congress of Aug. 30, 1852, which gave the board power to make rules and regulations for vessels passing each other, the board would adhere to the rules previously adopted by them for the government of pilots, and regulating the system of signal lights.

This report of the committee was adopted by the board and embodied in their annual report to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Now, it will be readily seen that this is a state of things calling for immediate attention and action. It is quite doubtful whether the Board of Supervising Inspectors has the power thus to repeal or nullify an act of Congress, and if not, every vessel which does not run in conformity to the Act of April, 1864, is in fault and accountable for any damage she may do. If our courts should even hold that the Board had this power, the English courts could not fail, under the action of that Order in Council which we have referred to, to treat such vessels as in fault; and now that this Order in Council has been issued, unless it shall be disregarded by the English vessels on the lakes, as our statute is, in consequence of this action of the Supervising Inspectors, the effect of the law may be to prevent that very uniformity and certainty which it was intended to bring about.

Would it not be well for Congress, even at this late day of the session, to take up this matter so far as to restore the old system upon the internal waters? On the sea there should be no change. But on the rivers and lakes, it seems quite clear that if any change is made it should be made with some consideration of the circumstances and facts of that peculiar navigation of which England has little or none, and for which she could hardly therefore be trusted to adopt rules as she will might be for the sea. With more consideration, and with a conference and comparison of views with our navigators and those of Canada, a system might be adopted which should be as beneficial upon those waters as these rules for the sea will doubtless prove to be in their own province.

THE LAST DITCH-ITES.—What has become of those valient South Carolina heroes who have been proclaiming their determination to die in the last ditch, and never, *never*, NEVER surrender to the Yankee invaders? We don't hear a syllable of one of them. None of our official bulletins make any mention of the discovery of their remains. The chivalry of Charleston seem to have shown quite as much alacrity in running away as any of the more ordinary and common-place specimens of the human race. They began to "evacuate," we are told, about three weeks before our army approached. This was discretion,—decidedly the better part of *their* valor. There is a great deal of human nature in South Carolina, after all.

One noble exploit alone seems to have signalized the fall of Charleston. Finding that they must run away themselves, the chivalry blew up their powder magazine and killed about one hundred of their own people. All that were left in the town, say the reports, were of the *lower orders*—people who could not run away, and were, therefore, compelled to stay *by* the last ditch, if not *in* it. In no single instance, as yet, in any town taken by our troops, have the chivalric defenders of Southern independence been one whit more determined to die than other people. So long as danger has kept at a distance, they have shown themselves insolent braggarts; the moment it has come near them they have proved themselves selfish and cowardly sneaks. Among the many lessons taught by this war, that of the real character of the Southern chivalry is the most useful.

Amusements.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The "Bella's Stratagem" was produced here on Monday night with fair success. Mrs. LANDER is an admirable *Letitia Hardy*. The various phases of the character are interpreted by her with an earnest delicacy which no other actress now on the stage can even pretend to impart to them. Mrs. LANDER was substantially supported by Mr. WHEATLEY as *Doricourt*. The part requires a versatile artist, and one who is also volatile. Mr. WHEATLEY cannot be accused of possessing the latter quality, but he is certainly versatile, and his performance was artistic and good. The general distribution was excellent. We have seldom seen Messrs. POPE, BURNETT, COLLIER and EVERS to such advantage. The enmedy was received with decided favor.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—There was a change of bill here on Monday evening. Two old Burlesque pieces were given instead of "Paul Pry" and the "Live Indian," namely, "Forty Winks" and the "Toodles." They were successfully given, and the success has to be accredited entirely to Mr. OWENS. The management of the Broadway Theatre is so feeble, that it does not even rise to the possible exigencies of a farce. To call the company mediocre would be to pay it a high and unmerited compliment—a thing which we certainly do not desire to do. The genius of one man has raised the establishment from the depth of an oblivion which, notwithstanding that success, it has since persistently tried to earn, and which we frankly confess it has often merited. That man is Mr. OWENS. Without a very wide capacity for characterization, he at least is admirable in nearly all that he has essayed. Considering the blank and deadening infinuses by which this fine comedian is surrounded, it is really remarkable that he has succeeded in preserving an identity of his own, to say nothing of the identity of many characters which he has successfully impressed upon us. In "Forty Winks" Mr. OWENS plays the part of *Horatio Sprygins*, the miserly button-maker. The curmudgeon we have named desires to save the expense of a bed at a wayside inn, on the ground that he merely desires to take forty winks as a preparation for the fatigues of travel in the London coach which is about to arrive. He wanders into a bed-room where he believes he can obtain the unmolested repose, and there encounters all the disturbances and chastisements which were intended for the real occupant of the apartment. It is impossible to describe the broad and luxurious humor with which Mr. OWENS seized the advantages offered to him by the situation here presented. With the mere repetition of a few words concerning the salamandine character of the hat, he evokes (and honestly, by breadth of genuine humor) the uncontrollable merriment of the audience. Otherwise, and, in fact, everywise, as a sustained effort of pure fun, it is, we think, the best illustration Mr. OWENS has yet given us of his pure comic strength. They who would laugh must certainly see this remarkable performance.

In essaying *Toodles* Mr. OWENS has probably been influenced by the very brilliant management which controls this very brilliant establishment. He has necessarily fallen into a mistake. We retain, and are likely to retain, some remembrance of Mr. BURTON, — who, with all due deference, was the greatest comedian America has ever known, — and of Mr. CLARKE, who, next to Mr. BURTON, was the best representative of the part. It is impossible for Mr. OWENS to play anything badly, even with the awful *entourage* of the Broadway Theatre, but he does not approach Mr. BURTON or Mr. CLARKE, and, comparisons being inevitable, we must confess that he is worse than either. Nevertheless, he made the people laugh, and in the tavern scene introduced a piece of business with the table which was new. This is all that we can say.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Martha" will be given here to-night, with the same cast as at the New-York establishment.

CONCERT.—Mlle. CAMILLE URSO will give her second grand concert at Niblo's Saloon this evening.

The New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, Feb. 22.

The action on the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery has been made the order of the day for Tuesday next in the House.

Naval Movements.

DEPARTURE OF THE CUYANEE.

This double-ender steamed out of the harbor yesterday at 11:15 A. M., having repaired her rudder chain, which broke down when she set out from the Philadelphia Navy-yard, about three weeks since, for the Gulf Squadron. She carries 10 guns, is 1,030 tons burden, and was built at New-York in 1864. She is under the command of Commander SHELBY.

THE ORAND GULF IN COMMISSION.

The United States screw-steamer *Grand Gulf*, 11 guns, and 1,200 tons burden, was yesterday put in commission. The following officers reported: Commander, JOHN DOWNES; Lieutenant, Fred. Rodgers; Actiog Master, George Cable; Acting Ensigns, N. Larsen, O. S. Lawrence, John E. Smith, Charles B. Pyne, C. H. Littlefield; Acting Assistant Surgeon, W. N. Vasdell; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Ed. B. Southworth; Acting Gunner, John B. Powell; Acting Master's Mates, R. C. Tyler, Thomas Stanfield and George H. Fletcher; Acting First Assistant Engineer, William Campbell; Acting Second Assistant, James Sullivan; Acting Third Assistants, R. Reilly, John W. Lyons, Samuel E. Gould, Thomas Hineline.

MAILS FOR THE BLOCKADING SQUADRON.

The *Florida*, side-wheel, nine guns and 1,261 tons burden, will sail for the North Atlantic Squadron on Saturday next. The *Florida* takes the place of the transport *Newbern*, which, when she arrives, will go into sectional dock at New-York for repairs, which will keep her out of service eight or ten weeks. Letters, papers and parcels, properly directed and sent to the Naval Lyceum, at the navy-yard, will be forwarded. The following is a list of the officers of the *Florida*: Act.-Vol.-Lieut. Com. WM. BUDD; Acting Masters Allen Hoxie, W. C. Staples; Acting Ensigns Thos. E. Ashmead, C. E. Beck, T. J. Robbins, L. G. Sampson; Act. Asst. Surgeon Edgar S. Smith; Act. Asst. Paymaster W. F. Keeler; Acting Master's Mates Chas. Cameron, F. A. Lowe, H. P. Pickering; Act. First Asst. Eng. Wm. McLean; Act. Second Asst. W. P. McGaw, R. B. Swift; Act. Third Asst. E. C. Collins.

The Progress of Recruiting.

The following is an account of the number of men paid by the County Volunteer Committee and credited to the county during the past eight days:

	No. of men.		No. of men.
Monday, Feb. 13	38	Friday, Feb. 17	94
Tuesday, " 14	83	Saturday, " 18	94
Wednesday, " 15	83	Monday, " 20	147
Thursday, " 16	122	Tuesday, " 21	130
Men paid in eight days			792
Men enlisted by Provost-Marshals on 21st and accounts not returned (estimated)			20
Total number enlisted in eight days			812

Nearly all these men enlisted for three years; and recruits are coming forward in greater numbers than last week.

The funds at the disposal of the Committee are nearly exhausted, and at the present rate of recruiting will not last more than a few days longer. Unless our capitalists come forward, the work of recruiting will have to cease.

Probable Loss of the Pilot-Boat George Steers and Crew.

The pilot-boat *George Steers* has been missing since the gale of the 12th inst., and information has lately been received in this city which renders her total loss almost a matter of certainty. The last pilot was put out from her on the 11th inst., off Cape May. During the gale of the 12th inst., a pilot-boat was seen on the South Shoals near Barnegat. At daylight, the next morning, she appeared to be almost a wreck, all her masts having gone. On the 14th inst. a surf boat was enabled to get to her, but there was nothing of her left but a piece of the deck, some spars and rigging.

A piece of her burgee was found in the rigging, with part of her name, which was "*eorge*." All hands on board must have perished. Some dead bodies were found about twelve or fourteen miles south of where she lay, and as there was a heavy current setting in that direction at the time it is supposed they were the bodies of some of her crew.

The *George Steers* was built in 1851 by the eminent ship-builder of that name. She belonged to the New-Jersey Association; was valued at $15,000, and was supposed to be the fastest boat sailing from this port.

CITY NOTES.—The right wing of the Seventh Regiment will assemble at its armory on March 3, for battalion drill....The fruit growers hold their weekly conversational meeting at No. 41 Park-row, at 1½ P. M. to-day....Mr. P. T. BARNUM will repeat his lecture on the "Art of Money Getting," at Prof. MATTESON'S Church, this evening....Dr. GARRISH will lecture on the all-important subject of Vaccination, at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, on Friday evening, the 24th inst. Students of medicine, and all persons who take an interest in this subject, are invited to attend....Our readers who desire tickets for the Charity Ball, which takes place next Monday, will do well to apply at once to the managers, in whose hands they are, as, judging from the fabulous prices which are offered for the boxes, the tickets will be at a similar premium within a day or two....Dr. DRAPER will deliver the third of his series of lectures before the Historical Society this evening. The subject is "Influence of Ideas in History."

RELIEF FOR THE WRETCHED.—Probably no community in our land was ever in such wretched destitution as the people of Charleston. Plundered and oppressed by four years of rebel rule, their supplies exhausted, they have now been visited, through the cruelty of the rebel officers, by a devastating fire, which has laid waste the city. Enemies though they are, we cannot see them suffer. The aged and the helpless must not perish. The Union Commission takes the matter in hand, and its agent, MARLES T. HEWITT, Esq., goes gratuitously on this errand of mercy on the first Government steamer. All who are disposed to aid this work of kindness may send money to A. V. STOUT, Esq., Treasurer of the commission, at the Shoe and Leather Bank, No. 271 Broadway. Supplies of clothing, bedding, food and cooking utensils sent to the office of the commission, at No. 14 Bible-House, will be immediately forwarded.

REVIEW BY GOV. FENTON.—Eight hundred members of the Metropolitan Police force are under orders to report at Washington-square, at 10 o'clock this morning, to march thence to the Fifth-avenue Hotel, there to be reviewed by Gov. FENTON at noon.

CAPT. BEALL TO BE EXECUTED ON FRIDAY.—By order of the President, Capt. BEALL is to be executed on Friday next, and there is very little if any chance of a further reprieve.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

In addition to the full summary of European news in our paper of yesterday, we give the following interesting correspondence and extracts from our English files.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Olinda—The Cession of Sonora and the Duke—Making Money Dr. Gwin's Trade —Peraonal.

PARIS, Friday, Feb. 10, 1865.

Nothing new has transpired since my last in regard to the *Olinda*. The inquest in regard to the matter is going on, and as the French Government cannot be expected to judge the case before the testimony taken by its own agents is complete, the decision may be postponed yet for some days. But little has been said in the press on the subject, because every one comprehends instinctively its delicacy; there exists, nevertheless, a good deal of excitement about it, and the impression prevails that the blame lies between M. ARMAN and the Minister of Marine. There is even talk of a demand being made for the privilege of prosecuting M. ARMAN before the tribunals; for, as a member of the Corps Legislatif, he is otherwise invioleble. The affair, as you may well conceive, is a source of great joy to the English and to the Secessionists, because if the *Olinda* commits depredations on American commerce, or in any way on American property, we must, to be logical, demand compensation for the damage from the French Government, the same as from the English Government for the damage done by the *Alabama* and consorts. If the demand were alone made on England, she might deem it best to pay; if made on both France and England, the two might join together and defy us. From this fact our assemies appear to draw an unusual amount of consolation.

The *Moniteur* has officially contradicted the story of the cession of Sonora to France, and the appointment of Ex-Secretor GWIN as Viceroy. As regards the title of Viceroy, that much of the story is an absurdity; but most people believe in regard to the rest that there has been some sort of a conditional cession of territory—that is to say, an arrangement for a provisional occupation by France till the Mexican debt is paid. Mr. SLIDELL, I understand, declares that it is true, and I have even seen a man who saw another who had seen the treaty! The family of Dr. GWIN, who reside here, know nothing. I understand, of the pretended cession, or of the title of Viceroy. Their last news from the doctor left him at the City of Mexico, with the title of Superintendent of the mines of Sonora, with six thousand soldiers at his command, and a nucleus of emigrants for the working of the mines, ready to start on their destination, but mud-bound for the present. The title of Duke had been offered the Ex-Senator, and it was expected that he would be made Governor of Sonora; but that is all.

When Dr. GWIN was in Paris last year he had several interviews with the Emperor MAXIMILIAN and the Emperor NAPOLEON, and numerous interviews with the Duke DE MORNY. At that time it was believed by these persons that the Southern rebellion would never be conquered, or if conquered, that the North would be so enfeebled as not to be able to do more for a long time than to hold its "Southern Poland" in subjection. There was therefore no danger, in their view of the case, in hypothecating Sonora as a guarantee for the payment of the debt due France for the throne of Mexico. But in order that the mortgage on this territory should be paid off in good faith, it was necessary to go seriously at work to obtain from the mines of Sonora the wherewith to pay it. For this work no better man than Dr. GWIN could have been found. In fact the plans presented by him for this object were so far superior to those presented by other candidates for the place, that there was no hesitation in accepting them.

The next step was to draw up an agreement or treaty; and the provisions of this agreement or treaty are believed to be these: The agreement was signed by the Duke DE MORNY as a Frenchman, and as the agent of the French Government, and by Dr. GWIN as a Mexican, and as the agent of the Mexican Government; the Duke DE MORNY to furnish a certain amount of money for preliminary expenses, and to act as agent in France, and Dr. GWIN to give his time and talent to the superintendence of the working of the mines in Mexico; one-half the proceeds to go to Mexico and the payment of Dr. GWIN's per centage, and the other half to the payment of the French debt and the Duke DE MORNY's per centage. To guarantee the faithful observance of this contract on the part of Mexico, France demanded and was accorded some sort of mortgage on the whole of the mining region, which mortgage is supposed to run fifty years, or until the French debt is extinguished.

Dr. GWIN having become a Mexican, it is quite natural that MAXIMILIAN should have offered him titles, but it is not natural that Dr. GWIN, with his American education, would care about accepting them. Dr. GWIN, before leaving here, said that he had renounced politics and political honors, and that he was going to spend the rest of his life in making money. In Sonora, he hopes to create such an opening for remunerative labor as will make it an object for the Southern refugees, wherever they may be, but especially for the Southern people in California, to flock there.

The opinion appears to be general among the French people, and the admission is timidly made even in the journals, that the relations between the United States and France are at the present moment in a very delicate position. The result is that many alarming reports are started of a more or less hypothetical nature, but there is no reason to believe that, whatever may be the nature of the negotiations which circumstances may have rendered necessary, there is any other disposition on either side than that of an honest desire to come to an amicable understanding.

I ought to mention, however, one of the reports, which is that the French Government has resolved not to send the Marquis de CHATEAURENARD to Washington till the Government of Mr. LINCOLN had recognized the Mexican Empire.

There was an unusual turn-out of Americans at the ball at the Tuileries on Wednesday evening last. Among the Northern people we noticed Mrs. REYNOLDS, Mrs. RYANS, Mrs. and Miss PENNIMAN, Miss ALICE RIGGS, Miss JESSUP, Mrs. and Miss TERRENCE, beauties, all of them; and of our Confederate friends Mr. and Mrs. Eustis, Miss Lillie Hitchcock, the Misses Sims, Mrs., two Misses and young Mr. Gwin, the Misses Bloodgood, the Misses Ball, Miss Greenfield, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Wisdom, Miss Ludlum and sister, Mrs. Moore, also beauties, every one of them; and among the Confederate gentlemen, Mr. Corbyn, of Va., Mr. Rost, son of Judge Rost, Confederate Agent, Mr. Coleman, grandson of the late J. J. Crittenden, Mr. Prather, Dr. Rudd, and Lieut. Moore, now in command of the Confederate vessel the *Rappahannock*, retained by the French Government in the port of Calais for a violation of the neutrality laws. Lieut. MOORE, (who is in command of the vessel, while his superior, Capt. FORRINGER, is absent in Italy on a bridal tour,) appeared at the ball in the Confederate uniform, and attracted great admiration by the beauty and novelty of the costume, and was in fact the lion of the evening.

MALAKOFF.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

THE CASE OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

A NOTE FROM THE UNITED STATES CONSUL AT LONDON.

From the Liverpool Globe, Feb. 8.

We observe a letter in the columns of a morning contemporary, the *Daily News*, signed by the United States Consul in London, in which we find the following somewhat mysterious statement:

"There is as yet an unwritten history of this case to unfold. When a suitable opening shall call it forth, and the veil is suffered to see the light, it will be shown that if there was any temporary evil with impress, or if there were any attempts to lead them astray by any means whatever, no 'Federal agent,' or American citizen, or the prosecutors for the Crown, had the slightest participation in it. I think I may safely say that the solicitors for the Crown had in their hands the means of showing that some real agents had done work of a far darker shade than anything attributed to the imaginary 'Federal agents.'"

There is, and can be, no motive whatever on the part of the Crown, or its legal functionaries, to screen from condign exposure any "real agents," who may have been concerned in this or in any other such "dark" affair. As the surmise had seriously arisen that the "coaxing" of witnesses," which it appeared in evidance had been carried on by some party or other, must have been carried on by the party chiefly interested in securing their testimony, it certainly seems in the first instance incumbent on that party to contribute whatever he in its power to clear up the case. "Infamy must attach somewhere," (to borrow a phrase once applied in a notorious case of public malversation,) and the Government and public in this country can have no other wish than that on the present occasion infamy should attach to the right men in the right place.

FRANCE AND MEXICO.

THE ALLEGED CESSION OF MEXICAN TERRITORY TO FRANCE.

A Paris correspondent of the *Nord* writes as follows upon the alleged cession of Mexican territory to France:

In the first place the French Government has not the slightest thought of any territorial annexation in Mexico whatever; at the most, with a view to the relief of the Mexican finances, it merely thinks of substituting for the annuities that Mexico pays us for the expenses of the war the usufruct of a certain number of auriferous and argentiferous deposits which France would undertake to work and render productive, either directly or by a financial society. This is a question under consideration which is not independent of future contingencies, and which is connected with the mission of an engineer of mines, M. LAUR, who had previously been charged with the duty of studying the auriferous deposits of California. His report was published last year in the *Moniteur*. As most of the mines which might become the subject of a convention of this kind between the two Governments are situated in Lower California and Sonora, people, owing to their imperfect information, have concluded that there was a plan of territorial cession.

The correspondant of the *Nord* then gives an explanation of the appointment of Dr. GWIN as Governor of the three provinces of Sonora, Lower California and Chihuahua. He says that that gentleman played a prominent part in the colonisation of California, and that he has been selected by the Emperor MAXIMILIAN in the hope that he may be as successful in the analogous part he will be called upon to fill in the three Mexican provinces above-named. Emigrants from Europe are to be invited to the provinces under his jurisdiction, they are to be provided with land on easy terms, and to be naturalized almost at once as in America. In connection with this project there is a great emigration scheme, which is said to be supported by the French Government, and by means of which it is hoped that from five to six thousand Europeans will arrive every month in the provinces governed by Dr. GWIN. The *Nord*, in calling attention to this correspondence, says it places complete confidence in the information furnished by the writer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OUR MONITORS.

From the British Army and Navy Gazette.

That portion of REAR-ADMIRAL PORTER's report in which he refers to the conduct of the monitors is interesting, if not very valuable. The praise which he bestows upon the *Monadnock* must be taken *quantum valeat*. The *Achilles* is the most efficient iron ship we have now afloat, still she is comparatively weakly armed. Her broadside of ten 100-pounders would, however, be unequal to the fire which could be poured in from the *Monadnock's* cupolas, containing only four guns. We are not yet, fortunately, at war with America, and we trust the day may be far distant when we may be called on to draw the sword against her; but it behooves us to ponder upon the lessons now being taught us, and so to act that, should a quarrel be forced upon us, we may be able to maintain unsullied the trust which has descended to us. The armament of the *Achilles* is totally inadequate to her pretensions as a first-class man-of-war, and until means are devised by which she is made to carry, in addition to the guns at present on board, three 300 pounders on each side, we shall in no wise be confident that the boast of Admiral PORTER would prove to be so empty as we might wish it to be. The praises lavished by the Federal commander on the two different classes of vessels with which he made his successful attack were impartial, as, notwithstanding all that he said was done or might be done by his favorite monitor, he finished by giving the preference on the whole to the broadside ship, the new *Ironsides*, built on the angular system. We have not yet made a trial of this plan, but we have reason to know that the constructive department at Whitehall have not as yet ignored its importance.

GEN. M'CLELLAN.

From the British Army and Navy Gazette, Feb. 11.

Gen. MCCLELLAN has, we believe, left London for Paris, and those officers who were desirous of showing any attention to him in their power, as a mark of their appreciation of his courtesy whilst they were visiting the camps under his command, have had no opportunity of doing so. The General is now nearly ten years older, and many years wiser, than when he wrote his remarks on our army in the Crimea; and as he has come over to study the progress of arms and military matters in Europe, as well as for the private reasons of which we regret to hear, He will do well, perhaps, to look a little closely into the system under which a larger army than that of any power in the world, except perhaps Russia, is administered and ruled by the Crown. He will find a good deal to astonish him when he has mastered the details of the elaborate machinery of Horse Guards, War Office, and India Office, and studied the functions of the Sovereign, of the Parliament, and of the Commander-in-Chief, and of the Secretary of War, and the Secretary for India, in relation to the soldier and to his service. Whether he will admire it all is more than we can predict. When the youthful Captain of engineers was criticising our performances against Russian earthworks, how little he dreamed that he would be in less than a decade at the head of a larger army than France or England, or Russia had in the field in that peninsula, and that he would be treated by the exaggerated enthusiasm and hope of the hour as the "Young Napoleon," who was to crush to the earth the tremendous revolt against the American Union of so many sovereign States of America! As little did he dream that, as TOPLESHAM could have imagined the fame he would achieve in the city of the Chersonese when first he walked through its streets without any consideration, or enthority, or reputation. If the American would ask the Russian what he thinks of our army and military resources, he will perhaps find that they are not so undeserving of attention as he thought in 1856, and appears to think in 1865.

THE BLOCKADE AND THE SOUTH.

From the London Times, (City Article.)

The New-York advices indicate that the Federal Government are about to make efforts to increase the stringency of the blockade of the Southern ports. Owing to the recent success at Wilmington about seventy blockading vessels will be released from that station, and these will be distributed at other points, especially Galveston, Mobile and Charleston. It is said that probably three-fourths of the foreign goods and munitions that have reached the South during the past six months came in through Wilmington; but although this statement may be correct, it is believed that in the West the Confederate armies have derived abundant supplies from Federal traders, who find the operation enormously profitable, and who contrive through the best channels to obtain facilities for it. It is, therefore, possible that instead of the South being crippled for want of materials of war, the main result of foreign blockade-runners being more effectually shut out will be that the traffic and its gains will henceforth pass more largely into Federal hands.

THE FEDERALS BUYING AN IRON-CLAD.

The *Index* says: "We are credibly informed that secret negotiations are now progressing between the Government of the United States and that of Denmark for the acquisition by the former of the large Clyde-built iron-clad, of the *Warrior* model, which, it will be remembered, was at one time supposed to be destined for the Confederates, and under the threat of proceedings by the Crown, sold by her owners to Denmark, then a belligerent. The vessel now lies at Copenhagen, and, if we are well informed as there is no reason to doubt, about the negotiations there pending in regard to her, the practical result of English neutrality will be to transfer this formidable engine of maritime warfare into the hands of the North, probably to match herself before long against her model, the *Warrior*."

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates. Payments invariably in advance.

Important to Mothers.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately, depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States.

Price 35 cents a bottle.

Sudden Changes of Weather are productive of Throat Diseases, Coughs, Colds, &c. There is no more effectual relief in these diseases to be found, than in the timely use of BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. They possess real merit.

"The Best Physicians are Dr. Diet, Dr. Quiet, and Dr. Merryman," says an old apothegm. But neither simple food, nor repose, nor mirth will cure debility and physical prostration. Vigor must replace weakness before either diet, quiet, or amusement can be of any real service. First revitalise and strengthen the system with the most genial and harmless of all stimulants and alteratives, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, and then there will be no difficulty in keeping it in perfect order.

Gentlemen will find Burnett's Oriental Tooth Wash an effectual detergent after smoking.

D. Barnum's Self-Sewar or Self-Guide AND SELF-BASTER, for all sewing-machines, at Barnum's Museum, or at the inventor's office, No. 508 Broadway, New-York; $1 50 with directions; sent by mail; weight half an ounce. Agents canvassing with other things can make from $5 to $15 per day.

Deafness, Impaired Sight,

NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
affections of the
THROAT, LUNGS AND ASTHMA
cured by
DR. VON EISENBERG,
No. 816 Broadway, near 12th-st.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume; Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Wood Sewing Machine Co.'s Highest Premium, Lock Stitch Machines, No. 505 Broadway, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world; the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.—A certain cure for coughs, cold, influenza, hoarseness, difficult breathing, and all affections of the throat, bronchial tubes and lungs, leading to consumption. The Honey of Horehound soothes all irritation. The Tar of Balm of Gilead penetrates, cleanses and heals all parts of the throat and lungs. There is nothing like it. *Fifty cents* per bottle. For sale by all druggists. CHARLES DOWNER, General Agent, No. 44 Cedar-st., New-York.

Tussee, &c.—"WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS" is the only Truss reliable. No pressure on the back or cord; inward and upward action; cures warranted. Two stamps for a pamphlet.
GREGORY & CO., No. 609 Broadway.

Old Eyes Made New.

A pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and burglar SILVER PLATE SAFES. Highly ornamental, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes.
MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch and lock-stitch sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 335 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silks elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Second-Hand Safes.

In large numbers, of our own and other make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes, for sale low. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 B'way.

Messrs. Fowler & Wells, Phrenologists, No. 389 Broadway, give charts daily.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES, No. 625 Broadway. See WHEELER & WILSON'S BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents.—Black or Brown. Reliable. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all Druggists.

Balls and Parties.—Ladies' White Satin, Kid and Linen Slippers and Gaiters, with beautiful Rosettes, &c., at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 341 Canal-st.

All Ladies should use Sterling's Ambrosia for the Hair.—It cleanses, beautifies, preserves and renders the hair soft and glossy.

MARRIED.

PENFIELD—FARRINGTON.—At St. Andrew's Church, Harlem, on Wednesday, Feb. 22, by Rev. Wm. G. Farrington, of Christ's Church, Hackensack, N. J., Mr. HARRY L. PENFIELD, of East Saginaw, Mich., and LOUISA A., eldest daughter of John G. Farrington, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

ADAMS.—On Wednesday morning, Feb. 22, JOHN P. ADAMS, aged 35 years, 9 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, Isaac Abrams, No. 32 Goerck-st., at 2 P. M. on Friday, the 24th inst., without further invitation.

BOYD.—On Wednesday, Feb. 22, at No. 60 East 35th-st., this city, JANE, daughter of John, Jr., and N. W. Boyd, in the 6th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., near 5th-av., on Saturday next, the 25th inst., at noon.

CHAMBERS.—On Wednesday, Feb. 22, at the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. E. Hall, No. 336 4th-av., ROBERT CHAMBERS, aged 77 years.

The remains will be removed to Trenton, N. J., to be interred in the family vault, and funeral services held at the residence of his son, Abner E. Chambers, Greenwood-av. and Chambers-st., on Monday, the 27th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Friends and relatives are invited, without further notice.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy

COONEY.—On Tuesday, Feb. 21, CATHERINE A., wife of Capt. John M. Cooney, aged 29 years.

The friends of the family, and those of her brothers, William A. and Charles E. Henney, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Francis Xavier's Church, West 16th-st., on Friday morning, the 24th inst., at 10½ o'clock, where a solemn Requiem Mass will be offered up for the repose of her soul.

COOKE.—In Brooklyn, Wednesday, Feb. 22, HARRIET S., eldest child of Wm. and Frances Cooke, aged 7 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from Quincy-st., near Nostrand-av., on Friday, at 2 P. M.

DEVER.—On Wednesday, Feb. 15, at Louisville, Ky., a victim of the barbarity of guerrillas in Georgia, SAMUEL J., wife of S. H. Devore, of Tenn., and daughter of Rev. E. G. Dickson.

Funeral services from the Church of the Redemption, East 14th-st., at 2 o'clock to-day.

DOD.—On Wednesday, Feb. 22, LEWIS S. DOD, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 200 Stanton-st.

GILBERT.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 21, LIZZIE ANDERSON, youngest daughter of Joseph G. and Ruth Gilbert, aged 4 years and 3 months.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of her parents, No. 412 Dean-st., near Fourth, this day, (Thursday,) the 23d inst., at 2 P. M. The remains will be removed to Greenwood on the following day.

GALE.—On Tuesday, Feb. 21, MARGARET LILLIAN GALE, daughter of Wm., Jr., and Lizzie M. Gale, aged 4 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 68 East 27th-st., on Friday afternoon, the 24th inst., at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

GLENN.—The funeral service of the late JAMES B. GLENN, son of Esther A. and the late Robert Glenn, will be performed in the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., near 5th-av., on Friday, Feb. 24, at 4 o'clock P. M. Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend; also the members of Company B, 22d Regt. N. Y. S. M.

HAND.—At Milburn, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 21, JANE M., wife of Isaac M. Hand, in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Thursday, the 23d inst., at 1 P. M. Trains via Morris and Essex Railroad leave foot of Barclay-st. at 11:30 A. M.

JONES.—On Wednesday morning, Feb. 22, HENRY J. JONES, aged 54 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited, without further invitation, to attend his funeral, from his late residence, at Woodcrry, L. I., on Friday, the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

LANE.—On Monday, Feb. 13, at Greenwich, Conn., EPHRAIM LANE, aged 73 years and 5 months.

MORA.—On Tuesday, Feb. 21, of water on the brain, ANTONIO SOUTHGATE, infant son of Antonio L. and Fannie J. Mora, aged 7 months and 8 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Thursday, the 23d inst., at 10 A. M., at the residence of his parents, No. 131 East 52d-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

PATTAS.—On Wednesday, Feb. 22, HUBBAR, infant son of Rev. Thomas M. and Alice C. Peters.

Funeral service in St. Michael's Church, corner of Broadway and 99th-st., on Friday, the 24th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

RYERSON.—At Flatlands Neck, of scarlet fever, on Tuesday, Feb. 21, JOHN W. RYERSON, aged 8 years, 8 months and 18 days.

The relatives and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, this day, (Thursday,) Feb. 23, at 2 o'clock.

SAUER.—On Wednesday, Feb. 22, of scarlet fever, LOUIS JOSEPH, infant son of Philipp Emil and Leontina Sauer.

WILMORA.—At Little Falls, N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. 22, SARAH FRANCES, youngest child of James and Martha Wilmore, aged 4 years and 2 months.

Funeral will take place on Friday, at 2 o'clock, from No. 132 Monroe-st. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

WILLIAMS.—On Saturday, Feb. 18, MORRIS WILLIAMS, aged 36 years.

His friends, and those of his family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Welsh Presbyterian Church, 13th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on Friday, Feb. 24, at 1 P. M.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1865.

Information has been received at this department from Mr. George F. Seward, the Consul-General of the United States at Shanghai, China, of the death, on the 15th day of November last, at that place, of Mr. WILLIAM SAULTERS, a seaman on board the ship *Nabob*, a citizen of the United States, and formar resident of New-York City.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED.

WOODWARD'S COUNTRY HOMES.

BY GEO. E. AND F. W. WOODWARD, ARCHITECTS.

A new practical and original work on

RURAL ARCHITECTURE.

Elegantly illustrated with 122 engravings, showing designs and plans of houses of moderate cost, with stables and outbuildings, and manner of constructing balloon frames.

12mo. Price, $1 50, postpaid to any address.

GEO. E. & F. W. WOODWARD,
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OAKLEY & MASON,
No. 21 Murray-st., New-York,
Publishers.

LORD OAKBURN'S DAUGHTERS.

BY MRS. HENRY WOOD,

Price, $1 50 in paper, or $2 in cloth.

Mrs. Wood, in "Lord Oakburn's Daughters," has taken part of the plot and some of the characters from the first story ever written by her, years since, entitled the "Earl's Heirs," but in doing so, has also introduced new characters, and rearranged the whole plot of the story, and has also rewritten and enlarged the entire work, from beginning to end, making it near three times the size of the "Earl's Heirs," as originally published, of which it may be called a sequel or continuation, and it will, no doubt, prove to be in America, as it is in Europe, the most popular work ever written by Mrs. Wood.

It is published and for sale at
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

For sale by all Booksellers.

WHAT ENGLISH CRITICS SAY OF JOHN GODFREY'S FORTUNES,

(Bayard Taylor's last Novel.)

The London *Morning Post* says: "It is a refreshing experience to read such a *thoroughly satisfactory* novel as this; a book over which one can *pause* and *think* and *turn back*; a book which offers pictures of distant lives and far different social systems, and which yet is full of those broad and kindly human sympathies which are of all climes and ranks. It is a *highly artistic production*, * * * pervaded by an air of perfect naturalness, and deriving all its interest and attraction from true, healthy and legitimate sources."

The London *Daily News* says: "There is a knowledge of life in this novel, a keenness of observation and a mastery of expression, which will give pleasure to all readers."

Similar language is also used by the
Spectator. Nonconformist.
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ELEVENTH THOUSAND NOW READY.
Also, the
FIFTEENTH THOUSAND OF
HANNAH THURSTON,
A STORY OF AMERICAN LIFE,
by the same author.
Bayard Taylor's works, 11 vols., $22.
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THE "TIMES" REVIEW OF McCLELLAN
BY WILLIAM SWINTON.
PRICE 15 CENTS.

A few copies of this valuable document, which has attracted so much attention, are for sale at the TIMES Office. Sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of 15 cents.

IF YOU WANT TO BE CURED OF L. Y. D. S. DISEASES OF THE BOWELS,

Spring is the time to use DR. LEATHE'S

YELLOW DOCK SYRUP.

Which purifies the blood, invigorates the body, gives tone to the nerves, strength to the muscles, and health to every channel, joint and limb.

$1 50 per bottle, (which often cures.)

Depot No. 146 Chatham-st. Sold No. 502 Grand-st.

Ask for LEATHE'S YELLOW DOCK SYRUP. Take no other. Established 1845. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

IN PROOF THAT "EPILEPTIC FITS" can be cured, read the article in THIS DAY'S issue (Thursday, Feb. 23,) of HENRY WARD BEECHER'S paper, the INDEPENDENT, and be convinced.

LADIES' BREASTPINS,

NEW STYLES—TWO, THREE, FIVE, EIGHT, TEN, to THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS EACH. For sale by
G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

THE GREAT GERMAN
HEILMITTEL
WILL CURE
COUGHS AND COLDS.
THE
G. G.
HEILMITTEL
WILL CURE
CATARRH AND BRONCHITIS.
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HEILMITTEL
WILL CURE
CONSUMPTION IN ITS FIRST STAGES,
And is the best remedy for
DIPHTHERIA.

For sale by all Druggists. Price per Bottle, $2.
WEEKS & POTTER,
Druggists, No. 170 Washington-st., Boston, Wholesale Agents.

LOMBARD PINS,

For ladies' hair. New styles, just received from Paris. Two, three, five, eight, ten, twelve, fifteen, twenty to forty dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1865.

NOTICE.—THE MESSRS. EDGE DESIRE TO INform the public that they did not furnish the displays of fireworks for the city exhibitions last evening.

CRANDALL SPRING HORSE CARRIAGES, Gigs, Propellers, &c., neatly repaired; also gigs altered to perambulators at the manufactory, No. 130 East 6th-st.

AN ENTIRELY NEW INVENTION IN DENTISTRY.

The Public and Profession are invited to examine Dr. LEVETT'S "PATENT" in COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificial teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced, occupying but half the space in the mouth heretofore deemed indispensable, while its adhesion is perfect. No. 832 Broadway. Hours 8 till 5.

Can refer to patients of the highest respectability.

THE PICTORIAL PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for January, has 32 quarto pages and a beautiful illustrated cover. It contains portraits of Tennyson, Silliman, Sheridan, Cobb, Phillips, Susanna Wesley, mother of John; an Indian Chief, Frank Miller, Miss Maggie, Miss Fury, the Princess of Wales, Florence Nightingale, a group of warriors, Hannibal, Julius Cæsar, Pitt, Cromwell, Charles XII., Frederick the Great, Scott, Wellington and Napoleon.

The February Number contains the great surgeons of the world—Harvey, Abernethy, Jenner, Hunter, Cooper, Mott and Carnochan. Also, W. S. Landor, Mrs. Farnham, Mr. Clark, Mr. Kilbourn, Mr. Morrill, &c. Prof. Owen on the Brain; the Human Face; Pre existence; with Physiology, Phrenology, Physiology, Physiognomy and Psychology.

The March Number has Gov. Fenton, of New-York; Edwin Forrest, the Quaker; Aristotle, the Philosopher; Major Davidson, the Farmer; Charles Fourier, W. H. Fry; The Races of Man—Caucasians, Mongolians, Malays, Negroes, American Indians, Malays, with greatest portraits of each, and a map showing the geographical distribution of the races; How the Brain Changes the Organism; The Temperaments; Beginning and Ending at Home, &c. All subjects strikingly illustrated, with portraits of men and women of the times. Published monthly by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

FROM MAJ. ALVIN WALKER, PAYMASTER U. S. A.

No. 63 BLEECKER-st., NEW-YORK.

I have been suffering from catarrh in a severe and complicated form for many years, which was very much aggravated by exposure in the field, and threatened the most serious consequences.

I placed myself under the medical care of Dr. Lighthill, who was highly recommended to me, and to whom I am indebted for a radical cure.

I cannot but speak in terms of the highest praise of Dr. Lighthill's skill and method of treating catarrh.

ALVIN WALKER.

No. 107 LEXINGTON-AV., NEW-YORK.

I cheerfully add my testimony in regard to Dr. Lighthill's treatment of catarrh, as I have experienced the greatest benefit from his treatment, after some of our most celebrated physicians failed to relieve me.

B. R. BIXBY, Office No. 56 Greenwich-st.

Dr. Lighthill has been very successful in treating my case of catarrh, entirely removing the trouble incident to this disorder, to which I have been subject for some years. H. A. DOWS, No. 14 Harrison-st., Brooklyn.

No. 312 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

I have been for a long time affected with chronic catarrh, and an affection of the throat, which last Spring became so bad that I could not sleep from incessant coughing, continued dull pain in my head, &c., &c.

I applied to several physicians, but without any relief; my friends all thought I was affected with that sure and fatal disease, consumption. I at last applied to Dr. Lighthill, and am happy to state that under his treatment I have greatly improved, my cough has left me, and my nostrils are free from inflammation, and my general health is so much better that I look for its permanent restoration as a fixed fact. I cheerfully recommend all persons suffering from catarrh or throat affections to apply to Dr. Lighthill, feeling assured they will derive great benefit from so doing.

A. J. CUNNINGHAM, with
NORTHRUP & TAYLOR, No. 312 Broadway

No. 3 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Having been a sufferer from catarrh, I am enabled, from personal experience, to indorse Dr. Lighthill's mode of treatment, and can heartily recommend it to those affected with that disease.

H. N. SMITH, firm of
SMITH, MARTIN & CO., Bankers.

CATARRH OF TWENTY YEARS' STANDING CURED.

FROM W. D. ALLEN, ESQ., CASHIER OF THE EXCHANGE BANK, GREENCASTLE, IND.

I have been a sufferer from catarrh for more than twenty years; have been treated by a number of physicians, without receiving any benefit, and used a great many so-called remedies, with no beneficial result.

I was recommended to Dr. Lighthill, and placed myself under his treatment. In a few months my catarrh entirely disappeared, my throat became perfectly well, and my general health is now better than it has been for years. *I consider myself entirely cured.* Not being a resident of this city, I refer to the following gentlemen for any substantiation of these facts:

P. M. BEISON, Esq., Pres. Phœnix Bank, No. 45 Wall-st.
W. H. LARRABEE, Esq., Editorial Department, Brooklyn *Union*.
Messrs. McILVAINE & Bros., No. 48 Broad st.
W. D. ALLEN,
Cashier Exchange Bank,
Greencastle, Ind.

FROM W. LARRABEE, ESQ.

OFFICE OF THE BROOKLYN DAILY UNION,
BROOKLYN, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1865.

I have been personally acquainted with W. D. Allen, Esq., for twenty years. I know him to be a man of high social position, unimpeachable character, and of strong common sense. He is not likely to be mistaken or deceived, and I rely, without question, on any statement he makes.

W. H. LARRABEE.

This is to certify that I have been affected with catarrh for some years, which produced partial deafness. I consulted Dr. Lighthill, and at once placed myself under his care. I am now *entirely free from catarrh.* My throat is perfectly healthy and my hearing is greatly improved.

P. E. NOLAN,
Office Erie Railroad, foot of Duane-st., New-York.

FROM REV. FRED. S. JEWEL, PROFESSOR OF STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, ALBANY, N. Y.

DR. LIGHTHILL—*Dear Sir:* Under date of March 16, I sent you a careful statement of my case, my former treatment, my failure to obtain relief in that direction, my resort to your treatment and its beneficial result.

I have been, since the Winter of 1841, subject to violent periodical attacks of catarrh, marked by febrile symptoms, violent inflammation of the lining membranes of the cavities of the head, accompanied in the first stages by a watery discharge from the nose, subsequently becoming acrid and yellow, and toward the close of the attack prurient and bloody, as these attacks produced a most distressing species of headache, occurring periodically each day for a period varying from one to three weeks, sometimes so violent as to wholly incapacitate me for business and confine me to the bed. At times the attendant inflammation would extend to the teeth, occasioning toothache, or to the throat, producing hoarseness and partial loss of voice; and twice within the last few years

PETROLEUM.

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE UNITED REPUBLIC PETROLEUM COMPANY,
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK.

THE UNITED REPUBLIC PETROLEUM COMPANY is a corporation, organized under the laws of the State of New-York, with a capital of $2,500,000, divided into 250,000 shares, of the par value of $10 each, the shareholders of which are exempt from all personal liability.

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSNND DOLLARS WORKING CAPITAL.

The books are now opened for a limited number of subscriptions, at the following offices:

Messrs. Lowber, Ostrom & Co., No. 105 Front-st.; Messrs. Fancher & McChesney, corner Moore and Water-st.; Wm. M. Parks, No. 19 Broad-st.; Messrs. Wellington & Cox, No. 74 Broad-st.; Wm. A. Fowler, No. 74 Broadway, N. Y.; D. K. Ducker, No. 38 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; George J. Hardy, No. 13 Court-st., Brooklyn, and at the office of the company, No. 74 Broadway, N. Y.

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I. B. WELLINGTON, firm Wellington & Cox, No. 74 Broad-st.

SMITH FANCHER, firm Fancher & McChesney, No. 5 Water-st.

JOHN CHADWICK, No. 161 Pearl-st.

FREDERICK LACEY, firm Mead, Lacey & Co., No. 47 Water st.

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The property of this company has been selected by practical judges of oil interests, and includes territory which is considered the very best in the whole oil region, embracing selections on Cherry Run, Pit-hole and Oil Creeks, and Allegheny River.

The producing interests are now yielding over one hundred and eighty barrels per day, principally from new wells, and this alone is sufficient to pay two per cent. per month on the entire capital, and with the developments to be made with the unusually large working capital, promises increased dividends at an early day.

FEE SIMPLE INTERESTS.

1.
159 acres D. Gaines Farm, on Horse Creek, laying nearly a mile on either side of the creek—an excellent piece of oil territory.

2.
20 acres Stuart's Run, all boring land on each side of the run, within a mile of the great U. S. Well, on Pit-hole Creek, McKinley Farm.

3.
85 acres Graham Farm, on Pit-hole Creek, one mile from the U. S. Co's well—over 50 acres fine boring land, one of the finest farms on Oil Creek, and not to be excelled for oil purposes.

4.
110 acres Shirk Farm, on Sugar Creek, two miles above Cooperstown, where heavy oil is found—a fine location, and a very long distance on the Creek.

5.
38 acres Fry farm, on Cherry Tree Run—all boring land, and full of streams—a splendid piece of oil territory, one mile from Cherry Tree.

6.
5 acres McClure Farm, on Cherry Run, lying one half mile above Plumer, which is very promising for oil purposes.

7.
280 acres Tidionte Creek, running one mile on the creek—100 acres fine boring land.

8.
30 acres Haworth Farm, on Pit-hole Creek—a beautiful site, all boring land, two miles above the great Well, and the property is believed to be fully as valuable as the Smith Farm on Cherry Run.

LEASEHOLD INTERESTS.

9.
¼ working interest in Lease No. 18, McClamont Farm, Cherry Run, on which there is a well now going down.

10.
¼ working interest in Lease No. 4, Lamb Farm, Cherry Run—a well now drilling, night and day—A fine location, just above the Humboldt Works.

11.
¼ working interest in lease No. 10, Lamb Farm, Cherry Run—a well going down, and a good situation, below the Humboldt Works.

12.
¼ working interest in Lease No. 8, Lamb Farm—an excellent lease, with a well now being put down.

13.
Lease No. 6, Henry Farm, at Henry's Bend, Allegheny River, for one half the oil, for fourteen (14) years—adjoining the great Heydrick Well, which has turned out over 5,000 bbls. of oil, and is still pumping over 60 bbls. per day. Well to be put down and completed at once on this lease.

14.
Lease No. 8, Henry Farm, at Henry's Bend, Allegheny River, for one half the oil, for fourteen years.

15.
Lease No. 9, Henry Farm, at Henry's Bend, Allegheny River, for one half the oil, for fourteen years.

16.
Lease of 15 acres Heworth Farm for twenty-five (25) years, for one half the oil, on Pit-hole Creek, lying on both sides of the Creek, and a selection of his farm of over 1600 acres. Seven (7) wells to be put down on this property at once, free of all expense to this Company.

17.
Lease of 10 acres, being a selection from 74 acres of the Heydrick Farm, on Muskrat Run, near Pit-hole, for one-half the oil. This is a valuable piece of oil territory.

18.
Lease No. 2, Heydrick Farm, Pit-hole Run, for one-half the oil, only a few rods from the great United States Well. Well to be put down free of expense.

19.
Lease No. 4, Heydrick Farm, Pit-hole Run, for one-half the oil, same as above. Well to be put down by the company.

20.
Lease No. 5, Heydrick Farm, Pit-hole Run, for one-half the oil. Well to be put down by the company.

21.
Lease No 1, Prather Farm, ½ working interest, on which there is a well going down.

PRODUCING INTERESTS.

22
½ working interest Grocery well and lease, Smith Farm Cherry Run. This is a flowing well and now producing 200 barrels per day. Our interest in this well is.....90 bbls.

23
¼ working interest Coquette Well, Egbert Farm, Oil Creek, now flowing 650 barrels per day. Our interest in this well over.....80 bbls.

24
½ free interest, Lady Washington Well, and lease, Blood Farm, Oil Creek, now pumping 80 barrels per day. Our interest in this well.....10 bbls.

Total producing Interest per day.....180 bbls.

IMPORTANT TO SUBSCRIBERS
TO THE
COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY

Notice is given that the
BOOKS OF THE COMPANY
will positively be closed March 5, 1865. No stock will be sold at subscription price after that date. All subscriptions not paid by that time will be canceled. The company have on their property one of "Bolles' Patent Rock-drilling Machines," and expect by the aid of this machine to have at least TWO WELLS in successful operation within six weeks. Persons wishing the stock of the company

AT SUBSCRIPTION PRICE,

must make immediate application, as there are but ten thousand shares to be sold at subscription price ($2 50 per share.) Maps, prospectuses and all information can be obtained at the offices of the company, No. 42 Pine-st., New-York, and Nos. 23 and 24 Washington Buildings, No. 274 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

ISAIAH LUKENS, President.
WM. M. STEWART, Vice-President,
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PETROLEUM LANDS FOR SALE.—117 acres superior Oil Lands, on Pithole Creek, near the celebrated United States well. Inquire at the office of EDWARD GILBERT, No. 25 Chambers-st.

OFFICE OF THE PHILLIPS PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 18 BROAD-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1865.

THE STOCK OF THE PHILLIPS PETROLEUM COMPANY will be issued on SATURDAY, 25th inst., at their office, on and after which date subscribers may call and receive their certificates.

A dividend will be declared about the middle of March, and either monthly or quarterly dividends regularly thereafter.

THOS. W. PHILLIPS,
President.

GREAT NORTHERN OIL CO.

OFFICE, NO. 67 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.

Capital.....$2,000,000

Manufacturers and Sole Proprietors of the
HENDRICK LUBRICATOR.

Also dealers in SPERM, LARD, WHALE and other OILS.

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JACOB S. ATWOOD, Vice-President.
J. A. WISNER, Secretary and Treasurer.
E. E. HENDRICK, Superintendent.
WM. N. MARCUS, General Agent.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT PETROLEUM COMPANY,
PRESIDENT, VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1865.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the President, Porcupine and Redfield Petroleum Companies, will be held at the Continental Hotel in the city of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of March next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of voting on the proposition to issue to the Stockholders of the President Company, separate certificates for their interest in the Prootpine Company, and also on the proposition for the sale of such portion of the Capital Stock of the Porcupine Petroleum Company as may be required to raise a working capital for said company.

By order of the Board of Directors.
J. EDWIN CONANT, Secretary.

PETROLEUM.

DE KALB
PETROLEUM COMPANY.

First dividend declared to all stockholders of record on 1st of March. Nearly all of the stock subscribed for.

CAPITAL.....$350,000
35,000 SHARES OF $10 EACH.

Two new Wells on the Company's property; one yielding forty barrels per day, the other on striking oil flowed ten barrels per day, and when tubed will yield a very large flow of oil.

Six more Wells to be sunk immediately.

OFFICERS:
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GEOROE L. EIGENBRODT,
TREASURER,
HENRY DE ZAVALA.
SECRETARY,
SAMUEL W. BOOCOCK.

TRUSTEES:

GEORGE L. EIGENBRODT, Esq., No. 30 Broad-st.
J. KENNEDY SMYTH, Esq., No. 74 Broadway.
MAHLON S. FROST, Esq., No. 2 Cedar-st., and Titusville, Penn.
EDWARD O. LUDLOW, M. D., No. 49 East 23d-st.
SAMUEL HASKELL, Esq., Platt, corner Gold-st.
J. VAN. RENSSALAER, Jr., Esq., No. 44 Exchange-Place.
J. LEE SMITH, Esq., No. 92 Beekman-st.
RICHARD AMERMAN, Esq., No. 74 Broadway.
HENRY DE ZAVALA, Esq., No. 100 Broadway.

COUNSEL,
JOHN H. BIRD, Esq., No. 137 Broadway.

BANKERS.
CARR, TAYLOR & CO., No. 30 Broad-st.

SCHEDULE—No. 1. On Oil Creek; one acre on Bennehoff farm, with two wells, one yielding 40 barrels per day, one ready to tube, which has flowed 10 barrels per day.
No. 2. Frost refinery, buildings, offices, &c.
No. 3. 120 acres in fee on Pit Hole Creek.
No. 4. 1,300 acres on Little Kanawha River.

The company having been formed for permenent and secure investment, its capital stock is offered only as full paid, thus securing stockholders immunity from all liabilities.

Subscriptions will be received for a limited number of shares, until further notice, at the office of the company's bankers,

CARR, TAYLOR & CO.,
No. 30 Broad-st., Room No. 15,
New-York,

where circulars, giving full descriptions as well as maps of the property, can be seen.

Communications from out of town promptly attended to

THE STELLA
PETROLEUM COMPANY.

OFFICE NO. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

ORGANIZED UNDER THE GENERAL LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL.....$500,000
100,000 SHARES. PAR VALUE, $5.
$75,000 RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.
SHARESHOLDERS ARE EXEMPT FROM ALL PERSONAL LIABILITY.

OFFICERS.
SAMUEL BOOTH, President.
JOHN FRENCH, Vice-President.
HEMAN B. AUTEN, Secretary.
WILLIAM M. LITTLE, Treasurer.
ALEX. McCUE, Counsel.

TRUSTEES.
SAMUEL BOOTH, No. 66 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.
JOHN FRENCH, Clinton-av., Brooklyn.
FOSTER PETTIT, of Pettit & Crook, No. 136 Water-st., New-York.
WILLIAM H. WALLACE, No. 131 Washington-st., New-York.
RICHARD INGRAHAM, No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn.
WILLIAM M. LITTLE, of Wyckoff & Little, Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.
ALFRED BECAR, of Becar, Napier & Co., No. 342 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN DOHERTY, Park-place, Brooklyn.
L. HORATIO BIGLOW, L. H. Biglow & Co., No. 2 William-st., New-York.

PROPERTY IN VENANGO COUNTY, PA.,
Consisting of two hundred and thirty-eight acres of the best oil territory lying on Pithole Creek, Cherry Run, Maguire Run and Bum Run, near tide-out, in fee simple, and interests in the "Lady Washington," "Amazon," and "Colby" wells, and in a number of wells being put down.

Wells will be immediately sunk on the property held in fee simple by this company, and with the large working capital of $75,000 great results are anticipated.

The developed interests, as will be seen above in the "Lady Washington," the "Amazon" and the "Colby" wells, are already sufficient to enable the company to pay monthly dividends.

The company has been formed not as a matter of speculation, but to develop a property which, it is believed will prove to be of great value, the reputation of the gentlemen composing the Board of Trustees is a sufficient guarantee that this object will be rapidly and faithfully carried out, and thus the stock will prove a most desirable and profitable investment.

Subscription Books for a limited number of shares are now open at the following offices:

Office of the Company, No. 74 Broadway, N. Y.; Wm. H. Wallace, Esq., No. 131 Washington-st., N. Y.; L. H. Biglow & Co., No. 2 William-st., N. Y.; Pettit & Crook No. 136 Water-st., N. Y.; Wyckoff & Little, Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn; S. & W. C. Booth, No. 66 Myrtle-av.; Stewart & Co., No. 102 Fulton-st.; M. Nevin, No. 302 Fulton-st.; also, with either of the Trustees.

THE
PLAINFIELD PETROLEUM COMPANY,
Organized under the Laws of Pennsylvania.
CAPITAL.....$300,000.
DIVIDED INTO 60,000 SHARES AT $5.
10,000 SHARES ONLY FOR SALE AT $3.
WORKING CAPITAL.....$25,000

President
ENOS W. RUNYON.
Vice-President.
CHAS. H. STILLMAN, M. D.
Secretary.
ELIAS R. POPE.
Treasurer.
CARMON PARSE.
Superintendent.
J. F. HUBBARD.
Trustees.

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER, President Union County Bank, Plainfield.
J. R. VANOKVENDER, President First National Bank, Plainfield.
PHINEAS M. FRENCH, Plainfield.
GEORGE D. MERRILL, No. 31 Warren-st., N. Y.
NATHAN C. VAIL, No. 23 South-st., New-York.

The property owned by the company consists of 106 acres of land, in fee simple, and the lease of 2½ acres, the company receiving four-fifths of all the oil.

The lease is upon the Couver Farm, Cornplanter Township, Venango County, Penn., on Walnut Bend, on the Allegheny River, about ¾ of a mile below Humbolt Ferry, surrounded by good producing wells. A few rods below it is a well yielding 60 bbls. daily.

Walnut Bend Territory ranks among the best in the county, as any one familiar with the locality knows.

The Graham Farm, of 106 acres, owned in fee, is in Cranberry Township, in said county, on Lower Two-Mile Run, between Franklin, the county seat of Venengo County, and East Sandy, on the Waterford and Bosquehannah turnpike, about 3 miles from Franklin, and 2½ miles from the Allegheny River.

It is handsomely and eligibly located—every foot of it being boring territory—containing no nigh hills so common there.

It was selected by a gentleman thoroughly acquainted with the whole county, having resided near Oil City for three years, as exhibiting the best natural indications of oil in the County of Venango.

Lower Two-Mile Run empties into Deep Hollow, where the Van Buren Company, of Philadelphia, are developing, and a small run empties in Two-Mile Run on this farm.

It is very conveniently located for transportation in all seasons, being on the great turnpike, and a short distance from a railroad depot at Franklin.

Besides a large amount of valuable timber growing on the said farm, there is a fine bank of coal upon it, which promises an abundant yield.

The company have commenced operations upon both tracts, and intend prosecuting the same with all the vigor and energy possible, having a splendid engine and a full set of drilling tools on the place, and two more first-class 15-horse-power engines nearly finished.

Their superintendent has been three months on the ground, preparing the lands for drilling.

There is plenty of room on the Graham Farm for 200 wells, and the managers intend sparing no pains or expense in making the enterprise profitable to stock owners.

The capital stock is very small for the amount and value of the boring land upon which is based, and the managers invite the most rigid scrutiny into the company's operations—the value, location and quantity of their lands.

The managers could have bought with the money paid for this farm a dozen or more of such small interests as are usually put in oil companies; but being determined to make their money upon the oil rather than from sale of stock, they determined to purchase this farm in preference to a score of small interests.

They have only 10,000 shares of stock to sell, which will be offered at the subscription price of $3.

The Office of the Company in New-York is with Messrs. MACKENZIE & MITCHELL, No. 34 Pine-st., who are our agents for selling, delivering and transferring stock.

CANADA OIL LANDS.

Valuable oil lands in the Township of Enniskillen and vicinity, Canada West, for sale by

LEE & ELY,
No. 54 William-st.

LEE & ELY, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST.—Petroleum lands in Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia for sale. Stocks of all descriptions bought and sold on commission.

QUEENS COUNTY BONDS.—THE INterest on the Bonds of Queens County, falling due the 1st and 10th of March next, will be paid on presentation at the Atlantic Bank of Brooklyn, or at the County Treasurer's Office in the village of Hempstead.

LEWIS W. ANGEVINE, County Treasurer.
HEMPSTEAD, Feb. 20, 1865.

PETROLEUM.

THE IRONSIDES
PETROLEUM COMPANY,
Organized under the laws of the State of New-York.
Capital.....$350,000.
Divided into 35,000 shares.
Par value.....$10 per share.
Shareholders are exempt from all personal liability.

OFFICERS:
President, WILLIAM HEGEMAN. Secretary and Treasurer, WM. H. CLARK.
Counsel,
WILLIAM C. DE WITT.

TRUSTEES:

WM. HEGEMAN, of Hegeman & Co, Druggists, No. 203 Broadway, New-York.
J. PRIOR ROBKE, Secretary Corn Exchange Insurance Company, corner William and Beaver streets, New-York.
WM. F. FOWLE, of W. F. & J. F. Fowle, Boston.
A. A. FOSTER, of Foster & Tower, No. 79 Beekman-st., New-York.
F. R. BACKUS, of Lehigh Crane Iron Company, Philadelphia.
L. B. VAN KLEECK, No. 169 Broadway, New-York.
ALEX'R McCUE, Counselor at Law, Brooklyn.
EDWARD F. PATCHEN, of T. Ketcham & Co., No. 68 Wall-st, New-York.
WM. H. CLARK, No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

Bankers,
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK.
Superintendent at Oil City,
FRED. B. BACKUS,
OFFICE, NO. 71 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
Room No. 65.

The lands and possessions of this company are situated in the heart of the oil region of Venango County, Pennsylvania. It will be observed that enough working interests are now in the possession of the company to give the stockholders fair dividends from the start.

The incorporators design making this a permanent company, whose stock shall become an excellent investment rather than a mere means of speculation. Those among them having the largest financial interest in its affairs, will devote themselves personally to its management.

Its lands and wells will be constantly and thoroughly developed. Oil, and not stock, will be made the source of its revenue.

The subscription books for a limited number of share of the stock of this company are now open at the office of the company, and at the office of either of the above-named trustees.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

1. Twenty-one acres, in fee simple, of the bottom land of the William McKinley Farm, lying upon both sides of Stuart's Run, within two miles, on a straight line east, of the new well of the United States Petroleum Company, now flowing 240 BARRELS PER DAY. Upon this beautiful oil territory wells will be sunk as soon as the weather permits.

2. One hundred acres, in fee simple, of the Purdy Farm, lying both sides of Tionesta Creek, and two miles above the famous Conroy Wells. The rapid development of this land by different companies indicates that it is among the best of the whole oil region. This, also, will be developed at the earliest opportunity.

3. A lease of the entire working interest of one-half the oil in Lot No. 11, of the Heydrick Farm, Henry Bend, Allegheny River, within a few rods only of the great Heydrick Well, that flowed 700 barrels of oil per day for a long time, and is still pumping over 60 BARRELS PER DAY, although having been worked for four years without intermission. Lease for fourteen years.

4. A lease of the entire working interest of one-half the oil in Lot No. 25 of the same farm, with a well going down, and to be delivered, complete, with a new engine, without expense to this company.

5. One-eighth working interest in the lease No. 28, Smith Farm, Cherry Run, including a new well just stuck, now pumping about 40 BARRELS PER DAY, and expected soon to flow.

6. One-eighth working interest in the Hicks Well, Smith Farm, Cherry Run, now 590 FEET BELOW THE SURFACE, and going down night and day. This will be finished without expense to this company. From the show of oil in boring, and its proximity to the great Granger and Auborn wells, this will promise to be one of the best in the vicinity.

7. A lease of the entire working interest of one-half the oil in Nos 12 and 15 of the Keyser Farm, Cherry Run, just above Limmbold's Refinery. No better location than this can be found in the whole oil region. All the adjoining leases are being bored by various companies with every indication of success. Lease for twenty years.

8. One-sixteenth working interest in lease No. 19, Smith Farm, including the new Balliett Well, now pumping 40 BARRELS DAILY, and expected soon to flow. New wells will soon be put down on both the above leases.

9. A lease of one acre of the Heworth Farm, directly on Pithole Creek. A finer location is not possible. A well is now being sunk, which will be DELIVERED TO THIS COMPANY, WITH A NEW ENGINE, FREE OF EXPENSE. Lease 25 years.

10. One-eighth working interest in the famous Auborn Well on Cherry Run, FLOWING 70 BBLS. PER DAY, and the same interest in a new well now being sunk upon these premises.

11. One-eighth working interest in the new Faunce Well on Smith Farm, Cherry Run, adjoining the Auborn Well lease, and now pumping 40 BBLS. PER DAY, with evidences of so early flow.

12. A lease of the entire working interest in lot No 7 on Heydrick Farm, Pithole Run, within a short distance of the great Heydrick Well, and only a quarter of a mile from where the run empties into the Alleghany River. Lease 14 years.

13. A lease on lot No. 19 of the same farm, with a well now going down, and to be DELIVERED TO THIS COMPANY, WITH A NEW ENGINE, FREE OF EXPENSE.

THE
'OLD DOMINION'
PETROLEUM COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL, $750,000,
DIVIDED INTO 75,000 SHARES,
AT $10 PAR VALUE.

WORKING CAPITAL, $100,000 IN CASH.

ALLAN CAMPBELL, President.
WALTON W. EVANS, Vice-President.
S. VAN BENSCHOTEN, Treasurer.

TRUSTEES:

ALLEN CAMPBELL,	JOSEPH W. ALSOP,
WALTON W. EVANS,	JOHN ROTHERFORD,
EDWIN BARTLETT,	S. VAN BENSCHOTEN,
J. E. ZIMMERMAN,	FRED'K W. JONES,

WILLIAM FRAZIER, of Marietta, Ohio.

The subscription price is $5 per share. No further call or assessment to be made on subscribers.

The Prospectus of the Company may be had at the office of the "UNITED STATES" PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 47 Exchange-place, or at the office of Messrs. RUNDLE, JONES & RUDGE, No. 172 Pearl-st.

At both of which places Subscription Books are now opened.

NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY will receive proposals at the offices of the Company, No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York, and Plumer, Venango County, Penn., until noon on Saturday, the 25th of February next, for leasing parts of the large and valuable oil producing territory now in possession of the Company on Pithole Creek, and at Walnut Bend, Alleghany River, Venango County, Penn. Most of the property on Pithole Creek is in the immediate vicinity of the "Frazier Well," recently developed by the Company, and now flowing from 250 to 300 barrels of oil per day.

Maps of the property can be seen at the offices of the Company, where further information will be given.

By order of the Board.
P. G. FENNINO, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1865.

DUTCHMAN RUN OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.
$200,000 RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.
PAR VALUE $10 PER SHARE; SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $3.
5,000 SHARES ONLY FOR SALE AT $3.

OFFICERS:
PRESIDENT: J. H. HENRY. TREASURER: HIRAM J. MESSENGER.
SECRETARY: T. C. GOETCHIUS.

TRUSTEES:
JOHNSON LETSON, President New Brunswick Rubber Company.
J. H. HENRY, of North American Life Insurance Company.
PAUL N. SPOFFORD, of Spofford, Tileston & Co.
HIRAM J. MESSENGER, Banker, No. 139 Broadway.
THOMAS H. WAGSTAFF, of Wagstaff & Goetchius, No. 71 Broadway.

The property of this company consists of THREE THOUSAND ACRES of land in fee simple in Wirt and Ritchie Counties, West Virginia, on Dutchman Run and Hugh's River. This land is all paid for, and it is proposed to sell but 5,000 shares of the working capital, which is considered ample until a portion of the land is sold, for which there are many offers at a large advance upon cost.

There are a number of oil springs on the property, also coal and timber. There is but little doubt that productive wells can be had at from one hundred and fifty to two hundred feet, and will be at once commenced: and by the 1st of May large dividends will doubtless be realized.

Professor Richardson, who has examined the property, says: "The Dutchman Run property lies between the crystalized lode of Petroleum and the Burning Spring Oil region; that the crystalized Petroleum lode in itself is the most positive evidence that this vicinity is a superb oil-bearing region."

Reports and Prospectuses can be had at our office, where the books are now open for subscription.

WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS, No. 71 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON OIL COMPANY.

Stock now ready for delivery. A few shares of stock FOR SALE in this favorite company.

PETROLEUM.

PETROLEUM

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
STOCK AUCTIONEERS,
BROKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
NO. 52 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ OIL STOCKS of first-class companies, that we can recommend as good investments, may at all times be found at our office, and at the lowest market rates, in lots to suit the purchasers.

SALES MADE AT THE REGULAR PETROLEUM STOCK BOARD, at their two sessions, daily, 11½ o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M.

ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

THE HOMESTEAD PETROLEUM COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL, $350,000, IN 50,000 SHARES OF $5 EACH. This company offers for sale to immediate subscribers, 10,000 shares of its capital stock at $2 50 each, which will be in full payment therefor. The amount derived from the sale of these shares will be entirely devoted to the further development of the company's property.

The company owns, in fee simple, the greater part of the well-known Miller Farm, on the Alleghany River, near Franklin, Venango County, Penn.; and from the character of wells now producing on the same farm, the trustees expect soon to make large and regular dividends.

Subscriptions may be made to either of the following-named trustees:

PAUL N. SPOFFORD, of Spofford, Tileston & Co.
F. S. LATHROP, President Union Mutual Insurance Company.
JOSEPH COLWELL, of Colwell Bros.
THOMAS HARRISON, No. 269 West-st.
W. H. MIDDLETON, of W. M. Rogers & Co.
WM. J. REID, New-Orleans.
F. M. FRENCH, President Produce Exchange.

Or at the office of the company, No. 17 Broadway.

F. M. FRENCH, President.
LEWIS L. JONES, Treasurer and Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

MARCH, MAY AND JULY

COUPONS
Cashed in Gold,

BY
HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 44 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury notes ready for immediate delivery, in sums to suit, AND ONE QUARTER OF ONE PER CENT. COMMISSION ALLOWED TO ALL PARTIES PURCHASING FOR ACCOUNT OF OTHERS.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK,
For the Year ending Feb. 1, 1865.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

OFFICE, NOS. 144 AND 146 BROADWAY, CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST.

Net cash assets Feb. 1, 1864		$10,029,264 81
Receipts during the year:		
Original premiums	$345,561 98	
Renewal premiums	1,324,118 56	
War extra premiums	20,164 07	
Annuity premiums	5,720 98	
	$1,904,564 66	
Interest (including premium on gold)	945,261 84—2,849,866 50	
		$12,879,131 31
Disbursements during year:		
Paid claims by death	$636,750 00	
Paid dividend additions	166,092 86	
Surrendered policies	68,128 83	
Annuities	8,428 77	
Profit and loss	3,942 67	
Commissions	121,787 62	
Expenses	151,585 88—1,079,716 63	
Net cash assets Feb. 1, 1865		$11,799,414 68
Invested as follows:		
Cash on hand and in banks	$1,023,624 25	
Bonds and mortgages	5,113,663 69	
United States Stocks (cost)	4,915,921 25	
Real estate (cost)	724,387 44	
Due from agents	31,978 05—$11,799,414 68	
Add interest accrued, not due		$130,000 00
Add interest due and unpaid		8,371 30
Premiums due and unpaid		72,621 88
Deferred semi-annual and quarterly premiums		225,000 00
Gross assets, Feb. 1, 1865		$12,235,407 86
Increase in net cash assets during year		1,770,149 87

POLICY AND RISK ACCOUNT.

Issued	4,216 policies, insuring	$14,336,395 00
Lapsed	818 policies, insuring	2,373,534 00
Net increase	3,394 policies, insuring	$11,962,861 00
In force Feb. 1, 1864	15,044 policies, insuring	43,776,066 00
In force Feb. 1, 1865	18,472 policies, insuring	$55,741,926 00
Dividend additions to policies to force		8,111,467 03
Total amount at risk Feb. 1, 1865		$63,853,393 03

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement, and believe the same to be correct.

(Signed) SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:
Fred. S. Winston, Millard Fillmore, Alex. W. Bradford, John V. L. Pruyn, Oliver H. Palmer, David Hoadley, William Moore, Sam'l E. Sprouls, Henry A. Smythe, Robt. H. McCurdy, Sam'l M. Connell, William V. Brady, Isaac G. Pearson, Lucius Robinson, W. E. Dodge, Martin Bates, Jr. W. Smith Brown, George S. Coe, William Betts. Richard Patrick, Wm. K. Strong, John P. Yelverton, Wm. H. Popham, Wm. M. Vermilye, John Wadsworth, Wm. A. Haines, John E. Develin, Alfred Edwards, Ezra Wheeler, Wellington Clapp, Nathaniel Hayden, Seym'r L. Husted, M. H. Freeman, John M. Stuart. Sam'l D. Babcock, Alonzo Child.

Secretaries { ISAAC ABBATT. THEO. W. MORRIS.
Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Cashier, FRED. M. WINSTON.
Medical Examiners { MINTURN POST, M. D., ISAAC L. KIP, M. D.
Counsel { WILLIAM BETTS, LL. D., Hon. LUCIUS ROBINSON.
Attorney, RICHARD A. McCURDY.

The business of this Company is conducted on the MUTUAL principle, in the strictest sense of the term; the entire surplus, DEDUCTING NECESSARY EXPENSES ALONE, being equitably divided among the Assured.

P. M. Myers & Co.,

NO. 48 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

AGENTS FOR U. S. 7.30 LOAN.

USUAL DISCOUNT allowed to Banks and Bankers.

COUNTRY ORDERS promptly supplied, and the notes delivered free of charge on Railroad and Express lines.

All DESCRIPTIONS of Government Securities dealt in on commission at the New-York Stock Exchange.

CAPITAL $5,000,000.
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
P. C. CALHOUN, President.
BILLOP SEAMAN, Cashier.
ANTHONY LANE, Assistant Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1865.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months on the capital stock of this bank, payable March 1, free of Government tax.

The transfer books will be closed after the 23d inst., and reopened March 1. B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD.—Agreeably to the provisions contained in the Trust Indenture of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, dated April 1, 1863, sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for sale of Bonds"—addressed to E. S. WATSON, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon of SATURDAY, March 4, 1865, for sale to the undersigned of $30,000 of the LAND BONDS of said company. Refers to WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT,
NATHANIEL THAYER, } Trustees.

BOSTON, Feb. 21, 1865.

NOTICE.—BOOKS FOR THE REGISTRY AND transfer of stock in the Cary Improvement Company, have been opened at the office of the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company in the city of New-York. Stockholders desiring to have their shares thus registered, will forward their certificates to the office of the company, No. 26 Milk-st., Boston, for proper discharge to New-York books. By order of Directors.

S. A. DIX, Secretary

BOSTON, Feb. 1865.

WARD & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 54 Wall-st.,

Agents for the sale of the Popular U. S. 7-30 Loan. All denominations on hand for immediate delivery. U. S. 6 per cent. Certificates bought and sold. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the New-York Stock Exchange.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1865.

PARTIES HOLDING (30) THIRTY OR more coupons of the "Loan of 1864," (10-40s) maturing on the 1st of March, are requested to hand them in with schedules, at any time before that date. Holders complying with the above will have their coupons examined, and checks given for them on the 15th inst., after 2 o'clock P. M.

Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Internal Department of this office.

(Signed) JOHN A. STEWART,
Assistant Treasurer U. S.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS,

No. 38 Wall-st.,
have all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-STREET, N. Y.,
GOVERNMENT AGENTS
FOR THE SALE OF THE
NATIONAL 7-30 LOAN.

These bonds are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, dated Aug. 15, 1864, and convertible in three (3) years from that time into the Popular 6-20 Loan Gold-bearing Interest.

Also, buy and sell at market rates all classes of Government securities. Maturing certificates of indebtedness collected or purchased.

Railway stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission.

U. S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY
FOR THE SALE OF THE
7-30 NATIONAL LOAN.
ALL DENOMINATIONS ON HAND AND READY FOR DELIVERY AT ONCE.
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
United States Securities of all kinds bought and sold.

UNITED STATES
6 PER CENT
DEBT CERTIFICATES
BOUGHT AND SOLD
BY
G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., CORNER PINE.

REMOVAL.

THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have removed to No. 156 Broadway, between Liberty-st. and Maiden-lane.

HOPE
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 92 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000 00
ASSETS.....$282,248 76

This company having DECLINED JOINING the combination of Fire Insurance Companies, is prepared to write policies on terms as favorable as are offered by any other responsible company, whether IN OR OUT of the board.

DIRECTORS.

HENRY M. TABER,	THOMAS P. CUMMINGS,
STEPH. CAMBRELENG,	THEODORE W. RILEY
JOSEPH GRAFTON,	AMOS ROBBINS,
L. B. WARD,	D. LYDIG SUYDAM,
STEPHEN HYATT,	J. W. MERSEREAU,
JACOB REESE,	JOSEPH BRITTON,
ROBERT SCHELL,	WILLIAM H. TERRY,
JOHN PENFOLD,	WILLIAM REMSEN,
JAMES S. SANDFORD,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
FREDK. SCHUCHARDT,	JOSEPH FOULKE.

JACOB REESE, President.

THOMAS GARENLEAF, Secretary.
CHAS

FINANCIAL.

TEN YEARS' LOAN.

$500,000.

KINGS COUNTY (BROOKLYN) SEVEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS.

KINGS COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE.
No. 13 COURT-STREET, BROOKLYN, Feb. 11, 1865.

The County Treasurer hereby invites subscriptions in sums of one thousand dollars and upward, to a loan of $500,000, authorized by Chapter 8, of the Laws of 1864, and by resolution of the Board of Supervisors adopted Dec. 20, 1864, for the purpose of filling the quota of the County under the President's last call for more troops.

Subscribers will receive "Certificates of Indebtedness," bearing interest from the date of subscription, until the bonds are ready for delivery.

The Bonds will bear interes. at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT PER ANNUM, payable semi-annually, to wit: On the 1st days of May and November; the principal will be due and payable on the 1st day of May, 1875.

The subscription book is now open at the Treasurer's office.

THOMAS A. GARDINER,
County Treasurer.

CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

have removed to
NO. 156 BROADWAY.

Authorized Capital	$2,500,000
Capital paid up	$300,000 00
Reserve	244 083 66
Assets Jan. 1, 1865	$544,083 66

JAMES M. McLEAN, President.
EDWARD A. WALTON, Secretary.

OIL LANDS AND STOCKS.—CAPITALISTS desirous of investing in Petroleum Properties, or of joining in the formation of companies, will find a large list of the best selections of Oil Lands in Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia and Canada, at our office.

A new company, with small capital and upon the best territory on Oil Creek and Cherry Run, producing two per cent. per month, just forming.

SHREVE & KENDRICK,
No. 35 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

FIRST DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE CITY PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. free of Government tax, payable March 1, 1865. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th to the 28th February, inclusive.

JAMES M. WESTERVETT, Treasurer.

Feb. 14, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Feb. 1, 1865.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given to the Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, that the following resolution was this day adopted by the Board of Directors of said company:

Resolved, That a dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, be declared by this company out of its net earnings for the last six months upon the Preferred and Common Stock, payable at the office of M. K. Jesup & Company, No. 59 Exchange-place, agents for the company in New-York City, on the 25th day of February, to the holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours, on the 11th day of February, on which day the books will be closed and be opened on the 27th instant for transfers.

WM. H. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1865.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. out of the neat earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company, on THURSDAY, 23d inst.

The transfer books will be closed on THURSDAY, 16th inst., and reopened on FRIDAY, 24th inst. By order of the Board of Directors

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

NEW-ENGLAND PETROLEUM COMPANY,
Feb. 20 1865.

FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS Company have declared their first quarterly dividend of five per cent, free of Government tax, payable March 15, 1865. Owing to the destruction of their office at No. 60 John-st. by fire, the dividend will be paid at the office of J. D. BATES & CO., 16 Cortlandt-st. The transfer books will be closed on the 10th of March, and reopened on the 15th of the same month.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

S. H. GROSVENOR, Treasurer.

DR KALB PETROLEUM COMPANY,
Office No. 20 BROAD-ST., Room No. 15.

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a Dividend of One per Cent. on its capital stock to all stockholders of record, on the 10th day of March. Transfer Books closed from 10th to 15th of March, inclusive.

SAM'L W. BOOCOCK, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—HUIDEKOPER PETROLEUM OIL CO. of New-York. The trustees of this company have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. upon the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on and after Monday the 26th of February inst., at the office of the company, No. 22 William-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 21st inst. inclusive. L. M. HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1865.

OFFICE OF SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, FEB. 13, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and a half (3½) per cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand. By order.

RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed, free from Government tax. Deposits made on or before March 1 will draw interest from that date. THOS CHRISTY, President,
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 82 NASSAU-st., N. Y.—OPEN EVERY DAY, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. and on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST (free from Government tax) allowed. Money deposited on or before March 1 will draw interest from that date.

JAMES C. STONEALL, President.
HANAR R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN

Those who are desirous of having teeth extracted should call on Dr. HOYT, the originator of Anæsthetic Nitrous Oxide. Office No. 878 Broadway, near 18th-st.

DR. B. L. WAIT, NO. 98 FOURTH-AV., opposite 11th-st., inserts teeth cheaper and better than most dentists, for the reason that he confines himself strictly to the mechanical branch of the profession. Parties in need of artificial denture are invited to call and examine specimens and prices.

DR. VAN VLECK'S CHEAP AND SUPERIOR dentistry, No. 47 Bond-st. Twenty-five cents deducted from any customer's bill by presenting this advertisement.

TEETH EXTRACTED POSITIVELY without pain, with NITROUS GAS, ETHER or CHLOROFORM, at 50 cents each, by Dr. WAIT, 854, No. 263 4th-av. corner 21st-st. Teeth inserted and filled on moderate terms.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGinated the nitrous oxide, and no charge is made for extracting teeth if pain is caused. Come to headquarters. The best teeth inserted. No. 19 Cooper Institute.

LECTURES.

SCIENCE AND ART.

The Polytechnic branch of the American Institute will meet THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in Room No. 24 Cooper Union building. Principal topic—*Bells.* S. D. TILLMAN, Chairman.
B. GARVEY, Secretary.

"MONEY-GETTING."—BY SPECIAL REquest P. T. BARNUM, Esq., will repeat his celebrated lecture on *The Art of Money Getting*, in Prof. MATTESON'S Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., on FRIDAY EVENING Feb. 24, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 30 cents, for the benefit of the church.

REV. PETER STRYKER, D. D., WILL deliver a lecture in the Church of the Pilgrims, 48th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., Rev. S. A. BAKER, Pastor, THURSDAY, Feb. 23, at 8½ o'clock P. M., for benefit of church. Subject—*Washington.* Tickets 25 cents; had at the door.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD—WILL BE PAID FOR THE apprehension and delivery on board of this ship, for each of the following-named marines:

DENNIS TRACY—Born in Ireland, 23 years of age, 5 feet 8¼ inches high, blue eyes, light-brown hair, fair complexion.

JOHN SHAW—Born in Ireland, 26 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, gray eyes, brown hair, fair complexion.

BENJAMIN COSTLOW—Born in Ireland, 28 years of age, 5 feet 8¼ inches high, hazel eyes, brown hair, dark complexion.

GEORGE WILLIAMS—Born in Ireland, 24 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, blue eyes, brown hair, light complexion.

The above-named marines deserted from the United States Receiving Ship VERMONT, Feb. 14, 1865.

W. MOSLANDER, Ex-Officer.

NEW-YORK NAVY-YARD, Feb. 21, 1865.

MISSING.—NINE UNITED STATES TREASURY Notes, commonly known as "Seven-Thirties," of the denomination of $1,000 each, numbered from 1,394 to 1,392, inclusive; and two similar notes of the denomination of $500 each, numbered 13,038 and 12,039, all dated Oct. 1st, 1861, and belonging to the Landholders' Bank, Kingston, Rhode Island. Said $1,000 notes are payable to and indorsed by Scott [illegible], and said $500 notes are payable to and indorsed by E. A. Hazard. Any person who will give information to the Landholders' Bank, or the Hanover Bank, or to the undersigned, whereby the said notes or any of them shall be restored to said owners, will be liberally rewarded by the undersigned.

T. L. TAYLOR & REID, Bankers,
No. 5 Broad-st.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1865.

LOST—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, A PHYSIcian's MEMORANDUM BOOK. Ten dollars reward will be given for its return to No. 17 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 22.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 1.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 8.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 15.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 22.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 29.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $130 00
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	300-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	300-horse power
EUROPE	(About)	300-horse power
FRANCE	(About)	300-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	3,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE,
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE,

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE ..... WEDNESDAY ..... March 1.
WASHINGTON ..... WEDNESDAY ..... March 29.

First Cabin, (including table wine) $135
Second Cabin, (including table wine) ..... $70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN STEERAGE RATES.

The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:

Feb. 23 ..... OCEAN QUEEN ..... WEB.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
March 3 ..... NORTH STAR ..... BLOOM.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)
March 13 ..... COSTA RICA ..... TIKELSPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN CITY.)

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. La Mesurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Feb. 27, and SATURDAY, March 25.

Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana $50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

Passengers must have passports.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling Green.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Will sail as follows:

MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Feb. 25.	
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, March 4.	
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, March 18	
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, March 25	
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, April 1.	
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, April 15	
DAY STAR	(Building.)		

At 3 o'clock, P. M.

From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.

The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 19 Barclay-st.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	.....
ERIN	3,310	Greo.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,672	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplin.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA ..... SATURDAY, March 11
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA ..... SATURDAY ..... Feb. 25
CITY OF BOSTON ..... SATURDAY ..... March 4
EDINBURGH ..... SATURDAY ..... March 11
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $115. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New York.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

THROUGH BILLS LADING TO ST. LOUIS AND ALL POINTS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, VIA NEW-ORLEANS.

THE ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS,
JOHN J. ROE, President.

Is now ready to contract, and give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for shipment as above.

This Company now owns some twenty first-class steamers running between New-Orleans, St. Louis, and Louisville, and are now arranging connections between New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and New-Orleans.

One of their steamers will leave New-Orleans daily, and by judicious arrangements they are enabled to offer inducements to shippers in lower rates and quick dispatch. Average time of transit, eighteen days.

J. EAGER, Agent,
No. 41 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE WHEEL STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA,
Captain BARTON,

Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, March 1, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to

A SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The new and splendid steamship MORRO CASTLE, will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on March 8.

N. B.—All passengers must procure passports before securing passage.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, by
TAPSCOTT'S
favorite lines of LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends, and remit money to the old country, can do so on the most favorable terms, by applying to

TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 84 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.
NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., N. Y.
NO. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.

Classes for gentlemen on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, in Brooklyn—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y., at 5 o'clock. Call for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING CLASSES—AT the Academy of Physical Culture, No. 59 West 14th-st., on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Young ladies, misses and masters at 4 P. M. Private evening classes for ladies and gentlemen at 8 o'clock. New classes forming.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 176 Broadway, N.Y.

ENGINES FOR SALE.—CAN BE SEEN AT 440 West-st., cor. Bank-st. A horizontal steam-engine, 10x24, Snow's governor and all modern improvements.

MACHINERY.—ENGINES AND BOILER bought and sold, and constructed to order.
GERBER FURNACE CO.,
No. 5 Beekman-st.

TURKISH BATHS.

If you wish to enjoy health, strength, youth, beauty, luxury, and rid yourself of cares, wrinkles and infirmities, go to Nos. 13 and 15 Laight-st., and take a genuine Turkish bath. See description of it in Monday's and Wednesday's *Times*. Hours from 8 to 8 A. M. and from 2 to 9 P. M. for gentlemen, and from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. for ladies. Sundays, from 6 to 11 A. M., for gentlemen only.

RAILROADS.

PERTH AMBOY AND WOODBRIDGE RAILROAD,
From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:15 and 5:40 P. M.

Leave Perth Amboy—7:10, 9:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.

Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 9:35 A. M., 12:15, 4:12 and 6:20 P. M.

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 21, 1865.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:35 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

NOV. 1 1864.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD

Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Tickets may be procured at the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn. Baggage checked from the residence to all points on this road and its connections.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Sleeping car connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10.30 A. M. 3, 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

M. F. SWEETSER, General Superintendent.
J. C. CALHOUN, General Ticket Agent. Meadville, Pa.

CHANGE OF TIME.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

From foot Murray-st., daily at 3½ P. M., connecting with trains for Highlands, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Manchester, &c.

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.

Fare $2. Excursion tickets $3—good for three days.

Steamer JESSE HOYT leaves Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, daily, (excepting Sundays) at 9 A. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Philadelphia, Tuckerton, Barnegat, Tom's River, &c.

Returning leave Vine-st. Ferry, Philadelphia, at 11.15 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Jan. 23, 1865, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:40, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. Smoking cars will be run between Chambers and 30th-st. stations. Sunday train 5 P. M.

J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 5 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

H. R. SIMONS, Agent.

REMOVAL.

The Peoples' Line, "New-Jersey Steamboat Company, have removed from the foot of Cortlandt-st. to their spacious new offices, Pier No. 41, south side Canal-st., where on the opening of navigation, they will be happy to transport passengers and freight as heretofore.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1865.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains north and east from New-Haven 11 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at twelve o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, per cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon,

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, Jan. 26, 1865, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1865.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Sixty-sixth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York. Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the Fourth day of March, 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Sixty-sixth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, in said city, as laid out on the map or plan of said city, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3d, 1807.—Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1865.

JOHN E. DEVELIN, Counsel to the Corporation.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, from Morris-square to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York. Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 4th day of March, 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, from Mount Morris-square to the Hudson River, in said city, as laid out on the map or plan of said city, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.—Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1865.

JOHN E. DEVELIN, Counsel to the Corporation.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New-York relative to the extension of Church-street, from the southerly side of Fulton-street to Morris-street, in the city of New-York. Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New-York hereby give notice, and that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said court, to be held at the City Hall, in the city of New-York, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of March, 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the extension of Church-street from the southerly side of Fulton-street to Morris-street, in said city.

JOHN E. DEVELIN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1865.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
THE LAST NIGHTS
of
HAMLET
are drawing near.
TO-NIGHT.
EDWIN BOOTH
will appear in his grand role of
HAMLET,
being its
SEVENTY-SEVENTH
CONSECUTIVE PERFORMANCE.
ONE OF THE NOBLEST PIECES OF DRAMATIC ART EVER SEEN IN ANY LAND OR IN ANY AGE. WE TRUST IT WILL NOT BE WITHDRAWN UNTIL EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD IN THE COMMUNITY HAS SEEN IT.—*New-York Herald.*
Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager ..... MR. LESTER WALLACK
THURSDAY,
(Second time here.) Tom Taylor's admirable comedy,
STILL WATERS RUN DEEP,
And, second time in ten years, the excellent farce of
HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS.
FRIDAY—Benefit of Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES, first time this season, Sheridan Knowles' standard play of
THE HUNCHBACK.
SATURDAY, (third time here)—STILL WATERS RUN DEEP and HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS.
MONDAY—Tom Taylor's great Domestic Drama,
THE TICKET
OF
LEAVE MAN,
will be produced, for the first time in this theatre, with a Great Cast, New Scenery, Dresses and Appointments, and Incidental Music.
Doors open at 7½; overture at 7¾.

ROSSITER'S

Illustration of
MILTON'S PARADISE LOST,
consisting of a series of paintings, representing
EVE,
MORNING,
NOON,
EVENING,
ADAM,
will be open for exhibition at the Milton Gallery, No. 646 Broadway, TO-DAY—day and evening
Also, the Home of Washington After the War. This is considered the finest collection of paintings ever offered for exhibition. All should see them.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S SALOON
SATURDAY, FEB. 25, 1865, AT 8 O'CLOCK P. M.
LE COUCHER D'UNE ETOILE.
Comedy by Leon Gozlan.
LA NIAISE DE ST. FLOUR.
Comedy Vaudeville by M. Bayard.
Theatre office at No. 678 Broadway, ground floor.

WALLACK'S.
BENEFIT
OF
MISS MADELINE HENRIQUES.
FRIDAY, FEB. 24.
Will be acted (first time this season) Sheridan Knowles' standard play,
THE HUNCHBACK.
Box Book now open.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 62 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphi is cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required in cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 80th edition 400 pages, nearly 100 anatomical illustrations—upon debility, affections of the kidneys and bladder, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All should purchase this original work of the American News Company, No. 121 Nassau street, or the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1 00, or consult the doctor, No. 173 Broadway, up-stairs, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. "We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review.*

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful advisor to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Malden-lane, Albany, N. Y

WEAKNESS OF THE BLADDER.—

NATIONAL REJOICING.

[Continued from the First Page.]

that "they have concluded, purely from motives of economy, and in order to give greater *éclat* to the occasion, to discontinue the annual custom of dining with the principal officers of the General and State Governments and prominent and influential citizens, and instead have arranged for a celebration of the day in a manner that is deemed by them more in consonance with public sentiment, and in keeping with the genius of our institutions."

SUSPENSION OF BUSINESS.

In accordance with the Mayor's proclamation, the private places of business were very generally closed. The law courts were not opened. The Board of Brokers and the Produce Exchange also took a holiday. The Insurance Companies were open only during the forenoon. By order of the Common Council, one hundred guns were fired at the Battery and Union Square at sunrise.

OTHER CELEBRATIONS.

The Saint Andrew's Club gave a fancy dress ball at Irving Hall; a grand concert was given by 1,500 Sabbath School children at Cooper Institute. A concert was given by the choir of the German Methodist Episcopal Church in Second-street, near Avenue B; the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, No. 37 Bowery, was gaily decorated with flags, and a number of anthems and patriotic songs and glees were sung by 500 children. The theatres displayed unusually attractive bills and were crowded to excess.

The Celebration of Our Victories.

MEETING OF PROMINENT CITIZENS ON THE SUBJECT—CONCERNING THE FLAG OF FORT SUMTER—SPIRITED RESOLUTIONS, ETC.

A meeting of some of our most prominent citizens was held at the Collector's Office, in the Custom-house, at 1 P. M. yesterday, to make arrangements for an appropriate celebration of our late glorious victories.

The meeting was well attended. Among those present were Messrs. Moses Taylor, George Opdyke, S. S. Chittenden, Samuel Sloan, Chas. H. Russell, P. M. Wetmore, W. E. Dodge, W. M. Evarts, John J. Cisco, Paul Spofford and Frank E. Home.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. PAUL SPOFFORD, who nominated Mr. MOSES TAYLOR as Chairman. The motion was adopted, and Messrs. SLOAN and CHITTENDEN were appointed to act as Secretaries.

Mr. TAYLOR briefly explained the object of the meeting, and the following resolutions were offered by Mr. SAMUEL SLOAN:

Resolved, That the war to quell rebellion, which was rapidly approaching its inevitable conclusion, involves essentially the principles of self-government, human freedom and Christian civilization, that the people of the United States have abundant cause for congratulation in the knowledge that while successfully maintaining, by force of arms, the Government of their choice, and the life of the nation, they are at the same time effectually asserting the inviolable doctrine that this continent is forever devoted to the cause of liberal institutions and Republican Government.

Resolved, That the recent signal victory achieved by the military and naval power of the United States over the insurgent forces in revolt against the Government, call for the expression of cordial congratulations to the officers, soldiers and seamen who share in the renown of these glorious successes.

Resolved, That the armies led by Gens. GRANT, SHERMAN, THOMAS, MEADE, SHERIDAN and TERRY, and the naval forces serving under the orders of Admirals FARRAGUT and PORTER, have, by their valor and devotion to duty, maintained the integrity of the nation and upheld the honor of the flag, and richly deserve the applause of a grateful people.

Resolved, That the brilliancy of design, intrepid energy of action, inexorable determination to compel success, the campaign of Georgia and the Carolinas has no example in military history, and covers the names of GRANT and SHERMAN with indispensable glory.

Resolved, That the treacherous assault upon Sumpter has been fully expiated by the ignominious flight of the rebel forces without a shot fired in defence of a city devoted to treason.

Resolved, That it is becoming in a free and enlightened people to recognize and applaud distinguished public services rendered in the cause of the country, and that the citizens of New-York regard it as a duty to give public expression of their gratitude to the heroic men, who, under Divine Providence, have defended and preserved the honor and the life of the nation.

Resolved, That a committee of citizens be appointed to consider and report at a subsequent meeting, to be called by the Chairman and Secretary in regard to some fitting manner of celebrating the recent triumphs of the Union arms, and with the purpose of uniting a whole community irrespective of all other considerations, in a grand ovation to the principles of loyal duty to the country and and its government.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be transmitted to the President of the United States, to the Governor of this State, and to the several officers named therein, and that the same be published.

The resolutions were seconded by Mr. CHARLES H. RUSSELL who said there could be no need to expatiate on the sentiments contained in the resolutions, for they must necessarily find an echo in every loyal heart.

Mr. WM. EVARTS said he was not in the room when the resolutions were read, but he was cordially with the meeting in the object proposed. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Judge DAVIES said he wished to call attention to a fact not generally known. When Gen. ANDERSON was compelled to evacuate Fort Sumter, the old flag was taken down and brought to this city. Since that day it had been boxed up and had never seen the light. He thought this an eminently fitting time to take notice of the fact, and he begged to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to send a national ship to Charleston Harbor, to convey the flag to Gen. ROBERT ANDERSON, that he may replace upon the flagstaff of Fort Sumter that National banner, the emblem of our liberties and of our Union, which on the 14th of April, 1861, he was compelled to lower at the dictation of the traitors of South Carolina.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. R. L. STUART, and was unanimously adopted.

Mr. R. M. BLATCHFORD moved the appointment of a committee according to the terms of the resolutions, and the following gentlemen were appointed by the chairmen:

Moses Taylor, A. A. Low, Hamilton Fish, John C. Green, R. M. Blatchford, M. H. Grinnell, J. J. Astor, Jr., Charles H. Russell, S. Cooper, Charles H. Marshall, A. T. Stewart, R. D. Lathrop, Samuel Sloan, Wm. T. Blodgett, H. M. Tabor, A. C. Richards, J. J. Phelps, S. B. Chittenden, Denning Duer, F. W. Worth, Edward Pierrepont, W. M. Evarts, Shepard Gandy, Wm. H. Lee, W. Hutchins, L. W. Jerome, Prosper M. Wetmore, B. W. Sonney, Edward Minturn, W. E. Dodge, W. R. Vermilye, Richard Schell, Frank E. Howe, Robert L. Stuart, Paul Spofford, Robert H. McCurdy, Mershell O. Roberts, Henry R. Bogert, Elliot C. Cowdin, Wm. Seligman, W. M. Vermilye, George Opdyke, Henry Clews.

The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the chair.

Presentation of Colors to the Twenty-second Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.

Among the most agreeable incidents of the celebration of WASHINGTON'S Birthday was the presentation of colors to the Twenty-Second National Guard of the State of New-York. At 8 o'clock the magnificent armory of the regiment, corner of Fourteenth-street and Sixth-avenue, was thrown open, when a vast throng of ladies and gentlemen entered the building. The armory was splendidly illuminated, and was literally lined with the Stars and Stripes, and profusely ornamented with flowers. Shortly after, the regiment, numbering some 600 men, took up their position under command of Lieut.-Col. JAMES F. COX, acting Colonel, in the absence of Col. LLOYD ASPINWALL, who is at present in Europe. There were two sets of colors presented, one voted by the City, the other by lady friends of the regiment. The colors were very beautiful, and of the richest material. The city colors were presented by JOHN E. DEVLIN, Esq., Counsel to the Corporation, in an eloquent speech. Lieut.-Col. Cox rainned thanks. The ladies' colors were presented by Chaplain BOOTH, in a neat speech, which was responded to by Maj. POST. The band of the regiment was in attendance under the direction of the leader, Mr. HELMSMULLER, and performed splendidly throughout the evening. Dancing and promenading was kept up to a late hour.

The Institute of Reward for Orphans of Patriots.

The anniversary concert of the United Sabbath Schools of all denominations, for the Institute of Reward for Orphans of Patriots, took place last evening at the Cooper Institute. Rev. Dr. BALL, pastor of the Fiftieth-street Presbyterian Church, presided. The concert was under the direction of Prof. BENJAMIN.

The various denominations comprise about 2,000 children, but only about 800 could be accommodated last evening. But there are three concerts—one of which took place yesterday morning, one last evening, and one to be held this evening—in which the whole of the children will have an opportunity of participating. The proceedings consisted of solos, duets and recitations, the exception reflecting much credit on the youthful performers. A song, composed by Prof. BENJAMIN, giving a synopsis of the national triumphs of the past week, was received with great favor, and a piece called the "Harmonia Mountain," from the pen of Dr. HOLTON. Recording Secretary of the Institute, was so admirably delivered by Miss LOUISA WESTON, that it gained for the young lady a premium of $50. The results of the anniversary will be about $1,200, which will be devoted to the relief of the orphans of our patriotic soldiers, who have fallen in the struggle for their country.

The Second Life of Washington.

LECTURE BY REV. DR. OSGOOD.

Rev. Dr. OSGOOD lectured last evening on "The Second Life of Washington," before the Osgood Literary Society, at the corner of Second-avenue and Eleventh-street. The lecture was full of beautiful passages, original thought, and patriotic sentiment. He predicted the speedy suppression of treason, the restoration of the national unity, and avowed himself in favor of the abolition of slavery by legislation. The lecturer briefly sketched the circumstances attending WASHINGTON'S birth, and the leading events of his life. He said that at his death WASHINGTON entered upon his second life, since which he has been a living power on this earth as never before; he marches with our army, sails with the navy, and watches everywhere over our flag. In 1867 he will have reached his second cycle, a period as long from his death as his death from his life. The Father is rounding the circle of his life, as we approach the consummation of a reunited country, which will inaugurate a grand jubilee that will reign from the Atlantic to the Pacific. When he died WASHINGTON was nearer the hearts of the people than ever before. In praising WASHINGTON we do not intend to disparage his associates in council; but in elevating him, we ennoble them. He was the keystone that kept the arch together. In his life he was the great Union leader. The lecturer gave a brief and interesting review of the life of WASHINGTON, comparing the condition of the country at that time with the present wealth and power of the nation. He said that, with WASHINGTON, he wished to see slavery removed from the land, but that the only way to accomplish that end was by legislation. WASHINGTON, in his second life, is keeping the nation united. The Capitol is stronger and more secure than ever before, and painting and sculpture are still increasing within its walls, and soon the Goddess of Liberty will rise on its dome. WASHINGTON still lives in the territorial unity of the country. The speaker said that over WASHINGTON the sun of America rose, and has not yet set nor waned. [Applause.] The lecturer denounced the rebellion in severest terms, and thanked God for the conquest of the City of Charleston and the State of South Carolina. "Babylon is fallen!" Babylon the little is fallen, that made the nation drink with the wine of its abomination. When the nation comes together again, MASON and DIXON'S line will be the belt of union—not the chain of generation. The lecturer spoke of the election of last fall as expressive of the determination of the people to stand by the Union and the flag. Ever since WASHINGTON'S day, secession has been trying to show its head, but has always been put down in his name. WASHINGTON is completing his second cycle. He was with JACKSON in 1832, where he suppressed treason, and he also sailed with WINFIELD SCOTT, into the harbor of Charleston; stood by ANDERSON in 1861, and was with GILLMORE, last Saturday, when he put that good old flag upon Fort Sumter once more. [Applause.] He has been with ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and has gone with us through the war, teaching us to bear reverses patiently. He was with GRANT at the taking of Vicksburgh, and will go with him to Richmond; he went with PORTER to Wilmington; with SHERMAN to Atlanta and Charleston, and will go with him to Richmond. [Applause.] His spirit leads us in this second war of the Constitution; and if the rebellion should cease, he would still guide us in peaceful enterprises. The lecturer complimented the Administration upon its course inward Europe, keeping foreign nations from any aggressive act. In concluding he compared the causes of the rebellion—slavery, rebellion, and fanaticism—to the witches in "Macbeth," and said that "Macbeth" would have murdered our "Duncan" but could not. DAVIS, to-day, is not a happy man, and there is no rest for him but in the grave where BENEDICT ARNOLD lies. Let God have mercy on his soul, and lead him to repent of the awful wickedness he has done.

The lecturer was frequently applauded during the delivery of his discourse, which was one of the most instructive and entertaining of the season.

The Rejoicings Elsewhere.

IN JERSEY CITY.

The day was observed in Jersey City yesterday by the suspension of public business and a very general display of the national flag.

IN BROOKLYN.

This anniversary was generally observed yesterday. Places of business were closed during the afternoon. Flags were displayed from the City Hall, the new Court-house, and other public buildings throughout the city, and everything bore the aspect of a holiday. The draft in the Third District was suspended. The Second, Seventh and Thirteenth Wards will be drawn to-day.

THE ANNIVERSARY AT THE NAVY-YARD.

The Anniversary of WASHINGTON'S Birth-day was celebrated at the navy-yard by an unusual display of the hunting of every nation, flung from the masts and spars of the shipping, and the public buildings. The entire force of civilians, numbering 7,000 men, were off duty, and work was suspended. A salute of 21 guns was fired from the shipping, in honor of the occasion, at noon; guns were also fired at sunset. A considerable number of visitors at the yard kept the urbane Capt. WACOB at his post, inspecting passes.

IN WASHINGTON.

A grand national salute was fired at noon to-day, from all the fortifications around Washington, in honor of the day and the result of the glorious victories.

IN NORWALK, CONN.

By order of the Mayor a salute of one hundred guns was fired, and the fire bells were rung in honor of the day, and of the reëstablishing of the old flag over the walls of Fort Sumter.

IN POUGHKEEPSIE.

One hundred guns have just been fired, and the bells rung, in honor of the late telling blows against the rebellion. The air is filled with shouts, and "Old Glory" finals everywhere.

IN MIDDLETOWN.

One hundred guns are being fired by the Douglass Battery in this city in honor of the fall of Charleston and Fort Sumter.

IN ROCHESTER

a salute of one hundred guns is now being fired in honor of the national victories, in the capture of Charleston and Columbia. The public and other buildings are decorated with flags, and universal jollification prevails.

AT SANDY HOOK.

A salute of 36 guns was fired here at 12 o'clock M. to-day, in honor of the restoration of our flag over Fort Sumter and Charleston. The salute was fired in excellent time, by the Twenty-eighth New-York Battery of Volunteers, at this post.

IN ALBANY.

At noon to-day the Mayor caused a salute of 100 guns to be fired and the different church bells to be rung in honor of the capture of Charleston and in commemoration of the day. This evening a number of public and private buildings are illuminated.

IN SYRACUSE

WASHINGTON'S Birthday and the celebration of the evacuation of Charleston was observed by a salute of 100 guns, the ringing of bells, and the twenty-third annual parade of the Citizens Corps and other military and civic bodies. The day ended with balls, illuminations and general festivity.

IN UTICA

There was a salute of 100 guns, a military parade and a general display of bunting, to-day, in honor of WASHINGTON'S Birthday and of the recent Union victories.

IN PROVIDENCE, R. I.

The day has been celebrated here with unwonted spirit. Salutes were fired, bells rung morn, noon and night. The Light Infantry paraded, and will hold a fancy-dress ball to-night. THOMAS H. SARGE had his hand partly blown off while firing the salute.

IN NEW-LONDON.

The taking of Charleston was celebrated to-day by a salute, a display of flags and ringing of bells. Salutes were also fired from Fort Trumbull and the United States revenue cutter *James Campbell*.

THE SENATE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

City Inspector's Department—Testimony of Alderman Kelly, Capt. Hartt and Others.

The Senate Investigating Committee resumed the examination of the City Inspector's Department on Tuesday morning. Ex-Judge WHITING appeared for the Citizens' Association, and JOHN GRAHAM acted as counsel for Mr. BOOLE, City Inspector.

Sylvanus Godsey was the first witness examined. He testified that he was Assistant Superintendent of Streets under Col. Childs, in 1849, '50 and '51; the cost of cleaning the streets during 1850 was about $158,000; that sum was reduced by a revenue of $34,655 58 derived from manure and ashes; at that time there were 170 miles of paved streets cleaned; the officers in the department beside witness and the Commissioner, were a Clerk, Assistant Clerk, Inspectors on different manure heaps, and occasionally an inspector on the dumping ground; there were less than six dumping grounds; each Captain of police acted then as an inspector of his ward, and sometimes a man was detailed to assist him; witness observed the extension of the city since 1851, and believed that 25 per cent. would cover the increased cost of cleaning the streets now; the value of the manure would also be about 25 per cent. higher; witness believed under the present system there was no one in the department responsible for anything; witness believed if we went back to the system adopted in 1851, it would be better for the city; his theory was that the power should be vested in the Board of Aldermen, and that they should be held responsible for it; if they did anything wrong, they could be put out of office; the City of New-York would be all right if it had honest man to take charge of its affairs; the evils in the departments were owing to the large number for whom places were made, and to the fact that politicians had control of them; when witness was in office, the laborers received $1 per day.

In his cross-examination, the witness said he believed the evils in the department could be remedied, by holding the superintendent to a strict accountability for its administration.

William Clark, a Lieutenant of the Nineteenth Precinct, testified that he knew a man named Patrick Carroll, a liquor dealer, at the corner of Forty-second-street and Third-avenue, whom he heard was a Health Warden; did not see him doing anything but attending to his bars in Forty-second-street and in Jones' Woods.

Cross-examined—Could not say that he did not attend to the duties of Health Warden.

Capt. Hart, of the Nineteenth Precinct, deposed that he saw Carroll at his place of business since May last; only knew of his performing two acts as a Health Warden since that time.

Cross-examined—Did not watch him to see if he performed those duties.

Michael Reilly testified that he held the office of Special Inspector in the City Inspector's Department, and was also employed in Mr. Badger's iron foundry; attended to both situations; could perform the duties of inspector in four hours each day; and did so in the morning before he went to his work in the foundry, and in the evening when he left it; some days he left off work to perform his duties, and had been sworn to do so.

Samuel Dorsett, foreman of Badger's foundry, deposed that the last witness lost 35 days from July 1 to Dec. 31; he sometimes made up the time by working at night.

Alderman Kelly testified that he knew of some men to his ward (the 11th,) who were on the pay-rolls of the City Inspector's Department, who do not do any work for the money; believed one-half of the men on the pay-roll do not perform any duties.

Cross-Examined—Did not know that fact of his own knowledge; one man was on the pay-roll, named McGovern, who kept the largest liquor-store in his ward; another, who was a Deputy Sheriff, was put down as a street-sweeper (laughter;) another man was put on the pay-roll who held an office in the Court of Oyer and Terminer; the witness confessed that he had threatened to work against Mr. Boole, and closed by remarking that Mr. Boole had taxed all his employes one month's salary, in order to proceed with the funds to Albany.

The committee took a recess.

On reassembling witnesses were called for the defence.

Mr. Taylor, assistant clerk to the Board of Aldermen, was examined in relation to the acts of the Common Council authorizing the cleaning of the streets by Mr. Boole, and the appointment of officers.

The correspondence between the Mayor and the Corporation Counsel, in relation to awarding the contract between the Street-cleaning Commission and Mr. Badger, was read. The corporation counsel gave it as his opinion that the compliance with the provisions of the act, the commission had the power to make the contract; but the offer of Mr. Badger was informal and inadmissable, inasmuch as the piers, dumping-grounds, maenra, and crotoo water required by Mr. Badger as the basis of his contract, could not be legally given to him.

Mr. Chambers was called—Witness had examined the various contracts for street-cleaning since 1843; all such contracts down to that of Hackley were either cancelled or revoked.

Mr. Taylor was recalled—The witness read the proceedings of the Common Council, authorizing the City Inspector to cancel the Hackley contract; also the proceedings of the Commissioners of Health, authorizing Mr. Boole to clean the streets at the expense of Mr. Hackley's sureties; and in case money could not otherwise be raised, directing the Comptroller to provide the funds; the City Inspector was authorized to clean the streets on the 13th of May, 1863; the witness read the proceedings in the Board of Aldermen on the appointment of Mr. Boole as City Inspector by Mayor Opdyke.

Mr. Graham—Mr. Opdyke belonged to a different party, did he not?

Mr. Whiting—They are all alike.

The minutes of the Common Council increasing the pay of laborers were also read by witness.

The committee then adjourned.

The examination of the City Inspector's Department will be continued this morning.

Yesterday's Proceedings.—Testimony of W. R. C. Chambers, Charles G. Sisson and Daniel C. Delevan.

The Senate Committee continued the investigation of the City Inspector's Department yesterday.

W. R. C. CHAMBERS was called for the defence. He was acquainted with Mr. CHARLES WIGAN, who was a special inspector in the department for the Eighteenth Ward; in June 1864, a German told witness he had bought a place in the City Inspector's Department of WIGAN; witness informed the City Inspector, who directed him to make an investigation of the facts; witness went to see WIGAN, who was very sick, and died while Mr. BOOLE was making an investigation of the alleged sale of offices in his department; the information was received about the 20th of June, 1864, and WIGAN died on the 4th of July; witness knew Mr. CARR while he was connected with the City Inspector's Department; in conversations with Mr. CARR in relation to the department, the latter said Mr. BOOLE was an efficient City Inspector; Mr. CARR was usually engaged in writing for newspapers while in the office; if he had properly attended to his duties, Mr. CARR would have been out of doors a large portion of his time; he was not out of doors at all, however; the witness had been in the department for three years, and in his opinion, Mr. BOOLE had attended to his duties as faithfully as possible; he had made many improvements in the department, which is now as perfect as it can be; he did everything to make the department more efficient.

Cross-examined.—Mr. WIGGAN was a German, who had acted as a Colonel in the Garibaldi Guard; witness knew that charges had been made against the City Inspector by Mr. CARR, in March; witness drew two affidavits, sworn to by Germans, saying that their former behavior against the City Inspector were false; he did not remember who directed him to take the affidavits; witness never heard that he was charged with receiving a portion of the money obtained by the sale of offices; after procuring the affidavits, they were given to the City Inspector; Mr. CARR always spoke to witness in the highest terms of Mr. BOOLE; Mr. BOOLE has introduced improvements in the ticket system of the department.

On his re-direct examination, the witness said he had the affidavits of Mr. CARR to the pay-rolls.

Mr. CARR said they were never sworn to.

The witness replied that Mr. CARR did swear to them, and he knew it.

The chairman said the witness had answered the question, and that was sufficient.

The witness said he would not be insulted by a person sitting in the room.

Charles S. Sisson testified that he was connected with the New-Jersey Central Railroad; he had charge of the filling of the water front at Jersey City; he had a contract with Mr. WINANTS in the filling of the lots; witness bought one half of the interest of WINANT'S in his boats; the boats were to be used in carting ashes and rubbish from Pier No. 40 North River; the receipts were to be divided; Mr. WINANTS told witness that the Watts-street dumping ground had been taken away from him, soma one having taken the contract at four cents a load, he having offered to take it for five cents; WINANTS said he was confident that he could get Mr. BOOLE removed, and that he would get the price of removing ashes from the North River up to twelve cents a load; witness had control of the water fronts on the Jersey shore; WINANTS told him that he could get up the price of dirt by controlling all of the Jersey water fronts; WINANTS showed witness his private testimony, which he said would secure BOOLE'S removal; WINANTS asked witness to sign a statement in relation to Mr. BOOLE, which witness pronounced untrue; WINANTS wanted witness to swear to conversations with BOOLE, before he had ever seen the City Inspector; WINANTS said he would have BOOLE removed if it cost him $10 000; WINANTS and CARR were to have BOOLE removed, when WINANTS would obtain the contract for removing the ashes at an increased price; WINANTS built some new boats in the expectation of the removal of Mr. BOOLE, when he would obtain contracts for carting away the rubbish and ashes; WINANTS told witness that he had sold his half-interest in the boats, because he had said so in his charges against the City Inspector; WINANTS told witness he had had an interview with the Governor, and expected the removal of BOOLE.

Cross-examined—There is a great deal of property to fill up on the Jersey line; it will take ten years to fill up the water fronts for the New-Jersey Central Railroad, and at Long Dock; the ashes of the city are valuable for filling; witness never asked Mr. WINANTS to get the pay for carting ashes incressed.

Daniel C. Delevan was examined by Mr. Whiting, and testified that he was formerly City Inspector; Mr. Boole was his successor; the cost of cleaning the streets while witness was in office amounted to about $325,000; in 1860 the Hackley contract was made; but so many petitions were interested in it that it was impossible to carry it out; if Mr. Hackley had been left to himself, without embarrassment, witness believed the contract would have been carried out; he did not believe the streets could be cleaned at present for less than $400,000; they should have the use of the dumping grounds, croton water, and the manure; if properly looked after, the manure would be worth $60,000 a year.

(The witness was shown a pay roll, with one hundred and fifty-five special inspectors for the twenty-two wards.)

Mr. Delevan said he did not consider special inspectors nor bell-ringers necessary; the witness was examined in relation to the clerical duties of the City Inspector's Department; the testimony was unimportant; witness has never had any correspondence with Mr. BOOLE in relation to improvements in the City Inspector's Department; Mr. CARR was Superintendent at Sanitary inspection, under witness, and performed his duties faithfully.

Cross-examined.—Witness was appointed in June, 1859; he continued to clean the streets until the Hackley contract went into operation; witness inspected the condition of the streets personally each day; he suggested many improvements in the department to the Common Council; several health-bills were reported to the Legislature, changing the workings of the department, which witness opposed; the annual reports of witness were written by Mr. CARR or Mr. DUSENBURY, under his direction; witness thought all the streets of New-York should be cleaned at night, and that there should be no dumping grounds in the city; the witness considers the whole ticket system a swindle; the streets of the city could be cleaned for $400,000 a year, laborers receiving $2 50 per day; a little over a hundred thousand dollars would be paid for labor; the witness would like to have a contract for cleaning the streets for five years, at $400,000 a year; the work would require from 350 to 375 laborers a day.

The committee then adjourned until 10:30 o'clock this morning.

WENDELL PHILLIPS IN BROOKLYN.

"Our Country—Our Whole Country."

Although all the seats in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, excepting a few in the upper gallery, had been engaged in advance, the audience began to assemble a full hour before the appointed time, and very early the spacious hall was completely filled. Directly over the stage hung the glorious Stars and Stripes, bearing the words now beginning to have a vital meaning, "The Union," together with a portrait of the Father of his Country. Among the persons upon the platform were AARON M. POWELL, Rev. Dr. HATFIELD, Mayor WOOD, WENDELL PHILLIPS GARRISON, and others. At the appointed hour, the orator of the evening entered, accompanied by THEODORE TILTON, by whom he was introduced.

Mr. PHILLIPS said: Ladies and gentleman, I would not willingly forget the day on which you are assembled—the birthday of the great American Chief; and certainly no one could forget the week in which you are assembled, the week which gives to the loyal States of the North the news that the very heart of the Confederacy has been touched, and that our flag floats again over the brain and heart of Rebellion—Charleston. (applause.) Certainly, notwithstanding that every journal has been full, and every lip eloquent on such an event, every heart trying to appreciate its full significance, still no man can meet his brother, certainly not on any public occasion, that with hearts will not run over in national triumph. In national and necessary joy that our history has reached this point; and this birthday of WASHINGTON, notwithstanding the placid calmness which dwells over history, the statuesque coldness which we associate with the balanced qualities of the great chief; has yet some peculiar significance, some special lesson for an hour of the Republic's history like this. You know that in those general camp stories which abound in the biography of most idolized Generals, which have made the "Little Corporal" of France a dearer name to the French soldier than that of BONAPARTE, that in those common and ordinary lifelike and warm impulses the great American is sunnosed, if not deficient, at any rate sceptily supplied. Very few stories have come down to us. He is always the stately chief among his equals; rarely the soldier sympathizing with his troops. Indeed, out of the half dozen stories which I recollect in the whole war-life of WASHINGTON, is one which has peculiar significance to the American nation to-day. We are told that one bitter night in January, when WASHINGTON was watching for some particular return from scout duty performed under the auspices of Col. PICKERING, he waited, hour after hour, in the tent of PICKERING'S body servant, a negro; and as the night went away, and no news came, tired and sleepy, he turned to the man and asked, "Cannot I sleep somewhere here?" And the black poleted him to a buffalo skin—hit own bed. At almost dawn WASHINGTON wrapped himself in the ample folds and lay down to rest. After an hour's nap he waked to see, in the dull cold morning, the black sitting on a camp stool shivering uncovered. Said he, "Aleck, come here; there is room for two under this skin," and the black lay down by the American chief, and they slept the night out, side by side. The tradition rests on the testimony of the man himself, a clergyman whose life was lengthened to ninety years, and who died in Massachusetts. To-day, for the first time, America finds her flag broad enough to cover black and white equal together. [Applause.] He looks back on this great chief resting those weary hours side by side with the negro, as a fit emblem of the national existence to-day. I recal no other camp story of WASHINGTON that matches this in its gen al interest, certainly not in its significance. I tell it fitly when the flag floats at last again in safety over old Sumter, whence it was torn down with spite four years ago. (Applause.) I tell it because to my mind the war has begun and ended,—practically begun, and has practically ended in the significance of that single victory. We have been both to contemplate the meaning of the strife. For, when South Carolina shotted her gun against Sumter, it was slavery that loaded it; it was bondage defying liberty that fired it against the national emblem; it was bondage in rebellion against the idea which underlay the national existence. Now, to my mind, the North never accepted the challenge until 1863. We girded ourselves for battle with the warniey: "It is the flag; it shall be obeyed." Loyalty gathered Whig, Republican and Democrat into one impulse. But the North refused to see the meaning of the attack. She fired right and left, over it and under it; she refused until 1863 to fire at it. Your eloquent clergymen here and we had had but two years of war, counting McCLELLAN'S peace (Laughter and applause,) but McClellanism, the spirit which underlay McCLELLAN, was the spirit of aiming at nothing and hitting it. [Renewed laughter.] It was a nation which shut its eyes resolutely, systematically, on purpose, against the nature of the foe; until 1863 having exhausted every other method, having tried every imaginable means, having attempted every path and finding it blocked or leading nowhere. At last the converted nation patiently stooped to the bitter cup God was holding to its lips and drained it—equality and liberty to the negro. Never until 1863 did the nation fully, and of purpose, and by its own act, recognize and incorse it. I am not now speaking of the masses, of some hundreds or thousands that may have outran the national appreciation. I am not deciding whether the people were ahead of the Government. Let by-gones be by-gones. All I know is that judging us as a nation, history will record that it was in 1863 when emancipation thundered from the White House; when the black put on the national uniform, a policy of which the canvass of Nov. 6 endorsed the loyalty and necessity; that the North lifted up the gauge of battle which South Carolina flung at its feet, and hurled it back to the Gulf, and said: "The continent is mine; and I will have it in the name of God and justice to every man born under the flag." I am not disposed to go behind that national hour—the 8th day of November. I interpret it to mean a verdict of the nation that it will save its nationality; no compromise, no cessation, no saving of men or means, that shall postpone or diminish the national purpose to found from the Gulf to the Lakes, from ocean to ocean, one Union, strong durable and just. Interpreting it—that right I have no wish to go behind it. Behind it are Whigs, Republicans, Abolitionists, Democrats, and Conservatives with their various shibboleths, and their different objects. In front of it are coming hot Americans with one object—the nation. To-day therefore, on WASHINGTON'S birth day and with Charleston in our right hand, it seems to me that the only question which the thoughtful citizen should possess to himself is, where shall I go? What shall I do? What means shall I adopt in order to render that final accession and to secure that result? When a man of common sense has adopted an object, he reconciles his intellect and his heart to the means indispensable to acquire it. That is mother-wit. That is the peculiar characteristic of the North—a purpose, and then death or success. No matter where you carry me; no matter what honest means you propose to me; I trample everything under foot in order to reach my purpose. Now if this community accepts that goal, it seems to me it should be the purpose of every man that speaks, of every journal, of every man of influence in his own circle, to ripen the national purpose, and prepare it for the acceptance of the means necessary to the result. Behind me is encouragement enough. In this war national prejudice is melted, national purpose educated, national virtue lifted to the necessity of the hour. How sad the sight of the nation ten years ago!—that saddest of all sights, as Mons. DE TOCQUEVILLE said, a Democracy without liberty. Lacking that, he adds, it has nothing. And yet that was the spectacle our America presented to the world as the model of democratic experiment. ARISTOTLE says that thousands of years ago, the continent from the Pole to the Gulf of Mexico was covered with an icy veil a mile high. Some peaks of the Alleghany looked above it to the sne. Mount Washington surmounted it, and was visible. Below, says the philosophar, where the ice has melted, you see the grinding channel, the marked lines of the glacier and the boulder crumbling down granite into soil. Above, in the few peaks that sermounted it, is the smooth and calm rock as God's hand left it. As I look back on the history of America for fifty years—the moral and political America—so it lay covered with the ice of moral death. Half a dozen great hearts surmounted it—JEFFERSON, JONATHAN EDWARDS, WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON—perhaps I could name a dozen—must have been visible above the icy waste. On their history the grinding of necessary sacrifice and discipline has left no scar. But below is the great Divine, bidding men return their mothers to slavery to save the Union; the great statesman, advising his countrymen to smother their prejudices. The great sects were preaching—one that its mission was silence, and the other that to reason of righteousness and justice was preaching politics. These are the scars, the gelving channels, which show where the icy discipline of fifty years has scarred beyond recovery the history of the great minds God lent us. To-day, for the first time, this continent opens her bosom to the rise of God's moral law. For the first time the nation announces its purpose to live by the rule of absolute justice. For the first time this pulpit can open the Bible without a hinah, and politics can free its statute book without shame. The man of twenty-six when, in 1789, they looked ahead, had apparently as fair a prospect as we have to-day. They stood exactly as we stand to-day, full of purpose, full of hope, confident of success. It was the shape given to these institutions that turned 1789 into 1860. Nearer still we have the same significant warning. Why is Charleston in our possession to-day? Why does GRANT hold its iron hand around the jugular vein of the Confederacy, prepared to-day to-morrow what to let undone to-day? The South has had almost as good Generals as we have. She has had as valiant and as devoted soldiers as we have. Why is she at our feet and the stars and stripes floating over Charleston? Can you conceive a bitterer drop that God's chemistry could mix for a son of the Palmetto State, than that a Massachusetts flag and a colored regiment should take possession of Charleston? (Great applause.) In the whole history of poetic retribution, when did the wit of the poet imagine a more complete retribution? Why is it? Rightly the bolt has fallen on Charleston. It was her recklessness, as I think, that made the rebellion a failure. JEFF. DAVIS never was weak enough to intend to rebel. He never meant to quit Washington. He knew the almost omnipotence in the American mind of the idea of law. He meant to remain at Washington to be the Government—to hold the navy in one hand and the army in the other—to be recognized by foreign States, by force or by fraud to prevent the inauguration of LINCOLN. He well knew that if he succeeded so far, the North would rastel him by ballots, by journals, by Congressional debate, and met by the musket. You never could have rallied Democrat or Republican to fire one gun against our flag. That sentiment of loyalty which tided us over the Spring of 1861, and brought the nation to the Summer, when it began to appreciate the nature of the struggle, we should have lost, and, in my opinion, the rebellion would have ridden rough-shod over all the loyal States could bring against it. Charleston, in the gun pointed against Semter, kicked out of the traces and made JEFF. DAVIS a rebel, and guaranteed his defeat. We stand as our fathers stood in 1789, at the parting of the roads. To-day the horizon is red with military victory. Every man feels confident that if Richmond is not ours it is because the Generals know our digestion could not accommodate more than one Charleston in one day; and in merciful consideration they spare us a dearth of joy. [Laughter and applause.] But what they do not do to-day they do to-morrow, and what not to-morrow a month hence. The military field is certain—only too certain, too near, perhaps. The masses, caught unawares, robbed of their arms, robbed of their navy, almost robbed of their Government, have rallied and shown the world that Democratic institutions, at any odds, can as effectually defend their flag as the most compact and energetic despotism. It was said two hundred years ago, that there are constitutions that can withstand not only disease but even the physician. So Democracy in 1861 and 1862, armed for battle, withstood not only the enemy but its own General. [Great applause.] To-day the obstacles to complete success are not on the other side of the picket-line; what we are to prove is whether the masses can govern as well as they can fight. Can they reap the fruits of victory? Are they as wise as despotism? Can they land their prejudices to the necessities of the hour. Democracy, vindicated in the field, is now to vindicate itself in the Cabinet. On the 8th day of November the verdict of the nation was that it would save itself at any sacrifice. The nation must be dominated by a single purpose, or it remains seceded-raie. England to-day is not a great nation, for she has two ideas contending for wasting, of which PALMERSTON and BRIGHT are the representatives. Before 1850 we had a unity of purpose. A devil is strong and a saint is strong, but half saint and half devil is humbug.—Before 1850 we were all devil—we were all for slavery. Our fathers granted the single compromise, and it ran out to its legitimate conclusion. Politics meant nothing but submission to slavery. The nation was a harmonious whole dedicated to slavery. In 1850 the anti-slavery idea crumbled parties, and the nation ceased to be one in fact, and in 1861 it confessed itself divided in its purposes. Then England violated the first principles of fair play—never to strike a man down in his dawn. Our failure lies in not building built by freedom. It will require almost a total change. The whole American political life has been a building for the purpose of fostering and facilitating slavery. South Carolina fired her gun at freedom in 1861, and we waited until 1863 to answer it. Henceforth, whether one flag rules this continent or two, no black man hereafter shall wear a chain. If we could afford to part with four millions of laborers, the problem would be a different one. I know the Anglo-Saxon manteur that I address; but the question is what are the materiels God has given us to build a nation with, and have we the mother wit to use it, or must we wait for the forty years sojourn in the wilderness? There is a debt of $4,000,000,000. The nation reels under it. You welcome back half-a-dozen reconstructed States, and in your pride welcome none but the white man. I speak not now of magnanimity or justice. You receive back disloyal whites and reject the loyal blacks. In 1833, JACKSON said there would be a rebellion, the pretext of which would be slavery. You make a law and put it in the hands of SALMON P. CHASE, and he goes to South Carolina, and there finds ROXAR P. SMALL, who brought us the planter. There are a hundred ways to keep down the blacks, without violating the Constitutional Amendment. BANKS has set them the example in Louisiana. The Constitutional Amendment only says that no man shall be sold on the auction-block again. South Carolina walks into the House of Representatives with increased numbers, her blacks being represented. The conscience of the North, feeling that nothing is settled until it is settled right, wants another amendment to the Constitution that will make them equal. South

The New-York Times.

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THE SOUTH.

Rebel News, Rumors and Speculations.

THE MILITARY SITUATION

Sherman's Victorious March Toward Richmond.

REBEL VIEWS OF GRANT'S COMBINATIONS

A Union Force Sent to Cut the Railroad between Wilmington and Richmond.

Another Force Moving from East Tennessee to Join Sherman.

THE QUESTION OF ARMING SLAVES

The Negro the Only Hope of the South.

GRANT'S GREAT COMBINATIONS.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 21.

The enemy is now gathering all the available forces from all Yankee armies and garrisons, and directing them for one combined movement against Richmond. SHERMAN advancing through South Carolina while BRAGG, slowly retreats before him towards Charlotte—FOSTER, or some other commanding FOSTER's troops, making demonstrations with heavy force on the Roanoke and Neuse Rivers eastward, while rumor says that the Yankee force in East Tennessee is, at the same time, to cross the Allegheny and come down into North Carolina by the West, thus, advancing both by way of Weldon and by way of Salisbury, attempting to take BRAGG in flank, or even to cut him off by getting in his rear; while GRANT waits patiently within his fortifications for SHERMAN's appearance on the line of the Danville Railroad; so that the whole accumulated power of the Federal hosts may close in on Richmond, cut off its supplies and compel its surrender.

It is all extremely fine, but not new; we have heard of something of this sort before; and even more than once. It is one of those magnificent *combinations*, extending over a vast space, which now form the well-known characteristic of Yankee warfare. These superbuman combinations satisfy and excite the imagination; but they have the disadvantage of always failing in some one essential part. In a newspaper programme, on the map, and, we dare say, in the general orders assigning to each army and commander his special duty, all is to be accomplished by a given day—this sort of campaign undoubtedly looks majestic; only when set a going and brought into collision with hard facts, it somehow becomes dislocated. Thus the contemplation of those many armies approaching from all points of the compass, and bound to keep time, has lost a good deal of its intimidating effect. What is this campaign but a repetition of that of last year? There, also, BUTLER with 50,000 men was to advance upon RICHMOND by the South, GRANT with 150,000 from the North. HUNTER with fifteen thousand men from the west, taking Lynchburgh on his way, and destroying the railroads both beyond and on this side of that city. Of course our supplies were to be cut off; and of course RICHMOND was to surrender; and BUTLER was to have been retaking over us some time in July last, at the latest. What has become of those mighty armies? Nine months have overly passed—and the broken and wearied remnants of them are scarce sufficient to provoke an occasional skirmish at some point upon our lines; which no longer causes an alarm-bell to ring in RICHMOND. GRANT demands a hundred thousand men; and so for BUTLER, now "planting his cabbages" at native Lowell, no Confederate names him without a laugh. Yet those commanders and their hosts seemed formidable enough to us nine months ago, especially as portrayed to us in the eloquent and menacing paragraphs of Yankee war correspondents, who are ready learning to write campaigns in a military sense quite impossible to persons in civil life. *Accordingly*, in *May and June last, many weak-minded citizens were preparing to quit Richmond*, and Mr. MEMMINGER, ever mindful of the safety of his interesting Treasury employes, packed them off to Columbia. "Now am I in Ardee," quote TOUCHSTONE. "More fool I. When I was at home I was in a better place." That was indeed one of the great financial strokes of Mr. MEMMINGER.

Now, there is not at this moment so much to alarm us in reality as there was last May. *It is true we have not so many troops*; but neither has our enemy by a great deal. On that occasion, too, Gen. BUTLER could and did land his forces at City Point, without any effort or loss; but this year SHERMAN has to fight his way through many a swamp, and take or turn many a battery, and leave many a blue-coated corpse behind him ere he can hope to see a Virginia railroad. It is hoped, not without some degree of confidence, that the President will not this year relieve Gen. BEAUREGARD in the very crisis of his campaign, and appoint Gen. PEMBERTON in his place, with orders to the latter to slip round to SHERMAN's rear and march away to Mobile. But barring this, or some other equally enormous blunder or crime, it seems evident that SHERMAN has before him a much more perilous part in the grand campaign than BUTLER had last year. And in the meantime his devastating march through South Carolina is no more conquering that State than his great raid through Georgia has converted Georgians to the "Union."

Richmond is safe if all parties concerned do their duty; that is, if the new Secretary of War is energetic, and if the new Commissary shall be found to have some elementary ideas about food; especially if Congress proceed at once with such legislation, for the purpose of giving Gen. Lee control of large numbers of negroes, as that General asks at their hands. Promptitude and decision are important in this matter; yet it is understood that many members have long speeches to make; and one, they say, has even threatened to be heard for two days, going down into the very first principles of human society, and soaring to the sublime future which is reserved for the destiny of our species—*and the roads almost beginning already to dry under the winds of March! Two days! Why Sherman can march forty miles in two days.*

If this measure is to be adopted to increase our means of national defence, it was well it were done quickly, in order that there may be at least a portion of the new material ready for the work of the coming struggle. In the meantime, let it not enter the thoughts of any citizen of Richmond that the city is in any greater danger this Spring than it was the Spring before. There is the strongest probability, too, all the omens indicate, that this will be the last campaign against the capital of Virginia.

From the Richmond Whig, Feb. 21.

The accounts which reach us from the South are not sufficiently voluminous or explicit to inform us with even approximate accuracy of the military situation in South Carolina. All that we know is that Gen. SHERMAN is prosecuting another movement, *characterized by much more than his ordinary vigor and far more than his usual celerity.* We can only infer, in a general way, his main objects, without pretending to decide positively on the course he intends to pursue, in order to attain them. We infer, then, that he is really attempting to consummate that comprehensive plan for severing Gen. LEE's communications with the South; and, finally, by combining his forces with GRANT's, to either force the evacuation of Richmond, or to capture it by the power of overwhelming numbers. A plan of this kind has been repeatedly sketched by the Northern newspapers, and has been even prefigured with much minuteness, as to details, by the New-York TIMES, a journal which appears to be well instructed in military matters. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* maintains that while this is SHERMAN's ultimate design, his proximate object is to sweep along the great interior lines of railroad, and, by destroying them, deprive the Confederate forces of that facility of communication and combination which they have hitherto enjoyed. The developments of the past few days have justified this theory; although they do not yet enable us to say whether SHERMAN intends to prosecute his march through the interior, upon the great railway lines, or to content himself with what he has already accomplished, and fall back upon the coast, say at Charleston or Wilmington. It is only by adopting the former course that permanent results can be anticipated; while, at the same time, that course is so pregnant with peril, that it exposes the Federal army to absolute destruction in case of failure. The occupation of Columbia, or of any inland position on his route, must of necessity be incidental and transient. From that place he must move speedily in some direction. Should he adopt the safer policy and fall back upon Charleston, supporting that his march on that city be not intercepted, he will leave South Carolina in the same condition in which he left Georgia after his march through that State and the capture of Savannah. The Georgia expedition, by itself, amounted to nothing more than the mere acquisition of Savannah as a base for renewed operations. The country marched over was abandoned the moment they, and as soon as the Yankee army had passed, the work of repairing the railroads was commenced. By the time SHERMAN was prepared for another move, the railway communication in Georgia was restored; and the State which had been declared conquered by the simple transit of a Yankee army through its territory is now free from enemies except at one point on its coast and another at its extreme northwestern angle. This important fact shows the nature of Yankee occupancy in the country, and the kind of conquest they achieve at a distance from the guns of their navy.

The same thing would happen in South Carolina, should SHERMAN retire upon Charleston, or any other sea-coast town. The interior would at once be relieved. In a few weeks the railroads would be repaired, and his movements reduced to the dimensions of a gigantic raid, would prove entirely barren of permanent military results. We should have lost Charleston, and perhaps Wilmington, but our armies would be concentrated on the great interior lines, where they would have every advantage for defence against any future movements. *To accomplish anything decisive, therefore, Sherman must continue his march through the country, taking en route the great railway centres—Charlotte, Greensboro' and Danville.* We should not be surprised to hear that, from Columbia he has marched on Charlotte; nor that, in a few days, he will have possessed himself of that place. But then dangers begin to thicken around him. Ten very evacuations which his movements may force will add to the effective strength of our army in the field. Every day's march will weaken his forces and strengthen ours, and he will finally reach a point where he will be compelled to give battle under circumstances altogether adverse to him and favorable to us. His march resembles, in many respects, that of BUSCOTHE through the State of New-York, and it will have, we have strong reason to hope, a similar termination. Gen. BEAUREGARD, who commands our forces in that department, is SHERMAN's master in all the arts of strategy and tactics. He will give battle when he thinks it advisable to fight, or decline it when he thinks that to evolve it is the proper course. And, we may depend on it, that what he thinks the proper course, will be the best that could be adopted. We do not pretend to know when or where he proposes to meet SHERMAN, but we are firmly convinced that the Yankee Commander, if he prosecute his march toward Richmond, with the audacious purposes now indicated by his movements, will go to his doom. We believe that his army will be met and checked, and in such a position a check will be a defeat, and a defeat will be destruction. We are state, too, with certainty, that the best military authorities concur in this view of the situation.

FROM THE SOUTH SIDE.

From the Richmond Whig, Feb. 21.

Passengers by the train yesterday evening from Petersburgh, reported that everything remained comparatively quiet on the south side of the James. GRANT is evidently waiting with anxious solicitude to learn the result of SHERMAN's bold venture. Things on the north side of the river, we learn, retain their chronic quietude.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 21.

All continues quiet on the lines before Richmond and Petersburgh. GRANT congratulates himself on holding Gen. LEE here, while SHERMAN is turned loose upon the Carolinas.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 20.

From the Petersburgh *Express* of Saturday we learn that on the south side of the James the enemy show no disposition to assume offensive operations. He has rather shortened than extended his lines, and has withdrawn into his works this side of Hatcher's Run. *The condition of the roads renders the success of any important movement doubtful.* The ground is now thoroughly thawed and rotten, almost impassable for cavalry and artillery, and exceedingly difficult for the movement of infantry.

NORTH CAROLINA.

EXPEDITION FROM NEWBERN.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 21.

We have by the telegraph a confirmation of the report we gave yesterday of a cavalry raid in the direction of Tarboro, North Carolina; and also a renewal of the rumor of a movement of the enemy up the south side of the Neuse. We know that official intelligence has been received here giving much more magnified account of the latter movement than the popular report of it; and that it is supposed that FOSTER's forces, or a considerable portion of them, have moved up to Newbern to operate from there, probably, upon the Wilmington and Weldon road.

There is no doubt that the landing of troops at Newbern and the reinforcement of TERRY at Wilmington are both intended to aid or cooperate with SHERMAN.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 21.

It is said that a cavalry force of the enemy was advancing on Tarboro, on the Tar River, near the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad. A force (numbers unknown) is also reported as moving on Goldsboro, from Newbern, along the south bank of the Neuse. We fear there is much truth in these statements. The enemy have for several weeks been concentrating at Newbern. Raleigh is 100 miles from Newbern. Goldsboro is midway between the two places.

ADVANCE ON SALISBURY.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 21.

It was reported that a large Yankee cavalry force was advancing on Salisbury, from East Tennessee, but there is nothing in it.

THE EXPEDITION FROM KNOXVILLE.

We have reason to believe that the designs of the expedition, which was reported yesterday to have certainly moved from Knoxville, are not upon Southwestern Virginia, but that it is intended to penetrate North Carolina, and probably to strike the railroad between Salisbury and Charlotte. This force, consisting of several thousand cavalry, and supposed to be under the command of AVERILL, was, as we reported yesterday, at Greenville, from which point the main stage road into North Carolina branches off, passing through Warm Springs Gap. This appears to be the obvious direction of the expedition. From all we can learn, there is nothing to tempt them in Southwestern Virginia, as they have already damaged the salt works and railroad there, and plundered the country to such an extent that it is doubtful whether any considerable number of troops could be subsisted there.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

From the Richmond Whig, Feb. 21.

Although it is evident to the least intelligent person in this community that events of great importance are in course of consummation in South Carolina, we were assured, upon inquiry at the War Department, that there was "no news" from that portion of the Confederacy. The agents of the Press Association continue silent, and we have, therefore, no additional light to throw upon the situation of affairs between Columbia and Charlotte. From all appearances and rumors, SHERMAN is steadily advancing toward Charlotte. He may, at last, venture too far into the interior, and find himself caught in a trap; but, at present, the developments are too meagre to justify any speculations as to what he will successfully attempt or fail to accomplish.

WINSBORO.

Winsboro, S. C., is thirty-seven miles this side of Columbia, and it is rumored this morning that the enemy have occupied it. The news published there on the 16th stated that as the day before a large drove of Government stock, consisting of about 400 head of cattle and the same amount of sheep, passed through Winsboro from Anderson.

On the morning of the 16th another large lot passed through, bound for a point out of the reach of SHERMAN.

SHERMAN'S FORCES.

The *Carolinian* says the most reliable estimates we have heard from persons within the lines, who have had an opportunity of gathering information from a variety of Yankee sources, give SHERMAN only fifty odd thousand men, including the corps of Gen. Foster, now cooperating with him on the coast. The number of troops, however, is always exaggerated, and after reckoning his loss from sickness, wounds and desertion, we incline to the opinion that the Federal Commander has not 40,000 effective men in the four corps now scattered between the Savannah and the Edisto.

CHARLESTON.

While the War Department could furnish no nothing upon the subject, it was generally believed that Charleston, "the cradle of Secession" and "the very nest of the rebellion," has been evacuated by our troops. SHERMAN, by his bold advance, has thus accomplished, without bloodshed, what DUPONT, DAHLGREN, GILLMORE & Co., have in vain attempted, though aided by the combined naval force of Yankeedom. This ill-fated city, or rather the remnant of it, will now experience, to its full extent, the mercy and magnanimity of Yankee rule. The *Mercury* moved its quarters several weeks ago in anticipation of this sad result.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 21.

On last Thursday night, the 16th inst., our forces evacuated Charleston, and it is believed that the enemy took possession during the next day. Many guns must have been abandoned by our troops, but it is consoling to know the Yankees got little else. There was no cotton at Charleston to gladden LINCOLN's heart, and the city itself was little better than a deserted ruin. Several telegraph operators, all of them men of Northern birth, did not come out with our forces, but remained to receive the Yankees. The evacuation of Charleston should rather inspire cheerfulness than gloom. SHERMAN can only be checked by an immediate concentration in his front of all our troops, both in North and South Carolina. If this is done, he may be defeated, and his present expedition broken up. If he is not defeated, he will march straight up the railroad to Charlotte, thence to Salisbury, thence to Greensboro and Danville, and so on to Richmond. Many different estimates have been made of SHERMAN's army. We know he has four full army corps, and a strong force of cavalry. His corps will not number less than twelve thousand men.

ARMING THE SLAVES.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 21.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND NEGRO TROOPS TO BE RAISED.

The Senate bill to raise 200,000 negro soldiers, will, it is understood, be passed to-day in secret session, by the Senate. It is said a similar bill passed the House of Representatives in secret session yesterday.

FIRING THE SOUTHERN HEART.

Correspondence of the Richmond Whig.

PICKETT'S DIVISION,
CAMP NEAR CHESTER, Feb. 17, 1865.

The only news of any interest in this part of the lines is that we have had this week quite a "feast of reason and flow of soul" in the way of addresses. Three have already been delivered, and three remain to be delivered. I did not hear Col. FLOURNOY, but heard Mr. J. R. TUCKER twice. On Tuesday he spoke two hours to a very attentive audience, composed of Gen. HUNTER's and TERRY's brigades, and the artillery on the lines. Mr. TUCKER addressed himself to Virginia chiefly. He showed the impudence and arrogance of such a man as ABRAHAM LINCOLN, a pervenu from the State of Illinois, saying to the "Old Dominion," you shall not govern yourself as you please, but as I please. He showed that Virginia had been a free Commonwealth for two centuries and a half. Mr. TUCKER also demonstrated most conclusively that "reunion" was to all intents and purposes "subjugation," that if we can go back into the Union it is because we are whipped back. Would that every reconstructionist in the South could have heard his speech. A vein of delightful humor ran through both of Mr. TUCKER's discourses, which were very well received, as you may imagine.

Mr. TUCKER will speak again to-day somewhere down the lines. Dr. DONCAN will address TERRY's Brigade to-day, and Rev. Dr. STILES to-morrow.

Yours, &c., INDEPENDENCE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

The Goldsboro *Journal* says: "There is nothing occurring in this body worthy of notice. Mr. DICK speaks a Fourth of July speech every day in the Senate, but who wants to see it or hear it? When he rises to speak, we leave, it is a signal for the thirsty to go and indulge in a few drinks and a couple of games of billiards, or to go home for the rest of that session, for unfortunate Mr. DICK is sure to talk them one to it. We are glad to see that no one is rash enough to attempt to reply to DICK. He is a nuisance."

The Raleigh *Confederate* says: "The *Standard* and *Progress* are making all the clamor that is being made in North Carolina, while there are at least a dozen political papers in the State that are opposed to a convention. On the question of a convention, the people stand just where they did at the last August election, when they repudiated both the 'holy' convention and its rider in voting for Governor."

AUGUSTA.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* has the following in a late issue: "There was some little fluttering in the streets of our city to-day, (12th,) occasioned by the presence of two Yankee gunboats at Lister's Ferry, one hundred miles below this city, on the Savannah River. It is also reported that a few enterprising Federals have moved out on the road toward this city. These are evidently foraging parties, sent out to get rice, and no apprehension need be felt by our dyspeptic citizens."

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.

A. M. GORMAN, editor of the *Spirit of the Age* and of the Raleigh *Daily Confederate*, died in Raleigh on the 25th of January, aged 51 years.

WILLIAM GILMORE SIMMS.

Among those who have suffered sorely from SHERMAN's invasion of South Carolina, is WILLIAM GILMORE SIMMS, Esq., the well-known novelist and poet. In his hurried removal from home, near Midway, he was compelled to leave behind a library of choice books of much value, embracing upwards of ten thousand volumes. Many planters have been utterly ruined. Fortunately for Mr. SIMMS, he has the advantage of carrying his wealth in his brains, "where no thieves can break through and steal,"&c.

ON FINANCES.

The Richmond *Examiner* reviews our recent financial measure, and says:

"It will be seen from the foregoing statement that the portion of the Federal debt which outstands in the form of greenback circulation not bearing interest is four hundred and thirty-three millions of dollars. This amount does not include the peculiar form of circulating debt denominated as five-twenty and seven-thirty paper, which is very similar to the interest-bearing hundred dollar Treasury notes that we have had in the Confederacy. This class of paper has gone, to a large extent, into the hands of the Northern bankers, and constitutes the basis of a large banking circulation, for which the Federal paper is pledged. If this bank circulation, thus based upon Federal securities, be considered in connection with the above-mentioned greenback circulation of four hundred and thirty-three millions, and if to all be added the original banking circulation of the North, based on no special securities, or also on State or municipal bonds, the present aggregate circulation of paper at the North will be found to reach somewhere between seven hundred and a thousand millions of dollars.

The efforts of the Yankees to sustain this explosive and inflated paper system has, so far, been marked by great ingenuity, resolution and success. Whether they will succeed in conquering the South, depends, in a great degree, upon their continued success in upholding this paper system.

Our Victories—Grand Celebration Proposed for the 4th of March.

At a meeting of merchants of this city yesterday in Collector DRAPER's office, MOSES TAYLOR, presiding, it was resolved that measures be taken to duly celebrate the recent victories, in a manner commensurate with the grandeur of the Union armies over the rebel hordes; and that the appreciation felt by the people of this city and the country at the fact of the reoccupation of Charleston by our loyal brothers in arms, together with the fact that the flag of our country again floats over the walls of Fort Sumter, should be made apparent in a fitting manner,—it was voted to suspend all business on the fourth of March next, and that the business community and people of the whole country, from Calais, Maine, to San Francisco, California, be requested to unite in fitting demonstrations of joy on that day.

The Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce of the principal cities of the Union, including San Francisco, have signified their hearty cooperation in this patriotic movement, and the 4th of March will undoubtedly be observed throughout the land as a day of jubilation and as the People's Union Holiday.

The Maine Legislature.

AUGUSTA, Me., Tuesday, Feb. 23.

The Legislature has passed a wholesome militia law, and it has been approved by the Governor. The law enrolls all between the ages of 18 and 35, and creates an active militia of those under 24.

The effort to abolish the State Board of Agriculture failed.

The Legislature will adjourn on Saturday.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The False Reports of a Battle on Wednesday.

The Probable Evacuation of Richmond.

Petulance of the Rebel Press

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 23—P. M.

There is no truth whatever in the execution reports *from Philadelphia* regarding an engagement in front of Petersburgh yesterday.

I left Gen. MEADE's headquarters at 8 A. M., and City Point at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and up to that hour no firing had occurred during the previous twenty-four hours, except a salute of one hundred unbolted guns in honor of Gen. SHERMAN's successful movements and the evacuation of Charleston.

It would be impossible to have any later dates than I have this morning forwarded to you, and I am quite positive that the report stating that "Gen. LEE had attacked Gen. GRANT, and that our troops met with a reverse," is but another of the many *canards* that have emanated from the City of Brotherly Love.

It would not surprise leading military men to hear that LEE had evacuated Richmond instead of attacking GRANT. Nothing would better please our troops, now lying in besieging line before Richmond and Petersburgh, more than the enemy assuming the offensive. It is what we have been wishing for ever since October.

I send you full files of Richmond papers of Tuesday. You will notice the petulance and bitter outcries of the rebel press against their leaders for suppressing intelligence from North and South Carolina. No doubt the news of the fall of Wilmington is already in their hands. GEO. F. WILLIAMS.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

The Philadelphia Canard—Unfortunate Denial—The Story of an Attack on Grant's Lines an Absurd Invention.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 23.

The statement published in the Philadelphia *Press*, this morning, that LEE had made an attack upon Gen. GRANT's lines and repulsed him, is wholly and absurdly false. We have the highest authority for stating that up to this time no engagement has taken place, either in front of Petersburgh or Richmond. Moreover, it is believed here that LEE, instead of meditating an attack upon GRANT, is rather looking for safe egress for his army from the rebel capital.

A Ride Round the New Lines—Appearance of the Country—Difficulty of Operations—In Memoriam—Joy of the Soldiers Over Gen. Sherman's Successes, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LEFT WING ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Wednesday, Feb. 22, 1865.

Having completed my studies in the mysteries of camp fever, and having graduated with credit to my constitution, I signalized my return to the army and the saddle by a quiet ride round the new lines on our left, recently extended and now occupied by the Fifth and Second Corps. I found my ride to be an interesting one, and caused me deeply to regret my inability to be present at the time of the late movement, of which these lines are the substantial fruit.

The section of country through which our troops were compelled to pass is of the most rugged description, consisting of deep ravines, runs and gullies, interspersed with creeks, marshes and miniature lakes. The woods were of the dasest description, and filled with a tangled, and almost impenetrable undergrowth. It only needs a persuasive inspection to make one readily believe that the recent movement was one of great difficulty, owing to the natural obstacles to be overcome. The task would be at any time a severe one, but at this season of the year it simply becomes of surpassing hardship and privation.

To cross swollen creeks, pass through treacherous swamps, and flounder over roads knee deep in mud, is at any time a disagreeable undertaking; but in February it resolves itself into a succession of perils and sufferings that can only be imagined, for no pen can do them justice.

During the entire progress of the movement, and for the entire week succeeding, the troops were compelled to live in open camp, nothing but the merest shelter to keep out the piercing cold and penetrating rain. Coming from their warm and comfortable huts, and leaving their glowing fireplaces, it made the sudden change still more perceptible than it otherwise would.

Leaving the Wyett House, at which is situated Gen. CAMPBELL's headquarters, and following the course of what was once a road, but is now a mere quagmire, you soon come out on the run where the railroad crosses, and you are struck at a glance at the immense amount of labor that is being expended in erecting the trestle-work for the passage of the trains. This railroad business is now carried on with surprising skill and promptitude. No sooner did the troops get fairly into motion, than the railroad gangs were set at work, carrying on the extension that is now so near completion. For weeks before preparations had been going on in procuring the necessary ties and rails, and the work was pushed on with great vigor. At the point where the track crosses the run, one of the most important trestle-bridges is now fast approaching completion. Fully fifteen hundred feet long, and rising to a height of nearly forty feet in the centre, this bridge is at once the wonder and pride of the entire line. As I rode beneath its gigantic framework, I could realize the immensity of the structure, and admire the enterprise of the workmen.

Soon after passing this bridge you find yourself in a pleasant open field, and to the left the camps stretch out in unbroken line, their white and sun-reflecting outlines giving a brightness to the landscape that is picturesque in the extreme. All over the soft, sandy soil you can see, as your horse's hoofs sink deep into the sand, sad evidences of the fight of a fortnight since. Graves lie scattered about, and distorted and hideous carcasses of the horses slain disfigure a scene that would otherwise be one of beauty. Here and there one of the graves has a head-board that evinces age. On examination, you find that the soldier whose last resting-place it marks was killed in October, at the time of the first reconnoissance on Hatcher's Run, and whose ultimately led to the present seizure and occupation of the new position.

Passing on by a sandy and easy road, you strike the left of the Second Corps line. Here the country assumes a somewhat moist aspect, being made up of marshes and large pools of stagnant water. Owing to the presence of these unwholesome and inconvenient swamps, the lines are not of that continuous nature that marks the outline of our other established works; but they are not the less strong for all that. The works are not interpolated by the mammoth forts that have been the rule, but simple ravelins of the largest description are the protection for our artillery. The camps of the different corps are isolated by brigades, and, in some instances, by regiments, in some cases caused by hollows and ravines, and by the swamps that abound. All through the Second Corps lines long lines of corduroy roads have been laid down, as it would be impossible to bring up supplies without them. The builders of these roads have taken a leaf out of the tactics of the railroad men, and have constructed "switches" or turnouts, for the greater convenience of passing supply trains. To one unaccustomed to our present expeditious mode of conducting operations it would almost appear miraculous to see the rapidity of the progress in all the departments of fatigue and intrenching labor. Several miles of durable and strong corduroy, rising high and dry above the surrounding wastes of water, and long lines of solidly-built intrenchments, have been perfected in almost no time at all. The railroad is now fast approaching its final completion, and in a very few days the new left of our line will be as firmly established as any other of our previous achievements.

While all these various and indispensable undertakings were being pushed forward with that speed that has become second nature to us now, the men had to provide themselves with the much-needed huts. In a majority of cases the officers' quarters were taken up piecemeal and transported in wagons from the old camps to the new, and frequently whole regiments had recourse to the same expedient for their shelters against the inclement weather. By these means a great amount of labor was avoided, and the work of boning the troops greatly lessened. In places where timber abounded the men preferred to erect new huts, and, as is usual with mortals, endeavored to outdo all previous efforts, in the way of ornamentation and comfort.

At this moment the greater portion of the two corps, who are now erecting new camps, are comfortably housed, and made comfortable for the time. It would astonish a stranger, as it indeed does old army *habitués*, to see the readiness and celerity with which our soldiers set about making themselves comfortable. As I said in a former letter, the first thing a soldier thinks about now is to build a breastwork, then dig a well, and afterward build a log shanty. But this time all of these operations went on simultaneously, and the result is a grand success.

During my ride in and about the different camps, I missed many a familiar face, and had to mourn the loss of several brave spirits, who have fought their last battle, or now lie in anguish, suffering from severe wounds. Among these latter, stands foremost Brevet Brig.-Gen. HENRY A. MORROW, who received his wound while heroically rallying his brigade, battle-flag in hand, after a temporary disorganization, resulting from a partial uncovering of his flank. Gen. MORROW did not need any fresher laurels to render his name greener in the memory of his comrades, but in after days the battle of Hatcher's Run will be among the brightest of his many pleasurable recollections. I understand that this gallant officer will be recommended for promotion to his full rank.

A grand salute of one hundred guns was fired yesterday in honor of the capture of Columbia and the evacuation of Charleston, and the troops were informed officially of the glorious news. Great rejoicing was manifested, for soldiers reason and reflect like other men, and the speedy ending of the war each day becomes clearer and surer as the different consecutive operations are successfully accomplished. With each new victory, our soldiers feel their arms strengthened for the approaching and final struggle, that will finish this war and secure a lasting and honorable peace. The weather has, for the past few days, been of the balmiest description—Spring skies and warm sunshine. Should the present fine weather long continue, I am confident that Gen. LEE will have his hands full, and no doubt exists that a speedy resumption of active campaigns will be inaugurated at an early day. It may appear strange, after so many stories of the kind, but I must say that the belief exists in a large circle that LEE is actually evacuating Richmond, and no one expects that our occupation of the rebel capital can be delayed more than six or eight weeks.

GEO. F. WILLIAMS.

DEPARTMENT OF KENTUCKY.

Gen. Palmer Assumes Command.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Feb. 22.

Maj.-Gen. PALMER will publish an order to-morrow assuming command of the Department of Kentucky from the 18th, making his headquarters at Louisville.

Maj.-Gen. ROUSSEAU and Brig.-Gen. WHIPPLE arrived here this morning.

JAMES G. DARBEY, Esq., brother-in-law of Maj.-Gen. ROUSSEAU, died this morning.

A salute was fired to-day, in accordance with the orders from the War Department, and many of the Government buildings, business houses and private buildings were decorated with flags.

The Ohio Troops—Enlistment of Negroes.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Feb. 23.

Business was partially suspended yesterday, and the day celebrated by the firing of salutes and display of flags.

The new Ohio regiments raised under the last call have commenced moving to the front.

The Secession Bill was rejected by the Kentucky Senate yesterday, by nine majority.

Gen. PALMER, commanding in Kentucky, announces that his policy will in no material degree differ from that pursued by Gen. BURNSIDE.

The enlistment of negroes will be vigorously prosecuted. No State troops shall be enlisted or allowed in the State, but all troops raised for the defence of the State will be mustered into the United States service, and be under the control of Federal officers.

Capture of Robert J. Breckinridge—Rebel Force Believed to be Entering Manat Sterling, Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Feb. 23.

The *Journal* has a special dispatch which says our troops, near Midway, captured ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE yesterday.

It is reported that the rebel Col. HOWARD SMITH entered Mount Sterling under a flag of truce, and was held as a prisoner by our forces there.

It is believed a rebel force may be entering Kentucky from that direction.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, VA., Tuesday, Feb. 21.

The steamer *Admiral Dupont*, PEPPER, Master, arrived here to-day from Hilton Head, S. C., on the 17th inst., via Beaufort.

The *Admiral Dupont* brings the mails and important dispatches for the War Department.

Nothing was known at Hilton Head of Gen. SHERMAN's movements, as his base of operations was so far removed that there was but little communication carried on with his army except by mounted couriers.

Lieut. CUSHING arrived here to-day from Fort Fisher.

FROM CANADA.

Speech of George Thompson in Montreal.

MONTREAL, Thursday, Feb. 23.

At a concert given by the New-England Society last night, GEORGE THOMPSON made a speech on the present and future of America. He said that although the war was necessary, yet all the stars would appear again upon the American flag, and that it would be again brighter than ever, the beacon of light and liberty, kindled to the skies. America and Great Britain, mother and daughter, would go hand in hand, one in union and progress. He said there were erroneous opinions as to the English sentiment, and painted the glorious future when all mankind shall be free.

The Case of the St. Albans Raiders.

MONTREAL, Thursday, Feb. 23.

There has been nothing done in the St. Albans raiders case since Monday, the Judge of the court being ill.

WILMINGTON.

Our Forces Within Four Miles of Wilmington on the 21st—Heavy Firing Heard.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 23.

The following official dispatch was received at the Navy Department to-day:

U. S. STEAMER RHODE ISLAND,
HAMPTON ROADS, Va., Feb. 23.

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

The *Newbern* has just arrived from Cape Fear River, which place she left on the 21st inst. Her Commander reports that our forces were within four miles of Wilmington. Heavy fighting was going on, and our forces were still advancing.

(Signed,) Very respectfully,
STEPHEN D. TRENCHARD,
Commander.

Gen. Schofield's Official Report of the Capture of Fort Anderson.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 23.

Gen. SCHOFIELD makes the following report of his capture of Fort Anderson:

FORT ANDERSON, Feb. 19,
VIA FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 23, 1865.

To Lieut.-Gen. U. S. Grant, City Point, Va.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the success of our operations against Fort Anderson and the adjacent works on both sides of the Cape Fear River. Yesterday, while the guns maintained a heavy fire upon Fort Anderson, I pressed the enemy on both sides of the river, and sent a force under Gen. COX about sixteen miles around a swamp, to turn the enemy's right.

This force made its way along a narrow defile between two swamps, and completely turned the enemy's position. As soon as the movement became known to the enemy he abandoned his works, and retreated toward Wilmington. We captured ten guns uninjured and a considerable amount of ammunition. We have about fifty prisoners. The loss in killed or wounded is small on either side. The troops are pursuing the enemy and the gunboats are moving up the river. Fort Anderson and its collateral works are very strong, and rendered almost inaccessible by swamps. A small force could have held them till their supplies were exhausted. My information is that the rebels have a line of defence behind Tom Creek, where they propose to make a stand. If so, it can probably only be a short one.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General Commanding.

New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, N. J., Thursday, Feb. 23.

This morning the Judiciary Committee of the House reported a bill to ratify the Constitutional Amendment, with an amendment to submit it to the vote of the people at the next general election.

The minority of said committee reported against submitting it to a vote of the people, and in favor of passing a resolution to ratify it without such a proviso.

Hon. JAMES M. SCOVEL, Senator from Camden, has been drafted.

The Boston Dry-Goods Trade Sale.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 23.

The proceeds of the Dry Goods Trade Sale, which closed last night, amount to three million dollars.

The average prices were deemed satisfactory to both seller and purchaser.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—EVENING SESSION.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 23.

Sundry petitions were presented for the incorporation of the New-York Dental College.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Authorizing the increase of pilotage in the port of New-York.

For the relief of the Sheepshead Bay and Seabord Railroad Company.

Authorizing FRANCIS B. CUTTING to improve lands under water in the Twelfth Ward, Brooklyn. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. STEWART—To provide for the payment of the interest on bonds issued pursuant to the ordinance of the New-York Supervisors, passed June 14, 1864.

By Mr. EDWARDS—To prevent fraud in the sale of produce and other commodities.

The Speaker presented the annual report of the trustees of the New-York Institute for the Blind.

BILLS ADVANCED TO THIRD READING.

To enable the trustees of the Seamen's Fund and Retreat to borrow money.

To incorporate the Studio Building of the City of New-York.

From New Orleans.

CAIRO, Thursday, Feb. 23.

New-Orleans dates to the 16th, and Memphis to the 21st, have been received.

The *Picayune* says the bar at South-West Pass has become a great obstruction to navigation. At low water even vessels of moderate draught are meeting much difficulty.

ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON publishes a card in the Memphis *Argus*, defining his position on the questions of the day, and denying the statements of Northern papers regarding the political status.

Over 700 permits to bring cotton into our lines were granted at Memphis for the week ending 18th, and 195 for taking out supplies. Cotton permits cover 51,940 bales and 65,000 pounds loose. The value of supplies taken ant is $257,000.

Note from the Provost-Marshal of the Ninth District.

OFFICE OF THE PROVOST-MARSHAL OF THE NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In answer to a complaint published in your issue of Wednesday, over the signature of J. D., respecting *discourteous treatment, want of civility, and neglect of duty*, on the part of the employés of this office in conducting the examination for exemptions from liability to draft, I may be permitted, in refutation thereof, to say, that on the day in question, two hundred and fourteen men were examined and exempted, besides a large number heard who were not exempted.

If this is not attending to duty faithfully, notwithstanding the allegation of J. D., I am at a loss to know what is.

W. E. DUNNING,
Provost-Marshal Ninth District.

Order of Gen. Roberts.

CAIRO, Thursday, Nov. 23.

Gen. ROBERTS, commanding the District of West Tennessee, has ordered that no person coming into or passing out of our lines, will be allowed to return during the war, except those trading in cotton

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 23, 1865.

$1,600	U. S. 6s, '67	130⅝	100	Fontiac Lead Co.	58¼
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	110⅜	100	do	s30 58¾
3,000	do	111	100	do	s30 59
18,000	U. S. 5s, 5-20s...C	111	100	N. Y. Cen.	s10 116¼
10,000	do	111⅛	800	do	116
10,000	do...new iss.	110⅜	200	do	116⅛
25,000	do...new iss.	110⅜	100	do	116¾
500	do ...new iss.	110⅜	52	do	115⅞
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...R.	110	60	do	115⅝
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s C.	102⅜	9	do	115
2,000	Mo. State 6s	68⅛	200	do	s10 115⅜
1,000	La. State 6s	60	100	do	s30 115¾
500	Cal. St. 7s	155	100	do	s60 115
5,000	Mississippi, in Paris	75	100	do	116⅜
40,000	Ohio & St. C...	27	500	Erie Railway	74¾
4,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76, Convertible	118	200	do	74⅞
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	102⅜	200	do	75
1,000	Bridge M., '79	109	100	do	s10 75⅛
2,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	85	28	do	75¼
10,000	P., Ft. W. & C 1st	110	10	Erie R. Pref	92⅛
1,000	Cal. & Alt. 1st M.	103⅜	600	Hudson R. R.	115⅜
1,000	do	103	100	do	115⅝
1,000	do	103	500	do	115¾
1,000	Mad. R. 1st M.	102	100	do	116
15,000	Am. Gold	149	200	do	b30 116
10,000	do	148⅜	100	do	b30 115¾
7	Bank of America	140	100	do	116⅜
10	Am. ex. Bank	122	400	Reading R.	115
2	Continental Bank	108	100	do	s30 114⅞
1,000	do	107⅛	100	do	s30 114⅞
	Mech. & Com'rce.	110	200	do	b10 115
40	do	37	100	do	114¾
2	do	38	400	do	115
60	do	37⅝	100	Mich. Cen. R.	112⅜
40	do	37⅞	100	do	112
10	do	37⅝	100	M. S. & N. I.	66⅜
20	do	37⅝	100	do	66¾
	Del. & Hud. C. Co	152	100	Ill. Cen. R.	110⅜
1	do	150	100	Cin. S. & N. W.	b30 34⅛
1	do	150	100	do	34⅜
1	do	150	100	C. & N. W. Pr	b30 64⅝
1	do	150	100	do	64¾
1	do	150	100	Clev. & Pitts	84⅜
1	do	150	100	Chic. & R. I. R	97⅜
1	do	150		do	s30 97⅝
1	do	150	100	Chic. & R. & Q. R.	118
10	do	150	100	Chi. & Pt. Du C.	45
2	do	150	53	P., Ft. W. & C.	86⅝
1	do	150	100	do	86¾
1	do	150	50	Ft. W. & C.	87
10	do	150	25	Chi. & Al. R.	92

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	110	100	Erie Railway	75⅛
10,000	do	111	100	do	75⅜
25,000	do	111⅛	100	do	75⅝
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...R.	110	60	do	75¾
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s C.	102⅜	9	do	75⅞
2,000	Mo. State 6s	68⅛	200	do	s10 76
1,000	La. State 6s	60	100	do	s30 115¾
500	Cal. St. 7s	155	100	do	s60 115
5,000	Mississippi, in Paris	75	100	do	116⅜
40,000	Ohio & St. C...	27	300	Erie Railway	74¾
4,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76, Convertible	118	200	do	74⅞
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	102⅜	200	do	75
1,000	Bridge M., '79	109	100	do	s10 75⅛
2,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	85	100	do	75¼
10,000	P., Ft. W. & C 1st	110	10	Erie R. Pref	92⅛
1,000	Cal. & Alt. 1st M.	103⅜	600	Hudson R. R.	115⅜
1,000	do	103	100	do	115⅝
1,000	do	103	500	do	115¾
1,000	Mad. R. 1st M.	102	100	do	116
15,000	Am. Gold	149	200	do	b30 116
10,000	do	148⅜	100	do	b30 115¾
7	Bank of America	140	100	do	116⅜
10	Am. ex. Bank	122	400	Reading R.	115
2	Continental Bank	108	100	do	s30 114⅞
1,000	do	107⅛	100	do	s30 114⅞
	Mech. & Com'rce.	110	200	do	b10 115
40	do	37	100	do	114¾
2	do	38	400	do	115
60	do	37⅝	100	Mich. Cen. R.	112⅜
40	do	37⅞	100	do	112
10	do	37⅝	100	M. S. & N. I.	66⅜
20	do	37⅝	100	do	66¾
	Del. & Hud. C. Co	152	100	Ill. Cen. R.	110⅜
1	do	150	100	Cin. S. & N. W.	b30 34⅛
1	do	150	100	do	34⅜
1	do	150	100	C. & N. W. Pr	b30 64⅝
1	do	150	100	do	64¾
1	do	150	100	Clev. & Pitts	84⅜
1	do	150	100	Chic. & R. I. R	97⅜
1	do	150		do	s30 97⅝
1	do	150	100	Chic. & R. & Q. R.	118
10	do	150	100	Chi. & Pt. Du C.	45
2	do	150	53	P., Ft. W. & C.	86⅝
1	do	150	100	do	86¾
1	do	150	50	Ft. W. & C.	87
10	do	150	25	Chi. & Al. R.	92

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$15,000	O. & Miss C...	27⅛	200	Chi. & R. I. R.	97⅜
10,000	do	27⅛	100	do	s3 97⅛
10,000	do	b10 27⅜	100	do	s... 97⅜
100	N. Y. Cen.	116⅛	100	do	s3 97⅛
200	do	s3 116⅜	100	do	s3 97⅜
100	do	116⅜	300	do	97⅜
400	do	b3 116⅜	100	Pitts., F. W. & C.	96⅛
100	do	b3 116⅛	100	do	s3 96⅞
1500	Erie Railway	75⅛	100	Canton Co.	39
500	do	b10 75⅜	100	do	39⅛
200	do	75⅜	400	do	39⅜
400	Hudson R. R.	116⅛	100	do	s3 39⅛
300	do	116⅜	100	do	b4 39⅜
500	do	116	100	do	39¾
200	do	s3 116	100	do	39⅝
700	Reading R.	115	500	Cum. Coal Co.	72⅛
200	do	b3 115	200	do	s10 72⅜
800	M. S. & N. I.	x-d 66⅛	200	do	b10 72
200	do	s3 66⅞	400	do	s10 72⅝
200	do	66⅜	200	do	b3 72⅜
200	do	66⅜	100	do	s60 67
300	do	66⅜	1200	do	72⅝
100	Ill. Cen. R.	s3 119⅛	600	do	s3 72⅛
1500	Cle. & Pitts	s3 84⅜	200	do	s10 72
200	Chic. & N. W.	34⅜	100	do	s3 73
100	C. & N. W. Pr	64⅞	200	do	73
100	do	64⅜	100	Mar. Min. Co.	b3 133⅛

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$30,000	O. & M. Cer.	27	700	Erie R.	75
100	N. Y. C. R.	115⅛	100	do	s3 74⅞
200	do	115⅜	100	do	74⅞
300	do	115	200	M. S. & N. I.	x-d 67
300	do	s3 116	100	do	b3 67
200	Reading R.	114⅜	200	do	67
100	Hud. Riv. R.	115⅜	100	do	b4 67
100	do	116	100	do	s3 67
100	do	s3 115⅞	100	do	67⅛
200	do	116	100	Ill. Cen. R.	119⅛
500	do	116⅛	600	Canton Co.	38⅜
100	do	b4 116⅛	100	Cum. Coal	71⅞
100	Chic. & R. I. R.	97⅜			

THURSDAY, Feb. 23—P. M.

The selection by the President of the United States thern wae a good inquiry at thn Exchange Board, at Tuesday's rates, and a very large business in 10 40s and 5-20s on Wall-street.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at the New-York Office to proceed nt once with tha payment of the 1st March coupons on the 10-40 Loan, and they nra now being peid on presented at thn Interest countar of the estnblishment. This process will 1st looaa shout $3,750,000 in Gold out of the praaent isrge accumulation from England in the New-York Office.

At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday nftarnoon. Tha Railways were not quite so high ne in thn forenoon, and Canton ano Cumberland fell back 1@1½ per cent. Gold 200½:

	Tues.	Thurs.		Tues.	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s	102⅜	102⅜	Pittsburgh	83⅛	84⅜
U. S. 5-20's	111⅛	111⅜	Northwest	34⅜	34⅛
T. Certificates	98⅜	98⅜	N. West Pref	64⅛	64⅛
N. Y. Central	115⅞	115⅜	Rock Island	96⅝	97
Erie	74⅞	74⅞	Fort Waynn	95⅞	96⅜
Hudson	112⅜	116⅛	Cum'land Coal	68	71⅞
Reading	114	114⅜	Quicksilver	85	84⅛
Mich. Southern	65⅜	67	Mariposa	13⅜	27
Illinois Cen	118⅜	119⅛	Ohio & M. Certs	26⅜	27

The subscriptions to the Popular Loan reported to-day nra :

At Ninth National (yesterday and to day)	$1,458,350
Fisk & Hatch	800,000
First National	600,000

The Fourth National Bank has declared a five per cent. Dividend for March, and the probability, we hear, is that another division of profits will be made for July, so ne to change the half-yearly periods from March and September to July and January. The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares :

New-York	113	Bank of the Republic	104
Manhattan	100	Bank of N. Amer	110
Merchants'	117	Hanover	102⅜
Mechanics'	110	Irving	107
Union	110	Metropolitan	120
Amarica	140	Shoe and Leather	107⅜
North River	108	Corn Exchange	108
National	115	Continental	96
Merchants' Exchange	98	St. Nicholas	103
State of New-York	119	Commonwealth	104
Commerce	110	Import'rs' & Traders'	108
Mechcs' Bkg. Asso	101	Manufac. & Mar'ts'	101
Ocean	90	N. Y. Nat'al Ex. Bk	110
American Exc	121	Central National	104
Pacific	160	Fourth National	103
Chatham	120		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages :

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	103	Pac. R. 7s, gnar. by Mo. 5s	85
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	118	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	89
Erie 1st mort, '68	102	Chi. & N. W. 1st m	85
Erie 7s, '79	108	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	80
Erie 7s, 3d mort, '79	109	Tol & Wab. 1st. Bds	88
Erie 7s, 4th mort., '80	102⅜	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	100
Erie 7s, 5th mort., '82	110	N. J. Cen. 2ds	109
Buf. N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	109
Mad. R. 7s, 1st m., '69	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	98
Mad. R. 7s, 2d m. s. f. '85	107	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3ds	83
Mad. R. 7s, bonds, '67	95	Clev. & Pitts. 2ds. con.	90
Harlem 1st, '68-72	102	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	78
Chi., B. & Q. 8s	c lsts. 114	Chi. & Alt. 1st m	105
Mich. S. 7s	c. 2d mort. 90	Chi. & Al. income	90

The Customs received in Gold by the Treasury in the month of Jsnuary, ware :

At New-York	$4 216,399
Other Atlantic Ports	1,244,177
Together	$5,460,576

The Pacific ports, when hesrd from, will probably add from $500,000 to $550,000 ; raising tha total to about six million of dollars. In February thay will reach from $4,200,000 to $4,300,000 at New-York, from present appearances. To the close of business to-day, they amount to $3,583,574, with four working days in the month to be added.

The Quicksilver Mining Company of California, (New Almaden mines,) held their annusl meating in Philadelphia yesterdsy, and salected the following Bonrd of Direction for 1864 : Messers. S. G. Arnold, S. L. M. Barlow, William Bond, John A. Collier, R. H. Crittendsn, Jamee Eldridge, John Elliott, George J. Forrest, Thomas A. Scott, Howell L. Williame, and E. Wnllar. The statement of the profits of the compsny for 1864. (and November, 1863, when they coms into poseession,) is ss follows :

Sales of 46,936 flasks of Quicksilver, for gold		$1,775,058
And inr currency		171,539
Total is gross		$1,946,597
Miniag cost in gold	$645 646	
Other espenses, gold	43 574	
Other exnenses, currency	30 528	
Mortgage Intarnst, gold	34 825	
Mortgage interest, currency	23,096	
Taxes, in gold	8,113	
Taxes, in currency	15,255—	800,437
Net (in gold) on $10,000,000 Stock		$1,146,160

A second half-yearly Dividend of 5 per cent. is advertised by the Locust Dale Coal Company of Pennsylvania, of which Mr. GEORGE H. POTTS, coal merchant of this city, is the Presidant.

At the annual election of officers of the Dubnque and Sioux City Railroad Company, JAMES ROBB, Esq., was chosen President, and Mr. PLATT SMITH Vice-President.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

J. F. D LANIER, President. C. V. COLVER, Vice-Prest.,
Of Winslow, Lanier & Co. Of Colver, Penn & Co.
C. N. JORDAN, Cashier.

☞ THIRD NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
PAID-IN CAPITAL ..... $1,000,000.
Designated depository of the United States, and authorized agent of the Treasury.
No. 5 NASSAU-STREET, Feb. 17, 1865.

This bank was organized under the National Banking Act, in June last, by Mr. C. V. Colver and associates, with a paid-up capital of $500,000, and has been in successful operation since that period.

Its paid-up capital has now been increased to $1,000,000, and, by prece nt arrangement, Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., of this city, their correspondents, together with Messrs. Culver, Penn & Co., and their friends, being persons of well-known standing and large pecuniary means, have becoma the owners of its capital stock.

The managers of this bank are, and for many years hava been, in close and extensive business relations with banks and bankers in all parts of the country, and their experience and fidelity to the interests intrusted to their care need no recommendation.

The bank is now prepared to open accounts with depositors, and will allow four per cent. interest to banks and bankers on their credit balances, rendering account current monthly.

Collections made through all parts of the country on the most favorable terms.

This bank is an accredited agent of the Government, and will give particular attention to the purchase of all Government Securities, and will discharge all business intrusted to its care promptly and without cost to its correspondents. J. F. D. LANIER, President.
C. N. JORDAN, Cashier.

GEO. H. REA, President. E. D JONES, Cashier
☞ SECOND NATIONAL BANK,
OF ST. LOUIS.
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE U. S.
Government Vouchers, Certificates, Bonds, &c., bought and sold at current market rates or on commission.
Prompt attention given to collections. Remittances made on day of payments, at current rate of exchange.
E. D. JONES, Cashier.

☞ CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS
FOR THE U. S. 7-30 LOAN,
NO. 51 WALL-ST.,
have all denominations of 7-30 notes on hand for immediate delivery.

☞ PROF. BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, AFTER A very extensive tour in California, has arrived at home. He was the first to make a research on Oil Creek, long before any wells were bored there. He now gives it as his opinion that the development of petroleum on the property of the California Petroleum Company is far better than it was in Pennsylvania and Ohio. His first report to the company was made July 2, 1864, in which he stated that their property, as a ranch, was a splendid estate, but its value was its almost fabulous wealth in the best of oil. We have seen a letter written to the company since his return (Feb. 10, 1865,) in which he says :

"I am happy to be able to confirm at this date what I have said in my published report respecting the extraordinary character and high value of the estate on which your company is established."

The company is in the hands of gentlemen of the highest integrity. A large amount of machinery, etc., etc., have been shipped to California, and the development of the property will progress with vigor As we stated before, we know the men engaged in this enterprise, and regard the stock as a good investment.—*The Independent, Feb. 23.*

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, Feb. 23—6 P. M.

Receipts ot the principal kinds of Produce since our last, 10 bbls. Ashes, 4,414 bbls. Flour, 467 bols. and 4,318 bnss Corn Meal, 8,717 bnshels Corn, 105 bushels Rye, 23,790 bushnls Oats, 500 bushels Malt, 2,726 packagns Provisions, and 122 bbls. Whiskv.

ASHES—Continus in limited request, including Pots. $11 75 ; Pearls, $12 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is inactive and drooping; Middlings 82c.@84c. ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Is attracting rather more attention, and is held firmly at the following quotations, in gold, net cash, duty paid : Rio, ordinary to prime, 18c.@21¾c.; Java 23¾c. ; Maracaibo 20c.@21¾c.; Laguayra 20c.@21¾c.; St. Domingo 18¾c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quiet to-day. The principal holders hava not been eager to sell. Prices of dasirable lots have been well supported, the available supply of such having been very moderate. Sales since our last amount to 6,450 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $9 80@$10 20 ; poor to choice Extra State at $10 25@$10 65, chiefly at $10 30@$10 50 ; Roundhoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $11@$11 20, the latter an extreme, ₱ bbl. Superfine State and Western $9 80@$10 20 Extra State $10 25@$10 65 Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. 10 30@12 25 Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands 11 00@11 20 Extra Ohio, trade and family brands 11 20@12 50 Extra Genesee 10 65@12 50 Poor to Choice Extra Missouri 10 55@14 25 Southern Flour continues heavy. Sales since our last 1,200 bbls., at $10 75@$11 85 for poor to good, and $11 85@$14 25 for good to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is essentially unaltered. Sales 400 bbls. Extra, at $10 25@$12 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in more demand, including fine and superfine at $7 65@$8 65 ₱ bbl. Sales 250 bbls. Corn Meal is plenty and heavy, at $7 50@$7 60 for Jersey, and $8 40@$8 55 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales 1,200 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in light supply and limited demand at irregular prices. Sales have been confined to 15,000 bushels, including Milwaukee Club and Chicago Spring, good to very choice, at $2 16@$2 20 ₱ bushel. Corn is scarce and in rather more request at $1 88@$1 90 (in store) for mixed Western ; and $1 74@$1 76 for Jersey Yellow, ₱ bushel. Sales 6,500 bushels. Oats are in good demand at a further advance. We quote Western at $1 12⅜@$1 14 ; State at $1 07@$1 09 ; Jersey at $1 07@$1 08, ₱ onshal. Rye is scarce and inactive ; small lots of Jersey changed hands at $1 70@$1 72 ₱ bushal. Barley is inactive, and held above the views of buyers. Barley Malt is quiet and steady.

HAY—North River continues in moderate demand at $1 55@$1 65 for shipping, and $1 65@$1 80 for small lots for city use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New are selling slowly at 25c.@50c. for inferior to choice, according to quality, ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues quiet, including new crop New-Orleans at $1 35@$1 50 ; Porto Rico at 70c.@$1 ; Cuba Muscovado at 55c.@65r.; Clayed Cuba at 40c.@70n. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in limited request, including Spirits Turpentine, at $1 80@$1 90 ₱ gallon ; Rosin at $17 50@$30 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar, domestic and foreign, at $5@$7 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have attracted less attention, including Crude Whale at $1 55 ; Crude Sperm at $2 45@$2 50 ; Bleached Winter Whale, nt $1 75 ; Unbleached Sperm, at $2 55@$2 60 ; Linseed, at $1 57½@$1 60, for large and small lots ; No. 1 Lard, at $2 20@$2 25 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in very moderate demand at drooping prices. We quote : Crude, 43c.@44c.; Refined, in bond, 65c.@67c., and Refined, free nt 86c.@87c., ₱ gallon. Sales, 900 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active, without any remarkable changes in prices ; sellers having any existing advantage. Sales since our last, 4,300 bnls., in lots, nt $35 75@$36, closing at $35 ; 87, cash, for New Mess ; $33 25@$33 50, closing at $33 37½ regular, for 1863-64 Mess ; $34 @$34 50 for New Prima Mess ; and $29@$30 for New Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales 3,750 bbls. New Mess, March and April, seller's and buyer's options, at $35 50@$36 75, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in moderate demand, at 17c.@18¾c. for Shoulders ; 18c.@21c. for Hams ; sales equal to 370 pkgs. Bacon is in brisk request but heavy ; sales have been made of 2,900 bxs., including Cumberland Cut at 19¾c.@20¼c.; long rib at 20¾c.@20¾c.; short rib at 21c.@21¾c., and long cut Hams at 20¾c. ₱ lb. Dressed Hogs are less active and depressed at 16¾c.@17¼c. ₱ lb. Lard is salable and firm ; sales 4,450 tcs. and bbls. at 20¾c.@24¾c., the latter for very choice, and for April and June delivery, part at 24¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is in lively request at $21@$24 for Extra Mess ; $18@$22 for New Plain Mess ; sales 1,350 bbls. Tierce Beef continues quiet ; 150 tcs. Prime Mess were sold at $35. Beef Hams are less active ; sales 250 oois., in lots, at $25 25@$27 50, ₱ bbl. Butter rules quiet at 42c.@56c. for poor to choice, and 30c.@45c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese continues in moderate demand at 14c.@25c.¾. fnir poor to very choice, the latter rate for fine factory, ₱ lb. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice thus :

"The Butter market has ruled very quiet during the entire week. Tos stock on the market, particularly of fine Butter, is unprecedentedly light, but receivers nre loud in their denunciations of the leading railroad lines, who have given an undue preference to through freight from the West, and rejected the bulk of the way freight from the various points of this State, causing great detriment to trade, and losses to owners of Butter, the season for which is passing rapidly awny. Western Butter of all grades is in fair supply, but the market for such is without movement, and prices entirely nominal. Strictly fine Butter is in fair demand for export at 21c.@22c. in gold, and also for city trade at our quotations in currency. The following quotation of export of Butter to London and Liverpool for the first tonse years will prova of interest.

	Pounds.
To Liverpool, from May, 1 1862, to Feb. 13, 1863	20,591,000
To London, from May, 1, 1862, to Feb. 13, 1863	4,495,700
Total	25,089,700
To Liverpool, from May 1, 1863, to Feb. 13, 1864	14,200,000
To London, from May 1, 1863, to Feb 13, 1864	4,000,000
Total	17,200,000
To Liverpool, from May 1, 1864, to Feb. 13, 1865	9,200,000
To London, from May 1, 1864, to Feb. 13, 1865	1,107,000
Total	10,307,000

Thus showing that our Butter exoort to England is this year 41 ₱ cent. less than last, and 60 ₱ cent. less than the seasons of 1864 and 1863. The export to California is about equal to last year, viz. for the year ending Jan. 1, 1865, 56,262 firkins, and for the month, Jan. 1 to Feb. 1, 2,975 firkins. The inference from the foregoing is plain, hat either a very short crop of Butter has been made, or the dairymen have overreached themselves by holding. We quote :

Orange and Sussex Co. Dairies—firkins, ₱ lb	45	@48
Orange and Sussex Co—half firkin tubs, ₱ lb	48	@53
Fine State Dairies—firkins, ₱ lb	45	@48
Fair to Good State Dairies—firkins, ₱ lb	44	@46
Fine State—half firkin tubs, ₱ lb	46	@49
Fair to Good State—half firkin tubs, ₱ lb	45	@48
Fine State Dairies—Welch tubs, ₱ lb	44	@46
Fair to Good State Dairies—Welch tubs, ₱ lb	43	@44
Fine Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ₱ lb	42	@45
Fair to Good Penn. Dairies—firkins, ₱ lb	40	@43
Fine Western Reserve—firkins, ₱ lb	35	@38
Fine Wisconsin, Michigan, &c.—firkins, ₱ lb	32	@35
Fine Fresh New-York State—firkins, ₱ lb	45	@48
Fine Fresh Canada—firkins, ₱ lb	—	@—
Ordinary Canada—firkins, ₱ lb	—	@—
Fair Ordinary Western—firkins, ₱ lb	30	@31
Common Western—firkins, ₱ lb	28	@31
Roll Butter, Fine State, ₱ lb	36	@37
Roll Butter, Fine Western, ₱ lb	30	@35

The advices from Europe are favorable for a continued demand for American Cheese, which has given considerable tone to the market, notwithstanding the decline in gold and sterling exchange. A fair demand has prevailed during the week for ordinary grades for home and foreign trade, and the market is well cleared of stock. We nompute the stock of Cheese now on this market, in round numbers, at 45,000 boxes, while last year, at the same time, the compntation was 85,000 boxes. We note the export of Cheese to England the past two seasons as follows :

To Liverpool and London from May 1, 1863, to Feb. 17, 1864	35,227,700 lbs.
To Liverpool and London from May 1, 1864, to Feb. 17, 1865	40,465,350 lbs.

The stock of Cheese in the country is no doubt more than an average, but the indications are that it will be required for export at fair rates, with gold as a basis. Our quotations are unchanged.

State Dairies—factory made—fine	24	@25¾
State Dairies—factory made—fair to good	22	@23
State Dairies—extra quality	23	@24
State Dairies—fair to good	22	@23
Western Reserve—good to prime	18	@20
English Dairy—Eastern	22	@24
English Dairy—Western	18	@20
Pine-Apple	24	@28
Orange County—flat skimmed	15	@17

SUGARS—Are in less demand and heavy. Sales since our last, comprise 260 hhds. Cuba at 16¾c.@20¾c., and 430 boxes Havana part at 16c.¾.@16¾c.¾ ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue inactive and heavy at 20¾c.@26¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 171,000 lbs., at 15¾c.@16c., the latter an extreme rate.

WHISKY—Sales have been confined to 450 bbls., in lots, mainly at $2 27 ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been dull and heavy again to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements included only 200 bbls. Pork on private terms ; 100 boxes Bacon on private terms ; 600 boxes Cheese at 15s. ; also, by steamer, 100 boxes Bacon at 30s., and 600 packages Butter at 35s. For London, 30 hnds. Tobacco at 27s. 6d.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, Feb. 20, 1865, 2 o'clock P. M.

The board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—James Hayes, Esq., President, in the Chair and the following members :

Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Koster, Kinney, Brinkman, Brady, Patterson, Taylor, Houghtalin, Lenvy, McGrath, Green, Lent, Smith, O'Callaghan, Russell, Joyce, Reilly, Fitzgerald, Cook.

The minutes of meetings held February thirteen were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Lent—

Resolved, That permission is hereby given to E. A. Snell to place a show-case so stoop in front of his premises, number six hundred and fifty-five Broadway, said permission to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Russell—

Whereas, A resolution passed the Common Council in December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, to relieve Thomas Harper from an assessment for flagging, &c., in Fifty-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues, and whereas the Comptroller declines to draw his warrant for so amount sufficient to cancel the same, on account of the resolution directing said amonnt to be charged to account of Donations ; therefore,

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Thomas Harper for the sum of thirty-eight dollars and seventy-two cents, to be applied in payment of an assessment on lot ward number forty-three, for flagging and setting curb and gutter stones in Fifty-ninth street, between First and Second avenues, and charge thn same to account of City Contingencies, or any other account having an unexpended balance in the City Treasury, and the resolution heretofore passed by the Common Council, in December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, to relation to relieving said Harper, is hereby annulled, repealed and rescinded.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Councilman Kostar—

Whereas, Colonel Benjamin Ringold, Commanding One Hundred and Third Regiment New-York Volunteer Infantry, while leading his regiment on the third of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, against thn retiring forces of General Longstreet, at Suffolk, Virginia, fell mortally wounded, at the time being in advance of his regiment, cheering on his men ; and

Whereas, The officers and men of his command have raised by subscription six hnndred dollars to be devoted to a monument to be erected in honor of their late Colonel : therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Arts and Sciences be directed to report to this board thn propriety of appropriating a sum sufficient to procure a lot at Greenwood, where to place this monument.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Reilly—

Resolved, That permission be and it is hereby given to C. H. Heimburgh to exhibit n small show-case in front of his premises, number six hundred and fifty-three Second-avenue, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Brinkman—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving-basins and culverts, be built in Allen-street, from Stanton to Houstnn streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Councilman Leary—

Resolved, That Marion-street, from Canal-street to Eighth-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, the expense thereof to be borne by the owners of the property benefited, the work to be dons under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement.

By Councilman Healy—

Resolved, That permission is hereby given to Messrs. A. W. Morgan & Co., number forty-eight Cliff-street, to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, said permission to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Hayes—

Resolved, That a ferry to cross the North River be established from the foot of Twenty-third-street to Pavonia-avenue, in Jersey City, and that the Comptroller be and he hereby is authorized and directed to carry this resolution into effect, and to give a lease for such ferry, such lease and privileges of a ferry to be for a term of ten years from the first of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and to be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, with adequate security, in accordance with the Act of the Legislature passed April fourteen, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, said lease to be prepared by the Counsel to the Corporation, and shall contain, so far as applicable, all the covenants and conditions for the benefit and protection of the city which are contained in the lease of the Pavonia Ferry.

Which was referred to the Committee on Ferries.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That curb and gutter stones be set and reset, where necessary, and that sidewalks flagged where not already done, on the east side of First avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets ; also, on the north side of Twenty-third street, between First-avenue and Avenue A ; also, on the west side of Avenue A, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets ; and also, on south side of Twenty-fourth-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A ; the work to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Ackerman—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Charles L. Fleming to exhibit goods in front of his premises number sixty-four Bowery, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Keenan—

Resolved, That the streets lying between Ninth and Twentieth streets be regulated, in accordance with the general ordinance passed October seventeen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted by the following vote :

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Kinney, Brinkman, Brady, Patterson, Taylor, Houghtalin, Lenvy, McGrath, Green, Lent, Smith, O'Callaghan, Russell, Joyce, Reilly, Fitzgerald, Cook—24.

By Councilman Brinkman—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to prepare the necess

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN FROM THE COUNTRY, the position of wet nurse in a family; understands her business perfectly, and can furnish good references as to character, and reliability in the performance of her duties. Address W., Post-office Box No. 2956.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and Ironer by an English Protestant young woman just arrived in the country. Apply at No. 7 West 13th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS BY a young girl, or would do all kinds of family sewing, cut and fit at reasonable prices. Apply at No 49 Bond-st

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY GOOD SERVANTS in every capacity, in city or country. Call at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 103 West 13th-st., between Sixth-av and Broadway. J. E. WEIR Proprietor

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation as cook and to assist with washing and ironing; best city references from her last place. Call for two days at No 110 East 19th st

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress; good city references. Call at No 507 7th-av., corner of 41st-st.

WANTED—BY A CAPABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; does French fluting; satisfactory city reference given. Can be seen at No 10 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st

WANTED—A SITUATION IN OR COUNTRY by a respectable and well recommended young woman; is a good cook and baker; first-rate laundress and willing general servant. Call at No. 378 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK WITH excellent city reference, a situation in a private family or boarding-house; does the coarse washing; or as regular laundress. Call or address 192 East 21st st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as chambermaid and nurse; has the best of city references. Call at No. 144 6th-st., between Avenues A and B, first floor.

WANTED—BY A PARISIAN, A SITUATION AS lady's maid or seamstress; understands hairdressing perfectly; if required, would mind a young child. Apply at BEDELL'S, No 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG widow woman, a situation as wet nurse; is an excellent nurse; the milk is three months old. Can be seen at No. 14 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, with seven years' city reference, a situation in the city or country; does up linen in the best style, fluting, mangling and finery. Call at No. 112 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, HEALTHY young woman, a situation as wet nurse; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Please call at No. 114 Madison-st., corner of Market-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or nurse and seamstress, by a Protestant young woman, well recommended. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st., near Broadway.

A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS WISHES to the washing of a small family, or a few single gentlemen; good reference. Call at 331 Sixth-av.

NOTICE.—THE WIDOW OF A DECEASED CITY missionary wishes employment as a copyist. It will be a real charity. Residence, No 275 Spring-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER AND gardener by a married man with a small family; can give good references from his last employer. Address D. F. SMITH'S seed-store, No. 65 Liberty.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCHMAN and his wife; no children; he a first-class general man on a gentlemen's place; she a good cook, baker, laundress and dairy-maid. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a German, with three in family; he fully understands the business in all its branches. Address B. G., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN, A THOROUGH horseman, a situation as coachman or gardener, &c.; first-class reference given. Call on or address S. T., No. 9 Chatham-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, A SITUATION; thoroughly understands his profession; can be highly recommended for honesty, sobriety and capability. Address Box 2,264, New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENER'S situation by a steady man; none need apply only those who are willing to pay fair wages; good city reference. Address a note to THOS. F., Box No. 200 *Times* office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A steady man who thoroughly understands his business, would have no objections to make himself useful; the best of city reference. Address a note THOS, Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN a situation as coachman; has long experience in city. Can be seen at WOOD BROTHERS, No. 865 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, as book-keeper or entry clerk in any first-class mercantile house. Address J. G., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED MAN as farmer, has the best of reference, and twenty years in that business. Address to J. H., Flushing Post-office, L. I.

HELP WANTED.

TO PRINTERS.—THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD like to engage an active, intelligent printer, who is entirely familiar with book and pamphlet work, one who is competent to make up, superintend, read proof, &c., when necessary. To the right man, who understands getting work through rapidly and correctly, a good situation is open. Address PRINTER, Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN WHO UNDERstands the work of a plain kitchen garden; also the care of horses and cows, to go a short distance in the country; Protestant preferred; steady employment. Apply at No. 279 Canal-st., near Broadway, second loft.

AGENTS WANTED IMMEDIATELY, TO sell a very celebrated remedy on the most liberal terms. Apply immediately at No 47 Hudson-st., corner of Duane.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS IN A PRIVATE family, who thoroughly understands her business, doing up fine linens, French fluting, &c. Apply at No. 11 West 37th-st., between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, ONE who is thoroughly competent and understands French fluting, a situation and the best of city reference. Call Thursday and Friday at No. 32 University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a thorough, practical man; understands greenhouse and graperies; hot and cold; and all kinds of outside work; small family. Apply to M. M., seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER IN A FAMILY IN this city; one who has filled the position and is capable may address, stating full particulars, salary expected, etc., R. Box No. 1,964 Post Office.

WANTED—AN ERRAND BOY, ABOUT FOURteen years old, that can write a good hand; situation permenent. Address, in own handwriting, Box No. 4,086 City Post-office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT CHILD'S NURSE, accustomed to the care of children at night, and with good city reference. Apply to-day, from 10 to 2 o'clock, at No. 91 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PORTER IN A COMmission house; one who has had experience in receiving and delivering cotton and other produce, and keeping account of the same. Apply, in handwriting of applicant, referring to last employers, to Box No. 756, Post-office.

WANTED—BY A CITY BANK, A CLERK IN THE capacity of general bookkeeper and discount clerk; must be quick, correct, of undoubted good character, and possess a previous knowledge of the duties. Address BANK, No. Box 2,047 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A GARDENER, ON A GENTLEMAN'S place on Long Island. Apply at the office of the Greenwood Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, between 10 and 1 o'clock, daily.

WANTED—A GOOD MARKET GARDENER; one fully qualified to take charge of about ten acres, twelve miles from New-York. Inquire of S. B. CONOVER, No. 268 West Washington Market, foot Fulton-st.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR GOOD INTELLIgent boys, about 16 years of age; wages $9 per month and board; also, a porter. Apply at Feucu's Hotel, between 10 and 11 A. M.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS laundress and chambermaid. Apply, between 9 and 11 o'clock Saturday morning, at No. 40 West 32d-st.

WANTED—GOOD MILLINERS TO WORK ON children's hats. Apply to GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—Estimates and propositions will be received till 12 o'clock at noon, the 10th of March next, for building and furnishing the material for a church edifice, on the corner of Asylum and High sts., for the North Ecclesiastical Society of Hartford. Plans and specifications may be found at Room No. 21, Happgerford & Cones' Building, at which place the architect will be, to make such explanations as may be desired.

Estimates and propositions may be addressed to

E. H. OWEN, Chairman Building Com.,
HARTFORD, Feb. 22, 1865. Hartford, Conn.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UNtil the 1st of March next for the purchase of Goat Island, situate in the Niagara River, at Niagara Falls, together with the bridges leading thereto, and several small islands adjacent. Address A. S. PORTER, Niagara Falls, or CHARLES D. NORTON, Executor of the estate of the late P. A. PORTER, at Buffalo, N. Y.

ASSISTANT Q. M. OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 27, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED daily at this office, for the furnishing of this department with

CORN,
OATS,
HAY AND STRAW.

Parties will specify in their propositions how the Hay and Straw is baled, and whether the Grain is sacked or in bulk.

E. D. CHAPMAN, Captain and Q. M.

TO SURGEONS.—A CASE OF SURGICAL INstruments to be disposed of reasonably, by applying to G. W. H., No. 87 Meadow-st., corner Ad., Hoboken, N. J.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LARCOM, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL, by auction, on FRIDAY, Feb. 24, at 7½ o'clock, at the Dunseldorf Gallery, No. 548 Broadway, next door below Tiffany & Co's.,

A UNIQUE AND COSTLY COLLECTION OF ORIGINAL GEMS OF MODERN EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN ART, FORMING THE WELL-KNOWN PRIVATE GALLERY OF MR. WILLIAM O. CORBELL, OF BALTIMORE, REMOVED TO THIS CITY FOR SALE.

Among them are works of the following eminent artists:

Traper,	Hubner,	Calme,	R. Gignoux,
Patrois,	Van Merke,	Lemmens,	J. F. Kensett,
Corvorrier,	La Sall,	Guemard,	S. R. Gifford,
Le Feyre,	Condor,	Peotus,	J. M. Hart,
Seignac,	Soyer,	Gerard,	A. F. Bellows,
Hamman,	Von Seban,	Scharpf,	A. D. Shattuck,
Turner,	Rohbe,	Teus-sint,	Wm. Hart.
Schnader,	Scheeres,	Madows,	J. F. Cropsey,
Du Vieux,	Don Saert,	Lidde,	C. H. Smillie,
Lanfant De Metz,	Peivlo,	Hoguet,	A. Wust,
Sachs,	Scrammel,	Clays,	De Haas,
Von Kinyck,	Brooker,	Von Baest,	E. Moran,
J. Wilson,	Kerhove,	Hartconet,	Hamilton,

and many others. This beautiful collection was principally selected from the artists in this country and Europe, and they are now on exhibition as above, and three evenings previous to the sale, free.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF BANK AND INSURANCE STOCKS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. B. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Feb. 25, at 12½ o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Thomas Tinslow, deceased:

20 shares Citizens' Bank, $25 each.
20 shares Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, $25 each.
30 shares Merchants' Exchange Bank, $50 each.
22 shares Market Bank, $100 each.
125 shares Tradesman's Bank, $40 each.
49 shares Nassau Bank, $100 each.
10 shares Clinton Fire Insurance Company, $100 each.
5 shares New-York Fire and Marine Insurance Company, $50 each.
50 shares Astor Fire Insurance Company, $25 each.
140 shares Broadway Fire Insurance Company, $25 each
20 shares Continental Insurance Company, $100 each.

HENRY R. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

SUPERB TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS,

MAGNIFICENT PIANO-FORTE, PARLOR SUITE, RICH CHINA CUT GLASS, CUTLERY, &c.,

THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, at house No. 152 West 21st-st., between 6th and 7th avs., comprising a large and elegant variety of parlor, chamber, dining-room and library furniture, collections of rare paintings and costly parlor ornaments, china, silver, cut glass, &c. Descriptive catalogues at house. No postponement of sale.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF DESIRABLE PROPERTY ON 6TH-AV., 50TH, 51ST AND 124TH STS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 2, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of Lewis Curtis, Esq., Executor of the estate of the late D. Beers, deceased.

6TH-AV.—The two desirable lots on the northeast corner of 6th-av. and 51st-st.

50TH-ST.—Four lots northeast corner of 50th-st. and 6th-av.

51ST-AV.—Four lots southeast corner of 51st-st. and 6th-av. Also, one lot north side 51st-st., 90 feet east of 6th-av.

6TH-AV.—Three lots and one gore northwest corner of 6th-av. and 51st-st.

51ST-ST.—Twenty-eight lots and gores on the north side of 51st-st., adjoining last-mentioned lots on the rear.

124TH-ST.—The three-story brick house and lot on the south side of 124th-st., 233 feet west of 3d-av.; house 21.4 x40 feet; has gas, water, bath, range, &c., and is in complete order; lot 21.4x100 11. Also, three lots south side 124th-st., 361 feet west of 3d-av., each 21.4x100.11.

Terms will be made known at the time of sale.

Maps, &c., may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st., near Broadway, New-York.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BROOKS, JEWELRY, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Feb. 25, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 88 Liberty-st., a large and well-assorted stock of household furniture, consisting of Brussels carpets, carved parlor and dining-room suites covered in brocatel and reps, carved black walnut, marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, centre and side tables, carved black walnut marble-top hall stands; complete bedroom suites in black walnut and oak; library suites in black walnut and oak, oak extension dining tables, black walnut do., mahogany chairs, covered in hair-cloth, rockers and sofas, covered in do., black walnut side and quartet tables, oak and black walnut buffets, with marble-tops, and other valuable furniture. Also, an invoice of jewelry, consisting of pins, ear-rings, finger-rings, fob-chains, &c.; also, some very fine books, embracing many rare and valuable works, all of which are finely bound. The sale of jewelry will take place at 10½ o'clock, the books immediately after the jewelry, and the furniture after the sale of the books.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, FEB. 24, AT 11 o'clock, on *Pier No.* —

FRESH SICILY ORANGES AND LEMONS.

3,000 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
1,311 boxes fresh Sicily lemons.
Cargo of bark *Central America*, from Palermo,
Immediately after, on Pier No. 5 North River:
FRESH FAYAL ORANGES.
1940 boxes fresh Fayal oranges.
100 boxes fresh Fayal oranges.
Landing ex *Energy*.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE, BY T. R. MINTURN.—By virtue of an order of the United States District Court, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 14th day of March, 1865, at 12 o'clock noon, at the warehouse of Messrs Bailey & Steele, No 40 Commercial-wharf, Atlantic dock, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer *Charlotte*, consisting of Hardware, Groceries, Paper, Shoes, Hats, Army Cloth, Army Blankets, Solid Shot, Cartridges, Enfield Rifles, Army Buttons, Machinary, &c., &c., &c. The catalogues will be ready three days previous to sale. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, Southern District of New York.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE

QUOTA OF NEW-YORK.

15,000

VOLUNTEERS WANTED FOR NEW-YORK COUNTY.

INCREASED BOUNTIES AND HAND-MONEY.

At a meeting of the County Committee on Volunteering, held on Saturday, Feb. 11, 1865,

Present—Orlson Blunt, Chairman,
Hon. M. T. Brennan, Esq., Comptroller,
Hon. Elijah F. Purdy, Supervisor,
Hon. William M. Tweed, Supervisor,
Hon. Wm. R. Stewart, Supervisor.

On motion of Supervisor William M. Tweed, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the county pay for a one-year recruit three hundred ($300) dollars bounty and fifty ($50) dollars hand-money.

For a two-year recruit four hundred ($400) dollars bounty and seventy-five ($75) dollars hand-money.

For a three-year recruit six hundred ($600) dollars bounty and one hundred ($100) dollars hand-money.

BOUNTIES.

FOR THREE-YEAR RECRUITS.

County	$600
Government	300
Total	$900

FOR TWO-YEAR RECRUITS.

County	$400
Government	200
Total	$600

FOR ONE-YEAR RECRUITS.

County	$300
Government	100
Total	$400

The Bounty to be paid to the recruit in his own hand, as provided in section five (5) of the State Law relating to bounties, viz: Assembly bill No. 118 of 1865) and the hand money to be paid to the person who may present the recruit.

By order of the committee,
CORNELIUS CORSON, Clerk.

CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 18 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1865.

I will purchase in open market all horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables on 35th-st., near 10th-av., until further notice, as follows:

Cavalry horses, 5 to 10 years old, 15 to 16 hands high.
Artillery horses, 6 to 10 years old, 15½ hands high, and over 1,100 pounds, and dark color.

Price for cavalry horses, $165. Price for artillery horses, $180. Payable in such funds as may be furnished by the Government. GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and A. Q. M.

NOTICE OF THE COMING DRAFT.—THREE YEARS' SUBSTITUTES, FOR NEW-YORK CITY.—Section 6 of the new State Bounty Law provides that the State shall pay $600 to any person who shall furnish a substitute previous to the draft. For a small additional sum, a substitute can now be obtained of WARNER & CORNELL, No. 65 Franklin-st., near Broadway. References given to officials and business men of high standing.

SUPERVISORS AND COMMITTEES IN want of men to fill town or county quotas can be supplied by applying to VAN BUREN & LUCKEY, Bankers, No. 248 Broadway.

THE DRAFT.—EXEMPTION PAPERS ATTENDed to at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

DENTISTRY.

DR. B. L. WAIT, NO. 98 FOURTH-AV., opposite 11th-st., inserts teeth cheaper and better than most dentists, for the reason that he confines himself strictly to the mechanical branch of the profession. Parties in need of artificial denture are invited to call and examine specimens and prices.

DR. VAN VLECK'S CHEAP AND SUPERIOR dentistry, No. 47 Bond-st. Twenty-five cents deducted from any customer's bill by presenting this advertisement.

TEETH EXTRACTED POSITIVELY without pain, with NITROUS OXIDE, ETHER or CHLOROFORM, at 50 cents each, by Dr. WAIT, Sr., No. 283 4th-av., corner 21st-st. Teeth inserted and filled on moderate terms.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGInated the nitrous oxide, and no charge is made for extracting teeth if pain is caused. Come to headquarters. The best teeth inserted. No. 19 Cooper Institute.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR TWO-STORY ATTIC and basement brick dwelling-houses Nos. 145 to 151 West 17th-st. They are well built and in perfect order, with Croton water, and gas, and fixtures throughout, and are separately connected with sewer in the street. Price $7,500. Apply to JOHN H. NEILLEY, No. 24 Church-st., up stairs.

BENEDICT & COIT'S

REAL ESTATE OFFICE, NO. 4 PINE-ST.

Houses and Stores for sale or to rent.

FOR SALE IN UTICA.—THE ELEGANT house and lot, No. 62 Broad-st., lot about 80x243 feet, extending from Broad to Catharine-st., in the rear; the house has on the first floor, a large drawing-room, library, bed room, dining-room, winter and summer kitchens and wood sheds. On the second floor are seven chambers and a large bath room with gas, water, bells, furnaces, water closet &c.; the garden is well stocked with choice fruits; a portion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage for a term of years if desired. Address No. 270 Genesee-st., Utica.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-class residence in Eastchester, Westchester Co., consisting of about 54 acres, and only one hour's ride from New-York, on the New-Haven Railroad. Fine out-buildings, comprising large barns, stables, carriage-house, ice-house full of ice, large vegetable garden. Three dwelling-houses besides the main house. The place is also well stocked with fruit trees. Apply to JOHN B. DUNHAM, No. 75 East 13th-st.

A NEW SMALL BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE FOR SALE—No. 41 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.; all improvements—furnace, dumb-waiter, marble washstands in every room, with hot and cold water; four stories and basement, high stoop; all in good order. Price $10,000. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, No. 169 Broadway, or at No. 82 Lexington-av.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE—FOR SALE the residence of the late Daniel Babbit, at Orange, N. J. Such property is seldom in the market and must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to W. H. VERMILYE of Orange Bank and H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, from 9 to 11 A. M., or No. 43 Main-st., Orange, N. J., from 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—BRICK DWELLINGS IN BROOKlyn No. 248 Hicks-st., Nos 63 and 65 Wyckoff-st., 34 Summit-st., No. 137 North 6th-st., Broadway, near Wilson.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 48 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY DWELLINGhouse in West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., brick front, brown-stone basement and under cellar, with all modern improvements; gas fixtures. Would exchange for a snug house further uptown. Inquire of W. P. NEKNEY, No. 58 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J. A PLACE containing about 2½ acres of land; house has 13 rooms, built in the best manner, with all modern improvements; good barn with room for 6 horses; also other outbuildings; garden stocked with the best varieties of fruit trees. For further particulars and price address Box No. 5,449 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS MODEL TENEMENT property, situated on 37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; a four-story building, 50x98.9, in good order; rented for $3,600, will be sold cheap. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No 6 Pine-st

FOR SALE—AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN—The large and commodious stone front dwelling, No. 115 Hicks-st., Brooklyn; lot, 27½x126 feet; house, 27½x82; has all modern improvements. For terms, and permission to see the premises, apply to

J. W. W. DE FOREST & CO., No. 87 South-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE BROWN-STONE HOUSES IN West 35th-st., Nos. 131 to 137, four stories, English basements, well built; sold low for cash; a good investment. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A GOOD house, nearly new, with excellent garden, greenhouse and stable, near the depot, at Queens, L. I. Neighborhood unexceptionable.

VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 132 Broadway.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—No. 220 Sullivan-st.; three-story and basement; 20 feet front by 100 feet deep; will be sold on reasonable terms. Inquire of E. ROBINSON, No. 125 Wooster-st

FOR SALE—NO. 106 WEST 42D-ST., HIGHstoop four-story brown-stone dwelling. ROBERT J. BROWN, No. 192 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

SEVEN PER CENT. COUNTY LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR

$2,000,000

SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND BONDS NO 3, OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until TUESDAY, Feb. 28, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of Two Million Dollars of the "Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds No. 3," authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, passed Jan. 10, 1865, and legalized by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 10, 1865. (Vide chap. 28, Laws 1865.)

The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of May and November, in each year, and the principal will be redeemable in successive annual installments of $500,000 each, commencing on the first day of November, 1865.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive Bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds No. 3," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller. The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
CITY OF NEW-YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 23, 1865.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 19 STATE-ST., NEW YORK CITY, February, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the 28th inst., for the construction of a United States General Hospital at Newark, N. J. The principal buildings to be erected are as follows: Eighteen pavilions, administration building, dining-room, with wings for kitchens; laundry, guard house, knapsack-house, dead-house, operating-room and tank-house. The builder is to furnish all materials of whatever nature, and all labor and services necessary in the construction. The workmanship and materials are to conform to the plans, specifications, and detail drawings, and to be subject to inspection and approval of an officer appointed for that purpose.

Bidders must accompany their proposals with guarantees, signed by two responsible parties, that in case their bids are accepted, they will, as soon as required, execute a contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of ($25,000) twenty-five thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of the contract and to the satisfaction of the inspecting officer. The privilege is reserved of rejecting any or all of the bids, if deemed advisable. The site selected for the hospital is the "Garside" property on Mill-street. Parties intending to bid are requested to visit the site, and to examine plans and specifications at this office.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for U. S. General Hospital at Newark, N. J.," and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of Gen. BTEWART VAN VLIET,
Quartermaster U. S. A.
R. C. MORGAN, Captain and A. Q. M.

No. 19.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 17, 1865.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until THURSDAY, March 2, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing this department with IRREGULAR TROWSERS, of any color except light blue or gray, samples of which to be furnished by bidders.

CAVALRY TROWSERS—Army Standard.
CAVALRY BOOTS, Pegged—Army Standard.
SPADES—Army Standard.
HAVERSACKS—Army Standard.

To be delivered free of charge at the United States Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good, new packages.

(*The cases to be made in accordance with the specification on file at this office.*) *The name of the contractor, quantity and kind of goods, number and date of contract, must be distinctly marked on each article and package.*

Parties offering goods, should make separate proposals for each article offered, and must distinctly state in their bids when they will commence their deliveries, the quantity they propose to furnish each month, the price (*which should be written both in words and figures*) and conform to the terms of this advertisement, a copy of which should accompany each proposal.

Standard samples of the articles required may be seen at the office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.

Samples when submitted must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to Army Standard, otherwise the proposals will not be considered.

A guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on Thursday, March 2, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Friday, March 3, 1865.

Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.

Blank forms of proposals, contracts, and bonds may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

Indorse envelope "Proposal for [here insert the name of the article offered]," and address

Col. WM. W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster Cincinnati Depot.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 20, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE,

for the United States Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland and other ports on the coast of Maine,

to

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C.; Savannah, Ga., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

E. D. CHAPMAN,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster

FOR SALE.

TO CAPITALISTS—A MAGNIFICENT INVESTMENT.

The advertiser offers for sale one of the most attractive large properties in Pennsylvania, at a price which cannot fail to make it in any event a perfectly safe and highly remunerative investment while, in point of prospective appreciation, it challenges comparison with any tract or property in the State.

The advertiser will be happy to submit the particulars in person to such gentlemen as may desire the same, with a view to purchase. They will be communicated with or called upon between the 2d and 24th instant. If they will send their full address to PENNSYLVANIA, care of C. A. Stetson, Esq., Astor House, New-York.

N. B.—The advertiser would much prefer to retain an undivided interest in the property, but will not make this a condition absolute.

DUTCHESS COUNTY FARM FOR SALE —Located at Lithgow, 3½ miles from the Harlem Railroad; there are 322 acres of land, adapted to growing grain of the first quality; the soil is a slate loam, remarkable for bearing drought without injury to crops, and not injured by excess of rain. All the various grains of Dutchess County are raised on the farm, besides an abundance of fruits; the farm is well watered; the barn is 62x76 feet; good stable for 44 head of cattle, wagon house and granary, &c.; good house, with 10 rooms, 1½ miles from churches, stores, &c., in the land any thing could be had if desired. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE story brick dwelling-house No 43 Clinton-st., Newark, N. J.; it is in the centre of the city, containing 14 rooms, gas, hot and cold water, bathing-room, furnaces, &c. The furniture will be sold or let with it. Possession given on the 1st of April or May next, if desired. Inquire of J. Y. BALDWIN, No. 17 Spruce-st., second story, New-York, or of the owner, J. W. POINER, Newark, N. J.

A LARGE BROWN-STONE, HIGH-STOOP house, 25x60, with a picture-gallery extension, 14x40, on Madison-avenue, within three blocks of Madison-square. Will be sold for (25,000) thirty-five thousand dollars; $11,000 cash, $4,000 in exchange, and $20,000 can remain at 6 per cent. for ten years. Address W. G. LEVISON, No. 188 Washington-st., Brooklyn, or JAMES K. POND, No. 586 Sixth-ave.

FOR SALE—ON FRANKLIN-AV., CORNER Quincy-st., Brooklyn, double cottage house, five lots, stable, carpets, mirrors, three hacks from Fulton-av. cars; price moderate. FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn; or H. E. FOSDICK, No. 69 Vesey-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, THE OLD homestead and grounds belonging to the Episcopal Church, fronting on Centre-st., over 300 feet; (adjoining the residence of Capt. Cutts;) grounds are well shaded, and filled with fruit, containing four acres, together with a desirable plot of land of two acres, in fine view of the Sound. A good investment. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW, FIRST-CLASS three-story, high-stoop, brown-stone houses, located on 2d-av. and 125th-st., and adjoining. Harlem. They contain every modern improvement, well finished, and splendidly located. Possession immediate and May 1. Convenient to Peck-slip and Harlem boats. CARTER & BOGTINE, No. 79 East 25th-st., Bull's Head Bank Building.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, CONTAINING two acres in rye, on the line of the New-Haven Railroad, and within ten minutes' walk of the depot: in a good neighborhood, extensive view, and convenient to sea-bathing; the house contains nine rooms, and is conveniently arranged, appendages of fruit, stables, &c. Apply to WILLIAM C. OSBORN, No. 180 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, ON ADELPHI-st., a three-story brown-stone front house, 22 by 45 feet, lot 100 feet, with bath, gas fixtures, heater, range, wash-tubs, and water; good brick piazza in front; good stone cellar; is in a first-class neighborhood, near Lafayette-av. Inquire in jeweler store, No. 244 Greenwich-st., near Robinson-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE best and most productive farms in Connecticut; contains about 200 acres; beautifully situated on the Sound, about 60 miles from New-York; has good buildings, splendid water front and view; fine boating, fishing and shooting. Will be sold a bargain. Apply to W. W. COLBRON, No. 5 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE THREE-story and basement brown-stone house, 18.8 by 42, lot 100, in East 8th-st., between 2d and 3d avs; all modern improvements, fine cellar, and neighborhood excellent; may be seen from 11 to 3. Inquire of I. FITZSIMMONS, No. 706 3d-av.

$6,750.—ELEGANT FURNISHED RESIdence, filled in with brick; ten rooms; fine barn, carriage house, hen-ery, &c.; two acres of land beautifully laid out with fruit and shade trees nine miles from Jersey, near depot.

WELLING & DRURY, No. 11 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN Westchester County, a mile and a half south of Yonkers, house large; four to five acres, plenty of shade-trees. Apply to the owner, J. ODELL, No. 4 Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDsome residence, with eight acres of ground, buildings nearly new, and in good order, fine garden, fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, &c. Apply to

A. T. BROWN, No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT NYACK—ON THE HUDSON, five nice commodious residences at Nyack; also one good farm. Inquire of C. L. SNEDEKER, No. 537 Greenwich-st., corner Jay, between 12 and 2 o'clock P. M., Thursdays and Tuesdays, or at Nyack at his residence.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year. ty HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M., No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick store and dwelling, with a thriving dry goods business, long established, situated on the north side of 86th-st., near 2d-av; location desirable, building dry-clad; possession immediately. Inquire of JOHN A. SILLICK & SON, No. 119 East 86th-st.

TO CAPITALISTS.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFfers 1,000 acres of valuable oil territory, a short distance above "Burning Springs," Kanawha River, West Virginia. Will either sell or form a company. Maps and full particulars given application to WM. J. KANE, Allegheny City, Pennsylvania.

FOR SALE—FIVE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and cellar, brick buildings, with all the modern improvements, situated on 3d-st., near 3d-av.; location very desirable; possession to be had immediately. Inquire of JOHN A. SILLICK & SON, 119 East 86th-st.

FOR SALE—23 COTTAGES, AT $950 TO $2,000; 10 elegant dwellings, with 4 to 6 lots, $3,500 to $5,500; 700 lots, $25 to $300; building plots, 3 or 5 acres, easy payments. CHAS. R. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York, or No. 9 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE, IN 30TH-STREET, NEAR MADISON-AVENUE—A handsome three-story and attic brown-stone front house, twenty-five feet wide, painted and frescoed in a costly manner, and black walnut finish. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st

FIFTY HOUSES IN BROOKLYN AND Rahway for sale cheap, suitable for parties of moderate means; also, several cheap farms.

JAQUES, No. 151 Broadway.

BROOKLY

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 24, 1865

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES,
One copy 1 year.....$3 00
Two copies 1 year.....5 00

THE WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year.....$2 00
Three copies 1 year.....5 00

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or post office money orders wherever it can be done.

Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Mrs. Gen. Tom Thumb and Baby, Two Mammoth Fat Women, Giant Boy, Living Skeleton, Dwarf, &c. Afternoon and Evening: Woman of New-York, or The Curse of Drink—Exposé of Spiritualism.

WINTER GARDEN—Hamlet.

VAN AMBURGH & CO'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Day and Evening.

BELL'S S—(No. 585 Broadway)—Magic—Tartini's Dream.

HIPPOTHEATRON—Harlequin Mother Goose, or The Fairy Legend of the Golden Egg.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Forty Winks—The Toodles

WALLACK'S—The Hunchback.

NIBLO'S—The Hunchback.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—La Forza del Destino.

NIBLO'S SALOON—Mlle. de Katow.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our special correspondent with the Army of the Potomac, who arrived yesterday morning at Washington, direct from that army, emphatically denies the truth of the startling report from Philadelphia, stating that Gen. LEE had attacked Gen. GRANT'S army, and that our troops had met with a reverse. Up to 10:30 o'clock Wednesday morning (the time our correspondent left City Point) no firing had occured along our lines, except a salute in honor of Gen. SHERMAN'S movements

The following is the paragraph in the Philadelphia *Press* upon which the sensation rumors of yesterday were based: "A report was current in Washington last night that GRANT had been attacked by LEE, and that our troops had met a reverse. This is not unlikely. We expect the hardest fighting of the war from LEE, and it will be surprising if in some of the engagements he should not be successful. But there is no reason to anticipate any important defeat—great reasons for faith in ultimate victory."

We have New-Orleans news, by way of Cairo, to the 15th. It is rumored that Gen. HURLBUT is preparing to establish the headquarters of the Department of the Gulf at Mobile. Gen. GRANGER'S expedition against that place is fully prepared, and no doubt exists that the city will be in our hands in less than two weeks. The Houston (Texas) *Telegraph* of the 8th inst., publishes the correspondence between the rebel Col. PIERSON, commanding at San Antonio, and Gen. LOPEZ, commanding the Emperor MAXIMILIAN'S troops on the borders of the Rio Grande. Col. PIERSON assures Gen. LOPEZ that it is the desire of the Confederate Government to cherish the most amicable relations with the Imperial Government of Mexico, and that the cordiality existing between them shall not be disturbed. He then thanks Gen. LOPEZ for protecting the interests of the Southern Confederacy. Gen. LOPEZ replies, confessing that his sympathies are for the noble cause of the South, and extends to Col. PIERSON his sincere friendship.

Information from the Army of the Potomac states that the army was in great glee over the capture of Charleston. They begin to see in the evacuation of the stronghold that has so long baffled the efforts of our armies, the end of their heroic labors drawing near. A shotted salute was fired along the whole line in honor of this great event.

A dispatch to the Navy Department from Hampton Roads yesterday morning, states that on the 21st inst. our forces were within four miles of Wilmington, and still advancing.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, an adverse report was made by the Committee on Naval Affairs on the petition for an increase in officers pay. A bill to extend to settlers on railroad lands the benefit of the Homestead Act, was reported on adversely. The bill was passed. A bill reorganizing the New-York Appraiser's Office was passed after some discussion. A number of bills were reported from the Committee on Commerce and were advanced a stage. Among others, one amendatory of the act to prevent frauds by false invoices, and relative to the verification of invoice by our consuls. Before the House rose, the Amendatory Enrollment Bill was taken up, and an amendment moved by Mr. BLAINE of Maine, providing that no credits shall be given except the men are actually furnished on present and future calls and mustered into the service of the United States, was ultimately passed by a vote of 33 to 64.

In the House, a bill was passed repealing so much of the joint resolution explanatory of an act to suppress insurrection, punish treason and rebellion, and confiscate the property of rebels, approved July 17, 1862, as prohibits the forfeiture of the real estate of rebels beyond their natural lives. The bill was passed: Yeas, 72; Nays, 71. A bill was reported by Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, extending the first section of the act of 1813 to the mackerel as well as the cod fisheries. The question of taking up the Louisiana question was debated for some time, and eventually decided in the affirmative. Mr. SUMNER then moved a substitute for the resolution, asking for a copy of an order issued by Gen. BANKS, in New-Orleans, on Feb. 23, 1864. Mr. SUMNER'S substitute declared that no State that has been declared in a state of insurrection shall elect representatives to Congress, until the President has proclaimed the cessation of hostilities within that State. Mr. SUMNER'S motion was rejected by a vote of eight to twenty-eight. A tart discussion occurred upon a motion to procure a bust of the late Chief-Justice TANEY—some of Senators strongly opposing the motion. A resolution was was passed providing for a full army register. A bill was passed increasing the pay and rank of Medical Directors in the army.

GENERAL NEWS.

The price of Gold yesterday ranged 108¼@201¼@200½ per cent. The Railways were active and higher at the Stock Exchange, and Government Securities in large demand on Wall-street, at Tuesday's rates. The Assistant Treasurer at New-York yesterday commenced to pay in Gold the March coupons on the 10'40 Loan.

A very moderate business was transacted yesterday in the principal kinds of Produce and Merchandise. Breadstuffs and Provisions were rather unsettled in price. Cotton and Whisky were depressed. Petroleum was cheaper. Groceries favored buyers. The Freight market was extremely dull.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday and adopted a resolution inquiring of the Commissioners of Taxes whether they intended to place an increased taxable value on real estate in proportion to the increased rental. A communication was received from the Comptroller, stating that the Bounty Fund was nearly exhausted, and suggesting that the interest on the Bounty Fund Bonds should be raised to seven per cent., in order to induce further subscriptions. The communication was referred to the Volunteer Committee. Mr. PURDY offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Volunteer Committee to confer with the Comptroller on the advisability of paying bounties in the 7-30 United States Bonds and Demand Notes.

The annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society was held at the Metropolitan Bank yesterday, the President, Wm. A. BOOTH, Esq., in the chair. Messrs. CYRUS W. FIELD, M. T. HEWIT, JOHN EARL WILLIAMS, CHARLES H. TRASK and D. R. JAQUES were elected trustees for the ensuing three years. At a subsequent meeting of the trustees, W. A. BOOTH, Esq., was elected President, and JOHN EARL WILLIAMS, Esq., Treasurer. Interesting reports were presented by the Treasurer and Secretary, showing the excellent operations of the society during the past year.

Yesterday the Senate Committee continued its investigation of the City Inspector's department. Dr. RAMSAY, chief of the bureau of Records and Statistics, gives some interesting evidence in relation to the mortality of this city as compared with London. In 1864 the mortality in London was twenty-six to the thousand inhabitants, while in this city it was twenty-four to the thousand. In the afternoon Mr. TWEED, President of the Board of Supervisors, was examined, and showed statistics that no more money had been expended by that body than had been authorized by the Legislature. This morning the examination of the City Inspector's department will be resumed. On Saturday the Committee will adjourn and report at Albany.

The students of Yale College are getting obstreperous. As of old the difficulties spring out of the ineradicable hostility between the members of the Sophomore and Freshman classes. On Wednesday there were several collisions between them in the streets of New Haven, and the police were obliged to interfere and arrest several of the ringleaders, who were bound over to keep the peace.

The Cattaraugus Oil Company, whose lands are located in Cattaraugus County, N. Y., have struck oil in paying quantities at the depth of 680 feet. This is the best boring strike thus far made in this State.

Yesterday the draft in the Second District, Brooklyn, was continued, the Second, Seventh and Thirteenth Wards being drawn. To-day the draft will be completed by drawing the First, Nineteenth and Twentieth Wards. Those drafted on the 21st instant were notified yesterday to appear within two days, or they would be considered as deserters.

JOHN SERGEANT MEADE, son of Maj.-Gen. MEADE, died on Tuesday evening, at his father's residence, in Philadelphia, of consumption. He was a young man of much promise, and esteemed for his many good qualities.

We learn from Canada papers that a railroad accident occurred at Danville, on the Grand Trunk Railway, Lower Canada, on the 18th, by which a number of Provincial celebrities, among others the Hon. GEORGE BROWN came near being killed. The train went over an embankment thirty feet high.

The Eighth Regiment gave its sixth annual reception last evening at the Academy of Music. The building was beautifully decorated, and the ball proved one of the most brilliant affairs of the season.

Maj.-Gen. SAMUEL R. CURTIS, accompanied by his son, Maj. CURTIS, has arrived at Milwaukee, to assume the command recently vacated by Gen. POPE, of the Department of the Northwest.

STEPHEN AVERY, a drummer-boy attached to the Twelfth Maine Volunteers, was poisoned, on Wednesday, by eating pie which he had purchased at the gate of the United States Transit Hospital.

CAROLINE DONNELLY, of No. 83 West Nineteenth street, and CAROLINE MOOLSE, of No. 140 Delancey-street, were fatally burned, their clothing having taken fire.

Prof. DRAPER delivered an interesting lecture last evening before the Historical Society, on "The Political Force of Ideas." The audience was large, including many well-known citizens.

Baltimore now boasts of its Third National Bank, and associations of the same kind are fast being formed throughout the State.

After the War.

It would be as well for the large number of persons who will now occupy themselves more busily than ever before with the consideration of the "terms of reconstruction," to remember the great change which has taken place in the circumstances both of the North and of the South within the last year, and govern themselves accordingly.

The struggle has reached that point that it may be now safely said that it will end, if it has not already ended, in the complete destruction of the military strength of the Confederacy. There will, therefore, be no danger whatever of a speedy renewal of organized attempts to resist the authority of the United States.

The great end and aim of our policy in dealing with the population of the revolted States ought to be the removal of all traces of the struggle from their memory. Nothing that serves to remind them of their defeat, and is not absolutely necessary for the safety of the Government, ought to be retained either in our legislation or our policy. Slavery, which, it is generally agreed, was the cause of the war, and which would doubtless, if its existence were protected, keep alive the old antagonism between the two sections, is, it is admitted on all hands, gone forever. So that, as far as this is concerned, there is no further need of repressive measures.

We hear a great deal every day about the necessity for punishing the Southern leaders, and some persons go so far as to propose the outlawry of everybody in the Confederacy who has held any higher rank in its service than that of Colonel. But it may be laid down as a rule, dictated not simply by humanity and Christianity, but by sound policy, that no punishments whatever ought to be inflicted on anybody, except such as are plainly called for by a prudent regard for our own safety. With those who wish to legislate, or put the existing law in force, for mere purposes of vengeance, it is scarcely worth while to argue. The spectacle of a whole people threating for vengeance on a large body of their own countrymen, and seeking it through acts of Congress, is a barbarous and repulsive one, repugnant to the spirit of the age, and hostile to civilization. To suffer anything of the sort to be enacted on American soil in our day, would prove that we had retrograded instead of advanced.

There are a number of persons in the rebellious States, who have been actively engaged both in getting up the insurrection and carrying it on, whose position with regard to it is such as to make it quite certain that they can never settle down again into peaceable citizens of the United States, and would never, if we allowed them to return quietly to their homes, cease to kick against the authority of the Government and intrigue for its overthrow. Against these men the vigorous enforcement of the law is imperatively called for in the interest of social order; but we sincerely trust that the list even of these, will be made as small as possible, and that the rest of the population will be let alone. No penal measures whatever, as regards them, we may feel quite satisfied, will be necessary to prevent the repetition of the attempt of which we are now witnessing the failure. The fullest punishment for *their* offences, whatever they may have been, has been already inflicted in the prosecution of this war. There is something puerile in talking of administering further chastisement for a crime which has already caused the slaughter or maiming of two or three hundred thousand of those engaged in it, and the desolation of almost a third of their territory. With what power can we arm either courts or police that will impress the imagination of men and women like those of the South, who have lived through the horrors of the last four years?

And we ought to beware, above all things, of harassing them with the presence of great swarms of officials, most of whom will doubtless, at least for a while, have to be Northerners. For a few years after the war the Southern people will be morbidly sensitive to whatever reminds them of their defeat, and those among us who are opposed to all attempts to respect this susceptibility, only show how little they have learnt from history, and how little they know of human nature. One great aim should be to avoid all unnecessary display of force. We shall be bound to protect the emancipated blacks and Northern or loyal inhabitants, and see that the judgments of United States Courts are carried into execution; but all interference with the ordinary working of local law, and the ordinary management of local affairs, ought to be strenuously guarded against. There are other ways than these which we recommend, of holding conquered territory; but there are no other ways of healing the wounds left by civil war.

The Rebel View of Affairs.

The Richmond writers are of course casting their wits about them to discover how to defeat the armies that are gathering round LEE. They are sadly puzzled. They never have had anything so difficult in hand. When SHERMAN set out from Northern Georgia, Hoon tried to stop him by strategy, but failed; subsequently, the Georgians tried to stop him by militia, but failed; the South Carolinians then tried to stop him by bluster, but failed; now the North Carolinians exhibit nothing but torpor at his approach; and then what shall the Virginians do?

The *Whig* of Tuesday knows certainly that though the reports from the far South are not voluminous or explicit, "SHERMAN is prosecuting another movement, characterized by much more than his ordinary vigor, and far more than his usual celerity." The *Whig* shows that if he adopts a certain line of action, it will be indecisive; but it declares that, "to accomplish anything decisive, SHERMAN must continue his march through the country, taking *en route* the great railway centres—Charlotte, Greensboro and Danville;" and as this is probably just what Gen. SHERMAN will do, we hope that when it is accomplished, the *Whig* will be consistent enough to admit that something decisive has been done. The *Whig*, however, trusts in *Beauregard* to thwart SHERMAN, and declares that "BEAUREGARD is SHERMAN'S master in all the arts of strategy and tactics." We do not know when BEAUREGARD has shown his mastership over SHERMAN, but suppose it was in the HOOD campaign, which BEAUREGARD planned, and in the late Georgia campaign, when BEAUREGARD announced that he had "rushed to the rescue;" and in the Carolina campaign, which has just closed by the fall of Charleston and Columbia, and the flight of all the Confederate troops under BEAUREGARD.

The *Examiner*, also, attempts to defeat GRANT and SHERMAN. It sets forth the immense military combinations that are now in progress; thinks they are "extremely fine" and "superhuman;" but declares them to be only a repetition of the combinations of last year—which is a supremely silly theory to come from so bright a writer. It thinks there is not so much to alarm Richmond now as there was last May, when "many weak-minded citizens were preparing to quit Richmond," and when even Mr. MEMMINGER was troubled about the safety of the female employes of the rebel Treasury Department, and packed them off to *Columbia*, from which they had again to absquatulate a few days ago. The *Examiner* makes the damaging admission that the rebels have "not so many troops" now as last year; "but," it says, "neither has our enemy by a great deal." It is just as well that the rebels should think so. The conclusion of the *Examiner* upon the whole matter is that "Richmond is safe *if all parties concerned do their duty*—if the new Secretary of War is energetic; if the new Commissary shall be found to have some elementary ideas about food; and especially if Congress proceed at once with such legislation for the purpose of *giving Gen. Lee control of large numbers of negroes* as that General asks at their hands." It would seem, however, that there is little hope of this, as rebel Congressmen have long speeches to make, and one of them threatens to speak for two days, and that, too, "when the roads are beginning already to dry under the winds of March." "Why," exclaims the *Examiner*, "SHERMAN can march forty miles in two days." In view of this last fact, we certainly think it is high time that rebel members of Congress should shut up their mouths; that the new Commissary should begin to study up his "elementary ideas," and that Gen. LEE should begin gathering up the masses of negro slaves who are now the last hope of the great Southern Confederacy.

THE DECLINE OF GOLD.—We trust our people will be under no unnecessary anxiety for a more speedy decline in the price of gold. It goes down regularly and steadily, just as public confidence in the overthrow of the rebellion goes up. Every Union victory puts down gold,—every Union reverse puts it up. But it is going down now quite as rapidly as is consistent with the public welfare. It has fallen fifty per cent. within three or four months, and is now falling even more rapidly. To this rate of depreciation the business of the country can accommodate itself, but a more rapid fall would prove disastrous. A sudden decline of thirty or twenty per cent. would ruin thousands of our most thriving and substantial business men,—not because they have speculated in gold, but because the price of the property they bought when gold was high, goes down with it. We hope that before many months gold will be nearly at par,—but to be safe the decline must be gradual. A sudden and heavy fall would sweep the business of the country like a hurricane. Steady, but slow and sure, is the kind of progress that we require.

Medical Director's Rank in the Army.

One of the most serious obstacles to the economic employment of their resources in the field, felt by both armies during the present war, has been the want of a suitable staff organization. People speak of the military chaos of 1861; few yet appreciate how far or in what direction the army is organized at the present time. We exult with reason over the discipline of the line, and fire salutes for victories achieved by the valor and endurance of our brave soldiers, without once giving a thought to the magnitude of the labors of the Staff Departments, upon whose smooth and efficient working the success of the army absolutely depends.

Unfortunately in some respects, and advantageously in others, we could not adopt the European plan, and apply it to our own staff system, and we are yet making improvements as experience and necessity point the way. The three administrative departments whose ramifications most widely extend are the Quartermaster's, charged with the general supplies and transportation; the Subsistence whose name explains its duties; and the Medical, which superintends the prevention of disease, as well as the care of the disabled. The popular ignorance on the specific duties of these departments seems to be very great. This ignorance culminates respecting the Medical Department, whose claims are seldom heard outside the profession, and whose members are generally overlooked in the distribution of honors and recognition of services. Nor is it alone popular recognition that is not awarded; legislative enactment has been tardy to admit its claims to position. At the last session of Congress the House passed a bill giving Medical Directors of corps the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and those of departments or armies, of Colonel. But it was only yesterday that the Senate found time to act upon it. This lukewarmness appeared to flow from non-appreciation. Senators, as well as civilians generally, were forgetful that the word "surgeon," in its literality, does not completely describe him who bears it. A surgeon is more than simply such—is more than a giver of medicine and operator for wounds. It is his province to prevent disease, as well as to alleviate suffering, and upon the medical officer of a regiment rests, under the Colonel, the immediate responsibility for its sanitary condition.

Naturally and necessarily the medical officer's duties increase as he rises in the army scale, and in the position of a Director they are complex and important to a degree rarely understood by the uninitiated. However, while other officers and other departments receive recognition by increased rank as their duties extend, the Medical Department has been uniformly ignored. The common argument is, "Doctors have no need of rank." Very true, subjectively. Rank creates in no man any intrinsic difference. But they beg the question who make the answer quoted. As all commissioned surgeons are more than doctors—are medical officers—in like manner a Director should be an officer of rank. He embraces but exceeds the province of a surgeon. Medical men in the army hold a double position. Superadded to their professional are their official relations; and this official character is a necessity. It is neither to gratify their vanity nor to nourish their pride, but is demanded by the service.

By what reasoning was it, then, that when experience had shown the health officer of a regiment should rank as Major, he who is responsible for the well-being of the whole command, to whom several hundred of these officers report, and upon whose management often depends the efficiency of an entire army, should be of no higher grade?

A Director is such literally. To professional acquirements must be joined military knowledge—not that of tactics or drill, but of the principles of discipline, of the requirements of the statute law of regulations and the common law of the custom of service. He must not only be competent to indicate modes of treatment, but must appreciate and anticipate the wants of the army. In other words, to be a competent Director, he must possess a technical education—an education of practice as well as of books—an aptitude for the field as well as soldierly *esprit*.

The Medical Corps can lay just claim to equal ability with any body of men holding position in the army. As long as their pay—as is a notorious fact—is but a fraction of what their private practice would be, and covers, as in most instances, but a part of their expenses, they can fairly claim to be equally patriotic with their comrades. No other class is more continuously "on duty," has so much individual responsibility in its performance, or is so seldom regarded in its reward. It is very unequal justice that offers a Major's position in return for certain service, and refuses a higher grade for responsibility ten-fold as heavy.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS.—A contractor in Washington has just been giving a "splurgy" party, supposed to have cost $100,000. Some of our neighbors, we observe, are improving the occasion to denounce *all* contractors, and especially to protest against listening to their appeals to Congress for relief. This is unjust and foolish. Beyond all doubt, many contractors have made very large sums of money on their contracts. Those of them, especially, who had the monopoly of certain articles which the Government was compelled to purchase, such as certain patented cannon, for example, were in position to make enormous profits, and they have undoubtedly availed themselves of their opportunity. If they choose to spend their money in ridiculous displays and foolish entertainments, very well. That may be a most excellent reason against *their* being "relieved" by further grants of money from the public treasury.

But others who have been less fortunate should not be made to suffer for their offences. There unquestionably are contractors who have lost money instead of making it, through their contracts with the Government, and whose losses have been occasioned by the direct action of the Government itself. Their claims should not be prejudiced by the good fortune or bad taste of others. It is the duty of the proper committees in Congress to examine and act in all these cases upon their merits, and not upon prejudice.

NATIONAL CELEBRATION ON THE FOURTH OF MARCH.—The idea is well conceived to have the approaching 4th of March set apart as a day of national rejoicings. The recent victories achieved by the national army, and especially the surrender of Charleston, demand a celebration which shall be, if possible, simultaneous, imposing and universal throughout the loyal States of the Union. It is to this end that the meeting of Wednesday and the adjourned meeting of yesterday in the Collector's office were summoned to deliberate, and we have no doubt that the influential committee named to carry out the objects of the meeting, will be able to report not only the hearty cooperation of all the loyal citizens of New-York, but a hearty sympathy and communion of purpose in all the great cities of the North.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—VERDI'S latest Opera, "La Forza del Destino" will be produced here to-night for the first time in America. It has been in preparation for some time, and has been rehearsed with great care. Owing to Mr. MAURIZIO'S energy and enterprise, we have again an opportunity of hearing an important work prior to its production either in London or Paris. "La Forza del Destino" was written for St. Petersburgh, and was pronounced there with success. It was then given at Madrid, where a very favorable verdict was recorded in its favor. Both these cities are small compared with New-York, and the echoes which we catch from them are never of much importance. The career of VERDI'S Opera begins from to-night. If "La Forze" is successful in New-York, its production in London and Paris will be vastly accelerated. We are at all events certain that the work will speedily occupy a prominent place in our repertoire.

NIBLO'S SALOON.—Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH commences a new series of concerts at this establishment to-night, and will once more introduce to us Mlle. DE KATOW, the remarkable violoncellist, and Mr. JAMES W. WEALL, the great pianist. The vocalist engaged for the occasion is Miss LAURA HARRIS. During the past week Mr. STRAKOSCH has given concerts in Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. His artists have everywhere created a profound sensation.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES takes her benefit here this evening, playing *Julia* in the play of the "Hunchback."

NIBLO'S SALOON.—Mlle. CAMILLA URSO gave her second concert at this establishment last evening, assisted by Mme. VARIAN, Miss TERESA CARRENO, and Mons. CORANT COLLIER. The lady is undoubtedly one of the best violinists now before the public. She plays with consummate skill and exquisite taste; every note is clearly and beautifully produced, and her perception of passages robs them of all noticeable toughness and difficulty. In the "Don Giovanni" caprice the best qualities of her style were charmingly illustrated.

Miss TERESA CARRENO, the child pianist of three years ago is rapidly merging into the woman. Whilst in the transition state we can hardly express the same wonder at her performance as heretofore, but we can certainly detect better reasons for anticipating a brilliant future for the young artist. Miss CARRANO plays remarkably well, and gives abundant proofs of good and conscientious study. Her touch is unusually brilliant, and her execution brilliant and clear.

Mme. VARIAN sang acceptably, with neatness and good taste. An unaccountable break-down occurred in the first part, arising, we presume, from the pianist not having the music of the song which the lady was trying to sing. The trouble was speedily remedied.

Mlle. CAMILLE URSO'S third and last concert takes place on Monday next.

ITALIAN OPERA IN BROOKLYN.—So long as "Martha" exists the managerial mind need perplex itself for a Brooklyn attraction. This pleasing, but somewhat hackneyed opera, has been given time and time again at the Brooklyn Academy, and doubtless will continue prominent upon the list so long as the people throng to its performance as they did last night. In spite of the weather, walking and LOTTI, the house was filled, and the evening entirely satisfactory. Miss KELLOGG was bright and pretty; MORENZI, who rivals KELLOGG in the affections of Young Brooklyn, was, as usual, correct and pleasing, and altogether the performance was a success. On Monday, an extra night, for Mad. ZUCCHI'S benefit, will be given, with "Ernani" as the attraction.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 23.

THE TAX BILL.

The Senate Finance Committee were in session all day on the Tax Bill, and have made considerable progress. They have not passed upon any of the controverted points, and will not until all have been heard. The bill will not be reported before Monday next.

THE EAST TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

The Senate Military Committee have agreed to report the House joint resolution for the construction of the East Tennessee Railroad.

THE LOAN BILL.

The Secretary of the Treasury having indicated a wish that the Loan Bill be postponed in the House for a few days, Mr. STEVENS gave notice to-day that it would not be considered until Monday next, at which time a new Secretary will have been appointed.

MR. FESSENDEN'S SUCCESSOR.

Mr. LINCOLN has not yet appointed a successor of Mr. FESSENDEN. It is believed, however, that Mr. MCCULLOUGH will receive the nomination in a few days.

REBEL DESERTERS.

This morning nearly two hundred deserters arrived in this city from City Point. From this it appears that deserters from LEE'S army are rapidly increasing, and already number nearly one thousand a week.

THE FREEDMAN'S BUREAU.

The Committee of Conference on the Freedman's Bureau Bill will probably report a new measure, giving the care of freedmen and refugees to the War Department.

THE POSTAL LAWS.

Mr. COLLAMER'S bill relating to the Postal Laws, which was slightly amended and passed by the House on Tuesday, provides that where a letter is deposited in any post-office on which the postage is not fully prepaid, the said letter shall be returned to the writer thereof, unless the postage unpaid amounts to only the single rate of three cents. It also prohibits all vessels conveying letters to foreign ports from receiving on board any letters that have not been regularly received and posted at the Post-office at the port of departure. Letters relating to the cargo and addressed to the consignee excepted. Letters inclosed in a United States stamped envelope of denomination sufficient in amount to cover the postage legally chargeable thereon, are also excepted.

RIG HOTELS IN WASHINGTON.

The present pressure upon the hotel facilities of Washington is giving rise to several projects for new and elegant hotels, commensurate with the necessities of the public. One large hotel is now so far completed, that it will be opened for business in the Spring. Another is contemplated, and to-day a bill passed the House, incorporating the Continental Hotel Company, with LOUIS DELMONICO, of New-York, JOHN W. FORNEY and HENRY D. COOKE, of Washington, as Trustees, for the purpose of erecting still another hotel.

PAYMENTS TO FAMILIES OF PRISONERS.

An official circular from Acting Paymaster-General BRICE, announces that in consequence of the general exchange of prisoners of war now going on, payments to families of prisoners will be suspended until further orders. This is done to avoid inadvertent double payments.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 23.

THE INAUGURATION BALL.

The arrangements already made for the Inauguration Ball indicate that the managers design it shall surpass any previous ball of that character ever given in Washington.

REBEL DESERTERS.

The mail steamer this morning brought up 170 rebel deserters.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Information from the Army of the Potomac states that the army was in great glee over the capture of Charleston. They begin to see in the evacuation of that stronghold that the end of their labor draws nigh.

A shotted salute was fired throughout the whole line in honor of the event.

THE REBEL RAM OLINDA.

The Government has reliable advices to-day that the pirate ram *Olinda*, which has been the subject of so much speculation, had put into Cowpens for repairs, which there is reason to believe she will not be allowed to receive, and without which she will be dangerous to any nation or port on this side of the Atlantic coast.

THE REPORTED CESSION OF SONORA.

Advices from France show that the reported cession of Sonora is without foundation, and indicate that the relations between France and the United States are not likely to undergo any disturbances.

The Seven-Thirty Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 23.

JAY COOKE & Co. report that the subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty Loan, since the last report, amount to $6,256 800. The largest Western subscription was for $2,000,000, from Cleveland, and the largest from the East was $558,000, from Philadelphia. There were 4,347 single subscriptions.

NOTES BY A SOUTHERN REFUGEE.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 20, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In yesterday's *Daily News*, in a long editorial headed "The Campaign in Carolina," occurs the following:

"At Columbia, be it also understood, SHERMAN is not nearer to the mountain line of intercourse between Richmond and the West *than thirty-five miles.*"

A column is devoted to showing that SHERMAN'S occupation of Columbia does not sever connection between LEE'S army and the States of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi. The subscriber, a refugee from JEFF.'S domains, begs respectfully to differ with JEFF.'S organ in this statement. A residence of over twenty years in the South, with extensive travel over her railroads up to a few months ago, has given him information which it is presumable is quite as good as that of JEFF.'S organ.

The assertion above quoted is not true. What "mountain-line of intercourse" is referred to? There is but one—the Richmond, Lynchburgh and Bristol (Tennessee) line—and this has no connection with the States referred, for at Bristol, Tennessee, it is cut short by the road being destroyed between there and Knoxville.

The occupation of Augusta or Branchville, Kingsville or Columbia, completely severed all communication between LEE'S army and the States south and west of Virginia and North Carolina, for the occupancy of either of these cities, or all of them, or the destruction of the railroad between them, is coupled with the occupation of the lines of railroad running south and east of these cities, SHERMAN having his base on the Atlantic Coast. The nearest point between Columbia and the "mountain line" mentioned is nearer five times thirty-five than thirty-five miles; and the statement of any railroads being built in South Carolina, connecting that State with Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, is not true, to my certain knowledge.

The *News* says, further:

"Until the great Federal chief shall have moved that distance *still further from the sea*, the communications of Lee with Georgia, Alabama, and the whole Confederate 'West,' remain perfectly undisturbed."

This is the best joke of the season to any loyal refugee from that portion of the country. JEFF.'S organ may satisfy the friends of secession and admirers of JEFF. DAVIS in the North, but the poor misguided soldiers of LEE'S army will soon find out that imaginary railroads on paper don't feed the half-starved, snuff-colored ragamuffins. The increase in desertions from LEE'S army is already telling the true story, and a few short months more will tell the tale of the death of secession and the Southern Confederacy. Respectfully, etc.,

A SOUTHERN REFUGEE.

Words of Truth and Soberness.

From the New-York Tribune, Feb. 23.

We seldom praise the House of Representatives—more seldom still the Opposition side of it—yet we think both did well for the country on Tuesday in sustaining the motion of Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, *whereby the bill providing civil governments for States subverted by the rebellion was conclusively laid on the table.* Our objection applies not especially to that bill, but to any measure of the sort. It rests on the consideration which we urged in favor of the President's refusal to approve the kindred measure of last session, and in deprecation of the shrill, pungent, bitter philippic invoked from Messrs. WADE and DAVIS by that refusal. Our country is involved in civil war—we trust that she is soon to be rescued from its perils—we wish her deliverance to be worthy and honorable—we would have a peace that will be real and enduring—but we want the earliest peace consistent with these vital requirements. Now, the bill in question, with all kindred measures, seems to us to fetter and hedge about the action of Government with conditions and limitations that are likely—may, are calculated—*to embarrass the President*, and possibly to postpone the desired consummation.

This Congress is soon to dispose; and *we try* at the President may not be required to assemble the next until Autumn, at the earliest. Meantime, *he and his official counselors must deal with the most serious issues of peace and war as circumstances shall dictate.* The country confides in the President, and would to-morrow decide unhesitatingly to leave the matter to his uncontrolled discretion.

We took with hope to the President's forthcoming Inaugural for indirect overtures which will go far toward dissolving what remains of the once towering, formidable fabric of the slave-holders' rebellion. Only let that Inaugural conform in tenor and spirit to its illustrious predecessor, and we shall have little further use for bail-cartridge. This day, a majority of the whites of the revolted States are convinced that the rebellion is a failure—that its overthrow cannot much longer be averted. They need but one assurance that they will be treated with magnanimity to induce them to flock in thousands to the National standard. That assurance we trust they will find in the President's forthcoming Inaugural—in its drift and bearing, if not in its specific pledges and recommendations. Let them but feel that they are to be received with kindness, and they will make haste to cast away the weapons of fratricidal war and return to the bosom of their country. If their offence has been grievous, it must be felt that, as a class, grievously have they answered it. *The nation needs peace, not vengeance; it demands a return to heartfelt loyalty, not useless slaughter.* A great majority of the Southern people have taken no further part in the rebellion than such as was imposed on them by falsehood and terrorism; let us treat them as we did those of Savannah, and the Union will soon be stronger and firmer than it has ever yet been.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 23.

PETITION FOR INCREASE OF PAY.

Mr. WALLEY, of West Virginia, (Union,) from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported adversely on the petition of chaplains and other officers of the navy for increased compensation.

THE HOMESTEAD ACT AND OTHER BILLS.

Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, (Union,) from the Committee on Public Land, reported adversely on a bill to extend the Homestead Act to settlers on lands reserved for railroad grants, and on a large number of other bills.

COMMITTEE ON BANKS AND CURRENCY.

Mr. FOOT offered an amendment to the rules of the Senate to add to the Standing Committees a Committee of Seven on Banks and Currency; which was laid over until to-morrow.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, offered a resolution instructing the President to issue a proclamation informing the people of the United States respecting the international exhibitions to be held in Norway and Portugal during the coming season, and inviting them to participate in them.

THE resolution was objected to by Mr. TAUMBELL, and lies over.

OFFICERS' SERVANTS.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the House joint resolutions relating to officers' servants.

THE STATE GUVERNMENT OF LOUISIANA.

Mr. TAUMBULL, of Illinois, (Union,) desired to call up its joint resolution from the Judiciary Committee recognizing the State Government of Louisiana.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Union,) said, if the object of admitting Louisiana was of so much importance, it was strange that Mr. TRUMBULL should have kept it in his committee so long. He could have introduced it at any time within the past two months.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, offered a resolution calling on the President for a copy of General Order No. 37, issued by Gen. BANKS, at New-Orleans, Feb. 23, 1864.

Mr. SUMNER understood that this was the order under which the election was held in Louisiana.

Mr. POWELL said it was, but Gen. BANKS had not referred to it in his letter on the Louisiana question, since published.

Mr. POWELL'S resolution was then passed.

Pending a discussion on taking up the Louisiana question the morning hour expired, and the Chair decided that the bill in relation to railroads, entitled, "an act to regulate commerce within the several States," was before the Senate.

On this question Mr. NYE, of Nevada, (Union,) resumed the floor, and was followed by Mr. MORRILL.

Mr. TAUMBULL asked Mr. MORRILL to give way for the resolution relating to the Louisiana question.

Mr. CHANDLER hoped the Senate would continue the consideration of the railroad bill. It was certain that no vote would be taken on the Louisiana question before the 4th of March. It would lead to a protracted debate.

Mr. SUMNER coincided with the views of Mr. CHANDLER, and hoped the Senate would either pass or unfest the bill now before it. There were two ways of killing a dog,—one, by voting it down; and the other, by postponing it from to time, as was now being done with the railroad bill.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Maryland, (Dem.,) said that believing in the doctrine of State rights, he could never vote for the bill under discussion. He would like, however, to know whether strong monopolies were to control the legislation of Congress, as he had reason to believe was the fact. He would not vote for the bill under any circumstances. And yet he would just as lief as not that it would pass. He would like to know whether there was not a bargain somewhere, whether the great Democratic party had not been sold out to the Camden and Amboy Railroad. He was apprehensive that there was corruption most damning on the whole thing.

Mr. TAUMBULL dwelt upon the importance of deciding the Louisiana question as speedily as possible, as it involved the rights of a great many legal citizens to be represented in Congress.

Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, (Dem.,) hoped the Senate would not take up the Louisiana question, as it would create a great deal of discussion, and could not be decided this session. He was opposed to railroad monopolies. But he did not like to see the rights of a State interfered with, as this bill contemplated.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Iowa, (Union,) spoke of the importance of settling the Louisiana question so as to secure the vote of that State for the Constitutional Amendment, as the votes of twenty-seven States will be required to ratify the amendment.

Mr. SUMNER said that the vote of Louisiana would not be necessary; that three-fourths of the States meant three-fourths of the *de facto* States in the Union.

Mr. DOOLITTLE continued his remarks on the importance of the Louisiana question.

Mr. SUMNER protested in the name of Liberty and of the Constitution against the statement made by Mr. DOOLITTLE that it would take twenty-seven States to ratify the amendment. It would take nineteen States to do it. He hoped Mr. DOOLITTLE would not again array himself against the side of freedom.

Mr. DOOLITTLE replied to the charge of SUMNER, by arraigning him for having impeded the passage of the constitutional amendment last Winter, when he (SUMNER) said it was unnecessary to pass such an amendment.

Mr. SUMNER called attention to the fact that as early as February, 1864, he introduced a proposition to abolish slavery by constitutional amendment.

Mr. HOWARD said there were twenty-four loyal States in the Union, including Delaware, New-Jersey, and Kentucky and Nevada, and there were eleven disloyal States. If the theory prevailed that it would take twenty-seven States to ratify the amendment, the single state of Louisiana would not bring about the result; for omitting Kentucky, New-Jersey and Delaware, it would only have twenty-two States then that would ratify it.

The question of postponing the Railroad Bill to take up the Louisiana question was then decided in the affirmative

YEAS—Messrs. Brown, Carlile, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Fisher, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Harris, Johnson, Lane of Indiana, Nesmith, Richardson, Riddle, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willey, Wright—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Chandler, Conness, Davis, Farwell, Foot, Hendricks, Howard, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Nye, Ramsey, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Wade, Wilkinson—17.

THE Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the Louisiana question.

Mr. SUMNER offered the following as a substitute for the resolution reported from the Judiciary Committee: That neither the people of any State, nor the Legislature of any State, the people of which were declared to be in insurrection against the United States by the proclamation of the President of the United States, dated Aug. 16, 1861, shall hereafter elect Senators and Representatives to the Congress of the United States, until the President of the United States has declared by proclamation that armed hostilities within such State have ceased; nor until the people of such State have adopted a republican Government not repugnant to the Constitution and laws, and not until by a law of Congress such State is entitled to representatives in Congress.

The amendment was rejected by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Brown, Conness, Grimes, Howard, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner and Wade.

NAYS—Messrs. Antony, Buckalew, Carlile, Collamer, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Farwell, Foster, Hall, Harlan, Harris, Hendricks, Johnson, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Powell, Ramsey, Richardson, Riddle, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Willey and Wright—25.

At the request of Mr. POWELL, who wished to dismiss the subject, its further consideration was postponed till to-morrow at 1 o'clock.

THE NATIONAL PACIFIC BRIDGE COMPANY.

Mr. BROWN, of Missouri, (Union,) offered a bill to incorporate the National Pacific Bridge Company, which was referred to the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads.

A BUST OF CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY.

Mr. TAUMBULL asked leave to take up the bill to provide a marble bust of the late Chief Justice TANEY, for the Supreme Court room.

Mr. SUMNER.—I hope not. An emancipated country ought not to make a bust of the author of the Dred Scott decision.

Mr. TAUMBULL said Chief Justice Taney was not to be looked at in that way.

Mr. SUMNER.—Let me tell the Senator from Illinois that the name of TANEY will be hooted down the page of history, and an emancipated country will fasten upon him the stigma it deserves—a disgrace to the judiciary of the country and the age.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, (Union,) said he could not hear such remarks applied to the late eminent jurist without entering his protest against it. The Senator from Massachusetts should remember that Justice TANEY was not alone in the decision—that a majority of the court concurred in it.

Mr. JOHNSON then spoke of the high private and personal character of the late Chief-Justice.

The resolution was taken up, and, after some remarks against it, Mr. SUMNER moved to amend it by striking out the name of ROGER B. TANEY and inserting that of JOSEPH R. GIDDINGS.

Mr. TAUMBULL said it was customary to place busts of the Chief Justices in the Supreme Court. Chief Justice TANEY might have erred in his decisions, but he had great ability as a lawyer and high personal and private character as a man.

Mr. SUMNER then withdrew his amendment.

Mr. HALE was opposed to the amendment, because the name of Judge TANEY would always be associated with Dred SCOTT, and that of DRED SCOTT with Judge TANEY. Believing this to be the fact, he would not vote for the appropriation of money to perpetuate the memory of the Dred Scott decision. The most that could be asked of the anti-slavery man of the present day was, that they be permitted to let the memory of Justice TANEY rest.

Mr. WILSON said he had no heart to follow any man to the grave, but he felt it his duty to vote against the resolution, and it seemed to him that the millions of this country who were horrified by the Dred Scott decision, would be surprised to see the Senate of the United States voting honors to the author of that decision. The nation was horrified eight years ago when that decision was produced, and since that time the Dred Scott decision had been the score of the country. It was an outrage on humanity, and the memory of it, with his, was unworthy of tribute of respect.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Union,) said it was useless to talk of the legal ability, &c., of Justice TANEY. It would be better for his memory if he could be made out a fool. The higher the character for ability that was made out for him, the worse his memory.

Pending the consideration of this subject, the Senate, at 4:30 o'clock, took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

CONFISCATION OF REAL ESTATE OF REBELS.

The Senate reassembled at 7 P. M.

Mr. TAUMBULL called up the bill to repeal so much of the Confiscation Act as limits the confiscation of real estate to the lifetime of the owners, which, on motion of Mr. HENDRICKS, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RAILROAD.

A joint resolution to extend the time for the construction of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad a year was passed.

ARMY REGISTER.

A joint resolution for the publication of a full Army Register of all officers, volunteer and regular, who have been in the United States army since the commencement of the rebellion, was passed.

THE NIAGARA SHIP CANAL.

Mr. WILSON called up the joint resolution to authorize surveys to be made with a view to the construction of a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara; also for a ship canal from the Mississippi River to Lake Michigan, and for the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers.

Mr. TAUMBULL had no objection to the surveys if the resolution carried with it an implication that something more was to be done. There was now a bill before the Senate, which had passed the House, for the deepening of the canal between Lake Michigan and the Mission. He hoped the Senate would take it up and act upon it.

Mr. WILSON said it was the opinion of the committee that the condition of the bounties would not permit the immediate construction of these works, therefore they had authorized the outlay of $10,000 to make the surveys.

At the request of Mr. TAUMBULL, the joint resolution was postponed for the present.

Mr. WILSON called up the House bill to increase the efficiency of the Medical Corps of the army. It provides that the Medical Director of an army in the field containing more then two army corps, or of a department containing hospitals with beds for 4,000 men, shall have the rank and pay of a Colonel of Cavalry; and the Medical Director of an army corps on the field, or of a department in which there are United States general hospitals containing less than 4,000 beds, shall have the rank and pay of a Lieutenant-Colonel of Cavalry. The bill was passed—Yeas, 23; nays, 3.

THE SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. WILSON called up the House bill for the better organization of the Subsistence Department. It provides that the Chief Commissary of an army consisting of more than one army corps, shall have the rank and pay of Colonel; and the Chief of Subsistence of each corps shall be a Lieutenant-Colonel; and at least two-thirds of the officers so assigned shall be from the volunteer service. The second section authorizes the President, during the continuance of the rebellion, to appoint as many Commissaries of Subsistence of Volunteers, with the rank of Captain, as the exigencies of the service may require.

On motion of Mr. TAUMBULL the second section was stricken out, and, as thus amended, the bill was passed.

THE INDIAN TRIBES.

A bill for the consideration of the Indian tribes and the establishment of civil government in the Indian territory was called up.

It provides for the appointment by the President, of a Governor who shall hold his office for four years and shall reside within the territory and be commander-in-chief of the militia and superintendent of Indian affairs thereof. The President shall also appoint a Secretary of the Territory, who shall make and preserve records of the Legislative Council, which shall consist of one member for each one thousand Indians, to be elected by the tribe. Every male member of the Indian tribes above the age of twenty-one, who shall have been an actual resident of the Territory for thirty days shall be entitled to vote at the election of the council. No law shall be put in force providing for the sale, taxation or incumbrance of real estate, or the compulsory collection of debts, until approved by Congress; nor shall slavery be permitted within the Territory. The remainder of the bill pertains to the organization of the courts, the appointment of Judges, &c., for the Territory.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, in the course of some remarks on this subject, said that amalgamation between the Indians and the blacks produced the finest race of men on the face of the earth. He had seen specimens, and the true anti-slavery men of the country ought to throw open this 64,000 miles of territory to the Indians and negroes, and let them mix as much as they pleased.

On motion, further consideration of the bill was postponed till to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock.

The Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 23.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Union,) the House agreed to take a recess to-day, from 4:30 till 7 o'clock this evening, for the exclusive consideration of General Appropriation Bills—only one of which has, as yet, passed both Houses.

THE LOAN BILL.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) the consideration of the Loan Bill was postponed until Monday.

THE FORFEITURE OF REAL ESTATE OF REBELS.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill reported yesterday from the Committee on the Judiciary, that so much of the joint resolution explanatory of an act to suppress insurrection, punish treason and rebellion, and confiscate the property of rebels, approved July 17, 1862, as prohibits the forfeiture of the real estate of rebels beyond their natural lives, be repealed—this act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) moved to lay the bill on the table.

There was a tie vote on the motion of Mr. COX, when the Speaker of the House gave his casting vote in the negative.

The bill was then passed by yeas 72, nays 71.

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Ames, Ashley, Baldwin of Massachusetts, Baxter, Beaman, Blair, Boutwell, Boyd, Brandigee, Broomal, Ambrose W. Clark, Freeman Clark, Cobb, Cole, Davis of New-York, Dawes, Deming, Dixon, Donnelly, Driggs, Dumont, Eckley, Eliot, Frank, Garfield, Gooch, Grinnell, Higby, Hooper, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hulburd, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Kelly, Kellogg of New-York, Knox, Littlejohn, Longyear, Marvin, McBride, McClurg, Miller of New-York, Morehead, Morrill, Morris of New-York, Leonard Myers, Norton, Orth, Patterson, Pike, Pomeroy, Price, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Schenck, Shannon, Sloan, Smithers, Starr, Stevens, Thayer, Upson, Van Valkanburg, Washburne of Illinois, Washburne of Massachusetts, Wilder, Wilson, Woodbridge, Worthington—72.

NAYS—Messrs. James C. Allen, Ancona, Bailey, Baldwin of Michigan, Blair, Bliss, Brooks, Brown of Wisconsin, Chanler, Clay, Coffroth, Cox, Cravens, Dawson, Denison, Eden, Edgerton, Eldridge, English, Finck, Ganson, Griswold, Hale, Hall, Harris of Maryland, Holman, Hutchins, Johnson of Pennsylvania, Kalbfleisch, Kernan, King, Law, Lazear, Lehland, Long, Mallory, Marcy, McAllister, Miller of Pennsylvania, Morris of Ohio, Morrison, Nelson, Noble, Odell, O'Neill of Ohio, Pendleton, Perry, Pruyn, Radford, Randall of Pennsylvania, Randall of Kentucky, Rollins of Missouri, Rogers, Ross, Steele of New-York, Steele of New-Jersey, Stiles, Strouse, Stuart, Sweet, Townsend, Tracy, Voorhees, Wadsworth, Webster, Whaley, Wheeler, Joseph W. White, Winfield, Fernando Wood, Yeaman—71.

WASHINGTON CONTINENTAL HOTEL COMPANY.

The House then took up the bill to incorporate LEWIS DALMONICO, of New-York, and JOHN W. FOSTER and HENRY D. COOKE and others of this city, as the Continental Hotel Company of Washington.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) said that he wanted the fare limited, as all the hotels now charged the same price. [Laughter.]

Mr. MORRIS, of Ohio, (Dem.,) wished to offer an amendment, namely: that there shall be no distinction of color in the reception of the guests. [Laughter.]

The Speaker declared the amendment out of order, as the bill had been ordered to a third reading.

The House refused to reconsider this vote in order that Mr. MORRIS might offer his amendment.

The bill was then passed.

THE MACKEREL FISHERIES.

Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill extending the first section of the act of June, 1813, to the mackerel fisheries, as well as the cod fisheries.

Mr. CHANLER, of New-York, (Dem.,) said as he represented Macaerville, he wanted to know how far his constituents would be affected by the bill.

Mr. ELIOT—Do I understand you to say that you belong to the Mackerel Brigade and want to be protected by the provisions of this bill?

Mr. CHANLER replied that the gentleman, (ELIOT) had been sure fishing, and pulling books in the mouths of the House as the play suited his humor. The gentleman ran an admirable fisherman, and a representative of the codfish aristocracy.

Mr. ELIOT, in reply, said that the bill extended to the mackerel fisheries the same rights and privileges as are accorded to other fisheries.

Mr. COX wished to make an amendment, so as to provide for the repeal of the fishing bounties.

Mr. ELIOT said that would not be germain to the bill.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, expressed the hope that the gentleman from Massachusetts, at the next session, would bring in a bill to repeal all the fishing bounties. He thought the time for this had come.

Mr. COX was glad to hear this, and was sorry he could not be here next session to vote for this repeal.

Mr. ELIOT said he had just received a petition signed by the largest part of the codfishers, asking, in view of the condition of the country, that these bounties be repealed. He hoped at the next session such a bill would be introduced, and that the successor of his distinguished friend from Ohio would vote for it.

The bill was then passed.

APPRAISERS' OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, reported from the Committee on Commerce, a bill reorganizing the Appraisers' Office of the New-York Custom-house.

Amendments were made so as to provide that there shall be one Chief Appraiser at an annual salary of $4,000, and six Assistant Appraisers at $3,000 per annum.

Mr. WASHBURNE said that the bill had been drawn up in consequence of the examination made two years ago, and was to reform certain existing abuses in the New-York Custom-house. The bill contained a proviso to punish all the appraisers, who shall engage in any commercial pursuits which may affect their official action.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, of New-York, (Dem.,) inquired whether the bill contained a provision to punish those who receive presents from importers; for that was one of the most serious evils.

Mr. WASHBURNE said there was no such provision in this bill, such offences being punished by existing law.

Mr. ODELL, of New-York, (Dem.,) briefly advocated the bill, which would work a great and beneficial change in the New-York Appraisers' Office, but he regretted that the salaries had been reduced.

The bill was passed.

VARIOUS BILLS PASSED.

The House also passed the following bills reported from the Committee on Commerce:

Amendatory of the act to prevent frauds by false invoices, and relative to the verification of invoices by our consuls.

Providing that vessels navigating Western rivers and the waters of the North, Northeast and Northwestern frontier may take out license and enrollment in districts other than those in which they belong.

Providing for two assistant local steamboat inspectors at New-York, and two at Galena, Illinois, and re-establishing the Local Board at Wheeling.

Granting the Michigan City Harbor Company the privilege to use the Government pier in that harbor for the protection of the same, and appointing a Surveyor of Customs thereof.

Abolishing the office of Naval Officer for the District of Salem and Beverly, and repealing the provision which requires the Surveyor to reside at Beverly.

Amendatory of the act of May last, providing for the admeasurement of tonnage so as to exempt from the operation of the law any part of a ship or vessel, the cabins or staterooms of which are entirely above the first deck.

Reviving certain provisions of the act of March 3, 1815, for the purpose of preventing smuggling on the Northern and Eastern frontier.

Amendatory of the act annexing a portion of New-Jersey to the New-York collection district, and appointing an assistant collector to reside at Jersey City, so as to enable him to enrol and license vessels engaged in the coast trade and fisheries.

Regulating the fees of custom-house officers on the Northern, Northeastern and Northwestern frontiers, with a view of establishing uniformity.

THE IMMIGRATION AND PASSENGER ACTS.

Mr. WASHBURNE reported a bill to make the immigration and the passenger acts more effective by additionally providing for the protection of the female passengers, and punishing those who may by force, duress or fraud, procure the enlistment of any male passengers into the army.

Objection was made to the consideration of this bill at this time.

THE AMENDATORY ENROLLMENT BILL.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Amendatory Enrollment bill.

The amendment pending was that of Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, providing that no credits shall be given except the man are actually furnished on present and future calls and mustered into the service of the United States.

Mr. CHANLER opposed the bill, saying that we should arouse the true military courage and patriotism of the country, and not make enlistments merely mercenary by according aliens and degrading American white soldiers by placing them side by side with negro slaves just made free.

Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, (Union) in advocating his amendment, said it would commend itself to all who would do away with frauds in quotas and the lavishing of money in enormous bounties without a corresponding return.

The amendment was agreed to by a vote of 83 to 34.

The House then at half-past 4 P. M., adjourned until 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Indian Appropriation Bill.

Mr. WILSON made some remarks as to the difficulty of obtaining details from the Committee of Ways and Means; which called up

Mr. MORRILL, who said the gentleman had stigmatized that committee as being in favor of the largest expenditures. He protested against this as false.

Mr. WILSON replied that the gentleman was not just to himself. He repeated that on many occasions the House was not able to obtain the information to which they were entitled. He did not make any charge against the committee. But without unkindness, he thought the committee had too much work to do, and that its duties ought to be divided among other committees.

Mr. MORRILL said on one occasion the gentleman wanted to know how much money had been paid to Assessors, and how many Indians had been removed. These questions were propositions, and no sensible man could suppose the committee could answer them. It was not to be expected the committee should know all the details of every bill.

Mr. WILSON said the gentleman mistook. He had asked what was the biggest amount received by any assessor and collector, and, instead of asking what number of Indians, he had desired to know the number of tribes. He would not be deterred from asking for information because the gentleman became angry. Whether the gentleman liked it or not, he intended to persevere, until effected, an amandment of the rules to facilitate business by obtaining the information necessary for intelligent legislation.

Mr. STEVENS said he cared very little what was said by any one about the Committee of Ways and Means. But there seemed to be a determination in certain quarters to depreciate and malign the action of that committee. In what case had that committee refused to unite in reforming the rules? The gentleman was laboring under a hallucination.

Mr. WILSON replied he well understood the danger of coming in contact with the gentleman from Pennsylvania. He knew that few Members dared do it; but, notwithstanding the gentleman's power and ability, he, (WILSON,) as a representative of the people, would assert that that committee was disposed to fall in with the estimates rather than follow the suggestions of Members. He should do his duty to the best of his ability.

Mr. STEVENS said the committee had on one occasion cut down the estimate to the extent of $6,000,000, but the amount was restored by the House.

An amendment was offered that all money due to the Indians under treaty stipulations shall be payable in coin.

This was disagreed to, only 22 voting in the affirmative.

The bill was passed and the House adjourned.

A Personal Anecdote which Happens to be True.

Correspondence of the Boston Post.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 18, 1865.

Spending last Saturday in Washington, I was called to undergo the terrors of that middle passage between Willard's and the Capitol, traversed now by street-cars, which generally are so full that an extra bedbug could scarcely find admission. During the trip I was the witness of a little episode, pleasant to remember and worthy of mention. The car was crammed; and among those who hung on to the hind rail, as by the skin of their teeth, was a certain old gentleman of no great personal beauty—long, lank, bestia-crowned, blear-eyed, but newly shirted and collared, and neatly attired in dark clothes, such as would not have disgraced a clergyman. As the car stopped to let out or take in candidates for the itch and small-pox, this venerable individual had to leave his place on the platform, (no new thing by the way for *him* to do,) and step down into the mud. This he did with a mixture of coolness and coarseness that was really refreshing. After a while my aged worthy managed to get his seat of honor well located inside the car, thanks to a poverty-stricken female who kept a vacancy beside her and beckoned the old gentleman into it. No sooner, however, had he got himself safely tucked away in his new quarters, than the poor woman opened on him with "Isn't this Mr. W——?" "Yes," he replied. Dashing on, *in medias res*, the woman began a pitiful tale about her poor, foolish boy having again fallen into the booty-jumpers' hands, and been enlisted and taken from her, notwithstanding abundant evidence of his imbecility and unfitness for soldier life. She wound up by referring to the kindness of her hearer, shown on a former occasion by getting her boy out of the service and restoring him to her, and begged that Mr. W. would give her a letter that would accomplish the same thing again for her. The old gentleman replied that he was only in Washington for a couple of hours and expected to leave town in the six o'clock train, and consequently could not spare the time to attend to the case; but, taking out his pocket-book, he handed the weeping mother two or three bills of the greenback persuasion, and seemed glad of the opportunity to assist her to that extent. She received the money thankfully, but did not relax her pressing solicitude for a letter, which, if Mr. WARD would give it, she knew would be sure to get her son's release and restitution. At length the old gentleman said very kindly, as though it had been all along a question rather of possibility than of disposition, "I am very busy now, but if you will come to Willard's at — o'clock, I will be there and write such a letter as you request." The conversation was conducted in a quiet tone, but the parties were so close to me that every word reached my ear. Having gained her point, the poor woman evinced her gratitude by tearful smiles, and TRAVELLOW WAGN left the cat with the respect of at least one man who had never previously thought, spoken or written of him, except as one destitute of sympathy, conscience and heart, but whose opinion has of a sudden "suffered a sea-change, something rich and strange." Think I to myself, how many radicals of the shoddy order, and of the politico-philanthropic profession, would have unstopped their ears to this tale of woe, much less invested their money and their influence in a case at once so humble and so hopeless?

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports: items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

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Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silks elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Second-Hand Safes.
In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale low. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 B'way.

Messrs. Fowler & Wells, Phrenologists, No. 389 Broadway, give charts daily.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES, No. 625 Broadway. See WHEELER & WILSON'S BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE.

All Ladies should use Sterling's Ambrosia for the Hair.—It cleanses, beautifies, preserves and renders the hair soft and glossy.

Dyspepsia and Fits!
A SURE CURE FOR
These distressing complaints is now made known in a Treatise on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations, published by Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN. The prescription was furnished him in such a providential manner, that he cannot conscientiously refuse to make it known, as it has cured everybody who used it, never having failed in a single case. It is equally sure in cases of Fits as of Dyspepsia; and the ingredients may be found in any drug-store. Sent free to all on the receipt of five cents, to prepay postage. Address Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J.

MARRIED.

BACHE—TRIANNA.—On Wednesday, Feb. 22, at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. Wm. Rudder, D. D., GEO. A. BACHE and MARIE, daughter of the late Geo. W. Trubner.

BOGERT—KNAPP.—On Wednesday, Feb. 22, by Rev. J. S. Hartley, JACOB J. BOGERT and SARAH A. KNAPP, daughter of the late Lyman Knapp, both of this city.

COOPER—HULEN.—At Harlem, on Wednesday, Feb. 22, by Rev. E. H. Gillett, Mr. ALBERT V. COOPER, of New-York, and Miss THEODOSIA W., daughter of Louis F. Hulen, Esq., of Harlem.

GUY—HOOLE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 22, at the residence of R. H. Hogins, by Rev. Mr. Inglis, EDWARD A. GUY and Mrs. MARY HOOLE.

HARDING—SEARS.—On Wednesday, Feb. 22, at the residence of the bride's mother, in Bridgeport, Conn., by Rev. T. S. Lathrop, WAYSON HARDING, of Hartland, Vt., and HARRIET E. SEARS, youngest daughter of the late Martin Bruns, of New-York.

☞ Vermont papers please copy.

SOMMIN—HIGBEE.—At Grace Church, by Rev. Dr. Taylor, OSCAR EDWARDS SCHMIDT and CHARLOTTA, daughter of the late J. M. Higbee, of Trenton, N. J.

DIED.

ABRAMS.—On Wednesday morning, Feb. 22, JOHN P. ABRAMS, aged 35 years, 9 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, Isaac Abrams, No. 32 Goerck-st., at 2 P. M. on Friday, the 24th inst., without further invitation.

BOYD.—On Wednesday, Feb. 22, at No. 60 East 35th-st., this city, JANE, daughter of John, Jr., and N. W. Boyd, in the 6th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the Church of the Transfiguration, 24th-st., near 5th-av., on Saturday next, the 25th inst., at noon.

CHAMBERS.—On Wednesday, Feb. 22, at the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. E. Hall, No. 336 4th-av., ROBERT CHAMBERS, aged 77 years.

The remains will be removed to Trenton, N. J., to be interred in the family vault, and funeral services held at the residence of his son, Abner R. Chambers, Greenwood-av. and Chambers st., on Monday, the 27th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M. Friends and relatives are invited, without further notice.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

COONEY.—On Tuesday, Feb. 21, CATHARINE A., wife of Capt. John M. Cooney, aged 29 years.

The friends of the family, and those of her brothers, William A. and Charles E. Henney, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Francis Xavier's Church, West 16th st., on Friday morning, the 24th inst., at 10½ o'clock, where a solemn Requiem Mass will be offered up for the repose of her

PETROLEUM.

THE

CALIFORNIA

PETROLEUM COMPANY.

Located on the Rauch of Ojai, near Buenaventura, in Santa Barbara County, California.

In the Summer of 1864, Prof. Silliman examined this locality, and in a letter dated at Buenaventura, Santa Barbara County, July 2, 1864, he thus communicates the results of his observations upon the property now owned by the California Petroleum Company, the purchase of which he strongly recommended to his friends in New-York:

"The property covers an area of 18,000 (eighteen thousand) acres in one body, on which are at present at least twenty natural oil wells, some of them of the largest size. Artesian wells will be fruitful along a double line of thirteen miles, say for at least twenty-five miles in linear extent. The ranch is an old Spanish grant of four leagues of land, lately confirmed, and of perfect title. It has, as I said, about eighteen thousand acres in it of the finest land, watered by four rivers, and measuring, in a right line, in all, near thirteen miles. As a ranch, it is a splendid estate; BUT ITS VALUE IS ITS ALMOST FABULOUS WEALTH IN THE BEST OF OIL."

In a letter written to the company since his return, (Feb. 10, 1865,) he says:

"I am happy to be able to confirm, at this date, what I have said in my published report respecting the extraordinary character and high value of the estate on which your company is established."

THE CAPITAL STOCK CONSISTS OF
100,000 SHARES, PAR VALUE $100.
Subscription price, $40 per share.
NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT.
NO PERSONAL LIABILITY.

ONE-TENTH OF THE CAPITAL STOCK HAS BEEN RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

Preparations for obtaining competent agents, machinery, etc., have been made, and a portion of the latter has been forwarded, so that work on the property will at once begin.

Persons desiring further information may communicate with the

President, AUGUSTUS C. RICHARDS, or
Treasurer pro tem., JOHN E. WILLIAMS,
At Metropolitan Bank, New-York.

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE UNITED REPUBLIC PETROLEUM COMPANY,
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK.

THE UNITED REPUBLIC PETROLEUM COMPANY is a corporation, organized under the laws of the State of New-York, with a capital of $2,500,000, divided into 250,000 shares, of the par value of $10 each, the shareholders of which are exempt from all personal liability.

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS
WORKING CAPITAL.

The books are now opened for a limited number of subscriptions, at the following offices:

Messrs. Lowber, Ostrom & Co., No. 106 Front-st.; Messrs. T. Ketcham & Co., No. 68 Wall-street; Messrs. Fancher & McChesney, corner Moore and Water-sts.; Wm. M. Parks, No 19 Broad-st.; Messrs. Wellington & Cox, No. 74 Broad-st.; Wm. A. Fowler, No. 74 Broadway, N. Y.; D. K. Ducker, No. 38 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; George J. Hardy, No. 13 Court-st., Brooklyn, and at the office of the company, No. 74 Broadway, N. Y.

TRUSTEES:

E. J. Lowber, firm Lowber, Ostrom & Co, No. 106 Front-st.

J. C. Dayton, firm J. C. Dayton & Co., No. 107 Front-st.

Wm. A. Fowler, No. 74 Broadway.

I. B. Wellington, firm Wellington & Cox, No. 74 Broad-st.

Smith Fancher, firm Fancher & McChesney, No. 5 Water-st.

John Chadwick, No. 121 Pearl-st.

Frederick Lacey, firm Mead, Lacey & Co., No. 47 Water-st.

W. M. Parks, No. 19 Broad-st.

Edward Dodge, No. 61 Wall-st.

OFFICERS:

President—E. J. LOWBER.
Vice-President—J. C. DAYTON.
Treasurer—WM. A. FOWLER.
Secretary—JAMES H. KIDDER.

The property of this company has been selected by practical judges of oil interests, and includes territory which is considered the very best in the whole oil region, embracing selections on Cherry Run, Pit-hole and Oil Creeks, and Allegheny River.

The producing interests are now yielding over one hundred and eighty barrels per day, principally from new wells, and this alone is sufficient to pay two per cent. per month on the entire capital, and with the developments to be made with the unusually large working capital, promises increased dividends at an early day.

FEE SIMPLE INTERESTS.

1.
159 acres D. Gaines Farm, on Horse Creek, laying nearly a mile on either side of the creek—an excellent piece of oil territory.

2.
20 acres Stuart's Run, all boring land on each side of the run, within a mile of the great U. S. Well, on Pithole Creek, McKinley Farm.

3.
95 acres Graham Farm, on Pit-hole Creek, one mile from the U. S. Co.'s well—over 50 acres fine boring land, one of the finest farms on the Creek, and not to be excelled for oil purposes.

4.
110 acres Shirk Farm, on Sugar Creek, two miles above Cooperstown, where heavy oil is found—a fine location, and a very long distance on the Creek.

5.
38 acres Fry farm, on Cherry Tree Run—all boring land, and full of streams—a splendid piece of oil territory, one mile from Cherry Tree.

6.
5 acres McClure Farm, on Cherry Run, lying one half mile above Plumer, which is very promising for oil purposes.

7.
259 acres Tidionis Creek, running one mile on the creek—100 acres fine boring land.

8.
20 acres Haworth Farm, on Pit-hole Creek—a beautiful site, all boring land, two miles above the great Well, and the property is believed to be fully as valuable as the Smith farm on Cherry Run.

LEASEHOLD INTERESTS.

9.
⅜ working interest in Lease No. 18, McClamont Farm, Cherry Run, on which there is a well now going down.

10.
¾ working interest in Lease No. 4, Lamb Farm, Cherry Run—a well now drilling, night and day—A fine location, just above the Humboldt Works.

11.
¼ working interest in lease No. 16, Lamb Farm, Cherry Run—a well going down, and a good situation, below the Humboldt Works.

12.
¼ working interest in Lease No. 3, Lamb Farm—an excellent lease, with a well now being put down.

13.
Lease No. 6, Henry Farm, at Henry's Bend, Allegheny River, for one half the oil, for fourteen (14) years—adjoining the great Hendrick Well, which has turned out over 40,000 bbls. of oil, and is still pumping over 60 bbls. per day. Well to be put down and completed at once on this lease.

14.
Lease No. 9, Henry Farm, at Henry's Bend, Allegheny River, for one half the oil, for fourteen years.

15.
Lease No. 9, Henry Farm, at Henry's Bend, Allegheny River, for one half the oil, for fourteen years.

16.
Lease of 15 acres Haworth Farm for twenty-five (25) years, for one half the oil, on Pit-hole Creek, lying on both sides of the Creek, and a selection of his Farm of over (400) acres. Seven (7) wells to be put down on this property at once, free of all expense to this Company.

17.
Lease of 10 acres, being a selection from 76 acres of the Heydrick Farm, on Maskrat Run, near Pit-hole, for one-half the oil. This is a valuable piece of oil territory.

18.
Lease No. 2, Heydrick Farm, Pit-hole Run, for one-half the oil, only a few rods from the great United States Well. Well to be put down free of expense.

19.
Lease No. 4, Heydrick Farm, Pit-hole Run, for one-half the oil, same as above. Well to be put down by the company.

20.
Lease No. 5, Heydrick Farm, Pit-hole Run, for one-half the oil. Well to be put down by the company.

21.
Lease No. 1, Prather Farm, ¾ working interest, on which there is a well going down.

PRODUCING INTERESTS.

22
⅜ working interest Grocery well and lease, Smith Farm Cherry Run. This is a flowing well and now producing 200 barrels per day. Our interest in this well is.....90 bbls.

23
¼ working interest Coquette Well, Egbert Farm, Oil Creek, now flowing 850 barrels per day. Our interest in this well over.....80 bbls.

24
¼ free interest, Lady Washington Well and lease, Blood Farm, Oil Creek, now pumping 60 barrels per day. Our interest in this well.....16 bbls.

Total producing interest per day.....186 bbls.

OFFICE OF THE PHILLIPS PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 18 BROAD-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1865.

THE STOCK OF THE PHILLIPS PETROLEUM COMPANY will be issued on SATURDAY, 25th inst., at their office, on and after which date subscribers may call and receive their certificates.

A dividend will be declared about the middle of March, and either monthly or quarterly dividends regularly thereafter.

THOS. W. PHILLIPS,
President.

PETROLEUM.

DE KALB

PETROLEUM COMPANY.

First dividend declared to all stockholders of record on 1st of March. Nearly all of the stock subscribed for.

CAPITAL.....$250,000
25,000 SHARES OF $10 EACH.

Two new Wells on the Company's property; one yielding forty barrels per day, the other on striking oil flowed ten barrels per day, and when tubed will yield a very large flow of oil.

Six more Wells to be sunk immediately.

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT,
GEORGE L. EIGENBRODT.
TREASURER,
HENRY DE ZAVALA.
SECRETARY,
SAMUEL W. BOOCOCK.

TRUSTEES:

GEORGE L. EIGENBRODT, Esq., No. 30 Broad-st.
J. KENNEDY SMYTH, Esq., No. 74 Broadway.
MAHLON S. FROST, Esq., No. 2 Cedar-st., and Titusville, Penn.
EDWARD G. LUDLOW, M. D., No. 40 East 23d-st.
SAMUEL HASKELL, Esq., Pine, corner Gold-st.
J. VAN. RENSSALAER, Jr., Esq., No. 44 Exchange-Place.
J. LEE SMITH, Esq., No. 23 Beekman-st.
RICHARD AMERMAN, Esq., No. 74 Broadway.
HENRY DE ZAVALA, Esq., No. 100 Broadway.

COUNSEL,
JOHN H. BIRD, Esq., No. 137 Broadway.

BANKERS,
CARR, TAYLOR & CO., No. 30 Broad-st.

SCHEDULE—No. 1. On Oil Creek; one acre on Bennehoff farm, with two wells, one yielding 40 barrels per day, one ready to tube, which has flowed 10 barrels per day.
No. 2. Frost refinery, buildings, offices, &c.
No. 3. 120 acres in fee on Pit Hole Creek.
No. 4. 1,300 acres on Little Kanawha River.

The company having been formed for permanent and secure investment, its capital stock is offered only as full paid, thus securing stockholders immunity from all liabilities.

Subscriptions will be received for a limited number of shares, until further notice, at the office of the company's bankers,

CARR, TAYLOR & CO.,
No. 30 Broad-st., Room No. 15,
New-York,

where circulars, giving full descriptions as well as maps of the property, can be seen.

Communications from out of town promptly attended to

THE STELLA
PETROLEUM COMPANY.

OFFICE NO. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

ORGANIZED UNDER THE GENERAL LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL.....$300,000
100,000 SHARES, PAR VALUE, $3.
$75,000 RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.
SHAREHOLDERS ARE EXEMPT FROM ALL PERSONAL LIABILITY.

OFFICERS.

SAMUEL BOOTH, President.
JOHN FRENCH, Vice-President.
HERMAN B. AUTEN, Secretary.
WILLIAM M. LITTLE, Treasurer.
ALEX. McCUE, Counsel.

TRUSTEES.

SAMUEL BOOTH, No. 66 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.
JOHN FRENCH, Clinton-av., Brooklyn.
FOSTER PETTIT, of Pettit & Crook, No. 136 Water-st., New-York.
WILLIAM H. WALLACE, No. 131 Washington-st., New-York.
RICHARD INGRAHAM, No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn.
WILLIAM M. LITTLE, of Wyckoff & Little, Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.
ALFRED BECAR, of Becar, Napier & Co., No. 342 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN DOHERTY, Park-place, Brooklyn.
L. HORATIO BIGLOW, L. H. Biglow & Co., No. 2 William-st., New-York.

PROPERTY IN VENANGO COUNTY, PA.,
Consisting of two hundred and thirty-eight acres of the best oil territory lying on Pithole Creek, Cherry Run, Maguire Run and Bun Run, near tide-out, in fee simple, and interests in the "Lady Washington," "Amazon," and "Colby" wells, and in a number of wells being put down.

Wells will be immediately sunk on the property held in fee simple by this company, and with the large working capital of $75,000 great results are anticipated.

The developed interests, as will be seen above in the "Lady Washington," the "Amazon" and the "Colby" wells, are already sufficient to enable the company to pay monthly dividends.

The company has been formed not as a matter of speculation, but to develop a property which, it is believed will prove to be of great value. The reputation of the gentlemen composing the Board of Trustees is a sufficient guarantee that this object will be rapidly and faithfully carried out, and thus the stock will prove a most desirable and profitable investment.

Subscription Books for a limited number of shares are now open at the following offices:

Office of the Company, No. 74 Broadway, N. Y.; Wm. H. Wallace, Esq., No. 131 Washington-st., N. Y.; L. H. Biglow & Co., No. 2 William-st., N. Y.; Pettit & Crook, No. 136 Water-st., N. Y.; Wyckoff & Little, Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn; S. & W. C. Booth, No. 66 Myrtle-av.; Stewart & Co., No. 182 Fulton-st.; M. Nevin, No. 302 Fulton-st.; also, with either of the Trustees.

THE
PLAINFIELD PETROLEUM COMPANY,
Organized under the Laws of Pennsylvania.
CAPITAL.....$300,000.
DIVIDED INTO 60,000 SHARES AT $5.
10,000 SHARES ONLY FOR SALE AT $3.
WORKING CAPITAL.....$25,000

President
ENOS W. RUNYON.
Vice-President.
CHAS. B. STILLMAN, M. D.
Secretary.
ELIAS R. POPE.
Treasurer.
CARMON PARSE.
Superintendent.
J. F. HUBBARD.
Trustees.
ZACHARIAH WEBSTER, President Union County Bank, Plainfield.
J. R. VANDEVENTER, President First National Bank, Plainfield.
PHINEAS M. FRENCH, Plainfield.
GEORGE D. MERRILL, No. 34 Warren-st., N. Y.
NATHAN R. VAIL, No. 23 South-st., New-York.

The property owned by the company consists of 106 acres of land, in fee simple, and the lease of 2½ acres, the company receiving four-fifths of all the oil.

The land is upon the Tarr Farm, Complanter Township, Venango County, Penn., on Walnut Bend, on the Alleghany River, about ¾ of a mile below Humbolt Ferry, surrounded by good producing wells. A few rods below it is a well yielding 60 bbls. daily.

Walnut Bend Territory ranks among the best in the county, as any one familiar with the locality knows.

The Graham Farm, of 186 acres, owned in fee, is in Cranberry Township, in the county, on Lower Two-Mile Run, between Franklin, the county seat of Venango County, and East Sandy, on the Waterford and Susquehannah turnpike, about 3 miles from Franklin, and 2½ miles from the Alleghany River.

It is handsomely and slightly located—every foot of it being boring territory—containing no high bluffs so common there.

It was selected by a gentleman thoroughly acquainted with the whole county, having resided near Oil City for three years, as exhibiting the best natural indications of oil in the County of Venango.

Lower Two-Mile Run empties into Deep Hollow, where the Van Buren Company, of Philadelphia, are developing, and a small run empties in Two-Mile Run on this farm.

It is very conveniently located for transportation in all seasons, being on the great turnpike, and a short distance from a railroad depot at Franklin.

Besides a large amount of valuable timber growing on the said farm, there is a fine bank of coal upon it, which promises an abundant yield.

The company have commenced operations upon both tracts, and intend prosecuting the same with all the vigor and energy possible, having a splendid engine and a full set of drilling tools on the place, and two more first-class 15-horse-power engines nearly finished.

Their superintendent has been three months on the ground, preparing the lands for drilling.

There is plenty of room on the Graham Farm for 200 wells, and the managers intend sparing no pains or expense in making the enterprise profitable to stock owners.

The capital stock is very small for the amount and value of the boring land upon which it is based, and the managers invite the most rigid scrutiny into the company's operations—the value, location and quantity of their lands.

The managers could have bought with the money paid for this farm a dozen or more of such small interests as are usually put in oil companies; but being determined to make their money upon the oil rather than from sale of stock, they determined to purchase this farm in preference to a score of small interests.

They have only 25,000 shares of stock to sell, which will be offered at the subscription price of $3.

The Office of the Company in New-York is with Messrs. MACKENZIE & MITCHELL, No. 34 Pine-st., who are our agents for selling, delivering and transferring stock.

CANADA OIL LANDS.

Valuable oil lands in the Township of Enniskillen and vicinity, Canada West, for sale by

LEE & ELY,
No. 54 William-st.

QUEENS COUNTY BONDS.—THE INTEREST on the Bonds of Queens County, falling due the 1st and 10th of March next, will be paid on presentation at the Atlantic Bank of Brooklyn, or at the County Treasurer's Office in the village of Hemostead.

LEWIS W. ANGEVINE, County Treasurer.
HEMPSTEAD, Feb. 20, 1865.

LEE & ELY, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST.—Petroleum lands in Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia for Sale. Stocks of all descriptions bought and sold on commission.

PETROLEUM.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
IRVING PETROLEUM COMPANY.

CAPITAL, $500,000.
DIVIDED INTO 100,000 SHARES.
PAR VALUE, $5 EACH.

Temporary Office of the Company at Randolph M. Cooley's, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT. CARL L. RECKNAGEL. | TREASURER. RANDOLPH M. COOLEY.

TRUSTEES.

CARL L. RECKNAGEL, of Recknagel & Co., No. 46 Cedar-st.
B. W. BULL, of B. W. Bull & Co., No 44 Cedar-st.
RANDOLPH M. COOLEY, No. 88 Wall-st.
JAMES H. WHEATLEY, of Wheatley, Williams & Co., No. 101 Wall-st.
THOMAS ANDREWS, of T. Andrews & Co., No. 138 Cedar-st.
JOHN H. EVANS, of Wing & Evans, No. 74 Beaver-st.
MITCHELL N. PACKARD, of Packard & James, No. 258 Water-st.
JOHN F. RATHBONE, No. 11 Green-st., Albany.
THEODORE F. HUMPHREY, No. 16 State-st., Albany.

Shareholders are exempt from all personal responsibility.

The property has been carefully selected by merchants, and placed before the public, not for the purpose of making money out of selling the stock, but for the development of their lands, which are acknowledged to be among the best in the oil region. Their two farms on Pit-hole, in fee simple, are considered very fine boring territory, and on which they are to commence work at once.

Their producing property consists of an interest in the celebrated Coquette Well, the largest flowing well in existence; and will guarantee prompt dividends from date of the organization.

The Trustees have reserved for working capital, $50,000.

The books are now open for subscription for a limited number of shares, at the following places of business:

NEW-YORK:
RECKNAGEL & CO., No. 46 Cedar-st.
B. W. BULL & CO., No. 44 Cedar-st.
PACKARD & JAMES, No. 160 Water-st.
T. ANDREWS & CO., No. 136 Cedar-st.
WING & EVANS, No. 74 Beaver-st.
WHEATLEY, WILLIAMS & CO., No. 101 Wall-st.
And at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., (RANDOLPH M. COOLEY'S.)

ALBANY.
JOHN F. RATHBONE, No. 11 Green-st.
T. F. HUMPHREY, No. 16 State-st.

FEE SIMPLE.

Forty (40) acres of the Graham Farm, Pit-hole Creek, one mile from the great Frazer Well, (flowing 250 bbls. per day) and in direct line between it and the great Oil Creek Wells, Coquette, Jersey and Maple Shade,—30 acres of fine boring land. This is considered one of the finest locations on this favorite Creek.

Twenty (20) acres of the Bromley Farm, Pit-hole Creek,—all selected boring land, lying near where the celebrated Cherry Run and Pit-hole Creeks nearly touch each other. These two farms will be fully developed at once.

One hundred (100) acres on Tidionte Creek, in a fine location, 40 acres of fine boring land, lying 130 rods on the Creek. This locality is fast coming into favor with oil men. It is very near the Economite Wells, which have been pumping for a long time.

LEASEHOLD INTERESTS.

One eighth (⅛) working interest in 138 acres on Pit-hole Creek, making nearly a mile on the creek, being the selection of boring lands from the five farms, Keech, Voss, Turner, Fleming and Lake. Three wells are now being put down on this property, and others will be commenced as soon as engines can be placed on the ground.

Five (5) leases, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, on the Keiser Farm, on Oherry Run. Wells will be sunk on this valuable property at once. Wells bored upon this run have seldom, if ever, failed in producing oil.

Three (3) leases, Nos 7, 8, 9, on Pit-hole Run (Heydrick farm.) These leases are very near large producing wells, and are looked upon by experts as very fine property.

Two (2) leases, Nos. 12 and 15, Henry Bend, near the Heydrick well, now pumping 60 barrels per day.

PRODUCING INTERESTS.

One-sixteenth (1-16) working interest in the celebrated Coquette well, the largest flowing well in the country, producing 650 barrels per day. It is unnecessary to describe this very valuable piece of property, as every one having any interest in oil knows its worth. It has no rival in even this rich locality.

THE HENRY BEND PETROLEUM COMPANY.

CAPITAL, $350,000,
DIVIDED INTO 30,000 SHARES.
PAR VALUE, $10 EACH.

OFFICERS:

President: C. V. B. OSTRANDER. Treasurer: HORATIO DOBR.
Secretary: HARRY BURRELL, Jr.

Trustees:

C. V. B. OSTRANDER, President Merchants Fire Insurance Company.
HORATIO DOBR, Secretary Atlantic Fire Insurance Company.
THOMAS R. HAWLEY, of Messrs. Hawley & Howe.
SEYMOUR BURRELL, No. 64 Pearl-st.
AMOS G. LITTLE, No. 289 Washington-st.
JOHN D. WING, of Messrs. Wing & Evans.
CHARLES G. BARRETT, of Messrs. Randolph & Skidmore.
MANNING DANIELS, 259 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

Superintendents:

FRANK W. ALLIN, Esq., Oil City.
J. VAN NOSTRAND DOBR, Assistant, at Wells.

The projectors, not desiring to form a company for the sole purpose of selling stock, but for permanent investment and security, have placed it before the public in its present desirable form of a small capital and a full paid stock.

The property was selected with great care, and personally examined by trustees, and so divided among different localities as to avoid undue risks.

The present receipts from the two producing wells, "Holiday" and "Auburn," are sufficient for regular monthly dividends, and when the six wells now going down are completed, large and satisfactory results are confidently expected.

In addition, the company propose sinking other wells as soon as the machinery can be placed upon the ground, and have reserved an ample fund for that purpose.

Stockholders are free from all personal liability.

The subscription books are now open for a limited number of shares, to be issued for purchase of above described property, at the following places of business:

C. V. R. OSTRANDER, Merchants' Fire Insurance Company, corner Pine-st. and Broadway.
SEYMOUR BURRELL, No. 64 Pearl-st.
Messrs. RALPH, KING & PATCHEN, 59 Beaver-st.
Messrs. WYCKOFF & LITTLE, No. 158 Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.
MANNING DANIELS, 259 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.
And at the present office of the company,
No. 14 WALL STREET,
(Atlantic Fire Insurance Company,)
where maps of the property may be seen and full explanations afforded.

PETROLEUM

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
STOCK AUCTIONEERS,
BROKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
NO. 52 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ OIL STOCKS of first-class companies, that we can recommend as good investments, may at all times be found at our office, and at the lowest market rates, in lots to suit the purchasers.

SALES MADE AT THE REGULAR
PETROLEUM STOCK BOARD,
at their two sessions, daily, 11½ o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M.
ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

CAREFULLY SELECTED PETROLEUM Lands in the vicinity of Oil City, in Venango, Crawford and Warren Counties, Pennsylvania, unsurpassed as to indications and locality by anything offered in the market offered at owner's prices. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneer and Real Estate Brokers, No. 77 Cedar-st.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Harper Farm Oil Company for the election of seven Trustees will be held at the office of the company, No. 209 Broadway, on FRIDAY, March 3, 1865, at 3½ P. M. W. F. HEEBERT, Secretary.

100 SHARES OF THE SHERMAN OIL Company for sale, at 34 per share, by J. E. TENSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.

OIL LANDS AT FIRST HANDS.—NO MONEY CLAIMED TILL TITLE PROVED PERFECT.—CHARLES MURPHY, from West Virginia, will offer, for two days, a number of choice tracts of well-selected oil territory, direct from occupants of the farms, at prices lower than can be obtained by going to the oil region. Located in Ritchie, Wirt, Wood, Jackson and Roane Counties, West Virginia, in tracts ranging from 25 up to 550 acres. For particulars apply to CHARLES MURPHY, Room No. 184 National Hotel, Cortlandt-st., from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

PETROLEUM LANDS FOR SALE.—117 acres superior Oil Lands, on Pithole Creek, near the celebrated United States well. Inquire at the office of [illegible]

PETROLEUM.

THE BUCKEYE STATE PETROLEUM COMPANY.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
NO. 61 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL, 300,000 SHARES.
PAR VALUE, TWO DOLLARS.

One hundred thousand shares reserved by the Company for the development of the property.

THOMAS W. SATTERTHWAITE, President.
GEORGE B. CORNISH, Vice-President.
N. W. STUYVESANT CATLIN, Secretary and Treasurer.
HENRY J. SCUDDER, Counsel.
Nos. 66 Wall-st., New-York, Trustees.

THOMAS W. SATTERTHWAITE, No. 61 William-st., New-York.
S. C. HILLS, No. 12 Platt-st., New-York.
GEORGE B. CORNISH, of New-York.
J. H. FULLERTON, No. 49 Broadway, New-York.
N. W. STUYVESANT CATLIN, No. 61 William-st., New-York.
RICHARDS KINGSLAND, No. 38 Pine-st., New-York.
JOHN F. PICKRELL, of Baltimore, Md.

The property of the Company consists of about twelve hundred acres of selected oil territory in Washington County, Ohio, distributed into fifteen tracts, all within a radius of ten miles of the City of Marietta. Three tracts, of two hundred and three acres, are located on Long Run; four tracts, of four hundred acres, on the Little Muskingum; and the other tracts are distributed upon Eight Mile Creek, Fifteen Mile Creek, Morse Run, and the west fork of Morse River, on Paw-Paw Creek, and on Whipple Run.

This property is represented by experts to be of the most promising character, oil indications abounding, especially on Long Run, where wells of other companies are now producing large supplies of heavy lubricating oil. Twelve wells are in process of boring, and machinery, tools, engines and everything necessary for the rapid development of the property are being procured.

The entire purchase money having been paid, the company is now in full possession of the property.

A limited number only of the 100,000 reserved shares may be obtained at the subscription price of $1, being full paid stock without further assessment, at the office of

SATTERTHWAITE BROTHERS,
No. 61 William-st.
S. C. HILLS, No. 12 Platt-st., and
RICHARDS KINGSLAND,
No. 38 Pine-st.

GREAT NORTHERN OIL CO.
OFFICE, NO. 67 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.
Capital.....$2,000,000

Manufacturers and Sole Proprietors of the
HENDRICK LUBRICATOR.

Also dealers in SPERM, LARD, WHALE and other OILS.

OFFICERS.

JOHN BRYAN, President, New-York.
JACOB S. ATWOOD, Vice-President.
J. A. WISNER, Secretary and Treasurer.
E. E. HENDRICK, Superintendent.
WM. N. MARCUS, General Agent.

THE HOMESTEAD PETROLEUM COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL, $250,000, IN 50,000 SHARES OF $5 EACH.

This company offers for sale to immediate subscribers, 10,000 shares of its capital stock at $2 50 each, which will be in full payment therefor. The amount derived from the sale of these shares will be entirely devoted to the further development of the company's property.

The company owns, in fee simple, the greater part of the well-known Miller Farm, on the Alleghany River, near Franklin, Venango County, Penn.; and from the character of wells now producing on the same farm, the trustees expect soon to make large and regular dividends.

Subscriptions may be made to either of the following-named trustees:

PAUL N. SPOFFORD, of Spofford, Tileston & Co.
F. C. LATHROP, President Union Mutual Insurance Company.
JOSEPH COLWELL, of Colwell Bros.
THOMAS HARRISON, No. 260 West-st.
W. H. MIDDLETON, of W. M. Rogers & Co.
WM. J. REID, New-Orleans.
F. M. FRENCH, President Produce Exchange.

Or at the office of the company, No. 17 Broadway.
F. M. FRENCH, President.
Lewis L. Jones, Treasurer and Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY will receive proposals at the offices of the Company, No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York, and Pitmer, Venango County, Penn., until noon on Saturday, the 25th of February next, for leasing parts of the large and valuable oil producing territory now in possession of the Company on Pithole Creek, and at Walnut Bend, Alleghany River, Venango County, Penn. Most of the property on Pithole Creek is in the immediate vicinity of the "Frazier Well," recently developed by the Company, and now flowing from 250 to 300 barrels of oil per day.

Maps of the property can be seen at the offices of the Company, where further information will be given.

By order of the Board,
P. G. FENNING, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1865.

FINANCIAL.

MARCH, MAY AND JULY

COUPONS
Cashed in Gold,

BY

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 44 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury notes ready for immediate delivery, in sums to suit, AND ONE QUARTER OF ONE PER CENT. COMMISSION ALLOWED TO ALL PARTIES PURCHASING FOR ACCOUNT OF OTHERS.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK,
For the Year ending Feb. 1, 1865.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

OFFICE, NOS. 144 AND 146 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST.

Net cash assets Feb. 1, 1864.....$10,029,264 81

Receipts during the year:

Original premiums...	$545,561 96	
Renewal premiums	1,324,138 55	
War extra premiums	29,164 07	
Annuity premiums..	5,720 96	
	$1,904,584 66	
Interest (including premium on gold).....	945,281 84	2,849,866 50
		$12,879,131 31

Disbursements during year:

Paid claims by death.....	$536,750 00	
Paid dividend additions.....	164,792 06	
Surrendered policies.....	88,126 83	
Annuities.....	8,426 77	
Profit and loss.....	3,943 67	
Commissions.....	124,767 63	
Expenses.....	151,865 88	1,079,716 63
Net cash assets Feb. 1, 1865		$11,799,414 68

Invested as follows:

Cash on hand and in banks..	$1,023,534 25	
Bonds and mortgages.....	5,103,603 69	
United States Stocks (cost)...	4,915,921 25	
Real estate (cost).....	724,337 44	
Due from agents.....	31,976 05	$11,799,414 68
Add interest accrued, not due.....		$130,000 00
Add interest due and unpaid.....		8,371 30
Premiums due and unpaid.....		72,451 88
Deferred semi-annual and quarterly premiums.....		225,000 00
Gross assets, Feb. 1, 1865.....		$12,235,497 86
Increase in net cash assets during year.....		1,770,149 87

POLICY AND RISK ACCOUNT.

Issued.....	4,216 policies, insuring	$14,336,395 00
Lapsed.....	818 policies, insuring	2,373,534 00
Net increase.....	3,398 policies, insuring	$11,963,861 00
In force Feb. 1, 1864..15,044 policies, insuring		43,778,066 00
In force Feb. 1, 1865..18,442 policies, insuring		$56,741,928 00
Dividend additions to policies in force.....		8,111,467 00
Total amount at risk Feb. 1, 1865.....		$63,853,395 [illegible]

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement, and believe the same to be correct.
(Signed) SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

Fred. S. Winston,	Millard Fillmore,	Alex. W. Bradford,
John V. L. Pruyn,	Oliver H. Palmer,	David Hoadley,
William Moore,	Sam'l E. Sprouls,	Henry A. Smythe,
Robt. H. McCurdy,	Sam'l M. Connell,	William V. Brady,
Isaac P. Pearson,	Lucius Robinson,	W. E. Dodge,
Martin Bates, Jr.,	W. Smith Brown,	George S. Coe,
William Betts,	Richard Petrick,	Wm. K. Strong,
John P. Yelverton,	Wm. H. Popham,	Wm. M. Vermilye,
John Wadsworth,	Wm. A. Haines,	John E. Develin,
Alfred Edwards,	Ezra Wheeler,	Wellington Clapp,
Nathaniel Hayden,	Seym'r L. Husted,	M. M. Freeman,
John M. Stuart,	Sam'l D. Babcock,	Alonzo Child.

Secretaries { ISAAC ABBATT. THEO. W. MORRIS.
Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Cashier, FRED. M. WINSTON.
Medical Examiners { MINTURN POST, M. D., ISAAC L. KIP, M. D.
Counsel { WILLIAM BETTS, LL. D., Hon. LUCIUS ROBINSON.
Attorney, RICHARD A McCURDY.

The business of this Company is conducted on the MUTUAL principle, in the strictest sense of the term: the entire surplus, DEDUCTING NECESSARY EXPENSES ALONE, being equitably divided among the Assured.

P. M. Myers & Co.,

NO. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

AGENTS FOR U. S. 7.30 LOAN.

USUAL DISCOUNT allowed to Banks and Bankers.

COUNTRY ORDERS promptly supplied, and the notes delivered free of charge on Railroad and Express lines.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS of Government Securities dealt in on commission at the New-York Stock Exchange.

FINANCIAL.

CEBHARD

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital and Surplus, $240,000.

OFFICE NO. 1 PINE-STREET.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE RECENT ACTION of the Board of Fire Insurance Companies of the City of New-York, *this Company is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance at such rebate from the present schedule of rates as shall accord with security to insurer and insured.*

W. D. WADDINGTON, President.
JOHN. R. SMITH, Secretary.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS,

No. 38 Wall-st.,

have all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

NO. 44 WALL-STREET, N. Y.,

GOVERNMENT AGENTS

FOR THE SALE OF THE

NATIONAL 7-30 LOAN.

These bonds are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, dated Aug. 15, 1864, and convertible in three (3) years from that time into the Popular 6-20 Loan Gold-bearing Interest.

Also, buy and sell at market rates all classes of Government securities. Maturing certificates of indebtedness collected or prehased.

Railway stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission.

U. S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY

FOR THE SALE OF THE

7-30 NATIONAL LOAN.

ALL DENOMINATIONS ON HAND AND READY FOR DELIVERY AT ONCE.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.

BANKERS,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
United States Securities of all kinds bought and sold.

REMOVAL.

THE OLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

have removed to No. 156 Broadway, between Liberty-st. and Malden-lane.

HOPE
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 92 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000 00
ASSETS.....$282,248 76

This company having DECLINED JOINING the combination of Fire Insurance Companies, is prepared to write policies on terms as favorable as are offered by any other responsible company, whether IN OR OUT of the board.

DIRECTORS.

HENRY M. TABER,	THOMAS P. CUMMINGS,
STEPH. CAMBRELENG,	THEODORE W. RILEY
JOSEPH GRAFTON,	AMOS ROBBINS,
L. B. WARD,	D. LYDIG SUYDAM,
STEPHEN HYATT,	J. W. MERSEREAU,
JACOB BEESE,	JOSEPH BRITTON,
ROBERT SCHELL,	WILLIAM H. TERRY,
JOHN PENFOLD,	WILLIAM REMSEN,
JAMES S. SANDFORD,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
FREDK. SCHUCHARDT,	JOSEPH F

FINANCIAL

THE NEW-JERSEY

BLACK LEAD COMPANY

CAPITAL, $500,000.

200,000 SHARES. PAR VALUE, $2,50.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $1,25.

40,000 SHARES RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

10,000 SHARES ONLY TO BE SOLD AT SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

President:
E. M. SWART.

Vice-President:
JOHN WHITBECK.

Treasurer:
ELY H. KING.

Secretary:
W. F. WHITBECK.

Trustees:

E. M. SWART, Merchant, No. 104 Duane-st.
JOHN WHITBECK, Mining Engineer, Brooklyn.
BENJAMIN DEFREECE, Merchant, 225 William-st.
LEWIS WHITE, Agriculturist, Pompton Plains.
ELY H. KING, Merchant, No. 104 Ouane-st.
M. STRASBURGER, Importer, No. 29 Maiden-lane.
W. F. WHITBECK, Mining Agent, Brooklyn.

The property of this Company consists of 900 acres of well-selected mineral lands, within twenty-five miles of the City of New-York, in the Counties of Morris and Passaic, New-Jersey, upon the Pequannock River, and has been fully developed and analyzed, and found to be fully equal to any in the market.

The Company have already taken out since September last, over 100 tons of this very valuable mineral.

The Company is fully and legally organized, under the laws of the State of New-York.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS ARE NOW OPENED AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, NO. 156 BROADWAY.

TEN YEARS' LOAN.

500,000.

KINGS COUNTY (BROOKLYN) SEVEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS.

KINGS COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
No. 13 COURT-STREET, BROOKLYN, Feb. 11, 1865.

The County Treasurer hereby invites subscriptions in sums of one thousand dollars and upward, to a loan of $500,000, authorized by Chapter 8, of the Laws of 1864, and by resolution of the Board of Supervisors adopted Dec. 29, 1864, for the purpose of filling the quota of the County under the President's last call for more troops.

Subscribers will receive "Certificates of Indebtedness," bearing interest from the date of subscription, until the bonds are ready for delivery.

The Bonds will bear interest at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT PER ANNUM, payable semi-annually, to wit: On the 1st days of May and November; the principal will be due and payable on the 1st day of May, 1875.

The subscription book is now open at the Treasurer's office.

THOMAS A. GARDINER,
County Treasurer.

CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

have removed to
NO. 156 BROADWAY.

Authorized Capital	$2,500,000
Capital paid up	$300,000 00
Reserve	244 093 66
Assets Jan. 1, 1865	$544,093 66

JAMES M. McLEAN, President.
EDWARD A. WALTON, Secretary.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD.

—Agreeably to the provisions contained in the Trust Indenture of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, dated April 1, 1863, sealed proposals—indorsed "Proposals for sale of Bonds"—addressed to R. S. WATSON, Tree urer, Boston, will be received until noon of SATURDAY, March 4, 1865, for sale to the undersigned of $30,000 of the LAND BONDS of said company. Refers to WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

WILLIAM H SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT,
NATHANIEL THAYER, } Trustees.

BOSTON, Feb. 21, 1865.

WARD & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No 64 Wall-st.,

Agents for the sale of the Popular U. S. 7-30 Loan. All deoominations on hand for immediate delivery. U. S. 6 per cent. Certificates bought and sold. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the New-York Stock Exchange.

OIL LANDS AND STOCKS.

—CAPITALISTS desirous of investing in Petroleum Properties, or of joining in the formation of companies, will find a large list of the best selections of Oil Lands in Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia and Canada, at our office.

A new company, with small capital and upon the best territory on Oil Creek and Cherry Run, producing two per cent. per month, just forming.

SRREVE & KENDRICK,
No. 35 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

ELEVENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 4 PINE-ST., JAN. 26, 1865.

The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent, payable (free of Government tax) on the 1st day of February, 1865.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

FIRST DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE CITY PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a DIVIDEND of TWO PER CENT, free of Government tax, payable March 1, 1865. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th to the 28th February, inclusive.

JAMES M. WESTERVETT, Treasurer.

Feb. 14, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Feb. 1, 1865.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given to the Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, that the following resolution was this day adopted by the Board of Directors of said company:

Resolved, That a dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, be declared by this company out of its net earnings for the last six months upon the Preferred and Common Stock, payable at the office of M. K. Jesup & Company, N. Y., 5 Exchange-place, agents for the company in New-York City, on the 25th day of February, to the holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours, on the 11th day of February, on which day the books will be closed and be opened on the 27th instant for transfers.

WM. H. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1865.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company, on THURSDAY, 23d inst.

The transfer books will be closed on THURSDAY, 16th inst., and reopened on FRIDAY, 24th inst. By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

NEW-ENGLAND PETROLEUM COMPANY,
Feb. 20 1865.

FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS Company have declared their first quarterly dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable March 15, 1865. Owing to the destruction of their office at No. 60 John-st., by fire, the dividend will be paid at the office of J. D. BATES & CO., No. 16 Cortlandt-st. The transfer books will be closed on the 10th of March, and reopened on the 16th of the same month.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

S. H. GROSVENOR, Treasurer.

DE KALB PETROLEUM COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 30 BROAD-ST., ROOM No. 15.

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a Dividend of One per Cent. on its capital stock to all stockholders of record, on the 10th day of March. Transfer Books closed from 10th to 15th of March, inclusive.

SAM'L W. BOODCOCK, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—HUDDEKOPER PETROLEUM OIL CO. of New-York. The trustees of this company have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. upon the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on and after Monday the 20th of February inst., at the office of the company, No. 22 William-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 21st inst. inclusive.

L. M. HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1865.

OFFICE OF SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and a half (3½) per cent, free of Government tax, payable on demand. By order.

RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE LOCUST GAP COAL COMPANY, (capital $2,000,000,) have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after the 25th inst., at the office of the treasurer, No. 13 Exchange-st., Boston.

CHARLES MERRIAM, Treasurer.

TONTINE HOTEL—ON EUROPEAN PLAN, corner Broadway and Howard-st.; rooms by the day or week; terms reasonable; open all night.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 22.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 1.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 8.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 15.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 22.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 29.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $132 56
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $112 56
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHASNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE,
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....March 1.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....March 29.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN STEERAGE RATES.

The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:

March 3.....NORTH STAR.....STOCUM.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)
March 13.....COSTA RICA.....TINKLEPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN CITY.)
March 23.....OCEAN QUEEN.....WAIT.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN AGE.)

For freight or passage, apply to
D. R. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LA MADELEINE, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Feb. 27, and SATURDAY, March 25.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....$50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

Passengers must have passports.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling Green.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Feb. 25.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, March 4.
GUIDING STAR	Knaop	Saturday, March 18
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, March 25
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, April 1.
GUIDING STAR	Knaop	Saturday, April 15
DAY STAR	(Bailoing.)	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,

From Pier 16 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin state-rooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.

The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	.....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	3,156	Asplitz.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA.....SATURDAY, March 11
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 25
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....March 4
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....March 12

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New York.

FOR HAVANA.

The new and splendid side-wheel steamship
MORRO CASTLE,
R. ADAMS, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4, N. R., on WEDNESDAY, March 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The new and splendid steamship EAGLE will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave on WEDNESDAY, March 15.

N. B.—All passengers must procure passports before securing passage.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

THROUGH BILLS LADING TO ST. LOUIS AND ALL POINTS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, VIA NEW-ORLEANS.

THE ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS,
JOHN J. ROE, President,

is now ready to contract, and give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for shipment as above.

This Company now owns some twenty first-class steamers running between New-Orleans, St. Louis, and Louisville, and are now arranging connections between New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and New-Orleans.

One of their steamers will leave New-Orleans daily, and by judicious arrangements they are enabled to offer inducements to shippers in lower rates and quick dispatch. Average time of transit, eighteen days.

J. EAGER, Agent,
No. 41 Broad-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., N. Y.
NO. 157 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.

Classes for gentlemen on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, in Brooklyn—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y., at 8 o'clock. Call for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING CLASSES—AT the Academy of Physical Culture, No. 69 West 14th-st., on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Young ladies, misses and masters at 4 P. M. Private evening classes for ladies and gentlemen at 8 o'clock. New classes forming.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed, free from Government tax. Deposits made on or before March 1 will draw interest from that date.

THOS. CHRISTY, President,
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 82 NASSAU-st., N. Y.—OPEN EVERY DAY, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST (free from Government tax) allowed. Money deposited on or before March 1 will draw interest from that date.

JAMES C. STONEALL, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—AN ARTICLE OF IMmense value has lately been patented for sixteen years, an interest in which will be sold to a business man, if applied for soon. It is believed that hundreds of thousands can be made out of it within one year. Address A. D. M., Box No. 170 *Times* Office, New-York.

A CHANCE FOR CABINETMAKERS.—For sale on East 46th-st a factory, twenty-horse power; all requisite machinery, in complete running order; cheap for cash; terms easy. Apply, before 11 A. M., to JAMES ROWE, No. 758 3d-av.

IRON SAFE WANTED.—FIRST QUALITY IN every respect, about 1,000 lbs. weight, at low price. M., Box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

RAILROADS.

PERTH AMBOY AND WOODBRIDGE RAILROAD,

From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:45 P. M.

Leave Perth Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:35, 6:05 P. M.,

Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10 and 6:20 P. M.

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 21, 1865.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

NOV. 1 1864.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD

Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Tickets may be procured at the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn. Baggage checked from the residence to all points on this road and its connections.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M., 3, 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

M. F. SWEETSER, General Superintendent.
J. C. CALHOUN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

CHANGE OF TIME
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

From foot Murray-st., daily at 3½ P. M., connecting with trains for Highlands, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Manchester, &c.

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.

Fare $2. Excursion tickets $3—good for three days.

Steamer JESSE HOYT leaves Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, daily, (excepting Sundays,) at 9 A. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with express trains for Philadelphia, Tuckerton, Barnegat, Tom's River, &c.

Returning leave Vine-st. Ferry, Philadelphia, at 11.15 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry, as follows:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10 00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Jan. 23, 1865, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3 and 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. Small cars will be run between Chambers and 30th-st. stations. Sunday train 6 P. M.

J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."

The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
Tue elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous sappers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Marden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

REMOVAL.

The Peoples' Line, "New-Jersey Steamboat Company, have removed from the foot of Cortlandt-st. to their spacious new offices, Pier No. 41, south side Canal-st., where on the opening of navigation, they will be happy to transport passengers and freight as heretofore.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1865.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains north and east from New-Haven 11 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Sixty-sixth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York. Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the Fourth day of March, 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Sixty-sixth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, in said city, as laid out on the map or plan of said city, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3d, 1807.—Dated New-York, Feb. 7, 1865.

JOHN E. DEVELIN, Counsel to the Corporation.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, from Mount Morris-square to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York. Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 4th day of March, 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, from Mount Morris-square to the Hudson River, in said city, as laid out on the map or plan of said city, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.—Dated New-York, Feb. 7, 1865.

JOHN E. DEVELIN, Counsel to the Corporation.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New-York relative to the extension of Church-street, from the southerly side of Fulton-street to Morris-street, in the city of New-York. Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New-York hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said court, to be held at the City Hall, in the city of New-York, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of March, 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the extension of Church-street from the southerly side of Fulton-street to Morris-street, in said city. JOHN E. DEVELIN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated New-York, Feb. 7, 1865.

SUPREME COURT.—THE BULL'S HEAD BANK, in the City of New-York, vs. PETER MCFADDEN and ELIZA JANE MCFADDEN, his wife.—In pursuance of a judgement of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, I will expose to sale, on the 28th day of FEBRUARY, 1865, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New-York, and on the southeast corner of Twenty-third-street and the Third-avenue, commencing at the corner aforesaid, and running thence easterly along Twenty-third-street, one hundred feet, to land now, or late of Samuel R. Ruggles; thence southerly on a line parallel with the Third-avenue, twenty-five feet; thence westerly on a line parallel with Twenty-third-street, one hundred feet, to the Third-avenue; thence northerly along the same, twenty-five feet, to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, Jan. 21, 1865.

JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

B. T. KISSAM, Attorney.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.

TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N.Y.

SEWING MACHINES—ALL THE BEST SEWING-MACHINES (new) for sale and to rent. Also, Machines bought, exchanged and repaired.

P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway, New-York.

ENGINES FOR SALE.—CAN BE SEEN AT 450 West-st., cor. Bank-st. A horizontal steam-engine, 10x24, Snow's governor and all modern improvements.

MACHINERY.—ENGINES AND BOILER bought and sold, and constructed to order.
GERNER FURNACE CO.,
No. 5 Beekman-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

THE LAST NIGHTS

of

HAMLET

are drawing near.

TO-NIGHT.
EDWIN BOOTH
will appear in his grand role of
HAMLET,
being its
SEVENTY-EIGHTH
CONSECUTIVE PERFORMANCE.

ONE OF THE NOBLEST PIECES OF DRAMATIC ART EVER SEEN IN ANY LAND OR IN ANY AGE. WE TRUST IT WILL NOT BE WITHDRAWN UNTIL EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD IN THE COMMUNITY HAS SEEN IT.—*New-York Herald.*

Doors open at 6½; ceommence at 7½

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Mr. Stuart has to announce that on SATURDAY, 25th, will take place the second of the series of grand matinées of
BOOTH'S HAMLET,
which will be presented with all its splendor of appointments and appliances and perfection of cast. Private boxes, orchestra chairs and reserved seats in dress circle may be secured at the usual prices. The whole of the rest of the house will be thrown open to the public at one price, 75 cents. Doors will be opened at 1 o'clock, and performance commence at 1½, in time to enable families from Brooklyn, Staten Island, and adjacent cities on the Philadelphia, Harlem, New-Haven and Hudson River lines, at whose special request these matinées are given, to reach home in seasonable time. Ladies in the country desiring seats can have them secured by writing to the Treasurer, Winter Garden. As it is impossible to find a quiet resting spot for every drop in the Niagara of beauty which descends upon the Winter Garden at these matinées, and no number of officials are able sometimes to control the sweet violence with which ladies enforce their will, Mr. Stuart desires to state that any lady in any way dissatisfied, can either have her ticket indorsed for the following Saturday matinée, or any evening performance, or her money returned, as she may please.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK

FRIDAY—Benefit of Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES, first time this season, Sheridan Knowles' standard play of
THE HUNCHBACK.

Revived with Beautiful Scenery, Elegant Costumes and Appointments, and a highly attractive Cast.

Master Walter.....Mr. John Gilbert
Sir Thomas Clifford.....Mr. Charles Fisher
Modus.....Mr. W. R. Floyd
Fathom.....Mr. Geo. Holland
Lord Tinsel.....Mr. Norton
Wilford.....Mr. Whiting
Heartwell.....Mr. Browne
Thomas.....Mr. Williamson
Gaylove.....Mr. Graham
Stephen.....Mr. Pope
Simpson.....Mr. Ward
Drawer.....Mr. Quigley
Williams.....Mr. Caslin
Julia.....Miss Madeline Henriques
Helen.....Miss Mary Gannon

SATURDAY, third night of STILL WATERS RUN DEEP and HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS.

MONDAY and TUESDAY—Will be acted, Tom Taylor's great Domestic Drama,
THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN,
for the first time in this theatre, with a Great Cast, New Scenery, Dresses and Appointments, and Incidental Music.

THE GAME OF LIFE, and OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS, will shortly be repeated.

Doors open at 7½, overture at 7¾.

NIBLO'S SALOON.

MD'LLE H. DE KATOW,
THE FIRST AND ONLY GRAND MATINEE
of the renowned Russian Violonce'list,
MD'LLE HELENE DE KATOW,
and the highly successful Piano-forte Virtuoso and Composer,
MR. JAMES M. WEHLI,
Will take place
on SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, when the young American Prima Donne,
MISS LADRA HARRIS,
and the favorite English tenor,
MR. EARNEST PERRING,
will assist.
Musical Director.....SIG. ROSA.

Admission $1. To the matinee there is no extra charge for secured seats. Seats may be secured at Messrs. Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Hall & Son's, No. 541 Broadway, and Sibel's, No. 5 Wall-st.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 62 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

CAUTION.—CHLORODYNE—IN CHANCERY.—It was clearly proved before Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood, by affidavits from eminent hospital physicians in London, that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—*See Times*, Jan. 12, 1864. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, which is affirmed by medical testimonials to be the most effectious medicine ever discovered for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spasms, Rheumatism, &c. No home should be without it. J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., London, sole manufacturer. Observe particularly, none genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Stamp. Agent, New-York, Mr. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade-sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genito-urinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. Cobbett, a diplomate, is a member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables D

DEPARTMENT OE THE GULF.

Interesting from New-Orleans.

Preparations for an Expedition Against Mobile,

AFFAIRS ON THE RIO GRANDE.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Feb. 15, } VIA CAIRO, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22.

It is rumored and believed that Gen. HURLBURT is preparing to establish the headquarters of the Department of the Gulf at Mobile.

Gen. GRANGER'S expedition against that place is fully prepared, and no donot exists that the city will be in our hands in less than two weeks.

Gen. Baldy SMITH has established his commission here to investigate the abuses of this department.

Capt. MOALES, Quartermaster, and Provost-Marshal-General ROBINSON, have already been arrested.

Commodore PALMER, commanding the West Blockading Squadron, with a fleet of about thirty vessels, mostly iron-clads, will leave the waters of Mobile in a few days.

The ship *Vanguard*, which has been on the bar for eight days, got off on the 13th inst., and went to sea.

The ship *Ben. Adams*, which has been lying outside the bar for three weeks, waiting for water, got over yesterday, and is now coming up the river.

The steamship *Bermuda* arrived to-day from Brazos Santiago on the 11th inst.

The draft under Gen. CANBY'S order commenced to-day.

The Houston (Texas) *Telegraph* of the 8th inst., publishes the correspondence between the rebel Col. PIERSON, commanding at Sao Antonio, and Gen. LOPEZ, commanding the Emperor MAXIMILIAN'S troops on the borders of the Rio Grande.

Col. PIERSON assures Gen. LOPEZ that it is the desire of the Confederate Government to cherish the most amicable relations with the Imperial Government of Mexico, and that the cordiality existing between them shall not be disturbed. He then thanks Gen. LOPEZ for protecting the interests of the Southern Confederacy.

Gen. LOPEZ replies, confessing that his sympathies are for the noble cause of the South, and extends to Col. PIERSON his sincere friendship. He adds:

"Being placed in command of the military line, under His Majesty, the Emperor MAXIMILIAN, the sons of the Confederacy can rely upon full security for their possessions and interests, and the Confederacy may also rest assured that the representatives of the Empire of Mexico along the border freely and frankly offer their friendship; also full security that no raid will be permitted to organize on Mexican soil, for the invasion of Southern territory."

The defences of Galveston are being improved and enlarged.

Cotton in the New-Orleans market is buoyant and prices stiffer. Sales of good ordinary at 68c.; low middling at 74c., and Sea Island at $1 05. Sugar and molasses firm, at full prices. Large supplies of Western produce have arrived, and more are in transit, suspending transactions. Extra flour has declined $1 50 per bbl.

FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Thursday, Feb. 23.

Gen. HERRON has arrived at Baton Rouge and assumed command of the Northern Division of Louisiana, including the district of Baton Rouge, Port Hudson and Morgauzia.

His command extends on both sides of the Mississippi River from Red River to Pinquemine.

The guerrillas are becoming troublesome again on the Arkansas River, firing into passing boats and committing other outrages.

It is reported they have burned the steamer *Dans* and captured the Fifty-sixth Indiana Regiment.

The New-Orleans *Times* says the French at Matamoras compliment the rebel flag, and pass the American colors in contempt.

FROM MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Monday, Feb. 20.

The *Bulletin* has a dispatch from Nashville, stating that the District of West Tennessee is to be taken from the Department of Mississippi and added to the Department of the Cumberland.

Gen. DANA, commanding the Department of Mississippi, will probably move his headquarters to Vicksburgh. It is reported that Gen. WASHBURNE, now here, has been appointed to command that district.

BILLIARDS.

Amateur Match for $2,000—A Superb Contest—The Connecticut Championship—Hubbell the Victor by 351 Points.

One of the most interesting and exciting billiard matches that ever occurred in this city, came off in the new hall connected with Messrs. GOLDTHWAIT & CAHILL'S establishment, Sixth-avenue and Thirteenth-street, commencing at 8 o'clock on Monday evening. The contestants were Messrs. WEEKS and McKEEVER, two prominent members of base ball clubs, the former one of the best amateur billiard players in the country, and the latter "no muff" in handling the cue. The match was as much a test of physical endurance as a contest at billiards, it being on *thirty-seven games of one hundred points each*, Mr. WEEKS giving the odds of "double discount." The game was around the table, viz: The full game, except a ball, could be held once only from the spot.

About one hundred and fifty invited guests were present, among whom were the Messrs. Phelan, (father and son,) Collender, Kevanagh, Goldthwait, Foster, Brelsted, Cahill, Stone, and others.

The players have had numerous strifes to test their skill, and finally concluded to decide the matter on this gigantic scale. On commencing the game, they both were confident of success, but McKEEVER seemed to wilt considerably after the first half-dozen games were over. However, later in the game, het recovered his confidence, and throughout the remaining period proved he possessed the nerve of a veteran.

The game was finally concluded at noon on Tuesday, having occupied exactly sixteen hours—probably the longest game on record; yet so intense was the excitement, that most of the audience, including the professionals, waited for its close. There was a great deal of money changed hands on the occasion, sometimes several hundred dollars being staked on a single game. As there was a dispute about a shot which occurred in the thirteenth game, Mr. WEEKS agreed to play another for it. Then he was the winner of twenty games.

It would be impossible to give the space to describe each game, but the following condensed score will present a good view of the playing:

SUMMARY.

Mr. Weeks won 20 games, and Mr. McKeever 14, as follows: The former won the 1st, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 20th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 30th, 32d, 33d and 34th games. The latter 2d, 8th, 11th, 12th, 16th, 18th, 19th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 28th, 29th and 31st games. The whole number of points made—by WEEKS, 4,962; by McKEEVER, 2,139. Whole number of innings—Weeks, 345; McKeever, 342. Averages—Weeks, 14.152; McKeever, 6.87. Highest runs—Weeks, 94; McKeever, 46. Time—16 hours. Referee—Peter D. Braisted, Jr. Umpires—For Weeks, T. T. Stone; for McKeever, Dudley Kavanagh. Marker—P. Cahill.

BILLIARDS IN HARTFORD.

Correspondence of the New-York Times,

ALLYN HOUSE, Feb. 22, 1865.

A contest for the championship of this State, between GERSHOM B. HUBBELL, of this city, now champion, and GEORGE S. HENT, of Bridgeport, came off in Allyn Hall last evening. The great feature of the affair was the audience in attendance; the whole of the dress-circle being filled, mostly with elegantly attired ladies, embracing the elite of the city. There was also a large delegation of notables in billiards from other localities, including Messrs. PHELAN, GOLDTHWAITE, "TIVAL," and others from New York. BENJAMIN, POSTER and CLANCY, of Bridgeport, and BACON, of New London.

The game commenced a little before 8 o'clock, both parties suffering so much from "stage fright," that they were unable to score in the first three innings but slowly recovering confidence they soon began to make the game interesting. The scores were pretty even for the first hundred, when HUNT by some good playing began to forge ahead; but his success was of short duration, and by the time the game was half over the winner could almost to a certainty be predicted. When HENT observed how matters were drifting, he became sadly excited, and banged the balls about regardless of results; then HUBBELL was an easy winner. This game, however, was most excellent and exceedingly creditable to an amateur. The following is

THE SCORE.

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The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4188. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WILMINGTON.

The Last of the Rebel Strongholds on the Atlantic in Our Hands.

Precipitate Flight of the Rebel Garrison.

Immense Captures of Miltary and Other Stores.

LARGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS TAKEN.

Great Importance of the Victory.

A New Base of Supplies Secured for Sherman.

The Success of His Movement Assured.

FULL DETAILS OF THE CAPTURE.

Gen. Terry Pursues the Rebels Northward.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 24—12 Midnight.

Maj.-Gen. Dix, New-York:

The following official report of the captnre of Wilmingtoo has been forwarded to this department by Geo. GRANT:

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of Wer.

FORT MONROE, Va., Feb. 24—10 P. M.

To Gen. U. S. Grant, City Point:

Our troops entered Wilmington oo the morning of the 22d inst. After the evecuatioo of Fort Anderson, Geo. SCHOFIELD directed COX to follow its garrison toward Wilmingtoo, while TERRY followed HOKE on the east side of tha river. The latter took up e new line, four miles from Wilmington, but was so closely pressed by TERRY that he could send no troops to the west side. Oe that side the rebels made a stand behind Howe Creek, but on the 20th Coe crossed his troops below them oo a flat-boat, attacked tham in the rear, and routed them, taking two guns and three hundred prisooers.

On the 21st Cox pnshed to the Brunswick River, oppoaite Wilmingtoo, where the br.dges were oo fire; and on his arrival the rebels began burning the cotton and resin in the city, and left it that night.

Our captures, includieg Fort Anderson, emount to ebont 700 prisoners eod 20 gues.

Citizens siate that the rebels burned 1,000 bales of cottoo eod 15,000 barrels of resin.

The Union feeling showed itself quite strongly in the city.

TERRY followed HOKE northward.

C. B. COMSTOCK, Lieut.-Col., A. D. C. eod Brevet Brig.-Geu.

DISPATCH FROM ADMIRAL PORTER.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 24.

The Navy Department has just received the following:

U. S. FLAGSHIP MALVERN, CAPE FEAR RIVER, Feb. 22, Via FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 24—9 A. M.

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

I have the hooor to inform you that Wilmingtou is in the possession of our troops.

DAVID D. PORTER, Rear Admiral.

FROM COMMANDER TRENCHARD.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 24.

The following has just been received at the Navy Departmeot:

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Feb. 24.

Hon. Gideon Wellee, Secretary of the Navy:

The *Cuyler* has just arrived from Cape Fear, and reports our forces having taken possession of Wilmington on the morning of the 22d, Washington's Birthday. The rebels retreated, leaving a large number of prisonors in our hands.

STEPHEN D. TRENCHARD, Commander.

REPORT VIA BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Feb. 24.

A dispatch from Fortress Monroe, dated this morning, just received, says that the United States gunboat *R. R. Cuyler* arrived from Fort Fisher with the news of the evacuation of Wilmington on the night of the 21st. Maj.-Gen. TERRY entered and took possession of the city at 9 A. M. of the 22d, capturing a large amonot of supplies and stores of all kinds, which the rebels in their haste neglected to destroy.

IMPORTANCE OF THE CAPTURE.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 24.

The capture of Wilmington gives the greatest satisfactioa. Military men regard it as a first-class military triumph. It insures the success of the uiane against Richmond. SHERMAN has now a new base, and can move forward without waiting or turning back for supplies.

ANOTHER PHILADELPHIA BULLETIN STORY.

Lee to be Penned Up in Richmond—A Three-fold Movement Through Alabama and Mississippi—Object of the Expedition from Knoxville.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Feb. 24.

The *Bulletin's* special Cincinnati dispatch says: "Advices from below indicate grand preparations for a three-fold movement to occupy Alabama and Mississippi. THOMAS from the north, with a strong mounted force of infantry, from Vicksburgh, via Jackson, and CANBY from Pensacola.

It is apprehended that if LEE is compelled to relinquish Richmond, he will fall back on Lynchburgh, and thence make his way through the mountains to East Tennessee or Kentucky. Efforts are making to repair the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad to Bristol. It was rumored in Knoxville, last week, that a division of his (LEE's) army had already appeared in East Tennessee. The expedition now moving from Knoxville is to defeat this movement, and by again destroying the railroad, render the transfer of LEE's army west of the mountains impossible.

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

Longstreet Said to be Advancing on Knoxville.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Feb. 24.

A special to the *Democrat*, dated Nashville, says intense excitement exists at Knoxville, from a report that LONGSTREET's command was moving on that place.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Perils of a Scouting Expedition—Military Changes—Trial of Gen. Pafno.

CAIRO, Friday, Feb. 24.

The steamer *Robert Burns*, from Memphis, had 346 bales of cottoo for Cincinnati, and 39 for Evansville.

A scouting party, under Capt. NEWELL, of the Eighth New-Hampshire, left Vidalia early in the month, to patrol along the Black River. They have returned in a terrible state of dilapidation, having subsisted four days on horse and mule meat alone, in a swamp surrounded by rebels.

Brig.-Gen. MEREDITH has been relieved from the command of Western Kentucky. His successor is unannounced.

Col. MCARTHUR, late Commander of the post of Columbus, Ky., and Capt. Goss, a Provost-Marshal, arrested by Gen. MEREDITH recently, have been fully exonerated, and have returned to Columbus.

The trial of Gen. PAINE is progressing. Thus far not a single charge against him has been sustained.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 24.

THE CABINET.

Those who have least to say about the matter continue the business of Cabinet-making vigorously; but there is very little foundation for any of the numerous rumors in circulation. Only this much is positively known, viz.: that the President has not yet sent to the Senate the nomination of Mr. MCCULLOCH as Secretary of the Treasury, that he will do so is believed by many persons well qualified to judge; including Mr. MCCULLOCH himself. The President's delay in making the appointment known, is possibly accounted for by the fact that Mr. MCCULLOCH's successor as Comptroller of Currency is not yat agreed upon. The most prominent names mentioned in connection with it are those of Hon. H. H. VANDYKE, New-York State, Bank Superintendent, and Hon. FREEMAN CLARKE, member of Congress from the Rochester District. The appointment of one or the other of these gentlemen is considered certain.

The appointment of Mr. MCCULLOCH involves, in the imagination of some people, the retiracy of Judge USHER from the Interior Department, and speculation is being upon his successor, though nobody contends that there is any hurry about it. Two gentlemen are prominently named—Ex-Gov. RANDALL, now First Assistant Postmaster-General, and Hon. AASON HARLAN, United States Senator from Iowa. Gov. RANDALL is urged by the Territorial influence, and the delegations of several States, while Senator HARLAN is pushed by two or three of the Western States. Aside from this single change, there is no excitement on the subject.

RETURN OF GEN. HAYS FROM RICHMOND.

Brig.-Gen. Joe. HAYS, captured last September in the movement which resulted in our permanent occupation of the Weldon Railroad, returned to-day on parole from Richmond, and will soon be exchanged. Several weeks prior to his release, Gen. HAYS was paroled in Richmond for the purpose of attending to the distribution of supplies forwarded to our prisoners. During that time he distributed six thousand blankets, twenty-five hundred suits of clothing, and twelve hundred boxes of supplies, principally among the prisoners at Richmond, Danville and Salisbury, which old much toward alleviating their condition.

As Gen. HAYS was leaving Richmond, Col. OULD assured him that orders had been sent to all the rebel prisons in the South to forward our men as rapidly as possible.

THE ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE FROM DANVILLE.

Gen. HAYS brings the details of the attempted escape of our officers from the Danville prison on the 10th of December last, heretofore mentioned briefly in rebel papers, in which the gallant Col. ROWLETON, of the Twenty-fourth New-York Cavalry, was killed. The attempt failed because ill-managed, and Col. ROWLETON, though not the originator, was the only officer killed.

GEN. HOOKER.

Maj.-Gen. HOOKER has not yet been examined by the Committee on the Conduct of the War, and does not expect to be before Monday.

WAR VESSELS FOR THE FOREIGN SERVICE.

The sloop-of-war *Hartford*, famous as the flagship of Admiral FARRAGUT, and the *Brooklyn*, which recdered such great service under Capt. ALDEN, are both being fitted out for foreign service. The *Hartford* will probably go to Brazil, and the *Brooklyn* to the East Indies.

THE TAX BILL.

The Senate Finance Committee to-day completed the Tax Bill, and will report it to the Senate at once. They have added quite a number of amendments, and struck out several which passed the house, some of which are very important. The one taxing State bank circulation ten per cent., after considerable discussion, was struck out. They reduced the tax on crude petroleum from six to two cents per gallon. The deposits in savings banks are not to be exempted hereafter. In the old bill they are exempt.

THE NEW JUDICIAL DISTRICT FOR EASTERN NEW-YORK.

The President, to-day, made the nomination for the new Judicial District for Eastern New-York. CHARLES L. BENEDICT, Judge; BENJAMIN D. SILLIMAN, District Attorney; ANTHONY F. CAMPBELL, Marshal.

WEST POINT.

The Senate Military Committee have determined to report Senator WILSON's bill, making a further increase of cadets at West Point.

AIR-LINE RAILROAD TO NEW-YORK.

Mr. GARFIELD has obtained permission to report from the Military Committee the bill for an Air-line Railroad for New-York.

THE REPORT ON ARBITRARY ARRESTS.

The Military Committee of the House will endeavor to make its report upon arbitrary arrests early next week. It meets Monday morning at 9 A. M. to consider the report.

THE NEW CONSCRIPTION BILL.

The House refuses to agree to that part of the new Conscription Bill which imposes a penalty on all persons liable to military duty who do not report themselves to the enrolling officers.

FIFTY-CENT NOTES.

The Treasury Department is issuing a considerable number of fifty-cent notes under the patent of Dr. GWINN.

IRON-CLADS AND LAND FORTIFICATIONS.

Messrs. GRIMES and CONKLING indulged in a long debate in the Senate upon the respective merits of iron-clads and land fortifications. The bill under consideration was the Fortification Bill.

PAYMENT OF THE ARMY.

Senator WILSON stated in the Senate, a few days since, that there was due the soldiers in the field one hundred and thirty millions of dollars. This was true a month ago, but is not now. The troops are being paid off rapidly.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 24.

ACTION ON THE AMENDATORY ENROLLMENT BILL.

The House has as yet acted on only half of the Amendatory Enrollment bill as reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, but has amended it in several important particulars, viz.: By striking out the first section, which required persons omitted from the enrollment to report themselves for that purpose, or be held liable to punishment for misdemeanor. To-day an effort was made to revive this section, but it was emphatically rejected as on the previous occasion. The House also struck out the section holding the principal liable for the substitute, although the latter may have been mustered in, and adopted an amendment making mustering in of the substitute conclusive in favor of the principal. The amendment moved yesterday by Mr. BLAINE to abolish the whole system of paper credits, was finally adopted by the House to-day by a decisive vote.

PARCELS FOR SOLDIERS.

Many parcels of clothing, &c., fail to reach soldiers owing to imperfect superscription, and because the wrappers are too flimsy to bear transportation through the mail. Strong wrappers and plain direction, with the locality of the regiment, are indispensable.

SCOUTING EXPEDITION.

A detachment of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry sent out from Fairfax Court-house on the 21st on a scouting expedition, has returned with a number of rebel officers and guerrillas who have been lodged in the Old Capitol.

THE REBEL SLAVE-SOLDIER BILL.

The proposition to arm 200,000 negroes, which passed the Rebel House Monday, was indefinitely postponed by the Senate on Tuesday by one majority. The *Dispatch* thinks it will be reconsidered and passed.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Brig.-Gen. Robert Anderson, to be Major-General by Brevet in the regular army, and also Brig.-Gen. Charles J. Paine and Edward Heath, U. S. Volunteers, to be Major-General by Brevet. The Senate also confirmed the following to be Brigadier-Generals in the volunteer force: Col. Powell Clayton, 4th Arkansas Cavalry; Brevet Brig.-Gen. George L. Beall, Colonel of 20th Maine; Col. Henry G. Thomas, of 19th U. S. Colored; Brevet Brig.-Gen. G. A. Pennypacker, U. S. Volunteers and Colonel of 97th Pennsylvania Volunteers; Brevet Brig.-Gen. Green B. Raum, U. S. Volunteers, and Colonel of 56th Illinois Volunteers, *vice* Wistar, resigned. Also the following to be Brigadier Generals, by brevet: Col. James F. Weda, 6th U. S. Colored; Maj. Verplank Van Antwerp; Col. Thomas Moonlight, 11th Kansas Cavalry; Col. Thomas M. Bowen, 13th Kansas Volunteers; Col. Charles W. Blair, 14th Kansas Cavalry; Col. George P. Este, 14th Ohio Volunteers; Col. John W. Ames, 6th U. S. Colored; Col. J. J. Little, 76th Pennsylvania Volunteers; Maj. Alex. B. Dyer, to be Chief of Ordnance, with the rank of Brigadier-General; Freeman A. Bisbe, of Kansas, to be Consul at Fort Erie, Canada; Ed. H. Ropes, of Massachusetts, to be Consul at Zanzibar; Ira Bartlett, of Ohio, Chief Justice, and N. E. Greason and John P. Kidder, to be Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of Dakotah, and L. K. Litchfield to be Marshal for that territory; D. P. Virton, of Indiana, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New-Mexico.

THE AMENDATORY INTERNAL REVENUE BILL.

The House Amendatory Internal Revenue Bill was reported back to the Senate to-night from the Committee on Finance, by Senator SHERMAN, with sundry amendments, among them to strike out the exemption from duty or tax of bibles, testements, or volumes consisting only of parts of either, prayer-books, arithmetics, spelling-books, geographies, grammars and school books of the kinds used in common primary schools, and all books printed exclusively for the use of Sunday schools. But this exemption proposed by the House was not to any volume valued at more than $2. The Senate's Finance Committee report the following amendment to the tobacco clause: On snuff manufactured tobacco, or any substitute for tobacco ground, dry or damp, pickled, sweeted or otherwise, of all descriptions, when prepared for use, 40 cents per pound. The committee propose to strike out the tax of 40 cents a pound on cavendish, plug, twist, and all other kinds of manufactured tobacco, not herein otherwise provided for. They propose 35 instead of 40 cents a pound on fine-cut chewing tobacco, whether manufactured with stems in or not, however sold, whether loose, in bulk, or in packages, rolls, paper wrappers or boxes. On cigarettes made of tobacco, inclosed in a paper wrapper, and put up in packages containing not more than twenty-five cigarettes, and valued at not more than five dollars per one hundred-packages, five cents per package. The committee propose to substitute for the House clause of sixty cents a pound on all cigars, cheroots and cigarettes, a tax of five dollars per one thousand; on cheroots, shorts size, and all cigars valued at less than $15 a thousand. The committe leave the principle of the revenue tax untouched, viz: A duty of 5 per cent. on the excess over $600 and not exceeding $5,000, and a duty of 10 per cent. on the excess over $5,000, but propose to strike out the following proviso: That not profits realized by sales of real estate purchased since Jan. 1, 1864, shall be chargeable as income and losses on sales of real estate purchased since Jan. 1, 1864, and sold within the year for which income is estimated, shall be deducted from the income of each year. The committee propose to strike out the section providing that from and after the 1st of April, 1865, there shall be paid in lieu of the duty now provided by law on all cotton upon which no duty has been paid, and which is not exempted by law, a duty of 6 cents per pound until July 1, 1866, and on and after that date a duty of 5 cents per pound, &c. The committee also propose to exempt coal from the duty of 50 per centum additional on the rates now proposed to be increased to that extent so nearly all the articles included in the ninety-fourth section of the present law, and they report in favor of striking out the section that every national Banking Association, State Bank or State Banking Association shall pay a tax of 10 per centum on the amount of notes of any State Bank or State Banking Association paid out by them after the first of January next. They propose to reduce the duty on crude petroleum from 6 to 20 cents per gallon. The committee propose several new sections, namely: taxing sales 1-24 of 1 per centum; providing that the President shall appoint an additional auditor, to be called the Auditor of Internal Revenue, with the requisite number of clerks; authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint a commission of three members, at three hundred dollars per month, to take into consideration and report on raising by taxation such revenue as may be necessary to supply the wants of the Government; repealing or suspending the bounties on the tonnage of vessels engaged in bank or other coddfisheries from and after the first of April next, and during the present war, and one year thereafter; the present rates of postage on letters be increased from 3 to 5 cents after July 1, 1865.

Senator SHERMAN has given notice of an amendment, which he intends to offer, providing that, in lieu of the present duty, there shall be collected, on and after July 1, 1865, one-fourth per month, and after January, 1866, one-half per cent. on the average amount of National Bank circulation.

F. H. ELAKE, of the Navy Department, Washington, has been confirmed as Consul at Erie, Upper Canada.

An officer, who arrived from the army to-day, reports that three days ago the naval officer from the observatory of the Second Corps, discovered rebel movements apparently with the intention of massing troops before the Ninth Corps.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Rebel Comments on the Situation.

Desperate Attempt to Extract Sunbeams from Cucumbers.

The Loss of the Seaboard Cities a Great Advantage to the South.

Charleston Nothing but an Empty Shell.

Schemes of the Rebel Financiers

WAR NEWS.

FROM THE SOUTH SIDE.

From the Richmond Whig, Feb. 22.

The *Express* of yesterday says: Since our last report there has been no change in the situation around this city, nor even any event of sufficient importance to disturb the quiet that has prevailed since the encounter on Hatcher's Run. The enemy is busily employed in cutting and hauling wood from the vicinity of his new position, and his trains are running day and night to supply the army on the other positions of the lines. The woodland they have inclosed by their fortifications on our right, will prove an important acquisition, and furnish them with a large supply of wood, which, in order to put them to as much inconvenience as possible, it would have been desirable to have kept them from possessing.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Feb. 22.

Our readers will cheerfully forego being apprized of pending military movements in the Carolines, when they are informed that *our reticence is in compliance with wishes which have been communicated in all newspapers.* The enemy got up a furious shelling in front of Petersburgh on Monday, caused by the appearance of a Confederate working party. Several shells exploded in the City of Petersburgh, and numbers fell in Blandford. GRANT *is extending the line of railway to his new position on Hatcher's Run.*

The *Express* says that the enemy is throwing up heavy works on the Brunswick stage-road, between Ream's Station and Monak's Neck bridge, two miles below the latter place.

Heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of Dutch Gap yesterday, but we were unable to learn the cause of it.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE AND SOUTHWESTERN VIRGINIA.

We have confirmation of the report of an expedition of the enemy from Knoxville, in the direction of Greenville, but there are various surmises of its objects.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 22.

The enemy is busily extending a line of railway to his new position on Hatcher's Run. Thence to his base at City Point, GRANT will soon have a continuous rail, reaching at all points in close proximity to his main lines. *He will, therefore, find no difficulty in transferring supplies from the wharf as fast as his steamers can land them, and will be enabled to drop them at any camp on the route.*

A letter from Wythaville, dated the 15th inst., says: The enemy, 4,500 strong, under GILLEM, are reported to be advancing through upper East Tennessee. Their outposts are north of Grenville. Prisoners brought in by our scouts state that it is the intention of the enemy to occupy the whole State, if possible, on the day of election, the 22d inst. The same deeds of murder that East Tennessee has witnessed daily since the war commenced, are still being executed. No man's life is safe an hour.

The same writer adds: "GILTNER's brigade of Kentucky cavalry had an engagement last Saturday at Ball's Bridge, in Lee County, Va., twenty-five miles north of Cumberland Gap, resulting in a splendid victory to our arms. Our loss was not over sixty killed and wounded."

FROM CHARLESTON.

The *Courier*, of the 16th, says that nothing of importance has occurred since the last report. The force at Bull's Bay, at last accounts, had not yet landed, and it was said had mostly disappeared.

The following is from the Richmond *Examiner*:

"In the absence of official information, we abstain from other reports, less reliable, of the military situation in South Carolina."

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

CHARLESTON AN EMPTY SHELL.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 22.

It is not Charleston City, but the empty and ruined shell of a city, that the enemy have found lying with its door open, and entered without opposition. The Yankee nation is not particular about its title to boast and vaunt, since it would say very little about its reduction of Charleston. After three years of immense and superhuman effort to take that place by regular siege; after burning more powder and throwing more weight of iron ball and shell than ever was expended in any siege since the world began, and all in vain; at length, *finding the back door of the place purposely left open, they slip in*; and straightway the whole Northern people singe *Te Deums* and *Io Triumphes* on the reduction of the hotbed of secession. They foo there are a few Jews, some telegraph operators, (who are Yankees,) and a wilderness of shattered and tenantless stone and lime; *not Charleston, but the abandoned hull of Charleston.* The soul and spirit of that heroic city lives still; but not in those ruins; it is in the field with Gen. LEE and Gen. BEAUREGARD, where the "hotbed of secession" yet blooms with vigorous branches, and gives promise of blood-red fruit.

But our enemies anxiously try to persuade themselves that they have subdued the demons city; and even that they have conquered South Carolina. How triumphantly they will display their false flag upon the glorious ruins of Sumter! How majestically their Provost-Marshal will tread the deserted rookeries of King-street and Meeting-street, and predominate like a three-tailed pache over the few Dutchmen and old women left to be awed by that mighty Yankee power. But as to the real, living Charleston, and immortal Palmetto State, the Yankee nation will find that it has still to reckon with them.

When the sons of South Carolina, now in the army, shall read of the desolating passage of a hated foe over the fields and cities of their native State, trampling down and ravaging their well-beloved homes, surely they will swear a deep oath to see those homes no more until they have met those blue rascals of SHERMAN's face to face and settled accounts with them once for all. Perhaps the day of reckoning may be nearer than they think on either side.

SOUR GRAPES.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 22.

We believe that the evacuation of Charleston and of all our cities would long ago have added to the strength of the Confederacy. It is mortifying to give up a city which is the peculiar object of Federal vengeance, and which has been so long and so heroically defended. But, after a four years' resistance to the utmost power of the United States, it loses no honor by the evacuation, which military necessity has compelled. The Yankees may hold Charleston for a time, as the British did in the Revolution, but the end of the war will restore it to the Confederate flag, and it will enter a new career of prosperity and importance. Whatever the event of the struggle, Charleston has covered itself with renown, and will long live in history.

REBEL FINANCES.

SCHEMES OF REVENUE, AND TAXATION AND CURRENCY.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 21.

Two schemes of revenue, taxation and currency are proposed in Congress. That of the Financial Committee of the House of Representatives was set forth with some detail in these columns the other day. It proposed to *raise three hundred millions of dollars by a tax in currency, equivalent to one and one-fifth per cent.in specie* on the old assessments of general property; and also *to raise one hundred and fifty millions of currency by a tax on incomes, trades and special subjects. It proposed in addition to continue the present tax of one-tenth in kind.* It estimated that these three classes of taxation would produce an aggregate revenue, in currency or commodities, of five hundred and ninety millions of dollars; and that there would be needed, beside this sum, for the current calendar year, about four hundred and seventy millions of dollars. This deficit was expected to be supplied: First, from the sale of six per cent. non-taxable bonds; second, from the use of deposits and loans on call certificates, under a new plan of deposits about to be instituted; and third, from the sale of Government cotton on hand for specie or foreign bills. This scheme of finance was based upon the present system of currency, and the present rule of values as measured by that currency. It is considered objectionable in the fact that it proposes to continue the sale of Government bonds for a currency which stands at a ruinous depreciation; and tends to perpetuate this depreciation by basing all public transactions on the existing prices.

Accordingly, a special committee on taxation was raised by the House of Representatives, who have brought forward a counter proposition, the leading feature of which is an endeavor to bring back the operations of the Government to the old specie rates of valuation. It proposes to *purchase, or borrow, or impress, for public use, "all raw cotton and all tobacco, manufactured or unmanufactured, now in the Confederacy;"* paying "just compensation" for it, at a price agreed or appraised, according to its value in specie; the payment to be made in bonds for specie to run five years after the war, bearing interest in specie; but the bonds to be paid in cotton or tobacco at the option of the owner, one-third within two years after the expiration of the war, one-third in each of the two succeeding years, with an additional bonus in cotton or tobacco of six per cent. per annum. But not more than half the cotton or tobacco owned by any person is to be impressed; nor is the raw cotton held by manufacturers for manufacturing operations, nor manufactured cotton to be impressed. The bonds given are to be assignable.

The bill further provides that the taxes in kind for 1865 and 1866 shall be two-tenths instead of one; but the value of this tax in kind shall be credited upon the general tax on property, and is to be estimated according to the market prices of commodities in Treasury notes. Furthermore, all agricultural productions which shall be impressed after the month of May next, shall be paid for in revenue bills, at the usual market prices, estimated in revenue bills; that is to say, at the old specie rates.

The tax on incomes, trades, professions and employments, is to be double what it was for the year 1864.

Such are the principal provisions of this new scheme of finance, which has been brought forward in competition with the scheme proposed by Mr. TRENHOLM. Its leading features are the impressment of cotton and tobacco, and the substitution of *revenue bills*, redeemable in cotton after the first of June next, for the currency now extent. It proposes to enlarge the circulation by four hundred millions, and then to leave it to be absorbed, as far as may be, by the taxes of 1865 and 1866. In this particular the plan is very defective. No increase of the present circulation ought to be permitted; for the money taxes of 1865 and 1866 will not absorb the circulation already extant. The scheme provides for the issuing of four hundred millions of circulation, for redeeming which no semblance of provision is made.

This glaring defect will have to be remedied; and we have only to add, that the preponderance of opinion, in and out of Congress, seems to be in favor of the plan of taxation and finance which we have thus sketched.

RESOURCES OF THE SOUTH.

THEIR DEVELOPMENT A MATTER OF NECESSITY.

From the Richmond Whig, Feb. 23.

Now that our *ports are hermetically sealed, it becomes a matter of necessity to develop our resources.* The army must be fed, clothed and paid. *How can this be done, since cotton is no longer an article of export and exchange?* This is the great question to be solved by the ingenuity and the industry of our countrymen. We believe that it can be solved, and solved readily, if the proper impetus and encouragement be given by the authorities to those natural inventive gifts to which our citizens are no more deficient than those of the North. Look at the wonderfully ingenious and useful inventions of our prisoners in Northern camps, and it is impossible to doubt that, under the *pressure of the mother of invention (necessity) the Southern man will prove fully the equal, if not the superior, of the Yankee.* This necessity is now imposed upon us by the closure of our ports, and from it we augur the best consequences.

Not only must our armies be fed and clothed, but *the people, also, must be fed, clothed and employed. The capital which has been devoted to blockade running must and will be diverted to other channels.* It remains to be seen whether the good sense of the Government and people will be asserted to prevent the conflict and competition of capital now idle, or whether the industry of the country will be organized on a broad and comprehensive basis. Now or never the effort at organization and coördination of the labor and skill of the country must be made, and made energetically, decisively. Not one moment is to be lost.

Even the helter-skelter manner in which our todaulrlat operations have hitherto been conducted, has produced results sufficiently amazing to those who suppose that the South was incapable of exerting any self-sustaining energy. The closing of our ports may have induced the belief that we shall suffer immensely for want of the supplies which have been hitherto introduced from abroad. Indeed it has been supposed that we have carried on the war mainly, if not exclusively, by means of such supplies. Nothing can be more erroneous. It is true that we have received much assistance in the way of imported arms, but the money value of our imports has not amounted to one-tenth of the sum expended on domestic products, these being reduced to gold. In fact, the proceeds of the tax in kind, alone, for the last year, far exceeded the total value of our foreign imports. These facts prove that we possess within ourselves the material resources with which to prosecute the war for an indefinite period. All that is necessary is to develop and utilize these resources in some manner consistent with the laws of economy and common sense. *People who imagine that we may fail in this struggle for want of the supplies for which we are presumed to have been dependent on foreign nations, will be marvellously disappointed if a properly organized system be adopted.*

THE NEGROES.

THE NEGRO SOLDIER BILL.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 22.

Yesterday, during the consideration in secret session by the Confederate Senate of the bill to raise two hundred thousand negro soldiers, a motion was made for its indefinite postponement, and which was agreed to by a majority of one. This is equivalent to laying the bill upon the table, but it can be called up at any time; and we have reason to know that it will be again taken up within the next few days, when it will be passed. The measure is declared not because of a want of strength on the part of its advocates, but for a specific purpose.

SLAVES OFFERED TO LEE AS SOLDIERS.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Feb. 22.

A gentleman now resident of this city, formerly of Kentucky, proposes to put his able-bodied slaves at the disposal of Gen. LEE. He thus gives unmistakable evidence of his patriotism. Not only so, but he intends to comfortably equip each man, and furnish him liberally with money to secure comforts in camp. There is an example worthy of imitation. Who will follow?

A SECESH DARKEY.

Among the lately returned prisoners, were five negroes, who resisted all solicitations to join the enemy or take the oath. One of these, named DICK, of Petersburgh, was quite a character. The Yankees often engaged him in conversation, but DICK was a match for them at all points. He told them he was a Union man of the John Minor Botts school, but that day was past with him now. He had been in favor of the Union as it was, and not as the Yankees propose to make it. DICK has been a prisoner since the battle of Gettysburgh.

From California, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Feb. 21.

Honolulu advices represent that extensive preparations are making for cotton culture. The Colony of Mormons is preparing to plant a large quantity in the confident expectation of realizing profit.

There is nothing eventful stirring in California.

Business continues to improve as the season advances, and agricultural and mining interests look up.

The bullion receipts here for the last few days were about a million and a half of dollars.

The Draft in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Feb. 24.

Drafts have been made in five wards of this city, and were conducted very quietly. Among the drafted to-day were WM. V. MCKNOW, of the *Ledger*, FERDINAND L. FEATHERSTONE, of the *Bulletin*, JOHN M. PERRY, Chairman of the Business Committee of the Printers' Union, THOMAS J. CROATS, Secretary of the Trades Assembly, and other prominent members of the craft.

The Draft in New Jersey.

NEWTON, Friday, Feb. 24.

The draft is going on to-day at Morristown.

Sales of Seven-Thirties.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Feb. 24.

The sales of seven-thirties, to-day, by JAY COOKE' were $3,166,450. The largest single subscriptions were $325,000 from Philadelphia, and $50,000 from Columbus. Individual subscribers $8,945 in sums of $50 and $100 each.

MILITARY EXECUTION.

Execution of John Y. Beall, the Lake Erie Pirate and Rebel Spy.

Details of the Crime, the Trial, and the Punishment of the Culprit.

HIS CONDUCT DURING HIS LAST HOURS.

JOHN Y. BEALL, the rebel pirate and spy, was hanged yesterday afternoon at Governor's Island for the crimes against his country and the laws of nations of which he stood convicted. In the rigid enforcement of the sentence imposed by a military commission upon this man his confederates will see the determination of our Government to protect its citizens from plundering raids, its commerce from treacherous piratical attacks, and its ports and dockyards from prowling spies. The fate of this man and such of his fellows as may be similarly convicted will do more to relieve us from the incursions and annoyance of rebel thieves upon our frontiers and stowaway pirates on our merchant steamers, than the employment of an army of guards and detectives.

THE ANTECEDENTS OF BEALL.

BEALL was born in Jefferson County, Va., and at the time of his death was about thirty-two years of ago. He received a collegiate education at the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, and was said to be a man of fine intellect and attainments. He had been a member of the Virginia House of Delegates, and occupied a good position in the neighborhood in which he resided. He owned and cultivated by slave labor a large plantation in Jefferson County, and is said to have possessed a considerable fortune. He entered the rebel service early in 1861, as Captain of Company G, Second Virginia Regiment, Col. ALLEN, one of the original "Stonewall Brigade." He was afterward transferred to the rebel navy, received a Master's commission, under which he claimed to be acting while engaged in the commission of the outrage for which he was executed as a felon. In September, 1864, he made his appearance in Canada and commenced the organization of a force for the purpose of a raid on the lakes, and if possible the rescue of the rebel prisoners confined at Johnson's Island. The following extract from the order of Gen. Dix approving the findings and sentences of the court gives a succinct account of his attempt on the Northern frontier:

The testimony shows that the accused, while holding a commission from the authorities at Richmond as Acting Master in the navy of the insurgent States, embarked at Windsor, Canada, on board the *Philo Parsons*, an unarmed steamer, while on one of her regular trips, carrying passengers and freight from Detroit, to the State of Michigan, to Sandusky, in the State of Ohio. The Captain had been induced by BUCKLEY, one of the confederates of the accused, in land at Sandwich, which was not one of the regular stopping places of the steamer, for the purpose of receiving them. Here the accused and two others took passage. At Malden, another Canadian port, and one of the regular stopping places, about twenty-five more came on board. The accused was in citizen dress, showing no insignia of his rank or profession, embarking as an ordinary passenger, and representing himself to be on a pleasure trip to Kelley's Island, in Lake Erie, within the jurisdiction of the State of Ohio.

After eight hours, he and his associates, arming themselves with revolvers and hand-axes, brought surreptitiously on board, rose on the crew, took possession of the steamer, threw overboard part of the freight, and robbed the clerk of the money in his charge—putting all on board under duress. Later in the evening he and his party took possession of another unarmed steamer—the *Island Queen*—scuttled her and set her adrift on the lake. These transactions occurred within the jurisdiction of the State of Ohio, on the 19th day of September, 1864.

On the 16th day of December, 1864, the accused was arrested near the Suspension Bridge, over the Niagara River, within the State of New-York. The testimony shows that he and two officers of the insurgent States, Col. MARTIN and Lieut. HEADLEY, with two other Confederates, had made an unsuccessful attempt, under the direction of the first-named officer, to throw the passenger train coming from the West to Buffalo off the railroad track, for the purpose of robbing the Express Company. It is further shown that this was the third attempt in which the accused was concerned to accomplish the same object; that between two of these attempts, the party, including the accused, went to Canada and returned, and that they were on their way back to Canada when he was arrested. In these transactions, as in that on Lake Erie, the accused, though holding a commission from the insurgent authorities at Richmond, was in disguise, procuring information, with the intention at using it, as he subsequently did, to inflict injury upon unarmed citizens of the United States and their private property.

HIS ARREST AND TRIAL.

BEALL was arrested through information received on the Canadian border by JOHN S. YOUNG, chief of the Metropolitan Detective Police. Mr. YOUNG also received at the same time information concerning one of the principal witnesses against the pirate, and the party being brought to New-York, fully identified BEALL by picking him out of a crowd in one of the rooms at Police Headquarters. The recognition by this witness was complete, he having instantly stepped up to BEALL and called him by name, much to the discomposure of the rebel Captain. After this identification, the prisoner was confined in one of the cells at Police Headquarters, but, having attempted to corrupt one of the turnkeys by offering him $3,000 in gold for a chance to escape, it was considered better to send him to Fort Lafayette.

HIS TRIAL.

The military commission which tried him was convened on board the steamer *Henry Burden*, while she was conveying the pirate to the fort, but as he desired a week's delay, to procure counsel and prepare for his trial, it was granted him.

He received the professional services of JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., and his trial was commenced on the 10th of February, upon the following charges and specifications:

CHARGE I.—"*Violation of the Laws of War.*"

Specification 1.—In this, that JOHN Y. BEALL, a citizen of the insurgent State of Virginia, did, on or about the 19th day of September, 1864, at or near Kelley's Island, in the State of Ohio, without lawful authority, and by force of arms, seize and capture the steamboat *Philo Parsons.*

Specification 2.—In this, that JOHN Y. BEALL, a citizen of the insurgent State of Virginia, did, on or about the 19th day of September, 1864, at or near Middle Bass Island, in the State of Ohio, without lawful authority, and by force of arms, seize, capture and sink the steamboat *Ocean Queen.*

Specification 3.—In this, that JOHN Y. BEALL, a citizen of the insurgent State of Virginia, was found acting as a spy at or near Kelley's Island, in the State of Ohio, on or about the 19th day of September, 1864.

Specification 4.—In this, that JOHN Y. BEALL, a citizen of the insurgent State of Virginia, was found acting as a spy, on or about the 19th day of September, 1864, at or near Middle Bass Island, in the State of Ohio.

Specification 5.—In this, that JOHN Y. BEALL, a citizen of the insurgent State of Virginia, was found acting as a spy, on or about the 16th day of December, 1864, at or near Suspension Bridge, in the State of New-York.

Specification 6.—In this, that JOHN Y. BEALL, a citizen of the insurgent State of Virginia, being without lawful authority, and for unlawful purposes, in the State of New-York, did, in said State of New-York, undertake to carry on irregular and unlawful warfare, as a guerrilla, and in the execution of said undertaking, attempted to dest

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Fan. 24, 1865.

$2,000	U. S. 6s. '81...R.	111	
5,000	O. S. 6s. '81.... C.	110¾	
5,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s...R.	110	
15,000	U.S. 6s. 5-20s. C	111	
10,000	do.....	111¼	
11,000	dn ..new iss.	110¾	
10,000	U.S.6s,10-40s O.	103¾	
1,000	U.S.6s,1yr. Cer.	98¾	
10,000	do.....	98¾	
2,000	Treas. N...7-30S.		
	April & Oct....	115¾	
5,000	Mo. State 6s....	68¾	
1,000	Ill. Cou. 6s.'79..	99	
2,000	Ind. War Loan..	96	
40,000	Ohio & M. C....	27¾	
3,000	do.....	27	
20,000	do.....	27¾	
30,000	do.....	27¾	
18,000	do.....	28	
4,000	Erie 3d M.....	109¼	
5,000	B., N.Y. & E. 1st.	100	
2,500	Al. & T. H. 1oc	75	
10,000	C. & N.W. 1st M.	85	
2,000	Tn. & W. 2d M..	80	
7,000	Little Miami 6 ₱ cent. 1st M....	100	
2,500	Am. Gold...s30	190	
10,000	do.....	190¼	
3,600	do.....s5	189	
40	Ocean Bank.....	90	
300	Canton Co.....	37¾	
200	do.....	37¾	
100	do.....s10	37	
100	do.....	37	
100	do.....b10	37	
50	Cum. Coal Pr....	72	
100	do.....	71	
100	do.....	70¾	
400	do.....	70½	
300	do.....	70	
200	do.....	69¾	
940	do.....	69¾	
100	do.....s30	70	
200	do.....	71¾	
300	do.....	71¾	
100	do.....	71¾	
100	Am. Coal Co.....	78	
200	Canada Iron M....	3¾	
50	Smith & Par. Gold	7	
50	Consolidation Coal Co. of Md.....	50	

SECOND BOARD.

$30,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s....		
	New issue.....	110¼	
18,000	U.S.5s,10-40s. R.	98	
16,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s. C.	102¾	
35,000	U. S. 6s. '81...C.	110¾	
16,000	Tenn. 6s. '90....	59	
40,000	O. & M. Cer....	28	
20,000	do.....	28¼	
700	Amer. Gold....	190¼	
10,000	do.....s30	190¾	
400	Canton Co.....	38	
280	do.....	37¾	
100	do.....	37¾	
100	do.....	37¾	
400	M. S. & N.I.x d.	68	
100	do..... c	68¾	
400	do.....s3	68¾	
300	do.....c	68¾	
500	do.....b3	68¾	
200	N. Y. Cen.....	1.54	
240	do.....	115	
300	Cum Coal Pref....	69¾	
300	do.....	69¾	
200	do.....	69¾	
100	do.....s10	69	
100	Mar. Min. Co....	13¾	
400	do.....	14	
300	do.....	13¾	
15	Cbl., Bnr. & Q....	117¾	
200	Mil. & P. Du O....	45	

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000	U. S. 10-40s. C.	102¾	
10,000	O. & Miss. C....	28	
100	Hudson R. R.... c	117¾	
300	do.....s3	117¾	
200	do.....	117¾	
280	do.....	117¾	
100	do.....s3	117¾	
600	do.....	117¾	
200	do.....s3	117	
100	do.....	117	
280	Reading R.....s3	114¾	
860	do.....	114¾	
320	do.....b3	114¾	
1200	do.....	115	
200	do.....b3	115	
400	M. S. & N.I.x d.b3	68	
100	do..... c	68¾	
400	do.....s3	68¾	
300	do.....c	68¾	
500	do.....	68¾	
200	do.....	68¾	
400	do.....b3	68¾	

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$30,000	O. & M. C .b3	28¾	
300	Erie R.....	74¾	
100	do.....	74¾	
200	Hnd. Riv. R.....	116	
100	do.....b3	116	
100	do.....	116¼	
100	Reading R.....	114¾	
100	do	114¾	
200	Chic. & R. I. R....	97¼	
100	do.....s3	97¾	

400	N. Y. Cen.....	s3	113
100	do.....	s3	115¼
400	Erie R.all.....		75¼
1200	do.....b3		75¾
400	Chi. & R. I. R....		97¾
300	do.....	c	97¾
200	do.....	b3	98
100	Chic. & N W.....		34¾
200	C. & N. W. Pr....		64¾
100	Pitts., F. W. & C...c		97¾
100	do.....		97¾
100	do.....		97¾
1200	do.....		98
200	do.....	s3	98
300	do.....	c	83¾
100	do.....	b30	84
53	Chi. & N. W.....		34
500	do.....		34¾
100	do.....		34¾
100	do.....s10		34¾
50	C. & N. W. Pr....		64¾
100	do.....		64¾
100	Clev. & Tol.....		113
100	Chic. & R. I. R....		97¾
200	Clev. & Pitts.....		84
200	do.....s30		84
300	do.....	c	83¾
300	do.....b30		84
50	Chi. & N. W.....		34
500	do.....		34¾
100	do.....		34¾
100	do.....s10		34¾
100	do.....		64¾
100	Clev. & Tol.....		113
100	Chic. & R. I. R....		97¾
200	Clev. & Pitts.....		84
200	Mil. & St. P. pf....		76
100	Erie Railway.....		75¾
400	do.....		75¾
200	do.....		76
100	Hud. Riv. R.....		117
100	do.....		117¾
100	do.....		117¾
200	do.....b15		117¾
200	do.....		117¾
100	Reading R.....b10		116
100	do.....		114¾
100	do.....		114¾
200	Clev. & Tol.....		114
508	M. S. & N.I. R....		69
200	do.....		68¾
500	do.....		68¾
100	do.....		68¾
100	Wyom. V. Coal....		54

FRIDAY, Feb. 24—P. M.

The course of speculation in the Gold-Room to-day ranged 190¼@198¾@200¼@199 ₱ cent. The effect of the news of the occepation of Wilmington is resisted by e large *Bull* interest in Gold and Railwey Stocks, as the same party operated against the Charleston news earlier in the week. The eetira ebsence of en export demaed, however, eud the influence upon the public mind of the repeatad great successes of our Armies, render the efforts to keep up the price to 200 ₱ cent.ae difficult to these speculators, es they appear irrational to besiness people ontside of William-street, et large. The eeomaly creates no very aexious concern with the friends of the Public Credit, maey of whom would, probably, preler to see a gradual rather ihen precipitate fall in tha eaceasive premium oe Gold, however ruled, srbitrarily, for twelve months psst, or looger, by euch speculations es we have referred to.

Exchange on London, for Saturday'e mail, is steadier at 108 ₱ ceet. for Gold then for the packet of Wednesday last, eed the Contieental Exchaoges sre regulated almost cacluaively by the rate for Sterling.

In Government Gold-hearing Stocks, the demand comieeee good et the Stock Exchecge Boerd, end ective among the leeding Wall street dealers, without much change in prices for eevera! days past. The 10-40 years' 5 ₱ ceeta attract most stteetion from Beekers, who either have organized, or era ahout to organize, e nder the National system, eod they ere eleo rether preferred to the higher priced 6 ₱ cents, by a good many private specnlatore and investers. A reason which influeoces both parties ie, that et present they are more easily bought in large aums, without puttieg up the price repidly, then the 5-20s.

The Railway liat at the Stock Exchange this forenoon was rether lese firm thae on Thnreday, end among the miscellaneone speculatioes there was a reaction of 2@3 ₱ cent. against Cumberlend Coel. At the Second Board the Rsilways recovered from the decline of the morning end the merket on hoth the New-York aed Western lines was generaly firm at hetter prices.

At 4 o'clock the following quotatione were made as compared with the same hoer on Thnreday. The general Share merket lelt off dull, eed the Gold-room week at 198¾. On the other hand, Government 5-20e of the old issue were in renewed request on Well-street at 111¼@111¾, and the 10-40s very firm at 102½.

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
U. S. 10-40s.....	102¾	102½	Pittsburgh.....	84¼	83½
U. S. 5-20's.....	111¼	111¾	Northwest.....	34¼	34½
T. Certificates..	98¾	99⅜	N. West Pref....	64¾	64¾
N. Y. Central....	115¾	114¾	Rock Island.....	97	97¾
Erie.....	74⅜	74½	Fort Wayne.....	96¾	97½
Hudson.....	116½	118	Cum'land Coal..	71½	69¾
Reading.....	114¾	114¾	Quicksilver.....	86¼	86⅜
Mich. Southern..	67	68¾	Mariposa.....	12¾	13¾
Illinois Cen.....	119¾	118½	Ohio & M. Certs	27	28¾

The subscriptions to the Popular 7-30 ₱ ceet. Loan reported to ne to-day are:

At First National.....	$400,000
Livermore, Clews & Co.....	500,000

The Custome receipts into the Treasnry Office to-dey were again large, $326,000 ie Gold. The presentation of the March coupons on the 10-40 Loan waa qnite active to-day, thoegh mostly by emall holders. The Departmeet has saot oo the schedule of Registered Bondholders of this Loen, end in a day or two they will be abla to get their interest ie advance on applicetioe at the New-York Office.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bonk Shares:

New-York.....	114	Irving.....	107½
Manhattan.....	140	Market.....	102
Mechanics'.....	110	Shoe and Leather...	107½
Union.....	115	Corn Exchange.....	110
Dry Dock.....	110	St. Nicholas.....	100
Merchants' Exchange	98	Commonwealth.....	105
Commerce.....	110	Leather'rs & Traders'.	107
Mechcs' Bkg. Asso..	102	Park.....	145
Ocean.....	90	Manufac. & Mar'ts'.	100
Americee Exc.....	122	N.Y. Nat'al Ex. Bk..	110
Chatham.....	120	Central National....	104
Bank of the Republic.	105	Fourth National x-d.	96
Bank of N. Amar....	110	Ninth National.....	107

And the following for the Railway Mortgegee:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.....	103	Chi. & R. W. & F.....	99
N. Y. Cee. 7s, eom.. '76	115	Chi. & R. W. 1st. S'ds.	90
Erie 1st mort, '83.....	102	Chi. & N. W. Mtg Bert.	85
Erie 7s, '79.....	108	Chi. & N. W. 2ds.....	68¾
Erie 7s. 3d mort, '83.....	109¾	Tol. & Wab. 2ds.....	89
Erie 7s. 4th mort., '80...101		Gal. & Chi. 2ds.....	100
Erie 7s. 5th mort., '82..100		Chi. & R. I. 1st. mort	103¾
Buf. N. Y. & E. 1st. '77..100		N. J. Cen. 2ds.....	100
Hud. R. 7s, 2d m.s.f. '85. 106		Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts. 108	
Hudson R 7's, 3d m. '75. 100		Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds.. 99¾	
Mich. C.. new 1st; 8, '82. 115		Clev. & Pitts. 3ds. con. 90	
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c 1sts. 114		Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st m. 48	
Mich. S. 7 ₱ c. 2d mort 92		Chi. & Alt. R. F..... 99	
Ill. Central 7 ₱ c. '75....110		Chi. & Alt. S. F. 1st m. 100	
Alton & T. H. 1sts..... 97		Chi. & Alt. F. inc.. 90	
Al. & T. H. 2ds. income 75		Alt. & G. W. 1sts..... 84	

The week's imports of Dry Goods have been to the values of $1,009,691, against $1,976,699 same week last year. The following is the summary for the week:

CONSUMPTION DIRECT. WAREHOUSED. WITHDRAWN.

	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mufs. of Wool.	916	$361,510	157	$61,380	560	$227,633
Mufs. Cotton..	403	119,706	67	31,312	345	109,811
Mufs of Silk..	162	117,753	37	34,373	118	103,646
Mufs. of Flax	927	152,257	213	66,560	388	110,471
Miscellaneous.	218	34,219	30	622	181	37,884
Totals.....	2,626	$825,445	504	$194,243	1,592	$589,345
		184,246				852,445

Total entered...$1,009,691 Total marksted. $1,414,790

To afford all the opportunity of investing in the Popular 7-30 Loan, Messrs. ROBINSON & OGDEN, Bankers, No. 4 Broad-street., and Agents for this Loan, have opened an office at No. 694 Broadway. There are meny who are prevented by business during the day from giving their attention to the matter, end it is to meet the wents of thie clese that thees gentiemen have opaned ee office, where enbscriptions for any amouet will be received from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ HOWES & MACY,

Bankers, No. 30 Wall-street, New-York,

(Formerly officers of the Park Bank.)

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Persons opening accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balance at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

☞ CLARK, DODGE & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

FOR THE U. S. 7-30 LOAN,

No. 51 WALL-ST.,

have all denominations of 7-30 notes oe hand for immediate delivery.

☞ UNITED STATES

7-30

TREASURY NOTES

for immediate delivery at

HOWES & MACY'S, Bankers.

No. 30 Wall-st., New-York.

☞ THE AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK Of New-York, No. 74 Broadway.

New-York, Jan. 28, 1865.

This bank has commenced business at No. 74 Broadway, and offers its services to the public. Collections will be made on all accessible points on thn lowest terms.

All orders for Government securities will be promptly executed, and the customary commission allowed to purchasers.

Special attention will be given to business connected with Government, and persons wishing in avoie the inconvenience of addressing the departments are invited to apply to the officers of this bank.

NOAH L. WILSON, President.

ALFRED A. POST, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 24—P. M.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produca since our last, 74 bbls. Ashes, 2 065 bbs. Flour, 525 bols. and 5,379 bags Corn Meal, 113 bushels Wheat, 9,920 bussels Corn, 1,428 bashels of Rye, 50 bushels Barley, 17,290 oushels Oats, 552 beshels Malt, 1,010 packages Provisioes, and 154 bhls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are inactive and eomieal in price. Pots $11@$11 25; Pearls, $12@$12 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Salas, 1 800 lbs. Western yellow oe privain terms.

CANDLES—Are qeiet, bet held firmly.

COFFEE—Is in limited request to-dey, at ebout the following quotations, la gold, net cesh, dnty paid: Rio, ordinery to prime, 18c.@21¾c.; Java 23¾c.; Maracaibo 20c.@21¾c.; Lagoayra 20c.@21¾c.; St. Domingo 18¾c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is quiet and heavy; Middlings Uoland 83c.@84¾c. ₱ lb. At the aeetina sala to-day, 634 bales ordinary to good Middling New-Orleans and Alemphis were sold at 78¾c.@01¾c.; and 20 bales Picklass at 41¾c. ₱ lb.

FISH—A moderate inquiry prevails for the eriecipal kieds, which are in light sepply and held quite firmly.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Floer has beae in limited demand, to-dav, at droopiog prices. Sales since oer last amount to 7,300 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 80@$10 20; poor to choice Extra State at $10 20@$10 60, chiefly at $10 25@$10 50; roundhoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $10 90@$11 20, tha latter ae eetrema, ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western.....	$9 80 @10 15
Extra State.....	10 20 @10 60
Extra Illieois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 25 @12 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shp'g brands.	10 90 @11 20
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.	11 20 @12 50
Extra Genesee.....	10 65 @12 50
Poor to choice Extra Missouri.....	10 55 @14 25

Southere Flour tends doweward. Sales since our last 500 bbls., at $10 75@$11 85 for poor to good, and $11 85@$14 25 for good to cholee extra brands, ₱ bol. Caeadian Floer is declining. Salas 450 bbls Extre, at $10 25@$12 ₱ bbl. Rye Floer is in less demaed, lucluding fine and superfine at $7 65@$8 65 ₱ bbl. Sales 100 bbls. Corn Meal contieues olnnty and heavy, at $7 50@$7 60 for Jersey, and $8 40@$8 55 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales 150 bbls.

FRUIT—Tne principal demaed has beaa for Raisins at full eeticas.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiat and much dapressed. Sales have bese confined to 10,500 bushels, incledieg White State and Western at $2 60, and Red Western (Wieter) at $2 25 ₱ bushel. Corn continees scarce and in request at $1 86@$1 90 (in store) for Mixed Western, and $1 74@$1 76 for Jerssy Yellow, and $1 78 for Yellow Southere, ₱ bushel. Sales 9,500 bushels. Oats are ie moderate demeud at former prices. Wa qeote Western at $1 13@$1 14; State at $1 09@$1 10; Jersey at $1 10, ₱ bushel. Rye is in demaud: $10,000 bushels Western changed hands at $1 63 ₱ bushal. Barley is in light seopiy and moderate demand at mnch higher prices; 8,500 bushels choice Ceeada West were sold at $2 25 ₱ bushel. Barley Malt is scarce and held above ine views of oeroheaers.

HAY—North River is in less demaed at $1 55@$1 65 for shlopieg, and $1 65@$1 80 for small lots for city ess. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New are moderately inquirad for to-day at 25c.@50c. for inferior to choice, according to qeality, ₱ lb.

HIDES—Have been rather more freely purchased, but at a shade easier prices.

LEATHER—Has been in modarate requeest, at about previous quetations.

LIME—Has been dull, and eusettled in price.

LUMBER—Has baee sparingly purchased at about former figeras.

MOLASSES—Has been in limited demaud, indludieg new crop New-Orleans at $1 35@$1 50; Porto Rico at 70c.@$1; Ceba Muscovado at 55c.@85c.; Clayed Cuba at 40c.@70c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in limited request, at reduced prices, including Spirits Terpentine, at $1 55@$1 60 ₱ gallon; Resin at $10@$20 ₱ 280 lbs. 'Tar, domestic and foreign, at $4 50@$6 50, ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have bane inactive and geeerally heavy, including Cruda Whala at $1 55; Cruda Sperm at $2 45@$2 50; Bleached Wintar Whale, at $1 75; Unbleached Sperm, at $2 55@$2 60; Linseed, at $1 57½@$1 60, for large and small lots; No. 1 Lard, at $2 20@$2 25 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has beaa in limited damand at drooping prices. We qeota: Crude, 43c.@44c.; Refined, in bond, 66c.@67c., and Refined, free, at 86c.@88c., ₱ gallon. Sales, 1,100 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed, to-day. Tha demand has been moderate. Sales since our last, 4,000 bols., in lots, at $35 50@$35 75, closieg at $35 75, for Naw Mess; $32 87½@$33 25, closing at $32 87½ cash for 1863-64 Mess; $34@$34 50 for New Prima Mess; and $29@$30 for Naw Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales 3,300 bbls. New Mess, March and April, seller's and beyar's options, at $35 25@$35 75, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are ie fair demand, at 17c.@18c. for Shoulders; 18c.@21c. for Hams; sales equal to 560 pkgs. Bacon is in less request; sales hava beee made of 750 bxs., including Cumberlaae Cut at 19¾c.@20¾c.; loog rib at 20¾c.; short rib at 21¾c.; short cut hams at @19¾c., and loog cet Hams at 20¾c. ₱ lb. Dressed Hogs are lass qaiet and depressed at 16¾c.@17¼c., chiefly at 17c.@17¼c. ₱ lb. Lard is unaltered; sales 3,850 tcs. and bols. at 20¼c.@24¾c., the lattar for very chaice, and for April, May and Jeea delivery, part at 24¼c.@24¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is in moderate request at $21@$24 for Ecten Mess; $18@$23 for New Plain Mess; sales 510 bbls. Tierce Beef continues quiet; 100 tcs. Prime Mess wara sold at $35. Beef Hams are in demand; sales 350 bols., in lots, at $25 25@$27 50, ₱ bbl. Butter is dull and heavy at 33c.@37c. for poor to choice, and 30c.@43c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese is in demaad at 14c.@26c., for poor to very choice, the latter rate for fine factory, ₱ lb.

RICE—Is inactive and nominal in price.

SALT—Has been very dull to-day; prices have favered buyers slightly.

SEEDS—Have been in very moderate request, including Clover at 25c.@26c., ₱ bushel; rough Flax at $3 50@$3 70, and Timothy at $5 75@$7 ₱ bushel.

SPICES—Have been totally dealt in, on irregular prices.

STEARINE—Sales 33,000 lbs. Western at 23c.@23½c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Are in rather more demand at irregular prices. Sales since our last, comprise 730 hhds. Cuba at 18c.@20¾c., and 150 boxes Havana part at 19¾c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugare continue inactive at 20¾c.@26¼c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Same 135,000 lbs., at 15¾c.@16c.; the latter an extreme rate.

TEAS—Are inactive and tending doweward.

WHISKY—Saiga have been made of 800 bbls. at $2 25¾@$2 26 ₱ gallon. Market heavy.

FREIGHTS—The market is dull and heavy. For Liverpool—the angagements were confined to 200 hhds. Tallow, part at 40s. For Bristol—25 tons Provisions at 20s. For Antwerp—80 bales Cotton on private terms; 25 hhds. Tobacco at 35s., and 50 tnes Mehogany at 22s. 6d. For Rotterdam—250 toes Logwood at 25s.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Britannia.....	Feb. 25	New-York....	Glasgow.
Lafayette.....	March 1	New-York....	Havre.
Asia.....	March 1	Boston.....	Liverpool.
City of Boston.....	March 4	New-York....	Liverpool.
Saxonia.....	March 4	New-York....	S'hampton.
China.....	March 8	New-York....	Liverpool.
Canada.....	March 16	Boston.....	Liverpool.
Washington.....	March 29	New-York....	Havre.
Bornssia.....	April 1	New-York....	S'hampton.
Bavaria.....	April 15	New-York....	S'hampton.
Germanic.....	April 29	New-York....	S'hampton.
Teutonia.....	May 13	New-York....	S'hampton.
Saxonia.....	May 27	New-York....	S'hampton.

FROM EUROPE.

City of London....	Feb. 4	Liverpool....	New-York.
United Kiegdom....	Feb. 8	Glasgow.....	New-York.
China.....	Feb. 11	Liverpool....	New-York.
Canada.....	Feb. 16	Liverpool....	New-York.
Cuba.....	Feb. 25	Liverpool....	New-York.
Borussia.....	March 8	S'hampton....	New-York.
Bavaria.....	March 22	S'hampton....	New-York.
Germania.....	April 5	S'hampton....	New-York.
Teutonia.....	April 19	S'hampton....	New-York.
Saxonia.....	May 3	S'hampton....	New-York.

For California.

Golden Rule.....	Feb. 20	New-York....	Nicaragua.
Ocean Queen.....	Feb. 23	New-York....	Aspinwall.
North Star.....	Mar. 3	New-York....	Aspinwall.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the *North American*, via Portland, will close on Friday, at 1:30 P M.

The mails for the United Kingdom, and the Continent, by the *Etna*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

For New-Orleans and the West Indies.

The mails for Havana and the West Indies, by the *Liberty*, will close at 2 P. M. Saturday.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *George Cromwell*, will close at 1:30 P. M. on Saturday.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at.....	6:30 A. M., 1:30 and.... 6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails..	5 A. M. and 4:16 P. M.
Long Island.....	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River.....	3:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad.....	3 P. M.
North Malle.....	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way.....	5:00 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at.....	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SPIRITUALISTS' SOCIETY AT DODWORTH HALL.—No. 806 Broadway. Mr. WILLIS speaks — 10½ o'clock; subject — *"The Spirit Giveth the Life;"* 7½ oclock, *"The Spiritualists' Theory of Prayer;"* 3 o'clock, Conference; subject—*"What Constitutes a Human Soul, and what are its Relations?"* Seats free. The public cordially invited.

FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, NEAR Division. Annual Missionary Sermon by Rev. R. M. HARTSLO, of Brooklyn, (former Pastor,) in the MORNING, at 10½. Preaching in the EVENING, at 7½, by Rev. G. A. HUBBELL, present Pastor; followed by prayer meeting. Strangers particularly invited. Welcome all. Seats free to all parts of the church.

REV. ISAAC WESTCOTT, D. D., PASTOR, will preach in the Baptist Church, south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A.M., on *Why do Men Reject the Gospel and Perish?* And at 7½ P. M. will be preaching, and several persons will be baptized during the evening services. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

THE SEVENTH OF THE COURSE OF Sermons on the Holy Scriptures will be preached on SUNDAY EVENING, the 26th instant, by Rt. Rev. JOHN WILLIAMS, D. D., Bishop of Connecticut, in the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison-av. and 35th-st. Subject: *The Connection of the Old and New Testaments.* Services to commence at 7½ P. M.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINER'S CHURCHES.—Preaching by the Pastor, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Also, by the Pastor, corner Madison and Gouverneur sts., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., and corner Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M. All seats free.

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH, NO. 9 University-place, (Chapel of the Union Theological Seminary,) Preaching by Rev. J. B. C. SAURESSIG, every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening service on THURSDAY, at 7½ o'clock. Sunday School at 9 A. M. Seats free.

AT THE TWENTIETH-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. E. G. BROOKS will preach on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Subject—*The Dying Universalist.* In reply to Rev. Dr. Stryker. All inquirers specially invited. Morning service at 10½.

A FIFTH LECTURE ON THE PRINCIPLES of the body of Christians known as the "Catholic Apostolic Church," will be delivered by Rev. WM. W. ANDREWS, in the hall of Dodworth's Studio Building, corner of 6th-av. and 26th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Gathering of First Fruits.* Rev. xiv chap.

IS THE MEDICAL PROFESSION A BLESSING OR A CURSE?—ELLEN BEARD HARMAN, M. D., will lecture upon this subject at Metropolitan Hall, No. 95 6th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Dr. TRALL and other distinguished physicians will take part in the discussion. Subject at 3 P. M.—*The Proper Improvement of the Sabbath.*

THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE Sabbath-School of the 3d Reformed Presbyterian Church, West 23d-st., will take place on TUESDAY EVENING next, Feb. 28, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. THOMAS HASTINGS and Rev. JOHN H. BOOGS.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—THE PRAYING Band, SAMUEL HALSTED, Esq., leader, will conduct the services on SUNDAY, MORNING, AFTERNOON and EVENING, commencing at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7 P. M.; strangers are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

THE NEW HEAVENS AND THE NEW Earth. The Rev. CHAUNCAY GILES will lecture upon the above subject on SUNDAY EVENING, in the new Church, Swedsnborgian house of worship, on 35th-st., between Fourth and Lexington-avs. Seats free.

REV. BRADFORD K. PIERCE, OF MASSAchusetts, will preach before the Young Men's Christian Association of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, corner 4th-av. and 22d-st., SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 26, at 7:30 o'clock.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.—THE CONDITION of many of the widows and orphans of deceased soldiers, compels us to appeal to the public in their behalf. Supplies may be sent to the depot, No. 654 Broadway, and money to CHAS. FANNING, Treasurer, Nos. 4 and 6 Ballard-alley. C. C. GOSS, General Superintendent.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST. REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, between 8th and 9th avs. Preaching on SABBATH, Feb. 26, by the Pastor, Rev. PETER STRYKER. In the evening, 7½ o'clock, third of a course of sermons on practical gospel subjects, illustrated by pastoral experience. Subject—*Duty of the Church to her Young Men.*

ST. CLEMENT'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Amity-st., near Macdougal. Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The sexton will be at the church every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of renting pews or seats.

MARINERS' TEMPLE.—PREACHING ON SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., by Rev. I. L. HODGE, D. D. Monthly concert of the Sabbath School in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by W. D. MANGAM and others. Singing by the children.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. Church, between 2d and 3d avs., Rev. WM. H. BOOLS, Pastor. Preaching SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. MR. ROONEY, of California; and at 7 P. M. by the Pastor. Prayer meeting at 6 P. M., and Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

WEDDING M. E. CHURCH—17TH-ST., BEtween 1st and 2d avs. The Juvenile Missionary Society will hold its monthly meeting SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock. Rev. WM. TUNISON, of Jersey City, will address the school.

THE REVIVAL MUSIC-BOOK, CONTAINing 73 pages of some of the best revival tunes and hymns now in use, can be obtained at HORACE WATERS' music-store, No. 481 Broadway; price 10 cents; $6 per 100 copies; 70,000 copies have already been issued.

PROPHETIC LECTURES—THE FIFTH OF the course on Daniel, by JOHN WILLIAMS, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the University Buildings, Washington-square. Subject—*The Origin, History, and Doom of Anti-Christ.* Seats free.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS.—REV. S. W. MERRIMAN, pastor of the Independent Methodist Church, Rome, N. Y., will occupy Prof. MATTISON'S pulpit on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. A cordial welcome to all. Sabbath School at 2½ P. M.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH in the Murray Hill Baptist Church, corner Lexington-av. and 37th-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening: *The Lord Hath Opened His Armory.*

ROSE HILL M. E. CHURCH, 27TH-ST., between 2d and 3d avs. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. W. F. WATKINS, of Brooklyn, and at 7 P. M. by Rev. H. B. ELLIOT. Prayer-meeting at 3½ P. M. Sabbath-School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting on MONDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock, at the rooms, No. 161 5th-av., corner of 22d-st. Essay by Rev. T. RALSTON SMITH. Address by Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr. Old members and friends invited.

THE SOCIETY OF THE FRIENDS OF Progress at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway. J. M. PEEBLES, by request, will repeat his discourse on the *Progress of Theological Ideas*, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Speaking also at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BELIEVERS IN THE SECOND COMING of Christ and future life only for the visionary, worship at Botanic Hall, No. 88 East Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY by Elder RUFUS WENDELL, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All interested to hear on the above themes are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

CITY MISSIONS.—A MEETING FOR THE evangelization of

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN FROM THE COUNTRY, the position of wet nurse in a family; understands her business perfectly, and can furnish good references as to character, and reliability in the performance of her duties. Address W., Post-office Box No. 2996.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as cook, who understands cooking. Can be seen at her late employer's, No. 100 Lexington av., between 27th and 28th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY GOOD SERVANTS in every capacity, in city or country. Call at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 103 West 33th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. J. E. WIER, Proprietor.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER WHO UNDERstands cutting and fitting properly, to go out by the day or week. Can be seen at No. 191 West 26th-st., is a Protestant.

WANTED—BY A STRONG AND EXPERIenced English woman, to engage as nurse to an invalid and make herself generally useful. Call at No. 251 7th-av., near 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER and seamstress to engage by the day or week. Call at No. 251 7th-st., near 26th-st.

NOTICE.—THE WIDOW OF A DECEASED CITY missionary wishes employment as a copyist. It will be a real charity. Residence, No. 276 Spring-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a young single man; is perfectly acquainted with the care and management of greenhouses, graperies, (both hot and cold,) as well as flowers and vegetables; has first-class city references. Address MORRIS WHITE, at Young & Elliott's seed-store, No. 9 John-st., or Morrisania Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man, a Scotchman, who is well acquainted with the business in all its branches; the best of reference can be given. Apply, for three days, to F., at the seed-store, No. 307 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a thorough, practical man; understands greenhouse and graperies; hot and cold; and all kinds of outside work; small family. Apply to M. M., seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A RESPECTAble man; is quick and correct at figures and writes a good hand; can make himself useful in most any kind of business; best of references. Andress S. T., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, as book-keeper or entry clerk in any first-class mercantile house. Address J. G., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN, a thorough horseman, as coachmen or gardener, &c.; first-class reference given. Call or address S. T., No. 9 Chatham-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and plain gardener; is a good vegetable gardener, and will make himself generally useful. Address M. C., Box No. 211 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN farmer, thoroughly experienced, family small. Inquire for FARMER, at Smith's seed-store, No. 55 Liberty-st., from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M., for a few days only.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED MAN as farmman; has the best of reference, and twenty years in that business. Address to J. H., Flushing Post-office, L. I.

HELP WANTED.

TO PRINTERS.—THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD like to engage an active, intelligent printer, who is entirely familiar with book and pamphlet work, one who is competent to make up, superintend, read proof, &c., when necessary. To the right man, who understands putting work through rapidly and correctly, a good situation is open. Address PRINTER, Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AGENTS, TO CANVASS NEW-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and elsewhere, for the sale of an article of daily consumption. Agents are now making large wages daily. W. H. WELLS, No 86 Cedar-st., New-York.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER IN A FAMILY IN this city; one who has filled the position and is capable may address, stating full particulars, salary expected, etc., R. Box No. 1,964 Post office.

WANTED—AN ERRAND BOY, ABOUT FOURteen years old, that can write a good hand; situation permanent. Address, in own handwriting, Box No. 4,686 City Post-office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT CHILD'S NURSE, accustomed to the care of children at night, and with good city reference. Apply to-day, from 10 to 2 o'clock, at No. 91 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SALESMAN AND GENERAL clerk; must have considerable facility in playing the organ, as well as business experience. Address MASON & HAMLIN, No. 7 Mercer-st., New-York.

WANTED—A GARDENER, ON A GENTLEMAN'S place on Long Island. Apply at the office of the Greenwood Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, between 10 and 1 o'clock, daily.

WANTED—TRIAL OF JOHN Y. BEALL AS A SPY and Guerrillero, by Military Commission—canvassers to sell the above work. Price 50 cents. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

WANTED—A GOOD MARKET GARDENER; one fully qualified to take charge of about ten acres—twelve miles from New-York. Inquire of S. B. CONOVER, No. 270 West Washington Market, foot Fulton-st.

WANTED—A BOY IN A GENTLEMEN'S FURnishing store; salary $2 per week. Address T. C. GRANNIS, No. 41 Fulton-st.

WANTED—GOOD MILLINERS TO WORK ON children's hats. Apply to GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

A LUCRATIVE AND RESPECTABLE business is offered to gentlemen or ladies. For explanation call at No. 713 Broadway, Room No. 20.

PIPE-FITTER WANTED—ONE WHO CAN make himself generally useful. Constant employment and good wages. Apply immediately at No. 50 John-st., New-York.

CARD TO DISABLED SOLDIERS.—I want every man who has lost an arm or a hand to canvass as agent for an important work. They can make $100 per month. The friends of such will call their attention to this. Address A. HODGMAN, 52 Crosby st.

FINE ARTS.

ART MATERIAL.—MR. CUMMINGS, RELINquishing his practice at his studio, No. 58 East 13th-st., will dispose of a portion of his studies, engravings, &c., at private sale. A half-length copy by himself, on ivory, of about four by six inches, of Ariadne; complete set of catalogues of the National Academy of Design, the only one known to the advertiser; likewise a fine Fience-made water-color drawing-table, answering for a standing easel, &c. School and private scholar instruction will for the present receive Mr. Cummings' more extended attention. Apply at No. 58 East 13th-st., Studio, until May 1.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 22.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 1.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 8.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 15.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 22.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 29.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$123 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN STEERAGE RATES.

The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be despatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:

March 3.....NORTH STAR.....BLOOMER.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)
March 13.....COSTA RICA.....TIBBLE-SPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN CITY.)
March 23.....OCEAN QUEEN.....WEST.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN AGE.)

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steamboat Company's new steamer, CORSICA, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Feb. 27, and SATURDAY, March 4.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....$55
Payable in gold or its equivalent.

Passengers must have passports.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Feb. 25.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, March 4.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, March 11.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, March 18.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, April 1.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, April 8.
DAY STAR.....(Building.)

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 45 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $40.

The *Morning Star* is 2,866 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,815, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire line, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....March 1.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....March 29.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines. (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,413	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	.....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,316	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	3,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,875	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA.....SATURDAY, March 11
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $126 in currency; Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed (therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 25
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....March 4
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....March 12
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$36
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	31
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin, to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New York.

FOR HAVANA.

The new and splendid side-wheel steamship
MORRO CASTLE,
R. ADAMS, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4, N. R., on WEDNESDAY, March 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The new and splendid steamship EAGLE will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave on WEDNESDAY, March 15.

N. B.—All passengers must procure passports before securing passage.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

THROUGH BILLS LADING TO ST. LOUIS AND ALL POINTS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, VIA NEW-ORLEANS.

THE ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS,
JOHN J. ROE, President,
is now ready to issue through BILLS OF LADING for shipments as above.

This Company now owns some twenty first-class steamers running between New-Orleans, St. Louis, and Louisville, and are now arranging connections between New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and New-Orleans.

One of their steamers will leave New-Orleans daily, and by judicious arrangements they are enabled to offer inducements to shippers in lower rates and quick dispatch. Average time of transit, eighteen days.

J. EAGER, Agent,
No. 41 Broad-st.

RAILROADS.

PERTH AMBOY AND WOODBRIDGE RAILROAD.

From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4.10 and 5.40 P. M.

Leave Perth Amboy—7.10, 8.45 A. M., 12 M., 3.55, 6.05 P. M.

Leave Woodbridge—7.25, 8.55 A. M., 12.15, 4.10 and 6.20 P. M.

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 21, 1865.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.

Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9.15 A. M., 12.15 P. M., 4.22 P. M., and 6.05 P. M. The 9.15 A. M. and 4.22 P. M., run to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

Nov 1 1864.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD

Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Tickets may be procured at the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn. Baggage checked from the residence to all points on this road and its connections.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M., Mail train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays at 3 P. M. Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hemmstead, &c., at 9, 10.30 A. M. 3, 4 and 6 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9.15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Jan. 23, 1865, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7.30 and 11.30 A. M., 3.40, 6, and 10.30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10.30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. Small cars will be run between Chambers and 30th-st. stations. Sunday train 6 P. M.

J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Tuscarawas, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETSER, General Superintendent.
J. C. OALHOUN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

CHANGE OF TIME
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

From foot Murray-st., daily at 3½ P. M., connecting with trains for Highlands, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Manchester, &c.

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.

Fare $2. Excursion tickets $3—good for three days.

Steamer JESSE HOYT leaves Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, daily, (excepting Sundays,) at 4 A. M., connecting at Perth Amboy with express trains for Philadelphia, Tuckerton, Barnegat, Tom's River, &c.

Returning leave Vine-st. Ferry, Philadelphia, at 11.15 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7.00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

10.00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4.00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

8.00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

9.00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8.00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."

The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons, and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

A. B. SIMONS, Agent.

REMOVAL.

The Peoples' Line.—New-Jersey Steamboat Company, have removed from the foot of Cortlandt-st. to their spacious new office, Pier No. 42, south side Canal-st., where on the opening of navigation they will be happy to transport passengers and freight as heretofore.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1865.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3.15 P. M. Trains north and east from New-Haven at 9 P. M.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR TWO-STORY ATTIC and basement brick dwelling-houses Nos. 145 to 151 West 17th-st. They are well built and in perfect order, with Croton water, and gas, and fixtures throughout, and are separately connected with sewer in the street. Price $4,500. Apply to JOHN H. NEILLEY, No. 24 Church-st., up stairs.

BENEDICT & COIT'S
REAL ESTATE OFFICE, NO. 4 PINE-ST.
Houses and Stores for sale or to rent.

FOR SALE AT CORNWALL—A VALUABLE country seat, containing about 50 acres, four miles from Newburgh, one from Canterbury, two from Cornwall Landing, commanding a fine view of the Hudson River and surrounding country, under good improvements, a choice variety of fruit, a neat cottage house, and suitable outbuildings. The location is desirable for building sites. Can be conveniently divided into ten-acre lots, with desirable views from each. Payments accommodating. Apply to JAMES M. BARRETT, No. 20 Murray-st., or on the premises to WM. V. DUSINBERRE.

FOR SALE IN UTICA.—THE ELEGANT house and lot, No. 52 Broad-st., lot about 50x243 feet, extending from Broad to Catharine-st., in the rear; the house has on the first floor, a large drawing-room, library, bed room, dining-room, winter and summer kitchens and wood sheds. On the second floor are seven chambers and a large bath room. It has gas, water, bells, furnaces, water closet &c.; the garden is well stocked with choice fruits; a portion of the orchard mooey can remain on mortgage for a term of years if desired. Address No. 270 Genesee-st., Utica.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE, in the village of Kindershook, Columbia Co., N. Y., formerly owned by the late Dr. J. P. Beekman; twenty-six acres of land, seven of which are in lawn and garden, the lawn extending about six hundred feet along the main avenue in the village, and is filled with fruit and forest trees of large growth; the house is of brick, large and commodious; 80 feet front; outbuildings extensive; variety of fruit; good fishing, schools, and churches in the immediate neighborhood. More ground can be had, if desired. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN,
No 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-class residence in Eastchester, Westchester Co., consisting of about 54 acres, and only one hour's ride from New-York, on the New-Haven Railroad. Fine outbuildings, comprising large barns, stables, carriage-house, ice-house full of ice, large vegetable garden. Three dwelling-houses beside the main house. The place is also well stocked with fruit trees. Apply to JOHN B. DUNHAM, No. 76 East 13th-st.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT COUNTRY RESIdence, near Mount Vernon, Westchester County; two acre lots in front; eight acres; good house and outbuildings; garden, timber, grass and shade; ice-house filled; beneath of two railroads, Harlem and New-Haven. Inquire for place at Mount Vernon and West Mount Vernon Depots. Short walk from either depot. R. TRN BROECK.

A NEW SMALL BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE FOR SALE—No. 82 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.; all improvements—furnace, dumb-waiter, marble washstands in every room, with hot and cold water; four stories and basement, high stoop; all in good order. Price $10,000. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, No. 159 Broadway, or at No. 82 Lexington-av.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE—FOR SALE the residence of the late Daniel Babbett, at Orange, N. J. Such property is seldom in the market and must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to W. H. VERMILYE of Orange Bank and H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, from 9 to 11 A. M., or No. 49 Malo-st., Orange, N. J., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FARM IN YONKERS FOR SALE OR TO LET—Thirty acres, good house and plenty of fruit, two and a half miles from the village, three-quarters of a mile from Mount Vernon depot, four miles from Kings Bridge; also a first class house in Bull-place, Yonkers, for sale, with all the modern improvements. Apply to
E. B. TAYLOR, Main st., Yonkers.

FOR SALE—AT FLUSHING, L. I., A VERY DEsirable house and lot, pleasantly located, with a fine water prospect. The house contains nine rooms, beside attic and cellar. Will be sold at the low price of $2,500. Inquire of WILLETT & CAKLL, of Flushing, or GEO. T. PECK, No. 110 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—BRICK DWELLINGS IN BROOKlyn, No. 248 Hicks-st., Nos 63 and 65 Wyckoff-st., No. 14 Summit-st., No. 137 North 6th-st., Broadway, near Wilson.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 45 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY DWELLINGhouse in West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., brick front, brown-stone basement and under cellar, with all modern improvements; gas fixtures. Would exchange for a snug house further uptown. Inquire of W. PINKNEY, No. 58 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., A PLACE containing about 2½ acres of land; house has 13 rooms, built in the best manner, with all modern improvements; good barn with room for 6 horses; also other outbuildings; garden stocked with the best varieties of fruit trees. For further particulars and price address Box No. 446 Post-office, New-York.

FARMS FOR SALE—ORANGE AND ULSTER Counties.—135 acres, 2½ miles from station, near Goshen, $12,000; 406 acres, 21 miles from Newburgh, on stage route; plank road; good improvements, including saw-mill; land productive, well-watered and healthy; exchange in part for city property. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house and lot, on 42d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.; in good order; full size lot. For permits and particulars apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No 96 Broadway.

$10,000.—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE—Twelve rooms, neat outbuildings, twenty acres choice land, fruit, shade, &c., in abundance, forty minutes from city by Northern New-Jersey Railroad. Also, residences and farms, 1 to 250 acres, $2,000 to $50,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house, replete with modern improvements; the material, design and finish of the very best kind, and location one of the best on Murray Hill. Inquire on the premises, northwest corner of Lexington-av. and 38th-st.

FOR SALE—IN WEST FORTY-EIGHTH-ST., A three-story brown-stone high-stoop basement house, replete with all the modern improvements; street paved with Belgian pavement; price $10,500. Apply to the office, No. 746 6th-av., near 53d-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS MODEL TENEMENT properly, situated on 37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; a four-story building, 50x98, in good order; rented for $3,600, will be sold cheap. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN—The large and commodious stone front dwelling, No. 115 Hicks-st., Brooklyn; lot, 27½x125 feet; house, 27½x82; has all modern improvements. For terms, and permission to see the premises, apply to
J. W. W. DE FOREST & CO., No. 52 South-st.

FOR SALE—SEVEN SMALL COTTAGE HOUSES, together or separately, known as Franklin-place, in 26th-st., near 9th-av. Also, store property on 9th-av., near 26th-st. Apply to J. CORBIT, Agent, No. 231 4th-av.

FOR SALE—AT KINDERHOOK, COLUMBIA County, a very fine country seat of 25 acres; fine house and extensive out-buildings; in the neighborhood of churches, schools, &c. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., A TWOstory, modern, double house, with basement, 12 large rooms, pleasantly located, within four minutes' walk of the depot. $5,000. Terms easy. Apply to WARD, No. 50 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISland, an elegant country seat, near the landing, with or without the furniture. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO HIGH-STOOP BRICK HOUSes, basement, under-cellar, three-story, near Lexington-av.; must be sold; price $7,500. Inquire of MORGAN & BOWNE, No. 721 Sd-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A GOOD house, nearly new, with excellent garden, greenhouse and stable, near the depot, at Queens, L. I. Neighborhood unexceptionable.
VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 132 Broadway.

BROWN-STONE HOUSE FOR SALE—IN 29th-st., with all modern improvements, in excellent order; will be sold cheap; terms easy. Apply to
JOHN DAVIDSON, No. 290 Broadway.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—NO. 220 Sullivan-st.; three-story and basement; 20 feet front by 100 feet deep; will be sold on reasonable terms. Inquire of E. ROBINSON, No. 128 Wooster-st.

FOR SALE—20 COTTAGES, AT $950 TO $2,000; 10 elegant dwellings, with 4 to 6 lots, $3,500 to $8,500; 700 lots, $25 to $300; building plots, 3 or 5 acres; easy payments. CHAS. R. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York, or No. 9 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE FRAME cottage house and lot, No. 390 Carlton-av., near Fulton-av. Price $3,800. Apply to YOUNG & BURNETT, No. 282 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—NEAR MADISON-AV., A COMplete and thoroughly finished three-story and attic brown-stone front, high stoop house, 25 feet wide; the house is in thorough repair. Address M. G., Box 2,394.

FOR SALE OR RENT—HOUSE NO. 29 WEST 12th-st.; brown stone, 20x60; English basement. If not sold soon will be let for $2,000. Apply to
C. PARTRIDGE, No. 72 Front-st.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, overlooking the bay, the three-story brick house, No. 120 Columbia-st., near Clark. Apply to A. QUEREAU, No. 106 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, FOUR LOTS ON the south-west corner of Fulton and Franklin avs. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

TO CAPITALISTS—FOR SALE—THE VALUable property No. 321 Grand-st., corner of Orchard, and No. 63 Orchard-st. Inquire of R. PASH, Shoe and Leather Bank, or address C. H. PASH, Bergen, N. J.

HOUSE AND STABLE FOR SALE—NO. 6 Albion-place, 4th-st., four-story brick house, with rear lot and stable on 3d-st.; price $22,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE—AT LONG BRANCH, N. J.; 23 acres or more land; good choice fruits; a splendid building site. Apply to J. M. DENNIS, No. 56 3d-st.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT AT NORTHampton, Mass., at a bargain. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 106 WEST 42D-ST., HIGHstoop four-story brown-stone dwelling. ROBERT J. BROWN, No. 192 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE FOR SALE,

AT FISHKILL ON THE HUDSON,

DIRECTLY OPPOSITE NEWBURGH.

The view of the river from West Point up 8 or 10 miles, and of Newburgh and its mountain scenery, is grand. There is a first-class modern house, 50 by 60 feet, with 16 rooms, piazza all around the house, and a large observatory. There are about 6 acres of land, a fine garden, fruit orchard, and pasture lot for cows. Also, carriage-house, stables, ice-house and other out-houses, with two good wells of water, cistern, a fish pond, &c. Also, grapes, fruits, fine evergreens and shade trees. Only three minutes' walk to Hudson River Railroad, and near the terminus of the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill road. The property is the most desirable in the place, and as it is but two hours by rail from New-York, very convenient to the city. Refer to the following parties, who know something of the property:

Wm. Brunner & Co., importers, Broadway.
E. W. Coor & Co., corner Church and Warren sts.
James and Erastus Brooks, New-York *Express*.

The house is well furnished throughout, and will be sold with two horses, carriages, &c., if desired, and at a bargain, together or separately.

A. K. CHANDLER,
Fishkill on the Hudson.

TO CAPITALISTS—A MAGNIFICENT INVESTMENT.

The advertiser offers for sale one of the most attractive large properties in Pennsylvania, at a price which cannot fail to make it, in any event, a perfectly safe and highly remunerative investment, while, in point of prospective appreciation, it challenges comparison with any tract or property in the State.

The advertiser will be happy to submit the particulars in person to such gentlemen as may desire the same, with a view to purchase. They will be communicated with or called upon between the 22d and 28th instant, if they will send their full address to PENNSYLVANIA, care of C. A. Stetson, Esq., Astor House, New-York.

N. B.—The advertiser would much prefer to retain an undivided interest in the property, but will not make this a condition absolute.

FOR SALE—BY GEORGE R. JAQUES, NO. 151 Broadway, 64 acres beautiful land, buildings nearly new, splendid view, every variety of fruit, 45 miles from city, 60 of which is extraordinary grass land, yielding immense crops. Only lately located, neighborhood unexceptionable, price $7,000, bargain for a practical farmer.

Fruit farm, 82 acres, splendid peach orchard of 1,000 trees, variety of other fruits, good buildings, nearly new, $6,500, but worth more money.

Beautiful house, one acre of ground, finely laid out in garden, choice fruit, excellent water at Newtown, L. I., near the city.

Truck farm, of 27 acres, fair buildings, great abundance of fruit, including stock, crop and tools, only $4,500.

MURRAY HILL PROPERTY FOR SALE—The elegant French roof four-story brown-stone front house, known as No. 14 East 39th-street, between 5th and Madison avs., with the vacant lot adjoining. This house is first-class in every respect, and has just been overhauled; dimensions, 26x52, with a two-story extension 18x22; lot 92.9. The carpentry, plumbing and painting all by day's work; the wood work throughout the parlor floor all of seasoned black walnut, with mantel in extension-room of same. Also, stairs all the way to the attic of the same. Immediate possession given. The extra lot is full size, without restriction. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE, consisting of a residence on North av., with 9 acres of choice land with every variety of fruit. Large mansion with fine views of river and mountain scenery, and is within half a mile of Post-office, churches and railroad depot; good water. All the necessary outbuildings, stables, carriage-house, &c. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST AND most pleasantly located farms in New-Jersey, situated in a pleasant village on Central Railroad, 1¼ hour from city; comprises 160 acres very productive land, especially adapted to hay and grazing; double two-story dwelling 32x46 feet; grounds handsomely laid out; plenty shade and fruit; outbuildings extensive; schools, churches and stores convenient; terms easy; if desired will be divided. For particulars apply at office National Wire Works, No. 63 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—ON ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVenth-st., between 3d and 4th avs., near the Central Park, several neat, well-finished cottage houses, eight rooms each, and fine yards and outbuildings; facilities good for getting down town. Price $4,500. Also, on 19th-st., near Avenue B, a brick house, two-story, basement, and sub-cellar. Price $4,000; three-fourths may remain on mortgage. Inquire of D. BIDWELL, No. 254 Pearl st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE story brick dwelling-house No 43 Clinton st., Newark, N. J.; it is in the centre of the city, containing 14 rooms, gas, hot and cold water, bathing-room, furnaces, &c. The furniture will be sold or let with it. Possession given on the 1st of April or May next, if desired. Inquire of J. RALDWIN, No. 17 Spruce-st., second story, New-York, or of the owner, J. W. POINIER, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, A FINE farm containing 120 acres of land, situate on the road leading to White's two miles from the village and railroad depot, in a very good locality; there is a large double cottage-house, farmer's house, carriage-house and large barns upon the premises; large apple orchards and plenty of fruit trees of all kinds; the farm is in a high state of cultivation and very productive. Apply to BAKER & DISBROW, No. 1,261 Broadway.

FOR SALE, OR TO RENT, FURNISHED for the Summer season, an agreeable country seat on the Hudson River, opposite Kolnebeck; it contains about 60 acres of land, well fruited and shaded; colonial house, carriage-house, large barn, gardener's house, &c.; extensive views, embracing the Kattskills, the Shawangunk Range, the Berkshire Hills, Highlands, &c., &c. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 24, 1865

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS.
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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Mrs. Gen. TOM THUMB AND BABY, TWO MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, GIANT BOY, LIVING SKELETON, DWARF, Afternoon and Evening: WORKMEN OF NEW-YORK; or THE CURSE OF DRINK—EXPOSE OF SPIRITUALISM.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC—TARTINI'S DREAM.

HIPPOTHEATRON—HARLEQUIN MOTHER GOOSE, or THE FAIRY LEGEND OF THE GOLDEN EGG.

BROADWAY THEATRE—FORTY WINKS—THE TOODLES

WALLACK'S—STILL WATERS RUN DEEP—HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS.

NIBLO'S—MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—(Afternoon)—PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

NIBLO'S SALOON—MLLE. DE KATOW.

IRVING HALL—GRAND CONCERT.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—LE COUCHER D'UNE ETOILE—LA NIAISE DE ST. FLOR.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We print this morning the gratifying intelligence that Wilmington, so long the grand *entrepôt* of the rebels for foreign supplies of arms and stores, has fallen into our hands, having been evacuated by the rebels during the night of the 21st inst. The next day, at 9 o'clock in the morning, it was occupied by our forces under Gen. TERRY. According to one report, a considerable number of prisoners were captured with the place; and it is stated that a very large quantity of valuable stores, which the rebels left behind in their precipitate haste to get away, fell into our hands.

The extracts from Richmond papers which we publish this morning, show that Southern editors are fast becoming adepts in the useful art of extracting sunbeams from cucumbers. The *Dispatch* believes that the evacuation of Charleston and of all the seaboard cities, would long ago have added to the strength of the Confederacy; and that although it is mortifying to "have to give up a city which is the peculiar object of Federal vengeance," yet, after "a four years' resistance to the utmost power of the United States, it loses no honor by the evacuation which military necessity has compelled."

The passenger train on the Nashville and Decatur Railroad, which left Nashville on Thursday morning, was captured by a squad of rebels at Spring Hill, twelve miles below Franklin.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate Mr. SPRAGUE offered a resolution, which was passed, instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of enlarging the powers of the Bureau of Emigration, so as to afford relief to Southern refugees in the Northern States. The Minnesota Railroad Grant Bill was passed. The bill to give a $300 pension to the revolutionary survivors was passed. A resolution asking the President to call on the citizens to join in the Norwegian and Portuguese International Exhibitions of the current year, was awarded by a proviso that no expense should be incurred. The Fortification Bill, as reported by the Finance Committee makes appropriations for the completion, preservation and repair of such existing fortifications and other works of defence as in the opinion of the President are needed for the present war, and to preserve in repair existing fortifications and works of defence, $1,500,000; for field works and field operations, $1,000,000; for bridge trains and equipage for armies in the field, $300,000; for tools and siege trains for armies in the field, $50,000; for surveys for military defences and for the purchase of campaign maps, $30,000; for surveys of the Northern and Northwestern lakes, including Lake Superior, $125,000; for engraving and printing charts of lake surveys, $15,000; for the purchase and repair of instruments, $200,000. The bill was taken up on motion of Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. WILSON moved an amendment, which was adopted, reducing the original appropriations one half, retaining all the provisions for expenditures to improve the forts on the North Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In the evening session the resolution in relation to the State Government of Louisiana was debated at some length by Messrs. SUMNER and HENDRICKS, but no action was taken on it.

In the House the Senate joint resolution was passed, directing an inquiry into the present condition of the Indian tribes. The House disagreed to certain amendments of the Navy Appropriation Bill, and a Committee of Conference was ordered. On the debate upon the amendatory Enrollment Bill, after some discussion, Mr. WADSWORTH, of Kentucky, moved as an amendment, that "if the substitute desert the principal shall be shot. If the substitute run away the principal shall be imprisoned during the war at the Dry Tortugas. If a substitute rob a hen-roost, the principal shall carry a rail on his shoulder for two hours. Mr. BLOW, of Iowa, moved to strike out the entire section making a principal liable for his substitute, &c., which was agreed to. Mr. STEVENS offered a new section, that the mustering in of a substitute shall be conclusive in favor of the principal, and exempt the latter from military service for the term for which he was drafted. This amendment was likewise agreed to.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, notice was given of bills for a Metropolitan Public Conveyance Company; authorizing the Ninth-avenue Railroad Company to extend its tracks; relative to the foreclosure of mortgage by advertisement. The following were advanced to a third reading. To incorporate the Merchants' Exchange and News-Room of New-York; increasing the rates of pilotage on Hell Gate pilots; amending the law designating legal holidays; providing for raising money to pay the interest on the New-York bounty bonds. Passed.

In the Assembly, notice was given of a bill for a public market in Brooklyn. The bill to provide for the payment of interest on the bonds authorized by the Supervisors of New-York was read a third time, and passed. The State Bounty Tax Bill was also passed. A resolution directing the Committee on Railroads to investigate complaints against the Central Railroad was passed by a vote of 42 to 46.

GENERAL NEWS.

In Produce and Merchandise, yesterday's business was quite light, without any remarkable changes in prices of Flour, Grain, Lard, Beef, Butter, Cheese, Cotton or Petroleum. Mess Pork declined 25c.@50c. ₱ bbl., and Whisky 1c.@2c. ₱ gallon. Groceries tended downward. Freights dull.

The Gold Room closed, at 4 o'clock yesterday, at 198¾@199 per cent. Bills on London, 160@160½ for Gold. Government Stocks active and advancing at the close of the day. The Railway speculation left off dull.

The Nashville *Press* understands that on Thursday morning a squad of Federal cavalry surprised three rebel scouts at the toll-gate north of Nolensville. A demand was made for them to surrender, which they refused to comply with, when the Captain in charge of the squad commenced firing, killing at the first shot a young man, who proved to be JOSHUA LUCK, formerly of Nashville. Another, whose name was not learned, was wounded from another shot, and the third captured. The toll-gate keeper was also killed by a stray shot.

The Washington *Intelligencer*, of Thursday, says: "The report prevails in well-informed circles that Col. SINGLETON and Judge HUGHES, late of the Court of Claims, are about to visit Richmond upon an errand of peace."

Gen. SULLY is in Davenport, Iowa, for the purpose of organizing two regiments of repentant rebels, lately in Rock Island prison, who have taken the oath of allegiance and declared their willingness to enter the service of the Government against the Indians.

Mrs. ELIZABETH CUSHING, mother of Hon. CALEB CUSHING, died at her residence in Newburyport, Thursday morning, of pneumonia. Her age was 80 years.

The annual meeting of the National Freedmen's Relief Association, whose headquarters are in the City of New-York, will be held this year in the hall of the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., on Sunday evening next, Feb. 26, 1865. The annual report will then be made, showing the large amount of work accomplished by the Association in the past year. Up to Jan. 1, 1865, the receipts amounted to $229,587 83. The value of shipments for the month of January, 1865, to various departments, the most of which went to relieve SHERMAN'S freedmen, was $30,372 79. Dr. TOMKINS, a member of the English bar, Secretary of the London Freedmen's Aid Society, and special delegate from the friends of the negro in England, will speak upon the subject—"*Opinion in England.*"

The safe of the Goshen Bank was forced on the night of Feb. 16, and robbed of over $11,000. A vigorous pursuit resulted in the arrest of two of the robbers, and the recovery of all the stolen money.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday sentences were pronounced by Recorder HOFFMAN as follows: Peter Devlin, for grand larceny, State Prison two years and six months; Samuel Rivers, Joseph T. Keepers and Catharine Martins, for grand larceny, State Prison two years each; John Anderson and Thomas Ferris, for petty larceny, Penitentiary one year each; and Emma Anderson and Mary Power, for petty larceny, City Prison ten days each.

WILLIAM MCLAUGHLIN, a youth of 13 years, was run over and killed while attempting to get on a Harlem Railroad train at Forty-fourth-street yesterday morning. The body was taken to the parents' residence, at No. 371 West Forty-fifth-street, and an inquest was held by Coroner GAMBLE.

The Senate Committee continued its investigation of the City Inspector's Department yesterday. Several of the clerks in the department gave their testimony. JOHN E. DEVELIN, Corporation Counsel, was examined relative to the Hecker injunction. Mr. DEVOS, who has a special contract for cleaning a number of streets, under Mr. BOOLE, testified that he cleaned four wards under the Hackley contract. He said the streets could not have been cleaned for $300,000 in 1863. Judge WHITING asked the witness how much he received under the Hackley contract. The witness declined to answer, when he was taken in custody by the Sergeant-at-Arms. Subsequently he testified that he cleaned the first four wards of the city, under the Hackley contract, for about $700 a month for each ward, or at the rate of $184,800 for the city.

The Hartford *Times* says: "ELLIOTT, the eminent portrait-painter, of New-York, is spending a few weeks in this city, having come some time since to execute a commission for Mrs. COLT, in painting a full-length portrait of her deceased husband, the late Col. SAM. COLT. The picture is now nearly finished, and will be completed within (probably) ten days' time. It is painted from photographs and the marble bust executed by BARTHOLOMEW, and is pronounced a perfect likeness. Mr. ELLIOTT will also paint portraits of Mrs. COLT and her children; and also (we understand) one of our fellow-citizen, Mr. JOSEPH CHURCH—whose son, in painting his great works "Niagara," the "Heart of the Andes," etc., has made for himself an illustrious name. Mr. E. speaks very favorably of the paintings of the Hartford artist, WHEELER."

JOHN Y. BEALL, the rebel pirate and spy, was executed yesterday afternoon at Governor's Island. The culprit preserved the utmost composure of manner to the end, and claimed that he died a patriot. The arrangements of the officials for the proper enforcement of the sentence of the law were well carried out.

Dr. SUPP, an escaped German convict, and GEORGE HANSON, a Government detective officer, who have realized princely fortunes in the bounty-brokerage frauds, were apprehended yesterday by Col. BAKER'S officers, and sent to the Old Capitol Prison.

The Fall of Wilmington.

Had any one, at the time of the Presidential election in November last, predicted the military achievements of the three months of Winter, he would have been looked on as a lunatic. The fall of the great rebel strongholds of Wilmington, Charleston and Savannah, the occupation of the Capitals of South Carolina and Georgia, the march of SHERMAN from Chattahoochee to the ocean, and from the ocean to the Great Pedee, the rout and demolition of Hood's army, the scatteration of COBB'S forces, the double hegira of HARDEE, the flight of BEAUREGARD, the flight of BRAGG or HOKE, the advance into North Carolina and toward LEE'S rear—the possibility of such a speedy achievement of such vast labors—the possibility of such a marvelous and unbroken series of successes, entered into no sane man's head. But this bold catalogue gives a faint idea of the greatness of the triumphs of the armies of the Union, and the staggering blows and irretrievable damage inflicted upon the rebellious South.

This morning it is *Wilmington* which we proudly record as being under our flag. Since the fall of Fort Fisher and the subsequent reinforcement of our army, operations have been steadily prosecuted by Gen. SCHOFIELD, looking to the capture of the city. The advance and success of our forces on the 11th, the movement of our troops to the west bank of the Cape Fear River, and the capture of the great earthwork called Fort Anderson on the 19th, rendered the city untenable; and it was almost immediately after the latter event that the rebel garrison decamped, and on Wednesday last—WASHINGTON'S Birthday—our troops entered and took possession of the long-sought prize.

The various and vital bearings of the capture of Wilmington have often been shown. But now, it is of incalculably greater importance than ever it was before, from its relations to the present march and prospective advance of the army of Gen. SHERMAN. The large force of Gen. SCHOFIELD at Wilmington will now be relieved, and the Twenty-third Corps speedily effect a junction with their old comrades under Gen. SHERMAN, with whom they so long campaigned in the Southwest. (On this head, we may note, *en passant*, that the army of Gen. GILLMORE at Charleston, is now also released to co-operate or combine with SHERMAN.) Whether or not Gen. SHERMAN will now strike in the direction of Wilmington, is a matter about which nothing is known at present; but it is altogether likely that he will concentrate all the forces possible before he makes the grand and final advance, in co-operation with the Army of the Potomac, and under the orders of the Lieutenant-General, upon the rebel capital and LEE'S rebel army.

The Draft—A Warning Against Delay—An Incitement to Action.

The State Assembly, at its yesterday morning's session, passed the direct tax Bounty Bill. The bill is auxiliary to the Bounty Act which originated with the Senate. And it is now understood that all the necessary legislation has been secured to enable the Governor, in concert with the Comptroller and the banks, to obtain at once the necessary funds. This is satisfactory as far as most counties are concerned. As regards Kings County it is most unsatisfactory, simply because local effort seems to have been there suspended, in vain and delusive expectation of something turning up that would prevent the enforcement of the draft. Three days ago the Volunteer Committee of the Board of Supervisors presented their case to the Governor as one of hardship, and asked his influence to secure more time for volunteering, on the ground that the local bounty fund had given out just as the draft was upon the city. We have no doubt there is hardship in the case. But so far from the draft being a greater hardship on Brooklyn or New-York than on other cities or districts, we think it is far from creditable to either that their quotas should not now be full by volunteering.

The season, speaking of the past three months, has been altogether favorable for procuring recruits. There has been no such demand for hands in the common labor market as to hold out a premium for unskilled labor at all comparable to that offered for military service. And practically we know that both cities contain a large population entirely available for soldiering.

What, moreover, have been the unprecedented inducements to voluntary enlistments that have presented themselves since Christmas-tide? Within the interesting space, the grand army of the Union has everywhere gloriously triumphed until the rebellion to-day exists only in a single army—that of Virginia. Its reduction is the only task yet remaining to be done before the great mission of the National Army shall have been finally accomplished, and that army shall come in for its full reward as the Saviour of the Republic.

With all this, the material inducements to voluntary enlistment by the State Legislature of yesterday are more than doubled. And if the recruiting committees even do half their duty, we cannot allow ourselves to believe that another conscript need be taken from either the city or the State.

There are tens of thousands, we feel assured, who would desire when this rebellion is thus driven to its lair to be *in at the death*. There are discharged veterans by the thousand who cannot be otherwise than eager to witness on the field the final triumph of the cause they helped to uphold in the darkest and stormiest days it came through. And it needs but a strong effort on the part of the patriotic people to secure a splendid volunteer response from the whole State, and render the draft henceforth a matter of history, and that alone.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONSTRUCTION.—It used to be supposed that the meaning of the Constitution was to be drawn from its language—and that all public and private interests or wishes must be conformed thereto. That, to be sure, was in the days when the Constitution was the supreme law of the land; and when neither States, parties nor individuals felt themselves at liberty to override it for their own convenience. We trust that day has not yet gone by, though symptoms are not wanting of an effort to substitute other influences and views.

In the United States Senate, on Thursday, in the course of debate, Senator DOOLITTLE spoke of the importance of recognizing Louisiana as in the Union, because her vote was wanted in favor of the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery,—as the assent of *twenty-seven* States was required to ratify it. Mr. SUMNER "*protested*, in the name of liberty and the Constitution" against such a statement: only *nineteen* States, he said, would be required. He hoped Mr. DOOLITTLE "would not thus *array himself against the cause of freedom*." Now what has the "cause of freedom" to do with the decision of the meaning of a clause in the Constitution? Why should a man of Mr. SUMNER'S intelligence and standing invoke such a motive in such a case? No man knows better than he that such an appeal *ad invidiam* is unwarranted, and utterly unworthy of his character and position. The Constitution requires the assent of three-fourths of *all the States* to ratify an amendment. Mr. SUMNER thinks this means three-fourths of the *loyal* States; Mr. DOOLITTLE believes it means *all* the States, loyal and disloyal. Each has a right to his own opinion, but neither has a right to base that opinion on anything but the plain meaning of the words employed.

The disposition to subordinate the Constitution to party purposes, and to construe it so as to serve some special ends, is a very dangerous one. It was that which led the South into rebellion. It was precisely that inclination which gave basis and strength to the fatal doctrine of State sovereignty. And the very last thing which any loyal man should do is to import this habit into other sections of the country. The Constitution, in its plain intent, must still be recognized everywhere, and by all parties and sections, as the supreme law; and any attempt to wrest it from its evident meaning, in order to promote some cherished principle or advance some favorite scheme, no matter how just that scheme may be, should be distrusted and resisted wherever made.

Decrease of Juvenile Crime—An Encouraging Sign.

Amid the sickening disclosures of the corruption of our City Administration, robbing our citizens to the extent of millions, and poisoning every spring of public life, it is refreshing to learn that in one great municipal concern there is no deterioration, but a signal improvement. Mr. BRACE, in his report of the Children's Aid Society just published, shows by the figures that juvenile delinquency is materially decreasing; and that, too, notwithstanding the vast increase of our city population, and the loss of natural protectors occasioned to thousands of young children by the war. Mr. BRACE goes back to the criminal records of 1855, and, comparing them with the last which are yet completed, he shows that, though the population of the city increased at least forty per cent. from 1855 to 1863, commitments for vagrancy decreased from 3,376 in the former year to 2,908 in the latter; commitments for petit larceny from 3,299 to 3,099; and that there was a decrease of twenty-five per cent. in commitments for pocket-picking. These comprise the principal offences that are committed by minors, though of course they are not committed by them exclusively. The increase occasioned by the orphanage and other unfavorable effects of the war, has been very slight. All the commitments to the City Prisons of those under twenty years of age, amounted in 1860 to 4,975; in 1863 to 4,998. Considering the great increase in population during those three years, this exhibits a very considerable reduction in the percentage.

Now, what is it that has thus been checking the great tide of juvenile crime which in previous years had been swelling at a fearful rate? What agency is it that has operated so effectually against the progress of evil here, when evil has been so strong elsewhere? Doubtless, we ought to give some credit for this to the increased efficiency of our police organization, which has tended to deter from the commission of crime by making the arrest for it more certain. Yet it must be remembered that the above statistics are statistics not of crimes committed, but of criminals sent to punishment, and that the earlier statistics, on account of the non-arrest of criminals, through the defective police system of that period, fail to indicate much of the crime that actually took place. If on the one hand the greater vigilance of the police, by intimidating the evil-disposed, reduced the figures of the criminal records, it increases them, on the other hand, by bringing upon the record more of the crimes that are committed. So the chief cause of this great diminution must be found somewhere else.

This cause lies unquestionably in the systematic and persistent efforts which have been applied through organized societies, and through mission schools, to prevent and to reform juvenile delinquency. These efforts have all been commenced within the last few years. Fifteen years ago, the tens of thousands of vagrant boys and girls of this city continued to receive about as little practical care from the philanthropic and religious, as if they were roaming the streets of Pekin, or huddling in the kraals of the Hottentots. The fearful increase of crime aroused attention to this great social anomaly, and remedial plans of various character were gradually brought into operation. The churches of the city came to a recognition of their responsibilities, and now there are few, if any, which do not make a mission school for poor and ignorant children an indispensable part of their religious work. Each year has multiplied and enlarged these schools, until now their influence reaches every street, we believe we may say almost every tenement-house in the city. Of course this can have but one effect; for nothing is more clearly settled than that all crime is in the inverse ratio of mental and religious instruction. These mission schools deal almost entirely with children who, on account of their parents, or for other reasons, cannot easily be removed from the city. The Children's Aid Society works admirably, in a collateral way, by placing in respectable homes in the country those who have nothing to keep them here. During the last year it has thus sent 1,235, of both sexes, and, during its entire existence, very nearly *ten thousand*. Nobody can question the immense good done by this agency, not only to the children themselves, but to the city, in relieving it so extensively of the homeless and friendless class of young vagrants from which our criminal population is chiefly recruited.

It is well that all our citizens should understand how much they owe to these self-sacrificing private enterprises in keeping down vice and crime and adding to the general security. It needs but such an understanding to secure from every good citizen his pecuniary and moral support. The good that can be accomplished in this field is limited only by the means; these means ought to be the amplest. The practical results corroborate the principle that the true way of dealing with crime is by prevention, and that the only practical prevention is by the right training of the young.

THE PRESIDENT'S VIEW OF THE FUTURE.—Some one was recently urging upon the President the adoption of some policy or measure which he deemed essential to the public good. "Well," said Mr. LINCOLN, "I doubt whether we can do that *now*—but wait until the Fourth of March. I don't know how things will turn, but I rather think I shall have more influence with the next Administration than I have with this." The Fourth of March is close at hand.

THE PROBLEM TO COME.—Many of our people have very unreasonable expectations in regard to the loyalty of the inhabitants in Savannah and other recaptured cities of the South. They complain that these people *at heart* do not love the Union a whit better than they did before their towns were taken. Why should they? The mere fact of conquest cannot be expected to change the hearts of those who have been defeated. We should distrust all protestations of vehement love for the Union from those who have been fighting or aiding in the rebellion against it. All we can reasonably expect of these people at the outset is, that they should submit gracefully to their defeat,—that they should acquiesce in the reëstablishment of national authority, and obey the laws, promptly and peaceably, of the Federal Government. This, so far as we know, they are doing everywhere.

Whatever we desire beyond this, (and certainly we do desire a great deal more,) must come from other agencies, and be the fruit of time. Cannon and bayonets never yet won the love of any people; no matter whether the cause in which they were used was right or wrong. Whether the people of the South will ever again feel a strong affection for the Old Flag—whether their hearts will ever again respond with loving pride to the music of the Union, depends entirely on the manner in which, as members and citizens of it, they may hereafter be treated. We shall very soon, without doubt, reëstablish our authority over all the people of the Southern States. We can, and shall, *compel* them to obey our laws. But we cannot compel them to love us. We can win their confidence and their regard for the National Government; and we can also so exercise the authority we shall soon enjoy, as to make them hate us to the latest generation ten times worse than they have hated us hitherto. It remains to be seen whether we can be wise as well as strong,—whether we can take counsel of our judgment instead of our passions,—whether we can appease the resentments of a defeated foe by conquering and overruling our own.

NEW JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—The bill creating a new judicial district in this State, comprising the counties on Long Island and Staten Island, has passed both houses of Congress, and yesterday the President nominated CHARLES L. BENEDICT for Judge, B. D. SILLIMAN for District Attorney and A. F. CAMPBELL for Marshal. These are all excellent appointments. Mr. BENEDICT is one of the junior partners in the firm of BENEDICT, BURR and BENEDICT,—is about forty years of age, able, well-read, hard-working and inflexibly upright and straightforward. He has had a large practice in admiralty cases, and will make an efficient and popular judge. He was a member of the State Assembly in 1862, and though never an obtrusive politician, has always been active and effective in the Union cause. Mr. SILLIMAN is widely known and highly esteemed as a lawyer and a gentleman, and will give weight and character to the position he holds. Mr. CAMPBELL was formerly Sheriff of Kings County.

The immense increase of business which has accumulated in Judge BETTS' court demanded the creation of this new district. We are confident that the business community will be sensibly relieved by its organization; manned as it is, business won't *drag*; of this the public may rest assured. All the appointees are of Kings County.

FINANCIERING EXTRAORDINARY.—The Financial Committee of the rebel Congress has agreed upon a scheme of revenue and taxation which demands at least a passing notice. It is proposed to raise three hundred millions by a tax in currency equivalent to one and one-fifth per cent. in specie, on the old assessments of general property. Incomes and trades are to be taxed to the tune of one hundred and fifty million dollars. And, in addition to this, the present tithe on produce is to be continued. The gross totals from these imposts are computed at five hundred and ninety million dollars. But this falls altogether short still of the demands of DAVIS' Exchequer. Four hundred and seventy millions extra are needed to carry on the war for another year, and this is to be got at by the issue of non-taxable six per cent. bonds, and from *the sale of Government cotton on hand!*

SAVINGS BANK FOR FREEDMEN.—A bill is pending in Congress to incorporate a trust company to take charge of the money received by recently enfranchised slaves for bounties, wages, &c. *It ought to be passed.* We are told on good authority that over $70,000 thus accumulated are now in the hands of army officers and others at Port Royal alone, placed with and held by them simply for lack of other places of deposit. It is a responsibility which they do not seek and a risk to which the money of these poor people should not be exposed. The bill in question makes ample provision for the safe keeping of the money,—the trustees are all men of standing, character and business experience, and the establishment of such a company would be a cheap, valuable and welcome boon to the freedmen for whose advantage it is designed. There ought to be no hesitation in Congress in the passage of this bill.

SHADOWS OF COMING EVENTS.—The Richmond papers announce that the female employes of the Treasury Department in that city have received a *furlough* for forty days. Is this the official mode of giving them notice that their services will no longer be required. Possibly other departments of the rebel Government may soon be furloughed also. We should not be at all surprised to hear that JEFF. DAVIS had received "leave of absence" for forty days—more or less, as the case may be.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—PRODUCTION OF "LA FORZA DEL DESTINO."—Mr. MAPLESON fulfilled the most important promise of his early programme last evening, when he offered to his patrons the latest novelty from the pen of Signor VARDI, "La Forza del Destino." In this work, as in "Il Trovatore," "La Traviata," and "Un Ballo in Maschera," we anticipate the verdict of London and Paris; a fact of no importance, in itself, but tending, at all events, to show the practical advantage of having a liberal and enterprising musician at the head of our principal musical establishment, instead of an *entrepreneur* who must, necessarily, follow, not lead. "La Forza del Destino" was written for the Imperial Italian theatre of St. Petersburg, and it was produced there on the 10th November, 1862. It is difficult to estimate the success of a work by its reception at the Russian capital; but contemporary criticism was rapturous on the subject of its merits. Subsequently the work was played at Madrid, and again glowing accounts were received of its excellence. Both cities are—comparatively speaking—small, and the work did not "run" as it would have done in London, Paris, or New-York. Doubts were even expressed as to the genuineness of the favor than twice recorded. Mr. MAPLESON nevertheless obtained the score, and after a careful examination declared that, in some respects, it was the finest work in the modern Italian repertoire. We are entirely of his opinion.

The story of the drama is said to be taken from a play by the Duke of RIVAS. It presents no features of an unusual character, and may be briefly condensed. The heroine, *Donna Leonora*, (Mme. ZUCCHI,) is the daughter of a haughty Spanish nobleman, whose thoughts are set upon an alliance of the highest kind. The *Donna*, however, has intentions of her own. She is enamored of *Don Alvaro*, (Signor MASSIMILIANI,) a youth from India, whose blood is not of the proper cerulean quality. With him she contemplates elopement, but is disturbed by her father, who enters at the moment she is hesitating. To protect himself against the menaces of the household, *Alvaro* draws a pistol. When the Marquis addresses him in fury he throws it away, but, in doing so, it goes off—rather suspiciously, as it seemed to us—and the nobleman is killed.

This first act supplies the key to the entire plot. A few words will render the remainder of the action intelligible to the reader. The *Marquis* leaves a son, *Don Carlos*, (Signor BALLINI,) to avenge him. The task is agreeable to the gentleman in question. He follows *Alvaro* to the wars, and subsequently to a monastery; fights with him and is wounded. Whilst in a dying condition he is approached by a penitent one who has sought sanctuary and oblivion in the bosom of the Church. He recognizes his sister, gratifies his fury by killing her and then civilly dies. The house of Calatrava is rendered extinct. *Alvaro* cannot, of course, endure this peaceful condition of things. He ascends a rocky eminence, and like a male Sappho takes a lover's leap into the next world. The *dramatis personæ*, it will be perceived, is in rather a fragmentary condition when the curtain descends.

The merit of the libretto will be found, not in the originality of its plot, but in the contrasts which an ingenious suite of scenes afford to the composer. From the austerities of religious life to the recklessness of the camp, and the gaiety of the peasant tavern; from the passionate utterances of a wronged and broken-hearted woman to the huckstering cajoleries of a peddler—this is the gamut successfully compassed by Signor VERDI. A master of dramatic combination, he has, in three or four instances, seized his opportunity with a vigor that has never before been excelled. The result is an opera of fine proportions, not overcharged with tunes, but filled with broad, masterly effects, and far better, we think, than any late work from his pen.

The opera opens with a short prelude for the orchestra, in which three of the best themes are introduced in the flattering way peculiar to VERDI. We then have the first act. The *morceaux*, here, exhibit nice feeling, rising subsequently into passionate utterances of love, and resulting in a quick disposal of Signor DUSSAULT, the representative of the Marquis. The music is, perhaps, the weakest in the opera, but it possesses an element of popularity in the duet which will give it a friendly acceptance with the masses. The second act is important, alike in length and in merit. The scenes are contrasted with rare skill, and VERDI exhibits very thoroughly his ability to write church music. In this act the mezzo-soprano, a vivandiere, (impersonated by Mlle. MORENSI,) makes her appearance. The music allotted to her is light and graceful, resembling in character that intrusted to the *Page* in "Un Ballo in Maschera." It is, however, firmer—more substantial. The first encore of the evening was won by Mlle. MORENSI, who, we may here add, sang and acted excellently throughout the entire opera. We have not had many opportunities of unreservedly praising this lady, but on this occasion we may do so. Her vivacity was unflagging; and, although a little cumbersome in her phrasing, her singing was good and thoroughly effective. A superb duet in this act for soprano and basso (*pia tranquilla Palma*) deserves to be particularized as one of the happiest inspirations of the composer. It is totally out of his ordinary vein, and, in fact, approaches the style of MAYERBEER. The treatment is worthy of the subject. Such themes are necessarily reticent—they have to be scened before they can be appreciated. A few performances will implant this in the public mind, and it will then receive its just reward of applause. The act ends with a pleasing chorus, the subject being taken up from the prima donna and repeated. The third act deals largely with camp-life. There is a ratanissa, with vocal and drum accompaniment, of great potency. It was encored, (Mlle. MORENSI being the vocalist,) and deservedly, for it is one of the best specimens of its kind. Every variety of music is presented in the changing scenes of this portion of the Opera. An admirable tarantella must not be forgotten. The finale affords the tenor an opportunity of displaying his magnificent contempt of death in a dashing aria. The fourth act is equal to the second in sustained excellence. A duet (*La Minaccia*) between tenor and baritone is thoroughly lovely, and *Leonora's scena pace, pace*, is also good. Feeling and versatility, with frequent occurrence of great dramatic intensity, are the characteristics of "La Forza," and will distinguish it from other and less meritorious works by the same composer.

The performance last evening was good, and reflected credit on the Conductor M. BARNEKOW. The effects of severe discipline were, however, perceptible in some of the voices. Signora LUCCHI was evidently distressed, and for an instant lost herself in a vagrant note that was not contemplated by VERDI. Signor BALLINI, too, was completely under the weather, and had to omit his cabaletta in the third act. As a compensation for these accidents of over-work, we were regaled with very excellent renderings by Mlle. MORENSI, Signor MASSIMILIANI and Signor BUSTRI. We doubt if these three artists have ever been heard to such advantage.

The scenery and dresses are new. "La Forza del Destino" was received with complete favor, and will be repeated on Tuesday next.

CONCERT MATINEE.—Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH will give his first matinée at Niblo's Saloon to-day. Mlle. DE KATOW, Mr. JAMES M. WELL, and other artists, will appear.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON MATINEE TO-DAY.—The new and most pronouncedly successful burlesque and pantomime of "Mother Goose, or the Fairy Legend of the Golden Egg," will be given at the matinée to-day, in conjunction with the equestrian and gymnastic performances. Those who were on last Saturday and Wednesday disappointed in obtaining admission will do well to put in an early appearance.

Movements of Col. Baker.

AUGUSTA, Me., Friday, Feb. 24.

Col. BAKER, Government Detective, is here looking after the substitute brokers in this city.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 24.

GOODS IN GOVERNMENT WAREHOUSES.

Mr. MORGAN, of New-York, (Union,) presented the petition of the merchants of New-York, asking for an extension of the time for withdrawing goods from Government warehouses, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

SENATOR YATES.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Union,) presented the credentials of RICHARD YATES, as Senator-elect for six years from the 4th of March next, which were ordered and ordered to be filed.

THE BUREAU OF EMIGRATION.

Mr. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, (Union,) offered a Resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of so enlarging the powers of the Bureau of Emigration as to afford relief to Southern refugees in the Northern States.

MINNESOTA RAILROAD GRANT.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Union,) called up a bill to make a grant of lands to Minnesota, for the construction of a railroad from the Mississippi River to the northern boundaries of that State, which was passed.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

A joint resolution, authorizing the printing of additional copies of public documents for the use of the Department of State, which was passed.

REVOLUTIONARY SURVIVORS.

The bill to give to the survivors of the Revolutionary War, five in number, a gratuity of $300 each, was passed.

COURT OF CLAIMS AT KNOXVILLE.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Union,) presented a bill to establish a Commission of Claims at Knoxville, Tenn., which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE LOUISIANA ELECTION.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Union,) presented a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the President for information as to what portion of the State of Louisiana was under the control of the United States armies on the 1st of December, 1864, the date of the election of members of the Constitutional Convention.

PATENT MAIL BOXES.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Union,) presented a joint resolution authorizing the Postmaster General to purchase mail pouches and boxes of Smith's patent, which was passed.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

A joint resolution requesting the President to call upon citizens of the United States to participate in the international exhibitions at Bergen, in Norway, and Leporte, in Portugal, in the Summer of 1865, was, on motion of Mr. SUMNER, taken up.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) offered an amendment that no expense shall be incurred by the United States in carrying out the provisions of the resolution, nor shall any agent be appointed who shall be paid for his services.

The resolution as amended was passed.

ARMY CONTRACTORS.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up a bill to provide that any contractors and others, declared by the act of July, 1862, to be for certain purposes in the military service, shall be admitted to bail if arrested for certain offences.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) offered an amendment previous that all persons not in the army or navy, or engaged in the rebellion, who shall be arrested by the executive or military authority, shall be immediately handed over to the civil courts for trial; and any officer violating this law shall be deemed guilty of felony.

Pending the consideration of this bill, the morning hour expired.

THE FORTIFICATION BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Dem.,) desired that the bill making appropriations for fortifications be taken up. He explained that the Finance Committee had stricken out of the House bill all items for fortifications on the Pacific, on the Lake shore, and on the Northern Atlantic coast. It was thought best to make provision only for the present war. It was not likely that the rebels would attack New-York, or put San Francisco in jeopardy, or disturb our Northern frontiers. Enough was appropriated in the bill to include the repair of Forts Sumter, Pulaski, and the forts needed for the defence of the Southern coast.

The bill, as reported by the Finance Committee, makes the following appropriations: For the completion, preservation and repair of such existing fortifications and other works of defence as in the opinion of the President are needed for the present war, and to preserve in repair existing fortifications and works of defence, $1,500,000; for field works and field operations, $1,000,000; for bridge trains and equipage for armies in the field, $300,000; for tools and siege trains for armies in the field, $60,000; for surveys for military defences and for the purchase of campaign maps, $300,000; for surveys of the Northern and Northwestern lakes, including Lake Superior, $125,000; for engraving and printing charts of lake surveys, $15,000; for the purchase and repair of instruments, $20,000.

Mr. SHERMAN said that to increase the fortifications on the North Atlantic and Pacific coast would cost a great deal of money, and from the rapidity with which improvements in gunnery were going on, it was more than likely that works built now would be useless in a few years. If foreign war was imminent, it would be impossible to construct works capable of resisting iron-clads in time to do any good. Besides this, two dollars and a half would go no further now on such works than a dollar would have gone a few years ago. He thought it best to postpone the erection of fortifications designed for use in foreign war until the Government currency was in a better condition.

Mr. CONNESS spoke of the necessity of fortifications for the Pacific coast.

Mr. CLARK, of New Hampshire, (Union,) was opposed to having it optional with the President where to spend a million and a half of dollars as the Finance Committee's amendment contemplated. He was in favor of specific appropriation for specific purposes.

Mr. SHERMAN replied to the remarks made against the report of the Committee advocating economy and contending that the appropriation was quite large enough to meet the wants of the present war. We needed no preparation for future wars. The best guarantee of future peace was the successful overthrow of our present enemies. Our brave soldiers in the field were now making the most convincing arguments to foreign Powers against the utility of agressing upon our rights. The popular loan, now being so cheerfully made to the Government, ought not to be diverted from its proper channel of sustaining the national authority, to be expended in building granite walls on the Pacific coast. In the present condition of the public treasury he who advocated the needless expenditure of a single dollar was not a friend of the Government. Enough money had already been expended on useless fortifications to pay the expenses of the war for nearly a year. But even if a foreign war was forced upon us, iron-clads, if not stone forts, would be our reliance. This was an era of iron, and not of stone. He had no fears on this subject of foreign war. If it came, the nation would be ready for it. He saw no necessity for fortifying the lakes, because if we were forced into war with Great Britain, it would be fought in Canada, not in Ohio.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) moved to amend the original bill of the House, by reducing the original appropriations one-half, retaining all the provisions for expenditures to improve the forts on the North Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

After some remarks by Messrs. MORRILL, CONNESS, and JOHNSON, the amendment of Mr. WILSON was adopted.

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Buckalew, Chandler, Clark, Davis, Farwell, Foster, Hale, Harlan, Henderson, Howe, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Powell, Ramsey, Sanisbury, Sherman, Sumner, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Wilkinson, Willey, Wilson—25.

NAYS—Messrs. Conness, Dixon, Harris, Howard, Johnson, Morgan, Nye, Pomeroy, Richardson, Riddle, Sprague, Stewart, Ten Eyck, Wright—14.

The bill was then passed as amended.

At 4:30 the Senate adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

THE PAY DEPARTMENT.

The Senate reassembled at 7 P. M.

Mr. SPRAGUE called up the Senate bill for the better organization of the Pay Department. It gives to the Paymaster-General of the United States Army the rank and pay of a Brigadier General, adds to the Pay Department two Assistant Paymaster-Generals, with rank and pay of a Colonel of infantry, and adds to the two Deputy Paymaster-Generals, ten others, subject to the same conditions and provisions as are provided by the existing law. Section 3 provides that the officers above-named shall be selected from Paymasters who have served for four years. Section 4 requires the Assistant and Deputy Paymaster-Generals to give bonds. At least two-thirds of the officers provided for in this act shall be appointed from additional or volunteer Paymasters. The provisions of this act shall continue and be in force during the continuance of the present rebellion, and one year thereafter, and no longer.

On motion, the bill was postponed until to-morrow. As Mr. GRIMES demanded the yeas and nays, there was not a quorum present when the call was made.

THE LOUISIANA STATE GOVERNMENT.

The joint resolution recognizing the State Government of Louisiana was taken up.

Mr. POWELL opposed the resolution. He held that the State Government of Louisiana inaugurated in April last was not the Government of the people of that State, but was inaugurated by military power. He denied that Louisiana had ever been out of the Union, or was now; and he would be glad to admit Senators from that State if he thought they represented its loyal citizens. He denied the power of Gen. BANKS to prescribe the qualifications of voters as he had done. The people had been coerced into the election in violation of the Constitution of that State and of the United States.

Mr. CHANDLER, at the conclusion of Mr. POWELL'S speech, asked to call up the Railroad Bill.

Mr. SUMNER hoped the motion would prevail. The Railroad Bill was a reality; the Louisiana question was nothing but a shadow. So far as this latter had any influence it was disastrous. There had been a persistent effort on the part of the Senate to foist upon the Senate the idea that Louisiana's vote was necessary to ratify the Constitutional Amendment. The Constitution of the United States said that the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States was necessary to an amendment, but the Southern States had no Legislatures, therefore they could have no voice in the matter. To contend otherwise was to recognize the rebel Governments in the rebellious States.

After some further discussion, the motion to postpone the Louisiana question and take up the Railroad Bill was decided in the negative:

YEAS.—Messrs. Chandler, Conness, Davis, Grimes, Hendricks, Howard, Nye, Ramsey, Sumner, Wade—10.

NAYS.—Messrs. Brown, Buckalew, Carlile, Clark, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Foster, Harlan, Henderson, Howe, Johnson, Lane of Indiana, Morrill, Powell, Riddle, Sherman, Stewart, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wilkinson, Wright—25.

Mr. SPRAGUE reported the Tax Bill, which was made the special order for Monday.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Louisiana question.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, (Union,) advocated the proposition, holding that both Houses ought to admit the members from Louisiana, each without consulting the other. In the course of Mr. HANNAMAN'S remarks, a short dialogue took place between him and Mr. SUMNER.

Mr. HENDERSON inquired of Mr. SUMNER if he believed the Southern States were out of the Union.

Mr. SUMNER said he did not. They had never been out of the Union.

Mr. HENDERSON inquired if that were so, why not let Louisiana be represented in Congress?

Mr. SUMNER replied, because the government of the State had been subverted, and there was really no government now.

Mr. HENDERSON said the loyal men of Louisiana had recognized the existing government. Then, why should not the Senate recognize it?

Mr. SUMNER said when the loyal men, white and black, recognized it, he would do so; but not until then.

Mr. HANNAMAN—Does the Senator from Massachusetts assert that Congress has the right to interfere with the right of suffrage.

Mr. SUMNER replied that under the constitution a republican form of Government was guaranteed to the citizens of every State. It was the duty of Congress to guarantee perfect and complete freedom from all oppression and equality before the law to every man.

Mr. HENDERSON said that if no other State Government was republican in form that did not permit negroes to vote, then the majority of the States in the Union were not republican in form, and Mr. SUMNER ought to move for the exclusion of the Senators from Connecticut, New-York, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri and Maryland, and many other States. He (Mr. SUMNER) would have a very small Union before he got through.

While Mr. HENDERSON was speaking of the rights reserved to the several States by the Constitution, Mr. SUMNER said: May I ask the Senator if he remembers the words of GEORGE WASHINGTON, when he transmitted the Constitution of the United States to Congress, when he undertook to declare the desire which the Federal Congress had nearest its heart, to see these States consolidated into one.

Mr. HENDERSON—The Union is consolidated, he said, and that is the consolidation I am in favor of.

Mr. SUMNER said the Government to Louisiana that Mr. HENDERSON was in favor of was an oligarchy, and he was opposed to any such thing as this. The trouble in Louisiana was that all the loyal citizens were not allowed to vote.

Mr. HENDERSON—What does the Senator mean by all the loyal citizens?

Mr. SUMNER—All the blacks of the State.

After further remarks by Mr. HENDERSON, the Senate, at 10 o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 24.

THE INDIAN TRIBES.

The House passed the Senate joint resolution directing inquiry into the present condition of the Indian tribes, and especially their treatment by civil and military authorities, with the amendment providing for a commission of three persons, to be appointed by the President, instead of a select committee of members of Congress, as originally proposed.

THE NAVY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House acted on the Senate amendments to the Navy Appropriation Bill, refusing to concur in that striking out the provision for the appointment of extra midshipmen.

A Committee of Conference was ordered to be asked of the Senate.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of private bills.

THE AMENDATORY ENROLLMENT BILL.

After which, the consideration of the Amendatory Enrollment bill was resumed.

The second section was under consideration, providing that all persons mustered into the service shall be credited to the State and to the ward, township, precinct, or other enrollment sub district where they belong, by actual residence.

Mr. CHANLER, of New-York, (Dem.,) in opposing the bill, said that it placed in the hands of the Executive excessive military and naval power, greater than that exercised by any potentate in the world.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) was in favor of striking out the second section. He did not see why soldiers should not take the highest bounty they can obtain, and why the army should not be filled by volunteers, rather than drafted men.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, (Union) expressed his surprise that the gentleman from Pennsylvania (STEVENS) who was opposed to free trade in gold should be opposed to free trade in men. As the present law stands men may go and enlist where they get the highest price, consequently such cities and districts can almost drain the rural parts of the country, much to the detriment of the latter in filling their own quotas. This section credits the men and their residence, and therefore destroys the brokerage system which is equal to the nefarious slave trade in its worst days.

Mr. JAMES C. ALLEN, of Illinois, (Democrat,) advocated the giving of credits to all localities for men heretofore furnished to other States.

After further debate the House disagreed to the motion of Mr. STEVENS to strike out the second section.

The members discussed the section making the principal responsible for the service for his substitute and subjecting him to draft in case the substitute desert, to fill the unexpired term.

Mr. WADSWORTH, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) offered the following amendment:

If the substitute desert the principal shall be shot. If the substitute run away the principal shall be imprisoned during the war, or the Dry Tortugas. If a substitute rob a hen-roost the principal shall carry a rail on his shoulder for two hours.

Mr. RICE, of Iowa, (Union,) moved to strike out the entire section making a principal liable for his substitute, &c, and this was agreed to—105 against 34.

Mr. STEVENS offered a new section, that the mustering in of a substitute shall be conclusive in favor of the principal, and exempt the latter from military service for the term for which he was drafted.

The amendment was agreed to—77 against 45.

Without concluding action on the bill, the House, at 5:30 adjourned.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

Rejoicing for Victory—The Proposed Bank Investigation—The Affairs of the American Express Company.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 24, 1865.

The feeling of patriotic rejoicing which has pervaded the North during the past week has no where found more full and fitting expression than here at the capital of this State. I mention this as in some degree in contrast with the tone of feeling manifested in this city, one, and more especially, two Winters ago. No locality of the State is now apparently more loyal than its capital.

The resolutions providing for the appointment of an investigating committee to go to New-York and examine into the affairs of the banks, and report whether any of them have been using their funds to aid the gold speculations, were discussed in a lively manner in the Assembly this morning.

A majority of the leading debaters took the ground that the Legislature would only get into trouble by meddling with this matter. Mr. WOOD, of Onondaga, thought the reputation of members would suffer in consequence, if they undertook to operate in gold on the floor of the Assembly. Mr. STANFORD, of Schenectady, thought the bill looked like a push on the part of the bull operators. If the resolution should be adopted, it would raise the price of gold immediately. Members generally thought it better not to risk the reputation of the Legislature by having anything to do with the gold operations. Mr. BRANDRETH, however, stated that several parties had told him that they had been raised in consequence of a few men being allowed to control the price of gold. He believed this was an abuse of the public, and that so far as the banks were concerned, there ought to be an investigation. The Assembly did not conceive the necessity of making any such investigation, and preferred not to play into the hands of operators. There were fifty-five votes against the resolution, and only fifteen for it.

An important movement was made to-day in regard to the New-York Central Railroad. Members who opposed the resolutions providing for an examination of the affairs of the American Express Company, were many of them desirous that resolutions of a proper character upon that subject should be adopted. The following resolution was offered by Mr. SANFORD, of Oswego, and taken up to-day and adopted by the vote recorded below:

Whereas, Petitions, numerously signed by business men in this State have been presented to this body, alleging that the New-York Central Railroad, in the exercise of the *right* conferred upon it by the people of the State of New-York to convey freight over the line of its road, discriminate in favor of the West to the damage of the business interests of this State, and also refuses or neglects to provide adequate facilities for the transportation of the way freight offered to said railroad; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Railroads be instructed forthwith to investigate the various charges preferred against said New-York Central Railroad; that said committee are hereby authorized to send for persons and papers, and are requested, at the earliest possible moment, to report such a bill as in their judgment is best calculated to correct whatever abuses they may find to exist in the conveyances of freight by said railroad.

The resolution was adopted by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Andrus, Berkley, Bookstaver, Brandreth, Carpenter, Collins, Chapman, Close, Edgerton, Gleason, Green, Hasbrouck, Haynes, Howard, Hulse, Humphrey, Lapham, Lockwood, Lyons, Matthews, Murray, Nickerson, Oliver, Palmer, G. Parker, Parry, Redington, Reed, Richardson, Rouse, Root, Salmon, Sanford, Sherman, Sherwood, Speaker, Spoor, Stewart, Strong, Tillinghast, Turner, Van Buren, Weaver, Wead, Wheer, Wood—46.

NAYS.—Messrs. Angel, Bemis, Blanvelt, Burdick, Burns, Cooper, Cutting, W. N. Clark, Daniels, Fonda, Hallenbeck, O. M. Hungerford, Ingraham, Kasson, Lefever, McCeuvill, McDonald, McNeill, Nolan, Penfield, Platt, Sammons, Shults, J. L. Smith, Vanderzee, Weller—36.

Passage of the Direct Tax Bounty Bill—It is Signed by the Governor.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 24.

The direct tax bounty bill, auxiliary to the bounty act, which originated in the Senate, passed the Assembly this morning, and has been signed by the Governor. It is understood that this meets the conditions agreed upon between the Governor and Comptroller and the Banks for obtaining the necessary funds.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 24.

BILLS NOTICED.

For a Metropolitan Public Conveyance Company.

To incorporate the Company of the Garden of Fountains of New-York.

To incorporate the Huntington Savings Bank.

Authorizing the Ninth-avenue Railroad Company to extend its tracks.

To incorporate the New-York Butchers' Hide and Melting Association.

Incorporating the Knickerbocker Gas Company.

Relative to the foreclosure of mortgages by advertisement.

BILLS ADVANCED TO A THIRD READING.

To incorporate the Merchants' Exchange and News-Room of New-York.

Increasing the rates of pilotage on Hell Gate pilots.

Amending the law designating legal holidays.

Providing for raising money to pay the interest on the New-York bounty bonds. Passed.

For the relief of the holders of unsecured bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 24.

NOTICES.

For a public market in Brooklyn.

The Harlem and Broadway Railroad bill.

For a railroad in Thirtieth-street, New-York.

For the better regulation of malt liquors.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The Cross-Town Railroad.

To incorporate the Father Mathew Total Abstinence Society of New-York.

For the better regulation of the sale of beer and malt liquors.

The Speaker presented a dispatch from Secretary STANTON announcing the fall of Wilmington. [Applause.]

REPORTS.

To incorporate the Union Hotel Company of Buffalo.

To provide for the payment of interest on the bonds authorized by the Supervisors of New-York. Read a third time and passed.

To authorize the City of Poughkeepsie to borrow money.

The State Bounty Tax bill was then read a third time and passed.

To incorporate the New-York Accidental Insurance Company.

For a railroad in Grand-street.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. SANFORD—Directing the Committee on Railroads to investigate complaints against the Central Railroad. Passed by a vote of 42 to 46.

By Mr. REED—Tendering thanks to Gen. SHERMAN and his army for the capture of Charleston and Wilmington.

By Mr. STRAHAN—Thanking our brave soldiers in the field for their endurance and heroism in putting down the rebellion. Adjourned.

Hurry Forward Enlistments.

A CIRCULAR FROM LIEUT.-COL. TOWNSEND.

The following circular has just been issued by Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal Gen. FREDERICK TOWNSEND to Capt. FORSYTH and the Provost-Marshals in his district:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, NORTHERN DIVISION.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT PROVOST-MARSHAL GENERAL,
ALBANY, Feb. 22, 1865.

Circular No. 31.—Without question, the long looked for time has at length arrived to put an immediate military termination to the war, by the people rising in their majesty and filling to repletion the last call of the President of the United States, thus exhibiting to the world at one and the same time the loyalty to the Government for the freedom under God it secures, and the inexhaustible resources of our noble land. You and the Board of Enrollment of your district are enjoined to redouble your exertions in getting into the service under prescribed rules and regulations volunteers and drafted men (where the draft is occurring) as rapidly as possible.

FREDERICK TOWNSEND,
Lieut.-Col. U. S. A., A. A. P. M. G.

The Paid Fire Department.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 24.

The Assembly Committee on Cities have set down the Paid Fire Department Bill for a hearing on Wednesday next, at 4 o'clock P. M.

Kentucky Legislature.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Feb. 24.

Advices from Columbus represent recruiting very active. Companies are reporting faster than they can be mustered in. It is expected that Ohio will put more regiments in the field than was authorized by the Secretary of War.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 24.

The steamer *De Molay*, from Fortress Monroe, bound for Boston, went ashore yesterday during the fog, on the Sow and Pigs. She got off and went into Holmes' Hole at 5 P. M., leaking and requiring a steam-pump to keep her free.

DEATH OF THE DEPUTY COUNTY CLERK.—Mr. DAVID FOWLER, Deputy County Clerk, died this, Friday, morning at his residence in this city, after a short but severe illness. Mr. FOWLER was in the 63d year of his age. He had held the position of Deputy Clerk for twenty-six years.

From Bermuda.

HALIFAX, Friday, Feb. 24.

The steamer *Delta*, from Bermuda 20th, has arrived. She brings no general news of interest.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world; the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.—A certain cure for coughs, cold, influenza, hoarseness, difficult breathing, and all affections of the throat, bronchial tubes and lungs, leading to consumption. The Honey of Horehound soothes all irritation. The Tar of Balm of Gilead penetrates, cleanses and heals all parts of the throat and lungs. There is nothing like it. Fifty cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists. CHARLES DOWNER, General Agent, No. 44 Cedar-st., New-York.

To usurers, &c.—WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS" is the only Truss reliable. No pressure on the back or cord; inward and upward action; cures warranted. Two stamps for a pamphlet.
GREGORY & CO., No. 609 Broadway.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

"A Slight Cold," Coughs. Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough or "SLIGHT COLD" in its first stage—that which, in the beginning, would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," give sure and almost immediate relief.

Why be Troubled with Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, or any Pulmonary Complaint, when so sure a remedy as Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT can be obtained.

Gentlemen will find Burnett's Oriental Tooth Wash an effectual detergent after smoking.

Dr. Lightbill can be consulted at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.,) from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M., on
DEAFNESS, CATARRH,
Discharges from the Ear, Noises in the Head, and all diseases of the
EAR, THROAT, AND AIR-PASSAGES.

Deafness, Impaired Sight,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
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Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and burglar SILVER PLATE SAFES. Highly ornamental, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes.
MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Old Eyes Made New.
A pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address R. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

Artificial Limbs of Superior Quality and adaptability: Army and Navy furnished gratis with the best, per commission of Surgeon-General U. S. Army, by E. D. HUDSON, M. D., Astor-place, Clinton Hall, N. Y.

The Great Fanuiest No. 7, with Political sense and phunny nonsense, to make every political, intellectual, hooky, sober and wideawake man, woman and child explode on the funniest fun in No. 7. Now ready.

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Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

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In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes, for sale low. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 B'way.

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All Ladies should use Sterling's Ambrosia for the Hair.—It cleanses, beautifies, preserves and renders the hair soft and glossy.

MARRIED.

WAINWRIGHT—DAVIS.—On Wednesday, Feb. 22, in Calvary Church, Burnt Hills, by Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., assisted by Rev. J. H. Betts, Rev. F. C. WAINWRIGHT, of Saratoga Springs, and FANNY M., daughter of the late Rev. Edward Davis, D. D., of Ballston.

DUNHAM—DUNHAM.—On Wednesday evening, Feb. 22, by Rev. Dr. Houghton, Rector of the Church of Transfiguration, ROBERT L. DUNHAM and FRANCES M. DUNHAM, all of this city. No cards.

☞ San Francisco papers please copy.

LEFFERTS—VAN MATER.—On Tuesday, Feb. 21, in the Tabernacle Church, Freehold, N. J., by Rev. E. W. Cellier, assisted by Rev. A. P. Cobb, WILLIAM C. LEFFERTS and CATHARINE VAN MATER, second daughter of Joseph H. Van Mater, Esq.

SCHMIDT—HIGBEE.—At Grace Church, by Rev. Dr. Taylor, OSCAR EGERTON SCHMIDT and CHARLOTTA, daughter of the late J. M. Higbee, of Trenton, N. J.

DIED.

BOYD.—On Wednesday, Feb. 22, at No. 60 East 36th-st., this city, JANE, daughter of John, Jr., and N. W. Boyd, in the 5th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Church of the Transfiguration, 25th-st., near 5th-av., on Saturday next, the 25th inst., at noon.

BRANDSTMAN.—On Thursday evening, Feb. 23, ALBERT A., son of Isaac and Isabella Brandstmar, aged 10 years and 4 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 144 West 14th-st., on Sunday morning, at 9½ o'clock, without further invitation.

BARLOW.—At Sing Sing, on Thursday, Feb. 23, DAVID E. BARLOW, of the late firm of Booth, Peck & Barlow, of this city, aged 39 years and 2 months.

His remains will be taken to Birmingham, Conn., for interment. Funeral services on Sunday, in the Episcopal Church at Birmingham.

BIGGS.—In this city, on Friday, Feb. 24, of inflammation of the bowels, MARY ELIZA, eldest daughter of Geo. W. and Eliza Biggs, aged 11 years, 3 months and 4 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 66 Columbia-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Northport, L. I., for interment.

☞ Long Island papers please copy.

CLARKSON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 24, GEORGE CLARKSON, aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son, Thomas Clarkson, No. 17 Lafayette av., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

FOWLER.—On Friday, Feb. 24, DAVID A. FOWLER, in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from his late residence, No. 574 Broome-st., on Sunday, the 26th inst., at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to East Chester on Monday morning.

GRENSA.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, Feb. 23, CHARLES H., youngest son of Mary A. and the late John H. Gester, aged 23 years, 1 month and 16 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GAUNIS.—On Wednesday, Feb. 22, WILLIAM GAUNIS, aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 166 West 33d-st.

HARRISON.—On Wednesday evening, Feb. 22, MARY E., wife of Thomas Harrison, and eldest daughter of James McClave, Esq., in the 42d year of her age.

The funeral service will take place in St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., opposite Grove, on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 26, at 2 o'clock. The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

HEGEMAN.—At the residence of her brother, Edward Kilpatrick, on Friday, Feb. 24, Mrs. MARGARET, wife of Rev. Henry Helfgerd, after a long and painful sickness, contracted during ten years of missionary labor in Africa. Patient in suffering, joyful in hope.

The friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the house of her brother, No. 151 East 35th-st., Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HOPE.—On Thursday night, Feb. 23, at Hempstead, L. I., of scarlet fever, MARGARET JOHNSON, adopted daughter of Stuart S. and Eliza Hoff, aged 4 years and 2 months.

Funeral services this (Saturday) morning, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of her adopted parents, Hempstead. The remains will be interred at Cypress Hills Cemetery at 2 o'clock this (Saturday) afternoon. The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend.

HAGYWELL.—At the Howard Hotel, New-York, on Friday morning, Feb. 24, THOMAS A. HARTWELL, in the 72d year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of his son, B. S. Hartwell, Somerville, N. J., on Sabbath afternoon, the 26th inst., at 3 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

IVES.—On Friday, Jan. 27, at the residence of his father, Jonathan Ives, Mount Bethel, Warren Township, Somerset Co., N. J., of inflammation of the lungs, RICHARD IVES, aged 36 years, 5 months and 11 days.

LIPPINCOTT.—At Newark, N. J., on Thursday evening, Feb. 23, Rev. WILLIAM M. LIPPINCOTT, of the Newark M. E. Conference. In great peace.

The friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the Central M. E. Church, Newark, N. J., on Monday, the 27th inst., at 10½ A. M. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery.

MELVAIN.—On Thursday, Feb. 23, of scarlet fever, WALTER SONNELL, only child of Robert C. Melvain, and grandson of J. A. Bonnell, Esq., of Middletown, N. Y., in the 5th year of his age.

Funeral services on Saturday, 25th inst., at 1½ P. M., at the residence of B. D. Noyes, M. D., No. 65 Madison-av. The remains will be taken to Newburgh for interment.

☞ Middletown (N. Y.) papers please copy.

OGDEN.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Friday, Feb. 24, E. B. DAYTON OGDEN, Justice of the Supreme Court of New-Jersey.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Tuesday next, at Christ Church, Elizabeth, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

PINCKNEY.—On Wednesday evening, Feb. 22, BENJAMIN F., son of Margaret and the late Peter Pinckney, in the 26th year of his age.

Funeral services from Independent Methodist Church, (Prof. Mattison's,) 41st-st., near 6th-av., Sunday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

REDFARN.—On Wednesday, Feb. 22, on his way from Chicago to New-York, Wm. J. REDFARN, aged 36 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother-in-law, No. 134 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, Feb. 25.

SCHRYVER.—At Rhinebeck, on Wednesday, Feb. 22, Mrs. EHLEN SCHRYVER, widow of John T. Schryver, in the 81st year of her age.

SEBEWOUD.—On Thursday evening, Feb. 23, FREDERICK RANDOLPH, infant son of John Sherwood.

STARLIN.—On Friday, Feb. 24, at 10 A. M., of consumption, NOAH AP STARLIN, aged 57 years, late of the town of Marlborough, Ulster Co.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, at the house of his father-in-law, Robert Mein, No. 11 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., on Monday morning, 27th inst., at 9½ o'clock; after which his remains will be taken to Marlborough for interment. Funeral services to take place from the Presbyterian Church, Marlborough, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

VAN GILSEN.—At Oliverreak, on Wednesday, Feb. 22, Mrs. ANNA S., wife of Rev. A. F. Van Gilsen, in the 33d year of her age.

Funeral on Saturday, the 25th, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the church.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1865.

Information has been received at this department from Mr. George F. Seward, the Consul-General of the United States at Shanghai, China, of the death, on the 15th day of November last, at that place, of Mr. WILLIAM SAELYEEW, a seaman on board the ship *Nabob*, a citizen of the United States, and former resident of New-York City.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

LEAVES FROM THE NOTE-BOOK
OF A
NEW-YORK DETECTIVE;
OR, THE
PRIVATE RECORD OF J. B.
Edited by J. B. WILLIAMS, M. D.

Large octavo.....Price, 75 cents.

This is a collection of very startling stories, showing how a shrewd New-York Detective outwitted a lot of cunning rogues. The adventures of the officer are very extraordinary. The disguises and stratagems he adopted to entrap the scamps he had to arrest, and the hair-breadth escapes he made from perilous situations, together with his ultimate success, furnish material for twenty-nine very dramatic tales. However startling the incidents may be, there is no improbability about them; indeed, the book bears internal evidence of being a transcript of personal experience, or based upon it, and many of the cases will be recognized by readers familiar with the annals of the police.

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THE HAND-BOOK OF DINING; OR, CORPULENCY AND LEANNESS SCIENTIFICALLY CONSIDERED: Comprising the Art of Dining on correct principles, consistent with easy digestion, the avoidance of corpulency and the cure of leanness. By BRILLAT SAVARIN. 1 vol. 12mo., $1 25.
CONTRIB

PETROLEUM.

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE UNITED REPUBLIC PETROLEUM COMPANY,
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK.

THE UNITED REPUBLIC PETROLEUM COMPANY is a corporation, organized under the laws of the State of New-York, with a capital of $2,800,000, divided into 280,000 shares, of the par value of $10 each, the shareholders of which are exempt from all personal liability.

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS WORKING CAPITAL.

The books are now opened for a limited number of subscriptions, at the following offices:

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The property of this company has been selected by practical judges of oil interests, and includes territory which is considered the very best in the whole oil region, embracing selections on Cherry Run, Pit-hole and Oil Creeks, and Alleghany River.

The producing interests are now yielding over one hundred and eighty barrels per day, principally from new wells, and this alone is sufficient to pay two per cent. per month on the entire capital, and with the developments to be made with the unusually large working capital, promises increased dividends at an early day.

FEE SIMPLE INTERESTS.

1.
159 acres D. Gaines Farm, on Horse Creek, laying nearly a mile on either side of the creek—an excellent piece of oil territory.

2.
20 acres Stuart's Run, all boring land on each side of the run, within a mile of the great U. S. Well, on Pit-hole Creek, McKinley Farm.

3.
65 acres Graham Farm, on Pit-hole Creek, one mile from the U. S. Co's well—over 50 acres fine boring land, one of the finest farms on the Creek, and not to be excelled for oil purposes.

4.
110 acres Shirk Farm, on Sugar Creek, two miles above Cooperstown, where heavy oil is found—a fine location, and a very long distance on the Creek.

5.
38 acres Fry farm, on Cherry Tree Run—all boring land, and full of streams—a splendid piece of oil territory, one mile from Cherry Tree.

6.
5 acres McClure Farm, on Cherry Run, lying one half mile above Plumer, which is very promising for oil purposes.

7.
250 acres Tidioute Creek, running one mile on the creek—100 acres fine boring land.

8.
30 acres Haworth Farm, on Pit-hole Creek—a beautiful site, all boring land, two miles above the great Well, and the property is believed to be fully as valuable as the Smith Farm on Cherry Run.

LEASEHOLD INTERESTS.

9.
½ working interest in Lease No. 18, McClamont Farm, Cherry Run, on which there is a well now going down.

10.
¼ working interest in Lease No. 4, Lamb Farm, Cherry Run—a well now drilling, night and day—A fine location, just above the Humboldt Works.

11.
½ working interest in lease No. 10, Lamb Farm, Cherry Run—a well going down, and a good situation, below the Humboldt Works.

12.
¼ working interest in Lease No. 8, Lamb Farm—an excellent lease, with a well now being put down.

13.
Lease No. 6, Henry Farm, at Henry's Bend, Alleghany River, for one half the oil, for fourteen years—adjoining the great Heydrick Well, which has turned out over 5,000 bbls. of oil, and is still pumping over 60 bbls. per day. Well to be put down and completed at once on this lease.

14.
Lease No. 8, Henry Farm, at Henry's Bend, Alleghany River, for one half the oil, for fourteen years.

15.
Lease No. 9, Henry Farm, at Henry's Bend, Alleghany River, for one half the oil, for fourteen years.

16.
Lease of 15 acres Haworth Farm for twenty-five (25) years, for one half the oil, on Pit-hole Creek, lying on both sides of the Creek, and a selection of his Farm of over 1,000 acres. Seven (7) wells to be put down on this property at once, free of all expense to this Company.

17.
Lease of 10 acres, being a selection from 75 acres of the Heydrick Farm, on Moskrat Run, near Pit-hole, for one-half the oil. This is a valuable piece of oil territory.

18.
Lease No. 2, Heydrick Farm, Pit-hole Run, for one-half the oil, only a few rods from the great United States Well. Well to be put down free of expense.

19.
Lease No. 4, Heydrick Farm, Pit-hole Run, for one-half the oil, same as above. Well to be put down by the company.

20.
Lease No. 5, Heydrick Farm, Pit-hole Run, for one-half the oil. Well to be put down by the company.

21
Lease No 1, Frazier Farm, ½ working interest, on which there is a well going down.

PRODUCING INTERESTS.

22
½ working interest Grocery well and lease, Smith Farm Cherry Run. This is a flowing well and now producing 200 barrels per day. Our interest in this well is.....96 bbls.

23
¼ working interest Coquette Well, Ebbert Farm, Oil Creek, now flowing 600 barrels per day. Our interest in this well over.....80 bbls.

24
5/6 free interest, Lady Washington Well and lease, Blood Farm, Oil Creek, now pumping 88 barrels per day. Our interest in this well.....10 bbls.

Total producing interest per day.....180 bbls.

DUTCHMAN RUN OIL COMPANY,

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.

$200,000 RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL. PAR VALUE $10 PER SHARE; SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $3.

5,000 SHARES ONLY FOR SALE AT $3.

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The property of this company consists of THREE THOUSAND ACRES of land in fee simple in Wirt and Ritchie Counties, West Virginia, on Dutchman's Run and Hugh's River. This land is all paid for, and it is proposed to sell but 5,000 shares of the working capital, which is considered ample until a portion of the land is sold, for which there are many offers at a large advance upon cost.

There are a number of oil springs on the property, also coal and timber. There is but little doubt that productive wells can be had at from one hundred and fifty to two hundred feet, and will be at once commenced; and by the 1st of May large dividends will doubtless be realized.

Professor Richardson, who has examined the property, says: "The Dutchman Run property lies between the crystallized coals of Petroleum and the Burning Spring Oil region; that the crystallized Petroleum locality in itself is the most positive evidence that this vicinity is a superb oil-bearing region."

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NEW-YORK AND BOSTON OIL COMPANY.

Stock now ready for delivery. A few shares of stock FOR SALE in this favorite company.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT PETROLEUM COMPANY,
PRESIDENT, VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1865.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the President, Porcupine and Redfield Petroleum Companies, will be held at the Continental Hotel in the city of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of March next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of voting on the proposition to issue to the Stockholders of the President Company, separate certificates for their interest in the Porcupine Company, and also on the proposition for the sale of such portion of the Capital Stock of the Porcupine Petroleum Company as may be required to raise a working capital for said company.

By order of the Board of Directors.
J. EDWIN CONANT, Secretary.

CANADA OIL LANDS.

Valuable oil lands in the Township of Enniskillen and vicinity, Canada West, for sale by
LEE & ELY,
54 William-st.

PETROLEUM.

DE KALB

PETROLEUM COMPANY.

First dividend declared to all stockholders of record on 1st of March. Nearly all of the stock subscribed for.

CAPITAL.....$350,000

35,000 SHARES OF $10 EACH.

Two new Wells on the Company's property; one yielding forty barrels per day, the other on striking oil flowed ten barrels per day, and when tubed will yield a very large flow of oil.

Six more Wells to be sunk immediately.

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SCHEDULE—No. 1. On Oil Creek; one acre on Bennehoff farm, with two wells, one yielding 40 barrels per day, one ready to tube, which has flowed 10 barrels per day.
No. 2. Frost refinery, buildings, offices, &c.
No. 3. 120 acres in fee on Pit Hole Creek.
No. 4. 1,300 acres on Little Kanawha River.

The company having been formed not as a matter of speculation, but to develop a property which, it is believed will prove to be of great value. The reputation of the gentlemen composing the Board of Trustees is a sufficient guarrantee that this object will be rapidly and faithfully carried out, and thus the stock will prove a most desirable and profitable investment.

Subscription Books for a limited number of shares are now open at the following offices:

Office of the Company, No. 74 Broadway, N. Y.; Wm. H. Wallace, Esq., No. 131 Washington-st., N. Y.; L. H. Biglow & Co., No. 2 William-st., N. Y.; Pettit & Crook No. 136 Water-st., N. Y.; Wyckoff & Little, Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn; S. & W. C. Booth, No. 68 Myrtle-av.; Stewart & Co., No. 102 Fulton-st.; N. Nevin, No. 362 Fulton-st., also, with either of the Trustees.

THE
PLAINFIELD PETROLEUM
COMPANY,

Organized under the Laws of Pennsylvania.

CAPITAL.....$300,000.
DIVIDED INTO 60,000 SHARES AT $5.
10,000 SHARES ONLY FOR SALE AT $3.
WORKING CAPITAL.....$25,000

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NATHAN R. VAIL, No. 23 South-st., New-York.

The property owned by the company consists of 106 acres of land, in fee simple, and the lease of 2½ acres, the company receiving four-fifths of the oil.

The lease is upon the Conver Farm, Corplainter Township, Venango County, Penn., on Walnut Bend, on the Alleghany River, about ½ of a mile below Humbolt Ferry, surrounded by good producing wells. A few rods below it is a well yielding 60 bbls. daily.

Walnut Bend Territory ranks among the best in the county, as any one familiar with the locality knows.

The Graham Farm, of 106 acres, owned in fee, is in Cranberry Township, in said county, on Lower Two-Mile Run, between Franklin, the county seat of Venango County, and East Sandy, on the Waterford and Susquehannah turnpike, about 3 miles from Franklin, and 2½ miles from the Alleghany River.

It is handsomely and slightly located—every foot of it being boring territory—containing no high bluffs so common there.

It was selected by a gentleman thoroughly acquainted with the whole county, having resided near Oil City for three years, as exhibiting the best natural indications of oil in the County of Venango.

Lower Two-Mile Run empties into Deep Hollow, where the Van Buren Company, of Philadelphia, are developing, and a small run empties in Two-Mile Run on this farm.

It is very conveniently located for transportation in all seasons, being on the great turnpike and a short distance from a railroad depot at Franklin.

Besides a large amount of valuable timber growing on the said farm, there is a fine bank of coal upon it, which promises an abundant yield.

The company have commenced operations upon both tracts, and intend prosecuting the same with all the vigor and energy possible, having a splendid engine and a full set of drilling tools on the place, and two more first-class 16-horse-power engines nearly finished.

Their arrangements has been three months on the ground, preparing the lands for drilling.

There is plenty of room on the Graham Farm for 200 wells, and the managers intend sparing no pains or expense in making the enterprise profitable to stockowners.

The capital stock is very small for the amount and value of the boring land upon which it is based, and the managers invite the most rigid scrutiny into the company's operations—the value, location and quantity of their lands.

The managers could have bought with the money paid for this farm a dozen or more of such small interests as are usually put in oil companies; but being determined to make their money upon the oil rather than from sale of stock, they determined to purchase this farm in preference to a score of small interests.

They have only 10,000 shares of stock to sell, which will be offered at the subscription price of $3.

The Office of the Compsny in New-York is with Messrs. MACKENZIE & MITCHELL, No. 34 Pine-st., who are our agents for selling, delivering and transferring stock.

NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY will receive proposals at the offices of the Company, No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York, and Plumer, Venango County, Penn., until noon on Saturday, the 25th of February next, for leasing parts of the large and valuable oil producing territory now in possession of the Company on Pithole Creek, and at Walnut Bend, Alleghany River, Venango County, Penn. Most of the property on Pithole Creek is in the immediate vicinity of the "Frazier Well," recently developed by the Company, and now flowing from 200 to 300 barrels of oil per day.

Maps of the property can be seen at the offices of the Company, where further information will be given.

By order of the Board.
P. C. PENNING, Secretary.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25, 1865.

PETROLEUM.

THE IRONSIDES
PETROLEUM COMPANY.

Organized under the laws of the State of New-York.

Capital.....$350,000.

Divided into 35,000 shares.

Par value.....$10 per share.

Shareholders are exempt from all personal liability.

OFFICERS:

President. WILLIAM HEGEMAN.
Secretary and Treasurer. WM. H. CLARK.
Counsel, WILLIAM C. DE WITT.

TRUSTEES:

WM. HEGEMAN, of Hegeman & Co., Druggists, No. 203 Broadway, New-York.
J. PRIOR RORKE, Secretary Corn Exchange Insurance Company, corner William and Beaver streets, New-York.
WM. F. FOWLE, of W. F. & J. F. Fowle, Boston.
A. A. FOSTER, of Foster & Tower, No. 79 Beekman-st., New-York.
F. R. BACKUS, of Lehigh Crane Iron Company, Philadelphia.
L. B. VAN KLEECK, No. 169 Broadway, New-York.
ALEX'R McCUE, Counselor at Law, Brooklyn.
EDWARD F. PATCHEN, of T. Ketcham & Co., No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.
WM. H. CLARK, No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

Bankers,
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK.
Superintendent at Oil City,
FRED. B. BACKUS.
OFFICE, NO. 71 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
Room No. 65.

The lands and possessions of this company are situated in the heart of the oil region of Venango County, Pennsylvania. It will be observed that enough working interests are now in the possession of the company to give the stockholders fair dividends from the start.

The incorporators design making this a permanent company, whose stock shall become an excellent investment rather than a mere means of speculation. Those among them having the largest financial interest in its affairs, will devote themselves personally to its management.

Its lands and wells will be constantly and thoroughly developed. Oil, and not stock, will be made the source of its revenue.

The subscription books for a limited number of shares of the stock of this company are now open at the office of the company, and at the office of either of the above-named trustees.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

1. Twenty-one acres, in fee simple, of the bottom land of the William McKinley Farm, lying upon both sides of Stuart's Run, within two miles on a straight line east of the new well of the United States Petroleum Company, now flowing 240 BARRELS PER DAY. Upon this beautiful oil territory wells will be sunk as soon as the weather permits.

2. One hundred acres, in fee simple, of the Purdy Farm, lying both sides of Tionesta Creek, and two miles above the famous Conroy Wells. The rapid development of this land by different companies indicates that it is among the best of the whole oil region. This, also, will be developed at the earliest opportunity.

3. A lease of the entire working interest of one-half the oil in Lot No. 11, of the Heydrick Farm, Henry Bend, Alleghany River, within a few rods only of the great Heydrick Well, that flowed 700 barrels of oil per day for a long time, and is still pumping over 60 BARRELS PER DAY, although having been worked for four years without intermission. Lease for fourteen years.

4. A lease of the entire working interest of one-half the oil in Lot No. 25 of the same farm, with a well going down, and to be delivered, complete, with a new engine, without expense to this company.

5. One-eighth working interest in the lease No. 28, Smith Farm, Cherry Run, including a new well just struck, now pumping about 40 BARRELS PER DAY, and expected soon to flow.

6. One-eighth working interest in the Hicks Well, Smith Farm, Cherry Run, now 500 FEET BELOW THE SURFACE, and going down night and day. This will be finished without expense to this company. From the show of oil in boring, and its proximity to the great Granger and Auborn wells, this will promise to be one of the best in the vicinity.

7. A lease of the entire working interest of one-half the oil in Nos. 12 and 16 of the Keyser Farm, Cherry Run, just above Humboldt Refinery. No better location than this can be found in the whole oil region. All the adjoining lesses are being bored by various companies, with every indication of success. Lease for twenty years.

8. One-sixteenth working interest in lease No. 28, Smith Farm, including the new Bullett Well, now pumping 40 BARRELS DAILY, and expected soon to flow. New wells will soon be put down on both the above leases.

9. A lease of one acre of the Haworth Farm, directly on Pithole Creek. A finer location is not possible. A well is now being sunk, which will be DELIVERED FREE THIS COMPANY, WITH A NEW ENGINE, FREE OF EXPENSE. Lease 25 years.

10. One-eighth working interest in the famous Auborn Well on Cherry Run, FLOWING 70 BBLS. PER DAY, and the same interest in a new well now being sunk upon these premises.

11. One-eighth working interest in the new Faunce Well on Smith Farm, Cherry Run, adjoining the Auborn Well lease, and now pumping 40 BBLS. PER DAY, with evidences of an early flow.

12. A lease of the entire working interest in lot No 7 on Heydrick Farm, Pithole Run, within a short distance of the great Heydrick Well, and only a quarter of a mile from where the run empties into the Alleghany River. Lease 14 years.

13. A lease on lot No. 19 of the same farm, with a well now going down, and to be DELIVERED TO THIS COMPANY, WITH A NEW ENGINE, FREE OF EXPENSE.

PETROLEUM

BOOKS CLOSING.

A new 200 barrel well on Cherry Run.

A new 150 barrel well of Fine Lubricating Oil on Sugar Creek.

A new 200 barrel well has been struck on Cherry Run above the Reed Well, close to the property of this company, on the McTate Farm, on which one of the company's wells is almost completed, with splendid prospects of oil.

Another well on the Hogg farm, close to this, is also nearly down, with equally great prospects.

A new 150 barrel well of fine Lubricating Oil has been struck on Sugar Creek, (the first well bored,) adjoining the Saunders farm, the property of this company, on which a well is nearly completed, with splendid show of Oil.

One acre (of the seven acres Homestead Reserve) on the Saunders farm, which farm belongs to this company, was sold a few days ago for $15,000 cash.

This company has five different properties on Sugar Creek, and they alone are worth to-day over one million dollars, and the entire properties of the company are worth to-day over five million of dollars.

The subscription books will close on March 1, after which no stock will be sold at the present subscription price.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CONSOLIDATED
PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY,
Organized under the laws of New-York.

SHAREHOLDERS EXEMPT FROM ALL PERSONAL LIABILITY,

CAPITAL, $1,500,000, DIVIDED INTO 300,000 SHARES.
PAR VALUE, $5.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $1 PER SHARE.
NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT OR CALL ON THE SUBSCRIBERS, AS 50,000 SHARES ARE RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

President, J. S. CLARK, of New-York.
Vice-President, R. H. WISHART, New-York.
Treasurer, H. F. DEVOE, New-York.
Secretary, J. CONKLIN, New-York.

TRUSTEES:

R. V. R. KETCHUM, Baltimore, Md.
O. KING, Baltimore, Md.
J. H. GOULD, Philadelphia, Penn.
W. WOODRUFF, Baltimore, Md.
R. H. WISHART, New York.
Dr. T. S. KING, New-York.
A. CLARK, Tarr Farm, Penn.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Penn.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENTS:

J. S. CLARK, New-York.
A. CLARK, Tarr Farm, Penn.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Penn.

OFFICES:

No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Nos. 612 and 614 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA.
No. 1 CARROLL HALL, BALTIMORE-ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

The property, embracing upward of 625 acres in different locations, has been selected with great care during the last three years by those of the directors who have been constantly operating on Oil Creek, and throughout the entire oil region of Pennsylvania, as well as Western Virginia, and was not selected to sell, but for the purpose of development and producing oil, having now some ten wells under contract, and being bored with vigor, beside those already completed and producing, making in all thirteen wells already on the property.

Every acre of the company's property is bottom and the best of boring land, much of it on Oil Creek, Cherry Run, Cherry Tree Run, Alleghany River, opposite Horse Creek, Sugar Creek, Elk Creek, and other streams where the lands are being rapidly developed with the most encouraging prospects.

The trustees feel confident they will be able to declare and continue handsome dividends shortly after the books close.

Prospectus, maps, and every information can be obtained at
WISHART & CO.'S PETROLEUM EXCHANGE,
No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

OIL LAND.—A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND in Enniskillen Township, Canada West, for sale cheap. It is in the heart of the oil district, surrounded by producing wells, and well covered with timber. For an interview address PETROLEA, Box No. 4,083 Post-office.

FOR SALE—ABOUT 1,000 ACRES OF FIRST-class oil lands in Western Virginia, at a reasonable price to any well-organized company for shares of its stock. Address Box No. 2,617 New-York Post-office.

LEE & ELY, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST.—Petroleum lands in Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia for sale. Stocks of all descriptions bought and sold on commission.

PETROLEUM LANDS FOR SALE.—TWO hundred and fifty acres, on Pithole Creek. Inquire at office of EDWARD GILBERT, No. 25 Chambers-st.

PETROLEUM.

THE
SECOND NATIONAL
PETROLEUM COMPANY.

NOW ORGANIZING UNDER THE LAWS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FIVE OIL FARMS OWNED IN FEE, AND OTHER VALUABLE INTERESTS, ON OIL CREEK, CHERRY RUN, PITHOLE CREEK, HICKORY CREEK, &c.,

ALL SELECTED PROPERTIES OF THE GREAT OIL REGIONS.

CAPITAL STOCK.....$3,000,000
IN 200,000 SHARES OF $15 EACH.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF SHARES WILL BE SOLD AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICE OF $7.50.

STOCKHOLDERS POSITIVELY EXEMPT FROM LIABILITY AND ASSESSMENT.

OFFICE NO. 166 BROADWAY.

OFFICERS.
PRESIDENT.
MAHLON S. FROST.
VICE-PRESIDENT.
CORNELIUS WALSH.
TREASURER.
JOHN M. BRUCE, JR.
COUNSEL.
BARNEY, BUTLER & PARSONS.
CASHING-HOUSE.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

TRUSTEES:

Mahlon S. Frost, of Brooklyn, N. Y., formerly of Titusville.
Cornelius Walsh, Manufacturer, Newark, N. J.
Geo. J. Hamilton, Builder, No. 297 Lexington-av.
John M. Bruce, Jr., Merchant, No. 138 Water st.
John O. Whitehouse, Merchant, No. 5 Dey-st.
James Gopsill, Sec. Hudson Co., Ins. Co., Jersey City.
C. H. Applegate, Merchant, No. 384 Broadway.
John C. Cook, Merchant, No. 188 Water-st.
M. M. Van Dyke, Long Branch.
J. L. Douglass, Secretary Merchants' Insurance Co.
J. O. Hoyt, Merchant, No. 4 Cedar-st.
Daniel D. Miller, Merchant, No. 190 Water-st.
J. B. Benton, No. 100 Broadway.
H. E. Dunckles, Merchant, No. 2 Cedar-st.

LANDS OWNED IN FEE—AN EXTRAORDINARY ADVANTAGE.

The Second National Petroleum Company differs from most organizations of a similar character in one important respect—IT OWNS NEARLY ALL ITS LANDS IN FEE. It is thus enabled to execute leases—for which numerous applications have already been made—for the right of sinking wells on the usual terms of *one-half the oil, at no expense to the company.* Some of the largest incomes on Oil Creek and Cherry Run are those accruing to the proprietors of lands from this description of leases.

The company will also sink wells on select portions of its properties, and will, of course, in those cases, enjoy *all the benefits* resulting therefrom.

In other words, when the company puts down its own wells it obtains *all the oil*: and when it leases to others the privilege of sinking them it gets *one-half of the product.* There are other advantages incident to the absolute proprietorship which need not be pointed out to practical business men.

A PERFECT SECURITY FOR INVESTMENT.

The lands could be parceled out and sold, if that were thought desirable, for a sum equal to that of the capital stock. So rapid and steady is the increase in the value of Cherry Run, Pit Hole Creek and Hickory Creek properties, that they will soon be worth, without a doubt, *even double that amount.*

It will thus be seen that every stockholder, being an owner *in fee*, HAS A PERFECT SECURITY FOR HIS INVESTMENT.

EXTENT AND CHARACTER OF THE COMPANY'S PROPERTIES.

The quantity of *rich oil lands*, owned in fee by the Second National Petroleum Company, carefully selected from the most celebrated districts of the Pennsylvania oil region, is believed to be the largest ever put into a single corporation.

It amounts to no less than FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY-TWO ACRES on OIL CREEK, CHERRY RUN, PITHOLE CREEK AND HICKORY CREEK.

On some of the lands oil is now produced; on others wells are rapidly going down; and all are known to abound in the oleaginous treasure.

There is sufficient land in the following catalogue to stock a number of powerful dividend-paying companies. It was thought, however, to be more desirable to concentrate all the property in one concern of a moderate capital, than to spread it over a dozen or more companies in the usual way.

FARM NO. 1, ON CHERRY RUN.

The Duncan and Prather or McCalmert farm, of one hundred and fifty-seven acres, on Cherry Run, adjoining Plumer, owned in fee. Lies on a line between the Noble and Sherman Wells, on Oil Creek, and the new Holmden Well, of 300 bbls. daily yield on Pithole Creek. The Reed, Prince, Auburn and other great wells near the property. No better site for oil operations on Cherry Run. Room for 500 wells.

FARM NO. 2, ON CHERRY RUN.

The Turner Farm, of one hundred acres in fee, has all the advantage of position belonging to Farm No. 1. It is on Cherry Run, contiguous to Plumer, and surrounded by wells either now yielding or being bored.

Signs are abundant that the largest oil developments of the coming season will be made in the immediate vicinity of (as well as on) the Turner Farm. Room for 300 wells.

FARM NO. 3, ON PITHOLE CREEK.

The striking of the Holmden Well, on Pithole Creek, a short time ago, added another to the list of great known oil basins. Parsons who have carefully watched the progress of oil discoveries in Venango County to the present time, are of the opinion that Pithole Creek is destined to rival Oil Creek and Cherry Run, as a region for successful boring.

The Second National Petroleum Company, desiring to include all the best known localities in its sphere of operations, has purchased a farm of sixty acres on Pithole Creek, adjoining the Holmden Well. No doubt is entertained, judging from the location and surroundings, that the newly developed oil deposits extend beneath this property. Room for 250 wells.

FARM NO. 4, ON PITHOLE CREEK.

The Minor Tyrrell Farm, of 60 acres in fee, on the west branch of Pithole Creek, within about 80 rods of Haworth's Farm, and in a section which, so far as can be inferred from comparison, it is likely to yield oil in large quantities as any land on the creek. Room for 200 wells.

FARM NO. 5, ON HICKORY CREEK.

About seventy-five acres in fee, on an affluent of the Alleghany River, which is fast acquiring a reputation second only to Cherry Run. Situated in the centre of what is universally regarded as the "oil belt," which extends from Oil Creek to Brokenstraw Creek, and takes in Cherry Run, Pithole, Cullbertson, Hickory and Tideonte Creeks. Oil will undoubtedly be found on this farm in largely paying quantities. Room for 300 wells.

FARM NO. 6, OIL CREEK, OPPOSITE THE NOBLE WELL.

A landed interest in twenty acres of the best part of the Foster Farm on Oil Creek, the site of the great Sherman well, which flowed 1,000 barrels a day, and directly opposite and near to the greater Noble well of 1,500 barrels. Ten acres next to the Creek are now being worked by the Indian Rock Oil Company, which is sinking six wells. On the other portion, several companies are now engaged, and a number of wells are going down. The Second National Petroleum Company has a free interest in all these wells, from which large yields of oil are confidently expected.

FARM NO. 7—CHERRY RUN.

A very valuable part of the company's possessions is a leasehold interest in a portion of the celebrated Bleeker Farm on Cherry Run. It is within a few rods of the Prince Auburn and Reed Wells; and on the leased adjacent is a 200 barrel well, lately struck. One well is now going down on this property, and there is every promise of an ample yield of oil.

FARM NO. 9—OHNKARU CREEK.

The company has leased about eight hundred acres on the famous Dunkard Creek, near the boundary line between Pennsylvania and West Virginia, and exactly in the track of the great oil deposit of the continent. The company is entitled to seven-eighths of the product. The best indications of oil have been found upon the tract. In its vicinity are several wells yielding liberally. Room for 1,000 wells.

Work will be commenced upon this property, as upon all the others of the company, promptly.

STOCK RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL. POSITIVELY NO LIABILITIES.

A limited amount of stock has been reserved for working capital at the lowest cash price of $7 50 a share—par value $15—the same being *fully paid up stock, free from all future assessments.*

BY THE LAWS OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE LANDS CONSTITUTE THE STOCK; AND NO QUESTION OF INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY ON ACCOUNT OF STOCK CAN ARISE.

Considering the remarkable inducements presented in the above schedule, assuring beyond any reasonable doubt large and speedy returns upon the par value of the stock, the terms are believed to be such as will readily commend themselves to intelligent capitalists. It might be said with truth, that no better opportunity for investment has ever been tendered to the American public.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS
NOW OPEN AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE,
No. 100 BROADWAY.
ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

THE HOMESTEAD PETROLEUM COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL, $250,000, IN 50,000 SHARES OF $5 EACH.

This company offers for sale to immediate subscribers, 10,000 shares of its capital stock at $2 50 each, which will be in full payment therefor. The amount derived from the sale of these shares will be entirely devoted to the further development of the company's property.

The company owns, in fee simple, the greater part of the well-known Miller Farm, on the Alleghany River, near Franklin, Venango County, Penn.; and from the character of wells now producing on the same farm, the trustees expect soon to make large and regular dividends.

Subscriptions may be made to either of the following-named trustees:

PAUL N. SPOFFORD, of Spofford, Tileston & Co.
F. B. LATHROP, President Union Mutual Insurance Company.
JOSEPH COLWELL, of Colwell Bros.
THOMAS HARRISON, No. 289 West-st.
W. H. MIDDLETON, of W. M. Rogers & Co.
WM. J. REID, New-Orleans.
F. M. FRENCH, President Produce Exchange.

Or at the office of the company, No. 17 Broadway.
F. M. FRENCH, President.
LEWIS L. JONES, Treasurer and Secretary.

OIL LANDS AT FIRST HANDS.—NO MONEY CLAIMED TILL TITLE PROVED PERFECT.—CHARLES MURPHY, from West Virginia, will offer, for two days, a number of choice tracts of well-selected oil territory, direct from occupants of the farms, at prices lower than can be obtained by going to the oil region. Located in Ritchie, Wirt, Wood, Jackson and Roane Counties, West Virginia, in tracts ranging from 25 up to 500 acres. For particulars apply to CHARLES MURPHY, Room No. 154 National Hotel, Cortlandt-st., from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.

PETROLEUM LANDS FOR SALE.—117 acres superior Oil Lands, on Pithole Creek, near the celebrated United States well. Inquire at the office of EDWARD GILBERT, No. 25 Chambers-st.

C. H. HITCHCOCK, MINING GEOLOGIST, Late Lecturer of Amherst College, Geologist to the State of Maine, &c., examines Coal, Petroleum, Copper Iron, Gold, and other mineral lands. Office 37 Park-row

PETROLEUM.

THE
DUCK CREEK
PETROLEUM COMPANY.
NO LIABILITY TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Organized under the laws of the State of New-York, for working and developing the wells, leases and lands described in the annexed schedule.

This property has been selected with great care by parties of long and successful experience in the oil business and a thorough knowledge of the oil regions; and from the large amount of lands in fee, and the number and variety of leases, and excellent location of the undeveloped tracts, the most satisfactory results are confidently anticipated.

The management and care of this property will be in the hands and under the personal supervision of J. Atkens Robertson, Esq., late of the U. S. Engineer Corps, whose practical experience and success are a guarantee that the business will be energetically and systematically prosecuted.

Capital, $1,000,000, divided into 200,000 shares of $5 each. 20,000 shares reserved for working capital.

OFFICERS:

THOMAS GARDINER, President.
RICHARD K. HOLDANE, Vice-President.
WILLIAM JAFFRAY, Secretary and Treasurer.
DAVID E. WHEELER, Counsel.

TRUSTEES:

THOMAS GARDINER, No. 10 East 19th-st., N.Y.
LORING ANDREWS, Loring Andrews & Son, No. 72 Gold-st., N.Y.
JOHN VAN NEST, No. 79 Beekman-st., N.Y.
EGBERT GUERNSEY, M. D., No. 18 West 23d-st., N.Y.
H. S. GILBERT, M. D., No. 56½ West 28th-st., N.Y.
RICH. K. HOLDANE, No. 73 East 26th-st., N.Y.
EDWIN OATES, Brooklyn.
ISAAC T. LUDLAM, No. 8 James-st., N.Y.
J. W. BAKER, No. 237 Broadway, N.Y.
A. B. BATELLE, Marietta, Ohio.
WM. MACKENZIE, Mackenzie & Mitchell, No. 34 Pine-st., N.Y.
WM. B. TAYLOR, Jr., No. 34 Pine-st., N.Y.
WM. JAFFRAY, No. 237 Broadway, N.Y.

SUPERINTENDENT:

J. ATTICUS ROBERTSON, late of the U. S. Engineer Corps.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.

TRACT No. 1—In fee simple—215 acres in Wood County, Western Virginia, on Big Run, four miles from the Ohio River, five miles from Marietta, Ohio. 140 acres of this tract is heavily timbered. There are also upon this tract three good dwellings, one barn, and steam saw mill. Several large flowing wells have recently been struck in the immediate vicinity of this tract.

No. 2—In fee simple—10 acres, Wood County, Western Virginia, seven miles south of Marietta, Ohio. Upon this tract are one good dwelling and barn, steam saw and planing mill, with abundance of heavy timber in the immediate vicinity.

A well has just been bored near this tract 120 feet deep, with a good show of oil and gas.

No. 3—Lease—time, 99 years—8 acres on Duck Creek, near Macksburgh, Washington County, Ohio. There are four wells upon this tract, which were bored in 1860, all of which produced. These wells are now being retubed and the engines to work them are on the ground, and indications favor the hope of superior results. The oil from these wells has been sold for $30 per barrel at the wells. Four-fifths of the oil goes to the company.

The Dixon Well near this property, just completed, is now pumping 75 barrels per day.

No. 4—Lease—Time, 10 years—74 acres on Duck Creek, Washington County, Ohio, two and a half miles from Marietta. This is considered superior territory; a good show of oil. Four-fifths of the oil goes to the company.

No. 5.—Lease—Time, 10 years—One acre on Duck Creek, near Macksburgh, and near the celebrated flowing well of the Achme

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st.,

have all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-STREET, N. Y.,

GOVERNMENT AGENTS

FOR THE SALE OF THE
NATIONAL 7-30 LOAN.

These bonds are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, dated Aug. 15, 1864, and convertible in three (3) years from that time into the Popular 6-20 Loan Gold-bearing Interest.

Also, buy and sell at market rates all classes of Government securities. Maturing certificates of indebtedness collected or purchased.

Railway stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission.

MARCH, MAY AND JULY

COUPONS

Cashed in Gold,

BY
HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 44 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury notes ready for immediate delivery, in sums to suit, AND ONE QUARTER OF ONE PER CENT. COMMISSION ALLOWED TO ALL PARTIES PURCHASING FOR ACCOUNT OF OTHERS.

U. S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY

FOR THE SALE OF THE
7-30 NATIONAL LOAN.
ALL DENOMINATIONS ON HAND AND READY FOR DELIVERY AT ONCE.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
United States Securities of all kinds bought and sold.

REMOVAL.

THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have removed to No. 156 Broadway, between Liberty-st. and Maiden-lane.

HOPE

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 92 BROADWAY.
CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000 00
ASSETS.....$282,248 76

This company having DECLINED JOINING the combination of Fire Insurance Companies, if prepared to write policies on terms as favorable as are offered by any other responsible company, whether IN OR OUT of the board.

DIRECTORS.

HENRY M. TASER,	THOMAS P. CUMMINGS,
STEPH. CAMBRELENG,	THEODORE W. RILEY
JOSEPH GRAFTON,	AMOS ROBBINS,
L. R. WARD,	D. LYDIG SUYDAM,
STEPHEN HYATT,	J. W. MERSEREAU,
JACOB REESE,	JOSEPH SKITTON,
ROBERT SCHELL,	WILLIAM H. TERRY,
JOHN PENFOLD,	WILLIAM REMSEN,
JAMES S. SANFORD,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
FREDK. SCHERMERHORN,	JOSEPH FOULKE.

JACOB REESE, President.
THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.
CHAS. D. HAUSHORNE, Asst. Secretary.

HERMETICAL BARREL COMPANY.

(ROBBINS' PATENT.)

A limited number of Shares of the Stock of this Company for sale.

Apply to
MACKENZIE & MITCHELL, Brokers,
No. 34 Pine-st.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK,
For the Year ending Feb. 1, 1865.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

OFFICE, NOS. 144 AND 146 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST.

Net cash assets Feb. 1, 1864		$10,029,264 81
Receipts during the year:		
Original premiums...	$545,581 06	
Renewal premiums	1,324,118 56	
War extra premiums.	29,164 07	
Annuity premiums...	5,729 98	
		$1,904,584 66
Interest (including premium on gold)	945,381 84	$2,849,966 50
		$12,879,131 31
Disbursements during year:		
Paid claims by death	$536,750 00	
Paid dividend additions	166,092 86	
Surrendered policies	88,128 83	
Annuities	8,428 77	
Profit and loss	3,943 67	
Commissions	124,787 62	
Expenses	151,385 88	$1,079,716 63
Net cash assets Feb. 1, 1865		$11,799,414 68
Invested as follows:		
Cash on hand and in banks	$1,023,694 26	
Bonds and mortgages	5,103,603 69	
United States Stocks (cost)	4,915,921 25	
Real estate (cost)	724,387 44	
Due from agents	31,978 05	$11,799,414 68
Add interest accrued, not due		$130,000 00
Add interest due and unpaid		8,371 30
Premiums due and unpaid		72,021 88
Deferred semi-annual and quarterly premiums		225,000 00
Gross assets, Feb. 1, 1865		$12,235,407 86
Increase in net cash assets during year		1,770,149 87

POLICY AND RISK ACCOUNT.

Issued	4,216 policies, insuring	$14,336,395 00
Lapsed	818 policies, insuring	2,373,534 00
Net increase	3,398 policies, insuring	$11,963,861 00
In force Feb. 1, 1864	15,044 policies, insuring	43,778,068 00
In force Feb. 1, 1865	18,422 policies, insuring	$55,741,926 00
Dividend additions to policies in force		8,111,467 00
Total amount at risk Feb. 1, 1865		$63,853,393 00

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement, and believe the same to be correct.
(Signed) SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:
Fred. S. Winston, Millard Fillmore, Alex. W. Bradford, John V. L. Pruyn, Oliver H. Palmer, David Hoadley, William Moore, Sam'l E. Sprouts, Henry A. Smythe, Robt. H. McCurdy, Sam'l M. Connell, William V. Brady, Isaac G. Pearson, Lucius Robinson, W. E. Dodge, Martin Bates, Jr. W. Smith Brown, George S. Coe, William Betts, Richard Patrick, Wm. K. Strong, John P. Velverton, Wm. H. Popham, Wm. M. Vermilye, John Wadsworth, Wm. A. Haines, John E. Devyllis, Alfred Edwards, Ezra Wheeler, Wellington Clapp, Nathaniel Hayden, Seymr'L. Husted, M. M. Freeman, John M. Stuart, Sam'l D. Babcock, Alonzo Child.

Secretaries { ISAAC ABBATT. THEO. W. MORRIS.
Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Cashier, FRED. M. WINSTON.
Medical Examiners { MINTURN POST, M. D., ISAAC L. KIP, M. D.
Counsel { WILLIAM BETTS, LL. D., Hon. LUCIUS ROBINSON.
Attorney, RICHARD A McCURDY.

The business of this Company is conducted on the MUTUAL principle, in the strictest sense of the term; the entire surplus, DEDUCTING NECESSARY EXPENSES ALONE, being equitably divided among the assured.

P. M. Myers & Co.,

NO. 48 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

AGENTS FOR U. S. 7.30 LOAN.

USUAL DISCOUNT allowed to Banks and Bankers.

COUNTRY ORDERS promptly supplied, and the notes delivered free of charge on Railroad and Express lines.

All DESCRIPTIONS of Government Securities dealt in on commission at the New-York Stock Exchange.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS.

Western Union Telegraph.
Western Union Extension Telegraph.
American Telegraph.
United States Telegraph.
American Express.
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.
Adams' Express.

All descriptions of Telegraph and Express Stocks bought and sold by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 44 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL

TEN YEARS' LOAN.

$500,000.

KINGS COUNTY (BROOKLYN) SEVEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS.

KINGS COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 13 COURT-STREET, BROOKLYN, Feb. 11, 1865.

The County Treasurer hereby invites subscriptions in sums of one thousand dollars and upward, to a loan of $500,000, authorized by Chapter 8, of the Laws of 1864, and by resolution of the Board of Supervisors adopted Dec. 20, 1864, for the purpose of filling the quota of the County under the President's last call for more troops.

Subscribers will receive "Certificates of Indebtedness," bearing interest from the date of subscription, until the bonds are ready for delivery.

The Bonds will bear interest, at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT PER ANNUM, payable semi-annually, to wit: On the 1st days of May and November; the principal will be due and payable on the 1st day of May, 1875.

The subscription book is now open at the Treasurer's office.

THOMAS A. GARDINER,
County Treasurer.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD.—Agreeably to the provisions contained in the Trust Indenture of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, dated April 1, 1863, sealed proposals—indorsed "Proposals for sale of Bonds"—addressed to R. S. WATSON, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon of SATURDAY, March 4, 1865, for sale to the undersigned of $30,000 of the LAND BONDS of said company. Refers to WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT,
NATHANIEL THAYER,
Trustees.

BOSTON, Feb. 21, 1865.

WARD & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 54 Wall-st.,

Agents for the sale of the Popular U. S. 7-30 Loan. All denominations on hand for immediate delivery. U. S. 6 per cent. Certificates bought and sold. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the New-York Stock Exchange.

T. L. TAYLOR & REED,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 5 Broad-st.

All descriptions of Government Securities, State and Railroad Bonds, Stocks and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States at the best rates. Deposits received subject to sight draft and interest allowed.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, THOS. REED.
Late Cashier of Hanover Bank.
SPECIAL PARTNERS.
JOHN MAXWELL, WILLIAM R. FINCH.

REMOVAL.

THE OFFICES OF THE
HARMONY
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
have been removed from No. 50 Wall-st. to
No. 156 BROADWAY.

Cash Capital	$300,000 00
Surplus	187,210 11
Total Assets	$487,210 11
Liabilities	18,000 00

R. G. GLOVER, President.
D. D. GASSNER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

FIRST DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE CITY PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a DIVIDEND of TWO PER CENT, free of Government tax, payable March 1, 1865. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th to the 28th February, inclusive.

JAMES M. WESTERVETT, Treasurer.

Feb. 14, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Feb. 1, 1865.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given to Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, that the following resolution was this day adopted by the Board of Directors of said company:

Resolved, That a dividend of five (5) per cent, free from Government tax, be declared by this company out of its net earnings for the last six months upon the Preferred and Common Stock, payable at the office of M. K. Jesup & Company, No. 60 Exchange-place, agents for the company in New-York City, on the 25th day of February, to the holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours, on the 11th day of February, on which day the books will be closed and be opened on the 27th instant for transfers.

WM. H. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1865.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company, on THURSDAY, 23d inst.

The transfer books will be closed on THURSDAY, 16th inst., and reopened on FRIDAY, 24th inst. By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

NEW-ENGLAND PETROLEUM COMPANY, Feb. 20, 1865.

FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS Company have declared their first quarterly dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable March 15, 1865. Owing to the destruction of their office at No. 60 John-st., by fire, the dividend will be paid at the office of J. D. BATES & CO., No. 15 Cortlandt-st. The transfer books will be closed on the 10th of March, and reopened on the 15th of the same month.

By order of the Board of Trustees,
S. H. GROSVENOR, Treasurer.

DE KALB PETROLEUM COMPANY, OFFICE No. 30 BROADWAY, ROOM No. 15.

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a Dividend of One per Cent. on its capital stock to all stockholders of record, on the 10th day of March. Transfer Books closed from 10th to 15th of March, inclusive.

SAM'L W. BOOCOCK, Secretary.

New-York, Feb. 22, 1865.

OFFICE OF SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and a half (3½) per cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand.

By order,
RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

TROY NATIONAL BANK, No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent. upon the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 24th inst. Transfer books are closed from this date.

C. N. JORDAN, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed, free from Government tax. Deposits made on or before March 1 will draw interest from that date.

THOS. CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 82 NASSAU-st., N. Y.—OPEN EVERY DAY, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST (free from Government tax) allowed. Money deposited on or before March 1 will draw interest from that date.

JAMES C. STONEALL, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—THE ADVERTISER WISHING TO extend his business, will take an interest in any good paying iron manufacturing business, being now in the above line; has ample room with steam power at his works, also at warerooms, one of the best locations down town, for the sale of any description of goods of iron manufacture. Address, with particulars, Box No. 3871, Post-office.

A CHANCE FOR CABINETMAKERS.—For sale on East 46th-st. a factory, twenty-horse power; all requisite machinery, in complete running order; cheap for cash; terms easy. Apply, before 11 A. M., to JAMES ROWE, No. 758 3d-av.

$10.000 PARTNER WANTED.—A LADY or gentleman of refinement can make a large fortune in a highly respectable business; reference exchanged. Address R. L., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

$150,000.—I WANT A PARTY AT once, to assist in purchasing the largest and best gold field in California; the richest quartz in America. N. W. BUSTEED, Room 2, No. 8 Wall-st.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN

Those who are desirous of having teeth extracted should call on Dr. HOYT, the originator of the anæsthetic Nitrous Oxide. Office No. 376 Broadway, near 18th-st.

DR. E. L. WAIT, NO. 98 FOURTH-AV., opposite 11th-st., inserts teeth cheaper and better than most dentists, for the reason that he confines himself strictly to the mechanical branch of the profession. Parties in need of artificial denture are invited to call and examine specimens and prices.

DR. VAN VLECK'S CHEAP AND SUPERIOR dentistry, No. 47 Bond-st. Twenty-five cents deducted from any customer's bill by presenting this advertisement.

TEETH EXTRACTED POSITIVELY without pain, with NITROUS GAS, ETHER or CHLOROFORM, at 50 cents each, by Dr. WAIT, Sr., No. 263 4th-av, corner 21st-st. Teeth inserted and filled on moderate terms.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION GRIGinated the Nitrous oxide, and no charge is made for extracting teeth if pain is caused. Come to headquarters. The best teeth inserted. No. 18 Cooper Institute.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 312 6TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., N. Y., NO. 157 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.

Classes for gentlemen on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, in Brooklyn—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y., at 3 o'clock. Call for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING CLASSES—AT the Academy of Physical Culture, No. 49 West 14th-st., on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Young ladies, misses and masters at 4 P. M. Private evening classes for ladies and gentlemen at 8 o'clock. New classes forming.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.—While recent calls for charitable aid from Savannah and from other distant parts of the country, have been cheerfully responded to by our citizens, the Board of Managers deeply regret the necessity of a special appeal in behalf of the poor at our own doors.

The usual increase of destitution in winter has been greatly aggravated by the extreme severity of the season and other causes. Out-door labor is interrupted, manufacturers and contractors are receiving but few orders, and many of the largest establishments are working on short time, or have discharged their hands. Sickness, also from congestive and typhus fevers, small-pox, and other diseases, which extensively prevail in the poorest sections of the city, has contributed to produce a larger amount of pinching poverty and poignant suffering than has been known before in many years.

But, besides these ordinary causes of indigence and distress, several NEW CLASSES of the necessitous, growing out of the war, have been thrown upon our sympathy and assistance. Among these are the families of soldiers who have no claim on the city or county bounty, discharged and disabled soldiers and families who have not obtained their arrearages or pensions, and the widows and orphans of soldiers who have fallen in their country's defence.

Add to these the enormous expenses of living. Every one knows that a dollar currency is not worth more than the fifty cents of former years. Hence, while the contributions are above the usual average, they are not in the ratio of their enhanced values, and fall far below the actual demand. More than FIFTEEN THOUSAND PERSONS are now aided by the association, and, to meet the existing necessity, TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS beyond the present receipts will be required.

On this brief statement the board rest their appeal. As they never obtrude the objects of the association on public notice, except urged by its necessities, they trust the response given will enable it to meet the present temporary pressure. They plead not for the idle and dissolute, but for the unfortunate and deserving providentially thrown upon charity. Those who succored famine-stricken Ireland and freighted ships for the starving operatives of England, will not, it is believed, close their ears to the cry of distress which comes from the poverty-stricken and wretched at our own doors.

Contributions may be sent to R. B. MINTURN, Treasurer, No. 78 South-st; BROWN BROTHERS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st; R. M. HARTLEY, No. 69 Bible House, Astor-place, or to any of the officers or authorized collectors. By order of the board.

JAMES BROWN, President,
JAMES LENOX,
JOHN C. GREEN,
A. R. WETMORE,
HORATIO ALLEN,
Vice-Presidents.

ROBERT B. MINTURN, Treasurer.
ROBERT M. HARTLEY, Secretary.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!
TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

Housekeepers should buy their Teas, Coffees, &c., at the GREAT "CANTON TEA WAREHOUSE," where all goods are guaranteed free from adulteration, and sold cheap for cash only. THOMAS R. AGNEW,

Nos. 260 and 262 Greenwich-st., corner Murray.
Wholesale Department No. 262 Greenwich-st.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS

TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.

Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

WATER-POWERS FOR SALE.

TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

We have lists of a great number of water-powers of both large and small capacity, some of them near this city. Persons in want of such property will find it to their interest to call.

Engineers skilled in making plans and estimates for buildings and machinery will be furnished when required. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A large stock always on hand at
LOWER PRICES
than any other establishment in the city.
A. KLASER'S MANTEL WORKS,
No. 109 East 13th-st., near 3d-av. Cut this out.

COMPRESSED YEAST!

The demand for our celebrated "COMPRESSED YEAST" having so rapidly increased, we deem it a duty to the public to designate the following depots in the various parts of the city, where it can be had fresh every day:

OONAN, STERN & CO.,
No. 89 7th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

GREENWICH-ST.
112, H. Schmidt.
246, G. N. Smith.
415, P. Nelson.
MUDSON-ST.
387, J. F. Knapp.
8TH-AV.
610, Heodrickson.
597, Chs. Hall.
442, H. Blanck.
232, L. Friedländer.
7TH-AV.
420, Abbot & Palmer.
9TH-AV.
438, Bowes & Co.
6TH-AV.
151, J. H. Stellges.
3D-AV.
675, Banman & Co.
2D-AV.
88, A. Deerking.
Cor. 30th-st., F. Fittel.
AVENUE A.
39, G. H. Rasch.
GREENWICH-AV.
8, S. R. Mann & Co.
BOWERY.
389, Haight Bros.
CANAL-ST.
585, Chas. Rahe.
602, F. Engelcke.
7TH-ST.
166, Chs. Gebhard.

RELIEF OF CHARLESTON.

The American Union Commission, in view of the extreme suffering of the aged and helpless people rendered destitute by the burning of the City of Charleston by the rebel army, sends an agent at once to that city to relieve and report upon their necessities. Supplies in aid of the work may be sent to the office of the Union Commission, No. 14 Bible House, and will be immediately dispatched to Charleston. Money may be sent to A. F. STOUT, Esq., Treasurer, President of the Shoe and Leather Bank, No. 272 Broadway, for the Union Commission. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, President.

HENRY N. MARTIN, Corresponding Secretary A. U. C.

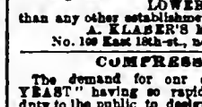
ROUND CORNERED PLAYING CARDS.

All playing cards with the old style of sharp pointed corners, *until split* almost immediately they are put in use, thus producing one or more *imperfect* or *disorganized* cards in the pack. The U. S. Internal Revenue Stamp Tax on these goods renders them so expensive as to induce the subscribers and inventors to offer to the public these new and improved cards, which will be found to remain perfect, and outwear four packs of the best sharp-pointed cards ever made. For sale by all Stationers and Fancy Goods Dealers.

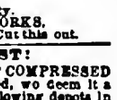
SAM. HART & CO.,
No. 546 Broadway.

TURKISH BATHS.

If you wish to enjoy health, strength, youth, beauty, luxury, and rid yourself of cares, wrinkles and infirmities, go to Nos. 13 and 15 Laight-st., and take a genuine Turkish bath. See description of it in Monday's and Wednesday's *Times*. Hours from 8 to 8 A. M. and from 3 to 9 P. M. for gentlemen, and from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. for ladies. Sundays, from 8 to 11 A. M., for gentlemen only.



COOKING
ACADEMY.
Apply for admission to the courses, No. 18 Cooper Union, from 1 to 4 P. M.



CIGAR SMOKERS, NOTICE.

The National Cigar, made by the Havana Cigar Manufacturing Company. A new and superior article, produced at small cost, by machinery; best tobacco. For sale at No. 86 Cedar-st., New-York.

In boxes of 100, $4.
In boxes of 50, $2.

W. H. WELLS.

BAZIQUE PLAYING CARDS,

with authentic rules for playing inclosed in each pack. For sale by the manufacturers.

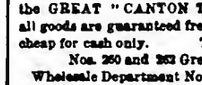
SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 546 Broadway.

CLEANLINESS!—A STOVE MOST BRILliantly polished in two minutes for less than one farthing. W. C. NIXEY'S celebrated registered Black Lead. A new domestic discovery. Cannot be wasted.

The advantages of this elegant chemical preparation are great saving of time, cleanliness of application, smallness of quantity required, and the prevention of waste, dust, and its destructive consequences. Further, it ultimately produces a pure metallic coating of a high degree of brilliancy and durability, reflecting both light and heat.

(See specimen on the sides of each black.)

Sold everywhere, in Solid Blocks. 1d., 2d., 4d. and 1s. Works No. 12 Soho square, London.



MANHATTAN ARMS CO., Newark, N. J.—Our Colt Model Navy Pistol is of best material and wrought throughout. Parts interchangeable. Every Pistol warranted one year. Best Pistol made for army officers, being 8 oz. lighter than any Pistol using Government cartridges.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.—"Wardwell's National Writing Fluid," and "Rose's American Union Ink." No sediment, flow freely and do not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., corner of Canal, and by the trade generally. C. W. WARDWELL, Successor to J. G. Rose.

CORNS, BUNIONS AND INGROWING nails, tender feet, chilblains, &c., cured by Dr. BRIGGS, Chiropodist, No. 312 Broadway, over Knox's; branch office and residence, No. 920 Broadway, corner 21st-st. BRIGGS' Alleviator and Curative sold by druggists and sent by mail.

PERSONAL.

A LOST CHILD IN THE SOUTH.—THE gentleman who gave his motherless child, with a locket and miniature, to a friend on the road from Cassville to Rome, Ga., on the 18th October, 1863, can obtain important information by applying at the office of GLYPHANT & CO., No. 114 Pearl-st., New-York.

IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE OF Peter Robinson, late Engineer on the steamer *Norwich*, by calling at No. 146 Christopher-st immediately, he will hear of something to his advantage.

GERALDINE FOOTE—THERE IS A LETTER for you at the New-York Post-office. Please call for it immediately.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

Mr. STUART has to announce that on THIS MORNING, SATURDAY, 25th, will take place the second of the series of GRAND MATINEES OF BOOTH'S HAMLET, which will be presented with all its SPLENDOR OF APPOINTMENT AND APPLIANCES, AND PERFECTION OF CAST.

Private boxes, orchestra chairs and reserved seats in dress circle may be secured at the usual prices. The whole of the rest of the house will be thrown open to the public. Tickets seventy-five cents. The doors will be opened at one o'clock, and performance commence at half-past one, in time to enable families from Brooklyn, Staten Island and adjacent cities on the Philadelphia, Harlem, New-Haven and Hudson River lines, at whose special request these matinees are given, to reach home in season able time. As it is impossible to find a resting spot for every drop in the Niagara of beauty which descends upon the Winter Garden at these matinees, and no number of officials are able sometimes to control the sweet violence with which ladies enforce their will, Mr. Stuart desires to state that any lady in any way dissatisfied, can either have her ticket indorsed for the following Saturday matinee, or any evening performance, or her money returned, as she may please.

Monday and every night during the week Mr. Booth will appear as HAMLET.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
SATURDAY,
(Third time here,) Tom Taylor's admirable comedy,
STILL WATERS RUN DEEP.
And, third time in ten years, the excellent farce of
HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS.
MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY,
Never acted here, Tom Taylor's great domestic drama
THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN,
With a Great Cast, New Scenery, Dresses and Appointments, and Incidental Music.

Due notice will be given of the next representations of STILL WATERS RUN DEEP, MEN OF THE DAY, HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS, THE GAME OF LIFE, and OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS, all of which plays continue to attract immense audiences.

Open at 7½; overture at 7¾.

BROADWAY THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7½

THE PERFORMANCES CONCLUDE at 10 O'CLOCK.
ANOTHER SIGNAL TRIUMPH FOR
MR. JOHN E. OWENS.
CROWDED HOUSES—IMMENSE SALE OF RESERVED SEATS—THRONGS TURNED AWAY—ROARS OF LAUGHTER—REPEATED CALLS BEFORE THE CURTAIN.

"In Forty Winks Mr. John Gwens threw the audience into convulsions of laughter. They screamed, shrieked, shouted, stamped, clapped each other on the back, punched each other in the ribs, and fairly doubled themselves up with laughter. We have never heard such roars; we have never seen such abandon at any other piece of amusement."—*Herald*, Feb. 21.

TOODLES.
TIMOTHY TOODLES.....MR. JOHN E. OWENS.
FORTY WINKS.
HORATIO SPRUGGINS.....MR. JOHN E. OWENS.

HIPPOTHEATRON—BEGINS AT 7 3-4.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING,
GRAND MATINEES WED'Y AND SAT'Y, AT 2½.
UNPRECEDENTED, UNQUALIFIED AND MARVELOUS SUCCESS OF MOTHER GOOSE
THE FAIRY LEGEND OF THE GOLDEN EGG.
THE NEW AND GORGEOUS COMIC PANTOMIME,
NEW SCENERY, DRESSES,
SUPERB APPOINTMENTS, and GRAND BALLET.
NEW AND STARTLING TRICKS, TRANSFORMATIONS,
WONDERS OF MAGIC DIABLEBIE,
ADMITTED BY THE PRESS AND PUBLIC THE GREATEST PANTOMIMIC ACHIEVEMENT EVER PRESENTED IN AMERICA.
PEALS OF APPLAUSE AND SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES, in which Madame Louise Tournaire, Young Stickney, The Conrad Brothers, and ALL THE GREAT ARTISTS APPEAR.

NIBLO'S SALOON. HELENE DE KATOW

THE FIRST AND ONLY GRAND MATINEE of the renowned Russian Violoncellist, MD'LLE HELENE DE KATOW, and the highly successful Piano-forte Virtuoso and Composer,

MR. JAMES M. WEHLI,

Will take place THIS SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, when the young American Prima Donna, MISS LAURA HARRIS, and the favorite English tenor, MR. EARNEST PERRING, will assist.

Musical Director.....SIG. RGSA.

Admission $1. To the matinee there is no extra charge for secured seats. Seats may be secured at Messrs. Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Hall & Son's, No. 541 Broadway, and Sibel's, No. 8 Wall-st.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—PUBLIC REHEARSAL No. 11 at the Academy of Music on SATURDAY, Feb. 25, at 3 o'clock P. M. Admission 50 cents. Tickets for sale at the usual places.

L. SPIER, Secretary.

BURNETT, THE ECCENTRIC DELINEATOR, will make his first appearance at Bodworth's Hall THIS EVENING.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 52 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 20 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Sore Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that seminal and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' invigorating essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

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AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

AFTERNOON AT 3.—EVENING AT 7½.
The great Local and Moral
ONE THOUSAND DOLLAR DRAMA,
written by Miss LAURA KEENE, the
WORKMEN OF NEW-YORK;
OR, THE CURSE OF DRINK.
MORNING, AT 11,
EXPOSE OF SPIRITUALISM,
BY DR. W. F. VON VLECK,
with practical illustrations.
GREAT DANCING GIRAFFE,
BY TONY DENIER.

MILITARY EXECUTION.

[Continued from the First Page.]

accordingly postponed until yesterday, and to the meantime his mother and some other friends visited him. The prisoner also employed the interval in writing a full account of all the matter for which he was condemned.

HIS LAST HOURS.

Gen. DIX directed Major GOELWELL, the Infantry Commandant at Fort Columbus, to carry the order into execution, and BEALL was brought up from Fort Lafayette and lodged in a cell in Garrison-square, Fort Columbus. Here the prisoner passed his last hours, carefully guarded, but provided with writing materials and such other reasonable conveniences as he might need. The prisoner saw his parents and relatives for the last time on Thursday. In conversation with them he expressed no contrition for the crime he had committed, but spoke with some pride of his career in the Confederate army, in the old "Stonewall Brigade," and mentioned a number of battles in which he had been engaged.

Rev. S. H. WESTON, of St. John's Church, has visited BEALL several times since his conviction, and was also with him on Thursday night. The prisoner was a member of the Episcopal Church, and conversed freely with Mr. WESTON on religious topics. He expressed no sorrow for what he had done. After praying with him and administering to him the sacraments of the Church, Mr. WESTON left him, and the prisoner retired to rest as usual.

THE MORNING OF THE EXECUTION.

Yesterday morning's sun broke away the clouds of the previous day, and shone out clear and beautiful upon the waters of the bay; and looking across the bright waters, the dark outline of the gibbet marred the slope of Governor's Island, and the dangling rope, swaying in the fresh sea breeze, seemed impatient for the victim. That outline on the horizon, like a portent in the sky, told the fate of the traitor and spy, who, from the midst of all this scene of busy life, with the hum of the million voices of the great city in his ears, in the prime of his manhood, was to leave all the love and hopes of the world, and pass into an unknown eternity. The quarter chimes of Old Trinity, floating with mellowed sound over the channel to its dungeon, measured for him into stated portions the allotted moments of his life. The drum-beat of the garrison, the glancing bayonets and polished accoutrements of his guard, the tramp of armed men around him, might remind him of the martial bustle of his military career, of his comrades-in-arms, and he might regret that he had so far forfeited, by his infamous crimes, all consideration from man; that the manner of his death must be that of a thief and a murderer, instead of the death of a soldier.

THE GALLOWS.

The gallows, the same used at the execution of GORDON, the slave-trader, is not built with a drop, but furnished with weights and pulleys, by means of which the condemned man is jerked into the air with a sudden motion which instantly dislocates the vertebræ of the neck. A mound over the uprights, the timbers of rough boards erected, and the weights and pulleys, as well as the executioner, are thus concealed from view. The noose is separate from the main end, and is provided with an iron ring, which hooks on to the gallows' rope. This horrible instrument of death was erected on the southerly slope of the island, facing southeast.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE EXECUTION.

About 10 o'clock, two friends of the prisoner, from Baltimore, who had just arrived, obtained permission to visit him, and entered his cell in company with Rev. Mr. WESTON. After their withdrawal, Mr. WESTON again administered the sacrament to the prisoner, and passed an hour with him in prayer and religious conversation. About 12 o'clock, his last dinner was sent into his cell, but came out again almost untouched.

The drum now beat to assemble the battalion of regulars who were to do guard duty on the occasion. All the rebel prisoners confined in the fort were secured in their quarters, and the trim, neatly dressed United States soldiers turned out fully equipped for duty. The guard for the gallows was marched off to the ground, and the detail to take charge of the prisoner formed in open order in front of his cell. At half-past 12 Capt. TALLMAN, Provost-Marshal of the island, United States Marshal ROSSER MURRAY, and the executioner, entered BEALL's cell and found him resting quietly in his chair, looking on the ground, and apparently in deep thought. He addressed them with a smile, saying, "I am ready, gentlemen." Turning to the executioner he said, "Let this thing be as brief as possible. It is to me a mere muscular effort. Make it as short as you can when you get there." His arms were then tied behind him, above the elbow, and the deadly loop was hung loosely around his neck like some ghastly insignia of infamy. This noose was the same one used to hang HICKS, the pirate GORDON, the slave-trader, and the negro HAWKINS, who was executed for murder on the high seas. The black cap was then placed on the prisoner's head, a military cloak thrown over his shoulders, and he was led out of his cell by Marshal MURRAY and Capt. TALLMAN, to take his place under the arch of the sallyport, between a line of soldiers.

BEALL'S PERSONAL APPEARANCE.

The prisoner's face was pale and careworn from his confinement, but he looked firm and undismayed by the terrors of his situation. Minutes now separated him from the brink of that waiting grave into which he must fall, yet he smiled at the eager curiosity evinced by the spectators. BEALL was evidently a man of intellect and refinement, and while all acknowledged the justice of his sentence many felt a deep pity that the utter perversion of a cultured mind from an honorable course should have led to such a fate. The prisoner was a well-formed man, about five feet eight inches in height, hazel eyes, brown hair and beard, and a firm, determined mouth. His demeanor indicated either perfect indifference or the possession of some sustaining influence enabling him to triumph over the fear of death. He said nothing as he passed out, but silently took his place beside the clergyman.

THE DEATH MARCH.

The prisoner and his escort, headed by the Provost-Marshal, then marched out of the sallyport and west on in the direction of the gallows. On reaching the brow of the hill overlooking the bay the southerly slope of the island and the black gibbet were visible. Here the Provost-Marshal received a signal that all was out ready and the procession halted. Now if ever was the hour of trial to that man. Immured for weeks in a close prison, brought out into the bright sunlight when he might count all the draughts of the clear sea air that he will draw before his breath stops for ever, with all the world busy, moving, happy, a vital reality around him and the instrument of an ignominious death facing him, fascinating him with its snake-like coils, cutting off his view of this world, but giving him transitory glimpses of another. The rough pine coffin at the gibbet's foot, he knows well will be his last resting-place, and its heavy lid will shut him out of the light of that dazzling sun to which he now casts up his eyes and says, "This is the last time I shall see the sun." The prisoner looked at no one; perhaps the fullness of life in those around him, made him despair; but at the sky, the waves, the hills of Staten Island, the heights of New-Jersey, and the sod on which he stood, he gazed intently, while his eyes ever reverted to the deadly rope that waited to embrace him. After five minutes' delay the march was resumed, and the prisoner passed into the hollow square which enclosed the gibbet.

UNDER THE GALLOWS.

A chair had been placed directly under the rope, and the prisoner at first sat down, the Rev. Mr. WESTON standing beside him; but after sitting a moment he rose and pushed the chair aside with his foot.

The Post Adjutant read the record of the charges upon which he had been tried, the findings and sentence of the court, and the order of Gen. DIX approving the sentence and directing the execution. Finding this to be rather a lengthy proceeding, the prisoner drew up the chair again with his foot, and sat down. During the recital of the order he smiled derisively at such passages as were condemnatory of his crimes. At its conclusion he jumped up of his own accord, and stood erect immediately under the rope. It was noticed that when BEALL sat down, he studiously turned his back upon the Adjutant, and faced directly South, in which direction he gazed continuously, always appearing to avoid looking of any one around him.

THE EXECUTION.

The ceremonious forms of military law had now all been complied with, the remotest hope of a reprieve, or respite or delay, had passed. BEALL stood face to face with eternity, and turning from earth and earthly things, he looked to the attendant of God for comfort and support. Now he takes his last look upon the scenes around him and hows his head while the clergyman reads the prayers for the dying, him responding reverently. Concluding his prayer, Mr. WESTON pronounced the benediction and withdrew. Before the prisoner could raise his eyes the executioner, prompt, ready and disgustingly eager, stood in the place of the divine.

HIS LAST WORDS.

Marshal MURRAY and Provost-Marshal TALLMAN came up to BEALL and asked him if he had anything to say. In reply he said:

"I protest against this execution. It is absolutely murder—brutal murder. I die in the service and defiance of my country."

DEATH.

The Provost-Marshal stepped back and took up a position directly in the rear of BEALL. The executioner threw back the prisoner's cloak and proceeded to adjust the knot and attach the noose to the rope. Before pulling the black-cap over his face, the prisoner addressed a few words to his executioner, in relation to the disposal of his body after death. The black cap was drawn down over his face, shutting him out from the world forever. The executioner retired, and at a flourish from the Provost-Marshal's sword, BEALL was snatched up from the earth out of the sunshine into the darkness of death, ignominiously ending his traitorous career. He was perfectly motionless for one minute, then a slight muscular contraction of the legs was visible, followed by a convulsive shrugging of the shoulders, after which not the slightest movement of the body was perceived, except a vibratory motion caused by the wind. After hanging exactly twenty minutes the body was lowered, and the Post Surgeon examined it. Life was declared to be extinct, the remains were turned over to a hospital steward for delivery to the prisoner's friends, and the battalion of guards marched off the ground playing a lively air. The outraged laws were thus fully vindicated in the execution of this man as a felon in spite of his claims to be treated as a prisoner of war, and his associates among the rebel hordes may take a timely warning by his fate.

The whole arrangements for the execution, up to the end, were carried out without the smallest mishaps by Capt. TALLMAN, Provost-Marshal, and Capt. RYAN, officer of the day at Fort Columbus, and the utmost decorum was preserved throughout by both civilians and soldiers. Quite a number of spectators obtained passes to come way or another, and were present on the island, while the waters of the vicinity were crowded with tugs and small craft of all descriptions.

So far as we recall, this is the first execution of a spy in this department since the hanging of Maj. ANDRÉ, of the British Army, by order of GEORGE WASHINGTON.

THE SENATE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE

Further Inquiry into the City Inspector's Department.

Testimony of Chief-Clerk Dusenbury, Complaint-Clerk Hall, Corporation-Counsel Develin, Wm. H. Devoe—who proved for a time contumacious—Contractor White, Clerk Wainwright, and Street Inspectors Kingsland and Sickels.

The Legislative Committee resumed the investigation of the City Inspector's Department yesterday morning.

Alfred Dusenbury, Chief Clerk of the City Inspector's Department, was recalled, and examined in relation to the assessments made upon the clerks in the department, for the purpose of defending the charges made against Mr. Boole before the Governor; Mr. Hall, keeper of the Rivington yard, was assessed $54; Mr. Ryers was also assessed for the same purpose. The witness was examined relative to his correspondence with Mr. Delavan, after Mr. Boole was appointed City Inspector. He could not remember the nature of the correspondence.

Mr. Hall testified that he was complaint and payroll clerk in the bureau of Sanitary Inspection. The witness read the law defining the duties of Health Wardens; he believed that if the officers properly attended to their duties, a Health Warden and Assistant were needed in each Ward; the office of Health Warden was created in 1860, while Mr. Delavan was in office. The witness read the law defining the duties of his office, and said he had performed them as faithfully under Mr. Boole as he did under Mr Delaven; the Health Wardens, also, have been as faithful as under Mr. Delavan; if complaints had been made to witness by citizens, they would have been attended to; witness had reports of Health Wardens on fever cases made last Summer; an Assistant Health Warden of the Fifteenth Ward contracted the small-pox recently while attending to his duties, from which he died.

Cross-examined.—While Mr. Carr was in office he called the Health Wardens together, and gave them instructions relative to their duties; witness always thought Mr. Carr was a faithful officer; during the past two or three years there has been a great deal of typhus and typhoid fever; at present there is considerable small-pox; it began last Summer and is now subsiding; the Health Wardens receive their reports of sickness from physicians; the law directs physicians to make reports to the Board of Health. The witness was examined in relation to the removal of dead horses; he did not think they remained in the streets more than a day at a time. The Assistant Health Warden who died in the Fifteenth Ward was named Ellary.

Redirect.—Witness was never in Mr. Carr's office enough to know how he passed his time.

Mr. GRAHAM read the ordinances regulating the duties of the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, and said that the proper performance of those duties would have required Carr to be out of doors much of the time.

The witness said that the Health Wardens could not have been out of the city for any considerable time without his knowing it; Health Wardens never left the city without obtaining permission.

Cross-examination resumed—Judge Whiting—Can you tell how Mr. Boole obtained his nomination?

Mr. Munger—We won't go into that.

Mr. Graham—We have no objection; we can show it was an honor thrust upon him.

Mr. Munger—We won't inquire whether it was thrust upon him.

Witness to Mr. Munger—The Health Wardens call on me, and make a verbal or written report every day.

Jake E. Develin, Counsel to the Corporation, testified that he represented the city in the suit of Mr. Hecker, placing an injunction upon the payment of money for street cleaning; the action was in the Supreme Court of the State: Judge Whiting represented Mr. Hecker, and Judge Allen and the witness represented the heads of the city departments; the witness then explained the street-cleaning controversy.

Wm. H. Devoe testified that he was a contractor; he is now cleaning Broadway, Fulton, Whitehall, Cortlandt and Stain streets by special contract; he has been connected with street cleaning for five years, and is familiar with its workings; the streets cannot possibly be cleaned for $300,000 a year; witness had a sub-contract under Hackley in 1863; the streets could not have been cleaned for less than $500,000, without the dumping grounds. Croton water and manure; there has been an increase of 25 per cent. on labor since that time; the City Inspector could have had the streets cleaned for $150,000 less than they cost last year, if no impediments had been thrown in his way, and the men had been paid every two weeks; the machines of witness are an improvement upon those owned by the Chemical Compost Company.

Cross-examined.—The contract of witness is about $500 a week; he pays $1 75 a day for labor; the water and dumping-grounds are furnished by the city; the witness said the Citizens' Association interfered with the cleaning of the streets; in his opinion it will cost the city about a hundred thousand dollars to clean the streets of the ashes and ice accumulated since the Hecker injunction was obtained; it would require about 300 men to clean the streets of New-York; the ashes might possibly be removed for nothing; the witness had a sub-contract under Hackley for cleaning Broadway, the First, Second, Third and Fourth Wards.

Judge Whiting asked the witness what his contract under Mr. Hackley amounted to.

The witness declined answering the question; he said he had lost money on the contract, and did not wish to answer.

Judge Whiting said that on his direct examination the witness was very ready to testify that the streets could not be cleaned for $300,000; he wished to show, by the rate of his sub-contract, that the streets could be cleaned for $300,000.

The Chairman said the committee would require the witness to answer the question.

Mr. Devoe still refused, when Senator Munger directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to take the witness in custody.

The Sergeant-at-Arms advanced and conducted the witness to an adjoining apartment.

Mr. White was called, and testified that he had been a contractor; he is familiar with the expense of cleaning the streets under Mr. Boole; it comprises favorably with former years, considering the high price of wages; taking into consideration the area to be swept, the high price of labor, &c., without the dumping grounds, the work cannot be done for less than $700,000; the streets could not be cleaned without the dumping grounds; there has been an increase of at least fifty per cent. in the cost of cleaning the streets since 1850; since the injunction of Mr. Hecker, the increased expense to the city will be very large.

Cross-examined.—In 1851 he was Superintendent of Streets; in 1851 the streets were cleaned by contract for $165,000, with the privilege of Croton water, manure, dumping-grounds and manure; in 1853 the cost of cleaning the streets was $400,000, less the amount realized from the sale of manure. The witness said he had carefully examined the workings of the City Inspector's Department; he did not think Special Inspectors and Ordinance Distributors were necessary; the witness thought the police force sufficient to abate nuisances.

Mr. Graham said he understood Mr. Devoe desired to appear before the committee to make an explanation.

Mr. Graham took occasion to say that there was a class of persons present at the investigation, who were actuated by selfish motives, while pretending to be anxious to advance the public interests. They were men who had been kicked out of their own party for their misdeeds, and were now endeavoring to elect themselves to office, by pretending to expose the corruptions of those in power.

The witness came forward and said he thought the men were trying to pry into his private business; and, therefore, he declined to answer the question. After reflection he determined to answer the question.

The Chairman said the manner of the witness had been respectful while declining to answer the question, and the committee had no personal feeling toward him. The question of Judge Whiting, he thought, was a proper one, made for a legitimate purpose. When a question is put to a witness, the committee must insist on an answer, or it would be powerless.

The witness said his contract for the first four wards, under Hackley, was about $700 a month for each ward.

Mr. Wainwright was recalled, and examined in relation to the amount of ashes and garbage removed from the city during the year; since the 1st of January, fifty-six men have been discharged from the City Inspector's Department, at the rate Mr. Delavan was cleaning the streets when Mr. Boole came into office, it would have cost $548,000 a year.

Cross-examined.—At the time Mr. Delavan cleaned the streets, they were very filthy, owing in the fact that Mr. Hackley had not cleaned them for a long time prior to that date; there has been no street-cleaning since December 24, 1864; the fifty-six men removed after the Hecker injunction were Special Inspectors.

Judge Whiting asked the witness whether clerks in the City Inspector's Department assigned their claims to certain individuals.

Mr. Graham objected, claiming the counsel had no right to pry into a man's private business. It was a common occurrence for men to hypothecate their salaries, and was frequently done in the Custom-house.

Judge Whiting said we were laboring under a mountain of debt, which was constantly being increased by the payment of labor which is never performed.

The Chairman said that the question might be put so as not to elicit the names of the individuals.

Judge Whiting then asked witness whether there was a certain person who was in the habit of receiving assignments from clerks in the City Inspector's Department?

The witness said he knew a gentleman to whom the pay of clerks had been assigned; he was not connected with any public office.

Mr. Kingsland testified that he had been a Street Inspector since 1857 for the Seventeenth Ward; the witness was examined relative to the condition of the streets under the Hackley contract; when Mr. Boole came into office the streets were very dirty; the streets in the Seventeenth Ward have been kept in good condition by Mr. Boole. The testimony of this witness was unimportant, relating to the cleaning of the streets in the Seventeenth Ward. He did not believe the streets of the city of New York could be cleaned for $600,000; in the Seventeenth Ward Special Inspectors have proved highly beneficial. The witness did not know of any improvements that could be made in the City Inspector's department; at the time of his appointment, Mr. Boole called the inspectors together and told them that if they attended to their duties, their politics would not make any difference.

Cross-examined.—The witness was examined in relation to the special inspectors in his ward. Judge Whiting read the names of several whose names appeared on the pay-roll, but whom witness said he did not know.

Mr. Jesse Sickels testified that he was a Street Inspector in the Tenth Ward; the testimony of the witness was unimportant, relating to the condition of the streets.

On his cross examination the witness said it would cost between ten and eleven thousand dollars a year to clean the Tenth Ward; he did not know how much it would cost to clean the other wards of the city.

The committee then adjourned to 10½ o'clock this morning.

Criminal Business.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

At the hour of opening, yesterday morning, Capt. O'DONNELL, of the court officers, entered the court-room with twenty-five persons in custody—several of whom were witnesses; but who among them were indigent and friendless witnesses that, under our benign laws, had been imprisoned in the House of Detention, and which were prisoners from the Tombs, a casual observer would have been at a loss to determine. The attendance of spectators was large, and foreshadowed a busy day; but the array of counsel, on the contrary, being not striking as to number, indicated a short and uninteresting session.

Counsel and witnesses were called in the cases of John Hughes, John Murphy, David Carey, Charles Smith, Mary Egan, Alfred Thompson, John McGibbon, James McClernan and Cyrus B. Thomas, against whom the Grand Jury had found indictments embracing nearly every count on the calendar of crime; but counsel were not ready, and hearing was ordered over to next week.

On motion, JAMES CLANCY, who had been indicted for bigamy, was released from restraint, there being no sufficient proof that he has a wife in Ireland. EDWARD JUDGE, under indictment for larceny, was also discharged, the evidence against him being insufficient. BRIDGET MCCARTAY, an aged woman who gains her livelihood by peddling pins and trinkets, had been indicted for grand larceny in stealing $48; but the District-Attorney elected not to press the charge, as he could see only that $48 had been stolen and that Mrs. MCCARTHY had been in the tenement house when the money had been either stolen or lost. The Recorder thereupon dismissed the complaint. EDWARD JOHNSON, who had been held by a Justice of an inferior court for attempting to entice recruits into another county, was discharged. GEORGE SMITH, a youth of prepossessing address, having pleaded guilty of stealing a coat, was told as this was his first offence and as his mother, a very worthy woman, had pledged her word that it should be his last, he might go under suspension of sentence; but if he should again offend, not even his mother's appeal could shield him from severe punishment.

Mr. VANDERVOORT, Clerk of the Court, now called up prisoners of quite another class. PATRICK DEVLIN, a soldier, who had been found guilty of robbery, begged the Recorder to believe him innocent of intention to commit robbery, as at the time when he committed the offence of which he had been found guilty, he had been indulging in liquor. Recorder HOFFMAN said that when the prisoner's case first came up, it was his impression that the crime had been committed by a furloughed soldier who had gone on a spree; but he had learned through a detective officer whom he had employed, that the prisoner had only recently escaped from the Dry Tortugas, where he had been under confinement for stealing from a fellow soldier; it was, therefore, His Honor's opinion that the prisoner could render no acceptable service to his country, and he would, therefore, pass sentence of two years and six months' imprisonment at Sing Sing. SAMUEL RIVAAS and JOSEPH T. KEEPASS, who had been convicted of grand larceny, were sentenced to two years' incarceration in State Prison. JOHN ANDERSON and THOMAS FERRIS, youths, who had committed larceny, were told that they were too young for State Prison, and too bad for the House of Refuge, and therefore they were sent in the penitentiary, to serve one year each. CATHARINE MARTIN was sent to State Prison for two years, for stealing money. ANN GRAY, having been in the City Prison three weeks, awaiting sentence for petty larceny, was discharged, and EMMA ANDERSON and MARY POWER, who had been indicted for petty larceny, were sent to the City Prison, to remain ten days.

Several prisoners were arraigned to make their respective pleas, but, before this ceremony had been completed, MICHAEL MORIARTY, for whom the court had sent, arrived from the House of Detention, and JOHN WILLIAMS, JOHN MOLONEY and DAVID CAREY, who had been jointly indicted for robbery in the first degree, in forcibly taking $200 from MORIARTY, were called, and JOHN WILLIAMS was put on trial. Assistant District-Attorney ROSAER C. HUTCHINGS appeared for the people, and Mr. WILLIAM F. HOWE for the accused. MICHAEL MORIARTY, the complainant, came to this city on the 1st instant, from Taunton, Mass., and took cheap lodgings at JOHN WILLIAMS's house of entertainment, in Oliver-street, and he made affidavit that on Sunday evening, the 5th, MOLONEY and CAREY seized him, and held a pistol at his forehead while WILLIAMS took $200 from his pockets. After which they kicked him into the street. The testimony of the witness was rambling and incoherent, while his wonderful volubility frequently convulsed the court with laughter. The defence introduced three credible witnesses to show that the accused had, for fifteen years or more, been known in the Fourth Ward, as a prudent and inoffensive man; that he had long been in the United States naval service, and has received a medal of honor and $3,000 prize money; that he had deposited this money in the hands of Mr. RICHARD CARADINE, of No. 96 Oliver-street; that he drew upon that gentleman whenever he needed money, and that the money which was taken from his person by the police on the night of his arrest was not MORIARTY's, but a hundred-dollar bill on the Brooklyn City Bank that Mr. CARADINE paid him on Saturday, the 4th inst. It was further shown on the testimony of Officer JOHN HOLSMAN, of the Fourth Precinct, that MORIARTY was under the influence of liquor on the evening of the 5th, and that he had, on ascertaining that he had somewhere lost or been robbed of $200, become quarrelsome, and been thrust from the house of WILLIAMS.

Under these circumstances Acting District Attorney HUTCHINGS did not ask the jury to convict the prisoner, and the Recorder, in charging, said merely that it was for them to pass upon the facts. Without leaving their seats, the jury found the prisoner not guilty.

The court then adjourned to Monday morning at 11 o'clock.

The Soldiers' Rest.

For a long time, a home for discharged, disabled and furloughed soldiers has been needed in this city, and within the last six months several ineffectual efforts have been made by many of our patriotic citizens to establish a depot at which needy veterans could find at least temporary accommodations; but all attempts to carry into execution the noble object failed, until Col. BLISS, of the Union League, interested himself in the undertaking, and established at No. 365 Fourth-avenue the Soldiers' Rest. Previous to the opening of this institution there was, with the exception of the New-England Rooms on Broadway, and the Relief Association corner of Howard and Mercer streets, no place where discharged and furloughed soldiers could find a home except in the station-house or on the street. Hundreds of poor fellows, whose term of service had expired, found themselves suddenly turned adrift from a railroad train, and being penniless, were compelled to depend upon the charity of strangers or appeal to the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections. Strong men, unused to begging, who had fought for their country in many battles, reached New-York after being honorably discharged from the army, without sufficient means to buy food. They were consequently driven to beggary or starvation. The establishing of the Soldiers' Rest has resulted in the accomplishment of the long sought for object, and the weary soldier can now find a home until provided with employment or pensioned by the Government. At this new institution one thousand men can be fed and a large number lodged. The bill of fare is not uninviting. It consists of the best of meats, coffee, bread and butter and the ordinary table vegetables. The rooms have been open but two weeks, during which time, although the fact has not been generally advertised, many hundred soldiers have been fed. The several apartments of the institution are models of neatness, and the building, both in exterior and interior, presents an inviting appearance. The principal rooms are the reading-room, the dining-room, the baggage-room and the kitchen. The accommodations for sleeping are at present temporary, but permanent beds are soon to be arranged. A committee of ladies and gentlemen visit the establishment daily, and a most thorough system of discipline is observed. The reading-room is furnished with books and newspapers, and to all of the departments careful attention is paid to the wants of the soldier.

THE BOUNTY-BROKERAGE FRAUDS.

Col. Baker and Mayor Gunther—The Rural Supervisors—Further Arrests.

The bounty-brokers have begun to comprehend Col. BAKER's mission here, and to understand that he is in receipt of information which is deeply interesting to them; and some of the gang, taking their illness philosophically, have prepared themselves to receive the Colonel's subordinates, and comply with their demands at a moment's notice. One broker who was visited yesterday bade the officers welcome, and without preliminary parsiflage, hastened the business by producing a roll of Treasury notes, and merely asked how much money they required. Having disbursed the amount which they claimed for the soldier whose case the officers had in hand, the broker asked them to call again, assuring them that he would be ready; indeed, he said, he had been expecting a call ever since he first read the accounts of their doings.

Col. BAKER is engaged in a humane work in recovering money belonging to our soldiers, and though the labor takes him sorely, he yet gives prompt, cheerful, and attentive hearing to every applicant. Here is a case—only one of a thousand—to illustrate: The wife of a soldier, failing in other quarters, appealed to Mayor GUNTHER, and the Mayor, as the following correspondence shows, committed her case to Col. BAKER, and within twenty-four hours had the satisfaction of seeing the soldier's money placed in the hands of the wife. Here are the Mayor's letters:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1865.

Col. L. C. Baker:

DEAR SIR: I refer to you the case of KASPER VOGEL, who was enlisted in New-Jersey on the 15th of October last past by JOHN HILLEN, a grocer, corner of Mercer and Prince streets, in this city. It is said that said HILLEN received $600 through JAMES NAWTON, a policeman, for whom he (VOGEL) was a substitute. NAWTON is attached to the Police Department of Jersey City. HILLEN was to pay the $600 to Mrs. REGINA VOGEL, the wife of the substitute, but appropriated $200 for his own (HILLEN's) use. May I beg you that you will investigate the case, and, if the facts are as stated by Mrs. VOGEL, compel the accused to refund the money, or take such steps as you may deem advisable for his punishment. I am, very respectfully, C. GODFREY GUNTHER.

Here is the result:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1865.

Received from Col. L. C. BAKER $174, being the amount obtained by him for KASPER VOGEL, who was defrauded of the same by a scamp named HILLEN.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER.

P. S.—Mayor GUNTHER's compliments to Col. BAKER for the thorough manner in which he is acting with the swindlers of the unfortunate.

The Supervisors of Oneida, Delaware, and other interior counties were in town, and at Col. BAKER's headquarters yesterday, and after assuring themselves as to the extent to which they had been victimized by the manufacturers of fraudulent enlistment papers, packed up their luggage and made their way homeward, assuring the United States detective officers that, rather than risk the taking of genuine recruits from this city, they would go to their constituents and bid them fill their respective quotas from among their neighbors. They shake the dust of this city from their feet in the matter of filling their quotas. We are indebted to Col. BAKER for bringing about this state of feeling. It will relieve us from a heavy and almost insupportable drain of material for filling our own quota, and under it New-York will no longer be a recruiting-office for New-Jersey, Connecticut, and the interior.

Mountains of forged papers are accumulating at the Government detectives' headquarters, and the detective officers are making these arrests daily. Yesterday, Dr. SUPP, an escaped German convict, who has realized a princely fortune within a year, was apprehended, and toted off for the Old Capitol Prison. Government will require him to answer for "putting through" bounty-jumpers, and for defrauding soldiers. The Doctor had an office up town, and advertised as an agent for the relief of German immigrants, and when his countrymen, unlettered in English, applied, he enlisted them, took their bounty money, and left their families to shift for themselves.... GEO. HANSON, a Government detective officer, was arrested for defrauding deserters and others. Reconnoitering a deserter, he exhibited his shield, and if the fellow had any money, he usually compounded with him and let him go. The specific charge upon which he was apprehended, was robbing a New-Haven merchant of $180. He was sent to Washington last evening.... The name of the young Brooklyn sorig of whose exploits yesterday's TIMES made mention, is W. H. BAUCHMAN.

The Political Force of Ideas.

LECTURE BY PROF. JOHN W. DRAPER.

On Thursday evening Prof. DRAPER delivered the third of a series of lectures on "The Historical Influence of Natural Causes," at the hall of the Historical Society, in the presence of a large and select audience. FREDERICK DE PEYSTER, President of the society, presided. The subject of last evening's lecture was "The Political Force of Ideas." The speaker said that philosophical conceptions of the material progress of man must not be considered entirely from a physical point of view. He proposed to show the political force of ideas, and how a sentiment, expressed in a few words, break up religions venerable for their antiquity, rearrange the places of men and revolutionize the world. Rome would afford a text, but he would direct his attention to the eastern shore of the Red Sea. After giving an interesting sketch of Arabia and its products, the lecturer spoke of the birth of MOHAMMED, whose history was to illustrate his subject. He rapidly glanced at his life, his early penury, and his subsequent marriage to an opulent widow, which enabled him to abandon his mercantile pursuits. Subsequently he grew melancholy, and became the victim of mental illusions, unseen visions and phantoms, until he warned his wife that he might become insane. The lecturer gave the different causes which produce mental illusions, which are chiefly occasioned by disease, but are also frequently superinduced by the use of opium, as was the case with De QUINCEY, who saw vast processions pass before him, which were immediately followed by the theatrical representations of more than earthly splendor. In one of his visions MOHAMMED became impressed with the idea that his mission was to preach. His wife became his first convert; she was soon followed by a small band of believers, and since that time nine thousand millions have become followers of MOHAMMED. His religion was simple, embracing the idea that there was but one God, and MOHAMMED was his prophet. The last sentiment was the one the speaker was to consider. He gave a brief review of the rapid growth of MOHAMMED's empire, and said there was nothing wonderful in the propagation of thought from man to man. The time was opportune, and the occasion was improved by MOHAMMED. There is no political force like an idea; it can shake humanity to its foundation, and governs the world. The sword can never affect the opinions of men. In conclusion, the speaker said that, in America, so great has been our national prosperity, that until the rebellion began, we thought gold, iron and cotton were all powerful, and would guide the opinions of the world. At last our soldiers, our merchants and the people have learned that there is something more powerful in this world than wealth. Let what evil era all patriotic people, unless driven on their way by the impelling force of ideas? [Applause.]

The last lecture of Prof. DRAPER's course will be delivered on Thursday next. Subject—"Natural Course of National Development."

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

LARCENIES.—DAVID B. CADY was arrested by Detective Officer DEVOY for stealing from the rotunda of the Astor-house a carpet-bag belonging to EDWARD ULRICH, a lodger at HELD's hotel. The prisoner, having been caught in the act, was required to find $1,000 bail, and in default was committed by Justice DOWLING.... Mr. THOMAS J. KIDD, of No. 538 Greenwich-street, appeared before Justice LEDWITH and made oath that ELLEN DUFFY, a nurse, had stolen $130 worth of his wife's wearing apparel, and handed the same over to JOHN LEWIS. The property was recovered, and the Justice committed the girl for examination.

THE SAVANNAH COTTON.—Over seven million dollars' worth of cotton has arrived at this port from Savannah, and from advices received at the Custom-House, nearly double that amount will probably reach New-York before the close of next week. The arrangements for storing this staple on States Island are nearly completed, and in a short time there will be ample accommodations for the several cargoes expected. Many of the vessels are now lying in the stream, waiting an opportunity to discharge their freight. Collector DRAPER is expected home about the 4th of March.

OBITUARY.—Hon. BENJAMIN F. PINCKNEY, formerly President of the Board of Councilmen, and subsequently one of the Governors of the Almshouse, died on Thursday morning, in this city, of abcess of the liver. He was a prominent member of the American party, and an active politician.... Mr. DAVID POWERS, who has held the position of Deputy County Clerk for a period of twenty-six years, died yesterday morning.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—WM. MCLAUGHLIN, a lad of 13 years, attempted to get on a Harlem Railroad train that was in motion, in Forty-fourth-street, yesterday morning, and was thrown under the wheels and instantly killed. The body was taken to the parents' residence, at No. 371 West Forty-fifth-street, and an inquest was held by Coroner GAMBLE.

INFORMATION WANTED.—MICHAEL SMITH, a discharged soldier, late of the Fifteenth New-York Volunteers, has been missing since the 27th of July last. His wife, at No. 12 Marion-street, will be thankful for information.

Obituary.

CAPT. CHARLES S. MONTGOMERY, FIFTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Among the casualties occurring during the recent advance of the Army of the Potomac, on Hatcher's Run, I find the name of Capt. CHARLES S. MONTGOMERY, of the Fifth New-York Veterans, a very gallant officer, and who had for some time commanded the regiment to which he belonged. This is the second commander that regiment has lost during the present campaign. Capt. MONTGOMERY's military career extends through the entire war, and his record was a noble one. Enlisting as a private in the celebrated Duryee Zouaves (Fifth New-York Volunteers) in April, 1861, he carried his musket at the battle of Big Bethel, and subsequently became a corporal. In the fall of that year he was promoted to a Second Lieutenancy, and in that grade served with distinction with his gallant regiment during the Peninsular Campaign in 1862. Received a First Lieutenancy at Harrison's Landing and subsequently a Captaincy, and while in command of his company at the disastrous battle of Manassas Plains, was wounded and taken prisoner. He was soon after exchanged, and rejoined his company after the battle of Antietam; served in the battles of Fredericksburgh and Chancellorsville, and in May, 1863, returned with the Fifth New-York, at the expiration of its term of service, as senior Captain. On the reorganization of the Zouaves as a veteran regiment, he returned to the field as Captain, and would have been made Major had the command reached the maximum number. The regiment went into battle for the first time in this campaign at the battle of Bethesda Church, and up to the present time Capt. MONTGOMERY has been constantly in active service. He was killed at the head of his regiment as its commanding officer, and his loss is deeply felt in the division of which he had so long been a member. Had he lived, speedy promotion awaited him, as his reputation was very high, and he had been complimented repeatedly by his superiors for gallant conduct. G. P. W.

Evening Exchange.

$60,000	Am. Gold	199	500	M. S. & N. I. R.	68¾
15,000	do	199¾	100	do	68¾
5,000	do	199	100	do	68¾
20,000	do	199¼	600	do	68¾
40,000	do	199¼	100	do	68¾
10,000	do	199¼	200	do	68¾
10,000	do	196	200	Chic. & N. W.	34¼
10,000	do	199¾	200	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	64¾
45,000	U. S. 6-20s New Issue	110¼	400	Canton Co.	38½
10,000	O. & M. Cer. bld	28¾	100	Cumb. C. & I.	69
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	114¾	200	do	69
400	Erie Railway	74¾	100	Mariposa Min.	14¾
100	do	74¾	600	do	14¾
1100	do	74¾	700	do	14¾
200	do	74¾	100	do	14¾
200	Hudson R. R.	118¾	600	do	15
200	do	118¾	100	do	15¾
200	Reading R.	114¾			

Stocks heavy. Gold firm; sales of latter after call at 199¾; closed at 199¼.

[Advertisement.]

THE ONLY REMEDY.

Those who suffer from foul breath are open to the charge of carelessness. It is an offence that can be speedily abated, as a single bottle of the Fragrant SOZODONT will unmistakably accomplish the work. No toilet table should be without it. It will preserve and keep the teeth white and the breath pure and sweet.

Sold by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Gov. Fenton, of N. Y.; Edward Everett, the Orator; Major Davidson, the Patriot; Aristotle, the Philosopher: Charles Fourier, the Socialist; W. H. Fry, the composer. With Portraits and Biographies. The Races of Men; Caucasians, Mongolians, Ethiopians, American Indians, and Malayans, with Grouped portraits of each Race, and a Map, showing the Geographical distribution of Mankind, with Seventeen Illustrations. Given in the MARCH No. of the ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Now ready.

The same No. contains PHYSIOGNOMY, or "signs of character," Love under Difficulties, Fore-seeing, and "Seeing at Sea," "Working together for Good," by Rev. H. W. Beecher. Ruling by Love. Experience of a Teacher. Light Gymnastics. The INSCRUTABLE; Our right to Resoo; How we CHANGE; How the Brain

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4188. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FROM WILMINGTON.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF ADMIRAL PORTER

Operations of the Fleet in Cape Fear River.

Two Hundred Rebel Torpedoes Sent Down Against the Fleet.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE OSCEOLA

THE TORPEDOES SUNK WITH MUSKETRY.

Capture of Fort Strong, and Passage of the Obstructions.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF ADMIRAL PORTER.

UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP MALVERN, CAPE FEAR RIVER, Feb. 22, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that Wilmington has been evacuated, and is in the possession of our troops. After the evacuation of Fort Anderson, I pushed forward the gunboats up as far as the water would permit. The army pushed up at the same time on the right and left banks of the river. After sounding and buoying out the middle ground at Big Island, I succeeded in getting the gunboats over, and opened fire on Fort Strong, the work commanding the principal obstructions, where the rebels had also sunk a barge steamer—the *North Eastern*. Our fire soon drove the rebels away from the fort. Now and then they would fire a shot, one of which struck the *Sassacus* below water-mark, and set her leaking badly. She was struck once or twice more, but met with no loss in men. That night (the 20th) the rebels sent down 200 floating torpedoes, but I had a strong force of picket-boats out, and the torpedoes were sunk with musketry. One got in the wheel of the *Osceola*, and blew her wheelhouse to pieces, and knocked down her bulkhead inboard, and there was no damage to the hull. Some of the vessels picked up the torpedoes with their torpedo-nets.

The next morning I spread two fishing nets across the river. Yesterday evening, Gen. ARMS, with his division, moved within a short distance of the fort, and had a sharp encounter with the rebels. On hearing the musketry, and seeing where our troops were, I opened a rapid fire on the fort, and ere long the enemy's line and fort responded with three or four shots, but was soon silenced. This morning we heard that Gen. Terry was within their works, and the road was clear to Wilmington. The *Montauk* could not get across the shoals without lightening, which was a work of some labor. I had the pleasure of placing the flag on Fort Strong, and at 12 o'clock noon, to-day, we all fire a salute of thirty-five guns, this being the anniversary of WASHINGTON'S birthday.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. D. PORTER, Rear-Admiral.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

FROM THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

Capture of Two Rebel Officers and Four Men.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 25.

While the boat's crew of the U. S. steamer *Pequot*, under Acting Ensign LAMA, was dragging her torpedoes in Cape Fear River, on the 19th inst., they came upon and captured a boat containing two officers and four men of the rebel navy.

During a recent attack on Fort Anderson, a boat of the *Senapee* capsized, and four men were drowned.

FROM CITY POINT.

Our Lines on the Right—Their Immense Strength—Closing in upon Richmond—The Exchange of Prisoners.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES, Thursday, Feb. 16, 1865.

A ride along our lines on the right amply repays any one who may chance to visit them, even after an absence of only a week or ten days. Everywhere strength is not only being added to what was apparently strong enough before, but, while attending to their protection, our men have a trick of looking after their solid comforts, and whole towns of beautiful and commodious log-huts spring up as if by magic, from the ground. Fort Brady and Fort Birney—formerly Fort Harrison,—look already as if they were capable of sustaining the combined attack of the whole of Lee's army; and whatever the desperation of the rebels may hereafter attempt, to escape out of the quandary that GRANT has placed them in, madness itself can hardly dream of calculating upon ever breaking through the adamantine walls of fortifications he has formed to hem them in. There are but two courses now open to LEE, both of them involving the annihilation of his army: either to remain where he is and be compelled to surrender, or to come out of his defences and meet his crushing Waterloo. The latter will probably be his course, and as every day is only making his case more desperate, the first open weather we have may probably see the most terrific fighting that the war has yet produced. However early or late the time he may select, he will find GRANT and his rapidly converging armies ready to give the *coup de grace*.

The rebels are rejoicing exceedingly, as, indeed, is the whole North also, over the rapid exchange of prisoners now going on; but while our delight is confined to the fact that thousands of our brave men are being restored to their suffering and grieving families, and snatched from the jaws of Hell itself, we find the enemy exulting over the fact that we are restoring to them an army of fighting men, in return for the starved and broken down remnants of humanity which their hideous cruelties have left for us. The Richmond *Examiner* boasts that "the number of Confederates in the hands of the enemy, if reduced to privates, will, we learn, exceed forty thousand men." Nearly one thousand of our prisoners who had been, for long weary months, confined in Southern dens, came down the river to-day, on their way home, and at every landing and from every passing steamer cheers of congratulation welcome them again under the old flag. Those cheers were quite as musical to us as the "Farewell to the Star-Spangled Banner," with which, we are told, the returning rebels met their friends in Richmond.

Everything is quiet in this quarter, and is likely to continue so in the present condition of the weather.

J. R. HAMILTON.

Exchange of Prisoners—One Thousand Five Hundred Union Soldiers Released—Scenes at Deep Bottom—Sutlerswest of the Rebel Leaders—Lists of Officers Exchanged, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY POINT, Va., Monday, Feb. 20, 1865.

The scene at Aiken's Landing to-day, when some 1,500 of our brave and suffering fellows, from the infernal Libby Prison, found themselves once more under the protection of the good old flag, was one that every generous and loyal heart present will long remember. They left Libby at about 8 o'clock A. M., and were brought to a spot three miles from the landing, where they were handed over to us and marched down to the point of debarkation.

I am free to confess that, evident as were the traces to be found everywhere of hard treatment and insufficient food among them, this batch of prisoners did not compare, in wretchedness, with many I had seen before. We have become so accustomed to looking on the heartrending wrecks of humanity that the enemy have, for a long time past, been in the habit of returning to us, for the healthy, well-fed men we send them, that it is an actual relief when we find any of ours who have not been *quite* reduced to skeletons and hopeless wrecks. Of course there must be many among the men we saw to-day, upon whom death has already put his irrevocable signet,—men, but a few months ago, in the flush and strength of manhood, before sapped by unnatural treatment; but, among a large majority of those I saw to-day, there is every reason to *hope* for their being restored, after a spell of the care and comforts of home-life. One thing most noticeable among them was that every man was coughing. I really do not think I saw one in the crowd who was free from it, and such a hoarse noise, simultaneously proceeding from so many lungs, was quite painful to listen to. They were, for the most part, so poorly dressed, and in such parti-colored suits, that one might easily, at a distance, have mistaken them for rebel troops; but there was no mistaking those beaming, friendly countenances as soon as they were near enough for us to distinguish the wearers of those poor garments.

On arriving at the landing, they were transferred to the transports *George Washington*, *George Leary*, *George Weems*, *Winonah* and *New-York*, which were soon gaily steaming down the river with their delighted freight, all apparently striving to see which could convey them quickest to their long-coveted destination. As they came steaming past Deep Bottom—one following close upon another—the scene was most beautiful, and the lovely sprinkle dey added additional charms. At Aiken's Landing we found the active Relief Agent of the United States Sanitary Commission, Mr. G. A. WILLIAMS, already at his post with all necessary appliances, and, to insure no lack of supply, Capt. ISAAC HARRIS, executive officer, had sent up their tug *Potomac* from City Point, with additional stores of food and clothing.

To tell what these prisoners have experienced in their prison-life would be only to go over the oft-repeated story of vengeance and brutality which civilized eyes have already heard, *ad nauseam*. Libby is now, however, beginning to have some little palliation for putting our people upon small rations, because they are being puzzled how to get supplies for their own; and what our men tell us, in this respect, is fully corroborated by every deserter who comes into our lines. If this was so before, what will it be now, with Colombia and Charleston fallen, and the victorious legions of SHERMAN steadily advancing to cut off every possible avenue of supply from the rebel capital? We can readily imagine why you will find in all your Richmond papers of to-day loud complaints against their War Department for failing them "they have no news from South Carolina," when you will have already learnt from our own resources, that the cradle of the rebellion—Charleston—is to-day as much in our possession as City Point itself. It is really puzzling to conceive what JEFF. DAVIS can and will now do, in his dreadful extremity. Glancing backward at the ineffaceable horrors of his past, and forward to the utter hopelessness of his future, I can imagine him exclaiming, in the bitter anguish of Satan himself:

> "Which way I turn is hell, myself am hell;
> And in the lowest deep a lower deep,
> Still threatening to devour me, opens wide,
> To which the hell I suffer seems a heaven."

Through the kindness of one of the prisoners, Second Lieut. J. W. BARCLAY, Co. C., Fourteenth Penn. cavalry, I am enabled to send you a list of the officers who came down to-day. Capt. DANIEL PUARR, of the One Hundred and fifty-fifth New York, who was to have accompanied them, died last night at the Libby prison hospital. Much sympathy is expressed among all the men for poor GRAHAM, who was denied his freedom at the last moment. It appears that he was formerly in the Confederate service, and served his full term, when they refused to release him and he entered the Federal service. He was taken prisoner at Lansburg, the 9th of December, and put in the Libby. Some three weeks ago a party who came in to examine the prisoners closely, detected him, and last night his name was stricken from the list of those to be exchanged.

J. R. HAMILTON.

List of Exchanged Officers.

Frank Sanders, 1st Lt 118th N Y	D C Stone, Capt 5th U S Col Cav.
G L Keyser, 2d Lt 196th Pa.	H G Stansbens, Capt 2d N Y Mtd Rif.
F R Carpenter, 2d Lt 8th Vt.	H C Newton, Capt 83d N Y.
Jas Boyle, 2d Lt 1st Pa Lt Art.	T C J Baily, Capt 17th U S
Ed O'Harre, 2d Lt 13th N Y Cav.	H S Lazarus, Capt 25th N Y Cav.
J G Lowery, 2d Lt 19th Wis.	J H Chipman, Capt 59th Mass.
J E Doff, 2d Lt 50th Mass	H H Allen, Capt 21st Ohio.
John Cunningham, 2d Lt 179th N Y.	H A Wiley, Capt 204th N Y.
J W Barclay, 2d Lt 14th Pa Cav.	A Kelly, Capt 99th Pa.
A C Lynch, 2d Lt 5th N Y Art.	S H Sawyer, Capt 4th N Y Cav.
Philanda Smith, 2d Lt 8th Ind.	M N Dickinson, 1st Lt 118th N Y.
J H Hagar, 2d Lt 7th Va Cav.	H O Wheeler, 1st Lt 1st Vt Cav.
Newton Reynolds, 2d Lt 3d R I Cav.	A L Moran, 1st Lt 53d Ky.
Robt Graham, 2d Lt Louden Co Rangers.	J A Devers, 1st Lt 21st Pa Cav.
G W Cutler, 2d Lt 17th Mich.	Henry Tipling, 1st Lt 2d N Y Mtd Rif.
M. Evans, 2d Lt 2d Y Mtd Rif.	Thos Alexander, 1st Lt 7th Wis.
P Kirkham, 2d Lt 2d Conn H Art.	Michael Quigley, 1st Lt 170th N Y.
W A Flint, 2d Lt 4th N Y H Art.	James Bowman, 1st Lt 2d Pa Res. (Adjt.)
J P Springer, 2d Lt 116th Pa.	Daniel Giles, 1st Lt 4th N H.
G Patchan, 2d Lt 69th N Y.	J S Walter, 1st Lt 15th Pa Cav.
T H Mumford, 2d Lt 2d Pa Art.	W W Murphy, 1st Lt 14th Pa Cav.
E E Loomis, 2d Lt 8th N Y R Art	Jas McGune, 1st Lt 1st D C Cav.
M Thayer, 2d Lt 5th Va Cav.	Wm Barnes, 1st Lt 4th N Y H Art.
L. Bogart, 2d Lt 191st Pa.	Geo McClery, Sergt-Maj 8th N Y Cav.
G A Potter, 2d Lt 118th N Y.	Peter Jenison, Corpl 8th N Y Cav.
A Blanchard, 2d Lt 36th Mass.	W M Bogart, 8th N Y Cav.
W H Bickford, 2d Lt 8th N Y R Art.	John B Brawer, Sergt 102d N Y.
W H Havens, 2d Lt 1st Conn Cav.	Clayton Smith, 110th Pa.
C B Hanson, Col 37th Ky Mtd Inf.	Wm Anderson, 6th N Y Cav.
R M Strong, Lt-Col 19th Wis	Jones Evans, 6th N Y Cav.
H S Murry, Maj 124th N Y.	W H Chambers, Mast U S N Brig.
J A Cabe, Capt 8th Ind.	T D Edwards, Act Ch Eng U S N Brig.
J Jackson, Capt 14th Pa Cav.	C L Steever Eng U S N.
G W Kilmes, Capt 14th Pa.	J S Gay, Mast Mate U S N.
J McDowell, Capt 160th N Y.	F H Swan, A A Paymaster U S N.
E E Bedee, Capt 12th N H.	G C Schnt.s, A Mast U S N.
C N Dagwelett, Capt 12th Ohio Cav.	W S Howarth, Ensign U S N.
Orappa Sells, Capt. 12th Ohio Cav.	

Rebel Deserters.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 25.

The mail steamer, to-day, brought to Washington about one hundred and sixty rebel deserters. Desertions still continue in large numbers, but instead of coming into our lines at night, as heretofore, the rebel soldiers make their exit from before Petersburgh in broad day, bringing their guns with them. Comparatively few old men are among them and many are mere boys.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 25.

ROGER A. PRYOR TO BE EXCHANGED.

President LINCOLN, to-day, ordered the rebel ex-Gen. ROGER A. PRYOR to report immediately to Gen. GRANT, at City Point, for exchange.

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE RECRUITING SERVICE.

Gen. SAXTON has been appointed Superintendent of the Recruiting Service, and Brevet-Gen. LITTLEFIELD Mustering Officer, in the Department of the South.

REBEL DESERTERS FOR THE WEEK.

For the week ending to-day, 634 rebel deserters have been received at Col. INGRAHAM'S office from City Point.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 25.

SENATOR WILLEY.

Mr. VAN WINKLE, of West Virginia, (Unloe,) presented the credentials of WARREN P. WILLEY, Senator elect from West Virginia, from the 4th of March, 1865, for the term of six years, which were read and filed.

NAVAL SOLICITOR AND JUDGE-ADVOCATE.

The bill to create the office of Solicitor and Judge-Advocate of the Navy Department was then taken up.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Union,) spoke against it, and Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Union,) explained its provisions, and advocated it as a necessity, after which it was passed.

ART IN THE SENATE.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Union,) called up the House resolution to authorize WM. H. POWELL to paint a picture for the Capitol, at a cost not to exceed $25,000.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) was sorry to feel compelled to oppose this measure. There was a time to weep and a time to laugh, and a time to patronize the fine arts. This was no time to spend $25,000 for the purchase of a picture. Our national debt was accumulating. Our soldiers were unpaid. Our citizens were being taxed to the utmost to sustain the Government in its struggle with the rebellion.

Pending the consideration of the question, the morning hour expired.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Union,) from the Committee on Commerce, reported the House Bill to provide, that in the measurement of the tonnage of ships, store-rooms and packing-rooms above the lower deck shall not be included, which was passed.

Mr. FESSEN, of Connecticut, (Union,) moved that the Senate take a recess at 4½ until 7 P. M., the evening session to be devoted to the consideration of the Bankrupt Bill.

Mr. TRUMBULL was opposed to the motion, because he wished to press the Louisiana question to a vote as soon as possible. He asked for a division of the question before the Senate, first on taking the recess, and then on making the Bankrupt Bill the special order.

The motion to take a recess prevailed.

The question of making the Bankrupt Bill the special order, was decided in the negative—Yeas 17, nays 24.

THE LOUISIANA STATE GOVERNMENT.

The joint resolution recognizing the State Government of Louisiana was then taken up.

Mr. SUMNER offered the following as a substitute for the resolution of the Judiciary Committee, which was ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That it is the duty of the United States, at the earliest practical moment, consistent with the common defence and the general welfare to reestablish by act of Congress Republican Governments in those States where loyal Governments have been vacated by the existing rebellion, and thus to the full extent of their powers, fulfill the requirements of the Constitution, that the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican form of Government.

Resolved, That this important duty is imposed by the Constitution in express terms on the United States, and not on individuals, nor classes of individuals, nor any military commander, nor executive officer, and cannot be instructed to any such persons, acting, as may be, for an oligarchical class, and in disregard of large numbers of loyal people; but it must be performed by the United States, represented by the President, and both Houses of Congress acting for the whole people thereof.

Resolved, That in determining the extent of this duty, and in the absence of the precise definition of the term "republican form of Government," we cannot err if, when called to perform this guarantee under the Constitution, we adopt the self-evident truth of the Declaration of Independence as our rule, and insist that in every re-established State the consent of the governed shall be the only foundation of Government, and all men shall be equal before the law.

Resolved, That the independence of the Declaration of Independence, it is plain that any duty imposed by the Constitution must be performed in conformity with justice and reason, and in the light of existing facts; that, therefore, in the performance of this guarantee, there can be no power under the Constitution to disfranchise loyal people, or to recognize any such disfranchisement, especially when it may hand over the loyal majority to the Government of the disloyal minority, nor can there be any power under the Constitution to discriminate in favor of the rebellious by admitting to the electoral franchise rebels who have forfeited all rights, and excluding loyal persons who have never forfeited any rights.

Resolved, That the United States, now called at a crisis of history to perform this guarantee, will fail in duty, under the Constitution, should they allow the reestablishment of any State Government without proper safeguards for the rights of all citizens, and especially without making it impossible for rebels now in arms against the national Government to trample upon the rights of those who are now fighting the battle of the Union.

Resolved, That the path of justice is also the path of peace, and that for the sake of peace it is better to obey the Constitution, and in conformity with its requirements in the performance of the guarantee to reestablish State Governments that conform to it, and secure the equality of all persons before the law, to the end that the foundations thereof may be permanent, and that no loyal majorities may be again overthrown or ruled by any oligarchic class.

Resolved, That a government founded on military power, or having its origin in military orders, cannot be a representative form of government, according to the requirements of the Constitution; and that its recognition will be contrary not only to the Constitution, but also to that essential principle of our Government, which, in the language of JEFFERSON, establishes the supremacy of the civil over the military authority.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Union,) spoke at length against the proposition of the Judiciary Committee, arguing that the State Government of Louisiana was the government of but a fraction of the people of that State, and would not exist if not sustained by military power.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, (Dem.,) took the floor at the conclusion of Mr. HOWARD'S speech, and delivered a lengthy address in favor of the resolution as it came from the Committee on the Judiciary.

At 4½ P. M. the Senate adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES.

Mr. HENDERSON called up a resolution to pay CÔRN & Co., of Indiana, for several barge loads of hay destroyed by military authority during the MORGAN raid, to prevent MORGAN from using the barges to cross the Ohio River.

Mr. SHERMAN said this was only one of a thousand claims of a similar kind which citizens of Ohio and other States might press before the Senate. There had been hundreds of horses taken from the people of Ohio during that raid. It would be unjust to take up this single case without providing for thousands of others which the Government was not prepared to adjust.

Mr. TRUMBULL was of the same opinion as Mr. SHERMAN.

Mr. FOSTER moved to refer the case to the Court of Claims.

THE LOUISIANA QUESTION.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to postpone the above subject and take up the Louisiana question.

The motion prevailed.

Mr. SUMNER offered as amendment to the resolution of the Judiciary Committee, as follows:

Provided, That this shall not take effect upon the fundamental condition that while the State there shall be no denial of the electoral franchise, or of any other rights, on accounts of color or race; but all persons shall be equal before the law, and the Legislature of the State, by a solemn public act, shall declare the assent of the State to this fundamental condition, and shall transmit to the President of the United States an authentic copy of such assent whenever the same shall be adopted, upon the receipt whereof he shall by proclamation announce the fact, whereupon and without any further proceedings on the part of Congress, this joint resolution shall take effect.

Mr. SUMNER—Upon this I call the yeas and nays.

Mr. HENDERSON—I move to amend the amendment by inserting after the word "race," the words "or sex."

Mr. JOHNSON, in replying to Mr. SUMNER, said there was a bill before the Senate to incorporate a hotel company. Mr. SUMNER ought to put a provision to it that no guest should be excluded on account of color.

Mr. SUMNER.—Will you vote for it?

Mr. JOHNSON.—No; and I do not think the Senator from Massachusetts (SUMNER) thinks I ought to vote for such a proposition; but I would patronize the hotel, especially if I should be accompanied there by the Senator. [Laughter.]

Mr. WADE, at 10 o'clock P. M., moved to postpone the further consideration of this subject until the first Monday in December, and upon this demanded the yeas and nays.

The question was decided in the negative.

The Senate then refused to adjourn by a vote of 12 to 19.

Mr. HOWARD moved to lay the subject on the table.

This was decided in the negative by yeas, 12; nays, 18; the vote being the same as recorded above, with the exception of Mr. MCDOUGAL in the negative.

Mr. MCDOUGAL said that if volubility and wisdom were one, Mr. SUMNER would be the wisest man in the world.

The motion of Mr. SUMNER'S was lost by a vote of 12 to 18.

Mr. REDDLE moved that the Senate adjourn.

Mr. TRUMBULL was willing to adjourn, if there could be an understanding that this resolution would be taken up on Sunday, at 1 o'clock.

Mr. SUMNER said that Mr. TRUMBULL'S course reminded him of the threat of an English officer to cram the Stamp Act down the throats of the American people. Mr. (TRUMBULL) seems determined to cram the resolution down the throats of the Senate.

Mr. DOOLITTLE wished that the whole country could witness the scene in the Senate to-night. Five of its members who once supported the Administration were uniting with the opposition to defeat the will of eighteen who had always voted with the Administration. This was an act of desperation.

The Senate then, at 11.45 P. M., adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 25, 1865.

AN INDEMNITY BILL.

The House passed the bill appropriating fifteen thousand dollars as indemnity to ANDREW MORRISON, for his real estate in Nashville, taken by the military authorities as necessary for the defence of that city. [A proviso was appended, that this relief is not to be considered a precedent for other similar claims.]

EXTENSION OF A PATENT.

The House passed the bill for the extension to JOSIAH COPELAND of the patent for an improvement in boot crimps; and laid on the table the bill to extend JACOBS' patent for dressing tree-nails or wooden nails made of locust wood, for fastening ship-timbers.

REPORT OF THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The House passed the resolution providing for printing one hundred and twenty-five thousand copies of the report of the Agricultural Department for 1864, for distribution by members of the House, and fifteen thousand copies for the use of the Commissioner.

REIMBURSING MISSOURI.

The Senate bill, appropriating four million dollars to reimburse Missouri for moneys expended for the United States, was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

ENLISTMENT OF REBEL PRISONERS.

Mr. PIKE, of Maine, (Union,) offered a resolution, directing the Secretary of War to inform the House whether any rebel prisoners at Rock Island, Ill., have been enlisted into our service, and credited to the quotas of one or more States; if so, how many have enlisted, and whether any of the said prisoners are still under guard at Rock Island.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Dem.,) suggested that the inquiry be made general.

Mr. PIKE had no objection to this.

Mr. GARFIELD, of New-York, (Dem.,) asked whether bounties had been paid to such prisoners.

Mr. PIKE replied he understood bounties had been paid to men who are still under guard.

The resolution, having been made general in its scope of inquiry, was passed.

COLORED PERSONS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, (Union,) offered a resolution, which was passed, directing the Secretary of War to inform the House whether an order had been issued prohibiting persons of color from leaving the District of Columbia without a pass, and if so, whether the said order or regulation is still in force, and in that case, the Secretary of War furnish a copy of the order to the House with an explanation or reason for making the distinction.

The resolution was adopted.

THE OLD CAPITOL PRISON.

Mr. GARSON inquired of the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. SCHENCK) the Committee on Military Affairs intend making a report on the subject of the Old Capitol Prison.

Mr. SCHENCK replied that the committee were now engaged in the examination of the testimony, which closed yesterday.

THE AMENDATORY ENROLLMENT BILL.

The House resumed the consideration of the AMENDATORY ENROLLMENT BILL.

Mr. KERNAN, of New-York, (Dem.,) offered an amendment providing that hereafter the quotas shall, as near as possible, be in proportion to the population of the State. He said the present system led to the greatest favoritism and abuse.

Mr. SCHENCK opposed the amendment and said if it were adopted he would move to include Indians in the draft.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, (Union,) opposed Mr. KERNAN'S amendment as unjust.

Mr. STEELE, of New-York, (Dem.,) said the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. SCHENCK) ought to answer his colleague Mr. KERNAN, instead of endeavoring to throw ridicule on the amendment.

The question was taken on Mr. KERNAN'S amendment, and it was disagreed to by a vote of 51 against 91.

Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, (Union,) offered an amendment, that a person who has been or may be drafted for one year, who furnishes an acceptable substitute for three years, shall be exempted from draft for that period. [Persons putting in substitutes for three years were exempted for only one year.]

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SCHENCK offered an amendment, that when it is shown that a principal has wilfully put in an improper substitute, the principal shall take his place.

Mr. STEVENS opposed the amendment, regarding it in substance the same as that rejected by the House yesterday. The Board of Enrollment examine all substitutes, and their determination should be conclusive.

Mr. TEMPLE, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) also opposed the amendment.

Mr. SCHENCK said it was different from the amendment rejected yesterday, and expressed his surprise that the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (THAYER,) who was a good lawyer, should take the ground that, so far as the Government is concerned, it should not be released, even against fraud.

Mr. THAYER replied that nothing was more sophistical than the view of the gentleman concerning his remarks. Such a construction could only exist in the fertile brain of the gentleman.

Mr. ODELL, of New-York, (Dem.,) saw no reason for enacting a new law, as there was already provision for guarding against the evils which the amendment proposed to remedy; but apart from this, the amendment would have the effect of shifting responsibility from the Government to the man who puts in a substitute. He noticed, with disapprobation, some remarks made by Mr. SCHENCK, reflecting on the majority of the Democratic side.

Mr. SCHENCK arose and repeated that he said the majority on that side voted against all amendments, and would vote against the bill itself. They did not want a draft.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, (Dem.,) asked whether that was the only imputation the gentleman (SCHENCK) cast on the Democratic party?

Mr. SCHENCK replied that the gentleman would ascertain from his reported remarks.

Mr. ONELL, resuming, remarked that the gentleman (SCHENCK) not only said the majority of the Democratic members would vote against the bill, but that the Democratic party had arrayed themselves against the Government with almost a united front.

Mr. SCHENCK—I did say so, and fly it yet.

Mr. KALBFLEISCH, of New-York, (Dem.,) rising from his seat, excitedly cried out, "It is false, and I will tell the gentlemen (SCHENCK) so here or elsewhere."

When the confusion had somewhat subsided,

Mr. ODELL resuming his remarks said: It is not the first time that the gentleman from Ohio (SCHENCK) had used such language against the Democratic party with which he (ODELL,) acted.

Mr. SCHENCK, to his seat, exclaimed: You had better get out of bad company.

Mr. ODELL again protested against such language being applied to the party with which he acted. It was not correct in fact. He objected to it, and for the further reason that it was giving aid and comfort to the enemy.

A Voice—That is true.

Mr. ODELL resuming: When such language as that which had been uttered by the gentleman (SCHENCK,) reached the Southern States, the inference would be that the North was divided.

Mr. SCHENCK, in his seat, remarked "not much."

Mr. ODELL said that the language of the gentleman implied that more than one half of the Democrats of the North were enemies to the Government. Now he wanted no such record to go forth to the enemies of the country. And he (ODELL,) had no hesitation in saying that the Democratic party from the beginning of the war had been earnestly solicitous to put down the rebellion. He hoped such strictures had been uttered here for the last time.

After further debate, the pending amendment was amended so as to require the principal to be notified in case of a *non compos mentis*, or other incompetent person, being placed in the army as a substitute, and holding the principal. The principal, however, is not to be held liable for his substitute, unless notice be furnished to the party within thirty days after the substitute has been mustered into the service.

Without further consideration of the subject, the House adjourned.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Gen. Johnston Restored to Command.

Indications of Sherman's Movements.

Charlotte, N. C., Under Martial Law.

THE QUESTION OF ARMING SLAVES.

Letter of Gen. Lee in Favor of the Project.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

GEN. JOHNSTON RESTORED TO COMMAND.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 23.

We learned, officially, at a late hour last night, that Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON was yesterday ordered by the Government to report to Gen. LEE for duty. It is believed that Gen. JOHNSTON will be immediately appointed to command the army in front of SHERMAN.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 23.

Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON is to be restored to command. He has been ordered to report to Gen. LEE, the Commander-in-Chief, who will doubtless at once give to the Confederacy the benefit of Gen. JOHNSTON'S services in some appropriate sphere.

But a few months ago, it was apparently considered, at Richmond, that the affairs of the Confederacy were so flourishing, and its position so sure, that it could afford to do without one of the first military Commanders of the age, and consign him to civil life, in a species of disgrace, only to gratify the private feelings of the President. It was agreeable to feel that we were so rich in military genius; and that we could thus be certain of beating the Yankee invaders with one of our hands tied behind our backs. Events, however, have since occurred which compel the country to reflect, that how much soever we should be charmed to see Mr. DAVIS indulging himself in a caning spite, even at her expense, yet we could no longer afford it. Accordingly, public opinion has been expressed so loudly and clearly upon that matter as to put a stop at length to the dangerous recreation.

There will be rejoicing round many a hearth in the Confederacy when this news is heard. Especially there will be jubilee in the army, and the gallant remant of that once fine army of Tennessee, which has suffered most by the before-mentioned game, will now feel equal to double duty.

One reflection, however, will be sure to occur to all military people. No general can do efficient service in command of an army, unless he be sustained and supported by the confidence of his Government. One might now tremble for Gen. JOHNSTON, but for the consideration that Gen. LEE is Commander-in-Chief; with large jurisdiction over the military affairs of the country, and, we trust, a resolute will to use that powder for our good.

SHERMAN'S ADVANCE.

FROM CHARLOTTE, N. C.

From the Richmond Whig, Feb. 22.

Affairs are becoming interesting in the vicinity of Charlotte, N. C., on account of the near approach of the enemy.

We take the two following paragraphs from the *Daily Bulletin*, of the 17th:

"On Wednesday night, our city was placed under martial law, comparatively speaking, and woe to the unfortunate wight who chanced to be stalking the earth after the ringing of the 9 o'clock bell.

Charlotte is now overrun with refugees. It is almost, if not quite, impossible to obtain shelter for those already here, and we hear that a large number of others are expected. Under these circumstances we think it nothing but right that those abroad, who may be fleeing from the enemy, should be made acquainted with the state of affairs here, in order that they may seek refuge elsewhere. Our citizens, we know, have done and will do all that they can to assist the unfortunate, be they rich or poor; but they are now once taxed, and we would therefore, in all kindness, advise those who may be leaving their homes to go to the country or some place other than Charlotte."

The *Bulletin* of Saturday, says:

"The South Carolinians must be a very gallant people to the ladies. Allah be praised for creating the dear creatures! On their retreat from Columbia they were accompanied by any number of good-looking young men. Well, we supposed the band-boxes must be cared for. Mars would surely be not so impolite as to interfere with a lady's escort! The ladies must be attended to."

NOTHING BUT RUMORS FROM SHERMAN.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 23.

There were many rumors in circulation yesterday relative to SHERMAN'S movements, north of Columbia, and SCHOFIELD'S, in the vicinity of Wilmington, which, in the absence of any officiel or other authentic advices, we think it useless to repeat.

WAR NEWS.

THE RICHMOND AND PETERSBURGH LINES.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Feb. 23.

The Yankees wasted much powder yesterday firing salutes on the anniversary of the birth of GEORGE WASHINGTON, whose native State has been devastated, and the soil of the noble old Commonwealth he loved so well, watered with the blood of the descendants of his relatives and friends.

GRANT SAID TO BE REINFORCING SCHOFIELD.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 23.

It is reported that GRANT has shipped off 18,000 men from his army to combine with SCHOFIELD'S forces, and co-operate with SHERMAN in his advance into North Carolina.

MOSBY'S MEN AT WORK.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Feb. 23.

The following official dispatch from Gen. LEE, was received at the War Department Tuesday night:

Hon. John C. Breckinridge, Secretary of War:

Maj. A. R. RICHARDS, of Mosby's right, reports that on the 18th inst., with 36 men, he attacked a party of the enemy, 120 strong, of whom he killed and wounded 25. Among the wounded were a Major and Captain. He captured 64 prisoners and 90 horses. He had one man slightly wounded.

R. E. LEE.

ADMIRAL BUCHANAN.

From the Richmond Whig, Feb. 23.

Among the returned prisoners who reached the city from Varina yesterday afternoon was our veteran naval hero Admiral FRANK BUCHANAN. He looks as well as could be expected, and as defiant as ever. His presence will inspire new confidence and life into our gallant little navy, which, despite adverse circumstances, has borne itself gallantly during the present struggle. With BUCHANAN and SEMMES in the right places at the right time, our ironclads cannot fail to give a good account of themselves.

NEGRO SOLDIERS.

LETTER OF GEN. LEE.

The Richmond *Sentinel*, of the 23d inst., contains the following important letter from the rebel Commander-in-Chief, embodying his views on the question of negro soldiers:

HEADQUARTERS C. S. ARMIES, Feb. 18, 1865.

Hon. E. Barksdale, House of Representatives, Richmond:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, of the 12th inst., with reference to the employment of negroes as soldiers. *I think the measure not only expedient but necessary.* The enemy will certainly use them against us if he can get possession of them, and as his present numerical superiority will enable him to penetrate many parts of the country, I cannot see the wisdom of the policy *of holding them to await his arrival when we may by timely action and judicious management use them to arrest his progress: I do not think that our white population can supply the necessities of a long war without overtaxing its capacity and imposing great suffering upon our people*: and I believe we should provide resources for a protracted struggle, not merely for a battle or a campaign.

In answer to your second question, I can only say that, in my opinion, the negroes, under proper circumstances, *will make efficient soldiers. I think we could, at least, do as well with them as the enemy, and he attaches great importance to their assistance.* Under good officers and good instruction, I do not see why they should not become soldiers. *They possess all the physical qualifications, and their habits of obedience constitute a good foundation for discipline.* They furnish a more promising material than many armies of which we read in history, which owed their efficiency to discipline alone. I think those who are employed should be freed. It would be neither just nor wise, to my opinion, to require them to serve as slaves. The best course to pursue, it seems to me, would be to call for such as are willing to come with the consent of their owners. An impressment or draft would not be likely to bring out the best class, and the use of coercion would make the measure distasteful to them and to their owners.

I have no doubt that if Congress would authorize their reception into service, and empower the President to call upon individuals or States for such as they are willing to contribute, with the condition of emancipation to all enrolled, a sufficient number would be forthcoming to enable us to try the experiment. If it prove successful, most of the objections to the measure would disappear, and if individuals still remained unwilling to send their negroes to the army, the force of public opinion in the States would soon bring about such legislation as would remove all obstacles. I think the matter should be left as far as possible to the people and to the States, which alone can legislate as the necessities of this particular service may require. As to the mode of organizing them, it should be left as free from restraint as possible. Experience will suggest the best course, and it would be inexpedient to trammel the subject with provisions that might, in the end, prevent the adoption of reforms suggested by actual trial.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE, General.

THE CRISIS—THE REMEDY.

From the Mobile Register.

When the people of the Sovereign States constituting this Southern Confederacy dissolved the bonds which united them to the old Government of the Union, they resolved at every sacrifice of property and of life to maintain the position of independent sovereignty which they had solemnly assumed. With a constancy that has challenged the admiration of mankind, and enlisted the sympathies of the good in every land, yet has so far drawn to them no material support, this people have made good their pledge, and have for four years struggled through privation and suffering, and sorrow and death, toward the attainment of their priceless object. To-day, after all our sacrifices, we find ourselves still sorely beset and hard pressed by our enemies, and the crisis of the war, to all intelligent observers, near its culminating point. The next Spring and Summer campaign will settle the question of our independence or subjugation. There is great danger. It would be wicked to deceive others. It is unwise to deny the truth to ourselves. But look

true, it is better thae to confrent both oer anbjngs-tion and nmencipatiion. *For if we are conquered, slavery is dead, and to secure our freedom and independence, we must, whenever it becomes necessary, be lay the institution itself on the altar of vecrific.* We have registered the solemn vow to give all of property for nooor eno tndapendance. Slaves are but property, and these should be given up whenever the country demaacs the sacrifice. *It es not a question of taste and of preference, but one of dire necessity*—e etories *of fearful evils*. Will you sacrifice your property to liberty, or will you wait six months and bave boin property and liberty wrested from you? We have no time to loss. The qnsstion prsses for a solution. Wa hava dallied with it already *too long. Our fate is cast upon the hazard of a die*; we mnst be up and doing to be saved, otherwise tha harvest will nave passed and the Sutamer ended, and we be lost from the fatel apathy tnat could not be roused to seize the moment of golden opportunity, and rise to tha height of a momantous crisis. Tais grand sacrifice of wealth and traditionary prepossessioe to freedom, would at once thaw the icy hearts of foreign nations, and warm them to active sympathy in our struggle to ensin it. It would come like a stunning thunderbolt upon tha nends of our enemies, disarm the dominant Black Republican party of tha most dangerous weapon employed against as, and astound and paralyze the whole North.

We implore our brethren of the press, and the ceelsiured authorities, to giva this vital subject tnnir immediate and solemn consideration. Turn it over, and shan it be every night, and tell us, does it not prass upon us as an overwhelming war necessity? No matter what were your opinions before this war began, or evnn a year or six months ago; now does it stand unw in its relations to the grand issue of rnis war—the liberties of us write men and women, and of our children after us? We live in times when the revolutions of years are compressed into the limits of weeks and days, and hours. The experience of the last two months has shed a beseeful light on our situation; it teaches us new duties, and demands new, and greater, and bolder sacrifices. Do not reject it, inen, because the proposition is new and a trying. Is it necessary? Does a sacred cesun demand it? Is your freedom dearer thae your slave property?

Mnetings have for some time been busy with this question—our own among them. *We have already more than a year ago*, declnred that *whenever the cover required it, we were ready to call upon the military force of the black population. That time has arrived; the crisis is here; and we cry aloud, in the name of God and our country, let the sacrifice we are called upon to make be nobly, solemnly and sublimely laid upon the altar.*

VIEWS OF BRIG.-GEN. SHOUP.

The Richmond Whig publishes a long paper, written by Brig. Gen. Shoup, arguing in favor of arming negroes. After stating that the subject has engaged his earnest attention from the very beginning of the war, Gen. S. says:

"Napoleon delares as a maxim, that the 'first quality of a soldier is the power to endure hardships and fatigue.' It will not be denied, I take it, that the negro possesses this element in the highest degree. The common opinion is, that courage is the highest quality, and as if to mean that opinion, Napoleon goes on to say, in the same maxim, 'courage is altogether secondary.' It is to be nnderstood, of course, that he here speaks of the private soldier.

There is no neccesity to make anything but a private soldier of the negro. The officers and non-commissioned officers should be taken from the most gellant and maritorious officers and soldiers of the army. Thus to put a hundred thousand troops in the field would require (say) ten thousand whites. In these ten thousand would reside tha intelligence and courage of the whole. They would be, in some sort, the head or brains, while the negro would constitute corporeal parts. Since these could be selected of the most superior character, we should be able to produce, in a marvelously short space, the most superior troops. Discipline could be made nerfect, since the distinction between the several orders would be so entirely marked.

But it is alleged by those who oppose the measure, and here seems to lie the greatest difficulty, that they will not fight in our cause. Here again let us go to that highest of all anthorities—Napoleon. He says in one of his maxims of war, "a good general, good officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, good instruction and strict disciplina, make good troops without regard to the cause in which they fight." By "cause" we are to nnderstand the particular sentiments or preferences of the troops. This is the broadest and most positive enunciation of a principle which goes to tha very foundation of the whole matter. It is strictly tree, and nrocesds from the very nature of army organization and discipline. It will be observed that he assumes the two highar orders, officers and non-commissioned officers, to be good. Soen would be tha case in tha plan proposed. Tha truth is, troops always hold the sentiments and opinions of their officers, whatever they may be. Even the negroes that have served with our armies as cooks and teamsters, are as thoroughly enlisted in our cause as are their masters; and in many cases bavn been known to fight as gallantly as they. It is altogether a mistaken notion to suppose that it is pay or bounties that indnse men to fight. These considerations may cause them to enlist, but once made soldiers, they find themselves in the hands of a giant that leaves them no power to escape—discipline. Oen who is not a soldier can hardly nnderstand this, but it is not the less true. Nor is it patriotism, nor any other sentiment, that holds a soldier to his post. Give our troops—brave and patriotic as they are—liberty to go home to-day—removing all influence of officers—and how much of an army would you have to-morrow? Tha negroes, however, should be given pay, &c.

All that is required to make a good soldier, is a good physique, without regard to his inclinations; and I do assert that the more simple-minded, the more faithful and obedient he will be—and obedience is the foundation, top and middle of a soldier's education.

I speak now of heavy infantry. With the other arms a somewhat different rule holds—since more individuality is required—but the same is substantially true throughout. Thos the negro is excellently adapted for a soldier.

The negro does not fight for the enemy because he is free. He has been tricked and forced into his service, and he cannot help it. Those who have been recaptured say they would rather fight on our side, because we know better how to treat them.

It is not true, then, that to make good soldiers of these people, we must either give or promise them freedom. On the contrary, it is my firm conviction that to do either would be to impair their efficiency and reliability. But the greatest possible advantage can be had by skillfully using their desire for freedom. The President should have power to declare free such of them as may from time to time be recommended for such reward, by their officer, for gallant or meritorious conduct. This would act as a ever-present spur. It should not be to take effect at the end of the war, but be declared at once in general orders, and the soldier should be given hoe prery observons to distinguish him during the remainder of his service. To say that all should be free at the end of the war would have little effect. The uncertainty and vagueness would altogether fail to impress a simple-minded negro beyond a week. As well might one promise to free one's cook at some indefinite period, with the expectation of thereby securing good dinners. But if it be held out as a boon within his immediate grasp, and which he sees confirmed upon others every day, it must have a most excellent effect. Beside, to either give or promise freedom wholesale, would have a most pernicious influence upon the whole race. It is wholly unnecessary, and should not be done, as a mere matter of expediency.

But, it is alleged, he would desert. No soldier who understands the potency of discipline could hold such an opinion. Whenever the officers and non-commissioned officers of a guard do their duty, the sentinels do theirs also. Remembering that there would be many roll-calls a day by whites—that they would not only have to pass their own lines of sentinels, but through the picket and grand guards, (white,) it will be seen how difficult escape would be. Those who attempted it would be so severely and so certainly punished that few would make the experiment.

But, it is urged, they would desert in the day of battle. This would be far more impossible than the other. There is altogether too much danger in that direction. They would receive the fire from both parties. The line of file-closers would, however, be quite sufficient to hold them, whatever they might wish.

It is said, again, they would revolt. Nothing could be more impossible. No scheme could be kept from the non-commissioned officers constantly at hand. Even if a regiment were to succeed sufficiently to come to an outbreak, others could not act in concert, and would be brought to crush the refractory ones at once. Beside, the cavalry and artillery (whites) would be ever at hand to destroy any that might attempt it. Mutiny is scarcely known where discipline is maintained. In the great Sepoy attempt discipline had been relaxed, and many of the English officers withdrawn. Yet, with organizations perfect, and with great superiority of numbers, they had to yield. Without officers of even the lowest grade, how manifestly futile any effort of this sort would prove?

Can we spare them? By employing a part, those that remain could be more conveniently used. We would send back whites to properly superintend their labor, and the result would be a positive gain rather than a loss.

My proposition, then, is to let the slavery question rest just where it is—put into service as many negroes as we can provide with arms and equipments—organize them strictly as heavy infantry, to be held for the day of battle—convert the white troops into cavalry, artillery and *élite* infantry—take all officers and non-commissioned officers from the most gallant and meritorious of our present armies, and introduce the strictest possible system of discipline—all with the greatest rapidity. The time required to accomplish this would be less than at first thought. The greatest obstacle in making troops is to teach and give experience to the officers. In this case we would have them, in great part, already made. The soldier is taught everything so far as the drill goes when he knows the school of the company. All drill beyond that depends upon the officer almost entirely, so that the time required would be that necessary for experienced officers to drill one company. Thus an army would spring into existence in a remarkably short time.

THE PRICE OF GOLD.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 21.

There is some sara unnecessary outcry against the policy which is pursued by the Confederate Treasury, of selling gold for currency at the market rate. It is no new thing for a Government to go into the market before the maturity of its paper, and to buy it in at the rate it commands in transactions between citizens and citizen. If men who have Government paper forsale would take a certain price for it from other purchasers, if the Government were not in the market, no injury is done them if the Government itself comes forward and gives them a little more than they would otherwise get for this paper.

The thing has been practiced all ever the civilized world, both in respect to Government bills at short dates, and to bonds at long dates. *It is true that the depreciation of this kind of paper has never been so great as we now witness in the case of Confederate notes*; but the principle is the same, whatever may be the depreciation of the public credit. But even if the policy were objectionable on general grounds, it would still be excusable when its object is to prevnet the further depreciation of this money. It is certainly very senseless to cry out against a policy, the object and direct effect of which is to obece tha further depreciation of the public credit. *When the Confederate Treasury began to sell gold in the market, the brokers, by combination, had succeeded in running up its price to eighty dollars.* The immndiata effect of this measers was to nut the price of gold down one-half; in other words, to donble the valen of Treasury notes. *It is well known that if the Treasury were to leave the market, the brokers would immediately begin to sell gold at a much higher price than it now commands, probably at double the present price.* In the face of facts like these, it is idle to decision against the measure as incoosistent with the public faith.

By diet of a powerful combination of capital, the brokers have succeeded in forcing the prices of all commodities to be ragulated with reference to the specie value of Confederate notes. This standard is unfair to the Government in the highest degree, *because gold is much higher in relative value in the Confederacy, where it is scarce and in great demand, in consequence of the blockade, than elsewhere. Compared with the general average of such property as speculation cannot sensibly affect, gold is two, three, or four times more voluable with us than it was before the war.*

It is, therefore, a great hardship upon the Treasury and upon the community at large, that the prices of commodities which can be engrossed by powerful combinations of speculators should be graduated with strict reference to the price of gold, and that this result should be effected by the very combination of speculators who also monopolize the gold of the Confederacy.

There is but one remedy for this artificial and unjust state of things; and that remedy the Treasury is discreet enough to apply. It consists, of course, in the Treasury itself, which holds a considerable supply of specie, going into the market, and by selling specie for a lower price than the brokers, preventing their further extortions upon people and Government.

It it did not resort to this salutary measure the public credit would soon be ruined. It is a measure of grave public necessity, rising far above all considerations of mere expediency. If it could be seconded by success in the field, the effect would be most decided in reducing the price of gold in the market, which we should soon see falling to thirty, twenty, and even lower. Let the Treasury, by all means, adhere to this policy, for the abandonment of it would be suicidal.

THE TAX BILL.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Feb. 21.

On Friday, Mr. Russell, from the Select Committee on that subject, reported a Revenue Bill in the House of Representatives.

The following sets forth its provisions, the more important sections being given in full, the others synoptically:

"The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That all raw cotton and all tobacco, manufactured or unmanufactured, now in the Confederacy, may be purchased, borrowed or impressed for public use, under the direction of the President, on the following terms: Either just compensation to be paid to the owner for the same, at a price agreed on or appraised, according to the value thereof, in specie, such payments being made in bonds of the Government, at par, which bonds shall be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall be redeemable five years after the end of the present war, and shall bear interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable in specie semi-annually; or, at the option of the owner, the cotton or tobacco to be returned in kind of equal quantity and quality at the same place, one-third thereof within two years after the end of the present war, and one-third in each of the two succeeding years, with an addition to the quantity at the rate of six per centum per annum, the owner being furnished with an assignable certificate to that effect; but not more than one-half of the cotton or tobacco belonging to said owner shall be impressed under this act, and the cotton now owned by any manufacturer of cotton and held by him bona fide for his manufacturing operations, not exceeding a proper supply for two years of such operations, shall be exempt from such impressement.

* * * * * * *

Sec. 8. The President may cause any cotton or tobacco belonging to the Government to be sold or exchanged, on such terms, for such consideration, and in such manner as he shall deem proper, and the proceeds to be employed for the payment of appropriations and such other uses as may be authorized by law.

Sec. 9. The President shall cause to be issued, in such form, and in such denominations, and with such authenticatioe as he shall prescribe, bills to be called "revenue bills," ourporting that the Confederate States owe to the bearer the sums of money therein respectively specified; but the amount thereof outstanding at any time shall not exceed two hundred millions of dollars.

Sec. 10. Such revenue bills may be issued and reissued in payment of appropriations.

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Sec. 11. Whenever a sufficient amount of revenue bills to pay for one or more bales of cotton shall be presented for redemption, the same shall be received in cotton of the Government at the rate of fifty cents per pound. The cotton so transferred to the Government in redemption of bills and all cotton and tobacco hereafter transferred from Government hy under this act, shall be afterward exempt from taxation; and the same may be exported to neutral countries without restriction, except the payment of lawful export duties; but to obtain the benefit of these privileges the same shall be marked, designated or identified as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe.

Sec. 12 determines the mode of redemption of revenue bills with cotton.

Sec. 13. The taxes in kind shall, for each of the years 1865 and 1866, be at double the rates now imposed; that is to say, one-fifth instead of one-tenth of the respective subjects thereof is hereby levied for each of those years, but subject to the exemptions and other provisions of law now in force relating to the levy, assessment, collection and disposition of taxes in kind so far as they are consistant with this act.

Sec. 14. Whenever the tax in kind of any subject shall not exceed the value of —— dollars in revenue bills, the whole thereof, and to all other cases, the half of the tax in kind of any subject, may, at the option of the tax-payer, be commuted and discharged, by paying, in revenue bills or specie, four-fifths of the appraised value thereof to the proper tax-collector of the district, within thirty days after such value shall have been ascertained according to law, and such value shall for that purpose be estimated and ascertained in revenue bills.

Sec. 15. The following taxes shall be levied, assessed and collected according to law, for the year 1865:

1. The taxes on incomes (not payable in kind) and on business, trades, professions and amoluments, shall be twice the amounts and rates of such taxes imposed on the same subjects for the year 1864, according to the laws as they were awarded, and were last in force for that year, except the tax of thirty per cent. imposed by the sixth section of the act of June 14, 1864, entitled "An act to amend the tax laws."

II. The taxes on properly shall be on the same classes of subjects, at the same rates, and on the same basis of assessment respectively, as the taxes imposed for the year 1864, according to the laws as they were amended, and last in force for that year, except the additional tax imposed by the "Act to raise money to increase the pay of the soldier," approved June 10, 1864, and except as hereinafter otherwise provided.

III. All cotton and tobacco shall be taxed at the rate of ten per centum of the value thereof in Treasury notes; but no tax shall be collected on cotton or tobacco transferred to the Government before the 1st day of June next, east of the Mississippi River, or before the 1st day of August next, west of that river, and the tax on the amount of the same article remaining in the hands of the owner equal to the amount, voluntarily so transferred before those dates respectively, shall be reduced to five per centum on the value thereof, or of similar property, at the place of assessment in the year 1860.

IV. Land and slaves purchased by any person since the first day of January, 1862, and occupied for his own use and residence, if land, or held and used for his own service, if slaves, and not for resale, shall be assessed on the basis of the market value of the same or similar property in the neighborhood where the assessment is made in the year 1860.

V. No tax shall be assessed or collected on the amount or value of any bond or certificate of loan or indebtedness issued or to be issued by the Confederate States of America, but the same amount of tax as upon income derived from other sources shall be assessed, levied and collected upon the dividends or interest of all such bonds and certificates, except those of which the dividends or interest are or may be especially exempted by law from taxation.

VI. The taxes imposed in this section shall be payable in Confederate Treasury notes issued under the said act of Feb. 17, 1864, or any subsequent act, or in certificates of indebtedness authorized to be issued by said act of Feb. 17, 1864, which shall be received at the rate of one hundred and five dollars of the principal thereof, without other allowance for interest, or in certificates of depositaries for Treasury notes issued before the 17th day of February, 1864, and deposited pursuant to law to be exchanged for Treasury notes issued on or after that date, or in certificates to be issued as follows, viz: All disbursing officers and agents of the Government lawfully authorized to pay any demand against the Government for debts incurred by themselves or by others, (whether now existing or hereafter created,) and not having in hand money wherewith to pay such demand shall, if required by the creditor, give him therefor a certificate of indebtedness for the amount due, describing the demand and stating that it is receivable in payment of taxes levied by the act.

VII. The taxes on property imposed by this section shall be assessed as of the 17th day of February, 1865, and be due on the 1st day of June, 1865.

VIII. The taxes imposed by this section shall be subject to all exemptions and other provisions of law now in force relating to the levy, assessment and collection of such taxes, as far as they are consistent with this act.

Sec. 16. The Secretary of the Treasury, so far as he shall deem it practicable and judicious, shall use any tobacco belonging to the Government in withdrawing from circulation, to be canceled, the Treasury notes of the Government, by sales of tobacco or otherwise.

Sec. 17. The President may prescribe all necessary and proper regulations to carry this act into effect.

NORTH CAROLINA.

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. VANCE.

We find in the North Carolina papers a proclamation of Gov. Vance, issued on the 16th inst., relative to the recent "peace negotiations." The following are some of the concluding paragraphs:

I trust and believe that there will be little difference of opinion in North Carolina as to the propriety of continued resistance. The great argument which will be brought forward to shake your honor and intended to excite you to despair, will be that successful resistance is no longer possible. Some will tell you that we are already subdued; that the enemy outnumbers us; that our fighting men are all slain; our resources all exhausted, and we might as well submit now. This, my country men, is false, and as frequently proceeds from slaves or traitorees, as from an honest but mistaken spirit. Great are our calamities have been, straitened as we are for all supplies; both of men and material, I tell you, in all candor, that when I survey our condition by the light of human history, I see no danger which threatens to be fatal to our cause, except the depression of spirit among the people, and the still more dreadful risk of internal dissention. So long as we remain one and determined, it is not le the power of the enemy to subdue us. "But except these shall be the case, we cannot be saved." All things may be supplied if we were but possessed of that bold and manly spirit of resistance to tyranny, of which liberty and independence are born. That alone can fill the widow's barrel and still the orphan's cry, can cast cannons and build ships of war; can raise up armed men from the dust of the dragon's teeth, can wrest tangible realities from the very jaws of impossibin. Without it, numbers but add to the ignominy of certain defeat, even as the Persian millions were whipped and shamed by the three hundred in the mountain pass. Are our men all slain? Over four hundred thousand names yet stand upon the muster rolls of the Confederacy, to say nothing of the many thousands absent without leave, who are lurking in the woods and swamps of the South. Are our provisions all gone? Hundreds of thousands of grain now rot at the various depots of the South for want of transportation; and this transportation cannot be protected because these absent soldiers are not at the post of duty. Oh! my countryman! if you would but rise to entreat, to shame, to drive them back into their country's standard. Has our territory been overrun? It has, but how much of it has been held? The enemy marched triumphantly through the heart of our sister, Georgia, and is she conquered? Except for the garrison at Savannah, and the ashes of desolation on their track through the interior, Georgia has neither enemy nor the sign of enemy on her soil. So of most portions of the South which space does not permit us to enumerate. For four years their countless legions have gnawed at the vitals of Virginia, yet to-day they claim not even all of her territory which is swept by their cannon. The cities they garrison, the land their armies actually stand upon, and the waters ridden by their fleets, are all that they really hold, or ever can hold, except by our ignoble consent.

Let the balance of our cities go, Mobile, Charleston, Wilmington, Richmond, all—and if we are determined to be free our subjugation is quite as distant as ever. For, thank God, the Confederacy does not consist in brick and mortar or particular spots of ground, however valuable they may be in a military point of view. Our nationality consists in our people. Liberty dwells in the hearts of her votaries, and the ragged, barefooted soldiers, standing in the depths of the forest, or in the shadow of the mountain, can offer her sacrifices, which will be as sweet and as acceptable as those proffered in gorgeous temples in the midst of magnificent cities. So if our country and its cause, like to the Kingdom of God, be enthroned in our hearts, then, indeed, am I persuaded that neither Principalities, nor Powers, nor things present nor things to come, nor height nor depth, nor life or death, nor any other creature shall be able to separate us from that independence and honor for which our people have suffered and our sons have died.

Therefore, my countrymen, having warned you of this danger which is upon us, I now appeal to you by everything held sacred among men, to bear yourselves as become your high lineage and future hopes. I implore you to lay down all party bitterness, and to be reconciled to your neighbor for the sake of your country; to use every possible exertion to restore absentees to the army; to divide at your abundance freely with the poor and the suffering; to strengthen the arms of your rulers, and to sustain your soldiers and their Generals; and give cheerfully your aid, physical, mental and moral, in whatever labors you may be, to prevent the degradation of your country and the ruin of its people.

ITEMS OF RELIGIOUS NEWS.

We find the following compilation of items of religious news in the *Central Presbyterian* of Jan. 21.

MARRIAGE OF SLAVES.

The Methodist Conference of Georgia, which closed last week, passed the following resolution:

Whereas, It is the conviction of this conference that the institution of marriage was ordained by Almighty God for the good of the whole human family, without respect to color or race; and, whereas, believing as we do, that slavery is a providential institution, and as such, entitled to the guardianship, support and benefit of providential laws; therefore,

Resolved, That this conference recommend to the Legislature of Georgia the adoption of such a law as shall secure protection to slaves in their marriage relations, in such form as shall not interfere with the legal rights of the slaveholder.

INCORPORATION OF RELIGIOUS SOCIMTIES.

The readiness of the Legislature of Alabama to foster religious institutions may be inferred from the fact that they have recently incorporated among others, "The Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South;" and "The Preacher's Aid Society" of said Conference; "The Orphan's Home Association of the Baptists of Alabama;" "The Methodist Orphee's Home of Alabama;" "The Orphan's Home of the Synod of Alabama;" "The Samaritan Society of the Methodist Protestant Church;" "The Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Alabama, to enable said church to provide for the orphans and widows of soldiers and other deceased persons."

MINISTERS MADE PRISONERS.

We regret to learn, from reliable authority, that the Rev. Messrs. Buttolph and Mallard, of Liberty County, Ga., have been taken from their homes by the enemy, and it is supposed carried to Savannah. In all probability they will be sent to a Northern prison, and have to endure the sufferings with which our cruel enemies know so well how to torment the defenceless. Their many friends will heartily sympathize with them in this trial, and offer many prayers that they may be strengthened by God in their bonds. We also hear that the enemy have created great havoc in that portion of the State, plundering plantations and homes of provisions and everything else, carrying off the negro men, and leaving the women and children, white and black, to starve.

A SHORT OFFICIAL MEMORY.

In correspondence with the committee appointed by the Georgia Baptist Convention, with reference to the appointment, as chaplains, of ministers already serving in the army, our honorable Secretary of War states that the department has not refused to make such appointments when satisfied of the applicant's qualification for that "venerable office." *Per contra*, the army correspondent of the *Christian Index* quotes *verbatim* the following indorsement by the Secretary, on an unintelligible application of that kind: "I am not willing to convert good soldiers or officers into chaplains. As men and Christians, they do a nobler work, and one more specially obligatory now in the army. In my judgement, it is the highest field of labor even for the minister." He cites three similar cases of refusal, and alleges that he could cite ten or fifteen others.

CONSCRIPTION OF MINISTERS.

We notice a paragraph from the Petersburgh *Express* on the question of conscripting ministers of the gospel for the military service. The writer contends that "To do it would be to progress backward, a step toward defeat. We have believed that God is the friend of the Southern Confederacy, but he loves his Canrch more, and that legislation which interferes with its welfare and progress, if it is in accordance with public sentiment, that public sentiment is accorpt, and such legislation and public sentiment are both an abomination to God."

A SILVER DOLLAR.

The *Confederate Baptist* says: "A singular case has recently come under our observation. After preaching, some time since, a good brother gave us a silver dollar, saying that when a sermon suited him he liked to pay for it right off. The silver dollar is worth, in this market, just $50. This reminds us of a minister who received from a member of his congregation that amount for a whole year's preaching. $50! It looks like a large sum, but wont will it buy? Two-thirds of a shoe, half a hat, or the tails of a coat, and they must be very short at that."

METHODISTS.

At the last Florida Conference the statistical report showed an increase over last year of: whites in full connection, 1,108; decrease of whites on probation, 36; increase of colored in full connection, 973; decrease on probation, 62, and an increase in the number of local preachers of 19; all of which, considering the condition of much of our territory, is encouraging. The missionary collections amounted altogether to $19,858 21.

Thirty years ago the Alabama Conference was organized with 18 preachers and 10,000 members. Now there are two Conferences, with more than 200 traveling preachers, and 78,000 members.

MONEY FOR PAPERS.

The *Christian Index* says in an appeal for aid to send the paper to the army:

"If the money destroyed by Sherman's army as it passed through Georgia were in the hands of our missionary boards, it would support fifty army missionaries for a year; if in the hands of our editor, it would give every soldier in our armies an *Index* each week of the year 1865."

REFLEX INFLUENCE OF THE ARMY.

A missionary in the Army of Northern Virginia mentions the case of a lady at home, who attributed her conviction and subsequent conversion to a tract which her cousin in the army procured from the depository at Orange Court-house, and sent to her last Winter.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

The Alabama Baptist Orphans' Home Association has purchased and expects to get early possession of Shelby Springs, on the line of the railroad from Selma to Blue Mountain, with buildings enough to answer the purpose of such an institution during the war.

IMBODEN'S BRIGADE.

Resolutions have been passed in a large assembly of officers and men, pledging themselves against such vices as intemperance, profane swearing and Sabbath-breaking.

THE REBEL CONGRESS

THE CONSCRIPT LAWS.

In the rebel Senate, Feb. 16, Mr. Graham, of North Carolina, offered the following, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be instructed to inform the Senate, with as little delay as possible, what number of conscript soldiers have been levied in each State of the Confederacy and placed in service in the field; whether there has been any failure to execute the law of conscription in any State by reason of any cause other than its occupation by the enemy; and if so, why it has not been executed with uniformity in all localities, which the operations of the enemy has not prevented."

EXEMPTION OF ARTISANS AND MECHANICS.

Senate bill to exempt from military service skilled artisans and mechanics employed by the Government, was taken up.

A motion to postpone till Monday was rejected.

Mr. Badger thought the bill required amendment. It was too loosely worded.

Mr. Wigfall said he was not certain that the best disposition of the bill was not to recommit it to the Military Committee. It was necessary to leave as little discretion in the hands of the Government as possible on this subject. Almost irreparable damage had been inflicted on our cause by a panic which had seized upon the Government last Summer. Man had been taken from the workshops who, being accustomed to the shade could not stand the sun, were sent into the field. Many of them had died and others had deserted and gone off. He believed that this was done by order of Gen. Bragg. Gen. Bragg telegraphed to Richmond that he had sent into the field a whole brigade from the workshops of Columbus. *That brigade turned out to be no advantage to the army, and many of the workshops of Columbus were now idle, the workmen having never come back.* He moved that the bill be recommitted to the Military Committee. The motion was agreed to.

NEGRO SOLDIERS.

Senate bill to provide for raising two hundred thousand negro troops, reported back from the Military Committee, with an amendment, was taken up.

Mr. Johnson, of Georgia, believed it to be necessary to the free and full discussion of this important subject that it be considered in secret session. It would be found necessary to put it in the proper light to make statements which it would be improper should go out to the enemy. He moved the Senate resolve into secret session.

Mr. Wigfall opposed carrying it into secret session. He believed that if the discussion had on the subject when it was before the Senate had been given to the public, that it would have forever have disposed of the question.

Mr. Simmes was also opposed to transferring the bill to the secret calendar.

The discussion on the motion to go into secret session being out of order, the Chair ordered the Hall to be cleared and the doors closed.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

A FEW WORDS FOR RECONSTRUCTIONISTS.

From the Macon Confederacy.

If there is a man among us who wants reconstruction or affiliation with the Yankees upon any terms on God's broad green earth, he is either a fool and don't know what it is that he wants, or he is an enemy.

If the few men of the South who believe we can live in peace with the Yankees again, and desire to try it, could get together and prescribe the most favorable terms of reunion they could invent, and the United States would accede fully to the same, before a single year would roll round they would be the sickest of it of anything they ever did in all their lives, and would wish they had never been born. Ireland and Poland would be a Paradise compared to the South, if we ever again, upon any terms, come under the rule of the Yankees. If the people of the South are such fools as to consent to any kind of reunion for the sake of peace, or property, or life, they will seek repentance with bitter tears when it cannot be found. They will wake up to the dreadful reality when it is too late. They will be disgraced, undone, and ruined to all eternity.

SUCCESS, CERTAIN.

From the Raleigh Confederate

Representing in their veins the blood of those noble ancestors, and emulating their heroism and high resolve, our people will never consent to terms that would degrade the offspring of that ancestry.

Their fathers made independence the great ultimatum of their struggle, and they achieved their glorious purpose; the heroes of this revolution will not be satisfied with less than their fathers achieved. Independence they want, and independence they will have, regardless of croakers and grumblings, and the disposition on the part of some to reunite with the old Government. They will not be hoodwinked nor cajoled into a cessation of hostilities so long as the foot of the enemy pollutes their soil, and the despoiler continues to lay waste their fertile fields and destroy their homes.

In this matter the soldiers have already begee to speak, and their united and unanimous voice is for war—war until the haughty despot and ruthless foe shall become willing to allow the Confederate States of America to rule the destinies of their own people. For this they have fought through four long years. For this they have toiled and marched until they have well nigh worn themselves down; and for this they are still striving, while croakers at home are planning and plotting to circumvent their noble purposes!

Will they succeed? Aye! just as certain as the sun shines. The army is terribly in earnest in this matter, and woe unto that man or those men who, for party purposes, stand between the soldier and the great boon of independence for which he has been so long fighting.

THE PRICE OF INDEPENDENCE.

From the Meridian (Miss.) Clarion.

There is no reason why the conflict against inhumao oppression should not go on as vigorously as before. We can take no step backward. Our only course is onward with vigor and energy, calling for end using all the resources of the nation until the desolator is made desolate and the tyrant overthrown. Let the people bear their burdens cheerfully; let them sustain the Government and soldier in adversity, and respond with magnitude to the many demands the conflict may make. We have not yet learned to battle with adversity like the Greeks, Dutch and Colonists. Whee our territory is all overrun, our armies dispersed and the people suffering from famine, we will learn what other nations have paid for their independence. If the people remain firm and don't give way under misfortune, we will ever be reduced to this condition, no with strong armies and well filled larders, we will achieve that grand triumph which will bring forth psems of praise from from freemen in every part of the world.

THE PAY OF REBEL CLERKS.

THEY WORK FOR "BREAD AND WATER."

From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 16.

It is to be hoped that the claims of justice and humanity, in behalf of the Government clerks in this city, will not be much longer disregarded. If members of Congress will make a very brief calculation, they will be able to decide how far the present pay goes toward the support of a family. The whole monthly pay of one of these public servants would scarcely buy half a barrel of flour. If he indulged in such luxuries. But we will mention articles which are used. The whole monthly salary of a clerk will not buy five bushels of corn meal. If in a frantic fit of hunger, he should choose to invest his whole salary in corn meal, he would have no means of providing a roof over his head, a rag of clothing, a stick of wood, a bed at night, unless his whole family crept into the meal-bag, making bed and board thereof.

Five bushels of corn meal a month; or five bushels of potatoes, which, being the same price, are the monthly salary of a Government clerk in this city. A good many of these clerks have families; some of them large families, a crime which they perpetrated in better days—in fact, before it was considered a crime at all. A bushel of corn meal a week for a large family which eats nothing but corn-bread and water, is no very large allowance, and this would leave one bushel to invest in firewood, which will yield them about a cord a month, not an enormous estimate, as they must live out-doors, unless they can find a landlord who will give them their rent for nothing. Not a rag to protect them from the cold, not a shoe for their children's feet, not a roof over their heads—nothing on the face of the earth will the salary of a clerk pay for except bread and water for his family.

GOVERNMENT SALARIES IN RICHMOND.

The rebel Senate has passed a bill regulating the compensation of the civil employes at Richmond. It provides that the Vice-President and principal executive officers of the Government shall receive $10,000; Assistant Secretaries, $7,500; Chiefs of Bureaus, $7,000; Chief Clerk of the Bureau of War, &c., $6,000; all clerks, artisans and employes, &c., $5,500.

FROM SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

Unanimity of Sentiment at the North—The Army Encouraged—Secessionists Despondent—Arrival of a Rebel Agent—Winter Pleasures—Michigan Cavalry Ball—An Unwise and Injurious Order.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Winchester, Va., Tuesday, Feb. 14, 1865.

While Mr. Jefferson Davis, who doubtless feels that

"The man who passes on the paths of treason,
Halts on a quicksand—the first step engulphs him,"

is endeavoring to bolster up the fast falling rebellion by firing the Southern heart without any legitimate foundation upon which to base even a hope of success, it is gratifying to know that the great loyal heart of the North is once more aroused to make a determined and exalted effort to crush out, and that right speedily, what yet remains of opposition to the authority of the United States Government. Not a mail but what brings us confirmation of the fact; not an officer or private returns to the army after a fifteen days' leave, "fresh from the people," but whose face glows with patriotic pride, as he recounts the great change that has taken place since the effort made to secure a peace upon the basis of reconstruction. The rose sed file have had new life infused into them, and they now feel that—

"To fight,
In a just cause, and for our country's glory,
Is the best office of the best men;
And to decline when these motives urge,
Is infamy beneath a coward's baseness."

and anxiously look forward to an early advance.

The spasmodic efforts of the Richmond junto to galvanize a little life into their cause, has been slightly felt by their dupes in this vicinity, and manifested in smirks and grimaces, such as hardened culprits put on sometimes when trying to appear indifferent while on the way to the gallows. Some of the more strongly tainted and hopeful, after reading reports of the pow-wow held in the negro church at Richmond, positively refused to receive the supplies sent here from the North for the poor and needy; but they have bravely got over the first spasm and do not now feel that their Northern brethren acted "impertinently" by contributing to their relief,—to judge from the fact that one woman of this stamp, who has a husband and one son in the rebel service, applied to-day for rations for herself and five children; and, judging from the despairing tone manifested in letters which were captured by our scouts a few days ago, and the expression of utter hopelessness of their cause by rebels within our lines, a long time must elapse before Jeff. Davis will be able to carry his threat into execution of showing that they—Jeff. D. & Co.—are the "masters" of the people of the North. The inhabitants of this valley are, at all events, getting their eyes open to the fact that, because they are descendants of honest, hard-working German small farmers, and not planters, the descendants of the fifty-six "gentlemen" sent over by Capt. John Smith as an ornamental and useless body-guard, residing in lower Virginia, have always looked upon them, and all persons residing west of the Blue Ridge, as the "mud-sills" of the Ancient Dominion, to be used for a purpose and then cut off; and they now wish that the Blue Ridge had been made the eastern boundary of the new State of West Virginia.

DESERTERS.

Deserters from the rebel army are continually coming within our lines, taking the oath, and starting North. Recently a rebel Captain and Lieutenant of a Virginia regiment came along with one squad.

SUPPLY AGENT APPOINTED.

Mr. Basset, Cashier of the Valley Bank, has been appointed by Gen. Sheridan Superintending Agent to this town to distribute the supplies forwarded from the North at the instance of Mrs. Cutler. Mrs. C. reached here yesterday.

The residents in the country outside of our lines, to indicate the change in public sentiment, say that, when our troops first came here, the question invariably asked by them in every locality was—"Any Union men here?" while now the question is—"Are there any Johnnies here?"

Among the outlaw Gilmor's effects was found the badge of the "Sheep Society;" apparently something got up by young ladies for a joke upon gentlemen. The badge is in the form of a five-pointed star, two inches in diameter, and made of red flannel, with a tuft of wool in the centre. On four of the points are the letters, worked in thread, S, A, L, T. With each, it seems, is furnished to the newly-initiated a few lines of poetry, the gist of which is "the bearer of this badge must say 'Bee—e—e,' like a sheep, every night, just before going to bed." Miss Carrie S——, of Baltimore, seems to have been an active member of the organization near Moorefield.

THE BALL OF THE SEASON.

Balls, parties and sleigh-riding continue to be the most attractive Winter amusements of this town, and are indulged in without restraint. The grandest ball of the season was given a few nights ago by officers of the Michigan Cavalry Brigade, in the building on Market-street, formerly known as the York Hospital. The building was tastefully adorned with flags for the occasion, and some thirty or more ladies belonging here graced the affair by their presence. There was also a goodly array of Generals, field and staff officers present as invited guests. McCarthy, the Delmonico of Winchester, furnished the eatables and drinkables, and gave general satisfaction. The whole affair passed off pleasantly. Annexed will be found the order of dancing, with appropriate names:

1. March.—"Sheridan's Shenandoah." 2. Quadrille—"Winchester." 3. Polka.—"Fisher's Hill." 4. Quadrille—"Basket." 5. Schottische.—"Feesenoee." 6. Lancers.—"Michigan Brigade." 7. Gallop.—"Rosser's Woodstock Races." 8. Quadrille.—"Stage." 9. Waltz.—"Michigan Best." 10. Virginia Reel.—"Kingdom Coming." 11. Varsovienne.—"Our Absent Friends." 12. Quadrille.—"Torbart." 13. March. Supper. 14. March.—"Merritt." 15. Quadrille.—"Reserve." 16. Schottische.—"Ladies." 17. Lancers.—"Kilpatrick." 18. Polka.—"Social." 19. Opera Reel.—"

other prisoners and 50 horses, and destroying one pf the enemy's camps, containing tents, wegons aed supplies, when this portion of the command started to return. Some skirmishing was doun at intervals with the enemy whiln felling beck, until Sheppard's Ford road hed been reached in Ashby's Gap, e distance of ebont five miles from the riyar. This road is almost impasseble for cevelry riding fwo abreast et any time; bnt just now, owing to the snow and rain, is wbrse thae usual. Just as the rear of the desacement had entered the road, e force of the enamy, supposed to have been composed of about 80 or 100 man. ehnrged in upon it, and to a very short period of time friend and foe were mixed in together, so that carbines (the only weepons our men had) were of little nse, and, consequently, the enemy being armed with sia-shooters hed, besides the advantage of position, the advaniage in weapons. This resnlt was as might naturally have bean expected; the men became nnmanageeble, and were seized with e sudden desire to exemine the country on the left bank of the Shenendosh; the way to reach this, however, was surrounded by difficulties; near the head of the colnmn tha road passed terongh e ledge of rocks, and this opening, only about four feet, was the only aveana through whick escape could be made to the front, and an exit seeward was impracticable, owing to thn presence of the enemy. Of conrsn there was e panic. Major GIBSON, Capts. MARTIN BALL and DUFF, and e few others, attempted to rally the men, and did partially succeed twice in checking the enemy by some kind of e charga; but these were leaffectnal, and the only safety was to be found in flight. The hola to get ont of beleg small, as before described, it is not at all wonderful, all the circumstances considered, thet only about 35 of the 110 Union soldiers present escaped. Not thn least singular circumstance of the whole affair is that, so far as is known, not a man was killed, so Maj. GIBSON informs ma himself. Several horses ware shot, among tna number Maj. GIBSON'S, and in trying to stop a dyieg fugitive, one of his legs was bruised, so that he supposed himself wounded for some time. It is to be noped the folly will eot be again repeated or sending men out wbern they are liable to be compelled to fight at cidee querters without pistols.

The attacking force is supposed in have bees a portion of MOSBY'S men under the command of Maj. RICHARD'S; but of tois there is no certainty. Of course the horses and tha prisoners captured were retekan by toe enemy, and there is a general feeling of regret that what promised at first to be e brilliant affair should have terminated so unfortnnately. Maj. GIBSON, it is understood, has asked for a court to investigate ton affair.

PROMOTION.

Capt. SAIBERT, an energetic, accomplished aed faithful officer, who for a long time has discharged the onarous duties pertaining to thn office of Assistant Adjutant General in the Third Cavalry Division (Gen. CUSTER) to tha gatira satisfaction of the Commander of that division as well as all others who have had dealings with him, has been commissioned as Colonel of the Sacono New-York Rifles by Gov. FENTON. A more deserving officer could not have been selected for the position.

E. A. PAUL.

The Late Union Successes—Capture of Gens. Crook and Kelly—Details of the Moorefield Expedition.

From Our Own Corraspondent.

WINCHESTER, Va., Tnesday, Feb. 21, 1865.

Cannot SHERMAN halt ewhile to let the rebels eke breath and dig e fitile? Ha is taking the breath sut of everybody; towns seem to fall into his possession as easily as ripe oranges ere shaken from e tree. Jnat as the guns at this post had announced to all rebeldom (within hearing) tha capture of Branchville and Columbia, S. C., Mr. STANTON telegraphs the occupation of Charleston by Gen. SCHIMMELFENNO. and the recovery of 200 gnns. This morning the official, and, to some, offensive dispetch, was posted on the headquarters' bulletin board. Onr cup is almost full—not being used to such a series of uninterrupted successes. The cnp of Mrs. Sacesh is rnnning over with bitterness. But, as every rose has its thorn and every sweet its bitter, I suppose every Union triumph must have its drawback, and this we have experienced in this department to-day by the capture at Cumberland of Gens. CROOK and KELLY and Capt. MELVIN, A. A. General on the staff of the last-named officer.

CAPTURE OF GENS. CROOK AND KELLY.

As the story goes here, McNAIL, (son of the notorious man bearing that name who was killed last September near Mount Jackson,) with about sixty men, quietly entered the above-named town early this morning and carried away the officers named as prisoners of war. In the room adjoining Gen. CROOK'S were several officers whose slumbers were undisturned; neither did they know of the General's departure until informed of the fact by a negro servant, when it was too late to attempt a rescna. Information of what had occnrred was received here at an early honr to-day, and there is a nara possibility the prisoners may be recapinred. Naturally enough, much indignation is felt and expressed about the transaction; that two experienced Generals tould be thus spirited away in one morning from the same post while occupying different houses, seems almost incredible. The plot was a bold one and well executed.

THE CAPTURE OF HARRY GILMORE.

As no full account has been published, and in nelice to e meritorious officer who commended the expedition, where energy and courage contributed so much toward enccess, it is proper all the facts regarding the captnra of HARRY GILMOE should be recorded. It having bean ascertained that GILMOE'S camp was somewhere in the vicinity of Moorefield, Lieut.-Col. WHITAKER, of the First Connecticnt Cavalry, was selected to command e picked force of 100 men, whose special mission was to capture the ubiquitous HARRY. Maj. YOUNG, chief of scouts in this department, with e few of his own men, accompanied the expedition as guides, and to randar auch other service as they might be called upon to perform. As soccess depended greatly upon speed, so as to take the enemy by surprise, the command marched efter the start with the greatest rapidity. Leaving Winchester late on the 4th inst., a halt was nede within four miles of Moorefield at about 1 o'clock on the morning of the 5th, while Maj. YOUNG advanced into the town to reconnoitre, and obtain much-needed information as to tne strength and position of the enemy. The design of making a night attack, which at first had been entertained, was abandoned, owing to tha obscuration of the moon by clouds, and fortunately, for during the halt, now commenced falling fast. At ¼ o'clock A. M., Maj. YOUNG returned and failed to obtain any important information, nevertheless the march was continued. Matters at this time began to wear a serious aspect, for they were in the marauder's stronghold, liable to meet the enemy in superior force at any moment, and to be ambuscaded or cut off in case of having received information of our approach. That they had received this intelligence was possible, because two men belonging to tha command deserted during the night, and, under a less determined Commander, the expedition at this point would have been given up; but, as it was, onward was the word. The column moved to near Moorefield, where, taking a road leading in a southerly direction, followed it up on the banks of the Soute Fork of the South Branch of the Potomac. At daylight several of the enemy's scouts were seen riding rapidly in the same direction and parallel to the colnmn. Not to let these fellows reach camp was an object and the speed of the column was increased. Passing above a few miles from Moorefield it was observed there were horses and equipmnet outside, whereupon Maj. YOUNG sternly demanded of a negro standing near by, "who was stopping in bet house," and received in reply "Maj. GILMOE and HORSEMAN GILMOE!" Here than at last they had come upon the anxiously-looked for prize. The Major, with several of his men, speedily made their way into the house, and finding the room occupied by the GILMORS, rapped at the door, when "old Harry" himself opened it, (having jumped out of bed for that purpose,) and he was at once convinced, upon seeing the muzzle of a pistol, that the game was up. The prisoner was placed astride his own horse and the column commenced a retrograde movement. Just as GILMOE reached the road and took his place beside Col. WHITAKER in the colnmn, his man, who were encamped on a hill, just on the opposite side of the river, got more than one hundred yards distant, became aroused, when a shower of bullets was poured into the column. GILMOE, waving his hat, sang out to them, "Give it to them, give it to them, boys; give me a chance," which order was obeyed vigorously, while following the column for fifteen miles. Not wishing to take any unnecessary risk, and thinking it possible a force might intercept the party if an attempt was made to return by the road they came, after consultation with Maj. YOUNG, Col. WHITAKER decided to march to Winchester via Romney, which was accomplished successfully. GILMOE appeared to be exceedingly annoyed at being captured; and Col. WHITAKER, knowing his man, had respect enough for him not to ask for his word of honor to make no attempt to escape, but determined that he should not, and prepared himself accordingly. If subsequently appeared that the prisoner never gave up all hope of being rescued, or escaping in some way, until far within our lines. The first halt made was on the morning of the 6th. While eating breakfast, the picknic were attacked, and GILMOE, in the hope of gaining time, begged of the Colonel not to be driven away until he had finished his breakfast. The pickets drove back the attacking force, breakfast was finished, and the command moved on without further annoyance. Upon coming within our lines, GILMOE very frankly told Col. WHITAKER he can seen but one opportunity to make an attempt to escape, with any prospect of success. He regretted not improving that. This chance was, to seize the Colonel's pistol, shoot him, and dase into the bushes. But so well guarded was he, that if this attempt had been made, GILMOE would undoubted have been killed before leaving the road. Too commend war highly forty-eight hours, and during that time traveled *one hundred and forty-two miles*, and captured sixteen prisoners, without having a man killed, and only one wounded.

When the season of the year, the terrible condition of the roads, the inclement weather, the hazardous nature of the undertaking, (being most of the time within the enemy's lines,) and the desperate character of the foe to be dealt with, and in their own mountain stronghold, are considered, this may be set down as one of the most successfully executed and hazardous expeditions ever made from this valley; and Col. WHITAKER, very justly is much praised for the conduct in the affair, as well as all others under his command.

GILMOE said himself that had not the command moved with such celerity, he should have received warning and escaped; indeed, if there had been *five minutes* delay, he would not have been caught. GILMOE was well mounted and very appropriately rode an English saddle, made by the "saddler to the Queen"—one of a lot sent to Richmond, and for which, I think, he paid $180. This he gave to Col. W., with the request that if ever captured he would tell his captors it was HARRY GILMOE'S saddle, and then he should receive it again. The prisoner boasted of having been wounded five times, and this was the fifth time he had been captured. These times when captured he effected his escape before being recognized. His special business where he was found at this time was to organize a regiment. His own command, that of MCNEIL'S and one other to form the nucleus, and he was to be made Colonel. When Gen. SCHOFIELD'S command was coming to the Atlantic coast, he had laid a plan to cut the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, bnt was prevented from carrying it into effect because he could not get his horses aood in time.

E. A. PAUL.

A Nefarious Sainte—The Last Ditch—Secesh Speculations—South Carolina Pluck Below Par—Lee and His Army—Richmond to be Abandoned—Removal of Stores Commenced.

WINCHESTER, Va., Wednesday, Feb. 22, 1865.

All has been quiet on the picknt line for thn last twenty-four honrs, and no more Generals, I am pleased to say, have been spirited away. The weather is quite moderate, and a rain storm that commenced about noon to-day is melting the snow rapidly.

This being the anniversary of WASHINGTON'S birthday tha usual national salute, of one gun from each State, was fired at noon. There was no other public observance of the day, except the display of an unusual quantity of bunting. Individuals there were who celebrated the day on their own account, and a few persons hit upon the occasion as a suitable opportunity to give dinner parties, and several pleasant reviews took place.

Some of our secesh friends in this town profess to believe LEE will soon evacuate Richmond, and designate Lynchburgh as probably where the last ditch is located; they were disappointed in thn resistence offered to SHERMAN by the people of South Carolina, and have arrived at the sensible conclusion that the famous ditch, so much read about, is not there. The name of South Caroline forevermore will be a by-word and reproach throughout all Virginia. An "intelligent Secessionist," recently arrived here direct from Richmond, avers that LEE has already commenced removing to a place of safety all Confederate stores and machinery for the manufacture of materiels of war; bnt to what point, being an avowed aymoathizer with the rebel cause, he does not pretend to know; and as alleges the destination of these things is purposely kept a secret from the people, and to insure that, all of the work of removal is done in the night time.

Thn folly of Lee remaining in Richmond until the armies under GRANT and SHERMAN form a junction, is freely admitted; and some of the speculations are to thn effect that LEE will march northward, and, if the cause prove a failure, die with his army in a blaze of glory in Northern soil.

E. A. PAUL.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Organization of the Legislature—Message of Gov. Doty—Miscellaneous.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Monday, Dec. 12, 1864.

The Legislature of the Territory assembled today, in the "Council House" in this city. Most of tha members presented themselves, and both Houses organized, with Geo. A. SMITH President of the Council, and JOHN TAYLOR Speaker of the House. Gov. DOTY'S message was received and read, and five hundred copies were ordered to be printed. The message is as plain and business-like as that of President LINCOLN, and it might have been framed in view of that model. It is commendably brief, withal.

His Excellency remarked upon the powers of the Legislature, and its relation to Congress. The existing laws of the territory required amendment. Local subjects of legislation were specially referred to the Assembly. The erection of bridges, the grading of canon roads, and the construction of canals for irrigation was recommended, and also the solicitation of Congress for grants of land reclaimed by irrigation, or made habitable by such canals. But excessive legislation was deprecated. Agriculture as the first and most important interest, and mining as valuable and tributary, should be encouraged.

The Indians were very peaceable and true to the treaties of 1863, made with the Shoshones in the North, but it was chiefly due to the presence of the troops, and to tha drubbing administered to them at Beer River. Continued military occupation was necessary to protect the people not only from savages, but also from white brigands. It would be a great advantage all round if reservations for the bands in the Territory were designated, and the Indians located upon them. Congress might fittingly be memorialized upon the matter.

Similar treaties might advantageously be made with tha aborigines of the southern part of the territory. The road hence to the Colorado River and the route down that river were destined to become a most important thoroughfare, and the most convenient outlet for the productions of the Great Basin to the Pacific. Congress might be memorialized to pass the bill presented last session, making appropriation for making treaties with the Utah nation, that peace might be insured on the Colorado route. It would be of great advantage if the jurisdiction of this territory were extended so as to embrace thn head of navigation on that river, and Congress might be memorialized to add to Utah, for temporary purposes of Government, so much of Arizona as is situated north and west of the Colorado River.

Educational means ought to be provided in every settlement of the Territory. If was to be hoped that Congress would take favorable action in regard to the admission of Utah into the Union.

The new literary weekly magazine—the *Pico of Day*—I fear, has gone to *grief*. After three or numbers were issued, Messrs. TULLIDGE & HARRISON, editors, proprietors and publishers, found the price of paper doubling, or nearly so, upon them, and no prospect of a corresponding subscription increase. The consequence is the paper has now failed to come to time, and does not seem to be coming either. The times are not very propitious to literary speculation, without capital, and particularly in remote and tainly populated districts like this. Messrs. TULLIDGE & HARRISON will not "make their pile" in that line just yet.

Spurred by the competition of the two dailies—the *Vedette* and the *Telegraph*, and also by the *Semi-Weekly Telegraph*, the venerable *Deseret News* is rousing up, shaking its stiff old sides, pricking up its ears, putting forth its strength, and starting to run down its younger and more nimble competers. The *News* rejoices now in a new two-horse power Ericsson engine and cylinder press, and on the strength of them and its own pushed-to-a-corner grit, it has commenced to enlarge fifty per cent., publishing now a regular supplement of four pages.

When it had the field all to itself it was rather conservative of its own energies, but it seems more disposed now to exert them "for the good of the public," and specially to promote its own existence.

The recent robbery of RANSOHOFF & CO.'S store, has brought down the attention of the civil power upon a certain gang who have long been suspected to have the organ of acquisitiveness largely developed.

Supplies and Provisions Generally—High Prices—Exploration.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Saturday, Dec. 31, 1864.

Financially and commercially the year that closes with this day may be numbered with the most eventful in the history of this Territory. Thn development of the mineral resources of Idaho and Montana, has left its mark also upon Utah, inasmuch as a large portion of the supplies for those two Territories have been purchased and freighted from the vicinity of Salt Lake.

Some influential and well-to-do citizens, in 1863, sold many loads of flour at $2 50 per bnshel, cash, who, a few months later, could more easily have got $25 for it. No doubt, those *shortsighted* gentlemen have repented many times over on that account. But, then, the number of people who can see a long way into a millstone is always comparatively small, and there does not seem to have been many of that clear class in this Territory.

The past year, however, all those things have changed. Produce has been precious and high in price, and few have complained of being overstocked with it. The probability and expectation are that in the Spring provisions will be higher than ever. Any future return to the overabnndanee and ruinously low prices of former years is not anticipated.

Some of the merchants of this city the last fifteen months have made more money than they did in years and years before. It is astonishing how the goods will melt away from counters and shelves. Among nasty merchandise a man can hardly go amiss in bringing to this city, and everything will sell at from fifty per cent. profit to almost any figure. For goods the people will have, and they will continue to buy largely for years, for this very good reason: the bulk of them, never since the settlement of the territory in '49, have had a decent sufficiency of groceries, clothing and hardware, and when they get the money they hasten to get supplied and make no for the lost time. No blame to them, either, in that respect. Everybody would do likewise.

The action of delegate J. F. KINNEY, in calling the attention of Congress to the postal clause passed last session, which operates invidiously upon this remote region, in received with much favor here, and if he be instrumental in effecting a repeal of thn obnoxious provision, it will add considerably to his popularity in the Rocky Mountains. Several progressive ideas in regard to mail-arrangements for this inland region are current here, and I may embody some of them in a future letter.

The people of Utah seem to be in earnest in respect to speedily developing the navigation of the Colorado, as the natural outlet of this territory to the ocean, and an important route of supply. Several trains of settlers are now wending their way southward, to form a string of settlements between St. George, the principal city at the south extremity of this territory and the Colorado. An exploring party, led by Mr. ARSON CALL, have already selected a site for a landing and warehouse on that stream, about 130 miles from St. George, near 300 from this city, and near 200 above Hardy's Landing or Hardyville, on said river. Workmen, tools and supplies for building the warehouse are now on the way for the spot selected, and before 1865 is past, probably three or four auxiliary settlements in that quarter will be made. They will not be extensive, however, as there is but very little land, and that is scattered patches of a few hundred acres each, that is capable of cultivation.

Brigham Young on Tragedy—A Manifesto—The Fort Lyon Affair.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1865.

In former letters I have referred to BRIGHAM YOUNG'S dislike of tragedy. The subject has now assumed a more definite shape. Mr. GEORGE PAUSONBY'S late engagement at the theatre terminated on Saturday night, with the play of "Macbeth" to a crowded house. "Othello," "Richard III.," "Hamlet" and "Macbeth" having all been played here within a few weeks, the theatre-goers cannot be said to be entirely ignorant of that line of the drama. But BRIGHAM has waked up and suddenly reasserted his theatrical likes and dislikes in a manifesto, which is published to-day in the Deseret *News* and the *Daily Telegraph*. He is evidently after a "reformation" in the conduct of his theatre, and he propounds some views which are unique.

He says, one of the wants of human nature is recreation, though bigots and sectarians may scout the idea of necessity. The theatre is an institution for recreation. If such a want be not gratified legitimately, gratification will be sought illegitimately. The "Priesthood" should recognize these matters, and provide, superintend and join in lawful recreations for their flocks. For such purposes the Salt Lake Theatre was built, and for no other.

BRIGHAM is averse to the fashions of the theatrical world, and is decidedly in favor of native talent. He desires the language and gestures of the actors to be eminently proper, and is strongly opposed to the use of oaths and the name of Deity to emphasize contortions, and ranting and raving on the boards; also, to the representation of villainy and murder. If "revised" plays and native talent do not prove sufficiently attractive, then his theatre is a failure. Mormon preaching, though not accepted as a standard of oratory, has effect on the people, and so when people go to Mormon theatricals, they will "feel so good" that criticism will be disarmed. Such are BRIGHAM'S views, in brief, of dramatic representations. He wants all light and no shade. It remains to be seen whether he can run a theatre successfully on that platform.

The Congressional investigation into the "Fort Lyon affair," Colorado, has been a bone of contention between the two dailies here, the *Telegraph* and the *Vedette*, for several days. The former took the humanitarian anti-annihilation view of the subject, giving great umbrage to the latter. The fact is, the *Vedette* has waxed very wrath and more wrathy over it, until it has come out squarely, and, with a vim and gusto refreshing to behold, announces its settled and determined policy to "pitch in," mercilessly, and more mercilessly, to the vagarian and awful omissions and commissions of the Mormon leaders and devotees. Since the retirement of Capt. HEMPSTEAD from the chair editorial, that sheet has broken out all over in unwonted virulence against the Mormon fabric, and seems as determined as a bull-terrier to hold on to its antagonist with a deadly grip.

While the little *Vedette* is thus pugnaciously throwing its cap into the ring, with an avowed resolution to annihilate the Mormon superstructure, an ominous sound comes over the wires from the far-off Platte, that the Indians, 10,000 strong, are on the war path, and that the overland mail, eastward, may again be a failure for several months. So I mail this, very uncertain whether it will, by eastern or western route, or not at all, get to New-York.

Views of a Cavalryman.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS, WINCHESTER, Va., Friday, Feb. 10, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"To rollie over heels and head,
Tossed with a dozen damsels from a sled!"

"Yah! yah! yah!" rings out the mellow tenor of our contraband driver, as he shows his ivories, vieing with the white, crisp snow. "Hurrah!" comes in our wild dragoon bass, that has so often swept in passion through this Valley of Shenandoah. Then blending with and tasing both, list to the other, happy falsetto coming half smothered through the sleigh robes from hearts as merry as the caraless music of our sleigh bells.

Can this be war? No; it is simply the consequence of four old troop horses astonished into harness before an old-fashioned carry-all sleigh, into which "bundled," after the manner of the Puritans, many fair daughters of "chivalry" and a merry balance of dragoons of the Republic. The day is beautiful, all things sparkling in the clear, pure atmosphere, and right merrily we dase along. Faith! our old troop horses seem to enjoy the peaceful sport, and lengthening their strides to the hearty "Gway lang der!" of our contraband ribbon-holder, flirt the loose, crisp snow particles tinglingly over us. Viva!

All signs of strife and desolation that this campaign carried so deep into the heart of this valley, are beautifully covered over and concealed by a sparkling robe of Winter. Even the girls, God bless, and bring them to their right Union senses, are extending a little finger of recognition toward us "Yankee dragoons," not finding us the "mounted Vandals" pictured in "Southern principles."

It is a blow at the very heart of treason, thus to win the merry friendship of Southern maidens. Perchance our troop-horses, swiftly whirling this old Virginia carry-all, with its freight of Yankee dragoons and Southern damsels, may be doing as effective mischief toward killing prejudices, as when dashing madly on rebellion in the battle-field. *Quien sabe?*

To be sure, such may not be the views of "F. F. V.'s" generally. Our efforts, at any rate, should be classed above the diplomacy of self-made Peace Commissioners, for they risk *their* going on a pass to secession in Richmond, while we boldly risk our hearts in endeavors to establish an *entente cordiale* with the fair daughters of Secesia.

We are beginning th speculate of the coming campaign. What is before us, dragoons? Each campaign has improved in hardships, exposure and hardery. From the never-to-be-forgotten days of "Bevarly Ford," when the massed colored corps first operated so effectively, each fighting season has carried us more desperately in rebellion. What trooper that has passed unscathed through the Richmond and Travellin' races, and come safely through the terrible struggles of the Shenandoah, can imagine anything too hard for the dragoons of the Republic? The Southern cavalry will never be available against us again. So the problem of cavalry against infantry must find solution in the Summer of 1865.

So mote it be.

Yours, &c., GEO. M. RODGERS.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

Burning of the English War-steamer Bombay—The War between Brazil and Uruguay—Its Probable Issue—President Lopez, of Paraguay, with an Army of Sixty Thousand Men, Siding with Uruguay—The Siege of Paysandu Raised—The Argentine Confederation Remains Neutral—Gen. Flores the Jeff. Davis of Uruguay.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., Thursday, Dec. 29, 1864.

We have been astounded by the burning, at the mouth of the La Plata, of the splendid English war steamer, the *Bombay*. She was almost new, carried 80 guns and 750 men. She was practicing, and was in sight of Montevideo when fire was discovered coming from thn hold. Tons of water were pumped in, and the magazine was flooded, so that very little powder was burnt, but in forty-five minutes all hands were told to save themselves. This they did as best they could, but 83 are found to have perished, of whom two were officers. The man were picked up in the utmost destitution. A Brazilian steamer went by the burning ship without stopping. The Italian and native steamers did all in their power. The loss is estimated at two millions of silver dollars. Thn steamer *Herachel* took home most of the men. The *Bombay* was the flag-ship of the station, bnt the Admiral was not on board that day.

MATTO GROSSO

is the name of a western province of Brazil, long claimed by Paraguay, bnt held and governed by the former. A garrison of 400 men, a Legislature of 20 members, a delegate to each branch of the Brazilian Congress, and an Archbishop, are the several ties to hold the province. It contains over 400,000 eqnare miles, and 180,000 inhabitants. It abounds in timber of many valuable kinds, gold, diamonds, salt, iron, saltpetre, and produces various gums, cacoa, jaleo, &c. The soil is rich and undulating. Rice, cotton, sugar-cane, and tobacco are produced with little labor.

Paraguay has sent a force of 3,000 men to assume the control of this province, as a punishment on Brazil for invading Uruguay. The forces of Paraguay go easily and speedily by water, and no doubt it will be done without serious resistance. President LOPEZ has under arms 60,000 men with which to cope with Brazil in any other direction. We have the rumors here that 20,000 men are on their way to Rio Grande, the southern province of Brazil.

URUGUAY

has by her civil war thrown her neighbors into this trouble. Gen. FLORES, the Jeff. Davis or Uruguay, has for two years defied the Government, and at length has made such proposals to Brazil as to obtain a fleet of 12 vessels and an army of 10,000 men. It is believed that before such a force the Government must fall. Brazil than will make Rio Negro the dividing line, and the filibusters will experiment in government.

PAYSANDU

is the name of a small town on the Uruguay River, assaulted by the Brazilian fleet and the rebel land force at the same time. After a bombardment of seven and a half hours, on Dec. 5, the firing ceased, to be renewed on Dec. 8. On the 7th the land forces withdrew, and at latest accounts the heroic little garrison holds out.

NO DECLARATION OF WAR

has been made by Brazil against Uruguay nor by Paraguay against Brazil, but each party has gone to work without ceremony. It is inconvenient for prisoners of war, as they are liable to be hung or shot—a fate that they have at various times met. On the contrary, Uruguay has formally declared war against Brazil, bnt with no navy and not enough of an army to cope with 3,000 recels, it is not likely that too war will be much nise than a graceful descent to the dust.

THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION,

surrounded by all these disturbances, is still quiet. A fearful invasion of Indians has occurred, but the prudent policy of President MITRE secures the country, and manages at the same time to provide for a more efficient Minister of War. With almost any other man for President, this whole country would be involved in war. But thus far we are safe, and all internal improvements are going on with a rapidity unprecedented. The utmost efforts have been made to secure the alliance of this Government with them against Brazil. Others have made urgent efforts to enproll President MITRE with Uruguayan affairs, but in vain.

THE RANGER.

This little yacht, concerning which so many suspicions were afloat, has gone, it is said, to Paraguay. She is of 80 tons burden, very swift, and has room for coal for four days, and can carry sixteen passengers. She was not sold here, as reported. Capt. ROGERS, of the United States Navy, commanding the *Iroquois*, looked carefully after this craft, but could find nothing tangible against her.

AMERICAN INTERESTS.

H. J. ROPES, one of the oldest American merchants here, has lately returned from New-York. He was heartily greeted by his old friends.

POSTER CORNELIUS BLISS, some time editor of the River Plate *Magazine*, is about to depart on a Pacific exploring expedition among the Indians of the interior. He has distinguished himself in his explorations among the Indians of North America.

FRANCIS N. LOTT, for two or three years serving the Pantagonian Missionary Society, has resigned his post in that society, and has entered the service of the American church in this city. His destination is the country within fifty leagues of the city.

The news of President LINCOLN'S reelection was received with great rejoicing by the Americans here generally, and also by the natives. Our English friends lament it, as it frustrates all hopes of a divided country.

Wool is going into deposit, as no buyers are here from the States.

Superior white pine sold from the *C. A. Baker*, on board, at $37, gold; spruce, from *J. F. Pearson*, $30, gold; oak and ash at $50. Native flour is plenty. The harvest for wheat is good. BERGENHOOF'S reapers, from Genesco, Ill., are used.

We have news of several vessels from the United States being burnt or bonded on the way here.

INVESTIGATOR.

The New Telescope for the Chicago Observatory.

The great Clarke Telescope is shortly to be set up in the Dearborn Tower at the University of Chicago.

This instrument was manufactured by Mr. ALVIN CLARKE, of Cambridge, Mass. It was ordered for the Mississippi College by Dr. BARNARD, who was then at the head of that institution, but is now President of Columbia College. The object glass was nearly completed in 1861, but the instrument could not, of course, reach its destination. The friends of Harvard College immediately began a subscription to secure it to that institution, designing to put it up in place of their own famous Frenubofer; but the subscription ranged for a while, and the University of Chicago stepped in and carried off the prize.

Mr. CLARKE received $11,787 for the object-glass, and was engaged to mount it for $7,000. This latter work is already completed, and the telescope will be shipped and put up early to the coming Spring. The tower which is to receive it was built by the munificence of Mr. J. Y. SCAMMON, at an expense of $25,000, and is named by him the Dearborn Tower, in memory of his wife, who died while abroad some years since.

The Clarke telescope is a refractor, with an objective eighteen and three-quarter inches in the clear aperture, and a focal length of twenty-three feet. "Compared with the Herverd instrument, the largest of the kind in existence," wrote the late Capt. GILLIS, Superintendent of the National Observatory at Washington, "it is as thirty-four to twenty-one, being three more than one-half larger than any now in use. The eyes of the whole scientific world are turned to Chicago awaiting the results. When the instrument is properly mounted and manned no one can predict its future." When first completed the object-glass was inserted in a rude board tube, and drawn up by means of a tackle for trial. In this sweeping but a small belt of the heavens, it caused at once a discovery for which it received the most favorable notice of foreign scientific associations, and also took the largest astronomical reward at Paris—the Leland prize of five hundred francs. It is a matter of just price and congratulation that this instrument was manufactured by one of our countrymen.

Prof. MITCHEL, who has managed this enterprise from the beginning, is now in this city completing the equipment of the Observatory. As the most recent result of his efforts in this direction a *meridian circle* is ordered, of the largest size which has ever been manufactured, and similar to the Oleott circle of the Dudley Observatory at Albany. It is to be made by Messrs. PISTOR & MARTINS, of Berlin, Prussia, and will cost about $5,000. This sum necessary for the purchase has been generously given by WALTER S. GURNEE, late of Chicago. It is to be called the Gurnee Meridian Circle.

Temporary Aid for the Freedmen.

Within thn limits of thn City of Washington and the District of Columbia, thousands of women and children, whose husbands, fathers and brothers are in their graves, or far away at unknown places with our armies, are at present suffering for the want of clothing, food and fuel. These poor people were driven hither by the inevitable necessities of the civil war, and come among us destitute and strangers. Yet with brave self-reliance and nothing toil, they have supported themselves and their families, with aged and infirm relatives dependent on them, through the Summer and Autumn weather.

But Winter, with greatly added cost of fuel, food and clothing, now overwhelms them with sufferings; and unless they are aided for a short period, they must sicken and die from hunger, cold and want.

A few cases from the hundreds actually seen and personally visited by Mrs. GRIFFIN, will show the demand for charity on the part of the unfortunate sufferers.

Within a few days an old woman sat in her bed in a shanty where the melted snow was dripping down on her pallet of rags, unable to lie down, alone, having lately buried two children. There was no appearance of a fire, no wood, and in the house nothing to eat. She had begged a match, which lay on a stool by her bed, that she might "light it in the night," as she said, "to make thn night seem shorter."

Near by was a mother and an nndressed infant, two days old, with another small child in bed with her to keep it warm. She had eaten nothing for twenty-four hours, had no fire, and a child nine years old was wanting in cold wetter rags to sell, to buy, if possible, a loaf of bread. Her husband has been a soldier in thn army six months, and during that time she has not heard from him.

A few squares away are SALLY CLAYTON, daughter, and two grandchildren. The husbands of both these women are at Key West, in Government employ. The daughter, with a young infant, undressed, with no fire, no bread, and no means to get either, has nearly perished already.

On Fourteenth-street is an old, gray-haired man, who has, by the consent of his master, as he says, preached the Gospel of Christ a great many years. He sleeps on a board, with a stick of wood for his pillow. He has no means of getting either fuel or food, has no shirt on his back, and his sheet or a little better than none. His arm and collar-bone have been broken, and he cannot perform hard labor.

In the southern part of the city are six children. Their mother, Mrs. JACKSON, died a few weeks since, from exposure and want of food. The poor creatures were huddled together like sheep in a storm, two of the little ones barefoot; all of them in rags and shreds of garments, and old shoes picked up in the streets. The eldest was a delicate girl of twelve; the youngest a babe, a year old. They had no fire, and no appearance of having eaten anything for the last twenty-four hours, as they said they had not. They were some distance from a home, and the yard around them was one expanse of mud.

On Capitol Hill, in a stable, are two families of twelve persons, occupying less room than is required by two horses. An old man is crippled with a fever-sore; a young girl has a consumption; a babe is dying for nourishment; a motherless boy of twelve has pneumonia; an old man works hard to pay the rent, $12 a month, and a widow of 50 is their dependence for bread. A narrow plank bed and a common bedstead accommodate a part, and the remainder of them lie on tha broken bricks upon rags. They were without fire, bread or blankets.

An old slave woman, 90 years of age, has taken shelter in a stable, her poor pallet occupying all its room, excepting a small space not large enough for her coffin. No ray of light comes in at noon-day. She sits there alone, with no possible means of subsistence, and yet not alone, for, she says, God has never forsaken her. She has, one says, raised the children and the grandchildren of her master in all faithfulness to God and to him, and though her master has turned her out to die, she does not believe that God will see her starve.

These cases might be multiplied. Their name is legion. Never have more love, more devotion, more sacrifice, more exertion, been displayed than by thn suffering, naked, starving mothers who are trying to save the lives of their entirdren even at they perish themselves.

We ask for help to meet this transient emergency. Clothing, new or old, of every variety, for infants, children and adults, but especially Winter garments and shoes for women and children of all ages, with bedding and bedsteads for the sick and aged, cooking utensils, crockery, cutlery and carpeting, old as it may be, are urgently needed.

The War Department has appropriated a portion of the "Contraband Fond" for special relief, and ordered a distribution of blankets and wood, as well as a supply of rations for a soup-house, which, however, furnish but a limited supply for the many thousands who are destitute. Additional funds are needed for thn purchase of medicines, nutritious food for convalescents, and the countless wants of these poor refugees, which the Government cannot supply. The public may rely on a judicious and economical use of their contributions by duly appointed and responsible visitors, under the direction of the Freedmen's Relief Association of this District.

We entreat an immediate response to this appeal, *as of the ability that God giveth*. Donations of money may be sent to GEORGE E. BAKER, Esq., disbursing clerk of the State Department, and donations of clothing, bedding, and other articles may be sent to Rev. WM. H. CHANNING, No. 439 Fifth-street.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February, 1865.

Officers and Executive Committee of the National Freedmen's Relief Association:

William H. Channing, (Chaplain to the House of Representatives,) President.
S. J. W. Tabor, (Fourth Auditor,) Vice-President.
Geo. E. Baker, (Disb. Clerk State Dep't.) Treasurer.
N. Dubois, (Draughtsman, Land Office, 1st. Dep.,) Secretary.
G. Buckingham, Treasury Department.
G. F. Needham, Treasury Department.
Rufus Leighton, Sixth Auditor's office, Treasury Department.
William Slade, Messenger to President U. S.
J. S. Brown, Quartermaster's Department.
J. I. Ferree, Chaplain Stanton Hospital.
Geo. E. H. Day, Attorney, Washington Building.

A Murder in Scituate.

CONFESSION OF ONE OF THE MURDERERS.

The Providence *Journal* of Feb. 22, states that a young man named WALTER TUCKER, a resident of Scituate, about 17 years of age, has confessed that himself and one HENRY BATTEY, Jr., some time in August last killed a man named ELI BENNETT, robbed him of about five hundred dollars, and dragged his body into the woods some distance north of Ashland, and buried it.

The self accused murderer is unable to indicate the precise locality where the body was deposited, and as the ground is covered with ice and snow, search for the remains has as yet proved unavailing, although a large number of people have been engaged since Thursday in trying to find the grave. A brother of ELI BENNETT declares that he has been missing since August last. The confessed murderer was in Providence Feb. 22, in charge of an officer. An uneasy conscience is said to have led to the confession. The *Journal* adds the following particulars of the affair:

BENNETT, who is missing, belonged in Foster, where he leaves a child boarding, but his prolonged absence had not, from his peculiar disposition, attracted very much remark. TUCKER says—as we hear the story—that BATTEY came to him with a horse and wagon, and told him that BENNETT had just passed up the road with five hundred dollars which he had displayed at WILLIAM BATTEY'S tavern, and that if TUCKER would go with him and hold the horse while he robbed BENNETT, he would give him one hundred and fifty dollars of the money.

TUCKER assenting, they drove on and overtook BENNETT in a piece of woods between Ashland and North Scituate, when BATTEY sprang out of the wagon, knocked BENNETT down with a flail, and stamped upon him until he was quite dead.

BATTEY then drew the body aside and covered it up with leaves, divided the money, but giving TUCKER none, and threatening him with death if he ever disclosed the deed. They agreed to meet the next day and bury the body, but TUCKER thinks that BATTEY returned that night and buried it, because when the next day they together went to the scene, BATTEY left him with the team, and in a very short time returned, stating that he had finished the work. BATTEY has recently enlisted, and is now at New-Haven. TUCKER attempted to enlist, but was rejected. Public opinion is somewhat divided about the affair, but the search for the body continues, under the disadvantages of ice and snow, as before mentioned. Whether the body is found or not, so long as ELI BENNETT is missing from that date, there will be many who will believe that a brutal murder has been committed with a hard-hearted recklessness scarcely surpassed in the annals of crime.

Southern Chivalry in Canada.

From the Toronto Globe, Feb. 21.

We had an example on Saturday evening last of the evil vassals of the encouragement given to Southern desperadoes by a portion of our press and people. About eight o'clock in the evening, Mrs. STARLING, wife of ex-Alderman STARLING, after making some purchases on Yonng-street was returning home on Church-street. She passed along Cruickshank-street, and when near the eastern end of Rev. Mr. M

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEB. 26, 1865

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We learn from Admiral PORTER'S official report to the Navy Department, that immediately after the evacuation of Fort Anderson, his fleet under his command pushed forward as rapidly as possible toward Wilmington. After sounding and buoying out the middle ground at Big Island, he succeeded in getting two gunboats over, and opened fire on Fort Strong, the fort commanding the principal obstructions, where the rebels had also sunk a large steamer, the *North Eastern*. Our fire soon drove the rebels away from the fort. On the night of the 20th inst. the rebels sent down two hundred floating torpedoes; but the Admiral had a strong force of picket-boats out, and the torpedoes were sunk with musketry. One of them struck the *Osceola*, but did no serious damage. Further damage from this source was averted by stretching string-nets across the river. Fort Strong surrendered on the 22d inst.

We have received, through rebel sources, the important intelligence that the rebel Gen. JOHNSTON has been restored to his command, and ordered to report to Gen. LEE for duty. BEAUREGARD has made an utter failure; and it is too late, even for a soldier of JOHNSTON'S genius, to repair the misfortunes which have fallen upon the rebel cause in its rapid succession within the few weeks past.

A New-Orleans letter of the 13th inst. says there were then over 60,000 troops in that city, or gone forward to attack Mobile, and predicts that Mobile will be taken in less than a week. A military railroad had been built through the city from the levee to the lake.

The Chicago *Journal* states that Gen. A. J. SMITH'S troops, which went down the Tennessee and Ohio Rivers, from Gen. THOMAS' army, some days since, and left Cairo for the South on the 10th, reached Memphis on the 11th. A letter from a member of the regiment, dated Memphis, Feb. 14, says: "Here we are now resting for a short time, from which, or about which, I propose to write you after awhile."

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill to create the office of Solicitor and Judge-Advocate of the Navy Department, was passed. The House resolution to authorize Mr. POWELL to paint a picture for the Capitol, at a cost not exceeding $25,000, was strongly opposed by Mr. SUMNER, on the ground that our citizens were already taxed to the utmost to carry on the war. No action was taken. The Senate then took up the joint resolution recognizing the State Government of Louisiana. A substitute for the bill was offered by Mr. SUMNER, which was ordered to be printed. Mr. HOWARD spoke at length against the proposition of the Judiciary Committee, arguing that the State Government of Louisiana was but the government of a fraction of the people of that State. Mr. JOHNSON delivered a speech in favor of the resolution.

In the House, but little business of importance was transacted. A resolution was adopted, directing the Secretary of War to inform the House whether any rebel prisoners at Rock Island, Ill., have been enlisted into our service, and credited to the quotas of one or more States. The House resumed the consideration of the Amendatory Enrollment Bill. Mr. BLAINE offered an amendment, which was agreed to, that a person who has been, or may be drafted for one year, who furnishes an acceptable substitute for three years, shall be exempted from draft for that period. After some debate, the pending amendment was amended so as to require the principal to be notified in case of a *non compos mentis*, or other incompetent person, being placed in the army as a substitute, and holding the principal, provided notice be given the party within thirty days after the substitute has been mustered in.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, notice was given of bills to incorporate the free Literary Association of New-York: legalizing certain resolutions of the Richmond County Supervisors; incorporating the Seventy-first Militia Regiment. Bills were passed increasing the rates of pilotage in the port of New-York; incorporating the Merchants' Exchange and News Room of the City of New-York; amending the act designating legal holidays; for the relief of holders of unsecured bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company. The resolution calling for information as to the amounts paid over by New-York City District Attornies on bail bonds, &c., since 1845, was adopted. The paid Fire Department bill was made the special order for next Thursday evening.

In the Assembly, bills were passed: To amend the charter of the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company. Enabling the State Banks to change to National Banks. To enable the Trustees of the Steamens Fund and Retreat of New-York to borrow money.

GENERAL NEWS.

General business was inactive. Domestic Produce varied very slightly in prices, buyers having had any existing advantage. Foreign merchandise was held above the views of purchasers. The freight market was extremely quiet.

The Legislative Committee yesterday continued its investigation of the City Inspector's Department, J. SOLOMON ROOSEVELT, ship-builder; JOHN HORLEY and SAM'L. T. MUNSON, Street Inspectors, and City Inspector BOOLS, were examined. At 4 o'clock the committee adjourned, to reassemble on the 13th of March.

Judge BARNARD has issued a writ of habeas corpus, returnable to-morrow, commanding Col. BAKER to produce the body of ABRAHAM LYONS, an alleged bounty brokerage swindler, now in the Old Capitol Prison. Col. BAKER will make proper and respectful return to the writ at the time named therein.

Mr. JOHN HAWES, manufacturer of paper boxes, committed suicide, yesterday morning, by hanging, in the garret of his store at No. 23½ Division-street.

The Commencement Exercises of Bellevue Hospital Medical College were held at the Academy of Music last evening. After prayer by Rev. Dr. BEACH, degrees were conferred on one hundred and eleven students, by Prof. ISAAC E. TAYLOR, M. D. Addresses were delivered by Hon. MOSES H. GRINNELL and Rev. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, and a valedictory was delivered by GEO. G. NEEDHAM, A. B., of the graduating class.

Col. BAKER'S detectives have been at work in the Fourth Congressional District of New-Jersey, and on Tuesday arrested Dr JOHN S. STIGER, of Mendham, the Examining Surgeon, and a broker named DAVIS, for defrauding the Government. It is alleged that STIGER was bribed to pass unfit persons as volunteers. One of Col. BAKER'S detectives personated a broker, and giving the bribe to the surgeon, caused his arrest, and the money was found on his person. The accused have been brought to this city.

At a meeting of citizens yesterday at the Custom-house, Mr. MOSES TAYLOR presiding, it was resolved to celebrate our late glorious victories by an open air meeting on the 4th of March next at 3 P. M. A military review, procession of societies, addresses by eminent orators, salutes, ringing of bells and a display of fireworks are also contemplated. Every loyal city in the Union is to be invited to participate.

In the U. S. District Court on Friday, before the Hon. Judge BETTS, the District Attorney entered decrees of condemnation against the prize steamers *Stag*, *Charlotte*, and *Bienheim*, captured in Cape Fear River, N. C., shortly after the fall of Fort Fisher. The above vessels quietly entered the river, without suspecting the real condition of affairs there, and came to anchor along side of two Yankee gunboats, when they were astonished by boarding officers from the latter, with a polite invitation to surrender. The prizes were loaded with general assorted cargoes of merchandise, in exchange for which they were to carry out cotton to Nassau. As soon as it is ascertained what vessels are entitled to share in the proceeds, decrees of distribution will be entered.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS delivered a lecture last evening, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Hoksn, before a large and appreciative audience.

The New Material Sent to the Army.

Till recently, a great deal of the best material has gone into the army, even in our large cities. We all know what large numbers of the best young men of the country—men often of position, wealth and education, and those representing our best trades and most intelligent pursuits—have joined even the rank and file in this struggle. But to a degree, this is now changing. The country towns and villages, not being obliged to fill their quotas from their own districts, and thus secure the best material for the army, resort to the cities with their high bounties and "hand-money," and take back to their own recruiting offices all that had element which pours into such places, and which will do anything for money.

Bidding in competition with the cities for this, the price of the miserable article is raised, and both sides pay heavily to furnish the nation with what, on the whole, is of little use. A large portion of these recruits are mere bounty-jumpers, who go down to the front, desert, come out again in another quarter, and make a regular round at Western and other offices, as they have done here; so that a skillful bounty-jumper may, if he escape hanging, earn his $10,000 a-year, and have a rather exciting profession. Some of these *proletaires*, convicts and rogues as they may be, make fair soldiers if kept down with an iron hand, as we know in the English service the very outcasts of society and the most abandoned characters become tolerable privates, under strict discipline.

One can fancy what a task Gen. GRANT'S officers must have with some of the recruits sent them lately from this city.

But worse than this, even, is a practice becoming very common of admitting into those filling the quota of a town, young men and boys physically disabled, sometimes with one eye, or suffering under hernia, or otherwise defective or unfit for service. The surgeon is bribed with ten or twenty dollars, and suffers the boy to pass. He receives his bounty and goes to the drill-camp or wherever he is ordered, and the army surgeons soon discover, or the recruit lets it be known, that he is disabled, and he is discharged, after having cost the State heavily, to try the same "dodge" at some other office. It is a most disgraceful thing to the profession, that surgeons should be found to connive at such practices; but such is the fact.

The whole affair of filling up quotas by means of heavy bounties is becoming a nuisance and disgrace. If it were not for the great, patriotic, brave and disciplined multitude of our young men, already in the ranks, we should almost despair of our future, while sending out such bounty-jumpers and outcasts to contend with the veterans of LEE. If the war does not end soon, we shall be forced to change the whole system. One legal provision we can see would at once cause a great reform, and that is, a law providing that each military district should not go outside of its limits for substitutes. This would at once put an end to this disgraceful competition, and force more of our best population into the service.

Other enactments, no doubt, can be suggested, which will correct these most injurious methods for filling quotas, and render our present army more equal to the troops we have sent during former years.

Africanization of the Gulf States.

We remember of hearing, years before the present war, a distinguished statesman predict that the time would come when "the Gulf States would become Africanized," or be entirely filled with black communities. The prediction was a scientific conclusion, based on the laws of population. In these semi-tropical regions, climate favors the negro, and in the course of centuries he must have the advantage over the white.

Whether this war is to change the relations of the two races in those rich sea-board lands remains yet to be seen.

Gen. SHERMAN, in his recent order assigning certain lands to the refugee blacks of Georgia, and forbidding the presence of whites upon them, undoubtedly acted in the best faith toward the freedmen, and after careful consultation with the most intelligent of their own leaders. Considering all the evils and wrongs which inevitably spring up from the intercourse of an army with such colonies, and the liability of these simple-minded blacks to be over-reached, he pursued what seemed temporarily the wisest course, in separating the freed people entirely for a time from the whites. But, in considering the interests of both races from a statesman's point of view, we believe that Gen. BUTLER was right in his criticism, that the two had better be near together—the white brain employing the black labor. It must be remembered that the freed negroes have just escaped from a condition of the lowest barbarism; many of the evils of their former life still cling to them. They need all the influences which civilization can bring to bear on them; the instruction of teachers, the example of law-abiding and moral persons, the hope of the benefits which a higher social position confers—in a word, all the advantages which the neighborhood of a superior race, itself governed by law, would bring to them. They ought not to be isolated, because the tendency of isolation with an inferior race is to degeneracy and barbarism.

The freed slaves will inevitably be inclined to many vices and be exposed to many sufferings. They will have little respect for marriage or the purity of sex; many will be inclined to thieve from one another; some will be idle and vagrant. Their religion will have a tendency to run into superstition, and their industry will merely seek the most immediate gratification as its reward; and, according to the experience of the freed population of the West Indies, they will be exposed to the most desolating epidemics, owing to the want of the medical treatment which they have been accustomed to receive gratuitously from their masters. All these are evils which must be expected to follow Emancipation, but which can be steadily and faithfully cured, by wise provision and prudent arrangement. To remedy and prevent them, there need to be, first of all, the neighborhood and contact of the white race with the black. The aspect of white families settled among them, with superior purity of morals, and more sober religion, which we may hope would be exhibited among the whites, the example of white industry and energy, the emulation which the presence of the other race would inspire in them, and all the immense accumulated fruits and results of our long Anglo-American civilization, would be an incalculable benefit to this faithful and loyal, but low and barbarous race.

No scheme of future administration for them, ought to separate them from these benefits. They ought not to be left isolated. White ingenuity and enterprise ought to direct black labor. Northern capital should flow into those rich cotton-lands on the borders of the Atlantic and the Gulf, and should make them bloom with wealth, intelligence and civilization, under emancipated labor. The negro race, though the more numerous in those latitudes, would exist side by side with the white for centuries, being constantly elevated by it, individuals of it rising to an equality with the superior race, and all forming a great, prosperous, increasingly intelligent class of peasantry, in the Southern country.

With this future progress before the emancipated slaves, we can look forward without dread to the "Africanization of the Gulf States." But we object to any Governmental measures that will hasten this inevitable result, or which will permanently separate the black and white races.

The Financial Dilemma of Spain.

Financial embarrassment is probably the rock on which the Narvaez Ministry will suffer shipwreck. Señor BARZANALLANA has about 2,000 millions of floating debt, and an annual expenditure far exceeding the national revenue, to deal with, while there are only three modes by which he can even attempt to raise the needful—a forced loan, a voluntary subscription on the part of the people, or a foreign loan.

On first taking office, the new Spanish Chancellor of the Exchequer conceived the idea of having recourse to the most efficacious of said expedients—a forced loan; and actually introduced a bill into the Cortes to authorize such a measure, averring that its adoption would save the nation from falling into the frauds of "ambitious schemers and extorting strangers."

But not all the eloquence of the Minister could reconcile either the Cortes or the people to this odious and arbitrary device. Moderados and Progressistas alike combined to defeat it, and a petition was got up in Madrid, and signed by the great mass of the citizens, which denounced BARZANALLANA'S project as "a make-shift, and a means of covering deception"—as a transitory remedy for a bad administration of public affairs, and the extravagance of successive Governments." So violent in fact was the excitement created by the bringing forward of the obnoxious bill, that if the Minister had not yielded to the popular clamor, and withdrawn it, the most disastrous consequences might have ensued. For the Progressistas, though weak in the Cortes, are powerful out of doors, and they had resolved, in case the Chancellor should prove persistent, to turn the popular indignation to account, and to urge the millions to refuse obedience to the new law. "We shall offer," said they, "*passive resistance* to its execution. We shall refuse to pay. Let the crown seize our property, and sell it for the taxes, if it can only find purchasers." But the crown would incur both difficulty and danger in doing this, since, in Spain, nobody dare become a purchaser, and seizure leads to riot, and an attempt at sale leads to riot, and riot there means *revolution*.

Hence it is evident that Señor BARZANALLANA has averted an imminent peril from the State by the seasonable abandonment of the compulsory loan scheme.

If the monarchy, however, is saved from a great danger, the financial and ministerial dilemma still remains—for how is BARZANALLANA to eke out the 600,000,000 of reals which he hoped to obtain by forcible exaction? The voluntary system, the best and most politic of all, where the people are rich and loyal, and the credit of the Government high, will not suit the atmosphere of Spain. The Spanish people have little surplus cash, and even if they had any to spare, they would hardly like to place it at the disposal of a Government so notoriously dishonest as their own.

Señor BARZANALLANA will therefore not find an El Dorado in the voluntary loan device, and will ultimately be driven to solicit a foreign one. But here again, the low financial credit of Spain, and the indisposition of her statesmen to square up former accounts, will make the capitalists of other lands exceedingly reluctant to have any pecuniary transactions with her. So that neither by application to the foreign money-lender, nor by appealing to the patriotism and liberality of the Spanish people, is it at all probable that the Narvaez Government will secure the sum required. A loan to the amount named is, however, necessary to rescue the State from bankruptcy, and, if it cannot be obtained, not merely the present ministry, but even the monarchy itself, may be overwhelmed in the vortex.

What a pitiable position does Spain occupy just now, abroad aiming at Transatlantic conquest, and the resubjugation of her ancient dependencies; at home, her very government in danger of failing to pieces from lack of that revenue which she is squandering on distant and foolish enterprises.

How they Tax Common Luxuries in England.

One of the periodical battles the British Chancellor of the Exchequer has to fight is that over the maintenance of the malt tax, a tax from which the Chancellor derives no less than *six millions sterling* a year, and which he is therefore naturally disinclined to relinquish. On purely fiscal grounds, no British Finance Minister would readily resign such a source of income, even if he had a considerable surplus on hand. And on grounds of sound financial economy, there is, we believe, no statesman of influence in England likely to surrender a tax which is so sure of realization, which is distributed so equally among every class of the community, and which, compared with the tax on tea, an article of equally general consumption, is found to be so entirely the reverse of excessive.

The malt tax, as it now stands in England, is about seventy per cent. on the value of the grain. A bushel of barley may be purchased for four shillings sterling; a bushel of malt costs six shillings and ninepence sterling.

At first sight, in comparing this rate with the British tea-tax, malt would seem to bear the far heavier burden. But it has to be taken into account that tea is a manufactured article of consumption, while malt is a raw article, the tax on which can only be estimated after it has gone through the process of brewing and turned up in the shape of beer. Tea pays a duty of one shilling sterling a pound. As the price ranges from two to four shillings a pound, according to quality—the average being three shillings—it follows, of course, that the tax is thirty-three and one-third per cent.

The per centage on beer is readily arrived at by finding how much of that article may be brewed, on a fair and wholesome estimate, from a bushel of malt. Eighteen gallons of good beer is the usual allowance to each bushel, which is seventy-two quarts. On these seventy-two quarts, then, there is a tax of two shillings and ninepence sterling, or less than one half-penny a quart; which, at the brewer's price of eighteen pence a gallon, represents an impost by the Government of just twenty-five per cent.

The comparative result, thus, is that while the British tea-consumer pays for his luxury a 33⅓ per cent. tax, the beer-drinker gets off with 8⅓ per cent. less. And it is this really moderate tax, yielding as it does to the British Exchequer thirty million dollars a year, that a section of the country, or the Tory party in England, struggle with enormous zeal, year by year, to have repealed.

It is easier to see how, with these figures so entirely in their favor, the advocates of tea will hold their own against the beer-drinkers, than it is to get at the justice of the tariff arrangements by which such wine as champagne, which is drunk exclusively by the higher classes, is taxed only seven per cent. Even port is taxed at a fraction less than tea, or 32 per cent.; while sherries pay much less than humble beer, or only 19 per cent. The difficulty of an unfair distinction between the higher and lower classes is not got over, by referring it to the commercial treaty with France, wherein the tariff, as regards wines, was so materially modified by the reciprocal concessions on certain British products entering France in exchange. For, while the *ordinary* French wines still pay a duty of 12 per cent., champagne, as we have seen, is admitted at little more than half that rate.

It is well, perhaps, to keep such facts as these before us, in view of the long era of heavy taxation on which we have entered. They are facts that show, at least, one thing in a very palpable light. The long experience that successive Governments in England have had, as practical students in this great branch of science, has still left them floundering in a maze of difficulties, so far as regards an equitable adjustment of the public burdens. They have got at that point of expertness when they are no longer at their wits' end to get the actual money needed to keep the Government going. They had got as far as that when they hit upon the income tax. But how much further they have got is not so apparent. We ought here, at least, to make as much progress in the art, with all their experience before us.

SHIPS *vs.* GUNS.—The London *Times* is interested in the affair at Fort Fisher, because of its bearing upon the controversy of Ships *vs.* Guns, or, we should rather say, its possible bearing, for the *Times* is not clear that it has actually thrown any light upon the controversy. It says: "*If the Confederate guns are capable of comparison with our own*, the question of ships against forts may prove to have been considerably advanced by these experiments." Saying nothing about this quiet assumption in these words that that controversy can only be settled by English guns, we think the *Times* might have spoken more positively, for there was certainly one portion of the Confederate artillery as to which it ought to be satisfied beyond a doubt of the possibility of such comparison. We refer to the famous Armstrong guns, alleged to have been a present to JEFF. DAVIS, which were mounted in the forts, and which do not seem to have done much, if any, more execution than the others. But perhaps the attention of the *Times* had not been called to the presence of these cannon, and we may have yet from it further discussion of the question, with the new light of this fact thrown upon it.

Another Prussian Crisis.

Another Prussian crisis is at hand. The King is as obstinate, and as averse to compromise as ever, and the deputies will concede nothing—will sanction no ministerial measure, while he remains in this mood. Under these circumstances, a reconciliation between the Lower Chamber and the Government need not be looked for, and, after another brief struggle, the fiat of dissolution is sure to be again pronounced.

Of course this catastrophe will be ascribed to the contumacy of the people's representatives, not to the stiff-neckedness of royalty. The monarch who, as he himself assures us in his reply to the address of his Peers, makes "the fear of God" the basis of his policy, cannot possibly be wrong. He must necessarily be as infallible as the Pope, and to call in question the equity of his decrees, must be no less presumptuous than to controvert the logic and assertions of Pio Nono's recent Encyclical. Gagging the press may be unconstitutional, levying taxes without the consent of his Diet, may be unconstitutional; but it matters not, since the Sovereign who rules in "the fear of God" must inevitably be right. His Majesty of Prussia is no absolute monarch who has a perfect right to govern on the *sic volo sic jubeo* principles, but a monarch who derives his title to his crown from the Constitution, and who swore at his coronation to govern his kingdom according to law; nevertheless this man, though he has desecrated the Constitution and broken his oath, still holds to the opinion that the sole guide of his Government is "the fear of God." If the Prussian King can set his own will against the law at pleasure, and can contemn with equal caprice the wishes and decisions of the nation's representatives, what is the use of Prussia having a Constitution or Parliament at all? The monarch might, in fact, with as much reason, claim to sit in the juridical courts, and decide between the several suitors, as claim to usurp the functions which properly belong to the lower branch of the Legislature—might as reasonably assume to instruct juries touching their verdicts, as undertake to mark out the course which deputies should follow.

But though the King entertains exaggerated notions of royalty, he would not persist in his insane policy, even at the instigation of VON BISMARK, were he not supported by the Prussian House of Peers. The recent address of that body to the King is one of the most servile and contemptible effusions that have ever emanated from men holding the rank of Senators. The Barons of Runnymede placed themselves at the head of the English people, and wrung from the tyrant JOHN that great charter which is the basis and bulwark of English liberty. But the recreant nobles of Prussia, forgetful alike of what they owe to their own order and to their country, are content to applaud the outrages inflicted on Prussian freedom, and to encourage the tyrant in his career, by offering him the most fulsome adulation.

British American Confederation and the Intercolonial Railroad.

A new element of trouble is likely to arise in bringing the question of British American federation to a successful issue. It is that of the route along which the Intercolonial railroad shall pass.

Twenty years ago, Maj. ROBINSON, an officer of the Royal Engineers, was appointed by the British Government to survey a line for a military railroad to connect Halifax with Quebec. The Valley of the St. John, in New-Brunswick, presented superior advantages for such a road in all respects but one. The engineering difficulties were found to be small compared with the more northerly route along the St. Lawrence. The distance was shortened by over one hundred and seventy miles, and the fruitfulness of the Valley of St. John gave promise of commercial sustenance to the undertaking which was entirely wanting in the northern route.

Maj. ROBINSON presented all these facts in detail to the British Government; and appended to them his opinion, as a military man, that, in case of war arising between Great Britain and the United States, the St. John Valley line would be utterly valueless as a military road.

Any one familiar with the geography of the district in question, will at once see how fully justified this opinion is. From a dozen different points on the Maine frontier the road might be struck by small raiding parties, and made as utterly useless for transportation as the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has been a dozen times during this war.

This military engineering discovery was sufficient to throw the enterprise into the shade for a number of years. It was revived again in 1851 in the Canadian Parliament. But the conferences with the Lower Provinces which ensued, resulted in nothing—solely on account of the wide divergence of views that prevailed as to the route to be adopted. New-Brunswick naturally desired that the road should go through a portion of its territory, where it would be of some commercial value. Nova Scotia preferred the northern route, as it took in a larger portion of its territory than that by way of St. John. And the Imperial Government absolutely refused any subsidy for a road which should not answer the prime conditions of a military highway, as laid down in Maj. ROBINSON'S report.

All these different interests have still to be reconciled, before harmony of action can be secured in the matter of federation, of which the intercolonial railroad is an essential feature. It is a grave matter to the colonists in dollars and cents, which route is adopted. Maj. ROBINSON'S line is four hundred and seventy miles in length. By the St. John Valley—with the roads already built in the Maritime Provinces—all that would have to be built to complete railroad connection between Halifax and Quebec, is comprised in two or three sections altogether, in length only one hundred and seventy miles. The latter line could be completed at a probable cost of seven million dollars; the former could not possibly be estimated at less than twenty millions. This is a material item for a young community, whose administrative expenses will be doubled, probably, the very first year the federal scheme, with its attendant military expenditures, is put in operation.

THE PRICE OF SLAVES IN THE SOUTH.—The local trade in slaves appears to be anything but flourishing, if we judge from some of the latest authentic reports. We find a healthy negro, thirty-six years of age, going off at Salisbury, N. C., for $4,900, which, at the latest quotations for Confederate money, is about $200; a negro girl, fifteen years, at the same time was knocked down for four hundred dollars less. Hiring rates, according to the Salisbury *Watchman*, are much higher in proportion than the selling prices. Black mechanics go off by the year at two thousand dollars in Confederate notes, or eighty dollars in money. This would seem to indicate that buyers think the hire of a negro for a year worth about half as much as his purchase for life. There is much meaning in this new proportion established between the hiring and purchasing rates in the slave market. In a business point of view, we think, the Salisbury dealers show great shrewdness. Getting the lease of the negro for one year is probably just as valuable an investment as getting a lease of him for life. A still more advantageous arrangement might be to hire these black hands, say for three or six months, or even a shorter term. Salisbury lies in the line of Gen. SHERMAN'S march—doubtless.

From Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Feb. 25.

All is quiet along our lines. There are no rebels within miles of us.

The trade-stores outside of our lines, owned by merchants of this city, were recently closed by the military authorities, and the goods confiscated.

Gen. ROBERTS, commanding this district, has issued two orders. One of them—No. 16—imposes very heavy penalties on certain parties designated as re-organized enemies of the Government.

The other order, No. 18, considers the finding of bills of indictment by the Grand Jury against certain persons for treason, after such persons have accepted President LINCOLN'S Amnesty. Proclamation as erroneous, and announces the intention of the military authorities to view all persons complying with the requirements of the proclamation of amnesty of Dec. 1863, keeping them in good faith, as fully pardoned of the crimes of conspiracy, treason and rebellion against the Federal Government, and are not liable to trial, therefore, by any tribunal, civil or military.

Raid Upon Edward's Ferry by White's Guerrillas.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 25.

A night or two ago a squad of WHITE'S guerrillas crossed the Potomac River, in the neighborhood of Edward's Ferry, and drove in our pickets. They shot three men of the First Delaware Cavalry, who are on duty there, and carried off a number of horses. A part of the gang visited a store in the neighborhood, and took from it all the articles they could carry off. They then retired across the river into Virginia, not however, without loss, for one of their number was killed and two others so seriously wounded as to render it necessary to hold them upon their horses while recrossing the river. One of our men is supposed to be mortally wounded.

Accident on the Long Island Railroad—Additional Particulars.

On Friday morning, as the Greenport and Hunter's Point train was approaching Lakeland, the first passenger car became detached from the engine, as it was passing over a creek, and fell down the embankment about twenty feet. Several of the passengers were injured, but none were killed.

A gentleman who was a passenger on the train at the time of the accident, states that the disaster occurred while the train was running quite fast on a down grade. The forward axle of the first passenger car broke, and the connection between that and the baggage-car became detached. The first car was precipitated over the embankment a distance of twelve feet into the swamp, which was well filled with water. The track was somewhat torn up. The passengers in this car were, many of them, severely injured. Rev. Mr. SLATER, a Baptist clergyman of Greenport, L. I., was badly hurt, and for a time was insensible. His daughter was bruised and burned, from coming in contact with the stove. Mr. EDGAR GRIFFIN was severely cut upon the head, but will doubtless recover.

At the place where the accident occurred the wood is very much decayed, and for a distance of two miles the bed of the road is very unsafe. Now that the frost is coming out of the ground, the track sinks beneath the weight of the engines and cars, and if attention is not given to the condition of the road, we shall doubtless soon have to record a similar, and, perhaps, more disastrous accident.

Railroad Accident.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 25.

The passenger train which left New-York yesterday, via Springfield, and was due here at midnight, did not arrive until 5 o'clock this morning, having been detained five hours by an accident near Brookfield. The axle to the locomotive broke, detaching one of the hind drive-wheels, which, inclining inward, stove the panels and seats in a serious manner, greatly frightening the passengers. No person was injured.

Dupont's Powder Mills.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 25.

One of DUPONT'S Powder Mills, near Wilmington, Del., exploded this morning, killing three of the operatives.

The North American Outward Bound.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, Feb. 25.

The steamship *North American*, Capt. KERR, sailed at 10:30 o'clock this evening for Liverpool.

MARRIAGES BY THE MAYOR.—During the year 1864, fifty-three couples were married by Mayor GUNTHER. Mayor OPDYKE united eleven couples only during his term of office. Of the marriages by Mayor GUNTHER, eight of the males and nine of the females were of native birth. Only one of the American males married a bride of foreign birth, and two of the native born females married husbands born in foreign countries. Five of the males were widowers, and seven of the females were widows. One male and two females were of such uncertain ages as to be classed "unknown." The average of the gentlemen was thirty years and seven months; the oldest being sixty-one, the youngest twenty-one years of age. The average of the brides was twenty-five years and eight months, the oldest a widow of forty-five, and the youngest three were each "sweet seventeen."

THE NEW FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.—The new issue of the fractional currency of the denomination of twenty-five cents is now ready for distribution. It is on thick paper, and the engraving gives it the appearance of one of the Government notes of greater value. In size, it is about one-half larger than the currency now in circulation, making it much more attractive, and easier to handle. On the face there is a fine likeness of Secretary FESSENDEN. The fifty cent notes are of the same style as the twenty-five cent issue.

PERSONAL.—Maj.-Gen. A. B. WILCOX, of the Army of the Potomac, is stopping at No. 21 Park-avenue. He will return to the field in a few days. Gen. WILCOX entered the service at the breaking out of the rebellion, and has greatly distinguished himself.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

Its Original Object—The Present Work—The Propositios to Found a Sanitarium—Its Doubtful Character.

Some of the fruits which have been found—though they have been very few in number—with the mode in which the Sanitary Commission has administered the funds entrusted to it by the public, such, for instance, as the apparently large outlay made in the publication and circulation of monographs by eminent medical men on sanitary subjects—has been due to forgetfulness of the objects for which the commission was originally organized, and which, during the earlier parts of its existence, it pursued exclusively.

The work which its founders had in view, and for the performance of which it was formally established by the President's order, was that of "inquiry and advice in respect of the sanitary interests of the United States forces;" or, in other words, that of "a scientific advisory organization, auxiliary to the Medical Bureau, which was not organized on a scale adequate to the demands of a great war." "The promptness of organizing and encouraging the spontaneous bounty of the people," to use its own words, "in furnishing supplementary supplies to the army formed no part of its original design, and was not undertaken till the Commission had been in existence for some months." In fact, the functions which it discharged at the outset were very similar to those of its prototype, the English Sanitary Commission, which was called into existence by the breakdown of the Medical Department during the Crimean War. The diffusion of information and advice printed on other Sanitary subjects, or, in other words, matters relating to the *preservation of health*, drawn from the best medical authorities, was, of course, an essential part of this work. And to the objection that in publishing the monographs, it allowed itself to be made the exponent of the views peculiar to a man or a sect, or in other words to descend into the areas of medical polemics, the answer is that widely as doctors may differ in the means of curing disease, they are all but unanimous as to the precautions to be adopted in an army in the field for warding it off.

The Commission has, for the last two years, devoted by far the larger portion of its means and energies to the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers actually in the service. But it has more recently established agencies, such as its pension agency, and its "homes," for the succor of discharged soldiers—that is, of men who no longer belong to the army, but who are turned adrift on the world, after having been broken down or disabled, and often suffer terrible hardships on their way home, or after reaching home, either from poverty or ignorance, or friendlessness, or from delay in procuring their pensions; delays which are often unavoidable, and sometimes due to the fraud and neglect of those who are employed to do the work.

This organization it is proposed to enlarge. Moreover the number of unfortunates, who are unable to return to their ordinary avocations, for whose support their pensions are insufficient, or who, even if they were sufficient, would still need care and nursing, and better protection from the ups and downs of life than their own families can supply, has become so large, and is increasing so rapidly, that the commission has seriously asked itself whether it was not its duty to appropriate at least a portion of the funds now in its hands for the purpose of founding a Sanitarium for the support of discharged and disabled soldiers.

But the question has presented itself whether work of this kind fell within the sphere assigned to it by the authority which called it into existence, and if so, whether it could lawfully use for the "succor, help and comfort" of soldiers not actually in the service, funds which were contributed in general terms for the relief of those who were in the field.

Accordingly, the commission recently submitted a case for opinion to Prof. DWIGHT, of Columbia College, in which the following questions were asked:

"1. Has the Sanitary Commission, in view of the nature and objects of its organization, as set forth in the original order, and the practice as shown by the documents referred to, any right or authority to establish such a pension agency as above described?

2. If it has such legal authority, do the officers or members of the commission incur any pecuniary liability in case of the fraud, neglect or embezzlement of the agents appointed and paid by them to render services gratuitously to those who may choose to employ them to collect pensions, back pay, &c., from the Government; and, if so, by what measures can such liability be restricted or prevented?

3. Has the commission any legal authority to employ any portion of its funds in the establishment and maintenance of such a "Sanitarium" or asylum as above described?"

Prof. DWIGHT has, in his answer, thrown into a popular and very succinct form much valuable information as to the existing law of charities both of England and the United States, but we can, of course, only give a very brief summary of his very clear, and though condensed in small compass, very full opinion. The legal definition of a "charity," is the appropriation of property, either real or personal, to some public use, irrevocable by the donor, and to be administered by trustees for the benefit of members of a class of persons, the individual beneficiaries to be selected by the trustees; and charities of this sort were recognized and enforced by the common law of England, independently of all statutory regulations; and it is a remarkable fact that the oldest charitable foundations in England were, for the benefit of "poor and afflicted persons, *soldiers and shipwrecked seamen*, who had been captured by the Dunkirkers, Jews, Dutchmen, Spaniards, &c." And the text books, as well as the English decisions, make it clear that a gift is a good "charity" in the legal sense, if the object to which it is appropriated is such as will inure to the public benefit, even where the relief, or education, or improvement of human beings forms no part of its object.

The gift of the nation to the Commission being a legal charity, according to English law, is the Sanitary Commission a body capable of holding and exercising such a trust, and is the pecuniary sufficiently definite in its character?

About the answer to the first of these questions, Prof. DWIGHT entertains no doubt, as many such bodies of trustees have in England managed foundations for centuries, filling vacancies themselves or by application to the Court of Chancery.

As to the second question the Professor has no difficulty in answering it in the affirmative. He says:

"The only remaining point under this branch of the discussion is the description of the beneficiaries. They are persons who have been enlisted as soldiers in the armies of the United States, but who have been discharged by reason of disability to serve, or on other like grounds. There is no indefiniteness in this description which renders the charity uncertain. It is no more indefinite than the case mentioned in the 43 Elizabeth, c. 4—a hospital for sick and maimed soldiers. Sir FRANCIS MOORE tells us that the word 'maimed' in this statute means a part that disables a person from serving any more as a soldier or a mariner. This charity was, therefore, expressly for discharged soldiers. The law of charities only requires that the class of beneficiaries should be designated. It is a part of the office of the trustees who control and administer the funds to determine who are members of this class, and to exercise from time to time a power of selection of such persons as are beneficiaries. The fact that such persons are unascertained or are uncertain when the funds were contributed is of no importance; it is sufficient if they are ascertained when the money is applied to their use. Uncertainty is an element in all organized charities, whether they be institutions of learning or religion, hospitals for the sick or houses of refuge for the poor. It has even been said that charity—meaning organized charity—ends where certainty begins."

The commission has taken every pains in reports, appeals and pamphlets, and by every other means of publicity at its disposal to make the public aware of the fact that the relief of discharged soldiers was among the objects to which it has been for some time past devoting itself, and it is, therefore, to be presumed that the public has defined the class from which the commission is to select the beneficiaries of the trust. But Professor DWIGHT holds that, inasmuch as the establishment of a Sanitarium has never been brought before the public in a formal and official manner as a project entertained by the Commission, it would not be lawful for the latter to apply to carrying it out, any portion of the funds now in its possession. Even the Court of Chancery would hardly sanction such a step, unless it could be shown either that the execution of the original design of the trust was no longer possible, or that it had been executed, and a surplus remained in the hands of the trustees. Neither of these conditions exist in the present case. The design of the trust cannot be considered fulfilled till the war is over, and not until then can it be known whether there is any surplus.

But this does not of course prevent the commission from continuing to collect funds with the understanding that a portion, or the whole of them, will be devoted to the establishment and support of a permanent soldiers' hospital.

Professor DWIGHT is of opinion that the officers and members of the commission would not be liable for the misconduct of their agents, on the ground that all such liability must rest on a consideration, while the services of the commission are rendered gratuitously.

The commission and the public will both be encouraged by this clear and able definition of their duties and mutual relations; but we cannot help calling their attention to the experience which has been acquired in England as to the value of such establishments as Greenwich Hospital, or other places where large numbers of elderly men are condemned to a sort of monastic life, as a condition of their enjoyment of public care and support, and many facts have been recently brought to light with regard to the noble foundation at Greenwich, which have raised grave doubts as to its real success, as to whether the whole system was not burdened with evils, which more than counterbalance its physical advantages. So that we think the precise form of the sanitarium ought to be the subject of grave consideration.

THE FINGER OF PROVIDENCE.

There is a Divinity which Shapes our Ends, Rough Hew them as we Will!

"We defy augury; there is a special Providence in the fall of a sparrow."
—HAMLET.

There is nothing more remarkable in the history of nations than the marvelous manner in which Providence often seems to reverse the affairs of great Captains and mighty Kingdoms—in one case by discomfiture or casualties, when they felt themselves secure of victory, or almost omnipotent in their power; in another by occasioning defeat, by the intervention of seemingly powerless individuals, at the very hour of the calculated triumph of the party superior in numbers, preparation, experience, and ability.

It ever there flourished a modest, yet consummate, General, it was TURENNE. The only occasion when he expressed any concern for life, or declared that he was certain of wishing a battle, was only a few hours before he lost his life, by a random cannon shot, July 26, 1675, and the result of all his labors and plans vanished with his breath, as it were.

MAGDI, one of TURENNE'S great opponents, expressed his joyful conviction of winning the battle of Allersheim, or Nordlingen 2d,—on the 3d August, 1645, at the very moment before a musket-bullet struck him, with fatal effect. "Victory is ours! God has turned the heads of these Frenchmen. They'll soon be routed!" he exclaimed triumphantly, and was almost instantaneously a corpse. With *the departing spirit of the German hero, victory abandoned the Imperial eagles to perch upon the banners of the French. Mercy's army, victorious up to that moment, thereupon suffered a disastrous defeat.*

Upon the banks of the Suc, at Aughrim, 18 miles southwest of Athlone, 22d July, 1691, SARSFIELD awaited, upon his chosen field of battle, the attack of the Anglo-Dutch army, whose repeated attacks he there repelled with murderous effect. The fate of Ireland depended upon the next few minutes. SARSFIELD felt certain of conquering, but had scarcely entered the triumphant boast, "Now I will beat these English bull-dogs back to Dublin," when a three-pounder cannon-shot carried off his head. A few hours afterward the Irish army was annihilated or dispersed, and the fate of Ireland decided, apparently, forever. What is more curious, tradition says the fatal shot was aimed by the hand of an Irish peddler, whose wife had been outraged by SARSFIELD'S soldiers. Having failed to receive redress at the hands of the Gallo-Irish General-in-Chief, he determined upon revenging himself, and enjoyed the opportunity of avenging a host of martyrs sacrificed by the ruthless SARSFIELD.

At Waterloo NAPOLEON was so assured of a favorable result, that when the morning of the 18th June, 1815, broke, and he saw the English ready to receive his attacks, he could scarcely restrain his joy. "I have got them now at last, those English!" That night his sabre-sceptre was broken, his throne had crumbled, his army was shattered, scattered wreck, and his power and prestige vanished with the smoke of the conflict.

Similar instances occur so frequently at *crises*, that any refreshing, Bible-read man must recognize the omnipotent finger of overruling Providence.

The Invincible Armada sailed forth, as PHILIP II. believed, to certain victory. *Affavit Deus et dissipantur.* The winds and the waves had a thousandfold more to do with its destruction than all the devices of genius and the efforts of valor. Well might the Dutch inscribe upon their commemorative medal, *"Non nobis, Domine non nobis, sed nomini Tuo gloriam."*

LOUIS XIV. inundated Holland with an irresistible army, led by a host of celebrities, to find his arms arrested by the waters let loose upon him by the resolution of one young man, strong in faith and patriotism—WILLIAM III., of Orange. FREDERICK the Great compared his own preparations and army, which invaded Austria in 1744, to the Spanish armada, and admitted that he felt as certain of reaching Vienna in triumph as PHILIP II. of capturing London. Autumn rains, tempestuous weather, cold, mud, and an unexpected adversary—old BRAUN, Prince CHARLES of Lorraine's dry nurse, a consummate general—had more to do with the overthrow of his hopes and projects than arms, battles or numbers. NAPOLEON rushed upon Russia with half a million of men, with as great a certainty of conquest as a lion leaps upon a buffalo, and two months of unexpected and unseasonable weather, of premature winter, strewed the roots of his triumphant advance with the corpses, wrecks and trophies of such an armament as the world had never yet seen; and, taking all attendant circumstances into account, among these "the pomp and circumstance of glorious war," the presence of tributary kings and ruling potentates, holding subordinate commands and massed in haughty display, with appropriate suites—such, in this age when war is shorn of almost all its trappings—as the world will never again behold.

But this is not all. History has often exemplified in actual life the fable of the mouse setting free and saving the lion to the toils. Plunging boldly forward through the fog, FREDERICK the Great owed his onfall and victory at Caiholisch-Hernarsdorf, 22d of November, 1745, to the skillful guidance of a miller's boy across a marsh, whereby he was enabled to surprise and cut to pieces the SAXONS, unsuspecting an attack.

BONAPARTE crossing St. Bernard, owed his life to the presence of mind and prompt grasp of his peasant guide. A moment more and he would have fallen from his saddle in consequence of a misstep of his mule and ploughed into a fatal abyss. Topping the French line at Vittoria, 21st June, 1813, the English Generals were at a loss where and how to get across the Zadorra, when a Spanish countryman, a civilian, walked up to Lord DALHOUSIE and indicated an unguarded bridge. Over this passed a British column, pierced the French centre, and JOSEPH BONAPARTE'S army broke up and fled, to use the expression of a French author, as the ice gives way in the Spring, and is horried confusedly and tumultuously away by the impulse of a furious stream swollen by freshets.

BLUCHER, old Marshal Forwards, dear to Prussia and human liberty, sparring on to Waterloo, carrying on his men and material through mud and storm and fire, by the very force of his own will and energy, would, nevertheless, have been too late to annihilate NAPOLEON'S army, and perhaps take part in the battle of the 18th of June, 1815, had not a shepherd's lad piloted him through a defile and brought his columns out just when they should have come into action, on the flank of, so fatally to the French.

The following corroboration is from "Sketches of Waterloo," published at Brussels, 1845, taken from WELLINGTON and BLUCHER'S report, &c., and the Prussian General MÖFFLING'S "Reflections on Ligny and Waterloo:"

"By referring to the plan (accompanying), the reader will see how *well selected* was the spot at which the Prussians issued from the woods. It was proposed to advance above Frischemont; but the *peasant who guided* them objected to this, and proposed to descend lower down the vale, and penetrate nearer Plancenois, and more in the rear of the French reserves.

"*Then*," said he, "*we shall take them all.*" The moment at which they arrived was most critical, and *one shudders to think that this important effort depended on the knowledge and fidelity of a single peasant.* Had he guided them wrong—had he led them into a neighboring hollow-way, impassable to cannon—or had BULOW'S army come up one hour later, the British would have been compelled to retire."

In July, 1712, France was about exhausted in men and means. The allies had consumed army after army, and Prince EUGENE menaced the last fortress, Landrecy, which was the only place left to cover its provinces, and even his capital the only strong position between the allies' triumph and Paris. With about 100,000 men the Austrians had Landrecy by the throat, as GRANT holds Richmond, with the difference that VILLARS, with the last French army, was operating on the besieger's lines *without*, instead of being like Lee shut up *within* the place. EUGENE supposed that his lines were impregnable and VILLARS was very much of the same opinion. One day a priest and town counsellor of Donai, a neighboring place, were taking a walk for exercise and amusement in the neighborhood of the Austrian works, when they imagined that they had discovered a weak spot in the lines through which they could be easily forced toward Donain and Marchiennes. The counsellor made a report of what he had seen to the Intendant of Flanders, the latter communicated the news to Marshal MONTESQUIOU, who commanded under VILLARS, this officer to his chief. VILLARS approved of the suggestions, and immediately made dispositions in accordance with the report of the priest and counsellor. The result was the remarkable surprise and wonderful victory of Denain, the raising of Landrecy, the defeat of Prince EUGENE and an almost absolute restoration of French affairs in this quarter. Thus the result of a simple promenade of two observing non-combatants, who had their senses about them, proved of inconceivable importance in military affairs, and in re-establishing the fortunes of a tottering kingdom. Capt. L. D. * * * *, Captain on the staff of Prince EUGENE BEAUHARNAIS, and author of an historical journal of the Viceroy's campaigns in Italy, 1813, 1814, mentions in that work that a subordinate staff officer had sub-prefect, i. e. employed in civil affairs, while alluding to the happy results which followed upon listening to the suggestions of the Douai priest and counsellor, himself proposed a plan to the Viceroy EUGENE which would compel the Austrians to relinquish their invasion of Italy. The military officers made sport of this volunteer plan of operations, and it appears to have thrown it aside as unworthy of soldiers' notice. Whether it was feasible or not can never be proved. Sufficient, it was not acted upon, and instead of the Austrians being driven out of Italy by the French, the French were shortly after expelled therefrom by the Austrians.

Every reader of military history is aware that the battle of Vittoria decided the fate of the French usurpation of Spain in 1813. The battle-ground was an undulating circular plain, about eleven miles in diameter, surrounded by considerable mountains, traversed and cut up by the winding Zedorra, interspersed with broken ground, thickets and villages. The most important point in this decisive battle, was for the English to effect the passage of the river Zedorra. The French had taken measures to defend all the bridges at the menaced crossings. At the crisis of the day, WELLINGTON perceiving that the time had arrived for a decisive movement, ordered a simultaneous attack along the whole French line, The Light Division, belonging to the English right-centre, advanced, under cover of a thicket, upon the bridge of Vallora. At this critical moment, according to MAXWELL, "an intelligent Spaniard," whom ALLISON styles a "brave peasant," came up and brought information that the bridge of Tres Puentes was negligently guarded or undefended, and offered, himself, to guide the Light Division over it. This advice was acted upon, the bridge was seized, and, thus by the accidental appearance of a civilian, the fate of one of the greatest of the battles of NAPOLEON'S Wars and of the Spanish Kingdom, was decided against the French.

It has been reported that, in like manner, one of our corps on the eight previous to the victory on South Mountain, was floundering in the dark, having lost its way, when it stumbled upon or met a loyal Maryland farmer, who not only piloted it on the proper road, but brought it into such a position as enabled it to act decisively against the enemy in the battle of the ensuing day.

It is very remarkable that many of the greatest ameliorations in the arts and sciences, but particularly those connected with military and naval affairs, in warlike movements and material, are due to the intelligence and research of laymen, or outsiders. It might be said that, in this country, with the exception of our RODMAN and DAHLGREN, the most practical improvements in ordnance and counter-ordnance—so to speak—are attributable to the inventive genius and experimental sagacity of parties not in the service, civilians, or non-combatants, as it were, possessed of quick perception, time at their own command, great intuitive and experimental mechanical turn or genius. In the same way, it has been set down as a fact, not controverted, it is believed, that the great naval manœuvre of breaking, or cutting, the enemy's line, first practiced either by RODNEY, or also JERVIS, in the battles of one or the other, off Cape St. Vincent, was first conceived, planned, and suggested by a Scotch country laird, of whom it is also reported that he had never served on shipboard, or seen the sea, except from his native shore. This principle of naval tactics was afterward the peculiar manœuvre of the victorious NELSON. What is more, the idea of thrusting forward a column to pierce the breast of the enemy, who believes he already holds the assailant in the strangling grasp of both arms, which NAPOLEON carried to perfection, but most triumphantly exemplified at Austerlitz, was first inaugurated by the French Revolutionary Generals of 1793-1795, who, whatever amount of military education they had, almost simultaneously buckled on their swords, and seized the baton of leadership.

Not to make this article or list too long, the reader's attention will be directed to only two cases of more civilians, whose labors in connection with military affairs have had a world-wide influence, and gave them, at the period in which they lived, a commensurate reputation. The first is SIMON STEVIN, the "Flemish" or "Dutchman," born at Bruges, in the Netherlands. He has the glory of sharing with GALILEO in the revival of mechanics from the sleep of eighteen centuries into which it sank upon the death of ARCHIMEDES. If Prince MAURICE, it is conceded, was the author of the new birth of the military art and sciences, what must be said of that man who was his instructor in mathematics, especially as applied to engineering, except that in his case, as in so many others, the world or posterity knows nothing of its greatest men. He was the inaugurator of that system of wet fortifications, it may be said, which COHORN, "the Dutch Vauban," and "Prince of Engineers," perfected in the seventeenth century, and left so complete that it remains a perennial monument of his talents.

BENJAMIN ROBINS, born at Bath, England, in 1707, died at Madras in 1751, a victim to his labors in restoring the fortifications of the East India Company. Born like our GRANT, of Quaker parents, but exiles him in that he was never attached to the army, he excelled as a military engineer, ordnance officer and military mechanic. His "New Principles of Artillery," published in 1742, was thrice translated into *French* by different writers, the last time with profound notes, by the noted LOMBARD, himself more a lawyer, Professor of Artillery at Metz and Auxonne.

These investigations invite further research, which would reveal still greater curiosities in war, and should teach professional men never to despise the suggestions or assistance of laymen in the branches to which the former have given the labors of their lives and believe themselves experts.

The moral of these considerations is manifold. These examples teach that he that putteth on his armor should not boast as he that putteth it off; that although the North is gloriously successful, we must not lose sight of our dependence upon Providence, but act as a Christian nation should discharge its duty in accordance with His will, and looking to Him as the only giver of victory; that those in power must not despise the suggestions of honest patriotic merit, but avail themselves of the best talent in the country wherever it shows itself, remembering the lesson of Ecclesiastes, in which Solomon cites:

> ——"A poor men and a wise,
> Whose wisdom put to flight his enemies,
> And saved the city, though his low estate,
> If at first escaped the eye of small and great;
> So I exclaimed, *Wisdom surpasses Might*,
> Wisdom's a panoply of more avail
> Than a sword or lance, or coat of shining mail,
> But yet one careless error in the wise
> A vast amount of good may neutralize."
>
> ANCHOR.

Something about Counts Palatine and their History.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Have we a *Count Palatine* among us? I really believe that Professors LIEBER and DWIGHT and my esteemed friend, FR. KAPP, have been hasty in their statements. Is it not rather desirable that either should, to have an actual Count Palatine among us? With all due respect for the scholarship of the eminent witnesses, called upon in the Johnson trial, I beg leave to say that most of their statements were erroneous.

The order of the Golden Spurr was instituted by Pope PIUS IV. in 1559, and the Knights of that order were called "*Comites sacri Lateranensis palatii*," or *Counts Palatine* of the sacred Lateran. The Knighthood was conferred by the Pope; but beside him, the privilege to confer it was given, *first*, to the noble house of *Sforze Contarini*; *second*, to the Papal Nuncios; *third*, to the prelates forming the highest Papal tribunal. In the case of the two latter classes the privilege was limited to two Knighthoods, while the privilege of the Sforza Contarinis was unlimited. By these it was so shockingly abused—they selling the Knighthoods for mere trifles to all sorts of adventurers—that it was taken away from them in 1841, when the order was transformed into a strictly military one.

I know nothing of the "papers" of the late suitor before our courts for titled distinction, but if he should have been knighted, previously to the year 1841, by any one bearing the name of Sforza Contarini, or being a legal representative of that family; or, if Cardinal WIESMAN at the time of his being an "Apostolic Vicar" should have conferred the Knighthood of the "Goldee Spurr" upon him, he is by positive, historical right entitled to the designation of *Count Palatine* of the Sacred Lateran. All of which would not prove that said Countship is worth a counterfeit nickel-cent.

However, the principal error, stated by the witnesses for defendant consists in this: that the power to confer the title of Count Palatine could not be delegated to others by the Emperor. This statement is unfounded in fact. *Comes Palatinus* (German: *Pfalzgraf*) was not, originally, a title of nobility, but tha designation of an *office*, as much so as Governor or President. The Comites Palatini were privy-councillors of the Emperor, ministers of state, or representatives of the Emperor with vice-royal powers. In course of time some of the most powerful of these viceroys succeeded in making their fiefs and titles hereditary. But the *office* of Count Palatine continued, nevertheless. The *Comites Palatini, cæsarei* were officers of the Imperial Crown, exercising certain administrative and judicial powers. The aggregate of these powers was called the *Comitiva*, but a distinction was made between the Lesser or Minor Comitiva and the Comitiva. Either of the two was originally conferred upon individuals or corporations (municipalities, universities, etc.,) as marks of high distinction, the Great Comitiva implying the privilege to create *Knighthoods* and to confer the Minor Comitiva, *including the title of Comite Palatine*. But during the decadence of the German Empire the Minor Comitiva became a rather common and cheap distinction of savants, lawyers, etc., and ultimately the title of Count Palatine was *sold* at about as cheap a rate as the title of *Doctor* is now-a-days by the University of Jena. Brieflese lawyers or common barristers would then glory in that title, which had as little meaning as the present "Justizrath," or "Hofrath," or "Commerzienrath," in Germany.

In fine, the old Counts Palatine, the Paladins and the Pfalzgrafen have long ago gone out of existence. So far as the title is illegally exists in this nineteenth century, it is the most unmitigated humbug, being either the old-fashioned official designation of Knights of the Golden Spur, created previously to 1841—worthy subjects of the sarcasms of a modern Cervantes; or centenarian German barristers—sorry relics of the defunct German Empire. But a man may certainly have the title, provided that some fellow of the Sforza-Coetarini species has knighted him at least 24 years ago, or a Papal Nuncio niece than.

H. R.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 25.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Amending the charter of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Relative to sewerage and drainage in New-York.

To establish Cornell University, and devote to it the Agricultural College land grant.

BILLS NOTICED.

To incorporate the Free Literary Association of New-York.

Legalizing certain resolutions of the Richmond County Supervisors.

Incorporating the Seventy-first Militia Regiment.

BILLS PASSED.

For the relief of the Sheepshead Bay and Seashore Railroad.

Increasing the rates of pilotage in the port of New-York.

Authorizing FRANCIS B. CUTTING to improve lands under water in the Twelfth Ward of New-York.

Incorporating the Mercantile Exchange and News Room of the City of New-York.

Amending the act designating legal holidays.

For the relief of holders of unsecured bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company.

Authorizing the Monroe County Supervisors to borrow money to make good a deficiency in the accounts of JASON BARNS.

The resolution calling for information as to the amounts paid over by New-York City District Attorneys on bail bonds, &c., since 1845, was adopted.

The paid Fire Department bill was made the special order for next Thursday evening.

The speaker presented the annual report of the Commissioners of Emigration.

BILLS ADVANCED TO THIRD READING.

Incorporating the Twenty-third Regiment Armory Association.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the act concerning Religate pilots.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 25.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the Charter of the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company.

To improve Leonard-street, Brooklyn.

Enabling the State Banks to change to National Banks.

To enable the Trustees of the Seamans' Fund and Retreat of New-York to borrow money.

To amend the charter of the Harlem Stage and Ferry Company.

To confer legal powers on the Arbitration Committees of the New-York Chamber of Commerce.

To increase the fees of Notaries Public.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

For the relief of the Western Insurance Company of Buffalo.

To make the 22d of February a legal holiday.

To mass the New-York County Clerk and Register salaried officers.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, even to the advertisement. If you want the full value of your money call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Barkeler's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Valentine & Butler, Alum Patent Fire, Burglar and Damp Proof Safes, and Rotary Locks for dwelling-house doors. VALENTINE & BUTLER, Nos. 78 and 80 Walker-st.

MARRIED.

FAY—MARSHALL.—At Brooklyn, Thursday, Feb. 23 by Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, CHARLES P. FAY, of Brooklyn, and Mrs. CAROLINE M. MARSHALL, daughter of Louis Constantine, of Toronto, C. W.

FITCH—COLEMAN.—At the house of the bride's father, on Wednesday, Jan. 25, by Rev. Alfred Harrison, VAN M. FITCH, of New-York City, and Miss LOIS A. COLEMAN, daughter of James H. Coleman, Esq., of Lewis County, Ky.

POWELL—BRANNIN.—On Wednesday, Feb. 22, in First Presbyterian Church at Squan Village, N. J., by Rev. S. A. Freeman, Geo. E. POWELL, of Jersey City, N. J., and Miss ETTIE BRANNIN, of Squan Village, N. J.

DIED.

BARNHEIMER.—On Thursday evening, Feb. 23, ALBERT A., son of Isaac and Isabella Barnheimer, aged 16 years and 4 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 144 West 14th-st., on Sunday morning, at 10½ o'clock, without further invitation.

BALCHEN.—On Saturday, Feb. 25, GAONOE BALCHEN, aged 69 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from No. 183 West 14th-st., on Monday, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

BASSETT.—In Brooklyn, L. I., on Friday, Feb. 24, after a short illness, CARRIE PHILLIPS, wife of Allen L. Bassett, and daughter of the late John Phillips, M. D., of Bristol, Penn., aged 36 years.

The funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 96 Carroll-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, 26th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Bristol, Penn., on Monday for interment.

CONKLIN.—In this city, on Friday, Feb. 24, JOEL CONKLIN, in the 82d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 142 West 42d-st., on Monday, the 27th, at 1 o'clock.

COLE.—At Terrytown, on Saturday, Feb. 25, KATE HALLOCK, wife of Eli Cole.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Baptist Church, Tarrytown, on Monday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

CLARK.—On Saturday morning, Feb. 25, at the Pierrepont House, Brooklyn, Mrs. CAROLINE M. CLARK, in the 56th year of her age.

The funeral services will be held on Monday, the 27th inst., at the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Montague and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, at 4½ o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are requested to attend without further notice. The remains will be taken to Waltham, Mass., for interment.

CONKLIN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 25, JOHN D. CONKLIN, aged 71 years and 14 days.

Notice of funeral in New-York *Times* and *Herald* of 27th.

CROMWELL.—On Sixth Day, second month, 24th, at Garrisons, N. Y., after a brief illness, RICHARD CROMWELL, aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Friends' Meeting-house, Rutherford-place, on Third Day morning, at 11 o'clock.

FOWLER.—On Friday, Feb. 24, DAVID A. FOWLER, in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from his late residence, No. 574 Broome-st., on Sunday, the 26th inst., at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to East Chester on Monday morning.

GASKER.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, Feb. 23, CHARLES H., youngest son of Mary A. and the late John H. Gasker, aged 23 years, 1 month and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the South 6th-st. M. E. Church, on Monday morning, the 27th, at 11 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Orange, N. J., for interment.

HILLHOUSE.—On Friday morning, Feb. 24, ANN HILLHOUSE, widow of the late Thomas Hillhouse, of Albany County, aged 77 years.

Funeral services at the residence of her son in-law, No. 13 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, 26th inst., at 5 P. M.

MARVIN.—At Chicago, on Wednesday, Feb. 22, HENRY C. MARVIN, counselor-at-law, of Brooklyn, of the firm of D. & H. C. Marvin, New-York, aged 52 years.

Relatives and friends, and the legal profession, are invited to attend the funeral, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, on Monday, the 27th inst., at 3 P. M., without further invitation.

MCAVAY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 22, JOHN MCAVAY, aged 66 years.

His remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

RUGGLES.—On Saturday morning, Feb. 25, ELLEN RUGGLES, widow of Philo Ruggles, in the 86th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at Calvary Church, on Monday, the 27th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

WEEKS.—On Saturday, Feb. 25, MARY HITCHCOCK, widow of the late Ezra Weeks, in the 89th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her late grandson, Dr. Henry Weeks Brown, No. 184 Bleecker-st., on Monday, the 27th inst., at 2 P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SPIRITUALISTS' SOCIETY AT DODWORTH HALL, No. 806 Broadway. Mr. WILLIS speaks—10½ o'clock; subject—"*The Spirit Giveth the Life*;" 7½ o'clock. "*The Spiritualists' Theory of Prayer*;" 3 o'clock, Conference; subject—"*What Constitutes a Human Soul, and what are its Relations?*" Seats free. The public cordially invited.

FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, NEAR Division. Annual Missionary Sermon by Rev. R. M. HATFIELD, of Brooklyn, (former Pastor,) in the MORNING, at 10½. Preaching in the EVENING, at 7½, by Rev. G. A. HONEALL, present Pastor; followed by prayer meeting. Strangers particularly invited. Welcome all. Seats free to all parts of the church.

REV. ISAAC WESTCOTT, D. D., PASTOR, will preach in the Baptist Church, south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A.M., on *Why do Men Reject the Gospel and Perish?* And at 7½ P. M. will be preaching, and several persons will be baptized during the evening services. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

BELIEVERS IN THE SECOND COMING of Christ and future life only for the righteous, worship at Botanic Hall, No. 66 East Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY by Elder EZRUS WENDELL, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All interested to hear on the above themes are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

CITY MISSIONS.—A MEETING FOR THE Evangelization of New-York will be held SABBATH EVENING, 26th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the Madison-av. Baptist Church, (Dr. WESTON'S.) Addresses by Rev. Drs. KRAPP, ADAMS and CHAMBERS, and RALPH WELLS, Esq. THOS. C. STRONG, Ch'n Special Committee.

THE SEVENTH OF THE COURSE OF Sermons on the Holy Scriptures will be preached on SUNDAY EVENING, the 26th instant, by Rt. Rev. JOHN WILLIAMS, D. D., Bishop of Connecticut, in the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison-av. and 35th-st. Subject: *The Connection of the Old and New Testaments.* Services to commence at 7½ P. M.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINER'S CHURCHES.—Preaching by the Pastor, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Also, by the Pastor, corner Madison and Gouverneur sts., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., and corner Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M. All seats free.

AT THE TWENTIETH-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. E. G. BROOKS will preach on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Subject—*The Dying Universalist*, in reply to

THE GEORGIA AMPAIGN.

Gen. Jo. Johnston's Official Report.

Gen. Jo. JOHNSTON'S official report of the campaign against Sherman, has just been published in the Richmond papers, as we announced yesterday. It opens thus:

VINEVILLE, Ga., Oct. 30, 1864.

Gen. S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector-General:

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the Army of Tennessee while it was under my command. Want of the reports of the Lieutenant-Generals, for which I have waited until now, prevents me from being circumstantial.

In obedience to the orders of the President, received by telegraph at Clifton, Miss., Dec. 18, 1863, I assumed command of the army of Tennessee at Dalton on the 27th of that month.

Letters from the President and Secretary of War, dated respectively 23d and 29th of December, impressed upon me the importance of soon commencing active operations against the enemy. The retiring forces, including the moral effect of the effair of Missionary Ridge, condition of the artillery horses and most of those of the cavalry, and want of field transportation, made it impracticable to effect the wishes of the Executive.

On the 31st of December the effective total of the infantry and artillery of the army, including two brigades belonging to the Department of Mississippi, was 35,826; the effective total of the cavalry, including Ronur's command at Tuscumbia, was 5,613. The Federal force in our front, exclusive of cavalry and the Ninth and Twenty-third Corps at Knoxville, was estimated at 80 000.

The Winter was mainly employed in improving the discipline and equipment of the army, and bringing back absentees to the ranks. At the end of April, more than 5,000 had rejoined their regiments.

The horses of the cavalry and artillery had been much reduced in condition by the previous campaign. As full supplies of forage could not be furnished them at Dalton, it was necessary to send about half of each of these arms of service far to the rear, where the country could furnish food. On that account Brig.-Gen. Ronny was ordered, with about three-fourths of his troops, from Tuscumbia and Dalton, and arrived at the end of February. On the 2d of April, however, he was sent back to his former position by the Secretary of War.

The follows a detailed account of the campaign from Dalton south, and the report concludes thus:

"The character of Peachtree Creek and the numerous fords in the Chattahoochee above its mouth, prevented my attempting to defend that part of the river. The broad and muddy channel of the creek would have separated the two parts of the army. It and the river below its mouth were, therefore, taken as our line. A position on the high ground south of the creek was selected for the army from which to attack the enemy while crossing. The engineer officers, with a large force of negroes, were set to work to strengthen the fortifications of Atlanta, and to mount on them seven heavy rifles borrowed from Maj.-Gen. Maury.

The Chief Engineer was instructed to devote his attention—first, to the works between the Decatur and Marietta roads, to put them in such condition that they might be held by the State troops, so that the army might attack the enemy in flank when he approached the town—this in the event that we should be unsuccessful in attacking the Federal army in its passage of the Peachtree Creek.

After the armies were separated by the Chattahoochee, skirmishing became less severe. On the 14th a division of Federal cavalry crossed the river by Moore's bridge, near Newman, but was driven back by Armstrong's brigade, sent by Brig.-Gen. Jackson to meet it.

On the 15th Gov. Brown informed me, orally, that he hoped to reinforce the army before the end of the month with near ten thousand State troops.

On the 17th the main body of the Federal army crossed the Chattahoochee between Roswell and Powers' ferry. At 10 o'clock P. M., while I was giving Lieut.-Col. Prestman, Chief-Engineer, instructions in regard to his work of the next day on the fortifications of Atlanta, a telegram was received from Gen. Cooper, informing me, by direction of the Secretary of War, that as I had failed to arrest the advance of the enemy to the vicinity of Atlanta, and expressed no confidence that I could defeat or repel him, I was relieved from the command of the army and department of Tennessee, which would be immediately turned over to Gen. Hood. This was done at once. On the morning of the 18th the enemy was reported to be advancing, and, at Gen. Hood's request, I continued to give orders until afternoon, placing the troops on the position selected near Peachtree Creek.

In transferring the command to Gen. Hood I explained my plans to him—first, to attack the Federal army while crossing Peachtree Creek. If we were successful, great results might be hoped for, as the enemy would have both the creek and the river to intercept his retreat. Second, if unsuccessful, to keep back the enemy by intrenching, to give time for the assembling of State troops promised by Gov. Brown, to garrison Atlanta with those troops, and when the Federal army approached the town attack it on the most exposed flank with all the Confederate troops.

These troops, who had been for seventy-four days in the immediate presence of the enemy, laboring and fighting daily, enduring toil, exposure and danger with equal cheerfulness, more confident and high-spirited than when the Union army oreseeted itself near Dalton, were then inferior to none who ever served the Confederacy.

Under the excellent administration of Brig.-Gen. Macrall, Chief of Staff, the troops were well equipped and abundantly supplied. The unusual animals of the artillery and quartermaster's department were in better condition on the 18th of July than on the 5th of May. We lost no material in the retreat, except the four field pieces mentioned in the accompanying report of Gen. Hood.

I commenced the campaign with Gen. Bragg's army of Missionary Ridge, with one brigade added—Maxcy's, and two taken away—Baldwin's and Quarles'. That opposed to us was Grant's army of Missionary Ridge, then estimated at 80,000 by our principal officers, increased, as I have stated, by two corps, a division, and several thousand recruits—in all, at least 30,000 men. The cavalry of that army was estimated by Maj.-Gen. Wheeler at 15,000.

The reinforcements which joined our army amounted to 15,000 infantry and artillery, and 4,000 cavalry. Our forces reported much greater numbers joining the United States Army—garrison and bridge guards from Tennessee and Kentucky, rallevad by "one-hundred days' men," and the Seventeenth Corps, with 2 000 cavalry.

The loss of our infantry and artillery, from the 5th of May, had been about 10,000 in killed and wounded, and 4,700 from all other causes—mainly slight sickness, produced by heavy cold rains which prevailed in the latter half of June. These and the slightly wounded were beginning to rejoin their regiments. For want of reports I am unable to give the loss or the services of the cavalry, which was less under my eye than the rest of the army. The effective strength was increased by about 2,000 during the campaign.

The effective force transferred to Gen. Hood was about 41,000 infantry and artillery, and 10,000 cavalry.

According to the opinion of our most experienced officers, daily reports of prisoners, and statements of Northern papers, the enemy's loss in action could not have been less than five times as great as ours. In the cases in which we had the means of estimating it, it ranged from seven to one to nearly one to one compared with ours, and averaged thirteen to one. The Union prisoners concurred in saying that their heaviest loss occurred in their daily attacks made in line of battle upon our skirmishers in their rifle-pits. Whether they succeeded in dislodging our skirmishers or not, their loss was heavy and ours almost nothing.

At Dalton the great numerical superiority of the enemy made the chances of battle much against us, and even if beaten, they had a safe refuge behind the fortified pass of Ringgold and in the fortress of Chattanooga. Our refuge, in case of defeat, was in Atlanta, 100 miles off, with three rivers intervening. Therefore, victory for us could have been decisive, while defeat would have been utterly disastrous. Between Dalton and the Chattahoochee we could given battle only by attacking the enemy intrenched, or so near intrenchments that the only result of success to us would have been his falling back to them; while defeat would have been our ruin.

In the course pursued, our troops always fighting under cover, had very trifling losses compared with those they inflicted; so that the enemy's numerical inferiority was reduced daily and rapidly, and we could reasonably have expected to cope with the Union army on equal ground by the time the Chattahoochee was passed. Defeat on this side of the river would have been its destruction. We, if beaten, had a place of refuge in Atlanta too strong to be assaulted, and too extensive to be invested. I had hoped also that by the breaking of the railroad in its rear the Union army might be compelled to attack us in a position of our own choosing, or to a retreat, easily converted into a rout.

After we crossed the Etowah five detachments of cavalry were successively sent, with instructions to destroy as much as they could of the railroad between Dalton and Etowah. All failed because too weak. We could never spare a sufficient body of cavalry for this service, as its assistance was absolutely necessary in the defence of every position we occupied. Capt. Hardy, an officer of great courage and sagacity, was detached on this service, with one hundred men, on the 11th of June, and remained for several weeks near the railroad, frequently interrupting, although not strong enough to prevent its use.

Early in the campaign the statements of the strength of the cavalry in the Department of the Mississippi and East Louisiana, given me by Lieut.-Gen. Polk, just from the command of that department, and my telegraphic correspondence with his successor, Lieut.-Gen. S. D. Lee, gave me reason to hope that a competent force could be sent from Mississippi and Alabama to prevent the use of the railroad by the United States army. I therefore suggested it to the President directly, on the 12th June and 16th July, and through Gen. Bragg on the 10th, 12th, 13th, 16th and 26th of June; and also to Lieut.-Gen. Lee on the 10th May, and 3d, 11th and 16th June. I did so in the belief that this cavalry would carve the Confederacy better by causing the defeat of Maj.-Gen. Sherman's army than by repelling a raid in Mississippi.

Besides the causes of my removal, alleged in the telegram announcing it, various other accusations have been made against me—some published in newspapers in such a manner as to appear to have official authority, and others circulated orally in Georgia and Alabama, and imputed to Gen. Bragg.

The principal are, that I persistently disregarded the instructions of the President; that I would not fight the enemy; that I refused to defend Atlanta; that I refused to communicate with Gen. Bragg in relation to the operations of the army; that I disregarded his entreaties to change my course and attack the enemy; and gross exaggerations of the loss of the army.

I had not the advantage of receiving the President's instructions in relation to the manner of conducting the campaign. But as the conduct of my predecessor, in retreating before odds less than those confronting me, has apparently been approved, and as Gen. Lee, in keeping on the defensive and retreating toward Grant's objective point, under circumstances like mine, was adding to his great fame, both in the estimation of the administration and people, I supposed that my course would not be censured. I believed then, as I do now, that it was the only one at my command which promised success.

I think that the foregoing narrative shows that the Army of Tennessee did fight, and with at least as much effect as I have ever done before.

The charge that I intended to hold Atlanta are the fact that under my orders the work of strengthening its defences was going on vigorously, the communication on the subject made by me to Gen. Hood, and the fact that my family was in the town. That the public workshops were removed and no large supplies deposited in the town, as alleged by Gen. Bragg, were measures of common prudence, and no more indicated the intention to abandon the place, than the sending the wagons of an army to the rear, on a day of battle, proves a foregone determination to abandon the field.

While Gen. Bragg was at Atlanta, about the middle of July, we had no other conversation concerning the army there than such as I introduced. He asked me no questions regarding its operations, past or future; made no comments upon them, nor suggestions, and had not the slightest reason to suppose that Atlanta would not be defended. He told me that the object of his journey was to consult with Lieut.-Gen. Lee, and communicate with Gen. E. K. Smith, in relation to reinforcements for me. He talked much more of affairs in Virginia than in Georgia, asserting, what I believed, that Sherman's army entombered Grant's, and impressed me with the belief that his visits to me were unofficial.

A copy of a brief report by Gen. Hood accompanies this. Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JOHNSTON, General.

THE REMARKABLE SUICIDE OF RENE GAUTIER.

He was Apprehensive of Arrest for Crime—His Brother Killed in an Attempt to Take the Life of Louis Napoleon—Inquest by Coroner Gover.

René Gautier, a Frenchman whose correspondence shows him to have been on intimate terms with rebels in Paris, if he was not one of their agents in this city, committed suicide, on Wednesday morning last, by shooting himself in the forehead, as has already been briefly stated in the Times. He was a boarder in the family of Mr. A. P. Smith, at No. 219 West Forty-eighth-street; but as he had occupied apartments there only since about the 1st of December last, the family knew little more of him or his calling than if he had been an entire stranger. From his address, which was that of a young man of good breeding and considerable wealth, the family were led to offer him a parlor when he applied for board; but he chose a little chamber with ordinary furniture, and particularly desired seclusion. He appeared regularly at the family board at the usual hours, and was ever urbane and cheerful; but before the removal of the cloth he invariably sought his room, and spent nearly every evening therein, perfecting certain discoveries in window-glass staining. If he went abroad, he usually returned with a book or some other thing indicating that he had been at the Mercantile Library; but this seldom occurred. He seemed wedded to his room, and a light which usually every evening shone thence far into the watches of midnight would indicate that he was busy therein. He never visited billiard-saloons, bar-rooms, or places of amusements, drank no wine, used no tobacco, and seemed altogether a gentleman whose tastes or pursuits led him to seek retirement.

Recently a Government detective officer arrived in town from Baltimore, and frequently had business at or near Mr. Smith's residence, and this fact came to Gautier's knowledge; but he made no remark, and no person suspected any wrong until the morning of the suicide, when an officer and a stranger called at the house. A Mr. Gardner, who was well known by Mr. Smith, having been arrested for an assault which he is alleged to have committed on the evening of the 14th, had been sent, on the morning of the 15th inst., accompanied by an officer from the Twenty-second Precinct Police office, to ask Mr. Smith to go before Justice Dowdy, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and bail him. The girl who answered the bell was told that Mr. Gardner wished to see Mr. Smith; but she misconstrued the message and told Mr. Gautier that a policeman and another person desired to see him at the door. At this he sprang from the breakfast-table and ran to his room, and soon thereafter the report of a pistol was heard.

When his door was burst in by Sergt. Murphy, about fifteen minutes thereafter, Gautier was found quite dead in his bed. He had hastily written, in a large, legible hand, the words, "Good by, Curious!!!" with the three exclamation points as here printed; then, carefully arranging his bed and binding a handkerchief to his neck to absorb any blood that might otherwise fall on the bed-clothing, he placed the muzzle of his pistol to his forehead and fired.

Coroner Gover, having waited nearly a week, hoping to learn something definite concerning the deceased, summoned a jury yesterday, and closed the inquest. The Coroner was able to find only three persons—Monsieur Lazie Ficator, publican, of No. 1,257 Broadway, Mr. William S. Charnley, broker, of No. 34 Wall-street, and Mr. Addison P. Smith, merchant—who could give any account of Gautier. Mr. Charnley was Gautier's broker, but his testimony relates only to certain monetary transactions, in which the deceased had purchased from $4,000 to $5,000 in five-twenties, and subsequently, just previous to the commission of the suicide, exchanged these for gold and bills of exchange, with which he intended, according to his statement, to pay certain bills in Paris. The testimony of M. Lazie Ficator is quite interesting. It is as follows:

Lazie Ficator, sworn.—I live at No. 1,257 Broadway, and take lodgers; have known deceased about seven months; I became acquainted with him as a lodger; told me he had a patent for imitating stained glass, which he had sold to a gentleman in Boston, who had paid him one-half, and was to give him the residue of the money in May next; he last my house about the last of October; a month or more subsequently he returned and applied for a room, but my house was full and he went to No. 219 West Forty-eighth-street; I saw him on the 11th inst., and he seemed depressed and excited, and told me that of late all of his letters from France had been opened by some person in the post-office; he feared that he had said too much about the American war, and that his name had been revealed by the Parisian press, but, he added, "I have said nothing against this country;" he told me that he had recently purchased a pistol; he might never use it, but he wished to be armed; he liked this country, and thought that he could make a fortune in it; having realized a fortune, he would go to China and sell his patent, and then return to France and spend the remainder of his days with his sister, for, he added, he would not marry again; his wife and child died after he had been two years married; his brother was killed by the explosion of a torpedo, in an attempt, in 1848, to take the life of Louis Napoleon.

The testimony of Mr. Addison P. Smith, gives M. Gautier's religious and political views, thus:

Addison P. Smith sworn: I have, on three different occasions, conversed with the deceased on politics, and found him a fatalist, and in religion an infidel, and possessed of strange ideas, one of which was that blood could be taken from the body and put away, properly labeled, and, placed in the same person it was taken from, two hundred years afterward, it would resuscitate him, and that he could live as long as he willed; another of his ideas was that man was in every respect the equal of God; he believed that the country was going headlong to anarchy, and to support his opinion he quoted the history of other republics that have risen and fallen; on Sunday evening, the 12th inst., he walked from the house to the General Post-office to get his letters, as he was afraid that some person might open them before their delivery at home; his manner of life was unobjectionable, and his habits were regular; my brother, who is a detective officer under Gen. Wallace, came to our house on Friday night and staid about an hour; he said that he came hither on Government business, the nature of which he could not disclose, but he remarked that it was in relation to some person that I knew; subsequent to my brother's visit I noticed in the deceased an unusualness of manner, and I presume that he had heard something concerning my brother's business here.

Kate McNulty, who was unwittingly the cause of this suicide, having been sworn, said: The last rang, and I answered it; a policeman and a gentleman were at the door, and asked to see Mr. Gautier; supposing that they meant the deceased, I went into the table and told him that there was a gentleman at the door who wanted to see him; deceased said "All right;" he got up from the table, and as he was going to the basement stairs he looked over the rail into the parlor hall; I then told him that the gentleman was outside; he said that he would go up to his room first and look out of the window; he seemed to be quite excited; he about fifteen minutes after this I was sent up to his room to tell him that it was not he the was wanted; I found his door locked, and heard him groaning; I came down and told Mrs. Woodull, and she sent a gentleman up stairs; I was sent for a physician, and on my return heard that deceased had shot himself; after the officer burst in the door I entered the room and saw deceased bleeding from the head; he was shot dead.

Dr. John Beach, who made the post-mortem examination of Gautier's body, testified that the outlet entered the skull at the centre of the forehead end, penetrating the brain, lodged in the cerebellum.

The verdict of the jury was as follows:

"We find that René Gautier came to his death by suicide by shooting himself while in a fit of temporary insanity, superinduced by the impression of fear upon the mind, of an arrest for some crime unknown to the jury, on the 15th day of February, 1865."

Among the effects which Gautier has left are clippings from the British Government newspaper organ, and numerous letters from Paris and other French cities, written in the French language, all indicating that Gautier was either the New-York correspondent of a Parisian rebel journal, or the agent here of rebels in Paris. There are also several fine samples of glass-staining with an indestructible mineral compound, and two canvas bags, each containing $1,000 in gold coin in deceased's trunk, now in the Coroner's possession. Gautier was 28 years of age.

Children's Aid Society.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS—INTERESTING FACTS AND STATISTICS OF THE YEAR'S OPERATIONS—THE GOOD WORK OF THE SOCIETY AMONG THE NEWSBOYS' AND ORPHAN CHILDREN.

The annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society was held at the Metropolitan Bank, on Friday afternoon, the President, William A. Booth, Esq., in the chair.

Messrs. Cyrus W. Field, M. T. Hewit, John Earl Williams, Charles H. Tenax, and D. R. Jaques were elected Trustees for the ensuing three years.

At a subsequent meeting of the trustees, W. A. Booth, Esq., was elected President, and John Earl Williams, Esq., Treasurer.

The Twelfth Annual Report of the Secretary and Treasurer were presented, and from them we gather the following facts:

The society during last year relieved some 10,000 poor or homeless children. Interesting statistics are given, showing a falling off in the number of juvenile offenders, and that crime is decreasing, with an increasing population. The society endeavors especially to mitigate the influences of ignorance, orphanage, homelessness, and the neglect or intemperance of parents, which are the great source of crime among children. During last year, 6,793 boys were received in the Newsboys' Lodging House; 2,189 poor children were educated in the Industrial School; 821 girls were sheltered in the Girls' Industrial Home, and over one hundred a month sent to homes, mainly in the country. The expenses of the year have been over fifty thousand dollars. Many children have been placed in excellent homes in the West, which offers peculiar advantages for this work, and many have found their way into the army, and served with distinction. In all, 1,233 persons were provided with homes and employment.

The Girls' Lodging House, No. 205 Canal-st., receives girls without a home, gives them food and lodging, to some extent educates them, then finds them employment. Its expenses were $4,793 53, and it is in need of funds. Its value may be estimated from the statement of the report, that "it need no longer be said by any honest, respectable young girl in the City of New-York that she has no place to stay."

The Newsboys' Lodging house is well known, and has done more work this year than ever. Its evening school is well attended, averaging sixty a night. The Savings Bank is still popular, and receives in deposits an average of $200 per month. It is desired to secure a permanent building and fund for its continuance.

There are twelve Industrial Schools under charge of the society, the aggregate expenses of which were $11,783. Very interesting accounts of their management are presented in detail. For them, as for all the branches of the society's benevolent work, more money is wanted, and the philanthropic could bestow their means upon no more useful charity.

THE NEW LOAN BILL.

The Measure in Full.

The following is the Loan Bill lately reported from the Committee on Ways and Means:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be and is hereby authorized to borrow from time to time, on the credit of the United States, in addition to the amounts heretofore authorized, any sums not exceeding in the aggregate $600,000,000, and to issue therefor bonds or other obligations of the United States, in such form as he may prescribe, and so much thereof as may be issued in bonds shall be of denominations of not less than $50, and may be made payable at any period not more than forty years from the date of issue, or may be made redeemable at the pleasure of the Government at any period not less than five years nor more than forty years from date, or payable as aforesaid, as may be expressed upon their face, and so much thereof as may be issued in other forms than bonds may be made convertible into any bonds authorized by this act, and may be of such denominations not less than $50, and made redeemable or payable at such periods as in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury may be found expedient; and the interest on such bonds shall be payable semi-annually, and on all other obligations, authorized by this act, the interest may be made payable semi-annually, annually, or at maturity thereof, and the principal or interest, or both, may be made payable in coin or in lawful money, provided that the rate of interest on any of such bonds or other obligations, when payable in coin shall not exceed six per centum per annum, and when not payable in coin shall not exceed seven and three tenths per centum per annum; and the rate and character of interest shall be expressed on all such bonds or obligations.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted that the Secretary of the Treasury may dispose of any of the bonds or other obligations issued under this act, either in the United States or elsewhere, in such manner and at such rates and under such conditions as he may think advisable, for coin or for lawful money of the United States, or for any Treasury Notes, certificates of indebtedness, certificates of deposit, or other receipts or evidences of value which have been or may be issued under any act of Congress, and all bonds or other obligations issued under this act shall be exempt from taxation by or under State or municipal authorities.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide ways and means for the support of the Government, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, in relation to forms, inscriptions, devices, and the printing, registration, sealing, signing and counterfeiting thereof, with such others as are applicable, shall apply to the bonds and other obligations issued under this act, provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed as authorizing the issue of legal-tender notes in any form, and a sum not exceeding one per centum of the amount of bonds and other obligations issued under this act, is hereby appropriated to pay the expense of preparing and issuing the same and disposing thereof.

The following is the substitute to be offered by Mr. Stevens:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be and is hereby authorized to borrow from time to time, on the credit of the United States, a sum not exceeding $600,000,000, and to issue therefor coupon or registered bonds, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years, and payable at any time not more than forty years from the passage of this act, at a rate of interest not exceeding eight per centum per annum, and of such denominations, not less than fifty dollars, as he may deem expedient, and be may, in his discretion, dispose of such bonds at any time upon such terms as he may deem most advisable, and said bonds shall be exempt from taxation by or under State or municipal authority.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be at liberty to exchange bonds similar to those provided for in the first section of the act with the holders of any bonds or obligations of the United States bearing interest, provided that such exchange shall be offered by the holders of obligations within two years after the passage of this act.

The bill is made the special order for Thursday.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 25, 1865.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '67	134	200	Fonticas Lead Co.	59⅜
10,000	do	133½	500	do b30	60
80,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C	111⅛	500	N. Y. Cen	114⅝
2000	do new iss.	110¼	200	do s10	114⅝
5,000	U. S. 6s, '74...C.		200	do	114⅝
	ledorsed	102	40	do	114⅝
100,000	U. S. 6s, 10-40s 'O	102½	200	Erie Railway s10	74⅜
500	do	102⅝	300	do	74⅜
1,000	U. S. 6s, 1yr. Cer.	98⅜	500	do	74¼
5,000	M. 6s ins. to Pacific R.	74	500	do s10	74⅜
1,000	Mo. State 6s	68	1000	do	74⅜
30,000	Ohio & M. C	28½	100	do s5	74⅜
30,000	do	28	1000	do s5	74
4,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	103	200	Wyan. V. Coal	88
2,000	Erie 3d M	109⅜	7	Erie R. Pref	93
1,000	B., N. Y. & E. 1st	101 -	50	do	92
4,000	Hud. R. 2d S. F. R	109	100	Hudson R. R	114⅜
1,000	Mich. S. S. F. Bs	104	400	do	114⅝
1,000	C. & N. W. S. F. B	100⅜	100	do	115
2,000	Te. & W. 1 M. Ex.	96⅞	400	Reading R	114
5,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d	98⅜	1000	do	114¼
4,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.	80	100	Mich. Cen. R. b30	112
10,000	Am. Gold s30	197	500	M. S. & N. I	68⅜
10,000	do	199	500	do	68⅜
5,000	do	198	1600	do	68⅛
4,000	do	198⅛	1000	do	68
40	R'k of Commerce	110	500	do	67⅝
20	Am. Ex. Bank	123	500	Chi. & N. W	34
20	Cch. National Bk.	104	500	do	33⅜
50	Canton Co	38⅛	1000	C. & N. W. Pr	63⅜
200	do	38	200	Chic. & R. I. b30	97
100	do	37⅜	200	do	96⅜
100	Cum. Coal Pr	67⅜	300	do	96⅜
200	do	67⅜	300	do	96⅜
200	dn	68	200	Mil. & Pr. Du C	43¾
300	do	68⅜	28	Chic. B. & Q. R	118
100	do	68⅜	100	P., Ft. W. & C. b10	96⅜
400	do	68	500	do	96⅜
100	Quick. Min	86⅛	100	do	96⅜
1000	Mar. Min. Co	15¼	100	Chic. & Alt. Pref	84
1000	do	15	200	H. & St. J. R. Pref	41
50	Am. Coal Co	77			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$20,000	O. & Miss. C	28⅜	300	Canton Co	37
300	N. Y. Cen. s15	114⅜	300	do b5	37
300	do b3	115	200	do s3	37
100	Erie Railway	74⅜	200	Wyom. V. Coal	85⅜
100	do b3	74⅜	200	dn s3	85⅜
100	Hudson R. R	115⅜	100	do	86
500	do	114⅜	200	do	86¼
400	do s5	115⅜	100	Cum. Coal Co s3	67¼
200	do b3	115⅜	300	do	67
500	do b5	115⅜	300	do s3	67
100	Reading R	114⅜	300	do s15	66⅜
200	do b3	114⅜	300	do b10	67⅛
200	do	114⅜	100	do	67¼
100	M. S. & N. I	67⅜	400	do	67¼
100	do	67⅞	100	do s15	66⅜
100	do s3	67⅞	200	do	67⅜
300	do	68	400	do b15	66⅜
200	do b3	68	600	Mar. Min. Co	15¼
200	Cleve. & Pitts	83½	100	do b5	15¼
300	Chi. & R. I. R	96⅜	100	do b15	15⅜
100	do s3	96½	200	do s3	18¼
200	Chic. & N. W. b3	34	100	do h10	15¼
200	do	34	100	do	15½
100	C. & N. W. Pr	63⅜	100	do h5	15¼
400	Pitts., F. W. & C	96	100	do	15⅜

SATURDAY, Feb. 25—P. M.

The Gold Room ranged to-day 199¼@198⅜ ₱ cent. The speculators for the rise took some large cash and three-day contracts, which were freely supplied by sellers. The market was rather free from excitement, notwithstanding the heavy purchases referred to.

The Stock Exchange held but one session, as usual on Saturday. The sales of Governments were at steady rates. The Railways and Cumberland Coal not no strong as on Friday.

At 3 o'clock, on the Street, the following quotations were made, as compared with Friday afternoon. The Railways left off rather dull:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	102½	102⅜	Pittsburgh	83¾	83¾
U. S. 5-20's	111¾	111⅜	Northwest	34½	34
T. Certificates	98⅛	98⅜	N. West Prel	64¾	63⅞
N. Y. Central	114⅜	114⅜	Rock Island	87⅜	86⅞
Erie	74⅝	74⅛	Fort Wayne	97⅛	96
Hudson	116	115⅝	Cumberland Coal	68⅝	67⅛
Reading	114¾	114⅝	Quicksilver	66⅜	66⅜
Mich. Southern	68⅜	68	Mariposa	13⅜	15⅜
Illinois Cen	118⅜	118⅛	Ohio & M. Certs	28⅜	28⅜

There was no export of Specie by the Liverpool steamer to-day.

The First National Bank received $400,000 in subscriptions to the Popular 7-30 ₱ cent. Loan.

The Third National Bank has declared a half-yearly Dividend of Five ₱ cent. The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	118	Bank of N. Amer	110
Mechanics'	110	Irving	108
Union	115	Metropolitan	122½
America	135	Market	104
City	175	Nassau	108
Phenix	105	Shoe and Leather	108
North River	108	Corn Exchange	110
National	115	Commonwealth	105
Merchants' Exchange	98	N. Y. Nat'l Ex. Bk.	110
State of New-York	120	Central National	104
Commerce	110	First National	100
Mechics' Bks. Asso.	101	Fourth National	97
American Exc	122	Ninth National	108
Pacific	165		

And the following for the Railway Mortgagee:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	103	Alton & T. H. 1sts	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est	100	Alt. & T. H. 2ds. Pref	82
Erie 1st mort. '68	102	Alt. & T. H. 2ds. Income	75
Erie 7s, '79	105	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	100¾
Erie 7s, 3d mort. '83	109¾	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	90
Erie 7s, 4th mort., '80	101	Chi. & N. W. 1sts Mort.	80
Erie 7s, 5th mort. '82	100	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	98½
Buf. N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	100	Del., L. & W. 1sts	101
Hud. R. 7s, 1st m., '69	100	Del. L. & W. 2ds	101
Hud. R. 7s, 2d m. s. f. '86	109	Tol. & W. 1sts. Ext	96¾
Hudson R 7s, 3d m. '75	101	Tol. & Wab. 1st Bds	90
Hud. R. 7s, bonds, '67	95	Chi. & N. W. 1st mort	104
Harlem 1st, '69-'72	109	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	102
Harlem 3d, '88	87	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	109
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st	114	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	98⅜
Mich. S. 7 ₱ c. 2d mort	92	Miss. & Mo. L. G 1st m	45
N. Ind. Goshen L., '68	98	Chi. & Alt. S. F. 1st m.	100
M. S. & N. I. S. 7 ₱ c.	104	Chi. & Al. S. F. 1st M.	92
Ill. Central 7 ₱ c. '75	100	Ohio & Miss 1st M	80

The leading paper in the circular of Messrs. Jerome, Riggs & Co., this week, which we copy in another place, appears to be written with much care and to the aim of preparing the financial mind for the gradual, rather than violent decline in the speculation in the Gold Room. But we cannot forbear to express a respectful dissent to the theory or assumption that the volume of Legal-Tender, or Greenbacks, and the scarcity of Gold, made or justified the extraordinary rise of last Summer. Besides, as the Gold Room *then* refused, or failed to prepare the public mind at large, or the mercantile community especially interested in the question, for any thing like a gradual advance in Gold, but rushed up the price by a hurricane of excitement without stopping to consult or in any way care for the consequences, we doubt whether it can *now* be relied upon to graduate the fall, to which the military and financial events of the day inevitably, or confessedly, point. We apprehend that impulse rather than reason will control the question. Such is the very nature of a purely gambling arena like the Gold Room. It may itself be suddenly overwhelmed this Spring by a panic fall, as it attempted to overwhelm the Public Credit last Spring, by a panic rise in Gold.

We fear that the able writer for the Circular has unwittingly made himself the apologist of the Gold Room and its unwarranted raids upon the Currency. Before the Room was established, or in full charge of the market, as the quoted barometer for Gold, the price *was* one of military success, and *not* of Currency, as now pretended. Gettysburgh and Vicksburgh, in July, 1863, put Gold down 20@25 ₱ cent., (the previous range being 145@150 ₱ cent,) and it put the Stock Exchange up on the improved National confidence 10@15 ₱ cent. The latter was then superior to, or independent of, the mere curbstone gambling going on at the time in Gold. *Now*, Charleston, and Columbia, and Wilmington, fell to put Gold down 5 ₱ cent., or even 3 ₱ cent., on a range of 200@205 ₱ cent, and the fact is accepted by the circular "in its full meaning" as against the currency, rather than an illustrative of the vicious ascendency which the Gold Room has been permitted to assume even over usually sound financial minds as well as the Stock Exchange. And so far has this demoralizing admission been suffered to go, that we find it gravely asserted that "no great fall (from 200 ₱ cent.) must be immediately expected," *because* Government is employing too large a volume of greenbacks to be within the remedy of military success, though the same Legal-Tender was employed before Gettysburgh and Vicksburgh, when military successes *did* control the market.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $4,343,949 36; total payments, $3,287,527 10, including for Customs, $288,000; on account of Loan, $720,000; balance, $28,515,380 40.

Sales of Real Estate by E. H. Ludlow & Co., Feb. 23, 1865:

Property No. 326 Spring-st	$10,000
Property No. 349 Spring-st	9,250
Property No. 306 Spring-st	13,000
Property No. 4 McDougal-st	3,500
Property No. 573 Greenwich-st., leasehold	$25
Property Nos. 644, 646 and 648 Greenwich-st., leasehold	3,000
Property No. 294 West Houston-st., leasehold	2,850
Property No. 299 Sackett-st, Brooklyn	4,750
Property No. 297 Sackett-st., Brooklyn	4,725
Property No. 296 Degraw-st., Brooklyn	4,900
Property No. 302½ Degraw-st., Brooklyn	5,300
Property No. 302 Degraw-st., Brooklyn	5,925
Property No. 300 Degraw-st., Brooklyn	5,525

The Gold Question.

From the Circular of Jerome, Riggs & Co,

The high price of Gold, under military successes that have given a thorough blow to the rebellion, is a matter of general surprise. A much more rapid and excessive decline was looked for, and not a little disappointment is expressed that it had not taken place.

A very brief examination of the causes that produced the inflation will show that a decline to the price of Gold must, as it is for the interest of all that it should be, gradual. The question is one of Currency rather than of military success. With the authority of Government everywhere paramount, an appreciation will be felt of the ability or disposition of our people to discharge, at no distant day, all their obligations in Gold and Silver. But the time required for such a vast undertaking will depend entirely upon the policy we shall adopt after military triumphs shall have given us peace.

So far as the advance in gold is due to the inflation of the currency, its price can fall only as the volume of such currency is contracted. Without assuming to show how much this advance has been due to inflation, and how much to speculation, we are fast approaching a period in which speculation cannot advance prices to any considerable extent, because the

Movements of European Steamers.

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FINANCIAL

TEN YEARS' LOAN.

500,000.

KINGS COUNTY (BROOKLYN) SEVEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS.

KINGS COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE.
No. 13 COURT-STREET, BROOKLYN, Feb. 11, 1865.

The County Treasurer hereby invites subscriptions in sums of one thousand dollars and upward, to a loan of $500,000, authorized by Chapter 8, of the Laws of 1864, and by resolution of the Board of Supervisors adopted Dec. 20, 1864, for the purpose of filling the quota of the County under the President's last call for more troops.

Subscribers will receive "Certificates of Indebtedness," bearing interest from the date of subscription, until the bonds are ready for delivery.

The Bonds will bear interes. at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT PER ANNUM, payable semi-annually, to wit: On the 1st days of May and November; the principal will be due and payable on the 1st day of May, 1875.

The subscription book is now open at the Treasurer's office. THOMAS A. GARDINER.
County Treasurer.

COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO.

STOCK,
BOUGHT AND SOLD
BY
GIDEON POTT & CO.,
No. 7 Broad-st.,
New-York.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO &. Co., No. 84 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO.
LONDON.
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

OFFICE OF THE PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1865.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Phenix Fire Insurance Company, held at their office on the evening of Feb. 14, 1865, it was unanimously resolved, that it was deemed expedient to increase the capital stock from five hundred thousand dollars to one million dollars.

The stockholders of the company are hereby notified that the consent and subscription papers are now ready for their signatures, at the Brooklyn office, No. 128 Court-st., and at the New-York office, No. 139 Broadway.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

CAPITAL $5,000,000.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
P. C. CALHOUN, President.
BILLOP SEAMAN, Cashier.
ANTHONY LANE, Assistant Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1865.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months on the Capital Stock of this bank, payable March 1, free of Government tax.

The transfer books will be closed after the 23d inst. and reopened March 1. B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

ISLE ROYAL MINING COMPANY.

The annual meeting of Stockholders, for the choice of Directors, and other business, will be held at the Company's office, No 44 Exchange place, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, March 8, 1865, at 2 o'clock.
F. W CAPEN, Secretary.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD.—Agreeably to the provisions contained in the Trust Indenture of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, dated April 1, 1863, sealed proposals —indorsed "Proposals for sale of Bonds"—addressed to R. S. WATSON, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon of SATURDAY, March 4, 18 5, for sale to the undersigned of $30,000 of the LAND BONDS of said company. Refers to WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No 56 Wall-st., New-York.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT,
NATHANIEL THAYER. } Trustees.
BOSTON, Feb. 21, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
No. 40 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb 20, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election of ten Directors of this company, constituting the third class, and for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 6th day of March, proximo, between the hours of 12 o'clock, noon, and 1 o'clock, P. M. By order
JOHN RADIE, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

QUEENS COUNTY BONDS.—THE INterest on the Bonds of Queens County, falling due the 1st and 10th of March next, will be paid on presentation at the Atlantic Bank of Brooklyn, or at the County Treasurer's Office in the village of Hempstead.
LEWIS W. ANGEVINE, County Treasurer.
HEMPSTEAD, Feb. 20, 1865.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS five per cent. coupon bonds, due in 1894, interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & Co., No. 17 Wall-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

FIRST DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE CITY PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT, free of Government tax, payable March 1, 1865. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th to the 28th February, inclusive.
JAMES M. WESTERVELT, Treasurer.
Feb. 14, 1865.

OFFICE OF SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and a Half (3½) per cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand. By order.
RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed, free from Government tax. Deposits made on or before March 1 will draw interest from that date. THOS. CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 82 NASSAU-st., N. Y.—OPEN EVERY DAY, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST (free from Government tax) allowed. Money deposited on or before March 1 will draw interest from that date.
JAMES C. STONEALL, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Sixty-sixth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York. Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the city of New-York, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of March, 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Sixty-sixth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, in said city, as laid out on the map or plan of said city, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3d, 1807.—Dated New-York, Feb. 7, 1865.
JOHN E. DEVELIN, Counsel to the Corporation.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, from Mount Morris-square to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York. Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 4th day of March, 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, from Mount Morris-square to the Hudson River, in said city, as laid out on the map or plan of said city, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.—Dated New-York, Feb. 7, 1865.
JOHN E. DEVELIN, Counsel to the Corporation.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York relative to the extension of Church-street, from the southerly side of Fulton-street to Morris-street, in the city of New-York. Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New-York hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said court, to be held at the City Hall, in the city of New-York, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of March, 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the extension of Church-street from the southerly side of Fulton-street to Morris street, in said city. JOHN E. DEVELIN,
Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1865.

CIGAR SMOKERS, NOTICE.

The National Cigar, made by the Havana Cigar Manufacturing Company. A new and superior article, produced at small cost by machinery; best tobacco. For sale at No. 86 Cedar-st., New-York. In boxes of 100, $4. In boxes of 50, $2. W. H. WELLS.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The executors of the late GROVER C. FURMAN, in order to settle the estate, offer for sale the following desirable property in Brooklyn, E. D., late Williamsburgh, viz:
Dwelling house and lot, No. 145 Third-st.
Dwelling house and lot, No. 123 Fourth-st.
Store, and dwelling, and lot, No. 138 Fourth-st.
Store, and dwelling, and lot, No. 138 Fourth-st.
Store, and dwelling, and lot, No. 140 Fourth-st.
Store, and dwelling, and lot, No. 142 Fourth-st.
Dwelling house and lot, No. 71 South-First-st.
Dwelling house and lot, No. 77 South-First-st.
Dwelling house and lot, No. 97 South-First st.
Dwelling house and lot, No. 99 South-First-st.
Dwelling house and lot, No. 70 South-Second st.
Dwelling house and lot, No. 72 South-Second st.
Dwelling house and lot, northeast corner south-First and Third-sts.
Dwelling house and lot, No. 97 Broadway near Bedford-av.
Dwelling house and lot, No. 99 Broadway near Bedford-av.

The present is an opportunity rarely offered to purchase productive and valuable real estate on reasonable terms. For full particulars apply to
F. L. KNEELAND, (one of the executors.) No. 88 Wall-st., New-York; or
W. MORGAN, No. 58 South-Seventh-st., Brooklyn, E. D.; or
HUGHES & GREEN, corner Fifth and Grand sts., Brooklyn, E. D.
JAMES MAURICE,
F. L. KNEELAND,
AARON F. HOWARD, } Executors, &c.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-class residence in Eastchester, Westchester Co., consisting of about 54 acres, and only one hour's ride from New-York, on the New-Haven Railroad. Fine outbuildings, comprising large barns, stables, carriage-house, ice-house full of ice, large vegetable garden. Three dwelling-houses besides the main house. The place is also well stocked with fruit trees. Apply to JOHN B. DUNHAM, No. 75 East 13th-st.

A NEW SMALL BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE FOR SALE—No. 82 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av; all improvements—furnace, dumb-waiter, marble washstands in every room, with hot and cold water; four stories and basement, high stoop; all in good order. Price $10,000. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, No. 169 Broadway, or at No. 82 Lexington-av.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., A PLACE containing about 2½ acres of land: house has 13 rooms, built in the best manner, with all modern improvements: good barn with room for 6 horses: also other outbuildings; garden stocked with the best varieties of fruit trees. For further particulars and price address Box No. 5,448 Post-office, New-York.

A FIRST-CLASS FARM IN WESTCHES-ter County, one and a half hours from city, near village and depot; 120 acres, fine large buildings, 20 acres grafted fruits, some timber. Saw Mill River; also residences and farms from one to 250 acres: $5,000 to $50,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE THREE-STORY and basement brown-stone house, 16.8x42, lot 100, in East 50th-st., between 2d and 3d avs: all modern improvements, fine cellar, and neighborhood excellent; may be seen from 11 to 3. F. FITZSIMMONS, No. 705 3d-av., near 48th-st.

FOR SALE—ON 20TH-ST., NEAR 9TH-AV., A three-story and attic, high stoop, brown-stone front house and lot, in good order, &c.
For permits and particulars, apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT THREE-STORY, high-stoop, brown-stone front house and lot on 36th-st., near Lexington-av., in perfect order. For permits and particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ON HALL-ST., near Gates-av., a two-story frame house, lot 30x100, is in a first-class neighborhood. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, corner Oxford-st. and Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

$6,000.—FOR SALE—TERMS EASY. A well-built, substantial dwelling, three stories, basement and sub-cellar, water and sewer, in size 20x55: if not sold will be let, March 1, for $650. Inquire on premises, WILLIAM WALLACE, No. 39 Woodhull-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y., four miles from depot, at New-Hemburgh, a magnificent farm of 180 acres: house, farm house, outbuildings, fences and farm, in splendid condition. Price, $15,000. Apply at No. 241 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A GOOD house, nearly new, with excellent garden, greenhouse and stable, near the depot, at Queens, L. I. Neighborhood unexceptionable.
VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 132 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDsome residence, with eight acres of ground, buildings nearly new, and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, &c. Apply to
A. T. BROWN, No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE, IN 30TH-STREET, NEAR MADISON-AVENUE—A handsome three-story and attic brown-stone front house, twenty five feet wide, painted and frescoed in a costly manner, and black walnut finish. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE WATER-FRONT ON North River, containing nearly two blocks, with a frontage of 520 feet on the river. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A TWO-STORY double house, a good barn and out-buildings, with over two acres of land, at Tuckahoe. Inquire of G. W. L. UNDERHILL, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE PREMISES, CORNER JAY AND Plymouth sts., Brooklyn, formerly occupied by HOWARD & FULLER as a brewery; possession immediately; also for sale a boiler, steam engine, copper coil (nine feet diameter,) 23 stillings, a brewer's troughs, and other fixtures. Apply at the New Brewery of HOWARD & FULLER, corner Bridge and Plymouth sts., Brooklyn.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON—IN HAMILTON PARK, near the ferry, several first-class villas to rent, of English, French and Italian architecture, about ten rooms, water, gas, wash-tubs, dumb-waiters, bath-rooms and other conveniences; perfectly healthy and views unsurpassed. Apply to M. HAMILTON, No. 132 Broadway.

TO LET—IN THE NEW BUILDING AT THE junction of Broadway, 6th-av., 35th and 36th sts., 12 or 25 feet wide, and from 75 to 101 feet deep, fronting on both Broadway and 6th-av., with or without basement of same size. Apply to WM. D. S. MANICE, No. 45 Pine-st., between 12 and 3 P. M.

TO LET—WITH STEAM-POWER THE WELL-lighted five-story building No. 141 Elm-st., 25x75, with 15 to 25 horse steady steam-power; also rooms and steam-power in the buildings Nos. 137 and 139 Elm, and Nos. 211 and 213 Centre-st. Apply to G. F. HALL, No. 137 Elm-st.

TO LET—THE OLD AND WELL-KNOWN CARpet Warehouse Nos. 93 and 95 6th-av., near Jefferson Market, a splendid business location; also other fine stores and lofts on the avenue Apply to L. SUYDAM, Jr., No. 158 Waverley-place

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SUITE of rooms on parlor floor, with private table only. Those only who wish to pay liberally for style and comfort need apply at No. 55 West 11th-st., one door from 5th-av.

TO LET—A FINE DWELLING, WITH STABLE and about 10 acres of land, fronting the water, at Fort Hamilton. VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 132 Broadway.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—ONE room 75x25, well lighted; steam hoistway. Possession immediately. No. 499 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers-slip.

TO LET—LARGE AND SMALL OFFICES IN house No. 113 Nassau-st., on the third and fifth floors. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, office No. 5.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

A FAMILY OF THREE PERSONS, (NO children,) wish to hire the lower part of some neat dwelling, in a pleasant neighborhood, at a moderate rent, or will take a whole house with a small family. Address FERD, Box No. 2,008 Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT—A HIGH-STOOP HOUSE, well located between 5th and 7th sts., and 2d and 7th avs.; rent not over $2,000. Address E. SMITH, Box No. 5,362 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—A FAMILY DECLINING housekeeping desire to engage, from May 1, the entire second floor in the house of some strictly private family of intelligence and cultivation, in or near Madison or 5th avs. The rooms must be spacious, completely and handsomely furnished. A private table would also be agreeable, but is not indispensable. The family is small, and for such accommodations as they want a liberal price would be paid. Address, for four days, WELLS, *Times* Office.

WANTED—ONE UNFURNISHED ROOM AND bedroom adjoining, with board, for a man and his wife, in a private family, who will not move this Spring, between Bleecker and 30th sts., and west of Broadway: references exchanged. Address, stating location, terms and other particulars, U. C., Room No. 11 Clinton Hall, New-York.

BROOKLYN—TO LET—A SUITE OF ROOMS with board, on first floor of No. 16 Clinton-st., to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.
NO. 312 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., N. Y.
NO. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.
Classes for gentlemen on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, in Brooklyn—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y., at 5 o'clock. Call for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING CLASSES—AT the Academy of Physical Culture, No. 49 West 14th-st., on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Young ladies, misses and masters at 4 P. M. Private evening classes for ladies and gentlemen at 8 o'clock. New classes forming.

BALLS.

CHARITY BALL.—NOTICE TO COACH OWNERS.—Coaches will come in through 14th-st. from 4th av., leave their company, go out through 15th-st., and take up in same order. Coaches will be taken as they come in line. No coaches will be called. Fare $3 below 50th-st. By order of the Mayor.
THOMAS W. THORNE,
Captain 26th Precinct, City Hall.

PROPOSALS.

SEVEN PER CENT. COUNTY LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR
$2,000,000
SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND BONDS NO. 3, OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until TUESDAY, Feb. 28, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of Two Million Dollars in the "Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds No. 3," authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, passed Jan. 16, 1865, and legalized by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 14, 1865. (Vide chap. 29, Laws 1865.)

The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of May and November, in each year, and the principal will be redeemable in successive annual installments of $500,000 each, commencing on the first day of November, 1895.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive Bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds No. 3," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller. The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 23, 1865.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 19 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, February, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-CEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the 28th inst., for the construction of a United States General Hospital at Newark, N. J. The principal buildings to be erected are as follows: Eighteen pavilions, administration building, dining-room, with wings for kitchens; laundry, guard house, knapsack-house, dead-house, operating-room and tank-house. The bidder is to furnish all materials of whatever nature, and all labor and services necessary in the construction. The workmanship and materials are to conform to the plans, specifications, and detail drawings, and to be subject to inspection and approval of an officer appointed for that purpose.

Bidders must accompany their proposals with guarantees, signed by two responsible parties, that in case their bids are accepted, they will, as soon as required, execute a contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of ($25,000) twenty-five thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of the contract and to the satisfaction of the inspecting officer. The privilege is reserved of rejecting any or all of the bids, if deemed advisable. The site selected for the hospital is the "Carside" property on Mill-street. Parties intending to bid are requested to visit the site, and to examine plans and specifications at this office.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for U. S. General Hospital at Newark, N. J., and addressed to the undersigned.
By order of Gen. STEWART VAN VLIET,
Quartermaster U. S. A.
R. C. MORGAN, Captain and A. Q. M.

No. 19. CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 17, 1865.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until THURSDAY, March 2, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing this department with
IRREGULAR TROWSERS, of any color except light blue or gray, samples to be furnished by bidders.
CAVALRY TROWSERS—Army Standard.
CAVALRY BOOTS, (pegged)—Army Standard.
SPADES—Army Standard.
HAVERSACKS—Army Standard.

To be delivered free of charge at the United States Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good, new packages.

(The cases to be made in accordance with the specification on file at this office.) The name of the contractor, quantity and kind of goods, number and date of contract, must be distinctly marked on each article and package.

Parties offering goods, should make separate proposals for each article offered, and must distinctly state to their bids when they will commence their deliveries, the quantity they propose to furnish each month, the price *which should be given both in words and figures* and conform to the terms of this advertisement, a copy of which should accompany each proposal.

Standard samples of the articles required may be seen at the office of Clothing and Equipage in this city

Samples when submitted must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposals, and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to Army Standard, otherwise the proposals will not be considered.

A guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on Thursday, March 2, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Friday, March 3, 1865.

Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.

Blank forms of proposals, contracts, and bonds may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

Indorse envelope "Proposal for (here insert the name of the article offered)," and address
Col. WM. W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster Cincinnati Depot.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 20, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE,
for the United States Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland and other ports on the coast of Maine,
to
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C.; Savannah, Ga., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
E. D. CHAPMAN,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—Estimates and propositions will be received till 12 o'clock at noon, the 15th of March next, for building and furnishing the material for a church edifice, on the corner of Asylum and High sts., for the North Ecclesiastical Society of Hartford. Plans and specifications may be found at Room No. 21, Hungerford & Comes Building, at which place the architect will be, to make such explanations as may be desired.

Estimates and propositions may be addressed to
E. H. OWEN, Chairman Building Com.,
HARTFORD, Feb. 22, 1865. Hartford, Conn.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until the 1st of March next for the purchase of Goat Island, situate in the Niagara River, at Niagara Falls, together with the bridges leading thereto, and several small islands adjacent. Address A. S. PURDY, Niagara Falls, or CHARLES D. NORTON, Executor of the estate of the late P. A. PORTER, at Buffalo, N. Y.

ASSISTANT Q. M. OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 27, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-CEIVED daily at this office, for the furnishing of this department with:
CORN,
OATS,
HAY AND STRAW.

Parties will specify in their propositions how the Hay and Straw is baled, and whether the Grain is sacked or in bulk. E. D. CHAPMAN, Captain and Q. M.

SHIPPING.

FOR HAVANA.

The new and splendid side-wheel steamship
MORRO CASTLE,
R. ADAMS, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4, N. R., on WEDNESDAY, March 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The new and splendid steamship EAGLE will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave on WEDNESDAY, March 15.

N. B.—All passengers must procure passports before securing passage.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.
THROUGH BILLS LADING TO ST. LOUIS AND ALL POINTS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, VIA NEW-ORLEANS.
THE ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS,
JOHN J. ROE, President,
is now ready to contract, and give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for shipments as above.

This company now owns some twenty first-class steamers running between New-Orleans, St. Louis, and Louisville, and are now arranging connections between New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and New-Orleans.

One of their steamers will leave New-Orleans daily, and by judicious arrangements they are enabled to offer inducements to shippers in lower rates and quick dispatch. Average time of transit, eighteen days.
J. EAGER, Agent,
No. 41 Broad-st.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP COR-SICA, for Nassau and Havana, are requested to be on board at the company's wharf, Jersey City, at 10 o'clock, on MONDAY MORNING, 27th inst
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON FERRIES OF the Board of Aldermen will meet on TUESDAY, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering the application for a ferry at the foot of Canal-st. All persons interested are requested to attend, without further notice. BERNARD KELLY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, } Committee
MICHAEL NORTON, } on
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, } Ferries.
W. H. GEDNEY.

THE COMMITTEE ON WHARVES, PIERS and Slips of the Board of Aldermen will meet on TUESDAY, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. All persons interested are requested to appear, without further notice. BERNARD KELLY,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
MICHAEL NORTON,
Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

PERSONAL.

A LOST CHILD IN THE SOUTH.—THE gentleman who gave his motherless child, with a locket and miniature, to a friend on the road from Cassville to Rome, Ga., on the 18th October, 1864, can obtain important information by applying at the office of OLYPHANT & CO., No. 114 Pearl-st., New-York.

MRS. WEST, WHO LEFT ONE DAY last week, at No. 32 9th-st., a sum of money for one of our charitable institutions, is requested to call again at the same place in relation to it.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
THE LAST NIGHTS
OF
HAMLET
are drawing near.
TO-NIGHT
EDWIN BOOTH
will appear in his grand role of
HAMLET,
being its
EIGHTIETH
CONSECUTIVE PERFORMANCE.
ONE OF THE NOBLEST PIECES OF DRAMATIC ART EVER SEEN IN ANY LAND OR IN ANY AGE. WE TRUST IT WILL NOT BE WITHDRAWN UNTIL EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD IN THE COMMUNITY HAS SEEN IT.—*New-York Herald.*
Doors open at 6½; commences at 7½.
On SATURDAY, March 4,
THE THIRD
of the series of
GRAND MATINEES
of
BOOTH'S HAMLET.
Seats may now be secured for every night during the week, and for the matinee.

BROADWAY THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7½.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 27, 1865.
157th consecutive night of the unprecedented engagement of MR. JOHN E. OWENS
Second week of his triumphant performance of TOODLES and SPRUGGINS, now exciting a decided furore and attracting the greatest audiences on Broadway.
Seventh night of the original Owens' specialty,
FORTY WINKS.
HORATIO SPRUGGINS..... MR. JOHN E. OWENS,
THE TOODLES
TIMOTHY TOODLES ..... MR. JOHN E. OWENS,
WITH A GREAT DRUNKEN SCENE.
A Solon Shingle matinee
MR. JOHN E. OWENS,
yielding to numerous requests, will give on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 4, and on that occasion only, a matinee performance of SOLON SHINGLE, commencing at 2½ o'clock.
Seats for the matinee can be secured now.
In splendid preparation—Dot; or, Cricket on the Hearth.

MISS EMMA HARDINGE,

The Union Heroine of California at Cooper Union, THURSDAY EVENING, March 2, 1865 "A Voice to the American People." Admission, 25 cents. Reserved Seats, 50 cents. Tickets for sale at Firth & Sons and Horace Waters' music-store and at Cooper Union Office.

WINTER GARDEN.—MR. C. WALCOT, Jr., begs to announce that his BENEFIT will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, March 4, on which occasion a play of GREAT ATTRACTION will be performed.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE
QUOTA OF NEW-YORK.
15,000
VOLUNTEERS WANTED FOR NEW-YORK COUNTY.

INCREASED BOUNTIES AND HAND-MONEY.

At a meeting of the County Committee on Volunteering, held on Saturday, Feb. 11, 1865,
Present—ORISON BLUNT, Chairman,
Hon. M. T. BRENNAN, Esq., Comptroller,
Hon. ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
Hon. WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
Hon. WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor.

On motion of Supervisor William M. Tweed, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the county pay for a one-year recruit three hundred ($300) dollars bounty and fifty ($50) dollars hand-money.

For a two-year recruit four hundred ($400) dollars bounty and seventy-five ($75) dollars hand-money.

For a three-year recruit six hundred ($600) dollars bounty and one hundred ($100) dollars hand-money.

BOUNTIES.

FOR THREE-YEAR RECRUITS.

County	$600
Government	300
Total	$900

FOR TWO-YEAR RECRUITS.

County	$400
Government	200
Total	$600

FOR ONE-YEAR RECRUITS.

County	$300
Government	100
Total	$400

The Bounty to be paid to the recruit in his own hand, as provided in section five (5) of the State Law relating to Bounties, (viz Assembly bill No. 115 of 1865) and the hand money to be paid to the person who may procure the recruit.

By order of the committee,
CORNELIUS CORSON, Clerk.

CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 15 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1865.

I will purchase in open market all horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables on 35th-st., near 10th-av., until further notice, as follows:
Cavalry horses, 5 to 10 years old, 15 to 16 hands high.
Artillery horses, 6 to 10 years old, 15½ hands high, and over 1,100 pounds, and dark color.
Price for cavalry horses, $165. Price for artillery horses, $140. Payable in such funds as may be furnished by the Government. GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and A. Q. M.

THE DRAFT.—EXEMPTION PAPERS ATTENDed to at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!
TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

Housekeepers should buy their Teas, Coffees, &c., at the GREAT "CANTON TEA WAREHOUSE," where all goods are guaranteed free from adulteration, and sold cheap for cash only. THOMAS R. AGNEW,
Nos. 260 and 262 Greenwich-st., corner Murray.
Wholesale Department No. 262 Greenwich-st.

COMPRESSED YEAST!

The demand for our celebrated "COMPRESSED YEAST" having so rapidly increased, we deem it a duty to the public to designate the following depots in the various parts of the city, where it can be had fresh every day:
DONAN, STERN & CO.,
No. 89 7th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.,
GREENWICH-ST.
112, H. Schmidt.
246, A. N. Smith.
415, P. Nelson.
HUDSON-ST.
387, J. F. Knapp.
8th-av.
610, Hendrickson.
567, Chs. Hall.
443, R. Blanck.
232, L. Friedlander.
7TH-AV.
420, Abbot & Palmer.
9TH-AV.
426, Bowes & Co.
6TH-AV.
151, J. H. Steiges.
3D-AV.
475, Bauman & Co.
2D-AV.
58, A. Deerking.
Cor. 35th-st., F. Fittel.
AVENUE A.
39, O. B. Ranch.
GREENWICH-AV.
8, S. R. Munn & Co.
BOWERY.
389, Haight Bros.
CANAL-ST.
585, Chas. Rahe.
502, P. Engelcke.
7TH-ST.
166, Chs. Gebhard.

TURKISH BATHS.

If you wish to enjoy health, strength, youth, beauty, luxury, and rid yourself of pains, wrinkles and infirmities, go to Nos. 13 and 15 Allight-st., and take a genuine Turkish bath. See description of it in Monday's and Wednesday's *Times*. Hours from 6 to 8 A. M. and from 8 to 9 P. M. for gentlemen, and from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. for ladies. Sundays, from 6 to 11 A. M., for gentlemen only.

LOST AND FOUND.

BONDS STOLEN.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

The following bonds were stolen from the safe of Thomas Lawrence, Esq., of Pokeepsie, N. Y., and the public are cautioned against negotiating them:

UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

1862, May 1	$10,.80	$500
1862, May 1	1,243	100
1862, May 1	41,515	1,000
1862, May 1	993	500
1862, May 1	19,179	500
1862, May 1	12,675	500
1862, May 1	12,676	500
1862, May 1	12,677	500
1862, May 1	821	50
1862, May 1	822	50

UNITED STATES TEN-FORTY BONDS.

1864, March 1	$31,584	$500
1864, March 1

THE SENATE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT

Testimony of Solomon Roosevelt, Street Inspectors John Hurley and Samuel T. Munson, and City Inspector F. I. A. Boole.

The Legislative Committee continued its investigations into the City Inspector's Department, yesterday.

The first witness called was SOLOMON ROOSEVELT, shipbuilder, of the firm of ROOSEVELT, JOYCE & WATERBURY; he testified that Mr. Boole had worked for him in different capacities, and was accustomed to the management of large bodies of men.

JOHN HURLEY, Street Inspector for the Third Ward, was examined relative to street-cleaning in his ward, His testimony was unimportant.

SAMUEL T. MUNSON, Street Inspector in the Sixteenth Ward, testified that it cost about $2,600 a month to clean the streets of that Ward; he did not believe it possible to clean the streets of the city for $300,000 a year.

Senator MUNGER said that the committee would adjourn yesterday, and that it would be well to call Mr. Boole.

Mr. GRAHAM said that they had several witnesses present to refute the aspersions cast upon Mr. Boole, and they were subject to the pleasure of the committee.

TESTIMONY OF F. I. A. BOOLE.

F. I. A. Boole. City Inspector, then took the stand, and testified that he had lived thirty-two years in this city; was once Councilman for two years and Alderman for six years; was at present City Inspector; thought that with the machinery they had now, if they had the power of summary arrest for violation of ordinances, and with some few others he could name, the City Inspector's Department would be as near perfect as it was possible to make it. He also would suggest that the City Inspector should have the power to convene the Board of Health; at present the Mayor only could do so by the State law; and doctors and ministers should be compelled to report marriages and deaths. There were three bureaus in his department, Records and Statistics, Weights and Measures, and Sanitary Inspection and Street Cleaning; all these derived his authority from the city ordinances and from the Board of Health; the Board of Health had almost unlimited power over everything connected with the health of the city. To attempt to carry off the ice at the present time would cost the city about $150,000. They would be obliged to wait until the soft weather set in, but even then it would be an additional expense to the city. During the Summer of 1864 he was out of town for a brief period for his health, about six weeks altogether, but he came to the city four or five times during that period. While at Albany in the Winter of 1864 to get a little bill about summary arrests passed for violation of ordinances, he saw a pamphlet containing the charges against his department; when he became City Inspector, the streets were in very bad condition; they were just as dirty as when Mr. Delavan broke the Hackley contract; Mr. Delavan could not well help this, as there were only five weeks between this abrogation of the contract and his leaving office; he introduced a great many reforms, as he deemed advisable; he framed an oath for dump inspectors, as they had not been sworn under Mr. Morton; he had the sign put on the ash carts, which checked several abuses previously existing; bell-ringing was introduced by him; having no power to arrest, and knowing that the police paid very little attention to parties throwing ashes in the streets, and could not legally arrest without a warrant, he introduced the system of bell-ringing, which worked well where there are several in one house; he introduced the special inspection for general inspecting purposes; he introduced the ticket system instead of the check system, the operations of which Mr. Boole explained at considerable length.

Mr Boole exhibited a sign placed on the ash-carts, as follows: "A. C., No. 10, 10th Ward: F. J. A. Boole, City Inspector."

Judge WHITING—What is the "A. C." for?

Witness—Ash-cart.

Judge WHITING—I didn't know but it meant Assistant Alderman.

Witness didn't know them were any assistant aldermen.

Mr. GRAHAM—I thought it might mean Citizens' Association.

Judge WHITING—That is not strange, as you always reverse things.

The first requisition witness was required to sign was for expenses; he afterward had his brother appointed pay-master of the department of the Common Council; he next explained how the Comptroller came to pay the men instead of the City Inspector. Mr. Brennan came to witness and spoke of there being rumors as to how the money was said to be expended, and it might be that Mr. Brennan told him people were saying the City Inspector was using some of the money himself, whereupon witness told Mr. Brennan that he should be happy it he, Mr. Brennan, would take upon himself to say the men; the system of carriage-hire was necessary; he could not have got on without it; he had often to start at 5 o'clock in the morning and visit every Ward in the city except the Twelfth; he could not pay the carriage-hire out of his salary; it had been allowed to his predecessor; his salary during his time had been increased $2,500 a year; his chief clerk's salary was increased either $500 or $1,000 a year.

Mr. GRAHAM said the Citizens' Association had the lumps, but not the city dumps, and he wished to know why the contract for freighting ashes was not given out sooner. Witness said that more than eight cents a load was asked by some freighters; he first learned from the Comptroller that the ashes were needed for filling on the Jersey shore, and to be advertised for proposals; much of the ashes is now taken away for nothing from the North River dumping-grounds: witness said that the Mayor, Comptroller, City Inspector, and other heads of Departments, have the use of carriages at the expense of the city; the salaries of only three persons in his department have been increased recently; witness has known G. E. Winants six or eight years; Mr. Brady told witness that a man wanted to take the ashes from Watts-street dumping-ground for four cents a load. Mr. Winants offering to do it for five cents; the contract was taken away from Mr. Winants; the latter made a complaint to the Mayor, that he had offered to take ashes away for nothing; Winants told witness he would spend $10,000 to save him (Boole) removed; when Mr. Carr wrote the sketch of witness, published in the *Era*, witness referred him to his brother WILLIAM H. BOOLE, who was familiar with the circumstances of his life; the first time witness knew anything about Welgan selling offices he was in Albany; he telegraphed to Mr. Dunbury, who visited Albany; on returning to New-York witness found several persons who had bought offices of Welgan; the sect for Welgan, but the letter was sick, soo in a few days died; the Street Cleaning Commission advertised for proposals to clean the streets for $300,000 twice; the first time the bids were informal, and the second time there were no bids; one offer was made to the commission to clean the streets, without providing for the removal of the ashes; the offer to Jenkins was declined, because the commission had not the power to make the contract giving the use of Croton water.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Cross-examined—When you took the office of City Inspector, was any patronage promised?

Witness—No. I made no promise to any person; I followed the usual custom, which was to appoint Health Wardens, and special inspectors, at the suggestion of the Aldermen; the Mayor had no special appointments.

Judge WHITING—Wasn't there a ring at the time you were Alderman?

Witness—Well, Judge, if you will tell me what you mean by the "ring," I will answer your question: the seats were circular, and that was the only ring I knew of.

Judge WHITING—Was it not understood there was no arrangement, by which certain Aldermen were excluded from the deliberations of the board?

Witness—Not to my knowledge; the witness said that he was a member of the committee which recommended the appointment of special inspectors; Mayor Wood was not given the appointment of the special inspectors; the Aldermen always opposed Mayor Wood; witness was familiar with the duties of the Street Inspector before taking the office, as he was Chairman of the Committee on Streets.

Judge WHITING—And of Japanese Committee?

Witness—I had the honor to be the Chairmen of that committee, and performed the duties.

Judge WHITING—And spent the money?

Witness—And spent the money!

Judge WHITING—Faithfully, of course.

The witness was examined relative to the workings of the City Inspector's Department, and said it was merely mechanical: it was not necessary for a person to be familiar with statistics to perform the duties of City Inspector.

Judge WHITING—You can read and write?

Witness—Yes. I can read and write.

Judge WHITING—And spell?

Witness—I am no great hand at spelling, still I can read, and write, *and spell.*

Witness was asked if he wrote the report for 1863. He replied that he gave the substance to Mr. Carr to write out; the latter failed to do so, when he gave it to another person to finish.

Judge WHITING asked the witness what part of the report he wrote. The witness said he gave the subjects to his assistants.

Mr. BOOLE was examined in relation to the Board of Health. He said he had frequently requested the Mayor to convene the board and take some action about the fat-boiling nuisances. Mayor GUNTHER declined, alleging that it was a large and unwieldy body, and might do something he did not want them to do. The witness was examined in relation to his annual reports. The testimony was not important.

Judge WHITING—Are any of the charges in Mr. JONES' account for printing done for you while running for Mayor?

Witness—Not that I know of.

The witness was examined in relation to the expense of cleaning the streets in 1863, but could not remember the amount. When witness came in office he had the Inspectors at the dumping-grounds sworn, as an additional protection; the corporation increased the pay of laborers to $1 75 about January, 1864; afterward. It was increased to $2, and in the latter part of 1864 to $2 50 a day; Winants never told witness that he would cart the ashes from the city for nothing; at that time the city was paying eight cents a load; at present the city receives a cent a load at one dump on the North River for ashes; at another three-quarters of a cent, while at the East River dumps the city pays three and a half cents. The witness does not remember giving anything to Mr. Carr toward writing his biography.

Judge WHITING handed witness the following letter, and asked him if it was written by his brother.

Mr. BOOLE replied that he thought it was written by his brother, William H. Boole.

Judge WHITING asked witness to read it, which the latter declined to do.

Judge WHITING then read the letter as follows:

MR. CARR—*Dear Sir:* This sketch is as it is, because I had no time to make it other. I have not even corrected it, leaving to yourself to take from, add to, or do anything else with it you please.

Frank has seen it. The facts in the case are, of course, unalterable. I will call in less than an hour.

Yours truly, W. H. BOOLE.

The witness was examined in relation to the sale of offices by Welgan. He said he investigated the matter as soon as it became known to him. No new facts were elicited. He was also questioned in relation to the proposals for cleaning the streets for $300,000. The Corporation Counsel drew them up, by direction of the Street Cleaning Commission, and omitted the use of Croton water and dumping grounds, because they did not think they had the power to give them. At some of the dumping grounds there are three or four inspectors; the Comptroller also has inspectors in manure at the dumping-grounds; two years since the Bureau of Markets was transferred to the Comptroller's Department; there has been no street-cleaning since the 24th of December; there has been no pay-rolls made out since that time; since the filling of the Hecker injunction fifty-six special inspectors had been discharged; for 1865, witness asked the Comptroller to put $750,000 in the tax-levy for street-cleaning; no appropriation was levied for 1864; the witness did not refuse to give the contract to Mr. Badger because he thought the work could not be done for $300,000, but because the bid was informal; Blisch, Devoe, McConnell and others, have special verbal contracts for cleaning the streets.

Mr. GRAHAM offered in evidence the tax levies of 1859 and 1860, and the Comptroller's report for 1860, to show that Ex-Inspector DELAVAN exceeded the appropriation of $300,000. In 1859 the expenditure was $319,000, and in 1860 $325,000.

The committee then adjourned to reassemble on the 13th of March.

Bellevue Hospital—Medical College Commencement.

CONFERRING OF DEGREES ON THE STUDENTS—ADDRESSES BY MOSES H. GRINNELL, OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES, PROF. ISAAC E. TAYLOR, PRESIDENT OF THE FACULTY, REV. DR. THOMPSON AND GEORGE G. NEEDHAM, OF THE GRADUATING CLASS.

The commencement exercises of Bellevue Hospital Medical College were held at the Academy of Music, last evening, in the presence of a large audience.

The stage was occupied by the Faculty and Board of Trustees of the College and the speakers.

A selected orchestra, of forty-eight pieces, under the direction of Capt. BERGMANN, enlivened the exercises by performing several beautiful airs.

At 8 o'clock the students entered the building in a body, the band playing a "grand march," and took their places in the front orchestra seats.

The exercises were opened by the Rev. Dr. BEACH, who made an impressive prayer,

Prof ISAAC E. TAYLOR, President of the Faculty, conferred the degree of M. D. on the graduating students, in a few remarks, impressing upon them the duty of keeping inviolate the secrets of their patients, relieving the sufferings of their fellow-creatures, and constantly improving themselves as physicians.

After the graduating class had received their diplomas, Prof. TAYLOR made an interesting address to the students. He enjoined them upon the necessity of devoting themselves to the study of their profession, which elevates mankind and expands the mind. The aim of the physician should be to help humanity. If properly followed it is a noble, honorable calling, enjoying great privileges. They should remember that a solemn and important trust had been confided to their care, and be earnest in their work. In conclusion, he wished they would lead happy lives—happy in making others happy. If they went forth believing in an overruling Providence they would meet with success. [Applause.]

Dr. GEORGE G. NEEDHAM, of the graduating class delivered an able and eloquent valedictory. He said that however humiliating it was, it must be admitted that the wants of the body take precedence of the wants of the mind. As civilization advances, easier means are found to alleviate the wants of the body, giving more time to the cultivation of the mind. The medical profession, as a cooperator of bodily health, has always had a prominent place in the world, and dates back beyond all other callings. It has ever held the rank of a great social necessity. While many consider the profession a necessary evil, the speaker said that it was a blessing to mankind. The speaker said that medicine had not an equal among the professions. It is a great agency constantly moving the whole world forward. It gives impulse to science, and locates to labor and researches in the whole field of nature. The speaker asked what was America's duty toward the profession? He said it was reasonable to expect sufficient legislative protection to prevent its being confounded with the basest impostors the world has ever seen. The speaker denounced in bitter terms the quacks who have demoralized the press, poisoned the public mind, and who are the evil of the regular profession in America. Quackery must continue, the speaker said, so long as crime exists; but the profession asks that there shall be some strong legal line, preventing quacks from being associated with the regular profession in public opinion. The speaker said that in Europe the laws restraining quackery were very strict, while we, in our love of freedom, have gone to the other extreme. The pendulum of public opinion, however, is rapidly coming to a more central standard. We are advancing. As we have decided that there shall not be freedom of speech, when that freedom is treason, so we are coming to the opinion that there shall not be freedom of practice, when that practice is murder. America's laws shall yet protect America's laws. The speaker, in behalf of the graduating class, returned thanks to the Faculty and the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections, for the efforts made for their advancement, which had been crowned with success. It was their door to form the fourth class, which had gradually from the college. It now became their duty to sever a tender relation. Through the kind efforts of their teachers, they had received impressions that time could not efface, and they would ever have the best wishes of the graduating class of 1865. In conclusion, the speaker addressed the graduating class, which was about to part for the last time. Their sojourn at Bellevue Hospital had been brief and pleasant, where many friendships had been formed. It was now their duty to look to the future, and as was the time-honored custom in all valedictory, he would not neglect to advise them to marry; although judging by the well-known proclivities of medical students in general, as the good sense of the class in particular, it was quite unnecessary. [Laughter.] The characters they were to form it was for them to determine. Their profession required study, and their watchword should be "Onward." It should be the object of their lives to ennoble their profession in their native land. Scattered over land and sea their diplomas would ever bind them as fellow-craftsmen.

The speaker was frequently applauded during the delivery of his address, which was a very fine effort.

Mr. MOSES H. GRINNELL, of the Board of Commissions of Public Charities and Correction, and of the Board of Trustees of the College, addressed the graduating class. He said the ceremony had been very imposing, and forced itself upon him, as it seemed as though it were only yesterday when the subject of establishing the college was brought to his notice by Dr. TAYLOR, the in charge of the Hospital. It occurred to the commission that great good would be the result, and it was fully proven by the exhibition of last night. One hundred and eleven students had graduated, while there was three hundred and twenty in the hospital. The students came from all directions, but he was sorry to say that a small section was not represented. He hoped that before another year rolled round, the class would be represented from the entire country. [Applause.] The speaker alluded to the strength of the nation, and predicted that in four years it would have advanced to unequaled power.

Rev. Dr. THOMPSON then made a pleasant speech, full of humor and instruction, and patriotic feeling. He said met with an enlightened munificence worthy of Paris, New-York has opened to the medical student the best stores of chemical instruction that are gathered in her institutions of public charity; and not only the casualties of the street and the diseases of want, of misfortune and of neglect, are made auxiliary to the didactics of the lecture-room, but even pauperism, vice and crime, are compelled to pay tribute to science for their own researches. The eloquent speaker closed as follows: "Nor may we forget that, even amid the rejoicings of victory, our country still has need of your generous succor. All honor to the medical profession, for their noble services in the trench, the camp, the hospital, beside the stretcher, dragged in the bloody field, on the transport groaning with the wounded and the dying—services and sacrifices that will illumine a memorable page of this direful war. And, though with GRANT and SHERMAN, closing up their iron vice about the neck of the monster, there may be brief space for you to emulate your brethren in the field, you can at least be in at the death; and should you find this accursed treason, like its private representative of yesterday, swinging high as Haman, I pray you suffer it not to be cut down till the very pulse has ceased to beat, and it is dead beyond hope of resurrection! [Applause.]

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—On Friday afternoon, a boy 8 years old, named FRANCIS HUTCHINSON, whose parents reside at No. 63 South Seventh-street, E. D., while playing with some boys at the foot of South Eleventh-street, accidentally fell into the river, and was drowned. His body was found on Saturday forenoon by Mr. J. B. WETHERELL, No. 61 North First-street, and conveyed to his late home. The father of the boy is absent in Cuba.

NATIONAL CELEBRATION OF OUR VICTORIES.

A Programme Agreed Upon.

At a meeting, yesterday afternoon, at the Collector's Office, the committee which was recently appointed to arrange for a national celebration of our occupation of Savannah, Charleston, and Wilmington, reported the following letter to the President:

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1865.

To Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:

SIR: The citizens of New-York engaged in the pursuits of commerce, at a public meeting held this day, adopted by unanimous voice the resolutions herewith transmit.

In the performance of this agreeable duty, and in the spirit which actuates those we represent, we offer you our cordial congratulations on the brilliant successes which have signalized the movements and conflicts of the national forces by land and sea, and which have shed such enduring lustre on the military character of our country.

We are charged, also, to assure you that in the judgment of this commercial community, the grateful thanks of the American people are due to the President of the United States and the officers of the Government, for the patriotic, resolute, and persistent determination shown by them to maintain the honor and to preserve inviolate the territory of the nation.

With sentiments of respectful regard, we remain your obedient servant,

MOSES TAYLOR, Chairman.

SAMUEL SLOAN, S. B. CHITTENDEN, } Secretaries.

Messrs. Charles P. Daly, George Opdyke, Hamilton Fish, Henry Hilton, Edwards Pierrepont, William M. Evarts, William F. Allao, Elliott F. Shepard, Prosper M. Wetmore, the Committee on Resolutions, reported as follows:

Resolved, That the solemn pledges given to the Government by the people of the City of New-York, assembled in Union Square, on the 20th of April, last, have been redeemed with fidelity and honor, and that, after four years of bloody conflict, where the majority of the laws has been vindicated, and the national banner restored to the soil of every State in revolt, it is fitting and just that upon the same spot the tidings of victory should be minted into the memories of a grateful people.

Resolved, That since the cities of New-Orleans, Memphis, Vicksburgh, Nashville, Savannah, Columbia, Charleston and Wilmington, freed from the terrors of insurgent arms, have again been received under the protecting care of the Government, it is our duty to teach them, by example and acts of kindness, that it is safer and wiser to obey the law than to spurn its control.

Resolved, That the people of the City of New-York do hereby invite the cooperation of every loyal municipality in the Union to unite in a general celebration of the successes of the Union arms, on Saturday, the 4th day of March ensuing, that, by the sound of cannon, the ringing of bells and the uprising of the people, the national heart may be made glad, and gratitude and honor be rendered to the gallant men who have preserved the life of the nation.

Telegrams received from FOUR States, concurring with the action of New-York, and expressing their desire to make the celebration national.

The general programme contemplates a parade and military review, processions of civic societies, an open-air meeting at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon next, at Union-square; sunrise, noon, and sunset salutes and ringing of bells, and fireworks in the evening.

Among the names on the Committee of Arrangements are those of Messrs. Moses Taylor, A. A. Low, Hamilton Fish, R. M. Blatchford, M. H. Grinnell, J. J. Astor, Jr., Charles H. Russell, Simeon Draper, Charles H. Marshall, A. T. Stewart, Samuel Sloan, S. B. Chittenden, P. M. Wetmore, W. E. Dodge, R. L. Stuart, M. O. Roberts, George Opdyke, Francis Skiddy, Ezra Nye, John A. Dix, James T. Brady, John J. Cisco, Matthew T. Brennan, W. F. Havemeyer, Josiah Sutherland, William M. Tweed and George Bancroft.

Copies of the following dispatch have been forwarded to the Mayors of all the principal cities, and favorable responses have been received from several:

To the Mayor of ——:

The people of New-York propose a national celebration of Union victories, on the 4th of March next, at midday. Will you unite?

MOSES TAYLOR,
S. B. CHITTENDEN,
SAMUEL SLOAN.

A Board of Health for New-York.

A petition to the Legislature to create an efficient Board of Health for this city is now being extensively circulated, and already thousands of names have been appended to it. Dr. WILLARD PARKER and D. B. EATON, Esq., have been deputed to proceed to Albany in endeavor to obtain the passage of a Metropolitan Health Bill, which has been carefully prepared, and is believed to be well adapted to secure the end sought. The framers of the bill say: All citizens are urged at once to express their views upon the subject in a way that cannot be mistaken. The alarming fact of about two thousand preventable deaths occurring annually in our city, and upwards of two hundred thousand cases of sickness, induced by causes which wise sanitary regulations might remove appeals to every heart. It is discovered by faithful and laborious investigation, that 1,500 cases of small-pox and 1,500 cases of typhoid fever, beside numerous and other diseases exist among the poorer classes of our population. Induced more or less by living in crowded tenement houses poorly lighted and ventilated, and by the putrid atmosphere arising from streets filled with decaying garbage, offensive sinks and sewers, and other sources of sickness and mortality which proper sanitary laws would control.

Printed petitions, of which a form is given below, have been sent to all our prominent citizens, which they are requested to sign, and return to Dr. PARKER, No. 27 East Twelfth-street, or to E. D. EATON, Esq., No. 2 East Twenty-ninth-street, or in case they have not received such petition to write one for themselves.

To the Legislature of the State of New-York:

The undersigned, regarding the laws and their administration in the City of New-York, as utterly inadequate and inefficient for the protection of health, and the removal of nuisances, earnestly petition your honorable body to create an efficient Board of Health for said city and vicinity at the present session.

NEW-YORK, February, 1865.

The Progress of Recruiting.

The following is the number of men recruited at the headquarters in the Park:

DATE.	RECRUITS. Three Years.	RECRUITS. Two Years.	RECRUITS. One Year.	SUBSTITUTES. SAILORS. Three Years.	SUBSTITUTES. SAILORS. Two Years.	SUBSTITUTES. SAILORS. Three Years.
February 13	24	—	11	3	1	—
February 14	57	2	16	1	—	—
February 15	51	3	20	4	3	10
February 16	65	4	27	12	7	7
February 17	53	—	16	13	4	6
February 18	59	1	18	2	3	2
February 20	52	2	36	9	4	7
February 21	61	4	28	14	6	9
February 22	72	1	21	21	1	7
February 23	58	1	23	6	—	9
February 24	63	2	25	8	—	4
Total	685	20	243	93	29	61

Grand total, 1,131 men. This is independent of enlistments made by Provost-Marshals, reaching at least one hundred more. The above number gives the total credit equal to 2,858 one year's men.

Our banks and moneyed men should remember that bids for the Bounty Fund Loan are opened on Tuesday next, and that recruiting must cease, unless the bonds are taken.

Frederick Douglas in Hoboken.

LECTURE ON PREJUDICE AND PROGRESS.

FREDERICK DOUGLAS delivered a lecture, last evening, at the Odd Fellow's Hall, in Hoboken, before a large audience of ladies and gentlemen, who gave him a hearty reception. The speaker commenced by saying that the progress made and the changes wrought during the past four years were vast and wonderful. Great reforms most hurtful to all parties, in respect to the character and possibilities of the colored race, had been swept away under the educating power of the rebellion. We had been living and moving at immense rate, and the work of an age had been compressed into a day. Millions of prayers had gone up to the Eternal Throne from bleeding hearts, desiring to see the day in which it was our privilege and our opportunity to live. Events had occurred so rapidly—and overlapped—and interlaced each other so thickly, that we are dazzled beyond the power of comprehending them. Only after coming generations, far remote from our stormy period of war, would we be able to appreciate and describe each separate event, and accord to each its true grandeur and importance. Four years ago we were upon our knees supplicating our Southern masters, blotting out with tears of penitence the most sacred laws upon our statute books—laws for the protection of the hunted and helpless, innocent of crime. The lecturer thanked Heaven that we had lived to see the end of such humiliation. His object was to advocate the immediate and unconditional enfranchisement of the whole colored population of the United States, as an act of wise statesmanship and justice to the race. Time was precious and events were hastening. He would not waste time in the discussion of dead issues. To denounce the rebellion was cheap. To explain its cause was needless—to eulogize our brave generals and our armies was unnecessary. The last rebel would soon be made to bite the dust or dance upon thin air.

Mr. DOUGLASS discussed at some length the effect Dr. DOUGLASS discussed at some length the effect the rebellion would have upon the colored people in this country, and insisted that the prejudice against that class must die in the progress of the age.

Launch of the Steamship Montana.

The fine steamship *Montana*, built for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, was launched yesterday morning from the shipyard of WEBB & BELL, foot of G-street, Greenpoint. The *Montana* is of 4,000 tons burden, and of the following dimensions: length, 330 feet; breadth of beam, 43 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 37 feet. The materials used in the construction of the vessel have been selected with the greatest care, and the workmanship is of the best kind. The engines will be furnished by the Novelty Works. This is the fourth steamship built by WEBB & BELL for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company within the last two years. The company now own the following vessels: *North Star*, *Costa Rica* and *Ocean Queen*, which run to this side of the Isthmus and connect with the *Sacramento*, *Golden City*, *Golden Age* and *Montana*. The *Montana* will probably replace the *Golden City*.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

COL. BAKER TO APPEAR BEFORE JUDGE BARNARD.—Judge BARNARD issued a writ of habeas corpus, yesterday, commanding Col. BAKER, of the United States Detective service, to produce before him, on Monday morning, the 27th inst., the body of Col. ABRAHAM LYONS, one of the persons whom the Government detective officers have sent to the Old Capitol Prison, to await trial for alleged boundbrokerage swindling. The TIMES has the best authority for saying that Col. BAKER will respond before His Honor of the Supreme Court to-morrow morning, probably in person, and that he will strive to show such accumulated proofs of villainy against LYONS as shall make the Judge blush for his countryman. Col. BAKER reported no further arrests yesterday in this city. We find the following in yesterday morning's Newark *Advertiser*: "Col. BAKER's detectives have been at work in the Fourth Congressional District in New-Jersey, and have arrested Dr. JOHN S. STIGER, of Mendham, the Examining Surgeon, and a broker named SAVIS, for defrauding the Government. It is alleged that STIGER was bribed to pass unfit persons as volunteers. One of Col. BAKER's detectives personated a broker, and giving the bribe to the Surgeon, caused his arrest, and the money was found on his person. The accused have been taken to New-York."

CITY NOTES.—The New-York Young Men's Christian Association holds its regular monthly meeting to-morrow evening, at its new rooms, No. 161 Fifth-avenue.... The second ball of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, Highlanders, takes place on Friday evening, March 3, at the City Assembly Rooms.... The semi-annual exhibition of the pupils of St. Francis Xavier's College, will be given at the college, in Sixteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue, on Tuesday evening next.... The benefit of the Cadets of the New-York State Volunteers will take place at Cooper Institute to-morrow evening.... The charity ball, at the Academy of Music, takes place on Monday night. An immense number of tickets have been sold. The few remaining are in the hands of the executive committee, at No. 80 East Twenty-first-street.... Calvary Church, in this city, will soon have a rector, the vestry having given a unanimous call to Rev. Dr. WASHBURN, of St. Mark's, Philadelphia. Dr. WASHBURN has accepted the call, and will enter upon his new duties immediately after Lent.

HOUSE-HUNTING THIEVES.—Recently two youngsters who gave their names as CHARLES ANNAN and JOHN GALLAGHER, procured cards of admission and went to Mr. DANIEL LEROY's abode, at No. 20 West Twenty-third-street, under pretence of wishing to hire the house. They were shown through the building, and when about to leave, one of them affected to remember that he had left his gloves in an upper room. His companion pretended to be in a hurry, and he therefore made haste up stairs and down. Subsequent to the departure of these worthies, Mrs. LEROY missed a gold watch, two silver pitchers, and a roll of book-notes. Information was lodged at the office of the Detective Police, and on Friday night Officer PHILIP FARLEY apprehended the accused. They were taken before Justice DOWLING and committed. Mr. ROBERT PAUL, of No. 61 Hammond-street, also enters complaint against them for stealing a set of furs.

SINGULAR CASE OF ALLEGED LARCENY.—On the afternoon of the 23d inst., Miss MARIA L. SNECKEN, of No. 3 West Washington-place, dropped her wallet while passing through Sixth avenue, near Fourth-street, and on turning to take it from the sidewalk, she alleges, she saw it in the hands of a stranger. She demanded it, and he thrust it into his pocket, saying that he knew nothing of her wallet. Miss SNECKEN thereupon called Officer BARNES, of the Fifteenth Ward, and caused the arrest of the stranger, and he was taken before Justice DOWLING. His fair accuser appeared and made her testimony as already that the Justice felt constrained to hold the accused, whose address is FRANK W. TRYON, importer, residence No. 124 West Seventh-street. Mr. JOSIAH OAKES, of the Shoe and Leather Bank, gave bail in $500 for Mr. TRYON's appearance at the Court of Special Sessions.

ALLEGED RECEIVERS.—One day last week a piece of twist, silk and cotton damask, valued at $1,200, was stolen from the sidewalk in front of Messrs. SCHIFFER & MITTNACHT's warehouse, at No. 45 Warren-street, by some person unknown. Yesterday Detective Officers ELDER and GOLDEN found the case of goods in a Park-place auction store, the proprietor of which said that the goods had been left there by AARON JACOBS and MOSES SCHLESINGER, of No. 60 Mott-street. These persons were arrested and taken to the Tombs, where Justice DOWLING required them to give bail. One JACOB ROWA, keeper of a place in the New-Bowery, having offered for sale at JACOBS & SCHLESINGER's, thirty-five packages worsted binding, was apprehended on suspicion, and the binding taken to the Detectives' office, to await identification by the owner.

FIRE IN WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET.—At about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire, which originated from a heated chimney attached to the furnace in Mr. DAVID STARR's distillery, at No. 80 Seventh-avenue, was discovered in the basement-house No. 155 West Sixteenth-street, occupied by Mr. JOHN BENTON, Mrs. DIANA LUDLAM and Mrs. JOHNSON. The fire was first discovered in Mrs. BENTON's room, and the occupants thereof barely escaped suffocation. The loss upon furniture, upon which there is no insurance, is estimated at $600. Messrs. DICKSON, REED & Co., owners of the building, lose about $200.

LECTURE.—JOHN MERCER LANGSTON is to speak at Cooper Institute, on Tuesday evening, for the Ladies' Union Bazaar Association, the proceeds to go to the sick and wounded colored soldiers. Mr. LANGSTON is well known in the Western States as a sound and able lawyer, and as a speaker of first-rate ability. Since the war began, Mr. LANGSTON has been very successful in furnishing the army with soldiers, who have made Milliken's Bend, Port Hudson and Fort Wagner memorable.

SUICIDE OF A MERCHANT.—The body of Mr. JOHN HAWES, of No. 23½ Division-street, was found in the garret of his store, yesterday morning, suspended by a rope. Mr. HAWES, who was a manufacturer of paper boxes, had failed in business, and surrendered himself to despondency. He was a resident of Morrisania, 62 years of age. An inquest was held by Coroner GAMBLE.

THE WEST POINT CADETSHIP OF THE SEVENTH DISTRICT.—Master WILLIAM C. HESS, of Ward School No. 20, Seventeenth Ward, has been declared the successful candidate for the West Point cadetship of the Seventh Congressional District (Hon. J. W. CHANLER's) District. The successful cadet had qualifications far above those required by the Government.

BOILER EXPLOSION.—A small boiler which was undergoing a test in Messrs. WILLIAM OSTR & Co.'s coppersmithery, at No. 181 Prince-street, exploded yesterday morning, under undue pressure of steam, and Mr. OSTR and ANDREW CASSHOLM, an apprentice, were severely but not mortally injured.

NEW-JERSEY.

DEATH OF JUDGE OGDEN.—ELIAS B. D. OGDEN, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of New-Jersey, died yesterday at his residence in Elizabeth. He was the senior Judge of that court, having entered upon his third term, and had been upon the bench more than fifteen years. He was one of the ablest among the judges of that tribunal, and was still in the vigor of a healthy old age.

LAW REPORTS.

What are Legal Grounds of Objection to a Referee—The Affairs of the Accessory Transit Company.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Johnson.

D. Colden Murray, Receiver, &c., of the Accessory Transit Company, vs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.—The plaintiff in this case was appointed Receiver for the benefit of the stockholders of the old Nicaraguan Transit Company, and brought this action to recover back from the former President of the company a large amount of valuable property, said to have been retained in his possession illegally. The case was heard at Special Term, and judgment given against the defendant. A reference was then ordered to Hon. John J. Hoffman, to ascertain the amount of the judgment and the value of the property, but the plaintiff objected to the referee on the ground of his intimate social and business relations with Horace F. Clark, Vanderbilt's son-in-law, one of the counsel, and also a witness in the case. The court then left it to the parties to select a referee, but, after trying in vain for two years to agree upon a suitable party, they were obliged to come into court again and ask for an appointment. Mr. Hoffman was reappointed, and plaintiff's counsel then addressed him a note, stating that while they had the highest confidence in his integrity and honor, their duty in their client compelled them to ask him to decline the appointment. In reply, Recorder Hoffman stated that he knew of no reason that should prevent him from acting as referee in the case, and, as he had been publicly appointed, his self-respect would not permit him to decline.

The plaintiff then made the motions to vacate the order of reference, and affidavits were read by them showing that the referee was on intimate terms with Horace F. Clark, the defendant's son-in-law, and one of the witnesses to the case; that they occupied adjoining offices with a door communicating between them, and that Mr. Hoffman had acted as counsel for Mr. Clark in other matters. The defendants read an affidavit of Clarke's stating forth that there was nothing in his relation to Hoffman that could prevent the latter from acting as referee in a case in which deponent was interested. Defendant's counsel stated that the question of the appointment of referees under our election system was one of great importance to the bar and the public. Members of the bar were continually passing from the bar to the bench, and back again, forming new affinities and associations which might sometimes prejudice justice. Jurors, after being sworn, could be set aside for favor, and the same right ought to exist in the case of a referee: in this case the referee was both judge and jury. He was to pass upon questions of law and fact, and why should he not be treated as a juror? It was submitted to the court that it sent now as triers upon a juror challenged to the favor, and the question was, did the referee stand entirely indifferent between the parties. The specific fact that since this litigation had been going on Mr. Hoffman had acted as counsel for Horace F. Clark, was not denied, that they occupied commodating and adjoining offices was not denied. Let the referee be as they believed he was actuated by the purest motives, this constant intimacy would lead, at least, to his talking about the case to the counsel and son-in-law of the defendant. No motion should be sent to try his cause before a Judge holding such relations.

Counsel stated that there was another ground for objection, which was that this gentleman holds a great number of public offices—no less than four. He was Recorder, a Commissioner of the Sinking Fund, and perhaps he might not have time to hear this case.

His Honor said there were no legal grounds of objection to this reference, and the motion must be denied.

Defendants' counsel said that the plaintiffs never expected to have their motion granted, but made it for revenge, and in the expectation of assailing Mr. Hoffman and making the matter public.

Henry A. Cram and Mr. Sherwood for the plaintiff; Chas. A. Rapallo for the defendants.

Trial of a Wife-Murderer.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

The trial of Francis Ferris, of No. 31 Jemee-street, for the murder of his wife, Mary Ferris, is set down for to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock. It is alleged that the prisoner chopped his wife's head open with an axe. The following affidavits, which were taken before Coroner Naumann, tell the story:

Margaret Johnson, of No. 100 Mulberry-street, sworn—I was at No. 31 James-street on a visit; saw prisoner sharpening a knife in his apartments; he lived on the top-floor, front room; he had a room next room; deceased came home at about 4 or 5 o'clock, and got supper for her children in Mrs. Atherton's room; she was afraid to go up to her room, as we had told her that the prisoner was sharpening his knife; about an hour and a half after supper she went up to her room, and got a bed and made it up in another room on the third floor; during this time the prisoner was in the street; on leaving her room she locked the door and came down to Mrs. Atherton's room; she went up again with a candle, to see, (as she said,) what the prisoner was doing; I soon heard her talking loud and asking him why he had broken in the door; I heard him go up and break in the door a while before that; she scolded him some, but I did not hear the prisoner speak; I heard the cry of "murder" and "watch" from her; I ran up stairs and saw the prisoner shutting his door; he had an shirt on; there was blood on his breast.

Mary Bradley, of No. 25 Monroe-street, sworn—Deceased used to work for me; the prisoner has frequently come to my house while the deceased was working there, and said that he intended to kill her and then kill himself.

In the opinion of the Coroner's Jury, Ferris committed premeditated and deliberate murder. He is a native of Lisbon, 43 years of age. Mrs. Ferris was a native of Ireland, aged 31 years.

Alleged Murder at Sea.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborne.

The United States vs. George Barry.—The accused was brought up yesterday morning on a charge of manslaughter, in causing the death of John Riley, by shooting him with a pistol. It seems that the defendant was mate of the schooner *Minerva*, and the deceased was a seaman on the vessel. On the 18th of December last, on a voyage from New-York to Hilton Head, South Carolina, the prisoner and the murdered man had a difficulty, in which Barry was struck in the face by dece

The New-York Times.

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SOUTHERN NEWS.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

Anticipated Movement by Gen. Grant.

The Rebels Apprehensive of an Attack on their Right.

They Profess to Believe that Sherman Will Soon be Checked.

General Johnston to Command the Army Opposed to Sherman.

Disposal of the Slave-Soldier Question.

Significant Article from the Richmond Enquirer.

The Gulf States Accused of Deserting the Cause.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 26—6.30 P. M.

From Richmond papers of Friday last, received at the Washington office of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, we make the following extracts:

BEFORE PETERSBURGH.

GREAT ACTIVITY IN GRANT'S LINES.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 24.

It is generally understood that some attack by GRANT in this direction is anticipated, and everything has been put in readiness for any attempt he may make. It was thought but for the heavy rain yesterday, the enemy would have developed his intentions. The day before it was known that the enemy was again massing on the Vaughan road, and it was supposed that another attempt would be made to extend his lines on our right.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 24.

Since the salutes fired by the Yankees on the 22d, the sound of big guns has not been heard on the north side of the James. At Petersburgh a national salute was fired by GRANT's artillery with shotted guns, some of the shells falling in the city on this side. As we have before stated, they contented themselves with letting off blank cartridges. For several days past there has been so much stir within the enemy's lines south of Petersburgh as to give rise to the report that they were concentrating for another attack on our extreme right. As, however, no attack has been made, it is probable that the commotion observed was incidental to the removal of a part of the Yankee army to City Point, en route to cooperate with SCHOFIELD and SHERMAN in the Carolinas. If any offensive movement against the Petersburgh lines was contemplated by GRANT, it has been indefinitely postponed by the drenching rain of yesterday, which has converted Eastern Virginia into one vast quagmire.

THE CAROLINAS.

RUMORS ABOUT SHERMAN.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 24.

The city was yesterday filled with rumors relative to the military movements in North and South Carolina; but we have no official intelligence from that quarter. We, however, know that affairs in that quarter are already beginning to wear a more pleasing aspect.

SHERMAN TO BE CHECKED.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Feb. 24.

Dispatches have been received at the War Department from the South, which it is not proper to publish, as the enemy would thus procure information in advance of that received from their own source of intelligence. But this much we may say, that *the prospect is fair for a most decided check being given to Mr. Sherman.*

GEN. JOHNSTON.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 24.

Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON was, on Wednesday, ordered to report to Gen. LEE, and it is the general opinion that he has been assigned to the command of all the forces operating against SHERMAN. It has been rumored for some days that Gen. BEAUREGARD had asked to be relieved on account of ill-health. *Gen. Johnston had been with Gen. Beauregard since our troops fell back from the line of the Edisto.*

COTTON IN WILMINGTON.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Feb. 24.

The Raleigh *Confederate* says: "From such authority as we cannot doubt, we learn that at least fifteen thousand bales of cotton are now laid away in the town of Wilmington, waiting the advent of TERRY. If this be so, we hope our authorities there will ferret it out, and take care that a disgrace, similar to that which has befallen Savannah, does not happen in Wilmington. Let the enemy who conceals cotton be "reconnoitered." Let him be discovered before he gets across the peninsula and intrenches. It is easier to attack him on the march than behind intrenchments. The cotton-hiders are as sharp as Yankees, and pickets who are dispatched to watch them will have to keep their eyes open and report, or they will be found to have worked their way across our flank. Not a bale of cotton should the enemy find in Wilmington, if he ever gets there. If we cannot save it, at least don't let the Yankees have it."

REBEL STRATEGY.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Feb. 24.

The newspapers of the enemy are discussing the route of LEE's retreat from Richmond. An invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania is regarded as not unlikely, even as highly probable. With SHERMAN approaching from the South, these journals say that retreat southward is impossible; that it would be running into certain capture; that Lynchburgh may be the point which LEE will first fall back upon, and then take his line of march for Tennessee, now occupied by no army of the enemy. The NEW-YORK TIMES says:

"It is supposed by those best informed, that at any moment we (the enemy) might hear of LEE, with the body of his army, making his way to Maryland, and leaving Richmond to the defence of its works and its limited garrison, hoping, with a gambler's desperation, that something would turn up, that Washington or Philadelphia might be captured, and the North thus become tired of the war. But all this, we suppose, is over now, even in apprehension."

Indeed, we do not see why "all this should be now beyond apprehension." According to the enemy, LEE cannot, if he would, go south. Of course he will not stay to be starved into surrender in Richmond. Where, therefore, can he go but north? According to the enemy, to go south is but swapping GRANT for SHERMAN—devil for witch. To stay in Richmond is even worse. First, capture; second, starvation and capture. Either horn of that dilemma is certain ruin. What, therefore, is there for Gen. LEE to do but to try once more the fortunes of an invasion? Twice we have failed, but "there is luck in odd numbers," and the third time may bring the crowning success.

But the TIMES says:

"On the whole, however, it appears altogether most likely, before the terrible necessity is upon LEE of abandoning Richmond, that we shall have another great battle on the soil of Virginia with the last of the rebel armies."

Fortified as both armies are before Richmond and Petersburgh, subjecting the attacking party to the necessity of assailing strong works defended by a force equal to that of the assailants, these facts render a great battle on the soil of Virginia far too uncertain for Gen. GRANT. He will never again attack the army of Northern Virginia, or, with it, fight another general engagement. He has been taught by a master whose lessons are not easily or soon forgotten. He knows the penalty of such attacks, and as it is his work to take Richmond, and that of LEE's to defend it, he must attack and LEE defend. We think it, therefore, highly improbable that Gen. GRANT will risk his laurels in the ditches of LEE's works. Strategy is a specialty with the New-York TIMES, and when at a loss for a leader, that paper falls back upon its *forte*. Hence this prognosticating of military events, so usual with the TIMES, even at the expense of probability, must be taken for just what it is worth—nothing.

GRANT is done fighting, except just enough to keep up appearances. *Sherman will do all that remains to be done in this war. He will bring it to an end one way or the other.* He is now beyond reinforcement. Cooperating columns from the East and from the West may start to his aid, but if there is any military ability opposing SHERMAN, he will not be permitted to receive aid and comfort from any source. This matter of converging columns from different points has always been regarded as dangerous, and seldom successful. Last year's campaign illustrated the failure of several, and this year's may put such an extinguisher upon the enterprising SHERMAN as will put out the light of this invasion altogether.

We must stop these people, and we believe it will be effectually done, *but how, or when, or by whom, we do not know*, but the "route of LEE's retreat from Richmond," has not yet been decided upon. If North, the TIMES shall have due notice. But since "personals" have been stopped the TIMES must await Gen. LEE's mode of conveying intelligence.

THE QUESTION OF NEGRO TROOPS.

VOTE ON ARMING THE NEGROES.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 27.

The Confederate Senate, on yesterday, removed the injunction of secrecy from the proceedings on the Senate bill, introduced by Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, to provide for raising two hundred thousand negro troops. It appears that the bill was lost in the Senate on Tuesday, the 21st instant, by a vote of 11 to 16. Those who voted for an indefinite postponement of the bill, which amounts to its defeat, were Messrs. Baker, Barnwell, Caperton, Garland, Graham, Hunter, Johnson of Georgia, Johnson of Missouri, Maxwell, Orr and Wigfall. Those who voted in the negative were Messrs. Brown, Burnett, Hayaan, Henry, Oldham, Semmes, Simms, West, Walker and Watson. In official circles this is considered as disposing of the question of putting negro soldiers into our armies finally. The House negro bill, which is very similar to the Senate bill, has not been, and it is believed will not be, acted upon by the Senate.

THE ARMING OF NEGROES—A TALK TO THE REBEL SENATE.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Feb. 24.

We doubt if the world has ever before known an example such as is presented in the Confederate capital this day. Our armies are outnumbered and pressed by an enemy that seeks nothing else than our utter and eternal destruction. In this extremity, a number of citizens are desirous of proffering their services, with the consent of the letter, to assist in the public defence. That the Generalissimo of our armies warmly advises the policy of securing this aid, and pleads that it would be of great and essential value. The President and the House of Representatives unite in his views; the Governor of Virginia warmly advocates the policy; the Legislature of the State concurs; the Confederate Senate alone—and the Senate by only one majority—assumes the responsibility of hailing and disappointing the verdict of all the rest, of vetoing the universal will, and of prohibiting to the people and the army an aid which the highest professional and the most universal popular opinion pronounces to be of extreme consequence. The Senators decide that, however important their countrymen and their Generals, and their soldiers may deem this measure, it shall not be conceded. This aid, which either we or the enemy are to have, they say, shall not be received on our side. All this the Senate decides, and by one majority. That majority is made up in part of the votes of the Senators from the State of Virginia, whose capital is in danger, of a Senator from North Caroline, whose capital is threatened, and of the Senator from South Carolina, whose capital has just been sacked. In the name of our own immediate people we implore our own Senators to reconsider their action. That their course threatens to be injudicious, if not fatal, is, we assure them, the overwhelming conviction of that people through whose partiality they hold their present positions. The fearful responsibility of the course they are pursuing is immensely increased by the certainty that they are exercising their trust and their power in opposition to the earnest convictions of those who best owned them, and who are to suffer so terribly if they are in error. We had hoped that the Legislature, now in session, would have declared to our Senators, ere this, its wish and its will, in the name of the people. We trust that if it has not already done so, it will act to-day. If it shall fail; if that fatal delay and hesitation and timidity which have brooded like a nightmare over all our legislative bodies, filling the people with distress and alarm, shall still continue, then we urge the people to meet in mass assembly, and declare, in a voice that cannot be misunderstood or despised, their opinion of the measure under consideration, and their judgment upon the course of their representatives. This is no time for mawkish delicacy. The public life is in danger, and the public must say whether it shall choose to live rather than to die in compliment to one or two of its servants. Let us have a grand meeting in the African Church to-morrow night to consider this question, and declare, at least, the sentiments of the citizens and sojourners here. The people of some of the counties have spoken; our gallant soldiers have spoken. Let Richmond, too, utter her thunders in the hearing of those who represent her in the State and the Confederate councils. It does seem wonderful, that people who have been nursed, and waited upon and watched over by negro servants, are to be told that, rather than be defended by them, they must run the peril of a Yankee yoke.

A SIGNIFICANT ARTICLE—THE GULF STATES DENOUNCED FOR DESERTION OF THE BORDER STATES.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Feb. 23.

Virginia did not commence this war, nor did Tennessee, Missouri or Kentucky. Its magnitude and losses were perceived by those on whom the brunt of battle would fall. *The States further South*, protected by those on the border, *repelled advice, rejected counsel*, and, with fancied security, cut the fastenings which bound us together, and cast Virginia and her children, as the exposed Western frontier, adrift amid terrific and increasing war. In vain did these States foretell the future, and protest against the ungenerous rashness of those who expected by the misfortunes of others to escape the calamities of civil strife. We told them that the storm would indulge its fury on our soil. We pictured to them a devastated country, pillaged fields, burning towns, insurgent slaves and a hired soldiery inflamed to crime by the "smooth-skin woman on the ottoman and the silver plate on the board." Neither did these just appeals, nor the terrible fate which was increasing and advancing, *check the selfish imprudence of those who risked little if disaster to be endured by others.* We were told we must follow our own people, or be against them. The alternative presented an abhorrence to common enemies, or an abandonment of common blood. The choice was at once made, under a solemn compact, to stand faithfully together until complete victory blessed or a single fate sealed the struggle. Amid all the ceremonies of national birth the States stood sponsors to the cause, and by sacred oath pledged all the lives, all the interests, all the property, in mutual support and for general relief. From the nature and motives of the war, and by the bond which united those who were struggling to save all that is prized among men, there was nothing too sacred to appropriate or abandon, except the plighted faith to be true to each other. Those oaths Virginia and her frontier children have not yet broken. The lives of their people are now in the trenches, with a daily sacrifice equal to the necessities of defence. Nearly all their property has been yielded to the enemy, in obedience to the request of strategy. The slaves have been appropriated and, losses suffered according to the demands of the advancing enemy. This appropriation of territory and slaves by these States was so much a voluntary contribution by them to the wants of the war as if bills of credit and emancipation had been passed by their separate sovereign conventions. They were a part of the price contemplated at the time the struggle commenced, to be paid for blessings to be common to all. But the tide is now rolling toward those States who made the fight, who affirmed success or universal destruction, and who swore the oath. *Thus oath has been broken, and they by whom the first blow was stricken are the first to desert those whose breasts have, so far, received the fury of the storm raised by others.* After the Border States have offered lands and slaves, as necessary sacrifices to success, they still declare that wife, child, brine, a free tongue and an unchained neck are things to be sought for. They say to the States of the Gulf, "now make the same contributions of lands and slaves that you forced us to make, and sentiments, relations and people will be secured."

Monday the compact of mutual support was broken. The bill to appropriate the slaves, so as to secure honorable existence, was defeated in the Senate chiefly by the votes of the Gulf States. The Border States had previously contributed their share to the common defence. It makes no difference whether those slaves were lost to their owners by the strategy of war or by the action of Congress. They were equally sacrifices of property to the national defence, sacrifices foreseen by some, and which all swore to share alike. The vote by which that bill was lost must be reconsidered. The slaves must be given or we may perish. They who watch the destinies of the State declare its wants and demand the relief. He for whom the love of the people is only exceeded by his own pure affection for his country, the hero of twenty victories and the conqueror of every ignoble aspiration, implores the recreant States not to abandon the glory won for them at Chancellorsville, and not to refuse the liberty he secures by his lines around the still unconquered capital of Virginia. The army demands that its depleted ranks shall be strengthened by more men of whatever color, and *it is sometimes impolitic to refuse the demands of an army like that which Lee commands.* The Border States insist that such laws as are necessary to save the State shall be passed, even though those laws affect the slaves in the South as the war has affected them on the frontier. That vote must be reconsidered. Parish property and all the luxuries of profit, but we will protect our social existence and our pride as freemen. We prefer to do this by manly battle; but if they who demand to share our success now refuse the means to win that success, they can so act, but our wives and our honor must still be ours. The difficulty in obtaining a peace has been slavery. The appropriation by the Border States of their slaves to the public use *has removed that difficulty in negotiations by them with the enemy.* There is not a slave in Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee. Slavery has disappeared in one-half of Virginia, and practically exists nowhere in her limits. Let such appropriation of interest be at once made as will save to each State the rights of all unconquered people. It can be retaxed, and the sacrifices of war are so imposed on some as to imperil relations, without which life is intolerable, then let provisions of safety be immediately made by those who value family honor and individual pride above sordid property; and let those who are willing to have masters above, that they live upon the hope of having slaves beneath them, seal their fate with the enemy now thundering at their gates. *Perhaps it would be well for the Gulf States to reconsider their vote. Virginia, Tennessee, Missouri and Kentucky will yet see that their people be not slaves in order that the inconveniences of war may not be felt on the Congaree and Tombigbee.*

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

The Fire Department Bill—Senator Fields' Resolution—The Bank Bill.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 25, 1865.

The Senate adopted a resolution to-day, providing for a special session on Thursday evening next, to consider the Paid Fire Department Bill. The Assembly Committee on Cities proposes to have a hearing upon the same bill on Wednesday afternoon next.

Senator FIELDS called up his resolution this morning, requiring information from the Comptroller of the City and County of New-York in regard to certain money received by him from District-Attorneys. This is the resolution that was contested so strongly by Senator SHAFER, on the ground that it was dictated by malice, and was aimed at NELSON J. WATERBURY. The resolution was adopted this morning, without discussion, by a vote of 12 to 9.

The time was taken up in both Houses to-day in the third reading of bills. Among those which passed the Assembly was the bill enabling the banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States. Previous to the passage of the bill an important amendment was made, providing that all shares in any of the Banking Associations organized under the act, held by any person or body corporate, shall be included in the valuation of the personal property of such person or body corporate, in the assessment of taxes, in the town or ward where such Banking Association is located, and not elsewhere, whether the holder thereof reside in such town or ward, or not.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Feb. 24.

The bark *Carlotta*, from Hong Kong 27th of December, reports a violent storm which swept overboard the chief officer and four others, who were all drowned.

The steamer *Oregon*, from Portland and Victoria brings $150,000 in gold.

The reports from Fraser River and Cariboo mines are very favorable.

Agents from the Russian-American Telegraph have arrived at Westminster, and will soon explore the route through British Columbia. Telegraph communication between Westminster and San Francisco will be opened in about a month.

The first overland mail from San Francisco to Prescott, the capital of Arizona, left this city to-day.

Arrived ship *Thatcher*, Magoun, Boston.

Fire in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, Feb. 26.

A fire this morning destroyed the composing-rooms of the *Enquirer* office. Loss not ascertained. The paper will be issued as usual.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 26.

GEN. GRANT ON SHERMAN'S OPERATIONS.

Mr. WASHBURN, M. C., from Illinois, received on Saturday a letter from Gen. GRANT, in which he comments upon Gen. SHERMAN's movements in a hopeful vein. A few days more of success, he says, will place the rebels in a situation from which they cannot escape.

THE NEW JUDICIAL DISTRICT IN NEW-YORK.

The passage of the bill creating a new Judicial District in New-York is largely due to the efforts of Senator HARRIS on its behalf. It passed the House in a somewhat different form from last Winter, Mr. ORELL, of Brooklyn, and Messrs. WOODRUFF, of Vermont, MORRIS, of New-York, and WILSON, of Iowa, members of the Judiciary Committee, taking an active interest in it. As then passed, it was somewhat peculiar. The judicial system of the United States provides for a Circuit Court in each Judicial District, to be held by the District Judge; but this bill provided only for the holding of a District Court in the new district, leaving the Circuit Court of the old district to its jurisdiction as before over the territory embraced in both. The Judiciary Committee of the Senate amended the bill so as to conform to the general system, and the amendments were promptly concurred in by the House.

The new district is composed of the Counties of Kings, Queens and Richmond. But it is also provided in the bill that this District Court, of the new district "shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the District Court for the Southern District of New-York, over the waters within the Counties of New-York, Kings, Queens and Suffolk, in the State of New-York, and over all seizures and matters made or done in such waters; and all writs, or other process or orders, issued out of either of said courts or by any judge thereof, shall run and be executed in any part of said waters."

The effect of this will be to allow suits to be brought in that court which is least clogged with business. The revenue business will continue mainly in the New-York Court, because the Customhouse is there, and most of the revenue seizures are made in that city, which is the headquarters of the importing business. Prize business may seek the new court, because the Navy-yard is within the new district, but the closing of all the rebel ports will greatly diminish this class of cases. Most of the business of the Circuit Court will probably remain in New-York.

NEW-YORK NOMINATIONS.

The nominations of Collector and Surveyor of your port will probably be acted on in a day or two. No opposition has been made in committee to the confirmation of Mr. DRAPER, and, with the exception of Mr. R. F. ANDREWS, no person has appeared, personally or otherwise, to oppose that of Mr. WARDMAN. Both will, doubtless, be confirmed.

DESERTERS FROM THE REBELS.

Three or four hundred deserters arrived here on Saturday. There was one Major and four Captains among them. There was also one entire company, acking only one corporal and one private. They all say that the mass of the rebel army regard the Confederacy as "gone up." They have no longer any expectation of success, and very little heart in the contest.

THE TAX ON SALES.

The tax on sales in the Senate bill is one-half of one per cent. It was published by the Associated Press as one twenty-fourth of one per cent.

THE LOUISIANA QUESTION.

It is understood that Mr. TRUMBULL intends to get a vote on the Louisiana question in the Senate to-morrow. Senators SUMNER and SAULSBURY have struck hands to defeat the resolution.

BUSINESS IN CONGRESS.

Legislation in Congress drags very heavily. The House spent nearly the whole of Friday and Saturday on Mr. SCHENCK's Amendatory Enrollment Bill, and has not yet completed it. Very little of the bill, as introduced, remains. Several new sections have been added and two or three stricken out. The section making the principal responsible for the substitute in case of desertion, was rejected by a vote of over two to one, and a new section inserted, which makes the principal responsible only when it is proved that there is collusion between himself and the deserter. A strong effort was made Mr. KERNAN, of New-York, to make the entire population the basis of apportionment thereafter, but it was rejected by a large majority. The Bill will probably be disposed of to-morrow. It has yet to pass the Senate. The Senate is still further behind in its business than the House. The Tax Bill will come up to-day, and be pressed through as rapidly as possible, but the appropriations, Tariff and Enrollment Bills are all yet to come. While the Louisiana question, that everlasting theme of debate has, not yet reached a vote. By tacit consent, it was agreed in the Senate, on Saturday, that one evening of this week should be devoted to the Beckrupt Bill. Mr. FOSTER will urge it to a vote on that occasion, if possible. A rush of business and lively times are looked for in both Houses during the week.

NEW BUREAUS.

The Ways and Means Committee agreed on Saturday to a section in an Appropriation bill that establishes two independent bureaus in the Treasury Department—the Bureau of Internal Revenue and the Bureau of Currency. It will be remembered that the Internal Revenue Bureau has never been established by law.

NATIONAL FREEDMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

The anniversary meeting of the National Freedmen's Relief Association was held in the hall of the House of Representatives to-night. Chief Justice CHASE presided, and made an admirable address. Addresses were also delivered by C. C. LEIGH THEODORE DUTTON, FREDERICA TOWNSEND of London, and Rev. JOHN MITCHELL.

The hall was crowded with a refined and elegant audience.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 26.

LABOR AMOUNT OF BUSINESS BEFORE CONGRESS.

The large amount of business necessary to be transacted, will engage the attention of Congress both day and night until the adjournment, without affording an opportunity for the deliberation which their importance demands. The larger number of public bills, including those necessary for the support of the army and the navy, have not yet become laws, and the Amendatory Enrollment Bill is still pending. The Indian Appropriation Bill is yet, with other important measures, which have passed the House, to be acted upon by the Senate, including the Bankrupt and the Illinois and the Niagara Falls Ship Canal Bills. These, however, will, according to present appearances, fail to be favorably acted on by the Senate for want of time. The House, too, have yet to consider various important bills which originated in the Senate. The Amendatory Internal Revenue Bill is the order for to-morrow in the Senate, and this will, with amendment, be returned to the House. The latter body, will, however, probably consider the Arkansas and Louisiana election cases, the Committee on Elections having heretofore reported favorably on receiving representatives from these States. It is a matter of wonder to gentlemen familiar with Congressional affairs how even the necessary public bills can be passed within the short remaining time of the present Congress. The six hundred million loan bill has not been considered in either House.

ARMY NEWS.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac says that deserters report the continued arrival of fresh troops from BEAUREGARD to LEE, and that both the rebel and the Union armies are extremely wary and watchful.

THE REBEL ADMIRAL BUCHANAN.

The Senate of Virginia has passed a resolution hailing with great satisfaction the return of Admiral BUCHANAN to the Confederate States, and tenders its thanks to him for heroic services.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Louisiana Ratifies the Constitutional Amendment—Navigation Obstructed at the Passes of the Mississippi.

CAIRO, Saturday, Feb. 25.

The steamer *Swan*, from New-Orleans 18th, has pushed up for St. Louis.

The Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery was ratified by the State of Louisiana on the 17th by both Houses of the Legislature.

The *True Delta*, of the 18th, has the following notice of the fact:

"The amendment to the Constitution of the United States, forever abolishing and prohibiting slavery within the limits of the Republic, has been ratified and accepted by the free State of Louisiana. The question came up in the House of Representatives on Tuesday last, when a message was received from the Governor officially communicating a copy of the amendment, as received by him from the State Department at Washington, in which he said: 'I gladly and most earnestly recommend to the General Assembly the immediate ratification of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, so that the State of Louisiana may have the immortal honor of having performed her part in abolishing slavery throughout our common country.'

Immediately on the receipt of this message, a joint resolution was introduced by Mr. BAUM, declaring that the said Constitutional amendment is, 'on the part of the State of Louisiana, hereby ratified and accepted.' The rules were suspended, and the resolution passed through three readings by a unanimous vote.

Owing to causes not necessary to discuss here, the Senate was not in session until yesterday. The first business transacted was the consideration of this subject. By referring to the proceedings, it will be seen that the action of the Senate was not less prompt and scarcely less unanimous than that of the House. It was passed through three readings, and only one member voted in opposition to the measure. He gave as a reason, not that he was opposed to the abolition of slavery, but that the treatment which the State of Louisiana had received at the hands of Congress, especially in its neglect thus far to receive our Senators and Representatives was such that he would not consent to this measure until justice is done to this State."

Mr. HILLS introduced in the Louisiana Legislature a memorial, signed by about 5,000 colored men, asking the right of suffrage. The resolution was read and referred to the Select Committee.

At a special meeting of the New-Orleans Chamber of Commerce on the 16th, a committee was appointed and instructed to memorialize Congress for an appropriation for removing obstructions in the passes of the Mississippi River, as the mud and other material accumulated there have become so great as to prove a source of considerable risk, delay and inconvenience to underwriters, shipowners, &c.; also to represent to the Postmaster-General the delays and irregularities of the mails by those obstructions, and the great injury resulting therefrom to the business of the city, and secure, if possible, a correction of the evil.

The sales of the seven-thirty loan by the First National Bank, of Cairo, to date, amount to $187,000.

The steamer *Alice Dean* from Memphis for Cincinnati, has passed with 362 bales of cotton.

FROM TEXAS.

Maximilian's Generals Patronizing the Rebel Confederacy—Letter from Gen. Lopez to a Rebel Colonel at San Antonio.

The Houston *Telegraph*, of Feb. 8, prints the correspondence which lately passed between Col. PRICE, commanding at San Antonio, and Gen. FLORENTINO LOPEZ, commanding MAXIMILIAN's troops on the borders of the Rio Grande. The former assures Gen. LOPEZ that it is the desire of his Government to cherish the most amicable relations with the Imperial Government of Mexico, and further that the *entente cordiale* existing shall not be disturbed. The Colonel also thanks the General for "promoting the interests" of the Confederates. The reply of Gen. LOPEZ is subjoined:

MEJIA DIVISION, MEXICAN EMPIRE,
LOPEZ BRIGADE, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

COLONEL: I feel gratified at the high consideration you extend to me, and guided always by sentiments of heartfelt justice, I confess my sympathies for the noble cause of the South, and frankly extend my sincere friendship.

Being placed in command of this military line under his Majesty, Emperor MAXIMILIAN, the sons of the Confederacy can rely on full security of their persons and interests and the hospitalities which this land affords.

The Confederacy may rest assured that the representatives of the Empire of Mexico along the "Bravo" frankly offer their friendship, as also a full security that no raid will be permitted to organize on Mexican soil for the invasion of your territory. With the assurance that our relations will continue friendly, I have the honor to offer you my distinguished consideration. God and order.

FLORENTINO LOPEZ, Brigadier-General.

To Col. C. L. PRICE, Commanding,
PIEDRAS NEGRAS, Jan. 16, 1865.

A letter from Eagle Pass to the Galveston *News* gives the following respecting the sympathy of Gen. LOPEZ for the Confederates:

"Since the arrival of Gen. LOPEZ it has been quiet and orderly. It is peculiarly fortunate to the people of Texas, as well as the inhabitants of this valley, that so intelligent and friendly a commander has been placed in command of this department. He is a warm friend to the cause, and as he can, *sub rosa*, to render es assistance. He assures me that the commander at Matamoras, as well as every Government officer, entertains fully his sentiments. He says that if we can hold out during the coming Spring, France will recognize us, and demand a cessation of hostilities. Of this fact he says he is certain. France is only waiting to recall her armies, which are now separated at great distances in four divisions. That will be accomplished by Spring, when recognition will follow at the risk of a war with the United States."

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Celebration of Washington's Birthday—A Threatened Attack—The Paymaster.

From Our Own Correspondent.
RIGHT WING ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Thursday, Feb. 23, 1865.

Yesterday—the anniversary of the birth of the Father of his Country—was another delightful day. The sun shone brightly, and the temperature was decidedly pleasant. The occasion was celebrated here by the firing of a national salute at army headquarters, by Battery H, of the First New-York Artillery, and by brigade drills and inspections in various parts of the encampment. In the evening, a number of bands could be heard in every direction, discoursing eloquent music, and at many of the headquarters, the festivities were continued till a late hour.

Deserters from Gen. HILL's corps found their way into our lines to-day, and brought reports that caused no little commotion. They stated that two divisions of their corps had received marching orders, and been provided with three days' rations, on Monday last; and it was supposed an attack on our left was meditated. As this was the third day since the rations were issued, it was apprehended that, if the enemy intended any demonstration in this direction, it would occur to-day, and our forces were accordingly got in readiness to give them such a reception as would cause them to regret their temerity, in case they ventured to molest us. Up till the present hour, however, they have not made their appearance in force, nor given any indication tending to confirm the report, and the supposition is entertained that the authors of it were either misinformed, or disposed to indulge in a practical joke, at the expense of those to whom they fled for protection.

Gen. MEADE left here to-day to attend the funeral of his son, of whose death he received information this morning. This is the second son he has lost within a few months. During his absence, the command of the army devolves upon Gen. PARKE, of the Ninth Corps. This places that corps, for the time, in command of Gen. POTTER. Gen. WARREN, of the Fifth Corps, is also absent from his command, and Gen. CRAWFORD has charge of that corps. Gen. HUMPHREYS, of the Second Corps, left here several days ago, on account of ill health in his family, placing the corps in command of Gen. MILES during his absence. Gen. MOTT, of the Third Division of that corps, is also absent. These, I believe, comprise all the General officers now absent. Among the staff and line officers, there are comparatively few absentees, and furloughs are now granted with considerable hesitation, and only for short periods.

Among the pleasing incidents that have occurred here within a day or two past, is the arrival of four or five Paymasters with funds for paying off their regiments. They report themselves the forerunners of their cotemporaries, and their statements have had the effect to put the troops generally in good humor. There seems now to be but little doubt that the army will be paid before the Spring campaign opens, and the complaints I noticed a day or two ago will soon be quieted.

Col. J. P. BALDWIN, of the Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, who has served since November last as Judge-Advocate-General of this army, left here to-day for his home, his term of service having expired. He has faithfully discharged the duties of the several positions he filled in the army, and is held in high esteem by his fellow officers. He is succeeded in the office of Judge-Advocate by Lieut.-Col. CAMPBELL, of the Seventh Maryland Volunteers, who also stands high as an officer and gentleman.

HARRY H. YOUNG.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Feb. 24.

The flag-of-truce steamer *New-York*, Capt. CHISHOLM, arrived here last evening from Point Lookout, Md., with 776 rebel prisoners, and left here to-day for Varina, where the exchange of prisoners on both sides is progressing very rapidly.

A heavy northeast storm set in here last evening, and cold, damp weather has been prevailing all day.

The steamship *Baltic* arrived here this morning from New-York.

The War in the Southwest.

MEMPHIS, Friday, Feb. 24, via CAIRO, Sunday, 26.

The *Bulletin*, of this morning, says that the rebel leaders have lately issued orders to have all the detachments of their troops in West Tennessee, together with such conscripts as they have gathered, sent South without delay. We have reason to believe that a large portion of the rebel forces lately about Memphis have already gone. Their destination is said to be Mobile.

The raid into Arkansas, develops the fact that much suffering exists from the scarcity of food.

CAIRO, Sunday, Feb. 26.

The steamers *Liberty* and *Belle of St. Louis*, from Memphis, have passed up, with 313 bales of cotton for Evansville. The latter had 71 bales for St. Louis.

A Vicksburgh correspondent says:

"Deserters from DICK TAYLOR's army declare there is no intention on the part of the rebel authorities to abandon Mobile. That city always has been the depot of arms and military material of all kinds, and that the cannon and supplies recently taken to Selma formed no part of the armament and stores intended for the use of Mobile. The rebels believe Selma will be assailed soon, and are trying to put it in a good defensive condition without weakening Mobile."

The same correspondent says:

"The report that FORREST has 25,000 men under him are untrue. He has not over 2,000. DICK TAYLOR and FORREST together cannot muster 25,000. It is conjectured that one of two corps, which recently left Columbus, Miss., has gone to Mobile."

Three iron-clads have been stationed at the mouth of the Red River to frustrate any raid on that stream.

It is rumored that Brig.-Gen. MEREDITH has been relieved.

The steamer *Luminary*, from New-Orleans 19th, has arrived, en route to St. Louis.

Much excitement exists at New-Orleans in consequence of publicity given to the exposure made of a secret society opposed to the Union, but recent developments prove that it is ruled by Confederate sympathizers, whose object is to get political power, and through that power protect the Secessionists of that city from their just deserts.

Strict ordinary cotton at New-Orleans sold at 66c.; low middling, 71c.@72c. Sugar and molasses in fair demand and firm; market poorly supplied. Prime sugar, 22½c; very common, 21c. Prime molasses, $1 20. Superfine flour, $9 50@$9 60; extra, $10 75.

Railroad Accident—Two Men Badly Hurt.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sunday, Feb. 26.

This morning, about 2 o'clock, the locomotive "Pacific," on the Hudson River Railroad, was nearing Hastings, going North, she ran into a sand obstruction which had slid down, upsetting the engine and breaking it to pieces. The engineer, CICERO PHELPS, of this city, was dangerously hurt, and cannot recover. The fireman, THEODORE MCCOY, was badly cut in the head. No train was attached to the engine.

The Seven-Thirty Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Feb. 26.

JAY COOKE, the subscription agent, reports the sales of seven-thirties on Saturday at over nine millions and a half of dollars, including one Philadelphia subscription of half a million; one from Cincinnati of $122,000, and individual subscriptions of $50 and $100 each, to the number of 6,581. The total amount for the week is $27,000,000, and since the 1st of February, $68,000,000, leaving yet unsold about $120,000,000.

Steamer Oceanus Ashore.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sunday, Feb. 26.

The steamer *Oceanus*, Capt. CROWELL, from New-York for Providence, went ashore early Sunday morning, during a thick fog, on Narragansett Beach, westward of Whale Rock, and remained at last accounts with loss of her propellar. Mr. GARDNER, Agent of the Neptune Steamship Company, left this city this afternoon in the steamtug *Charlotte and Isabella*, for the purpose of getting her off.

FROM WILMINGTON.

Admiral Porter's Official Report—Operations of the Fleet in Cape Fear River—The River Cleared of Torpedoes.

UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP MALVERN,
CAPE FEAR RIVER, Feb. 22, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that Wilmington has been evacuated, and is in the possession of our troops. After the evacuation of Fort Anderson, I pushed forward the gunboats up as far as the water would permit. The army pushed up at the same time on the right and left banks of the river. After sounding and buoying out the middle ground at Big Island, I succeeded in getting the gunboats over, and opened fire on Fort Strong, the work commanding the principal obstructions, where the rebels had also sunk a large steamer—the *North Eastern*. Our fire soon drove the rebels away from the fort. Now and then they would fire a shot, one of which struck the *Seneca* below water-mark, and set her leaking badly. She was struck once or twice more, but met with no loss in men. That night (the 20th) the rebels sent down 200 floating torpedoes, but I had a strong force of picket-boats out, and the torpedoes were sunk with musketry. One got in the wheel of the *Osceola*, and blew her wheelhouse to pieces, and knocked down her bulkhead inboard, and there was no damage to the hull. Some of the vessels picked up the torpedoes with their torpedo-nets.

The next morning I spread two fishing nets across the river. Yesterday evening, Gen. AMES, with his division, moved within a short distance of the fort, and had a sharp encounter with the rebels. On hearing the musketry, and seeing where our troops were, I opened a rapid fire on the fort, and ere long the enemy's line and fort responded with three or four shots, but was soon silenced. This morning we heard that Gen. TERRY was within their works, and the road was clear to Wilmington. The *Monticello* could not get across the shoals without lightening, which was a work of some labor. I had the pleasure of placing the flag on Fort Strong, and at 12 o'clock noon, to-day, we all fire a salute of thirty-five guns, this being the anniversary of WASHINGTON's birthday.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. D. PORTER, Rear-Admiral.

Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 25, 1865.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '67	134	
10,000	do	133⅝	
$6,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C	111¾	
2,000	do...new iss.	110¾	
5,000	U. S. 5s, '74...C. Indorsed	102	
106,000	U.S.5s,10-40s C	102⅜	
500	do	102⅝	
1,000	U.S.6s, 1yr. Cer.	98⅝	
5,000	M. 6s int. to Pacific R	74	
1,000	Mo. 6s(state)...	68	
$6,000	Ohio & M. C	28¾	
$8,000	do	28	
4,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s,'83.	103	
2,000	Erie 2d M	89¾	
1,000	R., N. Y. & E. 1st	101	
4,000	Ind. & R. 2d S. J. S	109	
1,000	Mich. S. & N. Ind. Bs	104	
1,000	C. & N. W. S. F. Bs	103⅛	
2,000	To. & W. 1 M. Ex.	96¾	
5,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d	98⅛	
4,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.	80	
10,000	Am. Gold	s30	197
10,000	do		199
5,000	do		198
4,000	do		198⅛
60	B'k of Commerce		110
20	Am. Ex. Bank		123
28	Com. National Bk.		104
50	Canton Co		38⅛
200	do		38
200	do		37⅜
200	Cum. Coal Pr		67⅛
200	do		67⅞
200	do		68
200	do		68⅛
200	do	s3	68⅛
100	do		68
100	Quick. Min		96⅜
1000	Mar. Min. Co		15¼
1000	do		15
50	Am. Coal Co		77
200	Fontinac Lead Co.		89⅛
500	do	b30	60
500	N. Y. Cen		114⅝
200	do	s10	114⅜
200	do		114⅜
40	do		114⅝
200	Erie Railway	s10	74⅜
300	do		74⅜
500	do		74⅛
500	do	s10	74⅜
1000	do		74⅜
100	do	s5	74⅜
100	do	s30	73⅛
1050	do	s5	74
200	Wym. V. Coal	s5	85
7	Erie R. Pref		93
100	do		93
100	Hudson R. R		114⅜
400	do		114⅜
100	do		115
400	Reading R		114
1000	do		114⅛
100	Mich. Cen. R.	b30	112
500	M. S. & N. I.		68⅜
500	do		68⅜
1000	do		68⅜
1000	do		68
500	do		67⅜
1000	C. & N. W. Pr		68⅜
200	Chic. & R. I.	b30	97
300	do		96⅜
300	do		96⅜
300	do		96⅜
200	Mil. & Pr. Du C		45⅛
50	Chic. R. & Q. R		118
100	P., Ft. W. & C	b10	96¾
500	do		96⅜
100	do		96⅜
100	Chic. & Alt. Pref		94
200	H. & St. J. R. Pref		41

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$20,000	O. & Miss. C	28¾	
$50	N. Y. Can	s15	114⅜
100	do	b3	116
100	Erie Railway		74⅜
100	do	b3	74⅛
100	Hudson R. R		115⅛
200	do		116⅜
200	do	s5	115⅞
200	do	b3	116⅜
200	do	b5	115⅜
1000	Reading R		114⅝
200	do	b3	114⅜
200	do	s3	114⅜
200	M. S. & N. I. x d.		67⅜
100	do		67⅝
100	do	s3	67⅜
200	do	s15	67⅜
200	do	b10	67⅜
200	do	s3	67⅜
200	Cleve. & Pitts		96⅜
200	Ch. & R. I. R		96⅜
200	do	s3	96⅜
200	Chic. & N. W	b3	34
200	do		34
100	do		34
200	C. & N. W. Pr		68⅜
400	Pitts., F. W. & C		96

EVENING EXCHANGE.

$50,000	Am. Gold	199⅜	
5,000	do	199⅜	
35,000	do	199⅜	
10,000	U. S. 5-20s, Old Issue	110¾	
100	N. Y. Cen. R	s3	115⅛
50	do		115
200	Erie Railway		74
200	do		74⅛
200	Hudson R. R		115⅜
200	do	b3	115⅜
200	M. S. & N. I. R		68⅜
100	do	s3	67⅜
200	do	s5	67⅝
1000	Cleve. & Pitts	b5	83⅜
100	Cinc. & N. W. Pr	b3	84⅛
100	Chic. & R. I		96⅜
100	do	s3	96⅜
100	do		96⅜
200	Canton Co		37⅝
100	Cum. Coal Co	s3	67⅜
200	do		67
200	do	s10	114⅜
200	do		114⅜
200	do		114⅜
200	do	s10	74⅜
100	do	s5	74⅜
100	do	s30	73⅜
1050	do	s5	74
200	Wym. V. Coal		85
7	Erie R. Pref		93
100	do		93
100	Hudson R. R		114⅜
400	do		114⅜
100	do		115
400	Reading R		114
1000	do		114⅛
100	Mich. Cen. R	b30	112
500	M. S. & N. I.		68⅜
500	do		68⅜
1000	do		68⅜
1000	do		68
500	do		67⅜
1000	C. & N. W. Pr		68⅜
200	Chic. & R. I	b30	97
300	do		96⅜
300	do		96⅜
300	do		96⅜
200	Mil. & Pr. Du C		45⅛
50	Chic. R. & Q. R		118
100	P., Ft. W. & C	b10	96¾
500	do		96⅜
100	do		96⅜
100	Chic. & Alt. Pref		94
200	H. & St. J. R. Pref		41

MONDAY, Feb. 27—A. M.

The Official Foreign Trade returns for the port of New-York for the second quarter of the current Fiscal Year—Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1864, inclusive—have been rendered from the Custom-house. The Import entries of Foreign Merchandise compare as follows with the corresponding quarter of the previous Fiscal Year:

	1864.	1863.
October—		
Dutiable, direct	$3,770,526	$11 885,560
Dutiable, bonded	5,332,928	4,189,457
Free goods	855,079	741 888
Total October entries	$9,958,533	$16,816,914
November—		
Dutiable, direct	$3,363 359	$10 326 920
Dutiable, bonded	4,160,532	4 950,415
Free goods	911,976	665,207
Total Nov. entries	$8,435,867	$15,942,551
December—		
Dutiable, direct	$4,443,542	$10,498,576
Dutiable, bonded	4,250 862	5,676,955
Free goods	1,425,718	834,074
Total Dec. entries	$9,820,122	$17,009,605
Total for quarter	28,214,522	49,760,070

There was also entered during the same quarter, Foreign Gold and Silver, of the value, in October, of $129,775; November, $161,727, and December, $114,076—together, $400,479, against $287,690 same quarter in 1863.

The value of Foreign Merchandise of the previous importation withdrawn from Bond during the quarter is $16,433,996, or $2,689,774 less then went into Bond during the quarter. So that the total value of Foreign Goods marketed for the three months, dutiable and free, is $25,524,788; from which, if we deduct the amount reexported to Foreign markets, $4,422,970, *the actual home consumption* is left of the value of $21,101,818, on which the Customs collected in Gold, under the Tariff of 1864, amounted to $10,592,712, or at an average rate of duty of 50 ℔ cent. The *home consumption* for the corresponding quarter of the previous year emounted to $45,458,761, on which the Customs under the Tariff of 1862 were $16,562,978, or at an average rate of duty of 36½ ℔ cent.

The Export clearances to Foreign ports, from New-York, during the quarter, were as follown, compared with the corresponding quarter of 1863:

	1864.	1863.
Oct.—Domestic Produce	$16,746,404	$14,513,591
Foreign reexported	1,174,264	435,939
Together	$17,914,668	$16,069,530
Gold and Silver	2,517,121	6,210,156
Total Oct clearances	$20,431,789	$21,219,686
Nov.—Domestic Produce	$12,015,064	$11,413,591
Foreign reexported	1,190,973	440,482
Together	$13,206,037	$11,851,073
Gold and Silver	7,267,662	6,438,363
Total Nov. clearances	$20,473,699	$17,289,436
Dec.—Domestic Produce	$19,248,628	$12,846,151
Foreign reexported	2,057,733	514,130
Together	$21,306,261	$13,360,281
Gold and Silver	6,104,177	6,259,053
Total Dec. clearances	$27,410,438	$18,619,334
Total, quarter, Produce, &c	$52,426,968	$40,223,224
Total, quarter, Specie	16,988,960	17,007,572
Total all Exports	$68,315,926	$57,231,456

The Import Entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods teble in our last paper, amount to $2,520,237, against $3,813,738 same time last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amonnt to $5,163,465, against $2,963,866 same week last year. The Esport of Specie amounts to $148,536, against $438,000 same week last year. The Customs for the week ere $1,733,020. The receipts of Cotton, cosstwise and by rail, are 12,459 bales.

The following are the official and semi-official Costom-house returne of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York since the 1st of July, 1864, the beginning of the current Fiscal or Tresoury year—the small entries of Foreign Specie not included:

Month—Official.		Week—Unofficial.	
July	$22,256,247	Jan. 7	$2,032,221
Aug.	15,211,142	Jan. 14	2,666,516
Sept.	10,441,239	Jan. 21	2,189,904
Oct.	9,958,533	Jan. 28	2,984,177
Nov	8,435,867	Feb. 4	2,786,969
Dec.	8,820,122	Feb. 11	1,516,406
		Feb. 18	3,272,981
Total to Jan. 1	$76,772,440	Feb. 25	2,620,227
Total since July 1			$96,494,133
Against monthly official, 1864, to date			131,816,897
Decrease since July 1			$35,322,767

The Exports of Domestic Prodnce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreige articles reexported, have been se follows since the Current Fiscal Year, from New-York, by the moethly official and weekly semi-officisl returns:

Month—Official.		Week—Unofficial.	
July	$31,632,677	Jan. 4	$2,596,318
Aug	24,976,169	Jan. 11	1,905,726
Sept	19,904,428	Jan. 18	4,064,396
Oct	17,914,668	Jan. 26	6,333,643
Nov	13,206,037	Feb. 1	5,416,660
Dec	21,306,261	Feb. 8	4,606,122
		Feb. 15	1,972,626
Total to Jan. 1	$132,946,100	Feb. 23	5,126,468
Total, since July 1			$176,352,000
Against monthly official, 1864			167,252,778
Increase since July 1			$43,679,222

The Exports of Specie from New-York have been:

Month—Specie.		Week—Unofficial.	
July	$1,867,339	Jan. 7	$594,352
August	2,091,613	Jan. 14	1,046,301
September	2,886,308	Jan. 21	328,833
Oct.	2,517,121	Jan. 28	997,136
Nov.	7,267,662	Feb. 4	226,497
Dec.	6,104,177	Feb. 11	363,288
Total to Jan. 1	$24,673,500	Feb. 18	100,883
		Feb. 25	146,836
Total since July 1			$26,538,341
Against monthly official, 1864			37,189,090
Decrease since July 1			$11,249,750

The Customs Duties received, (in Gold,) and the Gold Interest peld, on the Funded Debt of the United States, at New-York, since the beginning of the Fiscal Year, (nearly three-fourths of the whole of each for the United States being settled at New-York,) are es follows:

	Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.
July	$3,585,848	July	$1,661,000
August	6,237,364	August	2,106,784
September	4,084 494	September	3,113 699
October	3,670.188	October	1,896,006
November	3,455,156	Novamber	4,032.556
December	3,467,366	December	4.162.406
January	4,276 399	January	2 449.299
Feb. 4	510,886		
Feb. 11	871,400	Total	$18,641,741
Feb. 18	1,661,280		
Feb. 25	1,733,020		
Total to date	$32,973,403		

There was an improved Foreign Trade the past week, so far as the emount of goods passed through the Custom-house, direct and out of Bond, for conenmption, indicete the immediate demand. The Customs Duties of the week are $1,733,020. The Export Clearences of Domestic Produce were egain large, and the receipts of Cotton 12,459 hales, the heaviest for eny single week for three years.

The decline in Gold for the week is 5 ℔ cent.; the Gold rate for Exchenge on London is ebout 108@108¼ for Bankers', and 107¼@107½ for Merchants' hills. For Money the rates of interest to the Brokers, et call, is 6 ℔ cent., and on strictly good Merchent paper, 7@9 ℔ cent. The bnlances in the Old and Nationsl Banks continne large, and the chief employment for Money is on the populer 7-30 ℔ cent. United Stetes Loan. Some of the old Banks ere elso buying United States Gold heering Stocks, with e view to reorganization under the National system. The State Enebling Bill has passed the Assembly at Albsny without serious opposition, eod will probably pess the Senste in e few days. The Stock Merket was quite ective end higher through the week on New-York Central, Michigan Southern, and Hudson, emong the Railways, and on Cumberlend end Mariposa emong the Miscelleneous fencies. The United Statee Gold Stocks were largely dealt in, both et the Exchaoge Board and on Well-street.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	204	@	199⅜
U. S. 6 ℔ cents., 5-20 years	111	@	111¾
U. S. 6 ℔ cents. 10 40 years	102⅜	@	102⅝
New-York Central	114⅜	@	115
New-York and Erie	74⅜	@	74⅛
Rock Island	96⅜	@	96⅝
Michigan Southern	85¾	@	87
Michigan Central	111⅜	@	111⅝
Toledo	115	@	116
Illinois Central	119⅜	@	118⅜
Hudson River	106	@	116
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	83⅜	@	83⅜
Fort Wayne and Chicago	96⅜	@	96
Chicago and Northwestern	31⅜	@	34
Almaden Quicksilver	84⅜	@	86⅜
Mariposa Gold	11⅜	@	16⅛
Cumberlend	61	@	71
Reading	113⅜	@	114⅜

The Guld Room ranged on Setnrday 199@ 198¾ ℔ cent. The speculators for the rise took some large cash end three-day contracts, which were freely supplied by sellers. The market was rather free from excitement, notwithstanding the heavy purchases referred to.

The Stock Exchange held but one session, as usual on Saturday. The esles of Governments were at steady rates. The Railways and Cumberlend Coal not eo stroeg an on Friday.

At 3 o'clock, on the Street, the following quotations were made, as compared with Friday afternoon. The Railways left off rather dull:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	102⅜	102⅜	Pittsburgh	63⅜	63¼
U. S. 5-20's	111¾	111¾	Northwest	34⅜	34
T. Certificates	98⅛	98⅜	N. West Pref	64⅜	63¾
N. Y. Central	114¾	114⅜	Rock Island	97⅜	96¾
Erie	74⅜	74⅛	Fort Wayne	97⅜	96
Hudson	116	115⅜	Cum'land Coal	69⅛	67¼
Reading	114¾	114⅜	Quicksilver	86⅜	86⅜
Mich. Southern	68⅜	68	Mariposa	13⅜	15⅛
Illinois Cen	118¾	118⅜	Ohio & M. Certs	28⅜	28¼

There was an export of Specie of only $12,537 by the Liverpool steamer.

The First National Bank received $400,000 in subscriptions to the Popular 7-30 ℔ cent. Loan end the Ninth National $1,000,000.

The Third National Bank has declared a half-yearly Dividend of Five ℔ cent. The following bids were made Saturday for the City Bank Sheres:

New-York	118	Bank of N. Amar	110
Mechanics'	110	Irving	108
Union	115	Melropolitan	122⅜
America	135	Market	104
City	175	Nassan	108
Phoolx	105	Shoa and Leather	108
North River	108	Corn Exchange	110
National	115	Commonwealth	105
Merchants' Exchnnge	98	N.Y. Nat'al Ex. Bk.	110
State of Nnw-York	120	Central National	104
Commerce	110	First National	100
Mechcs' Bkg. Asso	101	Fonrth National	97
American Exc	122	Ninth National	108
Pacific	165		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Can. 6s, '83	103	Alton & T. H. 1sts	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est	100	Alt. & T. H. 2ds, Pref	83
Erie 1st mort, '68	102	Al. & T. H. 2ds, Income	78
Erie 7s, '79	105	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	100⅜
Erie 7s, 3d mort, '83	103⅜	Chi. & N. W. Int. B'ds	90
Erie 7s, 4th mort., '60	101	Chi. & N. W. 1sts Mort	80
Erie 7s, 5th mort., '68	100	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	92⅛
Buf. N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	100	Del., L. & W. 1sts	101
Hud. R. 7s, 1st m., '69	100	Del. L. & W. 2ds	101
Hud. R. 7s, 2d m., '75	109	Rock. & Ft. W. 1sts	96¼
Hudson R 7s, 3d m. '75	101	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bds	90
Hud. R. 7s, bonds, '67	96	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort	104
Harlem 1st, '69-72	100	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	102
Harlem 3d, '68	97	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	109
Chi. R. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1sts	114	Pittn. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	98⅜
Mich. S. 7 ℔ c. 2d mort	93	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st m.	45
N. Ind. Goshen L., '68	85	Chi. & Alt. S. F. 1sc m.	100
M. S. & N. I. S. Fd 7 ℔ c.	104	Chi. & Alt. S. F. Inc	82
Ill. Central 7 ℔ c. '76	110	Ohio & Miss. 1st M	80

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treesurer wss es foliowe: Total receipts, $4,343,949 36; totsl peyments, $3,287,527 10, including for Customs, $288,000; on account of Loan, $720,000; balence, $28,515,380 40.

We have received several requests from perties interested to devote more space and ettention in our market columns to the prevailing speculetion in Petroleum Compenies, the quotetions and sales of their sheres, prospects, &c, The reported daily seles, thus fer, appeer to he confined to some half e dozen companies out of one or two hundred "properties" or "cleime" said to heve been capitalized in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, California, &c.; and as we ere free to confess e went of information as to their substentiel merits and the good feith with which future lerge cash returns are promised, we prefer, for the present at leest, to let their several prospectuses speak for themselves. Indeed, our publishers could not spere the spece which some of our Petroleum correspondents suggest. A sense of ceution, due to the public, who rely upon us not to mislead them into equivocal, though tempting speculations, compelled us last Spring, after e few week's experience, to adopt this course toward the innumerable Coloredo Gold Mining edventures then the rage in Wall end William streets, and subsequent events in *that* direction heve left us little to regret. The Colorado "Companies" reached a nominal capital of $90,000,000. We heve somewhere seen the more numerous Petroleum organizations reckoned et $300,000,000. The reported sales at the Petroleum Board on Saturday amounted to the actual value of $20,450 for 7,450 shares of the various Companies (eight in number) dealt in.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS
FOR THE U. S. 7-30 LOAN,
NO. 51 WALL-ST.,

have all denominations of 7-30 notes on hand for immediate delivery.

UNITED STATES
7-30
TREASURY NOTES
for immediate delivery at
HOWES & MACY'S, Bankers.
No. 30 Wall-st., New-York.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 25, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, 125 bbls. Ashes, 330 bbls. Flour, 120 bbls. and 2,819 bags Corn Meal, 3,258 bushels Corn, 50 bushels of Rye, 600 bushels Barley, 7,885 bushels Oats, 1,050 bushels Malt, 940 packages Provisions, and 63 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue inactive and nominal in price. Pots $11@$11 25; Pearls $12@$12 25, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is very quiet to-day at about the following quotations, in gold, nat cash, duty paid: Rio, ordinary to prime, 16c.@21¼c.; Java 23½c.; Maracaibo 20c.@21¾c.; Laguayra 20c.@21½c.; St. Domingo 18½c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is in very moderate demand at drooping prices; Middlings 83c.@85c., chiefly 83c.@84c. ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quiet and heavy, buyers having any existing advantage. Sales since our last amount to 5,200 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 75@$10 20; poor to choice Extra State at $10 15@$10 60, chiefly at $10 20@$10 40; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $10 90@$11 15, the latter an extreme, ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western.....$9 75 @10 15
Extra State.....10 15 @10 60
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.10 25 @12 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands.10 90 @11 15
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.11 20 @12 50
Extra Genesee.....10 65 @12 50
Poor to choice Extra Missouri.....10 55 @14 25

Southern Flour favors ecrchasers. Sales since our last 750 bbls. at $11@$13 for low to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is quite heavy. Sales 450 bbls Extra, at $10 20@$12 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in limited demand, including fine and superfine at $7 65@$8 65 ℔ bbl. Sales 80 bbls. Corn Meal is in moderate request at $7 50@$7 60 for Jersey, and $8 40@$8 55 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Sales 400 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in very moderate demand at drooping prices. Sales have been confined to 26,500 bushels, including Amber Western at $2 40@$2 45, and Red Western (Winter) at $2 20@$2 30 ℔ bushel. Corn is in retber more request, at $1 00@$1 02½ (in store and delivered) for Mixed Western, and $1 75@$1 76 for Jersey Yellow, ℔ bushel. Sales 10,000 bushels. Oats are in light supply and moderate demand at firmer prices. We quote Western at $1 14@$1 14½; Steam at $1 10@$1 12; Jersey and Pennsylvania, $1 10@$1 12; Canada, at $1 06@$1 09 ℔ bushel. Rye is teactive. Barley continues in light supply and moderate demand at irregular prices. Sales have been confined to small lots, including Canada East, e$2 08; Maine at $2 08; and State at $2 05 ℔ bnsoel. Nothieg really new in Barley Malt, Beans or Peas.

HAY—North River is in moderate demand at $155@$1 65 lor asnipping, and $1 65@$1 80 for small lots for city use. ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New are in request to-day at 20c.@50c. for interior to choice, the lastar an extreme rate,) according to quality, ℔ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 5,873 bices, asias. 47,100 hides, the lattar including, according to Messrs. Wrisal & Wbnewsrse, 11,000 Buntos Ayres, 20@22 ℔., 17¾c.@18c. gnld, unnat selection; 16,500 Montevideo, 20@21 ℔., 17c @17½c., gold, usoal selection; 1,000 Californis, 22 ℔., on privsia terms; 1,000 Rio Grande, 20 ℔., 16½c., golo, usual selecion; 5,000 Orinoco, 21 ℔., on private terms; 800 Aspinwall, 20 ℔., 31½c.@32c., cssb, esual selection; 2,000 Tampico, 22 ℔., on private terms; 800 West Indies, &c., 23 ℔., on private terms; 2,500 Slaughter Ox, 65@75 ℔., 12½c.@13½c., esash, rejected bad hides; 3,500 Slaughter Cow, 50@55 ℔., 10½c.@11½c., esah, rejected bad hides. Stock in importar's and spacelator's hands, $13,800 dry Hides, 2,800 wet salted Hides and 1,200 bales East India Hidns. The stock consists of 104,000 Buneos Ayres, Montevideo, &c., 30,500 Rio Grasde, 33,500 Orioco, 2 000 Aspinwall and San Jenn, 4,300 Honduras, 1,500 Tampico and Mamomras, 8,000 Savanilla, &c., 1,000 West Indies, 2y 000 African Kips, 1,200 bales Calcutta Cow and Buña o, 1,800 Wet Salted Bonaos Ayres, 1,000 Wat Salted California.

HEMP—Has been in limited request, including Manilla, at 16c. ℔ lb.

LEATHER—The week's movements in this line, Messrs. Hull & Co., review thus: "The market for Hemlock Sole continues dell. A few buyers bava been in the Swamp, but bava purcnased very speringly, seeming to be impressed with tha idea that rates will be lower when navigation opens. Tha trada generally, bowever, are firm in their views, and refuse to make any concession, as they look for no material increase of the supply; the Summer and early Fall workings of the tanneries having been very light, and the present stock is inadequate to meet the requirements of an ordinary demand. The receipts for the week foot up about 30,000 sides, leaving the stock slightly increased, though bet poorly assorted, prima Buenos Ayers being especially scarce. Oak Sole continues, as last noted, dull of sale at nocoanged prices. Rough Upper is also quiet, the stock of either kind being ooly moderrie." We quote: Sols—Oak slaughter and salted, good light, 40c.@50c; Oak, good middle, 50c.@52c.; Oak, good heavy, 50c.@52c.; Oak, light cropped, good, 52c.54c.; Oak, middin cropped, good, 54c.@56c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 36c.@37c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 38c.@40c.; Hamlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 39c.@41c.; Hamlock, California, good light, 35c.@37c.; Hemlock, California, good middle, 38c.@38c.; Hamlock, California, good heavy, 39c.@40c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 35c.@36c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 38c.@38c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 36c.@38c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A., damaged, all weights, 33c.@34½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A., poor, all weights, 25c.@27c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 35c.@37c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, 46c.@52c., cash, ℔ lb.

METALS—Have been in slack demand, yet quoted firm, generally, including Ingot Copoar at 43½c.@45c. ℔ lb.; Scotch Pig Iron, $56 50@57 50; No. 1 American, $53 50@$54 50 ℔ ton; Fig Lead, 12½c.@13½c.; Spelter, 12¼c.@12½c.; Straits Tin, 56½c.@57½c. ℔ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quite dull and heavy, including Spirits Turpentine, at $1 55@$1 65 ℔ galloo; Resin at $13 50@$27 50, ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar, oomstic and foreign, at $4@$6 50, ℔ bbl.

OILS—Continue inactive and heavy, including Crude Whale at $1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 45@$2 50; Bleached Winter Whale, at $1 75; Unbleached Sperm, at $2 55@$2 60; Linseed, at $1 57½@$1 60, for large and small lots; No. 1 Lard, at $2 15@$2 25 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been very quiet at drooping prices. We quote: Crude, 43c.@44c.; Refined, in bond, 66c.@67c., and Refined, free, at 86c.@88c., ℔ gallon. Sales 750 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been rather more activa, but heavy in price. Sales since our last, 6,400 bbls., in lots, at $35 50@$35 87½, closing at $35 87½, for New Mess; $33@$33 25, closing at $33, cash, for 1863-64 Mess; $34@$34 50 for New Prima Mess; $34 75 for thin Mess (a small lot) and $29@$30 for New Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales 5,750 bbls. New Mess, March and April, seller's and buyer's options, at $35 25@$37; 1,000 bbls., New Mess, buyer's option, June, at $35 50; and 1,000 bbls. Prime Mess, seller's option, May, at $34 50 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair demand, at 17c.@18c. for Shoulders; 18c.@21c. for Hams; sales equal to 450 pkgs. Bacon is in active request but at drooping prices; sales have been made of 2,650 bxs., including Cumberland Cut for immediate and forward delivery at 19½c.@20½c.; long rib at 20½c.; short rib at 21½c.; short cut Hams at @19½c., and long cut Hams at 20¼c.@20½c. ℔ lb. Dressed Hogs are inactive at 16¾c.@17¼c., chiefly at 16¾c.@17c. ℔ lb. Lard is rather cheaper; sales 4,100 tcs. and bbls. at 20¼c.@24¼c., the latter for very choice, and for April, May and June delivary, part at 24¼c.@24½c. ℔ lb. Beaf is in fair request at $21@$24 for Extra Mess; $18@$22 for New Plain Mess; sales 750 bbls. Tierce Beef is dull to-day; 80 tcs. Prime Mess were sold at $35. Beaf Hams are in moderate demand; sales 300 bbls., in lots, at $25 50@$27 ℔ bbl. Butter continues dull and heavy at 40c.@55c. for poor to choice, and 30c.@42½c. for Western, ℔ lb. Cheese is in demand at 15c.@25½c. for poor to very choice, the latter rate for fine factory, ℔ lb. The movements in Provisions in Milwaukee, week ending with Feb. 21, Messrs. Jones & Co. notice thus: "The total receipts of Hogs by railroad to date this season amount to 100,095, viz.: 40,681 live and 59,414 dressed, against a total of 134,697, or 47,908 live and 85,893 dressed, for same date last year. The receipts reported for the past week aggregate 959 dressed, against 918 dressed for corresponding period last year. The receipts for past twenty-four hours sum up 127 dressed, against 184 dressed for corresponding day last year. The packing this season to date amounts to about 105,000. In this calculation we allow about 5,000 for the receipts by teams. There has been much firmness in the Hog market during the past week, notwithstanding the depression in Pork. The small receipts have enabled receivers to sell good lots of dressed at $13 50@$14. There has been scarcely anything doing in the Pork market during the past week. The offerings have increased, and holders are have reduced their views, but buyers are holding off. It is therefore difficult to give correct quotations. Mess Pork is offered at $32, but this decline as yet has not induced purchasers to take hold. Clear Pork is held at $36@$36 50. Prime Mess is nominal at $28. Extra Prime is offered at $26. English Meats have been in good demand, and we note sales of 500 boxes at 18½c. for Short Middles, and 17¼c. for long cut Hams. Cumberlands could probably be bought at 17¼c. Dry salted short cut Hams have sold at 16¾c.@16¾c. Sweet pickled [illegible] barrels and throats are inactive and nominal at 16c.@17c. Dry salted Shoulders dull, but only to be bought at little below. Prime Lard has sold at 24c., but the transactions have been moderate, including the light stock. We have heard of lots of No. 1. There is very little here. Freights on fourth class to New-York $1 60 ℔ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Goat are inactive and nominal. Deer are in more demand, but at easier prices. Sales 2,200 lbs. Para, 2,500 lbs. Tobasco and 2,000 lbs. Central American, all on private terms.

STEARINE—Sales 45,000 lbs. Western at 23c.@23½c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Are in limited demand at declining prices. Sales, since our last, comprise 320 hhds. Cuba at 14c.@10c., and 576 boxes Havana, part at 18c.@18¼c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are quiet and depressed at 20¼c.@20½c. ℔ lb. Messrs. Struar quote their Refined Sugars tos: Loaf, 26¼c.; best Crushed, 26c.; Granulated, 25½c.; Grouno, 25¼c.; White, A, 24½c.; Yellow, C, 23½c., cash, ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 158,000 lbs., at 15¼c.@15¾c.; sno 70 pkgs. Os Marlow, at 15½c. ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been in more demand, but rather cheaper. Sales since our last, 998 hhds. Kentucky, at 10c.@25c.; 74 cases Seed Leaf, at 12c.@26c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been made of 350 bbls. at $2 25 ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 300 tons Log wood, on private terms; 150 hds. Bacon and 150 bbds. Tallow, at 5s.@7s. 6d. Also, by steamer, 100 hds. Bacon at 25s.

MEETINGS.

LYCEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

The annual meeting for the election of officers for the year 1865 will be held in the University Medical College, 14th-st., near 3d-av., TUESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. ROBERT B. BROWNNE, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A HEAD COOK'S OR HOUSEKEEPER'S situation, by a woman who cannot be excelled in French, German and English cooking, and in the management of soups and dinner for parties; will be found remarkably efficient in this capacity, having lived in the first families; wages not so much of an object as a good place

AUCTION SALES.

By GIBSON & CO.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.—The undersigned, as Agent for the owner, will offer at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of March, 1865, at 1 o'clock, all that valuable tract of land called Carroll's Point, being part of Mount Clare.

This property consists of about thirty-nine acres, in the western portion of the City of Baltimore, and binds on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad about two thousand feet, and has a water front of about five thousand feet.

It has been laid off in streets by the city authorities, and will be sold in squares, as laid off. These squares have been accurately surveyed.

No. 1 contains 3 acres, 2 roods.
No. 1½ contains 1 rood 14 perches.
No. 2 contains 3 acres, 2 roods, 34 perches.
No. 3 contains 1 acre, 2 roods, 32 perches.
No. 4 contains 2 acres, 2 roods, 24 perches.
No. 4½ contains 20 perches.
No. 5 contains 2 acres, 3 roods.
No. 6 contains 3 acres, 1 rood, 7 perches.
No. 7 contains 4 acres, 3 roods, 21 perches.
No. 8 contains 4 acres, 3 roods, 31 perches.
No. 9 contains 3 acres, 2 roods, 34 perches.
No. 9½ contains 20 perches.
No. 10 contains 6 acres, 28 perches.
No. 10½ contains 3 roods, 24 perches.
No. 11 contains 1 acre, 34 perches.

A map of the property can be seen at the counting-room of the auctioneers, and at the office of the undersigned.

Terms.—One-third cash, the balance in six and twelve months, with interest from day of sale.

J. ALEXANDER PRESTON,
Attorney-at-Law.
No. 31 St. Paul-st., Baltimore.
GIBSON & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY R. WASTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.

LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS, MAGNIFICENT PIANO-FORTE, PARLOR SUITES, EACH CHINA, SILVER, CUT GLASS, CUTLERY, &c.

THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, at house No. 153 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., comprising a large and elegant variety of parlor, chamber, dining-room and library furniture; collection of rare ornaments, costly parlor ornaments, china, silverware, cut glass, &c. Descriptive catalogues at house. No postponement of sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

The plot of ground, with the two-story frame-house thereon, in 113th-st., between the 5th and 6th avs., situate on the north side of 8th-st., running through to 7th-st., Brooklyn, and lying between the 3d and 4th ave. The main house is 26x38 feet, with a kitchen extension 15x26 feet. The land is 100 feet front on each street, by 20 feet in depth, and is well stocked with a large supply of fine fruit trees, &c.

Also, 5 lots on the north side of 8th-st., 60 feet west of 4th-av., 25x100 each; and 5 lots south side 7th st., in the rear of above, 25x100 each.

Also, 1 lot northwest corner 4th-av. and 8th-st., 25x60 feet; and 1 lot southwest corner 4th-av and 8th-st., 50x60 feet.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell at auction on MONDAY, Feb. 27, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 262 Broadway, a few doors below Fulton-st.,

LARGE AND VALUABLE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, in every variety, consisting of sable, mink, fitch, marten, Siberian squirrel and royal ermine muffs and cuffs, children's do., bear, Angola, wolf, lamb and fancy do., general assortment military and other caps, traveling bags, valises, trunks, silk and cotton umbrellas, &c., a full stock straw, legborn and Panama hats, 2 pieces, 100 yards cocoa matting, standing forms for clocks.

Full particulars in catalogue. Can be examined any time previous to sale.

MOSES WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' AND TRUSTEES' SALE OF IMPROVED PROPERTY ON 2D-AV., HENRY AND 3D STS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 28, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors:

HENRY-ST.—The house and lease of lot No. 22 Henry-st.; lot 20x50 feet.

SECOND-ST.—House and lease of; lot on south side of 2d-st., 2x5 feet east of the Bowery. Also, a small piece of land in fee on the rear.

By order of the Trustees of Michael Kelly 1

SECOND-AV.—House and lot No. 547 2d-av.; lot 19.8½x77 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE DWELLING-HOUSES ON EAST 76TH-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

20TH-ST.—The two three-story Philadelphia brick-front houses and lots situated on the northerly side of East 20th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., and known as Nos. 153 and 155. The houses are 20 by about 45 feet, heavy brown-stone trimmings; basement, sob-cellar, statuary marble mantels in parlors, modern improvements, and finished in handsome style. Lots 20 by 45 feet 6 inches. The gas-fixtures in No. 153 will be sold with the house.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF 24 LOTS ON 113th and 114th sts., at auction, to close an estate. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, to close the estate of Daniel Coca, deceased, the following described property, viz.:

113TH-ST.—14 lots on north side of 113th-st., between the 5th and 6th avs.

114TH-ST.—10 lots on south side of 114th-st., between the 5th and 6th avs.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE DWELLING-HOUSE ON WEST 20TH-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

20TH-ST.—The two three-story brick house and lot situate on the south side of West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. The house is 20 feet 4 inches by between 35 and 40 feet, and has the modern improvements. Lot 61 feet in depth.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

HOTEL FURNITURE.—H. C. COOKE WILL sell, on TUESDAY, Feb. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 5 Ann-st., mahogany and black walnut extension tables, sideboards, sofas, carpets, mirrors, oil-cloths, cane and flag-seat chairs, castors, table-cloths, crockery and glassware, &c.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE
QUOTA OF NEW-YORK.

15,000
VOLUNTEERS WANTED FOR NEW-YORK COUNTY.

INCREASED BOUNTIES AND HAND-MONEY.

At a meeting of the County Committee on Volunteering, held on Saturday, Feb. 11, 1865,

Present—Orison Blunt, Chairman,
Hon. M. T. Brennan, Esq., Comptroller,
Hon. Elijah F. Purdy, Supervisor,
Hon. William M. Tweed, Supervisor,
Hon. Wm. R. Stewart, Supervisor.

On motion of Supervisor William M. Tweed, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the county pay for a one-year recruit three hundred ($300) dollars bounty and fifty ($50) dollars hand-money.

For a two-year recruit four hundred ($400) dollars bounty and seventy-five ($75) dollars hand-money.

For a three year recruit six hundred ($600) dollars bounty and one hundred ($100) dollars hand-money.

BOUNTIES.

FOR THREE-YEAR RECRUITS.	
County	$600
Government	300
Total	$900
FOR TWO-YEAR RECRUITS.	
County	$400
Government	200
Total	$600
FOR ONE-YEAR RECRUITS.	
County	$300
Government	100
Total	$400

The Bounty to be paid to the recruit in his own hand, as provided in section five (5) of the State Law relating to Bounties, (viz: Assembly bill No. 115 of 1865) and the hand money to be paid to the person who may present the recruit.

By order of the committee,
CORNELIUS CORSON, Clerk.

CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 18 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1865.

I will purchase in open market all horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables on 25th-st., near 10th-av., until further notice, as follows:

Cavalry horses, 5 to 10 years old, 15 to 16 hands high.

Artillery horses, 5 to 10 years old, 15½ hands high, and over 1,100 pounds, and dark color.

Price for cavalry horses, $165. Price for artillery horses, $180. Payable in such funds as may be furnished by the Government.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and A. Q. M.

INSURANCE AGAINST THE COMING DRAFT.

Office No. 347 Broadway, Room No. 25.
Premium $150 for one year.
No money to be paid until after the draft.
Insurance effected in each State, county or town.
M. B.—Agents wanted immediately. Send for circular.
M. B.—Substitutes now ready for those insured and drafted. ALFRED KERSHAW, *Proprietor*.

NOTICE OF THE COMING DRAFT.— THREE YEARS' SUBSTITUTES FOR NEW-YORK CITY.—Section 6 of the new State Bounty Law provides that the State shall pay $600 to any person who shall furnish a substitute previous to the draft. For a small additional sum a substitute can now be obtained of WEBER & CORNELL, No. 65 Franklin-st., near Broadway. References given to officials and business men of high standing.

VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES wanted and furnished at No. 11 Park-row, opposite Astor House.

THE DRAFT.—EXEMPTION PAPERS ATTENDED to at No. 5 Bookman-st., Room No. 6, first floor.

CORNS, BUNIONS AND INGROWING nails, tender feet, chilblains, &c., cured by Dr. BRIGGS, Chiropodist, No. 387 Broadway, over Knox's branch office and residence, No. 220 Broadway, corner Ann-st. BRIGGS' Alleviator and Curative sold by druggists and sent by mail.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE,
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of an order of the United States Circuit Court, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 27th day of February, 1865, at 12 o'clock, M., on board thereof, the BARQUE EMPRESS, her tackle, apparel and furniture, as she now lies.

N. B.—The above-named vessel now lies at Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

ALSO,
An entire suite of sails belonging to above.
FEB. 17, 1865. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 9th day of March, 1865, at 12 o'clock at noon, on board thereof, the prize steamer *Stag*, her tackle, apparel, furniture, engines, &c., as she now lies.

N. B.—The above-named vessel now lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY,
U. S. Marshal.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON GOUVERNEUR'S-LANE, JAMES, TWENTY-FIRST, EIGHTY-FIFTH AND EIGHTY-SIXTH STREETS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Enoch C. Pentz, Esq., Executor of Daniel C. Pentz, deceased:

GOUVERNEUR'S-LANE.—The lot of land, with the five-story brick store thereon, situate on the southwesterly side of Gouvernsur's-lane, between Front and Water sts., known as No. 2, being 37 feet 10 inches in width by 25 feet 1 inch in depth.

JAMES-ST.—The lot of land, with the four-story brick building thereon, situate on the easterly side of James-st., near Chatham-st., known as No. 4, being 17 feet in width by 54 feet 1 inch in depth.

21ST-ST.—The modern built three-story house and lot of land situate on the southerly side of East 21st-st., 170 feet east of 2d-av., and known as No. 185. The house has an extension on first floor. Gas fixtures sold with the house. Lot 20 feet in width by 92 feet in depth.

86TH AND 85TH STS.—Two lots on south side of 86th-st., 225 feet east of 2d-av., exteeding through and fronting on 86th-st. Each 25 by 102 feet 2 inches.

MOSES WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF DESIRABLE PROPERTY ON 6TH-AV., 50TH, 51ST AND 124TH STS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 2, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of Lewis Curtis, Esq., Executor of the estate of the late J. D. Beers, deceased:

6TH-AV.—The two desirable lots on the northeast corner of 6th-av. and 51st-st.

50TH-ST.—Four lots northeast corner of 50th-st. and 6th-av.

51ST-ST.—Four lots southeast corner of 51st-st. and 6th-av. Also, one lot north side 51st-st., 90 feet east of 5th-av.

6TH-AV.—Three lots and one gore northwest corner of 6th-av. and 51st-st.

51ST-ST.—Twenty-eight lots and gores on the north side of 51st-st., adjoining last-mentioned lots on the rear.

124TH-ST.—The three-story brick house and lot on the south side of 124th-st., 233 feet west of 3d-av.; house 21.4 x40 feet; has gas, water, bath, range, &c., and is in complete order; lot 21.4x100 ft. Also, three lots south side 124th-st., 361 feet west of 3d-av., each 21.4x100 ft.

Terms will be made known at the time of sale.

Maps, &c., may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5 Pine-st., near Broadway, New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

A DESIRABLE SPRING SALE OF DESIR- ABLE PROPERTY ON GREENWICH-AVENUE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 28, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, by order of Valentine and Newberry Sprague, Administrators of estate of William Sprague, deceased:

GREENWICH-AV.—The lot of land, with the building thereon, No. 28 Greenwich-av., near West 14th-st. The buildings consist of a two-story attic and basement brick front house, 27x25, with extension of 22 feet; has gas and water; and on rear of lot, a two-story brick shop, 31 feet deep. Lot 25 feet 7 inches front, 27 feet 6¾ inches on the rear, 211 feet 8 inches on one side, and 194 feet 3¼ inches on the other.

A portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, if desired.

Maps may be had at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE TENEMENT PROPERTY ON 3D AND 44TH STS. AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 28, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York:

West 3d-st.—The two lots, with the four-story brick houses thereon, Nos. 285 and 287 West 33d-st., 40 feet west of 9th-av. Houses on the rear of the lots, 25 by 25 feet; lots 25 by 98.9.

Also, the lot with the front and rear four-story brick houses thereon, No. 289 West 33d-st., adjoining above. Front house 25 by 49; has water and through rear house 25 by 25 feet; lot 25 by 98.9.

West 44th-st.—The lot, with the three-story and basement brick house thereon, No. 508 West 44th-st., 15 feet West of 10th-av. House on the rear of the lot, 25 by 25 feet; lot 25 by 100.5.

TERMS AT SALE.

Maps, &c., may be had at the auctioneer's office, No. 8 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell, by auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 16 West 33d-st., near 5th-av.:

ELEGANT SOLID ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, all made to order; the whole and in the most perfect order, consisting of costly parlor rosewood suite, covered with black and green satin; velvet and Brussels carpets, rich lace window curtains, carved cotuices, valuable oil paintings, rosewood marble top etagere and rosewood centre and side tables. Bed-rooms—in black walnut and rosewood, all richly carved; mattrasses, bolsters and pillows, &c. Dining room—in oak, consisting of extension dining table, marble-top buffet, dining-room chairs, side-tables, silver, plated ware, china, crockery and glassware. Also an assortment of valuable wines, whiskies, &c. Particulars in specials.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

IMPORTANT SALE OF IRISH LINENS, FANCY AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.—MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 28, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., an extensive and varied assortment of Irish Linen Goods, consisting in part of 500 table-cloths of all sizes, pieces of table damask, 112 dozen napkins, very fine towels, &c.; 350 ladies' and gentlemen's handkerchiefs, veils, &c.; also 25 lots shawls and cloaks, for Spring wear. Also balance of stock of a dealer, comprising French, bronze and gilt clocks, ornaments, silver-plated casters, forks, spoons, cake baskets, cutlery, japanned ware, china and bisque figures, &c. Also an invoice of perfumery, consisting of extracts, pomades, fancy soaps, &c.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF WOODLAND IN THE TOWN OF FLATBUSH, KINGS COUNTY, N. Y.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 28, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, N. Y., by order of Christopher Keyes, executor of estate of the late James Robinson, deceased:

A PIECE OF WOODLAND, containing 4,568 1,000 acres, situate in the town of Flatbush, County of Kings, N. Y., on the road leading from Flatbush to Kenter's Hook, and near the road leading to New-Lotts.

A survey map may be seen at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st. New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON 1ST-AV. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

FIRST-AV.—The substantially built four-story brick store and dwelling situate on the northwest corner of 2d-st. and 1st-av. The building covers the lot. Lot 33 feet 11 inches by 75 feet.

Three lots on west side of 1st-av. 59 feet 11 inches north of 2d-st.; each 21 feet 2 inches in width by 100 feet in depth.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE, BY T. R. MINTURN.—By virtue of an order of the United States District Court, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 14th day of March, 1865, at 12 o'clock noon, at the warehouse of Messrs. Bailey & Steele, No. 40 Commercial-wharf, Atlantic-dock, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer *Charlotte*, consisting of Hardware, Groceries, Paper, Shoes, Hats, Army Cloth, Army Blankets, Solid Shot, Cartridges, Enfield Rifles, Army Buttons, Machinery, &c., &c., &c. The catalogues will be ready three days previous to sale. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, Southern District of New-York.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.—P. C. BULKLEY will sell, on FRIDAY, March 3, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of Edward L. Owen, Esq., Referee, the valuable three-story brick house and lot known as No. 14 East 24th-st., near Madison-square; house 20 by about 40; lot 98 feet 9 inches in depth. For maps, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSES ON 56TH-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom:

EAST 56TH-ST.—The two new three-story and basement brown-stone front houses, situate on the southerly side of 56th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. The houses are 20x47 feet, and have all the modern improvements, except furnaces; fine piazzas to each house. Lots each 20x100 feet 8 inches.

AT AUCTION—BUCKS COUNTY FARM. 25 miles from Philadelphia and 2½ miles from Doylestown Depot, of 134 acres, 25 woodland, adjoining the Bucks County and other lead companies; the improvements are good and ample; the land is well adapted to grain, grazing and dairy, and in fine condition. It will be sold, regardless of the weather, on FRIDAY, the 3d of March, at 12 o'clock. For further particulars, inquire of the undersigned, at Mr. Eagle's, No. 1 Vesey-st. Miners should look at this property. MAJOR THOMPSON.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

WILL BE SOLD ON THURSDAY, MARCH 9, at the Exchange Salesroome No. 111 Broadway, at 12½ o'clock P. M., by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, the assets and claims belonging to the assigned estate of Samuel Pearson. A list of claims can be seen at our office, No. 3 Pine-st. By order of the assignee,
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

BURDETT, JONES & CO., Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, FEB. 28.

Will sell by order Capt. Chapman, United States Quartermaster, at 11½ o'clock, on board schooner *John Arnack*, at Patterson Pier, Jersey City, 200 sacks oats; four bushels each slightly damaged. Terms cash.

G. W. KELSEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, Feb. 28, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Brooklyn City Salesroom, No. 44 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh, ES building lots of ground situated at Newtown, four miles from Williamsburgh ferry, and near railroad depot. Though are also two dwellings, barns, &c. For full particulars, maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 44 South 7th-st., or to JAMES HAILEY on premises.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—WITH ELEGANT FURNITURE, an extra wide house and stable, on one of the best corners on Madison-av., with early possession.

For sale, with furniture, horses, carriages, &c.
Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LOT OF 57½ ACRES.—ONE of the most valuable timber lots in this State, within 3½ miles of canal and railroad, near the head of Seneca Lake; easy of access, and surrounded by highly improved farms, worth from $50 to $60 per acre. The land is heavily timbered, and is of better soil and surface than any other similar body in the State. The property has on it a steam saw mill and shingle machine in running order, four dwellings and two barns. Title perfect; price $30 per acre. Very favorable terms will be made with a party who desires to lumber it, or it will be exchanged in part for other first-class property near New-York, or for well located Western lands at cash prices. W. L. BARNES, No. 362 Broadway, third floor, rear.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, WITH modern improvements, and all necessary outbuildings, adjoining the thriving village of Irvington, N. J., twelve miles from New-York, accessible hourly by rail, and about one hundred acres choice land, (fifteen of which are stocked with every variety of fruits,) possessing a frontage on the two principal avenues of over one mile; is most eligibly adapted for "villa" sites, and will be sold altogether, or in tracts to suit purchasers; price $60,000. This property is worthy the attention of enterprising capitalists, and of gentlemen seeking choice country homes. Inquire of H. W. RISLEY, No. 141 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE IN UTICA.—THE ELEGANT house and lot No. 62 Broad-st., lot about 80x243 feet, extending from Broad to Catharine-st. In the rear: the house has on the first floor, a large drawing-room, library, bed-room, dining-room, winter and summer kitchens and wood sheds. On the second floor are seven chambers and a large bath room; it has gas, water, bells, furnaces, water closet &c.; the garden is well stocked with choice fruits; a portion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage for a term of years if desired. Address No. 270 Genesee-st., Utica.

FOR SALE AT FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.—The first-class residence, 60x40 feet, two-story and French attic, situate on modern improvements, three-quarter acre of land, corner Jamaica and Sandford avs., opposite St. Thomas Hall, and four minutes' walk from depot. For particulars, inquire of WILLIAMSON, GRIFFITH & CO., No. 90 Wall-st.; I. H. H. PINCKNEY, No. 78 Nassau-st., New-York, or CHARLES T. GRIFFITH, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY, BROWN-STONE, first-class house on 23d-st., near 4th av., price $37,000.

Also, a first-class furnished house on Murray Hill, quite new.

Also, a number of desirable houses in this city and vicinity.

Also, several desirable country places convenient of access by rail or steamboat.

Apply to J. S. MOON, No. 292½ 4th-av., near 23d-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM OF ABOUT EIGHTY acres in Westchester County, four miles from Port Chester depot on the King-st. road; the land nearly free from rock, well fenced and in a good state of cultivation; the house has been recently repaired and put in order; there is a large new carriage house, granary and stable, also a good barn and stable adjoining. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE CHEAP—IN THE VILLAGE OF Astoria, L. I., a good two-story house, with about 3½ acres of land, well adapted to gardening or nursery purposes, quite near the gardens of Messrs. Buchaou, Marks and several others. This property will be sold low. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ON SOUTH OXford-st., 175 feet north of Lafayette-av., west side, three or more of that magnificently finished block of high stoop, brown-stone front, four-story houses, 22x50x100; a most desirable location, 15 minutes' ride from ferries. Terms easy. Must be sold. Apply on the premises to THOS. FAGAN.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN Westchester County, a mile and a half south of Yonkers; house large; four to five acres; plenty of shade-trees. Apply to the owner, J. OGELL, No. 4 Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—IN BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS., a handsome country residence, with thirty acres of land, most desirably located, and having all the conveniences. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 3 Pine-st.

6,750 FOR SALE—AT SING SING, CONVEnient to depot, a brick house, twelve rooms, gas, water and heater, in one-half acre, plenty of fruits, &c. Apply to S. S. IRELAND, No. 5½ Pine-st.

LARGE AND VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND IN WESTERN VIRGINIA FOR SALE.—Title fifty years in one family. Apply to JAMES S. MERRIAM, Attorney, No. 29 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—$5,500—NO. 87 PACIFIC-STREET, Brooklyn.—House cost to build over $5,000; water on every floor; inside shutters; gas fixtures; terms to suit. R. C. EMBREE, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON STATEN ISLAND, WITH OR without the furniture, an elegant country residence, with stable, carriage-house, greenhouse, &c., within 2 minutes' of New-Brighton Landing. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

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PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 82 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, has discovered the only certain and reliable remedies for the cases of a private character. In 28 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other one or two, and those who have been rooted of their money and health, call. It will take but little money and time to restore you. Strictures have a home cure. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Symptoms—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

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IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, informs ladies that "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION" is for every lady, but more particularly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., and No. 1 Vesey-st.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 27, 1865

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COOPER INSTITUTE—CONCERT.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have received Richmond papers of Friday last, but they contain very little war news. Gen. JOE JOHNSTON, whose appointment to active command we have already announced, has been with BEAUREGARD ever since the rebel forces returned from the line of the Edisto. The *Sentinel* says that dispatches have been received at the Richmond War Department, not proper to publish, that present a fair prospect for a decided check to Gen. SHERMAN'S progress.

Admiral PORTER sends to the Navy Department an account of the operations of the fleet in the Cape Fear River. Immediately after the evacuation of Fort Anderson, the fleet under his command pushed forward as rapidly as possible toward Wilmington. After sounding and buoying out the middle ground at Big Island, he succeeded in getting two gunboats over, and opened fire on Fort Strong, the fort commanding the principal obstructions, where the rebels had also sunk a large steamer, the *North Eastern*. Our fire soon drove the rebels away from the fort. On the night of the 20th inst. the rebels sent down two hundred floating torpedoes; but the Admiral had a strong force of picket-boats out, and the torpedoes were sunk with musketry.

Gen. GRANT, in a private letter to Mr. WASHBORN, of the House of Representatives, speaks very hopefully of SHERMAN'S movements, and expresses the opinion that a few more days of successful operations will put the rebels in a position from which there will be no escape.

For the week ending last Saturday, 624 rebel deserters have been received at Washington from City Point.

The rebel Gen. PRICE is in trouble, as usual. After his inglorious campaign in Missouri and his flight to Texas, some severe things were said of him in the newspapers, among others a letter by THOMAS C. REYNOLDS, the pretended Governor of Missouri. PRICE has been so much annoyed that he demands a court of inquiry, but thus far he has not been gratified.

A large number of Louisiana planters, of rebel proclivities, have recently migrated to Central Texas.

The condition of the people of Texas may be inferred from the fact stated in the Houston *Telegraph*, that more than four hundred families in that city (of less than 8,000 inhabitants) are dependent upon the city for the necessaries of life.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Saturday, the bill to create the office of Solicitor and Judge-Advocate of the Navy Department, was passed. The House resolution to authorize Mr. POWELL to paint a picture for the Capitol, at a cost not exceeding $25,000, was strongly opposed by Mr. SUMNER, on the ground that our citizens were already taxed to the utmost to carry on the war. No action was taken. The Senate then took up the joint resolution recognizing the State Government of Louisiana. A substitute for the bill was offered by Mr. SUMNER, which was ordered to be printed. Mr. HOWARD spoke at length against the proposition of the Judiciary Committee, arguing that the State Government of Louisiana was but the government of a fraction of the people of that State. Mr. JOHNSON delivered a speech in favor of the resolution.

In the House, but little business of importance was transacted. A resolution was adopted, directing the Secretary of War to inform the House whether any rebel prisoners at Rock Island, Ill., have been enlisted into our service, and credited to the quotas of one or more States. The House resumed the consideration of the Amendatory Enrollment Bill. Mr. BLAINE offered an amendment, which was agreed to, that a person who has been, or may be drafted for one year, who furnishes an acceptable substitute for three years, shall be exempted from draft for that period. After some debate, the pending amendment was amended so as to require the principal to be notified in case of a *non compos mentis*, or other incompetent person, being placed in the army as a substitute, and holding the principal, provided notice be given the party within thirty days after the substitute has been mustered in.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, on Saturday, notice was given of bills to incorporate the free Literary Association of New-York; legalizing certain resolutions of the Richmond County Supervisors; incorporating the Seventy-first Militia Regiment. Bills were passed increasing the rates of pilotage in the port of New-York; incorporating the Merchants' Exchange and News Room of the City of New-York; amending the act designating legal holidays; for the relief of holders of unsecured bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company. The resolution calling for information as to the amounts paid over by New-York City District Attornies on bail bonds, &c., since 1845, was adopted. The paid Fire Department Bill was made the special order for next Thursday evening.

In the Assembly, bills were passed: To amend the charter of the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company. Enabling the State Banks to change to National Banks. To enable the Trustees of the Seamens Fund and Retreat of New-York to borrow money.

GENERAL NEWS.

The price of Gold closed on Saturday night 199¼ ₱ cent. Money easy. Some few of the Railways active and higher. Governments steady. The subscriptions to the 7.30 Popular Loan again large.

A frightful accident occurred on Thursday night last, on the New-York Central Railroad, near Jordan Station. The night express, composed of nine passenger-cars, was thrown from an embankment, and overturned in the valley, and several passengers were severely injured—two, it is feared, mortally.

Early yesterday morning, Mr. HENRY H. WATERS, a Newark merchant, was dragged into the den at No. 12 East Houston-street, and robbed by a gang of highwaymen that infest that neighborhood.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER O'DONNELL, of No. 29 Macdougal-street, was shot in the cheek, early yesterday morning, while standing in the doorway of his liquor-store.

The Passes of the Mississippi River have become so much obstructed by deposits of mud that navigation is seriously obstructed. The New-Orleans Chamber of Commerce petition Congress for relief.

All the commissioned officers who are on their way to join SHERMAN'S army are ordered to report to Brig.-Gen. PRINCE, at Hilton Head.

A convention of so-called "Independent" Republicans in the First District of New-Hampshire, have nominated THOMAS E. SAWYER, of Dover, for Congress. Gen. MARSTON is the regular Republican candidate. The election comes on the 14th of March.

The Legislature of Louisiana has ratified the Constitutional Amendment for the Abolition of Slavery. On the 13th Gov. HAHN sent to the House an official copy of the Act of Congress; the House adopted a ratifying joint resolution at once, by a unanimous vote; the Senate voted on the 17th, the same way, with but one dissenting voice, and the Governor immediately approved the act and caused it to be officially promulgated.

There has recently been a brisk business along the lake frontier in smuggling whisky over from Canada; but it is likely to be soon broken up, as several important seizures have been made by our revenue officers.

A. O. P. NICHOLSON, formerly a Senator in Congress, has just been released from the Tennessee Penitentiary and ordered to be tried for conspiracy against the Government. He has been trying for three years to be both loyal and rebel at the same time, and has never quite made up his mind to either side.

Hon. ELIAS OOMEN, Justice of the Supreme Court of New-Jersey, died on Friday, of pneumonia. He succeeded Judge WHITEHEAD on the bench, in 1848.

The sales of the New Seven-Thirties on Saturday reached the almost fabulous amount of nine and a half millions of dollars. For the whole week the sales were $27,000,000, and since the 1st of February, $68,000,000. Such success is beyond all expectation.

Right Rev. JOHN WILLIAMS, Bishop of Connecticut, delivered last evening, at the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, the seventh of the course of sermons on the Holy Scriptures. The attendance was large and the discourse, which was very eloquent, was listened to with great interest.

The Beginning of the End.

We copy from the Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 23d, a very significant article, touching the political sentiment of the Southern States. It is a bitter complaint on behalf of the Border States, that they have been *deserted* by the Gulf States in their struggle for independence. Thus far, says this organ of the rebel Executive, Virginia and the other Border States have borne the whole brunt of the terrible war, into which they were pushed, *against their judgment and will*, by the Gulf States. *They* wanted to avoid the war; for they knew how much of misery and ruin it would involve, and upon whom that ruin would fall. They wanted to consult, to take advice, to concert for united and deliberate action. But they were not permitted to do so. "The States further South repelled advice, rejected concert, and cast Virginia and her children adrift amid terrific and increasing war." "Nothing," says the *Enquirer*, "could check the *selfish impetuosity* of those who risked little of disaster to be endured by others." The Border States were forced into a war which they did not seek, by which they were certain to be ravaged and ruined, for the benefit of States which counted on escaping most of its calamities.

One thing, at least, under these circumstances, they had a right to expect. They could not foresee that the Gulf States would desert them in their day of trial. Yet this is the charge now brought against them: "The compact of mutual support has been broken." After Virginia has given everything to the war; when her slaves have been set free, her railroads torn up, her population decimated, all her sources of prosperity destroyed, the more Southern States, who forced her into this position, refuse to come to her rescue. They refuse to put their slaves into the field to fight for the common good. The bill for that purpose was defeated in the Senate "chiefly by the votes of the Gulf States." South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi refuse to give up their slave property even to save that for which they have compelled Virginia to sacrifice everything she had in the world.

Nor does the *Enquirer* stop with complaints. Intensely bitter as these charges of treachery and desertion are, they are followed up by threats, equally emphatic and significant. "That vote," says the *Enquirer*, "must be reconsidered." The slaves "must be given or we may perish." The *army* demands it—and "it is sometimes *impolitic* to refuse the demands of an army like that which LEE commands." Besides this the disappearance of slavery from the Border States has left those States free to negotiate with the enemy, and removed one difficulty in obtaining a peace. These menaces are not without meaning. The Gulf States are warned that LEE'S army may not tolerate their refusal to give up their slaves. If it is not done willingly, they may be compelled to do it—just as they compelled the Border States to join the war. LEE'S army is held up in terror to force the Gulf States into this unpalatable step.

What may be the effect of these threats is doubtful. Very likely they will force the passage of the bill, to put the slaves into the rebel army. It has already passed the House and lacks only one or two votes in the Senate. These votes may be secured if DAVIS and LEE back up the menaces of the *Enquirer*. But the language and the tone of that journal show the intense feeling which the proposal has aroused. The border States, having lost their slaves already, have nothing further to lose by the measure in question. The Gulf States, upon whom the entire burden will fall, very naturally resent and resist its imposition. They may be forced to consent, but their action will not be hearty or effective.

An insurrection is very clearly approaching its end when rebellion breaks out among the insurgents themselves. Nothing could render such internal dissension more certain than the proposal to confiscate and arm the slaves. It strikes at the root of every principle, every interest and every sentiment upon which the rebellion itself was based. It recognizes freedom as a boon to the slave, and thus brands as false all the theories by which slavery has hitherto been justified. It destroys the institution root and branch, both as a form of labor and an element of political power. And it sweeps away every shadow of excuse for resisting the authority and seeking to destroy the Government of the United States.

The Confederacy Doomed.

On the scroll of the family arms of ROBERT E. LEE, General-in-Chief of the Southern Confederacy, is inscribed the motto "*non incautus futuri*"—not unmindful of the future. If ever that General has needed to take heed to his armorial device, surely it is at this moment. Whichever way he turns, the sky lowers over him. His resources fail him in every quarter. The rebel army of the West has been beaten to chaff on the historic threshing-floor of Tennessee. One by one every port on the rebel coast falls into our hands—Savannah, Charleston, Wilmington, Mobile. He sees the Confederacy absolutely inclosed. Which way shall he turn? Every exit is guarded—by a fire of gunboats on the sea, and a cordon of glittering bayonets on the land.

The old fiction of an anaconda coil which his troops once ridiculed, has now become a living and menacing reality. Within his hermetically sealed boundaries, he finds a resistless column marching at will, laying waste and desolate his dominions, severing link by link his chain of States, until two alone are left in union. His western supplies are cut off. If he seek to hurl himself against the destroying army of SHERMAN, the hand of a giant holds him at Richmond, and forces him to see the armies of the Union circling nearer and nearer to his destruction. The WELLINGTON and the BLUCHER of the North, already press him daily toward that Waterloo which will deal the death-blow to all that is now left of the Southern Confederacy. Such is the scene revealed by a sweeping glance at the field. In such a crisis, it is, that his people have summoned him to command, and in such hopeless circumstances he essays to retrieve the fortunes of the South.

It is never wise to underrate the military possibilities left to an enemy. But it is not too much to say that the fate of the Confederacy is already certain as fate itself. Its main dependence now, is not on strength, but on accident; not on skill, but on fortune. Fortune often accomplishes strange revolutions with her wheel. TURENNE, that great master of war, of whom the greater NAPOLEON said that "he was the only General who had constantly gained by experience," averred, as the experience of his life, that there were two chief agencies in war, fortune and generalship; and of these, fortune was always the most powerful. But, in the case of the Confederacy, its winning cards are played. To sum up its needs, its wants, its absolute necessities, in a single word, that word is *men*. Though every port were open, and shiploads of guns, ammunition, clothing and medicines entered them, the human forces would be wanting; and these it can never henceforth supply.

Indeed, every day aggravates this famine of the Confederacy. It would be an encouraging document to the North, and a startling statement to the South, if sworn lists of the deserters from the rebel lines to ours, since the 1st of May, 1864, could now be published. This depletion of the enemy's ranks—absolutely incredible in amount—has been hardly less exhausting to its fighting strength than its enormous losses during the year in battle. In the latter case, there was something to compensate in the injury inflicted upon us; but the desertions are sheer loss, with no offset of advantage. Let us give some idea of this silent but insidious disease, which fatally saps the rebel armies. The statistics of the present month in the army at Richmond and Petersburgh show an average of *about a hundred a day* deserting to our lines. The statistics of THOMAS' army for a long time showed an average of a hundred a day deserting from HOOD.

The rebel losses in battle during the past year, thanks to GRANT'S memorable strategy, whose very keynote is "strike hard and strike home," have been terrific. The enormous casualties to LEE'S army from Orange Court-house to Petersburgh, in that most fearful of campaigns; the grinding to powder of EARLY'S army by SHERIDAN in the Shenandoah Valley; the tremendous losses of JOHNSTON from Dalton to the line of the Chattahoochee; the destruction of HOOD in that series of battles from thence to Atlanta, in which alone the rebels lost by official estimate fully 25,000 men; the loss by the same General at the hands of THOMAS of more than 20,000 men, by official count, in his Tennessee campaign; the loss by PRICE of 15,000 men in Missouri; and the numerous lesser items which the late triumphs in East Tennessee, in the two Carolinas, and in the myriad engagements or skirmishes which have occurred since the year 1865 opened one unchecked course of triumph for the North—all these show how irreparable has been the depletion of the Southern armies, since the hour when GRANT became Lieutenant-General of the forces of the Union.

In all this, we do not allude to the fact that over 700 pieces of artillery have been captured from the South within the short period spoken of, with immense stores of cotton, of food, of forage and ammunition; and that 100,000 of our troops have been living upon the enemy's country. We do not even enumerate the great cities whose fall has wrecked the morale of the South; the vital strategic points, whose occupation by us has so narrowly circumscribed its field of operations; and the wresting from its military control of entire States. We only point out its loss in *men*. And to the calculations already made must be added the daily wasting of troops by a year of unparalleled harshness of service, by sickness and exhaustion, and the hundred causes which naturally reduce an army. Finally, the sum is not complete until we see how our overrunning of the whole centre of the Confederacy has not only disheartened those who might be yet disposed to fight for it but has absolutely prevented its armies from enforcing its conscriptions by their presence and authority.

What policy remains to the South? Its military policy should obviously be to evacuate all possible military posts. It must concentrate to risk all on one Pharsalia, one Waterloo. Such is obviously at once the policy of the enemy. But it is also our own policy to drive him to this step.

Free Education.

It is an oft-repeated boast, that we are the best educated people in the world. To a certain extent only is this true. So far as a superficial knowledge of the great elementary branches is concerned, there is no nation so universally educated. Our young people of both sexes, both in the cities and in the country, generally receive a rudimentary education; but if they require any instruction beyond this, if either their necessities or their aspirations require a deeper or more scientific education, they are compelled to pay for such instruction from their own resources. The State gives no opportunities for prosecuting studies that will fit them to enter into any of the so-called learned professions. It is true that the Government gives a most complete and thorough special education to a few young men who wish to enter either the army or navy; but their services are afterward required by the Government, and they are confined to the professions for which they were trained. The State of New-York has, we believe, made one exception to the rule just spoken of, and that was in the granting of the charter of the New-York Medical College. Their charter required (and we have heard that they always fulfilled the requirement) that the faculty of the college should annually educate, free of all charge, five of the graduates of the New-York Free Academy. Upon inquiry of members of the faculty of this college, we learn that these young graduates from the Free Academy were nearly always the most promising and industrious members of their class.

It is freely acknowledged by members of all the "learned professions," that the great majority of their number are very imperfectly educated and totally unfit to practice their professions, so far as any benefit to their clients are concerned. It is again acknowledged that the majority of the young men who apply for entry into the various legal and medical colleges have not sufficient preliminary education to enable them to comprehend the rudiments of the sciences they are expected to learn; but still they attend the requisite number of courses of lectures, and when the time is completed, graduate and receive their diplomas. The various colleges strive to fit the largest number of students, and but few dare to be strict enough to reject the ignorant. The students attend the college to graduate, the professors receive their money for that purpose, and woe be to the success of that college that rejects the incompetent. It is an oft-repeated observation among young aspirants for diplomas, "Go to ——— college. You are sure to get through." The effect of all this is to very greatly lower the standard of scientific education. It is high time that the State interfered to raise this standard ere our professional men become objects of reproach abroad as well as at home. In no way can this be so easily and cheaply done as by establishing free collegiate institutions, where severe preliminary examinations are held before matriculation, and strict and impartial ones before graduation.

When our free institutions were first founded, the advantage of elementary education offered to every one, were all that was required, or all that our people were capable of availing themselves of. But now we are richer, both as individuals and a nation; and it is against the very letter and spirit of our institutions that the rich only shall receive a thorough and complete education, such as shall fit the individual to successfully pursue scientific researches. As the cost of living and scientific education become higher, the poor aspirant, though most admirably fitted by perseverance, patient labor and mental training, is utterly unable to enter any collegiate institution, because he has not the means to pay the necessary expenses. The rich, therefore, as is the case in England, will almost exclusively fill the various professions. In France and Germany this is not so, as the Government provides for extended courses of scientific study, and honors with rewards and emoluments successful scientific researches and discoveries.

The State would confer a great benefit upon the people by opening one or more free collegiate institutions. It would necessarily raise the standard of scientific education in all other institutions of a similar character, to its own elevated standard, and that that standard would be more elevated than it is at present, would be assured by separating the teaching and examining power. In the various branches of science, we have a few deeply scientific men, but the majority are far, very far below what the spirit of our republican institutions requires; and if we mean to preserve the Republic in a condition to show the great advantages of a free government of the people, we must keep the standard of education so high that other nations may look upon us with respect; and we must, also, keep *the people* educated—not allow a thorough education to exist among the few rich only.

MELANCHOLY CATASTROPHE. — The country will learn with alarm and disappointment that the Common Council of Jersey City have resolved by a vote of ten to seven,

"That we look upon the recent act of Congress, known as the Amendment to the Constitution, declaring slavery and involuntary servitude as forever abolished throughout all the States, as an *untimely measure, adding another firebrand to the burning fire*, and tending to put far from us that happy day of peace, prosperity and Union."

What the effect of this expression of opinion on the fate of the amendment may be, it is impossible as yet to say, as its influence on the public mind, particularly in the Western States, is not yet known. But it is impossible to avoid fearing the worst. We had some hopes at one time that the Common Council could be induced either to "suspend its judgment" or delay the expression of it for a few months, until the ratification of the amendment had been secured at least in the free States. But these expectations have been frustrated; Jersey City has spoken, and we must make the best of it.

It may be well enough, by way of consolation, to correct an error into which the public may possibly fall. It seems to be supposed that if a State *rejects* the proposed amendment, that action so far as that State is concerned, is final. We do not so understand it. The language of the Constitution is that an amendment proposed by Congress "shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution *when ratified* by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States." *Whenever* three-fourths of the States vote to ratify this amendment, it will become valid, whether the whole number be completed one year or twenty years hence. If a State assents, her assent is final; but if she refuses this year, there is no reason why she may not withdraw her refusal and consent next year.

TAKING CHEERFUL VIEWS OF THINGS.—It may not be generally known that *Mark Tapley* after his early adventures, returned to America and went South. But no one who reads the rebel newspapers can doubt that he "inspires" their ablest and most brilliant leading articles. Their determination to be "jolly" under all circumstances is thoroughly and unmistakably *Tapley-an*. Every seaport they lose is so much clear gain. Every defeat they suffer is an advantage. The loss of the seaboard relieves them from the necessity of defending it. The stoppage of blockade-running relieves them from the necessity of paying for foreign supplies. The failure to get recognized by foreign nations concentrates their energies by throwing them back on their own resources. The defeat of Hood released what was left of his army from duty in Tennessee, and enabled it to go where it was wanted more. The general military disasters which the Confederacy has recently suffered are of immense service to the cause, because they have forced DAVIS to make LEE General-in-Chief.

This sounds very much like extracting sunbeams from cucumbers; but it is impossible not to admire the spirit of a people which can be thus cheerful under circumstances so adverse. The jaunty way, moreover, in which they suggest remedies for their misfortunes, is equally striking. To be sure, they say, everything seems to be going to ruin; but there is no occasion for despondency. Everything can be brought all right again. All that is needed is hope and courage. True, their armies are very thin; but they can be easily filled up, if the deserters will only come back. Their Generals do not seem to be uniformly successful, but that can be easily remedied by putting better ones in their places. The population has been pretty thoroughly drained for soldiers, but this is of little consequence because they can, at any time, enlist the slaves. There seems to be considerable dissension between the States and the General Government; but that can be remedied by restoring union and harmony. Everybody seems despondent and discouraged, it is true—but they can easily correct this by becoming courageous and hopeful.

All this is very charming. It may not be very practical. It amounts to little more than saying that everything is wrong, but that is of little importance, as it only involves the necessity of putting it right. Still we are delighted that the rebels regard their failing fortunes with so much equanimity. It shows a disposition to make the best of everything, which will be of service to them to the end of the chapter. And we have very little doubt that they will be consoling themselves by-and-bye, for the utter overthrow of their Confederate fabric, by the reflection that after all it only involves the necessity of living quietly and peacably under the freest and best Government the world ever saw.

DECLINE IN THE PRICE OF GOLD.—In spite of protests from some of our cotemporaries we hold to the opinion that it will be much better for the country that the fall in the price of gold should be *gradual* rather than *sudden*. The *Tribune* cannot understand why any honest business man is to be injured by a precipitate fall of gold to par. Simply because business men have been compelled, if they would do business at all, to buy property at the high rates which the high price of gold has involved:—and if they are compelled to sell it suddenly at very low rates, they are ruined by the operation. The *Tribune*, for example, may have bought printing paper at 20 cents a pound to last until July:—if a sudden fall in gold and everything else compels it to reduce its price at once from *four* to *two* cents, it would lose very heavily by the operation. Now it may not have laid in any such stock of paper and so may escape; but merchants are compelled to buy very heavy quantities of goods at ruling rates, whatever those rates may be; and sudden changes, therefore, in the currency take them at a disadvantage. If gold were to fall instantly *to par* how many merchants or heavy business men in the country, would be solvent at the end of a fortnight?

It seems to us much better every way, that the decline in prices should be so gradual that the losses inevitably involved should be shared by the whole community, and not fall on special classes, or a comparatively small circle. They will thus be much less oppressive and the disturbance of the general course of business will be much less injurious.

FOURTH OF MARCH CELEBRATION.—If the celebration proposed by the leading merchants and other leading citizens of New-York is to prove a success, there must be thorough activity shown by the Committee of Arrangements. That committee, as far as its names are known to the public, appears to be an excellent one for work. The time, however, within which the work must be done, is short. There are but five days to count on, and every one of these will have to be thoroughly employed, if the celebration is to be worthy of the occasion.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.—The Senate, on Saturday, refused to make the Bankrupt Bill the special order for the ensuing session. This is equivalent to an intimation that the measure is to be dropped. We cannot say that we had any great hopes of a different result. Nothing was ever more clearly shown than that the great body of our citizens desire and pray for this, or for *some* measure of commercial relief. We do not speak alone of the almost unanimous opinion of the public press, nor of the deluge of petitions poured into Congress from all quarters in favor of the measure. We refer especially to the promptitude and energy with which the bill of last year was revived in the House at the opening of the present session. Congress had barely been assembled a week when the measure was taken up and passed by a vote of 76 to 56. Since that time the only outside opposition offered to it has come from one or two second and third-rate Boards of Trade, that professed to find in the measure the appliances for a general whitewashing of rebel debtors. To meet these silly averments, more argument was wasted inside and outside of the House than they were worth. The measure had to be killed to gratify certain local cliques. It will be for the new Congress to revive it and give the relief prayed for.

THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK—A NEW CAPITOL.—In putting forward the claims of New-York for the proposed new Capitol buildings, the Common Council neglected to present the recommendation of general cleanliness. Mr. Inspector BOOLE supplied the omission in his testimony before the Investigating Committee, on Saturday. He said, what every resident of ordinary intelligence knows tolerably well, that "there has been no street-cleaning since the 24th of December, 1864." A few more marble palaces among the fast-accumulating bills of dirt would improve the existing variety of our street-adornments wonderfully.

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE SOUTH—WHAT NEXT?

The Downfall of the Rebellion—Sherman's March—View of Gen. Lee—His Character—Lee's Views of the War—What the Rebels are Fighting For.

THE BIRCASS, Monday, Feb. 20, 1865.

The snows of Winter are passing off, and so is the rebellion. It will be some time yet before the flowers of Spring return; and it will be some time before this great armies which have traversed the country will have ceased to crimson the land with blood; but the end draws near. Another Spring will return to the country, no more to disappear with Autumnal frosts, but perennial and permanent. I once stood on the shores of the Hudson, and saw, amidst masses of ice which had been cast upon the land, a little spring flower peeping up through the crevice, and giving its testimony to the coming Spring. If one who had not seen that flower, and knew not the law of returning seasons, had been told of that fact, would he have believed it? or would he have believed in the possibility of that glory which was soon to cover the face of nature? When ROSECRANS reached Chattanooga, *the key point of the whole mountain region of the South*, I saw the Spring flowers of that returning unity, peace and prosperity, which I knew as much as I know the theorems of geometry, must come.

Chattanooga has produced all I expected from it, and the genius of ROSECRANS begun the campaign which the energy of SHERMAN will finish. The march through Georgia was not half as difficult or dangerous, as many supposed it to be; but it is and will be far more fruitful of results than anybody, not thoroughly acquainted with its topography, communications and resources of the country, imagines. From the moment that DAVIS sent HOOD'S army away on a wild goose chase, there was no longer a possibility of even temporarily obstructing the march of SHERMAN through Georgia and South Carolina; nor will there be any in North Carolina, except in contingencies, which I shall mention. SHERMAN moved, and is moving, with four large army corps, besides the cavalry, of veteran troops, the flower of the Western army. It is probably the best army, in a single body, in the world. It had pontoon bridges—whole regiments of mechanics and engineers. How could such an army be impeded, by militia, and rivers, and felled trees? It made roads when necessary, and bridged rivers it could not ford. It is still pursuing its work; and its work is *to cut off Lee's army from all resources*. This is the siege of Richmond, in the *only way to make the siege a death-blow to the Confederacy*. The readers of the TIMES know that such has been my view of an efficient and fatal campaign against the rebels, for the last three years. I have commented little on the campaign since the army left Atlanta; because, it was doing precisely what I thought it ought to do, and would do.

It is worth while to take Charleston, for the moral effect; but, as a military post, it is worth nothing, after the recent operations around it. MCGRATH, Governor of South Carolina, in that spirit of lying which has been the leading spirit of the Confederacy, says they never invaded our soil! I should be glad to know what he calls Fort Sumter? Was'nt that a piece of our soil? Did'nt the very stones in its foundation come from the granite hills of the North?—Carried and put there, by the money of the nation? Was it the flag of South Carolina floating upon it, when BEAUREGARD opened his batteries on that flag? Away with such intolerable stuff! If a man has the courage to be a rebel, he ought to have the courage to tell the truth. Lying is the resort of knaves and scoundrels; and such were they who got up this rebellion.

But my business is not with the lunatic Governor of South Carolina; but with Gen. LEE. He is now the only man in the Confederacy with whom we have much business. Let us attend to him. I never visited Gen. LEE quite as highly as the public seem to have done, and I value him much less now. I knew nothing of him, but the facts of his conduct he has himself presented. From these facts, I should think he was a gentleman, and a good man, but a weak one, with as much knowledge of the art of war as West Point can give; and that is a good deal. A military

...ished, now fallen on the battle-field of his country, was asked, who the rebels could get to command their army? "Why," said he, "you know how we judge men at West Point, and by that standard, Gen. LEE is the man." Events have shewn, that the rebels judged tha same way. But this determines nothing. His offensive movements have been failures, and his defensive ones successful, only because GRANT'S army is not quite large enongh to make a complete investment of Richmond. He was driven throngh all his intrenched camps, from the Rapidan to the south side of Richmond, which he had been two years fortifying; but *he has not been able to escape the clutches of Grant*, and the only question now is, whether he will attempt it or not? If he does not, LEE's army and tha Rebel Government will fall togsther in Richmond, and that is the proper conclusion to this tragedy—the episode in tha historical progress of the American Nation.

Now, let us see what Gen. LEE'S idea of this campaign is, and how for it justifies the rebels, or ourselves, in putting great confidence in LEE'S capacity to do much. LEE has recently issued four orders and proclamations, which furnish a good deal of evidence upon what is passing in his mind. First, we have his order or call to the people, to give up their private arms for the equipment of a cavalry corps, *admitting their cavalry to be inferior to ours, and they have no arms to equip a new corps*; and, I add, that since the closing of Wilmington, they can get no arms from abroad. There is one fact which Gen. LEE gives us—no arms and an inferior cavalry. Secondly, LEE issues another call upon the people of Georgia, and other States, to *bring in supplies to his army*. Here is an evidence of LEE'S incapacity to comprehend the true state of affairs. When this call wee issued, SHERMAN had just commenced his present march. Tha only road by which supplies could reach LEE from Georgia or the southwest, (and the road by which he *has been* supplied with his animal food,) was the road from Augusta through Branchville, Kingsville, &c. Now, if Gen. LEE were a man of any great capacity or knowledge of the country, could he have failed to know the streogth of SHERMAN'S army? Could he have failed to know that his communications with Georgia, or even South Carolina, could not remain open three weeks? When he wrote that call he was evidently under the delusion that his communications west could be kept open. If he is a man of great capacity, why should he be under that delusion? Again, he issues another proclamation, offering an amnesty to deserters, which, coupled with DAVIS' speech in Georgia, is significant enough; and when he issued it, desrters came in faster than ever. LEE says they will have peace and independence, *if* they will support the army with men and supplies. Ne man ought to know better than the commander of the rebel army, that no more white men can be got in the South for his army. In the first place, the great body of the fighting men have already gone to the army, and in one way or another, disappeared; in the next place, those who remain are unwilling to go, and will not. All the frantic calls of BROWN and MCGRATH and WATTS, have been unable to raise three regiments of good troops; and lastly, tens of thousands of these have gone home with arms in their hands, and resist all attempts to bring them back. Such are Gen. LEE'S orders at a time when every means of defence but his own army, and a few divisions of BEAUREGARD and HARDEE are gone.

The Southwest is conquered. The army which once defended Georgia is destroyed, except about 16,000, at Tupelo. The supplies by sea are cut off, and the figting territory is reduced to a little more than two States. And in this situation does LEE talk of independence. I can tell Gen. LEE what he seems to be unaware of. The remains of the Confederacy are no longer fighting for independence. They are fighting for the bare possibility of saving something of their goods and chattels. If we will give them half their negroes, repeal the Confiscation Act and relieve them from taxation for the interest of the national debt, we shall hear not one word about independence. That idea was got up by DAVIS and a few desperate men, whom nothing but flight or independence can save from the gallows.

I intended to have discussed the future of Lee's campaign, but, with your leave, will rapidly trace the course of Lee and SHERMAN in another letter. I hope that every reader of the TIMES sees as brightly as I do, and hopes as strongly in the vision of future glory and prosperity to our beloved country. A VETERAN OBSERVER.

INSANITY IN AMERICA.

The Views of a Distinguished Foreign Savant.

Flourishing State of Our Lunatic Asylums—Their Improvements, but Inadequacy to the Demands of Admittance—The Free Air Reform.

[THIRD LETTER.]

To the Hon. Henry J. Raymond:

DEAR SIR: Before proceeding further in this discussion, it will be well to take a brief survey of the several reforms, opposed at first and granted at last, three-quarters of a century ago, in regard to the treatment and management of the insane.

In 1792, the celebrated PINAL first of all broke the chains of the insane confined in a sort of jail at Bicêtre, France; but he was opposed by even the most frantic partisans of the French Revolotion, who suspected him of being either a traitor or a madman. About the same time, SAMUEL TUKE, in England, DAGUIN, in Piedmont, CHIARUGI, in Italy, were also successful reformers, in spite of honest conservatives, who considered their plan as subversive. In North America, many physicians, statesmen and private citizens took the lead, some thirty or forty years ago, and asylums, unequaled in magnitude and splendor, were created in almost every State. In order to give a clear idea of the successive improvements made by the trustees and superintendents of American asylums, (unfortunately too limited in number,) we need only quote the following extracts from a public report of one of our best institutions:

"As to treatment, full pace has always been kept with scientific progress. * * * The *douche, shower, seclusion in cells, male attendants* owing to the case of the more excited and violent class of female patients, have long since been discontinued. * * * The cells, built carefully and at great expense, were disused more than twelve years ago, and were subsequently taken down. * * * The institution was the first to adopt steam heating, with mechanical ventilation, &c."

We might well congratulate ourselves if all patients could be received into such hospitals; but it is not the case. They are, both in number and size, inadequate to the demand of admission. What becomes, then, of the greater part of our insane poor? They are sent to almshouses, where their treatment exceeds in cruelty all that is recorded of the worst prisons of the Middle Ages! While we applaud the improvements in our best asylums, we must deplore the fact that they are not adopted also in all the institutions of the Union. Besides, not half of our insane population receive medical treatment! Can this continue? No. We must either increase tha number of our asylums, or resort to new means of assistance. The necessity of new laws and regulations on lunacy is felt by every competent man.

Dr. RAY, of Providence, has done much to enlighten the different legislatures and the community on these points, and as we said in our last letter, Dr. CHAPIN, of Canandaigua, has proposed a reform we entirely agree with, namely: 1. To repeal the statute permitting tha discharge of a public patient from the State Asylum in an inenrable condition, to be placed in alms or poorhenses. 2. To abolish the division of the insane poor into indigent and pauper classes. 3. To take away all power now possessed by Superintendents of the Poor of disposing of the insane. 4. To appoint a Commission of Lunacy, which should, in our opinion, be composed of two physicians, having had at least, during five years, the management of an asylum for lunatics, and of one or more *jurisconsults*, who have been Judges in one of our Superior Courts.

Social economy has taught us that we ought to relieve and cure, if possible, the greatest number of sufferers, even at an *apparent* great cost. On this principle, that each case of innacy, either protracted or confirmed, in consequence of delayed or imperfect ttestment, inflicts a pecuniary loss ten times greater, if not more, than would otherwise have been the case. Evidently the principle of concentrating several hundreds of insane, even two thousand as at Colney Hatch, England, for the sake of economy, is a most deplorable error. The number of incurables in such vast *reservoirs* is a loss for which the profit of cooking, washing, warming and ventilating for knodreds cannot compensate.

Before concluding this letter, I must say that for about twelve years the convenience of herding together hundreds of lunatics has been questioned. If they are shut up in wards, less attendance is necessary, and the general cost diminishes also, if the wards are numerous and well filled; but the cure being the end end, at least, the welfare of those who are called incurables desirable, some physicians, in view of the fact that a thousand inesoe persoos lived as boarders in a village, and were free to move in the fields, under the supervision of a family, have elaborated a new system, under the name of *free air treatment* and family protection.

In my next I intend to give a short notice on the Belgian village of Gheel, where this system has been practiced for short twelve centuries.

Respectfully yonrs,

DR. J. PARIGOT.

The Belgian Village of Gheel—Liberty and Free Air Offered to the Insane—Their Cure Almost Certain in Recent Cases.

[FOURTH LETTER.]

To Hon. Henry. J. Raymond:

The American reader can form a correct idea of the country in which was elaborated the system of coring maniacs by liberating them on parole, by calling to mind the immense prairies of the West. These, like the heaths or plains of Belgium, are capable of exciting the most subtle and mysterious influences on the human mind. If sane persons, however rude, cannot escape the impression of nature, these must also reach, divert and calm those who have suffered in their minds from social miseries. Our feeble comprehension is unable to separate the world of sensation from that of thought. HUMBOLDT says that the entire series of phenomena, under the influences of hidden and totally unknown principles, remain still to be discovered; among these are the impressions that the soul receives from the external world, reflected undoubtedly from the bosom of nature's incommensurable depths. These wholesome impressions effect great changes in our thoughts and feelings. He mentions free air as one of the most powerful agents. In the following sentences taken from his *Cosmos*: "The simple contact of man with nature, that influence of *unlimited space*, give birth to and develops a calming power. By it pain is diminished and passions are calmed, when the soul has been agitated even in its deepest recesses. These benefits man receives in any part of the world, and whatever may be the degree of intelligence it has been his lot to obtain."

May I reproduce, for illustration, my own feelings when visiting some humble cottages where insane boarders received shelter and protection in the midst of those lonely sandy plains of the village of Gheel? It was in December, 1848. The days were short, and I was led through a cold fog, near twilight, toward two poor cottages, built near each other, of the simple materials afforded there—clay, wood and mortar. In one of them lived a widow with several children; in the other a widow also, with her father and two young boys. Certainly these people were deeply immersed in a desert—on one side the village in the distance, on the other side nothing—the heath and its incommensurable horizon. But in that wilderness there was something that diffused life and warmed the heart:—it was charity. Each family had the care of an insane patient—a maniac and a powerful idiot. In asylums, both would have been dangerous. How wise it, then, that two women, an old man and a few boys and children, could keep them without danger? It is that man never loses completely the moral sense of his immediate relations with surrounding persons. The mental faculties may be obscured, but the heart has still some parts accessible to kind feeling. We could not explain in another manner how maniacs or idiots could live quietly free in boundless plains, in which, it must be said, nature gets hold of them so much that they are forced to contemplation, thankfulness and submission. Be as it may, when we entered the houses, the children, frightened a little at our sudden appearance at dusk, ran toward the patients and sought refuge in their arms. I shall never forget the expression of the physiognomy of the poor and miserable sufferers, who were ready to defend their young friends. The light, bursting in full stream from the hearth, made it a sublime sight.

Not only is the Free-Air system applicable to the cure of maniacs and melancholics, but even to those whose intellectual powers are enfeebled; liberty of motion, tha benefit of friendly protection and the exercise of their own judgment and free-will, lead them all, in the measure of individual capacity, toward great improvement or even complete restoration of mind. Some of the severest cases of mania and homicides are the only ones that cannot be immediately trusted to the system. Now, Gheel is a small town, with about 4,000 inhabitants, and about 7,000 dispersed on the immense area of the surrounding country. Is it to be wondered that insanity, in its first stage and even later, should be quickly arrested and cured where nothing can aggravate its course? Certainly not. And there is no reason why, in this country, the same free-air treatment should not become general. It would be a bless-

ing to thousands. But all these great advantages ought not to deceive us into asserting that each and every case of insanity ought to be treated by that method, and that our asylums ought to be closed or destroyed. Not at all. Both principles are good, for the reason that many dispositions of mind, character and will, must be treated in the ordinary way; some must even be subject to restraint for their own sake and that of others. It is the interest of society and that of the patient that must guide us in determining what is right to do in such cases.

In my next letter I intend to examine the changes lately introduced in the systems of treatment in Europe. Respectfully yours,

DR. J. PARIGOT.

Retributive Justice and Justifiable Clemency

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of this morning, your Washington correspondent, in referring to tha case of the young rebel officer recently sentenced as a spy at the West, but whose sentence has been commuted by the President to imprisonment at hard labor, says: "The statement that DAVIS was once the keeper of the Andersonville prison is more romantic than true, and the story of 'retributive justice' is therefore spoiled." Your correspondent is here in error. Whether DAVIS was, technically speaking, the "*keeper* of the prison" or not, he did for some time hold a position of authority in that abode of horrors, and it is a measure owing to the uniform testimony of returned prisoners, who were in his power there, to the fact that that power was used, as far as circumstances would permit, for the alleviation of their sufferings, that mercy has been extended to him. A statement of this fact is due both to the prisoner himself and to the President, whose tendar heart has often led him to exercise a clemency not so well deserved and justifiable.

Yours, very truly, BENJ. LEE, M. D.
No. 159 FIFTH-AVENUE, Feb. 23, 1865.

Amusements.

There will be no performance at the Academy of Music to-night—the house being rented for the Charity Ball—a benevolent enterprise, which we trust will realize all the expectations of its promoters. Profiting by the opportunity, Mme. ZUCCHI takes her first benefit in America, at the Brooklyn establishment, playing the part of *Elvira*, in VERDI'S opera of "Ernani." Our friends in the neighboring city have thus the privilege of anticipating the general approval, which we know would be extended to our admirable and conscientious prima donna, if her appeal were made to New-York instead of Brooklyn. They will, we are sure, take advantage of it.——To-morrow evening Mr. MAretzek will give his second performance of "La Forza del Destino." The work was received with unquestionable favor on Friday last. The critics are unanimous on the subject of its merits. We have rarely witnessed such unanimity of opinion. Only a few years ago it was considered good taste to cavil at, and take exceptions to the music of this great master. When "La Traviata" was produced, a writer on the weekly press stated—after giving vent to all his contempt—that if the management persisted in playing it he would not notice it again; so unworthy did it seem to him of any kind of distinction. After such a threat it was clearly VERDI'S duty to have withdrawn from public life, or if he obstinately persisted in writing, to cancel the offending score in question. Instead of doing so, he has permitted "La Traviata" to become a favorite, and has given us "Un Ballo in Maschera,"—a work which many competent judges regard his best—and "La Forza del Destino." Concerning the last, we have no hesitation in predicting that it will take its place for many years to come as one of the best standard Italian operas. It may not reveal the freshness of "Ernani," or the exquisite feeling of "La Traviata," but it is a firmer and better made work than either. Youth is prodigal; age is thrifty, and in the end it is thrift that we admire. How to make a little go a long way is the science of life, and all true art is human in this respect. It was knowledge that made MOZART, not inspiration. For the first time VERDI places a value upon his own ideas. Instead of scattering them with idle programmes he selects the best and elaborates them with conscientious regard to their varying phases. There is a degree of strong, healthy coherance about "La Forza del Destino" which we shall seek in vain in his other works. The melodies are reticent, not blatant; they are vitally connected with the orchestral tissue, not trumpery exeresences that may be cut ont at pleasure. The *ensembles* are dramatic, and occur naturally, not artificially, at the end of each act. In short, the work exhibits the ripened knowledge of a master—the careful intention of one who knows what he is about, and the indispensable charm of a natural melodist. A single hearing may pique curiosity, but it takes many hearings to fully gratify it. There is so much that is exquisite and lovely, that weeks will be required before the measure of public appreciation will be filled. When familiarity has brought acceptance, we are certain that "La Forza" will be accepted as the great work of its composer.

Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH gave two concerts at Niblo's Saloon last week. The performers were Mlle. DE KATOW, Miss LAURA HARRIS, Mr. JAMES M. WEHLI, and Mr. ERNEST PERRINO. The last-named gentleman is the well known song composer. Several years ago he sang in concerts with Herr FORMES and we are glad to welcome him back to our City. He has a pleasing voice and a is a thorough musician. Mlle. DE KATOW, the Russian violoncellist, played several solos with a remarkable degree of expression. She is a mistress of the instrument in all that relates to womanly feeling and precise singing effect. Mr. WEHLI is certainly the most remarkable pianist ever heard in this country. His technical facility appears to be unlimited, and his range of style extends from the colossal Fantasia on operatic themes to the tremulous reiterations of the Idylle. Mr. WEHLI'S touch is exquisite, his power enormous, and his execution with the left hand something that cannot be described. He is a bravura player of the highest class, and as such will undoubtedly create a profound sensation wherever he goes. Mr. WEHLI plays upon CAICKERING'S pianos. We refer to the fact in justice to an eminent American firm, and to add that the piano used on Saturday was certainly one of the most brilliantly toned and evenly regulated instruments we have ever heard. The scale was perfect from beginning to end, the power inexhaustible, and the pedal nuances delicate, and free from the wheeziness which usually attends them. Miss LAURA HARRIS sang with acceptance to the audience.

The only dramatic novelty offered to the public last week was the "Workmen of New-York, or, the Curse of Drink." This exceedingly powerful drama was produced at BARNUM'S Museum, to one of the largest audiences ever assembled at that popular place of amusement. The piece is derived strsight ly from the French, but it has been localized by Miss LAURA KEENE. It illustrates the evils of intemperance, not by contrast with the advantages of sobriety, but by a series of overwhelming instances of the brutality that drink engenders, brought vividly before the audience. The plot is unimportant; so unimportant that the authors themselves (Messrs. D'ENNERY and DUMANOIR) would have some difficulty in describing it. A plain narrative of the calamitous career of *John Savage*, (a character played powerfully by Mr. LEVICK,) serves as the connecting link between various situations of extraordinary impressiveness. Considered on its own ground it is in every way a remarkable production, and its performance must exercise a beneficial influence on the community at large. It has been placed on the stage carefully, and is played well by the members of Mr. BARNUM'S extensive company.

The announcement at the various theatres, to-night, are as follows: At Wallack's, (first time,) the "Ticket-of-Leave Man;" at the Winter Garden, "Hamlet;" at the Olympic, the "Streets of New-York:" at Niblo's, (first time in four years,) "Camille:" at the Broadway, the "Toodles" and "Forty Winks;" at the Theatre Francais, (to-morrow night,) "La Poudre aux Yeux," and at Barnum's, the "Workmen of New-York," afternoon and evening.

ROBERT HELLER announces that his "Cosmomorphic" is now in full operation. He has a fresh programme for the present week. At the Hippotheatron the new pantomime of "Mother Goose" continues to attract overwhelming audiences. It is one of the best things of its kind ever done in such a place—a marval of fun and effect. At the Menagerie there will be three entertainments to-day. We notice that the collection will shortly be removed. It is worthy of a permanent sojourn in the city.

Mr. ALFRED BURNETT, a Western humorist of reputation, gives, to-night, his first entertainment at Dodsworth's Rooms.

Mr. J. N. PATTISON will give his fourth musical soiree, at Steinway's Rooms, on Thursday next.

Mdlle. CAMILLA URSO, assisted by Mads. VARTAN, TRASSO CARRENO, Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON and Mr. EDWARD HOFFMAN, will give her last concert, at Niblo's Saloon, to-night.

TOWN ELECTIONS.—Returns from thirteen counties in New-York State show 139 Republican to 77 Democratic Supervisors—exactly the same figures as last year.

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LIFE FOR THE HAIR.

Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out in three days, keeps the head clean, cool and healthy, will not stain the skin, or soil the whitest fabric. The best hair-dressing in the world. Can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; strengthens and promotes the growth of the weakest hair, *is recommended and used by the first medical authority in New-York*. All are freely invited to examine this wonderful triumph of science. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, where advice as to the treatment of the hair will be freely given. Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half dozen.

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Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately, depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States.

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Avoid the shameless upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, even to the advertisement. If you want the full value of your money call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

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MARRIED.

FITCH—COLEMAN.—At the house of the bride's father, on Wednesday, Jan. 25, by Rev. Alfred Harrison, VAN M. FITCH, of New-York City, and Miss LOIS A. COLEMAN, daughter of James H. Coleman, Esq., of Lewis County, Ky.

DIED.

ARNOLD.—On Sunday, Feb. 26, BENJAMIN F. ARNOLD, in the 53d year of his age.
The funeral will leave Jersey City for Perth Amboy at 10 A. M. on Tuesday, Feb. 28.

BROWN.—In Jersey City, on Saturday evening, Feb. 25, of consumption, MARY J., wife of Henry L. Brown, and daughter of David and the late Margaret Clark, of Piermont, N. Y., aged 31 years and 8 months.
The funeral services will take place on Tuesday morning, 28th, at 10 o'clock, in the Third R. D. Church, South 1st-st. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

BULL.—On Sunday evening, Feb. 19, Mrs. SARAH BULL, aged 89 years, 10 months and 19 days.
Remains taken to Orange County, N. Y., for interment.

BALDERN.—On Saturday, Feb. 25, GEORGE BALDERN, aged 69 years.
His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from No. 185 West 14th-st., on Monday, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

CONKLIN.—In this city, on Friday, Feb. 24, JOEL CONKLIN, in the 82d year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 142 West 42d-st., on Monday, the 27th, at 1 o'clock.

COLE.—At Tarrytown, on Saturday, Feb. 25, KATE HALLOCK, wife of Eli Cole.
The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Baptist Church, Tarrytown, on Monday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

CLARK.—On Saturday morning, Feb. 25, at the Pierrepont House, Brooklyn, Mrs. CAROLINE M. CLARK, in the 54th year of her age.
The funeral services will be held on Monday, the 27th inst., at the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Montague and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, at 4½ o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are requested to attend without further notice. The remains will be taken to Waltham, Mass., for interment.

CROMWELL.—On Sixth Day, second month, 24th, at Garrisons, N. Y., after a brief illness, RICHARD CROMWELL, aged 66 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Friends' Meeting-house, Rutherford-place, on Third Day morning, at 11 o'clock.

CONKLIN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 25, JOHN D. CONKLIN, aged 71 years and 14 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, at No. 173 East Warren-st., between Bond and Nevins sts., on Monday, 27th inst., at 2 P. M.

CECIL.—On Sunday, Feb. 26, CHARLOTTE CECIL, aged 67 years.
Funeral services at the residence of her son, John R. Cecil, No. 6 West 47th-st., on Tuesday, at 12 o'clock.

COX.—On Sunday, Feb. 26, WILLIS HELMS, son of Townsend and Annie H. Cox, aged 3 months and 27 days.
The funeral will take place on Tuesday, 28th inst., at 1 o'clock, from No. 125 East 32d-st.

DEANE.—On Saturday, Feb. 25, Mrs. HANNAH C. DEANE, widow of George Deane, in the 87th year of her age.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 294 Sackett-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, 27th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Interment in Greenwood.

DEMOTT.—On Sunday morning, Feb. 26, EDWIN F., eldest son of Ezekiel G. and Ellen Demott, in the 16th year of his age.
The funeral services will take place this (Monday) evening, at 8 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 9 Bethune-st. The remains will be taken to Montville, N. J.

Madison, Wis., papers please copy.

DAVEAU.—At Ronoout, on Friday evening, Feb. 24, EUGENE M. DAVEAU, in the 25th year of his age.

ELLIOTT.—In Jersey City, on Sunday, Feb. 26, after a painful illness, RACHAL ELLIOTT, relict of the late John M. Elliott, in the 71st year of her age.
Notice of funeral to-morrow.

FLEET.—On Saturday afternoon, Feb. 25, SAMUEL FLEET, aged 66 years and 11 months, formerly publisher of the New-York *Former*, &c.
The funeral will take place on Tuesday, at 12 o'clock, from No. 131 West 53d st. Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend.

FOWLER.—At Wolcottville, Conn., on Wednesday, Feb. 22, Mrs. RHODA FOWLER, aged 74 years.

GOODRICH.—On Saturday, Feb. 25, of consumption, SARAH C. BRADBURN, wife of Joseph Goetschins, aged 31 years, 4 months and 16 days.
Funeral services on Tuesday, the 28th, from her late residence, No. 435 West 35th-st.

Newburgh and Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

HOVEY.—On Friday, Feb. 24, at Whitestone, L. I., suddenly, HENRY S. HOVEY, in the 58th year of his age.
Friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Monday, 27th inst., at 12 o'clock. Boats leave James-slip and 34th-st. ferries at 10 o'clock, to connect with trains at Hunter's Point. Carriages will be in waiting.

HAWS.—On Friday, Feb. 24, Mr. JOHN HAWS, of Morrisania, aged 82 years.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, on Monday, the 27th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Paterson, N. J., on Tuesday, 28th inst., for interment.

KELLOGG.—At Hartford, on Sunday morning, Feb. 19, MARY HAWES, only child of Rodney and Mary E. Kellogg, aged 20 months.

LEE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 25, HARRIET AUGUSTA LEE, daughter of the late Lewis Smith.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, 28th inst., at 4 o'clock, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Henry E. Sheldon, No. 113 West Warren-st. The remains will be taken to Norwalk, Conn., for interment.

MERRITT.—At West Farms, Westchester County, of diphtheria, on Sunday, Feb. 26, MARY PEARSALL MERRITT, daughter of Eliza Fox and the late Benjamin Merritt, aged 47 years.
The funeral will take place from the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Geo. E. Fox, on Tuesday, 28th inst., at 11½ A. M. Carriages will be at Mott Haven on the arrival of 10¾ train from Harlem Railroad Depot, 26th-st. and 4th-av.

OGDEN.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Friday, Feb. 24, E. B. DAYTON OGDEN, Justice of the Supreme Court of New-Jersey.
The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Tuesday next, at Christ Church, Elizabeth, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

PUSNALL.—On Saturday, Feb. 25, of congestion of the lungs, JAMES E. PUSNALL, in the 31st year of his age.
His friends and acquaintances, and those of his son-in-law, Jacob Sandford, and his sister, Mrs. Hayward, also the members of Eureka Lodge, No. 243, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Allen-st. Methodist Church, on Tuesday, 28th inst., at 11 A. M.

MARVIN.—At Chicago, on Wednesday, Feb. 22, HENRY C. MARVIN, counselor-at-law, of Brooklyn, of the firm of D. & H. C. Marvin, New-York, aged 25 years.
Relatives and friends, and the legal profession, are invited to attend the funeral, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, on Monday, the 27th inst., at 3 P. M., without further invitation.

MCNULTY.—At White Plains, N. Y., on Saturday, Feb. 25, ALBERT MCNULTY, in the 54th year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at St. Matthew's Church, Bedford, N. Y., on Tuesday, 28th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting at Bedford Station, Harlem Railroad, on arrival of 10 o'clock train from 4th-av. and 26th-st.

MUNDELL.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 25, CHARLES W. C., son of Jeremiah and susan D. Mundell, aged 19 years and 10 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 321 Bridge-st., on Monday, the 27th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

RIPLEY.—At Brooklyn, Saturday morning, Feb. 25, CATHERINE WALLIS, wife of Joseph Ripley, aged 58 years.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 36 Livingston-st., on Tuesday, 28th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

ROGERS.—On Saturday morning, Feb. 25, ELLEN ROGERS, widow of Philo Rogers, in the 86th year of her age.
Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at Calvary Church, on Monday, the 27th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

SIMONSON.—At Springfield, Staten Island, on Friday, Feb. 24, WILLIE, youngest son of John W. and Charlotte A. Simonson, aged 4 years, 7 months and 10 days.

STEVENSON.—On Sunday morning, Feb. 26, of bilious colic, WILLIAM C. STEVENSON, aged 33 years and 9 months.
His relatives and friends, also members of Zoppa Lodge, F. and A. M., of Brooklyn, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, at 2 P. M., from Rev. Henry Blanchard's Church, Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn.

Now-Brunswick and Newark, N. J., papers please copy.

SNANNON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 26, THOMAS W., youngest child of James T. and Eliza J. Shannon, aged 6 years and 7 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 3 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, from the corner of 16th st. and 3d-av.

WEBB.—On Saturday, Feb. 25, MARY HITCHCOCK, widow of the late Ezra Weeks, in the 89th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her late grandson, Dr. Henry Weeks Brown, No. 184 Bleecker-st., on Monday, the 27th inst., at 2 P. M.

WALSH.—In Brooklyn, Sunday, Feb. 26, GEORGE WALSH, in the 45th year of his age.
Notice of funeral in Tuesday's papers.

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CORNER OF WASHINGTON AND MURRAY STS.,
Have on hand a large stock of first quality
Mackerel, Codfish, Herring, Beef, Pork, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Hams, Shoulders, Tongues, &c., &c.
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EXTENT AND CHARACTER OF THE COMPANY'S PROPERTIES.

The quantity of *rich oil lands*, owned in fee by the Second National Petroleum Company, carefully selected from the most celebrated districts of the Pennsylvania oil region, is believed to be the largest ever put into a single corporation.

It amounts to no less than FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY-TWO acres on CHERRY RUN, PITHOLE CREEK AND HICKORY CREEK.

On some of the lands oil is now produced; on others wells are rapidly going down; and all are known to abound in the most copious treasure.

There is sufficient land in the following catalogue to stock a number of powerful dividend-paying companies. It was thought, however, to be more desirable to concentrate all the property in one concern of a moderate capital, than to spread it over a dozen or more companies in the usual way.

FARM NO. 1, ON CHERRY RUN.

The Duncan and Prather or McCalmert farm, of one hundred and fifty-seven acres, on Cherry Run, adjoining Plumer, owned in fee. Lies on a line between the Noble and Sherman Wells, on Oil Creek, and the new Holmden Well, of 300 bbls. daily yield on Pithole Creek. The Reed, Prince, Auburn and other great wells near the property. No better site for oil operations on Cherry Run. Room for 500 wells.

FARM NO. 2, ON CHERRY RUN.

The Turner Farm, of one hundred acres in fee, has all the advantage of position belonging to Farm No. 1. It is on Cherry Run, contiguous to Plumer, and surrounded by wells either now yielding or being bored.

Signs are abundant that the largest oil developments of the coming season will be made in the immediate vicinity of (as well as on) the Turner Farm. Room for 300 wells.

FARM NO. 3, ON PITHOLE CREEK.

The striking of the Holmden Well, on Pithole Creek, a short time ago, added another to the list of great ACORN oil basins. Persons who have carefully watched the progress of oil discoveries in Venango County to the present time, are of the opinion that Pithole Creek is destined to rival Oil Creek and Cherry Run, as a region for successful boring.

The Second National Petroleum Company, desiring to include all the best known localities in its sphere of operations, has purchased a farm of sixty acres on Pithole Creek, adjoining the Holmden Well. No doubt is entertained, judging from the location and surroundings, that the newly developed oil deposits extend beneath this property. Room for 250 wells.

FARM NO. 4, ON PITHOLE CREEK.

The Minor Tyrrell Farm, of 60 acres in fee, on the west branch of Pithole Creek, within about 80 rods of Bowers's Fork, and in a section which, so far as can be inferred from comparison, is as likely to yield oil in large quantities as any land on the creek. Room for 200 wells.

FARM NO. 5, ON HICKORY CREEK.

About seventy-five acres in fee, on an affluent of the Alleghany River, which is fast acquiring a reputation second only to Cherry Run. Situated in the centre of what is universally regarded as the "oil region" which extends from Oil Creek to Brokenstraw Creek, and takes in Cherry Run, Pithole, Cubertson, Hickory and Tidioute Creeks. Oil will undoubtedly be found on this farm in largely paying quantities. Room for 300 wells.

FARM NO. 6, OIL CREEK, OPPOSITE THE NOBLE WELL.

A landed interest in twenty acres of the best part of the Foster Farm on Oil Creek, the site of the great Sherman well, which flowed 1,400 barrels a day, and directly opposite and near to the greater Noble well of 1,500 barrels. Ten acres next in the Creek are now being worked by the Indian Rock Oil Company, which is sinking six wells. On the other portion, several companies are now engaged, and a number of wells are going down. The Second National Petroleum Company has a free interest in all these wells, from which large yields of oil are confidently expected.

FARM NO. 7—CHERRY RUN.

A very valuable part of the company's possessions is a landed or free interest in a portion of the celebrated McFate Farm on Cherry Run. It is within a few rods of the Prime, Auburn and Reed Wells, and on the land adjacent is a 700 barrel well, lately struck. One well is now going down on this property, and there is every promise of an ample yield of oil.

FARM NO. 9—DUNKARD CREEK.

The company has leased about eight hundred acres on the famous Dunkard Creek, near the boundary line between Pennsylvania and West Virginia, and exactly in the track of the great oil deposit of the continent. The company is entitled to seven-eighths of the product. The best indications of oil have been found upon the tract. In its vicinity are several wells yielding liberally. Room for 1,000 wells.

Work will be commenced upon this property, as upon all the others of the company, promptly.

STOCK RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL. POSITIVELY NO LIABILITIES.

A limited amount of stock has been reserved for working capital at the subscription price of $7 50 a share—par value $10—the same being *fully paid up stock, free from all future assessments.*

☞ BY THE LAWS OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE LANDS CONSTITUTE THE STOCK; AND NO QUESTION OF INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY ON ACCOUNT OF STOCK CAN ARISE. ☜

Considering the remarkable inducements presented in the above schedule, assuring beyond any reasonable doubt large and speedy returns upon the par value of the stock, the terms are believed to be such as will readily commend themselves to intelligent capitalists. It might be said with truth, that no better opportunity for investment has ever been tendered to the American public.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS
NOW OPEN AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE,
NO. 100 BROADWAY.
ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

GREAT NORTHERN OIL CO.

OFFICE, NO. 67 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.

Capital.....$2,000,000

Manufacturers and Sole Proprietors of the

HENDRICK LUBRICATOR.

Also dealers in SPERM, LARD, WHALE and other OILS.

OFFICERS.
JOHN BRYAN, President, New-York.
JACOB S. ATWOOD, Vice-President.
J. A. WISNER, Secretary and Treasurer.
E. E. HENDRICK, Superintendent.
WM. M. MARCUS, General Agent.

THE HOMESTEAD PETROLEUM COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL, $250,000, IN 50,000 SHARES OF $5 EACH.

This company offers for sale to immediate subscribers, 10,000 shares of its capital stock at $3 50 each, which will be in full payment therefor. The amount derived from the sale of these shares will be entirely devoted to the further development of the company's property.

The company owns, in fee simple, the greater part of the well-known Miller Farm, on the Alleghany River, near Franklin, Venango County, Penn.; and from the character of wells now producing on the same farm, the trustees expect soon to make large and regular dividends.

Subscriptions may be made to either of the following-named trustees:

PAUL N. SPOFFORD, of Spofford, Tileston & Co.
F. S. LATHROP, President Union Mutual Insurance Company.
JOSEPH COLWELL, of Colwell Bros.
THOMAS HARRISON, No. 200 West-st.
W. H. MIDDLETON, of W. M. Rogers & Co.
WM. J. REID, New-Orleans.
F. M. FRENCH, President Produce Exchange.

Or at the office of the company, No. 17 Broadway.

F. M. FRENCH, President.
LEWIS L. JONES, Treasurer and Secretary.

CAREFULLY SELECTED PETROLEUM Lands in the vicinity of Oil City, in Venango, Crawford and Warren Counties, Pennsylvania, unsurpassed as to indications and locality by anything offered in the market offered at lower's prices. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneer and Real Estate Brokers, No. 2, Cedar-st.

PETROLEUM.

PETROLEUM.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL

PETROLEUM COMPANY,

ORGANIZED UNDER THE MINING AND MANUFACTURING LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION DOLLARS,
IN
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND SHARES,
AT
$10 PER SHARE, NOT LIABLE TO ASSESSMENT.

GOVERNMENT BONDS AND SECURITIES TAKEN IN PAYMENT FOR STOCK.

OFFICES:
NO. 24 EMPIRE BUILDING,
NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Post-office address, Box No. 5,368, NEW-YORK.

OFFICERS:
Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, President.
WM. T. PHIPPS, Vice-President.
ROBERT BASSETT, Secretary.
H. J. BURTIS, Mining Superintendent, Titusville, Pa.
ATLANTIC BANK, No. 142 Broadway, N. Y., Treasurer.

THE WELLS OF THE COMPANY ARE NOW PRODUCING OIL.

Payment for stock may be made in drafts, registered notes, or Government bonds and securities, which bonds and securities will be taken at their market value.

Remittances may be addressed to the Company, Post-office Box No. 5,368, New-York City, or to "Atlantic Bank, Treasury of the New-York and Liverpool Petroleum Company, No. 142 Broadway, New-York City."

Prospectus sent to any address on application, containing a full and clear account of the operations of this MOST SUCCESSFUL PETROLEUM COMPANY.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
IRVING PETROLEUM COMPANY.

CAPITAL, $500,000.
DIVIDED INTO 100,000 SHARES.
PAR VALUE, $5 EACH.

Temporary Office of the Company at Randolph M. Cooley's, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICERS.
PRESIDENT. TREASURER.
CARL L. RECKNAGEL. | RANDOLPH M. COOLEY.

TRUSTEES.
CARL L. RECKNAGEL, of Recknagel & Co., No. 46 Cedar-st.
B. W. BULL, of B. W. Bull & Co., No. 44 Cedar-st.
RANDOLPH M. COOLEY, No. 88 Wall-st.
JAMES H. WHEATLEY, of Wheatley, Williams & Co., No. 101 Wall-st.
THOMAS ANDREWS, of T. Andrews & Co., No. 136 Cedar-st.
JOHN H. EVANS, of Wing & Evans, No. 74 Beaver-st.
MITCHELL B. PACKARD, of Packard & James, No. 160 Water-st.
JOHN F. RATHBONE, No. 11 Green-st., Albany.
THEODORE F. HUMPHREY, No. 16 State-st., Albany.

Shareholders are exempt from all personal responsibility.

The property has been carefully selected by merchants, and placed before the public, not for the purpose of making money out of selling the stock, but for the development of their lands, which are acknowledged to be among the best in the oil region. Their two farms on Pit-hole, in fee simple, are considered very fine boring territory, and on which they are to commence work at once.

Their producing property consists of an interest in the celebrated Coquette Well, the largest flowing well in existence; and will guarantee prompt dividends from date of the organization.

The Trustees have reserved for working capital, $50,000.

The books are now open for subscription for a limited number of shares, at the following places of business:

NEW-YORK:
RECKNAGEL & CO., No. 46 Cedar-st.
B. W. BULL & CO., No. 44 Cedar-st.
PACKARD & JAMES, No. 160 Water-st.
T. ANDREWS & CO., No. 136 Cedar-st.
WING & EVANS, No. 74 Beaver-st.
WHEATLEY, WILLIAMS & CO., No. 101 Wall-st.
And at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., (RANDOLPH M. COOLEY'S.)

ALBANY.
JOHN F. RATHBONE, No. 11 Green-st.
T. F. HUMPHREY, No. 16 State st.

FEE SIMPLE.

Forty (40) acres of the Graham Farm, Pit-hole Creek, one mile from the great Frazer Well, (flowing 250 bbls. per day) and in direct line between it and the great Oil Creek Wells, Coquette, Jersey and Maple Shade.—30 acres of fine boring land. This is considered one of the finest locations on this favorite Creek.

Twenty (20) acres of the Bromley Farm, Pit-hole Creek.—All selected boring land, lying near where the celebrated Cherry Run and Pit-hole Creeks nearly touch each other. These two farms will be fully developed at once.

One hundred (100) acres on Tidioute Creek. In a fine location. 40 acres of fine boring land, lying 130 rods on the Creek. This locality is fast coming into favor with oil men. It is very near the Economite Wells, which have been pumping for a long time.

LEASEHOLD INTERESTS.

One eighth (⅛) working interest in 138 acres on Pit-hole Creek, making nearly a mile on the creek, being the selection of boring lands from the five farms, Reech, Vose, Turner, Fleming and Lake. Three wells are now being put down on this property, and others will be commenced as soon as engines can be placed on the ground.

Five (5) leases, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, on the Keiser Farm, on Cherry Run. Wells will be sunk on this valuable property at once. Wells bored upon this run have seldom, if ever, failed in producing oil.

Three (3) leases, Nos 7, 8, 9, on Pit-hole Run (Heydrick farm.) These leases are very near large producing wells, and are looked upon by experts as very fine property.

Two (2) leases, Nos. 12 and 15, Henry Bend, near the Heydrick well, now pumping 60 barrels per day.

PRODUCING INTERESTS.

One-sixteenth (1-16) working interest in the celebrated Coquette well, the largest flowing well in existence; and will guarantee prompt dividends from date of the organization.

The Trustees have reserved for working capital, $50,000.

The books are now open for subscription for a limited number of shares, at the following places of business:

NEW-YORK:
RECKNAGEL & CO., No. 46 Cedar-st.
B. W. BULL & CO., No. 44 Cedar-st.
PACKARD & JAMES, No. 160 Water-st.
T. ANDREWS & CO., No. 136 Cedar-st.
WING & EVANS, No. 74 Beaver-st.
WHEATLEY, WILLIAMS & CO., No. 101 Wall-st.
And at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., (RANDOLPH M. COOLEY'S.)

ALBANY.
JOHN F. RATHBONE, No. 11 Green-st.
T. F. HUMPHREY, No. 16 State st.

FEE SIMPLE.

Forty (40) acres of the Graham Farm, Pit-hole Creek, one mile from the great Frazer Well, (flowing 250 bbls. per day) and in direct line between it and the great Oil Creek Wells, Coquette, Jersey and Maple Shade.—30 acres of fine boring land. This is considered one of the finest locations on this favorite Creek.

Twenty (20) acres of the Bromley Farm, Pit-hole Creek.—All selected boring land, lying near where the celebrated Cherry Run and Pit-hole Creeks nearly touch each other. These two farms will be fully developed at once.

One hundred (100) acres on Tidioute Creek. In a fine location, 40 acres of fine boring land, lying 130 rods on the Creek. This locality is fast coming into favor with oil men. It is very near the Economite Wells, which have been pumping for a long time.

LEASEHOLD INTERESTS.

One eighth (⅛) working interest in 138 acres on Pit-hole Creek, making nearly a mile on the creek, being the selection of boring lands from the five farms, Reech, Vose, Turner, Fleming and Lake. Three wells are now being put down on this property, and others will be commenced as soon as engines can be placed on the ground.

Five (5) leases, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, on the Keiser Farm, on Cherry Run. Wells will be sunk on this valuable property at once. Wells bored upon this run have seldom, if ever, failed in producing oil.

Three (3) leases, Nos 7, 8, 9, on Pit-hole Run (Heydrick farm.) These leases are very near large producing wells, and are looked upon by experts as very fine property.

Two (2) leases, Nos. 12 and 15, Henry Bend, near the Heydrick well, now pumping 60 barrels per day.

PRODUCING INTERESTS.

One-sixteenth (1-16) working interest in the celebrated Coquette well, the largest flowing well in the country, producing 650 barrels per day. It is unnecessary to describe this very valuable piece of property, as every one having any interest in oil knows its worth. It has no rival in even this rich locality.

THE BUCKEYE STATE PETROLEUM COMPANY.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
NO. 61 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL, 300,000 SHARES,
PAR VALUE, TWO DOLLARS.

One hundred thousand shares reserved by the Company for the development of the property.

President,
THOMAS W. SATTERTHWAITE,
Vice-President,
GEORGE B. CORNISH,
Secretary and Treasurer,
N. W. STUYVESANT CATLIN,
Counsel,
HENRY J. SCUDDER,
No. 66 Wall-st., New-York.

Trustees,
THOMAS W. SATTERTHWAITE, No. 61 William-st., New-York.
B. C. HILLS, No. 12 Platt-st., New-York.
GEORGE B. CORNISH, of New-York.
J. H. POLLEY, No. 60 Broadway, New-York.
N. W. STUYVESANT CATLIN, No. 61 William-st., New-York.
RICHARDS KINGSLAND, No. 38 Pine-st., New-York.
JOHN F. PICKRELL, of Baltimore, Md.

The property of the Company consists of about twelve hundred acres of selected oil territory in Washington County, Ohio, distributed into fifteen tracts, all within a reading of ten miles of the City of Marietta. Three tracts, of two hundred and three acres, are located on Long Run; four tracts, of four hundred acres, on the Little Muskingum; and the other tracts are distributed upon Eight Mile Creek, Fifteen Mile Creek, Morse Run, and the west fork of Morse River, on Paw-Paw Creek, and on Whipple Run.

This property is represented by experts to be of the most promising character, oil indications abounding, especially on Long Run, where wells of other companies are now producing large supplies of heavy lubricating oil. Twelve wells are in process of boring, and machinery, tools, engines and everything necessary for the rapid development of the property are being procured.

The entire purchase money having been paid, the company is now in full possession of the property.

A limited number only of the 100,000 reserved shares may be obtained at the subscription price of $1, being full paid stock without further assessment, at the office of

SATTERTHWAITE BROTHERS,
No. 61 William-st.
B. C. HILLS, No. 12 Platt-st., and
RICHARDS KINGSLAND,
No. 38 Pine-st.

LEE & ELY, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST.—Of Petroleum lands in Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia for sale. Stocks of all descriptions bought and sold on commission.

PETROLEUM.

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE UNITED REPUBLIC PETROLEUM COMPANY,
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK.

THE UNITED REPUBLIC PETROLEUM COMPANY is a corporation, organized under the laws of the State of New-York, with a capital of $1,500,000, divided into 250,000 shares, of the par value of $10 each, the shareholders of which are exempt from all personal liability.

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS WORKING CAPITAL.

The books are now opened for a limited number of subscriptions, at the following offices:

Messrs. Lowber, Ostrom & Co., No. 105 Front-st.; Messrs. T. Ketchum & Co., No. 68 Wall-street; Messrs. Fanchar & McChesney, corner Moore and Water-st.; Wm. M. Parks, No. 19 Broad-st.; Messrs. Wellington & Cox, No. 74 Broad-st.; Wm. A. Fowler, No. 74 Broadway, N. Y.; D. K. Ducker, No. 98 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; George J. Hardy, No. 13 Court-st., Brooklyn, and at the office of the company, No. 74 Broadway, N. Y.

TRUSTEES:

R. J. LOWBER, firm Lowber, Ostrom & Co, No. 105 Front-st.

J. C. DAYTON, firm J. C. Dayton & Co., No. 107 Front-st.

WM. A. FOWLER, No. 74 Broadway.

I. B. WELLINGTON, firm Wellington & Cox, No. 74 Broad-st.

SMITH FANCHER, firm Fancher & McChesney, No. 5 Water-st.

JOHN CHADWICK, No. 181 Pearl-st.

FREDERICK LACEY, firm Mead, Lacey & Co., No. 47 Water-st.

W. M. PARKS, No. 19 Broad-st.

EDWARD DONOS, No. 51 Wall-st.

OFFICERS:

President—E. J. LOWBER.
Vice-President—J. C. DAYTON.
Treasurer—WM. A. FOWLER.
Secretary—JAMES H. KIDDER.

The property of this company has been selected by practical judges of oil interests, and includes territory which is considered the very best in the whole oil region, embracing selections on Cherry Run, Pit-hole and Oil Creeks, and Alleghany River.

The producing interests are now yielding over one hundred and eighty barrels per day, principally from new wells, and this alone is sufficient to pay two per cent. per month on the entire capital, and with the developments to be made with the unusually large working capital, promises increased dividends at an early day.

FEE SIMPLE INTERESTS.

1.
160 acres D. Caines Farm, on Horse Creek, laying nearly a mile on either side of the creek—an excellent piece of oil territory.

2.
30 acres Stuart's Run, all boring land on each side of the run, within a mile of the great U. S. Well, on Pit-hole Creek, McKinley Farm.

3.
85 acres Graham Farm, on Pit-hole Creek, one mile from the U. S. Co's well—over 50 acres fine boring land, one of the finest farms on the Creek, and not to be excelled for oil purposes.

4.
110 acres Shirk Farm, on Sugar Creek, two miles above Cooperstown, where heavy oil is found—a fine location, and a very long distance on the Creek.

5.
80 acres Fry farm, on Cherry Tree Run—all boring land, and full of streams—a splendid piece of oil territory, one mile from Cherry Tree.

6.
5 acres McClure Farm, on Cherry Run, lying one half mile above Plumer, which is very promising for oil purposes.

7.
250 acres Tidionte Creek, running one mile on the creek—100 acres nice boring land.

30 acres Hewerth Farm, on Pit-hole Creek—a beautiful size, all boring land, two miles above the great Well, and the property is believed to be fully as valuable as the Smith Farm on Cherry Run.

LEASEHOLD INTERESTS.

⅛ working interest in Lease No. 1, McClamont Farm, Cherry Run, on which there is a well now going down.

11.
¼ working interest in Lease No. 4, Lamb Farm, Cherry Run—a well now drilling, night and day—A fine location, just above the Humboldt Works.

11.
¼ working interest in lease No. 12, Lamb Farm, Cherry Run—a well going down, and a good situation, below the Humboldt Works.

12.
¼ working interest in Lease No. 8, Lamb Farm—an excellent lease, with a well now being put down.

13.
Lease No. 6, Henry Farm, at Henry's Bend, Alleghany River, for one half the oil, for fourteen years.

14.
Lease No. 8, Henry Farm, at Henry's Bend, Alleghany River, for one half the oil, for fourteen years.

15.
Lease No. 9, Henry Farm, at Henry's Bend, Alleghany River, for one half the oil, for fourteen years.

16.
Lease of 15 acres Haworth Farm, for twenty-five (25) years, for one half the oil, on Pit-hole Creek, lying on both sides of the Creek, and a selection of this farm of over 400 acres. Seven (7) wells to be put down on this property at once, free of all expense to this Company.

17.
Lease of 10 acres, being a selection from 76 acres of the Heydrick Farm, on Stewart Run, near Pit-hole, for one-half the oil. This is a valuable piece of oil territory.

18.
Lease No. 2, Heydrick Farm, Pit-hole Run, for one-half the oil, only a few rods from the great United States Well. Well to be put down free of expense.

19.
Lease No. 4, Heydrick Farm, Pit-hole Run, for one-half the oil, same as above. Well to be put down by the company.

20.
Lease No. 5, Heydrick Farm, Pit-hole Run, for one-half the oil. Well to be put down by the company.

21.
Lease No. 1, Prather Farm, ⅛ working interest, on which there is a well going down.

PRODUCING INTERESTS.

⅛ working interest Grocery well and lease, Smith Farm Cherry Run. This is a flowing well and now producing 200 barrels per day. Our interest in this well is.....90 bbls.

23
¼ working interest Coquette Well, Egbert Farm, Oil Creek, now flowing 650 barrels per day. Our interest in this well over.....80 bbls.

24
¼ free interest, Lady Washington Well and lease, Blood Farm, Oil Creek, now pumping 80 barrels per day. Our interest in this well.....10 bbls.

Total producing interest per day.....180 bbls.

CANADA OIL LANDS.

Valuable oil lands in the Township of Enniskillen and vicinity, Canada West, for sale by

LEE & ELY,
No. 54 William-st.

THE STELLA
PETROLEUM COMPANY.

OFFICE NO. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

ORGANIZED UNDER THE GENERAL LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL.....$500,000
100,000 SHARES, PAR VALUE, $5.
$75,000 RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.
SHAREHOLDERS ARE EXEMPT FROM ALL PERSONAL LIABILITY.

OFFICERS.
SAMUEL BOOTH, President.
JOHN FRENCH, Vice-President.
HERMAN P. AUTEN, Secretary.
WILLIAM M. LITTLE, Treasurer.
ALEX. McCUE, Counsel.

TRUSTEES.
SAMUEL BOOTH, No. 66 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.
JOHN FRENCH, Clinton av., Brooklyn.
FOSTER PETTIT, of Pettit & Crook, No. 136 Water-st., New-York.
WILLIAM H. WALLACE, No. 131 Washington-st., New-York.
RICHARD INGRAHAM, No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn.
WILLIAM M. LITTLE of Wyckoff & Little, Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.
ALFRED BECAR, of Bear, Napier & Co., No. 342 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN DOHERTY, Park-place, Brooklyn.
L. HORATIO BIGLOW, L. H. Biglow & Co., No. 2 William-st., New-York.

PROPERTY IN VENANGO COUNTY, PA.,

Consisting of two hundred and thirty-eight acres of the best oil territory lying on Pithole Creek, Cherry Run, Maple Run and Elm Run, near tide-out, in fee simple, and interests in the "Lady Washington," "Amazon," and "Colby" wells, and in a number of wells being put down.

Wells will be immediately sunk on the property held in fee simple by this company, and with the large working capital of $75,000 great results are anticipated.

The developed interests, as will be seen above in the "Lady Washington," the "Amazon" and the "Colby" wells, are already sufficient to enable the company to pay monthly dividends.

The company has been formed not as a matter of speculation, but to develop a property which, it is believed will prove to be of great value. The reputation of the gentlemen composing the Board of Trustees is a sufficient guarrantee that this object will be rapidly and faithfully carried out, and thus the stock will prove a most desirable and profitable investment.

Subscription books for a limited number of shares are now open at the following offices:

Office of the Company, No. 74 Broadway, N. Y.; Wm. H. Wallace, Esq., No. 131 Washington-st., N. Y.; L. H. Biglow & Co., No. 2 William-st., N. Y.; Pettit & Crook No. 136 Water-st., N. Y.; Wyckoff & Little, Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn; S. & W. C. Booth, No. 66 Myrtle-av.; Stewart & Co., No. 102 Fulton-st.; N. Nevin, No. 3½ Fulton-st.; also, with either of the Trustees.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Harper Farm Oil Company for the election of seven Trustees will be held at the office of the company, No. 200 Broadway, on FRIDAY, March 3, 1865, at 3½ P. M. W. F. HERBERT, Secretary.

PETROLEUM LANDS FOR SALE.—TWO Virginia for sale. Stocks of all descriptions bought and sold on commission. Inquire at office of EDWARD GILBERT, No. 25 Chambers-st.

PETROLEUM.

DE KALB

PETROLEUM COMPANY.

First dividend declared to all stockholders of record on 1st of March. Nearly all of the stock subscribed for.

CAPITAL.....$350,000

35,000 SHARES OF $10 EACH.

Two new Wells on the Company's property; one yielding forty barrels per day, the other on striking oil flowed ten barrels per day, and when tubed will yield a very large flow of oil.

Six more Wells to be sunk immediately.

OFFICERS:
PRESIDENT,
GEORGE L. EIGENBRODT.
TREASURER,
HENRY DE ZAVALA.
SECRETARY,
SAMUEL W. BOOCOCK.

TRUSTEES:
GEORGE L. EIGENBRODT, No. 30 Broad-st.
J. KENNEDY SMYTH, No. 74 Broadway.
MAHLON S. FROST, No. 2 Cedar-st., and Titusville, Penn.
EDWARD G. LUDLOW, M. D., No. 49 East 23d-st.
SAMUEL HASKELL, Platt, corner Gold-st.
J. VAN RENSSALAER, Jr., No. 44 Exchange-place.
J. LEE SMITH, No. 92 Beekman-st.
RICHARD AMERMAN, No. 74 Broadway.
HENRY DE ZAVALA, No. 100 Broadway.

COUNSEL,
JOHN H. BIRD, No. 137 Broadway.

BANKERS,
CARR, TAYLOR & CO., No. 30 Broad-st.

SCHEDULE—No. 1. On Oil Creek; one acre on Bennehoff farm, with two wells, one yielding 40 barrels per day, one ready to tube, which has flowed 10 barrels per day.
No. 2. Frost refinery, buildings, offices, &c.
No. 3. 120 acres in fee on Pit Hole Creek.
No. 4. 1,300 acres on Little Kanawha River.

The company having been formed for permanent and secure investment, its capital stock is offered only as full paid, thus securing stockholders immunity from all liabilities.

Subscriptions will be received for a limited number of shares, until further notice, at the office of the company's bankers,

CARR, TAYLOR & CO.,
No. 30 Broad-st., Room No. 15,
New-York,
where circulars, giving full descriptions as well as maps of the property, can be seen.

Communications from out of town promptly attended to.

THE HENRY BEND PETROLEUM COMPANY.

CAPITAL, $300,000,
DIVIDED INTO 30,000 SHARES.
PAR VALUE, $10 EACH.

OFFICERS:
President: C. V. B. OSTRANDER. Treasurer: HORATIO DORR.
Secretary:
HARRY BURRELL, Jr.
Trustees:
C. V. B. OSTRANDER, President Merchants' Fire Insurance Company.
HORATIO DORR, Secretary Atlantic Fire Insurance Company.
THOMAS R. HAWLEY, of Messrs. Hawley & Howe.
SEYMOUR BURRELL, No. 64 Pearl-st.
AMOS C. LITTLE, No. 289 Washington-st.
JOHN D. WING, of Messrs. Wing & Evans.
CHARLES G. BARRETT, of Messrs. Randolph & Skidmore.
MANNING DANIELS, 259 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.
Superintendents:
FRANK W. ALLIN, Esq., Oil City.
J. VAN NOSTRAND DORR, Assistant, at Wells.

The projectors, not desiring to form a company for the sole purpose of selling stock, but for permanent investment and security, have placed it before the public in its present desirable form of a small capital and a full paid stock.

The property was selected with great care, and personally examined by trustees, and so divided among different localities as to avoid undue risks.

The present receipts from the two producing wells, "Holday" and "Auborn," are sufficient for regular monthly dividends, and when the six wells now going down are completed, large and satisfactory results are confidently expected.

In addition, the company propose sinking other wells as soon as the machinery can be placed upon the ground, and have reserved no ample fund for that purpose.

Stockholders are free from all personal liability.

The subscription books are now open for a limited number of shares, to be issued for purchase of above described property, at the following places of business:

C. V. B. OSTRANDER, Merchants' Fire Insurance Company, corner Pine-st. and Broadway.
SEYMOUR BURRELL, No. 64 Pearl-st.
Messrs. RALPH, KING & FATCHEN, 69 Beaver-st.
Messrs. WYCKOFF & LITTLE, No. 158 Montagne-st., near Court, Brooklyn.
MANNING DANIELS, 259 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.
And at the present office of the company,
No. 14 WALL STREET,
(Atlantic Fire Insurance Company,)
where maps of the property may be seen and full explanations afforded.

PETROLEUM

BOOKS CLOSING.

A new 200 barrel well on Cherry Run.

A new 150 barrel well of Fine Lubricating Oil on Sugar Creek.

A new 200 barrel well has been struck on Cherry Run above the Reed Well, close to the property of this company, on the McFate Farm, on which one of the company's wells is almost completed, with splendid prospects of oil.

Another well on the Hogg farm, close to this, is also near down, with equally great prospects.

A new 120 barrel well of fine Lubricating Oil has been struck on Sugar Creek, (the first well bored,) adjoining the Saunders farm, the property of this company, on which a well is nearly completed, with splendid show of Oil.

One acre (of the seven acres Homestead Reserve) on the Saunders farm, which farm belongs to this company, was sold a few days ago for $15,000 cash.

This company has five different properties on Sugar Creek, and they alone are worth to-day over one million dollars, and the entire properties of the company are worth to-day over five million of dollars.

The subscription books will close on March 1, after which no stock will be sold at the present subscription price.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CONSOLIDATED
PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY.
Organized under the laws of New-York.

SHAREHOLDERS EXEMPT FROM ALL PERSONAL LIABILITY.

CAPITAL, $1,500,000, DIVIDED INTO 300,000 SHARES.
PAR VALUE, $5.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $1 PER SHARE.
NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT OR CALL ON THE SUBSCRIBERS, AS 50,000 SHARES ARE RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

President, J. S. CLARK, of New-York.
Vice-President, R. H. WISHART, New-York.
Treasurer, H. F. DEVOE, New-York.
Secretary, J. CONKLIN, New-York.

TRUSTEES:
R. V. R. KETCHUM, Baltimore, Md.
O. KING, Baltimore, Md.
J. H. GOULD, Philadelphia, Penn.
W. WOODRUFF, Baltimore, Md.
R. H. WISHART, Tarr Farm, Penn.
Dr. T. S. KING, New-York.
A. CLARK, Tarr Farm, Penn.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Penn.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENTS:
J. S. CLARK, New-York.
A. CLARK, Tarr Farm, Penn.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Penn.

OFFICES:
No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Nos. 612 and 614 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA.
No. 1 CARROLL HALL, BALTIMORE-ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

The property, embracing upward of 635 acres in different localities, has been selected with great care during the last three years by those of the directors who have been constantly generating on Oil Creek, and throughout the entire oil region of Pennsylvania, as well as Western Virginia, and was not selected to sell, but for the purpose of development and producing oil, having now some ten wells under contract, and being bored with vigor, besids those already completed and producing, making in all thirteen wells already on the property.

Every acre of the company's property is bottom and the best of boring land, much of it on Oil Creek, Cherry Run, Cherry Tree Run, Allechany River, opposite Horse Creek, Sugar Creek, Elk Creek, and other streams where the lands are being rapidly developed with the most encouraging prospects.

The trustees feel confident they will be able to declare and continue handsome dividends shortly after the books close.

Prospectus, maps, and every information can be obtained at

WISHART & CO.'S PETROLEUM EXCHANGE,
No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND

U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS,

No. 38 Wall-st.,
have all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-STREET, N. Y.,

GOVERNMENT AGENTS

FOR THE SALE OF THE

NATIONAL 7-30 LOAN.

These bonds are issued in

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

QUEENS COUNTY BONDS.—THE INTEREST on the Bonds of Queens County, falling due the 1st and 10th of March next, will be paid on presentation at the Astoria Bank of Brooklyn, or at the County Treasurer's Office in the village of Hempstead.
LEWIS W. ANGEVINE, County Treasurer.
HEMPSTEAD, Feb. 20, 1865.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS five per cent. coupon bonds, due in 1894; interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & Co., No. 17 Wall-st.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1865.
NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS Bank are notified that the annual election for the choice of the Directors and three Inspectors of the next annual election, will be held at the Banking house, No. 54 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 6th day of March next. The Poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

FIRST DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE CITY PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a DIVIDEND of TWO PER CENT, free of Government tax, payable March 1, 1865. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th to the 28th February, inclusive.
JAMES M. WESTERVETT, Treasurer.
Feb. 14, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Feb. 1, 1865.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given to the Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, that the following resolution was this day adopted by the Board of Directors of said company:
Resolved, That a dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, be declared by this company out of its net earnings for the last six months upon the Preferred and Common Stock, payable at the office of M. K. Jessup & Company, No. 58 Exchange-place, agents for the company in New-York City, on the 25th day of February, to the holders of said stock who may be registered at both at the close of business hours, on the 11th day of February, on which day the books will be closed and be opened on the 27th instant for transfers.
WM. H. LARRABEE, Secretary.

NEW-ENGLAND PETROLEUM COMPANY, Feb. 20 1865.
FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS Company have declared their first quarterly dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable March 15, 1865. Owing to the destruction of their office at No. 80 John-st., by fire, the dividend will be paid at the office of J. D. BATES & CO., No. 16 Cortlandt-st. The transfer books will be closed on the 10th of March, and reopened on the 16th of the same month.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
S. H. GROSVENOR, Treasurer.

DE KALB PETROLEUM COMPANY, OFFICE No 30 BROADWAY, ROOM No. 15.
DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a Dividend of One per Cent. on its capital stock to all stockholders of record, on the 10th day of March. Transfer Books closed from 10th to 16th of March, inclusive.
SAM'L W. BOOCOCK, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1865.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK, No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent. upon the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 24th inst. Transfer books are closed form this date.
C. N. JORDAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and a half (3½) per cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand. By order.
RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed, free from Government tax. Deposits made on or before March 1 will draw interest from that date. THOS. CHRISTY, President,
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 8 NASSAU-st., N. Y.—OPEN EVERY DAY, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. and on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS from 6 to 8 P. M. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST from Government tax allowed. Money deposited on or before March 1 will draw interest from that date.
JAMES G. STONEALL, President,
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:
WASHINGTON..... 3,724 tons.... 900-horse power
LAFAYETTE..... 3,724 tons.... 900-horse power
EUROPE..... (A float)..... 900-horse power
FRANCE..... (Almost)..... 900-horse power
NAPOLEON III..... (Building)..1,100-horse power
Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DE KERSAINT,
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCAGE,
as follows:
FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
LAFAYETTE..... WEDNESDAY..... March 1.
WASHINGTON..... WEDNESDAY..... March 29.
First Cabin, (including state wines)..... $135
Second Cabin, (including table wines)..... $70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. — Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building.....	3,419	.....
ENGLAND—building.....	3,429	.....
SCOTLAND—building.....	3,430	.....
ERIN.....	3,410	Grace.
HELVETIA.....	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA.....	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA.....	2,878	Lewis.
LOUISIANA.....	2,168	Asplin.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA..... SATURDAY, March 11
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed therein) are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 22.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 1.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 8.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 15.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 22.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 29.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..... $122 50
Second Cabin Passage..... 60 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..... $112 50
Second Cabin Passage..... 65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR.....	Bell.....	Saturday, March 4.
GUIDING STAR.....	Knapp.....	Saturday, March 18
MORNING STAR.....	Nelson.....	Saturday, March 25
EVENING STAR.....	Bell.....	Saturday, April 1.
GUIDING STAR.....	Knapp.....	Saturday, April 15
MORNING STAR.....	Nelson.....	Saturday, April 22.
MAY STAR.....	(Building.).....	Saturday, April 29.

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $70 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $40.
The *Morning Star* is the best boat. The *Evening Star* and the *Guiding Star* are the next finest. The *Morning Star* and the *Guiding Star* have just been thoroughly refitted. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.
No Freights received on days of sailing. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RATHBONE, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR HAVANA.
The new and splendid side-wheel steamship
MORRO CASTLE,
E. ARMY, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4, N. R., on WEDNESDAY, March 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, WILCOX & CO.,
No. 10 Broadway.
The new and splendid steamship HAVANA, Capt. Lines, will follow the MORRO CASTLE, and leave on WEDNESDAY, March 15.
N. B.—All passengers must procure passports before securing passage.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. La Marquand, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Feb. 27, at SATURDAY, March 11.
Passage money to Nassau..... $25
Passage money to Havana..... $50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
Passengers must have passports.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN STEERAGE RATES.
The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:
March 9..... NORTH STAR..... Bloomer.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)
March 18..... COSTA RICA..... Trenholm.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN CITY.)
March 29..... OCEAN QUEEN..... Webb.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN AGE.)
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.
THROUGH BILLS LADING TO ST. LOUIS AND ALL POINTS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, VIA NEW-ORLEANS.
THE ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS,
JOHN J. ROE, President,
is now ready to contract, and give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for shipment as above.
This Company now owns some twenty first-class steamers running between New-Orleans, St. Louis, and Louisville, and are now arranging connections between New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and New-Orleans.
One of their steamers will leave New-Orleans daily, and by judicious arrangements they are enabled to offer inducements to shippers in lower rates and quick dispatch. Average time of transit, eighteen days.
J. EAGER, Agent,
No. 41 Broad-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class United States Mail steamship
YUNG SHUEY,
J. B. HILDRETH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATUEDAY, March 4, at 3 P. M.
For passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, or freight, apply to H. R. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West-st.
The GEORGE CROMWELL will succeed.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF BOSTON..... SATURDAY..... March 4
EDINBURGH..... SATURDAY..... March 11
CITY OF BALTIMORE..... SATURDAY..... March 18
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	80	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, by
TAPSCOTT'S
favorite lines of LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends, and remit money to the old country, can do so on the most favorable terms, by applying to
TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP CORSICA, for Nassau and Havana, are requested to be on board at the company's wharf, Jersey City, at 10 o'clock, on MONDAY MORNING, 27th inst.
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

FRENCH STEAMSHIP LAFAYETTE, for Havre, will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 1st of March, at 10 o'clock.

RAILROADS.

PERTH AMBOY AND WOODBRIDGE RAILROAD.
From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4 10 and 5.40 P. M.
Leave Perth Amboy—7.10, 8.45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 5:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7.25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10 and 5:30 P. M.
JERSEY CITY, Jan. 21, 1865.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.
Nov. 1 1864.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Tickets may be procured at the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn. Baggage checked from the residence to all points on this road and its connections.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington. For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M. 3, 4 and 5 P. M.
Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Jan. 23, 1865, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:40, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. Small cars will be run between Chambers and 30th-st. stations. Sunday train 5 P. M.
J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
D. S. SWEETSER, General Superintendent.
J. C. CALHOUN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

CHANGE OF TIME
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
From foot Murray-st., daily at 3½ P. M., connecting with trains for Highlands, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Manchester, &c.
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.
Fare $2. Excursion tickets $3—good for three days.
Steamer JESSE HOYT leaves Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, daily, (excepting Sundays,) at 9 A. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with express trains for Philadelphia, Tuckerton, Barnegat, Tom's River, &c.
Returning leave Vine-st. Ferry, Philadelphia, at 11,15 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
9:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT.
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 5 O'CLOCK, P. M.
These boats start from Pier No. 36, North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever ran in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous saloons and luxurious fully furnished state-rooms are marked low rates of these "floating palaces."
Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 128 Washington-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
R. H. SIMONS, Agent.

REMOVAL.
The Peoples' Line. "New-Jersey Steamboat Company, have removed from the foot of Cortlandt-st. to their spacious new offices, Pier No. 41, south side Canal-st., where on the opening of navigation, they will be happy to transact passengers and freight as heretofore.
New-York, Jan. 27, 1865.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD, [illegible], leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Freight north and east from New-Haven 11 P. M.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE WATER-WHEELS,
Pamphlets sent are adapted to measure streams, [illegible] and gearing.
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 179 Broadway, N. Y.

ENGINE FOR SALE.—CAN BE SEEN AT 460 E. 52d-st., a horizontal steam-engine, [illegible] power, nearly new and all modern improvements.

MACHINERY.—ENGINES AND BOILER [illegible] and sold, and contracts to order.
GERLEY FURNACE CO.,
No. 5 Beekman-st.

PERSONAL.

A LOST CHILD IN THE SOUTH.—THE gentleman who gave his motherless child, with a secret and misplaced, to a friend on the road from Cassville to Rome, Ga., on the 19th October, 1863, can obtain important information by applying at the office of OLYPHANT & CO., No. 134 Pearl-st., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.
TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!
TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!
Housekeepers should buy their Teas, Coffees, &c., at the GREAT "CANTON TEA WAREHOUSE," where all goods are guaranteed free from adulteration, and sold cheap for cash only. THOMAS R. AGNEW,
Nos. 286 and 288 Greenwich-st., corner Murray.
Wholesale Department No. 283 Greenwich-st.

COMPRESSED YEAST!
The demand for our celebrated "COMPRESSED YEAST" having so rapidly increased, we deem it a duty to the public to designate the following depots in the various parts of the city, where it can be had fresh every day:
DONAN, STEBN & CO.,
No. 89 7th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

GREENWICH-ST.
112. H. Schmidt.
245. O. N. Smith.
415. P. Nelson.
HUDSON-ST.
287. J. F. Knapp.
9TH-AV.
810. Hendrickson.
897. Chs. Hall.
443. B. Blanck.
232. L. Friedlander.
7TH-AV.
420. Abbot & Palmer.
9TH-AV.
426. Bowes & Co.
6TH-AV.
151. J. H. Stellges.
8D-AV.
475. Bauman & Co.
2D-AV.
88. A. Doerking.
Cor. 30th-st., F. Fittel.
AVENUE A.
32. C. H. Rasch.
GREENWICH-AV.
8. S. E. Mann & Co.
BOWERY.
869. Haight Bros.
CANAL-ST.
585. Chas. Rabe.
502. F. Eurnicke.
7TH-ST.
164. Chs. Gothhard.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 179 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.
Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 179 Broadway.

WATER-POWERS FOR SALE.
TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.
We have lists of a great number of water-powers of both large and small capacity, some of them near this city. Persons in want of such property will find it to their interest to call.
Engineers skilled in making plans and estimates for buildings and machinery will be furnished when required. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 179 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.
A large stock always on hand at
LOWER PRICES
than any other establishment in the city.
A. KLASER'S MANTEL WORKS,
Nn. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Cut this out.

TURKISH BATHS,
At No. 13 Laight-st., New-York. Hours for Gentlemen from 6 to 8 A. M., and from 3 to 9 P. M.; for Ladies, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. Closed on Sundays.

WOOL TWINE.—40,000 LBS. SINGLE AND two-ply American hemp Twine in skeins, for tying wool. Also, a large stock of Jute
WOOL TWINE IN BALL.
CARPET WARP, colored and uncolored,
first, second and third qualities.
H. A. HARVEY, No. 84 Maiden-lane, New-York.

BOUND NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.—NEW-York Daily Times from November, 1858, to February, 1862, in 3 vols.; Philadelphia Daily Mercantile Advertiser from July 1, 1812, to Dec. 31, 1812; and from July 1, 1813, to December 31, 1813; Weekly Tribune, September, '48 to January, '50; Charleston Daily Mercury, Jan. 18 to June, 1861, and Montgomery (Alabama) Weekly Mail from Feb. 22 to June, 1861; New-York Weekly Times, &c., all complete and bound. Inquire of H. A. ROCKAFIELD, Lancaster, Penn.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.—"Wardwell's National Writing Fluid," and "Keys' American Union Ink." No sediment, flow freely and do not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., corner of Canal, and by the trade generally. C. W. WARDWELL, Successor to J. G. KEYS.

TO COLLECTORS OR DEALERS—40,000 Ancient Line Engraving and Etchings; the fines collection ever offered; all in portfolios; a few or th lot will be sold cheap.
S. W. COULDSON, No. 718 Broadway.

FOURTH EDITION.—"HOW TIS DONE, OR the Secret Out;" Gambling Exposed; Fortune Telling; Whiskers in 42 Days; The Book of Wonders; 100 Great Secrets; A New Book. Only 25 cents; six for $1. Mailed free. Address HUNTER & CO., Hinsdale, N. H.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AND OLD METALS.—White rags, 10 cents per lb.; colors and woolens, 4 cents; books and newspapers, 9 cents per lb.; old brass, 25 cents per lb.; copper and pewter, 35 cents; lead, 9 cents, at No. 65 New Bowery, corner of Roosevelt-st.

SEWING MACHINES—ALL THE BEST SEWING-MACHINES (new) for sale and to rent. Also, Machines bought, exchanged and repaired.
P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway, New-York.

IRON SAFE WANTED.—FIRST QUALITY IN every respect, about 1,000 lbs. weight, at low price. M., Box No. 4,615 Post-office, New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

BONDS STOLEN.
ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.
The following bonds were stolen from the safe of Thomas Lawrence, Esq., of Pokeepsie, N. Y., and the public are cautioned against negotiating them:
UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

1862, May 1.....	$19,180	$500
1862, May 1.....	1,243	100
1862, May 1.....	41,615	1,000
1862, May 1.....	573	500
1862, May 1.....	19,179	500
1862, May 1.....	12,675	500
1862, May 1.....	12,676	500
1862, May 1.....	12,677	500
1862, May 1.....	221	50
1862, May 1.....	222	50

UNITED STATES TEN-FORTY BONDS.

1864, March 1.....	$34,584	$500
1864, March 1.....	2,063	500
1864, March 1.....	78,377	1,000
1864, March 1.....	78,379	1,000
1864, Aug 15, 1 seven-thirty.....	79,873	500
Michigan War Loan, 7 per cent.....	393	1,000
Michigan War Loan, 7 per cent.....	394	1,000
Michigan War Loan, 7 per cent.....	347	500
Michigan War Loan, 7 per cent.....	348	500
Michigan War Loan, 7 per cent.....	349	500
Michigan War Loan, 7 per cent.....	350	500

$100 REWARD—WILL BE PAID FOR THE apprehension and delivery on board of this ship, for each of the following-named marines:
DENNIS TRACY—Born in Ireland, 23 years of age, 5 feet 8¼ inches high, blue eyes, light-brown hair, fair complexion.
JOHN SHAW—Born in Ireland, 26 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, gray eyes, brown hair, fair complexion.
BENJAMIN COWSLOW—Born in Ireland, 23 years of age, 5 feet 5¾ inches high, hazel eyes, brown hair, dark complexion.
GEORGE WILLIAMS—Born in Ireland, 24 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, blue eyes, brown hair, light complexion.
The above-named marines deserted from the United States Receiving ship VERMONT, Feb. 14, 1865.
W. MOSLANDER, Ex-Officer.
NEW-YORK NAVY-YARD, Feb. 21, 1865.

MISSING.—NINE UNITED STATES TREASURY Notes, commonly known as "Seven-Thirties," of the denomination of $1,000 each, numbered from 1,284 to 1293, inclusive; and two similar notes of the denomination of $500 each, numbered 12,038 and 12,039, all dated Oct. 1st, 1861, and belonging to the Landholders' Bank, Kingston, Rhode Island. Said $1,000 notes are payable to and indorsed by SOLON BUFFUM, and said $500 notes are payable to and indorsed by R. A. HOLDEN & Co. Any person who will give information to the Landholders' Bank, or the Hanover Bank, or to the undersigned, whereby the said notes or any of them shall be restored to said owners, will be liberally rewarded by the undersigned.
J. L. TAYLOR & REED, Bankers,
No. 5 Broad-st.
New-York, Feb. 18, 1865.

$15 REWARD—LOST, ON FEB. 24, BETWEEN 1 and 2, either in the 34th-st. cars, No. 55, or in Stanton-st., between Bowery and Eldridge-st., a PACKAGE OF LETTERS, containing a plain gold ring, with initials, a marriage certificate, dated Sept. 29, 1863, five carte de visites of one gentleman, with one of another, with name on back. Any person returning the same undisturbed to No. 279 Nassau-st., second floor, A. W. STONE, will receive the above reward, with the thanks of the owner.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

A SILVER HUNTING WATCH, $20; A full jeweled lever, $23, extra movement, $27; second-hand 16 karet gold watches, as low as $25, in hunting cases, $50. All watches specially guaranteed for two years. Original L. JACOBS, No. 407 Broadway.

WATCHES FOR SPECULATIVE PURposes.—Composition hunters, fourteen double plate, on silver, $16; treble fire gilt, twenty-five extra do., $36, equal to a solid eighteen carat gold watch. Original L. JACOBS, No. 407 Broadway.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, SILVER PLATE, Jobbers, fancy goods, bought at the highest valuation, for cash; also, old gold and silver. ORIGINAL L. JACOBS, No. 407 Broadway. Established in 1845.

ANNIVERSARIES.

THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT of the New-York Ophtalmic Hospital and School, will take place on MONDAY EVENING, 27th inst., in the Chapel of the University, (Washington Square,) at 7½ o'clock.
An address will be delivered by Hon. JAMES T. BRADY. Music by Dodworth's Band.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 28TH-ST., N. Y.
NO. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.
Classes for gentlemen on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, in Brooklyn—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y., at 5 o'clock. Call for a circular.

POLITICAL.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE.—A regular meeting of this committee will be held at Headquarters corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 27, 1865, at 7½ o'clock.
OWEN W. BRENNAN, Chairman.
HENRY H. HAULEY, } Secretaries.
CHAS. H. HALL.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
THE LAST NIGHTS
OF
HAMLET
are drawing near.
TO-NIGHT
EDWIN BOOTH
will appear in his grand role of
HAMLET,
being its
EIGHTIETH
CONSECUTIVE PERFORMANCE.
ONE OF THE NOBLEST PIECES OF DRAMATIC ART EVER SEEN IN ANY LAND OR IN ANY AGE. WE TRUST IT WILL NOT BE WITHDRAWN UNTIL EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD IN THE COMMUNITY HAS SEEN IT.—(New-York *Herald*.
Doors open at 6½; commences at 7½.
On SATURDAY, March 4,
THE THIRD
of the series of
GRAND MATINEES
of
BOOTH'S HAMLET.
Seats may now be secured for every night during the week, and for the matinee.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. BEGINS AT 7½
Lessee and Manager..... WM. WHEATLEY
LAST WEEK
of the very successful and brilliant engagement of
MRS. F. W. LANDER,
formerly
MISS DAVENPORT,
who will appear THIS (Monday) EVENING, Feb. 27, 1865, for the
FIRST TIME IN FOUR YEARS,
in the Comedy Drama, in five acts, by John Wilkins, Esq., author of "Civilization," &c., and
ORIGINALLY ACTED IN NEW-YORK BY
MISS DAVENPORT,
entitled
CAMILLE;
OR,
THE FATE OF A COQUETTE.
CAMILLE..... Mrs. F. W. LANDER
ARMAND..... Mr. CHARLES POPE
SUPPORTED BY A POWERFUL CAST.
TUESDAY, LAST NIGHT BUT FOUR OF MRS. F. W. LANDER.
CAMILLE.
The Manager respectfully announces a brief engagement with the celebrated artiste,
MR. DANIEL E. BANDMAN,
who will make his first appearance on MONDAY EVENING, March 6, in a Romantic Play, taken from the German of Mme. Charlotte Birch-Pfeiffer, which has been months in preparation, and will be produced with new scenery, &c., &c.

BROADWAY THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7¾.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 27, 1865.
157th consecutive night of the unprecedented engagement of MR. JOHN E. OWENS.
Second week of his triumphant performance of TOODLES and SPRUGGINS, now exciting a decided furore and attracting the greatest audiences on Broadway.
Seventh night of the great Owens' specialty,
FORTY WINKS.
HORATIO SPRUGGINS..... MR. JOHN E. OWENS.
THE TOODLES
TIMOTHY TOODLES..... MR. JOHN E. OWENS.
WITH A GREAT DRUNKEN SCENE.
A Solon Shingle matinee—
MR. JOHN E. OWENS,
yielding to numerous requests, will give on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 4, and on that occasion only, a matinee performance of SOLON SHINGLE, commencing at 2½ o'clock.
Seats for the matinee can be secured now.
In splendid preparation—Dot; or, Cricket on the Hearth.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE,
AND GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION.
NOS. 539 AND 541 BROADWAY.
OPEN DAILY, FROM 10 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
LAST WEEK BUT TWO.
LAST WEEK SUT TWO.
OF THE FINEST ANIMAL EXHIBITION IN THE WORLD.
THE LAST OPPORTUNITIES
of beholding the world-renowned
VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION
OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS
that will be afforded
FOR MANY YEARS,
are offered now, as the establishment
WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE
SATURDAY, MARCH 18,
NOT TO RETURN
to New-York, as arrangements have been made for exhibiting the collection in other cities during the next five years.
LAST WEEKS OF HANNIBAL!
LAST WEEKS OF THE GIRAFFE!
LAST WEEKS OF FRANK NASH AND THE WONDERFUL ELEPHANT TIPPOO SAIB!
LAST WEEKS OF PROFESSOR LANGWORTHY AND HIS NEWLY TRAINED ANIMALS!
LAST WEEKS OF SIGNOR VIZPORI
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEKS
OF
ALL THE LIVING WONDERS
comprised in the
MOST EXTENSIVE MENAGERIE EXTANT.
ADMISSION ONLY 25 CENTS.

NIBLO'S SALOON, MLLE. H. DE KATOW
THE TWO LAST CONCERTS
of the renowned Russian Violoncellist,
MLLE. HELENE DE KATOW,
and the highly successful Piano-forte Virtuoso and Composer,
MR. JAMES M. WEHLI,
prior to their departure for Boston, will take place on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, March 1 and 2.
Mr. Wehli will perform for the first time in America his celebrated Fantasie on airs from
Meyerbeer's Grand Opera,
LES HUGUENOTS,
pronounced by the Paris and London critics to be the CHEF D'OEUVRE OF PIANO-FORTE COMPOSITIONS.
Miss LAURA HARRIS, Signors PAULICCHI and ROSA will assist.
Admission $1. reserved seats 50 cents extra.
Seats may be secured at Messrs. Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Hall & Son's, No. 543 Broadway, and Sibel's, No. 5 Wall-st., commencing on Tuesday morning, at 9 o'clock.
Chickering's Grand Piano will be used on the occasion.
The first grand concert in Brooklyn, at the Academy of Music, on TUESDAY EVENING, March 7.

DODWORTH HALL,
No. 806 Broadway, next to Grace Church.
Opposite 11th-st., and near to A. T. Stewart's.
TO-NIGHT, (Monday,) Feb. 27,
AND FOLLOWING EVENING,
first appearance of
ALFRED BURNETT,
the celeb

SENATE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Testimony of City Inspector Boole.

The Legislative Committee met again on Saturday, and continued its investigations into the affairs of the City Inspector's Department.

The first witness called was *Samuel T. Munson*, Street Inspector in the Sixteenth Ward, who testified that it cost about $2,600 a month to clean the streets of that ward; he did not believe it possible to clean the streets of the city for $300,000 a year.

T. L. A. Boole, City Inspector, then took the stand, and testified that he had lived thirty-two years in this city; had been Councilman for two years and Alderman for six years; was at present City Inspector; thought that with the machinery they had now, if they had the power of summary arrest for violation of ordinances, and with some law others he could name, the City Inspector's Department would be as near perfect as it was possible to make it. He also would suggest that the City Inspector should have the power to convene the Board of Health; at present the Mayor only could do so by the State law; and doctors and ministers should be compelled to report marriages and deaths. There were three bureaus in his department, Records and Statistics, Weights and Measures, and Sanitary Inspection and Street Cleaning; witness derived his authority from the city ordinances, and from the Board of Health; the Board of Health had almost unlimited power over everything connected with the health of the city. To attempt to carry off the ice at the present time would cost the city about $150,000. They would be obliged to wait until the soft weather set in. During the Summer of 1864 he was out of town for a brief period for his health, about six weeks altogether, but he came to the city four or five times during that period. While at Albany in the Winter of 1864 to get a little bill about summary arrests passed for violation of ordinances, he saw a pamphlet containing the charges against his department; when he became City Inspector, the streets were in very bad condition; they were just as dirty, as when Mr. Delavan, broke the Hackley contract; Mr. Delavan could not well help this, as there were only five weeks between this abrogation of the contract and his leaving office; he introduced a great many reforms, as he deemed advisable; he framed an oath for dump inspectors, as they had not been sworn under Mr. Morton; he had the sign put on the ash carts, which checked several abuses previously existing; bell-ringing was introduced by him; having no power to arrest, and knowing that the police paid very little attention to parties throwing ashes in the streets, and could not legally arrest without a warrant, he introduced the system of bell-ringing; he introduced the special inspection for general inspecting purposes; he introduced the ticket system instead of the check system.

The first requisition witness was required to sign was for expenses; he afterward had his brother appointed paymaster of the department by the Common Council; he next explained how the Comptroller came to pay the men instead of the City Inspector; Mr. Brennan came to witness and spoke of there being rumors as to how the money was said to be expended, and it might be that Mr. Brennan told him people were saying the City Inspector was using some of the money himself, whereupon witness told Mr. Brennan that he should be happy if he, Mr. Brennan, would take upon himself to pay the men; the system of carriage-hire was necessary; he could not have got on without it; he had often to start at 5 o'clock in the morning and visit every Ward in the city except the Twelfth; he could not pay the carriage-hire out of his salary; it had been allowed to his predecessor; his salary during his illness had been increased $2,500 a year; his chief clerk's salary was increased either $500 or $1,000 a year.

Mr. Graham wished to know why the contract for freighting ashes was not given out sooner. Witness said that more than eight cents a load was asked by some freighters; he first learned from the Comptroller that the sands were needed for filling on the Jersey shore, and he advertised for proposals; much of the ashes is now taken away for nothing from the North River dumping-grounds; the salaries of only three persons in his department have been increased recently; witness was known G. E. Wilentis six or eight years; Mr. Brady told witness that a man wanted to take the ashes from Watts-street dumping-ground for four cents a load, Mr. Winants offering to do it for five cents; the contract was taken away from Mr. Winants; the latter made a complaint to the Mayor, that he had offered to take ashes away for nothing; Winants told witness he would spend $10,000 to have him (Boole) removed; when Mr. Carr wrote the sketch of witness, published in the *Era*, witness referred him to his brother William H. Boole, who was familiar with the circumstances at his life; the first time witness knew anything about Welgan selling offices he was in Albany; he telegraphed to Mr. Duseabury, who visited Albany; on returning to New-York witness found several persons who had bought offices of Welgan; he sent for Welgan, but the letter was sick, and in a few days died; the Street Cleaning Commission advertised for proposals to clean the streets for $300,000 twice; the first time the bids were informal, and the second time there were no bids; one offer was made to the commission to clean the streets, without providing for the removal of the ashes; the offer in January was declined, because too commissions had not the power to make the contract giving the use of Croton water.

The witness was examined in relation to the expense of cleaning the streets in 1863, but could not remember the amount. When witness came in office he had the inspectors at the dumping-grounds sworn, as an additional protection; the corporation increased the pay of laborers to $1 75 about January, 1864; afterward, it was increased to $2, and in the latter part of 1864 to $2 50 a day; Winants never told witness that he would cart the ashes from the city for nothing; at that time the city was paying eight cents a load; at present the city receives a cent a load at one dump on the North River for ashes; at another three-quarters of a cent, while at the East River dumps the city pays three and a half cents. The witness does not remember giving anything to Mr. Carr toward writing his biography.

Judge Whiting handed witness the following letter, and asked him if it was written by his brother.

Mr. Boole replied that he thought it was written by his brother, William H. Boole.

Judge Whiting asked witness to read it, which the latter declined to do.

Judge Whiting then read the letter as follows:

MR. CARR—*Dear Sir*: This sketch is as it is, because I had no time to make it other. I have not even corrected it, leaving to yourself to take from, add to, or do anything else with it you please.

Frank has seen it. The facts in the case are, of course, unalterable. I will call to less than an hour.

Yours truly, W. H. BOOLE.

The witness was examined in relation to the sale of offices by Welgan. He said he investigated the matter as soon as it became known to him. He was also questioned in relation to the proposals for cleaning the streets for $300,000. The Corporation Counsel drew them up, by direction of the Street Cleaning Commission, and omitted the use of Croton water and dumping grounds, because they did not think they had the power to give them. At some of the dumping grounds there are three or four inspectors; the Comptroller also has inspectors of manure at the dumping-grounds; two years since the Bureau of Markets was transferred to the Comptroller's Department; there has been no street-cleaning since the 24th of December; there have been no bids made out since that time; since the filing of the Hecker injunction fifty-six special inspectors has been discharged; for 1865, witness asked the Comptroller to put $750,000 in the tax-levy for street-cleaning; no appropriation was levied for 1864; the witness did not refuse to give the contract to Mr. Badger because he thought the work could not be done for $300,000, but because the bid was informal; Bilsoh, Devoe, McConnell and others, have special contracts for cleaning the streets.

Mr. Graham offered in evidence the tax levies of 1859 and 1860, and the Comptroller's report for 1860, to show that Ex-Inspector Dat van exceeded the appropriation of $360,000. In 1859 the expenditure was $319,000, and in 1860 $325,000.

The committee then adjourned to reassemble on the 13th of March.

Bellevue Hospital—Medical College Commencement.

CONFERRING OF DEGREES—ADDRESSES BY MOSES H. GRINNELL, PROF. ISAAC E. TAYLOR, REV. DR. THOMPSON AND GEORGE G. NEEDHAM.

The commencement exercises of Bellevue Hospital Medical College were held at the Academy of Music, on Saturday, in the presence of a large audience.

The stage was occupied by the Faculty and Board of Trustees of the College and the speakers.

A selected orchestra, of forty-eight pieces, under the direction of CARL BERGMANN, enlivened the exercises by performing several beautiful airs.

At 8 o'clock the students entered the building in a body, the band playing a "grand march," and took their places in the front orchestra seats.

The exercises were opened by Rev. Dr. BRAGG, who made an impressive prayer.

Prof ISAAC E. TAYLOR, President of the Faculty, conferred the degree of M. D. on the graduating students, in a few remarks, impressing upon them the duty of keeping inviolate the secrets of their patients, relieving the sufferings of their fellow-creatures, and constantly improving themselves as physicians.

After the graduating class had received their diplomas, Professor TAYLOR made an interesting address to the students. He enjoined the necessity of devoting themselves to the study of their profession, which elevates mankind and expands the mind, and said they should remember that a solemn and important trust had been confided to them, and that earnestness of purpose was absolutely necessary to success.

Dr. GORHAM G. NEEDHAM, of a graduating class, then delivered an eloquent valedictory, which was highly applauded.

Hon. MOSES H. GRINNELL, of the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, and one of the Trustees of the College, made a brief address. He referred to the fact that the college was established four years ago by the Commissioners of Charities, at the suggestion of the President. Prof. TAYLOR. Great good had already been accomplished through its instrumentality. He was sorry that one section of our country was not represented by the one hundred and eighty students who graduated that evening; but he looked forward with hope to the next commencement, when the national flag will wave over thirty-six States. He asked the citizens of New-York to give the college, which he believed to be unequaled by any in the country, its cordial support. In conclusion, Mr. GRINNELL gave some parting words of advice to the class, after which Rev. Dr. THOMPSON delivered an eloquent address.

The audience were dismissed with the benediction.

A Sharp Discourse by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

THE WEAK AND EFFETE MINISTRY OF THE PRESENT DAY—THE DISGRACEFUL CITY GOVERNMENT OF NEW-YORK—WHAT KIND OF PREACHING IS WANTED.

Yesterday was a field day at Plymouth Church, whose spacious auditorium was densely thronged by thousands of citizens from this and the adjacent cities. Mr. BEECHER'S opening services were marked by a significant emphasis on all points which could in any way be connected with the events of the day, and long before the evening's discourse was begun it was evident to the impatient audience that a sermon practical and pointed in reference to things of living interest was in store for them. Taking for his text the words: "*For your field is the World*," Mr. BEECHER commenced by defining his position in regard to creeds written and unwritten, to doctrines old and new, and to theology in general. He contended that creeds were of use, but were by no means sacred; that doctrines and forms were serviceable, and that liturgies and rubrics were not to be despised, for the very reason that plows, and hoes, and rakes are of use and service to the farmer, simply because he needs them; but further than this he could not admit. To him a gown would be an embarrassment practical, as a liturgy would be a hindrance mental, but so long as other people piano them and enjoy them, it was not his business to ridicule or despise them. Branching from this, he glanced to the sacredness of days and ordinances, such as Sunday, fast days, peculiar modes of baptism, and so on, as of use simply to educate and assist Christians in their several lines of spiritual development, while there is and should be no intelligent recognition of sacredness or holiness about them. "This," said he, "is an era of progress, and the church must be prepared for changes and improvements, as the body politic is, and as all human organizations have been since the dawn of Eden's sun. It has been customary for the great body of Christians to regard the church and its days and ordinances and its ministers as something different from everything and everybody. This is changing somewhat, and will change still more. Far be it from me to say a word or suggest a theory which can move one of Christ's littlest ones from the rock of ages or this firmest landmark of all time, the Bible: God I only fear lest I may be misunderstood when I say that from those old superstitions of our infancy, from this reverence of *means*, we must move, and that right speedily. Young men, you who are casting about for employment, and who seek to know by what avenue of life's labor you are to become social, avoid, I beseech of you, the overcrowded pursuits of the law, the bestuffed hospitals of medicine, the hot and dreary and unsatisfactory rasps of merchandise. Remember that your "field is the world," and look with me for a moment at the grandeur of your opportunities. No place in life is so full of possibility, so rich in promise, so powerful, so full of liberty as the pulpit. "Oh," says some good, pious soul, "now you're going to advise preaching politics." Preaching politics! And why not? You have your little men in pulpits, who can preach of Moses and the prophets, who can show you the length and breadth of their creed, who can explain the meaning of this term, and of that text, who can talk learnedly of original sin, and of the wickedness of man who lived two thousand years ago; but where is the minister who teaches you of the duty of to-day—who exposes the corruptions of the time in which you live—who expounds the duty of the men before him? In what book or newspaper can you find aught concerning the manner of using a vote? With the exception of Dr. LIEBER, a man born in Germany, but bred in America, I know of no publicist who has taught the people unrestrictedly on this vital question of American life. I have attended many councils where learned divines examined youthful candidates for orders, but I have never yet attended or heard one where a single question was put to test the fitness of the man as a teacher on the point most vital to his congregation. They ask him all about original sin, and the fall of Adam, and the superlapsus and the subsipsus, and test him as to whether he believes in natural grace or acquired grace, whether man is wholly depraved or only in part, and if the latter, where the depravity stops and what relation it bears to the rest of his nature—but they never, never suggest a question which would indicate that the souls or bodies of the men of the nineteenth century are of the least possible moment. These ministers are easy made. The doctors take a little of the regulation dough, they mold it into a pretty little cake of exactly the right shape, pinhole it with the necessary number of orthodox holes, put it on a potty pan, shove it into a properly built oven, and, when it is baked, you have your pretty cracker minister. Out on them, and out on such a system. We are living in a land and in a time of peculiar temptation. We are, as a people, given greatly to lying. Why, the range of white lies alone is wonderfully long, running not only through the highest octaves but way up into the harmonics, while the sub-bass of black lies is simply tremendous. We must have a change in our public men, and not only in the lower classes of officials but even in the halls of our most exalted national council. I do not propose to make charges, but I cannot forbear saying that the tone of public morals is low indeed, when we hear glibly spoken of the carrying of votes on matters of great moral purport, making our legislatures literal shambles of infamy and disgrace.

We may well congratulate ourselves that at the present time our public men in Washington are such as do not make us blush. In the main they are truthful, faithful, efficient and honest. Such has not always been the case, nor is it so everywhere even now. Look at that disgrace to our country, the Common Council of New-York, with the Mayor thrown in besides. Look at them and their unbinding outrages and then pretend to say that the teachers of public morals have no task before them. Look at New-York with its million of inhabitants, its light meeter than that of any city of equal size, its streets reeking with filth, its sewers a pretence and its judiciary a laughing stock. A nest of robbers, a dan of thieves whose example familiarizes our citizens with pillage and prostitutes the morality of our youth—these are to be met, to be denounced and exposed, and changed for the better. Public men should feel that the people demand of them a price for their elevation; they should set before our young men examples of integrity, of honor, of fairness and of decency. Oh, young men, it is for this work I entreat you to forsake the paths that lead to the vexations of commerce and the uncertainties of traffic. It is to be a minister, to the highest significance of the title. I would not confine you to creeds nor doctrines, nor to narrow pulpits, but would place you on broad platforms, where, from the corners of the street, you could help and assist your fellow-man, having for the life even that now is all honor and profit, and in the life to come an enduring crown of joy and blessedness in the presence of your Father that is in Heaven.

FRIGHTFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Train Thrown Over an Embankment—Many Passengers Injured, Several Perhaps Fatally.

A merchant of this city, who was on the express train from Buffalo for Albany, on Thursday evening last, describes a fearful accident which occurred about midnight near Jordan Station, west of Syracuse, on the New-York Central Railroad. The train, consisting of nine long passenger cars and the usual leggage and other cars, was rueeing at high speed, when the locomotive struck a defective or broken rail on a culvert, and in a twinkling seven of the passenger cars were hurled down to the valley from an embankment of about twenty feet in height. The locomotive, tender, and laggage cars leaped the broken rail and ran on three-quarters of a mile before the engineer could check them. The gentleman who gives us the information was asleep in one of the sleeping cars at the time of the accident, and his first impression, on waking, was that the entire train had been crushed into one car; but upon extricating himself from the human mass that pressed on him in every direction, he plunged through a window and landed, cut and maimed, in his midnight clothes, in a snow-bank, and then saw that the train had been turned bottom upward. Around him were throngs of unclad, shrieking men and women, and before him were the overturned and shattered vehicles, whence the frightened travelers were escaping through the windows. The passengers had so crowded upon each other, that the work of extricating them—the car doors being locked, as usual, and the only mode of egress being through the windows—was exceedingly difficult. In one car they were heaped one upon another, and the vehicle had taken fire from the overturned stove, and several of the last who were dragged out were nearly exhausted from suffocation. In another car two women were suspended by the overturned seat, on which they had been reclining, and it was necessary to enter the car to drag them from their perilous position.

The travelers who had taken sleeping cars suffered from the intense cold for half an hour or more, but at length secured their wearing apparel; not, however, in every instance, getting precisely the garments which belonged to them respectively, and several gentlemen who thus made involuntary exchanges were unable to find their watches, etc.

It having been found that a number of the travelers had been so severely injured as to be incapable of walking three miles to the Jordan Station, the locomotive was sent thither to get passenger cars; but those of the passengers who had escaped serious injury meantime took up the line of march for that station, and arrived there at about midnight. Shortly afterward the wounded arrived, and were taken to a hotel, where their wounds were dressed by the physicians of the place. It is feared that two of the number were mortally wounded.

NATIONAL CELEBRATION OF OUR VICTORIES.

A Programme Agreed Upon.

At a meeting, on Saturday last, at the Collector's Office, the committee of citizens appointed to arrange for a national celebration of our occupation of Savannah, Charleston, and Wilmington, reported the following letter to the President:

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1865.

To Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:

SIR: The citizens of New-York assembled in the parents of commerce, at a public meeting held this day, adopted by a unanimous voice the resolutions we herewith transmit.

In the performance of this agreeable duty, and in the spirit which actuates those we represent, we offer you our cordial congratulations on the brilliant successes which have signalized the movements and conflicts of the national forces by land and sea, and which have shed such enduring lustre on the military character of our country.

We are charged, also, to assure you that in the judgment of this commercial community, the grateful thanks of the American people are due to the President of the United States and the officers of the Government, for the patriotic, resolute, and persistent determination shown by them to maintain the honor and to preserve inviolate the territory of the nation.

With sentiments of respectful regard, we remain your obedient servants.

MOSES TAYLOR, Chairman.
SAMUEL SLOAN, S. B. CHITTENDEN, } Secretaries.

Messrs. Charles P. Daly, George Opdyke, Hamilton Fish, Henry Hilton, Edwards Pierrepont, William M. Evarts, William F. Allen, Elliott F. Shepard, Prosper M. Wetmore, the Committee on Resolutions, reported as follows:

Resolved, That the solemn pledges given to the Government by the people of the City of New-York, assembled in Union Square, on the 20th of April, 1861, have been redeemed with fidelity and honor, and that, after four years of bloody conflict, where the majority of the laws has been vindicated, and the national banner restored to the soil of every State in revolt, it is fitting and just that upon the same spot the tidings of victory should be mingled with the acclamations of a grateful people.

Resolved, That since the cities of New-Orleans, Memphis, Vicksburgh, Nashville, Savannah, Columbia, Charleston and Wilmington, freed from the terrors of insurgent arms, have again been received under the protecting care of the Government, it is our duty to teach them, by example and acts of kindness, that it is safer and wiser to obey the law than to spurn its control.

Resolved, That the people of the City of New-York do hereby invite the cooperation of every loyal municipality in the Union to unite in a general celebration of the successes of the Union arms, on Saturday, the 4th day of March ensuing, at midday, that, by the sound of cannon, the ringing of bells and the uprising of the voices of the people, the national heart may be made glad, and gratitude and honor be rendered to the gallant men who have preserved the life of the nation.

Telegrams were received from four States, concurring with the action of New-York, and expressing their desire to make the celebration national.

The general programme contemplates a parade and military review, processions of civic societies, an open-air meeting at 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon next, at Union-square; sunrise, noon, and sunset salutes and ringing of bells, and fireworks in the evening.

Copies of the following dispatch have been forwarded to the Mayors of all the principal cities, and favorable responses have been received from several:

To the Mayor of ——:

The people of New-York propose a national celebration of Union victories, on the 4th of March next, at midday. Will you unite?

MOSES TAYLOR,
S. B. CHITTENDEN,
SAMUEL SLOAN.

We have been requested to publish the following:

The Committee of Arrangements for the proposed celebration will be in constant session at the Astor House, Rooms Nos. 18 and 19, during the week. All communications relating to the military parade, civic procession, telegraphic dispatches from other cities, and other matters relating to the active details of the celebration, may be addressed to Col. FRANK E. HOWE, Secretary of the Committee of Arrangements. Civic societies, public bodies, private manufacturing and industrial establishments, with their emblems of trade, and commerce, are respectfully invited to unite in this patriotic demonstration. The workingmen of New-York always form a marked feature on such occasions, and it is hoped that they will participate in celebrating the triumphs of the army and navy of the Union. Private citizens mounted are invited to form a part of the procession under such direction as may be designated.

By order of the General Committee.

MOSES TAYLOR, Chairman.
S. B. CHITTENDEN, SAM. SLOAN, } Secretaries.

Judge Barnard's Habeas Corpus on Col. Baker.

ABRAHAM LYONS, the bounty broker, whose body has been demanded of Col. BAKER by Judge BARNARD, but which body is securely stowed away in the Old Capitol Prison, is of the firm of A. LYONS & Co., of No. 18 Mercer-street and No. 243 Broadway. The specific charge against him is forgery in the case of a young recruit whom LYONS had cheated. The soldier, in a letter to Col. BAKER, says:

"I was induced, on the 26th of August last, by Mr. LYONS, to enter the navy as a substitute, for which I was to receive the sum of $500, $50 of which was to be paid to a friend who accompanied me to see that all was right, and the balance was to be handed to me. I was taken to No. 14 State-street, to the regular recruiting agency, where I passed my examination and entered the service for three years and $750. LYONS then took me to Brooklyn, and delivered me on board the receiving-ship *North Carolina*, to Acting Master GEORGE TAYLOR, to whom he paid for me $750, saying that he would hand the same to me after I had been mustered in. TAYLOR and LYON asked me to sign a receipt for the money, but as I had not yet obtained it, I declined. Acting Ensign OVERLEY saw and heard the whole transaction, and by his advice I again declined to sign. Mr. TAYLOR took my papers, and I was ordered below. I passed the necessary examination on the 29th of August, but in the meantime TAYLOR had deserted, taking with him my $750 and funds belonging to other parties on the ship. He could not at the time be found. LYONS in the meantime secured my papers and sold them with the necessary receipt (signed with my name, but not by my hand,) to Mr. WEAVER, of Oneida County, who wanted a substitute, and paid $600 therefor. Mr. RICHARDSON, of Utica, the Provost-Marshal of that district, accepted the papers as correct, and credited the county with the recruit. Shortly thereafter Mr. TAYLOR was arrested, and tried on the 1st of January, 1865, and is now serving his time and expiating his folly at the State Prison at Albany. I am still on the *North Carolina*, unconformed and not sound to service, although detained. At the request of Capt. MCKINSTRY, Admiral PAULDING ordered an investigation, the result of which was, that a recommendation that I be discharged was sent to the Secretary of the Navy. No action has been taken yet. I have written myself to the department, but have received no answer. A lawyer (Mr. J. C. BOWEN) has written to Provost-Marshal RICHARDSON about the matter, but with the same result, no answer. I appeal to you, Col. BAKER, confident that if you prosecute the case you will succeed and get my money. Admiral PAULDING gave me a week in which to prosecute him, but I could do nothing. If I could get my discharge, I wouldn't care so much; but I have a family at No. 377 Avenue B, in great destitution, and on the small wages which Capt. MCKINSTRY kindly allows me as laudsman, its hard work to keep the wolf from my door."

The testimony of the soldier is corroborated by that of the officers of the *North Carolina*, and of Mr. WEAVER, of Oneida County; and in addition thereto Col. BAKER has other charges which he can substantiate by abundant proof. He will, therefore, respectfully make return to Judge BARNARD'S writ, that the body of LYONS is not in his keeping, and that the evidences of his crimes against the General Government furnish his surrender.

Having secured the soldier's money and attended to LYONS' case, it is now not improbable that Col. BAKER may pay his respects to Provost-Marshal RICHARDSON, who, when called upon for the papers in the case above stated, sent him far everything but the receipt upon which the soldier's name had been forged, without which the enlistment was worthless. Col. BAKER would like to know whether Provost-Marshal RICHARDSON received an incomplete set of papers, and if so, what right he had to credit Oneida County with a recruit thereon; and, moreover, if he has the receipt for $750, to whom he signed the soldier's names.

Among the unconscionable villainies that the Government detectives are daily bringing to light, a racy thing turns up now and then; such, for instance, as the rather irregular proceedings of the Selectman of Wilcoham, Conn. The town, having voted to pay liberal bounties, instructed its Selectmen to fill the quota. They accordingly came hither, and it being their opinion that the "fatbars of the town" should be well cared for, they purchased two recruits at the town's expense, and put them into the army as substitutes for themselves!

Musical Soiree at Manhattan College.

The anniversary of WASHINGTON'S Birthday was celebrated at this institution in a manner worthy of the occasion. The orchestra and band discoursed excellent music. As none but verbal invitations had been extended the audience was small in point of numbers, but highly appreciative in point of taste and discernment. But the evening was not exclusively devoted to music, for eloquence lent its attraction. And Clio aided Melpomene. A panegyric on WASHINGTON was read by Mr. P. MULDOON, in which the virtues of that great man were briefly but eloquently descanted upon. Mr. MURPHY followed, with a trenchant and sensible and really profound remarks from Mr. DELANEY, in regard to the advantages to be derived from a varied course of studies, constituting the literary portion of the entertainment. One of the Rev. gentlemen present remarked, toward the close of the proceedings, that he had never celebrated Washington's Birthday so happily, and knew of no place which possessed so abundantly the means of rendering that celebration what it should be, as Manhattan College.

REMOVAL OF THE LOWER JAW.—A remarkable surgical operation for necrosis of the lower jaw was performed in this city about a fortnight ago on a German boy twelve years of age, by the eminent surgeon, Dr. RAPHAEL, Professor of Surgery in the Thirteenth-street Medical College. This terrible and fortunately rare disease was induced by the fumes of phosphorus arising from lucifer matches—the boy being a worker at the match-making business, and having had a tooth extracted over a year ago, which gave the malady the opportunity to gain a foothold in his system. The disease had been going on for thirteen months, until it involved nearly the whole of the lower jaw; and the external appearance of the boy was pitiful in the extreme, the face being swollen to greatly abnormal proportions, and pus exuding from large sinuses or openings along the line of the bone on the left side of the jaw. With difficulty the patient was gotten under the influence of chloroform, and when the bone was exposed from its upper left extremity to the middle of the chin, it was found that the whole mass was in the worst stage of disease. At the latter point the bone was severed with the saw, and a hope entertained of saving the right half of the jaw, or a part of it; but on examination, the disease was found to extend upward on that side also, and involved further removal of half of that half of the bone, which was also executed with masterly skill and great delicacy. The fleshy parts were then brought together with the suture, and tastefully dressed by the operating surgeon.

Hardly a fortnight has elapsed since the operation, and already upon (by first intention) has gone on so finely that the boy enjoys great comfort, and is able to walk out in the air, and his speedy perfect recovery is certain. Several distinguished members of the medical profession were present to witness the operation of Dr. RAPHAEL.

This case of disease so horrible should furnish a warning to all who work in lucifer matches, or are exposed to the fumes of phosphorus.

Arrivals in the City.

Wm. Allison, Esq., and lady, of London, England; Edward Lewis, Esq., and lady, Manchester, England; Jesse L. Moss, Westerly, R. I.; E. Rubie and wife, New-Rochelle; Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Ransom, Albany; Geo. Caldwell and lady, U. S. A.; Mr. P. M. Chandler and Mrs. Chandler, Boston; Mr. J. L. Mathewson, Montreal; W. Parzel, Esq., and lady; Mr. Lawrence Foot, Geneva, and Mr. Wm. Kidd, Albany, are stopping at the Clarendon Hotel.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1281, 1307, 1407, 887, 980, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000, 1004, 1010, 1020, 1022, 1026, 1032, 1040. *Part II.*—Nos. 701, 820, 930, 932, 697, 284, 1087, 938, 940, 948, 956, 976, 1217, 711, 826, 872, 243, 1015, 672, 1041.

The Superior Court, Trial Term, is adjourned until the first Monday of March.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ANOTHER ROBBERY BY THE THIEVES OF EAST HOUSTON-STREET.—Mr. HENRY H. WATERS, of the firm of WATERS & THOMPSON, of Newark, was robbed by an East Houston-street gang of gamesters and thieves, at about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, in Houston-street, near Crosby, within a stone's throw of the Central Department of Metropolitan Police. The gang followed him from a saloon on the northeast corner of Broadway and Houston-street, and when they had gone far enough from Broadway to have a fair start if a Fourteenth Ward policeman should miraculously attempt to interfere, they surrounded him, and one of their number held him by the throat while the others "went through" him. They then dragged him into the den whose HENRY LAZARUS was ordered—No. 12 East Houston-street—and attempted to rob him of a gold watch which they had failed to get in their attack on the highway; but in their attempt in this they were unsuccessful. Mr. WATERS at length escaped and sought an officer, but was unable to find one until he reached Mercer-street, and to him he related his adventure. The officer—CONWAY, of the Eighth Precinct—promptly went with Mr. WATERS to the grogery at No. 12 East Houston-street, and apprehended one HENRY ARCHER, and the prisoner was taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court, to the prison of which Justice DODGE committed him without bail. ARCHER, who is an Englishman, aged 25 years, is supposed to be one of a gang of English thieves and ticket-of-leave men that were imported two years ago. A curious might be very interesting as to the occupation of the residents and visitors of East Houston-street from Broadway to Mulberry-street, and of Broadway on the east side from Houston-street to Bleecker.

SHOOTING AFFRAY IN MACDOUGALL-STREET.—Early yesterday morning several persons were creating disturbance near CHRISTOPHER O'DONNELL'S liquor store, at No. 29 Macdougal-street, and when Mr. O'DONNELL went to the door and demanded what they wanted, one of them fires upon him, severely wounding him in the cheek. They then fled, but were pursued, and two were arrested by Policemen BARRA and HYLAND, and taken to Jefferson Market, where they rendered their names as WILLIAM SEIBLE and WILLIAM MCDERMOTT. They were committed by Justice DODGE in default of $1,000 bail. JAMES KENNY, who is alleged to be the person who shot Mr. O'DONNELL, has not been arrested.

A HOSE COMPANY DISBANDED.—At a meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners, on Friday night, present Commissioners GORHAM, BONNELL and FLEGER, a resolution was adopted disbanding Hose Company No. 21. The disorganization and demoralization of the company induced the board to come to this decision.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE DRAFT IN THE THIRD DISTRICT.—The draft in the Third District, Brooklyn, was completed on Friday, and on Saturday many of those drawn appeared at the office of the Provost-Marshal, for the purpose of being exempted, or to report with the view of procuring substitutes. Most of those drafted are poor men, with families dependent upon them for support. Those who have mostly procured representative substitutes, and their names were, therefore, not drawn.

The Board of Supervisors have made provision, that to every drafted man who shall procure a substitute before being mustered into the service, there shall be paid for a one-year substitute $300, two-years' substitute $400, and three-years' substitutes $600; and the County Treasurer was directed to issue certificates of indebtedness for these sums, to be accounted for County Bonds.

A meeting of citizens was called, to take place in the Common Council Chamber, on Saturday evening, for the purpose of taking action in relation to the draft, but as very few were present, they adjourned until Tuesday evening, at 7:30 o'clock.

SHARP PRACTICE.—A well-dressed young man, with a heavy black moustache, signing his name "J. WILLIAMS," called upon Mrs. DAVIS, No. 25 Oxford-street, on Thursday last, and represented that there was a keg of syrup at the Custom-house, upon which there was $2 to pay, and that he was the Custom-house Collector. Mrs. DAVIS paid the money, and called at the Custom-house for the syrup, where she ascertained that she had been swindled.

FIRE.—A fire occurred in HENRY BRANT'S bakery, corner of York and Gold streets, on Saturday morning, caused by the ignition of shavings which had been placed near the boilers. Damage $1,000; insured for $800 in the Americus Company, New-York.

OVERBOARD.—WM. COOK, residing at No. 164 Atlantic-street, was found in the river at the foot of Atlantic-street on Saturday evening. He was rescued by watchman JOHN DUNN and policemen BAKER and TICKNOR.

THE DRAFT.—CHARLES GAYLER, Esq., the dramatic author, and Rev. Dr. FOSS, of the Methodist Church, both of Brooklyn, were drawn as conscripts last week.

WILLIAMSBURGH.

Extensive Incendiary Fires—Loss of Valuable Live Stock—Gallant Rescue of a Family from Suffocation.

Williamsburgh was the theatre of unusual excitement on Saturday night and Sunday morning, in consequence of no less than five incendiary fires, and one false alarm. The night was an unusually stormy one, and the bad passions of many firemen, or runners in fires, accorded with the night. The following is a summary of the fires:

About 10 P. M., Saturday, a frame building in Fourth-street, between North Third and North Fourth was fired. It was owned by ABRAHAM FOUKE, and the lower story was occupied as a stable. The building itself was completely gutted, and four horses were burnt; one, worth $300, was owned by Mr. FOX; the other three were owned by Mr. DANIEL BOYLAN, and of an aggregate value of $600. No insurance on building.

About 12 o'clock the stable, corner North Fourth and Sixth streets was fired, the inflammable materials being placed in the manger of a valuable horse. It was fortunately discovered before much damage was done.

Between 1 and 2 A. M., yesterday, the liquor-store of THOMAS BERRY, corner of Grand and Seventh streets, was discovered on fire by Officer SMITH, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, and, with the assistance of Officer CUNNINGHAM, he extinguished it. The firemen, however, entered the store, and some considerable damage was caused by a stream of water.

About 2:30 A. M., the stable corner of North Fourth and Fifth streets, occupied by JAMES MCNALLY and others, was fired and utterly destroyed. Mr. MCNALLY loses a new carriage, 4 wagons, and two valuable horses, valued at about $500. His entire loss will be about $1,800. No insurance.

Mr. MCNALLY resided in a brick house adjoining the stable, which caught fire in the rear, and his family, being all asleep in the second story at the time, were gallantly rescued from their perilous position by the intrepidity of Sergeant PETER SPENCE, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, aided by Officer E. BROWN. Mr. OWEN DENNIN occupied the lower story of this building as a liquor store, and loses by water and theft about $150.

The action of many firemen, or those who travel with them, during this eventful night, was disgraceful in the extreme.

Launch of the Steamship Montana.

Early Saturday forenoon, the splendid side wheel steamship *Montana*, built by WEBB & BELL, for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, was launched from the yard foot of Gansevoort-street, Greenpoint. Her dimensions are: Length between perpendiculars, 330 feet; breadth of beam, 43 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 27 feet; 4,100 tons burden. The frame of the *Montana* is composed of white oak, chestnut and hackmetack; floor of oak, and solid the whole length of the vessel; futtocks of oak and chestnut, and top timbers of hackmetack. She is braced with diagonal iron straps 4½ inches by ⅝ inches, running from heads of floors to heads of top timbers; longitudinal straps, 5 by ⅝ inches, runs completely around the vessel, at heads of timbers, connected with and thoroughly bolted and riveted to diagonal straps. She has also three tiers of keelsons running fore and aft, thoroughly bolted to the floors. The bed keelsons for engine are each 60 feet long, 5 feet 6 inches high, and 4 feet 9 inches wide. These bed keelsons contain about 45,000 superficial feet of timber, and the keelsons together contain nearly 100,000 superficial feet. The ceiling commences at turn of bilge, 10 inches thick, and extends upward to upper deck-clamps, which are 8 inches thick. She has three complete decks, besides orlop decks. The beams of berth and main decks are of yellow pine, and the spar and orlop decks of white pine. The gallows frame is of yellow pine, with legs 22 inches square at head and 24 inches square at heels, built and fastened in the most complete manner, to support the engine. The outside planking of the ship is of oak; gerboard streak 6 inches thick; thence to lower tern of bilge, 4 inches, and gradually lessening to wales, which are 6 inches thick. In order to increase her longitudinal strength, she has been double-planked from the flat of the floor to lower side of between-deck ports with oak planking 3½ inches, crossing the inner course, all strongly fastened with copper bolts and locust-tree nails, wadged both inside and outside. In point of workmanship, wood and finish, this ship will compare favorably with any ever built at this port. Her engines, which are being constructed at the Novelty Iron Works, will be 105 inches cylinder, and 12 feet stroke of piston. This is the fourth steamship built by WEBB & BELL for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company during the past two years.

SUDDEN DEATH.—MRS. MARGARET COULTER, residing in Greece-street, near Franklin, Greenpoint, dropped suddenly dead yesterday morning, while preparing breakfast for her family. Coroner BARRY held an inquest, when it was ascertained that death was caused by disease of the heart.

BURGLARY.—The residence of Mrs. A. STONE, No. 315 Smith-street, was entered on Saturday afternoon and robbed of plate, jewelry, &c., to the value of $100.

NEW-JERSEY.

CONSPIRACY.—A German woman named TERESA BAIES was arrested on Saturday afternoon, by Constable WHITNEY, on a charge of having stolen a gold watch and chain, valued at $150, from GOTLIEB BERTUSS, a Swiss watchmaker, keeping a lager beer saloon in Washington-street, near the Post-office, Hoboken. It appears that Mrs. BAIES came to this country recently, bringing with her about $3,000, leaving her husband behind to dispose of some property. She engaged in the Prescott House, Broadway, as a domestic, where the complainant, who was acquainted with her in the old country, visited her, and becoming aware that she had means, desired her to take a partnership in his business. Mrs. BAIES accompanied the complainant to Hoboken, taking along her effects, but after arriving there, declined to enter into partnership until she had an opportunity to see how the business prospered. On Saturday, as is alleged, BERTUSS desired to borrow $100, offering as security eight watches, which she declined. He then went out and shortly after returned and accused her of having stolen his watch, which she denied, and he then locked her up in a room, procured a warrant from Judge POPE and caused her arrest. After the arrest, Constable WHITNEY searched the woman's trunks and bedding thoroughly, but was unable to find the property. Persons in the same house stated that the accused had not left the premises. BERTUSS finally offered to withdraw the charge on her agreeing not to prosecute for false imprisonment, and on his part he agreed to publish an advertisement in the German papers stating that she was innocent, and thus the matter ended.

A QUEER PLACE TO GO TO BED.—About 3 o'clock yesterday morning, while the rain was falling in torrents, as Officer DOYLE, of the Jersey City

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4190. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Strength of the Rebel Army in Front of Sherman.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT STATEMENTS

Whence Beauregard and Johnston Collected Their Forces.

Hood's Old Army Unable to Form a Junction with Them.

Sherman's Army Far Superior to Theirs.

RUMORS ABOUT THE CABINET

THE ENROLLMENT BILL ADOPTED.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 27.

The absence of news from Gen. SHERMAN, and the reticence of the rebel press concerning the movements of their own troops, will naturally tend to breed apprehension in the minds of many in regard to the concentration of forces which the enemy is making in the hope of obecking SHERMAN'S march. It is well, therefore, to consider what number of troops, aside from LEE'S old army, can be brought to resist our advancing columns.

I am in possession of some information concerning this matter, which will throw some light on the subject.

In the first place, it must be recollected that when BEAUREGARD assumed command of the rebel forces immediately in front of SHERMAN, he simply superseded HARDEE, who was ordered to Charleston; he in turn superseding Gen. SAM. JONES there. The force which BEAUREGARD took command of was simply that which escaped from Savannah with HARDEE, less 4,000 Georgia militia, who were disbanded on South Carolina soil and returned home. This force thus reduced did not positively exceed, even if it reached, 8,000 effective men. BEAUREGARD did not himself bring a man to swell the forces contesting SHERMAN'S march; and it has been simply impossible for any of Hood's old army to have reached him since, as SHERMAN has been directly between the two forces.

HARDEE had at Charleston and vicinity only two brigades, including everything, or what was equal to one division of five thousand men. These moved northward, and have probably formed a junction with BEAUREGARD. At Wilmington, BRAGG had not to exceed six thousand men, principally composed of HOKE'S division. These have fallen back in the direction of Goldsboro. On the line of the railroad between Wilmington and Weldon, was stationed one brigade under Gen. BARNS, of North Carolina, not over three thousand strong, including conscripts, militia, and everything that could be dragged into the service.

At Salisbury there is also a small rebel force, two regiments I am told, which will be relieved from their duty of guarding prisoners by the exchange now going on. The entire infantry force that BEAUREGARD can therefore bring to resist SHERMAN, from any other point than Richmond, does not exceed at the outside twenty-two thousand men, even if it equals that.

In addition he has a corps of cavalry, commanded by Lieut.-Gen. WADE HAMPTON, and composed of two divisions; one commanded by Gen. WHEELER—the same who "whipped KILPATRICK" and then "fell back" so often in Georgia—numbering 4,000 men; and HAMPTON'S old division from Virginia, now commanded by Gen. BUTLER, of South Carolina, numbering 3,500 men, or a total in the corps of 7,500 men. BRAGG-BEAUREGARD'S entire force, exclusive of any aid from LEE, is therefore about 30,000 men of all descriptions, and no resources of militia, minute men, etc., for they don't raise them in North Carolina.

If SHERMAN forms a junction with SCHOFIELD, as he undoubtedly will, it is safe to say that the two armies combined will be far superior to BEAUREGARD'S concentrated strength, and all the aid he is able to get from the army defending Richmond.

These figures are much nearer correct than the enemy would like to admit, and are based upon such data as to entitle them to full credence.

Vice-President STEPHENS, of the rebel Confederacy, was at Charlotte, N. C., on the 14th inst., on his way to Georgia, but tarried awhile to see how he could best dodge SHERMAN, who was directly in his path.

It is an important fact that the railroads between Augusta and Atlanta and between Macon and Atlanta are still unrepaired. The travel across the "Gaps" is by means of stages, wagons, &c. The "Southern Express Company" carry all their goods that way.

THE CABINET.

It is creditably reported to-night that the friends of Hon. ANDREW HARLAN have withdrawn his name as a candidate for the portfolio of the Interior Department, and will throw their influence in favor of Hon. A. W. RANDALL.

THE ENROLLMENT ADOPTED.

The House finished the Enrollment Bill to-day, after having spent three entire days upon it. The last four sections were adopted nearly as reported. The most important provision adopted to-day is that which disfranchises all deserters from the United States service who do not report within sixty days from the passage of the act. All persons enrolled and liable to draft who shall leave the country to avoid the draft are liable to the same penalties. During the debate quite a scene occurred between Mr. SCHENCK, who engineered the bill, and Mr. TOWNSEND, the Staten Island member, who fills the blame caused by the resignation of Mr. STEBBINS, resulting in Mr. TOWNSEND'S discomfiture. Mr. SCHENCK is not the sweetest tempered member in the House, but he effectually cornered Mr. TOWNSEND on the question of "the force of language" in the bill.

THE LOAN BILL.

This evening the House is considering the Loan Bill, and has adopted the five-minute speech rule. Mr. STEVENS' substitute, fixing the rate of interest at eight per cent., will probably be rejected.

THE MILITARY NOMINATIONS.

The Senate Military Committee to-day passed upon all the military nominations before them, and will report them at once to the Senate. The committee have reported adversely in a large number of cases. It remains for the Senate to take such action as is thought proper.

UNION PRISONERS.

The House Military Committee have finished their investigations in regard to the treatment of our prisoners in the hands of the rebels, and Mr. DEMING will make a report upon the subject to the House. It is very elaborate, and enters largely into the whole subject.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee have the Tariff Bill nearly ready to report. It makes very little alteration in the present schedule, and will not materially effect any of the leading articles.

THE LOUISIANA CASE.

It is exceedingly doubtful whether a vote will be reached in the Louisiana case before the adjournment. Messrs. SUMNER and WADE have given out that their messers shall not pass until it has been thoroughly discussed.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 27.

GEN MOSQUERA IN WASHINGTON.

Gen. MOSQUERA, President of the Republic of Colombia, and its minister to London have arrived here, accompanied by Gen. SALGAR, Colombian Minister to Washington, and Señor BRUSSEAL, the distinguished minister from Venezuela. These parties were the guests of Señor ROMERO, the Mexican Minister. Gen. MOSQUERA has been introduced to the Secretary of State and the President, and to-day left for City Point on a visit to Gen. GRANT'S armies.

THE SUIT AGAINST THE HUDSON RIVER BRIDGE COMPANY.

In the case of FREDERICK W. COLEMAN appellant, *vs.* The Hudson River Bridge Company of Albany, the Supreme Court of the United States affirmed, with costs, the decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the northern district of New-York.

NEWS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

The Lines Before Petersburgh—From South Carolina—The Same Old Story—Speech of Gov. Vance.

VIRGINIA.

THE LINES BEFORE PETERSBURGH.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 25.

Unbroken quiet reigns along the lines on the north side of the James River.

The enemy concentrated on the new position on Hatcher's Run, during Tuesday and Wednesday, but nothing of consequence has grown out of the movement. They captured a portion of our picket line in this vicinity on Tuesday night, but the line was reëstablished by our forces the next morning.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 25.

There was no fighting on the right yesterday, as had been expected; and the reported concentration of the enemy's troops near Hatcher's Run is still a subject of speculation. It appears that the Yankees captured a portion of our picket line on Sunday, which was recaptured by our forces the next day.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

NOT YET PERMITTED TO PRINT THE NEWS.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb 25.

We have been officially and properly requested to take no notice, for the present, of military affairs in the Carolinas; and, to make our compliance good, we omit all allusions to these from our report. Our readers will readily appreciate the motives of this reticence.

THE OCCUPATION OF COLUMBIA.

[The following statement differs from all previous accounts, which represented that Columbia was occupied after very little if any fighting.—ED. N. Y. TIMES.]

From the Richmond Whig, Feb. 25.

The contest for the possession of Columbia seems to have been a most obstinate one, and the resort can only be attributed to sheer numerical superiority; the fighting, according to accounts, having been carried on within the very streets of the city. We are informed that all or nearly all the government property was safely removed, and that whatever was destroyed by our authorities consisted of such materials as could be easily procured or replaced elsewhere.

NORTH CAROLINA.

PUBLIC MEETING IN GOLDSBORO—SPEECH OF GOV. VANCE.

From the Richmond Whig, Feb. 25.

Gov. VANCE addressed the people at Goldsboro, N. C., on Saturday last. The *Journal* gives a sketch of his remarks, from which we copy the following:

Gov. VANCE said that he was one of the last to give up the Union. But his State in solemn council gave "up forever," and was resolved to die for the pledge there made for ex. Are you to be naked. [Cries of "We are" and cheers.] He sketched the history of the late attempt to stop the war, and proceeded to show that the terms of "unconditional submission" insisted upon by LINCOLN were terms which could only be accepted from or be accepted by dogs. He then pictured the awful and degrading consequences of submission.

At this point, Gov. V. drew a picture of that venerable, great man, Gen. LEE—"the greatest captain of the age"—bowing at the footstool of a low, blackguard Illinois cross-roads lawyer, to be a wife for the sake of his wife and children! Are there any men in North Carolina, he asked, willing to see this? [Sensation and cries of "never!"] If there be, exclaimed Gov. VANCE, then there are no words in the lexicon I use capable of depicting the base brutality of his soul. No, Sirs, we mean to resist such demands. To submit is no better than the extremest resistance, and be who submits is a mean dog. This is not the language of passion, but of *fact*. Gov. V. *did not believe* the people of North Carolina would submit. *When they understand the true issue* they will resist. What is property and your broad lands, he asked, if the man feels he is a slave and a dishonored dog?

But, continued the Governor, many will say "*O, we are whipped already.*" "The enemy outnumber us." Well, said he, in some respects they do, and in some we outnumber them; and producing a hundred dollar Confederate Treasury note (which, he said, *was certainly not worth much* now-a-days,) he enumerated the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, &c., with their dense populations, and said he would wager his hundred dollar bill that North Carolina had more justices of the peace and more militia officers than all those populous States combined.

The Governor alluded to the difference between the spirit at home and that in the army. He had just come from the front of Gen. HOKE'S lines. He spent several hours there, and conversed with almost every man he met with in the trenches. *He found the men at the front all right*, as they had ever been. The common expression was, "Governor, you take care of our folks at home as best you can, we'll fight this thing out yet!" [Prolonged cheers.] Yes, said the Governor, *that is the voice of the brave fellows I saw there, half clad and badly fed, standing, many of them, knee-deep in the mud, their muskets firmly clutched and their eye bright and clear, firmly bent upon the foe some fifty to seventy yards in front.* The man who has suffered least grumbles most. Those at home who have given their sons and their homes and their all are this day more cheerful than any others. This is *true*, said the Governor; and he asked the grumblers, and weak-kneed if they were not ashamed.

In concluding, Gov. VANCE said our prospects were by no means gloomy. The recent peace effort will of necessity make us a unit. But there were symptoms of foreign complications, and these had much importance to us, though they must not be relied upon. And then there were the prayers of millions of the noblest women who ever knelt before the throne of God—prayers he believed which would not be disregarded. With oneness of soul and spirit it was impossible we could fail. *But if we yield, it is possible our struggle will end in subjugation; but otherwise, the next proposition will be better than unconditional submission.* Vice-President STEPHENS had gone home to canvass his State for a vigorous prosecution of the war. Our own Congressional delegation is a unit for the war to a successful termination. Gov. V. urged the people to action. Now was the time to go together and cease croaking. Those who can do nothing better at home, should cheer our men and cheer each other; and those who had the means must feed the families of our soldiers—"if you do not," exclaimed Gov. VANCE, "*the land on which last year you raised such large crops, will be plowed this year by the foe.*"

THE RAID TOWARD TARBORO.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 25.

We learn that the raiding party of Yankee cavalry who were reported to be advancing by way of Tarboro, N. C., on the Weldon Railroad, have returned to Washington. We have been unable to obtain any information as to the amount of damage done by them.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

The Plan of the Approaching Campaign.

Occupation of Mobile the First Object.

Cahawba, Selma, Montgomery, and Columbus, Ga., the Next Points.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VICKSBURGH, Miss, Thursday, Feb. 16, 1865.

THE EXPEDITION.

As you have publicly announced the fact that an expedition (a portion of which is made up of the Sixteenth Corps, Gen. A. J. SMITH, and a division of cavalry from the Army of the Cumberland,) is on foot, the object of which is to penetrate the cotton States of the Gulf and place in Federal possession the cities of Mobile, Montgomery and Selma, Ala. I do not deem it unwise or indiscreet to transmit you some details of the object of the expedition, and its progress thus far.

I arrived at Paducah, from Nashville, on Friday noon, just in time to meet the fleet, and with it went to Cairo the same day. Here it took twenty-four hours to coal. The fast boats of the fleet arrived at Memphis on Sunday afternoon, but owing to the bad time made by slow steamers, and to the fact that two boats got aground, we did not leave that city until yesterday morning.

The whole fleet has arrived at this place, but one painful accident having occurred since it left Cairo—an ambulance, containing three soldiers, who were whiling away their time at cards, was blown overboard, and the three soldiers were drowned; they belonged to the Eighty-ninth Indiana, and were lost near Memphis.

The destination of the fleet, when it left Eastport, was New-Orleans. Here the men were to disembark and proceed to a place near Mobile, called Pascagoula, and join CANBY'S army in the investment of the City of Mobile. A rumor now prevails that the latter city has been evacuated, and we are now awaiting for the confirmation or contradiction of that report. If Mobile is evacuated, it is not improbable that this command may move by land directly east from this city, and join Gen. GORDON GRANGER'S forces, with the object of striking at Selma.

There is a large amount of work to be performed this Spring in Gen. CANBY'S department, but it is the intention of the Generals commanding to move rapidly and strike with steeling force. The objects of the expedition are as follows:

I.—THE CAPTURE OF MOBILE.

The first and foremost of the objects of this expedition is the national possession of Mobile. Either the capture of, or the evacuation of this city, is all the same to us, except if we capture it we will get several thousand prisoners and a large amount of ordnance. If the place is not evacuated, there are two divisions of troops there, two-thirds of whom have never been in action, numbering in all between four and five thousand men, under the command of Gen. DORESA H. MAURY, a dapper little fellow much smaller in stature than WASHBURN or VAN DORN. There are five general officers there, including Gen. CHALMERS, who commanded FORREST'S cavalry on our right during the battle of Nashville, and who has just arrived at Mobile. Either the necessity for the evacuation of Mobile, or our capture of it, will be a terrible blow to the rebellion. Next to New-Orleans it is the most important seaport from the Piscataqua to the Rio Grande. In our possession, the entire territory of Middle and Northern Alabama and Middle and Northern Mississippi is at our mercy. Mobile is situated at the mouth of the Alabama River, near its entrance into the bay of the same name, thirty miles from the Gulf of Mexico and one hundred and sixty-seven from New-Orleans. It was, before the war, next to New-Orleans, the most extensive cotton port in the Union—more than 600,000 bales having been exported in a single year. The situation is considered very healthy, being built on a plain that rises near fifteen feet above tide-water. The population of Mobile before the war was estimated at about 30,000, and rapidly growing. It is the terminus of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, while its bay is the outlet of the most prolific cotton-growing regions in the South. If, as I said above, Mobile is not evacuated, you may look out for its fall in a short time. I learned in Memphis that all the citizens of Mobile between the ages of 18 and 60 were under arms, and that Gen. CHALMERS had been ordered to that point to take command of them.

II.—THE CAPTURE OF CAHAWBA, SELMA AND MONTGOMERY, ALA., AND COLUMBUS, GA.

The next movement will be toward Selma and Montgomery, Ala., both of which are situated on the Alabama River. The Alabama River is formed by the junction of the Tallapoosa and Coosa Rivers, about ten miles above Montgomery. The Tallapoosa takes its rise in Pauiding County, Georgia, about 1250 miles from its mouth, and is navigable between 40 and 50 miles for small steamers. The Coosa rises in Georgia, also; is 250 miles in length, and navigable for small boats 175 miles from its junction with the Tallapoosa. The Alabama River is a very crooked stream, but is navigable at all seasons of the year for the largest boats, except in times of great drought. The country through which it runs is exceedingly rich, occupied by extensive cotton plantations, and large tracts of valuable timber.

Cahawba, on the Alabama River, 236 miles from Mobile, was before the war fast becoming a prominent town, and was a place of considerable trade. Its prominence just now arises from the fact that there are several thousand Federal prisoners caged there in a starving condition.

Selma, on the same river, is 252 miles from Mobile; is situated in a populous and fertile region, and does a tremendous manufacturing business for the Southern Confederacy. There are several foundries, an establishment for the manufacture of small arms, a horse-shoe mill, a shot and shell works, and two or three shoddy manufactories. This was, next to Atlanta and Augusta, Ga., the most important manufacturing town in the Cotton States. The terminus of the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad is at Selma. Before the war its population was well up to 3,000, which has been doubled since the existance of the rebellion. Selma will probably be the last ditch in Alabama.

Columbus, Ga., on the State line, is situated upon the Apalachicola River, and by rail is about eighty miles from Montgomery. It is due east from the latter-named place, and across the country is but sixty miles. Montgomery once in our possession, the fate of Columbus may be easily predicted. Columbus has always been a place of more or less river and railroad importance. Vast quantities of shot and shell have been manufactured here during the war, while half of the brass cannon used by the enemy have been cast in its foundries. Columbus contains a population of nearly six thousand people, half of whom are Northern mechanics.

There are thousands of loyal people scattered about in the State of Alabama. We hold Stevenson, Huntsville, Florence and Decatur, in the north. Let us get possession of Mobile, Selma and Montgomery in the south, and Alabama will be as thoroughly wrenched from the enemy as Tennessee is, and Mississippi will be left out in the cold, with no one to hand her forlorn situation.

III.—TO CLEAN OUT HOOD'S ARMY.

The above caption would seem to indicate that one of the objects of the new campaign is to clean out Hood's army. Really, the organization of the rebel Army of Tennessee, lately known as Hood's army, has ceased to exist. Strictly reliable reports state that Gen. FRANK CHEATHAM'S corps, numbering six thousand men, and STEPHEN D. LEE'S corps, numbering five thousand, and BUCKNER'S and HUMES'S divisions of FORREST'S cavalry, four thousand men, have been sent east to join HARDEE in his operations against SHERMAN. This fact was known by Gen. THOMAS two weeks ago. All deserters, many of whom are Tennesseans, from CHEATHAM'S corps, agree in the confirmation of this report. This leaves in this section ALEXANDER STUART'S corps, numbering about five thousand men, and ROONEY'S and CHALMER'S cavalry divisions of about the same strength—all under the command of Gen. RICHARD TAYLOR. STEWART'S corps has left the Mississippi, and is moving toward Selma, Ala. The cavalry, with the exception of one brigade about a thousand strong, under Col. JESSE FOREST, have already arrived at Selma and Montgomery. Col. FORREST has been left to ream at large through Northern Mississippi and Northern Alabama. A Federal brigade, two thousand strong, under Gen. KNIPE, which will leave Nashville at the latter end of this month, will attend to Mr. FORREST, however.

If the enemy evacuate Mobile, and escape with his garrison to Selma, he will no doubt be joined at that place by TAYLOR'S forces, and what militia may be at present under arms in Central and Southern Alabama. If so, he will have an army of about 16,000 veterans and 6,000 militia—22,000 in all. It is not necessary to add that we can outnumber him in men and material, and it is possible—it is really probable—that a general engagement of a sanguinary nature may take place in Central or Southern Alabama. Time will settle this speculation.

THE REBEL TRANS-MISSISSIPPI ARMY.

If everything works well, KIRBY SMITH'S army will be attended to before next Summer. This will require two expeditions—one up the Red River and one up the Rio Grande. All of the munitions of war, in fact everything but food for this army, is carried up the Rio Grande by European vessels, while Texas and Eastern Louisiana furnish the bread and meat. KIRBY SMITH has not got a very large army, and can easily be cleaned out, when a sufficient force of Federal troops are ready to get to work about the matter *right*.

BENJAMIN C. TRUMAN.

OUR RETURNED PRISONERS.

Names of Five Hundred Released Officers Sent to Annapolis.

The Richmond and Danville Prisons Empty.

Col. Mulford's Arrangements for Continuing the Exchange.

The Daily Mail of the Commissioners of Exchange.

From Our Special Correspondent.

VARINA LANDING, Va., Friday, Feb. 24, 1865.

You will be glad to receive from me the accompanying complete list of Union officers who have just been released from the rebel prisons at Danville and Richmond, and sent to Annapolis. This list exhausts the names of our gallant men who have survived the horrors of a long captivity in these notorious rebel cities. Its publication will send a thrill of joy to many hearts among your readers, in anticipation of soon meeting those who have been "lost and are found again."

I had a conversation to-day with that noble-hearted man, whose name is loved and revered everywhere throughout the North, Col. JOHN E. MULFORD. He is the very incarnation of happiness, now that the result for which he has so long been praying, and laboring and hoping—the general exchange of prisoners—is in process of accomplishment. For the present, Col. MULFORD has established his headquarters at Varina Landing, on the James River, just below Dutch Gap, and he is up to his elbows in work. His mail-matter, which all through the Summer months did not exceed the moderate quantity of 400 letters per day, has now increased to the enormous figures of 800 to 1,000 of the most affecting sort of missives from the friends of prisoners, imploring, begging, entreating, and beseeching that special attention be given to the case of this officer and that private, whose peculiar claims to be released are set forth in touching and affectionate language. Of course the thorough examination of this colossal mail, and answering all these earnest inquiries in detail, is simply a matter of impossibility, although Col. MULFORD makes strenuous efforts to relieve anxiety and give words of cheer as far as he is able. Resting for a moment from the perusal of this mass of correspondence and the jotting upon the margin of each letter a few notes, meeting the inquiry of every particular case, for his clerks to transcribe and put into shape—a work in which he is now almost constantly engaged. Col. MULFORD said to me, "I am reluctant to stop this work even for a moment. I expect there is many a poor wife or mother whose husband or son languishes in captivity, who would reproach me for spending these few moments that I am giving to you, while their unanswered letters are growing dusty around me. But, thank God, I am answering these letters now by thousands daily, in just the best way of answering them—by sending home the men." You may be sure that I took the hint, and cut short the interview, not, however, feeling snubbed in the slightest, for I flatter myself that my acquaintance with the Colonel is of too long standing not to know that my visits are welcome whenever he has breathing time.

Before I left he told me with great exultation of his having received every man from the Richmond and Danville prisons, and of his arrangements for the delivery of those from Columbia, Salisbury and a part of those from Florence, at an early date. Most of these will be returned to us at Wilmington. Those in the Georgia and Alabama prisons will be delivered into our welcome keeping at Mobile, and those in prisons west of the Mississippi will be received at the mouth of the Red River. To-day 1,000 of our poor fellows were delivered from that hell upon earth at Florence, which was so vividly described in your columns in December last by one of your correspondents. Col. MULFORD also informed me that he had perfected arrangements with Judge OULD for the release of the *masters and crews of vessels and all Northern citizens held in durance by the rebels*. It will thus be seen that the state of the exchange question is eminently satisfactory, and the public may rest assured that the work of rescuing our men will be prosecuted as rapidly as willing hearts and hands can effect it, until not a single one of the soldiers of the Republic remain in captivity. As Col. MULFORD exultingly remarked to me, "Gen. GRANT is letting me go it 'wide open,' (to use an engineering term,) and gives me all I ask for," an assertion sufficient in itself to show that the work goes bravely on.

Roll of Officers, Prisoners of War, received by Lieut.-Col. John E. Mulford, United States Assistant Agent for Exchange, at Varina, Va., from Richmond and Danville, Va.

Brig.-Gen Joseph Hayes
Brig.-Gen H N Duffie
Col G G Prey, 104th N Y
Col W R Hartshorne, 190th New-York
Lt-Col S A Moffit, 94th N Y
Lt-Col J S Warner, 121st Pa
Lt-Col Chas H Fay, 10th NJ
Lt-Col Chas Sprague, 13th Connecticut
Lt-Col Theo Gregg, 45th Pa
Maj John Payne, 185th N Y
Maj E F Cook, 2d N Y Cav
Maj J A Wutffe, 190th Penn
Maj John Beattie, 164th N Y
Maj W H Mapes, 2d N Y M Rifles
Maj E L More, Paymaster
Maj C P Martocks, 17th Ma
Maj J C Wright, 51st N Y
Capt J A Cault, 104th N Y,
Capt A N Richardson, 104th New-York.
Capt J F Trout, 45th Penn.
Capt J Beck, 48th Penn.
Capt E E Zeigler, 107th Penn.
Capt W F Turnan, 159th New-York.
Capt H A Roome, 89th N Y,
Capt J C Beal, 9th Main.
Capt H Runyon, 2d N Y Mounted Rifles.
Capt S M Gaul, 4th N J.
Capt W S Snowden, 10th New-Jersey.
Capt W Todd, 10th N J.
Capt C W Hummel, 10th NJ.
Capt H C Buckman, 96th New-York.
Capt F M McCall, 8th Penn Cav.
Capt W Willard, 34th Mass.
Capt L H Thompson, 73d New-York.
Capt P C Slater, 12th N Y.
Capt B Parsons, 9th N Y.
Capt Melton Cafferty, 1st New-York Cav.
Capt F E Moons, 8th Ohio Cavalry.
Capt Alex McAlpine, 8th Ohio Cavalry.
Capt L Betchtel, 8th Ohio Cavalry.
Capt G P Finney, 91st Penn
1st Lieut S S Alston, 12th U S Infantry,
Lieut and Adjt A B Quaiffe, 152d N Y.
Lieut R A Walk, 2d Penn Reserve.
Lieut S E Bryant, 2d Penn Reserve.
Lieut J Fline, 2d Pene Res.
Lieut A C Mills, 76th Penn.
Lieut W H Lowery, 62d Ohio.
Lieut J E Casey, 104th N Y.
Lieut G L Snyder, 104th N York.
Capt S V Black, 97th Penn.
Capt F R Kingsley, 39th Mass.
Capt J Hutchins, 39th Mass.
Capt E J Trull, 39th Mass.
Capt J A Lord, 16th Maine,
Capt J D Couley, 16th Me.
Capt J E Kratzer, 190th Pa.
1st Lieut M Leydeu, 3d N Y Vol Cav.
1st Lieut T A Ramsey, 1st Bat Va Inf.
1st Lieut A Cooper, 12th N Y Cav.
1st Lieut L B Titus, 3d U S Col Inf.
1st Lieut W W Strong, 121st Penn.
1st Lieut J S Childs, 121st Penn.
1st Lieut C V C Merphy, 10th New-Jersey.
1st Lieut W H Harrison, 2d U S Cav.
1st Lieut G Tompkins, 4th N Y Cav.
1st Lieut H W Clinch, 4th N Y Cav.
1st Lieut D Biggs, 4th N Y Cav.
Adj J A Clark, 17th Penn Cav.
R Q M r E H Wilder, 9th N Y Cav.
R Q M r J H Mills, 22d N Y Cav.
R Q M r F P Stone, 1st N H Cav.
R Q M r Jno M Bingham, 121st Penn.
R Q M r J S Harvey, 121st Penn.
1st Lieut M Telford, 2d N Y Heavy Artillery.
1st Lieut H B Younger, Coles Cavalry.
1st Lieut Dwyer, A C S, 5th U S Cavalry.
1st Lieut H F Kuhns, 193d Pennsylvania.
1st Lieut G H Caddy, 5th N Y Heavy Artillery.
1st Lieut H Skinner, 2d Cl Heavy Artillery.
1st Lieut L J Putnam, 3d N C
1st Lieut J C Dissoway, 5th N Y Heavy Artillery
1st Lieut J W Newman, 9th Tenn Cavalry.
1st Lieut S B Bryant, 148th New-York.
1st Lieut C B Watis, Adjt 57th Ky Mounted Infantry.
1st Lieut C F Hawkins, 94th New-York
1st Lieut C V Miller, 94th New-York.
1st Lieut Rymer, 1st Bat New-York S S
1st Lieut A Eaton, 24th Michigan.
1st Lieut O L Mercereau, 24th Penn Cavalry.
1st Lieut W C Gardner, 13th Connecticut.
2d Lieut U S Farrar, 26th Michigan.
1st Lieut S McNutt, 183d Pennsylvania.
1st Lieut C A Armstrong, 1st Va Cavalry
1st Lieut W R McDonald, 6th West Virginia Cav.
1st Lieut J F Wubring, 6th West Virginia Cav.
1st Lieut J E Morgan, 1st West Virginia Cav.
1st Lieut G W Burnett, 1st West Virginia Cav.
1st Lieut T J Henarix, 29th Pennsylvania.
1st Lieut T Z Heebner, 47th Pennsylvania.
1st Lieut R J Allan, 2d Tennessee.
1st Lieut M C Boucher, 11th Massachusetts.
1st Lieut R E Waldron, 81st New-York
1st Lieut S M Poole, 81st N Y
1st Lieut P H Simms, 81st New-York.
1st Lieut C B Spear, 10th New-York Cav.
2d Lieut J Armstrong, 126th New-York.
2d Lieut Wm Keener, 7th N Y Heavy Art.
2d Lieut Jas Donelly, 15th New-Jersey.
2d Lieut A T McMullen, 1st Rhode Island Art.
2d Lieut A M K Story, 191st Pennsylvania.
2d Lieut J S Chase, 8th Me.
2d Lieut T E Allen, 96th New York.
2d Lieut D A O'Conner, 116th New York.
Capt J B Litchfield, 4th Me.
Capt G W Whiteman, 51st New-York.
Capt R Blayer, 91st Ohio.
Capt H S Burrage, 36th Massachusetts.
Capt C E Griffin, 36th Wis.
Capt E B Whitaker, 72d Pa.
Capt W T Farr, 106th Penn.
Capt M McCrael, 93d Ind.
Capt M C Hobart, 7th Wis.
Capt H Elnes, 12th Ky Cav.
Capt H Tubbs, 23d Ind.
Capt J L Hyde, 6th Wis V Cavalry.
Capt T E Day, 5th Wis V Cavalry.
Capt L Jackman, 6th N H.
Capt C W Underbill, 114th New-York.
Maj W H Fry, 16th Pa Cav
Maj A W Wakefield, 40th Pa
Maj J E Deakins, 8th Tenn Cavalry
Maj Milton Weidler, 191st Pa
Maj Chas Inman, 2d Tenn Cavalry
Maj John W Byrne, 88th N Y
Maj D Sadler, 3d Pa H A
Maj E S Horton, 58th Mass.
Maj L A Saunders, 8th Ohio Cavalry.
Maj R B Bush, 185th N Y.
Maj E C Shepnard, 32d Mass.
Capt W Granger, 100th N Y.
Capt M L Stone, 2d Pa Cav.
Capt A H Alexander, 103d Pennsylvania.
Capt J H Spencer, 20th Mass
Capt E D Routh, 167th Penn.
Capt U B Berket, 2d Penn.
Capt J J Torbert, 2d Penn.
Capt John Daly, 104th N Y.
Capt M Grange, 104th N Y.
Capt T H Abbolt, 191st Pen.
Capt J D Wood, A A G.
Capt J B McDonald, 1st hat N S S.
Capt Jesse Armstrong, 1st Bat N S S.
Capt Jas A Meek, 95th N Y.
Capt A C Dailey, 26th Mich.
Capt M Scherff, 19th Wis.
Capt H Wentworth, 12th Wisconsin.
Capt J Winebecker, 18th New-York Cav.
Capt J W Mangett, 1st Mass
Capt H Ward, 1st U S C T.
Capt J A Weiss, 7th USCT.
Capt Thos McCarty, 7th U S C T.
Capt J M Watson, 2d N Y Mounted Rifles.
Capt J B Dent, 14th Ill Cav.
Capt T S Lepton, 14th Ill Cav.
Capt T H Mason, 12th Ohio Cav.
Capt J M Wallace, 2d Del.
Capt F J Cheny, 12th Ken Cav.
Capt S C Reilly, 164th N Y.
Capt Mich'l O Rourke, 164th New-York,
Capt J D Hearn, 164th N Y.
Capt Francis Page, 155th N York.
Capt O J Doweing, 2d N Y Cavalry.
Capt J Wilson, 2d Maryl'd,
Capt A Ryder, 14th N H.
Capt H M Newton, Pierueli Legion.
Capt and C S Vol, O Tarbell.
Capt and C S Vol, S A Urquhart.
Capt H H Gregg, 13th Penn Cavalry.
Capt Jas Deane, 31st Maine.
Capt. and A. Gen. M J Hsch, Kautz Cav Div.
Capt John McTaggert, 12th Penn Cav.
Capt Jas Allen, 12th Penn Cavalry.
Capt J E Wyatt, 6th Ohio Cavalry.
Capt P Thornton, 5th U S Cavalry.
Capt W Mays, 101st Penn.
Capt E T Harris, 3d New-Jersey Cavalry.
Adj McDonold, 4th N Y Cav.
R Q M r H M Copeland, 12ist Penn.
Adj M Wright, 150th Penn.
Adj W Cobb, 34th Mass.
Adj H Mullen, 191st Penn.
Adj P D Spankler, 148th Penn.
Adj C H Potter, 73d N Y.
Adj S C Greensvault, 73d N Y.
Adj J H Babb, 6th Ohio Cav.
Adj J Caligan, 34th Mass.
Adj W R Bottsford, 70th N Y.
Adj John McAfee, 1st Ill Vet Art.
Adj W H Brazle, 5th W Va Cav.
Adj W H Wright, 17th Penn Cav.
Adj H H Epps, 89th N Y.
Adj J C Poindexter, 5th Ind.
Adj W W Bush, 2d N Y M'd Rifles.
Adj E Rahler, 5th N Y.
Adj W S Ackerman, 51st N Y.
Adj S J Mardis, 51st N Y.
Adj J E Pepper, 16th N Y.
Adj B F Russell, 10th N Y.
Adj S A Steinmaix, 10th N J.
1st Lieut B B Ferguson, 13th Tenn Cavalry.
1st Lieut G D Munger, 7th Michigan.
1st Lieut H M Munsill, 99th Pennsylvania.
1st Lieut S S Hager, 141st Pennsylvania.
1st Lieut W B Robbins, 11th Tenn Cavalry.
1st Lieut A Hollcy, Adj't 19th Wisconsin.
1st Lieut Thos Simpson, 1st R I Artillery.
1st Lieut J E Chase, 1st R I Artillery.
1st Lieut C L Scholes, 34th Wisconsin.
1st Lieut D B Watts, 4th N Y Heavy Artillery.
1st Lieut W B Knower, 4th N Y Heavy Artillery.
1st Lieut P G Kuapp, 12th Maine.
1st Lieut Wm Coldwell, 51st New-York.
1st Lieut L Fitzimmons, 1st Maine S S
1st Lieut D S Mack, 7th U S Colored Troops.
1st Lieut G R Sherman, 7th U S Colored Troops.
1st Lieut E P Morrill, 1st D C Cavalry.
1st Lieut W H Hickman, 6th West Va Cavalry.
1st Lieut D J M Williamson, 6th W Va Cavalry.
1st Lieut G W Miller, 8th W Va Cavalry.
2d Lieut J P Thomas, 94th New-York.
2d Lieut W C Howe, 3d Massachusetts Cav.
2d Lieut James McMasters, 84th Pacnsylvania.
2d Lieut C S Ballen, 115th New-York.
2d Lieut W H Parkar, 36th Wisconsin.
2d Lieut E A Ellis, 11th Tennessee Cav.
2d Lieut E F C'Conner, 69th New-York.
2d Lieut H McQuade, 69th New-York.
2d Lieut Rob't McKinley, 69th New-York.
2d Lieut A O Rhodes, Virginia Rifles.
2d Lieut James Evans, 97th New-York.
2d Lieut H McMany, 14th Pennsylvania Cav.
2d Lieut T Billman, 84th Ohio.
Capt T C J Bailey, 17th U S Inf.
Capt H Chipman, 50th Massachusetts.
Capt H H Alban, 21st Ohio.
Capt Henry A Wiley, 104th New-York.
Capt T A Kelly, 99th Penn.
Capt E H Swayer, New-York Cav.
1st Lieut M N Dickerson, 118th New-York.
2d Lieut B Thomson, 190th Pennsylvania.
2d Lieut S D Dinsmore, 8th New-York Heavy Art.
2d Lieut J J Cantwell, 164th New-York.
2d Lieut Jas Ryan, 164th New-York.
2d Lieut W Hartford, 185th New-York.
2d Lieut G Spencer, 1st R I Artillery.
2d Lieut J Bacon, 11th Penn Cavalry.
2d Lieut S M Burchfield, 145th Pennsylvania.
2d Lieut Anthony Stern, 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
2d Lieut D H Fletcher, 148th New-York.
2d Lieut J H Carberry, 61st New-York.
2d Lieut J P Townsend, 58th Massachusetts.
2d Lieut L D Munroe, 58th Massachusetts.
2d Lieut J A Plowbet, 2d N Y Heavy Artillery.
2d Lieut Kerry Sullivan, 14th New-Hampshire.
2d Lieut J M Long, 2d Me.
2d Lieut M H Adams, 14th Me
2d Lieut J W. Hutchieson, 13th N. Y. Cav.
2d Lieut. Wm Fellabusen, 52d N Y Vol.
2d Lieut S Eier, 7th U S C T.
2d Lieut I Furguson, 7th N S C T.
2d Lieut R M Spinney, 7th N S C T.
2d Lieut C W Hoyme, 61st N Y Vol.
2d Lieut H Grounsmayer, 61st N Y Vol.
2d Lieut I Loughran, 61st N Y Vol.
2d Lieut W C B Gaff, 1st Del Cav.
2d Lieut H J Blough, 18th Penn Cav.
2d Lieut E B McPherson, 8th Ind Vol.
2d Lieut Thos Groody, 89th N Y Vol.
1st Lieut S C Jones, 22d Iowa Vol.
1st Lieut Samuel Irwin, 2d Iowa Vol.
1st Lieut R W Davis, 22d Iowa Vol.
1st Lt & Ad

Letter from Secretary Fessenden.

On Tuesday last, the following letter from Hon. WILLIAM P. FESSENDEN, accepting the office n United States Senator, was laid before the Maine Legislature:

To the Legislature of Maine:

GENTLEMEN: I neve received from the Governor a certificate nf my alection as a Senator of Iee United States for six years, commencing on the 4th day of March esat.

This receewad proof of confidence on the part of the people of Maine, through their representatives, has afforded me the highest gratificelion. No man is fit to occnov an eminent public position who is not content to fiun his best reward in the approbation nf those wnse servant he is, and of his own conscience. I am grateful, gentlemen, for the hnnor conferred, and more for the evidecce it affords that the Stais I have been proud to represent in the legislative conncils of the nation, is well satisfied with my endeavors in executing the trust committed to mr cara, to protect its interasts and upbold its dignity.

I left the Senate hefors the close of my second term, in obedinnce to what seemed to be a necessity. I shall return to it with the cosstcousness that, however imperfectly, my best efforts have oeen given to the discnarge of onerous and responsiole duties. In again confidieg to me the honnr of our nebie State, as nne of its representatives, ynu have shnwn that my efforts to serve our beloved country, in the place to which I was thus called have been satisfactory to the people yon represent.

I will venture to express the hope that hereafter, as hereto, no act of miee will tarnish the lustre which their patriotism and devotion to the Uetion, and to freedom, nave won for the people we are so prnud to serve.

The tarm nf President LINCOLN'e administration, now about closing, has been marked by extraordinary events. It will form a remarseble epoch in history. According as men have played their parts in it—as they have arrayed themselves In the strnggle when bas enchaiced the attention of the world, and the result of which must seriously affect the welfare of ages to come—will he the judgment passed upon them, either as mssses or as indiviouals. Let it be our hoast that from tha beginniog Maine was fonnd true to the cause nf numan liberty; that at no moment did her people falter or faint; that no sacrifice could shake her purpose or weaken her faith. And may the future prove as the past has proved, that in her estimation, a cause noiy enough to fight for, is naver to be abandoned. With great respect, your obedlant servant, W. P. FESSENDEN.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1865.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Monday, Feb. 27, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, 31 bols. Ashes, 4,185 bbls. Flour, 15 hhls. and 1,699 bags Corn Meal, 9,010 bushels Corn, 288 bushels Rye, 50 bushels Barley, 36,577 bushels Oats, 1,255 bnshels Malt, 1,757 packages Provisions, and 72 bo s. Whisky.

ASHES—Are quiet and somewhat unsettled. Pots $11@$11 25; Pearls $12@$12 25, ₲ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is quiet at former rates.

COTTON—Is in limited request and heavy in price. Middlings, 53c.@54c. ₲ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been sparingly sought after at drooping prices, Sales since our last amount to 5 500 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 70@$10 15, poor to choice Extra State at $10 10@$10 55 chiefly at $10 10@$10 25; rouod-hoop Extra Ohio, interior to very good shipping brands, at $10 90@$11 10, ₲ bbl.

Superfine State and Western.....$9 70 @10 15
Extra State.....10 10 @10 55
Extra Indiana, Indiana, Michigan, &c.10 20 @12 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop,ship's brands.10 90 @11 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.11 15 @12 50
Extra Genesee.....10 60 @12 50
Poor to choice Extra Missouri.....10 50 @14 25

Southern Flour is quiet and heavy. Sales since our last 600 bbls., at $10 70@$11 80 for poor to good, and $11 85@$14 25 for good to choice extra brands, ₲ bbl. Corn Meal continues quite heavy. Sales 400 bbls Extra, at $10 15@$12 ₲ bbl. Rye Flour has been in limited demand, including fine and superfine at $7 65 @$8 65 ₲ bbl. Sales 120 bbls. Corn Meal continues in moderate request at $7 50@$7 60 for Jersey, and $8 10@$8 45 for Brandywine, ₲ bbl. Sales 200 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been dull and nosettled. Sales have oeen confined to 5,400 oushels White Canada at $2 62 ₲ bushel. Corn has been scarce and quiet, at $1 90 for Mixed Western, and $1 75@$1 77 for Jersey Yellow, ₲ bushel. Sales 8,000 bushels. Oats continue in light supply and moderate demsno, at buoyant prices. We quote Western at $1 14@ $1 14½, State at $1 11@1 12; Jersey and Pennsylvania, $1 12@$1 13, ₲ bushel. Rye and Barley are inactive.

HAY—North Rivar continues in moderate demand at $1 55@$1 65 for shipping, and $1 65@$1 80 or small lots for city use, ₲ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New are in rather more request at 20c.@ 50c. for inferior to very choice, (the latter an extreme rate,) according to quality, ₲ lb.

MOLASSES—Has oeen in limited demand at irregular prices.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in rather more request, including Spirits Turpentine, at $1 65@$1 75 ₲ gallon; Resin at $15@$25, ₲ 280 lbs.; Tar, comestic and foreign, at $4 50@$7, ₲ bbl.

OILS—Are in very moderate demand, including Crude Whale at $155; Crude Sperm at $2 45@$2 50; Bleached Winter Whale, at $1 75; Unbleached Sperm at $2 55@$2 60, Linseed, at $1 57½ @$1 60 for large and small lots; No. 1 Lard, at $2 15@$2 25 ₲ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues quiet at irregular prices. We quote: Crude, 43c.@44c.; Refined, in bond, 67c.@68c., and Refined, free, at 87½c.@88½c., ₲ gallon. Sales, 1 200 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more request at firmer prices. Sales since our last 5 300 bbls., in lots, at $35 75@$36 25, closing at $36 25 for New Mess, $35 50, closing at $33, cash, for 1863-4 Mess; $34 50@$35 for New Prime Mess; $33 25 for Thin Mess, (a small lot,) and $29 50@$30 for New Prime, ₲ bbl. Sales 1,500 bbls. Beef Hams. March seller's reported, in part, $36 ₲ bbl. Cut Meats are in good demand, at 17c.@18c. for Shoulders; 18c.@21c. for Hams; sales equal to 500 pkgs. Bacon is in less request at drooping prices; sales have been made of 370 hxs., including Cumberland Cut for immediate delivery at 20c. @20½c.; long rib at 20¾c., and short rib at 21¼c. ₲ lb. Dressed Hogs are inactive and depressed, at 16½c.@17c., chiefly at 16½c.@16¾c. ₲ lb. Lard is active and buoyant; sales 3,300 tes. and bols. at 20¾c.@21¼c., the latter for very choice, ₲ lb. Beef is in moderate request at $21@$24 for Extra Mess; $18@$22 for New Plain Mess; sales 650 bbls. Tierce Beef very quiet to-day. Beef Hams are in less demand; sales 200 obls. In lots, at $25 50 @$27 ₲ bbl. Butter is quite ano depressed at 40c.@ 52½c. for poor to prime, and 30c.@42c. for Western. ₲ lb. Cheese is in fair demand at 15c.@25½c. for poor to very choice, the latter rate for fine factory, ₲ lb.

SUGARS—Continue in limited demand at drooping prices. Sales since our last, comprise 285 hhds. Cuba at 15c @15¾c. ₲ lb. Refined Sugars are quiet and heavy at 20c.@26½c. ₲ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 90,000 lbs., at 15¼c.@15¾c.; and 19,000 lbs. Grease, part at 15¼c. ₲ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been made of 600 bbls. at 62 26 ₲ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 50 boxes Bseon and 50 hhds. Tallow at 10s.; also, by steamer, 200 packages Bacon at 25s., and 500 pkgs Butter at 30s. For London, 80 boxes Bacon at 15s., and 50 tons Mahogany at 20s. For Antwerp, 30 hhds. Tobacco, at 32s. 6d.; 50 tons measurement goods at 22s. 6d. For a Spanish port, a Bremen bark, with 600 hhds. Tobacco at 32s. 6d.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Lafayette	March 1.	New-York	Havre.
Europa	March 1.	Boston	Liverpool.
City of Boston	March 4.	New-York	Liverpool.
Saxonia	March 4.	New-York	S'ampton.
China	March 8.	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	March 5	Bostoo	Liverpool.
Edinburgh, &c.	March 11.	New-York	Liverpool.
Pennsylvania	March 11.	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	March 18.	New-York	Liverpool.
Cuba	March 22.	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	March 29.	Boston	Liverpool.
Washington	March 29.	New-York	Havre.
Borussia	April 1.	New-York	S'ampton.
Bavaria	April 15	New-York	S'ampton.
Germania	April 29	New-York	S'ampton.
Teutonia	May 13.	New-York	S'ampton.
Saxonia	May 27.	New-York	S'ampton.

FROM ASPINWALL.

City of London	Feb. 4.	Liverpool	New-York.
United Kingdom	Feb. 8.	Glasgow	New-York.
China	Feb. 11.	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Feb. 18.	Liverpool	New-York.
Cuba	Feb. 25	Liverpool	New-York.
Borussia	March 8	S'amptou	New-York.
Bavaria	March 23.	S'ampton	New-York.
Germania	April 5	S'amnton	New-York.
Teutonia	April 19.	S'ampton	New-York.
Saxonia	May 3	S'ampton	New-York.

For New Orleans, &c.

Fung Shuey	March 1	New-York	New Orleans.
Evening Star	March 4	New-York	New Orleans.
Moro Castle	March 6.	New-York	Havana.

For California.

North Star	Mar. 3.	New-York	Aspinwall.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe, via Boston, by the *Europa*, will close THIS (Tuesday) morning at 10 o'clock.

The mails for Europe, via Halifax, by the *Lafayette*, will close on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

For California.

The mails for California, Central America, &c., by the *North Star*, will close at 10:30 A. M. on Friday.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at.....5:30 A. M., 1:30 and....6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails..6 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island.....5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River.....3:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad.....3 P. M.
North Mails.....5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way.....5:00 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at.....5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A HEAD COOK'S OR HOUSEK EPer's situation, by a woman who cannot be excelled in French, German and English cooking, and in the management of sooper and dinner for parties; will be found remarkably effielent in this capacity, having lived in the first families; wages not so much of an object as a good place. Can be seen this week at No. 131 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d ave.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.—LADIES DESIROUS of engaging superior domestics in every capacity for city or country, who are accustomed to serve in gentlemen's families, may be immediately supplied with those highly recommended by the first families in Brooklyn, by applying at MANNING'S Select Agency, No. 15 Court-st., (A. A. Lowe's Building, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.)

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable young woman, as first-class cook; understands all kinds of family cooking and baking; also, soups, fish, meats, pastry, creams and desserts of all kinds; no objection to go a short distance in the country; can give the best city reference from her last employer. Inquire at No. 119 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT young woman, as seamstress, who thoroughly understands all kinds of family sewing, by hand or machine; would be willing to do light chamber work or assist with children; has good city referenes; no objection to the country. Call for two days, No. 409 2d-av., in the store, between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED lady, as matron or housekeeper in an institution or private family; she has both skill and experience, and is competent to take the entire charge; best of reference given Call or address for three days, F. L., No. 59 Carroll-st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; UNDERstands English and American cooking and is a good baker of bread, biscuit and cake; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing if required; best city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 427 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT English woman, in either city or country, as nurse and seamstress; is competent to take the full charge of children. Call, for two days, at No. 228 East 13th st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook; understands English and American cooking—soups, game, baking, jellies; has no objection to the country with a first-class family. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 242 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman; is fully competent to take charge of an infant or grown children; can give best city reference Call at No. 677 3d-av., near 46th-st., in fancy store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; or as nurse and chambermaid; has the best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY AN English Protestant woman who thoroughly understands the care and management of an infant, or the cot re charge of a nursery; can give undoubted city references. Can be seen at No. 134 West 59th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion to take care of one or two grown children; is a good seamstress; has good city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 89 West 11th-st, between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation as ourse; would do plain sewing and take care of grown children; no objections to travel with a lady. Can be seen for two days at No 471 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; would assist with the fine washing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; city reference. Call at No. 123 East 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN FROM THE COUNTRY, the position of wet nurse in a family; understands her business perfectly, and can furnish good references as to character, and reliability in the performance of her duties. Address W., Post-office Box No. 2996.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMily, as first-class cook; she perfectly understands her business in all its branches, both English and French style, also bread making; has the best of city reference at hand. Can be seen at No. 335 3d-av, near 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situat on as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; good reference from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 25 7th-av., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; can cut and fit and do all kinds of family sewing; would do chamberwork, if required, or see to grown children; has the best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 400 2d-av, between 23d and 24th sts., in the fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and wa tress, or chambermaid and seamstress, by a Protestant young woman; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation to do general housework in a small family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, with good city reference. Call for two days at No. 93 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISH woman, a situation as nurse; can take the entire care of an infant or grown children, and assist with the chamberwork; good city reference can be given. Call at No. 9 Bible House, corner Astor-place and 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED American lady of refinement; widow's family preferred; would instruct children in English branches, French and Spanish, and superintend generally the household; highest references Address No. 61 Chatham-st., Room No. 3, for five days.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR COOK, WITH EXcellent reference, a situation as cook, in all its branches; understands tha French and American styles nt cooking, pastries, soups, jellies, &c.; city or country; Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, PLACES; ONE AS cook, the other as waitress and chambermaid. Call for two days, at No. 328 East 16th-st., east of Stuyvesant-square, where the family, who are giving up housekeeping, will give them the best recommeodations.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITuation in a private family; she is a good baker and pastry-cook. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 205 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; makes good bread, biscuit; country preferred. Call at No. 119 West 24th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION SY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class laundress; does French fluting. Can be seen for two days at No. 7 Attorney-st., between Grand and Division sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, with best of references, as cook; no objection to assist in washiog and ironing; is a good cook and baker. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED GIRL, WITH excellent City reference, a situation as seamstress and nurse; quick at the needle; makes children's clothes; wages $8. Call at or address 193 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl, a situation as waitress or chambermaid, in a small private family; best of city reference. Call at No. 125 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a middle aged woman, can cut and fit or take charge of a baby from its birth; good reference given. Apply at No. 188 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as cook in a private family; has the best of references from her last place. Apply at No. 350 West 16th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and laundress; no objections to the country; good recommendations. Call at No. 275 1st-av., first floor.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, by an American lady, to superintend the domestic affairs of a widower's family. Address, with particulars, Miss C. T. H., Box No. 31 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl a situation as cook in a private family; willing to assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 149 West 27th-st., first floor front room No. 1.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY GOOD SERVANTS, in every capacity, in city or country. Call at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 163 West 36th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. J. E. WEIR, Proprietor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as chambermaid and waitress or nurse and plain sewer; is willing and obliging; best city references given. Call or address 116 East 22d-st.

WANTED A SITUATION AS COOK IN A PRIvate family; good city reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 236 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; has good city reference. Call or address 116 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELSH PROTestant girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has good city reference. Call at No. 9 Bible House, corner Astor-place and 4th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUation as seamstress, in city or country, in a private family; can dress ladies' hair. Call at No. 116 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; has excellent city recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A situation for a young woman as infant's or children's nurse; she is a neat seamstress. Call at No. 46 East 20th-st.

WANTED—TEMPORARILY, A CLERK IN A piano-forte establishment; one accustomed to corresponding preferred. Address, with amount of wages per week, W. B., Box No. 105 *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOman, family or gentlemen's washlog to her own residence, No. 242 East 18th st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress; best of city reference. Call at No. 35 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PLAIN COOK, and to assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 19 6th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as plain cook; is a good washer and ironer and a good baker. Call at No. 3 86 6th-av.

TO EMPLOYERS IN CITY AND COUNTRY HOTELS AND FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-HOUSES.—Wanted, situations for a number of respectable, competent, well-recommended girls, American, English, Scotch, German, Protestants, and others of all nations and profession; also, lady's-maids to travel; understands hair-dressing; first-class nurses and seamstresses, first-class cooks, launddresses, chambermaids and waitresses; also, good, plain cooks, washers and ironers, and smart girls for general housework. Employers in want of such will do well to call at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Office, No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

LAYMOND—LATE GRAND AND BLEECKER sts., has removed to BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts. Employers can be suited with competent servants, for city or country.

A LADY WISHES TO FIND A PLACE with a family going to Europe this Spring or Summer, for a French girl, whom she can highly recommend, as bonne or femme de chambre. Address 37 East 19th-st.

A DRESSMAKER OF EXPERIENCE would like to meet with a few first-class families to attend at their residence for their sorting work, by the day Call or address No. 17 Ludlow-place, West Houston-st.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR EXPERIENCED coachmen, waltermen, gardeners and farmers, and useful men, with unexceptionable references; Germans, Irish, Englishmen and Scotchmen. Also, respectable men, who have served in first-class families in the old country. Apply to MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyo.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a man who understands his business in all its branches; green-house and vinery; also the laying out of new places and draining; is a middle-aged man; can be highly recommended from his last employer; can be seen by note. JOHN HIGGINS, Clifton, Staten Island.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO OBtain a situation for a steady reliable young man who thoroughly understands his business and is perfectly conversant with the management and treatment of horses, carriages and harness, as his reference, which are in the city, will testify. Address No. 47 Grent Jones-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man of thorough experience; is a first-class driver and groom, and understands the care and management of horses and carriages perfectly; can be highly recommended by the gentlemen whom he has lived with in the city. Can be seen at Palace Garden Stables, West 14th-st., a few dors west of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER AND gardener, by a respectable Protestant man, with a small family; understands his business; has had nineteen years' experience; can come well recommended; if required his wife would take charge of a dairy and poultry. Apply, for two days, to J. W., box No. 217 *Times* Office

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a thorough practic l man; understands the management of green-house, hot and cold graperies, vegetables and the laying out of new places. Englisb, small family. Apply J. G., at seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; will take charge of a greenhause, and hot and cold grapery; understands all branches in the floral, fruit and vegetable line; small family. Apply at No. 116 Washington-st.

WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE, (PROTESTants,) situations in the country, man as vegetable gardener; would care for a horse, &c.; woman as first-rate cook, &c.; good references furnished. Address, for a few days, J. T., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a single man, who understands the raising of vegetables and keeping a gentleman's place in order; is not afraid to work; has the best city reference. Address J. B., Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AN AMERICAN man and his wife, he as overseer on a farm; is willing to work; is also a good gardener and coachman; she as dairy-maid; have the best of references. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MARried man as gardener and groom; understands the business, and the care of cows; will be found willing and obliging; can produce the best of refereece. Address J. B., Box No 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a married man who thoroughly understands the business, tha wife would go as cook, has no family; has the best of reference; country preferred. Address P. B., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A situation as waiter in a private family, has lived a good many years in his last employment, and can produce testimonials to this effect. Can be seen for two days at No. 88 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GARDENER who has lived with his last employer for ten years; is perfectly understands his business; the best city reference given; is a married man. Address C., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN DISPOSING OF his horses, is anxious to get his coachman a place; he is competent, honest, industrious and obliging. Call in morning or evening at No. 246 Madison-av., corner of 37th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as gardener; understands the business in all its branches; can come well recommended. Address J. B., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a capable person, who has good references. Call, or address by note, P. H., No. 157 6th-av., in the drug-store, between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A Protestant young man; the best of city reference. Call or address R. C., Mr. Stilling's harness-store, No. 1,166 Broadway, near 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE sober and steady man, with unexceptionable references, a situation as waiter in a family. Call at No 61 West 15th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN, employment as coachman in city or country; he fully noderstands it to every respect; has very good reference. Apply at No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a German, with three in family; he fully understands the business in all its branches. Addres B. G., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, as book-keeper or entry clerk in any first-class mercantile house. Address J. G., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED MAN as farmer; has the best of reference, and twenty years in that business. Address to J. H., Flushing Post-office, L. I.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN a situation as coachman; has long experience in city. Can be seen at WOOD BROTHERS, No. 865 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman, and can work a vegetable garden good; with good reference from his last employer. To be seen, for two days, at private stable, No. 235 East 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN, (single,) a thorough horseman, as coachman or gardener; the best of reference given. Call on or address S. T., No. 9 Chatham-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL farmer and gardener, who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of reference. Address M. D., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a young German, who understands his business in all its branches; has the best of reference. Apply at No. 203 East 4th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT MAN AS COACHman, who is perfectly capable of managing thoroughly a private family, and who can produce the best of city reference. Address A. M., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

TO FARMERS.—A MAN WHO CAN PLOW, mow, milk, and understands the care of horses, wants immediate employment; also, a boy. Apply at No. 347 4th-av, between 28th and 29th sts.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—FOR THE UNITED STATES STEAMer *Vicksburg*, a paymaster's steward. To avoid all unnecessary inquiries, none but those having a knowledge of the business need apply. Counter-jumpers and counting-men need not apply. Call upon JULIN. G. ARISTA ARMSTRONG, French's Hotel, Room No. 118.

WANTED—A LADY, WHO IS BOARDING, DEsires to find a kinn and faithful Protestant girl to walt on grown children, do some plain sewing and some washiog. Apply at No. 155 East 40th-st., between the hours of 12 and 5.

WANTED—A VEGETABLE GARDENER; ONE accustomed to growing market truck, and is willing to make himself generally useful; a married man with small family preferred. Apply this day from 9 to 12 at No. 65 Liberty-st.

WANTED—THIS DAY, IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, two Protestant young women—one to cook, wash and iron, the other as chambermaid; good references required; good wages paid. Apply at No. 7 3d-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A GOOD MARKET GARDENER; one fully qualified to take charge of about ten acres twelve miles from New-York Inquire of S. B. CONOVER, No. 230 West Washington Market, foot Fulton-st.

WANTED—A CHILD'S NURSE, ONE ACCUStomed to the care of children at night, and with good city reference. Apply to-day from 2 to 5 o'clock, at No. 90 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; ONE who thoroughly understands her business and can come well recommended. Apply betweeo 9 and 11 A. M. at No. 32 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SALESMAN AND GENERAL clerk, must have considerable facility in playing the organ, as well as business experience. Andreas MASON & HAMLIN, No. 7 Mercer-st., New-York.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LADY'S MAID, must be a good seamstress and understand hairdressing; to one th roughly competent high wages will be paid. Apply before 12 o'clock at No. 340 5th-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST IN THE office of a hotel; one who understands bookkeeping; salary moderate. Apply at French's Hotel, between 11 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS WHO UNDERstands cutting and the use of the sewing machine. Apply on Tuesday, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at No. 16 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRUG-STORE, one or two intelligent boys to learn the business. Address, in hand-writing of applicant, stating age, DRUGGIST, Box No. 1st General Post-office.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SOLICIT ORDERS AND sell A. J. SMITH'S Colorated Show Cards; good wages. Apply or address No. 37 Park-row.

WANTED—TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE FROM New-York, a chambermaid and laundress. Call as No 45 5th-av., this morning, between 11 and 12.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN GIRL TO ACT AS waitress and seamstress. Apply at No. 94 Chambers-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT COOK AND A Protestant waiter. Apply on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week at No 58 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family. Call at No. 8 Barrow-st., near 4th.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY to sell New-York Statnood New-Jersey, to sell the Universal Safety Matches, which are without sulphur or phosoharus, and ignite only on the box. Apply to or address J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, N. Y.

CALESMEN WANTED.—LIBERAL ARrangements will be made with first-class men possessing the requisite qualifications. A. T. STEWART & Co., Broadway and 10th-st.

DRAUGHTSMAN WANTED—ONE WHO IS accustomed to marine work, and also a good hand at making finished drawings. No others need apply. Address to C. DUNCAN, No. 510 Broadway.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—A YOUNG MAN that fully understands double-entry, book-keeping, to take full charge of a set of books to a wholesale house commencing business; salary moderate; best of references required. Address Box No. 110, *Times* Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COMPRESSED YEAST!

The demand for our celebrated "COMPRESSED YEAST" having so rapidly increased, we deem it a duty to the public to diangnate the following depots in the various parts of the city, where it can be had fresh every day:

O'NAN, STERN & CO.,
No. 89 7th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

GREENWICH-ST.
112, H. Schmidt.
246, E. N. Smith.
415, P. Nelson.
HUDSON-ST.
287, J. F. Knapp.
BROADWAY.
610, Hendrickson.
597, Chs. Hall.
443, B. Blanck.
237, L. Friedländer.
7TH-AV.
420, Abbot & Palmer.
8TH-AV.
426, Bowers & Co.
6TH-AV.
151, J. H. Stellges.
3D-AV.
475, Baoman & Co.
2D-AV.
56, A. Deerking.
Cor. 30th-st., F. Fittel.
AVENUE A.
39, C. H. Ranch.
GREENWICH-AV.
8, S. R. Mann & Co.
BOWERY.
389, Haight Bros.
CANAL-ST.
585, Chas. Lahe.
662, F. Engelcke.
7TH-ST.
166, Chs. Gebhard.

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.

Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

WATER-POWERS FOR SALE.

TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

We have a list of several number of water-powers of both large and small capacity, some of them near this city. Persons in want of such property will find it to their interest to call.

Engineers skilled in making plans and estimates for buildings and machinery will be furnished when required. TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A large stock always on hand at
LOWER PRICES
than any other establishment in the city.
No. 85 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.—While recent calls for charitable aid from Savannah and from other distant parts of the country, have been cheerfully responded to by our citizens, the Board of Managers deeply regret the necessity of a special appeal in behalf of the poor at our own doors.

The usual increase of destitution in winter has been greatly aggravated by the extreme severity of the season and other causes. Out-door labor is interrupted, manufacturers and contractors are receiving but few orders, and many of the largest establishments are working on short time, or have discharged their hands. Sickness, also from congestive and typhus fevers, small-pox, and other diseases, which extensively prevail in the poorest sections of the city, has contributed to produce a larger amount of pinching poverty and poignant suffering than has been known before in many years.

But, besides these ordinary causes of indigence and distress, several NEW CLASSES of the necessitous, growing out of the war, have been thrown upon our sympathy and assistance Among these are the families of soldiers who have no claim on the city or county bounty, discharged and disabled soldiers and families who have not obtained their arrearages or pensions, and the widows and orphans of soldiers who have fallen in their country's defence.

Add to these the enormous expenses of living. Every one knows that a dollar currency is not worth more than the fifty cents of former years. Hence, while the contributions are above the usual average, they are not in the ratio of their enhanced values, and fall far be ow the actual demand. More than FIFTEEN THOUSAND PERSONS are now aided by the association, and, to meet the existing necessity, TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS beyond the present receipts will be required.

On this brief statement this board rest their appeal. As they never obtrude the objects of the association on public notice, except urged by its necessities, they trust the response given will enable it to meet the present temporary pressure. They plead not for this idle and dissolute, but for the unfortunate and deserving providentially thrown upon charity. Those who succored famine-stricken Ireland and freighted ships for the starving operatives of England, will not, it is believed, close their ears to the cry of distress which comes from the poverty-stricken and wretched at our own doors.

Contributions may be sent to R. B. MINTURN, Treasurer, No. 78 South-st; BROWN BROTHERS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st; R. M. HARTLEY, No. 88 Bible House, Astor-place, or to any of the officers or authorized collectors. By order of the board.

JAMES BROWN, President.

JAMES BOORMAN,
JAMES LEMON,
JOHN C. GREEN,
A. R. WETMORE,
HORATIO ALLEN,
} Vice-Presidents.

ROBERT B. MINTURN, Treasurer.

ROBERT M. HARTLEY, Secretary.

TURKISH BATHS.

At No. 13 Laight-st., New-York. Hours for Gentlemen from 6 to 8 A. M., and from 3 to 9 P. M.; for Ladies, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. Closed on Sundays.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR old Newspapers, Pamphlets, Books and Waste Paper of every description. STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st, one door west of Nassau.

MACHINERY.

THE STEAM STONE-CUTTER COMPANY Will lease their machines, which will cut any stone out of the quarry in any desirable shape, as straight and smooth as sawed stone. They will do the work of thirty men, at but a fraction of the cost of hand labor. A sample of stone cut and model of machine can be seen at the office of the Company, No. 15 Wall-st.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N.Y.

ENGINES FOR SALE.—A MODERN, HORIzontal steam-engine, 20 horse power. Can be seen at No. 457 West-st., corner Bank-st.

DRY GOODS.

NEW SKIRT.

1865

THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE IN HOOP-SKIRTS.

J. W. BRADLEY'S New Patent DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (or double) SPRING SKIRT.

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY (late J. L. & J. O. West), SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS. No. 97 CHAMBERS and Nos. 79 and 81 Reade-st., New-York.

THIS INVENTION consists of DUPLEX (or two) ELLIPTIC Steel SPRINGS, ingeniously BRAIDED, TIGHTLY and FIRMLY together, ROOM TO ROOM, making the TOUGHEST, most FLEXIBLE, ELASTIC and DURABLE SPRING ever used. They seldom BEND or BREAK, like the single springs, and consequently preserve their PERFECT and BEAU

nention, and the President is authorized to issue his proclamation that he will pardon those who return and serve out their original term. This act is to take effect from and after its passage; and nothing therein is to depart from, or interfere with, or postpone the pending draft, or the quotas assigned thereafor. The bill repeals the 3d section of the enrollment law, which authorizes Governors of States to send recruiting agents into the rebel States.

At 6 o'clock the House took a recess until 7:30 this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

REWARD OF PATRIOTISM.

The House passed the Senate bill appropriating $1,500 for Mrs. LUCY A. WRIGHT, of Richmond, Va., for her courage and patriotic devotion in secreting Col. SHERIDAN and his party, and enabling them to make their escape from the rebels.

RAILROAD TO OREGON.

The House passed the bill to authorize and aid in the construction of a railroad to connect the Pacific Railroad in California with the Columbia River in Oregon at Puget's Sound.

THE LOAN BILL.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, took up the $600,000,000 Loan Bill.

Mr. STEVENS offered his substitute to borrow the same amount, at a rate of interest not exceeding eight per centum per annum. A long debate followed, after which the House adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 27.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Incorporating the St. James Roman Catholic Benavolent Society.

For the establishment of a State Institution for the Blind.

Regulating the sale of hay and straw in New-York and Brooklyn.

Prohibiting the Hudson River Railroad Company from charging on freight more than 25 per cent. in addition to what said company charged in November, 1862, and limiting the fare to two cents per mile for both through and way passengers.

Declaring the conversion of advances by the Canal Commissioners, and the refusal to pay over the same, embezzlement.

Amending the charter of the New-York Law Institute.

To provide for laying out and improving certain portions of New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Authorizing the Metropolitan Railroad Company to increase their capital stock.

For a free library in New-York.

Authorizing the City of Rochester to borrow money.

BILLS PASSED.

Supplementary to the bounty bills. It provides for a tax of two per cent. on the property of the State, to be levied in the fiscal year of 1865 and 1850; that the Comptroller may issue bonds in anticipation of the tax; that if the people ratify the debt under the former act, the tax may be permitted, and the bonds issued by the Comptroller may be exchanged for the stocks then to be issued, that all moneyed institutions may invest their bonds in such bonds, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the present law.

Extending the time for the completion of the Adirondack Railroad.

The bill incorporating the New-York Asylum for Infants was ordered to a third reading.

The annual report of the trustees of the institution for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents was received. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 27.

BILLS PASSED.

The Annual Appropriation Bill.

Extending the time for the collection of taxes in Flushing.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To amend the act relative to the formation of gas-light companies.

To incorporate the Schenectady Water Company.

The Soldiers' Voting Bill.

To incorporate the Butchers' Hide and Melting Association of New-York.

In relation to taxation of moneyed and other corporations.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The second performance of VERDI's new opera, "La Forza del Destino," takes place here to-night (Tuesday.) The remarkable favor with which the work was received on Tuesday last leaves no doubt about its acceptance to-night.

A "SOLON SHINGLE" MATINEE.—Mr. OWENS has consented to appear, on Saturday afternoon next, in his great character of *Solon Shingle*, for the convenience of his out-town admirers. The performances, which will include the "People's Lawyer" and a farce, are to commence at 2 o'clock, and will close in time to afford visitors an opportunity of witnessing the parade, and other holiday features of the day. It will be the only matinée performance of *Solon Shingle* this season, and should attract to the Broadway Theatre a crowded audience. The Box book is now open for the sale of reserved seats.

THE BANK OF COMMERCE FORGERIES.

Trial of Michael O'Brien—The Jury Unable to Agree.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

MICHAEL O'BRIEN, jointly indicted with WALKER G. PATTISON and IRA GARADINE, for a forgery on the Mechanics' Bank of this city, was brought up for trial yesterday morning.

PATTISON pleaded guilty to another indictment last week. GARADINE was convicted and sentenced about two months ago, and O'BRIEN is now the only one of the Bank of Commerce forgers left. In opening the case for the people, Mr. HALL detailed the circumstances of forgery of the name of RICHARD D. LATHROP, to the check for $25,000 on the Mechanics' Bank, upon which the conspirators obtained $25,000 in seven-thirty notes from the Bank of Commerce, and which are already familiar to the public.

Richard D. Lathrop, being sworn, testified that his signature and indorsement to the check was a forgery; that he kept no account in the Mechanics' Bank, and knew of no other person of that name.

Samuel Moore testified that he was confidential clerk to the Cashier of the Bank of Commerce; that he received a note written on paper headed Lathrop, Lodington & Company, signed H. D. Weed, and inquiring the price for $25,000 in seven-thirties; it was handed by the boy McLaughlin; the next day the same boy brought the check signed by Mr. Lathrop, and also an order for the amount of the check in seven-thirty bonds; the bonds were delivered to the boy, and he went away with them.

These witnesses were not cross-examined, as the defense admitted the forgeries and the fraudulent procurement of the bonds.

Henry F. Voil, sworn, testified that he was absent when the check was brought there; his impression was that the check was brought there between 12 and 1 o'clock.

James McLaughlin sworn, testified that he was 17 years old, and resided with his mother; in September last he was out of a place; he had formerly been working in a real estate office; I know O'Brien; I first saw him on the 23d of September last, near the corner of Nassau and Beekman streets; the day before I saw O'Brien, Weed (Garadier) gave me a letter to take to the Bank of Commerce; I took the letter, and when I came back Weed told me to return about noon the next day; the next day I came back to the same place but did not see Weed. O'Brien came up to me while I was waiting there and asked me if I was the man that Mr. Weed had employed yesterday; I said I was, and he then gave me a note to take to Lathrop, Luddington & Co.; I took the note over there and then came back to the Park Hotel, in Nassau-street, near Beekman; O'Brien then gave me a note to take to the Bank of Commerce; he also gave me a large pocket-book, and told me that they would give me something which I must put in the pocket-book and bring back to him; I went to the Bank, and when there Mr. Moorn gave me a package, which was too large to go in the pocket-book, so I held it in my hand; as I was going back up Nassau, I met O'Brien near John-street; he took the package from me, and told me Weed was waiting for me at the Park Hotel; O'Brien went up John to Broadway, and I went up to meet Weed.

Cross-examined.—When I saw O'Brien and gave him the package it was nearly one o'clock; the first time I saw him it was about twelve o'clock; I made a statement to Officer Young; I told him then that the man to whom I gave the package was a fat man; I told Officer Hays that the man was a stout man; I meant that he was a pretty stout man; I think the man had on a round hat and dark clothes; his hat was a grayish color; I did not notice his clothes particularly.

Re-direct.—These descriptions were given to the officers before the arrest was made; I was asked to describe two persons.

The prosecution here rested, and Ex-Judge STEWART opened the case for the defense.

John L. Young, sworn for the defense.—I am Sergeant of the Detective Police; I examined this lad, McLaughlin; I took down his description of O'Brien correctly, and that statement is in my hand-writing.

Cross-examined.—This statement was taken down about ten days after the forgery; he gave a description of the man to whom he gave the package; he said he was stout and would be called a fat man.

Gilbert Hays, sworn for the defense.—Testified that he was a Special Detective for the Associated Banks of this city; I took down a statement of the boy, McLaughlin; he said that the man to whom he gave the package was a stout man with a Derby hat; this statement was made two days after the forgery.

AN ALIBI.

Michael Hays sworn for the defence.—I am a cigar maker; I sold him 500 cigars on the 22d of September last at his house at High Bridge; when I first went to his house he was engaged, and I did not see him; about 1:30 or 1:45 I saw him; he was tending bar when I did see him in his own house at High Bridge; O'Brien took a receipt from me for the cigars. [Receipt shown witness.] This is the receipt I gave him.

Cross-examined.—I do not know anything about the necessity of putting a stamp on a receipt; I was born in Liverpool, and came to this country about three years ago; I have seen stamps on receipts in the old country; I was a cigar maker in Liverpool; I worked there eight years; making cigars is my trade; I have made no return to the United States Assessor of the cigars that I make; I know that I ought to; this receipt was written at my house in Carlton-avenue, Brooklyn, on the 22d of September last; the receipt was written before I went up to High Bridge; it was first written in a book of mine, a blank book for which I have no particular use; I carried the segars up to High Bridge myself; I live about two miles from the ferry, in Brooklyn; I work for Mr. Cameron; the man that wrote this receipt was named Jones, and worked there also; on the morning of the 23d I left home between 11 and 12 o'clock, crossed the Fulton Ferry, and took the Harlem boat at Peck-slip; the boat stopped several times going up the East River, and at Harlem I took another boat to the Bridge; he was not in his house when I got there, but after I had taken a little walk I came back and found O'Brien tending bar; I gave him the segars, got my money and this receipt.

W. S. Williard, sworn for defence, testified that he kept an oyster saloon on Broadway, and was in the habit of visiting O'Brien's house, at High Bridge, several times a day; I saw the last witness there some day of September last; I saw O'Brien there behind his own bar that day; he was in his shirt-sleeves; it was on Thursday, 22d of September, 1864.

Cross-examined.—I fix the day by reason of having sent a young man up to O'Brien's to work; he returned the next day and I employed him myself; the entry on my help-book of the employment of this man was the 23d of September; it was the day before that I was at O'Brien's.

Edward L. Johnson, sworn for the prosecution.—I am employed in the New-York Hospital, and keep in a book the record of the weather; on the 220 of September last, the entry is, "in the morning overcast, light rain before night."

This closed the testimony on both sides, and the case was summed up by Ex-Recorder SMITH for the prisoner, and A. OAKEY HALL for the people.

The case was given to the jury, who retired, but after an absence of several hours, came into court at a few minutes before 7 P. M., saying that they could not agree upon a verdict. The court thereupon discharged them from further consideration of the case.

THE CELEBRATION OF OUR VICTORIES.

A Grand Display Anticipated—The Military, Firemen, Civic Societies, Trade Organizations, Masons, Officers of the Navy-yard and Judges to take part in it.

The Committee of Arrangements of the National Celebration of Union Victories, WILLIAM P. BLODGETT, Esq., Chairman, were in session the entire day yesterday at the Astor House, attending to the preliminaries for the great celebration on Saturday next. The committee is composed of the following citizens: Wm. P. Blodgett, Chairman; Thos. C. Acton, Elliott C. Cowdin, M. Cooper, Josiah Hadden, Hon. Chas. C. Cornell, Supervisor Wm. M. Tweed, and Hon. Douglass Taylor.

The committee to-day waited upon His Honor, Mayor GUNTHER, and upon the Presidents of the Board of Aldermen and Councilmen, and the result of their interview will be reported to the General Committee to-day.

The committee also waited upon Maj.-Gen. SANDFORD, who received them with great cordiality, and who subsequently held a lengthy consultation with them at their rooms at the Astor House.

From the numerous indications given by our citizens to-day the celebration will be one of the grandest ever made in this metropolis.

The principal feature of the day will be the imposing procession, which will comprise nearly all the military, firemen, and civic societies of this city and Brooklyn. To this and the Chief Engineer and Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department have been invited to meet the Committee to-day, at noon, and all the trade organizations, masonic, benefit, and civic societies of this city and Brooklyn are cordially invited to notify the committee, through Col. F. E. Howe, at once, at the Astor House, in order that the necessary arrangements can be completed, and positions be assigned them in the procession.

The different trades will be represented by emblems of their industry. Many attractive and novel features will be presented in the procession, among which will be a complete model of the original *Monitor* which fought the *Merrimac*, and a representation of Fort Sumter as it now appears after four years' battering from Union guns, with the old flag again floating over it.

The chimes of Trinity will peal out patriotic peans at sunrise, noon and sunset.

A full battery of cannon captured from the rebels, will form one of the features of the procession, and will be manned by veterans, who will fire salutes at various points.

The meeting for speaking will be held at Union-square from 4 to 6 P. M.

Among those invited to participate in the celebration are: Gov. FENTON, Lieut.-Gov. ALVORD, Speaker HASKINS, members of the Legislature, Major-Gen. SANFORD, Mayor GUNTHER, and members of the City Government, all editors of the newspaper press, Major-Gen. WILCOX, Brig.-Gen. HIRES, Col. FOWLER, Admiral PAULDING and officers of the Navy-yard, the Judges of the various courts in this city, and all officers of the army and navy in this city.

Merchants, bankers, factories, workshops, shipyards, and all places where large numbers of our people may be employed, will undoubtedly respond to the request of the Committee, and close their places of business before 3 o'clock on Saturday, to enable their employees to join in the procession.

All public institutions, private buildings, and ships in port, are requested to display their flags from sunrise to sunset.

It is understood that the Mayor has declined to participate in the proposed celebration, and that he intimated to the Committee that his position in regard to such celebrations had been assumed and set forth in his veto message of October last, when he refused to sanction certain resolutions of the Common Council for a general illumination and rejoicing over the fall of Atlanta, and that his views on the subject remained unchanged.

In the Board of Councilmen, at their meeting yesterday, a resolution was offered, in effect declining to take any part in the rejoicings. The resolution was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

Board of Councilmen.

THE BOARD DECLINE TO COÖPERATE WITH THE CITIZENS' COMMITTEE IN CELEBRATING OUR RECENT VICTORIES.

This board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. JAMES HAVAS in the chair.

A communication was received from Mosse TAYLOR, Esq., Chairman of the committee of citizens appointed to make arrangements for celebrating our recent victories, inviting the board to join in the celebration.

In connection therewith, Councilman ROBINSON offered the following resolution:

Whereas, It has been proposed to celebrate the occupation of the cities of Charleston, Wilmington and Columbia, and to commemorate on the 4th of March, Saturday of the present week, and the recent victories achieved by the Federal forces under Gens. SHERMAN, TAYLOR and others, and of the naval forces under Commodore PORTER; and,

Whereas, The near approach of the date selected will prevent a becoming celebration; and,

Whereas, We feel a great pride in the principles of our Government, as defined in the official writings of the "Father of Democracy," whose natal day should be revered and commemorated by every lover of free institutions; therefore be it

Resolved, That a joint committee be appointed with power to make arrangements for celebrating the 13th of April, the birthday of THOMAS JEFFERSON, the author of the immortal Declaration of Independence, and to the expression of the hopes we entertain that, guided by a wise Providence, our nation's unity may be restored and our national glory perpetuated in the successful adherence to the great principles of which he was justly termed the father.

Resolved, That for the purpose of carrying the foregoing resolution into effect, the sum of ——dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to defray the expenses of such celebration.

Both papers were then referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

After disposing of a number of unimportant documents, the Board adjourned till Monday, at 2 P. M.

The Charity Ball Last Night.

The Academy of Music never looked gayer, and a more brilliant assemblage never gathered within its walls than on last evening, at the Charity Ball, given for the benefit of the Nursery and Child's Hospital. The flooring was extended over the orchestra seats, which, with the stage, gave ample space for dancing. In the rear of the stage was an Italian colonnade, in front of which were two terraces—the upper one surmounted by gas lights, held by groups of children. In front were vases of green vines and gold fish, while in the centre was a posture of natural flowers. Over the stage was the word "Charity" formed by gas jets, in large letters, which was very beautiful. Around the boxes were festoons, vases of flowers. BRADY also adorned the house with many of his beautiful photographs, among which was a group of the lady managers of Sanitary Fair, many of whom are also managers of the Nursery and Child's Hospital. The guests began to assemble at an early hour, in full dress, and until 10:30 o'clock the line of coaches filled Fourteenth-street to Fourth-avenue. At that time the scene was most brilliant, the many gas-lights, rich decorations, and costly and magnificent toilettes of the ladies present

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 986, 988, 990, 992, 996, 998, 1000, 1016, 1020, 1026, 1032, 1046, 1070, 1072. 1074, 1076, 1078, 1080, 1082. *Part II.*—Nos. 284, 697, 1087, 938, 976, 872, 242, 812, 914, 1351, 1069, 646, 864, 1123, 1042, 1044, 1048, 1050, 1052, 1064.

Enlistment Frauds—The Habeas Corpus re Col. Baker.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Barnard.

The People, ex. rel. Abraham Lyon vs. *Col. Baker.*—This case, which was reported in the TIMES on Monday, came up yesterday morning before Judge BARNARD, at Chambers. Col. Baker, to whom the writ was directed, appeared in court at the appointed hour, accompanied by his counsel, Hon. L. S. Chittenden. Mr. Lyon, the alleged delinquent bounty broker, and whose name appears as relator in the petition upon which the writ was granted, did not appear. Col. Baker, by his counsel, made return to the writ, that he (Baker) had been, by the War Department at Washington, sent to this city, with special instructions to investigate the fraudulent operations of a class of persons, commonly known as bounty brokers; that Abraham Lyon was charged with forgery and fraud in the enlistment of recruits, several complaints having been made against him by persons who testified that they had been swindled by means of the false representations made by him (Lyon) and his agents; that he (Col. Baker) by special instructions from the President of the United States, had arrested Lyon, who was now, according to the best of his information and belief, in the custody of one Woods, the keeper of the Old Capitol Prison in the City of Washington, D. C., and hence that he was beyond the control of the respondent, Col. Baker. The return concluded by protesting against the action which the Supreme Court had taken in regard to the prisoner. At this stage of the proceedings Judge Barnard said that the return to the writ was sufficient, unless the matter set forth therein was denied.

Mr. Dittenbofar, who appeared as counsel for the relator, thereupon made an application for an attachment against Col. Baker, for neglect in not producing the prisoner as he was required to do by the writ. He contended, that the order of the President, suspending the writ of habeas corpus, did not apply to cases of this nature. While he justified the Government in taking the most rigid measures for the purpose of ferreting out fraud, and punishing severely the men who had been guilty of swindling poor men out of their bounty, he still thought that this was a case in which an innocent man would suffer if Col. Baker were allowed to shield himself by such a return. Counsel further said they desired to traverse the return.

The motion for an attachment against Col. Baker was peremptorily denied. For the purpose of giving the counsel of Lyon an opportunity to traverse the return, Judge BARNARD postponed the case until this morning.

Another Government Prisoner Applies for Relief.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Barnard.

Mr. Superintendent KENNEDY, of the Police, was yesterday summoned to court, in consequence of a writ of habeas corpus having been served on him, whereby he was required to produce the body of Isaac Jaques Woods. The writ was issued by Judge MCCUNN and made returnable before Judge BARNARD. Mr. Kennedy made a return to the effect that Mr. Woods, the relator, was held by him by order of Gen. Dix, and that Woods was arrested for having stolen a large quantity of Government property. After some discussion by counsel, the case was dismissed.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports. Items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader, and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, and preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Bronchial and Pulmonary DISEASES, CHRONIC CATARRH, and all affections of the RESPIRATORY ORGANS, CURED BY B. SEGNITZ, No. 126 9th-st., eight doors west of Broadway.

Dr. S. devotes his time, as usual, to the treatment and cure of the diseases above mentioned. His peculiar and very simple method attracts the attention of the better part of the profession, and is admirably adopted, even in inveterate cases. Dr. S. is in possession of the most flattering letters from practitioners of high standing indorsing his method, and testimonials from grateful parties who have been under his care.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Brown's Bronchial Troches, when Allowed to dissolve in the mouth, have a *direct* influence to the affected parts; the soothing effect to the mucous lining of the windpipe allays Pulmonary Irritation and gives relief in Coughs, Colds, and the various Throat affections to which public speakers and singers are liable.

Dr. Lighthill can be consulted at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.,) from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M., on DEAFNESS, CATARRH, Discharges from the Ear, Noises in the Head, (and all diseases of the EAR, THROAT, AND AIR-PASSAGES.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER. Sold by druggists generally.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch and lock-stitch sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 238 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Second-Hand Safes.

In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale low. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 B'way.

Messrs. Fowler & Wells, Phrenologists, No. 389 Broadway, give charts daily.

All Ladies should use Sterling's Ambrosia for the Hair.—It cleanses, beautifies, preserves and renders the hair soft and glossy.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES, No. 625 Broadway. See WHEELER & WILSON'S BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe, the best fire-proof Safe in the world. Depot No. 100 Maiden-lane.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents.—Black or Brown. Reliable. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all Druggists.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant

Lord Byron ON HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

(By Spiritual Telegraph.)

The spiritualistic poems by departed bards that have heretofore been published in the *Herald of Progress* and other papers of that class, have not been much to the purpose; but the following effusion, purporting to be from the disembodied author of "Don Juan," is at once practical, pointed and poetic:

Man wants a TONIC—no uncommon want—
And every year and month brings forth a new one,
Which, after cramming the gazettes with cant,
The age discovers to be not the true one.
Of such as these let their concoctors vaunt,
I'll fling the BITTERS that have credit due won—
The world's great tonic, which no skill can better—
I mean the matchless BITTERS or HOSTETTER.

Doctors were living long before old Galen,
And since, exceeding learned, grave and sage;
But the stomachics they were bound to fail in;
Success came not until this later age.
Now is the era sick folks are made hale in,
And dread dyspepsia driven from the stage.
Agues, remittents, headaches—real head-splitters—
Vanish like smoke before HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

In Pittsburgh are they made—a pleasant city,
Famous for furnaces and coal bituminous,
Which, though by day they may not be deemed pretty
Make it by night particularly luminous.
But finer still the BITTERS, made in pity
For the complaints that else would be consuming us.
I don't mean us, but those who, not being sprites,
BITTERS require to put their frames to rights.

Herbs, barks and roots compose the rare infusion;
No mineral poison mars their juices pure,
And rye's mild essence holds them in solution.
The taste is pleasant, the effect is sure.
Never have the BITTERS yet proved a delusion;
Try them in time, and health and strength secure.
The Dragon-slayer figures on the label,
And they, like him, to save the weak are able.

Deafness, Impaired Sight,

NOISES IN THE HEAD, CHRONIC CATARRH, affections of the THROAT, LUNGS AND ASTHMA cured by DR. VON EISENBERG, No. 816 Broadway, near 12th-st.

The best hotels use Burnett's Flavoring Extracts.

Wood Sewing Machine Co.'s Highest Premium, Lock Stitch Machines, No. 506 Broadway, N. Y.

Old Eyes Made New.

A pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

Artificial Limbs of Superior Quality and adaptability: Army and Navy furnished gratis with the best, per commission of Surgeon-General U. S. Army, by E. D. HUDSON, M. D., Astor-place, Clinton Hall, N. Y.

Valentine & Butler, Alum Patent Fire, Burglar and Damp Proof Safes, and Rotary Locks for dwelling-house doors. VALENTINE & BUTLER, Nos. 78 and 80 Walker-st.

MARRIED.

FISHER—WILKINS.—At the Church of the Holy Innocents, Albany, on Thursday, Feb. 16, by Rev. Wm. S. Boardman, Rector, FRANCIS B. FISHER, of Greene, Chenango County, N. Y., and Miss LOUISA WILKINS, daughter of John R. Wilkins, Esq., of Albany. No cards.

HASKINS—LATHAM.—On Monday, Feb. 27, in St. Mark's Church, Williamsburgh, by Rev. S. M. Haskins, assisted by Rev. H. F. Roberts, Mr. THOMAS W. HASKINS and Miss MARY JOSEPHINE, second daughter of the late Hon. A. L. Latham, of Norwich, Conn. No cards.

PARSONS—FARRINGTON.—On Sunday, Feb. 26, by Rev. J. G. Erbert, at the residence of the bride's mother, Hudson City, N. J., WALTER H. PARSONS and LISETTA, third daughter of the late Mr. John Farrington.

RAMILLA—BARNES.—In this city, on Tuesday, Feb. 21, by Rev. John Brash, JAMES McM. RAMILLA and MARY BARNES, daughter of the late Wm. Barnes, Jr.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—On Monday morning, Feb. 27, MARTHA M., wife of Isaac E. Anderson, aged 21 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 233 West 30th-st., on Wednesday, March 1, at 1 o'clock.

ARNOLD.—On Sunday, Feb. 26, BENJAMIN F. ARNOLD, in the 53d year of his age.

The funeral will leave Jersey City for Perth Amboy at 10 A. M. on Tuesday, Feb. 28.

BOWEN.—On Monday, Feb. 27, Mrs. CATHARINE M. BOWEN, widow of Jno. Bowen, aged 45 years and 8 days.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the Baptist Church 22d-st., near 3d-av., on Wednesday, March 1, at 1 o'clock P. M.

BROWN.—In this city, on Monday morning, Feb. 27, CLINTON, only child of Dewitt C. and Agnes Lawrence Brown.

The friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of the parents, No. 418 West 34th-st., Tuesday, at 2 P. M. The remains will be taken to Syracuse for interment.

BURLETON.—In Brooklyn, on the morning of Feb. 27, WILLIAM HENRY, eldest son of Wm. H. Burleigh, aged 22 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 37 Huntington-st., near Court, on Tuesday, the 28th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

CUNNINGHAM.—At the Brevoort House, on Monday, Feb. 27, G. INMAN CUNNINGHAM, of Boston, aged 43 years.

FROST.—On Sunday, Feb. 26, SUSAN, relict of Henry K. Frost, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, L. M. P. Black, Jamaica, L. I. Car time at James-slip, 11 o'clock, and 11:30 from Hunter's Point; and Brooklyn Central cars leave Brooklyn at 12:15 A. M.

CROMWELL.—On Sixth Day, second month, 24th, at Garrisons, N. Y., after a brief illness, RICHARD CROMWELL, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Friends' Meeting-house, Rutherford-place, on Third Day morning, at 11 o'clock.

CECIL.—On Sunday, Feb. 26, CHARLOTTE CECIL, aged 67 years.

Funeral services at the residence of her son, John R. Cecil, No. 6 West 47th-st., on Tuesday, at 12 o'clock.

COX.—On Sunday, Feb. 26, WILSON HALSE, son of Townsend and Annie H. Cox, aged 3 months and 27 days.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, 28th inst., at 1 o'clock, from No. 218 East 32d-st.

FLEET.—On Saturday afternoon, Feb. 25, SAMUEL FLEET, aged 65 years and 11 months, formerly publisher of the New-York *Farmer*, &c.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, at 12 o'clock, from No. 121 West 52d-st. Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend.

FIELD.—At Glenwood, New-Rochelle, on Saturday evening, Feb. 25, ALICE EUGENIA, youngest daughter of Jane and Thos. H. Field, aged 2 years, 7 months and 15 days.

Funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, on Tuesday, Feb. 28, at 11 o'clock A. M. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Carriages will be at the depot, New-Rochelle, on the arrival of the 8:30 train from New-York. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

GAYNOR.—On Monday, Feb. 27, THOMAS HENRY, son of Thomas H. and Charlotte Augusta Gaynor, aged 7 months and 8 days.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 115 4th-av. His remains will be interred in Greenwood.

HEIGERO.—The funeral of MARGARET, wife of Rev. Henry Heigerd, will take place this (Tuesday) morning, at 9 o'clock, from the house of her brother, Edward Kilpatrick, No. 181 East 36th-st. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

LEE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 25, HARRIET AUGUSTA LEE, daughter of the late Lewis Smith.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, 28th inst. at 4 o'clock, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Henry E. Sheldon, No. 113 West Washington. The remains will be taken to Norwalk, Conn., for interment.

MATHEWS.—On Sabbath evening, Feb. 26, ELIZABETH FINNEY, youngest child of William and Eleanor Mathews, aged 1 year and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 150 Henry-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

MCNULTY.—At White Plains, N. Y., on Saturday, Feb. 25, ALBERT MCNULTY, in the 54th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at St. Matthew's Church, Bedford, N. Y., on Tuesday, 28th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting at Bedford Station, Harlem Railroad, on arrival of 10 o'clock train from 4th-av. and 26th-st.

PURNELL.—On Saturday, Feb. 25, of congestion of the lungs, JAMES E. PURNELL, in the 41st year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of his son-in-law, Jacob Bandford, and his step-father, Mrs. Hayward, also the members of Eureka Lodge, No. 243, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Allen-st. Methodist Church, on Tuesday, 28th inst., at 11 A. M.

PRINCE.—In Williamsburgh, Friday, Feb. 24, of a severe and protracted illness, WM. WASHINGTON PRINCE, founder of the Delta Psi fraternity, aged 55 years and 7 months.

His remains will be taken to the city for interment.

☞ Hudson and Brooklyn papers please copy.

PHILLIPS.—In Elmira, on Sunday, Feb. 26, Mrs. SUSAN, wife of Wm. H. Phillips.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, March 1, at 10 o'clock A. M.

RIPLEY.—At Brooklyn, Saturday morning, Feb. 25, CATHERINA WALKER, wife of Joseph Ripley, aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 29 Livingston-st., on Tuesday, 28th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

STEVENSON.—On Sunday morning, Feb. 26, of bilious colic, WILLIAM C. STEVENSON, aged 33 years and 6 months.

His relatives and friends, also members of Joppa Lodge, F. and A. M., of Brooklyn, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, at 3 P. M., from Rev. Henry Blanchard's Church, Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn.

☞ New-Brunswick and Newark, N. J., papers please copy.

SMITH.—At Manhasset, L. I., on Sunday, Feb. 26, of consumption, ANNIE M., daughter of the late Timothy W. and Grace C. Smith.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from Christ Church, Manhasset, on Wednesday, March 1, at 2 o'clock P. M.

TOPPING.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 27, of congestion of the lungs, Miss SUSAN A. TOPPING, daughter of the late Dr. E. C. Topping, of Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 76 Clermont-av., on Wednesday, March 1, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WALSH.—On Sunday, Feb. 26, GEORGE WALSH, in the 48th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the Westminster Church, corner of Clinton-st. and 1st-place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 1, at 1 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

DR. SCHENCK WILL BE AT HIS ROOMS, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, every Tuesday, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Advice free. But for a thorough examination of the lungs with the RESPIROMETER, his charge will be three dollars. When thoroughly examined, one must expect to be told the true condition of their lungs.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills will cure, even in the advanced stages, consumption, liver complaint; and dyspepsia, which is generally the forerunner of consumption, are cured by the use of Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills.

Persons, as they enter Dr. Schenck's rooms, receive a ticket giving them the number of their turn. Persons so unwell as to be obliged to come in carriages will receive attention at once.

Price, for the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, $1 50 per bottle; $7 50 the half dozen; or two bottles of Syrup and one of Tonic for $3 75. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box.

A supply of the medicines always kept for sale at the Doctor's rooms, No. 32 Bond-st.

AN ENTIRELY NEW INVENTION IN DENTISTRY.

The Public and Profession are invited to examine Dr. LEVETT'S "PATENT" in COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificial teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced, occupying but half the space in the mouth heretofore deemed indispensable, while the adhesion is perfect. No. 832 Broadway. Hours 9 till 3.

Can refer to patients of the highest respectability.

ARNOUXS,

MERCHANT TAILORS, Broadway and 4th-st.

Have just received a fine Stock of Spring Goods, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices.

IF YOU WANT TO BE CURED OF L. Y. D. S. Ague in the Face and Jaw,

Spring is the time to use DR. LEATHE'S YELLOW DOCK SYRUP,

Which *Purifies* the *Blood*, *Invigorates* the *Body*, gives *Tone* to the *Nerves*, *Strength* to the *Muscles*, and *Health* to every *Channel*, *Joint* and *Limb*.

$1 50 per bottle, (which often cures.) Depot, No. 146 CHATHAM-ST., N. Y. Sold No. 698 GRAND-ST.

Ask for LEATHE'S YELLOW DOCK SYRUP. Take no other. Established 1848. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

WATCH CHAINS—NEW STYLES.

TWO, THREE, FIVE, EIGHT, TEN, FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE, FIFTY, SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS, ONE, TWO, THREE and FIVE HUNDRED to ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS each. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DIAMOND RINGS of all descriptions, from TWENTY-FIVE, FIFTY, SEVENTY-FIVE, ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR and FIVE HUNDRED to TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS each. For sale by GEORGE

PETROLEUM.

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE UNITED REPUBLIC PETROLEUM COMPANY,
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK.

THE UNITED REPUBLIC PETROLEUM COMPANY is a corporation, organized under the laws of the State of New-York, with a capital of $2,500,000, divided into 250,000 shares, of the par value of $10 each, the shareholders of which are exempt from all personal liability.

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS
WORKING CAPITAL.

The books are now opened for a limited number of subscriptions, at the following offices:

Messrs. Lowber, Ostrom & Co., No. 105 Front-st.; Messrs. T. Ketcham & Co., No. 68 Wall-street; Messrs. Fancher & McChesney, corner Moore and Water-st., Wm. M. Parks, No. 19 Broad-st.; Messrs. Wellington & Cox, No. 74 Broad-st.; Wm. A. Fowler, No. 74 Broadway, N. Y.; D. K. Ducker, No. 38 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; George J. Hardy, No. 13 Court-st., Brooklyn, and at the office of the company, No. 74 Broadway, N. Y.

TRUSTEES:

E. J. Lowbar, firm Lowber, Ostrom & Co., No. 105 Front-st.

J. C. Dayton, firm J. O. Dayton & Co., No. 107 Front-st.

Wm. A. Fowler, No. 74 Broadway.

I. B. Wellington, firm Wellington & Cox, No. 74 Broad-st.

Smith Fancher, firm Fancher & McChesney, No. 5 Water-st.

John Chadwick, No. 181 Pearl-st.

Frederick Lacey, firm Mead, Lacey & Co., No. 47 Water-st.

W. M. Paaae, No. 19 Broad-st.

Edward Dodge, No. 51 Wall-st.

OFFICERS:

President—E. J. LOWBER.
Vice-President—J. C. DAYTON.
Treasurer—WM. A. FOWLER.
Secretary—JAMES H. KIDDER.

The property of this company has been selected by practical judges of oil interests, and includes territory which is considered the very best in the whole oil region, embracing selections on Cherry Run, Pit-hole and Oil Creeks, and Allegheny River.

The producing interests are now yielding over one hundred and eighty barrels per day, principally from new wells, and this alone is sufficient to pay two per cent. per month on the entire capital, and with the developments to be made with the unusually large working capital, promises increased dividends at an early day.

FEE SIMPLE INTERESTS.

1.
189 acres D. Gaines Farm, on Horse Creek, laying nearly a mile on either side of the creek—an excellent piece of oil territory.

2.
30 acres Sinnett's Run, all boring land on each side of the run, within a mile of the great U. S. Well, on Pit-hole Creek, McKinley Farm.

3.
86 acres Graham Farm, on Pit-hole Creek, one mile from the U. S. well—over 50 acres fine boring land, one of the finest farms on the Creek, and not to be excelled for oil purposes.

4.
110 acres Shira Farm, on Sugar Creek, two miles above Cooperstown, where heavy oil is found—a fine location, and a very long distance on the Creek.

5.
38 acres Fry farm, on Cherry Tree Run—all boring land, and full of streams—a splendid piece of oil territory, one mile from Cherry Tree.

6.
5 acres McClure Farm, on Cherry Run, lying one half mile above Plumer, which is very promising for oil purposes.

7.
250 acres Tidionte Creek, running one mile on the creek—166 acres fine boring land.

8.
30 acres Heworth Farm, on Pit-hole Creek—a beautiful site, all boring land, two miles above the great Well, and the property is believed to be fully as valuable as the Smith Farm on Cherry Run.

LEASEHOLD INTERESTS.

9.
¾ working interest in Lease No. 18, McClamont Farm, Cherry Run, on which there is a well now going down.

10.
¾ working interest in Lease No. 4, Lamb Farm, Cherry Run—a well now drilling, night and day—A fine location, just above the Humboldt Works.

11
¾ working interest in lease No. 10, Lamb Farm, Cherry Run—a well going down, and a good situation, below the Humboldt Works.

12.
¼ working interest in Lease No. 8, Lamb Farm—an excellent lease, with a well now being put down.

13.
Lease No. 6, Henry Farm, at Henry's Bend, Allegheny River, for one half the oil, for fourteen (14) years—adjoining the great Heydrick Well, which has turned out over 5,000 bbls of oil, and is still pumping over 60 bbls. per day. Well to be put down and completed at once on this lease.

14.
Lease No. 8, Henry Farm, at Henry's Bend, Allegheny River, for one half the oil, for fourteen years.

15.
Lease No. 9, Henry Farm, at Henry's Bend, Allegheny River, for one half the oil, for fourteen years.

16.
Lease of 15 acres Haworth Farm for twenty-five (25) years, to one half the oil, on Pit-hole Creek, lying on both sides of the Creek, and a selection of his Farm of over 1400 acres. Seven (7) wells to be put down on this property at once, free of all expense to this Company.

17.
Lease of 10 acres, being a selection from 76 acres of the Heydrick Farm, on Muskrat Run, near Pit-hole, for one-half the oil. This is a valuable piece of oil territory.

18.
Lease No. 2, Heydrick Farm, Pit-hole Run, for one-half the oil, only a few rods from the great United States Well. Well to be put down free of expense.

19.
Lease No. 4, Herdrick Farm, Pit-hole Run, for one-half the oil, same as above. Well to be put down by the company.

20.
Lease No. 5, Heydrick Farm, Pit-hole Run, for one-half the oil. Well to be put down by the company.

21.
Lease No 1, Prather Farm, ¾ working interest, on which there is a well going down.

PRODUCING INTERESTS.

22
¾ working interest Gregory well and lease, Smith Farm Cherry Run. This is a lease. Smith now producing 200 barrels as a flowing well and in this well is barrels per day. Our interest .....90 bbls.

23
¼ working interest Coquette Well, Egbert Farm, Oil Creek, now flowing 650 barrels per day. Our interest in this well over.....80 bbls.

24
¼ free interest, Lady Washington Well and lease, Blood Farm, Oil Creek, now pumping 80 barrels per day. Our interest in this well.....10 bbls.

Total producing interest per day.....180 bbls.

THE STELLA
PETROLEUM COMPANY.

OFFICE NO. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

ORGANIZED UNDER THE GENERAL LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL.....$600,000
100,000 SHARES. PAR VALUE, $6.
$75,000 RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.
SHAREHOLDERS ARE EXEMPT FROM ALL PERSONAL LIABILITY.

OFFICERS.

SAMUEL BOOTH, President.
JOHN FRENCH, Vice-President.
HERMAN B. AUTEN, Secretary.
WILLIAM M. LITTLE, Treasurer.
ALEX. McCUE, Counsel.

TRUSTEES.

SAMUEL BOOTH, No. 66 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.
JOHN FRENCH, Clinton-av., Brooklyn.
FOSTER PETTIT, of Pettit & Crook, No. 136 Water-st., New-York.
WILLIAM H. WALLACE, No. 131 Washington-st., New-York.
RICHARD INGRAHAM, No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn.
WILLIAM M. LITTLE, of Wyckoff & Little, Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.
ALFRED SECAR, of Secar, Napier & Co., No. 342 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN DOHERTY, Paris-place, Brooklyn.
L. HORATIO BIGLOW, L. H. Biglow & Co., No. 2 William-st., New-York.

PROPERTY IN VENANGO COUNTY, PA.,

Consisting of two hundred and thirty-eight acres of the best oil territory lying on Pithole Creek, Cherry Run, Macquire Run and Oil Run, to bear side-cut in the shape, and interests in the "Lady Washington," "Amazon," and "Colby" wells, and in a number of wells being put down.

Wells will be immediately sunk on the property held in fee simple by this company, and with the large working capital of $75,000 great results are anticipated.

The developed interests, as will be seen above in the "Lady Washington," the "Amazon" and the "Colby" wells, are already sufficient to enable the company to pay monthly dividends.

The company has been formed not as a matter of speculation, but to develop a property which, it is believed will prove to be of great value. The reputation of the gentlemen composing the Board of Trustees is a sufficient guarantee that this object will be rapidly and faithfully carried out, and that the stock will prove a most desirable and profitable investment.

Subscription Books for a limited number of shares are now open at the following offices:

Office of the Company, No. 74 Broadway, N. Y.; Wm. H. Wallace, Esq., No. 131 Washington-st., N. Y.; L. H. Biglow & Co., No. 2 William-st., N. Y.; Pettit & Crook No. 136 Water-st., N. Y.; Wyckoff & Little, Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn; S. & W. C. Booth, No. 66 Myrtle-av.; Stewart & Co., No. 102 Fulton-st.; N. Nevin, No. 302 Fulton-st.; also, with either of the Trustees

CANADA OIL LANDS.

Valuable oil lands in the Township of Enniskillen and vicinity, Canada West, for sale by

LEE & ELY,
No. 54 William-st.

PETROLEUM LANDS FOR SALE.—TWO hundred and fifty acres, on Pithole Creek. Inquire at office of EDWARD GILBERT, No. 25 Chambers-st.

OIL LANDS FOR SALE—ON SUGAR CREEK, Big Sandy, Connelly Run, Cherry Tree Run and Pithole Creek. Also, 5 bbl. well, all at fair rates. A. M. KELLOGG, No. 54 William-st.

PETROLEUM.

THE
SECOND NATIONAL
PETROLEUM COMPANY.

NOW ORGANIZING UNDER THE LAWS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FIVE OIL FARMS OWNED IN FEE, AND OTHER VALUABLE INTERESTS,
ON OIL CREEK, CHERRY RUN, PITHOLE CREEK, HICKORY CREEK, &c.,
ALL SELECTED PROPERTIES OF THE GREAT OIL REGIONS.

CAPITAL STOCK.....$3,000,000
IN 200,000 SHARES OF $15 EACH.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF SHARES WILL BE SOLD AT THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF $7.50.

STOCKHOLDERS POSITIVELY EXEMPT FROM LIABILITY AND ASSESSMENT.

OFFICE NO. 100 BROADWAY.

OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT.
MAHLON S. FROST.
VICE-PRESIDENT.
CORNELIUS WALSH.
TREASURER.
JOHN M. BRUCE, JR.
COUNSEL.
BARNEY, BUTLER & PARSONS.
BANKING-HOUSE.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

TRUSTEES:

Mahlon S. Frost, of Brooklyn, N. Y., formerly of Titusville.
Cornelius Walsh, President Second National Bank, Newark, N. J.
Geo. J. Hamilton, Builder, No. 297 Lexington-av.
John M. Bruce, Jr., Merchant, No. 188 Water st.
John O. Whitehouse, Merchant, No. 5 Dey-st.
James Gopsill, Sec. Hudson Co., Ins. Co., Jersey City.
C. H. Applegate, Merchant, No. 354 Broadway.
John C. Cook, Merchant, No. 188 Water-st.
M. M. Van Dyke, Catharine-slip.
J. L. Douglass, Secretary Merchants' Insurance Co.
J. O. Hoyt, Merchant, No. 4 Cedar-st.
Daniel D. Miller, Merchant, No. 190 Water-st.
J. B. Bontoo, No. 100 Broadway.
H. H. Dunckiee, Merchant, No. 2 Cedar-st.

LANDS OWNED IN FEE—AN EXTRAORDINARY ADVANTAGE.

The Second National Petroleum Company differs from most organizations of a similar character in one important respect—IT OWNS NEARLY ALL ITS LANDS IN FEE. It is thus enabled to execute leases—for which numerous applications have already been made—for the right of sinking wells on the usual terms of *one-half the oil, at no expense to the company.* Some of the largest incomes on Oil Creek and Cherry Run are those accruing to the proprietors of lands from this description of leases. The company will also sink wells on select portions of its properties, and will, of course, in those cases, enjoy *all the benefits* resulting therefrom.

A PERFECT SECURITY FOR INVESTMENT.

So rapid and steady is the increase in the value of Cherry Run, Pit Hole Creek and Hickory Creek properties, that they will soon be worth, without a doubt, *even double* the amount of capital stock.

It will thus be seen that every stockholder, being an owner *in fee*, HAS A PERFECT SECURITY FOR HIS INVESTMENT.

EXTENT AND CHARACTER OF THE COMPANY'S PROPERTIES.

The quantity of *rich oil lands*, owned in fee by the Second National Petroleum Company, carefully selected from the most celebrated districts of the Pennsylvania oil region, is believed to be the largest ever put into a single corporation.

It amounts to no less than FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY-TWO ACRES ON OIL CREEK, CHERRY RUN, PITHOLE CREEK AND HICKORY CREEK.

On some of the lands oil is now produced; on others wells are rapidly going down; and all are known to abound in the most luxurious treasure.

There is sufficient land in this following catalogue to stock a number of powerful divided-paying companies. It was thought, however, to be more desirable to concentrate all the property in one concern of a moderate capital, than to spread it over a dozen or more companies in the usual way.

FARM NO. 1, ON CHERRY RUN.

The Duncan and Prather or McCalmert farm, of one hundred and fifty-seven acres on Cherry Run, adjoining Plumer, owned in fee. No better site for oil operations on Cherry Run. Room for 500 wells.

FARM NO. 2, ON CHASEY RUN.

The Turner Farm, of one hundred acres in fee, has all the advantage of position belonging to Farm No. 1. It is on Cherry Run, contiguous to Plumer, and surrounded by wells either now yielding or being bored.

FARM NO. 3, ON PITHOLE CREEK.

The Second National Petroleum Company, desiring to include all the best known localities in its sphere of operations, has purchased a farm of sixty acres on Pithole Creek, adjoining the new Holmdem Well of 3 barrels. No doubt is entertained, judging from the location and surroundings, that the newly developed oil deposits extend beneath this property. Room for 250 wells.

FARM NO. 4, ON PITHOLE CREEK.

The Minor Tyrrell Farm, of 60 acres in fee, on the west branch of Pithole Creek, within about 80 rods of Howarth's Fork,

FARM NO. 5, ON HICKORY CREEK.

About seventy five acres in fee, on an affluent of the Allegheny River, which is fast acquiring a reputation second only to Cherry Run. Oil will undoubtedly be found on this farm in largely paying quantities. Room for 300 wells.

FARM NO. 6, OIL CANAL, OPPOSITE THE NOBLE WELL.

A leaded interest in twenty acres of the best part of the Foster Farm on Oil Creek, the site of the great Sherman well, which flowed 1,000 barrels a day, and directly opposite and near to the greater Noble well of 1,800 barrels.

FARM NO. 7—CHERRY RUN.

A very valuable part of the company's possessions is landed in free interest in a portion of the celebrated McFate Farm on Cherry Run. It is within a few rods of the Prince Auborn and Reed Wells; and on the land adjacent is a 200 barrel well, lately struck. One well is now going down on this property, and there is every promise of an ample yield of oil.

FARM NO. 8—DUNKARD CREEK.

The company has leased about eight hundred acres on the famous Dunkard Creek, near the boundary line between Pennsylvania and West Virginia, and exactly in the track of the great oil deposit of the continent. The company is entitled to seven-eighths of the product. The best indications of oil have been found upon the tract in its vicinity are several wells yielding liberally. Room for 1,000 wells.

Work will be commenced upon this property, as upon all the others of the company, promptly.

STOCK RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL. POSITIVELY NO LIABILITIES.

A limited amount of stock has been reserved for working capital at the subscription price of $7 50 a share—par value $15—the same being *fully paid up stock, free from all future assessments.*

☞ BY THE LAWS OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE LAND CONSTITUTES THE STOCK; AND NO QUESTION OF INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY ON ACCOUNT OF STOCK CAN ARISE. ☜

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS
NOW OPEN AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE,
NO. 100 BROADWAY.
ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

IMPORTANT TO SUBSCRIBERS
TO THE
COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY

Notice is given that the
BOOKS OF THE COMPANY
will positively be closed March 5, 1865. No stock will be sold at subscription price after that date. All subscriptions not paid by that time will be cancelled. The company have on their property one of "Bolles' Patent Rock-drilling Machines," and expect by the aid of this machine to have at least TWO WELLS in successful operation within six weeks. Persons wishing the stock of the company
AT SUBSCRIPTION PRICE
must make immediate application, as there are but ten thousand shares to be sold at subscription price ($3 50 per share). Maps, prospectuses and all information can be obtained at the offices of the company, No. 42 Pine-st., New-York, and Nos. 23 and 24 Washington Buildings, No. 274 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

ISAIAH LUKENS, President,
WM. M. STEWART, Vice-President,
WM. D. SMITH, Treasurer,
E. J. HARRISON, Secretary.

THE HOMESTEAD PETROLEUM COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL, $250,000, IN 50,000 SHARES OF $5 EACH.

This company offers for sale to immediate subscribers, 10,000 shares of its capital stock at $2 50 each, which will be in full payment therefor. The amount derived from the sale of these shares will be entirely devoted to the further development of the company's property.

The company owns, in fee simple, the greater part of the well-known Miller Farm, on the Alleghany River, near Franklin, Venango County, Penn.; and from the character of wells now producing on the same farm, the trustees expect soon to make large and regular dividends.

Subscriptions may be made to either of the following-named trustees:

PAUL H. SPOFFORD, of Spofford, Tileston & Co.
F. S. LATHROP, President Union Mutual Insurance Company.
JOSEPH COLWELL, of Colwell Bros.
THOMAS HARRISON, No. 200 West-st.
W. H. MIDDLETON, of W. M. Rogers & Co.
WM. J. REID, New-Orleans.
F. M. FRENCH, President Produce Exchange.

Or at the office of the company, No. 17 Broadway.
F. M. FRENCH, President.
LEWIS L. JONES, Treasurer and Secretary.

6,000 ACRES
RICH OIL AND COAL LANDS
FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.

These lands are located in Cabell County, Western Virginia, only 1¾ miles from the Ohio River, and are not only rich with oil and coal, but are believed to contain lead and iron ore in great abundance.

Will sell or lease the whole or a portion of the same at a very low price.

Maps can be seen showing the precise location of the land, together with all other information required, by applying to G. R. SCOTT, No. 233 Washington-st., New-York.

OIL LANDS NEAR BURNING SPRINGS.—4,000 acres near these Springs for sale at fair rates. A. M. KELLOGG, No. 54 William-st.

PETROLEUM.

THE
PLAINFIELD PETROLEUM
COMPANY,

Organized under the Laws of Pennsylvania.
CAPITAL.....$300,000.
DIVIDED INTO 60,000 SHARES AT $5.
10,000 SHARES ONLY FOR SALE AT $3.
WORKING CAPITAL.....$35,000

President
ENOS W. RUNYON.
Vice-President.
CHAS. H. STILLMAN, M. D.
Secretary.
ELIAS R. POPE.
Treasurer.
CARMON PARSE.
Superintendent.
J. F. HUBBARD.
Trustees.

SAM WEBSTER, President Union County Bank, Plainfield.
ZACHARY DEVENTER, President First National Bank, Plainfield.
J. R. VAN FRENCH, Plainfield.
PHINEAS MERRILL, No. 34 Warren-st., N. Y.
GEORGE D. HILL, No. 23 South-st., New-York.
NATHAN R. [illegible] by the company consists of 106 The property of [illegible]ple, and the lease of 2½ acres, acres of land, in fee, four-fifths of all the oil the company receive[illegible] the Conver Farm. Complanter The lease is upon [illegible]nty, Penn., on Walnut Bend, on Township, Venango County, ¼ of a mile below Humboldt the Allegheny River, and good producing wells. A low Ferry, surrounded by [illegible]ding 60 bbls. daily. rods below it lies a well yielding [illegible]anks among the best in the Walnut Bend Territory [illegible]ich the locality knows. county, as any one familiar [illegible]res, owned in fee, is in The Graham Farm, [illegible]e County, on Lower Two-Cranberry Township. In said County seat of Venango Mile Run, between Franklin, Waterford and Susquehanna County, and East Sandy, at the [illegible] Franklin, and 2½ hannah turnpike, about 3 miles fr[illegible]—every foot of it miles from the Allegheny River [illegible]

It is handsomely and eligibly located for transportation, being on the great turnpike, and about [illegible]on distance from a railroad depot at Franklin.

Besides a large amount of valuable timber growing on the said farm, there is a fine bank of coal upon it, which promises an abundant yield.

The company have commenced operations upon both tracts, and intend prosecuting the same with all the vigor and energy possible, having a splendid engine and a full set of drilling tools on the place, and two more first-class 15-horse power engines nearly finished.

Their superintendent has been three months on the ground, preparing the lands for drilling.

There is plenty of room on the Graham Farm for 200 wells, and the managers intend sparing no pains or expense in making the enterprise profitable to stock owners.

The capital stock is very small for the amount and value of the boring land upon which it is based, and the managers invite the most rigid scrutiny into the company's operations—the value, location and quantity of their lands.

The managers could have bought with the money paid for this farm a dozen or more of such small interests as are usually put in oil companies; but having determined to make their money upon the oil rather than from sale of stock, they determined to purchase this farm in preference to a score of small interests.

They have only 10,000 shares of stock to sell, which will be offered at the subscription price of $3.

The Office of the Company in New-York is with Messrs. MACKENZIE & MITCHELL, No. 34 Pine-st, who are our agents for selling, delivering and transferring stock.

PETROLEUM

DUTCHMAN RUN OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.
$200,000 RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.
PAR VALUE $10 PER SHARE: SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $3.
5,000 SHARES ONLY FOR SALE AT $[illegible]

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT:
H. HENRY.
TREASURER:
HIRAM J. MESSENGER.
SECRETARY:
T. C. GOETCHIUS.

TRUSTEES:

JOHNSON LETSON, President New Brunswick Rubber Company.
J. H. HENRY, of North American Life Insurance Company.
PAUL N. SPOFFORD, of Spofford, Tileston & Co.
HIRAM J. MESSENGER, Banker, No. 139 Broadway.
THOMAS H. WAGSTAFF, of Wagstaff & Goetchius, No. 71 Broadway.

The property of this company consists of THREE THOUSAND ACRES of land in fee simple in Wirt and Ritchie Counties, West Virginia, on Hutchman Run and Hughes River. This land is all paid for, and it is proposed to sell but 5,000 shares of the work[illegible] capital, which is considered ample until a portion of the land is sold, for which there are many offers at a large advance upon cost.

There are a number of oil springs on the property, also coal and timber. There is but little doubt that productive wells can be had at from one hundred and fifty to two hundred feet, and will be at once commenced: and by the 1st of May large dividends will doubtless be realized.

Professor Richardson, who has examined the property, says: "The Dutchman Run property lies between the crystalized lode of Petroleum and the Burning Spring Oil region; that the crystalized Petroleum ode in itself is the most positive evidence that this vicinity is a superb oil-bearing region."

Reports and Prospectuses can be had at our office, where the books are now open for subscription.

WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS, No. 71 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON OIL COMPANY.

Stock now ready for delivery. A few shares of stock FOR SALE in this favorite company.

PETROLEUM

DE KALB
PETROLEUM COMPANY.

SECOND GREAT WELL
Just struck on Pithole Creek.

ONE HUNDRED BARRELS PER DAY.

This new well now indisputably proves Pithole Creek to be second to none as a great oil producing region.

The DE KALB COMPANY own 120 acres in fee almost adjoining this new great well, and applications are now being considered for leasing out a tract of three acres on very advantageous terms, and the company has now on endshire at Funkville, on Oil Creek, which will be sent to Pithole Creek, and a new well sunk with great dispatch. Three more wells going down as rapidly as the weather will allow.

TRUSTEES.

GEO. L. EIGENBRODT, No. 30 Broad-st.; J. K. SMITH, No. 74 Broadway; SAMUEL HASKELL, corner Platt and Gold sts.; J. LEE SMITH, No. 92 Beekman-st.; MAHLON S. FROST, No. 2 Cedar-st.; E. G. LUDLAM, M. D., No. 49 East 23d-st; J. VAN RENSSELAER, Jr., No. 44 Exchange-place; RICHARD AMERMAN, No. 74 Broadway; HENRY DE ZAVALA, No. 100 Broadway.

SCHEDULE.

No. 1.—On Oil Creek—One acre on Sennehoff Farm, with TWO WELLS, one yielding forty barrels per day; the other, ready to tube, flowed ten barrels per day, on striking oil.

No. 2.—Frost Refinery, Buildings, Office, &c., &c.

No. 3.—ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY ACRES IN FEE on Pithole Creek

No. 4.—1,300 acres in fee on the Little Kanawha.

OFFICERS.

GEORGE L. EIGENBRODT.....President
HENRY DE ZAVALA.....Treasurer
SAMUEL W. BOCOCK.....Secretary
JOHN H. BIRD, Esq.....Counsel
OARE, TAYLOR & CO.....Bankers

Subscription Books will remain open until th 16th day of March at the office of the company's bankers.

CARR, TAYLOR & CO.,
NO. 30 BROAD-ST., ROOM NO. 15.
ORDERS FROM OUT OF TOWN IMMEDIATELY ATTENDED TO.

PETROLEUM.

THE HARMON PETROLEUM COMPANY, NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL.....$400,000
DIVIDED INTO 80,000 SHARES.
PAR VALUE AND SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $5 PER SHARE.

10,000 SHARES, $50,000, RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.
THREE HUNDRED ACRES IN FEE SIMPLE ON OIL CREEK.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

JOHN JOHNSON, Brewer, Brooklyn.
PHILIP C. HARMON, late Harmon & Co.
Hon. A. M. WOOD, Mayor of Brooklyn.
WM. D. MURPHY, Esq., No. 233 Henry-st.
LOUIS STAUDINGER, Staudinger & Brothers.
EDWIN A. QUINTARD, Union Coal Co.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, Engineer, No. 171 Broadway.
ALEX. G. HARMON, late Harmon & Co.
SYLVESTER W. COMSTOCK, Roe & Comstock.

COUNSEL:

MARSH, COE & WALLIS.

OFFICERS:

JOHN JOHNSON, President.
ABNER MELLEN, Jr., Vice-President.
PHILIP C. HARMON, Treasurer.
J. NEWTON JENKS, Secretary.

The property of the company consists of three hundred acres in fee, on Oil Creek, and was selected with great care by experienced oil men, and adjoins the land now owned by the Long Island Petroleum Company, of Brooklyn, the Everett Petroleum Company, of Boston, and the Noble Farm Petroleum Company, of New-York.

Such is the confidence of those already interested in the property, that they have sent forward engines and made arrangements for the erection of machinery, tanks, &c., for the immediate development of the property. The land is rapidly advancing in value, and it is proposed, at the proper time, to sell two hundred acres for the benefit of the stockholders if deemed advisable.

Subscriptions for a portion of the stock can be made at the office of the company, or left with any of the Trustees.

P. C. HARMON, Treasurer.
No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 15.

LEE & ELY, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST.—Petroleum lands in Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia for sale. Stocks of all descriptions bought and sold on commission.

PETROLEUM.

THE IRONSIDES
PETROLEUM COMPANY.

Organized under the laws of the State of New-York.
Capital.....$600,000.
Divided into 30,000 shares.
Par value.....$10 per share.
Shareholders are exempt from all personal liability.

OFFICERS:

President, WILLIAM HEGEMAN.
Secretary and Treasurer, WM. H. CLARK.
Counsel, WILLIAM C. DE WITT.

TRUSTEES:

WM. HEGEMAN, of Hegeman & Co., Druggists, No. 262 Broadway, New-York.
J. PRIOR ROBKE, Secretary Corn Exchange Insurance Company, corner William and Beaver streets, New-York.
WM. F. FOWLE, of W. F. & J. F. Fowle, Boston.
A. A. FOSTER, of Foster & Tower, No. 79 Beekman-st., New-York.
F. R. BACKUS, of Lehigh Crane Iron Company, Philadelphia.
L. B. VAN KLEECK, No. 169 Broadway, New-York.
ALEX'R McCUE, Counselor at Law, Brooklyn.
EDWARD F. PATCHEN, of T. Ketcham & Co., No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.
WM. H. CLARK, No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

Bankers,
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK.
Superintendent at Oil City,
FRED. B. BACKUS.
OFFICE, NO. 71 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
Room No. 66.

NEWS HAS THIS DAY (FEB. 26) BEEN RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF THIS COMPANY THAT THE NEW BALLIETT WELL (See Section 8, below,) IN WHICH THIS COMPANY HAS AN INTEREST, HAS COMMENCED TO FLOW 40 BARRELS A DAY AND IS INCREASING.

The lands and possessions of this company are situated in the heart of the oil region of Venango County, Pennsylvania. It will be observed that enough working interests are now in the possession of the company to give the stockholders fair dividends from the start.

The incorporators design making this a permanent fee[illegible] whose stock shall become an excellent investment[illegible] than a mere means of speculation. Those men[illegible] rather having the largest financial interest in its affairs, will de[illegible] themselves personally to its management.

Its affairs will be constantly and thoroughly [illegible]

Its lands and well[illegible] stock, will be made the source of its revenue. Oil, and developed.

A limited number of shares of the stock of this company [illegible] of either of the above-named trustees.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

1. Twenty one acres, in fee simple, [illegible] upon both sides of the William McKinley Farm, [illegible]ly straight line east-Stott's Run, within two miles, on [illegible] Petroleum Company, of the new well of the United States Petroleum Company, this beautiful oil now flowing 240 BARRELS PER DAY. Should the weather permit, territory wells will be sunk as soon as the Pardy

2. One hundred acres, in fee simple, [illegible] two miles Farm, lying both sides of Tionesta Creek, and [illegible]velop-above the famous Conroy Wells. The [illegible]t is ment of this land by different companies indicates [illegible] is among the best of the whole oil region. This also will be developed at the earliest opportunity.

3. A lease of the entire working interest of one-half the oil in Lot No. 11, of the Heydrick Farm, Henry Bend, Allegheny River, within a few rods only of the great Heydrick Well, that flowed 700 barrels of oil per day for a long time, and is still pumping over 60 BARRELS PER DAY, although having been worked for four years without intermission. Lease for fourteen years.

4. A lease of the entire working interest of one-half the oil in Lot No. 25 of the same farm, with a well going down, and to be delivered, complete, with a new engine, without expense to this company.

5. One-eighth working interest in the lease No. 28, Smith Farm, Cherry Run, including a new well just struck, now pumping about 40 BARRELS PER DAY, and expected soon to flow.

6. One-eighth working interest in the Hicks Well, Smith Farm, Cherry Run, now 540 FEET BELOW the surface, and going down night and day. This will be finished without expense to this company. From the show of oil in boring, and its proximity to the great Granger and Auborn wells, this will promise to be one of the best in the vicinity.

7. A lease of the entire working interest of one-half the oil in Nos. 12 and 16 of the Keyser Farm, Cherry Run, just above Humboldt Refinery. No better location than is can be found in the whole oil region. All the adjoining leases are being bored by various companies, with every indication of success. Lease for twenty years.

8. One-sixteenth working interest in lease No. 19, Smith Farm, including the new Ballieti Well, now pumping 40 BARRELS DAILY, and expected soon to flow. New wells will soon be put down on both the above leases.

9. A lease of one acre of the Haworth Farm, directly on Pithole Creek. A finer location is not possible. A well is now being sunk, which will be DELIVERED TO THIS COMPANY, WITH A NEW ENGINE, FREE OF EXPENSE. Lease 25 years.

10. One-eighth working interest in the famous Auborn Well, on Cherry Run, FLOWING 70 BBLS. PER DAY, and the same interest in a new well now being sunk upon these premises.

11. One eighth working interest in the new Faunce Well on Smith Farm, Cherry Run, adjoining the Auborn Well tract, and now pumping 40 BBLS. PER DAY, with evidences of an early flow.

12. A lease of the entire working interest in lot No. 7 on Heydrick Farm, Pithole Run, within a short distance of the great Heydrick Well, and only a quarter of a mile from where the run empties into the Allegheny River. Lease 14 years.

13. A lease on lot No. 19 of the same farm, with a well now going down, and to be DELIVERED TO THIS COMPANY, WITH A NEW ENGINE, FREE OF EXPENSE.

PETROLEUM

BOOKS CLOSING.

The subscription books will close on or about March 1, after which no stock will be sold at the present subscription price.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CONSOLIDATED
PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY
Organized under the laws of New-York.

SHAREHOLDERS EXEMPT FROM ALL PERSONAL LIABILITY.

A new 200 barrel well on Cherry Run.
A new 150 barrel well of Fine Lubricating Oil on Sugar Creek.
A new 900 barrel well has been struck on Cherry Run above the Reed Well, close to the property of this company, on the McFate Farm, on which one of the company's wells is almost completed, with splendid prospects of oil.
Another well on the Hogg farm, close to this, is also nearly down, with equally great prospects.
A new 150 barrel well of fine Lubricating Oil has been struck on Sugar Creek, (the first well bored,) adjoining the Saunders farm, the property of this company, on which a well is nearly completed, with splendid show of Oil.
One acre (of the seven acres Homestead Reserve) on the Saunders farm, which farm belongs to this company, was sold a few days ago for $15,000 cash.
This company has five different properties on Sugar Creek, and they alone are worth to-day over one million dollars, and the entire properties of the company are worth to-day over five million of dollars.

CAPITAL, $1,500,000, DIVIDED INTO 300,000 SHARES.
PAR VALUE, $5
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $1 PER SHARE.
NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT OR CALL ON THE SUBSCRIBERS, AS 50,000 SHARES ARE RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

President, J. S. CLARK, of New-York.
Vice-President, E. H. WISHART, New-York.
Treasurer, H. F. DEVOE, New-York.
Secretary, J. CONKLIN, New-York.

TRUSTEES:

B. V. R. KETCHUM, Baltimore, Md.
D. KING, Baltimore, Md.
J. H. GOULD, Philadelphia, Penn.
W. WOODRUFF, Baltimore, Md.
R. H. WISHART, New York.
Dr. T. S. KING, New York.
A. CLARK, Tarr Farm, Penn.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Penn.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENTS:

J. S. CLARK, New-York.
A. CLARK, Tarr Farm, Penn.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Penn.

OFFICES:

No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Nos. 612 and 614 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA.
No. 1 CARROLL HALL, BALTIMORE-ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

The property, embracing upward of 638 acres in different locations, has been selected with great care during the last three years by those of the directors who have been constantly operating on Oil Creek, and throughout the entire oil region of Pennsylvania, as well as Western Virginia, and was not selected to sell, but for the purpose of development and producing oil, having now some ten wells under contract, and being bored with vigor, beside those already completed and producing, making in all thirteen wells already on the property.

Every acre of the company's property is bottom and the best of boring land, much of it on Oil Creek, Cherry Run, Cherry Tree Run, Allegheny River, opposite Horse Creek, Rock Run, Elk Creek, and other streams where the lands are being rapidly developed with the most encouraging prospects.

The trustees feel confident they will be able to declare and continue handsome dividends shortly after the books close.

Prospectus, maps, and every information can be obtained at
WISHART & CO.'S PETROLEUM EXCHANGE,
No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

POLITICAL.

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—A regular meeting of the TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION ASSOCIATION will be held at headquarters, No. 21 Avenue D, on TUESDAY EVENING, 28th inst., at 7½ o'clock. The voters of the district are earnestly requested to attend

RICHARD G. HUNT, President.
EDWARD SILLECK, Secretary.

PETROLEUM.

GREAT NORTHERN OIL CO.
OFFICE, NO. 67 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.
Capital.....$2,000,000

Manufacturers and Sole Proprietors of the
HENDRICK LUBRICATOR.
Also dealers in SPERM, LARD, WHALE and other OILS.

OFFICERS.

JOHN BRYAN, President, New-York.
JACOB S. ATWOOD, Vice-President.
J. A. WISNER, Secretary and Treasurer.
E. E. HENDRICK, Superintendent.
WM. N. MARCUS, General Agent.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT PETROLEUM COMPANY,
PRESIDENT, VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.
New-York, Feb. 21, 1865.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the President, Porcupine and Redfield Petroleum Companies, will be held at the Continental Hotel in the city of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of March next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of voting on the proposition to issue to the Stockholders of the President Company, separate certificates for their interest in the Procupine Company, and also on the proposition for the sale of such portion of the Capital Stock of the Porcupine Petroleum Company as may be required to raise a working capital for said company.

By order of the Board of Directors.
J. EDWIN CONANT, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 7

FINANCIAL

RUFUS HATCH,

(FORMERLY HATCH & HUGHES,)

BROKER,

NO. 56 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD EXCLUSIVELY ON COMMISSION.

REFERENCES:

Messrs. SOLON STURGIS & SONS, Chicago, Ill.
Messrs. HINCKLEY & HANDY, Chicago, Ill.
G. T. WHEELER, Esq., Chicago, Ill.
I. Y. MUNN, Esq., Chicago, Ill.
C. A. ROGERS, Esq., Chicago, Ill.
Messrs. BOUND, BAILEY & CO., New-York City.
Messrs. McKIM, BROS. & CO., New-York City.
Messrs. H. A. TUCKER & CO., New-York City.
Messrs. H. J. LYONS & CO., New-York City.
E. H. BAXTER, Esq., Rutland, Vt.
Messrs. LATHROP, SMITH & CO., Oswego, N. Y.
C. DURANT, Esq., Pres't Rock Island R. R. Co.

COAL MINES

OWNED BY

CONSUMERS.

COAL SUPPLIED AT ACTUAL COST.

PRESENT COST OF COAL, $7 50 TO $8 PER TON.
NO INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY.
NO FUTURE CALLS OR ASSESSMENTS.

THE CONSUMERS' BENEFIT COAL COMPANY

is now organizing upon the mutual plan, and presents the same features that have resulted so successfully in Philadelphia. This is the pioneer company in New-York.

Number of shares, sixty thousand..... 60,000
Par value, (full paid,) ten dollars..... $10 00
Working capital, (in cash out of above)..... $100,000 00

The capital being paid in full, there can be no personal liability to the shareholders, or any further calls or assessments.

Each share entitles the holder to receive annually and perpetually,

ONE TON OF COAL AT ACTUAL COST,

and semi-annual cash dividends of the profits of the sales of surplus coal after supplying the shareholders.

Coal will be delivered in any of the following sizes: Lump, Steamboat, Broken, Egg, Stove, Nut and Pea Coal, and coal will be delivered at any place within the cities of New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and other adjacent cities, towns and villages on the RIVERS OR RAILROADS centering therein, at the actual cost of mining, transportation and delivery.

Clubs should be formed in all places where the coal can be delivered by boat or railroad.

Shareholders who do not desire to receive the coal they are entitled to, may have their proportion sold by the company for especial benefit, the profits below paid over to them, independent of the regular semi-annual cash dividend.

TRUSTEES:

JOHN ANDERSON,
Late Tobacconist.
Col. A. F. WILLMARTH,
Vice-President Home Insurance Company.
Hon. C. Godfrey Gunther,
Mayor of New-York City.
Hon. A. M. WOOD,
Mayor of Brooklyn.
Hon. ORESTES CLEVELAND,
Mayor of Jersey City.
Hon. DANIEL F. TIEMANN,
Ex-Mayor of New-York.
Hon. MARTIN KALBFLEISCH,
Ex-Mayor, M. C., Brooklyn.
CHARLES JENKINS,
President East River Bank.
J. L. DOUGLASS,
Secretary Merchants' Insurance Company.
C. H. APPLEGATE,
Of C. H. Applegate & Bro., 364 Broadway.
C. H. DELAMATER,
Delamater Iron Works.
JAMES H. WHEATLEY,
Of Finken & Wheatley, Councils.
BARNEY, BUTLER & PARSONS,
Trinity Building.

Books of subscription are now open at the following places

Office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 50, Emoire Building, back room, second story.
East River Bank, No. 680 Broadway.
C. H. Applegate & Bro., No. 351 Broadway.
Wyckoff & Little, Montague-st., Brooklyn.
Mayor's Office, Jersey City.

For the convenience of subscribers, orders may be left with CHAS. C. TALBOT, Fulton Fire Insurance Company, office No. 50 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh.

P. M. Myers & Co.,

NO. 48 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

AGENTS FOR U. S. 7.30 LOAN.

USUAL DISCOUNT allowed to Banks and Bankers.

COUNTRY ORDERS promptly supplied, and the notes delivered free of charge on Railroad and Express lines.

All DESCRIPTIONS of Government Securities dealt in on commission at the New-York Stock Exchange.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE OF NEW-YORK.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1865.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the National Bank of Commerce in New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and in the State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the National Bank of Commerce in New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and in the State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this nineteenth day of January, 1865.

(L. S.) HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

REMOVAL.

THE OFFICES OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY have been removed from No. 50 Wall-st, to No. 158 BROADWAY.

Cash Capital..... $200,000 00
Surplus..... 187,210 11
Total Assets..... $387,210 11
Liabilities..... 18,000 00

R. O. GLOVER, President.
D. D. GASSNER, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 66 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

BOSTON, HARTFORD AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY'S MORTGAGED BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale a limited amount of the mortgage bonds of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad. The issue is limited by the charter, from the State of Connecticut, to one-half the amount expended upon the road. The bonds bear interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable March 1, and September 1 of each year. The principal is payable in 1884. Each bond is registered by the State Comptroller of Connecticut. By the 1st day of June next there will be 238 miles of the road in operation.

LOCKWOOD & CO.,
No. 22 William-st., New-York.

QUEENS COUNTY BONDS.—THE INterest on the Bonds of Queens County, falling due the 1st and 10th of March next, will be paid on presentation at the Atlantic Bank of Brooklyn, or at the County Treasurer's Office in the village of Hempstead.

LEWIS W. ANGEVINE, County Treasurer.
HEMPSTEAD, Feb. 28, 1865.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS five per cent. coupon bonds, due in 1894; interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & Co., No. 17 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, 24 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, 22d February, 1865.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company held on the 22d instant, a Dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. was declared for the six months ending the 31st December, 1864, on the 1st and 2d preferred shares of the company, payable in kind, on the 10th of March next.

The Dividends due on the Stock registered on the New-York books will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in New-York City.

Those due on the stock registered at Chillicothe, Ohio, will be paid at this office. WM. E. WATSON, Secretary.

FIRST DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE CITY PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a DIVIDEND of TWO PER CENT. free of Government tax, payable March 1, 1865. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th to the 28th February, inclusive.

JAMES M. WESTERVELT, Treasurer.
Feb. 14, 1865.

IRON SAFE WANTED.—FIRST QUALITY IN every respect, about 1,000 lbs. weight, at low price. Address No. 4,615 Post-office, New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

DE KALB PETROLEUM COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 20 BROAD-ST., ROOM No. 12.

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a Dividend of One per Cent. on its capital stock to all stockholders of record, on the 10th day of March. Transfer Books closed from 10th to 15th of March, inclusive.

SAM'L. W. BOOCOCK, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1865.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK.—CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed, free from Government tax. Deposits made on or before March 1 will draw interest from that date. THOS. CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 82 NASSAU-st., N. Y.—OPEN EVERY DAY, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST (free from Government tax) allowed. Money deposited on or before March 1 will draw interest from that date.

JAMES C. STONEALL, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
EUROPE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE,

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....March 1.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....March 29.

First Cabin, (including table wine)..... $135
Second Cabin, (including table wine)..... $70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

FRENCH STEAMSHIP LAFAYETTE, for Havre, will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 1st of March, at 10 o'clock.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	.....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,188	Asplit.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA.....SATURDAY, March 11
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN STEERAGE RATES.

The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:

March 3.....NORTH STAR.....BLOCUM.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)
March 13.....COSTA RICA.....TINKELPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN CITY.)
March 23.....OCEAN QUEEN.....WEIR.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN AGE.)

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ST. LOUIS AND ALL POINTS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, VIA NEW-ORLEANS.
THE ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS,
JOHN J. ROE, President,

is now ready to contract, and give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for shipment as above.

This Company now owns some twenty first-class steamers running between New-Orleans, St. Louis, and Louisville, and are now arranging connections between New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and New-Orleans.

One of their steamers will leave New-Orleans daily, and by judicious arrangements they are enabled to offer inducements to shippers in lower rates and quick dispatch. Average time of transit, eighteen days.

J. EAGER, Agent,
No. 41 Broad-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class United States Mail steamship
FLYING ARROW,
J. B. HILDRETH, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, March 4, at 3 P. M.

For passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, or freight, apply to H. R. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West-st.
The GEORGE CROMWELL will succeed.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....March 4
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....March 11
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....March 18
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 22.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 1.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 8.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 15.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 22.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 29.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, March 4.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, March 18
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, March 25
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, April 1.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, April 15
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, April 22.
DAY STAR.....(Building.)

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,

From Pier 45 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.

The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,815, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 16 Barclay-st.

FOR HAVANA.
The new and splendid side-wheel steamship
MORRO CASTLE,
R. ADAMS, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 4, N. R., on WEDNESDAY, March 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The new and splendid steamship EAGLE will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave on WEDNESDAY, March 15.

N. B.—All passengers must procure passports before securing passage.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Feb. 27, and SATURDAY, March 25.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....$60

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

Passengers must have passports.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, by
TAPSCOTT'S
favorite lines of LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends, and remit money to the old country, can do so on the most favorable terms, by applying to
TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE—No. 41 Chambers-st. Passports for Havana, Canada or British Provinces, issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, Room No. 22.

SHIPPING.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 288 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. JONES, Notary Public

RAILROADS.

PERTH AMBOY AND WOODBRIDGE RAILROAD.
From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Perth Amboy—7:10, 9:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 9:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10 and 6:20 P. M.
JERSEY CITY, Jan. 21, 1865.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Nyack only.

THOS. W. DEBAREST, Supt.
NEW, 1 1865.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Tickets may be procured at the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn. Baggage checked from the residence to all points on this road and its connections.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 6 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 8, 10:30 A. M. 2, 4 and 6 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (ex cept Homestead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Jan. 23, 1865, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:40, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. Small cars will be run between Chambers and 30th-st. stations. Sunday train 6 P. M.

J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

(H. F. SWEETSER, General Superintendent.
J. C. CALHOUN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

CHANGE OF TIME
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

From foot Murray-st., daily at 3½ P. M., connecting with trains for Highlands, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Manchester, &c.

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.

Fare $2. Excursion tickets $3—good for three days.

Steamer JESSE HOYT leaves Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, daily, (excepting Sundays,) at 9 A. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with express trains for Philadelphia, Tuckerton, Barnegat, Tom's River, &c.

Returning leave Vine-st. Ferry, Philadelphia, at 11.15 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE,
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."

The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 6 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats inveriably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

H. B. SIMONS, Agent.

REMOVAL.

The Peoples' Line, New-Jersey Steamboat Company, have removed from the foot of Cortlandt-st. to their spacious new offices, Pier No. 43, south side Canal-st., where on the opening of navigation, they will be happy to transport passengers and freight as heretofore.

New-York, Jan. 27, 1865.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains north and east from New-Haven 11 P. M.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD—WILL BE PAID FOR THE apprehension and delivery on board of this ship, for each of the following-named marines:

DENNIS TRACY—Born in Ireland, 23 years of age, 5 feet 8¼ inches high, blue eyes, light-brown hair, fair complexion.

JOHN SHAW—Born in Ireland, 26 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, gray eyes, brown hair, fair complexion.

BENJAMIN COSTELOW—Born in Ireland, 33 years of age, 5 feet 5¾ inches high, hazel eyes, brown hair, dark complexion.

GEORGE WILLIAMS—Born in Ireland, 24 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, blue eyes, brown hair, light complexion.

The above-named marines deserted from the United States Receiving Ship VERMONT, Feb. 14, 1865.

W. McGLANDER, Ex-Officer.
NEW-YORK NAVY-YARD, Feb. 21, 1865.

MISSING.—NINE UNITED STATES TREASURY Notes, commonly known as "Seven-Thirties," of the denomination of $1,000 each, numbered from 1,324 to 1392, inclusive; and two similar notes of the denomination of $500 each, numbered 12,038 and 12,039, all dated Oct. 1st, 1861, and belonging to the Landholders' Bank, Kingston, Rhode Island. Said $1,000 notes are payable to and indorsed by SOLON BUFFUM, and said $500 notes are payable to and indorsed by R. A. HOLDEN & Co. Any person who will give information to the Landholders' Bank, or the Hanover Bank, or to the undersigned, whereby the said notes or any of them shall be restored to said owners, will be liberally rewarded by the undersigned.

T. L. TAYLOR & REED, Bankers,
No. 6 Broad-st.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1865.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY MORNING, Feb. 27, a half pair link sleeve-buttons, coral heads, in going from Ferry to Hudson-sts., thence by an 8th-av. car to Chambers-st., through Chambers to the *Times* Office. Any person returning the above to the publication office of the New-York *Times* will receive the above reward.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

A SILVER HUNTING WATCH, $20; A full jeweled lever, $23, extra movement, $28; second-hand 18 karat gold watches, as low as $25, in hunting cases, $50. All watches specially guaranteed for two years. Original L. JACOBS, No. 497 Broadway.

WATCHES FOR SPECULATIVE PURPOSES.—Composition hunters, fourteen double plate, on silver, $20; treble fire gilt, twenty-five extra do., $35, equal to a solid eighteen carat gold watch. Original L. JACOBS, No. 497 Broadway.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, SILVER PLATE, job lots, fancy goods, bought at the highest valuation, for cash; also, old gold and silver. ORIGINAL L. JACOBS, No. 497 Broadway. Established in 1845.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.
NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., N. Y.
NO. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.

Classes for gentlemen on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, in Brooklyn—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y., at 8 o'clock. Call for a circular.

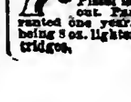
DE GARMO'S DANCING CLASSES—AT No. 59 West 14th-st., on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Young ladies, misses and masters at 4 o'clock P. M. Private evening classes for ladies and gentlemen at 8 o'clock. New classes.

DENTISTRY.

DR. E. L. WAIT, NO. 98 FOURTH-AV., opposite 11th-st., inserts teeth cheaper and better than most dentists, for the reason that he confines himself strictly to the mechanical branch of the profession. Parties in need of artificial denture are invited to call and examine specimens and prices.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGinated and make a specialty of Nitrous Oxide for extracting. "Experience makes perfect." We never had an accident. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

TEETH EXTRACTED POSITIVELY without pain, with NITROUS GAS, ETHER or CHOLOROFORM, at 50 cents each, by Dr. WAIT, Sr., No. 283 4th-av, corner 21st-st. Teeth inserted and filled on moderate terms.



MANHATTAN ARMS CO., Newark, N. J.—Our Colt Model Navy Pistol is of best material and wrought throughout. Parts interchangeable. Every Pistol warranted one year. Best Pistol made for army officers, being 5 oz. lighter than any Pistol using Government cartridges.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
THE LAST NIGHTS
OF
HAMLET
are drawing near.
TO-NIGHT
EDWIN BOOTH
will appear in his grand role of
HAMLET,
being its
EIGHTY-FIRST
CONSECUTIVE PERFORMANCE.
ONE OF THE NOBLEST PIECES OF DRAMATIC ART EVER SEEN IN ANY LAND OR IN ANY AGE. WE TRUST IT WILL NOT BE WITHDRAWN UNTIL EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD IN THE COMMUNITY HAS SEEN IT.—*New-York Herald.*
Doors open at 6½; commences at 7½.
On SATURDAY, March 4,
THE THIRD
of the series of
GRAND MATINEES
of
BOOTH'S HAMLET.
Seats may now be secured for every night during the week, and for the matinees.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. BEGINS AT 7½
Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY
LAST WEEK
of the very successful and brilliant engagement of
MRS. F. W. LANDER,
formerly
MISS DAVENPORT,
who will appear THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Feb. 28, 1865, for the
SECOND TIME IN FOUR YEARS,
in the Comedy Drama, in five acts, by John Wilkins, Esq., author of "Civilization," &c., and
ORIGINALLY ACTED IN NEW-YORK BY
MISS DAVENPORT,
entitled
CAMILLE;
OR,
THE FATE OF A COQUETTE.
CAMILLE.....Mrs. F. W. LANDER
ARMAND.....Mr. CHARLES POPE
SUPPORTED BY A POWERFUL CAST.
TUESDAY, LAST NIGHT BUT THREE OF MRS. F. W. LANDER.
CAMILLE.
The Manager respectfully announces a brief engagement with the celebrated artist,
MR. DANIEL E. BANDMAN,
who will make his first appearance on MONDAY EVENING, March 6, in a Romantic Play, taken from the German of Mme. Charlotte Birch-Pfeiffer, which has been months in preparation, and will be produced with new scenery, &c., &c.

NIBLO'S SALOON. MLLE. H. DE KATOW
THE TWO LAST CONCERTS
of the renowned Russian Violoncellist,
MLLE. HELENE DE KATOW,
and the highly successful Piano-forte Virtuoso and Composer,
MR. JAMES M. WEHLI,
prior to their departure for Boston, will take place on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, March 1 and 2.
Mr. Wehli will perform for the first time in America his celebrated Fantasia on airs from
Meyerbeer's Grand Opera,
LES HUGUENOTS,
pronounced by the Paris and London critics to be the CHEF D'ŒUVRE OF PIANO-FORTE COMPOSITIONS.
Miss LAURA HARRIS, Signors PAULICONI and ROSA will assist.
Admission $1: reserved seats 50 cents extra.
Seats may be secured at Messrs. Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Hall & Son's, No. 541 Broadway, and Silbel's, No. 3 Wall-st., commencing on Tuesday morning, at 9 o'clock.
Chickering's Grand Piano will be used on the occasion.
The first grand concert in Brooklyn, at the Academy of Music, on TUESDAY EVENING, March 7.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE,
AND GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION,
NOS. 539 AND 541 BROADWAY.
OPEN DAILY, FROM 10 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
LAST WEEK BUT TWO.
LAST WEEK BUT TWO
OF THE FINEST ANIMAL EXHIBITION
IN THE WORLD.
THE LAST OPPORTUNITIES
of beholding the world-renowned
VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION
OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS
that will be afforded
FOR MANY YEARS,
are offered now, as the establishment
WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE
SATURDAY, MARCH 18,
NOT TO RETURN
to New-York, as arrangements have been made for exhibiting the collection in other cities during the next five years.
LAST WEEKS OF HANNIBAL!
LAST WEEKS OF THE GIRAFFE!
LAST WEEKS OF FRANK NASH AND THE WONDERFUL ELEPHANT TIPPOO SAIB!
LAST WEEKS OF PROFESSOR LANGWORTHY AND HIS NEW, TRAINED ANIMALS!
LAST WEEKS OF SIGNOR VICTOR!
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEKS
OF
ALL THE LIVING WONDERS
comprised in the
MOST EXTENSIVE MENAGERIE EXTANT.
ADMISSION ONLY 25 CENTS.

DODWORTH HALL—MR. BURNETT,
No. 806 Broadway, next to Grace Church.
Opposite 11th-st., and near to A. T. Stewart's.
ALFRED BURNETT,
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY EVENING,
the celebrated Western Humorist, Eccentric Delineator, Poetic Reciter, Rhapsodist, Orator, Elocutionist.
GREAT FACIAL ARTIST AND LEVATOR ANGULOUI ORIS, in his NEW ENTERTAINMENT, A POSY OF POETIC BEAUTY and FOLIO OF ODDITIES.
Every evening at 8; doors open at 7½. Admission 50 cents. A few reserved front chairs, 75 cents. Seats in the front chairs can be secured from 9 till 4.

LECTURES.

THE MINES AND OIL WELLS OF THE PACIFIC STATES.
By invitation of a number of prominent citizens,
PROFESSOR SILLIMAN
will deliver an address on the
"MINERAL AND OTHER RESOURCES OF CALIFORNIA, NEVADA, AND THE NEW STATES AND TERRITORIES OF THE PACIFIC SLOPE,"
On MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 6, at 8 o'clock,
AT COOPER INSTITUTE.
The proceeds will be given to the United States Christian Commission for sick and wounded soldiers.
Tickets 25 cents each, to be had at the rooms of the Christian Commission, Bible House, the Broadway bookstores, and (if any remain unsold) at the door.

LECTURE.
REV. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON, D. D., Will lecture on
"HIS OWN TO EACH ONE,"
in the 56th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av. (Rev. Dr. S. S. Bellis.)
On TUESDAY EVENING, the 28th, at 8 o'clock.

LECTURE.—JOHN MERCER LIVINGSTON, Esq., one of the most successful young lawyers of the Ohio bar, who has recently become widely known throughout the Western States for his devotion to the Union cause and for the number of soldiers he has raised for its defence, and who is very generally sought after on account of his first-class oratorical powers, will deliver the third Lecture in the Course of the Ladies' Union Bazaar Association, in aid of the sick and wounded colored soldiers, at Cooper Institute, next TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; to be had at the door on the night of the lecture.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MAJ.-GEN. W. T SHERMAN
AND HIS MILITARY CAMPAIGNS.
Now nearly ready. Sold only by subscription.
HENRY M. SHERWOOD, Publisher,
No. 112 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

A BOOK CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF Piles, fistula, stricture, and thirty other important diseases, will be sent on receipt of twenty-five cents, or can be obtained on application to HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., operating and consulting surgeon, No. 12 Union-square, New-York.

JEFF. DAVIS' NEGRO SOLDIERS IN BATTLE—Or, the Recoil of
THE "DOMESTIC INSTITUTION."
Unexpected fire in the REAR.
See the FUNNIEST, No. 7, now ready everywhere.

ANNIVERSARIES.

THE FIFTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, at 8 o'clock, in the Athenæum, formerly Church of the Messiah, in Broadway below Astor-place. Music by the following distinguished artists as a quartette:
Prof. J. G. MAEDER, Conductor.
Miss MINA GEARY, Soprano.
Mrs. J. R

THE HOTEL-BURNING PLOT.

Trial of the Prisoner Kennedy by Court-Martial.

Interesting Testimony of the Witnesses.

Address of the Judge Advocate, Major Bolles.

THE CASE FOR THE DEFENCE.

Few incidents connected with, or springing from the action of the insurgent States, has created greater excitement, or caused more immediate fear than the well-remembered attempt to burn the largest city on the night of Nov. 25, 1864. The terror of our citizens upon that night and the following morning evinced the vastness of the possible danger from similar causes, and stimulated the action of our authorities, national and local, in the laudable endeavor to detect and bring to justice the perpetrators of so vast an outrage. The theories advanced by certain semi-loyal journals as to the operators and motives of the same found but few adherents. The facts are so patently fiendish, the attempts so nearly successful, that the community scouted as one man, the idea that any resident of the metropolis was guilty of the offence. The keen eyed and experienced scouts of Chief Young soon penetrated the mystery, and evidence clear to them as the noon-day sun, proved indisputably that no hand save that of a stranger and an enemy had applied the incendiary's torch, to half a score of our hotels filled with women and children, and attempted the fearful destruction of several places of public amusement crowded with life and innocence. A clue singularly obtained was successfully followed, and in process of time the chief culprit was caught, brought to this city and consigned for trial. A fairer court than that which has tried the pirate Beal and the incendiary Stanton *alias* Kennedy has never convened. Its President, Brig.-Gen. Fitz Henry Warren, brings to the discharge of his duties a clear head, a warm heart, a brilliant intellect and an experience varied in culture, as it is rich in honorable preferment, while the other members are recognized officers and gentlemen of mental, moral and professional worth, the Judge-Advocate ranking high among his legal cotemporaries and possessing equally the confidence of the Government and the respect of the men on whose cases he is compelled to pass. Some weeks since the court assembled at the Headquarters of the Department of the East, organized as follows: Brig.-Gen. Fitz Henry Warren, United States Volunteers—President; Brig.-Gen. W. H. Morris, United States Volunteers; Col. M. S. Howe, Third United States Cavalry; Col. H. Day, United States Artillery; Brevet Lieut.-Col. R. F. O'Sierne, Fourteenth United States Infantry; Maj. John A. Bolles, A. D. C, and Judge-Advocate of the Department.

The prisoner,

HOWELL COBB STANTON,

or more properly Howell Cobb Kennedy, was brought before them charged with being a spy and an incendiary. Mr. Kennedy is a man of apparently 30 years of age, with an exceedingly unprepossessing countenance. His head is well shaped, but his brow is lowering, his eyes deep sunken and his look unsteady. Evidently a keen-witted, desperate man, he combines the cunning and the enthusiasm of a fanatic, with the lack of moral principle characteristic of many of the Southern Hotspurs, whose former college experiences, and more recent hotel-burning plots, are somewhat familiar to our readers. Kennedy is well connected at the South, is a relative, a nephew we believe, of Howell Cobb, and was educated at the expense of the United States, at West Point, where he remained two years, leaving at that partial period of study in consequence of mental or physical inability. While there he made the acquaintance of Ex-Brig.-Gen. E. W. Stoughton, who courteously proffered his services as counsel for his ancient friend at his present needy hour. During Kennedy's confinement here, while awaiting trial, he made sundry foolish confessions, wrote several letters which have told against him, and in general did, either intentionally or indiscreetly, many things, which seem to have rendered his conviction almost a matter of entire certainty.

Before the above-named court, or more properly speaking, commission,

THE TRIAL

has been in progress, with occasional interruptions, during the past three weeks. The prosecution has urged that Kennedy *alias* Stanton was a spy and a guerrillero: that he has repeatedly entered within the lines of the United States Army for the purposes of espionage; and that on the night of the 24th of November last he attempted to set fire to the City of New-York, to the manifest detriment of life and property, and against every article or provision of honorable warfare. The confessions of the prisoner at sundry times, and the testimony of his own witnesses, have been most gravely adduced against him. The witnesses examined were Policeman Hoyt, Superintendent Kennedy, an ex-Confederate Price, Mr. McMasters, editor of the *Freeman's Journal*, Mrs. Owen, Miss Ellen Cullen, Frank Clarke and Officer Bennett. They were all subjected to the careful examination of Judge-Advocate Maj. Bolles and Gen. Stoughton, counsel for the prisoner, after which Gen. Stoughton made an eloquent and impassioned plea in behalf of the defendant, at the conclusion of which the commission adjourned.

THE FINAL SESSION

of the commission was held at the headquarters of the Department of the East yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock. The entire court was present, besides which some save the prisoner, his counsel, the court stenographer, Mr. Munson, and one or two others were there. After the reading of the minutes of the last session, the Judge-Advocate proceeded to sum up in behalf of the Government and the accused, as follows:

ADDRESS OF MAJ. BOLLES.

More than three weeks have now elapsed, may it please the court, since the trial began. Every request made, every delay asked for by the accused, has been granted. He has had a full, fair and patient trial on the part of the commissioner, and an able, spirited and eloquent defence, by learned counsel of his own selection. It remains only for the Judge-Advocate, with the impartiality, the calmness and judicial gravity which are incumbent upon him as the representative of law and justice, to present, for your consideration, the evidence adduced and the rules of law that must govern the case; and then to leave in your hands the solemn duty of adjudication, of passing upon the dread question of guilt or innocence, of life or death, involved in this trial. May God guide you to a righteous decision. There are two charges preferred against the accused, viz.: First, acting as a spy; second, violation of the laws of war. I will consider them in their order: *First—Acting as a Spy.* In drawing the charges I might have treated the acts of the accused, which are set forth in the specifications under this charge, as violations of the laws of war; for, as the authorities declare, and as the accused in his address admits, a spy is a violation of those laws. But I choose to regard the accused as a violator of the acts of Congress, triable and punishable as set forth in section 38, of the Act of March, 3, 1863, which I will now read from the Revised Army Regulations: ¶ 542.—"All persons who, in time of war or of rebellion against the supreme authority of the United States, shall be found lurking or acting as spies, in or about any of the fortifications, posts, quarters, or encampments of the armies of the United States, or elsewhere, shall be triable by a general court-martial or military commission, and shall, upon conviction, suffer death." The words of this section furnish a full and clear answer to the mistaken notion of the accused that he must, in order to be liable as a spy, have visited some post, fort, or military work. The word "*elsewhere*," as this Court has already decided in the case of Beall, is coextensive with the whole area of danger in which disguised enemies may seek information to be used for hostile purposes; and covers every city in which insidious and unscrupulous foes may seek the knowledge which shall afterward guide the dagger of the firebrand;—every harbor, whose channels may be explored and sounded for the pilotage of every man-of-war or privateer—every railroad track on which deadly obstructions may be laid with fatal effect, in private selected by deadly foes, in the perfidious disguise of friends; and every steamboat that transports passengers and merchandise upon our lakes, rivers, and sounds, on board of which a lurking enemy may seek the opportunity and the means of seizure, of plunder, or piratical depredation. I might have regarded as parts of one continuing transaction as a spy, all the acts set forth in both of these specifications, beginning in New-York and ending in Detroit. Practically it is of no consequence whether these transactions be regarded as one or two, for if the evidence convict the accused of either, his fate is fixed, and it is immaterial to him what may be decided in regard to the other. I propose to inquire whether the facts admitted by the accused himself, or proved by his own witnesses do, or do not, establish a prima facie case for the prosecution and against the accused. What are those facts? 1. That the accused now is, and ever since August, 1863, has been an officer in the military service of the insurgent States, a Captain in the First Louisiana Infantry. The date of the pay account found stitched into his coat at Detroit is Aug. 31, 1863. 2. That his real name is Robert Cobb Kennedy. 3. That in November last he was found in New-York City, under the assumed name of Stanton, and in the disguise of a civilian. 4. That at least one of his errands in New-York was one which he is unwilling to describe or, that he is unwilling to state whether he had any other purpose in visiting New-York than "to have a good time and try to run the blockade." 5. That he left New-York at night and reached Toronto in twenty-four hours. 6. That for some reason he is unwilling to state why he thus left New-York and hurried to Canada. 7. That in December he came from Canada to Detroit, disguised as a civilian, under the false name of Richard Cobb, with a passport falsely describing him as a loyal citizen, residing in "Rock Island, Ill.," with a loaded revolver concealed on his person, and with Confederate money and paymaster's certificate concealed in the lining of his coat. Not one of these facts is denied; they are all taken from the mouth of the accused and of his witnesses. What save the low to a base like this? I quote the answer from the Judge-Advocate-General, who says on page 127 of the Digest of his decisions and opinions: "That an officer or soldier of the rebel army who comes within our lines disguised in the dress of a citizen is *prima facie* evidence of his being a spy." So say all the authorities. Upon this state of facts the accused must be deemed to be a spy and convicted accordingly. Such evidence, says the Judge-Advocate-General, (*Dig. p.* 127) may be rebutted by proof. But, unfortunately for the accused, no rebutting evidence is produced by him. The two papers attached to his address are not evidence, not offered as such, nor admitted as such. They are not proved to be genuine papers. When, or where, or by whom made, or for what purpose, does not appear. If they were made at the time and place of their date, they may have been cunningly intended to disguise the real purpose of the accused. They cannot in any degree modify the legal aspect of this case. Unfortunately for the accused, there is no proof or explanation of his errand, in either New-York or Detroit, to control this stern presumption of the law. No sane man, under like circumstances, would have come to New-York to have a gay time, feeling every hour as he must have felt, the pressure of the halter about his neck. No sane men, anxious to run the blockade, or to get safely from Canada to the insurgent States, would have ventured into the enemy's country in disguise, being a rebel officer, to whom detection in such circumstances is death, when a safe, easy, and certain method of effecting that pretended purpose was open to him by way of Halifax or St. Johns. And the court cannot forget that the accused in his written statement (*Exhibit No.* 1.) virtually admits that he had a guilty purpose, a criminal errand, in coming to New-York, when he declines to state whether he had any other end in view besides pleasure and a voyage from New York to Wilmington. I cannot see, I wish I *could* see, anything in the testimony of Mrs. Owens or Ellen the chambermaid, which bears on this question. I do not doubt their words; but for all that they say, or saw, or knew, the accused was a spy, or, as I shall hereafter argue, an incendiary. There is then, as it verily seems to me, no proof, no fact in evidence, tending to rebut this most terrible and fatal first aspect of the case for the prosecution and against the accused. But he and his counsel urge very earnestly that by force of law the accused, although he may have been acting as a spy in New-York, in November, is discharged from all liability to punishment for that offence, in consequence of his having escaped to Canada, and thus gone beyond the jurisdiction of the United States before he was caught. In support of this argument he cites no authority, but quotes a passage from the February, 1865, number of the *United States Service Magazine*. I have read that article with much care and no little interest. It is anonymous, and to my request the agent of the magazine courteously declines a disclosure of the author's name. The writer of the article modestly says, on page 159, that, "The opinions of ordinary historians, journalists, annalists, and writers for magazines, are usually of very little value on disputed points on science, ethics, or *jurisprudence*." I will not apply this proposition to the article, although I should, perhaps, attach more importance to the writer's opinions did no give them the sanction of his name. Upon the point referred to by the accused, this writer on p. 133, after stating that "the criminality of some military offences ceases with the completion of the act, by the return of the perpetrator to the jurisdiction of the opposing belligerent," makes this remark: "We know of no authority for considering this" (acting as a spy) "as a crime at peace-law which adheres to the perpetrator after he has escaped within the lines of his own army; that is, beyond the military jurisdiction of the offended belligerent, and beyond all power of punishment." He does not assert that there is no such authority, but simply that he knows of none. I will not discuss the question of his knowledge of authorities. But I do deny, distinctly and emphatically, that the two phrases "escaped within the lines of his own army" and "escaped beyond the military jurisdiction of the offended belligerent" are equivalent terms—meaning one and the same thing. On the contrary, one may be true and the other false. It may be true that if Kennedy had escaped to Richmond he would be no longer liable as a spy; and at the same time it may be, and in law is, untrue that his escape to Canada terminates his criminality, if he be again found acting as a spy in New-York or in Detroit. The Judge-Advocate-General (Digest, p. 127) correctly states the rule by saying that if the spy makes his escape, and he subsequently captured in battle, the crime does not follow him and he cannot be tried for it." The rule of law thus stated is on arbitrary rule, not founded in reason, and at variance with the general principles of the modern law of war, which forbid and punish perfidy and treachery as crimes. In his excellent treatise on International Law, (chapter 26 section 26,) Gen. Halleck remarks that it is ten *disguise or false pretence* which constitutes the perfidy, and forms the essential element of the crime which, by the laws of war, "is punishable with an ignominious death." To allow the fact of escape in *any* direction, to purge the guilt of the perfidy, is as wrong and foolish as was that Spartan law of honesty which declared every thief honest who was not found out. A rule thus unreasonable and at variance with the maxims of civilized warfare, is not to be enlarged or extended, and there has never yet been any such enlargement of it as is sought in this case, by the claim of the accused, that his flight to Canada is equivalent to a return to his own army in the field. Nor is my case like this, where the perfidy is repeated or continued, by a return in disguise and under false pretences to the field of his original crime, to the criminal likely to be regarded as cleansed from his criminality. On the contrary, every dictate of good sense and Christian civilization, requires that the spy who thus returns, should be regarded as engaged in one continuous and uninterrupted crime, and as having been arrested in the act which consigns him to ignominy and an ignominious punishment. I come now to consider the second charge, which is, "Violation of the laws of war." In that the accused, in November last, attempted to destroy the City of New-York by fire, and with his own hand, for the purpose of working infinite injury to his enemies, set on fire several of that long catalogue of hotels, theatres and museums, which on the night of Friday, Nov. 25, 1864, were visited by the torch of incendiaries. In reviewing the evidence adduced in support of this charge, I will not recapitulate, but will merely refer to the series of facts which I have already stated as admitted by the accused or by his witnesses. The court will not fail to bear them in mind. In addition to these admitted facts, the prosecution has offered proof of the prisoner's own confession—confessions made to his brother officers in Canada—confessions repeated to one of his door-keepers in New-York—confessions contained in the letters of the accused, and implied in his acts of bribery, and in his procurement, and concealment, and threats of using, or attempting to use, deadly weapons, the knife in New-York, the pistol in Detroit, to effect his escape. I ask the court to consider the two letters of Jan. 11, one to Mr. Cranston and the other to Mr. Wood. In the letter to Cranston he says: "I have not been informed of the nature of the charges against me." In the letter to Wood, written the same day, he says: "I am to be tried by court-martial, as I am informed, for attempting to fire this city." This contradiction as to the sources of his knowledge, or opinion, is remarkable. If he had not been told what were the charges against him, must not his opinion have been the deduction of his own mind from his own knowledge of his complicity in the plan of universal incendiarism, which was attempted on the night of horrors, the 25th of November, 1864. What means his offer of $1,500 in gold for his escape? It cannot be reasonably regarded as the measure of his desire to escape from confinement as a mere prisoner of war. Had he so deemed detention as a prisoner of war, would he have bettered week after week in New-York, in October and November, while the memory of Johnson's Island was fresh in his mind? Is that offer of $1,500 means anything, it means as he says in those letters, that his life was in danger. But except as either spy or incendiary, his life was no more in danger than that of Gen. Beall or of Roger A. Pryor. Independent of these letters, but corroborated by them, is the proof of his confession to Price and to Hayes. It is for you, gentlemen of the commission, to determine what credit you shall give to either or both of those witnesses. The accused feels profoundly the presence of their testimony; and the amount of his apprehension may be fairly measured by the vigor and virulence of his attack upon those concurring witnesses. I shall not imitate his ardor, but, with cool and deliberate composure, endeavor to estimate the value of the evidence furnished by those witnesses. In regard to young Mr. Price, I beg leave to remind the court how ingenuous and candid was his appearance, and how destitute of foundation, in fact, are the accusations and imputations heaped upon him, his motives, and his character! How far is he from being a swift witness, or an unfriendly witness, against the accused! His statement was brief, and it was forced from him only by the decision of the court, that he must disclose all that would not criminate himself. It is mere assumption and assertion on the part of the accused, that Price was moved by the sense of his own danger, by the hope of saving himself from any peril, or by the expectation of any reward. He swore that Kennedy, in his presence, and in the presence of several others, declared that he set on fire one hotel, and that he fired Barnum's Museum in two several places. Are you to suspect him of art and duplicity in stating that the other persons present at this conversation were rebel officers? It is hardly probable that while the cases of Beall, and the St. Albans robbers and murderers were pending on a claim under the extradition treaty, Kennedy would proclaim his guilty connection with such a crime as the attempt to burn New-York, in presence of Canadian citizens, or of loyal Americans, who might upon a similar claim, be used as witnesses against him. But is that the fault of Mr. Price? There is nothing in the case that casts any shadow of doubt upon Price's story, or that could warrant me, or you, in disbelieving that narrative. And if you believe Price, the conviction of the accused is inevitable. Price's statement is substantiated by that of the doorkeeper, Hayes. The accused confesses his guilt to both of these witnesses,—the one, like himself, a rebel soldier in Canada, the other, the turnkey in the prison where Kennedy is confined. These witnesses had never met. They were utter strangers to each other; neither knew that the other had been or was to be a witness in the case, and both concur in the statement that the accused had declared himself to be one of the New-York incendiaries. The statement of Hayes, in every material portion, is substantiated and corroborated by other proof. He says that the accused offered him a bribe of $1,500 in gold to help to escape. The contents of these letters show this to be true. He says that the accused admitted to him that he was engaged in setting "the down-town fires." Price, who knew nothing of this conference, says that the accused admitted his agency in firing Barnum's Museum, which is "down town," and a hotel. These are the material facts proved by Hayes, upon whose character and testimony the accused made an attack so violent, so passionate, so abusive. He attempts, by the testimony of one Charles Smith, to impeach the character of Hayes. But Charles Smith is a drunken sailor, of a half-savage St. Helena race, not very likely to form a correct judgment of the head, and, in this case, prejudiced by having had a difficulty with the witness. Against him and his opinion, the accused himself has, on cross-examination, offered the opinion of Mr. Superintendent Kennedy. "Would you believe him?" asks the accused. The court will remember how emphatically the Superintendent answered, "Most certainly I should." This answer comes, not only from a gentleman of high character and sound judgment, but from one who has long employed and trusted Hayes, and had abundant opportunity of testing and knowing his worth. The court will not, I am confident, be misled by the argument of the accused into the folly of discrediting any police or detective officer, because, in his intercourse with rogues and criminals, he sometimes resorts to artifice and expedient to detect and expose them. They would as soon doubt the general morality of a farmer who sets traps for the vermin which destroy his crops or his poultry, or the military leader, who, by a skilful feint, diverts his enemy's attention from the real point of attack. Would you doubt the veracity of Admiral Porter or of Lieut. Cushing, because they frightened the garrison from Fort Anderson by the flank movement of a steam monitor? Would you discredit Superintendent Kennedy because he sent word to the accused that the letter to Cranston had been delivered? If the Superintendent believed Hayes when Hayes told him of the confession of the accused, why should you disbelieve him when he tells you of the confession? Mr. McMasters is called to contradict Hayes in regard to a conversation which is quite immaterial to the case, though somewhat important to that gentleman. I will say nothing in kind of Mr. McMaster, nor of that newspaper—the *Freeman's Journal*—of which he is both editor and proprietor. It is enough to inquire whether he contradicts Hayes in any matter material to this case? Does he deny the letters, or their contents? Does he explain why the accused, in one of them, says to him, "You remember Stanton, do you not?" Does he show why Stanton should apply to him and remind him of that false name? No; he merely gives a different version of the conversations which he held with Hayes. There is no apparent reason why Hayes should mistake the purport of those conversations. The $25,000 of which the accused says so much are the evidence says nothing, had no relation to Mr. McMaster, and could not be obtained by slandering him. If Hayes be the crafty and sordid fellow which the accused seems to imagine, why should he foolishly fabricate conversations which never occurred, and with a person who, if he falsified, would be sure to come and contradict him. Let us consider a moment the relative positions of these two witnesses. If Hayes tells the truth, McMaster entered into a disloyal, not to say treasonable, bargain, and agreed to become an accessory after the fact to all of Stanton's alias Kennedy's crimes. If he be, indeed, capable of making such a bargain, of course he would on this trial appear and deny his guilt; nor would his conscience trouble him for the perjury necessary to save his own life. I do not say that such is his character, nor that he has borne false witness. But in the scales of the law I am weighing one witness against the other. One of them either falsifies or misremembers. Which is it? Hayes has no motive to misrepresent, but every motive to represent the conversations truly. If the conversations have been truly reported, Mr. Mayne has the strongest motive that can be furnished by the instinct of self-preservation, to falsify and contradict the report. The testimony of Hayes is corroborated on all its important points by other proof—by the contents of the letters, by the $1,500 bribe, and by the testimony of Price. McMaster, on the other hand, is wholly uncorroborated, and as by Hayes directly contradicted. You, gentlemen, will compare these witnesses, and determine which speaks the truth in regard to those conversations. But as those conversations have little bearing on the grave question of the guilt or innocence of the accused, I regard these as of no consequence, and except from a sense of duty to one of the Government witnesses, who has tried to do his duty with fidelity, and has been bitterly denounced by the accused, I should have left this contradiction quite unnoticed. The accused has summoned and examined Mrs. Owens and Ellen Cullen, to show that he was quite domestic in his habits while a lodger at Mrs. Gaynar's. These evidences, beginning after the accused left the Belmont House, cede four days before the fire. I will not question their statements, but they failed to show, and the accused fails to show, where and how he passed those four days. He knows. We do not. No could call witnesses to show; but he does not. When he left those lodgings, he did not, and Mrs. Owens very frankly says he did not speak of leaving the city, nor state where he was going. Where did he go? That is the question which, so far as relates to Nov. 25, is answered by the testimony of Price and Hayes, that is to say, by the confession of the accused; and that answer is, he went, on the evening of Nov. 25, to Barnum's Museum, and the "down-town" fires, and having thus kindled a conflagration, which, for aught he know, destroyed a thousand innocent lives and millions of dollars, worth of property, he fled as fast as steam could hurry him to Canada. The accused summoned and examined Mr. Frank Clark to show how he came to New-York, and how he conducted while here. But Clark saw him only two or three times, and knew nothing of his errand, of his habits, of his conduct. He proves, however, that the accused came from a suspicious quarter, Toronto, the rendezvous of those rebel emissaries, who, not content with firing New-York, have sought to kindle the flames of war between Great Britain and the United States. He proves he came from a suspicious character, one William L. McDonald, who had fled, a year and a half ago, to Canada, and whom I suppose to be the person who figures as the robel "transportation agent," on the paper read to you by the counsel for the accused, as part of his argument. He proves that the accused came with a mysterious and suspicious letter of introduction, which did not give his name, nor tell his errand; but which described him as "one of our college boys," a phrase whose meaning you may, perhaps, read in the light of that conflagration which on the night of Friday, Nov. 25, struck terror in the hearts of every loyal family in this city. The testimony of Clark further shows that Kennedy was not the only individual thus strangely introduced by McDonald. A fellow known as Shermault, who fled from New-York the same memorable night of the fires, and who was like the accused, a disguised rebel officer, was another of McDonald's protégés, and in his society Clarke testifies he saw the accused. Every word uttered by this witness strengthens the case presented by the prosecution, as does also the testimony of Officer Bennett, the final witness examined by the accused. I have already mentioned the statements of Bennett, in regard to the arrest of Kennedy in Detroit. From them we learn how the accused was disguised; under what assumed name, false character and spurious passport he traveled; how he was armed, and how he tried to use his weapon; and what papers, disclosing his real character and connection with the rebel service were found secreted on his person. If these facts, which prove the accused to be a spy, have no direct bearing upon, yet indirectly they render probable, the charge and specification which allege his incendiary attempt. From such witnesses as Clark and Bennett, the accused may well recoil with the Virgilian protest. *Non tali auxilio, nec defensoribus istis tempus eget.* To sum up the evidence directly bearing upon charge 2d, it appears: 1st. That to two different persons, Price, in Canada, and Hayes, in New-York, he has confessed his guilt. 2d. That he came to New-York some weeks before the fires, disguised in both dress and name, from a suspicious place and person, with a mysterious note of introduction, without any avowed errand, upon a frivolous pretext, and for a concealed purpose; that he fled from New-York by night, having previously left his lodgings without stating where he was going; that he gives no account of himself between the 21st and 25th of November; that he refuses to state whether anything had occurred to occasion his flight; that since his arrest and confinement, he has attempted to procure an escape by emotions bribes; that he has written letters whose contents betray a knowledge of his true danger, and a consciousness of guilt; and that he procured a knife for the purpose, in the last resort, of stabbing the turnkey and effecting his escape. If this evidence leaves you in reasonable doubt on the facts, the prisoner is entitled to an acquittal. If not, your duty, however painful it may be, is equally plain—to find him guilty. A single quotation from Dr. Lie-

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Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Havana, from Havana—Mrs. Virginia Barney, J. A. Pimental, David Risg, O. Bruno Charp, Martin Ekertin, J. Goobart, Miguel Quesada, J. Hunter, Diego del Pino, C. Durigny, Miles Southworth.

In steamship Zodiac, from Beaufort, N. C.—Mrs. H. Rogers, Miss Heaton, Dr. T. Memmenger, G. W. Bible, S. Sprgg, A. Manes, C. A. Rosenbaum, G. Payne, W. W. McChesney, W. C. Chase.

In brig T. H. A. Pitt, from Bermuda—Capt. E. D. Hadeway, James Hopkins, A. J. Richardson, G. B. Buell, Wm. E. Whitter, Wm H. Grant, E. J. Fernal, Miss Rosanna Reilly, J. A. Yeatoo, Chas Croft, James Ireland, Arthur Morrison, Edward Koyle, John Logan.

MEMORANDA ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 36 | Sun sets..... 5 49 | Moon sets.. 9 37

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 55 | Gov. Island. 10 44 | Hell Gate..12 09

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Feb. 27.

Cleared.

Ships Merchant, Sprague, New-Orleans, R. H. Drummond & Co.; Theobald, Theobald, Bearfort, Nesmith & Sons; Torrento, Mallon, Lechorn, Thayer & Peabody.

Barks Bounding Billow, (Br.,) Dexter, Havana. Trujillo & Vining: Wilhelmine, (Br.,) McEvan, Port-au-Prince. H Becker & Co.; L. W. Griffiths, (Br.,) Drummond, Matanzas, E. Ward & Co.

Brig A. Adams, Ayers, Philadelphia, A. S. Brown.

Schooners American, Reynolds, Bristol, ——, Mary A. Hyer, Seward Fortress Monroe, J. M. Weeks & Co.; Frank, Herbert, Baltimore, Bentley, Smith & Co.; John Randolph, Martin, Norfolk, T. B Chase & Co.; Rattler, Bearse, Gloucester, E. H. Kramer.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Ariadne, Orary, Fortress Monroe, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Havana, Greene, Havana 4 ds. and 17 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Thos. Ascencio & Co. On the 22d, at 11 A. M., saw a large ship ashore on Alligator Reef, Fla.

Steamship John Gibson, Bowen, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. J. Taylor & Co.

Steamship Zodiac, Bulkley, Beaufort, N. C., 50 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray & Nephew. Has had a thick fog most of the passage.

Steamer Falcon, Aldrich, Baltimore, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steam transport America, Cliff, Hilton Head, S. C., 22d inst; in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Bark Campanero, (of Liverpool, Dowling, Rio Janeiro Dec. 27, with coffee to Pendergast Bros. 13th inst., while lying to in a hurricane from N. W., was boarded by a heavy sea, which carried away bowsprit, jibboom, foremast and main mast, with everything attached; also carried away centre house, stove bulwarks and boat, threw the vessel on her beam ends, and soiled the cargo; was compelled to throw overboard about 300 bags coffee to right the vessel; same time, James Jackson and Henry Streese, seamen, were washed overboard and lost.

Bark Salecia, (Br., of Melbourne,) Johnson, Amoy Oct. 5, via St. Thomas Feb. 5, with teas etc., to Westray, Gibbes & Hardcastle. Passed Java Head Nov. 1. Cape Good Hope Dec. 6. Has had continual light winds and calms throughout the Indian and South Atlantic Oceans. Since leaving St. Thomas, had moderate weather. Sid. from St. Thomas in co. with schr. May Flower, for New-York.

Bark W. A. Plaisnius, Wallace, Cadiz Dec. 29, with salt etc., to Peck & Councb. Has had light northerly and westerly winds the entire passage.

Bark Benlah, (of New-York,) Sagua 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to Toompson & Hunter. Sid. in co. with brig Elliott, ol and for Boston.

Bark O. Blanchard, (of Jersey,) Le Moignan, Rio Janeiro Jan. 18, with coffee to Weston & Gray. Sid. in co. with Br. brig Tay, for New-York. The Br. brig Hibernica, Alexander, sid. for New York 2 ds. previous.

Brig Sogota, Wynter, Porto Bello, N. G., 44 ds., with rubber, ivory, nuts, etc., to Hoadley, End & Co. 12th and 13th inst., had a severe gale; blew away mainsail, foresail, jib and storm sail. 17th inst., lat 37 40, lon. 72 42, saw schr. Richard A. Wood, of Jersey City, abandoned, loaded with mahogany; sails all gone and water-logged.

Brig Josephina, (Portug.,) Oliveira, Madeira 50 ds., with wine and argols to Haggemeyer & Brunn. Had strong gales most of the passage; lost foretopgallantmast.

Brig T. H. A. Pitt, (of Bermuda,) Pruden, Bermuda 10 ds., in ballast, with passengers, to Middleton & Co. Has had heavy weather.

Brig La Creole, (Dutch,) Spalkhaver, Curacoa Feb. 2, with salt to Devale & Co. Had head winds the entire passage.

Brig Mecosta, (of Boston,) Dunbar, Cienfuegos 19 ds., with sugar to Thompson & Hunter.

Schr. Wild Rover, Lufkin, Fortune Bay, N. F., via Gloucester 18 ds., with barrings to Chas. Shearer.

Schr. Lane, (of Falmouth, Jam.,) Strum, Mayaguez, P. R., 20 ds., with sugar to D. R. De Wolf & Co

Schr. Wide World, Adams, Port Royal, for Portland, 22d inst., off Hatteras, during a gale from N. N. W., lost jib and foresail, sprung rudder-head, and caused the vessel to leak badly; put into this port for repairs.

Schr. Joseph & Franklin, Booker, Newbern 8 ds., in ballast to master.

WIND—At sunset, N. W.

Below.

Ship Thornton, from Fortress Monroe

Also, a barkantine and 1 brig.

Sailed.

Steamship Corsica, (Br.,) for Nassau and Havana.

Steamers Corsica, Iranconia.

Ships J. J. Southard, Merchant, Luzida.

Barks Atlantic, Union, Princess.

Brigs J. W. Johnston, Geo. Downes.

Schooners John Farnum, Fanny Keating, Maria Hall, Moderator, S. W. Godfrey, W. Phillips, Ridgewood, Martins Napoleon, A. J. Russell, Jas. Jones, Eclipse, Fanny J. Nickerson, R. Bruce, Velma, D. W. Vaughan, Satilla.

Foreign Ports.

At Rio Janeiro, Jan. 18, barks Santa Sura, Tallaman and Canton, (Dan.,) all bdg. for New-York.

At Sagua, Feb. 16, brig Volant, for New-York in 7 ds.; schr. Ida Wheeler, do. do.

At Cienfuegos, Feb. 8, brig P. M. Tinker, bdg.

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KENTUCKY—Extra Class No. 197, Feb. 27, 1865.
42, 37, 4, 34, 49, 20, 33, 25, 47, 52, 46, 18, 10.

KENTUCKY—Class No. 198, Feb. 27, 1865.
52, 30, 48, 62, 5, 66, 67, 10, 33, 26, 78, 63, 69, 7.

SHELBY—Extra Class No. 97, Feb. 27, 1865.
67, 44, 7, 48, 16, 68, 73, 25, 58, 1, 55, 20, 32

SHELBY—Class No. 98, Feb. 27, 1865.
15, 17, 41, 10, 21, 70, 38, 3, 71, 14, 12, 31, 22, 52.

LIBRARY—Extra Class No. 569, Feb. 27, 1865.
55, 24, 75, 41, 64, 14, 37, 1, 38, 36, 45, 35, 2.

LIBRARY—Class No. 570, Feb. 27, 1865.
28, 63, 23, 1, 62, 46, 55, 75, 40, 57, 3, 34, 33, 58.

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Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes paid in gold: information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

Prizes cashed in all legalized Lotteries, and information given. Drawings sent. J. Clute, Broker's office, No. 170 Broadway.

Few incidents connected with, or springing from the action of the insurgent States, has created greater excitement, or caused more immediate fear than the well-remembered attempt to burn the largest city on the night of Nov. 25, 1864. The terror of our citizens upon that night and the following morning evinced the vastness of the possible danger from similar causes, and stimulated the action of our authorities, national and local, in the laudable endeavor to detect and bring to justice the perpetrators of so vast an outrage. The theories advanced by certain semi-loyal journals as to the operators and motives of the same found but few adherents. The facts are so patently fiendish, the attempts so nearly successful, that the community scouted as one man, the idea that any resident of the metropolis was guilty of the offence. The keen eyed and experienced scouts of Chief Young soon penetrated the mystery, and evidence clear to them as the noon-day sun, proved indisputably that no hand save that of a stranger and an enemy had applied the incendiary's torch, to half a score of our hotels filled with women and children, and attempted the fearful destruction of several places of public amusement crowded with life and innocence. A clue singularly obtained was successfully followed, and in process of time the chief culprit was caught, brought to this city and consigned for trial. A fairer court than that which has tried the pirate Beal and the incendiary Stanton *alias* Kennedy has never convened. Its President, Brig.-Gen. Fitz Henry Warren, brings to the discharge of his duties a clear head, a warm heart, a brilliant intellect and an experience varied in culture, as it is rich in honorable preferment, while the other members are recognized officers and gentlemen of mental, moral and professional worth, the Judge-Advocate ranking high among his legal cotemporaries and possessing equally the confidence of the Government and the respect of the men on whose cases he is compelled to pass. Some weeks since the court assembled at the Headquarters of the Department of the East, organized as follows: Brig.-Gen. Fitz Henry Warren, United States Volunteers—President; Brig.-Gen. W. H. Morris, United States Volunteers; Col. M. S. Howe, Third United States Cavalry; Col. H. Day, United States Artillery; Brevet Lieut.-Col. R. F. O'Sierne, Fourteenth United States Infantry; Maj. John A. Bolles, A. D. C, and Judge-Advocate of the Department.

The prisoner,

HOWELL COBB STANTON,

or more properly Howell Cobb Kennedy, was brought before them charged with being a spy and an incendiary. Mr. Kennedy is a man of apparently 30 years of age, with an exceedingly unprepossessing countenance. His head is well shaped, but his brow is lowering, his eyes deep sunken and his look unsteady. Evidently a keen-witted, desperate man, he combines the cunning and the enthusiasm of a fanatic, with the lack of moral principle characteristic of many of the Southern Hotspurs, whose former college experiences, and more recent hot